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The Etymology of all TERMS mentioned as derived from the *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Arabic*, and other *Aſiatic* LANGUAGES,
being Reviſed and Corrected

By *JOSEPH NICOL SCOTT*, M. D.

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A
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

LANGUAGES, like all other human Acquiſitions, are formed, augmented, and attain their Perfection; and, after a Series of Years, again degenerate, and even often ſink into Oblivion: Of which, among many others, the *Gothic*, allowed to be the Parent of the *Saxon Engliſh* Languages, is an Inſtance; for it is now almoſt entirely unknown, the only Monument that remains of it, being a mutilated Copy of the Goſpels preſerved at *Upſal*.

But tho' the *Engliſh* Language owes its Origin to the *Gothic*, yet the Language of the ancient Inhabitants of this Iſland, before the Landing of *Julius Cæſar*, was very different, being what is now known by the Name of *Britiſh* or *Welch*, and had a very different Origin, perhaps, from ſome *Aſiatic* Language. The *Britiſh* Chronicle ſays, *That the firſt Inhabitants were* Britiſh, *who coming out of* Armenia *ſettled firſt in the ſouthern Parts.* (Wha coman of *Armenia*, and yeſetan Suthwearde *Bryttene* aroſt.) Theſe may therefore be conſidered as the Aborigines of *Britain*, which *Cæſar* ſays inhabited the interior Parts *, and their Language the firſt ſpoken in the Iſland. As a Specimen therefore of this ancient Language, we ſhall inſert the Lord's Prayer, with a verbal Tranſlation.

The LORD'S PRAYER *in the ancient* BRITISH LANGUAGE.

Ein Tâd yr hwn wyt yn y Nefoedd, Sancteiddier dy
Our Father which art in the Heavens, be hallowed thy

Enw. Deued dy Deyrnas. Bid dy Ewyllys ar y Ddaer,
Name. Come thy Kingdom. Be thy Will upon the Earth,

megis y mae yn y Nefoedd. Dyro i ni heddyw ein Bara
as it is in the Heavens. Give to us this Day our Bread

beunyddiol. A maddeu i ni ain Dyledion fel y maddeuwn
daily. And forgive to us our Debts, as forgive

ni i' n Dyledwyr. Ac nac arwain ni i Brofedigaeth, eithr
we to our Debtors. And not lead us into Temptation, but

gwared ni rhag Drwg, Canys eiddot ti yw'r Deyrnas, a'r
deliver us from Evil, For thine is the Kingdom, and the

Gallu, a'r Gogoniant, yn oes oeſoedd.
Power, and the Glory, into the Age of Ages.

After the Departure of the *Romans*, the ancient *Britons* invited over the *Saxons*, to defend them againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, who made frequent Inroads into *England*, and terribly harraſſed them. But theſe Strangers, after defeating the *Scots* and *Picts*, turned their Arms againſt their Benefactors, who were obliged to abandon their Country, and ſeek Protection among the Mountains of *Wales*. And hence the ancient *Britiſh* Language was no longer known in *England*, the *Saxon* being univerſally received.

It is however difficult, if not impoſſible, to diſcover the Form of the *Saxon* Language, at the Time they entered England, namely in the Year 450. They were a barbarous and uncivilized People, treated their Enemies with great Cruelty, eſpecially their Priſoners whom they took in War, ſacrificing them to their Gods. Their Learning was very ſuperficial, and ſome have even doubted whether they had any Alphabet; conſequently their Language muſt be rude, artleſs, and unconnected. Nor have we any Reaſon to ſuppoſe that they made any Progreſs in philoſophical Studies till the Year 570, when *Auguſtine* arrived from *Rome* to convert them to Chriſtianity. But after their Converſion they improved in Knowledge and Elegance, ſo that in the Year 700, Biſhop *Eadfride* wrote a Comment on the Evangeliſts, from whence we have extracted the Lord's Prayer, as a Specimen of the Language at that Time.

Faꝺeꞃ vꞃen ðu aꞃð in heoꝼnaꞅ, ꞅie ᵹehalᵹuꝺ Noma ðin ꞇo
Father our thou art in Heaven, be hallowed Name thine,

cymeð ꞃic ðin. ꞅie ƿillo ðin ꞅuæ iꞅ in heoꝼne ⁊ in
come Kingdom thine be Will thine ſo as is in Heaven and in

Eorða. Haꝼl uꝼeꞃne oꝼeꞃƿiꞃꞇlic ꞅel uꞅ to ꝺaeᵹ ⁊ ꝼoꞃᵹeꝼ uꞅ
Earth. Loaf our overſubſtantial give us to Day and forgive us

ꞅcylða uꞃna ꞅuæ ƿe ꝼoꞅᵹeꝼon Scylᵹum uꞃum And ne inleaꝺ
Debts our as we forgive Debts our And not lead

uꞃið in Coꞅꞇunᵹe, Ah ᵹeꝼꞃiᵹ uꞃich ꝼꞃom Yꝼle.
us into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil.

In the *Saxon* Homilies ſaid to be tranſlated by King *Alfred*, the Lord's Prayer ran thus:

Vꞃen ꝼaꝺeꞃ ðic aꞃð in heoꝼnaꞅ ꞅic ᵹehalᵹuꝺ ðin noma
Our Father which art in Heavens be hallowed thine Name

ꞇo cymeð ðin ꞃic ꞅic ðin ƿilla ꞅue iꞅ in heoꝼnaꞅ anꝺ
come thy Kingdom be thy Will ſo as in Heavens and

in Eoꞃðo. Vꞃen hlaf oꝼeꞃƿiꞃꞇlic ꞅel uꞅ ꞇo ꝺæᵹ anꝺ
in Earth. Our Loaf ſuperſubſtantial give us to Day and

ꝼoꞃᵹeꝼ uꞅ ꞅcylꝺa uꞃna ꞅue ƿe ꝼoꞃᵹeꝼan, ꞅcylꝺᵹum vꞃum
forgive us Debts our ſo we forgive Debts ours,

anꝺ no inleaꝺ vꞅið in cuꞅꞇnunᵹ, Ah ᵹeꝼꞃiᵹ vꞃich
and do not lead us into Temptation, but deliver every one

ꝼꞃom iꝼle. Amen.
from evil. Amen.

In the Year 900 the ſame was rendered thus:

ðv vꞃe ꝼaꝺeꞃ ðe eaꞃꞇ on heoꝼenum, ꞅi ðin nama ᵹehalᵹoð cvme
ðin ꞃice, ꞅi ðin ƿilla on eoꞃðen, ꞅƿa ꞅƿa on heoꝼnum.

About the ſame time a Tranſlation of the Goſpels appeared, from whence we have extracted the following Specimen, being the Prophecy of *Zachariah*, as recorded in the firſt Chapter of St. *Luke*'s Goſpel.

Ᵹebleꞇꞅuꝺ ꞅy Dꞃihꞇen Iꞅꞃahela Ᵹoꝺ. ꝼoꞃꞅam þe he ᵹeneoꞅuꝺa.
⁊ hiꞅ ꝼolceꞅ alyꞅeꝺneꞅꞅe ꝺyꝺe.
Anꝺ he uꞅ hæle hoꞃn aꞃeꞃꝺe on Dauiðeꞅ huꞅe hiꞅ cnihꞇeꞅ.
Sƿa he ꞅpꞃæc þuꞃh hiꞅ haleᵹꞃa ƿiꞇeᵹena muð. þa ðe oꝼ ƿoꞃlðeꞅ
ꝼꞃym ðe ꞅpꞃæcon.
⁊ he alyꞅꝺe uꞅ oꝼ uꞃum ꝼeonꝺum. and oꝼ ealꞃa þaꞃa hanꝺa þe uꞅ
haꞇeꝺon.

Wil-

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* *Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos notos in Inſula, ipſa memoria proditum dicunt.* Cæſar de Bell. Gall. Lib. V.

Mild-heortnesse to ƿẏrcenne mid urum fæderum. ⁊ gemunan his halegan cẏðnesse.
Ðẏne uẏ to sẏllene þone að þe he urum fæder Abrahame sƿor.
Ðæt þe butan ege. of ure feonda handa alẏsede. him heoþian.
On halignesse beforan him eallum urum dagum.
And þu cnapa bist þæs hehstan ƿitega genem ned. þu gæst beforan Drihtnes ansẏne. his ƿegas gearƿian.
To sẏllene his folce hæle geƿit on hẏra sẏnna forgifnesse.
Ðurh innoðas ures Godes mild-heortnesse. on þam he us geneosude of eastdæle up-springende.
Onlẏhtan þam þe on þẏstrum ⁊ on deaþes sceade sittaþ. ure fet to gereccene on sibbe ƿeg.
Soðlice se cnapa ƿeox. ⁊ ƿæs on gaste gestrangod. ⁊ þæs on þestenum oð þone dæg hẏs ætẏþednessum on Israhel.

With regard to the *Saxon* Poetry, it may be obſerved, that the firſt Specimens we meet with are without Rhyme, and conſequently all its Harmony muſt, like that of the *Greeks* and *Latins*, have depended upon the Quantity of the Syllables; but as we are ignorant both of the Laws of their Metre, and the Quantities of their Syllables, we have not extracted any Paſſages from theſe ancient Bards.

After the *Norman* Conqueſt, which happened in the Year 1066, the *Saxon* Language began to loſe its ancient Form, and gradually exhibit ſome Traces of the preſent *Engliſh*, tho' very few *Norman* Words are found in it during the firſt Century after the Conqueſt. The following Inſtance is taken from a Pſalter of *Trinity College*, in Uſe about the Year 1130.

Fader me the art in heofone, ſy gebletſob mame thin, ſwa ſwa on heofne, and on earthan, broed ure degmanlich geof us to daeg and forgeof us agletes ura Iwa ſwa we forgeofen agilteudum mum. And ne led us on Coſtunge, ac alys us from yfle. Swa beo hit.

Several Pieces of Poetry appeared about the ſame Time, of which the following is ſelected as a Specimen.

SANCTA MARGARETTA.

Olde and yonge i preit ou oure folies for to lete.
Þenchet on god þat yef ou wit oure ſunnes to bete.
Here mai tellen ou . wid wordes feire ant ſwete.
Þe vie of one meidan . was hoten Maregrete.
Hire fader was a patriac . as ic ou tellen may.
In auntioge wif eches i þe falſe lay.
Deve godes ant doumbe . he ſerved nitt ant day.
So deden mony oþere . þat ſinget weilaway.
Theodoſius was is nome . on Criſt ne levede he noutt.
He levede on þe falſe godes . þat weren wid honden wroutt.
Do þat child ſculde chriſtine ben . ic com him well in þoutt.
E bed wen it were ibore . to deþe it were ibroutt.
Þe moder was an heþene wif þat hire to woman bere.
Þo þat child ibore was . nolde ho hit furfare.
Þo ſende it into aſye . wid meſſagers ful yare.
To a norice þat hire wiſte . children aheuede ſeuene.
Þe eitteþe was Maregrete . criſtes may of heuene.
Tales ho ani tolde . ful feire ant ful euene.
Wou ho þoleden martirdom . Sein Laurence ant ſeinte Steuene.

By theſe Specimens it appears, that though the Language was greatly altered, both in its Conſtruction and Terminations; yet it might ſtill, with Juſtice, be termed *Saxon*; but in the thirteenth Century a kind of intermediate Language between *Saxon* and *Engliſh* prevailed; as an Inſtance of which the following Paſſage is extracted from *Robert* of *Glouceſter*.

Alfred, þys noble man, as in þe ȝer of grace he nom
Eyzte hondred and ſyxty and twelve the kynedom.
Arſt he adde at Rome ybe, &, vor ys grete wysdom,
Þe pope Leon hym bleſſede, þo he þuder com,
An þe kynge's croune of hys lond, þat in þys lond zut ys;
And he led hym to be kyng, ar he kyng were ywys.
An he was kyng of Engelond, of alle þat þer come,
Þer vurſt þus ylad was of þe pope of Rome,
An ſaþþe oþer after hym of þe erchebyſſopes echon,
So þat hyuor hym pore kyng was þer non.
In þe ſouth ſyde of Temeſe nyne batayle he nome.
Aȝen þe Deneys þe vorſt ȝer of ys kynedom.
Nye ȝer he was þus in þys lond in batayle and in wo,
An ofte ſyþe above was, and bynepe oftor mo;
So longe, þat hym nere by levede bote þre ſſyren in ys hond,
Hamteſſyre, and Wyleſſyre, and Somerſete, of al ys lond.

In the fourteenth Century, Sir *John Mandeville* wrote his Travels; a Paſſage therefore from his Writings will ſhew the State of the *Engliſh* Language at that Time: And as the Nature of his Work obliged him to uſe a great Compaſs of Words, we have given a pretty large Specimen.

" *Egypt* is a long Contree; but it is ſtreyt, that is to ſeye narow; for thei may not enlargen it toward the Deſert, for Defaute of Watre. And the Contree is ſet along upon the Ryvere of *Nyle*; be als moche as that Ryvere may ſerve be Flodes or otherwiſe, that whanne it flowethe, it may ſpreden abrood thorghe the Contree: ſo is the Contree large of Lengthe. For there it reyneth not but litylle in that Contree; and for that Cauſe, they have no Watre, but zif it be of that Flood of that Ryvere. And for als moche as it ne reynethe not in that Contree, but the Eyr is alwey pure and cleer, therfore in that Contree ben le gode Aſtronomyeres: for thei fynde there no Clouds, to letten hem. Alſo the Cytee of *Cayre* is righte gret, and more huge than that of *Babyloyne* the leſſe: And it ſytt aboven toward the Deſert of *Syrye*, a lytille aboven the Ryvere aboveſeyd. In *Egipt* there ben 2 parties; the Heghte, that is toward *Ethiope*; and the Loweneſſe, that is towardes *Arabye*. In *Egypt* is the Lond of *Ramaſſes* and the Lond of *Geſſen*. *Egipt* is a ſtrong Contree; for it hathe many ſchrewede Havenes, becauſe of the grete Roches, that ben ſtronge and daungerouſe to paſſe by. And at *Egipt*, toward the Eſt, is the rede See, that durethe unto the Cytee of *Coſton*: aud toward the Weſt, is the Contree of *Lybye*, that is a fulle drye Lond, and litylle of Fruyt; for it is over moche plentee of Hete. And that Lond is clept *Fuſthe*. And toward the partie Meridionalle is *Etheope*. And toward the Northe is the Deſert, that durethe unto *Syrye*: And ſo is the Contree ſtrong on alle ſydes. And it is wel a 15 Journeyes of Lengthe, and more than two ſo moche of Deſert: and it is but two Journeyes in Largeneſſe. And between *Egipt* and *Nubie*, it hathe wel a 12 Journees of Deſert. And Men of *Nubie* ben Criſtene; but they ben blake as the Mowres, for grete Hete of the Sonne.

In *Egypt* there ben 5 Provynces; that on highte *Sahythe*, that other highte *Dameſeer*, another *Reſithe*, that is an Ile in *Nyle*, another *Aliſandre*, and another the Lond of *Damiete*. That Cytee was wont to be righte ſtrong: but it was twyes wonnen of the Criſtene Men: And therefore after that the *Sarazines* beten down the Walles. And with the Walles and the Tour thereof, the *Sarazines* maden another Cytee more fer from the See, and clepeden it the newe *Damyete*. So that now no Man duellethe at the rathere Toun of *Damyete*. And that Cytee of *Damyete* is on the Havenes of *Egypt*: and at *Aliſandre* is that other, that is a fulle ſtrong Cytee. But there is no Watre to drynke, but zif it come be Condyt from *Nyle*, that entreth in to here Ciſternes. And who ſo ſtopped that watre from hem, thei myghte not endure there. In *Egypt* there beh but fewe Forcelettes or Caſtelles, be cauſe that the Contree is ſo ſtrong of him ſelf. At the Deſertes of *Egypte* was a worthi Man, that was an holy Heremyte; and there mette with hym a Monſtre (that is to ſeyne, a Monſtre is a thing difformed azen Kynde both of Man or of Beſt or of ony thing elles: and that is cleped a Monſtre) And this Monſtre, that mette with this Holy Heremyte, was as it hadde ben a Man, that hadde 2 Hornes trenchant on his Forehede; and he hadde a Body lyk a Man, unto the Nabele; and benethe he hadde the Body lyche a Goot. And the Heremyte aſked him, what he was. And the Monſtre anſwerede him, and ſeyde, he was a deadly Creature, suche as God hadde formed, and duelled in tho Deſertes, in purchaſynge his Suſtynance; and beſoughte the Heremyte, that he wolde preye God for him, the whiche that cam from Hevene for to ſaven alle Mankynde, and was borne of a Mayden, and ſuffred Paſſion and Dethe, (as we well knowen) be whom we lyven and ben. And zit is the Hede with the 2 Hornes of that Monſtre at *Aliſandre* for a Marveyle.

In *Egypt* is the Cytee of *Elyople*, that is to ſeyne, the Cytee of the Sonne. In that Cytee there is a Temple made round, aftre the ſchappe of the Temple of *Jeruſalem*. The Preſtes of that Temple han alle here Wrytynges, undre the Date of the Foul that is clept Fenix: and there is non but on in alle the World. And he comethe to brenne him ſelf upon the Awtere of the Temple, at the ende of 5 Hundred Zere: for ſo longe he lyveth. And at the 500 Zeres Ende, the Preſtes arrayen here Awtere honeſtly, and putten there upon Spices and Sulphur vif and and other thinges, that wolen brenne lightly. And than the Brid Fenix comethe, and brennethe himſelf to Askes. And the firſt Day next aftre, Men fynden in the Askes a Worm; and the ſecunde Day next aftre, Men funden a Brid quyk and perfyt; and the thridde Day next aftre, he fleethe his wey. And ſo there is no mo Briddes of that Kynde in alle the World, but it allone. And treuly that is a gret Myracle of God. And Men may well lykne that Bryd unto God; be cauſe that there nys no God but on; and alſo, that oure Lord aroos frō Dethe to Lyve, the thridde Day. This Bryd Men ſeen often tyme, fleen in tho Contrees: And he is not mecheles more than an Egle. And he hathe a Creſt of Fedres upon his Hed, more gret than the Poocok hathe; and his Nekke is zalowe, aftre Colour of an Orielle, that is a ſton well ſchynynge; and his Bek is coloured blew, as *Ynde*; and his Wenges ben of Purpre Colour, and the Taylle is zelow and red, caſtynge his Taylle azen in travers. And he is a fulle fair Brid to looken upon, azenſt the Sonne: for he ſchynethe fully gloriouſly and nobely..

Alſo in *Egypt* ben Gardyns, that han Trees and Herbes, the whiche beren Frutes 7 times in the Zeer. And in that Lond, Men fynden many fayre Emeraudes and y nowe. And therefore thei ben there grettere cheep. Alſo whan it reynethe ones in the Somer, in the Lond of *Egipt*, thanne is alle the Contree fulle of grete Myrs. Alſo at *Cayre*, that I ſpak of before, ſellen men comounly bothe Men and Wommen of other Lawe, as we don here Beſtes in the Markat. And there is a comoun Hows in that Cytee, that is alle fulle of ſmale Furneys; and thidre bryngen Wommen of the Toun here Eyren of Hennes, of Gees and of Dokes, for to been put into tho Furneyſes. And thei that kepen that Hows, coveren hem with Hete of Hors Dong, with outen Henne, Goos or Doke or ony other Foul; and at the ende of 3 Wekes or of a Monethe, thei comen azen and taken here Chickenes and noriſſche hem and bryngen hem forthe: ſo that alle the Contree is fulle of hem. And ſo Men don there bothe Wyntre and Somer.

Alſo in that Contree, and in othere alſo, Men fynden longe Apples to ſelle, in hire ceſoun: and Men clepen hem Apples of Paradys; and thei ben righte ſwete and of gode Savour. And thoghe zee kutte hem in never ſo many Gobettes or parties, overthwart or end longes, everemore zee ſchulle fynden in the myddes, the figure of the Holy Cros of oure Lord *Jeſu*. But thei wil roten within 8 Days: And for that Cauſe Men may not carye of the Apples to no fer Contrees. And thei han grete Leves, of a Fote and an half of lengthe: and thei ben covenably large. And Men fynden there alſo the Appulle Tree of *Adam*, that han a byte at on of the ſydes. And there ben alſo Fyge Trees, that beren no Leves, but Fyges upon the ſmale Braunches: and Men clepen hem Figes of *Pharoon*. Alſo beſyde *Cayre*, withouten that Cytee, is the Feld where Bawme growethe: And it comethe out on ſmale Trees, that ben non hyere than a Mannes breek Girdille; and thei ſemen as Wode, that is of the wylde Vyne. And in that Feld been 7 Welles, that our Lord *Jeſu Criſt* made with on of his Feet, whan he wente to pleyen with other Children. That Feld is not ſo well cloſed, but that Men may entren at here owne liſt. But in that Ceſonne, that the Bawme is growynge, Men put there to gode kepynge, that no Man dar been hardy to entre. This Bawme groweth in no Place, but only there. And thoughe that Men bryngen of the Plauntes, for to planten in other Contrees, thei growen wel and fayre, but thei bryngen forthe no fructuous thing: and the Leves of Bawme ne fallen noughte. And Men kutten the Braunches, with a ſcharp Flynſton or with a ſcharp Bon, whanne Men wil go to kutte hem: For who ſo kutte hem with Iren, it wolde deſtroye his Vertue and his Nature. And the *Sarazines* clepen the Wode Enonch balſe; and the Fruyt, the whiche is as Quybybes, thei clepen Abebiſſam; and the Lycour, that droppethe frō the Braunches, thei clepen Guybalſe. And Men maken alle weys that Bawme to ben tyled of the Criſtenemen, or elles it wolde not fructifye; as the *Sarazines* ſeyn hem ſelf: for it hathe ben often tyme preven. Men ſeyn alſo, that the Bawme growethe in *Ynde* the more, in that Deſert where the Trees of the Sonne and of the Mone ſpak to *Aliſaundre*. But I have not ſeen it. For I have not ben ſo fer aboven upward: becauſe that there ben to many periloufe Paſſages. And wyte zee wel, that a Man oughte to take gode kepe for to bye Bawme, but zif he cone knowe it righte wel: for he may righte lyghtely be diſceyved. for Men ſellen a Gōme, that Men clepen Turbentine, in ſtede of Bawme; and thei putten there to a littille Bawme for to zeven gode Odour. And ſūme putten Wax in Oyle of the Wode of the fruyt of Bawme, and ſeyn that it is Bawme: and ſūme deſtyllen Clowes of Gylofre and of Spykenard of *Spayne* and of othere Spices, that ben well ſmellynge; and the Lykour that gothe out there of, thei clepe it Bawme; and thei wenen, that thei han Bawme; and thei have non. For the *Sarazines* countrefeten it be ſotyltee of Craft, for to diſceyven the Criſtene Men, as I have ſeen fulle many a tyme. And aftre hem, the Marchauntis and the Apotecaries countrefeten it eftſones, and than it is laſſe worthe, and a gret del worſe. But zif it lyke zou, I ſchalle ſchewe how zee ſchulle knowe and preve, to the ende that zee ſchulle not ben diſceyved. Firſt zee ſchulle wel knowe, that the naturelle Bawme is fulle cleer, and of Cytrine colour, and ſtronge ſmellynge: And zif it be thykke or reed or blak, it is ſophiſticate, that is to ſeyne, contrefeted and made lyke it, for diſceyt. And undreſtondethe, that zif zee wil putte a litylle Bawme in the Pawme of zoure hond, azen the Sonne, zif it be fyn and gode, zee ne ſchulle not ſuffre zoure hand azenſt the hete of the Sonne. Alſo takethe a lytille Bawme, with the poynt of a Knif, and touche it to the fuyr, and zif it brenne, it is a gode ſigne. Aftre take alſo a drope of Bawme, and put it into a Diſche or in a Cuppe with Mylk of a Goot; and zif it be naturelle Bawme, anon it wole take and beclippe the Mylk. Or put a Drope of Bawme in clere Watre, in a Cuppe of Sylver or in a clere Bacyn, and ſtere it wel with the clere Watre; and zif that the Bawme be fyn and of his owne kynde, the watre ſchalle nevere trouble: And zif the Bawme be ſophiſticate, that is to ſeyne countrefeted, the Watre ſchalle become anon trouble: And alſo zif the Bawme be fyn, it ſchalle falle to the botme of the Veſſelle, as thoughe it were Quykſylver; For the fyn Bawme is more heavy twyes, than is the Bawme that is ſophiſticate and countrefeted. Now I have ſpoken of Bawme: and now alſo I ſchalle ſpeke of an other thing, that is bezonde *Babyloyne*, above the Flode of *Nyle*, toward the Deſert, between *Affrik* and *Egypt*: that is to ſeyn, of the Gerneres of *Joſeph*, that he leet make, for to kepe the Greynes for the perile of the dere Zeres. And thei ben made of Ston, fulle wel made of Maſonnes craft: of the whiche two ben merveylouſe grete and hye; and the tothere ne ben not ſo grete. And every Gerner hath a Zate, for to entre with inne, a lytille hyghe frō the Erthe. For the Lond is waſted and fallen, ſithe Gerneres were made. And with inne thei ben alle fulle of Serpentes. And aboven the Gerneres with outen, ben many ſcriptures of dyverſe Langages. And ſum Men ſeyn, that thei ben Sepultures of grete Lordes, that weren ſomtyme; but that is not trewe: for alle the comoun rymour and ſpeche is of alle the peple there, bothe fer and nere, that thei ben the Garneres of *Joſeph*. And ſo fynden thei in here Scriptures and in here Cronycles. On that other partie, zif thei werein Sepultures, thei ſcholden not ben voyd with inne. For zee may well knowe, that Tombes and Sepultures ne ben not made of ſuche gretneſſe, ne of ſuche highneſſe. Wherfore it is not to beleve, that thei ben Tombes or Sepultures.

Hitherto our Language was very different from that ſpoke at preſent; but about the Year 1350, Sir *John Gower* wrote in a very different Style, and may be ſaid to be the firſt Poet in our Language; but as the famous *Chaucer* wrote about the ſame Time, the following Specimen from Sir *John*'s Writings will be ſufficient. The King, it ſeems, taking his Diverſion on the Thames, and ſeeing our Poet in a Boat, ſent for him, and commanded him to write upon ſome Subject; accordingly Sir *John* wrote the following Verſes:

As it beſylle upon a tyde,
As thynge whych ſhuide tho' betyde,
Under the Town of Newe Troye,
Whyche toke of Brute his firſte Joy;
On Themſe when it was flowende,
As I by bote came roende,
So as fortune his Tyme ſette,
My Lyege lord perchaunce I mette,
And ſo befelle, as I came nygh,
Out of my Bote when he me ſygh,
He bade me come into hys Barge,
And when I was with hym at large,
Amonges other thynges ſeyd,
He hath ſuch charge upon me leyd.

Soon after appeared the Writings of *Geoffrey Chaucer*, generally ſtiled the Father of *Engliſh* Poetry. "He became, ſays *Leland*, an acute Logician, a ſmooth Rhetorician, a pleaſant Poet, a grave Philoſopher, an ingenious Mathematician, and an holy Divine." Specimens therefore of the Language of this ingenious Writer, both in Proſe and Verſe, muſt not be omitted.

The Third Boke of Boethius.

BY this ſhe had ended her ſonge: whan the ſweetneſſe of her dyte had throughperced me, that was deſyrous of herkenynge. And I aſtonyed had yet ſtreyght mine eres, that is to ſaine, to herken the bet what ſhe ſhuld ſay, ſo that a litel after I ſayd thus. O thou that art ſoverain comfort of coragies anguiſhous, ſo thou haſt remounted and nouriſhed me with the weight of thy ſentences, and with delite of ſingyng, ſo that I trowe not that I be unperegall to the ſtrokes of Fortune: as who ſaith, I dare well now ſuffren al th' aſſautes of fortune, and well defende me from her. And tho' remedies, which that thou ſaideſt here beforne, that weren right ſharpe, not onelye that I am not agriſen of 'hem nowe, but I deſyrous of heryng aske gretly to heren the remedies. Than ſaied ſhe thus. That feled I well (qð ſhe) whan that thou ententiſe and ſtyl ravyſhedeſt my wordes: and I abode tyll thou haddeſt ſuch habyte of thy thought, as thou haſt now, or els tyll I my ſelfe had maked it to the ſame habite, which that is a more very thing. And certes the remenaunt of things that been yet to ſay ben ſoch, that firſt whan men take 'hem, they been byting: but whan they ben receved within a wight, than been they ſwere. But for thou ſaiſt that thou art ſo deſyrous to herken 'hem, with how grete brennyng woldeſt thou glowen, if thou wiſtes whiðer I wolde leden the. B. Whiðer is that (qð I) P. To thilke verie bliſfulneſſe (qþ ſhe) of whiche thine hert dremeth. But for as moche as thy ſight is occupied and diſtourbed of erthly thinges, thou maieſt not yet ſene thilke ſelf welefulneſſe. B. Doe (qþ I) and ſhew me what thilke very welfulneſſe is, I pray The, without tarying. P. That wol I gladly done (qþ ſhe) for cauſe of The. But I wol firſt marken by wordes, and I wil enforcen me to enforme the thilke falſe cauſe of bliſfulneſſe, whiche that thou more knoweſt: ſo that whan thou haſt beholden thilke falſe godes, and turned thin eyen ſo to that other ſyde, thou maie knowen the clereneſſe of very blyſfulneſſe.

The Parſon's Tale.

OUR ſwete Lord God of heven, that no man woll peryſhe, but woll that we turne all to the knowlege of him, and to the bliſful liſe that is perdurable, amoneſheth us by the prophet Jeremie, that ſaith in this wiſe. Stondeth upon the wayes and ſeeth, and aſketh of olde pathes: that is to ſaie, of old ſentences, whiche is the gode waie and walketh in that waye, and ye ſhall find refreſhing for your ſouls, *&c.* Manie ben the waies eſpirituelles that lede folke to our Lorde Jeſu Chriſt, and to the reigne of glory: of whiche waies there is a full noble waye, and full convenable, whiche maye not faile to man ne to woman, that through ſinne hath miſgone fro the right way of Hieruſalem celeſtiall: and this waye is called penetence, of whiche man ſhould gladly herken and enquire with al his hert, to wete what is penitence, and whiche is called penitence; and howe many maners bene of actions or werkinges of penitence, and how many ſpecies there ben of penitence, and which thinges apertaine and behove to penitence, and which thinges diſturbe penitence.

Saint Ambroſe ſaith, that penitence is the plaining of manne for the gilte that he hath doen, and no more to do any thing for which him oughte to playne. And ſome doctours ſaith, penitence is the waimentinge of man that ſorroweth for his ſinne and paineth himſelf, for he hath miſdon. Penitence with certain circumſtonces, is very repentaunce of a man that holte himſelf in ſorow, and other payne for his giltes: and for he ſhall be verie penitent, he ſhall firſt bewaile ſinnes that he hath done, and ſtedfaſtly purpoſe in his hert to have ſhrifte of mouthe, and to do ſatisfaccion, and never to do thing, for whiche him ought more bewayle or compiaine, and continue in gode workes: or els his repentaunce may not availe.

The Knight's Tale.

WHylome, as oldè ſtories tellin us,
There was a Duke, that hightè Theſèus,
Of Athens he was Lord and Governour,
And in his timè ſuch a conquerour,
That greater was there non under the ſon:
Full many a rich countrie had he wonn,
What with his wiſdome and his chivalrie,
He conquer'd all the reign of Feminie,
That whilome was yclepid Scythia:
And weddid the Quene call'd Hypolita,
And brought hir home with him to his countrie,
With mikill glorie and ſolempnitie,
And eke hir yongè ſiſter Emelie.
And thus with victorie and melodie
Let I this worthy Duke to Athens ryde,
And all his hoſt in armies him beſide.
And certis if it n'ere too long to here,
I would have toldè fully the manere,
How wonnin was the reign of Feminie,
By Theſèus, and by his chevalrie,
And of the gretè bataile for the nones,
Betwixt Athenis and the Amozones.
And how beſegit was Hyppolita,
The feire, yonge, hardie Quene of Scythia.
And of the feſte that was at their wedding,
And of the tempeſt at their home-coming.
But all theſe thynges I mote as now forbere,
I have, God wot, a large felde to ere,
And wekid ben the oxin in the plow,
The remnaunt of my tale is long inow.
I will not lettin eke none of this rout,
Let every felaw tell his tale about;
And let ſee now who ſhall the ſuppere win:
But there I left I woll agayn begin.

A Northern Tale of an outlandiſh Knight, purpoſely uttered by CHAUCER *in a Rhyme and Style differing from the reſt, as tho' he himſelf were not the Author, but only the Reporter of the other Tales.*

LIſtenith lordinges in gode entent,
And I wol tellin verament
Of mirthe and of ſolas,
All of a knight was faire and gent,
In batayle and in tournament,
His name was Sir Thopas.
Iborne he was in ferre countre,
In Flaunders all beyond the ſee,
At Poppering in the place.
His father was a man ful fre,
And lorde he was of that countre,
As it was Godd'is grace.
Sir Thopas was a doughty ſwaine,
White was his face as paine de maine,
His lippis red as roſe,
His rudde is like ſcarlet in grain,
And I you tell in gode certain
He had a ſemely noſe.
His here, his berde was like ſafroun,
That to his girdle raught adown.
His ſhone of cordewane.
Of Bruges were his hoſen broun,
His robe was of chekelatoun,
That coſt many a jane.
He couthe hunt at the wildè deer,
And ride an hawking by by' the rivere.
With grey goſhauke on honde.
Thereto he was a gode archer,
Of wraſtling was there none his pere.

CHAUCER *to his empty Purſe.*

TO you my purſe and to none other wight
Complain I, for ye be my ladie dere,
I am ſorie now that ye be ſo light,
For certis ye now make me hevie chere,
We were as leſe be laide upon a bere,
For which unto your mercy thus I crie;
Be hevy againe, or els mote I die.
Now vouchſafin this day or it be night,
That I of you the bliſful ſowne may here,
Or ſe your colour lyke the ſonne bright,
That of yelowneſſe ne had nevir pere,
Ye be my life, ye be my hert'is ſtere
Quene of comfort, and of gode companye
Be hevy againe, or elſe mote I die.
Now purſe, that art to me my lyv'is light
And ſavyour, as downe in this worlde here,
Out of this towne helpe me by your might,
Sithin that you wol not be my treſoure,
For I am ſhave as nighe as any frere,
But I prayin unto your courtiſye,
Be hevy againe, or els mote I die.

About the Year 1468, *Caxton* brought the Art of Printing into *England*, and ſoon after publiſhed ſeveral Books. What our Language was in the Year 1471, will appear by the following Extract from the Prologue to a Book, intituled, *Recuyel of the Hiſtoryes of Troy.*

"When I remember, that every man is bounden by the commandement and counsel of the wise man to eſchew ſlothe and idleness, which is moder and nouriſher of vyces, and ought to put himſelf into vertuous occupacion & beſyness, than (I having no great charge of occupacion following the ſayd councel) took a Frenche book & red therin many straunge and marvellous hiſtories, werein I had great Pleaſure and delite, as well for the noueltie of the ſame, as for the fayer language of the Frenche, which was in prose, ſo well and compendiously set and wryten, which methought I understood the ſentence and ſubſtaunce of every mattter; and for as much as this book was new, and late made, and drawen into Frenche, and neuer had ſene it in our Engliſh tonge. I thought in my self it ſhould be a good buſyness to translate it into our Englishe tounge, that it might be had in the realme of Englond, as in other lands, and alſo for to paſs therewith the tyme, and thus concluded in my self to begin this ſayd werk, and forthwith toke pen and ynke, and began boldly to ren forth, as blynde bayard in this worke, which is named, The recuyle of the Troyan histories. And afterwarde; when I remembered my ſelſe of my simplenes and unperfytneſs that I had in both languages, that is to wete, in Frenche and in Englishe; for in Fraunce was I never, and was borne and lerned myne Englishe in Kent in the Weald, were, I doubt not, is ſpoken as brode and rude Englishe as in any place of England, and have continued by the ſpace of xxx yere for the most parte in the countries of Braband, Flanders, Holande, Zeland. And thus, when all theſe thynges came to fore me, after that I had made and written a v or vi quayers, I fyl into diſpare of this worke, and purpoſed no more to have continued therein; and tho quayers laid apart, and in two yeare after laboured no more in this work, and was fully in wit to have left hit, tyll, on a time, it fortuned, that the ryght excellent, and right vertuous prynces, my right redoubted ladye (sister unto my soveraign lord the king of Englond and Fraunce) my lady Mergaret, by the grace of God, Ducheſſe of Burgoine, of Lotryke, of Brabant, of Lymburgh and of Luxemburge, counties of Flaunders, of Artoice and of Burgoine, Palatine of Hannawd, of Holande, of Zeland & of Namure, Marquesse of the holy empire, Lady of Fryse, of Salins and of Mechlyn, ſent for me to speke with her good grace of dyverſe maters, among the which I let her highness have knowledge of the foresaid beginninge of this work, which anon commanded me to ſhew the ſayd v or vi quayers to her ſaid grace. And when ſhe had ſeen hem, anon ſhe found a defaute in myne Englyshe, which ſhe commanded me to amend; and moreover commanded me sraitly to contynue and make an end of the residue than not tranſlated, whoſe dreadful commaundement I durst in no wise disobey, becauſe I am a ſeruant unto her ſaid grace, and receive of her yerly fee, and other many good and great benefites, and also hope many moe to receyue of her hignnes, but forthwith went and laboured in the ſaid translacyon after my simple and poor cunning, also, nigh as I can, follow myne auctour, mekely beſeeching the bounteous hyghnes of my ſaid lady, that of her benevolence lyst to accepte and take in gree this ſymple and rude worke here followynge, and yf there be any thing wrytten or ſayde to her pleaſure, I ſhall think my labour well employed: And wereas there is default, that ſhe aret it to the ſympleness of my cunnyng (which is full ſmall in this behalf) and require an praye all them that ſhall rede this ſaid worke, to correct it, and to hold me excused of the rude and symple translation, and thus I end my prologue.

In the Year 1490, *Caxton* publiſhed a Tranſlation of the *Boke of Eneydos, compyled by Vyrgyle*: From the Preface to it the following Extract is taken, by which it will appear, that the Readers in thoſe Times, were not at all pleaſed with the Innovations then made in our Language.

"After dyverſe werkes made, translated and atchieved, having noo werke in hand, I sittyng in my studye, whereas laye many paunflettis and bookys, happened that to my hande cam a lytyl book in Frenshe, which late was translated out of Latyn by ſome noble clerke of Fraunce; whiche booke is named Eneydos, made in Latyn by that noble Poete, and grete clerke, Virgyle, which book I ſawe over, and redde therein, how after the generall destruccyon of the grete Troye, Eneas departed, beryng his old fader, Anchises, upon his Sholdres, his lityl ſon Yolus on his hond; his wyfe wyth moche other people followynge; and how he shyped and departed, with alle thystorye of his adventures, that he had er he cam to the atchievement of his conqueſt of Ytalye, as all a longe ſhall be ſhewed in this present boke, in which boke I had gret playsyr, bycauſe of the fayr and honest termes and wordes in Frenche, which I never ſaw to-fore lyke, ne none ſo playsaunt, ne ſo well ordered; which booke, as me ſemed, ſholde be moche requyſite to noble men to ſee, as wel for the eloquence as the hystoryes, how wel that many hondred yerys paſſed was the ſaid booke of Eneydos, with other werkes made and learned dayly in scolis, specyally in Ytalye and other places; whiche historye the ſayd Vyrgyle made in metre. And when I had advised me in this ſayd booke, I delybered and concluded to translate it into Englyshe, and forthwyth toke a pen and ynk, and wrote a leef or tweyne, which I overſawe agayn to correcte it; and when I ſaw the fayr and straunge termes therein, I doubted that it ſholde not pleaſe ſome gentylmen which late blamed me, ſaying, that in my translacyons I had over curyous termes, which coude not be underſtande of comyn people, and deſired me to uſe olde and homely termes in my translacyons, and fayn wolde I ſatisfye every man. And ſo to do toke an olde boke and redde therein, and certaynly the Englisshe was ſo rude and brood, that I coude not wele understande it. And also my lord Abbot of Westmynster ded do ſhewe to me late certain evydences wryton in old Englisshe, for to reduce it into our Englisshe now usid; and certaynly it was wreton in ſuch wyse, that it was more lyke to Dutche than Englysshe. I coude not reduce ne brynge it to be underſtonden. And certaynly our language now uſed varyeth ferre from that which was uſed and ſpoken whan I was born; for we Englissh men ben borne under the domynacyon of the Mone, which is never stedfaste, but ever waverynge, wexyng one season, and waneth and dyscreaseth another season; and that comyne Englisshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from another, inſomuche, that in my dayes happened, that certayn merchauntes were in a ſhipp in Tamyse, for to have ſailed over the ſee into Zelande, and for lacke of wynde they taryed atte Forland, and went to lande for to refreshe them; and one of them, named Sheffelde, a mercer, came into an hows, and axed for mete, and ſpecyally he axed for egges, and the goode wyf anſwerde, that ſhe coude ſpeke no Frenshe. And the Marchaunt was angry, for he alſo coude ſpeke no Frenshe, but wolde have hadde egges, and ſhe underſtode hym not: And thenne at laſte another ſayd, that he wolde have eyren; thenne the good wyf ſayd, that she understode him well. Loo what ſholde a man in thyse days now wryte, egges or eyren? Certaynly it is harde to playse every man, by cauſe of dyverſyte and chaunge of langage; for in theſe days every man, that is in ony reputacyon in his countre, will utter his communicacyon and matters in ſuch manners and termes, that fewe Men ſhall understonde them; and ſom honeſt and grete clerkes have ben wyth me, and deſired me to wryte the moste curyous termes that I coude find. And thus between playn, rude and curious, I stand abaſhed. But in my judgmente, the comyn termes that be dayli uſed, ben lyghter to be underſtonde than the old and auncyent Englisshe.

Sir *Thomas More* wrote about the Year 1500, and as he has been conſidered by ſeveral Authors as the moſt polite and elegant Writer of his Age, Specimens of his Writings muſt not be omitted, as they will evidently ſhew the State of our Language at that Period.

A Letter from Sir Thomas More *to Dr.* Collet, *Dean of St.* Paul's.

AS I was lately walking before Weſtminſter-hall, buſying myſelf about other mens cauſes, I met by chance your ſeruant, at whoſe firſt encounter I was marvelously reioysed, both becauſe he hath bene alwaies deare unto me, as alſo eſpecially for that I thought he was not come to London without yourſelfe; but when I had learned of him, that you were not come, nor yet minded to come of a long while, it cannot be expreſſed, how ſuddenly my great ioy was turned into as great ſorrow and ſaddeneſse. For what can be more grieuous unto me, then to be depriued of your moſt ſwete conuersation? whoſe wholeſome counſell I was wont to enioye, with whoſe delightſome familiaritie I was recreated, by whoſe weightie ſermons I haue bene often stirred up to deuotion, by whoſe life and example I haue bene much amended in mine owne, finally in whoſe very face and countenance I was wont to reſt contented. Wherefore as I haue found myſelfe greatly ſtrengthened, whilſt I enioyed theſe helpes, ſo now do I ſee myself much weakened and brought almoſt to nothing, being depriued of them ſo long. For hauing heretofore by following your footeſtepps almost eſcaped out of hells mouth, ſo now like another Euridice (though in a contrarie manner, for ſhe was left there becauſe Orpheus looked back upon her, but I am in the like daunger, becauſe you doe not looke upon me) fall back againe by a certaine violence and neceſsitie into that obſcure darkneſse I was in before. For what I pray you is there here in this Cittie which doth moue anie man to liue well, and doth not rather by a thouſand deuiſes draw him back, and with as manie allurements ſwallow him up in all manner of wickedneſse, who of himſelf were otherwiſe well diſposed and doth endeavour accordingly to clime up the painefull hill of vertue? Whitherſoever that anie man cometh, wat can he finde but fayned loue, and the honie poyſon of venemous flatterie; in one place he ſhall finde cruell hatred, in another heare nothing but quarrells and ſuits. Whitherſoeuer we caſt our eyes, what can we ſee but victualinghouses, fiſhmongers, butchers, cookes, pudding-makers, fiſhers or fowlers, who miniſter matter to our bellies, and ſet forward the ſeruice of the world, and the Prince thereof and deuil? yea the houſes themſelues, I knowe not how, do bereaue us of a great parte of our ſight of heauen; ſo as the heighth of our buildings, and not the circle of our horizon, doth limite our proſpect. For which cauſe I may pardon you the more eaſily, that you doe delight rather to remaine in the countrie, where you are. For there you find a companie of plaine ſoules, void of all crafte, wherewith citizens moſt abounde; whitherſoeuer you looke, the earth yeeldeth you a pleaſant proſpect, the temperature of the ayre refreſheth you, and the cleare beholding of the heauens doth delight you; you finde nothing there but bounteous gifts of nature; and ſaintelie tokens of innocence. Yet I would not have you ſo carried away with thoſe contentments, that you ſhould be ſtayed from haſtening hither. For yf the diſcommodities of the Cittie doe, as they may very well, diſpleaſe you, yet may the countrie about your pariſh of Stepney (whereof you ought alſo not to have the leaſt care) afforde you the like delights to thoſe, which that affordes you, wherein now you keepe; from whence you may upon occaſions come to London as into your Inne, where you may finde great matter of meritt. The countrie people is moſt commonly harmleſse, or at the leaſt not loaden with great offences, and therefore anie phiſician may miniſter phiſick unto them; but as for cittizens, both becauſe they are manie in number, as alſo in regarde of their inueterate cuſtome in ſinning, none can helpe them but he that is verie ſkillfull. There come into the pullpett at Paules diuerſe men that promiſe to cure the diſeaſes of others; but when they have all donne, and made a fayre and goodlie diſcourſe, their life on the other ſide doth ſo jarre with their ſaying, that they rather increaſe than aſswage the griefes of their hearers. For they cannot perſwade men that they are fit to cure others when as themſelues (God wote) are moſt ſicke and crazie; and therefore when they feele their ſores touched and handled by thoſe, whome they ſee are full of loathſome ſores themſelues, they cannot but have a great auerſion from them. But if ſuch a one be accounted by learned men moſt fitt to cure, in whom the ſicke man hath greateſt hope, who doubteth then, but you alone are the fitteſt in all London to cure their Maladies, whome euerie one is willing to ſuffer to touche their woundes, and in whome what confidence euerie one hath, and how readie euerie one is to doe what you preſcribe, both you have heretofore ſufficiently tryed, and now the deſire that euerie bodie hath of your ſpeedie returne, may manifeſt the ſame. Returne therefore my deere Colett, either for Stepney's ſake, which mourneth for your abſence no leſſe then children doe for the abſence of their louing mother, or elſe for London's ſake, in reſpect it is your native countrie, whereof you can have no leſse regarde, then of your owne parents; and finally (although this be the leaſt motive) returne for my ſake, who haue wholy dedicated myself to your directions, and do moſt earnestly long to ſee you. In the mean while I paſſe my time with Grocine, Linacre and Lillie; the firſt being as you knowe the directour of my life in your abſence; the ſecond, the maiſter of my ſtudies; the third; my moſt deare Companion. Farewell, and ſee you loue me as you haue donne hitherto.

London, 21 Octob.

A Letter from Sir T. More *to Mr.* Gunnel.

I Have receaued, my deare Gunnel, your letters, ſuch as they are wont to be, moſt elegant & full of affection. Your loue towards my children I gather by your letter; their diligence by their owne; for every one of their letters pleaſeth me very much, yet moſt eſpecially I take ioy to heare that my daughter Elizabeth hath ſhewed as greate modestie in her mother's abſence, as anie one could doe, if ſhe had bene in preſence; lett her knowe that that thing liked me better, then all the epiſtles beſides; for as I eſteeme learning, which is ioyned with vertue more then all the the threaſures of kings; ſo what doth the fame of being a great ſchollar bring us, if it be ſeuered from vertue, other than a notorious and famous infamie, eſpecially in a woman, whome men will be readie the more willingly to aſsayle for their learning, becauſe it is a rare matter, and argueth reproche to the ſluggishneſse of a man, who will not ſtick to lay the fault of their naturall malice upon the qualitie of learning, ſuppoſing all their owne unſkillfullneſse by comparing it with the vices of thoſe that are learned, ſhal be accounted for vertue: but if anie woman on the contrarie parte (as I hope and wyſhe by your inſtruction and teaching all mine will doe) ſhall ioine manie vertues of the minde with a little ſkill of learninge, I ſhall accounte this more happineſse, then if they were able to attaine to Cræſus's wealth ioined with the beautie of fayre Helene; not becauſe they were to gett great fame thereby, although that inſeparably followeth all vertue, as ſhadowe doth the bodie, but for that they ſhould obtaine by this the true rewarde of wiſedome, which can neuer be taken away as wealth may, nor will fade, as beautie doth, becauſe it dependeth of truth and juſtice, and not of the blaſts of mens mouthes, then which nothing is more fooliſh, nothing more pernicious; for as it is the dutie of a good man to eſchew infamie, ſo it is not only the propertie of a proude man, but alſo of a wretched and ridiculous man to frame their actions only for praiſe; for that mans minde muſt needes be full of unquietneſse, that alwaies wauers for fear of other mens iudgements betweene ioy and ſaddneſse. But amongst other the notable benefitts, which learning beſtoweth upon men, I accounte this one of the moſt profitable, that in getting of learning we looke not for praiſe, to be accounted learned men, but only to uſe it in all occaſions, which the beſt of all other learned men, I meane the philoſophers thoſe true moderators of mens actions haue deliuered unto us from hand to hand, although ſome of them have abuſed their ſciences, ayming only to be accounted excellent men by the people. Thus have I ſpoken, my Gunnel, ſomewhat the more of the not coveting of vaine glorie, in regarde of thoſe wordes in your letter, whereby you iudge that the high ſpiritt of my daughter Margarett's witt is not to be deiected, wherein I am of the ſame opinion that you are, but I thinke (as I doubt not but you are of the ſame minde) that he doth deiect his generous witt, whoſoeuer accuſtometh himſelf to admire vaine and baſe obiects, and he rayſeth well his ſpiritts that embraceth vertue and true good, they are baſe minded indeede, that eſteeme the ſhadowe of good things (which moſt men greedily ſnatch at, for want of diſcretion to iudge true good from apparent) rather then the truth itſelf. And therefore ſeeing I holde this the beſt way for them to walke in, I haue not only requeſted you, my deare Gunnel, whome of yourſelf I knowe would have donne it out of the intire affection you beare unto them; neither have I deſired my wife alone, whome her motherlie pietie by me often and manie waies tryed doth ſtirre them up thereto, but alſo all other my friends I haue intreated manie times to perſwade all my children to this, that auoyding all the gulphes and downefalls of pride, they walke through the pleaſant meadowes of modeſtie, that they neuer be enamoured of the gliſtering hue of golde and ſiluer, nor lament for the want thereof, which by errour they admire in others, that they thinke no better of themſelues for all their coſtlie trimmings, nor anie meaner for the want of them; not to leſſen their beautie by neglecting it, which they have by nature, nor to make it any more by unſeemlie art, to thinke vertue their chiefe happineſse, learning and good qualities the next, of which thoſe are eſpecially to be learned, which will auayle them moſt, that is to ſay, pietie towards God, charitie towards all men, modeſtie and chriſtian humilitie in themſelves, by which they ſhall reape from God the rewarde of an innocent life, by certaine confidence thereof they ſhall not neede to feare death, and in the mean while enioying true alacritie, they ſhall neither be puffed up with the vain praiſes of men, nor deiected by anie ſlander of diſgrace; theſe I eſteeme the true and ſolide fruits of learning; which as they happen not, I confeſse, to all that are learned, ſo theſe may eaſily attaine them, who beginne to ſtudie with this intent; neither is there anie difference in harueſt time, whether it was man or woman, that ſowed firſt the corne; for both of them beare name of a reaſonable creature equally, whoſe nature reaſon only doth diſtinguiſh from bruite beaſtes; and therefore I do not ſee why learning in like manner may not equally agree with both ſexes; for by it reaſon is cultivated, and (as a fielde) ſowed with wholeſome precepts, it bringeth forth excellent fruit. But if the ſoyle of womans braine be of its owne nature bad, and apter to beare fearne than corne (by which ſaying manie doe terrifye women from learning) I am of opinion therefore that a woman's witt is the more diligently by good inſtructions and learning to be manured, to the ende, the defect of nature may be redreſſed by induſtrie. Of which minde were alſo manie wiſe and holie ancient Fathers, as, to omitt others, S. Hierom and S. Auguſtine, who not only exhorted manie noble matrones and honourable Virgins to the getting of learning, but alſo to further them therein, they diligently expounded unto them manie hard places of ſcriptures; yea wrote manie letters unto tender maydes, full of ſo great learning, that ſcarcely our olde and greateſt profeſſours of Diuinitie can well reade them, much leſse be able to underſtande them perfectly; which holie ſaints workes you will endeauour, my learned Gunnel, of your courteſie, that my daughters may learne, whereby they may chiefly knowe, what ende they ought to have in their learning, to place the fruits of their labours in God, and a true conſcience; by which it will be eaſily brought to paſse, that being at peace within themſelues, they ſhall neither be moued with praiſe of flatterers, nor the nipping follies of unlearned ſcoffers; but methinkes I heare you replye, that though theſe my precepts be true; yet are they too ſtrong and hard for the tender age of my yong wenches to hearken too: For what man, be he neuer ſo aged or expert in anie ſcience, is ſo conſtant or ſtayed, that he is not a little ſtirred up with the tickeling of glorie? And for my parte, I eſteeme that the harder it is to ſhake from us this plague of pride, ſo much the more ought euerie one to endeauour to do it from his verie infancie. And I thinke there is no other cauſe, why this almoſt ineuitable miſchiefe doth ſtick ſo faſt in our breaſts, but for that it is engrafted in our tender mindes euen by our nurſes, aſoone as we are crept out of our ſhelles; it is foſtered by our maiſters, it is nouriſhed and perfected by our parents, whilſt that no bodie propoundeth anie good thing to children, but they presently bidde them expect praiſe as the whole rewarde of vertue; whence it is, that they are ſo much accuſtomed to eſteeme much of honour and praiſe, that by ſeeking to pleaſe the moſt, who are alwaies the worſt, they are ſtill aſhamed to be good with the feweſt. That this plague may the farther be baniſhed from my children, I earneſtly deſire, that you, my deare Gunnell, their Mother and all their friends, would ſtill ſing this ſong unto them, hammer it alwaies in their heads, & inculcate it unto them upon all occaſions, that vaine glorie is abiect, and to be deſpiſed, neither anie thing to be more worthie or excellent, then that humble modeſtie, which is ſo much praised by Chriſt; the which prudent charitie will ſo guide and direct, that it will teach us to deſire vertue rather then to upbrayde others for their vices, and will procure rather to loue them, who admoniſh vs of our fault, then hate them, for their holeſome counſell. To the obtayning whereof nothing is more auayleable, then to reade vnto them the holeſome precepts of the Fathers, whome they knowe not to be angrie with them, and they muſt needes be vehemently moued with their authorities, becauſe they are venerable for their ſanctitie. Yf therefore you reade anie ſuch thing vnto Margarett and Elizabeth, beſides their leſſens in Saluſt, for they are of riper iudgement by reaſon of their age, then John and Cecilie, you ſhall make both me and them euerie day more bound vnto you; moreover you ſhall hereby procure my children being deare by nature, after this more deare for learning, but by their increaſe of good manners moſt deare vnto me. Farewell. From the Court this Whitſuneeue.

Sir Thomas More *to his Children.*

THomas More to his whole Schoole ſendeth greetinge. Beholde how I have found out a compendious way to ſalute you all, and make ſpare of time and paper, which I muſt needes have waſted in ſaluting euery one of you particularly by your names; which would be uerie ſuperfluous, becauſe you are all ſo deare vnto me, ſome in one reſpect, ſome in another, that I can omitt none of you vnſaluted. Yet I knowe not, whether there can be anie better motiue, why I ſhould loue you, then becauſe you are ſcholars, learning ſeeming to binde more ſtraytely vnto you, then the neareneſſe of blood. I reioyce therefore that Mr. Drue is returned ſafe, of whoſe ſaftie you knowe I was carefull. Yf I loued not exceedingly, I ſhould enue this your ſo great happineſs, to have had ſo manie great ſchollars for your maiſters. For I thinke Mr. Nicolas is with you alſo, and that you have learned of him much aſtronomie; ſo that I heare you have proceeded ſo farre in this ſcience, that you now knowe not only the pole-ſtarre, or dogg, and ſuch like of the common Conſtellations, but alſo, which argueth an abſolute and cunning aſtronomer, in the chieſe planetts themſelues: You are able to diſcerne the ſunne from the moone; goe forward therefore with this your new and admirable ſkill, by which you do thus climbe vp to the ſtarres, which whilſt you daily admire, in the meane while I admoniſh you alſo to thinke of this holie faſt of Lent, and let that excellent and pious ſong of Boethius ſound in your eares, whereby you are taught alſo with your mindes to penetrate heaven, leaſt when the bodie is lifted vp on high, the ſoule be driuen downe to the earth with the brute beaſts. Farewell.

From the Court this 23d of March.

Thomas More to his beſt beloued children and to Margarett Gigs, whome he numbreth amongſt his owne, ſendeth greeting: The Marchant of Briſtow brought vnto me your letters, the next day after he had receaved them of you, with the which I was exceedingly delighted. For there can come nothing, yea though it were neuer ſo rude, never ſo meanely poliſhed, from this your ſhoppe, but it procureth me more delight then anie other mens workes, be they neuer ſo eloquent; your writing doth ſo ſtirre vp my affection towards you; but excluding theſe your letters may alſo very well pleaſe me for their owne worth, being full of fine witt, and of a pure latine phraſe: Therefore none of them all, but ioyed me exceedingly, yet to tell you ingeniouſly what I think, my ſonne John's letter pleaſed me beſt, both becauſe it was longer than the other, as alſo for that he ſeemeth to have taken more paynes than the reſt. For he not only paynteth out the matter decently, and ſpeaketh elegantly, but he playeth alſo pleaſantly with me, and returneth my ieaſts vpon me againe very wittily; and this he doth not only pleaſantly, but temperately withall, ſhewing that he is mindefull with whom he ieſteth, to witt, his father, whome he endeavoureth ſo to delight, that he is alſo afeared to offende. Hereafter I expect euerie day letters from euerie one of you; neither will I accept of ſuch excuſes, as you complaine of, that you had no leaſure, or that the carrier went away ſuddenly, or that you have no matter to write; John is not wont to alleage anie ſuch things; nothing can hinder you from writing, but manie things may exhort you thereto; why ſhould you lay anie faulte vpon the carrier, ſeing you may prevent his coming, and have them readie made vp, and ſealed two daies before anie offer themſelves to carrie them. And how can you want matter of writing vnto me, who am delighted to heare eyther of your ſtudies, or of your play: whome you may euen then pleaſe exceedingly, when having nothing to write of, you write as largely as you can of that nothing, then which nothing is more eaſie for you to doe, eſpecially being women, and therefore prattlers by nature, and amongſt whome daily a great ſtorie riſeth of nothing. But this I admoniſh you to doe, that whether you write of ſerious matters, or of trifles, you write with diligence and conſideration, premeditating of it before; neither will it be amiſſe, if you firſt indite it in Engliſh, for then it may more eaſily be tranſlated into Latine, whilſt the mind free from inuenting is attentiue to finde apt and eloquent wordes. And although I putt this to your choice, whether you will do ſo or no: yet I enioyne you by all meanes, that you diligently examine what you have written, before you write it ouer fayre againe; firſt conſidering attentively the whole ſentence, and after examine euerie parte thereof, by which meanes you may eaſily finde out, if anie ſolecíſmes haue eſcaped you: which being putt out, and your letter written fayre, yet then lett it not alſo trouble you to examine it ouer againe; for ſometimes the ſame faultes creepe in at the ſecond writing which you before had blotted out. By this your diligence you will procure, that thoſe your trifles will ſeem ſerious matters. For as nothing is ſo pleaſing but may be made vnſauorie by prating garrulitie; ſo nothing is by nature ſo vnpleaſant, that by induſtrie may not be made full of grace and pleaſantneſſe. Farewell my ſweteſt children.

From the Court this 3 of September.

Sir Thomas More to his daughter Margarett only. Thy letters (deareſt Margarett) were gratefull vnto me, which certifyed me of the ſtate of Shaw; yet would they have bene more gratefull vnto me, if they had tolde me, what your and your brother's ſtudies were, what is read amongſt you euerie day, how pleaſantly you conferre togeather, what themes you make, and how you paſſe the day away amongſt you in the ſweete fruits of learning. And although nothing is written from you, but it is moſt pleaſing vnto me, yet thoſe things are moſt ſugred ſweete, which I cannot learne of but by you or your brother.——— I pray thee, Megg, ſee that I underſtande by you, what your ſtudies are. For rather then I would ſuffer you, my children, to liue idly, I would my ſelf looke vnto you, with the loſſe of my temporall eſtate, bidding all cares and buſineſſes farewell, amongſt which there is nothing more ſwete vnto me, then thy ſelf, my deareſt daughter, farewell.

As a Specimen of his Poetry, the following Stanzas, written with a Coal, while Priſoner in the Tower, to expreſs the Comfort he received from a Meſſage brought him from the King by Mr. Secretary, are added.

Ey flatering fortune, loke thou neuer ſo fayre,
Or neuer ſo pleſantly begin to ſmile,
As though thou wouldſt my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou ſhalt me not begile,
Truſt ſhall I God to entre in a while
His haven of heaven ſure and uniforme,
Euer after thy calme loke I for a ſtorme.

The following Paſſage is extracted from the Concluſion of Mr. *William Tindal*'s Preface to his Tranſlation of the New Teſtament, which appeared about the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and may therefore be conſidered as a cotemporary Piece with thoſe of Sir *Thomas More.*

" Them that are learned chriſtenly, I beſeeche; for as moche as I am ſure, and my conſcience beareth me record, that of a pure entent ſingilly and faithfully I have interpreted itt, as farre forth as God gave me the gyfe of knowledge, and unſterſtondyng; that the rudnes of the worke now at the fyrſt tyme, offende them not, but that they conſyder how that I had no man to counterfet, nether was helpe with Englysshe of eny, that had interpreted the ſame, or ſoche lyke thinge in the ſcripture before tyme. Moreover, even very necessitie and cumbraunce (God is recorde) above ſtrengthe, which I will not rehearse, leſt we ſhould ſeem to boſt our ſelves, cauſed that many thynges are lackyng, whiche necessaryly are required. Count it as a thynge not havynge his full ſchape, but as it were borne afore hys tyme, even as a thing begunne rather than fynnysshed. In time to come (yf God have appointed us thereunto) we will give it his full ſhape; and put out, yf ought be added ſuperfluusly; and adde to, yff ought be overſene throwe negligence, and will enfoarce to brynge to compendeouſnes that, which is now tranſlated at the length; and to give lyght where it is required; and to ſeke in certain places more proper Englysshe; and with a table to expound the words, which are nott commonly uſed; and ſhewe how the ſcripture uſeth many wordes, which are wotherwyſe underſtonde of the common people; and to help with a declaration where one tonge taketh nott another. And will endever ourſelves, as it were to ſethe it better, and to make it more apte for the weake ſtomaches, deſyreyng them that are learned and able, to remember their dutie, and to help thereunto, and to beſtowe unto the edyfyinge of Chriſtis body (which is the congregacion of them that beleve) thoſe gyftes, whyche they have receaved of God for the ſame purpoſe. The Grace that commeth of Chriſt be with them that love him. Pray for us.

Soon after the following Prohibition was ſent by *Cuthbert Tonſtall*, Biſhop of *London*, to the Arch-deacons of his Dioceſe, for the calling in of the New Teſtaments tranſlated into *Engliſh*.

CUTHBERT, by the permiſſion of God, biſhop of London, unto our well beloved in Chriſt, the arch-deacon of London, or to hys Officiall, health, grace and benediction. By the duty of our paſtoral office, we are bounde diligently with all our power to foreſee, provide for, roote out, and put away all thoſe thynges, which ſeem to tend to the peril, and daunger of our ſubjects, and ſpecially to the deſtruction of their ſoules. Wherefore we hauyng underſtanding, by the report of diverſe credible perſons, and alſo by the evident apparaunce of the matter, that many children of iniquitie, maintayners of Luther's ſect, blynded through extreme wickednes, wandrying from the way of truth, and the catholicke fayth, craftely have tranſlated the New Teſtament into our Engliſh tongue, entermedlyng therewith many heretical articles, and erroneous opinions, pernicious and offenſive, ſeducyng the ſimple people, attempting by their wicked perverſe interpretations, to prophanate the majeſtye of the Scripture, which hitherto hath remained undefiled, and craftely to abuſe the moſt holy word of God, and the true ſence of the ſame, of the which tranſlation there are many books imprinted, ſome with gloſſes, and ſome without, contayning in the Engliſhe that peſtiferious and moſt pernicious poiſon, diſperſed throughout all our diocesse of London in great number; which truly, without it be ſpedely foreſeen, wythout doubt will contaminate, and infect the flock committed to us with moſt deadly poyſon and hereſie, to the grieuous peril and danger of the ſouls committed to our charge, and the offence of God's divine Majeſty: wherefore we Cuthbert the biſhop aforeſaid, grevouſly ſorrowyng for the premisses, willyng to withſtand the craft and ſubtletie of the ancient enemy, and hys miniſters, which ſeek the deſtruction of my flock, and with a diligent care to take hede unto the flock, committed to my charge, deſiring to provide ſpedy remidies for the premiſes; we charge you jointly and ſeverally, and by vertue of your obedience ſtraightly enjoin and commaunde you, that by our authority, you warn, or cauſe to be warned, all and ſingular, as wel exempt as not exempt, dwelling within your arch deaconries, that within xxx dayes ſpace, whereof x dayes ſhall be for the firſt, x for the ſecond, and x for the third peremtory terme, under paine of excommunication, and incurring the ſuſpicion of hereſie, they do bring in, and really deliver unto our vicare generall, all and ſingular ſuch bookes conteyning the tranſlation of the New Teſtament in the Engliſhe tongue; and that you doe certifie us, or our ſayd commissarye, within ii monethes after the day of the date of theſe preſentes, duely, perſonally, or by your letters, together with theſe preſentes, under your ſeals, what you have done in the premisses, under pain of contempt. Given under our Seale the xxiii of October, in the V yere of our conſecration. *Anno* 1526.

Prefixed to a Quarto treatiſe, intitled *Alphabetum Latino Anglicum*, printed in 1534, is the following Licenſe; which will ſhew what Language was wrote at that Time in theſe Inſtruments.

HENRY VIII. by the grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, defendour of the feithe, and of the church of England, and alſo of Ireland; in erth the ſupreme hed, to all ſchoole maiſters and teachers of grammer within this realm, greeting. Emong the manyfolde buſines and moſt weyghty affayres, appertaynyng to our regall autoritee and offyce, we forgette not the tendre babes, and the youth of our realme, whoſe good education and godly bryngyng up, is a great furniture to the ſame and cauſe of much goodneſſe. And to the intent that hereafter they may the more readily and eaſily attein the rudymentes of the Latyne toung, without the greate hynderaunce, which heretofore hath been, through the diverſities of grammers and teachynges, we will and commande, and ſtreightly charge al you ſchoolemaſters and teachers of grammer within this our realme, and other our dominions, as ye intend to avoyde our diſpleaſure, and have our favour, to teach and learne your ſcholars this Englysshe introduction here enſuing, and the Latyne grammar annexed to the ſame, and none other, which we have cauſed for your eaſe, and your ſcholars ſpeedy preferment, bryefely and playnely to be compiled and ſet forth. Fayle not to apply your ſcholars in lernyng and godly education.

In a Copy of *Thucidides* printed in 1550 by *Thomas Nicholls*, is the following Patent granted him by Queen *Mary*.

MARY by the grace of God, queene of England, Fraunce and Ireland, defendour of the faith, and in earth of the churche of Englande, and alſo of Irelande, the ſupreme head. To all prynters of bookes, and bookeſellers, and to all other our officers, minyſters and ſubjects, theſe our patentes hearing or ſeing, gretyng. Know ye, that of our ſpecial grace and meare motion, have giuen and granted, and by theſe patentes, doo geue and graunte full power, licence, autoritie, and privilege, unto our wel-beloved ſubject, Jhon Wayland, citezeyn and ſcrivenour of London: that he and his aſſignes only, and none other perſon or perſons ſhal from hensforth have auctoritie, and lybertie to print all and ſuch usual primers, or manual of prayers, by whatſoever title the ſame ſhall, or may be called, which by us, our heyres, ſucceſſors, or by our clergy, by our aſſent ſhall be auctoriſed, ſet furth, and deuyſed for to be uſed of all our loving ſubjects, throughout all our realmes, and domynyons, during the full tyme and terme of ſeven years next enſuing the date of theſe our letters patents. And farther, that it ſhall not be lawful for any maner of other perſones of our ſaid ſubjects, to print, or to procure to be imprinted, anye prymers, or manual of prayers, by whatſoever title they ſhall, or may be called, or ſet forth, during the ſaid tearme, nor any booke or bookes, whiche the ſaid John Waylande, or his aſſignes, at his or their coſtes and charges ſhall firſt prynte, or ſet furthe, during the ſaid terme of ſeven years next enſuing the printing of the ſame booke or bookes, upon payne of forfature, and confiſcation of the prymers, manual of prayers, and bookes, to thoſe of us, and our ſucceſſors. Wherfore we woll and commande all you our printers, and other our ſubjects, that ye, nor any of you, do preſume, procure, or attempt to print, or ſet furth, any maner of prymers, manuel of prayers, booke or bookes, which the ſaid John Wayland, or his aſſignes ſhall firſt print, during the tyme of thys our privilege, and licence, upon payne of forfature and confiſcation of the ſame prymers, manuel of pryers, and bookes as aforeſaide; and as ye tender our pleaſure, and will avoyde the contrary: in wytnes whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patentes. Witnes our ſelf at Weſtminſter, the 24th October, the firſt of our reign.

Thomas Sackville, Earl of *Dorſet*, wrote about the Year 1553, he was celebrated for the Elegance of his Style, and the Beauty of his Compoſitions; an Extract therefore is given from a Poem of his, entitled, *A Myrrour for Magiſtrates*.

He deſcribes Sorrow appearing thus to him.

HER body ſmall forwithered and foreſpent,
As is the ſtalke, that ſommers drought oppreſt,
Her wealked face with woful tears beſprent,
Her colour pale, and (as it ſeemed her beſt)
In woe and playnt repoſed was her reſt;
And as the ſtone, that droppes of water wears,
So dented were her cheeks with fall of tears.

Her eyes ſwollen with flowing ſtreames aflote,
Wherewith her lookes throwen up full piteous lye;
Her forceles hands together ofte ſhe ſmote,
With doleful ſhrikes, that echoed in the ſkye:
Whoſe playnt ſuch ſighes dyd ſtrayt accompany,
That in my doome was never man did ſee
A Wight but halfe ſo woe begon as ſhe.

He repreſents himſelf as conducted by Sorrow to Hell, which he deſcribes.

And firſt within the porche and Jaws of hell,
Sate diepe Remorſe of conſcience, al beſprent
With tears; and to herſelfe oft would ſhe tell
Her wretchednes, and curſing never ſtent
To ſob and ſigh; but ever thus lament
With thoughtful care, as ſhe that all in vayne
Would weare and waſte continually in payne.

Her iyes unſtedfaſt rolling here and there,
Whirled on eche place, as place that vengeance brought
So was her mind continually in feare,
Toſſed and tormented with the tedious thought
Of thoſe deteſted crimes, which ſhe had wrought:
With dreadful cheare and lookes throwen to the ſkye,
Wiſhing for death, and yet ſhe could not die.

Next ſawe we dread al trembling how ſhe ſhooke,
With foote uncertain prefered here and there:
Benumbde of ſpeeche and with a gaſtly looke
Searcht every place al pale and dead for fear,
His cap borne up with ſtaring of his heare.
Stoynde and amazde at his own ſhade for dreed,
And fearing greater daungers than was nede.

And next within the entry of this lake
Sate fell revenge gnaſhing her teeth for yre,
Deviſing means how ſhe may vengeance take,
Never in reſt tyll ſhe have her deſire;
But frets within ſo far with the fyer
Of wreaking flames, that nowe determines ſhe
To dye by death, or vengde by death to be.

Next is a Deſcription of Miſery.

His face was leane, and ſum deale pyned away,
And eke his handes conſumed to the bone;
But what his body was, I cannot ſay,
For on his carkas rayment had he none,
Save clouts and patches pieced one by one:
With ſtaffe in hand, and ſkrip on ſhoulders caſt
His chief defence againſt the winter's blaſt.

His foode for moſt was wylde fruytes of the tree,
Unles ſumtime ſum crummes fell to his ſhare,
Which in his wallet long, God wote, kept he,
As on the which full dayntlye would he fare.
His drinke the running ſtreme; his cup the bare
Of his palme cloſed; his bed the hard cold grounde:
To this poor life was Miſerie ybound.

Whoſe wretched ſtate when we had well behelde,
With tender ruth on him, and on his feares,
In thoughtful cares, furth then our pace we helde;
And by and by another ſhape appears
Of greedy care, ſtill bruſhing up the breres;
His knuckles knobde, his fleſh deep dented in,
With tawed handes and hard ytanned ſkin.

The morrowe graye no ſooner hath begunne
To ſpread his light even peeping in our iyes,
When he is up and to his worke yrunne,
But let the nightes blacke miſtye mantels riſe,
And with fowle darke never ſo much diſguyſe
The faire bright day, yet ceaſeth he no while,
But hath his candles to prolong his toyle.

By him lay heavy ſlepe, the coſin of death,
Flat on the ground, and ſtil as any ſtone,
A very corps, ſave yielding forth a breath.
Small kepe took he whom fortune frowned on,
Or whom ſhe lifted up into the throne
Of high renowne, but as a living death
So dead alyve, of lyef he drew the breath.

The bodyes reſt, the quyete of the hart,
The travaylers eaſe, the ſtill nightes feer was he;
And of our Life in earth the better parte;
Rever of Sight, and yet in whom we ſee
Thinges oft that tide, and ofte that never bee:
Without reſpect eſteming equally
Kyng Creſus pomp and Irus poverty.

In the Year 1573, *Ralph Lever* publiſhed a Book entitled *The Art of Reaſon*, &c. the following extract from his Preface will ſhew the Style of this Writer.

"To prove, that the arte of reaſoning may be taught in Engliſhe, I reaſon thus: firſt, we Engliſhmen have wits, as well as men of other nations have; whereby we conceyve what ſtandeth with reaſon, and is well doone, and what ſeemeth to be ſo, and is not.—For artes are like to okes, which by little and little grow a long time, afore they come to their full bigneſs. That one man beginneth, another oft times furthereth and mendeth; and yet more praiſe to be given to the beginner, then to the furtherer or mender, if the firſt did find more good things, then the following did adde. Experience teacheth, that each thing, which is enuented by man, hath a beginning, hath an increaſe, and hath alſo in time a full ripeness. Now, although each worke is moſt commendable, when it is brought to his full perfection, yet, where the workmen are many, there is oftimes more praiſe to be given to him that beginneth a good worke, then to him that endeth it. For if ye conſider the bookes, that are now printed, and compare them with the bookes, that were printed at the firſt, Lord, what a diverſity is there, and how much do the laſt exceed the firſt! Yet if you will compare the firſt and the laſt printer together, and ſeek whether deſerveth more praiſe and commendation, ye ſhall find that the firſt did farre exceede the laſt. For the laſt had help of manye, and the firſt had help of none. So that the firſt lighteth the candle of knowledge (as it were) and the ſecond doth but ſnuff it.

Soon after the celebrated Sir *Philip Sidney* wrote his *Arcadia*; and as he is univerſally allowed to be one of the fineſt writers of his Age, the following Specimens will ſufficiently ſhew the State of our Language at that Period.

“ It was in the time that the earth begins to put on her new apparel againſt the approach of her lover, and that the ſun running a moſt even courſe, becomes an indifferent arbiter between the night and the day, when the hopeleſs ſhepherd Strephon was come to the ſands, which lie againſt the iſland of Cithera; where viewing the place with a heavy kind of delight, and ſometimes caſting his eyes to the iſleward, he called his friendly rival, the paſtor Claius unto him; and ſetting firſt down in his darkned countenance a doleful copy of what he would ſpeak, O my Claius, ſaid he, hither we are now come to pay the rent, for which we are ſo called unto by over-buſie remembrance, remembrance, reſtleſs remembrance, which claims not only this duty of us, but for it will have us forget ourſelves. I pray you, when we were amid our flock, and that of other ſhepherds ſome were running after their ſheep, ſtrayed beyond their bounds; ſome delighting their eyes with ſeeing them nibble upon the ſhort and ſweetgraſs; ſome med'cining their ſick ewes; ſome ſetting a bell for an enſign of a ſheepiſh ſquadron; ſome with more leiſure inventing new games of exerciſing their bodies, and ſporting their wits; did remembrance grant us any holy-day, either for paſtime or devotion? nay, either for neceſſary food, or natural reſt? but that ſtill it forced our thoughts to work upon this place, where we laſt (alas that the word *laſt* ſhould ſo long laſt) did grace our eyes upon her ever flouriſhing beauty, did it not ſtill cry within us? Ah you baſe minded wretches! are your thoughts ſo deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for reſpect of gain ſome paltry wooll may yield you, to let ſo much time paſs without knowing perfectly her eſtate, eſpecially in ſo troubleſome a ſeaſon? to leave that ſhore unſaluted from whence you may ſee to the iſland where ſhe dwelleth? to leave thoſe ſteps unkiſsed wherein Urania printed the farewel of all beauty? Well then, remembrance commanded, we obeyed, and here we find, that as our remembrance came ever cloathed unto us in the form of this place, ſo this place gives new heat to the feaver of our languiſhing remembrance. Yonder, my Claius, Urania lighted, the very horſe (methought) bewailed to be ſo diſburdened: And as for thee, poor Claius, when thou went'st to help her down, I ſaw reverence and deſire ſo divide thee, that thou didſt at one inſtant both bluſh and quake, and inſtead of bearing her, wert ready to fall down thyſelf. There ſhe ſate, vouchſafing my cloak (then moſt gorgeous) under her: At yonder riſing of the ground ſhe turned herſelf, looking back towards her wonted abode, and becauſe of her parting, bearing much ſorrow in her eyes, the lightſomneſs whereof had yet ſo natural a cheerfulneſs, as it made even ſorrow ſeem to ſmile at that turning ſhe ſpake to us all, opening the cherry of her lips, and Lord how greedily mine ears did feed upon the ſweet words ſhe uttered! And here ſhe laid her hand over thine eyes, when ſhe ſaw the tears ſpringing in them, as if ſhe would conceal them from other, and yet herſelf feel ſome of the ſorrow. But wo is me, yonder, yonder, did ſhe put her foot into the boat, at that inſtant, as it were dividing her heavenly beauty, between the earth and the ſea. But when ſhe was imbarked, did you not mark how the winds whiſtled, and the ſeas danced for joy? how the ſails did ſwell with pride, and all becauſe they had Urania? O Urania, bleſſed be thou Urania, the ſweeteſt fairneſs and faireſt ſweetneſs.

The following Lines are ſelected to ſhew the Style of his Verſification.

A Shepher's tale no height of ſtyle deſires.
To raiſe in words what in effect is low:
A plaining ſong plain-ſinging voice requires
For warbling notes from chearing flow.
I then, whoſe burdned breaſt but thus aſpires
Of Shepherds two the ſeely cauſe to ſhow
  Need not the ſtately muſes help invoke,
  For creeping rimes, which often ſighings choke.
But you, o you, that think not tears too dear,
To ſpend for harms, although they touch you not:
And deign to deem your neighbour's miſchief near,
Although they be of meaner parents got:
You I invite with eaſy ears to hear
The poor-clad truth of loves wrong-order'd lot.
Who may be glad, be glad you be not ſuch:
Who ſhare in woe, weigh others have as much.
There was (o ſeldom bleſſed word of was!)
A pair of friends, or rather one call'd two,
Fram'd in the life which no ſhort bitten graſs
In ſhine or ſtorm muſt ſet the clouted ſhoo:
He that the other in ſome years did paſs,
And in thoſe gifts that years diſtribute do,
Was Klaius called (ah Klaius, woful wight)
The later born, yet too ſoon Strephon height.
Epeirus high was honeſt Klaius neſt,
To Strephon Æoles land firſt breathing lent:
But eaſt and weſt were joyn'd by friendſhips beſt.
As Strephon's ear and heart to Klaius bent,
So Klaius ſoul did in his Strephon reſt.
Still both their flocks flocking together went,
As if they would of owners humour be,
As eke their pipes did well, as friends agree.

Thus have we traced the *Engiſh* Language from its Origin to the Concluſion of the ſixteenth Century, when it was nearly the ſame as at preſent, except the Style, which was harſh and uncouth. Sir *Francis Bacon*, who flouriſhed in the Beginning of the ſeventeeth Century, was the firſt who wrote in a Style capable of pleaſing the preſent Age. *Milton*, *Algernoon Sydney*, Lord *Clarendon*, and others ſucceeded and greatly improved the Style of Sir *Francis*. But it is to *Dryden*, *Addiſon*, *Bolingbroke*, *Swift*, *Pope*, and other Writers of this Age, that we are indebted for the preſent Perfection of our Language, which is now arrived at a Degree of Eloquence and Propriety unknown to our Anceſtors.

A Compendious GRAMMAR OF THE *ENGLISH* TONGUE.

GRAMMAR is the Art of ſpeaking and writing a Language clearly, correctly, and with Propriety.

This Art was ſtudied with much greater Attention by the Greeks and Romans than with us, among whom it is almoſt generally neglected. But ſurely if the Knowledge of Language be valuable, the Art which renders our Acceſs to that Knowledge eaſy, merits ſome Eſteem. And can any thing be more excellent than that which forms the moſt eſſential Bond of human Society, being the only Means whereby we reciprocally communicate our Sentiments to each other? Quintilian had a very exalted Idea of Grammar, for, he ſays, it is neceſſary to Youth, agreeable to Age, a delightful Employment in Retirement, and of all Studies, is the only one that is attended with more Utility than it promiſes *.

Grammar is generally divided into four Parts; *Orthography*, *Etymology*, *Syntax*, and *Proſody*.

Orthography teaches the Forms of Letters, and the Doctrine of Syllabication, or the Power and Sound of Letters, as combined into Syllables, and theſe again into Words, in order to conſtitute a Sentence, of which any Treatiſe or Diſcourſe, either written or ſpoken, is collectively compoſed: this part of Grammar, in a more extenſive ſenſe, comprehends alſo the proper uſe of Points, or Punctuation.

But, ſtrictly ſpeaking, *orthography* is the art of writing truly, or it is that part of grammar which teaches how to write down every word with the letters proper to repreſent it. Whereas when it refers to the art of true ſpeaking and giving rules for the due pronunciation of letters, it is called *orthoepy*.

A letter is a particular Mark or Character of one ſimple Sound.

The Engliſh alphabet conſiſts of twenty-ſix Letters, tho' it is commonly ſaid to conſiſt only of twenty-four, becauſe *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v* were anciently expreſſed by the ſame Character. But as theſe letters were always of different Powers, and have now different Forms, the number firſt mentioned may very juſty take Place.

The Engliſh Alphabet is as follows:

Roman Engliſh		*Italic*		Old *Engliſh*		Pronounced
Cap. *and*	Small.	Cap. *and*	Small.	Cap. *and*	Small.	
A	a	*A*	*a*	𝔄	𝔞	a or aa
B	b	*B*	*b*	𝔅	𝔟	be
C	c	*C*	*c*	ℭ	𝔠	ſee
D	d	*D*	*d*	𝔇	𝔡	dee
E	e	*E*	*e*	𝔈	𝔢	ee
F	f	*F*	*f*	𝔉	𝔣	eff
G	g	*G*	*g*	𝔊	𝔤	jee
H	h	*H*	*h*	ℌ	𝔥	aitch
I	i	*I*	*i*	ℑ	𝔦	i, *as* eye
J	j	*J*	*j*			j *conſ.* ja *or* jod i
K	k	*K*	*k*	𝔎	𝔨	ka
L	l	*L*	*l*	𝔏	𝔩	el
M	m	*M*	*m*	𝔐	𝔪	em
N	n	*N*	*n*	𝔑	𝔫	en
O	o	*O*	*o*	𝔒	𝔬	o
P	p	*P*	*p*	𝔓	𝔭	pee
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	𝔔	𝔮	cue
R	r	*R*	*r*	ℜ	𝔯	ar
S	ſ	*S*	*ſ s*	𝔖	ſ 𝔰	eſs
T	t	*T*	*t*	𝔗	𝔱	tee
U	u	*U*	*u*	𝔘	𝔲	u, *as* yew
V	v	*V*	*v*			va, v *conſ.* *or* ve
W	w	*W*	*w*	𝔚	𝔴	double u
X	x	*X*	*x*	𝔛	𝔵	ex
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	𝔜	𝔶	wy
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ℨ	𝔷	zed, *commonly* izzat, izzard, uzzard, *or* s hard.

There are ſeveral combinations of letters uſed by printers, and thence adopted in writing, as *ct*, *ſt*, *ſt*, *ſl*, *ſh*, *ſk*, *ff*, *ſſ*, *ſi*, *ſſi*, *fi*, *ffi*, *ffl*, together with *&* for *and*.

But of all the ſmall conſonants in our alphabet, the only double form is *ſ*, *s*; the former *ſ* being commonly uſed in the beginning and middle of words, and alſo in the above-mention'd combinations; and the latter *s* only at their terminations.

The letters are divided into *vowels* and *conſonants*. A *vowel* is a letter which makes a complete ſound of itſelf, without the help or aſſiſtance of any other letter: Of theſe the number is generally five; as, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*; tho' ſome by adding *y* make ſix vowels; but it ſhould be remembered that *i* and *y* have the ſame power when vowels, tho' they are repreſented in a different form: It is uſual to put *y* inſtead of *i* at the end of words; as, *ſhy*, *ſly*, *buy*, *fly*, *mortify*, *deſtiny*; and likewiſe before *i*, as in *dying* from *die*, *plying* from *ply*; and in ſome other words, as *plays*, *ſlays*, *fays*, *eyes*; but in moſt of the examples the *y* is retained, and only a variation happens in the inflection. In words derived from the Greek, and written in that language with *υ* (upſilon) we always uſe *y* in Engliſh, as *ſyncraſy* from σύνκρασις, *dynaſty* from δυναϛία, *ſymptomatical* from συμπτοματικὸς. Some will have *y*, when coming before a vowel, to be a conſonant; as in *yet* and *yes*, and when following a conſonant to become a vowel, as *thy*, *my*, *glorify*.

Inſtead of *u* is frequently put *w* after a vowel, in order to form a dipthong or ſyllable conſiſting of two vowels, as *ſlew*, *low*, *drew*, and a tripthong or ſyllable of three, as *view*.

A *conſonant* is a letter that cannot be ſounded of itſelf without the help a vowel either before or after it. Of *conſonants*, which are twenty in number, the four following are called *liquid*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*; and the other ſixteen *mute*, of which *j*, *x*, and *z*, are called *double mute conſonants*.

A *ſyllable*, or ſound pronounced in one breath, is compoſed of one or more letters; if it conſiſt of one only, that letter is always a vowel; and the number of letters in a ſyllable never exceed ſeven or eight, as in *breadth*, *ſtrength*, &c. When a word conſiſts of one ſyllable only, it is called a *monoſyllable*; if it has two, a *diſſyllable*; if three, a *triſſyllable*; and if more, a *polyſyllable*.

All the vowels, when they end a ſyllable, are generally long, but otherwiſe ſhort. *Y* and *w*, when they are vowels, do not differ in ſound from *i* and *u*, and in many inſtances they are promiſcuouſly uſed.

But before we proceed farther, it will be neceſſary to conſider the different ſounds of the vowels.

A is commonly reckoned to have three ſounds, namely, the ſlender, open and broad, and theſe are either ſhort or long.

The ſlender or ſmall ſound is that properly belonging to the Engliſh language, being a middle ſound between the open *a* and the *e*, as in *lad*, *fat*, *gad*, *ſad*, *mane*, *face*, and in the words ending in *ation*. There is a ſimilar ſound in the French word *pais* and their *e* maſculine.

A open is nearly the ſame with the *a* of the Italians, as in *rather*, *glaſs*, *contaminate*, *panſy*, *Nanſy*.

A broad or full reſembles the German *a*, and is prouounced like *aa* in all the northern languages. It has in Engliſh this ſound before *ll* in the end of a word, as *pall*, *ſtall*, *all*, *ball*, *fall*, and in the words derived from, or compounded of theſe, as *almighty*, *falling*. But in *ſhall* the ſound is open.

This broad ſound of *a* is retained from the ancient way of ſpelling it with *au*, as *ſault*, *mault*, *taulk* for *ſalt*, *malt*, *talk*; and this method we ſtill follow in *fault*, *baulk*, *paultry*, and ſome other words. The Saxon ſound of *a* was probably the ſame with that ſtill uſed among the ruſtics in the provinces, particularly in the North, as *maun*, *caun*, *haund*, for *man*, *can*, *hand*.

The *a* is either ſhort, approaching to the open *a*, as in *graſs*, *laſs*; or long; which, when prolonged by *e* final, is always ſlender, as *name*, *blame*, *blaze*, *phraſe*, *graze*.

E moſt frequently occurs in the Engliſh language, and is either long, having an acute and clear ſound, and is produced by *e* final; as in *thēme*, *ſcēne*, *revēre*, *hēre*, *thēre*, as if written with a double *e*; it is the ſame when preceded by *i*, as *chief*, *reprieve*; or ſhort, as *tĕller*, *macĕrate*, *dĕn*, *tĕn*, *whĕn*. It is always ſhort before a double conſonant or

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* *Neceſſario pueris, jucunda ſenibus, dulcis ſecretorum comes, & quæ vel ſola omni ſtudiorum genere plus habet operis quam oſtentationis.* Quint. Lib. IV. cap. 4.

Soon after the celebrated Sir *Philip Sidney* wrote his *Arcadia*; and as he is univerſally allowed to be one of the fineſt writers of his Age, the following Specimens will ſufficiently ſhew the State of our Language at that Period.

" It was in the time that the earth begins to put on her new apparel againſt the approach of her lover, and that the ſun running a moſt even courſe, becomes an indifferent arbiter between the night and the day, when the hopeleſs ſhepherd Strephon was come to the ſands, which lie againſt the iſland of Cithera; where viewing the place with a heavy kind of delight, and ſometimes caſting his eyes to the iſleward, he called his friendly rival, the paſtor Claius unto him; and ſetting firſt down in his darkned countenance a doleſul copy of what he would ſpeak, O my Claius, ſaid he, hither we are now come to pay the rent, for which we are ſo called unto by over-buſie remembrance, remembrance, reſtleſs remembrance, which claims not only this duty of us, but for it will have us forget ourſelves. I pray you, when we were amid our flock, and that of other ſhepherds ſome were running after their ſheep, ſtrayed beyond their bounds; ſome delighting their eyes with ſeeing them nibble upon the ſhort and ſweetgraſs; ſome med'cining their ſick ewes; ſome ſetting a bell for an enſign of a ſheepiſh ſquadron; ſome with more leiſure inventing new games of exerciſing their bodies, and ſporting their wits; did remembrance grant us any holy-day, either for paſtime or devotion? nay, either for neceſſary food, or natural reſt? but that ſtill it forced our thoughts to work upon this place, where we laſt (alas that the word *laſt* ſhould ſo long laſt) did grace our eyes upon her ever flouriſhing beauty, did it not ſtill cry within us? Ah you baſe minded wretches! are your thoughts ſo deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for reſpect of gain ſome paltry wooll may yield you, to let ſo much time paſs without knowing perfectly her eſtate, eſpecially in ſo troubleſome a ſeaſon? to leave that ſhore unſaluted from whence you may ſee to the iſland where ſhe dwelleth? to leave thoſe ſteps unkiſsed wherein Urania printed the farewel of all beauty? Well then, remembrance commanded, we obeyed, and here we find, that as our remembrance came ever cloathed unto us in the form of this place, ſo this place gives new heat to the feaver of our languiſhing remembrance. Yonder, my Claius, Urania lighted, the very horſe (methought) bewailed to be ſo diſburdened: And as for thee, poor Claius, when thou went'st to help her down, I ſaw reverence and deſire ſo divide thee, that thou didſt at one inſtant both bluſh and quake, and inſtead of bearing her, wert ready to fall down thyſelf. There ſhe ſate, vouchſafing my cloak (then moſt gorgeous) under her: At yonder riſing of the ground ſhe turned herſelf, looking back towards her wonted abode, and becauſe of her parting, bearing much ſorrow in her eyes, the lightſomneſs whereof had yet ſo natural a cheerfulneſs, as it made even ſorrow ſeem to ſmile at that turning ſhe ſpake to us all, opening the cherry of her lips, and Lord how greedily mine ears did feed upon the ſweet words ſhe uttered! And here ſhe laid her hand over thine eyes, when ſhe ſaw the tears ſpringing in them, as if ſhe would conceal them from other, and yet herſelf feel ſome of the ſorrow. But wo is me, yonder, yonder, did ſhe put her foot into the boat, at that inſtant, as it were dividing her heavenly beauty, between the earth and the ſea. But when ſhe was imbarked, did you not mark how the winds whiſtled, and the ſeas danced for joy? how the ſails did ſwell with pride, and all becauſe they had Urania? O Urania, bleſſed be thou Urania, the ſweeteſt fairneſs and faireſt ſweetneſs.

The following Lines are ſelected to ſhew the Style of his Verſification.

A Shepher's tale no height of ſtyle deſires.
To raiſe in words what in effect is low:
A plaining ſong plain-ſinging voice requires
For warbling notes from chearing flow.
I then, whoſe burdned breaſt but thus aſpires
Of Shepherds two the ſeely cauſe to ſhow
  Need not the ſtately muſes help invoke,
  For creeping rimes, which often ſighings choke.
But you, o you, that think not tears too dear,
To ſpend for harms, although they touch you not:
And deign to deem your neighbour's miſchief near,
Although they be of meaner parents got:
You I invite with eaſy ears to hear
The poor-clad truth of loves wrong-order'd lot.
Who may be glad, be glad you be not ſuch:
Who ſhare in woe, weigh others have as much.
There was (o ſeldom bleſſed word of was!)
A pair of friends, or rather one call'd two,
Fram'd in the life which no ſhort bitten graſs
In ſhine or ſtorm muſt ſet the clouted ſhoo:
He that the other in ſome years did paſs,
And in thoſe gifts that years diſtribute do,
Was Klaius called (ah Klaius, woful wight)
The later born, yet too ſoon Strephon height.
Epeirus high was honeſt Klaius neſt,
To Strephon Æoles land firſt breathing lent:
But eaſt and weſt were joyn'd by friendſhips beſt.
As Strephon's ear and heart to Klaius bent,
So Klaius ſoul did in his Strephon reſt.
Still both their flocks flocking together went,
As if they would of owners humour be,
As eke their pipes did well, as friends agree.

Thus have we traced the *Engiſh* Language from its Origin to the Concluſion of the ſixteenth Century, when it was nearly the ſame as at preſent, except the Style, which was harſh and uncouth. Sir *Francis Bacon*, who flouriſhed in the Beginning of the ſeventeeth Century, was the firſt who wrote in a Style capable of pleaſing the preſent Age. *Milton*, *Algernoon Sydney*, Lord *Clarendon*, and others ſucceeded and greatly improved the Style of Sir *Francis*. But it is to *Dryden*, *Addiſon*, *Bolingbroke*, *Swift*, *Pope*, and other Writers of this Age, that we are indebted for the preſent Perfection of our Language, which is now arrived at a Degree of Eloquence and Propriety unknown to our Anceſtors.

A
Compendious GRAMMAR
OF THE
ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR is the Art of ſpeaking and writing a Language clearly, correctly, and with Propriety.

This Art was ſtudied with much greater Attention by the Greeks and Romans than with us, among whom it is almoſt generally neglected. But ſurely if the Knowledge of Language be valuable, the Art which renders our Acceſs to that Knowledge eaſy, merits ſome Eſteem. And can any thing be more excellent than that which forms the moſt eſſential Bond of human Society, being the only Means whereby we reciprocally communicate our Sentiments to each other? Quintilian had a very exalted Idea of Grammar, for, he ſays, it is neceſſary to Youth, agreeable to Age, a delightful Employment in Retirement, and of all Studies, is the only one that is attended with more Utility than it promiſes *.

Grammar is generally divided into four Parts; *Orthography*, *Etymology*, *Syntax*, and *Proſody*.

Orthography teaches the Forms of Letters, and the Doctrine of Syllabication, or the Power and Sound of Letters, as combined into Syllables, and theſe again into Words, in order to conſtitute a Sentence, of which any Treatiſe or Diſcourſe, either written or ſpoken, is collectively compoſed: this part of Grammar, in a more extenſive ſenſe, comprehends alſo the proper uſe of Points, or Punctuation.

But, ſtrictly ſpeaking, *orthography* is the art of writing truly, or it is that part of grammar which teaches how to write down every word with the letters proper to repreſent it. Whereas when it refers to the art of true ſpeaking and giving rules for the due pronunciation of letters, it is called *orthoepy*.

A letter is a particular Mark or Character of one ſimple Sound.

The Engliſh alphabet conſiſts of twenty-ſix Letters, tho' it is commonly ſaid to conſiſt only of twenty-four, becauſe *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v* were anciently expreſſed by the ſame Character. But as theſe letters were always of different Powers, and have now different Forms, the number firſt mentioned may very juſty take Place.

The Engliſh Alphabet is as follows:

Roman Engliſh		*Italic*		Old *Engliſh*		Pronounced
Cap. *and*	Small.	Cap. *and*	Small.	Cap. *and*	Small.	
A	a	*A*	*a*	𝔄	𝔞	a or aa
B	b	*B*	*b*	𝔅	𝔟	be
C	c	*C*	*c*	ℭ	𝔠	ſee
D	d	*D*	*d*	𝔇	𝔡	dee
E	e	*E*	*e*	𝔈	𝔢	ee
F	f	*F*	*f*	𝔉	𝔣	eff
G	g	*G*	*g*	𝔊	𝔤	jee
H	h	*H*	*h*	ℌ	𝔥	aitch
I	i	*I*	*i*	ℑ	𝔦	i, *as* eye
J	j	*J*	*j*			j *conſ.* ja *or* jod i
K	k	*K*	*k*	𝔎	𝔨	ka
L	l	*L*	*l*	𝔏	𝔩	el
M	m	*M*	*m*	𝔐	𝔪	em
N	n	*N*	*n*	𝔑	𝔫	en
O	o	*O*	*o*	𝔒	𝔬	o
P	p	*P*	*p*	𝔓	𝔭	pee
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U	u	*U*	*u*	𝔘	𝔲	u, *as* yew
V	v	*V*	*v*			va, v *conſ.* *or* ve
W	w	*W*	*w*	𝔚	𝔴	double u
X	x	*X*	*x*	𝔛	𝔵	ex
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There are ſeveral combinations of letters uſed by printers, and thence adopted in writing, as *ct*, *ſt*, *fl*, *ſl*, *ſh*, *ſk*, *ff*, *ſſ*, *ſi*, *ſſi*, *fi*, *ffi*, *ffl*, together with & for *and*.

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E is mute in the ends of words, as in *make*, *hate*, *ſtate*, except 1. In the article *the*, and in *he*, *ſhe*, *be*, *me*, *we*, or in proper names derived from the learned languages, as *Thiſbe*, *Xantippe*, *Penelope*. 2. It is uſed to preſerve the quantity of the foregoing vowel, or to ſoften or modify the preceding conſonants *c*, *g*, or *th*; as in *dunce*, *ledge*, *mortgage*, *breathe*; or elſe to lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *ſtag*, *ſtāge*, *ban*, *bāne*, *rag*, *rāge*, *hug*, *hūge*. But not always, as in *lŏve*, *prŏve*, *līve*, *dŏve*, or to diſtinguiſh *v* conſonant from *u* vowel, as *have* for *hau*. At the end of a word it has a ſilent *e* added, as *devotee*; or *a*, as *tea*; or *y*, as *Marſhalſey*. *E* is obſcure in *oxen*, *circle*, *holden*, *ſire*, *open*, *lucre*. *E* in the active participles before *ing* is left out; thus for *leave-ing* we write *leaving*. But ſometimes, to avoid confuſion, the *e* might be retain . as from the verb *ſinge* write *ſinge-eth*, *ſingeing* to diſtinging them from *ſingeth* and *ſinging*.

The ſilent *e* in the ſingular is often ſounded in the plural, as *page*, *pages*, and the third perſon ſingular of verbs, as I *rage*, he *rages*. Yet in other nouns and verbs the ſyllable is not increaſed, as *hide* makes *hides*, and I *bide*, he *hides*.

Moſt words now ending in conſonants had anciently an *e*, as *head*, was formerly written *heade*, *pear*, *peare*, *holineſs*, *holineſſe*, having probably the force of the French *e* feminine, and forming a diſtinct ſyllable with its preceding conſonant, as appears from old books, where *falle* is divided *fal-le*, *dear*, *dea-re*, *ſtrength*, *ſtreng-the*: And perhaps in poetry this *e* was pronounced or quieſcent, as conveniency of quantity or rhime required.

I is either long or ſhort. The long is pronounced like the Greek ι or ει, as in *confīne*, *ſhīne*, *līne*: it being always marked in monoſyllables by the *e* final, as *gĭb*, *gībe*, *ſtrĭp*, *ſtrīpe*, *trĭp*, *trīpe*. There is alſo a mixed ſound of *i*, like *ee*, as in *oblige*. And if at any time the ſound of the ſhort *i* is to be lengthened, it is not always written with *i*, but commonly with *ee*, as *feel*, *peel*, *ſeen*, ſometimes with *ie*, as *ſhield*, *field*. *I* before *r* has ſometimes the ſound of the ſhort *u*, as *firſt*, *bird*, *ſquirt*, *ſhirt*, *flirt*. No Engliſh word ends in *i*, but either *e* is added, as *noiſie*, *greaſie*, which was the old way of writing, but now *y* is commonly uſed, and the words written *noiſy*, *greaſy*.

It is particularly remarkable that the ſhort ſound of *i* is not the long one contracted, but a ſound entirely different.

O has both a long and ſhort ſound: it is long in *ſtōne*, *lōne*, *condōling*, and ſhort in *ſtŏck*, *dŏll*, *cŏndenſe*, *ŏblong*. Sometimes the ſhort ſound of *o* is expreſſed the ſame as *au* or *aw*, and *a* long, as in *folly*, *fond*, where its ſound is the ſame with *a* in *fall* and *aw* in *fawn*, only the laſt is long and the former ſhort; and ſometimes it has the ſound of a cloſe or obſcure *u*, as *come*, *done*, *ſon*, *love*; and *women* is pronounced *wimen*.

Few Engliſh words end in *o*, except *do*, *go*, *lo*, *no*, *ſo*, *to*, *too*, *two*, *unto*, *into*, the ſound of *o* at the end of words being generally expreſſed by *ow*, except in *toe*, *foe*, *doe*, *roe*.

U is either ſhort, being pronounced with an obſcure ſound, as *ŭs*, *rŭb*, *bŭt*, *cŭrſt*, *gŭn*, *decŭſſation*, or long by the addition of *e* final, and pronounced like the French *u*, with a ſmall or ſlender ſound, as *muſe*, *cure*, *lute*, *mute*. It is moſtly long in words of ſeveral ſyllables, as *cūrious*, *ūnion*, *ſecūrity*: But in ſome it is obſcure, as in *venture*, *nature*, *adventure*: And its ſound is rather acute than long, in *brute*, *flute*, and it is quieſcent in *guard*, *guinea*, &c.

No Engliſh words end with *u*, except *thou*, *you*, the ſound of *u* being commonly expreſſed by *ue* or *ew*, as *ague*, *true*, *new*, *few*, *nephew*, &c. *U* is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* is quieſcent.

Ue at the end of words, in imitation of the French, is ſometimes mute, as *rogue*, *harrangue*.

Y ſupplies the place of *i*, particularly at the end of words, as *dy*; before *i*, as *lying*, and in derivatives, where it was part of a dipthong in the primitive, as *ſlay*, *ſlayer*, *play*, *plays*. Before a vowel *y* is a conſonant, as *yet*, *yes*; but when it follows a conſonant it is a vowel, as *fly*, *my*, *thy*.

In general it is to be obſerved, that all ſingle vowels are ſhort, where only a ſingle conſonant comes after them in the ſame ſyllable, as *fat*, *ſet*, *fit*, *ſot*, *put*; and they have a long ſound when *e* is added at the end of a word after a ſingle conſonant, as *pate*, *ſince*, *hence*, *note*, *cure*.

A vowel in the beginning or middle of polyſyllables before two conſonants, is ſhort, as *ŏppŏrtunity*, *cŏnfŏrmity*.

Of the DIPTHONGS *or* DOUBLE VOWELS.

A dipthong is the union or coalition of two vowels into one and the ſame ſyllable; and theſe are commonly divided into proper and improper: The proper (ſo called from both the vowels being ſounded in them) are *ai* or *ay*, *au* or *aw*, *ee*, *oi* or *oy*, *ou* or *ow*. But when a proper dipthong loſes its natural ſound and changes to any other ſimple ſound of ſome one ſingle vowel, it becomes an improper dipthong: Except where *ou* ſounds like *oo*, as in *could*, *ſhould*, *would*: For *oo* is likewiſe a proper dipthong.

The improper dipthongs are *ea*, *eo*, *ou*, *ie*, *oa*, *ui*, and *oe*. In theſe the ſound of only one of the vowels is heard, and in moſt of them that of the firſt vowel. Tho' it is very likely that both the vowels were formerly pronounced.

Ai or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *day*, is ſounded only like the long and ſlender *a*, not differing in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Ai is written in the beginning and middle of words, but *ay* always at the end, except in *aye*.

Au or *aw* has the ſound of *a* broad or *a* German, that of *w* being at preſent quite ſuppreſſed, as *all* is pronounced *aul*, *awl*; *call*, *caul*, *cawl*; *aw* always ends a word, but *au* not.

Ae found in Latin words not quite naturalized, being no Engliſh dipthong, is written with a ſingle *e*, as *Cæſar*, *Ceſar*; *Æneas*, *Eneas*.

Ea is pronounced like *e* long, as *near*, or *ee*, as *dear*: thus *met* and *meat*, *ſet* and *ſeat*, &c. have no difference in ſound, only the vowel in the former is ſhort, and the latter is long.

Ee or *ie* are ſounded like *e* long or *i* ſlender, as *receive*, *friend*, *grieve*, *ſleep*, *agree*.

Eu or *ew* ſounds like *u* long and ſoft, or like *ai* or *a* long in *reign*, *feign*, *eight*. *Eau* in *beauty* and its derivatives have only the ſound of *u*.

Eo in *yeoman* is ſounded like *e* ſhort, and in *people* like *ee*.

Ie is ſounded as *ee*, as *ſhield*, except *friend*, which is pronounced *frĕnd*.

Ieu and *iew* in *lieu* and *view* are ſounded as the open *u*.

Oa is ſounded like *o* long, as in *boat*, *groan*, *goat*.

Oe in the beginning of words, derived from the Greek, not being an Engliſh dipthong and ſounding like *e* long, might be neglected, as *oeconomy*, and inſtead of it *economy* uſed. But *oe* at the end of words of an Engliſh original being a kind of improper dipthong, as in *toe*, *foe*, *woe*, the *e* is ſilent, and the *o* made long.

Oo has its natural ſound, as in *good*, *ſtood*, like long *o* in *door*, *floor*, but like long *u* in *flood*, *blood*.

Oi or *oy* are expreſſed by the open and clear *o*, but ſhort, and *y*, as in *noiſe*, *boys*, and like *i* long in *join*, *anoint*. *Oi* is uſed in the beginning and middle of words, *oy* at the end. *Oi* in *oil*, *toil*, *noiſome*, *&c.* uniting the ſounds of the two letters as far as can be without deſtroying them, approaches the neareſt of any coalition in our language to the proper notion of a dipthong.

Ou or *ow* has the ſound of the Italian *u*, as *our*, *power*; the ſound of *o* long, as in *ſoul*, *bowl*. Theſe different ſounds are uſed to diſtinguiſh different Significations, as *bow*, an inſtrument to ſhoot with; *bow*, a bending of the head; *ſow*, to ſcatter ſeed on the ground, and *ſow*, a female hog. *Ou* is ſounded like *o* ſoft in *court*, like *o* ſhort in *cough*, like *u* cloſe in *could* or *u* open in *rough*, *tough*. *Ou* is uſed in the laſt ſyllable of words in Latin ending in *or*, and in French in *eur*, as *honor*, *honeur*, *honour*, the *our* being neceſſarily to be retained, as neither the *or* nor *ur* gives the ſound, it being a compoſition of both.

Of CONSONANTS.

There is no great Difficulty in pronouncing the Conſonants, they having the ſame Sound with us, for the moſt Part, as among other Nations.

Conſonants are divided into *Mutes* and *Simi-vowels*, or Half-Vowels, four of the latter Diviſion being called *Liquids*.

A *Mute* is a Letter which makes no Sound without a Vowel added to it; and theſe are, *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *z*.

A *Semi-Vowel* is a Letter which makes an imperfect Sound without ſome Vowel added, as *f*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *ſ*, *x*.

A *Liquid* is a Letter, Part of whoſe Sound is loſt in another Conſonant joined with it; and theſe are *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

B has one unvariable ſound.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *climb*, *womb*, *dumb*, *lamb*: And is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *blind*, *bridge*.

C, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, or before (') an Apoſtrophe, denoting the Abſence of *e*, has the ſoft Sound of *ſ*, as *civil*, *celebrate*, *cypher*, *grac'd* for *graced*. When before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, or *r*, its ſound is hard like *k*, as *cawl*, *college*, *cully*, *clean*, *cram*.

If *c* has any where a ſofter ſound, as in the End of a Syllable or before a Conſonant, or the Vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, the ſilent *e* is added to render the Sound ſofter, as *prance*, *advancement*, *forceable*.

C might very well be omitted, as one of its Sounds might be ſupplied by *ſ*, and the other by *k*, but the Etymology of Words could not be ſo well preſerved; as *place* from the *French*, *clement* from the *Latin*. In Words ending with *ck*, as *ſtick*, *block*, which were anciently written *ſticke*, *blocke*, the *c* is quieſcent.

Ch is ſounded like *tſh*, as *church*, *chin*, *chub*; in words derived from the Greek or other Languages, like *k*, as *chemiſt*, *Malachi*, *Archeſilaus*; *arch* is ſounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*, and with the uſual ſound when before a conſonant, as *archdeacon*. In ſome Words derived from the French, like *ſh*, as *chaiſe*, *machine*, *chagrin*, *chevalier*, *chicanery*.

D has an unvaried ſound, as in *diamond*, *dy*, *did*; and it is uſed before *r*, as *drain*, *drub*, *drum*; and before *w*, as *dwell*.

F, tho' reckoned among the ſemi-vowels has the quality of a mute that it may be conveniently ſounded before a liquid, as *flam*, *frame*; it has an uniform ſound, except in *of* it is ſometimes pronounced nearly as *ov*.

G has a hard ſound, as in *go*, *gum*, *gull*; and a ſoft ſound, as in *gem*, *giant*. At the end of a word it is always hard, as *fling*, *ſling*, *cling*, *ſing*, *ſong*; and before *i*, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantic*, *gibe*, *gin*, *ginger*, and ſome others. Before *e* and *i* the ſound is generally uncertain; before *e* it is ſoft, as *gem*, *genealogy*, *generation*, except *gear*, *geeſe*, *gewgaw*, *get*, *gold*, and the derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *flinging*, *ſinging*, *ſtronger*; and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*, *clinger*. It is mute before *n*, as *foreign*, *ſign*, *deſign*, *gnaſh*. *G* is uſed before *h*, *l*, *r*, as *plough*, *gleam*, *grand*. *Gh*, beginning a word, has the ſound of hard *g*, as *ghoſt*, *ghoſtly*; in the middle, and ſometimes at the end it is quieſcent, as *though*, *through*, *height*, *dight*, *ſought*, *fought*, pronounced as *tho*, *thro*, *heit*, *dite*, *ſoute*, *foute*. At the end it has often the ſound of *f*, as *laugh*, whence *laughter* has the ſame ſound, *cough*, *ſlough*, *tough*, *enough*. *Gh* was no doubt in the original pronunciation a conſonant deeply guttural, a ſound ſtill uſed among the Scots, and in the northern dialects.

H, is a note of aſpiration which ſhows that the following vowel is to be ſtrongly pronounced, as *hand*, *ham*, *hung*, *head*.

It ſeldom begins any but the firſt ſyllable, and is always ſounded with a full emiſſion of the breath, except in *hoſtler*, *honeſt*, *humble*, *heir*, *herb*, *honour*, and their derivaties. It is ſometimes at the end of words, but moſt quieſcent, as *though*, *length*.

J, conſonant, has an uniform ſound like the ſoft *g*, and therefore is a letter which might very well be ſpared, were it not for etymology, as *jejune*, *jocund*, *ejaculation*, *joy*, &c.

K, has the ſound of hard *c*, and is uſed before *e* and *i*, where, according to the analogy of the Engliſh, *c* would be ſoft, as *ken*, *ſkirt*, *keep*, *ſkeptic*, and not *ſceptick*. It is uſed before *n*, but entirely quieſcent, as *knob*, *knell*, *knot*. *K* is never doubled, but *c* is uſed before it to ſhorten the vowel by a double conſonant, as *knŏck*, *fĭckle*, *prĭckle*.

L, has the ſame ſound as in other languages. It is cuſtomary to double the *l* at the end of monoſyllables only, as *fill*, *full*, *dull*, *will*, which words having been originally written with an *e* at the end, as ſoon as that grew quieſcent and was afterwards omitted, the double *l* was kept to give force to the preceding vowel; in words of more ſyllables than one there is commonly uſed but a ſingle *l* at the end, as *devil*, *evil*, *civil*. *L* is ſometimes quieſcent, as in *calf*, *calves*, *half*, *halves*, *ſhould*, *would*, *could*, *pſalm*, *talk*, *falcon*, *ſalmon*, *palm*. It is placed after moſt of the conſonants in the beginning of words and ſyllables, as *black*, *glance*, *gloom*, *glare*, *able*, *addle*, *eagle*; but before none. Its ſound is clear in *Abel*, *repel*, *compel*; but obſcure in words ending in *le*, being pronounced like a weak *el*, the *e* being almoſt mute, as *puddle*, *apple*. The Saxons ſometimes put the aſpiration *h* before the *l*, as hlaf, bread or loaf.

M, has always the ſame ſound, as *money*, *men*, *megrim*, *mangy*; it ſuffers no conſonants after it in the beginning of words or ſyllables, unleſs in ſome of Greek original, as *amneſty*, *mnemoſyne*, nor after any except in the like caſe. The ſound of *n* after it is not heard in *autumn*, *ſolemn*.

N, has an uniform ſound, as *name*, *men*, *manger*. It has no conſonant immediately after in the beginning of words and ſyllables, nor any before it but *g*, *k*, and *ſ*, as *gnaw*, *knowledge*, *ſnake*. It is ſometimes quieſcent after *m*, and were it not for etymology might be omitted in *condemn*, *hymn*, *ſolemn*.

P, has always the ſame uniform ſound, confounded by the Welſh and Germans with *B*. It is not ſounded in *pſalm*, *ptolomy*, *pſeudo*, *prophet*, *pſychology*, *ptiſan*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*, *contempt*.

Ph is uſed for *f* in words of Greek original, as *phlebotomy*, *philoſopher*, *Philander*.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, which the Saxons very well expreſſed by cp (*cw*) as *quaſh*, *queen*, *quench*, *quote*, *jonquil*. It never ends any Engliſh words.

Qu, in words derived from the French, is ſounded like *k*, as *riſque*, *conquer*, *liquor*, and is never followed by *u*.

R has the ſame rough ſound as in other tongues. Sometimes in Saxon the *h* uſed to be put before it at the beginning of words. It is aſpirated by writing *h* after it in Greek words to anſwer their ϱ, as in *rhapſody*, *rhyme*, *rhetorick*, *rheum*, *myrrh*.

Re, at the end of ſome words derived from the Latin or French is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *ſceptre*, *theatre*, *luſtre*.

S, has a hiſſing ſound, as *concuſſion*, *ſteed*, *ſymbol*; but is ſomewhat variable, having at the end of words a groſſer ſound, like that of *z*, as *tres*, *ſeas*, *bees*, *flies*; a ſtrong ſound in *yes*, *this*, *us*, *thus*; like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before it, as *invaſion*, *deluſion*; and like *ſ* if it follows a conſonant, as *diverſion*. It ſounds like *z* before *e* final and mute, as *conciſe*, and before *y* final, as *drowſy*; alſo in *wiſdom*, *deſire*, *priſon*, *preſent*, *caſement*, *damſel*.

A word ſeldom ends in a ſingle *s* except the third perſon ſingular of verbs, as *plows*, *ſows*, and the plural of nouns, as *places*, *treſſes*, *careſſes*; the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*, the adverb *thus*; the end being always in *ſe*, as *purſe*; or *ſs*, as *glaſs*, *paſs*, *laſs*, *beſs*, which had anciently an *e* final.

S may be ſounded before all conſonants excepting *x* and *z*, in which it is virtually contained, the former being only *ks*, and the latter *ſt*, or a hard *s*. And thus it holds in all languages, as well as in the Engliſh.

S is not ſounded in *viſcount*, *iſle*, *iſland*, *demeſne*.

T, has its proper ſound in moſt words beginning and ending with it, as *ten*, *hot*; when it comes before *i* followed by another vowel it is ſounded like *ſ*, as in *nation*, *expatiate*, *contemplation*, except *ſ* precedes it, as in *queſtion*, and likewiſe in derivatives from words ending in *y* as *pithy*, *pithier*, *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has nearly the ſoft ſound of *d*, in *thus*, *whether*, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their compounds and derivatives, as *that*, *theſe*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *this*, *them*, *though*, and in all words where *th* comes between vowels, as *rather*, *gather*, and between *r* and *a* vowel, as *murther*, *burthen*. *Th* has a hard ſound nearly approaching to that of *T*, as in *think*, *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. To ſoften it at the end of a word a ſilent *e* is added, as *cloath*, *cloathe*, *breath*, *breathe*.

V, is nearly ſimilar with *f* with regard to ſound, as in *veer*, *vile*, *vileneſs*. Theſe two letters in the Iſlandic alphabet, being only diſtinguiſh'd by a dot or diacritical point over *v*.

That *f* and *v* have a near affinity appears pretty probable, becauſe *calf* in the ſingular eaſily paſſes into *calves* in the plural, *knife* into *knives*, *wife* into *wives*, *wolf* into *wolves*. *F* is placed before all vowels but no conſonants, as *value*, *vengeance*, *virtue*, *vote*, *vulture*, *vye*.

W, which in dipthongs is often an undoubted vowel, is a conſonant, as appears from its following a vowel without any hiatus, or difficulty of utterance, as *holy word*, *wily world*. *Wh*, in Engliſh, has a pecular ſound, which in Saxon was better expreſſed by hp, as *why*, *what*, *whale*, *when*, *whiting*. In *whoſe* and *wholſome* it is ſounded like a ſimple *h*.

It ſtands before all vowels except *u*, and is ſounded at the end of words like *u*; it precedes *r* in *wrath*, and follows *ſ* in *ſwear*, as alſo *th* in *thwart*.

X begins no word in Engliſh, and few of thoſe derived from the learned languages, as *Xantippe*; it has the ſound of *ks*, as *axle*, *excommunicate*.

Y, when following a conſonant is a vowel, as *forty*; when it precedes a vowel or dipthong it is a conſonant, as *ye*, *young*, *youth*.

It may be obſerved of *y*, as has been already of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *ſtringy yarn*, *chilly year*.

Z begins no Engliſh word, it ſounds as its name, *izzard*, or *ſ* hard, imports, like an *ſ* utter'd with a cloſe compreſſion of the palate by the tongue, as *puzzle*, *freeze*, *guzzle*.

Of SPELLING, *or the* DIVISION *of* SYLLABLES.

Spelling is the dividing of words into convenient parts, in order to ſhew their true pronunciation either in reading or writing.

The chief rules for ſpelling aright are, 1. To put as many letters to one ſyllable as make a diſtinct ſound of the word you would pronounce. 2. When a conſonant is betwixt two vowels it ſhould be joined to the latter, except before *x*, which is always joined to the preceding vowel. 3. When two conſonants of the ſame kind come together in the middle of a word, to put one of them to the former and the other to the latter ſyllable. 4. When two vowels come together in the middle of a word and both are diſtinctly pronounced, they muſt be divided into diſtinct ſyllables.

As to the writing of words, it is to be obſerved, 1. That capital or large letters are only uſed in the beginning of words. 2. At the beginning of any writing, after a period or full ſtop, when a new ſentence begins, and at the beginning of every verſe in poetry, or in the Bible. 3. At the beginning of all proper names; as of men, women, countries, cities, rivers, and the like. 4. At the beginning of any word of ſpecial note, as *God*, *King*, &c. And laſtly, the perſonal pronoun *I* muſt always be a capital letter.

The marks more ſtrictly relating to orthography of the right writing of words, are a *hyphen* (-) which ſerves to denote either the parting of ſyllables, or to ſhew that two words are compounded or joined into one, as *houſe-breaker*.

The next is an *apoſtrophe* (') when one or more letters are left out for the quicker pronunciation, as *I'll* for *I will*.

A *caret*, or mark of induction (^) is uſed when a letter, ſyllable or word happens to be left out, in order to ſhew where it is to come in.

An *aſteriſm* (*) directs to ſome remark in the Margin or at the bottom of the page, and on occaſion it is uſed to denote that ſomething is wanting.

An *index* (☞) ſhows the paſſage to which it points to be very remarkable.

An *obeliſk* (†) is uſed on the like occaſion as the index.

A *ſection* (§) denotes the ſubdiviſion of a chapter into leſſer parts.

A *paragraph* (¶) denotes what is contained in a ſentence or period.

A *quotation* (") or (') double comma's or a ſingle one reverſed at the beginning of a line denotes that paſſage to be quoted or tranſcribed from ſome author in his own words.

The chief points, pauſes or ſtops in a ſentence for diſtinguiſhing the ſenſe, are a comma (,) a ſemicolon (;) a colon (:) and a period or full ſtop (.) A parentheſis, or mark for the diſtinction of ſuch an additional part of a ſentence as is not neceſſary to perfect the ſenſe, marked thus ( ). A paratheſis is for diſtinction of ſuch words as are added by way of explication, they are alſo often put betwixt brackets marked thus [ ]. A point of interrogation or eroteſis denotes a queſtion put, and is marked thus (?). A point of admiration or ecphoneſis is marked in this manner (!). An emphaſis ſhows wherein the force of the ſenſe more peculiarly conſiſts, and was formerly expreſſed in Italicks or different characters.

Several abbreviations, or words made ſhort, are uſed for expeditious writing, after which a point (.) is always to be written. But theſe contractions had better not be too much uſed, in order to prevent confuſion.

To denote the diverſity of our thoughts in any language, ſeveral ſorts of words are required, and theſe are reckoned eight, which by the grammarians are called the *eight parts of ſpeech*, namely, *noun*, *pronoun*, *verb*, *participle*, *adverb*, *conjunction*, *prepoſition*, *interjection*.

But we muſt firſt treat of theſe little words called *articles*, which in the Engliſh language are certain kinds of limitations prefixed to nouns, and theſe are two, *viz.* *an* or *a*, and *the*.

An is the original article, being the Saxon an or æn, one, and the ſame as ein in the German and *un* in the French; *an* being uſed before a vowel, and the *n* cut off when it comes before a conſonant.

An, before the ſilent *h*, is ſtill uſed, as *an honeſt lad*, *an herb*; but otherwiſe *a*, as *a horſe*, *a holy man*.

An, and *a*, have an indefinite ſenſe, ſignifying one with regard to more; as, this is *a good horſe*, that is to ſay, one among the horſes that are good; he was deſtroyed by *a lion*, that is, *ſome lion*; the country might be overrun and ravaged by *an army*, that is, *any army*.

Where *a* and *an* are uſed in the ſingular, there is no article in the plural, as *theſe are good horſes*.

The, has a definite and particular ſignification. As, he giveth food to *the* hungry, and cloathing to *the* naked; that is, to thoſe beings that are hungry, and for their uſe that are naked.

The is uſed both in the ſingular and plural, as *the ſtar*, *the ſtars*. Yet proper names are uſed without any articles, as *Robert*, *London*, *James*. Likewiſe names in the abſtract, as *darkneſs*, *love*, *hatred*. And laſtly, words in which the mere exiſtence of any thing is implied; as, *this is not wine, but brandy*.

Of NOUNS.

Nouns are either *ſubſtantives* or *adjectives*.

A *ſubſtantive* is the name of the thing itſelf, as *man*, *horſe*, *houſe*, *dog*, *book*, &c.

An *adjective* is a word expreſſing the particular qualities or properties of that thing, as *good*, *bad*, *prudent*, *ſilly*, *great*, *ſmall*, &c.

Thus to find which are *ſubſtantives* and which are *adjectives*, if I ſay, I ſee a *man*, a *horſe*, or a *houſe*, the ſenſe is full and intelligible; but if I ſay, I ſee a *good*, a *bad*, or a *prudent*, we do not underſtand the meaning; ſo that a *ſubſtantive* muſt be put to every *adjective*, without which it cannot make ſenſe; as, I ſee a *good man*, a *bad man*, or a *prudent man*.

Nouns ſubſtantive are divided into proper and common. A proper *ſubſtantive* is a word which belongs to ſome individual, or particular perſon or thing of that kind, as *John*, *Mary*, *Great-Britain*, *Thames*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Lebanon*, *Bucephalus*, *Triton*, *Ship*, &c. A *ſubſtantive* common, is a word which belongs to all of that kind, as *man*, *horſe*, *cow*, *dog*, *kingdom*, *river*, *mountain*.

The *nouns* in the Engliſh language are not expreſſed by any inflexion of caſes or terminations, but, as in moſt European languages, by prepoſitions, unleſs our nouns may be ſaid to have a genitive caſe.

Singular Number.

Nom. *Dominus*, a Lord, the Lord.
Gen. *Domini*, of a Lord, of the Lord; a Lord's or the Lord's.
Dat. *Domino*, to a Lord, to the Lord.
Acc. *Dominum*, a Lord, the Lord.
Voc. *Domine*, Lord, O Lord.
Abl. *Domino*, from, with, or by a Lord, with or by the Lord.

Plural Number.

Nom. *Domini*, Lords, the Lords.
Gen. *Dominorum*, of Lords, of the Lords.
Dat. *Dominis*, to Lords, to the Lords.
Acc. *Dominos*, Lords, the Lords.
Voc. *Domini*, Lords, O Lords.
Abl. *Dominis*, from, with, or by Lords; from, with, or by the Lords.

So that our Engliſh nouns are only declined

Singular,	*Plural,*
Lord, *gen.* Lord's	Lords, *gen.* Lords
Servant, *gen.* Servant's	Servants, *gen.* Servants.

Theſe genitives are now commonly written with an eliſion, as *lord's*, *ſervant's*, as if a contraction of *his*, *her's*, or *its*. But this will not ſolve all the difficulty; for that eliſive method is not only uſed in nouns of the maſculine gender (for which it might anſwer very well, as being *'s* contracted from *his*) but it is put to feminine nouns, as *Mary's love*; and collective nonus, as the *people's rage*, the *army's courage:* and we alſo ſay, the *river's rapidity*, the *ſun's warmth*, and the *night's damp*; in which laſt inſtances indeed *his* may very well be underſtood, *he* and *his* having formerly been uſed in neuters where *it* and *its* are now applied. Yet the true reaſon for this termination of nouns in the forming of the genitives and plurals, ſeems to be borrowed from our old writers, for in both Chaucer and Spenſer we meet with it; as, in the former, *Godd'is* for *God's*, *knit'is* for *knights*, and *lippis* for *lips*; and in the latter, *leavis* for *leaves*: and this is apparently taken from ſome of the Saxon declenſions, as in ꞅmıð, a ſmith; *gen.* ꞅmıðeꞅ, of a ſmith; *plur.* ꞅmıðeꞅ, or ꞅmıðaꞅ, ſmiths.

Numbers are divided into the *ſingular* and *plural*: the *ſingular* is uſed when we ſpeak but of one perſon or thing, as *a man*, *a woman*, *a houſe*, *the body*, *the hand:* and the *plural* when of more than one, as *men*, *ſtreets*, *houſes*, *bodies*, *hands*.

The *plural* is commonly made by adding *s* to the ſingular; as, *head*, *heads*; *hand*, *hands*; *body*, *bodies*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwiſe be ſounded, as in words ending in *ch*, *ſh*, *ſs*, *x*; as, *church*, *churches*; *buſh*, *buſhes*; *glaſs*, *glaſſes*; *box*, *boxes*. So that the genitive *ſingular* and *plural* are alike.

It ſhould be obſerved, that when the *plural* is made by putting *s* to the *ſingular*, they have both the ſame number of ſyllables, as *toy*, *mother*, and *toys*, *mothers*. But if the *ſingular* ends in *ſe*, *ze*, *ce*, or *ge* ſoft, the *plural* makes another ſyllable, as *horſe*, *lozenge furze*; *horſes*, *lozenges furzes*. A few words make the *plural* in *n*, as *oxen*, *men*, *women*; and anciently *eyen* and *ſhoen*, for *eyes* and *ſhoes*, and *ſwine* contracted from *ſowen*.

Words ending in *f* and *fe* make the *plural* by changing it into *ves*, as *calf*, *calves*; *wiſe*, *wives*; except *hoof*, *roof*, *grief*, *handkerchief*, &c. and generally words ending in *ff*, which make the *plural* by adding *s*. Nouns ending in *y* change it into *ies* in the *plural*.

Irregular *plurals*, are *dice*, *lice*, *mice*, *geeſe*, *feet*, *teeth*, *pence*, from *die*, *louſe*, *mouſe*, *gooſe*, *foot*, *tooth*, and *penny*; and *brethren* and *children*, from *brother* and *child*; tho' we alſo ſay *brothers*.

Plurals that end in *s* have no genitive, but we ſay *womens foibles*, and *mens wits*. Some words are uſed alike in both numbers, as *ſheep*, *horſe*, *foot*, &c. and ſome words have no *ſingular*, as *bellows*, *ſciſſars*, *thanks*, *tongs*; and ſome again have no *plural*, as proper names, thoſe of moſt herbs, and of ſeveral ſorts of corn, except *bean* and *pea*, which make *beans* and *peaſe*: ſo *bread*, *wine*, *beer*, *ale*, *honey*, *milk*, and *butter*, want the *plural*; and ſome of theſe, when they ſignify ſeveral ſorts, are uſed in the *plural*, as *wines*, *oils*, &c.

In Engliſh, to expreſs gender or diſtinction of ſexes, it is done by different words, as *king*, *queen*, *lad*, *laſs*, by adding an adjective to the word, as a *male-child*, a *female-child*; by adding another ſubſtantive to the word, as *man-ſervant*, *maid-ſervant*: and ſometimes the female ſex is diſtinguiſhed from the male by the termination *eſs*, as *actor*, *actreſs*; *lion*, *lioneſs*: and two words in *ix*, as *adminiſtratrix*, *executrix*.

When we ſpeak of the male ſex we uſe *he*, when of the female *ſhe*; but when we ſpeak of a thing that is neither of the male nor female ſex, *it*.

Of ADJECTIVES.

An *adjective*, or a word expreſſing ſome particular qualities of any thing, is in the Engliſh language, indeclinable; having neither caſe, gender, nor number and added to ſubſtantives in all relations without any variation, as a *fine day*, *fine days*, &c.

The Compariſon of ADJECTIVES.

There are three degrees of compariſon, *viz.* 1. The *poſitive*, denoting a thing to be ſimply ſuch, as *ſoft wool*. 2. The *comparative*, which ſignifies that a thing is more ſo and ſo than another, as *ſofter* or more *ſoft wool*; and 3. The *ſuperlative*, denoting the thing to be moſt ſo, as the *ſofteſt* or *moſt ſoft wool*.

The *comparative* degree is formed generally by adding *er* to the *poſitive*, and the *ſuperlative* by adding *eſt*, as *fair*, *fairer*, *faireſt*.

Some words are irregularly compared, as *good*, *better*, *beſt*; *bad worſe*, *worſt*, &c. Some *comparatives* form a *ſuperlative* by adding *moſt*, as *upper*, *uppermoſt*; *former*, *formoſt*: and *moſt* is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive, as *northmoſt*, *topmoſt*. Many adjectives are only compared by *more* and *moſt*, as *virtuous*, *more virtuous*, *moſt virtuous*. And all adjectives that have regular comparatives and ſuperlatives may alſo be compared by *more* and *moſt*, as *fine*, *finer*, or *more fine*; *fineſt*, or *moſt fine:* yet in theſe the comparative *more* is oftener uſed, than the ſuperlative *moſt*.

Monoſyllables are commonly compared: polyſyllables are ſeldom otherwiſe compared than by *more* and *moſt*, as *miſerable*, *more miſerable*, *moſt miſerable*.

But *adjectives*, derived from the Latin, and ending in *ain*, *ive*, *cal*, *al*, *en*, *ly*, *leſs*, *ry*, *able*, *ing*, *iſh*, *eſt*, *ous*, *ant*, *ent*, *ible*, *ed*, *id*, *ful*, *dy*, *fy*, *ky*, *my*, *ny*, *py*, *ry*, form or make the comparative by *more* and the ſuperlative by *moſt:* except *able* and *handſome*, which are alſo regularly compared.

Some *adjectives* cannot be compared, as not admitting of any increaſe in their ſignification; as *ſuch*, *all*, *one*. Theſe want the comparative degree, *middle*, *middlemoſt*, *very*, *veryeſt*. Some *comparatives* and *ſuperlatives* are formed from prepoſitions; from *fore* comes *former*, *foremoſt*, and *firſt*, as if *for'ſt*; from *neath* (obſolete) *neather*, *neathermoſt*; from *hind*, *hinder*, *hindermoſt*; from *late*, *later*, *latter*, *lateſt*; from *moe*, anciently uſed, *more*, *moſt*, as if *mo'r*, *mo'ſt*.

It ſhould, however, be obſerved, that ſome *comparatives* and *ſuperlatives* are found formed in good writers, particularly *Milton*, without any regard to the preceding rules.

The termination *iſh*, may in ſome meaſure be accounted a degree of compariſon, as denoting ſome diminution of the ſignification below the *poſitive*, as *white*, *whitiſh*, and is ſeldom added but to words expreſſing ſenſible qualities, and ſeldom to words of above one ſyllable; nor is it hardly ever uſed in the ſolemn or ſublime ſtyle.

Of PRONOUNS.

A *pronoun* is a word put or uſed for a noun ſubſtantive.

The Engliſh pronouns are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals *we*, *ye*, *they*, *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, *the ſame*.

And theſe are *perſonal*, *poſſeſſive*, *relative*, *demonſtrative*, and *interrogative*.

Perſonal pronouns, ſo called as compriſing all the heads of our diſcourſe, are of the firſt perſon, and thus irregularly inflected.

	Sing.	*Plur.*
Nomin.	I	We.
Accuſ. and other oblique caſes,	Me	Us.

Of the ſecond perſon

	Sing.	*Plur.*
Nomin.	Thou	Ye.
Oblique caſes,	Thee	You.

You is generally in modern writers and in the language of ceremony uſed for *ye*, where the *ſecond perſon plural* is uſed for the *ſecond perſon ſingular*; as, *you* are my father: *your* and *yours* for *thy* and *thine*. When we ſpeak emphatically or ſolemnly we uſe *thou*.

Of the third perſon.

	Sing.	*Plur.*	
Nomin.	He	They	applied to maſculines.
Oblique caſes,	Him	Them	
Nomin.	She	They	to feminines.
Oblique caſes	Her	Them	
Nomin.	It	They	to neuters or things.
Oblique caſes,	Its	Them	

Anciently for *it* was uſed *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The *poſſeſſive pronouns* of the firſt perſon are, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the 2d. *thy*, *thine*, *you*, *yours*; of the 3d. from *he*, *his*; from *ſhe*, *her*, and *hers*; and in the plural, *their*, *theirs*, for both ſexes.

Our, *ours*, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are uſed when the ſubſtantive preceding is ſeperated by a verb; as, theſe are *our* lands; theſe lands are *yours* and not *ours*; theſe gowns are *hers*, and thoſe are *theirs:* and notwithſtanding their ſeeming plural termination, they are equally applied to ſingular and plural ſubſtantives.

Mine and *thine* were formerly uſed before a vowel; as, *mine* or *thine* agreeable landlady: and which, tho' now diſuſed in proſe, might be ſtill properly retained in poetry. They are uſed as *ours* and *yours* when referred to a ſubſtantive preceding.

Poſſeſſive pronouns are, *their* and *theirs*, of *it*, and conſequently applied to things.

Relative pronouns are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*.

Sing. and *Plur.*		*Sing.* and *Plur.*	
Nomin.	Who	*Nomin.*	Which.
Gen.	Whoſe	*Gen.*	Of which, or whoſe.
Obl. caſ.	Whom	*Obl. caſ.*	Which.

Who is now uſed in relation to perſons, *which* to things; but anciently they were confounded: *whoſe* ſeems rather the poetical than the regular genitive of *which*.

Which, when uſed in aſking a queſtion, is an *interrogative pronoun*; as, *which* is the houſe?

Whether is an *interrogative pronoun*, uſed in the *nom.* and *accuſ.* without a plural, commonly applied to one of two. *Whether* of the apples will you have? But this is now almoſt obſolete.

What, relative or interrogative, is invariable.

Whoſoever and *whatſoever*, being compounds of *who*, *what* and *ſoever*, are inflected like their primitives.

Sing.	*Plur.*	
This	Theſe	without variation, and applied to perſons and things.
That	Thoſe	
Other	Others	
Whether		

Others, is only uſed when referred to a ſubſtantive preceding; as, I have not ſent Milton's poems; but *others*.

Another, being a compound of *an* and *other*, hath no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with *in*, *of*, *by*, *after*, *with*, *upon*, and ſignifying *with this*, *in that*, &c. have the import of pronouns.

Therefore and *wherefore*, properly *there for* and *where for*, are conjunctions, and ſtill retained. The reſt ſeem to be going into diſuſe, tho' they are proper and analagous. They are referred both to ſingular and plural antecedents.

Own and *ſelf* are only uſed in conjunction with pronouns. *Own* is added to poſſeſſives, both ſingular and plural, emphatically, and implying ſome kind of oppoſition; as, my *own* ſon; your *own* pleaſures; done with their *own* hands.

Self, in the plural *ſelves*, is added to poſſeſſive pronouns, and ſometimes to perſonal; and then, like *own*, it expreſſes oppoſition, or is emphatical; as, thou didſt this *thyſelf*: or it makes a reciprocal pronoun; as, we plague *ourſelves* with anxiety. Dr. Wallis juſtly obſerves, that *himſelf*, *itſelf*, *themſelves*, are corrupted from *his ſelf*, *it ſelf*, *their ſelves*; as, *he went himſelf*; where *himſelf* muſt be a nominative, and not an accuſative: for when *own* comes between, we ſay, his *own* ſelf, its *own* ſelf, their *own* ſelves.

Of the VERB.

A *verb* is a word denoting exiſtence, action, or paſſion. Thoſe verbs which ſignify being or exiſtence may be called *ſubſtantive* or *eſſential*, as *I am:* thoſe ſignifying action are called *active verbs*, as *I love*; and thoſe implying condition or habit, *neuter verbs*, as *I faint*. Thoſe that denote ſuffering, are called *paſſive verbs*; but ſtrictly ſpeaking, we have none of theſe in Engliſh; that which we have being formed by joining the participle preterite to the ſubſtantive verb, as *I am loved*.

The *tenſes*, or times relating to a thing in act of performing, done or not done, are three; namely, 1. The *preſent* time; 2. The *preter*, or paſt time; and 3. The *future* time.

Engliſh verbs have only two tenſes inflected in their terminations, the preſent and ſimple preterite: the other tenſes are compounded of the auxiliary verbs, *have*, *ſhall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The perſons are three in both numbers; *I*, *thou*, or *you*, *he* or *ſhe*, for the ſingular; *we*, *ye* or *you*, and *they*, for the plural, and are placed before the verbs; as, *I teach*, *they teach*; or in the 3d perſon by any other ſubſtantives, as *John teaches*, the *maſters teach*.

Moods in verbs are their different terminations, to expreſs the manner of their ſignifying the exiſtence, doing or ſuffering of any thing. The Latins have four moods, *viz.* 1. The indicative, which declares, as *I love.* 2. The imperative, which commands, as *let me love.* 3. The conjunctive, which depends upon ſome other verb in the ſame ſentence with ſome conjunction between, as *he is to blame if he did ſo.* 4. The infinitive is uſed in a large undertermined ſenſe, as *to love.*

In Engliſh there are properly no moods, the verb being without any diverſity of termination, tho' it is otherwiſe in the Latin, theſe being expreſſed by the help of auxiliary verbs: for the poſſibility of a thing is expreſſed by *can* or *could*; the liberty of doing a thing, by *may* or *might*; the inclination of the will, by *will* or *would*; and the neceſſity of doing a thing, by *muſt* or *ought*, *ſhall* or *ſhould*.

In Engliſh there is no change made of the verb, except in the 2d perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe; and 2d perſon ſingular of the preterite tenſe; as, thou *loveſt*, thou *lovedeſt*, *loved'ſt*: ſo likewiſe in the 3d perſon of the preſent tenſe, by adding the termination *eth*, *es*, *ors*; as, he *burneth* or *burns*, he *hath* or *has*, from *to have*.

The tenſes are. 1. The preſent time of the imperfect, as *I ſup*, or *do ſup*, or I am *at ſupper now*, but have not yet done. 2. The preterite time of the imperfect action, as *I was at ſupper then but had not yet done it.* 3. The future time of the imperfect action, as *I ſhall ſup*, or *ſhall be yet at ſupper*; *but not that I ſhall have then done it.* 4. The preſent time of the preſent action, as *I have ſupped*, and *it is now done.* 5. The preterite time of the preſent action, as *I had then ſupped*, and *it was then done.* 6. The future time of the perfect action, as *I ſhall have ſupped*, and *ſhall have done it.*

The preſent tenſe is the verb itſelf, as *burn*; and the preterite is commonly formed by adding *ed* to the preſent, as *burn*, *burned*; *love*, *loved.* In verbs where the preſent tenſe ends in *d* or *t*, the preterite is the ſame.

There are a great many irregularities in the preterite tenſe and the paſſive participles, which generally end in *t* or *en*, and many words have two or more participles.

We have a form of Engliſh verbs in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflexions. But *do* is ſometimes uſed ſuperfluouſly, as *I do love*, *I did love*, ſimply for *I love*, or *I loved*: it is ſometimes uſed by way of emphaſis, and it is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I ſaw her*, *but I do not like her*. The imperative prohibitory is ſeldom uſed in the 2d perſon, at leaſt in proſe, without *do*; as, *call him*, *but do not detain him*. Its chief uſe is in interrogatory diſcourſe, where it is uſed through all the perſons. *Do I hear? doſt thou hear?* &c. Yet *do* is uſed only in the ſimple tenſes.

Another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, whereby they may not improperly be denominated *neuter paſſives*, being inflected, according to the paſſive form, by the verb ſubſtantive *to be*: and nearly anſwer to the *reciprocal verbs* in French; as, *I am riſen*, *je me ſuis levé*. In the ſame manner we alſo expreſs the preſent tenſe, as *I am going*. There is another form of uſing the active participle which gives it a paſſive ſignification, as *the book is a printing*, which is a vitious mode of expreſſion, unleſs *a* be properly for *at*, and *printing* a verbal noun ſignifying action.

The conjunctive mood is uſed among the purer writers after *if*, *though*, *ere*, *before*, *whether*, *except*, *unleſs*, *whatſoever*, *whomſoever*, and particles of wiſhing; as, before the ſun *be* up, I'll come.

Of the irregular VERBS.

This irregularity relates only to the native words of our tongue; namely thoſe which take their origin from the old Teutonic or Saxon language; conſiſting of words of one ſyllable only, or derived from verbs of one ſyllable: beſides, this irregularity of verbs is only in the formation of the preterite tenſe, and the paſſive participle.

The firſt irregularity which is the moſt general, took its riſe from our quickneſs of pronunciation, or from poetical licenſe, the laſt ſyllable *ed* being joined with the former by ſuppreſſing the *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; but after *c*, *ch*, *ſh*, *f*, *k*, *z*, and the conſonants *ſ*, *th*, when pronounced more hard, and ſometimes after *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, when preceded by a ſhort vowel, or when *v* is changed into *f*, then *ſ* is uſed in pronunciation, but ſeldom in writing, rather than *d*, as *plac'd*, *ſnatch't*, *fiſh'd*, *ſtuff't*; *vex't*, *wak't*, *dwelt*, *ſmelt*; and *left*, *bereft*, from *leave* and *bereave.* Such words as end in *l*, *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in ſolemn language, as *felt*, *dwelt*. But this is not conſtant.

Sometimes when a long vowel goes before, it is either ſhortened or changed into a ſhort one, for the ſake of quicker pronunciation, as *wept*, *lept*, from *weep* and *leap*. But *d* remains after the conſonants *b*, *g*, *v*, *w*, *z*, *ſ* and *th*, when they are ſoftly pronounced, and likewiſe after *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, when a long vowel goes before, as they more eaſily join with *d* than *t*, as *gib'd*, *grudg'd*, *liv'd*, *plow'd*, *glow'd*, *clos'd*, *cloath'd*, *ſmil'd*, *flam'd*, *contemn'd* and *ſlur'd*.

But in ſome words, whoſe preſent tenſe ends in *d*, or *t*, the preterite tenſe continues the ſame, as *read* and *caſt*, the preterites from *read* and *caſt*, but probably theſe are contractions from *ed*, and for diſtinction's ſake might be written with a double *d* or *t*.

Verbs ending in *y*, either take a *d* with an apoſtrophe, as *carry*, *carry'd*, or elſe change *y* into *ied*, as *carried*.

Another common irregularity, but which relates only to the participle preterite or paſſive, is its often being formed in *en*, in imitation of the Saxons; and we have a great many of this ſort, eſpecially when the preterite tenſe ſuffers any remarkable irregularity; but this ending may be reckoned as another formation of the participle, as *been*, *taken*, *ſlay'n* or *ſlain*, *know'n* or *known*.

Many words have two or more *participles*, as not only *written*, *bitten*, but *writ*, *bit*, with numbers of the ſame kind.

It is not an eaſy matter to give any general rule concerning theſe double participles, but we ſhall ſeldom err if we remember, that when a verb has a participle diſtinct from its preterite, that diſtinct participle is more proper and elegant; as, *my leg was bitten*, is better than *my leg was bit*, tho' *bit* may thus be uſed in poetry.

Of ADVERBS.

An adverb is a part of ſpeech, joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle or another adverb, to denote ſome qualityor circumſtance, which the word to which it is put ſignifies.

Adverbs are divided into *adverbs* of *time*, as *now*, *to-morrow*, *often*; of *place*, as *here*, *hither*, *whither*; of *number*, as *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, &c. of *quantity*, as *much*, &c. of *affirming*, as *yea*, *yes*; of *denying*, as *no*, *not*; of *compariſon*, as *how*, *how much*, *more*, &c. and laſtly, *adverbs* of *quality*, or the manner, which moſtly end in *ly*, and denote the ſame quality as the adjectives from which they are derived, as *nobly*, *bravely*, &c. or *often*, *oftener*, *ofteneſt*; but this laſt ſort by *more* and *moſt*, admit of compariſon, as *nobly*, *more nobly*, *moſt nobly*.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A conjunction is a part of ſpeech that joins ſentences together, and ſhews the manner of their dependence.

Conjunctions are either *copulative*, which ſerve to join two ſentences under the ſame affirmation, or *negative*; the former are *and*, *alſo*; and the latter *nor*, *neither*: But beſides theſe, there are ſeveral other kinds, as 1. Conjunctions disjunctive, which mark diviſion or diſtinction, as *or*, *whether*, *either*. 2. Conjunctions adverſative, which mark the oppoſition in the ſecond ſentence with regard to the firſt, as *but*, *nevertheleſs*, *however*, &c. 3. Conjunctions of exception or reſtriction, of which kind are *unleſs*, *but*, *otherwiſe*. 4. Conjunctions conditional, which in joining the two ſentences put a condition, as *if*. 5. Conjunctions ſuſpenſive or dubitative, marking ſuſpenſion or doubt, as *whether*, &c. 6 Conjunctions conceſſive, which grant a thing, as *although*, &c. 7. Conjunctions declarative, which explain the thing more clearly, as *namely*, *to wit*, *for example*. 8. Conjunctions interrogative, which are uſed in aſking a queſtion or reaſon of a thing, of which kind are *why*, *wherefore*, &c.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

A prepoſition is a word added to other words, to ſhew the relation one thing has to another, either with regard to time or place, as *above*, *about*, *after*, *againſt*, *among*, *at*, *before*, *behind*, *beneath* or *below*, *between*, *beyond*, *from*, *in* or *into*, *of*, *off*, *on* or *upon*, *out* or *out of*, *over*, *thorough* or *through*, *'till* or *until*, *to*, *toward*, *under*, *ward* (which is always ſet behind another word, as *heaven-ward*) *with*, *within*, and *without*. Beſides theſe, are prepoſitions inſeparable, which are only uſed in compoſition. Some are Engliſh, as *a* for *on* or *in*, *be*, *for*, *fore*, *miſ*, *over*, *out*, *un* (the original Engliſh privative), *up*, *with*; others from the Latin *ab* or *abs*, *ad*, *ante*, *circum*, *con* from *cum*, *contra*, *de*, *diſ*, *die* or *ex*, *extra*, *in*, *intro*, *ob*, *per*, *poſt*, *pre*, *pro*, *preter*, *re*, *retro*, *ſe*, *ſub*, *ſubter*, *trans*; and words derived from the French *enter* or *en*. The Greek inſeparable prepoſitions are *a*, *amphi*, *anti*, *hyper*, *meta*, *peri*, *ſyn*. Examples of all theſe prepoſitions may be ſeen in the body of this dictionary, under their reſpective articles.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

An interjection is a part of ſpeech expreſſing ſome ſudden motion or paſſion of the ſoul, and which may be divided into *ſolitary* and *paſſive*; being uſed by us when we are alone, as *heigh*, *hem*, *hy*, *piſh*, *ſhy*, *tuſh*, *ha ha ha*, *hoi*, *oh*, *oh*, *ah*, *ah*, *alack*, *alas*, and *vaugh*, *hau*, *phy*, *ſoh*: or into *ſocial* and *active*, as immediately tending to diſcourſe with others, and to procure ſome change in the minds of the hearers, as *oh*, *ſoho*, *ſt*, *huſh*, *ho*, *ha*, *now*, *ve*, *woe*.

Of ETYMOLOGY.

Etymology is that part of Grammar which ſhews how one word is derived from another.

Nouns are derived from verbs, either the preſent tenſe of the verb, as from *to fight*, a *fight*; or the preterite, as from *I ſtrook*, a *ſtroke*.

Many ſubſtantives, ſome adjectives (and other parts of ſpeech) being put for verbs, become verbs, the vowel being commonly made long and the conſonant ſoften'd; as, from *a houſe* comes *to houſe*.

The action is the ſame with the participle preſent, always ending in *ing*, as *loving*: the paſſive in *ed* or *en*, as *loved*, *given*. The agent is denoted by *er* added to the verb, as *lover* from *to love*.

Sometimes the ſyllable *en* is added, eſpecially to verbs that come from adjectives; as, from *ſhort* comes *to ſhorten*.

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding *y*, as *wealth*, *wealthy*; *full*, as *delight*, *delightful*; *ſome*, but with a kind of diminution, as *delightſome*.

Many adjectives end in *en*, ſignifying the matter out of which any thing is made, as *oaken*, *wooden*.

Leſs added to ſubſtantives forms adjectives ſignifying want, as *careleſs*, *worthleſs*. The ſame thing is alſo ſignified by *un*, prefixed to adjectives, as *wiſe*, *unwiſe*; *im* or *in* before words derived from the Latin, as *impatient*, *indiſcreet*. *Un* is prefixed to all words originally Engliſh, as *untrue*; to participles made privative adjectives, as *undelighted*; never to a participle preſent to mark forbearance of an action, as *unſeeing*, but to a privation of habit, as *unrelenting*; it is alſo prefixed to moſt ſubſtantives with an Engliſh termination, as *unperfectneſs*; but if with borrowed terminations, inſtead of *un*, *in* or *im* is uſed, as *unactive*, *inactivity*, *imperfect*. In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, we uſually retain the particle prefixed, as *indecency*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we prefix *un*, as *unpolite*.

Dis and *mis*, from *des* and *mes* French, ſignify almoſt the ſame as *un*; yet *dis* anſwering to the Latin *de* rather imports contrariety, than privation. *Mis* implies ſome error, as *diſgrace*, *miſinform*. Words derived from the Latin with *de* or *dis* retain the ſame ſignification, as *detain*, *detineo*, *diſtinguiſh*, *diſtinguo*.

Ly being a contraction of *lick* or *like*, when added to ſubſtantives, form adjectives importing ſimilitude or agreement, as *giant*, *giantly*. *Ly* added to adjectives forms adverbs of like ſignification, as *graceful*, *gracefully*.

Adjectives diminutive, or which imply a leſſening of the ſignification, are formed by adding *iſh* to adjectives, as *green*, *greeniſh*, *thief*, *thieviſh*; but added to ſubſtantives they moſtly denote *likeneſs*, as *wolf*, *wolfiſh*, *hog*, *hoggiſh*. Some national names alſo end in *iſh*, as *Engliſh*, *Swediſh*.

The form of diminutive ſubſtantives is moſtly *ing*, a *German* termination, as *goſling*, *duckling*; alſo theſe, from *hill*, *hillock*, *cock*, *cockerel* (a French termination) *chick*, *chicken*, *man*, *mannikin*; and thus *halkin*, little hall, whence the patronimick *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, little Will, *Tomkin*, little Tom; *ſip*, *ſippet* (a French termination) *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, *βυπαις*.

Of concrete adjectives are made abſtract ſubſtances, by adding the termination *neſs*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, as *black*, *blackneſs*, *God*, *Godhead*, *prieſt*, *prieſthood*.

Other abſtracts, partly derived from adjectives and partly from verbs, are formed by adding the termination *th*, a ſmall change alſo happening; as, from *ſtrong*, *ſtrength*, *weal*, *wealth*, *moon*, *month*. Like theſe, ſome are derived from verbs; as, from *to ſteal*, *ſtealth*; of the ſame form are *faith*, *broth*, &c.

Nouns ending in *ſhip*, denote office or condition, as *kingſhip*, *headſhip*, and *worſhip*, that is, *worthſhip*.

Some end in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, denoting dominion, or at leaſt condition, as *kingdom*, *biſhoprick*, *bailiwick*, *&c.*

Ment and *age* are merely French terminations, and ſeldom occur except in words derived from that language, as *commandment*, *uſage*.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but it muſt be remembered that we had theſe by the intervention of the French, as *face*, *reſemble*.

Verbs derived from the Latin are formed from the preſent tenſe, as *extend* from *extendo*; others from the ſupines, as *demonſtrate* from *demonſtratum*.

We have ſome words purely French in our language, as *garden*, *jardin*, *buckler*, *bouclier*.

With regard to ſeveral words common to us with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the ancient Teutones (the anceſtors of the Saxons) received them from the Latins, or the Latins from them; or whether they did not both receive them from the ſame common fountain, as *vine*, *wein*, *vinum*, *οινος*.

Our anceſtors formed borrowed words, however long, into monoſyllables, and not only cut off the terminations, but the firſt ſyllable; eſpecially in words beginning with a vowel: they alſo rejected vowels in the middle, and even conſonants of a weaker ſound, retaining the ſtronger, or changing them for others of the ſame organ, tranſpoſing their order.

Of SYNTAX.

Syntax is the proper placing of words together in a ſentence.

Syntax is either natural and regular, which is according to the natural order of the words; or figurative and cuſtomary, which is uſed in the forms of ſpeech peculiar to ſeveral languages, and where there is a tranſpoſition or change of the words in a ſentence.

The verb, as in other Languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perſon; as, *thou runneſt from me*, *they run to the water*.

Engliſh adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two ſubſtantives the noun poſſeſſive is the genitive; as, the *man's houſe*, the *woman's beauty*.

Verbs tranſitive require an oblique caſe; as, *I fear God*, *they commit wickedneſs*.

All prepoſitions require an oblique caſe; as, *this is* for *you*, *the hat belongs* to *Peter*.

Ellipſis is the leaving out of words in a ſentence.

Of PROSODY.

Proſody compriſes the rules of true pronunciation or orthoepy, and likewiſe in poetry the laws of verſification or orthometry.

The pronunciation is true when every letter has its proper ſound, and every ſyllable its proper accent; or, in Engliſh verſification, its proper quantity.

Verſification is the arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables according to particular laws.

The feet of our Engliſh are either Iambick, as *alóft*, or trochaick verſe, as *lófty*.

Our Iambic meaſure contains verſes of four ſyllables, of ſix, of eight, which is the uſual meaſure for ſhort poems; of ten, the uſual meaſure of heroick and tragic poetry. In all theſe meaſures the accents are to be placed on even ſyllables, whereby every line is more harmonious.

Our trochaick meaſures are of three ſyllables, of five, of ſeven. In theſe the accent is to be placed on the odd ſyllables.

The meaſures now moſt in uſe are thoſe of ſeven, eight, and ten ſyllables. Our ancient poets wrote verſes of twelve ſyllables and of fourteen.

The verſe of twelve ſyllables, now called an *Alexandrine*, is only uſed to diverſify heroic lines: And the pauſe here muſt be at the ſixth ſyllable.

The verſe of fourteen ſyllables is now broken into a meaſure of lines, containing alternately eight and ſix ſyllables.

In another meaſure very quick and lively, much uſed in ſongs, and which may be called the *anapeſtic*, the accent is upon every third ſyllable.

In this meaſure a ſyllable is often retrench'd from the firſt foot. Theſe meaſures are varied ſometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick meaſure, in that of eight, ſeven, ſix, and in the anapeſtick.

Our Engliſh verſification admits only of an eliſion or ſynalœpha of *e* in *thee* before a vowel, more rarely of *o* in *to*; and of a ſynnæreſis, by which two ſhort vowels become one ſyllable, as *baſtion*, *filial*; or a word is contracted by the eliſion or expulſion of a ſhort vowel before a liquid.

ALPHABETS *of the* Engliſh, Saxon, Greek *and* Hebrew *Characters, parallell'd for the Uſe of thoſe who would acquaint themſelves with the* Etymological *Words*.

Engliſh Capitals,	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	U	W	X	Y	Z
Saxon Capitals,	A	B	C	Ꝺ	E	F	Ᵹ	ƀ	I	K	L	ꟽ	N	O	P		R	S	T	V		Ƿ	X	Y	Z
Greek Capitals,	Α	Β		Δ	Ε,Η		Γ		Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ο	Π		Ρ	Σ	Τ				Ξ	Υ	Ζ
Engliſh Small,	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	ſ s	t	v	u	w	x	y	z.
Saxon Small,	a	b	c	ꝺ	e	ꝼ	ᵹ		ı	k	l	m	n	o	p	cp	ꞃ	ꞅ	ꞇ	v	u	ƿ	x	ẏ	z
Greek Small,	α	β		δ	ε,η		γ		ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ο	π		ρ	σ	τ				ξ	υ	ζ
Hebrew,	א	ב		ד			ג	ה	י	ק	ל	מ	נ	וֹ	פ		ר	ס	ט	ו					ז

Greek, Ch Χ χ, Ph Φ φ, Pſ Ψ ψ, Th Θ ϑ θ, O ο Ω ω

Hebrew, Ch ח, Gn, ע, Ph פ, Sh ש, Th ת, Tz צ.

Saxon, Th Ð, ð, þ, That ꝥ, And ⁊

Hebrew Vowels, a ָ ַ e ֵ ֶ ֵ i ִ o ָ ֹ u *or* v וּ

ABBREVIATIONS *made Uſe of in the following* WORK.

A. Arabic.
B. Britiſh.
C. Br. Welſh.
Ch. Chaldee.
C. L. Civil Law.
C. T. Chemical Term.
Dan. Daniſh.
Du. Dutch.
Fr. French.
F. L. Foreſt Law.
Fr. of *Lat.* French of Latin.
Gr. Greek.
Goth. Gothic.
Heb. Hebrew.
It. Italian.
Lat. Latin.
L. P. Law Phraſe.
L. T. Law Term.
M. P. Military Phraſe.
M. T. Military Term.
O. Old Word.
O. Fr. Old French.
O. R. Old Records.
O. S. Old Statute.
P. T. Phyſical Term.
Port. Portugueſe.
Sax. Saxon.
Sc. Scotch.
Sp. Spaniſh.
S. P. Sea Phraſe.
S. T. Sea Term.
Syr. Syriac.
Teu. } Teutonick.
Teut. }

THE

PREFACE.

AFTER having expreſſed our Acknowledgements to the *whole Body* of our Subſcribers, as being the firſt and chief Encouragers of this *New Edition* of Bailey's Dictionary, it will be expedient to inform the Public what *Improvements* are here made: only premiſing, that Socrates, the beſt and greateſt of the Gentile Sages, did (as Plato aſſures us) lay no ſmall Streſs upon adjuſting the *full Force* and *Import* of Words. And indeed, as *Words* are the *Medium* (or Channel of Conveyance) thro' which we come at TRUTH, it is of great Importance to be thoroughly acquainted with them: It is ſo in every Art and Science; but perhaps no where of more Conſequence than under *Revealed* Religion: Becauſe here a certain BOOK is admitted for a *Rule* or *Standard* both of Faith and Worſhip.

Accordingly the utmoſt Care has been taken, not only to trace out the *firſt Riſe* and *Etymology* of Terms; but alſo to aſſign their full Force and Import; and this too whether in the *ancient* or *modern* Acceptation of them; a Diſtinction of too much Weight to be overlooked. And we flatter ourſelves with Hopes, that our Readers will find ſomething here more *correct* of the kind, than has yet been publiſhed; having redreſſed not only many a Miſtake in the prior Editions of this Work; but alſo the Miſtakes of other Writers: though under the laſt Head, we choſe rather to leave it with the Reader to find out this for himſelf, than by naming the Authors to do ſomething that might carry with it an Air of the invidious and unſocial kind.

But this is not all; we have endeavoured to proceed on that large and extenſive Plan on which we profeſt to ſet out, *viz.* Not a mere Enquiry into the *Origin*, and *Signification* of Words; but an Enquiry ſo circumſtanced, as to include many a uſeful Hint, and Remark, whether of the Hiſtoric, Poetic, Philoſophic, Rhetoric, or Theologic Kind; and this not merely in Relation to the *various* Shapes and Forms, which the Chriſtian Profeſſion has aſſumed; but comprehending many Things with Reference to the *Jewiſh*, the *Chineſe*, the *Magian*, the *Mahometan*, and other Religious Syſtems.

And though in Collections of this Nature, 'tis not unuſual for Lexicographers to borrow from one another, of which more hereafter; yet in *this*, which conſtitutes no ſmall Part of our Work, we muſt, in *Juſtice* to ourſelves, affirm, that we are not mere *Copyiſts* from others; but hope, if fairly examined, we ſhall be found to be *true and proper Originals*: Not taking Things upon Truſt, as is too often done; but having traced them up to the *Fountain-Head*; and inſtead of depending on Quotations provided to our Hand, conſulting with all imaginable Care and Accuracy the *Ancients* themſelves; as will appear (in almoſt innumerable Inſtances) to any one, who conſiders in *what Manner* the GREAT MASTERS of Antiquity are cited by us; a Rule which has been more eſpecially obſerved in Subjects of the *higheſt Moment*, *i. e.* where any Branch of Religion, whether *Natural* or *Revealed*, is concerned; for each of which we have endeavoured to ſecure their reſpective *Rights* and *Honours*; and hope the Friends of either will find themſelves alike well pleaſed: Not to obſerve, what (if duly attended to) may poſſibly have its Uſe with both, *viz.* That when deſcribing the *Riſe* or *Fall* of the moſt celebrated States and Empires, we have, from Sir *Iſaac Newton*, and other judicious Writers, pointed out thoſe *ancient Scripture Prophecies*, which ſeem to have been *fulfilled* in theſe Revolutions. Of this Kind the Reader will find ſome very ſurpriſing Specimens, under the Words, PERSIAN, GRECIAN, and WESTERN *Empire*; add if you pleaſe LOCUST, CONSTANTINOPLE, OTTOMAN, and YEMEN, compared.

On the other hand, we are not inſenſible, that two Objections will be raiſed againſt us; firſt, that in ſome Things we have left the *beaten* Road: and, ſecondly, that we have retained many of our *Engliſh* Words, that are now almoſt entirely out of Uſe. In *both* we *confeſs* the Charge.

Under the firſt we own, that we have not followed the *common Track*; nor have we *implicitly* taken our Accounts of *Antiquity* (as ſome have done before us) from the Fathers of *Trevoux*, or from any other *modern* Writers, whether *Popiſh* or *Proteſtant*: But (as we before obſerved) have examined the *Originals* for ourſelves; and hope, by ſo doing, not only to have kept free from many Miſtakes which others have committed; but alſo to have ſupplied their Defects, and ſet ſome important *Truths* before the Public in a more *clear* and *diſtinct* Point of View.

And as to the ſecond Objection, we acknowledge, we are not for *caſhiering* too haſtily every *Engliſh* Word, which ſome call obſolete; partly becauſe the retaining it may be of Uſe for the underſtanding our *old* Authors, who are not yet abſolutely laid aſide; and partly becauſe ſome of theſe Terms are *too good* (on more Accounts than one) to be loſt; whether for their *Force* and *Energy* in point of SENSE, or their *Felicity* with Reference to *Meaſure* and *Sound*.

Why (for Example) ſhould the Word *Strift* be given up, when in Truth it is perfectly agreeable to the *Analogy* of our Tongue, as we have ſhewn in its proper Place; and conveys withal, a different *Idea* from the Word *Strife*; it being a Term of a far more *emphatic* Kind, and made to ſignify, not a *ſimple* Conteſt, but a *hard and violent* Struggle? Or what Reaſon can be aſſigned for rejecting the old *Engliſh* Verb *to won?* For tho' it muſt be owned, 'tis with many others diſmiſſed from our ordinary Uſe; yet *Milton* himſelf judged it worthy of a Place in his *Paradiſe Loſt*, and Mr. *Addiſon* after him, in his Poem to Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.

The former, when portraying the *Brute Creation*, expreſſes himſelf as follows:

> ——————*Out of the Ground up roſe,*
> *As from his* Lair, *the wild Beaſt, where he* WONS
> *In Foreſt wild, in Thicket, Brake, or Den.*

And the latter, when drawing that fine Compariſon between the *Pagan* Deities and our *Engliſh* Monarchs, ſays;

> *Great* Pan, *who* WONT *to chace the Fair,*
> *And lov'd the* ſpreading Oak, *was there.*

And this, by the Way, is *one* Inſtance out of *many*, in which we have ſupplied the *Defects* of ſome that have gone before us.

In ſhort, if we are obliged to an Author for enriching (as Horace calls it) his Mother-Tongue by the Importation of Words from Abroad; much more may we be allowed to *cultivate* what belongs to our *own proper* Growth: And indeed, conſidering how much our Language is *overſtocked* with Terms of the *harſher* Kind, this Obſervation may as well be applied to the Choice of Words merely for the Sake of Harmony, as to thoſe which merit our Regards upon a ſtill *higher* Account. Nor do our Writers in Poetry want to be informed, of what Advantage it is to be furniſhed with two (or more) Terms that *differ* in *Form*, but *agree* in *Senſe:* For *Variety*, if not inelegant, will ever pleaſe; and beſides the rendering the Verſification more eaſy to the Poet himſelf, when thus ſupplied with Words of *different* Meaſures; the judicious Reader, if conſulting his *own* ear, may perceive ſomething in the *Sound* of the one far *more expreſſive* of the Thing deſcribed than in the other. Not to obſerve, how, by the ſame Means, that Inconvenience is ſometimes avoided, of one *Vowel*'s ungratefully opening upon another; a Gap, or Diſſonance which our Fore-father's ſeem to have provided againſt by more Ways than one; they did ſo by adding the Letter *n* to the Particle *a*, when the next Word begins with a Vowel; and by ſubſtituting (on the like Occaſion) the Relative *which* inſtead of *who*. In Proof of this, we need only appeal to their Verſion of the *firſt Clauſe* in that ancient Prayer, for which the *whole Chriſtian* World profeſſes to have the higheſt Eſteem and Veneration.

But to proceed; As to our Style, we have choſen the plain and unadorned; as beſt ſuiting Works of this Nature; and indeed the *florid* Diction is an artifice too often uſed to cover a *poverty* of Thought, and to ſkreen a Set of Sentiments, which, if ſtrip'd of this falſe Colouring, would ſcarce bear a cloſe Inſpection. Whereas our chief Ambition has been to advance the Truth; and not to amuſe our Readers with *hiſtoric Romance*, and *ſcholaſtic Jargon*; or (as the Poet has much better expreſſed it for us) with

——————*Verſus* INOPES *rerum, nugæque canoræ.*

What remains is, to do Juſtice to ſome *previous* Writers, from whom we have taken (as is not unuſual in Works of this Sort) many Things. And here we confeſs ourſelves to be much indebted to *Jacob* and *Cowel*, for Law; to *Miller*, for Plants; to *Hill*, for Foſſils and other Branches of Natural Philoſophy; much alſo to *Boerhaave*, *Galen*, *Hippocrates*, *Bruno*, *Gorræus*, *Keill*, and other Phyſicians, whether *ancient*, or *modern*, in Things relative to the Portraiture of *Diſeaſes*, and Structure of the human Body. In particular to the elaborate Mr. *Johnſon*, for the different Acceptation of Words in *Engliſh* Writers; tho' in *Juſtice to ourſelves*, it ſhould he obſerved, that we have inſerted in this Collection ſeveral Hundreds of Words, that are not to be found in him. And as to thoſe Terms that are adopted from the *learned* Languages, we muſt refer to *Buxtorf*, *Golius*, *Pocock*, *Taylor's Hebrew Concordance*, *Heſychius*, and others; joined with what *perſonal Acquaintance* the Author of the late ESSAY ON HOMER profeſſes to have with thoſe Tongues, for which he ſtood engaged; and who embraces this Opportunity of expreſſing his public Acknowledgment to the many Gentlemen, both of the *literate*, and *poetic Claſs*, who were pleaſed to honour that Performance with their Approbation.

But after all, there is another Writer who has deſerved much of the *learned* World, and ſhould not be overlooked by us, as being one whom we have had frequent Occaſion to quote; we mean the Author of the *Appendix ad Theſaurum H. Stephani*, *Conſtantini*, *Scapulæ*, &c. who has not only publiſhed, in two Folios of a moſt correct Edition, ſeveral Thouſands of *Greek* Words, ſupported by their *proper Authorities*; which Authorities the preceding *Lexicographers* had omitted: but has alſo thrown in about 15000 Words more, which *H. Stephanus*, and the reſt had abſolutely overlooked; all which this learned Writer had marked out in his *Courſe of Reading*, and has accordingly given them with their proper Authorities. And we need not ſay, how great a Number of Terms now in the *Engliſh* Uſe, (terms in almoſt every Art and Science) are derived from the *Grecian* Source; and conſequently their true *Etymology* is only to be aſſigned from that Quarter.

Before we conclude, it may not be improper to ſubjoin a ſhort Hint or two, which may ſerve for a *Clue* to our Readers, with Reference to ſeveral Terms (or rather Topics) here explained. It was not unfamiliar (we find) with *Bailey*, when a Run or Series of Words was to follow, of the *compound* Kind, to prefix in the *Front* of the Whole, an Explication of THAT Term which belongs in common to them all. For Inſtance, in Words compounded with the *Greek* Præpoſition, *ana:* Had *Bailey's* Rule here been obſerved, the Reader would have found a ſhort Explication of that Word *premiſed*, and placed in the Van of the whole Detail. But ſince that Rule, good and excellent as it is, was in *this* Inſtance overlooked, we beg leave to inſert it here. *Ana*, a *Greek* Præpoſition ſo called; and which, in Words compounded with it, ſignifies ſometimes "overagain", ſometimes "upwards", and ſometimes "a Diſtribution thro'"; and theſe three Senſes may ſerve for a Key to the true *Etymology* of moſt (if not all) of the Words that are incorporated with it.

Again, the Reader well knows, that in Works of this *variegated* Nature, it is not always feaſible, under one ſingle Term to do Juſtice to a *whole Subject*; and therefore, if he propoſes to come at a more clear and diſtinct Account of Things, we muſt deſire him, under any one given Word, to conſult the REFERENCES we have there made; or ſhould theſe ſometimes have been omitted by us, let him recollect (as is done with Eaſe) ſome other *Term* or *Terms* belonging to the ſame Head; by conſulting which he may poſſibly find ſomething ſtill more ſatisfactory on the Point.

If, for Example, he wou'd examine that *Part* of our Compoſition which relates to Poetry, perhaps he will find but little advanced under that individual Word: not ſo, if he will pleaſe to compare what is ſaid upon this Article under the Words, BLANK VERSE, RHYME, EPIC, DRAMATIC, UNITIES *of Time*, *Place*, &c. PARODY, DISCOVERY, PERIPETY, SPONDEE, JAMBIC, TROCHÆUS, PYRRICHIUS, and the like.

But as *this Rule* may poſſibly fail him in ſome few Inſtances, therefore we have taken Care to inſert the moſt material of them here as follows. For *Æthiopian* State or Empire, conſult the Word ZERAH. For *Chineſe*, *Bonzees*, and Doctrine of *Confucius*, ſee YAU, XANCA, and XANCUM. For *Jehovah*, ſee TETRAGRAMMATON. For *Jezdegirdian Æra*, ſee YEZDEGIRDIAN. For *Logos*, ſee WORD. For *Magians*, ſee ZOROASTRIAN. For *Miltonic Numbers*, ſee PYRRICHIUS, SPONDEE, TRIBRACHUS, TROCHÆUS, VOWELS, and BLANK *Verſe* compared. For *Montaniſts*, ſee CATAPHRYGIANS, XEROPHAGY, and PROBOLÆ. For *Olympiads*, ſee DISC, or DISK. For *Palmyra*, [or *Tadmor*,] ſee ZENOBIA. For *Pythagorean Philoſophy*, ſee TRANSMIGRATION *of Souls*. For *Scale of Being*, ſee SUBLIME, UNBEGOTTEN, MEDIATE *Agency*, and CO-IMMENSE, compared. For *Seljucides*, [or *Seljuc-Turk*] ſee TURK, and OTTOMAN. For *Sophy of Perſia*, ſee USBEG, and USUN. For the *Synochus*, and *Syneches Fever*, ſee TINEA. For *Turcomans*, ſee USUN. For *Waldenſes*, or *Valdenſes*, ſee *Two* WITNESSES. And if deſiring a more *full Account* of the *Nicene Council*, compare what we have ſaid under *that* Word, with GOD, DITHEISM, REVULSION, POTENTIAL *Exiſtence*, PROBOLE, SUBSCRIPTION, UNMADE, PSATYRIANS, *Apoſtolical* CONSTITUTUONS, and WESTERN *Empire*.

A
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A a Roman character, *A a* Italick, 𝔄 a old Engliſh, A α Greek, א Hebrew, are the firſt letters of the alphabet; and in all languages, ancient and modern, the character appropriated to the ſame ſound is the firſt letter, except in the *Abiſſine*.

Foreigners find it very difficult to learn how to pronounce our *a*, in different words; it having three diſtinctly differing ſounds. The firſt is the ſlender or cloſe ſound, reſembling, in ſome meaſure, the *e* maſculine of the French, as in *face*, *place*, *waſte*, &c. The ſecond is the open ſound, approaching nearly to the *a* of the Italians, as in *father*, *rather*. The third is the broad ſound like the German *a*, as in *talk*, *balk*. Theſe words were formerly written with *au*; thus *talk* was written *taulk*, and *balk*, *baulk*.

A has alſo a long and a ſhort ſound. Thus it is ſhort in *fat*, *hat*, *rat*: and long in *fate*, *hate*, *rate*.

A is ſometimes a noun ſubſtantive, as great *A*, little *a*.

A, in burleſque poetry, is often uſed to lengthen out a ſyllable, without augmenting the ſenſe.

A [among the ancients] was a numeral letter, and ſignified 500.

$\overline{\text{A}}$ or $\overline{\text{a}}$, with a line above it, ſignified 5000.

A [among the Romans] was uſed as an abbreviation of the word *abſolvo*, i. e. *I acquit*: it being uſual for the judges to give their ſentence upon perſons, by caſting tables into a box or urn, on which tables were the letters A, C, or N L. If they acquitted the perſon try'd, they caſt into the urn a table with the letter A marked on it; if they condemned, with the letter C, for *condemno*, i. e. *I condemn*; if the matter was hard to be determined, with the letters N L, for *non liquet*, i. e. *it does not appear plain*. Hence Cicero calls the letter A *litera ſalutaris*, i. e. *the ſalutary* or *ſaving letter*. A was alſo uſed by the Romans, as the firſt of the *litteræ nundinales*, in imitation of which, the dominical letters were introduced.

A, or α, Ἄλφα, and Ω or ω, Ὠμέγα, i. e. great O being the firſt and laſt letters of the Greek alphabet, are uſed in the Revelation of St. John, to ſignify the *firſt* and the *laſt*.

A is uſed in the Julian and Gregorian kalendars, as the firſt of the ſeven dominical letters. It was in uſe among the Romans long before the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, as the firſt of the eight nundinal letters, in imitation of which the dominical letters were firſt introduced.

A [among Logicians] is uſed to denote an univerſal affirmative propoſition, according to the verſe,

> *Aſſerit* A, *negat* E; *verum generaliter ambæ*.

Thus, in the firſt mood, a ſyllogiſm, conſiſting of three univerſal affirmative propoſitions, is ſaid to be in *Bar-ba-ra*; the A thrice repeated denoting ſo many of the propoſitions to be univerſal, *&c.*

A [in abbreviations] is uſed for *anno* in the year, and *artium* of arts; as A. D. *anuo Domini*, in the year of our Lord; A. M. *anno mundi*, in the year of the world; A. B. *Artium Baccalaureus*, *i. e.* Batchelor of arts.

$\overline{\text{A}}$, or $\overline{\text{AA}}$ or Æ [with *Phyſicians*] is uſed in preſcriptions for *Ana*, and denotes an equal portion of ſeveral ingredients, either in reſpect of weight or meaſure; alſo $\overline{\text{A}}$, or $\overline{\text{AA}}$ Æ. P. denotes ſimply equal parts of the ingredients therein mentioned.

AAA [with chymiſts] is ſometimes uſed to ſignify *amalgama* or *amalgamation*.

A is a Saxon or Teutonic inſeparable prepoſition, ſignifying *on* or *in*, as *aſhore* (on ſhore) *abed* (in bed): but it is often (as in *Saxon*) redundant, as in *abide*, *ariſe*, *awake*, &c. for *bide*, *riſe*, *wake*, &c.

A [a Greek prepoſition] in compoſition ſignifies a privation or negative, as *anonymous*, without name, *&c.*

A, the ſame as *an*, the indefinite article, placed before nouns of the ſingular number, the *n* being added, *Euphoniæ gr.* when the word begins with a vowel, as *an Impreſſion*, *&c.* See An.

A! or Ah! is a note of acclamation, expreſſing joy, danger, pain, *&c.*

Aa, a river of the French Netherlands, which ariſes in Picardy, runs N. E. croſs Artois, and paſſing by St. Omers, continues its courſe to Gravelin in Flanders, below which it falls into the Engliſh Channel.

Aa, a river in Germany, which riſing in the S. of Weſtphalia, runs N. by Munſter, and falls into the river Ems.

Aach, a town in Germany, in the circle of Swabia, 20 miles N. W. of Conſtance, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies in the latitude of 47° 54′ N. and 9° E. longitude.

Aalberg. See Alburg.

Aar, a river in Switzerland, which riſing in the Alps runs N. by the city of Bern, and afterwards by Soloturn, and then turning N. E. falls into the Rhine, oppoſite to Waldſhut, a foreſt town of Suabia.

Aara′w, a town of Switzerland, ſituated on the river Aar, 30 miles N. E. of Bern, ſubject to the canton of Bern. Its latitude is 47° 20′ N. and longitude 8° 0′ E.

Aarhuys, a city and country of Jutland. See Arhusen.

AB, at the beginning of Engliſh Saxon names, is generally a contraction of abbot, i. e. *abbot* or *abby*; ſo that when it is prefixed to the names of places, it may be generally concluded, that the place belonged to a monaſtery elſewhere, or that there was one there.

AB, or ABS [L. *from*] inſeparable prepoſitions, ſignifying ſometimes a ſeparation or renouncing, and ſometimes (in the Latin at leaſt) increaſing the ſenſe of words.

A′bach, a town in Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſituated on the Danube, five miles S. W. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 48° 50′ N. Long. 12° 0′ E.

Aba′cke, *adv.* backwards. This word is uſed by Spenſer, *&c.* but is now obſolete.

A′bacot [*Incert. Etym.*] a royal cap of ſtate made in the ſhape of two crowns, antiently worn by the kings of England.

Aba′ctors [*Abactores*, L.] thoſe who drive away or ſteal cattle in Herds, or great numbers at once, in diſtinction from *Fures*, or thoſe who ſteal only a ſheep or two.

A′bacus *Pythagoricus* [i. e. Pythagoras's table] a table of numbers contrived for the more eaſy learning the principles of arithmetick, and ſuppoſed to be the common multiplication table; and thence it has been uſed to ſignify an alphabet, or A B C.

Abacus [in architecture] is the uppermoſt part or member of a column, which ſerves as a ſort of crowning both to the capital and column, tho' ſome erroneouſly make it to be the capital itſelf.

The Abacus [according to Vitruvius] was originally deſigned to repreſent a ſquare tile laid over an urn or baſket. The riſe of this firſt regular order of architecture is ſaid to have happened thus. An old woman of Athens having placed a baſket covered with a tile over the root of an acanthus [*bear's foot*] the plant ſhooting forth the following ſpring, encompaſſed the baſket all round, till having met the tile, it curled back in a kind of ſcrolls; which being obſerv'd by an ingenious ſculptor, he formed a capital upon this plan; repreſenting the tile by the *Abacus*, the baſket by the vaſe or body of the capital, and the leaves by the volutes.

The Abacus is ſomething different in different orders. It is a flat ſquare member in the Tuſcan, Doric, and ancient Ionic orders. In the richer orders, the Corinthian and Compoſit, it loſes its native form; having its four ſides or faces arch'd or cut inward, with ſome ornaments as a roſe, ſome other flower, a fiſh's tail, &c.

But there are other liberties taken in the *Abacus*, by ſeveral architects. Some make it a perfect Ogee in the Ionic, and crown it with a fillet. In the Doric, ſome place a cymatium over it, and ſo do not make it the uppermoſt member: In the Tuſcan order, where it is the largeſt and moſt maſſive, and takes up one third part of the whole capital; they ſometimes call it the *die* of the capital; and Scamozzi uſes the name *Abacus* for a concave moulding in the capital of the Tuſcan pedeſtal.

ABACUS [from whence *abacare*, Ital. to count or calculate] a table on which the antients drew their numbers, when teaching arithmetick. *P. Richelet.*

ABA´DDON. *Heb.* deſtruction, from *àbad*, Heb. to periſh, the name of that angel of the bottomleſs pit, which in St. John's revelation headed (as Sir Iſaac Newton obſerves) the irruption of the Saracens on the Greek empire, A. D. 634. *Newton on Daniel and the Apocalypſe.* See ABBASIDES.

ABA´FT [of æꝼꞇan, bæꝼꞇan, or abꝼꞇan, *Sax.* behind] from the forepart of the ſhip, or towards the ſtern.

ABA´GION, a proverb, or circumlocution.

ABAI´SANCE [from *abaiſer*, Fr. to humble or depreſs] a bow, or act of reverence.

To ABA´LIENATE [*Abalieno*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *alieno*, to alienate] to alienate, or make over one's right to another.

ABALIENA´TION [in the Roman law] a giving up one's right to another perſon, or making over an eſtate, goods or chattels by ſale, or due courſe of law.

To ABA´NDON [*abandonner*, Fr. which Menage and Ferrari derive from *abandonare*, Ital. which ſignifies, to forſake his colours] To deſert, and leave one either to ſhift for himſelf, or to come under the abſolute power and diſpoſal of another. When uſed in conſtruction with the prepoſition *to*, it does not change its ſenſe; but only refers to the *ſtate*, *perſon*, or *thing*, which takes poſſeſſion of that which is forſaken, as "abandon'd to the *ſpoil*, to the *enemy*, or to any *vice*." In which laſt conſtruction, the man is ſelf-abandon'd, ſelf-forſaken, and conſequently wholly given up and reſign'd to the vice ſuppos'd.

ABA´NDONED. 1. Given up. 2. Deſerted, or forſaken. 3. Corrupted to the greateſt degree.

ABA´NDONMENT. 1. The act of forſaking utterly. 2. The ſtate of being forſaken.

ABA´NDUM [old law] whatſoever is confiſcated, ſequeſtred or forfeited.

A´BANET or rather A´BNET [אבנט, Heb.] a ſort of girdle worn by the Jewiſh prieſts.

ABANNI´TION or ABANNATION [*abannitis*, or *abannatio*, Lat. from *ab*, and *annus*, a year] a baniſhment for one or two years among the ancients, for manſlaughter.

ABA´NO, a town of Italy, in the territories of Padua, ſituated five miles S. W. of the city of Padua; ſubject to Venice. Latitude 45° 30′ N. Longitude 10° 0′ E.

ABAPTI´STON [αϐαπτιϛον, from α, priv. and βαπτω, to dip] the head of an inſtrument uſed in ſurgery, termed a trepan; ſo called, becauſe prevented from plunging into the brain by its circular rim.

ABA´RCY [*Abartia*, Lat. of Ἀβαρτία, Gr.] inſatiableneſs.

To ABA´RE [abaꞃian, Sax.] to make bare, uncover or diſcloſe.

ABARNA´RE [of abaꞃian, Sax.] to detect or diſcover any ſecret crime.

ABARTICULA´TION [*abarticulatio*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint] in anatomy, a good and apt conſtruction of the bones, by which they move ſtrongly and eaſily, or that ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion.

To ABA´SE [*abaiſſer*, Fr.] to bring down, to lower, to humble.

To ABASE [ſea term] to lower or take in; as to lower or take in a flag.

ABA´SED [in heraldry] is a term uſed of the vol or wings of eagles, &c. when the top or angle looks downwards toward the point of the ſhield; or when the wings are ſhut; the natural way of bearing them being ſpread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle.

A bend, a chevron, a pale, &c. are ſaid to be *abaſed*, when their points terminate in or below the centre of the ſhield: an ordinary is ſaid to be *abaſed*, when below its due ſituation.

ABA´SEMENT [*abbaiſſement*, Fr. *abaſſemento*, It. *Abatimiento*, Sp.] the ſtate of being brought low; the act of bringing low. *Johnſon.*

To ABA´SH [of *eſbahir*, O. Fr.] to make aſhamed or confounded. Hence

ABA´SHMENT, the *ſtate* of being made aſham'd or confounded.

ABATAME´NTUM [law word] an entry by interpoſition.

To ABA´TE, *v. a.* [from *abbatre*, Fr. to beat down] 1. To leſſen, or diminiſh. 2. To deject, or depreſs the ſoul. 3. In commerce, to leſſen the price.

To ABATE, *v. n.* To grow leſs. Thus we ſay, the ſtorm abates.

To ABATE [in common law] is uſed both actively and neuterly; as to *abate* a caſtle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ is by ſome exception to defeat or overthrow it. "The appeal *abateth* by covin, "that is, the accuſatiou is defeated by deceit." *Cowel.* In what ſenſe a *ſtranger* is ſaid to *abate*, ſee ABATEMENT in law, and ABATOR.

To ABATE [in horſemanſhip] is ſaid of a horſe, when he works upon curvets, putting his two hind-legs to the ground both at one time, and always obſerving the ſame exactneſs.

ABA´TEMENT [*abatement*, Fr.] 1. The act of leſſening. 2. The ſtate of being abated. 3. The quantity abated, or taken away.

ABATEMENT [in law] the act of abating, defeating or diſabling; as the abatement of a writ, &c. It alſo ſignifies the entrance upon an inheritance, by ſtepping in between the former poſſeſſor and his next heir.

ABATEMENT *of honour* [with heralds] is an accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abaſed, by reaſon of ſome ſtain or diſhonourable quality of the bearer. This abatement is ſometimes an abſolute reverſion or overturning of the whole eſcutcheon, or elſe only a mark of diminution, as a *point dexter parted tenne*, a *goar ſiniſter*, a *delf*, &c. Theſe marks muſt be either tawney or murrey; otherwiſe, inſtead of diminutions, they become additions of honour.

An ABA´TOR [in a law ſenſe] one who intrudes into houſes or land, that is void by the death of the former poſſeſſor, as yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir.

A´BATUDE [old records] any thing diminiſhed.

A´BATURES [a hunting term] thoſe ſprigs or graſs which are thrown down by a ſtag in his paſſing by.

ABB [among clothiers] the yarn of a weaver's warp.

A´BBA [Syr. of אב, Heb.] father.

A´BBACY [Abbuꞇ-ꞇome, Sax.] See ABBATHY.

ABBA´SIDES, the ſecond line or race of the Saracen or Arabian Caliphs, ſo called, as being deſcended from Abbas, uncle of Mahomet the prophet, and who, raiſing themſelves on the ruins of the houſe of *Ommiah*, "built Bagdad (as Sir Iſaac Newton obſerves) A. D. 766; and reign'd over Perſia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Africa, and Spain. They kept their empire compact and entire till A. D. 910, when it began to ſplit into ſeveral independent ſtates; they became ſubject to Togrul-beg, A. D. 1055." And what ſhadow of power they ſtill held, was at length entirely overthrown, A. D. 1258, by the irruption of the Tartars in the reign of Holagu, grandſon of Jingiz-Chan. *Dherbelot. Bibliot. Orient.*

A´BBATHY, an abbotſhip; alſo an abbey, monaſtery, or convent.

A´BBATIS [old records] an avener or ſteward of the ſtables, an hoſtler.

A´BBESS [Gr. Abuꝺiꞅꞅe, Abdiſſe, Du. Aebtiſſin, Ge. *Abbeſſe*, Fr. *Badeſſa*, It. *Abadeſſa*, Sp. *Abatiſſa*, Lat.] a governeſs of a monaſtery, or convent of nuns.

A´BBEY, or A´BBY [Abboꞇꞃice, Sax. Abdye, Du. Abtey, Ge. *abbaie*, Fr. *abbatia*, Lat.] a convent or monaſtery, a houſe for religious perſons.

ABBEY-*lubber*, an idle monk, a vile, good for nought, lazy fellow.

A´BBIES, anciently one third of the benefices in England, were by the pope's grant appropriated to abbies, and other religious houſes, which when they were diſſolved by king Henry VIII. and became lay-fees, there were a hundred and ninety diſſolved, whoſe revenues were from 200 to 35000 l. *per annum*, which at a medium amounted to 2853000 l. *per annum*. *Burnet's Hiſt. Reform.*

A´BBOT [of Aboꝺ, Sax. Abt, Du. Ge. *Abbé*, Fr. *Abate*, It. *Abad*. Sp. *Abbas*, Lat. of אב, Heb. father] the chief ruler of an abbey; of which ſome in England wore mitres, others were

Biſhop ABBOTS, abbots, whoſe abbies have been erected into biſhopricks.

Cardinal ABBOTS, abbots, who are alſo called cardinals.

Commendatory ABBOTS, or abbots *in commendam*, are ſeculars, and do not perform any ſpiritual offices, nor have any ſpiritual juriſdiction over their monks; although they have undergone the tonſure, and are obliged by their bulls to take the orders when they come of age.

Crozier'd ABBOTS, are ſuch as bear the croſier or paſtoral ſtaff.

Mitred ABBOTS, are ſo called, becauſe they wear a mitre when they officiate, and are independent upon any perſon but the pope, being free from the biſhop's juriſdiction, and having the ſame authority within their bounds, that the biſhop hath; theſe mitred abbots in England were alſo lords of parliament.

Regular ABBOTS, are real monks or religious, who have taken the vows, and wear the habits.

A´BBOTSHIP, the ſtate or privilege of an abbot.

A´BBOTSBURY, a ſmall market-town in Dorſetſhire, where was formerly an abbey, ſituated on the ſea-ſhore, ſeven miles from Weymouth. The royalty of the town belongs to the family of the Strangeways, of which the only ſurviving heireſs, married an Horner, by whom ſhe had (the only ſurviving child) a daughter, married to Stephen Fox, Lord Ilcheſter. Here is, belonging to the ſaid royalty, a fine ſwanery, in which were formerly not leſs than ſeven thouſand ſwans, a rarity which invites ſtrangers to ſee it. Here is a market on Thurſday. It is 133 meaſured miles from London, and 10 from Dorcheſter.

To ABBRE´VIATE [*abbrevio*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *brevio*, to ſhorten] 1. To contract or abridge, without loſing the ſubſtance. 2. To cut ſhort.

ABBRE´VIATED [*abbreviatus*, Lat.] made ſhorter.

ABBREVIA´TION [*abbreviation*, Fr. *abbreviazione*, It. *abbreviación*, Sp. of *abbreviatio*, Lat.] 1. An expreſſing a thing in a fewer terms. 2. A character, &c. uſed for a word; or ſingle letters ſubſtituted in the room of as many words: As Rambam for Rabbi Moſes ben Maimon; A. M. for Magiſter Artium, *i. e.* Maſter of Arts.

ABBREVIA´TOR [*abbreviateur*, Fr. *abbreviatore*, It. *abbreviadór*, Sp.] one who abbreviates or abbridges.

ABBREVIATURE [*abbreviatura*, It. and Lat.] 1. A mark or character uſed for ſhortneſs. 2. An abridgement or compendium.

ABBREUVOI´R, Fr. [*abbeveratojo*, It.] a watering place.

ABBREUVOI´R [with *maſons*] the joint or juncture of two ſtones, or the interſtice of ſpace left between two ſtones to put the mortar in as they are laying.

ABRO´CHMENT [in law] the foreſtalling a market, *i. e.* the buying up or engroſſing wares, before they are brought to a market or fair, and ſelling them again by retail.

ABBU´TTALS [of *aboutir*, Fr. to limit or bound, or of buꞇan, or onbuꞇan, *Sax.* beyond, without, or about] the buttings or boundings of lands, highways, &c. either towards the Eaſt, Weſt, North, or South; ſhewing how they lie in reſpect to other places.

ABBY-BOYLE, a town in Ireland, in the county of Roſcomon, and province of Connaught. Its latitude is 53° 54′ N. and longitude 8° 30′ W.

ABBY-MILTON, or MILTON-ABBAS, an ancient town in Dorſetſhire, but ſmall and meanly built. It has a market on Monday. It is 10 miles from Dorcheſter; and 117 meaſured miles from London.

A, B, C. 1. The alphabet. 2. A ſmall book uſed in teaching the elements of reading.

A´BDAL [Arab. from *abd*, i. e. a ſervant, and *Allah*, i. e. God, and both being put together *Abdallah*, a ſervant of God] a man tranſported with the love of God, and who does extraordinary things. The Perſians call him *Divanèh Khoda*; as the Latins ſaid of their prophets and ſibyls, *furens Deô*, i. e. raging or mad with God. There are many of theſe enthuſiaſts among the Mahometans, and Indians; all which are without much diſcernment reputed SAINTS by the common people. *Dherbelot. Bibliot. Orient.* See Sofi.

Abde'rian [of *abdera*, where Democritus the laughing philoſopher lived] as *abderian* laughter, a fooliſh and frequent laughter.

The **A'bderite**, Democritus the philoſopher.

A'bdest [Perſ.] This word, in the Perſian tongue, properly ſignifies that water, which is applied to the uſe of waſhing the hands; but with both Turks and Perſians expreſſes the purification according to law. *Dherbelot. Bibl. Orient.* "I have ſeen many go out of the "*moſque* in the midſt of their devotions to take freſh *abdeſt*." *Pitt's faithful account of the Mahometans.*

Abde'venam [with aſtrologers] the head of the 12th figure of the heavens.

To **A'bdicate** [*abdiquer*, Fr. *abdicàr*, Sp. *abdico*, Lat. to forſake] to renounce or reſign, to give up one's right.

Abdica'tion [*abdicatio*, Lat.] the voluntary act of abdicating, diſowning, renouncing, &c.

Abdica'tion [in law both civil and common] is uſed where there is no more than barely an implicit renunciation; as when a perſon does ſuch actions as are altogether inconſiſtent with the nature of his truſt, in which caſe he does, in effect, renounce it.

Abdica'tive [*abdicativus*, Lat.] belonging to, or that which implies an abdication.

A'bditive [*abditivus*, Lat. from *abdo*, to hide] hidden or concealed.

Abdito'rium, a place to hide and keep goods, plate, money, &c. in. *O. Rec.*

A'bdomen [from *abdo*, Lat. to hide] in anatomy, the lower belly, or part contained between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis of the oſſa innominata. The human body is by anatomiſts divided into three great cavities or venters; the head, or upper venter, the thorax, or middle venter; and the abdomen, or lower venter.

To **Abdu'ce** [*abduco*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *duco*, to draw] to ſeparate, or draw one part from another.

Abdu'cent *Muſcles*, in anatomy, thoſe which ſerve to draw back ſeveral parts of the body.

Abdu'ction [*abductio*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *duco*, to lead or draw] 1. A term uſed by anatomiſts, when the ends of the bones ſtand at a great diſtance in a fracture. 2. The act of drawing or ſeparating one part from another. 3. With logicians, an argument leading from the concluſion to the demonſtration of a propoſition.

Abdu'ctor [*abductor*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *duco*, to draw] a name given by anatomiſts to ſeveral muſcles, which ſerve to draw back the ſeveral parts they are fixed to. As,

Abductor *minimi digiti* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the little finger, which draws it from the reſt. It takes its riſe from the ligamentum tranſverſale, and fourth and third bone of the carpus, and from the ſuperior parts of the os metacarpi. The firſt of theſe originations ends at the ſuperior part of the firſt bone of the little finger forwards; the ſecond at the ſame part of the ſaid bone, laterally; the third is inſerted with the tendon of the extenſor minimi digiti, to the upper end of the third bone of the little finger.

Abductor *minimi digiti pedis* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the little toe, that ariſes from the external part of the os calcis, as alſo from the external ſide of the os metacarpi of the little toe, and forming one tendon at its inſertion into the ſuperior part of the firſt bone of the little toe, externally and laterally. Its uſe is to draw it off from the reſt.

Abductor *indicis* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the fore-finger, ariſing fleſhy from the os metacarpi, that ſuſtains the fore-finger, and having joined one of the lumbrical muſcles, is inſerted with it, together with the tendon of the abductor pollicis. The uſe of it is to draw the fore-finger from the reſt.

Abductor *oculi* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the eye, which draws it from the noſe. It is alſo called indignabundus, becauſe it is made uſe of in ſcornful reſentments.

Abductor *pollicis* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the thumb, which riſing broad and fleſhy from the internal part of the ligamentum tranſverſale carpi, and deſcending becomes tendinous at its implantation to the upper and external part of the ſecond bone of the thumb, and laterally leſſens itſelf. Its uſe is to draw the thumb from the fingers.

Abductor *pollicis pedis* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the great toe. It takes its riſe fleſhly, internally, and laterally, from the os calcis, and in half its progreſs, becoming tendinous, joins with another fleſhy beginning, which ſprings from the os cuneiforme majus, which ſuſtains the os metatarſi of the great toe, till laſtly, they both making one tendon, are implanted to the external part of the os ſeſamoides of the great toe laterally.

Abea'ring, behaviour, as *to be bound to a good abearing*, is to be bound to one's good behaviour.

Abeceda'rian [from A, B, C, the firſt letters of the alphabet] a teacher or learner of the A B C.

Abecedary, 1. Pertaining to the alphabet. 2. Marked with the letters of the alphabet.

Abe'd, in bed.

A'bele-*Tree* [with botaniſts] a fine kind of white poplar.

Abe'lians, a ſect which ſprung up in the African church, and dwelt in the plain near Hippo. Their diſtinguiſhing tenet was to take wives, and to live with them in profeſſed abſtinence from carnal commerce. Some will have the words of St. Paul, "Let them that "have wives be as though they had none," 1 Cor. vii. 29. to be the foundation on which this notion was built; and that its votaries had their name from Abel, who was killed without having any children. This ſect did not long continue, having been ſometime extinct in the days of St. Auſtin. *Chambers.*

Abeli'tion, abolition, the licence granted to a criminal accuſer to forbear or deſiſt from further proſecution.

A'ber [old Britiſh] the fall of a leſſer water into a greater, as of a brook into a river, a river into a lake, or ſea. The mouth of a river; as Aberconway, &c.

Aberbro'thock, or **Ardbrothock**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, ſituated on the river Tay; 40 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 15 N. E. of St. Andrews.

Aberco'nway, or **Conway**, a market-town in Carnarvonſhire, in ſouth Wales, ſituated near the ſea at the mouth of the river Conway; which is here very broad and deep, and would be a noble harbour for ſhips, were there any trade to employ them. It has a market on Friday. It is 15 miles diſtant from St. Aſaph, and 174 from London.

Aberde'en, a city of Scotland, in the county of Mar, or Aberdeen, and chief of the ſheriffdom; ſituated on the German ocean, 84 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. It is divided, by ſome fields, into two parts, called the old and new town; was once a biſhoprick, and is ſtill an univerſity. The old town is ſituated at the mouth of the river Donn; has a large ſtately cathedral, now called St. Margaret's, and a college, called King's college. The new town is ſituated at the mouth of the river Dee; it far exceeds the other towns of the north in beauty, bigneſs, and trade; the ſtreets are well paved; the houſes generally four ſtories high, with gardens and orchards belonging to them. In the high ſtreet is a very handſome church, begun by biſhop Elphingſton, and finiſhed by Gauin Dunbar, biſhop of this city.

A'bere-murder [of abeꞃe, *apparent*, and moꞃð, *murder*, Sax.] plain or downright murder, in diſtinction from manſlaughter and chance medley.

A'berford, a ſmall market-town in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, diſtant from London 180 meaſured miles. It is famous for pin-making, the pins made here being much eſteemed by the ladies. Here is a weekly market on Wedneſday.

Abergave'nny, a large town in Monmouthſhire, handſomely built and well peopled, 14 miles weſt of Monmouth, and diſtant from London 142 meaſured miles. Here is a conſiderable flannel trade, and a market on Tueſday.

Abe'rrance, or **Abe'rrancy** [of *abbarrans*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *erro*, to wander] a ſtraying, erring, or wandring out of the way, an error.

Abe'rrant [*abbaſſato*, It. *aberrans*, Lat.] ſtraying or wandering away from.

Aberra'tion, the act of wandering or deviating from the common path.

Aberu'ncated [from *aberrunco*, or (in the later reading) *averrunco*, Lat. to hoe, or weed the ground] pulled up by the roots.

Abery'stwith, a market-town in Cardiganſhire in Wales, ſituated at the mouth of the river Yſtwith, on the Iriſh ſeas. Here is a weekly market on Monday. The town is 27 miles N. E. of Cardigan, and 229 miles from London.

Abe'ssed [of *abaiſſer*, Fr. to depreſs] humbled.

Abe'ston, a ſtone found in Arabia, of the colour of iron, which, if ſet on fire, is not eaſy to be quenched.

To **Abe't** [of beꞇan, Sax. to animate] 1. To encourage, egg, or ſet on. 2. To maintain, back, or uphold. 3. To aid or aſſiſt.

Abe'tment [in common law] the act of encouraging or ſetting another to commit any crime.

Abe'tter, or **Abe'ttor** [of beꞇan, Sax.] one who adviſes, eggs on, or aſſiſts any other perſon in doing any unlawful act, as of felony, murder, treaſon, &c.

Abe'ttors [in law] are alſo thoſe perſons, who, without cauſe, procure others to ſue out falſe appeals of felony or murder againſt perſons, that they may thereby render them infamous.

A'bex, a county of Africa, ſouth of Egypt, lying along the weſt coaſt of the Red-ſea. It is ſubject to the Turks.

Abey'ance [a law term] as when lands, goods, tenements, &c. are only in *poſſe*, or expectation, and not in *actu*, i. e. in the intendment and conſideration of the law, they are ſaid to be in *abeyance*.

Abgato'ria [of *abghittin*, Iriſh] the alphabet A B C, &c.

Abgrega'tion [*abgregatio*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *grex*, a flock] a ſeparation from the flock.

To **Abho'r** [*abhorrer*, Fr. *abhorrire*, It. *aborrecèr*, Sp. *abhorreo*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *horreo*, to ſhudder] to have the utmoſt averſion for a thing or perſon, as if one ſtarted with a kind of ſhuddering from it, to loath, hate, or deteſt.

Abho'rrence, or **Abho'rrency** [of *abhorrens*, Lat.] 1. A hating, loathing, &c. 2. Hatred, or the diſpoſition to abhor.

Abho'rrent [*abhorrens*, Lat.] 1. That hates, loaths, is averſe to, 2. Foreign, or oppoſite to, inconſiſtent with. "It is uſed with "the particles *from* or *to*." *Johnſon.*

To **Abi'de** [of abiðan, Sax. *irr. v.* ver beyd-en or beyd-en, Du. byd-a, Su. beydan, Goth.] 1. To continue, ſtay, or tarry in a place. 2. To dwell in a place. 3. To continue firm, not to be moved. As "The word of the Lord *abideth* for ever." 4. To continue in the ſame ſtate. 5. To wait upon, or attend.

Where many ſkill-full leeches him *abide*
To ſalve his hurts.——— *Spencer.*

6. To bear up againſt, or ſupport. 7. To bear or ſuffer. 8. It is uſed with *by* before a thing, or perſon; as to *abide by* his teſtimony, *i. e.* to rely upon it, to *abide by* an opinion, *i. e.* to maintain it. "To "*abide by* a man, is to defend, or ſupport him." *Johnſon.* All partaking of the primary ſenſe, *viz.* a firm and ſteddy continuance.

An **Abi'ding** [or dwelling] place.

A'bject [*abjectus*, Lat. *i. e.* caſt away] 1. Mean, baſe, vile. 2. Without hope or regard.

To loweſt pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n.
Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes, as cited by Mr. *Johnſon*;

though I ſee no neceſſity of departing here from the ordinary acceptation of the word.

An **Ab'ject** [*abjet*, Fr. *abbietto*, It. *abjeto*, Sp. of *abjectus*, Lat.] A perſon or being of no eſteem or repute.

To **Abje'ct**, or **Abje'ctate** [*abjecto*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *jaceo*, to caſt] to caſt or put away with diſdain.

An **Abje'ction**, or **Abjectness** [Fr. of *abjectio*, Lat.] abject condition, meanneſs, low eſtate, vileneſs.

A'bjectly, vilely, baſely.

A'bies [with botaniſts] the fir-tree, which ſee.

Abi'etine [*abietinus*, Lat.] made of fir.

Abi'ga [with botaniſts] the herb ground-pine. See Groundpine.

Abi'geus, or **Abige'vus** [old records] a thief who hath ſtolen many cattle.

ABI'LIMENTS [of war, of *habillement*, Fr. apparel or attire] habiliments, or all ſorts of armour and warlike ſtores.

ABI'LITY [*habilité*, Fr. *abilità*, It. *abilidàd*, Sp. of *habilitas*, Lat.] power, capacity, knowledge, riches.

Our liberality muſt not exceed our ABILITY. Lat. *Ne major ſit benignitas quam facultas.* H. Ger. Gib nicht uber dein vermogen. A very good caution to thoſe who are over free in beſtowing or ſpending upon others, without conſidering the extent of their own or their family's want; or to thoſe, who are very free of their promiſes, beyond what they are able to perform.

A'BINGTON, or ABINGDON, a borough town in Berkſhire, ſituated on the river Thames, 56 miles weſt of London, and 5 ſouth from Oxford; has its name from its ancient abbey; gives title of earl to the Bertie family, and ſends one member to parliament; it was incorporated and made a free borough by Mary I. The ſtreets all meet in a ſpacious area, in which the market is kept on Mondays. Its chief manufacture is malt, great quantities of which are ſent by the Thames to London. The market houſe is equal to any building of that kind in England, being of very curious aſhler work, built on lofty pillars; over it is a ſpacious hall, in which the ſummer aſſizes are generally held.

ABINTE'STATE [of *ab*, neg. and *teſtatus*, Lat.] an heir to a man who died without a will.

ABI'SHERISING [old law term] properly a forfeiture; a being quit of amercements or fines for ſome tranſgreſſion, that has been proved before a judge.

To A'BJUGATE [*abjugo*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *jugum*, a yoke] to unyoke, to uncouple.

To ABJU'RE [*abjuro*, Lat. of *ab*, and *juro*, to ſwear] to forſwear, to diſclaim, to renounce, or quit an opinion, ſubjection to a governor, prince, *&c.*

ABJURA'TION, a renouncing by oath, *&c.*

ABJURATION [old cuſtom] a ſworn baniſhment, or quitting the land for life, ſometime admitted inſtead of death to criminals, who having committed murder, could get to a church, before they were apprehended, from whence they could not be brought to take their trial at law; but confeſſing their crime before a juſtice or coroner, and abjuring the kingdom, were at liberty; but were to carry a croſs in their hand, till they got out of the king's dominions.

To ABLA'CTATE [*ablacto*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *lac*, milk] to wean from the breaſt.

ABLACTA'TION [with nurſery gardeners] one of the methods of grafting; and according to the ſignification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother's ſtock, not cutting it off wholly from the ſtock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION [in gardening] an uncovering or laying bare the roots of trees, to expoſe them to the air, rain and ſun, in order to their greater fertility the year following.

ABLA'TION [*ablatio*, Lat.] a taking away.

A'BLATIVE *Caſe* [*ablatif*, Fr. *ablativo*, It. of *ablativus*, Lat.] 1. That which takes away. 2. In grammar, the laſt of the ſix caſes of nouns, pronouns, *&c.*

A'BLE [*abile*, It. *abil*, Sp. of *habilis*, Lat.] capable to perform.

To A'BLEGATE [*ablego*, Lat. of *ab*, and *lego*, to ſend, as a deputy, *&c.*] 1. To ſend abroad upon ſome employment. 2. To ſend a perſon one is weary of out of the way.

A'BLENESS [from *able*] capableneſs to perform, *&c.*

ABLE'PSY [αβλεψια, Gr. from α priv. and βλεπω, to ſee] 1. Want of ſight, natural blindneſs 2. Unadviſedneſs.

ABLIGA'TION *Sylveſtre* [with botaniſts] the flower Narciſſus, white Daffodil. *Lat.*

To A'BLIGATE [*abligo*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *lego*, to bind] to bind or tye up from.

To A'BLOCATE [*abloco*, Lat. of *ab*, and *loco*, to let to hire] to let out to hire.

ABLOCA'TION [*ablocatio*, Lat.] a letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE [*abludo*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *luo*, i. e. *lavo*, to waſh] waſhing away, cleanſing.

ABLU'TION [Fr. *abluzione*, It. *ablución*, Sp. of *ablutio*, Lat.] 1. A waſhing or rinſing. 2. The cup given without conſecration, in the Romiſh church. 3. Religious purification, ſuch as is in uſe among the Jews and Mahometans. See ABDEST.

ABLU'TION [in pharmacy] the preparing of a medicine in any liquor, to cleanſe it from its dregs or any ill quality.

ABNEGA'TION [*abnegatio*, Lat. from *ab*, and *nego*, to deny] a denying a matter point blank.

ABNEGATION [with divines] the renouncing of paſſions, pleaſures, or luſts.

ABNODA'TION [with gardeners] the cutting away or pruning off the knobs and knots from trees. *Lat.*

ABNO'RMOUS [*abnormis*, Lat. of *ab*, neg. and *norma*, rule] miſhapen, vaſt, huge, irregular.

A'BO, a city of Sweden, capital of the province of Finland, ſituated at the mouth of the river Aurojoki, on the Bothnic gulph, 240 miles N. E. of Stockholm. Latitude 60° 30′ N. Longitude 21° 30′ E.

ABOA'RD [*abord*, Fr. *a bordo*, It.] or on board a ſhip.

ABO'DE [from *abide*] 1. Habitation, or place of reſidence. 2. Stay or continuance.

To ABO'LISH [*abolir*, Fr. *abolire*, It. of *aboleo*, Lat. to deſtroy] 1. To deſtroy a thing after ſuch a manner, that no footſteps of it remain. 2. To repeal, or annul.

ABO'LISHMENT [*aboliſſement*, Fr.] the act of aboliſhing.

ABOLI'TION [Fr. *abollizione*, It. *abolición*, Sp. of *abolitio*, Lat.] the act of aboliſhing; the ſame with aboliſhment.

ABOLITION [law term] leave granted by a judge, *&c.* to a criminal accuſer, to forbear further proſecution of a perſon accuſed.

ABOLITION [in metaphyſicks] the utter deſtruction of any being.

ABOMA'SUM, or ABOMASUS [with anatomiſts] one of the four ſtomachs of ruminant animals, *i. e.* ſuch as chew the cud; the other three are called *venter*, *reticulum*, and *omaſum*.

ABOMINABLE [*abominabilis*, Lat.] 1. Hateful, deteſtable, not to be borne with. 2. It is ſometimes uſed by comic writers as a looſe and indeterminate cenſure.

ABOMINABLY, extremely, exceſſively, *&c.*

To ABOMINATE [*abbominare*, It. *abominar*, Sp. of *abominor*, Lat. to deprecate as ominous, of *ab*, from, and *omen*] to abhor, deteſt, or hate utterly.

ABOMINA'TION [*abomination*, Fr. *abbominazione*, It. *abominación*, Sp. *abominatio*, Lat.] 1. Deteſtation, or hatred. 2. The object deteſted. 3. Pollution, or defilement. 4. The object that is the cauſe of pollution.

ABORI'GINES [*aborigines*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *origo*, original] the primitive or original inhabitants of a country; in oppoſition to colonies, or people tranſplanted from other parts. Thus we call the Indians the *Aborigines* of America, the Welch of Britain, *&c.* It was originally a proper name given to the inhabitants of the ancient Latium, now called Romania, who boaſted of being deſcended immediately from the gods.

A'BON, or AVON [with the ancient Britains] ſignified a river, and was a general name for all rivers.

ABO'RS, or ABOORS [for *aborigines*] the ancient inhabitants of a place.

To ABO'RT [*abortir*, Fr. *abortàr*. Sp. *abortire*, It. *aborto*, Lat. of *ab*, and *orior*] to miſcarry or bring forth the fœtus, before it is arrived at its maturity for birth.

ABO'RTION [*abórto*, Sp. *abortio*, Lat.] 1. The untimely excluſion of the fœtus, commonly called a miſcarriage in women. 2. The fœtus untimely excluded.

ABO'RTION [with gardeners] a term uſed of fruits that are produced too early before their time; as when trees happening to be blaſted by noxious winds, are ſubject to this malady, never bringing their fruit to maturity.

ABO'RTIVE, adj. [*abortif*, Fr. *abortivo*, It. and Sp. of *abortivus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to an abortion, or untimely birth. 2. That which comes to nothing, as an abortive deſign. 3. That which produces nothing.

ABO'RTIVE, ſub. A ſort of fine vellum made of the ſkin of a caſt-calf or lamb.

ABO'RTIVELY, before its time.

ABO'RTIVENESS, 1. Miſcarriage. 2. Unſucceſsfulneſs.

ABO'VE, prep. [of aboꝼꞇan, or aboꝼan, Sax. of a, and buꝼan; boven, *Du.*] 1. More aloft, or higher in place. 2. Greater, or exceeding in quantity. 3. Higher in rank; more powerful. 4. Higher than; not to be attained. "Things may be *above* our reaſon." *Swift.* 5. Beyond; more than. "The inhabitants of Tyrol have many privileges *above* thoſe of the other hereditary countries, *&c.*" *Addiſon.* 6. Too high for. As to be *above* doing any thing.

ABOVE, adv. 1. Over-head. 2. In heaven. 3. Before: as, it was *above* obſerved.

ABOVE *all*, chiefly, principally, in the firſt place.

ABOVE-BOARD, in the ſight of the whole world.

To be ABOVE, to excel.

To be ABOVE *the World*, to be rich.

To ABOU'ND [*abonder*, Fr. *abondare*, It. *abundar*, Sp. and Port. of *abundo*, Lat.] to have, enjoy, poſſeſs, to produce more than enough.

ABOU'T [of aboꞇan, Sax. buyten, Du. buten, O. and L. Ger. without, *q. d.* from without] 1. Round about. 2. Near in time and place. 3. Ready; as, *about* to go. 4. Almoſt. 5. Concerning, with regard to. 6. Employed on, or engaged in. 7. Appendent to the perſon. "If you have this *about* you." *Milton.* 8. The longeſt way; in oppoſition to the ſhorteſt.

To go ABOUT the Buſh. Fr. *Tourner autour du pot* (to turn about the pot) to go a round-about or a tedious way in ſaying or doing any thing.

ABOU'TED [with gardeners] a term uſed to denote that trees are budded. It properly ſignifies a ſwelling formed in the human body, which has come to a head or abſceſs, and is applied to trees, becauſe the buds of them do in like manner ariſe like ſmall heads.

A. Bp. is the uſual abbreviation for *Archbiſhop*.

ABRACADA'BRA, a ſpell or charm, ſtill in uſe and eſteem with ſome ſuperſtitious perſons, who pretend to do wonders by it in the cure of agues and fevers.

To ABRA'DE [*abrado*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *rado*, to ſcrape] to rub off, or wear away by degrees.

A'BRAHAMITES [*Ibraimiah*, Arab.] a ſect which, in the ninth century, ſprung up in the eaſt, ſo called from its founder, who bore the name of Abraham [in Arab. *Ibraim*]. He revived at Antioch (where he was born) the tenets of the Paulicians, and had already corrupted great part of the Syrians: but Cyriacus, the patriarch of that church, powerfully oppoſed it, and ſoon put an end to its ſucceſs. Cyriacus held the ſee of Antioch, A. D. 805. when Nicephorus was emperor of the eaſt, and Charlemagne of the weſt. *Dherbelot. Bibliot. Orient.* See PAULICIANS.

ABRA'SION, [from *abrade*] a ſhaving off; alſo a razing or blotting out.

ABRASION [with ſurgeons] a ſuperficial raiſing of the ſkin.

ABRASION [in a medicinal ſenſe] the wearing away the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly thoſe of the ſtomach and guts, by corroſive or ſharp humours.

ABRASION [with philoſophers] that matter which is worn off by the attrition of bodies one againſt another.

ABRA'XAS, [or (as Baronius choſe to read it) αϐραξας, Gr. *braſax*, Lat.] the name, which Baſilides gave to the ſupreme being, as including in its Greek letters the number 365, the preciſe number of heavens, which, according to his ſcheme of divinity, was created. *Tertull.* and *Iræneus.* See BASILIDIANS.

ABREA'ST, ſide by ſide.

ABRENUNCIA'TION, a renouncing or forſaking any thing entirely. *Fr.* of *Lat.*

A'BRIC [with chemiſts] ſulphur.

To ABRI'DGE [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.] 1. to make ſhorter in words, to contract, ſtill retaining the ſenſe and ſubſtance. 2. To diminiſh, contract, or cut ſhort. 3. When followed by the particle *from* or *of*, it ſignifies, to take from, or deprive of.

To ABRIDGE [in law] to make a declaration, or an account ſhort, by

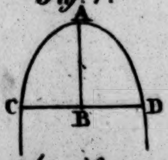
leaving

[illegible]

Plate I.

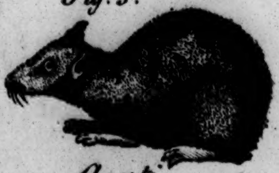
Facing Abſciſsa.

Fig. 1.



Abscissa

Fig. 3.



Aguti

Fig. 4. Altar of Incense

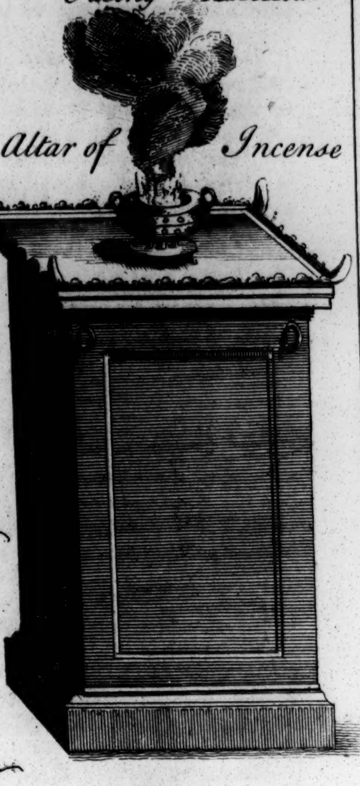


Fig. 2. Acorus

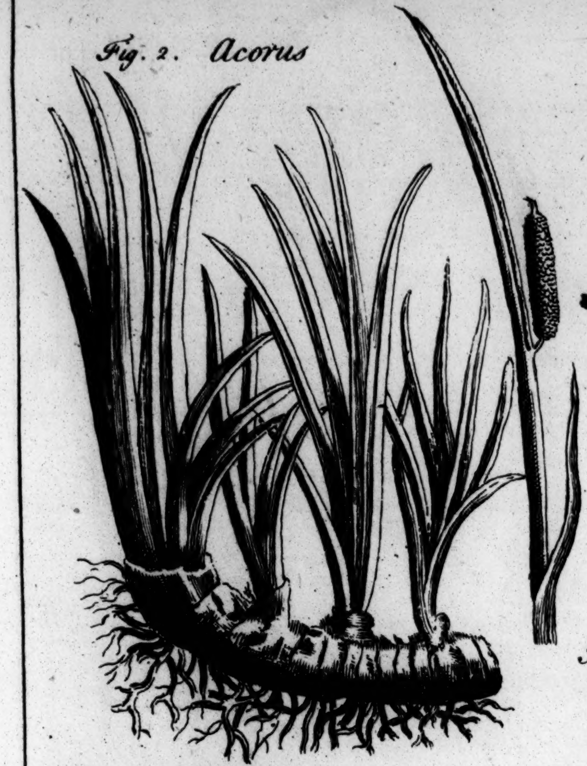


Fig. 6. Aloes

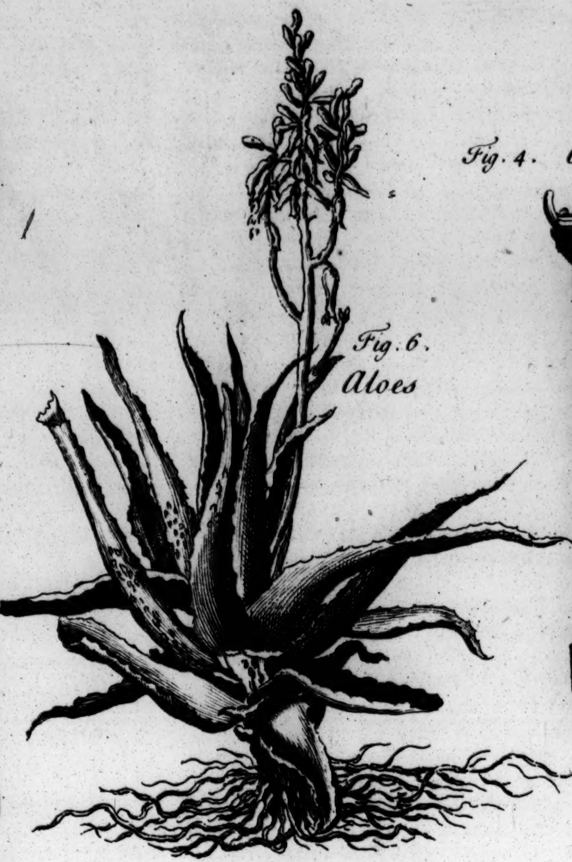


Fig. 7. Ætites

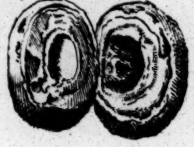


Fig. 5. Altar of Burnt Offering

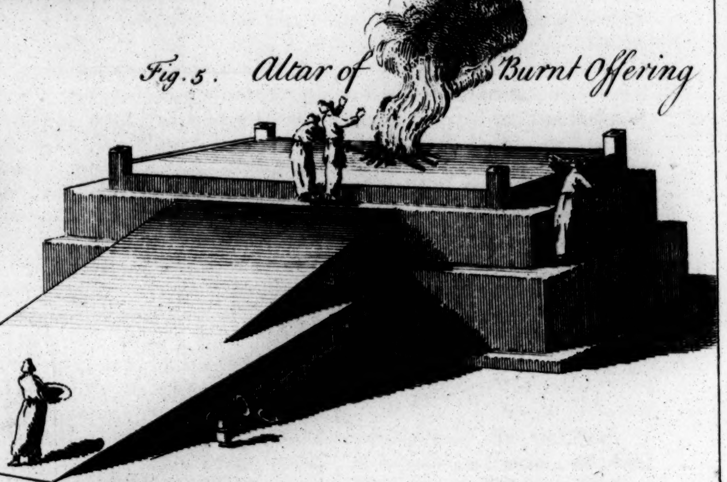
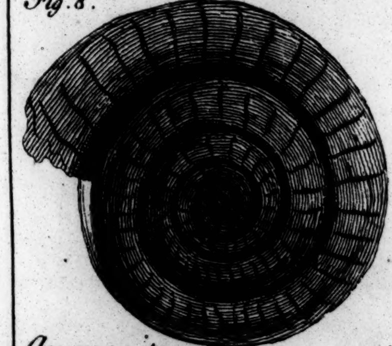
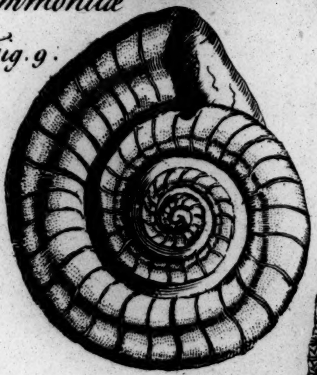


Fig. 8.



Ammonitæ

Fig. 9.



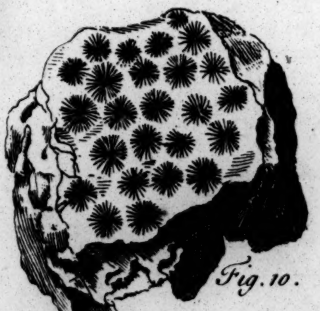
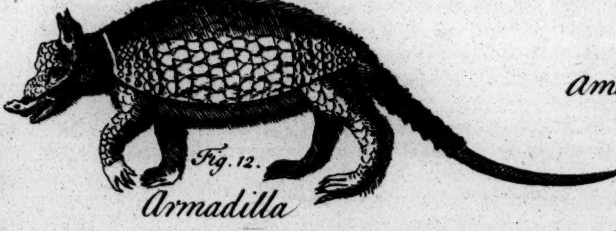


Fig. 10.

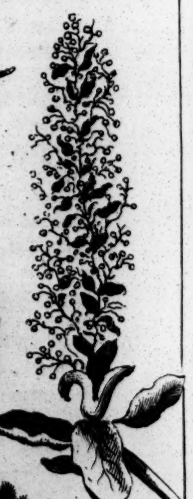
Fig. 12.



Armadilla

Fig. 15.

Amentaceous



Astroites

Fig. 11.

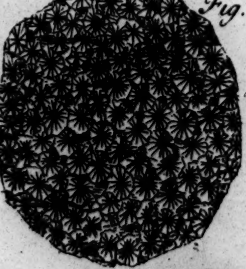


Fig. 13.

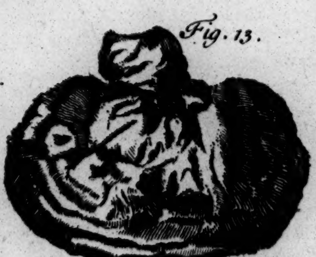
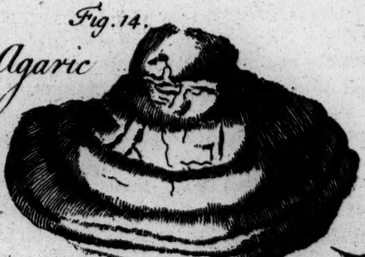


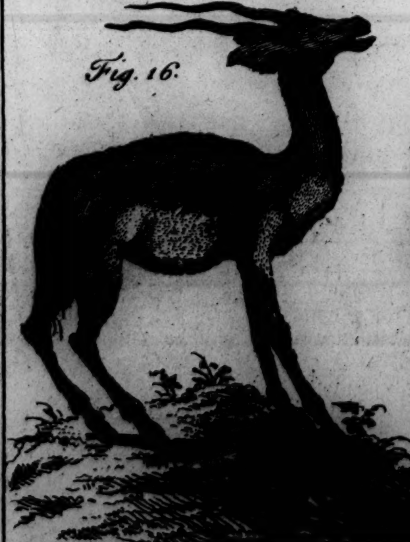
Fig. 14.

Agaric



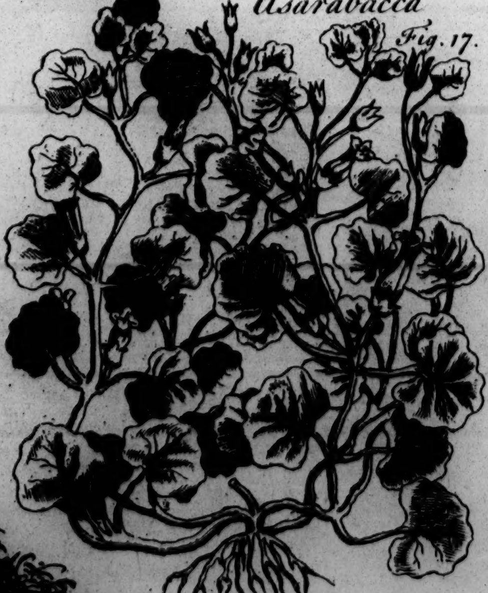
The African Antilope

Fig. 16.



Asarabacca

Fig. 17.



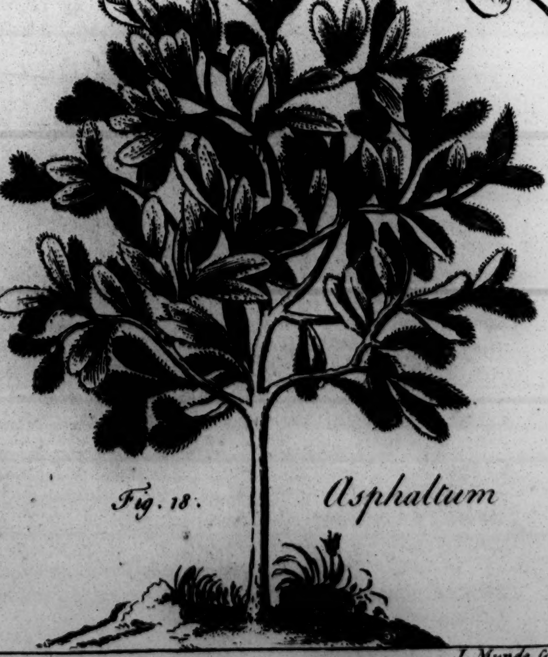


Fig. 18. Asphaltum

J. Mynde sculp.

leaving out part of the plaint or demand, and praying that the defendant may anſwer to the other.

Abri'dgment [*abregement*, Fr.] 1. An abridging, *&c.* wherein the leſs material things are inſiſted on but briefly, and ſo the whole brought into a leſſer compaſs; an epitome or ſhort account of a matter; a ſummary, or the ſubſtance of a book. 2. A diminution. 3. Reſtraint; as *abridgment* of liberty.

Abridgment *of Account*, &c. [in law] is the making it ſhorter, by abſtracting ſome of its circumſtances.

Abro'ach, as, to ſet *abroach*, or to pierce a caſk.

Abro'ad. 1. Without doors. 2. In a foreign country. 3. Without confinement. 4. Every way, in all directions.

An elm diſplays her duſky arms *abroad*. *Dryden*.

To A'brogate, [*abroger*, Fr. *abrogàr*, Sp. of *abrogo*, Lat. of *ab*, againſt, and *rogo*, to bring in a bill] to diſannul or aboliſh, eſpecially to repeal or make a law void, which was before in force.

Abroga'tion [*abrogazione*, It. *abrogacion*, Sp. of *abrogatio*, Lat.] a diſannulling, *&c.* *Lat.*

Abroo'd [of bꞃeꝺan, Sax. to breed] as, to ſit *abrood*, as an hen on eggs, to cheriſh.

To Abroo'k, a word now obſolete, but uſed by Shakeſpeare, *&c.* ſignifying, to bear, or endure.

Abrotani'tes [ἀβροτονίτης, Gr.] wine impregnated with ſouthernwood.

Abro'tanum [ἀβρότονον, Gr.] the herb ſouthernwood; which ſee.

Abru'pt [*abruptus*, Lat.] 1. Broken off ſuddenly. 2. Unreaſonable. 3. Rough. 4. Unconnected.

The Abrupt [*abruptum*, Lat.] the uneven, rough, broken, or craggy part of the abyſs. *Milton*.

Abru'ption [*abruptio*, Lat.] breaking off ſuddenly.

Abru'ptly, unſeaſonably, haſtily.

Abru'ptness. 1. The breaking or being broken off on a ſudden. 2. Cragginеſs of a rock, mountain, *&c.*

Abru'zzo, a province of Naples, in Italy, bounded by the territories of the Pope on the N. and W. by the gulph of Venice on the E. and by the Terra di Lavoro and Moliſe on the S.

A'bscess [*abſcez*, Fr. of *abſceſſus*, Lat. of *abs*, and *cedo*, Lat. to retire; becauſe the parts are diſunited by the matter] a preternatural tumor (or morbid cavity) in the body, in which the collected matter degenerates into pus or ſanies. *Caſtell.* See Pus and Sanies.

To Absci'nd [*abſcindo*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *ſcindo*, to cut] to cut off.

Absci'ssa, or Abscisse, part of the diameter of a curve line, intercepted between the vertex, and the point where any ordinate, or ſemi-ordinate falls. Thus A B, is the abſciſſa of the curve D A C, to the ordinate D B C. See Plate 1. Fig. 1.

Absci'ssion [of *ab*, and *ſcindo*, to cut] 1. A cutting off. 2. The ſtate of being cut off.

Abscission [with aſtrologers] a term uſed, when three planets being within the bounds of their orbs, and in different degrees of the ſign; the third comes to a conjunction with the middle planet, and cuts off the light of the firſt.

To Absco'nd [*abſcondo*, Lat. of *abs*, from, and *condo*, to hide] to hide one's ſelf.

Absence [*abſenza*, It. *auſente*, Sp. *abſentia*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being abſent. 2. In law, want of appearance. 3. Inattention, with regard to the preſent object.

A'bsent [Fr. *aſſente*, It. *auſente*, Sp. of *abſens*, Lat. afweſend, Du. and L. Ger. abweſend, H. Ger. from af or ab, from, and weſend or rather ſeynd, being] 1. That is out of the way, miſſing, or wanting. 2. Inattentive, regardleſs of the preſent object.

To Absent *one's ſelf*, to be voluntarily abſent, not to appear, to keep out of the way.

The absent perſon is always faulty; or, at leaſt, is pretended or ſuppoſed to be ſo; it being but too common for people to lay the blame of any fault or miſtake upon thoſe who, being abſent, cannot diſprove it, or juſtify themſelves.

Long absent eaſily forgotten. To which agree, *Out of ſight, out of mind*, or, *Seldom ſeen, ſoon forgotten*; as likewiſe the Greek proverbs, Τηλοῦ ναίοντες φίλοι ὐκ εἰσὶ φίλοι, Diſtant friends are no friends; and Πολλὰς φιλίας ἀπροσηγορία διέλυσε, Forbearance of converſation diſſolves friendſhip. The Germans ſay, Aus den augen, aus dem ſinne, Out of ſight, out of mind. This proverb is but too true and evident in fact to need any explanation.

Absenta'neous [*abſentaneus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to abſence. 2. Done in abſence.

Absentee', a perſon abſent from his employment, ſtation, or country.

Absi'nthiated [*abſinthiatus*, Lat.] impregnated with wormwood.

Absinthio'menon [ἀψινθιόμενον, Gr.] ſouthernwood, or wormwood gentle.

Absi'nthites [ἀβσινθίτης, Gr.] wine impregnated with wormwood.

Absi'nthium [ἀψίνθιον, or ἀβσίνθιον, Gr.] wormwood. See Wormwood.

Absis. See Apsis.

To Absi'st [*abſiſto*, Lat. of *ab*, and *ſiſto*, to ſtand] to ceaſe, or leave off.

Abso'lvatory [of *abſolutorius*, Lat.] pertaining to a diſcharge or acquittal.

To Abso'lve [*abſoudre*, Fr. *aſſolvere*, It. *abſoler*, Sp. and Port. of *abſolvo*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *ſolvo*, to releaſe] 1. To acquit, to diſcharge. 2. To releaſe, or ſet free. 3. In an eccleſiaſtical ſenſe, to pronounce the remiſſion of a ſin. 4. To finiſh or complete.

——The work begun, how ſoon
Abſolv'd. *Milton*.

A'bsolute [*abſolu*, Fr. *aſſoluto*, It. *abſoluto*, Sp. of *abſolutus*, Lat.] 1. Free from the power of, or independent on another. 2. Having perfection in itſelf. 3. Unlimited. 4. Arbitrary.

Absolute [with grammarians] without regimen or government, as an *ablative abſolute*.

Absolute *Nouns Adject.* [with grammarians] Such adjectives as are in the poſitive degree, as *great*, *little*, *low*.

Absolute *Nouns Subſtant.* Such nouns whoſe ſignifications imply a ſimple idea; as *a man*, *a horſe*, *earth*, *air*, &c.

Absolute [in theology] is ſometimes uſed to denote a thing being without any cauſe, in which ſenſe, *God is abſolute*.

Absolute is alſo uſed to ſignify *free* from conditions, as the decrees of God are ſaid to be abſolute in reſpect to men.

Absolute [with Romaniſts] is uſed in oppoſition to *declaratory*, as they hold that a prieſt can forgive ſins *abſolutely*; but the proteſtants ſay only declaratively and miniſterially.

Absolute *Eſtate* [in law] an eſtate free from all manner of conditions and incumbrances.

Absolute *Equation* [with aſtronomers] is the aggregation or ſum of the eccentric, and optic equations.

Absolute *Gravity* [in philoſ. and mech.] that property in bodies, by which they are ſaid to weigh ſo much, no regard being had to any circumſtances or modification, and always is as the quantity of matter contained in it.

Absolute *Motion* (diſtinguiſh'd from *apparent*) ſuppoſes ſome change of place, or real tranſlation from one point of ſpace to another.

Absolute *Numbers* [in algebra] a number which poſſeſſes one intire part or ſide of the equation, and is always a known quantity; and the rectangle or ſolid under the unknown roots in quadratics and cubics; thus in this equation, $xx + 16\ x = 36$, the abſolute number is 36, which is equal to the ſquare of the unknown root x, added to 16 times x. This is called alſo *Homogeneum Comparationis*, by Vieta.

Absolute *Place*, is that part of infinite and immoveable ſpace, that any body poſſeſſes.

Absolute *Space* [with philoſophers] is a ſpace, which being conſider'd in its own nature, without having any regard to any external thing, continues always the ſame, and is immovable.

A'bsolutely [from *abſolute*] after an abſolute manner; without reſtriction or relation.

Absolutely [with logicians] is uſed of the terms of a prepoſition, that is without relation to any thing elſe.

Absolutely [in oppoſition to terms and conditions] as God is ſaid not to forgive men their ſins *abſolutely*; but upon condition of repentance, and future amendment of life.

Absolutely [with geometricians] is uſed to ſignify intirely, compleatly, as a circle or ſphere is ſaid to be *abſolutely* round, in contradiſtinction to a figure that is partly ſo, as an oval, a ſpheroid, *&c.*

A'bsoluteness, 1. Completeneſs, fullneſs. 2. Freedom from limits, or reſtrictions. 3. Deſpoticiſm.

Absolu'tion [Fr. *aſſoluzione*, It. *abſolución*, Sp. of *abſolutio*, Lat.] 1. Acquittal. 2. The pardoning, remiſſion, or forgiveneſs of ſins, pronounced by a prieſt, *&c.*

Absolution [in the canon law] a judicial act, whereby a prieſt as a judge, and by virtue of a power delegated to him from Chriſt, remits ſins.

Absolution [in the civil law] ſignifies a definitive ſentence, whereby a man accuſed of any crime is acquitted.

Absolution [in the reformed churches] is uſually underſtood of a ſentence by which a perſon who ſtands excommunicated, is freed or releaſed from the excommunication.

Absoluto'rium [with phyſicians] 1. An abſolute remedy, or moſt effectual medicine. 2. A certain cure, or perfect recovery. *Lat.*

Absolu'tory, that which abſolves; as an *abſolutory* ſentence.

A'bsonant, or A'bsonous [from *abſonans*, or *abſonus*, Lat.] diſagreeing, from the purpoſe, abſurd.

Absonate [old law records] to deteſt and avoid.

To Abso'rb [*abſorbeo*, of *ab*, from, and *ſorbeo*, to drink up] 1. To ſwallow up. 2. To ſuck up.

To Absorb [with gardeners, *&c.*] is a term applied to thoſe greedy branches that, growing on fruit trees, drink up and rob the other branches of the nutritious juice, that they ſtand in need of for their nouriſhment and augmentation.

Abso'rbents [*abſorbans*, Fr. of *abſorbentia*, Lat.] in phyſic, a general name for ſuch medicines as have the power of drying up redundant humours, whether applied externally to ulcers, or taken into the ſtomach. The teſtaceous powders of all ſorts, are abſorbents.

Abso'rpt [*abſorptus*, Lat.] ſupped up, *&c.*

Abso'rption, the act of abſorbing, or ſwallowing up.

Absque hoc [*i. e.* without this] words of exception made uſe of in a traverſe. *Lat.*

To Absta'in [*s'abſtiner*, Fr. *aſtenerſi*, It. *abſtener*, Sp. of *abſtineo*, Lat.] to forbear, to keep from.

Abste'mious [*aſtemio*, It. *abſtemio*, Sp. of *abſtemius*, Lat.] properly ſaid of one who drinks no wine; moderate, temperate in diet, *&c.*

Abste'miously, ſoberly, temperately.

Abste'miousness, ſobriety, temperance.

Abste'ntion [*abſtentio*, Lat. from *abſtineo*, to keep from] the act of reſtraining, or withholding from.

Abstention [in common law] a keeping or withholding an heir from taking poſſeſſion of his inheritance.

To Abste'rge [*abſtergo*, Lat. of *abs*, from, and *tergo*, to wipe] to wipe off, to cleanſe.

Abste'rgent [*abſtergens*, Lat.] cleanſing, ſcowring.

Abste'rgents [with phyſicians] medicines of a cleanſing or ſcowring quality.

Abste'rsion, a wiping away.

Abste'rsive [*deterſif*, Fr. *aſterſivo*, It. *abſterſivo*, Sp. *abſterſivus*, Lat.] that hath the power of cleanſing, or wiping away.

Abstersive *Medicines*, ſuch as are uſed to clear the ſkin and outward parts of the body from filth.

A'bstinence [*abſtinentia*, Lat. of *abſtineo*, to forbear, or refrain from] an abſtaining from food, drink, pleaſures, luſts, *&c.*

Abstinence is properly repreſented in painting, by a woman of a healthy conſtitution, holding one hand on her mouth, and in the other a ſcrall, upon which are the words, *utor, non ne abutar*, I uſe, but don't abuſe.

Abstinence *from Evil*, is repreſented by a woman crowned with laurel, leaning on a pedeſtal, and looking attentively on the decalogue, which lies before her. Under her feet lie ſerpents, tortoiſes, and broken arrows, and by her ſide ſtands a camel.

A′bstinent [*abſtinente*, It. *abinénte*, Sp. of *abſtinens*, Lat.] refraining from, or moderately uſing wine, food, *&c.*

Absto′rted [*abſtortus*, Lat. of *abs*, from, and *torqueo*, to wreſt] wrung or wreſted from by violence.

To Abstra′ct [*abſtraire*, Fr. *aſtraere*, It. *aſtraer*, Sp. *aſtrabo*, Lat. of *abs*, from, and *trabo*, to draw] 1. To take, or ſubſtract one thing from another. 2. To ſeparate ideas. 3. To abridge, or reduce to an epitomy.

A′bstract [*abſtractus*, Lat.] a ſhort draught or copy of an original writing; the abridgment of a book, record, *&c.* an epitomy.

Abstract [with logicians] any quality, as it is conſidered apart, without regard had to its concrete or ſubject.

Abstract [in philoſophy] that which is ſeparated from ſome other thing, by an operation of the mind, called *abſtraction*.

An Abstract *Idea*, is ſome ſimple idea, detached and ſeparated from any particular ſubject or complex idea, for the ſake of viewing and conſidering it more diſtinctly, as it is in itſelf, its own nature, *&c.*

Abstract *Numbers* [with arithmeticians] ſuch as are conſidered as pure numbers, without being applied to any ſubject.

Abstra′cted *Mathematicks*, is uſed in oppoſition to mixed mathematicks; the former ſignifying pure arithmetic, geometry, or algebra.

Abstra′cted *Nouns Subſtantives* [with grammarians, *&c.*] are ſuch nouns as denote a thing; the exiſtence of which is real, and in the nature of the thing; but ſubſiſts only in the underſtanding; as humanity, truth, vigilance, *&c.*

Abstra′ctedly [of *abſtractus*, Lat.] by way of abſtract.

Abstra′ctive [*abſtractivus*, Lat.] that may be abſtracted or drawn from.

Abstra′ction [*abſtractio*, Lat.] 1. The operation of extraction. 2. Inattention, or abſence of mind. 3. Regardleſs of external objects.

Abstraction [in philoſophy] is an operation of the mind, whereby it ſeparates things naturally conjunct or exiſting together, and forms and conſiders ideas of things thus ſeparated. A power or faculty which is peculiar to the mind of man, in contradiſtinction to the natural capacity of brute beaſts; by the help of which faculty he can make his ideas or conceptions relating to particular things, to become general repreſentatives of all of the ſame kind. Thus if the eye repreſent to a man whiteneſs in a wall, he can conſider abſtractedly that quality of whiteneſs, and find it attributable to many other things, and plainly diſtinguiſh it from them; as ſnow, milk, chalk, *&c.*

Abstri′cted [*abſtrictus*, Lat.] looſened, unbound.

To Abstri′nge [*abſtringo*, Lat. of *ab*, neg. and *ſtringo*, to bind] to unbind or looſen.

To Abstru′de [*abſtrudo*, Lat. of *abs*, from, and *trudo*, to thruſt] to thruſt from, to puſh away, or from.

Abstru′se [*abſtrus*, Fr. *aſtruſo*, It. *abſtrúſo*, Sp. of *abſtruſus*, Lat.] obſcure, dark, not eaſy to be underſtood, deep, hidden, or far removed from the common apprehenſions or ways of conceiving.

Abstru′seness, or Abstru′sity, 1. Obſcurity in meaning, unintelligibleneſs. 2. That which is abſtruſe.

Abstru′sely, obſcurely, unintelligibly.

To Absu′me [*abſumo*, Lat. *ſumo*, to take] to waſte away gradually.

Absu′rd [*abſurde*, Fr. *aſſurdo*, It. *abſurdo*, Sp. of *abſurdus*, Lat.] 1. Not agreeable to reaſon or common ſenſe, or that thwarts or goes contrary to the common notions and apprehenſions of men. 2. Inconſiſtent, contrary to reaſon.

Absu′rdness, or Absu′rdity [*abſurdité*, Fr. *aſſurdità*, It. of *abſurditas*, Lat.] not agreeable to reaſon, impertinence, folly; an error or offence againſt ſome generally allowed truth or principle.

Absu′rdly, impertinently, fooliſhly.

Abu′ndance [*abondance*, Fr. *abonddanza*, It. *abundáncia*, Sp. of *abundantia*, Lat.] 1. Great plenty. 2. A great many, vaſt numbers: as *abundance* of people. 3. A great quantity: "what *abundance* of "noble blood has been ſhed, with very ſmall benefit to the chriſtian "ſtate." *Sir Walter Raleigh.* 4. More than ſufficient.

Abu′ndant [*abondant*, Fr. *abbondante*, It. *abúndente*, Sp. of *abundans*, Lat.] abounding, more than ſufficient.

Abundant *Numbers* [with arithmeticians] ſuch numbers, whoſe aliquot parts added together, make more than the whole number, of which they are parts; as 20, whoſe aliquot parts are 10, 5, 4, 2, 1, and make 22; and 12, whoſe aliquot parts are 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, which added together, make 16.

Abunda′ntia, as an allegorical deity, was repreſented by the ancients, as a very beautiful woman, crowned with flowers, having on a green garment embroidered with gold: in her right hand, a horn of plenty, filled with fruits; and in her left, ears of corn, ſtanding in the midſt of all ſorts of temporal bleſſings.

Abunda′ntly, plentifully.

To Abu′se [*abuſer*, Fr. *abuſare*, It. *abusàr*, Sp. *abutor*, Lat. of *ab*, and *utor*, to uſe] 1. To make a bad uſe of. 2. To impoſe upon, or deceive. 3. To affront, or treat rudely.

Abuse [*abus*, Fr. *abuſo*, It. and Sp. of *abuſus*, Lat.] 1. The irregular or ill uſe of a thing, or ſomething introduced contrary to the proper order and intention of it. 2. Bad cuſtom. 3. Unjuſt cenſure.

Self-Abuse, the crime called otherwiſe, ſelf-pollution. See Onania.

Abusio [in rhetoric] a figure, the ſame as *catachreſis*, by which a word is not uſed in its ſtrict and moſt proper ſenſe, but with ſome conſiderable reductions and abatements, as "worſhip, though ſtrictly "ſpeaking, appropriated to God by a *catechreſis*, may be applied to "magiſtrates and women." The ſcripture uſes it in theſe ſo widely different ſenſes in one and the ſame ſentence, "They worſhipped God "and the king."

Abu′sive [*abuſivus*, Lat.] affrontive, offenſive, injurious.

Abu′sively, offenſively, injuriouſly.

Abu′siveness, offenſiveneſs, affrontingneſs, *&c.*

To Abu′t, or Abbutt [of *aboutir*, Fr.] to bound or border upon.

Abu′tals, or Abu′ttals. See Abbuttals.

Abu′tment, that which abuts or borders upon another.

Abutti′llon [with botaniſts] yellow mallows.

A′bydos, a town and caſtle of the leſſer Aſia, ſituated on the ſouth entrance of the Helleſpont, now the ſouthern caſtle of the Dardanells. Here the ſtrait which divides Aſia from Europe is two miles over. Latitude 40° 00′ N. longitude 27°. 30′ E.

Aby′smal, pertaining to an abyſs.

A′byss [*abime*, Fr. *abiſſo*, It. *biſmo*, Sp. *abyſſus*, Lat. of ἄβυσσος, Gr. of *α priv.* and βυσσος, a bottom] 1. A bottomleſs pit or gulf, or any prodigious deep where no bottom can be found; or is ſuppoſed to have no bottom; a vaſt unfathomable depth of waters. 2. In a figurative ſenſe, that in which any thing is loſt. 3. The vaſt collection of waters ſuppoſed to be incloſed in the bowels of the earth. 4. Among divines, it is often uſed to ſignify hell.

Abyssi′nes, a people of Ethiopia, who are chriſtians of the Greek church.

Abyssi′nia. See Etheopia.

Ac, Ak, or Ake, at the beginning or end of a name of a town or place is the Saxon word (ac) which ſignifies an oak, and generally denotes the place to take its name of Oak, as Acton is as much as to ſay Oak-town, and Auſtin's-ac, Auſtin's-oak; and as for the names of perſons of the ſame form, they are for the moſt part derived from the places of their birth, or ſome atchievement there.

Aca′cia [in botany] Egyptian thorn, or binding-bean-tree. It hath a tubuloſe flower, conſiſting of one leaf, with many ſtamina or threads, which are many of them collected into a kind of ſphere or globe; the pointal of the flower afterwards becomes a pod, in which are included ſeveral ſeeds, each of which is ſeparated by tranſverſe diaphragms, and are generally ſurrounded with a ſweetiſh pulp. *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

Acacia [with medalliſts] a kind of roll, reſembling a bag, ſeen on medals in the hands of ſeveral of the conſuls and emperors, after Anaſtaſius.

A′cacy [ακακια, Gr.] innocence, a being free from malice.

Acade′mic, or Acade′mick [*academique*, Fr. *accademico*, It. *academico*, Sp. of *academicus*, Lat.] belonging to an academy.

Acade′micks [ακαδημικοι, Gr.] the diſciples of Plato, who were ſo named, becauſe they ſtudied in the public ſchool, called *academia*, a famous ſchool, not far from Athens, built and planted with trees, as ſome ſay, by Cadmus the Phœnician; others by Academius, whoſe great dogma was *unum ſcio quod nihil ſcio*, i. e. I know this one thing, that I know nothing: a ſect of ſceptical philoſophers, who taught that all things were uncertain; and that men ought to doubt of all things, and believe nothing.

Academi′cian, or Acade′mian, a name now uſed for members of modern academies, or inſtituted ſocieties of learned perſons.

Aca′demy [*academie*, Fr. *accademia*, It. *académia*, Sp. and Lat. It was originally a public place planted with trees at Athens, ſo called from one Academus, who preſented it. As P. Richelet obſerves, and Horace confirms the ſame in that line,

——*Inter ſylvas academi quæ rere verum.*]

an univerſity; a place where perſons are taught the liberal arts and ſciences, *&c.* It is alſo uſed for a particular ſociety of ingenious perſons, eſtabliſhed for the improvement of learning, *&c.* Cæſar Ripa repreſents an academy emblematically, by a heroin having a crown of gold on her head, a garment of many colours, a file in her right hand, with the motto DETRAHIT ATQUE POLIT; and a garland of myrtle, laurel and ivy, repreſenting ſo many different ſpecies of poetry, in her left: her noble aſpect, to expreſs ſolidity of judgment; her crown of gold, the refining of ideas conceived in the brain by many trials and experiments; the variety of colours in her garment, the diverſity of ſciences; the file in her hand, the poliſhing of writings from droſs and ſuperfluity; and laſtly, the garland, the honourable reward due to thoſe who excel.

Academy, is alſo now uſed for a ſort of collegiate ſchool or ſeminary, where young perſons are inſtructed in a private way, in the liberal arts and ſciences, as thoſe of the non-conformiſts.

Academy, or *Academy Figure* [with painters] is a drawing or deſign, done after a model, with crayon or pencil.

Academy [of horſemanſhip] is alſo uſed to ſignify a riding-ſchool, a place where perſons are taught to ride the great horſe, and other exerciſes, as fencing, *&c.*

An Academy, in the canting dialect, is a brothel, bawdy-houſe, or receptacle for all ſorts of vagrants. Here the young ones are initiated and inſtructed, as well in the canting language, as in their ſeveral cheats and impoſtures: And here they are afterwards ſeparated into tribes, according to their different capacities for miſchief.

Aca′dia, or New Scotland, one of the Britiſh colonies in North America, ſituated between 43 and 51 degrees of north latitude, and between 63 and 70 degrees of weſt longitude. It is bounded by the river St. Lawrence and the Atlantic ocean on the eaſt, and by the bay of Fundi and the ſeas of Acadia on the ſouth, and by Canada and New England on the weſt. The chief town is Annapolis.

A′caid [with chemiſts] vinegar.

Acaly′phe [ακαλυφη, Gr.] the ſea nettle, or great ſtinging nettle.

Acana′ceous [of ἀκαζω, to ſharpen, or rather ἀκανθα, a thorn] prickly; applied to all plants of the thiſtle kind, and ſometimes alſo the prominent parts of animals.

Acanta′bolus [ἀκανθαβολος, of ἀκανθα, a thorn, and βαλλω, to caſt out, Gr.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, deſcribed by Paulus Ægineta, reſembling tweezers, uſed in extracting a cariated piece of a bone, that is looſe, or thorns, or any thing extraneous in a wound, as a tent, *&c.* Alſo in pulling away hairs from the eye-lids that are troubleſome and irritate the eyes.

Aca′ntha [ἄκανθα, Gr.] a thorn, brier, or bramble. *Lat.*

Aca′ntha [with anatomiſts] the moſt backward protuberance or knob of the vertebra's of the back, otherwiſe called, ſpina dorſi.

Aca′nthice [ακανθικη, Gr.] a ſweet and pleaſant juice, contained in the top of pellitory or ivy. *Lat.*

Aca′nthis [with botaniſts] the herb groundſel. *Lat.*

Aca'nthus [ἄκανθος, Gr.] the herb bears-breech, bears-foot, or brank-urſine. The leaves are ſomewhat like thoſe of the thiſtle. The flowers are labiated: the under lip of the flower is divided into three ſegments, which in the beginning is curled into a ſhort tube: in the place of the upper lip are produced the ſtamina, or ſeeds which ſupport the pointals: the cup of the flower is compoſed of leaves which are prickly; the upper part of which is bent over like an arch, which ſupplies the defect of the upper lip of the flower: the fruit is of an oval form, which is divided in the middle into two cells, each containing one ſingle ſmooth ſeed. *Miller.*

Acapu'lco, a port town of North America, ſituated in the province of Mexico, on a fine bay of the South Sea, from whence a rich ſhip ſails annually to Manilla in the Philippine iſlands, near the coaſt of China in Aſia, and another returns annually from thence to Acapulco, laden with all the treaſures of the Eaſt Indies. It was one of theſe ſhips loaden with ſilver, and bound from Acapulco to Manilla, that lord Anſon took near the Philippine iſlands.

A'caron [ἄκαρον, Gr.] the plant wild-myrtle or gow; alſo butcher's-broom.

A'carus [ἄκαρος, Gr.] in natural hiſtory; a ſmall worm breeding in wax.

Aca'rpy [*acarpia*, Lat. of ἀκαρπια, of *α priv.* and καρπος, Gr. fruit] unfruitfulneſs, barrenneſs.

Acatele'ctos, or **Acatale'ctic** *Verſe* [ἀκαταληκτικος, Gr.] a verſe exactly perfect, in which there is not one ſyllable too much or too little.

Acatale'ptic [ἀκατάληπτος, Gr.] incomprehenſible.

Acatale'psy [*acatalepſia*, Lat. of ἀκαταληψία, Gr.] incomprehenſibleneſs, or the impoſſibility of comprehending or conceiving a thing.

Acata'lis [ἀκαταλις, Gr.] the leſſer kind of juniper.

Acate'ra [ἀκατηρα, Gr.] the greater juniper-tree.

Acate'ry [in the king's houſhold] a ſort of check between the clerks of the king's kitchen, and ſurveyor.

Acatha'rsia [ἀκαθαρσια, of α neg. and καθαιρω, Gr. to purge or cleanſe] that filth or impurity in a diſeaſed body, which is not yet purged off.

Aca'tia, or **Aca'cia**, a little thorn growing in Egypt, out of the leaves and fruit of which is preſſed a black juice, which being dried, is called by the ſame name, and has a very aſtrictive quality.

Acau'lis, or **Acau'los** [from *a* neg. and *caulis* a ſtalk] a term uſed of plants that ſeem to want ſtalks, whoſe flower creeps on the ground.

Accapita're [a law word] to pay relief to the chief lord.

Acca'pitum [a law word] relief due to the lords of the manors.

Acce'das ad Curiam, a writ directed to the ſheriff, requiring him to go to the court of ſome lord or franchiſe, where any falſe judgment is ſuppoſed to have been made in any ſuit in a court of record, that a record may be made of the ſame ſuit there, and certified into the king's court.

Accedas ad Vice-comitem, a writ directed to the coroner, requiring him to deliver a writ to the ſheriff, who having had a *pone* delivered to him, ſuppreſſes it.

To **Acce'de** [*accedo*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *cedo*, to yield] to come to, to draw near to, to enter into, or to add one's ſelf to ſomething already ſuppoſed to take place; as ſuch a ſtate *acceeded* to a war or treaty; *i. e.* ſhe join'd the other powers, and became a party in it.

To **Acce'lerate** [*accelerer*, Fr. *accelerare*, It. *accelerár*, Sp. *accelero*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *celer*, ſwift] to haſten, to quicken, to ſpur on with ſuper-added motion and expedition.

Acce'lerated *Motion* [in mechanicks] a motion which receives continual increments or acceſſions of velocity.

Accelera'tion [*acceleration*, Fr. *acceleratio*, Lat. *accelerament*, It. *aceleracion*, Sp.] a haſtening, &c.

Acceleration [with philoſophers] a continual increaſe of velocity in any heavy bodies, tending towards the centre of the earth, by the force of gravity.

Acceleration [with the ancient aſtronomers] a term uſed in reſpect to the fixed ſtars, and ſignified the difference between the revolution of the *primum mobile*, and the ſolar revolution, which was computed at 3 minutes and 56 ſeconds.

Accelerato'res [in anatomy] certain muſcles, ſo called of *accelero*, *i. e.* to haſten.

Acceleratores *Urinæ* [with anatomiſts] a pair of muſcles belonging to the penis; they ariſe fleſhy from the upper part of the urethra, as it paſſes under the os pubis, and are inſerted on each ſide of the corpora cavernoſa penis; the uſe of which is to expedite the paſſage of the urine, and the ſeed.

To **Asce'nd** [*accendo*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *candeo*, to glow] to kindle, or ſet on fire.

Acce'nsion [in philoſophy] the kindling, or ſetting any natural body on fire.

A'ccent [Fr. *accento*, It. *acénto*, Sp. of *accentus*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *cano*, to ſing] the riſing or falling of the voice, a tone and manner of pronunciation, contracted from the country in which a perſon was bred, or reſided a conſiderable time.

Accent [with rhetoricians] a tone or modulation of the voice, uſed ſometimes to denote the intention of the ſpeaker, with regard to energy or force, and expreſſive of the ſentiments and paſſions.

Grave **Accent** [with grammarians] is this mark (`) over a vowel, to ſhew that the voice is to be depreſs'd.

Acute **Accent** is this mark (´) over a vowel, to ſhew that the voice is to be raiſed.

Circumflex **Accent** is this mark (˜) over a vowel in Greek, and points out a kind of undulation of the voice.

The *Long* **Accent** [in grammar] ſhews that the voice is to dwell upon the vowel that hath that mark, and is expreſſed thus (¯).

The *Short* **Accent** [in grammar] ſhews that the time of pronouncing ought to be ſhort, and is marked thus (˘). The Greek tongue has *ſhort*, *ſhorter*, and *ſhorteſt* ſyllables, and in the laſt of theſe has Homer deſcrib'd the ſtone of Siſyphus as rolling down the hill.

Accent [in muſic] a certain modulation or warbling of the voice, to expreſs the paſſions either naturally or artificially.

To **Acce'nt** [*accentuer*, Fr. *accentuare*, It. *acentuár*, Sp. from *accentus*, Lat.] 1. To mark with an accent. 2. To pronounce with regard to the accents.

Acce'ntor [of *ad*, to, and *cano*, to ſing] one of three ſingers in parts.

To **Acce'ntuate** [*accentuer*, Fr.] to pronounce in reading or ſpeaking according to the accent.

Accentua'tion, a pronouncing or marking a word, ſo as to lay a ſtreſs of the voice upon the right vowel or ſyllable.

To **Acce'pt** [*accepter*, Fr. *accettare*, It. *acetàr*, Sp. *acceitar*, Port. *acceptum* of *accipio*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *capio*, to take] to receive favourable or kindly, to take with particular approbation, either with or without the particle *of*. He will accept money, or *of* money. When it denotes a particular biaſs, it has uſually the particle *of* before the perſon to which it relates, but ſometimes without *of*. The former more commonly; as, he accepts *of* me, or he accepts me.

Acce'ptable [*acetàble*, Sp. of *acceptabilis*, low Lat.] that may be favourably or kindly received, agreeable to.

Acce'ptably, agreeably.

Acceptabili'ty [of *acceptable*] the qualification of being received with liking and approbation. A word rarely uſed.

Acce'ptableness, agreeableneſs, pleaſantneſs, quality of being agreeable.

Acce'ptance [*acceptant*, Fr. of *acceptans*, Lat.] an accepting or receiving favourably or kindly; ſometimes the meaning or manner of taking a word, with the accent promiſcuouſly on the firſt or ſecond ſyllable.

Acceptance, or **Acceptation** [in law] a tacit agreeing to ſome former act done by another, which might have been undone or avoided, if ſuch acceptance had not been: Thus if a man and his wife, ſeized of land in right of his wife, do join in making a leaſe by deed, reſerving rent; the huſband dying, the wife receives or accepts of the rent, the leaſe ſhall be made good by this acceptance in her, and ſhall bar her from bringing the writ *cui in vita*, againſt the tenant.

Acceptation [*acceptation*, Fr. *accettazione*, It. *acetación*, Sp.] 1. The received meaning of a word, or the ſenſe in which it is uſually taken. 2. Reception of any perſon or thing, either agreeably or not. 3. Particular regard as to acceptableneſs and manner of reception.

Acce'pter [*accept*] he who accepts.

Acceptila'tion [in civil law] a diſcharge from the creditor to the debtor; the ſame as an acquittance in the common law.

Acce'ption, acceptation, or common meaning of a word.

Acce'ss [*accès*, Fr. *acceſſo*, It. *aceſo*, Sp. of *acceſſus*, Lat.] 1. Admittance, approach or paſſage to a place or perſon. 2. Licenſe or means of approach to any thing. 3. Of [*acceſſio*, Lat.] acceſſion to any thing, additional increaſe.

Access [O. Eng. from the Fr.] return or fit of an ague or other diſtemper.

Acce'ssarines [*acceſſary* corrupted for *acceſſory*, which ſee] quality or ſtate of being acceſſary.

Acce'ssible [Fr. *acceſſibile*, It. of *acceſſibilis*, Lat.] that may be approached, or reached at, having the particle *to*.

Accessible *Height*, is either that which may be meaſured mechanically, by applying a meaſure to it; or elſe it is an height whoſe baſe can be approached to, and from thence a length meaſured on the ground.

Acce'ssion [*acceſſion*, Lat. *acceſſio*, Fr.] 1. Addition or increaſe, the act whereby a thing is ſuper-added to another; joining one's ſelf to any thing elſe. 2. Coming to, as the coming of a king to the crown.

A'ccessorily, in the manner of an accomplice, and not as a principal.

Accesso'rius *Williſii* [with anatomiſts] a nerve ſo termed, from Dr. Willis, who firſt diſcover'd it. It ariſes from the medulla ſpinalis, about the beginning of the ſixth pair of the neck, and aſcends to the head; and having there enter'd the ſkull, it paſſes out of it again, and is totally ſpent on the muſculus trapezius.

A'ccessory [*acceſſoire*, Fr. *acceſſorio*, It. and Sp.] additional, ſuper-added, or that is an accomplice, not a principal.

Accessory [by ſtatute] a perſon, who commands, encourages, adviſes, or conceals an offender, that is guilty of felony by ſtatute.

Accessory, or **Accessary** [in civil law] any thing that of right belongs or depends on another, although it be ſeparated from it; as if tiles be taken from a houſe to be laid on again, they are an acceſſary, if the houſe be to be ſold.

Accessory, or **Accessary** [in common law] a perſon guilty of felony, though not principally, but by participation, as by advice, command, concealment, aiding or aſſiſting; and this may be either before or after the fact.

A'ccidence [*accidentia*, Lat.] a little book, containing the firſt principles of the Latin tongue.

Per **Accidens** [with philoſophers] that which does not follow from the nature of the thing, but from ſome accidental quality of it.

A'ccident [Fr. *accidente*, It. *acidente*, Sp. of *accidens*, Lat.] a caſualty or chance; a contingent effect, or ſomething produced caſually and without any fore-knowledge or deſtination of it in the agent that produced it, or to whom it happens.

A thing is alſo frequently ſtiled an *accident*, in reference to its cauſe, or at leaſt as to our knowledge of it, and by this an effect either caſually produced, or which appears to have been ſo to us, is commonly underſtood.

Accident [with logicians] is taken in a three-fold ſenſe:

1. Whatever is not eſſential to a thing; but may be ſeparated therefrom without deſtroying its nature or eſſence in oppoſition to the eſſence of a thing, or whatever does not really belong to a thing, but only caſually; as the clothes a perſon wears, the money in his pocket, &c.

2. Many qualities are termed accidents, in contradiſtinction to the eſſential properties of any ſubject; becauſe they are there not eſſentially, but accidentally. This the ſchoolmen call *accidens prædicabile*, and it implies a common quality, which may or may not be in any ſubject; as whiteneſs in a wall, &c.

3. A thing is called an *accident* in oppoſition to ſubſtance, when it is in its eſſence or nature to ſubſiſt in, inhere, or cleave to ſome ſubſtance,

ſtance, and cannot be alone. This they alſo call *accidens predicamentale*, and in this ſenſe the laſt nine predicaments are called accidents, or it is thus with all qualities whatſoever.

Common ACCIDENTS [with logicians] is the fifth of the univerſal ideas, as are when the object is a true mode, which may be ſeparated, at leaſt by the mind, from the thing of which it is ſaid to be an accident, and yet the idea of that thing ſhall not be deſtroyed; as round, hard, juſt, prudent, *&c.*

Predicable ACCIDENT [with logicians] implies a common quality, which may be, or may not be in the ſubject, as a particular colour, as redneſs in a wall, *&c.*

Predicamental ACCIDENT [with logicians] is when it is in its eſſence or nature to ſubſiſt in, inhere or cleave to ſome ſubſtance, and cannot be alone.

Reſpective entitive ACCIDENT [with logicians] is relation.

Entitive ACCIDENTS [in metaphyſicks] are either primary or ſecondary.

Primary entitive ACCIDENTS, are ſuch as are abſolute, as quantity and quality.

Modificative entitive ACCIDENTS [with metaphyſicians] are *quando* (when), *ubi* (where), *ſitus* (ſituation), *habitus* (habit).

ACCIDENT [with phyſicians] is ſuch as does not flow immediately from the firſt cauſe; but from caſual interpoſitions: ſome uſe the expreſſion in much the ſame ſenſe as ſymptom.

Abſolute ACCIDENT [with Roman catholicks] is an accident which does, or may poſſibly ſubſiſt, at leaſt miraculouſly, or by ſome ſupernatural power, without a ſubject.

ACCIDENT [in grammar] the particular property of a word.

ACCIDENT [with aſtrologers] are the moſt remarkable chances that have happened to a man in the courſe of his life.

ACCIDE'NTAL [*accidental*, Fr. *accidentale*, It. *accidentàl*, Sp. of *accidentalis*, Lat.] pertaining to accidents, happening by chance. Sometimes it denotes any thing adventitious. This laſt is unuſual.

ACCIDENTAL *Dignities* and *Debilities* [with aſtrologers] certain caſual affections or diſpoſitions of the planets, by which they are ſtrengthened or weakened, on account of their being in ſuch a houſe of the figure.

ACCIDENTAL *Point* [in perſpective] a point in the horizontal line, where lines parallel among themſelves do meet, though they are not perpendicular to the figure.

ACCIDE'NTALLY, caſually. In ſuch a manner as not to be eſſential; ſo as to be ſeparated.

ACCIDE'NTALNESS [of *accidentalis*, Lat.] 1. The happening by chance. 2. Quality of being accidental.

ACCI'DIOUS [*accidius*, Lat.] ſlothful.

ACCI'DITY [*acciditas*, Lat.] ſlothfulneſs.

ACCI'NCT [*accinctus*, Lat.] girded, prepared, ready.

ACCI'PIENT [*accipiens*, Lat.] 1. Receiving 2. A receiver.

ACCIPITRI'NIA [in botany] the herb hawk-weed.

ACCI'SE [*acciſe*, Fr.] exciſe, a tax on beer, *&c.*

To ACCI'TE [*accito*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *cito*, to call] a word uſed by Shakeſpeare and others, but now obſolete, ſignifying, to call or ſummons.

ACCLAI'M, acclamation. *Milton.*

ACCLAMA'TION, Fr. [*acclamazione*, It. *acclamación*, Sp. of *acclamatio*, Lat.] a ſhouting of the people for joy; expreſſing their applauſe, eſteem or approbation of any thing.

ACCLI'VIS [in anatomy] a muſcle called alſo obliquus aſcendens.

ACCLI'VITY [*acclividad*, Sp. *acclività*, It. *acclivitas*, Lat.] is a ſteepneſs reckoned upwards on a ſlope; as declivity is a ſteepneſs downwards; thus AC is an acclivity, and CA a declivity. *See* Plate IV. Fig. 1.

ACCLI'VOUS [*acclivis*, Lat.] riſing upwards with a ſlope.

To ACCLOY. 1. To croud, or overfill. 2. To ſurfeit, or ſatiate.

ACCLOYED [with farriers] is ſaid of a horſe that is nailed or pricked in ſhooing.

To ACCO'IL, to buſtle, croud, or be in a hurry. See COIL.

ACCOLA'DE, an embracing about the neck; clipping and colling; a ceremony anciently uſed in the conferring of knighthood.

A'CCOLENT [*accolens*, Lat.] dwelling hard by.

ACCOLLE' [in heraldry] collared, or wearing a collar. *Fr.*

To ACCO'MMODATE [*accommoder*, Fr. *accommodare*, It. *acomodàr*, Sp. of *accommodo*, Lat. of *ad*, and *commodo*, to ſuit] 1. To provide for, or furniſh with. 2. To agree or compoſe a difference. 3. To fit to, to adjuſt, to apply.

To ACCOMMODATE [with geometricians] to adapt or fit a line or figure into a circle, *&c.* according as the conditions of the propoſition or problem require.

ACCOMMODA'TION [*accommodement*, Fr. *accommodemente*, It. *acomodamiento*, Sp] 1. An adapting, fitting, adjuſting, *&c.* 2. The compoſure or putting an end to a difference, quarrel, *&c.* 3. Convenience.

ACCOMMODA'TION [in philoſophy] the application of one thing by analogy to another.

ACCO'MPANIMENT, ſomething attending or added as a circumſtance to another, either by the way of ornament, or for the ſake of ſymmetry, or the like,

ACCOMPANIMENTS [in heraldry] are all ſuch things as are applied about the ſhield, by way of ornament, as the belt, mantlings, ſupporters, *&c.*

To ACCO'MPANY [*acompagnare*, It. *accompannar*, Sp. *accompagner*, Fr.] 1. To go or come with, to wait on, to keep company with. 2. To join or unite with.

To ACCOMPANY *a Voice*, i. e. to play to it with proper inſtruments.

An ACCO'MPLICE [It. and Sp. *complice*, Fr.] one who has a hand in a matter, or who is privy to the ſame crime or deſign with another.

To ACCO'MPLISH [*compire*, It. *cumplir*, Sp. *accomplir*, Fr.] 1. To perform, finiſh or fulfil. 2. To execute or bring a matter or thing to perfection. 3. To complete a period of time. 4. To obtain, or acquire.

A Perſon well ACCO'MPLISHED, one who has exrtaordinary parts, and has acquired great accompliſhments in learning.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT [*compimento*, It. *cumplimento*, Sp. *accompliſſement*, Fr.] 1. The entire execution, atchievement, or fulfilling of ſomething propoſed or undertaking. 2. Embelliſhment, or ornament.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, acquirements in literature, art, ſcience, good behaviour, *&c.*

ACCO'MPT. See ACCOUNT.

ACCO'RD [Fr. *accordo*, It. *acuérdo*, Sp.] 1. Agreement or compact. 2. Agreement of mind. 3. Mutual harmony, ſymmetry. 4. Self-motion; as it opened of its own *accord.*

ACCORD [in common law] agreement between ſeveral perſons or parties, to make ſatisfaction for an affront or treſpaſs committed one againſt another.

ACCORD [in muſic] is the production, mixture, and relation of two ſounds, of which the one is grave, and the other acute.

To ACCO'RD [*accordare*, It. *accordàr*, Sp. *s'accorder*, Fr.] to agree, to hang together.

ACCO'RDING, or ACCORDING *to.* 1. Agreeable to, in proportion. 2. With regard to.

ACCO'RPORATED [*accorporatus*, Lat.] joined or put to, imbodied.

To ACCO'ST [*accoſtare*, It. of *accoſter*, Fr.] to make or come up to a perſon, and ſpeak to him.

ACCO'UNT [*compte* or *conte*, Fr. *conto*, It. *cuénta*, Sp. *conta*, Port.] 1. A computation of the number of certain things, a reckoning. 2. The total, or reſult of a computation. 3. Eſtimation, or value. 4. Rank, dignity, or diſtinction. 5. Regard, conſideration, for the ſake of. As, "Sempronius gives no thanks on this account." *Addiſon.* 6. Reaſon, or cauſe. 7. Narrative, or relation. 8. Opinion, or belief. 9. Review or examination. 10. Explanation, or aſſignment of cauſes. 11. The reaſons of any thing collected.

ACCOUNT [in a law ſenſe] a particular detail or enumeration delivered to a court or judge, *&c.* of what a man has received or expended for another, in the management of his affairs. Alſo,

ACCOU'NT, or ACCOMPT [in common law] a writ or action that lies againſt a man, who by his office is obliged to give an account to another, (as a bailiff to his maſter, *&c.*) and refuſes to do it.

ACCOUNT *of Sales* [in traffic] an account in which the ſale of goods is particularly ſet down.

Upon no ACCOUNT, or by no means.

Upon all ACCOUNTS. 1. By all means. 2. In every reſpect.

To ACCOUNT. 1. To reckon, or compute. 2. To believe, or be of opinion. 3. To eſteem, or regard. See ACCOUNT.

To ACCOUNT (or give a reaſon) *for.*

ACCOU'NTABLE [*comptable*, Fr. of *computabilis*, Lat.] liable to give an account, anſwerable.

ACCOU'NTANT, or ACCO'MPTANT, one who is well verſed in arithmetic, or caſting up of accounts, an able arithmetician.

ACCOUNTANT [in law] a perſon who is obliged to render an account to another.

To ACCO'UPLE [*accoupler*, Fr.] to link, or join together.

To ACCOU'TRE [*accoutror*, Fr.] to dreſs, attire, trim, eſpecially with warlike accoutrements.

ACCOU'TREMENT [*accoutrement*, Fr.] warlike dreſs. See *To* ACCOUTRE.

ACCRE'TION [*accretio*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *creſco*, to grow] growing to another, ſo as to augment it.

ACCRETION [with naturaliſts] an addition of matter to any body externally; but it is frequently applied to the increaſe of ſuch bodies as are without life, and it is alſo called appoſition or juxta-poſition.

ACCRETION, or A'CCREMENT [with civilians] a vague or vacant portion of ground, joined with grounds held or poſſeſſed by another.

ACCRE'TIVE [from *acretio*, Lat.] that by which growth is increaſed; that by which vegetation is augmented.

To ACCRO'ACH [*accrocher*, Fr.] 1. To hook or grapple unto. 2. To invade another man's right; to encroach upon.

ACCROA'CHMENT, an encroachment, *&c.*

ACCROCHE' [in heraldry] is when one thing hooks into another. *Fr.*

To ACCRU'E, or ACCRE'W [of *accreſco*, Lat. or *accrû* from *accroitre*, Fr.] 1. To be increaſed or added to. 2. To fall to a perſon by way of accretion or acceſſion, *&c.* as, great good will *accrue* from it.

ACCUBA'TION [*accubatio*, Lat.] a ſitting down, or lying at table.

ACCUBI'TION [*accubitus*, Lat.] a ſitting down.

To ACCU'MULATE [It. *accumulàr*, Sp. *accumuler*, Fr. *accumulo*, Lat.] to heap up, to gather together in heaps, to raiſe up in piles.

ACCUMULA'TION [Fr. of Lat.] the act or ſtate of heaping up.

ACCU'MULATIVE [from *accumulate*] that which heaps up into piles, or is ſo heaped up.

A'CCURACY, or A'CCURATENESS [*accuratezza*, It. *accuratio*, Lat.] exactneſs, niceneſs.

A'CCURATE [*accurato*, It. *accuratus*, Lat.] done with care, exact, either as to perſons or things; not negligent, ignorant, or deficient.

A'CCURATELY [from *accurate*] with nicety; not negligently.

ACCURATENESS [from *accurate*] exact nicety; not careleſſneſs.

To ACCU'RSE, to blaſt or load with a curſe; to doom to deſtruction, to imprecate curſes upon.

ACCU'RSED [of *ad*, *d* by Euphony changed into *c*, and cuꞃꞅe, Sax.] 1. Lying under a curſe, or excommunicated. 2. Execrable, that which deſerves execration.

ACCU'SABLE [*accuſabilis*, Lat.] that may be, or that deſerves to be accuſed.

ACCUSA'TIO, or ACCUSATION [in the civil law] is the preferring a criminal action againſt any one, before a proper judge, in order to inflict a puniſhment or penalty on the perſon accuſed. *Lat.*

ACCUSATION [*accuſation*, Fr. *accuſazzione*, It. *accuſación*, Sp. of *accuſatio*, Lat.] 1. A charge of ſome crime, an impeachment. 2. The act of accuſing.

ACCUSA'TIVE *Caſe* [*accuſatif*, Fr. *accuſativo*, It. *acuſativo*, Sp. of *accuſativus*, Lat. in grammar] the 4th caſe of a noun; it denotes the relation of the noun, on which the action of the verb terminates.

ACCUSA'TORY [*accuſatorius*, Lat.] of or belonging to accuſation.

To ACCU'SE [It. *accuſer*, Fr. *acuzar*, Sp. and Port. *accuſo*, Lat.] to charge with a crime, to inform againſt, indict or impeach, to cenſure. It has the particle *of*, and ſometimes *for*, before the matter of cenſure or accuſation.

ACCU'SER [from *accuſe*] he who accuſes.

Accu′sers [according to Cornelius Agrippa] the eighth order of the devils, whoſe prince is called Aſteroth, *i. e.* a ſpy.

To Accu′stom [*accoutumer*, Fr. *accuſtomare*, It. *accoſtumbrar*, Sp.] to inure or uſe one's ſelf to any thing. It hath the particle *to* before the thing accuſtomed to.

Accu′stomable [of *accoutumé*, Fr.] cuſtomary, of long habit or cuſtom. "Animals even of the ſame original extraction and ſpecies, "may be divided by *accuſtomable* reſidence in one climate, from what "they are in another." *Hale's Orig. Mank.*

Accu′stomably, according to uſe or cuſtom.

Accu′stomance [*accoutumance*, Fr.] habit, cuſtom, or uſe. A word that is little uſed.

Accu′stomarily [from *accuſtomary*] according to common cuſtom.

Accu′stomary [from *accuſtom*] commonly practiſed, cuſtomary, uſually done.

A′ce [*aſſo*, It. *as*, Sp. aes, Du. aſz, Ger. *ace*, Sax. *as*, Fr. from *as*, Lat. αζαν, Gr.] 1. That ſide of a dice on which the number one is expreſſed; likewiſe the one at cards. *P. Richelet.* And 2. By a figurative mode of ſpeech, any ſmall quantity; as, I'll not bate an ace my right.

Aces [a ſea term] hooks for the chains.

Ace′point, the ſquare of a dye having a ſingle point.

Ace′phali [ακεφαλοι, of α priv. and κεφαλος, an head, Gr. *i. e.* having no head] certain eccleſiaſtics ſo called, who making profeſſion of extreme poverty, would not acknowledge any chief, whether layman or eccleſiaſtic. The councils of Mayence and Paris, *&c.* make mention of them. *P. Richelet.* Alſo certain levellers mentioned in the laws of king Henry I. who acknowledged no head.

Acephali Versus [Poetry, Greek and Latin] verſes, that begin with a ſhort ſyllable, and end with a long one.

Ace′phalous [ακεφαλος, Gr.] without a head.

A′cer [with botaniſts] the maple-tree. It hath jagged or angular leaves; the ſeeds grow two together in hard winged veſſels. *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

Ace′rb [*acerbe*, Fr. *acerbo*, It. and Sp. of *acerbus*, Lat.] a compound taſte, which conſiſts of ſour, and a degree of roughneſs, or a taſte between ſour and bitter, ſuch as moſt unripe fruits have.

To Ace′rbate [*acerbatum*, Lat.] 1. To make ſour or harſh-taſted. 2. To moleſt or trouble.

Ace′rbitude, or Ace′rbity [*acerbità*, It. *acerbitàd*, Sp. *acerbitudo*, *acerbitas*, Lat.] 1. The rough ſour taſte of unripe fruit. 2. Severity of temper, roughneſs of manners.

Ace′rides [of α neg. and κηρος, Gr. wax] plaiſters without wax.

Ace′rno, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated 15 miles E. of Salerno, 30 S. E. of Naples. Latitude 40° 50′ N. Longitude 15° 40′ E.

Acero′se [*aceroſus*, Lat.] chaffy, full of or mixed with chaff.

Ace′rra [among the Romans] a kind of altar erected near the gate of a perſon deceaſed, whereon his family and friends daily offered incenſe till the time of his burial. *Lat.*

Acerra, is alſo the name of a city of Naples, in the province of Lavoro, ſituated on the river Patria, 8 miles north of Naples; the ſee of a biſhop. Latitude 41° 5′ N. Longitude 15° 00′ E.

Ace′rval [*acervalis*, Lat.] belonging to a heap.

To Ace′rvate [*acervo*, Lat.] to raiſe up in heaps.

Acerva′tion, a heaping up together. *Lat.*

Ace′scent [*aceſcens*, Lat.] tending to ſourneſs.

Aceta′bula [in anatomy] certain glandules in the chorion, one of the ſkins which cover a child in the womb.

Aceta′bulum [with botaniſts] the herb navelwort, which ſee.

Acetabulum [with anatomiſts] a large cavity in a bone, which receives another convex bone, for the convenience of a circular motion of the joint thus articulated. Thus the large cavity formed by the oſſa innominata is particularly called, which receives the head of the fermur, or thigh-bone. *James's Med. Dict.*

Ace′tars [*acetaria*, Lat.] ſallads and vinegar.

Ac etiam bille, the words of a writ, where the action requires good bail. *Jacob's Law Dict.*

Aceto′sa [with botaniſts] ſorrel; ſo called from the Anglo Saxon ꞅuꞃ, ſour. The plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taſte. *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

Aceto′se [*acetoſus*, Lat.] eager, ſour, full of ſourneſs.

Acetose′lla [with botaniſts] wood-ſorrel. It hath a bell ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, having its brim wide expanded, and cut into ſeveral diviſions: the pointal, which riſes from the flower-cup, becomes an oblong, membranaceous fruit, divided into five ſeminal cells, opening outward from the baſe to the top, and incloſing ſeeds which ſtart from their lodges, by reaſon of the elaſtic force of the membrane which involves them. *Miller.*

Aceto′sity, ſourneſs, ſharpneſs, tartneſs.

Ace′tous [*acetoſus*, Lat.] having the nature of vinegar, or being ſomewhat like vinegar in quality.

Ace′tum, *Vinegar*, in general any ſharp liquor, as ſpirit of ſalt, nitre, vitriol, *&c.*

Acetum *alcaliſatum* [in chemiſtry] vinegar diſtilled, in which ſome alcalizate ſalt is infuſed.

Acetum *Philoſophorum* [in chemiſtry] a ſour liquor made by diſſolving the butter, or icy oil of antimony in water.

Acetum *Radicatum* [with chemiſts] the ſharpeſt part of vinegar, having its phlegm drawn off.

Acha′ia, now Livida′, a province of European Turkey, antiently a province of Greece, of which Athens, now Settines, was the capitol. It is bounded by Theſſaly, now Jonna, on the north, by the Archipelago on the eaſt, by the Morea, from which it is divided by the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia, on the ſouth, and by Albania on the weſt. Homer repreſents it as a country abounding with fine women:

———————αχαϊδα καλλιγυναικα.

A′cham, a country in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, bounded by the territory of Boutan on the north, by China on the eaſt, by the kingdom of Ava on the ſouth, and by the provinces of Patan and Jeſuat, in Bengal, on the weſt. The chief town is Chamdara.

A′chamech [in chemiſtry] the droſs of ſilver.

Acha′t [of *achat*, Fr.] a purchaſing or buying.

Achat [in common law] a contract or bargain.

Acha′tes [αχατης, Gr.] a precious ſtone, called an agate, of ſeveral colours, the veins and ſpots of ſome of which repreſent various figures, as of trees, ſhrubs, *&c.*

Acha′tors, purveyors, buyers.

A′che [of ace, Sax. pain; ach, Du. and Ger. Interj. *ah, oh, o!* but the Germans uſe it frequently as a ſubſtantive, and ſay, ein langes ach, *a long alaſs*; ein bewegliches ach, *a pathetick alaſs*, and the like: they likewiſe derive a verb from it, and ſay, achz (en) to ſigh, groan, lament, *&c.* Caſaubon derives them all, as well as our verb, of αχος, Gr. pain] a continued pain or ſmart in any part of the body, as the head-ache, tooth-ache, belly-ache, *&c.*

Ache [with farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes, cauſing a numbneſs in the joints.

To Ache, to have continued pain, to perceive great ſmart.

Ache-bone, part of the ſurloin of an ox, *&c.*

A′chen, a conſiderable port town, being the capital of the kingdom of Achen, and of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, ſituated on the north part of that iſland, 1000 miles ſouth eaſt of Fort St. George, in India, and 450 miles north weſt of the city of Malacca. Latitude 5° 30′ N. Longitude 93° 30′ E.

Ache′rner [in aſtronomy] a bright fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in Eridanus, whoſe longitude is 10, 31 of ♓, and latitude 59, 18.

A′cheron [αχερων, of αχος, ſorrow, and ρεω, to flow, or of α priv. and χαιρω, Gr. to rejoice, *i. e.* a river of ſorrow.

Sad Acheron, of ſorrow black and deep. *Milton.*]

A river of Epirus, over which the poets feigned departed ſouls were ferried. The reaſon why the ancients placed hell in Epirus, ſeems to be, becauſe the mines of that place had deſtroyed abundance of men.

Achero′ntic, of, or pertaining to Acheron.

Ache′rset, an ancient meaſure of corn, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as our quarter, or eight buſhels.

To Achie′ve [*achever*, Fr.] 1. To finiſh, to accompliſh; to perform ſome notable exploit, with ſucceſs. 2. To gain or procure.

Achie′vement [*achevement*, Fr.] 1. The finiſhing of a notable action. 2. The enſigns armorial of a family.

Achie′ver [from *achieve*] he that performs or achieves proſperouſly; an obtainer of ſome attempt, and by ſome great exploit.

Achille′a [αχιλλεια, Gr.] ſo called of Achilles, who is ſaid to have cured Telephus of a dangerous ulcer with it; the herb milfoil or yarrow. *P. Richelet.*

Achille′is [with anatomiſts] a tendon formed by the tails of ſeveral muſcles, and tied to the os calcis; it takes its name from the action in conducing to ſwiftneſs of pace: ſwift-footed being the epithet by which Homer moſt frequently diſtinguiſhes his heroe: or ſhall we ſay with P. Richelet, "becauſe he died (as the ſtory goes) by a wound "received in that part?"

Achi′lles a name which the ſchoolmen give to the principal argument alledged by each ſect of philoſophers in their behalf.

Achly′s [of αχλυς, Gr. a miſt] a defect in the eye, accounted one of the kinds of amblyopia.

A′cholite. See Acolyte.

A′chor [*achor*, Lat. of αχωρ, Gr.] a ſpecies of the herpes.

Acho′res [of α neg. and χωρος, ſpace, Gr. becauſe theſe eruptions have but a ſmall vent, as Galen ſuppoſes] the plural of Achor. Caſtellus Renovat ſays, "the achores are ulcers in the heads of in"fants, which perforate the ſkin with many very ſmall holes, through "which a thin and glutinous matter oozes."

Achro′i [αχροι, of α *priv.* and χρως, Gr. colour] perſons having loſt their natural colour; ſuch as have the jaundice, or any other preternatural diſorder by obſtructions.

Achro′nical, or Achro′nick [*achronicus*, Lat. of α *priv.* and χρονος, time] being out of, or without time.

Achronical [in aſtronomy] ſignifies the riſing of a ſtar when the ſun ſets, or the ſetting of a ſtar when the ſun riſes; in which caſes the ſtar is ſaid either to riſe or ſet achronically; which is one of the three poetical riſings or ſettings. *Harris.*

Aci′cula [with botaniſts] the herb ſhepherd's-needle, or wild-chervil. *Lat.*

A′cid [*acide*, Fr. *acido*, It. *acidus*, Lat.] ſour, ſharp, biting.

A′cids, all things that affect the organs of taſte with a pungent ſourneſs. But the chemiſts call all ſubſtances acids, that make an efferveſcence with an alcali. This does not however ſeem to be a true characteriſtic of acids, becauſe ſome acids will make an efferveſcence upon being mixed with acids of another kind; and alſo with neutral bodies. Another mark of acids is, that they change the colour of the juices of the heliotropium, roſes, and violets, red; whereas alcali's, eſpecially thoſe extracted from animals, turn it green.

Natural Acids [with phyſicians] are ſuch as have a proper ſharpneſs of their own, as juice of lemons, *&c.*

Artificial Acids [with chemiſts] are ſuch as are prepared by the fire, in chemical operations.

Manifeſt Acids, are ſuch things as affect the tongue with a ſenſe of ſharpneſs and ſourneſs.

Dubious or *latent* Acids, are ſuch things which have not enough of the acid nature, to give ſenſible marks to the taſte; but yet agree with the manifeſt acids in other properties.

Aci′dity, or A′cidness [*acidità*, It. *aciditas*, Lat.] keenneſs, ſharpneſs; that taſte which acid or ſharp bodies leave in the mouth.

Acidity, or Acidness [with chemiſts] the acidity or keenneſs of any liquor that conſiſts in keen particles of ſalts diſſolved, and put into a violent motion by the means of fire.

Aci′dula [in botany] an herb, a kind of ſorrel.

Aci′dulated [*aciduler*, Fr.] ſlightly impregnated with acidity, rendred acid, ſharp, or tart.

Aci′dulæ [in a medicinal ſenſe] any ſpaw-waters that are not hot. The name owes its original to a ſuppoſition, that theſe waters were acid, which later obſervations and experiments have proved to be without foundation. See *Hoffman's Works.*

Acinesi′a [ακινησια, Gr.] the unmoveableneſs of the whole body, or of any part of it, as in an apoplexy, palſey, *&c.*

A′cini [with botaniſts] are taken for thoſe grains that grow thick, or ſmall grains growing in bunches after the manner of grape-ſtones, of which the fruits of the elder-tree, privet and other plants of the like kind are compoſed.

Acini [with phyſicians] the ſeed that is within a fruit, and thence they in their preſcriptions frequently uſe uva exacinata, *i. e.* the *acini* or ſeeds being taken out. *Lat.*

Acinifo'rmis *Tunica* [with anatomiſts] a coat of the eye, called alſo uvea tunica.

A'cinos [ακινος, Gr.] the herb wild baſil. It has leaves like thoſe of the leſſer baſil: the cup of the flower is oblong and furrowed: the flowers are produced in bunches, on the top of little foot-ſtalks, which ariſe from between the foot-ſtalk of the leaf, and the ſtalk of the plants, in which it differs from ſerpyllum. *Miller.*

A'cinus [ακινος, Gr.] a grape or raiſin-ſtone, or the kernel of a pomgranate.

To Acknow'ledge [of *ad*, *d* changed into *c* cnaþan, to know, and leȝan to put, Sax. *q. d.* to put into knowledge] 1. To confeſs or own. 2. To be grateful or thankful for any benefit; ſometimes with the particle *to*. "In the firſt place therefore I thankfully *acknowledge to* the Al-"mighty power, the aſſiſtance he has given me, *&c.*" *Dryden*

Acknow'ledgment, 1. Conceſſion of any thing. 2. Thankfulneſs, gratitude. 3. Confeſſion of a fault. 4. Atteſtant to any conceſſion as homage.

Acknowledgment *Money*, money which was paid in ancient times by ſome tenants upon the death of their landlord as an acknowledgment of the new one.

Acknowledgment *of Sins*, is emblematically deſcribed by a woman carrying the decalogue under her arm, and holding in her hand a pomegranate in which are rotten grains. At her feet a peacock with his tail dragging upon the ground after him.

Acma'stica [ακμαςικη, Gr.] a ſpecies of the ſynochus, or fever, which, during its continuance, has no remiſſion or abatement of its fervor. *Boerhaave* and *Bruno*. See Acme.

Acme [with phyſicians] is uſed to denote the third degree or height of diſtempers, of which many have four periods. 1. The arche or beginning. 2. Anabaſis, the increaſe or growth. 3. The acme, when the diſtemper is at the height. 4. The paracme or declenſion of the diſeaſe.

A'coemetes [of ἀκοιμητοι, of α *neg.* and κοιμαω to lie down or ſleep, Gr.] certain monks in the ancient church, who were thus called, becauſe divine ſervice was performed in their churches continually, and without interruption, they dividing themſelves into three bodies, each officiating in their turns.

Aco'lothist, or A'colyte [ακολυθος, Gr. a follower or attendant] a lower officer in the Romiſh church, who prepares the elements, lights the church, keeps the ſacred veſſels, *&c.*

A'comac, a country of Virginia, in America, being a peninſula, bounded on the north by Maryland, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Atlantic ocean, and on the weſt by the bay of Cheſepeack; cape Charles, which lies at the entrance of the bay, is the moſt ſouthern promontory of this country.

A'conite, or Aconi'tum, [*aconitum*, Lat.] 1. Properly the herb wolf's-bane. 2. "With poets, poiſon in general." *Johnſon.*

Wolf's-bane hath circumſcribed roundiſh divided leaves: the flowers conſiſt of four leaves, which are ſhaped like a monk's hood: each of theſe flowers are ſucceeded by three or more pods, which contain ſeveral rough ſeeds. The moſt part of the ſpecies are deadly poiſon. *Miller.*

Aco'ntias [ἀκοντια, Gr.] a ſort of comet or blazing-ſtar, in form reſembling a javelin or dart.

Aco'pica [ακοπα, of α *priv.* and κοπος, Gr. labour] ingredients in medicines to relieve wearineſs.

A'copum [ακοπον, Gr.] a fomentation made of ingredients that are ſoft and warm, to allay the ſenſe of wearineſs cauſed by hard labour.

A'cor [in medicine] a ſourneſs at the ſtomach, proceeding from indigeſtion, whence flatulencies and ſour belchings proceed.

A'corn [accoꞃn, acceꞃn, Sax. of ac or aak an oak, and ceꞃn or coꞃn, Sax. a kernal grain or ſeed, or of akran, Goth. which ſignifies fruit in general] the fruit or ſeed of the oak.

A'corned [in heraldry] bearing acorns.

A'corna [ακορνα, Gr. Theophraſt.] the thiſtle called *androſæmon*, or man's-blood.

A'corus [ακορος, Gr.] calamus aromaticus, the ſweet ruſh. The flowers grow in a ſpike, ſhaped like a finger: each flower has ſix petals, which are obtuſe and concave, with ſix ſtamina, which are longer than the petals: in the middle is placed the ſtyle, which afterward becomes a ſhort triangular pod, incloſing ſmall ſeeds. Plate I. Fig. 2. repreſents the plant with its root.

Acosmi'a [ἀκοσμια of α *priv.* and κοσμος, Gr. adorned] an ill ſtate of health, with the loſs of the natural colour in the face.

Acou'sticks [*acouſtica*, Lat. ἀκουςικα, of ακουω, Gr. to hear] 1. The doctrine of ſounds. 2. Either inſtruments or medicines which help the ſenſe of hearing.

To Acquai'nt, or, *to make* Acquai'nted [of *acointer*, Fr.] 1. To give intelligence, to inform or tell one of any matter. 2. To make familiar with either perſons or things.

Acquai'ntance [of *accointance*, O. Fr.] 1. State of fellowſhip, converſation, familiarity, correſpondence. 2. One with whom a perſon is ſlightly converſant or acquainted. The former ſenſe has *with*.

Acquai'nted, familiarly known, not new.

Acque'st [*aquet*, Fr.] purchaſe, any thing acquired.

Acquest, or Acquist [in law] goods or effects, immoveable, not deſcended or held by inheritance; but acquired either by purchaſe or donation.

To Acquie'sce [*acquieſcer*, Fr. of *acquieſco*, Lat.] to reſt ſatisfied with, to conſent, to yield, to comply with tacitly, without oppoſition or diſcontent.

Acquie'scement [*acquieſcement*, Fr.] acquieſcence.

Acquie'scence, or Acquie'scency [of *acquieſco*, Lat.] conſent, compliance, condeſcenſion, tacit ſatisfaction, ſubmiſſion.

Acquieta'ndis *Plegiis* [in law] a writ which lies for a ſurety againſt a creditor, who refuſes to acquit one after payment of a debt.

Acquieta'ntia *de Shiris & Hundredis* [in law] a freedom from ſuit and ſervice in ſhires and hundreds.

Acquieta're [law word] to pay the debts of a deceaſed perſon, as an heir does the debts of his father.

Acqui'rable, that may be acquired.

To Acqui're [*acquerir*, Fr. *aquiſtare*, It. *acquiro*, Lat.] to attain, to get, to purchaſe by one's labour what is not received from nature or inheritance.

Acqui'rement [from *acquire*] what is gained or acquired.

Acqui'rer [from *acquire*] he who acquires or gains by labour or induſtry.

Acquisi'tion [Fr. *acquiſición*, Sp. *aquiſtamento*, It. *acquiſitio*, Lat.] an obtaining, the thing obtained.

Acqui'sitive [*acquiſitivus*, Lat.] that which is acquired. "He "died not in his *acquiſitive*, but native ſoil." *Wotton.*

Acqui'sts [*acquiſita*, from *acquiro*, Lat. *acqueſts*, Fr.] procurements, purchaſes; things acquired. See Acquest.

To Acqui't [of *acquitter*, Fr.] 1. To diſcharge or free from. 2. To clear from guilt, not to condemn, with *of* or *from* before the crime. 3. To diſcharge from any obligation.

Acqui'tment, or Acqui'ttal [in law] a ſetting free from the ſuſpicion of guilt or an offence; alſo a tenant's diſcharge from or by a meſne landlord, from doing ſervice to, or being diſturbed in his poſſeſſion by, any ſuperior lord or paramount.

Acqui'ttal [in law] is when two perſons are indicted, the one as principal, and the other as acceſſory; the principal being diſcharged, the acceſſory of conſequence is acquitted.

Acquittal [in fact] is when a perſon is found not to be guilty of the offence, with which he was charged, either by the verdict of a jury, or by overcoming his adverſary in the ancient way of trial by battle or combat.

Acqui'ttance [of *acquit*, Fr. and Termination *ance*, *quitanza*, It. *quitánza*, Sp. quitantie, Du. quittung or quittanz, Ger.) 1. A diſcharge or releaſe given in writing for a ſum of money, or other duty paid or done. 2. The writing itſelf.

To Acquittance, to acquit. A word not much uſed: only in Shakeſpeare.

A'cra, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea. At this place there is a fort and factory belonging to the Engliſh. Latitude 5° 00' N. longitude 2° 00' W.

Acra'pula [ἀκραιπαλη, Gr.] a remedy by way of prevention of drunkenneſs and ſurfeiting, *Lat.*

A'crasy [*acraſia*, Lat. of ἀκρασια, of α *neg.* and ακρασις, Gr. temperament or mixture, *&c.*] debility, or impotency, from relaxation, or loſt tone of the parts. *Quincy.* Bruno ſupports both this ſenſe and derivation of the word from the authority of Hippocrates. But I ſuſpect there is ſome corruption in the copies; and that the true reading is ακρατιη with a τ, [from α *priv.* and κρατος, i. e. command or power.] See *Hippoc. Coac. Ed. Foes. p.* 145, E.

A'cre [aceꞃe, æcyꞃ, Sax. ager, Dan. aker, Su. acker, Du. and Ger. akrs, Goth. a field or piece of ground for tillage, but of no determinate meaſure, *acre*, Fr.] a meaſure of land, containing forty perches in length, and four in breadth, or 160 ſquare poles or perches.

By an act of parliament made in the time of king Edward I. it was ordained, that an acre of land ſhould contain 160 perches or poles to be made out ſquare, or 4840 yards ſquare, or 43560 feet ſquare; but in divers places in this kingdom this has been altered by cuſtom, by varying perches in the number of feet, as 18, 20, 24, and ſometimes 28 feet to the perch.

Acre, or Acra, the ancient Ptolemais, a port town in the Aſiatic Turky, near the Levant ſea, in Paleſtine. Latitude 33° 35' N. longitude 36° 00' E. "The ſultan of Egypt is ſaid to have laid "ſiege to it, at the head of 160000 foot, and 6000 horſe, April 5, "A. D. 1291, when it was garriſoned by the knights of St. John, "and the Templars, and took it by capitulation, being the laſt place "the chriſtians poſſeſſed in the holy land." *Vertot. Hiſtoire des Chevaliers*, &c.

Acre'me [in law] ten acres of land.

A'crid [*acer*, Lat.] taſting hot and bitter, leaving a painful heat on the tongue and palate.

Acrido'phaci [of ἀκριδες locuſts, and φαγειν, Gr. to eat] a people of Ethiopia, that fed principally on locuſts, which they took and ſalted in the ſpring of the year for their ſtanding food the reſt of it.

Acrimo'nious *Bodies* [with philoſophers] ſuch as have a great acrimony, and are of a corroſive quality, the particles of which fret, and diſſolve whatſoever comes in their way.

A'crimony [*acrimonie*, Fr. *acrimonia*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. Sharpneſs, tartneſs, corroſive quality. 2. Severity of diſpoſition; ſharpneſs of temper.

Acrisia, or Acrisy [with phyſicians] the uncertainty of the ſtate of a diſtemper, ſo that they cannot paſs a right judgment upon it.

A'critude [*acritudo*, Lat.] ſharpneſs, biting and pungent heat on the organs of taſte.

A'crity [*acritas*, Lat.] ſharpneſs, tartneſs in taſte.

Acroama'tical [ἀκροαμαι, Gr. to hear] of or pertaining to deep learning: the oppoſite of exoterical. See Exoterical.

Acroa'ticks [ἀκροατικα, Gr.] Ariſtotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philoſophy, to whom none but friends and ſcholars were admitted by him.

Acrocho'rdon [of ακρος, extreme, and χορδη, Gr. a ſtring] a ſort of large wart, having a ſmall root like a ſtring.

Acro'drya [ἀκροδρυα of ακρος, extreme, and δρυς, Gr. an oak] all ſorts of fruit having hard rinds or ſhells, as acorns, almonds, nuts, *&c.*

A'croe [in botany] the name given by the natives of Guinea to a kind of ſhrub, which they uſe in wine as a reſtorative and analeptic. It is of the trifoliate kind, and has ſomewhat of the appearance of the corallodendious, but is not prickly; the middle, or end leaf ſtands on a pedicle of an inch long, the other two leaveshave no pedicles at all. *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N°. 232.

Acro'mion [ἀκρωμιον of ἀκρος and ωμος, Gr. a ſhoulder] the upper proceſs or knop of the ſhoulder-blade, or the top of the ſhoulder, where the neck-bones are united with the ſhoulder-blade.

Acro'mphalum [ἀκρομφαλον, of ἀκρος and ομφαλος, Gr. the navel] the top or middle of the navel.

A'cron *ſylvaticum* [with botaniſts] the herb milfoil or yarrow.

Acro'nychal [from ακρος, extreme, and νυξ, night, importing the beginning of night] a term of aſtronomy applied to the ſtars, of which the riſing and ſetting is called *acronychal*, when they either appear above, or ſink below the horizon at the time of ſun-ſet. It is oppoſed to coſmical. *Johnſon.*

Acro'nychally [from acronychal] in an acronychal manner.

A'cropis [of ακρος, extreme, and οψ, Gr. the voice] an inarticulation of the voice ariſing from an imperfection in the end of the tongue.

Acroposthi'a [of ακρος and ποσθη, Gr. the extremity of the penis] the prepuce. *Suidas & Gaza apud Ariſtot.*

Acro'psilon [of ακρος and ψιλος, Gr. naked] the extremity of the glands.

Acro's [ακρος, Gr.] the top of an herb, of a finger, or any other thing.

Acros [in phyſic] the height of a diſeaſe.

Acros [in anatomy] the prominence or knob, or top of a bone.

A'crospire [of ακρόος, ſummit, and σπειρα, Gr. a ſpire, wreathing or convolution of a rope or ſerpent] the ſprout from the ends of ſeeds or corn.

A'crospired [with malſters] a term uſed of barley, which in malting, ſprouts at the upper or blade end.

Acro'ss [v. *Croſs*] croſſwiſe, thwartwiſe.

Acro'stick [*acroſtiche*, Fr. *acróſticho*, Sp. of *acroſtichis*, Lat. of ακρος the extremity, and στιχος, Gr. a verſe] a kind of poetical compoſition, the verſes whereof are diſpoſed in ſuch manner, as that the initial letters make up ſome perſon's name, title, or motto, or the name of any thing elſe that is made the ſubject thereof.

Acrostick, *adj.* containing or relating to any acroſtick.

Acrosticks, or Acroteleutics, [of ακρος and τελευτη end, Gr.] relating to the cloſe of a verſe. *Suidas.* The miniſter beginning the verſe alone, and the people ending it with joint voices, was one method of pſalm-ſinging in the Greek church." *Bingham's Antiq. Chr. Ch.*

Acro'teres [ακρωτηρια, Gr.] See Acroteria.

Acroteres, or Acroteria [in architecture] 1. Little pedeſtals, commonly without baſes, placed at the middle, and both extremes of frontiſpieces or pediments, which ſerve to ſupport ſtatues. 2. Thoſe ſharp pinnacles or ſpiry battlements, ſtanding in ranges about flat buildings, with rails and balluſters. 3. The figures, whether of ſtone or metal, which are placed as ornaments or crownings on the tops of temples and other edifices.

Acrote'ria [with anatomiſts] the utmoſt part of a man's body; as his fingers ends, *&c.*

Acroteria'smus [of ἀκρωτηριαζω, Gr. to cut off the extreme parts] the amputation or cutting off any of the extreme parts.

To A'ct [*actum*, ſup. of *ago*, Lat.] 1. To do, operate or perform: oppoſed to reſt. 2. To aſſume a borrowed character, as on the ſtage, to feign, to counterfeit. 3. To influence or actuate any thing paſſive.

An A'ct [*acte*, Fr. *atto*, It. *acto*, Sp. of *actum*, Lat.] 1. A deed, a performance. 2. A part in a play. 3. The power of producing an effect.

Act [in phyſicks] an effective application of ſome power or faculty.

Act *of Faith* [in the inquiſition in Spain] a ſolemn day held by the inquiſitors, for the puniſhment of ſuch as they declare hereticks, and the abſolution of the innocent accuſed, called by them *auto de fe.*

Act [with metaphyſicians] is that by which a being is in real action: ſo running is an act, not as it is in the power of any one, but as it is really performed.

Act, a deed or decree of parliament, or other court of judicature.

Act [at the univerſity of Oxford] the time when degrees are taken; the ſame is called commencement at Cambridge.

Act [in law] an inſtrument, or other matter in writing, to declare, or juſtify, the truth of a thing. In which ſenſe records, decrees, ſentences, reports, certificates, *&c.* are called *acts.*

Act alſo ſignifies matters of fact tranſmitted to poſterity in certain authentic books, and memoirs. In which ſenſe we ſay, the *acts of the apoſtles*, &c.

Actæ'a [with botaniſts] the herb wall-wort, or ſhrubby elder. *Lat.*

Actæ'on, the poets tell us, that Actæon was transformed into a buck (and torn in pieces by his own dogs) by Diana; becauſe he happened to ſee her naked bathing herſelf. The truth of this fable is, Actæon was a man of Arcadia, a great lover of dogs and hunting; and by keeping many dogs, and ſpending his time in hunting on the mountains, he entirely neglected his domeſtic affairs. For at that time men did their work themſelves, not depending on ſervants, but tilled their own land, and he was accounted the richeſt man, and moſt commended, who was the moſt laborious: but Actæon being intent upon hunting, neglected his family affairs, and conſumed what ſhould have maintained him, and when all he had was waſted, was every where called wretched Actæon, who was devoured by his own dogs, as we call a rake a wretched man, who is brought to poverty by harlots. *Palæphatus.*

A'cte [with botaniſts] the elder tree, which ſee.

A'ctian *Games*, *ludi actiaci*, ſolemn games inſtituted, according to ſome by Auguſtus, in memory of the celebrated victory he obtained over Mark Anthony, near the promontory and city of Actium; though others ſay, that Auguſtus only reſtored them. They were celebrated every fifth year, on the ſecond of September, with great pomp, in honour of Apollo, ſince ſirnamed Actius. Stephanus thinks they were obſerved every third year, and that they conſiſted only of races by ſea and land, wreſtling, *&c.* *Danet's Antiq. Pitiſci Lexicon.*

Actian *Years*, or Actiac *Æra* [in chronology] a ſeries of years, beginning from the conqueſt of Egypt by Octavius, called alſo the æra of Auguſtus.—The Egyptians computed their time by this æra; the Philippic æra, which commenced from the death of Alexander, having been in uſe among them till the reduction of their country by Octavius. Though this æra had its name from the Actiac victory, thirty-one years before the chriſtian æra, yet it did not begin till a full year after it, that is, till Egypt was entirely reduced. This æra ought, properly ſpeaking, to have been called the æra of the Egyptian conqueſt, ſince it had its beginning from thence. But the Egyptians, to avoid the ſhame of thus owning themſelves conquered, choſe rather to call it the æra of the Actiac victory. *Macrob. Saturnal. Dio. Caſſius.*

A'ctifs [probably ſo called from their activity and readineſs to perform all exerciſes of ſevere penance] a certain order of friars who feed on roots, *&c.* and wear tawny-coloured habits.

Acti'lia [a law term] military utenſils.

A'cting [with logicians] is the fifth of the categories, either in itſelf, as dancing, walking, knowing, loving, *&c.* or out of itſelf, as beating, calling, breaking, warning, *&c.*

Clerk of the A'cts, an officer of the navy, who receives and enters the lord admiral's commiſſion, *&c.* and regiſters the orders and acts of the commiſſioners of the navy.

Actino'bolism [ακτινοβολισμος of ακτιν a ſun-beam, and βολη, Gr. a plumb-line] a term given by philoſophers to the diradiation, diffuſion, or ſpreading abroad of light or ſound, by which it is carried, or flows every way from its centre.

A'ction [Fr. *azione*, It. *accion*, Sp. *acçaõ*, Port. of *actio*, Lat.] 1. An act or deed. 2. A particular manner of delivery in a ſpeech, oration, ſenſe, *&c.*

Action [in phyſicks] an operation or function performed by perſons, either by the body alone, or by both body and mind, as is both voluntary and ſpontaneous.

Spontaneous Action [with philoſophers and phyſicians] an action that does not depend on the will, as the beating of the pulſe, the circulation of the blood, *&c.*

Voluntary Action [with philoſophers] that which is directed by the will, as handling, going, running, *&c.*

Action [in law] the proceſs or form of a ſuit given to recover a right. It is uſed with the particle *againſt* before the perſon, and *for* before the thing which the action is upon.

Preparatory Action, or *prejudicial* Action [in law] is that which grows from ſome doubt in the principal; as ſuppoſe a man ſues a younger brother for land, deſcended from his father, and objection is made that he is a baſtard, the baſtardy muſt be firſt tried, and thence the action is called *prejudicial.*

Mixed Action [in law] is when the action is in part real, and in part perſonal; and likewiſe a ſuit given by the law, to recover a thing detained, and damages for the wrong ſuſtained, as an action for tithes, *&c.*

Penal Action [in law] ſuch as aims at ſome penalty or puniſhment to be laid on the party ſued, either corporal, or by a fine on his eſtate.

Civil Action [in law] is one that tends only to the recovery of that which by contract, *&c.* is due, as money lent, *&c.*

Perſonal Action [in law] is an action that one man may have againſt another for any wrong done to his perſon, or any bargain, or money for goods.

Popular Action [in law] one given upon the breach of ſome penal ſtatute, by which any man that will, may ſue for himſelf and the king, by information, *&c.*

Real Action [in law] ſuch an one, whereby one claims a title to lands and tenements, *&c.* in fee-ſimple, fee-tail, or for term of life.

Action [of a writ] is a term made uſe of when a perſon pleads ſome matter, by which he ſhews that the plaintiff had no cauſe to have the writ that he brought.

Action *Aunceſtrel* [in law] is an action which we have by ſome right deſcending from our anceſtors.

Action *upon the Caſe* [in law] a writ brought for an offence done without force againſt any man; as for defamation, non-performance of promiſe, or ſome other miſdemeanor.

Action *upon the Caſe for Words*, is brought where a perſon is injured and defamed, or for words ſpoken which affect a perſon's life, office or trade, or to his loſs of preferment in marriage, ſervice, or which occaſion any particular damage.

Action *upon the Statute* [a law term] an action brought upon the breach of a ſtatute, as where perjury is committed to the prejudice of another.

Action [in law] is alſo divided into perpetual or temporal: that is called perpetual, whoſe force is by no time determined: of which ſort were all civil actions among the ancient Romans, *viz.* Such as grew from laws, decrees of the ſenate, or conſtitutions of the emperors; whereas actions granted by the prætor, died within a year. So we have in England *perpetual* and *temporal actions*; and all may be called perpetual that are not expreſsly limited; as divers ſtatutes give actions, ſo they be purſued within the time by them preſcribed: thus the 1ſt ſtatute of Edward VI. cap. 1. gives action for three years after the offence is committed, and no longer; and the 7th ſtatute of Henry VIII. cap. 3. doth the like for four years, *&c.* But as by the civil law no actions were at laſt perpetual, but that by time they might be preſcribed againſt; ſo our law, tho' actions may be perpetual, in compariſon of thoſe expreſsly limited by ſtatute, yet is there a means to preſcribe againſt real actions, after five years, by a fine levied, or a recovery ſuffered. *Jacob's Law Dict.*

Action *of a Horſe* [in horſemanſhip] is the agitation of the tongue or mandible, by champing on the bit of the bridle, which is a token of mettle.

Action [with painters and carvers] the poſture of the figure, or that which is expreſſed by the diſpoſition of its parts, or the paſſion that appears in the face of it.

Action [in poetry] is an event, or ſeries of occurrences mutually connected and depending on each other, either real or imaginary, which makes the ſubject of a dramatic or epic poem.

Action [in commerce, or of a company] is a part or ſhare in the ſtock of a company; the ſame in France, as ſhares, ſtocks, or ſubſcriptions in England, *&c.* alſo the obligation, inſtrument, or bill, which the directors of ſuch companies deliver to thoſe who pay money into their ſtock.

Action [with orators, actors, *&c.*] is the accommodating the perſon to the ſubject; or the management of the voice and geſture ſuitable to the matter delivered.

ACTION [in metaphyſicks] is an accident, by which a thing is ſaid to act.

ACTION *Immanant* [in metaphyſicks] is an action that does not paſs from the agent to another ſubject, as underſtanding, thinking, *&c.*

ACTION *Tranſient* [in metaphyſicks] is that which paſſes from one ſubject to another, as ſtriking.

ACTION, or *Moral* ACTION [in ethicks] is a voluntary motion of a creature capable of diſtinguiſhing good and evil; whoſe effect therefore may be juſtly imputed to the agent: or, a moral action may be more fully defined to be whatever a man, endowed with the powers of underſtanding and willing, with reſpect to the end he ought to aim at, and the rule he is to regard in acting, reſolves, thinks, does, or even omits to do, in ſuch a manner as to become accountable for what is thus done, or omitted, and the conſequences thereof. The foundation, therefore, of moral actions is, that they are done knowingly and voluntarily. *Dict. de Trevoux.*

Neceſſary Moral ACTIONS [in ethicks] are when the perſon, to whom the law or command is given, is bound abſolutely to perform it by virtue of the law of the ſuperior.

A′CTIONS *morally good* [in ethicks] ſuch as are agreeable to the law.

ACTIONS *morally evil* [in ethicks] are ſuch as are diſagreeable to the law.

A virtuous ACTION, is emblematically deſcribed by a man having a pleaſing aſpect, crowned with rays and a garland of Amaranthus; in a coat of mail gilt, and over it an imperial mantle, ſhining with gold. In his right hand holding a lance, with which he kills a ſerpent, and in his left a book. With his left foot treading upon a death's-head.

Quantity of ACTION [in mechanics] is uſed for the product of the maſs of a body, by its velocity, and by the ſpace it runs through.

A′CTIONABLE [from *action*] that will bear an action, or afford cauſe on which an action may be founded; puniſhable or amerciable legally.

ACTIONA′RE [a law term] to proſecute one at law.

A′CTIONARY, or A′CTIONIST, the proprietor of an action in public ſtocks or ſhare, or of a company.

ACTITA′TION [from *actito*, Lat.] repeated and reiterated action in law.

To A′CTIVATE [from *active*] to render active, to actuate, to put into activity. A word perhaps only uſed by Bacon. "As ſnow is "*activated* by nitre."

A′CTIVE [*actif*, Fr. *activo*, It. *activus*, Lat.] that which has the power of acting, as oppoſed to paſſive; buſy in acting, as oppoſed to idle; practical, not merely ſpeculative or in theory; nimble, quick, apt, or forward to act.

ACTIVE *Principles* [in chemiſtry] are ſpirit, oil and ſalt, ſo named, becauſe when their parts are briſkly in motion, they cauſe action in other bodies.

ACTIVE *Voice* [with grammarians] that voice of a verb which ſignifies action or doing, as *lego*, I read, *audio*, I hear.

ACTI′VITY, or A′CTIVENESS [*activité*, Fr. *activitá*, It. *actividád*, Sp. of *activitas*, Lat.] nimbleneſs, readineſs or propenſity to act. Activity is more uſual than activeneſs.

Sphere of ACTIVITY *of a Body*, is that ſpace which ſurrounds it, ſo far as the virtue or efficacy of it extends and produces any ſenſible effect.

A′CTIVELY [from *active*] 1. Nimbly. 2. In an active ſenſe, in grammar.

A′CTO [old records] a coat of mail.

A′CTOR [*acteur*, Fr. *attore*, It. of *actor*, Lat.] 1. The doer of any thing. 2. One who acts ſome part, and repreſents ſome perſon upon the ſtage.

ACTOR [with civilians] an advocate or proctor.

A′CTRESS [*actrice*, Fr. *attrice*, It. *actriæ*, Sp. of *actum*, Lat.] 1. A male that acts or does any thing. 2. A woman that acts on the ſtage.

A′CTUAL [*actuel*, Fr. *attuale*, It. *actualis*, Lat.] compriſing action; ſomething not merely ſpeculative.

ACTUAL [in metaphyſicks] a term uſed, as to be actual or in act, is ſaid of that which has a real exiſtence or being, and is underſtood in oppoſition to potential.

ACTUAL *Fire* [with ſurgeons] that which burns at firſt touch, as fire itſelf, or ſearing irons.

ACTUA′LITY, or A′CTUALNESS [*actualité*, Fr. *attualita*, It. of *actualis*, Lat.] ſtate or quality of being actual.

A′CTUALLY [*actuellement*, Fr. *attualmente*, It.] really in act.

ACTUA′RIÆ *Naves*, a ſort of brigantine, or light veſſel at ſea, very light, being particularly contrived for ſwiftneſs and expedition. —Cicero, in an epiſtle to Atticus, calls a ſhip of ten banks of rowers, *actuariola*. *Danet's Antiq.*

A′CTUARY [*attuario*, It. *attuarius*, Lat.] a clerk who regiſters the canons and ordinances of a convocation.

To A′CTUATE [of *actum*, Lat.] to bring into action, to move, to quicken, to ſtir up.

A′CTUOSE [from *act*] having got powers of action. A word not uſed much.

To A′CUATE [*acuo*, Lat.] to ſharpen, to encreaſe ſharpneſs.

ACU′LEATE [*aculeatus*, Lat.] having a ſting, or ſharp point.

ACU′LEI [in botany] 1. The prickles or ſpines of plants of the thorny kind. 2. In zoology, it is uſed in the ſingular number (*aculeus*) for the ſcorpion, or the like.

A′CUMEN. 1. A ſharp point. 2. Quickneſs or ſharpneſs of wit. *Lat.*

ACU′MINATED [*acuminatus*, Lat.] ſharp-pointed.

ACUPU′NCTURE, or ACUPU′NCTATION, a method of curing many diſeaſes by pricking ſeveral parts of the body with a needle, or inſtrument of that form. *Heiſter.*

ACU′RE [with chemiſts] a liquor heightened, or made more piercing by a ſtronger, as ſpirit of wine quickens the juice of lemons.

ACU′TE [*aigu*, Fr. *acuto*, It. *agúdo*, Sp. *acutus*, Lat.] 1. Sharp-pointed, keen. 2. Sharp-witted, ſubtle. 3. Ingenious. 4. Vigorous in operation or effect.

ACUTE *Accent*. See ACCENT.

ACUTE [in muſic] is underſtood of a ſound or tone, which is ſhrill or high, in reſpect of ſome other, in which ſenſe it ſtands oppoſed to grave. Sound, conſidered as acute and grave, *i. e.* in relation to quantity and acuteneſs, conſtitutes what we call *tune*, the foundation of all harmony. There is no ſuch thing as a grave or acute ſound, abſolutely ſo called, they are only relations; ſo that the ſame ſounds may be either acute or grave, according to that other ſound they refer to, or are compared with. The degree of gravity or acuteneſs, make ſo many tunes or tones of a voice or ſound. *Graſſineau's Muſic. Dict.*

ACUTE *Angle* [in geometry] any angle leſs than a right angle; or containing leſs than 90 degrees.

ACUTE *angled Triangle* [in trigonometry] a triangle which has all angles acute.

ACUTE *Angular Section of a Cone* [in conic ſections] a term given to an ellipſis or oval figure by ancient geometricians, they conſidering it only in that cone, the ſection of which by the axis is a triangle acute-angled at the vertex.

ACUTE *Diſeaſe* [with phyſicians] a diſtemper that, by reaſon of its vehemence, ſoon comes to its height, and either abates or kills the patient.

ACU′TENESS [from *acute*] 1. Sharpneſs. 2. Readineſs of wit, quickneſs of underſtanding. 3. Vigour of any ſenſe. 4. Violence and criſis of a diſtemper. 5. Shrillneſs of ſound.

ACU′TELY [of *acute*] ſharply, ſubtly, ingeniouſly.

ACU′TO [in muſic books] a direction to play or ſing high or ſhrill.

ACYROLO′GIA [ἀκυρολογια, Gr. of α priv. and κυρος, a noun ſubſtantive, from whence the adjective κυριος is derived, which ſignifies *ſtrict, proper*, as oppoſed to the improper or catachreſtic ſenſe of words] an improper way of ſpeaking; a bull.

AD, at the beginning of Engliſh proper names, ſignifies the ſame with *ad* or *apud* with the Latins, and ſo *adſton* ſignifies at ſome ſtone, *adhill*, near or at ſome hill.

A. D. [as an abbreviation] ſignifies *anno domini*, in the year of our Lord.

ADA′CTED [*adactus*, Lat.] beaten or driven in by force. A word rarely uſed.

A′DAGE [*adagio*, It. *adagium*, Lat.] a proverb or old ſaying.

ADA′GIAL, pertaining to a proverb, proverbial.

ADA′GIO, ADA′GO, or ADO′ [in muſic books] denotes the ſloweſt time, eſpecially if the word be twice repeated.

ADA′LIDES, Spaniſh military officers. In the laws of King Alphonſus the Adalides are ſpoken of as officers, who conduct and manage the forces in time of war. Lopez repreſents them as a ſort of judges, who decide the differences ariſing upon excurſions, the diſtribution of plunder, *&c.* *Dict. de Trevoux.*

A′DAMANT [*diamant*, Fr. *adamante*, It. *diamante*, Sp. *adamas*, Lat. of α priv. and δαμαω, Gr. to ſubdue; as if not to be ſubdued or broken] 1. A diamond, the hardeſt, moſt glittering and valuable of all precious ſtones. 2. Sometimes 'tis taken for a loadſtone. 3. Any thing impenetrably hard or indiſſoluble. See DIAMOND.

ADAMANTE′AN or ADAMA′NTINE [from *adamant*, *adamantino*, It. and Sp. of *adamantinus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to or made of diamond; hard. 2. Inflexible.

ADAMANTINE *Ties*, indiſſoluble obligations.

A′DAMITES [Fr. *adamiti*, It.] a ſect mentioned by St. Auſtin and Epiphanius; who, in order to imitate the ſtate of Adam before his fall, were wont to attend naked at public worſhip, and (if not miſrepreſented by antiquity) would careſs the fair ſex in as public a manner. P. Richelet adds, that this ſect revived in Flanders and Germany about the beginning of the 15th century.

A′DAM'S *Apple*, a boſs or jut out in the throat ſo called.

To ADA′PT [*adapter*, Fr. *adattare*, It. *adapto*, Lat.] to make fit, to apply or ſuit one thing to another.

To ADA′PTATE [*adaptatus*, Lat.] to fit.

ADAPTA′TION [from *adapt*] act of fitting, the ſtate of fitneſs of one thing to another.

ADA′PTION [from *adapt*] act of fitting one thing to another.

A′DAR [אדר, Heb. *i. e.* mighty] the twelfth month of the Jewiſh year, which for the moſt part anſwers to part of February, and part of March. Buxtorf ſays, "it anſwers to our February; and that every "fourth year (by intercalation) 'tis double; and goes by the name of "*adar* the firſt, or *adar* the ſecond." *Buxt. Lexic. Chald.*

ADA′RCON, a gold coin of the Jews, in value fifteen ſhillings ſterling.

A′DARIDGE [in chemiſtry] ſal armoniac.

ADA′YS [*as now adays*] in theſe times.

To ADCO′RPORATE [*adcorporo*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *corpus*, body] to join body to body.

ADCREDULITA′RE [a law term] to purge one's ſelf of an offence by oath.

To ADD [*addo*, Lat.] to join or put to any thing, either actually or mentally.

A′DDABLE, or A′DDIBLE [from *add*] that may be added. The latter word is more analogical.

A′DDA, a river in Italy, riſing in the province of Bormia, and after paſſing through the Valteline and Milaneſe, falls into the Po, near Cremona.

To ADDE′CIMATE [*addecimo*, Lat.] to take tithes.

To ADDEE′M [from *deem*] to deem, to account. A word now in diſuſe.

ADDE′PHAGY [αδδεφαγια, Gr.] inſatiable eating.

A′DDER [Æꝺꝺeꞃ, Æꞇꞇeꞃ, Æꞇꞇoꞃ, Naꝺꝺꞃe, from eiꞇꞇeꞃ, Sax. poiſon. adder, Du. atter, O. Ger. natter, L. and H. Ger.] a dangerous erpent whoſe poiſon is deadly. Commonly adders and ſnakes are diſtinguiſhed. See VIPER.

ADDER'*s Graſs*. Skinner imagines this herb to be ſo called from ſerpents lurking about it.

ADDER-*Stung*, a term uſed of cows, horſes, and other cattle, that have been bit by any venomous reptiles or adders, a hedge-hog or ſhrew, *&c.*

ADDER'*s Tongue*, an herb which has one ſingle leaf, in the middle of which is a ſmall ſtalk like the tongue of an adder.

ADDER'*s Wort*, an herb ſo called, as it is imagined to cure the bite of a ſerpent.

A′DDIBLE. See ADDABLE.

ADDIBI′LITY [from *addible*] poſſibility of having continual addition made to any number. Locke coined this word.

A′DDICE, or A′DZE [aꝺeꞅa, adeſe, Sax. *aſcia* or *aſce*, It. *azuéle*, Sp.]

Sp.] a cooper's inſtrument to chop or cut with. The latter is a corruption of the former word. The blade of the addice is made thin and arching, and is put athwart the handle, as that of the ax is ſet parallel thereto; the former being ground to a baſil on its inſide to its outer edge.

To Addi′ct [*addictum*, ſup. of *addico*, of *ad*, to, and *dico*, to approve, Lat.] to give one's ſelf up wholly to a thing; to apply one's mind wholly to it. It is moſtly uſed in a bad ſenſe.

Addictedness, [from *addict*] condition or quality of being addicted.

Addiction [*addictio*, Lat.] 1. The act of giving up one's ſelf. 2. the ſtate of being given up.

Addi′tament [*additamentum*, Lat.] a thing added; an advance, an encreaſe.

Additaments [with phyſicians] things added anew to the ordinary ingredients in any compoſition.

Additaments [with chemiſts] any thing added to a menſtruum for the rendering it more efficacious to open and diſſolve any mixed body.

Addi′tion [Fr. *addizione*, It. *addición*, Sp. of *additio*, Lat.] 1. An adding, joining, or putting to any thing. 2. The encreaſe itſelf.

Addition [in arithmetic] a rule by which ſeveral numbers are added together, that their total ſum may be found out, as 2 and 2 make four, *&c.*

Simple Addition [in arithmetic] is the collecting ſeveral numbers which expreſs things of the ſame kind into one ſum, as pounds, ſhillings, pence, miles, yards, *&c.*

Compound Addition [in arithmetic] is the ſumming or adding up things of different names or kinds, as pounds, ſhillings, pence.

Addition [of degree] the ſame as names of dignity, as duke, earl, *&c.*

Addition [in algebra] is performed by joining together the quantities propoſed, preſerving their proper ſigns, and the peculiar ſign or mark of addition, which is + and is always ſuppoſed to belong to the quantity following it; thus if to $4a$, you add $45a$, the ſum is $4a + 45a$.

Addi′tional [*additionalis*, Lat.] what is added over and above.

Additiona′les [in civil law] addition terms or propoſitions to be added to the former agreement.

Addi′tions [of eſtate, or quality] in a law-ſenſe, are yeoman, gentleman, eſquire, *&c.*

Additions [of place] as ſuch a perſon of London, Briſtol, *&c.*

A′dditory [from *additus*, Lat.] that which adds to any thing.

A′dditure, ſomething to be added to another.

A′ddle [of adel, Sax. a diſeaſe, or of adlian, Sax. to be ſick, or perhaps from ẏdel, Sax. barren, unproductive] empty or rotten, commonly ſaid of eggs that produce no chick, though laid under the hen: and hence it is applied to a brain that yields nothing.

To Addle, to render addle, rotten, or barren.

To Addle [edlean, Du. a reward] to earn: N. C.

Addle, the dry lees of wine.

Addle-*headed*, or Addle-*pated*, empty-ſculled, ſilly, ſtupid; having addle-brains.

To Addou′lce, or to Addulce [*addoucir*, Fr. of *ad*, and *dulcis*, Lat *addulcire*, It. *addulcir*, Sp.] 1. To ſweeten. 2. To ſoften. A word now diſuſed.

Addre′ss [of *addreſſe*, Fr. *adréſſo*, Sp.] 1. Suitable and dextrous behaviour in the management of an affair, prudent conduct. 2. A ſhort remonſtrance or petition made by a parliament. 3. A verbal aplication in the way of perſuaſion or petition, or dedication to a perſon. 4. Courtſhip. 5. Manner of carrying one's ſelf in company. 6. Manner of directing a letter. This laſt is uſed in the mercantile ſtile, and is borrowed from the French.

To Address [of *adreſſer*, Fr. particularly in form to the king] 1. To prepare for uſe. 2. To make ready, to prepare one's ſelf for any action. 3. To preſent a petition to. 4. To make application to a perſon: ſometimes without a prepoſition, ſometimes with the particle *to*, ſometimes with the reciprocal pronoun.

Addresser [from addreſs] one who addreſſes.

Addub′bed, created, made, as an addubbed knight.

Addu′cent [*adducens*, Lat.] drawing or leading to.

Adducent *Muſcles* [from *ad*, to, and *duco*, to draw] thoſe that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together, the parts of the body to which they are fixed. As,

Adductor *Oculi* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the eye, ſo called from the drawing the pupil or apple of the eye towards the noſe; the ſame is called bibitorius, becauſe it directs the eye towards the cup when a perſon is drinking.

Adductor *Pollicis* [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing in common with the abductor indicis, aſcending obliquely to its inſertion, at the upper part of the firſt bone of the thumb. Its uſe is to bring the thumb nearer to the forefinger.

Adductor *Pollicis Pedis* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the great toe, ariſing from the lower parts of the os cuneiforme tertium, and is inſerted into the oſſa ſeſamoidea of the great toe, being oppoſite laterally to the abductor pollicis pedis. Its uſe is to bring the great toe nearer to the reſt.

Adducto′res [with anatomiſts] ſuch muſcles as bring to, cloſe, or draw together, any parts of the body to which they are joined.

Adea, a province of Annian, on the eaſt coaſt of Africa.

A′deb [in commerce] the name of a large Egyptian weight, uſed principally for rice, and conſiſting of 210 okes, each of three *rotolos*, a weight of about two drams leſs than the Engliſh pound; but this is no certain weight, for at Roſetto the *adeb* is only 150 okes. *Pocock's Egypt.*

Ade′catist, [from α priv. and δεκατευω, Gr. to decimate] one not decimated, one who is againſt paying tithes.

A′del, the capital town of Adea, in the county of Annian, in Africa, ſituated 300 miles ſouth of Moco. Latitude 8° 00′ N. longitude 44° 00′ E.

Adele′ntado [Sp.] the deputy of a province for a king; a general.

Ade′ling [adelinʒ, Sax. of ædel, excellent, and linz, a ſon, or rather inz, a diminutive termination, *q. d.* a young excellent perſon] a title of honour among the Engliſh Saxons, belonging properly to the heir-apparent to the crown. Thus Edward the Confeſſor being without iſſue, and deſigning Edgar for his heir, called him *Adeling*.

Ade′lphides [ἀδελφιδης Gr.] a kind of palm tree, whoſe fruit has the taſte of figs.

Ade′mption [in civil law, of *ademptum* ſup. of *adimo*, of *ad*, to, and *emo*, to purchaſe] the act of taking from, revocation, privation.

A′den [ἀδην, Gr. with anatomiſts] 1. A glandule or kernel in an animal body; alſo a ſwelling in the groin; the ſame as bubo.

Aden, a port town of Arabia Felix, in Aſia, ſituated a little to the eaſt of the ſtraits of Babelmandel. Latitude 12° 00′ N. Longitude 46° 00′ E.

Adeno′graphy [of αδην a gland, and γραφη, Gr. a writing or deſcription] a treatiſe, or deſcription of the glands.

Adenoi′des [of αδην, a glandule, and ειδος, Gr. ſhape] an epithet applied to the proſtatæ.

Adeno′sus *abſceſſus* [with ſurgeons] a hard, unripe tumour or ſwelling, which proceeds from obſtructed viſcidities; it has the appearance of a natural gland, although in parts free from them.

Ade′on [among the Romans] a goddeſs to whom they aſcribed the care and tutelage of young children; whoſe charge was, that when the child could go well, it ſhould go to the mother, and make much of her. Mammea, the mother of the emperor Antoninus, built her a ſumptuous edifice at Rome.

Adeo′na [among the Romans] a goddeſs worſhipped for liberty of acceſs, *i. e.* for going to a perſon or place. *Lat.*

Adephagi′a, or Addephagi′a [ἀδεφαγια, Gr.] an eating to the fill, greedineſs.

A′deps, fat, tallow, greaſe. *Lat.*

Adeps [with anatomiſts] the fat of the body, differing from pinguedo, or ſuet, which is a ſubſtance thicker, harder, and more earthy.

Ade′pt, thorougly ſkilled in any thing, one well verſed in any matter.

Ade′ptick [*adepticus*, Lat.] eaſily or ſlightly gotten.

Ade′pts, or Ade′ptits [from *adeptus*, of *adipiſcor*, Lat. to get or obtain] *q. d.* the obtaining ſons of art, alchemiſts, who by great labour and induſtry, are ſaid (by ſome of the profeſſion) to have diſcovered the ſecret of tranſmuting metals, or making the grand elixir, called the philoſopher's ſtone. One compleatly verſed in the whole ſecrets of an art, *quaſi adeptus artem*; though originally applied to chemiſts, it is now transferred to other artiſts.

A′dequate [*adequatio*, It. *adequado*, Sp. of *adæquatus*, Lat.] equal, even or proportionate, ſomething equal to or co-extended with another, commonly with the particle *to*.

To be A′dequate, is to be every way equal, as to capacity, extent of power, and all other properties; neither falling ſhort of it, nor exceeding it in any part.

Adequate *Ideas* [according to Mr. *Locke*] ſuch ideas or conceptions as perfectly repreſent the antetypes of original images, which the mind ſuppoſes them to be taken from, and which it intends them to ſtand for, and whereto it refers them.

A′dequately [from *adequate*] in an exact proportion, ſometimes with the particle *to*.

A′dequateness [of *adæquatus*, Lat.] 1. Equality, exact proportion, 2. Condition of being adequate.

A′des [αδης, of α priv. and ἰδειν, Gr. to ſee, becauſe of its inviſibility, that ſubterraneous region in which departed ſpirits were ſuppoſed to reſide] the god of that region itſelf, or the inviſible world. In which ſenſe that clauſe of the apoſtolic creed is now generally underſtood. “He deſcended into hell.” See Hell.

Adespo′tick] *adeſpoticus*, Lat. of α priv. and δεσποτικος, or δεσποτης, Gr. an abſolute lord or monarch] not deſpotick, not domineering.

Adessena′rii, a religious ſect, one of whoſe tenets is, that Jeſus Chriſt is really preſent in the euchariſt; but in a manner different from what the Romaniſts hold.

Adfe′cted [*adfectus*, of *ad*, to, and *factus*, Lat. made] compounded, or affected.

Adfected *Equations* [in algebra] compounded equations.

Adfilia′tion [of *ad*, to, and *filius*, Lat. a ſon] adoption of a ſon.

Adha′toda [in botany] the Malabar nut. The leaves grow oppoſite: the cup of the flower is oblong, and conſiſts of one leaf: the flower is monopetalous, of an anomalous figure, and conſiſts of two lips: the uppermoſt is crooked, and is raiſed in form of an arch: the upper lip is divided into three ſegments, and hangs downwards: the ovarium becomes the fruit, which is in form of a club, and is divided into two cells, in which are contained flat, heart-ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

To Adhe′re [*adhæreo*, Lat. *adherer*, Fr. *aderire*, It.] 1. To ſtick faſt. 2. To cleave to, to hold faſt together. 3. To take part with, as in a party or opinion.

Adhe′rence, or Adhe′rency [*adherence*, Fr. *aderenza*, It. of *adhærens*, Lat.] a ſticking cloſe to the intereſts or opinions of others; tenacity, quality of ſticking to any thing.

Adhe′rent [from *adhærens*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *hæreo*, to ſtick] ſticking to a thing, united with it.

An Adhe′rent [*adherent*, Fr. *aderente*, It. *adherente*, Sp. of *adhærens*, Lat.] one who adheres to a party, a ſtickler for it; a favourer or follower.

Adhe′rer [from *adhere*] a perſon who adheres.

Adhe′sion [*aderione*, It. *adhæſio*, Lat.] the act or ſtate of cleaving or ſticking unto. Adheſion to a natural body is uſed, and adherence to a party; but ſometimes promiſcuouſly.

Adhesion, or Adherence [in natural philoſophy] ſignifies the ſtate of two bodies, which are joined and faſtened to each other, either by the mutual interpoſition of their own parts, or the compreſſion of external bodies.

Adhe′sive [*from adheſion*] of a ſticking tenacious nature; generally with the particle *to*.

A′dhha, or Adcha [*i. e.* ſacrifices, *Arab.*] a feſtival which the Mahometans celebrate on the 12th day of the month Dhoulhegiat, which is the 12th and laſt of their year. This month being particularly deſtined for the ceremonies, which the pilgrims obſerve at Mecca, takes its name from thence; for the word ſignifies *the month of pilgrimage.*

On that day they ſacrifice with great ſolemnity at Mecca, and no where elſe, a ſheep, which is called by the ſame name as the feſtival. The Turks commonly call this feſtival the *greatBeiram*, to diſtinguiſh it from the leſſer, which ends their faſt, and which the chriſtians of the Levant call the Eaſter of the Turks. This feſtival is alſo called in the Arabic, *jaum al-corban*, i. e. oblation; or *īdo-adhhâ*, i. e. feaſt of ſacrifices; for any pilgrim may offer that day as many ſheep as he pleaſes. The Mahometans, in order to the celebrating this feſtival, go out of Mecca into a village called Mina or Muna, and there, ſometimes, ſacrifice a camel. *Dherbelott's Bibl. Orient.* and *Reland dè Relig. Mahom.*

To Adhi'bit [*adhibitus*, of *adhibeo*, Lat.] to take to, to apply to.

Adhibi'tion [from *adhibit*, Lat.] an application to.

Adja'cency [from *adjacens*, of *adjaceo*, Lat.] 1. State of lying near to 2. The thing itſelf ſo lying.

Adja'cent [Fr. *adjacente*, It. *adjacens*, Lat.] lying near to, bordering upon.

Adi'antum [αδιαντον, Gr. a compound of α priv. and διαινω to moiſten] the herb maiden-hair, ſo called, becauſe its leaves take no wet. See Maiden-hair.

Adia'phora [a compound of α priv. and διαφερω, Gr. to admit of a diſtinction or difference; and the ſame etymology ſerves for the following words] things indifferent; neither commanded nor forbidden, which, while they are ſuch, perſons are at liberty to do, or not do.

Adia'phorist, a moderate or indifferent perſon.

Adiaphorists, a name given, in the 16th century, to thoſe Lutherans, who adhered to the ſentiments of Melanchton, and afterwards to thoſe who ſubſcribed the interim of Charles V.

Adia'phorous, indifferent.

Adiaphorous *Spirit* [according to Mr. Boyle] a neutral, indifferent kind of ſpirit, diſtilled by him from tartar and ſome vegetables, which ſpirit was neither acid, vinous, nor urinous.

Adia'phory, indifferency, a ſort of eaſineſs or cool inclination, as to the choice of one thing before another; cool affection or behaviour towards another perſon.

Adiapneu'stia [ἀδιαπνευσια, of α, and διαπνεω, Gr. to perſpire] a breathing through the pores of the body.

To Adje'ct [from *adjectum*, ſup. of *adjicio*, from *ad*, to, and *jacio*, to throw] to ſuper-add, to join or throw to ſomething elſe.

Adjecti'tious *Work*, a work or building, &c. added to another, thrown in on the reſt.

Adje'ction [*adjectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of adding, 2. The thing added to another.

Noun A'djective [*adjectif*, Fr. *addiettivo*, It. *adjectivo*, Sp. of *adjectivum*, Lat. with grammarians] a word which only ſets forth the manner of a thing or ſubſtantive, and which requires a noun ſubſtantive to be added to it, to render the ſenſe intelligible.

Adjectives in Engliſh are liable to no manner of change or variation (the very eaſy compariſon alone excepted) and yet the ſenſe is full as clear, as where they are clogged with an infinity of different terminations, as in the Latin, the German, and all the northern tongues: and the ſame may be ſaid of our articles, which are properly adjectives; which contributes very much to facilitate the learning of our Engliſh grammar by foreigners.

Adje'ctively, in an adjective ſenſe, in the manner of an adjective.

Adie'u [from *à Dieu*, Fr.] farewel, God be with you.

Adjicia'lis *Cœna*, or Adjiciales *Epulæ*, ſolemn banquets or feaſts which the Romans made at the conſecration of their pontifices, or on a day of publick rejoicing. *Danet's Antiq.*

A'dige, a great river in Italy, which riſing in Tyrol, runs ſouth by Trent, then eaſt by Verona, in the territory of Venice, and falls into the gulph of Venice, to the north of the mouth of the Po.

Ad inquirendum [in law] a judicial writ, commanding inquiry to be made concerning any matter about a cauſe that depends in the king's-court, for the execution of juſtice.

To Adjoi'n [*adjoindre*, Fr. *aggiungere*, It. of *adjungo*, Lat.] to join to, to lie next to, or neighbouring.

To Adjo'urn [*adjourner*, Fr. of *ad*, and *jour*, Fr. a day, *aggiornare*, It.] 1. To put off to another day, mentioning that day. 2. To make to ſtay to ſome other time.

Adjou'rnment *in eyre* [a law term] an appointment of a day, when the juſtices in *eyre* meet to ſit again.

Adjournment [in common law] the putting off any court or meeting, and the appointing it to be held again at another time or place.

Adipo'sa membrana [with anatomiſts] a membrane which incloſes the cellulæ adipoſæ, or a number of holes or cells full of fat; but more particularly that in which the kidneys are wrapt up.

Adiposa *Vena* [with anatomiſts] a vein which ariſes from the deſcending trunk of the cava, and ſpreads itſelf on the coat and fat, covering the kidneys.

Adiposæ *Cellulæ* [with anatomiſts] a certain number of little cells or holes, full of fat.

Adipo'si *Ductus* [with anatomiſts] certain veſſels of an animal body, which convey the adeps or fat into the interſtices of the muſcles or parts that are between the fleſh and the ſkin.

Adipo'sus, or A'dipous [*adipoſus*, Lat.] full of adeps or fat, greaſy.

A'dipsa [ἄδιψα, Gr.] medicines or juleps to quench thirſt.

Adipsa'theon [ἀδιψαθεον, Gr.] a kind of branchy ſhrub full of thorns and prickles.

Adi'ratu [in law] a value or price ſet on things loſt, as a compenſation to the owner.

Adirbe'itzan [*adirbijan*, in the Arabian writers] a province of Perſia, in Aſia, part of the ancient Media, bounded on the north by the province of Ghilan, on the eaſt by the Caſpian ſea, on the ſouth by the province of Erac-Agemi (*i. e.* the Perſian Erac) and Curdiſtan, the ancient Aſſyria, and on the weſt by Turcomania.

A'dit [*adite*, It. *aditus*, Lat.] a paſſage or entry, the ſhaft or entrance into a mine.

Adi'tion [from *aditum*, ſup. of *adeo*, to go to] a going or coming nigh to.

To Adju'dge [*aggiudicare*, It. *adjudicàr*, Sp. *adjuger*, Fr. *adjudico*, Lat.] 1. To give judgment or ſentence in a court of juſtice, with *to* before the perſon. 2. To award, to ſentence. 3. Simply to determine.

Adjudica'tion [Fr. *aggiudicazione*, It. *adjudicatio*, Lat.] judgment or decree in a court of juſtice.

To Adju'dicate [*aggiudicare*, It. *adjudico*, Lat.] to adjudge, to award by a deciſive ſentence.

To Adju'gate [*adjugo*, Lat.] to yoke or couple to.

A'djument [*adjumentum*, Lat.] help, relief.

A'djunct [*adjunctum*, Lat.] 1. Something adherent to another, though not eſſentially belonging to it. Sometimes, though ſeldom, the perſon adjoined.

Adjunct [*adjoint*, Fr. *aggiunto*, It. *adjúnto*, Sp. of *adjunctus*, Lat.] joined to, immediately following upon any thing.

Adjunct [in civil concerns] a collegue or fellow officer, aſſociated to another, to aſſiſt him in his office, or to overſee him.

Adjunct [with logicians] a quality which belongs to any thing as its ſubject; as greenneſs to graſs, heat to fire, &c.

Adjunct [in philoſophy] is the addition of a thing not abſolutely neceſſary to its exiſtence; that is, the ſubject may die without it, and yet remain of the ſame nature that it was before: or it is that mode which may be ſeparated or aboliſhed from its ſubject; thus ſmoothneſs, roughneſs, blackneſs, whiteneſs, motion or reſt, are *adjuncts* to a bowl; for theſe may be all changed, and yet the body remain a bowl ſtill: learning, juſtice, folly, ſickneſs, health, are the *adjuncts* of a man: motion, ſquareneſs, or any particular ſhape or ſize, are the *adjuncts* of the body.

Some divide the *adjuncts* into abſolute, which agree to the whole thing, without any limitation: thus the paſſions are abſolute *adjuncts* of a man—and limited, which only agree to their ſubject in ſome certain part thereof: thus man only thinks, conſidered as to his mind; only grows, as to his body. *Dict. de Trevoux. Watts's Logic.*

Adjuncts [in rhetoric, &c.] are certain words or things added to others; to amplify the diſcourſe, or augment its force.

Adjuncts [in phyſic] qualities, diſpoſitions, and ſymptoms annexed to a diſeaſe.

Adjuncts [in ethicks] popularly called circumſtances, are ſeven, and contained in this verſe:

Quis, quid, ubi, quibus auxiliis, cur, quomodo, quando.

In which verſe *quis* denotes the perſon; *quid*, the matter; *ubi*, the place; *quibus auxiliis*, the inſtruments; *cur*, the efficient cauſe and end; *quomodo*, the manner how; and *quando*, the time. *Chauvin's Lex. Ration.*

Adjuncts, or Adjoints, in the royal academy of ſciences at Paris, denote a claſs of members, attached to the purſuit of particular ſciences. They were created in 1716, in lieu of the elevès: they are twelve in number; two for geometry, two for mechanics, two for aſtronomy, two for anatomy, two for chemiſtry, and two for botany. The elevès not taken into this eſtabliſhment, were admitted on the foot of ſupernumerary *adjuncts*. *Fontenel. Hiſt. Acad. Scienc.*

Adju'nction [*adjonction*, Fr. of *adjunctio*, Lat.] 1. A coupling or joining to. 2. The thing coupled.

Adju'nctive, 1. He that joins. 2. The thing joined. *Johnſon.*

Adjunctive [*adjunctivus*, Lat.] joined to.

Ad jura *Regis* [law term] a writ lying for the king's clerk againſt one, who went about to put him out of poſſeſſion, to the prejudice of the title of the king in right of his crown.

Adjura'tion [Fr. *aggiurazione*, It. *adjuracion*. Sp. *adjuratio*, Lat.] 1. An earneſt and ſolemn propoſing of an oath to another. 2. The form of oath offered.

To Adju're [*adjuro*, Lat. *adjurer*, Fr.] 1. To impoſe an oath to be taken by another preſcribing the form thereof, or, in God's name, to put a perſon to his oath. 2. To command an evil ſpirit to quit its poſſeſſion, by the force of inchantments.

To Adju'st [*aggiuſtare*, It. *ajuſtàr*, Sp. *adjuſter*, Fr.] 1. To make fit. 2. To ſet in order. To ſettle, to ſtate an account. 3. To compoſe or determine a difference. To make conformable, with *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made.

Adju'stment [*ajuſtement*, Fr. *aggiuſtimento*, It.] 1. A determination. 2. A regular ſettlement. 3. The ſtate of being regulated.

A'djutant [*aſulant*, Fr. *adjutante*, It. *agudante*, Sp. of *adjutans*, Lat.] one who aſſiſts or helps a ſuperior officer in a regiment of ſoldiers, diſtributing their pay, exerciſing the men when in a collective body, and overſeeing the puniſhment of delinquents.

Adjutant *General* [in an army] one who attends the general of an army, to be his aſſiſtant in affairs of council, advice, &c.

To Adju'te [from *adjutum*, ſup. of *adjuvo*, of *ad*, to, and *juvo*, to help] to be aſſiſting. A word not in uſe ſince B. Johnſon's time.

Adjuto'rium [in the medicinal art] a means of cure, ſubſervient to others of more importance.

Adjutorium [with anatomiſts] the bone of the arm uſually called the humerus, ſo named becauſe of its uſefulneſs in lifting up the arm.

Adju'tory [*adjutorius*, Lat.] aiding, aſſiſting, helping.

Adjutory *Bones* [in anatomy] two bones reaching from the ſhoulders to the elbows.

Adju'trix, a female aſſiſtant. *Lat.*

A'djuvant [*adjuvans*, Lat.] helping, aiding, aſſiſting.

Adjuvant *Cauſes* [in phyſic] are ſuch as are ſubſervient to the principal cauſes.

To Ad'juvate [from *adjuvo*, Lat.] to help forward.

To A'dle. See To Addle.

Ad Largum [law term] at large. *Lat.*

Admea'surement [from *meaſure*] the meaſuring any thing exactly by rule.

Admeasurement [in common law] a writ lying for the bringing of thoſe to reaſon, who uſurp more than their part or ſhare, which takes effect in two caſes.

Admeasurement [of dower] is when the widow of the deceaſed, holds from the heir or his guardian, more, under pretence of her dower, than ſhe has a juſt title to.

Admeasurement [of paſture] is when any of them, who have common of paſture, overcharge the common paſture, lying between them, that have the right of it belonging to their freeholds and neighbourhood, with more cattle than they ought.

Admensura'tion, admeaſurement, the act of meting out to each his proper ſhare.

Admʳ. is the uſual abbreviation for Adminiſtrator.

Admi'nicle [*adminicule*, O. Fr. of *adminiculum*, Lat. in law] a term uſed in ſome ancient ſtatutes for aid, help, ſupport, ſuccour. As *anno* 1 Edward IV. cap. 1. *Blount's Law Dict.*

Adminicle [in civil law] imperfect proof.

Adminicle [among antiquaries] is applied to the attributes or ornaments wherewith Juno is repreſented on medals. *Dict. de Trevoux.*

To Admi'nister [*adminiſtrer*, Fr. *adminiſtrare*, It. *adminiſtràr*, Sp. *adminiſtro*, Lat.] 1. To do ſervice for. 2. To diſpenſe or give. 3. To act as an agent. 4. To yield, to ſupply. 5. To act with ſomewhat of ſubordination in an office, as to adminiſter the government, or adminiſter juſtice; or an oath, or the ſacraments, or phyſick. 6. To act as adminiſtrator in the ſpiritual court.

To Admi'nistrate [from *adminiſtratum*, ſup. of *adminiſtro*] to adminiſter or perform.

Administra'tion [Fr. *adminiſtragione*, It. *adminiſtración*, Sp. *adminiſtratio*, Lat.] 1. The management of ſome affair or employment. 2. The active or executive part of civil government. 3. The perſons therein employed. *Johnſon.* 4. The diſpenſing or exhibiting the ſacraments, *&c.*

Administration [in civil law] the diſpoſing of the eſtate or effects of a man who died without a will, in order and with deſign to give an account thereof.

Administra'tive [*adminiſtrativus*, Lat.] pertaining to adminiſtration.

Administra'tor [*adminiſtrateur*, Fr. *adminiſtratore*, It. *adminiſtrador*, Sp. *adminiſtrator*, Lat. in common law] a perſon who has the goods, *&c.* of a perſon who died without making a will, committed to his charge by the ordinary, for which he is accountable as an executor.

Administator [in polity] one who has the management of public affairs, inſtead of a ſovereign prince.

Administrator [in religion] he who adminiſters ſacred rites.

Administra'trix [in civil law] ſhe who has the goods of a deceaſed perſon, and power of an adminiſtrator committed to her care. *Lat.*

Administra'torship [of *adminiſtrator* and *ſhip*, a termination ſignifying office] the office of an adminiſtrator.

A'dmirable [Fr. *admirabile*, Sp. of *admirabilis*, Lat.] 1. Deſerving admiration, marvellous, wonderful. 2. Good, rare, excellent. Applied both to perſons and things always in a good ſenſe.

Admirabi'lity, or Admirableness [*admirabilitas*, Lat.] admiration, or marvellouſneſs, wonderfulneſs.

A'dmirably, wonderfully, excellently.

A'dmiral [*amiral*, Fr. *ammiraglio*, It. *almirànte*, Sp. *almeyrante*, Port. derived, as ſome ſay, from *amir* in Arabic, a governor, and ἁλς, Gr. the ſea] a principal officer of the crown, who has the government of the navy in chief, and thence ſtiled Lord High-Admiral; he is inveſted with a power to determine all maritime cauſes, civil or criminal——We have had no Lord High-Admiral for ſome years, the office being put in commiſſion, or under the adminiſtration of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, who have the ſame power and authority.

Admiral, the chief commander of any diſtinct ſquadron or number of ſhips.

Rear Admiral, the admiral of the third ſquadron in a royal fleet, who carries his flag, with the arms of his country, in the mizen-top-maſt-head of his ſhip.

Vice Admiral, another of the three principal officers of the royal navy, that commands the ſecond ſquadron, and carries his flag in his ſhip's fore-top-maſt-head.

Vice Admiral, is alſo an officer appointed by the court of admiralty, in divers parts of the kingdom, with judges and marſhals ſubordinate to him, for the exerciſing of juriſdiction in maritime affairs, within his reſpective limits: There are upwards of twenty vice-admirals; and, from their deciſions and ſentences appeal lies to the court of admiralty in London. *Chamberlain's Preſent State of England.*

Admiral *Laws*, the civil laws, by which all cauſes are determined in the admiralty court.

A'dmiralship [from *admiral*] the office of an admiral.

A'dmiralty *Court* [*admirauté*, *ammirauté*, Fr. *ammiraglito*, It. *almirántaſgo*, Sp.] the chief court at London of the lord high admiral, erected for deciding maritime controverſies, trial of malefactors for crimes committed on the high ſea, *&c.*

Admiralty *Office*, an office near Whitehall, wherein are tranſacted all maritime affairs belonging to the juriſdiction of the lord high admiral, for which purpoſe he, or the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, meet on certain days, for the management of the royal navy, the determination of all cauſes (which at preſent are heard and decided at Doctor's Commons, or the Old Bailey) civil and criminal, committed at ſea, and the puniſhment of their dependants and officers, for neglect of duty, or other irregularities; and unto whom belongs the nomination of admirals, captains, and other officers on board his majeſty's ſhips of war. *Burchet's Naval Hiſt. Stow's Survey.*

Admira'tion [Fr. *àmmirazione*, It. *admiración*, Sp. of *admiratio*, Lat.] wonder. It is generally in a good ſenſe.

Admira'tive, of or pertaining to admiration.

To Admi're [*admirer*, Fr. *ammirare*. It. *admirár*, Sp. of *admiror*, Lat.] 1. To behold with wonder, to be ſurpriz'd at, or wonder greatly. 2. Sometimes to regard with love in familiar language. It is very rarely uſed in a bad ſenſe. When neuter, it has the particle *at*.

Admi'rer [from *admire*] the perſon that admires.

Admi'ringly [from *admire*] in the manner of admiration.

Admi'ssible [from *admiſſum*, ſup. of *admitto*, Lat.] that may be admitted.

Admi'ssion, or Admi'ttance [Fr. of *admiſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of admitting. 2. The ſtate, right, or power of being admitted. 3. The allowing a poſition, though not proved.

Admission, or Admittance [in law] is when a preſentation to a void benefice, is made by the patron; the biſhop having examined the clerk, and finding him able, ſays, *admitto te habilem.* It is properly the ordinary's declaration, that he accepts of the preſentee, to ſerve the cure of that church to which he is preſented. *Coke Lit.* 344.

To Admi't, or to Admit *of* [*admettre*, Fr. *ammettere*, It. *admitàr*, Sp. *admitto*, Lat.] 1. To receive to. 2. To grant entrance. 3. To ſuffer or permit, to enter upon an office. 4. To allow of a poſition, or any thing elſe in general; it has ſometimes the particle *of*.

Admit [or *allow*] it be ſo.

Admi'ttable [perhaps *admittible* is better, from *admit*] that may be admitted.

Admitte'ndo *Clerico*, a writ granted to a clerk, who has recovered his right of preſentation againſt the biſhop in the common bench.

Admittendo *in Socium* [in law] a writ for aſſociating ſeveral perſons to juſtices of aſſize, who have been appointed before.

To Ad'mix [of *ad*, to, and *mixtus*, of *miſceo*] to mix together.

Admixti'on [*admixtio*, Lat. in phyſic] the mingling of any two or more ſpecies together to unite them.

Admi'xture, 1. The act of mixing. 2. The thing mixed.

To Admo'nish [*ammonire*, It. *amoneſtàr*, Sp. *monian*, or *monizean*, Sax. *admoneo*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *moneo*, to warn] 1. To warn of a fault, to adviſe, to put in mind of ſome duty, to exhort. 2. To reprove gently; with *of*, or *againſt*, but the latter is more rare.

Admo'nisher [from *admoniſh*] a warner; he that puts any other in mind of his duty or faults.

Admoni'tion, or Admo'nishment [Fr. of *admonitio*, Lat. *ammonizione*, It. *amoneſtación*, Sp.] 1. A giving warning of duty, or advice. 2. Reproof given gently for faults. Admoniſhment is little uſed.

Admoni'tioner [from *admonition*] a free admoniſher, a vague warner, a liberal adviſer; a coined and cant word of Hooker's, in ridicule of his opponents the Calviniſts.

Admoni'tory [from *admonitorius*, Lat.] admoniſhing, warning gently.

To Admo've [of *ad*, to, and *moveo*, to move] to bring or move one thing to another.

Admo'vent [*admovens*, Lat.] moving to.

Admurmura'tion, [of *ad*, and *murmuro*, to murmur] a murmuring, a whiſpering to any one.

Adnasce'ntia, or Adna'ta [with anatomiſts] branches that ſprout out of the main ſtock, as the veins and arteries.

Adnascentia, or Adnata [with botaniſts] thoſe excreſcencies, which grow under the earth, as in the lily, narciſſus, hyacinth, *&c.* which afterwards become true roots.

Adnata *Tunica* [in anatomy] the common membrane or coat of the eye; which ariſing from the ſkull, adheres to the external part of the tunica cornea, leaving a round hollow ſpace forward, that the viſible ſpecies may paſs there. To which another nameleſs coat, made up of the tendons of thoſe muſcles which move the eye, is joined. It is called alſo albuginea and conjunctiva.

Adni'chiled [old law] annulled, made void, brought to nothing.

Adni'hilated [*adnihilatus*, Lat.] reduced to nothing, fruſtrated.

Adnu'bilated [*adnubilatus*, Lat.] darkned or clouded.

A'do, or A'doe [from, *to do*, a mode copied from the French, as in their *affaire* for *à faire*] ſtir, noiſe, pains; as *much a doe*; ſometimes with *about*. It is generally uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, as importing more ſtir about a thing than it deſerves.

Ad octo [*i. e.* by eight] to ſome ancient philoſophers termed the ſuperlative degree, becauſe they accounted no degree above the eighth, according to their method of diſtinguiſhing accidents or qualities.

Adole'scence, or Adole'scency [Fr. *adoleſcenza*, It. *adoléſcencia*, Sp. of *adoleſcentia*, Lat.] the flower of youth, the ſtate of young perſons from twelve years of age to twenty one in women; and from fourteen to twenty five or thirty in men; or it is that period of a perſon's age, that infancy ſucceeds when puberty commences, and terminates at his full growth.

Ado'nai [according to ſome, derived from אדן, the baſis or foundation, becauſe God is that by which every thing is ſuſtained; but the moſt natural derivation of it ſeems to be from דין, to judge or govern] one of the names of God. The Jews, who, either out of reſpect or ſuperſtition, do not pronounce the name Jehovah, read Adonai in the room of it, whenever Jehovah occurs in the Hebrew text; but the ancient Jews were not ſo ſcrupulous. *Calmet's Dict. Bibl. Dict. de Trevoux.*

Ado'nia [in antiquity] feſtivals celebrated in honour of Adonis; wherein the women imitated the lamentation of Venus, for the death of Adonis; and when they were tired with this, they changed their notes, ſung his praiſes, and made rejoicings, as if he were raiſed to life again.

Ado'nick *Verſe* [ſo called on account of its being a kind of verſe firſt compoſed for bewailing of Adonis] a ſort of verſe conſiſting only of a dactyl and a ſpondee; and is rarely uſed but at the end of every ſtrophe or ſtrain in ſapphicks; as *terruit urbem. Hor.*

Adonidis *horti*, i. e. the gardens of Adonis [in botany] are plants, flowers, *&c.* in pots or caſes, ſet on the outſide of windows, in balconies, *&c. Miller.*

Adonis, or *Flos* Adonidis, bird's-eye, or pheaſant's-eye. The leaves are like fennel, or chamomile: the flowers conſiſt of many leaves, which are expanded in form of a roſe: the ſeeds are collected into oblong heads. *Miller.*

Ado'nium [with botaniſts] ſouthern-wood.

To Ado'pt [*adopter*, Fr. *adottare*, It. *adoptàr*, Sp. of *adopto*, Lat.] to chuſe a ſon or heir; to make one capable to inherit, that was not ſo by birth.

Ado'ptedly, in the manner of what is adopted.

Ado'pter [from *adopt*] he that adopts; he that chuſes an heir.

Ado'ption [Fr. *addozzione*, It. *adopción*, Sp. of *adoptio*, Lat.] 1. The choice of a perſon for a ſon and heir. 2. The ſtate of adoption.

Adoption is repreſented by the figure of an elderly woman, embracing a youth with her right arm, and holding in her left the eagle called oſſifraga, which is ſaid to reject her young for a time, and afterwards to take to them again.

Ado'ptive [*adoptif*, Fr. *addottivo*, It. *adoptivo*, Sp. of *adoptivus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to adoption. 2. He that is adopted by another. 3. He that adopts.

Ado'ptives, or Ado'ptians [in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory] a ſect in the eighth century, in ſeveral parts of Spain, whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet was, that Chriſt, as to his human nature, was not the proper or natural, but only the adoptive ſon of God. They had their riſe under the emperor Charlemain, about the year 783. Their chiefs were Elipand, archbiſhop of Toledo; and Felix, biſhop of Urgil: the firſt of whom wrote to the latter, to know in what ſenſe he underſtood that Chriſt was the ſon of God; and received for anſwer, that Chriſt, according to his human nature, that is, as ſon of Mary, was not the natural, but only the adoptive ſon of God. This doctrine was condemned at Narbonne, 788; at Ratiſbon, 792; and at Francfort, 794. *Dict. de Trevoux. Hornius's Hiſt. Eccleſ.*

A'dor, a kind of pure bearded wheat, which the ancients uſed in ſacrifices.

Ado'rable [Fr. and Sp. *adorabile*, It. *adorabilis*, Lat.] fit or deſerving to be adored or worſhipped; if the word is at any time applied to men, it denotes worthy of all honour and reſpect.

Ado'rableness [of *adorabilis*, Lat.] worthineſs to be adored.

Ado'rably [of *adorable*] in a manner worthy of all external reſpect.

A'dorat [with chemiſts] a weight of four pounds.

Adora'tion [Fr. *adorazione*, It. *adoración*, Sp. of *adoratio*, Lat.] 1. Reverence, worſhip. 2. Profound reſpect and ſubmiſſion to men. Shakeſpeare applies it once in this laſt ſenſe. But this is now a rare uſe of the word, as alſo of adore, and all its derivations.

To Ado're [*adorer*, Fr. *adorare*, It. *adoràr*, Sp. *adoro*, Lat.] 1. To reverence outwardly, or to pay divine worſhip. 2. To ſhew profound reſpect and ſubmiſſion to a perſon. 3. To admire extravagantly, or dote upon: this laſt is a popular ſenſe.

Ado'rement [from *adore*] adoration. A word only uſed in *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Ado'rer [from *adore*] 1. A ſerious worſhipper of the divinity. 2. He who adores. A low cant word, and only uſed among lovers.

To Ado'rn [*orner*, Fr. *adornare*, It. *adornàr*, Sp. and Port. of *adorno*, Lat.] 1. To deck, trim, beautify, or ſet off with external ornaments. 2. Alſo to ſet off with elegant language, and fine oratory.

Adorna'tion, or Ado'rnment, beautifying.

Adoscula'tion [in botany] a joining or inſertion of one part of a plant into ſome cavity, as it were mouth to mouth.

Ado'ur, a river of France, which has its ſource in the Pyrenean mountains, runs north by Tarbes through Gaſcony, then turning eaſt, paſſes by Dax, and falls, below Bayonne, into the bay of Biſcay.

Ado'wn, [for *down*, adv.] on the ground. It was uſed in the old poetry, and thence it is now borrowed; *as ſhe ſunk adown.*

Adown, prep. from a higher to a lower place; *as adown the beard.* This too is the poetical form.

Ad pondus *omnium* [in phyſicians bills] ſignifies that the ingredient or medicine laſt preſcribed, muſt be as much as all the reſt before preſcribed.

Ad quod damnum [in law] *i. e.* to what damage; a writ lying for the ſheriff to enquire what damage it may prove to others, if the king grant a market or fair, *&c.* or where a perſon or perſons would turn a common road or highway, and lay out another as convenient.

A'dragant. See Tragacanth.

Adra'mire [a law term] to oblige one's ſelf before a magiſtrate to perform ſomething.

Adrea'd, for in a dread; in an affright. In the ſame manner are formed a-ſlant, a-croſs, a-ſleep. It ſeems elliptical for *in* or *on* a-ſlant, *in* or *on* a croſs, *in* a ſleep: and ſo, for the moſt part, of all the like forms.

Adrecta're, or Adretia're [O. L. Rec.] to ſatisfy, to make amends.

A'dria, an ancient town of Italy, in the Poleſin de Rovigo, in the territories of Venice, ſituated 26 miles ſouth of the city of Venice. Latitude 50° 45′ N. Longitude 12° 50′ E.

Adri'anists, a ſect of heretics, whereof there were two ſorts; the firſt a branch of the followers and diſciples of Simon Magus, in the firſt century, *anno* 34. Theoderet is the only one who hath preſerved their names and memory; but he gives no account of their origin. It is likely that this ſect, and the ſix others, which ſprung from the Simonians, took their names from the reſpective diſciples of Simon.—The ſecond were followers of Adrian Hampſtead, the anabaptiſt, and held ſome particular errors concerning Chriſt. *Bingham's Antiq. of the Chriſt. Church.*

Adri'anople, a large and populous city of European Turky, being the ſecond in that empire. It is ſituated in a fine plain on the river Marizam, in the province of Romania, 150 miles N. W. of Conſtantinople. It is eight miles in circumference, and frequently honoured with the preſence of the grand ſignior. Latitude 42° 00′ N. Longitude 26° 30′ E.

Adri'ft, [elliptically for *in* a drift, from drive] that floats at random, that is driven hither and thither, primarily from the promiſcuous impulſe of the waves; and thence transferred to any thing unſteddy or unſtable.

Adro'it, Fr. dextrous, ingenious, clever, ready, active.

Adroi'tness [from *adroit*] dexterity, cleverneſs, readineſs, ingenuity. This word and the former ſeem not to be entirely adopted into the Engliſh.

Adr'y [of a and ꝺꞃiᵹᵹe, Sax. droog, Du. drog, O and L. Ger. dry] thirſty.

Adsciti'tious [*adſcititius*, Lat.] borrowed, added, brought in by way of ſupplement, being ſomething extrinſical.

Adsta'ntes. See Prostatæ.

Adstri'ction [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] a binding or ſhutting up, a contraction of any thing in general.

Ad terminum *qui præteriit* [in law] a writ of entry, lying where a man having leaſed lands or tenements for a term of years or life, after the expiration of which, is held by the tenant or ſtranger, that is in poſſeſſion, and keeps out the leſſor. In this caſe this writ lies for the leſſor and his heirs.

To Adva'nce [*avancer*, Fr. *avanzare*, It. *avancàr*, Sp.] 1. To ſtep, or go forward, with regard to place or improvement 2. To promote or further, as to place or motion. 3. To prefer or raiſe, as to honour or improvement. 4. To give money before-hand. 5. To propoſe, to offer any thing publickly.

Advanced *Foſs* [in fortification] a ditch of water round the eſplanade or glacis of a place, to prevent its being ſurprized by the beſiegers.

Advance, [from the verb] 1. Coming forward, progreſſive motion. 2. Tendency to meet as among lovers. 3. Gradual improvement in any quality.

Advance *Guard* [in military affairs] the firſt line or diviſion of an army ranged or marching in battle array, or that part which marches firſt toward the enemy.

Adva'ncement [*avancement*, Fr. *avanzamento*, It.] 1. Coming forward. 2. Improvement in any thing.

Adva'ncer [from *advance*] he that advances.

Advancer [with hunters] one of the ſtarts or branches of a buck's attire, *viz.* that which is between the back antler and the palm.

Adva'ntage [*avantage*, Fr. *vantaggio*, It. *ventája*, Sp.] 1. Good, profit, benefit, generally with *of* or *over* before the perſon or thing that is excelled, or preponderated. 2. Convenient opportunity or other favourable circumſtances. 3. Gain. 4. Superiority by ſtratagem, or any unlawful method. 5. Over meaſure, overplus.

To Advantage, to bring profit to, to promote.

Advantage *Ground*, ground where advantage for any purpoſe is given.

Adva'ntaged, having advantages.

Advanta'geous [*avantageux*, Fr. *vantaggioſo*, It. *ventajóſo*, Sp.] 1. Tending to a perſon's good or benefit. 2. Convenient, uſeful. It has *to* generally before the perſon, and ſometimes the thing, to which the advantage accrues.

Advanta'geously, uſefully, conveniently.

Advanta'geousness [of *avantage*, Fr.] profitableneſs.

To Adve'ne [*advenio*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *venio*, to come] to be ſuperadded to ſomething elſe, as not eſſentially thereto. A term among civilians.

Adve'nient [*adveniens*, Lat.] coming, as ſuperadded to any thing.

A'dvent [*adventus*, Lat. *avent*, Fr. *avvento*, It. *aviénto*, Sp.] a coming to.

Advent [in eccleſiaſtical language] a time ſet apart by the church as a preparation for the approaching feſtival of Chriſtmas. So called from *adventus redemptoris*, the coming of our redeemer.

Advent *Sundays*, are in number four; the firſt of which faſts are on St. Andrew's day, Nov. 30, or the next Sunday following, and they continue to the feaſt of Chriſt's nativity.

Advental, a coat of mail, *Ainſworth.*

Adve'ntine [*adventum*, ſup. of *advenio*, Lat.] that comes as extrinſically ſuperadded to any thing. This ſeems an error of the preſs in the copy of Bacon's works, whence Johnſon took it for *adventine.*

Adventitia *dos*, a dowry or portion given to a woman by ſome other friend, beſides her parents. *Lat.*

Adventi'tious [*avventizio*, It. of *adventitius*, Lat.] accruing to or befalling a perſon, or thing from without; not eſſentially inherent.

Adventitious [in the civil law] is applied to ſuch goods as fall to a perſon either by mere fortune, or the liberality of a ſtranger, or by collateral ſucceſſion, in oppoſition to profectitious, *i. e.* ſuch goods as deſcend in a direct line, from father to ſon.

Adventitious *Glandules* [in anatomy] thoſe kernels which are ſometimes, under the arm-holes, ſometimes in the neck, as the king's-evil, *&c.*

Adventitious *Matter* [with philoſophers] matter which does not properly belong to any body, either natural or mixed; but comes to it from ſome other places; as in the freezing of water, ſome frigorifick particles enter, which are adventitious to the water, either from the air or the freezing mixture.

Adve'ntive [*advenio*, Lat.] whatever comes from without. See Ad ventine. Both words are now obſolete: and which ſoever of them be genuine, it ſeems the mere coinage of Bacon.

Ad ve'ntrem *inſpiciendum* [in law] a certain writ in the ſtatute of eſſoins, to ſee whether a woman be with child.

Adve'ntual [from *advent*] having relation to the ſeaſon of advent. A word uſed by biſhop Saunderſon.

To Adve'nture [*avanturer*, Fr. *ventura*, It. *aventurà*, Sp.] 1. To venture, or put to the venture, to hazard boldly. 2. It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun; as *you adventure yourſelf.*

Adventure [*avanture*, Fr. *avventura*, It. *aventura*, Sp.] 1. Chance, accidental encounter, hazard, wherein a man hath no maner of direction. 2. The occaſion wherein this chance is ſhewn; and therefore called an extraordinary or ſurprizing accident.

Adve'nturer [*aventurier*, Fr. *avventuriere*, It. *aventuréro*, Sp.] one who runs a hazard, or puts himſelf in the hands of chance.

Adve'nturers, the name of an ancient company of merchants and traders, erected for the diſcovery of lands, territories, trades, *&c.* unknown. This ſociety had its riſe in Burgundy, and its firſt eſtabliſhment from John duke of Brabant, in 1428; being known by the name of *the brotherhood of St. Thomas à Becket.* It was afterwards tranſlated into England, and ſucceſſively confirmed by Edward III. and IV. Richard III. Henry IV. V. VI. and VII. who gave it the appellation of Merchant Adventurers. *Molly de Jur. Marit.*

Adve'nturous, or Adven'turesom (the laſt is a colloquial and low word) 1. Bold, daring, hazardous, inclined to adventures. 2. It is applied to things which therefore are called dangerous, and require boldneſs.

Adventurously, daringly, in a bold manner.

Adve'nturesomness [of *avanturer*, Fr.] daringneſs, boldneſs.

A'dverb [with grammarians] [*adverbe*, Fr. *avverbio*, It. *adverbio*, Sp. of *adverbium*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *verbum*, a word.] a part of ſpeech which, being joined to a verb or adjective, ſerves to expreſs their latitude, quantity, and degree, or other circumſtances, reſtraining the manner of its ſignification.

Adverbial [Fr. *avverbiale*, It. *adverbial*, Sp. *adverbialis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to an adverb. 2. Having the nature of an adverb.

Adverbially, in an adverbial ſenſe, like an adverb.

Adve'rsable [*adverſabilis*, Lat.] that is adverſe, or contrary to.

A'dversa'ria, a common-place book. As debtor and creditor were, it ſeems, written therein in oppoſite columns. *Lat.*

A'dversary [*adverſaire*, Fr. *avverſario*, It. *adverſário*, Sp. of *adverſarius*, Lat.] one who oppoſes, or is againſt another; one who ſues another at law; an adverſe party, in verbal or judicial conteſts. It ſometimes implies an open profeſſion of enmity, oppoſed to ſecrecy.

Adve'rsative [*adverſatif*, Fr. of *adverſativus*, Lat.] a part of ſpeech in grammar that ſignifies ſome oppoſition or variety between what goes before and what follows; denoted by *but*, as this is an honeſt man, *but* he is peeviſh.

Adve'rse [*averſe*, Fr. *avverſo*, It. *advérſo*, Sp. of *adverſus*, Lat.] 1. Contrary, oppoſite. 2. Contrary to one's wiſh. Hence oppoſed to proſperous; as, *adverſe fortune*. 3. Perſonally oppoſing.

Adverse [with logicians] is when the two contraries have an abſolute and perpetual oppoſition one to the other.

Adve'rsity [*adverſità*, It. *adverſitàd*, Sp. of *adverſité*, Fr. *res adverſæ*, Lat.] 1. Affliction, trouble, misfortune, calamity, miſery, 2. The cauſe thereof. The latter ſenſe may have a plural.

To Adve'rt [*adverto*, Lat. to turn to, of *ad*, to, and *verto*, to turn] to mark, mind, or take heed, with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

Adve'rtence, or Adve'rtency [*avvertenza*, It. *advertência*, Sp. of *adverto*, Lat.] attention, heedfulneſs, mindfulneſs.

To Adverti'se [*avertir*, *advertir*, Fr. *avvertir*, It. *advertir*, Sp. to warn] 1. To give notice, advice or intelligence of. 2. To inform, with *of* before the matter of intelligence. 3. To give public notice, as advertiſing in the news-papers, or otherwiſe. The word is now accented on the laſt ſyllable, but formerly on the ſecond.

Adverti'ser. 1. He who advertiſes. 2. The news-paper ſo called. As the Daily Advertiſer.

Adverti'sing [from *advertiſe*] buſy or active in giving notice. A word no longer in uſe.

Adve'rtisement [*avertiſſement*, Fr. *avvertimento*, It.] 1. Warning. 2. Information, intelligence. Advice, a putting in mind. 3. Public notice in a news-paper or otherwiſe.

To Adve'sperate [*adveſpero*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *veſper*, evening] to grow towards the evening.

Advi'ce [*avviſo*, It. *aviſo*, Sp. and Port. of *avis*, *advis*, Fr. *adviſo*, low Lat.] 1. Counſel. 2. Notice, an account. 3. News. This is a commercial ſenſe, and ſomewhat low. Deliberatión, having the particle *which* before the perſon adviſed. 4. Mature conſideration. As, *he went thither upon due* advice.

An Advice, or packet boat, a boat, or ſhip to carry letters, and employed for intelligence.

Advi'sable [of *aviſer*, Fr.]. 1. That may be adviſed about. 2. Fit to be done; prudent.

Advisableness [of *aviſable*, Fr. and *neſs*, Eng. termination] fitneſs to be adviſed, done, *&c.* expediency.

To Advi'se [*aviſer*, *adviſer*, Fr. *avviſar*, It. *aviſar*, Port.] 1. To counſel or give advice, with *to* before the thing adviſed. To give information or an account of, often with *of* before the thing informed about. 3. To conſider or weigh in mind.

To Advise *with one*, to aſk his advice or counſel.

Advi'sed, 1. Acting with prudent deliberation. 2. Done on purpoſe.

Advi'sedly, conſiderately, with deliberation.

Advi'sedness [of *aviſer*, Fr.] conſiderateneſs.

Advi'sement. 1. Information. 2. Prudent circumſpection. Both ſenſes are now obſolete.

Advi'ser, he that adviſes or counſels.

Adula'tion [*adulation*, Fr. of *adulatio*, Lat.] mean flattery, exalted and towering compliments.

Adu'lator [*adulateur*, Fr. *adulatore*, It. *adulador*, Sp. of *adulator*, Lat.] a flatterer, a fawning fellow, a ſycophant.

Adula'tory [*adulatorius*, Lat.] pertaining to, or full of flattery.

Adu'lt [*adulte*, Fr. *adulto* It. and Sp. of *adultus*, Lat.] that is grown or come to full ripeneſs of age, beyond that of infancy and weakneſs.

Adu'ltness [of *adultus*, Lat.] the ſtate of being grown to ripeneſs of years.

To Adulter [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*. Lat.] to commit adultery. It is taken from B. Johnſon. A word not claſſical. *Johnſon.*

Adu'lterant [*adulterans*, Lat.] adulterating.

Adu'lterate, or Adu'lterated [*adulterato*, It. *adulterádo*. Sp. of *adulteratus*, Lat.] contaminated with the ſtain of adultery, according to Shakeſpeare; corrupted, marred, ſpoiled, counterfeit, made of a baſer alloy or mixture.

To Adul'terate [*adulterer*, Fr. of *adultero*, from *ad*, to, and *alter*, another] 1. According to Shakeſpeare, to commit adultery. 2. To corrupt, mar, ſpoil, or counterfeit, with a baſe admixture.

Adu'lterateness [from *adulterate*] baſeneſs or counterfeitneſs.

Adu'lteration [from *adulterate*, *adulterazione*, It. *adulteración*, Sp.] a corrupting, counterfeiting, *&c.* The ſtate of being corrupted. It conſiſts in mixing ſome baſer matter with wines, chemical preparations, medicinal drugs, metals, *&c.* ſo that they are rendered not genuine, or truly good.

Adulterer [*adultere*, Fr. *adultero*, It. *adulteria*, Port. and Sp. of *adulter*, Lat.] a man that commits adultery.

Adu'ltress [*adultere*, Fr. *adultero*, It. *adultera*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat.] a woman that commits adultery.

Adu'lterine [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] counterfeit, forged.

Adu'lterine, or Adu'ltrine [in civil law] a child iſſued from an adultrous amour or commerce.

Adulte'rous [of *adulter*, Lat. *adultereux*, Fr. *adultero*, It. and Sp.] pertaining to, guilty of, or given to adultery.

Adu'ltery [*adulterio*, It. and Sp. of *adulterium*, Lat.] properly the ſin of incontinency in married perſons, defiling the marriage bed; it is adultery, if but one of them be married, in the married perſon; fornication in the unmarried.

Adultery [with ſome whimſical aſtronomers] a term uſed of an eclipſe of the moon, which (as they ſuppoſe) happens in an unuſual and irregular manner, as horizontal eclipſes, where though the ſun and moon are diametrically oppoſite, yet by reaſon of the refraction, they appear as if above the horizon.

Adultery is painted, is repreſented as a luſty jolly youth, in rich attire, holding in his right hand two ſerpents twined together, and in his left a gold ring broken.

Adu'mbrant [*adumbrans*, Lat.] ſhadówing, ſlightly reſembling, imperfectly exhibiting.

To Adu'mbrate [*adombrare*, It. of *adumbro*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *umbra*, ſhadow] to ſhadow out faintly, as a ſhadow does the likeneſs of any body it exhibits.

Adu'mbrated [*adombrato*, It. *adumbratus*, Lat.] ſhadowed, reſembled.

Adu'mbration [*adombrazione*, It.] 1. A ſhadowing. 2. The imperfect exhibition itſelf.

Adumbration [in heraldry] is when any figure in coat-armor is born ſo ſhadowed or obſcured, that nothing is viſible but the bare purfile, or (as the painters call it) the out-line; when this happens, it is ſaid to be adumbrated.

Adumbration [with painters] a ſketch, or rough draught of a picture.

Aduna'tion [of *ad*, to, and *unus*, one] union, the ſtate of being united. A word of little uſe.

Adu'ncity [*aduncitas*, Lat.] crookedneſs, like a hook.

A'dvocacy [from *advocate*] act of pleading, defence. A word little uſed.

Adu'nque [it ſeems a French termination of *aduncus*, Lat.] bending inwardly like a hook or pounce.

A'dvocate [*avocat*, Fr. *avvocato*, It. *abogádo* or *avogado*, Sp. *avvogado*, Port. of *advocatus*, Lat. *i. e.* called to] 1. A perſon well ſkilled in the civil law; who maintains the right of ſuch perſons as need his aſſiſtance, either by word or writing. Alſo any other pleader, as a controvertiſt, with the particle *for* before that perſon in whoſe favour the plea is alledged.

Advocate [in a metaphorical ſenſe] one who pleads the intereſts of another upon all occaſions, in which ſenſe Chriſt is ſaid to be *our advocate in heaven.* This is one of the ſacred offices given our Saviour in ſcripture.

Lord Advocate [in Scotland] an officer of ſtate, appointed by the king to adviſe about the making and executing law; to defend his right and intereſt in all public aſſemblies, to proſecute capital crimes, *&c.*

College of, or *Faculty of* Advocates [in Scotland] a college conſiſting of 180, appointed to plead in all actions before the lords of ſeſſions.

Church, or *Eccleſiaſtical* Advocates, ſignify the advocates of the cauſes and intereſts of the church, being retained as counſellors and pleaders to maintain the rights and properties of the church; alſo a patron who has the advowſon or preſentation.

A'dvocateship [of *avocat*, Fr. *advocatus*, Lat. and *ſhip*] the office of an advocate.

Advoca'tion [*advocatio*, Lat.] 1. Office of pleading. 2. The plea.

Advocation [in the civil law] the act of calling another to our aid, relief or defence. *Pitiſc. Lex. Ant. Clev. Lex. Jurid.*

Advoca'tione *Decimarum* [in law] a writ lying for the fourth part of the tithes belonging to any church.

Advola'tion, or Advolition [of *ad*, to, and *volo*, to fly, or *volito*, Lat. to fly often] a flying towards, or to.

Advolu'tion [of *ad*, to, and *voluto*, Lat. to roll] a rolling towards.

Advou'try, or Advo'wtry [old ſtatute, *avoutrie*, Fr.] adultery.

To Advow, or Avo'w [*avouer*, Fr.] to juſtify and maintain an act formerly done: thus he is ſaid *to avow*, who having taken a diſtreſs for rent, *&c.* juſtifies or maintains the act, after the party diſtrained has ſued a replevin to have his goods again.

Advowee', or Avowee', one that has a right to preſent to a benefice.

Advowee *Paramount*, *i. e.* the higheſt patron, that is, the king.

Advo'wson, or Advo'wzen [in common law] the right which a biſhop, dean, and chapter, *&c.* or any lay-patron has to preſent a clerk to a benefice, when it becomes void. Thoſe who originally got the right of preſenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore in the canon law ſtyled *patroni*, ſometimes *advocati*.

Advo'wson *Appendant*, an advowſon that depends on a manor, as an appurtenance to it; thence called an *incident of the kitchen*.

Advo'wson *in groſs*, that right of preſentation which is principal, abſolute, or ſole, not belonging to any manor, as a part of its right.

To Adu're [of *ad*, to, and *uro*, Lat. to burn] to burn up. *Bacon.*

Adu'st [*aduſte*, Fr. *aduſto*, It. and Sp. of *aduſtus*, Lat.] burnt or parched up. It is now generally applied in medicine to the humours and complexion of the human body.

Adust [in a medicinal ſenſe] ſaid of the blood, when by reaſon of its exceſſive heat, the thinner parts of it ſteam through in vapours, the thicker remaining black, and full of dregs, as if parched or burnt; when ſo, it is ſaid to be *aduſt*.

Adu'sted, the ſame with *aduſt*, and uſed in the ſame ſenſe.

Adu'stible [of *aduſtus*, Lat.] capable of being parched, ſcorched, burned.

Adu'stion [*aduſtione*, It. of *aduſtio*, Lat.] ſcorching, parching, as with fire.

A'dy [in natural hiſtory] a name given to the palm-tree of the iſland of St. Thomas. It is a tall tree, with a thick bare upright ſtem, growing ſingle on its roots; the timber is thin, light, and full of juice. The head of this tree ſhoots into a vaſt number of branches, which being cut off, or an inciſion made therein, afford a great quantity of ſweet juice, which fermenting, ſupplies the place of wine among the Indians. *Ray.*

A'dytum [ἄδυτον of α priv. and δύω to paſs or go under] a ſecret place or retirement in pagan temples, where their oracles were given, into which places none but the prieſts were permitted to go; the ſanctuary.

A'dz. See Addice.

AE, or Æ, a dipthong very frequent in Latin, which ſeems improper in Engliſh, ſeeing the Saxon e is now changed to ſimple e. So that the Latin æ dipthong may, in words of Roman original, be altered in the ſame manner when they are adopted into the Engliſh.

Æa'cea, ſolemn feaſts and combats celebrated in Ægina, in honour of Æacus.

Æ'acus [of ἀικιζω, to beat, or ἀιαζω, Gr. to lament] according to the poets, was the ſon of Jupiter and Europa, or Egina. The Painims ſuppoſed him to be of ſuch juſtice, that he was appointed by Pluto to be one of the judges of hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus, to diſcuſs the tranſgreſſions of dead men, and to aſſign to them puniſhments according to their demerits.

Æchmalota'rcha [ἀιχμαλωταρχης, of ἀιχμαλωτιζω, Gr. to lead captive, and αρχη, a chief] the chief or leader of captives.

Ædi'les, magiſtrates of ancient Rome, who had the overſeeing of the buildings, both holy and prophane, baths, aqueducts, &c.

Ædi'lity, [*ædilitas*, Lat.] the office of the ædiles, which laſted a year.

Ædoi'ca *Ulcera* [with ſurgeons] ulcers or ſores about the privy parts; buboes, ſhankers.

Æga'gropili [of αιξ, Gr. a goat, &c.] balls generated in the ſtomachs of animals, hard on the outſide, but containing a kind of hairy matter on the inſide; generally called bezoar ſtones.

Æ'gilops [ſo called, as it is ſuppoſed to cure the tumor named *ægilops*, αιγιλωψ, of ἀιγος, gen. of αιξ, a goat, and ωψ, an eye, Gr.] darnel, wild oats.

Ægilops [it is ſo called, as the goat's eye is ſubject to this kind of tumor, in ſurgery] a ſwelling between the noſe and great corner of the eye, which if not timely opened, the bone underneath will putrify; alſo the fiſtula lacrymalis.

Ægipa'nes [ἀιγιπανες, Gr. of αιξ and παν] beaſts like men, having their feet and lower parts like goats, and ſatyrs.

Ægi'pyros [ἀιγιπυρος, of αιξ and πυρ, Gr. fire] the herb buck wheat, reſt harrow or cammock.

Ægi'rinon [ἀιγειρινον, Gr.] an ointment made of the black poplar tree.

Æ'glogue [of εκλεγω, Gr. to chuſe out] a paſtoral dialogue in verſe, between goatherds and ſhepherds. See Eclogue.

Ægo'ceras [ἀιγοκερως, Gr.] the herb fœnu-greek.

Ægoceras [ἀιγοκερας, Gr.] the ſign Capricorn.

Ægole'thron [ἀιγολεθρος, Gr.] a flower, a ſort of crow-foot.

Ægo'nichon [ἀιγονυχον, Gr.] the herb gromwel.

Ægophtha'lmos [ἀιγοφθαλμος, Gr.] a precious ſtone reſembling the eye of a goat.

Ægyptia'ca, **Ægypti'acum**, or **Ægypti'acus** [with botaniſts] of the product or growth of Egypt.

Ægypti'acum, ſc. *Unguentum* [in pharmacy] a deterſive ointment compounded, &c. of honey, vinegar, and verdigreaſe, good to cleanſe ulcers; ſo named, as though of the colour of an Egyptian, but it is rather of a duſky-brown.

Æipathi'a [ἀειπαθεια, Gr.] a paſſion or affection of long continuance.

Æl, **Eal**, or **Al**, in compound names, is a Saxon particle, and ſignifies all, or altogether, as παν does in Greek. Ælpin ſignifies altogether conqueror, Ælbeꞃꝺ all-illuſtrious, Aldred altogether reverend, Alfred altogether peaceful. To theſe Pammachius, Pancratius, Pamphilius, do in ſome meaſure anſwer.

Ael, or **Ælf**, a Saxon particle, which according to the different dialects is pronounced ulf, wulf, hulf, hilf or helf, and at this day helpe ſignifies help; ſo Alewin, is victorious help; Aelwold, an auxiliary governor; Aelgiva, a giver of aid or aſſiſtance. With which Boetius, Symmachus, Epicurus, bear a plain analogy.

Ae'llo [ἀελλα, Gr. a whirlwind and ſtorm] one of the harpies or monſtrous birds mentioned by the poets. *Ovid Met.* 13. 710.

Æ'lmsfeo, Peter-pence anciently paid to the pope.

A'em, or **Am**, a liquid meaſure of four ankers, uſed at Amſterdam, and throughout all Germany. The aem of Amſterdam is equal to four ankers, or ⅙ of a ton, amounting to about 250, or 260 Paris pints. The German aem is different in different places; the common one is equal to 20 vertels, that of Heidelberg to 12. *Savar. Dict. Com.*

Æni'gma [*enigme*, Fr. *enigma*, It. and Sp. of αινιγμα, Gr.] an intricate or difficult queſtion, a riddle. *Lat.*

Ænigma'tical [*enigmatique*, Fr. *enigmatico*, It. and Sp. of ἀινιγματικος, Gr.] pertaining to or full of riddles, obſcurely expreſſed, alſo darkly apprehended.

Ænigmatically [from *ænigmatical*] in the manner of an ænigma.

Æni'gmatist [from *ænigma*] a dealer in riddles.

Ænittolo'gius [in poetry] a kind of verſe conſiſting of two dactyls, and three trocheus's. Such is,

Prœlia dira placent truci juventæ. Scal. Poet. p. 2. c. 24.

Æo'graphy [from αηρ, air, and γραφω, to deſcribe] a deſcription of the air, or atmoſphere, its limits, dimenſions, properties, &c. *Mem. de Trevoux.* 1725.

Æo'lic [in grammar] a name of one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue.

Æolic *digamma*, a name given to the letter F, which the Æolians uſed to prefix to words beginning with vowels, as Fοινος, for οινος; alſo to inſert between vowels, as οFις, for οις. *Verwey. Nov. via docend. Græc.*

Æolic *Verſe*, *carmen æolicum*, a kind of meaſure, conſiſting firſt of an iambic, or ſpondee, then of two anapeſts, divided by a ſyllable, and laſtly, a ſyllable common. It is otherwiſe called eulogic, and, from the chief poets who uſed it, archilochian, and pindaric. *Scal. Poet.*

Æoli'pile, or **Æoli'pila**, an hydraulic inſtrument, conſiſting of a hollow ball of metal, having a ſlender neck or pipe ariſing from the ball, which being filled with water, and thus expoſed to the fire, produces a violent blaſt of wind.

Æo'lii Sclopf, a wind muſket, which will ſhoot bullets with wind and air, as forcibly as with powder.

Æo'lis, the ancient name for part of the weſt coaſt of the leſſer Aſia.

Ae'on [ἀιων, Gr. age] the duration of a thing.

Ae'ons, from the ideas which are imagined to be in God, ſome hereticks perſonifying them, and feigning them diſtinct from God, and to have been produced by him, ſome male and others female, of an aſſemblage of theſe they have compoſed a deity, which they called πληρωμα, Gr. *i. e.* fulneſs.

Æquili'brity [*æquilibritas*, Lat.] equality of weight.

Æquili'brium [in mechanicks] is when equal weights at equal diſtances, or unequal weights at unequal diſtances, mutually proportionable to the center, cauſe the arms of any ballance to hang even, ſo that they do not outweigh one another; even weight and poize.

Æquipo'nderant [*æquiponderans*, Lat.] weighing equally; being of equal weight.

A'er [ἀηρ, Gr.] air, one of the four elements. See Air.

Æ'ra is ſaid originally to have ſignified a number ſtamped on money, to denote the current value of it; and if ſo, it may come from *æs*, braſs, from the plural of which, *æra*, came the feminine ſingular *æra*, and that becauſe they put the word *æra* to each particular of an account, as we now do *item*, or elſe becauſe the Romans anciently marked down the number of years in tables, with little braſs nails; and ſo in reference to the laſt mentioned cuſtom, the word *æra* came to ſignify the ſame with epocha, *viz.* a certain time or date from whence to begin the new year; or ſome particular way of reckoning time and years.

And in this ſenſe the word is thought to be compoſed of theſe initial letters A. E. R. A. for *annus erat regni Auguſti*, the Spaniards having began their *æra* from his reign. There are many *æras* uſed by chronologers, the moſt eminent of which are:

1. The Æra *of the creation of the world*, which began, according to the Julian account, on the twenty-fourth day of the month of October, which ſome place 3951 years from the birth of Chriſt, others reckon 3983, and Kepler 3993.

2. The *Chriſtian* Æra, from the birth of Chriſt, began Dec. 25.

3. The *Roman* Æra, from the building of the city of Rome, began April 21, 752 years before Chriſt's time.

4. The *Turkiſh* Æra, or *Hegira*, which they account from Mahomet's flight, began the 16th of July, A. D. 662.

5. The Æra *of the Olympiads*, began from the new moon in the ſummer ſolſtice, 777 years before the birth of Chriſt. This *æra* and that of Iphitus is chiefly uſed by Greek hiſtorians.

Ae'rial [*aeriel*, Fr. *aeio*, It. *aereo*, Sp. of *aerius*, of *aer*, the air, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the air as made of it, or bearing ſome relation or reſemblance to the air. 2. Inhabiting the air. 3. Placed in the air, and therefore high in ſituation.

Aerial *perſpective*, is that which repreſents bodies weakened and diminiſhed in proportion to their diſtance from the eye.

Ae'rians, a religious ſect, ſo called from Aerius a prieſt, in the 4th century. They were nearly of the ſame opinions concerning the trinity as the Arians, but had ſeveral dogmas peculiar to themſelves; ſuch as that there is no difference between prieſts and biſhops, but that prieſthood and the epiſcopate are one and the ſame thing. Which opinion has been ſtrongly conteſted by ſeveral modern divines.

Ae'rie [*airie*, Fr.] an airy or neſt of goſhawks, or other birds of prey; it imports the ſame for them as a neſt for other birds.

Aero'logy [from αηρ, air, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] the doctrine or ſcience of the air, and its phænomena. *Jour. de Scav.* T. 24.

Aerizu'sa [ἀηριζουσα, Gr.] a jaſper-ſtone, reſembling the air or ſky in colour.

Aero'mancy [ἀηρομαντεια, Gr. *aerimanzia*, It. *aeromanzie*, Fr. of ἀηρ, the air, and μαντεια, prophecy, Gr. *aeromantia*, Lat.] a foretelling future events from certain ſpectres or other appearances in the air, and ſometimes thus; they folded their heads in a napkin, and having placed a bowl full of water in the open air, they propoſed their queſtion in a ſmall whiſpering voice, at which time, if the water boiled or fermented, they thought what they had ſpoken of was approved and confirmed.

Aerome'li [of ἀηρ and μελι, Gr.] manna, honey-dew.

Aerometri'a, or **Aero'metry** [ἀηρομετρια, of ἀηρ and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] the art of meaſuring the air, its powers and properties; it includes the laws of the motion, gravitation, preſſure, elaſticity, rarefaction, condenſation, &c. of that fluid.

Aero'scopy [ἀηροσκοπια of ἀηρ, the air, and σκοπεω, to obſerve] the view, obſervations of, or contemplation on, the nature, properties, &c. of the air.

A'erschot, a town in the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, ſituated on the river Demer, 15 miles eaſt of Mechlin, and 8 north of Lovain. Latitude 51° 5′ N. Longitude 5° 0′ Eaſt.

Æru'gineous, or **Æru'ginous** [*rugginoſo*, It. *ærugineus*, Lat.] ruſty, cankered, mildewed.

Æru'go, the green ruſt of copper or braſs, the ruſt or canker of metal. *Lat.*

Æ'r ustum, calcined copper. *Lat.*

A'eschynes, the name of three ſects, that ſprung from the Montaniſts, who, among other ſtrange opinions, affirmed Chriſt to be both the father and the ſon. *Epiphanius's Hereſ.*

Æschyno'menous *Plants* [of αισχυνομενος, modeſt, Gr. with botaniſts] ſuch as if touched by the hand or finger, ſhrink in or flag their leaves, ſenſitive plants.

Æ'sculus [with botaniſts] the medlar-tree. *Lat.*

Æsne'cy. See Esne'cy.

Æsti'ferous [*æſtifer*, of *æſtus*, Lat. any turbulent motion, and *fero*, to ſuffer or bear] ebbing and flowing as the tide.

Æsti'mation. See Esti'mation, and all the words of this claſs.

Æstima'tio *Capitis* [old Saxon law] the price or value ſet on one's head. In a great aſſembly of the eſtates of the realm held at Exeter, king Athelſtan declared what fines ſhould be paid *pro æſtimatione capitis*, for offences committed againſt ſeveral perſons, according to their degrees of honour; thus the æſtimation of the king's was 30000 thrymſas.

Æstima'tive. See Estima'tive.

Æstima'tor. See Estima'tor.

Æstima'tory [*æſtimatorius*, Lat.] pertaining to, prizing, or valuing a thing proportionally.

ÆSTI'VAL [*eſtivo*, It. *eſtivàl*, Sp. *æſtivalis*, of *æſtas*, the ſummer, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to ſummer. 2, Laſting for the ſummer.

ÆSTIVA'LIS, ÆSTIVA'LE, or ÆSTI'VUS [with botaniſts] flowering in ſummer time.

To Æ'STIVATE [*æſtivo*, Lat. of *æſtas*, the ſummer] to lodge or ſojourn in a place during the ſummer.

ÆSTIVA'TION [*æſtivatio*, Lat. of *æſtas*, ſummer, act of paſſing the ſummer-ſeaſon] a dwelling or reſidence in a place for the ſummer time.

ÆSTUA'RY [*æſtuarium*, Lat.] a frith or arm of the ſea, where the tide ebbs and flows in the mouth of a river or lake.

ÆSTUARY [with phyſicians] a kind of contrivance for receiving the vapours or ſteam of certain drugs, herbs, *&c.* into the body, through a hole made in a ſeat or chair.

To Æ'STUATE [*æſtuo*, Lat. of *æſtus*, turbulent motion] to overflow, to rage like the ſea in ebbing and flowing.

ÆSTUA'TION [of *æſtuatio*, Lat. a violent commotion, as in the reciprocations of the ſea] fervent deſire, a great heat.

ÆSTUO'SE [*æſtuoſus*, Lat.] full of heat, boiling with heat.

Æ'STURE [*æſtus*, Lat.] turbulent agitation. This word Chapman uſes in his Odyſſey. But ſeems to have no analogy.

Æ'TAS, age; hence *anno ætatis ſuæ*, under the effigies of perſons, ſignifies in the year of their age. *Lat.*

Æ'TATE *Probanda*, a writ which lay to enquire whether the king's tenant, holding in chief by chivalry, was of full age to receive his lands into his own hands.

ÆTE'RNABLE [*æternus*, Lat.] poſſible to be or to become eternal.

ÆTE'RNALES, a ſort of men that maintained the eternity of the world, *a parte poſt*, i. e. that after the reſurrection it ſhould continue the ſame as it now is. But whence this ſect aroſe is not certainly known. *Bingham's Ant.*

A'ETH, or A'TH, a ſtrong little town in the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, ſituated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons, and 23 S. W. of Bruſſels. Latitude 50° 45′ N. Longitude 3° 40′ E.

Æ'THEL [æðel, Sax.] noble or famous, as *Ethelred*, famous counſel, *&c.*

Æ'THER [αἰθὴρ of ἀεὶ θέω, to run always, or of αἴθειν, ſhining bright, or of ἀεὶ θέρων, always warming, Gr. or of ארר, Heb. illuſtrious] is moſt commonly uſed to ſignify a very fine, thin, diaphanous fluid, which, as ſome ſuppoſe, ſurrounds the earth up to as far as the interſtellary world, and which eaſily penetrates and runs through all things, and permits all things to run as eaſily through it. " D. *Hook* " calls that medium or fluid body, in which all other bodies do as it were " ſwim and move, æther." But this ſome diſapprove of, as ſavouring too much of the Carteſian doctrine of an abſolute *plenum*, which has been proved an impoſſibility by many infallible reaſons and experiments. Therefore as we call the medium, in which we breathe and live, the air, by which we mean an elaſtic, fluid body, which either has very large interſtices devoid of all matter, or elſe is in part filled with a fluid, very eaſily moving out of them by compreſſion, and returning as readily into them again, when that compreſſion is taken off; ſo we alſo do agree to call that finer fluid æther, if it be a body, which is extended round our air and atmoſphere, above it and beyond it up to the planets, or to an infinite diſtance, though we ſcarce well underſtand what we mean by the word æther.

ÆTHER [in chemiſtry] a prodigious ſubtle penetrating fluid, extracted from a mixture of ſpirit of wine and oil of vitriol.

ÆTHE'REAL [*æthereus*, Lat. of *æther*] 1. Pertaining to, or of the quality of æther. 2. Having a celeſtial nature.

ÆTHEREAL *Matter* [with naturaliſts] a very fine, thin, tranſparent fluid, which (as ſome imagine) ſurrounds the earth up as far as the firmament of fixed ſtars; which eaſily pierces and runs through all things, and permits all things as eaſily to run through it. See ÆTHER.

ÆTHEREAL *World*, all that ſpace above the upper element, *viz.* fire, which the ancients imagined to be perfectly homogeneous, incorruptible, unchangeable, *&c.*

ÆTHEREAL *Oil*, [in chemiſtry] a fine ſubtil oil, approaching nearly to the nature of a ſpirit.

ÆTHE'REOUS [*æthereus*, of *æther*, Lat.] of an ethereal or celeſtial nature.

ÆTHIO'PICUS, ÆTHIO'PICA, or ÆTHIO'PICUM [with botaniſts] of the product of the ſouthern parts of Africa. *Lat.*

ÆTHIO'PIS [αἰθιοπὶς, Gr.] an Æthiopian herb like lettice, with which enchanters are ſaid to open locks, and dry up rivers.

Æ'THIOPS *Mineral* [of αἴθιοψ, Gr. a blackmoor, from its colour] a medicine prepared by incorporating running quickſilver and flour of brimſtone, by grinding them together in a marble mortar.

ÆTHO'LICES [of αἴθω, Gr. to burn] hot fiery puſtules.

Æ'TIANS [of *Ætius* of Antioch] a ſect or branch of the Arians. They held that God could be perfectly comprehended by us mortals; denied the ſon to be like the father, in power, ſubſtance, or will; that the Holy Ghoſt was created by the ſon; that Chriſt aſſumed human fleſh, but not an human ſoul. They alſo affirmed, that faith without works was ſufficient to ſalvation; and that no ſin, however grievous, would be imputed to the faithful. *Niceph. Hiſt. Eccle.*

ÆTIOLO'GICA [αἰτιολογικὴ, Gr.] that part of phyſic which explains the cauſes and reaſons of diſeaſes, in order to cure them.

ÆTIO'LOGY [*Ætiologia*, Lat. of αἰτιολογία, of αἰτία a cauſe, and λέγω, Gr. to ſay] a rhetorical figure, ſhewing a cauſe or reaſon.

ÆTIOLOGY [in medicine] the reaſon given of natural or preternatural accidents in human bodies.

ÆTI'TES [ἀετίτης, of ἀετὸς, Gr. an eagle] the eagle-ſtone; a ſtone that when ſhaken rattles, having a nucleus, or ſmall ſtone within it. It is falſely reported to be taken out of an eagle's neſt; for it is found by the ſides of rivers, on mountains, in the ground, *&c.* See Plate I. Fig. 7, where the ſtone is divided to ſhew the nucleus.

ÆVITE'RNI [among the Romans] certain deities, ſo called, becauſe they remained to perpetuity, to whom they always offered red oxen in ſacrifice.

AFA'R [elliptically for *from afar*, or *far away*] 1. At, from, or to a conſiderable diſtance. 2. With the particle *off*, and then it ſignifies remote. As *peace is afar off*.

AFER [Lat.] the ſouth-weſt wind.

AFEA'RD, frighted, afraid: alſo having *of* after the object of terror. It is now obſolete.

A'FFA, a weight uſed on the gold coaſt of Guinea. It is equal to an ounce, and the half of it is called *eggeba*. Moſt of the blacks on the gold coaſt give theſe names to thoſe weights. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict. of Trade and Commerce.*

A'FFABLE [Fr. *affabile*, It. *afable*, Sp. of *affabilis*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *fari*, to ſpeak] eaſy to be ſpoken to, courteous, civil. Commonly applied to ſuperiors when they are acceſſible. It is alſo applied by Steele to the face, to denote ſerenity or mildneſs of countenance.

AFFABI'LITY, or A'FFABLENESS [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilità*, It. *afabilidàd*, Sp. *affabilitas*, Lat.] eaſineſs to be ſpoken to, or of acceſs, gentleneſs, courteous or kind behaviour. Applied generally to ſuperiors.

A'FFABLY, courteouſly, civilly.

AFFA'BROUS [*affaber*, Lat.] artificial, compleatly made, workmanlike.

AFFABULA'TION [*affabulatio*, of *ad*, to, and *fabula*, a fable, Lat.] the moral of a fable.

AFFA'IR [*affaire*, Fr. *affare*, It.] buſineſs, concern, matter, either public or private.

To AFFE'AR [*affier*, Fr.] it is an old law word, and is found in Shakeſpeare. To confirm, to ratify. As *his title is affear'd.* See *To* AFFERE.

To AFFE'CT [Fr. *affettare*, It. *afectàr*, Sp. of *affecto*, Lat.] 1. To ſet one's mind upon; to have an inclination to, to love, to deſire, to hanker after. 2. To aſpire to. Spoken both of perſons and things. 3. To produce effects in any thing. 4. To make a pretended ſhow of ſomething. 5. To imitate unnaturally and conſtrainedly. 6. In a law ſenſe, to convict of a crime. As *to* affect *one with perfidy.* 7. To move the affections.

AFFECT [from the verb] 1. Senſation, 2. Particular quality. This is the old word for *affection.*

AFFECTA'TION [Fr. *affettazione*, It. *afetación*, Sp. *affectatio*, Lat.] affectedneſs, formality, preciſeneſs, artificial appearance.

AFFE'CTED [*affecté*, Fr. *affettato*, It. But not in the firſt ſenſe, *afectàdo*, Sp. *affectatus*, Lat.] 1. Diſpoſed or inclined to; as *well* or *ill affected.* 2. Formal, nice, preciſe, as *an affected way.* 3. Over-curiouſly done, as *an affected ſtile.* See *To* AFFECT.

AFFECTED [in a medicinal ſenſe] a morbid or diſorderly ſtate of the part ſeized or afflicted with a diſeaſe or malady, as *the part affected.*

AFFE'CTEDLY, with affectation, hypocritically.

AFFE'CTEDNESS, falſe or pretended appearances of any thing.

AFFE'CTION [*affection*, Fr. of *affectio*, Lat.] 1. Inclination towards, good will, kindneſs, love, with *to* or *towards.* 2. Paſſion of any kind. 3. General ſtate of the mind; as *affected* by any thing.

AFFECTION [with naturaliſts] a quality or property of ſome natural being.

AFFECTION [with phyſicians] is uſed for a morbid or diſorderly ſtate of the body.

AFFECTION [in a legal ſenſe] ſignifies a making over, pawning or mortgaging a thing, to aſſure the payment of a ſum of money, or the diſcharge of ſome other duty or ſervice.

AFFECTION [in painting] a lively repreſentation of any paſſion in a figure. *Wotton.*

AFFECTION is repreſented, in painting, by a comely ancient lady winged, holding in her hands a woodcock, at her feet a lizard. Her age ſhews that ſhe is conſtant; winged, becauſe affection is produced in an inſtant; the woodcock and lizard are emblems of good will by inſtinct; her poſture ſhews that benevolence between two for a long time, becomes at laſt one true friendſhip.

AFFE'CTIONATE [*affectionné*, Fr. *affettuoſo*, *affezionato*, It. *aficionàdo*, Sp.] full of affection, loving, warmly inclined, with the particle *to.*

AFFE'CTIONED, 1. In Shakeſpeare it implies the ſame with affected or conceited. 2. Diſpoſed or inclined by affection or benevolence. As *be kindly* affectioned *one to the other.*

AFFECTIONATELY, lovingly, kindly.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS, fullneſs of affection, benevolence.

AFFE'CTIONS [with humaniſts] are diſtinguiſhed into

Primary AFFECTIONS *of Beings* [in metaphyſics] ſuch are unity, truth, and goodneſs.

United AFFECTIONS *of Being* [in metaphyſics] are ſuch as are predicated of being, ſingly and ſolely, and are convertible with it, without any conjuncton, as *every being is good*, and *all good is a being.*

Diſunited AFFECTIONS *of Being* [in metaphyſics] are predicated for it with a disjunctive term, and by taking in both parts of the ſentence, are convertible with it; as, *being is either neceſſary or contingent*, and *whatſoever is either neceſſary or contingent is a being.*

AFFECTIONS *of Body* [with naturaliſts] certain modifications of a body occaſioned or introduced by motion or any other agent, by means of which the body comes to be ſo and ſo diſpoſed.

AFFECTIONS *of the Mind*, are what are commonly called Paſſions.

AFFE'CTIOUSLY [from *affect*] affectingly.

AFFE'CTIVE [from *affect*] that which cauſes any ſtrong ſenſation, generally a painful one.

AFFE'CTUOUS [*affectuoſus*, Lat.] full of paſſion. As, an affectuous oration. It is a word little uſed.

AFFECTUO'SITY [*affectuoſus*, Lat.] affectionateneſs.

AFFE'CTUS, the affection, diſpoſition, or any diſorder of the mind. *Lat.*

AFFECTUS [in medicine] ſickneſs, or any diſorder of the body.

To AFFE'RE *in Account* [in the exchequer] to confirm it upon oath.

To AFFERE *an Amercement* [in law] ſignifies to leſſen or mitigate the rigor of a fine.

AFFE'RERS [in law] perſons appointed by a court leet upon oath, to ſettle and moderate the fines on them that have committed offences, which may be puniſhed arbitrarily, no ſtatute having appointed an expreſs penalty.

AFFE'TTO [with muſicians] that kind of muſic which muſt be performed in a very tender, moving, and affecting manner, and for that reaſon, rather ſlow than faſt.

AFFETTUO'SO, the ſame as *affetto.*

AFFEU'RER [old records] to ſet the price on a thing.

AFFI'ANCE [*affiance*, of *affier*, Fr. *confidenza*, It. *confiança* Sp.] truſt, confidence.

AFFIANCE [with divines] ſignifies an acquieſcence of the mind, by which it is ſupported againſt all unneceſſary doubts and fears, upon account of the divine all-ſufficiency in general; but with a more ſpecial eye to his knowledge, wiſdom, and providence; and particularly the divine promiſes. This is the ſenſe that is now only uſed; and that by writers on religious ſubjects.

AFFIANCE [in law] the plighting of troth between a man and a woman, upon an agreement of marriage. Obſolete.

To AFFIANCE [*fiancer*, Fr. *fidanzare*, It. *confiança*, Sp.] to betroth, or plight the faith by ſolemn promiſe of marriage. This ſenſe is antiquated. Alſo to give ſecurity or aſſurance. In this ſenſe Pope uſes it in his Odyſſ.

AFFI'ANCER [affiance] he that affiances, he that makes a marriage contract that is ſolemnly ratified.

AFFIDA'RI, [of *ad*, to, and *fides*, faith, old records] to plight faith, to ſwear fealty.

AFFIDA'TIO *Dominorum*, the oath taken by the lords in parliament.

AFFIDA'TION, a mutual contract of fidelity between one perſon and another. *Lat.*

AFFI'DATURE [*affidatura*, Lat.] mutual contract of fidelity.

AFFIDA'TUS [old law] a tenant by fealty.

AFFIDA'VIT [*i. e.* he has plighted his faith or ſworn] a depoſition, or the witneſſing a thing upon oath.

To make AFFIDAVIT [law term] to ſwear to the truth of a thing before a magiſtrate.

AFFIDIA'RI [in ancient deeds] to be inrolled and muſtered for ſoldiers, upon having taken an oath of fidelity.

AFFI'ED. See AFFY. Solemnly contracted.

AFFILI'ATION [of *ad*, to, and *filius*, a ſon, Lat.] the act of adopting or taking a ſon.

AFFI'NAGE [Fr. *affinamento*, It.] the refining of metals by the copel.

AFFI'NED [*affinis*, Lat.] related to one by affinity. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFFI'NITY [*affinité*, Fr. *affinità*, It. *affinidàd*, Sp. of *affinitas*, Lat.] 1. Kindred or alliance by marriage. 2. The relation or reſemblance between ſeveral things. It is oppoſed to conſanguinity or relation by blood. Having *with*, ſometimes *to*, before the perſon ſo related.

To AFFI'RM [*affirmer*, Fr. *affermare*, It. *affirmàr*, Sp, *affirmo*, Lat.] to avouch, aſſure, or maintain the truth of a thing, oppoſed to deny.

To AFFIRM [in a law ſenſe] ſignifies to ratify or confirm a former law, decree, or ſentence, in oppoſition to reverſe, or to repeal.

AFFI'RMABLE [from *affirm*] what may be affirmed.

AFFI'RMANCE, the act of ratifying after the beforementioned manner.

AFFI'RMANT [Fr. of Lat.] he that affirms or declares; the ſame with reſpect to Quakers, as deponent is with regard to others.

AFFIRMA'TION [*affirmazione*, It. *affirmacion*, Sp. of *affirmatio*, Lat.] 1. An aſſuring or declaring any thing, in oppoſition to denying. 2. The thing itſelf affirmed. 3. Ratification, in oppoſition to repealing.

AFFI'RMATIVE [*affirmatif*, Fr. *affermativo*, It. *afirmativo*, Sp. *affirmativus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to affirmation. 2. Poſitive, peremptory. 3. Dogmatical. Applied to perſons, in which ſenſe it is oppoſed to negative.

AFFIRMATIVE, ſubſt. [Fr. *affermativa*, It.] that which affirms; as, *He maintains the affirmative.*

AFFIRMATIVE *heretic* [in the popiſh law] one who owns the errors he is charged withal, and maintains the ſame in his examination with firmneſs and reſolution.

AFFI'RMATIVELY, poſitively, peremptorily, not negatively.

AFFI'RMER [from *affirm*] he that affirms.

To AFFI'X [*affiggere* It. *affixan*, Sp. of *affixum*, Lat of *ad* to, and *figo*, to fix] 1. To faſten to the end of a thing. 2. To ſet up or poſt up a bill.

AFFIX [in grammar] ſomething put to the end of a word.

AFFI'XION, 1. A fixing or faſtening to. 2. The ſtate of being united to a thing.

AFFLA'TION, a blowing or breathing upon. *Lat.*

AFFLA'TUS [of *ad*, to, and *flatus*, a blaſt] an inſpiration, a blowing or breathing upon, a communicating the power of prophecy.

To AFFLI'CT [*affliger*, Fr. *affliggere*, It. *affligir*, Sp. *afflicean*, Port. of *affligo*, Lat.] to cauſe grief to one, to trouble, to torment, diſquiet, or vex. The paſſive has *at* before the cauſe of affliction; as, *I am afflicted at your loſs.*

AFFLI'CTEDNESS [of *afflictus*, Lat. and *neſs*] affliction.

AFFLI'CTER [from *afflict*] he that afflicts.

AFFLICTION [Fr. *afflizione*, It. *afflicion*, Sp. of *afflictio*, Lat.] 1. Adverſity, oppoſed to proſperity. 2. Grief, ſorrow, trouble, calamity, diſtreſs. 3. Either the cauſe or ſtate of miſery.

AFFLICTION was painted by the ancients as a man of a melancholy aſpect, clad in dark grey, opening with both hands his breaſt, and ſhewing his heart gnawed by ſnakes. Or by an elderly woman in tattered rags, her head inclining towards one ſhoulder, wringing her hands, her eyes fixed on a croſs ſtanding by her; on one ſide of her an owl, and on the other ſide, cords, whips, aud other inſtruments of correction.

AFFLI'CTIVE [*afflictif*, Fr.] cauſing or bringing affliction.

A'FLOAT [*à flot*, Fr.] on float, borne up, or floating on the water.

A'FFLUENCE, or A'FFLUENCY [*affluence*, Fr. of *affluentia*, Lat.] Wotton uſes it for concourſe, or the art of flowing or flocking to a place; but it is generally uſed in a figurative ſenſe for abundance, great ſtore, plenty, wealth.

A'FFLUENT [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.] abounding, flowing to, increaſing.

A'FFLUENTNESS [*affluentia*, Lat.] great plenty.

A'FFLUX [*affluxum*, Lat.] 1. A flowing to, as of humours to or upon any part. 2. That which flows to a place.

AFFLU'XION [*affluxio*, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing to a place. 2. The thing that flows to it.

AFFO'DILUS [with botaniſts] the daffodil, a flower.

AFFORA'RE [old law term] to ſet a value or price upon a thing.

AFFORCIA'RE [law word] to add, increaſe, or make ſtronger.

AFFO'RCIAMENT [old records] a fort or ſtrong hold.

AFFORCIAME'NTUM *Curiæ*, the calling of a court upon ſome ſolemn and extraordinary occaſions. *Old law records.*

To AFFO'RD [*affourer*, or *affourager*, Fr. ſome derive it of *ad*, at, and board, *Sax.*] 1. To fodder cattle; this ſeems the primitive ſenſe. 2. To beſtow, to confer on, moſtly in a good ſenſe, ſometimes in a bad ſenſe, but improperly. 3. To be able to ſell. 4. To be able to expend, give or yield, to produce.

A'FIELD [from *field*] to the open field.

A'FLAT [from *flat*] on a flat, on a level.

AFO'OT [from *foot*] 1. On foot, not on horſeback. 2. In agitation, as ſuch a project is afoot. 3. In progreſſive motion.

AFO'RE [vore, aſtovan, bevore vor;, Du. vor, bevor, zuvor, Ger.] an obſolete word, for which *before* is now generally uſed. 1. When a prepoſition, it ſignifies nearer in place. 2. Sooner as to time.

AFO'RE, adv. 1. In time paſt. 2. Firſt in the way. 3. In the forepart or front.

AFO'RE-*hand*, 1. In advance. 2. Previouſly prepared.

A'FORE-*going*, adj. preceding.

AFO'RE-*mentioned*, mentioned before.

AFO'RE-*named*, named before.

AFORE-*ſaid*, adj. aboveſaid.

AFORE-*time*, adv. in former times.

To AFO'REST [*aforeſto*, Lat. in foreſt law] to lay a piece of ground waſte, and turn it into foreſt. It is oppoſed to diſafforeſt.

AFFORESTA'TION [from *afforeſt*] the turning any land into foreſt, oppoſite to diſafforeſtation.

To AFFRA'NCHISE [*affranchir*, Fr. *affrancare*, It.] to ſet a perſon free from bondage, to make him free, or a freeman.

To AFFRA'Y [*effrayer*, *effriger*, which Menage derives from *frayer*, *Johnſon*, from *frigus*, to *affright*] to ſtrike with terror. This word is antiquated.

AFRO'NT [from *front*] pointing directly to the face.

AFFRA'Y [probably of *effrayer* Fr. to terrify] a fray, a ſkirmiſh, a fight between two or more parties. Now it is called a fray.

AFFRAY, or AFFRAI'MENT [in common law] is an affrightment put upon one or more perſons; which may be done by an open ſhew of violence only, without either a blow given, or a word ſpoken; as if a man ſhould appear in armour, or with weapons not uſually worn, it may ſtrike a fear into ſuch as are unarmed, and therefore is a common wrong, and is enquirable in a court-leet; but differs from an aſſault, becauſe that is a particular injury.

AFFREI'GHTMENT [of *fretement*, hiring, or freighting, Fr.] the freight or hire of a ſhip.

AFFRETAMENTUM [old law rec.] the freight of a ſhip. Fr.

A'FFRA, or A'FFRE [old records] bullocks, or beaſts of the plough.

A *falſe* A'FFER [*Northumberland*] a ſlow or dull horſe; and hence the term Aver beaſts.

AFRAID [from to *affray*, *effrayer*, Fr. (properly therefore with two ff s) for forden, Dan. afyrht or afæred, Sax. ver. wirret, Teut.] fearful.

He that's AFRAID of every graſs, muſt not piſs in a meadow.

He who's AFRAID of leaves, muſt not come into a wood.

F. *Qui a peur de feuilles, ne doit aller au bois.*

He that's AFRAID of wounds, muſt not go to the wars.

Theſe proverbs have all the ſame ſignification, viz. That fearful perſons ſhould take care to keep as much as they can out of danger.

He's more AFRAID than hurt. Spoken of people who are apt to make great complaints of every inſignificant danger or hurt.

AFRE'SH [of *frais*, Fr. or rather of verſch, or friſch, Du. friſch, Ger. freſh] freſhly, anew, over again.

AFFRI'GHTFUL [from *affright*] cauſing terror, terrible.

To AFFRI'CATE [*frogare*, It. of *africo*, *ad* to, and *frico*, to rub, to rub againſt] to rub into powder, to crumble.

AFFRI'CTION [*affrictum* ſup. of *affrico*, of *ad*, to, and *frico*, to rub] rubbing one thing upon another.

To AFFRI'GHT [probably of a, frihtan, Sax.] to put into a fright or fear, to ſcare. This generally implies a ſudden impulſe of fear. See FRIGHT. The paſſive ſometimes has *at*, ſometimes *with*, before the matter feared; as, be not affrighted *at*, or *with* a ſhadow.

AFFRI'GHT. 1. Sudden fear. 2. The cauſe thereof. 3. Something terrible. The word is chiefly poetical.

AFFRI'GHTMENT [from *affright*] 1. Terror. 2. State of fearfulneſs.

AFFRONITRE [*affronitrum*, Lat. of ἀφρὸς froth, and νίτρον, Gr. nitre] the ſpume or froth of nitre.

To AFFRO'NT [*affronter*, Fr. *affrontare*, It. *afrentàr*, Sp. q. d. *ad frontem* Lat. i. e. to the face] the primary ſenſe is, to meet face to face, which originally was indifferent to good or ill. 2. To meet face to face in hoſtility. 3. To offend avowedly, to offer an open abuſe; ſo that it implies a juſtification of the inſult.

An AFFRO'NT [Fr. *affronto*, It. *affronta*, Sp.] 1. An abuſe to the face, an injury done either by words or bad uſage. 2. A contemptuous act in general. 3. Encounter made openly, a ſenſe not much in uſe, tho' analogous to the derivation. 4. Diſgrace. This is peculiar to the Scottiſh dialect.

AFFRO'NTE [in heraldry] facing or fronting one another.

AFFRO'NTER [from *affront*] he that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. That which affronts. See To AFFRONT.

AFFRO'NTIVE, abuſive, injurious.

AFFRO'NTIVENESS, abuſiveneſs, offenſiveneſs.

AFRICANISM, the ſtyle or manner of writing particular to the African writers.

To AFFU'SE [of *offundo*, from *ad*, to, and *afundo*, to pour] to pour one thing to another.

AFFU'SION [from the verb] a pouring to, or upon.

A'FRICA, the name of one of the four quarters of the world. It is a peninſula joined by the narrow iſthmus of Sez to Aſia; ſituated between 37 degrees north, and 35 degrees ſouth latitude, and between 16 weſt, and 60 eaſt longitude, being 4320 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 4620 miles in breadth, from eaſt to weſt.—It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean ſea, which ſeparates it from Europe; on the eaſt by the Red ſea, the iſthmus of Sez, and the weſtern ocean, which divide it from Aſia; on the ſouth by the ſouthern ocean; and on the weſt by the Atlantic ocean, which ſeparates it from America.—It's ſituation for commerce is certainly beyond either of the other quarters of the world. It ſtands, as it were, in the center between the other three, and has thereby a much nearer communication with Europe, Aſia, and America, than any other quarter has with the reſt.—It is furniſhed with the greateſt and moſt convenient navigable rivers, and, perhaps, with as many of them, as any other of the chief parts of the world; ſuch are the Nile and Nubia, on the north ſhore, running into the Mediterranean ſea; the Niger, or Rio Grand, running into the Atlantic ocean, on the weſt ſide of Africa; the Congo, the Zairi, and the Loango, three rivers of prodigious extent, ſouth of the line, which empty themſelves into the ſame ocean, but below the gold coaſt; alſo the Natal, the Prio St. Eſprit, the Melinda, and the Mozambor, all rivers of very great length and breadth, which empty themſelves into the Indian ocean, on the eaſt ſide of Africa. The country is populous beyond credibility; the ſoil fruitful; the ſeaſon, for the greateſt part, mild and temperate, and the air ſalubrious; and if once a turn for induſtry and arts was introduced among them, a greater quantity of the European produce and manufactures might be exported thither, than to any country in the whole world.—The trade of Africa is of as great advantage as any we carry on, and is, as it were, all profit; the firſt coſt being ſome things of our own manufactures, and others generally purchaſed with them, for which we have in return gold, teeth, wax, and negroes. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict. of Trade and Commerce.*

Africa is repreſented in painting by a black-moor woman, almoſt naked, with frizzled hair, a necklace and earings of coral, holding a ſcorpion in her hand; on one ſide of her a lion, on the other an elephant, and at her feet ſerpents.—Wachter, in his German Gloſſary, derives this word from af and rice, which, as well in the Phrygian, as ancient northern dialects, ſignified a *region of apes*, agreeable to *Solinus in Memorabilibus Africæ; omne autem latifundium, quod inter Ægyptum, Æthiopiam, Lybiamque diffunditur, quantumque lucis opacum eſt, pariter implevit Simiarum genus.* To which words Draudius has added in the margin: *Africa Simiarum Patria.*

Africa is alſo the name of a port town of Tunis, on the coaſt of Barbary, 70 miles ſouth of Tunis. Latitude 36° 0′ N. Longitude 8° 20′ E.

A'fricans [with gardiners] African marigolds.

A'ft [of æftan, Sax. behind, a ſea term] uſed to expreſs any action, motion, &c. done from the ſtem of the ſhip to the ſtern; as to go or walk aft, is to go towards the ſtern; how cheer you before and aft; how fares all the ſhip's company.

A'fter, adv. [æfteɲ, Sax. after, aftr, efter, Da. O G. achter, Lat. It. and Ger. afarr, aftar or aftaro, Goth.] 1. Later in time; 2. Inferiority of place in order: it is generally put in oppoſition to before.

After, prep. 1. Succeſſion in place, as he *came after me*; and is generally applied to any word of motion. 2. It denotes purſuit, *after* whom is the king of Iſrael come out. *Samuel.* 3. Behind. I have ſometimes placed a third priſm *after* a ſecond. *Newton.* 4. Succeſſion as to time. 5. According to, in proportion to. 6. Denoting imitation or copying, as to draw a figure *after* the life.

After is much uſed in compoſition, generally in the original ſignification. As,

After *Acceptation*, an acceptation or ſenſe afterwards, not before admitted.

After *Ages*, without a ſingular, poſterity, ſucceeding times.

After *all*, when every thing has been conſidered, in fine.

After *Birth*, or **After** *Burden*, a ſkin or membrane in which the fœtus or child is wrapped in the matrix, and comes away after the birth of the child.

After *Clap*, any thing that happens unexpectedly after an affair is done or paſt.

After *Coſt*, charges afterwards incurred, when the primary deſign has been executed.

After *Crop*, a ſecond crop after the firſt in the ſame year.

After *Dinner*, the time immediately following dinner.

After dinner ſit a while, **After** ſupper walk a mile. This proverbial rhime is literally underſtood.

After *Endeavour*, an endeavour after the firſt.

After *Enquiry*, an enquiry made after a thing has been done.

To **After** *Eye*, to keep a thing in view.

After *Game*, any thing done, to repair what has happened before; ſchemes practiſed after a miſcarriage in an affair; methods uſed after a turn in any thing.

After *Hours*, ſucceeding hours.

After *Liver*, a liver in ſucceeding times.

After *Love*, love ſucceeding the former.

After *Math* [with huſbandmen] 1. The after-graſs, or ſecond mowings of graſs. 2. Graſs or ſtubble cut after corn.

After meat comes muſtard, or **After** death the phyſician: the Latins ſay, *poſt bellum auxilium*, (after the war comes ſuccour.) The Germans, wann der kranche iſt todt, ſo kommt der artzney, (when the patient's dead, comes the phyſician.) Spoken when a thing comes, or a perſon offers his ſervice too late; or when we have no farther occaſion for it.

After-*Noon*, the time from noon till evening.

After *Pains*, pains felt in the loins, groin, &c. after the perſon is delivered, whereby the ſecundines are brought away.

After *Race*, a ſubſequent progeny.

After *Sails* [with ſailors] thoſe ſails which belong to the main and mizen maſts; kept the ſhip to the wind.

After *Swarms*, in ſpeaking of bees, are ſecondary or poſterior ſwarms, frequently found to quit the hives about a fortnight after the firſt.

After *Taſte*, ſaid of liquors which leave a taſte after them, that was not perceived in drinking.

After *Times*, the ſucceeding times; the ſame with after ages.

A'fterward [æfteɲ and ƿeaɲδ, Sax.] in ſucceeding times. It is ſometimes written,

Afterwards [achterwaerts, Du.] but this is leſs proper than afterward.

After *Wit*, cunning which comes too late.

After *Wit*, is every body's wit, that is, after a thing is done, every one is wiſe, and knows how to have done it better. A ſort of wit moſt people have a pretty large ſhare of.

After *Wrath*, anger after the provocation is paſt.

A'ga, a great officer of the grand ſeignior, or the chief captain, whether of the janizaries, or any other body of men, as *capi-aga*, *kyzlir-aga*, &c.

Aga'ie [in Holland, &c.] a term uſed in merchandiſe, which ſignifies the difference in Holland or Venice of the value of current money and bank notes, which in Holland is often 3 or 4 *per cent.* in favour of the note.

Agai'n [aᵹen, Sax. igien or igen, Da. tegen, Du. and L. Ger. gen, gegn, or gegen, H. Ger.] 1. Another time, once more, denoting repetition of the ſame thing. 2. On the other hand, ſignifying ſome degree of oppoſition. 3. Tranſition to ſomething elſe. 4. Reciprocation or return. 5. Reſtitution. And I did never aſk it you *again*. Shakeſpeare. 6. Recompence; as what the good man gives, God will pay *again*. 7. Rank or ſucceſſion, denoting diſtribution. 8. In any other place or time. 9. *Again* and *again*, frequently. 10. Back; as go and bring me word *again*.

As big **Again**, of twice the ſize.

Over **Again**, once more.

A'gainst [ænᵹeon, onᵹeanδ, or aᵹen, Sax. gegen iſt, Ger.] 1. It denotes oppoſition to any perſon. 2. Contrariety in general to any thing. 3. It is likewiſe joined to *over*, ſometimes without *over*, and then refers to the oppoſite poſition of ſome thing, place, or perſon. 4. To the prejudice or hurt of any other. 5. It ſignifies proviſion for, or expectation of. That all things might be ready *againſt* the prince came. *Clarendon.*

Against *the Hair*, or **Against** *the Grain*, with regret; againſt one's will.

A'galaxy [*agalaxia*, Lat. of ἀγαλαξία, Gr.] want of milk to give ſuck with; alſo abundance of milk, Greek α being either negative or redundant.

Agallo'chium [ἀγάλλοχον, from ἀγάλλομαι, Gr. to exult or boaſt, alluding to the excellence of its odour] a medicinal wood imported from the Eaſt-Indies, uſually in ſmall bits, of a very fragrant ſcent. It is otherwiſe called lignum aloes, and hyloaloe. *q. d.* aloes wood.

A'gamist [*agamus*, Lat. of ἄγαμος, Gr.] an unmarried perſon; a batchelor or widower.

Agapæ [ἀγάπαι, Gr.] love feaſts uſed among the primitive chriſtians, after the receiving of the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper, in order the more cloſely to unite them in love.

Agape' [ἀγάπη, Gr.] charity, kindneſs, love; alſo alms-giving.

Aga'pe, gape, ſtaringly with open mouth, as happens in vulgar admiration; or as young birds that gape for meat.

Agape't, a whoremaſter; one who hunts after women.

Agape'tæ [in the ancient church] certain virgins, who aſſociated themſelves with eccleſiaſticks, out of a motive of piety and charity.

A'garick, or **Aga'ricon** [*agaricum*, Lat. ἀγαρικὸν, Gr.] agarick is a ſort of large excreſcence or muſhroom, which grows on trees. Agarick is divided into male and female; the former is only uſed in dying, the latter in medicine. See Plate I. Fig. 13, 14. The male grows on the oak, and the female on the larch-tree. According to lord Bacon, the one of theſe muſhrooms which the Romans called *boletus*, grew on the roots of oaks, and was among the dainties of their table; the other medicinal, which is called *agarick*, grew on the tops of oaks, though ſome affirm, that it alſo groweth at the roots of them.

Aga'st [geeſt, Du. and L. Ger. geiſt, H. Ger.] ſtruck with terror. The true word derived from *agaze*, has been written *aghaſt* by later authors, from a miſtaken etymology.

A'gate, in natural hiſtory, the name of a peculiar and very extenſive genus of ſemi-pelucid gems; the characters of which are, that they are variegated with veins and clouds, but have no zones like thoſe of the onyx. They are compoſed of chryſtal, debaſed by a large quantity of earth, and not formed, either by repeated incruſtations round a central nucleus, or made up of plates laid evenly on each other; but are merely the effect of one ſimple concretion, and variegated only by the diſpoſition which the fluid they were formed in, gave to their different coloured veins, or matters. *Hill's Hiſt. Foſſ.*

Agate [among antiquaries] denotes a ſtone of this kind engraven by art. In which ſenſe, agates make a ſpecies of antique gems; in the workmanſhip whereof we find evident proofs of the great ſkill and dexterity of the ancient ſculptors.

Aga'tton, a town in Africa, ſituated near the mouth of the river Formoſa, on the coaſt of Guinea, 8 miles S. of Benin. Latitude 8° 9′ N. Longitude 5° 0′ E.

Aga'ty [from *agate*] having the nature of an agate.

Agaty'llis [ἀγατυλλὶς, Gr.] the herb ferula, or fennel-giant, which produces the gum called ammoniac.

To **Aga'ze** [from *a* redundant, and *gaze* formed, as *amaze*, &c.] to ſtrike with ſudden terror or amazement. The word is now out of uſe. Spenſer uſes the preterite, "A griſley thing that him *agaſt*."

Aga'zed, ſtupified, or terrified with amazement.

A'gde, a town in the province of Languedoc in France, ſituated near the mouth of the river Garonne, 15 miles N. E. of Condom, and 60 miles S. W. of Bourdeaux. Latitude 43° 25′ N. Long. 3° 10′ E.

A'ge [probably of apa, Sax, *i. e.* always, *age*, Fr. anciently *eage* or *aage*; it is deduced by Menage from *ætatium* of *ætas*; by Junius from *a a*, which in the teutonick dialects ſignified long duration.] 1. The whole continuance of a man's life; or a certain ſtate or portion thereof. 2. A ſucceſſion of men, a generation; as *though the preſent race of men are ſhort lived, the next* age *may be much ſhorter*. 3. The time in which any man, or race of men lived, or ſhall live; as *the* age *of heroes*. 4. Old age. 5. Maturity, or full ſtrength of life. 6. The ſpace of a hundred years compleat, which is divided into four different ages, as infancy, youth, manhood, old age. Infancy or childhood, extends from the birth to the fourteenth year. Youth, or the age of puberty, commences at fourteen, and ends about twenty-five. Manhood, terminates at fifty. Old age, commences from fifty, and extends till the time of death.

Age [in law] is uſed to ſignify thoſe ſpecial times which enable men and women to do that, which they could not do before, being ſuppoſed to want judgment. Thus a man may take an oath of allegiance at twelve years of age, and is at age of diſcretion at fourteen, being enabled to chuſe his guardian, or contract a marriage; and at full age at twenty-one. A woman, at the age of nine years, is dowable; at twelve, ſhe may confirm her former conſent to marriage; at fourteen, ſhe is enabled to receive her land into her own hands; and at twenty-one, ſhe can alienate her lands and tenements. *Cowel.*

Age *Prior* [in common law] is when an action is brought againſt one that is under age for lands coming to him by deſcent, who may then move the court, and pray that the action may be ſtaid till he is of full age, which is moſt commonly allowed; but in the civil law it is otherwiſe, for that obliges them to anſwer by their tutors or guardians.

Old AGE [hieroglyphically] was repreſented by a raven, becauſe that bird lives a great while, and therefore to repreſent a man who died in a very old age, the Egyptians painted a dead raven.

AGES *of the World*, are certain periods or limits of time, which for the convenience of chronology and hiſtory are diſtinguiſhed, by thoſe accidents and revolutions that have happened in the world; the generality of chronologers agree in making ſeven ages or periods:

I. From the creation of the world to Noah's flood, which contains 1656 years.

II. From Noah's flood to the birth of Abraham, which contains 382 years.

III. From Abraham's birth to the departure of Moſes, and the children of Iſrael out of Egypt, which contains 550 years.

IV. From the Iſraelites going out of Egypt to the building of Solomon's temple, which contains 479 years.

V. From the laying the foundation of the temple to the reign of Cyrus in Babylon, which contains 493 years.

VI. From the reign of Cyrus to the coming of Chriſt, which contains 538 years.

VII. From the birth of Chriſt to the preſent year, 1755 years.

The chronologers pretty generally agree, as to the dividing the time from the creation into ſeven periods or ages, yet they differ as to the time contained in theſe periods; ſo that Chevereau, in his hiſtory of the world, reckons more than thirty different opinions.

Again, the poets diſtinguiſh the age of the world into four periods: the golden, the ſilver, the brazen, and the iron age; the golden age, was in the reign of Saturn; the ſilver, that of the beginning of Jupiter; the brazen age, was when men began to depart from their primitive ſimplicity and honeſty, and to fall away to injuſtice and rapine; and the iron age, when they grew not only covetous and unjuſt, but added cruelty, ſavageneſs, and barbarities to their vices.

It is not improbable, but that this notion of the four ages was taken from the hiſtory of the golden image, ſeen by Nebuchadnezzar in a dream, mentioned in Daniel, by which the firſt monarchy was denoted the golden one, the ſecond ſilver, the third brazen, and the fourth iron; and that the Greeks, who of a long time had commerce with the Egyptians, had it from them.

The ancients repreſented age in general by a woman, in a garment of different colours, to ſhew the variation of the mind, and purpoſes of different ages; a baſiliſk at her feet, as a ſymbol of long life, and holding in her hands extended the ſun and moon, to ſhew that they regulate the three principal members, head, heart, and liver, where reſide the vital, animal, and natural virtues.

The golden AGE, by a beautiful damſel, in a plain habit and a chaplet of flowers, to ſhew the ſimplicity and purity of thoſe times; holding in her right hand a hive of bees, and in her left ſprigs of olive, to denote the peace and tranquillity in which people then lived together.

The ſilver AGE, by a maiden not quite ſo beautiful as the former, but the defect of which is made up in her cloathing, ornaments, and jewels, to ſhew the difference between this and the former age. She was painted leaning with one arm on a plowſhare, and holding in the other a ſheaf of corn, to ſhew that men began in this age to till the ground for their ſuſtenance.

The brazen AGE, by a woman of a cold aſpect in a coat of mail, a garment embroidered all over, a helmet with the head of a lion on the creſt, and a ſpear in her hand, to denote that in this age men firſt began to ſquabble and jar, though they did not carry their enmity to ſuch an height as in the enſuing age.

The iron AGE, the moſt cruel of all, by a woman of a frightful hideous aſpect, in compleat armour, on the creſt of her helmet a wolf's head; in her right hand a naked ſword, and in her left a ſhield, in the middle of which was painted deceit, under the figure of a monſter, with the head of a man, and the body of a ſpotted ſerpent, or of a mermaid decoying paſſengers in order to deſtroy them.

To be of AGE, to be *major*, or paſt one's minority.

Under AGE, or *Non*-AGE, minority.

AGE is a French termination, which ſeldom occurs but in words derived from that language, and has the ſame ſignification with us as with them.

A'GED, old, in years, generally ſpoken of perſons. It is alſo applied to inanimate things, with ſomewhat of the proſopopœia.

A'GEDLY [from *aged*] in the manner of an aged perſon.

AGEMO'CLANS, or rather AGEM-OGLANS, Turk. *i. e.* children of tribute, or any other, that are in the ſeraglio, and there trained up in the Turkiſh religion and exerciſes of war. *Dherbelot.*

AGE'N, Sax. again. *Agen* ſeems, from the derivation, the trueſt orthography; but is now only uſed for the ſake of rhime.

A'GEN, a city of France, in the province of Agenois, ſituated on the river Garonne, 15 miles N. E. of Condom, and 60 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Latitude 44° 20′ N. Longitude 0° 30′ E.—It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the capital of Agenois. A pretty good trade is carried on here in ſtockings and tanned leather. Its woollen trade likewiſe is very conſiderable, eſpecially in goods brought hither from other places. Theſe ſeveral ſorts of merchandiſe are carried to the fairs of Bourdeaux. The other principal articles of its trade are the vines which grow in its neighbourhood, and the brandy made from them. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict. of Trade and Commerce.*

A'GENCY [*agence*, Fr.] 1. The quality or ſtate of acting. 2. Management of buſineſs for another, the office of an agent. A mercantile word.

A'GENDA, Lat. [from *ago*, to do] 1. A pocket or memorandum book, uſed by merchants, in which they ſet down all the buſineſs they are to tranſact, during the day, either at home or abroad. 2. A little pocket almanack, which merchants carry about them for aſcertaining the dates of their diſpatches, bills, meetings, and the like. *Poſtlethwayt.* 3. With eccleſiaſtical writers, it ſignifies, the ſervice, or office of the church.

AGENFRI'DA [of aȝen, own, and ꝼriða, peace, Sax. *q. d.* one who enjoys his own peace] the true lord or owner of any thing. *Old Records.*

A'GENHINE [aȝn hine, Sax. third night] a perſon that comes to an houſe as a gueſt, and lies there the third night; after which time he is looked upon as one of the family; and if he breaks the king's peace, his hoſt is to be anſwerable for him. See HOGENHINE.

A'GENOIS, a province in France. It is bounded by Condomois on the ſouth, Quercy on the eaſt, Perigord on the north, and Bazadois on the weſt. It is the moſt fruitful country of all Guenne, is watered by many navigable rivers, and produces a great deal of corn, wine, oil, hemp and tobacco, with which it furniſhes other provinces. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict. Trade and Com.*

A'GENT [Fr. *Agente*, It. Sp. and Port. of *agens*, Lat.] 1. An actor, a doer. 2. A dealer or factor for another. 3. A ſubſtitute. 4. A reſident at a foreign prince's court, who manages the affairs of his king or republic, or of a corporation, *&c.*

AGENT *of a regiment*, the pay-maſter or ſollicitor of a regiment.

AGENTS *of the Victualling-office*, officers under the commiſſioners, appointed to buy, and contract for proviſions, &c.

AGENT and PATIENT [law phraſe] made uſe of when one is the doer of a thing, and alſo the perſon to whom it is done; as when a woman endows herſelf with the faireſt of her huſband's poſſeſſions.

AGENT [in phyſicks] that by which a thing is done or effected, or which has a power by which it acts on another; or induces ſome change in another by its action; oppoſed to patient.

Natural, or *Phyſical* AGENTS [with ſcholaſticks] are ſuch as are immediately determined by the author of nature to produce one ſort of effect, with an incapacity to produce the contrary thereto, as fire, which only heats, but does not cool.

Free, or *Voluntary* AGENTS [with ſcholaſticks] are ſuch as may equally do any thing, or the contrary or oppoſite of it; as acting not from any predetermination, but from choice; ſuch the mind is ſuppoſed to be, which may either will or nill the ſame thing.

Univocal AGENTS [with naturaliſts] are ſuch agents as produce effects of the ſame kind and denomination with themſelves.

Equivocal AGENTS [with naturaliſts] are ſuch agents whoſe effects are of a different kind from themſelves.

AGEOMETRESI'A ['Αγεομετρεσια, Gr.] a want or defect in point of geometry.

AGERA'TIA ['Αγηρασια, Gr.] a vigorous old age.

AGE'RATON ['Αγηρατον, Gr.] the herb everlaſting, cotton-weed, moth-wort, or maudlin.

AGERO'NIA, a goddeſs that was ſuppoſed to cure agues, &c.

AGGENERA'TION [of *ad*, to, and *generatio*, Lat. growing] the ſtate of one thing growing upon another.

To A'GGERATE [*aggero*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *gero*, carry] to heap up.

A'GGERHUYS, a city of Norway, capital of the province of Aggerhuys, ſituated 30 miles north-weſt of Frederickſhall, ſubject to Denmark. Latitude 59° 30′ N. Longitude 11° 0′ E.

To AGGLO'MERATE [*agglomitolare*, It. of *agglomero*, Lat.] 1. To gather up in a ball, as thread. 2. To gather together. *Johnſon.*

AGGLOMERA'TION, a winding on a bottom. *Lat.*

AGGLUTINA'TION, is uſed by ſome aſtronomers to denote the meeting of two or more ſtars in the ſame part of the zodiac. But it is more peculiarly underſtood of the ſeeming coalition of ſeveral ſtars, ſo as to form a nebulous ſtar.

AGGLU'TINANTS [in medicine] ſtrengthening remedies, whoſe office and effect is to adhere to the ſolid parts of the body, and by that to recruit and ſupply the place of what is worn off and waſted by the animal actions.

To AGGLU'TINATE [*conglutinare*, It. *agglutino*, of *ad*, to, and *gluten*, Lat. glue] to glue together, to ſtick things together.

AGGLUTINA'TION. 1. A glueing together. 2. The ſtate of being glued together.

AGGLUTINATION [with phyſicians] the addition of new ſubſtance, or the giving a greater conſiſtence to the animal fluids, by which they are the more fit for nouriſhment.

AGGLU'TINATIVE [from *agglutinate*] that which cauſes agglutination.

AGGOUED-BUND, the beſt of the ſix ſorts of ſilks, that are gathered in the great mogul's dominions. *Poſtlethwayt.*

To AGGRANDI'ZE [*aggrandire*, It. *engrandecèr*, Sp. of *aggrandir*, Fr.] to make great, to raiſe, to advance, to prefer. It is generally applied to perſons.

AGGRANDI'ZEMENT [*aggrandiſſement*, Fr. *aggrandimento*, It.] 1. A making great; but more eſpecially in worldly condition or eſtate; a making honourable. 2. The ſtate of being made ſo.

AGGRANDIZER [*aggrandize*] he that aggrandizes.

To AGGRA'TE [*aggratare*, It.] to pleaſe, to treat civilly. It is not uſed at preſent.

To A'GGRAVATE [*aggraver*, Fr. *aggravare*, It. *agravèr*, Sp. of *aggravo*, of *ad*, to, and *gravis*, Lat. heavy] 1. To enlarge upon the heinouſneſs of a crime by the addition of ſome circumſtance; to heighten. 2. To make heavy and grievous, in a metaphorical ſenſe.

AGGRAVA'TION [Fr. *aggravazione*, It. *agravación*, Sp.] 1. The act of aggravating. 2. The circumſtances that extrinſically heighten guilt or miſery.

A'GGREGATE [*aggregé*, Fr. *aggregato*, It. *agregado*, Sp. of *aggregatum*, Lat.] the whole maſs or reſult ariſing from the joining or collecting ſeveral things together.

A'GGREGATE, framed by the collection of any parts into one body.

To A'GGREGATE [*aggregér*, Fr. *aggregare*, It. *agregàr*, Sp. of *aggrego*, Lat.] to collect, join together unto the ſame body.

A'GGREGATED *Flowers* [with botaniſts] a flower which conſiſts of many little flowers, meeting together to make one whole one, each of which has its ſtylus, ſtamina, and ſticking ſeed, and contained in one and the ſame calix.

AGGREGA'TION [Fr. *aggregazione*, It. *agregación*, Sp.] 1. A collecting or uniting many things into one. 2. An aggregate. 3. The ſtate of being aggregated.

AGGREGATION [in phyſics] a ſpecies of union, by which ſeveral things that have no natural dependance or connection one with another, are collected together ſo as in ſome ſenſe to conſtitute one maſs.

To AGGRE'SS [*aggreſſus*, of *aggredior*, Lat.] to begin a quarrel; to commit the firſt act of hoſtility.

Aggre'ss, or Aggression, the firſt act of aſſaulting, or ſetting upon, *Lat.*

Aggre'sses, or Ogresses, [heraldry] the ſame as pellets and balls.

Aggre'ssor [*aggreſſeur*, Fr. *aggreſſór*, Sp. of *aggreſſor*, Lat.] one that aſſails, firſt ſets upon, or aſſaults. Oppoſed to the defendant.

Aggre'stein [in falconry] a diſtemper in hawks proceeding from a ſharp humour.

Aggrie'vance [probably of *ad* and *grief*, Fr.] affliction, great trouble, wrong, injury.

To Aggrie've [probably of *ad* and *grief*, Fr. ſubſt. or adject. grievance or grievous, or of our ſubſt. grief, all of *gravis*, Lat.] It is not improbable that to grieve was originally neuter, and to aggrieve active, *Johnſon.* 1. To afflict, trouble or vex. 2. To hurt a perſon in his right or property.

To Aggro'up [*aggropare*, It. *grouppee*, Fr.] to croud together into one figure. A term uſed among painters.

Agha'st [of a and ʒhaſt, Sax. a ghoſt or ſpectre] in great fright, diſmayed with fear. See Agast.

Agia'des, a kind of Turkiſh ſoldiery, employed in fortifying of camps, ſmoothing of roads, and the like offices. *Du Change Gloſſ.*

A'giasma, among ancient writers, is ſometimes uſed for the whole church, ſometimes for the more ſacred part, or *bena*, wherein maſs was ſaid. *Du Change Gloſſ.*

Agi'ld [aʒilꝺ, of *a* priv. and ʒilꝺan, Sax, to pay] free from gild or penalty, not ſubject to cuſtomary fine or impoſition.

A'gile [Fr. and It. of *agilis*, Lat.] nimble, quick.

Agi'leness, or Agility [*agilité*, Fr. *agilità*, It. *agilitàd*, Sp. of *agilitas*, Lat.] nimbleneſs, activity.

A'giler [of a and ʒile, Sax.] an obſerver, or informer.

Agilla'rius. 1. A hayward or keeper of a herd of cattle in a common field, ſworn at the lord's court. 2. The keeper of a herd belonging to the lord of the manor, *&c.*

A'gincourt, a village of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois, ſituated ſeven miles north of Heſdin, where Henry V. obtained a victory over the French, in 1415. Lat. 50° 35′ N. Long. 2° 0′ E.

Agiosyma'ndrum [of αγιⴰ, holy, and σημαινω, to ſignify, or denote] a woden inſtrument uſed by the Greek and other churches, under the dominion of the Turks, to call together aſſemblies of the people. *Hoffman's Lex. Univerſ.*

A'gio [in Holland] two or ſometimes four *per cent.* in favour of the bank notes. See Agai.

Agi'st [of *giſte*, Fr.] a bed or reſting-place.

To Agist [of *giſte*, Fr. a bed, or *giſter*, to feed in a ſtable] in common law] 1. To take in and feed ſtrangers cattle in the king's foreſt. 2. To collect the money for the king's uſe. 2. To take in other men's cattle into any ground at a certain rate per parcel.

Agista'tor, or Agi'stor, an officer that takes cattle into a foreſt, and receives the money.

Agi'stage, or Agi'stment, the herbage or feeding of cattle on a foreſt or common.

Agi'stment. The canon lawyers take this in another ſenſe than is mentioned under *to agiſt*. They ſeem to intend by it a *modus*, or mean rate, at which ſome right or due may be reckoned, perhaps it is corrupted from *adouciſſement*, or *adjuſtment*.

A'gistable [*agitabile*, It. *agitabilis*, Lat.] capable of being agitated, moved, perhaps diſputed.

To A'gitate [*agiter*, Fr. *agitare*, It. *agitàr*, Sp. of *agito*, Lat.] 1. To ſtir, to move nimbly, to tumble and toſs. 2. To bandy, to debate a queſtion. 3. To actuate, to influence. 4. To affect with perturbation; as the mind is agitated by various paſſions.

Agita'tio *Animalium in Foreſta* [in foreſt law] the drift of beaſts into the foreſt. *Lat.*

Agita'tion [Fr. *agitazione*, It. *agitación*, Sp. of *agitatio*, Lat.] 1. A ſtirring, ſhaking, or a reciprocal motion of a body this way and that, a tumbling or toſſing. 2. The management of a buſineſs in hand. 3. Examination by way of diſcuſſion. 4. The ſtate of being agitated. 5. Violent commotion of the thoughts. 6. The ſtate of being deliberated upon.

Agitation [with philoſophers] a briſk inteſtine motion of the corpuſcles of a natural body.

Agitation [of beaſts in the foreſt] anciently ſignified the drift of beaſts into the foreſt.

Agita'tor [*agitateur*, Fr. of Lat.] 1. A ſtirrer up. 2. One who carries or manages an affair. In this ſenſe the directors of the army were called the agitators of the army.

Agita'tors [in the time of the civil wars in England, *A. D.* 1647.] perſons choſen out of every regiment to ſit in council, and manage the affairs of the parliament army.

Aglaopho'tis [ἀγλαοφωτις, Gr.] a certain herb of a glorious colour, with which magicians uſed to call forth devils: ſome ſuppoſe it to be the piony.

A'glet, [this word ſome derive from αιγλη, ſplendor; but it is apparently to be deduced from *aiguletté*, Fr. a tag to a point, and that from *aigu*, ſharp. *Johnſon*] 1. The tag of a point, a ſmall plate of metal. 2. A ſort of ſubſtance that grows out of ſome trees before the leaves. See the next article.

A'glets, or Ag'lects [with floriſts] thoſe pendants which hang on the tip end of the chives and threads, as in tulips, *&c.*

Aglossostomographi'a of [α neg. γλῶσσα the tongue, ϛομα the mouth, and γραφη a deſcription, Gr.] the title of the book of a German author, who deſcribes a mouth without a tongue.

A'gminal [*agminalis*, of *agmen*, Lat.] belonging to a troop.

A'gnabat, a town of Tranſilvania, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, ſituated 10 miles north-eaſt of Hermanſtat. Latitude 46°. 40′ N. Longitude 24°. 0′ E

A'gnail [of anʒe, pained; and næʒl, a nail] a ſore which breaks out at the root of the nails in the fingers; a whitlow.

Agna'ti [civil law] the male deſcendants of the ſame father in direct lines.

Agna'tion [civil law, *agnatio*, of *agnaſcor*, Lat.] that line of kindred by blood, which is between ſuch males as are deſcended from the ſame father. It is diſtinct from cognation or conſanguinity, which includes deſcendants from females.

Agniglo'ssa [Αγνιγλωσσⴰ, Gr.] the herb plantain, *Lat.*

Agnina [with botaniſts] the herb lamb's tongue, or ribwort plantain, *Lat.*

Agni'tion [*agnitio*, Lat.] what is known or diſcovered by ſome mark or token, acknowledgment. It is uſed in ſpeaking either of perſons or things.

To Agni'ze [of *agnoſco*, Lat.] to acknowledge, recognize, or own. This word is now obſolete.

Agnoi'tes [of ἀγνωηλα, of ἀγνοεω, Gr. not to know] an ancient ſect, who denied that Chriſt knew the day of judgment.

Agno'men [with the Romans] a name additional to the firname of a perſon, on account of ſome particular atchievement, the firname of any perſon.

Agnomina'tion [*agnominatio, Lat.*] a nick-name, alluſion of one word to another through a likeneſs of ſound.

Agnophagi'tes, [*agnophagitæ*, of *agnus*, Lat. a lamb, and φαγειν, Gr. to eat] feeders on lamb's fleſh.

A'gnus, a lamb or young ſheep under a year old. *Lat.*

Agnus *Caſtus* [with botaniſts] the chaſte tree, ſo called from its imaginary virtue of preſerving chaſtity, otherwiſe called the Italian willow or Abraham's balm. *Lat.*

Agnus *Sythicus* [in natural hiſtory] the name of a pretended zoophite, or animal plant, ſaid to grow in Tartary, reſembling the figure and ſtructure of a lamb.

Agnus Dei [*i. e.* lamb of God] the figure of a lamb with, or holding a croſs, ſtampt upon white wax, in an oval form; which being bleſs'd by the pope, is either given or ſold, as a precious relick.

Ago, [aʒan, Sax. paſt, whence writers formerly uſed, and, in ſome provinces, the people ſtill uſe *agone* for *ago*]. Agone, paſt, ſince, as an hour *ago*, long *ago*. Reckoning time towards the preſent, we uſe *ſince*, as it is a year *ſince* it happened; and reckoning from the preſent, we uſe *ago*, as it happened a year *ago*. This is not perhaps always obſerved.

Ago, as long *ago*, a great while ſince.

Ago'g, [The French in low language have *à gogo*, as *ils vivent a gogo*, they live to their wiſh. From this phraſe ours, perhaps, may be derived] as to ſet, or to be *agog*, or a longing; it denotes ſome imaginary enjoyment, and often has *on* or *for* before the object of longing.

Ago'ing [from *going*] being in action.

A'gon [ἀγων, Gr. *i. e.* combat or ſtriving] a diſpute or contention for the maſtery.

Agona'lia [of ἀγωνιζομαι, Gr.] certain annual feaſts held by the Romans on the ninth day of January, with fighting of prizes, and other exerciſes in honour of Janus. *Lat.*

Ago'ne [aʒan, Sax.] paſt. See Ago.

Agone'a, ſacrifices offered for good ſucceſs in buſineſs. *Lat.*

Ago'nes *Capitolini* [among the Romans] feſtivals held to Jupiter, as protector or guardian of the capitol. At this feſtival poems were ſung or recited in honour of him by the poets.

Agoni'a [of ἀγων, Gr. a ſtruggle] a violent paſſion or agony.

Agonia [of α neg. and γονη the ſemen, Gr.] a defect of the ſeed.

Ago'nism [ἀγωνισμα, Gr.] a trial of ſkill at weapons, a combat.

Agoni'sta, or Agoni'stes [ἀγωνιστης, Gr.] a wreſtler, a champion, or a perſon who ſtrives in maſteries.

Agoni'stical, or Agoni'stic, [ἀγωνιϛικⴰ, Gr.] pertaining to combating, or prize-fighting.

Ago'nius, a god worſhipped by the Romans, to bleſs their undertakings. *Lat.*

Agoni'zants [of ἀγωνιζομαι, Gr.] certain friars who aſſiſt thoſe who are in agonies.

To A'gonize [*agoniſer*, Fr. *agonizzare*, It. *agonizàr*, Sp. of ἀγονιζομαι, Gr.] to be in very great agony.

Agonicli'tes, [of α neg. γονυ the knee, and κλειω to bend, *&c.*] a ſect in the ſeventh century, whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet was, never to kneel, but to deliver their prayers ſtanding.

Agonothe'ta [ἀγωνοθετης, Gr. of ἀγων and τιθημι to place] an overſeer of activity, the judge in ſuch games, the maſter of the revels. *Lat.* Or rather the ſupreme inſtitutor and appointer of the games, as Achilles in Homer, or Æneas in Virgil.

Agonothe'tic, preſiding at public games.

A'gony [*agonie*, Fr. *agonia*, It. Sp. and Lat. of ἀγωνια, of ἀγωνιζωμαι, Gr.] 1. Extremity of anguiſh, either of body or mind, as when nature makes the laſt effort againſt a diſeaſe. 2. The pangs of death; properly the laſt ſtruggle betwixt life and death. 3. In books of devotion, it denotes our Saviour's laſt conflict in the garden.

Ago'od [from *good*] in earneſt.

Agorono'mus [ἀγορωνομⴰ] the clerk of a market. *Lat.*

Agou'ty [in America] a little beaſt of the ſhape and ſize of a rabbit, which has no more than two teeth in each jaw, and feeds like a ſquirrel; but is a fierce creature, and when irritated, will ſtamp with its hind feet, and erect its hair; when chaſed he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by ſmoke.

A'gra, The principal kingdom of the mogul's empire. It has Bando on the weſt, Dely on the north, Sambal on the eaſt, Gualear and part of Narvar on the ſouth. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict.*

Agra, the capital city of the kingdom of Agra; a place of great traffic, being reſorted to by merchants from China, Perſia, all parts of India, and by the Engliſh and Dutch. The trade is kept up by ſeveral caravans, which ſet out from Amadabath, Surat, and other places, compoſed commonly of 400 or 500 camels, which the Engliſh, Dutch, Moors, Turks, Arabs, Perſians, and other nations, uſe to carry their merchandize to that capital, and to bring back from thence ſeveral others in return.—Beſides the indigo of Agra, which is the beſt in the world, they get from thence a great many ſtuffs and linens, the latter of which are a fit commodity for the weſt and north. Thither likewiſe are carried the merchandize from Bantam and Tartary; and here alſo arrive in other caravans, the merchants from the inland parts of Indoſtan, or the mogul's dominions. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict.*

The Mogul frequently reſides at Agra. It is ſituated on the river Jemma, 300 miles north-eaſt of Surat. Latatude 26° 20′ N. Longitude 79° 0′ E.

To Agra'ce [from *grace*] to confer favours on. A word not now in uſe.

Agra'mmatist [ἀγράμματος, Gr. of α priv. and γράμμα a letter] an unlearned, illiterate man.

Agra'ria *Lex*, a law made by the Romans for the diſtribution of lands among the common people. *Lat.*

Agra'rian [*agrarius*, of *ager*, a field] belonging to fields. It is ſeldom uſed but when mentioning the agrarian law among the Romans. See the preceding word.

To Agre'ase [from *greaſe*] to bedaub with greaſe or filth. A word not now uſed.

Agre'at [of *a* and ȝreat, Sax. groot, Du. groot, O. and L. Ger] by the great, in the groſs, in the whole.

To Agre'e [*agreer*, from *gré*, Fr. of *gratus*, Lat.] 1. To be in harmony, not to differ. 2. To conſent, to yield to, with *to* or *upon*. 3. To make up a difference, to accord by ſtipulation. 4. To ſtrike up a bargain, as between buyer and ſeller. 5. To be of the ſame opinion. 6. To ſettle a point between many. 7. To be conſiſtent, not to contradict. 8. To be ſuitable, or accommodated to. 9. To cauſe no perturbation in the body.

Agree, for law is coſtly. Very good advice to litigious perſons, founded upon reaſon and experience; for many times the charges of a ſuit exceed the value of the thing in diſpute.

They Agree *like cats and dogs*, that is, are always biting, ſnarling, and ſcratching.

Agre'able [*agreable*, Fr. *agradable*, Sp. *agradável*, Port.] 1. Agreeing or ſuiting with, not contrary, having *to* or *with*. 2. Pleaſant, charming, or ſuitable to the inclination or temper. It has ſometimes the particle *to*.

The Agreable, agreeableneſs.

Agreably, ſuitably, pleaſantly.

Agre'ableness [*qualité agreable*, Fr.] 1. Suitableneſs, or conſiſtency with, having the particle *to*. 2. Quality of pleaſing, pleaſantneſs; it denotes the production of ſatisfaction in an inferior degree, calm and laſting below rapture. 3. Reſemblance; ſometimes with the particle *between*.

Agre'ably [from *agreable*] 1. Suitably to. 2. In a pleaſing manner.

Agre'ed, ſettled by conſent. See To Agree.

Agre'eingness [from *agree*] ſuitableneſs, conſiſtency with, conformity to.

Agreableness is emblematically repreſented by a damſel of a ſweet and affable aſpect, having a crown on adorned with jaſpers and other precious ſtones, in her hands roſes of different colours, without prickles.

Agree'ment [*agrement*, Fr. *agreamentum*, Law Lat. which Coke would derive from *aggregatio mentium*, Lat. tho' only in the firſt ſenſe] 1. Agreeableneſs. 2. Concord, or harmony. 3. Reconcilement. 4. Articles agreed upon, bargain or contract.

Agreement [in common law] a joining together or conſent of two or more minds in any thing already done, or to be done hereafter.

Agre'sses. See Ogresses.

Agre'st [*agreſte*, Fr. It. and Sp. of *agreſtis*, Lat.] belonging to fields, ruſtic, clowniſh.

Agre'stical, or Agrestick [*agreſtis*, Lat. of *ager*, a field] pertaining to the country, clowniſh.

Agre'sty [*agreſtis*, Lat.] clowniſhneſs.

A'gria, a fortified town in Upper Hungary, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 35 miles north-eaſt of Buda. It is the ſee of a biſhop; and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Latitude 48°. 0' N. Longitude 20°. 0' E.

Agri'a [with botaniſts] the ſhrub holly. *Lat.*

Agria [with ſurgeons] a ſcurvy ſcab hard to cure; an obſtinate ulcer. *Lat.*

Agriaca'ntha [ἀκανθα ἀγρια, Gr. wild] a ſort of wild thiſtle. *Lat.*

Agria'mpelos [ἀγριαμπελος, Gr.] a plant called wild vine.

Agricola'tion, huſbandry, tillage of the ground.

A'griculture [Fr. *agricoltura*, It. *agricultura*, Lat.] the art of huſbandry, or the improvement of land, in order to render it fertile.

Agriculture, is repreſented by the goddeſs Ceres, clothed in green, holding in her left hand the zodiack, and in her right a young tree, which begins to ſprout out; a plow at her feet.

On the reverſe of ſome medals of the emperor Gordianus, agriculture is repreſented by a woman ſtretching out her two arms towards a lion, and a bull lying at her feet; the lion, as dedicated to Ceres, to ſignify the earth; and the bull or ox, the labourer or huſbandman.

Agrielæ'a [ἀγριελαια, Gr.] the wild olive.

Agrimoni'a, or Agrimo'ny [*agrimoine*, Fr. *agrimonia*, It. Sp. and Lat.] it is a plant whoſe leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches: the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, divided into five ſegments; the flowers have five or ſix leaves, and are formed into a long ſpike, and expand like a roſe: the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock, in each of which are two kernels. The ſpecies are, 1. The common or medicinal agrimony, which is found in the hedges. 2. The ſweet-ſmelling agrimony; and 3. The leſſer agrimony with a white flower. *Miller.*

Agrimonia *Sylveſtris* [in botany] ſilver weed, or wild tanſey. *Lat.*

Agriocarda'mum [ἀγριοκαρδαμον, Gr.] a ſort of water-creſſes. *Lat.*

Agrioca'stanum [of ἀγριος, wild, and καστανον, Gr.] wild-cheſnut, the earth-nut, the pig-nut.

Agrioci'nara [with botaniſts] the plant ladies-thiſtle, or wild artichoke.

Agriona'rdum [with botaniſts] the herb valerian. *Lat.*

Agrio'nia, a ſolemnity obſerved in honour of Bacchus, which was celebrated in the night, after the manner following. The women aſſembled together, and made a ſtrict ſearch for Bacchus, and after ſome time of ſearch not finding him, ſaid he was retired to the muſes, and had hid himſelf among them. This ceremony being over, they fell to feaſting, and diverting themſelves with propoſing riddles and cramp queſtions; and ivy being looked upon as ſacred to Bacchus, great quantities of it were uſed at this time.

Agriopa'lma [with botaniſts] archangel or dead nettle. *Lat.*

Agriopastina'ca [with botaniſts] the wild parſnip or carrot.

Agryophy'llon [ἀγριοφυλλον, Gr.] the herb hog's-fennel or ſulphur-wort. *Lat.*

Agriose'linum [ἀγριοσελινον, Gr.] a flower, a ſort of crow-feet.

Agri'ot [Fr. *griotte*, It.] a ſour or tart cherry.

Agri'ppa [of *ægre pedibus natus*, born wrong, with the feet foremoſt] a name given to ſuch as are born with difficulty, or their feet foremoſt.

Agrou'nd [of ȝrund, Sax. grond, Du. grund, Ger. the ground] 1. Upon the ground. 2. Nonplus'd, obſtructed.

Agripni'a [ἀγρυπνια, Gr.] a watching or dreaming ſlumber.

Agrypnoco'ma [of ἀγρυπνια, watching, and κωμα, a deep ſleep, Gr.] a waking drowſineſs, a diſeaſe wherein the patients are continually inclined to ſleep, but ſcarce can ſleep, being affected with a great drowſineſs in the head, a ſtupidity in all the ſenſes and faculties, and many times a delirium too. It is the ſame as *coma vigil*. *Lat.*

A'gue [probably of *aigu*, Fr. ſharp] an intermitting fever, with cold and hot fits alternately. Vulgarly the cold fit is called the ague, and the hot the fever.

An Ague in the Spring,
Is Phyſick for a King.

And yet few or no kings are ever covetous of it: and indeed it is according as it goes off. The meaning of this Proverb is probably, that an ague being a ſtrong fermentation of the blood; and the fermentations of liquids tending to purify them; it may be ſuppoſed that theſe paroxiſms have the ſame effect on the blood, or, at leaſt, that the remedies taken for this diſeaſe (which are generally ſweating during the diſtemper, and purging afterwards) may at the ſame time cleanſe and purify the blood.

Ague *Tree*, Saſſafras. See Sassafras.

Aguepe'rse, a town of France, in the province of Lyonnois, and territory of the Lower Avergne, 15 miles north of Clermont. Latitude 45° 55' N. Longitude 3° 20' E.

A'gued [from *ague*] affected with an ague, chilly, cold. A word little uſed ſince Shakeſpeare.

Ague *Fit*, the fit of the ague.

Ague *Proof*. Proof againſt an ague, or againſt the cauſes that produce it.

Agu'ish, pertaining to, of the quality, or apt to cauſe agues.

A'guishness [of *aigu*, Fr. ſharp] agueiſh quality, coldneſs, ſhiveringneſs.

Aguillaneu'f, the name of a certain ceremony of the French druids, who when they were to go to gather miſletoe againſt New-year's-day, walked about the fields adjoining to their foreſt, crying out, *A gui l'an neuf*, i. e. *To the miſletoe a new year*. Alſo the ſame name was applied to a ſort of begging which was uſed in ſome biſhopricks for the tapers in churches, but this cuſtom was aboliſhed, *anno* 1592.

To Agu'ise [from *guiſe*] to trim out, to deck. A word not uſed ſince Spenſer's time.

Agu'rah [אגורה, Heb.] a certain Hebrew coin, which Buxtorf explains by *nummulus*, or a ſmall piece of money.

Agu'ti [in zoology] the name of an American animal, reſembling the Guinea-pig, as we call it, having the characters of the rat kind, and the voice and hair of the hog. See Plate I. Fig. 3.

It is a very voracious animal, devouring its food with extreme eagerneſs, and uſing its fore feet for hands, in the manner of the ſquirrel. It runs very ſwiftly, and is very expert at digging, ſo that it ſoon buries itſelf in the earth. When provoked, it raiſes all the hair of its back upright, and ſtrikes the earth with its hinder feet. *Ray's Syn. Quad.*

Agynia'ni [from α priv. and γυνη, a woman] a ſect who condemned all uſe of fleſh, and marriage, as not inſtituted by God, but introduced at the inſtigation of the devil. They appeared about the year 694, but were of no long continuance.

Ah, an interjection. 1. Alaſs. Sometimes denoting diſlike. As, *ah! ſinful nation*, in Iſaiah. 2. Contemptuous exultation. *Let them not ſay in their hearts, ah! ſo we would have it.* Pſalms. 3. Lamentation or compaſſion. 4. When followed by *that*, it marks extreme deſire; as *ah that it were ſo*.

Aha', Aha, interject. A word that denotes inſulting or contemptuous triumph.

Ahe'ad [from *head*] 1. More forward than ſomething elſe. A ſea term. 2 With precipitation, headlong.

Ahei'ght [from *height*, of *high*] to a high place; to a hight, up aloft. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ahme'lla, a name given by the Ceyloneſe to a plant famous for its virtues as a lithontriptic and diuretic. It is a ſpecies of bidens or hemp-agrimony. See Philoſ. Tranſ. N°. 257.

Ahou'ac, a plant in the continent of America. It hath funnel-ſhaped flowers; the pointal is fixed like a nail to the inner part of the flower, and becomes a pear-ſhaped fleſhy fruit, incloſing a three-cornered nut. There are two ſpecies of it, one grows to the height of a common cherry-tree, the wood of which ſtinks moſt abominably, and the kernel of the nut is a moſt deadly poiſon, to expel which the Indians know no antidote, nor will they uſe the wood for fuel. The ſecond ſort grows no higher than ten or twelve feet, the fruit is of a beautiful red colour when ripe, and equally poiſonous with the former. Both plants abound with a milky juice. *Miller.*

Ajan, a coaſt and country of Africa, having the river Quilmanci on the ſouth, the mountains from whence the river ſprings on the weſt; Abyſſynia, or Ethiopia, and the ſtreights of Babelmandel on the north, and Indian Ocean on the eaſt. The coaſt abounds with all neceſſaries of life, and has plenty of very good horſes. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict.*

Aja'zzo, a port town in the iſland of Corſica, in the Mediterranean. It is ſituated 160 miles ſouth of Genoa, is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſubject to the ſtate of Genoa. Latitude 41° 40' N. Longitude 9°. 0' E.

Ajazzo, is alſo the name of a port town in the leſſer Aſia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Cilicia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 30 miles north of Antioch, and 50 weſt of Aleppo, where the city of Iſſus anciently ſtood, near which Alexander fought the

BRITISH MUSEUM

Pl. II.

Facing Air pump.

Fig. 1 Barometer

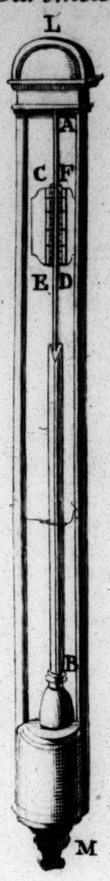
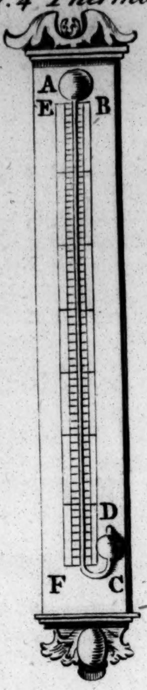


Fig. 4 Thermometer



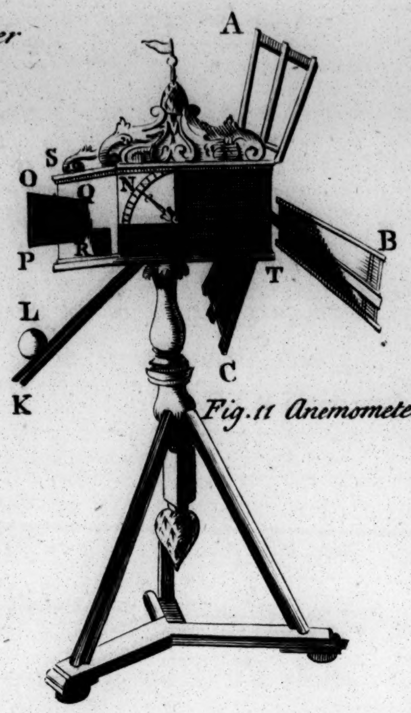

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Fig. 11 Anemometer

Fig. 6 Hygrometer

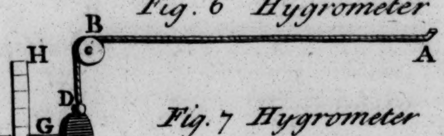

Fig. 7 Hygrometer

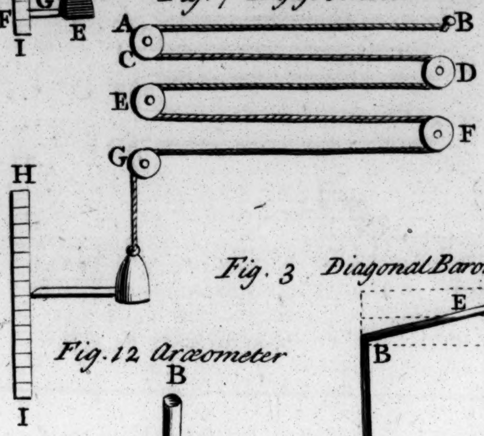

Fig. 12 Aræometer

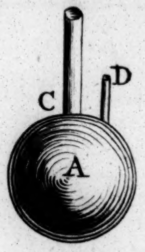

Fig. 3 Diagonal Barometer

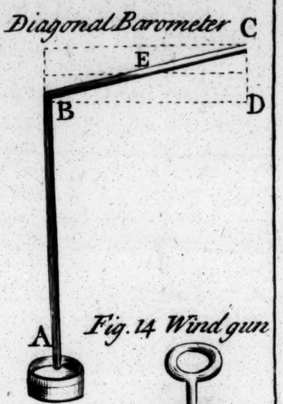

Fig. 14 Wind gun

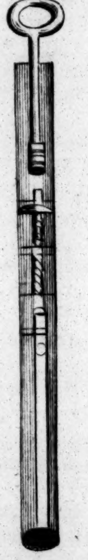

Fig. 8 Hygrometer

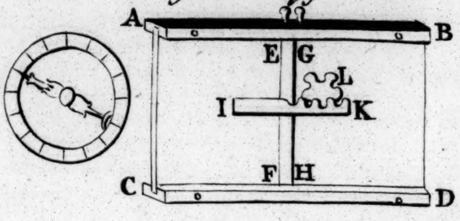
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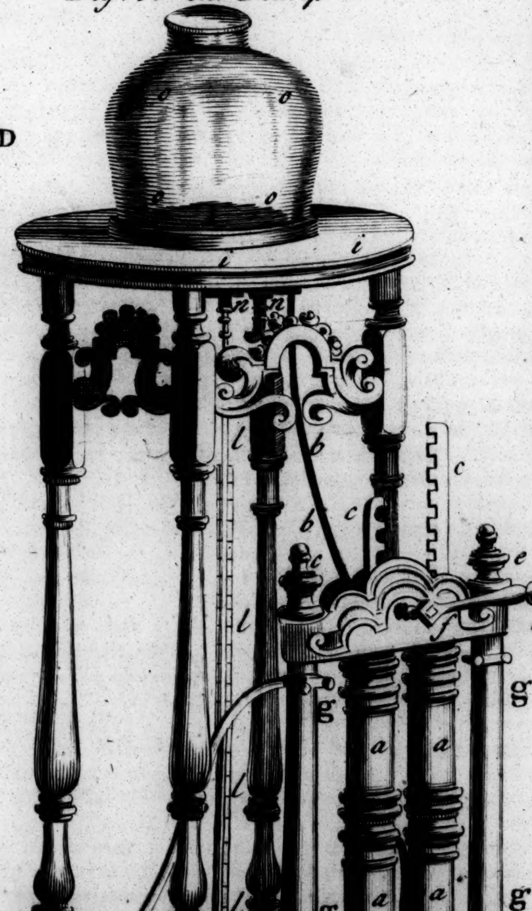
Fig. 16 Air Pump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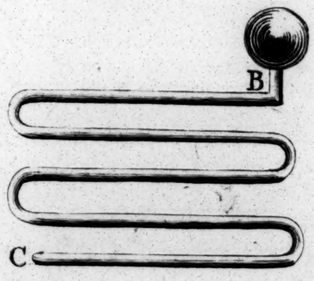
m

Fig. 5 Thermometer



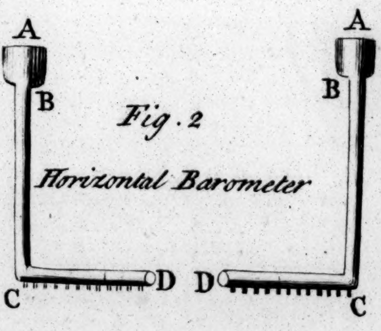


Fig. 2

Horizontal Barometer

Fig 13 Manometer

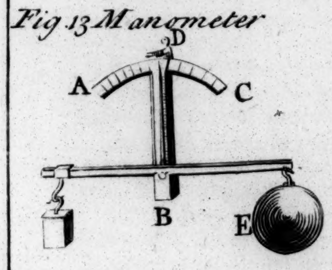


Fig. 9 Hygrometer

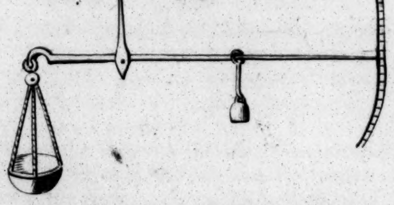
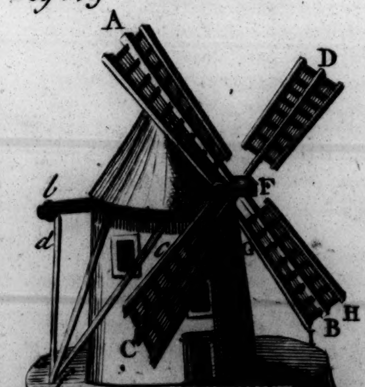


Fig. 15 Wind mill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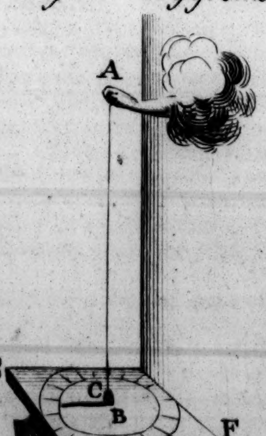
G

Fig. 10 Hygrometer



J. Mynde sc.

the ſecond battle with Darius. Lat. 37° 0′ N. Long. 37° 0′ E.

AI′CHSTAT, a city of Germany in the circle of Franconia, 14 miles north weſt of Ingolſtadt, and 12 north of Newburg. It is ſituated on the river Aetmul, and ſubject to its biſhop. Lat. 48° 50′ N. Long. 11° 0′ E.

AID [*aide*, Fr. *aiuto*, It. *ayuda*, Sp. *ajuda*, Port.] 1. Aſſiſtance, help, ſuccour, relief. 2. The perſon that aids; a helper.

AID [in law] a tax or ſubſidy; alſo anciently an impoſition laid by the king on tenants, &c. for marrying his daughter, or knighting his eldeſt ſon.

To AID [*aider*, Fr. *ajutare*, It. *ayudàr*, Sp. *adjuto*, of *ad*, to, and *juvo*, to help, Lat.] to help, to aſſiſt, to ſuccour.

AID DE CAMP, or AID DE CON [in an army] an officer who attends one of the generals, either the general, lieutenant-general, or major-general, to receive their orders, as occaſion ſhall require, and carry them to the inferior officers.

AID PRIER [in law, *i. e.* to pray for *aid*] a word made uſe of in pleading for a petition in court, to call in help from another perſon who hath an intereſt in the thing conteſted.

AID *of the King* [a law term] is where the king's tenant prays aid of the king, on account of rent demanded of him by others.

AID *Major*, or A′DJUTANT [in an army] an officer who aſſiſts the major in his duty, and in his abſence performs it all. His poſt is on the left, beyond all the captains, and behind the lieutenant-colonel, when the battalion is drawn up.

AI′DANCE [of *aid*] help, aſſiſtance, ſupport. It is often uſed by Shakeſpeare.

A′IDANT, Fr. aſſiſting, ſuccouring. *Shakeſpeare.*

A′IDER [of *aid*] one that aſſiſts, a confederate or ally.

AIDERBEI′TZAN, [or as the Arabians call it, ADE′RBIJAN. *Pocock*] a province of Perſia, borders to the eaſt on the province of Ghilan and Tabriſtan; to the ſouth, on Perſian Irack; to the weſt and north-weſt, upon Upper Armenia, and the river Aras; and, to the north, on Schirwan. The ſoil of this province is fruitful, and the climate healthy, though cold. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict.*

A′IDLESS [of *aid*, and the inſeparable particle *leſs*] having no aid.

A′IDS [in horſemanſhip] are the aſſiſtances and helps that the horſeman gives an horſe, from the gentle and moderate uſe of the bridle, the ſpur, the caveſon, the poinſon, the rod, the action of the legs, the motion of the thighs, and the ſound of the tongue.

AIDS DE CAMP [of the king] certain young gentlemen, whom the king appoints in the field to that office.

AIE′L, or AILE′ [in law] the name of a writ, the ſame as *ayel*. See AYEUL, or AYEL.

AI′GHENDALE, a liquid meaſure in Lancaſhire, containing ſeven quarts. *Houghton's Collect.*

AIGLE′TTE [in heraldry] an eaglet, or a young eagle. *Fr.*

AI′GRE DE CEDRE, lemon and ſugar, a cooling liquor uſed in France. *Fr.*

AIGREE′N, the herb houſleek. See HOUSELEEK.

A′IGRIS, a ſtone which ſerves inſtead of current coin among the Iſiſnois, a nation of Africa, on the gold coaſt. It is there looked upon as a precious ſtone, and yet it has nothing in it to make it very valuable. It is of a greeniſh-blue colour, without any luſtre; pretty hard, indeed, but it does not take a good poliſh, or they have not ſkill enough to poliſh it better. They are, however, very fond of it; and give its weight in gold for it. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict.*

AIGUE′ *Marine.* See AQUA *Marina.*

AIGUI′LLON, or EGUI′LLON, a town of France, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Garonne and Lot, in the province of Guinne, 12 miles N. W. of Agen, and 58 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44° 15′ N. Longitude 0° 12′ E.

AIGUISCE, or EIGUISCE [in heraldry] as a croſs *aiguiſce*, ſignifies a croſs having two angles at the ends, cut off, ſo as to terminate in points; but it is not like the croſs fitchee, that goes tapering away by degrees to a ſharp point, for this croſs *aiguiſce* has only an obtuſe point made by taking of the angles.

AI′GULET, Fr. points of gold at the ends of fringes.

To AIL [of adlian, or adlan, Sax. of adlo, Goth. probably of ἀλύω, Gr. to be ſick, or of eglan, Sax. to be troubleſome.] 1. To cauſe pain or trouble. 2. To affect with ſome inconvenience, in an indefinite ſenſe. 3. To feel pain, to be incommoded. 4. It is remarkable, that this word is never uſed but with ſome indefinite term, or the word *nothing.* He *ails* ſomething, he *ails* nothing; ſomething *ails* him, nothing *ails* him. But we never ſay, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever. *Johnſon.*

AIL, or AILMENT, a diſeaſe, or an indiſpoſition of body. Heal thy obſcener *ail.* *Pope.*

A′ILING [of to *ail*] ſickly, complaining of indiſpoſition or diſeaſe.

AILS, beards of wheat.

AI′LSBURY. See AYL′SBURY.

A′IM [of *eſme*, Fr.] 1. The direction of any thing miſſile. 2. That point at which a perſon looks to ſhoot at a mark. 3. By way of figure, a purpoſe or deſign. 4. The thing aimed at; as *the epiſtle has but one* aim. Locke. 3. Gueſs or conjecture; as *a man may propheſy, with a near* aim, *about the main chance.* Shakeſpeare.

To AIM [of *eſmer*, Fr.] 1. To direct at a mark; particularly the act of pointing a miſſile by the eye, before letting it off. 2. To endeavour to ſtrike with a miſſile, to point towards, with the particle *at*. 3. To direct the view or ſteps toward a thing, to endeavour to reach; with *to* formerly, now only with *at*. 4. To gueſs. To purpoſe or deſign.

The AIM *of a croſs-bow*, or *gun*, the button or mark to take aim by.

AJOURE′ [in heraldry] ſignifies ſome part of an ordinary, that is ſo taken away, that the field appears; it is a French term, and is derived of *jour*, a day or light, and ſignifies, that the part which ſhould be covered by the ordinary is ſo far expoſed to view.

AIR [*aer*, Lat. of ἀὴρ, Gr. *aria*, It. *a'yre*, Sp. *a'r*, Port.] 1. Is generally underſtood to be that fluid in which we breathe, and the earth is incloſed, and as it were wrapped up. 2. The ſtate of the air with regard to health; as *Hampſtead* air *is finer than that of London.* 3. Air in motion, a gentle wind or breath. 4. A blaſt or blight. 5. Any thing light as air, fleeting, and uncertain; *he builds his hope in* air *of your fair looks.* Shakeſpeare. 6. The open weather, the air unconfined; as *the morning* air. 7. Vent or emiſſion into the air; as *to give a thing air, or to vent or publiſh it to the world.* 8. Intelligence or information chiefly given by hints; as *it grew from the* airs *which they received from their agents here.* Bacon. 9. The mien of a perſon. 10. An affected manner or geſture. 11. Appearance. *It was communicated with the* air *of a ſecret.* Pope.

AIR is found to have theſe ſix properties, following:

1. It is liquid, and cannot be congealed like water.
2. It is much lighter than water, but yet it is not without its gravity.
3. It is diaphanous, that is, it tranſmits the light.
4. It can eaſily be condenſed and rarefied.
5. It has an elaſtic force.
6. It is neceſſary for flame and reſpiration.

I. It is much more liquid than water and cannot be congealed, and that for the reaſons following:

1. Becauſe it ſeems to have pores much larger, full of finer matter, of a very quick motion, whereby the particles of air are continually driven about, as it appears by this experiment, that if air be pent up in a veſſel it is eaſily condenſed; whereas no perſon yet, by any invention, has been able to condenſe water.

2. The particles of air are very fine and branched, ſo that they leave interſtices between one another, and can never be formed into a compact body.

II. Water has been proved by experiment to be 840 times heavier than air, from whence it will follow, that a certain bulk of air contains in it 840 times leſs homogeneous matter than an equal bulk of water does; and this is the reaſon why air may be condenſed, but not water.

III. The air is diaphanous, becauſe having very wide pores, and ſeparable parts, it admits the matter whereof light conſiſts, to flow in right lines. And hence it is, that not only the ſun and the planets ſhine or reflect their light upon us, but alſo the fixt ſtars are ſeen by us at an immenſe diſtance. But as deep water does not tranſmit all the rays which fall upon it, becauſe the ſeries of light is interrupted by the motion of the watery particles; ſo many of the rays, which fall upon this prodigious bulk of air over us, muſt needs be broken off and intercepted before they reach us; which probably may be the cauſe, that where the ſky is very clear, it is not quite tranſparent, but appears of a more blue and wateriſh colour.

IV. AIR is condenſed and rarefied, becauſe it conſiſting of branchy particles, thoſe particles are eaſily ſcattered by an extraordinary quick motion, which is called rarefaction.

Again, they are eaſily compreſſed into a leſs compaſs, while their branches are driven together, and cloſe one with another, and thereby force out the liquid matter which lay between them; and this is called condenſation.

There are a multitude of experiments to prove this; as there are a ſort of guns, into which ſuch a quantity of air may be forced, as to ſhoot out a leaden bullet with great violence. See WIND-GUN.

V. That the air has an elaſtic force; that is, that it has a power to return to the ſame ſtate, and re-occupy the ſame ſpace which it filled before, when ever the force that compreſſed it into a narrower compaſs is removed, the beforementioned experiment demonſtrates.

VI. *That* AIR *is neceſſary for flame or reſpiration.* Without air, flame and fire go out, and air ſeems to have a nitrous or ſulphurous matter in it, ſo that the air which lies upon ſo many plants, animals, and minerals, upon which the heat of the ſun continually operates and extracts a good part of them, muſt needs carry away with it innumerable particles of ſulphur and volatile ſalts, wherewith things abound, as chemical experiments demonſtrate.

AIR is repreſented by a damſel ſitting upon a cloud with her hair diſheveled, and a looſe, flying garment, with one hand ſtroking a peacock, and holding under her other arm a cameleon; and all ſorts of birds flying round about her.

Pure AIR is repreſented by a lady of a ſerene and beautiful aſpect, clothed in gold; holding in one hand a white dove, the other holding up Zephyrus, or the weſt wind, in the clouds, with this motto: *Spirat levis aura favoni.*

This intimates the weſt wind to be the moſt healthful. The white dove is an emblem of health, being an antidote againſt infection. Her aſpect and gold habit denote the ſame.

AIR [in chymical writers] is expreſſed of the character, plate IV. Fig. 5.

AIR [in horſemanſhip] is a cadence and liberty of motion, that is accommodated to the natural diſpoſition of a horſe, that makes him work in the manage, and riſe with obedience, meaſure and juſtneſs of time. Others uſe the word air in a ſtrict ſenſe, to ſignify a manage that is higher, ſlower and more artfully deſigned than the *terra a terra.* The walk, trot and gallop are not in the general accounted airs. Others again uſe the word air, for the motion of a horſe's legs upon a gallop.

High AIRS, are the motions of a horſe that riſes higher than *terra a terra*, and works at *curvets*, *balotades*, *croupades* and *capriols*.

AIR [with anatomiſts] is ſuppoſed to be a fine aerial ſubſtance incloſed in the labyrinth of the inward ear, and to miniſter to the due conveyance of the ſounds in the ſenſory.

AIR [with muſicians, &c.] 1. Signifies the melody or the inflection of a muſical compoſition, whether light or ſerious. 2. In poetry, a ſong: *The repeated* air *of ſad Electra's poet.* *Milton.*

To AIR [*airier*, Fr.] 1. To expoſe to the air, to open to the air, as clothes, proviſions, &c. 2. To dry before the fire. 3. To warm before the fire, as liquors; a term uſed in converſation. 4. To enjoy the open air; with the reciprocal pronoun; as *go and* air *yourſelf.*

A′IR-BLADDER [*air* and *bladder*] 1. Any veſicle filled with air. 2. The veſicle in fiſhes, by the contracting or dilating of which they raiſe or ſink themſelves in the water.

AIR-BUILT [*air* and *built*] built in the air, without a ſolid foundation, chimerical.

Air-drawn [*air* and *drawn*] drawn or repreſented in the air.

Aire, or A'iry [in falconry] a neſt of hawks or other birds of prey, eſpecially the neſt which falcons make uſe of to hatch their young in.

Aire, the name of two towns in France; the one ſituated in the province of Gaſcony, about 35 miles ſouth of Bourdeaux, and the other in Artoiſe, about 30 miles ſouth-eaſt of Calais.

Aire, is alſo the name of a ſea-port town in Scotland, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which diſcharges itſelf into the firth of Clyde. Lat. 55° 30′ N. Long. 4° 40′ W.

A'irer [from *air*] he that airs or expoſes to the air.

A'ir-gun. See Wind-gun.

Air-ho'le [*air* and *hole*] a hole to admit the air.

A'riness [*airy*] 1. Expoſure to the open air. 2. Levity, gaity: as, *The French have a talkativeneſs and* airineſs *in their tongue.* Felton.

A'iring, a jaunt or ramble to enjoy the free air.

A'irless [of *air*] having no communication with the open air.

A'irling [*air*] a young, gay, thoughtleſs perſon. *Slight* earlings *will be won with horſes.* Ben Johnſon.

Air-pump, a machine, by means whereof the air may be exhauſted out of proper veſſels.

Otto de Guerick, a burgo-maſter of Magdeburg, was the firſt inventor of this curious inſtrument; which was afterwards greatly improved by Mr. Boyle, Mr. Papin and Mr. Hawkſbee. That commonly uſed at preſent is repreſented in plate II. fig. 16, where *a, a, a, a*, are the two braſs barrels, in which the piſtons *c, c*, move up and down. The braſs tube, or pipe, marked *b, b*, is called the ſwan's neck; through which the air paſſes from under the receiver *o, o, o, o*, by a ſmall hole at *k*, in the middle of the braſs plate on the top of the pump, to a braſs piece in the box *d, d*, which being perforated lengthways to the middle point under each barrel, tranſmits the air by a bladder-valve to be pumped out. The mercurial gauge, which communicates with the receiver, and the mercury in the reſervoir *m, m*, is marked *l, l, l, l*, The ſtop-cock *n, n*, ſerves to re-admit the air when there is occaſion. *b, b*, is the handle, or winch, for working the pump. *g, g, g, g*, are two pillars ſupporting the frame of the pump-wheel, which is ſcrewed upon them by the two nuts *e, e*. The operation of this machine depends on the elaſticity of the air: for by working the pump, the air in the receiver will expand itſelf; by which means part of it will be forced into the barrel of the pump, to be exhauſted; but can never be wholly drawn out, ſo as to leave a perfect vacuum within the veſſel.

A'irshaft [*ſhaft* and *air*] a paſſage for the conveyance of air into mines and other ſubterraneous places.

A'ir-vessels, certain veſſels or ducts, in plants, for imbibing or conveying air to the ſeveral parts of the plant.

Airshire, a county of Scotland, the capital of which is the town of Aire. It is bounded on the north by the ſhire of Renfrew; on the ſouth with Galloway; on the eaſt with Clydſdale; and on the weſt with the firth of Clyde. It is divided into Carrick, Kyle, and Cunnungham, which are reckoned the three great bailleries of Scotland.

A'iry [*aerius*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the air. 2. Full of air or life; briſk, lively. 3. That has no ſubſtance, thin, light. 4. High in air. Thro' *airy* channels flow. *Addiſon*. 5. Without reality, vain, trifing. 6. Full of levity, looſe, fluttering; as if compoſed to catch the air.

Airy *Meteors* [with aſtronomers] ſuch as are bred of flatulous and ſpirituous exhalations or vapours; as winds, *&c.*

Airy *Triplicity* [with aſtrologers] the ſigns *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*.

Aise, the herb ax-weed.

Aisia'menta [Law Lat.] eaſements or conveniencies, including any liberty of paſſage, open way, water-courſe, *&c.* for the eaſe and conveniency of any tenant, of a houſe or land.

Aisle [Thus the word is written by Addiſon, but perhaps improperly; ſince it ſeems deducible only from *aile*, Fr. a wing, or *allée*, Fr. a path, and is therefore to be written *aile*] the wings of a quire, the walks in a church.

Aisle' [in heraldry] ſignifies winged, or having wings. *Fr.*

A'isne, or Aise, a river of France, which riſes on the frontiers of Lorrain, near Clermont, and falls into the Oyſe, a little below Soiſons.

Aistha'les [ἀισϑαλης, Gr.] ſengreen, or houſleek.

Aisthe'rium [of ἀισϑανομαι, Gr. to perceive] the ſenſory of the brain.

Ai'sthesis [αισϑησις, Gr.] the ſenſe of feeling; alſo the act of feeling.

Aisthete'rion, or Aisthete'rium [ἀισϑητηριον, of ἀισϑανομαι to perceive, Gr.] the common ſenſory of the brain.

Ait, or Eyght, [Eiȝhꞇ, Sax. ſuppoſed by Skinner to be corrupted from *iſlet*] a little iſland in a river

Aito'czu, a conſiderable river in Leſſer Aſia, which riſing in the mountains of Taurus, falls into the ſouth part of the Euxine ſea.

Ajus locutius, *i. e.* a ſpeaking voice, a deity to which the Romans erected a temple.

A'jutage [*ajutage*, Fr.] the ſpout belonging to a *jet d'eau*, or pipe, which throws up water in a fountain.

Aix, the name of ſeveral places, viz. of a large city in France, the capital of Provence; of a ſmall town of Savoy, about 8 miles north of Chamberry; and of an iſland on the coaſt of Gaſcony, between that of Oleron, and the main land.

Aix-la-chapelle, otherwiſe called *Aach*, *Ach*, and *Aken*, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, ſituated in a bottom encompaſſed with hills; an imperial city, large and populous, much reſorted to by foreigners, as well as Germans, on account of its hot baths. The emperor Charlemain intended to have made it the capital of his empire, and was buried here. Latitude 50° 45′ N. Longitude 5° 50′ E.

Ai'zoon [ἀιζων, Gr. *i. e.* ever-living] ſengreen or houſleek.

To Ake, or To Ahce [of ace, pain or grief, or acian, Sax. of αχος Gr. ſadneſs, and therefore more grammatically written *ache*] 1. To fee a laſting pain, generally of the internal parts, diſtinguiſhed from ſmart, which is commonly uſed of uneaſineſs in the external parts; but this is not always obſerved 2. To be pained. 3. It is frequently applied in an improper ſenſe to the heart, as, the heart akes, to imply grief or fear. Shakeſpeare has uſed it ſtill more licentiouſly of the ſoul.

To have an Aking *tooth at one*, to be angry at, to have a mind to rebuke or chaſtiſe one.

Aki'n [of *kin*] 1. Allied by blood, related to: uſed of perſons. 2. Allied to by nature, having the ſame properties: uſed of things.

Al, Attle, Addle, ſeem all to be corruptions of the Saxon *apel*, noble, famous, as alſo *alling*, and *adling* are corruptions of apelinȝ, noble, ſplendid, famous.

Al, Ald, being initials, are derived from the Saxon ealꝺ, ancient; and ſo oftentimes the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans, is from the Saxon ealꝺ. *Gibſon's Cambden.*

A'lkond, an officer of juſtice in Perſia, before whom are brought all caſes relating to orphans and widows, in regard to contracts and other civil matters. He is the chief of the law-college, and reads lectures to all the inferior officers. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict.*

Ala [with botaniſts] the angle which the leaves or the foot-ſtalks of leaves make with the ſtalk or any branches of it. *Lat.*

Ala [in anatomy] a term uſed for ſeveral parts of the body, which bear a reſemblance to the figure of a wing, as the top of an auricle, *&c.*

Alaba'ndica *Roſa* [ſo named of *Alabanda* in Aſia Minor] a ſort of damaſk roſe with whitiſh leaves; ſome take it for the province roſe.

Alaba'ndical of or pertaining to Alabandica.

Alaba'ster [ἀλαβαςρον, Gr.] a kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut and leſs durable than the other kinds; ſome is white, which is moſt common; ſome of the colour of horn, and tranſparent, and ſome yellow like honey, marked with veins. The ancients uſed it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Alabaster, made of alabaſter. I cannot forbear reckoning part of an *alabaſter* column of the colour of fire, ſo that the light paſſing through, makes it look like tranſparent amber. *Addiſon.*

Alaba'stra [in botany] thoſe little green leaves of a plant that compaſs in the bottom of a flower.

Alaba'strites [with naturaliſts] the alabaſter ſtone.

Alaba'strum, or Alaba'strus [ἀλαβαστρον, Gr.] an alabaſter box of ointment.

Alabastrum [with botaniſts] the bud of a plant. See Alabastra.

Alabu'ndy, the ſame as Alaba'ndica *Roſa*.

A'lack. See A'las; of which it ſeems a corruption.

A'lack-a-day, interjection; this, like the former, is for *alas the day*, a word denoting ſorrow and melancholy.

Ala'criously [ſuppoſed to be formed from *alacrious*, of *alacris*, Lat. cheerful] cheerfully.

Ala'crity [*alacritas*, Lat.] briſkneſs, airineſs, liveline ſs, cheerfulneſs willingneſs, expreſſed by ſome outward token.

Aladu'la, a province of Aſiatic Turky, being the moſt eaſterly diviſion of the Leſſer Aſia, comprehending the ancient Cappadocia, or Armenia Minor. The land of this province is unfit for tillage, but hath abundance of fine paſture grounds; on which the inhabitants breed a prodigious number of cattle, eſpecially horſes and camels, beſides great herds of ſheep and goats.

A'læ [in anatomy] is uſed to ſignify the lobes of the liver, and the nymphæ, the ſpongeous bodies in the pudendum muliebre; alſo the cartilages of the noſe which form the noſtrils.

Alæ [in military affairs] ſignifies the two extremes of an army ranged in form of battle. *Lat.*

Alæ ecclesiasticæ, the wings or ſide-iſles of a church. *Lat.*

A'lagant, or A'ligant, corruptly for Alicant or Alicant wine, *i. e.* wine of Alicant in Spain.

Ala'is, a conſiderable town of France, in the province of Languedoc, ſituated on the river Gardon, at the foot of the Cevennes. Lat. 44° 6′ N. Long. 4° 0′ E.

Alami're [in muſic] the loweſt note but one in the three ſeptenaries of the ſcale of muſic or gamut.

Alamo'de [*à la mode*, Fr. *i. e.* after the faſhion] 1. Any thing according to the mode or faſhion. 2. Among ſhop-keepers, a ſort of thin ſilk for womens hoods and ſcarves.

Ala'nd, [from *land*] at land, on dry ground.

A'land, or *Alant*, an iſland in the Baltic ſea, between 18 and 20 degrees of eaſt longitude, and between 59 and 61 degrees of north latitude.

Alanera'rius [O. L. Rec.] a keeper of ſpaniels and ſetting dogs, for hawking.

Ala'res, *Muſculi*. See Pterygoides.

Ala'rm, or Ala'rum, [*alarmê*, *à l'arme*, Fr. alarm, Du. lerm, or larm, Ger.] 1. A ſignal given by loud cries, to cauſe people to take arms upon the ſudden arrival of an enemy. 2. A cry or notice of any danger approaching; as an alarm by fire. 3. Any tumult or diſturbance, metaphorically, any manner of ſudden noiſe, *&c.* cauſing fear, fright, or trouble. 4. A chime ſet in a clock or watch.

To Alarm, or Alarum [*alarmer*, Fr. properly, *q. d. ad arma*, Lat. to arms, lermen, or larmen, Ger.] 1. To diſturb or call to arms, as at the approach of an enemy. 2. To give an alarm, to fright, or put in a fright, with apprehenſion of any danger. 3. To diſturb in general.

Alarm-bel, the bell rung at the approach of an enemy.

Ala'rming, terrifying, ſurpriſing; as, *an* alarming *omen*; *an* alarming *wound*.

Alarm post [military affairs] the ground which the quarter-maſter-general appoints to each regiment, to which they are to march in caſe of an alarm from the enemy.

Ala'rum is corrupted as it ſeems from alarm. See Alarm.

Ala'ss [*helas*, Fr. *eylaes*, low Dut.] 1. An interjection of complaint, or grief, when uſed of ourſelves. 2. A word of pity, when uſed of other people. 3. A. word of ſorrow and concern, when uſed of things.

Alas *the day*, Alas *a day*, or Alas *the while*, interections of ſorrow. See Alack-a-day.

Ala'te, [*late*] of late, lately, not long ago.

Alata'maha, a large river of North America, which riſes in the

Apalachian mountains, runs ſouth-eaſt through the province of Georgia, and falls below Frederica into the Atlantic ocean.

Alete′rnus [with botaniſts] the moſt beautiful ſhrub for hedges, of a lovely green colour, and ſweet ſcented bloſſom.

Ala′va, a territory of Spain, being the ſouth-eaſt diviſion of the province of Biſcay.

Alau′ta, a conſiderable river of Turkey in Europe, which, after watering the ſouth-eaſt part of Tranſylvania and part of Wallachia; falls into the Danube almoſt oppoſite to Nicopolis

Ala′y [hunting term] uſed when freſh dogs are ſent into the cry.

Alb, or A′lba, [*album*, Lat.] a ſurplice or white veſtment, uſed by a prieſt, officiating at divine ſervice; an albe or aube.

A′lba, a town of Italy, in the province of Piedmont, and duchy of Montferrat, ſituated on the river Tanaro; the ſee of a biſhop, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44° 50′ N. Long. 8° 1′ E.

Alba julia, a city of Lower Hungary, ſituated near the Platenſea, 120 miles ſouth-eaſt of Vienna. It is the burying place of the kings of Hungary; and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47° 25′ N. Long. 18°. 25′ E.

Albada′ria [in anatomy] the largeſt bone of the great toe, at the uppermoſt part of the metatarſus.

Alba firma [law term] an annual rent that was payable to the chief lord of a hundred, called *alba*, &c. becauſe it was paid in ſilver, called *white money*, and not in corn, called *black mail*.

A′lba *Spina* [in botany] the white thorn.

Albe′. See A′lba.

Alba′nia, a province of Turky, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the gulph of Venice, bounded by Dalmatia and Servia on the north, and by Epirus on the ſouth, Macedonia on the eaſt, and the gulf of Venice on the weſt. Its ſoil is fruitful, eſpecially towards the north, producing flax, cotton, and excellent wine. The inhabitants make tapeſtry, which, with their other commodities, they vend abroad.

A′lbans, or St. A′lbans, a large town in Hertfordſhire, about 20 miles north-weſt of London. It returns two members to parliament, and gives title of duke to the noble family of Beauclerck. It has a market on Saturday.

Alba′no, a town in Italy, in the Champagnia de Roma, about 12 miles ſouth eaſt of Rome. Lat. 41° 45′ N. Long. 13° E. 3′ W.

Alba′ny, a town of North America, in the province of New York. ſituated on Hudſon's river. Lat. 43° 2′ N. Long. 74° 3′ W.

Albara′zin, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, ſituated on the river Guadalavir, about 110 miles eaſt of Madrid. Latitude 40° 40′ N. Longitude 2° 1′ E.

Albei′t [al is't dat, Du. *altho' that*, al ſye it, L. Ger. *tho' it be*, a coalition of the words, all be it ſo. *Skinner*] tho', altho', notwithſtanding.

A′lberge [in botany] a ſmall forward peach of a yellow colour.

A′lbemarle, a town in France, in the province of Normandy, from whence the noble family of Keppel takes the title of earl. Latitude 49° 45′ N. Longitude 2° 0′ E.

Albemarle, is alſo the name of the moſt northerly diſtrict of North Carolina.

Albe′nga, a ſea-port town in Italy, about 15 miles north of Oneglia.

Albe′rtus, the name of a gold coin, worth about 14 French livres, coined during the adminiſtration of Albertus, archduke of Auſtria.

Albige′nses, a ſect of reformers about Thoulouſe and the Albenois in the 12th century, who oppoſed the diſcipline and ceremonies of the church of Rome.

Albi′num [with botaniſts] the herb chaff-weed or cudwort.

Albi′trosse, the name of a large bird of prey in Jamaica.

Albu′cum [in botany] the white daffodil.

Albuci′nea *Oculi* [with anatomiſts] a very thin tunicle or coat of the eye, ſo named on account of its whiteneſs; called alſo adnata tunica.

Albuginea *Teſtis* [in anatomy] the white membrane or ſkin that immediately covers the teſticles.

Albugi′neous [*albugineus*, of *albugo*, Lat. the white of an egg] of or pertaining to the white of the eye, or the white of an egg.

Albu′go [with oculiſts] 1. A white ſpeck in the horny coat of the eye. 2. A pearl or web growing over the eye, whereby the cornea contracts a whiteneſs: the ſame with leucoma. 3. The white of the eye. 4. The white of an egg.

A′lbum, white, whiteneſs; alſo white rent paid in ſilver.

Album *Græcum* [in pharmacy] white dog's turd.

Album *Oculi*, the white of an eye. *Lat.*

Album *Ovium*, the white of an egg. *Lat.*

Albuque′rque, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Lern, and province of Eſtremadura, ſituated on the frontiers of Portugal. Latitude 39° 01′ N. Longitude 7° 02′ W.

A′lburn *Colour*, a brown. See Auburn.

Albu′rnum [with botaniſts] is eſteemed by ſome to be the fat of trees, that part of the trunk that is between the bark and timber, or the moſt tender wood, to be hardened after the ſpace of ſome years.

A′lby, or A′lbi, a city of France, in the province of Languedoc. It is ſituated on the river Tarne, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. Lat. 43° 50′ N. Longitude 0° 40′ E.

Alca′cer *de Sal*, or Alca′rez, a town of Portugal, ſituated on the river Cadoan, in the province of Eſtremadura. Latitude 38° 30′ N. Longitude 9° 2′ W.

A′lcahest, an univerſal diſſolvent, which was pretended to by Paracelſus and Helmont. See Alco′rad.

A′lcahol, or Alcoho′l [in Arab. two diſtinct words; the former ſignifies the ſtibium, or ſpecies of antimony; and the latter an eye-powder, or liniment made thereof. *Gol.* [with chemiſts] the pure ſubſtance of any thing that is ſeparated from the more groſs, but more eſpecially a ſubtil and highly refined powder; and alſo a very pure ſpirit, as alcohol vini, the rectified ſpirit of wine.

Alca′ic *Verſes*, Latin verſes, that conſiſt of two dactyls, and two trochees, ſo named of Alcæus, the firſt inventor.

An Alcaic *Ode* conſiſts of four ſtrophes, each of which contain four verſes; the two firſt are *alcaic* verſes of the ſame kind; the third an iambic diameter hypercatalectic, *i. e.* of four feet and a long ſyllable; the fourth is an *alcaic* of the firſt kind. The *alcaic* ſtrophe entire is as follow:

Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium
Verſatur urna, ſerius, ocyus
Sors exitura, & nos in æternum
Exilium impoſitura cymbæ.

Alcaics, are of three ſpecies; the firſt conſiſts of two dactyls and two trochees.

Exilium impoſitura cymbæ.

The ſecond conſiſts of five feet; the firſt of which is a ſpondee or iambic; the ſecond an iambic; the third a long ſyllable; the fourth a dactyl; the fifth a dactyl or amphimacer; as *Horace*,

Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium
Verſatur urna, ſerius, ocyus
Sors exitura.

Theſe two are called *alcaic dactylicks*; the third ſpecies has the firſt an epitrite, the ſecond and third choriambus's, and the fourth a bacchius, as

Cur timet flavum tiberim tangere? Cur olivum

Alcal′de, 1. A ſort of judge or miniſter of juſtice among the Spaniards, much the ſame as a provoſt, firſt inſtituted by the Saracens. *Du Cange.*

Alcay′de [of *al*, Arab. the, and *cayid*, chief, leader, or præfect] in Spaniſh it ſignifies the governor or conſtable of a caſtle; alſo a goaler. *Pinedo.*

A′lcaline [*alcalin*, Fr. *alcali*, It.] belonging to alcali.

A′lcalious, of or pertaining to alcali.

Alcaliza′tion, or Alkaliza′tion [with chemiſts] the act of impregnating a liquor with an alcaline ſalt.

Alca′nna, the name of a drug uſed in dying, which comes from Egypt, and ſome other parts of the Levant, being the leaves of an Egyptian plant. The leaves make a yellow, when infuſed in water, and a red, in acid liquors. The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red ſtain. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Alca′rez, a town of New Caſtile in Spain, ſituated on the river Guadarema, 100 miles north-weſt of Cartagena. Lat. 38° 3′ N. Long. 3° 1′ W.

Alcava′la, a cuſtom-houſe duty paid in Spain, and in Spaniſh America. It is a duty of import, at the rate of five *per cent.* of the price of merchandizes. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict.*

Alchime′lla, ladies-mantle, in botany, a plant, whoſe flower is of the apetalous kind, being compoſed of a number of ſtamina, ariſing out of a funnel-ſhaped cup, which is divided into ſeveral ſegments at the edge. The piſtil, which ſtands in the center of theſe, finally becomes one or more ſeeds, contained in a capſule, which was originally the cup of the flower. *Tournefort.*

Alchy′mical [from *alchymy*] belonging to, or produced by alchymy.

A′lchymically [from *alchymical*] by way of alchymy, in the manner of an alchymiſt.

Alchy′mist [*chymiſte*, Fr. *alchimiſta*, It. *alquimiſta*, Sp. *alchymiſta*, Lat.] one who ſtudies or makes profeſſion of alchymy.

A′lchymy, or A′lchemy [*chymie*, Fr. *alchimia*, It. *alquimia*, Sp. *alchymia*, Lat. of *al*, Arab. the, and χημεια, Gr. which Suidas calls the art of preparing gold and ſilver] in the modern uſe it ſignifies that ſublimer part of chemiſtry that teaches the tranſmutation of metals, and making the grand elixir or philoſophers ſtone. *Golcus* in his explication of this compound word, calls it chymia, and art of making gold; as alſo the philoſophic powder by it prepared. Some have defined this ſtudy of alchymy to be *ars ſine arte, cujus principium eſt mentiri, medium laborare, & finis mendicare*, i. e. an art without art, which begins with lying, is carried on with labour, and ends in beggary. And thus it was found to his ſorrow by Penotus, who having ſpent his whole life and fortune in this art in vain, died in an alms-houſe at Yverdon in Switzerland, and was uſed to ſay, that had he an enemy he did not dare openly to attack, he would recommend the ſtudy of alchymy to him.

Alchymy is properly repreſented by an ancient philoſopher, in the midſt of all ſort of chemical glaſſes, inſtruments, &c. who, while blowing at his furnace, eſpies a glaſs broken, and the image of vain hope flying out with the ſmoke.

There is no Alchymy like ſaving.

The Lat. ſay: *Magnum vectigal parſimonia.*
The Ger. ſay: **Die ſparſamkeit iſt ein groſſer zyll.** (parſimony is a great income.)

Alchymy is alſo the name of a kind of mixed metal, uſed in kitchen utenſils. The yellow colour may be ſome mixture of orpiment, ſuch as they uſe to braſs in the yellow alchymy. White alchymy is made of pan-braſs one pound, and arſenicum three ounces; or alchymy is made of copper and auripigmentum. *Bacon.*

Alcocho′don [with aſtrologers] i. e. the giver of life or years, the planet which bears rule in the principal places of an aſtrological figure, when a perſon is born; ſo that his life may be expected longer or ſhorter, according to the ſtation, &c. of this planet.

A′lcohol [in chemiſtry] chiefly uſed to ſignify the pureſt ſpirit of wine, entirely free from phlegm.

Alcoholiza′tion [from *alcoholize*] the reducing any ſubſtance into a fine powder; or in liquids, the depriving liquid ſpirits or *alcohols* of their phlegm, or wateriſh quality, highly rectifying them.

To Alco′holize [from *alcohol*, in chemiſtry] to ſubtilize or reduce to an alcohol, or to make a highly dephlegmated ſpirit or impalpable powder.

Alcmanan *Verſe*, a ſort of verſe compoſed of three dactyls and a long ſyllable, as

Munera, lætitiamque Dei.

Alcode′ta, the tartarous ſediment of urine.

Alco′rad [with aſtrologers] a contrariety of light in the planets. I ſuſpect both this and the word alcaheſt to be of *Arabian* extract; but can find no traces of either in *Golcus's Lexicon.*

A′lcoran, [from *al*, the, and *coran*, of *carà*, to read, Arab.] the thing *to be read*; the Mahometan bible, ſo called by way of eminence, or that revelation which they believe was ſent down from heaven to Mahomet.

Alcora′nes, high ſlender turrets, which the Turks generally build for uſe and ornament near their moſques.

Alco′ve [Fr. *alcovo*, It. *alcóva*, Sp.] a particular place in a chamber, parted by an eſtrade, or partition of a column and other correſpondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of ſtate, and ſometimes ſeats to entertain company. *Dict. de Trevoux.*

A′lcyon, or Ha′lcyon, a bird called the *king's fiſher*.

Alcyo′nia [ἀλκυονια, Gr.] Halcyon ſtones, a ſort of ſtones ſuppoſed to be formed of the froth of the ſea, with which the birds called *king's fiſhers* make their neſts.

Alcyo′nium [in botany] the name of a genus of ſubmarine plants, conſiſting of a rigid fibrous ſubſtance, diſpoſed into various forms, and ſometimes coated over with a cruſt of a ſimilar but more compact ſubſtance than the reſt.

. A′ldborough, a ſea port town of ſuffolk, 76 miles north-eaſt of London; ſends two members to parliament; and has two weekly markets, Mondays and Saturdays.

A′ldborough is alſo the name of a market-town in Yorkſhire, about 15 miles north-weſt of the city of York.

Alde′a, a town in Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, 10 miles ſouth of Liſbon. Lat. 38° 40′ N. Long. 9° 20′ W.

Alde′baran [with aſtronomers] the name of a fixed ſtar, called *royal*, of the firſt magnitude, ſeated in the head of the conſtellation of the bull, called commonly the *bull's eye*.

A′lder *Tree* [alꝺoꞃ, Sax. *alnus*, Lat.] a tree delighting to grow in watery, boggy places. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the hazel; the male flowers or catkins are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The fruit is ſquamoſe and of a conical figure. The ſpecies are, 1. The common or round-lea vedalder. 2. The long-leaved alder. And 3. The ſcarlet alder. The wood is uſed by turners, and will endure long under ground or in water. Theſe trees are propagated either by planting layers or truncheons about three feet in length in February or March. *Miller.*

Alder, firſt or beſt, as alder-beſt is the beſt of all.

Alderlie′vest [ſup. of *ald*, old, *alder*, elder, and *lieve*, dear, beloved] moſt beloved, that has held the longeſt poſſeſſion of the heart. As, *you mine* alderlieveſt *ſovereign*. Shakeſpeare.

A′lderman [of ealꝺ, old, ealꝺeꞃ, older, and man, hence ealꝺeꞃman, Sax. altermann, Ger. alderman, Su.] anciently one of the three degrees of nobility among the Anglo-Saxons, being the ſecond degree, aꝺelm was the firſt, and thane the third. The ſame as ſenator. *Cowel.* Aldermen of London and other cities, &c. are now the aſſociates of the lord mayor, or chief magiſtrate of a city or corporation A governor or magiſtrate originally, as the name imports, choſen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

A′ldermanly, pertaining to an alderman, or like an alderman.

Altermann is ſtill in uſe in ſeveral places in Germany, and is generally, in cities and republicks, a magiſtrate inferior and next under a ſenator. In Bremen they compoſe a ſort of ſeparate ſenate, with great privilege and power, and is properly a ſort of council of commerce.

A′lderney, an iſland in the Britiſh Channel, ſeparated from Cape La Hogue, by a ſtrait called the *Race of Alderney*: it is ſubject to the crown of Great Britain. Lat. 49° 50′ N. Long. 2° 15′ W.

Ale [eale, Sax. ael, O. Ger. O. Dan. all ſignify beer in general of all ſorts, tho' now by us limited to ſweet, unhopped beer] 1. A ſort of liquor made by infuſing malt in almoſt boiling water, then boiling it well off, and, after cooling it, putting yeaſt thereto to foment, and tuning it up for uſe. 2. A merry meeting in country places. As, *Authorities at wakes and* ales *we bring you now*. Ben. Johnſon.

A′leberry, a beerage, or kind of food made by boiling ale with ſpice, ſugar, and ſops of bread, or with oatmeal.

A′lebrewer, one who brews ale.

Ale-conner, an officer of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the liquid meaſures uſed in victualling-houſes. Four of them are choſen or rechoſen annually by the common hall of the city; and whatever might be their uſe formerly, their places are now regarded only as ſine-cures for decayed citizens.

Ale-draper, a victualler, an alehouſe-keeper.

Ale-hoof [of ale-behoꝼn, Sax. *ale*, and hooꝼꞇ] the herb ground-ivy. See Ground-ivy.

Ale-house [eal huꞅ, Sax.] a houſe where ſtrong drink is ſold. A tipling-houſe. It is diſtinguiſhed from a tavern where wine is ſold.

Alehouse-*Keeper*, he that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

Ale-shot. See Scotale.

Ale-silver, a tribute or rent paid annually to the lord mayor of London by thoſe that ſold ale within the liberties of the city.

Ale-stake, a May-pole, becauſe the country-people drew much ale there; but not properly the common May-pole; but rather a long ſtake drove into the ground with a ſign on it, that ale was there to be ſold.

Ale-taster [*ale*, and *taſte*] an officer ſworn in every court-leet, to examine and ſee, that there be a due ſize and goodneſs of ale, beer, bread, &c.

Ale *and Beer*, a mixture of both, in which the ale predominates.

Beer and Ale, the ſame, in which the beer predominates.

Alecena′rium, a ſort of hawk called a lanner.

Alec′to [αληκτω, of α priv. and ληγω, to ceaſe, *q. d.* without repulſe] the daughter of Acheron and Night, or Pluto and Proſerpine, one of the furies of hell.

Alecto′ria, or Alecto′rius [ἀλεκτωρια, Gr.] the cock-ſtone, or capon-ſtone; a ſtone about the bigneſs of a bean, and of a cryſtal colour, found in the maw or gizzard, or rather gall-bladder of a cock. *Lat.*

Alectoro′lophus [ἀλεκτωρολοφος, Gr.] an herb that has green leaves like tufts of feathers on the crown of a cock; cocks-comb, rattle-graſs, or louſe-herb.

Alectryo′mancy, or Alectoro′mancy [*alectryomantia*, Lat. of ἀλεκτρυωμαντεια, of ἀλεκτωρ or ἀλεκτρυων, a cock, and μαντεια, divination, of μαντευομαι, Gr. to foretel] an ancient divination, in which they made uſe of a cock in diſcovering ſecret and unknown tranſactions or future events. The method was this; they firſt wrote on the duſt the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, and laid a grain of wheat or barley upon every one of them; then having prepared a cock magically, they let him looſe among them, and thoſe letters out of whichhe picked the corns being put together, were thought to declare whatever they had a mind to know.

Alectryo′machy [ἀλεκτρυωμαχια, of ἀλεκτωρ, a cock, and μαχη, a fight] the ſport of cock-fighting.

A′legar [*qu.* eager or tart ale] vinegar made of ale; as a ſort of acid vinegar is made of wine, that hath loſt its ſpirit or become vapid.

A′leger [*alagre*, *alegre*, Fr. *alacris*, Lat.] cheerful, ſprightly. A word uſed by Bacon, now obſolete. As, *Tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, condenſes the ſpirits, and makes them ſtrong and* alegar.

A′leknight [*ale*, and *knight*] a tipler, a pot-companion. A word now obſolete. As, *the old* aleknights *of England were well depainted in the alehouſe colours of that time.* Camden.

Ale′mbic [*alambic*, Fr. *lambicco*, It. *alambique*, Sp. *alembicus*, Lat. a ſtill, a chemical veſſel of pewter, copper, &c. uſed in diſtillation, in ſhape ſomething like an helmet, and having a beak or noſe towards the bottom by which the vapours deſcend.

Ale′mbor, or Ale′mbroth [with Paracelſians] the philoſophers ſalt, the key of art.

Alengre′tte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentego, ſituated on the river Caya. Lat. 39° 0′ N. Long. 7° 50′ W.

Ale′ngner, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, 27 miles north-eaſt of Liſbon.

Alente′jo, a province of Portugal, lying ſouth of the Tagus. It is reckoned the fineſt and moſt fertile of all Portugal, abounding with corn, wine, oil, and fruits.

Ale′ngth [from *at length*] in length, long ways, a great extent, along the ground.

Aleophangi′na, or Alephangi′na [with phyſicians] powders of ſweet ſpices.

Ale′ntois. See Allantois.

Ale′nzon, a large city of Normandy, capital of the duchy of the ſame name. It lies under the meridian of London. Lat. 48° 32′ N.

Ale′ppo, a large city of Aſiatic Turky. It is an inland city, built on four hills, in the middle of a pleaſant fruitful plain. It is well furniſhed with fountains, and reſervoirs of water, and their gardens and vineyards well planted with grapes, oranges, apples, cherries, and other excellent fruit. The Chriſtians, who are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion, have their houſes and churches in the ſuburbs. A very conſiderable trade is carried on here, particularly by the Europeans. Lat. 36° 30′ N. Long. 37° 40′ E.

Ale′rt [of *alerte*, Fr. of *ala*, Lat. a wing; as being ready upon the wing. Johnſon ſays it is probably from *a l'art*, according to art or rule.] 1. In the common acceptation; briſk, cheerful, pert, as implying ſome cenſure or inſult. 2. In military affairs, watchful, ready at a call, upon one's guard.

Ale′rtness [of *alert*] pertneſs, livelineſs.

Ale′ssio, a town of European Turky, ſituated at the mouth of the river Drino, near the gulph of Venice, in the province of Albania. Lat. 42° 1′ N. Long. 20° 1′ E.

Alessa′no, a town of Italy, in the province of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples. Lat. 40° 6′ N. Long. 19° 30′ E.

Ale′t, or Ale′th, a town of France, ſituated in the upper Languedoc, at the foot of the Pyrenees, about 32 miles weſt of Narbonne.

Ale′t [in falconry] the true falcon of Peru, that never lets her prey eſcape.

A′letude [*aletudo*, Lat.] fatneſs of the body.

A′levat, [from *all* and *vat*] a brewing veſſel.

A′lewashed [of *ale* and *waſh*] ſteeped or ſoaked in ale. Uſed by Shakeſpeare.

Al′ewise [of *ale* and *wiſe*] a woman that keeps an alehouſe.

A′lexander, or Alessanders, an herb. The ſpecies are; 1. Common Alexanders. 2. Foreign Alexanders. The firſt, which is preſcribed in medicine by the college, grows wild in divers parts of England. The flowers are produced in umbels, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are orbicular, and expand in form of a roſe on the empalement, afterward they become an almoſt globular fruit, conſiſting of two pretty thick ſeeds, gibbous and ſtreaked on one ſide, and plain on the other. *Miller.*

Alexanders-foot, an herb, the root of which reſembles a foot.

Alexandre′tta. See Scanderoon.

Alexa′ndria, a port town of Egypt, about 14 miles weſt of the moſt weſterly branch of the river Nile; ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 30° 40′ N. Long. 31° 15′ E.

Alexandria, is alſo the name of a city of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſituated on the river Tenaro, the ſee of a biſhop, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44° 45′ N. Long. 8° 52′ W.

Alexa′ndrine [with poets] a kind of verſe borrowed from the French, and firſt uſed in a poem called *Alexander*. They conſiſt, among the French, of twelve and thirteen ſyllables in alternate couplets; and among us of twelve. Being two ſyllables, or one foot more than the common heroic or pentameter; as,

The ſame the fate of arms and arts you'll find,
They roſe with equal pace, with equal pace declin'd.

Alexi′cacon [ἀλεξικακον, of ἀλεξω, to expell or drive out, and κακον, evil] a medicine to expel any ill humours out of the body.

Alexipha′rmic, or Alexipharmical [ἀλεξιφαρμακος, of ἀλεξω, to expel, and φαρμακον, poiſon] of a poiſon expelling quality.

Alexipharmic *Medicines*, are thoſe uſed either as antidotes againſt poiſon, or any infectious diſtemper; or elſe to fortify the ſpirits which are decayed or drooping in malignant diſtempers.

Alexipyre′ticum, or Alexipyre′tum [ἀλεξιπυρετον, of ἀλεξω and πυρετος, Gr. a fever] a medicine that drives away fevers.

Alexite′rical, or Alexite′ric [ἀλεξιτηριον, Gr.] that expels or fortifies againſt poiſon, and prevents the miſchievous effects of it in a human body.

Alexite′ricum [with phyſicians] a preſervative againſt poiſon or infection.

Alee′t [of *alphetum*, alꝼæꞇ, Sax. a kettle, probably of ælan, Sax. a cauldron] a ſort of a trial of innocency by the accuſed perſon putting his arm up to the elbow into a cauldron of ſcalding hot water; and if he was hurt, he was judged to be guilty, if not, he was acquitted.

Alfe'tum, a cauldron or furnace.

A'lfield, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Hildeſham, and circle of Lower Saxony, about 10 miles ſouth of Hildeſham.

Alfri'dary [with aſtrologers] a temporary power they imagine the planets have over the life of any perſon.

A'lga [in botany] a weed or herb that grows on the ſea-ſhore, ſea-weed or reets. *Lat.*

Alga *Saccharifera* [with botaniſts] ſugar-bearing ſea-weed. By hanging in the air, this plant will afford repeated effloreſcences of white ſugar, as ſweet as any prepared from ſugar-canes. *Lat.*

Algares, a ſtrong emetic and cathartic powder prepared of butter of antimony.

A'lgart [in chemiſtry] a preparation of butter of antimony, waſhed in a large quantity of warm water till it turn to a white powder. It is otherwiſe called *mercurius vitæ*.

Alga'rva, the moſt ſoutherly province of Portugal. The country is very mountainous, but produces abundance of wine, oil, figs, raiſins, dates, pomegranates, and other fruits.

A'lgatrane, a ſort of pitch or bituminous matter, found in a bay on the ſouth ſide of the iſle Plata.

A'lgates [*all*, and *gate*, which denotes *way*] by any means, always. The word is uſed by Fairfax, now obſolete.

A'lgebra [it is derived of *al*, Arab. and *Geber*, Arab. a reduction of fractures to a ſtate of ſoundneſs. *Gol.* Hence, ſays he, algebra has its name; not from the name of its ſuppoſed inventor] the ſcience of quantity in general, or a peculiar method of reaſoning, which takes the quantity ſought, as if it were known, and then by the help of another or more quantities given, proceeds by undeniable conſequences, till at length the quantity firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities certainly known; it is two-fold, either numeral or literal: and often called the analytical art. This art was in uſe among the Arabs, long before it came into Europe, and they are ſuppoſed to have borrowed it from the Perſians, and theſe from the Indians. The firſt Greek author of algebra was Diophantus, who about the year 800 wrote thirteen books. In 1494 Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de Burgos, a cordelier, wrote a treatiſe of algebra in Italian at Venice. He never mentions Diophantus, which makes it probable that that author was not yet known in Europe, whoſe method was very different from that of the Arabs, obſerved by Pacicolus and his followers. His algebra goes no further than ſimple and quadratic equations; and only ſome of the others advanced to the ſolution of cubic equations. After ſeveral improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Deſcartes, &c. Sir Iſaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it ſtill continues. *Dict. de Trevoux. Chambers.*

Numeral Algebra, or *Vulgar* Algebra, ſerves to reſolve arithmetical queſtions: it is ſo called, becauſe the quantity unknown and ſought for, is repreſented by ſome letter of the alphabet, or ſome other character taken at pleaſure; but all the quantities given are expreſſed by numbers, called the *old algebra*.

Literal Algebra, or *Specious* Algebra, is a method by which both the quantities given or known, and thoſe unknown are, ſeverally expreſſed by letters of the alphabet; and this is uſeful generally in the ſolving mathematical problems, and is called the *new algebra*.

Algebra'ical, or Algebraic [of *algebra*] 1. Relating to algebra. 2. Containing operations in algebra.

Algebra'ical *Curve* [in geometry] is a curve of ſuch a nature, that the abſciſſes of it will always bear the ſame proportion to their reſpective ordinates; thus if the product of any abſciſſæ, $AP = x$ multiplied into the ſame quantity, p. be always equal to the ſquare of the correſpondent ordinate, $PM = yy$, it is an algebraical curve.

Algebra'ically [of *algebraical*] in an algebraical manner.

Algebra'ist, a perſon ſkilled in the art of algebra.

A'lgema [ἀλγημα, Gr.] pain, ſickneſs.

A'lgeneb [with aſtronomers] a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the right ſide of Perſeus, in longitude 57 degrees 17 minutes of ♉, latitude 30 degrees 5 minutes, north.

A'lgher, a city on the north weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia, a biſhopric, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 41° 30′ N Long. 8° 40′ E.

A'lgid [*algidus*, Lat.] cold, chile.

Algi'dity, or A'lgidness [*algiditas*, Lat.] coldneſs, chilneſs.

Algi'ers, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated between 30 and 37 degrees of north latitude, and between 1 degree weſt and nine degrees eaſt longitude. It is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north, by the kingdom of Tunis on the eaſt, by mount Atlas on the ſouth, and by the river Mulvia, which ſeparates it from the empire of Morocco, on the weſt; extending 600 miles along the Barbary coaſt. The Turks, who are maſters of this kingdom, are but few in number, in compariſon of the Moors, or natives, who have no ſhare in the government. The Arabs, who live in tents, are diſtinct from either. The dey of Algiers is an abſolute, tho' an elective monarch. He is choſen by the Turkiſh ſoldiers only, and is frequently depoſed, or even put to death by them. The greateſt commerce of the Algerines conſiſts in the merchandize which they obtain by the pyratical plunder of the Chriſtians over the whole Mediterranean, and part of the ocean. Their corſairs are continually bringing in prizes, with great numbers of Chriſtian ſlaves.

Algi'fic [*algificus*, of *algor*, Lat.] making chilly, or cold.

Algol [in aſtronomy] a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the conſtellation of Perſeus, in longitude 51 degrees 37 minutes, latitude 22 degrees 22 minutes, north, of ♉; called alſo Meduſa's head.

A'lgor, great cold, or chilneſs. *Lat.*

A'lgorism [with mathematicians] the practical operations in the ſeveral parts of ſpecious arithmetic; alſo the practice of common arithmetic, by ten numerical figures.

A'lgorithm [with mathematicians] the art of reckoning or computing by numbers, and contains the five principal parts of arithmetic, *viz. numeration*, *addition*, *ſubtraction*, *multiplication*, and *diviſion*; the ſame is called *logiſtica numeralis*.

Algo'se [*algoſus*, Lat.] full of ſea weeds or reets, called *alga*.

Algua'zil, a ſerjeant or officer in Spain, who arreſts perſons, and executes the orders of the magiſtrate.

Alho'lland-tide [is a corruption of *alhallows-tide* or time, *q. d.* the tide or time of all holy men] the firſt day of November, called *all-ſaints-day*.

Alhi'dada [with aſtronomers] the index or ruler that moves upon the centre of an aſtrolabe, quadrant, or other mathematical inſtrument, and carries the ſights. *Arab.*

Alha'ndal [in pharmacy] the Arabian name of colocynthis, as trochiſcæ alhandali, are troches compoſed of colocynthis, bdellium, and gum tragacanth.

A'lias, otherwiſe. *Lat.*

Alias, a ſecond or further writ iſſued from the courts at Weſtminſter, after a capias iſſued out without effect.

Alias is uſed, in law, to aſcertain the name and additions of the defendant in declarations for debt or bond, and it is often uſed in criminal trials.

Aliba'nies, cotton cloath imported into Holland from the Eaſt Indies.

A'lible [*alibilis*] nouriſhable, nouriſhing.

A'licande, a tree growing in ſome parts of the Lower Ethiopia, from whoſe bark a kind of flax is ſpun, of which is made a ſort of cloth almoſt as beautiful as that made from hemp. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict.*

A'licant, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. It has a caſtle on a high rock, almoſt impregnable. Its foreign trade in wine and fruit, is very conſiderable. Lat. 38° 35′ N. Long. 0° 30′ W.

A'lien [*alienus*, Lat.] a foreigner or ſtranger, one born in a foreign country, who, according to the Engliſh common law, is uncapable of inheriting lands in England, till he is naturalized by act of parliament.

Alien, *adj.* 1. Foreign, not of the ſame country or family. 2. Eſtranged from, adverſe to, not relating to; having properly the particle *from*, not *to*. They encouraged perſons and principles *alien* from our religion and government. *Swift.*

To Alien [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.] 1. To transfer or convey the property of any thing to another. 2. To turn the affections from, to make averſe to: with the particle *from*.

To Alien *in Fee* [a law term] is to ſell the fee ſimple of any land or tenement, or any incorporeal right.

To Alien *in Mortmain* [a law phraſe] ſignifies to make over an eſtate to a religious houſe, or any other body politic.

Alien *Priories*, certain cells of monks formerly in England, which appertained to foreign monaſteries.

A'lienable [Fr. *alienabile*, It.] that may be alienated.

Alienate [*alienatus*, Lat.] eſtranged or withdrawn from: having the particle *from*.

To Alienate [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.] 1. To make over, to give the right and property of a thing to another 2. To draw away or eſtrange the affections: with the particle *from*, where the firſt poſſeſſion is named.

Aliena'tion [Fr. *alienazione*, It. of *alienatio*, Lat.] 1. A making over the right and property of a thing to another. 2. The ſtate of alienation; as, the eſtate was waſted during its *alienation*. 3. The drawing away or eſtranging the affection of one perſon from another. 4. Diſorder of the underſtanding and other faculties of the mind; as an *alienation* of mind, or utter abſence of wit and judgment. *Hooker.*

Alienation-*Office*, an office to which all writs and covenants of entry, upon which fines are levied and recoveries ſuffered, are carried, to have fines for alienation ſet and paid thereon.

Alieni'loquy [*alieniloquium*, of *alienus*, foreign, and *loquor*, Lat. to ſpeak] a talking wide from the purpoſe, or not to the matter in hand.

Ali'ferous [*alifer*, Lat. of *ala*, a wing, and *fero*, to bear] bearing or having wings.

Alifo'rmes *Muſculi* [in anatomy] muſcles in the form of a wing, ariſing from the oſſa pterygoidea, as alſo the proceſs of the os cuneiforme, and ending in the neck of the lower jaw.

Aliformes *Proceſſus* [in anatomy] the prominences, or knob-like bones of the os cuneiforme, from the forepart, and the ſame with the pterygoides.

A'lifred [aliꝼꞃeꝺ, Sax.] allowed or permitted.

Ali'gerous [*aliger*, Lat. of *ala*, a wing, and *gero*, to carry] bearing, carrying, or having wings.

To Ali'oge [of *a* and *ligge*, N. C. for to lay] to allay, to abate, to quell. A word even antique in Spencer's time, and now quite forgotten.

It ſhall aligge *this bitter blaſt,*
And ſlake the winter ſorrow. Spencer.

To Ali'ght [alihꞇan, Sax. aflichten, Du.] 1. To get off the back of an horſe, 2. To ſettle upon, as a bird. The word generally implies reſting or ſtopping. 3. To fall upon; denoting ſomething falling or thrown; as, *Storms of ſtones on our helms* alight. Dryden.

Alkada'rii [from *al-kadar*, Arab. the decree] a ſect among the Mahometans, who deny the doctrine of abſolute decrees. They are aſſerters of freewill; hold that man is veſted with a ſufficient power to do good or ill; is capable of meriting or demeriting, and ſhall be rewarded or puniſhed accordingly. *Abulpharag. Hiſt. Dynaſt.*

Ali'ke [from *like*, gelych, Du. O. and L. Ger. gleich, H. Ger.] with reſemblance, the ſame form, or in the like manner, without any difference.

A'lima [of α priv. and λιμος, Gr. hunger] medicines which either prevent or aſſuage hunger.

A'liment [Fr. *alimento*, It. and Sp. of *alimentum*, Lat.] food; whatſoever is proper to nouriſh or ſupply the decays of nature; or to recruit a human body; nouriſhment.

A'liment [in a medicinal ſenſe] all that which may be diſſolv'd by the ferment or natural heat or the ſtomach, and converted into the juice called *chyle*, to repair the continual waſting of the parts of the body.

Alime'ntal. See Alime'ntary.

Alimentalis *Ductus* [with anatomiſts] the gullet, ſtomach, and bowels, which make but one continued duct or canal.

Alimenta'riness [of *alimentarius*, Lat.] nouriſhing quality.

Alime'ntary, or Alime'ntal [from *aliment*] pertaining to nouriſhment, having a nouriſhing power or quality.

Alimenta'tion [*aliment*] the power of nouriſhing, the quality of yielding aliment. A word uſed by Bacon.

Alimentary *Duct* [in anatomy] that part of the body through which the food paſſes, from its reception into the mouth to its exit at the anus, including the gula, ſtomach, and inteſtines. Alſo it is ſometimes uſed for the thoracic duct.

A'limony [*alimonia*, Lat.] maintenance, ſuſtenance.

Alimony [in law] that portion or allowance, which may be ſued for by a married woman upon any occaſional ſeparation from her huſband, when ſhe is not charged with adultery or elopement.

Alimo'nious [from *alimony*] that which affords aliment. A word very little uſed, except by Harvey, on conſumptions.

Alio'tica, altering medicines.

A'lipede [*alipes*, Lat. of *ales*, a bird, and *pes*, a foot] nimble, ſwift of foot.

Ali'ptery [*alipterium*, Lat. of ἀλειπτήριον, Gr.] a place belonging to, or an apartment in baths, where perſons were anointed.

A'liquant part [*aliquantus*, Lat. in arithmetic] is part of a number, which however repeated, will never make up the number exactly, but is either over or under it, as 2 is an aliquant of 7, thrice 2 being 6, four times 2 making 8.

A'liquot part [*aliquot*, Lat. arithmetic] a part which being taken a certain number of times preciſely, makes up any number; ſo 3 is an aliquot part of 9, for 3 times 3 make exactly 9.

Alisa'nders, the herb lovage. See Alexa'nders.

A'lish [from *ale*] being like ale, having the quality of ale. It is uſed by Mortimer in his huſbandry.

A'liture [*alitura*, Lat.] nouriſhment, or the reparation of the body by the addition of new, nutritious juices.

Alitu'rgesy [*aliturgeſia*, Lat. of ἀλειτουργησια, Gr.] a franchiſement, or exemption from any public office or charge.

Ali've [of *a*, and lyꝼ, Sax. life] 1. Living, in the world; not dead. 2. Figuratively, unabated, in full activity or force. 3. Full of ſprightlineſs, vivacious. 4. In a popular ſenſe, it is uſed only to add an emphaſis, like the French *du monde*; as, the beſt man *alive*, that is, the beſt with an emphaſis.

A'lkahest [in chemiſtry] a word firſt uſed by Paracelſus, and adopted by his followers, to ſignify an univerſal diſſolvent or menſtruum, which, as ſome chemiſts pretend, will diſſolve all ſorts of mixed bodies into a liquor of its own ſubſtance, and yet preſerve the power of its ſeeds, and alſo its natural eſſential form intire.

Alkakengi [in botany] the fruit of one of the night-ſhades; the winter-cherry, the berries whereof are of uſe againſt obſtructions of the liver, the ſtone, and divers diſeaſes of the kidney and bladder. The plant bears a near reſemblance to ſolanum or nightſhade, whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the epithet of *veſicarium. Chambers.*

Alkale'scent [of *alkali*] that which has a tendency to the nature of an alkali.

A'lkali [ſo called from the Arabic particle *al*, and *kali*] an herb, called otherwiſe *ſalt-wort* or *glaſs-wort*, which is a kind of ſea-blite, and one of the principal ingredients in making glaſs, and affords a great quantity of that kind of ſalt, which is oppoſed to acids. But with Golius, *kali* ſignifies the *aſhes* from ſalicornia, and the like burnt plants.

Alkali, in the modern extenſive ſenſe, is any ſubſtance, which being mixed with an acid, an ebullition, and effervefcence enſues.

Alkali *Salts*, are only acids concentrated in little molecules of earth, and united with certain particles of oil by the means of fire.

Fixed Alkalies [with chemiſts] are made by burning a plant, as kali, *&c.* and having made a lixivium, or lee, of the aſhes, filtrating that lee, and evaporating the moiſture of it by a gentle heat, ſo that the fixed ſalt may be left at the bottom of the veſſel. This white ſalt, they called ſal kali, or alkali. It is corroſive, producing putrefaction in animal ſubſtances, to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot.* This fixed ſalt being rendered very porous by the fire having paſſed ſo often thro' it in its calcination, and probably by fixing there ſome of its eſſential ſalt; and becauſe that many of the fiery particles do alſo ſtick in thoſe pores, when any acid liquor is mingled with it, cauſes a very great ebullition or effervefcence.

Volatile Alkalies [in chemiſtry] are the volatile ſalts of vegetables, which are ſo called, becauſe they will ferment with acids.

A'lkaline [of *alkali*] that which has the properties of an alkali.

To Akali'zate [of *alkali*] to change a body to an alkali, or to mix alkalies with it.

Alkalizate, impregnated with an alkali, having the qualities of an alkali.

Alkalizate *Bodies* [with chemiſts] are ſuch as have their pores naturally ſo formed, in ſuch a proportion, that they are fit to be pierced and put into a violent motion, by the points of an acid poured upon them.

Alkalizate *Spirits of Wine* [with chemiſts] a very pure ſpirit, that will burn all away, and even fire gun-powder.

Alkaliza'tion [with chemiſts] act of reducing or turning into an alkali.

A'lkanet [*anchuſa*, Lat. with botaniſts] Spaniſh bugloſs. It is a plant, hath a red root, brought from the ſouthern parts of France, and is uſed in medicine: it will grow in any ſoil; and muſt be ſown in March. *Millar.*

Alkeke'ngi. See Alkakengi.

Alke'rmes of *al*, the Arabic particle, and *kermes*, certain red or ſcarlet inſects,] a confection ſold by apothecaries, whereof the kermes are the baſis; the other ingredients are, pippin-cyder, roſe-water, ſugar, ambergris, muſk, cinnamon, aloes wood, pearl and leaf gold; but the ſweets are uſually omitted. It is chiefly made at Montpelier, which ſupplies moſt part of Europe therewith; the kermes which gives the denomination, being no where found ſo plentifully as there.

All *adj.* [*al*, *æll*, *œal*, *ealle*, *alle*, Sax. all, Dan. Su. and Du. alle, alles, Ger. allai, Goth. *ol*, Welch, ὁλος, Gr.] 1. The whole number, every one. 2. The whole quantity, every part. 3. The whole duration of time; as, *all* the day. 4. The whole extent of any place; as, through *all* London.

All, *adv.* [See *adj.*] 1. Completely, quite: *Balm ſhall* all *bedew the roots.* Dryden. 2. Wholly, altogether: *Kings are* all *for preſent money.* Dryden. 3. Only, without admitting any thing elſe; as

Sure I ſhall never marry like my ſiſter,
To love my father all. Shakeſpeare

4. Although: a truly Teutonic ſenſe, but now obſolete:

Do you not think the accompliſhment of it
Sufficient work for one man's ſimple head,
All *were it as the reſt but ſimply writ.* Spencer.

5. Sometimes a word of emphaſis, nearly the ſame with juſt; as,

A ſhepherd's ſwain, ſay, did thee bring
All *as his ſtraying flock he fed.* Spencer.

All, *ſubſt.* [See All *adj.* and *adv.*] 1. The whole; oppoſed to part, or nothing: as, *our* all *is at ſtake.* Addiſon. 2. Every thing: as, all *the better.* Shakeſpeare.

All, is much uſed in compoſition, but in moſt inſtances it is merely arbitrary; as, *all*-commanding, *all*-compoſing, *&c.* Sometimes the words compounded with it are fixed and claſſical, as, almighty. When it is connected with a participle, it ſeems to be a noun, as, *all*-ſurrounding; in other caſes an adverb, as, *all*-accompliſhed, or completely accompliſhed.

All [in names proper or common] ſeems to be derived from ealꝺ, Sax. old (l) according to the cuſtom of the Normans, being liquidated into *u* makes *au*, as *auburn*, anciently written alꝺbvrn, and *aldington*, avnꞇon.

In the grave All are alike. Lat. *æqua tellus pauperi regnumque pueris* Horat. And therefore, as we are all to be reduced to the ſame ſtate in ſo ſhort a time, what a folly it is for us to puff ourſelves up with pride and vanity, on account of any ſuperiority in this world, either of body, mind, or eſtate; when we do not know but the very next moment may, and a very ſhort time will, put us upon a level with thoſe, who, for their inferiority, we eſteem the moſt mean and deſpicable.

What All say is as good as sealed; that is, as good as confirmed, and may be reaſonably ſuppoſed to be true.

All [of us] cannot do all (or every thing.) L. *non omnes poſſumus omnes.* H. Ger. ein jeder kan nicht alles. We ought not therefore to deſpiſe or think meanly of thoſe who may not be maſters juſt of the ſame ſkill and knowledge we ourſelves are, when perhaps they have ſome qualifications ſuperior to our own, or at leaſt that are of ſome uſe to mankind.

A'llah Arab. [from *alaha*, to adore] the name by which all the profeſſors of mahometiſm call God. It is the ſame with the Hebrew *eloah*, which ſignifies God.

Allabora'tion, act of labouring ſtrenuouſly, *Lat.*

Alla'borateness, ſtate of being well wrought.

To A'llatrate [*allatratum*, ſup. of *allatro*, Lat.] to bark at or againſt.

Allau'dable [*allaudabilis*, Lat.] praiſe-worthy.

All good, the herb mercury, or good-henry.

All seed, a plant ſo called, from its abounding with ſeed.

Allanto'is, or Allantoi'des [of ἀλλας, a ſawſage, and ειδος, form, Gr.] with anatomiſts, one of the coats belonging to a child in the womb, which is placed between the amnion and the chorion, and receives the urine coming from the bladder, by the navel and urachus, the ſame that in many brutes is called farciminalis tunica, becauſe of its being in the ſhape of a gut-pudding; but it is round in men and ſome brutes.

A'llar [botany] the alder-tree, *Lat.*

Alla'y [*alloy*, Fr.] 1. A mixture of baſer metals with gold or ſilver in coins to harden them, that they may wear leſs. Gold is allayed with ſilver and copper, two carats to a pound troy; ſilver with copper only, of which eighteen pennyweights is mixed with a pound. Cowel thinks the allay is added to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin leſs. 2. Any thing which being added abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mixed, in the ſame manner as the admixture of baſer metals allays the qualities of the firſt maſs: as, *dark colours ſuffer a ſenſible* allay *by little ſcattering light.* Sir Iſaac Newton. 3. Allay being taken from baſer metals, commonly implies ſomething worſe than that with which it is mixed. *The joy hath no* allay *of jealouſy.* Roſcommon.

To Alla'y [*alloyer*, O.Fr. to mix one metal with another, in order to coinage. It is therefore derived by ſome from *à la loi*, according to law, the quantity of metals being mixed according to law; by others from *allier*, to unite, perhaps from *allocare*, to put together] 1. To mix metals with a baſer ſort; in this ſenſe moſt authors preſerve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. 2. To aſſwage or eaſe, to leſſen pain or grief, to pacify, to repreſs; the word in this ſenſe ſeems not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the Engliſh word *lay*, with *a* before it, according to the old form. 3. To join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its predominant qualities. Allay *the burning quality of the fell poiſon.* Shakeſpeare.

To Allay a pheaſant [in carving] is to cut it up.

Alla'yer [from *allay*] that which has the power or quality of allaying.

A'llament [from *allay*] that which has the power of allaying or abating the force of a thing. A word uſed by Shakeſpeare.

Allecta'tion, an alluring. *Lat.*

Alle'ctive [*allectivus*, Lat.] of an alluring, inticing, engaging, or charming quality.

Allega'tion, or Allege'ment [Fr. *allegagione*, It. *alegación*, Sp. of *allegatio*, Lat.] 1. Affirmation, declaration. 2. The thing alledged. 3. An alledging, as a plea or excuſe: the quoting the authority of a book, *&c.* to make good any point or aſſertion.

To Alle'dge, or Alle'ge [*alleguer*, Fr. *alleguàr*, Sp. It. *allego*, Lat.] 1. To affirm, to declare, to maintain. 2. To produce a thing for proof, to inſtance in, to quote, to plead as an excuſe.

Alle'geable [from *allege*] that may be alleged; a word in *Brown's vulgar errors.*

Alle'ger [from *allege*] he that alleges.

Alle'giance [*allegeance*, *ligeance*, Fr.] the natural and ſworn obedience, which is due from all ſubjects to their king or ſovereign prince.

Alle'giant, conformable to loyalty, or the duty of allegiance; a word in Shakeſpeare not now uſed. *For your graces I render* allegiant *thanks.*

Allegia're [oldlaw] to excuſe, defend, or juſtify by courſe of law.

Alle'gro [with muſicians] is uſed to ſignify that the muſic ought to be performed in a briſk, lively, gay, and pleaſant manner; but yet without precipitation or hurry. It denotes one of the ſix diſtinctions of time; and expreſſes the quickeſt motion of all, except *preſto*.

If it is preceded by *poco*, it weakens the ſtrength of its ſignification, intimating that the muſick muſt not be performed quite ſo briſkly and gayly, as *allegro* would require, if it ſtood alone.

If *allegro* is preceded by the word *piu*, it adds to the ſtrength of its ſignification, requiring that the muſic be performed briſker and gayer than *allegro* ſtanding alone requires.

Allegro allegro [with maſters of muſic] ſignifies much the ſame as Piu Allegro.

Allegro, *ma non preſto* [with muſicians] ſignifies briſk, lively, gay, but yet not too quick.

Allego'rick, or **Allego'rical** [*allegorique*, Fr. *allegorico*, It. and Sp. of *allegoricus*, Lat. of ἀλληγορικος, Gr.] pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of an allegory, not literal, myſtical, oppoſed to real.

Allego'rically, in an allegorical manner.

Allego'ricalness [of *allegorical*] having an allegorical quality.

Allegori'ze [*allegoriſer*, Fr. *allegorizzare*, It. *allegorizàr*, Sp. of ἀλληγορεω, Gr.] 1. To make uſe of allegories in ſpeech. 2. To explain paſſages, according to the allegorical ſenſe, and not the literal.

A'llegory [*allegorie*, Fr. *allegoria*, Sp. *allegoria*, It. and Lat. ἀλληγορια, of ἀλλος, another, and ἀγορευω, to ſpeak, Gr.] a figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething elſe is meant than what the words literally taken expreſs. It is a continued metaphor, in which words there is ſomething couched, different from the literal ſenſe, and the figurative manner of ſpeech is carried on through the whole diſcourſe; or it may be defined to be a ſeries or continuation of metaphors, as that allegory in Horace, *Lib.* 1. *Ode* 14.

O navis referent in mare te novi fluctus, &c.

Where by the ſhip, is meant the common-wealth; by the waves, the civil war; by the port, peace and concord; by the oars, ſoldiers; by the mariners, magiſtrates, *&c.*

Allelu'jah חללוה, Heb. *i. e. praiſe ye the Lord.* A word of ſpiritual exultation uſed in hymns.

Allelujah, the herb wood ſorrel, or French ſorrel.

Alleman'da [in muſic] a certain air or tune, where the meaſure is good, and the movement ſlow.

Allema'nde, or **Almain** [with muſicians] a ſort of grave, ſolemn muſic, whoſe meaſure is full and moving.

A'llemands, Germans.

A'llendrof, a little city in the langravate of Heſſe-Caſſel in Germany, ſituated on the river Weſer. Latitude 51° 30′ N. Longitude 10° 0′ E.

A'ller, a river which runs through the duchy of Lunenberg, and falls into the Weſer a little below Verden.

A'ller [Ger. alðeꞃ, Sax. of *all*] added to the ſuperlative degree, to encreaſe or enhance it, as allerbeſte, the beſt of all, or very beſt; allererſt, the firſt of all, or very firſt, *&c.* a word uſed (in ancient writers) to expreſs the ſuperlative degree.

Aller sans jour [law phraſe] *i. e.* to go without a day; it ſignifies to be finally diſmiſſed the court, another day of appearance not being appointed.

Alle'rions [in heraldry] are ſmall birds painted without beak or feet, like the martlet or martinet. Others ſay, they are like eagles without beak or feet, ſo called, becauſe they have nothing perfect but the wings; that they differ from martlets, in that their wings are expanded and the martlets are cloſe; and alſo that the martlets are not repreſented facing as the allerions are.

Alléu. See Allodial.

Allevia're [in old rec.] to levy, or pay an accuſtomed fine, *&c.*

To **Alle'viate** [*aliviàr*, Sp. *alleviare*, It. *allero*, Lat.] 1. To lighten, to allay or aſſwage, to leſſen pain or grief. 2. To extenuate, to ſoften; as the fault was greatly *alleviated* by the excuſe.

Allevia'tion [Fr. *alleviazione*, It. of *allevatio*, Lat.] 1. Act of allaying, or extenuating. 2. That which eaſes pain, or extenuates a fault. 3. Eaſe, refreſhment, comfort.

A'lley [*allée*, a walk, of *aller*, Fr. to go] a narrow lane, a paſſage in a town which is not ſo wide as a ſtreet.

Alley, [in a garden] a ſtrait parallel walk, bordered or bounded on each hand with trees, ſhrubs or other low plants, as box, *&c.* ſome diſtinguiſh an alley from a path, in that an alley muſt be wide enough for two perſons to walk a-breaſt.

Alley, [in a compartment] is an alley which ſeparates the ſquares of a parterre.

Counter **Alley,** a little alley by the ſide of a great one.

A *Diagonal* **Alley,** is one that cuts a ſquare, parterre, thicket, *&c.* from angle to angle.

Front **Alley,** is one which runs ſtrait from the front of a building.

Alley [in perſpective] is that which is larger at the entrance than at the iſſue, in order to make the length appear greater.

Tranverſe **Alley,** an alley which cuts a front alley at right angles.

An **Alley** *in ziczac*, an alley which has too great a deſcent, and by reaſon of that is liable to be injured by floods; to prevent the ill effects of which, it has uſually platbands of turf running acroſs it from ſpace to ſpace, which are of ſervice to keep up the gravel: alſo an alley in a labyrinth or wilderneſs is ſo called, which is formed by ſeveral returns of angles, in order to render it more ſolitary and obſcure, and conceal its iſſue.

All-Fours, a game at cards, played by two: it is ſo named from the four particulars, viz. High and Low, with Jack of trumps, and the Game; and which four things, when joined in the hand of either of the parties, are ſaid to make All-Fours.

All Hail [from *all* and *hail*, for health] all health: It is not a compound, tho' generally taken for ſuch.

All-hallow [*all* and *hallow*, to make holy] the time about All-ſaints-day; as *farewel* Allhallown *ſummer*. Shakeſpeare.

Allhallowtide, the term near All-ſaints, or the firſt of November.

A'llheal [*Panax*, Lat.] A plant which is a ſpecies of ironwort or woundwort.

All-saints-day, the day on which there is a general commemoration of all the ſaints: it is the firſt day of November.

All-souls-day, the day on which ſupplications are made for all ſouls by the church of Rome: it is the ſecond day of November.

Alli'ance [Fr. *alleanza*, It. *aliança* Sp. *alliance*, of *allier*, Fr. of *alligo*, Lat. to tie or unite together] 1. State of connection with another by confederacy, a league. 2. An union or joining of families together by marriage; of kingdoms, *&c.* by leagues. 3. Kindred by marriage. 4. Relation by any form of kindred.

> *For my father's ſake,*
> *In honour of a true Plantagenet,*
> *And for* alliance *ſake, declare the cauſe*
> *My father loſt his head.* Shakeſpeare.

5. The perſons allied to each other.

> *I would not boaſt the greatneſs of my father,*
> *But point out new* alliances *to Cato.* Addiſon.

Allia'ria [with anatomiſts] an herb whoſe taſte is like that of garlick; called ſauce alone, or jack by the hedge, ramſons. *Lat.*

Alli'ed [*allié*, Fr.] matched, united, alſo joined by league.

Alli'ciency [of *alliceo*, Lat. to entice] 1. Enticing quality, alluringneſs. 2. The power of attracting a thing; magnetiſm. *The feigned central* alliciency *is but a word.* Glanville *ſcepſis ſcientifica.*

A'llier, a river in France, which has its riſe in Languedoc, waters part of Auvergne and Bourbonnois, and falls into the Loire, a little below Nevers.

A'llerton [*North*] a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the river Wiſke. It has a good market on Wedneſday for cattle, corn, &c. and ſends two members to parliament.

To **A'lligate** [*alligo*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *ligo*, to bind] to bind or tye together.

Alli'es [*alliez*, Fr. *aliádos*, Sp.] princes, *&c.* who have entered into an alliance or league, for mutual defence and preſervation.

Alliga'tion [from *alligate*] 1. The act of tying things together. 2. The ſtate of being tied together.

Alliga'tion [arithmetic] a rule for reſolving queſtions relating to the mixture of drugs, ſimples, metals, or merchandizes of unequal prices, one with another, ſo as to diſcover how much muſt be taken, according to the tenor of the queſtion.

It takes its name from the numbers being tyed together by circular lines or braces; it is of two kinds.

Alliga'tion *alternate*, is when the ſeveral rates or prices of diverſe ſimples being given, ſuch quantities of them are found out, as are neceſſary to make ſuch a mixture, as may make a certain rate propoſed.

Alliga'tion *medial*, is when the ſeveral quantities and rates being propoſed of divers ſimples, the mean rate is found out of the mixture ſo made.

Alligator, a kind of a Weſt-Indian and African crocodile, an amphibious creature, living both on land and water; they grow as long as they live, and ſome are eighteen feet in length, and proportionably large, they have a muſky ſmell, ſo ſtrong, that the air is ſcented for an hundred paces round them, and alſo the water they lie in. Notwithſtanding the difference which naturaliſts put between theſe crocodies, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw, this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both,

Alliga'ture [*alligatura*, Lat.] a ligature or link, by which things are tied together.

Allitera'tion [with rhetoricians] a repeating or playing on the ſame letter.

Alli'oth [in navigation] a ſtar in the tail of urſa major, of much uſe to navigators in finding out the latitude, the height of the pole, *&c.*

Allio'tics [in pharmacy] thoſe medicines which by fermentation and cleanſing purify and alter the blood.

Allio'ticum [in pharmacy] a medicine that alters and purifies the blood by its cleanſing quality.

Alli'sion [from *alliſum*, ſup. of *allido*, of *ad*, to, and *lædo*, to hurt] the act of daſhing, or ſtriking one thing againſt another.

Allium [with botaniſts] garlick. See Garlick.

To **Allo'o** [this word is generally ſpoke halloo, and is uſed to dogs, when they are incited to the chaſe or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allons*; perhaps from *all lo*, look all, ſhewing the object] To ſet on a dog by crying halloo.

Alloca'tion [Fr. *allogacione*, It. of *alloco*, Lat.] 1. Act of placing or adding to. 2. The admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

Allocation [in the exchequer] the admitting or allowing an article in an account, and paſſing it as ſuch.

Alloca'tione *facienda* [at the exchequer] a writ directed to the lord treaſurer and barons, upon ſome complaint made by an accomptant, requiring them to allow him ſuch ſums of money as by virtue of his office he has reaſonably and lawfully diſburſed.

Allocu'tion, [*allocutio*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *loquor*, to ſpeak] 1. The act of ſpeaking to. 2. An oration or ſpeech made by a general to his ſoldiers, to encourage them to fight, and to dehort them from ſedition.

Allo'dial, or **Alloedian** [*allodia'*, Fr. of *allodialis*, Lat.] that which is free, or for which no rents or ſervices are due; as allodial lands are free lands, not feudal. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the crown.

Allo'dium [in civil law] a free-hold, every man's own land or eſtate that he poſſeſſes, merely in his own right, not yielding any ſervices to another, and is oppoſed to feodum or fee.

Alloæ'theta [with grammarians] a figure that varies from the common rules of ſyntax; as *pars abiere.*

Allo'nge [in fencing] a thruſt or paſs at the enemy with a rapier; it is ſo called from the lengthening of the ſpace taken up by the fencer.

Allo'phylus [ἀλλοφυλος of ἀλλος another, and φυλ, tribe, Gr.] one of another tribe or kindred; alſo an alien or ſtranger.

A'LLOQUY [*alloquium*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *loquor*, to ſpeak] the act of talking with another.

To ALLO'T [of holt, Sax. lot, Du. O. and L. Ger. loſʒ, H. Ger.] 1. To diſtribute or ſhare by lot. 2. To appoint or aſſign. 3. To grant. 4. To parcel out to each his ſhare.

ALLO'TTING *of Goods* [in merchandize] is when the cargo of a ſhip is divided into ſeveral parcels, in order to be bought by ſeveral perſons, and their names being written on ſo many pieces of paper, are by an indifferent perſon applied to their different lots or parcels, ſo that every man has that parcel of goods which anſwers to the lot with his name affixed to it.

ALLO'TMENT [of holt, Sax.] that which is allotted, the ſhare or portion granted to any one.

ALLO'TTERY [from *allot*] that ſhare which is granted to any in a diſtrbution. Give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by teſtament. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ALLO'W [*allouer*, Fr. alyꝼan or aleꝼan, Sax. of *allaudo*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *laudo*, to commend] 1. To admit, not to contradict or oppoſe any poſition. 2. To permit, grant licenſe to. 3. To grant one's title to any thing. 4. To give a ſanction to, to authorize. There is no ſlander in an *allow'd* fool. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To give to, to pay to. ———*We no tears* allow
To him that gave us peace. Waller.
6. To appoint for, or ſet out aſide for a certain uſe; as, he *allowed* his ſon the third part of his income. 7. To make abatement or proviſion, or to ſettle any thing with ſome conceſſions or cautions, relating to ſomething elſe.

ALLO'WABLE [of *allow*] 1. That may be allowed or granted, without contradiction. 2. That may be licenſed, lawful, not forbidden.

ALLO'WABLENESS [of *allow*] quality of being allowable, lawfulneſs

ALLO'WANCE [of *allow*] 1. The act of allowing or admitting. 2. Sanction, licence. 3. Freedom from reſtraint, permiſſion. 4. Portion, maintenance, or ſettled rate; as, his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him, a daily rate. 11 *Kings.* 5. Abatement from the ſtrict rigour of any law or demand; as it requires the ſame grains of *allowance.* 6. Eſtabliſhed character, reputation. He's of very expert and approv'd *allowance.* *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLO'Y, or ALLA'Y [*alloy*, Fr.] 1. A certain quantity or proportion of ſome baſer metal mixed with a finer or purer. Thus the quantity of copper or ſilver that is mixed with gold, to make it of a due hardneſs for coining, is called the *alloy* of it; and if metal have more of this than it ought to have, it is ſaid to be of a greater or coarſer *alloy.* 2. Abatement, diminution. See ALLAY.

To ALLOY [*alloyer*, Fr.] to mix a baſer metal with a finer or purer. See to ALLAY.

ALLUBE'SCENCY [*allubeſcentia*, Lat.] a willingneſs; alſo content.

To ALLUDE [*alludir*, Sp. and It. of *alludo*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *ludo*, to play] to point at a thing that has ſome reſemblance, or reſpect to ſome other matter; without the direct mention of it, to hint at. It is uſed of perſons as well as things. This paſſage *alludes* to the miniſter, and that to his faults. It has the particle *to* annexed.

A'LLUM [*alumen*, Lat.] See A'LUM.

Saccharine ALLUM, a compoſition of alum, roſe-water, and whites of eggs boiled to the conſiſtence of a paſte.

Plumoſe ALLUM, a ſort of ſaline, mineral ſtone, moſt commonly white, inclining to green, which riſes in threads and fibres, reſembling a feather.

Plamoſe ALLUM, is, alſo, a name given by ſome chemiſts, to a kind of ſublimate of mercury, invented by Baſil Valentine, whoſe name it alſo bears.

To ALLU'MINATE [of *allumer*, Fr. to enlighten] to give grace, light and beauty to the letters or figures painted on paper or parchment.

ALLU'MINOR, one who paints and gilds letters, *&c.* on paper, parchment, *&c.*

To ALLU'RE [*leurrer*, Fr. *looren*, Du. belæꝼen, Sax.] to entice to any thing whether good or bad, to bring or draw by enticement.

ALLURE, *ſub.* [from the verb] ſomething ſet up to draw birds or other things to it. For this we now write lure The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them they were over-topped and trodden down. *Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT [from *allure*] 1. That which entices or allures. 2. Incitement to pleaſure.

ALLU'RER [from *allure*] one that allures or entices.

ALLU'RINGLY [from *allure*] in an enticing manner.

ALLU'RINGNESS [of *alluring*] incitation by propoſing pleaſure, enticingneſs.

ALLU'SION [Fr. *alluſione*, It. *alluſión*, Sp. of *alluſio*, Lat. of *alluſum*, ſup. of *alludo*, *ad*, to, and *ludo*, to play] a hint, an implication, or that which is ſpoken with regard to ſomething ſuppoſed to be already known, which is therefore not expreſſed. It has the particle *to.*

ALLUSION [in rhetoric] a ſpeaking a thing with reference to another. Thus an alluſion is made to a cuſtom, hiſtory, *&c.* when any thing is ſpoken or written that has relation to it.

ALLU'SIVE [*alluſum*, Lat. ſup. of *alludo*] that which hints at ſomething not fully expreſſed, figurative.

ALLUSIVELY [from *alluſive*] in the manner of an alluſion.

ALLU'SIVENESS [from *alluſive*] the quality of having an alluſion to.

ALLU'VIA, little iſlets thrown up by the violence of the ſtream.

ALLU'VION [*alluvio*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *luo*, to waſh] 1. The act of carrying any thing to ſomething elſe, by the motion of the water. 2. The thing itſelf ſo carried. The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increaſe which ariſes from alluvion, which is defined an inſenſible increment brought by the water.

ALLUVION [in the civil law] an acceſſion or accretion along the ſea-ſhore, or the banks of large rivers, by tempeſts or inundations.

ALLU'VIOUS [*alluvius*, Lat.] that which has been carried by water, and lodged upon ſomething elſe.

To ALL'Y [*allier*, Fr.] 1. To join by kindred, intereſt, friendſhip, or confederacy. 2. To make a relation between two things by reſemblance or any other way. Two lines I cannot excuſe; they are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's ſenſe. *Dryden.*

ALLY' [*allié*, Fr.] one united to another by marriage, friendſhip, confederacy, or any other means of connection,

A'LMA [*almus*, of *alendo*, Lat. nouriſhing, *&c.*] nouriſhing, foſtering, cheriſhing, as *alma mater Cantabrigia*, the foſtering mother Cambridge.

ALMACA'NTARS, or ALMUCA'NTARS [with aſtronomers] circles of altitude parallel to the horizon, the common pole of which is in the zenith. *Arab.*

ALMACA'RRON, a port town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, at the mouth of the river Guadalentin. Lat. 37° 40′ N. Long. 1° 15′ W.

ALMACA'NTOR *Staff*, from *al*, the, and *mocantarat*, Arab. circles parallel to the horizon, *Gol.* [with mathematicians] an inſtrument of box or pear tree, with an arch of fifteen degrees, for taking obſervations of the ſun at his riſing or ſetting, to find the amplitude, and hereby the variation of the compaſs.

ALMA'DE, an Indian boat made of one intire piece of timber.

ALMA'DE, a town in Spain, in the province of Almancha, in the kingdom of Caſtile, ſituated on the top of a mountain, where are the moſt ancient as well as the richeſt ſilver mines in Europe.

ALMAGE'ST [of Ptolemy] an excellent treatiſe, being a collection of many obſervations and problems of the antients, relating both to geometry and aſtronomy; and alſo another of Riccioli. Dherbelot ſays it was a ſyſtem of the world, compoſed by Ptolemy, intitled in Greek *Syntaxis Megiſte*, and thence called almageſt by the Arabians, who tranſlated it.

An ALMA'IN [*allemand*, Fr. or rather alle mann, Ger. *q. d.* All mann. Some will have it to ſignify all ſorts of men, or a miſh-maſh of men of all nations, but I chuſe to prefer the former, as being ſynonymous to the other moſt general denomination of that ancient people, Garman (*German*) all man, or a whole, compleat, very man] a native German.

ALMAIN [in muſic] a ſort of air that moves in common time.

ALMAIN *Rivets*, a ſort of light armour, with ſleeves of mail, or iron plates rivetted with braces for defending the arms.

A'LMANACK [*almanac*, Fr. *almanacco*, It. *almanàque*, Sp. almamach, Su. It is derived by Verſtegan, of almon-ac or almonaht, Sax. *q. d.* all moon heed; by Scaliger of *al*, Arab. and μην, a month, μοναχος, Gr. the courſe of the months; others derive it of *al*, Arab. and *mana*, Arab. a definitive quantity and meaſure of a thing. *Gol.* Others of al-maen-achte, *q. d.* an obſervation of all the months; others from a Teutonic original, *al*, and *maan*, the moon, an account of every moon or month] an ephemeris, table or kalendar, containing the months, the days of the week, the faſts and feſtivals, the changes of the moon, *&c.*

ALMANDI'NE [Fr. *almandina*, It.] a coarſe ſort of ruby, more coarſe and light than the oriental, the colour partaking more of the granate than the ruby.

ALMA'NZA, a little town in the province of New Caſtile in Spain, 50 miles north-weſt of Alicant, and 47 ſouth-weſt of Valencia. Here the confederate army, commanded by the Earl of Galway, was defeated by the combined armies of France and Spain, in 1708. Lat. 39° 0′ N. Long. 1° 15′ W.

ALMA'RIA, the archives of a church.

ALME'DA, a town in the province of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, 10 miles ſouth of Liſbon, and on the oppoſite ſide of the river Tagus. Lat. 38° 40′ N. Long. 9° 40′ W.

ALME'DIA, a frontier town in the province of Tralos Montes in Portugal, 16 miles north-weſt of the city of Cividad Rodrigo. Lat. 40° 41′ N. Long. 7° 1′ W.

ALME'HRAB, a niche in the Mahometan moſques, pointing towards the kebla, or temple of Mecca, to which they are obliged to bow in praying.

ALME'NE [in commerce] a weight of two pounds, uſed to weigh ſaffron in ſeveral parts of the continent of the Eaſt Indies.

ALME'RIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, ſituated at the mouth of the river Almoria or Bolciduy.

ALMERIO'LA. See ALMONARIUM.

ALMI'GHTINESS [of *almighty*] omnipotence, all-powerfulneſs, one of the divine attributes.

ALMI'GHTY [of all and mihte, almihtig, Sax. alſʒmachtig, Su. almachtigh, Du. allmachtig, Ger.] all-powerful, of unlimited power. And in the creed it anſwers to παντοκρατωρ in Greek, which ſignifies He that has the *command* over all.

A'LMNER. See A'LMONER.

ALMODA'RII [a law term] lords of free manours, lords paramont.

ALMOI'N. See FRANK ALMOIN.

A'LMONRY, or AU'MRY, the office or lodgings of the almoner; alſo the place where alms are given.

ALMONA'RIUM, or ALMORI'ECUM [in old records] a ſafe or cupboard to ſet up broken victuals in to be diſtributed to the poor.

A'LMOND [*amande*, Fr. derived by Menage from *amandala*, a word in barbarous Latin; by others, from *Allemond*, a German, ſuppoſing that almonds came to France from Germany; amandel, Du. mandel, Ger. *mandola*, It. *almendra*, Sp. *amendoa*, Port. *amygdala*, Lat.] the nut of the almond-tree, either ſweet or bitter.

ALMO'ND *Furnace*, ALMAN *Furnace*, or ALMON *Furnace* [with refiners] called alſo the ſweep, a furnace for ſeparating all ſorts of metals from cinders, pieces of melting pots, and other refuſe.

A'LMOND [in commerce] a meaſure by which the Portugueſe ſell their oil; twenty-ſix almonds make a pipe. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict.*

ALMOND [among lapidaries] a name given to two pieces of rock cryſtal, uſed in adorning branch candleſticks, *&c.*

ALMOND *Tree*, a pretty tall tree reſembling a peach-tree, one of the firſt trees that bloom; its flowers are pentapetalous, and ranged in the roſe manner; are very beautiful; of a purple red colour, and make a fine ſhew in a garden. Theſe trees grow frequently in Germany, France, and the neighbouring countries, alſo in the eaſtern countries, eſpecially in the holy land near the river Jordan, and the Jordan *almonds* are eſteemed the beſt; the piſtil of the flower becomes a fleſhy fruit, which contains a ſeed, which is the *almond*, and which drops out when he comes to maturity; it is of two ſorts, the ſweet and the bitter.

ALMONDS *of the throat*, or *tonſils*, called improperly, *Almonds of the Ears*, are a glandulous ſubſtance, placed on each ſide the uvula, at the root of the tongue, reſembling two kernels; theſe receive the ſaliva or ſpittle from the brain, and diſperſe it to the tongue, jaws, throat, or gullet, to moiſten them, and make them ſlippery. Theſe being inflamed and ſwelled by a cold, &c. ſtraighten the paſſage of the throat, and render it painful and difficult to ſwallow even the ſpittle. This is called a ſore throat, and by ſome the falling of the *almonds* of the ears.

A'LMONER, or A'LMNER [*aumonier*, Fr. aelmoeſſener, Du. almoſenherr, Ger. a maſter, or diſtributer of alms, *eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] an eccleſiaſtical officer of the king, &c. whoſe office is to take care of the diſtribution of alms to the poor, to viſit the ſick, to receive all things given in alms; alſo forfeitures by miſ-adventurers, and the goods of ſelf-murtherers, &c.

AL'MONRY, or AU'MRY [*aumôniere*, Fr.] 1. The officers of an almonry. 2. The place where alms are diſtributed. 3. The place where almoner reſides.

ALMO'ST [al-mæſt, Sax.] moſt part of all. *Skinner*. For the moſt or greateſt part, well nigh.

ALMOST and hard by ſave many a lie. The latitude of the word *almoſt* occaſions its being often ſtrech'd to cover untruths.

ALMOXARI'FARGO, an old duty paid upon the Britiſh woollen manufactures in Old Spain: alſo a duty of 2 ½ *per cent.* paid in Spaniſh America, upon the exportation of bull's hides in European veſſels. *Poſtlethwayt's Dict.*

A'LMS [ælmes, Sax. almoſa, Su. aelmoes, Du. almoſen, Ger. ελεημοσυνη, Gr.] that which is freely given by the rich to the poor. (This ſubſtantive has no ſingular number.)

Giving ALMS never leſſens the ſtock.

Sp. *El dar limóſna nunca méngua la bolſa.* The bleſſings of heaven, ſo poſitively promiſed in ſcripture to the charitable and compaſſionate man, and the viſible effect of them ſo often experienced, leave us no room to call the truth of this aphoriſm in queſtion. And indeed were it but the advantage this character gives a man in the eye of the world (though that ought to be the laſt motive to charity) it meets with a more than ſufficient reward.

A'LMS-BASKET [of *alms* and *baſket*] a baſket in which proviſions are put to be given away.

A'LMS-DEED [from *alms* and *deed*] a deed of charity.

A'LMSFEOH [almeſfeoh, Sax.] alms-money, Peter-pence, anciently paid in England to Rome, by our Saxon anceſtors, on the firſt of Auguſt; called alſo *romeſcot*, *romeſeoh*, and *heorth-penny*.

A'LMS-GIVER [of *alms* and *giver*] he that gives alms to the poor.

A'LMS-HOUSE, an houſe built by a private perſon for the poor to live in, and moſt commonly endowed for their maintenance.

A'LMSMAN [of *alms* and *man*] a man who is ſupported by alms or charity.

A'LMSTAD, a town in Sweden, in the province of Smaland, four miles eaſt of Chriſtianſtad.

ALMUCA'NTARS. See ALMACANTARS.

ALMU'GIA [with aſtrologers] the planets facing one another in the zodiac.

A'LMUG-TREE, a ſort of fine wood growing on mount Lebanon. A tree mentioned in ſcripture, and imported from Ophir. Of its wood were made muſical inſtruments, and it was alſo uſed in rails or ſtaircaſes. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumin*, or ſimply *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of particle, may be underſtood oily and gummy ſort of wood, and particularly the trees that produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabic, and is perhaps the ſame with the ſhittim wood mentioned by Moſes. *Calmet*.

ALMUNE'CAR, a port town of Granada, in Spain, ſituated on the Mediterranean, Lat. 36° 40' N. Long. 3° 45' W.

ALMU'TEN [with aſtrologers] the lord of a figure, or the ſtrongeſt planet in a nativity.

ALMU'TIUM [old records] a garment that covers the head and ſhoulders of a prieſt.

A'LNAGAR, A'LNEGE, or AU'LNEGAR [of *alnage q. d.* a meaſurer by the ell] a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs formerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth, and to fix the ſeals appointed upon it for that purpoſe; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloathing, who bear the diſtinct names of ſearcher, meaſurer, and aulnegar, all which were formerly compriſed in one perſon.

A'LNAGE [*aulnage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] ell meaſure, or rather the meaſuring by the ell or yard.

ALNE'TUM [old records] a grove of alder-trees.

A'LNEY, a ſmall iſland formed by the branches of the Severn, near Gloceſter. It is alſo called the Eight.

ALNI'GHT [of *all* and *night*] there is a ſervice which they call *alnight*, which is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt. *Bacon*.

A'LNUS, the alder-tree, a well known tree, having amentaceous flowers, and fruit of a ſquamoſe ſtructure, containing numerous compreſſed ſeeds.

A'LOE [in botany] a plant having a liliaceous flower, conſiſting of only one tubular leaf, divided into ſix deep ſegments at the edge: its fruit is an oblong capſule, divided into three cells, and containing a number of angulated ſeeds. Plate I. Fig. 6. repreſents the whole plant.

A'LOES [αλοη, Gr.] 1. The gum or juice of a tree growing in the mountains of Spain, but eſpecially in Egypt. 2. A precious wood uſed in the eaſt for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold. *Savary*. There are three ſorts of aloes; as,

Caballine ALOES, is ſo called, becauſe uſed by farriers on horſes; it is the coarſer ſort.

Hepatic ALOES, is ſo called from being of the colour of the liver.

Succotrine ALOES, is ſo called from Sacotra, an iſland near Tranquebar in Ethiopia. It is uſed to purge choler, and given thoſe who are troubled with the emrods.

ALOE'TIC [of *aloes*] pertaining to, or conſiſting of aloes.

ALOE'TICKS [with phyſicians] medicines compounded chiefly of aloes.

ALO'FT, adv. [of *alle* and open, Sax. *q. d.* over or above all, of *loffter*, to lift up, Dan. *loft*, air, Icelandiſh, ſo that *aloft* is into the air] a term uſed by mariners for on high, or in the upper part. It is alſo uſed in poetry.

ALOFT, prep. above. The great luminary.

Aloft the vulgar conſtellations thick. *Milton*.

ALO'GII [of α neg. and λογ❀, Gr. the word] ſuch as denied that Jeſus Chriſt was the word, or logos of God.

ALOGO'TROPHY [of αλογ❀, unreaſonable, and τροφη, food, Gr.] a diſproportionate nutriment, when one part of the body is nouriſhed more or leſs than the other.

A'LOGY [αλογια, Gr.] unreaſonableneſs.

ALO'NE, adj. [of al, *all*, and on, *one*, Sax. alleenes, Dan. allena, Su. alleen, Du. and Ger. allein, H. Ger.] 1. By him or itſelf, without another 2. Only. 3. Without any company, denoting ſolitary.

Better be ALONE, than in ill company.

This proverb contains very wholeſome advice; for ill company is not only very tedious and troubleſome while we partake of it, but often fatal in the conſequences, whereas a good man is *nunquam minus ſolus quam cùm ſolus*.

ALONE, adv. 1. This word is ſeldom uſed but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb, and implies ſometimes an ironical prohibition to help a man who is able to manage the affair himſelf. *Johnſon*. 2. To let alone, to forbear; as, let that *alone*.

ALO'NG [q. d. *ad longum*, Lat. or *all long*, Fr.] 1. Forwards; as, go or come *along*. In this ſenſe it is derived frome *allons*, Fr. 2. At length; as, he lay *along*.

ALONG, by the ſide of. Where Uſens glides *along* the lowly lands. *Dryden*.

All ALONG, throughout, from the beginning to the end; as, all *along* they were untoward. *South*. 5. In company, having the particle with; as, he to England ſhall *along* with you. *Shakeſpeare*. 6. Sometimes *with* is underſtood; as, take this *along*, for *along* with you.

ALO'NGST, a corruption, as it ſeems, from along, and has the ſame ſenſe.

ALOO'F [*al*, off, that is, quite off, with mariners] a word uſed at ſea, ſpeaking to the ſteerſman, as *keep your loof*. 1. Generally at a ſmall diſtance, ſuch as is within view, with the particle *from*. 2. Applied to perſons, it often inſinuates caution; as, make them ſtand *aloof* at bay. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. It imports cunning in converſation.

He with a crafty madneſs keeps *aloof*,
When we wou'd bring him on to ſome confeſſion. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. It is uſed metaphorically of perſons that will not be ſeen in a deſign; as, it is neceſſary the queen join; for if ſhe ſtand *aloof*, there will be ſtill ſuſpicion. *Suckling*. 5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other. Love's not love,

When it is mingled with regards that ſtand
Aloof from th' entire point. *Shakeſpeare*.

ALOPECI'A [αλωπεκια, of αλωπηξ, a fox, Gr. the fox-evil] a diſeaſe called the ſcurf, when the hairs fall from the head by the roots.

ALOPEUTROI'DES *Gramen* [of αλωπηξ, a fox, ουρα, a tail, and ειδ❀, form, Gr.] the herb fox-tail graſs.

ALOPE'CURUS [αλωπηκουρ❀, Gr.] tailed wheat, fox-tail.

ALOUD [of *a*, and *loud*] loudly, with a ſtrong and audible voice, with a great noiſe.

ALOVE'RIUM [old. rec.] a purſe.

A'LOW [of *low*] in a low place, not aloft.

A'LOWAY, a port town of Scotland, ſituated on the river Forth, remarkable for the coal mines in its neighbourhood. Lat. 56° 10' N. Long. 3° 45' W.

A'LPHA [A α] the firſt letter in the Greek alphabet, and therefore uſed to ſignify the firſt; as *I am* alpha *and omega, the beginning and the ending*, Rev. i. 6.

A'LPHABET [Fr. *alfabeto*, It. *alfhabéto*, Sp. of *alphabetum*, Lat. *q. d.* alpha, αλφα, beta, βετα, Gr. of אלף, Heb. he taught, whence אלוף, a leader or firſt of a company] the whole order of letters in any alphabet, or the ſeveral letters of a language, diſpoſed either in their accuſtomed or natural order.

ALPHABET [in polygraphy] a duplicate of the key of a cypher, which is kept by each of the parties who correſpond together.

To ALPHABET [of the noun] to arrange in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TICAL, or ALPHABETICK [*alphabetique*, Fr. *alfabetico*, It. *alphabético*, Sp. of *alphabeticus*, Lat.] pertaining or agreeable to the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TICALLY, after, or in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHE'TA [in aſtronomy] a ſtar of the ſecond magnitude; alſo called *lucida corona*.

ALPHI'TIDON [of αλφιτον, Gr. bran or meal] an epithet which ſurgeons give to a fracture, when the bones are ſmaſhed or crumbled to pieces.

ALPHI'TOMANCY [of αλφιτον, Gr. bran or meal, and μαντεια, divination] a ſort of divination by barley meal.

ALPHO'NSINE *Tables*, certain tables of aſtronomical calculations, made by Alphonſus king of Arragon.

A'LPHOS [αλφ❀, Gr.] a ſort of morphew or white ſpeck on the ſkin, differing from the leuce, in that it pierces not ſo deep as the leuce.

A'LPINE [*alpino*, It. of *alpinus*, Lat.] pertaining to the mountains called the Alps.

ALPS, a chain of exceeding high mountains, ſeparating Italy from France and Germany.

ALRAME'CA, or ALRUME'CH [in aſtronomy] the name of the ſtar Arcturus. *Arab.*

ALREA'DY [allerede, Dan. alree, alreede, Du. alreets, L. Ger. albereit, H. Ger. of *all* and *ready*, Eng.] before this time, at this preſent time. It is oppoſed to a future time.

A'LRESFORD, a market town in Hampſhire, 60 miles from London, in the road to Wincheſter. It is an ancient borough, ſituated on a little river, called by Camden, Arle, but by the country people, and in the maps, Itching. It has a market on Thurſday, chiefly for ſheep.

ALS [*als*, Du.] alſo. A word uſed by Spencer, but now obſolete.

A'LSACE, a province formerly belonging to Germany, but almoſt entirely ceded to France by the treaty of Munſter, ſituated between the Rhine on the eaſt, and Lorrain on the weſt, Switzerland on the ſouth, and the Palatinate of the Rhine on the north.

A'LSEN, an iſland in the Leſſer Belt, at the entrance of the Baltic ſea, between Sleſwick and Funen. Lat. 55° 12' N. Long. 10° 1' E.

A'LSFIELD, or AFFIELD, a town in Germany, in the circle of

Suabia, ſituated 20 miles north-eaſt of Conſtance; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47° 46′ N. Long. 9° 35′ E.

ALSI'NE [αλσινε, Gr.] chickweed. The flower is of the roſaceous kind, and conſiſts of ſeveral petals, ſometimes whole, ſometimes bifid at the ends, diſpoſed in a circular form. The piſtil ariſes from the cup of the flower, and finally becomes an unicapſular membranaceous fruit, of a roundiſh or conic figure, and containing many ſeeds affixed to a placenta. *Tournefort.*

A'LSO, [of all, and ſo, Ger. alſaa, Dan. ealſƿa, Sax.] 1. So, moreover, too, likewiſe, in like manner. 2. Alſo is ſometimes nearly the ſame with *and*, ſerving only to conjoin the members of the ſentence; as "God do ſo to me and more alſo." *Bible.*

ALT [in muſic] high. See ALTO.

A'LTAHEST *Paracelſi* [with chemiſts] a mixt body reduced to its firſt principles.

ALTAR [*altari*, It. *altaros*, Sp. and Port. altaere, Du. altare, Ger. altare, Sax. *altare*, of *altus* high, or *altitudo*, Lat. height, becauſe they were uſually erected in high places. It is obſerved by Junius, that the word *altar* is received with chriſtianity in all the European languages, and that *altare* is uſed by one of the fathers, as appropriated to the chriſtian worſhip, in oppoſition to the *aræ* of gentiliſm] 1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid. 2. The table in chriſtian churches, where the communion is adminiſtred. The ancient heathens, when they offered ſacrifice to the celeſtial deities, erected their altars on the brows or tops of mountains; and when they ſacrificed to the terreſtrial deities, to whom they aſcribed the care or tuition of the earth, they erected their altars on the plain ſuperficies of the earth; but when they ſacrificed to the infernal deities, they did it in grotto's, caves, and other gloomy receſſes.

A'LTAR *of Incenſe* [among the Iſraelites] was a ſmall table of ſhittim-wood covered with plates of gold, of one cubit in length, another in breadth, and two in height. At the four corners were four kinds of horns, and all round a ſmall border or crown over it. This was the altar hidden by Jeremiah before the captivity, and upon it the officiating prieſt offered, every morning and evening, incenſe of a particular compoſition. See Plate I. Fig. 4.

ALTAR *of burnt Offerings* [among the Iſraelites] was made of ſhittim-wood, and carried upon the ſhoulders of the prieſts by ſtaves of the ſame wood, overlaid with braſs. In the time of Moſes this altar was five cubits ſquare, and three high; but in Solomon's temple it was much larger, being twenty cubits ſquare, and ten in height. It was covered with braſs, and at each corner was a horn or ſpire wrought out of the ſame wood with the altar, to which the ſacrifices were tied. Within the hollow was a grate of braſs, on which the fire was made, and through which the aſhes fell, and were received in a pan below. At the four corners of the grate were four rings, and four chains, which being faſtened to the horns, ſupported it. This altar was placed in the open air, that the ſmoke of the burnt offerings might not ſully the inſide of the tabernacle. See Plate I. Fig. 5.

ALTAR *of Protheſis* [among the Greeks] a ſmall preparatory altar, whereon they bleſs the bread before they carry it to the altar, where they perform the liturgy.

A'LTARAGE [*altaragium*, low Lat.] the free offerings made upon the altar by the people; alſo the profits ariſing to the prieſt from the altar, as ſmall tithes.

A'LTA TENORA, the Engliſh-tenure, in chief or by military ſervice.

ALTE'A, a ſea-port town of Spain, ſituated upon the Mediterranean, in the province of Valencia, about 45 miles ſouth of the city of Valencia. Lat. 38° 40′ N. Long. 0° 15′ W.

A'LTEMSBURG, a town of Tranſylvania, ſituated 20 miles ſouth of Weiſſenburg; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 46° 25′ N. Long. 0° 23′ E.

ALTE'NA, a port town of the duchy of Holſtein, in Germany, ſituated on the river Elb, 2 miles north-weſt of Hamburgh; ſubject to the king of Denmark.

A'LTENBURG, a town of Miſnia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, ſituated on the river Pleiſſe, 25 miles ſouth of Leipſic; ſubject to the duke of Saxe Altenburg. Lat. 50° 5′ N. Long. 12° 40′ E.

ALTENBURG-OWAR, a fortified town of Lower Hungary, ſituated on the Danube, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 48° 15′ N. Long. 17° 20′ E.

To ALTE'R, verb active [*alterer*, Fr. *alterar*, Sp. *altero*, Lat. of *alter*, another] 1. To change. It ſeems more properly to imply a change made only in ſome part of a thing; as to *alter* a writing, may be to blot or interpolate it; to change it, may be to ſubſtitute another in its place. 2. To take off from a perſuaſion or ſect. For the way of writing plays in verſe, I am no way *altered* from my opinion of it, with any reaſons which have oppoſed it. *Dryden.*

ALTER, verb neuter, to vary, to turn, to become otherwiſe than it was; as, the weather *alters* from fair to foul.

A'LTERABLE [*alterable*, Fr. of *alter*] capable of being altered, diſtinct from changeable.

A'LTERABLENESS [of *alterable*] liableneſs to be altered.

AL'TERABLY [of *alterable*] in ſuch a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERANT [*alterans*, Lat. *alterant*, Fr.] a property or power in certain medicines, by which they induce an alteration in the body, and diſpoſe it for health and recovery, by correcting ſome indiſpoſition, without cauſing any ſenſible evacuation.

ALTERA'NTIA, or A'LTERATIVES [with phyſicians] altering medicines, ſuch as ſerve to alter and reſtore the due mixture of the blood, and other circulating humours. They are oppoſed to evacuants.

ALTERA'TION [Fr. *alterazione*, It. *alteracion*, Sp. *alteration*, Fr. of Lat.] 1. The act of altering. 2. Mutation, change made.

ALTERATION [with naturaliſts] that motion whereby a natural body is changed or varied in ſome circumſtances from what it really was before, though as to the nature and bulk, they appear to ſenſe the ſame.

ALTERCA'TION [*altercazione*, It. *altercation*, Fr. of Lat.] contentious diſputes, wrangling, brawling. About higher principles time will cauſe *altercation* to grow. *Hooker.*

ALTE'RCUM [with botaniſts] henbane. See HENBANE.

A'LTERN [*alternus*, Lat.] acting, by changes or turns, in ſucceſſion each to the other.

ALTERN *Baſe* [in trigonometry] in oblique triangles, the true baſe is either the ſum of the ſides, and then the difference of the ſides is the altern baſe; or elſe the true baſe is the difference of the ſides, and then the ſum of the ſides is the altern baſe.

ALTE'RNACIES, alternations, alternate changes, changes by turns.

ALTE'RNATE, or ALTE'RNATIVE [of *alternatif*, Fr. *alternativo*, It. and Sp. of *alternativus*, of *alternus*, Lat.] that are done, ſucceed, or are diſpoſed by turns, or one after another.

ALTERNATE, ſub. alternate ſucceſſion, viciſſitude.

To ALTERNATE [*alterno*, Lat.] 1. To do by courſe or turns.

——— Thoſe, in their courſe,
Melodious hymns about the ſovereign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally; as God *alternates* the diſpoſition of good and evil. *Grew.*

ALTERNATE *Leaves* [of plants] are thoſe where there is a correſpondence between the ſides of a branch, the leaves of the one following thoſe of the other.

ALTERNATE *Angles* [in geometry] two equal angles which are made by a line cutting two parallels, and makes the angles of thoſe parallels the one on one ſide, and the other on the other, as *x* and *u*, *z* and *y*, are alternate angles. See Plate IV. fig. 6.

ALTERNATE *Ratio*, or *Proportion* [with geometricians] is when in any ſet of proportionals the antecedents are compared together, and the conſequents together.

ALTE'RNATELY [of *alternate*] in an alternate manner, in reciprocal ſucceſſion.

ALTE'RNATENESS, or ALTE'RNATIVENESS [of *alternate*, *alternatiſe*, Fr.] a ſucceſſion by courſe or by turns.

ALTERNA'TION [*alternazione*, It. *alternación*, Sp. of Lat.] a change by turns. Brown uſes it in his Vulgar Errors.

ALTERNATION [by ſome mathematicians] is uſed for the different changes or alterations of order in any number of things, as the changes rung on bells, *&c.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY [*alternativement*, Fr.] by turns, one after another.

ALTERNATI'VEMENT [in muſick-books] denotes to play or ſing two airs by turns, the one after the other.

ALTE'RNITY [*alternitas*, Lat.] interchangeableneſs, viciſſitude. The *alternity* and viciſſitude of reſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

ALTHÆ'A [ἀλθαια of ἀλθαινω, Gr. to heal] wild, or marſh-mallow. Theſe plants have a double calyx, the exterior one being divided into nine ſegments; the fruit conſiſts of numerous capſules, each containing a ſingle ſeed.

A'LTHO', or A'LTHOUGH [of *all*, and *though*] notwithſtanding, nevertheleſs, tho', though, however that, granting that.

A'LTIGRADE [*altigradus*, Lat.] going on high, aſcending aloft.

ALTI'LOQUENCE [of *altiloquens*, Lat.] high ſpeech.

ALTILO'QUIOUS [*altiloquus*, Lat.] talking aloud; alſo of high matters.

ALTI'LOQUY [*altiloquium*, Lat.] loud talk; alſo a diſcourſe of high things.

ALTI'METRY [of *alta*, high things, and *metior*, Lat. to meaſure] a part of geometry that teaches the method of taking and meaſuring heights, whether acceſſible or inacceſſible.

A'LTITUDE [*altitudine*, It. of *altitudo*, Lat.] 1. Height of a place, ſpace as meaſured upward. 2. Situation with regard to lower things. Thoſe ſtand by one another in equal *altitude*. *Ray.* 3. Height of excellence, ſuperiority. Your *altitude* offends. *Swift.* 4. Higheſt point, higheſt degree. He is proud even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALTITUDE *of the Pole* [in aſtronomy and geography] is the height or number of degrees, that the pole in any latitude is raiſed or appears above the horizon.

ALTITUDE *of a Triangle* [in geometry] is the length of a right line, let fall perpendicular from any of the angles on the ſide oppoſite to that angle, from whence it falls, and may be either within or without the triangle as is marked by the pricked lines C B, B D. Plate IV. Fig. 2, 3.

The ALTITUDE *of a Rhombus* [in geometry] or of a rhomboides, is a right line let fall perpendicularly from any angle on the oppoſite ſide to that angle, and it may be either within or without the figure, as the prick'd lines A C, B D. Plate IV. Fig. 4.

ALTITUDE [with aſtronomers] the height of the ſun, moon, planets, or point of the heavens comprehended between the horizon and parallel circle of altitude, or between a ſtar or aſſigned point in the heavens and the horizon.

ALTITUDE [in coſmography] is the perpendicular height of a body or object; or its diſtance from the horizon upwards.

Meridian ALTITUDE *of the Sun*, an arch of the meridian, contained between the ſun and the horizon, when the ſun is in the meridian.

Apparent ALTITUDE *of the Sun*, &c. [in aſtronomy] is what it appears to our obſervation.

Real ALTITUDE, or *True* ALTITUDE [in aſtronomy] that from which the refraction has been ſubtracted.

ALTITUDE *of the Equator* [in aſtronomy] the complement of the altitude of the pole to a quadrant of a circle.

ALTITUDE *of the Nonageſimal* [in aſtronomy] is the altitude of the 90th degree of the ecliptick, reckoned from the eaſt point.

ALTITUDE [in opticks] is the perpendicular ſpace of place betwixt the baſe and the eye, or height of the viſual point above the baſe.

ALTITUDE *of a Figure* [with geometricians] the perpendicular diſtance between the vertex and the baſe.

ALTITUDE *of motion* [in mechanicks] the meaſure of any motion counted according to the line of direction of the moving force.

ALTI'VOLANT [*altivolans*, Lat.] flying high.

A'LTKIRK, a town of Alſace in Germany, ſituated on the river Ill. Lat. 47° 40′ N. Long. 7° 15′ E.

A'LTMORE, a town of Ireland in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulſter. Lat. 54° 34′ N. Long. 7° 8′ W.

A'LTMUL, a river of Germany, which has its riſe in Franconia, runs ſouth-eaſt by the city of Anſpach, and continuing its courſe eaſt by Papenheim and Aichſtet, falls into the Danube at Keiheim, about 12 miles above Ratiſbon.

A'LTO, or **A'LTUS** [in muſick books] intimates that the muſick is the upper or counter tenor, and is common in muſick of ſeveral parts.

ALTO & BASSO [old law] the abſolute ſubmiſſion of all differences, great or ſmall, low or high, to a judge or arbitrator.

ALTO CONCERTANTE [in muſick books] the tenor of the great chorus, or that tenor which ſings and plays throughout.

A'LTOGETHER [of *all* and *together*] 1. Completely, without exception. 2. In conjunction, in company with This is rather all together. Join you with me. And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LTOM, a name given, in ſeveral parts of the Turkiſh dominions, to what the Europeans call a ſequin.

A'LTON, a town in Hampſhire, between Farnham and Arlesford, in the road from Wincheſter to London, from whence it is 50 miles. Here is a charity-ſchool for 40 boys and 20 girls; and a market on Saturday.

A'LTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ſituated 20 miles north-eaſt of Conſtance; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47° 46′ N. Long. 9° 35′ E.

ALTORF is alſo the name of a town in the circle of Franconia, in Germany. Lat. 49° 23′ N. Long. 11° 20′ E.

ALTO RIPIENO [in muſic books] the tenor of the great chorus, which ſings and plays only now and then in ſome particular places.

ALTO VIOLA [in muſic books] a ſmall tenor viol.

ALTO VIOLINO [in muſic books] a ſmall tenor violin.

A'LTRINGHAM, a town of Cheſhire, 152 miles from London. It is ſituated on the borders of Lancaſhire, and has a market on Thurſday.

A'LTRIP, a ſmall town of Germany, in the dioceſe of Spire, ſituated on the Rhine, a little above Manheim.

A'LVA DE TORMES, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, ſituated on the river Tormes, about 16 miles ſouth-eaſt of Salamanca. Lat. 41° 2′ N. Long. 6° 0′ W.

ALVA'HAT, a province of Higher Egypt, ſituated under the tropic of Cancer.

A'LVARISTS, a branch of the Thomiſts, ſo called from Alvares, whoſe method and principles they followed. The Alvariſts differ from the ancient Thomiſts, in that the former aſſerted ſufficient grace, the latter efficacious grace. The former come near to the jeſuits, the latter to the janſeniſts. *Mem. de Trevoux.* 1725.

ALU'DEL, [of *a* and *lutum*, that is, *without lute*, with chemiſts] a ſort of pots uſed in ſublimations; they have no bottom, and are fitted into one another, as many as there is occaſion for. At the bottom, in the furnace, there is a pot holding the matter that is to be ſublimed, and at the top there is a head to receive the flowers that ſublime up thither. See Plate IV. Fig. 7, where *a* is the furnace, *b*, *b*, the aludels, and *c* the head.

ALVEA'RIUM [*alveario*, It.] an alveary, a bee-hive; alſo a place where bees are kept. *Lat.*

ALVEARIUM [with anatomiſts] the inward cavity or hollow of the ear that contains the wax, near to the paſſage that conveys the ſound. *Lat.*

ALVE'OLI ***Dentium*** [with anatomiſts] the holes of the jaws in which the teeth are ſet. *Lat.*

ALVE'OLUS, any wooden veſſel made hollow, as a tray. *Lat.*

ALVEOLUS [in natural hiſtory] one of thoſe waxen cells, whereof the combs in bee-hives conſiſt.

ALVEOLUS [in the hiſtory of foſſils] a marine body not known at preſent in its recent ſtate, but frequently found foſſil. It is of a conic ſhape, and compoſed of ſeveral hemiſpheric cells, like ſo many bee-hives jointed into one another; and having a pipe of communication, like that in the thick nautilius. Theſe bodies are ſometimes found perfect and whole, but more frequently truncated, or wanting a part of their ſmaller end. *Klein de Tabul. Marin.*

ALVI'DUCA [with phyſicians] looſening medicines. *Lat.*

ALVI FLUXUS [with phyſicians] a looſeneſs of the belly.

A'LUM [*alumen*, Lat.] a kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte, leaving in the mouth a ſenſe of ſweetneſs, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of aſtringency. There are two ſorts of alum, the natural and the factitious. The natural is found in the iſland of Milo, being a kind of whitiſh, very light friable ſtone, with ſleaked filaments reſembling ſilver. The factitious alum is prepared differently, according the different materials of which it is made. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where alum is principally produced; and the Engliſh roch alum is made from a bluiſh mineral ſtone, frequent in Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire. Alum is uſed in medicine as an abſorbent, but ſeldom preſcribed inwardly. It is uſed outwardly in aſtringent lotions, and is an ingredient in dentifrices and coſmeticks. It is a principal ingredient in dying and colouring. *Chambers.*

Burnt **ALUM**, is alum melted in a fire-ſhovel or crucible, where it is allowed to bubble till it becomes a white porous ſubſtance.

Pulmoſe **ALUM**, or *Plume* **ALUM**, a kind of natural alum, compoſed of a ſort of ſhreads or fibres, reſembling fibres; whence its name.

Roch **ALUM**, or *Rock* **ALUM**, a whitiſh tranſparent ſalt; ſo called, becauſe extracted from the fragments of certain rocks, or ſtones calcined.

Sacchrine **ALUM**, a compoſition of common alum with roſe water and the whites of eggs, which being boiled to the conſiſtence of a paſte, is formed into the ſhape of a ſugar loaf, from whence it obtained its name. It is uſed as a coſmetic.

ALUM *Stone*, a ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery, perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corroſive. *Johnſon.*

ALUM *Water*, a preparation uſed by painters in water colours, prepared by diſſolving common alum in water.

ALUM *Waters* [in natural hiſtory] are thoſe waters impregnated with alum.

ALUM *Works*, places where alum is manufactured or prepared. Theſe differ from alum-mines; for in the former alum is prepared by art, and in the latter found native.

ALU'MINATED [*aluminatus*, Lat.] done with alum.

ALU'MINOUS [*alumineux*, Fr. *aluminoſo*, It. of *aluminoſus*, Lat.] pertaining to alum, conſiſting of alum. A word uſed by Sir Thomas Brown.

A'LVUS [in anatomy] is ſometimes uſed for the inteſtinal tube from the ſtomach to the anus. *Lat.*

ALVUS [with phyſicians] is uſed for the ſtate and condition of the excrements contained within the inteſtinal tube.

ADWA'RDII, a ſect of Mahometans, who believe all great crimes to be unpardonable. The Alwardii attribute more to good works; and leſs to belief, than other Mahometans. *Abulpharag. Hiſt. Dynaſ.*

A'LWAY, or **A'LWAYS** [ealoꞃeᵹa, Sax. allewege, Ger. of *all* and *way*, as the Italian *tuttavia*] 1. Ever, at all times, oppoſed to *ſometime* and *never*. 2. Conſtantly, oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *now and then*. He is *always* great, when ſome great occaſion is preſented. *Dryden.*

ALYSSO'IDES, the name of a genus of plants, having cruciform flowers, conſiſting of four leaves. The piſtil ariſes from the cup, and afterwards becomes a fruit, or ſeed-veſſel, of an elliptic figure, very thick and turgid, and divided by an intermediate membrane into two cells, which contain an orbicular, flat, and marginated ſeed, in conſiderable quantity. *Tournefort.*

A'LYSSON, mad wort, a genus of plants whoſe flower is of the cruciform kind, conſiſting of four leaves. The piſtil ariſes from the cup, and becomes at length a ſmall cup, or ſeed-veſſel, of a protuberant ſhape, divided into two cells by an intermediate membrane, and filled with ſmall ſeeds of a roundiſh figure. *Tournefort.*

ALYTA'RCHA [ἀλυταρχης, Gr.] a chief officer of the publick games and ſports among the Greeks, and particularly the prieſt of Antioch in Syria, who was to ſee good order kept at ſuch times.

ALZI'RA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, ſituated on the river Xucar, about 18 miles ſouth of the city of Valencia. Lat. 39° 10′ N. Long. 20° 1′ W.

A. M. [is an abbreviation] ſignifies *anno mundi* (in the year of the world, or ſince the creation) and likewiſe *artium magiſter* (a maſter of arts) the ſecond degree in our univerſities.

AM [eom, Sax.] as *I am*, the firſt perſon of the verb *to be*.

AMABI'LITY [*amabilità*, It. *amabilitas*, Lat. of *amo* to love] amiableneſs, lovelineſs.

AMABY'R, or **AMYA'BYR** [in ancient law] the price of virginity paid to the Lord.

AMA'CACHES, a people in Brazil, in ſouth America, near the government of Rio Janeiro.

AMACHU'SA, an iſland of Japan, ſeparated by a narrow ſtreight from Saiccoco, or Ximo.

AMA'DABAT, a large populous trading city in the Eaſt Indies, the capital of the province of Guzarat, or Cambay. Lat. 23° 40′ N. Long. 72° 1′ E.

A'MADAN. See **HAMADAN**.

AMADA'NAGER, a town in the higher peninſula of India. Lat. 18° 1′ N. Long. 74° 15′ E.

AMA'DIA, a city of Aſiatic Turky, ſituated on a high mountain in the province of Curdeſtan. Lat. 37° 1′ N. Long. 43° 0′ E.

AMADE'TTO, a ſort of pear, ſo called, ſays Skinner, from the name of him who cultivated it.

A'MADOT, a ſort of pear; the ſame with **AMADE'TTO**.

AMAFRO'SE, the gutta ſerena, a diſeaſe in the eye. See **AMAUROSIS**.

AMAI'N [*amáina*, Sp. from *maine* or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] vigorouſly, vehemently. It is uſed of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear, courage, or of any violent effort.

AMAIN [a ſea term] at once; as let go amain, is let go at once.

AMAIN [a ſea term] made uſe of when one man of war gives defiance to another, and commands her to yield, they ſay, ſtrike *amain*.

To wave a naked ſword **AMAIN**, is as much as to command another ſhip to lower her topſail.

A'MAK, or **AMA'THA**, an iſland of Denmark, ſeparated by a very narrow channel from Copenhagen. Lat. 55° 29′ N. Long. 13° 5′ E.

AMA'LFA, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of the hither Principato. It is the ſee of an arch-biſhop, and remarkable for giving birth to Flavus Blendus, the inventor of the mariner's compaſs. Lat. 48° 50′ N. Long. 15° 20′ E

AMA'LGAM, or **AMA'LGAMA**, a maſs of mercury united and incorporated with ſome metal.

To **AMALGAMATE**, is to mix mercury with gold, ſilver, &c. to reduce it into a kind of paſte, to be uſed in gilding, &c. or to change it to an impalpable powder; alſo to moiſten any thing into a ſoftneſs, eſpecially for a medicinal uſe; this operation is denoted by chemiſts by the letters AAA.

AMALGAMA'TION, the act or operation of making an amalgama. The manner is thus in gold, to which amalgamation of the reſt of the metals is anſwerable: take ſix parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; ſtir theſe well that they may incorporate, then caſt the maſs into cold water and waſh it. *Bacon.*

AMA'LGAME, any metal (except iron and copper, which will not be amalgamated) ſo reduced to a ſoft paſte.

A'MAN, a port of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean, between cape Ger and cape Cantin.

AMAN, is alſo the name of a kingdom near the middle of the iſland of Sumatra in the Eaſt-Indies.

AMA'NCE, a town of Lorrain, about ſeven miles north-eaſt of Nancy.

A'MAND, or St. **AMAND**, the name of two towns; one ſituated in the duchy of Bourbon, in the province of Lionois in France; and the other in French Flanders, about ſix miles north of Valenciennes.

AMA'ND [*amende*, Fr. *ammenda*, It.] a fine or mulct.

AMANDA'TION [*amando*, Lat.] a commanding or ſending out of the way; the act of ſending on a meſſage or employment.

AMA'NSES [with chemiſts] jewels or precious ſtones.

AMANTE'A, a ſea-port town and biſhop's ſee in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated near the bay of Euphemia, in the province of Calabria. Lat. 39° 15′ N. Long. 16° 20′ E.

AMANUE'NSIS, a writer for another, a clerk or ſecretary, who writes what another dictates. *Lat.*

AMAPA'LLA, a ſea-port town of Mexico, in the province of Guatamala, ſituated on the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 12° 30′ N. Long. 93° 2′ W.

AMA'RACUM, or AMARACUS [ἀμαρακος, of α priv. and μαραινομαι, Gr. to wither] the herb ſweet marjoram.

AMARANTHOI'DES [in botany] the name of a genus of plants, with floſculous flowers collected into a ſquamoſe head and a roundiſh fruit.

AMARA'NTHINE [from *amaranth*] belonging to, or conſiſting of amaranth; as, *amaranthine* bowers. *Pope.*

AMARA'NTHUS, or AMARANTUS [αμαραντος, *q. d.* not withering] 1. A beautiful, long-laſting flower of two ſorts, tricolor and cockscomb. 2. A plant that produces large beautiful flowers. 3. Amaranth in poety is ſometimes an imaginary flower; as in Milton, immortal *amaranth.*

AMARANTHUS *Luteus* [in botany] flower maudlin, or baltazar with a yellow flower. *Lat.*

AMARANTHUS *Purpureus* [in botany] flower gentle with a purple flower. *Lat.*

AMARE'LLA [in botany] feverfeu, or milkwork. *Lat.*

AMARU'LENCE [*amarulentia*, Lat.] bitterneſs.

AMARI'TUDE [*amaritudo*, Lat.] bitterneſs. *Amaritude,* or acrimony, is deprehended in choler. *Harvey* on conſumptions.

AMA'SIA, the northern diviſion of the Leſſer Aſia, lying on the ſouth ſhore of the Euxine ſea.

AMA'SIA is alſo the name of the capital city of the above province, ſituated about ſeventy miles ſouth of the Euxine ſea. Lat. 42° 1′ N. Long. 36° 1′ E.

To AMA'SS [of *amaſſer*, Fr.] to heap up, to hoard up; in a figurative ſenſe, to add one thing to another, generally with ſome ſhare of reproach, either of eagerneſs or indiſcrimination. Your improvements may only *amaſs* a heap of unintelligible phraſes. *Watts.*

AMA'SSMENT [from *amaſs*] heap, accumulation. An *amaſſment* of imaginary conceptions. *Glanville.*

AMA'STRIS, or AMA'STRO, a city of Turky in Aſia, in the province of Breſangil, ſituated on the Black Sea.

To AMA'TE [*a* and *mate*] 1. To accompany, to entertain as a companion: it is now obſolete. They them in modeſt way *amate.* *Spenſer.* 2. To diſhearten, to diſcourage, to ſtrike with horror: In this ſenſe it is derived from the old French *matter,* to cruſh or ſubdue. *Johnſon.*

AMATI'TLAN, a town in North America, ſituated in the valley of Mixco, in the province of Guatimala.

AMATO'RCULIST [*amatorculus,* Lat.] a trifling ſweet-heart, a general lover, a pretender to affection.

An A'MATORY [*amatorium,* Lat.] a philter to cauſe love.

AMATORY [*amatorius,* Lat.] pertaining to love, lovers, cauſing love; as *amatory* potions. *Bramhall.*

AMATO'RII *Muſculi* [with anatomiſts] thoſe muſcles of the eyes that draw them ſideways, and aſſiſt in the look called ogling.

AMAU'ROSIS ἀμαυρωσις, *q. d.* darkneſs, Gr.] a dimneſs, or loſs of ſight, without any external fault to be ſeen in the eye, ariſing from ſome diſtemperature of the inner parts that occaſions the repreſentations of flies and duſt floating before the eyes. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the ſtagnation in the extremities of thoſe arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

AMAXO'BIANS [ἁμαξα, a chariot, and ϐιος, life] a people who had neither houſes nor tents, but dwelt in chariots. *Anc. Geogr.*

AMAY'L [old rec.] enamel.

To AMA'ZE [of a and maſe, Sax. perplexity] 1. To aſtoniſh or ſurprize with wonder. Go, *amaze* and charm mankind. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolytus.* 2. To daunt or confuſe with terror. 3. To put into perplexity; as, that cannot chuſe but *amaze* him: if he be not *amazed,* he will be mocked; if he be *amazed,* he will every way be mocked. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMA'ZE [from the verb] aſtoniſhment, either of wonder or fear.

AMA'ZEDLY [*amazed*] in an amazed manner.

AMA'ZEDNESS [of *amazeo*] the ſtate of being amazed.

AMA'ZEMENT 1. Aſtoniſhment. 2. Wonder at an unexpected event; as, they were filled with wonder and *amazement.* *Acts.* 2. Extreme horror. 3. Extreme dejection.

His words impreſſion left
Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew. *Milton.*

4. Height of admiration. With *amazement* we ſhould read your ſtory. *Waller.*

AMA'ZING [*amaze*] aſtoniſhing, ſurprizing.

AMA'ZINGLY, ſurprizingly.

A'MAZONS [of α priv. and μαζος, a pap] certain warlike women, ſaid to have been in Aſia, near the river Thermadoon, who cut off their right paps, that they might the better draw the bow; and killed all their male children, that they might have no man among them. In the ſingular number, it denotes a warlike woman, a virago. Thou art an *amazon,* and fighteſt with the ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMAZON [in geography] a great river of South America, which riſing in Peru, near the equator, runs eaſtward a courſe of more than 3000 miles; and, like other rivers between the tropics, annnally overflows its banks, at which ſeaſon it is about 250 miles broad, where it falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

AMBA'GES, a circumlocution, or long detail of words remote from the true ſcope of the matter; a compaſs or fetch about of words; a tedious lengthening out of a ſtory.

AMBA'GIOUS [*ambagioſus,* Lat.] full of circumlocution.

AMBA'MARJAM, or AMBARO, the capital city of Abyſſinia, or Higher Ethiopia, ſituated on the ſide of a lake, out of which the river Nile iſſues. Lat. 30° 0′ S. Long. 35° 1′ E.

AMBARVA'LIA [of *ambio* to ſurround, and *arva* the grounds, Lat.] Holy-days among the Romans, wherein they uſed to make a ſolemn proceſſion, and deprecations, that no ill might come to their corn-fields.

AMBASSA'DE, [Fr. *embaſſy*] character or buſineſs of an ambaſſador, a word not now in uſe. You diſgraced me in my *ambaſſade.* *Shakeſpeare.*

AMBA'SSADOR, or EMBA'SSADOR [*ambaſſadeur,* Fr. *ambaſciadore,* It. *Embaxador,* Sp. *Embaixador,* Port. *Ambaſciator,* low Lat. a ſervant, all of ambacht, or anbacht, Teut.] a perſon ſent by a king, prince, or ſovereign ſtate, to another, either to treat about ſome important affair, to compliment upon ſome happy occaſion, or to condole upon a death; ſometimes, ludicrouſly, a meſſenger from common perſons. He is ſuppoſed to repreſent the power from which he is ſent: the perſon of an ambaſſador is inviolate. In the juridical and formal language it ſignifies particularly a miniſter of the higheſt rank reſiding in another country, and is diſtinguiſhed from an envoy, who is not of equal dignity.

AMBA'SSADRESS [*ambaſſadrice,* Fr. *ambaſciadrice,* It.] 1. In ludicrous language, woman ambaſſador,

Well, my *ambaſſadreſs,*
Come you to menace war. *Rowe.*

2. The wife of an ambaſſador.

A'MBASSAGE [from *ambaſſador*] embaſſy, the buſineſs of an ambaſſador.

A'MBE [αμϐη, Gr.] the ridge or edge of a hill.

AMBE [with ſurgeons] a ſuperficies jutting out of the bones; alſo an inſtrument with which diſlocated bones are ſet again.

A'MBER [*ambre,* Fr. *ambra* It. *ámbar,* Sp. and Port.] a ſort of hard gum, of a bright yellow colour, of which there is good ſtore in Pruſſia. It is ſaid to grow like coral on a rock in the North Sea, and being broken off by the waves, is caſt up on the ſhores and into the harbours. Pliny and others will have it a reſinous juice iſſuing from old pines and firs, and being diſcharged into the ſea, and having undergone there ſome alteration, is thrown on the ſhores. But later authors have diſcovered that it is wholly of mineral origin, and is a bitumen once liquid, of the naphtha or petroleum kind, hardened into its preſent ſtate by a mineral acid of the nature of ſpirit of ſulphur, or oil of vitriol.

AMBER [in geography] a river which riſes in the ſouth-eaſt part of Bavaria, runs north-eaſt by Lanſperg and Dachan, and falls into the Iſer a little above Landſhut.

AMBER-GREASE, or AMBRE GRISS [*ambre gris,* Fr. grey amber] a fragrant drug, which melts almoſt like wax, of an aſh, or greyiſh colour; it is uſed both by apothecaries as a cordial, and by perfumers as a ſcent.

Liquid AMBER, is a ſort of native balſam or reſin, reſembling turpentine, clear, of colour reddiſh or yellowiſh, of a pleaſant ſcent, and almoſt like that of Ambergreaſe.

AMBER-TREE, a ſhrub whoſe beauty is in its ſmall ever-green leaves, which grow as cloſe as heath, and being bruiſed between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Miller.*

AMBER-*Seed,* a ſeed brought from Martinico and Egypt, of a bitteriſh taſte, and reſembling millet-ſeed.

Oil of AMBER, is an acid liquor drawn from amber, by pulverizing and diſtilling it in a ſand bath, &c.

A'MBERG, a fortified town of Bavaria, ſituated on the river Ils, about 30 miles north of Ratiſbon. Lat. 49° 25′ N. Long. 12° 0′ W.

A'MBERT, a city of France, in the Lower Auvergne, remarkable for its manufactures in paper and camblets.

A'MBIAM, a kingdom of Ethiopia, ſituated between the Nile and a river which riſes out of the lake Zaffan.

AMBI'LLON, a town of France in Touraine, remarkable for a large mill-ſtone quarry.

A'MBIDENS, a ſheep that has teeth on both ſides, both upper and lower, a hogrel, a theave. *Lat.*

AMBIDE'XTER [*ambidextre,* Fr. *ambideſtro,* It. *ambidextro,* Sp. of Lat.] 1. A perſon who uſes both hands alike. 2. A prevaricator, a jack on both ſides. A ludicrous ſenſe. *Lat.*

AMBIDEXTER [in law] a juror or jury-man, who takes money of both parties for his verdict; the penalty of which is ten times the ſum received.

AMBIDEXTER [among gameſters] one that goes ſnacks in gaming with both parties.

AMBIDEX'TEROUS, pertaining to double and foul practices; as, *ambidexterous* dealings; having with equal facility the uſe of both hands; as, *ambidexterous* men. *Sir T. Brown.*

AMBIDEXTE'RITY, or AMBIDE'XTEROUSNESS [of *ambidexter,* Lat.] the quality of uſing both hands alike, double dealing.

A'MBIENT [*ambiente,* It. and Sp. of *ambiens,* Lat.] encompaſſing.

AMBIENT *Air* [with naturaliſts] the encompaſſing air, ſo called by way of eminency, becauſe it ſurrounds all things on the ſurface of the earth.

AMBIENT *Bodies* [with philoſophers] the ſame as circum-ambient bodies; natural bodies that happen to be placed round about, or encompaſs other bodies.

AMBIFA'RIOUS [*ambifarius,* Lat.] having a double form.

AMBIGE'NAL *Hyperbola* [with geometricians] is ſuch an one that has one of its infinite inſcribed legs in it, and the other circumſcribed.

AMBIGU' [in cookery] ſeveral ſorts of meat and pulſe ſerved up in the ſame diſh; alſo a banquet of meat and fruit ſerved together. *Fr.*

AMBIGU'ITY, or AMBI'GUOUSNESS [*ambiguité,* Fr. *ambiguità,* It. *ambiguidàd,* Sp. of *ambiguitas,* Lat.] a double meaning, obſcurity in words.

AMBI'GUOUS [*ambigu,* Fr. *ambiguo,* It. an Sp. of *ambiguus,* of *ambo,* both, and *ago,* to drive, Lat.] 1. Uncertain, doubtful, of a double meaning (ſpoken of words) ſo that they may be taken ſeveral ways. 2. Applied to perſons uſing doubtful expreſſions. It is applied to expreſſions or thoſe that uſe them, not to the dubious or ſuſpended ſtate of mind; as, he thus *ambiguous* ſpoke. *Pope.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY, equivocally, in doubtful terms.

AMBI'LOGY, or AMBILOQUY [*ambilogium,* or *ambiloquium,* Lat. of *ambo,* both, and λογος, a word or ſpeech] double meaning.

AMBILO'QUOUS [*ambiloquus,* Lat.] double-tongued, ſpeaking doubtfully.

A'MBIT [*ambitus,* Lat.] the compaſs or circumference of any thing, likewiſe the compaſs or extent of a human voice in ſinging, or of the notes which a muſical inſtrument has.

Ambit *of a Figure* [with geometricians] the ſum of all the bounding or encompaſſing lines that encloſe it.

Ambi′tion [Fr. *ambizione*, It. *ambición*, Sp.] 1. Ambition includes a deſire of ſomething higher than is poſſeſſed at preſent; an immoderate deſire after honour and promotion. 2. The deſire of any thing excellent. Wit's *ambition* longeth to the beſt. *Sir John Davies.* 3. It is uſed with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

Ambition was repreſented by the ancients as a young man, clad in green and crowned with ivy, and going to clamber up a high and ſteep rock, on the top of which appeared crowns, ſceptres, and all ſorts of temporal bleſſings, a lion by his ſide.

The colour of his garment denotes his hope, the ſpur of ambition, his chaplet of ivy, that ambition like this vegetable is always climbing; and the lion may be ſuppoſed to denote either pride, which is generally the companion of ambition, or fortitude, which is a neceſſary one.

Ambi′tious [*ambitieux*, Fr. *ambizioſo*, It. *ambicióſo*, Sp. of *ambitioſus*, Lat.] 1. Greedy of honour, *&c.* full of ambition, eager after advancement. It has *of* before the object of ambition. 2. Eager to grow bigger. I've ſeen the *ambitious* ocean ſwell. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ambitiously, with ambition.

Ambi′tiousness [of *ambitieux*, Fr. *ambitioſus*, Lat.] an aſpiring mind, diſpoſition or quality of being ambitious.

A′mbitude [*ambitudo*, Lat. of *ambio*, to ſurround] a circuit.

To A′mble [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat. to walk] 1. To move upon an amble. 2. To move eaſily, without ſhocks or ſhaking. 3. In a ludicrous ſenſe, to move with ſubmiſſion and by direction.

A whimpering ſhe
Shall make him *amble* on a goſſip's meſſage. *Rowe.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I want love's majeſty,
To ſtrut before a wanton *ambling* nympth. *Shakeſpeare.*

A′mble [Fr. *ambio*, It. *ambla*, Sp. of *ambulo*, Lat. with horſemen] is the pace or going of a horſe; the motion of which is two legs of a ſide, raiſed and ſet down together, after which the two legs of the other ſide riſe, and come down in the ſame manner; each ſide obſerving an alternate courſe.

A′mbler [from *amble*] a pacer, a horſe taught to amble.

A′mblingly [from *ambling*] with an ambling motion.

Amble *Free* [with horſemen] a horſe is ſaid to amble free, that goes a good amble when led by the halter in a man's hand.

A′mbleside, a town of Weſtmoreland, ſituated at the upper end of Winander Meer, 250 miles from London. It has a market on Wedneſday, and is noted for a cloth manufacture.

Amblete′use, a ſmall ſea-port town of Picardy, in France, ſituated about five miles north of Boulogne.

Amblo′sis [ἀμϐλωσις, Gr.] an abortion or miſcarriage.

Amblo′ticks [ἀμϐλωτικα, Gr.] medicines which cauſe abortion.

A′mblygon [of αμβλυς, blunt, and γωνια, a corner, Gr.] any plain figure, whoſe ſides make an obtuſe angle one with another.

Ambly′gonal, pertaining to an amblygon.

Amblyo′pia [of ἀμβλυωπια, Gr.] dulneſs or dimneſs of ſight, when the object is not clearly diſcerned, at what diſtance ſoever it be placed.

A′mbo [of ἀμβαινω, Gr. to mount] a kind of pulpit or deſk anciently uſed in churches, where the prieſts and deacons ſtood to read and ſing part of the ſervice, and preach to the people.

Ambohe′tsmenes, a province in the iſland of Madagaſcar, near the mountains of the ſame name.

Ambo′ise, a town of Orleanois, in France, ſituated on the river Loire, about 10 miles eaſt of Tours. Lat. 47° 25′ N. Long. 1° 0′ E.

A′mbosine, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin.

A′mbote, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, upon the river Wardaria, two poliſh miles from Siade, and nine from the Baltic ſea.

Ambou′le, a large country in the iſland of Madagaſcar, to the north of Carcanoſſi.

Ambo′yna, an iſland of the Eaſt Indies, lying between the Molucca iſlands and thoſe of Banda, belonging at preſent to the Dutch. It is remakable for the cruel uſage and expulſion of the Engliſh factors in the reign of king James I. Lat. 3° 40′ S. Long. 126° E.

Am′bra [ambpa, Sax. *amphora*, Lat.] a veſſel among the Saxons. It contained a certain meaſure of ſalt, butter, meal, beer, *&c.*

Ambro′sia [*ambroſie*, Fr. *ambroſia*, It. Sp. and Lat. ἀμβϱοσια, Gr.] the delicious and imaginary food of the gods, according to the poets; and uſed for *anointing* to. *Angelo Maria Riccio.* From which every thing eminently pleaſing to the ſmell or taſte is called ambroſia.

Ambrosia [in pharmacy] a medicine grateful and pleaſing to the palate.

Ambrosia [in botany] the herb called oak of Jeruſalem. It has floſculous flowers, compoſed of ſeveral ſmall infundibuliform floſcules, divided into five ſegments. Theſe are however barren, the fruit, which, in ſome meaſure, reſembles a club, growing on the other parts of the plant.

Ambro′sial, or Ambro′siack [*ambroſiacus*, Lat.] belonging to or of the quality of ambroſia, fragrant, delightful.

Ambrosian *Office* [of St. *Ambroſe*, biſhop of Milan] a formula of worſhip uſed in the church of Milan.

A′mbry, A′mmery, and A′umbry [a word corrupted from *almonry*] ſtill in uſe in the northern counties of England. 1. The place where the almoner reſides, or where alms are diſtributed. 2. A cupboard or ſafe for keeping cold victuals. This ſenſe the north country and Scotland ſtill uſe. 3. A place where the veſſels, plate, and all things belonging to houſe-keeping, are preſerved.

Ambs-a′ce [*q. d. ambo*, both, and *ace*, *ambeſa*, Fr.] two aces thrown at one time by dice.

Ambu′ila or Amboi′la, a country of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, between the lake Aquelonde, and St. Salvador.

Ambula′tion [*ambulatio*, of *ambulo*, Lat. to walk] act of walking. From the occult motion of the muſcles in ſtation proceed more offenſive laſſitudes than from *ambulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Ambulation [with ſurgeons] the ſpreading of a gangrene or mortification.

Ambula′tory [*ambulatoire*, Fr. *ambulatorio*, It. of *ambulatorius*, Lat.] 1. That which has the power of walking. 2. That happens during a walk. His majeſty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton.* 3. Going or moving up and down, not being fixed to any place; as, *ambulatory* courts.

Ambu′rbial *Sacrifices* [among the Romans] a ſolemnity of leading the beaſts round the city before they are ſacrificed.

A′mbury [with farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes, which cauſes them to break out in ſpongy ſwellings, full of hot blood and matter.

Ambusca′de [*embuſcade*, Fr. *imboſcata*, It. *emboſcáda*, Sp. of *embucher*, Fr.] 1. An ambuſh or ambuſhment, a private poſt where a body of men lye hid in a wood or ſome other convenient place, that they may ruſh out upon or encloſe an enemy unawares. 2. Act of privily lying in wait to ſurprize, catch, or trap one. 3. The ſtate of being poſted privately, or of lying in wait in order to ſurprize. 4. The perſons placed in private ſtations.

A′mbush [*embuche*, from *bois*, Fr. wood] the ſame as ambuſcade.

Ambu′shed [from *ambuſh*] lying in wait. Bands of *ambuſhed* men. *Dryden.*

A′mbushment, ambuſh, ſurprize. A word no longer in uſe. A wily fox lies in *ambuſhment*. *Spencer.*

A′mbust [*ambuſtus*, Lat.] burnt round about, ſcalded.

Ambu′stion [*ambuſtio*, Lat. with ſurgeons] a ſolution of the continuity of parts; a burn or ſcald cauſed by ſome outward burning.

A′mby, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Maeſe, oppoſite to Maeſtricht. Lat. 50° 56′ N. Long. 5° 45′ E.

Ame [of Antwerp] a veſſel containing 50 ſtoops, each ſtoop 7 pints Engliſh meaſure.

Ame′dians, a ſect of religious in Italy, ſo called from their profeſſing themſelves *amantes deum*, lovers of God; or rather, *amati deo*, beloved of God.

A′mel [*email*, Fr.] enamel. See Enamel.

Amel, among, betwixt. *Sc.*

Amel *Corn*, a ſort of grain of which ſtarch is made.

A′meland, an iſland of the United Provinces, in the German ocean, near the coaſt of Friezland, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtreight called the Wadt.

Ame′lia, a city of Italy, ſituated on a mountain, about 50 miles north-eaſt of Rome. Lat. 42° 40′ N. Long. 13° 20. E.

Ame′n [אמן, Heb. firmneſs, certainty, fidelity] verily, ſo be it, uſually added at the end of prayers and graces. When added at the end of the creed, ſo it is.

Ame′nable [*ameſnable*, of *amener*, Fr.] reſponſible, ſnbject ſo as to be liable to enquiry or account.

Amenable, a term uſed in our law-books, of a woman who may be ſubject to her huſband.

A′menance [perhaps from *amener*, Fr.] conduct, behaviour, mien.

He's fit for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or elſe for wiſe and civil governance. *Spencer.*

To Ame′nd [*amender*, Fr. *emendar*, Sp. *emendo*, It. and Lat.] 1. To reform, or correct, any thing that is wrong, ſo as to make it better. 2. To reform the life, to leave wickedneſs. 3. To reſtore paſſages in writers, which the copiers are ſuppoſed to repair. The neuter verb ſignifies to grow better.

Little ſaid, ſoon amended, or *Silence ſeldom does Harm.*

Lat. *Nulli tacuiſſe nocet, nocet eſſe locutum.* H. Ger. Reden thut mehr Schaden aes Stillſchweigen. (Loquacity is more hurtful than ſilence) And indeed, if we conſider the fatal conſequences which in all ages have attended thoſe who have given too great a looſe to their tongue, and the dire misfortunes this little member has brought upon mankind in general, every wiſe man would be very cautious how he placed his words. How often does the talkative man expoſe himſelf to deriſion, and what pains does he not take to appear a greater fool than perhaps he in reality is; whereas the man who ſpeaks little, and with caution, has often a greater ſhare of wiſdom aſcribed to him than he deſerves.

Ame′ndableness [of *amendement*, Fr. or *emendabilis*, Lat.] capableneſs of being amended.

Ame′nde [in French cuſtoms] a mulct or pecuniary puniſhment, impoſed by the ſentence of the judge for any crime, falſe proſecution, or groundleſs appeal. We uſe in a cognate ſenſe the word amends.

Amende *Honourable*, is where a perſon is condemned to come into court, or into the preſence of ſome perſon injured, and make an open recantation: alſo an afflictive pain, carrying with it ſome note of infamy or diſgrace; as when the perſon offending is ſentenced to go naked to his ſhirt, a torch in his hand, and a rope about his neck, into a church, or before an auditory, and there beg pardon of God, the king, or the court, for ſome delinquency.

Ame′nder [from *amend*] he that amends any thing.

Ame′ndment [*amendement*, Fr.] 1. Reformation, correction, change for the better; as, *amendment* of a work. 2. Reformation of life; as, *amendment* of life and manners. 3. Recovery of health, as,

Your honour's players, hearing of your *amendment*,
Are come to play. *Shakeſpeare.*

Amendment [*emendatio*, Lat. in law] the correction of an error committed in a proceſs, obſerved before or after judgment, which alſo may be amended by the juſtices after judgment.

Amendment is repreſented in painting by an old man ſitting penſively at a table or deſk, holding in his left hand a ſcourge, and in his right a pen, with which he corrects a book.

Ame′nds [of *amende*, Fr. of *emendo*, Lat. from which it ſeems to be corrupted, perhaps accidentally] recompence, ſatisfaction, compenſation.

Ame′nity [*amenité*, Fr. *amenità*, It. *amenidád*, Sp. of *amænitas*, Lat.] pleaſantneſs of ſituation. Babylon was a ſeat of *amenity* and pleaſure. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Amenta′ceous, an appellation given by botaniſts to ſuch flowers as have an aggregate of apices hanging down in form of a rope or cat's tail. See plate I. fig. 15.

Ame′os [with botaniſts] the herb biſhops-weed.

To Ame′rce [*amercier*, Fr.] 1. To ſet a fine or forfeiture upon one; it is adopted by other writers, tho' originally juridical. 2. Sometimes with *in* before the fine. 3. Sometimes it is uſed, in imitation of the Greek conſtruction, with the particle *of*.

Ame'rcement, or Amerciament [of *merci*, Fr.] a penalty that is aſſeſſed by the equals or peers of the party amerced for ſome offence done againſt the king, *&c.* or a pecuniary puniſhment impoſed on offenders at the mercy of the court, and therefore they call it in our law *miſericordia*, *i. e.* mercy.

Amercements, are different from fines in this, that amercements are impoſed arbitrarily; whereas fines are appointed expreſly by ſtatute.

Amercement *Royal* [in law] is where a ſheriff, coroner, or other officer of the king, is amerced by the juſtices for ſome offence committed in his office.

Ame'rcer [from *amerce*] he that amerces.

Ame'rgo, or Mergo, a city of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, three leagues from Beni-Tudis.

Ame'rica [ſo called from Americus Veſpuſius, who made a farther diſcovery than Columbus, *anno* 1479] the fourth part of the world, diſcovered in the year 1492. It is a vaſt continent lying between 80° north and 58° ſouth latitude, and between 35° and 145° weſt longitude, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, which ſeparates it from Europe and Africa on the eaſt; and by the Pacific Ocean, uſually called the South Sea, which divides it from Aſia on the weſt: it is divided into two Peninſulas, called North and South America, and ſeparated from each other by the Iſthmus of Panama. America is poſſeſſed at preſent by the European nations. To Spain belongs Old and New Mexico, Florida, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Patagonica, or Terra Megallanica, Paragua; and the iſlands Cuba, Hiſpaniola, Porto-Rico, and Trinidad. The Portugueſe are maſters of the extenſive maritime country of Brazil. The Engliſh poſſeſs the provinces of Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Penſilvania, the two Jerſeys, New-York, New-England, New-Scotland, New-Britain; and the iſlands Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Chriſtopher's, Newfoundland, *&c.* and, laſtly, Hudſon's Bay, or Britiſh Canada. The French claim all that extent of country lying weſtward of the Britiſh plantations, and are in poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Caen, Martinico, Guadaloupe, *&c.* The Dutch are poſſeſſed of Surinam, and of ſome iſlands on the north coaſt of Terra Firma; as Curaſſow, Aruba, Bonaire, *&c.* And to Denmark belongs the iſland of St. Thomas. See each under its proper article.

America [*Amerique*, Fr. *America*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat.] is repreſented in painting by a woman almoſt naked, of a tawny complection, her head and waſte adorned with feathers of diverſe colours; in one hand a bow, in the other an arrow, and a quiver on her ſhoulder; at her feet a lizard; and round about her, human limbs diſmembered, or a human head pierced with an arrow, to ſhew that ſome of the inhabitants are cannibals.

Ame'rican, of or belonging to America.

Ame'rimnon [ἀμέριμνον, Gr.] the herb aizoon.

Ameri'na *Salix* [of *Ameria* in Italy] the twig withy.

A'mersfort, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, ſituated on the river Ems, about 14 miles N. E. of Utrecht. Lat. 52° 25' N. Long. 5° 20' E.

A'mersham, or Agmo'ndesham, a town of Buckingſhamſhire, about 27 miles weſt of London; having a market on Tueſday; and ſends two members to parliament.

Ame's ace [a corruption of *amls ace*] two aces thrown on two dice.

A'mess, or Am'ice [*aumice*, Fr. *amictus*, Lat.] an ornament which popiſh canons and prieſts wear on their arms, when they are to ſay maſs.

Ametho'dical [*amethodicus*, of *a*, neg. part, and *methodus*, a method, Lat.] being without method, irregular.

A'methyst [of ἀμέθυστος, Gr. of α priv. and μεθύω to make drunk] a precious ſtone of a violet colour and faint luſtre, ſo called, becauſe it is ſaid to prevent drunkenneſs.

Amethyst [in heraldry] is the purple colour in the coats of lower gentry, and mercury in thoſe of ſovereign princes.

Ame'thystine [*amethyſt*] reſembling the colour of an amethyſt.

Amethystizo'ntes [of ἀμεθυστίζον, Gr.] the beſt ſort of carbuncles or rubies.

To Ameu'ble [*ameublir*, Fr. to render moveable] a term uſed by French gardeners concerning the culture of earth which has indurated by length of time, or has a ſort of cruſt formed over it by great rains, ſtorms, watering, *&c.* and ſignifies to render the earth looſe and moveable, that waterings may penetrate it.

Amfra'ctuous [*amfractuoſus*, Lat.] full of turnings and windings.

Amfractuo'sity, or Amfra'ctuousness [of *amfractuoſitas*, Lat.] fulneſs of turnings and windings.

A'mhar, or Amha'ra, a kingdom of Abyſſinia in Africa, ſubject to the Great Negas: it is bounded on the north by the kingdom of Bajemder; on the eaſt by that of Amgote; on the ſouth by the kingdom of Walaca; and on the weſt by the Nile, which ſeparates it from the kingdom of Gojam.

A'miable [*amiable*, Fr. *amabile*, It. *amáble*, Sp. of *amabilis*, Lat. from *amo*, to love] 1. Lovely, deſerving love, charming. 2. Pretending or ſhewing love. Spend all, only give me ſo much time in exchange, as to lay *amiable* ſiege to her honeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Amiable *Numbers* [in arithmetic] are numbers that are mutually equal to the whole ſum of one another's aliquot parts, as the numbers 284 and 220; for the firſt number 284 is equal to the ſum of the aliquot parts of the number 220. The aliquot parts of which are 110, 45, 44, 22, 11, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1; and 220 is equal to all the aliquot parts of 284, *viz.* 142, 71, 4, 2, 1.

A'miableness [*amabilitas*, Lat,] lovelineſs; the quality of being amiable.

A'miably, charmingly, in an amiable manner.

Amia'ntus [ἀμίαντος, Gr.] a ſort of ſtone reſembling allum, tozy like wool, which if caſt into the fire will not conſume; called alſo ſalamanders hair and earth flax.

A'micable [*amichevole*, *amigable*, Sp. of *amicabilis*, Lat.] friendly, kind, courteous, loving; it is commonly uſed of more than one; but we ſeldom ſay an amicable action, though it is uſed differently in the following paſſage. Enter each mild, each *amicable* gueſt. *Pope.*

A'micableness [from *amicable*] the quality of being amicable.

Amica'bly, kindly, courteouſly, in a friendly manner.

Amice [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr.] Du Cange ſays the ſix garments common to a biſhop and preſbyters are, amictus, alba, cingulum, ſtola, manipulus, and planeta; it is the firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit coming cloſe round his neck and over his breaſt, next to which he wears the alb. Morning came forth in *amice* grey. *Milton.* A prieſt ſuccinct in *amice* white. *Pope.*

Ami'cia, a cap made of goats or lambs ſkin, that part which covered the head being ſquare, and another part of it hanging behind and covering the neck.

Ami'ctus [in ancient writ] the uppermoſt of the ſix garments worn by prieſts, tyed round the neck, covering the breaſt and heart. See Amice.

Ami'd, or Ami'dst [amiddan, Sax.] 1. In the midſt, in the middle. 2. Surrounded by. So hills *amid* the air encountred hills. *Milton.* 3. Amongſt, conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor ſound,
Amid their radiant orbs be found. *Addiſon.*

A'miens, the capital city of Picardy, in France, ſituated on the river Somme; it is a beautiful town, and a biſhop's ſee, under the archbiſhop of Rheimes; and has a univerſity of conſiderable note. Lat. 49° 50' N. Long. 2° 30' E.

Ami'ss [of *a* and *mis*, the Engliſh particle, which ſhews any thing, like the Greek παρα, to be wrong; as to miſcount, to count erroneouſly. Amiſs therefore ſignifies not right, or out of order; or of miſʒ, Teut. and Ger.] 1. Faulty, criminal.

For that which thou haſt ſworn to do *amiſs*,
Is yet *amiſs* when it is truly done. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. In an ill ſenſe. She ſigh'd withal, they conſtru'd all *amiſs*. *Fairfax.* 3. Wrong, improper. Examples have the force of counſels only not *amiſs*, to be followed by them whoſe caſe is the like. *Hooker.* 4. Wrong, not according to the perfection of the thing.

Your kindred is not much *amiſs*, 'tis true,
Yet I am ſomewhat better born than you. *Dryden.*

6. Reproachful, irreverent. Every people which ſpeak any thing *amiſs* againſt the God of Shadrach, *&c.* ſhall be cut in pieces. *Daniel.* 7. Impaired in health. I was ſomewhat *amiſs* yeſterday, but am well today. 8. Amiſs is marked as an adverb, tho' it cannot always be adverbially rendered, becauſe it always follows the ſubſtantive to which it relates. 9. Amiſs is uſed by Shakeſpeare as a noun ſubſtantive.

To my ſick ſoul, as ſin's true nature is,
Each toy ſeems prologue to ſome great *amiſs*.

Don't take it Amiss, or, Don't be diſpleaſed.

Ami'ssion [of *amiſſio*, Lat.] loſs.

To Ami't [*amitto*, Lat.] to loſe. A word little in uſe. Water when congealed into ice, *amitteth* not its eſſence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Ami'ttere *legem terræ* [in law, *i. e.* to loſe the law of the land] to be depriv'd of the liberty of ſwearing in any court; in ancient times, it was the puniſhment of a champion, who was either overcome or yielded in fight; as alſo of jurors who were found guilty in a writ of attaint, and of perſons attainted or outlawed.

A'mity [*amitie*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] friendſhip, affection, love, whether public between nations, oppoſed to war, or among the people, oppoſed to diſcord, or between private perſons.

A'mma [ſome derive it of ἅπτω, Gr. to connect or join together] a tying, knitting, a band.

Amma [with ſurgeons] a truſs for ruptures.

A'mmi, or A'mmium [of ἄμμος, Gr. ſand] the herb biſhop's-weed. The flower is roſaceous, and compoſed of heart-like petals, and its fruit a ſmall, roundiſh, and ſtriated capſule, containing two ſtriated ſeeds, convex on one ſide.

A'mmiral. See A'dmiral.

A'mmiralty. See Admiralty.

Sal A'mmoniac [of ἄμμος, Gr. ſand] a ſalt made by diſtillation, *&c.* of ſand impregnated with the urine of camels. But this is factitious. The true ſort was anciently found in Lybia, where the temple of Jupiter Ammon ſtood, and is ſuppoſed to have its name from thence.

Ammoni'acal [of *ammoniac*] having the properties of ſalt ammoniac.

Ammoni'acum *Gummi*, gum ammoniac, a gum brought from the Eaſt Indies, ſuppoſed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant.

Cornu Ammo'nis. See Ammoni'tæ.

Ammoni'tæ [in natural hiſtory] ſnake-ſtone, the name of a large genus of foſſil ſhells, very few, if any of which, are yet known in their recent ſtate, or living either on our own, or any other ſhores. They are of very different ſizes, as well as ſpecies, ſome being found of the ſize of a ſix-pence, or even leſs, and others of two feet in diameter. They are all made up of ſeveral circles, like thoſe of a ſnake when rolled up, the tail lying in the centre, and the large end, where was the mouth of the fiſh, at the other. Some of them are rounded, others greatly compreſſed or flatted, and are, at times, found lodged in almoſt all the ſtrata of earth or ſtone. They are found in many parts of England, particularly in Yorkſhire, where they are very plentiful in the alum rocks. See Plate I. Fig, 8, 9.

Ammo'nitrum [ἀμμόνιτρον, Gr.] a ſort of nitre, *i. e.* nitre and ſand mixed together.

Ammuni'tion [*munition*, Fr. *munizione*, It. *amunición*, Sp.] all ſorts of warlike proviſions and ſtores, eſpecially powder and ball.

Ammunition *Bread*, bread for ſoldiers in an army or garriſon.

A'mner [*aumônier*, Fr.] an almoner.

A'mnesty [*amneſtie*, Fr. *amneſtia*, Sp. and Lat. of ἀμνηστία, Gr.] an act of oblivion, or a general pardon granted by a prince to ſubjects, for former offences.

Amni'colist [*amnicola*, Lat.] one that dwells by a river.

Amni'genous [*amnigenus*, Lat.] born or bred in, of, or near a river.

Amni'on, or Amni'os [ἄμνιον, Gr.] the coat or ſoft ſkin which immediately covers the child in the womb, and after the birth is voided, with the alantois and chorion.

Amoe'bean *Verſes* [with grammarians] verſes which anſwer one another by turns, as in ſome of the ecclogues of Virgil.

Amo'mum [ἄμωμον, Gr.] certain grains of a ſpicey ſmell and biting taſte; the fruit of an Eaſt Indian tree.

Amomum [with botaniſts] the herb our lady's roſe, or roſe of Jeruſalem.

A'mong, or A'mongst [amanȝ, onmanȝ, or ȝemanȝ, Sax. manck or mang, O. Sp. and L. Ger.] 1. In the company of, mingled with. 2. Conjoined with, making part of the number.

Amorgi'ne [ἀμοργινη, Gr.] pellitory of the wall.

Amo'rgo, an iſland in the Archipelago, about 90 miles north of Candia. Lat. 37° 0′ N. Long. 26° 15′ E.

A'morist [*amoreux*, Fr. *amoroſo*, It, of *amoroſus*, Lat.] an amorous perſon, a man profeſſing love. The continuance of a miſtreſs's kindneſs, and her beauty, are both neceſſary to the *amoriſt's* joys and quiet. *Boyle.*

Amoro'so, an amorous perſon, a gallant, a lover, a ſpark.

A'morous [*amoreux*, Fr. *amoroſo*, It. of *amoroſus*, Lat.] 1. Loving, in love, with *of* before the object beloved, in Shakeſpeare *on*. 2. Of or pertaining to love, naturally given to love, fond.

A'morously [of *amorous*] lovingly, tenderly, paſſionately.

Amo'rousness [of *amorous*] lovingneſs, fondneſs

Amo'rphous [of *amorphus*, Lat. ἀμορφος, Gr. of α priv. and μορφη, form] without form or ſhape, ill ſhapen.

Amo'rphy. *Sub.* the want of beauty.

Amo'rt [*amorti*, *à la mort*, Fr. *ammortito*, It.] in the ſtate of the dead.

All a mort, a term uſed of a perſon in a melancholy or dejected mood, *q. d.* quite dead-hearted. How fares my Kate? what, ſweeting, *all a mort*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Amortiza'tion, or **Amorti'zement** [*amortiſſement*, Fr. in law] the act of turning lands into mortmain, *i. e.* of alienating or transferring them to ſome corporation, guild or fraternity, and their ſucceſſors, that never is to ceaſe. See Mortmain.

To Amo'rtize [*amortir*, Fr. in law] to make over lands and tenements to a corporation, *&c.* and their ſucceſſors, which cannot be done without licence of the king and the lord of the manor.

Amo'tion [of *amotio*, Lat.] a moving or putting away.

To Amo've [*amoveo*, Lat.] 1. To take out of the way, to remove from any poſt. 2. To move, to remove, to alter. A ſenſe now out of uſe; as

> Therewith *amoved* from his ſober mood,
> And lives he yet, ſaid he, that wrought this act. *Spenſer.*

To Amo'unt [*monter*, Fr. *montare*, It. *montàr*, Sp.] 1. To riſe up in value or tenor, with the particle *to*. It is uſed of ſeveral ſums in quantities added together. 2. It is uſed figuratively of the conſequence ariſing from a thing taken together. The errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done. *Bacon.*

Amount [*montant*, Fr.] the total of ſeveral articles in an account, the produce of a merchandize.

Amo'ur, a large river of Aſia, which riſing in Siberia, runs eaſtward through Chineſe Tartary, and falls into the bay of Corea in the Indian ocean.

Amo'urs [Fr. *amorazzi*, It. *amores*, Lat.] love-concerns or intrigues, generally uſed of vicious love. The *ou* ſounds like *oo* in poor.

Amo'uses [with chymiſts] counterfeit gems or precious ſtones.

A'moy, an iſland on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of China. Lat. 25° 0′ N. Long. 118° 0′ W.

Ampeli'tes [ἀμπελιτις, of ἀμπελος, Gr. a vine] a kind of black or bituminous earth, uſed about vines to make them thrive the better; it is alſo uſed to blacken the eye-brows and the hair.

Ampelode'smos [of ἀμπελος and δεσμος, Gr. a band] an herb that the Sicilians uſed to tie their vines with.

Ampelole'uce [of ἀμπελος, and λευκος, Gr. white] the white vine, or herb briony.

Ampelome'lana [of ἀμπελος, and μελαινα, Gr. black] black briony.

Ampelopra'son [of ἀμπελος, and πρασον, Gr, a leek] leek wine, bear's garlic or ramſons.

A'mpelosa'gria [of ἀμπελος, and ἀγρια, Gr, wild] the wild vine, an herb.

A'mper, a ſort of tumour, with inflammation; a bile. A word ſaid by Skinner to be much in uſe in Eſſex.

Ampe'zo, a town in the Tyroleze, formerly belonging to the ſtate of Venice, but now to the houſe of Auſtria.

Amphemeri'nus [of ἀμφι, about, and ἡμερα, Gr. a day] a fever or ague that comes every day.

A'mphi [a Gr. prepoſition] ſignifies in compoſition on every ſide, or rather on both ſides.

Amphi'bious [*amphibie*, Fr. *anfibio*, It. *amphibio*, Sp. *amphibius*, Lat. of ἀμφιβιος, of ἀμφι, both ſides, and βιος, life, Gr.] that lives both upon the land and water, as frogs, otters, bevers, *&c.*

Amphi'biousness [of *amphibius*, Lat. of ἀμφιβιος, Gr.] having an amphibious nature, or quality of living on land and in water.

Amphiblestro'ides [ἀμφιβληστροειδης, of ἀμφιβληστρον, a net, and ειδος, form, Gr.] a ſoft, white, ſlimy coat or ſkin of the eye, ſo called, becauſe if it be thrown in water it will appear like a net.

Amphibolo'gical [*amphibologique*, Fr. *anfibologico*, It. *amphibologicus*, Lat. of ἀμφιβολογια, Gr.] doubtful.

Amphibo'logy [*amphibologie*, Fr. *anfibologia*, It. *amphibologia*, Lat. of ἀμφιβολογια, Gr. doubtful] a dark ſpeech that has an uncertain or doubtful meaning. It is diſtinguiſhed from equivocation, which means the double ſignification of a ſingle word, as *noli regem occidere, timere bonum eſt*, is amphibology; *captare lepores*, meaning by *lepores*, either hares or jeſts, is equivocation. *Johnſon.*

Amphibolo'gically [of *amphibological*] doubtfully, with a doubtful meaning.

Amphi'bolous [ἀμφιβολος, doubtful, of ἀμφι, every way, and βαλλω, to throw, Gr.] toſſed from one to the other, ſtriking every way. Never was there ſuch an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themſelves for the king. *Howel.*

Amphibra'chius [of ἀμφι, on both ſides, and βραχυς, ſhort, Gr.] a foot in a verſe either Greek or Latin, that has a ſhort ſyllable before and after, and a long one in the middle.

Amphibra'nchia [of ἀμφιβραγχια, of ἀμφι, about, and βραγχια, the jaws, Gr.] certain places about the glandules in the jaws that ſerve to moiſten the throat, ſtomach, *&c.*

Amphidæ'um [ἀμφιδαιον, Gr.] the ſummit, or top of the mouth of the womb.

Amphidro'mia ἀμφιδρομια, of ἀμφι, about, and δρομος, Gr. a courſe] a feſtival obſerved in Athens by private families, upon the 5th day after the birth of a child, it being the cuſtom for the ſponſors to run round the fire with the infant in their arms; and then having delivered it to the nurſe, they were entertained with feaſting and dancing.

Amphi'logy [ἀμφιλογια, Gr.] an ambiguity of ſpeech.

Amphi'macer [of ἀμφι, on both ſides, and μακρος, long] a foot in a verſe that has a ſhort ſyllable in the middle, and a long one on either ſide, as ǣquĭtās.

Amphime'trion [of ἀμφι, about, and μητρα, the womb, Gr.] the neighbouring parts of the womb.

Amphy'polis, or **Stry'mon**, a town in the Tyroleze, formerly belonging to the ſtate of Venice, but now to the houſe of Auſtria.

Amphipro'stylus, or **Amphipro'style** [ἀμφιπροστυλος, Gr.] a term in architecture, uſed of thoſe temples in ancient times, which had four columns or pillars in the front, and the ſame number behind.

Amphisbæ'na [Lat. ἀμφισβαινα, of ἀμφι, and βαινω, Gr. to go] a ſmaller kind of ſerpent, which moveth forward and backward, and is ſuppoſed to have two heads, one at either extreme. Scorpion and aſp, and *amphiſbæna* dire. *Milton.*

Amphi'scii [ἀμφισκιοι, of ἀμφι, and σκια, a ſhadow] thoſe people dwelling in climates, wherein the ſhadows at different times of the year fall both ways, *viz.* both toward the north pole, when the ſun is in ſouthern ſigns; and toward the ſouth pole, when he is in the northern ſigns. Theſe are thoſe who inhabit the torrid zone.

Amphi'smela, or **Amphi'smile** [of ἀμφι, on both ſides, and σμιλη, a ſcraping-knife, Gr.] an inſtrument uſed in diſſections of human bodies, *&c.*

A'mphitane [ἀμφιταvη, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a gold colour, having the ſame quality with the load-ſtone, attracting gold, as that does iron.

Amphithe'atre [Fr. *anfiteatro*, It. *amphitreatro*, Sp. *amphitheatrum*, Lat. ἀμφιθεατρον, of ἀμφι, and θεαομαι, to behold, Gr.] an edifice of the Romans, in form either oval or round, which contained a great number of ſeats, one above another, ſo as ſome of them to hold 50, 60, or 80,000 ſpectators of ſhews, ſports, fencers, wild-beaſts fighting, ſea-fights, *&c.* The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a ſemi-circle, only exceeding a juſt ſemi-circle by one fourth part of the diameter, and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; ſo that the longeſt diameter of the amphitheatre was to the ſhorteſt, as one and a half to one.

Amphithe'atre [in gardening] a temple of view, erected on a riſing ground, of a ſemi-circular figure.

A'mphitrite, the name of a ſmall naked ſea-inſect, of an oblong figure, with only one tentaculum, reſembling a piece of thread.

Ampho'ra [*amphora*, Lat.] a meaſure of liquid things, a veſſel a foot ſquare, having two ears or handles; the Attick amphora contained ſeven gallons and a half, and the Italian five.

A'mphthill, a town in Bedfordſhire, 43 miles from London, in the road from thence to Buckingham. Here is a charity-ſchool, and an hoſpital for ten poor men. Market on Thurſday.

Amphictio'nes [ſo called from *Amphyction* the ſon of *Helenus*, who firſt inſtituted them] magiſtrates of the ſupreme tribunal of Greece, or the parliament of Greece; being the preſidents of the members which were ſent from the ſeven principal cities of Greece, who determined both public and private diſputes.

A'mple [Fr. *ampio*, It. of *amplus*, Lat.] 1. Of a large extent, wide. 2. Bulky. An *ample* tear trill'd down her cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Unlimited, without any reſtriction. Land where and when you pleaſe with *ample* leaves. *Dryden.* 4. Liberal, abundant; as, man's labours are not required in ſo large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import. *Hooker.* Noble. 5. Large, without reſervation. The earl made ample promiſes. *Clarendon.* 6. Diffuſive, not contracted; as, an ample narrative.

A'mpleness [*ample*, Fr.] largeneſs.

To A'mpliate [from *amplio*, Lat.] to enlarge. He'll explain and dilucidate, add and *ampliate*. *Brown.*

Amplia'tion [Fr. *ampliazione*, It, of *ampliatio*, Lat.] 1. Enlargement, exaggeration. Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be reſtrained. *Ayliffe.* 2. Diffuſeneſs. Theſe may plead excuſe for any *ampliations*, or repetitions, whilſt I labour to expreſs myſelf full. *Holder.*

Ampliation [in law] a deferring or putting off judgment, till a cauſe has been better examined. *Lat.*

To A'mplificate [*amplificatum*, Lat.] to amplify, augment or enlarge.

Ampifica'tion [Fr. *amplificazione*, It. *amplificación*, Sp. of *amplificatio*, Lat.] enlargement, extenſion.

Amplification [with rhetoricians] an amplifying or enlarging upon an argument, either by aggravating a crime, heightening a commendation, or enlarging a narration by an enumeration of circumſtances, ſo as to excite the proper emotions in the auditors, and in order to gain their belief of what is ſaid.

A'mplifier [of *amplify*] one that enlarges or amplifies with a large diſplay of the beſt circumſtances, it being uſually taken in a good ſenſe.

To A'mplify *verb act.* [*amplifier*, Fr. *amplificare*, It. *amplificár* Sp. of *amplifico*, Lat.] 1. To enlarge any corporeal ſubſtance, or object of ſenſe. To *amplify* any thing is to break it in ſeveral parts. *Bacon.* 2. To enlarge any thing incorporeal. There grew in the Roman prelates a deſire of *amplifying* their power. *Raleigh.* 3. To exaggregate a thing by repreſentation. I would not flatter the preſent age by *amplifying* the diligence of thoſe ſervitors that laboured in this vineyard. *Davies.* 4. To encreaſe by new additions. My health is inſufficient to encreaſe and *amplify* theſe remarks. *Watts.*

To Amplify, *verb neut.* Frequently with the particle *on*. 1. To dilate upon in many words. When you *amplify on* the former branches of a diſcourſe, you muſt contract the latter. *Watts.* 2. To make pompous repreſentations. Homer *amplifies*, not invents. *Pope.*

A'mplitude [*amplitudo*, Lat.] 1. Extent. Within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth. *Glanville.* 2. Greatneſs, largeneſs. Men ſhould enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowneſs of their minds. *Bacon.* 3. Capacity. With *amplitude* of mind to greateſt deeds. *Milton.* 4. Splendor, grandeur. Princes may add *amplitude* and greatneſs to their kingdoms. *Bacon.* 5. Copiouſneſs, fulneſs, abundance. Proportion the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulneſs of your diſcourſe, to your deſign. *Watts.*

Amplitude [in aſtronomy] is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true eaſt or weſt point thereof, and the centre of the ſun or a ſtar at its riſing or ſetting.

Eaſtern AMPLITUDE, is the diſtance between the point wherein the ſtar riſes, and the true point of eaſt, in which the equator and horizon interſect.

Weſtern AMPLITUDE, is the diſtance of the point wherein the ſun ſets, and the true point of weſt in the equinoctial.

AMPLITUDE, of the range of a projectile, is the horizontal line, ſubtending the path in which it moved.

Magnetical AMPLITUDE, is an arch of the horizon, contained between the ſun at his riſing, and the eaſt or weſt point of the compaſs; or it is the difference of the riſing or ſetting of the ſun from the eaſt or weſt parts of the compaſs. *Chambers.*

AMPLI'VAGOUS [*amplivagus*, Lat.] that wanders wide, or far and near, that ſtretches out far, having a large ſcope.

A'MPLY. 1. Fully, copiouſly, with diffuſion. 2. At large, without reſerve; as,

The woman's ſeed, obſcurely then foretold,
Now *amplier* known, thy Saviour and thy Lord. *Milton.*

3. Largely, abundantly, liberally.

AMPU'RIAS, a town in Spain, capital of the diſtrict of Ampouzdan in Catalonia, ſituated near the ſea coaſt, at the mouth of the river Fulvia. Lat. 42° 15′ N. Long. 2° 50′ E.

To A'MPUTATE [*amputo*, Lat. in gardening] to cut off, to lop or prune.

AMPUTA'TION [Fr. *amputazione*, It. *amputación*, Sp. of *amputatio*, Lat.] a cutting off.

AMPUTATION [with gardeners] a cutting or lopping.

AMPUTATION [with ſurgeons] is the cutting off a corrupted or putrified part of the body, or any member of it, to hinder the infection from ſpreading through the whole body. The operation is begun by an annular inciſion made through the ſkin with a ſcalpel, upon which the ſkin is drawn upwards as much as poſſible. Then the fleſh is divided down to the bones with the crooked ſcalpel, the ligaments are cut, and the perioſteum ſeparated from the bone. The laſt ſtep is to fix the ſaw ſo as that it may work eaſily; it muſt be moved gently at the firſt, but when well entered, faſter; and thus in one or two minutes, the amputation may be compleated.

AMSDO'RFIANS [of *Amſdorf* their leader] a ſect in the ſixteenth century, who maintained that good works were not only unprofitable, but even oppoſite and pernicious to ſalvation.

A'MSTERDAM, a large and beautiful city of Holland, ſituated on the river Amſtel, and an arm of the ſea called Wye, a little to the eaſtward of the Zuyder-ſea. The foundations of this town are laid upon vaſt piles of timber drove into the Moraſs; 'tis ſaid that the ſtadt-houſe alone has upwards of 13000 piles of wood to ſupport its foundation. It is computed to be half as big as London; and, in point of trade, equal to any town of the known world; there being people of almoſt every nation and every religion in Europe, who are all tolerated in their reſpective perſuaſions, but none admitted to any ſhare of the government but the Calviniſts; all of them, however, apply themſelves to trade with the utmoſt diligence, to heap up wealth, not with a view to enjoy it, but to have the pleaſure of dying rich.

A'MULET [*amelette*, Fr. of *amuletum*, Lat.] a ſort of phyſical compoſition or charm to wear about a perſon's neck, as a preſervative againſt plague, poiſon, enchantment, or to remove diſeaſes, *&c.*

AMU'RCA, the mother, dregs, or lees of oil, or any thing elſe. *Lat.*

AMURCO'SITY [*amurcoſitas*, Lat.] the quality of having lees, dreggineſs.

To AMU'SE [*amuſer*, Fr.] 1. To fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without diſtracting it. 2. To hold in play, to ſtop or ſtay a perſon with a trifling ſtory, to feed with vain expectations.

To AMUSE [among pickpockets, *&c.*] is when one rogue throws duſt or pepper into a perſon's eyes, or tells an idle ſtory to a perſon in a ſhop to decoy him out, while his comrades play their pranks.

AMU'SERS [canting term] thoſe who are trained up to theſe villainous arts.

AMU'SEMENT [*amuſement*, Fr.] that which amuſes, entertainment, making vain promiſes, *&c.* to gain time; a trifling buſineſs or employment to paſs away time.

AMU'SER [of *amuſe*] he that amuſes, as with falſe promiſes.

AMU'SIVE [of *amuſe*] that which has the power of amuſing. This word has only Thomſon's authority; as, th' *amuſive* arch before him flies, then vaniſhes.

A'MY [a law word] *amy prochein*, *i. e.* the next perſon or friend, who is to be entruſted for an infant or orphan. *Fr.*

AMY'GDALA [ἀμυγδαλη, Gr.] the almond tree or its fruit. See ALMOND-TREE

AMY'GDALÆ [with anatomiſts] the almonds of the ears; the ſame as *pariſthmiæ* and *tonſillæ*.

AMY'GDALATE [of *amygdala*, an almond, Lat. ἀμυγδαλη, Gr.]. 1. Made of almonds. 2. Artificial milk made of blanched almonds.

AMY'GDALINE [*amygdalinus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to almonds, reſembling almonds.

AMYGDALITES [ἀμυγδαλοειδης, Gr.] an herb of the ſpurge kind, having leaves like thoſe of the almond-tree.

AMY'NTICA *Emplaſtra* [in pharmacy] defenſative, ſtrengthening plaiſters.

AMY'ON [of α priv. and μυς, a muſcle, Gr.] a limb ſo emaciated that the muſcles ſcarce appear.

AN [an, ane, Sax. en, Dan, een, Du. and L. Ger. ein, H. Ger.] The ſame as *a*, the indefinite article, placed before nouns beginning with a vowel or mute H. It is likewiſe moſtly found before nouns beginning with an *h*, pronounced, tho', I think, wrong, the *n* being ſeldom or never pronounced, and the euphony never requiring it. 1. One, but with leſs emphaſis; as yonder ſtands *an* ox. 2. Any or ſome. *An* honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God. *Pope.* 3. Sometimes it ſignifies like *a* ſome particular ſtate; but this is now diſuſed; as, men *an* hungred love to ſmell hot bread. *Bacon.* 4. *An* is ſometimes, in old authors, a contraction of *and if*; as, he muſt ſpeak truth; *an* they will take it ſo; if not he's plain. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if*.

The clerk will never wear hair on's face that had it,
——He will *an if* he live to be a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if*. He roars *an* it were any nightingale. *Addiſon.*

A'NA [in phyſicians bills] is uſed to ſignify that an equal quantity of each ingredient is to be taken in compounding the medicine. It is written ā, or ana.

A'NA [with ſchoolmen] as books in ana are collections of the memorable ſayings or looſe hints of perſons of wit and learning, much of the ſame kind with what we uſually call table-talk. Thus the Scaligerana and Thuaniana.

AÑA, an Indian coin, in value 1 *d.* $\frac{11}{16}$ Engliſh.

AN JOUR and WASTE. See YEAR and DAY.

ANABAPTI'STON. See ABAPTISTON.

ANABA'PTISTS [*anabaptiſtes*, Fr. *anabattiſti*, It. *anabaptiſtas*, Sp. *anabaptiſtæ*, Lat. ἀνα again, and βαπτιζω to dip, Gr. *i. e. rebaptizers*] a religious ſect, whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet is, that perſons are not to be baptized till they are able to give an account of their faith. They are called anabaptiſts, *i. e.* rebaptizers, as being ſuppoſed to adminiſter the ordinance of baptiſm upon *ſubjects* which have already received it.

ANABA'PTISTRY, or ANABA'PTISM, the principles of the anabaptiſts.

ANABA'SII, couriers among the ancients, who travelled either on horſeback or in chariots.

ANABA'SIS [ἀναβασις, of ἀναβαινω, Gr. to aſcend] an aſcending or getting up, an aſcent or riſe.

ANABASIS [in botany] the herb horſe-hair or horſe-tail. *Lat.*

ANABASIS [with phyſicians] the growth or increaſe of a diſeaſe.

ANABIBA'ZON [in aſtronomy] the dragon's head, or the node of the moon where ſhe riſes from north to ſouth latitude.

ANABROCHI'SMUS [ἀναβροχισμος of ἀνα, upwards, and βροχος, a halter or loop, Gr.] a particular way or method of drawing out the pricking hairs of the eye-lids, which are turned inwards, by a fine ſilk doubled in a needle, which the hair is put through, and ſo drawn out.

ANA'BROSIS [ἀναβρωσις, of ἀναβρωσκω to eat through, Gr.] a coror eating away.

ANABROSIS [in ſurgery] a conſuming or waſting away of any part of the body by ſharp humours.

ANACÆ'NOSIS [ἀνακαινωσις, of ἀνα, again, and καινος, new, Gr.] a renovation.

ANACALYPTE'RIA [of ἀνακαλυπτω, Gr. to reveal] a feaſt kept a day after a wedding, when the bride put off her veil, that all might ſee her face, which till then was covered.

ANACA'MPSEROS [of ανα, again, and καμπτω, to turn, and ερως, love, Gr.] an herb, which being touched, is ſaid to be efficacious in reconciling lovers or friends that are fallen out.

ANACA'MPTICAL, or ANACA'MPTICK [of ἀνακαμπτω, Gr. to bend back, to reflect, commonly ſaid of echoes, which are ſounds produced anacamptically, or by reflection] reflecting, or returning back again.

ANACA'MPTICKS, a branch of opticks called catoptricks, a ſcience which explains the properties of reflected light. It has no ſingular.

ANACA'RDIUM, a bean in Malacca, growing in the form of a ſheep's heart.

ANACATHAR'SIS [ἀνακαθαρσις, of ἀνα, above, and καθαιρω, to purge, Gr.] a medicine that purges or diſcharges nature by ſome of the upper parts.

ANACATHA'RTICK *Medicines* [pharmacy] ſuch as cauſe vomiting.

ANACEPHALÆ'OSIS [ἀνακεφαλαιωσις, Gr.] a brief recapitulation or ſumming up the heads of any matter, which is either ſpoken or written, a ſhort repetition or ſummary of what went before.

To ANACE'PHALIZE [of ἀνακεφαλαιω, Gr.] to repeat the heads of a matter.

ANACHI'TES, a diamond, a ſort of precious ſtone, ſaid to have the virtue of driving away diſtempers of the mind, and to defend againſt poiſon.

ANACHORE'TA, ANA'CHORETE, or ANA'CHORITE, ſometimes viciouſly written ANCHORITE [*anacoreta*, It. *anachorita*, Sp. *anachoreta*, Lat. ἀναχωρετης, of ἀναχωρεω to retire, Gr.] a monk who, with the leave of his ſuperior, retires from the convent in order to lead a more auſtere and ſolitary life.

Here love doth ſit
Vow'd to this trench like an *anachorite*. *Donne.*

ANA'CHRONISM [*anachroniſme*, Fr. *anachroniſmo*, It.] properly it denotes a fault or error in chronology, or a computation of time, when an event is placed earlier than it really was; but it is generally uſed for any error in chronology. *Johnſon.* But after all, here ſeems to be ſome confuſion in the account given of this word, which may poſſibly be redreſſed, by conſidering more cloſely its Greek extract, from ανα, which frequently ſignifies, in compounds, *over-again*, and χρονισμος, a fixing of time; *q. d.* a fixing of time over again, *i. e.* the aſſigning ſome *new* point of duration to an event, and (hence by an eaſy tranſition) contrary to that in which it *really* ſtood; an error in chronology; or, when an event is placed *earlier* or *later* than the time in which it truly happened.

ANACLA'TICKS [of ἀνα and κλαω, to break, and in compound, to break back, to refract, Gr.] a branch of optics that treats about all ſorts of refractions, the ſame with dioptricks; it has no ſingular.

ANACLETE'RIA [of ἀνα and καλεω, Gr. to call] feſtivals in honour of kings and princes, when they took upon them the adminiſtration of the ſtate.

ANACOLLE'MATA [of ἀνακολλαω, Gr. to glew together] a medicine to be applied to the forehead, in diſeaſes of the eyes, to reſtrain fluxions. *Bruno.* And to the noſtrils in hæmorrhages; alſo that will conglutinate parts, and produce fleſh in a wound or ulcer. *Blancard.*

ANACO'LYTHON [ἀνακολουθος, of ἀνα and κολουθεω, Gr. to follow] an inconſequence, a figure in rhetoric when a word is not expreſſed which is to anſwer another.

ANACREO'NTICK *Verſe* [of Anacreon, a lyric poet] a ſort of verſe conſiſting of ſeven ſyllables, and is not tied to any certain rule, *&c.* of quantity.

ANACTO'RION [ἀνακτοριον, Gr.] the herb ſword-graſs.

ANADENDROMA'LACHE [ἀναδενδρομαλαχη, Gr.] the roſe mallowtree.

ANADE'SMA [of ἀνα and δεσμος, a band, Gr.] a ſwathe or bandage to bind up wounds.

ANADI'PLOSIS [ἀναδιπλωσις, of ἀναδιπλοω, to redouble, Gr. with rhetoricians] a redoubling, a figure, when the ſame word that ends a ſentence is repeated in the beginning of the next; as,

He preſerved his innocence amidſt theſe *temptations*;
Temptations which none but he could overcome.

ANADIPLOSIS [with phyſicians] the redoubling of fits of agues, fevers, *&c.*

ANA'DOSIS, [of ἀνα and διδωμι, to give, Gr. with phyſicians] the conveyance of the chyle through its proper veſſels; alſo a vomit.

ANA'DROMOUS *Fiſh*, a name given, by ichthiologiſts, to all fiſh which, at ſtated ſeaſons, go from the freſh waters into the ſea, and afterwards return back again.

ANAGA'LLIS [ἀναγαλλις, Gr.] the herb pimpernel. The flower is monopetalous, multifid, and orbicular; the fruit is a globoſe capſule, containing only one cell, and dividing horizontally into two hemiſpheres; the ſeeds are numerous and angular.

ANAGALLIS *Aquatica* [in botany] ſea-purſlain or brook-lime.

ANAGALLIS *Sylveſtris* [in botany] the herb calves-ſnout.

ANAGA'RSKAYA, a city of Muſcovite Tartary, in the province of Dauria, near the ſource of the river Amour.

ANAGLY'PTICE [ἀναγλυπτικη, Gr.] the art of engraving, chaſing, or imboſſing.

ANA'GNI, a town of Italy, in the Campagne di Roma, ſituated about 32 leagues eaſt of Rome. Lat. 42° 1′ N. Long. 13° 45′ E.

ANAGO'GE [ἀναγωγη, of ἀνα and αγω, Gr. to lead] a rapture or elevation of the ſoul to things celeſtial and eternal; an exciting or raiſing of the mind, to ſearch out the hidden or myſterious meaning of any paſſage, eſpecially of the holy ſcripture.

ANAGOGE'TICAL [*anagogeticus*, Lat. ανα, in compoſition, ſometimes implies a diſtribution *through*, ſometimes it ſignifies *upwards*, and ſometimes *again*, and theſe three ſenſes afford a key to the ſeveral compoſitions of this word] 1. Pertaining to high matters. 2. Pertaining to myſteries, myſtical, myſterious, that has an exalted or uncommon ſignification. 3. That exalts the mind to divine contemplations.

ANAGO'GICAL [*anagogique*, Fr.] myſterious, raiſing the mind to things eternal and divine.

ANAGOGICALLY, myſteriouſly, with religious and ſpiritual elevation.

A'NAGRAM [*anagramme*, Fr. *anagramma*, It. *anagrama*, Sp. *anagramma*, Lat. ἀναγραμμα, Gr.] a conceit ariſing from the tranſpoſition of αγα, and γραφω, to write the letters of a name or title, in order to ſet forth ſomething to the praiſe of the perſon; as this of W,i,l,l,i,a,m N,o,y attorney general to king Charles I, a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM, or METAGRAMMATISM [ἀναγραμματισμος, Gr.] is a diſſolution of a name truly written into its letters as its elements, and a new connexion or diſtribution of it by artificial tranſpoſition, without addition, ſubtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making ſome perfect ſenſe applicable to the perſon named. *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST [ἀναγραμματιζω, of ἀνα and γραφω, Gr. to write] a maker or writer of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE, [ἀναγραμματιζω, Gr. *anagrammatiſer*, Fr.] to make anagrams.

ANAGRA'PHE [ἀναγραφη, Gr.] 1. A recording or regiſtring affairs, a commentary. 2. An inventory, *&c.*

ANA'GYRIS [ἀναγυρις, Gr.] bean trefoil, an herb.

ANAISTHESI'A [of ἀνα and αισθησις, Gr. ſenſe] a loſs of, or defect of ſenſe, as in ſuch as have the palſy.

ANALE'CTA [of ἀναλεκτα, of ανα and λεγομαι, to gather, Gr.] 1. Fragments or crumbs, gathered up from the table. 2. Collections or ſcraps collected out of authors.

ANALE'MMA [with aſtronomers] an orthographical projection of the ſphere, on the plane of the meridian, the eye being ſuppoſed to be at an infinite diſtance, and either in the eaſt or weſt points of the horizon.

ANALEMMA [in aſtronomy] an inſtrument, a kind of aſtrolabe, made either of braſs or wood; conſiſting of the furniture of the ſame projection, with an horizon or curſor fitted to it, uſed for finding the ſun's riſing and ſetting, *&c.*

ANALEP'TICKS [ἀναληπτικα, of ἀναλαμβανω, Gr. to receive again, to re-eſtabliſh or reſtore] in phyſic, reſtorative medicines, ſuch as are good to reſtore the body, when waſted and emaciated either by the want of food, or the continuance of a diſeaſe.

ANA'LGESY [*analgeſia*, Lat. ἀναλγησια, Gr. of α priv. and αλγος, pain] an indolency, freedom from pain and grief.

ANALO'GICAL [*analogique*, Fr. *analogo*, It. *anologico*, Sp. of *analogicus*, Lat. ἀναλογικος, of ἀνα and λογος, Gr. a word, reaſon, or ratio] 1. Uſed by way of analogy, relation, or agreement. It ſeems properly diſtinguiſhed from analogous, as words from things. Analogous ſignifies having relation, and analogical having the quality of repreſenting relation. *Johnſon.* When a word, which originally ſignifies any particular idea or object is attributed to ſeveral other objects, not by way of reſemblance, but on the account of ſome evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; ſo a ſound pulſe and ſound ſleep are ſo called, with reference to a ſound and healthy conſtitution; but if you ſpeak of ſound doctrine, this is by way of reſemblance to health, and the word is metaphorical. *Watts.* 2. Analogous, having reference or reſemblance; as, minerals participate ſomething *analogical* to the inanimate and vegetable province. Sir *Matthew Hale.*

ANALO'GICALLY [of *analogical*] in an analogical or analogous manner. Some univerſal principle runs through the whole ſyſtem of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Cheyne.*

ANALO'GICALNESS [of *analogical*] the quality of being analogical, fitneſs for the illuſtration of ſome analogy.

ANA'LOGISM [ἀναλογισμος, of ἀνα and λογιζω, Gr.] to reaſon, with logicians] a cogent or forcible argument deduced from the cauſe to the effect, ſo as to imply an unavoidable neceſſity.

ANALOGISM [with phyſicians] a compariſon of cauſes relating to a diſeaſe.

To A'NALOGIZE [of ἀνα and λογιζω, Gr. to reaſon] to illuſtrate by way of analogy. Syſtems of material bodies, if ſeparately conſidered, repreſent the object of the deſire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS [*analogus*, Lat. ἀναλογος, Gr. of ἀνα and λογος, a word] 1. Pertaining to analogy, anſwerable in proportion, reſembling or bearing relation to. 2. It has *to* before the thing to which the analogy is referred.

ANA'LOGY [*analogie*, Fr. *analogia*, It. Sp. and Lat. ἀναλογια, of ἀνα and λογιζω, Gr.] 1. A like reaſon, proportion, correſpondence, relation which ſeveral things in other reſpects bear to one another. 2. When the thing, to which the analogy is referred, happens to be mentioned, analogy has after it *to* or *with*. And when both things are mentioned after analogy, *between* or *betwixt* is uſed. The body politick hath *analogy to* the natural. *Dryden.* By *analogy*, *with* all other liquors, the form of the chaos could not be the ſame with that of the preſent earth. *Burnet.* If we make him expreſs the cuſtoms of our country, rather than of Rome, it is when there was ſome *analogy betwixt* the cuſtoms. *Dryden.*

ANALOGY [with grammarians] the declining of a noun, or the conjugation or a verb, according to its rule or ſtandard, or the agreement of ſeveral words in one common mode; as, from *love*, is formed *loved*; from *hate*, *hated*; from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANALOGY [with mathematicians] the compariſon of ſeveral ratios of numbers or quantities one to another.

ANA'LYSIS [*analyſe*, Fr. *analyſia*, It. *analyſis*, Lat. ἀναλυσις, Gr. of ἀνα and λυσις, a ſolution] the dividing, parting, or ſevering a matter into its parts.

ANALYSIS [in anatomy] an exact and accurate diviſion of all the parts of a human body, by a particular diſſection of them.

ANALYSIS [with chemiſts] the decompounding of a mixed body; or the reducing any ſubſtance into its firſt principles.

ANA'LYSIS [with logicians] is the method of finding out truth; and ſyntheſis is the method of convincing others of a truth already found out. It is the attention the mind gives to what it knows in a queſtion, which helps to reſolve it, and in which the analyſis principally conſiſts: all the art lying in extracting a great many truths, which lead us to the knowledge of what we ſeek after.

ANALYSIS [with mathematicians] is the art of diſcovering the truth or falſhood of a propoſition, by ſuppoſing the queſtion to be always ſolved, and then examining the conſequences, till ſome known or eminent truth is found out; or elſe the impoſſibility of the preſent propoſition is diſcovered.

ANALYSIS *of finite Quantities* [in mathematicks] that which is called ſpecious arithmetick or algebra.

ANALYSIS *of Infinites*, is the method of fluxions, or differential calculus, called the new analyſis.

ANALYSIS, a table or ſyllabus of the principal heads or articles of a continued diſcourſe, diſpoſed in their natural order and dependency.

ANALY'TICAL, or ANALY'TICK [*analytique*, Fr. of *analyticus*, Lat. ἀναλυτικος, Gr.] pertaining to analyſis, or the method of reſolving things.

ANALYTICAL *Method* [in logick] is the method of reſolution, ſhewing the true way by which the thing was methodically or primarily invented.

ANALY'TICALLY [of *analytical*] by way of analyſis.

ANALY'TICKS, or ANALY'TICAL ART [ἀναλυτικα, Gr.] a name commonly given to algebra, as being nothing elſe but a general analyſis of pure mathematicks; or elſe becauſe it teaches how to ſolve queſtions, and demonſtrate theorems, by ſearching into the fundamental nature and frame of the thing; which to that end is, as it were, reſolved into parts, or taken all to pieces, and then put together again.

To A'NALYZE [of ἀνα and λυω, Gr. to looſen] to reſolve any compound into its conſtituent parts. When the ſentence is diſtinguiſhed into ſubject and predicate propoſition, argument, act, object, cauſe, effect, adjunct, oppoſite, *&c.* then it is *analyzed*, analogically and metaphyſically. This laſt is what is chiefly meant in the theological ſchools, when they ſpeak of *analyzing* a text of ſcripture. *Watts.*

To ANALYZE *Bodies* [with chemiſts] is to reſolve or diſſolve them by means of fire, in order to diſcover the ſeveral parts of which they are compounded or made.

ANALYZER [of *analyze*] as that which analyzes. I doubt whether fire be the true and univerſal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

ANA'MNESIS [ἀναμνησις, of ἀνα and μναομαι, Gr. to remember] remembrance.

ANAMNESIS [with rhetoricians] a figure, when the orator mentions or calls to mind what is paſt.

ANAMNE'STICKS [in pharmacy] medicines proper to reſtore a decayed memory.

ANAMO'RPHOSIS [of ἀνα and μορφωσις, of μορφη, Gr.] form or ſhape] a monſtrous projection in perſpective and painting; or the repreſentation of ſome figure or image, either upon a plane or curved ſurface in a deformed ſhape, which, at a proper diſtance, ſhall appear regular and in proportion.

ANA'NAS [in botany] the name of a diſtinct genus of plants, called in Engliſh, the pine-apple, from its reſembling cones of the pine-tree. The flower conſiſts of only one infundibuliform petal, divided into three ſegments at the edge; its fruit is of a turbinated form, containing a number of kidney-like ſeeds. No fruit equals the ananas in delicious flavour. It is propagated with us in ſtoves, and ſhould be gathered and eaten as ſoon as ripe, which may be known by its ſtrong and agreeable ſmell, and alſo by its ſoftneſs.

ANANAS, wild. See PENGUIN.

ANANCÆI'ON [ἀναγκειον, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric that proves the neceſſity of a matter.

ANANTOPO'DOTON [ἀνανταποδοτον, of α priv. and ἀνταποδιδωμι, Gr. to render or give by way of return] a figure in rhetoric, when an oration wants ſome parts.

ANAPÆ'STUS [with grammarians] a foot or meaſure in Greek or Latin verſes, that has the two firſt ſyllables ſhort, and laſt long, as pĭĕtās.

ANAPÆ'STICK *Verſes*, ſuch verſes that have the forementioned feet.

ANA'PHORA [ἀναφορα, of ἀνα and φερω, Gr. to bear] a repetition, or figure, when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence begin with the ſame word; as "where is the wiſe, where is the ſcribe, where is the diſputer "of this world?"

ANAPHORA [with ancient aſtronomers] an aſcenſion of riſing up of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack, from the eaſt, by the daily courſe of the heavens.

ANAPLE'ROSIS [ἀναπληροσις, of ἀναπληροω, to fill up, Gr.] a filling up or ſupplying.

ANAPLEROSIS [with ſurgeons] that part of ſurgery that reſtores either what nature has denied, or is any other way decayed.

ANAPLE′ROTICK, having the quality to fill up.

ANAPLE′ROTICKS [ἀναπληρωτικα, Gr.] medicines proper to fill up ulcers and wounds with new fleſh.

ANA′QUITO, a country in Peru, in ſouth America, in the government of Quito.

A′NARCH [ἀναρχος, [of α priv. and ἀρχη, Gr. government] an author of confuſion; as, in Milton, the *anarch* old. *Johnſon.*

ANARCHI′CAL [of *anarch*] pertaining to anarchy, having no government. This *anarchical* and rebellious ſtate of nature. *Cheyne.*

A′NARCHY [*anarchie*, F. *anarchia*, It. Sp. and Lat. ἀναρχια, Gr.] being without rule, want of all government in a ſtate or nation, there being no ſupream governor; ſo that all affairs thereof are in diſorder and confuſion.

ANA′RETA [in aſtrology] the fatal planet, the threatener of death in a nativity.

ANARRHI′NON [of ἀνα and ῥιν, Gr. the noſtril] an herb like pimpernel, calves-ſnout.

ANASA′RCA [ἀνασαρκα, of ἀνα and σαρξ, Gr. fleſh] a certain ſort of dropſy, being a white, ſoft, yielding ſwelling of ſome parts, or of the whole body, that dents in when preſſed.

ANASA′RCOUS [of *anaſarca*] relating to, or partaking of the nature of an anaſarca. A woman laboured of an anaſcites, with an *anaſarcous* ſwelling on her legs. *Wiſeman.*

ANASTOECHIO′SIS [ἀναστοιχειωσις, Gr.] a reſolution of mixt bodies into their firſt principles by chemical operations.

ANASTOMA′TICKS, or rather ANASTOMO′TICKS [of ἀναστομωσις, of ἀνα and στομα, Gr. the month, or ἀναστομοω, to open or unſtop] medicines for the opening of the pores and paſſages, as thoſe medicines are that provoke ſweat, urine, &c. *Blancard.*

ANASTO′MOSIS [ἀναστομωσις, Gr.] 1. A looſening or opening ſuch an aperture in the veſſels as lets out their contents. 2. A mutual connexion, inoſculation, and opening of arteries and veins one into another. *Lat.*

ANASTOMOSIS [with phyſicians] a flux or flowing out of the natural humours of a human body, &c. as blood, chyle, lympha, at the places where are ſuch veſſel, as are not well cloſed.

ANA′STROPHE [ἀναστρεφη, of ἀναστροφω, Gr.] a turning the contrary way, or inverſion the contrary way.

ANASTROPHE [with grammarians] a figure, when that word which ſhould follow is ſet foremoſt, as, *italiam contra.*

ANA′TASIS [ἀνατασις, of ανατεινω, Gr. to extend upwards] a ſtretching, reaching out in extenſion upwards.

ANATASIS [with ſurgeons] an extenſion of the body towards the upper parts.

ANA′THEMA [*anatheme*, Fr. *anatema*, It. and Sp. *anathema*, Lat. αναθεμα, Gr. in Heſych.] επαρατος ακοινωνητος, *i. e.* accurſed, cut off from communion: but according to its ſtrict and proper etymology, it ſignifies the act of *devoting*, or what is *devoted*; and this both in a good and bad ſenſe. In the former it is uſed for any kind of gift or offering, given or ſet apart to God or the church; or things that were by the Pagans conſecrated to mere idols, and which were commonly hung on the walls, &c. of their temples. In the latter, that is, the ill ſenſe, it ſignifies the devoting to deſtruction, or, at leaſt, to ſome great evil *ſuppoſed* to enſue; in which latter ſenſe it has been applied to eccleſiaſtical excommunication.

ANATHEMA′TICAL [of *anathema*] relating to, or having the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMA′TICALLY [of *anathematical*] in a curſing manner.

TO ANATHE′MATIZE [*anathematiſer*, Fr. *anatematizare*, It. *anatematizàr*, Sp. of *anathematizo*, Lat. ἀναθεματιζω, Gr.] to put under a curſe, to excommunicate. They were to be *anathematized*, and with deteſtation branded and baniſhed out of the church. *Hammond.*

ANATHYMIA′SIS [of ἀνα and θυμιαμα, Gr.] a perfume, vapour, or exhalation.

ANA′TIC [of ἀνα, Gr.] of or pertaining to equal quantities of each medicament.

ANATIFE′ROUS [of *anates*, ducks, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] producing ducks. If there be *anatiferous* trees, whoſe corruption breaks out into barnacles, yet if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown.*

ANA′TOCISM [ἀνατοκισμος, of ἀνα and τικτω, Gr. to bring forth] compound intereſt, or uſe upon uſe, the renewing uſe-money annually, ſo that the intereſt becomes the principal; intereſt upon intereſt; compound intereſt: a ſpecies of uſury generally forbidden. But why intereſt that is due at a certain time, and is not paid, ſhould not be added to the original ſum as a part thereof, to bear intereſt for the enſuing year, there ſeems to be no reaſon.

ANATO′MICAL [*anatomique*, Fr. *anatomico*, It. and Sp. *anatomicus*, Lat. of ἀνατομικος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to anatomy; as, an *anatomical* knife. 2. Conſidered as the object of anatomy, or proceeding upon principles taught thereby. There is a natural diſtortion of the muſcles, which is the *anatomical* cauſe of laughter. *Swift.* 3. Diſſected, ſeparated. The continuation of ſolidity, if we look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from hardneſs. *Locke.*

ANATO′MICALLY [*anatomical*] according to the rules of anatomy, in an anatomical manner.

ANA′TOMIST [*anatomiſte*, Fr. *notomiſta*, It. *anatomiſta*, Sp. and Lat.] a perſon well verſed or ſkilled in anatomy.

TO ANA′TOMIZE [of ἀνα and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] 1. To diſſect an animal, or to divide a body into its component parts. To *anatomize* every particle of that body which we are to uphold. *Hooker.* 2. To lay any thing open, diſtinctly, and by its minute parts. Should I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I muſt bluſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANA′TOMY [*anatomie*, Fr. *anatomia*, It. Sp. and Lat. of ἀνατομη, Gr.] 1. A curious, dextrous, and neat diſſection, or taking to pieces, the ſolid parts of an animal body, for the diſcovery of its ſeveral parts, in order to explain the original, nature, and uſe, for the better improvement of phyſic and natural philoſophy. 2. The doctrine of the ſtructure of the body learned by diſſection. Let the muſcles be inſerted according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy*. Dryden. 3. The act of dividing a thing either corporeal or intellectual. To amplify any thing is to break it, and make *anatomy* of it in ſeveral parts. *Bacon.* 4. The body ſtripped of its integuments, a ſkeleton.

> O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth—
> I'd rouze from ſleep that fell *anatomy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Ironically a thin meagre perſon.

> A mere *anatomy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANATO′RICA, a ſmall city of Greece, upon the river Aſopa, five miles from the ſtraits of Negropont.

ANATRI′PSIS [ἀνατριψις, of ἀνα and τριβω, Gr. to wear] 1. Act of rubbing againſt or upon. 2. Act of bruiſing.

ANATRIPSIS [in ſurgery] the bruiſing or breaking of a bone, the breaking of the ſtone in the kidnies or bladder.

A′NATRON [ἀνατρον, Gr.] 1. A ſort of ſalt extracted from the water of the river Nile. 2. A nitrous juice, which condenſes in vaults, arches, and ſubterraneous places. 3. A volatile ſalt, ſkimmed off the compoſition of glaſs when in fuſion. 4. A compound ſalt made of quickſilver, alum, common ſalt, and nitre.

ANAXIMA′NDRIANS, an ancient ſect of philoſophical atheiſts, who admitted of no other ſubſtance in nature but body; ſo called from Anaximander their founder.

ANA′ZZIGO, a town in the province of Barri, in the kingdom of Naples. It is ſometimes called Gnazi.

A′NBAR, a city of Aſia, ſituated upon the Euphrates, twenty leagues from Bagdat. It is called by the natives Haſchemiah.

A′NBURY [with farriers] a ſort of wen or ſpongy wart, full of blood, growing in any part of the body of an horſe. See AMBURY.

ANCARA′NO, a ſmall city of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the marquiſate of Ancona.

ANCE′NIS, a town of France, in the province of Britany, 17 miles north-eaſt of Nantz. Lat. 47° 20′ N. Long. 1° 5′ W.

A′NCESTOR [*anceſtre*, Fr.] a forefather; one from whom a perſon deſcends by the father or mother.

ANCESTOR [in common law] the difference between anceſtor and predeceſſor is this; anceſtor is applied to a natural perſon, as A B, and his anceſtors; and predeceſſor may be uſed of the perſons that were prior in time, as to a corporation or body politick, as a biſhop and his predeceſſor.

ANCE′STREL [in law] pertaining to anceſtors; as, homage *anceſtrel*, *i. e.* homage done by anceſtors.

ANCE′STRY, 1. A ſeries of anceſtors, the perſons who compoſe it, a lineage; as, a wiſe and virtuous *anceſtry*. *Addiſon.* 2. The honour of birth or extraction. 3. Deſcent. Title and *anceſtry* render a good man illuſtrious. *Addiſon.*

A′NCHENTRY [of *ancient*, and therefore ſhould be written *ancientry*] antiquity of a family, appearance or proof of antiquity. Wedding is a meaſure full of ſtate and *anchentry*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A′NCHOR [*ancre*, Fr. *ancora*, It. Sp. and Port. ancker, Du. and Ger. ankar, Su. ancen, Sax. *anchora*, Lat. of αγκυρα, Gr.] an inſtrument to hold a ſhip in the place ſhe rides; alſo metaphorically it denotes any thing that confers ſtability or ſecurity. Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the ſoul, both ſure and ſtedfaſt. *Hebrews.* The forms in which it is commonly uſed are, to caſt *anchor*, to lie or ride at *anchor*.

ANCHORS, there are ſeveral ſorts of anchors, as the ſheet anchors, beſt and ſecond, bower anchor, kedge anchor, grapples, creeper, &c.

The Parts of an ANCHOR *are*, the ſhank, the flooks, both of heavy iron; the wooden ſtock, and the iron ring.

ANCHOR [hieroglyphically] repreſents hope, hope being, as it were, the anchor that holds us firm to our faith in adverſity.

To Boat the ANCHOR, is to put it into the boat.

The ANCHOR is foul [a ſea phraſe] is when the cable, by the turning of the ſhip, is hitched about the fluke.

The ANCHOR *is a Cock-bell* [a ſea phraſe] uſed when the anchor hangs right up and down by the ſhip's ſide.

The ANCHOR *is a Peek* [a ſea phraſe] is when it is juſt under the hauſe or hole in the ſhip's ſtern, through which the cable runs out, that belongs to it.

To caſt an ANCHOR, *to let fall an* ANCHOR, or *to drop an* ANCHOR [a ſea phraſe] is to put or let it down into the ſea, in order to make the ſhip ride.

The ANCHOR *comes Home* [a ſea term] uſed when it cannot hold the ſhip, but that it drives away by the violence of the wind or tide.

To fetch Home the ANCHOR, or *to bring Home the* ANCHOR, [a ſea term] is to drag it after the ſhip.

ANCHOR. Shakeſpeare ſeems to have uſed this word for anchoret, or an abſtemious recluſe perſon. *Johnſon.* As,

> To deſperation turn my truſt and hope,
> An *anchor*'s cheer in priſon be my ſcope.

TO ANCHOR [*ancrer*, Fr *ancorar*, Port.] to caſt anchor, to reſt on. My intention *anchors* on Iſabel. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Shoo an ANCHOR [a ſea term] is to caſe the flook of it with boards, that it may better take hold in ſoft ground.

A′NCHORAGE, or A′NCHORING [*ancrage*, Fr.] 1. Ground apt or fit to hold the anchor of a ſhip, ſo that ſhe cannot drive, but ride it out with ſafety, the hold of an anchor. All our *anchorage* would be looſe, and we ſhould but wander in a wild ſea. *Watts.* 2. The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip. She weighed her *anchorage*. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANCHORAGE [in law] a duty paid to the king for the privilege of caſting anchor in a pool or haven.

ANCHORA′LIS *Proceſſus* [with anatomiſts] the proceſs or ſhooting forth of the ſhoulder bones like a beak, called coracoides and cornicularis.

A′NCHORED [in heraldry] as a croſs anchored is ſo called, becauſe the four extremities of it reſemble the flook of an anchor.

A′NCHORET, A′NCHORITE, or ANA′CHORITE, [*anacorete*, Fr. *anacoreta*, It. See ANACHORITE] a hermit, &c. who leads a ſolitary life in a deſart, to be farther out of the reach of the temptation of the world, and to be more at leiſure for meditation.

A′NCHORHOLD [of *anchor* and *hold*] 1. The hold of the anchor. 2. Figuratively, ſecurity. The old Engliſh called religion moſt ſignificantly

cantly ean-faſtneſs; as, the one and cnly aſſurance and faſt *anchorhold* of our ſouls health. *Camden.*

A'NCHORSMITH [of *anchor* and *ſmith*] the forger of anchors.

ANCHO'VIES [*anchois*, Fr. *anciughe*, It. *anchovas*, Sp. as ſome ſay, *ancho* fiſh, *i. e.* caught in the river Ancho] a ſmall fiſh caught on the coaſt of Catalonia, Provence, *&c.* which comes to us in pickle, uſed in ſauces.

ANCHU'SA [ἀγχȣσα, Gr.] a ſpecies of bugloſs. See BUGLOSS.

ANCHY'LE [ἀγκυλη, Gr.] a curvature or bending of the joints; alſo a morbid contraction.

A'NCHYLOPS, a certain ſwelling between the great corner of the eye and the noſe; a ſpecies, or rather degree, of the fiſtula lacrymalis.

A'NCIENT, or **A'NTIENT** [*ancien*, Fr. *anziano*, It. *anciano*, Sp.] 1. Old, of former time, and particularly as oppoſed to late or modern. Ancient and old are diſtinguiſhed; old relates to the duration of the thing itſelf; as, an old coat, a coat much worn: and ancient, to time in general; as, an *ancient* dreſs, an habit uſed in former times; but this is not always obſerved, for we mention old cuſtom: but though old be ſometimes oppoſed to modern, ancient is ſeldom oppoſed to new. 2. That has been of long duration; as, with the *ancient* is wiſdom, and in length of days is underſtanding. *Job.* 3. Paſt, former; as, we ſhall begin our *ancient* buketings. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANCIENT *Demeſn* [in law] a tenure whereby all manors appertaining to the crown were held in the times of king Edward the Confeſſor, and William the Conqueror. The number and names of which manors, as all others belonging to common perſons, the conqueror cauſed to be written in a book, after a ſurvey made of them, now remaining in the Exchequer, and called doomſday-book.

ANCIENT, or **ANSHENT**, a flag or ſtreamer, ſet up in the ſtern of a ſhip, and formerly of a regiment.

ANCIENT, *ſubſt.* the bearer of a flag; as, was *ancient* piſtol, now called enſign.

A'NCIENTLY [*anciennement*, Fr.] in ancient times.

A'NCIENTNESS [*ancienneté*, Fr.] oldneſs, antiquity.

A'NCIENTS [in the Middle Temple] ſuch as are paſt their reading, and do not read.

ANCIENTS, *ſubſt.* they who lived in old time were called ancients, in oppoſition to the moderns; as,

> And tho' the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
> Moderns beware. *Pope.*

ANCIENTS [in Grey's Inn] the ſociety conſiſts of ancients, barriſters, benchers, and ſtudents under the bar.

A'NCIENTRY [of *ancient*] this word Spencer and Shakeſpeare uſe.

A'NCIENTY [*ancienneté*, Fr. *anzianità*, It. *anciania*, Sp. in law] ancientneſs, ſeniority, elderſhip, dignity of birth.

A'NCLAM, a town of Pomerania, in Germany, ſituated on the river Pene, about 45 miles north-weſt of Stetin. Lat. 54° 0′ N. Long. 14° 0′ E.

A'NCLE, or **ANKLE** [ancleop, Sax. anckel, Du.] the lowermoſt joint of a human leg, which joins the leg to the foot.

A'NCON [αγκων, Gr.] the elbow, the top or the point of the elbow.

ANCON [in anatomy] the backward and larger ſhooting forth of the bone of the arm, called ulna.

ANCO'NA, a port town of Italy, the capital of the marquiſate of the ſame name, ſituated on the gulph of Venice, 130 miles north-eaſt of Rome, and 15 miles north of Loretto, ſubject to the Pope. Lat. 43° 20′ N. Long. 15° 01′ E.

A'NCONE [with ſurgeons] a ſort of boil, ſore, foul ulcer, or ſwelling, that breaks out in the fleſhy parts.

ANCONE [with architects] the coins or corners of walls; ſuch as meetings, or bowing of elbows; croſs beams, rafters.

ANCONÆ'US *Muſculus* [in anatomy] the ſixth muſcle of the elbow, ariſing from the lower and back part of the os humeri, and is inſerted into the lateral part of the brachæus externus, a little below the olecranium; it helps to ſtretch the elbow.

A'NCONY [in the iron mines] is when metal is wrought in the finery forge, from a four ſquare maſs or bloom, to a bar of any ſhape, about three feet in length, leaving a ſquare rough piece at each end, to be wrought at the chafery.

A'NCUD, a province of Chili, in South America; it is bounded on the weſt by an Archipelago of the ſame name; on the eaſt by the Andes; on the north by the country of Oſorno; and on the ſouth by the country of Magellan.

ANCY'LE. See ANCHYLE.

ANCYLOBLE'PHARUM [ἀγκυλοϐλεφαρον, of ἀγκυλος, crooked, and βλεφαρον, an eyelid, Gr.] a diſeaſe when the eyelids grow to the tunica cornea, or albuginea, ſo that they cloſe and ſtick together. *Blancard.*

ANCYLOGLO'SSUM [ἀγκυλογλωσσον, [of ἀγκυλος and γλωσσα, Gr. the tongue] the quality of being tongue-tied, that is a diſeaſe or defect of the tongue, which, according to Bruno, is either, firſt, from the birth, and ariſes from the inferior membranes which bind that organ being ſomewhat too hard and ſhort; or ſecondly, accidental, when an ulcer under the tongue has contracted too hard a cicatrice.

ANCYLOGLO'SSUS ἀγκυλογλωσσος, Gr.] one who has an empediment in his ſpeech, tongue-tied, *&c.*

ANCYLO'MELE, a crooked probe.

ANCYLO'SIS, the ſame as ANCYLOGLO'SSUM.

ANCYLO'TOMUS [of ἀγκυλη and τομη, Gr.] a ſmall knife to cut the ſtring under the tongue.

ANCYROI'DES [ἀγκυροειδες, of ἀγκυρα, an anchor, and ειδος, form, Gr.] the ſhooting forth or proceſs of the ſhoulder bone, reſembling a beak.

AND [and, Sax. en or ende, Du. unnde, O. and L. Ger. und, H. Ger.] 1. A conjunction, by which ſentences or terms are joined, but not eaſy to explain by any ſynonimous word. 2. *And* ſometimes ſignifies *though*, and ſeems a contraction of *and if*; as, extreme ſelf-lovers will ſet an houſe on fire, *and* it were but to roaſt their eggs. *Bacon.* 3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all late writers; as,

> I pray thee launce, *an'* if thou ſeeſt my boy,
> Bid him make haſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANDABA'TÆ [for αναβαλης, by inſerting the *b*, according to Voſſius, from αναβαινω, Gr. to aſcend, among the ancients] a ſort of gladiators who fought hood-winked.

ANDALU'SIA, the fartheſt province of Spain towards the ſouth-weſt, having Eſtremadura and New-Caſtile on the north; and Granada, the ſtreights of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth.

New **ANDALUSIA**, a province of South America, lying on the coaſt of the Atlantic, oppoſite to the Leeward Iſlands, having the river Oronoko on the weſt.

A'NDAMAN, the name of ſome ſmall iſlands ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Bay of Bengal, in the Eaſt-Indies.

ANDA'YE, a town of France, ſituated on the Spaniſh frontiers, within two leagues of St. Jean de Luz.

A'NDELI, a town of Normandy in France, ſituated upon the Seine, between Paris and Rouen.

ANDE'NA, a ſwathe in mowing; alſo as much ground as a man could ſtride over at once.

ANDE'NES, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway, in the North Sea, inhabited only by fiſhermen.

A'NDERNACHT, a city of Germany, ſituated on the Lower Rhine, about 30 miles ſouth of Cologn. Lat. 51° 25′ N. Long. 7° 1′ E.

ANDE'RNO, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, about 60 miles weſt of Bilboa. Here the Spaniards build and lay up ſome of their men of war. Lat. 43° 20′ N. Long. 4° 30′ W.

A'NDES, a vaſt ridge of mountains, which runs almoſt the whole length of South America. They are eſteemed the higheſt in the world, being covered with ſnow in the warmeſt climate, and from thence called the Sierras Nevada, or the ſnowy mountains.

ANDEVA'LLO, a ſmall country of Spain in Andaluſia, upon the frontiers of Portugal and Spaniſh Eſtremadura.

ANDI'RONS (*q. d.* hand-irons, according to Skinner, irons that may be moved by the hand, or may ſupply the place of a hand] irons placed before the grates of a kitchen chimney, for the ſpits to turn in, or in a chamber to lay wood on in the chimney. The former are likewiſe called racks, and the latter, dogs.

A'NDOVER, a large market town in Hampſhire, about 10 miles from Wincheſter and 62 from London. Here is a good market on Saturday, and a great malting trade, and a manufacture of ſhalloons; it ſends two members to parliament, and gives title of viſcount to the earl of Berkſhire.

ANDO'VILLE [in French cookery] a ſort of chitterlings, either of calves or hogs guts, the one ſtuffed with pork, and the other with udder, calves chaldron, *&c.*

ANDOVILLE'T [in French cookery] minced veal, bacon, and other ingredients rolled into paſte, or of eels and carps minced and pounded.

ANDRA'CHNE [ἀνδραχνη, Gr] purſlain. See PURSLAIN.

St. **A'NDREW**, the patron of Scotland, on account, as is ſaid, of a viſion before a battle, ſuppoſed to be won by the Picts againſt the Engliſh or Northumbrian Danes.

A'NDREW, as knights of St. Andrew, an order of knighthood, eſtabliſhed by Archiacus, king of Scotland, *A. C.* 809, called alſo, Knights of the thiſtle.

Knights of St. **ANDREW**, is alſo an order inſtituted by Peter the Great, of Muſcovy, in 1689.

St. **ANDREWS** [in geography] the name of a city in the county of Fife in Scotland, ſituated on the German Ocean, about 30 miles north-eaſt of Edinburgh. It was formerly an archbiſhop's ſee; but at preſent is chiefly remarkable for its univerſity.

St. **ANDREWS**, is alſo the name of a town of Corinthia, in Germany, ſituated about 100 miles ſouth of Vienna. Lat. 47° 0′ N. Long. 15° 1′ E.

AN'DRIA, the name of a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, about 26 miles weſt of Barry; it is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 41° 6′ N. Long. 17° 0′ E.

ANDRODA'MAS [ἀνδροδαμας, of ανηρ, a man, and δαμαω, to tame, Gr.] a kind of hard, heavy blood-ſtone, which is ſaid to bleed when rubbed on a whetſtone; alſo a precious ſtone, bright as ſilver, like a diamond, in many ſquares.

ANDRO'GYNAL [of ανηρ, a man, and γυνη, Gr. a woman] having two ſexes, hermophraditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY [of *androgynal*] in the manner or form of an hermophradite, with two ſexes. The examples hereof have undergone no real tranſexion, but were *androgynally* born, and under ſome kind of hermophradites. *Brown.*

ANDRO'GINOUS [of ανηρ, a man, and γυνη, a woman] androgynal, hermophraditical.

ANDRO'GYNUS [ἀνδρογυνος, of ανηρ, a man, and γυνη, a woman] an hermophradite, who is both man and woman, having the natural parts of both ſexes.

ANDROGYNUS [aſtrology] ſuch a planet as is ſometimes hot and ſometimes cold.

ANDROI'DES [of ανηρ, a man, and ειδος, form, Gr.] an automaton, in the form of a man, which by means of certain ſprings, *&c.* juſtly contrived, walks, ſpeaks, *&c.*

ANDROLE'PSY [ἀνδρολεψια, of ανηρ, a man, and λαμβανω, Gr. to take] a cuſtom among the Athenians, that if an Athenian were killed by a citizen of ſome other place, and the city refuſed to deliver up the citizen to puniſhment, it was lawful to take three inhabitants of ſuch city, and puniſh the homicide in them.

ANDROME'DA [aſtronomy] a northern conſtellation conſiſting of twenty ſeven ſtars.

ANDRO'SÆMON [ἀνδροσαιμον, of ανηρ, a man, and αιμα, blood, Gr.] St. John's wort, or tutſan. See *St.* JOHN'S WORT.

ANDRO'SPHYNGES [of ἀνδροσφυγξ, of ανηρ, a man, and σφυγξ, a ſphynx, Gr.] ſtatutes in the form of a man and a ſphynx.

ANDRO'TOMY [of ανηρ and τομη, a diſſection, Gr.] an anatomical diſſection of human bodies.

A'NDUXAR, a city of Andaluſia in Spain, ſituated on the river Guadelquiver, about 32 miles eaſt of Corduba. Lat. 37° 50′ N. Long. 4° 1′ W.

To **ANE'AL**, to bake or harden glaſs, tiles, *&c.* in the fire.

ANE'CDOTE [ἀνεκδοτος, of α priv. and εκδοτος, publiſhed] ſomething yet unpubliſhed, a ſecret hiſtory, ſuch as relates to the ſecret affairs of kings and princes; ſpeaking with too much freedom or too much ſincerity, of the manners and conduct of perſons in authority.

ANE'CDOTON, or **ANE'KDOTON** [ἀνεκδοτον, Gr.] a thing not given forth, produced, or made public.

Anela'cius, a ſhort knife or dagger.

Ane'mius *Furnus* [with chemiſts] a wind furnace, for ſtrong fires, for diſtilling or melting.

Anemo'meter [of ἀνεμος, the wind, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] an inſtrument or machine for meaſuring the ſtrength of the wind. There are various kinds of anemometers; the following is that given us by Wolfius: A, B, C, D, (Plate II. Fig. 11.) are vanes, like thoſe of a windmill; which riſe a weight, L. this weight receding farther from the center of motion the higher it goes, by ſliding along the arm K M, fitted on the axis of the vanes, becomes heavier and heavier, and preſſes more and more on the arm, till being a counterpoiſe to the force of the wind on the vanes, it ſtops the motion thereof. An index, M N, fitted upon the ſame axis at right angles with the arm, by its riſing or falling points out the ſtrength of the wind, on a plate divided into degrees. O, P, Q, R, is a broad piece of wood to keep the machine in a true poſition.

Ane'mone, or **Ane'mony** [ἀνεμωνη, Gr.] the emony or wind-flower. The principal colours in anemonies are, white, red, blue, and ſometimes purple, curiouſly intermixed.

Anemo'scope [of ἀνεμος, the wind, and σκοπεω, to view, Gr.] a machine or device invented to ſhew the change of the air.

A'nent [prob. of εναντιον, Gr.] over-againſt.

Anent, about, concerning; it is properly a Scotch præp.

Ane's, or **Awns**, the ſpires or beards of barley, or any other bearded grain.

A'nethum [ἀνεθον, Gr.] the herb dill. See **Dill**.

A'neurism, or **Aneyrism** [ἀνευρισμος, of ἀνα, and, ευρυνω, to dilate, Gr.] a morbid dilatation of an artery, attended with a continued pulſation and tumor, which yields if preſſed by the finger, but inſtantly recoils. *Barbette.*

Ane'w [of a neuw, Du. neu, Ger.] 1. Again, over again, the ſecond time. This is the moſt common uſe; as, to ſhew how well you play, then play *anew*. *Prior.* 2. Newly, in a new manner; as, he who begins late muſt form *anew* the whole diſpoſition of his ſoul. *Rogers.*

Anfe'ldthyde, or **Anfea'lthyde**, [anfeldthyde, Sax.] a ſimple or ſingle accuſation. Thus it was among the Saxons, when the oath of the criminal and two more was ſufficient to diſcharge him; but his own oath, and the oath of five more, were required to free him from the triplex accuſatio.

Anfra'ctuose, or **Anfra'ctuous** [*anfractus*, Lat.] mazy, full of turnings and windings; as, behind the drum are ſeveral vaults and *anfractuoſe* cavities in the ear-bone. *Ray.*

Anfra'ctuousness [*anfractuoſité*, Fr. of *anfractus*, Lat.] the quality of being full of turnings and windings.

Anfra'ctures [of *anfractus*, Lat.] a turning and winding.

Angari'a, the preſſing of teams, horſes, men, &c. for public ſervice.

Angaria [old rec.] any vexatious or troubleſome ſervice or duty, done by a tenant to his lord.

Angasma'go, a river of South America, which, during the reign of the Incas, bounded the kingdom of Peru on the north.

Angeio'graphy [of ἀγγειον, a veſſel, and γραφη, a deſcription, from γραφω, to write or deſcribe, Gr.] a deſcription of veſſels in the human body, *i. e.* the nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphatics.

Angeiomonospe'rmous *Plants* [of ἀγγειον, a veſſel, μονος, alone or ſingle, and σπερμα, Gr. ſeed] ſuch plants as have but one ſingle ſeed in the ſeed pod.

Angeiospermous *Plants* [of ἀγγειον and σπερμα, Gr.] ſuch as have ſeed pods.

Angeio'tomy [ἀγγειοτομια, of ἀγγεια, veſſels, and τομη, of τεμνω, Gr. to cut] the art of cutting open the veſſels, as in the opening a vein or artery.

A'ngel [engl, Teut. angel, Dan. Du. and Ger. *ange*, Fr. *angelo*, It. *angel*, Sp. *anjo*, Port. aggilus, or aggilus, Goth. ἀγγελος, of ἀγγελλω, Gr. to do a meſſage, angel, Sax.] 1. Originally a meſſenger or bringer of tidings, and is moſt properly and generally applied to thoſe immaterial and intellectual beings, which are uſed by God as his miniſters to execute the orders of divine providence. 2. It is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe; as, the *angel* of the bottomleſs pit. *Revelations.* 3. It ſometimes, in ſcripture, means a man of God, a prophet; and, in *Revelations*, the biſhop or chief paſtor of a church. 4. It is uſed, in the ſtile of love, for a beautiful perſon; as,

> Thou haſt the ſweeteſt face I ever look'd on;
> Sir, as I have a ſoul, ſhe is an *angel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A gold coin, in value ten ſhillings, having the figure of an angel ſtampt on it; in memory of an obſervation of pope Gregory, that the pagan Angli, or Engliſh, were ſo beautiful, that if they were chriſtians they would be angeli, or angels. *Johnſon.*

Angel, *adj.* reſembling an angel, angelical; as *angel* whiteneſs in Shakeſpeare, and *angel* powers in Pope.

Angel gold, gold of the ſame fineneſs as that of the coined angels.

Angel-like, reſembling an angel.

Angel shot, chain ſhot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves joined together by a chain.

Angel bed, an open bed without bed-poſts.

Ange'lica [*ab angelica virtute*] the name of a well known plant, of which the ſpecies are; 1. Common or manured angelica. 2. Greater wild angelica. 3. Shining Canada angelica. 4. Mountain perennial angelica with columbine leaves. The common angelica is uſed in medicine, as are its ſeeds; and the confectioners make a ſweetmeet with its tender ſtalks cut in May. *Miller.*

Angelica [*angelique*, Fr. *angelico*, It. and Spa. of ἀγγελικη, Gr.] a famous dance among the Greeks.

Ange'lical, or **Ange'lic** [*angelicus*, Lat. ἀγγελικος of ἀγγελος, Gr. an angel] 1. Pertaining to angels. 2. Partaking of the nature of angels. 3. Reſembling angels.

Angelical *Garment*, a monkiſh garment, which men put on a little before their death, that they may receive the benefit of the prayers of the monks.

Ange'licalness [of *angelical*] the quality of being angelical, angelical nature, &c.

Ange'lici, a ſect ſo denominated, from their yielding extravagant worſhip to angels.

Ange'licus *Pulvis* [in pharmacy] a diſtinction that Schroder gives to mercurius vitæ.

A'ngelites, the name of a ſect, whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet was, that the Perſons of the Trinity have no diſtinct ſubſiſtence, but partake in common of the ſame divine eſſence.

A'ngelo, or *St*. **Angelo**, a ſea-port town of Apuglia, in Naples, ſituated on the Gulph of Venice. Lat. 41° 20' N. Long. 16° 25' E. It is alſo the name of two other ſmall towns in Italy, one ſituated in the kingdom of Naples, and the other in the province of Urbino.

A'ngelos, a fine city of Mexico, ſituated about 75 miles ſouth weſt of Mexico. Lat. 19° 0' N. Long. 103° 1' W.

A'ngelot, the name of a gold coin ſtruck at Paris, whilſt ſubject to the Engliſh; ſo called from its having on one ſide an angel ſupporting the arms of England and France.

A'nger [of angre, Dan. angra, Su. to repent, or, as Caſaubon will have it, of ἀγριος, or οργη, Gr. a word of uncertain etymology, but, with moſt probability, is derived by Skinner from anze, Sax. vexed, which, however, ſeems to come originally from the Latin *ango*] 1. Ire, wrath, or an uneaſineſs or diſcompoſure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a preſent purpoſe of revenge. *Locke.* Or anger is, according to ſome, a tranſient hatred, or at leaſt very like it. *South.* 2. Pain or ſmart of a ſore or ſwelling: in this ſenſe it is plainly deducible from *angor*, Lat. as, there my pain began, and there the greateſt *anger* and ſoreneſs continued. *Temple.*

To **Anger**, to make or render angry, to put in a paſſion or rage.

Anger is deſcribed in painting or ſculpture, by a woman of a fierce aſpect, in armour, leading a dragon which ſpits fire, holding in one hand a ſword, and in the other a flaming torch. Or, according to others, with a ſword in her hand, in a poſture as if thruſting at ſomebody; Cupid at the ſame time preſenting her an arrow. Near her a table, upon which ſtand bottles, glaſſes, dice, and cards, and at her feet a hedge-hog.

Anger is alſo repreſented by a young man, round ſhouldered, his face bloated, with ſparkling eyes, a round brow, a ſharp noſe, wide noſtrils; he is armed; his creſt is a boar's head, from which iſſues fire and ſmoke, a drawn ſword in one hand, and a lighted torch in the other, all in red. Youth is ſubject to *anger*: the boar is an animal much inclined to wrath: the ſword intimates that anger preſently lays hold of it; the puffed cheeks, &c. that anger often alters the face, by the boiling of the blood, and inflames the eyes, diſtorts the features, &c.

A'ngerly [of *anger*] paſſionately, in an angry manner; as, you look *angerly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

An'germund, a town in the duchy of Berg, in Germany, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, about 9 miles north of Duſſeldorp, ſubject to the Elector Palatine. Lat. 51° 10' N. Long. 6° 20' E.

Angero'na [among the Romans, ſo called of *angina*, the ſquinſey, as having cured the Romans of that diſtemper] the goddeſs of patience or ſilence; her ſtatue was placed on the altar of pleaſure.

Angerona'lia,, feaſts celebrated to Angerona, the goddeſs of patience and ſilence.

A'ngers, a large city of France, capital of the province of Anjou, ſituated on the river Loire: it is a biſhop's ſee, and has a royal academy, chiefly for the ſtudy of the law. Lat. 47° 30' N. Long. 30' W.

Anghie'ra, a town of the Milaneſe, in Italy, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Laco Maggiore, about 40 miles weſt of Milan. Lat. 45° 40' N. Long. 9° 1' E.

A'ngi [in ſurgery] thoſe ſwellings or tumours in the groin called buboes.

Angiglo'ssi, perſons who ſtammer in their ſpeech and tongue, eſpecially ſuch as with great difficulty pronounce the letters, K, L, and R.

A'ngild [of an and zild, Sax. payment] the bare ſingle valuation or compenſation of a criminal; the ſatisfaction made for a man or thing; a mulct or fine.

Angi'na [with ſurgeons] the quinſey, an inflammation of the jaws and throat, attended with a continual fever, and a difficulty of breathing and ſwallowing. *Lat.*

A'ngina lini [in botany] dodder. See **Dodder**.

Angio'graphy. See **Angeio'graphy**.

Angio'logy [ἀγγειολογια, of ἀγγεια, veſſels, and λεγω, Gr. to ſay] a treatiſe or diſcourſe of the veſſels of a human body, as of the veins, arteries, ſinews, &c.

Angio'tomy. See **Angeiotomy**.

An **Angle** [Fr. *angolo*, It. *angulo*, Sp. angel, Du. and Ger. angel, Sax. *angulus*, Lat.] 1. A corner. 2. A rod with line and hook for fiſhing.

Angle [in geometry] a ſpace comprehended between the meeting of two lines, which is either greater or leſs, as thoſe lines incline to one another, or ſtand farther diſtant aſunder; theſe angles are either plain or ſpherical.

A Plain **Angle** [in geometry] is the diſtance or opening of two lines that touch one another in the ſame plane; but ſo as not to make one ſtrait line, and the lines that form it are called legs; or it is a ſpace bounded by the meeting of two lines, which cut one another on a plane, and are either right-lined, curvilinear, or mixed.

A *Right-lined* **Angle**, is that which is formed by two right lines; as A B C. Plate IV. Fig. 8.

Curvilineal, or *Curvilinear* **Angle** [in geometry] or crooked-lined angle, is made by the interſection or mutual cutting one another of two crooked lines; as A B C. Plate IV. Fig. 9.

Mixt **Angle** [in geometry] is made by the meeting of a right line with a crooked or curved line; as A B C. Plate IV. Fig. 10.

A *Spherical* **Angle** [in geometry] is an angle made by the meeting of two angles of great circles, which intercept or mutually cut one another on the ſurface of the globe or ſphere; as A C B. Plate IV. Fig. 11.

Angles, whether plain or ſpherical, may be conſidered, as right, acute, and obtuſe.

A *Right* **Angle** [in geometry] is an angle made by a line falling perpendicularly on another, or that which ſubtends an arch of 90 degrees, or a fourth part of a circle, as in the figure, all circles being commonly divided into 360 parts, called degrees; as C G H. Plate IV. Fig. 11.

An *Acute* Angle [in geometry] is an angle that is leſs than a right angle, or than 90 degrees, as in the figure, and is ſo called, becauſe the angular point is ſharp; as A B C. Plate IV. Fig. 8.

An *Obtuſe* Angle [in geometry] is one which has its angular point blunt or broad, and is greater than a right one, its angular point conſiſting of more than 90 degrees; as A B C, Plate IV. Fig. 11. which is ſo much more than 90 degrees, as CBD is leſs than 90, both together making a ſemi-circle or 180 degrees.

Right Angled *Triangle*, is one which has one right angle, as the angle A. Plate IV. Fig. 13. the other two, B and C, being both acute, and making both together but 90 degrees.

Oblique Angle, is a name uſed in common to both acute and obtuſe angles.

Angles have alſo ſeveral other names according to their different poſitions, their relations to the reſpective figures they are in, and the lines that form them; as,

Adjacent, or *Contiguous* Angles [in geometry] which have one leg, common to both angles, and both taken together are equal to two right ones, as A B C, C B D; C B D, D B E; D B E, E B A, are contiguous angles. Plate IV. Fig. 14.

Oppoſite, or *Vertical* Angles [in geometry] are ſuch as are made by two right-lines croſſing each other, and which only touch in the angular point; they are vertical, on account of their being oppoſed *ad verticem*, or at the top, as the angles A and B are vertical or oppoſite angles, as likewiſe C and D. Plate IV. Fig. 15.

An Angle alſo in a triangle is ſaid to be oppoſite to the ſide that ſubtends it, as the angle A is oppoſite to the ſide B C, and the angle C to the ſide A B, and the angle B to the ſide A C. Plate IV. Fig. 13.

Internal, or *Oppoſite* Angles [in geometry] if a line cuts two others that are parallel, the angles C and D are called internal and oppoſite, in reſpect to the external ones A and B, to which they are reſpectively equal. Plate IV. Fig. 16.

Alternate Angles [in geometry] are the angles E and D, and F and C, which are reſpectively equal to one another. Plate IV. Fig. 16.

External Angles [in geometry] are the angles of any right-lined figure without it, when all the ſides are ſeverally produced and lengthened: and all being taken together, are equal to four right angles.

Internal Angles [in geometry] are all angles made by the ſides of any right-lined figure within.

Angle *at the centre of a circle*, is an angle whoſe vertex is at the center of the circle, and whoſe legs are two radii of a circle; as A B C. Plate IV. Fig. 17.

An Angle *in the ſegment of a circle*, is that which is included between two chords, that flow from the ſame point in the periphery; as A B C. Plate IV. Fig. 19.

A *Solid* Angle [in geometry] is contained under more than two planes, or plain angles, not being in the ſame place, and meeting in a point.

Equal Solid Angles [in geometry] are ſuch as are contained under plain angles, equal both in multitude and magnitude,

Angle *of Contact* [in geometry] is that which a circle or other curve makes with a tangent at the point of contact.

Horned Angle [in geometry] an angle made by a right line, either a tangent or a ſecant, with the periphery of a circle.

Homologous Angles [in geometry] are ſuch as in two figures, retain the order from the firſt in both figures, O X. Plate IV. Fig. 18.

Angle *at the Periphery of a Circle* [in geometry] is comprehended between the two chords A B and B C, and ſtands on he arch A C. Plate IV. Fig. 19.

Ciſſoid Angle [in geometry] the inner angle which is made by two convex ſpherical lines interſecting each other.

Pelecoid Angle [in geometry] an angle in the ſhape and figure of an hatchet.

Siſtroid Angle [in geometry] an angle in the form of a ſiſtrum.

Angles [in anatomy] are underſtood of the corner of the eye, or canthi, where the upper eye-lid meets with the under.

Angle *of a Wall* [in architecture] is the point or corner, where the two faces or ſides of a wall meet.

Angles [in aſtrology] certain houſes of a ſcheme of the heavens; the firſt houſe or horoſcope is called the *angle* of the eaſt, the ſeventh the *angle* of the weſt, the fourth houſe the *angle* of the north, the tenth houſe the *angle* of the ſouth.

Angle *of Longitude* [in aſtronomy] is the angle which the circle of a ſtar's longitude makes with the meridian at the pole of the ecliptic.

Angle *of the ſame Poſition* [in aſtronomy] an angle that is made by the meeting of an arch of a meridian line with an arch of the azimuth, or any other great circle that paſſes through the body of the ſun.

Angle *of Elongation* [in aſtronomy] is the difference between the true place of the ſun, and the geocentric place of the planet.

Angle *of Commutation* [in aſtronomy] is the difference between the true place of the ſun, ſeen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic.

Angle *of Incidence* [in catoptricks] is the leſſer angle made by an incident ray of light with the plane of a ſpeculum, or if the ſpeculum be concave or convex with a tangent in the point of incidence, or, as others define it, an angle made by a ray of light falling on a body with any tangent line of that body that is next the luminous body.

Angle *of Incidence* [in dioptricks] is an angle made by an incident ray with a lens or other refracting ſurface.

Angle *of* or *at the Centre* [in fortification] is the angle G K N (Plate IV. Fig. 20.) which is formed by the concurrence of two ſtrait lines drawn from the angles of the figure F N.

Angle *of the Circumference* [in fortification] is the next angle made by the arch, which is drawn from one gorge to the other.

Angle *of the Counterſcarp* [in fortification] is formed by the two ſides of the counterſcarp meeting before the middle of the courtin.

Angle *of the Courtin* [in fortification] or the angle of the flank B A E is formed by or contained between the courtin and the flank in any piece of fortification.

Angle *of the Complement of the Line of Defence* [in fortification] is the angle proceeding from the interſection of the two complements the one with the other.

Diminiſhed Angle [in fortification] is the angle B C F, which is formed by the meeting of the outermoſt ſides of the polygon, and the face of the baſtion.

Angle *of the exterior Figure* [in fortification] is the ſame as the angle of the polygon, and is the angle F C N formed at the point of the baſtion C, by the meeting of the two outermoſt ſides or baſes of the polygon F C and C N. Plate IV. Fig. 20.

Angle *of the interior Figure* [in fortification] is the angle G H M, which is formed in H the center of the baſtion by the meeting of the innermoſt ſides of the figure G H and H M. Plate IV. Fig. 20.

Angle *flanking* [in fortification] is the angle which is made by the two raſant lines of defence, *viz.* The two faces of the baſtion prolonged.

Angle *flanking upwards* [in fortification] is the angle G H C formed by the flanking line and the courtin. Plate IV. Fig. 20.

Flanked Angle [in fortification] is the angle B C S, which is made by the two faces B C, C S (Plate IV. Fig. 20.) and is the utmoſt part of the baſtion, moſt expoſed to the enemy's batteries, and is therefore called by ſome, the angle of the baſtion, or the point of the baſtion.

Angle *forming the Flank* [in fortification] is that which conſiſts in one flank and one demi-gorge; or it is compoſed by the flank and that ſide of the polygon, running from the flank to the angle of the polygon, and, were it extended, would croſs the baſtion.

Angle *forming the Face* [in fortification] is an angle made of one flank and one face.

Angle *of the Moat* [in fortification] is an angle which is made before the curtain where it is interſected.

Re-entring, or *Re-entrant* Angle [in fortification] is an angle which retires inwards towards the place.

Saliant Angle [in fortification] is an angle which advances its point towards the field.

Angle *of the Epaule*, or Angle *of the Shoulder* [in fortification] is the angle A B C, which is formed by the lines of the face B C, and the flank A B. Plate IV. Fig. 20.

Angle *flanking outward*, or Angle *of the Tenaille* [in fortification] is formed by the two lines fichant in the faces of the two baſtions extended, till they meet in an angle towards the curtain, and is that which always carries its point in towards the work, and is called alſo the dead angle, or angle of the moat.

Angle *of Elevation* [in mechanics] an angle comprehended between the line of direction of a projectile, and a horizontal line.

Angle *of Direction* [in mechanics] an angle comprehended between the lines of direction of two conſpiring forces.

Angle *of Incidence* [in mechanics] an angle made by the line of direction of an impinging body in the point of contact.

Angle *of Reflection* [in mechanics] an angle made by the line of direction of a reflected body, in the point of contact from which it rebounds.

Angles *of a Battalion* [in military affairs] are made by the laſt men at the ends of ranks and files.

Front Angles [in military affairs] the two laſt men of the firſt rank.

Rear Angles [in military affairs] the two laſt men of the rear rank.

Angle *of the Eaſt* [in Aſtronomy] the ſame with the nonageſimal degree. See Nonagesimal.

Optic Angle, is that which is contained or included between two rays drawn from the extreme points of an object to the center of the pupil.

Angle *of Inclination* [in optics] is the angle made by a ray of incidence, and the axis of incidence.

Angle *of the Interval of two Places* [in optics] an angle that is ſubtended by the lines directed from the eye.

Angle *of Reflection* [in optics] is an angle form'd by the reflected ray, at the point of reflection, with the other part of the tangent line.

Angle *refracted* [in optics] is an angle between the refracted ray and the perpendicular.

Angle *of Refraction* [in optics] is an angle made by the ray of incidence, extended through another medium (as out of the air into the water) and the ray of refraction.

Optic Angle, or *Viſual* Angle [in optics] is an angle included between two rays, drawn from the two extreme points in an object to the center of the pupil, as A B C, which is comprehended between the rays A B and B C. Plate IV. Fig. 21.

Angle [in dialling] an angle that is made by the ſtrait line, proceeding from the ſun to the dial plane.

To Angle [angelen, Du. angeln, Ger. of anȝel, Sax. an hook] 1. To fiſh with an angling rod. 2. To endeavour to gain by ſome artifice, as fiſh are caught by a bait.

> By this face did he win
> The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Angle *with a ſilver Hook*, to give a bribe, or to beſtow more to obtain a thing than it is worth.

A'ngler [of anȝel, Sax.] one who fiſhes with an angle.

A'ngle-rod, the ſtick to which the line and the hook are faſtened; as, the 2d is uſed for *angle-rods. Bacon.*

A'nglers [among petty rogues] are thoſe who go about the ſtreets with a ſtick and a hook at the end of it, to fiſh any thing within reach out of ſhops or windows.

A'nglesey, an iſland on the coaſt of North Wales. It ſends one member to parliament.

A'nglia, that part of Great Britain called England.

A'nglicism [*angliciſme*, Fr. of *anglicus*, Lat.] a diction in the idiom, or a manner of ſpeech peculiar to the Engliſh tongue.

Anglicus *Sudor, i. e.* the Engliſh Sweat [with phyſicians] an epidemical colliquative fever, riſe in England, in thetime of Henry VII. *Lat.*

ANGLO-SAXON, an appellation given to the language ſpoken by the Engliſh Saxons, in contradiſtinction from the true Saxon, as well as from the modern Engliſh.

A'NGOL, a city of Chili, in South America, ſituated 125 miles north of Baldivia.

ANGO'LA, a large maritime country on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Africa, ſituated between 5 and 16 degrees of ſouth latitude, and 10 and 15 degrees of eaſt longitude. It is inhabited chiefly by negroes, and thither moſt European nations reſort to purchaſe ſlaves for their American plantations.

ANGOULE'SME, a city of France, ſituated on the top of a mountain ſurrounded with rocks, at the foot whereof runs the river Charent, 220 miles ſouth-weſt of Paris. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of the province of Angoumois.

A'NGOUMOIS, a province of France, bounded by Poictou on the north, by Limoſin on the eaſt, by Perigord on the ſouth, and by Santoign on the weſt.

ANGOU'RA, or ANCYRA, a large and populous city of Natolia, in Aſiatic Turky, ſituated on the river Melus, 150 miles eaſt of Conſtantinople. Lat. 41° 5' N. Long. 0° 33' E.

A'NGRA, the capital of the iſland of Tercera, one of the Azores or Weſtern Iſlands, ſubject to the king of Portugal.

ANGRO'GNA, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles weſt of Pignerol; ſubject to the king of Sardinia.

A'NGRILY, in an angry manner.

ANGRY. 1. Moved with the paſſion of anger, being in anger, in a paſſion. See ANGER. 2. It hath generally the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a perſon. 3. Having the effect or appearance of anger; as, an *angry* countenance. 4. In ſurgery, inflamed, ſmarting; as, the part grows red and *angry*.

ANGUE'LLES [with falconers] ſmall worms ejected by ſick hawks.

ANGUI'FER, or ANGUI'TENENS [in aſtronomy] a conſtellation or cluſter of ſtars, the figure of which on the globe repreſents a man holding a ſerpent.

ANGUI'LLA, one of the Caribbee Iſlands in America, ſituated in the Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles north of St. Chriſtophers, ſubject to the Engliſh. Lat. 18° 15' N. Long. 63° 0' W.

ANGUI'NEAL *Hyperbola*, an hyperbola, which cuts its aſſymptote with contrary flexions, and is produced both ways into contrary legs.

A'NGUISH [*angor*, Lat. *angoiſſe*, Fr. *angoſcia*, It. angſt, Du. and Ger.] exceſſive pain of body, or grief of mind. It is ſeldom uſed to ſignify other paſſions than the pain of ſorrow.

A'NGUISHED [of *anguiſh*] ſeized with anguiſh, very much pained; as,

Feel no touch, and be
Anguiſh'd, not that 'twas ſin, but that 'twas ſhe. *Donne.*

A'NGULAR [*angulaire*, Fr. *angolare*, It. of *angularis*, Lat.] pertaining to, or having angles or corners.

A'NGULARLY [of *angular*] in an angular manner, with angles.

ANGULAR *Motion* [in mechanics] a compound ſort of motion, wherein the moveable both ſlides and revolves at the ſame time.

ANGULAR *Motion* [with aſtronomers] is the increaſe of the diſtance of any two planets, revolving round any body as the common center of motion.

ANGULA'RITY [of *angularis*, Lat.] the quality of having angles and corners.

A'NGULARNESS [*angulaire*, Fr. *angularis*, Lat.] the quality of having corners.

A'NGULATED [*angulatus*, of *angulas*, Lat.] formed with angles, cornered. Topazes ſhot into *angulated* figures. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY [with philoſophers] the quality of that which has ſeveral or many angles; angularity.

A'NGULOUS [of *angulus*, Lat.] angular. Solid bodies are held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions. *Glanville.*

A'NGUS, a ſhire or county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the ſhire of Merns; on the eaſt by the German Ocean; on the ſouth by the Frith of Tay, which divides it from the ſhire of Fife; and on the weſt by the Perth. This county, which is exceeding fertile, is otherwiſe called Forfarſhire, from its capital Forfar.

A'NGUST [*anguſto*, It. and Lat. of *anguſtus*, Lat.] narrow.

ANGU'STNESS [of *anguſtus*, Lat.] narrowneſs, ſtraitneſs.

ANGUSTA'TION [*anguſtatus*, of *anguſtus*, Lat.] 1. The act of making narrow. 2. The ſtate of being ſtraitened; as, the cauſe may be an obſtruction in its paſſage by ſome *anguſtation* upon it by part of the tumor. *Wiſeman.*

ANGU'STITY [of *anguſtitas*, O. Lat.] ſtraitneſs or narrowneſs of place; alſo ſtraitneſs of circumſtances, poverty, *&c.*

ANHA'LT, a province of the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the ſouth ſide of the duchy of Magdeburg.

ANHALTI'NA [with phyſicians] medicines that promote reſpiration.

ANHELA'TION [of *anhelo*, Lat.] act of panting, a difficulty of breathing, ſhortneſs of breath, ſtate of being out of breath.

ANHE'LITUS, a ſhortneſs and thickneſs of breath, as in an aſthma. *Lat.*

ANHELO'SE [*anheloſus*, Lat. of *anhelus*] fetching breath quick and ſhort; puffing and blowing.

ANHELO'TE [in old law] a term uſed to ſignify that every one ſhould pay his reſpective part and ſhare, as *Scot and Lot*, according to the cuſtom of the country.

A'NIAN, a large maritime country on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, lying between the 12° north lat. and between 40° and 50° eaſt long.

ANIAN, is alſo the name of a ſtreight, ſuppoſed to lie between the north-eaſt of Aſia, and north-weſt of America.

ANICE'TUM [ἀνικητον, Gr.] aniſe-ſeeds.

ANIE'NTED [*anneantir*, Fr.] made void, fruſtrated.

A-NI'GHTS [of *a* or *at night*, or of 'ſnachts, Ger.] by night, in the night-time; as, you muſt come in earlier *anights*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NIL, the plant from which indigo is procured. See INDIGO.

ANI'LENESS, or ANILITY [*anilitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of being a very old woman, old age of a woman.

A'NIMA, the breath, alſo the principle of life in the rational, ſenſitive or vegetative ſoul. *Lat.*

ANIMA, or ANIMATO [in muſic books] ſignifies with life and ſpirit, and is much the ſame as *vivace*, which is a degree of movement between *largo* and *allegro*.

ANIMA *Hepatis* [with chemiſts] ſal martis, *i. e.* ſalt of iron or ſteel. *Lat.*

ANIMA *Articulorum* [with phyſicians] hermodactyls, ſo called, becauſe of their efficacy in diſorders of the joints. *Lat.*

ANIMA *Pulmonum* [with phyſicians] crocus or ſaffron, ſo called on account of its being good for the lungs. *Lat.*

ANIMA *Saturni* [*i. e.* the ſoul of lead] the extract of lead. *Lat.*

ANIMA *Mundi* [called by Plato ψυχη τȣ κοσμȣ, the ſoul of the world, or of the univerſe, with naturaliſts] is a certain pure, ethereal ſubſtance or ſpirit, which is diffuſed through the maſs of the world, which informs, actuates, and unites the divers parts of it into one great, perfect, organical, or vital body. *Lat.*

The modern Platoniſts explain the *anima mundi* to be a certain ethereal, univerſal ſpirit; which exiſts perfectly pure in the heavens, but pervading elementary bodies on earth, and intimately mixing with all the minute atoms of it, aſſumes ſomewhat of their nature, and thence becomes of a peculiar kind.

Some again define it to be a certain ignific virtue, or vivific heat infuſed into the chaos, and diſſeminated through the whole frame of it, for the conſervation, nutrition, and vivification of it.

A'NIMABLE [*animabilis*, Lat.] that which may be put into life, or is capable of being animated.

ANIMA'CHA, a river of India, in the kingdom of Malabar. It riſes in the kingdom of Calicut, and falls into the ocean ſix leagues from Cranganor. It is alſo the name of a town on the ſame river.

ANIMADVE'RSION [Fr. of *animadverſio*, Lat.] a ſevere reproof or cenſure. He diſmiſſed them with ſevere and ſharp *animadverſions*. *Clarendon.* 2. Puniſhment, with *on* or *upon* before the object of animadverſion. When a bill is debating in parliament, the controverſy is handled by pamphlets, without the leaſt *animadverſion upon* the authors. *Swift.* 3. In the civil and canon law. An eccleſiaſtical cenſure, and an eccleſiaſtical *animadverſion*, are different things; for a cenſure has a relation to a ſpiritual puniſhment, but an *animadverſion* has only a reſpect to a temporal one, as degradation and delivering the perſon over to the ſecular court. *Ayliffe.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE [of *animadverto*, Lat.] That has the power of conſidering, judging, or reflecting. The ſoul is the only *animadverſive* principle. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS [of *animus* and *adverto*, Lat.] the animadverſive faculty, the power of judging.

To ANIMA'DVERT [*animadverto*, Lat.] 1. To paſs cenſure upon. ſhould not *animadvert* on him who was a ſevere obſerver of decorum. *Dryden.* 2. To inflict puniſhment. In both ſenſes with *upon*. The author of the univerſe *animadverts* upon men here below. *Grew.*

ANIMA'DVERTER [of *animadvert*] he that cenſures, he that inflicts puniſhment. God is a ſtrict obſerver of, and a ſevere *animadverter* upon, ſuch as preſume to partake without preparation. *South.*

A'NIMAL [Fr. Sp. Port. and Lat. *animale*, It. *i. e.* a living creature] is by ſome defined to be a being, which beſides the power of growing, increaſing, and producing its like (which vegetables alſo have) is further endowed with ſenſation and ſpontaneous motion.

Others define *animal* to be an organical body, conſiſting of veſſels and juices, and taking in the matter of its nutriment by a part called the mouth, whence it is convey'd into other veſſels called inteſtines, having (as it were) roots, whereby it draws in its nouriſhment, after the manner of plants. Animals are divided into ſanguineous, that is, ſuch as have blood, and which breathe through lungs or by gills, as all ſanguineous fiſhes, except the whale kind; into exſanguineous or without blood, which may be divided into greater and leſſer, into hoofed, clawed, or digitate, having many fore teeth or cutters in each jaw, or only two large and remarkable fore teeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare kind. *Ray.* By way of contempt, we ſay of a ſtupid man, that he is a ſtupid *animal*.

ANIMAL, *adj.* [*animalis*, Lat.] pertaining to living creatures, or to life.

ANIMAL *Faculty* [with philoſophers] is defined to be that faculty by which a man exerciſes ſenſe, motion, and the animal functions of the mind, as imagination, memory.

ANIMAL *Secretion* [in medicine] is the act whereby the divers juices of the body are ſeparated or ſecreted from the common maſs of blood by means of the glands.

ANIMAL *Motion*, is the ſame that is called muſcular motion.

ANIMAL *Part of Man* [with moraliſts] the ſenſible fleſhy part, in oppoſition to the rational part, which is the underſtanding.

ANIMAL *Spirits*, a fine ſubtil juice or humour in animal bodies, ſuppoſed to be the great inſtrument of muſcular motion, ſenſation, *&c.* as diſtinguiſhed from natural and vital.

ANIMAL *Functions*, are thoſe without which we cannot will, remember, *&c.* as imagination, paſſions, voluntary motion, *&c.*

ANIMA'LCULA [as diminutive of animal] a minute creature, ſcarce diſcernable by the naked eye; but may be diſcovered by the help of a microſcope in moſt liquors. Of theſe there are prodigious numbers in black pepper water, and water in which wheat, *&c.* have been ſteeped for four or five days. They all come of the ſeed of *animalcules* of their own kind, that were before laid there. *Ray.*

ANIMA'LITY, or A'NIMALNESS [*animalitas*, Lat.] the animal faculty, the ſtate of animal exiſtence. The word therefore ſignifies human *animality*, and in the minor propoſition, the *animality* of a gooſe. *Watts.*

ANIMALS, there was nothing ſo remarkable in the Egyptian religion, as the prepoſterous worſhip that nation paid to animals, ſuch as the cat, the ichneumon, the dog, the ibis, the wolf, the crocodile, and ſeveral others; which they had in high veneration, as well dead as living. While they were living, they had lands ſet apart for the maintenance of each kind; and both men and women were employed in feeding and attending on them; the children ſucceeding their parents in that office, which was looked upon as an high honour, wearing certain badges or enſigns, by which being diſtinguiſhed at a diſtance, they were ſaluted by bending of the knee, and other demonſtrations of reſpect. To theſe, and to the deities to which they were ſacred, the inhabitants of the ſeveral cities, where they were worſhipped,

ped, offered up their prayers, and in particular for the recovery of children from ſickneſs, whoſe heads they ſhaved all over, or in part, and putting the hair into one ballance, and ſilver into the other, when the ſilver over-ballanced, they gave it to the keepers of the animals, who therewith provided food for them, which was uſually fiſh cut in pieces; but the ichneumons and cats were ſometimes fed with bread and milk. The extravagant worſhip which the Egyptians paid to theſe deities, as to the bulls at Memphis and Heliopolis, the goat at Mendis, the lion at Leontopolis, and the crocodile at the lake Mœris, and at many others, at different places, exceeds all belief. For they were kept in conſecrated incloſures, and well attended on by men of high rank, who at a great expence provided victuals for them, which conſiſted of the greateſt dainties. They were waſhed in hot baths, anointed with the moſt precious ointments, and perfumed with the moſt odoriferous ſcents; they lay on the richeſt carpets, and other coſtly furniture. When any of the animals died, they lamented them as if they had been their deareſt children, and frequently laid out more than they were worth in their funeral. In the reign of Ptolemy, the ſon of Lagus, the apis dying of old age at Memphis, his keeper beſtowed no leſs than 50 talents of ſilver, or almoſt 130000 crowns over and above all his ſubſtance, in the burying of him. And it is alſo related, that ſome keepers of thoſe creatures, have ſquandered away 100000 talents, an immenſe ſum, in the maintenance of them. The dead bodies of the ſacred animals were wrapped up in fine linnen, and carried to be embalmed, and being anointed with oil of cedar, and other aromatic preparations, to preſerve them from putrefacton, were buried in ſacred coffins.

To A'NIMATE [*animer*, Fr. *animare*, It. *animàr*, Sp. *animo*, Lat.] 1. To give life to, to enliven or quicken; as, man muſt have been *animated* by a higher power. 2. To heighten the powers, to encreaſe the effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute ſtrings with vocal ſouls inſpire. *Dryden.*

3. To encourage, to hearten, to abet, egg, or ſet on. The more to *animate* the people, he ſtood on high. *Knolles.*

ANIMATE [*animatus*, Lat.] animated, endued with animal life, in contradiſtinction to inanimate, or ſuch things as have not life.

ANIMATE *Power* [in mechanics] is uſed to ſignify a power in man or brute, in contradiſtinction to an inanimate one, as that of ſprings, weights, &c.

ANIMA'TED, vigorous, lively. Warriors ſhe fires with *animated* ſounds. *Pope.*

ANIMATED *Mercury* [with chemiſts] quickſilver impregnated with ſome ſubtil and ſpirituous particles, ſo as to render it capable of growing hot, when mixed with gold.

ANIMATED *Needle*, a needle touched with a loadſtone.

A'NIMATENESS [of *animé*, Fr. *animatus*, Lat.] the ſtate of being animated.

ANIMA'TION. 1. The act of enlivening or quickening in general. 2. The act of informing, furniſhing or ſupplying an animal body with a ſoul. As a fœtus or child in the womb, is ſaid to become to its *animation*, when it begins to act like a true living creature; or after the mother (according to the uſual expreſſion) is quick. 3. The ſtate of being enlivened.

ANIMA'TIVE, having the nature or faculty of animating.

ANIMA'TOR [ſchool Lat.] that which imparts life. Thoſe bodies receive the impreſſions of their motor, and conform themſelves to ſituations wherein they beſt unite to their *animator*. *Brown.*

A'NIMÆ, or *Gum* A'NIMA [in natural hiſtory and pharmacy] a kind of gum, or rather reſin, being of a friable ſubſtance, inflammable and ſoluble in oil. There are two kinds, the oriental and occidental: the oriental is a dry reſin, brought in large caſks, of a very uncertain colour, ſome being greeniſh, ſome reddiſh, and ſome of the colour of myrrh. The occidental is a yellowiſh white, reſembling frankincenſe in colour. Both kinds are uſed in perfumes; and in medicine externally, for cold flatulent affections of the head, nerves, and joints, palſies, contractions, contuſions, &c.

ANIME' [in heraldry] is when the eyes, &c. of any rapacious creature, are borne of a different tincture from the creature itſelf.

ANIMO'DAR [with aſtrologers] one of the methods ſome uſe of rectifying nativities, as to find out artificially the exact minute aſcending at a perſon's birth.

ANIMO'SE [*animoſus*, Lat.] couragious; alſo ſtomachful, hot, vehement.

ANIMOSENESS [*animoſité*, Fr. *animoſitas*, Lat.] the quality of having an animoſity; heat, vehemence of diſpoſition.

ANIMO'SITY [*animoſité*, Fr. *animoſità*, It. *animoſitàd*, Sp. of *animoſitas*, Lat.] quarrel, contention, heart-burnings, vehemence of hatred. It implies rather the diſpoſition to break out into outrage, than the outrage itſelf.

A'NJOU, a county, or rather earldom of France, bounded by the province of Main on the north, by Jourain on the eaſt, by Poictou on the ſouth, and by Britany on the weſt.

AN JOUR and WAST [a law term] a forfeiture, when a man has committed petty treaſon and felony, and has lands held of ſome common perſon, which ſhall be ſeized for the king, and remain in his hands a year and a day, next after the attainder, and then the trees ſhall be pulled up; except he, to whom the lands ſhould come by eſcheat or forfeiture, redeem it of the king.

ANISCA'LPTOR, [of *anus* and *ſcalpo*, Lat. to ſcratch, or ANISCALPTORIS *Muſculi par* in anatomy] a muſcle called alſo latiſſimus dorſi; from its largeneſs, *q. d.* the broadeſt of the back, a pair of muſcles, ſo called from that action that is performed by the help of it, it ſerving to draw the arm backwards and downwards.

A'NISE, *aniſum* [in the materia medica] a ſmall ſeed of an oblong ſhape, ending each way in an obtuſe point, with a ſurface very deeply ſtriated, and of a lax and brittle ſubſtance. The plant that produces it is a ſpecies of the apium. See APIUM.

A'NKER, Du [at Amſterdam] a liquid meaſure, the fourth part of the awn, containing two ſtekans, each ſtekan containing ſixteen mingles, the mingle two Paris pints.

ANKLE [enckle, Du. ancleop, Sax.] the joint between the foot and the leg.

A'NKLEBONE, the bone of the ankle.

A'NKRED [in heraldry] a ſort of croſs borne in coats of arms, the ends of which are in the ſhape of the flooks of an anchor. See ANCHORED.

ANKY'LOSIS, the ſame as ANCHYLE. *Blanchard.*

A'NNA, a city of Arabia Petrea, ſituated on the weſtern ſhore of the river Euphrates. Lat. 33° 30′ N. Long. 41° 35′ E.

ANNA'ACIOUS, a people of Braſil in America, whoſe country borders on the government of Porto Seguro.

A'NNABERG, a ſmall town of Germany, in the province of Miſnia, ſituated near the river Schop, about eleven German miles from Leipſick.

ANNA'OH, the name of two towns in Ireland; one in the province of Ulſter, and the other in the county of Downe.

ANNA'LES [Fr. *annali*, It. *anàles*, Sp.] hiſtories or chronicles of things done, from year to year. *Lat.*

ANNALES [old records] yearlings, or young cattle of the firſt year. *Lat.*

A'NNALIST, or ANNALISTE, Fr. [of *annals*, and that from *annus*, Lat. a year] a writer of annals.

A'NNALS [*annales*, Lat.] annual or yearly chronicles, or a chronological account of remarkable paſſages, that happen in a kingdom or republick from year to year. Annals are different from hiſtory in this reſpect, becauſe hiſtory deſcants on the events and the cauſes of them. This ſubſtantive has no ſingular number.

ANNAMABO'E, an Engliſh factory on the gold coaſt in Guinea in Africa.

A'NNAND, the capital of the ſhire of Annandal in Scotland, ſituated upon a river of the ſame name. Lat. 54° 40′ N. Long. 3° W.

ANNA'POLIS, the capital of Maryland, a Britiſh colony in North America. Lat. 39° 25′ N. Long. 78° W.

ANNAPOLIS is alſo the name of the capital of Nova Scotia. Lat. 45° N. Long. 64° W.

A'NNATS, or ANNA'TES [cannon law, Lat.] 1. The firſt fruits of eccleſiaſtical benefices, being the value of one year's profit, formerly paid to the pope, but now to the king. This ſubſtantive has no ſingular. 2. Maſſes ſaid in the Romiſh church for the ſpace of a year, or for any other time, either for the ſoul of a perſon deceaſed, or for the benefit of a perſon living. *Ayliffe.*

ANNE, or *St.* ANNE's *Day*, a feſtival of the chriſtian church, celebrated by the Latins on the 26th of July, but by the Greeks on the 9th of December.

A'NNEAL [probably of on-ælan, Sax. to burn, &c.] a commodity brought from Barbary, and uſed in dying, painting, &c.

To ANNE'AL [of ætan, Sax. to heat] 1. To heat glaſs after it is blown, that it may not break. 2. To heat any thing in ſuch a manner, as to give it the true temper.

ANNEA'LING, is a method or art of baking glaſs, ſo that the colour can or it may penetrate quite through; alſo a particular way of baking tiles.

A'NNECY, a town of the duchy of Savoy, ſituated upon a lake of the ſame name, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 46° N. Long. 6° 10′ E.

To ANNE'X [*annexer*, Fr. *anexàr*, Sp. *annexum*, of *annecto*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *necto*, to tie] 1. To join or unite one thing with another, at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will. 2. To unite a ſmaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom. 3. To unite *à poſteriori*, annexion always preſuppoſing ſomething. Concerning fate, learned men have thereunto *annexed* and faſtened an inevitable neceſſity. *Raleigh.*

ANNEX, the thing annexed, additament. He aſſumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown.*

ANNEXA'TION [of *annex*] the act of conjoining, or making addition to. If we return to charity and peaceable mindedneſs, all other chriſtian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond.*

ANNEXA'TION [in law] the uniting of land or rents to the crown; alſo coalition of church-lands; as, the *annexations* of benefices.

ANNE'XION [of *annexus*, Lat.] the act of joining to. To engage the fears of men, the *annexion* of penalties will over-balance temporal pelaſure. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT [of *annex*] 1. The act of annexing. 2. The thing annexed.

——When it falls,
Each ſmall *annexment*, petty conſequence
Attends the boiſt'rous ruin. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANNI'HILABLE [of *annihilate*] that which is capable of being annihilated.

To ANNI'HILATE [*annichilare*, It. *aniquilàr*, Sp. of *annihilatum*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing] 1. To reduce or bring any created being to nothing, to utterly deſtroy it. 2. To deſtroy ſo, as to make the thing otherwiſe than it was. The flood hath altered, or rather *annihilated* this place, ſo as no man can find any mark thereof. *Raleigh.* 3. To annul, to deſtroy the effect of. There is no reaſon that any one commonwealth ſhould *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILA'TION [*annihilazione*, It. of *annihilatio*, Lat.] 1. Act of reducing a ſubſtance to nothing, &c. or a total deſtroying or taking away its exiſtence. 2. The ſtate of being annihilated.

A'NNI NUBILES [in law] the marriageable age of a virgin, before which time ſhe is ſaid to be *infra nubiles annos*; the time is at twelve years of age.

ANNIVE'RSARY, *adj.* [*anniverſaire*, Fr. *anniverſario*, It. and Sp. of *aniverſarius*, Lat.] done annually or every year at a certain time, celebrated every year.

ANNIVERSARY, *ſub.* the act of celebration in honour of the anniverſary day. Donne makes Mrs. Drury immortal in his admirable *anniverſaries*. *Dryden.*

An ANNIVERSARY [with Romaniſts] a yearly *obit* or ſervice ſaid by a popiſh prieſt once every year, for a perſon deceaſed. Celebrated not only once a year, ſays Ayliffe, but which ought to be ſaid daily through the year.

ANNIVERSARY *Days* [with the ancient Anglo-Saxons] 1. Certain days appointed to be obſerved ſolemnly yearly, in commemoration of the death or martyrdom of Saints. 2. Days at the return of the year, on which people uſed to pray for the ſouls of their friends deceaſed; which cuſtom the Romaniſts ſtill retain.

A'nno Domini [*i. e.* in the year of our Lord] that computation of time, from the birth of our Saviour, which is uſed to form the date of publick deeds and writings in England, with the addition of the year of the king's reign; as, *Anno Domini*, or A. D. 1755, *i. e.* the ſeventeenth hundredth and fifty-fifth year, from the birth of our Lord.

Annoi'sance [of *annoy*, in law] nuſance; a hurt or offence either to a publick place, as a high way, bridge, or common river; or to a private one, by laying any thing that may breed infection; by encroaching, or the like. For *anoiſance* we now uſe *nuſance*, which ſee.

Annoisance, the name of a writ brought upon this tranſgreſſion.

Anno'lis [in America] an animal about the bigneſs of a lizard, whoſe ſkin is of a yellowiſh colour. It continnally proles about the cottages for food in the day time, and lies under-ground at night, making a loud noiſe.

Anno'nay, a town of France, in the Upper Virares, ſituated on the river Deume. Lat. 45° 15′ N. Long. 5° 22′ E.

Anno'sity [*annoſitas*, Lat. *annoſus*, of *annus*, ayear] agedneſs.

A'nnot, a ſmall city in the mountains of Provence in France, in Lat. 44° 4′ N. Long. 7° E.

Annota'tion [Fr. *annotatione*, It. *anotácion*, Sp. of *annotatio*, Lat.] an obſervation, a remark written on books, an explanatory note.

Annota'tor, Lat. a commentator, a writer of ſcholiums or notes.

To Annou'nce [*annoncer*, Fr. *annunziare*, It. *anunciàr*, Sp. *annuncio*, Lat.] to notify, publiſh, declare, to pronounce judicially. Thoſe *annonce* or life or death. *Prior*.

To Anno'y [probably of *nuire*, Fr. to hurt, damage, &c.] to hurt, to vex, to teaze, to moleſt.

Annoy, moleſtation, injury.

After Annoy comes Joy. H. Ger. Auf ſchmertzen, ſchertzen. After rain, ſun-ſhine, *Poſt nubila phœbus*. A ſaying people are apt to comfort themſelves with in trouble, upon a ſuppoſition, that as ſun-ſhine follows rain, ſo good fortune muſt neceſſarily ſucceed evil fortune.

Annoy'ance [from *annoy*] 1. That which annoys. A grain, a duſt, any *annoyance* in that ſenſe. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. The act of annoying, the ſtate of being annoyed.

Anno'yer [from *annoy*] he that annoys.

Annoyling [Unc. Etym] unction.

Extreme Annoyling, extreme unction. *Burnet's Introduction to the* 39 *Articles*, p. 13.

A'nnual [*annuel*, Fr. *annuale*, It. *anuál*, Sp. of *annuus*, from *annus*, Lat. a year] 1. That comes every year, yearly; as, *annual* for me the grape, the roſe renew. *Pope*. 2. That is reckoned by the year. A thouſand pound a year, *annual* ſupport. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. That laſts only a year; as, an *annual* plant.

Annual *Equation* [in aſtronomy] is the equation of the mean motion of the ſun and moon, and of the apogee and nodes.

Annual *Leaves* [in botany] ſuch as are put forth in the ſpring of the year, &c. but periſh in the winter.

Annual *Penſion* [in law] a writ by which the king, having an annual penſion due to him from an abbot or prior for any of his chaplains, uſed to demand it, &c.

Annua'la, a yearly ſtipend, anciently aſſigned to a prieſt for obſerving the anniverſary, or ſaying continued maſſes one year, for the ſoul of the deceaſed perſon.

Annua'lia, oblations made by the relations of deceaſed perſons, on the day of their deaths every year, which day our forefathers called the year's-day, or year's-mind, on which maſs was ſolemnly celebrated.

Annually, yearly, every year.

Annuals [with botaniſts] plants that are to be raiſed every year, ſuch as die away in the winter.

Annua'tes *Muſculi* [with anatomiſts] a pair of muſcles ſo called, becauſe they cauſe the head to nod directly forward; they are ſeated at the root of the tranſverſe vertebræ of the back.

Annuitant, one who has an annuity.

Annui'ty [*annuité*, Fr. of *annuus*, Lat. yearly] 1. A yearly income or rent that is to be paid for term of life or years; an annuity is different from a rent in this, that the former only charges the granter or his heirs, that have aſſets by deſcents; whereas a rent is payable out of land. The 2d difference is, that for the recovery of an annuity, no action lies, but only the writ of annuity againſt the granter or his ſucceſſors; but of a rent, the ſame actions lie as do of land. The 3d difference is, that an annuity is never taken for aſſets, becauſe it is no freehold in law, nor ſhall be put in execution upon a ſtatute merchant, ſtatute ſtaple, or elegit, as a rent may. 2. An allowance by the year; as, he ſupplied his expence beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon*.

Dr. Halley, in his obſervations on the Breſlaw bills of mortality, ſhews, that it is 80 to 1 a perſon of 25 years of age does not die in a year; that it is 5½ to one, that a man of 40 lives 7 years; and that one of 30 may reaſonably expect to live 27 or 28 years: ſo great a difference there is between the life of man at different ages, that it is 100 to 1, that one of 20 dies not in a year; and but 38 to 1, for one of fifty years of age.

When and from ſome other obſervations, he has conſtructed the following tables, ſhewing the value of annuities from every 5th year of life to the 70th.

Age	Y. Pur.	Age	Y. Pur.
1	10, 28	40	10, 57
5	13, 40	45	9, 91
10	13, 44	50	9, 21
15	13, 33	55	8, 51
20	12, 78	60	7, 60
25	12, 27	65	6, 54
30	11, 72	70	5, 32
35	11, 12		

To Annu'l [*annullare*, It. *anulàr*, Sp. of *annuller*, Fr. of *nullus*, Lat. none] 1. To aboliſh, to repeal, to make void. 2. To obliterate, to reduce to nothing.

Light to me's extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annul'd. *Milton*.

A'nnular [*annularis*, Lat. of *annulus*, a ring] pertaining to a ring, having the form of a ring.

Annular *Cartilage* [in anatomy] the ſecond cartilage of the top of the wind-pipe, or larynx, encompaſſed by it, as it were by a ring.

Annular *Ligament* [in anatomy] a ſtrong ligament encompaſſing the carpus or wriſt after the manner of a bracelet.

Annu'laris *Digitus*, the ring-finger, that which is betwixt the middle finger, and the little finger. *Lat*.

Annularis *Proceſſus* [with anatomiſts] a certain bunch or knob made by the meeting of the proceſſes of the medulla oblongata, under its ſide. *Lat*.

Annularis *Protuberantia* [in anatomy] that part of the human brain that lies between the cerebellum and the two backward prominences or parts bunching out.

A'nnulary [*annularis*, Lat. of *annulus*, a ring] like, with, or in the form of a ring.

A'nnulet [of *annulus*, Lat.] a little ring.

Annulet [in heraldry] a ſmall ring, which, being a mark of diſtinction, the 5th brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

Annulets [with architects] are ſmall ſquare parts, turned about in the Doric capital, under the quarter round or echinus; others define an annulet to be a narrow flat moulding, which is common to other parts of a column, the baſes, &c. as well as the capital; and is the ſame member which ſometime is called the fillet, a liſtel, a coincture, a liſte, a tænia, a ſquare, a rabit, and a ſupercilium.

Annulets, are alſo a part of the coat-armour of ſeveral families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and juriſdiction, it being the cuſtom of prelates to receive their inveſtiture *per baculum & annulum*.

To Annu'merate [*annumero*, Lat.] to reckon into the number, to add to ſomething beforementioned.

Annumera'tion, act of putting or adding to a former number. *Lat*.

Annuncia'da, as knights of the *annunciada*, an order of knighthood in Savoy, in memory of the annunciation of the virgin Mary, inſtituted by Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, *anno domini*, 1350.

To Annu'nciate [*annunciatum*, ſup. of *annuncio*, Lat.] to bring tidings to. A word not in popular uſe.

Annuncia'tion [Fr. *annunziatione*, It. *annunciaciò*, Sp. of *annunciatio*, Lat. the delivery of a meſſage] it is generally applied to the tidings that the angel brought to the virgin Mary, concerning the incarnation of Jeſus Chriſt.

Annu'ntiate, or Annuntia'da, a denomination that is common to ſeveral orders, both religious and military, among the Roman catholicks, ſo named on account of the annunciation of the virgin Mary.

The Feaſt of the Annuntiation, Lady-day, the 25th of March.

A'nnus *Climactericus*, the years 63 and 81, on which there went a notion that men muſt needs die; the two numbers conſiſt of nines, as ſeven times nine is 63, nine times nine is 81.

Ano'dyne [*anodin*, Fr. *anodymus*, Lat. ἀνωδυνος, of α priv. and οδυνη, Gr. pain] a medicine which either alleviates or quite takes away pain, called alſo a paregoric.

To A'noint [*oindre*, *enoindre*, particip. *oint*, *enoint*, Fr. *ugnere*, It. of *ungo*, *unguo*, Lat.] 1. To rub over, to ſmear with any unctuous ſubſtance, as oil or unguent. 2. To conſecrate by anointing. In his *anointed* fleſh ſtick boariſh fangs. *Shakeſpeare*.

Anoi'sance, Noi'sance, or Nu'sance [of *nuiſance*, Fr.] any injury, damage, or hurt done to a public place, bridge, highway, &c. or to a private one by encroachment, by laying in it any thing that may breed infection, &c.

Anomæans [from α priv. and ομοιος, like, Gr.] the name by which a conſiderable part of the chriſtian world were, in the fourth and ſucceeding centuries, characteriſed; who, with Eunomius, would not admit, that the ſecond perſon of the Trinity (and much leſs the third) was of like eſſence with God the Father. See Eunomians.

Anomali'sm [*anomal*, Fr. *anomalo*, It. and Sp. *anomalus*, Lat. ἀνωμαλος, Gr.] an irregularity, an anomaly. See Anomalous.

Anomali'stical *Year* [in aſtronomy] is the ſpace of time wherein the earth paſſes through her orbit, diſtinct from the tropical year.

Ano'malous, or Ano'malar [ἀνωμαλος, of α neg. and ομαλος, Gr. ſmooth, or equal] out of rule, irregular, uneven, unequal, that deviates from the true order and method. In grammar it is applied to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and in aſtronomy, to the ſeemingly irregular motions of the planets.

Ano'ma'ly [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalia*, Lat.] an irregularity. This is a peculiar *anomaly* and baſeneſs of nature. *South*.

Anomaly [in grammar] an irregularity in the conjugation of verbs, or declenſion of nouns, &c.

Anomaly [with aſtrologers] an inequality in the motions of the planets.

Anomaly [in aſtronomy] the diſtance of a planet from the aphelion or apogee; or an irregularity of a planet, whereby it deviates from the aphelion or apogee.

Anomaly *of a Planet mean or equal* [in the new aſtronomy] is the area, which is contained under a certain line drawn from the ſun to the planet.

Mean Anomaly *of the Sun or Planet* [with aſtronomers] is an arch of the ecliptic, between the mean place of it, and its apogee. In the modern aſtronomy it is the time wherein the planet moves from the aphelion to the mean place or point of its orbit.

The true Anomaly *of the Center* [in aſtronomy] an arch of the zodiac bounded by the true motion of the center of the new aſtronomy; it is an arch of the eccentric circle, included between the aphelion, and a right line, drawn through the center of the planet, perpendicular to the line of the *abſides*.

True or equated ANOMALY [in aſtronomy] is the angle at the ſun which a planet's diſtance from the aphelion appears under; or it is the angle of the area taken proportional to the time in which the planet moves from the mean place to its aphelion.

ANOMALY *of the Orbit* [in aſtronomy] is the arch or diſtance of a planet from its aphelion.

ANOMOEO'MEROS [of α neg. ομοιος and μερος, Gr. a particle] that which conſiſts of ſeveral and different particles.

ANOMORHOMBOI'DIA, in natural hiſtory, a genus of cryſtalline ſpars, of no determinate form, eaſily fiſſile, but cleaving more readily in an horizontal, than in a perpendicular direction, their plates being compoſed of irregular arrangements of ſhort and thick rhomboidal concretions.

A'NOMY [of ἀνομια, from α neg. and νομος, Gr. a law] breach or tranſgreſſion of a law. If ſin be good, it is no more ſin, no *anomy*. *Bramhall*.

ANO'N [Junius imagines it to be an elliptical form of ſpeaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*. Skinner derives it from *a*, and *nean* or *near*; Minſhew from *on on*, by and by] ſoon, quickly, ſometimes, now and then, at other times; as, ever and *anon*.

A'NONIS, in botany, reſtharrow, a genus of plants, the flower of which is papilionaceous, and its fruit a turgid villoſe pod, containing a few kidney-like ſeeds. This genus belongs to the diadelphiade-candria claſs of Linnæus, who calls it *ononis*.

ANO'NIUM, archangel, or dead nettle, an herb. *Lat.*

ANO'NYMAL, or ANO'NYMOUS [*anonyme*, Fr. *anonimo*, It. *anónymo*, Sp. *anonymus*, Lat. of ἀνωνυμος, from α priv. and ονομα, Gr. a name] nameleſs, or being without a name. Anonymous is the proper word.

ANO'NYMOUS *Spirit* [with chemiſts] a kind of ſpirit that may be ſeparated from tar, *&c.* and ſeveral ſorts of wood, the ſame as neutral or adiaphorous ſpirit.

ANO'NYMOUSLY [of *anonymous*] without a name. The edition comes out *anonymouſly*. *Swift.*

ANOREXI'A, or ANO'REXY [ἀνορεξια, of α priv. and ορεξις, Gr. deſire] a want of appetite, a loathing of food, cauſed by an ill diſpoſition of the ſtomach.

ANO'THER [of *an* and *other*, from oꝺꞃe, Sax.] 1. One more, as being a new addition to a former number. A fourth—*another* yet? A ſeventh! *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Not the ſame. We muſt find *another* riſe of government than that. *Locke*. 3. Any one elſe. If one man ſin againſt *another*, the judge ſhall judge him. *Samuel*. 4. Not one's ſelf. A man can weep his ſorrows with *another*'s eyes, when he has *another* heart beſides his own to ſhare his grief. *South*. 5. Quite different. The ſoul when beaten from its ſtation, becomes quite *another* thing from what it was before. *South*.

ANO'THERGAINES, of another ſort, of a different kind. An obſolete word. I might have *anothergaines* huſband than Dametas. *Sidney*.

ANO'THERGUESS, of a different ſort. It means the ſame as *anothergaines* in Sidney. Matters uſe to go in *anotherguesſ* manner in thy time. *Arbuthnot*.

A'NOUT, a ſmall iſland in the Schagerrack, or that part of the ſea of Denmark which has Norway on the north, Jutland on the weſt, Sweden on the eaſt, and the iſle of Zealand on the ſouth; it lies in Lat. 56° 36′ N. Long. 13° E.

ANS is ſet as an abbreviation of *anſwer*, ſwar, Dan. and Su. originally a word to which the Saxon, and from them we have added the Gothic particle and, Teut. ant.

A'NSA, a river in Friuli in Italy, which diſcharges itſelf into the gulph of Venice.

A'NSA, the handle of a cup or other veſſel. *Lat.*

A'NSÆ, or A'NSES, [with aſtronomers] are thoſe apparently prominent parts of the ring of the planet Saturn, diſcovered in the opening of it, and ſeeming like handles to the body of the planet.

ANSA'TED [*anſatus*, Lat.] having handles.

A'NSE, a ſmall town of France in the Lyonois, four leagues north of Lyons.

A'NSCOTE [in ancient law books] the ſame as angild.

A'NSER [Lat. a gooſe, in aſtronomy] a ſtar of the fifth or ſixth magnitude, in the milky way, between the ſwan and eagle.

ANSERI'NA [in botany] wild tanſy.

ANSIA'NACTES, a people of Africa, in the weſtern part of the iſle of Madagaſcar.

A'NSLO, a ſea-port town of Norway and Province of Aggerhuys, in Lat. 59° 30′ N. Long. 10° 12′ E.

A'NSPACH or OANSPACH, a city of Germany, and circle of Franconia, in Lat. 49° 22′ N. Long. 10° 36′. It is the capital of the marquiſate of Anſpach, of which family was the late queen Caroline.

ANSPESA'DES [of *lanſa ſpezzada*, It. *i. e.* a broken lance] in the French foot-ſoldiery, a ſort of inferior officers above common centinels, yet below corporals.

ANSTRU'THER, *Eaſter* and *Weſter*, two royal burghs of Scotland, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Fife, in Lat. 56° 0′ W. Long. 2° 25′ W.

An A'NSWER [anꝺſpeꞃe, or anſpaꞃe, Sax.] 1. A reſponſe. Wha is ſaid in ſpeaking or writing, in return to a queſtion, or any other poſition. 2. In law, a confutation of any charge exhibited againſt one.

To ANSWER [the etymology is uncertain, the Saxons had ꝺſpaꞃian, but in another ſenſe, and the Dutch have antwoorden. *Johnſon*] to give an anſwer or reſponſe, to ſpeak in return to a queſtion; as, *anſwer* theſe queſtions. *Dryden*. 2. To ſpeak in oppoſition; as, no man could *anſwer* him a word. *St. Matthew*. 3. To be accountable for, having commonly *for* before the matter or perſon to be accounted; as, ſome men have ſinned, *&c.* and muſt *anſwer for* not being men. *Brown*. 4. To give an account, with *to*; as, they cannot *anſwer to* God or man. 5. To be correſpondent with, or ſuitable to; as, in water, face *anſwereth* to face. *Proverbs*. 6. To ſtand for ſomewhat elſe, to be equivalent to; as, money *anſwereth* all things. *Eccleſiaſticus*. 7. To ſatisfy any demand or petition; as, to *anſwer* all the debt he owes. *Shakeſpeare*. 8. To act upon reciprocally; as, do the ſtrings *anſwer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden*. 9. To ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to; as, perfection and uſefulneſs create love, to which *anſwer*, on our part, admiration and deſire. *Taylor*. 10. To bear proportion to. Weapons, which muſt be dangerous things, if they *anſwered* the bulk of ſo prodigious a perſon. *Swift*. 11. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by an agent; as, chooſe objects the moſt likely to *anſwer* the ends of our charity. *Atterbury*. 12. To gratify or comply with; as,

> He dies that touches of this fruit,
> Till I and my affairs are *anſwer'd*. *Shakeſpeare*.

13. To produce the deſired event, to ſucceed to expectation; as, to her counſel the event *anſwer'd*. 14. To appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons, in which ſenſe, though figuratively, the following paſſage may be perhaps taken. *Johnſon*. Thou wert better in thy grave, than to *anſwer* with thy uncover'd body this extremity of the ſkies. *Shakeſpeare*. 15. To be over-againſt any thing; as,

> Fire *anſwers* fire, and by their paly beams,
> Each battle ſees the other's umber'd face. *Shakeſpeare*.

16. To vindicate in a juſtificatory way, with *for*. It made little impreſſion on me, but I cannot *anſwer for* my family. *Swift*. 17. To be ſecurity, for any perſon, action, or thing.

A'NSWERABLE [of *anſwer*] 1. That which may be anſwered. 2. Obliged to anſwer to an accuſation; accountable for or to. Every chief of every kindred ſhould be *anſwerable* and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times to be juſtified. *Spenſer*. 3. Correſpondent; as, a likeneſs *anſwerable* in ſome features. *Sidney*. 4. That has the ſame relation to; as, it is not requiſite, that to every petition there ſhould be ſome *anſwerable* ſentence of thanks provided. *Hooker*. 5. Proportionate; as, add deeds to thy knowledge *anſwerable*. *Milton*. 6. Suitable or ſuited. It is *anſwerable* to that which a great perſon himſelf profeſſeth. *Bacon*. 7. Equal; as, no kings whoſe means are *anſwerable* unto other mens deſires. *Raleigh*.

A'NSWERABLENELS, quality of being anſwerable.

A'NSWERABLY, proportionably, ſuitably, correſpondently.

A'NSWERER [of *anſwer*] 1. He that anſwers or ſpeaks in return to what has been ſpoken. 2. He that manages the controverſy againſt one that wrote firſt; as, ignorance and malice in any writer gives his *anſwerer* double work. *Swift*.

A'NSWERJOBBER, he that makes a trade of writing anſwers. *Anſwerjobbers* have no conſcience. *Swift*.

ANT [æmeꞇꞇ, Sax. which Junius imagines, not without probability, ſays *Johnſon*, to have been firſt contracted to æmꞇ, and then ſoftned to *ant*] an inſect ſo called; an emet or piſmire. The *ant* is an emblem of induſtry.

AN'T [inſtead of *and it*, or *and if it*] as, *an't* pleaſe you.

A'NTBEAR, a quadruped that feeds on ants; as, two ſorts of tamanduas feed upon ants, which therefore are called in Engliſh *antbears*. *Ray*.

ANT-HILL, a little heap of earth, in form of a hill, thrown up by ants.

A'NTA, or A'NTE [with ancient architects] a ſquare column or pilaſter placed at the corners of the walls of temples, *&c.*

A'NTA [in geography] a little city, with a harbour on the coaſt of Guinea in Africa.

ANTACHATES, a precious ſtone of the agate kind, which being burnt, ſends forth a ſcent of myrrh.

ANTA'CIDA [q. d. *anti acida*, i. e. againſt acids] certain things which deſtroy acidity.

ANTA'GONIST [*antagoniſte*, Fr. of *antagoniſta*, Lat. of ἀνταγονιςης, of ἀντι, againſt, and ἀγωνιζω, Gr. to ſtrive] 1. One that ſtrives for the maſtery, and to outvie another; an adverſary. 2. A diſputant who oppoſes another in arguing. It implies generally a perſonal and particular oppoſition. *Johnſon*.

ANTAGONIST, or ANTAGONI'STA [with anatomiſts] a muſcle that has an oppoſite ſituation to another, or a contrary function, as the adductor of the cubitus, which ſerves to pull the arm back, and the abductor that ſtretches it out.

ANTA'LGICS [of ἀντι, againſt, and αλγος, Gr. pain] medicines good for aſſuaging pain.

ANTANA'CLASIS [ἀντανακλασις, of ἀντι and ἀνακλαω, Gr. to ſtrike back again] a reflecting or beating back.

ANTANACLASIS [in rhetorick] 1. A figure, when a word ſpoken in one ſenſe is handſomely turned to another. In youth learn ſome *craft*, that in old age thou may'ſt live without *craft*; where the firſt craft denotes ſome lawful occupation, and the ſecond deceit. 2. It is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis; as, *ſhall that hand* (which after performing ſuch noble feats in defence of my king and country) *ſhall that hand*, I ſay.

ANTANAGO'GE [ἀνταναγωγη, of ἀντι againſt, and ἀγωγος, Gr. a leader] properly a going forth to meet an enemy; alſo a producing on the contrary ſide.

ANTANAGOGE [with rhetoricians, *&c.*] a figure when the orator not being able to anſwer the accuſation of an adverſary, returns the charge, by loading him with the ſame crime.

ANTAPHRODI'SIACK [of ἀντι, againſt, and ἀφροδισιος, Gr. venereal] anti-venereal; a term applied to ſuch medicaments as cool or extinguiſh venereal deſires.

ANTAPHRODI'TICKS [of ἀντι, againſt, and ἀφροδιτη, Gr. Venus] medicines efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTA'POCHA [of ἀντι and αποχη, Gr.] the counter-part of a deed or writing; a counter-bond.

ANTAPO'DOSIS [ἀνταποδοσις, of ἀντι, againſt, ἀπο, from, and διδωμι, Gr. to give] a returning or paying on the other ſide, or by turns.

ANTAPODOSIS [with rhetoricians] the counter-part or clauſe of a ſimilitude anſwering to the former; as the ground is improved by tillage, ſo is the mind by good diſcipline.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK, or ANTIAPOPLE'CTIC [of ἀντι, againſt, and ἀποπληκτικος, Gr.] good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTA′RCTIC [of ἀντι and ἀρκτος, Gr. the bear] being over-againſt or oppoſite to the northern conſtellation, called the bear.

ANTA′RCTIC *Pole* [in aſtronomy] the ſouthern pole or end of the earth's axis, exactly oppoſite to the north or arctic pole.

ANTA′RCTIC *Circle* [*antartique*, Fr. *antarcticus*, Lat. with aſtronomers] one of the leſſer circles drawn on the globe or ſphere, which is 23 degrees and a half from the antartic or ſouth pole.

ANTA′RES [with aſtronomers] the ſcorpion's heart, a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude, in the conſtellation Scorpio, in long. 5° 26′ 04″ of ♐. lat. 4° 31′ 26″ S.

ANTARTHRI′TICS [of ἀντι, againſt, and ἀρθριτικος, Gr. what relates to the joints] remedies againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMA′TICS [of ἀντι, againſt, and ἀσθματικος, what relates to a difficulty of breathing, Gr.] remedies againſt the phthiſic or ſhortneſs of breath.

ANTE, Lat. in the compoſition of Engliſh words, ſignifies, as in its original, *before*.

AN′TEACTS [*ante acta*, Lat.] paſt acts.

ANTEAMBULA′TION [of *ante* and *ambulatio*, from *ambulo*, to walk] a walking before. *Lat*.

To ANTECE′DE [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go] to go before. The fabric of the world did not long *antecede* its motion. Sir *Matthew Hale*.

ANTECE′DENCE [*antecedens*, Lat.] act or ſtate of going before; as, there neceſſarily is a pre-exiſtence of the ſimple bodies, and an *antecedence* of their conſtitution, preceding the exiſtence of mixed bodies. *Hale*.

ANTECEDENCE [with aſtronomers] is when a planet appears to move contrary to the uſual courſe or order of the ſigns of the zodiac, it is ſaid to be in *antecedence*, or *antecedentia*, as when it moves from Taurus to Aries; but if it moves from Aries to Taurus, and ſo to Gemini, they ſay it goes in *conſequence*, or *conſequentia*.

ANTECE′DENT, *adj*. [Fr. *antecedente*, It. and Sp. *antecedens*, Lat.] foregoing, going before in time; but precedent is generally uſed with regard to time and place, having *to* before the thing that follows.

ANTECEDENT *ſubſt*. [with grammarians] a word to which the relative refers, as the man who ſpeaks.

ANTECEDENT [with logicians] is the firſt propoſition of an enthymeme, or a ſyllogiſm that conſiſts but of two members; as, if there be no fire, there will be no ſmoke: the firſt part of theſe propoſitions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the *conſequent*. *Watts*.

ANTECEDENT *Decree*, a decree preceding ſome other decree, or ſome action of the creature, or the proviſion of that action.

ANTECEDENT *of the Ratio* [with mathematicians] is the firſt term of compariſon in a proportion, or that which is compared to another: thus if the ratio or proportion were of B to C, or 8 to 16, B or 8 is the antecedent, and C or 16 the conſequent.

ANTECEDENT [with phyſicians] thoſe ſigns or ſymptoms of diſorder that are obſerved before a diſeaſe.

ANTECEDENTIA [in aſtronomy] when a planet appears to move weſtward, contrary to the order or courſe of the ſigns, is is ſaid to move in *antecedentia*.

ANTECEDENTLY [of *antecedent*] the ſtate of going before, in a previous manner.

ANTECE′SSOR [*anteceſſore*, It. *anteceſſor*, Lat.] one who goes before, or leads another.

A′NTECHAMBER, or ANTICHAMBER [*antichambre*, Fr. *anticamera*, It. *antecámara*, Sp. of *ante camera*, Lat.] an outer chamber before the principal chamber of an apartment, where ſervants wait, and ſtrangers ſtay, till the perſon is at leiſure to whom they would ſpeak; it is generally written, but improperly, antichamber.

ANTECU′RSER, a forerunner. *Lat*.

A′NTEDATE [*antidate*, Fr. *antidata*, It.] an older date than ought to be.

To ANTEDATE [*antidatare*, It. of *antedater*, Fr. from *ante*, before, and *datum*, the ſup. of *do*, Lat. to give] 1. To date a letter, bond, or other writing before the real time, in order to give it a fictitious antiquity. Wilt thou then *antedate* ſome new made vow. *Donne*. 2. To take before the due time.

> Our joys below it can improve,
> And *antedate* the bliſs above. *Pope*.

ANTEDILU′VIAN [*antediluvianus*, of *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, the flood, Lat.] 1. Exiſting before the deluge; as, the *antediluvian* earth. 2. Pertaining to things that exiſted before Noah's flood; as the *antediluvian* chronology.

ANTEDILU′VIANS [*antediluviani*, Lat.] thoſe generations from Adam that were before Noah's flood; and *e contra*, the deſcendants from Noah are called poſtdiluvians.

ANTEDILU′VIAN EARTH, is the earth that was, before it was deſtroyed by the flood, and which the ingenious and learned Dr. Thomas Burnet conceives to have been very different from ours in form, conſtitution, figure, and ſituation, that it was round, ſmooth, even, and uniform.

But Dr. Woodward, on the contrary, in his *Natural Hiſtory of the Earth*, undertakes to prove,

1. That the face of the earth was not, as Dr. Burnet imagines, ſmooth, even, and uniform, but, as it now is, unequal, diſtinguiſhed into mountains and dales, and having a ſea, lakes, and rivers; that the ſea was then ſalt as ours is; that it was then ſubject to tides, and poſſeſſed nearly the ſame ſpace that it now does; that the antediluvian earth was ſtocked with animals, metals, minerals, &c. that it had the ſame poſition with reſpect to the ſun that our earth now hath, and that of conſequence there was the ſame ſucceſſion of weather, and the ſame viciſſitudes of ſeaſons that are at preſent.

ANTE′GO, one of the Caribbee iſlands in the Atlantic or American Ocean, ſituated in Lat. 17° 30′ N. Long. 62° W. it is about 20 miles long, and as many broad.

ANTEJURAME′NTUM [in old times] an oath which the accuſer was obliged to take before trial, to proſecute the accuſed, and that the accuſed was obliged to make oath on the very day he was to undergo the ordeal, that he was innocent of the fact which he was charged with. If the accuſer failed, the criminal was ſet at liberty; if the accuſed, he was ſuppoſed to be guilty.

A′NTELOPE [the etymology is uncertain. *Johnſon*] an animal of the goat kind, of which there are three known ſpecies; but that generally known by this name is the gazella africana ſtrepſicheros Plinii: its horns are ſlender and erect, they are black, tranſverſely radiated, and twiſted into the appearance of ſpiral lines; tho' theſe are in reality ſo many annular circles, they are, toward the middle, bent a little outwards, and thence they turn in again, repreſenting, in ſome meaſure, the ancient lyre. See Plate I. Fig. 16.

ANTELU′MINARIES [from *ante*, before, and *lumen*, light] lights that precede any thing: it is ſometimes, by miſtake, written ANTILU′MINARIES.

ANTEMERI′DIAN [*antemeridiano*, It. *antemeridianus*, of *ante*, before, and *meridies*, the noon, Lat.] pertaining to the time before mid-day or noon.

ANTEME′TICS [of ἀντι, and ἐμετικος, from ἐμεω, to vomit, Gr.] medicines againſt vomiting, and that have the power to calm the ſtomach.

ANTEMU′NDANE [of *ante*, before, and *mundanus*, Lat. of *mundus*, the world] that which was before the beginning or creation of the world.

ANTENDEI′XIS [of ἀντι, againſt, and ἐνδεικνυμι, to ſhow, Gr.] a contrary indication, ſign, or ſymptom of a diſeaſe, forbidding that to be uſed which before ſeemed to be proper by a former indication.

ANTENICENE [Lat. of *ante*, before, and *nicene*, *i. e.* what belongs to the city of Nice, where the firſt general council was held] a term by which the primitive Chriſtians, and indeed any rite, doctrine or thing relative to church-hiſtory, in being before the Nicene council, may be denominated.

ANTENU′MBER [of *ante*, Lat. before, and *number*] any number that goes before another.

ANTEPAGME′NTA, or ANTIPAGME′NTA [with ancient architects] the jaumbs of a door, the lintels of a window.

AN′TEPAST [*antipaſto*, It. of *ante*, before, and *paſtus*, Lat. fed] a foretaſte, ſometing taken before the due time. Were we to expect our bliſs only in ſatiating our appetites, it might be reaſonable, by frequent *antepaſts*, to excite our guſt for that profuſe perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety*.

ANTEPENU′LTIMA, or A′NTEPENULT [with grammarians] the third ſyllable of a word from the end, or the laſt ſyllable but two.

ANTEPILE′PTICS [of ἀντι, and ἐπιληπτικος, what relates to the epilepſy, Gr.] remedies againſt the epilepſy, or falling ſickneſs: of the ſame kind of etymology are anti-hydropic, anti-hectic, &c.

To A′NTEPONE [*antepono*, Lat.] to put or ſet one thing before another.

ANTEPREDI′CAMENTS [with logicians] certain previous matters neceſſary to be known before-hand, in order to the better underſtanding or a more clear and eaſy apprehenſion of the doctrine of predicaments or categories, as definitions of univocal, equivocal, and demonſtrative terms.

ANTE′RIDES [ἀντηρειδες, Gr.] a name given by ancient architects to buttreſſes againſt walls, to bear up the building.

ANTE′RIOR, or ANTERIOUR [*anterieur*, Fr. *anteriore*, It. of *anterior*, Sp. and Lat.] that which goes before another in reſpect of place or time.

ANTERIO′RITY [*anteriorità*, Sp. *anteriorité*, Fr. of Lat.] priority of time or place.

A′NTEROS, the beſt ſort of amethyſt, a precious ſtone.

A′NTES [in huſbandry] the foremoſt or uttermoſt ranks of vines. *Lat*.

ANTES [with architects] pillars or vaſt great ſtones ſet to underprop the front of a building, alſo thoſe ſquare pilaſters which anciently were placed at the corners of the walls of temples.

ANTE′STATURE [in fortification] a ſmall retrenchment made of paliſadoes, or ſacks of earth ſet up in haſte, in order to diſpute the remainder of a piece of ground, part of which hath been already gained by the enemy.

A′NTESTOMACH [*ante*, Lat. before, and *ſtomach*] a bag that leads into the ſtomach. In birds the meat is immediately ſwallowed into a kind of *anteſtomach*. *Ray*.

ANTEVIRGI′LIAN [in huſbandry] an appellation given by Mr. Tull to his new method of horſehoing huſbandry.

ANTHE′DON [ἀνθεδων, Gr.] a kind of medlar-tree, which bears a flower like that of an almond-tree, and a delicious fruit.

ANTHE′LIX [of ἀντι and ἑλιξ, Gr. the extreme border of the ear] the protuberance or knob of the ear, or the inner circle of the auricle, called thus on account of its oppoſition to the outer circle, called the helix.

ANTHELMI′NTICS [of ἀντι and ἑλμινς, Gr. a worm] medicines which deſtroy worms in human bodies.

A′NTHEM [*antienne*, Fr. *anthema*, It. *q*. of ἀντι and ὑμνος, Gr. a hymn] a ſacred ſong, performed in a cathedral, &c. by the choriſters, divided into two chorus's, who ſing alternately; and hence the name anthem, which ſhould rather be written anthym.

A′NTHEMIS [ἀνθεμις, Gr.] the herb camomile.

A′NTHERÆ [in botany] thoſe little tufts or knobs which grow on the tops of the ſtamina of flowers.

ANTHESPHORI′A [of ἀνθος, a flower, of εις, into, and φερω, Gr. to carry] a feſtival celebrated in Sicily in honour of Proſerpine, in memory of the goddeſs being forced away by Pluto, while ſhe was gathering flowers in the fields.

ANTHESTE′RIA [ἀνθεστηρια, of ἀνθος, Gr. a flower] a feſtival celebrated by the Athenians in honour of Bacchus.

ANTHOLO′GION, a church book; alſo a breviary or maſs book, with the offices to Chriſt, the Virgin Mary, ſaints, and martyrs. See ANTHOLOGY.

ANTHO′LOGY [ἀνθολογια, of ἀνθος, a flower, and λεγω, to ſpeak, and in the middle voice to ſelect, or gather, Gr.] 1. A treatiſe of flowers, or a collection of flowers. 2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church. 3. A collection of poems or epigrams.

ANTHOMANI′A [of ἀνθος, a flower, and μανια, Gr. madneſs] an expenſive and extravagant fondneſs for curious flowers, ſo as to give ten or fifteen pounds ſterling for a fine tulip root, which was once the foible of ſome floriſts.

St. ANTHONY's *Fire.* See ERYSI′PELAS.

ANTHONY, *or Knights of St.* ANTHONY, a military order inſtituted by Albert, duke of Bavaria, Holland, and Zealand, when he deſigned to make war againſt the Turks, in 1382: the knights wore a collar of gold made in form of a hermit's girdle, from which hung a ſtick cut like a crutch, with a little bell, as they are repreſented in St. Anthony's pictures.

ANTHOPHY′LLI [in botany] a large ſort of cloves.

ANTHO′RA, or ANTI′THORA [in botany] the plant healing-wolf's bane, a ſpecies of aconite. See ACONITE.

AN′THOS [ἀνθος, Gr.] a flower, but appropriated by way of excellency, to roſemary flowers.

ANTHRACITES [of ἀνθραξ, Gr,] a precious ſtone in which appears as it were ſparks of fire.

ANTHRACO′SIS [ἀνθρακωσις, of ἀνθραξ, Gr. a coal] a diſtemper in the eyes cauſed by a corroſive ulcer, accompanied with a general ſwelling of the parts about the eye. Bruno defines it to be a carbuncle either in the bulb of the eye, or on the eyelid.

ANTHRA′COTHEI′OSALENI′TRUM [of ἀνθραξ, a coal, θειον, ſulphur, ἁλς, ſalt, and νιτρον, nitre, Gr.] all the ingredients of gunpowder.

A′NTHRAX [ἀνθραξ, Gr.] a live coal; a carbuncle, *Caſtell. renov.*

ANTHROPO′LOGY [of ἀνθρωπος, a man, and λεγω, to diſcourſe, Gr.] a diſcourſe, a deſcription of a man's body; the doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPO′LOGY [in theology] a way of ſpeaking of God after the manner of men, by attributing to him human parts, as hands, eyes, *&c.*

ANTHRO′POMANCY [of ἀνθρωπος, and μαντεια, divination, Gr.] divination performed by the inſpecting the viſcera of a deceaſed perſon.

ANTHROPOME′TRIA [of ἀνθρωπος, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] the conſideration of a man anatomically.

ANTHROPOMORPHI′TICAL, of or pertaiuing to Anthropomorphites.

ANTHROPOMO′RPHITES [ἀνθρωπομορφιται, of ἀνθρωπος, and μορφη, Gr. form] ſome miſtaken Chriſtians, ſo called, in the 5th century, who attributed to God the figure of a man.

ANTHROPOMO′RPHUS [ἀνθρωπομορφος, Gr.] the mandrake, a kind of plant.

ANTHROPO′PATHY [ἀνθρωποπαθεια, of ἀνθρωπος, and παθος, Gr. paſſion] the affections and paſſions of man.

ANTHROPO′PHAGI [ἀνθρωποφαγος, of ἀνθρωπος, a man, and φαγειν, Gr. to eat] men-eaters, cannibals or ſavages who eat man's fleſh.

> The cannibals that each other eat,
> The *Anthropophagi.* *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTHROPOPAGI′NIAN, a formidable word coined by Shakeſpear from anthropophagi. Go knock and call; he'll ſpeak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTHROPO′PHAGY, the act of eating man's fleſh.

ANTHROPO′SOPHY [of ἀνθρωπος, a man, and σοφια, wiſdom, Gr.] the knowledge of the nature of man.

A′NTHUM, [in botany] a name uſed in ſome ancient writers for the epithymum.

ANTHYPNO′TICS [of ἀντι, againſt, and ὑπνος, Gr. ſleep] medicines that prevent ſleep, or are efficacious againſt lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI′ACA [of ἀντι, and ὑποχονδριακος, Gr. hypochondriac] medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the hypochondria.

ARTHYPO′PHORA [ἀνθυποφορα, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, in which the objections and inſinuations that an adverſary may make, are fairly anſwered.

A′NTI [a Greek prepoſition] in the compoſition of Engliſh words, ſignifies *againſt*, or *inſtead.*

A′NTI [in affairs of literature] pieces written by way of anſwer to others, whoſe names are commonly annexed to the *anti.*

ANTIA′CID [of ἀντι, Gr. againſt, and *acidus*, Lat.] that which is contrary to acidity, alkaline.

ANTI′ADES [ἀντιαδες, Gr. the tonſils] the glandules or kernels uſually called the almonds of the ears; alſo an inflammation in thoſe parts.

ANTIADIA′PHORISTS [of ἀντι and ἀδιαφορος, of α priv. and διαφερω, Gr. to differ] thoſe who are oppoſite to the adiaphoriſts.

ANTIAPHRODI′TICKS [of ἀντι, and ἀφροδιτη, Venus, Gr.] remedies for allaying the heat of luſt.

ANTIARTHRI′TICKS [of ἀτι, and ἀρθριτις, the gout, Gr. of ἀρθρον, a joint] remedies againſt the gout.

ANTIASTHMA′TICKS [of ἀντι, and ἀσθμα, Gr.] remedies againſt the aſthma.

ANTIAXIO′MATISM [of ἀντι, and ἀξιομα, Gr.] that which oppoſes or contradicts any known axiom.

ANTIBA′CCHUS [in ancient poetry] a foot that has the two firſt ſyllables long, and the third ſhort.

ARTIBALLO′MENA [of ἀντι, and βαλλω, to caſt, Gr.] medicines that are of ſimilar powers, and which conſequently may be caſt, or ſubſtituted one for another. *Blanc.*

ANTI′BES, a ſea-port town of Provence in France, ſituated on the Mediterranean, in Lat. 43° 40′ N. Long. 7° E.

ANTICACHE′CTICS [of ἀντι and καχεξια, an ill diſpoſition, of κακος, bad, and ἐχω, to have, Gr.] remedies for correcting the ill diſpoſition of the blood.

ANTICA′RDIUM [ἀντικαρδιον, of ἀντι, againſt, and καρδια, the heart, Gr.] the pit of the ſtomach, or heart-pit.

A′NTICHAMBER. See ANTECHAMBER.

A′NTICHEIR [of ἀντι, inſtead of, and χειρ, the hand, Gr.] the thumb, ſo called, becauſe it is of as much uſe as the reſt of the hand.

ANTICHRE′SIS [ἀντιχρησις, of ἀντιχραω, to give in turn ſomething to be uſed, Gr. in the civil law] a covenant or convention between the debtor and the creditor, as to a loan of money upon a mortgage or pawn.

A′NTICHRIST [*antechriſt*, Fr. *anticriſto*, It. *antechriſto*, Sp. *antichriſtus*, Lat. of ἀντιχριστος, of ἀντι, againſt, and Χριστος, Chriſt, Gr.] 1. One who is an adverſary to Chriſt, a ſeducer; one who puts himſelf in the room and ſtead of Chriſt. 2. A term applied in St. John's writings to the firſt corrupters of the chriſtian faith in general; and by way of eminence to ſuch as, with Cerinthus, explained away a true and proper incarnation of the ſon of God. *John.* Epiſt. I. c. 2. v. 18. c. 4. v. 3. c. 2. v. 22. See CERINTHIANS.

ANTICHRI′STIAN [*antichretien*, Fr. *anticriſtiano*, It. of *antichriſtianus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to Antichriſt, oppoſite or contrary to chriſtianity; as, theſe miniſters the world would make *antichriſtian*, and ſo deprive them of heaven. *South.*

ANTICHRI′STIANISM [*antichriſtianiſme*, Fr. *antichriſtianiſmus*, Barb. Lat.] the principles or practices of Antichriſt, oppoſition or contrariety to chriſtianity. Have we not ſeen many whoſe opinions have faſtened upon one another the brand of *antichriſtianiſm? Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIA′NITY, or ANTICHRISTIANNESS [of ἀντι, againſt, and Χριστος, Chriſt, Gr.] oppoſiteneſs, or contrariety to the doctrine of Chriſt, or the principles, *&c.* of Chriſtians. See ANTICHRIST.

ANTICHO′LICA, or ANTICO′LICA [of ἀντιχολικα, of ἀντι and χολη, choler, Gr.] remedies againſt the cholic.

ANTICHRO′NISM [ἀντιχρονισμος, of ἀντι, and χρονος, time] a falſe chronology, or chronicling; contrariety to the true order of time.

ANTI′CHTHONES [ἀντι, againſt, and χθων, the earth, Gr.] thoſe people which inhabited countries oppoſite to each other. The ſame as antipodes,

To ANTI′CIPATE [*anticiper*, Fr. *anticipàr*, Sp. and It. *anticipo*, Lat.] 1. To take up before hand, or before the time, at which a thing might have been duly had. I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden.* 2. To foreſtal, to prevent one that comes after from taking a thing. God has taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church. *Hammond.* 3. To have a foretaſte or previous impreſſion of ſomething that is not yet; as, to *anticipate* the happineſs of heaven or pains of hell. 4. To preclude or prevent any thing by ſtepping in before it; as, I will not *anticipate* the counſel of my betters.

ANTICIPA′TION [Fr. *anticipazione*, It. of *anticipatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of taking up a thing before its proper time. 2. Foretaſte, or previous impreſſion of a thing that is not yet, as if it really were; as, I taſte happineſs by *anticipation* and forethought. 3. An opinion implanted as if by nature or inſtinct.

ANTICK [*antique*, Fr. *antico*, It. and Sp. *antiguo*, Port. probably of *antiquus*, old, Lat.] ridiculouſly wild, odd; as, an *antick* face or poſture, and an *antick* ſight, or ſhow.

An ANTICK, a buffoon, he that plays tricks; as, he's the varieſt *antick* in the world.

ANTICK, or ANTICK *Work* [with painters and carvers] an odd appearance, a device of ſeveral odd figures or ſhapes of men, beaſts, flowers, *&c.* formed rudely one out of another, according to the fancy of the artiſt, affording a grateful variety to the eye of the beholder; as,

> A work of rich entail and curious mold,
> Woven with *anticks* and wild imagery. *Spencer.*

To dance ANTICKS, is to dance after an odd manner, making ridiculous geſtures.

To ANTICK; to make antick or odd; as, mine own tongue ſplits what it ſpeaks; the wild diſguiſe hath almoſt *antickt* us all. *Shakeſpeare.*

A′NTICKLY [of *antick*] in an antick way, with fantaſtical geſtures and whimſical poſtures. Go *antickly*, and ſhew an outward hideouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTICNE′MION, or ANTICNE′MIUM [of ἀντι, and κνημη, the great bone of the leg, Gr.] the fore part of the leg.

ANTICLI′MAX [of ἀντι, againſt, and κλιμαξ, a ladder, gradation, aſcent, Gr.] a figure, ſays Addiſon, unknown to the ancients, where the laſt part of a ſentence, inſtead of riſing, falls lower than the firſt. As if we ſhould invert the order of ideas in that verſe of Virgil's,

> *Ære ciere viros, martemque accendere cantû.*

Or in theſe of Addiſon:

> The growth of meadows, and the pride of fields,
> The food of armies, and ſupport of wars,
> Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the ſtorm.

Which I the rather mention, as theſe excellent lines are moſt injudiciouſly produced in the *art of ſinking*, as ſo many inſtances of that very fault.

ANTICONVU′LSIVE [of ἀντι, Gr. and *convulſive*] that which is good againſt a convulſion; as, an *anti-convulſive* medicine.

A′NTICOR [of ἀντι, againſt, and *cor*, the heart, Lat. with horſe doctors] a dangerous diſeaſe in horſes, being a preternatural ſwelling of a round figure, occaſioned by a ſanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horſe's breaſt oppoſite to his heart, whence the name *anticor.* It may kill a horſe unleſs it be brought to a ſuppuration by proper remedies.

ANTICO′STE, an American iſland, ſituated before the mouth of the river St. Lawrence in Lat. 49° 52′ N. Long. 64° W.

ANTICOU′RTIER [of ἀντι, Gr. againſt, and *courtier*] an oppoſer of the court and their meaſures.

ANTIDA′CTYLUS [of ἀντι, and δακτυλος, Gr.] a foot in verſe contrary to a dactyl, conſiſting of the two firſt ſyllables ſhort, and the laſt long, as Pĭĕtās.

ANTIDIA′PHORISTS [of ἀντι, and διαφερω, to differ, Gr.] thoſe who are oppoſite to the diaphoriſts.

ANTIDICOMA′RIANS [of ἀντι, or *antidico*, and *Mary*] ſuch perſons who are againſt, or ſpeak againſt the Virgin Mary, aſſerting that ſhe had ſeveral children by Joſeph.

ANTIDI′NICA [of ἀντι, and δινη, a whirlwind, Gr.] remedies againſt dizzineſs in the head.

ANTIDO′TAL [of *antidote*] having the power of an antidote, efficacious againſt poiſon or infection. That bezoar is *antidotal*, we ſhall not deny. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A′NTIDOTE [Fr. *antidota*, It. and Sp. *antidotus*, Lat. ἀντιδοτος, of ἀντι and διδωμι, Gr. to give] a remedy againſt deadly poiſon, a counter-poiſon.

ANTIDYSENTE′RICA [of ἀντι and δυσεντερικος, Gr.] medicines that are efficacious againſt the dyſentery. See DYSENTERY.

ANTIELMI′NTHICS [of ἀντι, againſt, and ελμινθος, Gen. of ελμινς, Gr. a worm] medicines efficacious in deſtroying worms in human bodies.

ANTIEME′TICS [of ἀντι and εμετικος, Gr.] remedies that ſtop vomiting. See EMETIC.

ANTIEPILE′PTICS [of ἀντιεπιληπτικος, Gr.] remedies againſt the epilepſy or falling-ſickneſs. See ANTEPILEPTICS.

ANTIEPILE′PTIC *Elixir* [in pharmacy] a ſpirit drawn from human ſkull mixed with an equal quantity of the ſpirit of wine, in which opium has been diſſolved.

ANTIFE′BRILE [of ἀντι, Gr. againſt, and *febrilis*, of *febris*, Lat. a fever] being good againſt a fever; as, *antifebrile* medicines.

ANTIGO′NIA, the name of two cities, one in Epirus, now called Caſtro Agiro, the other in Macedon, now Cologna.

ANTIHE′CTICS [of ἀντι and εκτικος, of ἰχω, Gr. to have] medicines againſt an hectic fever or conſumption. See HECTIC.

ANTIHE′CTICUM *Poterii* [with chemiſts] a medicine prepared of a mixture of tin, with the martial regulus of antimony, and fixed with ſalt-petre.

ANTIHYPNO′TICS [of ἀντι and υπνοτικος, of υπνος, Gr. ſleep] medicaments that hinder ſleep.

ANTIHYPOCHO′NDRIACS [of ἀντι, againſt, and υποχονδριακος, Gr. hypochondriac] remedies againſt melancholy. See HYPOCHONDRIAC.

ANTIHYSTE′RICS [of ἀντι and υςερικος, Gr.] remedies againſt hyſteric paſſions, or fits of the mother.

ANTILEGO′MENA [ἀντιλεγομενα, Gr.] contradictions.

ANTILO′BIUM [of ἀντι, againſt, and λοϐος, Gr. a lobe] the bottom of the ear.

ANTILOI′MICA [of ἀντι, againſt, and λοιμος, Gr. the peſtilence] medicines againſt the plague.

ANTILO′GARITHM [ἀντιλογαριθμος, of ἀντι, againſt, and λογαριθμος, Gr. a logarithm] is the complement of the logarithm of any ſign, tangent, or ſecant, to the logarithm of 90 degrees. See LOGARITHM.

ANTI′LOGY [ἀντιλογια, of ἀντι, againſt, and λεγω, Gr. to ſpeak] a contradiction between any words and paſſages in an author.

A′NTILOPE, a kind of deer. See ANTELOPE.

ANTI′LOQUIST [*antiloquus*, Lat. of ἀντι, Gr. and *loquor*, Lat. to ſpeak] a contradictor.

ANTIME′NSIA, a ſort of conſecrated table-cloth, occaſionally uſed in the Greek church, in lieu of a proper altar.

ANTIME′TRICAL [of ἀντι and μετρικος, of μετρον, Gr. meaſure] contrary to the rules of metre or verſe.

ANTIME′RIA [ἀντιμερεια, of ἀντι, inſtead, and μερος, Gr. a part] a figure in rhetoric, when one part of ſpeech is put for another.

ANTIMETA′BOLE [ἀντιμεταϐολη, of ἀντι, againſt, and μεταβαλλω, Gr. to tranſpoſe] a rhetorical figure, where there is a change of words in the ſame ſentence, into a different tenſe, perſon or caſe; as, *non vivo ut edam, ſed edo ut vivam.*

ANTIMETA′STASIS [of ἀντι and μεταςασις, Gr. a mutation] a tranſlating or changing to the contrary part.

ANTIMONA′RCHICAL, or **ANTIMONARCHIAL** [of ἀντι and μοναρχικος, of μονος, alone, and ἀρχη, dominion] that is againſt monarchy or kingly government.

ANTIMONA′RCHICALNESS [of ἀντι and μοναρχικος, Gr.] the quality of being an enemy to government by a ſingle perſon.

ANTIMO′NIALS [of *antimony*] preparations of antimony, or ſuch medicines wherein antimony is the baſis or principal ingredient.

A′NTIMONY [*antimoine*, Fr. Baſil Valentine, a German monk, having thrown ſome antimony to the hogs, obſerved that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened, and therefore he imagined his fellow monks would be the better for a like doſe. The experiment however ſucceeded ſo ill, that they all died. Thence forward the medicine was called *antimoine* or *antimonk*. *Antimonio*, It. and Sp. *antimonium*, Lat.] a mineral which conſiſts of a ſulphur like common brimſtone, and of a ſubſtance that comes near that of metals. Alchymiſts call it the red lion, becauſe it turns red, and alſo the philoſopher's wolf, becauſe it conſumes all metals except gold; or, as others define it, a ſemi-metal, being a foſſil glebe, compoſed of ſome undetermined metal, combined with a ſulphureous and ſtony ſubſtance. It conſiſts of three different parts: 1. Common ſulphur. 2. Sulphur which in the fire yields a poiſonous ſmoke, and renders metals friable. 3. Metal, tho' of what kind is not certainly known. The third character denotes gold at bottom, and a corroſive acid at the top. It is found in all mines of metal, but eſpecially thoſe of ſilver and lead: that in gold mines is reckoned the beſt. It is found in clods of ſeveral ſizes, nearly reſembling black lead. Its texture is full of little ſhining veins or threads like needles, brittle as glaſs. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called male antimony, that without them being denominated female antimony. When dug out of the earth, it is put into large crucibles, fuſed by a violent fire, and then poured into cones, which make the crude antimony of the ſhops. It deſtroys and diſſipates all metals fuſed with it, except gold, and is therefore uſeful in refining. It is a common ingredient in burning concaves, ſerving to give them a finer poliſh. It makes a part in bell-metal, and renders the ſound more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and ſound, and alſo with lead in the caſting of printers letters, to render them more ſmoth and firm. In pharmacy it is uſed under various forms, chiefly as an emetic. *Chambers.*

Calx of ANTIMONY, or *Ceruſe of* ANTIMONY, is a white powder produced of the regulus, diſtilled with ſpirits of nitre in a ſand furnace.

Cinnabar of ANTIMONY, is prepared of a mixture of ſulphur, mercury, and antimony, ſublimed in a luted bolt head, and a naked fire.

Crocus of ANTIMONY, or *Liver of* ANTIMONY. See *Crocus* METALLORUM.

Butter of ANTIMONY, a white, gummous liquor, prepared either of crude, or regulus of antimony, and corroſive ſublimate, pulverized, mixed, and diſtilled by a gentle heat.

Golden Sulphur of ANTIMONY, or *Precipitate of* ANTIMONY, is prepared from the ſcoria, ariſing in preparing the regulus, by boiling, filtration, and adding diſtilled vinegar.

Magiſtery of ANTIMONY, is a yellowiſh powder prepared from crude antimony, digeſted in *aqua regia*, which becomes an inſipid matter, by many repeated ablutions in water.

Crude ANTIMONY, is the native mineral antimony, melted down, and caſt into cones; called alſo *Antimony in ſubſtance.*

Prepared ANTIMONY, is that which has paſſed under ſome chemical proceſs, by which the nature and powers of it have been altered and abated.

Regulus of ANTIMONY, a ponderous, metallic powder, which, upon fuſing ſome of the mineral in its crude ſtate, ſinks to the bottom, leaving the ſcoria or impurities on the top.

Glaſs of ANTIMONY, is the crude antimony ground and calcined by a very vehement fire, in an earthen crucible, till it leaves off fuming, and then vitrified in a wind furnace.

Flowers of ANTIMONY, are the volatile parts that ſtick to the ſubliming pot, after having been pulveriſed and ſublimed in aludels.

ANTIMO′NIUM *Diaphoreticum* [with chemiſts] a medicine prepared of one part of antimony and three of ſalt-petre, pulveriſed and detonated together, ſo that the ſulphurs being fixed by the ſalt-petre, are hindered from operating any other way, but by ſweat.

ANTIMO′NIUM *Medicamentoſum* [with chemiſts] a compoſition of five ounces of antimony, four ounces of ſalt-petre, and one ounce of ſalt of tartar, fluxed together into a regulus, which is afterwards pulveriſed and waſhed.

ANTIMONIUN *Reſuſcitatum* [with chemiſts] is a compoſition of equal parts of antimony and ſal armoniac, ſublimed together thrice; after which, it is waſhed with diſtilled vinegar to get out the ſalt.

ANTINEPHRI′TICS [of ἀντι and νεφριτικος, Gr. what relates to a kidney] medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMA′SIA [of ἀντι, inſtead, and ονομαζω, Gr. to name] a figure in rhetoric a ſort of metonymy, which is the applying the proper name of one thing to many others, as when we call a voluptuous man a Sardanapalus, a cruel man a Nero, becauſe Nero the emperor was ſo; or, on the contrary, when we apply a name common to ſeveral to a particular man; as the Orator for Cicero. With Budæus, it is a figure in rhetoric, whereby inſtead of the proper name, ſome other term is uſed, whether epithet or patronymic, as ἀντιθεος (a match for gods) inſtead of Polypheme; or Pelidos (ſon of Peleus) inſtead of Achilles.

ANTINO′MIA [ἀντινομια, of ἀντι and νομος, Gr. law] the repugnance or contrariety between two laws.

ANTINO′MIANS [of ἀντι, againſt, and νομος, Gr. a law] a name by which all ſuch are diſtinguiſhed who maintain juſtification before faith, in virtue of Chriſt's ſatisfaction for the elect; that exhortations to believe and repent are improper, upon account of moral impotence; and by theſe and the like tenets they profeſs to hold the moſt perfect and conſiſtent Calviniſm.

A′NTINOMY, a contradiction between two laws or two articles of the ſame law, ſee ANTINOMIA.

A′NTINOUS [in aſtronomy] a part of the conſtellation, named Aquila, or the eagle.

A′NTIOCH, a town of Syria, formerly its capital, but now in a ruinous condition, ſituated on the river Orantes. Lat. 36° 0′ N. Long. 37° 1′ E.

ANTIO′ECI, vide ANTOE′CI.

ANTIPAGME′NTA [with architects] the garniture of poſts and pillars.

ANTIPARALY′TIC [of ἀντι and παραλυσις, Gr. the palſy, of παραλυω, to diſſolve] efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPARASI′ASIS, a rhetorical or logical figure, where one granting ſomething to his adverſary, thereby turns it to deny more ſtrongly.

ANTIPARA′STASIS [ἀντιπαραςασις, of ἀντι, againſt, παρα and ιςημι, Gr. to ſtand] a figure in rhetoric, when one grants what the adverſary ſays, but denies his inference.

ANTIPATHE′TICAL, pertaining to antipathy.

ANTIPATHE′TICALNESS [of *antipathetical*] the quality or ſtate of having an antipathy, or antipathetical quality.

ANTI′PATHY [*antipathie*, Fr. *antipatia*, It. and Sp. of *antipathia*, Lat. of ἀντιπαθεια, of ἀντι, againſt, and παθος, Gr. paſſion or feeling] 1. A natural averſion, a contrariety of natural qualities between ſome creatures and things, ſo as to ſhun involuntarily; or rather any ſtrong averſion, whether natural or acquired. 2. It has ſometimes *againſt* before the object; as, I had a mortal *antipathy againſt* ſtanding armies in times of peace. *Swift.* 3. Sometimes *to*; as, the ſtrong *antipathy* of good *to* bad. *Pope.* 4. Formerly *with*, but improperly; as, tangible bodies have an *antipathy with* air. *Bacon.*

ANTIPATHY [in a medicinal ſenſe] 1. A contrariety of humours in the body; alſo of medicines. 2. A loathing any thing without a juſt cauſe.

ANTIPELA′RGIA [*antipelargia*, Lat. of ἀντιπελαργια, of ἀντι, inſtead, and πελαργος, Gr. a ſtork, becauſe of the gratitude of ſtorks, who are ſaid to feed their ſires or dams when old] a mutual thankfulneſs or requital of a benefit; but eſpecially a child's nouriſhing a parent in old age.

ANTIPE′NDIUM [with the Romaniſts] a ſilver ſkreen, which covers the front of an altar, which is hanged on with ſcrews upon a feſtival day.

ANTIPERI′STATIC, belonging to antiperiſtaſis.

ANTIPERISTA′LTIC [of ἀντι, againſt, and περιςαλτικος, of περιςελλω, Gr. to compreſs or embrace; and in the phyſical ſenſe, for the ſake of concoction. *Galen.*] The anti-periſtaltic motion of the guts is the worm-like, wave-like motion of them (by which the food is compreſſed and thruſt down) inverted, or an irregular motion of them from the bottom to the top, contrary to their natural courſe.

ANTIPERI′STASIS [*antiperiſtaſe*, Fr. *antiperiſtaſio*, It. *antiperiſtaſis*, Lat. ἀντιπεριστασις, Gr. of ἀντι, againſt, περι, about, and ιστημι, to ſtand] the oppoſition or action of ſome contrary quality, by which the quality oppoſed becomes more intenſe. Hence wells in winter time were *ſuppoſed* to become warm, and lime grows hot by pouring cold water upon it. And by a beautiful figure, Cowley ſays,

> Th' *antiperiſtaſis* of age
> More inflam'd his am'rous rage.

ANTIPESTILE´NTIAL [of ἀντι, Gr. againſt, and *peſtilential*] good againſt the peſtilence.

ANTIPHA´RMACUM [of ἀντι and φαρμακον, Gr.] a remedy againſt poiſon, or any diſeaſe, an antidote.

ANTI´PHONE [*antifona*, It. *antifona*, Sp. *antiphona*, Lat. ἀντιφωνια, of ἀντι, againſt, or inſtead of, (and, by the way, this twofold ſenſe of the præpoſition ἀντι, explains moſt of its compounds) and φωνη, Gr. the voice] a ſinging by way of anſwer, when the choir on one ſide anſwers to the choir on the other, one ſinging one verſe, and the other another.

ANTI´PHRASIS [*antiphraſe*, Fr. *antifraſe*, It. *antiphraſis*, Lat. ἀντιφρασις, of ἀντι and φρασις, of φρασσω, to ſpeak] a figure in grammar, when a word has a meaning contrary to the original or proper ſenſe; alſo a figurative ſpeech that has a contrary meaning to what it appears to be; as, they were called high courts of juſtice only by *antiphraſis*.

ANTIPHRA´STICALLY [of *antiphraſis*, Lat. of ἀντιφρασις, Gr.] by way of antiphraſis.

ANTIPHTHI´SICA [of ἀντι and φθισις, Gr.] remedies againſt the phthiſic or conſumption.

ANTIPLEURI´TICUM [of ἀντι and πλευριτις, Gr. a pleuriſy] a medicine againſt the pleuriſy.

ANTIPODA´GRICA [of ἀντι and ποδαγρα, Gr. the gout] medicines againſt the gout.

ANTI´PODAL [of *antipodes*] relating to the countries of the antipodes. A word uſed ſubſtantively by Brown; as, the Americans are *antipodals* to the Indians.

ANTI´PODES [Fr. Sp. and Lat. *antipodi*, It. of ἀντι and πους ποδος, Gr. a foot, contrary or oppoſite as to the foot, without a ſingular in geography] ſuch inhabitants of the earth who dwell in oppoſite parallels of latitude, and under the oppoſite half of the ſame meridian, and walk with their feet directly oppoſite to one another. The antipodes have the ſame length of day and night, but at contrary times; when it is noon with the one, it is midnight with the other; and the longeſt day with one, is the ſhorteſt with the other; they have likewiſe the ſame degree of heat and cold; as alſo their ſummer and winter, the riſing and ſetting of the ſtars, quite contrary one to another.

A´NTIPOPE [*antipape*, Fr. *antipapa*, It. of ἀντι and *papa*, Lat. the pope] a falſe pope ſet up by a particular faction againſt one who is duly elected. This houſe is famous in hiſtory, for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himſelf Felix V. *Addiſon*.

ANTI´PTOSIS [ἀντιπτωσις, of ἀντι and πτωσις, a caſe] a grammatical figure, when one caſe of a noun is put for another.

ANTIPYRE´UDICUM, or ANTIPYRE´TICUM [of ἀντι and πυρετος, a fiery heat] a medicine that allays the heat of fevers.

ANTIQUARTANA´RIUM, or ANTIQUA´RTIUM a remedy againſt quartan or fourth-day agues incluſive from fit to fit.

AN´TIQUARY, *ſubſt.* [*antiquare*, Fr. *antiquarius*, Lat.] a perſon that is well ſkilled in, or who applies himſelf to the ſtudy of antiquity or ancient coins, medals, ſtatues, ſculptures, inſcriptions, *&c.*

ANTIQUARY, *adj.* an improper word; but uſed by Shakeſpeare.

Here's Neſtor,
Inſtructed by the *antiquary* times.

To A´NTIQUATE [*antiquo*, Lat.] to make obſolete, to bring into diſuſe; as, to *antiquate* a word, or to *antiquate* ſome law.

A´NTIQUATEDNESS [of *antiquate*] the ſtate of being grown out of uſe, or of being obſolete.

ANTI´QUE, *adj.* [Fr. *antico*, It. and Sp. of *antiquus*, Lat. This word was formerly pronounced according to the Engliſh analogy, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, but now, after the French, with the accent on the laſt, at leaſt in proſe; the poets uſe it variouſly. *Johnſon.*] 1. Ancient, not modern; as, an old and *antique* ſong. 2. Of genuine antiquity. The ſeals remaining of Julius Cæſar which we know to be *antique*, have the ſtar of Venus over them. *Dryden.* 3. Old faſhioned; as,

Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground,
And ſad habiliments right well beſeen. *Spenſer.*

4. Odd, fantaſtical, wild; as,

Name not theſe living death-heads unto me,
For theſe not ancient but *antique* be. *Donne.*

ANTIQUE, *ſubſt.* a remain of antiquity, an ancient rarity. I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my ſeal of Julius Cæſar, and another ſuppoſed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*. *Swift.*

ANTIQUE is chiefly uſed by architects, carvers, painters, *&c.* and is applied to ſuch pieces of work as were performed at the time when thoſe arts were in the greateſt perfection among the Greeks and Romans, or after the time of Alexander the Great, to the irruption of the Goths, and alſo the intaglia's within that time, and is uſed in oppoſition to modern.

ANTIQUE, is ſometimes uſed in contradiſtinction to ancient, which latter is uſed to ſignify a leſs degree of antiquity, when the art was not in its utmoſt purity.

ANTIQUENESS [of *antique*] the quality of being antique, an appearance of antiquity. We diſcover ſomething venerable in the *antiqueneſs* of the work. *Addiſon.*

ANTI´QUITY [*antiquité*, Fr. *antichità*, It. *antiquidà*, Sp. of *antiquitas*, Lat.] 1. Ancientneſs, the ſtate of old things; as, this cathedral is venerable for its *antiquity*. 2. Old times; the time long ſince paſt Cicero was the moſt conſummate ſtateſman of all *antiquity*. *Addiſon.* 3. The ancients, thoſe that lived in old times. That ſuch pillars were raiſed by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh.* 4. It is frequently uſed in reſpect to the remains and monuments of the ancients. As to Gregory the Great's extinguiſhing all heathen *antiquities*, I do not find that thoſe zeals laſt long; as it appeared in the ſucceſſion of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities*. *Bacon.* 5. Old age. This is a ludicrous ſenſe; as, is not your voice broken, your chin double, and every part about you blaſted with *antiquity?* and will you yet call yourſelf young? *Shakeſpeare.*

The great Lord Bacon (*de augm. Scient.*) obſerves; that *antiquities* may be looked upon as the planks of a ſhipwreck, which induſtrious and wiſe men gather and preſerve from the deluge of time.

A´NTIQUO *Modern*, a term uſed of old Gothic buildings, to diſtinguiſh them from the Roman and Greek ones.

ANTIRRHINUM, the name uſed by botanical writers for a genus of plants called in Engliſh ſnapdragon. See SNAPDRAGON.

ANTISABBATA´RIANS [of ἀντι and σαββατον, Gr.] ſuch as are againſt the keeping of the ſabbath.

ANTI´SCII [ἀντισκιοι of ἀντι and σκια, Gr. a ſhadow] being contrary as to ſhadow.

ANTI´SCII [with geographers] thoſe people who dwell in two places oppoſite to one another, the one on the north-ſide of the equator, and the other on the ſouth, ſo that their ſhadows fall different ways at noon, one directly oppoſite to the other.

ANTI´SCIONS [with aſtrologers] certain degrees in the zodiac which anſwer to one another.

ANTI´SCION SIGNS [in aſtrology] ſigns which with reference to each other, are equally diſtant from the two tropical ſigns Cancer and Capricorn; ſo that when a planet is in ſuch a ſtation, it is ſaid to caſt its *antiſcion*, *i. e.* to give a virtue or influence to another ſtar or oppoſite ſign.

ANTISCORBU´TICS [*antiſcorbutiques*, Fr. of ἀντι, Gr. and *ſcorbutus*, Lat. the ſcurvy] medicines good againſt the ſcurvy; as, warm *antiſcorbutics*.

ANTISCO´RODON [of ἀντι and σκοροδον, Gr. garlic] a ſort of garlic called allium cyprium.

ANTISE´PTICS [of ἀντι, againſt, and σηπτικος, of σηπω, Gr. to putrify] among phyſicians, a denomination given to all ſubſtances that reſiſt putrefaction.

ANTISI´GMA [of ἀντι and σιγμα, Gr.] a note or mark in the ancient writings, where the order of the verſes is to be changed; alſo a ſigma reverſed.

ANTI´SOPHIST [of ἀντι and σοφιστης, of σοφος, wiſe] a counter-ſophiſter, one who diſputes on the contrary part, or that argues and declaims againſt another.

ANTI´SPASIS, [of ἀντι, againſt, and σπαω, Gr. to draw] the revulſion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO´DICS [of ἀντι and σπασμος, Gr. the cramp] medicines good againſt the cramp, the ſhrinking of the ſinews, or convulſions.

ANTISPA´STICS [of ἀντι and σπαστικος, of σπαω, Gr. to draw] medicines which divert the humours to other parts

ANTI´SPASTOS [ἀντισπαστος, Gr. with grammarians] a foot compoſed of four ſyllables, of which the firſt and fourth are ſhort, the ſecond and third long. *Scap.*

ANTISPLENE´TICS [of ἀντι, againſt, and *ſplenetic*] medicines that open obſtructions of the ſpleen, and that are good in all diſeaſes thereof.

ANTI´SPODA, or ANTISPODI´A [of ἀντι and σποδιον, Gr.] certain drugs that have the ſame quality, and perform the ſame operation as ſpodium, and are uſed inſtead of it; alſo a ſort of medicinal aſhes made of certain herbs.

ANTI´STERNON [of ἀντι, oppoſite to, and στερνον, Gr. the breaſt] the back-bone.

ANTISTI´TIUM [in old writings] a monaſtery.

ANTISTOICHON [ἀντιστοιχον, of ἀντι and στοιχειον, letter] a grammatical figure, when one letter is put for another, as *promuſcis* for *proboſcis*, when *m* is put for *b*, and *u* for *o*.

ANTI´STROPHE [ἀντιστροφη, of ἀντι and στροφη, Gr. a turning] a rhetorical figure, when a turn or change is made between two terms, which have dependence the one on the other, *q. d.* the maſter of the work, or the work of the maſter.

ANTISTROPHE, a counter-turn. In ſtage plays among the antients, a term uſed to ſignify the turning of the chorus or the choir the contrary way; the ſtrophe or firſt turn of the ſingers, being on one ſide of the ſtage, and the antiſtrophe or counter-turn on the other.

ANTISTROPHE [in lyric poetry] is uſed of an ode, which is generally divided into its ſtrophe and antiſtrophe: in an ode ſuppoſed to be ſung in parts, the antiſtrophe is the ſecond ſtanza of every three, or ſometimes every ſecond ſtanza, and is ſo called becauſe the chorus turned about.

ANTISTRUMA´TIC [of ἀντι, Gr. and *ſtruma*, Lat. a ſcrophulous ſwelling] efficacious againſt ſcrophulous humours, good againſt the king's-evil; as, I preſcribed *antiſtrumatics*.

ANTITACTÆ [of ἀντιταττω, Gr. to oppoſe or be contrary to] a ſort or ſect of Gnoſtics, who held that God the Creator of the univerſe, was good and juſt; but that one of his creatures had created evil, and engaged mankind to follow it, in oppoſition to God; and that it is the duty of mankind to oppoſe this author of evil, in order to avenge God of his enemy.

ANTITA´SIS, an extending to the contrary ſide, reſiſtance, reluctancy.

ANTITASIS [with anatomiſts] an oppoſite placing of parts in the body, as that of the liver and ſpleen, *&c.* But if anatomiſts uſe the word in this ſenſe, 'tis by corruption of the Greek antitaſis. The proper derivation of antitaſis being from ἀντιτεινω, to extend or ſtretch to the contrary ſide. And accordingly with Bruno the antitaſis ſignifies the drawing of bones to the oppoſite ſide or part; or where, upon a diſlocation, they are *firſt* pulled backward, in order to be advanced forward.

ANTITHE´NAR [of ἀντι and θεναρ, Gr.] one of the muſcles which extend the thumb; it is alſo a muſcle of the great toe, which ariſing from the inferior part of the third os cuneiforme, and paſſing obliquely, is inſerted into the oſſa ſeſſamoidea.

ANTI´THESIS [*antitheſe*, Fr. *antiteſe*, It. *antitheſis*, Lat. of ἀντιθεσις, Gr.] a ſetting one thing againſt another, oppoſition.

ANTITHESIS, a ſort of rhetorical flouriſh, when contraries are ingeniouſly oppoſed to contraries in the ſame period or ſentence. A ſort of contraſt, either of words or ſentimentts; as, he gain'd by loſing, and by falling roſe. Pope has antitheſes in the plural; as, all arm'd with points, *antitheſes*, and puns.

ANTITHETA´RIUS [ἀντιθετος, of ἀντιτιθημι, to oppoſe] one that endeavours to diſcharge himſelf of a fact of which he is accuſed, by charging the accuſer with the ſame fact.

A´NTITHETS [ἀντιθετα, Gr.] contraries, oppoſites.

ANTITRA´GUS [of ἀντι and τραγος, Gr.] a little knob of the ear, ſeated at the lower end of the anthelix, and oppoſite to the tragus.

ANTITRINITA´RIANS, thoſe who deny the trinity. See TRINITY.

A´NTITYPE [ἀντιτυπον, of ἀντι and τυπος, Gr.] an example or copy like to the pattern, or that which anſwers or is prefigured by a type, that of which the type is a repreſentation; as, the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper is with reſpect to the paſchal lamb or Jewiſh paſſover; or, as the ſanctuary is ſaid to be an *antitype* of heaven.

ANTITY'PICAL [of ἀντι and τυπικὸς, of τυπὸς, Gr. a type] pertaining to an antitype, that which explains the type.

A'NTIVARI, a ſea-port town of Albania, ſituated on the gulf of Venice in Lat. 42° 10′ N. Long. 19° 40′ E.

ANTRIVE'TRIA, a province or ſubdiviſion of Terra Firma in South America, lying ſouthwards of Carthagena.

ANTIVENE'REAL *Medicines* [of ἀντι, Gr. and *venereus*, of Venus] medicines efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTIVENE'REALNESS [of ἀντι, Gr. and *venereus*, Lat.] the quality of being uſeful againſt venereal diſtempers.

A'NTLERS [*andouillers*, Fr.] 1. Starts or branches of a deer's attire, properly the firſt branches; as, grown old they firſt loſe their brow *antlers*. 2. But popularly and generally any of the branches; as, and branching *antlers* of ſtags. *Prior*.

Bes-ANTLER, the ſtart or branch next above the brow antler.

Sur-ANTLER, the top-ſtart or branch.

Brow-ANTLER, the ſtart or branch next the head.

A'NTOCOW [with horſe doctors] a round ſwelling about half as big as a man's fiſt, breaking out in the breaſt of a horſe, directly againſt his heart. The ſame with ANTICOR; which ſee.

ANTO'ECI, or ANTIO'ECI [of ἀντι, over-againſt or oppoſite to, and οικεω, to dwell] a name given by geographers to thoſe inhabitants of the earth, who dwell under the ſame meridian, but under oppoſite parallels, being at the ſame diſtance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the ſouth. Hence they have the ſame longitude, and their latitude is alſo the ſame, but of a different denomination; ſo that they inhabit in the ſame zone and the ſame climate, but under different poles, and have their noon and midnight at the ſame time, but at different ſeaſons, it being ſummer with the one, while it is winter with the other.

ANTONOMA'SIA [ἀντονομασια, of ἀντι, inſtead of, and ονομαζω, Gr. to name] a figure in rhetoric, where an appellative or common name is uſed inſtead of a proper name; as when it is ſaid the apoſtle inſtead of Paul, the philoſopher inſtead of Ariſtotle; or alſo when the proper name of one perſon or thing is applied to ſeveral others; alſo on the contrary, when the names of ſeveral things are applied to one, as when any cruel perſon is called a Nero, and a voluptuous perſon a Sardanapalus.

A'NTRE [Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] a cave, a den.

Of *antres* vaſt, and deſerts idle,
It was my hent to ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare*.

A'NTRUM, a cave or den. *Lat*.

ANTRUM [in anatomy] the beginning of the pylorus, or lower mouth of the ſtomach, where its coats are thickeſt.

ANTS [hieroglyphically] were uſed by the ancients to repreſent laborious perſons, diligent and induſtrious in their callings. For ants are very laborious, induſtrious creatures, and alſo ready to give aſſiſtance to their fellows. And the Egyptian prieſts, in order to ſignify a country deſtroyed by ſickneſs or war, put a few ants near the herb origanum, the ſcent of which they cannot endure. And it is related of the eaſtern farmers, that in order to preſerve their corn from ants, they were wont to cover it with origanum.

A'NTWERP, a beautiful city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, and capital of the marquiſate of the ſame name. It ſtands on the eaſtern ſhore of the river Scheld, about twenty-five miles north of Bruſſels, in Lat. 51° 15′ N. Long. 4° 15′ E.

A'NVIL [aenbeeldt, Du. amboſʒ, H. Ger. ænfille, anfile, Sax.] 1. A maſſy iron inſtrument on which ſmiths, &c. hammer their work. 2. Any thing on which blows are laid; as,

Here I clip
The *anvil* of my ſword, and do conteſt
Hotly, and nobly. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. Figuratively, when the matter is ſaid to be upon the anvil, it means to be a forming and preparing, by deliberation, for execution or accompliſhment.

A Riſing ANVIL, an anvil having two nooks or corners, for rounding any piece of metal.

A'NUS [in anatomy] the extremity of the inteſtinum rectum, or the orifice of the fundament; alſo a ſmall hole in the third ventricle of the cerebellum.

ANWEI'LLER, a ſmall city of France, in the Lower Alſace, upon the river Queich.

ANXI'ETY [*anxieté*, Fr. *anſietà*, It. of *anxietas*, Lat. angſt, Du. Ger.] 1. Anguiſh, vexation, ſorrow, great trouble of mind, as uncertain about ſomething future; ſolicitous perplexity, uneaſy ſuſpence; as, to be happy is not only to be freed from the pains of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of ſpirit. *Tillotſon*. 2. In phyſick it means a depreſſion or lowneſs of ſpirits; as, in *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed. *Arbuthnot*. Anxiety is deſcribed in painting and ſculpture, by a woman clad in red and green, holding in her right hand a torch, and in her left a ſpur.

ANXI'FEROUS [*anxifer*, Lat.] bringing or cauſing anxiety.

A'NXIOUS [*anxius*, Lat.] 1. Sad, ſorrowful, much concerned, thoughtful, doubtful about ſome uncertain event.

With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Anxious and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope*.

2. Full of inquietude, creating anxiety. Diſcoloured ſickneſs, *anxious* labour come. *Dryden*. 3. Careful as of ſomething of importance; as, if you knew the meaning of ſome writings, you need be leſs *anxious* about others. 4. Generally it has *for* or *about* before the object, ſometimes *of*; as, who *anxious of* neglect, ſuſpecting change,

Conſults her pride, and meditates revenge. *Granville*.

ANXIO'USLY, with concern or thought, in an anxious manner.

A'NXIOUSNESS [of *anxieté*, Fr. of *anxius*, Lat.] the quality of being anxious, ſuſceptibility of anxiety.

A'NY [aniʒ, eniʒ, Sax. eenigh, Du. eenig, eenich, or yennich, O. Ger. eenig, L. Ger. einig, H. Ger.] 1. Every, whoever or whatever; in all its ſenſes it is applied indifferently to perſons or things; as, *any* time theſe fifteen hours. You are as capable of preferment as *any* one whoſoever. 2. Whatever and whoever, as diſtinguiſhed from ſome other; as, what warmth is there in your affection towards *any* of theſe princely ſuitors that are already come. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. It is uſed in oppoſition to none; as, to this queſtion is there *any* here? The anſwer is, *none*.

A'NZAR, a city of Turqueſtan, near Catai, where Tamerlane died.

ANZE'RMA, a town of South America, in the kingdom of Popajan, upon the river Cama, ſituated in Lat. 40° S. Long. 47° W.

AONI'DES. See MUSES.

A'ORIST [in grammar, ἀοριστος, Gr. indef. of α priv. and οριζω, to define] a tenſe in the Greek.

AO'RTA [αορτη, Gr.] the great artery proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, which beats continually, and conveys the blood through the whole body.

AOU'ST, a town of Piedmont in Italy, capital of the duchy of the ſame name, ſituated about fifty miles north of Turin, in Lat. 45° 45′ N. Long. 7° 10′ E.

APA'CE [from *a* and *pace* that is, with a great pace] 1. Faſt, quick, ſpeedily. It is uſed of things in motion. *Johnſon*. As, ſhe flies *apace*, and weeds grow *apace*. 2. With ſpeed; applied to ſome action; as, the baron now his diamonds pours *apace*. *Pope*. 3. Haſtily, ſpoken of progreſſion from one ſtate to another.

Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace*. *Milton*.

APÆRE'SIS [with rhetoricians] a figure when ſome matter is called in queſtion, which we willed the judge to remember.

A'PAGMA [from α priv. and πηγνυμι, Gr. to make compact] the thruſting of a bone or other part out of its proper place.

APAGO'GUAL, or APAGO'GICAL *Demonſtration* [of ἀπαγωγη, of ἀπο, from, and αγω, Gr. to lead, with logicians] is ſuch as does not prove the thing directly, but ſhews the impoſſibility and abſurdity of it, or which ariſes from denying it; and thence it is called alſo *reductio ad abſurdum aut impoſſibile*.

APAGO'REUSIS [ἀπαγορευσις, Gr.] a figure in rhetorick, called an interdiction or forbidding.

APALA'CHIAN *Mountains*, a ridge of mountains of North America, lying weſtward of the Britiſh plantations, and extending from Lat. 30° to 40° N.

APAME'A, or HA'MA, a town of Syria, ſituated on the river Orontes, in Lat. 34° N. Long. 38° 30′ E.

APAMEA is alſo the name of a town of Phrygia, upon the river Maryſas; of a town of Media, confining upon Parthia; and of a town of Bithynia, called by the Turks Myrlea.

APA'NAGE. See APPANNAGE.

APA'RINE, cleavers, in botany, a genus of plants, with a campanulated monopetalous flower, very wide at the mouth. Its fruit is a kind of dry berry, formed of two ſmall globoſe bodies adhering together, and containing a ſingle roundiſh ſeed.

APA'RT, 1. Separately, from the reſt in place. They reſolved to have another army *apart*, that ſhould be at their devotion. *Clarendon*. 2. In a ſtate of diſtinction; as, to ſet a thing *apart* for ſome uſe. 3. Diſtinctly; as, I will treat of earth and ſea, each *apart*. 4. Aſide, at ſome diſtance, as retired from the other company.

So pleaſe you madam,
To put *apart* theſe your attendants, I
Shall bring Emilia forth. *Shakeſpeare*.

APA'RTHROSIS [of ἀπο, from, and αρθρον, Gr. a joint] the ſame as *abarticulatio*.

APA'RTMENT [*apartement*, Fr. *appartamento*, It.] that part of a great houſe, where one or more perſons lodge ſeparately by themſelves.

APATHE'TICALNESS [of *apathia*, Lat. of ἀπαθεια, Gr.] a freedom from paſſion, an inſenſibility of pain.

A'PATHY [ἀπαθεια, of α priv. and παθος, Gr. paſſion] 1. Quality of not feeling, and of being abſolutely void of all paſſions or affections; a moral inſenſibility. 2. A freedom from all perturbation of mind.

APATISA'TIO [old rec.] an agreement or contract made with another.

APATU'RIA [ἀπατυρια, Gr.] feſtivals held in Athens in honour of Bacchus; Æthra having made an ordinance, that the Troezenian virgins ſhould, before marriage, offer up their girdles to Pallas Apaturia.

APA'UME [in heraldry] ſignifies any hand opened or extended, with the full palm appearing, and the thumb and fingers at full length. *Fr*.

A'PE [apa, Sax. aap, O. and L. Ger. affe, H. Ger. ap, eppa, G.B. *ape*, Iceland. *Johnſon*] 1. A kind of monkey, that imitates whatever he ſees. 2. Any one who imitates, generally in a bad ſenſe; as, Julio Romano would beguile nature of her cuſtom, ſo perfectly he is her *ape*. *Shakeſpeare*.

APE [hieroglyphically] was uſed by the Egyptians, frequently to expreſs the vices of men; and they painted an ape piſſing and covering his excrements, to repreſent a diſſembler or crafty fellow, that would conceal the vices and weakneſſes of his perſon: for this animal is very careful to hide and bury his excrements. An ape is alſo a ſymbol of an impudent and wicked fellow, and one who admires himſelf.

An APE is an APE, a varlet's a varlet, tho' he be cloath'd in ſilk or ſcarlet. Or according to another proverb: The higher the APE goes, the more he ſhews his tail. *Plus le ſinge s'eleve, plus il decouvre ſon cul pelé*, Fr. That is, dignities ſerve but to make perſons ridiculous, who are not worthy of them, or don't know how to behave themſelves in them.

To APE *one*, to imitate or mimick any one; either (as is generally ſuppoſed) of the ſubſtantive *ape*, becauſe that creature is apt to mimick or imitate the actions of men; or perhaps, with greater probability, (at leaſt originally) of ab, abe, af or afe, which in moſt of the ancient, and ſome of the modern northern tongues, is an adverb of ſimilitude, from whence the Germans have their verbs ap (en) aff (en) to *imitate*. And thence the ſubſtantive, becauſe that creature bears the greateſt reſemblance to human kind.

APEA'K, or APE'CK, *adv*. [probably from *a piqué*, Fr.] in a poſture to pierce the ground. *Johnſon*. It is a ſea-term; as, the anchor is *apeak*.

APECHE'MA [of ἀπο and ηχω, Gr. *i.e.* an echo] a contrafiſſure, when a blow is given on one ſide, and the fracture made on the other.

APE'LLITÆ, they who taught that Chriſt left his body diſſolved in the air; and ſo aſcended into heaven without it.

A'PENNIN, a vaſt ridge of mountains which runs through the middle of all Italy, from Savona, to the very ſtreight that ſeparates Italy from Sicily.

A'PENRADE, a town of Sleſwic, or South Jutland, ſituated on a bay of the Baltic ſea, in Lat. 55° N. Long. 10° E.

A'PENZEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Canton of the ſame name, and ſituated in Lat. 47° 30′ N. Long. 9° E.

A'PEPSY [ἀπεψία, of ἀ and πέπτω, Gr. to concoct] a want of digeſtion, a defect in the ſtomach.

A'PER [from *ape*] a ridiculous mimick.

APE'RIENS *palpebram rectus* [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing in the orbit of the eye, near the entrance of the optick nerve, which paſſes over the attollent muſcle of the eye, and at laſt is inſerted into the whole ſuperior part of the upper eye-lid; the uſe of it is to open it.

APERI'ENT [of *aperiens*, from *aperio*, Lat. to open] opening.

APERIENT *Seeds* [in medicine] are graſs madder, eryngo, capers, and cammock ,called the leſſer; ſmallage, fennel, aſparagus, parſley, and butcher's broom, called the five greater ones.

APERIE'NTIA [in medicine] aperient medicines, aperitives, ſuch as open the obſtructed paſſages of the ſmall veſſels, glands and pores, and by that means promote a due circulation of the contained juices.

APE'RITIVE [of *aperio*, Lat. to open] having the nature and quality of opening obſtructions in the body; as, *aperitive* herbs.

APE'RT [*apertus*, Lat.] open.

APE'RTIO *Portarum* [in aſtrology] *i. e.* an opening of the gates; ſome great and manifeſt change of the air, upon certain meetings of planets and configurations. *Lat.*

APE'RTION, or A'PERTURE [*apertus* and *apertura*, from *aperio*, Lat. to open, with architects] 1. Is the openings in a building, as doors, windows, chimnies, ſtair-caſes, or other conduits; in ſhort, all inlets and outlets for light and ſmoke. 2. The act of opening, the ſtate of being opened; as, the extravaſation of blood happens by ruption or *apertion* of the veſſels. *Wiſeman.*

APE'RTLY [of *apert*] openly.

APE'RTNESS [of *apert*] openneſs. The freedom or *apertneſs*, and vigour of pronouncing, and the cloſeneſs of ſpeaking, render the ſound different. *Holder.*

APERTU'RA *Feudi* [in civil law] the loſs of a feudal tenure, by the default of iſſue of him to whom the fee was firſt given or granted. *Lat.*

APERTU'RA *Tabularum* [a law term] the breaking up of a laſt will and teſtament. *Lat.*

A'PERTURE, or APERTION [*apertura*, Lat.] 1. The opening of any thing, or a hole cleft, in ſome ſubject otherwiſe ſolid or contiguous. 2. The act of opening; as, from an appulſe in ſpeaking to an *aperture*, is eaſier than from one appulſe to another. 3. An open place or gap. 4. Enlargement, explication. A ſenſe ſeldom found; as, it is made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and diſſolution of diſtinctions. *Taylor.*

APERTURE [with geometricians] the ſpace left between two lines, which mutually incline towards each other to form an angle.

APERTURE [in opticks] the hole next to the object glaſs of a teleſcope or microſcope, through which the light and image of the object come into the tube or pipe, and are thence carried to the eye; alſo that part of the object-glaſs itſelf which covers the former, and is left pervious to the rays.

APE'TALOUS [of α priv. and πέταλον, Gr. a leaf] without the leaves called *petala*.

APETALOUS *Flowers* [with floriſts, *&c.*] ſuch as want the fine coloured leaves called *petala*; theſe are reckoned imperfect flowers, and are alſo called ſtamineous.

APE'TALOUSNESS [of *aptalous*] being without leaves.

A'PEX [*apices* the plural] the tip, point, vertex, ſummit, or uppermoſt part of any thing.

APEX [in geometry] the top of a cone, or any ſuch like figure, ending in a ſharp point.

APHÆ'RESIS [ἀφαίρεσις, of ἀφαιρέω, Gr. to take away] a grammatical figure, that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word, as *ruit* for *eruit*. So *atrophy*, *amorphy*, and the like, all of Greek extract, and when adopted into Engliſh, receiving a different termination.

APHE'LION, or APHE'LIUM, *aphelia*, plur. [ἀφήλιον of ἀπό, from, and ἥλιος, Gr. the ſun] a name given by aſtronomers to that point of the orbit of the earth or a planet, in which it is at the fartheſt diſtance from the ſun that it can be; thus a planet A in Plate IV. Fig. 21. is in its utmoſt diſtance or aphelion at S.

APHE'TICAL, pertaining to apheta.

APHE'TA [with aſtrologers] the name of the planet, which they take to be the giver or diſpoſer of life.

APHILA'NTHROPY [*aphilanthropia*, Lat. ἀφιλανθρωπία, of α priv. φίλος, a lover, and ἄνθρωπος, Gr. a man] the want of love to man; the contrary to the love or delight in mankind; the firſt approaches of melancholy, when a perſon firſt begins to diſlike converſation and company.

APHONIA [ἀφωνία, of α priv. and φωνή, Gr. the voice] a loſs of ſpeech or voice.

APHO'NY, the ſame ſame with APHO'NIA.

A'PHORISM [*aphoriſme*, Fr. *aforiſma*, It. *aforiſmo*, Sp. *aphoriſmus*, Lat. ἀφορισμός, Gr.] a maxim, general rule or principle of any art or ſcience, eſpecially ſuch as are experienced for a truth, or relate to practice; or a brief ſentence, comprehending a great deal of matter in a few words.

APHORI'STICAL [ἀφοριστικός, of ἀφορίζω, Gr. to ſeparate] pertaining to, or having the form of an aphoriſm. *Hawke.*

APHORI'STICALLY [of *aphoriſtical*] in the manner of an aphoriſm, by way of aphoriſm. Hippocrates does likewiſe *aphoriſtically* tells us. *Harvey.*

APHRODISI'A [of ἀφροδίτη, Venus] the venereal intercourſes of both ſexes.

APHRODISIA *Phrenitis* [with phyſicians] a violent and mad love-paſſion in maids.

APHRODISI'ACAL, pertaining to Venus, or the venereal diſeaſe.

APHRODI'SIACKS [ἀφροδισιακά, Gr.] things that promote venery; alſo things that relate to the venereal diſeaſe.

APHRODISIUS *Morbus*, the venereal diſeaſe. *Lat.*

APHRODITA'RIUM [with phyſicians] a dry medicine made of an equal part of frankincenſe, pomegranate, meal and ſcales of braſs.

APHRO'GALA [ἀφρόγαλα, of ἀφρός, froth, and γάλα, Gr. milk, with phyſicians] milk beat into an entire froth.

A'PHRON [of ἄφρον, Gr.] a ſort of poppy.

APHRONI'TRON [of ἀφρός, froth, and νίτρον, Gr. nitre] a kind of nitre, ſuppoſed by the ancients to be the ſpume or ſubtileſt and lighteſt part of it, emerging at the top.

APHROSCO'RODON [ἀφροσκόροδον, Gr.] a ſort of large garlick.

A'PHTHÆ [ἄφθαι, Gr.] the thruſh, eſpecially in children; certain wheals, ulcers, or pimples about the inward parts of the mouth, and other parts.

APHTHARDO'CITES [of ἄφθαρτος, incorruptible, and δοκεῖν, Gr. to think, *&c.*] ſuch as held that the body of Jeſus Chriſt was incorruptible and impaſſible. I ſuſpect, from the etymology of this word, that its true reading is *apthartodocites*.

APHYLLA'NTHES, *the blue Montpelier pink* [in botany] a genus of plants with liliaceous flowers, and a capſular fruit, containing three oblong oval ſeeds. This genus belongs to the hexandrio monogynia of Linnæus.

APHYXI'A, a ceſſation of the pulſe through the whole body, being the higheſt degree of ſwooning, next to death. As I can find no traces of this word in Gorreus, Bruno, Blancard, and Æconom. Hippocrat. Foeſ. nor in any Greek dictionary, I ſuſpect the true reading to be *aſphuxia*, from α priv. and σφύζω, to move as a pulſe.

A'PIARY [*apiarium*, of *apis*, Lat. a bee] a place where bees are kept. When they ſee a foreign ſwarm of bees approaching to plunder their hives, they have a ſtick to divert them into ſome neighbouring *apiary*. *Swift.*

APIA'STRUM, balm-gentle, mint. *Lat.*

A'PICES *of a Flower* [in botany] ſmall knobs growing on the top of the ſtamina, or fine threads in the middle of the flowers, which are uſually of a dark purple colour; by the microſcope they have been diſcovered to be a ſort of capſulæ ſeminales or ſeed veſſels, containing in them ſmall globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquiſitely formed.

API'CIAN *Art* [ſo called of Apicius, a famous voluptuary] voluptuouſneſs, or voluptuous cookery.

APIE'CE, *adv.* [*a* and *piece*, a ſhare] to the part or ſhare of each; as, they had ſix or ſeven wives *apiece*.

APIFA'CTURE [of *apis*, a bee, and *factura*, Lat. the making] the workmanſhip of bees, *i. e.* the making wax and honey.

A'PIOS, Gr. the horſe-raddiſh-root.

A'PIS was a god of the Egyptians. When the apis died, and his funeral pomp was over, the prieſts who had this office, ſought out for another with the ſame marks, and when they had found one, the lamentations immediately ceaſed; and the prieſts lead the calf firſt into the city of Nile, where he was fed for forty days, from thence he was tranſported in a veſſel with a gilded cabin to Memphis, as their god, and turned into the grove of Vulcan.

The reaſon they gave for this worſhip was, becauſe the ſoul of Oſiris, as they pretended, tranſmigrated into a bull of this ſort, and by a ſucceſſive tranſmigration paſſed from one to another, as often as one died, and another was found.

The *apis* was conſulted as an oracle: the manner of conſulting him, was by obſerving into which chamber, of the two that were prepared for him, he entered; his going into the one of them being conſtrued as a good omen; and into the other, as a bad one: or elſe they offered him food, and from his accepting or refuſing it, concluded the anſwer favourable, or the contrary.

A'PISH [of *ape*] 1. Given to mimick, imitative like an ape, full of ridiculous mimickry; as,

> Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy *apiſh* nation
> Limps after, in baſe aukward imitation. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Foppiſh, affected; as, duck with French nods and *apiſh* courteſy. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Trifling, inſignificant; as, all this is but *apiſh* ſophiſtry. 4. Wanton, wild, ſportive.

> *Apiſh* folly with her wild reſort. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY [of *apiſh*] in an apiſh manner, with foppery, with conceit, ridiculouſly.

A'PISHNESS [of *apiſh*] mimically, playfulneſs, *&c.*

API'TPAT, *adv.* [a word formed from the motion, *Johnſon*] with quick palpitation. It is otherwiſe written *pit-a-pat-é*.

> My heart has gone *apitapat* for you. *Congreve.*

API'UM, *Parſley*, [in botany] a genus of umbelliferous plants, with roſaceous flowers, and an oval fruit, containing two ſeeds of an oblong oval ſhape, convex and ſtriated on one ſide, and plain on the other.

APIUM *Paluſtre* [in botany] ſmallage. *Lat.*

APLA'NES [ἀπλανής, of α priv. and πλάνη, Gr. error, *i. e.* ſettled, free from rambling] the fixed ſtars, ſo called in contradiſtinction to the planets.

APLU'STRE, Lat. the enſign or flag anciently carried in ſhip. The one holds a ſword in her hand to repreſent the Iliad, as the other has an *apluſtre* to repreſent the Odyſſey, or voyage of Ulyſſes. *Addiſon.*

APNOE'A [ἄπνοια, a want of breath, from α priv. and πνέω, Gr. to breathe] an impairing, leſſening, or utter loſs of the faculty of breathing, at leaſt as to ſenſe, as in ſwoons, *&c.*

APOBATE'RION [of ἀποβαίνω, Gr. to depart] a farewel ſpeech or poem, upon a perſon's going out of his own country or ſome other place, where he had been kindly entertained.

APO'CALISM. See APOCHYLISMA.

APO'CALYPSE [Fr. *apocaliſſe*, It. *apocalypſi*, Sp. *apocalypſis*, Lat. ἀποκάλυψις, of ἀποκαλύπτω, Gr. to reveal or diſcover] a revelation or viſion, the name of a book in the new teſtament, to which it is ſolely applied.

APOCALY'PTICAL [ἀποκαλυπτικός, Gr.] pertaining to revelation, viſion; containing revelation. If we could underſtand that ſcene, at the opening of this *apocalyptical* theatre. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCAPNI'SMOS [of ἀπό and καπνός, Gr. ſmoak] fumigation.

Apocha′tharsis [ἀποκαθαρσις, of ἀπο and ϑακαιρω, Gr. to purge] a purging both upwards and downwards.

Apochyli′sma [of ἀπο and χυλισμος, of χυλιζω, Gr. to draw out juice] any juice boiled or thickened with honey or ſugar, into a hard conſiſtence. It has other names, as *rob*, *robob*, and *ſuccago*.

Apocla′sm [ἀποκλασμα, of ἀποκλαω, Gr. to break off] a breaking off or aſunder, the breaking of any part of the body.

Apoco′metry [of ἀπο and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] the art of meaſuring things at a diſtance. This ſhould be Apomecometry. Which ſee.

Apo′cope [ἀϖοκοπη of ἀϖοκυϖτω, Gr. to cut off] a cutting off, a grammatical figure, in which the laſt ſyllable or letter of the word is cut off, as *vide′ne* for *videſne*, *di* for *dii*.

Apocri′sia, or **Apocri′sis** [ἀϖοκρισις, of ἀϖοκρινω, Gr. to ſeparate] among phyſicians, ſignifies a voiding or ejection of ſuperfluities out of the body.

Apocrisia′rius [of ἀϖοκρισις, an anſwer, of ἀϖοκρινω, Gr. to anſwer] a ſurrogate, commiſſary or chancellor to a biſhop, an office firſt eſtabliſhed in the time of Conſtantine the Great.

Apocro′usticks [*apocrouſtica*, Lat. of ἀπο and κρυω, Gr. in compound, to beat off] medicines which obſtruct the flowing of the humours into any particular part of the body, and repel them that are beginning to flow.

Apo′crypha [*apochryphes*, Fr. *apocrifi*, It. *apocrifas*, Sp. of *apocrypha*, Lat. *q. d.* hidden or dark, of ἀϖοκρυϖτω, Gr. to hide] certain books of doubtful authority, not received into the canon of the holy ſcriptures, though commonly appended thereto. We hold not the *apocrypha* for ſacred, as we do the holy ſcripture, but for human compoſitions. *Hooker.*

Apo′cryphal [ἀϖοκρυφος, Gr. hidden] of doubtful authority, not cononical; pertaining to thoſe books, called the apocrypha, or any others, whoſe original is not known. Jerom, who ſaith, that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uſes not the title *apocryphal*; as, the reſt of the fathers whoſe cuſtom is ſo to name, only ſuch as might not publickly be read or divulged. *Hooker.* 1. Relating to the apocrypha. 2. Contained in the apocrypha; as, the *apocryphal* writers, or *apocryphal* writings. 3. It is ſometimes uſed for any precarious account or news of uncertain credit; as, all that ſtory or news is *apocryphal*.

Apo′cryphally [of *apocryphal*] hiddenly, doubtfully, uncertainly.

Apo′cryphalness [of ἀϖοκρυφος, Gr.] hiddenneſs, uncertainty.

Apo′cynon [ἀϖοκυνον, Gr.] dog's-bane.

Apodacri′tica [of ἀϖοδακρυω, Gr. to drop like tears] medicines which provoke tears. *Lat.*

Apodi′ctical [of ἀϖοδειξις, of ἀϖοδεικνυμι, Gr. to ſhew clearly] an apodictical argument or ſyllogiſm, is a demonſtration or clear convincing proof of a thing. Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an aſſured knowledge of it. *Brown.*

Apodi′oxis [ἀϖοδιωξις, Gr. an expulſion] an expelling or drawing out.

Apodioxis [with rhetoricians] a figure when any argument or objection is rejected with indignation, as abſurd.

Apodi′xis [ἀϖοδειξις, Gr.] an evident demonſtration, or plain proof.

Apo′dosis [ἀϖοδοσις, of ἀϖο and διδωμι, Gr. to reſtore] a giving again, or recompenſing.

Apodosis [with rhetoricians] a rhetorical figure called reddition, and is the application or latter part of a ſimilitude.

Apo′gæon, **Apogæ**, or **Apogæum** [ἀπογαιον, of ἀϖο, from, and γαια, Gr. the earth] that part in the orbit of the ſun or a planet which is fartheſt diſtant from the earth.

Thy ſin is in his *apogæon* placed,
And when it moveth next, muſt needs deſcend. *Fairfax.*

It is not agreed in what time the *apogeum* abſolveth one degree. *Brown.*

Mean **Apoge′e** *of the Epycicle* [with aſtronomers] a point where the epicycle is cut above a right line drawn from the center of it, to the centre of the equant, or that point of the epicycle moſt remote from the earth.

Apogee *of the Equant* [with aſtronomers] is the fartheſt diſtance of the equant from the earth, or the point where the equant is interſected by the line of the apſes, in the remoteſt part of the diameter.

Apo′graphon [ἀϖογραφον, of ἀϖο, and γραφω, to write] an inventory of goods, a copy or tranſcript of ſome book or writing, a pattern or draught.

A′polepsy [*apolepſia*, Lat. of ἀϖοληψις, of ἀϖο and λαμϐανω, Gr. to receive] a receiving or recovering, an intercepting or preventing.

Apolepsy [in medicine] a ſtoppage in the courſe of the blood or animal ſpirits.

Apollina′rians, or **Apollinarists**, a conſiderable part of the chriſtian world, (ſo called in the fourth century from Apollinarius, the learned biſhop of Laodicea) who would not admit of two intelligent natures in the one perſon of Chriſt; but affirmed the divine logos to be the only νοος, ſpirit, or intelligent principle, that reſided in our Saviour's body, though animated, like other bodies, with a vital ſoul. *Suidas.* In plain terms, they ſuppoſed (as did many ancient writers) man to be a compound of three, ſoul, ſpirit, and body; and that the divine logos anſwered to the ſpirit or intellectual part. Theodorit adds (lib. 5. c. 3.) that he alſo eſpouſed degrees (βαθμους) of dignity in the divine nature; meaning, that the Son was ſuperior in dignity to the Spirit, and God the Father to them both; or, as Tertullian expreſs'd it long before him, *tres non ſtatû, ſed gradû.* Now both Tertullian and Apollinarius were conſubſtantialiſts; and by comparing this account Theodorit gives us of Apollinarius, with the whole ſtrain of Tertullian's writings, it appears that not every eſpouſer of conſubſtantiality maintained with it an abſolute co-equality. This remark may poſſibly throw ſome light on the controverſy, as it ſtood in the 4th and preceding centuries.

Apollinarian *Games* [with the Romans] ſolemn games held annually in honour of Apollo, on account of a ſhower of darts and arrows that (as the tradition goes) fell on their enemies, who ſuddenly invaded them, at the firſt celebration of theſe games, and by this means the Romans being victors, ſoon returned to their ſports.

Apollo [Απολλων, Gr.] the proper name of the God ſo called; and whom Homer derives from Jupiter and Latona, and who received from his father the gift of prophecy.

There were four Apollo's; the moſt ancient of which, in the judgment of Voſſius, was Jubal the relation of Tubalcain (unleſs of more ancient date) and a famous muſician. All the other Apollo's were deified, and referred chiefly to the ſun. *B. Herbert de Relig. Gentil.*

The author of the late *Eſſay towards a Tranſlation of* Homer's *Works in Blank Verſe* has ſuggeſted, that how much ſoever Apollo and the ſun were in proceſs of time confounded together, in Homer they are conſtantly repreſented as diſtinct deities; and Dionyſ. Halicarn. ſeems to ſay as much. Speaking of the epithets or appellations which that poet gives to his gods, "he ſtiles Jupiter the counſellor, and high-thunderer; the ſun he calls υϖεριων, *i. e.* he that aſcends; and Apollo he ſtiles Phœbus. *Dionyſ. Halic.* ϖερι της ομηρου ϖοιησεως, c. 6.

As to the prophetic powers of this god, ſee Delphian *Oracle*.

Apollo′nia [in geography] a promontory of Africa, upon the coaſt of guinea, near the mouth of the river Mancu.

Apo′llyon [ἀϖολλυον, of ἀϖο and ολλυω, Gr. to deſtroy] a deſtroyer, a ſcripture name for the devil.

Apologe′tical, or **Apologe′tick** [*apologetique*, Fr. *apologetico*, It. and Sp. *apologeticus*, Lat. ἀϖολογητικος, Gr.] pertaining to an apology or excuſe, or to any thing that is ſaid or written by way of excuſe.

Apologe′tically [of *apologetical*] by way of apology.

Apo′loger, or **Apo′logist** [*apologiſte*, Fr. *apologiſta*, It. *apologus*, Lat. of ἀϖολογεω, Gr.] one who makes an apology, or pleads for another man.

To **Apologize** [of ἀϖολογιζομαι, Gr.] 1. To excuſe, or make a defence for a thing done, or for a perſon; as, it will be more ſeaſonable to reform than *apologize*. 2. It has *for* before the matter of apology; as, I'll *apologize for* that indiſcretion.

Apolo′gue [Fr. *apologo*, Sp. *apologus*, Lat. ἀϖολογος, of ἀϖολεγω, Gr. to utter] an inſtructive fable, or a feigned relation intended to reform and amend the manners, by teaching ſome moral truth; as, the *apologues* of Æſop.

Apo′logy [*apologie*, Fr. *apologia*, It. Sp. and Lat. ἀϖολογια, of ἀϖολογεω, Gr.] a defence or excuſe. Apology generally ſignifies rather excuſe than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault than prove innocence. This is however ſometimes unregarded by writers. *Johnſon.* It has *for* before the object of excuſe.

Apo′lusis [ἀπολυσις, Gr.] the excluſion of any thing, as of the birth, the fæces, or the like; a kind of relaxation, by means of which the whole is debilitated.

Apomeco′metry [of ἀϖομηκος, length or diſtance, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] an art ſhewing how to meaſure things at a diſtance, or to find how far they are off from us.

Aponeuro′sis [ἀπονευρωσις, of αϖο and νευρον, Gr. a nerve] the extremity of a muſcle, which is called a tendon. *Bruno.* When a cyſt riſes near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeuroſis* that uns over the veſſel, which becomes exceſſively expanded. *Sharp.*

Apo′phasis [ἀϖοφασις, of ἀϖοφημι, Gr. to deny] a rhetorical figure, whereby the orator, ſpeaking ironically, ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate; as, I will not act againſt you with the utmoſt rigor.

Apopho′reta [ἀϖοφορητα, of ἀϖοφερω, Gr. to bear away] preſents anciently made at feaſts, to be carried away by the gueſts.

Apophle′gmatic *Medicine*, or **Apophlegmatisms** [of ἀϖοφλεγματιζω, to purge phlegm] medicines that have the faculty of purging off cold phlegmatic humours by the noſe, mouth, *&c.*

Apo′phthegm [*apophthegme*, Fr. *apotegma*, It. *apophtegma*, Sp. *apophthegma*, Lat. ἀϖοφθεγμα, of ἀϖο and φθεγγομαι, Gr. to pronounce] a remarkable ſaying, a valuable ſentence; eſpecially of ſome eminent and grave perſon, uttered on ſome ſudden occaſion; as, many *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wiſdom, are in Laertius. *Brown.*

Apophthora [ἀποφθορα, of ἀϖοφθειρω, Gr. to corrupt] an abortion, the bringing forth a child putrified in the womb.

Apophyge′ [ἀποφυγη, Gr.] a flight or eſcape.

Apophyge [in architecture] that part of a column, where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe, and ſhoot upwards, and is as a protuberance commonly at the end of a bone; but this apophyge originally was really no more than the ring or ferril anciently faſtened at the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and which afterwards was imitated in ſtone work. Sometimes it is called the ſpring of the column.

Apophyge [in anatomy] a protuberance at the end of a bone.

Apo′physis [ἀϖοφυσις, of ἀϖο, from, and φυω, Gr. to grow] a proceſs or part of a bone growing out beyond its ſurface; as, the *apophyſis*, or head of the os tibia, makes the knee. *Wiſeman.* Alſo, a knob in a bone, made by the fibres being lengthened. The latter is properly an epiphyſis, or ſomewhat adhering to a bone of which it is not properly a part.

Apo′physes *Mammillares* [in anatomy] are the beginnings of the olfactory nerves, as far as the os cribroſum, where they divide into ſmall fibres which paſs through thoſe bones, and ſpread throughout the upper part of the noſe.

Apophysis *Mammularis*, **Apophysis** *Maſtoideus* [in anatomy] one of the external eminences of the os petroſum.

Apople′ctical, or **Apoplectic** [*apoplectique*, Fr. *apopletico*, It. ἀποπληκτικος, Gr.] pertaining to or ſubject to the apoplexy; as, an *apoplectical* perſon, and an *apoplectical* caſe.

A′poplex, for **Apoplexy**. Dryden, in poetry, for the ſake of meaſure, cuts the laſt ſyllable off, which ought not to be imitated; as,

Repletions, *apoplex*, inteſtate death.

Apoplexy [*apoplexie*, Fr. *apopleſſia*, It. *apoplexia*, Sp. and Lat. ἀϖοπληξια, of ἀϖοπληττω, to ſtrike or aſtoniſh] a diſeaſe, which is a ſudden privation of all the ſenſes, and ſenſible motions of the body, thoſe of the heart and lungs being excepted, and is attended with a depravation of the principal faculties of the ſoul, by reaſon that the paſſages of the brain are ſtopt, and the courſe of the animal ſpirits hindered, through the nerves deſtined for thoſe motions.

Apo′rema, **Apo′rime**, or **A′poron** [from ἀϖορεω, Gr. to doubt] a problem in the mathematics, which, tho' it is not impoſſible, is nevertheleſs very difficult, to be reſolved, and has not actually been reſolved; ſuch as the ſquaring of the circle, *&c.*

Apo'ria [ἀπορια, Gr.] an intricate buſineſs, perplexity of mind, doubtfulneſs.

Aporia [Gr. with rhetoricians] a figure where the orator is at a ſtand what to do; as, ſhall I ſpeak out, or be ſilent?

Aporiare [in old records] to be brought to poverty; alſo to ſhun or avoid.

Aporrho'e, or **Aporhoe'a** [ἀποῤῥοη and ἀποῤῥοια, of ἀποῤῥεω, Gr. to flow out or down] ſulphurious effluvia's or exhalations, which are ſent forth from the earth and ſubterraneous bodies; as, this he endeavours to make out by atomical *apporrhœa's*, which paſs from the cruentate weapon to the wound. *Glanville.*

Aporrhoe [with phyſicians] a ſtreaming out of vapours thro' the pores of the body.

Aporrhoe [with aſtrologers] a term uſed of the moon, when ſhe ſeparates from one planet and applies to another.

Aposiope'sis [ἀποσιωπησις, of ἀποσιωπαω, Gr. to hold one's peace] ſilence, reticency.

Aposiopesis [with rhetoricians] a figure when the orator, as in a paſſion, or from any emotion, leaves out ſome word or part of a ſentence, or breaks off in a diſcourſe, but nevertheleſs ſo that it may be underſtood what he meant; as, I might ſay much more, but modeſty forbids.

Aposphace'lis [of ἀπο and σφακελος, Gr.] a mortification.

Apo'stacy [*apoſtaſie*, Fr. *apoſtaſia*, It. *apoſtacia*, Sp. *apoſtaſia*, Lat. ἀποστασια, of ἀφιστημι, to depart, or ἀποσταλεω, Gr.] a revolting or falling away from what a man has profeſſed; it is generally applied to the true religion; ſometimes with *from*; as, an *apoſtacy from* the faith, or *from* God,

Apospa'sma [ἀποσπασμα, Gr.] part of a thing drawn or pulled off.

Apospasma [with ſurgeons] the drawing off one part from another, which naturally ſtuck to it; as when the ſkin is ſeparated from a membrane; a membrane from a muſcle; one muſcle from another, *&c.*

Aposta're *Leges*, or **Apostata're** *Leges* [old Latin records] wilfully to tranſgreſs or break the laws. *Lat.*

Apo'stasis [ἀποστασις, of ἀφιστημι, Gr. to revolt or fly off] an abſceſs; alſo ſome fractures of the bones where the parts break off.

Apostata *Capiendo*, a writ which in ancient times lay againſt one, who having entered into and made a profeſſion of ſome religious order, broke out again, and rambled about contrary to the rules of that order.

Apo'state [*apoſtat*, Fr. *apoſtata*, It. Sp. and Lat. ἀποστατης, of ἀποσταλεω, Gr. to depart from] a revolter from his profeſſion, generally applied to one that has forſaken his religion. It has *from* before the perſon or thing forſaken; as, he is an *apoſtate from* God and goodneſs.

Aposta'tical [of *apoſtata*, Lat. of ἀποστατης, Gr.] of or pertaining to an apoſtate.

To **Apo'statize** [*apoſtaſier*, Fr. *apoſtatàr*, Sp. of ἀποσταλεω, Gr.] to deſert or abandon one's profeſſion; it is commonly uſed of forſaking the true religion. It has *from* before the perſon or thing forſaken.

Apostema'tion [from *apoſtemate*] the formation of an abſceſs, apoſteme, or purulent hollow ulcer. Impoſtumation is ſometimes uſed, but it is an improper word. Many ways nature hath provided for preventing or curing fevers, as vomitings, *apoſtemations*, &c. *Grew.*

Aposte'ma, **Aposte'me**, or **Apostu'me** [of ἀποστημα, of ἀφιστημι, Gr. to depart] a preternatural tumour or ſwelling, cauſed by a corrupt matter collected together in any part of the body, commonly called an impoſthume; but neither this nor apoſtume is proper. Ulcers of the lungs and *apoſtemes* of the brain. *Brown.*

To **Apostemate**, or **Apostume**, to turn to an apoſtemation. See **Imposthume**.

Aposte'ma *Hepatis*, an apoſteme in the liver, proceeding from a fall or bruiſe, or in women from being too ſtrait-laced.

Apo'stle [*apôtre*, Fr. *appoſtolo*, It. *apóſtol*, Sp. *apoſtolus*, Lat. apoſtel, Du. and Ger. ἀποστολος, of ἀποστελλω, Gr. to ſend on an errand] a perſon ſent as a meſſenger or ambaſſador. It is particularly applied to thoſe diſciples of Jeſus Chriſt whom he eſpecially commiſſioned to preach the goſpel, and propagate it in ſeveral parts of the earth; as, the twelve *apoſtles*.

Apo'stleship, or **Apo'stolate** [*apoſtolat*, Fr. *appoſtolato*, It. *apoſtoládo*, Sp. of *apoſtolatus*, Lat.] the office, dignity, or miniſtry of an apoſtle.

Aposto'lical, or **Aposto'lic** [of *apoſtolique*, Fr. *appoſtolico*, It. *apoſtólico*, Sp. of ἀποστολικος, Gr.] belonging to the apoſtles, or taught by them; as, *apoſtolical* practices and *apoſtolic* tradition; and hence by a catachreſis, what has *primitive* antiquity; in which laſt ſenſe ſome underſtand that title which is given to the moſt ancient of all the three creeds.

Aposto'lically [of *apoſtolical*] after the manner of an apoſtle.

Aposto'licalness, the quality of being of apoſtolical appointment and authority.

Apostolo'rum *Unguentum* [with phyſicians] an ointment ſo named, becauſe it conſiſts of twelve drugs, according to the number of the apoſtles.

Apo'strophe [Fr. *apoſtrofo*, It. *apoſtrofe*, Sp. *apoſtrophe* and *apoſtrophus*, Lat. ἀποστροφη, a turning away, of ἀποστρεφω, Gr. to turn away from] a figure in rhetoric, whereby the orator in an extraordinary commotion turns his diſcourſe from the audience, and directs it to ſome other perſon or thing. This is many times done abruptly. In this things animate or inanimate may be addreſſed unto, as if ſenſible; perſons abſent as well as preſent may be appealed to, as if they were preſent.

Apostrophe [with grammarians] an accent or mark that ſhews there is a vowel cut off, and is expreſſed thus (') and ſet at the head of the letter; as ev'n for even; as, they abbreviate words with *apoſtrophes*, and lop polyſyllables.

To **Apostrophe** *a Word*, to put an apoſtrophe over it.

To **Apo'strophize** [from *apoſtrophe*] to ſpeak to by a rhetorical apoſtrophe. A word uſed by Pope. There is a peculiar manner in Homer's *apoſtrophizing* Eumæus, and ſpeaking of him in the ſecond perſon, which is generally applied only to men of account.

Apo'stume. See **Apo'stema**; as, an *apoſtume* in the meſentery. *Harvey.*

Apo'syrma [ἀποσυρμα, of ἀποσυρω, Gr. to draw, pull, or take off] that which is drawn, ſhaved or pared off.

Aposyrma [with ſurgeons] a ſhaving of the ſkin or of a bone.

Apota'ctitæ, or **Apota'ctici** [of ἀποτασσω or ἀποταττω, Gr. to renounce] a ſect, who antiently affected to follow the evangelical counſels of poverty, and the examples of the apoſtles and primitive chriſtians, by renouncing all their effects and poſſeſſions.

Apo'telesm [*apoteleſma*, Lat. of ἀποτελεσμα, of ἀπο and τελεω, Gr. to finiſh] a declaration of the ſignification of the ſtars in a nativity; a calculation of a nativity.

Apotelesma'tics [*apoteleſmatici*, Lat. of ἀποτελεσματικοι, of ἀποτελεω, Gr. to perfect] mathematicians who calculate nativities by the ſtars, and hold all things ſubject to the power of the planets.

Apo'thecary [of *apothicaire*, Fr. *Boticario*, Sp. and Port. *apotheca*, Lat. of ἀποθηκη, a repoſitory, of ἀποτιθημι, Gr. to lay up] one who practiſes pharmany, or that part of phyſic which conſiſts in the preparation and compoſition of medicines which are for ſale at his ſhop. Such is the primary and original import of this term; but, as the ſenſe of words frequently changes with time, it now ſignifies alſo a lower kind of practitioner in the art of healing; and whoſe advice is taken, in caſes ſuppoſed to be of a ſlighter claſs; or in the moſt threatening, where a regular phyſician can't ſo conveniently be had.

Apo'thecaries, having ſeparated themſelves from the ancient ſociety of grocers, grew ſo much in favour with king James I. that he uſed to call them his company, and gave them a charter or incorporation, in the fifteenth year of his reign. Their arms are argent. Apollo arm'd with a bow and arrow, ſurmounted a Python. Their ſupporters two unicorns, and the creſt a rhinoceros ſurmounting a torce and helmet. The motto *Opifer per orbem dicor.*

Apo'thects, the medicines, *&c.* which furniſh an apothecary's ſhop.

Apo'thegm, improperly for **Apophthegm**; which ſee.

Apothe'osis [ἀποθεωσις, of ἀπο and θεος, a god or divine perſonage, whether ſupreme or ſubordinate] the act or rite, among the heathens, of deifying or adding one to the number of the gods, or a conſecration of emperors, the manner of their performing which was as follows: When the body of an emperor had been buried according to the cuſtom, his effigies of wax was placed at the entry of the palace, upon a large bed of ivory, ſumptuouſly adorned, and the phyſicians viſited it for ſeven days, treating it, as if it had been alive in a fit of ſickneſs. In the mean while all the ſenate and nobility of Rome were preſent in mourning habits. After the expiration of theſe ſeven days, he was held for dead, and then they removed him to a public place, where the magiſtrates quitted their offices.

There the new emperor aſcended upon a high pulpit called *roſtra*, becauſe it was adorned with the ſterns of ſhips, taken from the enemies in ſea-fights; and thence he made a funeral oration in praiſe of the deceaſed.

When this was ended, they carried the image of the deceaſed emperor out of the city to the field of Mars, where there was erected a ſtately pile of aromatic wood to burn it; the Roman gentry having rid round the pile ſeveral times in order, the new emperor with a torch ſet fire to the pile of wood: and then an eagle was let fly from the top of it, which was imagined to carry the ſoul of this new god into heaven: When an empreſs was thus burnt, they let fly an eaglet inſtead of an eagle.

> Allots the prince of his celeſtial line,
> An *apotheoſis* and rites divine. *Garth.*

Apotheosis, of an emperor, was hieroglyphically repreſented on a medal, by an eagle aſcending up to heaven out of the flame of their funeral pile.

Apo'thesis [of ἀπο and τιθημι, Gr. to place] the reduction of a diſlocated bone.

Apo'tome [ἀποτομια, of ἀποτεμνω, Gr. to cut off] act of cutting away.

Apotome [in mathematics] is the remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities.

Apotome [in muſic] the difference between the greater and leſſer ſemitones, or the part of a whole tone which remains, when a greater ſemitone is taken from it.

A'pozem [ἀποζεμα, of ἀποζεω, Gr. to boil] a phyſical decoction, a diet-drink, or an infuſion made by boiling of roots, herbs, woods, barks, flowers, ſeeds, *&c.*

To **Appa'l**, or **Appa'le** [of *áppalir*, Fr. to make pale.] To affright or terrify. Appal was the old word; as,

> Her great words did *appal*
> My feeble courage, and my heart oppreſs,
> That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Spenſer.*

But now appale is the word commonly uſed; tho' Pope has it,

> Does neither rage inflame nor fear *appal*. *Pope.*

Appa'lement [from *appale*] conſternation, aſtoniſhment, ſudden impreſſion of fear; as, the furious ſlaughter of them was a great diſcouragement and *appalement* to the reſt. *Bacon.*

Appa'nage. See **Appe'nnage**.

Appara'tus [of *ad*, to, and *paro*, to provide] a formal preparation for ſome action, ſolemn or public; as, the *apparatus* of a coronation, the *apparatus* for a war.

Apparatus alſo ſignifies the tools of a trade, the utenſils of a kitchen, *&c.*

Apparatus alſo is uſed to ſignify the utenſils pertaining to a machine, as, the *apparatus* of a microſcope, air-pump, *&c.*

Apparatus [with ſurgeons] the bandages, medicaments and dreſſings of a part.

Apparatus *Major* and *Minor* [with lithotomiſts] the greater and leſſer preparation, two different methods of cutting for the ſtone. *Lat.*

High **Apparatus** [with lithotomiſts] is performed by making an inciſion above the groin along the linea alba into the bladder; and through that they extract the ſtone.

The Small or Low **Apparatus**, is performed by thruſting the two fore-fingers up the fundament till they touch or come againſt the ſtone, and with them drive it to the neck of the bladder, and extract it from thence, thro' an inciſion in the perinæum.

Appa'rel, without any plural [of *appareil*, Fr.] 1. Clothing, raiment, habit; as, women in mens *apparel*. 2. External decoration; as,

> Our late burnt London in *apparel* new,
> Shook off her aſhes to have heated you. *Waller.*

APPAREL *of a Ship*, the tackle, ſails, rigging, *&c.*

TO APPAREL [*appareiller*, Fr.] 1. To dreſs, fit, or prepare with apparel, to clothe; as, with ſuch robes were the king's daughters, that were virgins, *apparelled. Samuel.* 2. To decorate, to trim out with clothes; as, ſhe did *appapel* her apparel, and with the preciouſneſs of her body made it moſt ſumptuous. *Sidney.* 3. To ſet off any thing with external decorations, figuratively, the body being decked with clothes. You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and ſetting ſeeds of violets. *Bacon.*

APPA'RENT [Fr. *apparente*, It. *oparente*, Sp. *apparens*, Lat.] 1. Plain, manifeſt, evident; as, the main principles of reaſon are in themſelves *apparent.* 2. Viſible, oppoſed to ſecret; as, what ſecret imaginations we entertained is known to God: this is *apparent* that we have not behaved, as if we preſerved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. *Atterbury.* 3. Openly diſcoverable, that which may be known.

> As well the fear of harm as harm *apparent*,
> Ought to be prevented. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Certain, not preſumptive. 5. Being in appearance, ſeeming, oppoſed to real.

APPARENT *Heir*, is one whoſe title is clear beyond diſpute or contradiction. Apparent is uſed ellyptically for heir apparent. Draw thy ſword — as *apparent* to the crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPARENT *Conjunction* [in aſtronomy] is when the right line ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the centres of two planets, does not paſs thro' the centre of the earth, but thro' the ſpectator's eye.

APPARENT *Declination.* See DECLINA'TION.

APPARENT *Horizon* [in aſtronomy] is that great circle, which limits our ſight; or that place where the heavens and earth ſeem to us to meet.

APPARENT *Place of an Object* [in optics] is that which appears, when ſeen thro' one or more glaſſes, and differs from the real place, being occaſioned by the various refractions of the rays.

APPARENT *Place of a Planet or Star* [with aſtronomers] is the viſible place of it, or that point of the heaven in which it ſeems to be, by the right line which proceeds from the eye to it.

APPARENT *Colours* [according to the old natural philoſophy] thoſe colours that are often ſeen in clouds, before the riſing or after the ſetting of the ſun; or thoſe in the rainbow, *&c.* But theſe they will not allow to be true colours, becauſe they are not permanent or laſting. Theſe are called alſo emphatical colours.

APPA'RENTLY [of *apparent*] viſibly, evidently; as, vice *apparently* tends to diſeaſe.

APPA'RENTNESS [of *apparent*] plainneſs to be ſeen.

APPARI'TION [Fr. *apparizione*, It. *apparitio*, Lat. of *appareo*, to appear] 1. An appearance of any thing, its viſibility; as,

> When ſuddenly ſtood at my head a dream,
> Whoſe inward *apparition* gently mov'd
> My fancy. *Milton.*

2. The thing appearing; as,

> A thouſand bluſhing *apparitions*
> Start into her face. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A ſpirit, a ghoſt, or ſpectre; as goblins, ſpectres and *apparitions* fright children. 4. Being only in appearance, not real; as,

> Nor can I yet diſtinguiſh,
> Which is an *apparition*, this or that. *Denham.*

APPARI'TION [with aſtronomers] is the viſibility of a ſtar or other luminary which before was hid; oppoſed to occultation; as, the month of *apparition* is the ſpace wherein the moon appeareth. *Brown.*

APPA'RITORS, or APPA'RATORS [*apparitor*, of *appareo*, Lat. to give attendance] 1. Such perſons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magiſtrate or judge of any court of judicature. 2. The loweſt claſs of officers in the ſpiritual court, meſſengers who cite perſons to appear; as, they ſwallowed all the Roman hierarchy from the pope to the *apparitor. Ayliffe.*

APPARITOR [in the univerſity] a ſort of beadle, who carries the mace before the maſters, faculties, *&c.*

APPAR'LEMENT [in common law] likelihood, likeneſs or reſemblance; as, *apparlement* of war.

APPARU'RA [in old records] furniture and implements. *Lat.*

APPARURA *Carruccarum* [in old law] plough-tackle, all manner of implements belonging to plough.

TO APPA'Y [probably of *appayer*, Fr.] to ſatisfy; as, well *appaid*, contented, ſatisfied, pleaſed; ill *appaid*, the contrary. So only can high juſtice reſt *appaid. Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, Book 12. l. 401.

TO APPEA'CH, the ſame as to impeach. 1. To accuſe one of any crime, to enter an information againſt one in any court; as, he did, amongſt many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley. *Bacon.* 2. To ſtain with accuſation or reproach, to cenſure; as, the foul reproach which them *appeached. Spenſer.*

> Nor can'ſt, nor durſt thou, traitor, on the pain,
> *Appeach* mine honour, nor thine own maintain. *Dryden.*

APPEA'CHMENT [of *appeach*] an impeachment or accuſation againſt any one; as, the duke's anſwers to his *appeachment*, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched. *Wotton.*

A'PPEAL [of *appellatio*, Lat. whence *appel*, Fr.] 1. The removing a cauſe from an inferior judge or court to a ſuperior, in order to rectify ſomething amiſs in a ſentence paſſed by an inferior judge. This has *to* and *from*. There are diſtributers of juſtice *from* whom there lies *appeal* to the prince. *Addiſon.* 2. In the common law it is an accuſation or declaration of the crime of any perſon; particularly and more commonly uſed for the private accuſation of a murderer by a perſon who is intereſted in the party murdered, and of any felon by one of his accomplices in the fact; as,

> Haſt thou brought hither Hereford
> Here to make good the boiſterous late *appeal*
> Againſt the duke of Norfolk? *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A ſummons to anſwer an accuſation; as,

> Nor ſhall the ſacred character of king,
> Be urg'd to ſhield me from thy bold *appeal. Dryden.*

4. A call upon one as a witneſs, with *to*; as, lifting up the hands is an *appeal to* the deity.

APPEAL *by Bill* [in law] is where a man of himſelf gives up his accuſation in writing, offering to undergo the burden of appealing the perſon therein named.

APPEAL *by Writ* [in law] is when a writ is purchaſed out of chanchery by one to another, to the intent he appeal a third perſon of ſome felony committed by him, finding pledges that he ſhall do it.

APPEAL *of Mayhem* [a law term] the accuſing of one who hath maimed another.

APPEAL *of wrong Impriſonment*, an action of wrong or falſe impriſonment.

TO APPEAL [*appeller*, Fr. *apelàr*, Sp. *appello*, Lat.] to make an appeal, to transfer one's cauſe, in general, from one perſon to another. It has *to* and *from*; as, *from* the ordinary therefore they *appeal to* themſelves. *Hooker.* 2. To bring a cauſe from an inferior court to a ſuperior one. It has *to* and *from*; as, where there is no ſuperior on earth to *appeal to* for relief. *Locke.* 3. To call another as witneſs; with *to*; as, whether the ſoul always thinks, I *appeal to* mankind. *Locke.* 4. To charge with a crime; to accuſe; with *of. Johnſon.* As, you come t'*appeal* each other *of* high treaſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPEALANT, or APPEA'LER, he that appeals. *Vide* APPE'LLANT. As, lords *appealants* your differences ſhall all reſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO APPE'AR [*apparire*, It. *aparacer*, Sp. of *appareo*, Lat.] 1. To be in ſight, to be viſible; as, the leproſy *appeareth* in the ſkin. *Leviticus.* 2. To be ſeen as a ghoſt or ſpirit; as, I *appeared* unto thee to make thee a miniſter. *Acts.* 3. To ſtand in the preſence of another, generally a ſuperior; as, when ſhall I come and *appear* before God? *Pſalms.* 4. To become the object of notice, to be obſerved; as, let thy work *appear* unto thy ſervants. *Pſalms.* 5. To come before a court of juſtice; as, this morning ſee you do *appear* before 'em. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To be evident, to be plain from proof, and beyond contradiction; as, this *appears* from ancient records, or from what follows. 7. To look, to ſeem, oppoſed to reality; as, his firſt care being to *appear* unto his people ſuch as he would have them be, and to be ſuch as he *appeared. Sidney.*

APPEA'RANCE [*apparence*, Fr. *apparenza*, It. *apparenzà*, Sp. *apparentia*, Lat.] 1. The act of becoming viſible; as, the ſudden *appearance* of the rebels. 2. The thing viſible; as, the *appearances* in the ſky. 3. Semblance, ſeemingneſs, oppoſed to reality; as, the ſubſtance, not the *appearance* of virtue. 4. The exterior ſurface of a thing; or that which firſt ſtrikes the ſenſe or the imagination; outſide ſhow; as, under a fair and beautiful *appearance*, there ſhould ever be the real ſubſtance of good. *Rogers.* 5. Exhibition, or entry into any ſtate or company; as, juſtice will be done us hereafter by thoſe who ſhall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more. *Addiſon.* 6. An apparition, viſibility of a ſpectre; as, the *appearance* of ſpirits. 7. Open circumſtance of a caſe; as,

> *Appearances* were all ſo ſtrong,
> The world muſt think him in the wrong. *Swift.*

8. Mein, look, preſence. Wiſdom enters the laſt, and ſo captivates with her *appearance*, that he gives himſelf up to her. *Addiſon.* 9. Probability or likelihood; as, that ſtory hath no *appearance* to be true.

TO *ſave* APPEARANCES, is ſeemingly to diſcharge one's duty, or to acquit himſelf of the formalities or externals of it, ſo as to ſave his character, and avoid giving offence or ſcandal.

APPEARANCE [in perſpective] is the repreſentation of a figure, body, or the like object, upon the perſpective plane.

APPEARANCE [in law] is the exhibition of the perſon to anſwer to a cauſe or action, enter'd againſt him in ſome court of judicature; as, I will not my *appearance* make in any of their courts. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPPEARANCES [with aſtronomers] are more uſually called phœnomema, and theſe are the qualities of any thing viſible; as, experimental knowledge ſhows ſuch *appearances.*

APPE'ARER [of *appear*] he that appears; as, that owls and ravens are the ominous *appearers*, was an augurial conception. *Brown.*

APPEA'SABLE [of *appeaſe*] that may be pacified.

APPEA'SABLENESS, capableneſs of being pacified.

TO APPEASE [of *appaiſer*, Fr.] 1. To put into a quiet or peaceable ſtate; as, the civil wars were *appeaſed*, and peace ſetled. *Davies.* 2. To pacify, to allay or aſſwage wrath. 3. To reconcile; as, to *appeaſe* th' incenſed deity, in *Milton.*

APPEA'SED, *part. pret.* pacified, *&c.*

APPEA'SEMENT, pacification, a ſtate of peace; as, they partly by authority, partly by entreaty, were reduced to ſome good *appeaſements. Sir John Hayward.*

APPE'LLANT [*appellans*, of *appello*, Lat. to call, in law] he or ſhe that brings an appeal againſt another, from a lower to a higher court; as, come I *appellant* to this princely preſence. *Shakeſpeare.* Called alſo *Appellour* and *Approver.* See APPEALANT. 2. He that challenges another to anſwer in the liſts; as

> Anſwer thy *appellant*,
> Who now defies thee thrice to ſingle fight. *Milton.*

APPE'LLATE [*appellatus*, Lat. in the civil law] the party *appellate* is the perſon againſt whom an appeal is lodged.

APPELLA'TION [Fr. *appellazione*, It. *apelación*, Sp. of *appellatio*, Lat.] a particular name; a term by which any thing is called; as good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man by reſpective names and *appellations* by which they are notified. *South.*

APPE'LLATIVE, or *Noun* APPE'LLATIVE [*appellatif*, Fr. *appellativo*, It. *apelativo*, Sp. of *appellativus*, Lat. with grammarians and logicians] a common name, or a name which is applicable to all things of that kind, in oppoſition to a proper name, which belongs only to an individual.

APPELLA'TIVELY [from *appellative*,] according to the manner of an appellative name.

APPELLA'TORY [*appellatorius*, Lat. in law] that which contains an appeal; as, an *appellatory* libel.

APPELLE'E, one who is appealed againſt or accuſed.

APPELLOUR, or APPELLANT [in old law] one who having confeſſed a crime, appeals, *i. e.* accuſes others who were his accomplices. *Vide* APPE'AL and APPE'LLANT.

APE'LLOUR, alſo ſignifies a challenger.

TO APPE'ND [*appendre*, Fr. *appendo*, Lat.] to hang any thing upon another; as, the inſcription was *appended* to the column. *Johnſon.*

2. To put to another thing as an appendage or acceſſory, not a principal part; as, that codicil was *appended* to his laſt will.

APPE'NDAGE [of *appendo*, Lat.] 1. Any thing which is added to another, without being eſſential thereto, and only conſidered as an acceſſory or leſs principal part thereof; as, modeſty is the *appendage* of ſobriety, and is to chaſtity, *&c.* as the fringes are to a garment. *Taylor.*

APPE'NDANT [*appendens*, Lat.] 1. Hanging to ſome other thing; as, that ſilk bag was *appendant* to his hair. 2. Annexed to, concomitant; as, deſpiſe the world and all its *appendant* vanities.

APPENDANT [in law] as by preſcription depending on or belonging to another that is principal; as *acceſſorium principali*, with civilians, and *adjunctum ſubjecto*, with logicians; as an hoſpital may be *appendant* to a manor, *&c.*

APPE'NDANT, *ſubſt.* that which is an adventitious part of another thing, an acceſſory; as, a word, a look, a tread, will ſtrike, as they are *appendants* to external ſymmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew.*

APPE'NDENT *Remedies* [in medicine] are ſuch as are outwardly applied by hanging about the neck.

To APPE'NDICATE [of *appendo*, Lat.] to add or append to ſome other thing; as, in a palace there is the caſe, or fabric of the ſtructure, and there are certain additaments, as various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. Sir *Matthew Hale.* But this word does not ſeem analogical.

APPENDICA'TION [of *appendicate*] the thing appended or annexed; as, there are conſiderable parts and integrals and *appendications* to this *mundus aſpectabilis*, impoſſible to be eternal. *Hale. Vide* preceding word.

APPENDI'CULA, a little appendix. *Lat.*

APPENDICULA *Vermiformis* [in anatomy] the inteſtinum cœcum, or blind gut, ſo called on account of its figure and ſituation; becauſe in ſome creatures it hangs down like a worm, and is not filled with ordure as the others are.

APPENDI'TIA [in ancient deeds] the appendages or appurtenances of an eſtate.

APPENDIX, [Lat. *appendices*, plur.] 1. A thing acceſſory to or dependent on another; as, the cherubims were only *appendices* to another thing. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Something concomitant; both ſenſes have *to* before the thing to which an appendix is made. It is principally uſed in matters of literature for an additional diſcourſe placed at the end of a book or treatiſe, either to explain ſome things, or to draw concluſions therefrom.

APPENDIX [with anatomiſts] a part which is in ſome meaſure detached from another part to which it adheres.

APP'ENNAGE, or APP'ANNAGE [*apanage*, Fr. *apanagium*, probably, ſays *Johnſon*, of *panis*, bread; *vide* APANAGE; which ſeems more proper, as being the analogous word to the derivation] the fortune, or portion which a ſovereign prince gives to his younger ſon or children. The younger ſons of England have no certain *appennages*, but only what the king is pleaſed to beſtow upon them; but in France the king's younger ſons have (by virtue of the law of *appannage*) duchies, counties, or baronies granted to them and their heirs, the reverſion reſerved to the crown, and all matters of regality, as coinage, levying taxes, *&c.* as the earldom of Cheſter was a kind of *appannage* to Wales, and uſed to go to the king's ſon. *Bacon.*

APPE'NSA, [from *appendo*, Lat.] things hanged up or weighed

APPENSA [with phyſicians] the ſame as periapta, things hanged about the neck of diſeaſed perſons, to cure ſome diſtempers.

APPENSU'RA [old records) the payment of money at the ſcale or by weight.

To APPERTA'IN [*appartenir*, Fr. *appartenere*, It. *pertenecér*, Sp. of *ad* and *pertineo*, Lat.] 1. To have a dependence upon, to belong to, as of proper right; as, this doctrine *appertains to* Mahomed. 2. As by nature or appointment; as, if the ſoul of man did ſerve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining to* this life would content him. *Hooker.* Both ſenſes have *to*.

APPERTA'INMENT [of *appertain*] that which belongs to any dignity; a word uſed by Shapeſpeare; as,

We lay by
Our *appertainments*, viſiting of him.

APPE'RTENA'NCE, APPERTENANCY, APPERTENANCES, or APPURTENANCIES [*appartenance*, Fr. *appartenenza*, It. *pertinéncia*, Sp. of *ad* and *pertinentia*, Lat.] things both corporeal, *i. e.* belonging to another thing as their principal, as court-yards, drains, *&c.* to an houſe; and incorporeal, as liberties and ſervices of tenants; as, the doubtful *appertenances* of arts. *Brown.*

APPE'RTINENT, *adj.* [of *ad*, to, and *pertinens*, Lat. belonging] relating to. It is ſubſtantively uſed by Shakeſpeare; as, all *appertinents* belonging to his honour.

A'PPETENCE, or APPETENCY [*appetentia*, of *appeto*, Lat.] earneſt deſire, great inclination; it is generally applied to ſenſual deſires; as, in *Milton*, the taſte of luſtful *appetence*.

APPETIBI'LITY [of *appetible*] quality of being deſirable; as, the *appetibility* of the object. *Bramhall.*

APPE'TIBLE [*appetibilis*, Lat.] that which may be deſired, or may excite appetite; as, a power to ſlight the moſt *appetible* objects. *Bramhall.*

APPE'TIBLENESS [of *appetible*] worthineſs to be deſired.

A'PPETITE [*appetit*, Fr. *appetito*, It. *apetito*, Sp. *appetitus*, of *appeto*, Lat. to deſire ſtrongly] 1. The affection of the mind, by which we are incited to any thing that is good, the natural appetence we have to ſeek ſenſible pleaſure; as, the object of *appetite*, is whatſoever ſenſible good may be wiſhed for; the object of will is that good which reaſon does lead us to ſeek. *Hooker.* 2. Inordinate deſire, ſenſual luſt; as, beſtial *appetite* in change of luſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Eager longing, earneſt appetence of any thing; as, Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller. *Clarendon.* 4. The deſire of nouriſhment, or a ſtomach to victuals and drink; as, one cauſe of *appetite* is a contraction of the ſtomach. 5. It ſometimes has *of* before the object; as, he needed ſome reſtraint to his immoderate *appetite of* power. *Clarendon.* 6. Sometimes *to*; as, we have generally ſuch an *appetite to* praiſe, that we greedily ſuck it in. *Government of the Tongue.*

APPETITE [by philoſophers] is defined a deſire of enjoying ſomething wanted, or a complacency in the enjoyment of a thing preſent: it is diſtinguiſhed into voluntary and natural.

Voluntary APPETITE [with ſchoolmen] is the will itſelf acting under a competent knowledge or information of the matter in hand, as the deſire of happineſs.

Natural APPETITE [with ſchoolmen] a ſort of inſtinct, whereby we are mechanically puſhed on to conſult our own preſervation.

A good APPETITE *needs no ſauce.* Fr. *A bon appetit il ne faut point de ſauce.* The Lat. ſay; *Optimum cibi condimentum fames.* The Ger. Hunger iſt de der beſte koch. (Hunger is the beſt ſauce or cook.) The meaning is, that a good appetite makes our food go down more ſavourily than the beſt ſauces without it, and where the former is, the latter ought to be avoided, as very deſtructive to our conſtitution.

APPETI'TION [*appetitio*, of *appeto*, Lat.] an earneſt deſire, or eager purſuit after; as, the actual *appetition* or faſtening our affections on him. *Hammond.*

APPE'TITIVE [*appetitivo*, It.] of or belonging to the appetite, having the power or quality of deſiring; as, the will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the ſenſual appetite, but a rational appetite. *Hale.*

APPETI'TUS *Caninus* [with phyſicians] an inordinate, extravagant hunger to the degree of a diſeaſe, ſo that perſons devour every thing like dogs.

To APPLAU'D [*applaudir*, Fr. *aplaudir*, Sp. of *applaudo*, of *ad*, to, and *plaudo*, to clap, Lat.] 1. To commend highly, as it were, with clapping of hands; to approve well of any thing done. 2. To praiſe in general; as, worlds *applaud* that muſt not yet be found. *Pope.*

APPLAU'DER [of *applaud*] he that applauds; as, the noiſe of a multitude of *applauders*. *Glanville.*

APPLAU'SE, [*applauſo*, It. *aplauſo*, Sp. of *applauſus*, Lat.] a clapping of hands as a ſign of joy or congratulation; publick praiſe, great commendation loudly expreſſed; as, kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applauſe*. *Dryden.*

A'PPLE [appel, O. and L. Ger. apfel, H. Ger. apla, Su. æppel, Sax.] botaniſts give the name of apple not only to the fruit of the apple tree, but alſo to all ſorts of fruit, as well of herbs as trees, that are round; as, a pine *apple*, *&c.*

An APPLE, an egg, and a nut,
You may eat after a ſlut.

L. *Poma, ova atque nuces, ſi det tibi ſordida, guſtes.*

Becauſe the firſt is pared, and the two latter are taken out of their ſhells before they are eaten.

The APPLE, pupil, or ball of the eye: He kept them as the *apple* of his eye. *Deuteronomy.*

A'PPLE *of love* [with botaniſts] an herb, a kind of nightſhade; of this there are three ſorts; the moſt common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, ſucceeded by *apples*, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched, of a pale orange ſhining pulp, and ſeeds within. *Mortimer.*

APPLEGRAFT, a graft or twig of an apple tree, grafted on ſome other ſtock; we have ſeen three and twenty *applegrafts* upon the ſame old plant. *Boyle.*

A'PPLETART, a tart made of apples; up and down carved like an *appletart*: *Shakeſpeare.*

APPLE-TREE, the fruit of this tree is for the moſt part hollow about the footſtalk, the cells incloſing the ſeed are ſeparated by cartilaginous partitions, the juice is ſouriſh, the tree large and ſpreading, the flowers of five leaves expand like a roſe: the fruit for the deſſert are the white juneting, margaret apple, ſummer pearmain, ſummer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, ſummer whitte colville, ſummer red colville, ſilver pippin, aromatic pippin, grey reinette, la haute bonté, royal ruſſeting, Wheeler's ruſſet, Sharp's ruſſet, ſpice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil and capi: thoſe for the kitchen, are, codling, ſummer marigold, ſummer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentiſh pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal ruſſet, monſtrous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, ſtone pippin, oakenpin: and thoſe uſed for cyder, are, Devonſhire royal wildings, redſtreaked apple, the whitſour, Herefordſhire underlecy, johnapple, *&c. Miller.*

A'PPLEWOMAN, a woman who ſells apples; as, two *applewomen* ſcolding.

APPLEBY, the chief town of the county of Weſtmoreland, ſituated on the river Eden: it has a market on Saturday, and ſends two members to parliament.

APPLI'ABLE, or A'PPLICABLE [of *apply* or *applicable*, Fr. *applicabile*, It. *aplicable*, Sp. of *applicabilis*, Lat.] that may be applied, that properly has relation to, any thing conformable; for appliable we now generally uſe applicable; as, the varieties of the matter whereunto principals are *appliable*. *Hooker.* What he ſays of the portrait of any perſon is *applicable* to poetry. *Dryden.*

APPLI'ANCE [of *apply*] the act of applying, the thing applied; as,

Diſeaſes deſperate grown,
By deſperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPLICABI'LITY [of *applicable*] the quality of being fit to be applied; as, the action of cold conſiſts of two parts, the one preſſing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Digby.*

A'PPLICABLENESS [of *applicable*] fitneſs of being applied; as, the knowledge of ſalts may, by that little which we have delivered of its *applicableneſs*, be of uſe. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY, in a manner proper to be applied.

A'PPLICATE [with geometricians] is a right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſſect the diameter; in a conic ſection, it is called the ordinate or ſemi-ordinate.

APPLICATE *Ordinate* [conic ſections] is a right line applied at right angles to the axis of a conic ſection, and bounded by the curve.

APPLICA'TION [*applicazione*, It. *applicación*, Sp. of *applicatio*, Lat.] the act of applying one thing to another, by approaching or bringing them together, with *to*; as, the headach was relieved by the *application* of leeches *to* the temples. 2. The thing applied; as, he cures the leproſy by means of a new *application.* 3. The making an addreſs to a perſon, as a petitioner; as, a patent paſſed upon the *application* of an obſcure mechanic. *Swift.* 4. The act of employing any means for ſome end; as, if a right courſe be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards. *Locke.* 5. Attention of mind, diligence, ſtudy; as, by frequent attention and *application* of our thoughts to their buſineſs, we get the habit of attention and *application.* 6. Attention to ſome particular matter, with *to*; as, his continued *application to* public affairs diverts him from pleaſure. *Addiſon.* 7. The condition of being uſed as means towards ſome end; as, there is no ſtint which can be ſet to the merit of Chriſt's ſacrificed body, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is alſo itſelf infinite in poſſibility of *application. Hooker.*

Application [with divines] is uſed for the act whereby our Saviour transfers or makes over to us what he had purchaſed by the ſanctity of his life and death.

Application [in aſtrology] the approaching of two planets towards each other.

Application [with geometricians] is ſometimes uſed for diviſion.

A'pplicative [*applicatus,* Lat.] that which applies; as, the directive command for council is in the underſtanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhall.*

A'pplicatory, *adj.* [*applicatus,* Lat.] compriſing the act of application.

Applicatory, *ſubſt.* that which applies; as, faith is the inward *applicatory* of the death of Chriſt. *Taylor.*

To Apply' [*applicuer,* Fr. *aplicàr,* Sp. and Port. *applico,* Lat. of *ad,* to, and *plico,* to fold] 1. To put, ſet, or lay one thing to another, having *to*; as, he ſaid, and *to* the ſword his throat *apply'd. Dryden.* 2. To lay medicines on a diſeaſed part; as, *apply* ſome ſpeedy cure, prevent our fate. *Addiſon.* 3. To uſe as relative and proper to any thing, with *to*; as, I repeated the verſes which I formerly *applied to* him. *Dryden.* 4. To beſtow upon ſome uſes; as, the profits thereof might be *applied* towards the ſupport of the year. *Clarendon.* 5. To uſe as means to an end; as, theſe are inſtruments in God's hands who *applies* their ſervices. *Rogers.* 6. To have recourſe to a perſon as a petitioner, having *to*; as, I had no thought of *applying to* any but himſelf. *Swift.* 7. To take to, or give one's ſelf up to, to fix the attention on, to ſtudy; having *to* or *unto*; as, *apply* thine heart *unto* inſtruction. *Proverbs.* 8. To endeavour to influence or operate upon, with *to*; as, God knows every faculty and paſſion, and in what manner they can moſt ſucceſsfully be *applied to. Rogers.* 9. To keep buſy, or at work: an antiquated ſenſe, ſays *Johnſon*; as, ſhe was ſkilful in *applying* his humours; never ſuffering fear to fall to deſpair, nor hope to haſten to aſſurance. *Sidney.* And, their flying feet ſo faſt their way *apply'd. Spencer.*

To Apply [by geometricians] is uſed in ſeveral ſenſes; to fit quantities, the areas of which are equal, but the figures different, ſo that they ſhall conform one to another. Again,

To Apply, is uſed for to transfer or inſcribe a line given, into a circle or any other figure, that it may be ſo fitted or accommodated there, as that its extremities may touch the circle.

To Apply [with geometricians] is uſed to expreſs diviſion, and thus they ſay, *applica* 8 *ad* 24, when they would have 24 divided by 8. And alſo,

Apply is uſed for to multiply by the ſame writers. Thus they ſay, *app.* 8 in 12, when they would have 12 multiplied by 8.

Appodia're [old word] to lean on or prop up any thing.

To Appoi'nt [of *appointer,* Fr.] 1. To fix the preciſe time for a tranſaction; as, the time *appointed* by the Father. *Galatians.* 2. To ſettle a thing by prior agreement; as, *appoint* me thy wages and I will give it. *Geneſis.* 3. To order, to determine or eſtabliſh by decree; as, the Lord choſe me before thy father, &c. to *appoint* me ruler. *Samuel.* Anciently uſed for furniſhing ſoldiers with warlike neceſſaries; as, the Engliſh being well *appointed,* did ſo entertain them, that their ſhips departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

Appointe'e [in France] a foot ſoldier, who for his long ſervice and ſingular bravery, not only receives more pay than private centinels, but ſtands fair for promotion.

Appoi'nter, he that appoints.

Appoi'ntment [of *appointement,* Fr.] the act of appointing or ſtipulating ſomething between two or more perſons; as, they made an *appointment* together to come to mourn with him. *Job.* 2. Order, direction; as,

> That good fellow,
> If I command him, follows my *appointment. Shakeſpeare.*

3. Decree; as, he alone hath power over all fleſh, and unto his *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to ſubmit. *Hooker.* 4. State of being furniſhed or equipped, in a military or naval ſenſe; as,

> They have put forth the haven: further on;
> Where their *appointment* we may beſt diſcover *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A penſion or ſalary given to perſons of merit, particularly to public officers.

Appon'ere [old rec.] to pledge or pawn.

To Appo'rt [*apporto,* of *ad,* to, and *porto,* Lat. to carry] to bring or carry to.

Appo'rtion [of *ad, d mut. in p,* and *portio,* Lat.] to proportion, to divide into convenient proportions or lots (*law term*) as, to *apportion* time, in *Bacon*; an office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and ſhared among diſtinct proprietors. *Collier.*

App'ortionment [*apportionamentum,* law Lat.] a dividing of rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it iſſues is divided among two or more: thus if a man have rent ſervice iſſuing out of land, and he purchaſes part of the land, the rent ſhall be *apportioned* according to the value of the land.

Appo'rtum [old rec.] a corrody or penſion allowed out of a religious houſe; alſo the revenue, gain, or profit which a thing brings unto its owner.

Appo'sal *of ſheriffs,* is the charging them with money received upon their account in the exchequer.

To Appo'se [*appoſui, preterperf.* of *appono*] to put queſtions to: this word is not now in uſe, except that in ſome ſchools to put grammatical queſtions to a boy is called to *poſe* him; and we now uſe *poſe* for puzzle. *Johnſon.* As, ſome procure themſelves to be found doing ſomewhat which they are not accuſtomed, to the end they may be *appoſed* of thoſe things which of themſelves they are deſirous to utter. *Bacon.*

Appo'ser, an examiner.

A'pposite [*appoſitus,* Lat.] well adapted, pat, or what is ſaid or done to the purpoſe, and according to time, place, and circumſtances. The duke's delivery of his mind, was not ſo ſharp, as ſolid and grave and *appoſite* to the occaſion. *Wotton.*

A'ppositely, in a proper manner; as, aſk a queſtion *appoſitely.*

A'ppositeness [of *appoſite*] fitneſs for the purpoſe, congruity, ſuitableneſs; as, judgment is concerning the rightneſs and *appoſiteneſs* of things.

Apposi'tion [Fr. *appoſizione,* It.] act of putting to and applying properly, a laying a thing by the ſide of another. *Lat.*

Apposition [in grammar] is the putting two or more ſubſtantives together in the ſame caſe, and without any conjunctive copulate between them; as, *caput infantis filiæ,* the head of the infant my daughter.

Apposition [with philoſophers] an addition of matter to any body outwardly; but it is uſually applied to the encreaſe of bodies without life; and is called alſo accretion, and juxta poſition; as, a maſs grows bigger by the *appoſition* of new matter.

To Apprai'se [*apprezzare,* It. probably of *ad* and *pretium,* Lat. a price, or of *apprecier,* Fr.] to value, rate, or ſet a price on goods in order for ſale.

Apprai'ser, a valuer of goods, he that appraiſes goods to be ſold.

Apprai'sement, the valuation of any thing to be ſold.

To Apprehe'nd [*apprehender,* Fr. *apprehendo,* Lat.] 1. To lay hold of; as, we have two hands to *apprehend* a thing. 2. To ſeize or arreſt, in order to bring one to trial or puniſhment; as, the governor was deſirous to *apprehend* me. *Corinthians.* 3. To conceive, comprehend, or underſtand; the good which is gotten by doing, cauſeth not action, unleſs *apprehending* it is good, we like and deſire it. *Hooker.* 4. To ſuſpect or fear, to think on with terror; as, from my grandfather's death I hadreaſon to *apprehend* the ſtone. *Temple.*

Apprehe'nder [of *apprehend*] he that apprehends or conceives; as, groſs *apprehenders* may not think it ſtrange. *Granville.*

Apprehe'nsible [of *apprehenſum,* ſup. of *apprehendo,* Lat.] that which can be conceived; as, the north and ſouthern poles are incommunicable, whereof the one is not *apprehenſible* in the other. *Brown.*

Apprehe'nsion [*apprehenſione,* It. of *apprehenſio,* Lat. in law] 1. The act of ſeizing upon; as,

> Go we, brothers, to the man that took him,
> To queſtion of his *apprehenſion. Shakeſpeare.*

Bare perception, underſtanding, or the mere contemplation of things without affirming or denying concerning them; ſo we think of a horſe, &c. *Watts.* Simple *apprehenſion* denotes no more than the ſoul's naked intellection of an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanville.* 2. Preconceived ſentiments, received opinion; as, it is according to the vulgar *apprehenſions* and conceptions of things: conception, underſtanding. 3. The faculty of conceiving any new idea; as,

> —And underſtood
> Their nature; with ſuch knowledge God endu'd
> My ſudden *apprehenſion. Milton.*

4. Suſpicion of ſomething to happen or to be done. That he might take away the *apprehenſion* that he meant ſuddenly to depart, he ſent out orders to ſend proportions of corn to Baſinghouſe. *Clarendon.* 5. Fear, dread, terror; as, after the death of his nephew, Caligula, Claudius was in no ſmall *apprehenſion* about his own life. *Addiſon.*

Apprehe'nsion, is painted as a young, ſprightly and active damſel, clad in white, and in a liſtening poſture, holding in one hand a camelion, and in the other a looking-glaſs. Youth denotes her aptneſs to apprehend and learn; in white becauſe it is the ground of all colour; on tip-toe ſhews the readineſs ſhe is in to apprehend, learn and underſtand; the glaſs becauſe ſhe imprints on herſelf, and makes all ſhe hears and ſees her own.

Apprehe'nsion [with logicians] the firſt idea which the mind forms of any thing abſtractedly of its particular qualities.

Apprehe'nsive, quick of apprehenſion, ſenſible; as, if conſcience be naturally *apprehenſive* and ſagacious, certainly we ſhould rely upon the reports of it. *South.* 2. Suſpicious of ſomething bad to happen, fearful; with *of*; as, the inhabitants were extremely *apprehenſive of* ſeeing Lombardy the ſeat of war. *Addiſon.*

Apprehe'nsively, ſenſibly; alſo timorouſly.

Apprehe'nsiveness [of *apprehenſivus,* Lat.] aptneſs to apprehend, ſenſibleneſs; by falling upon the vowels laſt, which are more difficult to be taught, you will find great help by the *appehenſiveneſs* already gained by learning the conſonants. *Holder.*

Appre'ndre [in ancient law books] a fee or profit to be taken or received.

Appre'ntice [*apprentiſſe, apprentif, apprenti,* Fr. of *apprendre,* Fr. or *apprehendo* Lat. to learn] a youth who is bound by indenture, &c. to ſerve a perſon of trade for a term of years, upon condition that the tradeſman or artificer ſhall in the mean time endeavour to inſtruct him in his art and myſtery; as, the painter ought not to ſubject himſelf ſervilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden.*

Appre'nticed [of *apprentice*] put out as an apprentice to a maſter; him portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans bleſt. *Pope.*

Appre'nticehood [of *apprentice*] the time of an apprentice's ſervitude; as, to ſerve a long *apprenticehood.*

Appre'nticeship [of *apprentice*] the time of an apprentice's ſervice; as, many ruſhed into the miniſtry, as being the only calling that they could profeſs, without ſerving any *apprenticeſhip. South.*

To Appri'ze [*appris,* of *apprendre,* Fr. to learn] to inform, to acquaint; with *of*; as, it is fit that he be *apprized of* a few things.

To A'pricate [*apricor,* Lat.] to ſet or ſit abroad in the ſun.

Appro'ach [*approche,* Fr. *approccio,* It.] act of coming near or advancing. Our eyes, after a long darkneſs,

> Are dazzled at th' *approach* of ſudden light. *Denham.*

2. Acceſs, admiſſion to; as, honour hath in it the vantage ground to

do good, the *approach* to kings and principal perſons. *Bacon.* 3. Advance, in hoſtility; as,

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulf. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Means of making advances; as,

Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the ſky. *Dryden.*

To **Approach**, *verb neut.* [of *approcher*, Fr.] 1. To draw nigh to, or come near, with regard to place; as, the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. With regard to time; as, the hour of attack *approaches. Gay.* 3. To make advance towards, in a figurative ſenſe, as mentally; with *to, towards,* or *unto*; as, who is this that engaged his heart to *approach unto* me. *Jeremiah:* And, he was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple.*

To **A'pproach**, *verb act.* to bring near to; having *to:* this ſenſe is rather French than Engliſh. *Johnſon.* As, by plunging paper thoroughly in weak ſpirit of wine, and *approaching* it *to* a candle, the ſpirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Appro'acher [of *approach*] he that approaches; as, bid welcome to knaves and all *approachers. Shakeſpeare.*

Approa'chable [of *approach*] that may be come near to.

Approa'chableness [of *approachable*] eaſineſs of being approached.

Approa'ches [in fortification] the ſeveral works made by the beſiegers for advancing or getting nearer to a fortreſs or beſieged place.

Approa'ching, [in gardening] the inoculating or ingrafting the ſprig of one tree into another, without cutting it off from the parent tree. This is alſo called inarching.

Approa'chless [of *approach*] that cannot be approached.

Approa'chment [of *approach*] act of coming near: a word uſed by Sir Tho. Brown; as, ice will not concrete, but in the *approachment* of the air.

Approba'tion [Fr. *approbazione*, It. *approbación*, Sp. of *approbatio*, Lat.] 1. Act of approving, or expreſſing one's ſelf to be pleaſed.

That not paſt, me but
By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The liking of any thing, acquieſcence in it; as, there is no poſitive law of men, whether received by formal conſent, as in counſels, or by ſecret *approbation*, as in cuſtoms, but may be taken away. *Hooker.* 3. Open atteſtation, explicite ſupport; as,

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence ſhall incite us to. *Shakeſpeare.*

Approba'tory, *adj.* [from *approbation*, of the ſame form with commendatory, and the like] what relates to approbation.

Appro'of [from *approve*; as proof from prove] approbation: a word rightly derived, tho' old. *Johnſon.*

That bear one and the ſelf ſame tongue,
Either of condemnation or *approof. Shakeſpeare.*

To **Appro'perate** [*approperatum*, Lat.] to haſten to, to ſet forward.

To **Appropi'nquate** [*appropinquarſi*, It. *apropinquar*, Sp. of *appropinquo*, Lat.] to draw nigh unto; to approach.

To **Appropi'nque** [*appropinquo*, Lat.] the ſame with appropinquate; as,

The clotted blood within my hoſe,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal criſis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

Appro'priable [from *appropriate*] that may be appropriated or reſtricted to ſome particular thing; as, this conceit applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more juſtly *appropriable* unto its end. *Brown.*

Appropri'are *Communam* [in law] ſignifies to diſcommon, *i. e.* to ſeparate or incloſe any parcel of land, which before was common.

Appropriare *ad Honorem* [in law] is to bring a manor within the extent and liberty of ſuch an honour.

Appro'priate, or **Appro'priated** [*appropriatus*, Lat.] a term uſed by philoſophers, of ſomething which is peculiarly reſtricted and conſigned to ſome particular purpoſe or perſon; as, he inſtituted a band of fifty archers, and, that it might not be thought any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own caſe, he made an ordinance to hold in ſucceſſion for ever. *Bacon.*

To **Appropriate** [*approprier*, Fr. *appropriàr*, Sp. of *appropriare*, It and Lat.] 1. To uſurp the property of a thing, to engroſs, to exerciſe a right excluſively: all the ſences have *to*

To themſelves *appropriating*
The ſpirit of God, promis'd alike and giv'n
To all believers. *Milton.*

2. To ſet aſide any thing for the uſe of any one, to conſign it for a particular purpoſe; as, things ſanctified were ſo *appropriated unto* God, as that they might never afterwards be made common. *Hooker.* 3. To apply particularly, to annex peculiarly to ſomething; as, his ſyſtem that has *appropriated* ſome verſes of ſacred ſcripture *to* the orthodoxy of his church, makes them irrefragable arguments. *Locke.* 4. In law, to alienate a benefice. *Vide* **Appropriation**. Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice *to* any abbey, which horrid evil that prince redreſſed. *Ayliffe.*

Appro'priate [in law] ſignifies a church or benefice, the patronage of which is annexed to ſome church dignity, ſo that the perſon receives the tithes.

Appro'priateness [of *appropriate*] fitneſs to ſome other thing, &c.

Appropria'tion [Fr. *appropriazione*, It. *appropriación*, Sp. of *appropriatio*, Lat. from *appropriate*] 1. The application of ſomething to a particular uſe; as, the mind ſhould have diſtinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.* 2. The excluſive claim of any thing; as, he doth nothing but talk of his horſe, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can ſhoe him himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The fixing a particular ſignification to a word; as, the name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that diſguiſes its true ſenſe, palliate theabſurdity. *Locke.* 4. When the advowſon of a parſonage or the profits of a church-living, are made over to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome biſhop, dean, chapter, college, religious houſe, &c. and their ſucceſſors; ſo that the body of houſe are both patron and parſon, and ſome one of the members officiates as a vicar; becauſe as parſons ordinarily have no right of fee-ſimple, theſe, by reaſon of their perpetuity, are accouuted owners of the fee-ſimple; and therefore are called proprietors. To the appropriation or ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the conſent of the dioceſan, patron and incumbent are neceſſary, if the church be full; but if the church be void, the dioceſan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowel.*

Appropria'tor [of *appropriate*] the poſſeſſor of an appropriated benefice; as, theſe *appropriators* are called proprietors. *Ayliffe.*

Appro'vable [of *approuver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.] that may be approved; as, the confirmed experience of any men is very *approvable* in what profeſſion ſoever. *Brown.*

Appro'val [of *approve*] approbation: a word not much uſed. There is a cenſor of juſtice and manners, without whoſe *approval* no capital ſentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

Appro'vance [of *approve*] approbation: a word not much uſed; it is found in Shakeſpeare.

To **Appro've** [*approvare*, It. *aprovàr*, Sp. and Port. of *approbo*, Lat. whence *approuver*, Fr.] 1. To like, to be pleaſed with. 2. To allow of, to expreſs liking for; as, an *approved* writer. 3. To ſhew, to juſtify; as, to *approve* one's ſkill. 4. To experience. *Johnſon.*

Oh, 'tis the curſe in love, and ſtill *approv'd*,
When women cannot love where they're belov'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To render one's ſelf recommendable and worthy of approbation; with *to.* 6. With *of* before the object; as, to *approve of* a thing.

To **Appro've** [in common law] as to improve or increaſe.

Appro'vement [of *approve*] approbation: a word in Hayward.

Approvement [*approveamentum*, law Lat.] is uſed for improvement by ancient writers.

Approvement *of Land* [law term] ſignifies the making the beſt advantage of it by increaſing the rent; alſo a lord's incloſing waſte ground for himſelf, yet leaving ſufficient ingreſs for the commoners to the common.

Appro'ver [from *approve*] 1. One who approves or allows of. 2. He that makes trial; as,

——————— Will make known
To their *approvers*, they are people ſuch. *Shakeſpeare.*

Approver [in law] a felon who confeſſing felony of himſelf, appeals or accuſes his accomplices as guilty of the ſame crime with him. He is ſo called becauſe he muſt prove what he hath alledged, in his appeal.

Appro'vers, are alſo certain perſons who are ſent into ſeveral counties, there to increaſe the farms of the hundreds, &c. which in ancient times were let at a certain rate to the ſheriffs, who let them to others.

Approvers [of the king] ſuch perſons who in ſmall manors have the letting of the king's demeſns or lands.

Approvers [*in the Marches of Wales*] thoſe perſons who had licenſe to ſell and buy cattle in the parts of Wales.

Appro'ximate [of *ad*, to, and *proximus*, Lat. next] near to, contiguous to.

Approxima'tion [*approſſimazione*, It. of *ad*, to, and *proximus*, Lat. next,] a coming near to. The ſun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth. *Hale.*

Approximation [in arithmetic and algebra] is a continual approach nearer and nearer to the root or quantity ſought, without a poſſibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

Approximation [in natural magic] is one of the methods of tranſplanting, or the removing a diſeaſe from one creature to another, or from an animal to a plant.

Appui [Fr. with horſemen] is the ſtay upon the horſeman's hand, or the reciprocal ſenſe between the horſe's mouth and the bridle hand; or the horſe's ſenſe of the action of the bridle in the horſeman's hand.

A *more than full* **Appui** [with horſemen] a term they uſe of a horſe that is ſtopped with ſome force, but ſtill ſo that he does not force the horſeman's hand.

Appu'lse [*appulſus*, Lat.] the act of ſtriking againſt; as, in all conſonants there is an *appulſe* of the organs. *Holder.*

Appulse [with aſtronomers] the approach of a planet to a conjunction.

Appu'rtenance [*appurtenance*, Fr.] See **Appe'rtinances.**

Appurtenance *of a Lamb*, a lamb's pummace.

Aprica'tion, a baſking or lying in the ſun. *Lat.*

Apri'city [*apricitas*, of *apricus*, ſunny] ſun-ſhine, the warmth of the ſun in the open air.

A'pricot [*abricot*, of *apricus*, Lat. ſunny] a ſort of wall fruit that requires much ſun to ripen it: the ordinary ſorts cultivated in England, are, 1. The maſculine apricot. 2. The orange apricot. 3. The Algier apricot. 4. The Roman apricot. 5. The Turky apricot. 6. The tranſparent apricot. 7. The Breda apricot. 8. The Bruſſels apricot. They are propagated by budding them on plumb-ſtocks of any ſort, provided the ſtock be thriving. *Miller.*

A'pril [*Avril*, Fr. *Aprile*, It. *Abril*, Sp. and Port. *Aprilis*, of *aperiendo*, Lat. opened, becauſe the pores of the earth are then opened] the fourth month, beginning at January. The ancients painted this month like a young man cloathed in green, with a garland of myrtle, and hawthorn buds, winged, holding in one hand primroſes and violets, and in the other the celeſtial ſign Taurus.

April ſhowers bring forth May-flowers.
When **April** blows his horn,
(*i. e.* when it thunders)
It is good both for hay and corn.

A'pron [of aꞅoꞃan, Sax. a word of uncertain etymology, but ſuppoſed by ſome to be contracted from *afore-one. Johnſon*] part of a woman's garment, worn before, to keep her other dreſs clean.

Apron [in gunnery] a piece of lead that covers the touch-hole of a gun.

Apron, of a gooſe, in popular language, the fat ſkin that covers the belly.

A'pron-man, a man that wears an apron, a working mechanic.

A'proned [of *apron*] wearing an apron.

A'psides [of ἄψις, Gr. a vault or arch] ſo called, becauſe vaulted over, a kind of private oratories or chapels in great churches; alſo called *doxalia* or *doxologia*, and is uſed in the Low-countries for a kind of choir or place beyond the altar, where the religious ſit and ſing the office, without being ſeen by the people.

A'psis, or Absides, *plur.* [ἄψις, Gr. with aſtronomers] two points in the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the greateſt and the leaſt diſtance from the ſun or earth, the higher of which is called the apogee or aphelion, and the lower the perigee or perihelion.

A'psychy [*apſychia*, Lat. of α priv. and ψυχη, Gr. the ſoul, &c.] a ſwooning or fainting away.

Apsy'ctos [of α and ψυκτος, of ψυχω, Gr. to grow cold] a precious ſtone, which, when hot, will keep ſo ſeven days.

Apt [*atto*, It. *apto*, Sp. of *aptus*, Lat.] 1. Fit, proper, meet, convenient; as, an *apt* inſtrument. 2. Having a tendency to any action; as, *apt* or inclinable to do this or that. 3. Propenſe, or forwardly inclined to; as, we are *apt* to think well of ourſelves. 4. Ready, ripe, quick; as, an *apt* ſcholar. 5. Trained up to, qualified for; as, all that were ſtrong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. *Kings.*

To Apt [*apto*, Lat.] 1. To adapt, to fit; it is a word uſed by *B. Johnſon.* 2. To fit, to qualify; as, *apted* for any ill impreſſions. *Denham.*

To A'ptate [*aptatum*, ſup. of *apto*, Lat.] to make fit.

To Aptate *a Planet*, [with aſtrologers] is to ſtrengthen the planet, in poſition of houſe and dignities, to the greateſt advantage, in order to bring about the deſired end.

A'ptha [ἄφθαι, Gr.] certain ulcers which breed in the uppermoſt part of the mouth.

Ap Thanes [in Scotland] the higher nobility, anciently ſo called, in contradiſtinction to the lower ſort, or *under thanes.*

A'ptitude [Fr. *attitudine*, It. *atitúd*, Sp. of *aptitudo*, Lat.] 1. Fitneſs; as, *aptitude* or fitneſs for any end. 2. Tendency; as, by abortion an *aptitude* to miſcarry is acquired. 3. A natural diſpoſition to do any thing. He that is about children, ſhould ſtudy their nature and *aptitudes. Locke.*

A'ptly [from *apt*] 1. Properly, conveniently, fitly, with due correſpondence; as, a thing was *aptly* performed. 2. Pertinently, juſtly; as, that was *aptly* remarked. 3. With readineſs, with acuteneſs; as, the boy *aptly* learned it.

A'ptness [from *apt*] 1. Fitneſs, ſuitableneſs. 2. Diſpoſition to a thing. 3. Readineſs of parts, acuteneſs. 4. Tendency to. Such reflections, as have an *aptneſs* to improve the mind. *Addiſon.*

A'ptote [ἄπτωτος, of α and πτωσις, Gr. a caſe] a noun which is not declined with caſes.

Apy'rexy [ἀπυρεξια, of α priv. and πυρεσσω, Gr. to be ſick of a by fire.

Apy'rotos [ἀπυρωτος, of α priv. and πυρ, Gr. fire] the beſt ſort of a carbuncle, which glows as though burning, yet cannot be hurt fever] the *intermiſſion* of a fever. *Blanc.*

A'pyrum *Sulphur* (ἄπυρος, of α priv. and πυρ, Gr. fire, in medicine] ſulphur that has not felt the fire, or has not been burnt.

A'qua, water, rain; alſo wateriſh humour. *Lat.*

Aqua *Chryſulca.* See Aqua *Regia.*

Aqua *Cœleſtis* [with chemiſts] heavenly water, *i. e.* rectified ſpirit of wine.

Aqua Distillata, *diſtilled Water*, a water drawn by diſtilling any kind of herbs and drugs.

Aqua *omnium Florum* [with phyſicians] *i. e.* water of all flowers; the water diſtilled from the dung of cows when they go to graſs, eſpecially in the month of May.

Aqua fortis, i. e. *ſtrong Water*, a corroſive liquor ſerving as a menſtruum wherewith to diſſolve ſilver, and all other metals, except gold. It is made of a mixture of purified nitre, or ſalt-petre; vitriol calcined, or rectified oil of vitriol, and potters earth or clay, diſtilled in a cloſe reverberatory. The liquor, which riſes in fumes as red as blood, condenſing in the receiver, is the *aqua fortis.* But if ſea-ſalt, or ſal ammoniac be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then diſſolve, no metal but gold. *Aqua fortis* is ſerviceable to refiners, in ſeparating ſilver from gold and copper; to the workers in moſaic, for ſtaining their wood; to dyers in their colours, particularly ſcarlet; to other artiſts, for colouring bone and ivory; to diamond cutters, for ſeparating diamonds for metalline powders; and it is alſo uſed in etching copper and braſs plates. *Chambers.*

Aqua *Intercutis* [with phyſicians] the dropſy. *Lat.*

Aqua *Marina*, a precious ſtone of a ſea-green or bluiſh colour. *Lat.* Woodward ſays, it ſeems to be the beryllus of Pliny.

Aqua *Mirabilis*, Lat. *the wonderful Water.* It is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardamums, nutmeg, ginger, and ſpirit of wine digeſted twenty-four hours, then diſtilled. It is a good and agreeable cordial.

Aqua *Pericardii* [with phyſicians] that liquor or humour, that is collected about the heart, ſerving to cool it.

Aqua *Regia*, or Aqua *Regalis*, i. e. *royal Water*, a liquor made by diſſolving ſal armoniac in *aqua fortis*, or ſpirit of nitre, and ſo called becauſe it diſſolves gold. See Aqua fortis.

Aqua *Secunda* [with ſurgeons] a liqnor made of common water, and the powder or precipitate of ſilver; it is uſed to cauſe an eſcar to fall off in ſhankers, and to conſume proud fleſh. *Lat.*

Aqua *Stygia.* See Aqua *Regia.*

Aqua-tetrachyma'gogon [of *aqua*, Lat. τετρα, in compounds, four, χυμος, humour, and ἀγωγος, Gr. a leader] a medicine purging the four humours of the body.

Aqua-vitæ, i. e. *Water of Life*, a ſort of cordial liquor formerly made of brewed beer, ſtrongly hopped, and well fermented; now it is commonly underſtood of ſpirits, Geneva, and the like.

A'quabibe [of *aqua*, water, and *bibo*, Lat. to drink] a water-drinker.

A'quæduct [*aqueduct*, Fr. *aquidotto*, It. *aquatócho*, Sp. of *aquæductus*, Lat.] a conveyance of water by pipes, a conduit of water; it is a conſtruction of ſtone or timber made on uneven ground, to preſerve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal from one place to another.

Aquæduct [with anatomiſts] a paſſage or perforation, partly membranous, and partly cartilaginous, leading out of the bony paſſage of the internal ear into the palate.

A'quage [*aquagium*, Lat.] a water-courſe.

Aqua'gium [old rec.] an aquage or water-courſe.

Aquali'culus [with anatomiſts] the lower part of the belly or paunch, called alſo hypogaſtrium; by ſome the pubes. *Bruno.*

Aqua-marine, ſea-water.

Aqua'rians, a ſect of chriſtians who uſed nothing but water in the ſacrament.

Aqua'rius [with aſtronomers] a conſtellation of the zodiac marked thus ♒, and conſiſts, according to Mr. Flamſtead, of 99 ſtars.

Aquarius [the water-bearer] this ſeems to be called Aquarius from its form. He ſtands holding a baſon in one hand, and ſeems to pour out much water. Some will have it, that this is Ganymedes, and ſuppoſe that it is ſufficient ground for that conjecture, becauſe the picture bears ſome reſemblance to one pouring out wine, and they bring the poet for an evidence, who ſays, that Ganymedes was ſnatched up to Jupiter to be his cup-bearer, and was by the gods accounted worthy of the office, on account of his great beauty, and becauſe he gave to men immortality, which was unknown to them before. That the pouring forth is ſuppoſed to reſemble Nectar (the drink of the gods) and that this is the reſemblance of that drink. The conſtellation has two obſcure ſtars on the head, one great one on each ſhoulder, one on each elbow, one bright one on the extreme part of his right hand, one on each pap, one on the left hip, one on each knee, upon his right leg one; in all ſeventeen. The pouring out of water is on the left hand. It has ninety-nine ſtars, of which one is of the firſt magnitude, and four of the third, the reſt obſcure.

Aqua-sparta, a ſmall city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto.

Aqua'tic, or Aqua'tile [*aquatique*, Fr. *aquatico*, It. and Sp. of *aquaticus*, and *aquatilis*, from *aqua*, Lat. water] growing, inhabiting or breeding in the water. Aquatic is a word frequently uſed, but aquatile rarely occurs.

Aqua'tics, trees or plants which grow on the banks of rivers and marſhes, and watery places.

Aque'duct. See Aquæduct.

A'queous [*aqueux*, Fr. *aquoſo*, It. *aquoſus*, of *aqua*, Lat.] wateriſh, like water, watery.

Aqueous *Ducts* [in anatomy] certain ducts whereby the aqueous humour is ſuppoſed to be conveyed into the inſide of the membranes which incloſe that liquor.

Aqueous *Humour* [with oculiſts] one of the humours of the eye, the outmoſt of the three humours being tranſparent and of no colour. It fills up the ſpace between the tunica cornea, and chryſtalline humour.

A'queousness, or Aquo'seness [of *aquoſus*, Lat.] wateriſhneſs.

A'qui, or Aqui'ta, a city and province of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon.

Aquifo'lium [with botaniſts] the holly-tree. See Holly.

Aqui'gan, one of the Marian iſlands in the eaſtern ocean.

Aqui'gires, a people of Braſil in ſouth America, in the province of the Holy Ghoſt.

A'quila *Alba* [with chemiſts] the white eagle, the ſame as mercurius dulcis.

Aquila [in aſtronomy] the eagle, a conſtellation conſiſting of 70 ſtars, according to the Britiſh catalogue. This is the eagle (according to the poets) that carried Ganymedes up to heaven, and preſented him to Jupiter to be his cup-bearer, although it was placed among the ſtars upon another account, *i. e.* when the gods made a diſtribution of the birds among themſelves, Jupiter choſe the eagle; and alſo becauſe he of all other birds can fly againſt the ſun, and is not dazzled by his rays, and therefore obtains the firſt place among them. It is repreſented with expanded wings, as though it were flying. Aglaoſthenes relates, that Jupiter was brought up in Crete, and when he was diligently ſought after there, he was caught up and carried to Naxos, and after he came to the age of manhood, took upon him the kingdom of the gods; and that going from Naxos on the expedition againſt the Titans, he had the eagle for his companion, and it proving fortunate to him, he made the eagle ſacred, and placed it among the ſtars. And this is the reaſon of the honour that the eagle has obtained in heaven.

Aquila [in geography] a large city of Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated in Lat. 42° 40′ N. and long. 14° 20′ E.

Aquila *Philoſophorum* [with alchymiſts] the philoſopher's eagle, is the reducing metals to their firſt matter.

Aquile'gia, or Aquile'ia, the plant Columbine. A genus of plants with polypetalous anomalous flowers, and a fruit conſiſting of ſeveral capſules, collected into a ſort of head.

Aqui'leia, a patriarchal city of Italy, near the end of the gulph of Venice. Lat. 46° 20′ N. and Long. 13° 30′ E.

Aquili'ne [*aquilinus*, of *aquila*, Lat. an eagle] ſomething belonging to an eagle, when applied to the noſe, hooked as an *aquiline* noſe, *i. e.* a hooked noſe like an eagle's beak, an hawk's noſe.

A'quilo, a furious and extreme cold wind, by the poets feigned to be the offſpring of Æolus and Aurora, was painted with the tail of a ſerpent, and hoary hair.

Aqui'no, a ruinous city in the province of Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated in Lat. 41° 30′ N. Long. 14° 30′ E.

Aquo'se [*aquoſus*, of *aqua*, Lat.] watery, or like water.

Aquo'si ductus [with anatomiſts] the watery paſſages, the channels of the veins that carry the watery humours, called lympha. *Lat.*

Aquula [in medicine] a ſmall watery bladder in the liver, ſpleen, or ſome other bowel. *Lat.*

A. R. (as an abbreviation) ſignifies *anno regni*; in the year of the reign of any king.

A'ra [with aſtronomers] the altar, a conſtellation containing 8 ſtars.

Ara'bant *ad Curiam Domini* [old records] a phraſe uſed of thoſe who held by the tenure of ploughing and tilling the lord's lands without the manor. *Lat.*

Arabe'sk [ſo called from the Arabs, who uſed this kind of ornaments, their religion forbidding them to make any images or figures of men or animals] a term applied to ſuch painting, ornaments of freezes, ſreezes, *&c.* which conſiſted wholly of imaginary foliages, plants, ſtalks, *&c.* without any human or animal figures.

Ara'bia, a large country of Aſia, having Turky on the north, Perſia and the gulph of Perſia on the eaſt, the Indian ocean on the ſouth, and the Red-ſea and iſthmus of Suez on the weſt; and ſituated between Lat. 12° and 30° N. and between Long. 35° and 60° E. Arabia, though ſubject to a great many different princes, is only conſidered by geographers as ſubdivided into the three grand diviſions of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deſerta, and Arabia Petræa.

Ara'bian, of or pertaining to Arabia, or the Arabs.

A'rabic [*Arabicus*, Lat.] belonging to the Arabians.

A'rabic *Figures*, or Arabic *Characters* [ſo called, becauſe borrowed from the Arabs] are the numeral characters commonly made uſe of in large computations, as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, not uſed in England till the 11th century, *i. e.* after the ſpread of learning with the Arabian conqueſts in Europe.

Ara'bicum *Gummi*, a tranſparent kind of gum brought from Arabia, a gum which diſtils from a ſpecies of acaia. It is very common among us, but little is to be met with genuine; that is accounted the beſt which is in ſmaller pieces, and almoſt of a white colour. It is good in all kind of fluxes, particularly catarrhs.

A'rabis [in botany] a herb called candy thiſtle.

A'rabism, an idiom or manner of ſpeaking, peculiar to the Arabs or Arabians.

A'rable [*arabile*, It. *arable*, Sp. of *arabilis*, Lat. from *aro*, to plough] fit for tillage, productive of corn; as, *arable* land, is land fit to be ploughed or tilled.

Ara'bus *Lapis*, a ſtone white as ivory, the powder of which is a dentifrice.

A'racan, the capital city of a ſmall kingdom, ſituated on the north-eaſt part of the gulph of Bengal, in Lat. 20° 30′ N. and Long. 93° E.

To A'race [of *arracher*, Fr.] to raſe.

Ara'ch, the chief city of Arabia Petræa, ſituated in Lat. 30° 20′ N. and Long. 49° E.

Ara'chne [ἀραχνη, Gr.] the ſpider, an inſect; alſo a cobweb.

Arachnoi'des [ἀραχνοειδης, of ἀραχνη, and ειδος, Gr. ſhape, in anatomy, ſo called from their reſemblance to a cobweb] a fine, thin, tranſparent membrane, which lies between the dura and pia mater, and is ſuppoſed to inveſt the whole ſubſtance of the brain; alſo one of the tunics of the eye, the ſame as aranea tunica.

A'rac, or A'rrac, a ſpirit procured by diſtilling from a vegetable juice called toddi, which flows from the cocoa-nut tree, having inciſions made in it, like our birch-juice.

A'rad, a city of Upper Hungary, ſituated upon the banks of the Mariſch.

Aræo'meter [of ἀραιος, thin, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] an inſtrument to meaſure the denſity or gravity of fluids.

Aræo'stylos [of ἀραιος, thin, and στυλος, Gr. a column] a ſort of building, where the pillars are ſet at a great diſtance one from another.

Aræo'tics [with phyſicians] medicines which tend to open the pores of the ſkin, and render them large, for the morbific matter's being carried off by ſweat, or inſenſible perſpiration.

A'rafat, a mountain of Arabia, near Mecca, where the Mahometans believe that Abraham offered to ſacrifice Iſhmael.

A'ragon, a province of Spain, having Biſcay and the Pyrenean mountains on the north, Catalonia on the eaſt, Valencia on the ſouth, and the two Caſtiles on the weſt.

Ara'ho, as in *araho conjurare* [old law] to make oath in the church, or ſome other holy place.

Araignee [in fortification] the branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

Ara'lia [in doomſday-book] arable or ploughed land.

A'ramont, a city of Languedoc in France, ſituated in Lat. 43° 54′ N. and Long. 5° E.

A'randa *de Duero*, a city of Old Caſtile in Spain, ſituated on the Duero, between Oſma and Valladolid; ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another city of the ſame name, ſituated upon the Ebro.

Ara'nea *Tunica* [with anatomiſts] a coat of the eye, which ſurrounds and encloſes the cryſtalline humour; ſo called from its light and thin contexture, like that of a ſpider's web.

Ara'neous [*araneoſus* Lat.] full of ſpiders; alſo having the reſemblance of a cobweb; as, the *araneous* membrane of the eye.

Ara'neus [with phyſicians] 1. A low pulſe. *Galen.* 2. A flaky urine, having films in it like cobwebs.

A'ranjuez, a palace belonging to the king of Spain, beautifully ſituated on the bank of the Tagus, about fifteen or ſixteen miles eaſtward of Madrid.

Ara'rat, the ancient name for part of mount Caucaſus, between the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas.

A'rash, a city of the province of Aſgar, in the kingdom of Fez, where the river Luca falls into the weſtern ocean.

A'rassi, a maritime city of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, in Lat. 44° 3′ N. and Long. 8° E.

Ara'tion [*aratio*, of *aro*, Lat. to till] the act, or occupation of plowing.

Ara'tory [*aratorius*, of *aro*, Lat. to plow] belonging, or conducive to tillage.

Ara'trum *Terræ* [old records] as much land as can be tilled with one plough.

Ara'ture [*aratura*, Lat.] ploughing, tillage.

Arau'co, a city of Chili, in ſouth America, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, in Lat. 37° S. and Long. 78° W.

Ara'w, a city of Switzerland in the Argow, ſituated on the river Aar, in Lat. 47° 25′ N. and Long. 8° E.

Ara'xes, or Arras, a river of Perſia.

A'ray, or Ara'ying [probably of *arrayer*, O. Fr.] dreſs, garb, raiment; alſo order. See Array.

To A'ray, to ſet in order, *&c.*

Ara'ya, one of the moſt celebrated capes in South America, forming the north point of the river Oronoko.

Aray'd, dreſſed, *&c.*

A'rbalet [of *arcus*, Lat. a bow, and βαλλω, Gr. to throw] a kind of weapon, vulgarly called a croſs-bow.

A'realist [of *arcus* and *balliſta*, Lat. an engine to throw ſtones, of βαλλω, Gr. to throw] a croſs-bow; as, the *arcuballiſta* or *arbaliſt* was firſt ſhewn the French by our Richard I. *Camden.* So that the latter word is a contraction of the former.

A'rbe, an iſland in the gulph of Venice, ſituated near the coaſt of Morlachia, in Lat. 45° N. and Long. 16° E.

A'rbiter [*arbitre*, Fr. *arbitro*, It. and Sp. of *arbiter*, Lat.] 1. An arbitrator, an umpire; a perſon choſen by mutual conſent of two parties to decide controverſies, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit. 2. He who has the power of deciding or regulating, a judge; as, an *arbiter* of the affairs of Europe.

A'rbitrable [of *arbitror*, Lat.] 1. Arbitrary, depending upon the will; as, offerings beſtowed in ſuch *arbitrable* proportion as devotion moveth. *Spelman.* 2. That may be left to, or decided by, arbitration.

A'rbitrably, at diſcretion, arbitrarily.

A'rbitrage, the decree or ſentence of an arbitrator. *Fr.*

A'rbitral [*arbitral*, Fr.] of or pertaining to an arbitrator or arbitration.

Arbi'trament [*arbitror*, Lat.] free-will, choice. It is uſed by Milton.

A'rbitrarily [of *arbitrio*, Lat.] after ones own will or pleaſure, deſpotically, abſolutely.

A'rbitrariness [of *arbitrarius*, Lat.] ſtate or quality of acting merely according to one's own will and pleaſure, tyranny, deſpoticalneſs.

Arbitra'rious [*arbitrarius*, Lat.] arbitrary, depending on one's own mere will, precarious.

Arbitra'riously [of *arbitrarious*] at one's mere will and pleaſure, arbitrarily.

A'rbitrary [*arbitrarie*, Fr. *arbitrario*, It. and Sp. of *arbitrarius*, Lat.] dependent altogether on one's will and choice; not being under controul, abſolute.

To A'rbitrate, *verb act.* [of *arbitror*, Lat.] 1. To decide any thing, to determine finally. 2. To judge of.

Yet where an equal poiſe of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event. *Milton.*

3. To award, give ſentence, to adjudge; to act as an arbitrator.

To Arbitrate, *verb neut.* to give judgment.

Arbitra'tion [from *arbitror*, Lat.] the act of arbitrating; the putting an end to a difference by arbitrators, mutually agreed on betwixt the parties.

Arbitra'tor, 1. A perſon choſen indifferently, by the mutual conſent of two parties, to decide any controverſy. 2. A governor, he who preſides; as, heav'ns high *arbitrator. Milton.* 3. He who determines or puts an end to an affair; as, the *arbitrator* of deſpairs, juſt death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Arbitrator [with civilians] is underſtood differently from an arbiter. An arbitrator being left wholly to act according to his own diſcretion, without ſolemnity of proceſs or courſe of judgment; whereas an arbiter is obliged to act according to law and equity.

Arbitra'trix, a female arbitrator.

Arbi'trement, determination, it is a power given by two or more parties contending, to ſome perſon to decide the matter in diſpute, to which deciſion they are obliged to ſtand under a certain penalty. It is the ſame as an award, compromiſe, reconcilement; as, they accommodate points of religion by middle ways, as if they would make an *arbitrement* betwixt God and man. *Bacon.*

Arbi'tress, *n. ſub.* feminine, of *arbiter.*

——While over head the moon
Sits *arbitreſs* ———— *Milton.*

A'rbo, or A'rbogen, a city of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmania, ſituated upon a river of the ſame name.

A'rbois, a town of Franchecompte in France, ſituated in Lat. 46° 50′ N. and Long. 5° 40′.

A'rbon, a town of Swabia in Germany, ſituated in Lat. 47° 40′ N. and Long. 9° 30′ E.

Arbor [in mechanics] the principal part of a machine which ſerves to ſuſtain the reſt; alſo a ſpindle or axis on which a machine turns. *Lat.*

Arbor *Dianæ*, Diana's tree. *Lat.* See Diana.

Arbor *Genealogica*, *i. e.* the tree of conſanguinity; is uſed to ſignify a lineage drawn out under the form or reſemblance of a root, ſtock branches, *&c.* *Lat.*

Arbor *Hermetis* [Hermes's tree] a chymical proceſs, in the revivification of mercury. *Lat.*

Arbor *Judæ* [Judas's tree] a tree ſo called by botaniſts, being ſuppoſed to be the kind of tree Judas hanged himſelf upon. *Lat.*

Arbor *Martis* [with chemiſts] coral, it being ſuppoſed to grow like a tree or plant under the water of the ſea. *Lat.*

Arbor *Porphyriana*, otherwiſe called *ſcala prædicamentalis* [with ſchoolmen] a ſcale of beings, or a figure that conſiſts of three rows or columns of words, the middlemoſt of which contained the ſeries of genera and ſpecies, bearing ſome analogy to the trunk, and the extreams contain the differences of the branches of the tree, thus,

SUBSTANCE
Thinking *Extended*
BODY
Inanimate *Animate*
ANIMAL
Irrational *Rational*
MAN
This *That*
PLATO.

Arbor *Vitæ* [in botany] *the Tree of Life*, a kind of tree frequently planted for the pleaſantneſs of its green leaf. *Lat.*

Arbor *Vitæ*, a medicine, by the efficacy of which, it was reported, that life would ſhoot out again like a tree. *Van Helmont.*

A'rborary [*arborarius*, Lat.] belonging to trees.

Arbo'reous [*arboreus*, Lat.] pertaining to trees.

Arborbous [with botaniſts] a term applied to muſhrooms or moſſes that grow upon trees, as agarick, which grows on the larch-tree, is called an arboreous muſhroom.

A'RBORET [of *arbor*, Lat. a tree] a little tree, a ſhrub. It is found in Spenſer and Milton.

A'RBORIST [of *arbor*, Lat. a tree] a perſon well ſkilled in the ſeveral kinds and natures of trees. A word uſed by Howel.

A'RBOROUS [of *arbor*, Lat. a tree] belonging to trees; as, ſhady *arborous* roof. *Milton.*

A'RBOUR [*arboratum*, of *arbor*, Lat. but Skinner derives it of heꞃebeꞃᵹa, Sax. a manſion] a bower in a garden, a ſhady place made by green branches of trees, to ſit in and take the air.

A'RBOR-*Vine*, a ſpecies of bindweed.

A'RBOURG, a city of Switzerland in the canton of Bern, ſituated in Lat. 47° 10' N. and Long. 8° E.

ARBU'STIVE [*arbuſtivo*, It. of *arbuſtivus*, Lat.] ſhrubby, like, or pertaining to ſhrubs.

ARBU'TE [*arbutus*, Lat.] the ſtrawberry-tree. The word is found in May's Georgicks.

ARBU'TUS, the ſtrawberry-tree. *Lat.* In botany, a genus of plants with a one-leaved bell-faſhioned flower, and a berry or fruit reſembling a large ſtrawberry.

ARC [Fr. *arcus*, Lat.] 1. A ſegment of a circle, not more than half of it. This word is uſed in the ſciences. 2. An arch. So Pope writes it. See ARCH.

ARC-BOU'TANT [Fr. of *arc* and *bouter*, Fr. to abut] in architecture, ſignifies a flat arch abutting againſt the reins of a vault, in order to ſupport it, and prevent its giving way.

ARCA *Cyrographica*, Lat. A common cheſt with three locks and keys, kept by certain Chriſtians and Jews, wherein all the contracts, mortgages and obligations, belonging to the Jews, were kept to prevent fraud, by order of our king Richard the firſt.

ARCA'CHON, or ARCA'SSON, the name of a gulph between the mouth of the Garonne and that of the Adour.

ARCA'DIA, a ſea-port town of European Turky, ſituated on the weſtern coaſt of the Morea, in Lat. 37° 20' N. and Long 22° E.

ARCA'DE, Fr. A continued arch, a walk arched over. Pope uſes it.

ARCA'NUM [plur. *arcana*, a ſecret] a name given by ſome authors to chemical preparations, or medicinal compoſitions, that they have kept ſecret, and not diſcovered.

ARCANUM *Corallinum* [with chemiſts] a preparation of red precipitate, made by diſtilling it with ſpirit of nitre, and repeating the diſtillation again and again, till a red powder is procured.

ARCANUM *Duplicatum* [with chemiſts] is prepared of the caput mortuum of aqua fortis, by diſſolving it in hot water, filtrating and evaporating it to a cuticle.

ARCANUM *Juviale*, or ARCANUM *Jovis* [with chemiſts] is an amalgama made of equal parts of tin and mercury, powdered and digeſted with good ſpirit of nitre; the dry maſs being powdered again, after the ſpirit has been drawn off in a retort, and laſtly digeſted in ſpirit of wine, till the powder is become taſteleſs.

ARCEO'NIS [in old records] a ſaddle-bow.

ARCEU'THOS [ἀρκευθος, Gr. in botany] the juniper-tree.

An ARCH [of *arcus*, Lat. a bow, as an arch bends in form of a bow] 1. The ſky, the vault of heaven. So it is called in poetry; as, the vaulted *arch*. 2. [from ἀρχων, Gr.] a chief. Now obſolete.

> The noble duke, my maſter,
> My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to night. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARCH, or ARK [in geometry] is any part, not more than its half, of the circumference of a circle or curved line, lying from one point to another, by which the quantity of the whole circle or line, or ſome other thing ſought after, may be gathered.

ARCH [in aſtronomy] as the diurnal arch of the ſun, is part of a circle parallel to the equator, which is deſcribed by the ſun in its courſe between riſing and ſetting.

ARCH *of Progreſſion*, or ARCH *of Direction* [in aſtronomy] is an arch of the zodiac, which a planet ſeems to paſs over, when the motion of it is according to the order of the ſigns.

ARCH *of Retrogradation* [in aſtronomy] is an arch of the zodiac, deſcribed while a planet is retrograde, or moving contrary to the order of the ſigns.

ARCH *of Viſion* [in aſtronomy] is the depth of the ſun below the horizon, at which a ſtar begins to riſe again, which before was hid in his rays.

An ARCH [in architecture] is a concave or hollow building raiſed on a mould, in form of a curve or ſemicircle, and ſerving as the inward ſupport of any ſuperſtructure, as a bridge, &c.

To ARCH [*arcuo*, Lat.] 1. To raiſe or build an arch. 2. To cover with arches.

ARCH-WISE, in the form or manner of an arch.

ARCH, *adj.* [probably of ἀρχος, Gr. chief] of the firſt claſs.

ARCH [arg, Ger.] roguiſh, waggiſh, trivially miſchievous. This ſignification it ſeems to have gained by being frequently applied to the boy moſt remarkable for his pranks; as, the *arch* rogue, &c. *Johnſon.*

ARCH, an augmentative particle [of ἀρχων, Gr. a chief or governor] chief power, being affixed to any word, ſignifies chief, as arch-angel, arch-biſhop, arch-duke, &c. We likewiſe ſay, arch-knave, arch-traitor, arch-wag, arch-heretic. It is pronounced variouſly with regard to the ch, which, before a conſonant, ſounds as in cheeſe, as archdeacon, before a vowel like k, as archangel.

A'RCHAL [ertz, Ger. æꞃce, Sax. with botaniſts] Derbyſhire liverwort.

ARCHA'ISM [ἀρχαισμος, of ἀρχαιος, old] the retaining old obſolete words.

ARCHA'NGEL [*archange*, Fr. *arcangelo*, It. *arcángel*, Sp. *archangelus*, Lat. ἀρχαγγελος, of ἀρχων, a chief, and ἀγγελος, Gr. an angel] 1. The chief, or prince of angels, as Michael is called; an angel of the prime order. 2. The name of an herb, called alſo dead nettle, lamium in Latin.

ARCHA'NGEL [in geography] a city in the province of Dwina in Ruſſia, ſituated four miles from the White Sea, in Lat. 64° 30' N. and Long. 40° 12' E.

ARCHANGE'LICA [in botany] the herb water-angelica. *Lat.*

ARCHANGE'LICAL, or ARCHANGELIC [from *archangel*] pertaining to the order of archangels.

ARCHBEA'CON [of *arch* and *beacon*] the chief place of proſpect or ſignal by beacon; as, the Corniſh *archbeacon* Hainborough. *Carew.*

ARCHBI'SHOP [of *arch*, and *biſhop*, *archeveque*, Fr. *arciveſcuo*, It. *arçobiſcopo*, Sp. and Port. *archiepiſcopus*, Lat. of ἀρχιεπισκοπος, of ἀρχων and ἐπισκοπος, Gr.] a chief biſhop that has power over other biſhops, as his ſuffragans.

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK [*archiepiſcopatus*, Lat.] the extent of the juriſdiction; alſo the dignity and benefice of an archbiſhop.

ARCH-CHA'NTER, the chief or preſident of the chanters of a church.

ARCH-CHYMICK, as arch-chymick ſun, the chief chymiſt the ſun. *Milt.*

ARCH-DRU'ID, the chief or pontiff of the ancient Druids.

ARCHDA'PIFER [of *arch* and *dapiſer*, Lat.] the principal ſewer, one of the chief officers of the emperor of Germany.

ARCHDEA'CON [*archidiacre*, Fr. *arcidiacono*, It. *arcediáno*, Sp. *archidiaconus*, Lat. of ἀρχιδιακονος, of ἀρχων and διακονεω, Gr. to miniſter to] a dignified clergyman, whoſe office is to viſit two years in three, and who ſupplies the biſhop's place in ſuch matters as belong to the epiſcopal function. The law ſtiles him the biſhop's vicar or vicegerent.

ARCHDEA'CONRY [*archidiaconat*, Fr. *archidiaconato*, It. *arcedianáſgo*, Sp. of *arch* and *diaconatus*, Lat.] the extent of the ſpiritual juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP, the office and dignity of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE [*archiduc*, Fr. *arciduca*, It. *archiduque*, Sp. of *archidux*, Lat.] one who has pre-eminence above other dukes: a title given to ſome ſovereign princes, as the archdukes of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

ARCHDU'KEDOM, the territory and juriſdiction of an archduke.

ARCHDU'CHESS [*archiducheſſe*, Fr. *arciduceſſa*, It.] an archduke's lady; alſo a daughter of the emperor of Germany, as he is archduke of Auſtria.

ARCH-*Flamines*, the chief prieſts among the Romans.

ARCH-*Heretic*, a chief or ring-leader of heretics.

ARCH-*Philoſopher*, the chief philoſopher.

ARCH-*Prelate*, the chief prelate.

ARCH-*Pirate*, a principal rover, a chief or principal pirate.

ARCH-*Presbyter*, or ARCH-*Prieſt* [*archiprêtre*, Fr. *arciprete*, It. *archipréſte*, Sp. *archipresbyter*, Lat. ertz-prieſter, Ger.] a chief preſbyter or prieſt, or a rural dean.

To ARCH *over*, to cover with an arch.

ARCHE [ἀρχη, Gr. in medicine] the beginning of a diſtemper.

A'RCHED [of *arch*] bent in the form of an arch.

A'RCHED *Legs* [with farriers, &c.] an imperfection in a horſe, when being in his natural poſition, he has his legs bent forward, and the whole leg makes a kind of arch or bow.

Water A'RCHER, an herb.

ARCHER [Fr. of *arcus*, Lat. a bow] one that ſhoots with a bow, a bowman.

A'RCHERS, were perſons ſkilled in archery; a kind of militia or ſoldiery armed with bows and arrows, in battle.

A'RCHERY. 1. The uſe of the bow; as, among Engliſh artillery, *archery* challengeth pre-eminence. 2. The act of ſhooting with the bow; as, hit with Cupid's *archery*. 3. The art of one who ſhoots in a long bow. 4. An ancient ſervice of keeping a bow for the uſe of the lord, to defend his caſtle.

Dean of the A'RCHES, or *Official of the* ARCHES, the chief judge of the court of the arches, who has a peculiar juriſdiction over thirteen pariſhes in the city of London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the biſhop of London, and belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of which the pariſh of Bow is one. Some others ſay, that he was firſt called dean of the arches, becauſe the official to the archbiſhop, the dean of the arches, was his ſubſtitute in his court, and by that means the names became confounded. The juriſdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury. So that, upon any appeal, he forthwith ſends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made. *Cowel.*

ARCHES, or *Court of* ARCHES [ſo called, becauſe it is kept in the church of St. Mary le Bow in Cheapſide, the top of the ſteeple of which was in former times raiſed with ſtone pillars, built arch-wiſe like ſo many bent bows] the chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes.

Similar ARCHES [in geometry] are ſuch as contain the ſame number of degrees of unequal circles.

Semicircular ARCHES [in architecture] are thoſe which make an exact ſemicircle, and have their centre in the middle of the chord of the arch.

Scheme ARCHES [in architecture] arches that are leſs than a ſemicircle, and of conſequence are flatter, containing 80, 70, or 60 degrees.

ARCHES *of the third and fourth Point* [in architecture] are ſuch as conſiſt of two arches of a circle, ending in an angle at the top, and are drawn from the diviſion of a chord into three or four parts at pleaſure.

Eliptical ARCHES [in architecture] conſiſt of a ſemi-elipſis, and have commonly a key-ſtone, and chaptrels or impoſts: they were formerly much in uſe for mantle-trees in chimneys.

Strait ARCHES [in architecture] are arches, the upper and under edges of which are ſtrait; as, they are curved in others, and alſo thoſe two edges parallel, and the ends and joints all pointing to the centre: they are uſed over windows, doors, &c.

A'RCHETYPE [*architype*, Fr. *arcetipo*, It. *archetypo*, Sp. *archetypum*, Lat. of ἀρχετυπος, of ἀρχη, the original, and τυπος, pattern] the original pattern or model by which any work is formed, or which is copied after to make another like it.

ARCHE'TYPAL, pertaining to the great original.

ARCHETYPAL *World* [with the Platoniſts] the world as it exiſted in the divine mind, or in the idea of God before the creation.

ARCHE′US [ἀρχαιος, Gr. ancient] it is uſed to denote the ancient practice of phyſic, concerning which a treatiſe was written by Hippocrates.

ARCHEUS, the principle of life and vigour in any living creature. The ancient chemiſts uſed by this term to expreſs ſome certain principle of life and motion; as the cauſe of all the effects obſervable in nature, and it has been applied by them to very different things; ſome uſe it to ſignify the fire lodged in the centre of the earth, and aſcribe to it the generation of metals and minerals, and ſuppoſe it alſo to be the principle of life in vegetables; others underſtand by it a certain univerſal ſpirit, which (as they imagine) is diffuſed throughout the whole creation, and is the active cauſe of all the phænomena of nature, others give it the name of *anima mundi*, *i. e.* the ſoul of the world; and ſome call it the vulcan or heat of the earth: they ſuppoſe there is a ſhare of this archeus in all bodies, which, when it is corrupted, produces diſeaſes, which they ſtile archeal diſeaſes.

ARCHEUS [with chemiſts] the higheſt and moſt exalted ſpirit that can be ſeparated from mixed bodies.

ARCHIACO′LUTHOS [ἀρχιακολυθος, Gr.] the chief of the acolythi, who were certain miniſters in cathedral churches.

ARCHAIO′LOGIC [*archaiologicus*, Lat. of ἀρχαιολογικος, of ἀρχαιος, old, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] treating of or belonging to archaiology.

ARCHAIO′LOGY [*archaiologia*, Lat. of ἀρχαιολογια, Gr.] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of antiquities.

ARCH PRIOR, the maſter of the order of the knights templers.

ARCHAIA′TER, or ARCHIA′TROS [of ἀρχιατρος, of ἀρχος and ιατρος, a phyſician] the principal or chief phyſician to a king, *&c.*

ARCHIDIA′CONAL [*archidiaconus*, Lat. ἀρχιδιακονος, Gr.] belonging to an archdeacon; as, an *archidiaconal* viſitation.

ARCHIEPI′SCOPAL [*archiepiſcopus*, Lat.] pertaining to an archbiſhop; as, the *archiepiſcopal* ſee.

ARCHIGE′NII *Morbi*, Lat. [with phyſicians] acute diſeaſes.

ARCHIEU′NUCH, the chief of the eunuchs.

ARCHIGA′LLUS, the chief of the prieſts of Cybele.

ARCHIGRAMMA′TEUS, the principal ſecretary or chief clerk of an office. *Lat.*

ARCHI′GRAPHER [ἀρχιγραφος, of ἀρχη and γραφω, Gr. to write] a chief ſecretary.

ARCHI′GRAPHY [*archigraphia*, Lat. of ἀρχιγραφια, Gr.] ſecretariſhip.

A′RCHIPOTE [*archipota*, Lat.] the chief or maſter drinker.

ARCHIHERE′TICAL [of ἀρχη and αἱρεσις, Gr.] heretical, or falſe in the higheſt and moſt dangerous degree.

ARCHILO′CHIAN *Verſes*, a ſort of verſes whereof Archilochus was the inventor.

ARCHIMA′NDRITE [ἀρχιμανδριτης, of ἀρχη, the chief, and μανδρα, a monaſtery, or rather ſtall for horſes and oxen. *Heſych.*] the ſuperior of a monaſtery, much the ſame as is now called an abbot.

ARCHIMI′ME [ἀρχιμιμος, of ἀρχη and μιμος, a buffoon] an archbuffoon.

ARCHIPE′LAGO [either of ἀρχος, chief, and ϖελαγος, the ſea, or, as others ſay, a corruption of ἀγιοϖελαγος, *q. d.* the holy ſea] a main ſea or large gulph, containing a cluſter of ſmall iſlands one near another, and ſeveral little ſeas which take their names from thoſe iſlands. It is particularly applied to that between Greece and Aſia.

ARCHISTRA′TEGUS [ἀρχιϛρατηγος, of ἀρχος and ϛρατηγος, a leader of an army] the generaliſſimo, captain-general, or lord general of an army.

ARCHISYNAGO′GUS [ἀρχισυναγωγος, Gr.] the chief ruler of a ſynagogue.

A′RCHITECT [*architecte*, Fr. *architetto*, It. *architecto*, Sp. *architectus*, Lat. of ἀρχη and τεκτων, an artificer] 1. A maſter-builder, he who profeſſes the art of building. 2. A contriver of a building, he who builds. 3. The maker of any compound body; as, the divine *architect* of the human body. 4. A contriver, a plotter in general; as, chief *architect* and plotter of theſe woes. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARCHITE′CTIVE [from *architect*] belonging to architecture, that by which the work of architecture is performed; as, *architective* materials. *Derham.*

ARCHITE′CTONICE [ἀρχιτεκτονικη, Gr.] the art or ſcience of building.

ARCHITECTO′NIC [ἀρχιτεκτονικος, of ἀρχη and τεκτων, artificer] having the power or ſkill of building a thing up regularly according to the nature and properties of it; that which can form any thing.

ARCHITECTO′NIC *Nature*, or ARCHITECTONIC *Spirit* [with philoſophers] that forming nature, power or ſpirit, that hatches the ova or eggs of females into living creatures of the ſame kind. This word is found in Boyle.

ARCHITE′CTURE [Fr. *architettura*, It. *architetúra*, Sp. *architectura*, Lat.] 1. The art of building, *i. e.* of erecting edifices proper either for habitation or defence. 2. The effect reſulting from the art of building. 3. The performance itſelf; as, this earth is a piece of divine *architecture.*

Civil ARCHITECTURE, the art of contriving and erecting commodious buildings for the uſes of civil life. This art is divided into five orders, the Tuſcan, the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Compoſite; which took their riſe from the different proportions that the different kinds of buildings rendered neceſſary, according to the bulk, ſtrength, delicacy, richneſs, or ſimplicity required.

Military ARCHITECTURE, diſcovers the beſt way of raiſing fortifications about cities, towns, camps, ſea-ports, *&c.*

Naval ARCHITECTURE, is an art that teaches the conſtruction of ſhips, gallies, and other floating veſſels for the water; with ports, moles, docks, *&c.* on the ſhore.

Counterfeit ARCHITECTURE, is that wherein the projectures are painted either with black or white, or coloured after the manner of marble; alſo called ſcene-work in the painting of columns, *&c.* that ſeem to ſtand out in relievo in theatres.

ARCHITECTURE [in perſpective] a ſort of building, the members of which are of different meaſures and modules, and diminiſh in proportion to their diſtance, to make the building appear longer and larger to the view than it really is.

ARCHITECTURE is repreſented in painting and ſculpture as a woman ſitting upon a piece of a pillar, having all ſorts of tools and inſtruments about her, and looking earneſtly upon a draught or deſign which lies in her lap. Behind her a perſon repreſenting reaſon, looking likewiſe upon the draught, on her head a helmet, in her left hand Pallas's ſhield, and in her right Mercury's caduceus.

Military ARCHRTECTURE is repreſented as a woman in her prime of life, her raiment parti-coloured, a gold clain, with a diamond pendant about her neck, holding in her right hand a ſwallow, and in her left the draught of a regular fortification: at her feet a pick-ax, ſpade, and other inſtruments: the explanation of theſe two are very eaſy and natural.

The parti-coloured veſtments denote the underſtanding of divers contrivances in this art; the golden chain and diamond denote durability and excellency: for fortification is the beſt jewel of princes, ſecurity from enemies; the ſwallow is remarkable for the artificial building her neſt.

A′RCHITRAVE [of ἀρχη, Gr. the chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam] that part of a column or order of columns that is above or lies immediately upon the capital. It is the loweſt member of the frieze, and even of the whole entablature; it is ſuppoſed to repreſent the principal beam in timber-buildings. It is ſometimes called the reaſon-piece, as in portico's, cloiſters, *&c.* the maſter-piece in chimneys, and hyperthyron over the jambs of doors or lintels of windows.

ARCHITRAVE *Doors* [with architects] ſuch as have an architrave on the jambs, and over the door, upon the cup-piece, if ſtrait, or if the top be curved, on the arch.

ARCHITRAVE *Windows* [with architects] are commonly an ogee raiſed out of the ſolid timber, with a liſt over it.

ARCHIVAU′LT [*archivolte*, Fr.] the inner contour of an arch, or a frame ſet off with mouldings, running over the faces of the arch ſtones, and bearing upon the impoſts.

ARCHI′VES, having no ſingular [Fr. *archivos*, Sp. *archiva*, Lat. of ἀρχειον, Gr.] a place where ancient records, charters, or evidences are kept, as the office of the maſter of the rolls in chancery or the exchequer. It is ſometimes uſed for the writings themſelves; as, look a little into the Moſaic *archives. Woodward.*

A′RCHNESS, waggiſhneſs, petty dexterouſneſs in management, craftineſs in trivial miſchief.

ARCHO′NTES [ἀρχοντες, Gr.] the chief magiſtrates of the city of Athens, after the kingly government had been aboliſhed.

ARCHO′NTICKS, ſome miſguided Chriſtians, in the 4th century, who are ſaid to have denied the reſurrection, and held the world to be the work of ſome powers, which they called archontes, *i. e.* rulers or princes.

ARCIGO′VINO, a province of Dalmatia, bounded by Boſnia, Mantenero, and the Adriatic ſea, and called by the Italians *Santa Sabata.*

ARCI-LEU′TO [in muſic books] a very large and long lute, and but a little different from a theorbo lute, uſed by the Italians for playing a thorough baſs.

A′RCO [in muſic books] a bow or fiddle-ſtick. *It.*

ARCO, a town of the biſhopric of Trent in Italy, ſituated about ſixteen miles ſouth-weſt of Trent, in Lat. 46° N. Long. 10° 46′ E.

A′RCOS, the name of a town in Andaluſia in Spain, and of one in Old Caſtile, upon the river Xalon.

A′RCTIC [*artique*, Fr. *artico*, Sp. *arcticus*, Lat. of ἀρκτικος, of ἀρκτος, Gr. the bear] northern, northward, belonging to, lying under the bear.

ARCTIC *Circle* [in aſtronomy] one of the leſſer circles of the ſphere, diſtant 23 degrees and a half from the north pole.

ARCTIC *Pole* [in aſtronomy] the northern pole of the world, *i. e.* of both earth and heaven, ſo named of *arctos*, a cluſter or conſtellation of ſtars near it.

ARCTOS *Minor* [in aſtronomy] the leſſer bear.

ARCTO′PHYLAX [ἀρκτοφυλαξ, of ἀρκτος, a conſtellation called the bear, and φυλαξ, a keeper] the poets tell us, that Arctophylax was the ſon of Jupiter and Caliſtho, an Arcadian, whom Lycaon cut in pieces, and ſet before Jupiter to eat at a banquet; and that Jupiter overthrew the table, and out of abhorrence to Lycaon's cruelty, burnt his houſe with a thunder-bolt, but joining together the Arcadian's divided limbs, placed him among the ſtars. *Eratoſthenes.*

ARCTOSCO′RODON [with botaniſts] the herb ramſons.

ARCTOSTA′PHYLOS [with botaniſts] the bilberry.

ARCTU′RUS [ἀρκτȣρος, of ἀρκτος and ȣρα, the tail] a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Arctophylax or Bootes.

A′RCUATE [*arcuatus*, Lat.] bent in the manner of an arch or bow; as, ſounds that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines. *Bacon.*

ARCUA′RIA *Oſſa* [in anatomy] the bones of the ſinciput, or, as ſome will have it, of the temples. *Lat.*

ARCUATI′LE [*arcuatilis*, Lat.] bowed or bent.

ARCUA′TION [of *arcuate*] act of bending or faſhioning like an arch or bow, the ſtate of being incurvated, crookedneſs.

ARCUATION [with gardeners] the raiſing of trees by layers. It is ſo called from bending down to the ground the branches which ſpring from the off-ſets after planting.

ARCUATION [in ſurgery] the bending of bones.

ARCU′ATURE [*arcuatura*, Lat.] the bowing or bending of an arch.

ARCUBA′LISTER, or ARCUBALLISTER [of *arcus*, a bow, and *balliſta*, Lat. an engine, of βαλλω, Gr. to throw] he who bears a croſsbow. A word uſed by Camden.

A′RCULUS [among the Romans] a deity who oppoſed thieving, whereas the goddeſs Laverna was an encourager of it.

ARD [eaɼd, Sax. aerd, Du. art, Ger.] 1. Natural diſpoſition or temper; as, *Barnard*, filial affection. 2. Quality or habit; as drunkard, dullard, *&c.*

A′RDENBURG, a fortified town of Dutch Flanders, ſituated about twelve miles north eaſt of Bruges, in Lat. 51° 15′ N. Long. 3° 20′ E.

A′RDENCY, or A′RDENTNESS [of *ardens*, Lat. of *ardeo*, to burn, or be very hot] ardour, eagerneſs of deſire, warmth of affection; as, *ardency* of love.

A′RDENT [Fr. *ardente*, It. and Sp. of *ardens*, Lat.] 1. Hot, as it were burning, very hot; vehement, fierce; as, *ardent* eyes. 2. Eager, affectionate, generally uſed of deſire; as, *ardent* vows to a miſtreſs.

ARDENT *Spirits* [with chemiſts] ſuch ſpirits as being diſtilled from fermented vegetables, *&c.* will take fire and burn; as brandy, *&c.*

A'RDENTLY [of *ardent*] with warmth, with eager affection.

ARDEBI'L, or ARDEVI'L, the burying place of ſome of the ancient kings of Perſia, ſituated in Lat. 36° N. Long. 64° 20′ E.

A'RDMENACH, a diſtrict of the county of Roſs, in Scotland, being a kind of peninſula, lying weſtward of Cromarty; the natives commonly call it the Black Iſland.

A'RDOCH, a ſmall town of Perthſhire, in Scotland.

A'RDOR, or ARDOU'R [*ardeur*, Fr. *ardor*, It. *ardor*, Sp. and Lat.] a burning heat.

ARDOR, vehemence, fervency, earneſt deſire.

ARDOR, the perſon ardent. This is only uſed by Milton; as, thouſand celeſtial *ardors*.

ARDOR [in a medicinal ſenſe] a very great heat raiſed in a human body.

ARDOR *Ventriculi*, a pain in the ſtomach uſually called heart-burning. *Lat.*

ARDOR *Urinæ*, a heat of urine. *Lat.*

A'RDRA, or ARDRE'S, is the capital of a country on the ſlave coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, ſituated near the river Lagos. Lat. 5° N. Long. 4° E.

ARDRE'S a town of the province of Picardy, in France, ſituated about 10 miles ſouth of Calais. Lat. 50° 45′ N. Long. 2°. E.

ARDU'ITY [*arduitas*, of *arduus*, high, Lat.] height, ſteepneſs; alſo difficulty.

A'RDUOUS [*arduo*, It. and Sp. of *arduus*, Lat.] difficult; alſo high, and hard to climb.

A'RDUOUSNESS [of *arduous*] difficulty; alſo height.

ARE, the plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to be*. See TO BE. as, we, ye, they, *are*.

A'RE, or ALAMI'RE [in muſic] the name of one of the eight notes in the ſcale, and is the loweſt note but one in that of Guido; as is exemplified in the following lines:

> Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
> *Are*, to plead Hortenſio's paſſion;
> B mi, Bianca take him for thy lord,
> C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'REA, Lat. any plain open ſurface whereon we walk; as, the floor of a room, the open part of a church, the vacant part of an amphitheatre or ſtage; any incloſed place; as, a cockpit, or bowling-green, *&c.*

AREA [in building] the extent of a floor.

AREA [with geometricians] the ſurface or ſuperficial content of any figure.

AREA [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe that makes the hair fall off.

AREA [with gardeners] a bed or quarter in a garden.

AREA [with aſtronomers] a circle about the moon and ſome ſtars, otherwiſe called Halo. *Lat.*

AREA [in fortification] the ſuperficial content of any rampart or other work.

A'REBON, a town of Guinea, in Africa, ſituated at the mouth of the river Formoſa. Lat. 5° N. Long. 5° E.

ARE'CA, the fruit of a kind of a palm tree that grows in the Eaſt-Indies. The properties aſcribed to it, are, that it ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and carries off every thing that might corrupt the gums.

TO ARE'AD, or ARE'ED [prob. of red (en) Ger. to ſpeak, ꞃeðeꞃe, Sax. a ſpeaker, or ꞃeð, or aꞃeð, Sax. a ſentence, or aꞃeðan, Sax. to counſel. *Johnſon*] to adviſe, to direct. It is an old word uſed by Spencer and Milton.

ARE'CHE [old word] to divulge.

AREFAC'TION [*arefactio*, of *arefacio*, Lat. to dry] 1. The act of drying. 2. The ſtate of being dry. It is uſed by Bacon.

TO A'REFY [*arefacio*, Lat.] to make dry, to exhale moiſture from any thing. Bacon uſes it.

ARE'GON [ἀρεγων, Gr.] an ointment of a diſſolving, looſening, and thinning quality.

A'REMBERG, a city of Germany, ſituated about twenty five miles ſouth of Cologn. Lat. 50° 30′ N. Long. 6° 25′ E.

ARE'NA, ſand, gravel, grit. *Lat.*

ARENA [with phyſicians] gravel bred in a human body, which is made up of a great deal of ſalt and earth, and often grows into a ſtone.

ARENA [ſand, ſo called becauſe the place was ſtrewed with ſand, to hide from the view of the people the blood ſpilt in the combat] the pit or ſpace in the middle of the circus or amphitheatre of the Romans, where the gladiators had their combats; and ſometimes it was uſed for the circus or amphitheatre itſelf; and ſometimes for the campus of the ſoldiers and army.

ARENA'CEOUS [*arenaceus*, of *arena*, Lat.] ſandy, or having qualities like ſand; as, an *arenaceous* friable ſubſtance. *Woodward.*

ARENA'RIA [in botany] an herb, a ſort of buckthorn. *Lat.*

ARE'NARY [*arenarius*, Lat.] of, or belonging to ſand or gravel. A word rarely uſed.

ARENA'TION [of *arena*, Lat. ſand, with phyſicians] a ſort of dry bath, when the patient ſits with his feet upon hot ſand.

ARENO'SE [*arenoſus*, of *arena*, Lat.] ſandy, full of ſand or gravel.

A'RENSWALD, a town of Germany, in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, upon the confines of Pomerania.

ARENTA'RE [old rec.] to rent out, to let at a certain rent.

ARE'NULOUS [of *arenula*, Lat. grit] gritty, full of ſmall ſand.

ARE'OLA, a little bed in a garden, a ſmall court-yard. *Lat.*

AREOLA *Papularis* [with anatomiſts] the circle about the nipple or teat.

AREO'METER [of ἀηρ, the air, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] an inſtrument uſually made of fine thin glaſs, which having had as much running quickſilver put into it, as will ſerve to keep it upright, is ſealed up at the top: ſo that the ſtem or neck being divided into degrees, the heavineſs or lightneſs of any liquor may be found by its ſinking more or leſs into it.

AREO'PAGITES, or AREOPA'GITES, [ἀρειοπαγιτης, of ἀρης, Mars, and παγος, a hill] judges of a court in the Areopagus of Athens, inſtituted by Solon for the trial of malefactors.

AREOPA'GUS [ἀρειοπαγος, of ἀρης, Mars, and παγος, a hill, ſo called from the god Mars being ſentenced there upon the accuſation Neptune brought againſt him for killing his ſon] a court of Athens, which ſtood on an hill near the city.

AREO'STYLE, a building where the columns ſtand a little too thick; or, as others ſay, at a convenient diſtance.

AREOTECTO'NICS [of ἀρης, Mars, and τεκτονια, Gr. a ſtructure] that part of fortification which directs how to attack an enemy ſafely, and fight advantagiouſly.

AREO'TIC *Medicines* [of ἀραιος, Gr.] ſuch as open the pores of the ſkin, and render them large enough for matter, cauſing a diſeaſe, to be carried off by ſweat or inſenſible perſpiration.

AREQUI'PPA, a city of Peru, in South America, ſituated in Lat. 17° Long. 73° W.

ARE'RISEMENT [old law] affright, ſurprize.

ARETO'LOGY [of ἀρετη, virtue, and λεγω, Gr. to diſcourſe] that part of moral philoſophy that treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it.

ARE'ZZO, a city of Tuſcany, in Italy, ſituated in Lat. 43° 15′ N. Long. 13° 15′

A'RGAL, or A'RGOL, more commonly called red tartar, the hard lees ſticking to the ſides of red wine veſſels.

A'RGAN, a city of New Caſtile, in Spain, in the dioceſe of Toledo.

ARGE'A, or ARGE'I, human figures made up of ruſhes, which the veſtal virgins at Rome threw away annually into the river Tiber.

ARGE'MA, or ARGEMON [ἀργεμα, or ἀργεμον, of ἀργος, Gr. white] a little ulcer of the eye in the circle called iris, having its ſeat in a part of the black of the eye.

ARGEMO'NE [ἀργεμωνη, Gr.] wild tanſey, ſilver weed, an herb like a poppy, good againſt the argema.

ARGE'NDAL, a ſmall town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, between Simmerin and Bacherac.

ARGE'NT, *adj.* [Fr. of *argentum*, Lat. ſilver] bright like ſilver; as, *argent* fields, in *Milton*.

ARGENT [in heraldry] is commonly a white colour uſed in the coats of gentlemen, knights and baronets; the white colour in the coat of a ſovereign prince is called luna, and that in the arms of the nobility, pearl; all ſuch fields being ſuppoſed to be ſilver, and is one of the metals, and charged with the colours. In engraving of armoury, the field argent is repreſented by the whiteneſs of the paper, without any ſtrokes on it, as all other colours have. See Plate IV. Fig. 22.

ARGENT, or *White*, ſignifies [of virtues and ſpiritual qualities] humility, purity, innocence, felicity, temperance and truth; [of worthy good qualities] beauty and genteelneſs of behaviour; [of the planets] the moon; [of the four elements] the water; [of precious ſtones] the pearl and chryſtal; [of human conſtitutions] the phlegmatic; [of beaſts] the ermin, which is all white without any ſpot; [of the parts of a man] the brains and [of his age,] the old.

ARGENT alſo ſignifies in a woman, chaſtity; in a maid, virtue; in judges, juſtice; and in the rich, humility.

A'RGENTAC, a town of France, in the Limouſin, ſituated upon the Dordogne, in Lat. 45° 5′ N. Long. 2° E.

A'RGENTAN, a city of France, in the Lower Normandy, upon the Orne. Lat. 48° 34′ N. Long. 35′ E.

ARGENTA'NGINA [of *argentum*, ſilver, and *angina*, Lat. a quinſey] a term made uſe of when a counſellor that is to plead at the bar being bribed, feigns himſelf ill, and not able to ſpeak. Under ſuch a fictitious malady Demoſthenes is once ſaid to have laboured; whence came the greek proverb βους επι γλωττης, meaning, that he had an Attic coin, on which was ſtamped the figure of an ox, upon his tongue.

ARGENTA'TION [*argentatus*, of *argentum*, Lat.] a gilding, or overlaying with ſilver.

ARGENTI'ERE, a ſmall iſland in the Archipelago, ſituated about ſixty miles eaſt of the Morea, in Lat. 37° N. Long. 25° E.

ARGENTIERE, is alſo the name of a ſmall town of Languedoc in France, in Lat. 44° 30′ N. Long. 4° E.

ARGENTI'NA [with botaniſts] the herb ſilver-weed or wild tanſey. *Lat.*

ARGE'NTINE [*argentin*, Fr.] ſounding like ſilver.

ARGENTI'NUS [among the Romans] the deity of ſilver coin.

ARGE'NTON, a town of France, ſituated about forty five miles ſouth-weſt of Bourges, in Lat. 46° 40′ N. Long 1° 35′ E.

ARGENTO'SE [*argentoſus*, Lat.] full of ſilver, as is in white earth like chalk.

ARGE'NTUM, ſilver. *Lat.*

ARGENTUM *album* [in doomſday book] ſilver coin, current money. *Lat.*

ARGENTUM *Dei* [God's money] money given as earneſt upon making of a bargain, *Lat.* Such money being in many countries, as in Holland and Germany, always given to the poor.

ARGENTUM *vivum* [with chemiſts] mercury, quick-ſilver, *&c.*

ARGI'L [*argilla*, Lat. ἀργιλλος, Gr. in natural hiſtory] white clay; a fat ſoft kind of earth, of which potters veſſels are made.

ARGI'LLOUS [*argilloſus*, of *argilla*, Lat.] made of clay, full of clay, clayey. This word is found in *Brown*.

ARGO NAVIS [in aſtronomy] the ſhip Argo, a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of twenty-four ſtars.

ARGONA'UTICS, poems on the expedition of Jaſon and his companions, in fetching the golden fleece.

ARGONAU'TS, the companions of Jaſon, who accompanied him on an expedition to Colchis, in order to fetch the golden fleece, as is commonly ſuppoſed; but, in reality, ſays Sir Iſaac Newton, to induce the northern nations to ſhake off their connexion with the Egyptian ſtate.

A'RGOS, a ſea port town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on the bay of Napoli de Romania, in Lat. 37° 30′ N. Long. 23° E.

A'RGOSY [derived by Pope from *argo*, the name of Jaſon's ſhip] a large veſſel for merchandiſe, a Venetian carrac; as, *argoſies* with portly ſail. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'RGOW, a country of Switzerland that adjoins to the lake Conſtance, ſo called from the river Aar.

To A'RGUE, *verb neut.* [*arguire*, It. *arguir*, Sp. of *arguo* or *argumentor*, Lat.] 1. To reaſon or diſcourſe, by offering arguments or reaſons for any thing; with *for*; as, ſcholars *argue for* her. 2. To perſuade one by reaſoning; with *into*; as, I would *argue* you *into* a liking of virtue. 3. To diſpute or debate; having *with* or *againſt* before the antagoniſt, and *againſt* before the thing conteſted.

To ARGUE, *verb act.* 1. To make any thing to appear, to ſhew or prove a thing by argument, to debate any queſtion; as, to *argue* a cauſe. 2. To prove, to conclude as an argument; as, ſo many laws *argue* ſo many ſins. *Milton.* 3. To charge with any crime, with *of*; as, which can be truly *argued of* obſcenity. *Dryden.*

To ARGUE *a priori* [with logicians] is to prove effects by their cauſes. *Lat.*

To ARGUE *a poſteriori* [with logicians] is to prove cauſes by their effects. *Lat.*

A'RGUED, *part. pret.* of *argue*.

A'RGUER, the perſon who argues; as, a weak *arguer*. *Decay of Piety.*

A'RGUIN, an iſland on the coaſt of Negritia. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean, about Lat. 20° north.

A'RGUMENT [Fr. *argomento*, It. *argumento*, Sp. of *argumentum*, Lat.] 1. Reaſon or proof alledged for or againſt any thing. 2. The ſubject of a diſcourſe or treatiſe. 3. The ſummary of the contents of any work; as, the *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, and the œconomy of it. *Dryden.* 4. Debate, controverſy; as, in *argument* upon a caſe. 5. Sometimes it has *to*, but generally *for*, before the thing to be proved; as, an *argument to* patience. *Tillotſon.* Beſt *argument for* a future ſtate. *Atterbury.*

ARGUMENT [with logicians] a probability invented to create belief, or any ſubject or matter laid down, as a foundation whereon to argue.

ARGUMENT [with painters, &c.] the perſons repreſented in a landſkip, in contradiſtinction to the country or proſpect.

ARGUMENT *of the moon's Latitude* [with aſtronomers] is the diſtance of the moon from the dragon's head or tail, *q. d.* where her orb is cut by the ecliptic in two points diametrically oppoſite; by means of which the quantity of real darkneſs in eclipſes, or how many digits are darkened, is diſcovered.

ARGUMENT [with aſtronomers] an arch, whereby we ſeek another unknown arch, and proportional to the firſt.

ARGUMENT *of inclination* [in aſtronomy] is an arch of the orbit intercepted between the aſcending node and the place of the planet from the ſun, numbered according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

ARGUME'NTAL [*argumentalis*, Lat.] of or belonging to argument. Oppreſs'd with *argumental* tyranny. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTA'TION [Fr. *argomentazione*, It. of *argumentatio*, Lat.] act of reaſoning or proving by arguments; a proving for or againſt.

ARGUMENTA'TION [in logic] the art of inventing or framing arguments; of making inductions or drawing concluſions. *Argumentation* is that operation of the mind whereby we infer one propoſition, which before was unknown or doubtful, from two or more propoſitions premiſed, that are more known and evident; ſo when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude that therefore the mind of man is not matter. *Watts.*

ARGUME'NTATIVE, containing arguments, or conſiſting of them; as, the *argumentative* part of my diſcourſe. *Atterbury.*

ARGUME'NTATIVELY [of *argumentative*] by way of argument.

ARGUMENTO'SE [*argumentoſus*, Lat.] full of argument, reaſon, matter or proof; pithy, full of wit or ſkill.

ARGUMENTO'SUS [old writings] ingenuous.

A'RGUN, a river of Tartary, in Aſia, ſerving as a boundary between the Chineſe and Ruſſian empires.

A'RGUN is alſo a city of Aſiatic Tartary, ſituated on the above river, in Lat. 51° 30' N. Long. 104° E.

A'RGUS, having a head full of eyes [hieroglyphically] repreſented this great world, becauſe the eyes of our creator are every where, and therefore do, as it were, take notice, and are witneſſes of our behaviour.

ARGUS-SHELL, a ſpecies of porcelane ſhell, beautifully variegated with ſpots, reſembling in ſome meaſure thoſe in a peacock's tail.

ARGUTA'TION [*argutatio*, Lat.] a proving by argument, a diſputing for and againſt, a ſubtil point of reaſoning.

ARGU'TE [*arguto*, It. *argutus*, Lat.] ſubtile, witty, ſharp; alſo ſhrill.

ARGY'LESHIRE, a county of Scotland, lying weſtward of Glaſgow, and comprehending the counties of Lorn, Cowal, Knapdale, Kintyre; together with the iſlands Mull, Jura, Iſla, &c. It gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Campbel.

ARGYRA'SPIDES, [of ἀργυρος, ſilver, and ἀσπις, Gr. a buckler] ſoldiers armed with ſilver bucklers.

ARGYRI'TIS [ἀργυριτις, Gr.] the ſcum or foam which riſes from ſilver, or lead that is mixed with ſilver, in the refining furnace.

ARGYROCO'ME [with botaniſts] the herb cud-weed.

ARGYROCO'MES a comet of a ſilver colour, differing very little from the ſolar comet, except that it is of a brighter colour, and ſhines with ſo great a luſtre as to dazzle the eyes of beholders.

ARGYRO'DAMAS [of ἀργυρος, ſilver, and ἀδαμας, a diamond] a precious ſtone of a bright ſilver colour.

ARGYROLI'THOS [of ἀργυρος, ſilver, and λιθος, a ſtone] talck, a ſort of mineral ſtone.

ARGYROPE'A [of ἀργυρος, ſilver, and ποιεω, to make] the art of making ſilver.

ARHU'SEN, a city of Jutland, in Denmark, ſituated at the entrance of the Baltic ſea. Lat. 56° N. Long. 10° 20' E.

A'RIA *Theophraſti* [with botaniſts] the wild ſervice-tree with aſh-leaves. *Lat.*

A'RIA [muſic books] an air, ſong, or tune. *Ital.*

ARIA'NA, a town of the kingdom of Naples and province of Principata, ſituated about fifteen miles eaſt of Benevento. Lat. 41° 16' N. Long. 15° 35' E.

A'RIANISM, the doctrine of Arius, a preſbyter in the church of Alexandria, who flouriſhed about the beginning of the fourth century, and eſpouſed ſome notions with reference to Chriſt's *pre-exiſtent* ſtate, that were afterwards condemned by the Nicene counſel. See NICENE.

A'RIANS, ſuch as are of the ſame opinion with Arius.

A'RICA, a ſea-port town of Peru, in South America, ſituated on the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 18° 20' S. Long. 70° 20' W.

ARICI'NUM [in botany] the headed leek.

ARIDAS, a kind of taffety, manufactured in the Eaſt-Indies, from a ſhining thread which is got from certain herbs, whence they are ſtyled *aridas* of herbs.

A'RID [*aride*, Fr. *arido*, It. and Sp. of *aridus*, Lat.] dry, parched. Arbuthnot and Pope ſeem to mention it as a word in the language of pedantry; as, my complexion is become aduſt, and my body *arid*, by viſiting lands. Thompſon ſays, an *arid* waſte.

ARI'DITY, or A'RIDNESS [*aridité*, Fr. *aridità*, It. of *ariditas*, Lat.] 1. Dryneſs, want of moiſture, ſiccity; it is uſed by Arbuthnot. 2. Among divines, an inſenſibility in devotion, oppoſite to a feeling or melting ſenſe of religion; as, ſtrike my ſoul with lively apprehenſions of thy excellencies, and bear up my ſpirit under the greateſt *aridities* and dejections with the delightful proſpect of thy glories. *Norris.* This is a word not much uſed, and perhaps *aridneſs* never.

ARIE'RE-BAN [Fr. of here, an army, and ban, an edict, Teut.] a proclamation of the French king, to ſummon all who hold of him to the wars. See ARRIERE-BAN.

ARIES [in aſtronomy] the firſt ſign of the zodiac which the ſun enters in March, in the figure of a ram, and is a conſtellation of ſixty-five ſtars, and is commonly expreſſed by this character ♈.

The poets feign that this ram carried Pyrrhus and Helle through the ſea. It was alſo immortal, and was given to them by their mother Mephele. It had a golden fleece, as Heſiod and Pherecydes write. But when it carried them over that narrow ſea, the ram threw her into the ſea, and loſt his horn. But Helle was ſaved by Neptune, who on her begat a ſon called Pæon, and Phryxus eſcaping to the Euxine ſea, came to Æetes, to whom he gave the golden fleece in the temple of Jupiter, that the memory of it might be preſerved. But he aſcended up among the ſtars, and is beheld but obſcurely.

ARIETA'TION [*arietate*] 1. The act of butting like a ram. 2. The act of butting with a military engine, called *aries*, or the ram. Bacon uſes it in this ſenſe. 3. The act of conflicting in general, a ſhock, a tumultuary concuſſion; as, ſuch tumultuary motions and *arietations* of other particles. *Glanville.* This word is but little uſed.

ARIE'TTA [in muſic] a little ſhort air, ſong or tune. *Ital.*

ARIE'TUM *Levatio* [old law] a ſportive exerciſe, as it ſhould ſeem, a kind of tilting or running at the quintain. *Lat.*

ARI'GHT [of *a* and ꞃiʒht, aꞃeht, Sax. reght, or regt, O. and L. Ger. recht, H. Ger. juſt or true] 1. Well, truly, in conformity to truth. 2. In conformity to moral rectitude, without a crime; as, a generation that ſet not their heart *aright*. *Pſalms.* 3. With direction to the aim or end deſigned; as, direct my dart *aright*. *Dryden.*

ARI'MOA, an iſland of Aſia, near New Guinea.

ARIOLA'TION [*ariolatio*, or, *hariolatio*, Lat.] a ſoothſaying. A word uſed by Sir T. Brown.

ARIO'SE, or ARIO'SO [in muſic] the movement or tune of a common air, ſong, or tune. *Ital.*

A'RIPO, a fortreſs in Aſia, upon the weſtern coaſt of the iſle Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch.

A'RISH, a Perſian long meaſure, containing about 38 Engliſh inches.

ARIS, the Indian name for the plant which produces rice.

To ARI'SE, *preter.* aroſe aꞃaſ, Sax. *part. paſſ.* ariſen [of aꞃiſan, Sax. riſen, Du.] 1. To riſe upward, as the ſun or the day. 2. To get up, as from ſleep, or from any ſtate of reſt. 3. To come into public notice, or into view, as from obſcurity; as, falſe prophets ſhall *ariſe*. St. *Matthew.* 4. To revive from the dead; as, the dead ſhall *ariſe*. 5. To take riſe, or proceed from, as an original; as, the perſecution that *aroſe* about Stephen. *Acts.* 6. To enter upon ſome new ſtate; as,

> Another Mary then *aroſe*,
> And did rig'rous laws impoſe. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hoſtilities; as, he *aroſe* againſt me. *Samuel.* See RISE.

ARI'SING, *part. preſ.* of *ariſe*.

ARI'STA [with botaniſts] that long needle-like beard that grows out from the huſk of corn or graſs, called alſo the awn. *Lat.*

ARISTALTHÆ'A [with Botaniſts] the herb marſh mallows, or white mallows. *Lat.*

ARISTO'CRACY [*ariſtocracie*, Fr. *ariſtocrazia*, It. *ariſtocracia*, Sp. of *ariſtocratia*, Lat. ἀριστοκρατεια, of ἀριστος, beſt, and κρατος, power, of κρατεω, Gr. to command or govern] a form of political government where the ſupreme power is lodged in the hands of the principal perſons, ſenators, &c. without a king, and excluſively of the people.

ARISTOCRACY has been painted as a middle aged woman, richly cloathed, ſitting with majeſty on a throne, in her right hand a bundle of rods, and in her left a helmet. At her feet, heaps of gold, ſilver, coins, jewels, &c. and near them an axe. By all which are repreſented her dignity, ſtability, and power, in rewarding the good, or puniſhing offenders.

ARISTOCRA'TICAL, or ARISTOCRA'TIC [*ariſtocratique*, Fr. *ariſtocratico*, It. and Sp. *ariſtocraticus*, Lat. ἀριστοκρατικος, Gr.] pertaining to ariſtocracy, or that form of government by the nobles.

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS [of *ariſtocratical*] the act or ſtate of being ariſtocratical, or governed by the nobility.

ARISTOLOCHIA [*ariſtoloche*, Fr. of ἀριστος, beſt, and λοχεια, or λοχια, Gr. the cleanſing of the womb *after* the birth] the herb birthworth, or hart-wort. *Lat.*

ARISTOTE'LIAN, of, or pertaining to Ariſtotle

ARISTOTE'LIANISM, Ariſtotle's philoſophy, or the dogmas and opinions of that philoſopher, which are contained in his four books *de Cælo*, and his eight books of phyſics.

ARISTOTE'LIANS, a ſect of philoſophers following Ariſtotle, otherwiſe called Peripatetics.

ARI'THMANCY [of ἀριθμος, number, and μαντεια, divination, Gr.] a ſoothſaying, or foretelling future events by numbers.

ARITHME'TICAL [*arithmetique*, Fr. *arithmetico*, It. *aritmetico*, Sp. *arithmeticus*, Lat. ἀριθμητικος, Gr.] of, or pertaining to arithmetic, according to the rules thereof.

ARITHMETICAL *Compliment of a Logarithm*, is what that logarithm wants of 100000000.

ARITHMETICAL *Progreſſion*, or ARITHMETICAL *Proportion.* See PROGRESSION and PROPORTION.

ARITHMETICALLY [from *arithmetical*] by means, or by rules of arithmetic.

ARITHMETI'CIAN [*arithmeticien*, Fr.] one ſkilled in arithmetic, a maſter of numbers; one verſed in numbers or caſting up accounts

ARI'THMETICK, or ARI'THMETIC [*arithmetique*, Fr. *arithmetica*, It. *arithmética*, Sp. and Port. *ars arithmetica*, Lat. of ἀριθμητικη, of ἀριθμεω, to number, Gr.] a ſcience which teaches the art of accounting by numbers.

Theoretical ARITHMETIC, is the ſcience of the properties, relations, *&c.* of numbers conſidered abſtractedly with the reaſons and demonſtrations of the ſeveral rules.

Practical ARITHMETIC, is the art of computing; that is, from certain numbers given, of finding certain others, whoſe relation to the former is known.

Inſtrumental ARITHMETIC, is that where the common rules are performed by the means of inſtruments contrived for eaſe and diſpatch, as Neper's bones, *&c.*

Logarithmetical ARITHMETIC, is that which is performed by tables of logarithms.

Numeral ARITHMETIC, is that which gives the calculus of numbers, or in determinate quantities, by the common numeral quantities, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

Specious ARITHMETIC, is that which gives the calculus of quantities, by uſing letters of the alphabet inſtead of figures.

Decadal ARITHMETIC, is that which is performed by a ſeries of ten characters, ſo that the progreſſion is from one to ten; the ſame with numeral arithmetic.

Dyadic ARITHMETIC, is that where only two figures, 1, and 0, are uſed.

Tetractic ARITHMETIC, is that wherein only the figures 1, 2, 3, 0, are uſed.

Vulgar ARITHMETIC, is that which is converſant about integers and vulgar fractions.

Decimal ARITHMETIC, is the doctrine of decimal fractions.

Sexageſimal ARITHMETIC, is that which proceeds by ſixties, or the doctrine of ſexageſimal fractions.

Political ARITHMETIC, is the applying of arithmetic to political ſubjects, as the ſtrength and revenues of kings, births, burials, the number of inhabitants, *&c.*

ARITHMETIC *of Infinites*, is the method of ſumming up a ſeries of numbers conſiſting of infinite terms, or of finding the ratio's thereof; inſtead of this, the doctrine of fluxions, which is far more general, and performs the ſame things much eaſier, is now more generally practiſed.

ARITHMETIC, is iconologically deſcribed by a very beautiful but penſive woman ſitting, and having the numeration table before her, her garment of divers colours and ſtrewed with muſical notes, on the ſkirts of it the words, *par & impar* (even and odd) her beauty denotes that the beauty of all things reſult from her; for God made all things by number, weight and meaſure: her perfect age ſhews the perfection of this art; and the various colours, that ſhe gives the principles of all parts of the mathematics.

ARITHMO'MANCY, the ſame as *arithmancy*, a kind of divination, or method of foretelling future events by means of numbers.

ARK [arche, Dan. ark, Su. eaꞃc, Sax. *arche*, Fr. *arca*, It. Sp. and Lat.] a large cheſt; as, Moſes's *ark*, or the *ark of the covenant*, the cheſt in which the ſtone tables of the ten commandments, written by the hand of God, were laid up: this cheſt or coffer was of ſhittim wood, covered with plates of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high; it had two rings of gold on each ſide, through which the ſtaves were put for carrying it; upon the top was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubims were faſtened to the cover. Alſo a veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge; as, Noak's *ark*.

ARK [of *arcus*, Lat.] a part of a bowed or curved line or figure.

ARK, or ARCH [with geometricians] ſome part of the circumference of a circle, ellipſis, *&c.* See ARC and ARCH.

ARK *of Direction*, or ARK *of Progreſſion* [with aſtronomers] is that ark of the zodiac, which a planet appears to deſcribe, when its motion is forward according to the order of the ſigns.

ARK *of the Epicicle* [in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem] is the ſame as before.

ARK *of the firſt and ſecond Station* [in aſtronomy] is the arch which a planet deſcribes in the former or latter ſemi-circumference of its epicycle, when it appears ſtationary.

ARK *of Retrogradation* [in aſtronomy] is that arch a planet deſcribes when it is retrograde, or moves contrary to the order of the ſigns.

A'RKI, a town of Turkey in Europe, between Belgrade and Zagrow.

A'RKLOW, a ſea-port town in Ireland, ſituated in the county of Wicklow, about 13 miles ſouth of the city of Wicklow. Lat. 52° 55' N. Long. 60° 20' W.

ARLES *Penny*, earneſt money given to ſervants, or in ſtriking any bargain.

A'RLES, a city of Provence, in France, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the river Rhone. Lat. 43° 32' N. Long. 4° 45'. E.

ARLEU'X, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, ſituated about ſix miles ſouth of Douay. Lat. 50° 20' N. Long. 3° E.

A'RLON, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Lat. 49° 45' N. Long. 5° 30' E.

An A'RM [Eaꞃm, eoꞃm, Sax. arm, Dan. Su. Du. and Ger. arms, Goth.] A member of the body, adjoining to the ſhoulder, and reaching to the hand.

Stretch your ARM no farther than your ſleeve will reach.

The Lat. ſay: *Metiri ſe quamque ſuo modulo ac pede verum eſt.* The H. Ger. Strecke dich nach der Decke. (Stretch your legs according to your coverlet.) The It. *Li biſogna tagliare il veſtito ſecondo il panno.* (We muſt cut our coat according to our cloth.) All cautions againſt undertaking what we are not able to go through with, or ſpending beyond one's income.

He is my right ARM, or what I have moſt to depend on.

ARM [figuratively] is uſed to ſignify power, might, as the ſecular arm, for the power of the civil magiſtrate; as, curſed be the man that maketh fleſh his *arm. Jeremiah*

ARM [with gardeners] is uſed for branch or bough, in ſpeaking of trees; alſo of cucumbers, melons, *&c.*

ARM [with geographers] 1. A branch of a river, or inlet of water from a ſea; as, an *arm* of the ſea. 2. A firth.

ARM is uſed adjectively; as, arm-hole, arm-pits, arm-full, *&c.*

The ARM-*Pit*, the hole under the arms.

An ARM, [or *Elbow-chair*] a chair with arms, or for the arms to reſt on.

ARMS-END. A phraſe taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the ſtronger, if he can keep him from cloſing. *Johnſon.* As, keep him at *arms-end. Sidney.*

To ARM, *verb act.* [*armer*, Fr. *armar*, Sp. and Port. *armo*, Lat.] 1. To put into, or furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence. 2. To plate with iron, or whatever may add ſtrength; as, the ſteeds *armed* heels. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To fit up, to furniſh; as, to *arm* a loadſtone, is to put rings of iron round it, in order to increaſe its magnetic virtue, and diſtinguiſh its poles with the greater facility; and in phyſic, to *arm* a tent with digeſtives.

To ARM, *verb neut.* 1. To take up arms; as, *arm* to meet him. 2. To prepare beforehand, or be provided againſt any thing; as, his ſervant thoroughly *armed* againſt ſuch coverture reported. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ARM *a Shot* [in gunnery] is to roll oakham, rope-yarn, or old clouts about one end of the iron ſpike or bar that goes through the ſhot, that it may be the better rammed home to the powder, and to prevent it catching in any honey-combs of the piece to endanger its burſting.

To ARM [in the manage] is ſaid of a horſe, when he endeavours to defend himſelf againſt the bit, to prevent obeying, or being checked by it.

A'RMA *Dare*, to dub or make a knight. *Lat.*

ARMA *Deponere* [a law term] to lay down arms. A puniſhment enjoined when a man had committed an offence. *Lat.*

ARMA *Moluta* [old rec.] ſharp, cutting weapons, in contradiſtinction to thoſe that only break or bruiſe.

ARMA *Reverſata*, inverted arms, as when a man is found guilty of treaſon or felony. *Lat.*

ARMA, the name of a city and province of ſouth America, in the kingdom of Popajan.

ARMA'DA [Sp. *armata*, It.] a navy well armed or manned; a ſea-armament, a fleet of war. It is often erroneouſly ſpelt *armado.* Johnſon.

ARMA'DABAT, a very large city of Aſia, the metropolis of the kingdom of Guaarat.

ARMADI'LLO, Sp. a Weſt-Indian animal, particularly in Brazil, that is four-footed, as big as a cat, with a ſnout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog; he is armed all over with hard ſcales, of a bony or cartilaginous ſubſtance, like armour, that cannot eaſily be pierced. Hence he takes his name, and he retires under his ſcales like a tortoiſe. He is of the amphibious kind. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himſelf up in a ball, which the ſtrongeſt hand cannot open; and he muſt be brought near the, fire before he will ſhow his noſe. His fleſh is white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a ſucking pig. He hides himſelf a third part of the year under-ground; and he feeds upon roots, ſugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. See Plate I. Fig. 12.

ARMA'GH, once a conſiderable city of Ireland, but now much reduced; ſituated about thirty miles ſouth of Londonderry. Lat. 54° 30' N. Long. 6° 45' W. It is ſtill the ſee of the primate of Ireland, and gives name to the county of Armagh.

ARMA'GNAC, a diſtrict or territory in the north-eaſt part of Gaſcony in France.

A'RMAMENT [of *armamentum*, Lat.] the arms and proviſions of a navy; a force equipped for war, generally a naval force; as, the great naval *armaments* of the Engliſh and French.

ARMAME'NTARY [*armamentarium*, Lat.] an armoury or ſtorehouſe, where war-furniture is kept, a magazine, an arſenal.

A'RMAN [with farriers] a confection for horſes, of white bread, cinnamon, honey of roſes, *&c.* to reſtore a loſt appetite.

ARMA'RIUM *Unguentum* [weapon ſalve] by which (it is ſaid) wounds may be cured at a diſtance, only by dreſſing the weapon. *Lat.*

An A'RMARY [*armarium*, Lat.] a tower.

A'RMATURE [*armatura*, Lat.] armour, harneſs; as, others ſhould be armed with prickles, and the reſt have no ſuch *armature. Ray.*

A'RMED [*armaturus*, Lat. *part. paſſ.*] furniſhed with arms.

ARMED [in heraldry] is a term uſed of beaſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, talons, beaks, *&c.* are of a different colour from the reſt.

ARMED [ſpoken of a loadſtone] is when it is caſed or capped, *i.e.* ſet in iron, to add to its magnetiſm, and the better to diſtinguiſh the poles. See To ARM.

ARMED *Cap-a-pee*, armed all over, or from top to toe.

ARMED *Chair*, an elbow chair with arms, or a chair for one's arms to reſt on.

ARMED *Ship*, one which is fitted out and provided in all reſpects for a man of war.

ARME'NIA, a large country of Aſia, comprehending Turcomannia, and part of Perſia.

ARMENIA'CA, apricot [in botany.] See APRICOT.

ARME'NIAN *Bole*, a native bole or earth, brought from Armenia, commonly called bole armoniac. It is a fatty medicinal kind of earth, of conſiderable uſe as an abſorbent, aſtringent, and vulnerary.

ARMENIAN *Stone*, a kind of mineral ſtone, or earth which nearly reſembles the *lapis lazuli*, except that it is ſofter, and intermixed with veins of green inſtead of gold. Boerhaave ranks it among ſemi-metals, and ſuppoſes it compoſed of a metal and earth. Woodward ſays, it owes its colour to an admixture of copper. Its chief uſe is in Moſaic work, though it has ſome place alſo in phyſic.

ARME'NIANS [ſo called of Armenia, the country which they anciently inhabited] they are of two ſects; the one catholicks, who have an archbiſhop in Perſia, and another in Poland; the other make a peculiar ſect, and have two patriarchs in Natolia.

Arme′ria [with botaniſts] the herb ſweet-william.

A′rmgaunt [of *arm* and *gaunt*] ſlender as the arm; as, he did mount an *armgaunt* ſteed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Arm-hole [of *arm* and *hole*] the hollow under the arm. *Bacon.*

A′rmiger [of *arma* and *gero*, Lat. to bear] a title of dignity properly ſignifying an armour-bearer to a knight; an eſquire, an eſquire of the body. *Lat.*

Armi′gerous [*armiger*, Fr.] bearing arms or weapons.

Armi′lla, a bracelet or jewel wore on the arm or wriſt; and alſo a ring of iron, a hoop in a brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move. *Lat.*

Armilla *Membranoſa* [in anatomy] the annular ligament; a ligament, band, or ſtring, which comprehends the other ligaments of the hand in a ſort of circle. *Lat.*

Armi′llar [*armillaire*, Fr. *armillare*, It. of *armillaris*, Lat.] like a hoop or ring, reſembling a bracelet. The following word is the more uſual.

Armi′llary *Sphere*, is when the greater and leſſer circles of the ſphere being made of braſs, wood, *&c.* and put together in their natural order, ſo as to repreſent the three poſitions of thoſe circles in the heavens, as in Plate IV, Fig. 23, where P repreſents the north pole, and P the ſouth pole; *a b* the arctic circle, and *x y* the antarctic circle, each 23° 29′ diſtant from its reſpective pole; and the two tropics as far removed from the equator, as the polar circles are removed from the poles. The tropic of Cancer is repreſented by ♋, that of Capricorn by ♑, the ecliptic by A B, and the horizon by H O. Thoſe circles that paſs through both poles, are called meridians. The earth is repreſented by the ſmall ball in the center of the ſphere, and the ſphere itſelf is made to turn round the earth agreeable to the Ptolemaic ſyſtem; and by this ſphere the poſitions, *viz.* a right ſphere, an oblique ſphere, and a parallel ſphere (which ſee under the ſeveral words) are truly repreſented according as the ſeveral inhabitants of the earth enjoy them; alſo the ſeveral problems belonging to the ſphere, *viz.* the time of riſing, ſetting, and culminating of the planets in any latitude, and conſequently the length of their days and nights.

Armi′llated [*armillatus*, Lat.] wearing bracelets.

Armilu′strium [among the Romans] a feaſt wherein they ſacrificed, being armed at all points.

A′rmings [in a ſhip] the ſame as waſte cloaths, being red cloaths hung about the outſide of the ſhip's upper works, fore and aft, and before the cubbridge heads. Some are alſo hung about the tops, called top-armings. *Chambers*

Armi′nianism [*arminianiſme*, Fr.] the doctrine of Arminius, a celebrated profeſſor in the univerſity of Leyden, *A. C.* 1603, and who advanced ſome tenets with reference to the divine decrees, free will, and the *extent* of Chriſt's atonement, that were afterwards condemned by the *ſynod* of Dort. See *Synod of* Dort.

Armi′nians, thoſe that embrace the doctrine of James Arminius.

Armi′potent [*armipotens*, Lat.] mighty in arms, puiſſant in war; as, the *armipotent* ſoldier. *Shakeſpeare.*

Armisa′lii [of *arma*, arms, and *ſalio*, Lat. to dance, among the Romans] a ſort of dancers in armour, who danced the Pyrrhic dance, keeping time by ſtriking their ſwords and javelins againſt their bucklers.

Armisca′re [old records] any ſort of puniſhment.

A′rmistice [Fr. *armiſtizio*, It. *armiſticie*, Sp. of *armiſtitium*, Lat.] a ceſſation of arms for a little time, a ſhort truce.

A′rmlet. 1. A little arm, as of the ſea. 2. A piece of armour for the arm. 3. A bracelet for the arm; as, rings and *armlets. Donne.*

Armo′mancy [of *armus*, Lat. a ſhoulder, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] divination by the ſhoulders of beaſts.

Armoniac, or Ammo′niac, a ſort of volatile ſalt, of which there are two ſorts, ancient and modern. Armoniac is written erroneouſly for Ammoniac. See Ammoniac.

Volatile Sal Armoniac, is made by ſubliming it with ſalt of tartar.

Flowers of Sal Armoniac, are made by ſubliming of it.

A′rmor, or Armour [in law] any thing that a man either wears for his defence, or that he takes into his hand in his fury or rage, to ſtrike or throw at another.

Armora′cia [among botaniſts] crow-flower. *Lat.*

Armora′ria [in botany] horſe-radiſh. *Lat.*

Armo′rial, Fr. belonging to the coats or eſcutcheons of families; as, enſigns *armorial.*

A′rmorist [*armoriſte*, Fr. with heralds] a perſon well-ſkilled in the knowledge of armory or coats of arms.

A′rmour [*armure*, Fr. *armadura*, It. of *armatura*, Lat.] warlike harneſs, defenſive armour for covering the body.

Coat Armour, there being, as it were, a kind of ſympathy between the arms, and the perſons to whom they belong, he who uſes or bears the arms of any perſon, that do not of right belong to him, ſeems to affront the perſon of the bearer.

Armour-bearer [of *armour* and *bear*] he that carries the armour of another.

A′rmourer [*armainolo*, It. *armero*, Sp. *armamentarius*, Lat. *armurier*, Fr.] 1. One that makes or ſells armour. 2. He that dreſſes another in armour; as, his *armourer* put on his back-piece before. *Camden.*

The A′rmourers were incorporated in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI, the king himſelf being pleaſed to be free of their company; their arms are argent on a chevron gules, a gantlet between four ſwords in ſaltire, on a chief ſable, a buckler argent, charged with a croſs, gules betwixt two helmets of the firſt. Their creſt is a man demi-armed at all points, ſurmounting a torce and helmet.

A′rmoury, or A′rmory [*armarium*, Lat. *armoirie*, Fr. *armeria*, It. and Sp.] 1. A ſtore-houſe of armour, a particular place where arms are laid up and kept, a magazine of warlike weapons. 2. Arms themſelves, weapons of defence; as, celeſtial *armoury*, ſhields, helms, and ſpears. *Milton.* 3. Coat armour, enſigns armorial; as, well worthy be you of that *armory. Spenſer.*

A′rms, without a ſingular [*armes*, Fr. *armi*, It. *armas*, Sp. and Port. *arma*, Lat.] 1. All manner of weapons made uſe of by men, either for defending themſelves, or for attacking others. 2. State of being actually in arms as an enemy; as, they are all in *arms.* 3. War in general; as, *arms* and the man I ſing. *Dryden.* 4. The act of taking arms; as, to *arms* the matin trumpet ſung. *Milton.*

Arms [with falconers] the legs of a bird of prey from the thigh to the foot.

Arms [in heraldry] the enſigns armorial of any family ſo named; becauſe they are borne chiefly on the buckler, cuiraſs, banners, *&c.* They are uſed for marks of dignity and honour, being compoſed regularly of certain figures or colours, given or authoriſed by ſovereign princes to be borne in coats, ſhields, banners, *&c.* for the diſtinction of perſons, families, and ſtates.

Charged Arms [in heraldry] are ſuch as retain their ancient integrity, with the addition of ſome new honourable charge or bearing.

Arms *of Courteſy*, or Arms *of Parade*, thoſe arms anciently uſed in juſts and tournaments, as ſwords without edge or point, and ſometimes wooden ſwords, and alſo canes; lances not ſhod, *&c.*

Intire Arms, or *Full* Arms [in heraldry] are ſuch as retain their primitive purity, integrity, and value, without any alterations, diminutions, or abatements.

Paſs of Arms [among the ancient cavaliers] a kind of combat ſo named.

Vocal Arms [in heraldry] ſuch wherein the figures bear an alluſion to the name of the family.

A′rmy [*armée*, Fr.] a great number of armed men or ſoldiery, gathered together into one body, conſiſting of horſe, foot, and dragoons, with artillery, ammunition, proviſions, *&c.* under the command of one general.

The Vanguard, *Body*, *Rear*, and *Wings* of an Army.

Army, figuratively denotes any great number; as, an *army* of good words. *Shakeſpeare.*

Arna′ldia, or Arno′ldia [old writ.] a diſeaſe which cauſes the hair to fall off. *Lat.*

Arna′ult [in geography] the modern or Turkiſh name of Albany.

A′rnay *le Duc*, a town of Burgundy in France, ſituated on the river Arroux. Lat. 47′ N. Long. 4° E.

A′rneberg, a town of Germany upon the Elbe, between Angermund and Werben.

Arne′do, a town of South America, upon the Pacific Ocean in Peru.

Arnhei′m, a large city of Guelderland, in the United Netherlands, ſituated on the river Lech, about ten miles north of Nimeguen. Lat. 52° N. Long. 5° 50′ E.

A′rno, a river of Italy, which, after watering Tuſcany, falls into the Mediterranean below Piſa.

Arno′di [of ἀρνος, gen. of ἀρς, a lamb, and ὠδη, Gr a ſong] the ſame with rhapſodi. See Rhapsodi.

Arno′glossum [ἀρνογλωσσον, Gr.] the plant ram's-tongue, or rib-wort. *Lat.*

Arno′ldists, a ſect ſo called of Arnold of Breſſe, who declaimed againſt the great wealth and poſſeſſions of the church, and preached againſt baptiſm and the euchariſt.

A′rnstadt, a town of Germany in Thuringia, upon the river Gora. Lat. 50° 54′ N. Long. 11° E.

A′robe [in Portugal] a meaſure for ſugar, containing twenty-five buſhels.

A′rocum [with botaniſts] an artichoke. *Lat.*

A′rolec, an American weight, equal to twenty-five of our pounds.

Aroma′tica *Nux*, a nutmeg. *Lat.*

Aroma′tical, or Aroma′tic [*aromatique*, Fr. *aromatico*, It. and Sp. *aromaticus*, Lat. ἀρωματικος, Gr.] having a ſpicey ſmell, ſweet and high ſcented, fragrant, ſtrong ſcented.

Aroma′ticalness, or Aroma′ticness [from *aromatical*] ſpicineſs.

Aroma′tics, *ſubſt.* ſpices; as, they were furniſhed for exchange of their *aromatics* and other commodities. *Raleigh.*

Aroma′ticum *Roſatum* [in medicine] a compound officinal powder made of red roſes, aloes-wood, liquorice, ſpikenard, ambergreaſe, muſk, and other ingredients, uſed in cordial and cephalic preſcriptions. *Lat.*

Aromati′tes [ἀρωματιτης, Gr.] 1. Hippocraſs, or ſweet wine brewed with ſpices. 2. A ſweet ſtone ſmelling like ſpices. *Lat.*

Aromatiza′tion [of *aromatize*, in pharmacy] the art of mingling a due proportion of aromatic ſpices or drugs with any medicine.

To Aro′matize [*aromatizo*, Lat. ἀρωματιζω, Gr.] 1. To ſcent with ſpice, to ſeaſon with ſpices. Brown uſes it in this ſenſe. 2. To perfume, to ſcent. Brown alſo uſes it in this ſenſe.

Aromato′pola [of ἀρωματα, ſpices, and πολεω, Gr. to ſell] a ſeller of ſpices, a grocer, a druggiſt.

A′ron, or A′rum [ἀρον, Gr. *aron*, Lat.] the herb wake robin, cuckoo pint, or ramp.

Aro′na, a fortified town of the Milaneſe, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt part of the lake Maggior. Lat. 45° 40′ N. Long. 8° 50′ E.

Aro′ol, a city of Ruſſia, upon the river Occa. Lat. 51° 48′ N. Long. 38° 50′ E.

Aro′se, *preter.* of ariſe. See *To* Arise.

A′rot and Ma′rot, [or rather *Harût* and *Marût*] two angels mentioned in the coran, book 2. *And what we ſent down to the two angels at* Babel, Harut, *and* Marut. On which the *traditionary* comment of ſome Mahometan writers is to this effect; that theſe two angels being ſtationed as judges on the earth, they ſuffered themſelves to be captivated by the planet Venus deſcending in a human form: Or, (as others ſay) by a real woman; analogous to the opinion of the Perſian Magi, Jews, and ſeveral of the Chriſtian *fathers*, who gave much the ſame turn to thoſe words in Geneſis, *and the ſons of God ſaw the daughters of men.* Sale's Coran.

Aro′und, *adv.* [of *a* and *round*, a and ront, Dan. rond, Du. rund, Ger.] 1. In a round, or circle; as, Atlas turns the rowling heaven's *around. Dryden.* 2. On every ſide.

AROUND, *prepoſ.* about. *Around* his brows. *Dryden.*

To ARO'USE [of *a* and *rouſe*] 1. To wake one out of ſleep. 2. To raiſe up or excite in general; as, woes *arouſed* rage. *Thompſon.*

ARO'W, ellyptically, for in *a row*, abreaſt; as, home laſſes walk *arow. Sidney.* Dryden alſo uſes it.

ARO'YNT, *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient uſe. *Johnſon*] begone, away, a word of driving away, or avoiding; as, *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'RPAGUS [probably of ἁρπαζω, Gr. to raviſh, or ſnatch away ſuddenly, in ancient inſcriptions] a child that died in the cradle.

ARPE'GGIO [in muſic books] intimates that the ſeveral notes or ſounds of an accord are not to be heard together, but one after another, always beginning at the loweſt. *Ital.*

A'RPENT [old deeds] an acre or furlong of ground.

ARQUA'TUS *Morbus* [of *arquus*, or *arcus cæleſtis*] the jaundice, a diſeaſe ſo named from its colour, reſembling that of a rainbow. *Lat.*

ARQUEBUSA'DE [*archibuſata*, It.] a ſhot of an arquebuſe.

A'RQUEBUSE, [Fr. of *arcobuſio*, or *arcuabuſo*, It. of *arco*, a bow, and *buſio*, a hole, becauſe the touch-hole of an arquebuſs ſucceds to the uſe of the bow among the ancients; it is falſely ſpelt *harquebuſs*] a large hand-gun, ſomething larger than our muſket. It ſeems to have anciently meant much the ſame as our carabine or fuſee. *Johnſon.* It is uſed by Bacon.

ARQUEBUSE *a croc*, a ſort of ſmall fire-arms, which carries a ball of about an ounce and a half.

A'RQUEBUSIER [of *arquebuſe*] one armed with an arquebuſe. Fifteen thouſand *arquebuſiers Knolles.*

A'RRACH [in botany] an herb of two ſorts; the firſt a garden herb, called *orach*, or *orrage.* See ORACH. It is one of the quickeſt plants both in coming up and running to feed. Its leaves are very good in broth. It ſhould be uſed as ſoon as it peeps out, becauſe it decays quickly. The other herb is

Dog's A'RRACH, or *Goat's* A'RRACH, ſtinking arrach, or ſtinking mother-wort.

A'RRAC. See ARAC.

A'RRADS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, upon the road from the Golett to Tunis.

ARRAIA'TIO *Peditum* [old deeds] the act of arraying foot ſoldiers. *Lat.*

To ARRA'IGN [*arranger*, Fr. to put in order, a law term] 1. To ſet a thing in order, or in its place. 2. To condem in controverſy or ſatire, to charge with faults in general; as, he *arraigns* and condemns his neighbour in his heart. 3. It has *for* before the fault; as, to *arraign* one *for* ignorance.

To ARRAIGN *a Writ in a County* [in law] to fit it for trial before the juſtices of the circuit.

To ARRAIGN *the Aſſize* [a law phraſe] is to cauſe the tenant to be called to make the plaint, and to ſet the cauſe in ſuch order, as the tenant may be forced to anſwer unto it.

To ARRAIGN *a Priſoner in a Court of Juſtice*, is to bring a priſoner forth in order to his trial, as he ſtands at the bar to read his indictment to him, and to put the queſtion to him, whether he be guilty or not guilty.

ARRA'IGNMENT [*arrangement*, Fr.] the act of arraigning a priſoner, a charge of faults in general; as, that is an *arraignment* of all women.

ARRA'N, an iſland of Scotland, ſituated in the frith of Clyde, between Cautire and Cunningham.

A'RRAND, or E'RRAND, a meſſage; as, a ſleeveleſs *errand*, *i. e.* a trifling meſſage.

To ARRA'NGE, [*arranger*, Fr.] to ſet in due order for any purpoſe; as, to *arrange* a battalion or army.

ARRA'NGEMENT, Fr. the rangement or diſpoſition of the parts of any whole into a certain order; either the act of arranging, or the ſtate of being arranged. It is uſed by Cheyne.

A'RRANGES, ranges or arrangements, ranks.

A'RRANT [probably of aper, Sax. honour, *q. d.* famous among others of the ſame ſtamp. Johnſon ſays it is of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at firſt applied in its proper ſignification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant* rogue, that is, a rambling rogue, loſt, in time, its original ſignification, and being, by its uſe, underſtood to imply ſomething bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt] bad in a high degree, mere, downright; as, an *arrant* coward, an *arrant* ſot, an *arrant* bawd.

A'RRANTLY [of *arrant*] baſely, ſhamefully.

A'RRAS *Hangings* [ſo called of the town of Arras, in the province of Artois in Flanders, where made] a ſort of rich tapeſtry hangings, in which figures are woven.

ARRAS, a large fortified town of the French Netherlands, capital of the province of Artois, ſituated in Lat. 50° 20′ N. Long. 2° 50′ E. It is from this city that the tapeſtry, called Arras hangings, takes its denomination.

ARRAS, or ARAXES, is alſo the name of a river of Georgia, which diſcharges itſelf into the Caſpian Sea.

ARRAU'GHT [a word uſed by Spenſer in the preter tenſe, of which I have not found the preſent, but ſuppoſe he derived *arreach* from *arracher*, Fr. *Johnſon*] ſeized by violence.

ARRA'Y [of *arraye*, *arroy*, O. Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, It. from reye, Teut.] order.

ARRAY [in common law] the ranking or ſetting forth of a jury or inqueſt of men, impannelled upon a cauſe.

ARRAY [a military art] is the drawing up, or ranking ſoldiers in order of battle. To this it is chiefly applied.

ARRAY, dreſs; as, gorgeous or rich *array.*

To ARRAY [of *arroyer*, O. Fr.] 1. To draw up and diſpoſe an army in order of battle. 2. To dreſs, to decorate the perſon, having *with*; as, *array* thyſelf *with* beauty. *Job.*

To ARRAY *a Pannel* [a law phraſe] is to rank, order, or ſet forth a jury impannelled upon a cauſe.

To quaſh an ARRAY [a law phraſe] is to ſet aſide the pannel of the jury.

ARRA'YERS, *Commiſſioners of* ARRAY [of *arraiatores*, law Lat.] certain officers, whoſe buſineſs anciently it was to take care of the arms of the ſoldiery, and to ſee that they were duly accoutered, and dreſſed in their armour.

ARRE'AR, adv. [*arriere*, Fr.] behind. This is the primitive meaning of the word, which tho' not now in uſe, we find in Spenſer; as, to leave one *arrear.*

ARREAR, ſubſt. The remainder unpaid, tho' due. The plural is more commonly uſed, as

ARRE'ARANCES, or ARRE'ARS [*arrerages*, Fr.] are the remainders of any rents or monies unpaid at the due time; the remainders of a debt or reckoning.

ARRE'ARAGES [in law] is the remainder of an account of a ſum of money in the hands of an accountant, or more generally any money unpaid at the time it was due; as, *arrearages* of rent. *Cowel.* Arrearages is a word little uſed.

ARRECTA'RIA [in architecture] beams, poſts, pillars or ſtones in buildings, which ſtand erect or upright to bear the weight among them. *Lat.*

ARRECTA'TUS [a law term] ſuſpected, accuſed of, or charged with a crime.

ARRE'CTED, noun adj. pricked up, erected, from *arrectus*, Lat.

ARRE'NATUS [a law term] arraigned, or brought forth in order to a trial.

ARRENTA'RE [in the practic of Scotland] ſignifies to ſet lands to any one for a yearly rent.

ARRENTA'TION [of *arrendare*, Sp.] a licenſing one who owns lands in a foreſt to incloſe them with a low hedge and a little ditch, paying an annual rent. *Foreſt Law.*

Saving the ARRENTATIONS [a law phraſe] ſignifies the reſerving a power to grant ſuch licenſes.

ARREPHO'RIA [ἀῤῥηφορια, of ἀῤῥητα and φερειν, Gr. to bear myſterious things. *Heſych.*] a ſolemnity in honour of Minerva, when four ſelect noble virgins, not under ſeven nor above eleven years of age, apparelled in white, and ſet off with ornaments of gold, had a ball-court appropriated for their uſe in the acropolis, wherein ſtood a brazen ſtatue of Iſocrates on horſeback. It was the cuſtom to chooſe, out of theſe, two to weave a veil for Minerva, which they began on the 30th day of Panoplion.

ARREPTI'TIOUS [*arreptitius*, Lat.] ſnatched away; alſo crept in privily.

ARRE'ST [*arreſte*, Fr. *arreſto*, It.] 1. Stopping a perſon. 2. Any caption or reſtraint in general; as, to the rich man it was a ſad *arreſt*, that his ſoul was ſurprized the firſt night. *Taylor.* 3. A ſtop; as, the ſtop and *arreſt* of the air. *Bacon.*

ARREST [in law] a judgment, decree, or final ſentence of a court.

ARREST [in common law] a ſtopping or ſeizing of a man's perſon by order of ſome court or ſome officer of juſtice. By an arreſt a man is deprived of his own will, and is bound to become obedient to the will of the law; and it may be called the beginning of an impriſonment.

To ARREST [*arreſter*, Fr. *arreſtare*, It. *arreſtàr*, Sp.] 1. To ſtop or ſtay, to ſeize as above. Thus, a man apprehended for debt is ſaid to be *arreſted.* 2. To ſeize any thing by law; as, his horſes are *arreſted.* 3. To ſeize on, lay hands on; as, age *arreſts*, ſeizes and reminds us of our mortality. *South.* 4. To hinder, to with-hold, to put a ſtop to the progreſs of any thing; as, this defect *arreſted* and ſtopped the courſe of the conqueſt. *Sir J. Davies.* 5. To ſtop motion particularly in fluids; as, we have *arreſted* the fluidity of new milk. *Boyle.*

To plead in ARREST *of Judgment*, is to ſhew cauſe why judgment ſhould be ſtaid, although a verdict has been brought in.

ARRESTA'NDIS *bonis ne diſſipentur* [in law] a writ which lies for him whoſe cattle or goods are taken by another, who during the controverſy does make, or is like to make them away, and hardly ſeems able to make ſatisfaction afterwards.

ARRESTA'NDO *ipſum qui pecuniam recepit ad proficiſcendum in obſequium regis* [in law] a writ which lies for the apprehending of him, who hath taken preſſed money for the king's wars, and hides himſelf when he ſhould go.

ARRE'STO *facto ſuper bonis mercatorum alienigenorum* [in law] a writ lying for a demur againſt the goods of ſtrangers of another country found within this kingdom, in recompence for goods taken in that country from a native of ours, after he has been denied reſtitution there.

ARRE'STS [with farriers] mangey humours upon the ſinews of the hinder legs of a horſe, between the ham and the paſtern.

A'RRESTS, the ſmall bones of a fiſh. A word rarely uſed.

ARRE'T, Fr. A proclamation or law among the French, equivalent to one of our acts of parliament.

ARRE'TTED [*arrectatus*, law Lat. accuſed] ſummoned before a judge, and charged with a crime; and ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify, imputed or laid to; as, no folly may be *arretted* to one under age. *Cowel.*

ARRHA [*arrhe*, *erres*, Fr. ἀῤῥαβων, Gr. *arrabon*, Heb.] an earneſt, money given in part, as a pledge of fulfilling any bargain.

ARRHABONA'RII [of ἀῤῥαβων, Gr. a pledge] a ſect who held that the euchariſt was neither the real fleſh and blood of Chriſt, nor yet the ſign of them, only the pledge or earneſt of them.

To ARRI'DE [*arrideo*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *rideo*, to laugh] 1. To ſimper or laugh at. 2. To look pleaſantly upon.

ARRI'ERE [*arriere*, Fr.] behind, the laſt body of an army, for which we now uſe the rear. The two other parts of an army by which they are diſtinguiſhed, are the avantguard, and the battail or main body. Arriere is uſed by Hayward.

ARRIERE BAN [Caſſeneuve derives this word from *ban*, which denotes the convening of the nobleſſe or vaſſals who hold fees immediately of the crown, and from *arriere*, which ſignifies thoſe who only hold of the king mediately; in the French cuſtoms] is a general proclamation, whereby the king ſummoneth to the wars all that hold of him; both his own vaſſals, *i. e.* the *nobleſſe*, or nobility, and their vaſſals. See ARIEREBAN.

ARRIERE FEE, a fee dependant on ſome other ſuperior fee. Theſe fees commenced, when the dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary in their families, diſtributed to their officers part of the royal domains, which they found in their reſpective provinces; and even permitted thoſe officers to gratify the ſoldiers under them in the ſame manner.

ARRIE'REGUARD [of *arriere* and *guard*] the rear of an army.

A'RRIER *Vaſſal* or *Tenant*, the vaſſal or tenant of another vaſſal or tenant.

ARRI'SION [*arreſio*, of *arrideo*, Lat.] a ſmiling upon.

ARRI'VAL [of *arrivée*, Fr. *arrivo*, It. *arribóda*, Sp.] act of coming to any place; figuratively, the attainment of any deſign.

ARRI'VANCE [of *arrive*] company coming, arrival; as, expectancy of more *arrivance*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ARRIVE [*arriver, à la rive*, Fr. *arrivare*, It. *arribáda*, Sp.] 1. To come to a place by water, to come to a bank or ſhore, with *upon* or *on*. 2. To reach to a place by travelling, with *upon* or *at*; as, from St. Albans we *arrived at* London. 3. To reach any point, with *at*; as, when we *arrived at* the fartheſt port. 4. To attain to, to compaſs a thing, with *at*; as, to *arrive at* heaven. 5. The thing we attain to, or arrive at, is always ſuppoſed to be good. 6. To happen; with *to* before the perſon. This ſenſe ſeems not proper. *Johnſon.* As,

Happy! *to* whom this glorious death *arrives*. *Waller.*

ARRO'BA, a weight uſed in Spain, in Portugal, at Goa, and throughout all Spaniſh America. In all theſe places they are ſcarce any otherwiſe like each other but in name, being very different in weight, and in their proportion to the weight of other countries.

To ARRO'DE [*arrodo*, of *ad*, to, and *rodo*, Lat. to gnaw] to gnaw about, to nibble.

A'RROGANCE, A'RROGANCY, or A'RROGANTNESS [*arroganza*, It. *arrogáncia*, Sp. *arrogance*, Fr. of *arrogantia*, Lat.] the act or quality of taking too much upon one's ſelf, that kind of haughtineſs, pride, preſumption, or ſelf-conceit, which conſiſts in exorbitant claims.

ARROGANGE is iconologically deſcribed by a woman of a haughty diſdainful aſpect, with the head lifted or toſſed up, cloathed in a green garment, with aſſes ears, as a mark of folly, becauſe ſhe aſcribes to herſelf what is not her due; with her right arm extended, and pointing with her fore-finger, to ſhew ſhe ridicules and deſpiſes every thing but her own; and under her left arm a peacock, as an emblem of ſelf-conceit.

A'RROGANT [Fr. *arrogante*, It. and Sp. of *arrogans*, Lat.] that aſſumes too much, apt to make exorbitant claims, proud, haughty.

A'RROGANTLY [of *arrogant*] proudly, haughtily, in an arrogant manner.

To A'RROGATE [*s'arroger*, Fr. *arrogarſi*, It. *arrogàr*, Sp. of *arrogo*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *rogo*, to demand] to claim, challenge, or attribute to one's ſelf, vainly and proudly to take upon one, to aſſume unjuſtly and exorbitantly; as, being merely prompted by pride.

ARROGA'TION [of *arrogate*] act of claiming to one's ſelf proudly and unjuſtly.

ARRONDE'E [in heraldry] as a croſs *arondie*, *i. e.* rounded. It is a croſs, whoſe arms are compoſed of ſections of a circle not oppoſite to each other, ſo as to make the arms bulge out thicker in one part than another; but both the ſections of each arm lying the ſame way, ſo that the arm is every where of an equal thickneſs, and all of them terminating at the end of the eſcutcheon, like the plain croſs. *Fr.*

ARRO'SED [*arroſus*, of *arrodo*, Lat.] gnawed or pilled.

ARRO'SION [of *arroſus*, Lat.] act of gnawing.

A'RROW [aꞃpe, aꞃepe, Sax. The makers are called fletchers, from *fleche*, an arrow, of which there is a company in London] the pointed weapon ſhot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry, they are confounded. *Johnſon.*

ARROW [hieroglyphically] ſignifies ſpeed or diſpatch.

ARROW-HEAD, a water-plant ſo called, becauſe the leaves of it reſemble the head of an arrow.

A'RROWY [of *arrow*] conſiſting of arrows. Sharp ſleet of *arrowy* ſhower. *Milton.*

A'RRURA [in old records] days work of ploughing.

A'RSCHIN [in commerce] a long meaſure uſed in China to meaſure ſtuffs. Four arſchins make three yards of London.

A'RSCHOT, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated about fourteen miles eaſt of the city of Mechlin. Lat. 51° 5′ N. Long. 4° 45′ E.

ARSE [eaꞃꞅe, Sax, arſʒ, Su. aers, Du. and L. Ger. arſch, H. Ger.] the breech, the buttocks or fundament, the hind part.

To hang an ARSE, to be backward of one's promiſe, to be ſluggiſh or tardy. This is found in Hudibras, but is a vulgar and mean phraſe.

ARSE *of a Block*, &c. [in a ſhip] the lower end of that through which any rope runs.

ARSE-FOOT, a kind of water-fowl, a didapper.

ARSE-SMART [*perſicana*, Lat. with herbaliſts] the herb water-pepper.

ARSE-VERSY [of *arſe* and *verſus*, Lat. turned] heels over head, topſy-turvy, prepoſterouſly, without order. 'Tis a very vulgar low phraſe.

ARSE-VERSE [i. e. *avertere ignem*; for in the dialect of Tuſcany, *arſe* is uſed for *avertere*, and *verſe* ſignifies *ignem*, i. e. fire, or of *arſus*, of *ardeo*, Lat. to burn] a ſpell written upon an houſe to preſerve it from being burnt.

A'RSENAL [Fr. of *arſenale*, It. and Sp.] a public ſtorehouſe for arms, and of all ſorts of warlike ammunition; a place for keeping every thing neceſſary either for defence or aſſault; a magazine.

ARSE'NICAL, conſiſting of or pertaining to arſenic.

ARSENICAL *Magnet* [with chemiſts] is a preparation of antimony with ſulphur and white arſenic.

A'RSENIC [*arſenic*, Fr. *arſenico*, It. and Sp. *arſenicum*, Lat.] a ponderous mineral body which is volatile and inflammable, it gives a whiteneſs to metals in fuſion, and proves a violent corroſive poiſon; it conſiſts of much ſulphur, and ſome cauſtic ſalts of three ſorts, white, red, and yellow.

Yellow, or *Native* ARSENIC, is of a yellow or orange colour, chiefly found in copper mines in a ſort of glebes or ſtones; it is found to contain a ſmall portion of gold, but ſo little, that it will not quit the coſt of ſeparating it; it is thence called auripigmentum, or orpiment.

Red ARSENIC, the native yellow arſenic rubified by fire, called realgal; or it is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral ſulphur.

White ARSENIC is drawn from the yellow by ſubliming it with a proportion of ſea-ſalt, and called cryſtalline arſenic.

Cauſtic Ore of ARSENIC, is a butyrous liquor, prepared of arſenic and corroſive ſublimate; it is like butter of antimony.

Regulus of ARSENIC [with chemiſts] a compoſition of nitre, tartar, orpiment, ſcales of ſteel and corroſive ſublimate, which prepared, in ſubſtance reſembles butter.

Ruby of ARSENIC [with chemiſts] a preparation of arſenic with ſulphur or brimſtone, by ſeveral repeated ſublimations, by means of which it receives the tincture of a ruby. The ſmalleſt quantity of any arſenic being mixed with any metal, renders it white, but abſolutely deſtroys its malleability.

A'RSIS [ἄρσις, of αἴρω, Gr. to lift up] the raiſing of the voice in pronunciation. It is rarely uſed.

ARSIS *and* THESIS [with muſicians] a term uſed of compoſitions: as when a point is turned or inverted, it is ſaid to move *per arſin* and *theſin*; that is to ſay, when a point riſes in one part and falls in another: or *e contra*.

A'RSURA [in old Lat. records] the trial of money by fire after it has been coined.

ART [Fr. *arte*, It. Sp. and Port. of *ars*, Lat. of ἀρετὴ, virtue, or, as others ſay, from ἄρος, Gr. profit] is variouſly defined. 1. The ſchoolmen define it to be a habit of the mind operative or effective, according to right reaſon; or a habit of the mind preſcribing rules for the production of certain effects. Others define it a proper diſpoſal of the things of nature by human thought and experience, ſo as to make them anſwer the deſigns and uſes of mankind; as that which is performed by the wit and induſtry of men; alſo a collection of rules, inventions and experiments, which being obſerved, give ſucceſs to our undertakings in all manner of affairs; or it is that to which belong ſuch things as mere reaſon would not have attained to. 2. It is oppoſed to nature or inſtinct; as, to breathe is natural, but to dance well is *art*. 3. Skilfulneſs, dexterity; as,

The *art* of our neceſſities is ſtrange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Cunning, artifice. 5. Speculation, oppoſed to practice; as,

I have as much of this in *art* as you. *Shakeſpeare.*

ART, the ſecond perſon ſingular of *to be*, as, I am, thou *art*. Vide TO BE.

ARS *Notoria*, a way of acquiring ſciences (as is pretended) by infuſion, without any other application than a little faſting, and the performance of a few ceremonies.

St. Anſelm's ART, a ſuperſtitious art, or (pretended) method of curing wounds by only touching the linen wherewith thoſe wounds had been covered.

ART *and* PART [in the north of England, *&c.*] is when a perſon is charged with a crime, they ſay, he is *art* and *part* commencing the ſame, *i. e.* he was both a contriver and acted a part in it.

A Term of Art, a word that has a meaning beyond its general or ſcientifical one. A word appropriated to the uſe of a certain liberal art or profeſſion.

Tranſcendent ART. This is alſo called Raymond Lully's art. An art by which a man may diſpute whole days on any topic in nature, without underſtanding the leaſt tittle of the thing in diſpute. This art chiefly conſiſts in diſpoſing the ſeveral ſorts of beings into divers ſcales or climaxes, to be run down in a deſcending progreſſion. As, let the ſubject be what it will, he will ſay, it is a being true, good, perfect, and then, it is either created or uncreated, and ſo on.

Angelic ART, a method of coming to the knowledge of any thing deſired, by the means of an angel, ſpirit, or rather a demon.

The liberal ARTS [*artes liberales*, Lat.] are thoſe which are noble and ingenuous, and worthy to be cultivated, without any regard being had to lucre or gain: Theſe are architecture, grammar, military art, muſic, navigation, painting, poetry, *&c.* They are generally limited to ſeven, called the ſeven liberal arts.

Mechanic ARTS [*artes mechanicæ*, Lat.] are ſuch arts wherein the hand and body are more concerned than the mind, and which are generally cultivated for the ſake of the gain or profit that accrues from them; ſuch as trades, weaving, turnery, maſonry, *&c.*

The black ART, magic.

Active ARTS, ſuch as leave an external effect after their operation, as carving, graving, painting, *&c.*

Factive ARTS, ſuch as leave no external effect behind them after their operation, as muſic, dancing, *&c.*

ART, is repreſented in painting or ſculpture by a comely man, clad in a rich embroidered veſtment, leaning with his right arm on a ſhip's rudder, and with his left hand pointing to a bee-hive:

Or, by ſome, as an agreeable woman with a pleaſing aſpect, cloathed in green, having in one hand a hammer, graving inſtrument and pencil; and with the other arm leaning upon a pale ſtuck in the ground for the ſupport of a young plant.

The agreeableneſs of her countenance declares the charms of art attracting all eyes to it, and cauſing the author to be approved and commended; the inſtruments are for imitating nature; the ſtake ſupplies nature's defects in holding up the tender plant.

A'RTA, or LA'RTA, a ſea-port town of Epirus, in European Turky, ſituated in Lat. 39° N. Long. 22° E.

ARTEMI'SIA, Lat. mugwort [in botany] a genus of plants with floſculous flowers, comprehending not only the mugworts, but wormwood and ſouthernwood, which all belong to the ſyngeneſia polygamia claſs of Linnæus.

A'RTERY [*artere*, Fr. *arteria*, Lat.] a hollow fiſtulous conical canal, appointed to receive the blood from the ventricles of the heart, and to diſtribute it to all parts of the body, for the maintaining heat and life, and conveying the neceſſary nouriſhment. Each artery conſiſts of three coats, of which the firſt ſeems to be a thread of fine blood-veſſels and nerves, for nouriſhing the coats of the artery; the ſecond coat is made up of ſpiral fibres, which have a ſtrong elaſticity; the third and inmoſt coat is a fine tranſparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwiſe, upon the dilatation of an artery, would eaſily ſeparate the ſpiral fibres from one another. The coats of the veins ſeem only to be continuations of the capillary arteries.

Plate III. Fig. 1. repreſents the arteries of the human body.
1. Aorta, cut from its origin at the left ventricle of the heart.
2,2. Trunks of the coronal arteries.
3. The three ſemilunar valves.
4,4. Subclavian arteries.
5,5. Carotid arteries.
6,6. Vertebral arteries.
7,7. Arteries of the tongue, *&c.*
8,8. Temporal arteries.
11,11. Occipital arteries.
13,13. Contortions of the carotids.
15,15. Ophthalmic arteries,
16,16. Arteries of the cerebellum.
18,18. Ramifications of the arteries within the ſkull.
19,19. Arteries of the larynx.
21,21. Mammary arteries.
23,24,25,26. Arteries of the arm.
27. Arteries of the hand and fingers.
28,28. Deſcending trunk of the aorta.
29. Bronchial artery.
31,31. Intercoſtal arteries.
32. Trunk of the cœlic artery.
33,33,33. Hepatic arteries.
34. Arteria cyſtica.
35,36,37,38,39. Arteries of the ſtomach, pyloris, and epipls.
40,40. Phrenitic arteries.
41. Trunk of the ſplenic artery.
43,44,45,46,47. Meſenteric arteries.
49,49. Emulgent arteries.
51,51. Spermatic arteries.
52. Arteria ſacra.
53,53. Iliac arteries.
54,54,58,58. Iliaci externi.
55,55,59,59. Iliaci interni.
56,56. Umbilical arteries.
57,57. Epigaſtric arteries.
60,62. Arteries of the penis and pudendum.
61,61. Arteries of the bladder.
69,69,70,70. Crural arteries.
72. Arteries of the leg.
73. Arteries of the foot.

ARTE'RIA *Aorta*, or **ARTERIA** *Magna* [in anatomy] the great artery, a veſſel conſiſting of four coats, and continually beating, which by its branches carries the ſpirituous blood from the left ventricle of the heart to all parts of the body.

Plate III. Fig. 3. repreſents part of the trunk of the aorta turned inſide out.
a,a. The internal, or nervous tunic.
b,b. The muſculous tunic.
c,c. The glandulous tunic.
d. The external, or vaſculous tunic.

ARTERIA *Aſpera*, or **ARTERIA** *Trachea* [in anatomy] (*q. d.* the rough artery) the wind-pipe, a griſtly veſſel, conſiſting of ſeveral parts and rings; the uſe of which is to form and convey the voice, to take in breath, *&c.*

Plate III. Fig. 2. repreſents the membranes of the aſperia arteria ſeparated from each other.
a,a. The glandulous membrane.
b,b. The vaſculous membrane.
c. The internal tunic.

ARTERIA *Venoſa* [in anatomy] the vein of the lungs. *Lat.*

ARTE'RICA *Medicamenta* [in pharmacy] medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the wind-pipe, and which help the voice. *Lat.*

ARTE'RIAL, or **ARTE'RIOUS** [*arterial*, Fr. *arteriale*, It. of *arterialis*, Lat.] belonging to the arteries, contained in the arteries; as, the *arterial* blood, and the *arterial* road of the blood. Arterious is rarely uſed.

ARTERIO'TOMY [of ἀρτηρια and τομη, a cutting, of τεμνω, Gr. to cut] a chirurgical operation of opening an artery, or of letting blood by the arteries, uſed only in ſome extraordinary caſes, being a very dangerous operation; but is often uſed by the French.

A'RTFUL [of *art* and *full*] 1. Done with art. 2. Artificial, as oppoſed to natural. 3. Cunning, dextrous, ſkilful, crafty; as, *artful* in ſpeech, in action, and in mind *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY [of *artful*] cunningly, ingeniouſly, dexterouſly, with art.

A'RTFULNESS [from *artful*] 1. Skill, dexterity; as, with *artfulneſs* his bulk and ſituation is contrived. *Cheyne.* 2. Craft, cunning.

ARTHA'MITA [with botaniſts] the herb ſow-bread. *Lat.*

A'RTHEL, or **A'RDEL** [old Britiſh] a voucher to clear a perſon of felony.

ARTHE'TICA [in botany] the cowſlip or ox-lip, or primroſe, a flower. *Lat.*

ARTHRE'MBOLUS [of ἀρθρον, a joint, ἐν, in, and βαλλω, Gr. to caſt] the reduction of a diſlocation. *Lat.*

ARTHRI'TICAL, or **ARTHRI'TIC** [of ἀρθριτικος, Gr.] 1. Relating to the joints; as, worms, *&c.* tho' ſome want bones and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritical* analogies. *Brown.* 2. Pertaining to, or troubled with the gout; as, *arthritic* diſeaſes.

ARTHRI'TIS [ἀρθριτις, of ἀρθρον, Gr. a joint, the chief ſeat of the diſtemper being in the joints] the gout.

ARTHRI'TIS *Planetica*, or **ARTHRITIS** *Vaga* [with phyſicians] the wandering gout, which moves and flies about, cauſing pain ſometimes in one part, and ſometimes in another.

ARTHRO'DIA [ἀρθρωδια, of ἀρθρον and δεχομαι, Gr. to receive] a ſpecies of articulation in anatomy, wherein a flat head of one bone is received into the ſhallow ſocket of another. *Barbette.*

A'RTHROSIS [ἀρθρωσις, of ἀρθρόω, Gr. to articulate] articulation, as when the round head of one bone is received into the hollow of another; a juncture of two bones deſigned for motion.

A'RTICHOKE [*artichot*, Fr. artiſock, Du. *articbocha*, Sp. of artiſchock, Teut.] a plant very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads like the cone of the pine-tree, the bottom of each ſcale, as alſo at the bottom of the florets, is a thick, fleſhy, eatable ſubſtance. The ſpecie are, 1. The garden artichoke, with prickly and ſmooth leaves. 2. Garden artichoke without prickles, and with reddiſh heads. 3. The wild artichoke of Bœotia. There is at preſent but one ſort of artichoke cultivated in the gardens near London, commonly called the red artichoke. It is propagated from ſlips or ſuckers taken from the old roots in February or March. *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

Jeruſalem **ARTICHOKE**, a plant, the root of which reſembles a potatoe, and has the taſte of an artichoke.

A'RTICK is ſometimes ſpelt, as from the French, *artique* for *arctics*; which ſee. In the following example it is, contrary to cuſtom, not only ſpelt after the French manner, but accented on the laſt ſyllable.

> Methinks all climes ſhould be alike,
> From tropic e'en to pole *artique*. *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE [Fr. *articolo*, It. *articulo*, Sp. of *articulus*, Lat.] 1. A condition in a covenant or agreement. 2. Terms, ſtipulations. 3. A particular part of a diſcourſe, treatiſe, account, *&c.* a clauſe or ſmall member of a ſentence. 4. A preciſe point of time. Clarendon uſes this ſenſe.

ARTICLE [with grammarians] a ſmall word ſerving to diſtinguiſh the genders of nouns, as *hic hæc hoc*, Lat. ὁ ἡ τὸ, Gr. *the an a* in Engliſh.

Definite **ARTICLE** [in grammar] the article (*the*) ſo called, as fixing the ſenſe of the word it is put before to one individual thing.

Indefinite **ARTICLE** [in grammar] the article (*A*) ſo called, becauſe it is applied to names, taken in their more general ſignification.

ARTICLE [Fr. with anatomiſts] a joint or juncture of two or more bones of the body. This ſenſe is ſeldom uſed in Engliſh.

ARTICLE [with arithmeticians] ſignifies 10, with all other whole numbers that may be divided exactly into 10 parts, as 20, 30, 40, 50, *&c.*

ARTICLE *of Faith* [in theology] ſome point of chriſtian doctrine, which we are obliged to believe, as having been revealed by God; or rather, any point of belief relative to religion, whether *natural* or *revealed*; for both are alike from God; and as He never contradicts Himſelf, nothing can be an article of faith in the *one*, which is manifeſtly inconſiſtent with the *other*.

ARTICLE *of Death*, the preciſe time of departure hence, the laſt pangs or agony of a dying perſon.

To **ARTICLE**, verb neut. [*articuler*, Fr.] to enter into terms or articles.

To **ARTICLE** [verb act.] to draw up or make particular articles, terms or ſtipulations.

ARTICLES [of the clergy] certain ſtatutes or ordinances, made concerning eccleſiaſtical perſons and cauſes.

ARTI'CLED [part.] having entered into or ſigned articles or writings of agreement.

ARTI'CULAR [*articulàr*, Sp. of *articularis*, Lat.] of or pertaining to the joints, inteſting the joints.

ARTICULA'RIS *Morbus* [in medicine] a diſeaſe of the joints, the gout. *Lat.*

ARTI'CULATE [*articulé*, Fr. *articolato*, It. *articuládo*, Sp. of *articulatus*, of *articulus*, Lat. an article] 1. Diſtinct, as the parts of a limb by joints, not continued in one tone; as, *articulate* ſounds are ſuch ſounds as are varied at proper pauſes, in oppoſition to the voice of animals, which admit no ſuch variety. 2. Branched into articles. This is a ſenſe little in uſe. His inſtructions were extreme curious and *articulate*, and in them more articles touching inquiſition than negociation. *Bacon.*

ARTI'CULATELY, diſtinctly, with an articulate voice; as, a word *articulately* ſpoken.

ARTI'CULATENESS, diſtinctneſs, the quality of being articulate, as when words are ſo clearly pronounced, that every ſyllable may be heard.

To **ARTI'CULATE** [*articuler*, Fr. *articolare*, It. *articolàr*, Sp.] 1. To pronounce diſtinctly, to form words or *articulate* ſounds like a man. 2. To draw up in articles. Theſe things indeed you have *articulated*,

> Proclaim'd at market croſſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To make ſtipulations. The two laſt ſenſes are unuſual. *Johnſon.*

> Send us to Rome,
> The beſt with whom we may *articulate*. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARTICULA'TION [Fr. in anatomy] a junction or connexion of two bones deſigned for motion.

ARTICULATION [with grammarians] is that part of grammar that treats firſt of ſounds and letters, and afterwards of the manner of their combination or joining together, to compoſe ſyllables and words. Articulation is a peculiar motion and figure of ſome parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Holder.*

ARTICULATION [with botaniſts] the joints or knots that are in ſome hulls or cods, as thoſe of the herb ornithopodium polygonaton, and the joints in cane.

ARTICULO'SE [*articuloſus*, Lat.] full of joints.

ARTI'CULUS, a joint in the body of an animal; a joint or knot in plants or vegetables; alſo a knuckle of the fingers. *Lat.*

ARTICULUS, an article or condition in a covenant, *&c.* alſo a chief head in a diſcourſe. *Lat.*

ARTICULUS [in ancient writ] an article or complaint preſented by way of libel in a ſpiritual court.

A'RTIFICE [Fr. *artificium*, Lat.] 1. A trick, ſlight, or knack, a cunning fetch or crafty device. 2. Art, trade. *Johnſon.*

ARTIFICE is commonly deſcribed by a comely man, whoſe garment is richly embroidered, he lays his hand upon a ſcrew of perpetual motion, and by his right hand ſhews a hive of bees. He is nobly cloathed, becauſe art is noble of itſelf; his hand upon the ſcrew ſhews that engines have been contrived by induſtry; that by that incredible things, like the perpetual motion, have been performed; the hive indicates the induſtry of bees, which, tho' they are inconſiderable in themſelves, are nevertheleſs great by their conduct.

ARTI'FICER [*artifice*, Fr. *artefice*, It. *artifice*, Sp. *artifices*, Port. of *artifex*, Lat.] 1. One who profeſſes ſome art or trade; a workman, a handicrafts man, one by whom any thing is made. 2. One who forges or contrives; as, the *artificer* of fraud. *Milton.* The *artificer* of lies. *Dryden.* 3. A dextrous or artful fellow. Let you alone cunning *artificer*. *Ben Johnſon.*

ARTIFI'CIAL [*artificiel*, Fr. *artificiale*, It. *artificioſo*, Sp. of *artificialis*, Lat.] 1. Done according to the rules of art; ſomething made

Fig. 1. Arterias of the Human Body.

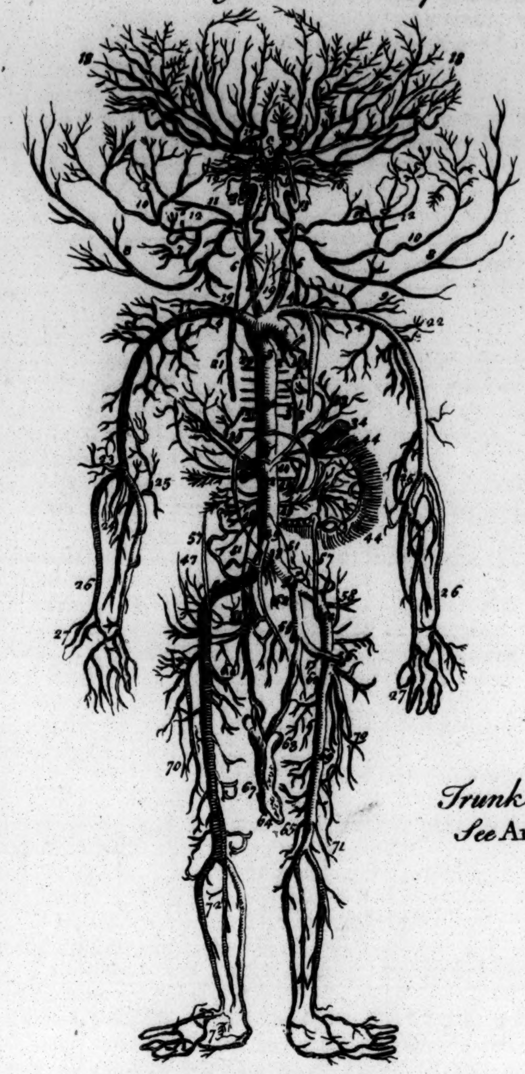

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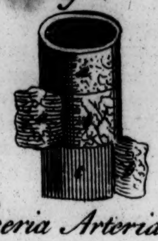
Fig. 2



Aſperia Arteria.

Fig. 4. Vena Porta.

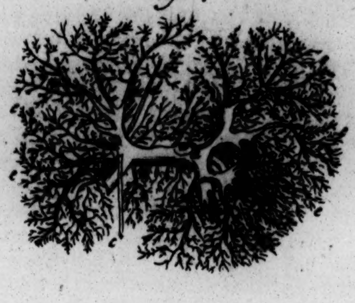
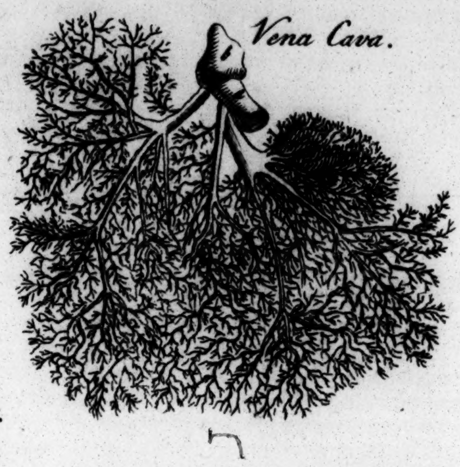


Fig. 5.



Vena Cava.

Fig. 3.

Trunk of the Aorta.
See Arteria Aorta.

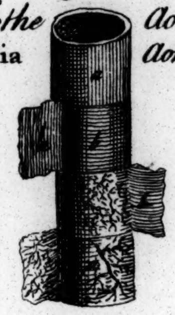


Fig. 6. Veins of the Human Body.

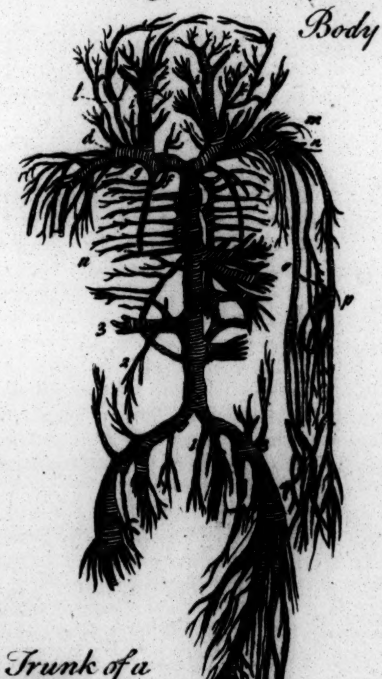
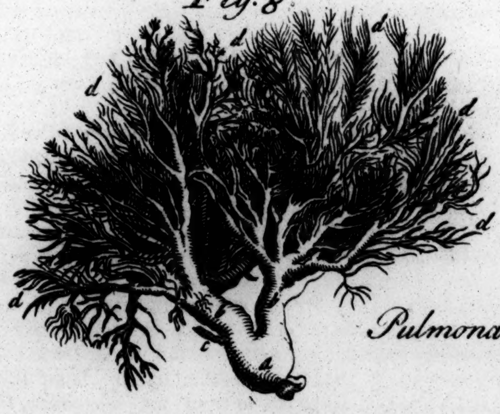
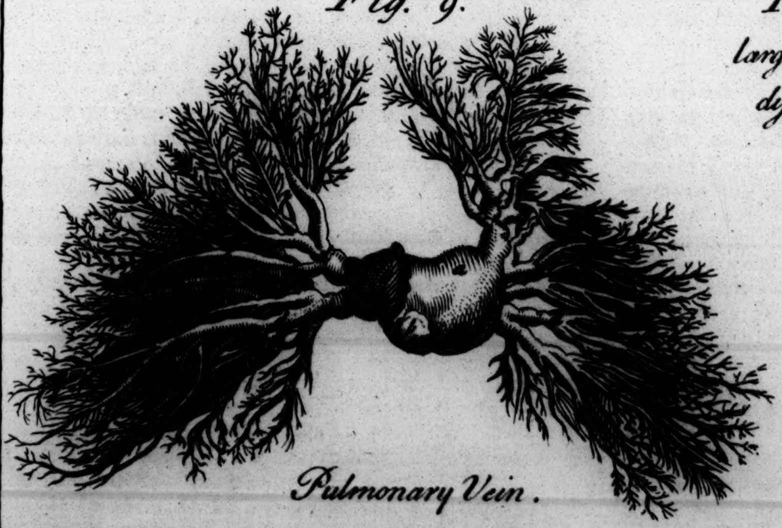


Fig. 8



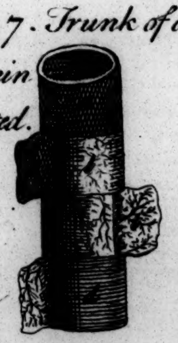
Pulmonary Artery

Fig. 9.



Pulmonary Vein.

Fig. 7. Trunk of a large Vein diſsected.



J Mynde ſc.

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by art, not produced naturally or in the common courſe of things. 2. Fictitious, as oppoſed to genuine or ſincere.

And cry, content, to that which grieves my heart,
And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Contrived with ſkill or art.

ARTIFICIAL *Day.* See DAY.

ARTIFICIAL *Argument* [with rhetoricians] all thoſe proofs or conſiderations that proceed from the genius, induſtry or invention of the orator; ſuch are definitions, cauſes, effects, *&c.* which are ſo called in contradiſtinction to laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are ſaid to be inartificial arguments.

ARTIFICIAL *Lines* [on a ſector or ſcale] are lines ſo contrived as to repreſent the logarithmetical lines and tangents, which, by the aſſiſtance of the line of numbers, will ſolve all queſtions in trigonometry, navigation, *&c.*

ARTI'FICIAL *Numbers* [in mathematics] are logarithms or logarithmetical numbers, relating to ſigns, tangents and ſecants.

ARTIFICI'ALLY, 1. After an artificial manner; with ſkill, with contrivance; as, a palace *artificially* contrived. *Ray.* 2. By art, not naturally. Like powder *artificially* ſifted. *Addiſon.*

ARTIFI'CIALNESS [from artificial] artfulneſs.

ARTI'LLERY, without a plur. [*artillerie*, Fr. *artigliera*, It. *artilleria*, Sp.] 1. Weapons of war. Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad. *Samuel.* 2. The heavy equipage of war, comprehending all ſorts of great fire arms, with what belong to them, as canons, mortars, *&c.* the ſame that is called ordnance.

ARTILLERY [*Company of London*] a band of infantry, or company of citizens, who train and practiſe military diſcipline in the *Artillery-ground.*

Park of ARTILLERY [in a camp] that place ſet apart for the artillery or large fire arms.

Train of ARTILLERY, a ſet or number of pieces of ordnance, mounted on carriages, with all their furniture, fit for marching.

ARTILLERY, is alſo uſed for what is called Pyrotechnia, or the art of fire-works, with all the appurtenances of it; this is not an uſual ſenſe.

A'RTI-NATURAL [of *ars* and *naturalis*, Lat.] of or pertaining to nature imitated by art.

A'RTISAN [Fr. *artiſta*, It. and Sp.] 1. An artificer, a low mechanic. 2. An artiſt, or profeſſor of an art.

A'RTIST [of *artiſte*, Fr.] 1. A maſter of any art, generally a manual art. 2. An ingenious workman, not a novice.

A'RTLESS. 1. Plain, being without art, contrived without ſkill; as, an *artleſs* ſtory. 2. Unſkilful; ſometimes having *of*; as, *artleſs of* war. 3. Being without deceit; as, an *artleſs* man.

A'RTLESSLY, plainly, naturally, in an artleſs way.

ARTO'IS, a province of the French Netherlands, ſituated between Flanders and Picardy.

ARTOTY'RITES [of ἄρτος, bread, and τυρὸς, Gr. Cheeſe] a ſect of the ſecond century, who uſed bread and cheeſe in the euchariſt; but, if true, a very inſignificant body: I no not remember their having been taken notice of by any *ante-nicene* writer whatever.

To A'RTUATE [*artuatus*, Lat.] to divide by joints, to quarter, to diſmember, to tear limb from limb.

ARTUO'SE [*artuoſus*, Lat.] ſtrong made, well jointed or limbed.

A'RTZBOURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, upon the Danube.

A'RVAL, or A'RVIL, burial or funeral ſolemnity, hence *arvil-bread*, loaves diſtributed to the poor at funerals.

ARVAL [*arvalis*, Lat.] belonging to land that is ſowed. A word rarely uſed.

ARVAL BROTHERS [among the old Romans] twelve prieſts, who, beſide their office of performing ſacrifices, were appointed judges of land-marks.

A'RULA [Lat. *i. e.* a little altar, with aſtronomers] a conſtellation of eight ſtars. This (according to the poets) is the altar by which the gods ſwore when Jupiter went on his expedition againſt Saturn, and, gaining their point, placed it among the ſtars, in perpetual remembrance of it; alſo men are wont to have this in their drinking clubs, and to perform ſolemn rites to it; thoſe who engage in theſe ſocieties, touch it with their right hands, and imagine that to be a token of remembrance. It has four ſtars in the fire-hearth, and four on the baſis, in all, eight. *Eratoſthenes.*

A'RUM [ἄρον, Gr.] the herb wake-robin; a genus of plants, the flower of which conſiſts of one petal, reſembling, in ſome meaſure, a hare's ear; and its fruit is a roundiſh unilocular berry, containing ſeveral ſeeds of the ſame ſhape: the root of arum is eſteemed good in ſcorbutic caſes, in the aſthma, obſtructions of the bronchia, *&c.*

A'RUNDEL, a town of Suſſex, ſituated on a river of the ſame name. Lat. 50° 45′ N. Long. 30′ W. It gives the title of earl to the noble family of the Howards, and ſends two members to parliament.

ARUNDE'LIAN, *noun adj.* what belongs to Arundel; as, *arundeli an* marbles, or thoſe noble collections of ancient chronology, which, according to Sir Iſaac Newton, were compoſed ſixty years after the death of Alexander the Great, an. 4 Olympiad, 128, and yet mention not the Olympiads, but reckon backward from the time then preſent. *Newton's Chron.* p. 47.

ARUNDINE'TUM [doomſday-book] a ground or place where reeds grow.

A'RURA [old rec.] a day's work at plow.

A'RUSPICE [*aruſpicium*, Lat.] a ſoothſaying, or divination by inſpection into the entrails of beaſts.

ARU'SPICES [*aruſpicii*, It. of *aris inſpiciendis*, *i. e.* inſpecting the altars] ſoothſayers, who predicted from the entrails of beaſts offered in ſacrifice, and from the ſeveral circumſtances of them, divined the will of their gods, and what might be hoped for: the ſuperſtition was firſt invented by the Hetrurians; but Romulus firſt inſtituted a college of Aruſpices.

ARYTÆNOI'DES [ἀρυταινοειδὴς, of ἀρυταινα, a cup or veſſel uſed in pouring oil into lamps, and εἶδος, ſhape] two cartilages, the third and fourth of the larynx, ſituate under the thyroides, called alſo gutturales; they ſerve to render the voice more ſhrill or deep; they are ſo called, becauſe when their proceſſes are joined together, they repreſent the mouth of an ewe, or the indented lip of a cup or veſſel.

ARYTÆNO'IDEUS [in anatomy] one of the muſcles that ſerves to cloſe the larynx, ſo called, becauſe it derives its origin from the poſterior and inferior part of the arytænoides.

ARY'THMUS, or ARRYTHMUS, [ἄρρυθμος, of α, priv. and ῥυθμὸς, rhythmus, order, proportion, Gr.] a pulſe that obſerves no rhythmus, order, and proportion. *Bruno.*

A'RZEL [with horſemen] a name or title they give to a horſe that has a white mark upon the far-foot behind. Some are ſo ſuperſtitious as to fancy, that by an unavoidable fatality, ſuch horſes are unfortunate in battles, and therefore ſome cavaliers are ſo biaſſed with prejudice, that they do not care to uſe them.

ARZI'LLA, a ſea-port town of the empire of Morocco, ſituated about fifteen miles ſouth of Tangier. Lat. 35° 40′ N. Long. 5° 40′ W.

As, *conjunct.* [Teut. Du. and Ger. alſ] 1. In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe; in ſinging, *as* in piping, you excel. *Dryden.* 2. In the manner that; mad *as* I was. 3. That, in a conſequential ſenſe; the mariners were ſo conquered by the ſtorm, *as* they thought it beſt to yield. *Sydney.* 4. In the ſtate of another; madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counſel. *Ambroſe Phillips.* 5. Under ſome particular conſideration or reſpect; it concerneth men *as* men. 6. Like, of the ſame kind, for example or inſtance; a ſimple idea is one uniform idea, *as* ſweet, bitter. *Watts.* 7. In the ſame degree with; you are *as* matter blind. *Blackmore.* 8. Ellyptically, for *as if*, in the ſame manner; the wall ſhook *as* it would fall. *Spenſer.* 9. According to what; the caſe is *as* follows. 10. As it were, in ſome ſort; he took them to be but *as* of the king's party. *Bacon.* 11. While, at the ſame time that; it whiſtled *as* it flew. *Dryden.* 12. Becauſe, by reaſon that; they are obliged, *as* without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.* 13. As being; the kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nouriſh the tree, *as* thoſe that would be trees themſelves. *Bacon.* 1. Equally.

A hundred doors a hundred entries grace,
As many voices iſſue. *Dryden.*

15. How, in what manner; men contradict others, and even themſelves, *as* they pleaſe. *Boyle.* 16. With, anſwering to like or ſame;

Whither away ſo faſt?———
Upon the like devotion *as* yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

17. In a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to; every offence committed in a ſtate of nature, may be puniſhed *as* far forth *as* it may in a commonwealth. *Locke.* 18. Going before, *as* in a comparitive ſenſe, the firſt *as* is ſometimes underſtood; Sempronius is *as* brave a man *as* Cato. *Addiſon.* 19. Anſwering to ſuch; there ſhould be ſuch a governor of the world *as* deſigns our happineſs, *as* would govern us for our advantage. *Tillotſon.* 20. Having *ſo* to anſwer it, in a conditional ſenſe; *as* far *as* they carry conviction to any other man's underſtanding, *ſo* far my labour may be of uſe. 21. *So* is ſometimes underſtood; *as* I have endeavoured to extinguiſh prejudice, I am ſtill deſirous of doing ſome good. *Spectator.* 22. Anſwering to *ſo* conditionally;

So may th' auſpicious queen of love,
  To thee, O ſacred ſhip, be kind;
As thou, to whom the muſe commends
The beſt of poets and of friends,
  Doſt thy committed pledge reſtore. *Dryden.*

23. Before *how* it is ſometimes redundant, but this is in low language; *as* how, dear Syphax? *Addiſon.* 24. It ſeems redundant before *yet*, to this time; that war continued nine years, and this hath *as yet* laſted but ſix. 25. Comparatively followed by *ſo.*

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copſe,
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops;
So lab'ring on, with ſhoulders, hands and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure ſpread. *Pope.*

26. As for, with reſpect to; *as for* the reſt, they deſerve no notice. 27. *As though*, *as if*, *as well as*, equally with, in the ſame manner that it would be, if. Anſwering them; *as if* they needed it. 28. As to, with reſpect to;

I pray thee ſpeak *as to* thy thinkings,
As thou doſt ruminate. *Shakeſpeare.*

As, a Roman pound weight, containing twelve ounces; or any integer divided into twelve parts; alſo a copper coin, in value about three farthings, Engliſh money. *Lat.*

As [in proper names] at the beginning, ſhews, that the name owes its original to the Saxon word æꞅc, an aſh-tree, or indeed generally any ſort of tree, as, Aſhton, Aſton, *&c.*

A'SA *Dulcis*, the gum benzoin, or benjamin. See BENZOIN.

ASA *fœtida*, Lat. a gum, or reſin, brought from the Eaſt Indies, of a ſharp taſte, and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell, which is ſaid to diſtil during the heat of ſummer from a little ſhrub frequent in Media, Perſia, Aſſyria, and Arabia: it melts under the fingers like wax; it is of known efficacy in ſome uterine diſorders; but the rankneſs of its ſmell occaſions it to be ſeldom uſed but by farriers; yet in the Eaſt-Indies it makes an ingredient in their ragouts. *Chambers.*

A'SAPH, or *St.* ASAPH, a city of Flintſhire, in North Wales, ſituated about twentymiles north-weſt of Cheſter. It is the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe arms are delineated on Plate IX. Fig. 6.

ASAPHI'A [ἀσαφεια, of α priv. and σαφης, Gr. plain, manifeſt, or open] a hoarſeneſs or lowneſs of voice, proceeding from an ill frame or diſpoſition of the organs of ſpeech, or from ſome diſorder of the mind. *Caſtell. renov.*

ASAPPI, or ASAPPES, a part of the turkiſh troops ſo called. See AZAPES.

A'SAPHATUM, a kind of impego, ſerpigo, or running itch. *Lat.*

ASA'RUM, or ASARABA'CCA [in botany] a genus of plants without any flower leaves, and belonging to the dodecandria monogynia claſs of Linnæus. Its fruit is a coriaceous capſula, divided into ſix cells, and containing a great many oval ſeeds. Aſarum is a powerful emmenagogue, and recommended by ſome in the gout, dropſy, and many other chronic complaints. This plant is delineated on Plate I. Fig. 17.

ASA'ROTON [ἀσαρωτον, Gr.] a ſort of fine pavement in the dining rooms of the Romans, made of ſmall tiles of ſeveral colours, ſo artfully contrived and inlaid, that the room looked as if it were ſwept, but that the ſcraps were left on the floor.

ASBE'STINE, having the nature or quality of aſbeſtinum.

ASBE'STINUM [ἀσβεστινον, of α priv. and σβεννυω, Gr. to extinguiſh] a ſort a ſort of linen or cloth made of a ſtone called aſbeſtos, fit to be ſpun as wool or flax, of which the ancients made napkins, which when they were foul, they caſt into the fire, and they became as white as they were before; but received no injury by the fire, and little or no diminution. When they burnt the bodies of their dead, to preſerve their aſhes, they wrapt them up in this ſort of cloth, which tranſmitted the fire to the bodies, and preſerved the aſhes by themſelves.

Asbe'stos, a ſort of native foſſile ſtone, which may be ſplit into threads and filaments, very fine, brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable and ſilky, not unlike talck of Venice; of this cloth was made, that would not burn nor waſte but very inconſiderably, though thrown into the fire. Notwithſtanding the common opinion, in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this ſtone was found to loſe a drachm of its weight each time. *Chambers.* Paper as well as cloth has been made of this ſtone. It is found in many places of Aſia and Europe, particularly in the iſland of Angleſey, in Wales, and in Aberdeenſhire, in Scotland.

Ascalo'nia [of Aſcalon, a city of Palaſtine] a ſcallion, a ſort of onion.

Asca'rides [ασκαριδες, Gr.] little worms that infeſt the lower part of the rectum, and beginning of the ſphincter, and excite a great itching in thoſe parts. *Gorræus.*

Ascau'nce. See Aska'nce.

To Asce'nd, *verb. neut.* [of *aſcendo*, Lat.] 1. To go, or mount upwards; as, our Saviour *aſcended.* 2. To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another. By theſe ſteps we ſhall *aſcend* to more juſt ideas of the glory of Chriſt. *Watts.* 3. In genealogy, to be in the higher line, oppoſed to the deſcending line: Broome uſes it in this ſenſe.

To Asce'nd, *verb act.* to climb up any thing. They *aſcend* the mountains, they deſcend the vallies. *Delane.*

The Asce'ndant, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *aſcendens*, Lat.] 1. As, to gain the *aſcendant* of a perſon, is to obtain a power over him, to have an overruling or powerful influence over a perſon. 2. Height, elevation. Sciences that were there in their higheſt *aſcendant.* *Temple.*

Ascendant [with aſtrologers] that degree of the equator, or that part of the heaven, which riſes or is coming above the horizon in the eaſt, when any perſon is born; called alſo the angle of the firſt houſe in a ſcheme, or an horoſcope.

Ascendant, or Ascendants [with genealogiſts] ſignify ſuch relations as have gone before us, being reckoned upwards. Baſtards, begotten between *aſcendants* and deſcendants. *Ayliffe.* Or thoſe that were or are nearer the root of the family.

Ascendant, *adj.* ſuperior, overpowering. 1. Chriſt ſhews an *aſcendant* ſpirit over Moſes. 2. With aſtrologers, being above the horizon. Pegaſus which is about that time *aſcendant.* *Brown.*

Ascendant [in architecture] an ornament in maſonry and joiners work, which borders the three ſides of doors, windows, and chimneys. It differs according to the ſeveral orders of architecture, and conſiſts of three parts, the top, which is called the traverſe, and the two ſides, which are called the *aſcendants.* The ſame as Chambranle.

Asce'ndency [of *aſcend*] influence, power over.

Asce'nding [with aſtronomers] ſignifies thoſe ſtars or degrees of the heavens, &c. which are riſing above the horizon in any parallel of the equator.

Ascending *Latitude* [in aſtronomy] the latitude of a planet, when going towards the poles.

Ascending *Node* [in aſtronomy] is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it paſſes the eclyptic to proceed to the northward.

Ascending *Signs* [in aſtrology] are thoſe ſigns which are upon the aſcent or riſe, from the nadir to the zenith.

Ascending [by anatomiſts] a term applied to ſuch veſſels as carry the blood upwards, or from the lower to the higher parts of the body.

Asce'nsion [Fr. *aſcenſione*, It. *aſcenſión*, Sp. of *aſcenſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of riſing, going, or getting upwards; it is commonly applied to the viſible elevation of our Saviour into heaven. 2. The thing riſing up. Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only ſuffer from vaporous *aſcenſions* from the ſtomach. *Brown.*

Ascension-*Day*, a feſtival obſerved in the chriſtian church ten days before Whitſuntide, in remembrance of our Saviour's aſcending into heaven; it is commonly called Holy Thurſday, being the Thurſday but one before Whitſunday.

Asce'nsions *and deſcenſions of ſigns* [in aſtronomy] are arches of the equator riſing or ſetting with ſuch a ſign or part of the zodiac, or with any planet or ſtar that happens to be in it, and are either right or oblique.

Right Ascension [in aſtronomy] is that degree of the equator reckoned from the beginning of Aries, which riſes with either the ſign, ſun or ſtar, on the horizon of a right ſphere; or it is that degree and minute of the equinoctial, that comes to the meridian with the ſun or ſtar, or with any point of the heavens, on the horizon of an oblique ſphere.

Oblique Ascension, is an arch of the equator intercepted between the firſt point of Aries and that point of the equinoctial which riſes together with the object in an oblique ſphere; in order to find the oblique aſcenſion, we muſt firſt find the aſcenſional difference.

Asce'nsional *Difference* [in aſtronomy] is the difference between the right and oblique aſcenſion, or it is the ſpace of time the ſun riſes or ſets before or after ſix a clock.

Asce'nsive [from *aſcend*] being in a ſtate of aſcending. Though the ſun be then *aſcenſive* and returning from the winter tropic. *Brown.*

Asce'nt [*aſcenſus*, Lat.] 1. The motion of a body tending from below upwards, act of aſcending or going up. 2. The way by which one aſcends. The temple and the ſeveral degrees of *aſcent* whereby men did climb up to it. *Bacon.* 3. The ſteepneſs of an hill, a riſing ground, an eminence.

A'scent [with logicians] a ſort of reaſoning, in which the reaſoner proceeds from particulars to univerſals.

Ascent *of Fluids* [with philoſophers] is their riſing above their own level, between the ſurfaces of the nearly contiguous bodies, or in ſlender capillary glaſs tubes, &c.

To Asce'rtain [*aſcertere*, It. of *ad* and *certus*, Lat. or perhaps of *acertener*, O. Fr.] to aſſert for certain, to eſtabliſh, to fix, to make confident, to take away all doubt; it has often *of.* This *aſcertains* me *of* his goodneſs.

Ascerta'iner [from *aſcertain*] he that aſcertains, or aſſures.

Ascerta'inment [from *aſcertain*] ſtated rule, ſettled ſtandard. It is uſed by Swift.

Asce'tic, *adj.* [ἀσκητικὸς, of ἀσκεω, Gr. to exerciſe, *aſcetique*, Fr.] of or belonging to religious exerciſes, as meditation, prayer, mortification. A conſtant *aſcetic* courſe of the ſevereſt abſtinence and devotion. *South.*

Ascetics, *ſubſt.* [ἀσκηται, Gr.] perſons who in the primitive times devoted themſelves to exerciſes of piety and virtue, in a retired life, and eſpecially to prayer and mortification, hermits.

Ascete'rium, a monaſtery.

Ascha'ffenburg, a city of Germany, ſituated on the river Mayne, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, about twenty miles eaſt of Frankfort. Lat. 50° 15′ N. Long. 9° E.

Asche'rleben, a little city of Saxony, in Germany, in the principality of Anhalt upon the Wiber.

Aschyno'mene [of αἰσχυνομαι, Gr. to be aſhamed] a plant or herb, that takes its name from bluſhing; becauſe when any perſon comes near it, it gathers in its leaves.

A'scii, having no ſingular, [ἀσκιοι, of α priv. and σκια, Gr. a ſhadow, in geography] thoſe inhabitants of the globe, who at certain times in the year, have no ſhadow at twelve o'clock, ſuch are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, by reaſon that the ſun is vertical to them, or twice a year in their zenith.

Asci'tæ. See Ascodri'giles.

A'scites [ἀσκιτης of ἀσκος, Gr. in medicine] a ſpecies of dropſy; affecting chiefly the abdomen or lower-belly, and the depending parts, proceeding from an extravaſation and collection of water got out of its proper veſſels, by means of obſtruction and the weakneſs of the glands and the viſcera; a water dropſy, which cauſes the lower belly to ſwell. This caſe, when certain and inveterate, is univerſally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation, and hardly then.

Ascitual, or Ascitic [of *aſcites*] pertaining to, or troubled with the dropſy, dropſical; as, a tumour either anaſarcous, or *aſcitical.* *Wiſeman.*

Asciti'tious [*aſcititius*, *aſcitus*, of *aſciſco*, Lat. to call in] adventitious, accidental, ſupplimental, not inherent, not original. Homer has been reckoned an *aſcititious* name, from ſome accident of his life. *Pope.*

Ascle'pias [with botaniſts] ſwallow-wort, or ſilken cicely.

Asclepia'dean *Verſe* [from *Aſclepias*, the inventor] or achoriambic verſe, as it has two choriambic feet, is a ſort of verſe, either Greek or Latin, that conſiſts of four feet, a ſpondee, a choriambus, and two dactyls; or a ſpondee, two choriambus's, and a pyrrycheus, as Horat. Lib. 1. Od. 1.

Mecænàs atavis edite regibus.

Ascodrou'giles, ſome miſguided Chriſtians in the ſecond century, who pretended they were repleniſhed with Montanus's paraclete; and who (if we may believe all their *adverſaries* have ſaid) introduced the Bacchanals into their churches, where having a buck's ſkin full of wine, they danced round it; ſaying, *this is the veſſel of the new wine, ſpoken of in the Goſpel.*

Ascodro'utes, a ſect in the ſecond century, who, it is ſaid, rejected the uſe of all ſacraments, on this notion, that incorporeal things cannot be communicated by viſible and corporeal.

Asco'li, a city in the marquiſate of Ancona, in Italy, ſituated on the river Tronto. Lat. 42° 50′ N. Long. 15° E.

Ascoli is alſo a city of the kingdom of Naples, ſituated in the province of Capitonata. Lat. 41° 15′ N. Long. 16° 30′ E.

Asco'lia [ἀσκωλια, of ἀσκὸς, a bladder, and ἀλλομαι, to leap] feſtivals which the Attic peaſants celebrated to Bacchus, in which they ſacrificed a buck, as the deſtroyer of their vines, &c. and made a bottle or bag of the victim's ſkin, and filling it with oil and wine, endeavoured to leap upon it with one foot, and he that firſt fixed himſelf upon it, had the bottle for his reward: but before this happened, the many unſucceſsful attempts of the boors to perform it, afforded the ſpectators abundant matter of laughter.

Ascri'bable [of *aſcribe*] That which may be aſcribed. Thoſe phenomena are more fitly *aſcribable* to the ſpring of the air. *Boyle.*

To Ascri'be [*aſcrivere*, It. of *aſcribo*, Lat.] 1. To attribute, to impute a thing to, as a cauſe or reaſon; it has *to* before the cauſe. 2. To attribute to, as being poſſeſſed of, to aſſign it to any thing, as receiving properties; it has *to.* Theſe perfections may be much better *aſcribed to* God. *Tillotſon.*

Ascri'ption [*aſcriptio*, of *ad*, to, and *ſcribo*, Lat. to write] the act of aſcribing.

Ascripti'tious [*aſcriptitius*, Lat.] regiſtered, enrolled, ſuperadded.

Ascy'ron [ἀσκυρον, Gr. in botany] the herb St. Peter's wort.

Ash [æſc, Sax. aske, Dan.] a tree which hath pennated leaves ending in an odd lobe: the male flowers growing remote from the fruit, have no petals, but conſiſt of many ſtamina; the ovary becomes a ſeed veſſel, containing one ſeed at the bottom, ſhaped like a bird's tongue. The ſpecies are: 1. The common aſh tree. 2. The ſtriped aſh. 3. The manna aſh, &c. The firſt is common in England: the third ſort is ſuppoſed to be the tree from which the true Calabrian manna is taken. The timber of the aſh is very uſeful to wheelwrights and cartwrights. *Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.*

Ash [in proper names] at the beginning generally denotes that the name was derived from the aſh-tree, as Aſhby, Aſhton, &c. See As.

Asha'riens, a Mahometan ſect, ſo called from a celebrated doctor, named Aſhari, who flouriſhed at Bagdad in the 10th century. Their tenets are, that God, being a general and univerſal agent, is alſo the creator and AUTHOR of all the actions of men; but that men being *free*, they do not ceaſe to acquire merit or demerit, according as their WILL is concerned in obeying or tranſgreſſing the law. *Dherbelot.*

He adds, that they are oppoſed to another ſect, called the Motazales, and are reputed for very ORTHODOX people. See Motazales.

Asha′med, *adj.* [of ſcamian, Sax. ſchaem (en) Du. ſcham (en) Ger.] put to ſhame, baſhful, having a ſenſe of ſhame. Commonly having *of* before the cauſe of ſhame. You need not be *aſhamed of* your profeſſion.

Be not Ashamed at table (and ſome add) or in bed.

Verecundari neminem apud menſam decet, Lat. The French ſay, *Qui a honte de manger, a honte de vivre* (he who is aſhamed to eat, is aſhamed to live.) The Italians with us, *A tauola ed in letto non biſogna aver vergogne*. Some people are ſo over mannerly, or ridiculouſly complaiſant, as to refuſe what is offered them at table, till after ſeveral invitations; and to ſuch this admonition is directed. In ſome countries, as in Holland, Germany, *&c.* it is looked upon as ill manners to accept of any thing at firſt offering: but the freedom of the Engliſh nation, has pretty well delivered us from the tyranny of ſuch troubleſome ceremonies. The Germans ſay indeed as we, Bey tiſche ſoll man nicht ſchamhoſt ſeyn. But it would be a great eaſe to them, if they practiſed it more.

A′shburton, a town of Devonſhire, ſituated about twenty-two miles ſouth-weſt of Exeter. It ſends two members to parliament.

A′shby *de la Zouch*, a market-town of Leiceſterſhire, ſituated about fifteen miles north-weſt of Leiceſter.

Ash-colour, the colour of aſhes, or rather of the leaves or bark of an aſh-tree.

Ash-coloured [of *aſh* and *colour*] coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of aſhen branch. *Johnſon.* Unleſs this be a cineritious colour, or like that of aſhes, and then it is a contraction of aſhes and colour. The clay was *aſh-coloured. Woodward.*

A′shen [aeſch, Ger. eſche, Du. aſk, Su. *aſh*, Eng.] pertaining to an aſh-tree, made of aſh-timber; as, his *aſhen* ſpear. *Dryden.*

A′shes [having no ſingular, aſke, Dan. aſka, Su. aſchen, Du. aſche, Ger. azeo, Goth. aſka, Teut. aſca, aſan, or axan, Sax.] the earthy part of wood, or other combuſtible bodies, remaining after they are burnt; properly the earth and fixt ſalts of the fuel, which the fire cannot raiſe. Alſo the remains of a human body, often uſed in poetry for the corps, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale *aſhes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ash-fire [in chemiſtry] the mildeſt fire uſed in chymical operations, when the veſſel containing the matter to be heated is covered underneath, and on all ſides, with aſhes, ſand, or the filings of iron; the ſame is called ſand-fire.

A′shford, a market town of Kent, ſituated about twelve miles ſouth-weſt of Canterbury.

A′shlar [with maſons] free-ſtones, as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneſſes.

A′shlering [with builders] is a name given to the quartering, to tack to in garrets, in height about two and a half, or three feet perpendicular to the floor, up to the inſide of the rafters.

Ash-wednesday, the firſt day of Lent, ſo called from an ancient cuſtom of the church, of faſting in ſack-cloth with aſhes on their heads, as a ſign of humiliation; or of ſprinkling aſhes on the heads of penitents, admitted to do penance.

Ash-weed [from *aſh* and *weed*] an herb.

A′shy, full of aſhes, of the colour of aſhes, pale, inclining to a whitiſh grey.

Oft have I ſeen a timely parted ghoſt,
Of *aſhy* ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

A′sia [*Aſie*, Fr. *Aſia*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat. of As in ſeveral of the ancient northern dialects, god, *q. d.* the country of the gods] one of the four grand diviſions of the earth, ſituated between longitude 25° and 148° E. and between the equator and latitude 72° N. It is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, by the Pacific Ocean on the eaſt, by the Indian Ocean on the ſouth, by the Red Sea on the ſouth-weſt, and by the Mediterranean and Euxine Seas, *&c.* on the weſt and north-weſt, being 4800 miles long from eaſt to weſt, and 4300 broad from north to ſouth. Aſia is ſubdivided into the eaſtern, middle, and weſtern diviſions; the firſt comprehending the empire of China, Chineſe Tartary, and the Aſiatic iſlands, lying ſouth and eaſtward of China: the ſecond or middle comprehending India, Uſbec Tartary, Calmuc Tartary, and Siberia: and the third, or weſtern diviſion, comprehending Perſia, Arabia, Aſtracan, Circaſſian Tartary, and Turky in Aſia.

Leſſer Asia, the ſame with Natolia, which ſee.

Asia is repreſented in painting by a woman in a rich and embroidered garment, and crowned with a garland of flowers and fruits; holding in her right hand ſprigs of the ſundry ſpices it affords, and in her left a cenſer ſmoaking with them. At her feet a camel.

The garland denotes that Aſia produces delightful things neceſſary for human life; her garments the great plenty of thoſe rich materials; the ſprigs of ſpices, that ſhe diſtributes them to other parts of the world; the cenſer ſignifies the odoriferous gums and ſpices it produces. The camel is proper to Aſia.

Asia′tics, the inhabitants of Aſia.

Asi′de [aſſaydes, Su. aen der zyde, Du. beyſeite,, or auf der ſeite, Ger. *a* and *ſide*, Eng.] 1. To or on one ſide, not perpendicularly, ſideling, awry. The flames were blown *aſide. Dryden.* 2. Out of the due direction, to ſome other part.

As Marian bath'd, by chance I paſsed by,
She bluſh'd, and at me caſt *aſide*—long eye. *Amb. Philips.*

Aside [in a play] is ſomething that an actor ſpeaks apart from company, or as it were to himſelf.

A′sima, a deity of ſome of the ancient eaſtern people, who was worſhipped, as ſome ſay, under the image of an ape, or, as others ſay, of a goat or a ram. They were wont to worſhip the ſign in the zodiac called Aries, and on this account the Egyptians abhorred the other nations, who killed thoſe creatures that they adored.

Asina′ra, a ſmall iſland, ſituated near the weſtern coaſt of Sardinia. Lat. 41° N. Long. 9° E.

Asi′sio, or Asitio, a city of the pope's territories in Italy, ſituated about ſixteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Perugia. Lat. 43° N. Long. 13° 35′ E.

Ask [of the Saxon æſc, and *aſk*. See As and Ash] as ſome writers ſay, was the name of the firſt man, and thence ſignifies mankind, as æſchwine ſignifies a friend to man, eſcwig a couragious man, or a leader of an army.

To Ask [acſ, and axizian, Sax. or according to Caſaubon of ἀξιοω, Gr.] 1. To beg, to petition. Sometimes with an accuſative only; as, *aſk him bleſſing*; ſomeimes with *for*, as *aſk for* bread; ſometimes *of*; as, *aſk* forgiveneſs *of* him. 2. To enquire, to queſtion, with *for*, or ſometimes *of*, before the thing. *Aſk for* the old paths, and *aſk of* the days that are paſt. *Bible.* 3. To demand, to claim. *Aſk* me never ſo much dowry and gift and I will give it. *Geneſis.* 4. To enquire, with *after*; as, *aſk after* my name. 5. To require, as phyſically neceſſary or requiſite to any thing. If you bring it to the top of the earth will *aſk* ſix men to ſtir it. *Bacon.* That *aſks* a much longer time. *Addiſon.*

Ask my comrade whether I am a thief.

The Germans ſay: Eine rabe hacket ſein andern kein auge aus. (One raven won't pluck another's eyes out.) The meaning of it is, we are not to be too ready in giving credit to what any one ſays in juſtification of his companion or intimate. It is chiefly made uſe of in anſwer to thoſe perſons who refer to a comrade or friend for the truth of what they aver.

To Ask *People in the Church*, to publiſh their Bannes.

To Ask *the Queſtion*, at quadrille.

A′skance, A′skaunt, or A′skaunse, ſideways, or obliquely; as, to look *aſkance*, to turn *aſkance*, and eyes fixt *aſkaunt*. When applied to the countenance or eyes, it expreſſes ſome diſdain or contempt, and probably may be of the ſame original with *aſkew*, which ſee.

A′sker [of *aſk*] 1. He who aſks, requeſts, or petitions. 2. He who enquires for ſatisfaction about any thing.

Asker, a ſort of newt, or eft. *Salamandria aquatica.*

Askermo′rkem, a city of Aſiatic Turky, ſituated in Lat. 34° N. Long. 55° E.

A′skew [of a and ſchew, Teut. diſdain] diſdainfully, obliquely.

To Asla′ke [of *a* and *ſlake* or *ſlack*] to ſlacken, to remit, to abate. A word uſed by Spenſer.

Asla′nt [of *a* and *ſlant*] on one ſide, obliquely, not perpendicularly.

Aslee′p of a and ſlæpan, Sax. ſlaep (en), Du. ſchlap (en), H. Ger. O. and L. Ger.] 1. Sleeping, in ſleep, or reſt. They are at this hour *aſleep*. 2. To ſleep or reſt; as, fall *aſleep*, and lulled *aſleep*.

Aslo′pe [of a and ſlap, Du. *a* and *ſlope*, Eng.] awry, ſlanting, on one ſide.

Asmato′grapher [ἀσματογραφ☉, ασμαῖος, gen. of ασμα, a ſong, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a compoſer of ſongs.

Asmato′graphy [of ασμα, a ſong, and γραφω, Gr. to write] the compoſition of ſongs.

A′smer, a province of India, on this ſide the Ganges.

Asmodæ′us, an evil ſpirit, mentioned in the apocryphal writings, a friend to lechery.

Aso′matous [of ἀσοματ☉, of α priv. and σωμα, Gr. body] incorporeal, or being without a body.

A′sola, a city of Lombardy in Italy, belonging to the Venetians, ſituated in Lat. 45° 15′ N. Long. 10° S.

A′solo, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, ſituated in Lat. 45° 49′ N. Long. 12° E.

A′soph, a city of Coban Tartary, ſituated on the ſouth ſhore of the river Don, near its mouth. Lat. 47° 15′ N. Long. 44° E.

Asoti′a [ἀσωτια, Gr.] riotouſneſs, intemperance, prodigality.

Asp, or A′spic [*aſpic*, Fr. *aſpide*, It. and Sp. *aſpid*, Port. *aſpis*, Lat. ἀσπις, Gr.] a kind of very ſmall ſerpent, peculiar to Egypt and Lybia, whoſe bite is deadly. Its poiſon is ſo quick in its operation, that it kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. Thoſe that are bitten by it die within three hours; and the manner of their dying being by ſleep and lethargy, without any pain, Cleopatra choſe it as the eaſieſt way of diſpatching herſelf. *Calmet.*

Asp [aſp, Dan. eſpe, Du. from eſſe, Sax. trembling. *Somner*] the aſpen-tree, a kind of white poplar, the leaves of which are ſmall, and always tremble.

Aspa′lathum, or Aspa′lathus [ἀσπαλαθ☉, Gr.] the wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, ſomewhat ſharp and bitter to the taſte, of a ſtrong ſcent. Of this wood there are four kinds. Aſpalathus affords an oil of admirable ſcent, reputed one of the beſt perfumes. It is called *lignum rhodium*. See Plate I. Fig. 18. Alſo a plant called the roſe of Jeruſalem, or our lady's roſe.

Aspa′ragus [*aſperge*, Fr. *aſparago*, It. *eſpárragos*, Sp. *aſparagus*, Lat. ἀσπαραγ☉, Gr.] a plant ſo called. Of this there are twelve ſpecies, and all but the two firſt are exotics. 1. Garden aſparagus. 2. Wild aſparagus, with narrow leaves. The firſt ſort is cultivated for the table, and propagated by the ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown in the beginning of February; the next year they ſhould be planted out; the third ſpring after planting, they may be begun to be cut, and ſo continued ten or twelve years in cutting. *Miller.* This word is vulgarly pronounced ſparrowgraſs, and by contraction, graſs.

Aspa′ragus, the firſt ſprout or ſhoot of a plant, that comes forth before the unfolding of the leaves. *Lat.*

Asparagus *Sylveſtris* [in botany] wild ſperage. *Lat.*

A′spect [Fr. *aſpetto*, It. *aſpecto*, Sp. *aſpectus*, Lat. it anciently had the accent on the laſt ſyllable, now on the firſt] 1. Look, appearance; as, the true *aſpect* of a world lying in its rubbiſh. *Burnet.* 2. Looks, the air of one's countenance; as, an open, ſincere, *aſpect*. 3. Act of beholding, glance; as, an amourous *aſpect*. 4. Direction or poſition towards any point, view, proſpect; as, the ſouth *aſpect* of a wall. 5. Reſpect, relation of any thing to ſomething elſe; as, the various *aſpects* and probabilities of things. *Locke.*

Aspect [with aſtrologers] is when two planets are joined with, or behold each other; or when they are placed at ſuch a diſtance in the zodiac, that they (as it is ſaid) mutually help or aſſiſt one another, or have their virtues or influences encreaſed or diminiſhed.

Aspect [with aſtronomers] ſignifies the ſituation of the ſtars or planets in reſpect to each other; or certain configurations or mutual relations between the planets, ariſing from their ſituation in the zodiac.

Double Aspect [in painting] *i. e.* when a ſingle figure repreſents two or more different objects.

To Aspe′ct [*aſpecto*, Lat.] to look upon, to behold, a word not common.

Happy in their miſtake, thoſe people, whom
The northern pole *aſpects*. *Temple.*

Aspe'ctable [*aſpectabilis*, Lat.] that which is looked upon, or viſible, being the object of ſight; as, the *aſpectable* world. *Ray.*

Aspe'ction [of *aſpect*] the act of beholding. Upon *aſpection* of the picture. *Brown.*

Partile A'spects [in aſtrology] is when planets are diſtant juſt ſuch a number of degrees, as 30, 36, 45, *&c.*

Platic Aspects [in aſtrology] are when the planets do not regard each other from theſe very degrees; but the one exceeds as much as the other wants.

A'spen *Tree* [aſpen, Goth.] See Asp.

Aspen, *adj.* 1. Belonging to the aſp-tree. 2. Made of aſp-timber.

A'sper, a Turkiſh coin, in value about three farthings.

Asper, Lat. rough, rugged. A word uſed by Bacon; as, all baſe notes, or very treble notes, give an *aſper* ſound.

A'spera arteria [with anatomiſts] the rough artery, the windpipe, a griſtly veſſel, which conſiſts of ſeveral rings and parts, the office of which is to take in the breath, and to form and convey the voice. See Artëria.

To A'sperate [*aſperatum*, ſup. of *aſpero*, from *aſper*, Lat. rough] to make rough, or uneven. Thoſe corpuſcles, of colour inſinuating into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *aſperate* its ſuperficies. *Boyle.*

Aspera'tion [from *aſperate*] act of making rough. *Lat.*

Asperifo'lious *Plants* [with botaniſts] rough-leaved plants, ſuch as have their leaves placed alternately, or in no certain order on the ſtalks, and whoſe flower is monopetalous, or but one ſingle leaf cut or divided into five partitions, as comfry, wild bugloſs, houndstongue, *&c.*

Aspe'rity [*apreté*, Fr. *aſprezza*, It. *aſperidàd*, Sp. of *aſperitas*, Lat.] 1. The inequality or roughneſs of the ſurface of any body, whereby ſome parts of it ſtick out beyond the body, ſo as to hinder the hand from paſſing over eaſily and freely. 2. Roughneſs of ſound or pronounciation; as, the *aſperity* of the voice. 3. Crabbedneſs of diſpoſition, ſeverity of temper, oppoſed to mildneſs of nature; as, avoid all unſeemlineſs and *aſperity* of carriage. *Rogers.*

Asperna'tion [*aſpernatio*, of *aſperno*, Lat.] the act of deſpiſing, diſregard.

A'sperous [*aſper*, Lat.] rough, unequal, not even; as, black and white are the moſt *aſperous* and unequal of colours, black is the moſt rough. *Boyle.*

To Aspe'rse [*aſperſum*, ſup. of *aſpergo*, *ad*, to, and *ſpargo*, Lat. to ſprinkle] to defame or ſlander, to ſpeak evil of, to caſt a blemiſh on a perſon's reputation, to beſpatter with calumny.

Aspe'rsion [Fr. *aſperſione*, It. a ſprinkling, of *aſperſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſprinkling. Some little *aſperſion* of the old conceits for taſte's ſake. *Bacon.* 2. The thing ſprinkled. No ſweet *aſperſions* will the heav'ns let fall. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Slander, calumny, falſe imputation; as, the *aſperſion* of a woman's character.

Aspe'rula [with botaniſts] the herb wood-row, or wood-roof, liver-wort, or ſtare. *Lat.*

Asphalites [of ἀσφαλιζω, Gr. to ſtrengthen] the fiſth vertebra of the loins.

Aspha'ltic [of *aſphaltos*] bituminous.

And with *aſphaltic* ſlime broad as the gate, *Milton.*

Aspha'ltos [ἀσφαλτος, Gr.] a ſort of bitumen, or a ſolid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable ſubſtance, reſembling pitch, gathered off the lake Aſphaltites, or Dead Sea, a lake in *Judea*, of ſo peſtilential a quality, that the vapours that ariſe out of it kill any birds that fly over it, nor will the waters ſuffer any creature to live in it. This lake is 580 furlongs long, and 150 broad, and the river Jordan falls into it. It is ſurrounded by hills, and is the place where Sodom and Gomorrha are ſaid to have been ſituated. This bitumen is caſt up from time to time in the nature of liquid pitch, from the earth, at the bottom of this ſea, and ſwims upon the water like other fat bodies, condenſing gradually from the ſalt that is in it. It burns with great vehemence. The Arabs uſe it for pitching their ſhips; and much of it was employed in imbalming the ancients. *Calmet.*

Aspha'ltum, Lat. a ſort of bituminous ſtone found near the ancient Babylon, which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, impenetrable by water, and incorruptible by air, ſuppoſed to be that celebrated mortar, of which the walls of Babylon were built; it being firſt liquid, hardens in the air, and is brought to us in a firm conſiſtent maſs.

Aspho'delus [ἀσφοδελος, Gr. with botaniſts] the flower aſphodel, called daffodil, or vulgarly, daffy-down-dilly. *Lat.*

Aspho'del [*lilio-aſphodelus*, Lat.] a plant called day-lily, of which there are two ſpecies. 1. The yellow aſphodil; and 2. The red aſphodil. Theſe two ſorts are very common in moſt of the Engliſh gardens: The firſt is often called the yellow tuberoſe from its agreeable ſcent; but the other is called the day-lily, or the tuberoſe orange-lily, in moſt places. Aſphodels were by the ancients planted near burying places, in order to ſupply the manes of the dead with nouriſhment.

By thoſe happy ſouls who dwell
In yellow meads of *aſphodel*. *Pope.*

A'spic. A ſerpent. See Asp. The envenom'd *aſpic's* rage. *Addiſon.*

Oil of Aspic, an inflammable oil, drawn from a plant reſembling lavender.

Aspila'tes [ἀσπιλατης, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a ſilver colour, good againſt lunacy.

Aspilogi'a [of ἀσπις, a ſhield, and λογος, Gr. deſcription] a treatiſe of ſpears, or ſhields. *Spelman.*

To A'spirate [of *aſpiro*, from *ad*, to, and *ſpiro*, to breathe] to pronounce with an aſpiration. See Aspiration.

Aspirate, *adj.* [*aſpiratus*, Lat.] pronounced with an aſpiration; as, our *w* and *h aſpirate*. *Dryden.*

Aspira'tion [Fr. *aſpirazione*, It. *aſpiracion*, Sp. of *aſpiratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of breathing after, or a vehement wiſh, an earneſt warm deſire, generally after celeſtial bleſſings. Watts uſes it in this ſenſe. 2. The act of aſpiring at what is great and high.

He riſes on his toe, that ſpirit of his
In *aſpiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with a ſtrong breath. H, is only a guttural *aſpiration*, that is, a more forcible impulſe of the breath from the lungs. *Holder.*

Aspiration, or Asperate [in grammar] the character (') over a Greek letter, which has the force and ſound of an *h*. Aſpiration is a grammatic term, ſays P. Richelet, and which ſignifies that we ought to pronounce the letter *h* in certain words, and that the letter before the *h* is not loſt. The example he gives ſuits better the French language than ours; but I was the more willing to inſert it, as conveying a ſentiment pretty extraordinary for a man living under an abſolute monarchy. The word Hollande, ſays he, is pronounced with an aſpiration; for the vowel that goes before it, is not loſt; we ſay, *la Holland* [and not *l'Hollande*] *eſt une heureux païs*. Holland is a happy country, becauſe ſhe is rich, and enjoys an *adorable* liberty.

To Aspi're [*aſpirer*, Fr. *aſpirare*, It. *aſpiràr*, Sp. of *aſpiro*, *ad*, to, and *ſpiro*, Lat. to breathe] 1. To ſeek after ſomething great and high, to deſire with earneſtneſs; ſometimes with *to*. 2. Sometimes with *after*. 3. To riſe higher.

It flames as high as fancy can *aſpire*. *Waller.*

Aspi'ring, *ſubſt.* ambition, *&c.*

Aspiring, *noun adj.* ambitious, *&c.*

A'spis, an aſpic, or aſp, a moſt venemous ſerpent, whoſe eyes are not in the forehead, but in the temples; one kind of them kills by thirſt, another by ſleep, and a third by bleeding; the parties bitten by them, dying either of thirſt, ſleeping, or bleeding. See Asp and Aspic.

Asple'nion [ἀσϖλήνιον, Gr.] the herb ceterach, miltwaſte, or ſpleen-wort.

Asprene'lla [in botany] the herb great ſhave-graſs, or horſe-tail. *Lat.*

Asps [hieroglyphically] were uſed as an emblem of ſacredneſs; and accordingly the kings of Egypt had them on their crowns, to intimate the ſacredneſs of their perſons; that none might preſume or attempt to diſhonour or injure them, without expecting a ſignal puniſhment; as though they ſignified, that he that roſe up againſt his prince, did encounter with a ſerpent, and was like to meet with nothing but deadly and venomous repulſes.

Asqui'nt [of *a* and *ſquint*] aſkew, or awry, not in the ſtraight line of viſion; as, to look *aſquint*.

Ass [*aſinus*, *aſina*, Lat. *ane*, *aneſſe*, Fr. *aſino*, *aſina*, It. *aſno*, *aſna*, Sp. and Port. ezel, Du. eſel, Ger. aſen, Dan. aſna, Su. eſil, Teut. aſſa, Sax. aſil, Goth.] 1. A beaſt of burden, well known for its ſluggiſhneſs, patience, hardineſs, coarſeneſs of food, and long life. 2. Applied to a ſtupid fellow, a dolt, one of a heavy dull brain. I am made an *aſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who drives an Ass, and leads a whore,
Hath pain and ſorrow evermore.

The French ſay: *Qui femme croît* (believe a woman) *&* *âne mene* (leads an aſs) *ne ſera jamais ſans peine*. The French proverb is ſomething more unmannerly than ours: but the deſign of both, is to ſhew how difficult it is to manage a ſtupid, ſtubborn, and incorrigible perſon.

An Ass (fool) may aſk more queſtions in an hour, than a wiſe man can anſwer in a year.

Plus rogabit aſinus, quam reſpondeat Ariſtoteles, Lat. Ein narr kan mehr Fragens denn zehn weiſen berichten, H. Ger. (one fool can aſk more queſtions, than ten wiſe men can anſwer.)

Better ride an Ass that carries me, than a horſe that throws me.

Medio tutiſſimus ibis, Lat. A medium is in every thing the ſafeſt and beſt.

An Ass [hieroglyphically] was uſed by the ancients to repreſent a ſtupid and ignorant fellow, an enemy to piety and religion.

Asses *Head*, and Asses *Ears*, on a human body, repreſented an ignorant fellow, who was unacquainted with the world. For the Egyptians were wont to put the heads of animals on human bodies, to expreſs the inclinations and diſpoſitions of thoſe perſons who were like ſuch beaſts.

Ass-herd, a keeper or feeder of aſſes; alſo a company of aſſes.

Assa *Dulcis*, gum benzoin. See Benzoin.

Assa *Fœtida*. See Asa.

A'ssach, or A'ssart [in Wales] an ancient way of purgation, where the perſon accuſed of a crime, cleared himſelf by the oath of 300 men.

Assa'i [in muſic books] is always joined with ſome other word, to weaken the ſtrength or ſignification of the word to which it is joined. Thus, for example, when it is joined with the words *vivace*, *allegro*, or *preſto*, all which denote a quick movement; it ſignifies that the muſic muſt not be performed quite ſo briſk or quick, as each of theſe words, if alone, would require: again, being joined to either of the words, *adagio*, *grave*, or *largo*, which all denote a ſlow movement, it intimates that the muſic muſt not be performed quite ſo ſlow, as each of thoſe words, if alone, would require.

To Assai'l [of *aſſaillir*, Fr. *aſſalire*, It.] 1. To aſſault, to attack, to ſet upon, to invade in a hoſtile manner. 2. To attack with argument, cenſure, reproach, or from motives applied to the paſſions.

Assa'ilable [from *aſſail*] that which may be aſſailed. A word uſed by Shakeſpeare.

Assai'lant, *ſubſt.* Fr. one who aſſaults another, oppoſed to dependant.

Assailant, *adj.* invading, making an attack on.

And as ev'ning dragon came
Aſſailant on the perched rooſts. *Milton*

Assai'ler [from *aſſail*] he who aſſails or attacks. Palladius purſued our *aſſailers*. *Sidney.*

Assapa'nic, a little creature of Virginia, in America, a ſort of flying ſquirrel, that is ſaid to fly by ſtretching its ſhoulders and ſkin.

Assara'bacca. See Asarum.

A'ssart [*aſſartum*, law Lat.] a tree pulled up by the roots.

To Assart [of *eſſartir*, Fr. to make plain, which Spelman derives from *exertum*, Lat.] to pluck up by the roots.

Assart [in law] an offence committed in the foreſt by pulling up the woods, which ſerve as thickets, or a covert for the deer, and by making them as plain as arable land.

Assart, a parcel of land aſſarted.

Assart *Rents*, rents paid to the crown for lands aſſarted.

Assasia're [in ancient deeds] to take aſſeſſors or fellow-judges.

An Assa'ssinate, or an Assa'ssin [*aſſaſſin*, Fr. *aſſaſſino*, It. and Sp. *ab aſſaſſinator*, middle Lat. A word brought originally, as Mr Johnſon well obſerves, from Aſia. As to its etymology, ſee Assassinians] one that kills privily by treachery or ſudden violence. *Aſſaſſinate* is now leſs frequently uſed. It is found in Wotton.

Assa'ssinate, murder, the crime of aſſaſſinating. *Aſſaſſinates* and popular inſurrections. *Pope*.

To Assassinate [*aſſaſſiner*, Fr. *aſſaſſinare*, It. *aſſaſſinàr*, Sp.] 1. To murder privately or barbarouſly, to take off by treachery or violence. 2. To lay in wait for, to take by treachery. This ſenſe is perhaps peculiar to Milton. *Johnſon*.

Such uſage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *aſſaſſinated* and betrayed.

Assassina'tion [of *aſſaſſinate*] the act of murdering by violence.

Assassina'tor, an aſſaſſin, he that kills another by treachery or violence.

Assassi'nians [an aſiatic, barbarian ſtate, much ſpoken of by the writers of the holy war, whoſe prince they ſtyle the *ancient of the mountains*] Dherbelot ſays, that the ſheick-al gebal, *i. e.* prince or ancient of the mountain, ruled over a people inhabiting the Perſian Irâk (called al-gebal, *i. e.* the hilly country) who devoted themſelves at the hazzard of life to murder all thoſe whom their princes regarded as enemies. Now the firſt founder of this ſtate being named Haſſan, as was alſo their then *preſent* prince in the time of the holy war, it may be inferred, that the whole ſtate or people were called the *Haſſanîn* [Arab] and (by Europæan corruption) *aſſaſſins* from him. Unleſs we ſhould ſay with Abbè Vertot, that the poignard, they uſed on theſe occaſions, being called in the Perſian language haſſiſin; the appellation took its riſe from thence. They ſeem, in proceſs of time, to have poſſeſſed themſelves of the mountains of Phœnicia, between Antaradus, and the city of Tripoli; in which latter ſituation only they are taken notice of by Abbè Vertot, and other writers of the holy war. *Dherbelot and Abbè Vertot compared.* Hence, thoſe that are ready to execute bloody deſigns are called aſſaſſins.

Assa'tion [*aſſatus*, from *aſſo*, Lat. to roaſt, in pharmacy] 1. The preparing or dreſſing of medicaments in their own juices, without the addition of any foreign moiſture. 2. The act of roaſting in general. The egg in *aſſation* or roaſting will ſometimes abate a drachm. *Brown*. It is oppoſed to elixation, or the act of boiling.

A'ssature [*aſſatura*, Lat.] a roaſt, or roaſted meat.

Assau'lt [*aſſault*, *aſſaut*, Fr. *aſſalto*, It. *aſálto*, Sp.] hoſtile onſet, attack from an enemy, oppoſed to defence.

Assault [in a law ſenſe] a violent kind of injury done to a man's perſon, by offering to give a blow, or by threatening words. With *upon*.

Assault [in military affairs] 1. An attack or effort made upon a place to gain it by main force. 2. Storm, as oppoſed to ſiege or ſap. Having *upon*. 3. Violent ſhock.

They cruel combat joined in middle ſpace,
With horrible *aſſault* and fury fell. *Spenſer*.

4. Encroachment, invaſion. With *upon*; as, *aſſaults upon* the prerogative.

To Assault, or *to make an* Assault [*faire aſſaut*, and *aſſailir*, Fr. *aſſaltare*, It. *aſſultar*, Sp.] to ſet upon hoſtilely, to attack with violence.

Assa'ulter [from *aſſault*] he who aſſaults another violently. It is found in Sidney.

Assa'y [*eſſaye*, *eſſai*, Fr. From which the ancient writers borrowed *aſſay*, according to the ſound, and the latter *eſſay* according to the writing: but the ſenſes now differing, they may be conſidered as two words. *Johnſon*.] 1. Trial, proof, examination. This cannot be by no *aſſay* of reaſon. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. In law, the examination of weights and meaſures by the clerk of the market. 3. Foretaſte, firſt entrance upon a thing.

So glorious bait
Would tempt his gueſt to take thereof *aſſay*. *Spenſer*

4. Aſſault, trouble. It is found in the old writers, and in Milton.

Assay *Maſter* [of the Mint] an officer who weighs the bullion, and takes care that it be ſtandard.

To Assay [*eſſoyer*, Fr.] 1. To try or prove by experiment. 2. To apply to; as, the touchſtone *aſſays* metals. 3. To endeavour, to try. David girded his ſword upon his armour, and he *aſſayed* to go, for he had not proved it. *Samuel*.

Assa'yer *of the King* [from *aſſay*] an officer indifferently appointed between the maſter of the Mint, and merchants who bring ſilver thither for exchange, for the due trial of ſilver.

Assa'ying [with muſicians] a flouriſhing before they begin to play.

Assecura're [old records] to make ſecure by pledges, or any ſolemn interpoſition of faith,

Assecu'tion [*aſſecutus*, of *aſquor*, Lat. to obtain] act of obtaining, acquiſition. A firſt benefice is void by the *aſſecution* of a ſecond. *Ayliffe*.

Asseda'tion [a law term] a taxing of the king's farms.

Asse'mblage, Fr. act of uniting or joining of things together, or the things ſo united or joined. It differs from aſſembly, by being applied only or chiefly to things; aſſembly being uſed only or generally of perſons. *Johnſon*.

To Asse'mble, *verb act*. [*aſſembler*, Fr, of *ad*, to, and *ſimul*, Lat. together] to bring together into one place. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

To Assemble, *verb neut*. To come or meet together.

Asse'mblee [in heraldry] a duſtail or more to hold the two parts of the eſcutcheon together, where the partition line is, being countercharged, is ſome of the metal, and ſome of the colour of the eſcutcheon. *Fr*.

Asse'mbly [*aſſemblée*, Fr. *aſſemblea*, It. *aſſambléa*, Sp.] a concourſe or meeting together of people.

Unlawful Assembly [in a law ſenſe] is the meeting together of three or more perſons for the committing of an unlawful act, although they do not effect it.

Assembly [with military men] is a particular beat of the drum, or ſound of the trumpet, and is an order for the ſoldiers to repair to their colours.

Assembly [with the beau monde] a ſtated and general meeting of perſons of both ſexes, for converſation, gaming, gallantry, *&c.*

To Asse'nt [*aſſentio*, Lat. *aſſentir*, Sp.] to yield conſent or agree to.

A'ssent [*aſſenſus*, Lat.] 1. Act of agreeing to a thing, conſent. Upon the whole the underſtanding determines its *aſſent*. *Locke*. 2. Approbation. The religious *aſſent* of Chriſtian belief. *Hooker*.

Actual Assent, is a judgment whereby the mind perceives a thing to be true.

Habitual Assent conſiſts of certain habits induced into the mind by repeated acts.

Asse'ntamen [in botany] Virginian pink.

Assenta'trix, a woman flatterer. *Lat*.

Asse'ntment [from *aſſent*] conſent. Their arguments ſubſiſt upon the charity of our *aſſentments*. *Brown*.

To Asse'rt [*aſſerire*, It. of *aſſero*, Lat.] 1. To affirm; as, he *aſſerts* it for truth. 2. To maintain, to hold, to defend by word or action; as, to *aſſert* a party. 3. To claim a title to, to vindicate.

Nor can the groveling mind—
Aſſert the native ſkies. *Dryden*.

Asse'rtion [Fr. *aſſerzione*, It. of *aſſerting*] act of aſſerting, bold, affirmation, concluſion; and opinion produced and maintained.

Assertion [with ſcholaſtics] a propoſition which is advanced, which the advancer avows to be true, and is ready to maintain in public.

Asse'rtive [of *aſſert*] poſitive, peremptory, confident; as, he propoſed them not in a confident *aſſertive* form, but as probabilities. *Glanville*.

Asse'rtor [from *aſſert*] he that aſſerts, maintains or affirms.

To Asse'rve [*aſſervio*, Lat.] to ſerve, help, or ſecond.

To Asse'ss [from *aſſeſſare*, It. to make an equilibrium or balance. *Johnſon*] To rate, tax, or appoint what every one has to pay in a certain proportion.

Asse'ssion [*aſſeſſio*, Lat.] a ſitting down, at or by, or together, an aſſiſting.

Asse'ssment. 1. The act of aſſeſſing or rating. 2. The rate itſelf.

Asse'ssor [*aſſeſſeur*, Fr. *aſſeſſore*, It. *aſſeſſor*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. One who ſits by and aſſiſts another in office and authority; a judge lateral or aſſiſtant. And lives and crimes with his *aſſeſſors* hears. *Dryden*. 2. He that ſits as next in dignity to another. His ſon, the *aſſeſſor* of his throne. *Milton*. 3. One who makes the aſſeſſment or rate for the payment of public taxes.

A'ssets, without a ſing. [*aſſez*, Fr. *i. e.* *ſatis*, enough] effects ſufficient to diſcharge the burden laid on an executor or heir for ſatisfying the teſtators or anceſtors debts or legacies.

Real Assets [in law] are where a man dies poſſeſſed of lands in fee ſimple.

Perſonal Assets [in law] are where a man dies poſſeſſed of any perſonal eſtate.

Assets *per Deſcent* [in law] are where a man enters into bonds, and dies ſeized of lands in fee ſimple, which deſcend to his heirs, and therefore chargeable as aſſets in his hands.

Assets *entre mains* [in law] is when a man dies indebted, leaving to his executors ſufficient wherewith to diſcharge his debts and legacies. *Fr*.

Asse'u, Assew, or Ase'w, ſpoken of a cow when her milk is dried up, or becomes ſalt, ſome time before her calving; then ſhe is ſaid *to go aſſeu*, or that it is time to let her go *aſſeu*.

To Asse'ver, or to Asseveate [*aſſeveratum*, of *aſſevero*, Lat.] to avouch, to affirm boldly, to avow, to aſſure, with great ſolemnity, as upon oath.

Assevera'tion [*aſſeverazione*, It. *aſſeveración*, Sp. of *aſſeveratio*, Lat.] an earneſt or ſolemn affirmation, as upon oath, avouching.

Assewia're [old latin writers] to draw water from marſhy grounds.

A'sshead [of *aſs* and *head*] a blockhead, a dullard. A word found in Shakeſpeare.

Assi'deans, or rather Chasi'deans, a moſt religious ſett of Jews, ſo called from the Hebrew word *Chaſid*; which in its ſtrict, proper, and *primary* ſenſe, anſwers to the word, kind and benign with us: (as true goodneſs is eſſential to holineſs) in its *ſecondary* ſenſe, it means a *ſaint*, or holy one; and ſo 'tis for the moſt part rendered by our tranſlators. The Chaſideans, ſays Reland, were ſo conſcientious as to offer daily a treſpaſs offering for the *dubious* offence. He adds, that this ſacrifice was called from them *Aſham Chaſidim*, *i. e.* the treſpaſs-offering of the Chaſideans; and laſtly, that the Phariſees are ſaid to have been a branch or revulſion from them. *Reland. Antiq. Sacræ*.

Asside'ntia *Signa* [according to Galen] thoſe ſymptoms that are ſometimes preſent to a diſeaſe, but not always ſo. *Lat*.

Asside're, or Assida're [in old records] to tax annually.

Assidu'ity [*aſſiduité*, Fr. *aſſiduità*, It. of *aſſiduitas*, Lat.] continual care, conſtant application or attendance, great diligence.

Assiduity, is emblematically deſcribed by an elderly woman, holding an hour-glaſs in both hands, and ſtanding by a rock encompaſſed with ivy.

Her age denotes, that time and labour are continually deſtroying us; and therefore ſhe holds an hour-glaſs, which requires her diligence in turning and often moving it, leſt it ſtop.

Assidu'ity makes all things eaſy.

It. *Aſſiduità genera Facilta*. The Latins ſay, *Gutta cavat lapidem*. (A drop can hollow a ſtone in time.) The Germans, Mit gemach gehem kimmt man auch weit. (Fair and ſoftly goes far.) There is hardly any thing, tho' at firſt appearance it may ſeem ever ſo difficult, but what time and application will overcome; witneſs innumerable particulars in the ſciences, as well as in the common occurrences of life, now made eaſy, which have been formerly thought impracticable.

Assi'duous [*aſſidu*, Fr. *aſſiduo*, It and Sp. of *aſſiduus*, Lat.] diligent, cloſe at buſineſs, conſtant in application.

Assi'duously [of *aſſiduous*] with aſſiduity, with conſtant application.

Assie'nto [Sp. an agreement] a contract between the kings of Great Britain and Spain, for furniſhing the Spaniſh Weſt Indies with Negroe Slaves. This contract was transferred from the French to the Engliſh ſouth-ſea company, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, for the ſpace of 30 years. They were alſo permitted to ſend a regiſter ſhip of 500 tons yearly to the Spaniſh ſettlements, laden with European goods.

To Assi'gn [*aſſigner*, Fr. *aſſignare*, It. *aſſignar*, Sp. *aſſinar*, Port. of *aſſigno*, Lat.] 1. To appoint, to allot, to mark out. 2. to appoint or ſet forth, to fix, with regard to value or quantity. Any *aſſigned* quantity of one thing is not conſtantly worth any *aſſigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*

To Assign [in law] in general to appoint a deputy, or to make over a right to another, alſo in particular to appoint or ſet forth; as, to *aſſign* errors, is to ſhew where the errors are committed.

To Assign *falſe Judgment* [a law phraſe] is to ſhew how and where the jugment is unjuſt.

To Assign *the Ceſſor* [a law phraſe] to ſhew how the plaintiff has ceſſed or given over.

To Assign *Waſte* [a law phraſe] is to ſhew eſpecially wherein the waſte is committed.

Assign [*aſſigné*, Fr. of *aſſignatus*, Lat.] a perſon who is appointed or deputed by another, either to perform any buſineſs, or to enjoy any thing.

Assi'gnable [of *aſſign*] that may be aſſigned. According to Aritle, there was no inſtant *aſſignable* of God's eternal exiſtence, in which the world did not alſo co-exiſt. *South.*

Assina'tion [Fr. *aſſegnazione*, It. *aſſignacion*, Sp. of *aſſignatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making over a thing to another. 2. An appointment to meet, generally uſed of appointments made by lovers.

Assigne'e [*aſſigné*, Fr.] a perſon to whom a thing is legally aſſigned or made over, or who is appointed to act for another, either by law or deed,

Assignee [in law] is a perſon whom the law makes ſo without any appointment of the perſon concerned; ſo an executor is an aſſignee in law to the teſtator.

Assignee *by Deed*, is one who is appointed by a perſon, as when the leſſee of a term aſſigns the ſame to another, then he is aſſignee by deed.

Assi'gner [from *aſſign*] he who aſſigns.

Assi'gnment [of *aſſign*] 1. Deſtination, appointment to ſome end. 2. The act of aſſigning or ſetting over the intereſt of any thing to another, as the aſſignment of a leaſe, *&c.*

Assignment *of Dowor* [in law] the ſetting out the marriage portion or dower of a woman by the heir, according to the eſtabliſhment before made.

Assi'milable [of *aſſimilate*] that which may be aſſimilated or rendered of the ſame nature with another thing. It is ſubſtantively uſed by Brown. Spirits finding no *aſſimilables* wherein to react their natures, muſt certainly participate ſuch natural deſolations.

To Assi'milate [of *aſſimilo*, Lat.] 1. To turn to the ſame nature with another. 2. To render like, to bring to a reſemblance. A ferine life would *aſſimilate* the next generation to barbariſm. *Hale.*

Assimila'tion [*aſſimilazione*, It. of *aſſimilate*] 1. The act of converting any thing to the ſubſtance of another. 2. The ſtate of being ſo converted. 3. The act whereby things are rendered ſimilar, or like to one another.

Assimilation [in philoſophy] a ſort of motion by which ſome bodies are changed into other bodies, aptly diſpoſed into a nature like or homogeneous to their own; as, the operation of nature, by which the nutricious juice is rendered like the ſubſtance of that animal body, into which it is to be changed and united; the mutation of the chyle into blood.

Assimila're [in old records] to put together. *Lat.*

To Assi'mulate, to feign, to counterfeit.

Assimula'tion, act of making the falſe likeneſs, a counterfeiting.

Assi'sa [in law] originally ſignified a court where the judges heard and determined cauſes; but now it is applied to other courts of judicature beſides the county courts, which are held by judges itinerant, which courts are commonly called the aſſizes.

Assi'sa *Cadere* [a law phraſe] to be nonſuited.

Assisa *Nocumenti* [a phraſe in law] aſſize of nuiſance. *Lat.*

Assisa *Continuanda* [in law] a writ directed to the juſtices to take an aſſize for the continuance of a cauſe, where certain records alledged cannot he procured by the party in time. *Lat.*

Assisa *Panis & Cereviſiæ* [a law phraſe] ſignifies the power or privilege of adjuſting or aſſigning the weight and meaſure of bread and beer. *Lat.*

Assisa *Judicium* [a law phraſe] ſignifies a judgment of the court given either againſt the plaintiff or defendant for default. *Lat.*

Assisa *Propaganda* [a law phraſe] a writ directed to the juſtices for the ſtop of proceedings, by reaſon of the king's buſineſs, in which the party is employed. *Lat.*

Assisa *cadit in Juratum* [a law phraſe] is where the thing that is in controverſy is ſo doubtful, that it muſt of neceſſity be tried by a jury.

Assisa *de utrum* [in law] lies for a perſon againſt a layman, or *e contra*, for lands or tenements, doubtful whether they be in lay fee or free alms.

Assisa *Capi in modum Aſſiſæ* [a law phraſe] is when the defendant pleads to the aſſize without taking any exception, to either the court, declaration or writ. *Lat.*

Assi'sor, the ſame as aſſeſſor.

Assisors [in Scotland] the ſame as jurors in England.

To Assist [*aſſiſter*, Fr. *aſiſter*, Sp. *aſſiſto*, Lat.] to ſtand by, to help, to aid or ſuccour.

Assi'stance [Fr. *aſſiſtenza*, It. *aſſiſténcia*, Sp.] help, aid, ſuccour.

Assistance has been deſcribed by an elderly man cloathed in white, with a mantle of purple, crowned with rays, a heart hanging at a chain of gold round his neck; his right hand ſtretched out, and open; on his left ſide a vine ſupported by a ſtake, and at his right a ſtork. His age is an emblem of prudence, as his white raiment and purple mantle is of ſincerity and power. His chaplet of olive ſhews his tendency to peace, the rays it is invironed with, the aſſiſtance of the ſupreme being, and the poſture of his arm and hand, his readineſs; the vine ſupported by a ſtake is his antitype, and the ſtork an emblem as well of paternal as filial duty and affection.

Assi'stant [Fr. *aſſiſtens*, Lat.] aſſiſting, aiding, helping, ſuccouring.

An Assistant [Fr. *aſſiſtente*, It. and Sp. of *aſſiſtens*, Lat.] 1. A helper, an auxiliary, not a principal. 2. Sometimes only a ſofter word for an attendant in the management of an affair.

> The pale *aſſiſtants* on each other ſtar'd. *Dryden.*

Assista'ta [with logicians] arguments or aſſertions impoſſible to be true; as, to accuſe an infant of adultery; to ſays a perſon holds his peace, and yet that he is talking.

Assi'sus *Lapis* [of *Aſſus* a town of Myſia where they were digged] a ſort of ſtone wherewith coffins were made by the antients, that waſted the dead body.

Assisus [in the old law] demiſed or farmed out for a certain aſſeſſed rent either in money or proviſions.

Assi'ze [*aſſizes*, Fr. of *aſſideo*, Lat. to ſit by or at] 1. A ſitting of juſtices by virtue of their commiſſion, to hear and determine cauſes. 2. The meeting of ſubſtantial men, with the bailiff or juſtice, at a certain time and place; and the court ſo held is called the *aſſize*. 3. Any court of juſtice.

> And there ſhall God the laſt *aſſizes* keep. *Dryden.*

4. Anciently meaſure, rate; now we uſe ſize.

> A ſtately frame,
> An hundred cubits high by juſt *aſſize*. *Spenſer.*

Assi'ze, or Assi'se, a writ directed to the ſheriff for the recovery of poſſeſſion of things immoveable, of which yourſelf or anceſtors have been diſſeiſed.

Assize [of bread, ale, &c.] a ſtatute or ordinance relating to the price, weight, meaſure, or order of ſeveral commodities; alſo the meaſure or quantity itſelf; thus it is ſaid, when wheat, *&c.* is of ſuch a price, the bread ſhall be of ſuch aſſize.

Assi'se [in law] a four-fold writ for the recovery of lands, tenements, *&c.* of which one has been diſpoſſeſſed; alſo the jury ſummoned upon ſuch writs.

Assize *of darraign Preſentment* [a law term] a writ lying where a man and his anceſtors have preſented a clerk to a church, and afterwards, it being void by his death, a ſtranger preſents a clerk to the ſame church in oppoſition to the former patron.

Assise *of the Foreſt* [in foreſt law] a ſtatute concerning orders to be obſerved in the king's foreſt.

Assize *de mort de Anceſtril* [a law phraſe] a writ that lies where my father, brother, uncle, *&c.* held in fee ſimple, and after their death a ſtranger abates.

Assizes were originally uſed for extraordinary ſittings of ſuperior judges in the inferior courts depending on their juriſdiction, to enquire whether the ſubaltern judges and officers did their duty.

Assise *of Novel Diſſeizin* [in law] a writ lying where a tenant in fee ſimple, fee tail, or for life, is lately diſſeis'd of his lands or tenements, rent-ſervice, rent-ſeck or rent-charge, common of paſture, common way, *&c.*

General Assizes are thoſe hold by the judges twice a year, in their ſeveral circuits.

Special Assize, a particular commiſſion granted to ſeveral perſons, to take cognizance of ſome one or two caſes, as a diſſeizin or the like.

Clerk of Assize, an officer of the court who ſets down all things judicially done by the juſtices of aſſize in their circuits.

To Assize [of *aſſiſe*, Fr. ſet] to adjuſt weights and meaſures, to fix their rate by aſſize or writ.

Assi'zer *of Weights and Meaſures*, an officer who has the care and overſight of thoſe matters.

Asso'ciable [of *aſſociabilis*, Lat.] ſociable, that may be aſſociated or joined with.

Associableness, ſocialneſs, fitneſs, or agreeableneſs for company or converſation.

An Asso'ciate [of *aſſocié*, Fr. of *ad* and *ſocius*, Lat.] a companion, a partner.

To Asso'ciate [*aſſocier*, Fr. *aſſociàr*, Sp. of *aſſocio*, Lat.] 1. To unite with as confederate, generally having *with*. 2. To bring into ſome ſociety or fellowſhip as a friend, upon equal terms.

> *Aſſociate* in your town a wand'ring train. *Dryden.*

3. To join or keep company with.

> Friends ſhould *aſſociate* friends in grief and woe. *Shakeſpeare.*

An Associa'tion [Fr. *aſſociaciòn*, Sp. of *aſſociatus*, Lat.] 1. Act of entering into ſociety with others, union, conjunction; as, as a bond of *aſſociation*. 2. A confederacy, the act of joining to perform ſome particular act or purpoſe; as, a league of *aſſociation*. 3. Partnerſhip with any. Self-denial is a kind of holy *aſſociation* with God, and by making you his partner, intereſts you in all his happineſs. *Boyle.* 4. Appoſition, or union of nature; as, the various ſeparations and new *aſſociations* and motions of the parmaneut particles. *Newton.*

Association [in law] a patent from the king to the juſtices of aſſize, to admit other perſons for collegues and fellows in that affair.

Association *of Ideas* [in philoſophy] is where two or more ideas conſtantly and immediately ſucceed one another in the mind, ſo that one ſhall almoſt infallibly produce the other; whether there be any natural relation between them or not. A ſort of connection.

To Assoi'l, or Assoy'l [*abſoudre*, Fr. *aſſolvere*, It. *abſolvèr*, Sp. of *abſolvo*, Lat.] to abſolve, deliver, or ſet free from an excommunication, or from any accuſation.

A'ssonance, Fr. reference of one ſound to another reſembling it.

Assonance [in rhetoric and poetry] is uſed where the words of a phraſe or verſe have the ſame ſound or termination, and yet make no proper rhyme.

A'ssonant [Fr. *aſſonans*, Lat.] agreeing in ſound.

Assonant *Rhymes* [in poetry] a kind of verſes common to the Spaniards, where the reſemblance of ſound ſerves inſtead of natural rhymes.

To Asso'rt [*aſſortir*, Fr.] to arrange in proper claſſes according to the ſorts.

To Assot [*aſſoter*, Fr. from *ſot*] to beſot. A word now obſolete.

> That monſtrous error which doth ſome *aſſot*. *Spenſer.*

To Assu'age, *verb act.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain. Minſhew deduces it from *adſuadeo* or *aſſuavio*, Junius from ꞅpœꞇ, Sax. ſweet, whence Skinner imagines aꞅꞅpæꞅan, Sax. was formed]

1. To mitigate, to allay; as, to *aſſuage* heat. 2. To pacify, to appeaſe; as, to *aſſuage* malice or fear. 3. To give eaſe to; as, that medicine *aſſuages* pain.

To Assuage, *verb neut.* To grow leſs, to abate; as, the waters *aſſuaged. Geneſis.*

Assua'gement [of *aſſuage*] any thing that ſoftens or gives mitigation. It is found in Spenſer.

Assua'ger [of *aſſuage*] he that aſſuages or appeaſes.

Assua'sive [of *aſſuage*] mitigating.

If in the breaſt tumultuous joys ariſe,
Muſic her ſoft *aſſuaſive* voice applies. *Pope.*

To Assu'bjugate [of *ad*, to, and *ſubjugo*, Lat. to ſubdue] to ſubmit a thing to.

Nor by my will *aſſubjugate* his merit,
By going to Achilles. *Shakeſpeare.*

Assuefa'ction [*aſſuefactus*, from *aſſuefacio*, of *aſſueſſo*, to accuſtom, and *facio*, Lat. to make] ſtate of being accuſtomed to any thing. Right and left are differenced from uſe and *aſſuefaction. Brown.*

Assu'etude [*aſſuetudo*, Lat.] cuſtom, aſſuefaction. *Aſſuetude* of things hurtful doth make them loſe the force of hurt. *Bacon.*

To Ass'ume [*aſſumo*, Lat.] 1. To take again; as, to *aſſume* his form. 2. To take upon one's ſelf; as,

He *aſſumes* the god,
Affects to nod. *Dryden.*

And Chriſt *aſſumed*, or took upon himſelf, our nature, when he became incarnate, and dwelt in a human body. 3. To arrogate, claim or ſeize unjuſtly. *Aſſuming* in converſation. *Collier.* 4. To ſuppoſe ſomething granted without proof. In every hypotheſis ſomething is allowed to be *aſſumed. Boyle.* 5. To appropriate or apply to one's ſelf. His Majeſty might well *aſſume* the complaint and expreſſion of king David. *Clarendon.*

Assu'mer [from *aſſume*] he who aſſumes what is not his due, an arrogant perſon. High *aſſumers* and pretenders to reaſon. *South.*

Assu'ming [from *aſſume*] haughty, inſolent, arrogant; as, an *aſſuming* air.

Assu'mpsit [from *aſſumo*, in law] a naked contract, a voluntary promiſe by word of mouth, by which a man aſſumes and takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

Assu'mption [*aſſomption*, Fr. *aſſumciòn*, Sp. of *aſſumptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf; as Chriſt's *aſſumption* of the human nature, of fleſh, of a body. His *aſſumption* of our fleſh to his divinity. *Hammond.* 2. The act of ſuppoſing any thing without farther proof. Theſe by way of *aſſumption. Norris.*

Assumption [with logicians] the poſtulate or thing ſuppoſed, the minor or ſecond propoſition of a ſyllogiſm.

Assumption [in geography] a city of South America, ſituated near the mouth of the river Plata, and on the oppoſite ſhore to Buenos Ayres, in Lat. 34° S. Long. 60° W.

Assumption [with Roman catholics] a feſtival obſerved by them in honour of the Virgin Mary's being taken up into heaven.

Assu'mptive [of *aſſumptivus*, Lat.] that may be aſſumed.

Assumptive *Arms* [with heralds] are ſuch as a man hath a right to aſſume to himſelf by virtue of ſome action; as if a man, who is no gentleman by blood, and has no coat of arms, ſhall in war take a lord, *&c.* priſoner, he is entitled to bear the ſhield of ſuch priſoner, and to enjoy it to him and his heirs.

Assu'rance [*aſſurance*, Fr.] 1. Certain expectation. Hope is a lower and leſſer thing than *aſſurance. South.* 2. Sureneſs, ſecure confidence or truſt. Boaſts vain *aſſurance* of mortality. *Spenſer.* 3. Certainty, freedom from doubt. Proof from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that *aſſurance* which doth grow by a ſtronger proof. *Hooker.* 4. Firmneſs, undoubting ſteadineſs. Courage and *aſſurance* in the duties of our profeſſion. *Rogers.* 5. Confidence, want of modeſty, exemption from fear. My affection ill hid hath given you this laſt *aſſurance. Sidney.* 6. Ground of confidence (as πιϛις in Greek) Acts xvii. 31.) ſecurity given. Deſire is deſirous of perfect *aſſurance. Sidney.* 7. Spirit, intrepidity. With all th' *aſſurance* innocence can bring. *Dryden.* 8. Readineſs to hope, diſpoſition to harbour ſanguine expectations. This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *aſſurance* or confidence, *Hammond.* 9. Teſtimony of credit.

And from ſome knowledge and *aſſurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. Conviction. An *aſſurance* of things, as will make men careful to avoid a leſſer danger. *Tillotſon.*

Assurance alſo ſignifies the ſame with inſurance. See Insurance.

Assurance is a faculty of poſſeſſing a man's ſelf, or of ſaying and doing indifferent things, without any uneaſineſs or emotion of mind. That which generally gives a man aſſurance is a moderate knowledge of the world; but, above all, a mind fixed and determined in itſelf to do nothing againſt the rules of honour and decency, and an open and aſſured behaviour is the natural conſequence of ſuch a reſolution. A man thus armed, if his words or actions are at any time miſinterpreted, retires within himſelf, and from a conſciouſneſs of his own integrity aſſumes force enough to deſpiſe the little cenſures of ignorance or malice.

Such an aſſurance a man ought to cheriſh and encourage in himſelf.

Modeſt Assurance is the juſt mean between baſhfulneſs and impudence; and as the ſame perſon may be both modeſt and aſſured, ſo it is alſo poſſible for the ſame perſon to be both impudent and baſhful. *Spectator.*

Policy of Assurance, is a contract whereby one or more perſons oblige themſelves to make good any damages that goods, a houſe, ſhip, *&c.* may ſuſtain by fire or the ſea, pirates, *&c.*

To Assu're [*aſſeurer*, Fr, *aſſicurare*, It. *aſſegurar*, Sp. and Port. *aſſecuro*, low Lat.] 1. To give confidence by a firm promiſe. He *aſſured* them with many words that he would reſtore them. *Maccabees.* 2. To ſecure to another, with *of.* I'll *aſſure* her *of* her widowhood. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To make confident, to free from fear and doubt, to beſtow ſecurity. We are of the truth, and ſhall *aſſure* our hearts before him. 1 *John.* 4. To make ſecure, with *of.* Or who can him *aſſure of* happy day? *Spenſer.* 5. To marry or betrothe, with *to.* He ſwore I was *aſſured to* her. *Shakeſpeare.*

Assu'red, *part. paſſive* [of *aſſure*] 1. Unqueſtionable, certain; as, an *aſſured* experience. 2. Not doubting, certain.

I am well *aſſured*,
That I did ſo, when I was firſt *aſſured. Shakeſpeare.*

3. Impudent, viciouſly confident.

Assu'redly [from *aſſured*] with certainty, without doubt.

Assu'redness [of *aſſured*] the ſtate of being aſſured, certainty.

Assu'rer, a perſon who aſſures, or gives aſſurance; alſo he who gives ſecurity to make good a loſs.

To Asswa'ge. See To Assua'ge.

Assu'ritani [in church hiſtory] a branch of the donatiſts, who held that the Son was inferior to the Father, and the Holy Ghoſt to the Son: they re-baptized thoſe who embraced their ſect, and aſſerted that good men only were within the pale of the church. But this inferiority of the third perſon to the ſecond, and of *both* to the firſt (if I am not miſtaken) they held in common with the main body of the Donatiſts, and therefore ſhould not be diſtinguiſhed by this circumſtance from them. See Donatists.

Assy'ria, an ancient empire of Aſia, comprehending the modern provinces of Curdiſtan, Dearbec, and Irac-Arabic.

Assy'rian, what belongs to Aſſyria.

Assyrian *Empire*, an empire founded, according to Sir Iſaac Newton (who rejects the hiſtory of Cteſias as fabulous) by Paul the father of Tiglath Pilaſſar, in the year 790, before Chriſt. In the reign of Senacherib and Aſſerhadon it ſeems arrived at its greatneſs, containing Aſſyria, Media, Meſopotamia, Chaldæa, Syria, Paleſtine, Egypt, Ethiopia, and other countries; but fell at length by the revolt of Nabopolaſſer, commander in chief in Chaldæa, whoſe ſon Nebuchadnezzar marrying the daughter of Aſtyages the Mede, joined his force with Cyaxares the ſon of Aſtyages, and deſtroyed Nineveh about the year 609 before Chriſt.

A'sta, a city of the kingdom of Viſapour in India, between Viſapour and Daboul; and alſo the name of a river of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon.

A'stabat, a city of Armenia in Aſia, in Lat. 39° N. Long. 47° E.

Asta'ti [of *α* priv. and ἱϛημι, Gr. to ſtand firm, *q. d.* unſtable] a ſect of Chriſtians in the 9th century, who adopted the hereſy of the Manichees.

Astei'smus [with rhetoricians] a figure wherein ſome pleaſant jeſt is expreſſed, a kind of irony.

Asteio'logy [ἀϛειολογια, Gr.] according to Gataker, it ſignifies a certain elegance or feſtivity of ſpeech; the ſtudy of which is moſt aptly joined with *rhetoric* and *poetry. Appendix ad Theſaurum Græcæ Linguæ, Hen. Stephani Conſtantini,* &c. *per D. Scott, J. V. D.*

A'ster [ἀϛηρ, Gr. in botany] the herb ſtart-wort, ſhare-wort, or cod-wort. *Lat.*

Astera'bat, a city of Perſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, ſituated on the ſouthern ſhore of the Caſpian ſea, in Lat. 37° 30′ N. Long. 54° E.

Astera'mium [in botany] the herb maſter-wort or pellitory of Spain. *Lat.*

Aste'rias [ἀϛεριας, Gr.] a precious ſtone that ſhines like a ſtar. It is generally called cat's-eye. See Cat's-*Eye*.

Aste'ricum [in botany] the herb pellitory of the wall.

Aste'rion [ἀϛεριον, Gr.] the herb crow-parſnip.

A'sterisk [*aſterique*, Fr. *aſteriſco*, It. and Sp. *aſteriſcus*, Lat. of ἀϛερισκος, of ἀϛηρ, Gr. a ſtar] a little mark in a book, or writing in form of a ſtar (*) ſet over any word or ſentence to ſhew the want of ſomething; or that ſomething is more eſpecially to be taken notice of, or to refer to the margin.

A'sterism [*aſteriſme*, Fr. *aſteriſmus*, Lat. ἀϛερισμος, of ἀϛηρ, Gr. a ſtar] 1. A conſtellation or cluſter of fixed ſtars, which on globes is commonly repreſented by ſome particular figure of a living creature, *&c.* in order to the more eaſily diſtinguiſhing of their places, as *aries* the ram, *taurus* the bull, and the reſt of the ſigns of the zodiac; alſo *urſa major*, and *urſa minor*, the two bears. 2. An aſteriſk or mark. This is very improper. Dwell particularly on paſſages with an *aſteriſm* *. *Dryden.*

Aste'rites [ἀϛεριτης, Gr.] a precious ſtone, a kind of opal, which ſparkles with beams like a ſtar.

Aste'rn [of *a* and *ſtern*] a ſea-term for the hinder part of the ſhip, towards the ſtern. Oppoſed to a-head, or towards the prow.

To Aste'rt [a word uſed by Spenſer, for *ſtart*, or *ſtartle*] to fright, to terrify. No danger there the ſhepherd can *aſtert.*

A'sthma [*aſthme*, Fr. *aſma*, It. *aſthma*, Lat. of ἀσθμα, of ἀω or ἀημι, to breathe, or blow] a frequent breathing, but, with us, of the morbid kind; whereas the Greeks uſed it for a ſhortneſs of breath in general, as Homer ſays of Ajax, in the battle of the ſhips:

Αιει δ' αργαλεω εχετ' ασθματι———

Difficulty in fetching breath, together with a rattling ſound and a cough; ſhortneſs of breath, a wheezing Phthiſic.

Asthma'tical, or Asthma'tic [*aſthmatique*, Fr. *aſmatico*, It. *aſthmaticus*, Lat. ἀσθματικος, Gr.] pertaining to or troubled with an aſthma; purſy.

A'sti, a city of Piedmont in Italy, ſituated upon the river Panaro, about thirty miles eaſt of Turin, in Lat. 44° 40′ N. Long. 8° 15′ E.

To Asti'pulate [*aſtipulatus*, Lat.] to contract or bargain with, to aſſent, to agree to, to accord.

Astipula'tion, a contract, *&c.* mutual conſent or agreement between ſeveral parties.

Asto'nied [*part. paſſive*] uſed in our bible for aſtoniſhed.

To Asto'nish [*attono*, Lat. *etonner*, *eſtonner*, O. Fr.] to cauſe an extraordinary ſurpriſe and admiration, to confound with any ſudden paſſion.

Asto'nishingness [from *aſtoniſh*] of a nature or quality to ſurprize.

Asto'nishment [*eſtonnement*, O. Fr.] extreme ſurprize, amazement, from fear or wonder.

Asto'rga, a city of the province of Leon in Spain, ſituated on the river Inerto, about thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Leon, in Lat. 42° 20′ N. Long. 6° 20′ W.

A'stour [in commerce] a term in the Eaſt Indies for what in England we call diſcount.

A'stracan, a city of Aſiatic Ruſſia, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the river Wolga, about 80 miles north of the Caſpian Sea, in Lat. 47° N. Long. 52° E.

To ASTOU'ND [*eſtonner*, Fr.] to aſtoniſh, to amaze. *Milton.* This word is now ſomewhat obſolete.

ASTER. P. [is an abbreviation] ſignifies *aſtronomiæ profeſſor*, profeſſor of aſtronomy.

ASTRA'DDLE [of *a* and *ſtraddle*] with one's legs acroſs any thing. See STRADDLE.

ASTRÆ'A, the daughter of Jupiter, and Themis, the goddeſs of juſtice, who came from heaven to dwell upon the earth; but the impieties and injuſtice of that age, forced her to return to heaven, and become the ſign Virgo (or as others will have it, Libra) ſo juſtice fled to heaven. This goddeſs was painted by the ancients in a crimſon mantle trimmed with ſilver, a pair of ſcales in one hand, and a ſword in the other.

A'STRAGAL [*ἀςραγαλος*, the ankle, or ankle-bone, with architects] a member or round moulding like a ring or bracelet, ſerving as an ornament on the tops and at the bottoms of columns, or a ring that incircles the baſes, cornices or architraves of pillars, according to the ſeveral orders; the French call it Talon, and the Italians, Tondino. The aſtragal is uſed to ſeperate the faſciæ of the architrave; in which caſe it is wrought in chaplets or beads and berries. It is alſo uſed both above and below the liſts, adjoining immediately to the ſquare or die of the pedeſtal.

ASTRAGAL [in gunnery] the cornice ring of a piece of ordnance.

ASTRA'GALUS [with anatomiſts] the ankle-bone. *Lat.*

ASTRAGALUS [in botany] peaſe earth-nut. *Lat.*

ASTRAGALUS *Sylvaticus* [in botany] wood-peas or heath-peas. *Lat.*

A'STRAL [of *aſtrum*, Lat. a ſtar] belonging to the ſtars, ſtarry. Some *aſtral* forms I muſt invoke. *Dryden.*

ASTRAL *Year.* See *Solar* YEAR.

ASTRA'LISH [with miners] a term uſed of that ore of gold, which as yet lies in its firſt ſtate and condition.

ASTRA'PIAS [*ἀςραπη*, Gr. lightening] a precious ſtone, whoſe luſtre reſembles flaſhes of lightening.

ASTRA'RIUS *hæres* [old rec.] is where the anceſtor by conveyance hath ſet his heir apparent and his family in a houſe in his life-time.

ASTRA'Y [of *a* and *ſtray*] out of the right way, a-wandering.

To go ASTRAY [*aſtraviare*, It.] 1. To ramble or wander out of the way. 2. To take ill courſes.

To ASTRI'CT [of *aſtringo*] To contract by applications: oppoſed to relax. Conſtringe is more commonly uſed. The ſolid parts were to be relaxed or *aſtricted*. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRI'CTION [*aſtrictio*, from *aſtringo*, Lat. to bind to] the act or quality of contracting or conſtringing a thing by applications. *Aſtriction* is found in things of a harſh taſte. *Bacon.* *Aſtriction* of the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRI'CTIVE [of *aſtrict*] having a binding quality, being ſtyptic.

ASTRICTO'RIA [in phyſic] medicines that are aſtringent or of binding quality. *Lat.*

ASTRI'CTORY [*aſtrictorius*, Lat.] binding, apt to bind.

ASTRI'DE, or ASTRA'DDLE [ſtræde, Sax. of *a* and *ſtride*, Eng.] aſtraddle, one leg on one ſide of a horſe, and the other on the other, with the legs open.

ASRTI'GEROUS [*aſtriger*, Lat.] bearing or carrying ſtars, adorned with ſtars.

ASTRIHI'LTHET, or ATRIHI'LTHET [Sax. law term] a forſeiture of double the damage.

To ASTRI'NGE [*aſtringo*, Lat.] to bind to, to tye to, to knit or tye hard, to preſs by contraction. Contraction, by conſequence, *aſtringeth* the moiſture of the brain. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENCY [from *aſtringe*] the power of contracting; oppoſed to the power of relaxation. By *aſtringency*, oil of vitriol will keep freſh water long from putrifying. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENT [Fr. *aſtringente*, It. of *aſtringens*, Lat.] binding, contracting; oppoſed to laxative.

ASTRINGE'NTS [*aſtringentia*, Lat.] thoſe medicines which by the aſperity and figure of their ſmall parts, force and bind together the parts of the body.

ASTRO'BOLAS, a precious ſtone reſembling the eye of a fiſh, taken by ſome to be the aſterias.

ASTRO'BOLISM [*ἀςροβολισμος*, of *ἀςρον*, a ſtar, and *βαλλω*, to caſt] the act of blaſting or planet ſtriking.

ASTRO'GRAPHY [from *ἀςρον*, a ſtar, and *γραφω*, to deſcribe] the ſcience of deſcribing the ſtars.

ASTROI'TES [Lat. *ἀςροιτες*, of *ἀςρον*, Gr. a ſtar] a precious ſtone, a kind of tecolite; alſo the ſtar ſtone, ſo named, becauſe it is ſet off with little blackiſh ſtars on all ſides. It is controverted among naturaliſts, whether they are parts of a petrified marine animal, or, as is more probable, a ſpecies of corals bruiſed in the earth; the corals forming theſe ſtars are ſometimes round, ſometimes angular, and their columns are ſometimes ſeparated, and ſometimes the ſtriæ run into one another. See Plate I. Fig. 10, 11.

ASTROLA'BE [Fr. *aſtrolabio*, It. and Sp. *aſtrolabium*, Lat. of *ἀςρολαβιον*, of *ἀςηρ*, a ſtar, and *λαμβανω*, Gr. to take] a mathematical inſtrument, chiefly uſed by navigators, to take the height of the pole, ſun, or ſtars at ſea. The aſtrolabe is now rarely uſed, becauſe the motion of the ſhip renders it impoſſible to keep it in a perpendicular direction, and conſequently the altitude obtained from it cannot be depended upon; but this defect is now happily ſupplied by that uſeful inſtrument, contrived by the learned J. Hadley, Eſq; called Hadley's quadrant.

ASRTOLABE, is alſo a ſtereographic projection of the ſphere, either on the plane of the equinoctial, the eye being ſuppoſed to be placed in the pole of the world, or on the plane of the meridian, when the eye is ſuppoſed in the point of interſection of the equinoctial and horizon.

ASTROLO'GE [in botany] the herb birthwort or hartwort.

ASTRO'LOGER [*aſtrologue*. Fr. *aſtrologo*, It. and Sp. *aſtrologus*, Lat. of *ἀςρολογος*. of *ἀςρον*, a ſtar, and *λογος*, of *λεγω*, to ſay] 1. One that profeſſes aſtrology, or one who, ſuppoſing the influences of the ſtars to have caſual power, pretends to tell fortunes or future events, depending on their influences. 2. Anciently one who underſtood or explained the motions of the planets, without including predictions. A worthy *aſtrologer*, by the help of perſpective glaſſes, hath found in the ſtars many things unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh.*

ASTROLO'GIAN [*aſtrology*] an aſtrologer. The twelve houſes of heaven, in the form which *aſtrologians* uſe. *Cambden.*

ASTROLO'GIC, or ASTROLO'GICAL [*aſtrologique*, Fr. *aſtrologico*, It. and Sp. *aſtrologicus*, Lat. of *ἀςρολογικος*, of *ἀςρον*, a ſtar, and *λογος*, Gr. ſpeech] pertaining to aſtrology, profeſſing aſtrology.

ASTROLO'GICALLY, by aſtrology, in an aſtrologic manner.

To ASTROLOGI'ZE [*ἀςρολογια*, Gr.] 1. To profeſs or practiſe aſtrology. 2. To prognoſticate or foretel future events from the motions and aſpects of the planets.

ASTRO'LOGY [*aſtrologie*, Fr. *aſtrologia*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat. of *ἀςρολογια*, of *ἀςρον*, a ſtar, and *λογος*, Gr. ſpeech] an art that teaches, or pretends to judge of, the influences or effects of the ſtars, and to foretel future events from the motions and aſpects of the planets, *&c.* one to another. Both the art and its profeſſors are now generally exploded, as ridiculous and without any foundation; tho' much cultivated among the Arabians, and perhaps ſpread with their conqueſts into Europe.

Natural ASTROLOGY, is the art of predicting natural effects from the ſtars or heavenly bodies, as weather, winds, ſtorms, floods, earthquakes, thunder, *&c.*

ASTROLOGY is deſcribed in painting and ſculpture, as a woman crowned with ſtars, having on a rich veſtment embroidered with the ſame, a ſun upon her breaſt, in her right hand a ſcepter, and in her left a cæleſtial globe; at her feet an eagle.

ASTRO'NOMER [*aſtronome*, Fr. *aſtronomo*, It. and Sp. *aſtronomus*, Lat. of *ἀςρονομος*, of *ἀςρον*, a ſtar, and *νομος*, Gr. a law or rule] a perſon ſkilled in the ſcience of aſtronomy, he that ſtudies the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the rules by which they are governed.

ASTRONO'MIC, or ASTRONO'MICAL [*aſtronomique*, Fr. *aſtronomico*, It. and Sp. *aſtronomicus*. Lat. of *ἀςρονομικος*, Gr.] pertaining to aſtronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL *Calendar*, an inſtrument that conſiſts of a board, on which is paſted an engraven and printed paper, with a braſs ſlider, which carries a hair, and ſhews upon ſight the meridian altitude, right aſcenſion, amplitude and declination of the ſun.

ASTRONOMICAL *Houſes*, are ſuch as are reckoned from the noon or mid-day, to the noon or mid-night of another.

ASTRONOMICAL *Place of a Star or Planet*, is the longitude of the ſtar, or place in the ecliptic, reckoned from the beginning of aries, according to the natural order of the ſigns, or in conſequentia.

ASTRONOMICAL *Quadrant*, a mathematical inſtrument curiouſly framed, having the degrees divided exactly by means of a ſkrew on the edge of the limb, and fitted with teleſcopes, *&c.* for taking obſervations of the ſun, moon and ſtars. See Plate IV. Fig. 24.

ASTRONOMICAL *Year.* See YEAR.

ASTRONOMICALLY [*aſtronomical*] by aſtronomy, in an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRONO'MICALS, *i. e.* aſtronomical numbers, ſexageſimal fractions, ſo named, becauſe formerly they were wholly uſed in aſtronomical calculations.

ASTRO'NOMY [*aſtronomie*, Fr. *aſtronomia*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat. *ἀςρονομια*, Gr.] a mixed mathematical ſcience, which treats concerning the heavenly bodies or ſtars; ſhewing their magnitudes, order, and diſtances of them; meaſuring and ſhewing their motions, the time and quantities of eclipſes, *&c.* In a more extended ſenſe it is underſtood to ſignify or comprehend the doctrine of the ſyſtem of the world, or theory of the univerſe and primary laws of nature; but this ſeems rather a branch of phyſics, than of the mathematics.

ASTRONOMY, was painted by the ancients like a goddeſs, with a ſilver creſcent on her forehead, clothed in an azure mantle, and a watchet-ſcarf, ſpangled with golden ſtars. She has been likewiſe painted in the ſame manner as aſtrology, (ſee above) only with a table of aſtronomical figures in her left hand, inſtead of a cœleſtial globe. And ſometimes as a lady in a ſtarry habit; her eyes looking up to heaven, in her right hand holding an aſtrolabe, and in her left, a table of aſtronomical figures. Her garment denotes the night to be the moſt proper to ſee the ſtars in; her eyes and thoughts always elevated, and intent upon cœleſtial bodies; the aſtrolabe meaſures the diſtance of them.

ASTROP-WELLS, in Northamptonſhire, ſprings of medicinal water recommended eighty years ago by the phyſicians, Willis and Clever, for the cure of the ſcurvy, aſthma, *&c.*

ASTRO'SCOPY [of *ἀςρον*, a ſtar, and *σκοπεω*, Gr. to view] the obſervation of the ſtars, or the theory of the planets, poſitions of the heavens, *&c.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY [of *ἀςρον*, Gr. or *aſtrum*, Lat. a ſtar, and *θεολογια*, Gr. or *theologia*, Lat. divinity] a demonſtration of the being and attributes of God from the conſideration of the heavenly bodies.

A'STRUM [of *ἀςρον*, Gr. a ſtar] a conſtellation or ſign compoſed of ſeveral ſtars. *Lat.*

ASTRUM [in old rec.] was uſed for an houſe, habitation, or place of abode.

ASTU'RCO, Sp. an ambling nag, a Spaniſh gennet.

ASTU'RIA, a maritime province of Spain, lying along the bay of Biſcay, with Gallicia on the weſt, and Biſcay on the eaſt. It gives the title of prince to the eldeſt ſon of Spain.

ASTY'LIS [*ἀστυλις*, Gr. in botany] a kind of lettuce that reſtrains venery.

ASU'NDER [of aſundrian, Sax. ſonder, Dan. afſonder, Su. ſunder, Ger. ſingle] in two parts, ſingly, not together.

ASY'LUM [Lat. *ἀσυλον*, of *α* priv. and *συλη*, Gr. ſpoil] a place of refuge, built by Romulus, in the ſacred grove, to which place, if a perſon guilty of a crime made his eſcape, he was ſafe, and could not be taken from thence; a ſanctuary. The Jews had their cities of refuge, and the popiſh countries ſtill have them, their churches being ſanctuaries; and alſo king's palaces have been the protection of ſuch as fled to them. So ſacred was the church to ſome, that it had the right of an *aſylum* or ſanctuary. *Ayliffe.*

Asymbo'lical, or **Asymbo'lic** [of ἀσυμβολος, of α priv. and συμβολον, a ſhot, or part of a reckoning, of συμβαλλω, to contribute] ſhot-free, ſcot-free.

Asymbo'lus [Lat. ἀσυμβολος, Gr.] one that goes ſhot-free without paying his reckoning.

Asy'mmetral [of ἀσυμμετρος, Gr.] the ſame as incommenſurable; thus quantities are ſaid to be aſymmetral, when there is no common meaſure between them.

Asy'mmetry [of α priv. and συμμετρια, of συν, with, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] 1. A want of, or contrariety to ſymmetry or proportion, diſproportion. The *aſymmetries* of the brain, and deformities of the face may be rectified. *Grew*. 2. In the mathematics it is ſometimes applied to incommenſurableneſs; that is, when between two quantities there is no common meaſure.

Asy'mphony [ἀσυμφωνια, of a α priv. and συμφονια, Gr. harmony] a diſorder, a diſagreement in deſcant.

Asy'mptotes, [of α priv. συν, with, and πιπλω, to fall, or coincide, Gr. *q. d.* that do not fall together properly] in geometry they are ſtreight lines, which continually draw nearer to the curve, to which they are ſaid to be aſymptotes; but if they and their curves were continued infinitely, would never meet. There are ſeveral ſorts of theſe, as the curve of the conchoid or ciſſoid are the aſymptotes in conic ſections.

Asymto'tic, or **Asympto'tical** [in mathematics] pertaining to an aſymptote; two curves are ſaid to be aſymptotical, when they continually approach to one another, but if infinitely continued, can never meet.

Asy'ndeton [ἀσυνδετον, of α priv. and συνδεω, to bind together, Gr.] a grammatical figure, implying a deficiency or a want of conjunctions in a ſentence, or a figure in which comma's are put inſtead of conjuctions; as, *veni*, *vidi*, *vici*, where the conjuction *et* (and) is left out, and is uſed by the beſt orators and poets, in caſes where ſome impetuoſity of *paſſion*, or rapidity of *motion*, or great emphaſis is deſcribed. A figure oppoſed to polyſundeton, where there is a redundency of conjunctions.

Asy'staton [ἀσυςατον, Gr. of α priv. and συνιςημι, to conſiſt] repugnant or contradictory, &c.

Asystaton [with logicians] a trifling inconſiſtent ſtory that does not hang together, but contradicts itſelf.

At, *prep.* [æt, Sax. at, in Dan. and Su. is *ſignum infinitivi*, as our *to*, at, Goth.] 1. *At*, before any place, denotes the nearneſs of that place; as, *at* ſea, *at* land. 2. *At*, before a word that ſignifies time, denotes the coexiſtence of the time with the event; the word *time* is ſometimes underſtood or included in the adjective. We thought it *at* the firſt a ſign of cold affection. *Hooker*. But the word *time* is moſt commonly mentioned. *At* the ſame time that the ſtorm beat. *Addiſon*. 3. *At*, before a cauſal word, ſignifies almoſt the ſame as *with*.

Much *at* the ſight was Adam in his heart
Diſmay'd. *Milton*

4. *At*, before a ſuperlative, denotes *in the ſtate*; as, *at* moſt, in the ſtate of moſt perfection. 5. *At*, before a perſon, is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than ludicrouſly; as, he wanted to be *at* him, *i. e.* to attack him. 6. *At*, before a ſubſtantive, ſometimes ſignifies the particular condition of that thing; as, *at* peace, in a ſtate of peace; *at* war, in a ſtate of war. Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large in ſpacious field. *Milton*. 7. *At*, before a ſubſtantive, ſometimes denotes employment or attention. The creature's *at* his dirty work again. *Pope*. 8. *At*, ſometimes is the ſame with the French *à*, and denotes furniſhed or provided with; as, a man *at* arms. *Shakeſpeare*. 9. *At*, ſometimes ſignifies the place where any thing is or acts; as, your huſband is at hand. *Shakeſpeare*. He, in tracing the veſſels, began *at* the heart. *Grew*. 10. *At*, ſometimes ſignifies in conſequence of; as, impeachments *at* the proſecution of the houſe of commons. *Hale*. 11. *At*, ſometimes marks the effect proceeding from any cauſe or act; as, reſt in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy huſband's coſt. *Dryden*. 12. *At*, ſometimes nearly the ſame as *in*, denoting poſition; as, to place *at* the head of the rebels. 13. *At*, ſometimes points out the occaſion, like *upon* or *on*.

—Beware, brave youth, beware!
At this he turn'd, and as the bull drew near,
Shun'd, &c. *Dryden*.

14. *At*, ſometimes ſeems to ſignify in the power of, or obedience to, Art leaſt *at* my command, and moſt my foe. *Dryden*. 15. *At*, ſometimes notes the relation of a man to ſome action. To make pleaſure the vehicle of truth, is a doctor *at* it in good earneſt. *Collier*. This is ſomewhat ludicrous. 16. *At*, ſometimes ſignifies the manner of an action. *At* once comes tumbling down. *Dryden*. 17. *At*, like the French *chez*, denotes ſometimes relation to, or dependance upon. The worſt authors might endeavour to pleaſe us, and in that endeavour deſerve ſomething *at* our hands. *Pope*. 18. *At all*, in any degree or manner. No character *at all*. Pope.

At, in the proper names of places has the ſame ſignification as *apud* with the Latins; as, *at-hill*, ſuch a place near or on a hill; *at-wood*, near or in a wood; and ſirnames of perſons are frequently taken from places.

A'tabal, a kind of tabor uſed among the Moors: probably a word of Mooriſh extraction.

Children ſhall beat our *atabals* and drums. *Dryden*.

Ataraxi'a, or **Atara'xy** [ἀταραξια, of α priv. and ταραξις, perturbation, Gr.] a ſtoical term, uſed to ſignify that calmneſs and tranquility, and that firmneſs of judgment, which ſets us free from any agitations or emotions of the mind. The ſceptics affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia* and freedom from paſſionate diſturbances. *Glanville*.

Ataxi'a [ἀταξια, of α priv. and ταξις, Gr. order] irregularity, want of order.

Ataxia [with phyſicians] the confounding of critical days.

To **Atchie've** [*achever*, Fr. to finiſh] in ſpeaking of ſome notable performance or enterprize, ſignifices to perform, to execute, to compaſs or bring about. This word and its derivatives according to analogy, ſhould be written *achieve*. See Achie've.

Atchieve'ment [*achevement*. Fr. a finiſhing] a noble exploit, a notable performance.

Atchievement [in heraldry] which is corruptly called hatchment, is the coat of arms of a nobleman, gentleman, &c. duly marſhalled with ſupporters, helmet, wreath and creſt, with mantles and hoods. Such as are hung out on the fronts of houſes, after the death of noble perſons.

Ate, *preterite* of eat. See To Eat. His ſteed the graſſy forage *ate*. *Spenſer*.

Ate'chny [*atechnia*, Lat. of ἀτεχνια, of α priv. without, and τεχνη, art Gr.] ignorance, unſkilfulneſs, inartificialneſs.

Ate'gar [of aeton, Sax. to fling or throw] a weapon, a ſort of hand dart.

Atera'mnes, a weed in fat ground, that grows among beans and kills them.

At Gaze [of ᵹeꞅean, Sax. to look upon] a-gazing, a-ſtaring, or a-looking earneſtly.

Atha'madulet, the prime miniſter of the Perſian empire, as the grand vizier is of the Turkiſh empire.

Athanasi'a [Lat. ἀθανασια, of α priv. without, and θανατος, Gr. death] immortality, the epithet of certain boaſted antidotes, ſo called. *Bruno*.

Athana'sian, *adj.* what relates to Athanaſius, from Athanaſius, a biſhop of Alexandria, and ſtrenuous defender of the [το ομουσιον] Homoüſion, or conſubſtantial doctrine, *i. e.* that the ſubſtance, or eſſence of the Son and Spirit was (as in human generations) the ſame in KIND, or rather SPECIES, with that of God the Father. *Athanaſ. de Synodis Arimin.* p. 928, &c. *Baſil*, Ep. 300. A doctrine which has greatly ſpread ſince the 4th century in the Chriſtian world, but which in proceſs of time was by the ſchoolmen and *Lateran* council EXCHANGED for another, *viz.* that the ſubſtance of the three perſons is not *ſpecifically* but *numerically* the ſame. A doctrine, ſays the learned Cudworth, which ſeemeth not to have been owned by any public authority in the Chriſtian church, ſave that of the Lateran council only: no ſuch thing was ever entertained by the Nicene fathers. p. 604. and which indeed is the very doctrine of Sabellius, revived under another name. See Homoüsian, Nicene-council, and Sabellianism.

Athana'sian-creed, a creed which goes by the name of Athanaſius; but which [creed] biſhop Burnet very juſtly obſerves, that; "as it was none of *his*, ſo it was never eſtabliſhed by any *general* council." *Burnet's Expoſition of the thirty nine Articles*. p. 107. And the learned Dupin ſtill more ſtrongly ſays, "Now *all the world* agrees, that it was none of his; but ſome authors that lived a long time after him." He adds, that father Queſhel conjectures, very probably, that it was the work of Vigilius Tapſenſis, ſo famed for his *forging* many books under the names of the fathers, and particularly under the name of St. Athanaſius; but be that as it will, 'tis certainly, ſays he, the work of a Latin author, which has ſince been tranſlated into Greek, which is the reaſon why the Greek copies differ among themſelves. *Dupin's Eccleſ. Hiſt. Tome* 2d, p. 34 and 35.

Athana'sians, they who are of the ſame opinion about the doctrine of the trinity with Athanaſius; tho', as I before obſerved, under *covert* of his name, many a Sabellian notion has been advanced, which Athanaſius diſowns, and indeed *oppoſes* in his moſt authentic and genuine writings.

Atha'nati [ἀθανατοι, Gr. immortal] a body of perſian cavalry, conſiſting of 10,000 men, always compleat, becauſe when one of them died, another was immediately put in his place.

Athana'tos [ἀθανατος] the herb roſe campion.

A'thanor [of *al*, Arab. the, and *tannor*, Arab. the *l* being abſorbed, an oven] a large digeſting furnace, built with a tower, and ſo contrived as to keep a conſtant heat for near a month, &c. or the heat may be either encreaſed or ſlackened at pleaſure, by opening or ſhutting ſome apertures made on purpoſe with ſhelves over them, called regiſters.

Atha'rer [with aſtrologers] a term uſed of the moon, when it is in the ſame degree and minute with the ſun.

A'the [of aꝺhe, or oꝺhe, *Sax.* an oath] a privilege of adminiſtering an oath in ſome caſes of right and property.

Athei'sm, [*atheiſme*, Fr. *ateiſmo*, It. and Spa. *atheiſmus*, Lat. of α priv. without, and Θεος, Gr. God.] the opinions and practice of thoſe who deny the being of a God, the diſbelief of a deity. It is only of two ſyllables in poetry.

A'theist *ſubſt.* [*athée*, Fr. *ateiſta*, It. and Spa. *atheus*, Lat. of ἀθεος, of α priv. without, and Θεος, Gr. God] one who denies the being, and diſbelieves the exiſtence of God, or a providence, and who has no religion, true or falſe.

A'theist, *adj.* denying or diſbelieving a God, atheiſtical. The *atheiſt* crew. *Milton*.

A'theistic, or **A'theistical** [*ateiſtico*, It. and Sp.] of or pertaining to an atheiſt, given to atheiſm, impious.

Athei'stically [of *atheiſtical*] in an atheiſtical manner.

Athei'sticalness [of *atheiſtical*] quality of being atheiſtical. Profaneneſs and *atheiſticalneſs*. *Hammond*.

A'thel, **A'theling**, **A'del**, or **Æ'thel** [aꝺhelinᵹ, *Sax.* See Adeling, of adel, Ger.] noble, a title which in the Saxon times was uſually given to the king's eldeſt ſon, as that of prince of Wales is in our time. So Æthelred is noble for counſel; Æthelard, a noble genius; Æthelbert, eminently noble; Æthelward, a noble protector. *Cambden*.

Athenato'rium, [with chymiſts] a thick glaſs cover fixed to a cucurbit in ſome ſublimations. *Lat.*

Athenæ'a. See Panathenæa.

A'thenæum [ἀθηναιον, Gr. of ἀθηνα, Minerva] a place in Athens in Greece, conſecrated to Minerva the goddeſs of wiſdom, where the Greek poets uſed to make an offering of their works; where alſo the rhetoricians declaimed, and the poets rehearſed their verſes.

Athe'nian, of or pertaining to the city of Athens in Greece; alſo curious after novelties.

Athe'nree, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway and province of Connaught, ſituated about ten miles eaſtward of the city of Galway. Lat. 53° 14' N. Long. 8° 50' W.

A'thens, a city of Greece, and capital of the province of Livadia, called by the Turks Setines. It is ſituated in a large plain near the river Iliſſus, about forty miles eaſt of the iſthmus of Corinth. Lat. 38° N. Long. 24° 15' E. and is ſtill four miles in circumference.

Athe'ous [ἀθεος, Gr. of α priv. and θεος, God] atheiſtical, godleſs. The hypocrite or *atheous* prieſt. *Milton*.

Athe'roma [ἀθηρωμα, of ἀθηρα, Gr. pulſe or pap, in phyſic] a ſwelling contained in a membraneous coat, proceeding from a thick and tough humour, like ſodden barley, or milk curds.

ATHERO'MATOUS [of *atheroma*] having the qualities of an atheroma. Feeling the matter I thought *atheromatous*. *Wiſeman.*

A'THERSTON *on the Stour*, a town in Warwickſhire, ſituated on the Stour 103 miles from London. Here was formerly a monaſtery of mendicant friars.

ATHI'RST [of *a* and *thirſt*] a-dry, in want of drink.

ATHLE'TIC [*athleticuc*, Lat. of αθλητικος, Gr.] pertaining to the art of wreſtling; alſo champion-like, luſty, ſtrong of body, vigorous. *Athletic* ſoundneſs and vigour of conſtitution. *Athletic* brutes whom undeſervedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

A'THOL. a diſtrict of Perthſhire in Scotland, whence the ancient and noble family of Murray takes the title of Duke.

A'THOS, a mountain of Macedon, in Greece, called by the natives Agios Oros, and by the Italians Monte Santo.

ATHWA'RT, *prep.* [*a* and *thwart.*] See THWART. 1. Acroſs, tranſverſely, as, a bridge *athwart* the Thames. 2. Through.

Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow. *Addiſon.*

ATHWART, *adv.* 1. In a croſs, vexatious, and perplexing manner.

All *athwart* there came
A poſt from Wales, loaden with heavy news. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Wrongly.

The baby beats the nurſe, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'THY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinſter, ſituated on the river Barrow, about ten miles ſouth of Kildare. Lat. 53° N. Long. 7° 5′ W.

ATHYMI'A [ἀθυμια, of α priv. and θυμος, Gr. the mind] dejection or trouble of mind, ſadneſs, deſpondency, deſpair.

ATHYMIA [with phyſicians] a dejection or lowneſs of mind, or ſpirits. *Lat.*

A'TIA [ἀιτια, Gr.] a writ of inquiry, whether a perſon be committed to priſon on juſt cauſe of ſuſpicion.

ATI'GNY, a ſmall town of Champaign in France, ſituated on the river Aiſne, about twenty miles ſouth of Rheims. Lat 49° 25′ N. Long. 4° 40′ E.

A'TILIA [old records] utenſils, or country implements.

ATI'LT [of *a* and *tilt*] 1. With the action of a tilter, or of one who makes a paſs at another; as, to run *atilt* at one. 2. In the poſition of a veſſel tilted behind, to make the liquor run. 3. Figuratively, in the manner of a barrel *atilt*. Such a man is always *atilt*, his favours come hardly from him. *Spectator.*

ATI'NIA, Lat. [of Atina in Italy] a kind of lofty elm-tree.

ATIZO'ES, Lat. a precious ſtone found in Judea and Perſia, that ſhines like ſilver.

ATLANTE'AN, of or pertaining to Atlas.

ATLA'NTES [with architects] certain images of men bearing up pillars, or ſupporting the pile of building. See ATLASSES.

ATLA'NTIC *Ocean*, the ocean or great ſea lying between Europe and Africa on the weſt, and America on the eaſt, and divides the two former from the latter. It is generally 3000 miles wide.

ATLANTIC *Siſters* [in aſtronomy] the ſtars and conſtellation called the *pleiades* by the Greeks, *vergiliæ*, or ſeven ſtars, by the Latins. *Milton.*

ATLA'NTIDES, the ſeven daughters of Atlas, whoſe names were Maja, Electra, Taygeta, Aſterope, Merope, Halcyone, and Cæleno, all which are ſaid to have had children by heroic princes, or the gods themſelves. Their ſons were the firſt anceſtors of ſeveral nations, and builders of many cities. The Atlantides were in great reputation for wiſdom and juſtice, and therefore were adored as goddeſſes, and fixed in the conſtellation of the ſeven ſtars, and called *pleiades.*

ATLA'NTIS, an iſland ſpoken of by Plato and other writers, with extraordinary circumſtances, which the controverſy among the moderns concerning it, has rendered famous.

A'TLAS [ἀτλας, of α redund. and τηλημι, Gr. to carry, in anatomy] the firſt vertebra of the neck, which ſupports the head.

ATLAS, 1. A collection of maps, ſo called probably from a picture of Atlas ſupporting the heavens prefixed thereto. 2. A large ſquare folio; ſo called from thoſe folios, which containing maps, were made large and ſquare. See ATLASSES.

ATLAS [in geography] the name of a ridge of mountains, running from eaſt to weſt, through the north of Africa, whence the Atlantic Ocean took its name.

ATLA'SSES [in architecture] figures or half figures of men uſed, inſtead of columns or pilaſters, to ſupport any member of architecture, as a balcony, &c.

ATLASSES, is alſo the name of a rich kind of womens ſilk or ſtuff. Dutch *atlaſſes* with gold and ſilver, or without. *Spectator.*

A'TMOSPHERE [ατμοσφαιρα, of ἀτμος, a vapour, and σφαιρα, Gr. a ſphere] that region or ſpace round about the earth, into which exhalations and vapours are raiſed either by reflection from the ſun's heat, or by being forced up by ſubterraneous fire; or, as others define it, to be an appendage of our earth, conſiſting of a thin, fluid, elaſtic ſubſtance called air, ſurrounding the terraqueous globe, to a conſiderable height. It is generally ſuppoſed to be forty-five miles high.

By atmoſphere is generally underſtood the whole maſs of ambient air. But more accurate writers reſtrain atmoſphere to that part of the air next the earth, which receives vapours and exhalations, and is terminated by the refraction of the ſun's light.

The higher ſpaces, although perhaps not wholly without air, are ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed by a finer ſubſtance called æther, and are thence called the ethereal region.

The atmoſphere inſinuates itſelf into all the vacuities of bodies, and ſo becomes the great ſpring of moſt of the mutations here below, as generation, corruption, diſſolution, &c.

ATMOSPHERE *of conſiſtent Bodies* [according to Mr. Boyle] are effluvia, or particles of matter which exhale or ſteam out from many, or probably all ſolid, firm and conſiſtent bodies; as glaſs, ſtones, and metals, which being rubbed againſt one another, ſtrongly emit ſenſible and often offenſive ſmells.

ATMOSPHE'RICAL, of or pertaining to the atmoſphere.

ATOCI'A [of α priv. and τοκος, of τικτω, Gr. to bring forth] barrenneſs, a being without children. *Lat.*

ATO'CIUM, Lat. [ἀτοκιον, of α priv. or without, and τικτω, Gr. to bring forth] any medicament that prevents conception or birth.

A'TOM [*atome*, Fr. *atomo*, It. and Sp. *atomus*, Lat. of ἄτομος, of α priv. and τεμνω, Gr. to cut or divide] 1. A part, or particle of matter ſo minute or ſmall, as to be phyſically indiviſible. There are ſuppoſed to be, by the Epicureans, the firſt rudiments, or component parts of all bodies. 2. Applied to any thing extreamly ſmall.

It is as eaſy to count *atoms*, as to reſolve the propoſitions of a lover. *Shakeſpeare,*

ATO'MICAL [of *atom*] 1. Relating to atoms. 2. Conſiſting of atoms.

ATOMICAL *Philoſophy*, the doctrine of atoms, or the method of accounting for the origin and formation of all things, from the ſuppoſition of atoms endued with gravity and motion, called alſo the Epicurean or Carteſian philoſophy.

A'TOMISTS [from *atom*] ſuch as adhere to the principles of the atomical philoſophy.

ATO'MY, a diminutive, factitious or obſolete word for atom.

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO ATO'NE, *verb neut.* [*q. d.* at one, *i. e.* to be friends again. This derivation is much confirmed by the following paſſage] 1. To be in concord, to agree, to accord.

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*.
Than violenteſt contrariety. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To be as an equivalent for ſomething elſe, particularly applied to expiatory ſacrifices, with *for* before the thing for which ſomething elſe is given.

TO ATONE, *verb act.* to appeaſe the divine anger, to anſwer for, to expiate, having *with* before the equivalent. Or each *atone* his guilty love *with* life. *Pope.*

ATO'NEMENT, 1. Reconciliation or appeaſing of anger, agreement, concord.

He ſeeks to make *atonement*
Between the duke of Glo'ſter and your brothers. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Expiation, expiatory equivalent; with *for*.

ATONEMENT *Money* or *Money of* ATONEMENTS, the half-ſhekel that was raiſed on every Jewiſh head, whenever the people was numbered, and which is called *an offering to the Lord, to make atonement* for their ſouls. *Exod.* xxx. 12—15. By which (and indeed by every other) application of this word in the books of Moſes, it appears that neither the idea of *equivalents*, nor that of *vicarious* puniſhment belongs to the proper body of this term, [atonement.] In plain terms, it refers to the *benefit* or *bleſſing* of divine reconciliation itſelf, whatever be the *way*, *inſtrument*, or *means* by which God thinks fit it ſhall be procured or adminiſtred. And in this particular caſe, the meaning of the law was, as Sykes well obſerves, that when this *tribute* [προσφορα, Septuag. verſ.] was paid by the Jews, the dominion of their God and King was recognized; and he on his part engaged, "that "*there ſhould be no plague amongſt them.*" Syke's Eſſay on Sacrifices, p. 309.

ATONI'A, or A'TONY [ἀτονια, of α priv. or without, and τεινω, Gr. to ſtretch] a want of tone or tenſion, a looſening of the fibres and ſinews; a failing or decay of ſtrength, infirmity, weakneſs, faintneſs.

ATO'P [of *a* and *top*] on, or at the top.

ATRABILA'RIAN, or ATRABILA'RIOUS [*atra bilis*, Lat. black choler] melancholic, full of black choler. The *atrabilarian* conſtitution or a black, viſcous, pitchy conſiſtence of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

From this black aduſt ſtate of the blood, they are *atribalarious*. *Arbuthnot.*

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS [of *atrabiliarious*,] the ſtate of being affected with the humour called *atra bilis*, repletion with melancholy.

A'TRA BI'LIS, black or aduſt bile or choler, melancholy. *Lat.*

ATRAME'NTAL, or ATRAME'NTOUS [of *atramentum*, Lat. ink] inky, black like ink.. If we enquire in what part of vitriol this *atramental* and denigrating condition lodgeth, it will ſeem eſpecially to lie in the more fixt ſalt thereof. *Brown.* Black and *atramentous* ſpots. *Brown.*

ATRAPHA'XIS [of ἀτραφαξις, Gr. with botaniſts] the herb orrach or arrache.

A'TRETUS, Lat. [ἄτρητος, Gr. *q. d.* not perforated] one whoſe fundament or privy parts are not perforated.

A'TRI, a town of the farther Abruzzo in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated in Lat. 42° 40′ N. Long. 15° 20′ E.

A'TRIPLEX, Lat. [with botaniſts] orrach or golden herb.

ATRIPLEX *Lutifolia*, Lat. [in botany] the herb gooſe-foot or ſowbane.

ATRIPLEX *Olida*, or ATRIPLEX *Fœtida*, Lat. [in botany] ſtinking orrach, or notch-weed.

A'TRITY [*atritas*, Lat.] blackneſs.

A'TRIUM, Lat. [old records] a court before a houſe; alſo a church-yard.

ATRO'CIOUS [*atroce*, Fr. and It. *atroz*, Sp. *atrocis*, Gen. of *atrox*, Lat.] highly wicked, horribly criminal, extremely enormous; as, an *atrocious* offence.

ATRO'CIOUSLY [of *atrocious*, Lat.] with great wickedneſs, in an *atrocious* manner.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS [of *atrocious*, and *atrocite*, Fr. *atrocità* It. of *atrocitas*, Lat.] heinouſneſs, the quality of being horribly criminal. The very horror and *atrocity* of the fact. *Wotton.* *Atrocity* of their crimes. *Clarendon.*

A'TROPHUS [ἄτροφος, of α priv. and τρεφω, Gr. to nouriſh] one that receives no nouriſhment by his food.

A'TROPHY [*atrophie*, Fr. *atrophia*, Lat. ἀτροφια, of α priv. without, and τροφη, of τρεφω, Gr. to nouriſh] a diſeaſe, a kind of conſumption, when the body, or any particular member of it, is not nouriſhed by food, but decays and waſtes away inſenſibly. Pining *atrophy*. *Milton.* The perſon falleth into an *atrophy*. *Arbuthnot.*

A'TROPOS [ἄτροπος, *i. e.* unchangeable or inexorable, of α priv. or without, and τρεπω, to turn] one of the three deſtinies, who, as the poets feign, cuts the thread of man's life.

TO ATTA'CH [*attacher*, Fr. a law term, to bind or faſten] 1. To lay hold on.

Who am myſelf *attach'd* with wearineſs,
To th' dulling of my ſpirits. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſeize to apprehend. France hath *attach'd* our merchants goods. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To arreſt, or take by power of a writ or precept; ſometimes with *of*, but now it is not uſed. *Of* capital treaſon I *attach* you both. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To win, to gain over, to charm, to enamour.

And charming ſpmphonies *attach'd* the heart. *Milton.*

5. To fix; as, power or wealth *attaches* the multitude to the great and rich.

To ATTACH *a Perſon to one* [in a figurative ſenſe] to lay under obligation, to engage or fix to one's intereſt by good offices, or other means, with *to*.

ATTACH [*attaché*, Fr.] tie, obligation, reſpect, inclination.

ATTACHIAME'NTA *Bonorum* [old law term] a diſtreſs taken upon the goods and chattels of any one ſued for perſonal eſtate or debt, by the legal attachers or bailiffs, as a ſecurity to anſwer the action.

ATTACHIAME'NTA *de ſpinis & boſco*, a privilege granted to the officers of a foreſt, to take for their own uſe, thorns, bruſh and windfall, within that particular precinct or liberty committed to their charge.

ATTA'CHMENT [*attachement*, Fr.] adherence, particular attention or regard to any perſon or thing, with *to*; as, *attachment to* the government, and *to* one's king and country.

ATTACHMENT [in law] is different from an arreſt, an arreſt lying on the body of a perſon; and it is different from a diſtreſs, which ſeizes on lands, tenements, or goods; whereas an attachment is ſometimes on both goods and body.

Foreign ATTACHMENT [a law term] is the attaching the goods of a foreigner, found in ſome liberty or city, to ſatisfy ſome creditor of his within the ſame city, *&c.*

ATTACHMENT *of the Foreſt*, is one of the three courts held in the foreſt, it is the loweſt; the next or middle ſwainmote; the higheſt, the juſtice in eyre's ſeat.

ATTACHMENT *of Privilege*, is by virtue of a man's privilege to call another to that court, to which he himſelf belongs, and in reſpect whereof he is obliged to anſwer ſome action.

To ATTA'CK [*attaquer*, Fr. *attacare*, It. *atacàr*, Sp.] 1. To charge or encounter in hoſtility, to ſet or fall upon as an enemy. 2. To impugn with ſatire, confutation, cenſure, or in ſome ſuch manner; as, to *attack* one's reputation.

To ATTACK *in Flank* [a military term] is, in a ſiege, to attack both ſides of the baſtion.

ATTACK [*attaque*, Fr. *attacco*, It.] onſet, attempt, charge, encounter with an enemy.

ATTACK [a military art] the general aſſault or onſet that is made to gain a poſt, or upon a body of troops.

ATTACK *of a Siege*, are the works which the beſiegers carry on, as trenches, galleries, mines, *&c.* in order to take the place by ſtorm.

Regular ATTACK, is an attack made in due form, according to the rules of art, called alſo right or droit.

To gain a Place by right ATTACK, is to gain the place by formal attack and regular works, without a general ſtorm.

Falſe ATTACK, is an effort of the beſiegers, in order to make themſelves maſters of the place, but managed leſs vigorouſly than a true attack; being deſigned only to give a diverſion to the beſieged.

ATTA'CKER [of *attack*] he that attacks.

To ATTAI'N, *verb neut.* [*atteindre*, Fr. *attineo*, of *ad*, to, and *teneo*, Lat. to hold] 1. To get or obtain, to compaſs a thing; as, to *attain* an end by proper means. 2. To overtake or come up with. A ſenſe now little uſed. The earl hoping to have overtaking the Scottiſh king, but not *attaining* him in time, ſet down before Aton. *Bacon.* 3. To reach, to equal. The firſt precedent is ſeldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon.* 4. To come to, to enter upon.

Canaan he now *attains*. *Milton.*

To ATTAIN, *verb neut.* 1. To come to a certain ſtate. Milk after twelve days *attains to* the higheſt degree of acidity. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To arrive at. Both ſenſes have *to*.

ATTAIN [from the verb] the thing attained. A word not uſed at preſent; as, terrene *attains* in Glanville.

ATTAI'NABLE [from *attain*] that may be attained or procured.

ATTAI'NABLENESS [from *attainable*] quality of being attainable. It is uſed by Cheyne.

ATTAI'NDER [*atteindre*, Fr.] 1. The act of attainting in law, conviction of any crime. It is a word uſed of one on whom judgment is paſſed for treaſon or felony; for then his blood is ſaid to be attainted, *i. e.* corrupted, and if he were noble before, his poſterity are hereby degraded and made baſe, nor can his children be his heirs. 2. Taint.

So ſmooth, he daub'd his vice with ſhew of virtue,
He liv'd from all *attainder* of ſuſpect. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTAINDER *by Appearance* [in law] is either by battle, by confeſſion, or by verdict.

ATTAINDER *by Battle*, is when the party appealed by another rather chooſes to try the truth by combat than by jury, and is vanquiſhed.

ATTAINDER *by Confeſſion*, is either by pleading guilty at the bar before the judges, and not putting himſelf upon the trial by the jury; or before the coroner in ſanctuary, where, in ancient times, he was obliged to abjure the realm.

ATTAINDER *by Verdict*, is when the priſoner at the bar pleads not guilty to the indictment, and is pronounced guilty by the jury.

ATTAINDER *by Proceſs*, ATTAINDER *by Default*, or ATTAINDER *by Outlawry*, is when a perſon flies and does not appear, after he has been five times called into the county court, and is at laſt pronounced outlaw'd.

Bill of ATTAINDER, a bill brought into the parliament for the attainting, condemning, and executing a perſon for high-treaſon, *&c.* The ends in calling a parliament were to have the *attainders* of all of his party reverſed, and to attaint by parliament his enemies. *Bacon.*

ATTAI'NMENT, 1. Act or power of obtaining. Things neceſſary for the *attainment* of eternal life. *Hooker.* 2. A thing attained or gotten. Our *attainments* are mean. *Grew.*

ATTAI'NT [from the verb] 1. Any thing troubleſome or injurious, as illneſs or wearineſs. This ſenſe is now out of uſe.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freſhly looks and overbears *attaint*
With cheerful ſemblance. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Stain, ſpot. No man hath an *attaint*, but he carries ſome ſtain of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTAI'NT [in law] it is ſo called, becauſe the party that obtains it endeavours thereby to ſtain or taint the credit of the jury with perjury. A writ lying againſt a jury who have given a falſe verdict in any court of record, if the debt or damages amount to more than forty ſhillings; the penalty of which is, that their meadows ſhall be ploughed, their woods grubbed up, their houſes pulled down, and all their lands and tenements be forfeited to the king, and alſo their perſons impriſoned.

ATTAINT [*atteint*, Fr.] is a hurt or knock on an horſe's leg.

To ATTAINT [*atteindre*, Fr.] 1. Particularly to find a perſon guilty of ſome crime or offence, eſpecially felony or treaſon. 2. To taint, to corrupt, to ſtain.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any paſſion of inflaming love. *Shakeſpeare.*

See ATTAINDER and ATTAINT, ſubſt.

ATTAI'NTED found guilty of treaſon or felony.

ATTAI'NTURE [from *attaint*] a corruption of blood, *&c.* by being attainted, reproach, imputation; her *attainture* will be Humphry's fall. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'TTAL *Sariſin* [*q. d.* the leavings of the Sariſins, Saſſins, or Saxons] the ancient inhabitants and miners of Cornwal, thus called an old deſerted mine.

To ATTA'MINATE, ſup. [*ataminatum*, of *attamino*, Lat.] to defile, to corrupt, to ſpoil.

ATTE'GIA [of *adtegendo*, Lat. old records] a little houſe.

ATTELLA'NÆ [ſo called of Atella, a city of Tuſcany, where they were firſt repreſented] a kind of comic and ſatyrical pieces preſented on the Roman theatre, not ſo grave and ſerious as the Greek and Latin comedies and tragedies, and leſs ludicrous than the farces on the Engliſh ſtage.

To ATTE'MPER [*temperer*, Fr. *temperare*, It. *attamperatum*, of *attempero*, of *ad*, to, and *tempero*, Lat. to temper] 1. To temper, to allay, to qualify, to moderate.

Smiling eyes *attempering* ev'ry ray. *Pope.*

2. To dilute, to weaken by the admixture of ſomething. Nobility *attempers* ſovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people ſomewhat aſide from the line-royal. *Bacon.* 3. To mix in a due proportion.

A banquet dight,
Attempered, goodly, well for health. *Spenſer.*

4. To fit or accommodate to another thing.

Let arts of heroes old
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope.*

To ATTE'MPERATE [*attemperatum*, ſup. of *attempero*, Lat. to proportion] to make fit or meet for ſomething elſe. Hope muſt be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumor and tympany of hope. *Hammond.*

To ATTE'MPT [*tenter*, *attenter*, Fr. *tentare*, It. *tentar*, Sp. of *attento*, of *ad*, to, and *tento*, Lat. to try] to make an attack or effort, to venture upon; as, to *atttempt* the mind. *Milton.* To endeavour, to undertake, to try; as, I *attempted* to ſend unto you. *Maccabees.*

ATTEMPT [from the verb] 1. A hoſtile attack or invaſion; ſometimes with *upon*. If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we ſhall long live without any *attempts upon* us. *Bacon.* 2. Endeavour, eſſay to do a thing.

He wou'd have cry'd,
Amazement ty'd his tongue, and ſtop'd the *attempt*. *Dryden.*

ATTE'MPTABLE [from *attempt*] that may be attempted, liable to be attacked or invaded. She's leſs *attemptable* than the rareſt of our ladies. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTE'MPTER [from *attempt*] 1. He that attempts, or hoſtilely invades. Th' *attempter* of thy father's throne. *Milton.* 2. He that endeavours, with *for*. You are no factors for treaſure, but diſintereſtd *attempters for* the univerſal good. *Glanville.*

To ATTE'ND, *verb act.* [*attendo*, of *ad*, to, and *tendo*, Lat. to ſtretch, *attendre*, Fr. to wait, *attendér*, Sp.] 1. To bend the mind to, to take heed, or have regard to. 2. To wait on a perſon, as a companion or inferior.

His companion, youthful Valetine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To accompany as an enemy. He was ſtrong enough to have ſtopped or *attended* Walter in his expedition. *Clarendon.* 4. To be appendant to, to accompany.

England is ſo idly king'd,
That fear *attends* her not. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To expect. A French ſenſe. So dreadful a tempeſt, as all *attended* the end of the world. *Raleigh.* 6. To wait on as a charge committed.

The fifth had charge ſick perſons to *attend*. *Spenſer.*

7. To be conſequential upon, having *with*. That deſcent was afterwards *attended with* unfortunate attempts. *Clarendon.* 8. To await, to be in ſtore for. The ſtate that *attends* one after this. *Locke.* 9. To lie in wait for. Thy interpreter, full of deſpite, *attends* thee at the orchard. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. To be buſy or bent upon any thing.

Their care *attends*,
The doubtful fortune of their abſent friends. *Dryden.*

11. To ſtay for.

In the womb he ſtaid,
Attending nature's law. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ATTEND, *verb neut.* 1. To give heed, or attention, ſometimes with *to*. Speak! for I *attend*. 2. To be preſent upon a ſummons, with *upon*. If he refus'd, he was required to *attend upon* the committee. *Clarendon.* 3. To ſtay, to delay, with *for*.

She cannot here ſo well and truly ſee,
For this perfection ſhe muſt yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker ſhe eſpouſed be. *Davies.*

ATTE'NDANCE, 1. The act of attending, waiting upon, or ſerving another; ſometimes with *at* or *upon*. I dance *attendance* here. *Shakeſpeare.*

ſpeare. 2. Service. Receive *attendance* from thoſe that ſhe calls ſervants. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A train of ſervants, a retinue, the perſons ſerving.

Attendance none ſhall need not train. *Milton.*

4. Heed, attention. Give *attendance* to reading. 1 *Timothy.* 5. Expectation. A ſenſe now diſuſed. It ſavours of the French *attendant.* That which cauſeth bitterneſs in death, is the languiſhing *attendance* and expectation thereof, ere it comes. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NDANT, *adj.* Fr. accompanying, as ſubſervient or ſubordinate. Other ſuns with their *attendant* moons. *Milton.*

ATTENDANT, *ſubſt,* [*attendant,* Fr.] 1. One who attends or waits upon another, a follower, a ſervant. Diſmiſs your *attendant* there. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. One who belongs to a particular train.

Murmurs riſe
Among the ſad *attendants.* *Dryden.*

3. One that waits another's pleaſure, as a meſſenger, ſuitor, or agent. My reader ſhall not wait long; to give an *attendant* quick diſpatch is a civility. *Burnet's Theory.* 4. One that is preſent at any tranſaction or meeting, ſometimes with *at.* He was a conſtant *attendant at* all meetings. *Swift.* 5. That which is united with another, a concomitant or conſequent. It is hard to take a view of all the *attendants* or conſequences of a queſtion. *Watts.* 6. And ſometimes uſed (like many other Engliſh ſubſtantives) in form of an adjective, as attendant-nymphs, *i. e,* nymphs who attend upon another.

ATTENDANT [in law] one owing duty or ſervice to, or who depends on another after ſome manner.

ATTE'NDER [from *attend*] he who attends, a companion.

The gypſies were there
With ſuch their *attenders.* *Ben Johnſon.*

ATTE'NT, *adj.* [*attento,* It. *atténto,* Sp. of *attentus,* Lat. the old word for attentive] intent, heedful; ſometimes having *unto, to,* or *upon.* Mine ear ſhall be *attent unto* thy prayer. 2 *Chron.* It will make you more *attent upon* your prayers. *Taylor.*

A'TTENTATES [*attentatus,* Lat. in law] proceedings in a court of judicature, pending ſuit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out. Thoſe things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewiſe be ſtiled *attentates.* *Ayliffe.*

ATTE'NTION [Fr. *attenzione,* Sp. *atencion,* Sp. of *attentio,* Lat.] the act of heeding, or attending.

ATTENTION *of Mind* [with moraliſts] an act of the will, by which it calls off the underſtanding from the conſideration of other objects, and directs it ſolely to the thing in hand.

ATTENTION *as to Hearing,* is the ſtraining the membrana tympani, ſo as to make it more capable of receiving ſounds, and more prepared to catch even a weak agitation of the air.

ATTE'NTIVE [*attentif,* Fr.] hearkening diligently to, heedful, mindful; alſo intent or bent upon a thing, with *to.*

ATTE'NTIVELY [from *attentive*] heedfully, mindfully.

ATTE'NTIVENESS [*attention,* Fr. of Lat.] heedful attention, the ſtate of being attentive. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

To ATTE'NUATE [*attenuer,* Fr. *attenuare,* It. *atenuàr,* Sp. of *attenuo,* of *ad,* to, and *tenuo,* Lat. to make ſmall or ſlender] to make thin; alſo to weaken or leſſen.

ATTENUATE, the old *part.* for *attenuated* [from the verb] made thin or ſlender. Vivification conſiſteth in ſpirits *attenuate,* which the cold congeals. *Bacon.*

ATTENUA'NTIA, Lat. attenuating medicines, *i. e.* ſuch as with their ſharp particles open the pores of the body, cut the thick and viſcous humours, ſo that they can paſs eaſily through the veſſels.

ATTENUA'TION [Fr. *attenuazione,* It. of *attenuatio,* Lat.] the act of thinning or rendering more fluid; as, the making any fluid thinner and leſs conſiſtent than it was before: alſo leſſening, rendering more ſlender. The eliſion or *attenuation* of the air is only between the hammer and the outſide. *Bacon.*

ATTENUATION [in medicine] is a leſſening the power or quantity of the matter, cauſing diſeaſes.

ATTER [of ateꞃ, atoꞃ, or attꞃe, Sax. venom] corrupt matter. A word much uſed in Lincolnſhire. *Skinner.*

ATTE'RMINING [of *atterminé,* Fr.] a time or term granted for payment of a debt; the purchaſing or gaining a longer time for payment of a debt, old records.

To ATTE'ST [*atteſter,* Fr. *ateſtar,* or *ateſtiguar,* Sp. *atteſtor,* of *ad,* to, and *teſtor,* to bear witneſs, Lat.] 1. To witneſs, to certify, to aſſure, to vouch credibly. 2. To call to witneſs, to invoke as conſcious. The ſacred ſtreams heav'n *atteſts* in oaths. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST [from the verb] witneſs, atteſtation.

With the voice divine ſuch high *atteſt* was given. *Milton.*

ATTESTA'TION [Fr. *atteſtazione,* It. *ateſtacion,* Sp. of *atteſtatio,* of *ad,* to, and *teſtor,* Lat. to witneſs] witneſs, teſtimony of the truth cf any thing, evidence, ſometimes with *to.*

A'TTICISM [*atticiſme,* Fr. *atticiſmus,* Lat. of ἀττικισμὸς, Gr.] a ſhort conciſe expreſſion or manner of ſpeaking; ſo named from the people of Attica, or Athens, who uſed ſuch a manner.

To A'TTICISE [*atticiſſo,* Lat. ἀττικιζω, Gr.] to imitate the ſpeech of the Athenians, eſpecially in elegancy and conciſeneſs.

A'TTIC, or A'TTICK [*attique,* Fr. *atticus,* Lat. of ἀττικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Attica in Greece.

ATTICK [in architecture] the name of a baſis, which the modern architects have given to that of the Doric pillar.

ATTICK [with Engliſh architects] a ſmall order placed on a larger, having only pilaſters of a particular form, inſtead of pillars.

ATTICK [in architecture] alſo ſignifies a kind of building wherein there is no roof or covering to be ſeen; uſed at Athens.

ATTICK *Order* [in architecture] a ſort of ſmall order raiſed upon another that is larger, by way of crowning, or to finiſh the building.

ATTICK *Baſe* [in architecture] a peculiar kind of baſe, uſed by ancient architects in the Ionic order, and by others in the Doric.

ATTICK *of a Roof* [in architecture] a ſort of parapet to a terrace, platform, *&c.*

ATTICK *continued* [in architecture] is that which encompaſſes the whole pourtour of a building, without any interruption, following all jets, the returns of the pavillions, *&c.*

ATTICK *interpoſed* [in architecture] is that which is ſituate between two tall ſtories, and ſometimes adorned with columns and pilaſters.

ATTICK *Salt,* a delicate poignant ſort of wit and humour, peculiar to the Athenian authors.

ATTICK *Muſe,* an excellent muſe.

ATTICK *Witneſs,* one incapable of being corrupted.

ATTI'GUOUS [*attiguus,* Lat.] joining or touching, lying near or by any thing.

ATTI'GUOUSNESS [of *attiguous*] the act or ſtate of touching or joining, or of being near.

A'TILA, or A'TILE [old records] the rigging of a ſhip; alſo implements and tools pertaining to husbandry: it was alſo ſometimes underſtood of warlike harneſs or accoutrements.

ATTI'LLATUS *Equus* [old law records] a horſe dreſſed in his geers or harneſs, for the buſineſs of the cart or plough.

To ATTI'NGE [*attingo,* Lat. of *ad,* to, and *tango,* to touch] to touch lightly or ſoftly.

ATTI'RE [from the *verb,* of *attour,* Fr.] Cloaths, apparel, dreſs, either of men or women.

To ATTI'RE [*attirer,* Fr.] to dreſs, to adorn, to habit, to array.

ATTIRE [in heraldry and hunting] the horns of a buck or ſtag.

ATTIRE [with botaniſts] the third part belonging to the flower of a plant, of which the two former are the empalement and the foliation, and is called either florid or ſemiform.

Florid ATTIRE [in botany] is commonly called thrums, as in the flowers of marigolds, tanſey, *&c.* Theſe thrums Dr. Grew calls *ſuits,* which conſiſt of two, but moſt commonly of three pieces, the outer part of the ſuit is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowſlip flower, into five parts or diſtinct leaves.

Semiform ATTIRE [in botany] this conſiſts of two parts, *i. e.* the chives (which by ſome are called ſtamina) and ſemets or apices, one upon each attire.

ATTI'RER [from *attire*] he that attires or dreſſes another.

ATTI'RING, dreſſing, adorning.

ATTIRING [with ſportſmen] the branching horns of a buck.

A'TTITUDE, Fr. [in painting, ſtatuary, *&c.* *attitudini,* of *atto,* It.] the poſture of a figure or ſtatue, or the diſpoſition of its parts, by which we diſcover the action it is engaged in, and the very ſentiment ſuppoſed to be in its mind.

A'TTLEBURY or ATTLEBO'ROUGH, a market-town of Norfolk, about 93 miles north-eaſt of London, in the road from Thetford to Norwich. It has a market on Thurſday, and once a fortnight for fat cattle.

A'TTOCK, a city on the eaſtern frontiers of Perſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, and ſituated on the river Attock. Lat. 33° N. Long. 72° E.

ATTO'LLENS, raiſing or lifting up. *Lat.*

ATTO'LLENS *Auriculam* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle that draws up the ear; it is joined to that part of the membrane of the ſkull, called pericranium, and is inſerted into the upper part of the ſecond cartilage of the ear. *Lat.*

ATTOLLENS *Nares* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the noſe, ſerving to draw up the noſtrils. *Lat.*

ATTOLLENS *Oculum* [with anatomiſts] one of the ſix pair of muſcles of the eye, alſo called ſuperbus.

ATTO'LLENT [*attollens,* Lat.] that which lifts or raiſes up; as the *atollent* and depriment muſcles. *Derham.*

ATTOLLE'NTES [with anatomiſts] a pair of muſcles, which, acting both together, draw the upper lip intire, upward and outward; but if but one of them moves, one ſide of the lip only is drawn obliquely. *Lat.*

ATTO'NITUS *Stupor,* or ATTO'NITUS *Morbus* [in phyſic] the diſeaſe called an apoplexy; alſo a being blaſted or planet-ſtruck. *Lat.*

ATTORNA'RE *Rem* [a law term] to turn over money or goods, *i. e.* to appoint them to ſome particular uſe or ſervice.

ATTORNA'TO *faciendo vel recipiendo* [a law phraſe] a writ which a man, who owes ſuit to a county or hundred, wapentake, *&c.* and deſiring to conſtitute an attorney to appear for him, obtains to command the ſheriff or other officer to admit him.

ATTO'RNEY, or ATTU'RNEY [*attornatus, atturnatus,* law Lat. of *ad* and *tourner,* of *tour,* Fr. a turn, *qui vien à tour d'utrin, q. d.* he who comes in the turn or place of another] anciently a perſon appointed by another to do ſomething in his ſtead.

Why ſhould calamity be full of words,
Windy *attorneys* to their client woes. *Shakeſpeare.*

But now only a perſon who ſollicits and carries on a ſuit in one's abſence.

ATTORNEY [in common law] is nearly the ſame with proctor in the civil law, and ſolicitor in courts of equity. Attorneys ſue out writs or proceſs, or commence, defend, or carry on actions in the names of other perſons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having ſerved a clerkſhip for five years, taking the proper oath, being inrolled and examined by the judges.

ATTORNEY *General,* is one who is appointed by general authority to manage all our affairs or ſuits.

ATTORNEY *General* [of the king] one who, by the king's letters patent, manages all law affairs of the crown, either in criminal proſecutions or otherwiſe; eſpecially in matters of treaſon, ſedition. He is nearly the ſame with *procurator Cæſaris* in the Roman empire. To him come warrants to make out patents, pardons, *&c.*

ATTORNEY *ſpecial,* or ATTORNEY *particular,* is one who is employed in one or more cauſes particularly ſpecified. There are alſo, in reſpect of the divers courts, attorneys at large, and attorneys ſpecial, belonging to this or that court only.

ATTORNEY *of the Court of the Dutchy of Lancaſter.* The ſecond officer in that court, being for his ſkill in law placed there as aſſeſſor to the chancellor of that court.

A Letter of ATTORNEY, a full power to act for another.

To ATTO'RNEY [from the noun] 1. To perform as an attorney or proxy. It is now no longer uſed as a verb. Their encounters, tho' not perſonal, have been *attornied* with interchange of gifts. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To employ as an attorney or proxy.

As I was then,
I am ſtill *attornied* to your ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP, procuration, alſo the office of an attorney.

Marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyſhip.* *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTO'RNMENT, or ATTOU'RNMENT [*attournement*, Fr. in law] is when the tenant attourns to, or acknowledges, a new lord; or a tranſferring thoſe duties he owed to his former lord to another; otherwiſe he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get poſſeſſion.

To ATTRA'CT [*attractum*, ſup. of *attraho*, of *ad*, to, and *traho*, Lat. to draw] 1. To draw to. Amber *attracteth* ſtraws. 2. To allure, to entice, to invite, ſometimes with *to*. *Attract* all to that profeſſion. *Hammond.* Lovely *to attract* thy love. *Milton.*

ATTRACT, *ſubſt.* [from the *verb*] attraction, the power of drawing.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woe and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL [from *attract*] having the power of drawing to. Not an uſual or analogous word. Some ſtones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray.*

ATTRA'CTION [Fr. *attrazione*, It. of *attractio*, Lat.] 1. The act or power of drawing one thing to another. 2 The power of enticing or inviting. Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aſide, I have no other charms. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRACTION [in mechanics] the act of a moving power, whereby a moveable is brought nearer to the mover. The power oppoſite to attraction is called repulſion.

ATTRACTION [in natural philoſophy] that univerſal tendendency that all bodies have towards one another, from which a great many of the ſurprizing phœnomena of nature may be eaſily accounted for. I uſe *attraction* to ſignify any force by which bodies tend towards one another. *Newton.*

ATTRA'CTIVE [*attractif*, Fr. *attrattivo*, It. *atrativo*, Sp. of *attractivus*, Lat.] 1. Apt to attract or draw. 2. Alluring, inviting. She hath bleſſed and *attractive* eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRA'CTIVE *Force* [in phyſics] is a natural power inherent in certain bodies, whereby they act on other diſtant bodies, and draw them towards themſelves. This by the Peripateticks is called, the motion of attraction, and ſometimes ſuction. But a few modern philoſophers explode this notion of attraction, aſſerting that a body cannot act where it is not, and that all motion is performed by mere impulſion.

ATTRACTIVE *Power* [according to Sir Iſaac Newton] is a power or principle whereby all bodies, and the particles of all bodies, mutually tend towards each other. Or, attraction is the effect of ſuch power whereby every particle of matter tends towards every other particle. This attractive force decreaſes in proportion to the *ſquares* of the diſtances.

ATTRA'CTIVE, *ſubſt.* that which draws or invites, a charm, allurement; except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent ſenſe, and allurement generally bad. *Johnſon.* The goſpel ſpeaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY [*attractivo*, from the *adj.*] by attraction.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS [of *attractive*] the drawing or attracting quality.

ATTRA'CTOR [from *attract*] he that attracts or draws. Straws in oil amber draweth not, where they adhere ſo, that they cannot riſe unto the *attractor*. *Brown.*

ATTRA'HENT, *ſubſt.* [from *attrahens*, Lat.] that which draws or attracts. Our eyes inform us of the motion of the ſteel to its *attrahent*. *Glanville.*

ATTRAHE'NTIA [in phyſic] attracting or drawing medicines, ſuch as by their minute particles open the pores of the body, ſo as to diſperſe the humours, cauſe the parts to ſwell, and draw bliſters in the ſkin. *Lat.*

ATTRECTA'TION [*attrectatio*, Lat.] a frequent handling or feeling.

ATTRI'BUTABLE [of *attribute*] that which may be attributed, or imputed. A word uſed by Sir Matthew Hale.

To A'TTRIBUTE [*attribuer*, Fr. *attribuire*, It. *attribûir*, Sp. of *attribuo*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *tribuo*, to give] 1. To grant, to aſcribe, to yield, to give. To their bare judgment ſomewhat a reaſonable man would *attribute*. *Hooker.* 2. To impute a thing, as to a cauſe. Both ſenſes have *to*. The imperfection of teleſcopes is *attributed to* ſperical glaſſes. *Sir I. Newton.*

A'TTRIBUTE [*attribut*, Fr. *attributo*, It. *atributo*, Sp. of *attributum*, of *attribuo*, Lat.] 1. A property which agrees to ſome perſon or thing, or a quality which determines ſomething to be after a certain manner. 2. An adherent; as a judge muſt have ſuch and ſuch *attributes*. 3. Any thing belonging to another, an appendant, with *to*.

His ſceptre ſhews the force of temporal power.
The *attribute to* awe and Majeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Reputation, honour.

It takes
From our atchievements, tho' perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our *attribute*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'TTRIBUTES [with divines] certain properties or glorious excellencies, aſcribed to God, as that he is ſelf-exiſtent, immutable, eternal, infinitely wiſe, good, almighty, for God cannot be without them.

ATTRIBUTE [with logicians] an epithet given to any ſubject, or it is any predicate thereof, or whatever may be affirmed or denied of any thing.

ATTRIBUTE [in metaphyſics] a certain formal reaſon ſubſequent to the reaſon of the ſubject, and proceeding from it; but yet ſo as not to be really diſtinct from the ſubject.

Poſitive ATTRIBUTE, ſuch as gives a thing ſomewhat, as when we ſay of man, that he is animate.

Negative ATTRIBUTE, that which denies or takes away ſomewhat, as when we ſay of a ſtone, that it is inanimate.

Common ATTRIBUTE, is that which agrees to ſeveral different things, as animal.

Proper ATTRIBUTE, ſuch as agrees to one kind only; as, reaſon to mankind.

ATTRIBUTES *communicable* of God [with divines, belonging to the divine faculties of acting] are power and dominion.

ATTRIBUTES *communicable* of God [belonging to the divine will] are juſtice, goodneſs, faithfulneſs.

ATTRIBUTES *communicable* of God [belonging to the divine underſtanding] are knowledge, wiſdom, providence.

ATTRIBUTES *incommunicable* of God, are his ſelf-exiſtence, abſolute independency, abſolute infinitude, and ſupremacy; or what the ſcripture means by his being the *one God and Father of all, who is above all.*

ATTRIBUTES [in painting and ſculpture] are ſymbols added to ſeveral figures to intimate their particular office and character; as an eagle to Jupiter, a peacock to Juno, a caduceus to Mercury, a club to Hercules, and a palm to victory.

ATTRIBU'TION [from *attributio*, Lat.] commendation.

If ſpeaking truth were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* would the Douglas have,
As none ſhould go ſo current. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRIBU'TORY, *ſubſt.* [from *attribution*] what relates to attribution. A word of the ſame *form* with Commendatory, and the like.

ATTRI'TE [*attritus*, Lat.] ground worn by rubbing.

Or by colliſion of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire. *Milton.*

ATTRI'TENESS [of *attritus*, Lat.] the ſtate of being much worn.

ATTRI'TION [Fr, *attrizione*, It. *atricion*, Sp. *attritio*, of *attero*, Lat. of *ad*, againſt, and *tero*, to rub] the act of rubbing things together, or wearing them; alſo that motion of the ſtomach that aſſiſts in digeſtion.

ATTRITION [with divines] a ſorrow or regret for having offended God, ariſing from the apprehenſion of having incurred the loſs of heaven and puniſhment; or, as others define it, the loweſt degree of repentance, a ſlight and imperfect ſorrow for ſin.

ATTRITION [in philoſophy] a triture or friction, ſuch a motion of bodies againſt one another, as ſtrikes off, by that means, ſome ſuperficial particles, whereby they become leſs and leſs.

To ATTU'NE [from *tune*] 1. To make a thing muſical. Airs *attune* the trembling leaves. *Milton.* 2. To ſet or tune one thing by another, with *to*. As he *attunes* his voice *to* his harp.

ATTU'RNEY. See ATTORNEY.

ATWE'EN, or ATWI'XT, the old words for between and betwixt, in the midſt of two things. Her locks

Sprinkled with pearl and perling flowers *atween*. *Spenſer.*

He with his body barred the way *atwixt* them twain. *Spenſer.* See BETWEEN and BETWIXT.

A'VA, a kingdom of India, beyond the Ganges, ſituated on the north-eaſt part of the bay of Bengal, between the countries of Arracan on the north, and Pegu on the ſouth.

AVA'GE, or AVI'SAGE [in old law] a rent or duty which every tenant of the manour of Writtle in Eſſex, paid to the lord on St. Leonard's day, for liberty of pannage or feeding hogs in his wood.

To AVA'IL, *verb act.* [*avalere*, It. *avaliàr*, Sp. of *ad* and *valeo*, Lat. or of *valoir*, Fr. to *avail* being nearly the ſame thing with *faire valoir*, Fr. *Johnſon*] 1. To turn to profit, with the reciprocal pronoun, and *of* before the thing uſed. Then ſhall they ſeek to *avail themſelves of* names. *Milton.* 2. To promote, to proſper.

Explore————
What means might beſt his ſafe return *avail*. *Pope.*

3. To be profitable, ſerviceable, or advantageous to.

Nor can my ſtrength *avail*.
Unleſs by thee endu'd with force. *Dryden.*

AVAIL [from the verb] profit, advantage. Yet would he further none but for *avail*. *Spenſer.*

AVA'ILABLE. 1. That may be profitable, that may avail or turn to good account, with *to*. Things *available to* our bliſs. *Hooker.* 2. Powerful efficacious, in force. Laws human are *available* by conſent. *Hooker.*

AVA'ILABLY [from *available*] profitably, powerfully.

AVA'ILABLENESS [of *available*] conduciveneſs, power of promoting the end intended by it. It is a word uſed by Hale.

AVAI'LMENT [from *avail*] uſefulneſs, profit, advantage.

To AVA'LE [from *avaler*, Fr.] to ſink, to become or fall low.

But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenſer.*

A word now out of uſe.

AVA'NT [Fr. *avanto*, It.] before, forward.

AVANT [a term of diſdain] away, be gone, out of my ſight. See AVAUNT.

AVANT-*Foſs*, Fr. [in fortification] a moat or ditch full of water, running round the counterſcarp on the outſide next the country, at the foot of the glacis.

AVA'NTGUARD [of *avant* and *guard*, *avantgarde*, Fr.] the van or firſt body of an army, the next is the *battail* or main body, and the laſt is the *arriere* or rear.

AVANT-*Mure* [*avant-mur*, Fr. in fortification] an outward wall.

AVANT-*Peach*, an early ripe peach.

AVANT-*Ward*, the van-guard or front of an army.

AVANTA'GIUM [in old records] profit or advantage.

A'VARICE [Fr. *avarizia*, It. *avaricia*, Sp. *avaritia*, of *aveo*, Lat. to crave] covetouſneſs, an inordinate inſatiable deſire of money, or of any thing elſe; as, *avarice* of wealth, and *avarice* of praiſe. *Avarice* is inſatiable, and ſo he went ſtill puſhing on for more. *L'Eſtrange.*

AVARICE is repreſented by a hideous pale-faced old woman, with a diſcontented and dejected aſpect, and a ſwoln belly, upon which ſhe lays one of her hands as if in pain, and in the other ſhe gripes a purſe cloſe tied, on which her eyes are fixed; by her ſide ſtands a meager wolf, as an emblem of voracity. Her paleneſs proceeds from her envy, which torments her to ſee her neighbours richer than herſelf; her eyes are fixed on her purſe, it being her chief delight. The wolf denotes the voracious humour of the covetous, who would have other mens goods by hook or by crook.

AVARI'CIOUS [*avaricieux*, Fr. *avaro*, It. *avariciòſo*, Sp. of *avarus*, Lat.] covetous, inſatiably deſirous.

AVARI'CIOUSLY [from *avaricious*] covetouſly.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS [from *avaricious*] the quality of being covetous.

AVAROUS [*avarus*, Lat.] covetous, pinching, miſerable.

AVA'ST [probably of *baſta*, It. and Sp. of a and baſtan, Du. hold, it is enough, a ſea word] hold, ſtop, ſtay.

AVAU'NGERS, or AVAU'NCHERS [with huntſmen] the ſecond branches of a hart's horn.

AVAU'NT, *interj. of abhorrence* [*avant*, Fr.] be gone, away. *Avant*—is Ariſtarchus yet unknown? *Pope.*

AVAU'X, a country of Champagne in France, in the neighbourhood of Rheims.

Auba'de, Fr. morning muſic, ſuch as is played at break of day, before a door or window, a ſerenade.

Auba'gne, a town of Provence, in France, ſituated about ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Marſeilles. Lat 43° 15′ N. Long. 5° 30′ E.

Auba'in [in France] the act of inheriting after a foreigner, that dies in a country where he is not naturalized. *Fr.*

Aube, a river of France, which, ariſing in the ſouth-eaſt part of Champagne, runs north-weſt, and falls into the Seine below Plancy.

Aube'nas, a town of Languedoc in France, upon the river Ardeſche, ſituated at the foot of the Cevennes. Lat 44° 40′ N. Long. 5° 0′ E.

Aube'nton, a town of Picardy in France, upon the river Aube. Lat. 43° 30′ N. Long. 4° 0′ E.

Aubete'rre, a town of France in the Angomois, ſituated on the Dronne. Lat. 45° 15′ N. Long. 0° 40′ E.

Aubi'gni, a town of France, in the province of Berry, and government of Orleans. Lat. 47° 3′ N. Long. 2° 20′ E.

A'ubin, or **St. Aubin**, a town of Britany in France. Lat. 48° 15′ N. Long. 1° 3′ W.

A'ubin [with horſemen] a broken going or pace of a horſe, between an amble and a gallop. *Fr.*

Au'burn, or **Au'burne** [adj. perhaps of *brun obſcur*, or *obſcur brun*, or from *aubour*, *aubier*, Fr. the inner rind or bark of a tree] of a dark, brown or cheſnut colour, of a tan colour.

> Barley infus'd, an *auburne* drink compoſe. *J. Philips.*

Aubu'ssan, a town of France, in the province of Marche, and government of Lyonois. Lat. 45° 55′ N. Long. 2° 15′ E.

Au'ction [*auctio*, Lat.] 1. Any public or open ſale of goods, wherein the higheſt bidder is the buyer. 2. The things ſold by auction. Aſk you why Phrine the whole *auction* buys. *Pope.*

To **Auction**, to ſell by public ſale or auction.

Auction [with phyſicians] the nouriſhment of a body, whereby more is reſtored than was loſt or decayed; an increaſe of vigour and ſtrength.

Auctiona'rii, Lat. [in old records] regraters, retailers of commodities.

A'uctionary [from *auction*] relating or belonging to an auction.

> With *auctionary* hammar in thy hand,
> Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice. *Dryden.*

Auctione'er [from *auction*] one who ſells or manages a ſale by auction.

A'uctive [*auctus*, of *augeo*, Lat. to increaſe] of an augmenting, increaſing quality.

Auda'cious [*audace*, It. *audàz*, Sp. of *audax*, *audacis*, Lat. whence *audacieux*, Fr.] confident, impudent, over-bold, daring; always in a bad ſenſe.

Auda'ciously [from *audacious*] impudently, boldly, daringly.

Auda'ciousness [*audace*, Fr. *audacia*, It. and Sp.] impudence.

Auda'city [*audaciter*, *audacis*, Lat.] confidence, ſpirit, boldneſs, courage. For want of that freedom and *audacity*, neceſſary in commerce with men, his perſonal modeſty overthrew all his public actions. *Tatler.*

Aude, a river of France, which taking its riſe in the Pyrenees, runs northward by Alet and Carcoſſene; and from thence turning eaſtward through Languedoc, falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the north-eaſt of Narbonne.

A'udible [*audibilis*, Lat.] 1. That which may be perceived by the ear. Bacon uſes it ſubſtantively. *Audibles* work on the places of eccho; a liberty not unfamiliar with Milton, in this of converting adjectives into ſubſtantives; who, the better to raiſe his ſtyle above proſe, has adopted this and many other *claſſic* forms. 2. That which is loud enough to be heard. Speaking ſoftly over a well, the water returned an *audible* eccho. *Bacon.*

A'udibleness [of *audibilis*, Lat.] capableneſs of being heard.

A udibly [from *audible*] in a manner to be heard.

Au'dience [Fr. *audienza*, It. *audiéncia*, Sp. of *audientia*, from *audio*, Lat. to hear] 1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing. His diſcourſe had *audience*. *Milton.* 2. The liberty of ſpeaking granted, a hearing given. Give men *audience*. *Hoooker.* 3. A company or aſſembly of people, hearkening to ſomewhat ſpoken, an auditory.

Audience [in polit. affairs] the ceremonies practiſed at court at the admitting ambaſſadors and public miniſters to a hearing, the reception of a ſolemn meſſenger. On ſeat of *audience* old Latinus ſat. *Dryden.*

Audience *Court*, a court appertaining to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, which, though inferior in antiquity and dignity to the court of arches, is of equal authority. The original of this court was, becauſe the archbiſhop of Canterbury heard ſeveral cauſes extrajudicialy at home in his own palace; in which, before he would finally determine any thing, he uſually committed them to be diſcuſſed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom thereupon he called his auditors; and ſo in time it became the power of the man who is called Cauſarum negotiorumque audientiæ Cantuarienſis auditor, ſeu officinalis. *Cowel.*

Audiendo & *terminando* [in law] a writ or rather commiſſion, directed to certain perſons for the trying and puniſhing ſuch perſons as have been concerned in a riotous aſſembly, inſurrection or other heinous miſdemeanour.

Audie'ntes, or **Audito'res**, Lat. catechumens or perſons newly inſtructed in the myſteries of the Chriſtian religion, and not yet admitted to be baptized.

Audit [Lat. he heareth] a hearing and examining, an account finally.

To **Audit** *an Account*, 1. To take a final account. If they which weigh all things, receive our *audit*, the ſum which truth amounteth to will appear to be this. *Hooker.* 2. To examine it finally. Biſhops ordinaries *audit* all accounts. *Ayliffe.*

Audita *Querela* [in law] a writ that lies againſt him who having taken a ſtatute merchant, or recognizance, or where judgment is given againſt, &c. upon his complaint, ſhewing ſome juſt cauſe, why execution ſhould not be granted; as a releaſe or other exception.

A'uditor [*auditeur*, Fr. *auditore*, It. *auditor*, Sp. and Lat.] an examiner of an account finally, a hearer of a lecture, ſermon, or public oration. You that were laſt day ſo high in the pulpit againſt lovers, are you now become ſo mean an *auditor? Sidney.*

Auditor [in law] an officer of the king or ſome other great perſon, who yearly examines the accounts of under-officers accountable, and makes up a general book with the difference between their receips and charges, and their allocations or allowances; alſo an allowance paid by each merchant, according to his cargo, to a maſter of a ſhip upon ſpecial occaſions, when he ſuffers damages.

Auditor [in the eccleſiaſtical law] the archbiſhop uſed to commit the diſcuſſing of cauſes to certain perſons learned in the law, ſtiled his auditors. *Ayliffe.* See **A'udience** *Court*.

Audito'rius *Meatus*, Lat. [in anatomy] the paſſage which conveys the air to the auditory nerve.

Auditors *Conventual*, or **Auditors** *Collegiate*, officers anciently appointed by the religious to examine and paſs the accounts of the houſe.

Auditors *of the Exchequer*, officers who take the accounts of thoſe who collect the revenue, taxes, &c.

Auditors *of the Mint*, thoſe perſons who take the accounts there, and make them up.

Auditors *of the Preſt or Impreſt*, officers of the exchequer, who make up the accounts of Ireland, Berwick, the mint, cuſtoms, wardrobe, &c.

Auditor *of Receipts* [in the exchequer] an officer who files the bills of the tellers, enters them, &c.

A'uditory, *adj.* [*auditorius*, *auditores*, Lat.] pertaining to the ſenſe of hearing, having the power of hearing.

Auditory *Nerves* [with anatomiſts] a pair of nerves, ariſing from the medulla oblongata, and diſtributed the one to the ear, the other to the tongue, eye, noſe, lips, &c.

Auditory, *ſubſt.* [*auditoire*, Fr. *auditorio*, It. and Sp. *auditorium*, Lat.] 1. A place where lectures, orations, &c. are heard. 2. An aſſembly of hearers, an audience.

Au'ditress [*auditrix*, Lat.] a female hearer.

> Adam relating, ſhe ſole *auditreſs*. *Milton.*

Ave'in, a town in the dutchy of Luxemburgh, remarkable for a victory which the French obtained over the Spaniards, in 1635.

Avei'ro, a ſea-port town of Portugal, ſituated near the ocean, at the mouth of the river Vouga, about twenty miles ſouth of Oporto. Lat. 40′ 32′ N. Long. 9° 8′ W.

To **Ave'll** [*avello*, Lat. of *a* and *vello*, to pull] to pull and tear away. Brown uſes the word.

Ave'lla, a city of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, four miles from Nola, and fifteen for Naples.

Avella'na, the filbert, a nut. *Lat.*

Avella'ne [in heraldry] as a croſs avellane is a ſort of croſs, that is ſo called from its figure, reſembling four filberts in their huſk or caſe, joined together at the great ends.

Avelli'no, a town in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principata, about 25 miles eaſt of the city of Naples. Lat. 41° N. Long. 15° 20′ E.

Ave *Maria*, or **Ave** *Mary* [i. e. *hail Mary*] the firſt words of the ſalutation of the Virgin Mary. A form of worſhip to the Virgin Mary in the Romiſh church. He numbers *ave maries* on his beads. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'venage [Fr. of *avena*, Lat. oats] a certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord inſtead of ſome other duties, or as a rent by the tenant.

Ave'nche, or **Ava'nche**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Lat. 46° 50′ N. Long. 7° 37′ E. The Germans call it Wiffliſburgh.

To **Ave'nge** [*venger*, Fr.] 1. To revenge, to take vengeance on an offender; having the reciprocal pronoun and *of*, ſometimes *upon* before the object revenged. I will *avenge* me *of* my enemies. *Iſaiah.* I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel *upon* the houſe of Jehu. *Hoſea.* 2. To puniſh.

> Till Jove no longer patient took his time,
> T' *avenge* with thunder their audacious crime. *Dryden.*

Ave'ngement [from *avenge*] revenge, vengeance; ſometimes with *on* before the object of revenge. 'Tis an old word.

> Work *avengement* for his ſhame,
> On thoſe two caitives. *Spenſer.*

Ave'nger [from *avenge*] 1. He that puniſhes. The Lord is the *avenger* of all ſuch. 1 *Theſſalonians.* 2. He that revenges or takes vengeance. The juſt *avenger* of his injured anceſtors. *Dryden.*

Avengers [according to Cornelius Agrippa] the fourth order of angels, whoſe prince is Aſmodæus, the executioner of juſtice.

A'venor, an officer belonging to the king's ſtables, an under-maſter of the horſe, who provides oats, &c. and ſwears in all the officers that belong to the ſtables.

A'vens [*caryophyllata*, Lat. in botany] an herb, the ſame with bennet. The ſpecies are, 1. Common avens. 2. Mountain avens, with large yellow flowers, &c. The firſt ſort grows wild in Britain and Ireland; but the ſecond ſort came from the Alps. The firſt is uſed in medicine, and in confectionary for ſeed-cakes. The ſeeds of this plant are formed into a globular figure, each having a tail, the roots are perennial and ſmell ſweet. *Miller.*

Ave'nturæ, Lat. [in ancient writers] voluntary feats or trials of ſkill at arms, tournaments, or military exerciſes on horſeback.

Ave'nture, or **Adv'enture** [in law] a miſchance, cauſing the death of a man without felony; as when he is drowned by falling into the water, or burnt by falling into the fire accidentally.

A'venue [*avenue*, of *avenir*, Fr.] a paſſage, entrance, or way lying open to a place. It is ſometimes accented on the ſecond ſyllable, but generally on the firſt.

Avenue [in a garden] a walk or row of trees, &c. or a walk planted on each ſide with trees before a houſe.

Avenue [in military art] a ſpace left for a paſſage into a camp, garriſon, or quarter; an opening or inlet into any fort, baſtion, or other work.

A'ver, a labouring beaſt.

A'ver *Corn*, a rent anciently paid in corn to religious houſes, by their tenants, &c.

AVER *Land*, ſuch land as the tenant did plough and manure, *cum averiis ſuis*, for the uſe of a monaſtery or the lord of the ſoil.

AVER *Silver* [in old records] a cuſtom or rent formerly ſo called.

AVER *Penny*, a contribution of money towards the king's averages or carriages, to be quit of that duty.

To AVE′RR [*averer*, Fr. *averare*, It. *averàr*. Sp. from *verum*, Lat. true] to aſſert a thing poſitively, to affirm or avouch it peremptorily.

AVE′RA [in doom's-day book] a day's work, or ploughman's wages, *i. e.* eight pence.

AVERAGE [*averia*, It. and Sp. *averie*, Fr. aberie or haberie, Du. and Germ. in navigation and commerce] 1. Signifies the damage which the veſſel or the goods or loading of it ſuſtains, from the time of its departure to its return. 2. The charge or contribution towards defraying ſuch damages, or the loſſes of ſuch as have their goods caſt overboard for the ſafety of the ſhip, or of the goods and lives of thoſe in the ſhip in a tempeſt. 3. The quota or proportion which each merchant or proprietor in the ſhip or loading is adjudged, upon a reaſonable eſtimation, to contribute to a common average. This contribution ſeems to be ſo called, becauſe it is ſo proportioned, after the rate of every man's average or goods carried. 4. A ſmall duty, which thoſe merchants who ſend goods in another man's ſhip, pay to the maſter for his care of them, over and above the freight.

A′VERAGE [*averagum*, barb. Lat. in common law] that ſervice which the tenant owed the lord, to be performed by horſes or carriages.

AVERAGE [with huſbandmen] a paſture or fodder for cattle, eſpecially the eddiſh or graſs after mowing or reaping.

AVE′RIA [barb. Lat. of *avoir*, Fr. to have, or *aver*, cattle, in law] ſignifies oxen and horſes for the plough; alſo ſometimes any cattle or perſonal eſtate, as *catalla* does all goods and chattels.

AVERA′NCE, a ſea-port in Normandy, in France. Lat. 48° 40′ N. Long. 1° 20′ W.

AVERDUPOIS. See AVOIRDUPOIS.

AVE′RIIS *Captis in Withernamium* [in law] a writ for the taking cattle to his uſe, who has had his cattle illegally ſeized by another, and driven out of the country where they were taken, ſo that they cannot be replevied.

AVE′RMENT [*averamento*, It. from *averr*] an aſſertion of a thing to be true, an affirming poſitively; eſtabliſhment of a thing by evidence. To avoid the oath for *averment* of the continuance of ſome eſtate, the party will ſue a pardon. *Bacon.*

AVERMENT [in law] an offer of the defendant to make good or juſtify an exception pleaded in abatement or bar of the plaintiff's action; alſo the act.

General AVERMENT [in law] is the concluſion of every plea to the writ, or in bar of replications or other pleadings.

Particular AVERMENT [in law] is when the life of a tenant for life, or a tenant in tail is averred, and the averment contains as well the matter as the form.

A′VERNAT, a ſort of grape.

AVE′RNI [Lat. with ancient naturaliſts] lakes, grottoes, and other places, which infect the air with poiſonous ſteams and vapours.

To AVERRU′NCATE [*averrunio*, Lat. of *ab*, *ex*, and *runco*, to weed] to root or tear up by the roots as in weeding.

> Sure ſome will come on it,——
> Or force we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

AVERRUNCA′TION [from *averruncate*, in huſbandry] the act of ſcraping, cutting, or lopping off the ſuperfluous branches of trees, or of rooting any thing up.

AVERRU′NCI, Lat. [among the Romans] a certain order of deities, whoſe office was to avert dangers and evils.

AVE′RSA, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavoro, ſituated about ſeventeen miles ſouth of Capua. Lat. 14° 45′ N. Long. 14° 45′ E.

AVE′RSABLE [*averſabilis*, Lat.] that may be turned away from.

AVERSA′TION [*averſatio*, of *averſor*, Lat. to turn from] 1. Act or ſtate of hating, abhorring, refuſing, or turning away from, with deteſtation. Hatred is the paſſion of defiance, and there is a kind of *averſation* and hoſtility included in its eſſence. *South.* 2. Having *from* moſt properly before the object of abhorrence. 3. Sometimes leſs properly with *to*. A general *averſation to* contempt. *Government of the Tongue.* 4. Sometimes with *towards*, but very improperly. A ſecret hatred and *averſation towards* ſociety. *Bacon.*

AVE′RSE [*averſe*, Fr. *averſo*, Sp. of *averſus*, Lat.] 1. Malign, not favourable. Pallas, now *averſe*, refus'd her aid. *Dryden.* 2. That diſlikes or cannot endure a thing; not willing to.

> By turns *averſe* and joyful to obey. *Prior.*

3. Moſt properly with *from* before the object of averſion. *Averſe from* all obedience. 4. It is frequently with *to*, but improperly. *Averſe to* any advice of the council. *Clarendon.*

AVE′RSELY [from *averſe*] 1. With averſion or unwillingneſs. 2. Backward. Secretion is emitted *averſely* or backward. *Brown.*

AVE′RSENESS [from *averſe*] diſlike to, backwardneſs, unwillingneſs. *Averſeneſs* to entertain friendſhip. *Atterbury.*

AVE′RSION, or AVE′RSENESS [Fr. *averſione*, It. *averſion*, Sp. of *averſio*, Lat.] 1. Hatred, diſlike. 2. A ſtate of being averſe from, or a turning away from, as deteſtable. Moſt properly with *from*; ſometimes with *to*, but not ſo properly. *Averſion to* ſubjection. *Addiſon.* 4. Sometimes with *for*, but leſs properly. A ſtate *for* which they have great *averſion*. *Addiſon.* 5. Sometimes *towards*, but very improperly. *Averſion towards* the houſe of York. *Bacon.* 6. The cauſe of hatred. They were the *Averſion* of the long robe. *Arbuthnot.*

To AVE′RT [*avertere*, It. *averto*, Lat. of *a*, from, and *verto*, to turn] 1. To turn off, to turn aſide; as, to *avert* one's eyes. 2. To put by, to turn away, as a calamity: with *from*. *Avert from* us thoſe things which are diſpleaſing to him. *Sprat.*

AVE′RTI [in horſemanſhip] a French word uſed in the manage, as applied to the pace or motion of a horſe, that is enjoined, regulated, and required in the leſſons.

A′VERY [of *avena*, Lat. oats] the place where the oats or provender of the king's horſes are kept.

AUFF, or ÆLF [probably of alf, Du.] a fool or ſilly fellow; auff is a word common in Yorkſhire.

AU′GAR, or AU′GER [probably of abeger, egger. Du.] a carpenter or cooper's tool for boring holes. The auger hath a handle and bit. When you uſe it, the ſtuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the more eaſily uſe your ſtrength; for in twiſting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the ſtuff. *Moxon.*

AUGE [a word of *Perſic* origin, and which ſignifies *altitude*, the contrary to *hebût*, i. e. depreſſion. *Gol.* 'Tis commonly called *aux*, D°. with aſtronomers] that point of the orbit of a planet, in which a planet being, is fartheſt diſtant from the central body, about which it rolls, and is then ſloweſt in its motion.

AUGE′A [in ancient deeds] a ciſtern for water.

AU′GELOT [with vine-dreſſers] as to plant vines *à la augelot*, is to dig ſmall trenches in the form of a little trough, to place the ſlips or ſhoots, which are afterwards covered with earth. *Fr.*

AU′GES [in aſtronomy] two points in a planet's orbit, otherwiſe called apſides.

AU′GHT *pron.* [of auht, apht, Sax. ichte, or ichtwas, Ger.] any thing. It is often uſed, but ſometimes improperly written, *ought*.

To AU′GMENT, *verb act.* [*augmenter*, Fr. *augmentare*, It. *augmentàr*, Sp. of *augmento*, Lat.] to enlarge, to encreaſe, to make more.

To AUGME′NT, *verb neut.* To grow bigger, to increaſe. His heat with running did *augment*. *Sidney.*

AUGMENT [*augmentum*, from *augeo*, Lat. to encreaſe] 1. Encreaſe. This *augment* of the tree, is without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton.* 2. State of encreaſe. Diſcutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations, but proper in the *augment*. *Wiſeman.*

AUGMENTA′TION [Fr. from *augment*, *augmentamento*, It. *auménto*, Sp.] 1. The act of increaſing, enlarging, or making bigger. As, an *augmentation* of troops. 2. State of being made bigger. One embryo is capable of vaſt *augmentation*. *Bentley.* 3. The thing added to render it bigger. He doth not receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTATION *Court*, a court erected by king Henry VIII. for the increaſe of the revenues of his crown by the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, *&c.*

AUGMENTA′TIONS [in heraldry] are additional charges frequently given as a particular mark of honour, and generally borne either on an eſcutcheon or canton.

AUGME′NTUM, growth, increaſe. *Lat.*

AUGMENTUM *ſyllabicum* [in gram.] is when a letter of ſyllable is added at the beginning of a word, ſo that the number of ſyllables is increaſed, as τυπτῶ, ετυπτον, ετυφα, τετυφᾶ.

AUGMENTUM *temporale* [in gram.] is when a ſhort vowel is changed into a long one, or a dipthong into a longer.

AUGMENTUM *febricum* [with phyſicians] a computation from what time the heat of a continual fever has ſeized upon the whole maſs of blood, till it came to the height.

AU′GRE, or AW′GRE, a tool for boring round holes. See AUGAR.

AU′GRE-BORE, or AU′GRE-HOLE, a bore, or hole made by an augre.

> Your franchiſes confined into an *augre's-bore*. *Shakeſpeare.*
> Were our fate hid within an *augre-hole*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A′UGSBURG, a conſiderable city of Swabia, in Germany; it is an imperial city, and remarkable for being the place where the Lutherans preſented their confeſſion of faith to the emperor Charles V. at the diet of the empire, held in 1550; from hence denominated the Augſburg confeſſion.

A′UGUR, or AUGURE [Fr. *auguri*, It. *augur*, Lat. augurs were ſo called either of *avium geſtu*, the geſture or flying of birds, or *avium garritu*, the chirping and chattering of birds, by which omens, particularly by the entrails of beaſts in ſacrifices, they pretended to predict future events, whether proſperous or adverſe. Romulus the founder of Rome was himſelf a great proficient in the art of augury, and as he divided the city into three tribes, ſo he appointed three augurs, one for each tribe.] The principal order of the old Roman prieſts, who divined by the flight of birds. Their manner was to ſtand on a high tower, holding their lituus or divining ſtaff in their hand, and with that they, by a motion, as it were, dividing the heavens into ſeveral quarters, made their obſervations, from which of theſe quarters the birds appeared, and on that quarter offered ſacrifice and made prayers, and afterwards gave their judgment; they were at firſt but three, but afterwards were augmented to fifteen, their perſons were inviolable, and their character unimpeachable on any crime or cauſe whatſoever.

AU′GURAL, or AU′GURICAL [*auguraris*, Lat.] belonging to an augur, relating to ſoothſaying. Soothſayers in their *augurial* and tripudiary divinations. *Brown.*

To A′UGUR, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to conjecture by ſigns. *Auguring* hope. *Shakeſpeare.* *Auguring* mind. *Dryden.*

To AU′GURATE, or to AUGURE, *verb act.* [*augurer*, Fr. of *auguro*, Lat.] to judge by augury.

AUGURA′TION [*auguratus*, Lat.] the practice of augury or foretelling events by omens. Claudius Pulcher continued the tripudary *augurations*. *Brown.*

AU′GURER, ſame with augur. The perſuaſion of his *augurers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To AU′GURIZE, to practiſe divination by birds.

AU′GUROUS [from *augur*] predicting, foreboding; as, *augurous* hearts. *Chapman.*

AU′GURY [*augure*, Fr. *augurio*, It. of *augurium*, Lat.] 1. The act of divining by the flight of birds. 2, The rules of augurs. You are excluded out of all *auguries*. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. An omen, a preſage, a prediction. If my *augury* deceive me not. *Shakeſpeare.*

Good AUGURY, is repreſented in painting by a young man cloathed in green, a ſtar over his head, and he hugging a ſwan. Green is a token of hope, and conſequently of good luck, becauſe green promiſes a plentiful crop; the ſtar denotes good ſucceſs; the whiteneſs of the ſwan is a ſign of good luck, as a black crow betokens bad.

AU′GUST [*août*, Fr. *agoſto*, It. Sp. and Port. of *auguſtus*, Lat.] the eighth month in the year, beginning at January, ſo called from the emperor Auguſtus, who having conquered Ægypt, and put an end to the civil war, entered that month into his ſecond conſulſhip. It was before called Sextile, being the ſixth month in the courſe of the year, beginning at March.

August, the ancients painted Auguſt like a young man, with a fierce countenance, dreſſed in a flame-coloured robe, having his head adorned with a garland of wheat, and having a baſket of ſummer fruit on his arm, and a ſickle at his belt, bearing a victim.

August, *adj.* [*auguſtus*, Lat.] imperial, royal, majeſtic, ſacred, venerable. Antiquity renders it *auguſt* and excellent. *Glanville.* *Auguſt* in viſage, and ſerenely bright. *Dryden.*

Agu'sta, or Au'sta, an iſland in the Gulph of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia. Lat. 42° 35′ N. Long. 17° 40′ E.

Augusta'lia, feſtivals inſtituted in honour of Cæſar Auguſtus, on the 12th of Auguſt, becauſe in this month he returned to Rome, adorned with laurels of victory and conqueſt, having left all the provinces of the empire in peace.

Augusta'lis, Lat. [among the Romans] 1. A title given to the pontiff or prieſt, who directed or ſuperintended the games performed in honour of Auguſtus. 2. A title given by the Romans to all the officers of the emperor's palace. 3. To certain magiſtrates in cities. 4. To the leader of the firſt ranks in an army.

Augu'stan, *adj.* what belongs to Auguſtus or to Auguſta; as, Auguſtan age, Auguſtan poets, &c.

Augustan *Confeſſion*, a confeſſion of Chriſtian faith made by the proteſtants in Auguſta, *i. e.* Augſburg, in Germany, A. C. 1550.

Augu'stin *Friars*, a ſect of black friars, of the order of St. Auguſtin.

Augusti'nians, a ſect who held that the gates of heaven were not opened till the general reſurrection.

Augu'stness [of *auguſt*] majeſticalneſs, venerableneſs, loftineſs of mien or viſage.

A'viary [*aviarium*, of *avis*, a bird] a place incloſed where birds are kept. In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all ſorts, the Italians include great ſcope of ground. *Wotton.*

Avi'dity [*avidité*, Fr. *avidità*, It. of *aviditas*, of *avidus*, covetous] greedineſs, eagerneſs, inſatiable or immoderate deſire.

There ſtands *avidity* with ardent eye. *Table of Cebes.*

Avi'gliano, a ſmall town of Piedmont, in Italy, ſituated about ſeven miles weſt of Turin.

Avi'gnon, a large city of Province, in France, ſituated about 20 miles ſouth of Orange, on the eaſt ſide of the river Rhone: it is an archbiſhop's ſee, and, with the whole diſtrict of Venaiſſine, ſubject to the pope. Lat. 43° 50′ N. Long. 4° 40′ E.

A'vila, a beautiful city of Old Caſtile, in Spain, ſituated 55 miles north-weſt of Madrid. Lat. 40° 50′ N. Long. 5° 20′ W.

Avi'so, It. advice, intelligence, or advertiſſement of ſomething.

A'vitous [*avitus*, Lat.] that which came to us by our anceſtors; ancient, of long ſtanding.

Avisame'ntum [old rec.] adviſe, counſel.

To Avi'se, or To Avize [*aviſer*, Fr.] 1. To adviſe or counſel any one. The huſbandman 'gan him *avize*. *Spenſer.* 2. In a reciprocal form, s'aviſer, Fr. to bethink one's ſelf. But *him avizing*, he that deed forbore. *Spenſer.* 3. To conſider. The careful knight 'gan well *avize*. *Spenſer.* This word is now obſolete.

Au'kland, a market town, in the biſhopric of Durham, near the conflux of the Were with the Gaunleſs, 12 miles from Durham, and 148 from London.

Auk, or rather Awk [a contraction of *aukward*] odd, out of order. We have heard arrant jangling in the pulpits, profeſſors ringing as *awk* as the bells. *L'Eſtrange.*

Au'kward, or A'wkward [æƿaꞃꝺ, æƿeꞃꝺ, Sax. croſs, perverſe, backward] 1. Inelegant, unhandſome, unpolite, ungenteel.

> Their manners our tardy apiſh nation,
> Limps after in baſe *awkward* imitation. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Untoward, perverſe; with *to*

> A kind and conſtant friend
> *To* all that regularly offend,
> But was implacable and *aukward*
> *To* all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hudibras.*

3. Unhandy, clumſy, unready. He was *aukward* at a trick. *Dryden.*

Au'kwardly, unhandily, ineligantly. He never knew man go more *aukwardly* to work. *Sidney.* When any thing is done *aukwardly*, the common ſaying will paſs upon them, that is ſuitable to their breeding. *Locke.*

Auk'wardness [of æƿaꞃꝺ, Sax.] unhandineſs, inelegance, oddneſs. *Aukwardneſs*, in the Italians, diſcovers their airs not to be natural. *Addiſon.*

Au'lcester, a market-town in Warwickſhire, 105 from London.

Au'ld [alꝺ, Sax.] an obſolete word ſignifying old; the Scots ſtill uſe it. Take thine *auld* cloke about thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Au'la [old rec.] a court Baron.

Au'lic *Court* [*aulicus*, Lat. of *aula*, of ἀυλη Gr. a court] one of the ſupreme courts of the German empire; it has a concurring juriſdiction with the chamber of the empire, over all the ſubjects thereof, in all proceſſes entered there, and from which redreſs may be had by petition to the emperor himſelf. It is compoſed of a preſident, who muſt be a nobleman, a vice-chancellor, who is preſented by the elector of Mentz, to whom he takes an oath, as do the prothonotaries, and the ſecretaries of chancery, and ſixteen aſſeſſors or counſelors; but how many of theſe ſhould be proteſtants, is not ſettled by the peace of Weſtphalia, though complaints have been made on that head by the proteſtant ſtates: it is held at Vienna, where the emperor generally reſides. The aſſeſſors take an oath of allegiance to the emperor only, and they are divided into the claſs of the nobles and the claſs of the commoners; the preſident likewiſe ſwears allegiance to the emperor.

Aulic [*aulique*, Fr. in ſome foreign univerſities] an act which a young divine maintains upon the admiſſion of a new doctor of divinity.

Auln [*aulne*, Fr. in France] a meaſure at Rouen; it is equal to an ell Engliſh; at Lions, 1. 016. at Calais, to 1. 52. and at Paris, to 0. 95.

Aulps, a town of Provence, in France, in the dioceſe of Frejus. Lat. 43° 40′ N. Long. 7° 5′ E.

To Auma'il [from *maille*, Fr. the meſh of a net; whence a coat of *amail*, a coat with network of iron. *Johnſon.* An obſolete word] to figure, to variegate.

> In golden buſkins of coſtly cordwaine,
> All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd
> With curious anticks and full fair *aumail'd*. *Spenſer.*

Au'mbry [*armoire*, Fr. *armaro*, It. of *armarium*, Lat.] a cupboard for victuals. See A'mbry.

No ſooner up, but the head in the Au'mbry; a reprimand, particularly to children and ſervants, who are eating as ſoon as they get out of bed.

Aune, or Awme, a German meaſure of Rheniſh wine, containing 40 gallons Engliſh. See Awme.

Au'melet, or A'melet [*amelette*, Fr.] a pancake made of eggs, after the French way.

Au'mone [*aumoſne*, Fr.] a law word for alms.

Tenure in Au'mone [law term] is where lands have been given to a church or religious houſe, on condition that ſome ſort of ſervice be performed; as that prayers be ſaid for the good of the ſoul of the donor.

Au'moner, Fr. a diſtributer of alms, an almoner.

Au'ncel *Weight* [probably *q. d.* handſale weight] an ancient ſort of weight or balance, with ſcales pendant, or hooks hanging to each end of a beam, which being raiſed upon the forefinger or hand, ſhewed the difference between the thing weighed and the weight. But this, by reaſon of deceit uſed in it, was forbidden and quite prohibited, 22 Charles II.

Au'nciatus [old rec.] antiquated.

Au'ncis, a maritime province of France, on the weſtern ſhore of the bay of Biſcay, having the province of Poictou on the north, and Santoigne on the ſouth.

Aunt [*tante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] the father's or the mother's ſiſter; the corrorelative is nephew and niece.

Avoca'do [Sp. *perſica*, Lat.] a tree that grows in great plenty in the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, as alſo in Jamaica, and hath been tranſplaned into the Engliſh ſettlements in America, upon account of its fruit, which is very neceſſary for the ſupport of life: it is of itſelf very inſipid, for which reaſon they eat it with the juice of lemons and ſugar. *Miller.*

To A'vocate [*avocatum*, ſup. of *avoco*, of *a*, from, and *voco*, Lat. to call] to call away from buſineſs. Their diveſture of mortality diſpenſes them from labours and *avocating* duties. *Boyle.*

Avoca'tion [*avocatio*, of *avoco*, Lat.] 1. The act of calling away. The *avocations* of our ſenſes are impediments. *Glanville.* 2. The call that ſummons away, the buſineſs that calls aſide. 3. With *from*. God injects into the ſoul, powerful *avocations from* ſin. *South.*

Avocato'ria, Lat. a mandate of the emperor of Germany, to a private ſubject of the empire, to ſtop his unlawful proceedings.

To Avo'id, *verb act.* [*vuider*, Fr. to empty, when it ſignifies to void, or rather of *eviter*, Fr. which has exactly the ſame proper ſignification, which is to ſhun; *evitare*, It. *evitàr*, Sp.] 1. To ſhun, to eſcape. *Avoid* what God forbids. *Tillotſon.* 2. To endeavour to ſhun. The faſhion of the world is to *avoid* coſt, and you encounter it. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To quit or leave, to avacuate; as, *avoid* the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.* *Avoid* the country, *avoid* the room. *Bacon.* 4. To oppoſe or hinder the effect of a thing. Removing that which cauſeth putrefaction, doth prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Bacon.*

To Avoid, *verb neut.* 1. To withdraw, to retire. David *avoided* out of his preſence. 1 *Sam.* 2. To become vacant. Biſhoprics are not included under benefices; ſo that if a perſon takes a biſhopric, it does not *avoid*. *Ayliffe.* For *avoid*, in this ſenſe, we commonly uſe *void*.

To Avoid [in a phyſical ſenſe] to diſcharge or caſt forth by urine, ſtool, &c.

Avo'idable [from *avoid*] that which may be avoided. Want of exactneſs is ſcarce *avoidable*. *Boyle.*

Avo'idance [from *avoid*] 1. The act of avoiding. *Avoidance* of what is hurtful. *Watts,* 2. The courſe by which any thing is conveyed and carried off. For *avoidances* and drainings of water we ſhall ſpeak. *Bacon.*

Avoi'dance [in law] is when a benefice becomes void of an incumbent, which is either in fact or law.

Avoidance [in fact] is by the death of the incumbent.

Avoidance [in law] may be by ceſſion, plurality, deprivation, deſignation, &c.

Avo'ider [from *avoid*] 1. He that avoids or ſhuns any thing. 2. He that carries any thing away. 3. The veſſel in which a thing is carried away.

Avo'idless [from *avoid*] that which cannot be avoided or ſhunned. That *avoidleſs* ruin in which the empire would be involved. *Dennis.*

Avoirdupo'is [Fr. *i. e.* to have full weight] a weight of 16 ounces to the pound, commonly uſed in weighing grocery, and moſt commodities that have waſte or refuſe; one pound *averdupois* being equally to 14 *oz.* 11 *pen.* 15 *gr.* troy weight. Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *averdupois* ounce; for our troy ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuthnot.*

Avoirdupois [in law] ſuch merchandiſes as are weighed by this weight, and not by troy weight.

Avola'tion [Fr. *avolatum*, ſup. of *avolo*, Lat. to fly] the act of flying away, eſcape; Brown and Glanville uſe the word: in chemiſtry, the act of evaporating.

A'von, a river of England, which taking its riſe in Wiltſhire, runs by Bath, where it becomes navigable, and continues its courſe by Briſtol, below which it falls into the ſea.

Avon, is alſo the name of a river in Leiceſterſhire, running ſouth by Warwick and Eveſham, and falling into the Severn at Tewksbury in Glouceſterſhire.

Avo'setta, a bird called a ſcooper.

To Avou'ch [*avouer*, Fr.] 1. To affirm, to aſſert or maintain peremptorily; for *avouch* we now commonly uſe *vouch*. They boldly *avouched* that they only had the truth. *Hooker.* 2. To produce in favour of any perſon, to vouch or anſwer for another. Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Iriſh. *Spenſer* 3. To vindicate, to juſtify. You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the juſtice of your dealing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Avouch [from the verb] evidence, declaration. The try'd *avouch* of mine own eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Avou'chable [from *avouch*] that may be avouched.

Avou'cher [from *avouch*] he that avouches.

To **Avo'w** [*avouer*, Fr.] to own with confidence, not to diſſemble, to juſtify peremptorily and openly.

To **Avow** [in law] to juſtify a thing already done.

Avow'able [from *avow*] that which may be avowed or openly declared.

Avow'al [from *avow*] open declaration.

Avo'wedly, openly, manifeſtly, in an avowed manner. Wilmot could not *avowedly* except againſt the other. *Clarendon.*

Avowe'e, or **Advowe'e** [*avoué*, Fr. law term] he to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs, ſo that he may preſent thereto in his own name; and is diſtinguiſhed from thoſe who preſent in another's name, as a guardian for his ward, *&c.*

Avo'wry [*advouerie*, Fr.] is when a diſtreſs has been taken for a rent, *&c.* and the party diſtrained ſues a replevin; the taker ſhall have *avowry*, or juſtify his plea for what cauſe he took it.

Avow'sal [from *avow*] a confeſſion.

Avow'try [*avolterio*, It.] adultery. See **Advou'try**.

Aupisa'ller, a phraſe ſometimes uſed by Engliſh writers, to ſignify at the worſt. *Fr.*

Au'ra, a gentle gale or blaſt of wind; an airy exhalation or vapour, a gentle breeze, or cool air. *Lat.*

Au'rach, a town of Swabia, in Germany, ſituated about 15 miles eaſt of Tubingen. Lat. 48° 25′ N. Long. 9° 20′ E.

Aura'nches, a large, ſtrong, and well ſituated city of France, in Lower Normandy. Lat. 48° 41′ N. Long. 1° 16′ W.

Aura'ntium [of *aurum*, Lat. gold] an orange ſo called from its colour.

Au'ray, a ſea-port town of Brittany, in France, about 18 leagues ſouth-eaſt of Port-Lewis. Lat. 47° 40′ N. Long. 2° 45′ W.

Aura'tus *Eques*, Lat. a knight batchelor.

Au'rea *Alexandrina* [Lat. in medicine] a ſort of opiate or antidote.

Au'reate, a ſort of pear.

Aure'lia [Lat. in botany] the herb golden floramour or gold Stæchados.

Aurelia [Lat. with naturaliſts] the firſt apparant change of the eruca, or maggot of any inſect.

Arenga'bad, a large city in the province of Viſiapour, in India, on this ſide the Ganges. Lat. 19° 15′ N. Long. 75° 30′ E.

Aure'ola [Lat. with Romiſh ſchoolmen] a ſpecial reward beſtowed on martyrs, virgins, doctors, and other ſaints, on account of their having performed works of ſupererogation.

Aureo'la [Lat. with painters, *&c.*] a crown of glory with which ſaints, martyrs, and confeſſors are adorned, as a mark of their having obtained victory.

Aure'us [Lat. from *aurum*, Lat. gold] called alſo *ſolidus aureus*, a gold coin current among the ancient Romans, equivalent to 25 denarii, or 100 ſeſterces. According to Dr. Arbuthnot the *aureus* weighed double the *denarius*, and therefore muſt have been worth 1*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Au'res, an ancient puniſhment among the Saxons, of cutting off the ears of church robbers, and other felons.

Auricha'lcum [ορειχαλκον] a fictitious metal, commonly called braſs, made of copper and lapis calaminaris.

Au'ricle [in anatomy] 1. The external ear, or that part of it that is prominent from the head. 2. Two appendages of the heart, being two muſcular caps or bags covering the two ventricles thereof, and ſeated at its baſis; they move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order, their ſyſtole correſponding to the diaſtole of the heart.

Auri'comum [in botany] a kind of crowfoot. *Lat.*

Auri'cula, a little ear, the outſide of the ear. *Lat.*

Auricula [with botaniſts] the herb borage; alſo the flower called bear's-ear, or ricolus.

Auricula *Judea* [in pharmacy] jew's-ear, a ſort of ſubſtance that grows on the trunk of the elder tree. *Lat.*

Auricula *Leporis* [in botany] hare's-ear, or ſcorpion-wort. *Lat.*

Auricula *Muris* [in botany] the herb mouſe-ear. *Lat.*

Auriculæ *Cordis* [with anatomiſts] the two auricles of the heart, ſeated at the baſis, over the ventricles; their uſe is to receive the venal blood from the vena cava and pulmonaris, and as it were to meaſure it into the ventricles.

Auri'cular [*auriculaire*, Fr. *auriculare*, It. *auriculàr*, Sp. of *auricularis*, of *auricula*, of *auris*, the ear, Lat.] 1. That is within the ſenſe or reach of hearing. You ſhall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* aſſurance have your ſatisfaction. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. That is ſpoken in the ear; as,

Auricular *Confeſſion* [with Roman catholics] ſuch as they whiſper in the ears of their prieſts and fathers confeſſors.

Auricula'ris *Digitus*, the little-finger ſo called, becauſe it is uſed commonly to pick the ear. *Lat.*

Auricularius, Lat. a ſecretary; old rec.

Auri'cularly [from *auricular*] in a ſecret manner, in the ear. Theſe confeſs not *auricularly*, but in a loud voice. *Decay of Piety.*

Auri'culum, a caſe that contains gold, or gold calcin'd to powder.

Auri'ferous [*aurifer*, Lat.] producing or bearing gold.

> Mountains big with mines,
> Whence many a burſting ſtream *auriferous* plays. *Thomſon.*

Au'riflam, or **Au'riflambe**, the purple ſtandard of St. Denis, borne formerly in the wars againſt infidels, but loſt in Flanders.

Auri'ga, a carter, a waggoner or charioteer; alſo a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of 68 ſtars. *Lat.*

Auri'go [with phyſicians] the yellow jaundice. *Lat.*

Auripigme'ntum, a ſort of arſenic of a gold colour, yellow orpiment. *Lat.*

Auri'graphy [of *aurum* and γραφη, Gr. writing] a writing with gold.

Au'rillac, a neat and well built city of France, in the Upper Auvergne, noted for its trade in bone lace. Lat. 54° 44′ N. Long. 3° 31′ E.

Au'ris [in anatomy] the ear. See **Ear**.

Aurisca'lpium [from *auris*, the ear, and *ſcalpo*, Lat. to pick] an ear-picker.

Auro'ra, a ſpecies of crow-foot.

Aurora, Lat. The morning twilight, the dawn or break of day; which begins to appear, when the ſun is come within 18 degrees of the horizon, and ends when it is riſen above it. 2. The goddeſs that opens the gates of day: poetically, the morning.

> *Aurora* ſheds
> On Indus' ſmiling banks the roſy ſhower. *Thompſon.*

Aurora was feigned by the ancients the daughter of the ſun and the moon, and was painted a virgin of a ruddy complexion, having wings, and with a yellow garment. In one hand holding a torch, and with the other ſtrewing flowers, generally ſitting in a chariot of maſſive ſilver.

Aurora *borealis* [*i. e.* the northern twilight] an extraordinary meteor of luminous appearance, which is viſible in the night-time, in the northern parts of the heavens. By the vulgar called ſtreamers.

Auro'se, *n. adj.* [*auroſus*, Lat.] full of gold; of the ſame form with argentoſe, but alike obſolete.

Au'rulent, *n. adj.* [*aurulentus*, Lat.] flowing with gold; of the ſame form with turbulent, virulent, but obſolete.

Au'rum [in chemiſtry] gold. See **Gold**.

Aurum *fulminans* [with chemiſts] *i. e.* thundering gold, a powder made of gold diſſolved in aqua regalis, and precipitated with volatile ſpirit of ſal armoniac, or oil of tartar; they call it alſo ſaffron of gold, and fulminans, becauſe that being inflammable, not only by fire, but by a gentle warmth, heated over the fire in a ſpoon, it fulminates, or gives a report like thunder. *Lat.* Some *aurum fulminans* the fabric ſhook. *Garth.*

Aurum *moſaicum*, or **Aurum** *muſivum*, [with chemiſts] a compoſition made uſe of by painters and ſtatuaries, and ſometimes in medicine. It is compounded of a mixture of quickſilver, ſal armoniac, tin, and ſulphur, ſublimed all together. *Lat.*

Aurum *potabile* [*i. e.* drinkable gold] gold rendered liquid, or, as ſome define it, a medicine made of the body of gold, reduced (without any corroſive) into a ſubſtance, blood red, gummy, or like honey, which gummy ſubſtance, ſteeped in ſpirit of wine, acquires a ruby colour, and is called tincture of gold.

Aurum *potabile* [with phyſicians] ſome rich cordial, with pieces of leaf-gold in it. *Lat.*

Aurum *Reginæ*, Lat. [*i. e.* queen's gold] a certain revenue peculiar to a queen, conſort of Great-Britain.

Au'spex [*quaſi aviſpex*, of *aves aſpicio*, Lat. to look upon birds] a diviner by birds. The manner of his performing this divination was thus: the *auſpex* ſtood upon a tower, with his head covered with a gown peculiar to his office, which was called *læna*, and turning his face towards the eaſt, holding a ſhort ſtrait rod in his hand, only a little turning at one end, called *lituus*; he marks out the heavens into four quarters; having done this, he ſtays and waits for the omen, on which quarter the birds fly on.

Au'spice, *auſpicia*, plur. of *auſpicium*, Lat. or **Au'spice** [of *avis*, a bird, and *aſpicio*, to behold or obſerve] 1. Obſervations and predictions by omens, taken from birds. 2. Protection, favour ſhewn from above, or from any ſuperior or proſperous perſon to any other.

> Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
> By whoſe high *auſpice* Rome hath ſtood. *Ben Johnſon.*

3. Influence; good derived from the piety of a patron or protector to his client.

> May he live long, that town to ſway
> Which by his *auſpice* they will nobler make,
> As he will hatch their aſhes by his ſtay. *Dryden.*

Ausp'icia [Fr. *auſpicio*, It. and Sp. of *auſpicium*, Lat.] a kind of ſoothſaying among the Romans by the flight, chirping, *&c.* of birds; alſo protection. Some of theſe *auſpicia* or omens were taken from the chattering or ſinging of birds, and others from their flying: the former they called *oſcines*, the latter *præpetes*; of the firſt ſort were crows, pies, owls, *&c.* of the ſecond, eagles, vultures, and the like.

Theſe *auſpicia* were alſo taken from chickens in a coop, or penn, and the manner of divining from them was as follows: the auſpex or augur, made his obſervation early in the morning, and commanding a general ſilence, ordered the coop to be opened, and threw down a handful of corn or crumbs to them, and by their actions afterwards took the omens.

If the chickens immediately ran fluttering to the meat, if they ſcattered it with their wings, if they paſt by it without taking notice of it, or if they flew away; they accounted the omen to be unfortunate, and to portend nothing but danger or miſchance.

But if they leaped immediately out of the coop, and fell to picking up the meat ſo greedily, as to let ſome of it drop out of their mouths upon the pavement, they looked upon it as an omen of aſſured happineſs and ſucceſs.

Auspi'cial [*auſpicialis*, Lat.] pertaining to ſoothſaying or divination.

Auspi'cious, or **Auspi'cial** [*auſpicium*, *auſpicialis*, Lat.] 1. Happily begun, having omens of ſucceſs foreboding good. With happy and *auſpicious* beginnings you are forming a model of charity. *Sprat.* 2. Fortunate, proſperous, applied to perſons; as, *auſpicious* chiefs. 3. Favourable, propitious, kind, applied to perſons.

> Fortune play upon thy proſp'rous helm
> As thy *auſpicious* miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Lucky, applied to things.

> Calm ſeas, *auſpicious* gales. *Shakeſpeare.*

Auspi'ciously [from *auſpicious*] proſperouſly, with happy omens.

Auspi'ciousness [from *auſpicious*] proſperouſneſs, happineſs.

Au'ster, Lat. 1. The ſouth wind. 2. The ſouth part of the world. This wind was feigned by the poets ſo extreamly hot, that it ſometimes ſet fire to towns and ſhips: according to ſome, the offſpring of Aſtreus and Heribea; and as others feign, of Æolus and Aurora.

Auste're [Fr. *auſtero*, It. and Sp. of *auſterus*, Lat. of [illegible] Gr.]

Gr.] ſevere, rigid, crabbed, ſtern of countenance; alſo ſour of taſte, harſh.

Austere *Taſte*, a taſte, which leaves ſome roughneſs on the mouth and tongue, as of unripe fruits, vitriol, *&c.*

Auste'rely [from *auſtere*] ſeverely, crabbedly.

Auste'reness [*auſteritè*, Fr. *auſterità*, It. of *auſteritas*, Lat.] ſeverity, ſtrictneſs, rigour; alſo roughneſs in taſte.

Auste'rity [ἀυϛηροτης, Gr. *auſterite*, Fr.] 1. Severity, ſtrictneſs, mortified life. What is your ſour *auſterity* ſent t'explore. *Ben Johnſon.* This prince lived in the convent with all the rigour and *auſterity* of a capuchin. *Addiſon.* 2. Harſh and cruel diſcipline. Let not *auſterity* breed ſervile fear. *Roſcommon.*

Au'sterlitz, a ſmall city of Germany in Moravia, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name.

Auste'rulous [*auſterulus*, Lat.] ſomewhat harſh.

Au'stral [*auſtralis*, Lat.] ſouthern.

Austral *Signs* [in aſtronomy] are the ſix ſouthern ſigns of the zodiac, *viz.* Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Piſces.

To Au'stralize [from *auſtral*] to tend ſouthward. Good iron ſeptentriates at one extreme, and *auſtralizes* at another. *Brown.*

Au'stria, a circle of Germany, comprehending the archduchy of Auſtria, Styria, Corinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Trent, and Brixen. It is bounded by Bohemia and Moravia on the north; by Hungary, Sclavonia, and Croatia on the eaſt; by the dominions of Venice on the ſouth; and by Bavaria on the weſt.

Austri'ne [*auſtrinus*, Lat.] ſouthern, ſoutherly.

Austu'rcus, Astu'rcus, or Ostu'rco, a goſhawk; hence a falconer, who keeps theſe kind of hawks, is called an oſtringer.

Auta'ngelist [ἀυταγγελος, of ἀυτος, himſelf, and αγγελος, Gr. a meſſenger] a perſon who does his own meſſage.

Au'ter Droit [Fr. a law term] is where perſons ſue, or are ſued in another's right, as executors, adminiſtrators, *&c.*

Au'terfois *Acquit* [Fr. in law] a plea by a criminal, that he was heretofore acquitted of the ſame treaſon or felony.

Authe'ntical, or Authe'ntic [*authentique*, Fr. *autentico*, It. and Sp. *authenticus*, Lat. ἀυθεντικος, of ἀυθεντια, Gr. original authority] that which is of good authority; as, an *authentic* regiſter. And Milton ſpeaking of the divine Being, ſays,

———His great *authentic* will.

Unleſs that learned poet uſes the term in much the ſame ſenſe with the word *authentics*, *i. e.* to imply what has its authority *from itſelf*, and not (as in the caſe of delegated power) *from another*. See Authentics. In which acceptation it anſwers to the word, αυθεντεω, αυθεντης, αυθεντια, in Greek; and to original *underived* authority, in Engliſh. Του μεν Πατρος αυθεντουντος ϗ δωρουμενου την χαριν; του δε υιου ταυτη διακονουμενου, *i. e.* the Father, by his original *underived* authority, appointing and beſtowing the grace; and the Son adminiſtring it. *Euſeb. de Eccleſ. Theol.* lib. 3. And St. Epiphanius does not ſcruple to apply the word αυθεντια to that *unoriginated* manner of exiſtence, which is peculiar to God the Father. *Epiph. Hæreſ.* p. 73. See Baptize, and Autotheism, and John, c. 5. v. 30. compared with c. 6. v. 38. and c. 16. v. 13.

Authe'ntically, or Authe'ntickly [from *authentical*, or *authentic*] credibly, after an authentic manner. This point is dubious, and not *authentically* decided. *Brown.*

Authe'nticalness [of *authentical*] genuineneſs, the quality of being ſupported by good authority. Virtuoſo's deſcant upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalneſs* of medals. *Addiſon.*

Authenti'city, or Authenti'ckness [from *authentic*] genuineneſs, quality of being authentic.

Authe'ntics, the title of the third volume of the Roman civil law, ſo termed, becauſe it has its authority from itſelf, as proceeding from the mouth of the emperor. It is a tome of new conſtitutions appointed by the emperor Juſtinian after the code, and introduced into the body of the law under one book, and called the novels of Juſtinian.

Au'thor [*auteur*, Fr. *autore*, It. *autor*, Sp. and Port. of *author*, *auctor*, Lat.] 1. One who is the firſt beginner or mover of a thing, that to which it owes its original. The *author* of that which cauſeth another thing to be, is *author* of that thing alſo which thereby is cauſed. *Hooker.* 2. The compoſer or writer of a book, as contradiſtinguiſhed from a compiler and a tranſlator. An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a tranſlator has not. *Dryden.* 3. The head of a party, faction, *&c.* The ſtrength of their amity ſhall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. He that produces any thing from his loins, the efficient cauſe. New *authors* of diſſenſion ſpring. *John Philips.*
5. A writer in general.

Their own *authors* faithfully affirm,
That the land Salike lies in Germany. *Shakeſpeare.*

Au'thoress, a female author.

Autho'ritative [from *authority*] 1. Having due authority. 2. Having but the air of authority. This ſeems a ludicrous ſenſe. The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the inſipid mirth of the other. *Swift.*

Autho'ritatively [from *authoritative*] by or with a ſhew of authority only. No foreign law binds here in England, till it be received and *authoritatively* engrafted into the law of England. *Sir Matthew Hale.*

Autho'ritativeness [of *authoritative*] the acting by authority; alſo an authoritative appearance.

Autho'rity [*authorité*, Fr. *autorità*, It. *autoridàd*, Sp. of *auctoritas*, Lat.] 1. Legal power.

If law, *authority*, and power deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Power, rule, pre-eminene. Suffer not a woman to uſurp *authority* over the man. 1 *Timothy.* 3. Credit, with influence upon; as, the *authority* of example. 4. Open ſupport, juſtification, countenance.

Doſt thou expect th' *authority* of their voices,
Whoſe ſilent wills condemn thee? *Ben Johnſon.*

5. Teſtimony. This I would be glad to find, by ſo ſweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sidney.* 6. Credibility, weight of evidence; as, the ſacred *authority* of ſcriptures. *Hooker.*

Authority is repreſented by a woman half naked, holding in one hand a ſphere, with the 12 ſigns of the zodiac; and in the other an image, which holds in one hand a branch of palm, and in the other a garland.

Sometimes as a matron, ſeated in a noble chair, clothed with a gold embroidered garment, holding a ſword in her right hand, and a double trophy of books and arms by her ſide. Her age denotes authority, as does alſo the throne; her ſplendid habit, the pre-eminence perſons in authority have over others; the ſword lifted up, ſhews the ſovereign power; the ſcepter is likewiſe, in all nations, a badge of authority.

Authoriza'tion, Fr. confirmation or reception by authority. The obligation of laws ariſes from their admiſſion and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale.*

To Au'thorize [*authoriſer*, Fr. *autorizzare*, It. *autorizàr*. Sp.] 1. To impower, to give power or authority to any perſon. She *authorized* herſelf much with making us ſee, that all power depended upon her. *Sidney.* 2. To make a thing lawful. Firſt bid me love, and *authorized* my flame. *Dryden.* 3. To eſtabliſh a thing by authority. Thoſe forms are beſt, which have been longeſt received and *authorized* by cuſtom. *Temple.* 4. To countenance, to juſtify, or prove a thing to be right. Their reaſon does not *authorize* that deſire. 5. To gain credit to any perſon or thing. A perſon in vogue with the multitude, ſhall *authorize* any nonſenſe. *South.*

Auto'chthones [αὐτοχθωνες, of αὐτος, ſelf, and χθων, Gr. the earth] the aborigines, the original and firſt inhabitants of any country, *q. d.* ſprung out of the very earth itſelf, and particularly the moſt ancient people of Athens in Greece were ſo named.

Auto'crasy [of αὐτος, ſelf, and κρατος, Gr. power] independent power, and in one's ſelf, ſupremacy.

Autocra'tical, or Autocrato'rial [of αὐτοκρατορικος, Gr.] ſelf-powerful, ſupreme.

Au'to de fe, Sp. an act of faith in the Romiſh church, is that ſolemn puniſhing of thoſe who are accuſed of hereſy. Upon a Sunday or feſtival, being brought from priſon to church, where a ſermon is preached on the ſubject of faith, and dreſſed in a frightful manner, they are delivered over to the civil power to be burnt.

Autoge'neal [of ἀτογενης, Gr.] ſelf-begotten, produced by i ſelf.

Autogra'phical [of αὐτος, one's ſelf, and γραφω, Gr. to write] of or pertaining to a perſon's own writing.

Auto'graphy [*autographum*, Lat. αὐτογραφον, of αὐτος, ſelf, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a perſon's own hand-writing; alſo the original of any treatiſe or diſcourſe, in contradiſtinction to a copy of it.

Auto'logy [αὐτολογια, Gr.] a ſpeaking of or to one's own ſelf.

Automa'tical, or Auto'matous [of αὐτοματος, Gr.] ſelf-moving, belonging to an automaton.

Auto'maton, *plur.* Automata [*automate*, Fr. *automato*, It. *automaton*, Lat. αὐτοματον, of αὐτοματος, Gr. ſpontaneous] a ſelf-moving engine; a machine which has the principle of motion within itſelf, going either by a vice, ſcrew, ſpring, or weight; any piece of mechaniſm that ſeems to move of itſelf, as clock, jack, watch, *&c.* The Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton.* *Glanville.* The *automata* of this kind. *Wilkins.*

Automaton [with phyſic writers] the motion of the heart, the working of the bowels.

Auto'nomy [αὐτονομια, of αὐτος and νομος, Gr. law] the living according to one's mind or preſcription.

Auto'psy [*autopſia*, Lat. of αὐτοψια, of αὐτος, ſelf, and οπτομαι, Gr. to view] the view of any thing taken by the ſight; or the ſeeing with one's own eyes. Ocular demonſtration, ocular inſpection, *autopſy* convinceth us. *Ray.*

Auto'ptical [of αὐτοπτης, Gr.] perceived by a perſon's own eyes.

Auto'ptically [of *autoptical*] by means of one's own eyes. It *autoptically* ſilences that diſpute. *Brown.* The teleſcope *autoptically* confuted it. *Glanville.*

Auto'phoros [,αὐτοφορος, of αὐτος and φερω, Gr. to bear] in the civil law] a thief taken in the very fact, or having the thing he ſtole about him.

Autothe'ism, the principle or opinion of God's ſubſiſting of Himſelf, and independent of all *will* and *production*; or that manner of exiſtence by which the *firſt* cauſe and Father of the univerſe is diſtinguiſhed from all other beings. See Self-existence and Athanasians.

Autothe'ist [of αὐτος and Θεος, Gr. God] one who believes God's ſelf-ſubſiſtence.

Au'tumn [*automne*, Fr. *autunno*, It. *otonno*, Sp. *outono*, Port. of *autumnus*, Lat.] harveſt, the time from the ſixth of Auguſt to the ſixth of November, the ſeaſon which is between ſummer and winter. It begins aſtronomically, when the ſun enters the ſign Libra, making equal day and night. The Egyptians uſed to expreſs autumn [hieroglyphically] by a ſerpent diſtilling venom into the body of a man.

Autumn *Calvile*, a ſort of apple.

Autumn, as an allegorical deity, was repreſented by the ancients as a woman, comely, though ripe in years, richly clad, crowned with a garland of vine leaves, having in one hand a bunch of grapes, in the other a *cornu copiæ* filled with fruit.

It is alſo repreſented by a man in perfect age, clothed like the autumn, and likewiſe girt with a ſtarry girdle; he holds in one hand a a pair of ſcales equally poiſed, with a globe in each; in the other a bunch of divers fruits and grapes. Moſt of theſe are declared in the autumn, they being the ſame age denotes the perfection of this ſeaſon, when fruits are ripe, The balance or libra is one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac.

Autumn is likewiſe frequently repreſented by the goddeſs Pomona.

Autumn [with alchymiſts] the time or ſeaſon when the operation of the philoſopher's ſtone is brought to maturity.

Autu'mnal [*automnal*, Fr. *autumnale*, It. *otonàl*, Sp. of *autumnalis*, Lat.] of or pertaining to autumn, produced in autumn; as, *autumnal* ſtar, and *autumnal* ſun, in *Milton* and *Pope*.

Autumnal *Point* [in aſtronomy] is one of the equinoctial points; being that from which the ſun begins to deſcend towards the ſouth pole.

Autumnal *Equinox* [in aſtronomy] the time when the ſun is in the autumnal point.

Autumnal *Signs* [in aſtronomy] are thoſe through which the ſun paſſes during the autumn ſeaſon; they are Libra, Scorpius, and Sagittarius.

AUTUMNA'LIA, thoſe fruits of the earth that are ripe in autumn or harveſt. *Lat.*

AUTU'MNITY [*autumnitas*, Lat.] the time of harveſt, the fall of the leaf.

AU'TUN, a city of Burgundy in France, ſituated on the river Arroux. Lat. 46° 50′ N. Long. 4° 15′ E.

AUTU'RGY [*auturgia*, Lat. αὐτȣργια, of αὐτὸς, ſelf, and ἔργον, Gr. work] ſelf-working, an operation performed by a man's *own* hands; it is oppoſed to what he does by the inſtrumentality of another.

AVU'LSION, [*avulſio*, of *avello*, Lat.] act of pulling or plucking away or from any thing elſe. The *avulſion* of two poliſhed ſuperficies from one another. *Locke.*

AUX. See AUGE.

AUX, the capital city of Gaſcony in France. It is one of the richeſt archbiſhop's ſees in that kingdom. Lat. 43° 40′ N. Long. 0° 20′ E.

AU'XERRE, a city of Burgundy in France, on the river Yonne. Lat. 47° 40′ N. Long. 3° 35′ E.

AUXE'SIS [αὔξησις, Gr. increaſe, with rhetoricians] a magnifying or enlarging upon any thing too much, or an exornation, when a more grave and magnificent word is put inſtead of the proper word.

AUXI'LIAR, or AUXILI'ARY, *adj.* [*auxiliaire*, Fr. *auſiliario*, It. of *auxiliaris*, Lat.] that come to aid or aſſiſt; helpful, confederate.

The giant brood mixt with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton.*
Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours. *Brown.*
Aid he craves
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXILIAR, or AUXILIARY, *ſubſt.* a helper, a confederate.

AUXI'LIARIES [in military affairs] are auxiliary forces, or regiments raiſed in the city of London upon ſome extaordinary occaſion, to aſſiſt the trained bands; alſo the forces of a foreign prince ſent to the aſſiſtance of another. Underling *auxiliars* to the difficulty of a work called commentators. *Pope.*

AUXI'LIARY *Verbs* [with grammarians] are ſuch as help to form or conjugate others, as, *to have, am, to be*, in Engliſh; *eſtre, avoir*, in French.

AUXI'LIUM, aid, help, ſuccour, ſupply. *Lat.*

AUXILIUM [with phyſicians] any medicine that is good againſt a diſeaſe. *Lat.*

ANXILIUM *Curiæ* [old records] a precept or order of court, for the citing and ſummoning one party at the ſuit of another. *Lat.*

AUXILIUM *facere alicui in Curiâ Regis* [*i. e.* to be the aſſiſtant to and ſollicitor for another in the king's court] an office in ancient times, ſolemnly undertaken by ſome courtiers for their dependants. *Lat.*

AUXILIUM *ad filium militem faciendum, aut filiam maritandam*, a writ directed to the ſheriff of every county to levy or collect a reaſonable aid toward knighting the king's ſon, or marrying his daughter.

AUXILIUM *Patere* [a law term] to pray aid or ſuit in a cauſe; as when an inferior tenant is impleaded, and is incapable to defend the right in his own name, he prays aid of the ſuperior lord to aſſiſt and juſtify his plea. *Lat.*

AUXILIUM *Regis*, money raiſed for the king's uſe, and ſervice. *Lat.*

AUXILIUM *Vicecomitum*, the aid or cuſtomary duties paid to the ſheriff, for the better ſupport of his office. *Lat.*

AUXO'NE, a ſmall city of Burgundy, in France, ſituated on the river Soane, ſeven miles weſt of Dol. Lat. 47° 15′ N. Long. 5° 22′ E.

AWAI'T [in ancient ſtatutes] a way-laying, or lying in wait to do miſchief. Thouſand perils lie in cloſe *await*. *Spenſer.*

To AWAIT [of *a* and *wait*, wachten, Du. or warten, or aufwarten, Ger.] 1. To wait for, to expect.

He *awaits* the falling of the murd'ring knife. *Fairfax.*

2. To attend upon, to be in ſtore or reſerve for.

Reward *awaits* the good. *Milton.*

To A'WAKE, *irr. ver neut.* [op-wecken, Du. aufwecken, H. Ger.] to come out of a ſleep, to ceaſe from ſleeping.

To AWAKE, to AWAKEN, or to WAKE, *verb act. preter.* awoke, now more commonly awaked [aƿeccean, ƿeccian, Sax. wecken, Du. and Ger.] 1. To rouſe any one out of a ſleep. I go that I may *awake* him out of ſleep. *St. John.* 2. To raiſe from the dead, or any ſtate reſembling ſleep.

It rais'd up his head,
As *awak'd* from the dead. *Dryden.*

3. To put any thing into new action.

Repairs her ſmiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

N. B. This verb active is regular.

AWAKE, *adj.* not ſleeping.

AWA'RD [from the verb] generally is any judicial ſentence, but properly it is applied to the judgment or determination of a perſon who is neither appointed by the law, nor by any judge, to compoſe a difference between perſons, but choſen by the perſons at variance; a ſentence or judgment of arbitrators.

To AWARD [of *a* and ƿeꝛð, Sax. towards, ſo derived by Skinner, ſomewhat improbably. *Johnſon*] to give a judgment or determining ſentence judicially; as, the court *awards* it.

To AWARD, *verb. neut.* to determine or judge in general.

Th' unwiſe *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs. *Pope.*

To AWARD [or bear off] a blow.

A'WARE, *adj.* [vare, Dan. gewaer, Du. gewahr, Ger. ᵹeƿaꝛian, Sax.] foreſeeing, watchful, attentive. Ere I was *aware*, I had left myſelf nothing but the name of king. *Sidney.*

AWA'Y, *adv.* [aƿeᵹ, Sax. wech, Du. weg, Ger.] 1. Abſent. 2. To go from any perſon or place. I have a pain here—'twill *away* again. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Come let us go.

Away, old man, give me thy hand, *away*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Begone *away*, and gliſter like the god of war. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Out of one's own power into that of another. It concerns every one who will not trifle *away* his ſoul. *Tillotſon.* 6. It is often uſed with a verb, and denotes fooling idly, till any thing be gone. He play'd his life *away*. *Pope.* 7. On the way, on the road. Perhaps this is the original import of the following phraſe.

Sir Valentine, whether *away* ſo faſt? *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Perhaps the phraſe *he cannot away with*, may mean, *he cannot travel with*, he cannot bear the company of any. She never could *away* with me.—She could not abide maſter Shallow. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. Away with; throw or take away.

Away with your ſheephooks, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

To bear AWAY [æƿeᵹ-bæꝛan, Sax.] to carry away.

To drive AWAY [æƿeᵹ ðꝛiƿan, Sax.] to drive off or from a place.

When the cat is AWAY, the mice play.

Quand il n'y a point de chat, les rats ſe promenent à leur aiſe. Fr. The Latins ſay: *Oculus domini ſaginat equum.* The Germans: Des herrn auge maſtet das pferd. (The maſters eye makes the horſe fat.) The Spaniſh: *Vánſe los gátos, eſtiend enſe los rátos.*

Theſe proverbs are applied to ſervants, who, in their maſters abſence, are but too apt to ſpend their time in playing, junketting, and revelling.

AWE [properly of achte, Ger. heed, care, eᵹe, oᵹa, Sax. *Johnſon*] reverential fear, dread, obſervance, reſpect. *Awe* without amazement, and dread without diſtraction. *South.*

To ſtand in AWE, to be in fear, have a great reſpect for any one.

To AWE, to ſtrike with reverential fear.

An AWE-BAND [of *awe* and *band*] a check upon one.

A'WFUL [of achte, Teut. and ꝼull, Sax. of *awe* and *full*] 1. Apt to ſtrike with awe or reverence. Thy *awful* brow, more *awful* they retir'd. *Milton.* 2. Worſhipful, as being inveſted with authority or dignity. This ſenſe is obſolete.

Ungovern'd youth
Thruſt from the company of *awful* men. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Struck with awe, ſcrupulous. This ſenſe is rare. It is not nature and ſtrict reaſon, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY, in a manner proper to awake awe in a reverential way.

A'WFULNESS, 1. Quality of ſtriking with awe, reverential ſolemnity. Night heightens the *awfulneſs* of the place, and pours out her horrors upon every thing. *Addiſon.* 2. The ſtate of being ſtruck with reverential awe. It produces in us reverence and *awfulneſs* to the divine majeſty. *Taylor.*

To AWHA'PE [this word I have only met with in *Spenſer*, nor can I diſcover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently *wapen* to ſtrike, or ſome ſuch word, from which *weapons*, or offenſive arms, took their denomination. *Johnſon*] To ſtrike, to confound.

Ah my dear goſſip, anſwer'd then the ape,
Deeply do your ſad words my wits *awhape*,
Both for becauſe your grief doth great appear,
And eke becauſe myſelf am touched near. *Spenſer.*

AWHI'LE. [This word generally reputed an adverb, is only a-while] ſometime, ſome ſpace of time.

AWK. See AUK.

A'WKWARD [æƿeꝛð, Sax.] unhandy at doing any thing; alſo untoward. See AUKWARD.

AWL [æle, all, Sax. ael, Du. aal or aale, Ger. *alene*, Fr.] a ſharp-pointed tool uſed by ſhoemakers, and others.

A'WLESS [from *awe*, and the neg. *leſs*] 1. Having no reverence or awe

He claims the bull with *awleſs* inſolence. *Dryden.*

2. Not having the power to ſtrike with awe.

Inſulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and *awleſs* throne. *Shakeſpeare.*

AWME, or AUME, a Dutch meaſure of capacity for liquids, containing eight ſteckans, or twenty verges or venteels, anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one ſixth of a ton of France, or one ſeventh of an Engliſh ton. *Arbuthnot.*

AWN *of wine*, 350 pounds. See AULN.

AWN, or ANE [*ariſta*, Lat. with huſbandmen] the ſpire or beard of barley, or other bearded grain; alſo the beard that grows out of the huſk of corn or graſs.

A'WNING [on board a ſhip] a piece of tarpawling, ſail, &c. hung about the decks, over any part of a ſhip, to ſkreen perſons from the weather, ſun, rain, &c. Of theſe boards I made an *awning* over me. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

A'WNSEL *Weight*. See AUNCEL WEIGHT.

AWO'KE, *pret.* of awake. See To AWAKE.

AWO'RK, *adv.* [of *a* and *work*] in a ſtate of work, on work. The condition ſets us *awork* to the performances of it. *Hammond.*

AWO'RKING, in a ſtate of working.

They never met,
Adventure, which might them *aworking* ſet. *Spenſer.*

AWRY' [of *a* and *wry*] 1. Not in a ſtrait line, in a diſtorted way, obliquely.

A violent croſs wind from either coaſt,
Blows them tranſverſe; ten thouſand leagues *awry*. *Milton.*

2. Aſquint. With oblique viſion.

It ſuffices not one look to glance *awry*. *Spenſer.*

3. Not in a level, not evenly. I ſtep *awry* where I ſee no path. *Brerewood.* 4. Not equally between a certain point. Her manteau's pinn'd *awry*. *Pope.* 5. Perverſely, not rightly. All *awry*, wit abuſed to feign reaſon why it ſhould be amiſs. *Sidney.* See WRY.

AX, or AXE [*axe*, or *aiſſiou*, Fr. *aſſo*, It. *exe*, Sp. *eixe*, Port. *axis*, Lat. acſe, eax, Sax. vaxe, Dan. axe, Du. and L. Ger. axi, Ger. akizi, Goth. all of ecge or aegge, Celt. the edge, point, or ſharpneſs of a thing, of ἀξίνη, Gr.] a tool uſed by carpenters, and other workmen. It conſiſts of an iron head, with a ſharp edge, and is fitted on a helve or handle, in order to cut timber with.

A'XBRIDGE, a market-town in Somerſetſhire, ſo called from the river Axe, by which it is watered. It is 8 miles from Wells, and 130 from London.

AXEL, or AXEL-*Tree*. See AXIS,

AXEL, a ſmall fortified town of Dutch Flanders, ſituated about 20 miles weſt of Antwerp. Lat. 51° 20′ N. Long. 3° 40′ E.

AX VETCH, an herb.

Axi'lla [in anatomy] the cavity under the upper part of the arm, commonly called the arm-pit. *Lat.*

Axi'llary *Artery* [in anatomy] is that part of the ſubclavian branches of the aſcending trunk of the aorta, which is got out of the cheſt, and paſſes into the arm-pits.

Axillary *Veins* [in anatomy] the two branches of the aſcending trunk of the vena cava, called alſo rami ſubclavii, which run obliquely under the claviculæ, and having paſſed them go up to the arm-pits.

A'xim, a town on the gold-coaſt of Guinea, where the Dutch have a fort and factory, called St. Anthony. Lat. 5° 0′ N. Long. 4° 0′ W.

Axinoma'ncy [*axinomantia*, Lat. of ἀξινομαντεια, of ἀξινη, a hatchet, and μαντεια, Gr.] divination by an ax or hatchet, which they fixed ſo exactly upon a round ſtake, that neither end might outpoiſe or weigh down the other; then they prayed and repeated the name of thoſe they ſuſpected; and the perſon, at whoſe name the hatchet made any the leaſt motion, was pronounced guilty.

A'xiom [*axiome*, Fr. *aſſioma*, It. *axioma*, Sp. and Lat. ἀξιωμα, of ἀξιοω, Gr. to demand as proved; or rather, as what is *worthy* to be received *immediately*, and without the being proved, as being clear of itſelf] 1. A ſelf-evident truth, or a propoſition whoſe truth every perſon perceives at the firſt ſight. 2. A maxim, a general received ground, principle, or rule in any art or ſcience, that cannot be made plainer by a demonſtration. Their affirmations are unto us no *axioms. Brown.*

Axioma'tics [*axiomatici*, Lat. of ἀξιοματικοι, Gr.] perſons worthy of ſome dignity or publick office.

A'xis, an axle-tree of a cart, coach, waggon, *&c.*

Axis, properly ſignifies a line or long piece of iron or wood, paſſing through the centre of a ſphere, which is moveable upon the ſame.

Axis [with anatomiſts] the third vertebra or turning joint from the ſcull.

Axis [with botaniſts] (by a metaphor taken from the axis of a wheel, which is that ſmooth part by which it turns) is the ſmooth part in the center of ſome fruits about which the other parts are diſpoſed.

Axis [in architecture] a ſtraight line conceived to proceed from the vertex or top of a figure to the baſe.

Axis *of the Earth* [in geography] is an imaginary right line, upon which the earth performs its daily rotation.

Axis *of a Planet* [in aſtronomy] is a right line drawn through the center of the planet, and about which it revolves.

Axis *of a Circle*, or Axis *of a Sphere* [in aſtronomy] is a ſtrait line paſſing through the center from one ſide to another, and is the ſame as diameter.

Axis *of Rotation*, or Axis *of Circumvolution* [in geometry] an imaginary right line, about which any plane figure is conceived to revolve, in order to generate a ſolid.

Axis [in architecture] is otherwiſe called cathetus, as

Axis [of the Ionic capital] is a line paſſing perpendicular through the middle of the eye of the volute.

Spiral Axis [in architecture] is the axis of a twiſted column drawn ſpirally, in order to trace the circumvolutions without.

Axis *of a Magnet*, is a line paſſing through the middle of a magnet length-wiſe, in ſuch manner that however the magnet is divided, the loadſtone will be made into two loadſtones, if the diviſion be according to a plane wherein ſuch line is found.

Axis [in Peritrochio] a machine for the raiſing of weights, conſiſting of a cylindrical beam A (Plate IV. Fig. 25) which is the axis, lying horizontally, and ſupported at each end by a piece of timber, and ſomewhat about it, it hath a kind of tympanum, or wheel B, which is called the peritrochium, in the circumference of which are made holes to put in ſtaves (like thoſe of a windleſs or capſtan) in order to turn the axis round the more eaſily, to raiſe the weight by a rope that winds round the axis.

Axis [in conic ſections] is a line that goes through the middle of the figure, and cutting all the ordinates at right angles, as A P, Plate IV. Fig. 26.

Tranſverſe Axis [of an ellipſis or hyperbola] is the axis A P laſt defined. It is alſo called the firſt or principal axis, in contradiſtinction to the conjugate or ſecondary axis.

Conjugate Axis, or *Secondary* Axis [of an ellipſis] is the line F E (Plate IV. Fig. 26.) drawn from the center of the figure C, parallel to the ordinate M N, and perpendicularly to the tranſverſe axis A P.

Axis *Determinate* [in an hyperbola] is a right line drawn between the vertexes or tops of the oppoſite ſections.

Axis *Indeterminate* [of an hyperbola] is a right line, which divides into two equal parts, and at right angles, an infinite number of lines drawn parallel to one another within the hyperbola.

Axis [in mechanics] as the axis of a ballance, is the line upon which it turns or moves.

Axis *of a Cylinder* [in mechanics] is that quieſcent right line, about which the parallelogram is turned, which by its revolution forms the cylinder.

Axis *of a Cone*, is the right line or ſide upon which the triangle turns or makes its motion in forming the cone.

Axis [in optics] is the ray, which of all that are ſent to the eye, falls perpendicularly on it, and which conſequently paſſes through the center of the eye.

Common Axis, or *Mean* Axis [in optics] is a right line drawn from the point of concourſe of the two optic nerves, through the middle of the right line, and joins the extremity of the optic nerves.

Axis *of a Lens* [in optics] is a right line paſſing along the axis of that ſolid, whereof the lens is a ſegment.

Axis *of any glaſs* [in optics] is a right line drawn perpendicularly through the center of the glaſs, and if it be a convex glaſs, through the thickeſt part; or if it be a concave glaſs, through the thinneſt part (which in each of them is termed the pole of the glaſs) directly on the center of the ſphere, of which the glaſs figure is a ſegment.

Axis *of Oſcillation*, is a right line parallel to the horizon, paſſing through the center about which a pendulum vibrates.

Axis [in anatomy] is the tooth-like eminence in the ſecond vertebra of the neck.

Axis *of Incidence* [in dioptrics] is a right line drawn thro' the point of incidence perpendicularly to the refracting ſurface.

Axis *of Refraction*, is a right line continued from the point of incidence or refraction, perpendicular to the refracting ſubſtance, along the farther medium.

Axis *of the World* [in aſtronomy] is an imaginary line, ſuppoſed to paſs thro' the centre of the earth from one pole to the other.

Axis *of the Zodiac* [in aſtronomy] is a line conceived to paſs thro' the earth, and to be bounded in the poles of the zodiac.

A'xle, or Ax'letree, that part which paſſes thro' the middle of any wheel, on which its rotations are made.

A'xminster, a market town of Devonſhire, ſo called from the river Axe, on which it ſtands, and a minſter erected here by king Athelſtan. It is 146 miles from London.

Axu'nge, or Axu'ngia, Lat. a kind of fat, old lard, or ſuet, the ſofteſt and moiſteſt of any that is in the bodies of animals; alſo the ſwarf or greaſe in the axle-tree of a wheel; boar's greaſe.

Axungia [of glaſs] called alſo the ſalt or gall of glaſs, is a ſcum which is taken off from the top of the matter of glaſs before it is vitrified.

Ay, *adv.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat. *Johnſon*] 1. Yes, anſwering affirmatively. Oppoſed to no. Return you thither? *Ay*, madam. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Even, yes, certainly, more than that. *It* enforces the ſenſe. Remember *it*, and let *it* make thee creſt-fall'n;

Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'yamonte, a ſea-port town of Andaluſia in Spain, ſituated near the mouth of the river Guadiana. Lat. 37° 0′ N. Long. 8° 5′ W.

Aydu'ni, a town of Sicily in the valley of Noto, twenty miles weſt of Catania.

Aye, *adv.* [apa, Sax.] always, ever; as, for *aye*, for ever.

A'yel [*ayeul*, Fr. a law word] a writ that lies where the grandfather dying poſſeſſed of lands or tenements in fee ſimple, and a ſtranger abates, ſo as to diſpoſſeſs the heir.

Ay'lsbury, Ailsbury, or Alsbury, the beſt market town in Buckinghamſhire, 44 miles from London. It gives the title of earl to the noble family of Bruce, and ſends two members to parliament.

A'ygreen, a plant. The ſame with houſeleek.

Ay'lesham, a market town in the county of Norfolk, about 11 miles north-eaſt of Norwich, and about one mile diſtant from Blichlin, the ſeat of the worthy Hobart family: it has a moſt delightful ſituation, as though placed in the garden of Norfolk; and is ſupplied from nature with a mineral water, not unfrequented by invalides.

A'yry [eyer, Du. and Ger. eggs, becauſe at that time they are hatched of eggs] a neſt or company of hawks. See Airy.

Ayzame'nta [barb. Lat. in law] eaſements in grants of conveyance, including any liberty of paſſage, highway, water-courſe, *&c.* for the eaſe of the tenant.

Aza'ldus [in old records] a poor ſorry horſe, a jade.

A'zamor, a maritime city of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Duquela. Lat. 32° 50′ N. Long. 6° 30′ W.

A'zapes [in the Turkiſh army, of *azib*, Arab. *illiberal*, ignoble, *unſtrenuous*, *Gol.* the ſame with *aſappi* [ſee Asappi] the name by which the Turks diſtinguiſh their new-raiſed ſoldiery from the Janizaries and other veteran troops. *Dherbelot* and *Golius* compared.

A'zem [by corrupt pronunciation of *adim*, Arab. great, magnificent, of high eſteem] the appellation given by the Turks to their grand vizier, vizier-azem. See Vizier.

A'zerole [with botaniſts] a kind of medlar-tree, the leaves of which are like parſley, the flowers grow in cluſters, and have ſeveral leaves, which appear roſewiſe, the fruit is ſmaller than a medlar, red, and of an agreeable taſte.

A'zimen [Arab. of *azama*, Arab. the year, or fortune is adverſe, and particularly by way of ſcarcity of corn, *Gol.*] with aſtrologers certain degrees in the zodiac, ſo termed, becauſe they pretend that perſons born when any of them aſcend, are commonly afflicted with blindneſs, lameneſs, or ſome other natural imperfection.

A'zimuth [in aſtronomy] is an arch of the horizon comprehended between the meridian of the place and the azimuth or vertical circle paſſing through the centre of the object, which is equal to the angle at the zenith, formed by the meridian and vertical circle.

Azimuth *Compaſs*, an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetical azimuth.

Azimuth *Dial*, one whoſe ſtyle or gnomen is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

Magnetical Azimuth [in aſtronomy] is the apparent diſtance of the ſun from the north or ſouth point of the compaſs.

A'zimuths [in aſtronomy] are great vertical circles, which cut one another in the points called zenith and nadir, as the meridians or hour circles do in the poles, and paſs through all the degrees of the horizon at right angles. See Zenith.

Azo'nes [of α priv. and ζωνη, Gr. a zone or country: with mythologiſts] ſuch gods as were not divinities, of any particular country, but were acknowledged as gods in every country, and were worſhipped by every nation.

Azo'res, iſlands of the Atlantic Ocean in 40 degrees of north latitude, where ſome geographers place the firſt meridian for the longitude.

Azo'th [with alchymiſts] 1. The firſt matter of metals. 2. An univerſal medicine. 3. The mercury of a metal.

A'zure, *adj.* [of *azur*, Fr. *azurro*, It. or *azul*, Sp. which ſignifies blue, or of *lapis lazulus*, Lat.] alſo a faint blue, ſuch is the colour of the ſky.

Azure [in heraldry] *i. e.* blue; this colour, Guillim ſays, conſiſts of much red and a little white, and repreſents the colour of the ſky in a clear, ſun-ſhiny day, and in engraving is expreſſed by lines drawn acroſs the ſhield, as in Plate IV. Fig. 27.

This colour ſignifies juſtice, chaſtity, humility, loyalty, and eternal felicity; of worldly virtues, beauty, praiſe, meekneſs, humility, victory, perſeverance, riches, vigilance, and recreation; of the planets Venus and Jupiter; of metals, tin; of precious ſtones, the Turky ſtone; of the months of the year, September; of the days of the week, Wedneſday and Friday; of trees, the poplar; of flowers, the violet; of four-footed animals, the cameleon; of fowls, the peacock; of human conſtitutions, the ſanguine; and of the ages, youth.

The Azure, the ſky or firmament. *Milton.*

A'zygos [ἄζυγος, Gr. of α priv. without, and ζυγος, a yoke] a notable vein proceeding from the vena cava, and paſſing to the vertebra of the back, it takes its name from its being ſingle within the thorax on the right ſide, and having no fellow on the left; hence the name azygos and vena ſine pari.

A'zyma [of ἄζυμος, of α, priv. without, and ζύμη, Gr. leaven] the feaſt of unleavened bread obſerved by the Jews for ſeven days before the paſſover, during which time it was unlawful to eat leavened bread.

A'zymites [ἀζυμῖτες, Gr.] perſons who communicate of the euchariſt with unleavened bread. Query if this was not (in imitation of Chriſt's example) obſerved by the *primitive* churches in general?

B.

B Roman, *B b* Italick, 𝔅 𝔟 Engliſh, Β ϐ Greek, ב Hebrew, are the ſecond letters of theſe alphabets.

B is pronounced, as in moſt other European Languages, by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ſtrong breath; and therefore is one of the labials: as a mute it hath a middle power between the ſmooth ſound of p, and the rougher ſound of f or v. The Spaniards in moſt words uſe b or v indifferently,

B, in Engliſh words, is not heard or pronounced after *m*, in the ſame ſyllable, as *climb*, *dumb*, *rhumb*, *thumb*, &c. and in ſome words after *m*, it takes the place of *e*, quieſcent, to lengthen the ſyllable, as in *climb*, *comb*, *womb*, &c.

B, in the ſame ſyllable before *t*, is likewiſe not pronounced; as, *debt*, *debtor*, *doubt*, &c.

B is uſed as an abbreviation of ſeveral words, as B. A. *Baccalaureus Artium*, a batchelor of arts; B. V. *Beata Virgo*, *i. e.* the bleſſed virgin, ſc. *Maria*.

B [in quotations of authors] ſtands for book.

B [with the ancients] a numeral denotes 300.

B̄, with a daſh over it, ſignifies 3000.

B [in muſic books] ſignifies *baſs* or *baſſo*.

B. C. [in muſic books] denote *baſſo continuo*, It.

B MI [in the ſcale of muſic] is the third note.

Foreigners learning the Engliſh tongue, muſt take care to diſtinguiſh very well between *p* and *b*, there being a great many words of very different ſignifications, which have no other diſtinction; as *ball*, *pall*; *bear*, *pear*; *bill*, *pill*; *blot*, *plot*; *brawn*, *prawn*; *bull*, *pull*, &c. The High Germans are very apt to confound theſe two letters as they do in their own tongue, and when they have occaſion to name them, for fear of being miſunderſtood, they ſay hard *p*, or ſoft *b*.

Baa, the cry of a lamb or ſheep.

To Baa [*balo*, Lat.] to cry like a ſheep or lamb. A word taken from the ſound.

Like a lamb, whoſe dam away is ſet.
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sidney*.

Ba'al [Heb. lord] the name of a falſe god or idol, ſo called in ſcripture. Have not bow'd the knee to *Baal*. *Kings*.

Ba'albec [by corruption *Balbec*] a city of Syria or Cœloſyria, about 18 French leagues from Damaſcus. *Dherbelot*. See Balbec.

Baa'lim, or Baalims [בעלים, Heb. *i. e.* lords] Buxtorf explains the word by *dii tutelares*, *i. e.* tutelary gods; and the learned Mr. Mede (when explaining 1 Cor. viii. 4—6) has given us the full force of the word: "Tho' there be GODS MANY, ſays he, (that is, many celeſtial and ſovereign deities) and LORDS MANY (that is, many Baalims, lords-agents, and preſidents of earthly things) yet to us Chriſtians there is but one ſovereign God, the Father of whom are all things, and we [εις αυτον, as it is in the Greek] to Him (*i. e.* to whom, as ſupreme, we are to direct all our ſervices) and but one Lord Jeſus Chriſt, one Lord-agent, (inſtead of their many Baalims, and dæmon-mediators) by whom are all things which come from the Father to us, and through whom alone we find acceſs to Him." The alluſion methinks is paſſing elegant, and ſuch as cannot (I think) be well underſtood without this diſtinction of ſuperior and inferior deities in the divinity of the Gentiles; they having a pluraſity in both ſorts, and we but ONE in each, as our apoſtle affirms. *Mede's Diſcourſe on* 2 Peter ii. 1.

Ba'anites [from one *Baanes* their ring-leader] a chriſtian ſect in the ninth century, who taught the errors of the *Manicheans*.

Ba'ar, a country of Suabia in Germany, in the principality of Furſteinburg, near the ſource of the Danube and the Necker.

Ba'ard [in old records] a ſort of ſea veſſel or tranſport ſhip.

Ba'ba, a city of European Turky, upon the Black Sea, between Proſtoviza and Catie.

To Ba'bble [*babiller*, Fr. babbelen, Du. and O. Ger.] 1. To prattle imperfectly like a child. My *babbling* praiſes I repeat no more. *Prior*. 2. To prate or talk fooliſhly or idly. Hard words John uſed to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbuthnot*. 3. To talk without thinking, to blab ſecrets. There is more danger in a ſilent friend than in a *babbling* enemy. *L'Eſtrange*. 4. To talk much. The *babbling* eccho mocks the hounds. *Shakeſpeare*.

B'abble [*babil*, Fr.] ſimple talk, idle prate, mere prattle.

Ba'bblement [of *babble*] fooliſh prate. Deluded with ragged notions and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton*.

Ba'bbler [*un babillard*, Fr.] a prater, a fooliſh talker.

Ba'bbler, an enemy to good manners, and a profane perſon [hieroglyphically] were repreſented by a grunting hog, the filthy diſpoſition of which cauſed it to be hated by all the eaſtern people, inſomuch that it was a great crime for ſome prieſts, who waited upon the altars of their gods, to touch a hog.

Such a perſon was likewiſe repreſented by a woman holding a graſshopper in one hand, and in her other arm a child playing upon a bagpipe.

Babe, or Ba'by [*baban*, Wel. babaert, Du. derived, as ſome think, of *bambino*, It. or as others, of *bab*, one of the firſt words uſed by children, and of an eaſy pronunciation. It is by ſome derived of poppe, Du. puppe, Ger. *poupée*, Fr. a baby to play with. Others again derive it of *baba*, Sp. drivel or ſlaver, or of *babia*, Sp. folly] 1. A little or young infant, of either ſex. 2. The form of a child in wood or wax for children to play with.

Babelma'ndel, a little iſland at the entrance of the Red Sea, from the Indian ocean; from whence the ſtreights of Babelmandel take their name.

Ba'bery [from *babe*] toys, as pictures, little images, &c. for children to play with, finery to pleaſe them.

Trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*
Of ſeely boys. *Sidney*.

Ba'bewries, ſtrange, odd, antic works.

Ba'bish [from *babe*] childiſh.

If he ſoon bluſh, they call him a *babiſh* and ill brought up thing. *Aſcham*.

Baboo'n [probably of *babouin* and *babion*, Fr. *babbuino*, It. but others derive it of *babe*, by the termination *on* making it ſignify a great babe, by reaſon of its reſembling human kind] a large kind of monkey.

Ba'by. See Babe.

Ba'byhood, *noun ſubſt.* the ſtate of being a baby. *Clariſſa*.

Ba'bylon, a celebrated city of antiquity, ſuppoſed to have been ſituated on the river Euphrates, tho' not in its preſent channel. But of this once ſo flouriſhing a city, there are now no remains: it was the metropolis of an empire, which takes its name from it. See Babylonian. And in the book of Revelations it means the city of Rome.

Babylo'nian, *noun adj.* what belongs to Babylon; as, *Babylonian* empire. The Babylonian empire was, according to Sir Iſaac Newton, founded on the ruins of the Aſſyrian. [See Assyrian.] When Nineveh was taken by the confederate force of the Babylonians and Medes in the year 609 before Chriſt, and, after a ſhort duration, fell itſelf beneath the joint arms of the Medes and Perſians (as was predicted by Daniel and other prophets) in the year before Chriſt 538. Or take it more diſtinctly thus: By the fall of the Aſſyrian empire, ſays Sir Iſaac Newton, the kingdoms of the Babylonians and Medes grew great and potent; which accordingly he conſiders as two *cotemporary* and *independent* ſtates. In the year before Chriſt 606, Nebuchadnezzar invaded Syria and Judæa. In 588 he laid the temple of Solomon in ruins. In 569 he invaded Egypt, and made many conqueſts, which are ſo much the more worthy of our notice, as being ſo many accompliſhments of ſcripture prophecies. This empire began, as was before obſerved, in the year before Chriſt 609; and Babylon itſelf was taken by the Medes and Perſians in the year before Chriſt 538. See Assyrian, Egyptian, and Persian.

Ba'ca [in old records] a hook or line of iron.

Ba'ca, a town of Granada in Spain, about 48 miles north-eaſt of the city of Granada. Lat. 37° 30′ N. Long. 3° 0′ W.

Ba'cca [in botany] a berry. *Lat.*

Ba'ccalare, a ſelf-conceited pretending ſpark. *Shakeſpeare*.

Baccalaurea'tus, the degree of a batchelor. *Lat.*

Baccalau'reus [*i. e.* the berry of a laurel] a batchelor of arts in an univerſity, as of divinity, law, phyſic, and muſic, &c. See Bachelor.

Bacca'serai, the capital city of Crim Tartary, ſituated about 80 miles weſt of the ſtreights of Kaffa. Lat. 45° 15′ N. Long. 35° 1′ E.

Ba'ccated [*baccatus*, of *bacca*, Lat. a berry] beſet with pearls, alſo having many berries.

Ba'ccem, or Ba'ciaim, a ſea-port town of Cambaya, in the hither peninſula of India, belonging to the Portugueſe. Lat. 19° 20′ N. Long. 73° 0′ E.

Bacchana'lia [Lat. of *Bacchus*] a feſtival in honour of Bacchus, celebrated with much ſolemnity by the ancient Greeks and Romans; theſe feaſts were alſo called *orgia*, οργια, of οργη, Gr. fury or tranſport, by reaſon of the madneſs and enthuſiaſm that the people ſeemed to be poſſeſſed with at the time of their celebration: as alſo Liberalia and Dionyſia, from two other names of Bacchus; they were held in autumn by men and women promiſcuouſly, and attended with all manner of debauchery and drunkenneſs.

A Bacchana'lian [of *bacchanalia*, Lat.] a riotous perſon, a drunkard.

Ba'cchanals [of *bacchanalia*, Lat.] the drunken feaſts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine. Shall we dance Egyptian *Bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink. *Shakeſpeare*.

Baccha'ntes, the prieſteſſes and prieſts of Bacchus, who celebrated his feſtivals with cymbals, drums, timbrels, noiſe and ſhouts, running about in a frantic manner, crowned with ivy, vine twigs, &c. and carrying in their hands a thyrſis, or ſtaff wreathed with the ſame plants. *Lat.*

BA'CCHAR [in botany] the herb lady's gloves. *Lat.*

BA'CCHARACH, or BA'CCARAC [*q. bacchi ara, i. e.* the altar of Bacchus] a ſmall town in the lower Palatinate on the Rhine, about 24 miles weſt of Metz, famous for excellent wines called by that name. The ſtates high and mighty,

With *baccharach* and aqua vitæ. *Hudibras.*

BA'CHIAN, one of the Molucca iſlands, ſituated under the equator, and in 125° eaſt longitude. It belongs to the Dutch

BA'CCHIC [*bacchicus,* Lat. of *Bacchus*] pertaining to Bacchus, mad, frantic.

BA'CCHIUS [in grammar] a foot in Greek and Latin verſe, conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt ſhort, and the other two long, as hŏnēſtēs.

BA'CCHUS, a Pagan deity ſo called, ſon of Jupiter and Juno. All the great gods of Greece and Rome were *imported,* as Sir Iſaac ſhews, from Egypt; and the firſt riſe of this kind of idolatry, conſiſted in their *deifying* their *deceaſed* kings. He ſhews alſo that the Egyptian *Oſiris* and *Bacchus* were one and the ſame perſon under different names, and both *coincide* with the ancient *Seſoſtris,* or ſcripture-*Seſac, viz.* the ſon of *Ammon,* who reigned over all that part of *Lybia,* anciently called *Ammonia*; and from whom the *Egyptian Thebes* was called No-Ammon, the city of Ammon, and by the Greeks *Dioſpolis,* the city of Jupiter Ammon. This Bacchus, or Seſac, in the fifth year of Rehoboam, ſon of Solomon, came out of Egypt with a great army, and reduced Judæa into ſervitude; and went on conquering, firſt eaſtward toward India, and then weſtward as far as Thrace: for "*God had given him the kingdoms of the countries,*" 2 Chron. xii. 2, 3, 8. In this expedition he ſlew Lycurgus, king of Thrace, who oppoſed his paſſage over the Helleſpont: he took priſoner and carried back with him into Egypt, Tithonus the elder brother of Priam, king of Troy; on which return he left part of his *men* in Colchis and at mount Caucaſus under Æetes and Prometheus; and his *women* (the *Lybian* amazons) upon the river Thermodon near Colchis, under their new queens Martheſia and Lampeto. He was therefore the founder of the Egyptian empire, which, in Sir Iſaac's account, preceded the Aſſyrian conqueſts made by Pul, the father of Tiglath-pileſer. *Newton's Chronology,* p. 196, &c. See EGYPTIAN, ASSYRIAN, AMAZONS, and ARGONAUTIC *Expedition.*

BA'CCHUS *Bole.* A flower not tall, but full and broad-leaved, of a ſad light purple, and a proper white.

BACCI'FEROUS *Plants* [of *bacca,* Lat. a berry, and *fero,* to bear. In botany] ſuch ſhrubs, &c. as bear berrries. There are four kinds of bacciferous trees: 1. Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the flower and calyx both falling off together, and leaving the berry bear, as the ſaſſafras tree. 2. Such as have a naked monoſpermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one ſeed, as the arbutes. 3. Such as have polyſpermous fruit; that is, contain two or more kernels or ſeeds within it, as the jaſminum, liguſtrum. 4. Such as have their fruit compoſed of many acini, or round ſoft balls, ſet cloſe together like a bunch of grapes, as the uva marina. *Ray.*

BACCI'NUM [old records] a baſin.

BACCI'VOROUS [of *bacca,* Lat. a berry, and *voro,* to devour] eating or devouring berries, as

BACCIVOROUS *Animals,* are ſuch as feed on berries.

BACCI'LLI, or BA'CCULI [with phyſicians] medicines of a cylindrical figure like a ſtick, long, round lozenges.

BA'CHELOR, BA'CHELER, or BA'TCHELOR [*bacchelier,* Fr. *baccalaureus,* Lat. *bacceliere,* It. *bachiller,* Sp. in the ſenſe of the proverb below. This is a word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original ſenſe. Junius derives it from βακηλος, Gr. fooliſh; Menage from *bas chevalier,* Fr. a knight of the loweſt rank; Spelman from *baculus,* Lat. a ſtaff; Cujas from *buccella,* Lat. an allowance of proviſion. The moſt probable derivation ſeems to be from *bacca laurus,* Lat. the berry of a laurel or bay: batchelors being young, are of good hopes like laurels in the berry. *Johnſon.*] a ſingle or unmarried man: it is oppoſed to a married man. Anciently it ſignified an inferior knight. But this is a ſenſe now little uſed.

BACHELORS wives and maids children are always well taught. The deſign of this proverb is ironically againſt batchelors and maids, when the former undertake to direct married men how to manage their wives, and the latter pretend to teach mothers how to bring up their children.

BACHELOR *of Arts,* one who takes the firſt degree in the profeſſion of any art or ſcience in an univerſity; as, *bachelor* of divinity, *bachelor* of phyſic.

BACHELOR [of a company] a young member riſing towards the ſtate of thoſe who ſit in the court of aſſiſtants.

BACHELORS *Buttons,* an herb, a kind of crowfoot, a ſpecies of campion.

BA'CHELORSHIP [*baccalaureat,* Fr. *baccalaureatus,* Lat.] the eſtate or condition of a man never married. She was the firſt fruit of my *bachelorſhip. Shakeſpeare.* Alſo the degree of *bachelor* in an univerſity.

BACHILE'RIA [in ancient deeds] the commonalty, in diſtinction to the nobility.

BACI'LLI, or BACULI, Lat. little ſtaves or ſticks. In pharmacy, are ſuch medicines as are formed in a cylindrical figure.

BACI'NA. See BACCI'NIUM.

BA'CCIFER, or BACCI'FERA [with botaniſts] which bears berries. *Lat.*

BACCI'FERÆ, or BACCI'FERI [with botaniſts] bearing berries. *Lat.*

BACK, *ſubſt.* [bac or boce, Sax. back, Ger.] 1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs. Oppoſed to the front or fore part of the body. 2. The hinder part of the hand. Oppoſed to the palm. Love gave your hands, the *backs* and palms to kiſs. *Donne.* 3. That part of the body which requires cloathing. Oppoſed to the belly; as, a conſtant drudgery to *back* and belly; which is a phraſe that is commonly applied to whatever the body requires as to cloathing and eating. 4. The rear of an army, as oppoſed to the van. Walter would be upon the king's *back,* as his Majeſty was upon his. *Clarendon.* 5. The place behind any one. At their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryden.* 6. That part of a thing which ſerves in the nature of a back; as, chimney-*backs.* 7. The thick part of a tool, oppoſed to the edge; as, backſword, or ſword with a *back.* 8. To *turn the back upon one,* is a common phraſe that ſignifies, to forſake or neglect one. 9. To *turn the back*; a common phraſe that denotes a perſon's going away and not being preſent, ſo as to have perſonal knowledge of what paſſes. His *back* was no ſooner turn'd, than they returned to their rebellion. *Davies.*

BACK, ſeems to be the ſame with bach, Ger. in Dutch beke, a brook or rivulet, and ſo it is ſtill uſed in the north of England.

BACK, *adv.* [bag, Dan. baack, Du.] 1. To the place whence one came; *back* you ſhall not to the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Backward, from the ſtation one is in. I've been ſurpris'd, but muſt not now go *back. Addiſon.* 3. Noting hindrance or reſtraint, not coming forward. I thought to promote thee, but the Lord kept thee *back* from honour. *Numbers.* 4. Towards things paſt: oppoſed to forward. I look *back* into the ſources of things. *Burnet's Theory.* 5. In return. She takes and gives *back* affairs. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Again, a ſecond time, noting return to a former ſtate.

That ungrateful age,
By loſing him, went *back* to blood and rage. *Waller.*

What is got over the devil's
BACK, is ſpent under his belly.

The French ſay: *Ce qui vient par la flute, s'en retourne par le tombour.* (What is got by the flute, goes by the drum.) Or, lightly come, lightly go. The Italians ſay: *Beni malamente acquiſtati non fanno pro.* (Ill gotten goods never thrive.) And ſo the French: *Le bien mal acquis, s'en và comme il eſt venu.* Theſe proverbs explain one another.

TO BACK *a Horſe.* 1. To mount on the back of a horſe. 2. To ride, or train a horſe to bear on his back.

Direct us how to *back* the winged horſe,
Favour his flight, and moderate his courſe. *Roſcommon.*

3. To put or place on the back. Jupiter on his eagle *back'd. Shakeſpeare.*

TO BACK *a Perſon or Deſign.* 1. To aſſiſt, ſupport, ſecond and ſuſtain the perſon that undertakes it, to ſtrengthen. Both were *back'd* with men at arms. *Hayward.* 2. To juſtify, to ſupport by evidence. They endeavour to *back* their experiments with reaſon. *Boyle.*

BACK *Bear,* or BACK *Carry* [in foreſt law] one of the four caſes wherein a foreſter may arreſt an offender againſt vert and veniſon, when he is found bearing it on his back. The other three caſes are ſtable-ſtand, dog-draw, and bloody-hand.

BACK-BERIND, or BACK-BEROND [bac-berond, Sax.] the ſame as back-bear.

TO BA'CKBITE [of bac and bitan, Sax.] to ſpeak ill of a perſon abſent.

BA'CKBITER, one who ſpeaks ill of, or ſlanders a perſon behind his back, or privily.

BACKBITING, ſlandering, &c.

BACK-BOARD [with navigators] as, to leave a land on *back-board,* is to leave it behind the ſhip.

BACK-BONE, the bone of the back.

BA'CCARRY, carrying on the back. See BACK-BEAR.

BACK-DOOR, a door behind the houſe, as a privy paſſage.

BA'CKED [of *back*] having a back. Lofty neck'd and broadly *back'd. Dryden.*

BACK-FRIEND, a friend backwards, a ſecret enemy; as, talebearers and *back-friends. L'Eſtrange.*

BACK-GAMMON [from *bach gammon,* Wel. a little battle. *Johnſon.*] a play or game at tables, with box and dice.

BACK-HOUSE, the buildings behind the houſe, office houſes. Their *back-houſes,* as kitchens, ſtables. *Carew.*

BACK-PIECE, the piece of armour that covers the back. He put on his *backpiece* before, and his breaſt-plate behind. *Camden.*

BACK-ROOM, a room behind, not in the front of a houſe.

BACKSIDE. 1. The hinder part of any thing: oppoſed to the foreſide. 2. The hind part of any animal, its breach. 3. A yard, or any ground behind a houſe. The waſh of paſtures or *backſides* are of advantage to land. *Mortimer.*

BACK-SINEWS, of a horſe. Sinews at the paſtern.

TO BACKSLI'DE [of back and ſlidan, Sax.] to fall off from the true religion, &c. A word only uſed in divinity.

BACKSLI'DER, one who falls off from the true religion.

BACKSLI'DING, falling away from, &c.

BACK-STAFF, or BACK-QUADRANT, as in taking an obſervation, the obſerver's back is turned towards the ſun [in navigation] an inſtrument by the French called the Engliſh quadrant, invented by captain *Davis,* for taking the ſun's zenith diſtance at ſea, by the help of which the latitude is preſently known.

It conſiſts of two arches, the arch *x* (See Plate IV. Fig. 28.) of the leaſt radius contains 60 degrees, and that of *y*, having the largeſt radius, contains thirty degrees. It has alſo three vanes; the vane at *h* is called the horizon vane, that at *S* the ſhadow vane, and the vane at *E* is called the ſight vane.

The BACK (or *Private*) STAIRS, thoſe leading to a prince's or great man's apartment, backwards.

BACK-STAYS [in a ſhip] certain ropes or ſtays pertaining to the main and fore-maſt, which go down on either ſide of the ſhip, and ſtay the maſt from pitching forward or over the head.

BA'CKWARD, or BACKWARDS, *adv.* [bacƿeard, Sax.] 1. On the back. She caſt him *backward* as he ſtrove to riſe. *Dryden.* 2. At, or towards the back. The arms are firſt caſt *backwards* and then forwards. *Bacon.* 3. With the back forwards. They went *backwards,* and their faces were *backward. Geneſis.* 4. Regreſſively; as, rays bend *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel. *Newton.* 5. From the preſent ſtation to the place that is behind the back. We might have beat them *backward* home. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Towards ſomething paſt. There is no argument to that which looks *backwards. South.* 7. Reflexively, by reflection, out of the progreſſive ſtate.

The mind can *backward* caſt
Upon herſelf her underſtanding light. *Davies.*

8. From a better to a worſe ſtate.

The work went *backward,* and the more he ſtrove
T'advance the ſuit, the farther from her love. *Dryden.*

9. In time paſt. Look upon it ſome reigns *backward. Looke.* 10. Perverſely, wrongly, from the wrong end. She would ſpell man *backward. Shakeſpeare.*

Ba′ckward, *adj.* 1. Unwilling, averſe, loth.

Brutes are *backward* to be ſlaves. *Pope.*

2. Heſitating, ſcrupulous.

All things are ready, if our minds be ſo;
Periſh the man whoſe mind is *backward* now. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Sluggiſh, dilatory. The mind is *backward* to undergo fatigue. *Watts.* 4. Not quick or apprehenſive, dull, heavy. The *backward* learner. *South.*

Ba′ckward, *ſubſt.* the ſtate of things paſt. The dark *backward*, or abyſm of time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba′ckwardly, *adv.* 1. Unwillingly, with the back forwards.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas d,
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go. *Sidney.*

2. Wrongly, perverſely. Does he think ſo *backwardly* of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba′ckwardness [badpeaꞃdneꞅꞅe, Sax.] an unreadineſs or unwillingneſs; alſo a defectiveneſs of proficiency in any attainment; as, *backwardneſs* to good works. *Atterbury.*

Ba′co [old rec.] a fat hog, or bacon hog.

Ba′con [of *baco* bach, backe or baecke, Teut. originally the back of a hog or ſwine, but after taken, *pars pro toto*, the whole beaſt: or of baccwn, Cambr. Br. or elſe, of becen, Sax. a beech-tree, becauſe hogs are fatted with beech-maſt, probably from *baken*, that is, dried fleſh] hogs fleſh ſalted and dried.

A Flitch (or *Side*) of Bacon.

A Gammon [*jambon*, Fr.] or *Leg*, of Bacon.

To ſave one's Bacon, or to look to one's ſelf, alſo to come off unhurt; a phraſe borrowed from the care of houſwives in the country, where they have ſeldom any other proviſion in the houſe than dried bacon, to ſecure it from the marching ſoldiers. *Johnſon.*

Ba′ctile [of *baculum*, Lat. a ſtick] a candleſtick.

Ba′cule, or Ba′scule [in fortification, a ſwipe, Fr.] a gate made like a pit-fall, with a counterpoiſe, and ſupported by two large ſtakes; a ſort of portcullice; it is uſually made before the *corps de garde*, advancing near the gates.

Baculo′metry [either of *baculus*, Lat. a ſtaff, and *μέτρον*, Gr. meaſure] the art of meaſuring diſtances or lines, acceſſible or inacceſſible, by one or more ſtaves.

Ba′culus *Divinatorius* [Lat. *i. e.* a divining ſtaff or rod] a branch of hazel-tree forked and uſed for the diſcovery of mines, ſprings, *&c.*

Bad [baꝺ, bæꝺ, Sax. baud, Goth. quaad, Du.] evil, the oppoſite of good, a general word to denote phyſical faults of things, or moral faults of men. Politics make the beſt ſcheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.* 2. Naught, corrupt, vitious.

Thou one *bad* act with many deeds well done,
May'ſt cover. *Milton.*

3. Unfortunate, unlucky.

The ſun
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryden.*

4. Hurtful, not healthful, with *for*. Reading was *bad for* his eyes. *Addiſon.* 5. Sick; as, he is very *bad* a-bed.

Bad, or Bade, *preter.* of to bid: See To bid.

Worse, Worst, (*Irr. compar.* and *ſuperl.*)

A Bad Buſh is better than the open Field. That is; it is better to have a friend, tho' he be able to afford us but little help, than to be left quite deſtitute to the wide world.

A Bad Shift is better than none. That is; it is better to do a thing tolerably, or as well as we can, if we cannot do it as it ſhould be, than to leave it quite undone.

Ba′den, [the name of ſeveral towns] 1. Of one about twenty miles north of Straſbourgh, capital of the margraviate of the ſame name, and remarkable for its hot baths. 2. Of another town of Swabia, in the Briſgow, where are likewiſe ſeveral hot baths. 3. Of one in Switzerland, about fourteen miles north-eaſt of Zurich. 4. Of one in the circle of Auſtria, about fifteen miles ſouth of Vienna.

Ba′denoch, an inland country of Inverneſs-ſhire, in Scotland, lying between Aberdeen-ſhire and Lochaber.

Ba′dge [*incert. etym.* derived by Junius from *bode* or *bade*, a meſſenger, and ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a meſſenger; but taken by Skinner and Minſhew from bagghe, Du. a jewel, or *bague*, Fr. a ring] 1. Any cogniſance, or coat of arms, worn by ſome ſervants of noblemen; now worn by pariſh penſioners. For whoſe ſweet ſake that glorious *badge* he wore. *Shakeſeeare.* 2. A ſign or token by which any one is known; as, white is the *badge* of innocence. 3. The mark of any thing. Let him not bear the *badges* of a wreck. *Dryden.*

To Badge [from the noun] to mark as with a badge. Their hands were *badg'd* with blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba′dger [*bedour*, Fr. ſome derive it of Back, Du. and Goth. the cheek or jaw-bone, *q.* backer, a beaſt with ſtrong jaws, it being a biting animal] a creature living in holes in the ſides of rivers, and often feeding on berries, a brock, it is uſed to be hunted. That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one ſide ſhorter than the other, is generally received. *Brown.*

Badger [probably of *bagagier*, Fr.] a carrier of luggage.

Badger [in a law ſenſe, perhaps from *bajulus*, Lat. a carrier, but by Junius derived from the badger, a creature who ſtows up his proviſions] a huckſter, who has a licence to buy corn or other proviſions in one place and to carry them to another to ſell: a word much uſed in the north, for thoſe who buy corn, and having converted it into meal, ſell it out ſo.

Ba′dger-legged, having unequal legs, as a badger is ſuppoſed to have.

Ba′dgers [among the canting crew] deſperate varlets, who rob and murder near any river, into which they throw the dead bodies after they have ſtripped them.

Ba′dly [of *bad*] evilly, not well.

Ba′dness [baꝺneꞅꞅe, Sax.] want of natural or moral qualities, naughtineſs.

Bæ′za, or Bae′za, a large city of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſituated on the river Guadalquiver. Lat. 37° 40′ N. Long. 3° 15′ W.

Baffin's-*Bay*, a gulph of North-America, running north-eaſt from Cape Farewell in weſt Greenland, from 60° north latitude to 80.

To Ba′ffle [probably either of *beſler*, Fr. to ſupplant or cheat, to mock or banter, or *baffoüer*, Fr. to abuſe or affront] 1. To elude. They break the precept and *baffle* the curſe. *South.* 2. To confound by perplexing or amuſing reaſons, to put to a nonplus: To *baffle* is ſometimes leſs than to conquer. He brings to Turnus' aid his *baffled* hoſt. *Dryden.* Every intricate queſtion will not *baffle* the mind. *Locke.* 3. To diſſappoint or baulk; to cruſh.

Baffle, defeat. The ſkill of the diſputant keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*

Ba′ffler [from *baffle*] he who baffles, he who confounds or defeats. Experience that great *baffler* of ſpeculation. *Government of the tongue.*

A Bag [belge, Sax. whence, perhaps, by dropping, as is uſual, the harſh conſonant, came bege, bage, bag. *Johnſon.* Probably of *bulga*, Lat.] 1. A ſack, a pouch, to put money, corn, or any thing elſe in. 2. A cyſt, that part in any animal that contains ſome particular juices. The ſwelling poiſon ſhall burſt its *bag*. *Dryden.* 3. An ornamental purſe of ſilk, commonly black ſilk, wherein the hair or the tail of a wig is tied. He had on a bob-wig and black ſilken *bag* tied to it. *Addiſon.*

Bag [in traffic] a particular quantity of ſome ſort of commodities, as of pepper from 1 to 3 hundred weight, or hops.

To Bag, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To put into a bag; as, to *bag* hops. 2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee *bag'd* with honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive. *Dryden.*

To Bag, *verb neut.* to ſtrut or ſwell, like a full bag. They drain two *bagging* udders. *Dryden.*

To give one the Bag *to hold*, to over-reach one, [perhaps of bagge, Du. a jewel or medal.]

Ba′ga [old law rec.] a bag or purſe.

Ba′gatelles, *plur.* [of *baggatelle*. Fr.] toys or trifles, things of no value. Rich trifles, ſerious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

Ba′gavel, or Bethu′gavel [with the citizens of Exeter] a certain tribute or toll granted to the citizens upon all manner of wares brought to that city to be ſold, towards the paving of the ſtreets, repairing of the walls, and maintenance of the city.

Ba′gdat, or Bagdad, a ſtrong town of Turky, on the frontiers of Perſia, ſituated on the river Tigris, in the province of Iraca-arabie; it was formerly the capital of the Saracen empire, when governed by the houſe of Abbaſs. Lat. 33° 20′ N. Long. 43° 0′ E. It was the reſidence of the Abbaſſide chaliphs. See Abbassides, and Abaddon.

Ba′ggage [*bagage*, Fr. and Sp. *bagaglio*, It.] 1. Soldiers furniture and neceſſaries; the furniture and neceſſaries for an army. 2. Goods to be carried away; as, pack up *bag* and *baggage*.

Baggage [of carrying a bag or knapſack] a ſoldier's trull; a camp-whore; alſo a ſorry wench, in French *bugaſte*; ſo called, becauſe ſuch women follow camps. *Johnſon.* Suffer not ſuch a *baggage* to win away any thing. *Sidney.*

Ba′gnoger, the capital of Golconda, in the hither peninſula of India; formerly the reſidence of the kings of Golconda, now ſubject to the mogul. Lat. 16° 30′ N. Long. 77° 30′ E.

Bagne′res, a town of France, in the country of Bigorre, in Gaſcony, ſituated on the Adour. Lat. 43° 30′ N. Long. 0° 42′ E.

Bagnia′luck, a large city of Boſnia, in European Turky. Lat. 44° 1′ N. Long. 18° 15′ E.

Ba′gnio [*bagno*, It.] a hot houſe, a place with conveniencies for bathing, ſweating, and otherwiſe cleanſing the body.

Bagnole′nses or Bagno′lians [of Bagnols a city of Languedoc] a ſect in the eight century, in reality Manichees; they rejected the Old Teſtament and part of the New, maintained that God foreſaw nothing of himſelf, and that the world had no beginning, and that God did not create the ſoul, when he infuſed it into the body.

Bag-pipe [from *bag* and *pipe*] the wind being received in a bag] a muſical wind-inſtrument: it conſiſts of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a portvent or little tube fixed to it and ſtopped by a valve, and three pipes or flutes, the firſt pipe called the great pipe or drone, and the ſecond the little one, which paſs the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is plaid on by compreſſing the bag under the arm, when full, and opening or ſtopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers: ſome of them are filled with wind, and compreſſed by means of a pair of bellows. The bagpipe takes in the compaſs of three octaves. This inſtrument is chiefly uſed in Scotland, Ireland, and the north of England. Bad *bagpipes* inſtead of drum and fiſe. *Sidney.*

Ba′gpiper he that plays on a bagpipe. They laugh like parrots at a *bagpiper*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bague′tte [with architects] a ſmall round moulding, leſs than an aſtragal, ſometimes carved and inriched with foliages, ribbands laurels, *&c.*

Baha′dum [old rec.] a cheſt or coffer.

Baha′ma, or Lucaya-Islands, a number of iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, ſo called from Bahama, one of the largeſt of them; they lie between 21° and 27′ north latitude, and between 73° 81′ of weſt longitude.

Ba′har [in the Eaſt-Indies] a weight of 386 lb. avoirdupois, at Mocha; the leſſer, 625 lb. at Molucca, and the greater 6250 lb.

Ba′hus, a city of Sweden, capital of a province of the ſame name, and ſituated about 20 miles north-weſt of Gottenburgh. Lat. 58° 20′ N. Long. 11° 1′ E.

Ba′ja, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavoro. Lat. 41° 6′ N. Long. 14° 45′ E.

Ba′jador, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. Lat. 27° 0′ N. Long. 15° 0′ W.

Bajardou′r [in ancient writings] one who bore, or carried any burden.

To Baigne [*bagner*, Fr.] to ſoak, to drench. A word now obſolete. The women *baigne* them with a worſe perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon. *Carew.*

Ba′il [*bail*, Fr. a leaſe or farming, or of *bailler*, Fr. to deliver up] the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned (upon any action either civil or criminal) by ſureties taken for his appearance at a day and place appointed. There is common and ſpecial bail; common bail is in actions of ſmall prejudice, or ſlight proof, called common, becauſe any ſureties in that caſe are taken; whereas upon caſes of greater weight or apparent ſpeciality, ſpecial bail or ſurety muſt be taken. There is a difference between bail and mainpriſe; for he that is mainpriſed, is at large until the day of his appearance; but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward or cuſtody for the time, and they may for that time keep him in ward or in priſon. *Cowel.*

Bail [in a foreſt] a limit or bound, according as a foreſt is divided into the particular charges of ſeveral foreſters.

Bail [with mariners] hoops to ſet up over the ſtern of a boat to ſupport a tilt.

Bail, the ſemicircular iron handle of a pail or kettle.

To Bail [*bailler*, Fr. to give or deliver up] 1. To ſet a perſon arreſted, impriſoned, *&c.* at liberty, by being ſureties for him, to give bail for one.

> Let me be their *bail*,——
> Thou ſhalt not *bail* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To admit to bail. When they had *bailed* the twelve biſhops in the Tower, the commons cauſed them to be recommitted. *Clarendon.*

To Bail *a Boat.* See Bale. To lade the water out of a boat.

Bai'lable [from *bail*] that may be ſet at liberty by bail or ſureties.

Bai'liff, or Bai'ly [a word of uncertain etymology in itſelf, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr. *Johnſon.* It originally ſignified a guardian] 1. A ſort of ſubordinate magiſtrate or officer appointed within a particular province or precinct to keep the peace, and ſecure the people from wrongs and vexations. 2. An officer in a corporation.

Bailiffs [of huſbandry] thoſe who gather the profits for lords of manors, *&c.* give an account, and diſpoſe of under-ſervants.

Bailiffs, are alſo officers who arreſt perſons for debt.

Bailiffs *Errant*, ſheriffs officers, appointed by him to go about the country to ſerve writs, to ſummons county ſeſſions, aſſizes, *&c.*

Bailiffs [of franchiſes] officers appointed by every lord to do ſuch offices within his liberty or precinct, as are done by the bailiff errant in the county.

Bai'liwic [of *baillie*, Fr. and pic Sax.] the place of the juriſdiction of a bailiff within his hundred or the lord's franchiſe. It is not only taken to ſignify the county, but generally that liberty which is exempted from the ſheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff, with ſuch powers within his precinct, as an under-ſheriff exerciſeth under the ſheriff of the county. A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwic.* *Spenſer.*

Bai'lment [law term] the delivery of things, as writings, goods, *&c.* ſometimes to be delivered back to the baillor, ſometimes to the uſe of the baillée, and ſometimes to a third perſon.

Baille'e [in law] the perſon to whom ſuch goods are delivered.

Bai'llor [in law] the party who delivers ſuch goods.

Bai'n, a bath, or hot houſe, Fr.

Bai'ram [Turk. a ſolemn feaſt, and which, Pitts (who reſided many years in the Mahometan countries) pronounces *Byram*] with the Turks, a feſtival which they celebrate (after the faſt of Ramazan) for three days together; in which no work is done, but preſents are ſent from one to another, with manifeſtations of joy. At the celebration of this feaſt, after their uſual worſhip in their moſques, they conclude with a ſolemn prayer againſt the infidels, that chriſtian princes may be rooted out, or that they may be armed one againſt another; that they may extend the bounds of the obſervation of their law. Dherbelot adds, that it is called the *little* Bairam, in contradiſtinction to the *grand* Bairam, or feaſt of *ſacrifices*, held at Mecca, and which has been already deſcribed under the word Adhha. See Adhha, and read there, "the *day* of oblation."

Bai'rman [*q. d.* a bare or naked man] a poor, inſolvent debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to ſwear in court, that he was not worth above five ſhillings and five pence.

A Bait. 1. An allurement for any animal, meat put on a hook. Fiſh greedily devour the treacherous *bait.* *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A temptation, an allurement. Beauty's a *bait* ſuch wretches to beguile. *Spenſer.*

To Bait, *verb act.* [of batan, Sax. or bitan, Sax. to bite, or of baitzen, H. Ger. to hawk, or ſet hawks a flying at other birds, from *batre*, Fr. to beat, to attack with violence] to ſet beaſts a fighting together;

> As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do *bait.* *Spenſer.*

Alſo to vex or teaze.

To Bai't, *verb neut.* [probably of batan, Sax. to allure, with anglers] to put a bait or meat on an hook; to allure or entice fiſhes or other animals by a bait.

To Bait, *verb neut.* [of batan, Sax.] to ſtop upon a journey to drink, eat, or take ſome refreſhment. Perhaps this word is more properly *bate*, to abate ſpeed. *Johnſon.*

> A *baiting* place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

A Bait, a refreſhment on a journey.

To Bait, [with falconers] is ſaid of a hawk, who when ſhe claps her wings or ſtoops at her prey, is ſaid to *bait.* Kites *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shakeſpeare.*

A Baiting, a teazing, vexing; alſo a fighting with, as a bull-baiting.

Bai'va, a deity of the Laplanders, which ſome take to be the ſun, and others the fire; being worſhipped as the lord of light and heat.

Baize, or Bayse [probably either of bag, Teut. or *baſe*, Engl. *q. d.* coarſe cloth] freeze, of the town of Baia, in Naples, or Colcheſter, in England. It is a kind of coarſe open cloth ſtuff with a long nap, ſometimes frized on one ſide, and ſometimes not frized, according to the uſes it is intended for. This ſtuff is without wale, and woven like flannel.

To Bake, *verb act. part. paſſ.* baked or baken [of bacian and bæcan, Sax. backen, Du. and Ger. baka, Su. beken, Teut. All which Wachter derives from bek, Phryg. bread, from whence likewiſe beck is in ſome parts of Germany uſed for ſome particular ſorts of bread] 1. To prepare dough and other victuals, for eating, to heat it in a cloſe place, generally in an oven. 2. To harden a thing in the fire, or with heat. Whatſoever the fire *baketh*, time diſſolveth. *Bacon.* Duſty ſummer *bakes* the crumbling clods. *J. Philips.* 3. To do the work of baking. I brew, *bake*, ſcour, and dreſs meat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba'kehouse, a houſe where bread and other victuals are baked.

Ba'ken, *part.* [of *to bake*] baked.

Ba'ker [of bacian, Sax. backer, Du. becker, Ger. backare, Su. beckers, Teut.] a maker of bread, he that bakes.

Baker-*legg'd*, ſtraddling with the legs bowing outwards.

White Ba'kers, this company is of great antiquity: they were a company the firſt of Edward II. had a new charter 1. Henry VII. confirmed by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. queen Mary, queen Elizabeth, and king James. Their arms are gules, three garbs *or* on a chief, an arm iſſuing out of a cloud proper, holding a pair of ſcales *or*, between three garbes of the firſt.

Brown Bakers, were incorporated the 19th of king James I. Their arms are gules, a hand iſſuing out of the clouds proper, holding a pair of ſcales, an anchor in a chief, barry wavy *or* and azure on a cheveron gules, between three garbes.

Ba'kewell, a large market town on the weſt ſide of the peak in Derbyſhire. It ſtands on the Wye, 114 miles from London, and its market is chiefly for lead.

Ba'la, a market town of Merionethſhire, about ſixteen miles ſouth from Denbigh.

Balaga'nskoi, a town of Muſcovitiſh Siberia, ſituated on the river Angara. Lat. 59° 0' N. Long. 79° 0' E.

Bala'gna, a town of Muſcovy, in the province of Novogorod, ſituated on the river Walga. Lat. 56° 30' N. Long. 45° 0' E.

Bala'mbuan, a ſea-port of the iſle of Java, in Aſia, which gives name to the channel, called the Straits of Balambuan.

Ba'lance, or Ballance [probably of *bilanx*, Lat. or *balance*, Fr. *bilancia*, It.] one of the ſix ſimple powers in mechanics, uſed principally for determining the equality or difference of weight in heavy bodies; they are of ſeveral forms, as ſcales, ſteel-yards, *&c.* 2. A pair of ſcales. A *balance* of power without or within a ſtate is beſt conceived by conſidering what the nature of a *balance* is. It ſuppoſes, firſt, the thing that is held, together with the hand that holds it, and then the two ſcales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.* 3. Metaphorically, the mind employed in comparing one thing with another. I've it in equal *balance* juſtly weigh'd. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The act of comparing two things, as if in a balance. Comfort ariſes from this inference upon the *balance*, that we ſuffer only the lot of nature. *L'Eſtrange.* 5. Equipoſe; as, *balance* of power.

Balance, or Ballance [with aſtronomers] called in Latin Libra, of which this ♎ is the characteriſtic, is one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, into which the ſun enters at the autumnal equinox in September; the conſtellation conſiſts of 49 ſtars, repreſented on a globe by the form of a balance or pair of ſcales.

Balance [of the air] the weight of that fluid, whereby, according to its known property, it preſſeth where it is leaſt reſiſted, till it is equally adjuſted in all parts.

Balance [of trade] is the difference or exceſs between the value of commodities imported from foreign countries, and the value of thoſe of our own native production exported to thoſe countries.

Balance *of a Watch*, *&c.* the part of it that by its motion regulates and determintes the beats.

Balance [in merchants accounts] is when a debtor and creditor account is made even.

To Balance, *verb act.* [*balancer*, Fr.] 1. To weigh in a *balance.* 2. To regulate the weight in a *balance.*

> Heav'n, that hath plac'd this iſland to give law,
> To *balance* Europe, and her ſtates to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoiſe, to make equal to in weight. The attraction of the glaſs is *balanced* by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton.* 4. To poiſe or make even weight; to make an account even by ſtating it on both ſides. Judging is *balancing* an account, and determining on which ſide the odds lie. *Locke.* 5. To pay what is wanting to make two accounts equal.

> *Balance* th' account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*

6. To conſider or weigh in mind, as by a *balance.*

To Balance, *verb neut.* To heſitate, to fluctuate between two; as, a *balance* plays when charg'd with equal weights. Why ſhould you *balance* a moment about printing it? *Atterbury.*

Ba'lancer [from *balance*] he that weighs any thing.

Bala'ni [Lat. with naturaliſts] certain excreſcences which uſually grow or ſtick to the ſhells of ſea-fiſh of the larger kinds.

Balani'tes [βαλαντης, Gr.] a precious ſtone, greeniſh, and ſomewhat reſembling Corinthian braſs.

Balani'tis [of βαλανος, Gr.] a kind of round cheſnut.

Bala'nus [βαλανος, Gr.] a kind of maſt or acorn; alſo any fruits which have round heads, as a walnut, *&c.*

Balanus [with phyſicians] a ſuppoſitory in the ſhape of an acorn, for looſening the belly. *Lat.*

Balanus [with anatomiſts] the nut of the penis in men, or clitoris in women. *Lat.*

Balanus *Myrepſica* [in pharmacy] the fruit called ben; but others take it for the nutmeg.

Ba'lass *Ruby* [*balas*, Fr. ſuppoſed to be an Indian term. *Johnſon*] Balaſs ruby is of a crimſon colour with a caſt of purple, and ſeems beſt to anſwer the deſcription of the ancients. *Woodward.*

Bala'ssius, the ſame with balaſs ruby.

Ba'last. See Ballast.

Balatro'nes [*balatrones*, Hor.] an ancient name given to wicked and lewd perſons, from Servilius Balatro, a debauched libertine, whence, probably, the French have derived their Poltron.

Balau'stium [βαλαυστιον, Gr.] the wild pomegranate flower, or the tree itſelf. *Lat.*

Balba'stra, a city of Arragon, in Spain, ſituated on the river Sirica. Lat. 42° 1' N. Long. 0° 15' W.

Ba'lbec, or rather Baal-bec, a town of Aſiatic Turky, ſituated at the foot of Mount Libanus. Lat. 33° 0' N. Long. 37° 30' E. Dherbelot ſays, that in the Syriac lexicon of Iſſa Bar Aly, it is affirmed ed to have been the ancient Heliopolis, or city of the ſun: but there are thoſe, ſays he, who *pretend* it was the ancient Palmyra, or Tadmor, where Zenobia reigned in the time of the emperor Aurelian; and whoſe ruins are the ſtudy of the preſent age [but their longitudes greatly differ.] He adds, that Balbec was a very powerful city under the chaliphat of the houſe of Ommich [See ABBASIDES] and has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Syria and the Holy Land. *Dherbelot Biblioth.* Abulpharagius tells us, that ſhe entered very early into alliance with the Saracens on their irruption into Syria, after Abu-Obeid [by corruption Abudah] their commander in chief had taken Damaſcus: and, as tho' her fate was ſtill to follow that city, in the ſame hiſtorian we find her many years after ſubmitting to the arms of Saladin, upon a ſimilar occaſion. See BAALBEC and PALMYRA.

BALCH, a city of Uſbec Tartary, on the frontiers of Perſia. Lat. 37° 0′ N. Long. 65° 20′ E.

BALCO'NY [*balcon*, Fr. and Sp. *balcone*, It.] a frame of iron, wood or ſtone, before the window of a room, commonly on the firſt floor, to take the air in, and to ſee at a diſtance.

BA'LD [balð, Sax. bold, *balle*, Fr. *bala*, Port. bale, Du. ball, Ger. probably of bal. C. Brit. tho' Minſhew rather chooſes to derive it of bald, Teut. quick; becauſe old men are prone to boldneſs, &c.] 1. Having no hair on the head. 2. Without natural covering, 3. Withered, decayed. An oak's top *bald* with dry antiquity. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Not having the uſual covering. They ſtand *bald* before him. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Not adorned, unpoliſhed, inelegant. Hobbes' *bald* tranſlation of the Ilias. *Dryden.* 6. It alſo ſignifies bold, the ſame as the Latin *audax*, and is ſtill ſo uſed in the northern counties of England, and thence comes Baldwin, and by tranſpoſition Winbald, *i. e.* a bold conqueror, Eabald, happily bold; Ethelbald, nobly bold, &c. 7. Thread-bare, ſimple, mean, poor, naked, without dignity or value.

What ſhould the people do with theſe *bald* tribunes. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LDACHIN, BA'LDACUM, or BA'LDAQUIN [*baldaquin*, Fr. *baldachino*, It. with architects] an edifice, or piece of architecture in the ſhape of a canopy, or crown, ſupported by, or ſet over ſeveral pillars, as a covering to an altar; alſo a canopy carried over the hoſt by the Romaniſts. Some alſo uſe it to ſignify a ſhell over the front-door of a houſe.

BA'LDERDASH [probably of bald, Sax. bold, and *daſh*, to mingle, *q. d.* any thing jumbled together without judgment] 1. A mingle-mangle, or rude mixture. 2. A paltry confuſed diſcourſe.

To BALDERDASH, to mix or adulterate any liquor.

BALDI'VIA, a ſea-port town of Chili, in South America, on the South Sea. Lat. 40° 1′ S. Long. 80° 2′ W.

BA'LDLY [of *bald*] poorly, meanly, nakedly, without elegance.

BA'LDMONY, an herb. The ſame as gentian. See GENTIAN.

BA'LDNESS [balðneſſe, Sax.] 1. The want of hair. 2. The loſs of hair.

Happening on the ſkin to light,
Spreads leproſy and *baldneſs* round. *Swift.*

3. In regard to ſpeech, unpoliteneſs. 4. In regard to writing, inelegance, or want of delicacy.

BA'LDOC, a pretty large market town of Hertfordſhire, 38 miles from London.

BA'LDRIC [of uncertain etymology, unleſs from *baudier*, Fr. a long belt] 1. A girdle; by ſome dictionaries it is explained a bracelet, but I have not found it in that ſenſe. *Johnſon.*

Athwart his breaſt a *baldric* brave he wore. *Spenſer.*
A radiant *baldric* o'er his ſhoulders ty'd,
Suſtain'd the ſword that glitter'd by his ſide. *Pope.*

2. Applied to the zodiac, as it encompaſſes the heavens like a belt or zone.

The twins of Jove,
That deck the *baldric* of the heavens bright. *Spenſer.*

BA'LE, a town in the county of Norfolk, which lies about five meaſured miles ſouth-weſt of Holt, and as many from Walſingham; well known for its ſo much celebrated oak, called Bale oak, a tree in girt, in the leaſt part, eleven yards round, and near its roots, about twenty; the diameter of its top being thirty yards, and circumference about ninety: its trunk being hollow, has contained twenty grown up people within it. *Thomas Gay*, Eſq;

BALE [*balle*, *bale*, Fr.] 1. A bundle or pack of commodities of different ſorts and quantities, as ſilk, cloth, tea. The *bales* in which bohea tea was brought over. *Woodward.* 2. The handle of a pail.

BALE [bæl, Sax. *bale*, Da. *bal*, *bol*, Iceland] calamity, miſery.

Light ſhe hated as the deadly *bale*. *Spenſer.*

When BALE is higheſt, boot (help) is nigheſt.

This proverb is very ancient: the ſignification of it is; that when things are at the worſt they will mend.

To BALE [probably of *balayer*, Fr. to ſweep] to ſcoop or lade water out of the hold of a ſhip with buckets, or out of a wherry with an old hat, to lave it out, in contradiſtinction to pumping it.

To BALE [*emballer*, Fr. *imballare*, It.] to make up into a bale.

BA'LEFUL [of bæl-full, Sax.] ſorrowful, woful, full of miſery. I feel the bitter *baleful* ſmart. *Spenſer.*

His *baleful* eyes,
That witneſs'd huge affliction and diſmay. *Milton.*

2. Miſchievous, deſtructive.

He ſearch'd his *baleful* books. *Spenſer.*
Baleful breath. *Dryden.* *Baleful* toad. *Philips.*

BA'LEFULLY, ſorrowfully, woefully, miſchievouſly.

BALEU'GA [ancient deeds] a territory, a precinct.

BA'LI, an iſland in the Eaſt-Indies, lying about a mile from the eaſt end of the iſland Java, forming a very difficult ſtrait.

BALISO'RE, a ſmall ſea port town of the hither India, ſituated at the north-weſt part of the bay of Bengal. Lat. 21° 30′ N. Long. 85° 15′ E.

BALI'VO *amovendo*, a writ for removing a bailiff out of his office, for non-reſidence in his bailiwic.

To BA'LK. 1. To diſappoint, to fruſtrate.

Balk'd are the courts, and conteſt is no more. *Pope.*

2. To miſs, to diſcourage, to paſs by or take no notice of.

About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayton.*

3. To refuſe a thing.

This was look'd for at your hand, and this was *balkt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To heap, as on a ridge. Three and twenty knights *balk'd* in their own blood, did Sir Walter ſee. *Shakeſpeare.*

A BALK [probably of *valicare*, It. to paſs over] a ridge of land left between two furrows, or a piece of ground left unploughed at the end of a field.

BALK, or BAWK [balck, Du. and Ger. among bricklayers] a great beam, ſuch as is uſed in building; alſo a pole or rafter over an out-houſe or barn.

BA'LKERS [in fiſhery] men who ſtand on a cliff or high place on the ſhore, and give a ſign to the men in the fiſhing-boats, which way the paſſage or ſhole of herrings is. The pilchards are purſued by a bigger fiſh, called a pluſher, who leapeth above water, and bewrayeth them to the *balker*. *Carew.*

BALK-*ſtaff*, a quarter ſtaff.

BALL [bal, Du. ball, Ger. ball, or boll, Su. *palla*, It. *pela*, Port. *pila*, Lat. βωλος, Gr. a round ball, whence the Engliſh bowl, bell, and boll, which the Welch term bêl; whatever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients bâl, bêl, bôl, and bûl. *Baxter.*] 1. Any round thing. 2. A round thing to play with the hand, foot, or a racket.

Balls to the ſtars and thralls to fortune's reign. *Sidney.*

3. A ſmall round thing, with ſome mark thereon by which votes are given or lots caſt.

Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rolls. *Dryden.*

4 A ſphere or globe; as, the *ball* of the earth. 5. A globe borne in the hand, as an enſign of royalty and ſovereignty. He by right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom. *Bacon.* 6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundneſs; as, the eye-*ball*, the thumb-*ball*. 7. With printers, the ſkin laid over a hollow piece of wood, ſtuffed with hair or wool, which they dip in ink, and beat over the letters in the preſs.

BALL [*bal*, Fr. *ballo*, It. of *ballare*, It. *ballo*, low Lat. βαλλιζω, Gr. to dance] a public dancing meeting, at which the preparations are generally made at the expence of ſome particular perſon.

BALLS [in heraldry] a common bearing in coats of arms; but always by heralds called by other names, according to their different colours; as oggreſſes, beſants, golps, guzes, hurts, pellets, plates, pomeis, orenges, torteauxes; which ſee in their proper places.

BALL *and* SOCKET [with mathematicians] a device made of a braſs ball fitted to a concave ſemiglobe, ſo as to be moveable every way, and fixed with a perpetual ſcrew, for holding any teleſcope, quadrant, or other inſtrument on a ſtaff, for aſtronomical uſes, ſurveying, &c.

BA'LLANCE. See BALANCE.

BA'LLAD, or BA'LAD [*balade*, Fr. *ballata*, Sp.] a ſong. Ballad once ſignified a ſolemn and ſacred ſong, as well as a trivial one; whence Solomon's ſong was called the ballad of ballads; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verſe. *Watts.*

To BALLAD [of the noun] to make or ſing ballads.

Scall'd rhimers *ballad* us out of tune, *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LLAD-SINGER, one that ſings ballads in the ſtreets.

Not *ballad-ſinger* plac'd above the croud
Sings with a note ſo ſhrilling, ſweet and loud. *Gay.*

BA'LLAST [ballaſt, Du. and Ger.] 1. A quantity of gravel, ſand or ſtones, or any weight laid in the bottom of a ſhip, to make it ſail ſteady or right, and to keep it from over-ſetting. 2. In general, whatever is put to keep a thing ſteady.

His lading little, and his *ballaſt* leſs. *Swift.*

To trench the BALLAST [ſea phraſe] is to divide or ſeparate it.

BALLAST *Shot* [ſea term] uſed of a ſhip, when the ballaſt has run from one ſide to another.

To BALLAST *a Ship*. 1. To furniſh it with ballaſt. If this ark he *ballaſted*. *Wilkins.* 2. In general, to add that which keeps any thing ſteady.

Whilſt thus to *ballaſt* love I ſought,
And ſo more ſteadily have gone,
I ſaw I had love's pinnnace overfraught. *Donne.*

BALLE'TTE, Fr. a dance in which ſome hiſtory is repreſented.

BA'LLIARDS [of *ball*, and *yard*, a ſtick to puſh it with, now corruptly called billiards. *Johnſon.*] a play, at which a ball is driven on a table with the end of a ſtick.

With dice, with cards, with *balliards*. *Spenſer.*

BALLICO'NNEL, a town of Ireland, about 11 miles north-eaſt of Cavan. Lat. 54° 6′ N. Long 7° 50′ W.

BALLISHA'NNON, a large town of the county of Donnegal and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, about ten miles ſouth of the town of Donnegal. Lat. 54° 25′ N. Long. 8° 30′ W.

BALLI'STA, Lat. a machine uſed by the ancients in ſieges, to throw large ſtones, darts and javelins. It reſembled our croſs bow, but was much larger and ſuperior in force.

BALLI'STÆ *Os* [*balliſta*, Lat. a warlike engine to throw, of βαλλω, Gr. to caſt, and *os*, Lat. a bone] the ſling bone, the ſame with *aſtragalus*.

BA'LLISTER, or BA'LLUSTER [*baluſtre*, Fr. *balauſtro*, It. *balauſtrum*, low Lat. a bathing place. *Du Cange*] the lateral, or ſide part of a ſcroll, which forms the curl-tuft in the capital of a pillar of the Ionic order.

BALLISTER, or BALLUSTER [in architecture] alſo a little pillar or rail, ſuch as are on the outſide of cloiſters, terraſſes, Galleries, &c. This ſhould have been planched over, and railed about with *balluſters*. *Carew.*

BA'LLUSTRADE, or BALUSTRADE, *ſubſt.* [from *baluſter*] an aſſemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called baluſters, fixed on a terraſs or top of a building, for ſeparating one part from another.

BA'LLISTERS [in a church] an incloſure of pillars which rails in the communion table.

To BA'LLISTER, to incloſe with balliſters.

BA'LLISTICS [of *balliſtæ*, croſs-bows, or engines for caſting javelins, great ſtones, &c. *Lat.*] the art of making ſuch engines.

BALLI'VA [old deeds] a whole county under the juriſdiction of a ſheriff; alſo a hundred, with reſpect to the chief conſtable, or a manor, with reſpect to the ſteward.

BA'LLIUM, a ſort of fortreſs or bulwark. Low *Lat.*

BALLO'N, or BALLO'ON [*ballon*, Fr. *ballone*, It.] a foot-ball; alſo a large ball, uſed to play withal by noblemen.

BALLON [with chemiſts] a large round ſhort-necked mattraſs, or veſſel for receiving what is diſtilled or drawn off by the means of fire.

BALLON [with architects] a round globe placed on the top of a pillar, by way of ornament.

BALLON, [in fireworks] is a ball of paſteboard, filled with combuſtible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a conſiderable height in the air, and then burſts into bright ſparks of fire, reſembling ſtars.

BA'LLOT [*balote*, Fr. *balota*, Sp.] 1. A little ball or ticket, with particular marks, uſed in giving of votes, being privately put into a box or urn. 2. The act of voting by ballot.

TO BALLOT [*balloter*, Fr. *pallotare*. It.] to vote in ſuch manner, ſo that by counting the balls, the reſult is known without any diſcovery by whom each vote was given.

Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*

BALLO'TA, or BALLO'TE [*βαλλωτη*, Gr.] the herb ſtinking horehound. *Lat.*

BALLOTA'TION, or BA'LLOTING [of *ballot*] a particular method of voting at elections, by means of little balls of ſeveral colours, when every one who has a vote puts in ſuch a ballot according to the diverſity of the candidates. The election is curious, conſiſting of ten ſeveral *ballotations*. *Wotton.*

BALM [*beaume*, Fr. *balſamo*, It. and Sp. of *balſamum*, Lat.] 1. The juice of a ſhrub, growing in Paleſtine or Egypt, remarkably odoriferous, very precious, and of a very ſanitive quality. 2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment. Thy *balm* waſh'd off, wherewith thou waſt anointed. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Any thing that allays pain. *Balms* applied to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

BALM, or BALM MINT [*meliſſa*, Lat. in botany] an herb of a fragrant ſmell. The ſpecies are; 1. Garden balm. 2. Garden balm with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman balm, with ſofter hairy leaves. The firſt ſort is cultivated in gardens for medicinal and culinary uſes. A plant remarkable for the ſtrong, balſamic ſcent of its leaves when bruiſed: whence ſome have ſuppoſed, erroneouſly, that the balm of Gilead was taken from this plant. *Miller.*

BALM-APPLE *and* GENTIL, a plant.

BALM *of Gilead*, the juice drawn from the balſom tree, by making inciſions in its bark: its colour is firſt white, ſoon after green; but when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey: the ſmell is very penetrating, the taſte bitter, ſharp, and aſtringent. The balm ſold by the merchants (as little iſſues from the plant by inciſion) is made of the wood and green branches of the tree diſtilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Calmet.* The zori of Gilead, which we render in our Engliſh bible by *balm*, was not the ſame with the balſam of Mecca, but only a better ſort of turpentine then in uſe, for the cure of wounds and other diſeaſes. *Prideaux.*

TO BALM [from the noun] 1. To anoint. *Balm* his foul head with warm diſtilled waters. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To allay, to aſſuage.

> Oppreſt nature ſleeps,
> This reſt might yet have *balm'd* thy ſenſes,
> Which ſtand in hard cure. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LMY [of *balm*] 1. Of the nature of, or reſembling balm; as, *balmy* ſleep. *Milton.* 2. Productive of balm. 3. Soft, mild, pleaſing. Their *balmy* ſlumbers wak'd with ſtrife. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Sweet ſmelling, fragrant.

> Thoſe rich perfumes which, from the happy ſhore,
> The winds upon their *balmy* wings convey'd. *Dryden.*

5. Aſſuaging, mitigating.

> Oh *balmy* breath! that doſt almoſt perſuade
> Juſtice to break her ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LNEARY, *adj.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] belonging to baths, *&c.*

BALNEARY, *ſubſt.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] a bathing place. Brown uſes the word.

BALNEA'TION [*balneum*, Lat.] The art of bathing. It is uſed by Brown.

BALNEA'TORY [*balneatorius*, Lat.] belonging to a bath or ſtove.

BA'LNEUM, a bath, a waſhing place, a bain, a hot-houſe or ſtew. *Lat.*

BALNEUM [with phyſicians] a bathing of the whole body, or the lower parts only.

BALNEUM *Arenæ*, or BALNEUM *Arenoſum* [with chemiſts] a ſand-bath, where flowers, fruit, and other medicinal ingredients, are put into a cucurbite and infuſed, the veſſel being ſet in hot ſand, *&c.*

BALNEUM *Mariæ* [with chemiſts] is, when a cucurbite, that contains any matter to be diſtilled, being ſtopped cloſe, is ſet in a veſſel of water, ſo as to be gently and gradually heated. Some corruptly call it *Balneum Maris. i. e.* a ſea-bath.

BALNEUM *Vaporis*, or BALNEUM *Vaporoſum* [with chemiſts] the vaporous bath is, when the veſſel that contains the matter is ſet in another, half full of water, boiling hot, and is heated by the vapours or ſteams that ariſe from it.

BALNEUM *Sulphureum*, a bath having the virtues of brimſtone.

BA'LOTADES [in horſemanſhip] are the leaps of a horſe between two pillars, or upon a ſtrait line made with juſtneſs of time, with the aids of the hams, the calves of the legs, and in ſuch a manner, that when his fore-feet are in the air, he ſhews nothing but the ſhoes of his hinder feet, without yerking out. A balotade differs from a capriole; for when a horſe works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force.

BA'LSAM [*balſamico*, It. *balſamum*, Lat. *βαλσαμον*, Gr. which Heſychius explains by *ανθος αρωματικον*, *i. e.* an aromatic flower] the juice of the balſam, or balm, and ſome other natural balſam, as of Tolu, Peru, *&c.* Dr. Alſten, profeſſor of botany and the materia medica, in the univerſity of Edinburgh, obſerves of the balſam Judaic, Gilead, Egyptian opobalſam, *&c.* that it is a liquid *reſin*, which flows from the tree either ſpontaneouſly, or after an inciſion made. That a *thicker* kind of balſam (but of *leſs* virtue) is formed by decocting the leaves, and branches: and that the virtue of the balſams, in *general*, conſiſts in reſiſting *putrefaction*; in preſerving the *tone* of the fibres; in blunting acrimony, particularly that of the *alcaline* kind; and by their *ſtimulus* promoting ſecretions.

BALSAM [with chemiſts] a name given to ſeveral preparations; as,

BALSAM *of Saturn*, a ſolution of *ſaccharum ſaturni, i. e.* the ſugar of lead, made with ſpirit or oil of turpentine, and digeſted till the matter has aſſumed a red tincture.

BALSAM *of Sulphur* [with chemiſts] the oily parts of common brimſtone diſſolved in oil of turpentine, or ſome other diſtilled oil.

BALSAM [in pharmacy] an ointment being thicker than oil, and ſofter than a ſalve; it conſiſts of certain liquors extracted or drawn from gums and roſiny ſubſtances; as, nervous *balſam*, ſciatic *balſam*, Lucatellus's *balſam*, &c.

Apoplectic BALSAM, a ſweet-ſcented ſpirituous ſubſtance, of the conſiſtence of an ointment.

BALSAM *Apple* [*momordico*, Lat.] an annual Indian plant.

BALSAM *Tree*, a ſhrub that ſcarce grows taller than the pomegranate-tree; the wood is gummy, and of a reddiſh colour; the bloſſoms are like ſmall ſtars, white, and very fragrant, whence ſpring out little pointed pods, incloſing a fruit like an almond, called carpobalſamum, as the wood is called zylobalſamum, and the juice opobalſamum. This tree is cultivated in Arabia and Judæa, but muſt not be multiplied without the grand ſeignior's permiſſion.

BA'LSAMATED [*balſamum*, Lat.] anointed with balſam.

BALSAMELLA, or BALSA'MINA [of *βαλσαμον*, Gr.] the herb of which balſam is made.

BALSA'MICAL, or BALSA'MIC [*balſamique*, Fr.] pertaining to, or having the qualities of balſam, only mild. *Balſamical* humour of the blood heals a wound. *Hale.* It renders the humours oily and *balſamic*. *Arbuthnot.*

BALSA'MICS, medicines endued with ſoft, gentle, attenuating principles, and very friendly to nature.

BALSA'MINA *Mas* [with botaniſts] the male balſam-apple. *Lat.*

BALSA'MINA *Fœmina* [with botaniſts] the female balſam-apple, *Lat.*

BALSA'MITA [with botaniſts] the herb coſtmary.

BALSA'MITOR, an herb, ſo named of its balſamic ſmell.

BA'LSAMUM [*βαλσαμον*, Gr.] the balſam or balm-tree, or the juice that drops from it, that is of a moſt fragrant ſcent. *Lat.*

BA'LTIC *Sea*, the ſea lying between Sweden on the north, and Germany and Livonia on the ſouth.

BA'LTIMORE, a town in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, in Ireland, ſituated about five miles north of Cape Clear. Lat. 51° 15′ N. Long. 9° 15′ W.

BA'LUSTER. See BA'LLISTER. The former is the proper orthography.

BA'LUSTRADE. See BA'LLUSTRADE.

BAM, or BEAM, at the beginning of the names of places in Great-Britain, denotes the quality of the place that is either now or formerly was woody, from the Saxon beam, which ſignifies a piece of timber, as Bamfield, Bambridge, Bambury.

BAM, a ſham, or cheat, or knaviſh contrivance to amuſe or deceive.

BA'MBA, a town and province of the kingdom of Congo in Africa.

BA'MBERG, a city of Franconia, in Germany. The biſhop of Bamberg is ſovereign of the city and diſtrict round it, for 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. Lat. 50° 15′ N. Long. 10° 56′ E.

BA'MBOO [*bambou*, Fr. *bamboccia*, It.] a plant of the reed kind in the Weſt-Indies. It has ſeveral ſhoots larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and ſeparated by joints. They are ſaid by ſome, to contain ſugar, but this is a miſtake.

TO BAMBO'OZLE [a cant word] to ſham, cheat, or deceive. Nick, *bamboozled* about the money. *Arbuthnot.*

BAMBO'OZLER [from *bamboozle*] a cheating fellow. Banterers and *bamboozlers* play ſuch tricks. *Arbuthnot.*

BAMFF, a town in Scotland, which gives name to a county, lying between Aberdeenſhire and Murray, along the ſouthern bank of the river Spey. The town is ſituated at the mouth of the river Dovern.

BA'MMA [*εμβαμμα*, Gr.] a tincture or dye; alſo a liquor in which any thing is dipped or ſoaked. *Lat.*

BA'MPTON, a market town of Oxfordſhire, on the river Iſis, 10 miles from Oxford, and 66 from London.

BAMPTON, is alſo a market-town of Devonſhire, on a branch of the river Ex, 21 miles from Exeter, and 160 from London.

BAN [*bannum*, low Lat. ban, Teut. a public proclamation, as of proſcription, interdiction, excommunication, or public ſale] 1. Public notice given whereby a thing is commanded or forbidden. This word we uſe, eſpecially in publiſhing matrimonial contracts in the church before marriage, to the end, that if any man can ſay againſt the intention of the parties, in reſpect of kindred or otherwiſe, they may take their exceptions in time. And in the canon law, *banna ſunt proclamationes ſponſi & ſponſæ in eccleſiis fieri ſolitæ*. Cowel. I contradict your *bans*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. An excommunication, a curſe. With Hecate's *ban* thrice blaſted. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Interdiction.

> Much more to taſte it, under *ban* to touch. *Milton.*

4. Ban of the empire. A public act of the Germanic body, whereby any ſtate of the empire is ſubjected to all the ſeverities of military law. He was profered to have the imperial *ban* taken off. *Howel.*

BAN, a proclamation made at the head of an army or body of troops, either by ſound of trumpet, or beat of drum, requiring the obſervance of martial diſcipline, for declaring a new officer, or for puniſhing a ſoldier.

TO BAN, *verb act.* [bannen, Du. to curſe] to execrate. Doth it *ban* the work which they leave behind them. *Hooker.* It is uncertain whether this word in the foregoing paſſage is to be deduced from *ban*, to curſe, or *bane*, to poiſon. *Johnſon.* He caſt ſcrowls of paper on each ſide, wherein he curſed and *banned* the chriſtians. *Knolles.*

Arriere BAN. See ARRIERE.

BA'NANA *Tree*, a ſpecies of plantain. See PLANTAIN.

BANA'RA, a city of Aſia, in the kingdom of Bengal. Lat. 26° 20′ N. Long. 84° 30′ E.

BA'NBURY, a large market-town in Oxfordſhire, on the river Charwell, 17 miles from Oxford, and 77 from London. It has a fine large church, a free-ſchool, two charity ſchools, and a workhouſe; gives title of earl to the lord viſcount Wallingford, and ſends one member to parliament.

BA'NCA, an iſland of the Eaſt-Indies, ſeparated from the ſouth-eaſt part of Sumatra, only by a very narrow channel. Lat. 3° 0′ S. Long. 150° 0′ E.

B'ANCAL [in Eaſt India] a weight containing $\frac{9}{10}$ of a dram averdupoiſe.

BANCA'LIA [in ancient writers] cuſhions or ſuch like coverings for benches, *&c.*

BANCA'LIS, a Dutch ſettlement on the eaſt coaſt of Sumatra. Lat. 2° 0′ N. Long. 99° 1′ E.

BA'NCUS [low Lat.] a bench, table, or ſtall, on which goods are expoſed to ſale.

BAND [band, Sax. bende, Du.] 1. A tie, a bandage, by which one thing is joined to another. The *band* that ties their friendſhip together. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A chain, by which a man or other animal is held in reſtraint. So wild a beaſt buxom to his *bands. Spenſer.* His wife you hold in *bands. Dryden.* 3. Any means of union betwixt two or more perſons.

Here's eight that muſt take hands,
To join in hymen's *bands.* *Shakeſpeare.*

4. An ornament or cloathing for the neck, *&c.* It is now reſtrained to a neckcloth of particular form, worn by clergymen, lawyers, and ſtudents in colleges. 5. That which is bound round any thing.

A good face needs no BAND:

That is, it wants no ornament to ſet it off. Some are ſo ill-natured as to add to this proverb: *And a bad one deſerves none.*

BAND [*bande,* Fr. *banda,* It.] a troop or company of perſons joined together in one common cauſe.

Unite
Your troop of horſemen with his *bands* of foot. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAND *of Penſioners* [of the king] a particular company of gentlemen bearing halberds, and attending the perſon of the king upon ſolemn occaſions.

BAND [in architecture] any flat, low member, or moulding faſcia, which is alſo called face, or plinth.

To BAND [banden, Sax.] 1. To unite into one body or troop, ſometimes with the reciprocal pronoun.

Banding themſelves in contrary parts,
They pelt at one another's pates. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To bind over with a band or tie. His eyes were *banded* over. *Dryden.*

Nave BANDS [with gunners] hoops of iron binding the nave of a gun-carriage at both ends; and the ſwathe-band for infants. The feet of old ſtatues of ſtone were bound with leaden *bands. Bacon.*

Train BANDS, or *Trained* BANDS [of a city, *&c.*] certain regiments compoſed of the inhabitants of it, trained up to bear arms, and inſtructed in military diſcipline.

BANDS *of a Saddle,* are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the ſaddle, to hold them them tight.

B'ANDA, or LA'NTOR, the chief of the Banda Iſlands, in the Eaſt Indies, where the nutmegs grow. Lat. 4° 30′ S. Long. 128° 1′ E.

BA'NDAGE, Fr. the bands that bind any thing up.

BANDAGE [with ſurgeons] a linnen cloth conveniently fitted for the binding up and dreſſing ſores, broken bones or wounds; alſo the application of a fillet, roll, or ſwathe to any part.

BA'NDBOX, a ſlight box uſed for bands, and other light things.

BANDÊE, an *Iriſh* meaſure, two feet in length.

BA'NDELET, Fr. a ſmall fillet, band, or ſtring.

BANDELET [with architects] any line or flat moulding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave; it encompaſſes a pillar quite round about like a ring, is greater than a liſt, but leſs than a platband.

BA'NDILEERS, or BA'NDOLEERS [*bandoulieres,* Fr. *bandoliere,* It. *bandoléras,* Sp.] ſmall wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a charge for a muſket, which hang to the number of twelve on a ſhoulder-belt or collar.

BA'NDIT [Fr. *banditti,* It.] an outlaw. No ſavage fierce, *bandit,* or mountaineer. *Milton.*

BANDI'TTO, in the *plur.* BANDI'TTI [*bandit,* Fr. of *bandito,* It.] outlaw'd perſons in *Italy* turned robbers; highwaymen, cut-throats.

A Roman ſworder and *banditto* ſlave,
Murder'd ſweet Tully. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'NDOG [of *band* and *dog.* The original of this word is very doubtful. *Caius de canibus britannicis* derives it from *band,* that is, a dog chained up. Skinner inclines to deduce it from *bana,* Sax. a murderer. May it not come from *ban,* a curſe, as we ſay a curſt cur; or rather from *baund,* ſwelled or large, a Daniſh word: whence, in ſome countries, they call a great nut a *ban-nut. Johnſon.*] a kind of large dog.

BANDO'RA, the capital of the iſland Salſet or Conorin, on the weſt coaſt of the hither India; ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lat. 19° 1′ N. Long. 72° 30′ E.

BA'NDORA [*pandore,* Fr. *pandora,* It *bandúrria,* Sp. *pandura,* Lat. πανδȣρα, Gr.] a kind of muſical inſtrument. *Heſychius.*

BA'NDROL [*banderol,* Fr. *bandernola,* It. *banderilla,* Sp.] a little flag or ſtreamer; alſo the little fringed ſilk flag, that hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY [*bander,* Fr. *prob.* of *bending*] a club or ſtick turned round at bottom to play at ball with.

To BANDY, *verb act.* [*bander,* Fr. or of *bandy,* the inſtrument to toſs, puſh, or beat to and fro, which being crooked, is named from the term *bander un arc,* Fr. to ſtring or bend a bow. *Johnſon*] 1. To toſs to and fro, or from one to another. They from one hand to another *bandy* the ſervice like a tennis-ball. *Spenſer.* 2. To debate or canvaſs, to toſs about. This hath been much *bandied* among us. *Locke.* 3. To exchange reciprocally. Do you *bandy* looks with me? *Shakeſpeare.*

To BANDY, *verb neut.* to make up a party at the play of bandy-wicket, to gather into a faction. One fit to *bandy* with thy lawleſs ſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

BANDY *Leg* [of *bander,* Fr. and *leg,* Eng.] a crooked leg. Your *bandy leg* or crooked noſe. *Swift.*

BA'NDY *legged,* having crooked or bent legs.

BANE [of bana, Sax. a murderer] 1. Poiſon. My *bane* and antidote are both before me. *Addiſon.* 2. That which cauſes great miſchief, ruin, deſtruction. Falſe religion is the greateſt *bane* and deſtruction to government. *South.*

To BANE [from the noun] to poiſon.

What if my houſe be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thouſand ducats
To have it *ban'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Rat's BANE, arſenic, a poiſonous mineral.

Wolf's BANE, *aconita,* the deadly night-ſhade; the ſame with bane-wort.

BA'NEFUL, 1. Poiſonous. 2. Deſtructive.

BA'NEFULNESS, poiſonous; alſo deſtructiveneſs.

BA'NERET. See KNIGHT.

BA'NES [*bans,* Fr.] the publication of matrimony.

BANE-WORT, the herb night-ſhade.

BANG [from the verb] a blow, a thump. It is a low word.

With many a ſtiff twack, many a *bang,*
Hard crab-tree and old iron rang. *Hudibras.*

To BANG [bancke, Dan. or of bengel, Goth. bengolen, Du. *Johnſon*] 1. To beat with a cudgel, to thump. It is a low, familiar word. He met with them handſomely, and *bang'd* them to good purpoſe. *Howel.* 2. To treat roughly, or with violence in general. The deſperate tempeſt hath *bang'd* the Turks. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'NCLE *eared,* having long and broad flapping ears.

BA'NGOR, a city of Carnarvonſhire, in North Wales. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſituated on the ſea-ſide, about 30 miles weſt of St. Aſaph. See the arms of this biſhoprick on Plate IX. Fig. 15.

BA'NGORIAN, *n. adj.* what belongs to *Bangor*; as, *Bangorian* controverſy a diſpute relating to the extent or due limitation of *eccleſiaſtic* authority; ſo called from a worthy biſhop of that dioceſe, well known for the generous ſtand he has made in defence of *liberty* both civil and religious.

BA'NIALUCH, or BA'GNALUCH, a city of European Turky, the capital of Boſnia, upon the frontiers of Dalmatia, near the river Setina. Lat. 44° 20′ N. Long. 18° 20′ E.

BA'NJAR, a river in the iſland of Borneo, in the mouth of which is a floating iſland, where the Eaſt India company have a factory.

To BA'NISH [abannan, Sax. *bannir,* Fr. *bandire,* It. *bandir,* Sp. bannen, Du. verbannen, Ger. *banio,* low Lat. probably from ban, Teut. an outlawry or proſcription. See BANN] 1. To ſend or turn out of one's native country to foreign parts. 2. To drive or chace away. 3. Generally with *out, of,* or *from.* Wicked men *baniſh* the thoughts of God *out of* their minds. *Tillotſon. Baniſh from* his breaſt his country's love. *Pope.*

BA'NISHER [from *baniſh*] he that baniſhes or condemns one to leave his country. To be full quit of thoſe my *baniſhers. Shakeſpeare.*

BA'NISHING ill thoughts, is repreſented emblematically by a man holding a little babe by the legs, as if he had a mind to daſh it againſt a rock, and below are ſome dead that have been ſo daſhed; the infants intimate that we ſhould drive away bad thoughts, while they are young, by daſhing them againſt the rock Chriſt.

BA'NISHMENT [*banniſſement,* Fr.] 1. The act of ſending away into a foreign country, on account of having been found guilty of ſome crime or miſdemeanour. 2. The ſtate of baniſhment, exile.

Round the wide world in *baniſhment* we roam. *Dryden.*

The State of BA'NISHMENT was repreſented by the ancients by a man in a pilgrim's habit, in his right hand a pilgrim's ſtaff, and in his left a falcon.

BA'NISTERS. See BA'LLISTER.

BANK [banc, Sax. banck, Du. and Ger. *banco,* Sp.] 1. A little hill or riſing ground, on the ſide of a river, we ſay properly the ſhore, of the ſea; and the banks of a river, brook, or ſmall water. Yet Shakeſpeare applies it to the ſea-ſhore. 2. A heap of earth any how piled up, as a ſhelf in the ſea, particularly in a ſiege. They beſieged him, and caſt up a *bank* againſt the city, and it ſtood in the trench. 2 *Samuel.* 3. [from *banc.* Fr. a bench] A ſeat of rowers. Supplies the *banks* with twenty choſen oars. *Dryden.*

BANK [*banqué,* Fr. *banco,* It. and Port. banck, Du. and Ger.] 1. A place where great ſums of money are taken in and let out on intereſt, a ſtock of money laid up, to be called for occaſionally. Let it be no *bank* or common ſtock. *Bacon.* 2. The company concerned in naging a bank.

To BANK [from the noun] 1. To lay money in a bank. 2. To incloſe with banks. The burning ſands that *bank* the ſhrubby vales. *Thomſon.*

BANK-BILL, a note for money laid up in a bank, at ſight of which it is paid.

BA'NKERS [*banquier,* Fr. *banchiere.* It. *banquéro,* Sp.] traders in money, or thoſe that keep a bank, or give bills for the payment of money from place to place; money-goldſmiths vulgarly.

BA'NKRUPCY, or BA'NKRUPTCY, 1. The act of breaking, *i. e.* becoming inſolvent in trade. 2. The ſtate of being bankrupt.

BA'NKRUPT, *ſubſt.* [*banqueroute,* Fr. *bancorupto,* It. *banquerota,* Sp. of *bancus ruptus,* Lat. the bank or ſtock being broken or exhauſted] a tradeſman who breaks, and is unable, or pretends inability to pay his debts.

BANKRUPT, *adj.* being in debt beyond the power of paying. The king's grown *bankrupt* like a broken man. *Shakeſpeare.*

BANN [*bando,* It. bann, Sax. ban, Teut. a cry] public proclamation. See BAN.

BANNS *of Matrimony,* or BANES [of ban, a cry] is the publiſhing of marriage contracts in the church, before the performance of the marriage ceremony.

To BANN [bannen, Du. verbannen, Ger. banna, Su. ȝebannian, Sax. all which, as well as *bannum,* Lat. barb. *bandire,* It. and *bannir,* Fr. Wachter derives from fan, Goth. the lord, head, or chief of a people or republic, who alone could compel by commanding, which was the original ſignification of the verb bannen,] to curſe, to exclaim againſt. See TO BAN.

BA'NNAGHER, a town of Ireland, in the King's County, and provence of Leinſter, ſituated on the river Shannon. Lat. 53° 10' N. Long. 8° 1' W.

BA'NNER [*banair*, Wel. banner, C. B. *banniere*, Fr. *bandiera*, It. *bandéra*, Sp. bannier, Ger. pannier, Teut. panner, Goth.] 1. An enſign, flag, ſtreamer, or military ſtandard. 2. A ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance, or elſewhere.

The BANNER [of mother church] was a croſs given to a felon or murderer, who having recovered a church or church-yard, before he was apprehended, could not be taken out thence to take his trial at law, but having confeſſed his crime before the juſtice or coroner, and abjured the kingdom, was to carry this croſs in his hand through the highways, till he was got out of the king's dominions; but this privilege, and the uſe of ſanctuaries, was taken away in the 21ſt of king James I.

BA'NNERET, a knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his ſtandard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity, and were anciently called by ſummons to parliament. *Blount.*

BA'NNEROL, or, which is more proper, BA'NDEROLE [*banderole*, Fr.] a little ſtreamer. King Oſwald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple ſet over his tomb. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN, a man's veſtment for an undreſs, inſtead of a morning-gown; ſuch as is worn by the Bannians, in the Eaſt-Indies.

BANNIANS, a religious ſect among the Indians, who believe a tranſmigration of ſouls, and therefore eat no living creature, nor will kill even noxious animals; they are ſo cautious of having communication with other nations, that if one of a different religion has drank out of, or touched their cup, they break it. If one of themſelves happens to touch another, they waſh and purify themſelves before they eat or drink, or enter into their houſes: they wear about their necks a ſtone called tamberan, about the bigneſs of an egg, which is perforated, and has three ſtrings run in it; this ſtone, they ſay, repreſents their great god, and upon this account the Indians ſhew them very great reſpect.

BANNI'ATUS *foris* [old rec.] one judicially baniſhed or outlawed.

BANNIMUS, *i. e.* we baniſh [in the univerſity] which is done by paſting up the ſentence in ſome public places.

BANNITUS [in old deeds] a baniſhed man, an outlaw.

BANNOCK [*bannach*, Highlandiſh] a kind of oaten, barley, or peaſe cake, mixed with water, and baked upon the embers; but more commonly againſt a ſtone, called the bannock-ſtone, laid before the fire, againſt which the bannock is ſet, and turned till it is thoroughly done. This ſort of cake is much uſed in the North of Scotland, among the middling and lower people. In ſome places it is dreſſed upon an iron plate, called a girdle, which is ſet over the fire.

BANNUM, or BANLE'GUA [old records] the utmoſt bounds of a manor or town.

BA'NQUET [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, It. *vanqueto*, Sp.] a feaſt or entertainment.

BA'NQUET [of a bridle] is that ſmall part of the branch of a bridle that is under the eye, which is rounded like a ſmall rod, and gathers and joins the extremities of a bit to the branch, ſo that the banquet is not ſeen, but is covered by the cap, or that part of the bit that is next the branch.

BANQUET *Houſe*, or BA'NQUETING *Houſe*, a houſe where banquets are held.

BANQUET LINE [of a bridle] is an imaginary line drawn by bitmakers, along in form of a bit, and prolonged upwards and downwards, to adjuſt the deſigned force or weakneſs of a branch, in order to make it ſtiff or eaſy.

TO BANQUET, *verb act.* [from the noun *banqueter*, Fr. *banchettare*, It. *banquetear*, Sp.] to treat one with a feaſt or entertainment.

TO BANQUET, *verb neut.* to feaſt, or junket, to fair daintily.

BA'NQUETER [of *banquet*] 1. One that fares daintily. 2. One that makes feaſts or banquets.

BANQUE'TTE [in fortification] a ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet, for the ſoldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BA'NSTICLE, a ſmall fiſh, called a ſtickle-back.

BA'NTAM, the capital of a large kingdom, and a port town of great trade, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Java. Lat. 6° 36' S. Long. 105° E.

BA'NTAM-WORK, a kind of painted or carved work, reſembling that of japan, but more gaudy.

TO BA'NTER [a barbarous word, without etymology, unleſs it be derived from *badiner*, Fr. *Johnſon*] to jeſt or jeer, to play upon, to ridicule.

A BANTER [from the verb] a jeering, a rallying, by way of diverſion, or ridicule.

BA'NTERER [of *banter*] he who banters, a droll.

BA'NTLING. [if it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child. *Johnſon*] a young child, an infant. Some diſtinguiſh by this word a child born before marriage. It is a low word.

> They ſeldom let the *bantling* roar,
> In baſket at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*

BA'NTON, one of the Philippine Iſlands.

BA'NTRY, a town of Ireland, ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter. Lat. 51° 30' N. Long. 9° 20' W.

BA'NZA, a city of Africa, the capital of the kingdom of Congo.

BAPAU'ME, a fortified town of the French Netherlands, about 12 miles ſouth-eaſt of Airas.

BA'PTISM [*bapteſme*, or *bâtéme*, Fr. *batteſmo*, It. *bantiſmo*, Sp. *baptiſma*, Lat. of βαπτισμα, or βαπτισμος, from βαπτω, Gr. to dip] in ſtrictneſs of ſpeech, that *kind* of ablution or waſhing, which conſiſts in *dipping*; and when applied to the *chriſtian* inſtitution, ſo called, it was uſed by the *primitive* chriſtians, in no other ſenſe than that of *dipping*; as the learned Grotius and Caſaubon well obſerve: But (as new cuſtoms introduce new ſignifications of words) in proceſs of time it admitted the idea of ſprinkling, as in the caſe of CLINICAL baptiſm; and now ſignifies that rite, or ordinance (by which we are received into the chriſtian community) in whatever *form* it is adminiſtred, whether by *dipping* or by *ſprinkling*. See CLINICAL.

As to the baptiſm of *ſuffering*, which is alſo mentioned in ſcripture, the word is here uſed in a *metaphoric* ſenſe, and is eaſily explained by attending to the *original*, and proper import of the word, compared with Pſalm xviii. 26; or with that reſponſe which the Delphian oracle gave, when conſulted by Theſeus, ασκος βαπτιζη, δυναι δε τοι ȣ θεμις εϛιν, *i. e.* you may be baptized or dipped like a bladder; but you ſhall not ſink, or go to the bottom.

BAPTISM [a cant low word in ſea language] is a ceremony performed in merchant ſhips, which paſs the tropic or line for the firſt time, both upon ſhips and men. The baptiſm of ſhips, is only the waſhing them throughout in ſea-water.

The BAPTISM of paſſengers is performed with many ceremonies; but in performing either of them, the ſhip's crew are generally made drunk, for the ſailors pretend to a cuſtomary right to cut off the beak-head of the ſhip, unleſs the captain or maſter redeem it.

The ceremony is as follows: The eldeſt of the ſhip's crew, who has paſt the line or tropic, having dreſſed himſelf fantaſtically, with a groteſque cap on his head, his face blacked, comes carrying in his hand a waggoner, or ſome other ſea book, followed by the reſt of the ſailors, diſguiſed like himſelf, each of them bearing in his hand ſome kitchen utenſil, with drums beating; the leader places himſelf very gravely on a ſeat prepared on the decks, at the foot of the main maſt; and each ſailor or paſſenger ſwears before this antic magiſtrate, that he will ſee that this ceremony be performed, whenever it comes to his turn. The ſailors are commonly heartily drenched with whole buckets of water poured upon them; but paſſengers, and thoſe that will give a little money, are more favourably treated, being only ſprinkled with a little water. Ship boys are commonly put into a cage and drenched at diſcretion, and are afterwards obliged to whip one another, which they uſually do very ſmartly.

BAPTI'SMAL [Fr. *bapteſimale*, It. of *baptiſma*, Lat.] of or pertaining to baptiſm; as, a *baptiſmal* vow.

BA'PTIST [*baptiſte*, Fr. *baptiſta*, It. *bautiſta*, Sp. *baptiſta*, Lat. βαπτιστης, Gr. *i. e.* a baptizer] he who baptizes; thus St. John, the forerunner of our Saviour, was called; alſo one whoſe principle is, that baptiſm ought to be performed by dipping the adult, and not ſprinkling infants. Or take it thus: A baptiſt is one that maintains, the ordinance of baptiſm ought to be adminiſtred in no other *form* than that of dipping, and on no other *ſubject* than what makes profeſſion of faith in Chriſt. The beſt defence of this cauſe, which I have yet ſeen, is Dr. Gale's reflections on Mr. Wall's hiſtory of infant-baptiſm. And the fulleſt tract upon the ſubject of baptiſm in *general*, which I have yet ſeen, is *Gerardi Johannis Voſſi de Baptiſmo Diſputat.* xx. *Amſtelodam.* 1648.

BAPTI'STERY [βαπτιστηριον, Gr. *baptiſterium*, Lat.] a font for the ſprinkling or baptizing infants, alſo a veſſel to waſh the body in, a bath.

TO BAPTI'ZE [*baptiſer*, or *bâtiſer*, Fr. *battezzare*, It. *bautiſar*, Sp. *baptizo*, Lat. of βαπτιζω, Gr.] to chriſten, to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm. Mat. xxviii. 18, 19. *All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore and teach* [or diſciple] *all nations, baptizing them in* [or into] *the name of the Father* [the one God and Father of all, who originally *gave* that power] *and of the Son* [the one Lord, who reigns inveſted with it] *and of the Holy Ghoſt* [the comforter, who acts by commiſſion from both.] See AUTHENTIC. As to the *rites* uſed by the ancients in adminiſtring this ordinance; ſee RITES.

BAPTI'ZER [from *baptize*] he who baptizes, or chriſtens.

BAR, is the uſual abbreviation for baron.

BAR^t [as an abbreviation] ſtands for baronet.

A BAR [*barre*, Fr. *ſbarra*, It.] 1. A long, narrow piece of wood or iron for various uſes, particularly laid acroſs to hinder entrance. He made the middle *bar* to ſhoot through the boards. *Exodus.* 2. A bolt either of wood or iron faſtened to a door, and entering into the poſt or wall to hold it. They ſet up the doors, locks, and *bars*. *Nehemiah.* 3. Any thing made uſe of for prevention. Leſt examination ſhould let your proceedings, behold for a *bar* againſt that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker.* 4. A bank of ſand before the mouth of a harbour. 5. Any thing by which a ſtructure is held together. The earth with her *bars* was about me. *Jonah.*

BAR [of a court of judicature] a place bounded by a bar, to hinder the crowd from incommoding the court, where the council and ſerjeants at law ſtand to plead cauſes; hence the bar, by a figure, is uſed for the *profeſſion* or foundation itſelf; as alſo where priſoners ſtand to be tried. Some at the *bar* with ſubtlety defend. *Dryden.*

BAR [in a law ſenſe] is a peremptory exception againſt a demand, or plea brought by the defendant in an action that deſtroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a bar to common intent, and a bar ſpecial.

BAR *to common Intendment* [in law] is a general or ordinary bar, which uſually diſables the plaintiff's action or plea.

Special BAR [in law] is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the caſe in hand, upon ſome ſpecial circumſtance of the fact. Baſtardy is laid in *bar* of ſomething that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe.*

BAR [in heraldry] one of the honourable members of a coat of arms, which is divided by it into two equal parts, ſo called, as it goes croſs the eſcutcheon like the feſs, but contains only the fifth part of the field. See Plate IV. Fig 36.

BAR GEMEL [in heraldry] is a double bar, or bars that ſtand by couples, as in Plate IV. Fig. 37.

A BAR [or ingot] of gold and ſilver. It is a wedge from the mines, melted down into a certain mould, and not wrought.

BAR [in heraldry] is alſo a fiſh called a barbel.

TO BAR *a Vein* [with farriers] is to ſtrike it or open it above the ſkin, and after it has been diſengaged, and tied above and below, to ſtrike between the ligatures. This is done to ſtop the malignant humours.

To fall foul of the BAR [with horſemen] is when a horſe, ſtanding in a ſtable, entangles his legs upon the partition-bar that is placed to ſeparate two horſes.

BAR [ſea word] a rock or bank of ſand lying before a harbour or river, that ſhips cannot ſail over but upon the flood; as, Tinmouth-*bar*.

BAR *of the Port* [in a ſhip] a billet or ſtake for faſtening up the port-holes.

BAR [in muſic] a line drawn perpendicular through the note lines, to bar in or compriſe a certain number of notes.

BAR, or leaver.

BAR, excepting; as, *bar* wine, England abounds in every thing.

BAR, of a public houſe, tavern, or coffee-houſe; an incloſed or railed place, near the door, where ſomebody ſits to keep account of and receive reckonings.

BAR alſo ſignifies hindrance, or any obſtacle in general that obſtructs.
Had his heir ſurviv'd him in due courſe,
What *bar?*—what world could have reſiſted? *Daniel.*

To BAR [*barrer*, Fr.] 1. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt or bar. Tho' their injunction be to *bar* my doors. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To hinder or obſtruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To prevent or put a ſtop to. The houſes were yet not ſo far off, as that it *barred* mutual ſuccour. *Sidney.* 4. To debar or keep out from. I am their mother, who ſhall *bar* them from me? *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To exclude from a claim. God hath abridged it, by *barring* us from ſome things. *Hooker.* 6. To forbid.

The law of arms doth *bar*,
The uſe of venom'd ſhot in war. *Hudibras.*

7. To except.

Well, we ſhall ſee your bearing———
Nay, but I *bar* to-night *Shakeſpeare.*

8. In law. To hinder the proceſs of any ſuit.

No time, nor trick of law their action *bars*. *Dryden.*

BAR, or BAR-LE-DUC, a duchy belonging to France, lying north-weſt of Lorrain, on both ſides the river Maeſe, whereof Bar-le-duc is the principal town.

BAR, is alſo the name of two other towns in France, the one in Champaign upon the Aube, the other in Bugundy upon the Seine,

BA'RACK. See BARRACK.

BAR-FEE, a fee of one ſhilling and eight pence, which every priſoner, acquitted of felony, uſed formerly to pay to the goaler.

BAR-*Jonah* [Syr. of *bar*, Syr. a ſon, and *Jonah*] a ſon of Jonah. Matthew xvi. 17.

BAR-SHOT [at ſea] two half-bullets joined together by an iron bar; uſed in ſea engagements for cutting down the maſts and rigging.

BARS *of a Horſe*, the upper part of the gums betwixt the tuſks and grinders, which bear no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and by its friction the horſe governed.

BARA'TTA, a ſort of balſam brought from the Weſt Indies.

BARABI'NSKOI a country of Tartary, tributary to the Muſcovites.

BAR-MASTER [with miners] the perſon who keeps the gage or diſh for meaſuring the ore.

BARACO'A, a town in the north-eaſt part of the iſland of Cuba, in North America. Lat. 21° 0' N. Long. 76° W.

BARA'NCA, a port town of Terra Firma, in South America, ſituated about 30 miles up the river Grande. Lat. 11° N. Long. 75° 30' W.

BARANWAHR, a town of lower Hungary, not far from the Danube. Lat. 46° 20' N. Long. 20° 1' E.

BA'RA-PICKLET, a ſort of bread made of fine flour, and kneaded up with yeaſt or barm.

BARALI'PTON [with logicians] the firſt indirect mood of the firſt figure of ſyllogiſms, being a ſyllogiſm of two univerſals, and a particular affirmative, where the middle term is the ſubject of the firſt, and predicate of the ſecond propoſition:

BA, every evil ought to be feared.

RA, every violent paſſion is an evil.

LIPTON, therefore ſomething that ought to be feared is a violent paſſion.

BARA'LLOTS, a religious ſect at Bologna in Italy, who had all things in common, even their wives and children.

BA'RANOS [among the Greeks of the lower empire] officers who ſtood at the door of the emperor's bed-chamber and dining-room, armed with axes; others ſay, they were officers who kept the keys of the gates of the city, where the emperor reſided, and ſuppoſe they were Engliſhmen, who were ſo called of the Engliſh word to *bar*, *i. e.* to ſhut faſt.

BA'RATOR, or BA'RRATOR [*barat*, Fr. from which is ſtill retained *barateur*, a cheat. *Johnſon*] a wrangler, an encourager and promoter of lawſuits. The analogous ſpelling is with a ſingle *r*. Turn a *barrator* in thy old days, a ſtirrer up of quarrels among thy neighbours. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RATRY [of *barator*] the practice or crime of a barator, foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry* that bears
Point blank an action 'gainſt our laws. *Hudibras.*

In common law: is where the maſter of a ſhip cheats the owners or inſurers, either by running away with the ſhip, or embezzling the goods.

BARB [*barba*, Lat. a beard] 1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard. The barbel ſo called, by reaſon of his *barb* or wattles at his mouth under his chaps. *Walton.* 2. The points that ſtand backward in an arrow or fiſhing-hook, to hinder them from being drawn out eaſily. The ſhining *barb* appear'd above the wound. *Pope.* 3. A ſort of armour for horſes. Their horſes were naked without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put 'em on. *Hayward.*

A BARB [*barbe*, Fr. *barbaro*, It. contracted from Barbary] a horſe of that country, much eſteemed for vigour and ſwiftneſs. A Barbary horſe is commonly of a ſlender light ſize, and very lean and thin, uſually choſen for a ſtallion. The vigour and mettle of barbs never ceaſe but with their life. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BARB [from the noun] 1. To ſhave or trim the beard. Shave the head and tie the beard, and ſay it was the deſire of the penitent to be ſo *barbed* before his death. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To furniſh horſes with armour. On *barbed* ſteeds they rode in proud array. *Dryden.* 3. To jag with hooks.

Shafts on their *barbed* points,
Alternate ruin bear. *John Philips.*

To BARB *a Lobſter* [in carving] is to cut it up.

BA'RBA, a beard, the hairy part of the chin and lips. *Lat.*

BARBA *Caprina*, Lat. [*i. e.* goat's beard] an herb, the flowers of which reſemble the beard of a goat.

BARBA *Jovis* [*i. e.* Jupiter's beard] the herb ſengreen or houſe-leek. *Lat.*

BA'RBACAN [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, It.] a canal or opening left in a wall for water to come in and go out at, when buildings are erected in places liable to be over-flowed, or to drain the water off a terras.

BARBACAN [*barbacane*, Fr. in ancient fortification] 1. A watch-tower, a ſort of fort placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbican* a porter ſat,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward. *Spenſer.*

2. A fortreſs at the end of a bridge. 3. An opening in the wall thro' which the guns are levelled.

BARBA'DOES, one of the Britiſh Caribbee Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, producing ſugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger. Lat. 13° 1' N. Long. 59° 30' W.

BARBA'DOES *Cherry* [*malphygia*, Lat.] a plant. In the Weſt Indies it riſes to be fifteen or ſixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleaſant tart fruit: it is propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curioſity.

BARBADOES *Tar*, a bituminous ſubſtance, differing little from the petroleum, floating on ſeveral ſprings in England and Scotland. *Woodward.*

BA'RBARA [with logicians] a ſyllogiſm in *barbara* is one, all the propoſitions of which are univerſal and affirmative, the middle term being the ſubject in the firſt propoſition, and the attribute in the ſecond.

BAR, every wicked man is truly miſerable.

BA, all tyrants are wicked men.

RA, therefore all tyrants are truly miſerable.

BARBARE'A, Lat. [in botany] rochet or winter creſſes.

BARBA'RIAN, *ſubſt.* [*barbare*, Fr. *barbaros*, Sp. *barbaro*, It. *barbarus*, Lat. of βαρβαρος, Gr. It ſeems to have ſignified at firſt only foreign, or a foreigner; but in time implied ſome degree of wildneſs or cruelty. *Johnſon.*] 1. A wild, rude, uncivilized and untaught perſon.

Proud Greece all nations elſe *barbarians* held. *Denham.*

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A brutal monſter. A word of reproach.

Thou fell *barbarian!*
What could provoke thy madneſs,
To aſſaſſinate ſo great, ſo brave a man! *Philips.*

BARBARIAN, *adj.* pertaining to barbarians, ſavage. *Barbarian* blindneſs. *Pope.*

BARBA'RIC [*barbaricus*, Lat.] foreign, far fetched.

The gorgeous eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Show'rs on her kings *barbaric* pearl and gold. *Milton.*

BA'RBARISM [*barbariſme*, Fr. *barbariſmo*, It. and Sp. *barbariſmus*, Lat. βαρβαρισμος, Gr.] 1. An impropriety of ſpeech, a rudeneſs in language. A term contrary to purity and exactneſs therein. The language is as near to it, as our modern *barbariſm* will allow. *Dryden.* 2. Ignorance of the liberal arts, want of learning. The genius of Raphael ſucceeded to the times of *barbariſm* and ignorance. *Dryden.* 3. Brutality, incivility of manners. Bring the Iriſh from their delight of licentious *barbariſm*, into the love of goodneſs and civility. *Spenſer.* 4. Cruelty, barbarity, unrelentingneſs of heart.

They muſt perforce have melted,
And *barbariſm* itſelf have pitied them. *Shakeſpeare.*

BARBA'RITY [*barbarie*, Fr. and It. *barbaridad*, Sp. *barbaries*, Lat.] 1. Savageneſs, incivility. 2. Inhumanity, cruelty. They treated him with all the rudeneſs, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable. *Clarendon.* 3. Barbariſm, impropriety of ſpeech.

At beſt a pleaſing ſound and ſweet *barbarity*. *Dryden.*

BA'RBAROUS [*barbare*, Fr. *barbaro*, It. Sp. and Port. βαρβαρος, Gr. *barbarus*, Lat.] 1. Savage, wild, rude. 2. Cruel, fierce. 3. Improper with reſpect to ſpeech. 4. Ignorant, unacquainted with the liberal arts.

This word in its original, if, according to ſeveral German gloſſographers, it be derived of barbar, Teut, and that be a *vox hybrida*, or word made of two languages, *viz.* bar, Celt. a man, and BAR, Syr. made or procreated abroad, ſignifies no more than foreign or extraneous.

BA'RBAROUSLY [from *barbarous*] 1. Cruelly, inhumanly. 2. Ignorantly, without knowledge, or art, or ingenuity. 3. Improperly, in a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech.

BA'RBAROUSNESS [of *barborous*] 1. Outrageouſneſs, cruelty. 2. Clowniſhneſs, unpoliteneſs, want of good breeding. The *barbarouſneſs* of the Goths. *Temple.* 3. Impropriety of language. As touching the pureneſs of ſpeech, it is outgrown with *barbarouſneſs*. *Brerewood.*

BA'RBARY, a large tract of Africa, on the ſouthern ſhore of the Mediterranean ſea, comprehending the kingdoms of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca.

BARBARY *Falcons*, a kind of hawks commonly taken in Barbary, they making their paſſage through that country; this bird is leſs than the tiercel-gentle, but very bold; it is plumed with red under the wings, and is armed with long talons and ſtretchers.

BA'RBE *Robert* [in cookery] a particular way of dreſſing hog's ears.

To fire en BARBE [military term] ſignifies to diſcharge the cannon over a parapet, inſtead of putting it through the loop-holes.

BARBE, *Fr.* A beard.

BARBE, the armour of the horſes of the ancient knights and ſoldiers who were accoutred at all points. See BARB.

To BA'RBECUE, a term in cookery, uſed in the Weſt-Indies for dreſſing a hog or a pig whole: which, being ſplit to the back-bone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raiſed about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is ſurrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endu'd,
Cries, ſend me, Gods, a whole hog *barbecu'd*. *Pope.*

Barbecue, a hog dreſſed whole in the Weſt Indian manner.

Ba′rbed [*barbelé*, Fr. of *barba*, Lat.] 1. Covered with barbs, or armour; as, *barbed* ſteeds. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Bearded like a fiſh-hook; as, a *barbed* dart or arrow.

Barbed and **Crested** [in heraldry] is in plain Engliſh wattled and combed, and ſignifies the comb and gills of a cock, when particulariz'd for being of a different tincture from the body.

Barbe′e [in heraldry] as *croix barbée*, Fr. *i. e.* barbed-croſs, being at the extremities like the barbed irons that are uſed for ſtriking fiſh, or other weapons or inſtruments commonly called barbed, which being ſtruck into any thing, cannot be drawn out again, without cutting a hole to make a paſſage for the beards.

Ba′rbel [*barbeau*, Fr. *barbio*, It. *barbo*, Sp. of *barbus*, Lat.] a fiſh found in rivers, that is large and ſtrong, but coarſe; ſo named, from a beard or wattles under its chaps or noſe; alſo knots of ſuperfluous fleſh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horſe. The ſame with barbes.

Ba′rbelo [as from the Greek βαρϐηλωθ, Grabe on Irenæus, p. 106] a branch or ſpecies either of the gnoſtic figments, or gnoſtic body ſo called. *Grabe* and *Jerom.* See Gnostics.

Ba′rber [*barbier*, Fr. *barbiere*, It. *barbero*, Sp. *barbeyro*, Port. of *barba*, Lat. barbier, Du. balbierer, Ger. All which the German gloſſographers derive from the Scythian *berber*, yet uſed in the Perſian tongue] one who ſhaves or trims the beard.

Barber-*Chirurgeon*, or **Surgeon**, one who joins the practice of ſurgery to the barber's trade. Such were all ſurgeons formerly. But now ſurgeons and barbers being two diſtinct companies, a barber-ſurgeon denotes only a low practiſer of ſurgery.

Barber-*Chirurgeons*. They were incorporated by king Edward IV. but confirmed by moſt kings and queens ſince with enlargement of privileges. Their arms are a croſs quartered gules, a lion paſſant, gardant *or*, in the firſt quarter a chevron between three, in the ſecond *party per pale argent & vert*, a roſe crowned with an imperial crown, the firſt as the fourth, the ſecond as the third.

To **Barber** [from the noun] to trim, dreſs, and powder out. Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba′rbermonger, a word of reproach in Shakeſpeare, which ſeems to ſignify a fop, a man decked out by his barber.

You whoreſon cullionly *barbermonger* draw.

Ba′rberries [*berberi*, It. *barberis*, Sp. and Lat.] the fruit of the barberry-tree or ſhrub.

Barberry-*Tree* [*berbero*, It. of *barberis*, Lat.] pipperidge-buſh; a prickly ſhrub, bearing a long red berry of a ſharp taſte. It grows in cluſters. The ſpecies are: 1. The common barberry. 2. The barberry without ſtones. The firſt ſort is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. The ſecond ſort is counted the beſt. *Miller.*

Ba′rbes, or **Ba′rbles** [with farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes, uſually known by two paps under the tongue, which, when enflamed, proves hurtful.

Barbes [with husbandmen] a diſtemper in black cattle, known by a ſuperfluous piece of fleſh on their tongues, which ſometimes hinders them from eating their meat.

Ba′rbican [buꞃᵹ, kenninᵹ, Sax, *q. d.* the ſurveying place of the city, &c.] a fortreſs built on an eminence to overlook a city; alſo any outwork belonging to a building. See Barbacan.

Barbi′gerous [*barbiger*, of *barba*, a beard, and *gero*, Lat. to carry] bearded, or wearing a beard.

Barbi′ganage [in old records] money given for the maintenance of a barbican or watch-tower.

Ba′rbora, a maritime city of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, upon the ſtreights of Babelmandel.

Barboti′ne [in medicine] a grain, otherwiſe called ſemen ſantonicum, or worm-ſeed.

Barbs, *plur. of* Barb [*barbes*, Fr.] a ſort of armour for horſes, anciently in uſe, which covered the neck, breaſt, ſhoulders, and crupper. See Barb.

Barbu′da, one of the Britiſh Caribbee Iſlands, about 20 miles long, and twelve broad Lat. 18° 1′ N. Long. 61° W.

Barbu′sinskoi, a city of Aſia in the Ruſſian empire, ſituated on the eaſtern bank of the lake Baikal.

Ba′rca, a country lying in the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is for the moſt part a barren deſert.

Barca′ria [in old records] a barkary or tan houſe.

Ba′rcarie [*bergerie*, Fr.] a ſheep-cote, a ſheep-walk.

Barcelo′na, the chief city of Catalonia, in Spain. It is ſituated in a large plain along the ſhore of the Mediterranean, 300 miles eaſt of Madrid. It is the ſeat of the vice-roy of the province, a biſhop, and univerſity, and enjoys a good foreign trade. Here are manufactures both of ſilk and woollen, and alſo of iron and ſteel. They likewiſe make good wine, which they export in large quantities.

Ba′rclas, a town of the province of Entre-Minho-Duro, in Portugal, about 30 miles ſouth of Porto. Lat. 41° 20′ N. Long. 9° 15′ W.

Ba′rco *Longo*, a little low long ſea veſſel, without a deck, uſing both oars and ſails. *Span.*

Barco′chbah [Syr. of *bar*, a ſon, and *cocbab*, a ſtar] the name of a Jewiſh impoſtor in the ſecond century, who applied to himſelf that prophecy of Balaam, Numbers xxiv. 17. *There ſhall come a ſtar out of Jacob*; and drew (as was foretold by the true Meſſiah) great numbers after him. The emperor Adrian, the better to repreſs the ſeditious ſpirit of the Jews, (which ſtill ſubſiſted, notwithſtanding the deſtruction of their city and temple by Titus, A. D. 70.) rebuilt Jeruſalem, A. D. 132, which he called Ælia Capitolina, and placed there a colony, and built alſo a temple to Jupiter Capitolinus, on the very place, where the temple of God had ſtood. Upon which the Jews, under the conduct of Barcochbah, roſe up in arms againſt the Romans; and in that war had fifty cities demoliſhed; 985 of their beſt towns deſtroyed; and 580000 men ſlain by the ſword, and in the end of the war, A. D. 136, were baniſhed Judæa on pain of death; and thenceforward the land remained *deſolate* of its old inhabitants. *Newton* and *Petavius* compar'd——A branch of hiſtory, the more worthy of our notice, as it contains a moſt exact fulfilment of our Saviour's prediction, Matth. c. xxiv, v. 15—28. See De′lphian *Oracle*, and Scripture *Prophecies.*

Bard [bardd, C. Brit. ſo called of *Bardus* the ſon of *Druis*, who reigned over the Gauls] a poet. The word was firſt applied to certain poets among the ancient Gauls and Britains, who ſet forth in verſe the brave actions of the great men of their nation. There is, amongſt the Iriſh, a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them inſtead of poets; whoſe profeſſion is to ſet forth the praiſes or diſpraiſes of men in their poems or rhimes; the which are had in high regard and eſtimation among them. *Spenſer.*

To **Bard**, or **Beard**, to cut off the head and neck from the reſt of the fleece.

Barda′ch, or **Barda′sh** [*bardache*, Fr. *bardaſcio*, It.] a catamite.

Barda′na [with botaniſts] the plant burdock. *Lat.*

Barde′sanists, ſo called of Bardeſanes of Meſopotamia, who having embraced chriſtianity, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowledge in philoſophy, but afterwards adhered to the errors of the Valentinians, adding to them others of his own; and aſſerted that the actions of mankind depended on fate; denying the reſurrection of the dead; as indeed moſt of the *old* currupters of the Chriſtian faith, denied the reſurrection of the body.

Bards [in cookery] are thin broad ſlices of bacon, with which capons, pullets, &c. are covered, in order to be roaſted, baked, or ſtewed, &c.

Barde′lle [*bardella*, It. with horſemen] a ſort of ſaddle made in the ſhape of a great ſaddle, but only of cloth ſtuffed with ſtraw, and tyed tight down with packthread, without either wood, lead, or iron.

Ba′rdenick, a town of Lower Saxony in Germany, about ſeven miles north of Lunenburg, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Lat. 53° 40′ N. Long. 10° 6′ E.

Ba′rdous [*bardus*, Lat.] blockiſh, fooliſh, ſtupid, ſimple.

Bardt, a port-town of Pomerania in Germany, ſubject to Sweden. Lat. 54° 20′ N. Long. 13° 20′ E.

Bare [baꞃe, Sax. and Dan. baar, Su. of the Gothic termination bar or barr, yet in uſe with the Germans, which being added to a word, denotes its being open, evident or manifeſt] 1. Naked, without covering. 2. Uncovered as to the head, noting reſpect. The lords uſed to be covered whilſt the commons were *bare*. *Clarendon.* 3. Plain, ſimple, unadorned.

Their manners then were *bare* and plain,
For th' antique world exceſs and pride did hate. *Spenſer.*

4. Detected, not concealed.

Theſe varniſh'd colours failing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul muſt they appear. *Milton.*

5. Poor, being without plenty, deſtitute of every neceſſary. Should the clergy be left as *bare* as the apoſtles, when they had neither ſtaff nor ſcrip. *Hooker.* Sometimes with *of* before the thing taken away. Leave them *bare of* gold. *Dryden.* 6. Mere. They live by your *bare* words. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Threadbare, much worn; as, a *bare* coat. 8. Unaſſiſted, not united with any thing elſe. The determination of *bare* and naked ſcripture. *Hooker.*

A **Bare**, a place free from graſs, made even and ſmooth to bowl in, eſpecially in the winter.

To make **Bare** [baꞃian, Sax. bearn, Goth.] to make naked, to uncover.

A **Bare** *Pump* [on ſhip-board] a piece of hollow wood or metal, to pump beer or water out of a caſk.

Bare walls make giddy (or rather idle) houſewives. That is, when women have no work at home, they are apt to gad abroad in queſt of diverſion; and ſo in time contract a habit of idleneſs. The French ſay, *Vuides chambres font les dames folies*; much to the ſame purpoſe. The Latins ſay, *Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obſtat res anguſta domi.*

Bare, or **Bore**, *pret.* of to bear. See *To* Bear.

To **Bare** [from the *adj.* of abaꞃian, Sax. to make bare] to ſtrip, to make bare or naked; as, to *bare* the breaſt.

Barebone, ſo lean that the bones appear. Here comes lean Jack; here comes *barebones*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba′refaced. 1. With the face uncovered or not maſked. French crowns have no hair, and then you will play *barefaced*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Shameleſs, unreſerved, having no diſguiſe. The parties appear'd *barefaced* againſt each other. *Clarendon.* *Barefaced* bawdry. *Dryden.*

Barefa′cedly [of *barefaced*] openly, ſhamefully, without reſerve or diſguiſe. Profligate wretches own it *barefacedly*. *Locke.*

Barefa′cedness [of *barefaced*] aſſurance, effrontery.

Ba′refoot, having no ſhoes on the feet. I muſt dance *barefoot*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba′refooted, having no ſhoes on. He himſelf came *barefooted*. *Sidney.*

Ba′regnawn, eaten, or gnawn bare.

My name is loſt,
By treaſon's tooth *baregnawn* and canker-bit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba′reheaded, having the head uncovered out of reſpect. Two men went *bareheaded*. *Bacon.*

Bare′ith, a town of Franconia in Germany, in the margravate of Culbach. Lat. 50° N. Long. 12° 20′ E.

Ba′rely [from *bare*] 1. Nakedly. 2. But juſt, or even ſo much or many, merely, only. The admiſſion of this word is as well by reading *barely* the ſcripture, as by explaining the ſame. *Hooker.* 3. Poorly, ſlenderly.

Bareness. 1. Nakedneſs.

You have our roſes,
And mock us with our *bareneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Leanneſs. For their poverty I know not where they had that, and for their *bareneſs* they never learned that of me. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Poverty, want of neceſſaries. Made like the primitive church for its *bareneſs* as its purity. *South.* 4. Meanneſs of clothes; as, the *bareneſs* of his cloke.

Barfle′ur, a town and Cape of Normandy in France, about 12 miles eaſt of Cherburg. Lat. 49° 47′ N. Long. 1° 15′ W.

A **Ba′rgain** [bargen, C. Brit. *barguigne*, Fr.] 1. A contract or agreement concerning the ſale of ſomething. 2. The thing bought or ſold. Give me my price for the other two, and you ſhall have that into the *bargain*. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. Stipulation made. The duke's courteſies might have ends of utility and *bargain*, whereas their maſter's could not. *Bacon.* 4. An unexpected reply, tending to obſcenity. Where ſold he *bargains*, Whipſtitch? *Dryden.* For ſelling *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.* 5. An upſhot, an event. I am ſorry for your misfortune, but we muſt make the beſt of a bad *bargain. Arbuthnot.* A low proverbial ſenſe.

A Bargain, *as much as to ſay*, done, agreed.

A Bargain is a Bargain. What is done cannot be undone. The Germans ſay: was geſchehen, iſt geſchehen. The French: *ce qui eſt fait eſt fait* (what is done is done) as the Ital. *Quel ch' è fatto è fatto.* Theſe proverbs are ſpoken to people, who, after having made any agreement or promiſe, are for retracting their word.

A good Bargain is a pick-purſe. Fr. *Bon marché tire l'argent hors de la bourſe.* That is (tho' it may ſeem a paradox) what is cheap is dear, becauſe (according to the French) it draws our money out of our pockets, and often tempts us to buy what we don't want. The Germ. ſay, as the Fr. Ein wohlſeiler kauf locket einem das geld aus dem beutel. And the Ital. *Il buon mercato vuota la borſa*, (a cheap bargain empties the purſe.)

Make the beſt of a bad Bargain, or, *what can't be cured muſt be endur'd.* It is certainly prudent to turn every misfortune or diſappointment to the beſt advantage we can; and not, by indolently repining at what cannot be helped, to make bad worſe.

To ſell one a Bargain, to put a ſham upon one.

Balgain *and* Sale [com. law term] a contract or agreement made for manors, lands, tenements, *&c.* and alſo a transferring the property of them from the bargainee to the bargainer.

To Bargain [of borgen, C. Brit. or *barguigner*, Fr.] to contract or make an agreement either for buying or ſelling any thing; often with *for*.

Bargaine'e, he or ſhe who accepts a bargain.

Ba'rgainer, [*barguigneur*, Fr. a haggler or chafferer] the perſon who profers or makes ſuch a bargain.

Ba'rge [*barque*, Fr. *barca*, It. and low Lat. bargie, Du.] a ſort of large fine boat, commonly uſed for ſtate or pleaſure. The *barge* ſhe ſat in like a burniſh'd throne. *Shakeſpeare.* Alſo a larger luggage veſſel, uſed in carrying goods, *&c.*

Barge *couples* [with architects] a beam, *&c.* mortiſed into another to ſtrengthen the building.

Barge course [in architecture] that part of the tiling of an houſe that projects over the principal rafters, where there is either a gable or a gerkin-head.

Ba'rger [of *barge*] the manager of a barge; as, London *bargers. Carew.*

Ba'rge *Maſter* [at the mines] a ſurveyor.

A Bargh *Mote* [of Beɼᵹ, an hill, and ᵹemoꞇ, an aſſembly, Sax.] a court held to manage the affairs of mines.

Ba'rk [barck, Dan. *barque*, Fr. *barca*, It. low Lat. and Sp.] a ſmall ſort of ſhip, or ſea veſſel, with but one deck, and pointed or triangular ſails.

Bark [barck, Dan. barck or borck, D. O. and L. G. and Su.] the rind or outermoſt covering of a tree.

The Bark, [ſo called by way of eminence] "a capital medicine, ſays Dr. Alſton, imported from Peru, and of which the Europeans had no knowledge before the year 1640; when it was ſent to the viceroy's wife, ill of a *tertian*; and it cured her: the viceroy brought the powder with him into Europe, and made it known. But the *Jeſuits* bringing it to Rome, and diſtributing it among the poor, it was called from them, the *Jeſuit's bark* or powder." To which I may add, that this is one of the three medicines, which, for their moſt extenſive uſefulneſs, that *good* practitioner, Dr. Sydenham, calls the χειρες Θεȣ, *i. e.* the *hands* of God.

To Bark [prob. of barcker, Dan.] 1. To pull off the bark of a tree. Trees, after they are *barked*, are tumbled down. *Addiſon.* 2. To make a noiſe at, to purſue with reproaches, to carp at.

> An envy baſe, to *bark* at ſleeping fame. *Spenſer.*

To Bark *as a Dog* [beoɼcan, Sax.] to make the noiſe of a dog, when he threatens.

To Bark [ſaid of foxes] to make a noiſe at rutting time.

To Bark at the moon, or *to* Bark *where one cannot bite.* French, *aboyer à la lune.* The deſign of this proverb is to expoſe the folly of thoſe, who are given to threaten or rail at their ſuperiors, or thoſe who are out of their reach, to as little purpoſe as it is for a dog to pretend to inſult or terrify the moon by barking.

Barking dogs ſeldom bite. Fr. *Tout chien qui aboye ne mord pas.* Lat. *Canes timidi vehementiùs latrant quàm mordent.* Ital. *Can chi abbaia non morde.* H. Ger. Ein bellender hand beiſſet nicht leicht. All which imply, that huffing, hectoring, bouncing fellows, who are ever quarrelling and inſulting, where they think they ſhall meet with no oppoſition, are rarely or ever endowed with a true generous courage; but are generally cowards and puſillanimous ſouls, who dare hardly look a man of honour in the face.

Bark-*burning* [in huſbandry] a diſtemper in trees, commonly cured by ſlitting or cutting along the grain of the bark.

Bark-*Fat* [with tanners] a tub, wherein they put bark for tanning leather.

Bark-galling [in huſbandry] an injury received by trees being bound to ſtakes.

Bark-bared, ſtripped of the bark. Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees may be preſerved by nouriſhing up a ſhoot from the foot, cutting the body of the tree ſloping off, and it will quickly heal and be covered with bark. *Mortimer.*

Ba'rkan, a town of Hungary, remarkable for two victories obtained over the Turks, the one in 1664, and the other in 1683.

Ba'rker [of *bark*] one that clamours or makes a noiſe. What hath he done more than a baſe cur? barked and made a noiſe. But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, theſe *barkers. Ben. Johnſon.*

Ba'rkers, in low cant language, are ſaleſmens ſervants, who walk before their ſhops, and invite cuſtomers in by their importunate ſolitations.

Barker [from *bark* of a tree] one employed in ſtripping trees.

Barkha'mstead, a market town in the weſt part of Hertfordſhire, 18 miles weſt of Hertford.

Ba'rking, a market town of Eſſex, 10 miles from London; on a creek that leads to the Thames. Here was formerly a nunnery, the richeſt and oldeſt in England, being founded by a ſon of Offa, king of the Weſt Saxons, in 680.

Ba'rkley, a market town in Glouceſterſhire, about 15 miles ſouthweſt of Glouceſter.

Ba'rkway, a market-town of Hertfordſhire, three miles from Royſton, and 35 from London.

Ba'rleduc! See Bar.

Ba'rlemont, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, ſituated on the river Sambre, 15 miles ſouth of Mons. Lat. 50° 10' N. Long. 3° 40' E.

Barle'tta, a port town of Barri, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on the gulph of Venice, 22 miles weſt of Barri. Lat. 41° 0' N. Long. 17° 0' E.

Barky [of *bark* of a tree] conſiſting of bark, belonging to bark.

> Ivy ſo enrings the *barky* fingers of the elm. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba'rley [probably בר, Heb. bread-corn] a ſort of grain; it hath a thick ſpike, the calyx, huſk, awn and flower, are like thoſe of wheat or rye; the ſeed is ſwelling in the middle, and ends in a ſharp point, to which the huſks are cloſely united. The ſpecies are; 1. Common long eared barley. 2. Winter, or ſquare barley, by ſome called big. 3. Sprat barley, or battledoer barley: the big is chiefly cultivated in the north of England; and in Scotland they call it bear, and is hardier than the other ſorts. *Millar. Barley* is emollient, moiſtening, and expectorating; it was choſen by Hippocrates as proper food in inflammatory diſtempers. *Arbuthnot.* But with this caution (if my memory does not fail me) not to take it before a juſt expectoration begins, in the inflammation of the lungs and pleura.

Ba'rleybrake, a kind of country play.

> She went abroad,
> At *barleybrake*, her ſweet ſwift feet to try. *Sidney.*

Ba'rleybroth, a cant word, ſometimes applied to ſtrong beer.

> Can ſodden water,
> A drench for ſurreyn'd jades, their *barley broth*,
> Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Barley *Corn*, a corn of barley. It is the leaſt of our Engliſh long meaſures, three of which are ſuppoſed to make an inch.

Barley *Mow*, the place where reaped barley is laid up.

Barm [beoɼm, Sax. *burm*, Wel.] yeaſt, the head or workings out of ale or beer; it is uſed as a ferment, and, put into bread, it lightens and ſwells it.

Ba'rmy [from *barm*] containing barm or yeaſt.

> Goblets
> Of windy cyder, and of *barmy* beer. *Dryden.*

Ba'rmote [in the hundred of the Peak in Darbyſhire] a court held for the regulation of the affairs of the miners. See Barghmote.

B'arn [beɼn, Sax.] a place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw, *&c.*

Barn [*bearn*, Scot. *born*, Dan. barn, Su. beaɼn, Sax. barn, Goth.] a child.

The Barn *is full*, a low phraſe, for a woman's being big with child.

Barn *Teams*, a cant word for broods of children.

Ba'rnabites, a ſect of religious or regular prieſts, of the congregation of St. Paul; their office is to inſtruct, catechize and ſerve in miſſions.

Ba'rnacle [with farriers] a kind of bit or curb for an horſe.

Barnacle [prob. of beaɼn, Sax. a child, and aac, Sax, an oak] a Soland gooſe, fabulouſly ſaid to be bred out of the rotten wood of trees in Scotland.

> As *Barnacles* turn Soland geeſe,
> In the iſlands of the Orcades. *Hudibras.*

Surely it is beyond an atheiſt's impudence to affirm that the firſt men might grow upon trees, as the ſtory goes about *barnacles. Bentley.*

Barnacle [with mariners] a long red worm in the ſea, that will eat through the planks of a ſhip, if it be not ſheathed.

Ba'rnacles [prob. of beaɼn, Sax. to bear, and *neck*] irons put on horſes noſes to cauſe them to ſtand quietly when they ſhoe them or make any inciſion.

Barnacles [among the canting crew] irons, fetters.

Ba'rnard-Castle, a market town in the biſhopric of Durham, ſituated on the river Tees, 185 miles from London.

Ba'rnet, a market town of Hertfordſhire, 10 miles from London.

Ba'rnstable, a market town of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Taw, 30 miles from Exeter, and 194 from London. The word is compounded of *bar*, which, in the Britiſh language ſignifies the mouth of a river; and *ſtaple*, which in the Saxon is a mart of trade.

Baro'co [with logicians] one of the barbarous words by which they expreſs the ſyllogiſtic moods, and in this mood the firſt propoſition muſt always be an univerſal affirmative, and the others particular and negative, and the middle term the attribute of the two firſt.

Baro'meter [*barometre*, Fr. *barometro*, Sp. βαρομέτρον, of βαρος, weight, and μέτρον, Gr. meaſure] an inſtrument for eſtimating the weight of the atmoſphere, and the ſeveral minute variations of its weight, by which the various changes of the weather are determined.

The firſt inventor of it was Torricelli, at Florence, in 1643, from whence father Merſenne brought it into France the year following, 1644, and monſieur Paſcal tried it in 1646, and gave an account of it in a piece printed in 1647; the uſes of this inſtrument are to diſcover the gravitation of the incumbent atmoſphere (one of the nobleſt philoſophic diſcoveries) the changes of the weather, *&c.*

The mechaniſm of the barometer is as follows: a glaſs tube A B, (Plate II. Fig, 1.) hermetically ſealed in A, having its diameter about $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch, and its length at leaſt 13 inches, is filled with mercury ſo juſtly, as not to have any air over it, nor any bubbles adhering to the ſides of the tube, which is beſt done by means of a glaſs funnel, with a capillary tube; the orifice of the tube, filled after this manner, ſo as to overflow, is cloſely preſſed by the finger, ſo as to exclude any air betwixt it and the mercury, and thus immerged in a wooden veſſel of a convenient diameter, ſo, however, as not to touch the bottom: at the diſtance of 28 inches from the ſurface of the mercury, are fixed two plates, C E ,and D F, divided into inches, and theſe again ſubdivided into any number of ſmaller parts: laſtly, the tube is incloſed in a wooden frame, L. M. to prevent its being broke, and the baſon open, tho' ſecured from duſt.

A barometer differs from a baroſcope, which latter only ſhews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without ſpecifying the difference.

Many attempts have been made to render the changes in the barometer more ſenſible, and ſo to meaſure the atmoſphere more accurately; which has given riſe to a great number of barometers of different ſtructures. Hence comes the wheel borometer, diagonal barometer, horizontal barometer, pendant barometer, *&c.*

Horizontal **Barometer**, is a barometer, as A B C D (Plate II. Fig. 2.) the tube whereof is bent into the form of a ſquare, B C D, at the top of its perpendicular leg it is joined to a veſſel, or ciſtern, A B; and its variation accounted on the horizontal leg C D.

Diagonal **Barometer**, where the ſpace of variation is conſiderably larger than that in the common barometer, and yet the riſe and fall more regular. Its foundation is this; that in the Torricellian tube, B C (Plate II. Fig. 3.) inclined at any angle to the horizon, the cylinder of mercury equivalent to the weight of the atmoſphere, is to a cylinder of mercury equivalent to the ſame, placed in a vertical tube, as the length of the tube B C, to the perpendicular height D C. Hence, if the height D C, be ſubtriple, ſubquadruple, *&c.* of the length of the tube, the changes in the diagonal barometer will be double, triple, *&c* of the changes in the common barometer.

A Marine **Barometer**, is only a double thermometer for conveniency at ſea. See Thermometer.

Obſervations for the Uſe of the Barometer.

I. The motion of the mercury in the tube does not exceed three inches in its riſing and falling.

II. The riſing of the mercury generally preſages fair weather, and its falling, foul; as rain, ſnow, high-winds and ſtorms.

III. The falling of the mercury in very hot weather preſages thunder.

IV. The riſing of the mercury in winter, foreſhews froſt, and if the mercury falls three or four diviſions in froſty weather, a thaw will certainly follow; but if the mercury riſes in a continued froſt, ſnow will follow.

V. If ſoon after the falling of the mercury foul weather enſues, there will be but little of it, and on the contrary, if the weather proves fair ſoon after the mercury has riſen, the ſame will happen.

VI. If the mercury riſe much and high in foul weather, and continues ſo for two or three days before the foul weather is over, then continued fair weather will enſue.

VII. If the mercury falls much and low in fair weather, and continues ſo for two or three days before the rain comes, then you may expect a great deal of wet, and very probably high winds.

VIII. if the mercury be unſettled in its motion, it denotes uncertain and changeable weather.

IX. As to the words that are graved near the diviſions of the inſtrument, though for the moſt part the alterations of the weather will agree with them, yet they are not ſo ſtrictly to be minded, as in the riſing and falling of the mercury according to the foregoing obſervations; for if the mercury ſtands at much rain, and then riſes up to changeable, it then foreſhews fair weather, altho' not to continue ſo long, as it would have done if the mercury were higher; alſo places which are more northerly have a greater alteration of the riſe or fall of the mercury, than thoſe that are more ſoutherly.

Barome'trical [of *barometer*] relating to the barometer; as, *barometrical* inſtruments and experiments.

Ba'ron [the etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, ſignified a brave warrior, or a brutal man; and from the firſt of theſe ſignifications, Menage derives baron, as a term of military dignity. Fr. and Sp. *barone*, It. *barão*, Port. *baro*, Lat. beoꞃn, Sax. a nobleman; and all of bar, baaren, or baren, Teut. a free gentleman free-born. The Germans to this hour call a baron a freyherr, a free gentleman. But perhaps the original of this word is either of bar, Celt. a man, or of bar, Teut. free, and perhaps the French termination *on* for *homme*, or *l'homme*, as *on dit* for *homme dit*, man ſays, men ſay, or as it is ſaid, in which ſenſe *baron* or *varon* is ſtill uſed by the Spaniards; and to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uſes *baron* and *femme*, inſtead of huſband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying commander. Some think it a contraction of *par homme*, Fr. or peer, which ſeems the leaſt probable. *Johnſon.*] A degree and title of nobility next to a viſcount, who being barons of the realm, are peers and ſit in the houſe of lords. It is probable, that anciently in England all thoſe were called barons, that had ſuch ſeigniories as we now call court barons; and after the *conqueſt*, all ſuch came to the parliament, and ſat as nobles in the upper houſe. But when it appeared that the parliament was too much crouded, it became a cuſtom, that none ſhould come but ſuch as the king, for their extraordinary wiſdom or qualities, thought good to call by writ, which ran thus; *hac vice tantum.* After that, men ſeeing that this ſtate of nobility was but caſual, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity, to them and their heirs male; and theſe were called barons by letters patent, or by creation; whoſe poſterity are now thoſe barons that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleaſure: it is nevertheleſs thought, that there are yet barons by writ, as well as by letters patent, and that they may be diſcerned by their titles; the barons by writ being thoſe, that to the title of lord have their own ſurnames annexed; whereas the barons by letters patent are named by their baronies. Theſe barons which were firſt by writ, may now juſtly alſo be called barons by preſcription; for that they have continued barons in themſelves and their anceſtors beyond the memory of man. There are alſo barons by tenure; as the biſhops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their biſhoprics, have always had place in the upper houſe of parliament, and are called lords ſpiritual. *Cowel.*

Barons *of the Exchequer*, to the king, the principal of which is called lord chief baron, and the three others are his aſſiſtants, whoſe office is to look to the king's accounts, and being judges between the king and his ſubjects, determine in all cauſes of juſtice belonging to the exchequer.

Barons *of the Cinque Ports*, there are two to each of the ſeven towns, Haſtings, Wincheſter, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have a place in the houſe of commons.

Baron *and Feme* [in law books] a man and his wife.

Baron *and Feme* [in heraldry] a term uſed when the coats of a man and his wife are borne *par pale* in the ſame eſcutcheon, the man's being always on the dexter ſide, and the woman's always on the ſiniſter. *Fr.*

A **Baron** *of Beef* [in familiar language] is, when the two ſirloins are not cut aſunder, but joined together by the end of the back-bone.

Ba'ronage. 1. The body of barons and peers. Charters of the liberties of England, and of the foreſt, were with difficulty gained by his *baronage* at Staines. A. D. 1215. *Hale.* 2. The title or dignity of a baron. 3. A tax or ſubſidy of aid to be raiſed for the king's uſe, out of the bounds or precincts of baronies. 4. The lands which give title to a baron.

Ba'roness [*baronne*, Fr. *baroneſſa*, It. *baróneza*, Sp. and Port. of *baroniſſa*, Lat. See Baron] a baron's lady.

Ba'ronet [Fr. *baronetto.* It. of *baron*, and *et*, diminutive termination] the loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was firſt founded by king James I. A. D. 1611, when 200 baronets were created; to which number they were always to be reſtrained; tho' they are now near four times that number. They had ſeveral privileges given them, with an *habendum* to them and their heirs male. The reaſon for creating this degree was partly martial; for tho' themſelves were not enjoined perſonal ſervice in the wars, yet each baronet was to maintain 30 foot ſoldiers for three years in Ireland, after the rate of three pence a day, for the defence of that kingdom, and chiefly to ſecure the plantation of Ulſter; or to pay into the exchequer 1095 *l.* which with fees commonly ariſe to 1200 *l.* See Knights. But it appears by the following paſſage, that the term was in uſe before, tho' in another ſenſe. King Edward III. being bearded and croſſed by the clergy, ſo as he could not reform things, was adviſed to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the beſt abilities, entitling them therein, barons in the next parliament; by which means he had ſo many barons in his parliament as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as ſundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenſer.*

Ba'rony [*baronnie*, Fr. *baronia*, It. Sp. and Lat. beoꞃny, Sax.] that honour or lordſhip, that gives title to a baron, and comprehends not only the fees and lands of temporal barons; but alſo of lords ſpiritual or biſhops. Sir William Temple obſerves, that baronies were originally the larger ſhares of the land of conquered countries, which the northern invaders, as the Goths, *&c.* uſed to divide among their generals and chief commanders.

Ba'roscope [of βαρ☉, weight, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] an inſtrument to ſhew the alteration in the weight of the atmoſphere; the barometer determines what that alteration is. See Barometer.

Barr [in heraldry] an ordinary in form of the feſs, but ſmaller. See Plate IV. Fig. 29, The *barr-gimel*, or double barr, is repreſented Plate IV. Fig. 31.

Ba'rra, one of the Scotch weſtern iſlands. Lat. 56° 40′ N. Long. 10° 0′ W.

Ba'rracan [*barracan*, or *bouracan*, Fr.] a ſort of coarſe camblet.

Ba'rrach, or **Ba'rrack** [*barraque*, Fr. *baracca*, It. *barráca*, Sp.] originally were little cabins made by the Spaniſh fiſhermen on the ſea-ſhore, or huts or cottages for ſoldiers to lodge in a camp, when they have no tents, or when an army lies long in a place in bad weather; now barracks are edifices or ſeveral houſes built contiguous with conveniences of lodging ſoldiers at home; as, the *barracks* in Ireland and Scotland.

Ba'rrator, or **Ba'rator** [of *barrateur*, Fr. a cheat, of *barat*, Fr. fraud.] a common wrangler, an exciter of differences; one who ſets perſons at variance, wrangling and brawling with others, one who is continually unquiet. See Barator.

Ba'rratry [from *barrator*, in law] the crime of a barrator.

Barratry, or **Ba'rretry** [in commerce] is the maſter of a ſhip cheating the owners or inſurers, either by running away with the ſhip, ſinking of her, or embezzling her cargo.

Ba'rrel [barril, C. Brit. and Fr. *barile*, It. *barril*, Sp. and Port.] 1. A cylindrical, but ſomewhat bulging, wooden veſſel, to be ſtopped cloſe. 2. A liquid meaſure, containing, of ale 32 gallons, of beer 36, of oil and wine 31 gallons and a half, and of beer vinegar 34 gallons. 3. A Cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound; as, the *barrel* of a watch. See Fuzee. 4. Any thing hollow; as, the *barrel* (or tube) of a gun, that which holds the ſhot.

Barrel [a dry meaſure] of Eſſex butter contains 106 pound, of Suffolk 256, a barrel of herrings ſhould contain thirty two gallons, wine meaſure, holding uſually a thouſand herrings.

Barrel *of the Ear* [with anatomiſts] a large cavity behind the tympanum of the ear, in depth about three or four lines, in width five or ſix, covered with a very fine membrane, on which are ſeveral veins and arteries.

Barrels *of Earth* [in an army] 1. A ſort of half-hogſheads filled with earth, which are uſed as breaſt-works for covering the ſoldiery; alſo to break the gabions made in the ditch, and to roll into breaches.

Thundering **Barrels** [with gunners] barrels filled with bombs, granadoes, and other fire-works, to be rolled down a breach.

To **Barrel**, or **Barrel** *up* [from the noun] to put into a barrel for preſervation.

Ba'rrel-bellied, having a large belly. Sharp-headed, *barrel-bellied*, broadly back'd. *Dryden.*

Ba'rren [unbeꞃenꝺ, Sax. unbearing,, baꞃe, Sax. naked, properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful. *Johnſon.*] 1. Not producing its kind; applied to animals. There ſhall not be male or female *barren* among you. *Deuteronomy.* 2. Unfruitful, ſterile; applied to ground, as, that ſoil is *barren*, empty, dry, ſorry, poor. 3. Scanty, not plentiful. Some ſchemes appear *barren* of fruits, but prove fruitful. *Swift.* 4. Jujune, unmeaning, wanting ſpirit, dull, not inventive. There be that will make themſelves laugh, to ſet on *barren* ſpectators to laugh too. *Shakeſpeare.*

Barren *Ivy*, the herb creeping ivy.

Ba'rrenly [of *barren*] unfruitfully.

Ba'rrenness [of *barren*] 1. Want of the power of procreation; applied to creatures.

> I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenneſs*
> In wedlock a reproach. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulneſs, a ſtate of not bearing; applied to the earth or trees. Lands have diverſe degrees of value, through the diverſity of their fertility or *barrenneſs*. *Bacon.* 3. Want of inventing or producing any thing new; applied to the mind. Ulyſſes' adventures are imitated in the *Æneis*, tho' the accidents are not the ſame, which would have argued him of a total *barrenneſs* of invention. *Dryden.* 4. Want of materials, dryneſs of any ſubject. We dwell longer than the *barrenneſs* of ſo poor a cauſe could require. *Hooker.* 5. In divinity, a want of fervour, or of ſenſibility in devotion. Saints ſometimes are fervent, and ſometimes feel a *barrenneſs* of devotion. *Taylor.*

Ba'rren-signs [with aſtrologers] the ſigns Gemini, Leo, and Virgo, ſo called, becauſe when the queſtion is aſked, whether ſuch a perſon ſhall have children or not? if one of thoſe ſigns be upon the cuſp, or firſt point of the firſt houſe, they take it for granted, that the perſon enquiring ſhall have none.

Ba'rrenwort [*epimedium*, Lat.] a plant with leaves ſhaped like ivy.

Ba'rri, a city of the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a province of the ſame name; ſituated on the gulph of Venice. Lat. 40° 40' N. Long. 17° 40' E.

Ba'rrful [of *bar* and *full*] full of obſtructions; as, a *barrful* ſtrife. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba'rricade, or Barricadoe [*barricade*, Fr. *barricata*, It. *barricada*, Sp.] 1. A kind of intrenchment or defence, made in haſte, of barrels filled with earth, carts, trees cut down, or any thing elſe to keep off an attack. 2. Any ſtop or obſtruction. Such a *barricade* would ſtop the currents of the atmoſphere. *Derham.*

To Barrica'de [of *barricader*, Fr. *barricare*, It.] to incloſe or ſhut up with bars or barricadoes. A new volcano diſcharged matter till then *barricaded* up and impriſoned in the earth. *Woodward.* Alſo to ſtop any paſſage. The mixt hurry *barricades* the ſtreet. *Gay.*

To Barrica'do [of the noun] to bar or ſtop up. See to Barricade.

> Faſt ſhut the gates, and *barricado'd* ſtrong. *Milton.*

Barrica'does [in regular fortification] are trees cut with ſix faces, and croſſed with battoons of the length of half pikes, bound with iron at the feet, to be ſet up in paſſages or breaches, to keep back either horſe or foot.

B'arrier [*barriere*, Fr. and It. It is ſometimes accented on the laſt ſyllable, but more properly on the firſt. *Johnſon*] 1. An entrenchment or barricade.

> An ocean flows
> Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope.*

2. A ſtrong fortified place, on the frontiers of any country. The Dutch have poſſeſſion of the *barrier*. *Swift.* 3. An obſtruction or ſtop. If you value yourſelf as a man of learning, you build a moſt unpaſſable *barrier* againſt all improvement. *Watts.* 4. A boundary, whatever marks the limits of any thing.

> 'Twixt that and reaſon what a nice *barrier*;
> For ever ſep'rate, yet for ever near. *Pope.*

5. A ſort of warlike exerciſe or ſport of armed men fighting with ſhort ſwords, within certain bars or rails, ſet up for ſeparating them from the ſpectators. For juſts, tourneys, and *barriers*, their glories are in the chariots. *Bacon.*

Ba'rriers [in fortification] are great ſtakes, ſet up about ten feet diſtant one from another, and about four or five feet high, having tranſoms, or overthwart rafters, to ſtop ſuch as would violently force their way in. Theſe are uſually erected in void ſpaces between a citadel and the town, in half-moons and other works.

Ba'rristers [from *bar* at which they plead] are pleaders of the cauſes of clients at the bar of a court of judicature; called advocates or licentiates in other countries and courts; they are now uſually denominated counſellors at law, and are of two ſorts; either outward or outer, or inner.

Outward Barrister, or *Outer* Barrister, is one, who after long ſtudy of the law, at leaſt ſeven years, is called to public practice, and admitted to plead, ſtanding without the bar.

Inner Ba'rrister, one, who being a ſerjeant at law, or elſe an attorney of the king or prince, or any of the king's, *&c.* council, benchers, or thoſe who have been readers, are allowed out of reſpect to plead within the bar.

Vacation Barristers, pleaders newly called to the bar, who are obliged to attend the exerciſe of the houſe for the ſix following vacations. *viz.* in Lent and Summer.

Ba'rrow [beaꞃpe, Sax. a grove] whether it ſtands ſingly by itſelf, or is added to the name of a place, ſignifies ſomething relating to a grove; and ſeveral words beginning with *bar*, ſeem to have been anciently written *barrow*, ſo that *bartons* ſeems to be but a contraction of *barrow-town*, *i. e.* a town in or near a grove.

Barrow [beoꞃᵹ, Sax.] a little hill or mount of earth, ſuch as are caſt up in ſeveral parts of England, and are ſuppoſed to be Roman burying places; it is likewiſe uſed in Cornwall for a hillock, under which in old times bodies have been buried.

Barrow [*barella*, It. baar, Ger. ſuppoſed by Skinner to come from *to bear*] any inſtrument or carriage moved by the hand, to carry ſtones earth, *&c.*

A hand-Barrow, ſuch an inſtrument to carry in the hand.

A Wheel-Barrow, the like driven upon one wheel.

Barrow-*Hog*, a boar-hog, that has been gelded.

Barru'ly, or Ba'rry [in heraldry] we underſtand it to be a ſhield divided tranſverſe into four, or ſix, or more equal parts, and conſiſting of two or more tinctures interchangeably diſpoſed. See Plate IV. Fig. 32.

Barry bendy [in heraldry] is a ſhield equally divided into four, ſix, or more equal parts, by lines drawn tranſverſe and diagonal, interchangeably varying the tinctures of which it conſiſts. Plate IV. Fig. 33.

Barry *Pily* [in heraldry] another particular way of blazoning or dividing a coat armour, which is to conſiſt of ſix or more pieces.

To Ba'rter, *verb neut.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffic, of *barat*, a fraud or cheat, *barrattare*, It.] To traffic by exchanging commodities one for another, in oppoſition to buying with money.

> They ſcorn'd to trade or *barter*;
> By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras.*

To Barter, *verb act.* 1. To truck or exchange one commodity for another of a different kind, having *with*.

> *With* a baſer man they would have *bartered* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Sometimes with *away*. If they *barter away* their time, they ſhould have eaſe in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

Barter [of the verb] the act of exchanging goods in traffic; alſo ſometimes the thing given in exchange. For china, old cloaths is fair *barter*. *Felton.*

Ba'rterer [of *barter*] he that barters or exchanges one kind of goods for another.

Ba'rtery [of *barter*] exchange of commodities. Cambden has uſed it.

Bartho'lomew, or *St.* Bartholomew, one of the Caribbee iſlands, ſubject to France. Lat. 18° 6' N. Long. 62° 5' W.

Ba'rtlemies, *q. d.* Bartholomew days, ſo named from the cruelties, ſlaughters and maſſacres, that have been committed upon them.

Ba'rton, a market town of Lincolnſhire, ſituated on the ſouthern ſhore of the Humber; 35 miles from Lincoln, and 163 from London.

Barton. 1. A coop for keeping poultry 2. A backſide, outhouſe, *&c.*

Barton [in Devonſhire and elſewhere] the demeſne lands of a manor, and ſometimes the manor houſe itſelf; and alſo out-houſes, fold-yards and backſides.

Ba'rtram, the name of a plant; the ſame with pellitory.

Ba'rules, a ſect of heretics, who held that our Saviour had only a phantom of a body.

Ba'rulet [in heraldry] is a fourth part of the bar, or half of the cloſet.

Barycoi'a [of *βαρὺς*, dull, or heavy and *ἀκȣώ*, Gr. to hear] a dulneſs, thickneſs, hardneſs of hearing.

Baryco'calon [with botaniſts] the thorn-apple.

Baryphoni'a [*βαρυφωνὶα*, Gr.] a difficulty of ſpeaking.

Ba's, low, ſhallow, mean. *Fr.*

Ba's chevaliers, low or inferior knights, by a tenure of a bare military fee, ſo called in diſtinction from bannerets and baronets, who were ſuperior knights: whence, it is probable, comes our knights batchelors; and it is not improbable that the name of batchelor's degree in the univerſity had the ſame riſe.

Basa'ltes *βασαλτης*, Gr.] a ſort of marble of an iron colour; alſo the hardeſt black marble. *Lat.*

Basa'nites [of *βασανιζω*, Gr. to examine diligently] a touchſtone or whetſtone. *Lat.*

Ba'se, *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſſo*, It. *baxo*, Sp. *baixo*, Port. *baſſus*, low Lat. *βασις*, Gr.] 1. Mean, low, vile, worthleſs. The harveſt white plumb is a *baſe* plumb. *Bacon.* 2. Diſingenuous, having a mean or illiberal ſpirit. Shall that heart lifted up to ſuch a height be counted *baſe?* *Sidney.* 3. Of mean ſtation, of low account, having no honour. If the lords degenerate, what ſhall be hoped of the peaſants and *baſer* people. *Spenſer.* 4. Baſe born, born out of wedlock, and therefore not of honourable birth. Why baſtard? Wherefore *baſe?* *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Having no value; money of leſs value than it ought to be; commonly applied to all metals, except gold and ſilver. A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold, without any alloy or *baſer* metal in it. *Locke.* 6. Deep, grave, applied to ſounds; this is frequently written *baſs*, tho' the comparative *baſer* ſeems to require *baſe*; as, a *baſe* ſound. *Bacon.*

Base, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *baſa*, It. and Sp. *baſis*, Lat. of *βασις*, Gr.] 1. The bottom of any thing, commonly the lower part of a building or column. The cliff beetles o'er his *baſe* into the ſea. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The pedeſtal of a ſtatue. Little ſtatues ſet on great *baſes*. *Bacon.* 3. That part of an ornament that hangs down as, houſing. Phalantus was in white, having his *baſes* and capariſon embroidered. *Sidney.* 4. From *bas*, Fr. ſtockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs.

> ———Wight
> With gauntlet blue, and *baſes* white. *Hudibras.*

5. The place from which racers or tilters run, the bottom of the field.

> To their appointed *baſe* they went,
> And ſtarting all once, the barrier leave. *Dryden.*

6. The ſtring that yields a baſe ſound.

> At thy well ſharpen'd thumb
> The trebles ſqueak for fear, the *baſes* roar. *Dryden.*

7. The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone. 8. An old country play; Skinner writes it *bays*. Lads like to run the country *baſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Base [with gunners] the ſmalleſt piece of ordnance, four feet and a half long, the diameter at the bore an inch and a quarter, it weighs 200 pounds, carries a ball one inch and an eighth in diameter, and five or ſix ounces weight.

Base [in architecture] the foot of a pillar, which ſupports it, or that part which is under the body, and lies upon the zocle or pedeſtal.

Base [in fortification] is the level line on which any work ſtands, and which is even with the campaign.

Base [in an eſcutcheon] is the lower part, conſiſting of the dexter, middle, and ſiniſter baſe points.

Base, a fiſh, otherwiſe called the ſea-wolf.

Base [of a conic ſection] a right line in the hyperbola and parabola, ariſing from the common interſection of the ſecant plane, and the baſe of the cone.

Base *of a ſolid Figure* [in geometry] is the lowermoſt ſide, or that on which it ſtands.

Base *of a Triangle* [with geometricians] is any ſide of it; but uſually and moſt properly that ſide, which lies parallel to the horizon.

Base *diſtinct* [in optics] is that preciſe diſtance from the pole of a convex glaſs, in which the objects, which are beheld through it, appear diſtinct, and well defined; and is the ſame with what is called the focus.

Base *Line* [in perſpective] is the common ſection of the picture and the geometrical plane.

Base *Ring* [of a cannon] is the large ring next to, and juſt behind, the touch-hole.

Base *Court* [a law term] an inferior one, which is not a court of record; as the court-leet, court-baron, *&c.*

Base *Eſtate*, or Base *Fee* [in law] land or tenements held at the will of the lord of the manor.

Base *Tenants*, tenants that perform ſervice in villenage to their lord.

Base *Tenure* [a law term] is holding by villenage or other cuſtomary ſervice, in diſtinction from the higher tenure *in capite*, or by military ſervice.

To Base, *verb act.* [from the *adj.*] to make baſe or leſs valuable by alloy, or the mixture of meaner metals. Have men ſufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *baſe*. *Bacon.*

Ba'seborn, born out of wedlock; as, a *baſeborn* child.

Basecourt, a lower court, not the principal one that leads to a houſe.

In the *baſecourt* he doth attend. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba'sely [of *baſe*] 1. In a baſe, mean, diſhonourable manner.

The king is *baſely* led by flatterers. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. In baſtardy. Two brethren *baſely* born. *Knolles.*

Ba'seminded, worthleſs, meanſpirited.

It ſignifieth abject, *baſeminded*, coward, or nidget. *Camden.*

Ba'seness [of *baſe*] 1. Meanneſs, vileneſs, badneſs. Your ſoul's above the *baſeneſs* of miſtruſt. *Dryden..* 2. Worthleſſneſs of metal. 3. Baſtardy.

Why brand they us
With baſe? with *baſeneſs?* baſtardy? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Gravity or deepneſs of ſound. The proportion of air percuſſed towards the *baſeneſs* or trebleneſs of tones. *Bacon.*

Ba'seviol, commonly written Ba'ssviol, a muſical inſtrument uſed in concerts for its baſe ſound.

To Bash, *verb neut.* [for *abaſh*] to be aſhamed.

His countenance was bold, and *baſhed* not. *Spenſer.*

Ba'shaw, or Pa'shaw, a man of command. *Turk.* And accordingly it is uſed, not only for the great officers of the porte, as the capudan baſhaw, *i. e.* commander at ſea or admiral; boſtangi-baſhaw, the chief of the gardeners; the baſhaw of bagdad, *i. e* governor of the city and province ſo called: but is alſo applied [I ſuppoſe by way of compliment] to the inferior officers of the army; and ſometimes to ſimple janizaries. *Dherbelot.* See Ba'ssa.

Ba'shful [of *abaſhed*, made aſhamed, and *full*. This word, with all of the ſame race, are of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines them derived from *baſe* or mean. Minſhew from verbaeſen, Du. to ſtrike with aſtoniſhment. Junius from βασις, which he finds in Heſychius, to ſignify ſhame. The conjecture of Minſhew ſeems moſt probable. *Johnſon*] 1. Shamefaced, timorous, modeſt. 2. Sheepiſh; modeſt to a fault. He looked with a *baſhful* modeſty, as if he feared the eyes of men. *Sidney.*

Ba'shfully, ſhamefacedly, timorouſly, modeſtly.

Ba'shfulness, 1. Shamefacedneſs, timorouſneſs, modeſty, as ſhewn in the outward appearance. 2. Faulty, or ruſtic ſhame. Others have not ſo much of this fooliſh *baſhfulneſs*, to aſk every one's opinion. *Dryden.*

Bashfulness was painted by the ancients as a virgin, cloathed in white, as a token of chaſtity, veiled, to ſhew that a virtuous woman ought not to expoſe her beauty; in her hand a lilly, as the emblem of modeſty; and ſtanding on a tortoiſe, to ſhew that chaſte women ſhould not be given to rambling.

Basie'nto, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which riſes near Potenza, in the Baſilicate, waters that province, and runs into the gulph of Tarento.

Ba'sil [*baſilic*, Fr. *baſſilico*, It. *basilico*, Sp. *basílica*, Port. *ocymum*, Lat.] an herb. The ſpecies of this plant are eight: 1. Common baſil. 2. Common baſil, with dark green leaves and white flowers. 3. Leſſer baſil, with narrow ſerrated leaves. 4. The leaſt baſil, commonly called the buſh-baſil, *&c.* The firſt ſort is preſcribed in medicine; but the fourth is eſteemed for its beauty and ſcent. *Miller* The herb ſweet Baſil.

Basil [in joinery] the ſloping edge of a chiſſel, or of the iron of a plane, the angle to which it is ground away.

Basil, the ſkin of a ſheep tanned.

To Basil [from the noun] to grind the edge of a tool to a certain angle. Theſe chiſſels are not ground to ſuch a *baſil*, as the joiners chiſſels on one of the ſides, but are baſſiled away on both the flat ſides; ſo that the edge lies between both the ſides, in the middle of the tool. *Moxon.*

Basil, a city and canton of Switzerland, near the confines of Alſace, ſituated on both ſides the river Rhine. The city is large, populous, and fortified. Lat. 47° 40′ N. Long 7° 40′ E.

Basila're *Os* [in anatomy] See Sphenoides.

Ba'silic [*baſilique*, Fr. *baſilica*, It. and Sp. βασιλικη, Gr.] a large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two iſles or wings, with galleries over them. Theſe baſilics were at firſt made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of juſtice, and at laſt into churches; whence a baſilic is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *baſilic* of St. Peter at Rome. Baſilics, with the writers of the 4th century, ſignify thoſe noble piles or ſtructures, in which the *bodies* of the ſaints and martyrs were now placed; and unto which, upon account of the ſuperſtitious (not to ſay idolatrous) worſhip there obſerved, the Eunomians would not enter. See Eunomians.

Basilic *Conſtitutions*, an abridgment and reform of the emperor Juſtinian's laws, made under Baſilius and Leo, whence they were named.

Ba'silica, Lat. or Ba'silic *Vein* [in anatomy] the middle vein of the arm, the liver vein. It is called *baſilica* by way of pre-eminence, and the name is likewiſe applied to many medicines for the ſame reaſon.

Basilical [βασιλικος, Gr.] king-like, royal.

Ba'silical, or Ba'silic [from *baſilica*] belonging to the baſilic vein. Aneuriſms follow upon bleeding the *baſilic* vein. *Sharp.*

Basi'licon, Lat. [βασιλικον, Gr.] an ointment, called alſo tetrapharmacon. I put a pledget of *baſilicon* over it. *Wiſeman.*

Basi'licus [in aſtronomy] a fixed ſtar in the conſtellation Leo, called cor leonis.

Basili'dians, a ſect ſo called, from *Baſilides*, their ringleader in the ſecond century, and cotemporary with Saturninus, who flouriſhed at Antioch, Baſilides in Alexandria. And the new ſcheme of theology which he advanced, was as follows: That the ſupreme God, whom he ſtiled Abraxas, [See Abraxas] begot the *nûs*, or underſtanding; from the *nûs*, was the *logos* derived; from the *logos*, Phroneſis (or, as Tertullian tranſlates it) *providence*; from Phroneſis, Sophia, and Dynamis, *i. e.* wiſdom and power; from Sophia and Dynamis ſprung powers, principalities, and angels whom he calls the *firſt*; by which angels was the *firſt* heaven created; and then from them, by way of derivation, *other* angels aroſe, who made *another* heaven, which reſembled like an *antitype*, the firſt; and in like manner, one generation of angels after another (with their reſpective heavens) exiſted; till the number of heavens amounted to 365; all made by them, in honour of the chief God, whoſe name [Abraxas] contains that number within itſelf. And that the angels who were poſſeſſors of the *laſt* heaven, (whoſe head they affirmed to be the God of the Jews) created our world, and all things therein.—That this God of the Jews, aiming to ſubject the nations to that people, was oppoſed by the reſt. That the miſſion of Chriſt, who was the firſt-begotten *nûs*, was intended to reſcue his followers from the power of them that created the world; that He did not become truly incarnate, but only appeared in a human form; and that Simon the Cyrenian was by the Jews *miſtaken* for him, and crucified in his ſtead; and in a word, that by the knowledge of this moſt *excellent* ſcheme, we are delivered from the powers which created the world.—The Baſilidians confined ſalvation to the *ſoul*; the body being by nature corruptible. They did not ſcruple to eat things offered to idols, and are charged with the uſe of incantations, and univerſal uncleanneſs. *Iræneus and Tertullian.* I have dwelt the longer on this ſect, as their ſyſtem affords us a clear inſtance of what the *ſcripture* means by hereſy, *i. e.* not a mere miſtake of judgment, but (as St. Paul ſtiles it) *a work of the fleſh*. See Heresy, Abraxas, Cerinthians.

Ba'silisk [*baſilic*, Fr. *baſiliſco*, It. Sp. and Port. *baſiliſcus*, Lat. of βασιλισκος, of βασιλευς, Gr. a king] a kind of ſerpent called alſo a cockatrice, not above three palms long, and differenced from other ſerpents by having a white ſpot on the head, as a ſort of diadem or crown, that rolls not up himſelf in foles as others do, but bears his body erect, as far as the middle; this ſerpent is ſaid to drive away all others with his hiſſing, to deſtroy animals and fruits, *&c.* by his infectious breath, to burn herbs, and to break ſtones.

Make me not ſlighted like the *baſiliſk*;
I've look'd on thouſands who have ſped the better
By my regard, but kill'd none ſo. *Shakeſpeare.*

A Basilisk, having the head and eyes of a hawk [hieroglyphically] among the ancient Egyptians, was uſed to repreſent the providence of God, becauſe no other creature is fuller of ſpirit and vigour. This creature is ſaid to kill at a diſtance, only by ſending out of its eyes a ſecret poiſon, which it conveys to the creature with whom it is diſpleaſed.

Basilisks were frequently placed by the ancients in the preſence of their gods, either at their feet, about their middle, or winding their tails about their heads, as a ſymbol of their immortality, becauſe this ſerpent is very long lived.

Basilisk [*baſilic*, Fr. *baſiliſco*, It. in gunnery] a long and large piece of ordnance, or cannon.

Ba'sin. See Bason; which is the more frequent ſpelling, but not according to etymology.

Ba'sinets, an herb.

Basingsto'ke, a market-town of Hampſhire, 16 miles from Wincheſter, and 48 from London.

Basioglo'ssa [with anatomiſts] a pair of muſcles ariſing from the baſis or root of the bone hyoides, which ſerve to depreſs or keep down the tongue.

Basis, Lat. 1. The foundation of a column or building. Paradiſe, being raiſed to this height, muſt have the compaſs of the whole earth for a *baſis* and foundation. *Raleigh.* 2. The loweſt of the three principal parts of a column, which are the baſis, ſhaft and capital. Coming to the bottom we obſerved an Engliſh inſcription upon the *baſis*. *Addiſon.* 3. That on which any thing is raiſed.

Thy gentle height made only proud
To be the *baſis* of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. *Denham.*

4. The ground-work, or firſt principle, of any thing.

Build me thy fortune on the *baſis* of valour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Basis [with anatomiſts] the upper and broader part of the heart oppoſite to the mucro or point; alſo the bottom of the bone hyoides at the root of the tongue.

Basis, Lat. [in architecture] the foot that ſupports a pillar, the pedeſtal. Cæſar on Pompey's *baſis* lies along. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bask, *verb act.* [perhaps of backeren, Du.] 1. To warm by lying in the heat; almoſt generally applied to animals.

Strech'd out all the chimney's length,
Baſks at the fire his hairy ſtrength. *Milton.*

2. To keep or lie in a warm place expoſed to the ſun, or any other heat.

Birds bath'd within, or *baſk'd* upon its ſide. *Dryden.*

Ba'sket [bagawd, C. Br. *baſged*, Wel. *baſcauda*, Lat. *Barbara de pictis venit baſcauda britannis.* Martial.] A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſome other ſlender ſubſtance interwoven.

Basket-hilt, the hilt of a ſword, ſo made, as to contain the hand and defend it.

His puiſſant ſword
With *baſket-hilt* that would hold broth,
And ſerve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras.*
They in their *baſket-hilts* their bev'rage brew'd. *Dr. King.*

Basket-woman, a woman who plies in a market with a baſket, to carry any thing home that is bought.

Basnetum [old law] an helmet.

Ba'son [*baſſin*, Fr. *bacino*, It. *baſia*, Sp. *bacia*, Port.] 1. A ſmall veſſel for waſhing hands in, and other uſes. 2. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

> The rapid motion would eject,
> The ſtones the low capacious caves contain,
> And from its ample *baſon* caſt the main. *Blackmore.*

3. A dock for repairing or building ſhips. 4. A concave piece of metal, by which glaſs-grinders form the convex-glaſſes. 5. A round ſhell or caſe of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form. 6. A place near the ſea, incloſed in rocks, with a narrow entrance, where ſhips may lie in ſafety.

> The jutting land two ample bays divides,
> The ſpacious *baſons* arching rocks incloſe,
> A ſure defence for every ſtorm. *Pope.*

Bason [with anatomiſts] a round cavity in the form of a tunnel, ſituate betwixt the anterior ventricles of the brain, and ending at the point of the glandula pituitaria.

Basons *of a Balance*, two pieces of braſs or of other matter, faſtened to the extremities of the ſtrings of a balance, the one to hold the weight, and the other for the thing to be weighed.

Bason *of a Jet d'Eau*, a reſervatory of water, a ſmall pond.

> On one ſide of the walk is a hollow *baſin*. *Spectator.*

Bass [*baſſe*, Fr. in muſic] the loweſt of all its four parts, which ſerves as a foundation to the other. It is grave and deep. See Base.

Bass, Bassock, or **Hassock** [ſuppoſed by Junius to be derived, like baſket, from ſome Britiſh word, ſignifying a ruſh; but perhaps more properly written *boſs*, from the French *boſſe*. *Johnſon*] a ſort of cuſhion made of ſtraw, a mat uſed in churches to kneel on. Having woollen yarn, *baſs* mat, or ſuch like, to bind them. *Mortimer.*

Bass, a collar for cart-horſes made of ſtraw, ruſhes, ſedge, &c.

Bass *Relief* [of *bas* and *relief*, Fr.] raiſed work. See Basso *Relievo*. Felibien diſtinguiſhes three kinds of baſs relief; in the firſt, the front figures appear almoſt with the full relief; in the ſecond, they ſtand out no more than one half; and in the third, much leſs, as in coins.

Bass *Viol*, or *Baſs Violin*, a muſical ſtringed inſtrument, of the ſame form with the violin, but much longer. One of the muſes plays on a *baſs-viol*. *Dryden.*

Ba'ssa, a Turkiſh governor ſo called. See Bashaw.

Bassa *Tenura* [in old deeds] baſe tenure, or holding by villenage, or other cuſtomary ſervice, in diſtinction from *alta tenura*, the higheſt tenure *in capite*, *i. e.* in chief, or by military ſervice, &c.

Bassa'im, or **Ba'cceim**, a port town of the hither India, ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lat. 19° 30' N. Long. 71° 5' E.

Ba'sse *Enceinte*, or **Ba'sse** *Incloſure* [in fortification] the ſame as falſe bray. *Fr.*

Basse'e, a town of French Flanders, on the confines of Artois. Lat. 50° 33' N. Long. 3° 30' E.

Ba'sset [Fr. *baſſetta*, It.] a ſort of game at cards, ſaid to be firſt invented at Venice. Gameſters would no more blaſpheme, and lady Dabcheek's *baſſet* bank would be broke. *Dennis.*

Ba'ssetto [muſic books] a baſs viol or violin of the ſmalleſt ſize, ſo called in diſtinction from baſs viol, or violin of a larger ſize.

Bassi'gny, the ſouth-eaſt diviſion of the province of Champaign, in France.

B'asso [in muſic] for the moſt part ſignifies the baſs; but ſometimes in pieces of muſic for ſeveral voices, the ſinging baſs is more particularly ſo called. *It.*

Basso *Concertante* [in muſic] the baſs of the little chorus, or the baſs that plays throughout the whole piece.

Basso *Continuo* [in muſic] the thorough baſs or continual baſs, which is commonly diſtinguiſhed from the other baſſes by figures over the notes in muſic books, which figures are proper only to the organ, harpſichord, ſpinet, and theorbo-lute.

Basso *Recitante* [muſic book] the ſame as *baſſo concertante*.

Basso *Repieno* [in muſic] the baſs of the grand chorus, or the baſs that plays now and then in ſome particular places. *It.*

Basso *Viola* [in muſic] a baſe viol. *It.*

Basso *Violino* [muſic books] the baſs for the baſs violin. *It.*

Basso *Relievo* [in maſonry, carving, caſting, &c] *i. e.* baſs or low relief, or imboſſed work, is when only half the bodies or figures are repreſented, or when the work is low, flat, or but a little raiſed; as when a medal or coin has its figure or impreſs low, thin, and hardly diſtinguiſhable from the plane, it is ſaid that the relief is low and weak; but when it is much raiſed, the relief is ſaid to be bold and ſtrong. See Bass *Relief*.

Ba'ssock, the ſame with baſs, a haſſock.

Bassoo'n [*baſſon*, Fr. *baſſone*, It.] a muſical wind inſtrument, of the wind kind. It is blown with a reed, and has eleven holes, which are ſtopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it ſerves for the baſs in concerts of hautboys, &c.

Basso'ra, a large city of Aſia, ſituated on the conflux of the Tigris and Euphrates. Lat. 30° 20' N. Long. 53° E.

Bast, lime-tree wood made into ropes and mats.

Ba'stard, *ſubſt.* [in civil and canon law] 1. One born of a woman unmarried, ſo that the father is not known, according to order of law. 2. Any thing ſpurious or falſe.

> Speak with words, *baſtards*, and ſyllables,
> Of no allowance to your boſom's truth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bastard, *adj.* [*bâtard*, F. of *baſe* and tardon, C. Br. *qu.* baſely deſcended, *baſtardd*, Wel. of low birth, *baſtardo*, It. Sp. and Port.] 1. Begotten out of wedlock; as, *baſtard* children, *baſtard*-born. 2. Not true or genuine, counterfeit, falſe. In this ſenſe, whatever bears ſome relation or reſemblance to another, is called ſpurious or baſtard.

> Men purſue their own deſigns of power, and ſuch *baſtard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

Bastard brood is always proud. How far this proverb is true, I ſhall not undertake to determine: but, where it is ſo, the reaſon is probable, becauſe ſuch people knowing themſelves expoſed to public reproach, they, for their own eaſe, get the maſtery of ſhame and modeſty, to which pride and inſolence naturally follow.

To **Bastard** [from the noun] to ſtigmatize with baſtardy, to convict of baſtardy. Not an uſual word. Her two ſons were depoſed from the crown, *baſtarded* in their blood, and murdered. *Bacon.*

Bastard-*Cedar-Tree*, called *quazuma* in the Weſt Indies. It grows plentifully in the low lands of Jamaica, where it riſes to the height of forty or fifty feet, and has a large trunk. The timber is cut into ſtaves for caſes of all ſorts, and uſed for many other purpoſes. The fruit is eaten by cattle as it falls from the tree, and is eſteemed very good to fatten them. *Miller.*

To **Ba'stardize** [*abâſtardir*, Fr. *imbaſtardire*, It.] 1. To make one a baſtard, to convict of baſtardy. 2. To beget a baſtard. I had been what I am, had the maidenlieſt ſtar in the firmament twinkled on my *baſtardizing*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba'stardly, *adv.* [of *baſtard*] in the manner of a baſtard, ſpuriouſly.

> Good ſeed degenerates, and oft obeys
> The ſoils diſeaſe, and into cockle ſtrays.
> Let the mind's thoughts but be tranſplanted ſo
> Into the body, and *baſtardly* they grow. *Donne.*

Ba'stardy [from *baſtard*] the condition of a baſtard; defect of birth, objected againſt a perſon born out of wedlock: it diſables the *baſtard*, both according to the laws of God and man, from ſucceeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

Bastardy [*baſtardigia*, It. *baſtardia*, Sp.] an enquiry, examination or trial at law, whether one be a baſtard or not.

To **Baste**. 1. To moiſten meat with butter or dripping, by falling on it, while it is roaſting on a ſpit. The fat of mutton falling on the birds will *baſte* them. *Swift.* 2. To drip any thing on meat that is roaſting. The meat wants what I have, a *baſting*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Baste** a flint with butter. That is, to do a thing to no purpoſe, for baſte it as long as you will, it will never be ſoft.

To **Baste** [*bâtir*, Fr. to make long ſtitches, *imbaſtire*, It.] to ſew ſlightly with ſtitches.

To **Baste** [of *baſtonner*, *bâtonner* or *battre*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armoric dialect, ſignifies to ſtrike with a ſtick; from which perhaps *baſton*, a ſtick, and all its derivatives or collaterals may be deduced. *Johnſon*. Participle *baſted* or *baſten*] To beat or bang ſoundly with a cudgel.

Basti'le [in Paris in France] formerly a royal caſtle, now chiefly a priſon for ſtate offenders.

Ba'stia, the capital city of the iſland of Corſica. It is a good port, and ſituated on the north-eaſt part of the iſland. Lat. 42° 20' N. Long. 9° 40'. E.

Bastime'ntos, ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Darien, in South America, ſituated a little to the eaſtward of Porto Bello.

Ba'stinade, or **Basnina'do** [*baſtonade*, Fr. *baſtonata*, It. *baſtonada*, Sp.] 1. Blows given with a ſtick. 2. The act of cudgelling, or beating with a cudgel. This courteſy was worſe than a *baſtinado* to Zelmane. *Sidney.* Harſh and rugged ſounds of *baſtinadoes*. *Hudibras.* 3. Sometimes applied to a puniſhment among the Turks, by beating an offender on the buttocks, or on the ſoles of his feet.

To **Bastinade**, or To **Bastinado** [*baſtonner*, *bâtonner*, Fr. *baſtonare*, It.] to beat with a ſtick or cudgel. Nick with a cudgel began to *baſtinado* old Lewis. *Arbuthnot.*

Ba'stion [Fr. and Sp. *baſtione*, It. in fortification] a maſs of earth, ſometimes faced or lined with ſods or brick, and ſeldom with ſtone, which generally advances towards the country, and ſtands out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, the bounding lines of it being two faces, two flanks, and two demigorges. This is what, in the ancient fortification, was called a bulwark.

Bastion *Compoſed* [in fortification] is when the two ſides of the inner polygon are very unequal, which cauſes that the gorges alſo are very unequal.

Ba'stion *Cut*, or **Bastion** *with a Tenaille* [in fortification] a baſtion, the point of which is cut off, ſo as to make one angle inwards, and two points outwards; this is done, when water, &c. obſtructs the carrying on the baſtion to the full extent of it, or when it would otherwiſe be too ſharp.

Bastion *Deformed*, or *Irregular* **Bastion** [in fortification] a baſtion that wants one of its demigorges, by reaſon that one ſide of the interior polygon is very ſhort.

Demi **Bastion** [in fortification] a baſtion which has but one face and flank, and is commonly raiſed before the horn or crown-work, called alſo an empaulement.

Bastion *Detached* [in fortification] one that is ſeparated from the body of the works.

Double **Bastion** [in fortification] one which has another raiſed higher on the plain of the great baſtion, twelve or eighteen feet being left between the breaſt-work of the lower, and the foot of the higher.

Hollow **Bastion**, or *Voided* **Bastion** [in fortification] a baſtion having only a rampart and a parapet, ranging about its flanks and faces; ſo that a void ſpace is left towards the center, and the ground is there ſo low, that if the rampart be taken, no intrenchmennt can be made in the center, but what will lie under the fire of the beſieged.

Flat **Bastion**, or *Plat* **Bastion** [in fortification] a baſtion which is built on a right line, in the middle before a curtain, when it is too long to be defended by the baſtion at its extremes; that is, when the diſtance between the angles of the interior polygon is double the uſual length: but it generally has this diſadvantage, that unleſs there be an extraordinary breadth allowed to the mote, the turning angle of the counterſcarp runs back too far into the ditch, and hinders the ſight and defence of the oppoſite flanks.

A regular **Bastion** [in fortification] is that which has its due proportion of faces, flanks and gorges.

A ſolid **Bastion** [in fortification] is a baſtion filled up intirely, and has the earth equal to the height of the rampart, without any void ſpace towards the center.

Bastion *de France*, a fortreſs in the kingdom of Tunis, ſubject to France. It is ſituated about 80 miles weſt of the city of Tunis.

Bastoi'gne, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Luxembourg. Lat. 50° N. Long. 5° 26' E.

Basto'n, or **Batto'on** [of *bâton*, Fr. a ſtaff] 1. A ſtaff or club. We ſaw people with *baſtons* in their hands. *Bacon.*

Shoulders with *batoon*,
Claw'd and cudgel'd to ſome tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon, or the earl marſhal's ſtaff, a badge of military honour. 3. One of the wardens of the fleet; being an officer who attends the king's courts with a red ſtaff, for taking ſuch into cuſtody who are committed by the court.

Bastona'do. See Bastinade.

Basto'on, or Batto'on [in architecture] the ſame as torus, a round member encompaſſing the baſe of a pillar between the plinth and the liſt.

Basto'n, Bato'n, Batoo'n, or Batu'ne [in heraldry] does not go from ſide to ſide as the bend or ſcarf does, and is in the form of a truncheon, and a note of baſtardy, and ought not to be borne of any metal, unleſs by the baſtards of princes; nor ought it to be removed, till three generations, with which they bear the coat armour of their fathers, and when they leave it off, they muſt bear ſome other mark, according as the king of arms thinks fit, or elſe he may alter the whole coat. See Plate IV. Fig. 34.

Bat [bat, Sax. this word ſeems to have given riſe to a great number of words in many languages, as *battre*, Fr. to beat, *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably ſignified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in oppoſition to a ſharp edge; whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat*. *Johnſon*] 1. A club to ſtrike a ball with at the play called cricket. Their bones were broken with *bats*. *Hakewill.* 2. A walking-ſtick.

A handſome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld. *Spenſer.*

A Bat, a ſmall bird that bears ſome reſemblance in its body to that of a mouſe; it has the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but a ſort of ſkin extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive and ſuckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, inſects, and fatty ſubſtances, and flies only in ſummer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Calmet.* Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have ſomething of birds and beaſts. *Locke.*

Bat, as *brickbat*, a piece of brick.

Bat *Fowling*, a particular manner of bird-catching in the nighttime, while they are at rooſt, upon perches, trees, or hedges; they light torches or ſtraw, and then beat the buſhes; upon which the birds flying towards the flames, are caught either with nets or otherwiſe. We'd go a *bat-fowling*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Batable *Ground* [from *bate*, *i. e.* diſputable ground] land which lies between England and Scotland, and which was in queſtion to whom it belonged before the union of the two kingdoms.

Bataca'lo, a fort and town on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon. Lat. 8° N. Long. 81° E.

Batardi'er [*batardiere*, Fr. in huſbandry] a place in a garden prepared for the placing of fruit-trees that are afterwards to be removed, a nurſery, a ſeed-plot.

Ba'tasack, a town of the Lower Hungary, ſituated on the Danube, about 70 miles ſouth of Buda.

Bata'via, the capital of all the Dutch colonies and ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies. It is ſituated on the eaſt part of the iſland of Java, and has an excellent harbour. Lat. 6° S. Long 106° E.

Bata'vians [of *batavia*, Lat.] the people of Holland.

Bata'llion. See Batta'llion.

Batch [probably from *bake*] 1. The quantity of bread baked at a time. The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn. *Mortimer.* 2. A quantity of any thing made at once, ſo as to be of the ſame quality. Except he were of the ſame meal and *batch*. *Ben Johnſon.*

Ba'tchelor, the original of this word is much controverted by critics; ſome derive it from *bacca laurea*, Lat. *i. e.* laurel berry, in alluſion to the ancient cuſtom of crowning poets with laurel, *bacca lauri*; others, of *baculus* or *bacillus*, Lat. a ſtaff, becauſe (they ſay) a ſtaff was put into the hand of batchelors at their commencement, as a ſymbol of their authority, of their ſtudies being finiſhed, and of the liberty they were reſtored to. Hence the title of *batchelor of arts*, *divinity*, *muſic*, &c. See Bachelor.

Batchelor [is by others derived of *bas Chevaliers*, Fr. *q. d.* knights of the lower order] See Knights *Batchelors*.

Batchelor, in ancient times, was alſo a title given to a young cavalier who had made his firſt campaign, and received the military girdle.

Batchelor [of *baculus*, Lat. a ſtaff] a title given to young military men, on account that the young cavaliers exerciſed themſelves with ſtaves and bucklers; hence they were called *bacculares* and *baccularii*, in the time of king Richard II. by Odorick and Walſingham. Hence

Ba'tchelorship, the ſtate or condition of a batchelor.

Ba'tchelors *of Arms*, was a title anciently given to thoſe who came off victors in their firſt engagement.

Bate [probably of beatan, Sax. to beat, or contracted from *debate*. *Johnſon*] ſtrife, contention; as, a *make-bate*.

To Bate, *verb. act.* [*rabatre*, Fr.] 1. To leſſen or retrench any thing.

Shall I bend low, and
With *bated* breath and whiſpering humbleneſs,
Say this? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To abate, or take off from a reckoning or price of a commodity ſold, &c. As, he *bates* labourers wages. 3. To cut off, to take away. *Bate* but the laſt, and 'tis what I would ſay. *Dryden.*

To Bate, *verb neut.* To grow leſs, to fall away, to be diminiſhed as to plight of body. Am not I fallen away? do I not *bate?* do I not dwindle? Why my ſkin hangs about me. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To remit ſpeed or ardour; with *of* before the thing remitted.

Abate thy ſpeed, and I will *bate of* mine. *Dryden.*

Bate ſeems to have been once the *preter* of *bite*, as Shakeſpeare uſes biting faulchion; unleſs in the following lines it may be rather deduced from *beat*. *Johnſon.*

Yet there the ſteel ſtaid not, but inly *bate*
Deep in his fleſh, and opened wide a red flood-gate. *Spenſer.*

To Bate [with falconers] a hawk is ſaid to bate or haid, when ſhe flutters with her wings either from perch or fiſt; as it were ſtriving to get away.

Bate, the texture of wood.

Ba'teful [of *bate* and *full*] contentious, occaſioning debate or quarrel.

He taught his ſheep her ſheep in food to thwart,
Which ſoon as it did *bateful* queſtion frame,
He might on knees confeſs his guilty part. *Sidney.*

Ba'tement [in carpentry] the waſte of a piece of ſtuff in forming it to a deſigned uſe. To abate, is to waſte a piece of ſtuff. Inſtead of aſking how much was cut off, carpenters aſk what *batement* that piece of ſtuff had. *Moxon.*

Ba'tenbourg, a town of the United Provinces, ſituated on the Maeſe, between Ravenſtein and Megen.

Bath [bæth, bað, Sax. badt, Du. bad, Ger. badh, Su.] 1. A place to waſh in, or a ſpring of medicinal waters. A bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial baths have been in great eſteem with the ancients, eſpecially in complaints to be relieved by revulſion, as inveterate head-aches, by opening the pores of the feet, and alſo in cutaneous caſes: But the modern practice has greateſt reſource to the natural baths, moſt of which abound with a mineral ſulphur, as appears from their turning ſilver or copper blackiſh. Cold baths were by the ancients held in great eſteem, and the preſent age can boaſt of abundance of noble cures performed by them.

Hot baths, called by the ancients thermæ, produce the moſt ſalutary effects in a great number of diſeaſes. The chief hot baths in England are thoſe at Bath near Wells in Somerſetſhire, and thoſe at Buxton and Matlock in Derbyſhire. The latter however are rather warm or tepid, than hot. In the city of Bath are four hot baths; one triangular, called the croſs bath, from a croſs which formerly ſtood in the middle, the heat of which is more gentle than the others, becauſe it has fewer ſprings. The ſecond is the hot bath. The other two are the king and queen's baths, divided only by a wall, the latter having no ſpring, but receiving its waters from the king's bath. The bath waters owe their heat to a mixture of ſteely and ſulphureous particles, and their healthful effects to a greater proportion of ſteel. Of the three hot European waters of note, the Aix la Chapelle, Bourbon, and Bath; the firſt abounds more eminently in ſulphur, which makes its heat, nauſeouſneſs, and purgative faculty ſo great, that few weak ſtomachs can bear it. The Bourbon are of a middle nature between the other two, and are leſs hot, nauſeous and purgative than the Aix la Chapelle; but more than the Bath waters. The Bath partake leſs of the ſulphur, and more of the ſteel, than either of theſe two, and are by far the moſt pleaſant, of a milky taſte, never purge, except they be drank either too faſt, or in too great quantities, and always mend the appetite, and raiſe the ſpirits. 2. A ſtate in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for ſome particular uſe. In the height of this *bath*, when half ſtew'd in greaſe, to be thrown into the Thames. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. In chemiſtry, a veſſel of water in which another is placed, that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire. This is a *balneum maris*, a ſea or water bath. A ſand heat is ſometimes called balneum ſiccum or cinereum. *Quincy.* 4. A ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing the tenth part of an homer or ſeven gallons and four pints, as a meaſure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints as a meaſure for things dry.

Bath [in geography] a city of Somerſetſhire, ſituated on the river Avon, ten miles eaſt of Briſtol; famous for its hot baths. See the preceding article.

Baths [in architecture] were large pompous buildings among the ancients, erected for the ſake of bathing.

A Knight of the Bath. See Knight.

Bath [*bath*, Heb.] a Hebrew liquid meaſure, containing three ſeaks, or the tenth part of a homer = 7 *Gall.* 4 *Pints* 15 *Sol. Inc.*

To Bathe, *verb act.* [bathian or baþan, Sax. baden, Du. and Ger.] 1. To waſh in a bath. Others on lakes *bath'd* their breaſts. *Milton.* 2. To ſoak, to ſupple with warm liquors. *Bathe* them, and keep their bodies ſoluble. *Wiſeman.* 3. To waſh with any thing. Freſh from her wound her boſom *bath'd* in blood. *Dryden.*

To Bathe, *verb neut.* To be in water, or in any thing like a bath. They meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds. *Shakeſpeare.* They *bathe* in ſummer. *Waller.*

Ba'thing [with falconers] is when a hawk is made to waſh herſelf either in a ſmall river or brook, or at home in a baſon, to ſtrengthen her, ſharpen her appetite, and render her more bold and hardy.

Ba'thmis [with anatomiſts] a bone, the ſame as troclea; a cavity in the bone of the arm or ſhoulder on each ſide one, that receives the proceſs of the undermoſt and leſſer of the two bones of the cubit, when the whole hand is ſtretched out and bent.

Ba'thrum [βάθρον, Gr.] an inſtrument contrived for the eaſe and ſecurity of laxated joints after they have been reduced.

Bathypi'cron [with botaniſts] broad-leaved wormwood.

Ba'ting, or Aba'ting [of *bate* or *abate*, *prep.* This word, tho' a participle in itſelf, ſeems often uſed as a prepoſition. *Johnſon.*] Except. Children bring not many ideas with them, *bating* perhaps, ſome faint ideas of hunger and thirſt. *Locke.*

Ba'tlet [of *bat*] a ſquare piece of wood with a handle, uſed in beating linen taken out of the buck. I remember the kiſſing of her *batlet*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba'tma [at Smyrna] a quantity containing ſix oaks, each oak weighing 400 drams.

Ba'ton [in architecture] a large ring or moulding in the baſe of a column, otherwiſe called the tore.

Baton [in heraldry] See Baston.

Batoo'n [*baſton* or *bâton*, Fr. formerly ſpelt *baſton*] See Baston.

Batrachi'tes [Lat. βατραχίτης, Gr.] a ſtone, in colour and ſhape nearly reſembling a green frog.

Batra'chium [of βατράχιον, Gr.] the flower crow-foot, gold-knap, or yellow-craw.

Batrachomyo'machy [*batrachomyomachia*, Lat. of βάτραχος, a frog, μυς, a mouſe, and μαχη, Gr. a fight] the battle between the frogs and mice.

Ba'ttail [in common law] an ancient trial by combat, which the defendant might chuſe in an appeal of murder, robbery or felony, in order to fight a duel with the accuſer or appellant, to prove whether he was guilty or not. This practice was founded on this notion, that if the accuſed perſon was guilty, he would be ſlain or overcome by the appellant, but if innocent, not; but this is now wholly laid aſide. *Fr.*

BA'TTA, a province of the kingdom of Congo in Africa, watered by the river Barbela.

BATTA'LIA [of *battaille*, Fr. *battaglia*, It. *batalia*, Sp.] battle array, order of battle. The king put his army into *battalia. Clarendon.*

BATTA'LLION [*battallion*, Fr. *battaglione*, It. *batallion*, Sp.] 1. A body of foot-ſoldiers conſiſting of 5, 6, 7, or 800 men, two thirds of which were commonly muſqueteers, ranged on the left and right wings, and the other third were wont to be pike-men, poſted in the middle. Some regiments conſiſt of one battallion, others of two. In this *battallion* were two officers. *Tatler.* 2. An army. But this ſenſe is no longer in uſe. Seven thouſand is their utmoſt power. *Shakeſpeare.* Why our *battalion* trebles that account.

To draw up BATTALLIONS [a military term] 1. Is to range a body of foot in the moſt advantageous place and form for engaging an enemy.

BATTAI'LLOUS [*battaille*, Fr.] warlike, having the appearance of a battle. Sun bright arms and *battaillous* array. *Fairfax.* A region in *battailous* aſpect. *Milton.*

To BATTEL, to feed as cattle do; alſo to grow fat.

BA'TTEL, a market-town in Suſſex, ſix miles from Haſtings, and 57 from London. Its old name was Epitan; but took the preſent from the battle fought on Heathfield, between this and Haſtings, wherein Harold was defeated and killed by William of Normandy.

BA'TTELER [in an univerſity] a ſtudent that battles, or goes on ſcore for his diet.

To BA'TTEN, *verb act.* [*q. d.* to fatten, or of batten, Teut. to benefit. A word of doubtful etymology. *Johnſon*] 1. To make fat. *Batning* our flock with the freſh dew. *Milton.* 2. To make fertile, to fertilize. The meadows here with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd. *John Philips.*

To BATTEN, *verb neut.* To welter or roll about in any thing, to live in indulgence, to fatten or get fleſh; commonly with *on* or *in*. *Batten on* cold bits. *Shakeſpeare.*

A BATTEN [in carpentry] a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff from two to four inches broad, and ſeldom above an inch thick; the length is indefinite.

BATTER [with builders] a term uſed to ſignify that a wall, a piece of timber, or the like, does not ſtand upright, but leans from you ward; but when it leans towards you, they ſay it over hangs, or hangs over.

BATTER [*q. d.* matter, or of *battuo*, Lat. to beat] water, flour, eggs, ſalt, ſpice, *&c.* mixed together for making pancakes. It is ſo called from its being much beaten.

Turkey poults freſh from the egg in *batter* fry'd. *King.*

To BATTER, *verb act.* [*battre*, Fr. of *batuo*, Lat.] 1. To beat down or demoliſh; frequently uſed of walls thrown down by the violence of warlike engines. Thoſe words

Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon ſhot. *Shakeſpeare*

2. To wear with beating. *Batter* the ſaucepan well. *Swift.* 3. Applied to perſons; to wear out with ſervice. This is only uſed in the paſſive participle; as *batter'd* veteran ſtrumpets. *Southerne.*

To BATTER, *verb neut.* A word uſed only among artificers. The ſide of a wall or any timber that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to *batter*. *Moxon.*

BA'TTERER [from *batter*] he that batters.

BA'TTERING *Rams*, were uſed by the ancients before the invention of gunpowder, for battering the walls of places beſieged. They were large beams of timber with great iron horns like thoſe of a ram at the end, which were flung to a height proportionable to the wall to be batter'd, ſo that they could ſwing backward and forward, which was done by the main ſtrength of a great many men.

BA'TTERY [*batterie*, Fr. of *batuo*, Lat, or from *batter*] 1. The act of violent battering of any thing.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend,
'Gainſt fort of reaſon, it to overthrow. *Spenſer.*

2. The inſtrument or engine with which a place is *battered*, ſet in order for action. Where is the beſt place to make our *battery* next. *Shakeſpeare.*

BATTERY [*batterie*, Fr. *bateria*, Sp. in fortification] a place raiſed to plant great guns to play upon the enemy.

BATTERY *Maſter* [in an army] an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to ſee to the raiſing of the batteries, which office is now ſuppreſſed in England, but is ſtill kept up elſewhere.

BATTERY *of a Camp* [a military term] a place where cannon are planted, being commonly ſurrounded with a trench, and palliſadoes at the bottom, and with a parapet on the top, having as many holes as there are cannon; they have alſo redoubts on the wings, or certain places of arms for covering the ſoldiery appointed to defend it.

BATTERY *d'Enfilade* [in fortification] a battery which ſcours or
BATTERY *en Echarpe* [in fortification] a battery that plays on a
ſweeps the whole length of the line.
work, obliquely or ſideways.

BATTERY *de Revers* [in fortification] a battery that beats upon the back of any place, called alſo a murdering battery.

Joint BATTERY, or BATTERY *per Ecamerade* [in fortification] is when ſeveral cannon fire upon the ſame place at one time.

Sunk BATTERY, or *Buried* BATTERY [in fortification] is a battery the platform of which is ſunk into the ground, ſo that trenches muſt be cut into the earth againſt the muzzles of the cannon, to ſerve as loopholes to fire out at; theſe batteries are uſed to beat down the breaſt-work of a place, at making the firſt approaches; the French call it *en terre* and *ruinaute*.

Croſs BA'TTERIES [in fortification] a couple of batteries at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, which play athwart one another at the ſame time; and upon the ſame point forming right angles; where what one bullet ſhakes, the other beats down.

BATTERY *en Rouage* [in fortification] a battery uſed to diſmount the enemy's cannon.

BATTERY [in law] an act that tends to the breach of the peace of the realm, by violently ſtriking or beating a man; who may therefore indict the other perſon, or have his action of treſpaſs, or aſſault and battery. There may be an aſſault without battery, but battery always implies an aſſault.

BATTEURS *d'Eſtrade* [a military term] ſcouts, horſe ſent out before and on the wings of an army, two or three miles, to make a diſcovery, and give an account to the general. *Fr.*

BA'TTEWBURY, a town of Dutch Guilderland, ſituated on the north ſhore of the river Maeſe, almoſt oppoſite to Ravenſtein. Lat. 51° 45′ N. Long. 5° 30′ E.

BA'TTING *Staff*, an inſtrument uſed to beat linen.

BATTITU'RA [in ſmithery] the flakes or ſcales of iron, which fly off from it, when it is either firſt taken out of the fire, or beaten on an anvil.

BA'TTLE, or BA'TTEL [*battaille*, Fr. *battaglia*, It. *batalla*, Sp. *batalha*, Port. all probably of bat, Sax. a club or cudgel, from whence likewiſe the French, *bâton*] the engagement or general fight of two oppoſite armies. We ſay, a battle of many, and a combat of two; a body of troops, a diviſion of an army. The king divided his army into two *battles*, whereof the vanguard only came to fight. *Bacon.*

Main BATTLE [a military term] the main body of an army, the ſecond of the three lines, the van being the firſt, and the rear or reſerve the third. The main body is ſingly called the *battle*. *Hayward.* We ſay, to join *battle*, to give *battle*.

BATTLE-*Array*, array or order of battle. Two parties drawn up in *battle-array*. *Addiſon.*

BATTLE *Axe*, a weapon uſed anciently, probably the ſame with bill. Tinners as they were working found *battle-axes*. *Carew.*

BATTLE-*Royal*, or BATTLE-*Array* [in cock-fighting] a battle or fight between three, five, or ſeven cocks, all engaged together, ſo that he that ſtands the longeſt, gets the victory.

To BATTLE, *verb. neut.* [*battailler*, Fr.] to join battle, to contend in fight.

'Tis yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain. *Prior.*

BA'TTLEDORE [*battoir*, Fr. ſo called from *door*, taken for a flat board, and *battle*, or ſtriking. *Johnſon*] 1. An inſtrument to play at ſhuttlecock or tennis with. 2. A horn-book, becauſe it has much the ſame ſhape.

To BA'TTLE, to take up victuals upon tick, *&c.* in the college-book at the univerſity of Oxford.

BA'TTLEMENTS [generally ſuppoſed to be formed of *battle*, as the parts whence a building is defended againſt aſſaillants; perhaps only corrupted from *batiment*, Fr. *Johnſon*] a wall raiſed on the top of a building, breaſt-work, or other edifice, with indentures or notches, in the form of embraſures to be looked through, and to annoy the enemy. Make a *battlement* for thy roof. *Deuteronomy.* He fix'd his head upon our *battlements*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BATTO'LOGIST [*βαττολογος*, Gr. of *βαττος*, Battus, and *λεγω*, to ſpeak] a vain babbler.

BATTO'LOGY [of *Battus*, a pitiful poet, and *λεγω*, Gr. to ſpeak Battus (according to Heſychius and Suidas) was the proper name of a man famed for his impediment of ſpeech: but others (and perhaps more probably) derive the word from a poet of that name, who in his compoſitions repeated the ſame thing over and over again] a needleſs repetition of words over and over; a multiplying words unneceſſarily.

BATTOO'N [*bâton*, Fr.] a ſhort thick ſtick or club; alſo a truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff. See BA'STON and BATOO'N.

BATTU'TA [in muſic] the motion or beating of the hand or foot, in beating and directing the time. *It.*

B'ATUS [in old records] a boat.

BATUS, an Hebrew liquid meaſure. See BATH.

BAVA'RIA, one of the circles of the German empire, lying between Auſtria on the eaſt, and Swabia on the weſt. The duke of Bavaria is one of the nine electors.

BAVA'Y, a ſmall town in the province of Hainault in French Flanders, about 12 miles north-weſt of Mons.

BA'TTY [of *bat*] pertaining to a bat.

O'er their brows death counterfeiting ſleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'VAROY, a kind of cloke or ſurtout.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the fop embrace,
Or his deep cloke be ſpatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay.*

BAUBE'E [in Scotland and N. C. It ſeems a corruption of *baby* or *babe*, meaning the king's head, or face that is ſtamp'd upon one ſide of it] a Scots half-pennp. A copper otho, or a Scotch *baubee*. *Bramſton.*

BA'UCIA [with botaniſts] the wild parſnip.

BA'VINS, a larger ſort of bruſh faggots; alſo a ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots, that are uſed by bakers; a piece of waſte wood that ſoon kindles, and is ſoon burnt. Shallow jeſters and *bavin* wits. *Shakeſpeare.* Mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A cropt malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras.*

A BAULK, a diſappointment.

To BAULK [uncertain etymology] to diſappoint. See BALK.

BA'WBLE [any thing valuable but not neceſſary, probably from *beau*, Fr. *Johnſon. Babiole*, Fr.] a trifle, a play-thing, a gew-gaw, a thing more ſhowy than uſeful. It is in general, whether applied to perſons or things, a term of contempt or of ſlight regard. She haunts me in every place. I was on the ſea-bank, and thither comes the *bawble*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Preſents you now a *bawble* of a play. *Glanville.*

BA'WBLING [of *bawble*] trifling, being contemptible, and of little uſe. A word now only uſed in converſation.

A *bawbling* veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught and bulk unpriz'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'WCOCK, a familiar word, which ſeems to ſignify the ſame as fop or fine fellow. Why, how now my *bawcock?* how doſt thou, chuck? *Shakeſpeare.*

BAWD, or BAUD [of *baude*, O. Fr. impudent] a lewd woman, a procureſs, who makes it her buſineſs to debauch others for gain. Our author calls colouring *lena ſororis*, the *bawd* of her ſiſter deſign; ſhe deifies her up, ſhe paints her, ſhe procures for the deſign, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden.*

BA'WDILY [of *bawd*] filthily, lewdly, ſmuttily.

BA'WDINESS, lewdneſs, obſcene diſcourſe or action.

BA'WDRICK. 1. A cord or thong for a bell-clapper. 2. A ſword-belt. The youths gilt ſwords, wore at their thighs, with ſilver *bawdricks* bound. *Chapman.* 3. An old faſhioned jewel.

Ba'wdry [contracted from *bawdery* the employment or trade of a bawd.] 1. A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.* 2. Obſcenity, unchaſte language.

I have no ſalt, no *bawdry* he doth mean,
For witty, in his language, is obſcene. *Ben Johnſon.*

This infamous profeſſion was repreſented by the ancients as an old woman having a letter-caſe at her girdle, and at her feet a baſket filled with flowers, jewels, and other toys; blowing up with a pair of bellows two hearts, which Cupid is kindling with his torch.

Ba'wdy [from *bawd*] ſmutty, filthy, lewd; generally applied to filthy words or diſcourſe.

Bawdy-house, a bordel, a brothel-houſe, a houſe that keeps and entertains whores; a place where wickedneſs and debauchery are promoted between the ſexes.

To Bawd, to act the part of a bawd, to procure. Addiſon and Swift uſe the word.

To Bawl, *verb neut.* [probably of *balo*, Lat. to bleat as a ſheep, or, according to Caſaubon, of βοαω, Gr.] 1. To make a great noiſe, or to cry loudly, to hoot much either for joy or pain. 'Tis always uſed in contempt.

Loud menaces were heard, and foul diſgrace,
And *bawling* infamy in language baſe,
Till ſenſe was loſt in ſound, and ſilence left the place. *Dryd.*

2. To cry frowardly as a child. A little child was *bawling. L'Eſtr.*

To Bawl, *verb act.* To proclaim publickly in the ſtreets as a crier. Labours which had coſt ſo much were *bawled* about by common hawkers. *Swift.*

Ba'wrel [with falconers] a kind of hawk, as to ſize and ſhape like a lanner, but has a longer body and tail.

Bawsin, an otter, an amphibious animal.

Bay [byȝe, Sax. baye, Du. *baye*, Fr. *baya*, Sp.] an arm of the ſea that comes up into the land, where the water is ſhut in on all ſides except at the entrance; alſo a ſmall gulph near ſome harbour, bigger than a creek, where ſhips may ride ſafely.

Bay, a pond-head raiſed a great height, to keep in ſtore of water for driving the wheels of an iron, or any other mill.

Bay [*abboi*, Fr. ſignifies the laſt extremity; as, *innocence eſt reduit aux abboins*, innocence is in the utmoſt diſtreſs. It is taken from *abboi*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence ſignified the condition of a ſtag, when the hounds were almoſt upon him. *Johnſon*] with fowlers, when a dog detains a pheaſant by barking till ſhe be ſhot, he is ſaid to keep her at *bay*: ſo that it generally denotes the ſtate of any thing being ſurrounded with enemies, and obliged to face them by an impoſſibility of eſcape.

To keep at Bay, to amuſe.

Bay [with architects] 1. A ſpace left in a wall for a gate, door or window; ſo that a bay window is a window which juts outward, and therefore forms a kind of bay or hollow in the room. 2. A round window, or one made archwiſe. 3. A part of a barn at the end, where corn, &c, is laid, denoting the magnitude of any building: thus if a barn conſiſts of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they ſay a barn of two bays. Theſe bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and the floors from ten to twelve broad, and uſually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builders Dict.* If this law hold in Vienna, I'll rent the faireſt houſe in it at three-pence a *bay. Shakeſpeare.*

Bay *of Joiſts* [with architects] the ſpace betwixt two beams.

Bay [in fortification] an hole in a parapet to receive the mouth of a cannon.

Bay *Colour* [*bai, baye*, Fr. *bajo*, It. *báyo*, Sp. *badius*, Lat. probably of φαιος, Gr. aſh-coloured] a light-brown, reddiſh colour in horſes. A bay horſe is what is inclining to a cheſnut, and this colour is either a light bay, or a dark bay, according as it is more or leſs deep. There are coloured horſes that are called dapple bays. All bay horſes are generally called brown by the common people. Bay horſes have black manes, which diſtinguiſh them from the ſorrel, that have reddiſh or white manes. There are gilded bays, which are ſomewhat of a yellowiſh colour. The cheſnut bay is that which comes neareſt to the colour of the cheſnut.

Bay *Tree* [*laurus*, Lat. *abbajane*, It.] the female laurel-tree. This tree hath a flower of one leaf. The male flowers, which are produced on ſeparate trees from the female, have eight ſtamina, the ovary of the female flowers becomes a berry incloſing a ſingle ſeed. The ſpecies are, 1. The common bay with male flowers. 2. The common fruit-bearing bay tree. 3. The gold-ſtriped bay tree, &c. The firſt and ſecond ſorts are old inhabitants of the Engliſh gardens. *Miller.* I have ſeen the wicked in great power, and ſpreading himſelf like a green *bay-tree. Pſalms.*

Bay, more commonly uſed in the plural, *bays* [among poets] an honorary crown or garland, as a prize for any victory or excellence.

Beneath his reign ſhall Euſden wear the *bays. Pope.*

To Bay, *verb neut.* [of *abbayer*, Fr.] 1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at game he purſues.

All the while ſhe ſtood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never ceaſe to *bay. Spenſer.*
The hounds at nearer diſtance hoarſely *bay'd. Dryden.*

To Bay, *verb act.* To bark at, to purſue with barking.

They *bay'd* the bear with hounds of Sparta. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſhut in, to incloſe.

We are at the ſtake, and *bay'd* about with many enemies. *Shakeſ.*

To Bay [*beeler*, Fr. *beelare*, It.] to cry or bleat as a lamb.

To Bay [a hunting term] uſed of deer who are ſaid to bay, when having been hard run, they turn head againſt the hounds.

Ba'ya, a town of Hungary. Lat. 46° 42′ N. Long. 19° 50′ E.

Ba'yard [of bay, and eard, Teut. nature] a bay horſe.

Bayeu'x, a city of Normandy in France, about fifteen miles north-weſt of Caen. Lat. 49° 20′ N. Long. 50′ E.

Ba'yon, a town of Lorrain upon the Moſelle, five leagues from Nancy.

Ba'yonet [*bayonnette*, Fr. *bajonetta*, It. *bayonéta*, Sp.] a broad dagger without a guard, with a tube or handle to fix on the end of a muſket, yet hinders not charging or diſcharging it, uſed inſtead of a pike to receive the attack of horſe.

Bayo'nne, a large city of Gaſcony in France, ſituated on the river Adour, near the bay of Biſcay. Lat. 43° 30′ N. Long. 1° 20′ W.

To Play, or *To Run at the* Bays, an exerciſe uſed at Boſton in Lincolnſhire.

Bayz, or Bayze, a ſort of woollen cloth, having a long nap ſometimes fuzzed on one ſide and ſometimes not. See Baize. There are large quantities of bayz exported to Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

Bays. The making of bays, ſays, ſerges, &c. was brought into England by the Flemings, who fled hither to avoid the perſecution of the duke of Alva, about the fifth of queen Elizabeth.

Bay *Salt*, ſo called from its browniſh colour. It is ſalt made of ſea-water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun. The greateſt quantity of this ſalt is made in France, on the coaſt of Bretagne, &c. from the middle of May to the end of Auguſt, by letting the ſea-water into ſquare pits or baſons, where, by the rays of the ſun, it becomes convered over with a ſlight cruſt, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into ſalt, the water in this condition being ſcalding hot, and the cryſtallization perfected in eight, ten, or at moſt fifteen days. *Chambers.* See Salt.

Bay-yarn, a denomination applied promiſcuouſly to woollen yarn.

Ba'zar [in Perſia] a market-place.

Ba'zas, a town of Guienne in France, about 30 miles ſouth of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44° 20′ N. Long. 25′ W.

Bde'llium [בדלח, Heb. of βδελλιον, Gr.] the gum of a black tree in Arabia, about the ſize of an olive-tree, reſembling wax, of a duſky browniſh colour; it is ſomewhat pellucid, moderately heavy, and conſiderably hard. It is met with in ſingle or looſe drops or granules, of a very irregular ſize; it is of a bitteriſh taſte, but a ſweet ſmell; it is uſed as a medicine and a perfume. Bdellium is mentioned by the ancient naturaliſts, and in ſcripture. Its medicinal virtues are to mollify hard ſwellings, and the ſtiffneſs of ſinews, and it is uſed againſt the biting of venomous beaſts. This bdellium is a tree of the bigneſs of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum ſweet to ſmell to, but bitter in taſte, called alſo bdellium. The Hebrews take the loadſtone for bdellium. *Raleigh.*

Be, a prepoſition common to the Teutonic, German, and Saxon, &c. dialect; alſo now to the Engliſh; as, to *be*ſpatter, to *be*ſprinkle, to *be*ſmear, &c. that is, to do ſo all over.

To Be [beon, Sax. *irreg. verb*] the ſignification and uſe of this verb have ſo vaſt a latitude, that it would be too tedious wholly to exemplify it here.

It is remarkable that this verb ſubſtantive is the moſt irregular of any in all the modern, as well as the Latin and ſeveral other tongues, and yet more ſo, that even in this irregularity they diſcover a certain affinity or analogy one to the other. In the Engliſh tongue it is the only verb which is irregular in the firſt perſon *ſingular* of the *præſ. tenſe* of the indicative mood. The irregularity being ſo remarkable, I ſhall here give the ſimple tenſes, with the derivation of each perſon *ſing.*

PRÆS. INDIC.

I am [eom, eam *or* am, Sax. ειμι, Gr.] *Thou* art [eaꞃꞇ *or* aꞃꞇh, Sax.] *He* is [yꞅ *or* iꞅ, Sax. is, Du. O. and L. Ger. ist, H. Ger.] Plur. *We, you, they* are [aꞃon, Sax. ere, Dan. are, Su.]

Imperfectum.

I was [ƿæs, Sax.] *Thou* wast, wareſt or warſt, Ger.] or *Thou* wert [ƿeꞃe, Sax. waert, Du.] *He* was [ƿaꞅ, Sax. was, Du.] *We, you, they* were [ƿæꞃum *or* ƿæꞃon, Sax. ware, Dan. waren, Du. and Ger.] By this tenſe is to be obſerved, that tho', as in other verbs, we ſpeak to ſingle perſons with the pronoun in the plural, yet we often take the verb in the ſingular; as, *you was*, for *you were.*

PRÆS. CONJ.

Is in Engliſh irregular. [I be, beo, Sax. Thou beest, biꞅꞇ, Sax. He be, beo, Sax. We be, &c. beon, Sax.]

Imperfectum.

I &c. were in all perſons and both numbers [ƿæꞃe, Sax. var, Dan. ware, Du. waere, Ger.] Some uſe wert in the ſecond perſon ſingular, but as it makes the verb irregular without a cauſe, it is to be avoided.

The *perfect* and *pluſquamperfect* tenſes of this verb *have*, and not as the Germans and Italians, with the *preſent* and *imperfect* tenſes of itſelf. 1. To have ſome certain condition, quality, or accident. Let them ſhew the former things what they *be. Iſaiah.* 2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed.

The wine of life *is* drawn, and the mere lees *is* left. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To have exiſtence. To *be*, contents his natural deſires. *Pope.* 4. To have ſomething by rule or appointment; but this ſeems to be only the ſubjunctive mood. If all political power *be* deriv'd only from Adam, and *be* to deſcend only to his ſucceſſive heirs, this *is* a right antecedent to all government. *Locke.*

Been [*irreg. part. paſſive*, either of beon, Sax. the *infinitive*, or of ben, Du. or bin, Ger. the firſt perſon *preſ.*] have been.

A Beach, the ſhore, particularly that part of it which is ſometimes daſhed upon by the waves; the ſtrand, or a landing-place on it; the cape or point. They find the waſhed amber further out upon the *beaches* and ſhores, where it has been expoſed. *Woodward.*

Bea'ched [from *beach*] expoſed to the waves, having a beach.

The *beached* verge of the ſalt flood;
Which once a day with his emboſſed froth,
The turbulent ſurge ſhall cover. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bea'chy [of *beach*] having a beach.

See the *beachy* girdle of the ocean,
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beachy-*Head*, a cape or promontory on the coaſt of Suſſex in England, between Haſtings and Shoreham.

Bea'confield, a market town of Buckinghamſhire, 22 miles weſt of London. Lat. 51° 30′ N. Long. 30′ W.

Bea'con [of beacon, Sax. of ken, to diſcover, and by, an habitation, or of becn, a ſignal, and becnan, or *beckon*, Eng. to make a ſignal to, beconian, Sax. to ſhew by a ſign; whence baken, Du. baak, L. Ger.] a long pole ſet upon a riſing ground near the ſea coaſts, on which pitch barrels are fixed, to be ready to be fired in the night, or by making a large ſmoke in the day, on the approach of an enemy, in order to alarm the country.

Two broad *beacons* ſet in open fields,
Send forth their flames. *Spenſer.*

Alſo lights erected in the night, as ſigns to direct ſailors in their courſes, to prevent ſhipwrecks on rocks, ſhelves and ſand banks; and on large heaths, to direct travellers.

BEA'CONAGE, money paid for the maintaining beacons.

BE'AD [beaꝺe, Sax. a prayer] 1. Small balls of glaſs, or other ſubſtance, ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Romans for counting their prayers by a roſary; whence the phraſes *to tell beads*, and *to be at one's beads*, denote to be at prayer. She all this while was buſy at her *beads*. *Spenſer.* 2. A little round ball, of which necklaces are made for women. Scarfs, fans, amber-bracelets, *beads*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Any globular body in the form of a bead. *Beads* of ſweat have ſtood upon thy brow. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEAD [in joinery] a little round moulding on the edge of a ſhelf, *&c.*

BEAD [in architecture] a round moulding in the Roman and Corinthian orders, carved in ſhort emboſſments like beads of necklaces; ſometimes an aſtragal is thus carved.

BEAD'*s-Man*, or BEAD'*s-Woman* [ȝebeꝺman, of biꝺꝺen, Sax. to pray] perſons devoted to prayer, who, in a chantry or religious houſe, (in popiſh times) ſaid a certain ſett of prayers for patrons, having an allowance for performing the ſaid office.

An holy hoſpital,
In which ſev'n *beadſmen*, that had vowed all
Their life to ſervice of high heaven's king. *Spenſer.*

BEAD-ROLL, or BED-ROLL, a catalogue or liſt of thoſe that are wont to be prayed for in the church. The king did uſe to have them curſed by name amongſt the *bead-roll* of his enemies. *Bacon.*

BEAD ROLL, now is uſed to ſignify any long, tedious liſt, or a confuſed reckoning up of many things together.

BEAD-*Tree*, a certain ſhrub bearing a roundiſh and fleſhy fruit, that contains a hard furrowed nut; the outſide pulp in ſome countries is eaten, but the nut is, by religious perſons, bored through and ſtrung as beads, whence it takes its name: it produees ripe fruits in Italy and Spain.

BEA'DLE [byꝺel, Sax. a meſſenger. *bedeau*, Fr. bedelle, Du. *bidello*, It. *bedel*, Sp. and Port. boedel, Dan. badel, Su. bedell and buttel, Ger. the latter generally ſignifies a hang man] 1. A meſſenger, ſervitor, or apparitor of a court, who ſummons perſons to appear there. 2. A pariſh officer, who acts under the church-warden, and puniſhes petty offenders.

Beadle, hold thy bloody hand; why doſt thou laſh that whore?
Shakeſpeare.

3. An officer in an univerſity, whoſe place is to walk before the maſters with a mace at all public proceſſions.

BEADLE [of a foreſt] an officer who makes garniſhments for the courts, as alſo proclamations, and executes all the proceſſes there.

BEADLE [of a company] an officer or meſſenger who carries ſummons for the members to meet, *&c.*

BEA'GLE [probably of *bigle*, of *beugler*, Fr. to low or make a noiſe] a ſort of hunting dog that makes a great noiſe and hunts hares.

To plains with well-bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK [beck, Du. *bec*. Fr. *becco*, It. *pico*, Sp. *pig*. Wel.] 1. The bill of a bird, the horny mouth of a bird. Ravens with their horny *beaks*. *Milton.* 2. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as, the ſpout of a cup, the *beak* of an alembic, *&c.* 3. A prominence or promontory of land. Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory which entitled it *beak*, taketh a proſpect of the river. *Carew.*

BEAK [in architecture] a little fillet left on the edge of a larmier, which forms a canal, and makes a kind of pendant.

Chin BEAK [in architecture] a moulding, the ſame as the quarter round, except that its ſituation is inverted.

BEAK [with falconers] the upper and crooked part of the bill of an hawk.

BEAK, or BEAK *Head* [of a ſhip] that part of it, which is without, before the fore-caſtle, that is faſtened to the ſtem, and ſupported by the main knee, and is the chief ornament and grace of the ſhip. It was a piece of braſs like a bird's beak, fixed at the head of the ancient ſhipping, with which they pierced the enemy's veſſels. It ſhakes them from the riſing *beak* in drops. *Dryden.*

BEAK, [with farriers] is a little ſhoe at the toe, about an inch long, turned up and faſtened in upon the fore part of the hoof.

BE'AKED [of *beak*] having a beak, being in the ſhape of a beak.

——With *beaked* prow ſecure. *Milton.*
He queſtion'd every guſt of rugged winds
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory. *Milton.*

BEAKED [in heraldry] is a term uſed to expreſs the beak or bill of a bird; and when the beak and legs of a fowl are of a different tincture from the body, in blazoning, it is common to ſay *beaked* and membred, or armed.

BE'AKER [probably of beker, Du. becher, Ger. baker, Teut. whence *bacrio*, Lat.] the bill or nip of a bird, alſo a drinking cup, having a ſpout like a bird's beak.

They into pikes and muſqueteers
Stampt *beakers*, cups and porringers. *Hudibras.*

BEA'KING [with cock-fighters] a term uſed of the fighting of cocks with their bills; or their holding with their bills, and ſtriking or ſpurring with their heels.

A BEAL [*bolla*, It.] a whelk, puſh, or pimple.

To BEAL [from the noun] to gather matter, to ripen and come to a head, as a ſore does,

BEAM [beam, beom, Sax. a tree, boom, Du. O. and L. Ger. baum, H. Ger.] 1. The largeſt piece of timber uſed in buildings; it always lies croſs the walls, ſerving to ſupport the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed: no building has leſs than two beams, one at each head; into theſe the girders of the garret floor are framed; and if the building be of timber, the teazle tenons of the poſts are framed. The proportions of beams in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament: a beam fifteen feet long, muſt be ſeven inches on each ſide its ſquare, and five on the other; if it be ſixteen feet long, one ſide muſt be eight inches, the other ſix; and ſo in proportion to their lengths. 2. Any large and long piece of timber: a beam muſt have more length than thickneſs, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a block or log. He ſnatches at the *beam* he firſt can find. *Dryden.* 3. The pole of a chariot or coach, that piece of wood that runs between the horſes.

Forc'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*

4. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wowen. The ſtaff of his ſpeare was like a weaver's *beam*. 1 *Chron.* 5. By a metaphor, a great fault, or moral blemiſh of the *firſt* magnitude. "Thou hypocrite, firſt caſt out the *beam* out of thine own eye, and then ſhalt thou ſee clearly to caſt the mote out of thy brother's eye." *Mat.* vii. 5.

The BEAM (or travers) of a balance, that part of a balance, at the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended. If the length of the ſides in the balance and the weights at the ends be both equal, the *beam* will be in a horizontal ſituation. *Wilkins.*

The Sail-BEAM of a windmill, that on which the ſail is ſupported.

BEAMS [in a ſhip] are thoſe large croſs timbers, that hinder the ſides of the ſhip from falling together, and alſo bear up the decks.

BEAM [of a deer's head] that part of it that bears the antlers, royals, and tops, a dear's horn.

He taught the woods to eccho to the ſtream,
His dreadful challenge and his claſhing *beam*. *Denham.*

BEAM [ꞅunne beam, Sax. a ray of the ſun] a ray of light proceeding from the ſun, or any other luminous body, *&c.* that is received by the eye.

BEAM [in heraldry] is uſed to expreſs the main horn of a ſtag or buck.

BEAM, a ſort of fiery meteor in ſhape of a pillar.

BEAM, a fiſh, a ſea monſter reſembling a pike, a terrible enemy to a man, whom he ſeizes like a blood-hound, and holds him faſt, if he ever catches hold; the teeth of this monſter are ſo venomous, that the leaſt touch is mortal, except ſome antidote be applied immediately.

BEAM *Antler* [of a deer] the ſame as brow antler.

BEAM [of an anchor] the longeſt part of an anchor, called alſo the ſhank, to which the hooks are faſtened.

To BEAM [from the noun] to emit beams or rays.

Each emanation of his fires
That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inſpires. *Pope.*

BEAM *Compaſſes* [with dialliſts] a wooden or braſs inſtrument with ſliding ſockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting points, as pencils, for drawing circles with long radii for large projections, or the furniture on wall dials.

BEAM *Feathers* [with falconers] the long feathers of the wing of a hawk.

BEAM *Filling* [with architects] the filling up the vacant ſpace between the raiſon and roof with ſtones or bricks, laid betwixt the rafters or the raiſon, and plaiſtered on with loom.

BE'AM-TREE, a ſpecies of wild ſervice.

BEA'MY 1. Radiant, ſhining, caſting forth beams or rays. Sun, hide in night thy *beamy* head. *Smith.* 2. Reſembling a beam or large piece of timber.

His double biting ax and *beamy* ſpear,
Each aſking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryden.*

3. Having deers horns or antlers.

Rowze, boars, and *beamy* ſtags in toils engage. *Dryden.*

BE'AN [bean, Sax. boone, Du. bohn, Ger. boena, Su. *faba*, Lat.] an edible pulſe, of which there are ſeveral ſorts; as, common garden beans, horſe beans, kidney, or French beans. Beans have a papilionaceous flower, ſucceeded by a long pod, filled with large flat kidney-ſhaped ſeeds, the ſtalks are firm and hollow, the leaves grow by pairs, and are faſtned to a midrib. The principal ſorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the ſmall Liſbon, the Spaniſh, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windſor beans. The Mazagan bean is brought from a ſettlement of the Portugueſe on the coaſt of Africa, of the ſame name; and is by far the beſt ſort to plant for an early crop; a great bearer, and alſo an excellent taſted bean. The broad Spaniſh, Tokay, Sandwich, and Windſor beans, are for the latter crops. *Miller.*

Every BEAN has its black.

This proverb is an emblem of human frailty and imperfection; and intimates, that it is as natural for every man to have his failings, as it is for a bean to have its black eye; experience has in all ages but too ſufficiently evinced the truth of it in the wiſeſt and beſt of men. The Latins ſay: *nemo ſine crimine vivit.* With which agrees the French: *il n'y a perſonne ſans défaut.* But Horace goes farther, and comes nearer to our proverb: *vitiis nemo ſine naſcitur* (no one is born without vice.) Gr. πάσησι κορυδάλοισι χρη λοφον εγγυεθαι. The Ger. ſay: es iſt kein menſch ohne ein aber (no man is without a but, or an exception.) or: auch die ſonne hat ihre flecken (even the ſun is not without ſpots.) See BLACK.

BEAN *Caper* [*fabago, Lat.*] a fruit of a plant, alſo the plant itſelf.

BEAN *Treſſel*, an herb.

BEA'R [beaꞃ, beꞃa, Sax. beer, Du. baer, O and L. Ger. baer, H. Ger. beœrn, Su. all of bar or bær, Celt. or Scyth. which ſignified in general a beaſt, wild or tame, whence, by various flexions, changes, and additions, φηρ, Gr. *fera*, *verres*, *aper*, *porcus*, Lat. the ſeveral northern words for a bear, as above, as likewiſe barch, borch, or bork, Teut. *porcus*, Lat. *pork*, Eng. *&c.* in all which there is an affinity in ſound, and ſignification. Nor are we to wonder, that the various names of ſo many different animals are derived from the ſame ſpring; greater variations than this are to be found in almoſt every tongue] 1. A rough and ſavage wild beaſt. Every part of the body of theſe animals is covered with thick ſhaggy hair of a dark brown colour, and their claws are hooked, which they uſe in climbing trees: they feed upon fruits, honey bees, and fleſh. Some have falſely reported, that they bring their young into the world ſhapeleſs, and that their dams lick them into form: they go no longer than thirty days, and generally bring forth five young ones. In the winter they lie hid and aſleep, the male forty days, and the female four months; and ſo ſoundly for the firſt fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the ſleepy ſeaſon they are ſaid to have no nouriſhment but from licking their feet; for it is certain they eat nothing; and at the end of it the males are very fat. This animal has naturally a hidious look, but when enraged it is terrible; and as ſtupid and rough as it ſeems to be, it is capable of diſcipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thouſand little tricks. They abound in Poland, Muſcovy, Lithuania, and the great foreſts in Germany, and alſo in the remote northern countries, where the ſpecies is white. *Calmet.* 2. Applied to any perſon of a ſavage nature.

Call hither to the ſtake my two brave *bears*,
Bid Sal'ſbury and Warwick come to me.
Are theſe thy *bears?* we'll bait thy *bears* to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shakeſpeare.*

You dare as well take a BEAR *by the tooth.* That is, you dare not attempt it.

If it were a BEAR *it would bite you.* Spoken to thoſe who ſay they can't find a thing, tho' it be cloſe by them.

To go like a BEAR *to the ſtake*; that is, very unwillingly.

He has as many tricks as a dancing BEAR; that is, he is full of idle, ridiculous, phantaſtical tricks.

BEAR [in hieroglyphicks] was uſed by the ancient Egyptians, to repreſent a good proficient, whom time and labour has brought to perfection, becauſe bears are ſaid to come into the world with miſhapen parts, and that their dams do ſo lick the young, that at laſt the eyes, ears and other members appear.

BEARS are ſaid to ſearch much after bee hives: but, this, as ſome are idly of opinion, is not from a deſire of the honey, ſo much as it is to provoke the bees to ſting their bodies, and let out the corrupt blood that troubles them.

To ſell the BEAR's ſkin before he is caught. Ital. *vender la pelle del orſo inanzi che ſia preſi.* H. Ger. die bæren-haut verkauffen ehe der bær geſtoechen. The Lat. ſay: *ante lentem auges ollam.* We ſay likewiſe: *to reckon the chickens before they are hatcht.* The Fr. ſay: *vendre le peau de l'ours avant qu'il ſoit pris*; or, *conter ſans l'hôte* (to reckon without the hoſt) theſe proverbs are all deſigned to expoſe the folly of building upon, or bragging of uncertain things to come, than which nothing is more deceiving.

BEAR *Garden*, a place ſet a part for baiting of bears, *&c.* or the diverſion (it is to be hoped) chiefly of the vulgar; for which and ſome other the like barbarous entertainments, the Engliſh nation is by foreigners eſteemed cruel. I could not forbear going to a place of renoun for the gallantry of Britons, namely, to the *bear-garden. Spectator.* It alſo denotes any place of tumult or unrulineſs.

BEAR-*Garden Diſcourſe*, in familiar or low language, ſignifies vulgar, rude, and turbulent; thus a *bear-garden* fellow is a man rude enough to be a fit frequenter of the *bear-garden: bear-garden* ſport is uſed for groſs inelegant entertainment.

BEAR, or BIE'R [bere, Teut.] a thing made uſe of to carry a dead corpſe upon. See BIER.

To BEAR, *verb act. pret.* bare or bore, *part. paſſ.* bore or borne; [beoꞃan, Sax. to bring forth children, gebairan, Goth. beran, Francon. fru ſcalt beran einan alaunaltentan (thou ſhalt bear an almighty;) whence perhaps *pareo*, Lat. to bring forth, and prob. all of bar, Goth. open, manifeſt. See BARE; for what is bearing or bringing forth, but bringing to light. It was likewiſe in its original uſed for the act of procreation: Abraham gibar (begot) Iſaken, Iſak gibar (begot) Iacobin, *&c.* *Bear* is ſounded like *bare*, or the *are* in *care* and *dare*.] It is a word uſed with ſuch latitude, that it is not eaſily explained: we ſay, to *bear* a burthen, to *bear* ſorrow or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is uſed in very different ſenſes. *Watts.* 1. To carry as a burthen. They *bare* him upon the ſhoulder. *Iſaiah.* 2. To convey, tranſmit or carry.

My meſſage to the ghoſt of Priam *bear*. *Dryden.*

3. To carry as an enſign of authority. The ſword you us'd to *bear*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To carry as a mark of diſtinction. He may not *bear* ſo noble an image of the divine glory, as the univerſe in its full ſyſtem. *Hale.* 5. To carry, as in ſhew or external appearance.

Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To carry, as in truſt and confidence. He had the bag, and *bare* what was put therein. *St. John.* 7. To ſupport, to prop, to keep from falling; both literally and figuratively, commonly with *up*; as, to *bear up* the ſtate of religon. *Hooker.* Samſon took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the houſe ſtood, and on which it was *borne up*. *Judges.* 8. To keep afloat; ſometimes with *up*. The waters encreaſed and *bare up* the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Geneſis.* 9. To ſupport with proportionate ſtrength whatever is taken into the ſtomach. Animals that uſe much labour, can *bear* and ought to have ſtronger food. *Arbuthnot.* 10. To have in the mind; as, to *bear* one love or hatred. 11. To endure, as pain, without ſinking. It was not an enemy that reproached me, for then I could have *borne* it. *Pſalms.* 12. To ſuffer, to undergo, as puniſhment or loſs. I have *borne* chaſtiſement. *Job.* What was torn of beaſts, I *bare* the loſs of it. *Geneſis.* 13. To permit, to ſuffer without reſentment.

Not angry Jove will *bear*
Thy lawleſs wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryden.*

14. To admit, to be capable of. To reject all orders of the church which men have eſtabliſhed, is to think worſe of the laws of men, than the judgment of wiſe men alloweth, or the law of God itſelf will *bear*. *Hooker.* 15. To produce, as fruit. Some plants *bear* no flower, and yet *bear* fruit. *Bacon.* 16. To produce, as a child; ſometimes with *to*. The queen that *bore* thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Æneas, whom fair Venus *bore*
To fam'd Anchiſes. *Dryden.*

17. To give birth to.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*. *Dryden.*

18. To poſſeſs, as honour or authority.

Impious men *bear* ſway. *Addiſon.*

19. To gain, to win. Greek and Latin have ever *borne* away the prerogative from all other tongues. *Cambden.* 20. To keep up, to maintain. He finds a pleaſure in *bearing* a part in the converſation. *Locke.* 21. To ſupport any thing, good or bad, as fortune. I obſerved how they did *bear* their fortunes. *Bacon.* 22. To exhibit publickly. Ye Trojan flames your teſtimony *bear*. *Dryden.* 23. To be anſwerable for. If I bring him not to thee, let me *bear* the blame for ever. *Geneſis.* 24. To ſupply. Somewhat that will *bear* your charges in your pilgrimage. *Dryden.* 25. To be the object of. Let me but *bear* your love, I'll *bear* your cares. *Shakeſpeare.* 26. To behave, or act in character.

Some good inſtruction give,
How I may *bear* me here. *Shakeſpeare.*

27. To hold, to reſtrain. Do you ſuppoſe the ſtate of this realm to be now ſo feeble, that it cannot *bear* off a greater blow than this? *Hayward.* 28. To impel, to puſh. Truth is *borne* down. *Swift.* 29. To conduct, to manage. So to *bear* through and out the conſulſhip. *Ben. Johnſon.* 30. To preſs. Cæſar doth *bear* me hard. *Shakeſpeare.* 31. To incite, to animate.

But confidence then *bore* thee on; ſecure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*

32. *To* bear *a body.* A colour is ſaid, by painters, to *bear* a body, when it is capable of being ground ſo fine, and mixing with the oil ſo intirely, as to ſeem only a very thick oil of the ſame colour. 33. *To* bear *date*; to carry the mark of the time, when any thing was written. 34. *To* bear *a price*; to have a certain value. 35. *To* bear *in hand*; to deceive or amuſe with falſe pretences. It is no wonder, that ſome would *bear* the world *in hand*, that the apoſtle's deſign and meaning is for preſbytery, tho' his words are for epiſcopacy. *South.* 36. To *bear* off; to carry away by main force. We'll ſnatch this damſel up, and *bear* her off. *Addiſon.* 37. To *bear out*, to juſtify, to ſupport, to maintain.

——— I do not doubt
To find friends that will *bear* me *out*. *Hudibras.*

38. To *bear* out, to *bear* through; to conduct, to manage.

My hope is,
So to *bear out* and *through* the conſulſhip,
As ſpite ſhall ne'er wound you. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To BEAR, *verb neut.* 1. To ſuffer pain or other inconvenience.

Man is born to *bear* ———
And the good ſuffers while the bad prevails. *Pope.*

2. To be patient. I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis paſt, 'tis done. *Dryden.* 3. To be prolific; as, to *bear* fruit. 4. To have effect or ſucceſs; as, I will bring matters to *bear*. 5. To behave, to act in character.

Inſtruct me,
How I may formally in perſon *bear*
Like a true friar. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To tend, to be directed to any point [in ſea language] as, to *bear* up to one another, to *bear* away, to *bear* in or with any point. 7. To be prominent, to appear plainer or ſtronger; with *out*. In a convex mirror, the figures, and all other things, *bear out* with more life than nature itſelf. *Dryden.* 8. To act as an impellant, or a reciprocal force, generally with *upon* or *againſt*; ſometimes with *upon* in a paſſive form.

We are encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently *borne upon*,
Our helpleſs ſhip was ſplittled. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſides *bearing* one againſt the other. *Burnet.* 9. To *bear upon*, to act upon. Spinola with his ſhot did *bear upon* thoſe within. *Hayward.* 10. To ſtand firm, without falling. Nature *bears up* with this exerciſe. *Shakeſpeare.* It ſhews a greatneſs of ſoul, that perſons in diſtreſs *bear up* againſt the ſtorms of fortune. *Broome.* 11. To *bear with*, to endure any thing unpleaſing; as, to *bear with* one's folly.

To BEAR [in heraldry] as one who has a coat of arms is ſaid to *bear* in it the ſeveral charges or ordinaries, that are contained in his eſcutcheon; as, to *bear* three lions rampant; this is in the ſenſe of bearing, as a mark of diſtinction. See 4th ſenſe of *verb. act.*

To BEAR [with gunners] a piece of ordnance is ſaid to come to *bear*, when it lies right with, or directly againſt the mark.

To BEAR *a good Sail* [ſea term] is ſaid of a ſhip when ſhe ſails upright in the water.

To BEAR *Ordnance*, to carry great guns.

To BEAR *in with the Harbour* [ſea term] uſed when a ſhip ſails into the harbour before the wind, or with the wind large.

The Ship BEARS [ſpoken as to her burthen] when ſhe having too lean or ſlender a quarter, ſinks too deep into the water, her freight being light, and ſo of conſequence can carry but a ſmall burthen.

To BEAR *in with Land* [ſea phraſe] is to ſail towards, or approach the ſhore.

To BEAR *under another Ship's Lee* [ſea phraſe] is, when a ſhip, which was to the windward, comes under another ſhip's ſtern, and ſo gives her the wind.

To BEAR *off from Land* [ſea phraſe] is when a ſhip keeps off from it.

To BEAR *up round* [ſea term] is a direction to let the ſhip go between her two ſheets, directly before the wind.

To BEAR [ſpoken of places] to be ſituate; as, ſuch a cape *bears* off ſo and ſo from ſuch a cape.

BEA'RS [in aſtronomy] two conſtellations, called *Urſa major* and *minor*, the greater and leſſer bear; in the tail of the leſſer is the pole ſtar.

BEAR'S *Breech*, [*acanthus*, Lat.] the herb brank urſin, or bears-breech. The ſpecies are; 1. The ſmooth-leaved garden bears-breech. 2. The prickly bears-breech. 3. The middle bears-breech with ſhort ſpines, *&c.* The firſt is uſed in medicines, and ſuppoſed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant, which are like thoſe of the thiſtle, are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great eſteem with the Romans.

BEARS *Ears* [*auricula urſi*, Lat.] flowers called auricula, or, vulgarly, riccoluſſes, which are ſhaped like a funnel; it is alſo called ſanicle.

BEARS *Foot*, an herb, called alſo ſetterwort, a ſpecies of hellebore.

BEARSWORT, a kind of herb.

Bear *up the Helm*, a direction to the ſteerſman to let the ſhip go more at large before the wind.

Beara'lston. a borough of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Tamar, about ten miles north of Plymouth.

Beard [beaꞃd, Sax. baert, Du. bahrt, O. and L. Ger. bart, H. Ger. *barbe*, Fr. *barba*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat.] 1. Hair that grows on the chin and lips. 2. It denotes the face: to do a thing to one's beard, is to do it in defiance, or to one's face. 3. It ſignifies virility, or old age.

This ancient ruffian, Sir, whoſe life I ſpar'd, at ſuit of his grey *beard*.
Shakeſpeare.

Some thin remains of chaſtity appear'd
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard*. *Dryden*.

4. The barb of an arrow.

Beard [with botaniſts] the under lip of a labiated flower, and in corn or graſs that hair or briſtle, which ſerves to defend the ear, as in barley, rye, wheat, and oats.

Beard [of a comet] the rays which a comet emits towards that part of the heavens to which its proper motion ſeems to direct it, as contradiſtinguiſhed from the tail, and is underſtood of the rays emitted towards that part from whence its motion ſeems to carry it. *Harris*.

Beard [of a horſe] or under beard, is the chuck or that part under the lower jaw, on the outſide, and above the chin, which bears the curb of the bridle.

To Beard [from the noun] in contempt, to take or pluck one by the beard.

No man ſo potent, but I'll *beard* him. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Beard *Wool*, is to cut off the head and neck from the reſt of the fleece.

To Beard [or affront] one, to do or ſay an injury to his beard or face, to ſet him at open defiance. He, whenſoever he ſhould ſwerve from duty, might *beard* him. *Spenſer*.

Beard *Pique d'avant*, a pique-beard.

Be'arded [from *beard*] 1. Having a beard; as, a *bearded* man. 2. Having a beard, as corn. A field bends her *bearded* grove of ears. *Milton*. 3. Barbed, or jagged.

Bearded-*Huſk* [with floriſts] as that of a roſe, or other ſuch huſk, being hairy on the edges.

Bearded *Creeper*, a ſort of herb.

Be'ardless [beaꞃdleaꞅ, Sax.] 1. Having no beard. 2. Youthful. Admir'd with clamours of the *beardleſs* rout. *Dryden*.

Bea'rer [of *bear*] 1. One that conveys a meſſage from one place or perſon to another. Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news. *Dryden*. 2. A perſon that carries any thing; as, a *bearer* of burthens. 3. One who wears any thing. O majeſty, thou doſt pinch thy *bearer*. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. Such as carry the dead to burial. 5. A tree that yields fruit; as, ſome roſes are good *bearers*.

Bearers [in architecture] poſts or brick walls, which are trimmed up between two ends of a piece of timber, to ſhorten its bearing, or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

Bearers [in heraldry] See **Supporters**.

Bearers [in a law ſenſe] perſons that bear down or oppreſs others, maintainers, or abettors.

Be'arherd [of *bear* and *herd*] one that keeps or tends bears. This word is formed, as ſheepherd, ſwineherd, *&c.* of ſheep, ſwine, and herd.

Be'aring, *ſubſt.* [from *bear*] mien, geſture. That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Bearing [in geography and navigation] the ſituation of one place from another, that is, with reſpect to the degrees of the horizon, which by navigators are divided into thirty-two equal parts, called points of the compaſs, therefore when they have found what point of the compaſs will carry them from one place to another, they call that the *bearing* of that place with reſpect to the other. Bearing therefore is the angle which a line drawn thro' the two places would make with the meridian of each.

Bearing *Claws* [with cock-fighters] the foremoſt toes of a cock, on which he goes, ſo that if they happen to be hurt or gravelled, he cannot fight.

Bearing [in heraldry] the ſame as charge, and ſignifies thoſe things which fill the eſcutcheon.

Bearn [beaꞃn, Sax.] a child; a word uſed in the north.

Bearn, a province in the ſouth of France, bounded by Gaſcony on the north, and by the Pyrenean mountains, which ſeparate it from Spain, on the ſouth.

Bearns, children. *Shakeſpeare*.

Bea'rward [of *bear* and *ward*] he that keeps bears. See **Bear**, *ſubſt.*

Beast [*beſte*, *bête*, Fr. beeſt, Du. beſtie, Ger. *beſtia*. It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. An animal, as diſtinguiſhed from birds, fiſhes, inſects, and man. 2. A brute creature, void of reaſon, as oppoſed to man, who is endued with that faculty. 3. Metaphorically, a brutal or inhuman man or woman, as acting in any manner unworthy of a rational creature. See **Beasts**.

The word **Beast**, or rather **Wild-Beast** [θηριον] in the prophetic ſtyle, ſignifies ſome *political* ſtate, or empire; *Dan*. vii. 23. and *Rev*. xiii. 1. and the beaſt, or wild-beaſt, in the 11th verſe of that chapter, is ſuppoſed by Sir Iſaac Newton, to ſignify a certain *eccleſiaſtic* body, of a very corrupt and antichriſtian kind; a beaſt which had *two horns, like a lamb*; *but ſpoke like the dragon*. See **Dragon**.

Beast [with gameſters] a game at cards like loo.

Be'astings. See **Beestings**.

Be'astily, brutally.

Be'astliness, brutality, the practice of any thing contrary to the rules of humanity.

Be'astly. 1. Brutiſh, naſty, contrary to the nature and dignity of a man; commonly a term of reproach.

With leud, prophane, and *beaſtly* phraſe,
To catch the world's looſe laughter. *Ben. Johnſon*.

2. Having the nature or form of a beaſt. *Beaſtly* divinities and droves of gods. *Prior*.

Beasts *of Chace* [in foreſt law] are five; the buck, doe, roe, fox, and martern.

Beasts *of the foreſt*, or **Beasts** *of venery*, are five in number; the hart, hind, hare, boar and wolf.

Beasts *and fowls of Warren* [foreſt law] are, the hare, coney, the pheaſant and partridge.

Be'at [*Irr. Imp.*] did beat.

Beat, or **Be'aten** [*Irr. part. p.*] have, or am beat or beaten.

To Beat [beaꞇan, Sax. *battre*, Fr. *battere*, It. *batir*, Sp. *batuo*, Lat.] 1. To ſtrike or knock, to bang, by laying on blows; as, he *beat* his breaſt. 2. To puniſh with ſtripes or blows. A child only *beat* for obſtinacy. *Locke*. 3. To ſtrike an inſtrument of muſic; as, to *beat* a drum. 4. To overcome or get the better of, either at fighting or play. 5. To threſh, as corn; with *out*. She gleaned in the field, and *beat out* that ſhe had gleaned. *Ruth*. 6. To mix things by long agitation; as, to *beat* the white of an egg. 7. To batter with warlike engines; commonly with *down*. He *beat down* the tower of Penuel. *Judges*. 8. To daſh, as water, or bruſh, as wind.

A Continent
Lies dark and wild, *beat* with perpetual ſtorms. *Milton*.

9. To tread a path laboriouſly and inceſſantly; as, I *beat* a painful way. 10. To make a path by marking it with tracts. He that will know the truth, muſt leave the common and *beaten* track. *Locke*. 11. To harraſs, to overlabour; as, to *beat* one's brains. 12. To lay or preſs, as ſtanding corn, with the wind or weather. Her foes ſhake like a field of *beaten* corn. *Shakeſpeare*. 13. To cruſh by repeated oppoſition; generally with *down*; as, to *beat down* boldneſs with ſeverity. 14. To drive by violence from any place. Twice have I ſally'd, and was twice *beat* back. *Dryden*. 15. To move with fluttering agitation; as, to *beat* the wing.

To Beat *down*, to ſink or leſſen the value of any thing. Uſury *beats down* the price of land.

To Beat *up*, to attack ſuddenly, to alarm; as, to *beat up* an enemy's quarters.

To Beat, *verb neut.* 1. To move in a pulſitory manner. I'd gladly ſee it *beat* the firſt pulſe. *Collier*. 2. To knock at a door. They *beat* at the door. *Judges*. 3. To daſh, as a flood or ſtorm. Envy ſeemeth to *beat* chiefly upon miniſters. *Bacon*. 4. To move with frequent repetitions of the ſame act or ſtroke. Pulſe ſhall ſurceaſe to *beat*. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. To throb, to be in agitation, as a ſore ſwelling. 6. To fluctuate, to be in agitation.

The tempeſt in my mind
Doth from my ſenſes take all feeling elſe,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakeſpeare*.

7. To try different ways, with intenſeneſs or anxiety; to ſearch. I am always *beating* about in my thoughts for ſomething. *Addiſon*. 8. To act violently upon. The ſun *beat* upon the head of Jonah. *Jonah*. 9. To repeat frequently, to enforce by repetition. They *beat* more and more upon theſe words. *Hooker*. 10. To *beat up* for ſoldiers; *up* ſeems redundant; a military phraſe, for beating on a drum, to invite people to enter into the king's ſervice.

Beat, *ſubſt.* [of the verb] 1. A ſtroke. 2. The manner of ſtriking. A baſe ſtring of a viol, tho' turned to an uniſon with a treble, makes a broader ſound, as making a broader *beat* upon the air. 3. The manner of being ſtruck; as, the *beat* of a drum or of a pulſe. See **Beats**, in a watch or clock.

To Beat *upon the hoof*, to go a foot.

To Beat, or *tap* [with hunters] hares or coneys are ſaid to beat or tap, when they make a noiſe at rutting time.

To Beat *up and down* [hunting phraſe] is to run firſt one way and then another.

To Beat or cry like a hare.

To Beat *an alarm*, [milit. phraſe] is to give notice, by beat of drum, of ſome ſudden danger, that the ſoldiers may be all in readineſs.

To Beat *to Arms*, [milit. phraſe] is to beat a drum for ſoldiers that are diſperſed to repair to their arms.

To Beat *a Charge* [milit. phraſe] a beat of drum, that is, a ſignal to charge or fall upon the enemy.

To Beat *a March* [milit. term] is to beat a drum, to give notice to the ſoldiers actually to move.

To Beat *a Parley* [milit. term] to make a ſignal to demand a conference with the enemy.

To Beat *a Retreat* [milit. phraſe] to give a ſignal to draw off or retreat from the enemy.

To Beat *the General*, [milit. phraſe] is to give notice to the forces that they are to march.

To Beat *the Reveille* [milit. phraſe] to give leave to come out of quarters at day break, to give them notice of the approach of day.

To Beat *the Tat-too* [milit. phraſe] to order all to repair to their quarters at night.

To Beat *the troop*, [milit. phraſe] is to order the ſoldiery to repair to their colours.

To Beat *upon the Hand*, [with horſemen] is when a horſe toſſes up its noſe, and ſhakes it all of a ſudden, to avoid the ſubjection of the bridle.

To Beat *the duſt*, [with horſemen] is when a horſe at each time or motion does not take in way or ground enough with his forelegs.

To Beat any place, to rouze game by ſtriking buſhes or grounds; as, one **Beats** the buſh, and another catches the bird: the Lat. ſay; *alii ſementem faciunt, alii metunt* (one ſows, and another reaps:) the Ger. ſay; der eine macht beutel, der andere ſchneidit ſie ab (one makes the purſe, and another cuts it off) or, einer puantzer den baum, und der andere iſſet die aepffel (one plants the tree, and another eats the apple.)

Be'aten. See **To Beat**.

Beaten *Road*, one much frequented by travellers.

Weather **Beaten**, defaced by the weather.

Beater [of *beat*] 1. An inſtrument with which any thing is pounded or mixed. Beat your mortar with a *beater* three or four times. *Mortimer*. 2. He that beats, or gives blows; one much addicted to ſtriking. The beſt ſchool-maſter of our time was the greateſt *beater*. *Aſcham*.

Beaters [with printers] ink-balls, with which they beat the letters in the chace or forme.

Beati'fic, Beati'fical, or Beatifick [*beautifique*, Fr. *beatifico*, It. and Sp. *beatificus*, low Lat. of *beatus* and *facio*, Lat.] having the power of making happy or bleſſed; alſo belonging to the bleſſed in heaven after death, in which ſenſe it is now generally uſed; as, the *beatific*, or *beatifical* viſion, *i. e.* of God, but which (in the Judgment of Irenæus, and other ancient writers) does not take place before the ſaints reſurrection from the dead, and reception into glory; in ſupport of which they cite 1 Cor. xv. 28. with many other texts. *Iræneus Adverſ. Hereſies, Ed. Grabe. Lib. 5. p.* 451, 452, 458, 460.

Beatifica'tion [Fr. *beatificatione*, It. of *beatificatio*, low Lat.] the act of making or rendering happy or bleſſed.

Beatification [with Romaniſts] the act whereby the Pope declares a perſon to be bleſſed after his death; it is diſtinguiſhed from canonization. Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the perſon beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as bleſſed; but it is not a conceſſion of the honours due to ſaints, which are conferred by canonization.

To Bea'tifie, or To Bea'tify [*beatificand*, It. *beatifico*, Lat. *beatificus*, low Lat. of *beatus*, bleſſed] 1. To make bleſſed, to grant the full enjoyment of heavenly bliſs. 2. Among Romaniſts, to inroll among the bleſſed; to eſtabliſh the character of a perſon, by publickly acknowledging that he is received in heaven, though not canonized or inveſted with the honours due to a ſaint. There ſtands a large hoſpital erected by a ſhoemaker, who has been *beatified*, tho' not ſainted. *Addiſon.*

Beati'lles, Fr. [in cookery] tit, or tid-bits; ſuch as cock's-combs, gooſe-giblets, ghizzards, livers, *&c.* to be put into pies and pottages.

Bea'ting, *ſubſt.* [of *beat*] correction by blows.

Playwright, convict of public wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins agen. *Ben Johnſon.*

Beating *in the Flanks* [with huſbandmen] a diſtemper incident to black cattle.

Bea'titude [*beatitudo*, Lat.] bleſſedneſs, happineſs, bliſs, bliſſfulneſs, commonly applied to the joys of heaven; alſo, a declaration of bleſſedneſs made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

Beats [in a watch or clock] are the ſtrokes made by the fangs or palets of the balance ſpindle, or of the pads in a royal pendulum.

Beau, a ſpruce gentleman, a ſpark, a fop, a finical fellow, whoſe chief care and ambition is dreſs, and to pleaſe the ladies. *Fr.* It is pronounced like *bo*, and ſometimes the French plural *beaux*, like *bos*.

Beau *Monde*, the fair ſex; alſo the gay part of mankind, the beaux.

Beaucai're, a town of Languedoc, ſituated on the weſtern ſhore of the river Rhone, about ſeven miles north of Arles. Lat. 43° 40′ N. Long. 4° 40′ E.

Beauce, the northern diviſion of the province of Orleanois in France.

Bea'ver [*bievre*, Fr.] an amphibious, four-footed animal, like an otter, alſo called the caſtor, remarkable for his art in building his houſe. His ſkin is very valuable on account of the furr. The beaver is common in the northern parts of America, whence its ſkin is imported by the Hudſon's-bay company. There are two ſorts of it; the coat beaver, which has been worn ſometime by the ſavages as a garment, and the parchment beaver, which is juſt as it is taken from the beaſt.

Beaver, a hat of the beſt kind, ſo called, as being made of the hair or furr of this animal.

Beaver, [*baviere*, Fr.] the viſor or ſight-piece of a helmet, that part which covers the face.

His dreadful hideous head,
Cloſe couched on the *beaver*, ſeemed to throw
From flaming mouth bright ſparkles fiery red. *Spenſer.*

Bea'vered [of *beaver*] wearing, or covering with a beaver hat.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears. *Pope.*

Beau'fet, erroneouſly for buffet. See Buffet.

Beau'fort, a town of the duchy of Anjou in France, ſituated fifteen miles eaſt of Angers. Lat. 47° 30′ N. Long. 15′ E.

Beaufort is alſo a town of Savoy, about thirty miles eaſt of Chamberry. Lat. 45° 30′ N. Long. 6° 40′ E.

Beau'geney, a town of Orleanois in France, ſituated on the river Loire, about fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Orleans. Lat. 47° 48′ N. Long. 1° 36′ E.

Beau'jen, a town of the Lyonois in France, about twenty-five miles north-weſt of Lyons. Lat. 46° 15′ N. Long. 4° 30′ E.

Beaujo'lois, the ſouth-eaſt diviſion of the Lyonois, and ſo called from Beaujen.

Beau'ish, ſpruceiſh, ſparkiſh, like a beau, foppiſh.

Beauma'ris, a market-town of Angleſey in Wales, ſituated about nine miles north of Bangor. Lat. 53° 25′ N. Long 4° 15′ W.

Beaumo'nt, a town of Hainault, about ſeventeen miles ſouth-eaſt of Mons. Lat. 50° 20′ N. Long. 4° 15′ E.

Beaumont is alſo a town of France, about ſixteen miles ſouth of Alençon. Lat. 48° 20′ N. Long. 5′ E.

Beaune, a town of Burgundy in France, ſituated in Lat. 47° 2′ N. Long. 5° 20′ E.

Beau'teous, and Beau'tiful [of *beauty*, or of *beautes*, Fr. and ƿull, Sax.] handſome, comely, fair of form, pleaſant to one's ſelf. Beauteous is chiefly a word uſed in poetry.

To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
Was all the glory I deſired. *Prior.*

It is ſometimes uſed analogically. Tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy. *Dryden.*

Beau'teously [from *beauteous*] beautifully. Look upon pleaſures not upon that ſide next the ſun, or where they look *beauteouſly*. *Taylor.*

Be'auteousness [from *beauteous*] the quality or ſtate of being beautiful.

From leſs virtue and leſs *beautiouſneſs*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddeſſes. *Donne.*

Beau'tifully, handſomely, formed in a beautiful manner.

Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* leſs. *Prior.*

Beau'tifulness, handſomeneſs, quality of being beautiful.

To Beau'tify, *verb act.* [of *beauty*, and *fio* or *facio*, Lat.] to render beautiful, to ſet off, to adorn, to ſet out, to grace; as, to *beautify* the face.

To Beautify, *verb neut.* to become beautiful, to advance in beauty. It muſt be a proſpect pleaſing to God, to ſee his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him by greater degrees of reſemblance. *Addiſon.*

Be'auty [*beauté*, F.] 1. Comelineſs, handſomeneſs. *Beauty* conſiſts of a certain compoſition of colour and figure, cauſing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleaſing ſight. *Pope.*

2. Some particular feature or ornament. Wherever you place a patch, you deſtroy a *beauty*. *Addiſon.* 3. Some particular excellency of a thing, above the reſt of that with which it is combined; as, the *beauties* of an author or an hiſtorian.

Beauty [with architects] is that agreeable form and pleaſing appearance, that a building repreſents to the eye of the beholder.

A Beauty [*une beauté*, Fr.] a beautiful woman.

Beauty is no inheritance. H. Ger. ſchoenheit iſt kein erb-guth. Or, ſchoenheit verliehrt ſich bald. (Beauty is but a bloſſom, and ſoon fades.) The inſtability of beauty ought to be a leſſon to the fair ſex, not to fix all their hopes and views on the power or ſucceſs of that alone, as but too many do, but conſtantly to endeavour at ſuch other qualities as are more durable, and will ſtand them in ſtead, when their beauty is no more.

Heavenly Beauty has been repreſented by an exceeding fine woman naked, ſtanding upright, with her hand reaching the clouds, and encompaſſed with rays, holding in one hand a lily, and in the other a cœleſtial globe.

To Beauty, *verb act.* [from the noun] to adorn, to beautify; a word uſed by Shakeſpeare. The harlot's cheek *beautied* with plaſt'ring art.

Beau'ty-spot [of *beauty* and *ſpot*] a patch or ſpot put on the face to heighten ſome feature, or to direct the beholder's eye to ſomething elſe. The filthineſs of ſwine makes them the *beauty-ſpot* of the animal creation. *Grew.*

Beau'vin, a city of Burgundy in France, about fifteen miles north of Chalons. Lat. 47° N. Long. 2° E.

Beauvoi'r, a port town of France, about twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Nants. Lat. 47° N. Long. 2° W.

Beauvoi's, a city of the iſle of France, about forty-three miles north of Paris. Lat. 49° 30′ N. Long. 2° 20′ E.

Beav'y. See Bevy.

Becabu'nga, Lat. the herb ſea-purſlain or brook-lime.

Becafi'co [of *becaſigo*, Sp. *q. d.* the fig-eater] a bird like a wheat-ear, or a kind of ortolan.

The robin red-breaſt, till of late, had reſt,
Till *becaficos* ſold ſo dev'liſh dear. *Pope.*

To Beca'lm [probably of be and kalm, Du.] 1. To render calm, to ſtill the elements. 2. To appeaſe, or quiet the diſturbance of the mind.

Soft whiſp'ring airs *becalm* the mind,
Perplex'd with irkſome thoughts. *John Philips.*

3. Calm and becalm differ in this, that to calm is to ſtop motion, and to becalm is to with-hold from motion. *Johnſon.*

To Becalm [a ſea term] uſed by ſailors, when any thing keeps the wind off a ſhip, but eſpecially when the ſhore does ſo. Alſo one ſhip is ſaid to becalm another, when ſhe comes up with her on the weather-ſide.

Beca'lmed [with ſailors] a term uſed when the water is ſo very ſmooth, that the ſhip has ſcarce any motion, or at beſt but a very ſlow one; as, one *becalmed* at ſea.

Beca'me [*irr. imp.*] did become.

Beca'ner, the capital of the territory of Becar in India, ſituated on the river Ganges. Lat. 28° N. Long. 83° E.

Becau'se, *conj.* [*à cauſe*, Fr. or of *by* and *cauſe*] by reaſon of this, upon this account that, for this cauſe that. Men do not ſo agree in the ſenſe of theſe as of the other, *becauſe* their luſts are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tillotſon.* It alſo has, in ſome ſort, the force of a prepoſition; but as *becauſe* is compounded of a noun, it has *of* after it. *Johnſon.* Infancy demands aliment, *becauſe of* the ſtate of accretion. *Arbuthnot.*

Because is a woman's reaſon. Spoken to thoſe people, who being aſked why they did ſuch a thing, anſwer, *becauſe* they would, and nothing elſe.

To Becha'nce, *verb neut.* [of *be* and *chance*] to fall out, or happen to; a word proper, but now in little uſe. *Johnſon.* Sometimes the particle *to* is inſerted, and ſometimes it is underſtood. God knows what has *bechanced* them. *Shakeſpeare.* All happineſs *bechance to* thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'chicks [βηχικος, of βηχος, gen. of βηξ, a cough, of βηττω, Gr. to cough] medicines proper for eaſing or curing a cough.

Be'chin, a town of Bohemia. Lat. 49° 14′ N. Long. 15° E.

Beck [beek or beke, Du. bach, Ger.] a ſmall river or brook.

Beck 1. A nod or ſign made by the motion of the head.

Haſte thee, nymph, and bring with thee,
Nods and *becks*, and wreathed ſmiles. *Milton.*

2. A nod of authority. A well obeyed maſter, whoſe *beck* is enough for diſcipline. *Sidney.*

To Beck [*bec*, Fr. becn, beacn, Sax.] to make a ſign with the head. Her eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and call'd them home. *Shakeſpeare.*

To be at any one's Beck, to depend on one.

Be'ckenriedt, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Underwaldt.

To Be'ckon, *verb act.* [of becennan, or beacnian, Sax. or of *beck*, Eng.] to make ſigns by the motion of the finger, head, *&c.* With her hands ſhe ſigns did make, and *beckon'd* him. *Spenſer.*

To Beckon, *verb neut.* to make a ſign. Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence. *Acts.*

Becli'pping [of *be*, and clyppan, Sax.] embracing, encompaſſing, ſurrounding, *&c.*

Beco'me [*irr. part. p.* becomen, Sax] are become.

To Become, *verb neut.* [of *be* and *come*, *pret.* *became*, or have *become*,

become, part. paſſ. *become*] 1. To enter into ſome ſtate, by a change from another, either better or worſe. The Lord God breathed into his noſtrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living ſoul. *Geneſis.* 2. To become of; to be the fate, end, or final condition of it. It is obſervable that this word is never or very ſeldom uſed, but with the interrogative *what*. *Johnſon.* 3. In the following paſſage, the phraſe, *where is he become*, is uſed for, *what is become of him.*

I cannot joy, until I be reſolv'd,
Where our right valiant father *is become.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To Become, *verb act.* [of *be*, or *by*, *Shakeſpeare*, and cpeman, Sax. to pleaſe, or bequemen, Ger. to adapt or make fit, or bequem, Ger. fit, or of bekommen, Ger. to thrive or agree with] 1. Applied to perſons, when they make an appearance ſuitable to ſomething.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Applied to things, to befit any perſon's appearance, character, or circumſtances, ſo as to adorn, or add grace to him.

She bowed low that her right well *became*,
And added grace unto her excellence. *Spenſer.*

Beco'ming, *part.* [of *become*] that which pleaſes, or is graceful by an elegant propriety. It ſometimes has *of*, but generally without, as, *becoming* graces. Their diſcourſes are ſuch as are *becoming of* them, and *of* them only. *Dryden.*

Becoming, *ſubſt.* [of *become*] behaviour; a word not now uſed.

——————Forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me when they do not,
Eye well to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beco'mingly [of *becoming*] in a becoming or proper manner.

Beco'mingness [of *becoming.*] See Become; decency, ſuitableneſs either of dreſs, geſture, or manners. Nor is the majeſty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the *becomingneſs* thereof in its form. *Grew.*

Be'czau, a town of Bohemia, upon the river Tople.

Bed [beꝺ, Sax. bedde, Du. bedd, O. and L. Ger. bette, H. Ger. bad, Goth.] 1. Something made to ſleep on, a conveniency to lie or reſt on. 2. The bottom or channel of a river, or any hollow.

Down ſunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters. *Milton.*

3. A lodging or convenient place for one to ſleep in. Vouchſafe me raiment, bed and food. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Marriage. George, the ſecond ſon of this *bed*, was well brought up. *Clarendon.* 5. The place where any thing is generated or repoſited.

See hoary Albula's infected tide,
O'er the warm *bed* of ſmoaking ſulphur glide. *Addiſon.*

6. To *bring to bed*. It is uſed in no other form, but paſſively in this ſenſe; as, ſhe *was brought to bed* of a ſon and daughter. 7. To *make the bed*; to put the bed and bed-cloaths in order, after it has been lain in.

Bed *Mouldings* [with architects] the members of a corniſh that are placed below the coronet or crown.

Bed [with gardeners] a piece of made ground, raiſed above the level of the reſt, for things to grow in. Remove herbs out of *beds* into pots. *Bacon.*

Bed [with maſons] a courſe or range of ſtones.

Bed *of Minerals*, certain ſtrata or layers of them diſpoſed over each other. The ſtrata or *beds* within the earth lie as even. *Burnet's Theory.*

Bed [of a mill] the nether millſtone.

Beds are of ſeveral ſorts, as a pallet-bed, truckle-bed, ſettle-bed, canopy-bed, couch-bed, table-bed, though theſe are properly ſo many kinds of bed-ſteads.

Of Beds there are ſtraw-beds, flock-beads, feather-beds, down-beds.

Bed *of a Mortar* [with gunners] is a ſolid piece of oak in the form of a parallelopepid, hollowed a little in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions.

Bed *of a Gun* [with gunners] that thick plank, which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage.

Beds *of Snakes*, a knot of young ones.

To Bed, *verb act.* 1. To go to bed with, ſaid of new married perſons on the firſt night of marriage.

They have married me,
I'll to the Tuſcan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To put ſolemnly into bed, as in marriage. She was publickly contracted, ſtated as a bride, and ſolemnly *bedded*. *Bacon.* 3. To make partaker of the marriage-bed. A doubt was ripp'd up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady. *Bacon.* 4. To plant or ſet in earth. Lay ſome of your beſt mould to *bed* your quick in. *Mortimer.* 5. To lay in a place of reſt or ſecurity, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let coarſe bold hands from ſlimy neſt,
The *bedded* fiſh in banks outwreſt. *Donne.*

A ſnake *bedded* himſelf under the threſhold. *L'Eſtrange.* 6. To lay in order, as ſtrata.

As the ſleeping ſoldiers in the alarm.
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up and ſtand on end. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To lie together in the ſame bed. If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, he may fancy that ſhe infected him. *Wiſeman.*

To Bed, *verb neut.* to cohabit.

To Bed [with hunters] a term made uſe of concerning a roe, when ſhe lodges in a particulur place.

To Beda'bble [of *dabble*] to wet, to beſprinkle. It is generally applied to perſons, in a ſenſe of inconvenience.

Bedabbled with the dew. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Beda'ggle [of beꝺeaᵹan, Sax. to *dye* or *colour*] to dip or dirty the bottom or ſkirts of a garment, to bemire them in dirt.

Be'dal, a market-town of Yorkſhire, eight miles ſouth of Richmond.

To Beda'sh [probably of daſh, Du. a blow or ſtroke, or דוש, Heb. to threſh] to daſh or wet by beating water, &c. on one, to bemire, by throwing dirt.

All the ſtanders by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bedaſh'd* with rain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bed-ale, or Bid-ale, a friendly appointment, or the meeting of neighbours at the houſe of a bridegroom or bride, or other poor people, that drink and be merry, by a contribution made by the gueſts.

To Beda'wb. See To Dawb. To dawb over, to ſoil, by ſpreading any viſcous body over a thing.

A coarſe all *bedawb'd* in blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Beda'zzle [of *dazzle*] to dim the ſight by too much luſtre.

My eyes *bedazzled* by the ſun,
That every thing I look on ſeemeth green. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'dchamber. 1. The chamber appropriated to reſt. 2. Lords or gentlemen of the bedchamber are perſons of the firſt rank, being ten in number, whoſe office is, each in his turn, to attend a week in the king's bedchamber, lying on a pallet bed all night, and to wait on the king when he eats in private. The firſt of theſe is called the groom of the ſtole.

Be'dcloaths, having no ſingular, coverlets ſpread over a bed.

Be'dder, or Bede'tter, the nether ſtone of an oil-mill.

Bedding, *ſubſt.* [of *bed*] materials of a bed, a bed for man or beaſt. There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had, ſo that his mantle ſerves for a bed. *Spenſer.*

Spread with ſtraw the *bedding* of thy fold. *Dryden.*

Bedea'ded [of *be* and ꝺeaꝺ, Sax.] made dead, having the liſe taken away.

Bede-*Houſe* [of beꝺe, Sax. a prayer, and *houſe*, Eng.] an hoſpital or alms-houſe for bede's people, or poor people, who were to pray for their founders and benefactors.

To Bede'ck [of *deck*] to deck, to grace. Female *bedeck'd*, ornate and gay. *Milton.*

Be'del, or Be'dle [byꝺel, of biꝺꝺen, Sax. to bid or ſummons] a beadle; alſo a cryer or apparitor.

Be'delar, the juriſdiction or precinct of a beadle.

Bede'ller. See Be'dder.

To Bede'w [of *be* and *dew*, from ꝺeapian, Sax.] to wet or ſprinkle gently, as with the fall of dew; as, to *bedew* graſs, a herſe, or the face.

Be'dfellow [of *bed* and *fellow*] one that lies in the ſame bed with another.

Be'dford, the county-town of Bedfordſhire, ſituated on the river Ouſe, about twenty-two miles ſouth-weſt of Cambridge, and forty-ſeven from London. It ſends two members to parliament; and gives title of duke to the noble family of Ruſſel.

To Bedi'ght [from *dight*] to ſet off, to adorn. A maiden fine *bedight* he hapt to love. *Gay.*

To Bedi'm [of *dim*] to make dim, to cloud, to darken. I have *bedim'd* the noontide ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bedi'zen [from *dizen*] to dreſs, to adorn or trim humourouſly or ſlatternly.

A Be'dlam, *ſubſt.* [of *Bethlehem*, formerly a religious houſe in Moorefields, London, now converted into an hoſpital] 1. A mad-houſe, or place appointed for the cure of lunacy. 2. A madman, a lunatic.

Let's follow the old earl and get the *bedlam*,
To lead him where he would, his roguiſh madneſs
Allows itſelf to any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'dlam, *adj.* belonging to a mad-houſe, fit for a mad-houſe.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, ſprigs of roſemary. *Shakeſpeare.*

A Be'dlamite [from *Bedlam*] a lunatic, an inhabitant of Bedlam.

If wild ambition in thy boſom reign,
Alas! thou boaſt'ſt thy ſober ſenſe in vain,
In theſe poor *bedlamites* thyſelf ſurvey. *Lewis's Miſc.*

Be'dmaker [of *bed* and *make*] a perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the ſtudents, &c. beds, and clean their chambers. I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was ruſticated for ever. *Spectator.*

Be'dmate [of *bed* and *mate*] a bedfellow, one partaking of the ſame bed.

Had I ſo good occaſion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly buſineſs,
Shou'd rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'd-moulding, or Be'dding-moulding [in joinery] thoſe members below a cornice, which are below the coronet or crown. As it is now common for joiners to have their bed-moulding to conſiſt of theſe four members, *viz.* 1. below an O G. 2. a liſt. 3. a large boultin, and 4. another liſt under the coronet. This is what they call a bed-moulder.

Bedre'pe, or Bidreap, a duty or vaſſalage of ſome tenants, to reap their landlord's corn.

Be'dpost [of *bed* and *poſt*] one of the four poſts at the corners of a bed, that ſupports the teſter or canopy.

Be'dpresser [of *bed* and *preſs*] a lumpiſh, heavy fellow. This ſanguine coward, this *bedpreſſer*, this horſeback-breaker, this huge hill of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bedra'ggle [of *be* and *draggle*] to ſoil one's cloaths in walking, by careleſsly letting them reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be ſeen
Bedraggled in my walks ſo green. *Swift.*

To Bedre'nch [of *be* and *drench*] to drench, to ſoak with moiſture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, ſuch crimſon tempeſt ſhould *bedrench*
The freſh green lap of fair king Richard's land. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'drid, or Bed-ridden [of *bed* and *ride*] a term uſed of a perſon who is ſo weak, by old age or ſickneſs, as not to be able to riſe from the bed.

Norway impotent and *bedrid.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'drite [of *bed* and *rite*] the privilege of the marriage bed.

No *bedrite* ſhall be paid,
Till hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bedro'p [of *be* and *drop*, of ꝺꞃoppan, Sax.] to beſprinkle, to diſtinguiſh or adorn with round ſpots like drops.

The yellow carp in ſcales *bedrop'd* with gold. *Pope.*

Be'dstead [of *bed* and *ſtead*] the frame on which a bed lies.

Be'dstraw [of *bed* and *ſtraw*] ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft.

Be'dswerver [of *bed* and *ſwerve*] one falſe to the marriage-bed; one that ſwerves from one bed to another promiſcuouſly. Shakepeare uſes it.

Be'dtime [of *bed* and *time*] the time of reſt, or of going to bed.

To Bedu'ng [of *be* and *dung*, of dinȝan, Sax.] to dawb or foul with dung; alſo to cover, to manure with dung.

To Bedu'st [of *be* and *duſt*, of duſt, Sax.] to ſprinkle or bedawb with duſt.

Be'dward, *adv.* [of *bed* and *ward*] toward bed.

As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bedwa'rf [of *be* and *dwarf*] to ſtunt in growth.

'Tis ſhrinking, not cloſe weaving, that has thus,
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Donne.*

Be'dwork [of *bed* and *work*] work that is done in bed, without the labour of the hands.

The ſtill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands ſhall ſtrike,
They call this *bedwork*, map'ry, cloſet wear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bee [of by, Sax. a dwelling-place] added to the end of a name, denotes a habitation, as Applebee, *&c.*

Bee, flower, wort, *&c.* certain plants. Beeflower is a ſpecies of foolſtones.

A Gad Bee, a gad flie.

A Bee [beo, Sax. bie, Du. biene, Ger. by, Su. of byan, Teut. and Sax. to dwell] an inſect that makes honey and wax; ſee Honey and Wax; remarkable for its art and induſtry. Alſo, in familiar language, it is applied to any careful and induſtrious perſon.

Bees [hieroglyphically] repreſent a kingdom or ſubjects in obedience to their lawful ſovereign. For they have amongſt them a moſt ingenious commonwealth, and a good government; for they are all obedient to their queen, and never revolt from her authority. They ſubmit to her ſentence, obey her commands, follow her motions and conduct.

Where Bees are, there will be honey. That is, where there are induſtrious people, there will be riches: For the hand of the diligent makes a nation wealthy. The truth of this ſaying is very viſible in all trading nations, who live in affluence and plenty, while their indolent, lazy neighbours, are ready to periſh for want.

Beech [bece, boc, Sax.] a beech-tree. There is but one ſpecies of this tree at preſent known, except two varieties with ſtriped leaves. It will grow to a conſiderable ſtature, though the ſoil be barren and ſtony, as alſo upon the declivities of mountains. The ſhade of this tree is very injurious to moſt ſorts of plants that grow near it; but is generally believed to be very ſalubrious to the human body. The timber is of great uſe to turners and joiners. The fruit or maſt, which conſiſts of two triangular nuts, incloſed in a rough hairy rind, is very good to fatten ſwine and deer, and by expreſſion affords a ſweet oil, and has ſupported ſome families with bread. *Miller.*

Bee'chen [of *beech*, or bucene, Sax.] belonging to the beech-tree, conſiſting of beech-wood; as, a *beechen*-veſſel, *beechen*-nut.

Bee-eater, a bird that eats, or feeds on bees.

Beef, *ſubſt.* [of *beuf*, Fr. *bovis*, Lat.] 1. The fleſh of a cow or ox when killed, both before and after it is dreſſed for food. 2. A cow or ox conſidered as fit for food, in which ſenſe the plural *beeves* is moſt commonly found, ſeldom the ſingular; as, fleſh of mutton, *beeves*, goats. *Shakeſpeare.*

On hives of *beeves*,
Sad ſpoils of luxury, the ſuitors ſat. *Pope.*

Beef was firſt ordered to be ſold by weight, in the reign of king Henry VIII, in the year 1523, at a half-penny *per* pound, and mutton at three farthings.

Beef, *adj.* [from the *ſubſt.*] conſiſting of the fleſh of black cattle; as, a *beef* ſtake.

Beef *Alamode* [in cookery] beef well beaten, larded and ſtewed with lemon, pepper, muſhrooms, white wine, *&c.*

Beef-*Eaters* [of *beef* and *eat*] a nick-name given the yeomen of the guard, becauſe their commons is beef, when on waiting.

Bee'garden [of *bee* and *garden*] a place for ſetting hives of bees, an apiary. Mortimer uſes it.

Bee-hive, a manſion for bees, a box or caſe to ſet bees in.

Bee'lzebub [or (as it ſtands in the original of the *three* goſpels, which alone mention the name) *Beelzebul*] a compound Hebrew word, of baal, a lord, and zebul, dung, *i. e.* a term of contempt, by which the Jews expreſſed idolatry; the lord of dung, or lord of idolatry. *He has Beelzebub*, (in the original Beelzebul) *and by the prince of devils he caſts out devils*, Math. iii. 22. Lightfoot. Horæ Hebraicæ in Math. *p.* 169. Beelzebub, in Milton, is the devil, ſuppoſed by that poet, to be *next* in ſtation and command to Satan himſelf.

Bee'master [of *be* and *maſter*] one that owns or keep bees. Mortimer uſes this word.

Bee'mol [a muſical term, a flat note, a half note, of *mollis*, Lat. ſoft] There be intervenient in the riſe of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; ſo as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but ſeven whole and equal notes. *Bacon.*

Been [of beon, Sax.] *part. pret.* of *to be*; as, had been. See To Be.

Beer [*bir*, Wel. bere, Sax. bier, Du. and Ger. *biere*, Fr. of *bibo*, Lat. to drink] a drink made of malt and hops. It is diſtinguiſhed from ale, which is a ſofter malt liquor, as it is older or ſtronger, as ſtale or ſtrong beer; or ſmaller, as ſmall beer.

Beer [with weavers] 19 ends of yarn, running all together out of the trough, all the length of the trough.

Bee'som [beſm, Sax. beſem, Du. beſen, Ger.] a broom to ſweep with. See Besom.

Bee'astings, or Bre'astings [of byſtinȝ, Sax.] the firſt milk of a cow after calving. See Biestings.

Beet [*beta*, Lat.] a garden herb and root, which is thick and fleſhy. The ſpecies are, 1. The common white-beet. 2. The common green-beet. 3. The common red-beet. 4. The turnip-rooted red-beet. 5. The great red-beet. 6. The yellow-beet. 7. The ſwiſs or chard-beet. The two firſt are preſerved in gardens, for the ſake of the leaves, as potherbs. The other ſorts for their roots, that are boiled as parſnips. The red-beet is commonly uſed in garniſhing diſhes. The ſwiſs-beet is by ſome much eſteemed. *Miller.*

Beet *Rave*, or Beet *Radiſh*, a ſort of red-beets, whoſe roots are uſed in ſallets and garniſhing diſhes. See Beet.

Bee'tle [bitel, Sax.] an inſect, diſtinguiſhed by having hard ſheaths, under which it folds its wings.

As blind as a Beetle (or mole,) *Cæcior talpâ*, Lat. *Avoir les yeux a talon*, Fr. (To have one's eyes in one's heels) to be very blind, or ſee but very little.

Beetle [bytel, Sax.] a heavy mallet, or wooden inſtrument, uſed for driving piles, ſtakes, wedges, *&c.*

Beetle, a wooden inſtrument uſed by paviours, to drive the ſtones.

Beetle [for military uſes] a great ſledge or hammer for driving down of paliſadoes, or for other uſes in fortification.

To Beetle, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to jut out, to hang over.

The dreadful ſummit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his baſe into the ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beetle-brow'd, whoſe eye-brows hang over, or figuratively, ſour-look'd, out of humour.

Beetle-head, a dull, ſtupid perſon.

Beetle-headed [of *beetle* and *head*] having a ſtupid head, like a wooden beetle.

A *beetle-headed*, flap-ear'd knave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beetle-stock [of *beetle* and *ſtock*] the handle of a beetle.

To crouch, to pleaſe, to be a *beetle-ſtock*,
Of the art maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bee'ves, *plur.* [of *beef.*] See Beef.

To Befa'l, *pret.* it befel, or hath befallen [of *be* and *fall*, or feolan, Sax. or of be and vallen, Du. or fallen, Ger. to fall] 1. To happen to any perſon, generally uſed of ill. Leſt harm *befal* thee. *Milton.* 2. To happen to a perſon, as good. 3. Sometimes with *to* before the perſon to whom any thing happens. 4. To happen, to fall out. 5. To befal of, to be the ſtate of, to become of; a phraſe little uſed. Dilate at full what hath *befall'n of* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Befi't, to become, to fit or agree to.

To Befoo'l [of *be* and *fool*, Eng. or *folle*, Fr.] to make a fool of, to fool, to deprive of underſtanding.

Befo're, *prep.* [beforan, Sax. forend, for, and foer, Dan. voor Du. vor, befor, Ger.] denotes, 1. Priority of time. Advantages it has before all books that appeared *before* it. *Dryden.* 2. Situation onward, as to place. They took no further *before* them than the next line. *Dryden.* 3. It ſignifies préference to. We ſhould but preſume to determine which ſhould be the fitteſt, till we ſee he hath choſen ſome one, which one we may then boldly ſay to be the fitteſt, becauſe he hath taken it *before* the reſt. *Hooker.* 4. Nearer to any thing, prior to; as, the eldeſt ſon is *before* the younger in ſucceſſion. *Johnſon.* 5. Superior to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power. *Johnſon.* 6. In the front of, not behind; as, I'll go *before* you as your guide. 7. In the preſence of, noting authority or conqueſt.

Great queen we fall *before* thee!
Proſtrate we adore thee! *Dryden.*

8. In the preſence of, noting reſpect. Bluſhing and caſting down the eyes are more when we come *before* many. *Bacon.* 9. In the ſight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. Under the cognizance of, noting juriſdiction. If a ſuit is begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may licence the ſuit to a higher court. *Ayliffe.* 11. In the power of, noting the right of choice.

Give us this evening, thou haſt morn and night,
And all the year *before* thee for delight. *Dryden.*

12. By the impulſe of ſomething behind; as, to go *before* the wind.

He that looks not Beeore, finds himſelf behind. The man who has no forecaſt in the management of his concerns, nor conſiders the event of things till they befal him, will in the end find himſelf (as the proverb ſays) behind; that is, behind-hand in the world. It is commendable, and no more than our duty, to truſt to, and depend upon Providence; but we are nevertheleſs bound to be vigilant, and to ſtudy, foreſeeing the conſequences of things for our guidance.

Before, *adv.* 1. Sooner than, earlier as to time.

Heavenly born
Before the hills appear'd. *Milton.*

2. In time paſt.

Such plenteous crop they bore,
As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In ſome time lately paſt. I ſhall reſume ſomewhat which has been *before* ſaid, touching the queſtion beforegoing. *Hale.* 4. Previouſly to, in order to. *Before* this treatiſe can be of uſe, two things are neceſſary. *Swift.* 5. To this time, hitherto.

The peaceful cities undiſturb'd *before*,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

6. Already. You tell me what I knew *before*. *Dryden.* 7. Farther on as to place.

Thou'rt ſo far *before*,
The ſwifteſt wing of recompence is ſlow
To overtake. *Shakeſpeare.*

Befo'rehand, *adv.* [of *before* and *hand*] 1. Noting preoccupation, or anticipation, having *with*; as, he was *beforehand with* me in that affair. 2. Previouſly, by way of preparation or introduction. It would be reſiſted by ſuch, as had *beforehand* reſiſted the general proofs of the goſpel. *Atterbury.* 3. Noting accumulation, or increaſe of wealth, ſo that more has been received than expended. His houſe is at this time rich and much *beforehand*, for it hath laid up revenue theſe thirty-ſeven years. *Bacon.* 4. At firſt, before any thing is done. A man's contending with inſuperable difficulties, is but the rolling of Siſyphus's ſtone up the hill, which is ſoon *beforehand* to return upon him again. *L'Eſtrange.*

Befo'retime [of *before* and *time*] formerly, of old time. A word uſed in the bible.

Befo'rt, a town of Alſace, ſubject to France, and ſituated about fifteen miles north of Baſil, in Lat. 47° 35′ N. Long. 7° E.

To Befo'rtune [of *be* and *fortune*] to fall out, or happen to.

I reck as little what betideth me,
As much I wiſh all good *befortune* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Befou'l [of *be* and *foul*, or befolan, Sax.] to make foul, to dawb, to dirty.

To Befri'end [of *be* and *friend*] to favour, to ſhew friendſhip or kindneſs to.

To Befri'nge [of *be* and *fringe*] to decorate as with fringes.

When I flatter, may my dirty leaves
Cloath, ſpice, line trunks, or flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

To Beg, *verb neut.* [beggeren, Teut. and Ger.] to live upon alms, or by aſking charitable relief of others. I cannot dig, to *beg* I am aſhamed. *St. Luke.*

To Beg, *verb act.* 1. To aſk, to crave a thing with entreaty. He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body of Jeſus. *St. Matthew.* 2. To take a thing for granted, without adducing any proof. We have not *begged* any principles for the proof of this, but taken that common ground which Moſes and all antiquity preſent. *Burnet's Theory.*

Beg from beggars, and you'll never be rich. Spoken when we aſk that from a perſon, who is deſiring the ſame from another.

Bega'n, *irr. imp.* did begin. See Begin.

To Bege't, *irr. verb* the *pret.* I begot or begat, I have begotten or have begot [beᵹettan, Sax. to obtain. See Get] 1. To generate, to become the father of children. 2. Sometimes it is uſed as if with two accuſatives, but only elliptically; as, who *begat* me theſe, *Iſaiah*, for who *begat* theſe *for* me, or *to* me. 3. Sometimes with *of*, *on*, or *upon*. Thou waſt *begot of* them. *Eccleſiaſticus*

Begot upon
His mother Martha, by his father John. *Spectator.*

4. To produce as an effect; this is ſometimes elliptically uſed.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget you happineſs, be happy then. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To produce as an accident. Each minute *begets* a thouſand dangers. *Derham.* 6. To produce, but generally ſpeaking in the *ſame* nature; as, ‘ Iſaac *begat* Jacob.’ See Begotten.

Be'getter [of *beget*] he that begets or procreates, the father. Dryden and Locke uſe it.

Be'ggar [probably of beᵹᵹeꞃen, or beᵹᵹaꞃ, of baᵹ, Sax. becauſe of their putting the victuals given them in bags, from *beg*. It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, becauſe the derivatives all preſerve the *a*.] 1. One that ſupplicates or petitions for any thing; for this *beggar* is a harſh and contemptuous term. *Johnſon.*

What ſubjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* ſpeaks too ſoftly to be heard. *Dryden.*

2. One who aſſumes or takes a thing for granted, without giving any proof. Theſe ſhameful *beggars* of principles, aſſume to themſelves to be men of reaſon. *Tillotſon.* 3. He or ſhe that begs for alms, and have nothing but what is given them.

The Beggar may ſing before a thief. *Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.* Lat. (Becauſe he has nothing to loſe.) But the cuſtom of modern ſtreet-robbers and highway-men beating thoſe who are ſo cautious as to go empty, ſpoils the proverb; it is therefore prudent to carry as much about one, as will amuſe theſe hungry gentlemen, and beſpeak their favour.

Set a Beggar on horſeback, and he'll ride to the D——l. *Aſperius nihil eſt humili cùm ſurgit in altum.* Lat. *Il n'eſt orgueil que de pauvre enrichi.* Fr. (There is no pride comes up to that of a beggar who is grown rich.) *Il vilan nobilitado non connoſce il parentado.* It. (A beggar enobled forgets his own kindred.) Kein meſſer ſchaerffer ſchiert, als wann ein baur, ein edelmann wird. H. Ger. [No razor can ſhave cloſer (be more impoſing) than a peaſant turned gentleman.] *Quando el villano eſtá en el mulo, non conoze a diós, ni al mundo.* Sp. (When a poor man is got upon a mule, he knows neither heaven nor earth.) Theſe proverbs explain one another.

It is one Beggar's wo, to ſee another by the door go. Και πτωχος πτωχω φθονει. Heſ. *Etiam mendicus mendico invidit.* Lat. The *Lat.* ſay likewiſe: *Figulus figulo invidet, faber fabro.* (The potter envies the potter, the ſmith the ſmith.) Or as we ſay: *Two of a trade can never agree.* Which ſufficiently explains the foregoing.

Beggars muſt not be chooſers. *A qui en dan no eſcóge.* Sp. A reproach to thoſe who find fault with what is given them. We ſay likewiſe in the ſame ſenſe: *We muſt not look a gift horſe in the mouth*; that is, enquire after his age.

Beggars breed, and rich men feed. *Les gueux font les enfans, & les riches les entretiennent.* (Beggars get children, and rich men maintain them.) But it may as well be underſtood, that poor men being by neceſſity confined to a temperate courſe of living, are the beſt qualified to procreate; whereas the rich, by intemperance or overfeeding, deſtroy, or at leaſt debilitate, the procreative faculty.

A haughty Beggar is repreſented by a damſel with a lofty countenance, in a pompous, red mantle, adorned with ſeveral jewels, under which is a poor ragged petticoat; having a peacock in her hand, ſtanding with one foot upon a bowl, and with the other ſeeming, on her left, to precipitate herſelf.

The red garment denotes the heat of blood, cauſing ambition; the pitiful ragged petticoat, that the haughty at the bottom are nothing worthy of eſteem. Her poſture ſhews the tickliſh place ſhe ſtands on, being ready to fall into miſery.

To Beggar [from the noun] 1. To reduce to beggary, to impoveriſh; as, to *beggar* one's family. 2. To deprive, paſſively with *of*.

Neceſſity, *of* matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing ſtick our perſons to arraign. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To exhauſt. For her perſon,
It *beggar'd* all deſcription. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'ggarliness [of *beggarly*] ſtate of being beggarly, extreme poverty.

Be'ggarly, *adj.* [of *beggar*] poor, mean, deſpicable, indigent, being in the condition of a beggar, applied both to perſons and things; as, a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow. *Cromwel. South.* A poor *beggarly* town. *Addiſon.*

Beggarly, *adv.* [from *beggar*] meanly, indigently. Hath God revealed that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly?* and taketh no pleaſure to be worſhipped, ſaving only in poor cottages? *Hooker.*

Be'ggary, the loweſt degree of poverty. So bare a houſe, that it was the picture of miſerable happineſs and rich *beggary*. *Sidney.*

Begh, Bek, or Bey [a lord, Turk.] and in compound, Sangiac-begh lord of the banner, *i. e.* commander of a certain number of ſpahees, or Turkiſh horſemen. All the provinces in Turky are divided into ſeveral of theſe ſangiacks or banners; and as all theſe ſangiac-begs, or banner-lords, are ſubject to one commander in chief of the whole province, he is ſtiled beghiler-begh, *i. e.* lord of lords. *Dherbelot.*

To Begi'n, *verb neut. pret.* I began, begun, or have begun [beᵹinnan, Sax. from *be* or *by* to, and ᵹanᵹan, ᵹaan, or ᵹan, Sax. to go, beginnen, Teut.] 1. To enter upon ſomething new, applied to perſons. *Begin* every day to repent. *Taylor.* 2. To make a beginning of any action or ſtate, to make the firſt ſtep, from not doing to doing; ſometimes having *at*, *upon*, or *from*. They *began at* the ancient men. *Ezekiel.* 3. To enter upon exiſtence. As the world *began*, the practice *began*. *Johnſon.* 4. To have its original.

The hard and ſtubborn race of man,
From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore.*

5. To take riſe. The ſong *began from* Jove. *Dryden.*
6. To come into act.

Now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To Begin, *verb act.* 1. To do the firſt act of a thing.

Ye nymphs of Solyma *begin* the ſong. *Pope.*

2. To trace from a thing as the firſt ground. The apoſtle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.* 3. To begin with, to enter upon, to fall, to work upon. A leſſon which requires ſo much time to learn, had need be early *begun* with. *Government of the Tongue.*

Begi'nner [from *begin*] 1. He that gives the firſt cauſe or original to any thing. Socrates maketh Ignatius the firſt *beginner* thereof, even under the apoſtles. *Hooker.* 2. One in his rudiments, a young practitioner, an unexperienced attempter. They are to *beginners* an eaſy introduction. *Hooker.* A ſermon of a new *beginner*. *Swift.*

Begi'nning. 1. The firſt cauſe or original. The *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart. *Swift.* 2. Entrance into act, or being. We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.* 3. The ſtate in which any thing is at firſt. Mighty things from ſmall *beginnings* grow. *Dryden.* 4. Rudiments, firſt grounds. Whether or not the mind will have theſe *beginnings* and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.* 5. The firſt part of any thing. The cauſes and deſigns of an action are the *beginning*; the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the middle; and the unraveling and reſolution of theſe difficulties, are the end. *Pope.*

A good Begi'nning makes a good ending. Fr. *De commencement à bon fin.* At leaſt it is always a fair ſtep towards it.

To Bbgi'rd, *v. a.* I begirt, or begirded [of *be* and *gird*, or of *be* and ᵹyꞃdan, Sax. I have begirt] 1. To gird, to bind about, as with a girdle. With winning charms *begirt* t'enamour. *Milton.*
2. To encompaſs. *Begird* the almighty throne beſeeching. *Milton.*
3. To inveſt, to block up by a ſiege; as, the place was cloſely *begirt*.

To Be'girt this is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*, perhaps by the printer. *Johnſon.* See To begird.

Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's houſe. *Ben Johnſon.*

Be'glerbeg [a Turkiſh word *i. e.* lord of lords] the chief governor of a Turkiſh province, who has the command of the ſangiacks, and other inferior officers. The ſultan gives each beglerbeg three enſigns, for a mark of their royalty. See Basha and Begh.

To Begnaw [of *be* and *gnaw*] to eat away, to nibble.

His horſe *begnawn* with the bots. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bego'ne, *interj.* [only a coalition of *be* and *gone*] go hence, haſte away, quick depart.

Bego't, or Bego'tten [part. paſſive of *beget*] See To Bege't, what is produced by another, and, generally ſpeaking, in the ſame ſpecies or common nature: And in this ſenſe the *old* Athanaſians underſtand the word, when applied to the production of the Son of God before all worlds; I mean, to imply a *real* communication of exiſtence; and where a diſtinct intelligent Being or Spirit was produced; but of the ſame *kind*, *ſpecies*, or common nature with God the Father. “ We [*i. e.* We Athanaſians] ſays St. Baſil, affirm, that, according to the relation of CAUSES to the things which are from them, the Father muſt have the *pre-eminence* before the Son: Not ſo according to difference of nature and priority in *time.*’ *Contra Eunom.* Lib. I. Again, he ſays, the Father and the Son are [εν ειδος] *one ſpecies. Hom.* 27. Vol. I. And calls it a wicked blaſphemy to affirm (which was indeed the doctrine of Sabellius) εν το υποκειμενον, *one ſubject* or *identical ſubſtance* in the three Perſons, *Hom.* 16. And explaining the conſubſtantiality, he ſays, “ *one and the ſame* THING *is not conſubſtantial to itſelf*; but *one thing to another*, Ep. 30. How far *this* explication of the Son's production was eſpouſed by *part* of the Nicene Council, in that clauſe, “ *begotten, not made*,” tho' rejected long *before* by the council of Antioch; and how far in proceſs of time, it was *abandoned* by the main body of modern divines; See Athana'sian, Nice'ne *Council*, Homou'sian, and Pauli'cians. As to the common acceptation of the word, in which ALL ſides, whether unitarians or conſubſtantialiſts, agreed, it meant ſomething produced by the WILL and POWER of God the Father. This appears from the writings of Juſtin Martyr, Tatian, Tertullian, Novatian, Clemens Alex. Origen, Hyppolytus, &c. in the preceeding centuries: and in the 4th century, from both the Gregories, from St. Hilary, Euſebius, Eunomius, and the whole orthodox *council* of Sirmium, which declares, “ If any one ſays, the Son was begotten without the will of the Father, let him be anathema.” For the Father did not beget the ſon by a phyſical *neceſſity of nature*, without the operation of his will; but he at once *will'd* and produced Him from Himſelf——As to the production being from *eternity*, or *in time*; and the *Scripture-Uſe* of theſe and the like terms; ſee Son, First-born, and Eternal *Generation.*

Only-Begotten. “ *God ſo loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son*, &c.” This, if underſtood, as it was by *all* who believ'd our Saviour's pre-exiſtent ſtate (Marcellus of Ancyra only excepted) of his production before all worlds, implies ſomething PECULIAR to the Son himſelf. A production by the Father's *will* and *power*, he has in common with all other beings; but to be produced by the Father ALONE, and without the *intermediate* agency of any other cauſe impowered and commiſſioned by Him, was *peculiar* to the Son: in *this* he has no compeer, God having produced all other beings by [or thro'] Him. Even the Spirit himſelf proceeds both from the Father and the Son; and as he derived his exiſtence from the Son, He is accordingly repreſented in ſcripture as ſubject and ſubordinate to him. As therefore there is one Unbegotten [or ſelf-exiſtent] Father, *of whom are all things*; ſo there is one [and but one] only-begotten Son, *thro' whom are all things*; and whoſe Godhead or dominion extends over all, "He *only excepted, that did put all things under* Him." See Proce'ssion. An article, which tho' rejected by the *modern* Greeks, was maintained by their ſo much boaſted fathers of the *fourth* century; by the ante-Nicenes, and (which is of more conſequence to us than both) by the Scripture itſelf.

To Begre'ase [of *be* and *greaſe*, *graiſſir*, Fr.] to dawb or ſmear with greaſe, or any fat ſubſtance.

To Begri'me [of *be* and *grime*, begrommeln, Du.] to ſoil deep with dirt or grime, as the black of a porridge-pot, chimney-ſoot. See Grim and Grime.

Her name that was as freſh
As Dian's viſage, is now *begrim'd* and black
As my own face. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To Begui'le [of *be* and *guile*, probably of beʒalian, Sax. to bewitch, or *be* and *wile*, Eng. nothing being more common than to change *ga* into *w*, and *vice verſâ*] 1. To deceive, impoſe upon, cheat, or cozen, to evade, to fruſtrate.

Miſery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And fruſtrate his proud will. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To amuſe, to deceive in a pleaſing manner.

Fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

Begui'nes [of St. Begga] an order of religious women, who, without any vow or obligatory profeſſion, agreed to live together in charity and devotion. There was formerly a reſidence of theſe female devotees in the town of Hitchin in Hertfordſhire; where a conſiderable boarding-ſchool for the education of youth has been ſince kept; called from thence the Beguin, and, by corruption, the Biggin-ſchool. It flouriſhed for many years; but fell with its late worthy maſter Mr John Newman.

——————*Quô non præſtantior alter,*
Scripta colens veterum, veneres aperire latentes.

There are yet ſocieties of the Beguines in ſeveral of the proteſtant parts of Germany, particularly at Bremen.

Begun [irreg. part. paſſive of *begin*, beʒunnen, Sax. begunnen, Ger.] did, have or had begun.

Beha'lf [of *be* and halꝼ, Sax. This word Skinner derives from *half*, and interprets it *for my half*, or *for my part*. It ſeems to me rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit, the pronunciation degenerating eaſily to *behaſe*; which, in imitation of other words ſo ſounded, was written by thoſe who knew not the etymology, *behalf*. *Johnſon*] 1. Part, ſide, intereſt, account, favour, cauſe, ſake; as, this was in my *behalf*. 2. Support, vindication, defence. He might defy all Arcadian knights in the *behalf* of his miſtreſs's beauty. *Sidney.*

To Beha've, *verb. act.* [of *be* and *have*, of happan, Sax. hebben, Du. and L. Ger. haben, H. Ger.] 1. To carry or demean one's ſelf; uſed almoſt always with the reciprocal pronoun. 2. It ſeems formerly to have had the ſenſe of to govern, manage, or ſubdue by diſcipline; but this is not now uſed.

He his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares. *Spenſer.*
With ſuch ſober and unnoted paſſion
He did *behave* his anger ere it was ſpent. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Beha've, *verb neut.* to conduct one's ſelf. It is uſed either in a good or bad ſenſe.

Beha'viour [of *behave*] 1. Manner of carriage or demeanour, either good or bad; manners in general. Curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*. *Sidney.* 2. External appearance. He changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himſelf mad in their hands. 1 *Samuel.* 3. Manner of geſture or action, as adapted to particular occaſions. Witneſſing the moſt ſubmiſſive *behaviour* that a thralled heart could expreſs. *Sidney.* 4. Gracefulneſs of carriage, ellegance. He mark'd in Dora's dancing good grace and handſome *behaviour*. *Sidney.* 5. Conduct, general practice, courſe of life. The ſtate that attends men after this life, depends on their *behaviour* here. *Locke.* 6. To be upon one's behaviour, in familiar language, denotes a ſtate that requires great caution, on account of bad conſequences that might otherwiſe enſue.

To Behea'd [from *be* and *head*, of beheaꝼꝺian, Sax.] to kill by cutting the head off, to decapitate. A ſort of death among us, appropriated to perſons of rank. Beheading was firſt uſed in England, in the year 1072, in the time of William the conqueror, Waltheof, earl of Huntington, being the firſt nobleman that was beheaded here.

Beheld [irreg. part. paſſ. of *behold*, of behealꝺan, Sax.] looked upon or beholden. See to Behold.

Behe'moth [בהמות, Heb.] a creature whoſe particular properties are deſcribed at large in the book of Job, chap. xl. 15. Bochart has taken much pains to make it appear to be the hippopotamus or the river-horſe. Sanctius thinks it is an ox. The fathers ſuppoſe the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, in their opinion that it is the elephant. *Calmet.* Behold in plaited mail *Behemoth* rears his head. *Thomſon.* But the arguments which Bochart has produced in favour of Job's leviathan being the crocodile, and Behemoth the river-horſe, I've not yet ſeen overthrown. The deſcriptions ſeem beſt to *ſuit* theſe animals; which (by the way) are both of the amphibious kind; and both belonging to a country that bordered cloſe on that in which the writer lived. See Leviathan.

Be'hen, or **Ben** [in botany] the root of either red or white valerian; alſo a kind of fruit reſembing the tamariſk, from which perfumers extract an oil.

Behe'st [of *be* and heꞃe, hæꞃ, Sax.] command, ſtrict injunction, mandate. Her youth obediently lived under her parents *beheſt*. *Sidney.*

On high *beheſt*, his angels paſs'd. *Milton.*

To Behi'ght, *verb. act. pret.* behot, *part.* behight [from haꞇan, Sax. to promiſe] 1. To promiſe.

Sir Guyon mindful of his vow yplight,
Uproſe from drowſy couch and him addreſt
Unto the journey which he had *behight*. *Spenſer.*

2. To commit to one's care, to entruſt.

That moſt glorious houſe,
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight*,
By wiſe Fidelia. *Spenſer.*

3. Perhaps to call or name: *hight* being often, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named*. *Johnſon.*

Behi'nd, *prepoſ.* [of hinꝺan, Sax.] 1. At the back of another. Two hundred harquebuſiers his horſemen took *behind* them on their horſes. *Knolles.* 2. On the back part, the direct oppoſite to before. The *accuſative* is underſtood, unleſs it be an *adverb*. She came in the preſs *behind* (for *behind him*) and touched, &c. *St. Mark.* 3. Noting towards the back. The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges.* 4. It denotes following any other. Her huſband went weeping *behind* her. 2 *Samuel.* 5. Remaining after the departure of another. He left *behind* him myſelf and a ſiſter. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Remaining after the death of thoſe to whom it belonged. What he gave me to publiſh, was but a ſmall part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.* 7. At a diſtance from ſomething that went before.

Such is the ſwiftneſs of your mind,
That like the earth's, it leaves our ſenſe *behind*. *Dryden.*

8. It notes inferiority as to excellence. After the overthrow of the firſt houſe of God, a ſecond was erected; but with ſo great odds, that they wept which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker.* 9. On the other ſide of ſomething.

From light retir'd *behind* his daughter's bed,
He for approaching ſleep compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

Behind, *adv.* 1. Out of ſight, not yet brought to view, ſtill remaining. We cannot be ſure that we have all the particulars before us, and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unſeen. *Locke.* 2. Moſt of the ſenſes under the prepoſition may become adverbial, by ſuppreſſing the accuſative caſe.

Behind-*Hand*, *adv.* [of *behind* and *hand*] 1. In a ſtate in which rents or other advantages being anticipated, there is leſs to be received or more performed than the natural proportion. Your trade would ſuffer, if your being *behind-hand* has made the natural uſe ſo high, that your tradeſman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.* 2. Not upon equal terms as to forwardneſs. It has *with*. Conſider whether it is not better to be half a year *behind-hand* with the faſhionable part of the world, than to ſtrain beyond his circumſtances. *Spectator.* 3. Shakeſpeare uſes it as an adjective, but licentiouſly, for backward or tardy.

Thy officers,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behind-hand* ſlackneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Behi'ther, *adv.* on this ſide.

Beho'ld, an *interject.* A word of ſhewing or admiration. See Lo.

To Behold [*irreg. verb act. pret.* I beheld, have beheld, or have beholden, behealꝺan, Sax. The accuſative is ſometimes ſuppreſſed] to look upon, to view, to ſee. Behold with thy eyes, and hear with thy ears. *Ezekiel.*

Beho'lden, or **Beho'lding**, *part. adj.* [of be and healꝺan, Sax. to hold, *q. d.* holden of another, gehouden, Du.] under an obligation to a perſon for favours beſtowed; with *to* before the perſon obliging, and *for* before the thing, ſometimes *in*. It is very corruptly written beholding. I would not be *beholden to* fortune *for* any part of the victory. *Sidney.* In that I acknowledge myſelf much *beholden to* you. *Bacon.* I think myſelf mightily *beholden to* you *for* your reprehenſion. *Addiſon.*

Beho'lding, *adj.* See Beho'lden.

Beholding, *ſubſt.* Obligation. Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expreſſed this my teſtimony. *Carew.*

Beho'ldingness [from *beholding*, for *beholden*, with *to* or *unto*] the ſtate of being obliged. The king invited us to his court, ſo as I muſt acknowledge a *beholdingneſs unto* him. *Sidney.*

Behoo'f [of *behoove*, behoꝼan, Sax. behof, Dan. need] advantage, that which behooves or is profitable. Her majeſty may alter the thing for her own *behoof*, and for the good of the people. *Spenſer.* It would be of no *behoof*. *Locke.*

To Behoo've [behoꝼan, Sax. it is a duty] to be the duty of, to be fit or meet, with reſpect to duty, neceſſity or convenience. It is only uſed imperſonally, with *it*. *It behooveth* the very well-ſpring to be diſcover'd. *Hooker.*

Behoo'vable, or **Behoo'veful** [of behoꝼan, Sax. and *able*] 1. To be done as a duty, profitable, uſeful. *Behooveful* is ſomewhat antiquated. *Johnſon.* And 'tis queſtionable whether *behoovable* be a proper word. It is very *behooveful* in Ireland, where there are waſte deſerts full of graſs, that the ſame be eaten down. *Spenſer.* 2. It has ſometimes *to* or *unto* and *for*. That which is ſuppoſed *behooveful unto* men, proveth oftentimes moſt pernicious. *Hooker.* Neceſſaries *behooveful for* our ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Behoo'vefully [*behooveful*] profitably, uſefully. Spenſer uſes it.

Beho't, *pret.* [as it ſeems of to *behight*, to promiſe] promiſed.

To the earth him drove as ſtricken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life *behot*. *Spenſer.*

To Beho'wl [of *be* and *howl*] 1. To howl at. Now the wolf *behowls* the moon. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Perhaps to howl over, or lament clamorouſly. *Johnſon.*

Be'ja, a city of Alentejo in Portugal. Lat. 37° 55'N. Long. 8° 40'E.

Bei'chlingen, a city of Thuringia, in the circle of Upper Saxony in Germany. Lat. 51° 20' N. Long. 11° 25' E.

Bei'la, a town of Piedmont in Italy, about 32 miles north of Turin. Lat. 45° N. Long. 7° 45' E.

Bei'lstein, a town of the landgraviate of Heſſe in Germany, ſituated about 32 miles north of Mentz. Lat. 50° 30' N. Long. 8° E.

Be'ing, the *part. paſſ.* of *to be*. See To Be.

Be'ing, *ſubſt.* a dwelling or manſion, as houſe and home, in familiar language; exiſtence. Oppoſed to non-entity. Of him all things received their firſt *being*. *Hooker.* 2. A particular ſtate or condition.

Thoſe happy ſpirits, which ordain'd by fate
For future *being*, and new bodies wait. *Dryden.*

3. The perſon exiſting. It is folly to ſeek the approbation of any *being*, beſides the ſupreme. *Addiſon.*

Being [in metaphyſics] is diſtinguiſhed into poſitive, negative, or privative being, rational or real, actual or potential.

A Poſitive **Being**, is that which has a real exiſtence in the courſe of nature.

A Negative **Being**, is that which deſtroys this exiſtence, and if it deſtroys it abſolutely, it is a perfect negative being.

A Privative **Being**, is that which only prevents its being in a ſubject, which was capable to receive it.

A Rational **Being** [in metaphyſics] is the mere product of reaſon, and has no exiſtence, but in the mind in idea; and ceaſes to be, when it is not thought upon.

A Real **Being** [in metaphyſics] is a being that is not produced by the ſtrength of imagination or fancy; but has a real exiſtence in nature, before any thought or conception of the mind.

An Actual **Being** [in metaphyſics] is ſuch a being that actually does exiſt in the order of nature, whether it depends upon any cauſe in order to produce it, as an infant; or whether it be before all cauſe, as God.

A Potential **Being** [in metaphyſics] is a being that may be produced by the power of ſome agent,

Being [conj. of *be*] ſince, or ſeeing that, *&c.*

Beit-ollah (or as Pitts pronounces it, the *Beat-ollah*) Arab. the houſe of God. The name given by the Mahometans to the temple of Meccha, at which the *hagges, i. e.* pilgrims, from all quarters of the Mahometan territories, make their rendezvous in four great caravans once a year. The beſt account of which we have in Relandi Relig. Mahommed. and Pitts's Faithful Account: The latter was upon the ſpot; and as being an *eye-witneſs* both of the *place* and *rites* there performed, was hereby enabled to rectify ſome conſiderable miſtakes in other European writers. See Adha and Bairam.

Be it so, a phraſe of anticipation, ſuppoſe it be ſo; or of permiſſion, let it be ſo.

Bei'ra, a province of Portugal, lying between Entre-minho-duro on the north, and Eſtremadura on the ſouth.

Bel, a falſe god or idol ſo called in Babylon, and which Sir Iſaa Newton ſuppoſes to be the ſame with Pul, the firſt founder of the Aſſyrian empire, and deified after his deceaſe: [See Assyrian.] Whence Babylon itſelf, as being firſt built by him, was called by an ancient poet, —τυϱιȣ βηλοιο πολισμα, the city of the Tyrian Belus.

——*Quô Belus & omnes*
A Belo ſoliti. Virg.

But how far the argument Sir Iſaac offers in favour of this conjecture (p. 265, 266, of his chronology) is *concluſive*, I muſt leave the reader to determine.

Be'lac, a ſmall city of La Marche in the Lyonois. Lat. 46° 15′ N. Long. 1° 15′ E.

To **Bela'bour** [of *be* and *labour*] to beat or bang ſoundly. A low word.

To **Bela'ce** [a ſea term] to faſten any rope.

To **Bela'ce**, the ſame as to belabour, in low language.

Bela'gged [of *be* and *lag*] left behind.

To **Bela'm** [probably of lamin, Du. and Ger. to make lame] to beat or bang ſoundly. A low word.

Be'lamie [*bel amie*, Fr.] a friend, an intimate. Spenſer uſes it, but it is now obſolete.

Be'lamour [*bel amour*, Fr.] a gallant, a paramour, a conſort. Spenſer uſes it, but 'tis now obſolete.

Bela'nde, or **Bela'ndre**, a kind of ſea-veſſel having ſails and tackle like a hoy; but broader and flatter, ſeldom above 24 tun, and uſed to carry merchants goods. *Fr.*

Bela'ted [of *be* and *late*, Sax.] late out at night, benighted.

Fairy elves *belated* peaſant ſees,
Or dreams he ſees. *Milton.*

To **Bela'y** [of belepen, Sax. to betray; or of *be* and *lay*] 1. To way-lay, to be in wait, to lay wait for. To block up or ſtop up the paſſage.

The ſpeedy horſe all paſſages *belay*,
And ſpur the ſmoking ſteeds to croſs their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambuſh.

'Gainſt ſuch ſtrong caſtles needeth greater might,
Than thoſe ſmall forces ye were wont *belay*. *Spenſer.*

To **Belay** *a rope* [ſea term] to faſten any running rope ſo, that when it is haled it cannot run out again.

Belca'stro, a city of Calabria in the kingdom of Naples. Lat. 39° 15′ N. Long. 17° 15′. E.

To **Belch**, *verb neut.* [balcæꝺan, balceꞇꞇan, Sax.] 1. To break wind upwards from the ſtomach. The ſymptoms are *blelchings* and diſtenſions of the bowels. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To iſſue out by eructation.

With *belching* flames chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

To **Belch**, *verb act.* To throw any thing out from the ſtomach; to eject from a hollow place. This word implies coarſeneſs, hatefulneſs, or horrour.

They are all but ſtomachs, and we all but food,
They eat us hungerly, and when they're full,
They'll *belch* us. *Shakeſpeare.*
The bitterneſs I *belch* from my heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
The gates *belching* outrageous flame. *Milton.*

Belch [from the *verb*] 1. The act of eructation, or breaking wind from the ſtomach. 2. To caſt wind forth with violence.

Belch [among the vulgar] a cant word for malt liquor. A ſudden reformation would follow, porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*. *Dennis.*

Be'lcoe, a town of Ireland ſituated on Loughninny in the county of Farmanagh and province of Ulſter. Lat. 54° 5′ N. Long. 8° 6′ W.

Be'ldam [of *belle* and *dame*, which in the old French ſignified probably an old woman; as, *belle age*, Fr. old age. *Johnſon*] 1. Generally a term of contempt, marking the laſt degree of old age, with all its faults and miſeries.

Then ſing of ſecret things that came to paſs,
When *beldam* nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag, ugly, decrepit, or ill behaved.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look angerly—
Have I not reaſon, *beldam*, as you are
Saucy and over bold. *Shakeſpeare.*
The reſty ſieve wagg'd ne'er the more,
I wept for woe, the teſty *beldam* ſwore. *Dryden.*

To **Belea'guer** [belegeren, Du. belageren Ger.] to beſiege, a town, to lie before it, and block it up.

The Trojan camp *beleaguer'd* by Turnus. *Dryden.*

Belea'guered, beſieged, afflicted, oppreſſed; as, *beleaguered* with poverty or ſickneſs.

Belea'guerer [from *beleaguer*] he that beſieges a place.

Be'lem, a fortreſs on the north ſide of the river Tagus, about three miles weſt of Liſbon.

Belemni'tes [of ϐελος, Gr. a dart] the arrow-head, thunder-ſtone, or finger-ſtone; a kind of ſtone of a whitiſh and ſometimes a gold-colour, ſo named becauſe of its reſemblance to the point of an arrow.

Belemno'ides [of βελος, a dart, and ειδος, Gr. ſhape] a bone fixed in the baſis of the ſkull, the ſame as *ſtyloides*.

Bel-esprit, *Fr.* A genius refined by converſation, reflection, and reading of the moſt polite authors,

Belze'ro, the capital of a province of the ſame name in Ruſſia, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt ſhore of the White Lake. Lat. 60° 50′ N. Long. 36° E.

Belfa'st, a port town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim and province of Ulſter. Lat. 54° 38′ N. Long. 6° 15′ W.

Be'lfry [either of *beffroy*, Fr. a watch-tower, or bell, Sax. and *fero*, Lat. to bear. *Beffroy* was perhaps the true word, till thoſe who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, becauſe bells were in it. *Johnſon*] that part of a ſteeple in which the bells hang.

Belga'rd [*bel egard*, Fr.] a ſoft glance, a kind look. 'Tis an old word now wholly diſuſed.

Upon her eye-lids many graces ſat,
Working *belgards* and amorous retreats. *Spenſer.*

Be'lgæ, the inhabitants of Belgium, or the Low Countries.

Be'lgæ, the name of the ancient inhabitants of that part of England now called Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, ſo named, becauſe they came thither originally out of Gallia Belgica.

Be'lgian, or **Be'lgic**, pertaining to Belgium or the Low Countries. So *Belgian* mounds. *Addiſon's Campaign.*

Be'lgium, the Low Countries, the ſeventeen united provinces of the Netherlands.

Beli *Oculus* [*i. e.* Belus's eye] a kind of precious ſtone that reſembles an eye.

To **Beli'e** [of *be* and *lie*] 1. To counterfeit, feign or mimic.

With martial braſs *belie* the thunder's ſound. *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to, to charge with falſhood.

Sure there is none but fears a future ſtate;
And when the moſt obdurate ſwear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boaſtful tongues. *Dryden.*

3. To calumniate or raiſe falſe reports of a man.

Thou doſt *belie* him,
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To repreſent any thing falſely.

And not *bely'd* his mighty Father's name. *Dryden.*

Belie'f [from *believe*, ᵹeleaꝼ, Sax. beloove, Du. glaube, H. Ger.] 1. Truſt, credit, given to any thing which we know not of ourſelves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Thoſe comforts that ſhall never ceaſe,
Future in hope, but preſent in *belief*. *Wotton.*

2. The chriſtian virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion. No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth, for they give not the leaſt ſpark of light concerning the myſteries of our faith. *Hooker.* 3. Religion, the body of tenets held by chriſtian believers. To general perſecution chriſtian *belief* was ſubject upon the firſt promulgation. *Hooker.* 4. Perſuaſion or opinion.

Hope would fain ſubſcribe, and tempts *belief*. *Milton.*

5. The object of belief. Superſtitious prophecies are the *belief* of fools. *Bacon.* 6. The creed, or the articles of faith.

Belie'vable [of *believe*] that may be credited or believed.

To **Belie've**, *verb act.* [ᵹeleaꝼan or ᵹelieꝼan, Sax. gloven or geloven, O. and L. Ger. glauben, H. Ger. all of galauben, Goth.] 1. To credit a thing of which we have not a perſonal knowledge, upon the authority of another, or ſome other motive. Ten thouſand things we *believe* upon the authority or credit of thoſe who have written them. *Watts.* 2. To confide in the veracity of one. The people may hear when I ſpeak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus.*

To **Believe**, *verb neut.* 1. To have firm truſt or perſuaſion of a thing. They may *believe* that the Lord God appeared unto thee. *Geneſis.* 2. To exerciſe the chriſtian virtue of faith. With the heart man *believeth* unto righteouſneſs. *Romans.* 3. To hold as an object of faith; with *in*. *Believe in* the Lord. 2 *Chron.* 4. To truſt and fully confide: with *upon* or *on*. Them that *believe on* his name. *John* 5. I *believe* is ſometimes uſed as a way of ſlightly noting want of certainty or exactneſs. They are, *I believe*, as high as moſt ſteeples in England. *Addiſon.*

He would make me Believe the moon is made of green cheeſe: that is, he would perſuade me black is white, or any other incredible or impoſſible thing.

Believer [from *believe*] 1. He that believes or credits. Churches had been *believers* of it. *Hooker.* 2. A profeſſor of the Chriſtian faith. Infidels did diſcern when *believers* did well, when otherwiſe. *Hooker.*

Belie'vingly [from *believe*] after a believing manner.

Beli'ke, *adv.* [of *be* and *like*; as, *by likelihood*] 1. Probably, perhaps, likely. An old word. 2. Sometimes uſed in a ſenſe of irony; as, *we are to ſuppoſe*.

Beli've, *adv.* [belive, Sax. probably from bi and liꝼe, in the ſenſe of vivacity, ſpeed, quickneſs. *Johnſon*] ſpeedily, quickly. A word now obſolete.

The direful dames to drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with ruſty blood.
And down to Pluto's houſe are come *belive*. *Spenſer.*

Bell-savage, a ſign of a man ſtanding by a bell. The ſpectator tells us he was formerly very much puzzled upon the conceit of it, till he accidentally fell into the reading of an old Romance, tranſlated out of the French, which gives an account of a very beautiful woman, who was found in a wilderneſs, and is called in the French *la belle ſavage*, and is every where tranſlated by our countryman, the *bell ſavage*.

BE'LIAL, *Heb.* very wicked, profligate, miſchievous. [*Taylor*'s Hebrew Concordance.] The name of a devil in Milton.

BELL [of belle, Du. bielle, Su. bell, of bellan, Sax. ſuppoſed by Skinner to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a baſin; bellen, Ger. to roar] 1. A muſical inſtrument of percuſſion, or loud ſounding hollow veſſel made of caſt metal, which makes a noiſe by means of a clapper, or hammer, or ſome other inſtrument ſtriking againſt it. 2. Any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

In a cowſlip's *bell* I lie. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing a ſolid ball, which when ſhaken againſt the ſides, gives a ſound, as the bells tied to the firſt horſes that draw a waggon, and alſo to hawks. 4. The firſt horſe of a drove, that carries bells on his collar. The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations by their books and works. *Hooker.* 5. To ſhake the bells. A phraſe in Shakeſpeare, taken from the bells of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him beſt,
Dares ſtir a wing, if Warwick *ſhakes his bells.*

To BELL [from the *noun*] to grow in buds or flowers like a bell. Hops in the beginning of Auguſt *bell. Mort.*

BELL-FASHIONED [from *bell* and *faſhion*] having the form of a bell; as, *bell-faſhioned* flowers.

To bear the BELL, that is, to rule, govern, or lead, as the bell-wether does the whole flock.

Wiſdom bears the BELL; that is, wiſdom bears a ſuperiority over every thing, or (like the bell-wether) is, or ought to be, our guide in all our actions and motions.

BELL *Flower* [of *bell* and *flower*, becauſe of the reſemblance of this flower to a *bell*, *companula*, Lat. with floriſts] a pleaſant flower, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, called alſo blue bells: 1. The talleſt pyramidal bell-flower, which is cultivated to adorn chimneys, halls, *&c.* in ſummer. It produces ſometimes twelve branches, four or five feet high, with large beautiful flowers, almoſt the whole length of the ſtalks. 2. The blue peach-leaved bell-flower. 3. The white peach-leaved bell-flower, which are very hardy, and flower very ſtrong. 4. Garden bell-flower, with oblong flowers and leaves, commonly called Canterbury bells, which are biennial. 5. Canary bell-flower, with orrach leaves, and a tuberoſe root. This is one of the moſt beautiful plants of the green-houſe, yielding its flowers in December, January, and February. 6. Blue bell-flower with edible roots, commonly called rampions; it was formerly in greater eſteem in England than at preſent. 7. Venus looking-glaſs bell-flower, *&c.* The ſorts of Venus looking-glaſs are annual. *Miller.*

BELL-*Founder* [of *bell* and *found*] he that founds or caſts bells.

BELL-*Metal*, a metal made by a mixture of five parts of copper with one of tin, or pewter and braſs, for caſting bells.

BELL-*Pear*, a pear called alſo a gourd pear.

BELLA'SSISE [*belle aſſiſe*, Fr.] a pleaſant ſituation.

BELLADO'NA [with botaniſts] deadly night-ſhade. *Lat.*

BELLE, plur. *belles* [*beau*, *belle*, Fr.] a young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t'aſſault a gentle *belle*. *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES, *Fr.* Polite literature, the knowledge of languages and ſciences. It has no ſingular.

BE'LLIBONE [*belle* and *bonne*, Fr. of *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, Lat. good] a woman excelling in beauty and goodneſs. A word no longer uſed. Tis found in Spenſer. Pan begot ſuch a *bellibone*.

BELLICO'SE [*bellicoſus*, of *bellum*, Lat. war] valiant in arms, warlike.

BELLI'FEROUS [*bellifer*, of *bellum*, war, and *fero*, to bring, Lat.] that bringeth war.

To BELLI'GERATE [*belligeratum*, of *bellum*, war, and *gero*, Lat. to wage] to make or wage war.

BELLI'GEROUS [*belliger*, Lat.] making or waging war.

BE'LLING [a hunting term] ſpoken of a roe, when ſhe makes a noiſe at rutting time.

BELLI'POTENT [*bellipotens*, of *bellum*, war, and *potens*, Lat. powerful] mighty or potent in war.

BELLIS, *Lat.* [in botany] the white daiſy.

BELLI'SLE, an iſland on the coaſt of Britany in France. Lat. 47° 20′ N. Long. 30° W.

BELLISLE is alſo an iſland of America on the coaſt of New Britain. It gives name to the ſtreights which ſeparate Newfoundland from New Britain. Lat. 52° N. Long. 58° W.

BE'LLITUDE [*bellitudo*, Lat.] fairneſs, fineneſs.

BELLO'NA [in the heathen mythology] the goddeſs of war, ſiſter and companion of Mars.

BELLONA'RIA, *Lat.* [of *Bellona*] ſacrifices to Bellona, which her prieſts offered to her in their own blood, cutting their ſhoulders, and running about with their drawn ſwords as being mad and tranſported.

BELLO'SE [*belloſus*, Lat.] warlike, *&c.*

To BE'LLOW [bellan, Sax. bellen, Ger.] 1. To make a noiſe as bulls, oxen and cows do; ſome alſo ſay the hart bellows. 2. To make any violent outcries.

He *bellow'd* out as he'd burſt heaven. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To clamour with vociferation. A word of contempt. He roars and *bellows* ſo loud that he frightens us. *Tatler.* 4. To make any frightful continued noiſe, as the roaring of the wind, or of the ſea in a ſtorm.

BELLOWS [biliȝ, blæſt-belȝ, Sax. *i. e.* blaſt-bag, blaes-balck, Du. blaſe-balg, Ger. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow or belly. *Johnſon.* It has no ſingular, for we generally ſay a pair of bellows] 1. A machine for blowing the fire, and other uſes. 2. Dryden, in the following paſſage, uſes it in the ſingular:

Thou neither like a *bellows* ſwell'ſt thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning maſs
Of melting ore. *Dryden.*

BELLS, are proclaimers of joyful ſolemnities, and are commonly affixed to churches, where, beſides their uſe for the ſervice of God, by calling people to it, they are by ſome ſuppoſed to have a virtue to diſpel ſtorms and tempeſts, which ſome attribute to their breaking the air by their ſound; but others will have it to be inherent to their being bleſſed. They were firſt ordained to call people together in the year 603.

The ſound of bells placed on a plain may be heard further than thoſe on hills, and thoſe in vallies farther than on plains; the reaſon of which is not difficult to be aſſign'd, becauſe the higher the ſonorous body is, the rarer is the medium (*i. e.* the air) and conſequently it receives the leſs impulſe, and the vehicle is the leſs proper to convey it to a diſtance.

The city of Nankin in China has been famous for its bells; one of which is twelve feet high, and computed to weigh 50,000 pounds: And at Pekin, father *le Compe* ſays, there are ſeven bells, each of which weighs 120,000 pounds; but the ſounds of them are very poor, being ſtruck with a wooden clapper.

The firſt ring of bells that was completed in England was at Croyland Abbey; for Turketule, abbot of that place, having cauſed a bell of prodigious largeneſs to be made, which he called Guthlac; Egel ſucceeding him, did, about the year 976, add two large ones, called Bartholomew and Bertelin, and alſo two mean ones, called Turketule and Tolwin, and alſo two little ones called Pega and Bega, being ſeven, which being of proportionable ſizes, made together a moſt delightful harmony, not to be equalled in the whole kingdom.

BELLUI'NE [*belluinus*, of *bellua*, Lat. a wild beaſt] of or pertaining to beaſts, beaſtly, brutal; as, the animal and *belluine* life. *Atterbury.*

BE'LLUM, *Lat.* war, the ſtate of war.

BELLUM, *Lat.* [in a law ſenſe] an old cuſtomary way of trial by arms, a combat or duel.

BELLU'NA, the capital of the Belluneſe in the dominions of Venice, about 40 miles north of Padua. Lat. 46° 20′ N. Long. 12° 40′ E.

BE'LLY [bæliȝ, Sax. balg, Du. bol, bola, Wel.] 1. That part of the body from the breaſt to the thighs, that contains the guts, bladder, liver, *&c.* 2. In beaſts, it denotes in general that part of the body next the ground. The Lord ſaid unto the ſerpent, upon thy *belly* ſhalt thou go. *Geneſis.* 3. The womb. In a familiar and ludicrous ſenſe. I ſhall anſwer that better than you can, the getting up of the negroes *belly*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. That part of man that requires food, in oppoſition to back that requires cloathing; as, 'tis good for back and *belly*. 5. Belly is alſo uſed of inanimate things, that ſwells out into a large capacity; as, the *belly* of a bottle, lute, *&c.* 6. Any place in which a thing is incloſed. Out of the *belly* of hell cried I. *Jonah.*

The belly has no ears. [From *Venter non habet aures*, Lat. The French ſay: *Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles.*] This proverb intimates, that there is no arguing the matter with hunger, the mother of impatience and anger: It is a prudent caution not to contend with hungry perſons, or contradict their quarrelſome tempers, by ill timed apologies or perſuaſions to patience: It is a lecture of civility and diſcretion, not to diſturb a gentleman at his repaſt. There is one reaſon, why the belly ſhould have no ears, ſince neither words, nor even muſic, will ſatisfy it. The Germans ſay: Guts worte machen einen nicht ſatt.

When the BELLY is full the bones would be at reſt: That is, after meals, or when we are ſatisfied with food, we are drowſy and heavy, or inclinable to ſleep.

Your eyes are bigger than your BELLY. Spoken to thoſe who overload their plates, or covet more of any thing than they can eat.

A belliful is a BELLY full: Whether it be of dainties or plain wholeſome food, and the latter is, beyond diſpute, moſt conducive to health.

BELLY-*Ache* [of *belly* and *ache*] the cholic.

BELLY-*Bound* [in men or cattle] diſeaſed, ſo as to be coſtive and ſhrunk in the belly.

BELLY-*Fretting* [in horſes] is the fretting of that part with the fore-girt; alſo a great pain in a horſe's belly cauſed by worms, *&c.*

BELLY-*God*, an epicure, a gluttonous or luxurious perſon, that makes a god of his belly. Apicus was a famous *belly-god*. *Hooker.*

BELLY-*Timber*, food, victuals, meat and drink, materials to keep up or ſupport the belly.

Where *belly-timber*, above ground,
Or under, wasn't to be found. *Hudibras.*

BE'LLYFULL [of *belly* and *full*] as much food as ſatisfies the appetite or fills the belly.

BELLY-*Pinched* [of *belly* and *pinch*] ſtarved; as, the *belly-pinch'd* wolf. *Shakeſpeare.*

BELLY-*Roll* [of *belly* and *roll*] a levelling roll ſo called, as it ſeems, from entering into the hollows. On each ſide of the ridge they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *belly-roll*, that goes between the ridges. *Mortimer.*

A BELLY-*Friend*, a paraſite.

BELLY-*Worm* [of *belly* and *worm*] a worm that breeds in the belly.

To BELLY, or To BELLY *out*, to ſtrut, to jut or hang out into a larger capacity. The *bellying* canvas ſtrutting with the gale. *Dryden.*

To BELLY, to grow fat.

BE'LMAN [of *bell* and *man*] 1. He who gives notice of any thing in towns by ringing his hand-bell. 2. Any thing that gives notice as a belman. It was the owl that ſhriek'd, the fatal *belman*,

Which gives the ſterneſt good night. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'LMETAL. See BELL-*Metal*

To BELO'CK [of *be* and *lock*] to faſten as with a lock.

This hand, with vow'd contract,
Was faſt *belock'd* in thine. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'LOMANCY [βελομαντεια, of βελος, a dart, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a kind of divining or foretelling future things by arrows. *Belomancy*, or divination by arrows, hath been in requeſt with Scythians, Alans, Germans, *&c.* *Brown.*

To BELO'NG [belangen, Du. anbelangen, Ger. to concern] 1. To appertain, to be the property of. All the ſenſes have *to*. 2. To be the buſineſs or province of.

There is no need of any ſuch redreſs,
Or if there were, it not *belongs to* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To be adherent, or appendent to. A deſart *belonging to* Bethſaida. *St. Luke.* 4. To have relation to. To whom *belongeſt* thou? whence art thou? 1 *Samuel.* 5. To be the qualities or attributes of. The faculties *belonging to* the ſupreme ſpirit. *Cheyne.* 6. To be referred to. He careth for things that *belong to* the Lord. 1 *Corinthians.*

Belonoi'des [of βελονοιδης, of βελονη, a needle, and ειδος, form] a ſtyloïd proceſs infixed into the baſis of the ſkull. *Blanc.*

Belo'ved, *part.* [of *be* and loꝼian, Sax. to love, loved by or dear to another. It is obſervable, that tho' the participle be of very frequent uſe, the verb is ſeldom or never admitted: as we ſay, you are much *beloved* by me, but not I *belove* you] loved, dear.

Belo'w, *adv.* [of *be* and *low*, of laegh, low.] 1. In the lower place. 2. On earth, in oppoſition to heaven. One bleſs'd above, immortaliz'd *below*. *Smith, on J. Philips.* 3. In the regions of the dead, in hell; oppoſed to heaven and earth; as, the regions *below*.

Below, *præp.* [of *be* and *low*, of laegh, Du. low] underneath, or beneath; under in place, not ſo high.

> He'll beat Rufidius' head *below* his knee,
> And tread upon his neck. *Shakeſpeare.*

See Beneath. 2. Noting inferiority in rank or dignity. The noble Venetians think themſelves but one degree *below* kings. *Addiſon.* 3. Inferiority as to excellence. His Idylliums of Theocritus, are as much *below* his Manilius, as the fields are *below* the ſtars. *Felton.* 4. It denotes unworthy of, or unbefitting. 'Tis much *below* me on his throne to ſit. *Dryden.*

To Belo'wt [of *be* and *lowt*] a word of contempt; to call names, to give opprobrious language. Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that at a ſupper, they had not only good cheer, but alſo ſavoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook, as an ignorant ſcullion, that never dreſſed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden.*

Bellswa'gger, a low word for a bully, a ſwaggering fellow, a hectoring blade; alſo a cant word for a whoremaſter. You are a charitable *bellſwagger*; my wife called out fire, and you called for engines. *Dryden.*

Belt [belꝺ, belꞇ, belꞇe, Sax. belle, Du. belte, Su. *balteus*, Lat.] 1. A girdle to hang a ſword or other weapon in. 2. A diſtemper in ſheep.

Belti'stan, *n. adj.* [of βελτιϛος, Gr. the beſt.] Beltiſtan ſcheme, *i. e.* that ſcheme or conſtitution of things, which the author of nature, when creating the world, is ſuppoſed to have *choſen* out of many that might preſent themſelves to his underſtanding, as being the *beſt* upon the whole, and conſequently worthy of a preference.

Belts [in aſtronomy] two girdles or *faſciæ*, obſerved round the body of the planet Jupiter.

Beltu'rbet, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan and province of Ulſter, ſituated upon the river Earn, about eight miles north of Cavan. Lat. 54° 7′ N. Long. 7° 35′ W.

Beltz, the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name in the province of Red Ruſſia, in Poland. Lat. 50° 5′ N. Long. 24° E.

Belvide're [*i. e.* pleaſant to behold] 1. The name of a place in Rome belonging to the pope. 2. A pavilion on the top of a building. 3. An artificial eminence in a garden. Lat.

Belvidere [in botany] the herb broom-toad flax. *Lat.*

Belvidere [in geography] the capital of a province of the ſame name, on the weſtern coaſt of the Morea. Lat. 37° N. Long. 22° E.

Belwe'ther [of *bell* and *wether*] a ſheep or wether that leads the flock with a bell round his neck.

Belu'lcum [of βελος, a dart, and ελκω, Gr. to draw] an inſtrument to draw out the head of an arrow from a wound.

To Bely' [beleeᵹan, Sax. beliegen, Du. belügen, Ger.] to ſpeak falſely of. See To Belie.

To Bema'd [of *be* and *mad*] to make or turn a perſon mad.

> Unnatural and *bemadding* ſorrow
> The king hath cauſe to plain. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bemi're [of *be* and *mire*, of moger, Du.] to daub or befoul one with mire.

> The loving couple well *bemir'd*,
> The horſe and both the riders tir'd. *Swift.*

Be'mber, a chain of mountains dividing India from Tartary.

To Bemo'an [of *be* and *moan*, of bæmœan, Sax.] to make moan or to lament for; as, to *bemoan* his pain.

Bemo'aner [of *bemoan*] he that bemoans.

To Bemo'il [of *be* and *moil*, of *mouiller*, Fr. to wet] to bemire or bedaggle with dirt.

> In a miry place, how ſhe was *bemoiled*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bemo'nster [of *be* and *monſter*] to make monſtrous.

> Thou chang'd and ſelf-converted thing, for ſhame
> *Bemonſter* not thy feature. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bemu'sed [of *be* and *muſe*] overcome with muſing, dreaming; a word of contempt.

> Is there a parſon much *bemus'd* in beer. *Pope.*

Be'mster, a market town of Dorſetſhire, about twelve miles north-weſt of Dorcheſter.

Ben, or Behn, the fruit of a tree reſembling the tamariſk, about the ſize of a filberd; which perfumers bruiſe to get an oil out of; this oil, tho' not very ſweet of itſelf, is apt to receive any kind of ſcent. See Behen.

Benava'rre, or Benhua'rri, a town of Arragon, in Spain, ſituated in Lat. 42° 5′ N. Long. 10′ E.

A Bench [benc, or bænce, Sax. benck, Dan. bænck, Su. banck, Du. and Ger. *banc*, Fr. *banco*, It. Sp. and Port.] 1. A ſeat to ſit on; diſtinguiſhed from a ſtool by its greater length. 2. A ſeat of juſtice, a ſeat where judges ſit. He plucks down juſtice from your awful *bench*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The perſons ſitting on a bench; as, the whole *bench* decreed it: the *bench*, by a figure of ſpeech, ſignifies the function of a judge: ſo the *bar* and the *pulpit* are uſed for their ſeveral functions. See Bar.

The King's Bench, a court of juſtice at Weſtminſter, and a priſon in Southwark that belongs to the ſaid court.

To Bench [from the noun] 1. To furniſh with a bench. 'Twas *bench'd* with turf. *Dryden.* 2. To ſeat on a bench.

> His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
> Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'ncher [of *bench*, from bænce, Sax.] a lawyer of the oldeſt ſtanding in the inns of court. Benchers are thoſe gentlemen who have been readers, and been admitted to plead within the bar, called inner barriſters; they are the ſeniors of the houſe, who have the government and direction thereof, and out of whom a treaſurer is annually choſen.

Bencoo'len, a town and fort on the ſouthweſt coaſt of Sumatra, belonging to the Eaſt-India company, whence great quantities of pepper are imported. Lat. 4° S. Long. 101° E.

To Bend, *irr. v. pret. & part.* bended and bent [benꝺan, Sax, *bander*, Fr. according to Skinner, from *pando*, to make crooked] 1. To bow or crook; as, to *bend* a bow. 2. To direct to a certain point.

> They came down upon us with a mighty power,
> *Bending* their expedition towards Philippi. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſtretch out, to put any thing in order for uſe, a metaphor from bending the bow. I *bend* up each corporal agent to this feat. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To incline. To miſchief mortals *bend* their will. *Pope.* 5. To ſubdue; as, famine will *bend* our foes. 6. To bend the brow; to frown, to knit the brows. 7. To ſtretch out.

To Bend, *verb neut.* 1. To be crooked; as, that ſtick *bends*. 2. To jut over.

> There is a cliff, whoſe high and *bending* head
> Looks fearfully on the confin'd deep. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To reſolve or determine; this is generally as an adjective, or only uſed in a paſſive form; ſometimes with *on* or *upon*, and *againſt*. They, *bent on* miſchief, bear the waves before. *Dryden.* 4. To yield or ſtoop, to be ſubmiſſive. They that afflicted thee, ſhall come *bending* unto thee. *Iſaiah.* See Bent.

It is beſt to Bend, while it is a twig.

> Fr. *Ce qui poulain prend en jeuneſſe,*
> *Il le continue dans la vieilleſſe.*

(What the colt learns the horſe ſeldom forgets.) This proverb is deſigned as a leſſon to parents to bring up their children (as Solomon ſays) in the way they are to go, while they are young, and not, by a ſupine neglect, or a too eaſy carriage towards them, to ſuffer them to contract evil habits, which it will be very difficult to break them of, or to imbibe principles, which won't be eaſily effaced in more advanced years.

To Be'nd *the Mind*, to apply to, to be earneſt in or ſtudious in any thing. Men will not apply their wits to examine. *Hooker.*

To Bend *the Cable to the Anchor*, [ſea phraſe] is to make it faſt or ſecure it to the ring of the anchor with ropes.

To Bend *two Cables*, [ſea language] is to tie them together, and ſo to make their own ends faſt upon themſelves.

To Bend *the Main Sail*, [with mariners] is to make it faſt to the yard in its proper place.

Bend [from the verb] 1. Flexure.

> That ſame eye, whoſe *bend* did awe the world,
> Did loſe its luſtre. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The crooked timbers that form the ribs of a ſhip. *Skinner.*

Bend [in heraldry] is one of the ten honourable ordinaries, which contains a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain. When it is expreſſed in blazoning *bend*, without any addition, it is alſo ſuppoſed to be the *bend dexter*: tho' the word *dexter* is generally expreſſed to prevent miſtakes; becauſe there is alſo a *bend ſiniſter*, this *bend dexter* is formed by two lines drawn from the upper part of the ſhield on the right hand, to the lower part on the left diagonally or athwart. It is ſuppoſed to repreſent a ſhoulder-belt or ſcarf, worn over the ſhoulder. See Plate IV. Fig. 35.

Bend *Siniſter* [in heraldry] is like the former, only that it comes from the left ſide of the ſhield to the right, as the dexter does from the right to the left. See Plate IV. Fig. 35.

In Bend, [in blazonry] is a term uſed when any thing borne in coat-armour is placed obliquely, or athwart, from the upper corner to the oppoſite lower, as the *bend* lies.

Per Bend [in blazonry] or *Party Per Bend*, ſignifies being parted from the upper corner to the oppoſite lower by a diagonal line, and *per bend* without any adddition ſignifies the ſame.

Bend *voided*, [in heraldry] is when two ſtrait lines, drawn within the bend, run nearly parallel to the outward edges of it.

B'endable [of *bend*, from benꝺan, Sax.] that may be bended.

Be'ndlets [in heraldry] are the half of a bend in breadth, but extending the whole length. Theſe the French call *cotiſes*. See Cotises.

Be'nder, a town of Beſſarabia, in European Turkey, ſituated on the river Neiſter. Lat. 46° 40′ N. Long. 29° E.

Be'nderick, a ſea-port town ſituated on the Perſian gulph.

Bendi'llo, a town of the Mantuan, in Italy, ſituated near the ſouth ſhore of the river Po, about twelve miles ſouth-eaſt of Mantua. Lat. 45° N. Long. 11° 20′ E.

Bends [of a ſhip] the outermoſt timbers of the ſide, to ſet the feet on in climbing up the ſide; they are reckoned from the water, the firſt, ſecond, and third *bend*, and are of great ſervice in ſtrengthening the ſhip, and into them the beams, knees and foothooks are bolted.

Be'ndy [in blazonry] ſignifies the field divided into four, ſix, or more parts diagonally, or, as it is ſaid above, in the *bend* and varying in metal and colour. It is the general practice in England to make an even number; but in other countries, they do not regard whether the number be even or odd. See Plate IV. Fig. 36.

Be'ndwith, an herb.

Benea'ped [of *be* and neap, Sax. ſcarce, ſcanty, beneden, Du. benetten, O. and L. Ger.] a ſhip is ſaid to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar or out of a dock.

Bene'ath, *prepoſ.* [beneop or benypan, Sax.] 1. Under, below. It is generally uſed as an oppoſite to above, in reſpect to place or ſituation. 2. It denotes inferiority of condition in any kind. There are far more ſpecies of creatures above us than there are *beneath*. *Locke.* 3. Under, as if overborne by ſome preſſure. Our country ſinks *beneath* the yoke. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is Beneath *him*, it is unbeſeeming, or unworthy of him.

Beneath, *adv.* 1. In a lower place; oppoſed to above. I deſtroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath*. *Amos.* 2. Below, as oppoſed to heaven. In heaven above, or in the earth *beneath*. *Exod.*

Be'nedict [*benedictus*, Lat.] having mild and wholſome qualities, not malignant; an old phyſical term. It is not a ſmall thing won in physic, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as ſtrong purgers as thoſe that are not without ſome malignity. *Bacon.*

Benedi'cta laxativa, the name of a purging electuary.

Benedi'ctines, an order of monks founded by St. Benedict, who profeſs to follow his rule. Pere Richelet adds, that their habit is of a black colour; that they are divided into ſeveral congregations, of which the moſt knowing are thoſe of St. Maur and St. Vannes.

Benedi'ction [*benedizione*, It. *benedicion*, Sp. of *benedictio*. Lat.] 1. Bleſſing, a decretory declaration of happineſs; as, the divine *benediction*.

His unkindneſs ſtript her from his *benediction*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The advantage thereby conferred. The New Teſtament carrieth the greater *benediction*. *Bacon.* 3. Thanks, grateful acknowledgments for favours received.

Could he leſs expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Milton.*

4. The form of inſtituting an abbot. What conſecration is to a biſhop, the *benediction* is to an abbot, but in a different way; for a biſhop is not properly ſuch 'till conſecration; but an abbot being elected and confirmed, is properly ſuch before *benediction*. *Ayliffe.* 5. Bleſſing; eſpecially that given by parents to children.

Benefa'ction [*benefactum*, ſup. of *benefacio*, from *bene*, well, and *facio*, to do, Lat.] 1. The act of confering a benefit. 2. The benefit conferred. This is the more uſual ſenſe. One part of the *benefactions* was an expreſſion of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

Benefa'ctor [*bienfaiteur*, F. *benefattore*, It. of *benefacio*, Lat.] a doer of good offices, he that confers benefits; frequently applied to a contributor to public charities.

Benefa'ctress [*bienfaitrice*, Fr. *benefattrice*, It.] a female benefactor.

Be'nefice [Fr. *beneficio*, It. and Sp. of *beneficium*, Lat.] advantage conferred on another; originally it was uſed to ſignify funds given to ſoldiers, as a reward for their ſervices; but in time it paſſed into the church, and ſignified funds given for the ſubſiſtence of the clergy; a church living, whether a dignity or not.

Be'neficed [of *benefice*] having a benefit or church preferment. The uſual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious perſon was one moity of the *benefice*. *Ayliffe.*

Bene'ficence [Fr. *beneficenza*, It. *beneficéncia*, Sp. of *beneficentia*, Lat. of *bene*, well, and *facio*, to do, Lat.] the doing of good offices, a delight in doing good to others, active kindneſs.

Bene'ficence is emblematically deſcribed by a damſel of an agreeable pleaſant aſpect; young, becauſe the remembrance and acknowledgment of benefits ſhould never grow old; beautiful, becauſe beneficence charms every one; naked, to ſhew that it ought to be without intereſt or oſtentation; holding in one hand a bag of gold, and variety of jewels, as ready to diſtribute them, and in the other a chain of gold, to ſignify that beneficence ties and obliges.

Beneficence [ſay the moraliſts] is the higheſt and utmoſt ſtrain of humanity, when a man out of a pure inclination that ariſes either from a native generoſity of ſoul, or from pity and compaſſion to a perſon in diſtreſs, is at ſome pains or charge in beſtowing freely upon another, what may relieve his neceſſity or promote his advantage. The virtue that anſwers to beneficence in the giver, is gratitude in the receiver.

Bene'ficent [*beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] kind, doing good. It differs from benign, as the act from the diſpoſition, beneficence being kindneſs or benignity exerted in action. *Johnſon.*

Phœbus, to man *beneficent*,
Delights in building cities. *Prior.*

Benefices are parſonages, vicarages, or donatives; parſonages are churches endowed with glebe, manſe, tythes, and all other duties payable by the pariſhioners. Vicarages, are benefices which were created for the maintenance of ſuch clergymen as ſerved in churches, where ſome or all the tithes were impropriated: by degrees ſome vicars got a ſettled maintenance, diſtinct from the impropriator, which conſiſted of a manſe and a glebe, and ſome portions of tythes uſually, and theſe are what the law calls perpetual vicars, or vicars endowed: in ſome places vicars have only a penſion from the impropriator. Donatives are ſuch, as, being exempt from the juriſdiction of the ordinary, are viſitable only by the king, or the ſecular patron, who puts his clerk in poſſeſſion of the benefice, by virtue of an inſtrument under hand and ſeal, without any inſtitution or induction, and without any examination by the ordinary.

Simple Benefices, are ſuch, where the perſons are only obliged to read prayers, &c.

Sacerdotal Benefices, are ſuch, where they are charged with the cure of ſouls, &c.

Benefi'cial [*beneficialis*, of *beneficium*, a benefit, Lat.] 1. That yields benefit, advantageous, profitable, uſeful; with *to* before the perſon benefitted. 2. Helpful, medicinal. In the firſt acceſs of ſuch a diſeaſe, any deobſtruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*. *Arbuthnot.*

Beneficial, an old word for a benefice, which we find in *Spenſer*.

Benefi'cially, advantageouſly, profitably, helpfully.

Beneficialness [of *beneficial*] uſefulneſs, profitableneſs, helpfulneſs. Hale uſes it.

Benefi'ciary, *adj.* [*beneficiarius*, Lat.] holding ſomething in ſubordination to another, having a dependent and ſecondary poſſeſſion, without ſovereign power, feudatory. The duke of Parma was tempted with no leſs promiſe than to be made a feudatory or *beneficiary* king of England, under the ſeniority in chief of the Pope. *Bacon.*

Beneficiary, *ſubſt.* he that holds or is in poſſeſſion of a benefice. In a benefice with cure of ſouls, if annexed to another, the *beneficiary* is obliged to ſerve the pariſh church in perſon. *Ayliffe.*

Benefi'cio *Primo Eccleſiaſtico Habendo*, a writ directed from the king to the lord chancellor or lord keeper, to beſtow the benefice that ſhall firſt fall in the king's gift, being either above or under ſuch a value, upon a particular perſon.

Benefi'cium *Cedendarum Actionis* [civil law] is the right which one ſurety hath, who is ſued for the whole debt, to force the creditor to aſſign over his action to the reſt of the ſureties, or elſe he ſhall not force that one to pay the debt. *Lat.*

Beneficium *Diviſionis* [civil law] is a right by which the creditor ſhall be forced by way of exception to ſue each ſurety for their ſhare and proportion, eſpecially when the reſt of the ſureties are under the juriſdiction of the ſame judge, and are able to pay. *Lat.*

Beneficium *Ordinis & Excuſſionis* [civil law] a right by which the ſurety can, by way of exception, force the creditor to ſue the principal debtor before he ſhall recover againſt him as the ſecurity; except theſurety was given judicially in a cauſe depending.

Be'nefit [*bienfait*, Fr. *beneficio*, It. and Sp. of *beneficium*, Lat.] 1. Kindneſs, favour, or act of love conferred. Bleſs the Lord, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Pſalms.* 2. Advantage, profit, uſe. Hamlet was to be acted for his *benefit*. *Tatler.*

Benefit *of the Clergy*, a privilege that was formerly peculiar to clerks, but in after times made common alſo to lay-men, who were convicted of certain crimes, ſuch as this benefit is granted for, eſpecially manſlaughter. The mode of this privilege is thus: the ordinary, his commiſſioner, or deputy, gives the priſoner at the bar a Latin book in a black Gothic character, and puts him to read a verſe or two. And if the ordinary, or his deputy, who ſtands by, ſays, *legit ut clericus*, i. e. he reads like a clergymen or ſcholar, he is only burnt in the hand, and ſet free for the firſt time, otherwiſe he muſt ſuffer death.

Benefit, or *Benefit-ticket*, that which wins a prize.

Benefit at the play houſe, is when an actor or poet has the profit of a play, for one or more nights.

To Benefit, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To do good to, to advantage. He was ſo far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To profit, to gain advantage. To tell you what I *benefitted* therein, I ſhall ſpare. *Milton.*

Bene'mpt, [the obſolete *pret.* and *part.* perhaps for benamed] named, bequeathed, appointed, marked out.

Much greater gifts for Guerdon thou ſhalt gain,
Than kid or coſſet which I thee *benempt*. *Spenſer.*

Benepla'city [*beneplacitum*, Lat.] well-pleaſing.

Bene'rth, [law-term] a ſervice which anciently the tenant rendered to his lord with his plough and cart.

Be'neschau, the name of two towns, the one in the kingdom of Bohemia, and the other in Sileſia.

Beneve'nte, a town of Leon on Spain, ſituated on the river Iſta, about forty miles ſouth of the city of Leon. Lat. 42° 10' N. Long. 6° W.

Beneve'nto, the capital of the farther principato in the kingdom of Naples, about thirty-four miles north-eaſt of the kingdom of Naples. Lat. 41° 15' N. Long. 15° 30' E.

To Bene't [of *be* and *net*] to enſnare or ſurround, as with nets or toils.

Benetted round with villains. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bene'volence, or Bene'volentness [*bienveillance*, Fr. *benivolenza*, It. *benevoléncia*, Sp. of *benevolentia*, Lat. of *bene*, well, and *volens*, willing, Lat.] 1. Good-will, favour; that kind of love that diſpoſes one man to confer a kindneſs upon another. 2. The good done, the charity given. 3. A kind of tax which might originally have been a voluntary gratuity, or a preſent given by ſubjects to their ſovereign. This tax called a *benevolence*, was deviſed by Edward IV. *Bacon.*

Bene'volent [*benivolente*, It. *benévolo*, Sp. of *benevolens*, *benevolentis*, Lat.] bearing good will, favourable, kind.

Bene'volent *Planets* [in aſtrology] ſuch as afford a favourable influence; as Jupiter and Venus.

Benevolentia *Regis habenda*, the form in ancient fines and ſubmiſſions to purchaſe the king's pardon and favour, in order to be reſtored to eſtate, title or office.

Benfield, a town of Alſace in Germany, about 15 miles ſouth of Straſburg, Lat. 48° 25' N. Long. 7° 30' E.

Benga'l [of *Bengal*, in the Eaſt-Indies] a ſort of a thin ſlight ſtuff made of ſilk and hair for womens wear.

Bengal, the moſt eaſterly province of the Mogul's empire, lying at the bottom of a large bay, which takes its name from this province. It is one of the moſt fertile provinces in India, being yearly overflowed by the Ganges, as Egypt is by the Nile.

Bengi'cela, a kingdom upon the weſtern coaſt of Africa, between Angola and Jaga; it is alſo the name of the capital of that kingdom.

Be'njamin, or Be'nzoin [*benjoin*, Fr. *benzoinum*, Lat. in pharmacy] a dry ſolid reſin, brought to us from the Eaſt-Indies in maſſes of various ſizes, compoſed of ſmall granules of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, with a purpliſh caſt on the ſurface: it is very inflamable, and diffuſes a fragrant ſmell while burning. The kingdom of Siam and the iſlands of Java and Sumatra afford it in great abundance; America furniſhes us with no benjamin, but the tree which produces it in the eaſt is common there. When the benjamin trees are ſix years old, the natives cut them in ſeveral places in an oblique direction, wounding them to the wood; the benjamin flows from theſe wounds. Benjamin is a powerful expectorant: it is given with ſucceſs in aſthmas, infarctions of the lungs, and inveterate coughs: the flowers are however oftener given in theſe intentions than the reſin in ſubſtance. The flowers of benjamin are prepared by putting a quantity of benjamin in groſs powder into a ſubliming veſſel, and placing the veſſel, with its head not luted, in a ſand heat; the flowers will preſently riſe into the head, which muſt be often taken off, and the flowers bruſhed out upon white paper with a feather. Benjamin is alſo much in uſe with perfumers, and in making ſweet bags, &c. The tree was brought from Virginia into England.

To Beni'ght [of *night*] 1. To cover in darkneſs, to bring on night, to embarraſs for want of light. Dark ſhades, that *benight* it, vaniſh. *Boyle.* 2. To ſurprize, prevent, or overtake with the coming on of night. Being *benighted*, the ſight of a candle directed me. *Sidney.*

Benja'r, the moſt conſiderable river in the iſland Borneo, which ariſing near the middle of that iſland, runs ſouthwards, and falls into the Great South Sea.

BENI'GHTED [of *be* and *night*, of nihte, Sax.] overtaken by the night or darkneſs; alſo darkened, blinded. See TO BENIGHT.

BENI'GN [*benin*, Fr. *benigno*, It. and Sp. of *benignus*, Lat. it is pronounced without the *g*, as if it were written *bening*; but the *g* is preſerved in benignity] kind, good-natured, courteous, actually good, liberal. See BENEFICENT. Creator bounteous and *benign*. *Milton.* 2. Wholſome, not malignant; as, ſalts of a *benign* mild nature. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Favourable; eſpecially applied to the influence of the ſtars; as, a *benign* aſpect.

BENIGN *Diſeaſe*, [with phyſicians] is a favourable one, that has no irregular or dreadful ſymptoms; but only ſuch as are agreeable to the nature of it.

BENIGN *Medicines*, are thoſe which are gentle and mild.

BENI'GNITY, or BENI'GNNESS [*benignité*, Fr. *benignidàd*, Sp. of *benignitas*, Lat.] 1. Sweetneſs of diſpoſition, goodneſs, kindneſs, courteſy. 2. Wholeſome quality, friendlineſs to vital nature. The *benignity* of the ſerum ſendeth out better matter for a callus. *Wiſeman.*

BE'NIN, the capital of a country of the ſame name on the coaſt of Guinea. Lat. 7°. 30′ N. Long. 5° E.

BE'NISON [*beniſſon*, Fr. of *benir*, Fr. to bleſs] benediction, bleſſing; as, the traveller's *beniſon*. *Milton.*

BENNET, an herb, the ſame with avers. See AVERS.

BENNE'TTING, the cooing or courting of pidgeons.

BE'NSHEIM, a town of Germany, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Rhine, about ten miles eaſt of Worms. Lat. 49° 40′ N. Long. 8° 30′ E.

BENT [*bend*, of bendan, Sax.] prone, inclined to, reſolved upon; alſo bowed, crooked. See TO BEND.

BENT, *ſubſt.* [from to *bend*] the ſtate of being bent, or the ſtate of flexure, incurvation.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent*. *Walton.*

2. Degree of curvity or flexure. There are divers enquiries concerning the ſtrength required to the bending them, the force they have in the diſcharge according to the ſeveral *bents*. *Wilkins.* 3. Declivity, ſlopingneſs.

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple ſtood. *Dryden.*

4. Utmoſt ſtretch or power; as, of a *bent* bow. Thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Cloſe application of the mind, ſtrain of the underſtanding. Knotty parts of knowledge try the ſtrength of thought, and full *bent* of the mind. *Locke.* 6. Inclination of the mind, diſpoſition towards ſomething; as, the *bent* of nature. 7. Determination, fixt reſolution. This unbelief we may impute to the wilful *bent* of their obſtinate hearts againſt the means. *Hooker.* 8. Turn of the temper, ſuperinduced by art.

They wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Tendency, particular direction. The mind applies itſelf more dexterouſly to *bents* and turns of the matter in all its reſearches. *Locke.*

BENT, a graſs called bentgraſs.

His ſpear a *bent*, both ſtiff and ſtrong,
And well near of two inches long. *Drayton.*

BE'NTING *time* [of *bent*, the graſs] the time when pidgeons feed on bents, before peaſe are ripe. Bare *benting* times and moulting months may come. *Dryden.*

BENTHEI'M, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in the circle of Weſtphalia. Lat. 52° 25′ N. Long. 7° 15° E.

BENTIVO'GLIO, a town in the territory of Bologna, in Italy, about ten miles north of the city. Lat. 44° 30′ N. Long. 12° E.

TO BENU'M, or to BENU'MB [benyman, Sax.] 1. To render numb or torpid, to take away the ſenſation or uſe of any part by pinching, cold, or other obſtruction; as, *benumed* limbs. 2. To ſtupify. Creeping death *benum'd* her ſenſes. *Dryden.*

BENZO'IN. See BENJAMIN.

BEORN [beorn, Sax. a prince, or other chief man] it is a poetical word, and from it proceeds *beornred*, chief in council, *beornnod*, a princely mind.

TO BEPAI'NT [of *paint*] to cover or do over with paint. A maiden bluſh *depaint* my cheek. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO BEPI'NCH [of *pinch*] to mark with pinching.

In their ſides, arms, ſhoulders, all *bepinch'd*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood ready to ſtart out.
Chapman.

TO BEPI'SS [of *be* and *piſs*, of piſſer, Dan. piſſen, Du. and Ger.] to wet with urine; as, to *bepiſs* himſelf.

BEPI'ST, *part.* [of *bepiſs*] wetted with piſs.

TO BEQUE'ATH [of *be* and cpepan, Sax. to ſay, epip, Sax. will] to give or leave a thing to one by laſt will or teſtament; or by word of mouth only, as was the manner of wills in the earlier and more ſimple ages; with *to* before the perſon to whom the bequeſt is made.

BEQUE'ATHMENT, a legacy.

BEQUE'ST [in law] a legacy, any thing left by will. Hale uſes it.

BERA'R, an inland province of India, on this ſide the Ganges, lying weſtward of Orixa.

TO BERA'TTLE [of *rattle*] to rattle off, to make a noiſe at, in contempt. Theſe *berattle* the common ſtage. *Shakeſpeare.*

BERA'UM, a town of Bohemia. Lat. 50° 2′ N. Long. 14° E.

BERA'Y, a town of Normandy, in France. Lat 49° 6′ N. Long. 1° 20′ W.

TO BERA'Y. See TO BEWRAY.

BE'RBERIS [with botaniſts] the barberry-tree. *Lat.*

BERBE'RRY, ſometimes written BARBERRY [*berberis*, Lat.] a berry of a ſharp taſte.

BERCA'RIA, or BERCE'RIA [in old writings] a ſheep fold, ſheep pen, or any ſort of incloſure for keeping ſheep.

BERCO'VET [in Ruſſia] ten pood or 137 $\frac{1}{3}$ pounds *avoir du pois* weight.

BERE'ANS, or BERÆANS, the inhabitants of Beræa, a city of Macedonia, now called Veria Cluver: and whoſe name is immortalized in the ſcripture hiſtory for an unbiaſſed turn of mind, or that love of truth, which, ſurmounting the prejudices of education, and every ſiniſter view, diſpoſes men to a fair enquiry after truth, and candid examination of principles oppoſite to their own. See Acts xvii. 10, 11. Happy had it been for the Chriſtian world, if this truly *noble* ſpirit (as it is ſtiled by the ſacred hiſtorian) had been more encouraged from the apoſtolic age down to ours.

TO BERE'AVE *irr. ver. pret.* bereaved, have bereſt, *part.* bereſt. [bereafan, Sax. berooven, Du. berauben, O. and L. Ger. berauben, H. Ger. beroſwa, Su.] 2. To deprive or rob one of a thing, generally with *of* before the thing taken away. You have *bereſt* me *of* all words. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Sometimes *of* is not uſed, but this ſeems elliptical. *Bereave* me not thy aid. *Milton.* 3. To take away from.

All your intereſt in thoſe territories
Is utterly *bereſt* you, all is loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BERE'AVEMENT [of *bereave*] a deprivation, ſtate, act of, or being bereaved or ſtripped of any thing.

BERECY'NTHIA [ſo called of *berecynthus*, a mountain in Phrygia, where ſhe was worſhipped] Cybele, or the mother of the gods; ſhe appears in her greateſt magnificence, when ſhe makes her progreſs through the cities of Phrygia, riding in her chariot drawn by lions, her head crowned with towers, and adorned with all the beauteous objects the earth produces, attended by an hundred celeſtial gods, being all of them her divine ofspring, whence ſhe is called *Mater Deorum*, alſo *Rhea* and *Veſta*; which ſee.

BERE'FT [*irr. pret.* and *part. p.*] bereaved, or bereſt. See TO BEREAVE.

BERENGA'RIANS, a religious ſect of the XI century, adhering to the opinions of Berengarius, who aſſerted that the bread and wine in the euchariſt is not really and eſſentially, but only figuratively changed into the body and blood of Chriſt.

BERERE'GIS, a market town in Dorſetſhire about 10 miles northeaſt of Dorcheſter.

BERESO'WA, a town of Muſcovy in Samogitia, ſituated upon the river Oby.

BERG, BORG, BURG, or BYRG [of πυργος, Gr. with the ancient Phrygians περγ, according to Mr. Baxter] ſignifies a caſtle of a city, or a mountain fortified with a caſtle, a city, any place of habitation, a ſeat. See BURGH, BURROW, and BOROUGH.

BERG, a dutchy of Weſtphalia, in Germany, lying on the eaſtern ſhore of the river Rhine, which ſeparates it from Cologne.

BERGA'MO, a town in the territories of Venice, in Italy, about 25 miles north-eaſt of Milan. Lat. 45° 40′ N. Long. 10° E.

BERENI'CIE's *Hair* [in aſtronomy] a conſtellation called *coma berenices*, in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of forty ſtars. It is near the lion's tail.

BERGAMO'T [*bergamote*, Fr. *bergamotto*, It.] a ſort of fragrant and cordial eſſence, called alſo *eſſentia de cedro*, extracted from a fruit produced by ingrafting the lemon tree on the ſtock of a bergamot pear tree. This eſſence is got by cutting the external rind of the fruit into ſmall pieces, and ſqueezing them into a glaſs veſſel, in the ſame manner as we ſqueeze orange peel to perfume a glaſs of wine, by this means an ætherial oil, very ſubtile, and of a charming ſmell, is produced.

BERGAMO'TE, or BURGAMOTE, a ſpecies of pear; it is vulgarly pronounced burgamy pear: bergamote, is only ſnuff made of tobacco, with a little of the eſſenſe rubbed into it.

BERG-MASTER [berg, Sax. and *maſter*, Eng. bergmeiſter, H. Ger.] the bailiff or chief officer among the miners in Derbyſhire.

BE'RGAS, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. Lat. 41° 17′ N. Long. 28° E.

BE'RGEN, the ſee of a biſhop, and the capital of a province of the ſame name in Norway; it is a conſiderable port town on the German ocean. Lat. 60° N. Long. 6° E.

BERGEN, the capital of the iſle of Rugen, on the coaſt of Pomerania. Lat. 54° 15′ N. Long. 14° E.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a fortified town of Dutch Brabant, about 20 miles north of Antwerp. Lat. 51° 30′ N. Long. 4° 5′ E.

BE'RGERAC, a city of Guienne, in France, ſituated on the river Dordonne, about forty miles eaſt of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44° 55′ N. Long. 20° E.

BERGMO'TE [of berg, a mountain, and mote, a meeting, Sax.] a court vulgarly called *barmote*, held on a hill for deciding controverſies betwixt the Derbyſhire miners.

BE'RGZABERN, a town of Lower Alſace, about five miles ſouth of Landau. Lat. 49° 5′ N. Long. 8° E. It is ſubject to France.

TO BERHY'ME [of *be* and *rhyme*] to celebrate in rhyme or verſes, in contempt.

Poems I heeded, now *berhym'd* ſo long,
No more than thou, great George, a birth-day ſong. *Pope.*

BE'RIA, or BE'REA [old Lat. rec.] a flat, wide plain or heath; and from hence ſeveral large meadows or open grounds are ſtill called *beries* or *berifields*. Hence the terminations of many names, as *Thornbury* and *bury*.

BE'RKSHIRE, a county of England, lying on the ſouth ſide of the river Thames, oppoſite to Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the Howard family.

BE'RLIN, the capital of the king of Pruſſia's dominions in Germany, ſituated on the river Spree, in the marquiſate of Brandenburg. Lat. 52° 30′ N. Long. 14° E.

BERLIN, a ſort of travelling carriage, chair, chariot, *&c.* ſuch as is uſed at Berlin in Pruſſia; much uſed of late, being higher and leſs apt to be overturned than a chariot.

BERM [*berme*, Fr. in fortification] is a ſmall ſpace of ground four or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and ſide of the moat, to receive the earth that rolls down from thence, and to hinder it from falling into the moat, the ſame as foreland, *pas de ſouris*, *relais*, and *retraite*; ſometimes, for more ſecurity, it is palliſadoed.

BERMU'DA *Iſlands*, a cluſter of very ſmall iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, lying almoſt in the ſhape of a ſhepherd's hook. Lat. 32° 30′ N. Long. 65° W.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, about 15 miles weſt of Prague. Lat. 50° N. Long. 14° E.

BE'RN, is alſo a city and canton in Switzerland, the former being ſituated in lat. 47° N. Long. 7° 20′ E. The canton of Bern is by far the moſt extenſive and powerful of all Switzerland: their government is ariſtocratical, and their religion proteſtant, according to the calviniſtic or preſbyterian form.

BERNA'RDINES a certain religious order of monks among the Romaniſts, founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, and reformed by St. Bernard; they differ but very little from the Ciſtercians.

BERNA'RD's *College* [in Oxford] a college rebuilt by Sir Thomas White, citizen of London, afterwards named *St. John the Baptiſts.*

BE'RNAW, the name of three towns in Germany; one in the electorate of Brandenburg, another in the biſhopric of Ratiſbon, and the third in the Upper Palatinate.

BE'RNBURG, a town of Anhalt, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lat. 51° 50′ N. Long. 12° 20′ E.

BE'RNERA, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland. Lying in lat. 56° 48′ N.

To BERO'B [of *be* and *rob*] to plunder, rob, or take any thing from another by ſtealth or violence; with *of* before the thing taken away.

What evil ſtar on you hath frown'd,
That of yourſelf you thus *berobbed* are? *Spenſer.*

BE'RRY [beꞃiꞃ, of beꞃian, Sax. to bear, baer, Su. beere, Ger. by botaniſts] is defined to be a ſmall round fruit, for the moſt part covered with a thin ſkin, containing one or more ſtones or rather ſeeds, in a ſoft pulp, as in the elder, holly, &c.

To BERRY [from the noun] to bear berries.

BERRY, or BURY, the ſame as borough. See BURY. As cunnyberry or burrow, from beoꞃᵹ, a ſtrong mount or hillock, of beoꞃᵹan, to defend, bergen, Teut. to hide. Skinner.

BERRY [in geography] a territory in the Orlenois, having Touꞅrain on the weſt, and the Nivernois on the eaſt.

BE'RRYBEARING *Cedar* [*cedrus baccifera*, Lat.] a tree whoſe leaves are ſquamoſe, ſomewhat like thoſe of the cypreſs. The katkins, or male flowers are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit, which is a berry incloſing three hard ſeeds: the ſpecies are; 1. Yellow berry-bearing cedar; and 2. The Phœnician cedar. They are propagated by ſowing the berries, which are brought from the Streights, in light ſandy earth; but they are at preſent very rare. The wood is of great uſe in the Levant, being large timber, and may be thought the Shittim wood mentioned in ſcripture, of which many of the ornaments in Solomon's temple were made. It is accounted excellent for carving; and eſteemed equal almoſt to any ſort of timber for its durableneſs. *Miller.*

BE'RRYPOINT, a cape, at the entrance of Torbay in Devonſhire.

BE'RRYIN-*Head*, a threſhing floor.

BE'RRYTHATCH, litter for horſes.

BE'RSA, [old rec.] a limit, bound, or compaſs.

BERSA'RE [old rec.] to ſhoot, Teut. perhaps at butts.

BERSA'TRIX [prob. *q. d. verſatrix*] one who rocks young children in the cradle. *Old Rec.*

BERSELE'TTA [old rec.] a hound or hunting dog.

BERSE'LLO, or BRESE'LLO, a town of the Modeneſe in Italy, ſituated on the river Po, about fourteen miles north-eaſt of Parma. Lat. 44° 40′ N. Long. 11° E.

BERT, Sax. the ſame with *bright*, Eng. *illuſtris & clarus*, Lat. ſo *Egbert*, eternally famous or bright; *Sigbert*, famous conqueror; and ſhe who by the Germans was termed Berthares, by the Greeks called Eudoxia, as is obſerved by Lintprandus. Of the ſame ſort were theſe; Phœdrus, Epiphanius, Photius, Lampridius, Fulgentius, Illuſtrius. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BERTH [with mariners] convenient ſea room to moor a ſhip, that it may ride ſafely at anchor.

BE'RTHINSEC, or BERDINSEC [Scotch law] a privilege that a man ſhall not be hanged for ſtealing a ſheep or calf that he can carry away in a ſack.

BERTINO'RO, a town of Italy, in the Romagna. Lat 44° 8′ N. Long. 10° 17′ E.

BE'RTON [baꞃꞇon, Sax.] a great farm, alſo a great barn for barley.

BERTONA'RII, Lat. farmers or tenants of bertons.

BE'RTRAM [*pyrethrum*, Lat. πυρεθρον, Gr. of πυρ, fire] an herb, called alſo baſtard pellitory.

BERTRA'ND, or *St.* BERTRA'ND, a city of Gaſcony in France, ſituated on the river Garonne, about 45 miles ſouth of Toulouſe. Lat. 43° 15′ N. Long. 30° E.

BER'TYING *a Ship* [ſea language] the raiſing up of the ſides of it.

BE'RWICA [dooms-day-book] a village.

BE'RVY, a ſea port town and borough of Scotland, ſituated on the German ocean, about 22 miles ſouth-weſt of Aberdeen. Lat. 56° 40′ N. Long. 2° 5′ W.

BE'RWICK, a borough town on the borders of England and Scotland, ſituated on the north-ſide of the river tweed. Lat. 55° 40′ N. Long. 1° 40′ W. It ſends two members to parliament.

North BERWICK, a town of Scotland, ſituated at the entrance of the frith of Forth, about 17 miles eaſt of Edinburgh. Lat. 56° 5′ N. Long. 2° 27′ W.

BERU'LIANS, a ſect in the 12th century, who affirmed that all human ſouls were created in the beginning of the world.

BE'RYL [*beril*, Fr. *berillo*, It. *berilo*, Sp. *beryllus*, Lat. of βηρυλλος, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a faint or bluiſh green colour, which the ancients called by this name, tho' they generally call it *aqua marina*, or the egg or eagle marine. The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine ſort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, ſometimes with a caſt of yellow, and more tranſparent than the common cornelian. *Woodward.* "The beryl of the ancients was a fine ſoft ſea-green, very "tranſparent, the *aqua marine* of the moderns." *Criſp.*

BES, or BE'SSIS [with the Romans] the weight of eight ounces, being $\frac{2}{3}$ of the *As*, or pound; alſo a Roman long meaſure, the eighth part of an acre, divided into 12 parts. *Lat.*

BESA'ILE [of *beſayeul*, Fr. one's grand-father's grandfather] a writ for an heir, whoſe grand-father dying poſſeſſed of lands or tenements in fee-ſimple, a ſtranger abates and enters upon the premiſſes, and keeps out the ſaid heir.

BESA'NCON, the capital of Franche Comte, in France, ſituated in Lat. 47° 20′ N. Long. 6° E.

BE'SANT, BE'SANCE, or BESANTI'NE [of Byzantium, *i. e.* Conſtantinople, where coined, in the time of the chriſtian emperors] an ancient gold coin, of long time out of uſe, and the value unknown. Hence the gold offered by the king of Great Britain at the altar, is called beſant or biſant.

BESCA [in old Lat. rec.] a ſpade or ſhovel, as *una beſca terræ*, i. e. a piece of land turned up with a ſpade.

To BESCRE'EN [of *be* and *ſcreen*] to cover with a ſcreen, to ſhelter or conceal with any thing.

Beſcreen'd in night. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESEE'CH, *verb act.* [ꞅecan or ᵹeꞅecan, Sax. olim beſeck, *Skinner*, berſoecken, Du. erſuchen, Ger. to entreat, *irr. perf.* I beſought, I have beſought, *part.* beſought] 1. To pray, or humbly entreat; ſometimes before a perſon. I *beſeech* you, Sir, pardon me. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To beg, to aſk; before a thing. Eve fell humble, and *beſought* his peace. *Milton.*

To BESEE'M [beziemen, Teut. and Du.] to become, to appear fit or decent. Caſt by their brave *beſeeming* ornaments. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESE'EN, *part.* [from *be* and *ſee*, from ſien, Du. This word I have only found in Spenſer. *Johnſon*] adapted, becoming.

Armed in antique robes,
And ſad habiliments, right well *beſeen.* *Spenſer.*

To BESE'T [beꞅiꞇꞇan, Sax. beſetten, Du. beſetzen, H. Ger.] 1. To encompaſs, to ſurround, as with a ſiege. 2. To perplex much by embarraſsment, without any means of extricating one's ſelf.

Thus Adam, ſore *beſet*, reply'd. *Milton.*
Grief *beſets* her hard. *Rowe.*

3. To way-lay, to incloſe; as, *beſet* with thieves. 4. To fall actually upon, and harraſs with any thing.

Both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him *beſet*
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel. *Spenſer.*

BESE'TMENTS, thoſe things that befal a perſon.

To BESHI'TE [of *be* and ꝺiꞅꞇꞇan, Sax. beſchyten, Du. O. and L. Ger. beſcheiſſen, H. Ger.] to befoul with dung or ordure.

To BESHRE'W, [probably of beſchreyen, Teut. to inchant. The original of this word is ſomewhat obſcure; as it evidently implies to *wiſh ill*, ſome derive it from beſchreyen, Ger. to enchant. Topſel, in his book of animals, deduces it from the ſhrew mouſe, an animal, ſays he, ſo poiſonous, that its bite is a ſevere curſe. A ſhrew likewiſe ſignifies a ſcolding woman; but its origin is not known. *Johnſon*] 1. To wiſh, accurſe, or uſe imprecations to.

I *beſhrew* us both,
If I believe a ſaint upon his oath. *Dryden.*

2. To happen ill to; as, *beſhrew* your heart, *i. e.* ill luck attend you.

BESI'DE, or BE'SIDES, *prepoſ.* [of *be* and ꞅiꝺe, Sax. zyde, Du. ſyde, O. and L. Ger. ſeite, H. Ger.] 1. On the ſide of, or near to another. 2. Over and above any thing elſe, more than. Wiſe and learned men, *beſide* thoſe whoſe names are in the chriſtian records, took care to examine our Saviour's hiſtory. *Addiſon.* 3. Not according to, though not contrary. God doth act, præter & *contra naturam*, *beſides* and againſt nature. *Bramhall.* 4. Out of, in a condition of wandering from.

Enough to put him quite *beſides* his patience. *Shakeſpeare.*
Of vagabonds we ſay,
That they are ne'er *beſide* their way. *Hudibras.*

5. Out of, before a reciprocal pronoun; as, *beſide* himſelf, out of his ſenſes, diſtracted.

BESIDE, or BESIDES, *adv.* 1. Over and above, more than that. 2. Not in this number or claſs, not included in this. The men ſaid, unto Lot, haſt thou any here *beſides? Geneſis.*

BESI'DERY, a kind of baking-pear.

To BESIE'GE [of *be* and *ſiege*, of *aſſieger*, Fr.] to inveſt or ſurround a city, &c. with military forces, ammunition, &c. to endeavour to win it by that means, and force the defendants, by violence or famine, to give the aſſailants admiſſion.

BESIE'GED [in aſtrology] a planet is by them ſaid ſo to be, when placed between the bodies of the two malevolent, ill-boding planets, Saturn and Mars.

BESIE'GER [from *beſiege*] he who beſieges.

To BESLU'EBER [of *be* and *ſlubber*] to dawb, to ſmear with any thing that ſticks; as, to *beſlubber* our garments with blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESMEA'R [of *be* and *ſmear*, of ꞅmeꞃian, Sax. beſchmeeren, Du. beſchmieren, H. Ger.] 1. To daub or ſmear over with any thing that ſticks on. *Beſmear'd* with blood. *Milton.* 2. To foul, to ſoil.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *beſmear* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESMI'RCH, to ſoil, to diſcolour.

No ſoil of cautel doth *beſmirch*,
The virtue of his will. *Shakeſpeare.*
Our gayneſs and our gilt are all *beſmirch'd*
With rainy marching. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESMOA'K [of *be* and *ſmoke*, of ꞅmacian, Sax. of ſmuycken, or ſmoocken, Du.] 1. To make ſmoaky, or ſmoaked, to foul with ſmoke. 2. To dry or harden in ſmoke.

To BESMU'T [beꞅmiꞇan, Sax. beſmetten, Du. beſchmutten, O. and L. Ger. beſchmutzen, H. Ger.] to daub or ſmear over with ſmut, ſmoke, or ſoot.

BE'SOM [beꞅm, beꞅma, Sax.] 1. An inſtrument to ſweep with. 2. Whatever produces an effect like a beſom. I will ſweep it with the *beſom* of deſtruction. *Iſaiah.*

To BESO'RT [of *be* and *ſort*] to ſuit, to become, to befit. Such as *beſort* your age. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESO'RT [from the verb] attendance, train, proper company or retinue.

I crave fit diſpoſition for my wife,
With ſuch accommodation and *beſort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESO'T [of *be* and ꞅoꞇ, Sax. beſotten, Du.] 1. To render ſottiſh or ſtupid, to take away the ſenſes.

He is *beſotted*, and has loſt his reaſon. *South.*

2. To make to doat, with *on*. *Beſotted on* that face and eyes. *Dryden.*

Beſou'ght. See To Beseech.

Beſought, [*irr. perf.* and *part. paſſ.* of *beſeech*] have beſought.

Haſten to appeaſe—
While pardon may be found in time *beſought*. *Milton.*

To Beſpa'ngle [of *be* and *ſpangle*] to decorate with ſpangles, to beſprinkle with any thing ſhining or ſparkling.

Not Berenice's locks firſt roſe ſo bright,
The heavens *beſpangling* with diſhevel'd light. *Pope.*

To Beſpa'tter [of *be* and *ſpatter*, of ꞅpæꝺan, Sax. beſprienlen, Du. beſprütten, O. and L. Ger. beſprützen, H. Ger.] to ſoil, daſh, or dawb with dirt, to ſprinkle; as, to *beſpatter* the face; figuratively, to defame or ſlander.

Fair Britain in the monarch bleſt,
Whom never faction could *beſpatter*. *Swift.*

To Beſpa'wl [of *be* and *ſpawl*, of ſpagen, Teut.] to dawb, or make filthy by ſpitting.

To Beſpe'ak [of *be* and *ſpeak*, of ꞅpæcan, Sax. *pret.* I ſpoke, ſpake, have beſpoke, or have beſpoken, *part. paſſ.* beſpoke, beſpoken] 1. To entreat, to ſpeak for ſomething, to give order for it beforehand. The cap your worſhip did *beſpeak*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To make way by a previous apology. My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by ſo tedious a *beſpeaking* of him. *Dryden.* 3. To forbode, or tell ſomething beforehand. Thy ſtarted fears *beſpoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognoſtics to ſcare the allies. *Swift.* 4. To ſpeak to, to addreſs; chiefly poetical. Her knight ſhe thus *beſpake*. *Spenſer.* 5. To betoken, or ſhew. The abbot of St. Martin, when born, had ſo little of the figure of a man, that it *beſpoke* him rather a monſter. *Locke.*

Beſpe'aker [from *beſpeak*] he that beſpeaks a thing beforehand. They mean not with love to the *beſpeaker* of the work, but delight in the work itſelf. *Wotton.*

To Beſpe'ckle [of *be* and *ſpeckle*, of ꞅpecce, Sax. a ſpot] to mark, or ſet off with ſpeckles or ſpots.

To Beſpe'w [of *be* and *ſpew*, of ſpoutwen, Du. ſpeyen, Ger.] to dawb with vomit or ſpew.

To Beſpi'ce [of *be* and *ſpice*] to ſeaſon with ſpice.

Thou might'ſt *beſpice* a cup,
To give mine enemy a laſting wink. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Beſpi't [of *be* and *ſpit*, of ꞅpiꞇan, Sax. *pret.* I beſpot or beſpit, I have beſpit or beſpitten; *part. p.* beſpit or beſpitten] to dawb with ſpittle.

Beſpo'ke [*irr. part.* and *part. paſſ.* did beſpeak] have beſpoke, beſpoken. See To Bespeak.

To Beſpo't [of *be* and *ſpot*, from ſpot, Teut. ignominy] to mark with ſpots. Mildew reſts on the wheat, *beſpotting* the ſtalks with a different colour from the natural. *Mortimer.*

To Beſprea'd [of *be* and *ſpread*] to ſpread or cover over.

————————His nuptial bed
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *beſpread*.
Dryden.

To Beſpri'nkle [of *be* and *ſprinkle*] of ſprenken, Teut. ſprengen, or ſprenkelen, Dut. ſprengen, Ger.] 1. To ſprinkle over, to ſcatter over.

A purple flood
The bed *beſprinkles*, and bedews the ground. *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively, to do any thing like ſprinkling. He imitating the father poet, whoſe life he had written, hath *beſprinkled* his work with many fabuloſities. *Brown.*

To Beſpu'e. See To Bespe'w.

To Beſpu'tter [of *be* and *ſputter*, from *ſputo*, Lat.] to ſpirt or flirt ſpittle upon, to ſputter a thing over.

Beſsara'bia, a province of Turkey in Europe, lying about the ſeveral mouths of the Danube.

Be'ſse, a ſea-fiſh, otherwiſe called the wolf-fiſh.

Beſt, *ſuperl.* [from *good*, comp. beꞇ, beꞇepa, beꞇepe, ſuperl. beꞇeꞅꞇ by contraction, beꞅꞇ, beꞅꞇa, Sax. beſte, Du. and Ger.] 1. Moſt good, the choiceſt, the moſt excellent or valuable. 2. The beſt, the utmoſt power or endeavour, the moſt, the higheſt perfection. Let each man do his *beſt*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To make the beſt, to improve to the utmoſt; as, to make the *beſt* of any thing.

Beſt is beſt-cheap, L. Ger. (Beſt is beſt koop.) The French ſay: *On n'a jamais bon marché de mauvaiſe marchandiſe.* (Bad goods are never cheap.) And good ones always bring to the buyer moſt credit and moſt ſervice.

Beſt, *adv.* [of *well*] in the higheſt degree of goodneſs or perfection. He ſhall dwell where it liketh him *beſt*. *Deuteronomy.*

Beſt is ſometimes uſed in compoſition; as, *beſt*-be-truſt-ſpies, in Bacon, *beſt*-natured, *&c.*

Be'ſtail [Fr. a law term] all kinds of beaſts or cattle.

To Beſta'in [of *be* and *ſtain*] to mark with ſtains, to beſpot.

We will not line his thin *beſtained* cloke
With our pure honours. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Beſtea'd, *pret.* beſted, or have beſted, *part.* beſted [of *ſtead*] 1. To profit, to advantage.

Hence vain deluding joys,
How little you *beſtead*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys. *Milton.*

2. To accommodate, to treat with proper neceſſaries. They ſhall paſs through it hardly *beſtead* and hungry. *Iſaiah.*

Be'ſtial [*beſtialis*, of *beſtia*, Lat. a beaſt] 1. Pertaining to a beaſt, being in the claſs of beaſts.

His wild diſorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *beſtial* citizens ſurprize. *Dryden.*

2. Brutal, being below the dignity of reaſon and humanity, having the qualities of wild beaſts, carnal. Urge his *beſtial* appetite in change of luſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Beaſtly, brutiſh.

Beſtial *Signs* [with aſtrologers] are ſigns of the zodiac, called Aries, Leo, Taurus, Capricornus, and Sagittarius; becauſe they are on globes repreſented by four-footed beaſts.

Beſtia'lity, or Beaſtlineſs [of *beſtial*, of *beſtialidad*, Sp. *beſtialitas*, Lat.] beaſtly quality, filthineſs, degeneracy from humanity. What can be a greater abſurdity, than to affirm *beſtiality* to be the eſſence of humanity. *Pope* and *Arbuthnot.*

Be'ſtially [of *beſtial*] in a brutal manner, ſo as to be below humanity.

Beſtia'rii [among the Romans] thoſe men who combated with wild beaſts.

To Beſti'ck [of *be* and *ſtick*, *pret.* I beſtuck or have beſtuck; *part. paſſ.* beſtuck] to ſtick over with points or ſpots here and there.

Truth ſhall retire,
Beſtuck with ſland'rous darts. *Milton.*

To Beſti'r [of *be* and *ſtir*, from ꞅꞇiꞅꞅan, Sax.] 1. To move one's ſelf about briſkly, to labour ſtrenuouſly. It is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *beſtir yourſelves*. 2. Shakeſpeare uſes it with another word, not the reciprocal pronoun; you have *beſtirred* your *valour*.

To Beſto'w [of *be* and ꞅꞇop, Sax. a place, *Skinner*, ſtrooyen, Du. ſtreuen, Ger. beſteden, Du. *Minſhew*] 1. To lay up, to ſtow, or place. He took them from their hand, and *beſtowed* them in the houſe. 2 *Kings.* 2. To employ, to apply. The ſea was not Marlborough's element, otherwiſe the whole force of the war would have been *beſtowed* there. *Swift.* 3. To give, to confer upon; generally with *upon*. His nature was ſuch, as to *beſtow* praiſe *upon* himſelf, before any could give it. *Sidney.* Clarendon uſes it with the particle *to*. Places he *beſtowed to* ſuch perſons as he thought fit, 4. To give as charity. Not a cup of cold water, *beſtowed* for his ſake, ſhould be without reward. *Hooker.* 5. To give in marriage; ſometimes with *upon*. I could *beſtow* her *upon* a fine gentleman. *Tatler.* 6. To give as a preſent.

Pure oil and incenſe on the fire they throw,
And fat of victims which their friends *beſtow*. *Dryden.*

7. To lay out upon; it has commonly *for* before the thing purchaſed. *Beſtow* that money *for* oxen. *Deuteronomy.*

Beſto'wer [from *beſtow*] he that beſtows, diſpoſes, or confers any thing upon another. Some beings are the *beſtowers* of thrones, but ſubordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

Beſtrau'ght, *part.* [of this participle I have not found the verb; by analogy we may derive it from *beſtract*, perhaps it is corrupted from *diſtraught*. *Johnſon*] diſtracted, mad, being out of one's ſenſes or wits. It is found in *Shakeſpeare.*

To Beſtre'w [of *ſtrew*, of ꞅꞇꞃeƿian, Sax. *pret.* beſtrewed, have beſtrown, *part. paſſ.* beſtrown] to ſtrew over, to ſcatter about.

Thick *beſtrown*,
Abject and loſt lay theſe, cov'ring the flood. *Milton.*

Beſtri'cia, a city of Tranſylvania, remarkable for the gold mines near it. Lat. 48° N. Long. 22° E.

Beſtrid, or Beſtridden [*irr. part. pret.* of *beſtride*] have beſtrid, or beſtridden.

To Beſtri'de [of *be* and *ſtride*, from ꞅꞇꞃæꝺen, Sax.] 1. To have a thing between one's legs.

He doth *beſtride* the narrow world
Like a coloſſus. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſtep over.

More dances my rapt heart,
Than when I firſt my wedded miſtreſs ſaw
Beſtride my threſhold. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Often uſed of riding. To get *aſtride* upon a horſe. 4. Sometimes uſed of a man ſtanding over ſomething he defends.

————————He *beſtrid*
An o'er preſs'd Roman, and i'the conſul's view
Slew three oppoſers. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Beſtu'd [of *be* and *ſtud*] to ſet off with ſtuds or ſhining knobs. And ſo *beſtud* with ſtars. *Milton.*

To Bet [ƿeꝺꝺian, to wager, ƿeꝺ, Sax. a wager, from which the etymologiſts derive *bet*. I ſhould rather imagine it to come from beꞇan, Sax. to mend, encreaſe, or better; as, a *bet* encreaſes the original wager. *Johnſon.* wetten, Ger.] to lay wagers when gameſters are at play, in favour of one ſide againſt the other, to wager.

Bet, a wager, ſomething to be won on certain conditions.

Bet, *old preter.* of to beat. The hammer wrought, and *bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon.*

Be'ta [βῆτα, Β, β, Gr.] the ſecond letter of the Greek alphabet; alſo the herb beet. *Lat.*

To Beta'ke [from *take*, of beꞇæcan, Sax. batage, Dan. betacnia, or betaga, Su. *perf.* betook, have betaken, *part. paſſ.* betaken] 1. To take to, to ſeize, a ſenſe now obſolete; generally with *to*. *To* his hands that writ he did *betake*. *Spenſer.* 2. To have recourſe to; with the reciprocal pronoun and *to*. *Betake* thee *to* nothing but deſpair. *Shakeſpeare* 3. To apply, with the reciprocal pronoun. And *to* ourſelves *to* action we *betake*. *Dryden.* 4. To remove, with the reciprocal pronoun and *to*. She *betook* her *to* the groves. *Milton.*

Beta'ncos, a city of Gallicia in Spain. Lat. 43° 15′ N. Long. 8° 50′ W.

To Betee'm [of *teem*] to bring forth, to beſtow. So would I fain *beteem* to you his ſword, you to defend. *Spenſer.*

To Bethi'nk [from *think*, of beꞇhencan, Sax. bedencken, Du. and Ger. betæncke, Dan.] to recall to mind, to conſideration, or recollection, with the reciprocal pronoun and *of*, before the matter of thought.

Betho'ught *irr. perf.* and *part.* of *bethink*; which ſee.

Be'thlehem, or Be'thlehemite, the ſame with bedlam and bedlamite; which ſee.

Bethlehem, once a flouriſhing city of Paleſtine, but now only a poor village. It is ſtill much frequented, as being the place of our Saviour's birth. Lat. 31° 30′ N. Long. 36° E.

Bethlehem is alſo a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, about two miles north of Louvain. Lat. 51° N. Long. 4° 35′ E.

Be'thlehemites [of *Bethlehem*, of בית לחם, Heb. the houſe of bread] certain fryars who wore the figure of a ſtar on their breaſts, in memory of the ſtar that appeared to the wiſemen, and conducted them to Bethlehem.

To Bethra'l [of *be* and *thrall*] to enſlave, to conquer.

She is that did my lord *bethral*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bethu'mp [of *be* and *thump*] to beat or lay upon. In a ludicrous ſenſe. I was never ſo *bethumpt* with words. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'thune, a little fortified town of Artois, in the French Netherlands,

therlands, about thirteen miles north of Arras. Lat. 50° 32′ N. Long. 2° 35′ E.

To Beti′de, *pret.* it betided or betid, *part. paſſ.* betid [of *be* and *tide*, of tid, Sax.] 1. To befal, to happen to, whether good or bad. 2. Sometimes having *to*.

Neither know I what is *betid to* Cloten. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To come to paſs.

A ſtrange adventure *betided*,
Betwixt the fox and ape. *Spenſer.*
Woeful ages long ago *betid.* *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To become, having *of*. If he were dead, what would *betide of* thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beti′me, or Beti′mes [of *be* and *time*, of tima, Sax.] 1. Early, ſeaſonably. Stop the rage *betime. Shakeſpeare.* 2. Soon, before much time has paſſed. Over early ripeneſs fadeth *betimes. Bacon.* 3. Early in the day; as, *betimes* in the morning.

Be′tle, or Betre, an Indian plant, called water pepper.

Be′tlis, a city in the north of Curdiſtan, ſituated on a ſteep rock, at the ſouth end of the lake Van, on the frontiers of Perſia and Turkey. Lat. 37° 30′ N. Long. 45° E.

To Beto′ken [of *be* and *token*] from tacnian, Sax. or beteeken, Teut.] 1. To ſhew by tokens or ſigns any thing beforehand. This *betokens* a ſtorm. 2. To repreſent, to mark; as, ceremonies fit to *betoken* actions.

Betoo′k [*irr. pret.* of betake.] See To Betake.

Be′tony [*betoine*, Fr. *bettonica*, It. *betonica*, Sp. Port. and Lat.] a medicinal herb. The ſpecies are; 1. Common, or wood betony. 2. Betony with a white flower. 3. Greater Daniſh betony. The firſt is greatly eſteemed as a vulnerary herb.

To Beto′ss [of *be* and *toſs*] to diſturb, or put into violent motion; as, my *betoſſed* ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Betra′y [betrager, Dan. *trahir*, Fr. *tradire*, Ital. *trayſionar*, Sp. *trayſoar*, Port. *trado*, Lat.] 1. To be falſe, to deliver one up treacherouſly into an enemy's hands. 2. To diſcover or diſcloſe what has been entruſted as a ſecret. 3. To diſcover ſomewhat that had better not; as, to *betray* ignorance. 4. To make liable, to fall into inconveniencies; with *to*, or *into*, and the reciprocal pronoun; as, great confidence *betrays* one *to* great errors. 5. To diſcover. In a neutral ſenſe.

Not after length of years a ſtone *betray*,
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Dryden.*

Betra′yer [of *betray*] he that betrays.

To Betri′m [of *be* and *trim*] to ſet off, to decorate; as, thy banks April *betrims*.

To Betro′th [probably of betrowen, Du. or be and troth, O. and L. Ger. bezeichnen, H. Ger.] 1. To contract to any one, to give one party to another by a ſolemn matrimonial contract; with *unto*, or *to*. 2. To make ſure, or promiſe in marriage; as, he *betrothed* a wife. 3. To nominate to a biſhopric, in order to conſecration. If any be conſecrated a biſhop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he ſhall not receive the habit of conſecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

To Betru′st [of *be* and *truſt*] to entruſt to any perſon in confidence of fidelity; commonly having *with* before the thing, and *to* before the perſon; but it is ſometimes underſtood; as, *betruſt* him *with* that; and *betruſt* a thing *to* your memory.

Bettee′ [probably *q. d. betty*, probably a cant word without etymology. *Johnſon*] an inſtrument made uſe of by houſe-breakers to break open doors and windows.

Be′tter, *adj. irr.* comp. of *good* [betteꝛ, Sax. bedre, Dan. batter, or battre, Su. berter, Du. beeter, O. and L. Ger. beſſer, H. Ger.] more good, excellent, advantageous, convenient, than any elſe. See Best.

Better never begun than never ended. A thing begun and not accompliſhed, expoſes a man not only to needleſs expence, but to ridicule.

Better hold at the brim, than hold at the bottom.
It is better to be ſparing while we have ſomething, than to ſpend all prodigally and want afterwards. The Latins ſay: *Sera eſt in fundo parſimonia.*

Better wiſe than wealthy, or

Better wit than wealth. Though very few now a-days can believe ſo: every man's endeavour is after wealth, but few in compariſon ſeek after wiſdom.

There is another proverb, the reverſe of this:

Better be happy than wiſe; us'd by thoſe who place happineſs in wealth.

The Better day, the Better deed. *Bon jour, bon ouévre.* Fr. What the deſign of this proverb is, ſeems not very eaſy to conceive; no more than how a good day can juſtify an evil action.

Better one word in time, than afterwards two. To know how to place our words right is one of the grand arts of life, which we can't too much ſtudy the attainment of.

Better one eye than quite blind. *Princeps luſcus inter cæcos.* Lat. (Among the blind the one-ey'd is a prince.) Of a thing ſo valuable as ſight, the very leaſt ſhare is infinitely preferable to none at all.

Better, *ſubſt.* [from the *adj.*] one ſuperior to another, in a good quality, or other excellence; ſometimes applied to a ſuperior in rank or authority; as our *betters* or ſuperiors.

The Better, in the room of a ſubſtantive, or a ſubſtantive underſtood. 1. The advantage or ſuperiority over any perſon or thing, with *of*; as, we have had the *better of* the *Spaniards*. 2. For the better, for the improvement of any thing.

Better, *adv.* [the comparative of *well*] well in a greater degree. Then it was *better* with me than now. *Hoſea.*

To Better [betre, Dan. baetra, Su. beetern, O. and L. Ger. beſſern, H. Ger.] 1. To mend or render better, oppoſed to worſe; as, to *better* one's fortune. 2. To ſurpaſs or exceed. Nature aims at that which cannot be *bettered. Hooker.* 3. To advance, to promote. His honour would ſuffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon.*

Be′tterment, the act of making or being rendered better. A bad word.

Be′ttor [of *bet*] he that bets or wagers. A ſtranger, though a fair *bettor*, no body would take him up. *Addiſon.*

Be′tty 1. Half a flaſk of Florence wine. 2. The ſame with *bettee*; which ſee. An inſtrument to break open doors. Record the nocturnal ſcalades of needy heroes, deſcribing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot.*

Betwee′n, *prepoſ.* [betpynan, or betpeonan, Sax.] 1. In the middle or midſt of two things, times and places. 2. From one to another; noting intercourſe; as, things go ſo *between* them. 3. Denoting partnerſhip between two perſons. Caſtor and Pollux, with only one ſoul *between* them. *Locke.* 4. Bearing relation to two. If there be any diſcord *between* them and any, they are compounded. *Bacon.* 5. Noting diſtinction of one from another. There's a wide difference *between* ſome men. *Locke.* 6. *Between* is properly uſed of two, and *among* of more. But perhaps this accuracy is not always preſerved. It likewiſe ſerves to denote ſociety or union; alſo a partaking and a privacy.

To be Between *hawk and buzzard*, that is, at an uncertainty; alſo to be in a dangerous ſituation.

Betwi′xt [betpyx, or betpeox, Sax.] 1. Between, in the midſt of two. *Betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.* 2. From one to another. As marriage *betwixt* me and her. See Between.

Be′tula [with botaniſts] the birch-tree. *Lat.*

Be′vecum, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Netherlands, about ſeven miles ſouth of Louvain. Lat. 50° 45′ N. Long. 4° 45. E.

Be′vel [with maſons, joyners, &c.] a kind of ſquare, one leg whereof is frequently crooked, according to the ſweep or arch of a vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and ſo may be ſet to any angle.

Bevel [with architects] an inſtrument for adjuſting angles.

Bevel *Angle*, ſignifies any angle that is neither 90 nor 45 degrees.

Bevel [in heraldry] ſignifies broken, or opening like a carpenter's rule; as, he bears argent a chief *bevile* vert, by the name of *beverlis*. See plate IV. Fig. 37.

To Bevel [from the noun] to cut to a bevel angle. Rabbets on the groundſel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may fall off. *Moxon.*

Be′veland, the name of two iſlands, in the province of Zealand, in the United Netherlands, lying between the eaſtern and weſtern branches of the Scheld.

Be′ver [probably of *bevere*, It. to drink] a ſmall collation betwixt dinner and ſupper; alſo the viſor or ſight of an head-piece. See Beaver.

Be′verage [*beveraggio*, It. *beverage*, Old Fr.] 1. Any drink in general. Scarce deny *beverage*, for the bees provides. *Dryden.* 2. *Beverage*, or water-cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water as you deſire it ſtronger or ſmaller. This ſhould ſtand forty-eight hours on it before you preſs it, when it is preſſed, tun it up. *Mortimer.* 3. But the more *common* acceptation of the word is, that of a *mingled* draught, to which ſenſe, I ſuppoſe, the correct and ingenious author of the *Table of Cebes* refers in thoſe lines:

Error and ignorance *infus'd* compoſe
The fatal *beverage*, which her fraud beſtows. *Table of Cebes.*

To pay Beverage [a phraſe] to give a treat of wine, drink, &c. upon wearing a new ſuit of clothes; alſo garniſh money in a priſon.

Beverches [old records] cuſtomary ſervices done at the bidding of the lord by his inferior tenants.

Be′verly, a borough town of Yorkſhire, about ſeven miles north of Hull. It gives title of marquiſs to the duke of Queenſbury, and ſends two members to parliament.

Be′vy *of Roe Bucks* [with hunters] a herd of them.

Bevy *Greaſe*, the fat of a roe buck.

Bevy *of Patridges* [with fowlers] three in a flock.

Bevy *of Quails* [in fowling] a flock or brood of them. Hence,

Bevy [in a metaphorical ſenſe] is a knot or company of perſons; as, a *bevy* of fair women, of goſſips, of knaves, &c.

To Bewa′il [of *be* and *wail*, from pail, of panian, Sax. to lament for] to bemoan, to lament.

To Bewa′re [of *be* and *ware*, or *wary*, gepapian, Sax. waren, Dan. bewara, Su. bewahren, H. Ger.] 1. To take care, or be upon one's guard from, with *of*; as, *beware of* that man. 2. It is only uſed in theſe forms; *he may beware, let him beware, he will beware*, but not, *he did beware*, or *he has been ware*.

Beware of had I wiſt, (or known.)

Beware of the geeſe when the fox preaches.
Wenn der fuchs prediget ſo nimm die caenſe in acht, H. Ger. (When the wicked man preaches up righteouſneſs, it is a ſure ſign he has miſchief in hand.)

Bewa′ilable, that may or deſerves to be bewailed.

Be′wdly, a borough-town of Worceſterſhire, about twelve miles north of worceſter. It ſends one member to parliament.

To Bewe′ep [of *be* and *weep*] to weep over, to ſhed tears plentifully upon. Eyes *beweep* this cauſe again. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bewe′t [of *be* and *wet*] to moiſten, bedew, or wet. His napkin with tears *bewet*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bewi′lder [of *be* and *wild*, from pildeꞃneꞅꞅe, Sax. a wilderneſs] to put into confuſion, to puzzle, to confound for want of a plain path; as, *bewilder'd* in a wood. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, we *bewilder ourſelves* in ſuch ſtudies.

To Bewi′tch [of *be* and *witch*, from picce, Sax.] 1. To injure by witchcraft or enchantment. 2. To charm or pleaſe in an irreſiſtible manner. The charms of poetry our ſouls *bewitch. Dryden.* With ſuch *bewitching* tenderneſs. *Addiſon.*

Bewi′tchery [from *bewitch*] charm, faſcination, reſiſtleſs force or prevalence. There is a *bewitchery* or faſcination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

Bewi′tchment [from *bewitch*] power of charm, faſcination. The *bewitchment* of ſome popular man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bewi′ts [with falconers] pieces of leather made broadiſh, to which the hawk's bells are faſtened, and buttoned on their legs.

To Bewra′y [of bepꞃegan, Sax.] 1. To diſcover, or reveal with perfidy, as a ſecret. 2. To ſhew or make viſible. This word is now little uſed.

Bewra′yer [from *bewray*] he that bewrays perfidiouſly. A *bewrayer* of ſecrets. *Addiſon.*

BEY, or BEG, a governor of a maritime town or country in the Turkiſh empire.

BEYO'ND, *prep.* [of biȝeonðan, or beȝeonð, Sax.] 1. Before, at a diſtance not yet reached.

> Fame's a fancy'd life in others breath,
> A thing *beyond* us. *Pope.*

2. Farther, more onward than; as, *beyond* the mark on the land. 3. It denotes ſuperiority as to excellence. His ſatires are *beyond* Juvenal's. *Dryden.* 4. Exceſs, over any thing as to degree; as, *beyond* all wonder. 5. On the other ſide, in which ſenſe it's oppoſite is behither; or on this ſide; as, *beyond* the ſea. 6. Paſt, out of the reach of. *Beyond* the reach of mercy. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. It notes remoteneſs from, or not being within the ſphere of. Nor joy nor grieve too much for things *beyond* our care. *Dryden.*

To go BE'YOND, to deceive, to circumvent. He thought he went *beyond* her. *Sidney.* That no man *go beyond*, nor defraud his brother. 1 *Theſſalonians.*

BE'ZANT. See BE'ZANTS.

BEZA'NTLER [in blazonry] ſignifies the ſecond branch of a horn of a hart or buck, that ſhoots out from the beam, or main horn, being next above the antler.

BE'ZANTS, or BE'SANTS (in heraldry] are round and flat pieces of bullion without impreſs, and repreſent the current coin of Bizantium, now called Conſtantinople. Theſe are introduced in coat-armour (as is ſuppoſed) by thoſe who were in the holy war; but ſince, they ſhew the riſe of honeſt treaſurers, receivers of the cuſtoms, &c. they are always of metal, and when blazon'd (according to the cuſtom of foreign heralds) ought to be expreſsly ſaid to be *or* or *argent*, though with us they are always of gold; but foreigners have them of ſilver alſo. See Plate IV. Fig. 38.

BEZANTY' [in heraldry] a croſs bezanty, is a croſs made of bezants.

BE'ZEL, or BE'ZIL, the upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompaſſes and faſtens the ſtone in it.

BEZE'STAN [among the Turks and Perſians] a burſe or exchange.

BE'ZOAR, a medicinal ſtone brought from both the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, accounted a ſovereign counter-poiſon, and an excellent chearer of the heart: it is found in the ſtomach of an animal called pazan, of the goat kind The oriental bezoar is very uncertain in its ſize, ſhape, and colour, but it is always ſmooth and glaſſy on the ſurface, and when broken, is found to be compoſed of a great number of cruſts, and often formed upon a piece of ſtick, or a ſeed for a nucleus or baſis. Its great price has taught people to counterfeit this bezoar. The occidental bezoar is formed in the ſtomach of a quadruped of the deer kind; it poſſeſſes all the virtues of the oriental, but in a more remiſs degree. Theſe Dr. Slare, in a late treatiſe, endeavours to prove fictitious.

Oriental BEZOAR, is that which comes from ſeveral parts of the Eaſt Indies, and of Perſia.

Occidental BEZOAR, is what is brought from the Weſt Indies, Mexico, and Peru, and is found in the ſtomach of ſeveral animals peculiar to that country.

Monkey BEZOAR, is a rare and valuable ſtone found in the ſtomach of a ſpecies of monkey, common both to the Eaſt Indies and America.

Porcupine BEZOAR, a ſtone found in the gall-bladder of the porcupine, and are properly no other than gall-ſtones, being of a yellow or browniſh colour.

German BEZOAR, is found in the ſtomach of an animal of the goat kind, called chamois or rupi-capra. Some weigh 18 ounces, but is not of much eſteem in medicine.

BEZOAR *Animale* [with chemiſts] the livers and hearts of vipers dried in the ſun and pulverized.

BEZOAR *Minerale* [with chemiſts] a preparation of butter of antimony fixed by ſpirit of nitre, and pulverized. Then the matter is powdered and calcined in a crucible, after which it is edulcorated by waſhing, and ſpirit of wine burnt on it three or four times.

BEZOA'RDIC, or BEZOA'RTIC [in medicine] cordial remedies, or antidotes againſt poiſon or infectious diſtempers; ſo called as being compounded with bezoar.

BEZOA'RDICUM *Joviale* [in medicine] bezoar of Jupiter; a regulus made by melting of three ounces of regulus of antimony, and two of block tin, which being reduced to a powder, and fixed with corroſive ſublimate, and diſtilled off in a kind of butter; this butter is afterwards diſſolved in ſpirit of nitre, and the ſolution is diſtilled three times, till the bezoar remain at the bottom.

BEZOARDICUM *Lunale*, or BEZOAR *of the Moon* [in chemiſtry] is made by fixing eight ounces of rectified butter of antimony, and one of fine ſilver, which is diſſolved by pouring it in freſh and freſh on ſpirit of nitre, till the ebullition ceaſe, after which the ſpirit is drawn off, and the bezoar is powdered, waſhed, and edulcorated with ſpirits of wine, till it grows inſipid.

BEZOARDICUM *Martiale* [in chemiſtry] a ſolution of crocus martis, made by a reverberation in butter of antimony, and then ſpirit of nitre is poured on it, and the further procedure is the ſame with that of other bezoardic preparations.

To BE'ZZLE [*q. d.* to beaſtle] to tipple, to guzzle, to drink hard.

BIA'NGULATED [*biangulatus*, Lat.] two-cornered.

BIA'NGULOUS [*biangulus*, Lat.] having two corners.

BI'ARCH [*biarchus*, Lat. of βιαρχος, of βιος, life, and ἀρχος, a ſuperintendant] a caterer, he who provides victuals, a ſuttler.

BIA'RCHY [*biarchia*, Lat. βιαρχια, Gr.] the office of caterer, &c.

BIA'FAR, a kingdom of Africa, in Nigritia, bounded on the weſt by the kingdom of Benin, on the north by that of Medra, and on the eaſt and ſouth by the kingdom of Mujac.

BIALO'GOROD, a town of Beſſarabia, upon the Neiſter; it is alſo called Akerman. Lat. 46° 24′ N. Long. 32° 20′ E.

BIA'RU, a cape on the north-eaſt part of the iſland of Macaſſar, in the Indian ocean.

BI'AS [*biais*, Fr. ſaid to come from *bihay*, an old Gauliſh word ſignifying *croſs* or *thwart. Johnſon*] 1. A weight on one ſide of a playing bowl, turning the courſe of the bowl from a right line. 2. That which turns a man to any particular courſe, or directs his meaſures.

> This is that boaſted *bias* of thy mind,
> By which one way to dulneſs 'tis inclin'd. *Dryden.*

3. Propenſion or inclination. He ſeems to have little *bias* towards the opinions of Wickliffe. *Dryden.* 4. A bent, and inclination of mind. 5. Bias in the following paſſage ſeems to be uſed adverbially, conformably to the French, *mettre une choſe de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation. *Johnſon.* Athwart, acroſs, aſlant of.

> Every action trial did draw,
> *Bias* and thwart, not anſwering the aim. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BIAS [*biaiſer*, Fr.] to ſet a bias upon, to incline or prepoſſeſs a perſon to ſome ſide.

BIATHA'NATOI [of βια, violence, and θανατος, death] perſons taken away by a violent death.

To BIB [of *bibo*, Lat.] to drink or ſip often, to tipple; as, he was conſtantly *bibbing. Locke.*

BIB [probably of *bibo*, Lat. or of *babadero*, Sp.] a piece of linen for the breaſt of a child, to keep his cloaths clean. Why not write on a *bib* and hanging ſleeves, as well as on the bulla and prætexta? *Addiſon.*

BIBA'CIOUS [*bibacis*, *gen.* of *bibax*, Lat.] much given to drinking.

BIBA'CITY [*bibacitas*, Lat.] the quality of great or hard drinking.

BI'BBER [*biberon*, Fr. of *bibo*, Lat.] a tippler of liquors, he that drinks often.

BIBERO'T, minced meat, of the breaſts of partridges and fat pullets, &c.

BI'BERSBERG, a town of the Upper Hungary, 15 miles north of Preſburgh. Lat. 48° 35′ N. Long. 17° 30′ E.

BIBE'SY [*bibeſia*, Lat.] a too earneſt deſire after drink, actual tippling.

BI'BITORY *Muſcle* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle that draws the eye down towards the cup.

BI'BLE [Fr. *biblia*, Sp. Port. and Lat. bibel, Du. and Ger. of βιβλιον, Gr. a book] the divine collection of the books of the Old and New Teſtament, ſo called by way of eminence; an etymology *ſimilar* to that of the Mahometan *coran*; ſometimes called the *al-kitàb*, *i. e.* THE *book*; and ſometimes *al-coràn*, *i. e.* THE *thing to be read.* See AL-CORAN and BERÆANS, compar'd with Acts xvii. 11.

The firſt tranſlation of the book of the Old Teſtament was out of the Hebrew into the Greek, by the LXXII interpreters, and thence is called the Septuagint, and from the Septuagint it was tranſlated into Latin, which is called the old Latin verſion.

The Latins have various modern verſions; but only two that are ancient, the firſt is that which is called the Italick, and the ſecond that of St. Jerome, which is called the Vulgate, becauſe it was confirmed by the council of Trent for vulgar uſe.

The bible was tranſlated into the Engliſh Saxon tongue about the year 940, and was firſt tranſlated into Engliſh by William Tindal, in the 21ſt year of the reign of Henry VIII. and then printed.

It was again tranſlated in the reign of king James I. about the year 1603; the diviſion of the bible into chapters was made in the year 1252.

BIBLIO-ICONO-CLAST [of βιβλιον, a book, εικων, an image, and κλαστης, a breaker] a deſtroyer of books with pictures in them.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER [βιβλιογραφος, of βιβλιον, a book, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a writer of books, a copiſt.

BIBLIO'POLIST [βιβλιοπωλης, of βιβλιον, and πωλεω, Gr. to ſell] a bookſeller.

BIBLIOTA'PHIST [of *bibliotaphus*, Lat. of βιβλιοταφος, of βιβλιον, a book, and ταφη, Gr. a ſepulchre] an hider or burier of books. Happy had it been for the cauſe of truth and knowledge, if the ſpirit of bigotry and miſguided zeal had ſtopped here: For books, which are only *hid*, may in proceſs of time be brought to light; but what think ye of falſifying and corrupting the books *themſelves?* a practice which, had not St. John foreſeen would be too prevalent in the Chriſtian world, he might have ſpared that *ſolemn* proteſt againſt it, *Revel.* c. xxii. v. 18, 19. See FO'RGERY and INTERPOLA'TION.

BIBLIO'THECA [βιβλιοθηκη, of βιβλιον and θηκη, Gr. a repoſitory] a place where books are kept, a library, a ſtudy; alſo the books themſelves. *Lat.*

BIBLIO'THECAL [*bibliotheca*, Lat.] of or belonging to a library.

BIBLIO'THECARY [*bibliothecarius*, Lat.] a library-keeper.

BI'BRACK, an imperial city of Swabia in Germany, about 20 miles ſouth of Ulm. Lat. 48° 12′ N. Long. 9° 30′ E.

BI'BULOUS [*bibulus*, Lat.] given to bibbing or drinking much or often, having the quality of ſucking up moiſture as a ſpunge, the ſea-ſand, &c. This is the moſt uſual ſenſe.

> Strow'd *bibulous* above, I ſee the ſands. *Thomſon.*

BICA'NER, a city of Aſia, in the country of the Mogul, upon the Ganges, and capital of the province of Bacar. Lat. 28° 40′ N. Long. 87° 20′ E.

BICA'PSULAR, *adj.* [*bicapſularis*, of *binus*, two, and *capſula*, Lat. a caſe or capſule] a term applied to plants, whoſe ſeed-veſſels are divided into two parts.

BICAPSULA'RIS, or BICAPSULA'TUS [with botaniſts] a plant is ſaid to be ſo, whoſe ſeed veſſel is divided into two parts, as in verbaſcum, mullein, ſcrophularia, figwort, euphraſia, eye-bright, &c. *Lat.*

BICE, a ſort of painting colour, either green or blue. Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*. *Peacham.*

BI'CEPS [in anatomy] a name given to ſeveral muſcles ſo called from their having two heads. *Lat.*

BICEPS *Cubiti* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the elbow ſo named, becauſe it has two heads, the outmoſt or firſt ariſing from the upper part of the brink of the acetabulum ſcapulæ, and being both united, make a large fleſhy belly, and are inſerted to the tubercle at the upper head of the radius.

BICEPS *Femoris* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the leg, which alſo has two heads, of which the upper and longeſt has its riſe from a knob of the os iſchium, and the other from the linea aſpera of the os femoris, immediately beneath the end of the glutæus maximus; theſe being united, go on to the outward appendix of the thigh bone, and are implanted to the upper apophyſis of the fibula.

BICEPS *Tibiæ* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the leg, ſo called on account of its having two heads, the one proceeding from the tuberoſity of the iſchium, and the other from the middle of the linea aſpera, both which unite and are inſerted by one tendon in the ſuperior and external part of the perone. The uſe of it is to help to bend the tibia, and turn the leg, foot, and toes outward, when a perſon ſits down.

Bici′pital, or Bici′pitous [*bicipitis*, of *biceps*, Lat. two-headed] 1. Having or pertaining to that which has two heads; as, *bicipitous* conformation in *Brown's Vulgar Errors*. 2. It is applied to one of the muſcles of the arm; as, the *bicipital* muſcle of the arm. *Brown.*

To Bi′cker [probably of bicre, C. Brit. a conteſt, or perhaps of bickeren, Du. to play at dice, which often gives occaſion to wrangling and quarrelling] 1. To tilt, to ſkirmiſh, without a ſet battle, to fight off and on. They fell to ſuch a *bickering*, that he got a halting. *Sidney.* 2. To quiver, to play backwards and forwards.

Fierce effuſion roll'd,
Of ſmoke and *bickering* flame, and ſparkles dire. *Milton.*

Bi′ckerer [of *bicker*] he that bickers or ſkirmiſhes.

Bi′ckern [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*] an iron ending in a point. A blackſmith's anvil is ſometimes made with a pike, *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end. *Moxon.*

Bico′rne, the bone of the tongue, called alſo hyoides.

Bico′rne, or Bico′rnous [*bicornis*, Lat.] that hath two horns, forked; the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras. *Brown.*

Bico′rporal [*bicorpor*, of *bis* and *corporalis*, Lat.] having two bodies.

Bicorporal *Signs* [in aſtrology] ſuch ſigns of the zodiac that have double bodies.

To Bid [*irr. verb, perf.* I bid, bad, bade, I have bid or bidden; *part. paſſ.* bid, bidden, beodan, Sax. gebieden, Du. bieten or gebieten, Ger. bindan, Goth.] 1. To denounce; as, to *bid* battle, or to *bid* defiance. 2. To proclaim or make known publickly; as, to *bid* the bans. 3. To pray; as, to *bid* prayer; to *bid* farewel or adieu. 4. To wiſh; as, to *bid* good ſpeed, to *bid* good morrow. 5. To declare or pronounce; as, to *bid* welcome. 6. To deſire, to aſk, to invite; as, to *bid* him to dinner. 7. To order or command before things or perſons; as, he *bid* her alight.

He *bade* his willows learn the moving ſong. *Pope.*

To Bid *Money for any Goods*, &c. [of biddan, Sax.] to offer money.

To Bid *a Boon*, to make a requeſt.

Bid, or Bad [*irr. pret.* bead, Sax.] hath bid.

Bid, or Bidden [*irr. part. paſſ.* budne, Dan.] 1. Being bid, or bidden, invited. 2. Commanded; as, a *bidden* bluſh. *Pope.*

Bi′dale [a weſtern word for *help all. Martin*] an invitation of friends to drink at the houſe of a poor man, and there to contribute charity.

To Bide, *verb act.* [bidan, Sax.] to endure or ſuffer. Shakeſpeare and Dryden both uſe it.

To Bide, *verb neut.* 1. To dwell, to inhabit. All them that *bide* in heaven. *Milton.* 2. To remain in any place. Safe in a ditch he *bides*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To continue in any ſtate or condition. They alſo, if they *bide* not ſtill in unbelief, ſhall be grafted. *Romans.* 4. It has probably all the ſignifications of *abide:* but it being grown obſolete, the examples of its various meanings are not eaſily found.

Bide′ntal [*bidentis*, of *bidens*, Lat.] having two teeth. The ill management of forks is not to be helped, when they are only *bidental*. *Swift.*

Bide′ntals [among the Romans] prieſts inſtituted for the performance of certain ceremonies on occaſion of a thunderbolt's falling on any place. They were ſo called of *bidental* (*i. e.* a ſheep of two years old having teeth on each ſide) which they offered in ſacrifice.

Bi′dden. See To Bid.

Bi′dder [from *bid*] he that bids a price. Dreſſes hung there expoſed to the purchaſe of the beſt *bidder*. *Addiſon.*

Bi′dding, *ſubſt.* [of *bid*] order or command.

Bidding *of the Beads*, a charge or warning anciently given by pariſh prieſts to their pariſhioners, at ſome particular prayers, for the ſoul of ſome deceaſed friend.

Bi′ding [from *bide*] reſidence, dwelling.

At Antwerp has my conſtant *biding* been. *Rowe.*

Bi′el, a town of the canton of Bern in Switzerland, ſituated at the mouth of a lake, to which it gives name, about 15 miles north-eaſt of the city of Bern. Lat. 47° 15′ N. Long. 7° E.

Bie′lski, a town of Polachia, in Poland, about 62 miles ſouth of Grodno. Lat. 53° N. Long. 24° E.

Bie′nnial [*biennis*, of *binus*, two, and *annus*, Lat. a year] that is of two years continuance, two years old. Some are long-lived, others only annual or *biennial*. *Ray.*

Bier, or Beer [bare or beer, Sax. barr, Su. bere, Teut. *biere*, Fr. from *to bear*, as *feretrum* from *fero*, Lat. *Johnſon*] a woodden frame to carry a dead body upon to burial.

Bie′stings [bysting, Sax.] the firſt milk taken from a cow after calving, which is thick, and of a yellow tinge. See Beestings.

Bifa′rious [*bifarius*, Lat.] two-fold, or that may be taken two ways.

Bi′fid [*bifidus*, Lat. among botaniſts] is applied to whatever is divided in two; ſplit in two, opening with a cleft.

Bi′ferous [*biferus*, Lat. of *bis*, twice, and *fero*, to bear] bearing double; alſo bearing fruit twice a year.

Bi′fidated [*bifidatus*, Lat.] cut or cleft in two parts, cloven in two.

Bi′fidus, Bi′fida, or Bi′fidum [with botaniſts] a leaf, &c. of a plant is ſo called, when it is cut or divided into two parts. *Lat.*

Bi′fold [of *binus*, Lat. two, and *fold*, Eng.] twofold. *Bifold* authority. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bifo′lium [with botaniſts] the herb two-blade. *Lat.*

Bifo′rmed [*biformis*, Lat. of *binus*, two, and *forma*, a ſhape] hav- two forms or ſhapes.

Bifo′rous [*biforis*, of *bis*, twice, and *fores*, Lat. a door] having double doors.

Bifu′rcated [*bifurcus*, of *binus*, two, and *furca*, Lat. a fork] having two forks or prongs. A piece *bifurcated* or branching into two. *Woodward.*

Bifurca′tion, diviſion into two parts. A *bifurcation* or diviſion of the root into two parts. *Brown*

Big [buce, Sax. a belly, buyck, Du. This word is of uncertain or unknown etymology; Junius derives it from βαγαιος, Skinner from *bug*, which in Daniſh ſignifies the belly. *Johnſon*] 1. Great or large in bulk; oppoſed to ſmall. 2. Teeming, great with young; having the particle *with*; as, *big with* young. 3. Some times *of*, but rarely. His gentle lady *big of* this gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Full of ſomething, deſirous, ready, or about to vent ſomething; having *with*.

———The day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addiſon.*

5. Swoln, ready to burſt: uſed often of the effects of any paſſion.

Thy heart is *big*, get thee apart and weep. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Haughty, ſwelling, ſurly in mien or talk; as, he looks *big*, or he's a man of *big* looks, and he ſpeaks *big*, or is a man of *big* words. 7. High in ſpirit, lofty, brave.

Have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Bi′ga [of *bis*, twice, and *jugum*, Lat. a yoke, in old records] a cart with two wheels.

Bi′gamist [*bigamus*, low Lat. *bigame*, Fr.] one that has two wives. By the papal canons, a clergyman that has a wife cannot have an eccleſiaſtical benefice, much leſs can a *bigamiſt*. *Ayliffe.*

Bi′gamy [*bigamie*, Fr. *bigamia*, It. Sp. and low Lat. of *bis*, Lat. twice, and γαμος, Gr. marriage] 1. The crime of having two huſbands or two wives at the ſame time; as, loath'd *bigamy*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. In the canon law; the marriage of a ſecond wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched, which, in the church of Rome, ſomewhat incapacitated a man from eccleſiaſtical benefits.

Bigamy [in common law] an impediment that hinders a man from being a clerk, on account that he has been twice married.

Biga′rrade, *Fr.* A kind of great orange.

Bi′gat, an ancient Roman coin, ſtamped with the figure of a chariot drawn by two horſes abreaſt, in value equal to the Denarius, or ſeven-pence halfpenny Engliſh money.

Big-*Bellied* [of *big* and *belly*] being with child or with young; as, a *big-bellied* woman.

Bi′genous [of *bigens* and *bigenus*, Lat.] born of parents of two different nations; alſo of parents of different kinds.

Bigge, a pap or teat. *O.*

Bi′ggen, the name of a kingdom and city in the iſland Niphon, in Japan.

Bi′gger [*comp.* of *big*] greater in bulk.

Bi′ggest [*ſuper.* of *big*] greateſt in bulk.

Bi′ggin [*beguin*, Fr.] a ſort of linen coif to tie round the forehead, or a cap for a young child. His brow with homely *biggin* bound. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bi′ggleswade, a market town in Bedfordſhire, ſituated on the river Ivel, about eight miles from Bedford, and 45 from London.

Bight, or Bite [a ſea word] any turn or part of a cable or rope that lies compaſſing or rolled up.

To hold by the Bight [a ſea phraſe] is to hold by that part of the rope that is coiled or rolled up.

Bight, or Bought [of an horſe] is the inward bend of the chambrel, and alſo the bend of the fore-knee.

Bi′gly [of *big*] in a haughty bluſtering manner. *Bigly* to look. *Dryden.*

Bi′gness [of *big*] 1. Largeneſs, greatneſs, magnitude of bulk. 2. Size, whether greater or ſmaller. Rays make vibrations of ſeveral *bigneſſes*, which excite ſenſations of ſeveral colours. *Newton.*

Bi′lboa, the capital of the province of Biſcay, in Spain, ſituated near the mouth of the river Ibaicabal, which falling into the ſea a little below it, forms a good harbour. Lat. 43° 30′ N. Long. 3° W.

Biledu′lgerid, one of the diviſions of Africa, having Barbary on the north, and Zaara, or the deſert, on the ſouth.

Bi′levest, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, about ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Ravenſburgh, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 52° N. Long. 8° 15′ E.

Bi′got [*bigot*, Fr. in religion or philoſophy. The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is ſuppoſed by Cambden and others to take its riſe from ſome occaſional phraſe. *Johnſon*] a perſon devoted to a party, prejudiced or attached in favour of ſome opinions, a blind zealot; as, he's a *bigot* to his party;

Bi′goted, or Bigo′tted [of *bigot*] become a bigot, zealouſly and obſtinately adhering to a party or principle in religion, or any thing elſe; with *to*.

Bi′gotry. 1. Prejudice, unreaſonable warmth or blind zeal, in favour of any opinions; with *to*; as, *bigotry to* tenets. 2. The practice, the tenet of a bigot; as, we perſiſt in thoſe *bigotries*. *Pope.* The ſeveral *ſhapes* in which this unreaſonable prejudication appears, are as follows: 1. A bigot cannot bear to hear his own tenets and principles *oppoſed* by another, and it is ſtill worſe, if, 2dly, He will not *examine* for himſelf: But worſt of all, when, 3dly, He conceives uncharitably of thoſe that differ from him, bears them an ill will, and is diſpoſed to do them ill offices. This laſt turn of mind is the *perfection* of bigotry, and where it has got power, and the ſecular arm on its ſide, ſoon breaks out into open perſecution. See Bibliotaphist and Beræans.

Bi′gottism, a ſtiff adherence to a party or opinion, though without reaſon, or even againſt it.

Bi′gswoln [of *big* and *ſwoln*] ready to burſt, ſwoln very much.

Might my *bigſwoln* heart,
Vent all its griefs, and give a looſe to ſorrow. *Addiſon.*

Bi′g-uddered [of *big* and *uddered*] having big udders, or dugs ſwoln with milk; as, *big udder'd* ewes. *Pope.*

A Bite, a trick or cheat upon a perſon; alſo the perſon who tricks or cheats.

Bites, or Bi′ters, a race of men who are perpetually employed in laughing at thoſe miſtakes, which are of their own production, ſuch as are the making April fools every day in the year. *Spectator.*

Bijou′terie, a word imported from the French language, and which ſignifies trinkets and jewels of all kinds. The original word is *bijou*, which Pere Richelet explains by gems, precious ſtones, bracelets, and all the like ornaments.

Biju′gous [*bijugus*, of *bis*, twice, and *jugum*, Lat. a yoke] yoked or coupled together.

Biju′gus, Biju′ga, or Biju′gum [with botaniſts] a plant is ſo called, when two leaves are joined to the ſame ſtalk at the ſame place, over-againſt one another, as in mint, lychnis, &c.

BILA'NCIIS *Deferendis* [in law] a writ directing the corporation to carry weights to a particular haven, to weigh the wool that a perſon has licence to export. *Lat.*

BI'LANDER. See BELANDRE, which is the true orthography. A ſmall veſſel, of about eighty tons burden, for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, with maſts and ſails like it. They are chiefly uſed in Holland, as being fit for the canals there.

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coaſt, and land in view to keep. *Dryden.*

BILARIUS *Ductus* [with anatomiſts] a channel with which the ductus cyſticus makes the ductus communis choledochus, which paſſes obliquely to the lower end of the gut duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum: it is called alſo ductus hepaticus. It is a conſiderable appendage of the liver.

BI'LBERRY [from bılıᵹ, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*, Eng. *Skinner*] the fruit of a ſmall creeping buſh, about the higneſs of a juniper-berry, but of a purple colour, and ſharp, though ſweetiſh taſte: the ſame with whortleberry.

Pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'LBO [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the beſt tempered weapons are made] a ſword or rapier. To be compaſſed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'LBOES [a ſea word] a ſort of puniſhment at ſea, by laying the offender in irons, or putting him in a ſort of ſtocks. Shakeſpeare uſes it in Hamlet.

BILE [*bilis*, Lat.] the gall or choler; an humour of the body, partly ſaline, of a yellow colour, which is ſeparated from the blood of animals in the liver, and is received into two veſſels, *viz.* the gall-bladder, and the porus biliarius, and thence diſcharged by the common duct into the duodenum. Its uſe is to ſheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle, becauſe they, being entangled with its ſulphurs, thicken it ſo, that it cannot be ſufficiently diluted by the pancreatic juice to enter the lacteals.

In its progreſſion, ſoon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;
Which by the liver ſever'd from the blood,
And ſtriving through the gall-pipe, here unload
Their yellow ſtreams. *Blackmore.*

BILE [bile, Sax. bitter, perhaps from *bilis*, Lat.] an inflammatory tumor. See BOIL.
This is generally ſpelt *boil*, but I think leſs properly. *Johnſon.*

BILGE, or BI'LLAGE [with mariners] the bottom of the floor of a ſhip, the compaſs or breadth of its bottom.

BILGE-*Pump*, the ſame as bur-pump.

BILGE-*Water* [a ſea term] that water which, by reaſon of the breadth of the ſhip's bilge, cannot come to the well in the hold of the ſhip.

To BILGE, or BULGE [with mariners] a ſhip is ſaid to bilge or be bilged, when ſhe has ſtruck off ſome of her timber againſt a rock, and ſo ſprings a leak and lets in water.

BI'LIARY [*bilis*, Lat.] belonging to the bile or gall; as, the *biliary* duct.

BI'LINGSGATE, a cant word, borrowed from Bilingſgate in London, a place where there is always a crowd of fiſh-women and other low people, remarkable for frequent brawls and notorious foul language.

Shameful *Bilingſgate* her robes adorn. *Pope.*

BILI'NGUIS [in law] is uſed of a jury that is impannelled on a foreigner, of which part are Engliſh, and part thoſe of his own country.

BILI'NGUOUS [*bilinguis*, of *binus*, two, and *lingua*, Lat. a tongue] that can ſpeak two languages; alſo double-tongued, deceitful.

BI'LIS ATRA, *Lat.* [with phyſicians] black choler, or melancholy.

BI'LIOUS [*bilieux*, Fr. *bilioſo*, It. and Sp. of *bilioſus*, of *bilis*, Lat.] full of bile or choler, choleric. The marks which Boerhaave gives of the bilious temperament or conſtitution, are large veins, with a great and quick pulſe, a duſky complexion, leanneſs, hardneſs, and plenty of black and criſpy hair; and yet HOMER has given the *yellowiſh* kind of hair to his heroe, as that of Hector was *brown*—

Ξανθης δε κομης ελε πηλειωνα. Iliad, Book I. line 197.

BILIOUS *Fever*, that kind of fever where the bile is ſuppoſed chiefly in fault; which Dr. Mead conjectures to hold true of intermittents in general. *Monita & Præcepta Med.* p. 39.

To BILK [probably of bilk, Teut. derived by Mr. Lye from the Gothic bilaican] to diſappoint or deceive, to gull, to bubble, to cheat by running in debt and not paying.

To BILK *a Coachman*, to ſharp and cheat him of his hire.

BILL [bille, ꞇƿıbille, Sax. a two-edged ax] a ſort of edged tool, or hatchet with a hooked point for lopping of trees, making hedges, *&c.* if ſhort, called a hand-bill; if long, an hedging-bill. It is ſo called from its reſemblance to the bill of a bird of prey. Servants uſe the ſickle or the *bill. Temple.*

BILL [*billet*, Fr. *biglietto*, It.] a note or writing of any kind. The *bill* invites them all alike. *Shakeſpeare.* Of which there are various ſorts, as

BILL [in law] a proceſs or declaration, in writing, that expreſſes the grievance or injury the plaintiff has ſuffered by the defendant, or ſome fault the perſon complained of has committed againſt ſome ſtatute or law of the realm. It is moſtly offered to the lord chancellor. It contains the fact complained of, the damages thereby ſuſtained, and petition of proceſs againſt the defendant for redreſs; as, to find a *bill* againſt one.

BILL *of Credit*, that which a merchant gives a perſon whom he can truſt, whereby he is impowered to receive money from his correſpondents abroad. Tho' bills of credit be different from bills of exchange, yet they enjoy the ſame privileges; for the money paid in conſequence of them is recoverable by law.

BILL *of Debt* [in commerce] is the ſame as a bond or writing obligatory; only being drawn in Engliſh, it is called a bill; but when in Latin, a bond; or a bill is a ſingle bond without any condition annexed; whereas a bond has a penalty and condition.

BILL, an account of money. Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's eſtate, that the *bills* may be leſs than the eſtimation abroad.

BILL *of Divorce*. See DIVORCE.

BILL *of Entry* [in commerce] is a bill containing an account of goods entered at the cuſtom-houſe, both inward and outward.

BILL *of Exchange*, a ſhort note, ordering the payment of a certain ſum of money in one place to any perſon appointed by the remitter, or drawer, in conſideration of the like value paid to the drawer in another place.

BILL *of Lading*, a deed or inſtrument ſigned by the maſter of a ſhip, acknowledging the receipt of the merchants goods, and obliging himſelf to deliver the ſame in good condition, at the place to which they are conſigned. Of theſe bills are three, one given to the merchant, one to the factor, and the other is kept by the maſter of the ſhip.

BILL *of Parcels* [with tradeſmen] a particular account of the quantities, ſorts and prices of goods bought, given by the ſeller to the buyer.

BILL, a phyſician's preſcription; as, the doctor's *bill*.

BILL, an advertiſement poſted for any purpoſe, particularly public notice given what play and entertainments are to be acted; as, a playhouſe *bill*.

BILL *of Mortality*, an account of the numbers that have died in any particular diſtrict; as, the weekly *bills* of mortality in London and Weſtminſter, and ten miles round.

BILL *of Fare*, an account of ſuch proviſions as are in ſeaſon, or an account of the diſhes at a feaſt.

BILL *of Reviver*. See REVI'VER.

BILL *of Review*. See REVIE'W.

BILL [in parliament] a paper containing propoſitions offered to the houſes to be paſſed, and then preſented to the king to paſs into an act or law. In parliament *bills* are prepared and preſented to the two houſes. *Bacon.*

BILL, an act of parliament. That way no *bills* can preclude, nor no kings prevent. *Atterbury.*

BILL *of Sale*, is when a perſon having occaſion for a ſum of money, delivers goods as a ſecurity to the lender, to whom he gives this bill, impowering him to ſell the goods, in caſe the ſum of money borrowed is not repaid with intereſt at the time appointed.

BILL *of Store*, a ſort of licence granted at the cuſtom-houſe to merchants, to carry ſuch ſtores and proviſions as are neceſſary for their voyage, cuſtom-free.

BILL *of Sufferance*, a licence granted at the cuſtom-houſe to a merchant, to give him a permiſſion to trade from one Engliſh port to another.

Bank BILL, or *Bank* NOTE, an inſtrument whereby private perſons become entitled to a part in the bank ſtock.

BILL [bile, Sax.] the beak of a bird. See BALL.

A BILL, a halberd or battle-ax, anciently uſed by the foot.

Diſtaff women manage ruſty *bills*. *Shakeſpeare*

To BILL, *verb neut.* [from *bill*, a beak] to careſs as pigeons do, to be fond. Still amorous and fond and *billing*.

Like Philip and Mary on a Shilling. *Hudibras.*

To BILL, *verb act.* [from *bill*, a writing] to publiſh by an advertiſement. A cant word. His maſter-piece was a compoſition he *billed* about under the name of a ſovereign antidote. *L'Eſtrange.*

BILLA *Vera* [in law] *i. e.* a true bill, ſignifies the indorſing or writing on the backſide of a preſentment by the grand jury, when they find the matter probably true, and deſerving further conſideration.

BI'LLAGE [a ſea word] the breadth of a ſhip's floor, when ſhe lies on the ground.

BI'LLARD, an imperfect or baſtard capon. Alſo in ſome parts of the kingdom, the young fiſh of the gradus kind are ſo called.

BI'LLEMENTS [of *habiliments*] womens apparel, or ornaments of any kind.

BI'LLERCAY, a market town in Eſſex, four miles from Brentwood, and 23 from London.

BI'LLET [*billot*, Fr,] 1. A ſtick or ſmall log of wood cut for fuel; as, a faggot or *billet* for the fire. 2. An ingot of gold or ſilver.

BILLET [*billet*, Fr.] 1. A ticket for quartering of ſoldiers 2. A ſmall paper or note folded up. A little *billet*, in which was only written, remember Cæſar. *Clarendon.*

BILLET *Doux* [Fr. pronounced *billé doo*, plur. *billets doux*, pronounced *billé doos*] a ſhort love letter, ſent by a gallant to his miſtreſs, or a lover to his ſweet-heart, and *e contra*.

To BILLET [from the *noun*] 1. As, to *billet* ſoldiers, is to order them to be quartered in particular houſes, by a billet or ſmall ticket. 2. To quarter ſoldiers as a grievance. Charging the kingdom by *billetting* ſoldiers. *Raleigh.*

BI'LLETE, [in blazonry] ſignifies that the eſcutcheon is all over ſtrewed with billets, the number not aſcertained; for if it be, the number muſt be expreſſed, and their poſition, and then the term *billety* is not uſed.

BI'LLETTED [in heraldry] charged with billets; as, he bears *argent billette*, Fr. a croſs ingrailed gules

BI'LLETS, little iſlands.

BILLETS [in heraldry] *bilettes*, Fr. a bearing in form of a long ſquare, ſuppoſed to repreſent cloth of gold or ſilver. Guillim is of opinion, that thoſe repreſent *billets doux*; but moſt authors take them for bricks, and ſay that many Engliſh families ſettled in France, bear them to denote their extraction from England, where ſo many bricks are made; but to this others object, that England has never been famous for brick-making, and ſo it might as well ſuit many other countries as England. But *Columbiere* mentions *briques* or bricks ſeparately from *billets*, and ſays, that the difference between them is, that *briques* are drawn ſo, as to repreſent thickneſs, whereas the billets have only a flat ſuperficies, which plainly intimates that billets repreſent letters or folded papers, whether of love or otherwiſe. See Plate IV. Fig. 39.

BI'LLETTY [in heraldry] a bearing in form of a long ſquare, billets were anciently of pieces of cloth of gold or ſilver, longer than broad, placed at a diſtance by way of ornament on clothes.

BI'LLIARDS, without a *ſing.* [of *billard*, Fr. of *billa*, Lat. the balls made uſe of. Of *billiard* the French language has no etymology, and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *balyards*, yards or ſticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus Spenſer, *balyards* much unfit. *Johnſon*] a game played on an oblong table, exactly level, and covered with cloth, with ivory balls, which are ſtruck or driven with ſticks made bending, on purpoſe to drive the antagoniſts ball into holes, called hazards or pockets, on the edge and corners of the table. The art of the game lies in putting one ball into the pockets, ſo as not to pocket your own.

Bi'lliting [among hunters] the ordure or dung of a fox.

Bi'llon [in coinage] a ſort of baſe metal, either of gold or ſilver, in the mixture of which copper predominates.

Billon [in geography] a town of the lower Auvergne, in the Lyonois, in France, about 10 miles ſouth-eaſt of Clermont. Lat. 45° 40′ N. Long. 3° 25′ E.

Bi'llisdon, a market town of Leiceſterſhire, about ſeven miles from Leiceſter, and 72 from London.

Bi'llon [q. d. *bixmillions*, Eng. or millions twice] a term uſed by arithmeticians in numeration, intimating that the word millions is twice mentioned, as 6,6666,600000.

Bi'llow [probably of bellen, to roar, or bilg, Teut. a wave. Johnſon ſays of bilge, Germ. bolg, Dan. probably of the ſame original with biliᵹ, Sax. a bladder] a ſurge of the ſea, a great rolling wave.

> His tumbling *billows* roll with gentle rore. *Spenſer.*
> But when loud *billows* laſh the ſounding ſhore,
> The hoarſe rough verſe ſhould like the torrent roar. *Pope.*

To **Billow** [from the *noun*] to ſwell or roll as a wave. *Billowing* ſnow. *Prior.*

Bi'llowy [of *billow*] ſwelling, wavy. Deſcends the *billowy* foam. *Thomſon.*

Bi'lsen, a town of Germany, about ſix miles weſt of Maeſtricht. Lat. 51° N. Long. 5° 30′ E.

Bima'rical, or **Bima'rian** [*bimaris*, of *binus*, two, and *mare*, Lat. the ſea] of or pertaining to two ſeas.

Bime'dial [with mathematicians] is when two medial lines, commenſurable only in power, containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line ſhall be irrational, and is called a firſt bimedial line.

Bimli'patan, a town of Golconda, in India, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the bay of Bengal. The Dutch have a factory here. Lat. 18° N. Long 83° E.

Bin [binne, Sax. a manger] a great cheſt or wooded frame to put corn, *&c.* in. The moſt convenient way of picking hops is into a long ſquare frame of wood called a *bin*. *Mortimer.*

Bina'rious, or **Bi'nary** [*binarius*, of *binus*, Lat. two] of or pertaining to two, double.

Binary *Arithmetic*, an arithmetic, or method of computation propoſed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, inſtead of the ten figures in the common arithmetic, and the progreſſion from 10 to 10, only two figures are uſed, the two figures are 0 and 1, and the cypher multiplies every thing by 2, as in common arithmetic by 10. Thus 1 is one, 10, 2, 11, 3, and 100, 4, *&c.* This method appears to be the ſame with that uſed by the Chineſe four thouſand years ago.

Bi'nary *Number*, one compoſed of two units.

Binary *Meaſure* [in muſic] is a meaſure wherein you beat equally, or the time of riſing is equal to that of falling.

Bi'nbroke, a market town of Lincolnſhire, about 25 miles from Lincoln, and 115 from London.

Binch, a ſmall but fortified town of Hainault, 10 miles eaſt of Mons. Lat. 50° 30′ N. Long. 4° 20′ E.

To **Bi'nd**, *verb act.* [*irreg. pret.* I bound, or have bound; *part. paſſ.* bound or bounden; bindan, Sax. binde, Dan. binda, Su. binden, Du. and Ger. bindan, Goth.] 1. To tie with bonds, to chain. Wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job.* 2. To gird, enwrap, or involve with ſomething. Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment. *Proverbs.* 3. To faſten to any thing. *Bind* this line of ſcarlet thread in the window. *Joſhua.* 4. To tye up or faſten together. Gather together the tares, and *bind* them in bundles. *St. Matthew.* 5. To cover a wound with dreſſings and bandages. Having filled up the bared cranium with our dreſſings, we *bound* up his wounds. *Wiſeman.* 6. To compel or conſtrain. Imperial conſtitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale.* 7. To oblige by ſtipulation or oath; as, to *bind* one's ſelf by bond, and to *bind* an apprentice. 8. To oblige by duty or law, in the paſſive form, with *to*.

> Tho' I am *bound* to every act of duty,
> I am not *bound to* that all ſlaves are free to. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. To oblige by kindneſs, with *to*; as, that good-natured action will *bind* him *to* you. 10. To confine, to hinder, ſometimes with *in*, and *up* emphatical.

> Now I'm cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, *bound in*,
> To ſaucy doubts. *Shakeſpeare.*

You will ſooner by imagination *bind* a bird from ſinging than from eating. *Bacon.* The only cauſe that *binds up* the underſtanding, and confines it to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.* 11. To hinder the flux of the belly, to make coſtive, not to looſen the body. Parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body. *Bacon.* 12. To reſtrain; with *up* emphatical. The more we are *bound up* to an exact narration, we want more life and fire to animate the ſtory. *Felton.* 13. To border or edge with ſomething; as, to *bind* a garment. To *bind* a book, to put it in a cover. 14. To *bind to*, to oblige, to ſerve one.

> Still thou art *bound to* vice, and ſtill a ſlave. *Dryden.*

15. To *bind to*; to contract with any body. Art thou *bound to* a wife? ſeek not to be looſed. 1 *Corinthians.* 16. To *bind over* (in law) to oblige to make appearance; as, to *bind* one *over* to the ſeſſions.

To **Bind**, *verb neut.* 1. To grow ſtiff and hard. To have the parts contracted together. If the land riſe full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, make it fine by harrowing. *Mortimer.* 2. To be of a coſtive nature, not laxative; as, that diet *binds*. 3. To be obligatory. Bargains for truck between a Swiſs and an Indian are *binding* to them. *Locke.*

A **Bind** [of eels] two hundred and fifty, or ten ſtrikes, each containing 25 eels.

Bi'nder [from *bind*] 1. He that binds books. 2. He that binds ſheaves of corn. Three *binders* ſtood and took the handfuls reapt. *Chapman.* 3. A fillet or ſhred of linnen, or any thing elſe, to bind or tye with. A double cloth I cut from each end to the middle into three *binders*. *Wiſeman.*

Bi'nding [of *bind*] 1. A bandage. Take off the *binding* of his eyes. *Tatler.* 2. A ſort of tape to ſew round the edges of garments, to prevent their ravelling or tearing.

Bi'nding [with falconers] is a tiring, or when a hawk ſeizes.

Bi'ndind *Joiſts* [in architecture] joiſts in a floor, into which the trimmers of ſtair-caſes, and chimney-walls, are framed.

Bind-weed [*convolvulus*, Lat.] an herb; it hath moſtly culing ſtalks, and a flower like a bell. The ſpecies are thirty-ſix: 1. The common white great bindweed, vulgarly called bearbind, which is a very troubleſome weed in gardens. 2. Leſſer field bindweed, with a roſe-coloured flower, vulgarly called gravel-bind. This is ſtill a worſe weed than the former. 3. Common ſea bindweed, with round leaves. It is commonly found upon gravelly or ſandy ſhores, where the ſalt water overflows: this is a ſtrong purge often uſed in medicine. 4. Great American bindweed, with ſpacious yellow ſweet-ſcented flowers, commonly called Spaniſh arbour vine, or Spaniſh woodbine. It is common in the hot parts of America. It will grow to the length of ſixty or an hundred feet, and produce great quantities of ſide branches. 5. White and yellow Spaniſh potatoes. 6. Red Spaniſh potatoes. Theſe two are much cultivated in the Weſt Indies for food, and from the roots a drink is made called mobby, which is a ſprightly liquor, but not apt to fly into the head, nor will it keep beyond four or five days. Theſe roots have been brought from America, and cultivated in Spain and Portugal, but not ſo well liked as the common potatoe, being too ſweet and luſcious. 7. The jalap, *&c.* The root of this has been long uſed in medicine, is a native of the province of Italapa, about two days journey from La Vera Cruz.

Bing [in the alum works] a heap of alum thrown together in order to drain.

Bi'ngen, a town of the electorate of Mentz, about 16 miles weſt of that city. Lat. 50° N. Long. 7° 20′ E.

Bi'ngham, a market town of Nottinghamſhire, 108 miles from London.

Binna'rium [in old records] a ſtew or pond for keeping or breeding of fiſh.

Bi'nocle [q. d. *bini oculi*, Lat. a pair of eyes] in optics, a double teleſcope, *i. e.* conſiſting of two tubes joined together, by which a remote object may be viewed with both eyes at once.

Bino'cular [of *binus*, two, and *oculus*, eye, Lat.] having two eyes. Derham uſes it.

Bino'mial *Root* [in the mathematics] is a root compoſed of two parts joined by the ſign + or —: Thus $x + y$, or $a + b$, or $3 + 4$, or $5 - 2$, is a binomial root, conſiſting of the ſum or differences of two quantities: If it has three parts, as $x + y + z$, it is called a trinomial; and any root conſiſting of more than three parts, is called a multinomial.

Bino'minous [*binominis*, of *binus*, two, and *nomen*, Lat. a name] that hath two names.

Bio'grapher [of *βιος*, life, and *γραφω*, Gr. to deſcribe] one who writes the lives of particular perſons, not the hiſtory of nations. Grubſtreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like ſo many undertakers, to make a penny of him. *Addiſon.*

Bio'graphy [of *βιος*, life, and *γραφω*, Gr. to write] the writing of the lives of eminent perſons.

Bioly'chnium [of *βιος*, life, and *λυχνος*, Gr. a candle] the vital flame, natural heat or life of animals, particularly that which is communicated to a child in the womb.

Bi'ornburg, a town of Finland, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the Bothnic gulph. Lat. 62° N. Long. 21° E.

Bi'ovac, **Bi'honac**, or **Bivo'uac** [wey wach, Ger. a double guard; in the art of war] an extraordinary guard kept by the whole army, when it is drawn out every evening from their tents or huts, either at a ſiege, or lying before an enemy; and they continue all night under arms before the lines or camp, to prevent a ſurprize.

To raiſe the **Biovac** [a military term] is to order the army to return to their tents ſome time after break of day.

Bi'parous [*biparus*, Lat. of *binus*, two, and *pario*, to bring forth] bringing forth two at a birth.

Bi'partient [*bipartious*, of *bis*, twice, and *partior*, Lat. to divide, with arithmeticians] a number which divides another equally into two parts, leaving no remainder; ſo 4 to 8, 6 to 12, 8 to 16, are *bipartients*.

Bi'partite [*bipartitus*, of *binus*, two, and *partior*, Lat. to divide] divided into two parts, having two correſpondent and equal parts.

Biparti'tion [of *bipartite*] the act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correſpondent and equal parts. *Lat.*

Bi'patent [*bipatens*, of *bis*, twice, and *pateo*, Lat. to be open] lying open on both ſides.

Bi'ped, *ſubſt.* [*bipedis*, *gen.* of *bipes*, from *binus*, twice, and *pes*, a foot] an animal having two feet. Brown has uſed it.

Bi'pedal [*bipedalis*, of *binus*, two, and *pes*, Lat. a foot] of two feet long, wide, *&c.* alſo having two feet.

Bipeda'lity [*bipedalitas*, Lat.] the length of two feet.

Bipeda'neous [*pipedaneus*, of *bis*, twice, and *pes*, Lat. a foot] two foot thick, deep, or hollow, within the ground.

Bipe'nnated [of *binus*, two, and *penna*, Lat. a wing] having two wings. *Bipennated* inſects have poiſes joined to the body. *Derham.*

Bipe'talous [of *bis*, Lat. twice, and *πεταλον*, Gr. a flower leaf] conſiſting of two flower leaves.

Bipene'lla [with botaniſts] ſaxifrage or pimpernel. *Lat.*

Bipu'nctual [*bipunctualis*, Lat.] having two points.

Biqua'drate [of *bis* and *quadratus*, Lat.] a double quadrate or ſquare.

Biqua'drate, or **Biquadra'tic** [in arithmetic or algebra] the fourth power ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare number or quantity by itſelf; ſo 9, the ſquare of 3, multiplied by itſelf, produces the *biquadrate* 81. In algebra any equation conſiſting of not more than four terms, and where the unknown quantity of one of the terms has four dimenſions; as, $x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$ is a *bequadratic* equation, becauſe the term x^4 is of four dimenſions.

Biqui'ntile [with aſtronomers] an aſpect of the planets, ſo called, becauſe it conſiſts of two fifths of the whole circle, or 144 degrees.

Birch [biꞃce, biꞃc, Sax. bercken, Du. bircken, Ger. *betula*, Lat.] a tree whoſe leaves are like thoſe of the poplar, the katkins are produced at remote diſtances from the fruits, the fruit becomes a ſquamoſe cone, the ſeeds are winged, and the tree caſts its outer rind every year; it is propagated by ſuckers, and delights in a poor ſoil: the timber is uſed in making chairs, hop-poles, hoops, and brooms, &c. *Miller.*

Bi'rchen [of *birch*] made of birch; as, a *birchen* garland. *Pope.*

Bi'rd [probably of bꞃeꝺan, Sax. to breed, or of biꞃꝺ, Sax. the young of any tame beaſt or bird, or bꞃiꝺ, Sax. a chicken. *Johnſon*] a general term for the feathered kind; a fowl, ſmall or large. In common talk, *fowl* is uſed for the larger, and *bird* for the ſmaller kind of feathered animals.

To **Bird** [from the noun] to go a birding, or catching of birds.

Bird *Bolt* [of *bird* and *bolt*] a ſmall ſhot or arrow ſhot at birds.

Take thoſe things for *bird-bolts*, that you deem cannon bullets.
Shakeſpeare.

Bird-*Cage* [of *bird* and *cage*] a contrivance or frame, generally made of ſmall wire, to keep birds in.

Bird-*Call* [of *bird* and *call*] a whiſtle or pipe to decoy birds.

Bird-*Catcher* [of *bird* and *catch*] one that catches or takes birds.

Bi'rder [of *bird*] a bird-catcher.

Bi'rding [of *bird*] the act of catching birds.

B'irding-*Piece* [of *bird* and *piece*] a gun to ſhoot birds; a fowling-piece. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare.*

Bird-*Lime* [of *bird* and *lime*] a glutinous matter, made of the bark of holly, which being ſpread upon twigs, entangles the birds that light upon them.

Bird-*Man* [of *bird* and *man*] a bird-catcher; a fowler. It is uſed by *L'Eſtrange.*

A **Bird** in the hand is worth two in the buſh. The Lat. ſay: *Ego ſpem pretio non emo* (I won't give ready money for hopes.) The Fr. *Un tien vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras* (one thing in poſſeſſion is better than two in view.) Ital. *E meggtio haver hoggi un uovo, che dimani una gallina* (better an egg to day than a hen to-morrow.) Gr. Νηπιος ος τα ετοιμα λιπων τ' ἀνέτοιμα διωκει. Heſ. *He that leaves a certainty and ſticks to chance, when fools pipe may chance to dance.* All thoſe proverbs are ſo many leſſons of caution not to neglect preſent offers or opportunities, for uncertain future proſpects. The Ger. ſay: Ein vogel in der hand iſt beſſer als zehen über land; (*ten in the field*) or, beſſer ein ſpatz (a ſparrow) in der hand, als ein ſtorch (ſtork) auf dem dache. (on the houſe-top.) See **Bush.**

Birds of a feather flock together. The Lat. ſay: *Peres cum panibus facillimè congregantur.* To which agrees the H. Ger. Gleich und gleich geſellet ſich gern. And the Fr. *Chacun cherche ſon ſemblable.* (Every one ſeeks his fellow.) Young men delight in the company of the young; old of old; learned of learned; wicked of wicked, &c. The Lat. ſay likewiſe: *Cicada cicadæ chara; formica formicæ* (the graſshopper loves the graſshopper, the ant the ant.) And the Greeks: Αιει κολοιος προς κολοιον ιζανει.

Bird'*s-Eye* [*adonis*, Lat.] the name of a plant, whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of fennel or camomile.

Bird'*s-Foot* [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] the name of a plant, of which there are two ſpecies.

Bird'*s-Neſt* [of *birds* and *neſt*] 1. The neſt, or place where birds hatch their young. 2. The name of an Indian compoſition, of a ſpicy ſmell and taſte.

Bird'*s-Tongue*, the name of a plant.

Bi'rgander, the name of a water fowl; a kind of wild gooſe.

Bi'rt, a kind of fiſh, the ſame with turbot. See **Turbot.**

Bi'rkenfield, a town of Germany, about 40 miles weſt of Mentz. Lat. 49° 45′ N. Long. 6° 40′ E.

Bi'rmingham, a large populous town of Warwickſhire, famous for all kind of iron and ſteel-wares. It is about 109 miles from London; and gives title of baron to lord Dudley and Ward.

Bi'rth [beoꞃpe, or biꞃꞇ, Sax.] 1. The act of being born; as, at a perſon's *birth.* 2. Extraction, deſcent, lineage. Virgin born of heavenly *birth.* *Spenſer.* 3. Rank inherited by deſcent. I am too great of *birth.* *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The condition or circumſtances in which one is born.

Haleſus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden.*

5. The perſon or thing born, the production.

Unfather'd heirs and loathly *births* of nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

Others hatch the eggs and tend the *birth*, till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon.* 6. The act of bringing forth.

At her next *birth* much like thee,
Thro' pangs fled to felicity. *Milton.*

7. Riſe, beginning; as, it gave *birth* to that report.

Birth is much, but breeding more. Lat. *Nobilitas ſola eſt atque unica virtus.* H. Ger. Tugend für dem adel geher: adel mit tugend gatz beſtehet. And indeed great birth without breeding makes but a ſcurvy figure. The Fr. ſay: *Nourriture paſſe nature.* The Ital. *La vera nobilità ſon i coſtumi.*

Birth [ſea term] convenient ſea room for ſhips at anchor, or a fit diſtance for ſhips under ſail to keep clear, ſo as not to fall foul on one another; alſo a convenient place to moor a ſhip in.

The **Birth** *of a meſs* [on ſhipboard] the proper place for a meſs to put their cheſts in.

Birth, a litter among beaſts.

Birth-day [of *birth* and *day*] 1. The day on which a perſon is born, or thing produced. *Birth-day* of heaven and earth. *Milton.* 2. The day of the year in which one was born, annually obſerved.

Bi'rthdom [this is, erroneouſly, I think, printed in Shakeſpeare *birthdoom*; it is derived from *birth* and *dom.* *Johnſon*] privilege of birth. Our downfall'n *birthdom.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Bi'rth-night [of *birth* and *night*] 1. The night in which any was born; as, on my *birth-night.* 2. The night annually kept in memory of a perſon's birth; as, a *birth-night* beau. *Pope.*

Bi'rth-place [of *birth* and *place*] the place where a perſon is born; as, our *birth-place* and climate. *Swift.*

Bi'rthing [with ſhip-builders] is ſaid of ſhips when their ſides are raiſed or brought up.

Bi'rth-right [of *birth* and *right*, from beoꞃpe, and ꞃihꞇ, Sax.] the honour or eſtate, and the other privileges belonging to the firſt-born, his right. By merit more than *birth-right*, ſon of God. *Milton.*

Bi'rth-strangled [of *birth* and *ſtrangle*] ſuffocated in being born. Finger of *birth-ſtrangled* babe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bi'rth-*Wort.* [of *birth* and *wort*; I ſuppoſe from a quality of haſtening delivery. *Johnſon.* *ariſtolochia*, Lat.] the name of an herb. The ſpecies are: 1. The roundrooted birthwort. 2. The climbing birthwort. 3. The Spaniſh birthwort, &c.

Bi'rza, a town of Samogitia, in Poland, about 42 miles ſouth-eaſt from Mittau. Lat. 56° 35′ N. Long. 25° E.

Bi'scay, the moſt northerly province of Spain, from which the Bay of Biſcay takes its name.

Bi'schweller, a fortreſs of Alſace, ſubject to the French; ſituated about five miles weſt of Port Lewis. Lat. 48° 40′ N. Long. 7° E.

Bi'scot [*q. d.* double ſcot] a fine of two-pence for every perch of land, to be paid on default of repairing banks, ditches, &c.

Bi'scotin [with confectioners] a confection made of fine flower, powdered ſugar, marmalade, the whites of eggs, &c.

Bi'scuit, **Bi'sket**, or **Bi'squet**, [of *bis*, Lat. twice, and *cuit*, Fr. baked; *biſcuit* therefore ſeems the moſt analogous ſpelling] 1. A kind of hard dry bread, not fermented, that is made to be carried to ſea; it is baked for long voyages four times. 2. A compoſition, among confectioners, of fine flower, almonds and ſugar.

To **Bise'ct**, or to **Bisse'ct** [of *bis* and *ſeco*, Lat.] to divide or cut into two parts.

Bise'ction [from the verb] a cutting into two parts. *Lat.*

Bise'gment [in geometry] one of the parts of any line divided into equal parts.

Bise'rta, a port town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, ſituated on the mediterranean, near the place where the ancient Utica ſtood, and about 40 miles north of Tunis. Lat. 37′ 0° N, Long. 9° 0′ E.

Bi'shop [biꞅcop, Sax. of επισκοπος, Gr. which was afterwards ſoftened into *biſhop*, biſſchop, Du. and L. Ger. biſchoff, H. Ger. biſkop, Su.] 1. A chief officer of the chriſtian church, who has the charge of a dioceſe. But the better to adjuſt the ſignification of this word, its etymology ſhould be conſidered. 'Tis originally a Greek word, derived from the verb επισκοπεω, to inſpect or overſee; and is accordingly ſo rendered by our tranſlators, *Acts* xx. v. 17-28. Having ſent for the *elders* [or governors] of the church, he ſaid to them, *Take heed therefore to yourſelves and all the flock, over which the Holy Ghoſt has made you* [biſhops or] *overſeers.* And in much the ſame ſenſe Homer ſtyles Hector the biſhop of Troy, as having, I ſuppoſe, the chief inſpection, care, and defence of that city. *Iliad*, book. 24. l. 729. And from the aforecited paſſage in the *Acts*, compared with *Philippians*, c. 1. v. 1. it ſhould ſeem, that in thoſe days there were in ſome churches more biſhops [or overſeers] than one; as alſo that as yet the churches had but *two* ſtated orders; **Bishops** and **Deacons.** And does not St. Clement in his epiſtle, p. 98. ſuggeſt as much? "The "apoſtles (ſays he) preaching in countries and cities, appointed their "*firſt fruits* (after having well examined and approved them by the ſpirit) for **Bishops** and **Deacons** of thoſe who ſhould believe." And yet it is apparent from *Rev.* ii. v. 1. compared with Ignatius's epiſtle to the Epheſians, that there was in that church one perſon, called by St. John, the *angel*, and by Ignatius, the *biſhop*, by way of eminence above all other biſhops or overſeers; and the ſame *diſtinction* has continued in the chriſtian world ever ſince. This is the προεστως in Juſtin Martyr; the *Præpoſitus* in St. Cyprian; the *Summus Sacerdos*, or chief prieſt, in Tertullian; and is ſo called, as contradiſtinguiſhed from the preſbyters [thoſe *other* elders of the church] "Who might "baptize, but not without permiſſion from the biſhop, *ob eccleſiæ honorem.*" *Tertull. de Bapt.* As to the *extent* of Juriſdiction which has been, in *proceſs* of time, annexed to this office, and that chimæra of a **universal** biſhop, which the church of Rome has advanced, theſe things have no connection with the etymology of the word; I ſhall only obſerve, that when pope Stephen was aiming at ſomething *like* a ſupremacy, St. Cyprian treats it with the utmoſt contempt, both in his epiſtle to Quirinus, and in his ſpeech before the council at Carthage. A *biſhop* is an overſeer or ſuperintendant of religious matters in the chriſtian church. *Ayliffe.* 2. A cant word, for a mixture of wine, oranges and ſugar.

Fine oranges,
Well roaſted, with ſugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a ſweet *biſhop*, which gentlefolks ſup. *Swift.*

Suffragan **Bishop**, or *Titular* **Bishop**, one who is ſubordinate or aſſiſtant to a biſhop, or one who has the title and ſtyle of a biſhop, and is conſecrated by the archbiſhop of the province to execute ſuch power, juriſdiction, and authority, and to receive ſuch profits as are ſpecified in his commiſſion.

To **Bishop** [from the noun] To confirm, to admit ſolemnly into the church by the benediction of a biſhop.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirm'd and *biſhoped* by thee. *Donne.*

Bi'shopric [biꞅcopꞃice, of biꞅcop, and ꞃic, a kingdom, Sax.] the dioceſe, or diſtrict, over which the juriſdiction of a biſhop reaches.

Bi'shoping [with horſe courſers] the ſophiſtications uſed by them to make an old horſe appear young, a bad one good, &c.

Bi'shop's Castle, a borough town in Shropſhire, ſituated on the river Clun, about 15 miles from Shrewſbury, and 150 from London. It has its name from its belonging formerly to the biſhops of Hereford. It ſends two members to parliament.

Bi'shop'*s Leaves*, the name of an herb.

Bishop'*s Weed* [*ammi*, Lat.] an umbelliferous weed with ſmall ſtriated ſeeds; thoſe of the great biſhop's weed are uſed in medicine.

Bishop'*s Wort*, the plant called alſo catherine's flower.

Bisi'liquus, **Bisi'liqua**, or **Bisi'liquum** [with botaniſts] plants are ſo called, whoſe ſeed is contained in two diſtinct pods ſucceeding one flower, as in *apocinum*; dogs bane, *pervinca*, periwinkle, &c.

Bisigna'no, a city of the Higher Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples. Lat. 39° 50′ N. Long. 16° 45′ E.

Bisk [*biſque*, Fr. in cookery] a rich kind of pottage made of quails, capons or pullets.

A prince who in a foreſt rides aſtray,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowl, or *biſks* of fiſh. *King.*

A BISK of pigeons, a diſh of pigeons dreſſed after that manner.

BISK, or BISQUE [*bi'que*, Fr.] odds at tennis-play, a ſtroke allowed as gained to the weakeſt player, to render both parties equal.

BI'SQUET [probably of *bis*, twice, and *coctus*, baked, or *biſcuit*, Fr. *biſcotto*, It. which have the ſame ſignification] a ſort of hard baked bread or cake. See BISCUIT,

BI'SKET, or BISQUET [with confectioners] *biſcuit*, Fr. *biſcottino*, It. *biſcòcho*, Sp.] a compoſition of fine flower, eggs, ſugar, *&c.*

BISMI'LLAH [Arab. in the name of God] the term with which Mahomet begins his coran, and with which [in imitation of their prophet] the mahometans are wont to preface deeds, patents, *&c.* It is a compound word, of *bi*, in; *iſm*, a name; and *allah*, God. Arab.

BI'SMUTH, the ſame with marcaſite, a mineral body, half metallic, found at Miſnia, compoſed of the firſt matter of tin, while yet imperfect, and found in tin mines, called alſo tin glaſs; it is a ſpecies of that ſort of marcaſite, that approaches neareſt to the nature and colour of ſilver, uſed by pewterers to beautify their work; there is alſo an artificial biſmuth made for the ſhops of tin.

To BISSE'CT. See To BISECT.

BISSE'XTILE [*biſſextilis*, of *bis*, twice, and *ſextilis*, of *ſextus*, Lat. the ſixth] leap year, which happens every fourth year, ſo called, becauſe among the ancient Romans, the ſixth of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth of February, was twice counted. And thence once in every four years a day is added, ariſing from the ſix hours, by which the courſe of the ſun annually exceeds the number of 365 days; this day is inſerted after the twenty-fourth of February; and called an intercalary day. Towards the latter end of February is the *biſſextile*, or intercalar day, called *biſſextile*, becauſe the ſixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder.*

BI'SSON [derived by Skinner from *by* and *ſin*] blind.

> What harm can your *biſſon* conſpectuities glean out of this
> character. *Shakeſpeare.*
> With *biſſon* rheum. *Hamlet.*

BI'STOURY [*biſtouri*, Fr.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, uſed in making inciſions, of which there are three ſorts; the blade of the firſt turns like that of a lancet; but the ſtreight beſtoury has the blade fixt in the handle; the crooked beſtoury is ſhaped like a half-moon, having the edge on the inſide. *Chambers.*

BI'STER, or BI'STRE [Fr. with painters, *&c.*] a colour made of the ſoot of chimneys boiled, and afterwards diluted with water, to waſh their deſigns.

BI'STORT [*biſtorta*, Lat. with botaniſts] the herb ſnake-weed, adder's-wort, Engliſh ſerpentary.

BI'SUS, or *Panis Biſius* [ancient deeds] a brown loaf, or brown bread. *Lat.*

BISU'LCOUS [*biſulcus*, Lat.] cloven-footed, forked. Swine, altho' multipacous, yet being *biſulcous*, and only cloven-footed, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *biſulcous* animals. *Brown.*

BIT *by* BIT, *i. e.* piece-meal.

BIT [bitole, Sax. Gebit, Du. Gebiſz, Ger.] the whole machine of the iron appurtenances of the bridle of an horſe; as, the *bit*-mouth, the branches, the curb, the ſevil holes, the tranchefil, and the croſs-chain; but ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify only the bit-mouth in particular, or that part of the bridle which goes athwart the horſe's mouth.

BIT [*irr. imp.*] See To BITE.

BIT [bita, Sax. beeten, Du. beyten, O. and L. Ger. biſzgen, H. Ger. from *bite*. *Johnſon*] 1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once; as, a ſavoury *bit*. 2. A little piece of any thing.

> Clap four ſlices of pilaſter on't,
> That lac'd with *bits* of ruſtic makes a front. *Pope.*

3. A Spaniſh Weſt-Indian ſilver coin, valued at ſeven-pence halfpenny. 4. In the ſmalleſt degree; as, a *bit* the better or worſe, a *bit* clearer. 5. The iron part of a piercer, augur, or the like.

BIT, of a key, that part which contains the ward.

All to BITS, broken to pieces.

A BIT in the morning is better than nothing all day.
The truth of which is not diſputable; but it is generally made uſe of as an excuſe for taking unneceſſary bits or whets at unreaſonable or improper times.

To BIT [from the noun] to put the bridle on a horſe.

BI'TCH [bicce, bitȝe, Sax.] a female of the dog, fox, wolf, otter, *&c.* kind; alſo an abuſive word, or a word of reproach given to women.

A Salt BITCH, one that is proud.

To BI'TE *on the Bridle*, to be reduced to ſtreights.

To BITE, *pret.* I bit or have bitten, *part. paſſ.* bit, bitten [bitan, Sax. byten, Du. O. and L. Ger. beiſſen, H. Ger.] 1. To preſs, cruſh, or pierce with the teeth; as, the dog *bit* me. 2. To give or cauſe pain by cold. *Biting* winter's blaſt. *Rowe.*
3. To wound or pain with reproach. One praiſes, one inſtructs, one *bites*. *Roſcommon.* 4. To wound, to cut; among mechanics it denotes the action of a ſharp body on other ſubſtances; as, the file *bites* iron. *Biting* falchion. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To make the mouth ſmart with a ſharp or a rid taſte. The ſecond will have more of the taſte, as more bitter or *biting*. *Bacon.* 6. Severe, ſtrict.

> Strict ſtatutes, and moſt *biting* laws. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To *bite off*, to ſnap or cut off by *biting*. They ſhow'd their teeth as if they would *bite off* my noſe. *Arbuthnot.* 8. To trick, to cheat.

> ——— The knight had wit,
> So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*. *Pope.*

BI'TER [of *bite*] 1. He that bites or pierces with the teeth. Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden.* 2. A fiſh that takes the bait. He will invade one of his own kind, and you may therefore believe him to be a bold *biter*. *Walton.* 3. A tricker, he that deceives. A *biter* is one who tells you a thing, and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. *Spectator.*

If you cannot BITE, never ſhew your teeth. Fr. *A quoy bon montrer les dents, quand on ne peut pas mordre.* The meaning is, that it is a folly to threaten, when we want power to execute our threats.

A BITE [from the verb] 1. An hurt made by the teeth, the ſeizure made by them.

> Their venom'd *bite* and ſcars indented on the ſtocks. *Dryden.*

2. The act of a fiſh that takes the bait. I have known a fiſher angle for a carp, and not have a *bite*. *Walton.* 3. A quantity bitten off at once, 4. A cheat, a tricker, a ſharper. 4. A ſharping trick, a fraud, in low and vulgar language.

> Let a man be ne'er ſo wiſe,
> He may be caught with ſober lyes;
> For take it in its proper light,
> 'Tis juſt what coxcombs call a *bite*. *Swift.*

BI'TINGNESS [of *bite*] ſharpneſs of taſte; alſo pungency of words *&c.*

BIT-MOUTH [with horſemen] a piece of iron forged in order to be put into a horſes's mouth, to keep him in ſubjection.

BITONTO, a city of the province of Barri, in the kingdom of Naples, about eight miles ſouth of Barri. Lat. 41° 20′ N. Long. 17° 4′ E.

BITS [in a ſhip] two main pieces of timber that ſtand pillarwiſe behind the manger in the loof of the ſhip, which ſerve to belay or faſten the cable, when the ſhip rides at anchor.

BI'TT. See BIT.

BITTEN, or BIT [*irr. pret. part. & paſſ.* of *bite*] have or am *bit* or *bitten*. See to BITE.

B'ITTACLE [in a ſhip] a frame of timber in the ſteerage, where the compaſs and glaſſes are placed.

BI'TTER [biter, Sax. bitter, Da. Su. Du. and Ger. baitrabs, Goth. *bither*, Perſian of Scythian] 1. Having a hot, acrid or biting quality, like wormwood. 2. Sharp, cruel, ſevere; as, *bitter* enmity. 3. Calamitous, miſerable.

> The conſequence
> Will prove *bitter*, black and tragical. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Grievous, painful, inclement; as, a *bitter* blaſt. 5. Sharp, reproachful, ſatirical.

> In the breath of *bitter* words. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Mournful, affected, diſtreſſed; the *bitter* in ſoul. *Job.* 7. Any way unpleaſing or hurtful. *Bitter* is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* enemies; and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts.*

BITTER *Sweet.* 1. The herb nightſhade. 2. An apple which has a compound taſte of bitter and ſweet. It is but a *bitter-ſweet* at beſt. *South.*

BITTER *End* [of a cable] that part which is round about the bits when the ſhip lies at anchor.

BI'TTERLY [from *bitter*] 1. With a bitter taſte. 2. Grievouſly, in a bitter manner, calamitouſly; as, to weep *bitterly*. 3. Sharply, with ſeverity; as, to cenſure errors *bitterly*.

BI'TTERN [*butour*, Fr.] a bird of the ſize of a common heron, with long legs and a long bill, which feeds upon fiſh, remarkable for the noiſe he makes, uſually called humming. See BITTOUR. Fiſh have enemies enough, beſides ſuch unnatural fiſhermen, as otters, the cormorant, and *bittern*. *Walton.*

> The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulpht,
> To ſhake the ſounding marſh. *Thompſon.*

BITTERN [in the ſalt works] a certain very bitter liquor, which drains off in making common ſalt, and is uſed in the preparation of Epſom ſalt. *Quincy.*

BI'TTERNESS [of biten and neſſe, Sax.] 1. A bitter taſte a particular flavour or ſenſation, ſuppoſed to reſult from this, *viz.* that all the particles of the bitter body are broken, blunted and diminiſhed, ſo that none of them remain long and rigid; which notion is confirmed by this experiment, that foods being burnt, and their particles much comminuted and broken by the fire, become bitter] 2. Malice, grudge, implacability; as, *bitterneſs* and animoſity between perſons. 3. Sharpneſs, ſeverity of temper and manners.

> Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
> His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterneſs*? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Satire, keenneſs, or poignancy of reproach. Some think their wits have been aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat piquant and to the quick, there's difference between ſaltneſs and *bitterneſs*. *Bacon.* 5. Sorrow, affliction. They ſhall be in *bitterneſs* for him, as one that is in *bitterneſs* for his firſt-born. *Zechariah.*

BI'TTERVETCH [*orobus*, Lat.] a plant of an apulonaceous flower, that becomes a round pod full of oval ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

BI'TTOUR. See BITTERN, which is the common name, but perhaps as properly *bittour*. A *bittour* bumps within a reed. *Dryden.*

BITU'ME [*bitumen*, Lat.] See BI'TUMEN. Hellebore and black *bitume*. *May's Georgics.*

BITU'MEN, an inflammable matter, fat and unctuous, which naturaliſts diſtinguiſh into three ſorts, hard, ſoft, and liquid or oily; ſome bitumens are foſſils, others are found floating on lakes, and others ſpring out of the earth like fountains; one kind of it is a ſort of ſlime, clammy like pitch, and ſmelling ſomething like brimſtone. The ancients uſed it inſtead of mortar for building, and alſo inſtead of oil for lamps. It is an imperfect fatty ſulphur, conſiſting of an oil and a vague acid combined. *Bitumen*, mingled with lime and put under water, will make an artificial rock, the ſubſtance becometh ſo hard. *Bacon.* *Bitumen* readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is ſoluble in water. *Woodward.*

BITUMEN *Judaicum.* See ASPHALTOS.

BITU'MINOUS [*bituminoſus*, of *bitumen*, Lat.] pertaining to, or partaking of the quality or nature of bitumen, compounded of bitumen. Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar uſed in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter like a ſtone. *Bacon.*

BIVA'LVE [*bivalvis*, of *binus*, two, and *valvæ*, valves, having two valves, or ſhutters] a term uſed of ſea fiſhes that have two ſhells, as oiſters, cockles, muſcles, *&c.* ſubſtantively. In the cavity lies looſe the ſhell of ſome ſort of *bivalve*. *Woodward.*

BIVALVE [with botaniſts] ſeed pods of thoſe plants which open all their whole length to diſcharge their ſeeds, as peas, beans, *&c.*

BIVA'LVULAR [of *bivalve*] being bivalved, having two valves.

BIVE'NTER [Lat. with anatomiſts] the ſixth muſcle of the jaw, and laſt of thoſe that ſerve to open it; it is called biventer, on account of its having as it were two bellies for its two extremities, and a tendon in the middle.

BI'VENTRAL [of *bis* and *venter*, Lat. the belly] having two bellies.

BIX-WORT, the name of an herb.

BIZA'NTINE [more properly ſpelt *byzantine*, from *byzantium*] a large piece of gold, valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high feſtival days. It is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperors of Conſtantinople. *Camden*.

To BLA'B, *verb act.* [probably of blapperen, Teut. to prattle, blabberen, Du.] 1. To tell or diſcover any thing that ought to be concealed; it uſually implies rather thoughtleſſneſs than treachery; but may be uſed in either ſenſe; as, raſh folly *blabs* a ſecret. 2. To tell in a good ſenſe.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blab'd* them with ſuch pleaſing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BLAB, *verb neut.* to tattle, to tell tales.

Your mute I'll be,
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not ſee.
Shakeſpeare.

BLAB, a prating fellow, one who tells all he knows; a thoughtleſs babbler, a treacherous betrayer of ſecrets. Who will open himſelf to a *blab* or babbler? *Bacon.*

BLA'BBER [of *blab*] a tell-tale or tatler.

To BLABBER, to whiſtle to an horſe. *Skinner.*

BLA'BBER-LIPED. See BLOBBERLIPED.

BLA'CK *adj.* [blac, or blæc, Sax. black, L. Ger. ink] 1. Of a colour like that of night. 2. Dark. The heaven was *black* with clouds. 1 *Kings*. 3. Cloudy of countenance, ſullen. She look'd *black* upon me. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Horrible wicked, attrocious, heinous; as, a *black* deed. 5. Diſmal, mournful.

The conſequence
Will prove as bitter, *black* and tragical. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. *Black* and blue, the colour of a bruiſe or pinch. Mrs. Ford is beaten *black* and blue, that you cannot ſee a white ſpot about her. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLACK, is ſomewhat opaque and porous, which imbibing all the light falling on it, reflects none, and for that reaſon exhibits no colour.

A BLACK plumb is as ſweet as a white.
And a black woman as agreeable (at leaſt to ſome, for beauty is juſt what fancy makes it) as a fair one.

A BLACK hen lays a white egg. And ſo may a black woman bear a fair child.

As BLACK as the devil. Upon a ſuppoſition of his being ſo.

BLACK, *ſubſt.* 1. A black colour. 2. Mourning. 3. A black-a-moor. 4. That part of the eye which is black; as, the *black*, or ſight of the eye.

To BLACK [from the noun] to make black.

To give under BLACK *and white*, to give in writing, or under one's hand.

BLA'CKAMOOR [of *black* and *moor*] a man naturally of a black complexion, a negro.

BLACK-BANK, a town of Ireland, about ſeven miles ſouth of Armagh. Lat. 54° 12′ N. Long. 6° 50′ W.

BLACK-BERRIED *Heath* [*petrum*, Lat.] a plant that hath leaves like thoſe of the heath; the flowers are male and female; the male have no petals, the female are ſucceeded by blackberries. This little ſhrub grows wild in the mountains of Staffordſhire, Devonſhire, and Yorkſhire. *Miller.*

BLACK-BERRY *Buſh*, a ſpceies of bramble.

BLACK-*Berries* [of *black* and *berry* of blæce beꞃian, Sax.] the fruit of the blackberry buſh.

BLACK-BIRD [of *black* and *bird*] a bird well known.

BLACK-BOOK, a certain book kept in the court of exchequer.

BLACK BROWED [of *black* and *brow*] having black eye-brows, gloomy, threatening; as *black-brow'd* night. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLACK-BRYONY [*tamnus*, Lat.] a plant that is male and female in different plants, the embryos produced on the female plants become oval berries, the male flowers are barren; they have no claſper, as the white briony hath. The ſpecies are: 1. The common black-bryony. 2. Black-bryony of Crete, with a trifid leaf, *&c.* The firſt grows wild under hedges, and is gathered for medicinal uſe. *Miller.*

BLA'CKBURN, a market town of Lancaſhire, on the river Darwent, from the blackneſs of whoſe water here it has its name, about nine miles from Preſton, and 154 from London.

BLACK-CAP, the name of ſeveral birds, as the pewit, *&c.*

BLACK *Cattle*, oxen, bulls and cows.

BLACK *Earth*, it is every where obvious on the ſurface of the ground, and what we call mould.

To BLA'CKEN, *verb act.* [of blaccian, Sax.] 1. To make black. 2. To darken; as, to *blacken* the heavens. 3. To aſperſe, defame, or make infamous. Let us *blacken* him. *South.*

To BLA'CKEN, *verb neut.* to grow black. Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder. *Dryden.*

BL'ACK-*guards* [of *black* and *guard*, a cant word, by which is implied a dirty fellow of the meaneſt kind] dirty tattered boys, who ply the ſtreets to clean ſhoes.

BLACK *Jack*, a leather jug to drink out of.

BLA'CKISH [of *black*] ſomewhat black; as, a *blackiſh* oil.

BLACK-LEAD [of *black* and *lead*] a mineral found in the leadmines much uſed for pencils: it is not fuſible, or, at leaſt, not without a great heat.

BLACK-MAIL, a link of mail or ſmall pieces of money; alſo rents anciently paid in proviſions of corn or fleſh.

BLACK-MAIL [in the northern counties] a certain payment of rent in corn, cattle, or money, to ſome perſons in power, who dwell upon the borders, in alliance with moſs troopers or known robbers, to be protected from their ravages.

BLACK *Monday*, Eaſter Monday, in the year 1359, when hail-ſtones killed both men and horſes in the army of our king Edward III in France.

BLA'CKMOOR [of *black* and *moor*] a negro. Chus is not the habitation of *blackmoors*, but the country of Arabia, eſpecially the Happy and Stony. *Brown.*

BLA'CKNESS [blacneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. A black colour. This ſeems to ariſe from ſuch a peculiar texture and ſituation of the ſuperficial parts of any black body, that doth as it were deaden and abſorb the light falling upon it, and reflects none, or very little of it outwards to the eye; as, ſooty *blackneſs*. 2. Darkneſs; as, the *blackneſs* of night.

BLA'CK-PUDDING [of *black* and *pudding*] a ſort of food made of blood, grain, fat, and ſpices, ſtuffed into an inteſtine.

Fat *black-puddings*, proper food,
For warriors that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

BLACK *Rod*, the uſher who belongs to the order of the garter, ſo named from a black rod with a golden lion at the top, which he carries in his hand. He attends on the king's chamber, and the houſe of lords in parliament; and all noblemen, who are called in queſtion for any crime, are committed to his charge.

BLACK *Sulphur* [with chymiſts] a particular preparation of ſulphur. See SULPHUR.

BLACK-SMITH [of blac *and* ſmith, Sax.] a worker in iron, ſo called from being very ſmutty.

BLA'CKS, a nation of people, alſo called negroes, from the colour of their ſkin.

BLACK SEA, the ſame with Euxine ſea. See EUXINE SEA.

BLACK-TAIL [of *black* and *tail*] a fiſh, a kind of perch, by ſome called ruffs or popes.

BLA'CRTHORN [of *black* and *thorn*] a ſpecies of thorn, which produces the ſloe.

BLACK-WATER, the name of two rivers in Ireland, one of which runs thro' the counties of Cork and Waterford, and falls into Youghal bay; and the other, after watering the county of Armagh, falls into the Lough Neagh.

BLADA'RIUS [old records] a corn-chandler or meal-monger. *Low Lat.*

BLA'DDER [blaꝺꞃ, blæꝺꞃ, blaꝺꝺꞃe of blaƿan, Sax. to blow, blader, Du. a membranous hollow veſſel] 1. The veſſel that receives the urine of animals, to keep and diſcharge it, as nature requires. 2. To it, when filled with wind, frequent alluſions are made; as, a *bladder* filled with air. 3. Thoſe that learn to ſwim, uſually ſupport themſelves with blown *bladders*.

Wanton boys that ſwim on *bladders*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A bliſter, a puſtule.

BLADDER *Nut* [*ſtaphylodendron*, Lat.] a plant bearing leaves like the elder-flowers, and after them a membranaceous fruit ſomewhat like the inflated bladder, of a greeniſh colour, containing ſeeds in form of a ſcull. The ſpecies are: 1. The common wild *bladder-nut*. 2. Three leaved Virginian *bladder-nut*, *&c.* The firſt is found wild in the woods and ſhady places in the north of England. The ſecond ſort is a native of America, but ſo hardy as to endure the ſevereſt cold of our climate. *Miller.*

BLA'DDER *Sena* [*colutea*, Lat.] a plant of a papilionaceous flower, ſucceeded by pods reſembling the inflated bladder of fiſhes, in which are contained ſeveral kidney ſhaped ſeeds. The ſpecies are five. *Miller.*

BLADE [blæꝺ, blaꝺ, Sax. a leaf, bladt, Du. blatt, Ger. *bled*, *blé*, Fr.] a leaf, with botaniſts, the firſt ſprout of a plant, that comes out of the ground, ſo long as it is eaſy to be cropped; the ſpire of graſs before it grows to ſeed; the green ſhoots of corn. [This ſeems to me the primitive ſignification of the word blade, from which, I believe, the blade of a ſword was firſt named, becauſe of its ſimilitude in ſhape, and from the blade of a ſword, that of other weapons or tools. *Johnſon*]

BLADE [blatte, Ger. blad, Du.] the cutting part of a ſword or knife, diſtinct from the handle. It is uſually taken for a weapon, and ſo called, problably, from the likeneſs of a ſword blade to a blade of graſs. *Johnſon.*

BLADE, a bravo, an hector; alſo a ſpruce fellow, a beau; both are ſo called in contempt; ſo we ſay, mettle for courage.

BLADE *of the Shoulder*, or BLADE *bone*, the bone called by anatomiſts the ſcapula, or ſcapular bone.

The broiled relicts of a ſhoulder of mutton, commonly called a *blade-bone*. *Pope.*

To BLADE, *verb act.* [from the noun] to furniſh with a blade.

BLA'DED [from *blade*] having ſpires or blades. *Bladed* graſs. *Shakeſpeare* and *Dryden*.

To BLADE *it*, *verb neut.* to go flaunting or vapouring.

BLA'DIER [old law] an engroſſer of corn.

BLÆ'SUS [βλαισος, Gr.] having a particular kind of diſtortion of the feet, much the ſame as *valgus*, Lat. *Anat.*

BLAIN [bleyne, Du. bleᵹene, Sax. with ſurgeons] a puſtule, a botch, an angry pimple ſomewhat reſembling the ſmall pox, but redder and more painful, and is one of the ſymptoms of the plague.

Botches and *blains* muſt all his fleſh imboſs. *Milton.*

BLAIN [in cattle] a diſtemper, being a bladder full of wind and water, riſing from the root of the tongue, which grows large, and will at laſt ſtop the breath of the beaſt.

BLAKES [*biaſmare*, It.] Cow-dung dried for fuel.

BLA'MABLE [*blamable*, Fr.] that may be blamed, or deſerving of blame.

BLAM'ABLENESS [of *blamable*] fault, the ſtate of being liable to, or deſerving of blame.

BLA'MABLY [of *blamable*] in a manner liable to cenſure, culpably.

To BLAME [*blamer*, Fr.] 1. To find fault with, to charge with a fault; it generally implies a ſlight cenſure. 2. It has uſually *for* before the fault. 3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*. Tomoreus he *blamed of* inconſiderate raſhneſs. *Knolles.*

BLAME [from the verb] 1. Fault, imputation of a fault; as, the *blame* of miſadventures he charged upon one. *Hayward.* 2. Crime, that which produces or deſerves cenſure. Diſcharged of all *blame*, being confeſt to have no great fault. *Hooker.* 3. Hurt.

A large ſhare it hew'd out of the reſt,
And glancing down his ſhield, from *blame* him fairly bleſs'd.
Spenſer.

4. There is a peculiar ſtructure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a noun or a verb; but I conceive it to be the

noun. To blame, in Fr. *à tort*. *Johnſon*. As, you are to *blame*.

5. Reproach.

BLA'MEFUL [of *blame* and *full*] criminal, deſerving blame.

Is not the cauſer of theſe timeleſs deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakeſpeare*.

BLA'MELESS [of *blame*] 1. Guiltleſs, innocent, being without blame. 2. Sometimes with *of*. We will be *blameleſs of* this thine oath. *Joſhua*.

BLA'MELESSLY [of *blameleſs*] in a manner without blame, innocently. *Hammond*.

BLA'MELESSNESS [of *blameleſs*] the ſtate of not deſerving blame, innocence, freedom from cenſure. Having reſolved that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer the *blameleſsneſs* of the inferor agent. *Hammond*.

BLA'MER [of *blame*] he that blames or finds fault.

Miſtaught by *blamers* of the times, they married. *Donne*.

BLAMEWO'RTHY [of *blame* and *worthy*] blamable, worthy of blame or cenſure. The ſame ſhould be *blame-worthy*. *Hooker*.

BLA'MONT, a town of Lorrain, about 28 miles ſouth-eaſt of Nancy. Lat. 48° 38′ N. Long. 6° 45′ E.

BLA'NCOS, a maritime town of Spain, in Catelonia, near the mouth of the river Tordera.

BLA'NDFORD, a market town of Dorſetſhire, 10 miles from Pool, and 107 from London. It gives name to one of the five diviſions of the county, and title of marquiſs to the duke of Marlborough.

BLA'NKENBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, eight miles north-eaſt of Oſtend. Lat. 51° 20′ N. Long. 3° E.

BLANKENBURG. is alſo the name of a town in Lower Saxony, about 45 miles ſouth-eaſt of Wolfembuttle. Lat. 51° 51′ N. Long. 11° 15′ E.

To **BLANCH**, *verb act*. [*blanchir*, Fr. *bianchire*, It.] 1. To whiten or render white, by changing from ſome other colour; as, to *blanch* the cheek with fear, to *blanch* wax. 2. To peel ſuch things as have huſks; as, to *blanch* almonds, is to take off the ſkins. 3. To obliterate, to waſh out, to paſs over.

One might expreſs his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon*.

To **BLANCH**, *verb. neut.* to evade, to ſpeak ſoft.

Books will ſpeak plain, when counſellors *blanch*. *Bacon*.

BLANCH [i. e. *white* or *fair*] a chriſtian name of women.

A **BLA'NCHER** [*blanch*, of *blanchiſſeur*, Fr.] a whitener.

BLA'NCHERS [of the mint] workmen who anneal, boil, and cleanſe the money.

BLA'NCH-FARM, a farm, where the rent was paid in ſilver, not in black cattle.

BLA'NCHING [of *blanch*] the act of whitening.

BLANCH-LYON [i. e. *white-lyon*] the title of one of our purſuivants at arms.

BLAND [*blandus*, Lat.] ſoft, mild, gentle.

Bland words. *Milton*. Zephyrs *bland*. *Thompſon*.

BLANDI'LOQUENCE [*blandiloquentia*, Lat.] a fair and flattering ſpeech; courteous diſcourſe; compliment.

To **BLA'NDISH** [*blandor*, Lat.] to flatter or ſooth up with fair ſpeeches, to ſmooth, or ſoften. I have met with this word in no other paſſage. *Johnſon*.

Muſt'ring all her wiles,
With *blandiſh'd* parleys, feminine aſſaults,
Tongue-batteries, ſhe ſurceas'd not. *Milton*.

BLA'NDIMENT [*blandimentum*, Lat.] ſoothing, ſoftneſs.

BLA'NDISHMENTS [*blandiſſement*, Fr.] 1. The act of fondneſs, expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who with ſweet pleaſure and bold *blandiſhment*
'Gan ſmile. *Spenſer*.
Cowring low with *blandiſhment*. *Milton*.

2. Kind treatment, alluring careſſes.

Him Dido now with *blandiſhment* detains. *Dryden*.

3. Flattering diſcourſe, ſoft words, kind ſpeeches. He was well and fair ſpoken, and would uſe ſtrange ſweetneſs and *blandiſhment* of words, to perſuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon*.

BLANK *Manger* [in cookery] a ſort of jelly made of calves-feet, and other ingredients, with pounded almonds, *&c.*

BLANK [*blanc*, Fr. derived by Menage from *Albianus*, thus; *albianus*, *albianicus*, *bianicus*, *biancus*, *bianco*, *blanicus*, *blancus*, *blanc*; by others, from *blanc*, which in Dan. ſignifies *ſhining*; in conformity to which the Germ. have *blancker*, to ſhine, the Sax. blæcan, and the Eng. *bleach*, to whiten. *Johnſon*] 1. White, pale, wan. *Blank* moon. *Milton*. 2. Caſaubon derives it of ἀβακης, Gr. mute, out of countenance, confuſed, cruſhed, depreſſed.

Adam, ſoon as he heard
The fatal treſpaſs done by Eve, amaz'd,
Aſtonied ſtood and *blank*, *Milton*.

3. Being without any writing, free of all marks; as, *blank* paper.
4. Without rhyme; as, *blank* verſe.

A **BLANK** [*blanque*, Fr. *bianca*, It. *blanco*, Sp.] 1. A void ſpace left in writing. 2. A ticket in a lottery not entitling to any benefit.

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

It is lots to *blanks*
My name hath couch'd your ears. *Shakeſpeare*.
She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, eunuch, ſhe has quite unmann'd him. *Dryden*.

4. A paper unwritten, any thing without marks or characters.

An univerſal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and raz'd. *Milton*.

5. The point to which an arrow or other miſſile was directed, ſo called, becauſe, to be more viſible, it was marked with white.

Slander
(Whoſe whiſper o'er the world's diameter, as level as the cannon to his *blank*)
Tranſports its poiſon'd ſhot. *Shakeſpeare*.

6. Aim, ſhot.

Beyond my aim, out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. *Shakeſpeare*.

7. Object to which a thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me ſtill remain
The true *blank* of thine. *Shakeſpeare*.

8. Among minters, a piece of metal ready for coining.

To **BLANK**, [of *blank*, adj. *blanchir*, Fr.] 1. To damp, diſpirit, or confuſe.

Each oppoſite *blanks* the face of joy. *Shakeſpeare*.
With confuſion *blank* his worſhippers. *Milton*.

2. To efface, to eraze, to annul. All former purpoſes were *blancked*, the governor at a bay, and all that charge loſt and cancelled. *Spenſer*.

BLANK *Verſes*, verſes without rhimes. "Rhime (as Milton obſerves) being no neceſſary adjunct or true ornament of poetry (in longer works eſpecially) but the invention of a barbarous age to ſet off wretched matter and lame metre [may not I add too, as lame *expreſſion?*] not without cauſe, therefore, ſome, both Italian and Spaniſh poets of prime note, have rejected rhime; as have alſo, long ſince, the beſt of our Engliſh tragedies, as a thing of itſelf, to all *judicious* ears, trivial, and no true muſical delight; which conſiſts only in APT numbers, fit quantity of ſyllables, and the ſenſe *variouſly drawn out from one verſe into another*; not in the jingling ſound of *like* endings; a fault avoided by the learned ancients in poetry and all good oratory." Monſ. Voltaire makes it a proof or inſtance of the ſuperiority of the Engliſh tongue to the French, that we are able to raiſe our poetic ſtyle above proſe, without the aſſiſtance of rhime. And for the ſame reaſon, blank verſe (as Mr. Addiſon obſerves) is the moſt difficult of the two; as it conſiſts not merely in *avoiding* rhime; but is obliged to *ſupport* itſelf on all thoſe beauties and excellencies, with which the French critic confeſſes our language to be better ſtocked than his own: among which the *aptitude* of *numbers*, the tranſpoſition of words, and almoſt endleſs *variety* of pauſes, are not the leaſt. See NUMBERS, TRANSPOSITION, and PAUSES.

Point **BLANK**, down-right.

BLA'NKET [*blanchete*, Fr.] 1. A woolen covering ſoft and looſely wove, ſpread commonly on a bed over the ſheets, for procuring warmth. 2. A kind of pear: ſometimes written *blanquet*.

BLANKET [with printers] a woollen cloth uſed to cauſe the letters to appear in proofs.

To **BLANKET** [from the noun] 1. To cover with a blanket.

Blanket my loins. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. To toſs in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

What lane but knows,
Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings* and blows? *Pope*.

BLA'NKLY [from *blank*] in a blank manner, with whiteneſs, paleneſs, or confuſion.

BLA'NKNESS, paleneſs, *&c.* as being out of countenance or abaſhed.

BLA'NQUET *Pear*, a ſort of pear.

BLA'NQUILLE, a ſmall ſilver coin, current in Morocco and all that coaſt of Barbary, worth about three half-pence Engliſh.

BLARE, a ſmall copper coin of Bern, nearly of the ſame value with the ratz.

To **BLARE** [prob. of blaren, Du. blarren, Ger. to weep] 1. To ſweal or melt away, as a candle. 2. To bellow, to roar. *Skinner*.

BLAPSE'CULA, Lat. [of βλαπτω, Gr. to hurt] the cyanus or blue bottle, ſo named becauſe it turns the edge of the mower's ſcythe.

BLAPSIGONI'A [βλαψιγονια, Gr. of ϐλαπτω, to hurt, and γονη, Gr. what is produced by generation] a diſeaſe in bees, when they do not breed, or their young ones miſcarry.

BLA'REGNIES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, about ſeven miles ſouth of Mons. Lat. 50° 30′ N. Long. 3° 55′ E.

BLAS, the motion of the ſtars. *Van Helmont*.

BLASE. See **BLAZE**.

BLASPHEMATO'RINESS [from *blaſpheme*] blaſphemouſneſs.

BLASPHE'MATORY, or **BLA'SPHEMOUS** [*blaſphematoire*, Fr. *blaſfemo*, Sp. *blaſphemus*, Lat. of βλασφημος, Gr. Blaſphemous is uſually accented on the firſt ſyllable, but by Milton on the ſecond] impiouſly irreverent in ſpeaking or writing, with regord to God.

This attempt bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blaſphemous*.

To **BLASPHE'ME**, *verb act*. [*blaſphemer*, Fr. *blasfemàr*, Sp. *blaſphemo*, Lat. of βλασφημειν, Gr.] 1. To ſpeak with impious irreverence of God or holy things, to revile, to curſe; as, to *blaſpheme* the great God and religion. 2. To ſpeak evil of in general.

Blaſpheme their feeder, and forget their Lord. *Pope*.

BLASPHE'MER [*blaſphemateur*, Fr. *blasfemador*, Sp. *blaſphemator*, Lat.] one who ſpeaks blaſphemy, or in impious terms of God.

Should each *blaſphemer* quite eſcape the rod,
Becauſe the inſult's not to man, but God. *Pope*.

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY, in a blaſphemous manner.

BLASPHE'MOUSNESS, blaſphemy.

BLA'SPHEMY [*blaſpheme*, Fr. *blasfemia*, Sp. *blaſphemia*, Lat. βλασφημια, Gr.] an uttering of reproachful words, tending to the diſhonour of God. *Blaſphemy*, ſtrictly and properly, is an offering of ſome indignity or injury unto God himſelf, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe*. But the better to unfold the ſignification of this word, its etymology ſhould be carefully diſcuſſed. It is a Greek word, compounded of βλαπτω, to hurt, or rather of βαλλω, to hit by a caſt, and φημη, reputation; and accordingly it may be applied to an indignity offered to any character, whether ſupreme or ſubordinate, divine or human. See Matth. xii. 31. Coloſſ. iii. 8. 1 Tim. i. 13. 2 Pet. ii. 11. Apocalypſ. xiii. 6. Rom. iii. 8. in all which places, we have the ſame word in the original, though differently rendered by our tranſlators; ſee HERESY. The *blaſphemy* againſt the Holy Ghoſt, conſiſted in the aſcribing thoſe miracles which Chriſt wrought by the Holy Ghoſt, to Beelzebub, or prince of devils. Matth. xii. 24, 31. compared with Mark iii. 30.

Blaſphemy was repreſented by the ancients, in painting, by a woman with a diſmayed countenance, holding in her left hand a flaming torch, and with her right dragging by the hair a naked child, which at the ſame time lifted up its hands to heaven. At her feet a baſiliſk.

BLASPHEMY [in law] "By an act made in the 9th and 10th year "of William the IIId, is when any one having been educated in,

“ or having at any time made profeſſion of the chriſtian religion, “ ſhall deny any one of the perſons in the Holy Trinity to be God; “ or ſhall aſſert, there are more Gods than one.” But whether the two following clauſes of the act, *viz.* a perſon ſo *circumſtanced* denying the chriſtian religion to be true, or the holy ſcripture, of the old and new teſtament, to be of divine authority, are made by this act, *blaſphemy*, or only *ſimple prophaneneſs*, we muſt leave the lawyers to determine.

To Blast [blæꞅtan, Sax. blaſten, Teut.] 1. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden calamity; as, lightning *blaſt* her pride. *Shakeſpeare.* Thunder *blaſt* the man. *Addiſon.* 2. To ſpoil, or cauſe fruits to wither. Seven thin ears *blaſted* with the eaſt wind. *Geneſis.* 3. To diſappoint a deſign or undertaking, to hinder from coming to maturity; as, his enterprize was *blaſted. Arbuthnot.* 4. To ſpoil or marr any thing, to wound or ruin a perſon's rreputation; as, to *blaſt* one's credit. 5. To confound, to ſtrike with terror.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din, *blaſt* you the city's ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

Blast [blaꞅt, Sax.] 1. A puff of wind. 2. The ſound made by blowing any wind inſtrument.

He blew his trumpet, th' angelic *blaſt*
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton.*

3. The ſtroke of a malignant planet, the infection of any thing peſtilential, the blight of corn. By the *blaſt* of God they periſh. *Job.*

To Blast, with miners, is to tear up rocks which lie in their way, by the force of gunpowder.

Bla'stings, winds and froſts which immediately ſucceed rain, and are deſtructive to fruits.

Bla'stment [of *blaſt*] blaſt, ſudden ſtroke of infection; a word not at preſent in uſe. Contagious *blaſtments. Shakeſpeare.*

Bla'ta byzantia [of *Byzantium*, Lat. Conſtantinople, the place from whence brought] the upper part of a ſhell, called by the Latins *conchilium:* theſe ſhells are of different ſizes, but the form of them univerſally, is that of the claw of a wild beaſt. It is uſed in phyſic.

Bla'tant [*blatitant*, Fr.] bellowing like a calf. You learn'd this language from the *blatant* beaſt. *Dryden.*

Blatera'tion, noiſe, ſenſeleſs roar, or babbling. *Lat.*

Blatta'ria [in botany] the herb moth-mullen. *Lat.*

To Bla'tter [of *blatero*, Lat. to roar] to make a ſenſeleſs noiſe. A word no longer uſed. Envy liſts to *blatter* againſt him. *Spenſer.*

Bla'wburen, a town of Swabia in Germany, about eleven miles eaſt of Ulm. Lat. 48° 24′ N. Long. 3° W.

Blaye, a fortreſs of Guinne, in France, ſituated on the river Garonna, 21 miles north of Bourdeaux. The intention of it is to hinder any ſhip from going to Bourdeaux without permiſſion.

A Blaze [blæꞅe, or blaꞅe, Sax. a torch] 1. A light flame or fire; blaze implies more the light than the heat. *Johnſon*; as, a *blaze* of glory. 2. Publication or wide diffuſion of a thing. What is glory but the *blaze* of fame. *Milton.* 3. A white mark in a horſe's face, deſcending from the forehead, almoſt to the noſe; it is alſo called a ſtar.

To Blaze, *verb neut.* [blæꞅian, Sax.] 1. To flame or make a ſhining light; as, a *blazing* ſtar, or comet with a brilliant tail. 2. To be conſpicuous.

To Blaze, *verb act.* 1. To publiſh; as, to *blaze* his marriage abroad. 2. To blazon, to give an account of enſigns armorial in proper terms; now an obſolete word. This was called a fierce, and you ſhould have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, ſable, between two fierces. *Peacham.* 3. To inflame, to fire; not a proper uſe of the word.

Pall'd, thy *blazed* youth
Becomes aſſuaged. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bla'zer [from *blaze*] one that ſpreads reports abroad.

Babblers of folly, *blazers* of crime. *Spenſer.*

Bla'zon, 1. The art of explaining coat armour. Teach me what I ought to obſerve in the *blazon* of beaſts. *Peacham.* 2. Publication.

This eternal *blazon* muſt not be,
To ears of fleſh and blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Celebration.

Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action and ſpirit,
Do give thee five-fold *blazon.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Bla'zon [in heraldry] is an obſolete word, and a certain author ſays, ſignifies the blowing or winding of an horn, as is introduced into heraldry from an ancient cuſtom, that the heralds (who were judges at juſts and tournaments) practiſed of winding an horn, when they explained and recorded the atchievements of thoſe knights that exerciſed, and by cuſtom the word has obtained to ſignify deſcription in heraldry; for to blazon is to deſcribe the things borne in coat-armour as they ought to be, with their proper ſignifications and intendments.

To Blazon [*blaſonner*, Fr.] 1. To deſcribe, paint, or explain in proper characters or terms, coats of arms. The coat of arms I am not herald enough to *blazon* into Engliſh. *Addiſon.* 2. To deck or adorn. Then *blazons* in dread ſmiles her hideous form. *Garth.* 3. To diſplay, to ſet forth.

Thyſelf thou *blazen'ſt*
In theſe two princely boys. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To celebrate. One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To blaze abroad, to publiſh.

What's this but libelling againſt the ſenate,
And *blazoning* our injuſtice every where? *Shakeſpeare.*

Bla'zonry [*blaſon*, Fr.] ſignifies the ſame as blazon, which is the art of blazoning, of which the moſt general rules are:

I. To name the metal or colour of the field; as *or*, *argent*, *gules*, *ſable*, &c.

II. The manner of the diviſion of the eſcutcheon by line, whether it be downright or bendwiſe, *&c.* and alſo the difference of the line, *viz.* indented, ingrail'd, *&c.*

III. The charge that is on the field.

IV. Name the principal part of the field firſt, if there be more than one occupied by the charge.

V. Name the charge that is in the chief-part of the field firſt, if there be more than one kind of charge in it.

VI. Uſe no repetition of words in blazoning the ſame coat, eſpecially theſe words, *of*, *or*, and *with*.

VII. There are three forms of *blazon:*

1. By metals and colours for gentlemen, who have no title of dignity.

2. By precious ſtones for nobility, as dukes, earls, *&c.*

3. By planets, for emperors, kings, and princes; however, the French, from whom we had our heraldry, and all other nations, reject this variety of forms, and uſe none but metals and colours for all degrees.

VIII. You muſt obſerve, that metal upon metal, and colour upon colour, is falſe heraldry. Yet there is an exception to this rule, as in the arms of Jeruſalem, which are argent, a croſs potent between four croſlets or; being metal upon metal.

Ble, Blea, or Blee [in huſbandry] the inward bark of a tree, or that part of the wood, which was laſt formed.

To Bleach, *verb act.* [probably of bletſen, Teut. bleeken, Du. or æblecen, Sax. bleechen, Ger.] to whiten, commonly to whiten in the ſun, or open air.

To Bleach, *verb neut.* to become white.

The white ſheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Shakeſpeare.*

Blea'chingly, a borough town of Surry, five miles from Ryegate, and twenty from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Bleak [blac, blæc, Sax. bleeck, Du. cold, bleich, Ger. pale, bleek, Su.] 1. Chill or cold; as, the *bleak* winds. 2. Pale, wan.

A Bleak [from his white or *bleak* colour] a little fiſh, called alſo a blay. The bleak, or freſh water-ſprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by ſome the river-ſwallow. His back is of a pleaſant ſad ſea-water green; his belly white and ſhining like the mountain ſnow. Bleaks are excellent meat, and in beſt ſeaſon in Auguſt. *Walton.*

Blea'kly, palely.

Blea'kness, paleneſs.

Bleakness, coldneſs of the wind, chilneſs. The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakneſs* of the air. *Addiſon.*

Blea'ky [from *bleak*] bleak, cold, chill. The *bleaky* top of rugged hills. *Dryden.*

Blear, *adj.* [blaer, Du. a bliſter] 1. Dim with rheum, watery, ſore with rheum. *Blear* eyes affect ſound eyes. *Bacon.* 2. Obſcure in general, cauſing dimneſs.

Cheat the eye with *blear* illuſion,
And give it falſe preſentments. *Milton.*

To Blear [from the *adj.*] 1. To make the eyes watery or ſore with rheum.

Bleared ſights are ſpectacled to ſee him. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To dim or obſcure the eyes in general. A pretty ſuperficial argument to *blear* our eyes, and lull us aſleep in ſecurity. *Raleigh.*

Blear *Ey'd*, 1. Having the external covering of the eyes red, and turned outwards. 2. Having blear or watery eyes, or eyes ſore with rheum; as *blear-ey'd* fathers.

Blear'edness [from *bleared*] the ſtate of being bleared. The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *bleareedneſs*. *Wiſeman.*

To Bleat [blætan, Sax.] to cry like a ſheep or lamb.

Bleat [from the verb] the cry of a ſheep or lamb. The *bleat* of fleecy ſheep. *Chapman.* With dying *bleats* reſound. *Dryden.*

Blea'ting [of blætan, Sax.] the crying of ſheep.

Bleb, *noun ſubſt.* a knot or bliſter in glaſs.

A Bleb [blaen, Ger. to ſwell] a bliſter, a blain; alſo a bubble or bladder in the water.

Ble'chnon [βληχνον, Gr.] wild penny-royal.

Bled [*irr. pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of bleed] have bled.

To Bleed, *verb neut. pret.* I bled, or have bled; *part. paſſ.* bled [*irr. verb*, blædan, Sax. bloeden, Du. and L. Ger. bluten, H. Ger.] 1. To evacuate or loſe blood, to run with blood. *Bleed, bleed*, poor country. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To die a violent death. The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to day. *Pope.* 3. To drop as blood; it is applied to any thing that drops. For me the balm ſhall *bleed*, and amber flow. *Pope.*

To Bleed, *verb act.* to take away or let blood.

That from a patriot of diſtinguiſh'd note,
Have *bled* and purg'd me to a ſimple vote. *Pope.*

To Bleed [among farmers] denotes to yield; as, the corn *bleeds* well, *i. e.* yields well in threſhing.

To Bleed [among gardeners] is to draw out the ſap of plants, the ſame as tapping.

To Bleed *freely*, a very low phraſe, to part with one's money freely.

Blee'ding, letting out of blood.

Bleeding *Cull* [among ſharpers] one who, when he is once ſtuck, *i. e.* has loſt ſome money in gaming, will not give over till he has loſt all.

Bleit, Blate, or Bleat [of blœd, Ger. and that of bloden, Teut. to fear] baſhful. *N. C.*

A toom (empty) purſe makes a Bleit (ſhamefac'd) merchant.. This proverb is Scottiſh, as are the words *toom* and *bleit*; but it is very natural to conclude, a man will have little courage in buying, when he has no money to pay.

A Bleit cat makes a proud mouſe. That is, when parents or maſters are too moderate in reproving their children or ſervants, it generally makes the former unruly and diſobedient, and the latter ſaucy and impertinent.

A Ble'mish [probably of *bleme*, Fr. pale or white. *Skinner*] 1. A ſtain, a mark of deformity, a diminution of beauty, a ſpot. In dividing, if you leave a remedileſs *blemiſh. Wiſeman.* 2. A fault or diſgrace, a reproach. Clear ſhe died from *blemiſh* criminal. *Spenſer.* 3. A ſoil, turpitude, or ſtain. Is conformity with Rome a *blemiſh* unto the church of England? *Hooker.*

To Blemish [from *blame. Junius*; probably of *blemir*, Fr to grow pale] 1. To ſtain or ſpot with any deformity. Likelier that my outward face might have been diſguiſed, than that the face of ſo excellent a mind could have been thus *blemiſhed. Sidney.* 2. To wound or prejudice a perſon's reputation or good name. By defamation to *blemiſh* a character. *Addiſon.*

Blemish [with hunters] a term uſed, when the hounds or beagles having found where the chace has been, only make a proffer to enter and return.

To Blench, *verb neut.* to ſhrink or fly off.

I'll tent him to the quick; if he'll but *blench*,
I know my courſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Blench, *verb act.* to hinder or obſtruct. Carrying great truſſes of hay before them to *blench* the defendant's ſight. *Carew.*

Blench [in the Scotch law] as, to hold land in *blench*, i. e. to hold it by the payment of a ſugar-loaf, a couple of capons, a bever-hat, a roſe, or ſuch like thing, if demanded.

To Blend, *pret.* I blended, anciently blent [blenꝺan, Sax. blenda, Du. and Su.] 1. To mix or mingle together.

'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whoſe red and white
Nature's own ſweet and cunning hand hath laid on. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were no otherwiſe mingled, than but *blended*, but not united. *Boyle.* 2. To confound, ſometimes with the reciprocal pronoun. The times and ſeaſons of the year *blend* themſelves by diſordered and confuſed mixture. *Hooker.* 3. To pollute, ſpoil or corrupt. This ſignification was anciently much uſed, but now quite obſolete.

He burnt with jealous fire,
The eye of reaſon was with rage *yblent*. *Spenſer.*

Blend *Water*, a diſtemper incident to black cattle.

Ble'nder [from *blend*] he that blends or mingles.

Ble'nheim, a village of Swabia in Germany, famous for the victory obtained by the allied army, commanded by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, over the French and Bavarians, commanded by the duke of Bavaria, and the Marſhals Tallard and Marſin. It is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Danube, three miles north-eaſt of Hockſtet, and twenty-ſeven north-eaſt of Ulm.

Ble'nna [βλεννα, Gr.] an excrementitious humour, ſomewhat craſs and concocted, that flows down through the palate and noſtrils. *Caſtell. renovat.*

Blent, obſolete, *part.* of *blend*; which ſee.

Blepha'rides [βλεφαριδες, of βλεφαρον, Gr. an eye-brow] that part of the eye-lids where the hair grows, or the hairs themſelves. *Anatom.*

Ble'pharo [of βλεφαρος, Gr.] one who has great brows or eye-lids, beetle-brow'd.

Ble'pharon [βλεφαρον, Gr.] an eye-lid.

Blepharoxi'stum [of βλεφαρον and ξυω, Gr. to ſcrape off] an inſtrument for pulling hairs out of the eye-lids.

Ble'ra [old law rec.] pete or earth digged up and dryed for fuel.

To Bless [of bleꞅꞅian, Sax.] 1. To make happy, to felicitate, to proſper.

It is twice *bleſs'd*,
It *bleſſeth* him that gives, and him that takes. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To wiſh happineſs to, to pronounce a bleſſing upon. The man of God *bleſſed* the children of Iſrael. *Deuteronomy.* 3. To praiſe, to glorify. The Creator alone to be *bleſſed*, adored, and honoured. *Hooker.* 4. It ſeems, in one paſſage of Spenſer, to ſignify the ſame as to wave, brandiſh, or flouriſh. His ſparkling blade about his head he *bleſt*.

Ble'ssed, *part.* [of *bleſs*] happy, poſſeſſed of celeſtial felicity; as, the *bleſſed* in heaven.

Blessed *Thiſtle.* A plant with floſculous flowers, conſiſting of many florets. The ſpecies are: 1. The bleſſed thiſtle, which is cultivated for the herb which is dried for medicinal uſes, but of late leſs uſed than formerly. 2. The yellow diſtaff thiſtle. *Miller.*

Ble'ssedly [from *bleſſed*] happily. Clitophon's taking had *bleſſedly* procured their meeting. *Sidney.*

Ble'ssedness [from *bleſſed*] 1. Felicity, happineſs. The *bleſſedneſs* of being little. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the roſe diſtill'd,
Than that which withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives and dies in ſingle *bleſſedneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Heavenly beatitude. Being begun in grace, it paſſes into glory, *bleſſedneſs*, and immortality. *South.* 4. Divine favour.

The Blessedness *of a marry'd State* has been repreſented by a very beautiful woman, having on her breaſt, inſtead of a jewel, two hands holding a flaming heart, and in her right hand a yoke, which ſhe looks upon with a friendly aſpect.

Ble'sser [from *bleſs*] he that bleſſes, proſpers, or gives a bleſſing.

Return praiſe to God, the giver of the gift, or *bleſſer* of the
action. *Taylor.*

Ble'ssing, *ſubſt.* 1. Benediction, a prayer by which happineſs is implored. 2. A declaration, by which it is promiſed in a prophetic or authoritative manner; as, the father layeth his hand upon his head, and giveth the *bleſſing*. *Bacon.* 3. Any of the means of happineſs, advantage, gift, or benefit. The moſt valuable *bleſſings* of ſociety. *Addiſon.* 4. Divine favour. He ſhall receive the *bleſſing* from the Lord. *Pſalms.* 5. The Hebrews, under this name, often underſtand the preſents which friends make to one another, in all probability, becauſe they are generally attended with bleſſings and compliments both from thoſe who give, and thoſe who receive. Receive my preſent at my hand, take, I pray thee, my *bleſſing* that is brought to thee. *Geneſis.*

Blest, *part.* the ſame with Blessed, happy. *Bleſt* in thy genius, in thy love too *bleſt*. *Pope.*

Blew, *pret.* [of to *blow*] See To Blow.

Blew *Mantle*, or Blue *Mantle*, a title peculiar to one of the purſuivants or marſhals at arms.

Bleyme [with farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes, a kind of inflammation, proceeding from bruiſed blood, between the ſole and the bone of the foot.

Blight, or a Blast [the etymology of blight is unknown. *Johnſon*] 1. Mildew, according to Skinner; but it ſeems taken, by moſt writers, in a general ſenſe, for any cauſe of the failure of fruits; or, as ſome *blight* of the ſpring. 2. Any thing blaſting or nipping. The firſt *blight* of froſt ſhall ſtrip you of all. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. A diſeaſe incident to plants, that affects them variouſly; the whole plant ſometimes, and at other times only the leaves or bloſſoms, being withered or ſmutted.

To Blight [from the noun] 1. To corrupt with mildew. It blaſts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruits. *Woodward.* 2. To blaſt in general, to hinder fertility; as, to *blight* corn.

Leſt harſh care the lover's peace deſtroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reaſon teach. *Lyttleton.*

Blind, *adj.* [blinꝺ, Sax. blind, Dan. Su. and Ger. blindt, Du. blindas, Goth.] 1. Deprived of ſight. 2. Mentally dark, ignorant, unable to judge, with *to* before the thing unſeen. All authors *to* their own defects are *blind*. *Dryden.* 3. Sometimes *of*. *Blind of* the future. *Dryden.* 4. Not ſeen, out of public view, private, generally with ſome tendency to contempt or cenſure. Any *blind* or ſecret corner is judged a fit houſe of common prayer. *Hooker.* 5. Not eaſily diſcernible, hard to find, obſcure.

Blind mazes of this tangl'd wood. *Milton.*
On the *blind* rocks are loſt. *Dryden.*

To Blind [blinꝺan, Sax. verblenden, Ger.] 1. To make blind. 2. To obſcure, to darken to the eye. Darkneſs *blinds* the ſky. *Dryden.* 3. To darken to the underſtanding; as, to *blind* and confound the ſtate of a controverſy.

Blind, *ſubſt.* 1. Something to hinder the ſight. Civility caſts a *blind* over duty. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. Something to miſlead the eye or underſtanding. Theſe diſcourſes ſet an oppoſition between his command and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

Blind, a feint, ſhift, or artifice; to make a perſon believe a falſity.

Blind men can't judge of colours. *Il ciec non giudicadi colori.* It. The Greeks ſay: Τιτυφλω ϗ κατοπτρω. The Latins ſay: *Quid cæco cum ſpeculo?* (What has a blind man to do with a looking-glaſs.) We ſhould not be forward in giving our opinions on things we can't be ſuppoſed to have any ſkill in, leſt this proverb be hit in our teeth. The Germans ſay: Ein blinder kan von der farbe nicht urtheilen.

Who ſo Blind as he that will not ſee? Spoken of thoſe who pretend they can't ſee what they have no mind to ſee.

Blind *Cancer.* See *Primitive* Cancer.

Blind *Nettle*, an herb.

A Man's Blind *Side*, his foible or weakneſs.

Blind *Veſſels* [with chemiſts] ſuch as have no opening but on one ſide.

Bli'ndfold [from *blind*, of blinꝺ and ꝼealꝺan, Sax.] having the eyes covered.

Bli'ndly [from *blind*] 1. Without ſight. 2. Implicitely, without examination; as, *blindly* to ſwallow nonſenſe. 3. Fortuitouſly, without direction or judgment.

How ſeas, earth and air, and active flame
Fell thro' the mighty void, and in their fall
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. *Dryden.*

Blindly, without ſeeing or conſidering.

Blindman's *Buff.* A play in which one is to be blindfold, and to hunt out ſome of the reſt of the company. At *Blindman's-buff* to grope his way. *Hudibras.*

Bli'ndness [blinꝺneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Want of ſight, a privation of the ſenſation of ſight, ariſing from ſome defect in the organ itſelf, or in the optic nerve, and blood-veſſels belonging to it. Milton alludes to both theſe cauſes in thoſe lines;

So thick a *drop ſerene* has quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *ſuffuſion* veil'd. *Parad. Loſt*, B. III. l. 25, &c.

If the reader would ſee this compleatly explained, he may conſult *H. Boerhav. œconomia animal.* Æreis *tabulis illuſtrat. Ed. Londin.* and alſo *Monita & Precepta Medica. Mead.* 2. Ignorance, mental darkneſs. We diſcover nothing but our own *blindneſs* and ignorance. *Locke.*

Blindness *of Heart*, in general, has been repreſented by a woman clad in green, ſtanding in the midſt of a meadow, in which are all ſorts of beautiful flowers, with which ſhe is ſo delighted and taken up, that ſhe don't obſerve the danger of a ſnake under her feet, nor her own ſtate, by a mole among the flowers. The mole intimates blindneſs; her head inclined towards fading flowers, worldly delights; which allure and buſy the mind to no purpoſe: for whatever the flattering world promiſes, yet all is but a clod of earth, covered, not only under the falſe hope of ſhort pleaſures, but with many dangers all our days.

Blinds [in fortification] are bundles of oſiers bound at both ends, and ſet up between two ſtakes; alſo branches of trees, or pieces of wood laid acroſs upon the trenches, to bear up the bavins or hurdles laid over with earth, which ſerve to cover them, and ſometimes canvaſs, and ſometime planks erected, to obſtruct the enemy's proſpect.

Blindworm [of *blind* and *worm*] a ſmall viper, the leaſt of our Engliſh ſerpents, but venomous. Newts and *blind-worms* do no harm. *Shakeſpeare.* The greater ſlow-worm, called alſo the *blind-worm*, is commonly thought to be blind, becauſe of the littleneſs of his eyes. *Grew.*

To Blink [blinck, Su. blincken, Dan.] 1. To wink or twinkle with the eyes. To trepan the one to think.

The other blind, both ſtrove to *blink*. *Hudibras.*

2. To ſee obſcurely. Shew me thy chink, to *blink* thro' with mine eyne. *Shakeſpeare.* One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

Bli'nkard [from *blink*, of blinker, Dan.] 1. One that winks or twinkles with his eyes, one that has bad eyes. 2. Something that twinkles. In ſome parts we ſee many glorious ſtars, and in ſome none but *blinkards* and obſcure ones. *Hakewill.*

To Blink *Beer* [probably of blinnan, Sax.] to keep it unbroached till it is grown tart or ſharp. *N. C.*

Blinks [with hunters] boughs torn from trees, and caſt overthwart the way where a deer is likely to paſs, to ſtop his ſpeed.

Bliss [bliꞅꞅe, of bliꞅꞅan, blidaꞃian, Sax. to rejoice] 1. The higheſt degree of happineſs, generally uſed of the felicity of bleſſed ſouls. 2. Happineſs in general. *Bliſs* is the ſame in ſubject or in king. *Pope.*

Bli'ssful [of *bliſs* and *full*] 1. Happy in the higheſt degree. 2. Joyous, full of joy.

Windſor's *bliſsful* plains. *Pope*, 3. Applied to the felicity of the bleſſed; as, the *bliſsful* viſion. *Hammond.*

Bli'ssfully [of *bliſsful*] happily.

Bli'sfulness [of bliꞅꞅen and ꝼull, Sax.] happineſs, fulneſs of joy.

To **BLI'SSOM**, to leap as a ram does upon an ewe, to caterwal, to be luſtful.

BLI'SSOMING, the act of generation between a ram and an ewe.

BLI'STER [*bleſter*, It. *bliſtor*, Sp. *bleſtar*, Fr. bluyſter, Du.] 1. A puſtule in the ſkin, formed by raiſing the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with ſerum. 2. Any ſwelling made by the ſeparation of any film or ſkin from the other parts. Upon the leaves there riſeth a tumour like a *bliſter*. *Bacon*. 3. The plaiſter itſelf that raiſes a bliſter. It is made partly of Spaniſh flies.

To **BLISTER**, *verb neut.* [bluyſter, Du.] to riſe in a bliſter.

> Let my tongue *bliſter*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **BLISTER**, *verb act.* 1. To raiſe bliſters by a burn, rubbing, or any other cauſe that hurts. 2. To raiſe puſtules with a medical intention; as, to *bliſter* the head.

BLITES, a kind of beet, an herb that has ſcarce any taſte or ſcent.

BLITH, a market town of Nottinghamſhire, about 18 miles from Newark, and 130 from London.

BLITHE [blithe, Sax.] pleaſant, jocund, merry, gay, not heavy; as a *blithe* aſpect.

A **BLITHE** heart makes a bloomy viſage. The joy of the heart is eaſily diſcovered in the countenance; as on the contrary, *Triſtitia corrugat vultum*, ſorrow wrinkles the face.

BLI'THLY [of *blithe*] briſkly, merrily.

BLI'THNESS, or **BLI'THSOMNESS** [of blithneſſe, Sax.] the quality or ſtate of being very pleaſant or merry.

BLI'THSOME [of *blithe*] cheerful, gay.

> Froſty blaſts deface the *blithſome* year. *J. Philips.*

BLOACH, a puſtule, wheal, or ſmall ſwelling.

To **BLOAT**, *verb act.* [probably from *blow*. *Johnſon*.] to ſwell with wind; with *up* emphatical.

> *Bloat* him *up* with praiſe. *Dryden.*

Virgins *bloated up*. *Addiſon.*

To **BLOAT**, *verb neut.* to become ſwoln. If a perſon of a firm conſtitution begins to *bloat*, his fibres grow weak. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'ATEDNESS [of *bloat*] ſwelling, tumour. *Bloatedneſs* and ſcorbutical ſpots are ſymptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'BBER [of *blob*] in ſome counties denotes a bubble. There ſwimmeth in the ſea a round ſlimy ſubſtance, called a *blobber*, reputed noiſome to the fiſh. *Carew.*

BLO'BBERLIP [of *blobber*, or *blob* and *lip*] a thick lip. His *blobberlip* and beetle brows commend. *Dryden.*

BLO'BLIPPED, or **BLO'BBERLIPPED**, having ſwoln or thick lips.

A *bloblipped* ſhell, which ſeemeth a kind of muſſel. *Grew.* Flatnoſed and *blobberlipped*. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLOCK [block, Du. and Goth. *bloc*, Fr.] 1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long. 2. A maſs of matter, a piece of marble as it comes out of the quarry. 3. A maſſy body.

> For want of a *block*, he will ſtumble at a ſtraw. *Swift.*

4. A rude piece of timber; in contempt. An image cleft out of the trunk of ſome tree, a divine *block*. *Stillingfleet.* 5. The piece of wood on which hats are modelled. 6. The piece of wood on which criminals are beheaded. 7. An obſtruction or ſtop. No crime is *block* enough in our way to ſtop our flight. *Decay of Piety.* 8. A pully. 9. A block-head, a fellow of remarkable ſtupidity.

> There men become beaſts, and prone to all evils,
> In cities *blocks*. *Donne.*

BLOCK [with falconers] the perch whereon the hawk is kept.

BLOCK *Land*, a piece of land anciently, that which is now called free-hold land.

BLOCK *and* **BLOCK** [a ſea term] a phraſe uſed when two blocks meet, in haling any tackle or hallyard, having ſuch blocks belonging to them.

Fiſh **BLOCK** [in a ſhip] is a block hung in a knot at the end of a davit; the uſe of it is to hale up the flooks of the anchor to a ſhip's prow.

Snatch **BLOCK** [in a ſhip] is a large block with a ſhiver in it, and a notch cut through one of its cheeks, for the more ready receiving in of any rope. It is uſed for the fall of the winding tackle.

BLOCK [among bowlers] denotes the ſmall bowl, uſed as a mark to bowl at.

To **BLOCK** [*bloquer*, Fr.] to ſhut up, to incloſe, ſo as to hinder egreſs. Troops to *block* it up from infeſting the great road. *Clarendon.*

BLOCKA'DE [*blocus*, Fr. *bloccato*, It. military art] a ſort of ſiege, when armed troops are poſted at all the avenues or paſſages leading to the place, ſo that no ſupplies or proviſions can be brought into the place; it being the deſign of the beſiegers to ſtarve it out; and not to take it by regular attacks or ſtorm.

To **BLOCKADE**, or **BLOCK** *up* [*bloquer*, Fr. *bloccare*, It. military term] 1. To ſtop or ſhut up all the avenues and paſſages, and hinder all intelligence being ſent into or out of the town or fort, ſo that it may receive no relief. 2. To ſtop up in general.

> Huge bales of Britiſh cloth *blockade* the door. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD [of block, Teut. and heafod, Sax. the head] a ſtupid, ignorant fellow, a dolt, one without parts.

BLOCKHEADED [from *blockhead*] ſtupid, heavy, dull; as, a *blockheaded* boy. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLOCK-HOUSE, a ſort of fortreſs to block up a paſs. Under the protection of ſome *blockhouſes*. *Raleigh.*

BLO'CKISH [of block, Teut.] ignorant, ſtupid, dull. *Blockiſh* Ajax. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLO'CKISHLY [from *blockiſh*] ignorantly, ſtupidly.

BLO'CKISHNESS [from *blockiſh*] ſtupidity.

BLOCKS [of a ſhip] are a kind of wooden pullies, having ſhivers in them, *i. e.* little wheels fixed with a cock and a pin, on which running ropes go.

Double **BLOCKS** [in a ſhip] are ſuch as are uſed when much ſtrength is required, becauſe they will purchaſe with more eaſe than ſingle blocks, though much ſlower.

BLO'CKTIN [from *block* and *tin*] that tin which is moſt pure and unmixed, and as yet unwrought. *Boyle.*

BLOIS, a beautiful city, the capital of the territory of Blaſois, in Orleanois, in France, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Loire, 30 miles ſouth-weſt of Orleans. Lat. 47° 35′ N. Long. 1° 20′ E.

BLO'MARY [at the iron mills] the firſt forge, through which the metal paſſes, after it has been melted out of the mine.

BLO'NKET, *ſubſt.* [I ſuppoſe for *blanket*. *Johnſon*]

> Our *blonket* livery's being all too ſad
> For thilke ſame ſeaſon, when all is yclad
> With pleaſance. *Spenſer.*

BLO'NIC, a town of Poland, about 20 miles weſt of Warſaw. Lat. 52° 0′ N. Long. 20° 30′ E.

BLOOD [blod, Su. and Dan. bloed, Du. O. and L. Ger. blut, H. Ger. bloth, Goth.] 1. A warm, red liquor or humour, circulating by means of arteries and veins, through every part of the body; by microſcopes the blood appears to conſiſt of little red globules ſwimming in an aqueous liquor, ſuppoſed to be the cruor and ſerum. 2. Child, progeny. Thou art my fleſh, my *blood*, my daughter. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Family, kindred.

> A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind. *Waller.*

4. Deſcent, lineage. Not running in a *blood*, like the perpetual gentleneſs of the Ormond family. *Dryden.* 5. Blood-royal, regal lineage. A prince o' the *blood*, a ſon of Priam. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Birth, noble extraction. A gentleman of *blood*. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Murder, violent death. *Blood* will have *blood*. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Life. When wicked men have ſlain a righteous perſon, ſhall I not require his *blood* at your hand? *2 Samuel.* 9. For blood; a low phraſe. Tho' his life or *blood* were at ſtake. In the ſame ſenſe, for his heart, is uſed. A crow lay battering upon a muſcle, and could not, *for his blood*, break the ſhell. *L'Eſtrange.* 10. The carnal part of man, as oppoſed to the ſpiritual. Fleſh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven. *St. Matthew.* 11. Temper of mind, ſtate of the paſſions.

> Will you, great Sir, that glory blot,
> In cold *blood*, which you gain'd in hot. *Hudibras.*

12. Hot ſpark, a man of fire. The news put divers young *bloods* into a fury. *Bacon.* The juice of any thing. The *blood* of grapes. *Geneſis.*

To **BLOOD** [from the noun] 1. Sometimes to let blood medically. 2. To ſtain with blood. He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he had been butchering with his own imperial hands. *Addiſon.* 3. To enter upon the game, to enure to blood as a hound. Ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey. *Spenſer.* 4. To heat, to exaſperate. Matters grew more exaſperate, the auxiliary forces of French and Engliſh were much *blooded* one againſt another. *Bacon.*

BLOO'D-BOLTERED [from *blood* and *bolter*] blood ſprinkled.

> The *blood-boltered* Banquo ſmiles upon me. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLOO'D-FLOWER [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] a plant originally brought from the cape of Good Hope, and many years preſerved in the curious gardens in Holland, but in England it is ſtill very rare. *Miller.*

BLOOD-GUILTINESS [from *blood* and *guilty*] murder, the crime of ſhedding blood. With *blood-guiltineſs* to heap offence. *Spencer.*

BLOOD-HO'T [of *blood* and *hot*] hot in the ſame degree with the blood circulating in the body. Warm the beer *blood-hot*. *Locke.*

BLOOD-HOUNDS, a kind of hunting-dogs, ſo called for their moſt exquiſite ſcent; for though the game happen to be dead, or if wounded it makes its eſcape from the huntſmen, or if it be killed, and never ſo clearly removed away, yet they will find their way to it, and they ſeize with great fierceneſs.

> Theſe rav'ning *blood-hounds* that purſue
> In a full cry, gaping to ſwallow me. *Southerne.*

A *blood-hound* will follow the tract of the perſon. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOO'DINESS [of blodigneſſe, Sax.] a being bloody in body; alſo bloody-mindedneſs.

BLOO'DLESS [blodleſ, Sax.] 1. Having no blood, dead. The *bloodleſs* carcaſs of my Hector ſold. *Dryden.* 2. Without ſlaughter.

> Beauty with a *bloodleſs* conqueſt finds
> A welcome ſovereignty in rudeſt minds. *Waller.*

To **BLOOD-LET** [of *blood* and *let*] to bleed, to open a vein. It is known by experiments of *blood-letting*. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOOD-LE'TTER [of *blood* and to *let*] he that bleeds or lets blood. The ignorance of the *blood-letter* in letting blood. *Wiſeman.*

BLOOD-LETTING, *noun ſubſt.* the taking away of blood.

BLOOD *Red-hot* [with ſmiths] the laſt degree of heat given to their iron in the forge.

BLOOD *Running-itch* [with farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes, proceeding from an inflammation of the blood, cauſed by being hard rid, or over-hard laboured; ſo that the blood gets between the ſkin and the fleſh, which makes a horſe rub and bite himſelf, and, if not cured, will turn to a mange.

BLOO'DSHED. 1. The crime of ſpilling of blood, murder. Abhorred *bloodſhed* and tumultuous ſtrife. *Spenſer.* 2. Slaughter.

> So by him Cæſar got the victory,
> Thro' great *bloodſhed*. *Spenſer.*

BLOO'DSHEDDER [from *blood* and *ſhed*] a murderer, or a ſhedder of blood. He that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *blood-ſhedder*. *Eccleſ.*

BLOO'DSHOT, or **BLOO'DSHOTTEN** [of *blood* and *ſhot*] a diſtemper of the eyes, when the blood-veſſels are very much diſtended, ſo as to make the eyes appear red. That is occaſioned by an extravaſation of blood-redning clouds reflect his *bloodſhot* eye. *Garth.*

BLOOD *Spavin* [with farriers] a diſtemper in horſes, being a ſoft ſwelling, that grows through the hoof, and is uſually full of blood.

BLOOD *Stone*, a ſtone effectual in ſtopping bleeding, called alſo *hæmatites*. The *blood-ſtone* worn is thought to be good for them that bleed at the noſe, which is by aſtriction and cooling of the ſpirits. *Bacon.* The blood-ſtone is green, ſpotted with a bright blood-red. *Woodward.*

BLOOD *Strange*, or **BLOOD** *Wort*, two ſorts of herbs.

BLOOD *Sucker* [of *blood* and *ſuck*] 1. A leech, a fly; any thing that ſucks blood. 2. A murderer, a cruel man. A knot you are of damned *blood-ſuckers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLOOD *Wite* [of blod and wita, Sax.] an amerciament or cuſtomary fine, paid as a compoſition and atonement for the ſhedding or drawing of blood.

Like **BLOOD** like good. This ſhort proverbial rhime alludes to equality in marriage, and teaches us, that where people of a different ſtate or condition (we may add age, temper, religion, principles, *&c.*) come together, nothing but jarring and uneaſineſs enſues. The Latins ſay: *Æqualem uxorem quære.* Or according to Ovid: *Si qua* *voles aptè nubere, nube pari.* Juvenal cenſures the marrying a woman ſuperior in riches as an unſufferable evil. *Intolerabilius nihil eſt quàm fœmina dives.*

BLOO'DILY [from *bloody*] in a bloody or cruel manner, with a diſpoſition to ſhed blood; *bloodily* butcher'd. *Shakeſpeare.* *Bloodily* inclin'd. *Dryden.*

BLOODING, a blood or black pudding.

BLOO'DTHIRSTY [of *blood* and *thirſt*] deſirous of ſhedding blood. The image of God the *bloodthirſty* have not. *Raleigh.*

BLOOD VESSEL [of *blood* and *veſſel*] a veſſel appropriated by nature for conveying the blood thro' the body.

BLOO'DY [blodiȝ, Sax. blutig, H. Ger.] daubed or beſmeared with blood.

What *bloody* man is that? he can report,
As ſeemeth by his plight, of the revolt
The neweſt ſtate. *Macbeth, Act* 1. *Scene* 2.

2. Cruel, murderous, bloodthirſty; applied to men or facts. I grant him *bloody. Shakeſpeare.* The *bloody* fact will be aveng'd. *Milton.*

BLOO'DY *Hand* [in foreſt law] the crime of a treſpaſſer in a foreſt againſt veniſon, when he is taken with hands or other parts bloody, by which he is judged to have killed a deer, altho' he is not found chaſing or hunting.

BLOODY *Flux* [with phyſicians] an exulceration of the guts, with frequent and bloody ejections.

BLOODY-*Minded* [of *blood* and *mind*] cruel, inclined to bloodſhed. This *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden.*

BLOOM [probably of bloem, Du. or bloꞅm, Sax. bluhum, Ger.] 1. The bloſſom or flower of a tree, *&c.* which precedes the fruit.

The bee
Sits on the *bloom*, extracting liquid ſweet. *Milton.*

2. The ſtate of immaturity, the ſtate of any thing ripening to higher perfection.

My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay. *Dryden.*

3. The blue colour upon plumbs and grapes juſt gathered.

A BLOOM [in the iron works] a piece of iron wrought by the firſt hammering to a ſquare maſs, two foot long, called blomary.

To BLOOM, to put forth blooms or bloſſoms. If you do not pull off ſome bloſſoms the firſt time a tree *bloometh*, it will bloſſom itſelf to death. *Bacon.* 2. To produce in the ſame manner as bloſſoms are produced. Rites, now ſuperſtitious, when the ſtrength of devout or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could juſtly have condemned as evil. *Hooker.* 3. To be in a ſtate of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flower, that every ſeaſon fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thouſand years. *Pope.*

BLOO'MERS, blooming buds.

BLOO'MING, or BLOO'MY [of *bloom*] full of blooms, flowery. *Bloomy* ſpray. *Milton* and *Pope.*

BLORE [from *blow*] act of blowing, a blaſt.

Outruſh'd with an unmeaſur'd roar,
Thoſe two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps, uſhers to either's *blore.* *Chapman.*

To BLO'SSOM [bloꞇꞅmian, Sax. bloeſſemen, Du.] to put forth bloſſoms as a tree.

A BLO'SSOM [bloꞅme, Sax. bloeſſem, Du.] the flower of a tree or plant, previous to the ſeed or fruit.

BLO'SSOMLESS, without bloſſoms.

BLOSSOM *Colour*, or PEACH *Colour* [in a horſe] is ſuch, as when the hair is white, but intermixed all over with ſorrel and bay hairs.

BLOT. 1. A ſpot or ſtain upon paper with ink. 2. An obliteration of ſomething written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praiſes be forgot,
And make of all an univerſal *blot.* *Dryden.*

3. A ſpot in reputation, a diſgrace, a reproach.

It is no vicious *blot*, murder or foulneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

A BLOT *in Back-gammon* [bloet, L. Ger.] when a ſingle man lies open to be taken up; whence to hit a *blot.* A *blot* which may ſo eaſily be hit. *Dryden.*

To BLOT [*blottir*, Fr. to hide or couch like a partridge] 1. To ſpot with ink or any thing elſe, ſo that the writing is obliterated, or rendered not legible. The laſt and greateſt art, the art to *blot. Pope.* 2. To make black ſpots on paper, to blur. Heads over-full of matter be like pens over-full of ink, which will ſooner *blot*, than make any fair letter. *Aſcham.* 3. To diſgrace, to disfigure. It *blots* thy beauty, as froſts bite the meads. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To darken. He ſung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane. *Cowley.*

To BLOT (or ſtain) a man's reputation.

To BLOT *out*, to eraſe, to obliterate, to efface. One act like this *blots* out a thouſand crimes. *Dryden.*

To BLOT *out* of one's memory, to forget.

BLOTCH [from *blot*] a puſtule, wheal, or bladder on the Skin. Spots and *blotches* of ſeveral colours. *Harvey.*

To BLOTE [from *blot*] to ſwell, to puff up; alſo to ſit ſmoaking or drying by the fire as bloted herrings. See To BLOAT.

BLO'TED *Herrings*, herrings dried in the ſmoke, red herrings.

BLOTED, puffed up, ſwelled.

A BLOW [blowe, Du.] 1. A ſtroke. 2. The ſtroke of death. Aſſuage your thirſt of blood, and ſtrike the *blow. Dryden.* 3. A ſingle action, a ſudden accident or event. If once defeated, they loſe a province at a *blow. Dryden.* 4. The act of a fly, by which ſhe lodges eggs in fleſh. With the *blows* of flies,

His braſs inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapman.*

To BLOW, *verb act.* [irreg. verb pret. *blew*; part. paſſ. *blown*, blaƿan or bloƿan, Sax.] 1. To move with a current of air. 2. Sometimes imperſonally with *it*; as, *it blew* a tempeſt. 3. To pant, to puff, to be almoſt breathleſs; as, ſhe's ſweating and *blowing.* 4. To breathe. 5. To ſound by being blown. Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan *blow. Milton.* 6. To ſound or play muſically by wind. *Blow* an alarm. *Numbers.* 7. To blow over. To paſs away without effect. The ſtorm is *blown* over; and ſtorms *blow* over. Both in an active and paſſive form.

To BLOW [bloƿan, Sax.] to open as a flower, to bloom, to bloſſom.

To BLOW *up*, to *blow* into the air by the force of gun-powder. The enemy's magazines *blew* up. *Tatler.*

To BLOW, *verb act.* 1. To drive away by the force of the wind. Trees *blown* down. *Shakeſpeare. Blow away* thoſe miſts. *Denham.* 2. To inflame with wind. The ſmith *bloweth* the coals in the fire. *Iſaiah.* 3. To ſwell, to puff into bulk.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms unite. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To form a thing by blowing it into ſhape.

Spherical bubbles boys *blow* with water. *Boyle.*

5. To warm with the breath. Dick the ſhepherd *blows* his nails. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To ſpread by report. See BLOWN.

To BLOW *out*, to extinguiſh by wind or the breath. Blow out all the ſtars that light the ſkies. *Dryden.*

To BLOW *up*, to raiſe or ſwell with breath. It *blows* a man up like a bladder. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BLOW *up*, to raiſe into the air by the force of gun-powder; as, to *blow* up a mine or rock.

BLO'WER, a kind of whale, which ſpouts forth a great deal of water; alſo a melter of tin. The *blowing-houſe* with the *blowers. Carew.*

BLO'WING-*Houſes* [at tin works] furnaces where the tin oar is melted and caſt.

BLOWING *Snake* [of Virginia] a kind of viper, which blows and ſwells the head exceedingly, before it gives the bite.

BLOWN *Milk*, ſkimmed or flotten milk.

BLOWN [irreg. part. paſſ. of *blow*] being blown.

BLOWN [bloƿan, Sax.] having the flower-leaves open.

BLOWN [in boiling of ſugar] is when the ſides of the copper-pan, in which the ſugar has been boiled for a conſiderable time, is beaten with the ſkimmer; and a perſon blowing through the holes of it from one ſide to the other, certain ſparks or ſmall bubbles fly out, which is an indication that the ſugar is come to that degree of boiling.

BLOWN *upon*, divulged, ſeen by ſeveral, deſpiſed, ſlighted.

It is BLOWN, it is diſcovered, or made public.

BLOW-*Pipe* [of *blow* and *pipe*] a hollow tube uſed by ſeveral artificers in blowing with the mouth.

BLOW-*Point*, a child's play.

Boys ſhall not play
At ſpan-counter or *blow-point.* *Donne.*

BLOWTH [of *blow*] bloom or bloſſom. Ambition and covetouſneſs being but green and newly grown up, the ſeeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE, a fat red-faced bloted wench.

BLO'WZY, ſunburnt, high coloured.

BLU'BBER, the fat of a whale before it is boiled. See BLOBBER.

To BLUBBER, to weep, ſo as to ſwell the cheeks. *Blubbering* and weeping, weeping and *blubbering. Shakeſpeare.*

BLU'BBERED, *adj.* 1. Swelled with weeping; as, *blubber'd* face and *blubber'd* cheeks. 2. Swelled big: applied commonly to the lip; as, *blubber'd* lip.

BLUBBER-*Lipp'd*, having great or ſwelled lips.

BLU'DGEON, an oaken or other ſhort ſtick or club, with one end loaded, uſed as an offenſive weapon to knock one down.

BLUE [*bleu*, Fr. blazaine, Du. blau, Ger. blaa, Su. blep, bleo, or bleoth, Sax.] one of the ſeven original colours.

BLUE-*Bottle*, a flower of the bell-ſhape, a ſpecies of bottle-flower; alſo a large ſort of fly with a blue belly.

What *blue-bottle* alive,
Did ever with ſuch fury drive? *Prior.*

BLUE-*Cap*, a ſpecies of ſalmon, with a broad blue ſpot on its head.

BLUE *as a Razor*, corrupted for *blue as azure.*

BLUE-*Mantle*, the title of one of our purſuivants at arms.

Turnſole BLUE, a blue uſed by painters, by boiling a quarter of a pound of turnſole in a pint and a half of water.

BLUE-EYED [of *blue* and *eye*] having bue eyes; as, *blue-ey'd* maid.

BLUE-HAIRED [of *blue* and *hair*] having blue hair. His *blue-hair'd* deities. *Milton.*

BLU'ELY [of *blue*] with a blue colour.

BLU'ENESS [of *blue*] the quality of being blue.

BLUFF, ſurly, bluſtering; as, to look *bluff* or big. Black brow'd and *bluff. Dryden.*

To BLUFF, to ſwagger, to look big.

BLUFF-*Headed* [ſhip] one whoſe rake is ſmall forward, and her ſtern too ſtrait up.

BLU'ING *of Metals* [with gilders] is the heating any metal till it has aſſumed a blue colour.

BLU'ISH [of *blue*] blue in ſome degree. A *bluiſh* tinſel. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLU'ISHNESS [of *bluiſh*] a ſmall degree of blue colour. I could make with crude copper a ſolution without the *bluiſhneſs. Boyle.*

To BLU'NDER, *verb neut.* [blunderen, Du. perhaps from *blind. Johnſon*] 1. To miſtake groſsly and ſtupidly, to err very widely. It implies contempt. 2. To flounder, to ſtumble.

He who now to ſenſe, now nonſenſe leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To BLUNDER, *verb act.* To mix fooliſhly or blindly. He *blunders* and confounds all together. *Stillingfleet.*

BLU'NDER, a groſs miſtake, a ſhameful overſight.

BLU'NDER-BUSS [donder-buſſ, Du.] a ſhort braſs gun, of a large bore; alſo a careleſs perſon, who commits miſtakes and blunders.

BLU'NDERER, one apt to make groſs miſtakes or blunders, a blockhead.

BLU'NDER-HEAD [of *blunder* and *head*] a ſtupid fellow. This thick-ſcull'd *blunder-head. L'Eſtrange.*

BLU'NKET, a ſort of light blue colour.

BLU'NT [Caſaubon derives it of αμβλυς, Gr. but the etymology ſeems uncertain] 1. Having a dull edge or point, not ſharp, dull in underſtanding, not quick. Whitehead was of a *blunt* ſtoical nature. *Bacon.* 2. Rough, not delicate, not civil, not nice. The mayor came to ſeize them in a *blunt* manner. *Wotton. Blunt* truths more miſchief than nice falſhoods do. *Pope.* 3. Abrupt, not elegant. To uſe too many circumſtances e'er one come to the matter, is weariſome, to uſe none at all is *blunt. Bacon.* 4. Hard to penetrate. This ſenſe is improper.

To BLUNT. 1. To dull the edge or point of any thing. 2. To repreſs or weaken any deſire of the mind. *Blunt* not his love. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLU'NTLY [from *blunt*] 1. In a blunt manner, without ſharpneſs. 2. Courſely, plainly, roughly. Deliver a plain meſſage *bluntly*. *Shakeſpeare*.

BLU'NTISH, ſomething blunt, not very ſharp.

BLU'NTNESS. 1. Want of edge or point. 2. Coarſeneſs, roughneſs of manners, rude ſincerity. His ſilence grew wit, his *bluntneſs* integrity, his beaſtly ignorance, virtuous ſimplicity. *Sidney*.

BLUNT-WITTED [of *blunt* and *wit*] dull, ſtupid. *Blunt-witted* lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shakeſpeare*.

BLUR [*borra*, Sp. a blot. *Skinner*] a blot or ſtain with ink, *&c.* or a blemiſh upon a man's reputation. Man once fallen, has nothing but a great *blur*, a total univerſal pollution. *South*.

To BLUR [from the *noun*] 1. To blot or ſtain paper with ink, to efface, to obſcure.

Such an act,
That *blurs* the grace and bluſh of modeſty. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. To blot or ſtain in general.

Sarcaſms may eclipſe thine own,
But cannot *blur* my loſt renown. *Hudibras*.

BLU'RRED, that which is blotted or ſtained.

To BLUR *a Trumpet*, to make a hoarſe jarring ſound.

To BLURT [without etymology. *Johnſon*] to ſpeak raſhly and inconſiderately. They cannot hold, but *blurt out* thoſe words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewell*.

To BLUSH [prob. of bloſen, Du.] 1. To redden in the face, either by reaſon of modeſty, ſhame, or ſurprize. Shame cauſeth *bluſhing*, *bluſhing* is the reſort of the blood to the face, altho' *bluſhing* will be ſeen in the whole breaſt, yet that is but in paſſage to the face. *Bacon*. 2. To carry a red or any ſoft and bright colour. And bears his *bluſhing* honours thick upon him. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. With *at* before the cauſe of ſhame. Pages *bluſh'd at* him. *Shakeſpeare*.

To get a BLUSH [or glimpſe] of a thing. Purely identical propoſition, obviouſly and at firſt *bluſh*, contain no certain inſtruction. *Locke*.

BLUSH, or BLU'SHING [from the *verb*] 1. A redneſs in the face proceeding from modeſty, ſhame, or confuſion. 2. A red or purple colour.

Here the roſes *bluſh* ſo rare,
Here the mornings ſmile ſo fair,
As if neither cloud nor wind,
But wou'd be courteous, wou'd be kind. *Craſhaw*.

BLU'SHING, a phænomenon in the animal œconomy, excited from a ſenſe of ſhame, *&c.*

BLU'SHY [from *bluſh*] having the colour of a bluſh; as, a *bluſhy* colour in the face.

To BLU'STER [probably of blæſτ, Sax. q. d. *blaſter*] 1. To make a noiſe, as a boiſterous wind, to be violent and loud.

So now he ſtorms with many a ſturdy ſtoure,
So now his *bluſtering* blaſt each coaſt doth ſcour. *Spenſer*.

2. To ſwagger, puff, or bully; as, to huff and *bluſter*. 3. To keep a ſtir, or make a great noiſe.

BLU'STER [from the verb] 1. Roar, noiſe, tumult.

The ſkies look grimly,
And threaten preſent *bluſters*. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. Boiſterouſneſs, turbulence, boaſt, fury; as, to make a great *bluſter*.

BLU'STERER [of *bluſter*] a ſwaggerer, a bully, a turbulent noiſy fellow.

A BLU'STRING *Fellow*, a rude, rattling, troubleſome fellow.

BLU'STROUS [from *bluſter*] tumultuous, noiſy, not mild.

The ancient heroes were illuſtrious,
For being benign and not *bluſtrous*. *Hudibras*.

BMI [in muſic] the third note in the modern ſcale.

Gamut, I am the ground of all accord,
Bmi, bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakeſpeare*.

B MOLLA'RRE, or B MO'LLE, one of the notes of the ſcale of muſic, uſually called ſoft or flat, in oppoſition to ſharp.

BO, *interj.* a word of terror [from *Bo*, an old northern captain of ſuch fame, that his name was uſed to terrify the enemy. *Temple*] as, he can't ſay *bo* to a gooſe.

BO'A, *Lat.* a kind of ſerpent, mentioned by Pliny, that follows herds of cattle, and ſucks the dugs of cows, ſome of which have grown to that largeneſs, that a young child was found in the belly of one in the time of the Emperor Claudius.

BOA [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe, wherein red pimples ariſe in the fleſh like the meaſles or ſmall-pox. *Lat.*

BOANE'RGES [Syr. of *bonai*, ſons, and *reges*, a report or noiſe, particularly of thunder, and in compound, ſons of thunder] a title which our Saviour gave to the apoſtles James and John.

A BOAR [baɲ, Sax. beer, Du.] a male ſwine.

To BOAR, or To BORE [with horſemen] a horſe is ſaid to boar or bore, when he ſhoots out his noſe as high as he can.

BOARD [baurd, Goth. boɲæð, boɲd, Sax.] 1. A plank, a piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs; as, *boards* and planks. 2. A table. 3. Entertainment, food; as, at bed and *board*. 4. A table at which a council or court is held. Better acquainted with affairs than any other who ſat at that *board*. *Clarendon*. 5. The aſſembly ſeated at a table; a court of juriſdiction. I wiſh the king would be preſent at that *board*. *Bacon*.

BOARD [*bord*, Fr. *bordo*, It.] deck or floor of a ſhip; as

To go a (or *on*) BOARD [*aborder*, Fr. *abbordare*, It.] to enter into a ſhip.

BOARD-*Wages*, money given ſervants in lieu of their diet, and to find themſelves victuals.

To BOARD, *verb act.* 1. To cover or lay with boards. 2. To diet or entertain. 3. To place as a boarder in another houſe. When thus at Gaze the palmer 'gan to *board*. *Spenſer*. 4 To attack or make the firſt attempt upon one, *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

To BOARD, *verb neut.* 1. To be dieted. 2. To live in a houſe where a certain rate is paid for eating. We at firſt did *board* with thee. *Herbert*.

To BOARD [a ſea phraſe] ſignifies to draw nigh to a ſhip during a fight, and to enter men in any part of her; to enter a ſhip by force, the ſame as to ſtorm, when applied to a place at land.

BOARD *and* BOARD, a term uſed of two ſhips lying cloſe together, or ſide by ſide.

To be within BOARD [a ſea term] is to be within a ſhip.

To be without BOARD, is to be without the ſhip.

To throw over BOARD, is to throw out of the ſhip into the ſea, *&c.*

To ſlip by the BOARD, is to ſlip down by the ſhip's ſide.

To make a BOARD, or *To* BOARD *it up to* [a ſea phraſe] to turn the ſhip up to the windward, ſometimes on one tack and ſometimes on another.

To make a good BOARD [a ſea phraſe] uſed of a ſhip, when ſhe has advanced much to the windward at one tack or turning.

BOA'RDER [of *board*] one who diets or tables with another at a ſettled rate.

BOA'RDING-*School* [of *board* and *ſchool*] a ſchool where the ſcholars live and diet with the maſter.

BO'ARISH [of *boar*] ſwiniſh, cruel, brutal. *Boariſh* phangs. *Shakeſpeare*.

BOA'RISHNESS [of baɲiſc and neſſe, Sax.] ſwiniſh diſpoſition.

BOA'RSPEAR [of *boar* and *ſpear*] a ſpear uſed in hunting the boar.

To BOAST, *verb neut.* [probably of boſtio, C. Brit. boſt, Wel. boan, Sax.] to brag, vaunt, diſplay one's worth or actions in big words; with *of*. 2. Sometimes with *in*. *Boaſting in* that which was their ſhame. *Wiſeman*. 3. To exalt one's ſelf. You have *boaſted* againſt me, and multiplied your words. *Ezekiel*.

To BOAST, *verb act.* 1. To brag of or diſplay a thing with oſtentatious words. If I have *boaſted* any thing to him of you, I am not aſhamed. 2 *Corinthians*. To *boaſt* the intereſt they had in him. *Atterbury*. 2. To magnify, to exalt; with the reciprocal pronoun and *in*. *Boaſt themſelves in* the multitude of their riches. *Pſalms*. *Boaſt themſelves of* idols. *Id.*

BOAST [from the verb] 1. Cauſe of boaſting, occaſion of pride, the thing boaſted.

Not Tyro nor Mycene match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boaſts* of fame. *Pope*.

2. A brag, a vaunt, or bounce, an oſtentatious proud ſpeech. The *boaſt* will be cenſur'd, when the great action that occaſion'd it is forgotten. *Spectator*.

Great BOAST, ſmall roaſt. *Briareus eſſe apparet, cùm ſit lepus*, Lat. Βριαρεος φαινεται ων λαγως, Gr. *Grands venteurs, petits faiſeurs*, Fr. (Great boaſters, little doers.) Viel prehlens und nichts dahinter: or, Groſʒ prahlin aber kein bezahlen. (Great boaſt but no payment.) The Italians ſay: *Gran vigna e poca uva*. (A great vineyard, but few grapes.)

BOA'STER [of *boaſt*] a bragger, an oſtentatious vaunter of any thing.

BOA'STFUL, oſtentatious, bragging, apt to boaſt. *Boaſtful* and rough your firſt ſon is a ſquire. *Pope*

BOA'STING, *adj.* [of *boaſt*] bragging, vaunting.

BOA'STINGLY, in a boaſting, vaunting manner. A pitch of impiety *boaſtingly* to avow our ſins. *Decay of Piety*.

BOAT [bate, Sax. boot, Du. bot, Ger. baat, Su. *bateau*, Fr. *batelle*, It.] a veſſel to paſs the water in. It is uſually diſtinguiſhed from other veſſels by being ſmaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

BOATS are of many ſorts; as, a ſhip-*boat* or ſkiff, a long-*boat*, a ferry-*boat*, *&c.* Some have likewiſe the name of boats which go to ſea; as, a paſſage-*boat*, packet-*boat*, and advice-*boat*, fly-*boat*, *&c.* Theſe are ſhips of a ſmall ſize.

To fend the BOAT [a ſea phraſe] is to keep her from daſhing or beating againſt the rocks, ſhip's ſide, or ſhore.

Free the BOAT [a ſea term] is to caſt water out of her.

Man the BOAT [a ſea term] is to put the men into her, that are called the boat's gang

To ſwift the BOAT [ſea language] is to make faſt a rope round about the boat by the gunwale, and to faſten the boat-rope to it, in order to ſtrengthen the boat to endure her tow.

BOAT-*Rope* [with ſailors] that rope by which the ſhip tows her boat at the ſtern.

To trim a BOAT, is to keep her even.

To wind a BOAT, is to turn her head about.

BOA'TION [*boatus*, Lat.] roar, loud noiſe. In Meſſina inſurrection the guns were heard as far as Auguſta and Syracuſe, about an hundred Italian miles, theſe diſtances being, in a ſhort time, in loud *boations*. *Derham*.

BOA'TMAN, or BOA'TSMAN [of *boat* and *man*] he that manages a boat. An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior*.

BOA'TSWAIN *of a Ship* [*Boſſeman*, Fr. of bootſman, Du. and L. Ger. baðſpan, Sax.] an officer who has charge of her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, ſails, flags, colours, pendants, *&c.* He alſo takes care of the long-boat and her furniture, and ſteers her, either by himſelf or his mate. He calls out the ſeveral gangs on board to their watches, works, *&c.* and is alſo a ſort of provoſt-martial for puniſhing offenders, ſentenced either by the captain or a court-martial of the fleet. A boatſwain's mate has the peculiar command of the long-boat, for the ſetting forth of anchors, weighing or fetching home an anchor, warping, towing or mooring; and is to give an account of his ſtore.

To BOB, *verb act.* [of uncertain etymology. *Johnſon*] 1. To cut, *Junius*. 2. To beat, drub, or bang.

In their own land beaten, *bob'd*, and thump'd. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. To cheat, to defraud, to trick out of a thing.

Gold and jewels that *bob'd* from him. *Shakeſpeare*.

To BOB, *verb neut.* to play backward and forward, or looſely againſt any thing.

Sometimes lurk I in a goſſip's bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab,
And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I *bob*. *Shakeſpeare*.
A birth-day jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden*.

BOB, a cut or ſhort perriwig.

BOB [from the verb neut.] 1. Something that hangs ſo as to play looſely, generally an ornament at the ear; as, a pendant or ear-ring.

The gaudy goſſip when ſhe's ſet agog,
In jewels dreſt, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden*.

2. The word repeated at the end of a ſtanza: a low word. To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the ſong. *L'Eſtrange*. 3. A blow. I am ſharply taunted, yea ſometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs*. *Aſcham*. 4. The ball of a ſhort pendulum.

A dry BOB, a taunt or ſcoff, in low language.

Royal BOB [a very low word] the ſtrong waters called geneva.

Bob-*Tail* [with archers] is the ſteel of an arrow or ſhaft, that is ſmall breaſted and large towards the head.

Bob-*Tail* [among the canting crew] a light woman; alſo an eunuch, or impotent fellow.

Bo'bbin [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] little tools uſed in making bone-lace, being ſmall pins of wood, with a notch to wind the thread about; alſo for winding ſilk or worſted, *&c.* for throwing. Knit or ſit down to *bobbins* or bone-lace. *Tatler*.

Bobbin, a round white tape uſed by women to tye their head-cloaths with.

Bobbin-*Work* [of *bobbin* and *work*] work woven with bobbins. Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of *bobbin-work*. *Grew*.

Bob-cherry [of *bob* and *cherry*] a play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth. *Bob-cherry* teaches patience and conſtancy. *Pope* and *Arbuthnot*.

Bob-*Tail* [of *bob*, in the ſenſe of *to cut*, and *tail*] cut tail, ſhort tail.

Avaunt, you curs,
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or *bob-tail* like, or trundle-tail. *Shakeſpeare*.

Bob-*Tailed* [of *bob-tail*] having a cut or ſhort tail.

A *bob-tailed* cur cried in a gazette. *L'Eſtrange*.

Bob-*Wig* [of *bob* and *wig*] a ſhort wig.

A *bob-wig*, and a ſilken bag tied to it. *Spectator*.

Bo'bbio, a town of the Milaneſe, in Italy, about 28 miles ſouth-eaſt of Pavia. Lat. 44° 35′ N. Long. 10′ E.

Boca-chica, the entrance of the harbour of Carthagena in South America.

Bocha'ra, a large town of Uſbec Tartary, ſituated on the river Oxus, about 60 miles weſt of Sarmacand. Lat. 40° N. Long. 65° E.

Bocardo [with logicians] the fifth mode of the third figure. In a ſyllogiſm in *bocardo*, the firſt propoſition is particular and negative, the ſecond univerſal, and the middle term the ſubject in the two firſt propoſitions; as,

1. *Some animal is not man.*
2. *Every animal is endued with ſenſation.*
3. *Therefore there is ſomething endued with ſenſation beſides man.*

Boccasi'ne, a ſort of linnen cloth, a fine buckram.

Bo'chia [with chemiſts] a glaſs veſſel with a great belly like a cucurbite.

Bo'ckelet, or Boc'keret [in falconry] one of the kinds of long-winged hawks.

Bo'ckholt, a town of Munſter, in Weſtphalia. Lat. 51° 40′ N. Long. 6° 20′ E.

Bo'ckhord [boc-hoꞃꝺ, Sax.] a book-hoard, a place where books, writings, *&c.* are laid up.

Bo'ckland [boc-lanꝺ, Sax. *i. e.* book land] land held by charter or inſtrument in writing, and not to be made over to another, either by ſale or gift, but left intire to the next heir; an hereditary eſtate.

To Bode, *verb act.* [boꝺian, Sax.] to foretel, to be the omen of either good or bad; as, this *bodes* me no good. This *bodes* ſome ſtrange eruption to our ſtate. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Bode, *verb neut.* to foreſhew, to be an omen.

Whatever now
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden*.

Bo'dement [from *bode*] portent, omen. This fooliſh dreaming ſuperſtitious girl makes all theſe *bodements*. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Bodge [a word in Shakeſpeare which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle*. *Johnſon*] to boggle, to ſtop, to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out, alaſs!
We *bodg'd* again, as I have ſeen a ſwan
With bootleſs labour ſwim againſt the tide. *Shakeſpeare*.

Bo'dice, or Bo'dies [of boꝺiᵹe, Sax. the ſtature or body] womens ſtays, or a kind of waiſtcoat ſtiffened with whalebone, tho' not ſo much as what is commonly called womens ſtays.

Her *bodice* half way ſhe unlac'd. *Prior*.
Ignorant nurſes and *bodice*-makers. *Locke*.

Bo'diless [from *body*] without a body, having no body, incorporeal.

Which *bodileſs* and immaterial are,
And can be only lodg'd within our minds. *Davies*.
Phantoms *bodileſs* and vain. *Swift*.

Bo'dily, *adj.* 1. Corporeal, containing body; as, *bodily* dimenſions. 2. Relating to the body, not the mind. They whoſe *bodily* neceſſities gave occaſion of ſeeking relief. *Hooker*. 3. Real, actual, not imaginary.

Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to *bodily* act. *Shakeſpeare*.

Bodily, *adv.* Corporeally, or as in union with matter. It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily*. *Watts*.

Bo'dkin [boꝺekin, prob. C. Brit. *boddiken*, a ſmall body. *Skinner*] 1. A long ſort of pin, on which women uſed to roll their hair.

—You took conſtant care,
The *bodkin*, comb, and eſſence to prepare. *Pope*.

2. A ſharp pointed inſtrument with a handle, to make holes in hard things. Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sidney*. 3. An eyed inſtrument to draw a thread or ribband thro' any thing.

Wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin*'s eye. *Pope*.

Bodkin-*Work*, a ſort of trimming, anciently uſed for women's gowns, which was made of tinſel or gold threads. *Purfle*.

Bodle'ian *Library* [in Oxford] a library founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, and famous through all Europe, for its prodigious ſtock of books and manuſcripts.

Bo'dmin, a borough town of Cornwall, 263 miles from London. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, but ſince transferred through St. Germains and Creti to Exeter. It gives title of viſcount to the earl of Radnor, and ſends two members to parliament.

Bo'dy [boꝺiᵹe, Sax. It originally ſignified the height and ſtature of a man. *Johnſon*] 1. As defined by naturaliſts, a ſolid, extended, palpable ſubſtance, compoſed of matter, form, and privation, according to the Peripateticks: Of a ſyſtem or aſſociation of ſolid, maſſy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, ranged or diſpoſed in this or that manner, according to Sir Iſaac Newton; whence reſult bodies of this or that form, diſtinguiſhed by this or that name; others define body to be that which has extenſion, reſiſtance, and is capable of motion. 2. With regard to animals, it is uſed in oppoſition to the ſoul, *viz.* for that part compoſed of bones, muſcles, canals, juices, nerves, *&c.* in which ſenſe the body makes the ſubject of anatomy. They took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his ſons, from the wall. 1. *Sam.* 3. Matter, oppoſed to ſpirit. As all things are compriſed under *body* and ſpirit. 4. The main part, the bulk; as, the hull of a ſhip, the *body* of a coach, the *body* of a fortreſs, the *body* (or globe) of the ſun or moon, the *body* of the church, the *body* of a tree, *&c.* Navigable rivers run up into the *body* of Italy. *Addiſon*. 5. A corporation or number of men united by ſome common tie. A *body* (or ſociety) of people, a *body* politic, the parliament in a *body*, a *body* of the civil law, a *body* of divinity, *&c.* 6. A perſon or human being. Whence *ſomebody* and *nobody*. A wiſe *body*'s part it were not to put out his fire. *Hooker*. *Unworthy body* as I am. *Shakeſpeare*. Reaſon obliged *every body* to ſubmit. *Clarendon*. 7. A collective maſs or joint power. The whole *body* of mankind. *Hooker*. Form themſelves into a *body*. *Addiſon*. 8. Reality, oppoſed to repreſentation or type. A ſhadow of things to come, but the *body* is of Chriſt. *Coloſſians*. 9. The main army, the battle, as diſtinct from or oppoſed to the van and arriere. The van was led by the general; in the *body* was the king. *Clarendon*. 10. The outward condition. I verily, as abſent in *body*, have judged. *Corinthians*. 11. A ſubſtance; as, a metalline, vegetable, or animal *body*. 12. With chemiſts, the veſſel which holds the matter to be diſtilled.

Body [with geometricians] is a magnitude that has three dimenſions; length, breadth, and thickneſs.

Regular Body [in geometry] one which has all the angles and ſides, as alſo all the planes which compoſe the ſurface, alike and equal; of which there are no more than five kinds: the *dodecaedron*, conſiſting of 12 pentagons; *icoſaedron*, of 20; *octaedron*, of 8 pentagons, and *tetraedron*, of 4 angles; the *hexaedron*, or the cube, of 6 ſquares: theſe are called Platonic bodies.

Irregular Bodies [in geometry] are ſolids which are not bounded by equal and like ſurfaces.

Mixed Bodies [with chemiſts] are ſuch bodies as naturally grow and increaſe; as, metals, minerals, animals, and plants.

Body [of wine, *&c.*] as wine, *&c.* of a good body; *i. e.* of a good conſiſtence, or ſtrength.

Body cloaths [of *body* and *cloaths*] cloathing for horſes that are dieted. Several aſſes are kept in *body-cloaths*, and ſweated every morning upon the heath. *Addiſon*.

To Body, *verb act.* [from the noun] to produce in ſome bodily form; as,

Imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poets pen
Turns them to ſhape. *Shakeſpeare*.

Boedromi'a [βοηδρομια, of βοηδρομειν, Gr. to run at a cry, *i. e.* to come to help] an Athenian feſtival, inſtituted in memory of Jon, the ſon of Xuthus, who came to the aſſiſtance of the Athenians, in the reign of king Erectheus, when they were invaded by the ſon of Neptune.

Boedro'mion, Gr. a month ſo called by the Greeks, and anſwering to our March. *Demoſth. Olynth.* B. p. 81. Ed. Mount. Where the ſcholiaſt ſays; the [month] *hecatombæon*, *i. e.* January; — then *metageitron*, *i. e.* February; — then *boedromion*, *i. e.* March. *Append. ad Theſaurum H. Stephani, Conſtantini*, &c.

Bog [ſome derive it of baagen, Du. to bend, becauſe it gives way when it is trod upon, or *quayg*, Eng. or rather ᵹpæᵹ, Sax. and ᵹuac, armoric, tender and ſoft. *Baxter*. *Bog*, ſoft, Iriſh. *Johnſon*.] a marſh-ground full of water and mud; a ground too ſoft to bear the weight of the body; a quagmire.

A land of *bogs*
With ditches fenc'd; a heav'n fat with fogs. *Dryden*.

Bog-*Landers*, a nick-name given to Iriſh-men.

Bog-*Trotters* [of *bog* and *trot*] one that lives in a boggy country; alſo, formerly, Scotch or North-country troopers, or highwaymen, now uſed as a nick-name for Iriſh-men.

Bog-house, a neceſſary-houſe, a houſe of eaſement.

Bo'gdoi, a great nation of Tartary, in Aſia. The Chineſe call them Eaſtern Tartars; and in the Mogul's empire they are called Niuchi, or Nuchi.

To Bo'ggle [perhaps of *bog*, of bogil, Du. a ſpectre, bugbear, or phantom. *Johnſon*.] 1. To ſtart back, to be afraid to come forward. You *boggle* ſhrewdly, ev'ry feather ſtarts you. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To waver, to be uncertain what to do, to ſcruple, to heſitate.

Never *boggle* to reſtore
The members you deliver o'er. *Hudibras*.

3. To play faſt and looſe, to diſſemble. When ſummoned to his laſt end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howel*.

Bo'ggler [of *boggle*] one that boggles or doubts, a timorous, ſcrupulous man.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shakeſpeare*.

Bo'ggy [of *bog*] marſhy, ſwampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and *boggy*. *Arbuthnot*.

Bo'ggle boe, a bugbear to fright children, a ſcare crow.

Bo'gho, or Bu'eil, a town in the county of Nice, in Piedmont, ſituated on the frontiers of France, about 25 miles north-eaſt of Nice. Lat. 44° 12′ N. Long. 6° 45′ E.

Bogomi'les [of *bog*, God; and *milia*, have mercy, in the Bulgarian languages, according to Du Cange] a ſect who held that the world was created by evil angels, and that it was the arch-angel Gabriel that became incarnate. They rejected the books of Moſes, admitted but ſeven books of ſcripture, and held that there was no reſurrection but repentance, that all churches, the ſacrament of the ſupper, and all prayers, except the Lord's prayer, ſhould be aboliſhed.

Bohe'a [an Indian word] a ſpecies of tea, of a deeper colour and more aſtringent taſte than the green tea; of this there are three ſpecies. See Tea.

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*. *Pope*.

Bohe'mia, a kingdom ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, bounded by Saxony on the north, by Poland and Hungary on the eaſt, by Auſtria on the ſouth, and by Bavaria and part of Saxony on the weſt.

Boja'no, a city of Moliſe, in the kingdom of Naples, about 15 miles north of Benevento. Lat. 41° 20′ N. Long. 15° 20′ E.

Boi'ars [in Muſcovy] certain great lords of the Czar's court, who adminiſter juſtice, try cauſes, and are the miniſters of ſtate.

Boicini'nga, an animal in America called the rattle-ſnake, whoſe bite is deadly, except a ſpeedy remedy be applied.

To Boil, *verb neut.* [*bouiller*, Fr. *bollire*, It. *bullio*, Lat.] 1. To be agitated with heat, to bubble as a pot does. 2. To be hot, fervent, or effervescent: as, *boiling* youth, and *boiling* blood. *Dryden.* 3. To move with an agitation, like that of boiling water.

Then headlong ſhoots beneath the daſhing tide,
The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*

4. To cook by boiling; as, roaſting and *boiling*. 5. To *boil over*, to run over the veſſel by means of the heat. Melted matter, as it *boiled over*, ran down. *Addiſon.*

To Boil, *verb act.* 1. To heat by putting into boiling liquor, to ſeeth. 2. To make tender or fit to be eaten, by being in hot liquor.

Fill it of a fenny ſnake,
In the caldron *boil* and bake. *Shakeſpeare.*

A Boil, or A Bile [of *bilis*, Lat. choler] a ſort of ſwelling or ſore. See Bile.

Boi'lary, or Bu'llary [at the ſalt works] a place where the ſalt is boiled.

Boi'ler [of *boil*] 1. He that boils any thing. The *boilers* of ſaltpetre. *Boyle.* 2. The veſſel in which any thing is boiled. There are generally ſeveral pots and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

Bo'iling [in phyſic] the agitation of a fluid body, ariſing from fire being applied to it.

Boisledu'c, called by the Dutch Hertogenboſch, a large fortified town of Dutch Brabant, ſituated on the river Bommel, about 23 miles north-eaſt of Breda. Lat 51° 55′ N. Long. 5° 20′ E.

Boi'sterous [as Minſevus ſuppoſes, of beſpen, Sax. a tempeſt; or of byſter, Du. furious. *Johnſon.*] 1. Loud roaring, ſtormy, tempeſtuous, vehement; as, a *boiſterous* ſtorm, and a *boiſterous* ſound. 2. Turbulent, unruly, fierce. Harſh and *boiſterous* tongue of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

The brute and *boiſterous* force of violent men. *Milton.*

3. Unweildy.

His *boiſterous* club, ſo buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again ſo light. *Spenſer.*

4. Woodward uſes it of heat. When the ſun hath gained a greater ſtrength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boiſterous* for them. *Woodward.*

Boi'sterously [of *boiſterous*] tempeſtuouſly, vehemently, fiercely, violently.

Boi'sterousness [of *boiſterous*] tempeſtuouſneſs, unrulineſs, turbulence.

To Boke, to belch; alſo to make a motion as if a perſon would vomit; to nauſeate. *N. C.*

Bo'lbonach [in botany] the plant ſatten-flower.

Bold [baud, *C. Brit.* bald or beald, Sax. *baldenzoſo*, Ital.] 1. Courageous, undaunted, ſtout. 2. Executed with ſpirit, not meanly cautious. Theſe nervous, *bold*; thoſe languid and remiſs. *Roſcommon.* The cathedral is a very *bold* work, and a maſterly piece. *Addiſon.* 3. Confident, not ſcrupulous or timorous; as, I can be *bold* to ſay. 4. Impudent, rude. He will be *bold* over thy ſervants. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 5. Licentious, ſhewing great liberty of fiction. This no *bold* tales of gods or monſters ſwell. *Waller.* 6. Standing out to the view, ſtriking to the eye; as heightenings and ſhadows are in painting to make the figures *bolder* and ſtand off to ſight. *Dryden.* 7. Open, level; a term among ſailors. Her dominions lie ſcattered, and have *bold* acceſſible coaſts. *Howel.*

To *make* Bold, to take freedoms. [A phraſe not grammatical, tho' common. To be *bold* is better; as, I was *bold* to ſpeak. *Johnſon.*]

Making ſo *bold*,
My tears forgetting manners to unſeal
Their grand commiſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
I durſt not *make bold* with Ovid. *Dryden.*

To Bo'lden [of *bold*] to make bold, to give confidence. Ready ſpeakers, being *boldened* with their preſent abilities, uſe leſs ſtudy. *Aſcham.*

Bold-face [of *bold* and *face*] impudence, ſaucineſs; a word of reproach and contempt: it ſeems generally applied to the perſon that is impudent. How now, *bold-face*, cries an old trot. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bo'ld-faced [of *bold* and *face*] impudent. The *bold-faced* atheiſts of this age. *Bramhall.*

Bo'ldly, 1. Couragiouſly, undauntedly, with ſpirit. 2. Perhaps ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe for impudently. *Johnſon.*

Bo'ldness [baldneſſe, Sax.] 1. Undauntedneſs. 2. Exemption from caution or ſcrupulous nicety. The *boldneſs* of the figures is to be hidden. *Dryden.* 3. Freedom, liberty; as, *boldneſs* of ſpeech. 4. Confident truſt in God. That *boldneſs* which becometh ſaints. *Hooker.* 5. Aſſurance, freedom from fear. Wonderful is the caſe of *boldneſs* in civil buſineſs, what firſt, *boldneſs?* *boldneſs.* What ſecond and third? *Boldneſs.* *Bacon.* 6. Impudence. Moderation uſeth to ſuppreſs *boldneſs.* *Hooker.*

Bole, or Boal [with huſbandmen] the main body or ſtock of a tree.

All fell upon the high hair'd oaks, and down the curled brows
Fell burſting to the earth; and up went all the *boles* and bows.
Chapman.
The ſmoother *bole* from knots is free. *Dryden.*

Bole [in medicine] is uſed in general for ſeveral kinds of earth that are uſed in galenical preparations. The ſpecies are white, red, yellow, brown, or grey.

Bole armeniac [in medicine] a ſort of earth of great efficacy and virtue. *Bole Armeniac* is an aſtringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

Bole, or Boll, a meaſure of corn uſed in Scotland, that is equivalent to fourteen pecks, Scotch; containing ſix Engliſh buſhels. Of good barley put eight *boles*; that is, about ſix Engliſh quarters. *Mortimer.*

Bole'tus [of βωλος, Gr.] the richeſt and beſt ſort of muſhroom. *Lat.*

Bo'lis [Lat. βολὶς, Gr.] a great fiery ball ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Ariſtotle calls it capra. There have often been immenſe balls of this kind. *Muſchenbroeck.*

Boll, a round ſtalk or ſtem; as, a *boll* of flax; alſo the ſeeds of the poppy.

To Boll [from the noun] to riſe up into ſtalk; as, *bolled*, flax. *Exodus.*

Bo'llandists, certain jeſuits of Antwerp, who have been many years, and are ſtill, employed in collecting the lives of Romiſh ſaints.

Bo'lly-mong, or Boll-mong, a kind of grain called buck-wheat; alſo a medley of ſeveral kinds of grain together, called alſo maſlin or mong-corn.

Bolo'gna, a city of Italy, 50 miles north of Florence; it is about five miles in circumference, and is remarkable for its magnificent churches and monaſteries, as well as for its univerſity, which is one of the moſt conſiderable in Europe. Lat. 44° 30′ N. Long. 11° 40′ E.

Bolo'nian *ſtone* [ſo called of Bologna, in Italy, where found] a weighty, grey, ſoft, ſulphureous ſtone, about the ſize of a large walnut, which when it is broken has a kind of cryſtal or ſparry talk within it. A ſhoe-maker having found ſome of theſe ſtones at the foot of Mount Palermo, calcined them, hoping to extract ſilver out of them; but tho' he was diſappointed in his expectation, yet he diſcovered this ſtrange phœnomenon, that when the ſtone was expoſed to light, it would retain it, and afterwards ſhine in the dark.

If theſe ſtones after calcination be expoſed to the light in the air, as in one's hand out of a window (but not to the ſun-beams) for the ſpace of a minute, and then carried into a dark place, they will appear like kindled coals for ſome time without any ſenſible heat: this light will gradually abate, but may be renewed again by being expoſed again to the light of the day as before; and this quality they will retain for three or four years; and when loſt, it may be renewed again by calcination.

And if any figures be drawn on paper with the white of an egg, and the cruſt of this calcined ſtone, powdered, be ſtrewed on it while wet, and afterwards dried in the ſhade, and the picture put in a frame with glaſs before it, and then be expoſed to the light with the glaſs cover on, it will at any time ſhine, if removed into a dark place.

Bolse'nna, a town of the pope's territories in Italy, ſituated at the north-end of a lake, to which it gives name, about 45 miles from Rome. Lat. 42° 40′ N. Long. 13° E.

Bo'lslaw, a town of Bohemia, ſituated on the river Sizera, about 30 miles north-eaſt of Prague Lat. 50° 24′ N. Long. 14° 45′ E.

Bo'lster [of bolſter, Sax. bolſter, Du.] 1. A ſort of cuſhion to lay the head on in bed. Commonly a tick bag ſtuffed with down or feathers. 2. A pad or quilt to keep preſſure off, or fill up a vacuity.

Off ſhe ſlips
The *bolſters* that ſupport her hips. *Swift.*

3. A compreſs to be laid on a wound. The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolſter* in the middle. *Wiſeman.*

To Bolster 1. To ſupport the head with a bolſter. 2. To bear up, ſtay, or ſupport him. 3. To maintain; with *up* or *out*.

To further the truth, not to *bolſter* error. *Hooker.*
Bolſtering out of unjuſt cauſes. *Hakewell.*
To *bolſter up* their crazy doating conſciences with confidences.
South.

4. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do ſee them *bolſter*
More than their own. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To hold wounds together with a compreſs.

Bolſter the cheeks forwards. *Sharp.*

The Bo'lsters of a ſaddle [in horſemanſhip] 1. Are thoſe parts raiſed upon the bows before and behind, to hold the rider's thighs. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Bo'lswaert, a town of Weſt-Friezland, in the United Provinces, about 18 miles ſouth-eaſt of Lewarden. Lat. 53° 10′ N. Long. 5° 20′ E.

Bolt [bolt, Sax. boult, Du. βολὶς, Gr.] 1. The *bar* of a lock, of the ſame uſe as the bolt of a door. 2. A dart or javelin, an arrow ſhot from a croſs bow; as, cupid's *bolt*. 3. Lightning; as, a thunder*bolt*. 4. *Bolt* upright; upright as a *bolt* or arrow. Striæ, about the thickneſs of a ſmall knitting needle *bolt* upright like briſtles. *Grew.* I ſtood *bolt*-upright upon one end. *Addiſon.* 5. An iron faſtening to a door, the bar of a door, ſo called from being ſtraight like an arrow; now we ſay, ſhoot the *bolt*, when we ſpeak of faſtening or opening a door. *Johnſon.* 6. An iron to faſten the legs of a priſoner. Away with him to priſon; lay *bolts* enough upon him. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. A ſpot or ſtain. (In the ſame ſenſe as *blood-boltered*. See Blood-boltered.) Look into the *bolts* and ſtains of right. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bolt [old records] a narrow piece of ſtuff.

A Bolt [of canvas] contains twenty-eight ells.

He has ſhot his Bolt, he has ſaid what he has to ſay, or he has done his worſt.

A fool's Bolt is ſoon ſhot. Fr. *Un foll a biontôt dit ſa penſée.* Ital. *Un matto dice preſto quel che penſa* (Indiſcrete perſons are generally too free in diſcovering their minds.)

A Bolt *Boat* [with mariners] a ſtrong boat that can well endure a rough ſea.

Bolt *Ropes* [on ſhipboard] thoſe ropes on which the ſails are ſewed or faſtened.

Bolt-head [with chemiſts] a long ſtraight-necked glaſs veſſel for diſtillations, which being fitted to the noſe of an alembic, or ſtill, is called a receiver or mattraſs; and when the neck of one is well joined to the neck of another, it is called a double veſſel. Put the liquor into a *bolt-head*, with a long and narrow neck. *Boyle.*

Fend Bolts, or *Fender* Bolts [in a ſhip] are a ſort of bolts made with long and thick heads, and ſtruck into the uttermoſt wales or bends of the ſhip, to ſave the ſides of her from hurts, gallings, and bruiſes.

Set Bolts [in a ſhip] are a ſort of bolts uſed for forcing the planks and other works, and bringing them cloſe together.

Ring-Bolts [in a ſhip] are bolts made uſe of for bringing to of the planks, and thoſe parts, to which the breeches and tackles of the ordnance are faſtened.

Tranſum Bolts [with gunners] are bolts which go betwixt the cheeks of a gun-carriage to ſtrengthen the tranſums.

Priſe Bolts [with gunners] large knobs of iron on the cheek of a carriage, which prevent the handſpike from ſliding, when it is poiſing up the breech of the piece.

Traverſe Bolts [with gunners] two ſhort bolts, put one into each end of an Engliſh mortar-carriage, which ſerve to traverſe the mortar.

Bracket Bolts [with gunners] bolts, which go through the cheeks of a mortar, and, by the help of the coins, keep it fixed to the elevation given her.

Rag Bolts [in a ſhip] are ſuch as have jags or barbs on each ſide to keep them from flying out of the hole in which they are.

Clench Bolts [in a ſhip] bolts that are clenched with a rivetting-hammer, at the end where they come through.

Drive Bolts [in a ſhip] are long pieces of iron, which are uſed to drive out other bolts, tree-nails or the like.

Forelock Bolts [in a ſhip] are thoſe, which have a forelock of iron at the end driven in, to keep it from ſtarting back.

To Bolt, *verb act.* [of bolꝺ, Sax.] 1. To faſten a door or window with a bolt. 2. To blurt out, blab, or throw out raſhly.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

3. To faſten with a bolt; to pin or keep cloſe together.

That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
Which *bolt* this frame, that I might pull them out. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To Bolt [bluter, or bentelen, Ger. with bakers] to ſift meal in a bolting mill or ſieve, to ſeparate it from the bran. He *boulted* all the flour. *Spenſer.*

To Bolt, *verb. neut.* to ſift or pump a thing out of any body 1. To ſift, try-out, or find by examining. Occaſional queſtions beat and *bolt* out the truth better. *Hale.* 2. To purify or purge.

The fanned ſnow,
That's *bolted* by the northern blaſt twice o'er. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bolt [or jump] *in or out*, with ſpeed, or on a ſudden; as, with the ſwiftneſs of an arrow. I have reflected on thoſe who from time to time have ſhot into the world; ſome *bolting out* upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and others hiſs'd off. *Dryden.*

To Bolt [hunting term] uſed of a coney, which is ſaid to be *bolted*, when ſhe is firſt raiſed or ſtarted.

Bolt-*Augur*, a large borer or piercer, uſed by ſhip carpenters to bore the holes for the bolts.

A Bo'lter [of *bolt*] a ſieve, bag, or cloth, for bolting or ſifting meal from the bran or huſks, or to ſeparate finer parts from coarſer. Theſe hakes are taken with threads, and ſome of them with the *bolter*, which is a ſpiller of a bigger ſize. *Carew.*

Filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakeſpeare.*

Superciliouſly he ſifts
Thro' courſeſt *bolter*, others gifts. *Hudibras.*

Bo'lting [in Gray's-Inn, and other inns] formerly a kind of exerciſe of arguing caſes among the ſtudents. An ancient and two barriſters ſat as judges, and three ſtudents bringing each a caſe, out of which the judges choſe one to be argued; the ſtudents firſt began to argue it, and after them the barriſters; it was inferior to mooting.

Bo'lting-house [of *bolt* and *houſe*] the place where meal is ſifted. As white and as powdered, as if ſhe had been at work in a *bolting-houſe.* *Dennis.*

Bo'lting *Hutch* [with mealmen, &c.] a ſort of trough or cheſt to bolt meal in.

Bo'lton, a market town of Lancaſhire, eight miles from mancheſter, and 237 from London.

Bo'lt-sprit, or Bow-sprit, a ſort of maſt ſtanding at the head of a ſhip, ſloping and pointing forwards; the but-end is generally ſet againſt the foot of the foremaſt, ſo as to be a ſtay to each other. The length, without board, is ſufficient to let its ſails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *bolt-ſprit* fails in bad weather, the foremaſt cannot hold long after. *Bowſprit* is, perhaps, the right ſpelling. *Sea Dictionary.*

The top-maſt,
The yards, and *bolt-ſprit.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'lus, [*Lat.* βωλος, Gr.] a clod or maſs of earth; a lump of metal.

Bolus [with phyſicians] a medicine prepared of a conſiſtence, ſomewhat thicker than honey; and of a quantity, which being preſcribed for *one* doſe, can eaſily be receiv'd by the mouth. *Blancard.* Lenitive *boluſes* of caſſia and manna. *Wiſeman.*

Bolus [according to Dr. Grew] a ſort of earth, ſuppoſed to be a bed, and as it were the *prima materia* of ſtones and metals.

Bolus *Armeniacus*, i. e. *bole armeniac*, a ſort of crumbling earth or ſtone found in Armenia, uſed by phyſicians and painters.

Bo'mal, a town of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the river Ourt, about 20 miles ſouth of Liege. Lat. 50° 20' N. Long. 5° 30' E.

Bomb [*bombus*, Lat.] a loud noiſe. An upper chamber ſupported by a pillar of iron, of the bigneſs of one's arm in the midſt, which if you had ſtruck, would make a little flat noiſe in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber underneath. *Bacon.*

Bombs [*bombes*, Fr. and Sp. *bombe*, It. in gunnery] hollow balls or ſhells of caſt iron, having large vents to receive the fuſees or tubes, (B Plate VIII. Fig. 9.) which are made of iron, and filled with combuſtible matter, ſometimes nails, old iron, &c. to be thrown out from a mortar. After the bomb has been filled, the fuſee is driven into the vent within an inch of the head, and pitched over to preſerve it, they uncaſe the fuſee, A, when they put the bomb into the mortar and cover it with gun-powder duſt, which having taken fire by the flaſh of the powder in the chamber of the mortar, burns all the time the bomb is in the air, and the compoſition in the fuſee being ſpent, it fires the powder in the bomb, which breaks the bomb in pieces with great violence, blowing up whatever is about it; and the great height it goes into the air, and the force with which it falls, makes it go deep in the earth. Bombs are uſed in beſieging towns, to annoy the garriſon, fire magazines, &c. The largeſt bombs are ſeventeen inches in diameter, two inches in thickneſs, carry forty-eight pounds of powder, and weigh about 490 pounds. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is alſo uncertain.

To Bomb [from the noun] to bombard, to fall upon with bombs.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
  Whilſt Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruſſels marches on ſecure,
  To *bomb* the monks and ſcare the ladies. *Prior.*

A Bomb [hieroglyphically] repreſents calumny, becauſe it ſpares none.

Bomb *Cheſt* [with gunners] a wooden cheſt filled with gun-powder and bombs, ſunk under ground in order to blow up into the air thoſe that happen to come on the place under which it is buried. This method is now diſuſed.

Bomb-ketch, or Bomb vessel, a ſmall ſhip or veſſel, ſtrengthened with large beams, for carrying and uſing mortars at ſea. An ordinary fleet with *bomb-veſſels* could not hope to ſucceed. *Addiſon.*

Bomba'rd [It. *bombarde*, Fr. *bombarda*, Lat. barb.] a great gun anciently in uſe, very ſhort and thick, and large in the bore, ſome of which carried balls of 300 pound weight; to load them they made uſe of cranes. A word now obſolete. With twelve great *bombards* they threw huge ſtones into the air, which falling down into the city might break down the houſes. *Knowles.*

To Bomba'rd [*bombarder*, Fr. *bombardare*, It. *bombardeàr*, Sp.] to ſhoot bombs into a beſieged place, to annoy the inhabitants, blow up the magazines, &c. as, to *bombard* a town. *Addiſon.*

Bombarde'ers, or Bombardie'rs, they are twenty-five in number, one chief and twenty-four under him, eſtabliſhed in the office of ordnance at a yearly ſalary; their employment is about the mortars, they drive in the fuſee, fire the bomb, load and fire the mortars, work with the fire-workers on all ſorts of fire-works.

Bomba'rdment [of *bombard*] an attack made upon a place by throwing bombs into it. Genoa is not yet ſecure from a *bombardment.* *Addiſon.*

Bomba'rdo [in muſic books] a muſical inſtrument, much the ſame with our baſſoon, or the baſs to an hautboy. *Ital.*

Bo'mbasin [Fr. *bambagino*, It. *bombycinus*, ſilken, from *bombyx*, Lat. a ſilk worm] a ſort of ſlight ſilken ſtuff for mourning; alſo a croſſed ſtuff of cotton.

Bomba'st [with botaniſts] the cotton-plant, whoſe ſeed is like the treddles or dung of a rabbit, uſed in phyſical compoſitions.

Bomba'st [among manufacturers] a kind of ſtuff made of cotton.

Bomba'st, *ſubſt.* [in a figurative ſenſe. This word ſeems to be derived from *Bombaſtius*, one of the names of Paracelſus, a man remarkable for ſounding profeſſions and unintelligible language. *Johnſon*] affected language; ſwelling, bluſtering nonſenſe, big words with no meaning. Fuſtian pedants, motly tongues, ſoldiers *bombaſt*, *Donne.* Are all the flights of heroic poetry to be concluded *bombaſt*, unnatural, and mere madneſs? *Dryden.* The bombaſt, in other words, is the *falſe* ſublime, or (if I may be allowed the compariſon) it is to the *ſublime* what affectation is to *elegance*, *e. g.* A Greek poet in the Anthologia, ſpeaking of the *Roman* conqueſts, bids Jupiter to ſhut the gates of *Olympus*, and defend the citadel of the gods. See Sublime. In that inſtance which Longinus [*Edit. Lond.* p. 8.] has given of the bombaſt, there is (to uſe his expreſſion) not only a foul and *turbid* ſort of Style, but alſo a *confuſion* of images, and mixed metaphor; and were each particular *cloſely* inſpected (ſays he) ſinks from the *grand* to the *contemptible*.

Bomba'st. *noun adj.* [from the ſubſt.] high ſounding, having no meaning.

Evades them with a *bombaſt* circumſtance,
Horribly ſtuff'd with epithets of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bomba'ste, to beat or bang ſoundly; a low word.

Bomba'stry, *noun ſubſt.* bombaſt.

Bomba'stic [of *bombaſt*] pertaining to bombaſt.

Bombyci'nous, or Bombyci'ne [*bombycinus*, of *bombycis* genit. of *bombyx*, a ſilk-worm, Lat. βομβυκινος, Gr.] made of ſilk, ſilk yarn, or ſilken cloth.

Bombila'tion [*bombus*, Lat.] ſound, noiſe, report. How to abate the vigour or ſilence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is ſaid to be, by borax and butter, mixed in a due proportion, which will almoſt take off the report, and alſo the force of the charge. *Browne.*

Bo'mene, a port town of Zealand, in the United Provinces, ſituated on the north ſide of the iſland Schoven, oppoſite to the iſland of Goree. Lat. 51° 50' N. Long. 4° E.

Bo'mmel, a town of Dutch Guelderland, ſituated on the northern ſhore of the river Waal, about four miles north-eaſt of Nimeguen. Lat 52° N. Long. 5° 50' E.

Bon, a town in the electorate of Cologn, in Germany, ſituated on the weſtern ſhore of the river Rhine, about 12 miles ſouth of Cologn. It is a ſmall, but well fortified town, and has a fine palace, where the elector of Cologn uſually reſides. Lat. 50° 35' N. Long. 7°. E.

Bon *Chrêtien* [with fruiterers] an excellent large French pear. So called, probably, from the name of a gardener. *Johnſon.*

Bo'na, a port town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, about 200 miles eaſt of the city of Algiers. Lat. 36° N. Long. 8° E.

Bon goust, good or fine taſte. *Fr.*

Bon mien, good behaviour and addreſs. *Fr.*

Bo'na *Fide* [i. e. *with* or *in good faith*] an expreſſion uſed when a thing is done really, without fraud or deceit; alſo a kind of oath, *Lat.*

Bo'na *Notabilia* [in law] ſuch goods as a man when he dies has in another dioceſe, at ſome diſtance from that in which he dies, which at leaſt amount to the value of five pounds; in which caſe his will muſt be proved before or at the adminiſtration granted by the archbiſhop of the province. *Lat.*

BONA *Patria* [in law] a term uſed, when twelve men or more are elected out of the county to paſs upon an aſſize; theſe are alſo called *jurors* or *juratores*. Lat.

BONA ROBA [It. a fine gown] a harlot or common whore. We knew where the *bona roba's* were. *Shakeſpeare.*

BONA TOTA [with botaniſts] the herb all-good, or *Bonus Henricus.*

BONA'IRE, an iſland near the coaſt of Terra Firma, in South America, ſubject to the Dutch, who trade from thence to the Caraccao-coaſt. Lat. 12° 30′ N. Long. 67° W.

BONA'NA tree [with botaniſts] a tree that grows in moſt of the Caribbee iſlands belonging to America, in height five or ſix yards, whoſe leaves are four feet and a half long, and a foot and half broad; the fruit of it has a medicinal quality.

BONA'SUS [*βουασος*, Gr.] a buffalo, a wild beaſt of the horned kind mentioned by Ariſtotle. *Hiſt. Animal.* 2 book 2 c. 1.

BONAVE'NTURE [of *bonne aventure*, Fr. *bona aventura*, It. good luck.

BONAVENTURE *Miſſen* [in a ſhip] a ſecond miſſen maſt, added in ſome large foreign ſhips, and which ſtands next the poop.

BONAVI'STA, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands, on the coaſt of Africa, ſubject to Portugal. Lat. 16° 30′ N. Long. 23° 0′ W.

BOND [bonꝺ, Sax. *bound*, Eng. It is written indifferently in many of its ſenſes bond or band; ſee BAND] 1. An obligation or covenant in writing, to pay any ſum, or perform any contract.

> Go with me to a notary, ſeal me there
> Your ſingle *bond*. *Shakeſpeare.*
> *Bonds* without a date are void. *Dryden.*

2. Cords or chains with which one is bound.

> Left me and my man both *bound* together,
> Till gnawing with my teeth my bonds aſunder,
> I gain'd my freedom. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Ligament that holds any thing together. What conceivable hoops, what *bond* can hold this maſs of matter in ſo cloſe a preſſure together. *Locke.* 4. In maſonry, union, connexion. In working up the walls, let no part be wrought up above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, ſo that they may be all joined together, and make a good *bond*. *Mortimer.* 5. Chains, impriſonment, captivity. Nothing laid to his charge worthy of death or of *bonds*. *Acts.* 6. Cement, or cauſe of union, link of connexion.

> Wedding is great Juno's crown;
> O bleſſed *bond* of board and bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Obligation, or law by which one is obliged.

> I love your majeſty,
> According to my *bond*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bonds of government and obedience. *Locke.*

BOND, *adj.* [from *bind* perhaps for *bound*, from ᵹebonꝺen, Sax. *Johnſon*] captive, being in a ſtate of ſervitude. Whether we be *bond* or free. 1 *Cor.*

BOND [in carpentry] as to make good bond, ſignifies to faſten two or more pieces together, either with tenoning, or mortiſing, or dovetailing.

BO'NDAGE [of bonꝺ, Sax.] ſervitude, ſlavery, impriſonment, or ſtate of reſtraint.

> Would you not ſuppoſe,
> Your *bondage* happy to be made a queen?—
> To be a queen in *bondage* is more vile,
> Than is a ſlave in baſe ſervility. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'ND-MAID [of *bond*, captive, and *maid*] a woman ſlave. Make a *bond-maid* and a ſlave of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOND-MAN [of *bond* and *man*] a manſlave. Amongſt the Romans, in making a *bond-man* free, was it not wondered wherefore ſo great ado ſhould be made, the maſter to preſent his ſlave in ſome court, to take him by the hand, and not only to ſay, in the hearing of the public magiſtrate, I will that this man become free; but after thoſe ſolemn words uttered, to ſtrike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be ſhaved off, the magiſtrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker.*

BONDSE'RVANT [of *bond* and *ſervant*] a ſlave, a ſervant not having liberty to quit his maſter. Thou ſhalt not compel him to ſerve as a *bondſervant*. *Leviticus.*

BONDSE'RVICE [of *bond* and *ſervice*] the ſtate of a ſlave or bondſervant. A tribute of *bondſervice*. 1 *Kings.*

BO'NDSLAVE [of *bond* and *ſlave*] a ſlave; either man or woman in ſlavery. No apprentice, no *bondſlave* could ever be by fear more ready at all commandments. *Derham.* Of a freewoman ſhe is become a *bondſlave*. 1 *Maccabees.*

BO'NDSMAN, one bound, or giving ſecurity for another.

BO'NDSMEN, thoſe who have bound themſelves by covenant to ſerve their lord and maſter. No mercy upon their poor *bondſmen* and beaſts.

BO'ND SOCOME [in common law] a cuſtom of the tenants being bound to grind their corn at the lord's mill.

BO'NDSWOMAN [of *bond* and *woman*] a woman ſlave. The ſenators are ſold for ſlaves, and their wives for *bondſwomen*. *Ben Johnſon.*

BONE [ban, Sax. been, Dan. Su. Du. O. and L. Ger. bein, H. Ger.] 1. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal, white, hard, and brittle, not diſtendible and void of ſenſation; affording ſupport and form to the whole fabrick. Bones are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by ſmall tranſverſe fibres; in a fœtus they are porous and ſoft; but as their pores fill with a ſubſtance of their own nature, they alſo increaſe, harden, and grow cloſe to one another. They are all ſpongy, and full of little cells; or they are of a conſiderable firm thickneſs, with a large cavity, except the teeth; alſo with an oily ſubſtance, called marrow. They are covered with an exceeding ſenſible membrane, called the perioſteum. Bones are joined various ways, according to the various purpoſes they are to ſerve; ſome being intended for motion, others for reſt and ſupport of the incumbent parts only. The bones in the human body are generally reckoned to be about 250, 61 in the head, 67 in the trunk, 62 in the arms and hands; and 60 in the legs and feet. 2. A fragment of meat, and a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it. Like Æſop's hounds contending for the *bone*. *Dryden.* 3. To be upon the *bones* of one, to attack, to fall upon. Puſs had a month's mind to be upon the *bones* of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. Bones, dice.

> Watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey,
> Falſe *bones*, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

BONE *Breaker*, a kind of eagle.

BONE *Spavin* [with farriers] a diſtemper in horſes, being a large cruſt, growing on the inſide of the hoof, or on the heel; as hard as a bone, and frequently cauſes lameneſs.

To carry a BONE *in her Mouth* [a ſea phraſe] uſed of a ſhip which is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe makes the water foam before her in ſailing.

BONES, a ſort of bobbins made of trotter bones for weaving bone-lace.

TO BONE [from the noun] to take out the bones from the fleſh.

BONE-ACE, a ſort of game at cards.

He made no BONES (or ſcruple) *of it.*

The nearer the BONE, the ſweeter the fleſh.

There's a BONE *for you to pick*, that is, a queſtion to anſwer, or a difficulty to overcome.

BONE-LACE, lace made with ſuch bobbins, as are frequently made of bones; ſuch flaxen lace as women wear on their linen.

> Sit down to bobbins or *bone-lace*. *Tatler.*

BO'NELESS [of *bone*, of banleaꞅ, Sax.] being without bones. *Boneleſs* gums. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO BO'NESET [of *bone* and *ſet*] to reſtore a disjointed bone to its place, or join a broken bone to the other part. A fractured leg ſet in the country by one pretending to *boneſetting*. *Wiſeman.*

BO'NESETTER [of *bone* and *ſet*] a chirurgeon, one that profeſſes to ſet luxated or broken bones. A good *boneſetter*. *Denham.*

BONFIRE [*bon*, Fr. good, and *fire*, Eng.] a fire for ſome public cauſe of joy.

BO'NGO, or BA'NGO, the capital of one of the iſlands of Japan, to which it gives name. It is a ſea-port, ſituated on the eaſt-ſide of the iſland, oppoſite to the iſland of Tonſa, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. Lat. 32° 30′ N. Long 132° E.

BONGO'MILES [ſo called of *Bongomilus* a monk] he held that God had a human form, made no account of the ſacrament, called churches the devil's temples, and pretended that they could conceive and bring forth the word, as well as the virgin Mary.

BO'NGRACE [of *bonne grace*, Fr.] a kind of hat-ſkreen or ſhelter, which children uſe to wear on their heads to keep them from tanning; a forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. *Skinner.* Pearls rang'd in rows about her cawl, peruke, *bongrace*, and chaplet. *Hakewill.*

BONGRACE [in a ſhip] is a frame of old ropes or junks of cables, commonly laid out at the bows, ſterns, and ſides of ſhips that go into cold latitudes, to prevent them from being injured or fretted by the great flakes of ice, which float about in theſe northern ſeas, *&c.*

BONIFA'CIO, a port town of Corſica, ſituated at the ſouth-end of that iſland. It is one of the beſt towns of Corſica, and gives name to the ſtreight between that iſland and Sardinia.

BONIS *non amovendis* [in law] a writ directed to the ſheriffs of London, *&c.* to require of them, that one condemned by judgment in an action, and proſecuting a writ of error, be not permitted to remove his goods till the error be tried.

BO'NITY [*bontè*, Fr. *bontà*, It. of *bonitas*, Lat.] goodneſs.

BO'NNET [Fr. *bonête*, Sp. and Port.] a ſort of cap, a hat, a covering for the head. They had not probably the ceremony of veiling the *bonnet* in the ſalutations, for in medals they ſtill have it on their heads. *Addiſon.*

BONNET [in fortification] a ſmall work or graveling, that is compoſed of two faces, having only a breaſt-work, and no ditch, with two rows of palliſadoes, about ten or twelve feet diſtance: theſe are uſually raiſed before the ſaliant angle of a counterſcarp, and have a communication with the covert way.

BONNET *à Prêtre* [in fortification] the prieſt's cap, an outwork which has three ſaliant angles at the head, and two inwards; it differs from the double tenaille, becauſe its ſides, inſtead of being parallel, grow narrow at the gorge, and open wider at the front.

BONNETS [in a ſhip] ſmall ſails ſet upon the courſes on the mizzen, main-ſail, and fore-ſail, when they are too narrow or too ſhallow to clothe the maſt, or in order to make more way in calm weather.

The ſhip has her courſe and BONNET *abroad* [a ſea phraſe] is as much as to ſay, ſhe has the bonnet added to her courſe, which before ſhe had not.

BO'NNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, ſituated on the north-ſide of the river Arve, about 20 miles ſouth-eaſt of Geneva. Lat. 46° 18′ N. Long. 6° 10′ E.

BO'NNILY [from *bonny*] prettily, gaily, handſomely, plumply.

BONNY *Clabber* [in ſome countries of England] ſour buttermilk.

> We ſcorn, for want of talk, to jabber
> Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*. *Swift.*

BONNY [*Scotch*] 1. Beautiful, handſome. The *bonny* beaſt he lov'd ſo well. *Shakeſpeare.* *Bonny* Suſan. *Gay.* 2. Frolickſome, blithe, gay. Be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. It ſeems to be generally uſed in converſation for plump. *Johnſon.* The Scottiſh bonny ſeems rather to denote what is handſome, neat, and genteel; as, a *bonny* laſs.

BONNY [with miners] a bed of oar diſtinct, which hath no communication with any vein, that differs from a ſquat, as being round, whereas the ſquat is flat.

BO'NIFORM [of *bonus*, good, and *forma*, Lat. a ſhape] of a good form or ſhape.

BO'NUS HENRICUS [i. e. *Good Henry*] the herb Mercury.

BO'NUM MAGNUM, a ſpecies of plum.

BONY [from *bones*] 1. Full of bones. 2. Conſiſting of bones. A membrane faſtened to a round *bony* limb, ſtretch'd like a drum, therefore called tympanum. *Ray.*

BONYNESS, quality of being bony, or full of bones.

BO'NZES, Indian prieſts, who wear a charlet of 100 beads round their necks, and carry a ſtaff, at the end of which is a wooden bird. They live upon alms.

BOO'BY [not improbably of *bouvier*, Fr. a cow-herd, or *bobolco*, It. one who plows with oxen. A word of no certain etymology. Henſhaw thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef*. Junius finds *bowbard* to be an old Scottiſh word for a coward, a contemptible fellow, from which he naturally deduces *booby*; but the original of *bowbard* is not known. *Johnſon*] a dull ſtupid fellow, a lubber; a great ſilly fellow, for ſuch are commonly very clowniſh and ignorant; a fool.

Starve himſelf to ſee the *booby* dine. *King*.

BOOK [boc, probably of bocce, Sax. a beech-tree; the ancients uſing to write on plates or boards of beech, as *liber*, Lat. from the rind of a tree, bog, Dan. book, Su. boeck, Du. O. and L. Ger. buch, H. Ger. boc, or boec, Sax. bok, or boks, Goth.] 1. A volume to read or write in. 2. A particular part of a work; as, the firſt *book* we divide into ſections. 3. The regiſter in which a tradeſman keeps an account of his debts.

Such gain the cap of him that make them fine,
Yet keeps his *books* uncroſs'd. *Shakeſpeare*.

BOOK *of Rates* [of cuſtoms] a book, ſhewing what rate goods that pay poundage ſhall be valued at, in order to pay for exportation or importation at the cuſtom-houſe.

To learn without BOOK, or by heart, by memory, without reading. Sermons read they abhor in the church, but ſermons *without book*, ſermons which ſpend their life in their birth. *Hooker*.

To be in any one's BOOKS, or to be in his debt.

To be in one's BOOKS, to be in kind remembrance. I was ſo much in his *books*, that at his deceaſe he left me the lamp, by which he uſed to write his lucubrations. *Addiſon*.

To BOOK *a Debt*, to note it down in a book, to regiſter in a book. Let it be *booked* with the reſt of this day's deeds. *Shakeſpeare*.

BOOKBI'NDER [of *book* and *bind*] one whoſe buſineſs is to bind books.

BOO'KFUL [of *book* and *full*] full of notions gathered from books, ſtuffed with undigeſted knowledge.

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue ſtill edifies his ears. *Pope*.

BOO'KISH, addicted to books, acquainted only with books; uſed generally in contempt. A *bookiſh* man who has no knowledge of the world. *Spectator*.

BOO'KISHNESS [of *bookiſh*] diſpoſition to read books much, over-ſtudiouſneſs, much application to books.

BOO'K-KEEPING [of *book* and *keep*] the art of keeping accounts, or recording the tranſactions of a man's affairs, ſo that he may know at any time the true ſtate of the whole, or any part of them, with clearneſs, eaſe, and expedition.

BOO'K-LEARNED [of *book* and *learned*] verſed in books or literature. It implies ſome ſlight contempt.

Whate'er theſe *book-learned* blockheads ſay,
Solon's the veri'ſt fool in all the play. *Dryden*.

BOO'KLEARNING [from *book* and *learning*] ſkill in learning, acquaintance with books. It denotes ſome contempt. They might talk of *book-learning* what they would, but for his part, he never ſaw more nuſeaty fellows than great clerks. *Sidney*. Neither does it require ſo much *book-learning* and ſcholarſhip, as good natural ſenſe to diſtinguiſh true and falſe. *Burnet*.

BOO'KMAN [of *book* and *man*] a man whoſe profeſſion is to ſtudy books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*. *Shakeſpeare*.

BOO'KMATE [of *book* and *mate*] a ſchool-fellow.

One that makes ſport
To the prince and his *bookmates*. *Shakeſpeare*.

BOO'KSELLER [of *book* and *ſell*] he whoſe buſineſs is to ſell books.

BOOK-WORM [of *book* and *worm*] 1. A little inſect which breeds and eats holes in books, eſpecially when damp. My lion, like a moth or *book-worm*, feeds upon nothing but paper. *Addiſon*. 2. Or figuratively, a perſon who is always pouring over books, a reader without judgment. In the univerſity I wanted but a black-gown and a ſalary, to be as mere a *book-worm* as any there. *Pope*.

BO'OLY [an Iriſh word] The Tartars and the people about the Caſpian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live in herds, being the very ſame that the Iriſh *boolies* are, driving their cattle continually with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats. *Spenſer*.

BOOM [probably of beam, Sax.] a tree, boom, Du. boem, O. and L. Ger. baum, H. Ger. in ſea language] 1. A long pole to ſpread out the clew or corner of the ſtudding ſail. 2. A pole with buſhes or baſkets ſet out as a mark, directing how to ſteer into a channel, when a country is overflown.

BOOM [of a haven. *&c.*] a cable ſtretched athwart the mouth of a harbour or river, with yards, top-maſts, battlings, ſpars, *&c.* of wood, laſhed to it, to hinder an enemy's ſhip from coming in; or an iron chain, or large piece of timber. Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the *boom?* *Dryden*.

BOO'MING [a ſea term] uſed of a ſhip when ſhe makes all the ſail ſhe can, and is then ſaid to come booming. *Booming* billows clos'd above my head. *Pope*.

BOON [*bonum*, Lat. bene, Sax. a petition] a grant, gift, benefaction; as, to aſk a *boon*.

Vouchſafe me for my need but one ſtern look,
A ſmaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
And leſs than this I'm ſure you cannot give. *Shakeſpeare*.

BOON, *adj.* [*bon*, Fr. *buon*, It. of *bonus*, Lat. good] gay, merry; as, a *boon* companion.

Satiate
And height'ned, as with wine, jocund and *boon*. *Milton*.

BOOR [ȝebuꞃ, Sax. bawer, Teut. boer, Du.] a country clown, a booriſh man; as, a *boor* of Holland.

BOO'RISH [of *boor*, of bawriſch, Teut.] clowniſh, rude, untaught, uncivilized. You clow abandon, which is in the vulgar, leave the ſociety, which is, in the *booriſh*, company of this female. *Shakeſpeare*.

BOO'RISHLY [of *booriſh*] clowniſhly, rudely.

BOO'RISHNESS [of *booriſh*] clowniſhneſs, rudeneſs of manners.

BOO'SE [boꞃıȝ, Sax.] an ox-ſtall or cow-ſtall.

BOO'SY, a low word for being ſomewhat merry with liquor.

BOOT [from boꞇe, Sax. a compenſation] 1. Profit, gain, advantage.

My gravity
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I with *boot* change for an idle plume. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. It ſeems, in the following lines, uſed for booty or plunder. *Johnſon*.

Others, like ſoldiers, armed in their ſtings
Make *boot* upon the ſummer's velvet buds. *Shakeſpeare*.

BOOT *Haler*, a free-booter, or robber

BOOT *Tree*, or BOOT *Laſt*, two pieces of wood made in the ſhape of a leg, to be driven into boots with a wedge, to ſtretch and widen them.

BOOT, a kind of torture for criminals, to extort a confeſſion from them, by means of a boot or ſtocking of parchment, wetted and put on the leg, and then brought near the fire, in ſhrinking it ſqueezes violently, and cauſes intolerable pain.

BOOT [in Scotland] a ſort of rack, by putting an iron bar on the leg of a criminal, and driving an iron peg on his ſhin bone; alſo four thick, ſtrong boards, bound round with cords; of which, two are put between the legs of an offender, and the two others placed one on one ſide and the other on the other, ſo that the legs being ſqueezed by the boards with cords break the leg. This is now left off both in England and Scotland.

The BOOT of a coach, the ſpace under the coachman, and between him and the body of the coach, where things in a journey are uſually put.

To BOOT [boꝺen, Sax. bothan, Goth. baten, Du. to profit; boꞇ, in Sax. is recompence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; boꞇan is to repent or compenſate; as,

He ıꞅ ƿıꞅ bıꞇ and boꞇe
Anꝺ beꞇ bıvoꞃen ꝺome. *Johnſon*.] 1. To profit. 2. To give over-and-above, into the bargain; as, what will you give me to *boot?*

BOOTES [Lat. βȣς, an ox, and ωθεω, Gr. to drive, *i. e.* the oxdriver] the name of a northern conſtellation, containing 45 ſtars, called alſo *arctophylax*, and in Engliſh, king Charles's wain.

BOOTS, the plant called alſo marigolds.

BOOTS [as ſome think of voot, Du. a foot; others of *boteau*, Fr. a wreath, becauſe in ancient unpoliſhed times they uſed to wreathe ſtraw about their legs inſtead of boots, *bottes* or *bottines*, Fr. *botaes*, Sp. *bottas*, Armor. and Port. *botes*, Wel.] coverings for the legs of horſemen in travelling.

BOOTH [boꝺe, Sax. bloth, *C. Brit.* boede, Du. O. and L. Ger. bude, H. Ger. bodd, Su.] a ſmall cottage or place erected with boards, or boughs, that is to ſtand but a ſhort time, for ſelling wares at fairs, for ſhews, *&c.* Such as had their *booths* ſtanding in the fair. *Camden*. At Bartholomew fair the fall of a *booth*. *Swift*.

To BOOTH-*hale*, to pillage, to ſteal, or rob. *N. C.*

BOO'TING. See BOOT.

BOOTING *Corn* [of boꞇe, Sax. a recompence] certain rent-corn anciently paid, and ſo called, probably, becauſe tenants paid it as a recompence to their lord for ſigning their leaſes.

BOO'TLESS [boꞇeleaꞅ, Sax.] 1. Unprofitable, uſeleſs. Their *bootleſs* pains and ill ſucceeding night. *Spenſer*. *Bootleſs* prayers. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Being without ſucceſs, perhaps being without booty, Shakeſpeare having in another place uſed the word *boot* for *booty*. *Johnſon*.

I ſent
Him *bootleſs* home, and weather-beaten back. *Shakeſpeare*.

BOO'TY [*butin*, Fr. or of beute, or bute, Du. byte, Su.] prey, ſpoil, pillage, prize, gained from the enemy.

Fair oxen and fair kine their *booty*. *Milton*.

2. Things got by robbery.

She drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakeſpeare*.

To *play* BOOTY, to prevaricate, to play a loſing game, or diſhoneſtly, with an intent to loſe; to draw in others to play. [The French ſay, *je ſuis botté*, when they mean to ſay, I will not go. *Johnſon*.

BO'PEEP [of *bo* and *peep*] to look out and draw back as if frighted, or on purpoſe to fright ſome other.

That ſuch a king ſhould play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shakeſpeare*. See Bo.

BORA'BLE [from *bore*] that may be bored.

BORA'CHIO [*boracho*, Sp.] 1. A certain wine-veſſel made of the ſkin of a pig or hog, with the hair turned inwards, or dreſſed with roſin and pitch, uſed to bring down the wine from the top of the mountains in Spain. 2. A drunkard. How you ſtink of wine? D'ye think my niece will ever endure ſuch a *borachio!* You're an abſolute *borachio*. *Congreve*.

BO'RAGE [*bourache*, Fr. *borrágine*, It. *burraja*, Sp. *borragems*, Port. of *borago*, Lat.] an herb, the leaves of which are broad and rough; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf. This plant is often uſed in the kitchen, and for a cool tankard in the ſummer time, and the flowers are uſed in medicinal cordials. *Miller*.

BO'RAMEZ, the Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *agnus Scythicus*. Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that ſtrange plant, animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hath the ſhape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be conſumed about it. *Brown*.

BO'RAX, a mineral, hard, tranſparent, and ſhining earth, uſed by goldſmiths, *&c.* in ſoldering, brazing, and caſting of metals. It is a native ſalt of a very extraordinary kind; it is very fuſible by fire, and in cold coagulates again and ſhoots into globes of a priſmatic figure. It is ſometimes uſed in medicine as an emetic, and a promoter of delivery.

Borbory'gmus [Lat. βοϱϐοϱυγμὸς, Gr.] a rumbling or croaking of the guts.

Bord *Service*, a tenure of bord lands, where the tenants are to pay ſo much *per* acre, in lieu of finding proviſions for their lord's board or table.

Bo'rdage [*bordagium*, law Lat.] the tenure or manner of holding bord-lands.

Borda'ria [of boꞃꝺ, Sax.] a cottage.

Borda'rii, ſuch tenants as poſſeſſed bord-lands; a ſort of meaner farmers, who had a bord, *i. e.* a cottage allowed them.

Bo'rdel [bordeel, Teut. *bordel*, Armoric] a brothel, a bawdy-houſe. Making his own houſe a ſtews, a *bordel*, and a ſchool of lewdneſs. *South.* See Bordello.

Borde'llo [It. *bordel*, Fr. boꞃꝺ, Sax.] at firſt was uſed to ſignify any ſmall cottage, ſome of which having become infamous by being made common ale houſes, and bawdy-houſes, and harbours for ſtrumpets; by tranſpoſition was made brothel from bordel, and uſed to ſignify a ſtew or bawdy-houſe. On the ſouth bank of the river of Thames, weſtwards of the bridge, and next to the bear-garden, was ſometime the bordello or ſtews; a place ſo called of certain ſtews or houſes privileged there, for incontinent men to repair to incontinent women, for which privilege there was an act of parliament made in the reign of king Henry II, in which theſe were ſome of the orders: That no ſtew-holder or his wife ſhould hinder any ſingle woman from going and coming freely at all times when they liſt; nor to keep any woman at board; but that ſhe ſhould board abroad at her pleaſure: That they ſhould take no more for the woman's chamber than fourteen-pence a week: That they ſhould not keep open their doors on holy days: That no ſingle woman ſhould be kept againſt her will: That they ſhould not receive any woman of religion, nor any man's wife: That no ſingle woman take money to lie with any, but ſhe may lie with him all night till the morrow: That no ſtew-holder keep any woman that hath the perilous infirmity of burning; nor ſell bread, ale, fleſh, fiſh, wood, coal, or any victuals, &c. Theſe ſtew-houſes were permitted in the time of king Henry VI, but were prohibited in the reign of king Henry VII, and the doors ſhut up, but ſet open again; but were entirely put down in the time of king Henry VIII, in the year 1546.

Bo'rder [*bordure*, *bord*, Fr. bord, Ger.] 1. The end or edge of a garment, which is generally ſet off with needle-work or ornaments. 2. The march or edge of a country, the confine. If a prince keep his reſidence on the *border* of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel. *Spenſer.* 3. The outer part or edge of any thing. Looking-glaſſes border'd with broad *borders* of cryſtal. *Bacon.*

Bo'rder, Eng. **Bo'rdure**, Fr. [in heraldry] is an ordinary, ſo called, becauſe it borders round, and as it were hems in the field. The French heralds reckon this the 9th among their honourable pieces; but the Engliſh heralds don't admit it as ſuch, but only as a difference, though they do allow of the orle its diminutive as ſuch, and is repreſented as in Plate IV. Fig. 40.

The *border* or *bordeure* is accounted the ſymbol of protection, favour and reward, and is beſtowed by kings on ſuch as they have a value for, as a ſure defence againſt their enemies.

Border [with printers] an ornament of flowers, ſcrolls, &c. ſet about the edges of ſmall compoſitions.

Border [with botainſts] are the middle leaves that ſtand about the thrum of flowers.

Borders [with gardeners] the edging of garden-beds, made with box, thrift, &c. From bed to bed, from one to other *border*. *Spenſer.* With a *border* of rich fruit-trees crown'd. *Waller.*

To **Border** [*border*, Fr.] 1. To ſet any thing either for uſe or ornament about the edges or ſkirts of any thing, to adorn with a border. 2. To reach, touch or confine upon. Sheba or Raamah, are thoſe parts of Arabia which *border* the ſea called the Perſian gulf. *Raleigh.* And from hence the participle paſſive *border'd*, and in compound *imborder'd*, as in that clauſe of Milton,

——————And flow'rs
Imborder'd on each bank the head of Eve,

i. e. flowers ſet (as her handy-work) by way of ornament, along the edge of the bank. Had Dr. Bentley attended to this *etymology*, he would ſcarce have ſubſtituted the word, " *Imbroider'd*. See Imborder.

To **Border** *a Paſty* [with carvers] is to cut it up.

To **Border** *upon*, *verb neut.* 1. To lie or be ſituate contiguous to or near, to confine upon; as, it *borders* upon England. 2. To approach nearly to; as, it *borders* upon prophaneneſs.

Bo'rderer, he that inhabits the borders or outmoſt bounds of any place, *borderers* on the ſea, *borderers* on Italy.

Bord half-penny [old cuſtom] a duty paid in fairs and markets, for ſetting up boards, ſtalls, &c. for vending wares.

Bord-lands [boꞃꝺ lanꝺ, Sax.] the demeſnes or eſtate which lords of manors kept in their hands for the maintenance of their boards or tables.

Bord-lodge [boꞃꝺ-loꝺe, Sax.] the quantity of food or proviſion, which was paid by the bordarii or bordmen for their bordlands.

To **Bo'rdrage** [of *border*] to plunder and ravage the borders.

Bordra'ging, the act of ravaging the borders.

Long time in peace his realm eſtabliſhed,
Yet oft annoy'd with ſundry *bordragings*
Of neighbour Scots. *Spenſer.*

To **Bore**, *verb act.* [boꞃian, Sax. boren, Du. bohren, Ger. bora, Su.] to pierce in a hole; as, to *bore* the trunk of a tree through.

To **Bore**, *verb neut.* 1. To make a hole; as, to *bore* a hole. 2. To puſh forward towards a certain point.

Boring to the weſt, and hov'ring there,
With gaping mouths they draw prolific air. *Dryden.*

To **Bore** [ſpoken of a horſe] to carry his noſe near the ground.

Bore, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The hole made by boring. 2. The inſtrument with which a hole is bored.

Bore [with gunners] the hollow on the inſide of a piece of ordnance, the fuze of any hole. Ball and cartridge ſorts for ev'ry *bore*. *Dryden.*

Bore, the *pret.* of *bear*. See To Bear.

Bore *Tree*, a kind of ſhrub.

Bo'ree, a ſort of French dance.

Dick cou'd neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was beſt at *borees*. *Swift.*

Bo'real [*borealis*, of *boreas*, Lat.] northern.

Before the *boreal* blaſts the veſſels fly. *Pope.*

Bo'real *Signs* [in aſtronomy] the ſix northern ſigns of the zodiac, *viz.* Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.

Bo'reas [βοϱεας, Gr.] the north wind. Aulus Gellius ſays, that Boreas is the north-eaſt wind; and that he blows from the ſummer ſolſtitial part of the eaſt, for which reaſon ſome ſuppoſe him to have been called αιϑϱηγενετης (may not I alſo add, and αιϑϱηγενης?) by Homer. Both theſe epithets, being uſed by that author in the *paſſive* ſenſe, and in the preſent compoſition ſignify, " that which is begotten by a clear ſky;" not that which begets or produces it.

Boreas and Cæcias and Argeſtes loud,
And Thraſcias rend the woods and ſeas upturn. *Milton.*

Borea'smoi [βοϱεασμοι, Gr.] an Athenian feſtival in honour of Boreas (*i. e.* the north wind) who had an altar in Attica, and was thought to bear ſome relation to the Athenians, having married Orithya, the daughter of Erectheus; for which reaſon, when in a ſea-fight a great many of their enemies ſhips were deſtroyed by a north wind, the Athenians imputed to it the kindneſs Boreas had for his wife's native country.

Bo'rer [of *bore*] a piercer or inſtrument to bore holes with. Try all the foundations with a *borer*, ſuch as well-diggers uſe to try what ground they have. *Mortimer.*

Bo'rgo de Saint Sepu'lchro, a town of Tuſcany, ſituated near the head of the Tiber, about 50 miles eaſt of Florence, ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 43° 30′ N. Long. 13° E.

Borgofo'rte, a town of Mantua in Italy, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Po and Menzo, 8 miles ſouth of Mantua. Lat. 44° 50′ N. Long. 11° E.

Boria, a city of the province of Arragon, in Spain, 35 miles north-weſt of Saragoſa. Lat 41° 40′ N. Long. 2° W.

Bori'sthenes, or **Nie'per**, one of the largeſt rivers in Europe; it riſes in the province of Moſcow in Ruſſia, and running weſt by the city of Smolenſko, bends its courſe to the ſouth, till it paſſes by the city of Kiof, and then running ſouth-weſt thro' the country of the Coſſacks, falls into the Black Sea between Oczacow, and Little Tartary.

Bo'rith [ברית, Heb.] an herb, or ſort of a ſoap which fullers uſe in ſcouring cloths.

Bo'rmio, a territory of the Griſons, in Italy, having the dominions of Venice on the ſouth.

Born [part. paſſ. of *bear*] See To Bear.

To be **Born** [*part. paſſ.* derived from the verb *to bear*, in the ſenſe of bringing forth: boꞃen or ʒeboꞃen, Sax. gebohren, Ger.] 1. To come into the world, or into life. It is uſually ſpoken with regard to circumſtances; as, a prince or princeſs *born*, a new-*born* babe. 2. Uſually with *of* before the mother; as, *born of* my father's firſt wife.

He that is Born to be hang'd will never be drown'd.

He that is Born under a three-penny planet will never be worth a groat. The firſt ſpoken either when any untoward perſon has actually eſcaped drowning, or any other imminent danger, or in general ironically when any perſon has either eſcaped, or is in fear, or in the way of danger, intimating that his deſtiny will bring him to the gallows at laſt. The latter, when nothing a perſon undertakes proſpers, laying the fault upon fate, when in reality it is owing to his own miſmanagement.

Still-**Born**, born dead.

Bo'rneo, a large iſland in the Eaſt Indian ocean; it is computed to be 2500 miles in circumference. The Eaſt India company have a factory on this iſland, at the mouth of the river Banjar.

Bo'rnholm, an iſland in the Baltic ſea, about 43 miles north-eaſt of the iſland of Rugen. Lat. 55° 15′ N. Long. 15′ E.

Bo'rough, or **Bu'rrow** [boꞃhoe and buꞃʒ, boꞃu, byꞃiʒ, Sax. *bourg*, Fr. *borgo*, It. *burgo*, Sp.] 1. It ſignified anciently a ſurety, or a man bound for others. A borough, as I here uſe it, and as the old laws ſtill uſe, is not a borough town, that is, a franchiſed town, but a main pledge of an hundred free perſons, therefore called a free *borough*, or, as you ſay, *franc plegium*: For both in old Saxon ſignifieth a pledge or ſurety; and yet it is ſo uſed with us in ſome ſpeeches, as Chaucer ſaith, *St. John to borch*, that is, for aſſurance and warranty. *Spenſer.* 2. A corporate town that is not a city; a large village that ſends members to parliament.

Bo'roughbridge, a borough town of the north riding of Yorkſhire, 15 miles from York, and 170 from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Borough-*Maſter* [boꞃhoe, mæʒꞅꝺeꞃ, Sax.] a mayor, bailiff, or governor of a town.

Borough-*Head* [boꞃhoe, heaꝼoꝺ, Sax.] anciently ſignified a member of parliament.

Borough *Engliſh* [at Stamford in Lincolnſhire] ſignifies a cuſtomary deſcent of lands or tenements, in ſome places to the younger ſon; or if the owner have no iſſue, to the younger brother.

Borough *Holder*, or **Bo'rsholder**, the ſame with the borough-head, or head-borough, who was anciently choſen by the reſt to ſpeak and act in their behalf.

Bo'rrel, *ſubſt.* [it is explained by Junius without etymology] a mean fellow.

Siker, thou ſpeaketh like a lewd *borrel*,
Of heaven, to deemen ſo;
Howbe I am but rude and *borrel*,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer.*

To **Bo'rrow** [boꞃʒian, Sax. borgen, Du. and Ger. borgan, Su.] 1. To take money or any thing elſe upon credit. 2. To aſk of another the uſe of a thing for a time. 3. To take ſomething of another.

A *borrowed* title haſt thou bought too dear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Verbal ſigns they *borrow* from others. *Locke.* 4. To uſe as one's own, tho' not belonging to one.

Cruel to deceive your ſon,
In *borrow'd* ſhapes. *Dryden.*

He that goes a Borrowing, goes a ſorrowing. H. Ger. Borgen macht ſorgen. The Latins ſay: *Æris alieni atque lites comes miſeria eſt.* (The companion of debt and ſtrife is miſery.)

Borrow [from the verb] the thing borrowed.

Of your royal preſence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'rrower [of *borrow*, of boꞃᵹian, Sax.] 1. One who borrows or takes money upon truſt. 2. He that takes that which is another's, and uſes it as his own. Some ſay that I am a great *borrower*, however none of my creditors have challeng'd me. *Pope.*

Bory'ptes, a gem or jewel of a black colour, with ſpots of red and white.

Bo'sa, or Bo'ssa, a town of Sardinia, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the iſland, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 32 miles north of Oriſtagni. Lat. 40° 15′ N. Long. 8° 30′ E.

Bo'scage [Fr. *bocage*, Sp. *boſechetto*, It. *boſcagium*, law Lat.] a grove or thicket, a place ſet with trees.

Boscage [in foreſt law] maſt, ſuch food as trees and woods yield to cattle.

Boscage [with painters] a picture repreſenting much wood and trees, repreſentation of woods. A land flat to our ſight, and full of *boſcage*. *Bacon.* Landſkips and *boſcage*, and ſuch wild works in open terraces. *Wotton.*

Bo'scus [in old law] all manner of wood.

Bo'sky [*boſque*, Fr.] woody.

My *boſky* acres and my unſhrub'd down. *Shakeſpeare.*
Every *boſky* bourn. *Milton.*

Bosky, half or quite fuddled. A low word.

Bosna Serajo, the capital of the province of Boſnia, ſituated on the frontiers of European Turky, 120 miles ſouth-weſt of Belgrade. Lat. 44° N. Long. 10° E.

Bo'snia, a frontier province, divided between the houſe of Auſtria and the Turks; that part which lies on the weſt ſide of the river Unna belonging to the former, and that part on the eaſt ſide to the latter.

Bo'som [boꞅm, boꞅme, boꞅom, Sax. boeſem, Du. buſem, Ger.] 1. That part of the body which incloſes the heart, &c. 2. The heart, the breaſt. Lay comforts to your *boſom*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The embrace of the arms, holding any thing to the breaſt. 4. The incloſure. They that live within the *boſom* of that church. *Hooker.* 5. The folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt. Put thy hand into thy *boſom*, and he put his hand into his *boſom*. *Exodus.* 6. The tender affections, kindneſs.

To pluck the common *boſoms* on his ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*
O ſon, in whom my ſoul hath chief delight,
Son of my *boſom*. *Milton.*

7. Inclination, deſire.

If you can pace your wiſdom,
In that good path that I could wiſh it go,
You ſhall have your *boſom* on this wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bosom, in compoſition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondneſs; as, *boſom*-intereſt in *Shakeſpeare*, *boſom*-thieves, and *boſom*-friends.

To Bosom [from the noun] 1. To incloſe in the boſom. *Boſom* up my counſel. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To conceal in privacy.

Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in tufted trees. *Milton.*
Convents *boſom'd* deep in vines. *Pope.*

Bo'son [corrupted from *boatſwain*] Dryden uſes it.

Bo'sphorus, *Lat.* [βοσφορος, of βȣς, an ox, and φερω, to bear; from the poetical fable, that Ino being transformed into a cow, paſſed this ſtreight] a ſtreight or narrow neck of the ſea, which ſeparates two continents; by which means a gulf and a ſea, or two ſeas, have a communication one with another.

Boss [*boſſe*, Fr.] 1. A knob, a bunch, a ſtud, a ſhining prominence, uſed as an ornament. Gaudy *boſſes*. *L'Eſtrange.* *Boſſes* of a bridle. *Broome.* 2. The part that riſes in the midſt of any thing. The thick *boſſes* of his bucklers. *Job.* 3. A thick body in general. A *boſs* made of wood, with an iron hook to hang on the laths. *Moxon.* If a cloſe appulſe be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the *boſs* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then k. *Holder.*

Bo'ssage [with architects] is a term uſed of any ſtone that has a projecture, and is laid in its place in a building, uncut, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, capitals, &c. Alſo that which is called a ruſtic work, and conſiſts of ſtones, ſeeming to advance beyond the nakedneſs of a building, by reaſon of indentures or channels left in the joinings. Theſe are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called ruſtic quoins.

Bosse [probably of *boſſe*, Fr.] a conduit built after the manner of a gor-bellied or tun-bellied figure.

Bo'ssed, ſtudded, emboſſed.

Bo'ssiney, a borough town of Cornwall, three miles from Camelford, and 189 from London. It is partly ſituated on an iſthmus, and partly on an iſland, which in ancient times was joined by a bridge to the main land. It ſends two members to parliament,

Bosso'ra. See Basso'ra.

Bo'ssupt, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, eight miles ſouth of Lovain. Lat. 50° 52′ N. Long. 4° 30′ E.

Bo'ston, a port town of Lincolnſhire, ſituated near the mouth of the river Witham, 114 miles from London. The name is a contraction of Botolph's town, from one Botolph a Saxon, who had a monaſtery here, and ſuppoſed to have been its founder. Its church is reckoned the largeſt parochial church, without croſs iſles in the univerſe, being 300 feet long within the walls, and 100 feet wide. Its tower is 282 feet high, at the top of which is a beautiful octagon lanthorn, which is the guide of mariners as they enter the dangerous channels of Lynn and Boſton deeps. It gives title of viſcount to the earl of Grantham, and ſends two members to parliament.

Boston, is alſo the name of the capital of New England in America, and is one of the moſt flouriſhing towns of trade in North America. Lat. 42° 24′ N. Long. 71° W.

Bostrychi'tes, *Lat.* [of βοϛρυχος, Gr. a buſh of hair] a gem or jewel repreſenting a lock or buſh of a woman's hair.

Bo'svel, a ſpecies of crowfoot.

Bo'sworth, or Ma'rket-Bosworth, a market town in Leiceſterſhire, 11 miles from Leiceſter, and 104 from London. It is rendered memorable for the battle fought there, in 1485, between king Richard III. and Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein king Richard loſt his life and crown.

Bo'ta [in old law] a boot, ſuch as the monks uſed to wear.

Bota'nical, or Bota'nic [*botanique*, Fr. *botanicus*, Lat. βοτανικος, of βοτανη, Gr. an herb, of βοτος, victuals, of βοσκω, to feed] pertaining to herbs; ſkilled in plants; as, *botanical* critics. *Addiſon.*

Bo'tanist [*botaniſte*, Fr. *botaniſtà*, It. *botanicus*, Lat.] an herbaliſt, one ſkilled in plants, and ſtudies their ſpecies; as, a diligent *botaniſt*.

Botano'logy [βοτανολογια, of βοτανη and λεγω, Gr.] a deſcription of herbs and plants.

Bota'nomancy [βοτανομαντεια, of βοτανη, an herb, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a divination by herbs, and eſpecially by thoſe of ſage or the fig-tree. The perſons that conſulted, wrote their own names and their queſtions upon leaves, which they expoſed to the wind, and as many of the letters as remained in their own places were taken up, and being joined together, were accounted an anſwer to the queſtion.

Bota'no-*Sophiſts*, perſons ſkilled in botany, or the knowledge of plants, &c.

Bo'tany [βοτανη, Gr.] the ſcience of ſimples, which teaches how to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral kinds of plants, as trees, ſhrubs, herbs, &c. one from another; and their ſeveral ſorts, forms, virtues, and uſes.

Bota'rgo [*botargue*, Fr. *bottarga*, It. *botarga*, Sp.] a ſauſage made of eggs, and the blood of a ſea mullet, a large fiſh, common in the Mediterranean. The beſt kind comes from Tunis in Barbary. It muſt be choſen dry and reddiſh. The people of Provence in France uſe a great deal of it, the common way of eating it being with olive oil and lemon juice. There is a great conſumption of *botargo* throughout all the Levant.

Botch [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*; It.] 1. A piece of ſtuff clumſily ſewed to old clothes. 2. An adventitious part clumſily added. Both thoſe words are notorious *botches*. *Dryden.* 3. A clumſy piece of work, ſo ill finiſhed as to appear worſe than the reſt. Leave no rubs or *botches* in the work. *Shakeſpeare.*

Botch [probably of *boſſe*, Fr. a bliſter] a ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration on the ſkin, a pocky ulcer or ſore, eſpecially in the groin. *Botches* and blains. *Milton.*

To Botch [from the noun, probably of boetſen, Du. to mend] 1. To mend clothes or other things by patching them clumſily.

Coats from *botching* newly brought. *Dryden.*

2. To do any work ill-favouredly, to mend any thing aukwardly.

To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*

3. To put together unſuitably or unſkilfully.

Many fruitleſs pranks
This ruffian has *botch'd* up. *Shakeſpeare.*
Treaſon *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane. *Dryden.*

4. To mark with a botch.

Hylas *botch'd* with ſtains too foul to name. *Garth.*

Bo'tcher, 1. A clumſy workman. 2. A mender of old clothes; the ſame to a taylor, as a cobler to a ſhoe-maker.

Botchers left old clothes in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras.*

Bo'tchy [of *botch*] marked with botches or ulcers. A *botchy* ſore. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bote [boꞇe, Sax. an obſolete word] 1. Compenſation, recompence, or amends for a man ſlain, which is bound or given to another. 2. It was uſed for any payment.

Bo'tescarl [baꞇe-caꞃl, Sax.] a boatſwain.

Both, *adj.* [of baꞇƿa, buꞇu, *q. d.* be and ꞇu, Sax. two, bade, Dan. baoled, Su. beyde, Du. and Ger. ba, or bai, Goth. tho', ſome will derive it of *ambo*, Lat.] the one and the other; *l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is uſed only of two.

Both, *conj.* [from the adj.] as well. It has the conjunction *and* to correſpond with it.

Bo'tha [in old law] a booth or tent ſet up in a fair or market.

Botha'gium [in the old law] duties paid to the lord of the manor for ſetting up booths.

Bothe'na [in old law] a barony, lordſhip, or ſheriffwick.

Bo'thnia, the name of two provinces in Sweden, diſtinguiſhed by the epithets of eaſt and weſt, and lying on each ſide of the Bothnic gulph, which takes it name from them.

Bo'ther [in medicine] certain pimples in the face which ſpread about, but ſoon ſuppurate, run with matter, and diſappear; alſo pimples in other parts; the ſmall-pox or meazles. *Lat.*

Bo'thrion [βοθριον, Gr. a little ditch] a kind of hollow, narrow ulcer in the tunica cornea; alſo the ſocket of the teeth. Bruno obſerves of the aforeſaid ulcer, that it reſembles *round punctures*, and is deeper than an ulcuſculum, as deſcribed by Galen, and after him by P. Æginet. T. 3. c. 22. who adds, that 'tis pure.

Botryo'rd [βοτρυοειδης, of βοτρυς, a grape, and ειδος, Gr. form] having the form of a bunch of grapes, knobby. Thick ſet with *botryord* effloreſcencies, or ſmall knobs. *Woodward.*

Bo'trys [βοτρυς, Gr.] the herb called oak of Jeruſalem.

Bo'ttle [*bouteille*, Fr.] 1. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs generally, or other matter, with a narrow mouth and long neck. 2. A quantity of wine uſually put into a great bottle. Stay and take t'other *bottle*. *Spectator.*

Bottle *of Hay or Straw*, a truſs, or the weight of 56 pounds, a quantity of hay, graſs, or ſtraw, bundled up.

But I ſhould wither in one day, and paſs
To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of graſs. *Donne.*

To Bottle *Liquor*, to put it into bottles.

Bottle is often uſed in compoſition; as, *bottle*-friend, *bottle*-companion. Sam is a very good *bottle-companion*. *Addiſon.*

Bottle-*Flower* [*cyanus*, Lat.] a plant. The ſpecies are: 1. The greater broad-leaved blue-bottle, commonly called globe-flower. 2. The greater narrow-leaved blue-bottle or globe-flower. 3. The purple ſweet ſultan. 4. Corn-bottle with a white flower. *Miller.*

Bottle-*Screw* [of *bottle* and *ſcrew*] a ſcrew to pull the cork out of a bottle.

Bo'ttom [boꞇm, Sax. bodem, Du. boden, Ger. botn, Su.] 1. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd ſo clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

2. The loweſt part of any thing. 3. The foundation, the groundwork

work. My reaſonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the ſame *bottom*. *Atterbury*. That fruitful *bottom*. *Addiſon*. 3. The part moſt remote from view, the deepeſt part; as, to examine an argument to the *bottom*. 4. Bound, limit.

There's no *bottom*, none
In my voluptuouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare*.

5. The utmoſt extent or profundity of a man's capacity.

I do ſee the *bottom* of juſtice Shallow. *Shakeſpeare*.

6. The laſt reſort, remoteſt cauſe, firſt motion. He was at the *bottom* of many excellent counſels in which he did not appear. *Addiſon*. 7. A ſhip; a veſſel for navigation.

Grapple did he make,
With the moſt noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shakeſpeare*.
Ghoſt, in his thin *bottom* bears. *Dryden*.

8. A chance, adventure, or ſecurity.

Too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Clarendon*.

Embarked with them on the ſame *bottom*. *Spectator*. 9. A valley, a dale, a low ground. 10. A ball or roll of thread, worſted, or wound up. *Bottoms* of thread wound up. *Bacon*.

BOTTOM *of a Lane*, the loweſt or farther end of it.

BOTTOM *of Beer*, the grounds, dregs, or lees.

To BOTTOM *off* [a drinking term] to drink the laſt draught of a pot of drink, or the laſt draught of a bottle of wine.

To BOTTOM, *verb act*. [from the noun] 1. To build upon, to fix upon as a ſupport, to lay as upon a bottom. The grounds upon which we *bottom* our reaſoning. *Locke*. 2. To wind upon ſomething, as thread.

As you unwind your love for him,
Leſt it ſhould ravel, and be good for none,
You muſt provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakeſpeare*.

To BOTTOM, *verb neut*. to reſt as upon a ſupport. Find out upon what foundation any propoſition, advanced, *bottoms*. *Locke*.

BO'TTOMED [of *bottom*] having a bottom. It is commonly compounded; as, a *flat-bottomed* boat.

BO'TTOMLESS [of *bottom*] having no bottom, fathomleſs; as, a *bottomleſs* pit. *Sidney*. And, *bottomleſs* perdition. *Milton*.

BO'TTOMRY, or BO'TTOMAGE [in commerce] is when a maſter of a ſhip borrows money on the bottom or keel of it, to be paid with intereſt of 20, 30, or 40 *per cent*. at the ſhip's ſafe return, and this on pain of forfeiting the ſhip; but if the ſhip miſcarry, the lender loſes his money.

BOTONE' [in heraldry] as a croſs *botoné* terminates at each end in three buts, knots, or buttons, reſembling in ſome meaſure the three-leaved graſs; by ſome French authors ſo called, *croix treffle*. See Plate IV. Fig. 41.

BOTTS, or BOTS without a ſing. [probably of bɩᵹan, Sax. to bite. *Martin*, with farriers] worms or grubs, that breed in the ſtrait gut of an horſe, near the fundament, perhaps anſwering to the aſcarides in human bodies. Peaſe and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *botts*. *Shakeſpeare*. Alſo worms, &c. that deſtroy the graſs in bowling-greens, &c.

BO'TZEN, a very beautiful town of Germany, in the Tyroleze.

BO'TZENBERG, a town of Germany, ſituated on the Elbe, in the dutchy of Mecklenburgh. Lat. 53° 34' N. Long. 11° 23' E.

BO'VA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, about 20 miles ſouth-eaſt of Reggio. Lat. 38° 20' N. Long. 16° 15' E.

BO'VATA *Terra* [in old law] as much land as one ox can till, or 28 acres, an ox-gate.

BO'UCAAIN, a fortified town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, about 7 miles north of Cambray. Lat. 50° 30' N. Long. 3° 15' E.

BOUCE *of Court*, or BOWGE *of Court* [a law term] a certain quantity of proviſions allowed to a ſervant in a prince's palace; alſo an allowance of victuals, &c. from the king or noblemen to their knights, eſquires, &c. who attended them in any warlike expedition.

BOUCHE, Fr. a mouth.

BO'UCHET, a ſort of pear like the beſidery.

BOUDS, inſects that breed in malt, called alſo weevils or popes.

BO'UGONS [with cooks] ſteaks of veal with thin ſlices of fat bacon rolled up together.

BOVE'RIA, or BOVE'RIUM [in old writings] an ox-houſe or ox-ſtall; a neat-houſe, or cow-houſe.

BOVE'TTUS [in old law] a young ſteer, or cut bullock. *Lat*.

To BOUGE *out* [probably of *bouge*, Fr. of *bulga*, Lat. a bag] to ſtick out rounding with a belly.

To BOUGE [*bouger*, Fr. to ſtir] as, don't *bouge*, don't ſtir, or don't go away. See BUDGE.

BO'UGES, *Fr*. the middle or belly of a caſk.

BOUGH [of boᵹ, boᵹan, Sax. to bend] the *gh* is not pronounced. An arm or large ſhoot, bigger than a branch of a tree; yet not always diſtinguiſhed from it.

BOUGHT [pret. and part. paſſ. of *buy*] purchaſed. See To BUY.

BOUGHT, *ſubſt*. [from *to bow*] 1. Atwiſt, link, or knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whoſe wreathed *boughts* whenever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does ſlack. *Shakeſeare*.
In notes with many a winding *bought*,
Of linked ſweetneſs, long drawn out. *Milton*.

2. A flexure. The flexure of the joints is not the ſame in an elephant as in other quadrupeds, the *bought* of the fore-legs not directing backward, but laterally, and ſometimes inward. *Brown*.

BO'UGIE, *Fr*. *filum inceratum*. a candle of white wax. *P. Richelet*. An inſtrument ſometimes made uſe of by ſurgeons in venereal caſes.

BOVI'LLANS [with cooks] ſmall pies made of the breaſts of roaſted capons minced with calves-udder, &c. *Fr*.

BOVI'LLON [with farriers] is a lump of fleſh or excreſcence, growing either upon or juſt by the fruſh, which makes the fruſh ſhoot out like a lump, which is called the fleſh blowing upon the fruſh, and makes a horſe halt. *Fr*.

BOUI'LLON [in cookery] broth made of ſeveral ſorts of boiled meat, ſoup. *Fr*.

BO'VINES, a ſmall town in the province of Namur, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, about 10 miles ſouth of Namur. Lat. 50° 20' N. Long. 4° 50' E.

BO'VINO, a ſmall city of the Capitonate, in the kingdom of Naples, about 60 miles eaſt of the city of Naples. Lat 41° N. Long, 16° 15' E.

BOU'LDER *Walls* [in architecture] certain walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid on a ſtrong mortar; uſed where the ſea has a beach caſt up, or where there are plenty of flints.

BOU'LETE [with horſemen] a term uſed of a horſe, when the fetlock or paſtern joint bends forward, and out of its natural ſituation. *Fr*.

To BOULT. See To BOLT.

BOU'LOGNE, or BO'LOGNE, a port town of France, in the province of Picardy, on the Engliſh channel. Lat. 50° 40' N. Long. 1° 30' E.

BOULTI'NE [with architects] a convex moulding, whoſe convexity is but ¼ of the circle, and is placed next below the plinth in the Tuſcan and Doric capital.

BOUNCE [perhaps of bounᵹ, Sax. oſtentation] 1. A ſudden crack or noiſe, as of gunpowder. Cannon fire, and ſmoke and *bounce*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. A boaſt, a threat; in low language. 3. A ſtrong ſudden blow.

The *Bounce* burſt ope the door. *Dryden*.

To BOUNCE [a word formed, ſays Skinner, from the ſound] 1. To brag, to vapour or ſpeak boaſtingly. A ſenſe uſed only in familiar ſpeech. 2. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force, ſo as to rebound.

Another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift*.

3. To ſpring, to leap ſuddenly. High nonſenſe is like beer in a bottle, which has in reality no ſtrength and ſpirit, but frets and flies and *bounces*. *Addiſon*. 4. To be bold or ſtrong. The *bouncing* Amazon. *Shakeſpeare*.

BOU'NCER [from *bounce*] a boaſter, a bully.

A BOU'NCING *Laſs*, a luſty, jolly girl.

BOUND, *part pret*. of *bind* [of binꝺan, Sax.] 1. Obligated; as, *bound* very much to one. 2. Tied.

To BOUND, *verb neut*. [probably of *bondir*, Fr.] 1. To ſpring, to move fotward by leaps. Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads. *Dryden*. *Bounding* ſtag. *Pope*. 2. To rebound or leap back.

A *bounding* valour, in our Engliſh.
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a ſecond courſe of miſchief. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. To limit or ſet bounds to, to confine, to reſtrain.

Take but degree away, untune that ſtring,
The *bounded* waters would lift their boſoms higher than the
ſhores. *Shakeſpeare*.

To BOUND, *verb act*. [from the noun] to limit, or terminate.

Phlegethon ſurrounds,
Whoſe fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryden*.

To BOUND, or border upon.

BOUND, *adj*. [of doubtful etymlogy, *Johnſon*; prob. of abunꝺen, Sax. ready: a metaphor taken from ſoldiers, who when they are about to march, bind or truſs up their baggage] deſtined; intending to come to any place. *Whether are you bound?* a phraſe uſed as to voyages or journies by land.

BOUND, *ſubſt*. [from *bind*] 1. Limit, boundary marches of a country.

Illimitable ocean, without *bound*,
Without dimenſion. *Milton*.

2. A limit, by which any excurſion or inroad is reſtrained.

Stronger and fiercer by reſtraint he roars,
And knows no *bound*. *Denham*.

3. A leap, jump, or ſpring. Colts fetching mad *bounds*. *Shakeſpeare*.
4. A rebound, a repercuſſion of any thing, flying back by the force of a blow.

BOU'NDARY [from *bound*] that which ſerves to ſet out the limits or bounds of a country: bound or limit in general; both in a natural and a figurative ſenſe; as, the *boundaries* of law, and the *boundaries* of duty.

BOU'NDEN *part. pret*. of *bind* [of bonꝺ, Sax.] pertaining to obligation, &c. as, a *bounden* duty.

BOU'NDING-STONE, or BOUND-STONE, a ſtone to play with.

I'm paſt a boy;
A ſceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-ſtone*. *Dryden*.

BOU'NDLESS [bonꝺleaꞅ, of bonꝺ, Sax.] unlimited. *Boundleſs* in his deſires. *South*.

BOU'NDLESNESS [of *boundleſs*] the ſtate of having no bounds or limits. *Boundleſneſs* of voluptuous deſires. *South*.

BOUNGRACE [with ſeamen] a bongrace; or bonnet.

BOU'NTEOUS, or BOU'NTIFUL [of *bounty*, of *bonus*, Lat.] 1. Generous, liberal, free, beneficent. Bounteous is uſed chiefly in poetry for bountiful.

Her ſoul abhorring avarice;
Bounteous, but almoſt *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryden*.

2. It has *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the perſon receiving. Our king ſpares nothing to give them the ſhare of that felicity, *of* which he is ſo *bountiful to* his kingdom. *Dryden*.

BOU'NTEOUSLY, or BOU'NTIFULLY, generouſly, liberally. *Bounouſly* beſtowed. *Dryden*.

Poor ſtarvling *bountifully* fed. *Donne*.

BOU'NTEOUSNESS [of *bounteous*] quality of giving plenteouſly; liberality.

BOU'NTIFULNESS, quality of being bountiful. Enriched to all *bountifulneſs*. 2 *Cor*.

BOU'NTIHEAD, BOUNTIHEDE, or BOUNTIHOOD [from *bounty* and *head* or *hood*] a word now wholly obſolete. True *bountihead*, and great *bountihood*. *Spenſer*.

BOU'NTY [*bonté*, Fr. *bonta*, It. *bondàd*, Sp. *bonitas*, Lat.] 1. Liberality, generoſity.

Thoſe god-like men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd preferr'd. *Dryden*.

2. It ſeems diſtinguiſhed from charity, as a preſent from an alms; being uſed, when perſons, not abſolutely neceſſitous, receive gifts, or when gifts are given by great perſons. Her majeſty did not ſee this aſſembly ſo proper to excite charity and compaſſion, tho' I queſtion not but her royal *bounty* will extend itſelf to them. *Addiſon*. 3. In commerce, a premium paid by the government to the exporters of certain Britiſh commodities.

Bou'rbon, Fr. the name belonging to the firſt king of that houſe or family, which is now in poſſeſſion of the crown of France; and who (as neareſt in relation) ſucceeded the *Valeſian* houſe, extinct [A. D. 1589] by the aſſaſſination of Henry III. Hence we read of the houſe of Bourbon; and by a figure of ſpeech, the word may be applied to Lewis I, or to any other king of France, belonging to *that* line.

> "The ſon of Adam and of Eve.
> Can Bourbon, or Nassau go higher?" *Prior.*

Bourbon, or Mascare'nha, an iſland in the Indian ocean, about 100 miles eaſt of Madagaſcar; ſubject to France. Lat. 21° S. Long. 54° E.

Bou'rbon-archebaut, the capital of the dutchy of Bourbon, in the Lyonois, in France. Lat. 46° 35′ N. Long. 3° 10′ E.

Bou'rbon-lancy, a town of Burgundy, in France. Lat. 46° 33′ N. Long. 3° 46′ E.

Bou'rbourg, or Bou'rborch, a town of the French Netherlands, about 10 miles ſouth-eaſt of Dunkirk. Lat. 50° 50′ N. Long. 2° 10′ E.

Bou'rdeaux, the capital city of Guienne and Gaſcony, ſituated on the river Garonne. Lat. 44° 50′ N. Long. 0° 40′ W.

Bou'rdines, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, 10 miles north-eaſt of Namur. Lat. 50° 35′ N. Long. 5° E.

Bourg, the capital of the iſland of Carjenne, a French colony on the coaſt of Guiana, in South America. Lat. 5° N. Long. 52° W.

Bou'rg-en-brass, the capital of Breſſe, in the province of Burgundy, in France, 36 miles weſt of Geneva, and 32 north of Lyons. Lat. 46. 20′ N. Long. 5° 5′ E.

To Bou'rgeon [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] to bud, to ſhoot, to put forth buds. Long may the dew diſtil upon them, to make them *bourgeon* and propagate. *Howell.*

> Oh, that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
> That one might *bourgeon* where another fell. *Dryden.*

Bouri'gnomists, a ſect among the Low Country proteſtants, followers of Antoinette Bourignon, a native of Liſle, and who came off from the Romiſh religion: ſhe was a great enthuſiaſt. The principles of this ſect nearly reſemble thoſe of the quietiſts, quakers, or *tanatus audultus* themſelves, by pretended revelations.

Bou'rges, the capital of the territory of Berry, in the Orleanois, in France, ſituated about 50 miles ſouth-eaſt of Orleans. Lat. 47° 10′ N. Long. 2° 30′ E.

Bourn [*borne*, Fr. bourn, Du. buꞃn, or boꞃn, Sax. brunn, Ger.] 1. A limit or bound.

> *Bourn*, bound of land. *Shakeſpeare.*
> Ever the boſky *bourn*. *Milton.*

2. A rivulet or brook; whence ſeveral towns ſituated on brooks, add *bourn* to their names; as, *Sittingbourn*, *Milbourn*; it is not uſed in either ſenſe with us at preſent, tho' in the latter it is ſtill uſed among the Scots.

> My little boat can ſafely paſs this perilous *bourn*. *Spenſer.*

Bourgeoi'se [in Cookery] as veal dreſſed *à la bourgeoiſe*, i. e. after the city faſhion, veal ſtakes larded, ſpiced, and ſtewed with thin ſlices of bacon, *&c.*

Bou'rgo, an iſland in the Indian ocean, ſubject to the Dutch. Lat. 3° 30′ S. Long. 124° E.

To Bouse [from buyſen, Du.] to drink laviſhly, to toap.

> A *bouſing* cann of which he ſipt. *Spenſer.* See To Bowse.

Bo'usy [from *bouſe*] drunken, fuddled.

> This in his cups the *bouſy* poet ſings. *Dryden.*
> Each *bouſy* farmer with his ſimp'ring dame. *King.*

Bout [*botta*, It. of beaꞇan, Sax. to beat, buyten, Du. buten, L. Ger.] attempt, trial, a turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time without interruption.

> Pas durſt not Coſma chace,
> But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*
> If he chance to 'ſcape this diſmel *bout*. *Dryden.*

Bout [with horſemen] a term uſed of a horſe when he is overdone, and quite ſpent with fatigue.

Bou'tefeu, an incendiary, a wilful firer of houſes; a ſower of ſtrife and diſſenſion; a fire-brand of ſedition. John a Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much ſway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon.*

Bou'ti-sale [I ſuppoſe from *bouty*, or *booty*, and *ſale*. *Johnſon*] a ſale at a cheap rate, as booty or plunder is commonly ſold. The great *boutiſale* of colleges and chantries. *Hayward*

Bou'ton, 1. A button for a garment. 2. A bud of plants. 3. A pimple or riſing in the ſkin. *Fr.*

Bou'ton [in cookery] a diſh of bards of bacon, covered with a farce and ragoo, and baked between two fires. *Fr.*

Bouts-rimeaux [in French poetry] a term ſignifying certain rhimes, diſpoſed in order, and given to a poet, together with a ſubject, to be filled up with verſes ending in the ſame word and in the ſame order.

Bou'villon, a city of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, about 40 miles weſt of Luxemburg. Lat. 49° 55′ N. Long. 5° E.

Bow, pronounced as *grow*, *no*, without regard to the *w*, [boᵹa, of byᵹan, Sax. to bend, boghe, Du. bogen, Ger. boge, Su. βιὸς, Gr.] an inſtrument for ſhooting arrows; it is made by holding wood, horn, or metal, *&c.* bent by means of a ſtring tied at each end, which ſhoots arrows with great force.

A Croſs Bow, a bow to ſhoot a bullet with.

A Bow long bent grows weak at laſt.

Lat. *Arcus nimis intenſus rumpitur.*

Ital. *L' arco ſi rompe ſe ſtà troppo teſo.*

This may be applied either to the body or the mind; for too much abour weakens the one, and too much ſtudy impairs the other.

> *Otia corpus alant, animus quoque paſcitur illis.*
> *Immodicus, contra, carpit, utrumque labor.*

This proverb is likewiſe applicable to inanimate bodies, for whatever is ſtrained beyond its ſtrength will ſuffer.

The Germans ſay: wen man den bogen zu harte ſpannt ſo bricht er. The Ital. *chi troppo l' aſſotiglia, la ſpezza.* (Strain a thing too much, and it will break.)

He has two ſtrings to his Bow. Fr. *il a deux cordes à ſon arc.* The Lat. ſay: *duabus anchoris nititur.* (He is moored with two anchors.) The Germ. er hat eine ſuk-mühle. (He has got a pocket-mill.) The Span. ſay: *mus valendos camiſones que uno.* (Two frocks are better than one.) Spoken when a man has more than one dependance.

Bow, [from the verb] a reverence, or act of ſubmiſſion, by bending the body; pronounced like the verb, or *bow*, *now*; an awkward *bow*.

Bow, 1. An inſtrument to play with upon a violin.

> Inſtruments were various in their kind,
> Some for the *bow*, and ſome for breathing wind. *Dryden.*

2. A rainbow. I do ſet my *bow* in the cloud. *Geneſis.* 3. The doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip knot. Make a knot, and let the ſecond knot be with a *bow*. *Wiſeman.* 4. A yoke. The ox hath his *bow*, ſir, the horſe his curb. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Bow of a ſaddle. The *bows* are two pieces of wood laid archwiſe, to receive the upper part of a horſe's back, to give the ſaddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farriers Dictionary.*

Bow [among artificers] ſo called from its figure, for making a drill go; among turners, the name of that pole fixed to the ceiling, to which they faſten the cord that wheels round the piece to be turned.

Bow [with mathematicians] an inſtrument made of wood, formerly uſed in navigation to take the height of the ſun; it conſiſted of a large arch of ninety degrees graduated, a ſhank or ſtaff, a ſhade-ſight, and horizon vanes.

Bow [with ſhipwrights] a beam of wood or braſs, with three long ſcrews that direct a lath of wood or ſteel to any part, commonly uſed to make draughts of ſhips, *&c.*

Bow *of a ſhip* [with ſhipwrights] is her broadeſt part before, beginning at the ſtem, and compaſſing about towards the ſtern, and ending at the ſternmoſt part of the forecaſtle.

A Bold Bow [of a ſhip] is a broad bow

A Lean Bow [of a ſhip] is a narrow thin bow.

Bow *Pieces* [in a ſhip] are the pieces of ordnance at her bow.

Bow *Anchors*, or Bowers, anchors that are carried in the ſhip's bow.

Bow-bearers [in a foreſt] certain under officers.

Bow-bent [of *bow* and *bent*] crooked, or bent like a bow.

> A Sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age. *Milton.*

To Bow, *verb act.* [buᵹan, Sax. boye or bucke, Dan. buygen, Du. beugen, biegen, and bücken, Ger.] 1. To bend. Some *bow* the vines. *Dryden.* 2. To make a reverence, to ſtoop, to bend the body in token of reverence. They *bowed* themſelves to the ground before him. 2 *Kings.* 3. To bend or incline in condeſcenſion. *Bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly anſwer. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 4. To depreſs or cruſh.

> His heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave; added woes
> may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To Bow, *verb neut.* 1. To make a reverence.

> Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd;
> For whereſoe'er ſhe turn'd her face they *bow'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To bend, to be inflicted. The people *bowed* down upon their knees to drink water. *Judges.* 4. To ſink down under any preſſure. They ſtoop, they *bow* down together, they could not deliver the burden. *Iſaiah.*

Better to Bow than to break. Fr. *il vaut mieux plier que rompre.* Ital. *vel meglio piegarſi che romperſi.* That is, it is better to ſubmit to the will or opinion of another, than, by obſtinently perſiſting in our own, to break off or ruin any tranſaction or undertaking, tho' even in this the conſequences are to be conſidered, before we give way to what may be of prejudice to ourſelves or others.

To Bo'wel [from the noun] 1. To take out the bowels. 2. To pierce the bowels; as, the *bowell'd* cavern. *Thomſon.*

Bow'els [of *bouyau*, Fr. or of *botulus*, Lat. a pudding] 1. The guts, the veſſels within the body, the inteſtines. 2. The inner parts of any thing. The *bowels* of ungrateful Rome, and the *bowels* of the battle. *Shakeſpeare.*

> Fountains in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addiſon.*

3. Figuratively; compaſſion, commiſeration. He cared not for money, having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt. *Clarendon.* 4. This word is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular, except among anatomical writers.

Bow'er [from *bough*, a branch, or from the verb to *bow* or *bend*. *Johnſon.* Of buꞃ or buꞃe, Sax. a parlour] 1. An arbour made or covered with trees or greens interwoven, and generally bent. 2. It ſeems to ſignify in Spenſer, a blow or ſtroke, *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon. *Johnſon.* His raw-bone army, whoſe mighty brawned *bowers* were wont to rive ſteel plates. *Spenſer.* 3. [From the bow of a ſhip] the ſame with *bow* anchors. See Bow *Anchors.*

To Bow'er [from the noun] to embower, to incloſe in a bower.

> Thou didſt *bower* the ſpirit,
> In mortal Paradiſe, of ſuch ſweet fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bow'ery [from *bower*] like a bower, covered with trees. *Bowery* grotto. *Tickell.* *Bowery* walk. *Thomſon.*

The *Celeſtial* Bow'er, the ſky or firmament.

Bow'ers, or Bow'et [in falconry] a young hawk ſo called, when ſhe draws any thing out of her neſt, and covets to clamber up the boughs.

To Bowge. See to Bouge.

Bowge [with mariners] a rope faſtened to the middle of the outſide of a ſail, ſerving to make it ſtand cloſer to the wind.

A Bowge *of Court.* See Bouge.

Bow-hand [of *bow* and *hand*] the hand that draws the bow. He ſhoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and far from the mark.

To Bowl [*jouer à la boule*, Fr.] to play with bowls on a bowling-green, *&c.*

A Bowl [prob. or *bulla*, Lat. a bubble, or of βωλὸς, Gr. a round clod, or *bouce*, Fr. of boll, Du. it is pronounced as *bowl* or *cow*] a round ball of wood, iron, or the like, for the play of bowls.

A Bowl [*buelin*, Wel. which ſignifies, according to Junius, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. bolla, Sax. *boule*, Fr. It is pronounced *bole*] 1. A veſſel or cup of wood, metal, or earthenware, to drink out of, rather wide than deep; diſtinguiſhed from a cup, which is rather deep than wide; as, a *bowl* of wine. 2. The hollow part of any thing; as, the *bowl*, or head of a tobacco-pipe; the *bowl*, or broad and hollow end of a ſpoon. 3. A baſin or fountain. Convey the water, as it never may ſtay in the *bowl* or ciſtern. *Bacon.* 4. A ſmall wooden hollow veſſel that ſerves to lade liquids from one place to another.

Bowl [of a ſhip] a round ſpace at the head of the maſt, for the head to ſtand in.

Bowl [with gunners] a box to fill with ſmall ſhot, and fire out of a cannon at the enemy, when near at ſea.

To Bowl [from the noun] 1. To play at bowls. 2. To throw bowls at any thing.

Bowl'd to death with turnips. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bow'lder-stones, lumps or fragments of ſtones or marble, broken from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled too and again by the action of the water, whence the name. *Woodward.*

Bow-le'gged [of *bow* and *leg*] having crooked legs, being bandy-legged.

Bow'ler [of *bowl*] he that plays at bowls.

Bow-line, or Bowling [*bouling*, Fr. *bolina*, Sp. with mariners] a rope made faſt to the leech of the outſide of a ſail, by two, three, or four other ropes, like a crow's foot, which is called the *bowling-bridle*. Its uſe is to make the ſails ſtand ſharp, or cloſe by a wind.

Sharp the Bow-line [ſea term] ſignifies, hale it tight, or pull it hard.

Hale up the Bow-line [ſea term] ſignifies, hale it harder, forward on.

Check the Bo'w-line, *Eaſe the* Bow-line, or *Run up the* Bow-line [ſea terms] which import, let it be more ſlack.

Bo'wling-*Green*, a place to play at bowls in. It is a level piece of ground, green, and kept ſmooth.

Bo'wling *Knot* [with ſailors] a ſort of knot that will not ſlip, by which the bowling bridle is faſtened to the crengles.

To Bowlt *a Coney* [hunting term, of *bouter*, Fr. to put up] to ſtart or put up a coney.

Bow'man [from *bow* and *man*] he that ſhoots with a bow, an archer. The noiſe of the horſemen and *bowmen*. *Jeremiah.*

To Bowse [ſome derive it of bayten, Du. but Voſſius of *buo*, Lat.] to drink hard, or ſtoutly. See Bouse.

Bowsy, drunk. See Bousy.

Bowse *away* [with ſailors] a term uſed, when they would have all the men, haling at any rope, pull together.

Bow'ser [*bourſier*, Fr.] the purſer or treaſurer of a college in an univerſity.

Bow'shot [of *bow* and *ſhot*] the ſpace an arrow may paſs in its flight from the bow. Not a *bowſhot* off. *Boyle.*

Bow'sing, [with falconers] is when a hawk drinks frequently, but yet is continually thirſty.

Bow'sing *upon the Tack* [with ſailors] ſignifies haling upon the tack.

Bow'sprit [from *bow* of a ſhip; generally ſpelt *boltſprit*.] See Boltsprit.

To Bow'ssen [probably of the ſame original with *bouſe*, but found in no other paſſage. *Johnſon*] The water fell into a cloſe walled plot, upon this wall was the frantic perſon ſet, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond, where a ſtrong fellow toſſed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his ſtrength, had ſomewhat forgot his fury; but if there appeared ſmall amendment, he was *bouſſened* again and again, where there remained in him any hope of life for recovery. *Carew.*

Bow'string [of *bow* and *ſtring*] the ſtring by which a bow is bent.

Bow-waugh, a word invented to expreſs the barking of a dog.

Bow'yer [from *bow*, Eng. prob. of boȝa, Sax.] 1. An archer, he that uſes a bow. 2. A maker of bows.

Bow'yers, this company was incorporated *Anno* 1623; but had been a fraternity long before; and the company, doubtleſs, more eminent when the long bow was more in uſe, before the invention of gun-powder. Their arms are argent upon a chevron between three floats, and as many mullets.

Bowze [with the vulgar] any ſort of ſtrong liquor.

Box [box, Sax. *bouis*, Fr. *boſco*, or *buſſo*, It. *box*, Sp. *buxo*, Port. *buxus*, Lat. buſſe, Du. buchs, Ger.] the box-tree, or box-wood. The tree hath pennated and ever-green leaves. It hath male flowers at remote diſtances from the fruit, which is ſhaped like a porridge-pot inverted. Of this tree there are ſeven ſpecies. The wood is very uſeful for engravers and mathematical inſtrument-makers, being ſo hard, cloſe and ponderous, as to ſink in water. There is a dwarf-box, and a taller ſort that grows to a conſiderable height. The dwarf-box is very good for bords, and is eaſily kept in order with one cliping in the year. *Mortimer.*

Box [boxe, Sax. *boite*, Fr. buſte, Ger.] 1. A wooden veſſel, ſmall and great, or a caſe made of any other materials, to hold any thing; as, a money-box: it is diſtinguiſhed from a cheſt, as the leſs from the greater. It is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from the box-wood. *Johnſon.* 2. The caſe of the mariners compaſs. 3. The cheſt into which money given is put. To give largely to the *box* refus'd. *Spenſer.* 4. Particular ſeats in a playhouſe, where the ladies chiefly ſit; as front *boxes*. 5. A little partitioned ſeat in a public houſe.

Box [in traffic] certain different quantities and weights of certain commodities.

Box *and Needle* [with mathematicians] a ſmall compaſs, applied to a theodolite, or other inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, *&c.* to find out how any place is ſituated, by the point of a needle touched with a loadſtone, pointing towards the north.

A Box [*bock*, Wel. a cheek] a blow with the hand or fiſt, on the ear. *Addiſon.*

To be in the wrong Box, to be miſtaken or deceived.

To Box, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To ſtrike with the fiſt. 2. To incloſe in a box.

Box'd in a chair the beau impatient ſits. *Swift.*

To Box, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to fight with the fiſts. *Boxing* matches. *Spectator.* They *boxed* themſelve a weary. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bo'xen [from *box*] made of box-wood. Tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden.*

Bo'xer [of *box*] a man who fights with his fiſts.

Bo'xtel, a town of Dutch Brabant, ſituated on the river Bommel, about eight miles ſouth of Boiſleduc.

Bo'xthude, a town of the dutchy of Bremen in Germany, about 15 miles weſt of Hamburg; ſubject to the elector of Hanover.

Boy [probably of παις, Gr. but Minſhew derives it of bube, Teut. bub, Ger. The etymology is not agreed on. *Johnſon*] 1. A male-child, a lad, not a girl. 2. One in the ſtate of adoleſcence, older than an infant, yet not arrived at manhood.

The nurſe's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd. *Dryden.*

3. In contempt, young men, as denoting their immaturity. *Boys* who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* ſenator. *Pope.*

To Boy [from the noun] to act like a boy with apiſh tricks.

I ſhall ſee
Some ſqueaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'yar, a grandee of the upper nobility in Ruſſia and Tranſylvania.

Boyau [in fortifications] a gut or branch of the trenches, or a ditch covered with a parapet, ſerving for a communication between two trenches. It runs parallel to the works of the body of the place, and ſerves as a line of contravallation, not only to hinder the ſallies of the beſieged, but alſo to ſecure the miners; alſo a line drawn winding about, in order to incloſe ſeveral tracts of ground, or to attack ſome works.

Bo'yhood [from *boy*] the ſtate of a boy, not manhood. If you ſhould look at him in his *boyhood*, thro' the magnifying end of a perſpective, and in his manhood through the other, it would be impoſſible to ſpy any difference. *Swift.*

Bo'yish [from *boy*] 1. Belonging to a boy. My *boyiſh* days. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Childiſh, trifling. *Boyiſh* troops. *Shakeſpeare.* They imitate an Engliſh poet without knowledge when he is defective, *boyiſh*, and trifling. *Dryden.*

Bo'yishly [from *boyiſh*] childiſhly, triflingly.

Boy'ishness, the quality of acting like a boy, childiſhneſs, trivialneſs.

Boy'ism [of *boy*] puerility, childiſhneſs. He complained he was farther off, by being ſo near, and a thouſand ſuch *boyiſms*. *Dryden.*

Boys will have toys. H. Ger. Kinder haben kindliche anſchlge. This proverb has little in it but the jingle, unleſs it be uſed tauntingly to a perſon who is guilty of childiſh actions.

Bo'zolo, a town of the dutchy of Mantua, about 12 miles ſouth-weſt of that city.

Bp. is uſed as an abbreviation for biſhop.

Bra'bant, ſo called of Brabo, a noble Roman, and relation to Julius Cæſar, who attended him in his Gallic expedition. A dutchy in the Netherlands, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

To Bra'bble [of brabbelen, Du.] to wrangle, or brawl.

Braeble [from the verb] a noiſy conteſt or broil.

Here in the ſtreets, deſperate in ſhame and ſtate,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bra'bbler [from *brabble*] a quarrelſome noiſy fellow.

Bra'bbling curs never want ſore ears. That is, men who are giving to quarrelling muſt expect blows and hurts.

Bra'cciano, a town of St. Peter's patrimony, about 12 miles north of Rome, ſituated on the weſt-ſide of a lake, to which it gives name.

Bra'cco [old law] a large fleet-hound, or hunting dog.

To Brace [probably of *embraſſer*, Fr.] 1. To tie, bind cloſe, or encompaſs with bandages. The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.* 2. To draw tight together with ſome cord-ſtring, *&c.* 3. To make tenſe, to ſtrain up as a drum is *braced*.

Brace [of uncertain etymology, *Johnſon.* a hunting term] 1. A couple or pair, as of bucks, dogs, foxes, hares. Fifty *brace* of pheaſants. *Addiſon.* 2. In contempt, applied to men.

But you my *brace* of lords. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. We ſay alſo a brace of piſtols, a brace of hundred pounds, *&c.* It is not braces, but brace in the plural.

Brace [at Milan] a meaſure equal to two or three ells Engliſh.

Brace [at Venice] a meaſure equal to 1, 96 ells Engliſh.

Brace [from the verb] 1. A bandage. 2. That which holds a thing tight; as, the *braces* of a drum. 3. Warlike preparation. It is borrowed for bracing the armour, as we ſay, girded for the battle, It ſtands not in ſuch warlike *brace*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Tenſion, tightneſs. The tympanum has loſt its *brace* or tenſion. *Holder.*

Brace [in carpentry] a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, to keep the frame, *&c.* from ſwerving either way.

Brace [in printing] A crooked line incloſing a paſſage which ought to be taken together, commonly uſed at the end of triplets.

Wherever elſe ſhe lets him rove, }
To ſhun my houſe, and field, and grove; }
Peace cannot dwell with hate and love. *Prior.* }

To Brace *the Yard* [a ſea phraſe] is to bring the yard to either ſide.

Bra'ced, faſtened together, or joined with a brace.

Braced [in heraldry] the intermingling of three cheveronels, as azure, a chief or and three cheveronels, braced in the baſe of the eſcutcheon. See Plate IV. Fig. 42.

Bra'celet [*braſſelet*, Fr. *bracaleto*, It. of *brachium*, Lat. the arm] an ornament for the wriſts of men or women.

Tie about our tawny wriſts,
Bracelets of the fairy twiſts. *Ben Johnſon.*

Bracelet [in military affairs] a piece of defenſive armour for the arm. *Fr.*

Bracelets [old records] hounds or beagles of the ſmaller and ſlower kind.

Bracena'rius [antient deeds] a huntſman or maſter of the hounds.

Bra'cer [from *brace*] that which braces; a bandage. When they affect the belly, they may be reſtrained by a *bracer*. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'CES [with architects] are irons that faſten beams, or cramp-irons to hold ſtones together. When a brace is framed into the principal rafters, it is called by ſome a ſtrut.

BRA'CES [in a ſhip] are ropes which belong to all the yards, two to each yard, except the miſſen. They have a pendant ſeized to the yard-arm, two braces to each yard; and at the end of the pendant a block is ſeized, through which the rope called the brace is reeved. The uſe of which is to ſquare or tranſverſe the yard, *i. e.* to ſet it ſquare, or acroſs the ſhip.

BRACES [of a coach] thick thongs of leather on which the coach hangs.

BRACE'TUS, or BRACHETUS [old law] the beagle, or ſmaller hound.

BRACH [*braque*, Fr.] a bitch, or female dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRACHE'TA [old law] a bitch.

BRACHE'RIUM, a truſs uſed in ruptures.

BRA'CHIA [in botanic writers] the arms of trees, *&c.* are thoſe thicker branches into which the trunk is divided, by way of ſimilitude, taken from the arms of an human body. *Lat.*

BRA'CHIÆUS *Externus* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the cubitus, which ſeems to be the third beginning of the gemellus; and which is inſerted with it in the cavity of the ſhoulder-bone, which receives the olecranium. *Lat.*

BRACHIÆUS *Internus* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the elbow, ariſing from the inner part of the ſhoulder-bone, at the inſertion of the deltoides and coraco-brachialis muſcles, is inſerted into the upper and fore-part of the bone ulna. *Lat.*

BRA'CHIAL [Fr. of *brachium*, Lat. an arm] pertaining to the arm.

BRA'CHIALE [of *brachium*, Lat. an arm] the wriſt; alſo a bracelet or bracer, a wriſtband.

BRACHIA'TED. 1. Having arms. 2. Wearing ſleeves.

BRACHIOLUM [with mathematicians] a member of an inſtrument uſed upon aſtrolabes, *&c.* and uſually made of braſs, with ſeveral joints, that the end or point may be ſet to any degree of the aſtrolabe, ſometimes called a creeping index.

BRA'CHIUM [with anatomiſts] a member of the body, conſiſting of the arm, properly ſo called, the elbow and the hand.

BRACHIUM [with botaniſts] the arm or bough of a tree, a branch. *Lat.*

BRA'CHMANS, BRA'MENS, or BRA'MINS [ſo called of *Brachman* or *Bramha*, the preſcriber of their rites or laws] prieſts or learned men in Eaſt India. anciently a ſort of philoſophers, which from their going naked, were called by the Greeks gymnoſophiſts, and were to the Indians, as the Chaldees to the Aſſyrians, and the Magi to the Perſians, and the Druids to the ancient Britons and Gauls. They were had in great reverence by the people, living for the moſt part auſtere and ſolitary lives, in caves and deſerts, feeding upon herbs, being poorly apparelled, and for a time abſtaining from carnal pleaſures. Mr. Bayle ſays, "They believed the world had a *beginning*, and would have an end; and that GOD, who made and governed it, penetrates it every where." He cites alſo a paſſage from Clemens Alexandrinus, wherein that father affirms, "That they *deſpiſed* death, and ſet no value upon life, as believing there is a παλιγγενεσια, *i. e.* a REGENERATION, or ſtate of *reſtitution of all things.*" [See Math. xix. 28.] Mr. Bayle obſerves ſtill further, "That the Brachmans ſubſiſt *ſtill* in the Eaſt, in China, Bengal, Siam, Coromandel, and Indoſtan; the laſt of which have very ancient books, which they call ſacred, and which they affirm, God gave to the great prophet Brahma. They preſerve the *language* of thoſe books, and uſe no other in their *divine* and *philoſophical* explications, by which means they *preſerve them from the knowledge of the vulgar.* They believe the *tranſmigration* of ſouls, and eat no fleſh. They ſay, that the production of the world conſiſted in this, that all things came out of the BOSOM of God, and that the world ſhall periſh by the *return* of thoſe ſame things to their *firſt* original. The Brachmans of Siam and Coromandel both maintain, that our *earth* ſhall be deſtroyed by fire; and the former add, that another ſhall ſpring out of its aſhes, in which there ſhall be no *ſea*, nor change of *ſeaſons*, but one eternal ſpring." [See Revel. xxi. 1. compared with 2 Pet. iii. 12, 13.] It has been reported, that they build (perhaps from their belief of *tranſmigration*) hoſpitals for lame and decayed beaſts, and buy birds of the Mahometans to ſet them at liberty. They allow of rewards and puniſhments after this life. They have preſerved ſome noble fragments of the knowledge of the ancient Brachmans; they are ſkilful *arithmeticians*, and calculate, with great exactneſs, *eclipſes* of the ſun and moon. By their auſtere lives, great faſtings, teaching the people, and expounding the myſteries of their religion to them, they have gotten a very great awe over the people, all over the Indies, and eſpecially upon the Malabar coaſts; and the brides are committed to the Bramens to be bleſſed by them, that the marriage may be happy.

BRA'CHYCA'TALE'CTON [βραχυκαταληκτον, of βραχυς, ſhort, κατα, and λεγω, Gr. to ſay] a kind of verſe that wants a ſyllable at the end. Ariſtoph. Plut. v. 1043. Schol. The brachycatalecton, as it is ſaid, is what falls ſhort of a whole foot, for the compleating the compoſition of the feet. Veſp. v. 248. Schol. The ithyphallus has a trochaic dimetre brachycatalectic compoſition. Append. ad Theſaurum. H. Stephani, Conſtantini, *&c.*

BRACHY'GRAPHY [βραχυγραφια, of βραχυς, ſhort, and γραφη, Gr. writing] the art of ſhort-hand writing, or inconciſe characters. Circumſcribed by as ſmall a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compaſs of a penny. *Glanville.*

BRACHY'LOGY [βραχυλογια, of βραχυς and λογος, Gr.] brevity, ſhortneſs of ſpeech, or conciſeneſs of expreſſion.

BRACI'NUM, the quantity of ale brewed at one time.

BRACK [of *break*, Eng. of bꞃecan, Sax. to break] a flaw, or ſomething broken in any thing, a broken part. The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair. *Hayward.* Many *bracks* and ſhort ends cannot be ſpun into an even piece. *Digby.*

BRA'CKET [*bracietto*, It. with carpenters] a ſort of prop or ſtay for a ſhelf, *&c.*

BRACKETS [on ſhip-board] ſmall knees of timber which ſerve to ſupport the galleries; alſo thoſe timbers which ſupport the gratings at the head.

BRACKETS [in gunnery] the cheeks of the carriage of a mortar, made of ſtrong planks of almoſt a ſemicircular figure, and bound round with thick iron plates; they are fixt to the beds by four bolts, called bed-bolts; they riſe up on each ſide of the mortar, and ſerve to keep her at any elevation, by means of ſtrong iron bolts, called bracket bolts, that go through theſe cheeks or brackets.

BRA'CKISH [probably of brack, Du. ſaltiſh or briniſh, like ſea-water] ſaltiſh, ſomewhat ſalt, uſed particularly of the water of the ſea; as, *brackiſh* waters.

BRA'CKISHNESS of *brackiſh*, of brack, Du. ſalt] ſaltiſhneſs; as, a *brackiſhneſs* in ſalt water. *Cheyne.*

BRA'CKLAW, the capital of the palatinate of Bracklaw, in Podolia, in Poland, ſituated on the river Bog, 110 miles eaſt of Kamineck.

BRA'CKLEY [ſo called, according to Camden, from the adjacent country being full of brake, or fern] a borough-town of Northamptonſhire; it is about 37 miles from Northampton, and 57 from London; and ſends two members to parliament.

BRAD, being an initial, ſignifies broad, ſpacious, from the Saxon, bꞃad, and the Gothic, braid. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BRAD, a town of Sclavonia, ſituated on the north-ſide of the river Save, 18 miles ſouth of Poſega.

BRADS, a ſort of ſlender nails without heads, to floor rooms with. They are about the ſize of a ten-penny nail, but have not their heads made with a ſhoulder over their ſhanks, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down; ſo that the tops of theſe brads will not catch the thrums of the mops, when a floor is waſhing. *Moxon.*

BRA'DFIELD MAGNA, a market town of Eſſex, 14 miles from Chelmsford, and 38 from London.

BRA'DFORD [ſo called from its broad ford, where there is now a bridge over, that which is called the Lower Avon] a market-town of Wiltſhire, about 9 miles from Devizes, and 98 from London.

BRA'DFORTH, a market-town of the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, 7 miles from Hallifax, and 183 from London.

BRADYPEPSI'A [βραδυπεπσια, of βραδυς, ſlow, and πεψια, Gr. digeſtion] a too ſlow digeſtion, proceeding from a depraved diſpoſition of the acid ferments in the ſtomach.

To BRAG [probably of *braguer*, Fr. or braggeren, Du. to walk in ſtate] 1. To boaſt or vaunt, to tell a ſtory oſtentatiouſly.

Thou coward, art thou *bragging* to the ſtars? *Shakeſpeare.*

They intended, as they already *bragged*, to come over. *Clarendon.* 2. With *of* before the thing boaſted. Knowledge, the only thing *whereof* we poor old men can *brag* of. *Sidney.* *Brags of* his impudence, and ſcorns to mend. *Roſcommon.* 3. *On* is uſed but improperly. In me what authors have to *brag on.* *Pope.*

BRAG [from the verb] 1. A boaſt.

He made not here his *brag*,
Of came, and ſaw, and overcame. *Shakeſpeare.*

Avellaneda made great *brags*. *Bacon.* 2. The thing boaſted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and muſt be ſhewn. *Milton.*

3. A game at cards.

BRAG's a good dog, but holdfaſt's a better. This proverb is a taunt upon braggadochio's, who talk big, boaſt and rattle: it is alſo a memento for ſuch who make plentiful promiſes to do well for the future, but are ſuſpected to want conſtancy and reſolution to make them good. The Germans ſay, Verſprechen iſt gut, aber halten iſt beſſer. (Promiſing is good, but performing better.)

BRAG's a good dog if he well be ſet on. That is, if it have a good foundation, or a capacity to ſupport it.

BRA'GGART, *ſubſt.* or BRAGGADO'CHIO, [of *brag*, Eng. braggaert, Du.] a bragging, vaunting, vain-glorious fellow.

Who knows himſelf a *braggart*,
Let him fear this; for it will come to paſs,
That ev'ry *braggart* ſhall be found an aſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Braggadocio's are eaſily detected. *L'Eſtrange.* A *braggadocio* captain. *Dryden.*

BRAGGART, *adj.* [of *brag*] vainly boaſtful. Huffing, *braggart*, puft nobility. *Donne.*

BRA'GGER from *brag*] a boaſter.

BRA'GGET [bragod, C. Br.] a ſort of drink made of malt, honey, and ſpices, much uſed in Wales.

BRA'GLESS [from *brag*] being without a boaſt.

The brint is Hector's ſlain, and by Achilles——
If it is ſo, *bragleſs* let it be. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'GLY, *adv.* [from *brag*] finely, in ſuch a manner as to be bragged of.

Seeſt not thilk hawthorn ſtud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud. *Spenſer.*

To BRAID [bꞃædan, Sax. breyden, Du.] to weave or plait together.

The ſerpent ſly,
Inſinuating wove with Gordian twine
His *braided* train. *Milton.*

Wands *braided* into a baſket. *Boyle.*

BRAID [from the verb] 1. A knot, or complication of ſomething woven together.

In twiſted *braids* of lilies knitting
The looſe train of thy amber-dropping hair. *Milton.*

2. A ſmall lock or weft of hair. 3. A ſort of edging or narrow lace.

BRAID, *adj.* [to BREDE, in Chaucer, is to deceive. *Johnſon*] an old word, which ſeems to ſignify deceitful. Frenchmen are ſo *braid.* *Shakeſpeare.*

BRAI'DED, faded, having loſt its colour.

BRAIL, or panel of an hawk.

BRAILS [in a ſhip] are ſmall ropes, put through blocks or pullies, faſtened on either ſide of the ties, ſo that they come down before the ſails: the uſe of them is to hale up the bunt, when the ſail is acroſs, that it may either be taken up, or let fall the more eaſily.

Hail up the BRAILS, or BRAIL *up the Sails* [a ſea phraſe] is a command to hail up the ſails, in order to be furled, or bound up cloſe to the yard.

BRAIN [bꞃæᵹen, Sax. bregne, Du. bregen, O. and L. Ger.] 1. That large, ſoft, whitiſh maſs, incloſed in the cranium or ſcull, wherein all the organs of ſenſe terminate, and where the ſoul is ſuppoſed principally to reſide; and perceives and judges of the ſenſation of all the ſentient parts, out of which it communicates the animal ſpirits, and diſtributes them throughout the body. The brain is compoſed of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata, ſurrounded by three membranes, called meninges, or mats, as the dura mater, the arachnoides, and pia mater. The cerebrum is that part of the brain which poſſeſſes all the upper and forepart of the cranium, being ſeparated from the cerebellum by the ſecond proceſs of the dura mater, under which the cerebellum is ſituated. The ſubſtance of the brain is diſtinguiſhed into outer and inner; the former is called corticalis, cenerea, or glanduloſa; the latter, medullaris, alba, or nervea. *Cheſelden.* 2. That part in which the underſtanding is ſuppoſed to be placed, and therefore metaphorically is uſed for the wit or judgment. A man is firſt a geometrician in his *brain*, before he be ſuch in his hand. *Hale.* 2. Sometimes the affections. Had he a hand to write this, a heart and *brain* to breed it in? *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRAIN, to daſh out the brains, to kill by beating out one's brains. 'Tis a cuſtom with him in the afternoon to ſleep; there thou may'ſt *brain* him. *Shakeſpeare.* Fit to be ſhot and *brain'd. Dryden.* Headlong caſt *brain'd* on the rock. *Pope.*

To break one's BRAINS [or diſorder one's ſenſes] with to much ſtudy.

Crack-BRAINED, diſordered in the mind.

Hair-BRAINED, heedleſs.

Shuttle BRAINED, unconſtant, fickle, wavering.

BRAI'NISH [from *brain*] hot-headed, furious. *Brainiſh* apprehenſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRAIN-LE-COMPTE, a town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 15 miles ſouth-eaſt of Bruſſels, and 19 north of Mons.

BRA'INLESS [of *brain*] witleſs, thoughtleſs. *Brainleſs* men. *Hooker.* *Brainleſs* ſtripling. *Tickell.*

BRA'INPAN [from *brain* and *pan*] the ſkull containing the brains.

He blows
New fire into my head: my *brainpan* glows. *Dryden.*

BRA'INSICK, crazy headed, diſeaſed or diſordered in the underſtanding, giddy.

Caſſandra's mad, her *brainſick* raptures
Cannot diſtaſte the goodneſs of a quarrel. *Shakeſpeare.*

Brainſick men, who could not endure the government of their king. *Clarendon.*

BRA'INSICKNESS [from *brainſick*] giddineſs, indiſcretion.

BRAI'NTREE, a market-town of Eſſex, 12 miles from Chelmsford, and 42 from London.

BRAI'SES [in cookery] meat dreſſed *à la braiſe*, is either meat boiled upon the coals, or elſe baked in a campaign oven, between two fires, one above and the other below. *Fr.*

BRAIT [with jewellers] a rough diamond.

BRAKE, or BRA'KEN [bꞃachan, Sax. of uncertain etymology. *Johnſon*] female fern, a thicket of brambles or thorns. 'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake* that virtue muſt go thro'. *Shakeſpeare.* In *brakes* and brambles hid. *Dryden.*

BRAKE [braeck, Du.] 1. An inſtrument for dreſſing flax or hemp. 2. The handle of a ſhip's pump. 3. A baker's kneading trough. 4. A ſharp bit, or ſnaffle for horſes.

BRAKE, the preterite of to BREAK. See To BREAK.

BRA'KY [from *brake*] thorny, prickly, rough. Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* ſeats, where they lie hid and over grown with thorns, to a pure open light. *Ben Johnſon.*

BRA'MANT, a town of Savoy, 35 miles north-weſt of Turin.

BRA'MBER, a borough-town of Suſſex, 16 miles from Grinſtead, and 45 from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

BRA'MBLE [bꞃæmble, bꞃemlaꞅ, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.] 1. A prickly ſhrub. The flower of this plant conſiſts of five leaves, in the centre of which riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes the fruit, conſiſting of many protuberances, and full of juice. Miller reckons up nine ſpecies of bramble. 2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly ſhrub. The buſh my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r. *Spenſer.*

BRAMBLE *Net* [with fowlers] a ſort of net for catching birds.

A BRA'MBLING, a kind of bird, a mountain chaffinch.

BRA'MINS, prieſts among the Indian idolators, the ſucceſſors of the ancient Brachmans. See BRACHMANS.

BRA'MPORE, a town of the higher peninſula of India.

BRA'MPTON, a market-town of Cumberland, on the river Irthing, 6 miles from Carliſle, and 287 from London.

BRAN [brann, C. Brit. *brenna*, It.] the huſk of ground corn.

BRAN [of boꞃn, Sax. a river] at the beginning or end of the names of places, denotes it to be a place at or near a river; as Branſton.

BRA'NCA *Urſina* [in botany] brank-urſine, or bear's-foot. *Lat.*

BRANCH [*branche*, Fr.] 1. A ſhoot from a main bough of a tree. 2. Any part from the ſtock of a pedigree, deſcending in a collateral line. His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient ſtock, planted in Somerſetſhire. *Carew.* 3. Any part of the whole, any diſtinct article or ſection. On this ſo many *branches* of chriſtian piety depend. *Hammond.* 4. Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt. *Branches* of veins may be reſembled to waters carried by brooks. *Raleigh.* 5. A ſmaller river, as running into, or proceeding from a larger. If from a main river any *branch* be ſeparated, then where that *branch* doth firſt bound itſelf with new banks, there is that part of the river where the *branch* forſaketh the main ſtream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh.* 6. The offſpring, the deſcendant of a family.

Thou mighty *branch* of emperors and kings. *Craſhaw.*

7. The antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn. 8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other. 9. A horn of a ſtag's-head. 10. A ſhoot or part of a branched candleſtick.

BRANCH, a canary-bird of the firſt year, brought up by the old one.

A Fruit BRANCH [with gardeners] that which ſhoots out of the cut of the preceeding year, and is naturally of a conſiderable thickneſs.

A BRANCH *half Wood* [with gardeners] is one that is too groſs for a fruit branch, and too ſlender for a wood branch.

BRANCH [by botaniſts] is defined to be the diviſion of a ſtalk of a plant; in trees it is often called a bough.

Spurious Wood BRA'NCHES [with gardeners] are ſuch as come otherwiſe than from the cuts of the preceeding year; becauſe branches ſhould never come, but from thoſe of the laſt cut.

To BRANCH, *verb neut.* 1. To ſpread in branches; as, a tree *branches*. Her arms ſhot out, and *branching* into boughs. *Addiſon.* 2. To ſpread into ſeparate and diſtinct parts and ſubdiviſions. *Branch* out on all ſides into ſeveral diviſions. *Addiſon.* The long range of Appenines we ſhould not *branch* into farther diſtinctions. *Locke.* 3. To ſpeak with diffuſe diſtinction of the parts of a diſcourſe. I have known a man *branch* out into a large diſſertation upon the edging of a petticoat. *Spectator.* 4. To have horns ſhooting out into antlers.

The ſwift ſtag from under ground,
Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton.*

To BRANCH, *verb act.* to divide as into branches.

Branched in canals, as blood is. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needle-work that repreſents flowers or ſprigs.

The train whereof looſe far behind her ſtayed,
Branched with gold and pearl, moſt richly wrought. *Spenſer.*

To BRANCH *out*, to ſpread or be divided into branches.

To BRANCH *Stand* [with falconers] to make a hawk to take the branch, or leap from tree to tree, till the dog ſprings the partridge.

BRA'NCHED [in heraldry] denotes any thing ſpread into branches.

BRA'NCHER [from *branch*, *branchier*, Fr.] 1. One that ſhoots out into branches. The child is not ſuch a ſpeedy ſpreader and *brancher*, like the vine. *Wotton.* 2. A young hawk or other bird newly out of the neſt, and that flies from one branch to another. The eires, the *brancher*, and the two ſorts of lentners. *Walton.*

BRA'NCHES [with architects] the arches of Gothic vaults, which arches traverſe from one angle to another, diagonal wiſe form a croſs between the two arches, which make the ſides of the ſquare, of which the arches are diagonals,

BRA'NCHIA [βϱογχος, of *branchiæ*, Lat. the throat] the gills of fiſhes, which are compoſed of cartilages and membranes in the form of a leaf, which ſerve inſtead of lungs to reſpire by.

BRA'NCHILET [of *branch*] a ſmall branch.

BRA'NCHINESS, the fulneſs or ſpreading of branches.

BRA'NCHON, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, about eight miles north of Namur.

BRA'NCHLESS [from *branch*] 1. Without ſhoots or boughs. 2. Without any valuable product, naked.

If I loſe mine honour,
I loſe myſelf; better I were not yours,
Than yours ſo *branchleſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'NCHY [of *branch*] full of branches.

Sudden full twenty on the plain are ſtrow'd,
And lopp'd and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*

BRAND [bꞃand, Sax. Su. and Ger. brant, Du.] 1. A piece or ſtick of burning wood, or one fit to be lighted in the fire.

This little *brand* will ſerve to light your fire. *Dryden.*

2. Anciently a ſword [brandar runic.]

Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*. *Milton.*

3. A thunderbolt.

The ſire omniponet prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand,
Then flaming hurls it. *Glanville.*

4. A mark made with a red hot iron; a note of infamy or diſgrace; as, a *brand* of infamy.

To BRAND [of bꞃanꝺan, Sax. branden, Du.] to mark with a hot iron, to ſet a mark of infamy upon; as, a note of infamy. *Brand* not their actions with ſo foul a name. *Dryden.*

Our Punic faith
Is infamous and *branded* to a proverb. *Addiſon.*

BRAND *Gooſe*, or BRANT *Gooſe* [brand-gans, Du. *q. d.* a greyiſh gooſe] a kind of wild fowl, ſomewhat leſs than a common gooſe, ſo called from its dark colour, like a burnt coal, on the breaſt and wings.

BRA'NDEIS, a town of Bohemia, ſituated on the river Elbe, 10 miles north-eaſt of Prague.

BRA'NDENBURG, a city of the marquiſate of Brandenburg, in Germany, ſituated on the river Havel, 26 miles weſt of Berlin. It was once the capital of Brandenburg, but being ſince ſupplanted by Berlin, is now on the decline. Lat. 52° 25′ N. Long. 13° E.

BRANDEUM, a little bit of cloth, wherewith the bodies of ſaints and martyrs had been touched, put in a box, and ſent as a relic to ſuch as deſire it; or a piece of the corporal on which the euchariſt or hoſt had been laid. This ſuperſtition was introduced as early as the year 600. But in truth, Mede and Newton have traced theſe ſuperſtitious practices much higher: as high as thoſe grand corrupters of the *faith*, in the FOURTH century, who introduced the *invocation* of the *dead*, grounded (as St. Paul foretold, 2 Tim. iv. 1, 2. compared with 2 Theſſ. ii. 9) on many a *lying* wonder; and, in particular, on thoſe tales of miraculous cures performed in the *baſilics* of the ſaints, or by touching their relics. *Newton*'s Obſervations on Daniel and Apocalypſe, from p. 209 to p. 231; and *Mede*, p. 637, 673, 679, 680, 690. "In propagating theſe ſuperſtitions (ſays he, p. 215) the ring-leaders were the MONKS, and Antony was at the head of them, whoſe dying ſpeech (as related by his biographer St. Athanaſius) could not but inflame the whole body of the monks with devotion towards the ſaints, as the ready way to be *receiv'd by them into eternal tabernacles after death*. Hence came that noiſe about the miracles done by the relicks of ſaints in the time of Conſtantius: hence came the diſperſion of the miracle-working relics into all the empire; Alexandria ſetting the example, and being renowned for it above all other cities. Hence it came to paſs in the days of *Julian*, A. D. 362, that Athanaſius, by a *prophetic* ſpirit, (as Ruffinus tells us) hid the bones of John the Baptiſt from the heathens, not in the ground to be forgotten; but in the hollow wall of a church, that they might be profitable to future generations." See BASILICS, EUNOMIANS, and INVOCATION *of Saints*.

To BRA'NDISH [of *brand*, Eng. *branler*, Fr, *brandire*, It.] 1. To ſhake to and fro in the hand as a ſword.

Brandiſhing at once his blade. *Dryden.*

2. To flouriſh, to play with. He who ſhall employ all the force of his reaſon only in *brandiſhing* of ſyllogiſms, will diſcover very little. *Locke.* 3. To make glitter with ſhaking.

Bra'ndling [with anglers] a ſmall worm, called alſo the dew-worm.

Bra'ndrith, a rail or fence about a well; alſo a trivet, or other iron, to ſet any thing on over the fire.

Bra'ndon, a town of Suffolk, 10 miles north of Bury. It gives title of duke to his grace the duke of Hamilton.

Bra'ndy [contracted from *brandy wine*, or *burnt wine. Johnſon.* as, a dram of *brandy*; *brande vin*, Fr. probably of branden, Du. to burn, brande-wyn, Du. brantwein, Ger.] a ſtrong water, or ſpirituous, inflammable liquor, diſtilled off from the lees of wine. *&c.*

Bra'ngle [uncertainly derived. *Johnſon*] wrangle, ſquabble.

To **Brangle** [from the noun; or probably of abælᵹen, Sax. or balgen, Teut. to be angry] to bicker, quarrel, brawl, or wrangle. *Brangling* diſputers. *Swift.*

Bra'ngling, or **Bra'nglement**, a bickering, quarrelling, or brawling.

Brank, the grain or plant called alſo buck-wheat.

Brank *Urſin.* See **Branca** *Urſina.*

Bra'nny [of *bran*] having the likeneſs of bran. Covered with white *branny* ſcales. *Wiſeman.*

Bra'sed [in heraldry] ſaid of three kids paſſing one another croſs-wiſe. See **Braced**.

Brasia'tor [in old ſtatutes] a brewer. *Lat.*

Brasia'trix, a woman brewer. *Lat.*

Bra'sier [of *braſs*] 1. One whoſe buſineſs is to manufacture braſs. 2. A pan to hold coals (probably from *embracer*, Fr. *Johnſon*) They had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *braſiers. Arbuthnot.*

Brasi'l, or **Brazi'l**, a large maritime country of South America, lying between the equator and thirty-five degrees of ſouth latitude; and between thirty-five and ſixty degrees weſt longitude. It is bounded by the Atlantic and the river Amazon on the north; and by the ſame ocean on the eaſt; by the river Plata on the ſouth; and by Paraguay on the weſt. It is about 2500 miles in length, and 700 in breadth. The Portugueſe have now the ſole dominions of this extenſive country, from whence his Portugueſe majeſty draws a very conſiderable revenue; for, beſides ſugar and tobacco, there are rich mines of gold and diamonds.

Brasil, or **Brasil** *Wood*, an American wood, ſuppoſed to have been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil. The tree is very thick and large, uſually crooked and knotty. The wood is red and heavy, and is uſed by turners, taking a good poliſh, but chiefly in dying.

Brasi'na, or **Brasina'ria** [in old ſtatutes] a brew-houſe.

Brasma'tias, a kind of earthquake, when the earth moves directly upwards.

Bra'slaw, the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in the province of Lithuania, in Poland. Lat. 56° 20′ N. Long. 26° E.

Brass [bꞃæꞅ, bꞃaꞅ, Sax. *prês* Wel.] 1. A factitious metal made of copper melted with lapis calaminaris. It denotes, in popular language, any kind of metal in which copper has a part. 2. Impudence; as, a front of *braſs*.

Bra'ssets, *Fr.* armour for the arms.

Bra'ssica [*braſſarts*, Fr. *braccialetti*, It. *braçales*, Sp.] betany, colewort; alſo colli-flower. *Lat.*

Bra'ssicourt, or **Bra'chicourt** [with horſemen] an horſe whoſe fore-legs are bended naturally.

Bra'ssiness [of bꞃæꞅineꞅꞅe, Sax.] quality of being braſſy.

Bra'ssy. 1. Partaking of braſs. 2. Hard as braſs. 3. Impudent.

Brast, *part.* [of *burſt*] broken, burſt. Obſolete. Furies which their chains have *braſt. Spenſer.*

Brat [bꞃatt, Sax. a blanket, from which perhaps the modern ſignification may have come. *Johnſon*] 1. A young child, ſo called by way of contempt.

> This *brat* is none of mine. *Shakeſpeare.*
> The friends that got the *brats. Roſcommon.*
> Can make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The offspring. Two late conſpiracies were the *brats* and offspring of two contrary factions. *South.* 3. A child born of mean parentage. 4. A coarſe apron (in low language.)

Brava'do [*bravade*, Fr. *bravata*, It. *bravâda*, Sp.] vainglorious boaſt, vaunting, or vapouring, a brag.

Brave, *adj.* [Fr. *bravo*, It. and Sp.] 1. Couragious, ſtout. 2. Having a noble mein, graceful, gallant.

> I wear my dagger with a *braver* grace.

3. Magnificent, grand.

> Rings put upon his fingers,
> And *brave* attendants near him. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Excellent, noble. It is an indeterminate word, uſed to expreſs the ſuper-abundance of any valuable quality in perſons or things.

> Old wood inflamed doth yield the *braveſt* fire. *Sidney.*

Iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

Brave, *ſubſt.* [*un faux brave*] 1. A bully, a hectoring blade, a ſwaggering fellow.

> Morat's too inſolent, too much a *brave. Dryden.*

2. A boaſt, challenge, defiance.

> There end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in peace,
> I grant thou canſt outſcold us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oh **Brave**! [*bravo*, It.] bravely done.

To **Brave** *it*, *verb neut.* [*braver*, Fr. *bravare*, It. *bravear*, Sp.] 1. To act the bravo.

To **Brave**, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To dare, to hector, to defy, to challenge.

> He made him *brave* me upon the watch. *Shakeſpeare.*
> A rock that *braves*
> The raging tempeſt and the riſing waves. *Dryden.*

2. To carry a boaſting appearance of. Perſons and factions are apt enough to flatter themſelves, or at leaſt to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

Bra'vely [of *brave*] courageouſly, gallantly. Swart, with his Germans, performed *bravely. Bacon.*

Bra'veries, brave actions, noble exploits.

Bra'very [*braverie*, Fr.] 1. Courage, valour, gallantry, finery.

> Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
> Adds ſofteſt love. *Addiſon.*

2. Magnificence, ſplendor.

> All the *bravery* that eye can ſee. *Spenſer.*

3. Show, oſtentation. Such as love buſineſs rather upon conſcience than upon *bravery. Bacon.* 4. Bravado, unmanlike *bravery. Sidney.* For a *bravery* upon this occaſion, they crowned their new king. *Bacon.*

Bra'ugh-wam, a Lancaſhire diſh, made of cheeſe, eggs, bread and butter, boiled up together.

Brauna'u, or **Brana'u**, a town of Bavaria in Germany, about 25 miles ſouth-weſt of Paſſau.

Brau'nsberg, a town of Pruſſia, ſituated on the Baltic ſea, about 30 miles ſouth-weſt of Koningſburgh.

Bra'vo, *It.* one who murders for hire. Boldleſs, like the *bravoes* and banditti, is ſeldom employed but upon deſperate ſervices. *Government of the Tongue.*

> No *bravoes* here profeſs the bloody trade. *Gay.*

Br'avo, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands.

Brauro'nia [βραυρωνια, Gr.] an Athenian feſtival, celebrated in honour of Diana, called *brauronia*, of *Brauron*, an Athenian borough, where was the famous ſtatue of this goddeſs, which was brought from Scythia Taurica by Iphigenia. The victim offered in ſacrifice was a goat, and certain men ſung one of Homer's iliads. The moſt remarkable perſons at this ſolemnity were young virgins, about ten years of age, habited in yellow gowns, and conſecrated to Diana.

To **Brawl** [probably of braeler, Dan. or brullen, Du. to bellow, or of *brailler*, *brouiller*, *brauler*, Fr,] 1. To chide, wrangle, or ſcold aloud, and indecently.

> What are you *brawling* here. *Shakeſpeare.*
> She gives licence to her tongue,
> Loquacious *brawling. Dryden.*

2. To make a ſcolding noiſe, to ſpeak loud and indecently.

> His diviſions, as the times do *brawl. Shakeſpeare.*

3. To make a noiſe.

> The brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shakeſpeare.*

Brawl [from the verb; or of *brouillerie*, Fr.] a ſquabble, a wrangling, a noiſy ſcolding.

> Controverſies are made but *brawls. Hooker.*
> Stout polemic *brawl. Hudibras.*

Brawl [*brawle*, Fr.] a ſort of dance.

Brawn [of uncertain etymology. *Johnſon.* but very probably of baꞃꞃun, of baꞃ, a boar, and ꞃun, Sax. hard, *q. d.* the hardeſt and firmeſt fleſh of a boar] 1. The muſculous or fleſhy part of the body.

> His riſing muſcles and his *brawn* commend. *Dryden.*

2. The arm ſo called, as being muſculous.

> In my vantbrace puts this wither'd *brawn. Shakeſpeare.*

3. Bulk, muſcular ſtrength.

> *Brawn* without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

4. The fleſh of a boar ſouſed or pickled.

> Geld the boar, or ſell him for *brawn. Mortimer.*

5. A boar.

Bra'wner [from *brawn*] a boar killed for the table.

> Then if you would ſend up the *brawner*'s head,
> Sweet roſemary and bays around it ſpread. *King.*

Bra'wniness [of *brawn*] hardneſs; ſtrength.

Bra'wny [probably of baꞃꞅuninᵹ, Sax.] full of brawn or ſinews; fleſhy, luſty, ſtrong.

> Only made for *brawny* bulk. *Dryden.*

To **Bray**, *verb act.* [of bꞃacan, Sax. to bruiſe, or *broyer*, *braier*, Fr.] 1. To pound in a mortar. 2. To temper ink, as printers do.

To **Bray**, *verb neut.* [*barrio*, Lat. *braire*, Fr.] 1. To make a noiſe or cry like an aſs. 2. To make a diſagreeable noiſe.

> Arms on armour claſhing, *bray'd* horrible diſcord. *Milton.*

To **Bray** a fool in a mortar; or, according to another proverb, To waſh a blackamoor white. The French ſay: *Laver la tête à un âne.* (To waſh an aſs's head) The Italians ſay: *Peſtar l'aqua nel mortajo.* (To beat water in a mortar.) The Germans ſay: In die lufft ſchlagen, or enin lufft=ſtreich thun. (To beat the air.) The ſignification of all which is, to do a thing to no purpoſe, or to attempt doing an impoſſibility.

Bray [from the verb] noiſe, diſagreeable ſound.

> Harſh reſounding trumpets dreadful *bray. Shakeſpeare.*

Falſe **Bray** [*fauſſe bray*, Fr. *falſa braga*, Sp.] a falſe trench to hide a real one.

Bray [in the ancient Gauliſh language] ſignifies wet or marſhy ground, and is found in many French names of places; as, *Follunbray*, *Guibray*, *Vaunbray*, &c.

Bray [in falconry] a pannel or piece of leather ſlit, to bind up the wings of an hawk.

Bray, a town of Champaign in France, about 16 miles north of Sens.

Bray is alſo the name of a port town of the county of Wicklow, and province of Lemſter, in Ireland.

Bra'yer [from *bray*] 1. One that brays like an aſs.

> Sound forth my *brayers. Pope.*

2 With printers, an inſtrument to temper the ink.

To **Braze** [of *braſs*, of bꞃaꞅ, Sax.] 1. To cover or ſolder with braſs.

> You may try that before it is *brazed* in. *Moxon.*

2. To harden in impudence. I have ſo often bluſh'd to acknowledge him, that now I am *brazed* to it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bra'zed [in heraldry] as, three cheverons *brazed*, i. e. one claſping another, it is derived of the French word *bras*, which ſignifies an arm; mens arms being often folded one with another.

Bra'zen. 1. Made of braſs. 2. Proceeding from braſs. A poetical uſe.

> Trumpeters,
> With *brazen* din blaſt you the city's ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Impudent; as, a *brazen* face.

To **Brazen** *out a thing*, to perſiſt in a thing impudently, to bully, and be impudent.

Bra'zen-face [of *brazen* and *face*] an impudent wretch.

Brazen-face, hold it out. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bra'zen-faced [of *brazen* and *face*] impudent, having no ſhame.

What a *brazen-fac'd* varlet art thou, to deny thou knoweſt me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bra'zenness [of *brazen*] 1. Appearance like braſs. 2. Impudence.

Bra'zier, one who makes or ſells braſs wares. See **Brasier**.

Bra'zza, a town and iſland on the coaſt of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice.

Breach [from *break*, of bꞃecan, Sax. to break, *brecke*, Fr.] 1. The act of breaking any thing. 2. The ſtate of being broken.

Cure this great *breach* in his abuſed nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The violation of a law or contract. *Breaches* of the law of nature and nations. *Bacon.* *Breach* of duty. *South.* 4. The opening in a coaſt. The utmoſt ſandy *breach* they ſhortly fetch. *Spenſer.* 5. The act of breaking of peace or friendſhip, falling out, quarrel. 6. Infraction, injury. This *breach* upon his kingly power was without a precedent. *Clarenden.*

Breach [in fortification] the ruin of any part of the works or walls, beaten down by cannon, or blown up by mines, in order to take the place by aſſault or ſtorm.

Bread [bꞃeaꝺ or bꞃeoꝺ, of bꞃeꝺan, Sax. to nouriſh, broedt, Du. O. and L. Ger. brodt, H. Ger. brodh, Su. or of *βςῶλον*, Gr. food] 1. Food made of ground corn, ſuch as nature requires. 2. Food in general; as, to get or want *bread.* 3. Support of life at large. Is the reward of virtue *bread? Pope.*

He knows on which ſide his **Bread** *is buttered*; that is, he knows what he has to do, or his own intereſt.

No butter will ſtick on my **Bread**. This proverb is uſed generally by people when they meet with no ſucceſs in their undertakings, or when nothing will thrive with them.

Bread *of Treet* [Stat. of aſſize 51 Henry III.] houſe-hold bread.

Bread *Room* [in a ſhip] the room where the biſkets or bread is kept.

To **Bread** [bꞃæꝺan, Sax. breeten, Ger.] to ſpread abroad, *N. C.*

Bread-chipper [from *bread* and *chip*] one that chips bread, a baker's ſervant. Pantler and *bread-chipper*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bread-corn [of *bread* and *corn*] corn of which bread is made. Their bread and *bread-corn* ſufficed not for ſix days. *Hayward.*

Breadth [bꞃaꝺ, broad, Sax. breedte, Du. breite, Ger.] broadneſs, wideneſs, the meaſure from ſide to ſide, not the length. The *breadth* multiplied by the length, produces a ſurface.

To **Break**, *verb act.* pret. *I broke*, or *brake*; part. paſſ. *broke*, or *broken* [bꞃecan, Sax. brechen, Du. and Ger. bræcka, Su. of brecan, Goth.] 1. To part by violence. Let us *break* their bonds aſunder. *Pſalms.* 2. To burſt, or open by force. The fountains of the earth were *broke* open. *Burnet.* 3. To peirce, or divide, as light does the darkneſs.

By a dim winking lamp, which freely *broke*
The gloomy vapours, he lay ſtretch'd along. *Dryden.*

4. To deſtroy by violence. When God *breaketh* down, none can build up again. *Burnet.* 5. To overcome or ſurmount.

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modeſt ſtruggling *broke* his hold. *Gay.*

6. To batter, to make breeches in. My mouth no more were *broken* than thoſe boys. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. To cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body. Have not ſome of his vices weakened his body, and *broke* his health? *Tillotſon.* 8. To ſink, or appal the ſpirit. Thou ſhalt ſee, Phœnix, how I'll *break* her pride. *Philips.* 9. To ſubdue.

With how much care he forms himſelf to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceneſs of his native temper. *Addiſon.*

10. To cruſh, to diſable, to incapacitate.

Your hopes without are vaniſh'd into ſmoke;
Your captains taken and your armies *broke.* *Dryden.*

11. To weaken the mind. If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains. *Felton.* 12. To tame, or train up to obedience.

Make human nature ſhine, reform the ſoul;
And *break* our fierce barbarians into men. *Addiſon.*

13. To make bankrupt. The king's grown bankrupt, like a *broken* man. *Shakeſpeare.* 14. To crack, or open the ſkin, ſo that the blood flows out. She *break* her heart! ſhe'll ſooner *break* your head. *Dryden.* 15. To violate a contract or promiſe. I never more will *break* an oath with thee. *Shakeſpeare.* 16. To infringe a law. Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws. *Dryden.* 17. To intercept, or hinder the effect of. She held my hand, the deſtin'd blow to *break.* *Dryden.* 18. To interrupt. Sometimes in *broken* words he ſigh'd his care. *Gay.* 19. To ſeparate company. Did not Paul and Barnabas diſpute with that vehemence, that they were forced to *break* company? *Atterbury.* 20. To diſſolve any union. It is a great folly, as well as injuſtice, to *break* off ſo noble a relation. *Collier.* 21. To reform, with *of*. The French were not quite *broken of* it, until ſome time after they became chriſtians. *Grew.* 22. To open ſomething new, or propound ſomething by an overture.

Of whence ſhe was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to *ſpeak.* *Dryden.*

23. *To break the back*; to ſtrain, or diſlocate the vertebræ with too heavy burdens. 24. *To break the back*; to diſable one's fortune. Many have *broke* their backs, by laying manors on them. *Shakeſpeare.* 25. *To break a deer*; to cut it up at table. 26. *To break faſt*; to eat for the firſt time in the day. 27. *To break ground*; to plow. When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over ſurplus tillage, and *break no more ground* than will ſerve to ſupply their turn. *Carew.* 28. *To break ground*; to open trenches, in order to beſiege a place. 29. *To break the heart*; to deſtroy with grief. 30. *To break a jeſt*; to utter a jeſt unexpected. 31. *To break the neck*; to diſlocate or put out the joints of the neck. 32. *To break off*; to put a ſudden ſtop to. 33. *To break off*; to preclude by ſome obſtacle ſuddenly interpoſed. And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue. *Addiſon.* 34. *To break up*; to diſſolve, or put an end to. *Break up* the meeting. *Arbuthnot.* 35. *To break up*; to lay open. The ſhells being thus lodged among this mineral matter, when this comes now to be *broke up*, it exhibits impreſſions of the ſhells. *Woodward.* 36. *To break up*; to ſeparate, or diſband. Solyman returning to Conſtantinople, *broke up* his army. *Knolles.* 37. *To break upon the wheel*; to ſtretch a criminal on the wheel, and *break* his bones with bats. 38. *To break wind*; to give vent to wind in the body. 39. *To break bulk*; to take part of the ſhip's cargo out of the hold.

To **Break**, *verb neut.* 1. To part in two. Whiſpers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it *break.* *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To burſt.

The clouds are ſtill above; and, while I ſpeak,
A ſecond deluge o'er our heads may *break.* *Dryden.*

3. To burſt by daſhing, as waves on a rock. That tumult in the Icarian ſea, daſhing and *breaking* among its croud of iſlands. *Pope.* 4. To open and diſcharge matter as a ſwelling. 5. To open as the morning. They are apt to vaniſh, as ſoon as the day *breaks* about him. *Addiſon.* 6. To burſt forth; to exclaim.

A thing inſpir'd; and not conſulting, *broke*
Into a general propheſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To become bankrupt. Cutler ſaw tenants *break*, and houſes fall. *Pope.* 8. To decline in health and ſtrength. See how the dean begins to *break.* *Swift.* 9. To make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs, impetuoſity, or violence. And *break* upon thee in a flood of day. *Pope.* 10. To iſſue out with vehemence. While from his breaſt the dreadful accents *broke.* *Pope.* 11. To come to an explanation. I am to *break* with thee of ſome affairs. *Shakeſpeare.* 12. To fall out; to be no longer friends.

Sighing, he ſays, we muſt certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindneſs compels him to ſpeak. *Prior.*

13. To diſcard. When I ſee a great officer *broke.* *Swift.*
14. *To break from*; to ſeparate from, with ſome vehemence. Thus radiant *from* the circling cloud he *broke.* *Dryden.* 15. *To break in*; to enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation. The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice and magiſterial air, *breaks in* upon converſation, and drives down all before him. *Addiſon.* 16. *To break looſe*; to ſhake off all reſtraint. 17. *To break looſe*; to eſcape from captivity. Who would not, finding way, *break looſe* from hell. *Milton.* 18. *To break off*; to deſiſt ſuddenly. Do not peremptorily *break off* in any buſineſs. *Bacon.* 19. *To break off from*; to part from with violence. 20. *To break out*; to diſcover itſelf by ſudden effects. A violent fever *broke out* in the place. *Addiſon.* 21. *To break out*; to have eruptions appear on the body, as puſtules, ſores, *&c.* 22. *To break out*; to become diſſolute. He *broke out* into great exceſſes. *Dryden.* 23. *To break up*; to ceaſe, to intermit. Upon that very day, when the river firſt riſeth, great plagues in Cairo uſed ſuddenly to *break up.* *Bacon.* 24. *To break up*; to diſſolve itſelf. The miſtineſs ſcattereth, and *breaketh up* ſuddenly. *Bacon.* 25. *To break up*; to begin holidays, or be diſmiſſed from buſineſs.

——— Like a ſchool *broke up*,
Each hurries tow'ards his home and ſporting-place.
Shakeſpeare.

26. *To break with*; to part friendſhip with a perſon. Whoſoever *breaks with* his friend upon ſuch terms, has enough to warrant him in ſo doing. *South.* 27. It is to be obſerved of this extenſive and perplexed verb, that, in all its ſignifications, whether active or neutral, it has ſome reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, ſuddenneſs, or violence.

Break, [from the verb.] 1. The ſtate of being broken; opening. They muſt be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryden.* 2. A pauſe, an interruption. 3. A line drawn, denoting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended. All modern traſh is ſet forth with numerous *breaks* and daſhes. *Swift.* We have a fine inſtance of this *beauty* in that line of Virgil.

Quos ego———ſed motos præſtat componere fluctus.

And ſtill finer, in that reflection which the good biſhop of Ely made on the unhappy winding up of Queen Anne's war with France. "Never did ſeven years together paſs over the head of any *Engliſh monarch*, nor cover it with ſo much honour: ſuch was the fame of her adminiſtration of affairs at home; to ſuch a height of military glory did her great *general* and her armies carry the *Britiſh* name abroad: when God, for our ſins, permitted the *ſpirit of diſcord* to go forth; and by troubling ſore the camp, the city, and the country (and oh! that it had altogether ſpared the places ſacred to his worſhip!) to ſpoil for a time this beautiful and pleaſing proſpect, and give us in its ſtead ——— *I know not what* ——— Our enemies will tell the reſt with pleaſure."

Break my head and give me a plaiſter. The Scotch ſay: *break my head and draw on my hoo* (night-cap) [prob. of hiwe, L. Ger. a woman's cap] they are both taunting proverbs, ſpoken to ſuch as pretend favour and kindneſs to us after they have done us a greater prejudice and more harm than they are able to make amends for.

Brea'ker [from *break*] 1. He that breaks any thing; as, the *breaker* of a law. 2. A wave *broken* by rocks or ſand-banks.

Bre'akfast, *ſubſt.* [of *break* and *faſt*] 1. The firſt meal in the day. 2. The thing eaten at this firſt meal. Hope is a good *breakfaſt*, but it is a bad ſupper. *Bacon.* 3. Food, or a meal in general. The Wolves will get a *breakfaſt* by my death. *Dryden.*

To **Breakfast**, to eat the firſt meal in the day.

Bre'akneck [of *break* and *neck*] a fall by which one's neck is broke, a ſteep place endangering the neck.

I muſt
Forſake the court; to do it or no is certain
To me a *breakneck.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Bre'ak-promise [of *break* and *promiſe*] one that makes a practice of breaking his promiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bre'ak-vow [of *break* and *vow*] he that practices the *breach* of vows. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bream [*breme*, *brame*, Fr. *abramo*, It. braſem, Ger. *brama*, Lat.] a kind of fiſh. The *bream* at full growth is a large fiſh, he will breed in rivers and ponds, but loves beſt to live in ponds: he is by Geſner taken to be more elegant than wholſome: he is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleaſes him; and in many ponds ſo faſt as to overſtock them, and ſtarve the other fiſh. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his ſcales ſet in excellent order: he hath large eyes, and a narrow ſucking mouth, two ſets of teeth, and a lozing bone to help his grinders: the male is obſerved to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or ſpawn. *Walton.*

A broad *bream* to pleaſe ſome curious taſte,
While yet alive in boiling water caſt. *Waller.*

Breast [bꞃoeꞅꞇ, Sax. borſt, Du. burſt, L. Ger. bruſt, H. Ger. bryſt, Dan. broſt, Su. bruſts, Goth.] 1. One of the three venters, or hollow ſpaces in an animal body, which contains the heart and lungs, *&c.* 2. The teats of women which contain the milk. They pluck the fatherleſs from the *breaſt*. *Job.* 3. The part of a beaſt that is under the neck between the forelegs; as, a *breaſt* of mutton. 4. The heart, the conſcience, the diſpoſition of the mind. The law of man was written in his *breaſt*. *Dryden.* 5. The affection, the regard. Margarita firſt poſſeſs'd, if I remember well, my *breaſt*. *Cowley.*

To **Breast** [from the noun] to meet in front, to oppoſe breaſt to breaſt.

The threaden ſails
Draw the huge bottoms thro' the furrow'd ſea,
Breaſting the lofty ſurge. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bre'ast-bone [of *breaſt* and *bone*] the ſternum, the bone of the breaſt.

Breast *Caſkets* [with mariners] the largeſt and longeſt caſkets, which are a ſort of ſtrings placed in the middle of the yard.

Breast *Faſt* [in a ſhip] a rope faſtened to ſome part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like.

Breast-high [of *breaſt* and *high*] being up to the breaſt. The river gave way unto her, ſo that ſhe was ſtraight *breaſt-high*. *Sidney.*

Breast *Hooks* [with ſhipwrights] are the compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen her ſtem and all the forepart of the ſhip.

Breast-knot [of *breaſt* and *knot*] a knot of ribbands worn on women's breaſts.

Breast *Pain* [with farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes.

Breast-plate [of *breaſt* and *plate*] armour for the breaſt. What ſtronger *breaſt-plate* than a heart untainted. *Shakeſpeare.*

Breast *Plough* [with huſbandmen] a plough uſed for parting turf for denſhiring land, and driven by the breaſt. The *breaſt-plough* a man ſhoves before him. *Mortimer.*

Breast *Ropes* [of *breaſt* and *rope*, ſea term] thoſe ropes in a ſhip which faſten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels hold the yards faſt to the maſt.

Breast *Work* [in fortification] works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants. Aſtley caſt up *breaſt-works* and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon.* The ſame as parapet. See **Parapet**.

A-**Breast**, ſide by ſide; as, to march or walk *a-breaſt*.

Breath [bꞃathe, or bꞃethe, Sax.] 1. The air received and diſcharged by human or animal bodies, by dilatation, and compreſſion of the lungs. 2. Life. No man has more contempt than I of *breath*. *Dryden.* 3. The ſtate or power of breathing freely; oppoſed to that in which one is ſpent and breathleſs; as, to be ſcarce in *breath*, and to take *breath*. 4. Reſpiration, the power of breathing. Too much breathing put him out of *breath*. *Milton.* 5. Reſpite, pauſe. Give me ſome *breath*, ſome little pauſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Breeze, moving, air.

Unruffl'd as a ſummer's ſea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its ſurface. *Addiſon.*

7. A ſingle act, an inſtant. You menace me and court me in a *breath*. *Dryden.*

Spare your **Breath** *to cool your pottage*, that is, you may as well hold your tongue.

To **Breath** linen, is to air, or dry it at the fire.

Bre'athable, that may be breathed, or drawn into the lungs by breathing; as, a *breathable* air.

To **Breathe**, *verb neut.* [of *breath*, prob. of bꞃathian, Sax.] 1. To receive and diſcharge the air from the lungs. True to his friend's embrace had *breath'd* his laſt. *Pope.* 2. To live.

Let him *breathe* between the heavens and earth,
A private man. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To take breath, to reſt. He followed the victory ſo hot upon the Scots, that he ſuffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themſelves again. *Spenſer.* 4. To paſs by breathing.

Stifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air *breathes* in.
Shakeſpeare.

To **Breathe**, *verb. act.* 1. To inſpire air into one's own body, and expire it out again; as, to *breathe* the vital air. 2. To inject or infuſe by breathing. And *breath'd* into his noſtrils the breath of life. *Geneſis.* 3. To eject by breathing. Caius, the ſon of vulcan, *breath'd* out nothing but flame. *Spectator.* 4. To exerciſe, to keep in breath. Thy greyhounds are as ſwift as *breathed* ſtags. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To inſpire, to move or act upon by breath. They *breathe* the flute. *Prior.* 6. To exhale or ſend out as breath.

His altar *breathes*
Ambroſial odours. *Milton.*

7. To utter privately. I have tow'rd heaven *breath'd* a ſecret vow. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. To give air or vent to; as, to *breathe*, or open a vein, to let blood.

Breathless [of *breath*] 1. Spent with labour, being out of breath; as, *breathleſs* and faint. 2. Utterly void of breath, dead.

Breathleſs thou
And pale ſhalt lie, like what thou burieſt now. *Prior.*

Bre'cca, a breach, decay, or any other want of repair. *O. L. Deeds.*

Bre'chir, a borough town of the county of Angus, in Scotland, about 15 miles north-eaſt of Dundee.

Breck [prob. of bꞃecan, Sax. to break] an hedge, a break.

Bre'con or **Bre'crnock**, a borough town of Brecknockſhire, in Wales. It ſends one member to parliament; the county of Brecon alſo ſends one member.

Bred *irr. pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *to breed.*

What is Bred in the bone, will never out of the fleſh. According to father Tarteron:

Quand, la fourche à la main, nature on cheſſeroit,
Nature, cependant, toûjours rotourneroit.

From *Hor.* *Naturam expellas furcâ licet uſque recurret.*

Ital. *Chi l'ha per natura ſin alla foſſa dura.* (What a man has by nature, laſts to his grave.) The Greeks ſay likewiſe: Ουποτε ποιησεις τον καρκινον ορθα βαδιζειν. *Ariſt.* You will never teach a crab to go ſtrait forwards. The Ger. ſay: arth læſzt von arth nicht. (There is no oppoſing nature.) Or: die katze læeſzt das mauſen nicht. (The cat won't leave off mouſing.)

Brede. See **Braid.** A knot of ſomething woven together. A curious *brede* of needlework. *Addiſon.*

Bre'dwite [bꞃeaꝺ ꝩiꞇe, Sax.] an impoſition of amerciaments or fines for defaults in the aſſize of bread.

Breech [ſuppoſed from bꞃæcan, Sax. *Johnſon.* Prob. of bꞃecce, or of broek, Du. and L. Ger.] 1. The back, or lower part of the body. 2. Breeches: the word in this ſenſe is not now uſed in the ſingular.

That you might ſtill have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er have ſtol'n the *breech* from Lancaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

His Breech makes buttons. Spoken to people who are ſuppoſed to be under great fear, which is apt to cauſe a relaxation of the *ſphincter ani.* And the word buttons in alluſion to the form of the excrements of ſome animals.

Between two ſtools the Breech falls to the ground. Fr. *Entre deux ſelles le cu à terre.*

Breech, [in gunnery] the hindermoſt part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons when they mount vaſt pitches,
Are tumbled down upon their *breeches*. *Hudibras.*

To **Breech** 1. To whip 2. To put into breeches; as, the boy is not yet *breeched*. 3. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a cannon.

Bree'ches [of bꞃecce, from *bracca*, an old Gauliſh word: ſo that Skinner imagines the name of the part covered with breeches to be derived from that of the garment. *Johnſon.*] The clothing or garment for men's thighs, from the waiſt to the knees. This ſubſtantive has no ſingular number in this ſenſe.

Wine wears no Breeches. Fr. *Le Vin n'a point de chaſſure.* That is, it diſcovers a man's nakedneſs.

To *wear the* **Breeches**, or have the maſtery, is when the wife aſſumes the authority of her huſband.

Bree'chings [ſea term] ropes in a ſhip, by which the guns are laſh'd faſt to the ſides of the ſhip.

To **Breed**, *verb act.* [bꞃedan, Sax. *pret.* I bred or have bred; *part. paſſ.* bred] 1. To produce, as animals, more of the ſame ſpecies.

None fiercer in Numidia *bred*. *Roſcommon.*

2. To occaſion, cauſe, or produce; as, to *breed* horror, to *breed* infirmities and diſeaſes. 3. To hatch, plot, or contrive.

A heart and brain to *breed* it. *Shakeſpeare,*

4. To produce from one's ſelf; as, children *breed* their teeth. 5. To give birth to, to be the native place of. The worthieſt divine Chriſtendom hath *bred*. *Hooker.* 6. To educate, train or qualify by inſtruction; as, to *breed* one's ſon up to virtue. 7. To bring up in any manner.

Pillagers to rapine *bred*. *Dryden.*
Bred up in grief, can pleaſure be our theme. *Prior.*

8. To bring up, to take care of from infancy.

To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden.*

To **Breed**, *verb neut.* 1. To be with young. Lucina was *breeding*. *Spectator.* 2. To increaſe by new productions.

But could youth laſt, and love ſtill *breed*. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced, to have birth.

Where they moſt *breed* and haunt, I have obſerv'd
The air is delicate. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To raiſe a breed. Chooſe ſuch ſwine to *breed* of, as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

Breed [from the verb] 1. Caſt, kind, ſubdiviſion of ſpecies; as, a horſe of the beſt *breed*: Nor is the word confined to the *brutal* ſpecies; but applied by our poets to ſubjects of the nobleſt kind; as in that high encomium which Shakeſpeare has given of the Britiſh iſle.

This happy *breed* of men, this little world.

And again:

This nurſe, this teeming womb of royal kings,
Fear'd for their *breed*, and famous for their birth.

And Mr. Pope after him, applies the *verb* in much the ſame manner:

Say next, O muſe, of all Achaia *breeds*,
Who braveſt fought——— *Iliad*, B. II. l. 924.

2. Progeny, offspring.

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendſhip take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend? *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A hatch, a number produced at once. She lays them in the ſand, where they are hatch'd, above an hundred at a *breed*. *Grew.*

Breed-bate [of *breed* and *bate*] a perſon that breeds quarrels, a make-bate, an incendiary. I warrant you no tell-tale nor no *breed-bate*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Breed [with horſemen] a place where mares for breed, and ſtallions are kept, in order to raiſe a ſtud.

Bree'der [from *breed*] 1. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurſe and *breeder* of all good. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The perſon that trains or brings up another. Italy and Rome have been the beſt *breeders* and bringers of the worthieſt men. *Aſcam.*

3. A female that is prolific.

He'd recommend her for a ſpecial *breeder*. *Dryden.*

4. One that takes care to raiſe a breed; as, a *breeder* of cattle.

Bre'eding [*breed*, of bꞃeꝺan, Sax.] 1. Education, qualifications.

A gentleman of blood and *breeding*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Manners, with acquaintance of knowledge, of ceremony; as, a man of *breeding*. 3. Nurture, care of bringing up from the infant ſtate.

My *breeding* order'd and preſcrib'd,
As of a perſon ſeparate to God. *Milton.*

Breese [bꞃioza, Sax.] an inſect called the gad-fly, or horſe-fly.

The inſect *breeſe*,
Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*
A fierce loud buzzing *breeſe*, their ſtings draw blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood. *Dryden.*

BREEZE [*briſe*, Fr, *brezza*, It.] a gentle gale of wind blowing from the ſea or land alternately for ſome certain hours of the day or night; a ſoft wind. Theſe hotteſt regions, ſeated under the equinoctial line, are ſo refreſh'd with a daily gale of eaſterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze*, that doth evermore blow ſtrongeſt in the heat of the day. *Raleigh.*

From land a gentle *breeze* aroſe by night. *Dryden.*

BREEZY [of *breeze*] fanned with gales. *Breezy* ſhore. *Pope.*

BREGE'NTO, or BE'RGENTS, a town ſituated at the eaſt end of the lake of Conſtance, in the county of Tyrol, in Germany.

BRE'GMA [βρεγμα, Gr.] the fore part of the head; or, as ſome ſay, the forehead bone, or the ſide and ſhelving bone of the cranium on each ſide of the ſagittal ſuture.

BRE'HON [an Iriſh word] a judge; whence the Iriſh law is called the *brehone* law. In the caſe of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and thoſe of the party murdered which proſecute the action, that the malefactor ſhall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is ſlain, a recompence which they call an erick. *Spenſer.*

BREME, *adj.* [bꞃemman, Sax. to rage or fume. *Johnſon*; an old word] cruel, ſharp, ſevere.

When you count you freed from fear,
Comes the *breme* winter with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles and froſty furrows. *Spenſer.*

BRE'MEN, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, in Lower Saxony, ſituated on the river Weſer. Both the city and dutchy belong to the elector of Hanover. Lat. 53° 35′ N. Long. 8° 20′ E.

BRE'MERVHOID, a fortified town of the dutchy of Bremen, about 17 miles north of Bremen.

BREMGA'RTEN, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, about 12 miles weſt of Zurich.

BRENT, *adj.* [bꞃennan, Sax. to burn] burnt. Obſolete.

What flames when I thee preſent ſee,
In danger rather to be drent than *brent*. *Spenſer.*

BRENT, a market town of Devonſhire, 6 miles from Aſhburton, and 198 from London.

BRENTE, a river, which taking its riſe in the biſhoprick of Trent, in Germany, runs ſouth-eaſt through the Venetian territories, and falls into the Adriatic ſea, oppoſite to Venice.

BRE'NTFORD, a market-town of Middleſex, 10 miles from London.

BRE'NTWOOD, or BU'RNTWOOD, a market town of Eſſex, about 15 miles from London.

BREPHO'TROPY [*brephotrophia*, Lat. βρεφοτροφια, of βρεφος, a babe, and τροφη, Gr. nouriſhment] an hoſpital for orphans; alſo a bringing up of orphans.

BRE'SCIA, a city of Italy, about 30 miles north of Cremona.

BRESE'LLO, a town of the dutchy of Modena in Italy, ſituated on the ſouthern ſhore of the Po, 25 miles from Modena.

BRE'SLAW, the capital of Sileſia, ſituated on the river Oder. Lat. 51° 15′ N. Long. 16° 50′ E.

BRE'SSE, a territory of Burgundy in France: It is bounded by Franche Compte on the north, by Savoy on the eaſt, by Dauphine on the ſouth, and by the Lyonnois on the weſt.

BRESSVI'RE, a town of Poictou, in the Orleannois, in France, ſituated about 35 miles north-weſt of Poictiers.

BREST, an excellent port town of Britany in France. Lat. 48° 25′ N. Long. 4° 30′ W.

BREST, or BRESSICI, the capital of the palatinate of Breſſici, ſituated on the river Bag, about 80 miles eaſt of Warſaw. Lat. 52° N. Long. 24° E.

BREST [in architecture] that member of a column called alſo the thorus or tore.

BREST *Summers* [in architecture] pieces in the outer parts of timber buildings, and the middle floors, into which the girders are framed.

BRET [*bretoneau*, Fr.] a fiſh of the turbot kind, called alſo burt or brut.

BRETE'SSE [in heraldry] is in French what they frequently call *des baſtonades*, and the Engliſh call embattled, counter-embattled, that is, embattled on both ſides.

BRE'THREN [the plural of *brother*] See BRO'THER.

BRE'TON, or *Cape* BRE'TON, an American iſland, ſubject to the French, and ſeparated from Nova Scotia by a narrow channel, called the ſtreight of Canſo; it is about 100 miles in length, and fifty in breadth.

BRETO'YSE, the law of the marches, anciently uſed among the Britons or Welch.

BRETVE'IL, a town of Normandy, in France, about 35 miles ſouth of Rouen.

BRETVEIL, is alſo the name of a town in Picardy, about 6 leagues from Amiens.

BRE'UBURG, a country and town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated on the banks of the Maine.

BREVE, Lat. [in law] a writ directed to the chancellor, judges, &c. ſo termed, becauſe it is expreſſed in few words.

BREVE [in muſic] a note or character of time, in the form of a diamond-ſquare, without any tail, and equivalent to two meaſures or four minims. *Lat.*

BREVE *Perquirere*, Lat. to purchaſe a writ or licence of trial in the king's court, whence ariſes the cuſtom of paying ſix ſhillings and eight pence, if the debt be forty pounds; ten ſhillings and eight pence, if an hundred, and ſo upwards.

BREVE *de Recto*, Lat. [in law] a writ of right, or a licence for an ejected perſon to ſue for the poſſeſſion of an eſtate that is detained from him.

BREVE *Vas*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a ſhort veſſel or vein, which paſſes from the ſtomach to the veiny branch of the ſpleen.

BRE'VIARY [*breviaire*, Fr. *breviario*, It. and Sp. of *breviarium*, Lat.] 1. An abridgment, or epitomy. Creſconius has given us a *breviary* thereof. *Ayliffe.* 2. A book that contains the daily ſervice of the Romiſh church.

BREVIAT [*breviatum*, of *brevis*, Lat. ſhort] an extract or copy of a proceſs, deed or writing, compriſed in few words; a ſhort compendium. The whole counſel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is compriſed in that one *breviat* of evangelical truth. *Decay of Piety.*

BRE'VIATURE [of *breviat*] an abbreviation.

BREVIBUS & *Rotulis Liberandis* [in law] a mandate or writ directed to a ſheriff, requiring him to deliver the county, with the appurtenances, rolls, briefs, &c. pertaining to that office, to the new ſheriff that is choſen in his room.

BREVIE'R, a ſmall ſort of printing letter; ſo called probably from being originally uſed in printing a breviary. *Johnſon.* The following verſes are in brevier letter:

Serenely ſhone the ſtars, the moon was bright,
And the ſea trembl'd with her ſilver light. *Dryden.*

BRE'VIS, or BRE'VE, *Lat.* [in botanic writers] ſhort.

BRE'VIOR, or BRE'VIUS, *Lat.* ſhorter.

BREVIS *Muſculus* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the radius, which ariſes from the ſuperior and poſterior part of the humerus, and helps to ſtretch out the hand forward. *Lat.*

BREVIS *Palmaris* [with anatomiſts] lies under the aponeuroſis of the palmaris, ariſing from the bone of the metacarpus, which ſuſtains the little finger, and paſſes traverſely from the bone and that of the carpus, which lies above the reſt, and is inſerted into the eighth bone of the carpus. The uſe of it is to make the palm of the hand concave or hollow.

BREVIS *Radii* [in anatomy] comes from the outward and ſuperior part of the ulna, and paſſes round the radius, and is inſerted into the ſuperior and fore-part of it below the tendon of the biceps. Its uſe is to turn the palm of the hand upwards.

BREVI'LOQUENCE [*breviloquentia*, of *brevis*, ſhort, and *loquor*, Lat. to ſpeak] ſhort or conciſe ſpeaking.

BREVI'SSIMUS *Oculi* [in anatomy] the ſhorteſt muſcle of the eye, called obliquus inferior. *Lat.*

BRE'VITY [*brevité*, Fr. *brevità*, It. *brevedàd*, Sp. of *brevitas*, *brevis*, Lat.] briefneſs, conciſeneſs, or ſhortneſs of expreſſion. Virgil ſtudying *brevity*, could bring thoſe words into a narrow compaſs. *Dryden.*

To BREW, *verb act.* [bꞃipan, or bꞃopan, Sax. brouwen, Du. brauen, H. Ger.] 1. To make ale, beer, &c. by mixing ſeveral ingredients. 2. To prepare by mixing things together.

Brew me a pottle of ſack finely. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To contrive or plot. The moſt malicious and frantic ſurmiſe that I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world. *Wotton.*

As you BREW you ſhall drink. Lat. *Ut ſementem feceris, ita & metes.* Fr. *Vous recueillerez ſelon vous aurez ſemé.* H. Ger. So geſaeet ſo gemaher. It. *Qual ſemini, tal mieterai.* (As you ſow you ſhall reap.) Or, *Chi la ſà, la paga.* (He that does it muſt pay for it.)

To BREW, *verb, neut.* to perform the office of a brewer. I keep his houſe, and waſh, wring, *brew*, bake. *Shakeſpeare.*

BREW [from the verb] manner of brewing; alſo the thing brewed. Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potatoe roots. *Bacon.*

BRE'WAGE [of *brew*] mixture of ſeveral things together.

Go brew me a pottle of ſack finely—
With eggs, Sir?———
Simple of itſelf: I'll no pullet ſperm in my *brewage.* *Shakeſp.*

BRE'WER [from *brew*] a man whoſe buſineſs it is to make beer.

BREWERS were incorporated *anno* 1424, the ſixth year of Henry VI. and confirmed the ſecond of Queen Elizabeth; their arms are gules, on a chevron argent between three ſaltires of garbs, or as many tuns ſable.

Their hall is ſituate on the north ſide of Addle-ſtreet.

BREWER'S HAVEN, a good harbour at the north end of the iſland of Chiloe, on the coaſt of Chili, in ſouth America.

BRE'WESS, or BRE'WISS, thin ſlices, or cruſts of bread ſoaked in fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

BRE'WHOUSE [of *brew* and *houſe*] a houſe for brewing.

BRE'WING [of *brew*] quantity of liquor brewed. A *brewing* of new beer ſet by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon.*

BREY, a town of the biſhopric of Liege, in Germany, about 16 miles north of Maeſtricht.

BRI'ANCON, a town of Dauphiny, in France, about forty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Grenople.

BRIAR. See BRIER.

BRIBE [*bribe*, Fr. originally ſignifies a piece of bread, and applied to any piece taken from the reſt: It is therefore likely that a bribe originally ſignified among us, a ſhare of any thing unjuſty got. *Johnſon*] a gift given to corrupt a perſon, or to gain him to one's intereſt.

A BRIBE enters without knocking. Fr. *La porte n'eſt jamais fermé aux preſens*; that is, he who comes with a bribe in his hand, needs never fear a denial. It is indeed generally ſo; but there is no rule without an exception.

To BRIBE [probably of βραβειον, Gr. a reward or prize, or of *briber*, Fr. from *bribe*, a piece of bread, or of *bribar*, Sp. to beg, bribes being always attended with ſome requeſt] to corrupt with gifts, to gain with bribes, to give bribes to bad purpoſes. It is ſeldom, and then not properly, uſed in a good ſenſe.

The wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the Engliſh ſide. *Dryden.*

BRI'BER [from *bribe*] he that bribes or pays for infamous purpoſes. Affection is ſtill a *briber* of the judgment. *South.*

BRI'BERY [from *bribe*] 1. The act of bribing or tampering by bribes. No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the ſolid foundations of honour. *Dryden.* 2. The act or crime of taking bribes or rewards for evil purpoſes. A law was made by the Romans againſt the *bribery* and extortion of the governors of provinces. *Bacon.*

BRIBERY [in law] is when any man belonging to a court of juſtice, or great officer, takes any fee, gift or reward for doing his office, of any perſon except of the king only.

BRI'BORS, or BRI'BOURS [in law] ſuch perſons as pilfer, filch, or embezzle the goods of other men.

BRICK [bricke, Du. *brique*, Fr. from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*. *Menage*] 1. A clayey earth, tempered, moulded into a long ſquare, and burnt; it is uſed in building. 2. A loaf, almoſt in the form and ſize of a brick.

To BRICK, or lay with bricks. Whether his grave is to be plain or *brick'd.* *Swift.*

Bri′ckbat [probably of bricke, Du. or bꞃyc, Sax. and *batu*, Fr. beaten, or broken off] a piece of a brick. *Bacon.*

Bri′ckclay [of *brick* and *clay*] the clay uſed for making bricks. *Woodward.*

Bri′ckdust [of *brick* and *duſt*] duſt made by pounding bricks.

Bri′ckearth [of *brick* and *earth*] earth uſed in making bricks. They grow very well on the hazelly *brickearths* and gravel. *Mortimer.*

Brick-kiln [of bricke, Du. and cyln, Sax.] a place for burning bricks.

Bri′cklayer [of *brick* and *lay*] a brick-maſon, one whoſe trade is to build with bricks.

Bri′cklayers were incorporated *anno* 1586. Their armorial enſigns are azure, a chevron *or* between a *flower de lys argent* between 3 brick axes in chief and a bundle of lathes in baſe *or* creſt and armed, holding a brick ax, *or*. Their motto, *In God is all our truſt.*

Brico′le, or **Brico′ll** [at tennis play] the rebound of a ball after a ſide ſtroke.

Brico′ls, Fr. engines anciently uſed for battering the walls of towns or caſtles.

To **Brico′le** [*bricoler*, Fr. *briglia*, It. *brida*, Sp.] to give a bricole, to paſs a ball, to toſs it ſideways.

Bri′dal, *adj.* [from *bride*] pertaining to a wedding, nuptial; as, the *bridal* chamber, *bridal* lamp, and *bridal* bed.

Bridal, *ſubſt.* the nuptial feſtival.

In death's dark bow'rs our *bridals* we will keep. *Dryden.*

Bride [bꞃiꝺ, perhaps of bꞃeꝺan, Sax. to cheriſh or keep warm, brude, Dan. brudh, Su. bruydt, Du. brudt, O. and L. Ger. braut, H. Ger bruth, Goth. brut, Teut. brudur in Runic ſignifies a beautiful woman. *Johnſon*] a new-married woman.

Bride-bed [of *bride* and *bed*] marriage-bed.

Bride-cake [of *bride* and *cake*] a cake diſtributed among the gueſts at a wedding.

Divide the broad *bride-cake*
Round about the bride's ſtake. *Ben Johnſon.*

An handſome ſlice of *bride-cake* he placed conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator.*

Bride-groom [of bꞃiꝺe and ᵹꞃoom, Sax. a ſervant; becauſe upon the wedding-day it was the cuſtom for him to ſerve at table, or of bruydegom, Du. and L. Ger. bræutigam, H. Ger. brudgommen, Dan. brudhgumme, Su. bꞃyꝺᵹuma, Sax.] the ſpouſe or huſband of a bride, a new married-man.

Happy *bride-groom*,
Why doſt thou ſteal ſo ſoon away to bed? *Dryden.*

The bridegroom, in *ſcripture*, ſignifies the perſon of Chriſt, as being expreſſive of a far more *cloſe* and *intimate* relation to the church, than was borne by any *other* prophet and meſſenger of God. John iii. 29. 2 Cor. ii. 2. Rev. xxi. 9. compared with Pſalm xlv. 11. Epheſ. v. 25——32; all which paſſages the *ancients* underſtood of the Son of God incarnate. The *children* of the bridegroom, in ſcripture, Math. ix. 15; or, as it ſhould have been rendered, the sons [οι υιοι τȣ νυμφωνος] of the bridegroom, were (as Lightfoot obſerves) his friends and *attendants*, at the nuptial feaſt and ceremony, called by the Jews *banè choſah*, and (in the *counterpart* of the allegory) anſwer to Chriſt's immediate diſciples. *N. B.* The word ſon, in the Jewiſh ſtyle, ſignifies not merely the relation *commonly* ſo called, but is often uſed in a far greater *latitude*; as, *ſons of thunder*, *ſons of death* [i. e. *rei mortis*, or liable to die for ſome crime, whether *real* or *ſuppoſed*;] ſons *of God*, of the *devil*, of the *reſurrection*, of *perdition*, and the like. See Son.

Bride-men, and **Bride-maids**, young men and maidens attending the bride and bridegroom on the wedding-day.

Bride-stake [of *bride* and *ſtake*.] It ſeems to be a poſt ſet in the ground to dance round, like a maypole. See Bridecake.

Bri′dewell [the place built near St. Bride's or Bridget's-well, was turned into a workhouſe. *Johnſon*] a houſe of correction. He would contribute more to reformation, than all the workhouſes and *bridewells* in Europe. *Spectator.*

Bridge [bꞃuᵹᵹe, bꞃic, Sax. brugge, Du. brücke, Ger.] a paſſage of wood or ſtone, &c. made over a river.

The **Bridge** *of the Noſe*, the griſtle which parts the noſtrils, the ridge of the noſe. The raiſing gently the *bridge* of the noſe, doth prevent the deformity of a ſaddle noſe. *Bacon.*

The **Bridge** [or ſupporter of the ſtrings] in a lute, and other ſtring-inſtruments.

Bridge *of Boats* [in military affairs] are boats made of copper, and joined ſide by ſide, till they reach croſs a river, which being covered with planks, are paſſed over by the ſoldiery.

Bridge *of Ruſhes* [military art] one that is made of great bundles of ruſhes bound faſt together, over which planks being laid and faſtened, are laid over marſhy places, to be paſſed over either by foot or horſe.

Draw **Bridge** [in fortification] one that is faſtened with ſtrong hinges at one end only, ſo that the other may be drawn up, and then the bridge ſtands upright, to obſtruct the paſſage over a ditch or moat.

Flying **Bridges** [in an army] are boats with planks and neceſſaries for joining and making a bridge in a very ſhort time, being two ſmall bridges laid over one another, in ſuch manner, that the uppermoſt ſtretches or runs out by certain cords running through pullies placed along the ſides of the under-bridge, which puſh it forwards, till the end of it reach to the place it is deſigned to be fixed in. It is alſo made of large boats, with planks laid over them, and other neceſſaries.

Bridge *of Communication* [in fortification] is a bridge made over a river, by means of which, two armies, or two forts, that are ſeparated by the river, have a free communication one with the other.

Bridge [with gunners] the two pieces of timber, which go between the two tranſums of a gun-carriage, on which the bed reſts.

Floating **Bridge** [military art] a bridge made in form of a work in fortification, called a redoubt, conſiſting of two boats covered with planks, which are ſolidly framed, ſo as to bear either horſe or cannon.

To **Bridge** [from the noun] to raiſe a bridge over any place.

Over Helleſpont,
Bridging his way, Europe with Aſia join'd. *Milton.*

Bridges [in heraldry] may intimate that the bearers have formerly obtained them for their arms, either for having built bridges for the ſervice of the public, or in alluſion to the name, as *Trowbridge.*

Bridge′north, a borough-town of Shropſhire, on the river Severn, about 15 miles from Shrewſbury, and 135 from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Bridge-town, the capital of the iſland of Barbadoes. It has very commodious wharfs for unloading goods; alſo ſome forts and caſtles for the defence of the place. Lat. 13° N. Long. 56° W.

Bridgewa′ter, a borough-town of Somerſetſhire, on the river Evil, 143 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Bridle [bꞃiꝺle, bꞃeyꝺel, Sax. *bride*, Fr.] 1. A head-ſtall with reins to hold in and guide an horſe. 2. A reſtraint, curb, or check. The king reſolved to put that place, which ſome men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city, into the hands of ſuch a man as he might rely on. *Clarendon.* A *bridle* upon the tongue. *Watts.*

To **Bridle**, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To reſtrain, to guide by a bridle.

I *bridle* in my ſtruggling muſe with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder ſtrain. *Addiſon.*

2. To put a bridle upon any thing.

The queen of beauty ſtop'd her *bridled* doves. *Prior.*

3. To reſtrain, to govern. Them law may at all times *bridle*. *Hooker.*

With a ſtrong and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

To **Bridle**, *verb neut.* to hold up the head; as, ſhe goes *bridling* along.

To ſwallow the **Bridle**, or *to drink the* **Bridle** [with horſemen] are terms uſed of a horſe that has too wide a mouth, and too narrow a bitmouth, ſo that the bit riſes too high, and gathers and furls the lips, and miſplaces itſelf above that place of the bars, where the preſſure ſhould be, by which means the curb is miſplaced and ſhoved too high.

Bridle *Hand* [in horſemanſhip] the hand which holds the bridle in riding gently, the left hand. In the turning one might perceive the *bridle-hand* ſomething gently ſtir, but indeed ſo gently, as it did rather diſtil virtue, than uſe violence. *Sidney.*

Bri′dlington, or **Burlington**, a market-town of the eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, 30 miles from Spurnhead, and 205 from London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Boyle.

Bri′dport, a borough-town of Dorſetſhire, 6 miles from Lyme, and 145 from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Brief *adj.* [*brief*, Fr. *breve*, It. and Sp. of *brevis*, Lat. ſhort] 1. Short, conciſe; now ſeldom uſed but of words. A play there is, my lord, ſome ten words long, which is as *brief* as I have known a play. *Shakeſpeare.* The *brief* ſtile is that which expreſſeth much in little. *Ben Johnſon.* 2. Contracted, narrow.

The ſhrine of Venus or ſtraight pight Minerva
Poſtures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

Brief, *ſubſt.* [*brief* or *brevet*, Fr. *brieve* or *breve*, It. brief, Du. and Ger. a letter, breef, Su.] 1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief* how many ſports are ripe. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A ſhort extract or epitome. I ſhall make it plain, as far as a ſum or *brief* can. *Bacon.* 3. The writings given the pleaders or counſel, that contains the caſe.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

4. Letters patent, or licence to any ſufferer for collecting the charitable benevolence of the people, for any private or public loſs.

Brief, or **Breve** [in law] a writ, whereby a man is ſummoned or attached to anſwer any action; or it is taken in a larger ſenſe, for any writ iſſued out of the king's courts of record at Weſtminſter, whereby any thing is commanded to be done, in order to juſtice, or the execution of the king's command.

Apoſtolical **Brief**, a letter which the pope ſends to princes and other magiſtrates, concerning any public affairs. Some apoſtolical letters are called *briefs*, becauſe they are compriſed in a ſhort and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe.*

Brief [in muſic] a meaſure of quantity, which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up. It is not now often uſed.

Brie′fly, in few words, conciſely.

Brie′fness [of *brief*] brevity, conciſeneſs. *Camden.*

Bri′er [bꞃæꞃ, Sax. ſuppoſed of bꞃæcan, Sax. to break, becauſe it ſcars the ſkin] a prickly plant. The ſweet and wild ſort are ſpecies of the roſe.

He is in the **Bri′ers**, or, overwhelmed with trouble.

Brie′ry [from *brier*] thorny, full of briers, rough.

Brieze [*briſe*, Fr. *brezza*, It.] a chilly or cool wind.

Briez *of Wind*, a ſoft, gentle gale of wind. See Breeze.

Brig, and poſſibly alſo **Brix**, is derived from the Saxon, bꞃiᵹ, a bridge, which to this day, in the northen counties, is called a *brigg* and not a *bridge*. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Bri′ga [*brigue*, Fr. *briga*, It. old law] contention, quarrel.

Briga′de [Fr. *brigata*, It. *brigadà*, Sp. a military art] a party or diviſion of forces, a body of ſoldiers, conſiſting of ſeveral ſquadrons of horſe, and battalions of foot. Fronted *brigades*. *Milton.*

Brigade [of horſe] is a body of 8, 10, or 12 ſquadrons.

Brigade [of foot] a body of 4, 5, or 6 battalions, commanded by a brigadier.

Brigadee′r, or **Brigadie′r** [*brigadier*, Fr. *brigatiere*, It. *brigadèro*, Sp.] an officer in an army, who commands a brigade.

Briga′demajor. An officer appointed by the brigadier to aſſiſt him in the ordering of his brigade, and he there acts as a major-general does in an army. *Harris.*

Briga′dier *General*, an officer who commands a brigade of horſe and foot in an army, next in rank below a major-general.

Bri′gand, Fr. a highway-man, one belonging to a gang of robbers. There might be a rout of ſuch barbarous thieviſh *brigands* in ſome rocks, but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhall.*

Bri'gandine, or **Bri'gantine** [of *brigand*] a coat of mail, or a ſort of ancient defenſive armour, conſiſting of thin, joined ſcales or plates, pliant and eaſy to the body. *Fr.*

Put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet,
And *brigantine* of braſs. *Milton.*

Bri'gantine, or **Bri'gandine** [Fr. *brigantino*, It. *bergantin*, Sp. probably of *brigand*, becauſe firſt uſed by pyrates] a ſmall, light veſſel, with two maſts; going ſometimes both with ſails and oars, either for fighting or giving chaſe.

Like as a warlike *brigandine* applied,
To fight lays forth her frightful pikes afore,
The engines which in them ſad death do hide. *Spenſer.*

Bri'gbote, or **Bru'gbote** [of bꞃiᵹᵹe, and boꞇe; Sax.] a contribution towards repairing or building of bridges.

Bright [beoꞃhꞇ, bꞃyhꞇ, Sax. bairht, Goth. Cambr. Br. bereht, Teut. brecht, of brechen, a very ancient Teutonic word, ſignifying to *ſhine*, *glitter*, or *gliſter*] 1. Lucid, ſhining, light.

A radiant ſhrine,
Dark with exceſſive *bright*, thy ſkirts appear. *Milton.*

2. Clear, evident. He may with more eaſe, with *brighter* evidence, and with ſurer ſucceſs, draw the learner on. *Watts.* 3. Illuſtrious, glorious; as, a *bright* period of time. 4. Witty, acute, ſubtle; as, a *bright* genius.

To **Bri'ghten**, *verb act.* [from *bright*] 1. To make bright, to make to ſhine or glitter.

Her celeſtial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* all the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. To diſpel gloom, to make luminous by light from without.

An ecſtaſy that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* up my ſorrow,
Like gleams of ſunſhine in a low'ring ſky. *Amb. Philips.*

3. To make gay or alert.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his creſt. *Milton.*

4. To make glorious or illuſtrious, not to darken. The queen would *brighten* her character, if ſhe would exert her authority to inſtil virtues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time enobles or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute or witty; as, converſation *brightens* his genius.

To **Brighten**, *verb neut.* to grow bright, to clear up; as, the day *brightens.*

Brighthe'lmstone, a ſea-port town of Suſſex, about 12 miles from Lewes, and 50 from London.

Bri'ghtly, [from *bright*] lucidly, ſhiningly.

Safely I ſlept, till *brightly* dawning ſhone
The morn, conſpicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

Bri'ghtness [bꞃyᵹhꞇneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Luſtre, glitter. The blazing *brightneſs* of her beauty's beam. *Spenſer.* Ruſt ſhall deface its *brightneſs. South.* 2. Acuteneſs, wittineſs, ſubtlety; as, *brightneſs* of parts.

Bri'gidians, an order of religious perſons founded by Brigidia, a princeſs of Sweden.

Brihu'ega, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, about 40 miles north-eaſt of Madrid.

Bri'lliancy [of *brilliant*] luſtre, glittering ſplendor.

Bri'lliant, *ſubſt.* [with lapidaries] a diamond cut artificially, and formed into angles, ſo as to refract the light, and ſo ſhine the more.

This *brilliant* is ſo ſpotleſs and ſo bright,
He needs not foil, but ſhines by his own proper light. *Dryden.*

Brilliant, *adj.* [Fr. *brillante*, It. *brilhante*, Port.] glittering, ſparkling, bright, ſhining.

So have I ſeen in larder dark,
Of veal a lucid loin;
Replete with many a *brilliant* ſpark,
As wiſe philoſophers remark,
At once both ſtink and ſhine. *Dorſet.*

This adjective is ſometimes uſed (agreeably to the genius of our language) for a noun ſubſtantive, as "the *brilliant*, i. e. a bright and ſparkling kind of thought or ſtyle.

——So the *ſublime*, the *obſcure*, &c.

Brilliant [with horſemen] a briſk, high-mettled, ſtately horſe, that has a raiſed neck, a high motion, excellent haunches, upon which he riſes, though never ſo little put on. *Fr.*

Brillia'nte [in muſic] intimates, that they are to play in a briſk, lively manner.

Brilli'antness [of *brilliant*] luſtre, ſplendor.

Brills, the hair on the eye-lids of an horſe.

Brim [*brim*, Iceland. *Johnſon*, bꞃimme, Sax.] 1. The utmoſt edge; as, the *brim* of a hat. 2. The upper edge of any veſſel; as, a glaſs, plate, cup, *&c.* 3. The top of any liquor; as, the *brim* of the water. 4. The bank or edge of a fountain.

It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whoſe chearful *brims*,
That curious nymph had oft been known,
To bathe her ſnowy limbs. *Drayton.*

Brim [*q.* a contraction of *brimſtone*] a common ſtrumpet. A very low word.

To **Brim**, *verb act.* [from the noun] to fill to the brim or top.

Then *brims* his ample bowl. *Dryden.*

To **Brim**, *verb neut.* to be full to the brim. The *brimming* glaſſes now are hurl'd. *John Philips.*

To **Brim**; as, to go to *brim*; ſaid of a ſow, when ſhe is ready or inclined to take the boar.

Bri'mful [of *brim* and *full*, of bꞃimme and ꝼull, Sax.] full up to the brim. Eyes *brimful* of tears. *Addiſon.*

Brimfu'lness [of *brimful*] fulneſs to the brim or top.

Pouring like a tide into a breach,
With ample and *brimfulneſs* of his force. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bri'mmer, a glaſs or cup filled up to the brim with any liquors.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow. *Dryden.*

There is no deceit in a **Brimmer**. The meaning, I ſuppoſe, is when a glaſs is full, there can be no more in it, and ſo a man can't be deceived of his quantity; otherwiſe brimmers ſeldom fail of deceiving men into drunkenneſs and folly.

Bri'mming, *adj.* [of *brim*] full to the top. Store the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

Brimming, the act of generation between a boar and a ſow.

Bri'mstone [corrupted from *brin*, or *brenſtone*, that is, fiery ſtone, of bꞃyn, and ꞅꞇan, Sax. a ſtone] a mineral, the ſame with ſulphur; which ſee. Enrolled in duſky ſmoke and *brimſtone* blue. *Spenſer.*

Bri'mstony, dawbed with, or of the nature of brimſtone; full of brimſtone, ſulphurous.

Brin, a city of Moravia, dependent on Bohemia; about 30 miles ſouth-eaſt of Olmutz.

Bri'nded, or **Bri'ndled** [of *brin*, Fr. a branch] variegated, or being of divers colours; tabby, marked with branches; as, *brinded* cat; *brinded* lioneſs.

Bri'ndice, or **Bre'ndice** [*brinde*, Fr. *brindiſi*, It.] a health; as, to drink a *brindice*, or health to one.

Brindi'si, a port-town of the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on the gulph of Venice, about 35 miles north-weſt of Otranto.

Bri'ndle [from *brindled*] the ſtate of being ſpotted. A natural *brindle. Clariſſa.*

Brine [of bꞃyne, Sax. the ſalt-ſea] 1. Salt liquor or pickle; any water impregnated with ſalt. *Brine*, when ſalt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon.* 2. Uſed by the poets for the ſea. The foaming *brine. Shakeſpeare.* Level *brine. Milton.* 3. Alſo uſed by poets for tears.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath waſh'd thy ſallow cheeks for Roſaline. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Salt-water, after a proper evaporation, of which ſalt is made.

Bri'nepit [of *brine* and *pit*] a pit of ſalt-water. The freſh ſprings, *brinepits*, barren place, and fertile. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Bring**, *pret.* I brought, *part. paſſ.* brought [bꞃinᵹan, Sax. brengen, Du. bringen, H. Ger. bringa, Su. all of briggan or brican, Goth.] 1. To cauſe to come. The folly of mankind *brought* in the images of gods. *Stillingfleet.* *Bring* back gently in wandering minds by going before them. *Locke.* 2. To conduct. The underſtanding ſhould be *brought* to the knotty parts of knowledge by degrees. *Locke.* 3. To fetch from a place, to convey in one's own hand, not to ſend by another. He ſhould not ſend the peace, but *bring. Dryden.* Diſtinguiſhed from to carry or convey to a place. As ſhe was going to fetch it, he called to her, *bring* me a morſel of bread. 1 *Kings.* 4. To produce, to procure; as, to *bring* one honour. 5. To introduce. Since he could not have a ſeat among them, he would *bring* in one who had more merit. *Tatler.* 6. To reduce, to recal; as, to *bring* one to a ſenſe of guilt. 7. To attract, to draw along. In diſtillation, the water *brings* over ſomething with it. *Newton.* 8. To put into any particular ſtate, to make liable to any thing; as, to *bring* the mind to any ſtudy, and to *bring* an offender to juſtice. 10. To recal, to recollect; as, to *bring* to mind. 11. To induce, to prevail upon. He's *brought* to reflect on a thing. 12. To *bring about*, to bring to paſs, to effect. 13. To *bring about* ſeveral great events, for the advantage of the public. *Addiſon.* 14. To *bring forth*, to give birth to, to produce; as, to *bring forth* a ſon. Idleneſs and luxury *bring* forth poverty. *Tillotſon.* 15. To *bring forth*, to bring to light. The thing that is hid, *bringeth* he forth *to light. Job.* 16. To *bring in*, to reduce by main force; as, to *bring in* the rebels. 17. To *bring in*, to afford gain; as, to *bring in* trade or plenty. 18. To *bring in*, to introduce; as, to *bring in* ſomething in diſcourſe. 19. To *bring off*, to clear, or procure to be acquitted, to cauſe to eſcape; as, to *bring* one *off* at the bar. 20. To *bring on*, to engage in an action; as, to *bring* a perſon *on* in any ſcheme. 21. To *bring over*, to convert, to draw to a new party; as, to *bring* one *over* to his party. 22. To *bring out*, to exhibit, to ſhew. Make this cheat *bring out* another. *Shakeſpeare.* 23. To *bring under*, to ſubdue, to repreſs; as, a ſharp courſe to *bring under* rebels. *Spenſer.* 24. To *bring up*, to inſtruct, to form; as, to *bring up* children. 25. To *bring into practice* or *faſhion*; as, to *bring* up a ceremony or cuſtom. 26. To *bring up*, to cauſe to a dvance. *Bring up* your army. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Bring** *in a Horſe* [with horſemen] is to keep down the noſe of a horſe that bores, and toſſes his noſe up to the wind.

To **Bring** *up* [with bricklayers] ſignifies to raiſe or build; as, *bring* up the wall.

Bri'nger [from *bring*] he that brings any thing. *Bringer* of unwelcome news. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bringer *up*, an inſtructor. Breeders and *bringers up* of the worthieſt men. *Aſcham.*

Bringers *up* [a military term] the whole laſt men in a battalion drawn up, or the laſt men in every file.

Bri'niness [of bꞃyneneꞅꞅe, Sax.] ſaltneſs, like the ſea.

Bri'nish, or **Bri'ny** [of bꞃyne, Sax.] pertaining to, or of the quality of brine, having the taſte of ſalt.

Some envious ſurge
Will in his *briniſh* bowels ſwallow him. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then *briny* ſeas and taſteful ſprings farewel. *Addiſon.*

Bri'nishness [of *briniſh*] ſaltneſs, tendency to ſaltneſs.

Brink [brink, Dan.] the edge of any place; as, the *brink* of a river, precipice, *&c.*

To be upon the **Brink** [or point] of one's ruin.

Bri'onne, a town of Normandy, in France, ſituated on the Rill, about 10 leagues from Rouen.

Bri'ony. See **Bryony.**

Bri'sac, a fortified town of Swabia, in Germany, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the river Rhine, about 30 miles north of Straſburg.

New **Brisac**, a fortreſs on the weſtern ſhore of the Rhine, oppoſite to Old Briſac. It ſtands in Alſace, and belongs to the French.

Brise [in huſbandry] a ſort of ground which has lain long untilled.

Brise [in blazonry] a French term, which ſignifies broken, and in their way of blazon implies an ordinary, that has ſome part of it broken off. *Fr.*

Bri'sgow, a territory of the circle of Swabia, in Germany, ſituated on the eaſt-ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite to the Upper Alſace, whereof Frebourg and Briſac are the chief towns.

Brisk [*bruſque*, Fr. probably of friſch, Teut.] 1. Vigorous, lively, ſprightly, merry, jovial, applied to men.

Kind and *briſk*, and gay like me. *Denham.*

2. Powerful, ſpirituous, applied to things; as, *briſk* wine, *briſk* cyder, the *briſk* acting of any object. 3. Vivid, bright, applied to things; as, to make an object appear more *briſk* and pleaſant.

To Brisk *up, verb neut.* to come briſkly up.

Bri'sket [*brichet*, Fr.] that part of the breaſt which lies next to the ribs. See the *briſket* ſkin be red. *Mortimer.*

Brisket *of a Horſe*, is the fore-part of the neck at the ſhoulder.

Bri'skly [of *briſk*] vigorouſly, lively, *&c.*

Bri'skness [of *briſk*] 1. Livelineſs, ſprightlineſs, quickneſs; as, to allay the vigour and *briſkneſs* of one's ſpirit. 2. Gaiety; as, *briſkneſs*, jollity, and good humour.

Bri'stle [bꞃiſtl, Sax. borſtel, Du. borſte, Ger.] ſtrong hair ſtanding erect on a boar's back. *Briſtles* ſeem to be nothing elſe but a horn ſplit into a multitude of little ones. *Grews.*

To Bristle, *verb act.* [bꞃiſtlian, Sax. borſtelen, Du. borſten, Ger.] 1. To erect the hairs on the back like an enraged boar. 2. To make to riſe in briſtles.

Boar with *briſtled* hair. *Shakeſpeare.*
Dogged war *briſtles* his angry creſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To briſtle a thread, to faſten a briſtle to it.

To Bristle, *verb neut.* to ſtand up like briſtles.

With chatt'ring teeth and *briſtling* hair upright. *Dryden.*

Bristle *Tails*, a kind of flies.

Bri'stly [of *briſtle*] having, or full of, briſtles.

Bristol, a city and port-town of England, ſituated on the river Avon, 12 miles from Bath, 30 from Glouceſter, and 115 from London. It has the greateſt foreign trade, except London, of any place in England. It is a biſhop's ſee, ſends two members to parliament, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Hervey.

New Bristol, the capital of the county of Bucks in Penſilvania, about 20 miles north of Philadelphia. It is ſituated on the river Delawar.

Bri'stol *Milk*, ſherry wine or ſack of Xeres.

Bristol *Stones*, a kind of ſoft diamonds, found amongſt the rocks, and in the cavities of iron ore, near the city of Briſtol.

Bri'sure [of *briſer*, Fr. to break] in fortification, a line of four or five fathom in length, parallel to the line of defence, which, according to Vauban, is for making a hollow tower, or to cover the concealed flank, that the enemy's guns may not overturn the guns placed upon the concealed flank.

Brisure [in blazonry] is in French derived from *briſer*, to break, becauſe they ſeem to break the principal figure, what the Engliſh expreſs by differences, and is uſed to diſtinguiſh between the elder and younger brothers and baſtards in a coat of arms, as a label, half moon, *&c.*

Bri'tain [*Britannia*, Lat. Βρεττανια, Gr.] the kingdom of England. Diod. Sic. Bibl. lib. 5. p. 209, 22.—— *την καισαρος γενομενην στρατειαν εις βρεττανιαν.* Appendix ad Theſaur. H. Stephani, Conſtantini, *&c.*

Bri'tannic, *noun adj.* [*Britannicus*, Lat. Βρεταννικος, Gr.] belonging to *Britain*. Diod. Sic. Bibl. lib. 1. p. 4, 5. *προεβιβασε δε* [ſc. J. Cæſar] *την ηγεμονιαν της ρωμης μεχρι των βρεταννικων νησων, i. e.* Cæſar extended the Roman empire as far as the Britiſh iſles. Append. ad Theſaur. H. Stephani, Conſtantini, *&c.*

Brita'nica [in botany] the great water-dock, *&c.*

Brit, the name of a fiſh. The pilchards purſue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew.*

Bri'tany, a province of France, bounded by the Engliſh channel and the bay of Biſcay on the north, weſt, and ſouth, and on the eaſt by the province of Orleanois.

To Brite, or To Bright [among huſbandmen] barley, wheat, hops, *&c.* are ſaid to brite when they grow over-ripe or ſhatter.

Bri'tish, of or pertaining to Great-Britain.

Bri'ttle [bꞃitend, bꞃittan, Sax.] apt to break, weak, frail, not tough; as, a *brittle* wood, a *brittle* ſtone. *Brittle* goods that break like glaſs.' *Granville.*

Bri'ttleness [of *brittle*] aptneſs to break, not toughneſs. Sharp without *brittleneſs*. *Aſcham.*

Bri'xen, a city of Tyrol, in Germany, about 50 miles north-eaſt of Trent.

Bri'za, the plant dinkle-thorn.

Brize, the gadfly.

Brize, a ſcorned little creature,
Thro' his fair hide his angry ſting did threaten. *Spenſer.*

Brize *Vents* [in gardening] ſhelters on the north-ſide of melon-beds, where there are two walls.

Broach, the name of a wind inſtrument, the ſounds of which are made by turning round a handle.

Broach [*broche*, Fr.] a ſpit for roaſting meat on. He was taken into ſervice to a baſe office in his kitchen, ſo that he turned a *broach* who had worn a crown. *Bacon.* Drop their fatneſs from the hazle *broach*. *Dryden.*

Broach [with hunters] a ſtart of the head of a young ſtag, growing ſharp like the end of a ſpit.

To Broach [*brocher*, Fr.] 1. To ſpit meat, to pierce as with a ſpit. Sometimes he *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry birds ſpitted upon a ſtick. *Hakewell.* 2. Firſt to publiſh or ſet abroad, to invent a ſtory, doctrine, or hereſy; as, to *broach* an error. 3. To tap beer, to pierce a veſſel, in order to draw the liquor. 4. To open any ſtore. I will open the old armories, *broach* my ſtore, and bring forth my ſtores. *Knolles.* 4. To let out.

Blood was ready to be *broach'd*. *Hudibras.*

Bro'acher [of *broach*] 1. A ſpit. On five ſharp *broachers* rank'd the roaſt they turn'd. *Dryden.* 2. He that firſt opens, or utters any thing; as, the *broacher* of an opinion.

Broad [bꞃoad, bꞃad, Sax. bred, Dan. bredh, Su. breedt, Du. breid, O. and L. Ger. breit, H. Ger. all of brait, Goth.] 1. Wide, large in breadth, diſtinguiſhed from being narrow; as, a *broad* bottom. 2. Large, palpable. Cunning has always a *broad* mixture of falſhood. *Locke.* 3. Clear, open; as, *broad* day-light, *broad* ſunſhine. 4. Groſs, coarſe.

The *broad*-ſpeaking, gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

Broad nonſenſe. *Pope.* 5. Fulſome, tending to obſcenity. As chaſte and modeſt as he is eſteemed in ſome places, he is *broad* and fulſome. *Dryden.* 6. Bold, not delicate. Who can ſpeak *broader* than he that has no houſe to put his head in? Such may rail againſt great buildings. *Shakeſpeare.*

Broad, *noun ſubſt.* a large collection of ſtanding water.

Broad [or quite] awake.

Broad-albin, a diſtrict or county of Perthſhire, in Scotland, bordering on Argyleſhire. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Campbell.

Broad *as long*. A family phraſe, for equal upon the whole.

Bro'adcloth [of *broad* and *cloth*] a fine kind of cloth.

To Bro'aden [of *broad*] to become broad. I know not where this word occurs, but in the following paſſage.

Low walks the ſun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Juſt o'er the verge of day. *Thomſon.*

Broadeyed [of *broad* and *eye*] having a wide proſpect or ſurvey.

Broadeyed watchful day. *Shakeſpeare.*

Broadleaved [of *broad* and *leaf*] having broad leaves; as, a *broadleaved* plant.

Broa'dly, as to ſpeak broadly, or in a coarſe dialect; likewiſe to ſpeak openly or freely.

Bro'adness [of *broad*] 1. Breadth, extent from ſide to ſide, not length: 2. Coarſeneſs, fulſomeneſs. I have uſed the cleaneſt metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadneſs* of the meaning. *Dryden.*

Broad *Piece*, a golden coin, ſome ſuppoſe worth 23 ſhillings, and others 25.

Bro'adshouldered [of *broad* and *ſhoulder*] having broad ſhoulders.

Bro'adside [of *broad* and *ſide*] 1. The ſide of a ſhip, as diſtinguiſhed from the head or ſtern. From her *broadſides* a ruder flame is thrown. *Waller.* 2. The volley of cannon fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.

To give a Broad *Side* [q. d. *board ſide*, or from the whole ſide of the ſhip, *bordée*, Fr. *bordata*, It. ſea-language] is to diſcharge all the great guns that are on one ſide of the ſhip at once.

Broad *Side* [with printers] a ſheet of paper, containing one large page printed.

Broca'de, Broca'do, or Brocca'do [*brocard*, Fr. *broccato*, It. *brocado*, Sp. Obrîc. Arab. (as many of the Spaniſh words are borrowed from the *Arabians*, once maſters of Spain) and which *Golius* explains by a veſt or garment made of a *thicker* ſort of ſilk; but leaves it undetermined, whether we muſt trace its etymology ſtill further, *viz.* into the *Perſian* language; or acquieſce in the *Arabic* extract, from the verb *baraca*, which ſignifies to flaſh like lightning] a ſtuff or cloth of gold, ſilver, or ſilk, raiſed and enriched with flowers, foliages, or other figures; as, rich *brocade*.

Brocaded, *adj.* [of *brocade*] 1. Dreſt in brocade. 2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

The rich *brocaded* ſuit unfold,
Where riſing flowers grow ſtiff with froſted gold. *Gay.*

Bro'cage, or Bro'kerage [of *broke*] 1. The hire, pay, or reward of a broker, *i. e.* one who ſells goods for another, the buſineſs of trade, the gain got by promoting bargains.

Got him ſmall gains, but ſhameleſs flattery,
And filthy *brocage*, and unſeemly ſhifts,
And borrow baſe. *Spenſer.*

Merchants *brocage* for goods. 2. The hire taken for unlawful uſury. *Brocage* of an uſurer. *Bacon.* 3. The trade of dealing in old things.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whoſe works are e'en the frippery of wit,
From *brocage* is become ſo bold a thief. *Ben Johnſon.*

Brocca'rii [Scotch law] mediators in any affair, buſineſs, bargain, or tranſaction.

Broce'lla [old records] a thicket or covert of buſhes; thence comes the brouſing of cattle, and brouſe of wood.

Broch, or Brooch, an old faſhioned piked ornament of gold, anciently worn.

Bro'cha, an awl, a large packing needle.

To Broche [*brocher*, Fr.] to fix on a broche or ſpit. He *broched* theſe feetleſs birds. *Camden.*

Broche'tte, a ſkewer to ſtick on, or in meat.

Brochette, Fr. [in cookery] a particular way of frying chickens.

Bro'chia [old law] a large can or pitcher.

Brock [bꞃock, Sax.] a badger.

Brock, or Bro'cket [*brocart*, Fr.] a buck or hart of two years old, or of the third year.

Bro'cket's *Siſter*, a hind of the third year.

Bro'coli, an *Italian* plant of the colly-flower kind, a kind of cabbage for the uſe of the table. *Ital.*

Brod, a town of Sclavonia, ſituated on the river Save, about 16 miles ſouth of Poſega.

Bro'dehalfpenny, or Bro'dhalpeny, an exemption from paying a certain toll to the lord of the manor, *&c.* for ſetting up boards in a fair or market.

Bro'dera, or Bro'dra, a city of Aſia, in the country of the Mogul, and kingdom of Guzurat, where there is a great trade in cotton cloths. Lat. 22° 25′ N. Long. 73° 30′ E.

Bro'di, a fortified town of the kingdom of Poland, in Wolhinia.

Bro'glio, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, near the confines of Provence, about 25 miles north-eaſt of Nice.

To Brogue, or To Broggle [probably of *brouiller*, Fr. to trouble] to fiſh for eels by troubling the water, becauſe by doing ſo they are the more eaſily taken.

Brogue *on the Tongue* [probably of the Iriſh *brogues*, a ſort of Shoes, and at firſt was applied moſt uſually to them who are very tenacious of their Iriſh idioms, *&c.*] a defect incident to moſt foreigners in pronouncing the Engliſh tongue, or other acquired language, either

ther with the accent, idiom, phraſe, or air of their own tongue. A cant word.

Brogues, [*brog*, Iriſh] ſhoes of horſe or any other coarſe leather, worn by the Iriſh, and Highlanders.

My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whoſe rudeneſs
Anſwer'd my ſteps too loud. *Shakeſpeare.*
We muſt take three half-pence, or eat our *brogues*. *Swift.*

To Broi'der [*broder*, Fr.] to embroider, to adorn with figures of needle work. Mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride. *Tickell.*

Broi'derer [*un brodeur*, Fr.] an embroiderer.

Broi'dery [of *broider*] embroidery, needle-work, ſome ornaments raiſed on cloth. The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove. *Tickell.*

To Broil, *verb act.* [either of bꞃoel, Sax. a wood, or of *brouiller*, Fr.] to roaſt meat on the coals.

To Broil, *verb neut.* to be in the heat. Where have you been *broiling?*——among the crowd in the abbey. *Shakeſpeare.* And to *broil* in the ſun.

Broil [*brouillerie*, Fr. *imbroglio*, It.] diſturbance, trouble, falling out, a quarrel.

Broitschi'a, a city of Aſia, in the kingdom of Indoſtan, about 12 leagues from Surat.

Broke, or Brake [bꞃæc, Sax. brach, Ger.] *irr. pret.* of break.

Broke, or Bro'ken [bꞃocan, Sax. gebrochen, Ger.] *irr. part. pret.* of break.

To Broke [of uncertain etymology. Skinner ſeems inclined to derive it from *to break*, becauſe broken men turn factors or brokers, Caſaubon from πραττειν, to act or do. Skinner thinks again that it may be contracted from *procurer*. Mr. Lye more probably deduces it from bꞃuccan, Sax. to be buſy. *Johnſon*] to tranſact buſineſs for or by others; it is ſometimes uſed in reproach.

Brokes with all that can, in ſuch a ſuit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakeſpeare.*
Broke by ſervants and inſtruments to draw them on. *Bacon.*

Bro'ken [of bꞃacan, Sax. to break, gebrochen, Ger.] parted by breaking; as, broken meat, fragments of cut meat.

Bro'ken-hearted [of *broken* and *heart*] having the ſpirits depreſſed by fear or grief. To bind up the *broken-hearted*. *Iſaiah.*

Brokenly, *adv.* [of *broken*] without regular ſeries. Hopkins hath done ſomething of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly, intending chiefly a diſcourſe of his own voyage. *Hakewell.*

Broken *Radiation* [in catoptrics] is the breaking of the beams of light, as ſeen through a glaſs that is cut into ſeveral panes or pieces.

Broken-ray [in dioptrics] Ray of refraction is a right line, whereby the ray of incidence chuſes its rectitude or ſtraitneſs, and is broken in paſſing thro' the ſecond medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

Bro'ker [probaly of *procurator*, Lat. on account of their procuring chapmen to others, and *e contra*, or of bꞃecan, Sax. to break, becauſe in former times none but bankrupts were permitted to follow that employment] 1. A kind of factor employed by merchants, that does buſineſs or makes bargains for others. 2. A pimp, or matchmaker. A goodly *broker!* dare you preſume to harbour wanton lines? *Shakeſpeare.*

Exchange Brokers, are ſuch who make it their buſineſs to be acquainted with the courſe of exchange, to give information to merchants how it goes, and to notify to ſuch perſons who have either money to receive or to pay beyond ſea, who are proper perſons to negociate the exchange with; their premium is two 8ths *per cent.*

Pawn Brokers, are ſuch as lend money to neceſſitous people upon pawns. Alſo ſuch as buy and ſell old houſhold goods, are called brokers.

Stock Brokers, are ſuch as buy and ſell ſhares of joint ſtocks of a company or corporation for other perſons, as the Bank, South-ſea, Eaſt-India company, *&c.*

Bro'kerage [of *broker*] the pay or reward of a broker. See Brocage.

Bro'mas [βρομος, Gr.] a ſort of grain called wild oats.

Bro'mesgrove. a market town of Worceſterſhire, about 10 miles north of Worceſter, and 118 from London.

Bro'mley, a market town of Kent, on the river Ravenſbourn, nine miles from London.

Bron, or Bronno, a town of the territory of the Milaneſe, in Italy, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Po, about 12 miles ſouth of Pavia.

Bro'nchant [in blazonry] is a French term, and ſignifies ſurmounting or appearing; as, *bronchant ſur le tout*, is ſtanding out, or ſhewing itſelf over all. As when an eſcutcheon is ſemé, or ſtrewed all over with fleurs de lis, or the like, and over them a beaſt and other things, that ſeems to cover ſo many of thoſe things, that the eſcutcheon is ſuppoſed to be ſtrewed with all over; but that they are hid by that other bearing which ſtands before them, it is called *bronchant*.

Bro'nchia [Lat. βρογχια, of βρογχος, the throat] certain hollow pipes diſperſed thro' the lungs which are branches of the wind-pipe.

Bro'nchial, or Bro'nchic, belonging to the throat. Inflammation of the lungs may happen in the *bronchial* or pulmonary veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

Bro'nchiale, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a particular artery of the lungs, ſo called from its ſupplying the bronchia.

Bro'nchic *Muſcles*, the ſternothyroides.

Bronchoce'le [of βρογχος, the throat or wind-pipe. and κηλη, a ſwelling, Gr.] a rupture of the throat; a ſtrumous tumour, great, hard, and round; riſing in the aſpera arteria, or about the fauces. *Caſtel. Renovat.*

Broncho'tomy [βρογχοτομια, of βρογχος, the wind-pipe, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] an operation of cutting into the wind-pipe, in a membraneous part between two rings, to prevent ſuffocation, *&c.* in a ſquinancy.

Bro'ncus [Lat. βρογχος, Gr.] the wind-pipe, the forepart of which is compoſed of ſo many little rings. 'Tis divided into its *trunk* and *branches*; of which we have a curious *portraiture* (as of many other parts of the human Mechanism) in *Boerhaav. Oeconomia Animalis Æreis tabulis illuſtrata. Ed. Londin.*

Brond, the ſame with brand.

Fooliſh old man, ſhould then the pagan wrath
That weeneſt words or charms may force withſtond,
Soon ſhalt thou ſee, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*. *Spenſer.*

Bronte'a [Lat. of βροντη, Gr. thunder] a braſs engine in theatres; by which they imitate the thunder.

Bro'ntes [Lat. of βροντη, Gr. thunder] one of the Cyclops or Vulcan's journeymen, who made thunderbolts for Jupiter.

Bro'nteus [Lat. of βροντη, Gr.] an appellation of Jupiter, and alſo of Bacchus, on account of the noiſe of drunken quarrels.

Bro'ntias [of βροντη, Gr.] a ſort of precious ſtone, ſuppoſed to fall with thunder.

Bronto'logy [βροντολογια, of βροντη, and λογος, Gr. diſcourſe] a treatiſe or diſcourſe of thunder, wherein an explication of its cauſes and phenomena, *&c.* is given.

Bronze, Fr. 1. A compound metal; two thirds of which conſiſts of copper, and one third of braſs. 2. Braſs. Imbrown'd in native *bronze*, lo Henley ſtands. *Pope.* 3. A medal:

Little gives thee joy or pain;
A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root. *Prior.*

Brooch [*broche*, Fr. broke, Du.] a collar of gold formerly worn about the necks of ladies, a jewel, an ornament of jewels.

He is the *brooch* indeed,
And gem of all the nation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Brooch [with painters] a painting all in one colour.

Brood [bꞃoꝺ, of bꞃeꝺan, Sax. broedinge or broedſel, Du. brüte, Ger.] 1. A number of chickens hatched by or going with one hen.

A hen followed by a *brood* of ducks. *Spectator.*

2. Offspring, progeny. Mine own *brood* that on my bowels feed. *Milton.* 2. Generation. Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poiſon. *Addiſon.* 4. Something brought forth, a production. Such things become the hatch and *brood* of time. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something's in his ſoul,
O'er which his melancholy ſits on *brood*;
And I doubt the hatch and the diſcloſe
Will be ſome danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Brood, *verb neut.* [of bꞃeꝺan, Sax. to cheriſh, broeden, Du. brüten, Ger.] 1. To ſit on eggs, as a hen or fowl does, to hatch them.

With mighty wings outſpread,
Dovelike, ſat'ſt *brooding* on the vaſt abyſs,
And mad'ſt it pregnant. *Milton.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing. *Brooding* darkneſs ſpreads his jealous wings. *Milton.* They breed, they *brood*. *Dryden.* 3. To watch, to conſider a thing with anxiety and ſolicitude.

Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold,
Who dare not give. *Dryden.*

4. To mature any thing by care. There was ever amongſt nations a *brooding* of a war. *Bacon.*

To Brood, *verb act.* to cheriſh by care, to hatch. You'll ſit and *brood* your ſorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

Bro'ody [of *brood*] being in a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs, inclined to ſit and hatch. The common hen all the time ſhe is *broody*, ſits, and leads her chickens, and uſes a voice which we call clocking. *Ray.*

Brook [bꞃoc or bꞃoca, Sax.] a rivulet, a running water which is leſs than a river. Springs make little rivulets; theſe united make *brooks*; and thoſe coming together make rivers, which empty themſelves into the ſea. *Locke.*

To Brook, *verb act.* [bꞃucan, Sax. to digeſt, bruge, Dan. bruks, Su. brugcken, Du. bruchen, L. Ger. brauchen, H. Ger. to uſe, have occaſion, or bear with] as, to *brook* an affront, *i. e.* to bear it with patience, to put it up.

To Brook, *verb neut.* to endure, to be content. He could not *brook*, that the worthy prince Plangus was, by his choſen Tiridates, preferred before him. *Sidney.*

Brook-lime [of bꞃooc lim, Sax.] an herb; a ſort of water ſpeedwell, very common in ditches.

Broom [bꞃom, Sax. brem, Du.] a ſhrub ſo called; it hath a papilionaceous flower, which becomes a ſhort roundiſh ſwelling pod containing a kidney ſhaped ſeed in each.

Broom, a beſom, an utenſil for ſweeping a houſe, ſtable, *&c.* ſo called of the ſhrub it is often made of.

Broom *Rape*, a plant whoſe root is like that of a turnip, growing at the root of a broom.

Brooming, or Breaming [a ſhip] is a burning off the filth ſhe hath contracted on her ſides, with broom, ſtraw, reeds, *&c.* when ſhe is on a careen, or on the ground.

Bro'om-land [of *broom* and *land*] land that bears broom. Sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone, by being put into *broomlands*. *Mortimer.*

Bro'ssus [Lat. old law] bruiſed or hurt with blows, bruiſes, or other caſualties.

Broth [bꞃoth, Sax. *brodo*, It. or of βρωτον, Gr. food] the liquor in which fleſh, *&c.* is boiled, and thickened with oatmeal, *&c.*

As good eat the D—l, as the Broth he is boiled in.

That is, it is the ſame thing to be actually guilty of a fact, as to be acceſſary to it.

Brothel [*bordel*, Fr. *bordello*, It. *burdél*, Sp.] a lewd houſe, a bawdy-houſe.

From its old ruins *brothel-houſes* riſe,
Scenes of lewd loves, and of pulluted joys. *Dryden.*

See Bordello.

Bro'ther [bꞃoꝺoꞃ, of bꞃeeꝺ, or of bꞃeꝺan, Sax. *q. d.* of the ſame brood, brodre, Dan. broder, Su. broer or broeder, Du. O. and L. Ger. bruder, H. Ger. all of brothr or brothar, or *brader*, Perſ. of Scyth.] 1. A male born of the ſame father and mother. 2. Any one cloſely united.

He to day that ſheds his blood with me,
Shall be my *brother*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Any one reſembling another in manner, form or profeſſion. He

alſo that is ſlothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waſter. *Proverbs*. 4. Brother, in the theological ſenſe, denotes man in general.

Brother, *irr. plur.* brethren, tho' ſeldom otherways than in a theological ſenſe.

Conſanguineous **Brothers**, are brothers who have only the ſame father, but two mothers.

Uterine **Brothers**, are ſuch as are only deſcended by the ſame mother, but not the ſame father.

Brother *of the Quill*, properly a brother author or writer; but taken in general for one of the ſame profeſſion or fraternity as the perſon ſpeaking, be it who it will.

Brother *of the String*, an itinerary, ſtrolling muſician.

Bro'therhood [of *brother* and *hood*] 1. The ſtate or quality of being a brother. A right to govern, whether you call it ſupreme fatherhood or ſupreme *brotherhood*, will be all one. *Locke*. 2. A ſociety of men for any purpoſe, a fraternity. A fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George, erected by parliament. *Davies*. 3. A claſs of perſons of the ſame kind. He became as conſpicuous as any of the *brotherhood*. *Addiſon*.

Bro'therly, *adj.* like or pertaining to a brother, fraternal or natural; as, *brotherly* love.

Brotherly, *adv.* [of brother] with the affection of a brother; as, in a *brotherly* manner.

Brou'age, a fortreſs in the territory of Santoign, in France, ſituated on a bay of the ſea, about 18 miles ſouth of Rochelle.

Brought, *pret. & part. paſſ.* of to bring.

Brouersha'ven, a port town of Zeland, in the United Provinces, ſituated on the north ſide of the iſland Schonen, about nine miles ſouth-weſt of Helvoetſluys.

Broui'ller [with horſemen] a word uſed in the French riding academies, to ſignify that a horſe plunges, traverſes, and appears in diſorder, when he is put to any manage.

Brou'vets, ſoops made of meat. *Fr.*

Brow [bꞃopa, Sax. brouwe, Du. braun, or aug-braun, Ger. the eye-brow] 1. That part of the face, or the row of hairs that is above the eye. 2. The forehead.

Vaſt beams expreſs the beaſt,
Whoſe ſhady *brows* alive they dreſt. *Waller*.

3. The general air of the countenance. Face to face, and frowning *brow* to *brow*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Brow *of an Hill* [of bꞃopa, Sax.] the top of an hill hanging over the edge of any high place.

Brow *Antler* [a hunting term] the firſt ſtart that grows on the head of a ſtag, to which the beam antler is the next.

To **Brow** [from the noun] to bound or limit, to be at the edge of.

Hard by i'th' hilly crofts
That *brow* this bottom glad. *Milton*.

To **Brow** *beat* [of bꞃopa-beoꞇan, Sax.] to look diſdainfully or haughtily upon; to ſnub, to depreſs, or keep under with ſtern brows. Count Tariff endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff while he was ſpeaking. *Addiſon*.

Bro'wbound [of *brow* and *bound*] having the head encircled with a crown.

He prov'd the beſt man i'th' field, and for his meed
Was *browbound* with the oak. *Shakeſpeare*.

Brow *Poſt* [with carpenters] an overthwart or croſs beam.

Brown [*brun*, Fr. *bruno*, It. and Sp. bꞃun, Sax. brun, Su. Dan. and L. Ger. braun, H. Ger.] an obſcure dark colour; it is compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown *George*, ammunition-bread.

To be in a **Brown** *Study*, or penſive; to be in gloomy meditations, ſtudy in which the thoughts are directed to no certain point. They doze away their time in drowſineſs and *brown-ſtudies*. *Norris*

Brown [of bꞃunna, Sax. a river or fountain] ſignifies a river, or the place or perſon to be denominated from a river or fountain.

Brown-bill [of *brown* and *bill*] the ancient weapon of the Engliſh foot. Why it is called *brown*, I have not diſcovered; but we now ſay *brown muſquet* from it. *Johnſon*.

Brownbills levied in the city,
Made bills to paſs in the committee. *Hudibras*.

Bro'wnish, ſomething brown.

Bro'wnness [of bꞃon, Sax.] a brown colour.

Bro'wnists [ſo called from one Robert Brown, born at Northampton] a ſect in England; and were reckoned of the more rigid kind of *Separatiſts*; as contradiſtinguiſhed from the *Semi-ſeparatiſts*, or Robinſonians; from whom, as it is ſaid, the preſent independents are derived. *Hom. Eccleſ. Hiſt.* See **Independents** and **Congregational**. They equally diſliked epiſcopacy and preſbyterianiſm: they condemned the ſolemn celebration of marriages in churches; maintaining, that matrimony, being a political contract, the confirmation of it ought to proceed from the civil magiſtrate. They rejected all forms of prayer; and held that the Lord's prayer was not to be recited as a prayer, being given only as a model upon which to form our prayers.

Browse, or **Bro'wsewood** [prob. of *broſſe*, Fr. a twig, or rather of *broute*, Fr. which has the ſame ſignification] the young ſprouts of trees which ſhoot forth early in the ſpring; branches, or ſhrubs fit for the food of goats, and other animals.

The goats their ſhrubby *browſe* gnaw pendant. *John Philips*.

To **Browse**, *verb act.* [βρωσχω, Gr. *brouter*, Fr. *bruſcare*, It.] to feed, as cattle, by nibbling, or knapping off the yonng ſprigs of trees.

Trod in the durt
Of cattle, and *brows'd* and ſorely hurt. *Spenſer*.
Like the ſtag, when ſnow the paſture ſheets,
The bark of trees thou *browſed'ſt*. *Shakeſpeare*.

To **Browse**, *verb neut.* to feed; with *on*; as, to *browſe on* ivy; to *browſe on* ſhrubs; to *browſe on* herbage.

Bro'wsick [of *brow* and *ſick*] dejected, hanging the head.

A gracious influence from you,
May alter nature in our *browſick* crew. *Suckling*.

Bruchbote, or **Brugbote**. See **Brigbote**.

Brue'ria [old records] bruſh, heath, briars or thorns.

Bru'ges, a city and port town of Flanders, 11 miles eaſt of Oſtend, from whence there is a navigable canal. It has ſtill the beſt foreign trade of any town in Flanders.

Bruelle'tus [old records] a ſmall copſe or thicket, a little wood.

Bruise [bꞃyꞅe, Sax.] a contuſion, a hurt with ſomething.

To **Bruise** [of bꞃuiꞅan, Sax. *broyer*, Fr.] to cruſh or ſpoil the form of a thing, by any blow or hard compreſſure; to beat into groſs powder.

They beat their breaſts with many a *bruiſing* blow. *Dryden*.

Bru'ise-wort, an herb; the ſame with comfrey.

Bruit, a report, rumour, common talk. Fr. A *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was ſlain. *Sidney*.

Much **Bruit**, little fruit. *A great cry and a little wool*, &c. See under **Wool**.

To **Bruit** [from the noun] to report or ſpread a thing abroad. It is now obſolete.

Bru'mal [*brumalis*, Lat.] pertaining to winter. The *brumal* ſolſtice. *Brown*.

Bruma'lia [of *bruma*, Lat. winter, or of *Bromius*, the name of Bacchus] a feaſt of Bacchus, celebrated by the Romans for thirty days, beginning on the 24th of November, and ending the 26th of December.

Bru'malis [of *Brumus*, a name of Bacchus] a feſtival among the Romans, obſerved the 18th of February and 15th of Auguſt, in honour of Bacchus.

Brun, **Bran**, **Brown**, **Bourn**, and **Burn** [all derived from the Saxon boꞃn, bouꞃn, bꞃuna, buꞃna, Sax. all ſignifying a river or fountain] intimates the place to be called from a river or fountain; as, *Brunburn*.

Brune'tte, Fr. a woman with a brown complexion. The olives and the *brunettes*. *Addiſon*.

Bru'nion [*brugnon*. Fr. *prugna*, It.] a ſort of plum.

Bru'nswick, the capital of the dutchy of Brunſwick, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany, ſituated on the river Ocker, about ninety-five miles eaſt of Hanover. The elector of Hanover is ſtiled duke of Brunſwick, though he has no property in, or dominion of the city of that name, which belongs to the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle.

Brunt [prob. of brunſt, Teut. heat.] 1. Shock, violence; as, to bide the *brunt* in Sidney; and the *brunt* of battle in Milton. 2. Aſſault, onſet, blow, ſtroke. Too feeble I'll abide the *brunt* ſo ſtrong. *Spenſer*. An heavy *brunt* of cannon ball. *Hudibras*.

Bru'nt-island, a parliament town on the coaſt of Fife in Scotland, about 10 miles north-weſt of Edinburgh.

Bru'scum [with botaniſts] 1. A bunch or knob in a maple tree. 2. An arbour or hedge made of briars and thorns bound together. *Lat.*

Bru'scus, a ſhrub, of whoſe twigs bruſhes were made in ancient times. *Lat.*

To **Brush**, *verb act.* [probably of *broſſer*, Fr.] 1. To cleanſe, rub, or ſweep with a bruſh; as, to *bruſh* a hat or cloaths. 2. To ſtrike with quickneſs, as in bruſhing.

The wreathful beaſt about him turned light,
And him ſo rudely paſſing by did *bruſh*
With his long tail, that horſe and man to ground did ruſh.
Spenſer.
Has Somnus *bruſh'd* thy eye-lids with his rod? *Dryden*.

3. To paint with a bruſh.

You have commiſſion'd me to paint your ſhop,
And I have done my beſt to *bruſh* you up. *Pope*

4. To carry away by an act, like that of bruſhing. From the boughs *bruſh* off the evil dew. *Milton*.

5. To move as the bruſh.

A thouſand nights have *bruſh'd* their balmy wings
Over theſe eyes. *Dryden*.

To **Brush**, *verb neut.* to move with haſte; ludicrouſly applied to men. Nor took him down, but *bruſh'd* regardleſs by. *Dryden*.

To **Brush** *off*. 1. To run off. Off they *bruſh'd*, both foot and horſe. *Prior*. 2. To ſkim lightly, to fly over.

Awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And *bruſhing* o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryden*.

Brush [of burſtle, Teut. a briſtle, becauſe bruſhes are made of hog's briſtles, or *broſſe*, Fr. *bruſcus*, Lat.] 1. An utenſil for cleanſing things from duſt and ſoil, by rubbing; it is commonly made of briſtles ſet in wood. 2. The larger and ſtronger pencils uſed by painters; as, pencils and *bruſhes*. 3. A bundle of ſmall ſticks to light a fire. 4. A brunt, a rude aſſault, rough treatment; which by the ſame metaphor, we call ſcouring.

Elſe when we put it to the puſh
They had not giv'n us ſuch a *bruſh*. *Hudibras*.

Brush [hunting term] a drag, the tail of a fox.

Bru'sher [from *bruſh*] he that uſes a bruſh. Wotton uſed to ſay that critics were like *bruſhers* of noblemens cloaths. *Bacon*.

Bru'shment, or **Brushwood** [of *bruſh* and *wood*. I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *browſewood*. *Johnſon*] 1. Small wood or ſmall ſticks for fewel. 2. Rough, low, cloſe and ſhrubby thickets. With *bruſhwood* and with chips ſhe ſtrengthens theſe. *Dryden*.

Bru'shy [of *bruſh*] rough and ſhaggy like a bruſh. Blood wiped off by the *bruſhy* ſubſtance of the nerve from the knife wherewith it was cut. *Boyle*.

Brusk [in heraldry] a kind of tawny colour, otherwiſe called *tenne*.

Bru'soles [in cookery] veal ſtakes, or thoſe of other meat well ſeaſoned, ſtewed between thin ſlices of bacon, and between two fires, with ragoos, *&c.*

To **Bru'stle** [of bꞃuꞅꞇlian, Sax. borſtelen, Du. borſten, Ger. *q. d.* to erect the briſtles like an enraged boar] to go vapouring up to one; to ruſtle, as armour, ſtiff garments, ſilk, *&c.* do.

Bru'tal, or **Brutish** [*brutal*, Fr. *bruto*, It. Sp. and Port. of *brutalis*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to a brute, what we have in common with brutes; as, *brutal* force. 2. Inhuman, beaſtly, cruel. The *brutal* buſineſs of the war. *Dryden.*

Bruta'lity, or **Bru'tishness** [*brutalité*, Fr. *brutalità*, It. *brutalidàd*, Sp. of *brutalitas*, Lat.] beaſtlineſs, inhumanity, ſavageneſs. Courage in an ill-bred man, has the air of *brutality*. *Locke.*

To **Bru'talize**, *verb neut.* [*brutaliſer*, Fr.] to grow brutal or ſavage. He mixed with his countrymen, and *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners. *Addiſon.*

To **Brutalize**, *verb act.* to make brutal.

Bru'tally, *adv.* [from *brutal*] inhumanly, cruelly. John threw a knife at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbuthnot.*

Brute, *adj.* [*brutus*, Lat.] 1. Senſeleſs; unconſcious. Not walking ſtatues of clay, nor the ſons of *brute* earth. *Bentley.* 2. Savage, irrational, ferine; as, *brute* animals make uſe of this way. *Holder.* 3. Beſtial, being in common with beaſts.

Brute violence and proud tyrannic pow'r. *Milton.*

4. Rough, uncivilized.

The *brute* philoſopher, who ne'er has prov'd
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

Brute, *ſubſt.* [*brute*, Fr. *bruto*, It. *brutum*, Lat.] a beaſt, an animal that wants the uſe of reaſon. Brutes may be conſidered as aerial, terreſtrial, aquatic or amphibious. I call thoſe aerial which have wings wherewith they can ſupport themſelves in the air; terreſtrial are thoſe whoſe only place of reſt is upon the earth; aquatic are thoſe whoſe conſtant abode is upon the water. *Locke.* To theſe three preſent impulſes of ſenſe, memory, and inſtinct, moſt, if not all, the ſagacities of *brutes* may be deduced. *Hale.*

To **Brute** [wrongly written for *bruit*] to report, to ſpread abroad. It is uſed by Knolles.

Bru'teness [of *brute*] brutally. Obſolete. Spenſer uſes it.

To **Bru'tify** [from *brute*] to make a man a brute. O thou ſalacious woman! am I then *brutified?* Ay; feel it here; I ſprout, I bud, I bloſſom. *Congreve.*

Brutish [of *brute*] 1. Beſtial, reſembling a beaſt.

Wandering gods diſguis'd in *brutiſh* forms. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough, ſavage; as, brutes and *brutiſh* men. *Grew.* 3. Groſs, carnal; as, to act over a *brutiſh* ſcene. *South.* 4. Untaught, uncivilized, ignorant. They were not ſo *brutiſh*, that they could be ignorant to call upon God. *Hooker.*

Bru'tishly [of *brutiſh*] in a brutal manner.

Bru'ton, a market town in Somerſetſhire, about 10 miles from Wells, and 115 from London.

Bry'a, Lat. [βρυα, Gr.] a little ſhrub like birch, with which bruſhes and brooms were made. But, if we may credit Heſychius, it was anciently applied to a far nobler uſe; for he ſays, that it grows upon rocks, and is alſo ſtyled *ſcaphos*, and *ſcaphis*, and was uſed (with other plants) by way of *purification.*

Brya *Sylveſtris*, Lat. [in botany) ſweet broom, heath, or ling.

Bry'ony [*brioiné*, Fr. *brionia*, Lat. of βρυωνια, Gr.] the herb white-vine. It has a climbing ſtalk, with ſpines, the leaves are like thoſe of the vine; the flowers in the female plants are ſucceeded by round berries, growing on footſtalks; the flowers of the male plants are barren. The roots of this plant have been formerly cut into a human ſhape, carried about, and ſhewn as mandrakes. *Miller.*

Bub [of *bibo*, Lat. to drink] a cant word for ſtrong malt liquor, or any other ſtrong drink.

He loves cheap port and double *bub*,
And ſettles in the humdrum club. *Prior.*

To **Bu'bble** [probably of *bulla*, Lat.] to chouſe, or cheat.

Bubble [bobbel, Du. probably of *bolla*, It. *babiya* or *borbollòn*, Sp. of *bulla*, Lat.] 1. A bladder in water; a film of water filled with air. *Bubbles* are in the form of a hemiſphere, air within, and a little ſkin of water without. *Bacon.* 2. Any thing that wants ſolidity, any thing more ſpecious than real. Honour's but an empty *bubble*. *Dryden.* 3. A ſilly fellow or cully. 4. A cheat, a tricking project to deceive and draw in the unwary, by a falſe proſpect of gain. In the year 1720 the city of London, and almoſt all the trading cities of Holland and ſeveral other parts, were ſo full of them, and the minds of the people ſo intent on them, and infatuated with them, that fair trading ſeemed to be hardly worth their care: witneſs the fatal South-ſea *bubble*, &c.

The nation then too late will find,
Directors promiſes but wind,
South-ſea at beſt a mighty *bubble*. *Swift.*

5. The perſon cheated.

Gany's a cheat and I'm a *bubble*. *Prior.*

To **Bubble**, *verb neut.* [from the noun [*brouillonner*, Fr. *bollire*, It. *barbullàr*, Sp.] 1. To riſe up in bubbles or bladders.

Like a hell-broth boil and *bubble*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To run with a gentle noiſe.

To **Bubble**, *verb act.* to cheat.

Bu'bbler [from *bubble*] a cheat. Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers*. *Digby to Pope.*

Bubbling. 1. A riſing or ſwelling up in bubbles. 2. A chouſing or cheating: a cant word. She has *bubbled* him out of his youth. *Addiſon.*

Bubbles [in commerce] a name given to certain projects in the year 1720, of raiſing money on imaginary funds.

Bubbles [in phyſics] little round drops or veſicles of any fluid, filled with air, and formed on its ſurface upon the addition of more of the fluid, as in raining; or in its ſubſtance upon a vigorous inteſtine commotion of its parts.

Bubby, a woman's breaſt. Why don't you go and ſuck the *bubby*. *Arbuthnot.*

Bu'bo [βυβων, Gr. the groin] that part of the body from the bending of the thigh to the ſcrotum, and therefore all tumours on that part are called *buboes*.

Bubo [with ſurgeons] a tumor with inflammation, being a kind of boil or blotch in the glandulous or kernely parts of the body, as the groin, armpits, &c.

Peſtilential **Bubo**, a plague-ſore or botch.

Venereal **Bubo**, a groſs impoſthume or ſwelling ariſing in the groin, occaſioned by the venereal diſeaſe.

Bubo'na [among the Romans] the tutelar goddeſs of greater cattle.

Bubono'cele [βυβωνοκηλη, of βυβων and κηλη, a tumour] a tumour ariſing in the groin, cauſed by the deſcent of the epiploon or inteſtines. When the inteſtine or omentum falls thro' the rings of the abdominal muſcles into the groin, it is called hernia inguinalis, or if into the ſcrotum, ſcrotalis: Theſe two, tho' the firſt only is properly ſo called, are known by the name of *bubonocele*. *Sharp.*

Bucani'ers, or **Boucani'ers** [it is ſaid to be derived from the inhabitants of the Caribbee iſlands, who uſed to cut the priſoners taken in war in pieces, and lay them on hurdles of Brazil wood erected on ſticks, with fire underneath; and when ſo broiled or roaſted, to eat them, and this manner of dreſſing was called *boucaning* hence our boucaniers took their name; becauſe when hunting they dreſſed their meat after this manner.] A cant word for certain pirates in the Weſt Indies, free-booters, rovers, that uſed at firſt to go a pirating on the Spaniards only; alſo the ungovernable rabble of Jamaica.

Bucari'za, a town of the kingdom of Hungary, in Croatia, upon the Adriatic ſea, in the gulph of the ſame name.

Bu'cca, Lat. the hollow inward part of the cheek that ſtands out by being blown.

Bucca'les *Glandulæ* [in anatomy] glands diſperſed over the inner ſide of the cheeks and lips, which ſeparate a ſpittle ſerviceable in maſtication and digeſtion. *Lat.*

Buccane'ers, thoſe who dry and ſmoke fleſh or fiſh after the manner of the Americans; ſo called from *Buccan*, the place where they ſmoke them. This name is particularly given to the French inhabitants of St. Domingo, whoſe whole employment is to hunt bulls or wild boars, in order to ſell the hides of the former, and the fleſh of the latter.

Bucca'ri, a town of Iſtria, upon the Adriatic ſea, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria.

Buccari, or **Bou'chari**, is alſo the name of a large province of Aſiatic Tartary; ſituated between lat. 34° and 44° N. and between 75° and 90° eaſt longitude.

Buccella'tion [*buccella*, Lat. a mouthful; with chemiſts] the act of dividing into gobbets or large pieces.

Buccina'tor, Lat. a trumpeter, one that ſounds a trumpet, or winds a horn.

Buccinator [with anatomiſts] a round circular muſcle of the cheeks, ariſing from the fore-part of the proceſſus coronæ of the lower jaw, and ſticking to the gums of both jaws, is inſerted into the corner of the lips. It is called *buccinator* from its forcing out the breath of trumpeters.

Bu'ccula, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the fleſhy part under the chin.

Bucentau'rus [βυκενταυρος, of βυ, an augmentative particle, and κενταυρος, a centaur] a ſort of carrack or huge ſhip, having the ſign or figure of a centaur.

Bucento'ro [βυκενταυρος, &c.] the name of a large veſſel or ſtately galley, uſed by the Venetians in the ceremony of eſpouſing the ſea, when the doge and ſenate go annually on aſcenſion-day with much pomp, and throw a ring into it.

Buce'phalus [of βυς, an ox, and κεφαλη, the head, *i. e.* bull's head] the horſe of Alexander the Great, ſo called on account of having the mark of a bull's head upon his ſhoulder: When he had his ſaddle on and harneſs, he would ſuffer none but Alexander to ride him, and would as it were kneel down to take him up, and being wounded in the battle with Porus, he carried the king to a place of ſafety, and immediately dropped down dead. Alexander built a magnificent tomb for him, and founded a city to his memory, calling it *Bucephalia*, in the place where he firſt fell, which is ſuppoſed to be now called Lahor, the capital of Pengah in Indoſtan or Rauci, now a fine populous city.

Bu'ceras [βυκερας, Gr.] the herb fœnugreek.

Bu'cerism, the doctrine of Bucer, a proteſtant divine, born at Scheleſtadt, A. D. 1491, and who died at Cambridge, 1551. He was embarraſſed between the two opinions of Luther and Zuinglius, and choſe rather to acquieſce in *general* and *ambiguous* expreſſions, to procure a good underſtanding between them both. "If we might vary from ſcripture, ſays Calvin, I know very well how much more tolerable **Bucerism** [Buceriſmus] is than **Calvinism**." See a more full account of him in Bayle: Who adds, from Melchior Adams, that Peter Martyr conformed himſelf for ſome time to Bucer's language, and afterwards left it, when he ſaw the *dangerous* conſequences of it; which were, that on the one hand it did not *ſatisfy* the Lutherans, and, on the other, gave *offence* to the weak and perplex'd, and *embarraſs'd* them in ſuch a manner, that they could not tell what to believe on that point.

Buch, a town of Guienne, in France, which gives name to a territory called Le Capitulat de Buch.

Bu'chan, a county or diſtrict of Aberdeenſhire, in Scotland: it gives title of earl to the noble family of Erſkine.

Bucha'w, an imperial city of Swabia, in Germany, about 25 miles ſouth-weſt of Ulm.

Bu'chorn, a city of Swabia, in Germany, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the lake of Conſtance, and about 12 miles eaſt of the city of Conſtance.

Bu'cinam [with botaniſts] the herb king's conſound.

Buck [bucca, Sax. bwch, Wel. *bouc*, Fr. *becco*, It. bock, Su. and Ger. a he-goat.] a male deer of the fallow kind; a male rabbet, goat, &c.

Buck [bauche, Ger. ſuds or lye, *bucato*, It.] a lye made of aſhes. *Buck?* I wou'd I cou'd waſh myſelf of the *buck*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The clothes waſhed in the lye. Not able to travel with her furred pack, ſhe waſhes *bucks* here at home. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Buck**, *verb neut.* to copulate as bucks and does; as, *bucking-*time.

To **Buck** *Clothes* [*imbuccutare*, It.] to waſh linnen with lye. Throw foul linen upon him, as if going to *bucking*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To take **Buck**, to admit the buck to copulation.

Buck *of the firſt Head* [a hunting term] a buck in the fifth year.

A great **Buck** [with hunters] one in the ſixth year

Buck-basket [of *buck* and *baſket*] the baſket in which foul clothes are carried to be waſhed. They convey'd me into a *buck-baſket*, ram'd me in with foul ſhirts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bu'ckbean [of bocksboonen, Du.] a plant which is a ſpecies of trefoil. The bitter nauſeous plants; as, centaury, *buckbane*. *Floyer.*

Buck-*Maſt*, the maſt of the beech tree.

Buck-*Stall* [in old law] a deer hay, a toil, a large net to catch deer in.

Bu'ckshorn *Plantain* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf] a plant that agrees in flower and fruit with the plantain, but its leaves are deeply cut in on the edges, whereas thoſe of the plantain are either entire, or but ſlightly indented. The ſpecies are four: The garden buckſhorn plantain, or hartſhorn, *&c.* This ſpecies, tho' entitled a garden plant, is found wild on moſt commons, where it appears to be very different from the garden kind, as being little more than a fourth part ſo large. It was formerly cultivated as a ſallad herb, but at preſent wholly diſuſed. *Miller.*

BUCK-*Thorn* [*rhamnus*, Lat. ſuppoſed to be ſo called from bucc, Sax. the belly] a ſhrub with a funnel-ſhaped flower, of one leaf, whoſe berries are of a purging quality, which incloſe four ſeeds. The ſpecies are three: The firſt, which is called common purging buckthorn, is very common in hedges, the berries of which are uſed in medicine, particularly for making a ſyrup, which was formerly in great uſe. *Miller.*

BUCK-*Weed*, a herb.

BUCK-*Wheat* [buckweitz, Ger. *fagopyrum*, Lat.] a ſort of grain that is excellent food for ſwine and poultry. The flowers grow in a ſpike, or branched, from the wings of the leaves. The ſpecies are: 1. Common upright buckwheat. 2. Common creeping buckwheat. The firſt is cultivated in England, and is a great improvement to barren land. The ſecond grows wild. *Miller.*

BU'CKET [of buc, Sax. a flagon, or *baquet*, Fr.] 1. A kind of pail made of leather, and commonly uſed for carrying water to quench fires in houſes.

> Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire. *Dryden.*

2. A pail of wood with an handle; the veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well.

> A deep well owes two *buckets*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUCKET-*Rope* [on ſhipboard] a rope faſtened to the bucket for drawing water up the ſides of the ſhip.

BU'CKINGHAM, a borough town of Buckinghamſhire, on the river Ouſe, about 17 miles from Ayleſbury, and 57 from London, It is the county town of Buckinghamſhire, and ſends two members to parliament.

BU'CKINGHAMSHIRE, an inland county, having Northamptonſhire on the north, Bedford, Hertford, and Middleſex, on the eaſt; Berkſhire, from which it is divided by the river Thames, on the ſouth, and Oxfordſhire on the weſt. It ſends two members to parliament.

BU'CKLE [*boucle*, Fr. bwccl, Wel. and the ſame in the Armoric, buckel, Teut. probably of buʒan, Sax. to bend] 1. A ſquare or round hoop, with a tongue faſtened with a thong or ſtrap of leather, for ſaddles, ſhoes, and other uſes. 2. A curl of hair; the ſtate of the hair criſped and curled.

> He lets his wig lie in *buckle*. *Addiſon.*

To keep BUCKLE *and Tongue together*, or to make both ends meet; that is, to have juſt wherewithal to ſubſiſt and no more.

To BUCKLE, *verb act.* [of *boucler*, Fr. or buʒan, Sax.] 1. To faſten with buckles. 2. To prepare to do any thing. A metaphor taken from buckling on armour.

> Catching up in haſte his three-ſquare ſhield,
> And ſhining helmet, ſoon *buckled* him to the field. *Spenſer.*

3. To join in battle. The foot of the avant-guard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward.* 4. To confine.

> How brief the life of man
> Runs his erring pilgrimage,
> That the ſtretching of a ſpan
> *Buckles* in his ſum of age. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To put hair into buckle.

To BUCKLE, *verb neut.* [bucken, Ger.] 1. To bend, to bow.

> Fever-weaken'd joints,
> Like ſtrengthleſs hinges, *buckle* under life. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To *buckle to*, to apply to, to attend. Go *buckle to* the law. *Dryden.* Make them *buckle to* the thing propos'd. *Locke.* 3. To *buckle with*, to engage with, to encounter.

> For ſingle combat thou ſhalt *buckle with* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'CKLER [bwcclad, Wel. *bouclier*, Fr.] a ſort of defenſive armour to ſkreen the body from the blows of the enemy. It was buckled on the arm: figuratively, defence, protection. Their dictator Fabius, the old Romans called the *buckler* of Rome.

BUCKLER *of Beef*, a piece cut off from the ſurloin.

To BUCKLER [from the noun] to ſupport, to defend.

> I'll *buckler* thee againſt a million. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUCKLER-*Thorn*, an herb called Chriſt's thorn.

BU'CKNHAM, or BU'CKENHAM, a market town of Norfolk, on the river Waveney, about nine miles from Thetford, and 79 from London.

BU'CKOR, a province of the Eaſt Indies, ſituated on the river Indus, having the province of Multan on the north, and Tatta on the ſouth.

BU'CKRAM [*bougran*, Fr. *buckerame*, Ital.] a ſort of ſtrong linnen cloth ſtiffened with gum, uſed by taylors, ſtay-makers, *&c.*

BU'CKRAMS, an herb, called wild garlic.

BU'CKSOM, or BU'XOM [bucſom, Sax. from buʒan, to bend. It originally ſignified obedient, as John de Treviſa, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is obedient and *buxom* to all his commands. In an old form of marriage uſed before the reformation, the bride promiſed to be obedient and *buxom* in bed and at board, from which expreſſion, not well underſtood, its preſent meaning ſeems to be derived. *Johnſon*] 1. Obedient, obſequious. He did countenance the Iriſh, thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government. *Spenſer.*

> He with broad ſails
> Winnow'd the *buxom* air. *Milton.*
> A freſh child of the *buxom* morn. *Craſhaw.*
> Filled her with thee, a daughter fair,
> So *buxom*, blithe, and debonair. *Milton.*

2. Jolly, propenſe, or forward to amour, amorous, wanton, *&c.*

> And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden.*

BU'CKSOMELY, amorouſly, wantonly.

BU'CKSOMENESS, propenſity to amour, *&c.*

BUCOLIC, *adj.* [*bucolique*, Fr.] paſtoral.

BUCO'LICS, *ſubſ.* [*bucoliques*, Fr. *buccolice*, It. βουκολικα, of βουκολος, Gr. a cow-herd] paſtoral ſongs or poems, in which herdſmen and country ſwains, *&c.* are repreſented diſcourſing concerning their amours or country matters.

BUCRA'NIUM, Lat. [in botany] the herb calves-ſnout.

BUD [*bouton*, Fr. *buttone*, It. *botòn*, Sp.] a young ſprout, the firſt ſhoot or gem of a plant.

> As the moſt forward *bud*
> Is eaten by the canker e'er it blow,
> Even ſo by love the young and tender wit
> Is turn'd to folly, blaſting in the *bud*,
> Loſing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakeſpeare.*

Alſo a weaned calf of the firſt year, ſo called becauſe its horns are in the bud.

My dear BUD (my *deary*, *hony*, &c.] an endearing expreſſion from a wife to her huſband. See the play call'd the *Country Wife.*

To BUD, *verb neut.* [*boutonner*, Fr.] 1. To put forth young ſhoots or buds as trees do. *Bud* forth as a roſe. *Eccleſiaſt.*

> And felt for *budding* horns on their ſmooth foreheads rear'd. *Dryden.*

2. To be in the bloom, or a growing.

> Young *budding* virgin, fair and freſh and ſweet,
> Whither away! *Shakeſpeare.*

To BUD, *verb act.* to inoculate, or graft, by inſerting a bud into the rind of another tree. Of apricots, the largeſt maſculine is much improved by *budding* upon a peachſtock. *Temple.*

BUDA', the capital of Lower Hungary, about 130 miles ſouth-eaſt of Vienna: It ſtands on the ſide of a hill, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the Danube, and is well fortified and defended by a caſtle, eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Hungary.

BU'DDESDALE, or BO'TESDALE, a market town of Suffolk, near the borders of Norfolk, 81 miles from London.

To BU'DDLE [a mining term] to waſh and cleanſe lapis calaminaris.

BUDGE, *ſubſ.* the dreſſed ſkin or furr of lambs.

To BUDGE [*bouger*, Fr.] to move or ſtir off a place. A low word.

> The mouſe ne'er ſhun'd the cat, as they did *budge*,
> From raſcals worſe than they. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUDGE, *adj.* [of uncertain etymology] ſurly, ſtiff, formal.

> O fooliſhneſs of men! that lend your ears
> To thoſe *budge* doctors of the ſtoics. *Milton.*

BUDGE *Batchelors*, a company of poor old men cloathed in long gowns lined with lambs furr, who attend on the lord mayor of the city of London, at the ſolemnity of the public ſhew on the firſt day that he enters upon his office. Every freeman called upon the livery, and refuſing it under the pretext of incapacity, is obliged to make one of the number, if required.

BUDGE *Barrel* [in ſhips] a ſmall tin barrel to hold gunpowder, having a caſe or purſe of leather covering the head, to hinder the powder from taking fire.

BU'DGER [from the verb] he that ſtirs from the place.

> Let the firſt *budger* die the other's ſlave. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'DGET [*bougette*, Fr.] 1. A bag or ſnapſack, ſuch as may be eaſily carried.

> Tinkers may have leave to live,
> And bear the ſowſkin *budget*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. It is applied to a ſtore or ſtock. Nature brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions fail'd him. *L'Eſtrange.*

BU'DINGEN, the capital of a country of the ſame name in Germany, ſituated in the circle of the Upper Rhine, about 20 miles north-eaſt of Frankfort.

BUDO'A, a city of Dalmatia; it is a biſhop's ſee, and ſituated on the gulph of Venice.

BUDWE'IS, a town of Bohemia, ſituated on the river Muldaw, about 65 miles ſouth of Prague.

BU'DZIACK TA'RTARY, a country ſubject to the Turks, ſituated on the rivers Neiſter, Bog, and Nieper; having Poland and Ruſſia on the north, Little Tartary on the eaſt, the Black Sea on the ſouth, and Beſſarabia on the weſt.

BU'ENOS-AYRES, one of the moſt conſiderable Spaniſh ports on the eaſt coaſt of South America, ſituated on the ſouthern ſhore of the river Plata, and about 50 leagues from its mouth; and yet here the river is full ſeven leagues broad. It has a good trade, and is ſtrongly fortified. Lat. 36° S. Long. 60° W.

BUFF [*buffalo*, of *buffle*, Fr. ſo called from the likeneſs it bears to the ſkin of an ox] 1. A ſort of thick tanned leather, prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo; uſed for ſword-belts and waiſt-belts.

> A viſage rough,
> Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a ſkin of *buff*. *Dryden.*

2. The ſkin of elks and oxen dreſſed in oil, and prepared after the ſame manner as that of the buffalo. 3. A military coat made of thick leather, ſo that a blow cannot eaſily pierce it.

> Pitileſs and rough,
> A wolf, nay worſe, a fellow all in *buff*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Stout, reſolute; as, to ſtand *buff* againſt all misfortunes: probably from the toughneſs of that leather.

To BUFF [*buffe*, Fr.] to ſtrike: It is now obſolete.

> A ſhock,
> To have *buff'd* out the blood
> From ought but a block. *Ben Johnſon.*

BU'FFALO, BUFF, or BU'FFLE [*bouffle*, Fr. *bufolo*, It. *bufalo*, Sp.] a wild ox, or wild beaſt like an ox, that abounds in America.

> *Buffaloes*, fat goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden.*

BUFFE'T [*buffette*, Fr.] a repoſitory or ſort of cupboard for plate, glaſſes, china-ware, *&c.* alſo a large table in a dining-room, called a ſide-board, for the plates, glaſſes, bottles, *&c.* The rich *buffet* well colour'd ſerpents grace. *Dryden.*

BU'FFET [*buffetto*, It. *boſetàda*, Sp.] a blow or box on the ear, or ſlap on the face with the fiſt.

> Round his hollow temples and his ears,
> His buckler beats, the ſon of Neptune, ſtun'd
> With theſe repeated *buffets*, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

To BUFFET, *verb act.* from the noun [*aboſateàr*, Sp.] to beat or box, to ſtrike with the hand.

> The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
> With luſty ſinews, throwing it aſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BUFFET, *verb neut.* to play at a boxing match. If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'FFETER [of *buffet*] a boxer, one that buffets.

BU'FFLE [*bouffle*, Fr.] the ſame with buffalo.

To BUFFLE, to be puzzled, to be at a loſs. This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffling*, well-meaning mortal, Piſtorides. *Swift.*

Bu′ffle-*Head* [*bufle*, Fr. and *head*] a ſenſeleſs ſtupid fellow.

Buffle-*Headed* [of *buffle* and *head*] having a large head like a buffalo, dull, fooliſh.

Buffoo′n [*bouffon*, Fr. *bouffone*, It. *bufon*, Sp. but Salmaſius chuſes to derive it from *bufo*, Lat. a toad, becauſe ſuch perſons in their buffoonery, ſwell themſelves like toads] 1. A common jeſter, a droll, a merry andrew, a jack-pudding, who uſes low jeſts and antic geſtures. Proclamation canvaſs'd on a public ſtage, and become the ſport of *buffoons*. *Wotton*. 2. He that practiſes indecent raillery.

The bold *buffoon*, whene'er they tread the green,
Their motion mimics, but with jeſt obſcene.. *Garth*.

Buffoo′nery [*bouffonnerie*, Fr. *buffoneria*, It. *bufoneria*, Sp.] 1. The art or practice of jeſting, drolling. Learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Locke*. 2. Ridiculous pranks, ſcurrile mirth. Dryden places the accent improperly on the firſt ſyllable.

Whilſt it laſts, let *buffoonery* ſucceed
To make us laugh, for never was more need. *Dryden*.

Bufo′nius *Lapis*, the toad-ſtone, a ſtone falſely imagined to be bred in the head of a toad. *Lat.*

Bug, a ſtinking inſect that infects bedſteads, *&c.* Pope erroneouſly aſcribes wings to it.

Let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that ſtinks, and ſtings. *Pope*.

May Bug [*bruco*, It.] a flying inſect.

Bug, or Bu′gbear [it is derived by ſome from *big*, by others from *pug*: *bug* in Welch has the ſame meaning] an imaginary frightful object or ſpectre, generally uſed for a falſe terror.

Each trembling leaf and whiſtling wind they hear,
As ghaſtly *bug* their hair on end does rear. *Spenſer*.

Such *bugbear* thoughts once got into the tender minds of children, ſink deep. *Locke*.

Bu′gen, a town of Japan; the capital of the kingdom of that name in the iſle Ximo.

Bu′gey, a territory in France, being the ſouth diviſion of Breſſe, in Burgundy, on the frontiers of Savoy.

To Bu′gger [*bougeronner*, Fr. *bujaronneàr*, Sp. but Menage chuſes to derive it from Bulgarians, a people infamous for unnatural luſt] to copulate with a beaſt; alſo with a man or woman unnaturally.

Bu′ggerer [*bougre*, Fr, *bujarròn*, Sp.] one who copulates beaſtlily.

Bu′ggery, any unnatural copulation of ſpecies or ſexes.

Bu′gginess, abounding with, or having buggs plentifully.

Bu′ggy [of *bug*] full of buggs.

Bu′gia, a port town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, ſituated about 60 miles eaſt of the city of Algiers.

Bu′gie, a port town of Egypt, ſituated on the weſtern ſhore of the Red Sea, almoſt oppoſite to Zidon; it is the port town to Mecca, and about 100 miles weſt of it.

Bu′gle [of *bucula*, Lat. an heifer] a kind of wild ox.

Bu′gler [*bugula*, Lat.] a kind of herb with a flower of one leaf, that become ſo many oblong ſeeds ſhut up in a huſk; the flowers are placed in whorles round the ſtalk. The bugle is greatly eſteemed as a vulnerary herb, and is uſed both externally and internally.

Bu′gles, a ſort of glaſs beads, of a ſhining black colour; as, *bugle* bracelets, and *bugle* eye-balls. *Shakeſpeare*.

Bugle, or Bugle-*Horn* [of buȝen, Sax. to bend. *Skinner*. of *bucula*, Lat. an heifer. *Junius*. Or from *bugle*, the bonaſus, and *horn*] a ſort of hunting horn.

The horny *bugle* ſmall,
Which hung adown his ſide in twiſted gold. *Spenſer*.
Hang my *bugle* in an inviſible baldric. *Shakeſpeare*.
His gave his *bugle-horn* a blaſt. *Tickell*.

Bu′gloss [*bugloſe*, Fr. *bugloſſa*, It. *bugloſa*, Sp. *bugloſus*, Lat. of βȣγλωσσον, Gr.] the herb ox-tongue, whoſe flowers are ſmall and tubulous, expanded in a round form, the ſeeds are like the head of a viper. The flowers are uſed in medicinal cordials. *Miller*.

Buglo′ssum *Vinum*, Lat. wine made of bugloſs, and uſed in medicine.

To Build [*pret.* I built or have built; *part. paſſ.* built; bilden, Du. bytlian, Sax. *irreg. verb act.*] 1. To erect or make houſes, barns, churches; to raiſe any edifice from the ground. 2. To rear up in general. The head dreſs was *built* up in a couple of cones and ſpines, which ſtood exceſſively high on the ſide of the head. *Spectator*. 3. To raiſe any thing on a ſupport, with *on* or *upon*.

Love *built on* beauty, ſoon as beauty, dies. *Donne*.

To Build, *verb neut.* to reſt on, to rely upon.

To *build* on the interpretations of an author. *Addiſon*.

Bui′lder [of *build*] he that builds, an architect.

Fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miſs. *Sidney*.

Bui′lding, *ſubſt.* [of *build*] a fabric, an edifice. I could not but take particular notice of ſuch ancient coins as relate to any of the *buildings* or ſtatues ſtill extant. *Addiſon*.

Fools Build houſes, and wiſe men buy them. Becauſe ſo many people ruin themſelves with the itch of building, that buyers ſeldom fail of an opportunity of buying at half coſt. The Italians ſay: *Caſa fatta, e Vigna poſta, non ſi paga quanto coſta*. (A houſe when it's built, and a vineyard when planted, never anſwers the coſt.)

Regular Building, one whoſe plan is ſquare, its oppoſite ſides equal, and its parts diſpoſed with ſymmetry.

Irregular Building, that which is not contained within equal and parallel lines, and whoſe parts have not a juſt relation one to the other in the elevation.

Inſulated Building, one which is not attach'd, joined or contiguous to any other, or is encompaſſed with a ſquare, as the Monument, St. Paul's, *&c.*

Engaged Building, one encompaſſed, having no front towards any ſtreet or public place, nor communication but by a narrow paſſage.

Interred Building, or *Sunk* Building, ſuch, the area of which is below the level or ſurface of the place on which it ſtands, and of which the loweſt courſes of ſtone are hidden.

Built, a word uſed for *Building*, as the built of a ſhip, *&c.* the make, form, or faſhion. A word uſed among work people.

As is the *built*, ſo different is the fight. *Dryden*.

No country has ſo little ſhipping as Ireland, the reaſon muſt be, the ſcarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple*.

Built [*irr. part.* and *part. paſſ.*] has, or is, built.

Bu′lac, a town of Egypt, on the eaſtern ſhore of the river Nile, about two miles weſt of Grand Cairo, of which it is the port-town. It is a place of great trade, as all the veſſels going up and down the Nile, make ſome ſtay here: it is alſo near this place that they cut the banks of the Nile every year, in order to fill their canals, and overflow the neighbouring grounds; without which the ſoil would produce neither grain nor herbage.

Bula′pathum [βȣλαπαθον, Gr.] the herb patience or great dock.

Bulb [*bulbe*, Fr. *bulbo*, It. *bulbus*, Lat. of βολβος, Gr.] the round root of a plant that is wrapped about with many coats, peels, or ſkins one over another, as an onion; or elſe ſet round with many little ſcales, and ſending out many fibres from the bottom of the root. Autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*. *Evelyn*.

The Bulb [or apple] of the eye. The *bulb* or ball of the eye has its exterior membrane or coat made thick and tough. *Ray*.

Bulba′ceous [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] full of little round heads in the root.

Bulbi′ce [with herbaliſts] an herb having leaves like leaks, and a purple flower, dog's leek.

Bulboca′stanum [βȣλβοκαστανον, Gr.] earth-nut or pig-nut.

Bu′lbous [*bulbeux*, Fr. *bulbóſo*, It. *bulboſus*, Lat.] containing bulbs, conſiſting of bulbs; applied to plants, whoſe roots have round heads, and are thence called bulbous plants.

Bulbs [with floriſts] the round ſpired beards of flowers.

Bu′lga [old Lat.] a budget, mail, or portmanteau.

Bu′lgar, the capital of the province of Bulgar, in Ruſſia, ſituated on the river Wolga.

Bulga′ria, a province of European Turkey, bounded by the river Danube, which divides it from Wallachia and Moldavia on the north, by the Black Sea on the eaſt, by Romania on the ſouth, and by Servia on the weſt.

To Bulge [ſpoken of a ſhip. It was originally written *bilge*: bilge was the lower part of the ſhip, where it ſwelled out, from billiȝ, Sax. a bladder. *Johnſon*] 1. To ſplit, by ſtriking upon a rock or anchor.

Thrice round the ſhip we toſt,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was loſt. *Dryden*.

2. To be prominent, or jut out; a word moſtly uſed among workmen. Timber that *bulges* from its foundation, is ſaid to batter or hang over it. *Moxon*.

Bu′limy [*bulimie*, Fr. *bulimia*, It. βȣλιμια, of βȣς, an ox, or βȣ, a term of augmentation, and λιμος, hunger; called alſo *bovina fames*, or *canina fames*, Lat. and κυνορεξια, Gr.] an inordinate appetite, attended with faintneſs and coldneſs of the extremities.

Bulk [buce, Sax. bulcke, Du. the breaſt, or largeſt part of a man's body] 1. Bigneſs, ſize, quantity; as, ſhips of great *bulk*. 2. Greatneſs, largeneſs. Objects cannot enter into the mind by their own natural *bulk*, but they are taken in by their ideas. *South*. 3. The groſs, majority, or greater number. Wiſe men diſagree from the *bulk* of the people. *Addiſon*. The *bulk* of the debt muſt be leſſen'd. *Swift*. 4. Main fabric.

He rais'd a ſigh ſo piteous and profound,
That it did ſeem to ſhatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakeſpeare*..

Bulk [bielcke, Dan. abeam] 1. A part of a building that juts out; as, to lay a thing upon a *bulk*. 2. A ſtall before a ſhop.

Bulk [*bulto*, Sp. bulck, bulg, or bolg, the belly or roundneſs of a ſhip] the whole content of a ſhip in her hold.

Bulk heads [in a ſhip] are partitions made athwart a ſhip with boards, whereby one part is divided from another.

To break Bulk [a ſea term] is to take out part of the ſhip's cargo or lading out of the hold.

Bulk *of Goods* [with ſailors] the whole parcel, or cargo in a ſhip.

Bulk *Head afore* [in a ſhip] a partition between the forecaſtle and grating in the ſhip's head.

To Bulk *out*, to jut out.

Bu′lkiness [of *bulky*] bigneſs of ſtature or ſize. Wheat cannot ſerve inſtead of money, becauſe of its *bulkineſs*. *Locke*.

Bu′lky [of *bulk*, buce and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] big, groſs, maſſy, large of ſtature or ſize. Latreus, the *bulkieſt* of the double race. *Dryden*. *Bulky* and high ſhips. *Arbuthnot*.

Bull [bull, or bullence, Sax. bolle, or bulle, Du. bull-ochſe, L. Ger.] 1. The male to the cow, the he of black-cattle, which, when caſtrated, is called an ox. 2. In the ſcripture it denotes an enemy, powerful, fierce, and violent. Many *bulls* have compaſſed me, ſtrong *bulls* of Baſhan. *Pſalms*. 3. One of the ſigns in the zodiac.

At laſt from Aries rolls the bounteous ſun,
And the bright *bull* receives him. *Thomſon*.

Bull [bull, Du. or *bulla*, Lat. probably a golden ornament for children] a letter diſpatched from the Roman chancery, ſealed with lead, anſwering to the edicts, letters patents, *&c.* of ſecular princes. If theſe bulls be letters of juſtice and executory, the lead is hung on a hempen cord; but if letters of grace, the lead is hung on a ſilken thread. A *bull* is letters called apoſtolic by the canoniſts, ſtrengthened with a leaden ſeal, and containing in them the commands and decrees of the pope. *Ayliffe*. There was a ſort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bullæ*, being round, or of the figure of a heart, were hung about their necks, like diamond croſſes. Thoſe *bullæ* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperors and popes, whence they had the name of *bulls*. *Arbuthnot*.

He who Bulls the cow muſt keep the calf.. That is, he who begets a baſtard muſt keep it; or, he who lies with a woman, is in danger of being obliged to keep the child, whether he be the father or not.

Bull, or *Town* Bull, a name given opprobriouſly to whore-maſters. A low and cant word.

Bull, or *Bulla Cœnæ Domini*, a bull of excommunication and anathema, read before the people on holy Thurſday, againſt all that the papiſts call hereticks, after which the pope throws a torch as his thunder. Thoſe crimes which are condemned by this bull, are not to be abſolved by any but the pope.

BULL, impropriety of ſpeech, or blunder, ſome ſort of contradiction. It is what the Engliſh call a *bull* in the expreſſion, though the ſenſe be manifeſt enough. *Pope.*

BULL, in compoſition, generally denotes the large ſize of any thing; as, *bull-head*, *bull-front*, and therefore is only an incluſive particle, without much reference ſometimes to its original ſignification. *Johnſon.*

Golden BULL, an ordinance or ſtatute made by the emperor Charles V. A. D. 1536. it treats concerning the form or manner of electing an emperor of Germany. It is ſo called from a golden ſeal which hangs to it.

BULL-BAITING [of *bull* and *bait*] the ſport of baiting bulls with dogs. Trajan was in the 5th year of his tribuneſhip, when he entertained the people with a horſe-race or *bull-baiting*. *Addiſon.*

BULL-BEEF [of *bull* and *beef*] coarſe beef, or the beef of a bull. Their porridge and their fat *bull-beeves*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To look like BULL-BEEF, to look big. A cant phraſe.

BULL-BEGGARS [q. d. *bold-beggars*. This word probably came from the inſolence of thoſe who beg'd, or raiſed money by the pope's bull. *Johnſon*] Something terrible to frighten children. Theſe fulminations from the vatican were turned into ridicule, and as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were uſed as words of ſcorn and contempt. *Ayliffe.*

BULL-CALF [of *bull* and *calf*] a he-calf.

Still ran and roared, as ever I heard *bull-calf*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BULL-DOG [of *bull* and *dog*] a dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is uſed in bull-baiting; and this ſpecies is ſo peculiar to Britain, that they are ſaid to degenerate when they are carried to other countries. *Johnſon.* The harmleſs part of him is no more than that of a *bull-dog*; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Addiſon.*

BULL-FEAST, a feſtival obſerved in Spain and Portugal, at which wild bulls are encounter'd by men on horſeback, armed with lances.

BULL-FINCH, a ſmall bird, that has neither ſong nor whiſtle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught.

The black-bird whiſtles from the thorny brake,
The mellow *bull-finch* anſwers from the groves. *Thomſon.*

BULL-FLY, or BULL-BEE, an inſect. Bull-bee ſeems a corruption of bum, or humble-bee.

BULL-HEAD [of *bull* and *head*] 1. An inſect. 2. A ſtupid fellow, a blockhead. 3. The miller's-thumb, or bull-head, is a fiſh of no pleaſing ſhape, with a head big and flat, much greater than ſuitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and uſually gaping: he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundiſh or creſted; two fins under his belly, two on the back, two below the vent, and the fin of his tail is round. Nature hath painted his body with whitiſh, blackiſh, and browniſh ſpots. They are uſually full of ſpawn all the ſummer, which ſwells their vents in the form of a dug. The bull-head ſpawns in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them, than of eels or ſwallows. *Walton.* 4. A little black water vermin.

BULL-TROUT, a ſpecies of trout. There is in Northumberland a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigneſs than any in theſe ſouthern parts. *Walton.*

BULL-WEED, an herb, the ſame with knapweed.

BULL'S-WORT, or BISHOP'S-WEED [*ammi*, Lat.] an umbelliferous plant, with ſmall ſtriated ſeeds, which are uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

BU'LLACE [probably, *q. bulls-eye*] the name of a plum.

BU'LLARY, a ſalt houſe, ſalt-pit, or other place where ſalt is boiled.

BULLA'TED [*ballatus*, Lat.] boiling and bubbling.

BU'LLEN, ſtalks of hemp pilled.

BU'LLENGRR [old Saxon] a ſort of little ſea-veſſel or boat.

BU'LLET [*boulet*, Fr. probably from *bolus*, Lat. a round clod of earth] a round ball of iron or lead for cannon, muſket, &c.

Red hot BULLETS [in the art of war] bullets heated red hot in a forge, and then put into a piece of ordnance, that has had a good ſtopple or turf firſt rammed down it, to be diſcharged into a beſieged town to fire the houſes, &c.

BU'LLIMONG, or BU'LLIMONY, a mixture of ſeveral ſorts of grain together, as peaſe, oats, vetches, &c.

BU'LLION [probably of *billon*, Fr. or *bellon*, Sp. copper, with ſome ſilver in it to make money] gold or ſilver in the maſs, or billet, unwrought and uncoined; alſo the place where they are brought to be tried and exchanged for the king. But if the remark made by a moſt judicious critic, on that clauſe in Milton, be right,

——And ſcum'd the *bullion* droſs——

the true *etymology* of the word ſhould be from *bullio*, Lat. to boyle. "The word bullion, ſays he, does not ſignify *purified* ore, as Dr. Bentley imagines, but ore *boiled* or *boiling*; and when the droſs is taken off, then it is *purified* ore. Milton makes bullion an adjective here; a thing very frequent with him; and ſo *bullion droſs* may ſignify droſs *which came from* the metal, as Spencer expreſſes it; or the droſs that ſwam on the ſurface of the boiling ore." *A Review of the Text of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, p. 44.

BULLION [of copper] is copper ſet on by way of ornament on the breaſt-plates and bridles of horſes.

BU'LLITION [*bullio*, Lat.] the act or ſtate of boiling. *Bacon.*

BU'LLOCK [of *bull*, bullence, Sax.] a young bull gelt.

BU'LLY, or BULLY ROCK [probably, *q. d.* of *burly*, as a corruption in the pronunciation. *Skinner.* This is very probably right; or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed*, which are leſs probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the inſolence of thoſe who came inveſted with authority from the papal court? *Johnſon*] 1. A bluſtering, quarrelling fellow; generally a man that has only the appearance of courage. What ſays my *bully* rock? *Shakeſpeare.* A ſcolding hero is a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Addiſon.* 2. In vulgar language it denotes a perſon that attends ſtrumpets, and defends them in their night rambles. In comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenches. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BULLY, *verb act.* [from the noun] to overbear with noiſe, to bluſter with menaces.

'Prentices, pariſh clerks, and hectors meet,
He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat. *King.*

To BULLY, *verb neut.* to be noiſy and quarrelſome; as, how the fellow *bullies* and bluſters.

BULLY *Fly*, a horned beetle. It ſeems the ſame with bull-fly.

BU'LRUSH [of *bull* and *ruſh*, bull-ꞃiꞅe, Sax.] a plant. It is a large ruſh, ſuch as grows in rivers, without knots, though Dryden has given it the epithet of knotty, confounding it probably with the reed.

The *knotty bulruſh* next in order ſtood. *Dryden.*

BU'LTEL, the branny part of meal that has been boulted and bruiſed.

BULWARK [*q. d.* round work, of boll and werck, Ger. bolwerk, Su. *balvarte*, Sp. bolwarcke, Du. probably only from its ſtrength and largeneſs. *Johnſon*] 1. Fortification, citadel; as, earthern *bulwarks* 'gainſt the ocean flood. *Fairfax.* Our naval ſtrength is a general *bulwark* to the Britiſh nation. *Addiſon.* 2. A ſecurity. Some make the wars their *bulwark*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BULWARK [from the noun] to fortify, to ſtrengthen with bulwarks. No *bulwark'd* town. *Addiſon.*

BUM [probably of bodem, Du. the bottom, or bomm, Du. a drum] that part of the body that perſons ſit on, the buttocks.

BUM, in compoſition, denotes any thing mean and low; as, a *bum-bailiff*.

BUM-BAILIFF [of *bum* and *bailiff*] a bailiff of the meaneſt kind, one employed in arreſts. Scout for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bum-bailiff*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUM-FODDER, a paper for a neceſſary uſe. A very low word.

BU'MBARD, wrongly for BO'MBARD, a great gun, a large barrel.

Yond ſame black cloud, yond huge one looks
Like a foul *bumbard* that would ſhed its liquor. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUMBASI'N [*bombaſin*, Fr. *bambagino*, It.] a kind of ſtuff made of ſilk and cotton.

BUMBA'ST, falſely ſpelt from BOMBAST [the etymology of which I am now very doubtful of, bombaſt and bombaſine being mentioned with great probability by Junius, as coming from *boom*, a tree, and *ſein*, ſilk, the ſilk or cotton of a tree, *Johnſon*..] 1. A cloth made by the ſewing one ſtuff upon another, patchwork. The uſual *bumbaſt* of black bits ſew'd into ermine. *Grew.* 2. Linen ſtuffed with cotton, ſtuffing.

Pleaſant jeſt and courteſy
As *bumbaſt*, and as lining to the time. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Linen interwoven with flax, linſey-woolſey.

BUMBAST *Words or Stile*, a high flown, unintelligible way of expreſſion; jargon.

To BUMBA'STE [of *bum* and *baſte*] to beat or bang; a low word.

BUMICE'LLI [among the Africans] a ſect of Mahometans, ſaid to be great ſorcerers, who pretend to fight againſt the devil, and frequently run about covered with blood and bruiſes in a terrible fright. Sometimes they counterfeit a combat with him at noon-day, for the ſpace of two or three hours, and that in the preſence of numbers of people, uſing darts, javelins and ſcimitars, &c. laying about them in a deſperate manner, till they fall down on the ground, as oppreſſed by blows. And having reſted a little, recover their ſpirits and walk off. I muſt here, in juſtice to the reader, obſerve *once* for all with reference to Mr. Bailey's accounts of the *Mahometan* ſects; that they are not much to be depended on, where he has not given his *vouchers*: for want of which, it is not eaſy always to rectify the miſtakes, though done in MANY places, where not only the *Mahometan*, but alſo the *Jewiſh* and *Chriſtian* theology are concerned.

BUMP [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent. *Johnſon*] a riſing or ſwelling, a ſtanding out of a thing beyond the level ſurface. In *bumps* his forehead riſes. *Dryden.*

To BUMP [*bombus*, Lat.] to make a loud noiſe or bomb; ſee BOMB. It is applied, I think, only to the bittern. *Johnſon.* A bittern *bumps* within a reed. *Dryden.*

BU'MPER [from *bump*] a cup filled till the liquor runs over the brim.

Places his delight
All day in plying *bumpers*. *Dryden.*

BU'MKIN [this word is of uncertain etymology; Dr. Henſhaw derives it of *pumpkin*, or *pompions*, a kind of worthleſs gourd or melon, or other ordinary fare, as the meaner ſort of country people eat; others chuſe to derive it of boomken, *Du.* a little tree; and a blockhead in Latin is called *ſtipes*, the ſtock of a tree; bump is uſed amongſt us for a knob or lump, may not bumpkin be much the ſame with clodpate, loggerhead, block and blockhead? *Johnſon*] a country clown, an aukward, heavy ruſtic.

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care,
Can never dance three ſteps with a becoming air. *Dryden.*

BU'MPKINGLY, *adj.* [from *bumpkin*] having the manners and appearance of a clown. He gives an air of *bumpkingly* romance to all he tells. *Clariſſa.* This word is probably found no where elſe.

BUNCH [buncker, Dan. the crags of the mountains, *Johnſon.* Probably of *bugno*, It. a knot or wen] 1. A bump, a hard lump, or knob. The *bunches* of camels. *Joſhua.* Little round balls or *bunches*, like hard boiled eggs. *Boyle.* 2. A cluſter, many things of the ſame ſort growing together; as, a *bunch* of grapes. 3. A number of things tied together; as, a *bunch* of keys, or a *bunch* of radiſh. 4. Any thing bound into a knot.

Upon the top of all his lofty creſt,
A *bunch* of hairs. *Spenſer.*

BUNCH [in ſurgery] an outward disjointing of the vertebræ, or turning joints of the back.

To BUNCH [from the noun] to ſwell out in a bunch, to grow out in prominences; as, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end.

BU'NCHBACKED [of *bunch* and *back*] having a bunch on the back. This pois'nous *bunchback'd* toad. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'NCHED *Pods* [with botaniſts] thoſe pods that ſtand out in knobs, and in which the ſeed is lodged.

BUNCHED *Roots* [in botany] all ſuch round roots as have knobs or knots in them.

Bu'nches, a diſeaſe in horſes, conſiſting of knobs, warts, and wens, cauſed by eating foul diet.

Bu'nchiness, the quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

Bu'nchy [from *bunch*] growing into bunches, knotty. A *bunchy* tail. *Grew.*

Bu'ndle [of bundle, Du. bündel, Ger. bindela, Su. bındela, byndle, Sax. from bynd, Sax.] 1. A parcel of any things rolled or bound up together; as, a *bundle* of hemp, &c. 2. A roll, any thing rolled up in the form of a cylinder. A great *bundle* of Flanders lace. *Spectator.*

To Bundle, or truſs up in parcels, to tie in a bundle; with *up*. Several things will not be *bundled up*. *Locke.*

Bu'ndles [law term] a ſort of records of chancery, lying in the office of the Rolls, as the files of bills and anſwers in Chancery, &c.

Bung [probably of bunᵹ, Sax. *bing* Wel. *bondon*, Fr. but in another ſenſe] a ſtopple of the hole in the upper part of a barrel. Pull out the *bung*-ſtick, or plug. *Mortimer.*

To Bung [*bondonner*, Fr.] to ſtop up with a bung.

Bung-hole [from *bung* and *hole*] the hole at which a barrel is filled, and then ſtopped with a bung.

To Bungle, *verb neut.* to perform any thing awkwardly or clumſily.

When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden.* See Bungler.

To Bu'ngle, *verb act.* to cobble, to botch.

Their int'reſt is not finely drawn and hid,
But ſeams are coarſely *bungled* up and ſeen. *Dryden.*

Bu'ngle [from the verb] a botch, a clumſey performance, awkwardneſs. Errors and *bungles* are committed when the matter is inapt. *Ray.*

Bu'ngler [*bwngler*, Wel. q. *bôn y glêr.* i. e. the laſt or loweſt of the profeſſion. *Davies.*] an awkward cobling workman, &c. a man without any ſkill.

Hard features ev'ry *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty ſhews a maſter's hand. *Dryden.*

Bu'nglingly [from *bungling*] awkwardly, coblingly, &c. Executed but *bunglingly*. *Bentley.*

Bu'nglingness [of *bungling*] the awkwardneſs of doing a thing, &c.

Bu'nias [βȣνιας, Gr.] the turnip-root. *Dioſcorid. Lib.* 2. *C.* 159. *Budæus.*

Bunn [prob. of *bunnélas*, Sp. a ſort of fritters, or of *bonus*, Lat. good; *q. d.* a well reliſhed cake] a ſort of cake of ſweet bread.

Bunt [corrupted, according to Skinner, from *bent*] a ſwelling part, an increaſing cavity. The Wear is a frith, having in it a *bunt* or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fiſh entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are ſtopped. *Carew.*

Bunt *of a Sail* [in a ſhip] the pouch or middle part of it, which ſerves to catch and keep the wind.

The Bunt *holds much leeward wind* [ſea term] *i. e.* the middle of the ſail hangs too much to the leeward.

Bunt *Lines* [in a ſhip] ſmall lines faſtened to the bottom of the ſails in the middle part of the bolt ropes, uſed to hale up the bunt of the ſail, in order to furl it up the better.

To Bunt [from the noun] to ſwell out; as, the ſail *bunts*.

Bu'nter, a cant word for one who picks up rags about the ſtreets; and, by way of contempt, applied to any low vulgar woman.

Bu'nting, a bird, a ſort of lark. I took this lark for a *bunting*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A Goſs-hawk ſtrikes not a Bunting. The Lat. ſay: *aquila non capet muſcas.* (an eagle don't catch flies.) The Germ. ſay: groſze leute verachten klaine ſchmach (great perſons deſpiſe ſmall affronts.) The meaning is, that great and generous perſons think it beneath them to take notice of or reſent every little injury offered them, by ſuch who are as much inferior to them in character, reputation, or parts, as a *bunting*, or the leaſt of birds, is inferior to an eagle.

Bu'ntingford. a market town of Hertfordſhire, built on the ford of the little river Rib, 12 Miles from Hertford, and 32 from London.

Buoy [*boue, boye*, Fr. *boya*, Sp.] a piece of wood or cork, and ſometimes an empty caſk or barrel, ſo faſtened as often to float directly over the anchor, ſhewing where it lies; it is alſo placed upon ſands as a ſea mark.

Like *buoys* that never ſink into the flood,
On learning's ſurface we but lie and nod. *Pope.*

To *ſtrain the* Buoy [ſea term] to let the anchor fall, while the ſhip has way.

To Buoy, *verb act.* [from the noun; the *u* is mute in both] to keep afloat, to bear up by ſpecific lightneſs. The water would have marched directly up into the atmoſphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its aſcent and *buoy* it up. *Woodward.*

To Buoy, *verb neut.* to float. Riſing merit will *buoy* up at laſt. *Pope.*

To Buoy *one up* [in a figurative ſenſe] to uphold, encourage, or ſupport him.

To Buoy *up a cable* [ſea term] is to make faſt a piece of wood to it, pretty near the anchor, ſo that the cable may not touch the ground, when it is ſuſpected to be foul or rocky, to hinder it from being fretted or cut.

Buo'yance, or Buo'yancy [of *buoyant*] the quality of floating.

Buo'yant [of *boye* Fr.] buoying or bearing up, not ſinking. I ſwam with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

Bupho'non [βȣφονον, Gr.] the herb chamæleon.

Bu'phthalmus [βȣφθαλμος, Gr.] the herb ox-eye, or wild camomil.

Buguo'i, a town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, on the confines of Picardy.

Bur, Bour, or Bor, come from the Sax. bur, an inner chamber or place of ſhade and retirement. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Bur, or Burdo'c [*bourre*, Fr. down, the bur being filled with a ſoft tomentum or down. *Johnſon.*] A rough head of a plant, which ſticks to one's hair or cloaths. Knotty *burs*. *Dryden.* A fellow ſtuck like a *bur*, that there was no ſhaking him off. *Arbuthnot.* See Burr.

Bur, a broad ring of iron, behind the hand, or the place made for the hand, on the ſpears, that were uſed by knights or eſquires formerly in tilting, which bur was brought to reſt when the tilter charged his ſpear, and ſerved there to ſecure it and make it the more eaſy.

The Bur *of an ox*, &c. the ſweet-bread.

Bu'rbot, a fiſh full of prickles.

Burchausen, a town of Germany, in the Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz.

Burdela'y, a ſpecies of grape.

Bu'rden, or Bur'then [byrthen, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen*; it is ſuppoſed to come from *burdo*, Lat. a mule, as *onus*, from ονος, Gr. an aſs, byrde, Dan. bürde, Ger. boerde, Su, burthon, Teut. which Wachter derives from *borden*, *Perſ.*] 1. A load or weight of any thing. 2. Something grievous. To all my friends a *burthen* grown. *Swift.* 3. A birth: now obſolete.

Thou hadſt a wife once, called Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burthen* two fair ſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Burden [or repetition of the latter part] of a ſong.

No one knows the weight of another's Burden. To which anſwers another Engliſh proverb: *None knoweth where the ſhoe pincheth, ſo well as him that weareth it.* Generally uſed when people make light of others misfortunes, or think them not ſo great as they in reality are. Something grievous or weariſome. None of the things they are to learn, ſhould ever be made a *burthen* to them. *Locke.*

Burden *of* Gad-ſteal, 180 pound weight.

Burden [of *burdon*, Fr. a ſtaff, or a pipe in the form of a ſtaff] in in ſome muſical inſtruments, the drone or the baſe, and the pipe that plays it; hence that part of a ſong that is repeated at the end of every ſtanza, is called the *burden* of it.

Burden [of a ſhip] ſo many tun weight as ſhe will ſtow or carry in quantity of goods.

Bu'rdener [from *burden*] an oppreſſor, he that loads.

Bu'rdenous [from *burden*] 1. Grievous, oppreſſive, weariſome, not light, not eaſy. Let not that be light to thee, which to me is ſo *burdenous*. *Sidney.* 2. Uſeleſs.

To ſit idle on the houſhold hearth,
A *burd'nous* drone. *Milton.*

Burdensome [of *burden*] heavy or troubleſome to be borne. Lack of load made his life *burdenſome*. *Milton.*

Bu'rdensomness [of *burdenſome*, of byrdenſomneſſe, Sax.] heavineſs, or troubleſomneſs to bear, uneaſineſs to be borne.

Burdo'ck. See Bur and Dock.

Burdu'gno, a town of the Morea, ſituated near Miſitra, on the river Vaſilipotomo.

Bureau', or Buroe' [*bureau*, Fr.] a cabinet, or cheſt of drawers, or ſcrutoir for depoſiting papers of accounts; alſo a buffet for ſetting plate, China ware, &c. It is pronounced as if ſpelt *buro*.

Bu'relle [in blazonry] is a French term, which, as Columbiere ſays, ſhould be called *barry* of nineteen pieces. But if there be more than ten, the number is to be expreſſed, and the pieces in burelle muſt be even numbers; for if the number be odd, and the field have more parts than are in the charge, then the pieces that are charged in the field muſt be called by the name of trangles.

Bure'n, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 16 miles eaſt of Numeguen.

Buren, is alſo the name of a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, about five miles ſouth of the city of Paderborn.

Bu'rford, a market town of Oxfordſhire, on the river Windruſh, about 15 miles from Oxford, and 85 from London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Beauclerc.

Burg [of berg, Ger. borge, Du. a mountain] ſignifies a city, town, caſtle, or camp, becauſe anciently towns were built upon hills. Hence, our hiſtories inform us, that the inhabitants have often removed their towns from hills, on which they had been firſt built, into vallies, where they now ſtand for the better conveniency of water. Of which Saliſbury, formerly called Salesburg, is a remarkable inſtance.

Burg, a town of Zutphen, in the Dutch Netherlands, ſituated on the Old Iſſel, about 18 miles eaſt of Nimeguen.

Bu'rgace [*bourgage*, Fr. in law] a tenure by which the inhabitants of cities, boroughs and towns held their lands and tenements of the king, or ſome lord, for an annual rent. The groſs of the borough is ſurveyed in the beginning of the county; but there are ſome particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular mens poſſeſſions. *Hale.*

Burgamo't [*burgamotte*, Fr.] a ſpecies of pear.

B'urganet, or Bu'rganot [*bourguinete*, Fr. in heraldry] ſo called from the Burgundians wearing it. A ſort of ſteel-cap formerly worn by foot-ſoldiers in battle. Upon his head his glittering *burganet*. *Spenſer.*

The demi Atlas of this earth, the arm
And *burganet* of man. *Shakeſpeare.*
Carrying after him his pike and *burganot*. *Hakewell.*

To Bu'rgeon [of *bourgeon*, Fr. a tender twig] to grow big about or groſs, ſpoken of trees.

Bourgeo'is [*bourgeois*, Fr.] 1. A citizen, a burgeſs. 2. A type of a particular ſort, probably ſo called from him who firſt uſed it.

Bu'rgership, or Bu'rgesship [burh-ſcipe, Sax. burgerſchafft, Ger.] the dignity or privilege of a burgher.

Bu'rgess [of burᵹh, Sax. *bourgeois*, Fr. *borgeſe*, It. borger, Du. burger, Ger.] 1. An inhabitant of a burgh or borough 2. One who ſerves in parliament for a burgh; as, knights of ſhires, and *burgeſſes* of towns.

Burgh [burᵹ, Sax.] 1. A borough, corporate town, a commonalty. Several of the Cornwall *burghs* ſend two burgeſſes. *Grant.* 2. Anciently, a town having a wall or ſome incloſure about it.

Burgh bote [of burᵹ and bote, Sax.] a contribution towards repairing of caſtles; alſo an exemption from paying it.

Burgh brech [burᵹhbryce, Sax.] a fine impoſed on the community of a town, for breach of the peace, &c.

Bu'rgher [of *burgh*, of burer, Teut.] a citizen, a townſman. A *burgher* is one who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*

Bu'rghgrave, or **Bu'rgrave** [burgraff, Teut.] a title of honour in Germany, a count or chief governor of a city or caſtle.

Bu'rghmaster, or **Bu'rgomaster** [*bourgue-maître*, Fr. *burgomaeſtro*, It. borgermeeſter, Du. burgermeiſter, Ger.] a chief magiſtrate of the towns in the low countries, and other places in Germany and Switzerland. They chuſe their councils and *burgomaſters* out of the burgeois. *Addiſon.*

Bu'rghmote buꞃᵹ-ᵹemoꞇ, Sax.] a court of a borough or city.

Bu'rghware, a burgeſs or citizen.

Bu'rglar [of buꞃᵹ, a caſtle, and *latro*, Lat. or *larron*, Fr. thief, *q. d.* a thief in a caſtle; every man's houſe being his caſtle] a breaker of houſes in the night-time.

Bu'rglary [from *burglar*] a breaking dwelling houſes or warehouſes in the night time (*i. e.* after the day-light is ſhut in in the evening, and before it appears in the morning) with a felonious intent. The natural ſignification of the word is nothing but the robbing of a houſe; but as it is a term of art, our common lawyers reſtrain it to robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob or do ſome other felony; the like offence, committed by day, they call houſe-robbing, by a peculiar name. *Cowel.* *Burglary* is but a venal ſin among ſoldiers. *Dryden.*

Bu'rgless, a town of Tranſilvania, about 30 miles north of Clauſenburgh; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

Bu'rgomaster. See **Burghmaster.**

Bu'rgos, the capital of Old Caſtile, in Spain, about 110 miles north of Madrid.

Bu'rgow, a town of Swabia, in Germany, about 20 miles weſt of Aguſburg.

Bu'rgundy, or **Bu'rgogne**, a province of France, having Champaign on the north, and Dauphiny on the ſouth. It is famous for wines.

Bu'rick, a town of the dutchy of Cleves, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany, ſituated on the river Rhine, about 20 miles ſouth of Cleves.

Bu'riable [from *bury*] that may be fit to be buried.

Bu'rial [from *bury*, of byꞃiᵹian, Sax.] 1. The act of burying; a funeral ſolemnity or interment. 2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water. Great lakes, both ſalt and freſh, we uſe for *burials* of ſome natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth and things buried in water. *Bacon.* 3. The church ſervice for funerals; as, the *burial* ſervice.

Bu'rier [of *bury*] he that buries or performs the act of ſepulture. Darkneſs be the *burier* of the dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bu'rin [*burine*, Fr.] a graver or ingraving tool.

To **Burl**, to dreſs cloths as fullers do.

To **Burl**, or pick out the ſtraws or threads of cloth which have not taken the dye, as cloth-drawers do.

Bu'rlace, corruptly written for *burdelais*. See **Burdelais.**

Burle'sque, or **Burle'sk**, *ſubſt.* [*burleſque*, Fr. of *burleſco*, from *burlare*, It. and Sp. to jeſt] ludicrous language and ideas, ridicule. They are very apt to fall into *burleſque*. *Addiſon.* Alſo, particularly, a kind of poetry, merry, jocular, and bordering on ridicule, which is a ſort of verſe proper for lampoon. Pere Richelet ſays, that Le Berni, among the Italians, was the firſt author in burleſque, and has beſt ſucceeded in that kind of writing; but adds, 'tis now much out of vogue; and not without cauſe. "Cannot we laugh in *good* French, ſays Monſ. Balzac, and in a rational ſtile? We may *traveſtiè* and confound at pleaſure during the Carnaval, but a Carnaval ſhould not continue through the *whole* year."

Bu'rlesque, *adj.* jocular, ludicrous, tending to raiſe laughter by unnatural or unſuitable language or images. Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Therſites, *&c.* has lapſed into the *burleſque* character, and departed from that ſerious air eſſential to the magnificence of an epic poem. *Addiſon.*

To **Burlesque**, to turn into burleſque or ridicule. Otherwiſe Homer would *burleſque* his own poetry. *Broome.*

Bu'rliness [of boor, Du. a peaſant] 1. Bigneſs, largeneſs of body, *&c.* 2. Bluſter.

Bu'rling-*Iron*, a ſort of pincers or nippers for that uſe.

Burlington, a ſea port town in the eaſt riding of Yorkſhire. See **Bridlington.**

New **Bu'rlington**, the capital of New Jerſey, in North America, ſituated on an iſland in Delawar river, about 20 miles north of Philadelphia.

Bu'rnham Market, a ſea-port town of Norfolk, 25 miles from Norwich, and 90 from London.

Bu'rly [Junius has no etymology. of boor like, clowniſh, and ᵹebuꞃ like, Sax. *Skinner.*] big, groſs, heavy, tumid. *burly* boned clown. *Shakeſpeare.* It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonſenſe. *Cowley.* Too *burly* and too big to paſs my narrow gate. *Dryden.* Her huſband being a very *burly* man, ſhe thought it would be leſs trouble to bring away little Cupid. *Addiſon.*

To **Burn** *irr. verb act. pret. & part. burnt*, more rarely *burned* [byꞃnan and bæꞃnan, Sax. burnen, Du. brennen, Ger.] 1. To hurt, marr, conſume or deſtroy with fire. 2. To hurt or wound with fire or heat, to ſcorch. Foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*. *Exodus.*

To **Burn**, *verb neut.* 1. To be on fire, or kindled; as, the light *burns* blue. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To be inflamed with paſſion. I *burnt* in deſire to queſtion them. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To act as fire. *Burning* ſhame detains him. *Shakeſpeare.*

> Raleigh, the ſcourge of Spain! whoſe breaſt with all
> The ſage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*. *Thomſon.*

4. To be hot.

> He ſhot by me
> Like a young hound upon a *burning* ſcent. *Dryden.*

Burn [in a medicinal ſenſe] a ſolution of the continuity of the parts of a body, made by the impreſſion of fire; a hurt cauſed by fire; as, a remedy againſt *burns*; alſo a mark remaining upon the thing burnt.

Burn [in ſurgery] an impreſſion of fire made upon a part, in which there remains much heat, with bliſters, and ſometimes an eſcar, according as the fire has had more or leſs effect.

Burn [buꞃna, Sax. a river or fountain] at the beginning or end of a word, ſignifies the place to take its name from a river or fountain; as, *Burnham.*

Burn *beating* [in huſbandry] a method of manuring land, by cutting off the peat or turf, and then laying it on heaps and burning it to aſhes.

Bu'rner [from *burn*] a perſon that burns any thing.

A **Burnt** child dreads the fire. This proverb intimates that it is natural for all living creatures, whether rational or irrational, to conſult their own ſecurity and ſelf preſervation; and whether they act by inſtinct or reaſon, it ſtill tends to ſome care of avoiding thoſe things that have already done them an injury, and there are a great many old ſayings in ſeveral languages according to the purport of this proverb: The Greeks: παθων δενηπιος εγνω. The Latins: *piſcator ictus ſapit.* And the French ſay: *chien échauffé craint l'eau froide.* The Ital. *con ſcoltoto da l'aqua calda ha paura poi della fredda.* (the ſcalded dog fears cold water) The Spa. *gata eſcaldado del aqua fria hamiedo.* (The ſcalded cat fears cold water.)

Bu'rnet [of *burn*, Eng. *pimpinella*, Lat.] the herb pimpernel: it is found wild in great plenty upon dry chalky hills, yet is often cultivated in gardens for medicinal uſe. *Miller.* The freckled cowſlip, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thorny **Burnet**, a kind of ſhrub.

Bu'rning, *ſubſt.* [of byꞃnenᵹ, Sax.] flame, fire, ſtate of inflammation; as, the *burnings* of a fever.

Burning *the dead*. Tho' the cuſtom of burying the dead was the moſt ancient, yet that of burning ſucceeded very early, and is ſaid to have been introduced by Hercules. And it appears that burning the dead was uſed by the Greeks and Trojans in the time of the Trojan war.

The manner of burning the bodies was thus: the body was placed upon the top of the pile, but was rarely burnt without company; for beſides the various animals they threw upon the pile, perſons of quality were ſeldom burnt without a number of ſlaves or captives; they alſo poured into the fire all ſorts of precious ointments and perfumes; and they alſo covered the body with the fat of beaſts, that it might conſume the ſooner; for it was looked upon as a ſingular bleſſing to be quickly reduced to aſhes.

It was alſo the cuſtom to throw into the fire the arms of thoſe that were ſoldiers, and the garments that the deceaſed had worn while living; and the Athenians were very profuſe, in ſo much that ſome of their law-givers were forced to reſtrain them, by ſevere penalties, from defrauding the living by their liberality to the dead. The funeral pile was commonly lighted by ſome of the deceaſed's neareſt relations, who made prayers and vows to the winds to aſſiſt the flame, that the body might quickly be reduced to aſhes.

At the funerals of generals and great officers, the ſoldiers, with the reſt of the company, made a ſolemn proceſſion three times round the pile, to expreſs their reſpect to the deceaſed; during the time the pile was burning, the friends of the deceaſed perſon ſtood by, pouring forth libations of wine, and calling upon the deceaſed. When the pile had burnt down, and the flame had ceaſed, they extinguiſhed the remains of the fire with wine, which having done, they collected the bones and aſhes. The bones were ſometimes waſhed with wine and anointed with oil.

To diſtinguiſh the reliques of the body from thoſe of the beaſts and men burnt with it, this was done by placing the hody of the perſon in the middle of the pile; whereas the men and the beaſts burnt with it, lay on the ſides. Theſe bones and aſhes thus collected, they put into urns, made either of wood, ſtone, earth, ſilver, or gold, according to the quality of the perſon deceaſed.

Burning *of Women*, it was the cuſtom of the ancient Britains, that when any great man died (if there was any occaſion to be ſuſpicious as to the manner of his death) his relations made enquiry among his wives concerning it, and if any of them were found guilty, they were puniſhed with fire and other torments.

Burning [with philoſophers] is defined to be the action of fire upon ſome pabulum or fuel, whereby the minute or very ſmall parts of it are torn from each other, put into a violent motion, and aſſuming the nature of fire itſelf, fly off *in orbem*, &c.

Burning [or, as I think, it was once called the *brenning*] a name formerly given to an infectious diſeaſe, gotten in the ſtews, by converſing with lewd women; ſuppoſed to be the ſame with that now called the pox.

Burning *Glaſs*, a glaſs ſo wrought, that the rays of the ſun are collected into a point, and by that means the force and effect of them is heightened to that degree, ſo as to burn ſuch objects as it is placed againſt.

> O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
> Where all its different lines are reconcil'd,
> As if thou wert the *burning-glaſs* of glory. *Dryden* and *Lee.*

To **Bu'rnish**, *verb act.* [*burnir*, Fr. *brunir*, It. *brunnir*, Sp.] to ſmooth, poliſh, or brighten any metal, *&c.* by a violent rubbing it with any thing; as, *burniſhed* ſteel.

To **Burnish**, *verb neut.* to grow bright, to become gloſſy.

> I've ſeen a ſnake in human form,
> All ſtain'd with infamy and vice,
> Leap from a dunghill in a trice,
> *Burniſh*, and make a gawdy ſhow. *Swift.*

To **Bu'rnish**, *verb neut.* [of uncertain etymology. *Johnſon*] to grow, to ſpread out.

> To ſhoot and ſpread and *burniſh* into man. *Dryden.*

Mrs. Primly's great belly; ſhe may lace it down before, but it *burniſhes* on her hips. *Congreve.*

To **Burnish** [with hunters] the term uſed of a hart's ſpreading its horns after they have been fray'd or new rubbed.

Burnisher [of *burniſh*] 1. He that burniſhes or poliſhes. 2. The tool with which book-binders give a gloſs to the leaves of books: It is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

Bu'rnley, a market-town of Lancaſhire, about 27 miles from Lancaſter, and 153 from London.

Burnt [irreg. imp. and part. paſſ.] *did burn*, *have* or *is burnt*. See To **Burn.**

Burnt-*Offering*, a ſacrifice in which the whole victim was conſum'd with fire.

Burr [probably of *burre*, Fr. a lock of wool] the round knob of horn next a deer's head; alſo the lobe or tip of the ear.

Burr [*bardane*, Fr.] the plant called alſo burdock. See Bur.

Burr-*Pump* [in a ſhip] a pump by the ſide of the ſhip, into which a ſtaff ſeven or eight foot long is put, having a burr of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope faſtened to the middle of it; this is called a bilge-pump.

Bu'rrel, a ſort of pear, otherwiſe called the red butter pear, from its ſmooth, delicious and ſoft pulp, which is ripe in September. *Philips.*

Burr-*Seed*, the herb bur-flag.

Bu'rras-*Pipe* [with goldſmiths and ſurgeons] an inſtrument uſed to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate, &c.

Bu'rregreg, a conſiderable river of the kingdom of Fez, in Africa, which taking its riſe in the Atlas mountains, falls into the ocean, not far from the Streights of Gibraltar.

Bu'rrel-*Fly* [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute, to torture] an inſect called alſo ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze.

Burrel-*Shot* [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute, and *ſhot*; with gunners] ſmall bullets, nails, ſtones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into caſes, to be diſcharged out of ordnance or murdering pieces; caſe-ſhot.

Bu'rrock, a ſmall wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for the catching of fiſh.

Bu'rrow, Borough, Berg, Burg, or Burgh [from the Sax. buꞃᵹ, bẏꞃᵹ, a city, tower, or caſtle. *Gibſon's Camden*] 1. A corporate town, not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to parliament. All places that in former times were called *borough*, were ſuch as were fenced and fortified. *Cowel.* Poſſeſſion of land was the original right of election among the commons: and *burrows* were entitled to ſit, as they were poſſeſſed of certain tracks. *Temple.*

Bu'rrow [of buꞃe, a parloir, or bẏꞃᵹena, Sax. a ſepulchre, or of verborgen, Ger. hidden] a rabbet-hole, &c. in a warren. Out of their *burrows* like conies after rain. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Burrow [from the noun] to make holes in the ground as rabbets, to mine. Sand among their corn prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it. *Mortimer.*

Bu'rrowbridge [ſo called from its fine bridge of ſtone over the Ure] a borough town of Yorkſhire, 209 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Bu'rsa pasto'ris, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb ſhepherd's-purſe or pouch.

Bursa, or Pur'sa, the capital of Bithinia, in Aſia Minor, ſituated in a fine fruitful plain, at the foot of mount Olympus, about 100 miles ſouth of Conſtantinople. Dherbelot ſays it was taken from the Greeks by Orcan, the ſecond ſultan of the Turks, A. D. 1356, and was made the seat of his [yet infant] empire. He adds, that this city is in reputation for its baths of *mineral* waters; and that there is a great reſort to it from all parts of Turky.

Bursa'lis, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the inſide of the thigh, ſo called from its reſemblance to a purſe, in Latin, *burſa*.

Bursa'ria, Lat. [in ancient deeds] the treaſury of a collegiate or conventual church; the place of accounting, receiving and paying by the burſers.

Bu'rsar, the treaſurer of a monaſtery or college.

Bursars, youths in Scotland, ſent once a year as exhibitioners to the univerſities, by each preſbytery; by whom they are allowed at the rate of 100*l.* Scots for four years. Beſides theſe there are alſo many others upon foundations in the colleges themſelves, for the ſame term of years, both for the ſtudy of philoſophy and divinity.

Burse [*bourſe*, Fr. borſe, Du. boꞃᵹ, Sax. of *borſa*, Lat. a purſe, or from *byrſa*, Lat. the exchange at Carthage] an exchange where merchants meet, and ſhops are kept, ſo called becauſe the ſign of the purſe was formerly ſet over ſuch places: Whence the exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's *burſe* by James I. *Philips.*

To Burst, *verb neut.* [of buꞃſtan, Sax. boorſte, Dan. berſten, Du. and Ger.] 1. To break or fly open. Thy preſſes ſhall *burſt* out with new wine. *Proverbs.* 2. To break aſunder.

If my heart were great, 'twould *burſt* at this. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To break away, to ſpring ſuddenly.

You *burſt*, ah cruel, from my arms,
And ſwiftly ſhoot along the mall. *Pope.*

4. To come ſuddenly.

A reſolved villain,
Whoſe bowels ſuddenly *burſt* out. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To come by violence.

The paſſions of thy heart *burſt* out. *Shakeſpeare.*'

The river Euphrates *burſting* out by the vallies of the mountain Antitaurus. *Knolles.* 6. To begin or break out into any action violently.

She *burſt* into tears. *Arbuthnot.*

To Burst, *verb act.* to break ſuddenly, to make a quick and violent diſruption. If the juices were to cauſe an ebullition, they would *burſt* the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

Burst, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a ſudden and violent action of any kind. *Burſt* of thunder. *Shakeſpeare* and *Milton.*

With a mighty *burſt* whole mountains fall. *Addiſon.*

Burst, or Bu'rsten, *part. adj.* [from *burſt*] diſeaſed with a rupture, or hernia; as, *burſt* or *burſten* belly.

Bu'rstenness [of *burſt*] a hernia.

Burst-wort [of *burſt* and *wort*, *herniaria*, Lat.] an herb good againſt ruptures.

Bu'rstness, a being broken aſunder.

Burt, a flat fiſh, of the turbot kind.

Bu'rthen, or To Bu'rthen. See Burden.

The ſad *burden* of ſome merry ſong. *Pope.*

Bu'rton, the name of two market-towns, one in Weſtmorland, and the other in Lincolnſhire. The former is about 244 miles from London; and the latter 149.

Burton *upon Trent*, a market town of Staffordſhire, on the river Trent, 18 miles from Stafford, and 123 from London.

Burton [on ſhipboard], a ſmall tackle to be faſtened any where at pleaſure, conſiſting of two ſingle pullies; the uſe of it is to hoiſt ſmall things in and out,

Bu'ry, or Be'rry [of buꞃᵹh, Sax.] a dwelling place or court, and is a termination added to the names of many places; as, *Aldermanbury.*

Bu'ry, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *burrow*. Grew uſes it] See Burrow.

Bury, a market-town of Lancaſhire, on the river Irwell, 30 miles from Lancaſter, and 183 from London.

Bury *St. Edmunds*, a borough town of Suffolk, 10 miles from Newmarket, and 75 from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

To Bury [buꞃiᵹian, or biꞃian, or of biꞃiᵹen, Sax. bergen, Ger. to hide] 1. To interr, to put into a grave.

After your way his tale pronounc'd, ſhall *bury*
His reaſons with his body. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To interr with the rites of ſepulture.

To *bury* decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour. *Waller.*

3. To conceal, to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And *bury* all, which yet diſtinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break
The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; ſhe render'd life,
Thy name ſo *bury'd* in her. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bu'rying-*Place*, a place for the ſepulture of dead bodies. Several marks of graves and *burying-places*. *Spectator.*

Busch, or Bu'scus [old law records] bruſh-wood, under-wood.

Buse'linum, Lat. [βυσέλινον, Gr.] a kind of great parſly.

Bush [probably of buſch, Teut. or *buiſſon*, Fr. buſk, Dan. bos, Du.] 1. Any ſort of thick ſhrub; as, a gooſeberry-*buſh*, &c. a roſe-*buſh*. 2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to ſhow that liquors are ſold there.

Bush [a hunting term] the tail of a fox.

One bird in the hand is worth two in the Bush.

This proverb intimates, poſſeſſion is a mighty matter, and precautions us not to run the hazard of a certain loſs for an uncertain gain: and teaches us that futurities are liable to diſappointments; no depending on *ſhall* or *will* hereafter, and no commanding *things out of our hands* five tenſes *diſtant* from *fruition.* Fr. *Mieux vaut un tenez, que deux vous l'aurez.*

To Bush [from the noun] to grow thick.

The roſes *buſhing* round. *Milton.*
The *buſhing* alders form'd a ſhady ſcene. *Pope,*

Bu'shel [*boiſſeau*, Fr. *burſellus*, low Lat.] an Engliſh dry meaſure, containing four pecks or eight gallons land meaſure, and five pecks water meaſure, a ſtrike. It is uſed in common language for any indefinitely large quantity. The worthies of antiquity bought the rareſt pictures with *buſhels* of gold, without counting the weight or number of pieces. *Dryden.*

To meaſure another man's corn by one's own Bushel.

The French ſay: *Meſurer les autres à ſon aune.* The Italians: *Miſurare gli altri col ſuo baſſetto.* (To meaſure others with one's own ell.) All ſignifying to judge of another man's actions or circumſtances by one's own.

Bushels of a cart-wheel, [of *bouche*, Fr. a mouth] certain irons within the hole of the nave, to preſerve it from wearing.

Bu'shiness [of *buſhy*, *buſſon*, Fr. a buſh] the quality of being buſhy.

Bu'shment [of *buſh*] a cluſter of buſhes, a thicket. Raleigh uſes it.

Bu'shy [of *buſh*] 1. Full of buſhes. The *buſhy* plain. *Dryden.* 2. Thick, full of ſmall branches.

In the ſhadow of a *buſhy* briar. *Spenſer.*

3. Thick like a buſh. A thick *buſhy* beard. *Addiſon.*

Bu'siless [of *buſy*] not buſy, being at leiſure, unemployed. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Bu'sily [of *buſy*] with an air of buſineſs, hurry, and importance, actively.

Too *buſily* they will enquire
Into a victory. *Dryden.*

Bu'siness [of *buſy*, bẏꞃᵹian, Sax] 1. Employment, work, &c. It is pronounced as if it were written *biſſineſs*. 2. Multiplicity of affairs. Muſt *buſineſs* thee from hence remove? *Donne.* 3. An affair. In this ſenſe it has the plural. Beſtow

Your needful counſel to our *buſineſſes*,
Which crave the inſtant uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The ſubject of buſineſs, the object of care. The great *buſineſs* of the ſenſes is to take notice what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.* 5. Serious engagement. Oppoſed to trivial tranſactions. I never knew one, who made it his *buſineſs* to laſh the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himſelf. *Addiſon.* 6. Right of action. What *buſineſs* has a tortoiſe among the clouds. *L'Eſtrange.* 7. A point or matter to be examined or conſidered. Fitneſs to govern is a perplex'd *buſineſs*. *Bacon.* 8. Something to be tranſacted. They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *buſineſs* with any one. *Judges.* 9. Something required to be done. As for thoſe countries nearer the poles, a perpetual ſpring will not do their *buſineſs*, they muſt have longer days. *Bentley.* 10. To do one's buſineſs; to kill or ruin him.

Busk [probably of *buſque*, Fr.] a ſort of ſtick of whale-bone, iron, wood, &c. worn formerly by women to keep down their ſtomachers, and ſtiffen their ſtays. Off with that happy *buſk*. *Donne.*

Bu'skin [probably either of *borzacchino*, It. or brosken, Du. *brodequin*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of boot or ſtocking in the manner of a little boot, covering the foot and mid-leg, and tied beneath the knee. The foot was dreſſed in a ſhort pair of crimſon velvet *buſkins*, in ſome places open. *Buſkins* to her knee. *Spenſer.* A holiday ſhepherd ſtrutting in his country *buſkins*. *Dryden.* 2. A kind of high ſhoe, uſed anciently by tragedians to raiſe their ſtature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buſkins* here. *Dryden.*

Bu'skined, wearing buſkins, dreſſed in buſkins.

The *buſkin'd* ſtage. *Milton.*
Buſkin'd virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

Bu'sky [written more properly by Milton, *boſky*, which ſee] woody, over-grown with trees. *Buſky* hill. *Shakeſpeare.*

Buss [buſs, Du.] a ſmall ſhip or ſea-veſſel, uſed by the Dutch in the herring-fiſhery. Build boats and *buſſes. Temple.*

Buss, Iriſh [the mouth] a kiſs, a ſalute with the lips; as, a ſmacking *buſs. Pope.*

To **Buss** [probably of *buciare*, It. *besàr*, Sp. *baſio*, Lat. whence *baiſer*, Fr. and boeſen, Du.] to kiſs, to ſalute with the lips.

Yond towers, whoſe wanton tops do *buſs* the clouds,
Muſt kiſs their feet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bust [*buſte*, Fr. *buſto*, It.] a term in ſculpture, uſed for the figure or portrait of a perſon in relievo, ſhewing only the head, ſhoulders, and ſtomach, the arms ſeeming to have been lopt off, uſually placed on a pedeſtal. A Caligula is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *buſt. Addiſon.*

Bust [*buſtum*, Lat.] a pyramid or pile of wood, whereon anciently the bodies of the dead were placed, in order to be burnt.

Bu'stal [*buſtalis*, Lat.] of or belonging to graves or tombs.

Bu'stard [*outarde, biſtarde*, Fr. *ottarda*, It. *abutarda*, Sp.] a fowl of a ſluggiſh nature; a wild turkey. *Hakewell.*

Bu'stcoat, ſoft bread, eaten with butter.

To **Bu'stle** [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *buſy. Johnſon.* Or, probably, of bꞃuꞅꞇlian, Sax. to ruſtle in armour] to make a ſtir, noiſe or hurry, to be buſy. Vane was a *buſy, buſtling* man. *Clarendon.*

Bu'stle, ſtir, noiſe or hurry. A combuſtion, a noiſe and *buſtle* for opinions. *Glanville.*

Bu'stler [of *buſtle*] an active ſtirring man.

Bu'strophe, or **Bustro'phedon** [of βȣς, an ox, and ϛροφη, Gr. a turning, *q. d.* the turning of oxen in ploughing ground] a term uſed to expreſs a manner of writing of the ancient Romans, which was as it were in furrows; the firſt line began at the left hand, and ended at the right; and the ſecond line began at the right, and proceeded to the left, ſo that the whole bare a repreſentation of ploughed land.

Bustua'rii, a kind of gladiators among the Romans, who fought about the *buſtum* or funeral pile of a perſon deceaſed, in the ceremony of his obſequies.

Busy, or **Busied,** *adj.* [byꞅy, ᵹebyꞅᵹoꝺ, Sax. both the adjective and verb are pronounced as if written *biſſy*] 1. Sedulouſly employed; as, my miſtreſs is *buſy.* 2. Active, meddling, and buſtling.

She waking looks
On meddling monkey, or on *buſy* ape. *Shakeſpeare.*

Religious motives are *buſy* in the heart of every reaſonable creature. *Addiſon.*

As **Busy** as a bee. This proverbial ſimile is very adequate.

As **Busy** as a hen with one chicken. Spoken of people who make a great deal of work and ſtir about very trivial affairs.

Who more **Busy** than they who have leaſt to do. They who have no buſineſs of their own, are generally buſtling about, and troubling themſelves with other peoples. According to another proverb.

Busy folks are always meddling. Spoken of thoſe officious perſons who are always thruſting themſelves into other peoples concerns. The character of ſuch a one is very well expreſſed in a play called the *buſy-body.*

To **Bu'sy** [byꞅᵹian, probably of biꞅa, Sax. a throng, *q. d.* a throng of buſineſs] 1. To employ ſedulouſly, to engage, to make or keep buſy. The ideas it is *buſied* about ſhould be natural. *Locke.* 2. With the reciprocal pronoun. He does not *buſy himſelf*, by entering deep into any party. *Swift.*

Busy-body [of *buſy* and *body*] a vain, meddling, fantaſtical, perſon; as, tattlers and *buſy-bodies.*

But, *conj.* [buꞇe, buꞇan, Sax. *i. e.* none beſides or except him] 1. Except, beſides. Who can it be, ye gods, *but* perjur'd Lycon? *Smith.* 2. Yet, nevertheleſs. It ſometimes is only emphatical to *yet.* Then let him ſpeak, and any that ſhall ſtand without ſhall hear his voice plainly; *but* yet made extreme ſharp and exile. *Bacon.* 3. The particle *which* introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm: now. God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil; *but* there is little or no difference made in this world, therefore there muſt be another world, wherein this difference ſhall be made. *Watts.* 4. Only, nothing more than.

What nymph ſoe'er his voice but hears,
Will be my rival, tho' ſhe have *but* ears. *Ben Johnſon.*

5. Than. The full-moon was no ſooner up and ſhining, *but* he open'd the gate. *Addiſon.* 6. But that, without this conſequence that.

Froſts that conſtrain the ground,
Do ſeldom their uſurping power withdraw,
But raging floods purſue their haſty hand. *Dryden.*

7. Otherwiſe than that. It cannot be *but* nature hath a director of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.* 8. Not otherwiſe than. A genius ſo elevated and unconfined, as Mr. Cowley's, was *but* neceſſary to make Pindar ſpeak Engliſh. *Dryden.* 9. By any other means than. Out of that will I cauſe thoſe of Cyprus to mutiny, whoſe qualification ſhall come into no true taſte again, *but* by tranſplanting of Caſſio. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. If it were not for this, if this were not.

I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which *but* thou haſt already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. However, howbeit.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame,
But to purſue the end for which I came,
Unite your ſubjects firſt. *Dryden.*

12. It is uſed after no doubt, no queſtion, and the like, and ſignifies the ſame with *that.* It ſometimes is joined with *that.* I fancied to myſelf a kind of eaſe in the paroxyſm, never ſuſpecting *but that* the humour would have waſted itſelf. *Dryden.* There is no queſtion *but* the king of Spain will reform moſt of the abuſes. *Addiſon.* 13. That. This ſeems improper. It is not impoſſible *but* I may alter the complexion of my play. *Dryden.* 14. Otherwiſe than.

I ſhould ſin,
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shakeſpeare.*

15. Even, not longer ago than. Beroe *but* now I left. *Dryden.* 16. A particle, by which the meaning of the foregoing ſentence is bounded or reſtrained.

Thus fights Ulyſſes, thus his fame extends,
A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. An objective particle; yet it may be objected.

But yet madam———
I do not like *but yet.* *Shakeſpeare.*

18. But for, without, had not this been.

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair. *Dryden.*

19. It has the force of the Greek *adverſative* αλλα, and is in like manner oppoſed to the negative particle in the preceding clauſe; as, *not the ſpeech,* but *the power,* 1 Cor. iv. 19. *Yet not I,* but *the Lord,* 1 Cor. vii. 10. *Yet not I,* but *the grace of God that was with me.* 1 Cor. xv. 10.

20. The word **But** has alſo the conſtruction of a noun ſubſtantive, *e. g.* What avails it for Cæſar's biographer to tell us, " He was a man of great abilities, wiſe, valiant, and indefatigable in all his undertakings? when after all there comes in an unlucky but, and he is forced to add, *But* he raiſed his greatneſs upon the *ruin* of his country."

But *ſubſt.* [*boute*, Fr. the end] 1. A boundary to any thing; as, to play at *but.* 2. The extreme and thick part, or that upon which it reſts; as, of a muſket.

But-end [of *but* and *end*] the blunt end.

Bu'tcher [*boucher*, Fr.] 1. A killer of cattle, and ſeller of their fleſh. 2. One that is delighted with blood. Conquerors for the moſt part are but the *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

To **Butcher** [from the noun] to kill, to murder.

Bu'tcher's *Broom*, or **Kneeholy** [*ruſcus*, Lat.] an herb. The flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, out of which is produced a globular, bell-ſhaped flower, that afterwards becomes a ſoft roundiſh fruit. The roots are ſometimes uſed in medicine, and the green ſhoots are cut and bound into bundles, which the butchers uſe for ſweeping their blocks, whence it has the name of *butcher's-broom. Miller.*

Bu'tcherliness [of *butcherly*] butcherly nature or action, the quality of being butcherly.

Bu'tcherly [from *butcher*] bloody, barbarous.

Butcher-ro'w [*boucherie*, F. *beccheria*, It.] a row of butchers ſhops, a ſhambles.

Bu'tchers. This company was not incorporated till the 3d of king James I, then they were made a corporation by the name of maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the art and myſtery of *butchers*; yet the fraternity is ancient: their arms azure, two axes ſaltirewiſe argent between three bulls heads cowpered, attired *or*, a boar's head gules, betwixt two garbes *vert.*

Bu'tchery [*boucherie*, Fr. *beccheria*, It.] 1. The trade of a butcher. This man, ſo ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes. *Pope.* 2. A great ſlaughter, cruelty.

Can he a ſon to ſoft remorſe unite,
Whom goals, and blood, and *butchery* delight? *Pope.*

3. The place where blood is ſhed. This is no place, this houſe is but a *butchery. Shakeſpeare.*

Bute, an iſland of Scotland, lying in the mouth of the firth of Clyde, ſouth of Cowal in Argyleſhire. It gives title of earl to a branch of the Stuart family. Bute and Cathneſs ſend only one member of parliament between them, each chooſing in its turn, whereof Bute has the firſt.

Bu'tler [*bouteiller*, Fr. boteler, botteller, O. Eng. from *bottle*, he being employed in the care of bottling liquors] a ſervant in a family who is employed in furniſhing the table with wine, and particularly is intruſted with the care of the cupboard and the cellar; an officer in noblemens and princes houſes, who keeps the wine, beer, and houſhold ſtores.

Bu'tlerage [from *butler*, in law] a certain impoſt upon ſale-wines imported, which the king's butler might require of every ſhip, containing leſs than 40 ton. *Bacon.*

Bu'tlership [of *butler, bouteiller*, Fr.] the office of a butler.

Bu'tment [*aboutement*, Fr.] that part of the arch of a bridge, which joins to the upright pier.

Butri'nto, a port-town of Epirus, or Canina, in European Turkey, ſituated oppoſite to the iſland of Corfu, at the entrance of the gulph of Venice. Lat. 39° 45′ N. Long. 20° 40′ E.

Bu'tsecari, or **Bute carl** [buꞇeꞅcaꞃl, Sax.] a boatſwain or mariner.

To **Butt** [*buttare*, It. botten, Du. *bouter*, Fr. to thruſt from] to puſh at or againſt with the horn, as bulls, goats, *&c.* Two harmleſs lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*

Butt [buꞇꞇe, Sax. boht, Ger. *botte*, Fr. and It.] a large veſſel for liquids, containing of wine 126 gallons, of beer 108 gallons, of currans from 15 to 22 *C.* weight.

Butt [probably of buꞇꞇe, Sax. or of *bute*, or *but*, Fr.] 1. The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is ſet up. The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies. *Dryden.* 2. A mark to ſhoot at.

Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
The very ſea-mark of my journey's end. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The object of aim, the thing againſt which any attack is directed. The papiſts were the moſt common place, and the *butt* againſt whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.* 4. A man upon whom the company breaks their jeſts. A *butt*, with theſe accompliſhments, frequently gets the laugh on his ſide, and returns the ridicule upon him that attacks him. 5. A ſtroke given in fencing.

To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John ſhews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

A **Butt** [a ſea word] the end of any plank which joins to another on the outſide of the ſhip under water.

To ſpring a **Butt** [a ſea phraſe] a ſhip is ſaid to *ſpring a butt*, when a plank is looſened at one end.

A ſtupid **Butt,** a cant phraſe for a perſon only fit for the converſation of ordinary people: men of wit require one that will give them play, and beſtir himſelf in the abſurd parts of his behaviour.

Butts, ſays the Spectator, are a particular ſort of men, who are ſuch provokers of mirth in converſation, that it is impoſſible for a club or merry meeting to ſubſiſt without them; by which, ſays he, I mean thoſe honeſt gentlemen, that are always expoſed to the wit and raillery of their well-wiſhers and companions; that are pelted by men, women, and children, friends and foes; and, in a word, ſtand as *butts* in converſation, for every one to ſhoot at that pleaſe. I know, ſays he, ſeveral of theſe *butts*, who are men of wit and ſenſe, though by ſome odd turn of humour, ſome unlucky caſt in their perſon or behaviour, have always the misfortune to make the company merry. The truth of it is, ſays he, a man is not qualified for a *butt*, who has not a great deal of wit and vivacity, even in the ridiculous ſide of his character.

Bu'ttens, or Bu'ttons [a hunting term] the burrs or knobs of a deer's-head, called otherwiſe ſeals.

Bu'tter [*beure*, Fr. *butiro*, It. botter, O. and L. Ger. butter, Ger. boter, Du. butteꞃe, Sax. *βετυρον*, Gr. whence *butyrum*, Lat.] an unctuous ſubſtance, made of the cream of milk churned, whereby the oil is ſeparated from the whey.

They who have good ſtore of Butter may ſpread much on their bread. Lat. *Cui multum eſt piperis etiam oleribus immiſcet.* The meaning is, that they who have enough and to ſpare of any thing, may be freer in the uſe of it, than thoſe who are but ſparingly provided.

His money melts like Butter in the ſun. That is, he ſpends it prodigally. The French ſay: *Sa bourſe a le flux.* (His purſe has a looſeneſs.) The Italians ſay: *La ſua borſa non hà fondo.* (His purſe has no bottom.)

Butter is gold in the morning, ſilver at noon, lead at night. This ſaying points at the advantages and inconveniencies of uſing any thing properly or unſeaſonably.

Butter *Boxes*, a nick-name given the Dutch, becauſe they are great butter-eaters. A cant word.

To Butter [from the noun] 1. To ſmear or oil with butter. 2. [Among gameſters] To double, and continue doubling, the bet or wager, in order to recover all loſſes at once. Congreve compares a writer to a *buttering* gameſter, that ſtakes all his winning upon one caſt. *Addiſon.*

Butter *of Antimony* [in chemiſtry] a mixture of the acid ſpirits of ſublimate corroſive with the regulus of antimony. This is a great cauſtic.

Butter *of Tin* [with chemiſts] a compound made of one part of tin reduced to powder, and three parts of ſublimate coroſive. This compoſition has this ſtrange property, that it is continually ſending forth fumes.

Bu'tterbump, a fowl, the ſame with bittern. See Bittern.

Bu'tterbur [*petaſites*, Lat.] a plant with a floſculous flower, conſiſting of many florets ſitting on the embryo, which afterwards becomes a ſeed furniſhed with down, and the flowers appear before the leaves. It is uſed in medicine, and grows wild by the ſides of ditches. *Miller.*

Bu'tterflower, a yellow flower, with which the fields abound in May.

Bu'tterfly [butteꞃe ꝼleᵹe, Sax.] a beautiful inſect ſo named, becauſe it firſt appears at the beginning of the ſeaſon for *butter*. *Johnſon.* That which ſeems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme ſmall feathers, not to be diſcerned without a microſcope. *Grew.*

Bu'tteris, an inſtrument of ſteel, ſet in a wooden handle, uſed in pairing the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horſe. *Farriers Dict.*

Bu'ttermilk [of *butter* and *milk*] the whey ſeparated from the cream, after butter has been made.

Bu'tterprint [of *butter* and *print*] a piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter.

Bu'tter-teeth [of *butter* and *teeth*, butten-tothaꞃ, Sax.] the great, broad fore-teeth.

Bu'tter-woman [of *butter* and *woman*] a woman that ſells butter.

Bu'tter-wort [ſo called, becauſe it feels as if it were ſmeared with butter] the plant Yorkſhire ſanicle.

Bu'ttery *ſubſt.* [of butteꞃe, Sax. or, according to Skinner, from *bouter*, Fr. to place or lay by] a place where victuals are ſet up. Cellars, pantries, and *butteries* to the north. *Wotton.*

Buttery, *adj.* [of *butter*] having the qualities or appearance of butter. Milk, has its whiteneſs from the caſeous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer.*

Bu'ttes, the ends or ſhort pieces of ploughed lands lying in ridges and furrows.

Bu'ttock [Dr. *T. Henſhaw* derives the word of bout, Du. the bolt of the bone, and hoh, Sax. the hough, ſuppoſed by Skinner to come from *aboutir*, Fr. inſerted by Junius without etymology] the breech or haunch, the part next the tail.

Buttock [of a ſhip] is that part of her which makes her breadth, right a ſtern from the tuck upwards,

Broad Buttock [of a ſhip] one built broad at the tranſum.

Bu'tton [*bouton*, Fr. *buttone*, It. *butòn*, Sp. *botom*, Port. *bottwn*, Welch] 1. A catch or hold generally in a round form for faſtening mens garments. 2. Any knob or ball faſtened to a ſmaller body.

> Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head. *Pope.*

3. The bud of a plant.

> The canker galls the infants of the ſpring,
> Too oft before their *buttons* be diſclos'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The ſea-urchin, which is a kind of crab-fiſh, that has prickles inſtead of feet. *Ainſworth.*

To Button [*boutonner*, Fr. *abbottonare*, It.] 1. To faſten with buttons. 2. To dreſs, to cloath. He gave his legs, arms and breaſt to his ordinary ſervant, to *button* and dreſs him. *Wotton.*

Button-hole [of *button* and *hole*] the loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

Bu'tton's *Bay*, the name of the north part of Hudſon's-bay, in North America, thro' which Sir Thomas Button attempted to find a north-weſt paſſage to the Eaſt-Indies.

Bu'ttress [in architecture] 1. A kind of butment built archwiſe, or a maſs of ſtone or brick ſerving for the ſupport of the ſides of a building, wall, &c.

> We inhabit a weak city here,
> Which *buttreſſes* and props but ſcarcely bear. *Dryden.*

2. A prop or ſupport in general. This plea our adverſaries are ſtill ſetting up, as the ground-pillar and *buttreſs* of the good old cauſe of nonconformity. *South.*

Buttress, or Buttrice [with farriers] an inſtrument for piercing the hoof, or the ſole of an horſe's foot, that is over-grown, or for paring the hoof, in order to ſhoe it.

To Buttress [from the noun] to prop, to ſupport.

Bu'twink, the name of a bird.

Butyra'ceous [of *butyrum*, Lat. butter] having the qualities of butter. Floyer uſes it.

Bu'tyros [of *butyrum*, Lat.] having the properties of butter. It is uſed by Floyer.

Buty'rum *Saturni* [with chemiſts] butter of lead, a chymical preparation called ſweet liquor of lead.

Bu'xeous [*buxeus*, Lat.] of or like box.

Buxi'ferous [*buxifer*, Lat.] bearing box.

Bu'xom [bocꞅom, probably of buᵹen, *Sax.* to bend] 1. Obedient, flexible. 2. Gay, lively. 3. Amorous, wanton. See Bucksome.

Bu'xomely [of *buxom*] wantonly, amorouſly.

Bu'xomness, wantonneſs, amorouſneſs.

Bu'xus [in botany] the box-tree or wood. *Lat.*

To Buy [bycᵹean, *Sax. irr. verb pret.* bought, or have bought, and *part. paſſ.* bought] 1. To purchaſe with money, or ſomething equivalent; to gain by ſale, not gift or theft; as, to *buy up* corn. 2. To procure ſome advantage by ſomething that deſerves it, or at ſome price.

> Pent to linger
> But with a grain a day, I would not *buy*
> Their mercy at the price of one fair word.
> *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To manage by money; as, to *buy* off conſcience. *South.*

To Buy, *verb neut.* to treat about a purchaſe.

Better Buy than borrow. When a man can; but when money is wanting, he muſt either borrow or go without, unleſs he be ſo vile to do worſe.

> *He that* Buys *land* Buys *many ſtones*;
> *He that* Buys *fleſh* Buys *many bones*:
> *He that* Buys *eggs* Buys *many ſhells.*
> *But he that* Buys *good ale* Buys *nothing elſe.*

A favourite old proverbial rhime among topers.

To Buy a pig in a poke. To buy a thing without ſeeing or looking on it. The French ſay: *Acheter chat en poche.* The Italians ſay: *Comperar la gatta in ſacco.* (To buy a cat in a bag.) That is, to buy a thing without looking at it, or enquiring into the value of it.

Bu'yer [of *buy*] he that buys or purchaſes.

The Buyer wants 100 eyes, the ſeller but one. It. *Chi compra hà biſogno di cent' occhii, chi vende u' hà aſſai di uno.* Or, according to the Latins: *Caveat emptor.* (Let the buyer look to himſelf.) The ſeller knows the good or bad qualities of his commodities, and has more need of his tongue than his eyes. Whereas the buyer can't be too watchful in this deceiving age, in which tricking in trade is but too much looked upon as warrantable cunning, and over-reaching paſſes for wit.

Buys, a town of Dauphine, in France, on the confines of Provence.

Bu'zo [old records] the ſhaft of an arrow, before it is featheerd.

To Buzz, *verb neut.* [a word derived from the ſimilitude of the ſound to the action, bizzen, Teut. to growl. Junius] 1. To hum or make a noiſe like bees, &c. A ſwarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope.* 2. To whiſper often, to prate, or ſpeak often to a perſon about the ſame thing; as, the *buzzing* multitude.

To Buzz, *verb act.* to ſpread abroad privately, to whiſper. They might *buzz* and whiſper it one to another. *Bentley.*

Buzz [from the verb] a hum, a whiſper, a talk. I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of politics. *Addiſon.*

Bu'zzard [*buſard*, Fr. *bozzago*, It. buſart, Ger.] 1. A kind of large hawk or kite, a degenerate and mean ſpecies. 2. A ſtupid, ſenſeleſs fellow; as, a blind *buzzard*.

To be between hawk and Buzzard. Some interpret this proverb to ſignify being a trimmer or time-ſerver; others, to be wavering or unſettled in one's mind; and again, others, the being in a dangerous ſituation, or being environed with dangers on all ſides.

Bu'zzer [of *buzz*] a ſecret whiſperer. *Shakeſpeare.*

A Bu'zzing [from *buzz*, of *bourdonnement*, Fr.] a humming noiſe like that of bees.

By, *prep.* [biᵹ, bi, Sax. by, Du. O. and L. Ger. bey, H. Ger.] 1. Beſide or nigh to, noting proximity of place. The king lies *by* a beggar, if a beggar dwells near him. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. It notes the agent. The Moor is with child *by* you. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. It notes the inſtrument, and is always uſed after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as, he was killed *with* a ſword, he died *by* the ſword.

> *By* Pelides' arms, when Hector fell,
> He choſe Æneas. *Dryden.*

4. It notes the cauſe of any event. This fight had the more weight, as *by* good luck not above two were fallen aſleep. *Addiſon.* 5. The means by which any thing is done. If we give you any thing, we hope to gain *by* you. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. It ſhews the manner of an action.

> Seize her *by* force, and bear her hence unheard. *Dryden.*

7. It notes the method in which any ſucceſſive action is performed, with regard to time or quantity. Re-examine the cauſe, and try it even, point *by* point, argument *by* argument. *Hooker.* 8. It denotes the quantity had at one time. Bullion will ſell *by* the ounce for ſix ſhillings and five-pence unclipped money. *Locke.* 9. According to; noting permiſſion. It is lawful *by* the laws of nature. *Bacon.* 10. According to; denoting proof. The preſent ſyſtem of the world cannot poſſibly have been eternal, *by* the firſt propoſition. *Bentley.* 11. After, according to; denoting imitation or conformity. The goſpel gives us laws to live *by*. *Tillotſon.* 12. From; denoting judgment or token.

> The ſon of Hercules he juſtly ſeems
> *By* his broad ſhoulders and gigantic limbs. *Dryden.*

13. It denotes the ſum or the difference between two things compared.

She ſtands provided of another Laius,
More young and vig'rous too *by* twenty ſprings. *Dryden.*

14. It denotes co-habitation, or co-operation. *By* her he had two children. *Shakeſpeare.* 15. For, denoting continuance of time: this ſenſe is now obſolete. The Moors were in poſſeſſion of Granada *by* the ſpace of ſeven hundred years. *Bacon.* 16. As ſoon as, not later than, denoting time. *By* that time a ſiege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether loſt and bewildered in it. *Addiſon.* 17. Beſide, noting paſſage. The town appears much longer than it is to thoſe that ſail *by* it. *Addiſon.* 18. Before himſelf, herſelf, or themſelves, it denotes the abſence of all others. Sitting in ſome place *by* himſelf, let him tranſlate into Engliſh his former leſſon. *Aſcham.* 19. It marks the ſolemn form of ſwearing. His godhead I invoke, *by* him I ſwear. *Dryden.* 20. At hand. He kept ſome of the ſpirit *by* him. *Boyle.* 21. It is uſed in forms of adjuring or obteſting. Which avert *by* you aetherial light. *Dryden.* 22. It denotes ſpecification and particularity. Cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryden.* 23. By proxy of, noting ſubſtitution. The gods were ſaid to feaſt with Ethiopians; that is, they were preſent with them *by* their ſtatues. *Broome.* 24. In the ſame direction with. They are ſtriated *by* the length. *Grew.* 25. It is uſed for *at*, or *in*, noting place; as, *by* land, and *by* ſea.

Above all, it ſhould be obſerved, that this prepoſition [*by*] in *our* language, is uſed to expreſs *any* agency, whether SUPREME or *ſubordinate*; as we ſay, "All things were made *by* God; and God ſpake *by* his prophets: and, conſequently, unleſs this *double* acceptation of the word be carefully attended to, an Engliſh reader may be in danger of being led off from the true ſenſe of the *original*, when conſulting the tranſlations of Greek writers; as will appear by comparing *John* i. 2. with *Epheſ.* iii. 9. and (what is the true *key* to both) 1 *Cor.* viii. 6. See BAALIM, AUTHENTIC; and the prepoſitions OF, THROUGH and FROM.

BY, *adj.* 1. Near, at ſome ſmall diſtance.

In it lies the god of ſleep;
And ſnoring *by*
We may deſcry
The monſters of the deep. *Dryden.*

2. Beſide, noting paſſage. Who was't came *by?* *Shakeſpeare.* 3. In preſence. I'll not be *by* the while. *Shakeſpeare.*

BY *and* BY, in a ſhort time. The noble knight alighted *by and by.* *Spenſer.*

BY, *ſubſt.* [from the prepoſ.] ſomething not the direct object of regard or conſideration. There is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood. *Bacon.*

BY [in compoſition] implies ſomething out of the direct way, and conſequently ſome obſcurity; as, a *by*-road; ſomething irregular; as, a *by*-end; ſomething collateral; as, a *by*-concernment; or ſomething private; as, a *by*-law. This compoſition is uſed at pleaſure, as will be ſtood by the examples following.

BY-COFFE-HOUSE, a coffee-houſe in an obſcure place. *Addiſon.*

BY-CONCERNMENT, an affair which is not the main buſineſs. Underplots or *by-concernments.* *Dryden.*

BY-DEPENDENCE, an appendage, ſomething accidentally depending on another. *Shakeſpeare.*

BY-DESIGN, an incidental purpoſe. Uſed by Hudibras.

BY-END, private intereſt, ſecret advantage. Uſed by L'Eſtrange.

BY-GONE, a Scotch word, ſignifying paſt. The *by-gone* day. *Shakeſpeare.*

BY *the* BY, privately.

BYASS. See BIASS.

BY BY [Caſaubon derives it of βαυζαν, Gr. to ſleep] ſung by nurſes to lull their children aſleep.

BY BY, uſed familiarly, and chiefly to children, inſtead of *good b'y*, or, *God be with you.*

BY-BLOW, a merry begotten child, a baſtard.

BYE [of by, Sax. a dwelling place, by, Dan. byy, Su. a town] at the end of a name ſignifies a habitation; as, *Southerby, &c.*

BYE-BEE, come immediately from the Saxon by, bying, *i. e.* a dwelling. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BY-ENDS, ſelfiſh ends or deſigns.

BY'GHOF, or BY'GOW, a city of Lithuania in Poland, ſituated on the river Nieper.

BY-INTEREST, intereſt diſtinct from that of the public. *Atterbury.*

BY-LAW [in the practice of Scotland] a law eſtabliſhed by the conſent of neighbours unanimouſly elected in the courts called

BY-LAW *Courts*, courts ſomething reſembling our courts leet, or courts-baron.

BY-LAWS, laws made in court-leets, or courts-baron, by common conſent, or by particular companies or corporations, for the better regulation of their affairs, farther than the public law binds. *Cowel.*

BY'LANDER [ſo called, on account of its coaſting or ſailing near the land] a kind of ſmall ſwift ſailing veſſel uſed in Flanders, *&c.* for exporting merchandiſes to England, *&c.*

BY-MATTER, ſomething accidental. *Bacon.*

BY-NAME, a nick-name, name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

To BY-NAME, to call by a nick-name. Robert, the conqueror's eldeſt ſon, uſed ſhort hoſe, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hoſe. *Camden.*

BYNE [βυνη, Gr.] barley-ſteeped, malt.

BY-PAST, paſt, a term in the Scotch dialect.

BY-PATH, a private or obſcure path.

BY-RESPECT, private end or view. It is uſed by Carew and Dryden.

BY-ROAD, an obſcure unfrequented path. Uſed by *Swift.*

BY-ROOM, a private room within another. Uſed by Shakeſpeare.

BY'RAM [among the Turks] a ſolemn feſtival, a ſort of carnaval.

BYRA'MLIC [among the Turks] a preſent in the nature of a new-year's-gift, given at the time of that feſtival. See BAIRAM, and ADHHA.

BY-SPEECH, an accidental ſpeech, not directly relating to the point. Uſed by Hooker.

BY'SSINE [*byſſinus*, Lat.] ſilken, like ſilk.

BY-STANDERS, lookers on, perſons unconcerned. *L'Eſtrange.*

The BY-STANDER ſees more than the gameſter. Fr. *Un regardant vaut plus qu'un joueur.* A gameſter very often overlooks his game by a too great attention, or perhaps by being ruffled or diſcompoſed at fortune's going againſt him, whereas a perſon, who looks on with unconcern, has his thoughts and mind freer to obſerve and conſider every circumſtance and incident.

BY'THUS [βυθος, Gr. profundity] one of the names by which the *Valentinians* characteriſed the ſupreme God, and *firſt* cauſe of all things; if, on *their* ſcheme, there could be any. For to him they joined a certain fictitious, but *co-exiſtent, co-eternal, unoriginated* perſonage, called ENNOIA, *i. e. Thought*, or CHARIS, and SIGE, *i. e. Grace* and *Silence.* And from this *Syzygy*, or conjunction of *two*, they derived their whole ſyſtem of *Æons*; and from them all other beings, whether of the material or immaterial kind. *Iræneus* and *Tertullian.* See GNOSTICS and VALENTINIANS.

BY-STREET, an obſcure ſtreet. Uſed by Gay.

BY-VIEW, private, ſelf-intereſted purpoſe. Uſed by Atterbury.

BY-WALK, a private walk, not the main road.

BY-WAY, a private and obſcure way.

BY-WEST, weſtward, to the weſt of. Whereupon grew that by-word uſed by the Iriſh, that they dwelt *by-weſt* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Davies.*

BY-WORD, a ſaying, a proverb. We are become a *by-word* among the nations. *Addiſon.*

BY-WORK. See LANDSKIP.

BYZA'NTINE [of Byzantium, *i. e.* Conſtantinople] belonging to Byzantium. See BIZANTINE.

BYZA'NTINUS, BYZA'NTINA, BYZA'NTINUM [in botanic writers] growing about Conſtantinople.

C.

C, c, Roman, *C c*, Italic, 𝕮 𝔠, Engliſh, are the third letters; and Κ κ, Greek, the tenth; and כ, Hebrew, the eleventh of their reſpective alphabets.

C. [in Engliſh] before the vowels *i*, *o* and *u*, and before a conſonant, is generally pronounced as *k*; as, *cap*, *corpſe*, *cup*, &c.

C [in Engliſh] before *e*, *i*, *ee*, *ei*, and *y*, is ſounded like *s*; as, *cellar*, *city*, *exceed*, *ceiling*, *cyprus.*

C [in Engliſh] generally goes before *k*; as, *back*, *beck*, *thick*, *lock*, *muck*; but if a vowel follows *k*, the *c* is not ſet before it; as, *cake*, *peke*, *ſtrike*, *ſtroke*, *duke.*

It is better to expreſs the French *que* by *ck*, and not, as ſome do, write *publique*, for *publick*; *muſique*, for *muſick*; tho' others chuſe to leave the *k* quite out, and to write *public*, *muſic*; and indeed the *k* is ſuperfluous.

C [in the titles of books, inſcriptions on tombs, under ſtatues, *&c.*] is an abbreviation of *centum*, Lat. an hundred, and is repeated for each hundred; as, CCCC, four hundred.

C is alſo an abbreviation of *Chriſti*, as A. C. *i. e. Anno Chriſti*, Lat. in the year of Chriſt.

CC are abbreviations of *Corporis* or *Corpus Chriſti*, Lat. *i. e.* of the body of Chriſt; as, a ſtudent of CC, *Corpus Chriſti* college in Oxford.

CA'ABA, or CA'BA, Arab. the name of the Beit-ollah, or houſe of God, in Mecca; ſo called from its *quadrangular*, or rather its *cubic* form; caaba in Arab. ſignifying to make in the form of a cube. *And We* [i. e. *God*] *gave to Abraham the Site of the* Caaba *for an Abode, ſaying, do not aſſociate any thing with Me.* Coran, chap. 22. God gave it him for a place of religious worſhip; ſhewing him (as the Mahometan commentators add) the *ſpot* where it had ſtood, and alſo the model of the old building, which had been taken up to heaven at the flood. *Sale's Coran*, p. 276. In plain terms, the Mahometans (who are all ſtrenuous aſſerters of the divine UNITY) affirm their religion to be as old as the creation; and, accordingly, they enrol Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moſes, and CHRIST himſelf, in the number of its profeſſors. See BEIT-OLLAH and CARAVAN.

CAB [קַב, Heb.] a meaſure of the Hebrews, the *ſixth* part of a ſeah, containing three Engliſh pints, and 10 ſolid inches. See BATH, and read there SEAHS

CABA'L, a meeting together or conſultation privately on ſome party matter or intrigue; as, a *cabal* of men or women. 2. The perſons caballing; a body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign. A *cabal* differs from a party, as few from many. She often interpoſed her authority to break the *cabals* againſt her firſt miniſters. *Addiſon.*

To CABAL [*cabaler*, Fr.] to make ſmall parties, to plot privately, to form cloſe intrigues.

What thoſe *caballing* captains may deſign,
I muſt prevent. *Dryden.*

CABA'LA [*cabale*, Fr. *cabala*, It. and Sp. *cabala*, Heb. a receiving, of *cabal*, Heb. to receive] a traditional or myſterious doctrine among the cient Jews, which, *they ſay*, was delivered by word of mouth to Moſes, and by him to the fathers, and ſo tranſmitted from generation to generation; and at length collected into a body called Miſhna; which, with the commentaries and gloſſes of their doctors and rabbies, compoſes the work called the *Talmud*. R. Solomon defines the Cabala to be "the *tradition* and *cuſtom* which we have received from our rabbies;" and Buxtorf adds, that it is divided into the *practic* and *theoretic*. But as to its *divine* authority, we may ſee what our Saviour judged concerning it, when he charges the rabbies of his own age, *with making void by their traditions the law of God*. How far both Chriſtians and Mahometans have copied after the Jews in this ſcheme of a *Miſhna*, or *ſecondary* law, ſee TRADITION and SONNITES; ſee alſo MISHNA and TALMUD.

CABALA [by Chriſtians] is taken for the uſe, or rather abuſe, which magicians made of ſome part of the paſſages of ſcripture, and all the words, magic figures, letters, numbers, charms, *&c.* and alſo the hermetical ſcience, are comprized or underſtood under this name *Cabala*.

CA'BALIST [*cabaliſte*, Fr. *cabaliſta*, It. Sp. and Lat.] a perſon verſed in the Jewiſh cabala.

CABALI'STIC, or CABALI'STICAL [*cabaliſtique*, Fr. *cabaliſtico*, It. and Sp. *cabaliſticus*, L. B.] of or pertaining to the cabala, having ſome occult meaning. The letters are *cabaliſtical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addiſon.*

CABA'LLER [*caballeur*, Fr.] one who joins in cabals, or cloſe intrigues. A cloſe *caballer*. *Dryden.*

CABA'LLINE [*caballinus*, Lat.] of or belonging to an horſe.

CABALLINE *Aloes* [of *caballinus*, Lat.] a coarſer ſort of aloes uſed in medicines for horſes.

CABA'LLUS [according to the poets] the winged horſe Pegaſus, who, as he flew to Mount Helicon, by a blow of his hoof cauſed a great fountain to riſe out of a rock, which was thence called Hippocrene. This fountain was conſecrated to Apollo and the muſes: and thence it is, that it is feigned, that the poets drank of that water, to make their poems to be more admired and approved.

CABARE'T, Fr. a tavern. It is uſed by *Bramhall.*

CA'BARIC, an herb, otherwiſe called harlewort.

CA'BBAGE [*cabus*, of *cavolo cabuccio*, Ital. *braſſica*, Lat.] an edible plant for the pot: the leaves are large, fleſhy, and of a glauceous colour: the flowers conſiſt of four leaves, which are ſucceeded by long taper pods. The ſpecies are twenty-two: 1. The common white cabbage. 2. The red cabbage. 3. The Ruſſian cabbage. 4. The flat-ſided cabbage. 5. The ſugar loaf cabbage. 6. The early Batterſea cabbage. 7. The white Savoy cabbage. 8. The green Savoy cabbage. 9. The boorcole. 10. The green brocoli. 11. The Italian brocoli, 12. The turnip-rooted cabbage. 13. The cauliflower. 14. The turnip cabbage. 15. Curled colewort. 16. The muſk cabbage. 17. Branching-tree cabbage, from the ſea coaſt. 18. Brown brocoli. 19. Common colewort. 20. Perennial alpine colewort. 21. Perfoliated wild cabbage, with a white flower. 22. Perfoliated cabbage, with a purple flower. *Miller.*

CABBAGE, whatever is purloined by taylors and mantua-women from the garments they are to make up. See a very ludicrous account of it in the *Tale of a Tub*.

CABBAGE *of a Deer's Head* [with hunters] the burr which parts where the horns take their riſe.

To CABBAGE. 1. A cant word, ſignifying to purloin, in the making of cloths. Your taylor, inſtead of ſhreds, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To gather to a head.

CABBAGE-TREE, a ſpecies of palm-tree. It is very common in the Caribbee iſlands, where it grows to a prodigious height: the leaves envelop each other; ſo that thoſe which are incloſed, being deprived of the air, are blanched, which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, *&c.* and the genuine or young ſhoots are pickled and ſent into Englaud by the name of cabbage. *Miller.*

CABBAGE *Worm*, an inſect.

CABENDA, a port-town of Conge, in Africa, ſubject to the Portugueſe.

CA'BBIN [*cabane*, Fr. *cuppana*, It. *chabin*, Wel. a cottage] 1. A ſmall room.

In ſecret *cabbin* there he held
Her captive. *Spenſer.*

2. A cottage, hut or booth. 3. In a ſhip, a little room or cloſet to lie in, a lodging or apartment for officers. 4. A cottage or ſmall hut. 5. A tent. Some of green boughs their ſlender *cabbins* frame. *Fairfax.*

To CA'BIN, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to live in a cabin. *Cabin* in a cave. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CABIN, *verb act.* to confine in a cabin. I'm *cabbin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'BINED, *adj.* [of *cabin*] belonging to a cabin. *Cabined* loophole. *Milton.*

CA'BINET [Fr. *gabinetto*, It. *gavinéte*, Sp. *gabinete*, Port.] 1. A cloſet in a king's palace, or in the houſe of a nobleman; or a private room where conſultations are generally held; as, a *cabinet* council. 2. A ſort of cheſt of drawers for curioſities, a private box.

Who ſees a ſoul in ſuch a body ſet,
Might love the treaſure for the *cabinet*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

3. A kind of little trunk to put things of value in.

Thy breaſt hath e'er been the *cabinet*
Where I have lock'd my ſecrets. *Denham.*

4. In Spenſer it ſeems to ſignify a hut or houſe.

Harken a while in thy green *cabinet*,
The laurel ſong. *Spenſer.*

CABINET-COUNSEL, that which is held with unuſual privacy and confidence.

CABINET-MAKER [of *cabinet* and *maker*] one that makes nice work in wood.

CABINET *Organ*, a ſmall portable organ.

CABI'RIA, feaſts held by the Greeks of the iſland of Lemnos and Thebes, in honour of ſome Samothracian deities, called Cabines.

CA'BLAN, the name of a kingdom in India, beyond the Ganges.

CA'BLE [Fr. and Sp. **kabel**, Du. and L. Ger. *cabl*, Wel.] a great rope, with three ſtrands, which is faſtened to the anchor to hold a ſhip faſt, when ſhe rides.

To *unbend the* CABLE [ſea term] to take it away.

To *ſerve the* CABLE, or to *keckle the* CABLE, [ſea term] is to bind it about with ropes or clouts, in order to keep it from galling in the hoſes.

To *pay cheap the* CABLE, [ſea term] is to put or hand it out a pace.

Pay more CABLE, [with ſailors] is to let it more out from the ſhip, that the boat that carries the anchor may the more eaſily drop it into the ſea.

The CABLE *is well laid* [ſea term] ſignifies it is well wrought or made.

Veer more CABLE [with mariners] ſignifies to put more out.

Shot off a CABLE [with ſailors] is two cables ſpliced or faſtened together.

Sheet Anchor CABLE [of a ſhip] is the largeſt cable that belongs to it.

CABLE's *Length* [with ſailors] 120 fathom.

To quoil the CABLE, [ſea phraſe] is to roll it up round in a ring.

To ſplice a CABLE, [ſea term] is to join or make two pieces faſt together, by working the ſeveral ſtrands of it into one another.

CABLE'E [in heraldry] as, a *croſs cableé* is a croſs made of two ends of a ſhip's cable.

CABLE *Tire* [ſea term] the ſeveral rolls of a cable, as they lie one upon another.

CA'BLED *Flutes* [in architecture] ſuch flutes as are filled up with pieces in form of cables.

CA'BLISH [foreſt law] bruſh-wood or wind-fallen wood.

CABO'CHED, or CABO'SSED, [in heraldry] is when the heads of beaſts are borne in an eſcutcheon, without any part of the neck, full-faced. Of the French *caboche*, a head.

CA'BUL, the capital city of a province of the ſame name, on the north-weſt of India. Both the town and province of Cabul were ceded to the Perſians in 1739.

CA'BURNS [with ſailors] ſmall lines made of rope-yarn or ſpun-yarn, which ſerve to bind the cable of a ſhip, and to make up the ſails to the yard arms.

CACAFUE'GO [i. e. *ſhite-fire*] a boaſter, a bragging or vapouring fellow. *Span.*

CACA'O, a tree like an orange tree, as to its ſize and ſhape of its leaves. The fruit of it is like a melon, but full of ſmall nuts, leſs than an almond, and is called cacao. Of this chocolate is made.

CACATO'RIA *Febris* [with phyſicians] a ſort of intermitting fever, attended with a violent looſeneſs, *&c.*

CACE'MPHATON, or CACEPHATON [κακεμφατον, of κακὸς, evil, and φημι, to ſay, Gr.] an harſh ſound of words; and thus it is of much the ſame purport with *cacophony*. Or where ſome rule of *modeſt decency* is tranſgreſſed, and then it anſwers to our *obſcenity*. *Ariſtoph. Ran.* v. 48. επιϐατινον *Schol.* κακεμφατως *Appendix ad Theſaur. H. Stephani*, &c.

CACE'RES, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain, about 17 miles ſouth eaſt of Alcantara.

CA'CHAN, a city of Perſia, remarkable for its manufactures of gold and ſilver ſtuffs, and for a certain kind of fine earthen-ware. It is ſituated in a large plain, about 20 leagues from Iſpahan.

CACHA'O, or KECHIO, the capital of the kingdom of Tonquin, ſituated on the weſtern ſhore of the river Domea. Lat. 22° 30′ N. Long. 105° E.

CACHE'CTIC, or CACHE'CTICAL [of *cachexy*] having an ill habit of body, ſhewing an ill habit; as, a *cachectic* perſon. See CACHEXY.

CACHE'CTUS, or CACHE'CTICUS, Lat. [καχεκλος, Gr.] one having an ill habit of body.

CA'CHEMIRE, a province of Aſia, in the country of the Mogul.

CACHEMIRE, is alſo the name of the capital city of the above province. Lat. 34° 30′ N. Long. 76° E.

CA'CHET, Fr. a ſeal; thence *lettre de cachet*, a ſealed or ſecret letter.

CACHE'XY [καχεξια, of κακος, evil, and εξις, Gr. habit] an ill habit or diſpoſition of body, a general word to expreſs a great variety of ſymptoms: Moſt commonly it denotes ſuch a diſtemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions, proceeding from weakneſs of the fibres, and an abuſe of the nonnaturals, and often from ſevere acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot.*

CACHINNA'TION, [*cachinatio*, of *cachinnus*, Lat.] a great and unmeaſurable laughter.

CA'CHOU, an aromatic drug, reckoned among perfumes, called alſo *Terra Japonica*.

CA'CHRYS [καχρυς, Gr.] the catlin that grows on nut-trees, goſlins on willows, *&c.* maple-chats or aſh-keys.

To CACK [**kacken**, Du. and Ger. *cacare*, Lat.] to eaſe the body by going to ſtool.

CA'CKEBEL [of *caco*, Lat.] a fiſh of a looſening quality.

To CA'CKLE [probably of **kackelen**, Du.] 1. To make a noiſe or cry as a gooſe. Every gooſe is *cackling*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rob the Roman geeſe of all their glories,
And ſave the ſtate by *cackling* to the tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen when ſhe has laid an egg, *&c.* This woful *cackling* cry with horror heard. *Dryden.*
3. To laugh, to giggle. Nic grinned, *cackled*, and laughed. *Arbuthnot.*

CACKLE [from the verb] the noiſe of a gooſe or other fowl.

CA'CKLER [of *cackle*] 1. A prater, a tell-tale, a noiſy perſon. 2. A fowl that cackles, a humorous word for capons or fowl.

Cacochy'lia [of κακος, bad, and χυλος, Gr. chyle] a bad chylification, when the humour called chyle is not duly made.

Cacochy'mic, or Cacochy'mical [of *cacochymy*] having the humours corrupted; as, *cacochymical* blood. It is uſed by phyſical writers.

Cacochy'my [*cacocimia*, It. *cacochymia*, Lat. κακοχυμια, of κακος, bad, and χυμος, Gr. humour] abundance of corrupt humours in the body, cauſed by bad nouriſhment or ill digeſtion: a depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate to what the phyſicians call by the general name of a cacochymy. Spots and diſcolourations of the ſkin are ſigns of weak fibres; for the lateral veſſels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let groſs humours paſs, which could not happen, if the veſſels had their due degree of ſtricture. *Arbuthnot*.

Cacodæ'mon [κακοδαιμων, of κακος and δαιμων, Gr. a ſpirit] an evil ſpirit, a devil.

Cacodæmon [in aſtrology] the twelfth houſe of a ſcheme or figure of the heavens, ſo termed, on account of the dreadful ſignifications of it, as great loſſes, impriſonment, *&c.*

Cacoe'thes [with ſurgeons] a boil, botch, or ſore, hard to be cured; a malignant diſeaſe.

Caco'logy [of *cacologia*, Lat. of κακος, and λογος, Gr. a word] an evil ſpeaking.

Caco'phony [*cacophonie*, Fr. *cacofonia*, It. *cacophonia*, Lat. κακοφωνια, of κακος, and φωνη, Gr.] a bad tone of the voice, proceeding from the ill diſpoſition of the organs; or a certain harſhneſs of ſound ariſing from the improper mixture of the *vowels* and conſonants among themſelves. *Strabo Geog.* Lib. 13, p. 918. "Theophraſtus was firſt called Tertamus; but Ariſtotle changed it into Theophraſtus, partly to avoid the *cacophony* of the former name, and partly ——— *Append. ad Theſaur. H. Stephani*, &c.

N. B. The cacophony becomes a *beauty* when applied to a harſh ſubject, as in Homer's deſcription of the *butchery* of Ulyſſes's comrades by the Cyclops, which Dionyſ. Halicarn. ſo much admires for the roughness of the ſounds:

Συν δε δυω μαρψας, ωςε σκυλακας———

Or in the effuſion of the bowels from a wound:

Χυντο χαμαι χολαδες———

Not ſo, when a *Chloris* or *Venus* is introduced; it being a ſtanding rule with the father-poet, to change his ſounds and *numbers* as his ſubject varies.

Cacophy'xia, Lat. a bad pulſe. See Cacophy'xy.

Cacophy'xy [*cacophyxia*, Lat. of κακος and σφυξις, Gr. the pulſe] a bad pulſe. By corruption from cacoſphyxy. See Aphyxia.

Cacory'thmus, Lat. [of κακος, bad, and ρυθμος, Gr. the pulſe] an unequal pulſe.

Cacosi'stara [with logicians] arguments propoſed between two perſons, that will ſerve as well for the one as the other; as, *you ought to forgive him becauſe he is a child——No, for that reaſon I will beat him, that he may be better hereafter.*

Cacosy'ntheton [κακοσυνθεσια, of κακος and συνθεσις, Gr.] a faulty compoſition or joining together of words in a ſentence.

Caco'trophy [κακοτροφια, of κακος, and τροφη, Gr. nouriſhment] a bad nutriment, proceeding from a depravation of the blood.

Caco'techny [*cacotechnia*, Lat. of κακος, and τεχνη, Gr. art] a hurtful art or invention.

Caco'tyche [with aſtrologers] *i. e.* bad fortune; the ſixth houſe of an aſtrological figure.

Cacoze'lia, Lat. [κακοζηλια, of κακος, and ζηλος, Gr. zeal] an evil zealouſneſs.

Cacozelia, Lat. [in rhetoric] perverſe imitation, affectedneſs.

Cacoze'lium, Lat. [a term uſed by rhetoricians] when a ſpeech is faulty by impropriety of words, want of coherence, redundancy, obſcurity, *&c.*

Ca'ctos [κακτος, Gr. a kind of thiſtle] an artichoke.

Cacu'balum, Lat. [κακυβαλον, Gr.] an herb good to heal the biting of ſerpents, chickweed.

To Cacu'minate [*cacuminatum*, *cacumino*, of *cacumen*, Lat.] to make ſharp or coned, to make pyramidical.

Cada'ver, Lat. a dead carcaſs.

Cada'verous [*cadaveroſus*. Lat.] like, or belonging to a dead carcaſs, having the qualities of a dead carcaſs. Brown uſes it, and other phyſical writers.

Cada'rians, a ſect of mahometans who attribute the actions of men to men alone, and not to any ſecret power determining the will; contrary to the reſt of the Muſulmen, who are ſtrict predeſtinarians. They are ſo called, ſays Abulpharagius, from *Cadr*, Arab. a decree; not becauſe they maintain, but deny the doctrine of [abſolute] decrees. *Abulph. Hiſtor. Dynaſt. Text.* p. 168. *Pocock's Verſio*, p. 105. See Adwardii, and read there Al-waïdii, or Al-waïdians. See alſo Asha'rians.

Ca'dbate *Fly*, or Cad-*Worm*, an inſect which is a good bait for moſt ſorts of river fiſh.

Ca'ddis. 1. A kind of tape or ribbon. He hath ribbons of all colours of the rainbow, inkles, *caddiſes*, cambrics. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A kind of worm or grub found in a caſe of ſtraw. The May-fly is bred of the cad-worm or *caddis*. *Walton.*

Cade, *ſubſt.* [of *cadus*, Lat.] a ſort of barrel or caſk. A *cade* of herrings. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let none perſuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholſome, undigeſted *cades*. *J. Philips.*

Cade, *adj.* [it is deduced by Skinner from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which ſignifies to bring up tenderly. *Johnſon*] tame, delicate; as, a *cade-lamb* is a young lamb, weaned and brought up tenderly in a houſe.

To Cade [from the adj.] to breed up in ſoftneſs.

Cade'lesher, or Cade'lisher [among the Turks] a chief magiſtrate or rather judge, the one over Leſſer Aſia, and the other over Greece. M. Thevenot ſays, that originally there were but two; the one of Natolia, and the other of Romelich, or European Greece: but that after ſultan Selim had conquered Egypt, he created a third, who is the cadeleſquer of Egypt. They have *under* them the *cadies*, which are judges, and *comme bailiffs ou prevoſts*; 'tis before them they decide differences, marry, give liberty to ſlaves, *&c.* *Voyage de Levant.* See Ca'di.

Ca'dence, or Ca'dency, Fr. [*cadenza*, It. *cadéncia*, Sp. *cadentia*, Lat.] 1. The fall of the voice. The ſliding in the cloſe or *cadence* hath an agreement with the figure in rhetoric called *præter expectatum*. *Bacon.* 2. Fall, ſtate of ſinking, decline. The ſun in weſtern *cadence* low. *Milton.* 3. The flow of verſes or periods. The *cadency* of one line muſt be a rule to the next. *Dryden.* 4. The tone or ſound.

With hoarſe *cadence* lull
Seafaring men. *Milton.*

Pere Richelet obſerves, that cadence in *rhetoric* is a certain harmonious chute [or fall] of a period, or of part of a period. Is it poſſible, ſays Balzac, we ſhould labour the ſtructure and *cadence* of a period, with as much zeal and earneſtneſs as if life was at ſtake! He adds, that cadence, as a term in *poetry*, ſignifies different meaſures of the verſe, according to the difference of the verſe: all which I the rather cite, as ſquaring with ſome things already advanced; at leaſt, as ſhewing what ideas the French affix to this word.

Cade'nces [in ſinging] are the ſame with points and virgula's in diſcourſe.

Cadence [with horſemen] is an equal meaſure or proportion obſerved by a horſe in all his motions, when he's thoroughly managed, and works juſty at gallop, *terra a terra*, and the airs, ſo that his motions or times have an equal regard to one another, that one does not embrace or take in more ground than the other, and that the horſe obſerves his ground regularly.

Cadence [in dancing] is when the ſteps follow the notes and meaſures of the muſic.

Cadence [with orators] when the ſounds end agreeable to the ear.

Cadence [with poets] a certain meaſure of verſe varying as the verſe varies.

Cadence [in muſic] is a kind of concluſion of the tune, which is made of all the parts together in ſeveral places of any key. See Close.

Ca'dent [*cadens*, Lat.] falling down.

Cadent *Houſes* [with aſtrologers] are the third, ſixth, ninth, and twelfth houſes of a ſcheme or figure of the heavens; they being thoſe that are next from the angles.

Cade't, or Cadee'. 1. A younger brother of a family. 2. The youngeſt brother. Joſeph was the youngeſt of the twelve, and David was the eleventh ſon and the *cadet* of Jeſſe. *Brown.* 3. A volunteer who ſerves in the army without being entered in the liſt, and in expectation of a commiſſion. *Fr.*

Ca'dew, a ſtraw-worm. See Caddis.

Cadge, a round frame of wood, on which hawks are carried by the cadgers, in order to be ſold.

Ca'dger, a huckſter, one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

Ca'di [among the Turks, *&c.*] a magiſtrate, or ſort of Juſtice of peace. We lay the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but 'tis wrong; for the word is of Arabian extract, from *cadá*, to decree, and in the ſecond conjugation, to conſtitute a judge; from whence is derived *cadáo*, a decree or ſentence of judgment, and *cadi*, *qui prompti indicat*, *i. e.* one apt and ready in giving ſentence. *Golius.* To which I may add, that from hence (in compound of *cádi*, a judge, and *eſker*, Arab. a camp or army) is formed *cadi-leſker*, and, by corruption, *cadeleſher*. See Cade'lesher.

Cadi'lesher [among the Turks] a chief juſtice. See Cade'lesher.

Cadi'llac, a ſort of pear.

Ca'diz, a city and port-town of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſituated on the north-weſt end of the iſland of Leon, or Lyon, oppoſite to port St. Mary, on the continent, about 60 miles ſouth-weſt of Seville, and 40 miles north-weſt of Gibraltar. The iſland it ſtands on is about 18 miles in length; the ſouth-weſt end is about nine broad, but the other end, where the city ſtands, not above two. It has a communication with the continent by means of a bridge; and, with the oppoſite ſhore, forms a bay of 12 miles long, and ſix broad. About the middle of this bay there are two head-lands or promontories, one on the continent, and the other on the iſland, which advance ſo near together, that a fort upon each, one called the Puntal, and the other Matagorda, command the paſſage; the harbour being within theſe forts, and therefore impoſſible to be entered by an enemy, without firſt taking the forts. This is a place of as great trade, as moſt in the kingdom of Spain. It ſtands in lat. 36° 30′ N. and long. 6° 40′ W.

Cadiza'delite, a kind of ſtoic ſect among the Mahometans, who affect an extraordinary gravity in word and action. They avoid feaſting and diverſion. Thoſe of them who inhabit on the frontiers of Hungary, *&c.* agree in many things with the Chriſtians. They read the bible in the Sclavonic tranſlation, as well as the alcoran; and hold, that Mahomet was the Holy Spirit, who deſcended on the apoſtles in the day of Pentecoſt.

Ca'dma, the leaſt pig which a ſow has at one farrow.

Ca'dmia [καδμια, Gr.] a mineral, whereof there are two ſorts, natural and artificial.

Natural Cadmia, is either that which contains metallic parts, and is called cobalt, or that which contains none, called lapis calaminaris.

Artificial Cadmia, is prepared from copper in furnaces, and is of five ſorts. The firſt is called botrytis, being in form of a bunch of grapes; the ſecond oſtricitis, becauſe it reſembles a ſea ſhell; the third placetis, becauſe it reſembles a cruſt; the fourth caprillis; and the fifth calamites, which hangs round the iron rods with which they ſtir the copper in the furnace.

Cadmia *Officinarum*, tutty.

Ca'dmites, a precious ſtone having blue ſpecks in it.

Ca'drites, a kind of religious among the Mahometans, who live a kind of monaſtic life. On Friday nights they paſs the greateſt part of the night in running round, holding each others hands, inceſſantly crying out *Hhai*, *i. e.* living, one of the names of God; in the mean time one of their number plays on the flute. They are allowed to quit their monaſtic life, and marry if they pleaſe; but upon condition of wearing black buttons on their garment to diſtinguiſh them. They have a convent at Tophana in Conſtantinople; and derive their name, as Paul Ricaut obſerves, from *Abdallah Cadir*, the *founder* of their order, and who was cotemporary with Holagu, grandſon of Jingiz-chan. See A′BBASIDES.

CADUCA *Bona*, Lat. [in civil law] eſcheats, goods fallen or forfeited to the king.

CADU′CEAN, of or pertaining to the caduceus or Mercury's wand.

CADU′CEUS, Lat. a ſtaff or white wand, which heralds or ambaſſadors carried when they went to treat of peace.

CADUCEUS, the wand or rod that Apollo gave to Mercury, in exchange for the ſeven-ſtringed harp. The poets to this rod aſcribe the virtue of appeaſing differences; and alſo two other properties, as conducting ſouls to hell, and delivering them from thence, and to cauſe and diſturb ſleep. But as to the firſt of its virtues or properties, mythologiſts ſay, that it means no more than the power of eloquence, which ſatisfies the mind, compoſes the heart, and brings men firſt to reaſon, and then to peace.

CADU′CUS *Morbus*, Lat. [with phyſicians] the falling ſickneſs, a diſeaſe ſo named, becauſe thoſe affected with it fall down on a ſudden.

CADU′KE [*caduque*, Fr. *caduco*, It. *caducus*, Lat.] crazy.

CÆ′CIAS [*καικιας*, Gr.] a wind from the north quarter.

> From the north,
> Boreas and *Cæcias*, and Argeſtes loud,
> And Thraſcias, rend the woods. *Milton.*

CÆ′CUM *Inteſtinum*, Lat. [in anatomy] the blind gut, ſo called, becauſe one end of it is ſhut up, ſo that the ordure and chyle both paſs out, and come in at the ſame orifice.

CÆLIA′CA, Lat. the arteries of the ſtomach, which accompany the branches of the great vein.

CÆLI′COLIST [*cælicola*, of *cælum*, heaven, and *colo*, Lat. to inhabit] a ſaint, an inhabitant of heaven.

CÆLI′FEROUS, or CÆLI′GEROUS [*cælifer*, or *cæliger*, of *cælum*, heaven, and *fero*, to bear, or *gero*, to carry] bearing or upholding heaven.

CÆLI′POTENT [*cælipotens*, of *cælum* and *potens*, Lat.] 1. Mighty in heaven. 2. Having the ſovereignty of heaven.

CÆLO′STOMY [*κοιλοϛομια*, of *κοιλος*, hollow, and *ϛομα*, Gr. the mouth] is when the word is as it were obſcured or pent within the mouth, as in a cave, and is heard in the receſs.

To CÆ′MENT [with Paracelſians] is to calcine after a peculiar manner with corroſive liquors; but Van Helmont more properly calls it luting. See CE′MENT.

CÆ′PA, Lat. an onion.

CÆRU′LEOUS [*cæruleus*, Lat.] being of a blue azure colour, like the ſky.

CAE′RLEON, a market town of Monmouthſhire, on the river Uſke, about 16 miles ſouth-weſt of Monmouth.

CAERMA′RTHEN, the capital of Caermarthenſhire, in South Wales, ſituated on the river Tivy, about five miles from the ſea. It ſends one member to parliament. The county of Caermarthen alſo ſends one member.

CAERNA′RVON, the chief town of Caernarvonſhire, in North Wales, ſituated on the river Menay. It ſends one member to parliament. The county of Caernarvon alſo ſends one member.

CAE′RWIS, a market town in Flintſhire, in North Wales, about five miles eaſt of St. Aſaph.

CÆ′SAR [of *cæſura*, Lat. a cutting] a title or name given to the twelve emperors of Rome who ſucceeded Julius Cæſar.

CÆSA′RIAN, *noun adj.* 1. Belonging to Cæſar. 2. One of his party.

CÆSARIAN *Operation*, or CÆSAREAN *Section* [in ſurgery] a cutting open the belly of the mother, in order to the taking out the child, becauſe Cæſar was thus born.

CÆ′SURA. Lat. a cut, a gaſh, a notch.

CÆSURA [in Greek and Latin poetry] a poetic *liberty*, when, after a foot is compleated, a *ſhort* ſyllable in the end of the word is admitted in the place of a *long* one; as Pēctŏrĭbūs ĭnhĭāns———*Virg.* P. Richelet ſays, that, in *French* poetry, 'tis that *pauſe* which (with *them*) is ſo neceſſary to be obſerved in the *middle* of a great verſe. The *opening* of one vowel upon another has been condemned by our beſt writers, as offenſive to the ear, and conſequently improper; and ſo doubtleſs it often is; except where a *pauſe* is intended; as in that line of Virgil's:

> *Ter ſunt conati—imponere Pelio Oſſam.*

And I ſuſpect the *Cæſura* of the *antients* is beſt accounted for on this hypotheſis; *e. g.* What if we ſhould read

> Pectoribus———inhians, in Virgil?

And,

> Ιλι—ȣ προπαροιθε, πυλα—ων τε σκαια—ων, in Homer?

A *judicious* ear will ſoon diſcern a *ſolemnity* in the *pauſe*, well adapted to the SOLEMNITY of the occaſion.

CA′FFA, or KAFFA, a city and port-town of Crim Tartary, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt part of that peninſula. It is the moſt conſiderable town in the country, and gives name to the Streights of Caffa, which run from the Euxine or Black Sea, to the Palus Meotis, or ſea of Azoph.

CAFFA′RIA, the country of the Caffers or Hottentots, being the moſt ſouthern part of Africa. It lies in the form of a creſcent, about the inland country of Monomopata, between 35 deg. ſouth latitude, and the tropic of capricorn; and bounded on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, by the Indian and Atlantic oceans. Moſt part of the ſea-coaſt of this country is ſubject to the Dutch, who have built a fort near the moſt ſouthern promontory, called the Cape of Good Hope.

CA′FTAN, Perſ. a perſian veſt or garment.

CAG [of *caque*, Fr.] a veſſel of wood containing about 4 or 5 gallons: there are ſome of a leſs ſize; their form is that of a barrel.

CAGE, Fr. [probably of *cavea*, Lat. a pit, *gabbia*, It. *jaula*, Sp. *gayola*, Port.] 1. A device, an incloſure made of twigs or wire for keeping birds in. 2. A place for wild beaſts, incloſed with paliſadoes, 3. A priſon for petty malefactors.

To CAGE [from the noun] to incloſe in a cage.

> He ſwoln and pamper'd with high fare,
> Sits down and ſnorts, *cag'd* in his baſket chair. *Donne.*

CAGE-*Work* [in a ſhip] the uppermoſt carved work of the hull.

CA′GIA [in old records] a bird-cage or coop of hens.

CA′GLI, a town in the province of Urbino, in the Pope's territories; about 25 miles ſouth of the city of Urbino.

CAGLIA′RI, the capital of the iſland of Sardinia; ſituated on a bay of the ſea, in the ſouthern part of that iſland. Lat. 39° N. Long. 9° 12′ E.

CAHE′RAH, or AL-CAHE′RAH, the capital of Egypt, which we call Grand Cairo. See CAI′RO.

CA′HORS, the capital of the territory of Querci, in the province of Guienne, in France, about 45 miles ſouth of Thoulouſe. It is a biſhop's ſee, and has an univerſity.

CAJA′NABURG, the capital of the province of Cajania, or Eaſt Bothnia, in Sweden, ſituated on the north-eaſt part of the lake Cajania; about 300 miles north-eaſt of Abo.

CAJA′ZZO, a town of the province of Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, about 16 miles north-eaſt of the city of Naples.

CAI′FUM, a city of China, in the province of Honan, on the river Crocceus, 350 miles north-weſt of Nanking.

CAI′MACAM, or CAI′MACAN [in the Ottoman empire] a lieutenaut; an officer of great dignity, of which there are three: one attends the grand ſignior, another the grand vizir, and the third is governor of Conſtantinople.

CAI′MAN, or CAI′MAN *Iſlands*, certain American iſlands lying ſouth of Cuba, and north-weſt of Jamaica, in 21 deg. of north latitude, and between 81 and 86 deg. of weſt longitude.

CAIMAN, a crococile, ſo called in America.

CAI′NITES, ſo called of Cain, becauſe they eſteemed him as their father; a ſect of ancient heretics.

To CAJO′LE [*cajoler*, Fr.] to flatter, to ſooth, to coax, wheedle, court, or fawn upon. The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA′JOLER [from *cajole*] a wheedler, coaxer, &c.

CAJO′LERY [*cajolerie*, Fr.] a fawing upon, vain praiſe, flattery.

CAI′SSON, a covered waggon or carriage for proviſions and ammunition for an army.

CAISSON [in gunnery] a wooden cheſt, containing 4 or 6 bombs; or filled only with powder, which the beſieged bury under ground, in order to blow up a work that the beſiegers are like to be maſters of. Thus after the bonnet has been blown up by the mine, they lodge a caiſſon under the ruins of it, and when the enemy has made a lodgment there, they fire the caiſſon by the help of a ſaucis, and blow up that poſt a ſecond time.

CAI′RO, or GRAND CAIRO [*al-cahirat*, Arab. the victorious] the capital of Egypt, ſituated in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, about two miles eaſt of the Nile, and about 100 ſouth of the mouth of that river. The town is ten miles in cirumference, and full of inhabitants. The caſtle ſtands on the ſummit of a hill, at the ſouth end of the town, and is three miles round. The Britiſh and other European kingdoms, have their conſuls here for the protection of trade. It is ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 30′ N. Long. 32° E.

CAI′ROAN, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, on the river Magrida, about 80 miles ſouth of Tunis.

CAI′TIF [*cattivo*, It. a ſlave, *chetif*, Fr. vile, deſpicable; whence it came to ſignify a bad man, with ſome implication of meanneſs, as *knave* in Engliſh and *fur* in Latin; ſo certainly does ſlavery deſtroy virtue. A ſlave and a ſcoundrel are ſignified by the ſame words in many languages] a miſerable ſlave, a lewd wretch; a pitiful ſorry fellow.

> Vile *Caitif*, vaſſal of dread and deſpair. *Spenſer.*
> The wicked'ſt *caitif.* *Shakeſpeare.*

CAI′TIFLY, *adv.* [from *caitif*] wickedly, &c.

CAKE [kacken, C. Brit. kag, Dan. cuch, Teut.] a kind of delicate bread, or flat loaf, made with fruit, ſpice, milk, &c. In general, any thing of a form rather flat than high, by which it is ſometimes diſtinguiſhed from a loaf. *Cakes* of ruſtling ice came rolling down the flood. *Dryden.*

To CAKE [from the noun] to harden as dough in the oven, to join or melt together into one, as coals do in burning. This burning matter, as it ſunk very leiſurely, had time to *cake* together. *Addiſon.*

CA′LABASH *Tree*; it hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which afterwards becomes a fleſhy fruit, having an hard ſhell. They riſe to the height or twenty-five or thirty feet in the Weſt Indies. The ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for making inſtruments of muſic, by making a hole in the ſhell, and putting in ſmall ſtones, with which they make a ſort of rattle. *Miller.*

CA′LABER, the fur of a ſmall creature in Germany, called a calaber.

CALA′BRIA, the moſt ſoutherly province of the kingdom of Naples, ſituated over-againſt Sicily. There are two provinces of this name, called the Higher and the Farther Calabria, with reſpect to the city of Naples; Coſenza is the capital of the former, and Reggio of the latter.

CALA′DE [with horſemen] is the deſcent or ſloping declivity of a riſing manage ground; being a ſmall entrance upon which a horſe is rid ſeveral times round, being put to a ſhort gallop, with his fore-hams in the air, to make him learn to ply or bend his haunches; and for his ſtop upon the aids of the calves of the legs, and the ſtay of the bridle and caveſſon ſeaſonably.

CALA′EN, an Eaſt Indian mineral, lately diſcovered.

CALAHOI′RA, a city of Old Caſtile, on the river Ebro, near the confines of Navarre, about 60 miles north-weſt of Saragoſſa.

CA′LAIS, a port-town of Picardy, in France, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, about 22 miles ſouth-eaſt of Dover.

CALAMA′NCO [a word derived probably by ſome accident, from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, ſignified a hat. *Johnſon*] a kind of woollen ſtuff.

CALA′MARY [*calemar*, Fr. *calamajo*, It.] a ſort of fiſh.

CALAMAGRO′STIS [*καλαμαγρωϛις*, Gr.] the herb ſheer-graſs. In Latin, *Gramen Tomentoſum.*

CALAME′LANOS, ſweet mercury.

CALAMINA′RIS *Lapis*, Lat. the calamine ſtone, a kind of foſſile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into a yellow metal called braſs, and adds a weight to it; but diminiſhes its malleability; it is found in veins or ſeams, running between rocks, and is dug like lead ore. It is often found in lead ores, or has lead mixt with it. They uſe it as an abſorbent and drier in outward medicinal applications, but is ſeldom given inwardly. We muſt not omit load-ſtones, whetſtones of all kinds, limeſtones *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINE [*calamine*, Fr. *calamina*, It.] the ſame as *lapis calaminaris*. See CALAMINARIS.

CA'LAMINT [*calament*, Fr. *calamento*, It. *calamintha*, Lat. καλαμινθη, Gr.] the herb mountain-mint, it hath long tubulous flowers. Theſe are produced from the joints of the ſtalks, at the footſtalks of the leaves, in bunches. This plant grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

To CALAMI'STRATE [*calamiſtratum*, Lat.] to curl or frizzle the hair.

CALA'MITES, or *Rana viridis*, a green frog.

CALA'MITOUS [*calamiteux*, Fr. *calamitoſo*, It. and Sp. of *calamitoſus*, Lat.] 1. Miſerable, wretched, applied to perſons; as, a neceſſitous and *calamitous* perſon. 2. Full of miſery, diſtreſsful, applied to outward circumſtances; as, a ſad and *calamitous* condition.

CALA'MITUS [old law] a gag to be put into the mouth of dogs, to hinder them from barking.

CALA'MITY [*calamité*, Fr. *calamità*, It. *calamidàd*, Sp. *calamitas*, Lat.] misfortune, cauſe of miſery, wretchedneſs, affliction. Another ill accident is drought, and the ſpindling of the corn; inſomuch as the word *calamity* was firſt derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk. *Bacon*,

No CALAMITY ſo grievous as to be without money. Sp. *No ay mal tan laſtimero, cómo no tenér dinéro.* This proverb is probably founded upon a ſuppoſition, that money can purchaſe every ſatisfaction, and remove every inconveniency; but as there are ſeveral calamities which all the money in the world can't remedy, they are more grievous than the want of money itſelf.

CA'LAMUS *Aromaticus*, a kind of ruſh growing in the Levant, about the bigneſs of a gooſe-quill, called alſo *acorus*. See ACO'RUS; alſo a ſort of reed, or ſweet-ſcented wood, mentioned in ſcripture. It is a knotty root, reddiſh without, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and is brought from the Indies. The prophets ſpeak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. Theſe ſweet reeds have no ſmell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Spices of pure myrrh, of ſweet cinamon, and of ſweet *calamus*. *Exodus.*

CALAMUS *Scriptorius*, a writing pen. *Lat.*

CALAMUS *Scriptorius* [with anatomiſts] a ſpace or dilation about the fourth ventricle of the brain, ſo called, becauſe the form of it reſembles that of a quill.

CALA'NGIUM [antient writers] challenge, claim or diſpute.

CALA'SH, or CALO'CH [*caleche*, Fr. *caleſca*, It.] a ſmall, open chariot. The ancients uſed *calaſhes*, the figures of ſeveral of them being to be ſeen on ancient monuments. They are very ſimple, light, and drove by the traveller himſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

CALA'TAJUD, a city of Arragon, in Spain, ſituated on the river Xalo, about 50 miles weſt of Saragoſſa.

CALATHIA'NA [in botany] a ſort of violet flower, which has no ſcent, and ſprings in autumn. *Lat.*

CALATRA'VA, a city of New Caſtile, in Spain, on the river Guadiana, 45 miles ſouth of Toledo.

CALCA'NEUS, or OS CALCIS [in anatomy] the heel-bone, it lies under the aſtragulus, to which it is articulated by ginglimus, and behind it is a large protuberance that makes the heel.

CALCA'NTHUM, vitrol rubefied. *Lat.*

CA'LCAR, a ſpur. *Lat.*

CALCAR [with chemiſts] a calcining furnace.

CALCAR [with botaniſts] is when the bottom of a flower runs out into a point, as *delphinium*, lark's-heel, *&c.*

CALCA'RIA [old records] a cauldron or copper.

CALCA'TRIPHA [with botaniſts] the herb lark-ſpur. *Lat.*

CALCE'A [antient deeds] a road or high-way kept up with ſtones and rubbiſh.

CALCEA'RUM *Operatio* [old records] the work of repairing highways, done by ſervile tenants.

CALCEA'TA, or CALCE'TUM [old deeds] a cauſey or cauſeway.

CA'LCEATED [*calceatus*, Lat.] ſhod, or fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS, Lat. a ſort of precious ſtone. *Calcedonius* is of the agat kind, and of a miſty grey, clouded with blue or with purple. *Woodward.*

CALCHOIDE'A [in anatomy] are three little bones in the foot, which with others, make up that part of the foot next under the ankle, the ſame that Fallopius calls cuneiformia, becauſe they are ſhaped like wedges.

CALCI'FRAGA [of *calcis*, gen. of *calx* or *calculus*, a ſtone, and *frango*, Lat. to break] a kind of herb, a ſort of ſaxifrage. *Lat.*

To CA'LCINATE. See To CALCINE.

CALCINA'TION [Fr. *calcinazione*, It.] is the ſolution of a mixt body into powder, by the help of fire, or any corroding things, as mercury, aqua fortis, *&c.* being ſuch a management of it, as renders it reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chemical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire, beyond that of fuſion. This may be effected, but not without a *calcination*, or reducing it by art into a ſubtle powder. *Brown.*

CALCINATION *Phioſophical*, is when horns, bones, hoofs, *&c.* are hanged over boiling water (or other liquor) till they have loſt their mucilage, and will eaſily be powdered.

CALCINATION [of lead] is performed by melting the lead in an earthen pan unglazed, keeping it ſtirring over the fire with a ſpatula, till it is reduced to a powder.

CALCINATION [of tin] is performed by putting the metal into a large earthen pan unglazed on a great fire, ſtirring it from time to time for 36 Hours, then taking it off, and letting it cool.

CALCI'NATORY [from *calcinate*] a veſſel to calcine metals in.

To CALCI'NE, *verb act.* [*calciner*, Fr. *calcinare*, It. *calcinàr*, Sp. of *calcis*, the gen. of *calk*, Lat.] 1. To burn to a calx or cinder. In hardening by baking without melting, the heat firſt endurateth, then maketh fragile; and, laſtly, it doth *calcine*. *Bacon.* 2. To burn up. Fiery diſputes that union have *calcin'd*. *Denham.*

To CALCINE, *verb neut.* to become a calx or friable ſubſtance, by means of heat. This cryſtal is a pellucid fiſſile ſtone, enduring a red heat, without loſing its tranſparency, and in a very ſtrong heat *calcining* without fuſion. *Newton.*

To CALCINE [in chymical writers] is to reduce a ſubſtance to powder, either by burning, or a corroſive menſtruum.

CALCITRA'PA [with botaniſts] the ſtar-thiſtle.

To CA'LCITRATE [*calcitratum*, Lat.] to kick.

CALCITRO'SE [*calcitroſus*, Lat.] kicking or ſpurning much.

CALCO'GRAPHIST [of χαλκογραφος, of χαλκος, braſs, and γραφω, Gr. to engrave] an engraver in braſs.

CALCO'GRAPHY [χαλκογαφια, of χαλκος, braſs, and γραφω, Gr. to write] engraving in braſs.

To CA'LCULATE [*calculer*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little ſtone or bead uſed in operations of numbers. *Johnſon.* *Calcolare*, It. *calculàr*, Sp. *calculo*, Lat.] 1. To caſt accounts, to compute or reckon. 2. To compute the ſituation of the planets at any time; as, to *calculate* an eclipſe. 3. To frame or model, adjuſt to ſome certain end. Religion is upon all accounts *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotſon.*

CALCULA'TION [Fr. of *calculatio*, Lat.] 1. The practice or manner of caſting of accounts, or reckoning, and is either algebraical or numerical. Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*, or rather which changeth *calculation* into eaſy computation. *Holder.* 2. The reſult of arithmetical or algebraical operations, the reckoning. Being different from *calculations* of the ancients, their obſervations confirm not ours. *Brown.*

CALCULA'TOR [of *calculate*] a computer, he that reckons.

CALCULA'TORY [of *calculate*] belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULE [*calcul*, Fr. *calcolo*, It. *calculo*, Sp. of *calculus*, Lat.] computation, reckoning.

CA'LCULI [in anatomy] little ſtones in the bladder and kidneys. *Lat.*

CA'LCULOSE, or CALCULOUS [*calculoſus*, of *calculus*, Lat.] full of ſtones or gravel, gritty; as, ſtones or *calculoſe* concretions in the kidney or bladder. *Brown.*

CALCULO'SITY [*calculoſitas*, *calculoſus*, of *calculus*, Lat.] fulneſs of ſtones, *&c.*

CA'LCULUS, Lat. 1. A ſmall pebble or gravel ſtone. 2. A counter to caſt account with. 3. The ſtone in the bladder or kidneys of a human body. The laſt is the moſt uſual ſenſe.

CALCULUS *Differentialis* [with mathematicians] is a method of differencing quantities, or of finding an infinitely ſmall quantity, which being taken infinite times, ſhall be equal to a given quantity.

CALCULUS *Exponentialis* [with mathematicians] a method of differencing exponential quantities, and ſumming up the differentials or fluxions of exponentials.

CALCULUS *Integralis* [with mathematicians] is a method of integrating or ſumming up fluxions or differential qualities, *i. e.* from a differential quantity given to find the quantity, from whoſe differencing the given differential reſults.

CALCULUS *Situs* [with mathematicians] a new kind of calculus, founded on the conſideration of the ſituation of quantities, and not of their magnitudes.

CA'LDRON [*chauldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] a boiler, a kettle. See CAULDRON.

CA'LECHE. See CALASH.

CALEFA'CTION [*calefazione*, It. of *calefactio*, from *calefacio*, Lat. to warm] the act of heating or warming; alſo the ſtate of being heated.

CALEFACTION [with philoſophers] is the exciting or producing heat in a mixt body.

CALEFACTION [in pharmacy] is a way of preparing ſimple or compound medicines by a moderate heat of the ſun, fire, *&c.*

CALEFA'CTIVE [*calefacus*, Lat.] heating, making any thing hot.

CALEFA'CTORINESS [of *calefactio*, Lat.] warmth, a being made hot.

CALEFA'CTORY, *ſubſt.* [*calefactorium*, Lat.] a room in a monaſtery, where the religious perſons warm themſelves.

CALEFACTORY, *adj.* [of *calefactio*, Lat.] heating, making hot.

To CA'LEFY, *verb neut.* [of *calefacio*, Lat.] to grow hot; to be heated. Cryſtal will *calefy* into electricity. *Brown.*

CA'LENBURG *Caſtle*, the capital of the dutchy of Calenburg, in Lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the river Leine, about fifteen miles ſouth of Hanover. Lat. 52° 20′ N. Long. 9° 4′ E.

CA'LENDAR [*calendrier*, Fr. *calendario*, It. and Sp. calender, Du. and Ger. *calendarium* is derived of *calendæ*, Lat. *i. e.* the firſt days of every month] an annual book commonly called an almanack, wherein the days of the month, the feſtivals, the ſign the ſun is in, the ſun's riſing and ſetting, the changes of the moon, *&c.* are exhibited.

There have been ſeveral corrections and reformations of the calendar, the firſt was made by Numa Pompilius, and this was afterwards much improved by Julius Cæſar, and thence was called the Julian account, which is called old ſtile.

It was again reformed by pope Gregory XIII, which account he commanded to be received, and it is in moſt Roman catholic countries, and is called the Gregorian calendar, and by us new ſtile; which begins eleven days before the old, which latter was retained in Great Britain, till by act of parliament the new ſtile was adopted among us, by reckoning the 2d day of September 1752, the 14th, which computation was, by the ſame act, appointed to be kept throughout all the Britiſh dominions for the future; and the beginning of the year to be reckoned from the 1ſt of January immediately following.

CA'LENDER [*calendre*, Fr.] a little inſect.

CALENDER, an engine to calender with.

To CALENDER [*calendrier*, Fr.] to preſs, ſmooth, and ſet a gloſs upon linen.

A CA'LENDRER, the perſon whoſe trade it is thus to ſmooth linen.

CA'LENDS [*calendes*, Fr. *calendi*, It. *calendas*, Sp. *calendæ*, Lat. of καλεω, Gr. to call] the firſt day of every month among the Romans, who anciently counting their months by the motion of the moon, had a prieſt appointed, whoſe buſineſs it was to obſerve the times of the new moon, and when he had ſeen it, gave notice to the preſident over the ſacrifices, who called the people together, and declared to them how they were to reckon the days until the nones, pronouncing the word καλεω five times, if the nones happened on the fifth day; or ſeven times, if they happened on the ſeventh day of the month.

This ſubſtantive has no ſingular number.

At the Greek Calends. Lat. *Ad Græcas calendas*, or, according to our Engliſh proverbs: *At latter Lammas*; or, *when two Sundays come together*: That is, never. The Germans ſay: An St. Nimmermehrs-tage. (On St. Never's-day.) Or, Zü pſingſten auf dem eyſe. (At Whitſuntide on the ice.) Or, Wenn der teufel fromm wird. When the d——l becomes righteous.)

Cale'ndula [among botaniſts] marygolds.

Cal'enture [from *caleo*, Lat. with phyſicians] an inflammatory fever, attended with a delirium, common in long voyages at ſea, in which the diſeaſed perſons fancy the ſea to be green fields; and, if they are not hindered, will leap over-board.

So by a *calenture* miſled,
The mariner with rapture ſees,
On the ſmooth ocean's azure bed;
Enamel'd fields and verdant trees:
With eager haſte he longs to rove
In that fantaſtic ſcene, and thinks
It muſt be ſome enchanted grove;
And in he leaps, and down he ſinks. *Swift.*

Cale'sh. See Calash.

Calf [in the plur. *calves*, calꝼ, kealꝼ, Sax. kalf, Du.] 1. The young of a cow.

Ah Blouzelind, I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns or cows the new-fall'n *calf*. *Gay.*

2. Calves of the lips, mentioned by Hoſea, ſignify ſacrifices of prayers and praiſes which the captive Jews of Babylon addreſſed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer ſacrifices in his temple. *Calmet.* 3. The thick plump part of the leg; as, the *calf* of the leg.

Calf [a hunting term] a male hart, or a hind of the firſt year.

Sea-Calf, a large fiſh with a velvet ſpotted, black ſkin, the fleſh of which is like that of a ſucking pig.

He who will ſteal a Calf, will ſteal a cow. H. Ger. Wer ein kalb ſtiehlt, ſtiehlt auch eine kuhe. We ſay likewiſe: *He that will ſteal a pin, will ſteal a pound.* That is: He, whoſe conſcience will let him take any thing unjuſtly, though of never ſo ſmall a value, won't boggle at ſtealing things of a greater value, if they fall in their way.

Ca'liber [*calibre*, Fr.] the bore of a gun, the diameter of a bullet.

Ca'libred [in gunnery] meaſured with caliber or caliper compaſſes, to find the bore of the piece or diameter of the bullet.

Ca'lice [*calicis*, gen. of *calix*. Lat. a cup] the cup uſed in the holy communion. Drinking the ſacred *calice*. *Taylor.*

Ca'lico [of *Calicut* in the Eaſt-Indies] a ſort of cotton cloth brought from thence, ſometimes ſtained with beautiful colours. I am all in *calicoes*, when the fineſt are in ſilks. *Addiſon.*

Ca'licut, a town ſituated on the Malabar coaſt, in the hither peninſula of India, ſubject to its own prince. This was the firſt port in India, the Portugueſe made, after ſailing round the cape of Good-Hope.

Ca'lid [*caldo*, It. of *calidus*, Lat.] hot, ardent burning.

Cali'dity, or Ca'lidness [*calidità*, Ital. *caliditas*, Lat.] heat. Ice doth not only ſubmit unto an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Brown.*

Ca'liduct [*caliductus*, Lat.] pipes and canals diſpoſed along the walls of houſes and rooms, to convey heat to ſeveral remote parts of the houſe from one common free.

Ca'lidum *innatum* [in the modern philoſophy] or innate heat, is that attrition of the parts of the blood, which is occaſioned by its circular motion, and eſpecially in the arteries.

Caliga'tion [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark] dimneſs of ſight, darkneſs, cloudineſs. In the mole, inſtead of *caligation* or dimneſs, we conclude a cecity or blindneſs. *Brown.*

Cali'ginous [*caliginoſus*, Lat.] full of obſcurity or darkneſs, dim.

Cali'ginousness, darkneſs, obſcurity.

Cali'graphy [καλιγραφια, of καλος. beautiful, and γραφω, Gr. to write] beautiful writing. This language is incapable of *caligraphy*. *Prideaux.*

Ca'liper, or Caliver [with gunners] the diameter of a piece of ordnance, or any other fire arms, at the bore or mouth.

Caliper *Compaſſes* [in gunnery] an inſtrument for finding the diameter of a ball, and bore of a gun.

Calipers [in gauging] an inſtrument like a ſliding rule, to embrace two heads of any caſk to find the length.

Ca'liph, or Ca'lif [*khalifa*, Arab. a ſubſtitute or ſucceſſor] a title aſſumed by the ſucceſſor of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were veſted with abſolute power in matters both civil and religious. *N.B.* This is not true, but under certain *reſtrictions*; for Othman (the third from Mahomet) aiming at too abſolute a diſpoſal of the public money, and places of truſt, fell a victim to his people's reſentment; who broke into his palace, and poignarded him, while he had the Coran in his lap——and which (if I am not miſtaken) was ſprinkled with his blood.

Ca'liphate, *noun ſubſt.* [the power of the ſame kind of etymology with *conſulate*] the power or office of a caliph. The *chief* point of debate between the Turks and Perſians, is to whom of right the *immediate ſucceſſion* belonged; whether to Aly, firſt couſin of the prophet, and who married Fatima his daughter; or (where it actually fell) to Abubeker, *&c.*——The Turks, who eſpouſe the latter (tho' not excluſive of Aly in his turn) ſtile the four firſt ſucceſſors of Mahomet (*i. e.* Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Aly) *colaſâ râſhedun*, or the right caliphs; and, by way of reproach, call the Perſians *raſidites*, i. e. deſerters; becauſe they reject the three firſt. See Sonnites and Shiites.

Calipo'dium [old records] a ſort of galoſhes, or caſes to wear over ſhoes.

Ca'liver [from *caliber*] a ſmall hand gun uſed at ſea, a harquebuſe, a muſket, formerly in uſe.

Manage me your *caliver*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ca'lix [with botaniſts] the green cup out of which comes the flower. *Lat.*

Cali'xtins [among the Roman catholics] a name given to ſuch of them as communicate of the ſacraments in both kinds; and alſo to thoſe of the ſentiments of Calixtus.

To Calk, or To Cauk [*calfader*, Fr. *calafatare*, It. *calafatear*, Sp. kalfaetern, Du. and L. Ger. with ſhipwrights] is to drive oakum of ſpun yarn into all the ſeems, rends, *&c.* of a ſhip, to keep out the water, or ſtop a leak. There is a great error in the manner of *calking* his majeſty's ſhips, which being done with rotten oakum, is the cauſe that they are leaky. *Raleigh.*

Ca'lker [from *calk*] the workmen that ſtop the leaks in a ſhip. The ancients of Gebal were in thee thy *calkers*, *Ezekiel.*

Ca'lking, *ſubſt.* [in painting] a term uſed where the backſide of the deſign is covered with black-lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by paſſing lightly over each ſtroke of the deſign with a point, which leaves an impreſſion of the colour on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

Ca'lking *Irons* [with ſhipwrights] a ſort of iron chizzels, which being well laid over with hot pitch, are uſed to drive the oakum into the ſeams between the planks.

To Call, *verb act.* [kalder, Dan. probably of καλεω, Gr.] 1. To name, to determinate. God *called* the light day. *Geneſis.* 2. To ſummon, to invite to or from any place, thing, or perſon. *Call* all your ſenſe to you. *Shakeſpeare.* *Call* off the dogs. *Addiſon.* 3. To ſummon together; as, to *call* a common-council. 4. To ſummon judicially; as, to *call* to account for miſcarriages. 5. To ſummon by command. The Lord *called* to weeping. *Iſaiah.* 6. In the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with fervours of piety, or to ſummon into the church. Paul, a ſervant of Jeſus Chriſt, *called* to be an apoſtle. *Romans.* 7. To invoke, to appeal to. I *call* God for a record. *2 Cor.* 8. To proclaim, to publiſh. Pariſh clerk who *calls* the pſalm ſo clear. *Gay.* 9. To make a ſhort viſit. I *called* in at St. James's. *Addiſon.* 10. To excite, to put in action, to bring into view. And *calls* new beauties forth from every line. *Pope.* 11. To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination; as, to *call* names. 12. *To call back*; to revoke, or retract. He will not *call back* his words. *Iſaiah.* 13. *To call for*; to demand, require or claim.

For maſter or *for* ſervant her to *call*;
Was all alike. *Dryden.*

14. *To call in*; to reſume money at intereſt; as, to *call in* all one's money. 15. *To call in*; to reſume in general any thing that is in other hands. If clip'd money be *called in* all at once, it will ſtop trade. *Locke.* 16. *To call in*; to ſummon together, to invite. *Call in* the powers, good couſin. *Shakeſpeare.* 17. *To call on*; to ſolicit for a favour or debt. I would be loth to pay him before his day: what need I be ſo forward with him, that *calls* not *on* me? *Shakeſpeare.* 18. *To call on*; to repeat ſolemnly. Thrice *call upon* my name. *Dryden.* 19. *To call over*; to read a liſt or muſter-roll aloud. 20. *To call out*; to challenge, to ſummon to fight. Their ſovereign's quarrel *calls* them *out*. *Dryden.* 21. *To call upon*; to implore, to pray to. *Call upon* me in the day of trouble. *Pſalms.*

Call [from the verb] 1. A vocal addreſs.

But would you ſing and rival Orpheus' ſtrain,
The wondring foreſts ſoon ſhould dance again;
The moving mountains hear the powerful *call*. *Pope.*

2. Requiſition. Death comes not at *call*. *Milton.* 3. Divine vocation, ſummons to true religion. St. Paul believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he perſecuted the chriſtians. *Locke.* 4. A ſummons from heaven, an impulſe.

How juſtly then will impious mortals fall,
Whoſe pride would ſoar to heav'n without a *call*. *Roſcommon.*

5. Authority, command. I wiſh he were within my *call* or yours. *Denham.* 6. Demand, or claim Dependance is a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a greater incitement to pity than any other motive. *Addiſon.* 7. A calling, vocation, or employment.

Still cheerful, ever conſtant to his *call*,
By many followed. *Dryden.*

8. A nomination. Upon the 16th was held the ſerjeants feaſt at Ely-place, there being nine ſerjeants of that *call*. *Bacon.*

Call [among fowlers] a ſort of artificial pipe made for catching quails, *&c.*

Call, a ſort of whiſtle uſed by boatſwains on board of ſhips.

Call [with hunters] a leſſon blown upon the horn to comfort the hounds.

Ca'llais, a precious ſtone like a ſapphire, of a bright green colour.

Ca'llat, or Callet, a trull.

He call'd her whore; a beggar in his drink
Could not have laid ſuch terms upon his *callet*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ca'lliber, or Ca'llibre [with architects] the bulk, thickneſs, volume or diameter of any round thing.

Callible'pharum [of καλος, beauty, and βλεφαρον, Gr. the eye-brow] a medicament with which women uſe to make their eye-brows black, to render them more beautiful.

Callicre'as, or Callicre'on [καλλικρεας, καλλικρεον, Gr. with anatomiſts] a glandulous ſubſtance in the meſentry, lying near the bottom of the ſtomach: in a hog it is called the ſweetbread, in beaſts the burr. *Lat.* See Pancreas.

Ca'llid [*callidas*, Lat.] crafty, cunning.

Calli'dity, or Callidness [*calliditas*, Lat.] craftineſs, cunningneſs.

Callifo'rnia, a large country of North America, on the South-Sea, ſituated between 23° and 46° of north latitude, and between 116° and 138° of weſt longitude. But whether it be a peninſula or iſland is uncertain.

Calli'gonon [καλλιγονον, Gr.] the herb knot-graſs.

Calli'graphy [καλλιγραφια, of καλλος, beauty, and γραφη, Gr. writing] fair, handſome writing. See Caligraphy.

Calli'logy [*callilogia*, Lat. of καλλιλογια, Gr.] an elegancy of diction. Dionyſ. Hal. 11, 27, 40. οσα καλλιλογιαν, *&c.* Whatever terms carry with them a *callilogy*, or grandeur, or gravity. *Append. ad Theſaur. H. Stephani*, &c.

Callipædi'a [of καλλος, beauty, and παιδια, Gr. children] the art of begetting fair and beautiful children.

Ca'lling, *ſubſt.* 1. Vocation, profeſſion trade; as, to follow our *callings*. I left no *calling* for this idle trade. *Pope.* 2. Proper ſtation, or employment. The Gauls found the Roman ſenators ready to die with honour in their *callings*. *Swift.* 3. Claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion. It may be a caution not to impoſe celibacy on whole *callings*, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be ſuppoſeable to have the gift of continence. *Hammond.*

mond. 4. Divine vocation, invitation, or impulſe to the true religion. St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles. *Hakewell.*

CALLI'OPE [καλλιοπη, of καλλος, beauty, and οψ, Gr. voice] the mother of Orpheus, and one of the muſes, ſuppoſed to be the patroneſs of heroic verſe.

CA'LLIPERS. See CALIPER and CALIVER. [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor does any thing more probable occur, than that perhaps the word is corrupted from *clippers*, inſtruments with which any thing is clipped, incloſed and embraced. *Johnſon.*] compaſſes with bowed ſhanks. *Callipers* meaſure the diſtance of any round, cylindric, conical body, either in their extremity, or any part leſs than the extreme; ſo that when workmen uſe them, they open the two points to their deſcribed width, and turn ſo much ſtuff off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* fit juſt over the work. *Moxon.*

CALLI'PPIC *Period*, a period or cycle of 76 years, which was invented by Calippus, to improve that of Meton.

CA'LLITHRIX [among botaniſts] the herb maiden-hair.

CALLO'SITY [*calloſité*, Fr. *calloſità*, It. *caloſidàd*, Spa. *calloſitas*, Lat.] callouſneſs, hardneſs and thickneſs of the ſkin, produced commonly by much labour. This is a kind of ſwelling without pain; and therefore when wounds or the edges of ulcers grow ſo, they are ſaid to be callous. The fibres harden and produce *calloſities*. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'LLOUS [*calleux*, Fr. *calloſo*, It. *calloſus*, of *callus*, Lat.] 1. Hard, brawny, having a thick ſkin, having the pores ſhut up. 2. Hardened, inſenſible; as, the conſcience is grown *callous*. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'LLOUSNESS [of *callous*] 1. Hardneſs of the fibres, brawnineſs. The oftner we uſe the organs of touching, the more of theſe ſcales are formed, and the ſkin becomes the thicker, and ſo a *callouſneſs* grows upon it. *Cheyne.* 2. Inſenſibility. If they let go their hope of everlaſting life with willingneſs, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be eſteemed deſtitute of common ſenſe, and abandoned to a *callouſneſs* and numbneſs of ſoul? *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW, unfledged, *i. e.* not covered with feathers; ſpoken of birds; as, *callow* young. *Milton.*

CA'LLUS, hard fleſh; alſo brawn, or hardneſs of ſkin.

The wretch is drench'd ſo deep,
His ſoul is ſtupid, and his heart aſleep;
Fatten'd in vice, ſo *callus* and ſo groſs,
He ſins, and ſees not; ſenſeleſs of his loſs. *Dryden.*

CALLUS [with ſurgeons] a kind of nodus or ligature, which joins the extremities of a fractured bone, a ſort of glewy ſubſtance, which grows about broken bones, and ſerves to ſolder them.

CALM, *adj.* [*calme*, Fr. *calmo*, It. *kalm*, Du.] 1. Qiet, ſtill, ſerene, not ſtormy; applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and through the trembling air
Sweet breathing zephyrs did ſoftly play,
A gentle ſpirit. *Spenſer.*

2. Undiſturbed; applied to the paſſions. It is no wiſe congruous that God ſhould be frightning men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by *calm* evidence and gentle methods of perſuaſion. *Atterbury.*

CALM, *ſubſt.* [ſea term] 1. Uſed when there is not a breath of wind, ſernity, freedom from violent motion. The waters ſtood rather in a quiet *calm*, than moved with any raging or over-bearing violence. *Raleigh.*

Nor God alone in the ſtill *calm* we find,
He mounts the ſtorm, and walks upon the wind.

2. Freedom from diſturbance, quiet; applied to the paſſions. A *calm* before a ſtorm, is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a ſtorm, a peace of God's. *South.*

TO CALM [*calmer*, Fr. *calmare*, It. *acalmàr*, Sp.] 1. To ſtill, to quiet, to appeaſe; as, to *calm* a ſtorm. 2. To pacify. Jeſus, whoſe bare word checked the ſea, as much exerts himſelf in ſilencing the tempeſts, and *calming* the inteſtine ſtorms within our breaſts. *Decay of Piety.* To *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope.*

CA'LMER, that which has the power of quieting, whether it be perſon or thing. Angling was a diverter of ſadneſs, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts. *Walton.*

In a CALM ſea, every man is pilot.

That is, where there is no want of ſkill, every man has enough, or every one has knowledge enough till he be put to the trial. It is generally applied to thoſe, who are ever bragging of their great ſkill, where they know they can't be diſproved, or where there is no opportunity of trying them.

CA'LMLY, quietly, ſtilly, with ſerenity, without ſtorms. 1. In nature, things move violently to their places, and *calmly* in their place. *Bacon.* The gentle ſtream which *calmly* flows. *Denham.* 2. Quietly, without paſſions.

The nymph did like the ſcene appear,
Serenely pleaſant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CA'LMNESS [of *calm*] 1. Stilneſs, ſerenity.

While the ſteep, horrid roughneſs of the wood,
Strives with the gentle *calmneſs* of the flood. *Denham.*

2. Compoſure of mind, mildneſs, freedom from paſſions.

Lay by thoſe terrors of your face,
Till *calmneſs* to your eyes you firſt reſtore,
I am afraid. *Dryden.*

CA'LMY [from *calm*] peaceful.

It was a ſtill
And *calmy* bay, on the one ſide ſhelter'd
With the broad ſhadow of an hoary hill. *Spenſer.*

CALNE, a borough town of Wiltſhire, 12 miles from Marlborough, and 88 from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

CA'LOMEL [*calomelas*, a chymical word] mercury ſix times ſublimed, *murcurius dulcis*, or ſweet ſublimate.

CALORI'FIC [*calorificus*, Lat.] making hot; heating. *Calorific* principle, is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it. *Grew.*

CALO'TTE, a cap, or coif of hair, ſattin, or other ſtuff, now uſed as an eccleſiaſtical ornament in France; a red calotte is the badge of a cardinal.

CALOTTE [with architects] a round cavity or depreſſure, in form of a cap, lathed and plaiſtered, to leſſen the riſing of a moderate chapel, &c. which elſe would be too high for other pieces of the apartment.

CALO'YERS, or CALOGERS, monks, or religious, in Greece, and elſewhere, who live a retired, auſtere life, faſt much, eat no bread till they have earned it, and ſpend moſt of the night in weeping.

CA'LSOUNDS, a ſort of linen drawers worn by Turks.

C'ALTHA [καλθη, Gr.] the plant called a marigold.

CA'LTROPS [colꞇꞃæppe, Sax. *chauſſe-traps*, Fr.] See CHAUSSE-TRAPS. An inſtrument made with three ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horſes feet. The ground about was thick ſown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the ſhoeleſs Moors. Dr. *Addiſon*'s *Account of Tangiers.*

CALTROPS, an herb, which is very common in the ſouth of France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and is very troubleſome to the feet of cattle, as the fruit is full of ſtrong prickles, which run into them. This is certainly the plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgics, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*

CA'LQUING, or CA'LKING [with painters] is where the backſide of any deſign is covered with a black or red colour, and the ſtrokes or lines are traced through on a copper plate, wall, or any other matter. See CALKING.

CALVA [Lat. with anatomiſts] the ſcalp, or upper part of the head, ſo named, becauſe it firſt grows bald.

CALVA'RIA, the ſame as calva. *Lat.*

CALVARY [in heraldry] as a croſs calvary, is ſet on ſteps, to repreſent the croſs on which our Saviour ſuffered on Mount Calvary. See Plate IV. Fig. 43.

TO CALVE [from *calves*, plur. of *calf*] to bring forth a calf; ſpoken of a cow. It is uſed metaphorically for any act of bringing forth: ſometimes of men, in contempt.

I wou'd they were Barbarians, as they are,
Tho' in Rome litter'd, not Romans: as they are not,
Tho' *calv'd* in the porch o'th' capital. *Shakeſpeare.*
The graſs clods now *calv'd*. *Milton.*

CALVES SNOUT, a kind of herb, ſnap-dragon.

CA'LVI, a town of the province of Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated near the ſea, and about 15 miles north of the city of Naples.

CALVI, is alſo the name of a ſea-port in the iſland of Corſica, ſituated in a bay, on the weſt ſide of the iſland, about 40 miles ſouthweſt of Baſtia.

CA'LVILLE, a ſort of apple. *Fr.*

CA'LVINISM [*calviniſme*, Fr. *calviniſmo*, It.] the doctrine and ſentiments of Calvin and his followers, as to matters of religion. Calvin was one of the principal reformers in the ſixteenth century, and cotemporary with M. Luther; from whom he not only differed on the the article of the *euchariſt* [See EUCHARIST] and other branches of public worſhip, but ſeems alſo to have admitted more of St. *Auſtin*'s ſyſtem to his belief; and, in a word, he advanced that doctrine of *abſolute decrees*, *efficacious grace*, &c. which was afterwards attacked by *Arminius*; but confirmed and ratified by the ſynod of Dort. See ARMINIANISM, SYNOD *of Dort*, ANTINOMIANS, and (what may throw the *beſt* light on this and every other religious controverſy) the *ſcripture-uſe* of the words in debate; ſuch as ELECTION, GRACE, &c.

CA'LVINIST [*calviniſte*, Fr. *calviniſta*, It. and Sp.] one who holds the tenets of John Calvin.

CA'LVINISTICAL, of or pertaining to Calvin, or his opinions.

CA'LVITY [*calvitas*, Lat.] baldneſs of the head.

CALVI'TIES [in medicine] baldneſs, the falling off of the hair, without being able to grow again.

CA'LUMET, or *Pipe of peace* [among the Virginian Indians] is a large tobacco-pipe made of red, black, or white marble; the head is finely poliſhed, and the quill, which is commonly two feet and a half long, is made of a pretty ſtrong reed or cane, adorned with feathers of all colours, interlaid with locks of womens hair; they tye to it two wings of the moſt curious birds they can find, which makes their calumet ſomething reſemble Mercury's wand. This pipe is a paſs and ſafe conduct among the allies of the nation who has given it; and in all embaſſies the ambaſſador carries it as the ſymbol of peace; and they are generally perſuaded that a great misfortune would befal them, if they violated the public faith of the calumet.

All their enterprizes, declarations of war, or concluſions of peace, as well as all the reſt of their ceremonies, are confirmed with this calumet; they fill that pipe with the beſt tobacco they have, and then preſent it to thoſe with whom they have concluded any great affair, and then ſmoke out of the ſame after them.

TO CALU'MNIATE, *verb neut.* [*calomnier*, Fr. *calunniare*, It. *caluniar*, Sp. *calumnio*, Lat.] to accuſe or charge falſely, to alledge maliciouſly againſt a perſon. He mixes truth with falſhood, and has not forgotten the old rule of *calumniating* ſtrongly, that ſomething may remain. *Dryden.*

TO CALUMNIATE, *verb act.* to ſlander. One trade or art, even thoſe that ſhould be the moſt liberal, diſdain and *calumniate* another. *Sprat.*

CALUMNIA'TION [from *calumniate*] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and falſe repreſentation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offenſive purpoſe. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNIA'TOR [*calumniateur*, Fr. *calonniatore*, It. of *calumniator*, Lat.] a ſlanderer, a forger of falſe accuſations. At the ſame time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, Bavius and Mævius were his declared foes and *calumniators*. *Addiſon.*

CALU'MNIOUS [*calomnieux*, Fr. *calumnioſo*, It. of *calumnioſus*, Lat.] full of cavils and malicious accuſations, falſely reproachful, ſlanderous.

With *calumnious* art
Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. *Milton.*

CALU'MNIOUSLY, falſely, ſlanderouſly.

CA'LUMNY [*calumnie*, Fr. *calunnia*, It. *calumnia*, Sp. and Lat. called by the Greeks διαβολη, whence comes the Latin *diabolus*, and *devil* in Engliſh, the father of all calumny] 1. An Athenian deity, in honour of whom they built a temple. 2. Slander, groundleſs accuſation.

CALX, chalk, burnt lime, mortar. *Lat.*

CALX *viva*, quick-lime, uſed in cauſtic medicines.

CALX VIVA [in chymical writers] is expreſſed by this character, C.

CALX [in chymiſtry] a kind of aſhes, or fine friable powder, which remains of metals, minerals, *&c.* after they have undergone the violence of fire for a long time, and have loſt all their humid parts. Gold, that is more denſe than lead, reſiſts peremptorily all the dividing power of fire, and will not at all be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by ſuch operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby.*

CALX [with anatomiſts] the heel, or the ſecond bone in that part of the foot which lies immediately under the ankle.

CA′LICLE [*caliculus*, Lat. with botaniſts] a ſmall bud of a plant.

CA′LYX [Lat. καλυξ, Gr. with botaniſts] the cup of the flower of a plant; alſo the ſmall green leaves on the top of the ſtalks of herbs, which firſt cover the bloſſom, and afterwards incloſe the ſeed; it is alſo taken for the flower itſelf, when the ſhape of it is like that of a roſe bud, before the leaves are ſpread out.

CAM, a river anciently called Gaunt, which, ariſing in Hertfordſhire, runs north-eaſt by Cambridge, and afterwards continues its courſe northwards, to the iſle of Ely, where it falls into the river Ouſe.

CAMAI′EU [of *camechuia*, with the Aſians, who ſo call the onyx when they find it in preparing for another, *q. d.* a ſecond ſtone] a ſtone on which is found various figures and repreſentations of landſkips.

CAMAI′EU [*baſſo relievos* are commonly expreſſed by it] ſo painters call ſuch paintings in which there is but one colour, and where the lights and ſhadows are made on a ground of gold or azure.

CAMA′IL [Fr. *camaglio*, It.] a purple ornament which a biſhop wears over his rochet.

CAMA′ROSIS [in architecture] a riſing with an arch or vault. *Lat.*

CAMAROSIS [with ſurgeons] a blow or fracture upon the ſkull, whereby ſome part of the bone is left hanging up or ſtruck into the form of an arch. So called of καμαρα, Gr. a vaulted roof. *Caſtell. Renovat.* Who adds, that from hence the *moderns* call thoſe greater ſort of fractures, which have the *intermediate* part exalted, *cameromata.*

CAMBA′IA, a city of the province of Cambaia, or Guzaret, in the hither peninſula of India. It is a large city, and had once a great trade, but it is now removed to Surat. Lat. 23° 30′ N. Long. 72° E.

CAMBO′DIA, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name in India, beyond the Ganges. Lat. 12° 30′ N. Long. 104° E. The kingdom of Cambodia is bounded by that of Laos on the north, by Cochin-china on the eaſt, the Indian ocean on the ſouth, and by the bay of Siam on the weſt.

CAMBRA′Y, a city in the French Netherlands, ſituated on the river Schelde, near its ſource. It is a large and well-built city, conſiderable for its linen manufacture, eſpecially cambrics, which took their names from hence. Lat. 50° 15′ N. Long. 3° 25′ E.

CA′MBRIDGE, the county town of Cambridgeſhire, ſituated on the bank of the Cam, which divides the city into two parts, which are joined by a bridge, from whence its name. It is 60 miles from Oxford, and 52 from London. Cambridge is moſt remarkable on account of its univerſity, which conſiſts of twelve colleges and four halls, wherein are educated about fifteen hundred ſtudents. There are fourteen pariſhes in the town, which are ſaid to contain 6000 inhabitants. It ſends four members to parliament, two for the Univerſity, and two for the town.

New **CAMBRIDGE**, a town of New-England, about three miles weſt of Boſton; alſo remarkable for an univerſity.

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE is an inland county, having Lincolnſhire on the north, Huntingdonſhire on the weſt, Norfolk on the eaſt, and Eſſex and Hertfordſhire on the ſouth. It ſends two members to parliament.

CA′MBER *Beam* [with architects] a piece of timber cut arch-wiſe, or with an obtuſe angle in the middle, commonly uſed in platforms. *Camber*, is a piece of timber cut arching, ſo as a weight conſiderable being ſet upon it, it may, in length of time, be induced to a ſtraight. *Moxon.* See CAMBERING.

CA′MBERING, or **CA′MBING** [ſea term] uſed of a deck when it does not lie level, but higher at the middle than at either end. A word mentioned by Skinner, as peculiar to ſhip-builders, who ſay that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched.

CA′MBIUM, the exchanging or bartering commodities; alſo an exchange-place where merchants meet. *Lat.*

CA′MBIUM [in old phyſical writings] one of three humours which nouriſh the body, the other being called *gluten* and *ros.*

CA′MBREL, or **CA′MBREN** [cambr, C. Brit.] a crooked ſtick with notches in it, on which butchers hang carcaſſes, of mutton, *&c.*

CA′MBRIA [of *Camber*, ſon of Brutus] Wales. *Lat.*

CA′MBRICK [of *Cambray*, in the Low Countries] a ſort of fine linen cloth; uſed for ruffles, handkerchiefs, womens ſleeves, aprons, and caps, *&c.*

CAME, preterite of *to come.* See TO COME.

CA′MEL [*chameau*, Fr. *camello*, It. and Sp. *camelo*, Port. kemel, Du. kameel, Ger. camell, Sax. *camelus*, Lat. of καμηλος, Gr.] a beaſt of burthen, common in Aſia, one ſort of which is large and full of fleſh, which has one bunch on its back, and is able to carry 1000 pound weight, and ſubſiſt ten or twelve days without eating or drinking; another ſort have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural ſaddle; a third kind is leaner and of a ſmaller ſize, called dromedary, becauſe of their ſwiftneſs, generally uſed for riding by men of quality. Camels have large ſolid feet, but not hard; in the ſpring their hair falls entirely off in leſs than three days time, when the flies are extremely uneaſy to them. Notwithſtanding what is reported, of a camel's having a very large ventricle with many bags cloſed within the coats of it for reſerving the water for their refreſhment, the Jeſuits in China, having diſſected ſeveral, found no ſuch bags. When a camel is upon a journey, his maſter follows him ſinging and whiſtling, and the louder he ſings the better the camel goes. The fleſh of camels is ſerved up at the beſt tables among the Arabians, Perſians, and other Orientals, but the uſe of them was forbid the Hebrews, they being ranked by Moſes among the unclean creatures, in *Deuteronomy. Calmet.*

Patient of thirſt and toil,
Son of the deſert! e'en the *camel* feels,
Shot thro' his wither'd heart, the fiery blaſt. *Thomſon.*

CAMEL [hyeroglyphically] was uſed to intimate filial reverence, becauſe it has that reſpect for its parents, that it refuſes copulation with them: It is alſo uſed to ſignify a rich man and a good ſubject, that ſubmits to the command of his ſuperior, being an animal very ſtrong, laborious and docile.

CA′MELFORD, a borough town of Cornwal, near the river Camel, or Alan, 20 miles from Lanceſton, and 250 from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

CAME′LEON, Fr. [*cameleonte*, It. *cameleon*, Sp. of χαμαιλεων, of χαμαι, on the ground, and λεων, Gr. a lion] a little creature reſembling a lizard; but that the head of it is bigger and broader; it is a quadrupede, having on each foot three toes; and a long tail, by which it will faſten itſelf upon trees, as well as by its feet. It frequents the rocks, lives upon flies, gnats, *&c.* and lays eggs; the common colour of it is a whitiſh grey, but if it be expoſed to the ſun, or ſet upon other colours, ſome parts of the ſkin change their colour after a pleaſant manner.

CA′MELINE [*camelinus*, Lat.] of or belonging to a camel.

CAME′LINA, Lat. [with botaniſts] treacle or wormſeed.

CAMEL'S-HAY, a ſort of ſweet-ſmelling ruſh, growing in the eaſtern countries.

CAMELOPA′RDALIS, or **CAMELOPA′RDUS** [καμηλοπαρδαλις, of καμηλος, a camel, and παρδαλις, Gr. a panther, *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] a beaſt of Abyſſinia, taller than an elephant, but not ſo thick. He is ſo called, becauſe he has a neck and head like a camel, and is ſpotted like a panther, or pard; but his ſpots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa.*

CAMELOPO′DIUM [of καμηλος, and ποδος, gen. of πους, a foot] a genus of plant, a ſort of hore-hound.

CA′MEO, *ſubſt.* a brooch or picture of one colour. See BROOCH.

CA′MELOT. See CA′MLET.

CA′MERA, Lat. [in architecture] a vault, roof, or upper gallery.

CA′MERATED [*cameratus*, Lat.] vaulted, ceiled, arched.

CAMERA OBSCURA [in optics] a room darkened every where, but only at one little hole, in which a double convex is fixed to convey the rays of objects oppoſite to the glaſs, and which are repreſented inverted on a frame of paper or white cloth placed in the focus of the glaſs.

A camera obſcura is conſtructed in the following manner: Darken the room EF [Plate IV. Fig. 52] leaving only one little aperture open, in the window, at V, on the ſide IK, facing the proſpect ABCD. Fit a lens to this aperture, either plain, convex, or convex on both ſides. At a proper diſtance, to be determined by experience, ſpread a paper or white cloth GH (unleſs there be a white wall at a proper diſtance, which will anſwer the purpoſe) and the deſired objects ABCD, will be finely delineated thereon, but in an inverted poſition.

Beſides the above camera obſcura, there is another machine called by the ſame name, uſed by deſigners in taking proſpects: it is made of various forms, as that of a box or cheſt, whoſe ſides fold out, *&c.* for the convenience of carrying it from place to place. In one of the ſides of the machine is fixed a lens, and white paper on an oppoſite glaſs at a proper diſtance; and a ſmall hole made near the glaſs, thro' which the images of the objects are ſeen delineated on the paper in a beautiful manner.

CAMERA [in old records] any winding or crooked plat of ground.

CAMERA [in the title of muſic books] ſignifies chamber muſic, or muſic for private concerts, in contra-diſtinction from muſic uſed in chapels or public concerts.

CA′MERADE, or **CO′MRADE**, Fr. [*camerata*, It. of *camera*, Lat. a chamber] a chamber-fellow, a fellow-ſoldier, an intimate companion. By corruption we now uſe comrade.

CA′MERATED [*cameratus*, Lat.] arched, roofed ſlopewiſe.

CAMERA′TION, a vaulting or arching.

CAMERA′TION [*cameratio*, Lat. with ſurgeons] is a term uſed when ſome part of the bone of the ſkull is left ſuſpended like an arch, by a blow upon it.

CAMERO′NIANS [in Scotland] field conventiclers, great outward zealots among the preſbyterians, who take their name from one Cameron, who was a teacher among them, and from whom a Scots regiment, in which he was their chaplain, or where they were all Cameronians, was called the Cameronian regiment.

CA′MERY, a diſeaſe in horſes, called alſo the frounce, when ſmall warts or pimples ariſe in the palate of the mouth.

CAMES [with glaziers] the ſmall, ſlender rods of caſt lead, of which they make their turned or milled lead, for joining the panes or quarrels of glaſs.

CA′MICA [in old law] camelot, or a ſort of fine ſtuff made of camel's hair.

CAMI′NHA, a port-town of Portugal, ſituated at the mouth of the river Minho, about 10 miles north of Viana.

CAMISA′DO [*camiſade*, Fr. *camiſa*, a ſhirt, *incamiciata*, It. *encamiſáda*, Sp. *camiſcum*, low Lat.] an attack made upon an enemy by night, the ſoldiers having their ſhirts over their apparel and arms, to be ſeen and known of each other. They appointed the ſame night, whoſe darkneſs would have encreaſed the fear, to have given a *camiſado* upon the Engliſh. *Hayward.*

CA′MISARD, a French Calviniſt of the Cevennes.

CAMISA′TED [*camiſatus*, Lat. *camiſa*, It.] cloathed with a linen garment, ſurplice, or ſhirt outwards.

CAMLET, or **CA′MELOT** [from *camel*, Eng. *camelot*, Fr. *ciambellato*, It. *camelote*, Sp. probably of *zambelot*, a term uſed in the Levant for ſtuff made of goat's hair] a ſort of ſtuff originally made of camel's hair and ſilk mixed; but it is now made of wool and ſilk. A gown of a kind of water *camlet* of azure colour. *Bacon.* This habit was not of a camel's ſkin, nor any courſe texture of its hair, but rather ſome finer weave of *camelot*, grogram, *&c.* inaſmuch as theſe ſtuffs are ſuppoſed to be made of the hair of that animal. *Brown.*

CAMLE′TTO, or **CAMLETTEE′N**, a ſort of fine worſted camlets, or camelots.

Ca'mmin, a port-town of Brandenburg-Pomerania, in Germany, ſituated at the eaſtern mouth of the river Oder, about 30 miles north of Stetin.

Ca'mmock [cammoc, Sax.] the herb reſt-harrow, or petty-whim. Its flower is papilionaceous, and ſucceeded by a ſwelling pod, filled with kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. There are many ſpecies of this plant, of which four ſorts grow wild in England; and that called the prickly harrow is uſed in medicine. The roots of this plant ſpread far under ground, and are ſo tough as, in ploughing, often to ſtop oxen. *Miller.*

Ca'momile [*camomille*, Fr. *camamilla*, It. *camomild*, Port. *camomila*, Lat. of χαμαιμηλον, Gr.] a fragrant herb.

Ca'moys [*camus*, Fr.] flat, depreſſed. It is only uſed of the noſe. Many Spaniards of the race of Barbary Moors, tho' after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* noſe. *Brown.*

Camp [*campo*, It. and Sp. campe, Sax. of *campus*, Lat. a field, all of kamp, kampe or kampf, Teut. and that of camp, Celt. a fight. It is not the caſe of the Latin word *campus* alone; a vaſt number of other Latin words have a double ſignification, one very ancient, but by degrees obliterated, and the other more modern, and properly owing to the Auguſtan age: and theſe ſignifications are very eaſily diſtinguiſhed, as Perizonius, in his anſwer to Kuſter, very well obſerves] a ſpot of ground where an army reſts, intrenches itſelf, or plants a piquet watch, that they may lodge ſecure in tents or barracks. We uſe the phraſe, *to pitch a camp*, to ſignify *to encamp*.

Camp-fight, an old word for combat. For their tryal by *camp-fight*, the accuſer was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accuſed guilty. *Hakewell.*

Camp-volant, a flying camp, a ſtrong body of horſe or dragoons, and ſometimes foot, always in motion, both to cover a garriſon, and keep the enemy in continual alarm. It is commanded by a lieutenant general.

To **camp** [*camper*, Fr. *accamparſi*, It. *acampàr*, Sp.] to incamp, to form a camp.

Campaign, Campain, or **Campanie** [*campagne*, Fr. *campagna*, *campania*, It. *campanna*, Sp.] 1. A plain, a champion or open country, a large level tract without hills. Vaſt *campania's*. *Temple.*

Thoſe grateful groves that ſhade the plain,
Where Tiber rolls majeſtic to the main,
And fattens as he runs the fair *campaign*. *Garth.*

Campain [in military affairs] the ſpace of time during which an army is kept in the field, without entering into quarters, a ſummer's war. An iliad riſing out of one *campaign*. *Addiſon.*

Campaign oven, a portable oven made of copper, of a convenient length, and about three or four inches high, being raiſed on feet, ſo that fire may be kindled underneath; and on the cover or lid of it are ledges to hold fire alſo.

Campana'logy [of *campana*, Lat. i. e. a bell, and λογος, Gr. a ſpeech] a treatiſe concerning the art of caſting and ringing of bells.

Campa'niform [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, ſhape; with botaniſts] ſhaped ſomething like a bell, as the campanula, convolvulus, *&c.*

Campa'nula, Lat. [in botany] the herb rope-weed or woodbind.

Campanula *Sylveſtris*, Lat. [in botany] the flower blue-bell, or Canterbury bells, *&c.*

Campa'nulate *Flower*, the ſame as campaniform.

Camfa'rium [in old law] any part or portion of a larger piece of ground.

Campe'chio, a Weſt Indian wood, logwood.

Campe'stral, or **Campe'strian** [*campeſtris*, Lat.] belonging to a plain field or champion country, growing in fields. The mountain beech is the whiteſt; but the *campeſtral* or wild beech is of a blacker colour, and more durable. *Mortimer.* *Wild* in the above paſſage is evidently miſprinted for field.

Ca'mphire-*Tree* [*camphora*, Lat.] it hath leaves like thoſe of the pear-tree, but full of ribs, and grow alternately on the branches; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, the fruit is ſhaped like a nut, the ſhell tender, and the kernel bifid. There are two ſorts of this tree; one is a native of the iſle of Borneo, from which the beſt camphire is taken, which is ſuppoſed to be a natural exſudation from the tree, where the bark has been wounded or cut. The other ſort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer deſcribes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, whence the inhabitants prepare camphire, by making a ſimple decoction of the root and wood, cut into ſmall pieces. But this ſort of camphire is of eighty or a hundred times leſs value than the true Bornean camphire. *Miller.*

Ca'mphor, or **Ca'mphire** [*camphre*, Fr. *canfòra*, It. and Sp. *camphora*, Lat.] the gum or roſin of a tree much like a walnut tree, that grows on ſome mountains near the ſea in the Eaſt Indies, and alſo in the iſland Borneo. Dr. Alſton obſerves, that 'tis a pure, ſolid, white, tranſparent *reſin*, of a hot penetrating taſte, and fragrant ſmell; that 'tis refined by ſublimation from the camphor-tree; that the camphor from *Borneo* is not ſo volatile and pungent, as what we commonly uſe; and laſtly, that we are obliged to the *Arabians* for the knowledge of camphor. Abulpheragius tells us, that when the Arabians made themſelves maſters of Madain in Perſia, they found there great ſtores of camphor or *cafûr* (for ſo the Arabians pronounce the word) and that, miſtaking it for *ſalt*, they mixed it with their flour: but the bread was ſo bittered as rendered it unfit for uſe.

Camphora'ta, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb lavender-cotton or garden-cypreſs.

Ca'mphorated [*camphoratus*, Lat.] mixed or impregnated with camphire; as, ſaline and *camphorated* liquors.

Ca'mpions [*lychnis*, Lat. among botaniſts] an herb that bears a pretty flower, either tubulous or ſwelling; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove-gilliflower, and are generally heart-ſhaped. It becomes a conical fruit with one cell filled with ſeeds, which are roundiſh, angular, and kidney-ſhaped. *Miller.*

Roſe **Campion**, a kind of lychnis or batchelor's buttons.

Campo-major, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, about ten miles north of Elvas, and eleven north-weſt of Bajadox.

Campo-santo, a village of the dutchy of Modena, in Italy, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the river Panario, near half way between Modena and San Felix.

Ca'mpulum, Lat. [of καμπτω, Gr. to twiſt about] a diſtortion of the eye-lids.

Campus *Martii*, or **Campus** *Maii* [in ancient cuſtoms] an anniverſary aſſembly of our anceſtors on May day, where they confederated together to defend the kingdom againſt foreigners and all enemies.

Ca'mus, a perſon with a low, flat noſe, hollowed or ſunk in the middle. See **Ca'moys**.

Can [a defective and irregular verb neut. which has only the preſent and imperfect tenſes; konnen, can, Sax. kand, Dan. kan, Du. and Ger. preſent tenſe, *is able*; imperfect tenſe, *was able*. *Can* is ſometimes, tho' rarely, uſed alone; but is in conſtant uſe as an expreſſion of the potential mood; as, I *can* do, thou *canſt* do, *&c.* I *could* do, thou *could'ſt* do, *&c.* It has no other terminations. *Johnſon*] 1. To have power, or be able. In evil, the firſt beſt condition is not to will, the ſecond not to *can*. *Bacon.*

Mæcenas and Agrippa, who *can* moſt
With Cæſar, are his foes. *Dryden.*

2. It expreſſes the potential mood; as, I *can* do that. 3. It is diſtinguiſhed from *may*, as power from permiſſion. I *can* do it, it is in my power: I *may* do it, it is allowed me: But in poetry both are confounded. 4. *Can* is uſed of the perſon with the verb active, where *may* is uſed of the thing with the verb paſſive; as, I *can* do it, it *may* be done.

Can, *ſubſt.* the name of a wooden mug uſed by *ſailors*, and from hence, I ſuppoſe, is derived

Ca'nakin, *ſubſt.* And let me the *canakin* clink. *Othello*, Act II. Scene XI.

Can [canne, Sax.] a cup, generally of metal or wood. Coco-tree affordeth ſtuff for houſing, cloathing, ſhipping, meat, drink, and *can*. *Grew.*

They who **can't** do as they will, muſt do as they **can**.

According to the Latin of Terence: *Quoniam id fieri, quod vis, non poteſt, velis id quod poſſit*; or, as the French ſay: *Quand on ne peut pas faire comme on veut, il faut faire comme on peut.* This Proverb teaches us not only that it is prudent *to make a virtue of neceſſity*, for *there is no kicking againſt the pricks*: but that a non-compliance frequently in the ſequel turns to our own diſadvantage, according to another proverb:

He that will not when he may,
When he will he ſhall have nay.

The Germans ſay: Wenn man keine kautzen hat, muſe man mit eulen baitzen. (He that has no howlets coots, muſt hawk with owls.) The latter Engliſh proverb is an admonition not to let ſlip an opportunity when it is offered us, leſt it be refuſed us when we would be glad to accept of it.

Cana'anites, *ſubſt.* the original inhabitants of Canaan, whom the Hebrews, on their departure from Egypt, received (as they relate) *divine* commiſſion to extirpate; not merely for the ſin of *idolatry*, as is too often, but *partially* enough ſuppoſed; but for many execrable vices and barbarities rampant amongſt them; ſome traces of which were (ſome ages after) to be found on the coaſt of Afric, whither many of them, when expelled by Joſhua, fled; and in particular that moſt deteſtable practice of human ſacrifices.

Ca'nada, or **New France**, an extenſive tract of North America, bounded on the north by New Britain, and the Britiſh colonies on Hudſon's Bay; on the eaſt and ſouth by the river of St. Lawrence, the Iroquois, or five Indian nations, the Huron and Illonois lakes; and on the weſt by unknown lands. Its chief town is Quebec.

Cana'ra, the name of a kingdom of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar.

Canai'lle, Fr. the mob or rabble, the dregs of the people. A word of reproach among the French.

Cana'l, Fr. [*canale*, It. *canàl*, Sp. *canalis*, Lat.] 1. An artificial river, a long pond, or in a garden or park, a baſon of water. 2. Any tract or courſe of water made by art; as, the *canals* in France.

Canal [with anatomiſts] a conduit or paſſage thro' which any juices of the body flow.

Canal *of a Larmier* [in architecture] the hollow platfond or ſoffit of a cornice, which makes the pendant mouchette.

Canal *of the Volute* [in architecture] this is the face of the circumvolutions incloſed by a liſt in the Ionic capital.

Canal-coal, a fine ſort of coal dug up in England. Our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Woodward.*

Cana'les *Semicirculares* [in anatomy] three canals in the labyrinth of the ear.

Canali'culated [*canaliculatus*, Lat.] channelled, made like a pipe or gutter.

Cana'lis *Arterioſus*, or **Canali'culus** [in anatomy] a veſſel obſerved in Fœtus's, but which, after delivery, grows uſeleſs and diſappears. It is a ſmall tube, which joining the pulmonary artery and aorta, ſerves to convey the blood out of one into the other, without paſſing through the lungs.

Cana'ria [of *canis*, Lat. a dog, with botaniſts] the herb called hounds-graſs, with which dogs provoke vomiting.

Cana'ries [of *canes*, Lat. dogs; ſo called, becauſe many dogs were found in it when firſt diſcovered] Iſlands in the Atlantic ſea, anciently called the Fortunate Iſlands, from whence come the Canary wines.

To **Canary**, *verb neut.* a cant word which ſeems to ſignify to frolic. Jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eye-lids. *Shakeſpeare.*

Canary-*Bird*, an excellent ſinging bird of a green colour, formerly bred in the Canaries, and no where elſe; now bred in great numbers in ſeveral parts of Germany, eſpecially about Nurenburg.

Canary-*Bird*, an arch, knaviſh fellow. A cant word.

Canary-*Graſs*, the name of an herb.

Canary-*Wine*. See **Canaries**.

Canca'mum, an Arabian gum, much like myrrh.

To **Ca'ncel** [of *cancello*, Lat. *canceller*, Fr. *cancelar*, Sp.] 1. To cancel (*cancellis notare*, Lat. to mark with a croſs line) is properly to bar an obligation by paſſing the pen acroſs it, or from top to bottom, which makes a kind of lattice or checquer, which the Latins call *cancelli*, to raze, croſs, or blot out a writing. 2. To deface, to obliterate in general.

Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the ſad accounting day. *Roſcommon.*

CA'NCELLATED, *adj.* [*cancellatus*, Lat.] croſs-barred, marked with lines croſſing each other. The tail of the caſtor is *cancellated* with ſome reſemblance to the ſcales of fiſhes. *Grew.*

CANCELLA'TION [*cancellatus*, Lat.] according to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an inſtrument by two lines drawn in the manner of a croſs. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NCELLER [with falconers] is when a light flown hawk in her ſtooping turns two or three times upon the wing to recover herſelf before ſhe ſeizes.

CANCE'LLI, Lat. are lattices, windows made with croſs bars of wood or iron; balliſters or rails, to compaſs in the bar of a court for proceedings in law; alſo the chancel of a church.

CA'NCELLING [ſome derive it from κιγκλιζω, Gr. to encompaſs or pale a thing round] in the civil law, is an act whereby a perſon conſents that ſome former act be rendered null and void.

CA'NCER, Lat. a crab-fiſh.

CANCER [with aſtronomers] one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, which the ſun enters in the month of June. It is the ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice. The characteriſtic of it with aſtrologers, &c. is this (♋), and is repreſented on the celeſtial globe by the figure of a crab-fiſh.

CANCER, or *Aſelli* and *Præſepe:* Cancer is ſaid to have been placed among the ſtars by the good offices of Juno, becauſe when Hercules had conquered the hydra, and was aſſiſted by Iolaus, Cancer alone leaping out of the lake, bit Hercules on the foot, as Panyaſis relates in Heraclea. But Juno doing Cancer great honour, put him into the number of the twelve ſigns. There are in this conſtellation, ſtars which the Greeks call ονοι, *i. e.* aſſes, which Bacchus placed among the ſtars; they have alſo adjoined to them *præſepe*, *i. e.* the manger.

Tropic of CANCER [with aſtronomers] an imaginary line in the heavens, parallel to the equinoctial, through the beginning of which line the ſun paſſes in June, and makes our longeſt day: it is called the northern tropic.

CANCER [ſo called, becauſe its puffed veins reſemble the feet of a crab, in ſurgery] a hard, painful and ulcerous ſwelling; or a virulent ſore that cannot be cured, ſometimes full of puffed up veins, and is of two ſorts, primitive and degenerate.

Primitive CANCER, is one which comes of itſelf, appearing firſt about the bigneſs of a pea, cauſing an inward, continual pricking pain.

Degenerate CANCER, a cancer which ſucceeds an impoſthume or ſwelling that is either obſtinate or ill dreſſed, and has never been an occult or blind one.

CANCER *of the Bone* [with ſurgeons] a diſeaſe in a bone, cauſed by a ſharp humour, and ſucceeded by an ulcer of the fleſh and ſkin.

Ulcerated CANCER [with ſurgeons] is a cancer when it has grown larger than a primitive one, and has been opened.

Blind CANCER, *Latent* CANCER, or *Occult* CANCER [with ſurgeons] is a primitive cancer, before it is grown large and opened, which is one that comes of itſelf, and appears at firſt about the bigneſs of a pea, cauſing an internal, continual and pricking pain.

To CA'NCERATE [*canceratum*, Lat. of *cancer*, Eng.] to ſpread abroad like a cancer, to grow cancerous. Striking his fiſt upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*. *Wiſeman.*

CANCERA'TION, a ſpreading abroad cancerouſly, a growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS [from *cancer*] having the virulent qualities of a cancer.

CA'NCEROUSNESS [of *cancer*] the ſtate of being cancerated.

CA'NCRINE, *adj.* [of *cancer*] having the qualities of a crab.

CANCRINI *Verſus*, Lat. [with grammarians] Latin verſes which may be read either backwards or forwards, and are the ſame as

Roma tibi ſubito, motibus ibit amor.

CA'NDAHOR, the capital of the territory of the ſame name, ſubject to Perſia.

CANDELA'RIA [from *candela*, Lat. a candle] the plant called torch-herb or wood-blade, long-wort or mullens. *Lat.*

CA'NDENT [*candens*, Lat.] hot, in the higheſt degree, next to fuſion; waxing white, ſhining, clear. If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it reſpectively acquires a verticity as we have declared in wires totally *candent*. *Brown.*

CA'NDIA, the modern name of Crete, an iſland ſituated in the Mediterranean ſea, between 35 and 36 deg. north latitude, and 27 and 28 deg. eaſt longitude. There is no river of conſequence in the whole iſland, but abundance of rivulets, whereof Lethe is one. Here too is mount Ida, ſo much celebrated by the ancients. Its capital is alſo called Candia, or Mutium, and is ſituated on the north ſide of the iſland.

CAN'DICANCY [*candicantia*, Lat.] a whitening or making fair, &c.

CA'NDICANT [*candicans*, Lat.] waxing white.

CA'NDID [*candidus*, Lat.] 1. White. This ſenſe is very rare.

The box receives all black; but pour'd from thence,
The ſtones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

2. Sincere or upright, without deceit or malice, open, fair, ingenuous; as, a *candid* reader, a *candid* judge.

CA'NDIDATE [*candidat*, Fr. *candidato*, It. *candidado*, Sp. *candidatus*, Lat. ſo called from their wearing a white habit at their aſſemblies] 1. One who ſtands for ſome poſt, or aſpires after an office, or to be a member of any body or ſociety, a competitor. One would be ſurprized to ſee ſo many *candidates* for glory. *Addiſon.* 2. It has generally *for* before the thing ſought. Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate for* praiſe? *Pope.* 3. Sometimes *of.* A young probationer, and *candidate of* heav'n. *Dryden.*

CA'NDIDLY [from *candid*] ſincerely, uprightly, without malice or deſign, fairly; as, to deal *candidly* with us. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS [from *candid*] ſincerity, ingenuity, openneſs of temper, purity of mind; as, the *candidneſs* of a man's principles, and the ſincerity of his intentions. *South.*

To CA'NDIFY [*candefacere*, Lat.] to make white, to whiten.

CA'NDIOT, belonging to the iſle of Candia.

CANDISA'TION, the candying and cryſtallizing of ſugar, after it has been diſſolved in water and purified.

CANDITEE'RS [in fortification] a ſort of frames to lay faggots and bruſh-wood upon, for covering the men while at work.

CA'NDLE [canꝺle, Sax. *chandelle*, Fr. *candeyn*, Port. *candela*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. A long roll or cylinder made of tallow, wax, &c. in which is included a wick of flax or cotton, and ſometimes a ruſh, for giving light. 2. A light or luminary in the heavens. Theſe bleſſed *candles* of the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

The CANDLE burns at both ends. Said when huſband and wife are both ſpendthrifts.

His CANDLE burns in the ſocket. That is, he is an old man. It is common to compare man's life to the burning of a lamp or candle; becauſe the vital heat is always preying upon the radical moiſture, which, when quite conſumed, the man dies.

CA'NDLEBERRY-TREE, a ſpecies of ſweet-willow.

CA'NDLE-HOLDER [of *candle* and *hold*] 1. One that holds a candle. 2. One that remotely aſſiſts in any thing, as one does who holds a candle to another.

I am proverb'd with a grandſire phraſe,
To be a *candle-holder*, and look on. *Shakeſpeare.*

CANDLE-LIGHT [of *candle* and *light*] 1. The light of a candle. 2. The neceſſary candles for uſe. I ſhall find him coals and *candle-light*. *Molineux.*

CA'NDLEMAS-*day* [canꝺelmæꞅꞅe ꝺæᵹ, Sax.] the feſtival obſerved in commemoration of the purification of the Virgin Mary, on the ſecond of February, ſo named, either as it was formerly celebrated with a great number of lights in the churches, or on account of the candles conſecrated on that day to ſerve the whole year.

CA'NDLESTICK [canꝺleꞅtæꝼ, Sax. *chandellier*, Fr. *candelliere*, It. *candelero*, Sp. *candieiro*, Port. of *candelabrum*, Lat. but the Engliſh moſt probably of *candle*, and *ſtick*, to ſet it upon; which, tho' improperly ſaid of a braſs or ſilver candleſtic, is no more than to ſay a braſs or ſilver inkhorn] an inſtrument to ſet or ſtick a candle in.

CA'NDLE-STUFF [of *candle* and *ſtuff*] kitchen ſtuff, greaſe, tallow. Bacon uſes it.

CA'NDLE-WASTER [of *candle* and *waſte*] that which waſtes candle, a ſpendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk
With *candlewaſters*. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NDOCK, a weed that grows in rivers. To kill the waterweeds, as water lillies, *candocks*, reate, and bulruſhes. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR [*candeur*, Fr. *candore*, It. *candor*, Lat.] ſincerity, uprightneſs, plain-dealing; frankneſs, courteſy, ſweetneſs of temper, ſerenity of mind; as, *candor* and ſweetneſs of temper. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY [probably from *candare*, a word uſed in latter times for to whiten. *Johnſon*] 1. Properly ſignifies to make any thing white. 2. To thicken and chryſtallize ſugar on fruits, as confectioners do. 3. To conſerve with ſugar, ſo as that it lies in flakes or breaks into tangles. They have in Turky confections like to *candied* conſerves, made of ſugar and lemons. *Bacon.* 4. To form a thing into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candy'd with ice, cawdle thy morning toaſt,
To cure thy o'ernight's ſurfeit. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To incruſt with congelations.

Since when thoſe froſts that winter brings,
Which *candy* ev'ry green,
Renew us like the teeming ſprings. *Dryden.*

CANDY *Alexander*, a kind of herb.

CA'NDY-LION'S-FOOT [*catanance*, Lat.] a plant. The cup of the flower is ſquamoſe; the ſeeds are wrapt up in a leafy or downy ſubſtance.

CANDY, *adj.* [*candi*, Fr.] as, ſugar-candy.

CANE [*canne*, Fr. *canna*, Sp. It. and Lat.] 1. A kind of ſtrong Indian reed, of which walking ſticks are made. 2. The plant which yields the ſugar. This *cane* or reed grows plentifully in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. The ſkin of the ſugar *cane* is ſoft, and the ſpongy matter, or pith it contains, very juicy. Sugar canes, when ripe, are quite full of a white ſucculent marrow, from which is expreſſed the liquor of which ſugar is made: when ripe, they are cut, their leaves cleared off, and they are carried in bundles to the mills, which conſiſt of three wooden rollers covered with ſteel plates. *Chambers.*

The ſweet liquor on the *cane* beſtow,
From which, prepar'd, the luſcious ſugars flow. *Blackmore.*

3. A lance, a dart made of cane; whence the Spaniſh *inego de cannas.* The flying ſkirmiſh of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.* 4. A read in general. Food may be afforded to bees by ſmall *canes* or troughs. *Mortimer.*

CANE [of Genoa] for ſilk, is nine palms, 100 of which make 26 yards Engliſh.

CANE [of Genoa] for linen and woollen, is 10 palms, which make $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards Engliſh.

CANE [of Leghorn] is four braces, which makes two ells Engliſh, and eight braces is five yards Engliſh.

CANE [of Marſeilles] is $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards Engliſh.

CANE [of Meſſina] is $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards Engliſh.

CANE [of Rome] contains eight palms, and 30 canes is $55\frac{1}{2}$ ells Engliſh.

To lay CANE *upon Abel*, a ſenſeleſs ſaying, alluding to the names of Cain and Abel, which ſignifies to beat a man heartily; a low phraſe.

To CANE [from the noun] to beat with a cane.

CA'NEL [*canelle*, Fr. *canela*, Lat.] a ſpice.

CA'NEL BONE [with anatomiſts] the neck or throat bone, ſo termed from its reſemblance to a canal or gutter.

CANE'LLA, the ſpice called cinnamon. See CINNAMON.

CANE'LLE [in heraldry] See INVECTED.

CANEPHO'RA [of κανηφορος, Gr.] a young maid, who in the ancient ſacrifices bore a baſket, wherein was contained all things neceſſary for the ſacrifice.

CANEPHO'RIA [of κανηφορια, Gr.] a ceremony among the Athenians which made part of a feſtival, which the maids celebrated on the eve of their marriage day. But Heſychius does not ſtop *here*; he ſays, in *general*, that εν ταις πομπαις, &c. in the public [religious] proceſſions, the virgins of the firſt rank and character bore the baſket, as in the panathenæa; nor was that HONOUR allowed to every one.

CANESTE'LLUS [old records] a baſket.

CA'NIA [in botany] a ſmall ſtinging nettle. *Lat.*

CA'NIBALS, men-eaters, a people in the Weſt-Indies, anciently inhabiting the Caribbee iſlands, who uſed to feed on man's fleſh.

CANI'CULA, a little dog or bitch; alſo the dog-fiſh. *Lat.*

CANI'CULAR [*canicularis*, of *canis*, Lat. a dog] belonging to the dog-ſtar; as, the *canicular*, or dog-days.

CANICULA'RES [with aſtronomers] the dog-days, commonly called *dies caniculares*, Lat. are days wherein the dog-ſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun; during which time the weather is very ſultry and hot. Theſe dog-days begin about the 24th of July, and end the 28th of Auguſt.

CANICULA'RIS [with botaniſts] the herb henbane.

CA'NIFORM [*caniformis*, of *canis*, a dog, and *forma*, Lat. ſhape] ſhaped like a dog.

CA'NINA FAMES, a dog's appetite, a diſeaſe; an inordinate hunger, attended with looſeneſs and vomiting. *Lat.*

CA'NINE [*caninus*, It. and Sp. of *caninus*, Lat.] belonging to or like a dog, having the properties of a dog. A third kind of women are made up of *canine* particles. *Addiſon.*

CANINE *Hunger* [in medicine] is an appetite which cannot be ſatisfied. It may occaſion an exorbitant appetite of uſual things, which they will take in ſuch quantities till they vomit them up like dogs, whence it is called *canine*. *Arbutbnot.*

CA'NINI DENTES [among anatomiſts] the dog teeth, two teeth in each jaw, one on each ſide the *inciſivi*.

CA'NINUS [among anatomiſts] a muſcle of the lip, ſerving to draw it upward.

CANIS *Major* [with aſtronomers] a conſtellation called the Greater Dog, conſiſting of 32 ſtars, and is drawn on the globe in the form of a dog.

CANIS *Minor* [the leſſer dog] a conſtellation painted in the form of a dog, near the greater dog; it has a bright ſtar in his neck, and another in his thigh, called Procyon.

CA'NISTER [*caniſtrum*, Lat.] 1. A ſmall baſket. 2. A ſmall veſſel in which any thing, ſuch as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CA'NITUDE [of *canas*, Lat. hoary] hoarineſs.

CANK, dumb, C. B.

CANK *Heath*, *i. e.* the heath of the people called Ceangi.

CA'NKDORE, a woful caſe. An obſolete word.

CA'NKER [*cancer*, Lat. it ſeems to have the ſame meaning and original with cancer, but to have been accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a leſs degree; or *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin. *Johnſon. Canchero*, It.] 1. An eating, ſpreading ſore, or humour.

> Heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound,
> By making many. *Shakeſpare.*

2. The ruſt of iron, braſs, &c. 3. A diſeaſe in trees. 4. A worm that preys upon and deſtroys fruits. That which the locuſt hath left, hath the *canker-worm* eaten. *Joel.* 5. A fly that preys upon fruit. There be of flies, catterpillars, *cankerflies*, and bearflies. *Walton.* 6. Any thing that corrupts or conſumes. Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker* and conſuming moth. *Atterbury.* 7. A kind of wild roſe. Draw a ſingle or *canker* roſe. *Peacham.* 8. Corroſion, virulence.

> As with age his body uglier grows,
> So his mind with *cankers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CANKER, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to become ſullied. Silvering will ſully and *canker* more than gilding. *Bacon.*

To CANKER, *verb act.* 1. To corrupt, to corrode. A tythe purloin'd *cankers* the whole eſtate. *Herbert.* 2. To infect, to polute. An honeſt man will enjoy himſelf better in a moderate fortune that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown eſtate that is *cankered* with the acquiſitions of rapine. *Addiſon.*

CA'NKERBIT, *part. adj.* [of *canker* and *bit*] bitten with an envenomed tooth.

> Thy name is loſt,
> By treaſon's tooth baregnawn and *cankerbit*. *Shakeſpeare.*

CANN-HOOK, an iron hook made faſt to the end of a rope, whereby weighty things are taken in and out of a ſhip.

CA'NNA MAJOR [in anatomy] the greater bone of the leg, called alſo *focile majus* and *tibia*.

CANNA MINOR, the leſſer bone of the leg, the ſame with *focile minus* and *fibula*.

CA'NNÆ. See CANNA MAJOR, &c.

CANNABA'CEOUS, or CANNABINE [*cannabinus*, *cannabaceus*, Lat. of κανάβινος, Gr.] hempen.

CA'NNABAL, a man eater, an anthropophagite. See CANABALS.

> *Cannabals*, that each other eat. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NNIBALLY, *adj.* [of *cannabal*] in the manner of a cannabal. Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broil'd and eaten him. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NNINGTON, in Somerſetſhire, ſo called from the Cangi, a ſmall people of the Belgic Britons, that came and dwelt there.

CA'NNIONS [of *canon*, Fr.] boot-hoſe, an old faſhioned garment for the legs.

CA'NNIPERS [corrupted from *callipers*] an inſtrument for meaſuring the diameter, &c. of ſpherical bodies. The ſquare is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers clap'd to the ſide of a tree, meaſuring the diſtance between them. *Mortimer.*

CA'NNISTER, an inſtrument uſed by coopers in racking off wines.

CA'NNISTER, or CA'NISTER *of Tea* [*caniſtrum*, Lat.] a quantity from 75 to 100 pound weight. See CANISTER.

Tea CANNISTER, a ſmall veſſel of ſilver, tin, &c. to hold tea.

CA'NNON [*canon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube. *Johnſon. Canone*, It. *cannon*, Sp. *canâm*, Port.] 1. A piece of ordnance, or great gun for battery. 2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand, of which there are different ſizes; as, demi-cannon, whole cannon, &c the ſizes are ſo many, that they differ in the bore, from a ball of 48 pounds to a ball of five ounces. The firſt that was uſed was on the coaſt of Denmark, in the year 1304, and afterwards became common in the wars between the Genoeſe and Venetians, in the year 1380; and in 1386 were uſed in England, the firſt being diſcharged at the ſiege of Berwick.

CANNON *Royal*, or CANNON *of Eight*, a great gun 12 feet long, of 8000 pound weight. A whole *cannon* weighs commonly eight thouſand pounds, a half *cannon* five thouſand, a culverin four thouſand five hundred, a demi culverin three thouſand; which, whether it be in iron or braſs, muſt needs be very coſtly. *Wilkins.*

CANNON BALL, CANNON BULLET, and CANNON SHOT [from *cannon*, *ball*, *bullet*, and *ſhot*] The balls which are ſhot from great guns.

To CANNONA'DE, *verb neut.* [from *cannon*; *cannonare*, It. *acannoneàr*, Sp. *cannoner*, Fr.] to batter or attack with cannon, to play great guns. Both armies *cannonaded* all the enſuing day. *Tatler.*

To CANNONADE, *verb act.* to fire upon the enemy, or any place, with cannon.

CANNONA'DE [*cannonata*, It. *cannonada*, Sp. *cannonade*, Fr.] cannon ſhot.

CANNONEE'R [from *cannon*; *cannonier*, Fr. *cannoniere*, It. *cannonéro*, Sp.] a cannonader, a gunner who diſcharges the cannon, an engineer that manages the cannon. A third was a moſt excellent *cannoneer*, whoſe good ſkill did much endamage the forces of the king. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT, a word compounded of *can* and *not*.

CANO'A, or CANO'E, a little veſſel or boat uſed by the Indians, made all of one piece, of the trunk of a tree hollowed. Others deviſed the boat of one tree, called the *canoa*, which the Gauls upon the river Roan uſed in aſſiſting the tranſportation of Hannibal's army. *Raleigh.* They maintained a war againſt Semiramis, in which they had four thouſand monoxyla, or *canoes*, of one piece of timber. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'NON [of κανων, Gr. a law] 1. A rule or law. They are rules and *canons* of that law which is written in all mens hearts. *Hooker.* 2. The laws made by eccleſiaſtical councils.

CA'NON [in muſic] is a ſhort compoſition of one or more parts, in which one part leads and the other follows.

CANON, or CANON BIT [among horſemen] is that part of the horſe-bit which is let into the mouth.

> Could manage fair
> His ſtubborn ſteed with *canon-bit*. *Spenſer.*

CA'NON [with printers] a large ſort of printing letter. Probably ſo called from being firſt uſed in printing a book of canons, or perhaps from its ſize, and therefore properly written *cannon*. *Johnſon.*

CANON [among ſurgeons] is an inſtrument uſed in ſewing up wounds.

CANON *of the Scripture*, is that body of books of the holy ſcripture, which ſerves for a rule of faith; or containing hiſtory and good moral inſtruction. *Query*, If this DISTINCTION is not ſufficiently ſupported, not only on the nature and reaſon of the thing, but alſo on the following texts? 1 *Cor.* vii. 25. 1 *Theſ.* iv. 15. compared with 1 *Cor.* i. 14, 16, and 1 *Tim.* iii. 16, as the *vulgate* and *Syriac* verſion, and ſome ancients, read it. Not, "All ſcripture is divinely inſpired, and profitable: but all DIVINELY INSPIRED ſcripture is profitable, &c. See note in lord Shafteſbury's *Characteriſtics*, vol. III. page 245.

CANON *of the Old Teſtament*, Dupin, in his *Preliminary Diſſertation*, vol. I. page 28. ſays, "The firſt catalogue we find of the books of ſcripture amongſt the Chriſtians, is that of Melito, biſhop of Sardis, ſet down by Euſebius; 'tis intirely conformable to that of the Jews, and contains [as does Joſephus's account] but twenty-two books; in which number *Eſther* is not reckoned, and the book of *Ruth* is diſtinguiſhed from that of *Judges*": he adds, "That *Origen's* collection too (as produced by *Euſebius*) reckons twenty-two books, and *joins* the book of *Ruth* with that of *Judges*". To which I may add, that both Melito's catalogue, and that drawn up afterwards by Origen, include the book of Canticles. But Dupin proceeds to obſerve, that Melito's collection is followed by the council of Laodicæa [held about the year 375] the firſt *ſynod* which determined the number of canonical books; but withal including *Eſther*; as alſo by St. Cyril, St. Hilary, &c. and that the firſt catalogue, where they added ſome books to the *Jewiſh* canon, is that of the third council of Carthage, held A. D. 397; tho' with this poſtil (ſays he) which is VERY remarkable: *Let the church beyond the ſea be conſulted before this canon is confirmed.* De confirmandô iſtô canone eccleſia tranſmarina conſulatur". The books ADDED are *Judith*, *Tobit*, the *Wiſdom of Solomon*, *Eccleſiaſticus*, and the two books of the *Maccabees*. "A catalogue (as he ſubjoins) ſince confirmed by pope *Innocent* I. by a Roman council, held under Gelaſius, A. D. 494, and which is followed by the holy council of Trent." I ſhall now ſubjoin *Melito's* catalogue in his *own* words, as contained in his letter to Oneſimus, which noble fragment of antiquity Euſebius gives us in the fourth book of his hiſtory, chap. 26 Ed. *Rob. Stephan.* p. 43. "Having travelled, ſays Melito, into the *eaſt*, and being on the very *ſpot*, where theſe things were both *preach'd* and *done*; and having accurately *informed myſelf* concerning the books of the Old Teſtament, I have ſubjoined and ſent them to you, as follows: of MOSES, five; Geneſis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy; of Joſhua Navè, Judges, Ruth; four [books] of Kings [including under that title, as I ſuppoſe, the two of Samuel of the [παραχειπομενα] ſupplements, two; David's Pſalms; of Solomon, Proverbs, Wiſdom, Eccleſiaſtes, Song of Songs; Job; of the prophets, Iſaiah, Jeremiah; of the twelve [*i. e.* other prophets] in *one* book; Daniel; Ezechiel; Eſdras. *N. B.* The Latin verſion of Valeſius agrees with this, excepting that he makes Proverbs and Wiſdom to be one and the ſame. But alſo, there muſt have been (I ſuſpect) ſomething either inſerted or left out of the text; and indeed Origen's catalogue (which Euſebius gives us, *Hiſt. lib.* 6. c. 25) mentions no more than *the proverbs of Solomon*, and is entirely ſilent about any book called by the name of *Wiſdom*. He joins (as before obſerved) *Ruth* and *Judges* in *one* book, called by the Jews *Sôfetim*. He does the ſame by the firſt and ſecond book of *Kings*; for he ſays "They make but *one* book called *Samuel*." So the third and fourth of the *kings* "in one book." So the firſt and ſecond of the *Supplements* [*i. e.* Chronicles] "*one* book." So the firſt and ſecond of *Eſdras* "in *one* book, called *Ezrah*." And, when mentioning Jeremiah, he adds, "*With Lamentations and the Epiſtle in one book, called Jeremiah.*" And obſerves, that the whole collection conſtitutes (ὡς εϐραιοι παραδιδοασιν, *i. e.* as the Jews deliver) two and twenty books.

Joſephus (in that paſſage of his, to which we are referred, and which Euſebius gives us, *Hiſt. lib.* 3. c. 10.) affirms, that the Jews had but twenty-two books; five of which he aſcribes to Moſes; and ſays, "They contain the *laws* and tradition of human generation [ανθρωπογονιας παραδοσιν] as far as his deceaſe: and that from the deceaſe of Moſes to *that* of Artaxerxes, who ſucceeded Xerxes in the Perſian throne, the prophets, who flouriſhed after Moſes, wrote the things done in their times in *thirteen* books: and the other *four* contain hymns in honour of God, and precepts of life for men." But as to the books from Artaxerxes to his own days, he obſerves, "That they have not been counted worthy of the *like faith* with the former, becauſe there was not an accurate *ſucceſſion of prophets*." The reader will obſerve, that Joſephus carries the canon as far as the deceaſe of Artaxerxes, which entirely overthrows that *ſuppoſition* of Monſ. Dupin, as tho' Joſephus had left out the book of Eſther; but for no better a reaſon than this, that Joſephus places her hiſtory *under the reign* of that king; and though, it muſt be confeſt, he does not mention it by name, Monſ. Dupin, ſomewhat too haſtily inferred, that he *rejected* it; becauſe he might include it under the then *common* title of ſome other book which had a *firſt* and *ſecond* part; as Judges included Ruth; or as Nehemiah, I ſuppoſe, was included under Ezrah. And by the way, the only difference between St. Jerom's catalogue and Joſephus lies here, that Joſephus places all the hiſtoric books, to the number of thirteen, amongſt the PROPHETS, adding to St. Jerom's nine, *Daniel, Chronicles, Ezrah*, and *Job*; and conſequently he ſets in the third rank, no more than the Pſalms and the three books of Solomon. It ſhould not be diſſembled, that Sir Iſaac Newton has given us an *arrangement* that differs from both, and which the reader will find in his obſervations upon Daniel and the Apocalypſe, page 12, with ſome other remarks worthy of being duly conſidered.

The **CANON** of the *New Teſtament*, as given us by Euſebius, in the third book of his *Eccleſiaſt. Hiſt.* chap. 25, is as follows: "Among the firſt, ſays he, ſhould be placed the holy *Quaternity* of the *Goſpels*; after which comes the *Acts of the* Apoſtles; next to theſe the *Epiſtles* of *Paul*; then the *firſt* Epiſtle of John; we muſt receive as alike authentic, *that* of Peter: and after theſe ſhould we arrange (ειγε φανειη, which Valeſius renders *ſi ita videbitur*) the Apocalypſe of John, of which we ſhall, in its proper place, aſſign what things have been thought. And theſe are in the claſs of books *confeſſed*. Of thoſe which are *controverted* (but withal admitted by *many*) is the epiſtle entitled of James, and that of Jude; and the ſecond epiſtle of Peter; and that which is called the ſecond and third of John, whether belonging to the evangeliſt [*i. e.* the apoſtle] or to ſome other of the ſame name." Dupin obſerves, that all, except the Apocalypſe, are found in the canon of the council of *Laodicea*, which St. Cyril follows; in that of Carthage, and at Rome under Pope Innocent, and all the other Greek and Latin authors ſince Euſebius; and that, as to the epiſtle of the Hebrews, "there were only a *few Latins* that queſtioned its authority, becauſe they did not believe it to be written by St. Paul." And thus that book, which, perhaps of all others, carries with it the fulleſt proofs of divinity, from ſuch a ſeries of prophecies, long ſince accompliſhed, I mean the Apocalypſe; a book which St. Juſtin, Irenæus, Cyprian, Clemens Alexand. Origen, and other anti-nicenes, ſo often cite, and attribute it to the apoſtle John, was ſo little underſtood by the good and learned Euſebius, as to occaſion his expreſſing himſelf in ſo *dubious* a manner concerning it. A circumſtance which affects me much more than the mere ſilence of a council, "of whoſe hiſtory we know nothing at all", ſays Dupin; a council, whoſe firſt canon admits perſons joined in *ſecond* marriage to the *communion* only by way of *indulgence*; and which, in the twentieth, forbids a *deacon* to *ſit*, without firſt obtaining leave, in the preſence of a *presbyter*. See *Gothofred Notæ*, in *Philoſtorg*. p. 325. See more on this head under the words CONSTITUTIONS, SPURIOUS, and REVELATION *.

* *See* CANON *of the Old Teſtament*, *line* 9, *read* but takes in Eſther, and joins, *&c.* *Line* 32, after Deuteronomy, *read* Joſhua [ſon] of Navè; *Line* 34, after Samuel; *read* of the [παραλειπομενα] *Line* 39, *read*, But after all, there has been (I ſuſpect) *here* ſomething, *&c.*

CANON [in trigonometry and algebra] a general rule for the ſolution of all caſes of a like nature with the preſent enquiry.

Paſcal **CANON**, a table of the moveable feaſts, ſhewing the day of Eaſter, and the other feaſts depending upon it, for a cycle of nineteen years.

Natural **CANON** [in trigonometry] is the canon of natural ſines, tangents and ſecants taken together.

Artificial **CANON**, is the canon of artificial ſines, tangents and ſecants taken together, *i. e.* coſines, cotangents, *&c.*

CA'NONESS [*canoniſſa*, low Lat. with the Romaniſts] a maid who enjoys a prebend, affected by the foundation to maids, without being obliged to renounce the world, or make any vows. There are in popiſh countries, women which they call ſecular *canoneſſes*, living after the example of ſecular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL [*canonique*, Fr. *canonico*, It. and Sp. of *canonicus*, Lat. of κανονικος, Gr.] 1. Belonging or agreeable to the canons or church laws. 2. Conſtituting the canons of ſcripture. Public readings there are of books and writings not *canonical*. *Hooker*. 3. Spiritual, eccleſiaſtical, relating to the church; as, *canonical* obedience.

CANONICAL *Hours*, ſtated, regular times appointed by the canons of the church for divine ſervice.

CANO'NICALLY [of *canonical*] in a canonical manner; agreeably to the canons. A friar, on a faſting day, bids his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eats it. *Government of the Tongue.*

CANO'NICALNESS, agreeableneſs or conformity to the canons of the church.

CA'NONIST [*canoniſta*, It. *canonicus*, Lat. *canoniſte*, Fr.] a profeſſor or doctor of the canon law, a man verſed in the eccleſiaſtical laws.

> Of whoſe ſtrange crimes no *canoniſt* can tell
> In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION [*canoniſation*, Fr. *canonizazione*, It. *canonizacion*, Sp. of *canonizatio*, Lat.] the act of ſainting, or declaring a man a ſaint. The intereſts of particular families or churches have a great ſway in their *canonizations*. *Addiſon.*

To **CA'NONIZE** [*canoniſer*, Fr. *canonizzare*, It. *canonizàr*, Sp. of *canonizo*, Lat.] to pronounce and declare one to be a ſaint. The king, deſirous to bring into the houſe of Lancaſter celeſtial honour, became ſuitor to pope Julius to *canonize* Henry VI. for a ſaint. *Bacon.*

CANON LAW, a rule of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, and particularly the decrees of a council; or it is a collection of eccleſiaſtical conſtitutions, definitions and rules taken from the ancient councils, the writings of the fathers, the ordinances of the popes, *&c.* *Canon law* is that law which is made and ordained in the general council or provincial ſynod of the church. *Ayliffe.* See CONSTITUTION.

CANONS, a dignity in a cathedral church. Deans and *Canons*, or prebends, of cathedral churches, in their firſt inſtitution, were to be of counſel with the biſhop, for his revenue and for his government, in cauſes eccleſiaſtical. *Bacon.*

CANONS *Regular*, are canons who ſtill live in community, and who, to the practice of their rules, have added the profeſſion of vows.

CANONS *Secular*, are lay canons, ſuch among the laity as, out of honour and reſpect, have been admitted into ſome chapters of canons.

CANONS [in logic] are ſuch as theſe: every part of a diviſion ſingly taken, muſt contain leſs than the whole, and a definition muſt be peculiar and proper to the thing defined. *Watts.*

CA'NONSHIP, or **CA'NONRY** [of *canon*] the title of a benefice poſſeſſed by a canon. An eccleſiaſtical benefice in ſome cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or ſtated allowance out of the revenues of ſuch church commonly annexed to it. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'PUS, a fabulous god of the Egyptians, much adored by the common people.

CA'NOPY [*canopeum*, low Lat. κανοπειον, of κωνωψ, Gr. a gnat; *&c. q.* ſome net or thin thing ſpread over the face to defend it from gnats or flies] a cloth of ſtate over a throne or bed, a covering ſpreads over the head.

> Placed under a ſtately *canopy*,
> The warlike parts of both thoſe knights to ſee. *Spenſer.*

The **CANOPY** *of Heaven*, the ſky, the firmament. Now ſpread the night her ſpangled *canopy*. *Fairfax.*

To **CANOPY** [from the noun] to cover with a canopy.

> The birch, the mirtle, and the bay,
> Like friends did all embrace;
> And their large branches did diſplay,
> To *canopy* the place. *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS [*canorus*, Lat.] muſical, tuneful. Birds that are moſt *canorous*, and whoſe notes we moſt commend, are of little throats. *Brown.*

CANO'ROUSNESS [of *canorus*, Lat.] tunefulneſs, muſicalneſs.

CA'NSO, a port town of Nova Scotia, in North America, ſituated on a narrow ſtrait, which ſeparates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton.

CANT, *ſubſt.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice uſed by vagrants, but imagined by ſome to be corrupted from *quaint*. *Johnſon*] 1. Corrupt dialect uſed by beggars and vagabonds. 2. A particular form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſome certain claſs or body of men; as, to write or ſpeak the *cant* of any profeſſion. That *cant* and hypocriſy in the time of the great rebellion. *Addiſon.* 3. A whining pretenſion to goodneſs in formal and affected terms. Preaching in the ſelf-denying *cant*. *Dryden.* 4. Barbarous jargon. The affectation of ſome late authors to introduce *cant* words, is the moſt ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.* 5. Auction; as, to ſell by *cant* or auction; which ſee. Swift uſes it.

CANT, or **CANTER** [a low word] an hypocrite, a diſſembler, a whining perſon, ſaid to be derived from one Andrew Cant, a preacher in Scotland, who was wont to harangue his audience in ſuch a tone, and through the noſe, and in ſuch a dialect, that he was underſtood by none, but thoſe of his own congregation, and not by all of them. But ſince Mr. Cant's time, ſays the Spectator, it has been underſtood in a larger ſenſe, and ſignifies all ſudden exclamations, whinings, unuſual tones in praying, preaching, *&c.*

To **CANT**, to talk in the jargon of particular profeſſions, after the manner of gypſies, rogues, *&c.* to uſe any affected or formal kind of ſpeech, or with a peculiar ſtudied tone. That uncouth, affected garb of ſpeech or *canting* language, they have of late taken up. *Saunderſon.* Men *cant* endleſsly about *materia & forma*. *Glanville.*

To **CANT** [in carpentry] ſignifies to turn; as, when a piece of timber comes the wrong way, they ſay, *cant it*, i. e. turn it about.

CA'NTABLE [in muſic books] is to play in a kind of a chanting or ſinging manner.

CANTA'BRICA [of *Cantabria* in Spain, where it was firſt found] the wild gilliflower.

CANTA'LIVER *Cornice*, is a cornice with cantalivers or modillions under it.

CANTALIVERS [in architecture] pieces of wood framed into the front or other ſide of a houſe, to ſuſtain the moulding and eaves over it.

CANTA'O [at Alicant, &c.] a meaſure containing three gallons Engliſh wine meaſure.

CA'NTAR [in Arabia] is 15 fracelloes, every fracelloe being 25 pound 12 ounces.

CANTAR [at Conſtantinople] is 120 pound Engliſh.

CANTAR [at Meſſina] about 127 pound Engliſh.

CANTAR [in Spain] wine meaſure, is about two gallons.

CANTAR [in Turky in Aſia] 100 rotelloes, about 418 pound averdupoiſe.

CANTAR [at Tunis] 114 pound.

CANTA'TA, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies a piece of vocal muſic, for 1, 2, 3, or more voices, and ſometimes with one or more muſical inſtruments of any kind, compoſed after the manner of opera's, and conſiſting of grave parts and airs, intermixt with one another.

CANTA'TION [of *canto*, Lat.] the act of ſinging.

CA'NTEL [a law term] a lump or maſs.

CANTEL [probably *q. d. quantillum*, how little] a little piece.

CANTER. See CANTERBURY-GALLOP.

CANTER [from *cant*] a term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it. See CANT.

CANTE'RBURY *Bells*, a flower. See BELFLOWER.

CANTERBURY-GALLOP [in horſemanſhip] the hard gallop of an ambling horſe, commonly called a canter; and probably derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on eaſy ambling horſes.

CANTERBURY, the metropolitan ſee of all England, and a city and county of itſelf, ſaid to have been built 900 years before the birth of Chriſt. It is ſixteen miles from Dover, and 56 from London. It is a large, populous, and trading city, has a good ſilk manufactory, and ſends two members to parliament.

CANTHA'RIDES, Lat. certain venemous green flies, uſed for raiſing bliſters; Spaniſh flies. The flies *cantharides* are bred of a worm or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees, as are the fig-tree, the pine-tree, and the wild-brier: all which bear ſweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of ſecret biting or ſharpneſs. *Bacon.*

CANTHA'RIUS [of *κανθαρος*, Gr. a beetle] a ſtone having the figure of a beetle on it.

CA'NTHERUS [with carpenters] a treſſel or horſe to ſaw or cut timber on. *Lat.*

CANTHERUS [in architecture] a rafter or joiſt of a houſe that reaches down from the ridge to the eaves; a tranſum, a ſpar; alſo a leaver. *Lat.*

CA'NTHUS [*κανθος*, Gr.] the angle or corner of the eye, and is either the external or leſſer, or internal or greater. A tumor in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye. *Wiſeman.*

CANTHUS [with chymiſts] the lip, or that part of the mouth of a veſſel which is a little hollowed or depreſſed, for the eaſy pouring out of a liquor.

CA'NTICLE [*cantiques*, Fr. *cantiche*, It. *canticos*, Sp. *canita*, Lat. a ſong] it is generally uſed for the book of Solomon's ſong in ſcripture.

CANTI'LIVERS. See CANTA'LIVERS.

CA'NTIN, or *Cape*-CANTIN, a promontory in the Atlantic Ocean, on the coaſt of Morocco in Africa. Lat. 33° N. Long. 10° W.

CA'NTING-*Coins* [in a ſhip] are ſmall ſhort pieces of wood cut with a ſharp ridge to lie between the caſks, and prevent them from rolling one againſt another.

CANTING-*Crew*, beggars, gypſies and vagabonds, who make uſe of a particular jargon, or canting ſpeech.

CA'NTLE [kant, Du. a corner, *eſchatillon*, Fr. a piece, *Johnſon*; probably of *canton*, Fr.] a piece of any thing; as, a *cantle* of bread and cheeſe, is a piece of bread and cheeſe *Skinner.*

See how this river comes me crankling in,
And cuts me from the beſt of all my land
A huge half-moon, a monſtrous *cantle* out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CANTLE *out*, to cut in pieces, to divide or diſtribute into parts or parcels.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muſt be *cantled*, and the judge go ſnack. *Dryden.*

CA'NTLET [from *cantle*] a little piece, a fragment.

Repeats his blows,
Nor ſhield nor armour can their force oppoſe;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler ſtrew the ground. *Dryden.*

CA'NTO [in muſic books] 1. A ſong, or the treble part of it. 2. A diviſion or book in any poem, as a chapter or ſection in proſe.

CANTO *Concertante* [in muſic books] ſignifies the treble of the little chorus, or the part which ſings throughout. *Ital.*

CANTO *Ripieno* [in muſic books] is the treble of the grand chorus, or that which ſings only now and then, in ſome particular places. *It.*

CA'NTON [Fr. *cantone*, It. from *κανθος*, Gr. the corner of the eye; and hence came the cantons of the Switzers. *Johnſon.* It is the reward of a prince given to an earl. *Peacham*] 1. A diviſion, ſmall parcel, or part of a country, in form of a province; as, the XIII *cantons* of Switzerland. Only that little *canton* of land, called the Engliſh pale, containing four ſmall ſhires, did maintain a war with the Iriſh. *Davies.* 2. A ſmall community, or clan. The ſame is the caſe of rovers by land, ſuch as yet are ſome *cantons* in Arabia, and ſome petty kings of the mountains. *Bacon.*

CANTON, a ſort of additional curtain to a bed.

CANTON [in heraldry] ſignifies a corner, and is one of the nine ordinaries, and of great eſteem. He bears guiles, a croſs argent, *cantoned* with four ſcollop ſhells. *Guillam*

CANTON, a large, populous, wealthy, and port-town of China, ſituated on the river Ta, about 50 miles from the Indian Ocean. It is a fortified place, within the walls of which no chriſtians are permitted to enter, notwithſtanding their great trade thither; it being from thence that they import all manner of Chineſe goods, as china-ware, tea, cabinets, raw and wrought ſilks, gold-duſt, &c. Lat. 23° 25′ N. Long. 112° 30′ E.

To CANTON [from the noun] to divide into little parts, to parcel out. It would be for the good of mankind to have all the mighty empires *canton'd* out into petty ſtates. *Addiſon.*

To CANTON [*ſe cantonner*, Fr. in military affairs] is to retire into a canton or quarter; to fortify one's ſelf in a place.

CA'NTONE [in the Molucca iſlands] a meaſure of about five half pints Engliſh meaſure.

CA'NTONED [in architecture] is when the corner of a building is adorned with a pilaſter; an angular column, ruſtic quoins, or any thing that projects beyond the naked of a wall.

CANTONE'E [in heraldry] is uſed by the French, to expreſs the poſition of ſuch things as are borne with a croſs, &c. between them.

To CA'NTONIZE, to divide into cantons, to parcel out into ſmall diviſions. Thus was all Ireland *cantoniz'd* among ten perſons. *Davies.*

CA'NTRED, or CA'NTREFF [of kant, an hundred, and treff, C. Brit. a town] is the ſame in Wales that in England is called an hundred, an hundred villages. The king regrants to him all that province, reſerving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining. *Davies.*

CA'NTUS, a ſong. *Lat.*

CANTUS [in muſic books] the mean or counter-tenor.

CANTZ, or CANTH, a town of Sileſia, about 6 miles weſt of Breſlaw.

CA'NVASS [*canevas*, Fr. *canavaccio*, It. *canamázo*, Sp. kambas, Du. kanevaſs. Ger. *cannabis*, Lat.] a ſort of coarſe, linen cloth, woven for ſeveral uſes, as ſails, painting, cloths, tents. Like mainyards with *canvaſs* lin'd. *Spenſer.* Their *canvaſs* caſtles up they quickly rear. *Fairfax.*

Thou Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremoſt of thy art haſt vy'd;
With nature in a generous ſtrife,
And touch'd the *canvaſs* into life. *Addiſon.*

CANVASS [among the French] is a word uſed to ſignify the model or firſt words whereon a piece of muſic or air is compoſed and given to a poet to regulate and compleat.

CANNASS *Bags* [in fortification] bags of earth for raiſing a parapet in haſte, or to repair one that has been beaten down.

To CANVASS, *verb act.* [*cannabaſſer*, Fr. to beat hemp, which being very laborious, it is uſed to ſignify to ſearch diligently into. *Skinner.*] 1. To ſcan, ſift, or throughly examine a matter. I have made careful ſearch on all hands, and *canvaſſed* the matter with all poſſible diligence. *Woodward.* 2. To debate, to controvert. The curs diſcovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvaſſed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CANVASS, *verb neut.* to ſolicit, to put in, ſue, or ſtand for an office. This crime of *canvaſſing* or ſoliciting for church-preferment, is, by the canon law, called ſimony. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NULA, or CA'NNULA [with ſurgeons] a little tube or pipe, which they leave in wounds or ulcers, that they either dare not, or chuſe not to heal up.

CA'NUM, or CA'NA [in the Scotch law] a duty paid to a ſuperior or lord of the land; eſpecially to biſhops and churchmen.

CA'NY [from *cane*] 1. Full of canes. 2. Conſiſting of canes.

Chineſes drive
With ſails, and wind their *cany* waggons light. *Milton.*

CANZO'NE [in muſic books] a ſong or tune.

CANZONE, added to a piece of inſtrumental muſic, ſignifies much the ſame as ſonata.

CANZONE, added to a piece of vocal muſic, ſignifies much the ſame as cantata.

CANZONE, added to any part of a ſonata, is much the ſame as allegro, and only denotes, that the movement of the part to which it is put, ſhould be after a gay, briſk, lively manner.

CANZONE'T [*canzonetta*, It.] a little ſong or tune, one of the diviſions of Italian lyric poetry, in which every ſeveral ſtanza anſwers both as to the number and meaſure of the verſes, though every canzonet varies in both at pleaſure. Vecchi was moſt pleaſing, as well for his madrigals as *canzonets*. *Peacham.*

CA'OROLO, an Italian iſland at the bottom of the gulph of Venice, about 20 miles ſouth-weſt of Aquileia.

CAP [cæppe, Sax. the head, *capitium*, a hood or night-cap, probably of *caput*, Lat. *cappe*, Ger. and Fr. *cappa*, It. *capa*, Sp. kappe, Da. and Du.] 1. A covering for the head of various ſorts. 2. The enſign of the cardinalſhip; as, the cardinal's *cap*. 3. The topmoſt or higheſt. Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and leſs came in with *cap* and knee,
Met him in borroughs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Should the want of a *cap* or cringe diſcompoſe him. *L'Eſtrange.* 5. A veſſel in form of a cap. A barrel or *cap*, whoſe cavity contains eight cubical feet of air, will not ſerve a diver above a quarter of an hour. *Wilkins.*

CAP *of a great Gun*, a piece of lead laid over the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance to preſerve the prime from being ſpoiled or waſted.

CAP *of Maintenance* [kap, Du. kappe, Ger. a hood] is one of the regalia or ornaments of ſtate, carried before the king of Great Britain at the coronation, and other great ſolemnities; alſo before mayors of ſeveral cities in Britain.

If his CAP be made of wool. This ſaying is very ancient. In former times caps of wool were the common wear, and hats of rabbits or bever's fur were hadly known. So that it ſignified no more than moſt certainly; or as ſure as the cloths on his back.

CAP [in a ſhip] a ſquare piece of timber placed over the head or upper end of a maſt, in which is a round hole to receive the flag-ſtaff; ſo that by theſe caps, the top-maſt and top-gallant maſts are kept ſteady and firm in the treſſel-trees.

CAP A PEE', or CAP-A-PI'E [*de pié au cap*, Fr.] from head to foot; as, arm'd *cap-a-pe*, or from head to foot, q. d. *a capite ad pedem*, Lat. from head to foot. Arm'd at all points exactly *cap-à-pè*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CAP [from the noun] 1. To cover on the top. The bones next the joint are *cap'd* with a ſmooth cartilaginous ſubſtance. *Derham.* 2. To ſnatch the cap off. If one take any thing from another, as boys ſometimes *cap* one another, the ſame is felony. *Spenſer.*

To CAP [a ſea term] uſed of a ſhip, in the trials of the running or ſetting of currents.

To CAP *one*, to put him to a non-plus.

To CAP *Verſes*, an exerciſe of the memory for ſchool-boys, when ſtanding in a row or ring, one repeats a Latin verſe, and the next to him is obliged immediately to repeat another, beginning as the former ended, and ſo on.

Where Henderſon and th' other maſſes,
Were ſent to *cap* texts and put caſes. *Hudibras.*

There is little need of any other faculty but memory to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue.*

CAP *Merchant*, the purſer of a ſhip, who has the charge of all the merchandiſe or cargo.

CAP-*Paper*, a ſort of thick brown paper. Filtred thro' *cap-paper*. *Boyle.*

CAP. [in the quotation of authors] ſtands for *caput*, Lat. chapter.

CAPABI'LITY [of *capable*] the quality of being capable, capacity.

CA'PABLE, Fr. [*capace*, It. *capaz*, Sp. and Port. of *capax*, Lat.] 1. Being in a condition, or qualified to do a thing, able, apt, fit, having powers equal to any thing; as, a *capable* judge. 2. Intelligent, able to underſtand.

His form and cauſe conjoin'd, preaching to ſtones,
Wou'd make them *capable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Capacious, able to receive or underſtand; with *of*. God hath endued you with one *capable of* the beſt inſtruction. *Digby.* 4. Susceptible, with *of*.

The ſoul, immortal ſubſtance to remain,
Conſcious of joy, and *capable of* pain. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for, having no natural impediment; with *of.* God hath made ſome things for as long a duration as they are *capable of. Tillotſon.* 6. Qualified for, having no legal impediment; with *of. Of* my land, loyal and natural boy, I'll work the means to make thee *capable. Shakeſpeare.* 7. It has *of* before a noun; as in the three preceeding ſenſes.

How *capable of* death for injur'd love. *Dryden.*

8 Hollow. This ſenſe is now diſuſed.

Lean but upon a ruſh,
The cicatrice and *capable* impreſſure
Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'PABLENESS, or **CAPA'CITY** [of *capable*, Eng. *capacité*, Fr. *capacità*, It. *capacidàd*, Sp. of *capacitas*, Lat.] 1. Ability, power. The world's wide frame does not include a cauſe with ſuch *capacities* endu'd. *Blackmore.* 2. Sufficiency, ſkill, reach of wit, force or power of the mind; as, the *capacity* and prudence of a general: (In a logical ſenſe) an aptitude, faculty, or diſpoſition to retain or hold any thing. 3. The power of containing or holding any thing. Space conſidered in length, breadth, and thickneſs, may be called *capacity. Locke.* 4. Room, ſpace; as, in the *capacity* of the exhauſted receiver are little rooms or ſpaces devoid of air. *Boyle.* 5. State, condition, particular character. A revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion to their old condition of maſons, ſmiths, and carpenters, that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what, as colonels, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

CAPA'CIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the hither Principate, about 16 miles ſouth of Salerno.

CAPA'CIOUS [*capacis*, gen. of *capax*, Lat.] 1. Capable to receive or hold. 2. Spacious, vaſt, large; as, a *capacious* reſervoir. 3. Extenſive as to knowledge or great deſign; as, a good genius and *capacious* mind. *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSNESS [of *capacious*] largeneſs, power to receive or hold much; as, the *capaciouſneſs* of a veſſel.

To **CAPA'CITATE** [*capacitare*, It.] to render capable, to qualify or enable. By this inſtruction we may be *capacitated* to obſerve thoſe errors. *Dryden*,

CAPA'CITY, capableneſs. See CAPABLENESS.

CAPACITY [in a logical ſenſe] an aptitude, faculty or diſpoſition to retain or hold any thing.

CAPACITY, or **CAPABI'LITY** [in a law ſenſe] is when a man or body politic is able or has a right to give or take lands or tenements, *&c.* or to ſue actions; as, an alien born, has a ſufficient *capacity* to ſue in any perſonal action; but not in a real one.

CAPACITY [in geometry] is the ſolid content of any body, and thence our hollow meaſures for beer, wine, ſalt, *&c.* are called meaſures of *capacity.*

CAPA'RISON, or **CAPA'RASON** [*caparaſſon*, Fr. *caparazon*, Sp. a great cloke] a ſort of horſe-cloth or cover for the trappings or furniture of a horſe. Their horſes cloath'd with rich *capariſon. Dryden.*

To **CAPA'RISON** [*caparaſſonner*, Fr. *caparaſonàr*, Sp.] 1. To adorn or dreſs in capariſons.

The ſteeds *capariſon'd* with purple ſtand,
With golden trappings. *Dryden.*

2. To dreſs with pomp: in a ludicrous ſenſe. Tho' I am *capariſon'd* like a man, I have a doublet and a hoſe in my diſpoſition. *Shakeſpeare*

CAPE [*cap*, Fr. *capo*, It. *càbo*, Sp. *caput*, Lat.] 1. A headland, any mountain, point or tract of land, running out into the ſea; a promontory; as, the *cape* of Good Hope. 2. The neck-piece of a cloke.

CAPE, Lat. *i. e.* take [in law] a judicial writ relating to plea of lands or tenements, and is of two ſorts, *viz. grand cape*, and *petit cape*, both which take hold of things immoveable, and differ chiefly in this, that *grand cape* lies before appearance, and *petit cape* after it.

CAPE *Magnum* [in law] is where a man hath brought a *præcipe quod reddat* of a thing that touches plea of land, and the tenant makes default at the day to him given in the original writ; then this writ ſhall be for the thing to take the land into his hands; and if the tenant comes not by the day given him in the writ, he loſes his land.

CAPE *Parvum*, Lat. [in law] a writ lying where the tenant is ſummoned in plea of land, and comes at the ſummons, and his appearance is recorded; and at the day given him prays the view, and having it granted makes default.

CAPE *ad Valentiam*, Lat. [in law] a kind of *grand cape*, or a writ of execution that lies where one is impleaded of certain lands, and he vouches to warrant another; but the vouchee does not come at the day given: Then if the demandant recover againſt the tenant, he ſhall have this writ againſt the vouchee.

CAPE-COAST-CASTLE, the principal Britiſh fort and ſettlement on the gold-coaſt of Guinea, ſituated under the meridian of London, in 5 degrees north latitude.

CAPE'LE, a diſeaſe in horſes, when the tip of the neck is moveable, and more ſwelled than ordinary.

CA'PELINE, a woman's hat or cap, adorned with feathers.

CAPELINE [with ſurgeons] a kind of bandage uſed in the operation of cutting off the leg.

CAPE'LLA, Lat. a chapel or church.

CAPELLA, Lat. [with aſtronomers] the little goat, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the ſhoulder of auriga.

CAPELLA [in muſic books] either the muſic or muſicians belonging to a chapel or church.

CAPELLA *de Floribus*, Lat. [in old writings] a chaplet or garland of flowers for the head.

CAPERS [*capres*, Fr. *capperi*, It. *alcapàras*, Sp. *capparis*, Lat. καππαρις, Gr.] 1. Te flowers or buds of a ſhrub growing in Spain, *&c.* pickled. 2. In the ſingular; a tart pickle. We invent new pickles which reſemble the animal ferment in taſte and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and *capers. Floyer.*

CAPER [*capre*, Fr. probably of *caper*, Lat, a goat, a miſchievous creature, or of *capio*, Lat. to take] a privateer or pirate-ſhip.

CAPER [*cabriole*, Fr. *capriola*, It. *cabriòla*, Sp. of *caper*, Lat. a goat, a friſky creature] an agile or briſk and high leap in dancing; as, to cut a *caper.*

To **CAPER** [*cabrioler*, Fr. *capriolare*, It. *capriolar*, Sp. of *capriſſo*, Lat.] 1. To dance frolickſomely. He that will *caper* with me for a thouſand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To cut a caper, to leap briſkly, high and wantonly. The family tript it about, and *caper'd* like hailſtones bounding from a marble-floor. *Arbuthnot.* 3. To dance; in contempt.

No dance,
Nor *capering* Monſieur from active France. *Rowe.*

CAPERA'TED [*caperatus*, of *caper*, Lat. a goat] wrinkled like a goat's horn.

CA'PERER [from *caper*] a dancer; in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols ſome delight afford,
No leſs the nimble *caperer* on the cord. *Dryden.*

CA'PERQUEEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and province of Munſter, ſituated on the river Black-water.

CA'PHAR [in Aleppo, *&c.*] a poll or duty impoſed on Chriſtian merchants, who carry or ſend merchandiſes from Aleppo to Jeruſalem.

CAPI AGA, the chief groom of the grand ſignior's bed-chamber, and introducer of addreſſes. Dherbelot has given us the true etymology of this word, and from thence a far more correct and *extenſive* idea of the office. " *Aga*, ſays he, is a term in the *Mogul* and *Turkiſh* languages, which ſignifies a commander. Thus the Janiſary-Aga is the commander (in chief) of the Janiſaries. *Capi* ſignifying a *gate*, the capi-aga is the commander or maſter of the gate, *i. e.* of the ſeraglio, the principal officers of which, are (as in moſt other Aſiatic courts) eunuchs; and the capi-aga, who is a white, commands, as Paul Ricaut obſerves, *all* the pages and white eunuchs of the palace: He has under him the lord chamberlain, who commands the gentlemen of the bed-chamber; the lord ſteward of the houſhold, who overſees the chambers of the grand ſignior's pages; the lord treaſurer, not of the whole ſtate, but of the palace; and other officers. See KUZLIR or KY'ZLIR-*Aga*, and SERA'GLIO.

CA'PIAS, Lat. [in law] a writ, of which there are two ſorts; one before judgment, called *capias ad reſpondendum* in a perſonal action, where the ſheriff, upon the firſt writ of diſtreſs, returns *nihil habet in balliva noſtra*; and the other a writ of execution, after judgment.

CAPIAS *Conductos ad Proficiſcendum*, Lat. [in law] a writ lying for the taking up ſuch ſoldiers as, having received preſſed money to ſerve the king, ſlink away, and do not come at the time.

CAPIAS *pro Fine*, Lat. [in law] is where one being by judgment fined to the king upon ſome offence againſt a ſtatute, does not diſcharge it according to the judgment; and by this writ therefore his body is to be taken, and committed to priſon till he pay the fine.

CAPIAS *ad Satisfaciendum*, is a writ of execution after judgment; that lies where a man recovers in an action perſonal, as for debt, damage, *&c.* and he againſt whom the debt is recovered, has no lands or tenements, nor ſufficient goods, whereof the debt may be levied: in which caſe this writ iſſues to the ſheriff, commanding him to take the body of him againſt whom the debt is recovered, and to keep him in priſon till he make ſatisfaction.

CAPIAS *Utlagatum*, L. [in law] a writ lying againſt one outlawed upon any action, perſonal or criminal; by which the ſheriff apprehends the party outlawed for not appearing on the exigent, and keeps him in ſafe cuſtody till the day of the return; when he preſents him to the court, to be there further ordered for his contempt.

CAPIAS *Utlagatum & Inquiras, &c.* Lat. [in law] a writ the ſame with the former, but that it gives a farther power to the ſheriff, beſides the apprehenſion of the body of the offender, to enquire of his goods and chattels.

CAPIAS *in Withernam, &c.* Lat. [in law] a writ which lies for cattle *in Withernam.*

CAPIAS *in Withernamium, &c. Homme, &c.* a writ which lies for a ſervant *in Withernam.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS, the ſame with *capillary*: which ſee.

CAPI'LLAMENT [*capillamentum*, Lat.] a bruſh of hair, a peruke.

CAPILLAMENTS [*capillamenta*, Lat. with botaniſts] the ſtrings or threads about the roots of herbs, or thoſe fine threads or hairs, called ſtamina, which grow up in the middle of a flower, and are adorned with little knobs at the top.

CAPI'LLAMENTS *of the Nerves*, are the fine filaments or fibres, whereof the nerves are compoſed.

CAPILLA'RIA *Vaſa*, Lat. See CAPILLARY.

CAPI'LLARIES. See CAPI'LLARY *Plants* and *Veſſels.*

CAPI'LLARINESS [*capillaire*, Fr. of *capillaris*, Lat. *capillary*, Eng.] hairineſs, likeneſs to hairs.

CAPI'LLARIS, Lat. [with botaniſts] Venus hair, maiden-hair.

CAPI'LLARY [*capillaris*, of *capillus*, Lat. the hair] pertaining to, or like hair.

CAPILLARY, or **CAPILLA'CEOUS** *Plants* [in botany] are ſuch as have no principal ſtock or ſtem with branches; but grow to the ground as hairs to the head; and which bear their ſeeds in ſmall tufts and protuberances, on the back-ſide of their leaves, and have no flowers.

CAPILLARY *Tubes* [in anatomy] are little pipes, whoſe canals are the narroweſt that poſſibly can be, or ſuch whoſe diameter does not exceed that of a common hair.

CAPILLARY *Veſſels* [with anatomiſts] are the leaſt, minuteſt ramifications of the veins and arteries, like hairs, which, when broken or cut, yield but very little blood, ſo called, of *capillus*, Lat. the hair of the head, by reaſon of their ſmallneſs. Ten *capillary* arteries in the brain are not equal to one hair. *Arbuthnot.*

CAPILLA'TION [of *capillus*, Lat. the hair] a veſſel like a hair, a ſmall ramification of veſſels. Nor is the humour contained in ſmaller veins or obſcurer *capillations*, but in a veſicle. *Brown.*

CAPILLATION [with ſurgeons] a ſort of fracture or breaking of the ſkull, ſo ſmall that it can ſcarce be found. yet often occaſions death.

CAPI'LLATURE [*capillatura*, Lat.] a bruſh of hair; alſo a frizzling of the hair.

CAPILLO'SE [*capilloſus*, Lat.] hairy, abounding with hair.

CAPILLUS *Veneris*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb maiden-hair.

A **CAPI'ROTADE** [in cookery] a French diſh, made of ſeveral remnants of meat; alſo a kind of minced meat.

CA'PISTRATED [*capiſtratus*, Lat. of *capiſtrum*, a halter] muzzled, bridled.

CA'PISTRUM, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a ſort of bandage for the head.

CA'PITAL, *adj.* [Fr. *capitale*, It. *capitàl*, Sp. of *capitis*, gen. of *caput*, Lat. the head] 1. Principal, chief, or great; as, a *capital* article of religion. 2. Relating to the head.

Needs muſt the ſerpent now his *capital* bruiſe
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton*.

3. Criminal in the higheſt degree, ſo as to touch life; heinous, worthy of death; as, *capital* treaſon. 4. Affecting life. In *capital* cauſes wherein but one man's life is is queſtion, the evidence ought to be clear, much more in a judgment upon a war, which is *capital* to thouſands. *Bacon*. 5. Chief, metropolitan.

This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* ſeat, from whence had ſpread
All generations. *Milton*.

CAPITAL *of a Balluſter* [in architecture] that part that crowns the balluſter, ſomething reſembling the Ionic capitals.

CAPITAL *City*, the principal city of a kingdom.

CAPITAL *Crime*, is ſuch a crime as ſubjects the offender to the loſs of either head or life.

CAPITAL *Ship*, a ſhip of war of the line.

CAPITAL *Lees* [with ſoap-boilers] the ſtrong lees made from potaſhes.

CAPITAL *Line* [in fortification] is a line drawn from the angle of the polygon to the point of the baſtion, or from the point of the baſtion to the middle of the gorge.

CAPITAL *Letters* [with printers] are large letters, ſuch as the initial letters, wherein titles, &c. are compoſed, and all periods, verſes, &c. commence. Our moſt conſiderable are always preſent like *capital* letters to an aged and dim eye. *Taylor*.

CAPITAL *Medicines*, are the principal preparations of the ſhops of apothecaries; as, Venice-treacle, &c.

CAPITAL *of a Niche* [in architecture] a ſort of ſmall canopy over a ſhallow niche, covering a ſtatue.

CAPITAL *Stock* [in trade, &c.] is the ſtock or fund of a trading company, or the ſum of money they jointly contribute to be employed in trade.

CAPITAL *of a Triglyph* [in architecture] a plat-band over the Triglyph.

CAPITAL, *ſubſt.* 1. The uppermoſt part of a column or pilaſter, ſerving for the head or crowning of it, placed immediately over the ſhaft, and under the entablature. You ſee the volute of the Ionic, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the novoli of the Doric, mixed, without any regularity, on the ſame *capital*. *Addiſon*. 2. The chief city of any ſtate or kingdom.

CAPITAL [in architecture] is a principal and eſſential part of an order of columns or pilaſters; and is different in different orders, and is that which chiefly diſtinguiſhes and characterizes the orders.

Angular CAPITAL [in architecture] is that which bears the returns of the entablature at the corner of a projecture of a frontiſpiece.

The Corinthial CAPITAL, is much the richeſt, it has no ovolo, and its abacus is very different from thoſe of the Doric, Ionic, and Tuſcan. It has its face circular, hollowed inwards, having a roſe in the middle of each ſweep. It has only a brim, and a vaſe inſtead of an ovolo and annulets; the neck being much lengthened and enriched with a double row of eight leaves in each, bending their heads downwards, ſmall ſtalks ariſing between, from whence the volutes ſpring; but they reſemble not thoſe of the Ionic capital, which are 16 in this, inſtead of four in the Ionic, on each ſide 4 under the 4 horns of the abacus, where the four volutes meet in a ſmall leaf, which turns backwards towards the corner of the abacus. Theſe leaves are divided, each making three ranges of leſſer leaves, whereof they are compoſed; again each leſſer leaf is ſometimes parted into three, called laurel leaves, but generally into five, called olive-leaves. The middle leaf, which bends down, is parted into 11. In the middle over the leaves is a flower, ſhooting out between the ſtems and volutes, like the roſe in abacus. The height of this capital is $2\frac{2}{3}$ modules, and its projecture $1\frac{2}{8}$.

The Tuſcan CAPITAL, is the moſt ſimple and unadorned. Its members or parts are no more than three; an abacus, and under this an ovolo or quarter-round, and under that a neck or collarine.

Compoſite CAPITAL, takes its name from its being compoſed of members borrowed from the capitals of other columns.

From the Doric, it takes a quarter-round or ovolo; from the Ionic, an aſtragal under this, together with volutes or ſcrolls: from the Corinthian, a double row of leaves, and in moſt other things reſembles the Corinthian, generally conſiſting of the ſame members and the ſame proportion.

There is a flower in the middle of the abacus, and leaves which run upwards under the horns, as in the Corinthian. It has flowers inſtead of ſtalks in the Corinthian, lying cloſe to the vaſe or bell, which twiſt themſelves round towards the middle of the face of the capital. The height of this capital is two modules $\frac{1}{8}$, and its projecture one module $\frac{2}{8}$, as in the Corinthian.

The Doric CA'PITAL, beſides an abacus and an ovolo, and a neck in common with the Tuſcan, has three annulets or little ſquare members underneath the ovolo; inſtead of the aſtragal in the Tuſcan, and over the abacus, a talon, cima or ogee, with a fillet. The height of this capital is one module, and its projecture 37 minutes and half.

The Ionic CAPITAL, is compoſed of three parts; an abacus, which conſiſts of an ogee and a fillet; and under this a rind which produces the volutes or ſcrolls, which is the moſt eſſential part of this capital. The aſtragal, which is under that ovolo, belongs to the ſhaft, and the middle part is called a rind or bark, becauſe of its bearing ſome reſemblance to the bark of a tree laid on a vaſe, the brim of which is repreſented by the ovolo, and ſeems to have been ſhrunk up in drying, and to have twiſted into the volutes; the ovolo is adorned with eggs, ſo called from their oval form. The height of this capital ſome reckon 18 minutes, its projecture one module $\frac{2}{10}$.

CA'PITALNESS [*capital*, Fr. of *capitalii*, Lat.] the bing great, chief.

CA'PITALLY, in a capital manner.

CAPITA'TÆ *Plantæ* [with botaniſts] are ſuch plants whoſe flowers are compoſed of many edged and hollow little flowers, and Mr. Ray calls them by this name, becauſe their ſcaly calix moſt commonly ſwells out into a large and round belly, containing within it a pappous ſeed, as carduus, centaury, &c.

CAPITA'TION [Fr. *capitazione*, It. of *capitatio*, from *capitis*, gen. of *caput*, Lat. the head] 1. The act of numbering by heads. He ſuffered alſo for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation*, that when the people were numbered, for every head they ſhould pay unto God a ſhekel. *Brown*. See ATONEMENT *Money*. 2. A tax or impoſition on each perſon, in conſideration of his labour, induſtry, office, rank, &c. See POLL *Money*.

CAPITA'TUS, *a*, *um* [with botanic writers] is uſed of plants, whoſe flower is compoſed of like hollow flowers, riſing out of a round ſcaly head or button, as jacea, knapweed, cyanus, &c. *Lat.*

CA'PITE [in botany] with a round knob called *caput*. *Lat.*

CA'PITE [in law] a tenure by which a perſon held of the king immediately, as of his crown, either by knight's ſervice or ſoccage; and not of any honour, caſtle, or manor belonging to it, and therefore it is otherwiſe called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king: becauſe as the crown is a corporation and ſeigniory in groſs, as the common lawyers term it, ſo the king that poſſeſſeth the crown, is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth. *Cowel*. But by a ſtatute 12 Charles II, all ſuch tenures are aboliſhed.

CA'PITOL [*capitole*, Fr. *campidoglio*, It. *capitóléo*, Sp. of *capitolium*, Lat.] the capitol, a caſtle on the *mons capſolum* at Rome, was conſecrated to Jupiter Imperator, was built upon the Tarpeian mountain; was a very famous ſtructure, the richeſt and moſt noted in all Italy.

It was beautified with the ſtatues and images of all the gods, with the crowns of victory, and ſpoils of the nations which the Romans had conquered.

It was erected by Tarquinius Priſcus and Servius Tullius, two kings of Rome, and afterwards enlarged by following generations.

CAPI'TOLADE [in cookery] a particular way of dreſſing capons, patridges, and other ſorts of fowls.

CAPITO'LINE *Games*, combats inſtituted in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, in commemoration of the capitol's not being conquered by the Gauls.

CAPI'TULA AGRI [old Latin writers] the had-lands, or head-lands, that lie at the upper ends of the grounds or furrows.

CAPITULA *Ruralia*, Lat. chapters or aſſemblies held by the rural dean and pariſh clergy, within the bounds or precincts of every reſpective deanery.

CAPI'TULAR, *adj.* [*capitulaire*, Fr. *capitularis*, of *capitulum*, Lat. an eccleſiaſtical chapter] pertaining to a chapter.

CAPI'TULARS, *ſubſt.* 1. Ordinances or injunctions of either kings or biſhops, concerning eccleſiaſtical affairs, a body of the ſtatutes of a chapter. That this practice continued to the time of Charlemayn, appears by a conſtitution in his *capitular*. *Taylor*. 2. A member of an eccleſiaſtical chapter. Canoniſts do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and ſtatutes, which ſhall bind the chapter itſelf, and all its members or *capitulars*. *Ayliffe*.

To CAPI'TULATE [*capituler*, Fr. *capitolare*, It. *capitulàr*, Sp. of *capitulatum*, from *capitulum*, Lat.] 1. To draw any thing up in heads or articles.

York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate againſt us, and are up. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. To treat upon terms, make articles of agreement, to parley or treat with a beſieger about the ſurrender of a place upon conditions, to yield up on certain ſtipulations. I ſtill purſu'd, and about two o'clock ſhe thought fit to *capitulate*. *Spectator*.

CAPITULA'TION [Fr. *capitulazione*, It. *capitulacìon*, Sp. of *capitulatio*, Lat.] an agreement, terms, conditions. It was not a compleat conqueſt, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale*.

CAPI'TULUM [Lat. a little head, in architecture] the chapiter or top of a pillar.

CAPITULUM, a chapter or aſſembly of a dean and prebends, belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church.

CAPITULUM [with floriſts] the flowering top of a plant, which is compoſed of many flowers and threads cloſely joined together in a globular, circular, or diſcous figure, as the flowers of blue-bottles, carduus, ſcabius, &c.

CAPI'TZY, or CAPI'GY, officers who guard the gate of the grand ſignior's palace. See CAPI.

CAPI'VI-*Tree* [*copaiba*, Lat.] It hath a flower conſiſting of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; it afterwards becomes a pod, containing one or two ſeeds, ſurrounded with a pulp of a yellow colour. This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, about ten days journey from Carthegena. The trees grow to the height of ſixty feet, but ſome of them do not yield any balſam, thoſe that do, are diſtinguiſhed by a ridge which runs along their trunks. Theſe trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply veſſels to the wounded part, to receive the balſam which will all flow out in a ſhort time. One of theſe trees will yield five or ſix gallons of balſam. *Miller*.

CAPNI'AS [καπνιας, Gr.] a kind of jaſper, ſo called, becauſe it ſeems as if it were blackened by ſmoke.

CAPNI'TIS [καπνιτις, Gr.] a ſort of cadmia or braſs-ore.

CAPNO'MANCY [of καπνος, ſmoke, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a divining or ſoothſaying by ſmoke, ariſing from an altar, where incenſe and poppy ſeeds are burnt; the rule was, when the ſmoke was thin and light, and roſe ſtrait up, it was a good omen; when the contrary, an ill one.

CA'PNOS [καπνος, Gr.] the herb fumitory.

CA'PO, the head. *It.*

CA'PON [Sp. *chapon*, Fr. *cappone*, It. *capani*, Port. *capo*, Lat. *καπων*, Gr. all probably of caphan, Teut. and that of happen, to cut off, and han, Teut. a cock] a caſtrated cock, generally fatted for the ſpit. Whence

CAPON [in a figurative ſenſe] an effeminate fellow, ſo called by way of deriſion; alſo an eunuch.

CAPONNIE'RE [Fr. *capponiera*, It. in fortification] a covered lodgment four or five feet broad, encompaſſed with a ſmall parapet about two feet high, ſerving to ſupport ſeveral planks laden with earth. This lodgment is uſually placed at the end of the counterſcarp, being wide enough to receive 20 or 30 muſketeers, who fire through loop-holes in the ſides.

CAPO'T [Fr. *capotta*, It. *capóte*, Sp. at the game of picket] is when all the tricks of cards are won.

To CAPOT [at the game of picket] to make one capot, is when one party wins all the tricks of cards. At picket he is ſaid to have *capoted* his antagoniſt.

CAPO'UCH [*capuce*, Fr.] a monk's hood.

CAPPADI'NE, a ſort of ſilk, wherewith the ſhag of ſome rugs is made.

CAPPA'RIS [καππαςις, Gr.] the ſhrub that bears the fruit called capers.

CA'PPER [from *cap*] one who makes or ſells caps.

CA'PRA, a ſhe-coat; alſo a conſtellation. *Lat.*

CA'PRÆ SALTANTES [with metereologiſts] a fiery meteor or exhalation, which ſometimes appears in the atmoſphere, and is not fired in a ſtrait line, but with windings and inflections in and out. *Lat.*

CAPRARO'LA, a town of St. Peter's patrimony in Italy, about 20 miles north of the city of Rome, and 8 ſouth of Viterbo.

CA'PREA, a roe, roe-buck or deer. *Lat.*

CAPREOLA'RIA *Vaſa* [with anatomiſts] thoſe veſſels that twine about like the capreoli, or tendrils of vines; as the blood-veſſels in the teſticles, *&c.* *Lat.*

CAPREO'LATE *Plants* [from *capreolus*, Lat. a tendril of a vine, in botany] ſuch plants as turn, wind, and climb along the ſurface of the ground, by means of their tendrils; as cucumbers, gourds, melons, *&c.*

CAPREO'LUS, a young buck, a chevrel. *Lat.*

CAPREOLUS, Lat. [with botaniſts] is the claſp or tendril, by which vines and other creeping plants faſten themſelves to thoſe things which are intended for their ſupport.

CA'PRI, or CAPRE'A, a city in an iſland at the entrance of the gulph of Naples, about 20 miles ſouth of that city. The iſland is only four miles long, and one broad. The city is a biſhop's ſee, ſituated on a high rock at the weſt-end of the iſland.

CA'PRICE, or CAPRI'CHIO [*caprice*, Fr. *capricio*, It. *capricho*, Sp.] 1. A fooliſh fancy, whimſey, freak, or ſudden change of humour. 2. The ſhifts, windings, and unexpected *caprichios* of diſtreſſed nature, when purſued cloſe. *Glanville.* Each folly and *caprice*. *Pope.* 3. Pieces of poetry, painting, and muſic, where the force of imagination goes beyond the rules of art.

CAPRI'CIOUS [*capricieux*, Fr. *capriccioſo*, It. *capribóſo*, Sp.] humourſome, fantaſtical, freakiſh, whimſical.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY [from *capricious*] fantaſtically, whimſically.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS [from *capricious*] the quality of being led by humour and caprice. He muſt tax his prince with *capriciouſneſs* and inconſtancy. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN [with aſtronomers] one of the ſigns of the zodiac, marked thus ♑, repreſented on globes in the form of a horned goat, the ſun enters this ſign in the midſt of winter, about the 21ſt of December.

CAPRIFICA'TION, a dreſſing of wild fig-trees. *Lat.*

CAPRI'FICUS [with botaniſts] a wild fig-tree. *Lat.*

CAPRIFO'LIUM [with botaniſts] the ſhrub wood bind or honey-ſuckle. *Lat.*

CAPRI'GENOUS [*caprigenus*, Lat.] born of a goat, or the goat-kind.

CAPRIO'LA [with botaniſts] the herb dog's-tooth.

CAPRIO'LE, a caper or leap in dancing, a goat-leap. *Fr.*

CAPRIOLES [with horſemen] are leaps of *firma à firma*, or ſuch as a horſe makes in one and the ſame place, without advancing forwards, and that in ſuch a manner, that when he is in the air, and at the height of his leap, he yerks or ſtrikes out with his hinder legs even and near. A *capriole* is the moſt difficult of all the high manage or raiſed airs. It is different from the croupade in this, that the horſe does not ſhew his ſhoes, and from a balotade, in that he does not yerk out in a balotade. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

CA'PRIPEDE [*capripes*, Lat.] having feet like a goat.

CAPRI'ZANT *Pulſe* [*pulſus caprizans*, Lat.] an uneven or leaping pulſe.

To CAPRI'ZATE [*caprizatum*, Lat.] to leap like a goat.

CAPSQUARES [in gunnery] a name given to that ſtrong plate of iron which comes over the trunnions of a gun, and keeps her in her carriage; it is faſtened by a hinge to the prize-plate, that it may lift up and down; it forms a piece of an arch in the middle, to receive a third part of the trunnions, for two thirds are let into the carriage, and the other end is faſtened by two iron wedges, which are called the forelocks and keys.

CA'PSTAN, or CA'PSTERN, corruptly called *capſtern* [probably of *cabeſtan* or *capeſtan*, Fr. or cop and ſtæng, Sax. a bar] a large piece of timber inſtead of a windlaſs, commonly placed behind the main-maſt, being a cylinder with levers; the uſe of which is to weigh anchors, to hoiſt up, or ſtrike down top-maſts; to heave any thing that is weighty, or to ſtrain a rope that requires great force. The weighing of anchors by the *capſtan* is alſo new. *Raleigh.*

> No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
> As ſeamen at a *capſtan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

CAPSTAN *Barrel*, is the main-poſt of it.

CAPSTAN *Bars*, the bars, levers, or pieces of wood put in the capſtan holes, in order to wind any thing.

Come out CAPSTAN, *Launce the* CAPSTAN [a ſea-term] is uſed when the mariners would have the cable that they heave be ſlacked.

Jeer CAPSTAN, is the machine placed between the main-maſt and the fore-maſt; it is made uſe of to heave upon the jeer-rope or upon the viol, and to hold off by, when the anchor is weighing.

Main CAPSTAN, is the machine or capſtan placed behind the main-maſt.

Paul the CAPSTAN [a ſea term] is to place ſo many men at it, as can ſtand to heave and turn it about.

Spindle of a CAPSTAN, is the main-body of it.

Whelps of a CAPSTAN, are ſhort pieces of wood made faſt to it, to hinder the cable from coming too nigh, in turning it about.

CAPSULA, a little coffer or cheſt, a caſket. *Lat.*

CAPSULA *Communis* [in anatomy] a membrane or ſkin that comes from the peritonæum, and incloſes both the porus biliarius, and the vena portæ, in the liver. *Lat.*

CAPSULA *Cordis* [with anatomiſts] the membrane that encompaſſes the heart, the ſame as pericardium. *Lat.*

CA'PSULA *Seminalis* [with botaniſts] that little cup, caſe or huſk, which contains the ſeed of any plant. *Lat.*

CA'PSULÆ *Atrabiliariæ* [with anatomiſts] certain glandulous bodies, ſituated above the reins, for the reception of the juice called lympha, with which the blood in its return from the reins, being too thick and deſtitute of ſerum, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly. *Lat.*

CAPSULÆ *Seminales* [in anatomy] the utmoſt cavities or hollow parts of the veſſels, which convey the ſemen into the body of an animal.

CAPSULA [with chemiſts] an earthen veſſel in form of a pan, wherein things, which are to undergo a violent operation by fire, are put.

CAPSULA [with botaniſts] a ſeed-veſſel. *Lat.*

CA'PSULAR, or CA'PSULARY [*capſularis*, of *capſula*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a coffer, cheſt or caſket. 2. Hollow like a cheſt. It aſcendeth not directly into the throat, but aſcending firſt into a *capſulary* reception of the breaſt bone, it aſcendeth again into the neck. *Brown.*

CA'PSULATE, or CA'PSULATED *Pods* [from *capſula*, Lat. with herbaliſts] the little ſhort ſeed-veſſels of plants, incloſed or locked up, as in a cheſt or box. The heart lies immured or *capſulated*, in a cartilage which includes the heart. *Derham.*

CA'PSULATENESS [of *capſulatus*, Lat.] the being incloſed in any thing, as a walnut in its green huſk.

CA'PTAIN [*capitaine*, Fr. *capitano*, It. *capitán*, Sp. *capitam*, Port. capiteyn, Du. capitain, Ger. probably of *caput*, Lat.] 1. A head officer. 2. The commander in chief of a company of foot, or a troop of horſe or dragoons

> The grim *captain*, in a ſurly tone
> Cries out, pack up the raſcals, and be gone. *Dryden.*

3. The commander of a ſhip of war at ſea. Spenſer writes it *capitain*.

> And evermore their cruel *capitain*,
> Sought with his raſcal routs t'incloſe them round.
> *Fairy Queen.*

CAPTAIN *Reformed* [military term] one who upon the reduction of forces loſes his company; but yet is continued captain, either without poſt, or as ſecond to another.

CAPTAIN *Lieutenant* [military term] the commanding officer of a colonel's company, or troop, in every regiment; and commands as youngeſt captain.

Lieutenant CAPTAIN, the captain's ſecond, or the officer who commands the company under the captain, and in his abſence.

CAPTAIN *General* [Military term] is the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAIN [in a gaming houſe] one who is to fight any man who is out of humour, or peeviſh at the loſs of his money. A cant word.

CAPTAIN [of a merchantſhip] the maſter of it, who has the command or direction of the ſhip, crew, lading, *&c.*

CA'PTAINRY [from *captain*] the power over a certain diſtrict, chieftanſhip. There ſhould be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties. *Spenſer.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. 1. The dignity or office of a captain. The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainſhip*. *Wotton.* 2. The condition or poſt of a captain.

> Pleaſe thee to return with us,
> And of our Athens, thine and ours to take
> The *captainſhip*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The chieftanſhip of a clan, or government of a certain diſtrict. To diminiſh the Iriſh lords, he did aboliſh their pretended and uſurped *captainſhips*. *Davies.*

CAPTA'TION [of *capto*, Lat.] the practice of catching at favour or applauſe, flattery, courtſhip, ambition; as, *captation* of popular favour. Thoſe dreſſes or popular *captations* which ſome men uſe in their ſpeeches. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION [from *capio*, Lat. to take, in law] the act of taking any perſon, by any judicial proceſs; alſo when a commiſſion is executed, and the commiſſioners names ſubſcribed to a certificate, declaring when and where the commiſſion was executed.

C'APTIOUS [*capticux*, Fr. *captioſus*, Lat.] 1. Apt to take exceptions, cenſorious, quarrelſome; as, *captious* ways of talking. 2. Full of craft or deceit, enſnaring. She taught him likewiſe how to avoid ſundry *captious* and tempting queſtions which were like to be aſked of him. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY [of *captious*] 1. Craftily, deceitfully. 2. With an inclination to cavel or object. Uſe your words as *captiouſly* as you can. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS [of *captious*] aptneſs to take exception, or to find fault with, peeviſhneſs. *Captiouſneſs* is a fault oppoſite to civility; it often produces miſbecoming and provoking expreſſions and carriage. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE [*captiver*, Fr. *cattivare*, It. *cativàr*, Sp. of *captivatum*, Lat.] 1. To take captive, to enſlave. He deſerves to be a ſlave, that is content to have the rational ſovereignty of his ſoul, and the liberty of his will, ſo *captivated*. *King Charles.* 2. To charm, to overpower with excellence, to ſubdue; a word uſually applied to the affections of the mind; as, *captivated* in love. Wiſdom enters, and ſo *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himſelf up to her. *Addiſon.* 3. To enſlave; with *to*. They lay a trap for themſelves, and *captivate* their underſtandings *to* miſtake. *Locke.*

CA'PTIVATION, the act of making one a captive.

CA'PTIVE, *ſubſt.* [*captif*, Fr. *cattivo*, It. *cautivo*, Sp. *cativo*, Port. of *captivus*, Lat.] 1. One who is taken by an enemy, a priſoner of war. 2. With *to* before the captor. Was *captive to* the cruel victor made. *Dryden.* 3. One charmed or enſnared by beauty or other excellence.

My woman's heart
Groſsly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'PTIVE, *adj.* made priſoner in war, kept in bondage or confinement. Nine circling ſtreams the *captive* ſouls incloſe. *Dryden.*

To CA'PTIVE, *verb act.* [from the noun] formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable, now on the firſt Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd*, herſelf ſhe ſlew. *Spenſer.*

Their carcaſſes
To dogs and fowls a prey, or *captiv'd.* *Milton.*

CAPTI'VITY [*captivité*, Fr. *cattività*, It. *cautividàd*, Sp. of *captivitas*, Lat.] 1. Subjection by the fate of war. There in *captivity* he lets them dwell. *Milton.* 2. The condition or ſtate of a captive, ſlavery. Men tied and led by authority, as it were with a kind of *captivity* of Judgment. *Hooker.*

'Tis not a fault to love;
The ſtrong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wiſe,
Sink in the ſoft *captivity* together. *Addiſon.*

CA'PTOR [from *capio*, Lat. to take] he that takes a priſoner; one that makes a prize or capture.

CA'PTURE [Fr. *cattura*, It. *captura*, Lat.] 1. The act or practice of taking any thing. Many artifices uſed by birds in the inveſtigation and *capture* of their prey. *Derham.* 2. A prize, a prey, a booty.

CAPTURE [in law] a taking, an arrreſt, a ſeizure.

CA'PUA, a city of the province of Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on the river Volturno, about 15 miles north-weſt of the city of Naples.

CAPU'CHE [*capuchon*, Fr. *cappuccio*, It.] a monk's hood or cowl.

CAPU'CHED [of *capuche*] covered with a monk's hood. They are differently cucullated and *capuched* upon the head and back. *Brown.*

CAPUCHI'N, a cloke with a head to it, worn by women, and made in imitation of the dreſs of capuchin monks, whence the name is borrowed.

CAPUCHIN *Capers*, the plant called alſo naſturces.

CAPUCHINS [*capucins*, Fr. *capuccio*, It.] ſo called from their capuch or hood ſewed to their habits, and hanging down their back. An order of Franciſcan friars. The firſt convent of their order was built by the dutcheſs Catharina Cibo, at Camerino; they were received into France in the reign of Charles IX, and at that time had nine provinces in that kingdom, and a great number of monaſteries.

CAPUCHO'N [in heraldry] ſignifies a hood, and it differs from chaperon, in that it is not open as the other is, but all cloſed every way. *Fr.*

CA'PUT. 1. The head, a part of the body. 2. The ſum or principal point of a diſcourſe. 3. An article or clauſe. *Lat.*

CAPUT *Anni* [old law] the head of the year, *i. e.* new-year's-day. *Lat.*

CAPUT ARGOL [in aſtronomy] a planet of malignant fortune.

CAPUT BARONIÆ [old deeds] the chief manſion-houſe of a nobleman. *Lat.*

CAPUT *Draconis* [in aſtronomy] the Dragon's-head, the name of the moon's aſcending node. *Lat.*

CA'PUT *Gallinaginis* [in ſurgery] *i. e.* cock's-head, a kind of ſeptum or ſpongious border at the extremities or apertures of each of the veſiculæ ſeminales; ſerving to hinder the ſeed coming from one ſide, from ruſhing upon and ſo ſtopping the diſcharge of the other.

CAPUT *mort*, or CAPUT *mortuum* [with chemiſts] the fæces of any body, remaining after all the volatile and humid parts, *viz.* phlegm, ſpirit, ſalt, &c. have been extracted from it by force of fire.

CAPUT PU'RGIA [in medicine] purgers of the head. *Lat. Bar.*

CAR [*car*, Wel. karre, Du. cꞃæꞇ, Sax. *carrus*, Lat.] 1. A ſmall carriage of burthen, uſually drawn by one horſe or two. When a lady cames in a coach to our ſhops, it muſt be followed by a *car* loaded with Wood's money. *Swift.* 2. A kind of rolling throne, uſed in triumphs, and the ſplended entries of princes. 3. In poetry, a chariot. 4. In aſtronomy, the bear, or Charles's wain; a conſtellation. The pleiads, hyads, and the northern *car*. *Dryden.*

CAR, or CHAR [in the names of places] is a contraction of kaer, Brit. and ſignifies a city; as, *Carliſle*, *Carleon*, &c.

CAR, alſo ſignifies a low watery place, where elders grow; or a pool; as, *Cardew.*

CARABE', yellow amber reduced to powder.

CARABI'NE, or CARBI'NE [Fr. *carabina*, It. and Sp. Carabiner, Ger.] a fire-arm or little harquebuſs, a ſort of ſhort gun between a muſket and a piſtol, having its barrel two feet and a half long. It is ſhorter than a fuſil, and carries a ball of 24 in the pound; hung by the light horſe at a belt over the left ſhoulder.

CARABINI'ERS [from *carabine*, Eng. *carabinerós*, Sp.] horſemen who carry carabines longer than the reſt; ſometimes uſed by foot.

CA'RACK [*caraque*, Fr. *caracca*, It. *caráca*, Sp.] a large Portugueſe ſhip; a ſhip of burthen, the ſame with what are now called galleons. In which river the great *carack* of Portugal may ride afloat. *Raleigh.*

CA'RACOL [with architects] a ſtair-caſe in a helix or ſpiral form.

CA'RACOL [Fr. *caracolla*, It. with horſemen] is an oblique piſte or tread, traced out in ſemi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without obſerving a regular ground. Sometimes in an army, when the horſe advance to charge the enemy, they ride up in *caracols*, with a deſign to perplex them, and put them into doubt whether they deſign to charge them in front or flank.

CARACOL [with the Spaniards] ſignifies a motion, which a ſquadron of horſe makes, when in an engagement, as ſoon as the firſt rank has fired their piſtols, wheeling one to the right, and the other to the left, along the wings of the body to the rear, to give place to the next rank to fire, and ſo on.

To CARACO'LE [*caracollare*, It. *caracolear*, Sp. with horſemen] is to go in the form of half-rounds.

CA'RACT. See CARAT.

CA'RAGE, of lime, 64 buſhels.

CA'RAITES [of קרא, Heb. he read] a ſect among the Jews, ſo called, from their ſtrict adherence to the letter of the five books of Moſes, rejecting all interpretations, paraphraſes, and commentaries of the rabins.

CARAMA'NIA, a province of Natolia, in Aſia, ſituated on the Mediterranean ſea, oppoſite to the iſland of Cyprus.

CARAMA'NICO, a large well peopled town of the kingdom of Naples, in the higher Abruzzo,

CARAMA'NTA, the name of a province of South America, bounded on the north by a diſtrict of Carthagena; on the eaſt by New Granada; and on the ſouth and weſt by Popayan. The capital is alſo called by the ſame name.

CA'RAMEL [with confectioners] the ſixth and laſt degree of boiling of ſugar, when, if a little of it be taken up with the tip of the finger, and put between the teeth, it will break and crackle without ſticking to them at all; alſo a curious ſort of ſugar-work.

CARAMOU'SEL, a large ſhip of burthen.

CA'RAT *of Gold*, Fr. [*carato*, It.] is properly the weight of 24 grains, or 1 ſcruple 24 carats make one ounce. If the gold be ſo fine that in purifying it it loſes nothing, or but very little, it is ſaid to be gold of 24 carats; if it loſes one carat, it is ſaid to be gold of 23 carats, &c. A mark being an ounce troy, is divided into 24 equal parts, called *carats*, and each carat into four grains: By this weight is diſtinguiſhed the different fineneſs of their gold; for if to the fineſt of gold be put two carats of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce or 24 carats, then this gold is ſaid to be 22 *carats* fine. *Cocker.*

CARAT [in weighing of diamonds, &c.] is a weight conſiſting of four grains.

CA'RAVAN [*caravane*, Fr. *caravana*, It. and Sp. all derived from *cairawân*, Arab. a band of travellers] an aſſociated body of travellers in *general*; and, in particular, of *hagges*, *i. e.* pilgrims, which, from all quarters of the Mahometan territories, viſit once a year the *caaba* or *beit-ollah*, *i. e.* the houſe of God, in Mecca, and perform their devotions there. According to Pitts there are four ſuch great bodies or caravans, and they all meet at Mecca within three or four days one of another. Firſt, the *Moggarib* [*i. e.* weſtern] caravan, from the country of Fez, Morocco, and the whole coaſt of Barbary, with which Pitts himſelf travelled from Algiers. The ſecond, *i. e.* *Miſri* [or Egyptian] caravan, from Grand Cairo, in Egypt; this alſo bears the new COVERING, which the grand ſignior preſents every year to the houſe of God. The third, *i. e.* *Sham* [or Syrian] caravan, which comes from Tartary, Natolia, and all Turkey. The fourth, or *Hind* [*i. e.* Indian] caravan, which comes thro' Perſia to the Eaſt Indies, and brings many rich and choice goods for merchandize. He adds, that every caravan has its chief commander, called the *emir-hagge*, or commander of the PILGRIMS, and who makes his entrance in every town through which he paſſes, with flags, kettle-drums, and much pomp; and happy he that obtains the favour of kiſſing his hand or garment. See BEIT-*Ollah*, and *Pitt's Faithful Account.*

CARAVAN [of merchants] a company of merchants that meet together at certain places, and at certain times, to travel together for their greater ſafety; becauſe of robbers that infeſt thoſe countries through which they are to paſs; they have commonly about 1000 camels, and 7 of them are under the conduct of one camel-driver; the travellers, or merchants, habit themſelves agreeably to the countries into which they travel; they have a captain that orders their marches, and decides controverſies of any differences which ariſe in the journey. When they had loſt their moſt holy ſon, they ſought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilæan pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSERY, or CARAVA'NSARY, an inn or houſe of entertainment among the Turks and Perſians, for the reception of travellers. The inns which receive the caravans in Perſia, and the eaſtern countries, are called by the name of *caravanſaries*. *Spectator.*

N. B. The true *Aſiatic* reading is caravan-ſaraï, a word *compounded* of *caravan* and *ſaraï*, Turk. a great houſe, *i. e.* a great houſe for the reception of a caravan. But they do not anſwer to our inns. On the contrary, the *Aſiatics* carry their own proviſions along with them, and find here only a fountain of water, and ſhelter for horſe and man.

CARAVANSERA'SKIRE, the director, ſteward, or intendant of a caravanſera.

CA'RAVEL, or CARVEL [*caravelle*, Fr. *caravalla*, It. *caravéla*, Sp.] a light, round, old-faſhioned ſhip, with a ſquare poop, rigged like a gally, of about 120 tuns burden; formerly uſed in Spain and Portugal. See CARVEL.

CARA'NNA, a hard, brittle, reſinous gum, of an aromatic flavour, brought from the Weſt Indies.

CA'RAWAYS [*carvé*, Fr. and It. *alcaravéa*, Sp. *carravéa*, Port.] a plant bearing an aromatic ſeed. The plant hath winged leaves, and placed oppoſite on the ſtalks, having no foot-ſtalks; the ſeeds are long, ſlender, ſmooth, and furrowed. It is ſometimes found wild, eſpecially in Holland and Lincolnſhire. The ſeeds are uſed in medicine, and in the confectionary. *Miller.*

CA'RBO. See CA'RBUNCLE.

CARBONA'DO [*carbonade*, Fr. *carbonata*, It. *carbonáda*, Sp. of *charbon*, Fr. *charbone*, It. coals, *carbo*, Lat. a coal] a ſteak cut acroſs and ſcotched to be broiled on the coals. Let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CARBONADO [from the noun] to cut or hack.

I'll *carbonado* your ſhanks. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RBUNCLE [*eſcarboucle*, Fr. *carbunculo*, It. and Sp. *carbúncolo*, Port. of *carbunculus*, Lat. of *carbo*, Lat. a live coal] a precious ſtone of the colour of a burning coal, a large ruby. *Carbuncle* is a ſtone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

CARBUNCLE [in heraldry] one of the precious ſtones. It was repreſented by the ancients in an eſcutcheon, deſigning thereby to expreſs the beams or rays, that iſſue from the center, which is the tranſcendent luſtre of the ſtone.

CARBUNCLE [with ſurgeons] a fiery botch or plague-ſore, with a black cruſt or ſcab, which, falling off, leaves a deep and dangerous ulcer, called alſo anthrax. There followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid ſpots. *Bacon.*

CAR'BUNCLED, *adj.* [from *carbuncle*] 1. Set with a carbuncle ſtone. *Carbuncled* with holy Phœbus' car. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Marked or ſpotted with red pimples.

CARBU'NCULAR [from *carbuncle*] of or belonging to a carbuncle; alſo red, or of the colour of a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION [*carbunculatus*, Lat. [in horticulture] the blaſting of new ſprouted buds of trees, proceeding either from exceſſive cold, or exceſſive heat. *Lat.*

Ca'rcanet [of *carcan*, Fr.] a chain for the neck. Bedeck'd all over with emeralds, pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck. *Howel.*

Ca'rcase, or Carcass [*carcaſſe*, Fr. *q. d. caro caſſa vitâ, i. e.* fleſh without life] 1. A dead body of any animal. 2. Body.

How many would have given their honours,
To've ſav'd their *carcaſſes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The remains, ruins, or decayed parts of any thing.

A rotten *carcaſs* of a boat, not rig'd,
Nor tackle, ſail nor maſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The main parts, conſidered as naked or incomplete; as, the walls or ſhell of a houſe. What motive to have had an eternal *carcaſs* of an univerſe, wherein the materials and poſitions were eternally laid together? *Hale.*

Ca'rcasses [*carcaſſes*, Fr. *carcaſſe*, It. *carcaſſos*, Sp. in gunnery] a ſort of bomb of an oval form, made with ribs of iron, and afterwards filled with a compoſition of meal powder, ſalt-petre, broken glaſs, ſhavings of horn, pitch, turpentine, tallow, linſeed oil, and afterwards coated over with a pitch-cloath, and being primed with meal powder and quick match, is fired out of a mortar, in order to ſet houſes on fire: there is alſo another ſort for ſea-ſervice, which is the ſame as a bomb, only that it hath five holes in it, all primed with powder and quick match, and being diſcharged out of the mortar, burns violently out of the holes.

Carcass [in carpentry] the timber-work, as it were a ſhell of an houſe, before it is lathed and plaiſtered.

Ca'rcassone, a town of Languedoc, in France, ſituated on the river Ande, about 25 miles weſt from Narbonne.

Ca'rcelage [of *carcer*, Lat. a priſon] priſon-fees.

Ca'rchedony [*carchedonius*, Lat. of καρχηδων, Gr. ſo called, becauſe firſt brought out of the Indies to Africa] a ſort of precious ſtone; a calcedon.

Ca'rchesium [in a ſhip] the tunnel on the top of a maſt, above the ſail-yards.

Carche'ssum [with ſurgeons] a ſort of bandage, conſiſting of two branches that may be equally ſtretched out.

Carci'nethron, Lat. [καρκινετρον, Gr.] the herb knot-graſs.

Carcino'des [καρκινωδης, of καρκινος, Gr. a crab-fiſh] a certain tumour like a cancer.

Carcino'ma [καρκινωμα, Gr.] the καρκινος, *i. e.* cancer, is what we *now* call the *carcimona.* Heſych. Gorræus adds, that the term is often reſtrained by the Greeks to a morbid affection in the cornea tunica of the eye, if to this there is a concourſe of veins full of blood, and of a livid colour. *Caſtell. Renovat.*

Carcino'matous [from *carcinoma*, Lat.] cancerous, tending to a cancer.

Card [kaerd, Du. karte, Ger. *carte*, Fr. and It. *cartas*, Sp. and Port. *charta*, Lat.] a paper painted with figures, uſed in games, to play with.

Card [*charta*, Lat.] 1. A ſea-chart. 2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariners needle.

The very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know,
In the ſhipman's *card*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Card [*carte*, Fr. kaarte, Du.] the inſtrument with wire teeth to tieze or work wool for ſpinning.

To Card, *verb. act.* [*carder*, Fr. *cardare*, It. *cardàr*, Sp.] to tieze wool with cards. Go *card* and ſpin. *Dryden.*

To Card, *verb neut.* to play much at cards, to game.

Cardama'ntida, Lat. [καρδαμαντη, Gr.] See Na'sturtium.

Ca'rdamine, Lat. a plant, a kind of water-creſſes; called alſo lady's ſmock.

Cardamo'mum [καρδαμωμον, *q. d.* καρα δαμα, Gr. taming the head] a ſpicy ſeed of a pleaſant hot taſte, brought from the Eaſt Indies; one kind of which is called, grains of paradiſe.

Ca'rdamon, or Ca'rdamum, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb garden-creſſes.

Ca'rder [from *card*] 1. One that cards wool. Spinſters, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. One that plays much, or games, at cards.

Ca'rdia [καρδια, Gr.] the heart, one of the principal parts of an animal body, appointed for the circulation of the blood.

Cardiac. See Ca'rdiacal.

Ca'rdiaca, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the median or liver-vein.

Candiaca [with botaniſts] the herb mother-wort, good in hypochondriacal diſeaſes, *&c.*

Cardiaca [with phyſicians] a ſuffocation or ſtuffing of the heart by a polypus or ſome clotted blood.

Cardi'acal, or Ca'rdiac [*cardiacus*, Lat. of καρδιακος, of καρδια, Gr. the heart] 1. Pertaining to, or good for the heart. 2. Cordial, or invigorating.

Ca'rdiace [καρδιακη, Gr.] a precious ſtone in the ſhape of a heart.

Ca'rdiacum, a cordial medicine that comforts or ſtrengthens the heart.

Ca'rdiac *Line* [in palmiſtry] the line of the heart which incircles the mount of the thumb; which is alſo called the line of life.

Ca'rdiacs [in medicine] thoſe medicines which are good for the heart, cordials.

Cardi'acus *Dolor*, Lat. a pain at the mouth of the ſtomach, which is alſo called the heart-burn.

Ca'rdiacus *Plexus* [with anatomiſts] a branch of the par vagum, or eighth pair of nerves, which about the firſt and ſecond rib is ſent from its deſcending trunk, and beſtowed upon the heart, with its appendage. *Lat.*

Cardi'algy [*cardialgia*, Lat. καρδιαλγια, of καρδια, the heart, and αλγος, Gr. pain] a gnawing at the ſtomach, commonly called the heart-burn. This pain riſes from the ſtomach ſometimes up to the œſophagus, and is occaſioned by ſome acrimonious matter.

Ca'rdiff, a borough town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales, ſituated on the river Tave, about two miles from Landaff. It ſends one member to parliament.

Ca'rdigan, the county town of Cardiganſhire, ſituated near the Iriſh Channel, and the mouth of the river Tivy, about 30 miles from Pembroke. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Brudenel, and ſends one member to parliament. The county of Cardigan alſo ſends one member.

Cardio'gmus [καρδιωγμος, Gr.] a pain at the heart or ſtomach; the heart-burn.

Cardinal [Fr. cardinael, Du. cardinal, Ger. *cardinale*, It. *cardenal*, Sp. of *cardinalis*, Lat.] a perſon of high dignity in the Romiſh church, one of its chief governors, of which there are 70 in number; namely, ſix biſhops, fifty prieſts, and fourteen deacons, who conſtitute the ſacred college, and are choſen by the pope: By theſe the pope is elected out of their own number. A cardinal is ſo ſtiled, becauſe ſerviceable to the apoſtolic ſee, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or, as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of all the affairs of the Romiſh church. *Ayliffe.*

Ca'rdinal, *adj.* [Fr. *cardinale*, It *cardinalis*, of *cardo*, Lat. a hinge] principal, chief. His *cardinal* perfection was induſtry. *Clarendon.*

Cardinal *Flower* [*rapuntium*, Lat. with floriſts] a flower that is very red, like a cardinal's robe, a ſort of bell-flower or throat-wort. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, hollowed like a pipe, and channelled: the flower-cup turns to a fruit, full of ſmall ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Greater rampions, with a crimſon ſpiked flower, commonly called the ſcarlet cardinal's flower, which is greatly prized for the beauty of its rich crimſon flowers. 2. The blue cardinal's flower. *Miller.*

Cardinal *Numbers*, are ſuch as expreſs the numbers of things; as, one, two, three, *&c.*

Cardinal *Points* [with aſtrologers] are the firſt, fourth, ſeventh and tenth houſes in a ſcheme or figure of the heavens.

Cardinal *Points* [of the compaſs] are the eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth; alſo the equinoctial and ſolſtitial points of the ecliptic. The *cardinal* interſections of the zodiac, that is, the two equinoctials and both the ſolſtitial points. *Brown.*

Cardinal *Points* [in coſmography] are the four interſections of the horizon, with the meridian and the prime vertical circle.

Cardinal *Virtues* [with moraliſts] are prudence, temperance, juſtice, and fortitude; ſo called by Ethic writers, from *cardo*, Lat. a hinge; becauſe they conſider them as hinges, upon which all other virtues turn.

Cardinal *Winds*, thoſe winds that blow from the four cardinal points of the compaſs.

Ca'rdinalate, or Ca'rdinalship [*cardinalat*, Fr.] the office or dignity of a cardinal. Advanced to a *cardinalate. L'Eſtrange.*

Cardiname'ntum. See Gi'nglymus.

Cardiogno'stic [καρδιογνωστικος, of καρδια, the heart, and γινωσκω, Gr. to know] knowing the heart.

Ca'rdmaker [of *card* and *make*] one that makes cards.

Card-match [of *card* and *match*] a match to light with, made by dipping ſlips of card-paper in melted brimſtone. Venders of *card-matches. Addiſon.*

Ca'rdo, Lat. a hinge of a door.

Ca'rdo [with anatomiſts] the ſecond vertebra of the neck, ſo termed, becauſe the head turns upon it.

Cardo'nna, a city of Catalonia, in Spain, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, about 40 miles north-weſt of Barcelona.

Cardoo'n [*cardon*, Fr. *cardone*, It. *cardon*, Sp. of *carduus*, Lat.] a plant which ſometimes reſembles an artichoke, the leaves of which being white, are eaten as a ſallet.

Cardoon *Thiſtle*, an herb, the ſtalk of which is eatable.

Cardu'el, a province of Georgia, in Aſia, lying between the Caſpian and the Euxine ſeas, the capital whereof is Teflis. It belongs partly to the Turks, and partly to the Perſians.

Ca'rduus, Lat. [with botaniſts] the thiſtle, or fuller's thiſtle.

Carduus *Benedictus*, Lat. [*i. e.* bleſſed or holy thiſtle] a plant which bears yellow flowers, ſurrounded with red prickles.

Care [caꞃe, caꞃa, Sax. *cura*, It. and Lat.] 1. Anxiety, concern. Nor ſullen diſcontent, nor anxious *care. Dryden.* 2. Caution, heed, warineſs; as, have a *care* of yourſelf. 3. Regard, charge, in order to protection and preſervation. God takes *care* of us. *Tillotſon.* 4. It is uſed in a looſe and vague ſenſe, implying attention or inclination, more or leſs. We take *care* to flatter ourſelves with imaginary ſcenes of future happineſs. *Atterbury.* 5. The object of care, caution, or love. Your ſafety, more than mine, was then my *care. Dryden.*

Care **will kill a cat.** That is, will, in the end, kill even thoſe who ſeem the beſt able to withſtand it; for a cat is ſuppoſed to have nine lives. The Latins ſay: *Cura facit canos.* The Germans ſay; **Die ſorge machet vor der zeit grau.** (Care makes a man grey before his time.)

A pound of Care **will not pay an ounce of debt.** Ital. *Cento carre di penſieri* (a hundred cart-loads of thoughts) *non pageranno un uncia di debito.* H. Ger. **Ein pfund ſorgen bezahlet kein quintgen borgen.**

By *care*, in this proverb, is meant unreaſonable trouble, vexation and concern, ſuch as are rather a hindrance than a furtherance to buſineſs; and by no means aſſiduity and induſtry, which are the propereſt means to bring a man out of debt.

To Care [from the noun] 1. To be ſolicitous about any thing. She *cared* not what pain ſhe put her body to. *Sidney.* 2. To be inclined or diſpoſed; with *for* or *to.* He would not *care for* being praiſed at the expence of another's reputation. *Addiſon.* The two ſexes did not *care to* part. *Addiſon.* 3. To be affected with, to have a regard to; with *for.* You dote on her that *cares* not *for* your love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Careba'ria, a diſtemper, the heavineſs of the head.

Ca'recrazed [from *care* and *craze*] broken with care or anxiety. A *carecrazed* mother of a many children. *Shakeſpeare.*

Care'cta, or Carecta'ta [in old records] a cart, or a cart-load.

Carectata *Plumbi* [in old records] a pig or maſs of lead, weighing 128 ſtone, or 2100 pounds.

To Caree'n *a Ship*, *verb act.* [of *carina*, Lat. a keel, *cariner*, Fr.] is to fit or trim the ſides or bottom, to caulk her ſeams, or to mend any fault ſhe has under water; a ſhip is ſaid to be *brought to a careen*, when the greateſt part of her lading being taken out, ſhe is made ſo light, that by means of another lower veſſel laid near her, ſhe may be brought down on one ſide, to the 3d, 4th, or 5th ſtrake, as low as occaſion requires, and there kept by ballaſt, to be caulked, trimmed, *&c.*

To CAREEN, *verb neut.* to be in a ſtate of careening.

A Half CAREEN, is when they cannot come at the bottom of the ſhip, and ſo can only careen half of it. *Fr.*

CAREE′NAGE, Fr. a careening-place; alſo the pay for careening.

CARE′ER [*carriere*, Fr. *carriera*, It. *carréra*, Sp.] 1. A courſe, a race. Down the hills he holds his fierce *career*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. The ground on which a race is run. They had run themſelves too far out of breath, to go back again the ſame *career*. *Sidney*. 3. A running full ſpeed, ſwift motion; as, a horſe running in his full *career*. 4. Courſe of action, uninterrupted proceedure. Shall quips and ſentences, and theſe paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the *career* of his humour? *Shakeſpeare*.

To CAREER [from the noun] to run with ſwift motion.

The wheels
Of beryl and *careering* fires between. *Milton*.

CA′REFUL [caꞃeꝼul, Sax.] 1. Anxious, full of concern. Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things. *St. Luke*. 2. Diligent, heedful, wary, cautious; with *of* or *for*. Thou haſt been *careful for* us with all this care. 2 *Kings*. 3. Watchful; with *of*. It concerns us to be *careful of* our converſations. *Ray*, 4. Subject to perturbations, expoſed to troubles.

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. *Shakeſpeare*.

CA′REFULLY [of *careful*] 1. In a manner that ſhews care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look? how meagre? *Collier*.

2. Heedfully, warily, cautiouſly, attentively; as, to conſider a matter *carefully*.

CA′REFULNESS [caꞃeꝼulnyꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Heedfulneſs, warineſs, cautiouſneſs. The death of Selymus was with all *carefulneſs* concealed. *Knolles*. 2. Anxiouſneſs.

CARELESS [from *care*] 1. Heedleſs, negligent, unmindful; with *of* or *about*. A woman, the more curious ſhe is about her face, is commonly the more *careleſs about* her houſe. *Ben Johnſon*. 2. Cheerful, undiſturbed.

Thus wiſely *careleſs*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. *Pope*.

3. Unheeded, unconſidered, thoughtleſs. The freedom of ſaying as many *careleſs* things as other people, without being ſo ſeverely remarked upon. *Pope*. 4 Unmoved by, unconcerned at; with *of*.

Careleſs of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Granville*.

CA′RELESSLY [from *careleſs*] heedleſsly, negligently. There he found him all *careleſsly* diſplay'd. *Spenſer*.

CA′RELESSNESS [from *careleſs*] heedleſſneſs, negligence.

I, who at ſometimes ſpend, at others ſpare,
Divided between *careleſſneſs* and care. *Pope*.

CA′RELSCROON, a port-town of the province of Gothland, in Sweden, ſituated on the coaſt of the Baltic ſea. The Swedes lay up their navy here, being an excellent harbour. Lat. 56° 20′ N. Long. 15° E.

To CARESS [*careſſer*, Fr. *accarezzare*, It. *accariciar*, Sp. and Port. from *carus*, Lat. dear] to make much of, to treat very obligingly; to court, to ſooth, to endear. If I can feaſt, pleaſe, and *careſs* my mind with the pleaſures of worthy ſpeculations, or virtuous practices, let greatneſs and malice abridge me if they can. *South*.

CARESS [*careſſes*, Fr. *carezze*, It.] endearing expreſſions of love and friendſhip; extraordinary compliments. Conjugal *careſſes*. *Milton*.

CA′RET [*i. e.* it wanteth] a character in printing or writing in this form (^), which denotes there is ſomething to be inſerted or included, which ought to have come in where the character is placed.

CA′RFAX, a place where four ſeveral ſtreets or ways meet together, particularly the name of the market-place at Oxford.

CA′RFVE [in huſbandry] ground unbroken or untilled.

CA′RGAISON, Fr. [*cargaçon*, Sp.] a cargo. My body is a *cargaſon* of ill humours. *Howel*.

CA′RGO [*carico*, It. *cárga*, Sp. *charge*, Fr.] 1. The lading or freight of a ſhip. A ſhip whoſe *cargo* was no leſs than a whole world. *Burnet's Theory*. 2. A quantity. Fitted out for the univerſity, with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Addiſon*. 3. An invoice of the goods wherewith a ſhip is laden. 4. The loading of a horſe, of 300 or 400 pounds.

CARIA′TI, a town of the hither Calabria, in Italy, on the gulph of Tarento. It is a biſhop's ſee.

C′ARAIATIDES. See CARYATIDES.

CARI′BBEE *Iſlands*, ſeveral iſlands in the Weſt Indies, the chief of which are Barbadoes, St. Chriſtopher's, Nevis, *&c.* now in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, called alſo, canibal iſlands, from the ancient inhabitants feeding on man's fleſh.

CA′RICA, Lat. a kind of dry fig, a lenten fig.

CARICATU′RA [in painting] ſignifies the concealment of real beauties, and the exaggeration of blemiſhes, but ſtill ſo as to preſerve a reſemblance of the object.

CA′RICOUS *Tumour* [from *carica*, Lat. with ſurgeons] a ſwelling reſembling the figure of a fig.

CA′RIES, Lat. rottenneſs; properly in wood that is worm-eaten.

CARIES [with ſurgeons] a kind of rottenneſs peculiar to a bone, a gangreen or ulcer, when the ſubſtance is putrified.

CARI′GNAN, a fortified town of Piedmont, ſituated on the river Po, about 7 miles ſouth of Turin.

CA′RINA, Lat. the keel, or long piece of timber that runs along the bottom of the ſhip from head to ſtern.

CARINA [in anatomy] 1. The beginning of the entire vertebræ, or turning joints. 2. The firſt rudiments or embryo of a chick, when in the ſhell.

CARINA [in botany] the lower petalum or leaf of a papillionacious flower.

CA′RISTA. See CHARISTIA.

CARI′NATED [with botaniſts] bending or crooked like the keel of a ſhip, of *carina*, Lat. ſo the leaves of the aſphodelus are ſaid to be.

CARI′NTHIA, a dutchy in the circle of Auſtria, in Germany, bounded by the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, on the north; and by the archbiſhopric of Carniola, and the dominions of Venice, on the ſouth. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

CARIO′NOLA, a city of the province of Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, about 20 miles north of the city of Naples.

CA′RIOSITY [from *carious*] rottenneſs. *Carioſity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wiſeman*.

CA′RIOUS [from *carioſus*, Lat.] rotten. *A carious* tooth. *Wiſeman*.

CARK [ceaꞃk, Sax.] care, ſolitude; now obſolete. Klains taking for his younglings *cark*. *Sidney*. His heavy head devoid of careful *cark*. *Spenſer*.

CARK, a quantity of wool, 30 of which make a ſarplar.

To CARK [ceaꞃcan, of caꞃe, Sax. care] to be careful, anxious; now obſolete; and if uſed it is only in an ill ſenſe. *Carking* agonies. *Sidney*. To lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world. *L'Eſtrange*.

CA′RKANET, or CA′RKNET [of *carcan*, Fr.] a bracelet or necklace, an iron collar, put about a perſon's neck as a puniſhment. See CARCANET.

CA′RKINGNESS, anxious care.

CARL [ceoꞃl, Sax.] a churl, a clown, a rude man; we now generally uſe churl inſtead of carl. Anſwer thou *carl*, and judge this riddle right. *Gay*.

CARL *Cat* [of caꞃle, Sax. male, and cat] a boar or he-cat. *N. C.*

An old CARL [either of cerl, C. Brit. or ceoꞃl, Sax. kerl, Ger. a churl] an old doting covetous hunks, a ſurly niggard. The editor was a covetous *carl*, and would have his pearls of the higheſt price. *Bentley*.

CA′RLINE *Thiſtle* [from *carlina*, Lat.] a plant ſo named by the emperor Charles the Great, whoſe army was preſerved by the root of it from the plague, and is ſaid to have been diſcovered to him by an angel. It is placed in the catalogue of ſimples, in the college diſpenſary, but rarely ordered in medicine. *Milier*.

CA′RLING *Knees* [in a ſhip] are timbers going athwart the ſhip, from the ſides to the hatch way, ſerving to ſuſtain the deck on both ſides.

CA′RLINGS [in a ſhip] timbers which lie along fore and aſt from one beam to another, and bear up the ledges on which the planks of the deck are faſtened.

CA′RLISHNESS [from *carl*] churliſhneſs.

CARLI′SLE, the capital city of Cumberland, ſituated near the mouth of the river Eden, and the Solway Frith; 80 miles from Berwick, and 301 from London. It is a biſhop's ſee, the arms of which are repreſented on Plate IX. Fig. 18; and ſends two members to parliament.

CA′RLOWITZ, a town of Sclavonia, ſituated on the weſt-ſide of the Danube, about 35 miles north-weſt from Belgrade.

CA′RLSTADT, the capital of Croatia, a frontier town of Chriſtendom againſt the Turks. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45° 5′ N. Long 16° E.

CARLSTADT, is alſo the name of a town in the biſhopric of Wurtſburg, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated on the river maine, about 14 miles north of Wurtſburg.

CARMA′GNIOL, a fortified town of Piedmont, ſituated on the river Po, about 10 miles ſouth of Turin.

CA′RMAN [of *car* and *man*] a driver of a cart. Sturdy *carmen* ſhall thy nod obey. *Gay*.

CARMA′RTHEN. See CAERMARTHEN.

CA′RMEL, a military order of knighthood, inſtituted by the emperor Henry IV, under the title of our lady of Carmel.

CA′RMELITE, Fr. a ſort of pear.

CARMELITES, a certain order of monks founded by Almerius, biſhop of Antioch, at mount Carmel in Syria, *anno* 1122.

CA′RMELUS, the god of mount Carmel in Judea; Tacitus makes mention of him, and relates how his prieſt foretold Veſpaſian that he ſhould be emperor.

CARMENTA′LIA, feaſt days in honour of Carmenta, the mother of Evander.

CA′RMINACH, a city of Great Tartary, in Aſia, in the country of Bocara. Lat. 39° 30′. N. Long. 71° E.

CARMINA′NTIA [with phyſicians] carminative medicines, *i. e.* ſuch as are efficacious in diſperſing and driving out wind. *Lat.*

CARMI′NATIVES [*carminativa*, Lat. *carminativi*, It. of *carmen*, a verſe, ſo termed, becauſe ſome pretenders to phyſic pretended to cure windy diſtempers by *carmina*, verſes, invocations, or inchantments; though others derive it from *carmino*, Lat. to card wool, and cleanſe it] medicines which diſperſe the wind. *Carminatives* are ſuch things as dilute and relax, becauſe wind occaſions a ſpaſm or convulſion. Whatever promotes perſpiration is *carminative*; for wind is perſpirable matter retained in the body. *Arbuthnot*.

CARMINE, a powder of a very beautiful red colour, uſed by painters in miniature. It is an extract from cochineal, and other ingredients, by means of water.

CARMO′NA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, about 17 miles eaſt of Seville.

CARMOU′SAL, a Turkiſh merchant-ſhip.

CA′RNA, or CA′RNEA, a heathen deity, to whom they aſcribed the preſervation of the inward part of men.

CARNA′DOE, a Spaniſh coin, of which ſix make a marveid, and 54 marveids a ryal, equal in value to 6 *d.* Engliſh.

CA′RNAGE [Fr. of *carnis*, gen. of *caro*, Lat. fleſh] 1. A maſſacre or great ſlaughter. He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage*, than to fight. *Hayward*. 2. Heaps of fleſh.

Such a ſcent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! *Milton*.
His ample maw with human *carnage* fill'd. *Pope*.

CARNAGE [*carnagio*, It. with hunters] that fleſh that is given dogs after the chace. *Fr.*

CA′RNAL [*charnel*, Fr. *carnale*, It. *carnàl*, Sp. of *carnalis*, low Lat. of *carnis*, gen. of *caro*, Lat. fleſh] 1. Pertaining to the fleſh, fleſhly, ſenſual, not ſpiritual.

Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r ſhall force
On every conſcience. *Milton*.

2. Luſtful, lecherous.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the iſſue of his mother's body. *Shakeſpeare*.

Ca'rnaliſt, one given to carnality.

Carna'lly [from *carnal*] ſenſually, fleſhly, not ſpiritually. In the ſacrament we do not receive Chriſt *carnally*, but ſpiritually. *Taylor.*

Ca'rnalneſs, or Carna'lity [*carnalità*, It. *carnalidàd*, Sp. of *carnalitas*, Lat.] 1. Fleſhlineſs, addicted to fleſhly luſts. They wallow and ſleep in all the *carnalities* of the world. *South.* 2. Groſſneſs of mind; as, the *carnality* of his heart. *Tillotſon.*

Carna'rvon, a borough-town of Carnarvonſhire, in South Wales, about five miles ſouth-weſt of Bangor. It gives title of earl to the noble family of the Bridges, and ſends one member to parliament. The county of Carnarvon alſo ſends one member to parliament.

Carna'tion [of *caro*, Lat. fleſh] a fleſh colour; alſo a flower of that colour, whence perhaps it takes its name.

Carnation [among painters] the naked fleſh; and when the bare fleſh is expreſſed to the life, and naturally coloured, they ſay, *the carnation is very good.*

Ca'rnaval [Fr. *carnavale*, It. either of *carnis intervallum*, Lat. or *carn-a-val*, by reaſon that fleſh then is plentifully devoured, to make amends for the abſtinence enſuing] a ſeaſon of mirth and rejoicing obſerved with great ſolemnity by the Italians and Venetians, it commences from XIIth day, and holds till Lent. Feaſts, balls, opera's, concerts of muſic, and intrigues, *&c.* are then general.

Ca'rnel, a ſmall Spaniſh ſhip, which goes with miſſen inſtead of main ſails.

Carnel *Work* [with ſhip-wrights] the buildings of ſhips firſt with their timbers, and afterwards bringing on the planks, is ſo called in contra-diſtinction to clinching of works.

Carne'lion, a precious ſtone. The common *carnelion* has its name from its fleſh colour; which is in ſome of theſe ſtones paler, when it is called the female *carnelion*; in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

Ca'rneol, a ſort of precious ſtone; alſo a kind of herb.

Ca'rneous [of *carneus* Lat.] fleſhy; as, *carneous* papillæ. *Ray.*

Ca'rney [in horſes] a diſeaſe, by which their mouths become ſo furred and clammy, that they cannot feed.

To Carni'ficate [*carnifico*, Lat.] to quarter, to cut in pieces as a hangman.

To Ca'rnify [from *carnis*, gen. of *caro*, Lat. fleſh] to turn nouriſhment into fleſh, to breed fleſh. I digeſt, I ſanguify, I *carnify*. *Hale.*

Ca'rnival. See Carnaval. The whole year is but one mad *carnival*. *Decay of Piety.*

Carni'vorous [*carnivorus*, Lat. of *caro*, fleſh, and *voro*, to devour] feeding upon or devouring fleſh; as, *carnivorous* birds or beaſts.

Carno'ſe [of *carnoſus*, Lat.] full of fleſh, fleſhy.

Carno'ſity [*carnoſité*, Fr. *carnoſità*, It. *carnoſidàd*, Sp. of *carnoſitas*, Lat.] a piece of fleſh growing in and obſtructing any part of the body, a tubercle or excreſcence. The ulcers are healed, and that *carnoſity* reſolv'd. *Wiſeman.*

Ca'rnous, the ſame with *carneous*; a thick and *carnous* covering. *Brown.*

Carnou'ſe [with gunners] the baſe-ring about the breech of a gun.

Ca'rnouſneſs, fleſhineſs, fulneſs of fleſh.

Ca'rnulent [*carnulentus*, Lat.] fleſhy, full of fleſh.

Ca'ro, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the fleſh of animals, which they define to be a ſimilar, fibrous body, ſoft and thick which, together with the bones, is the main prop of the body.

Caro *Muſculoſa Quadrata* [in anatomy] the muſcle more commonly called palmaris brevis. *Lat.*

Caro [with botaniſts] the ſubſtance under the peel or rind of trees; the pulp or ſoft ſubſtance contained within any plant or its fruit; as the pulp of caſſia, tamarinds, prunes, *&c.*

Ca'rob, or *St. John's bread* [*ſiliqua*, Lat.] a plant having a petalous flower, which becomes a fruit or pod, which is plain and fleſhy, containing ſeveral roundiſh plain ſeeds. This tree is very common in Spain, ſome parts of Italy, and the Levant, where it grows in the hedges. The pods are thick, mealy, and of a ſweetiſh taſte, which are often eaten by the poorer inhabitants. *Miller.*

Carob [in commerce] a ſmall weight, the 24th part of a grain.

Carob *Bean*, a ſort of fruit, whoſe taſte is like that of cheſnuts. This is the fruit of the carob.

Caro'che [*caroſſe*, Fr.] a coach. It is uſed in the comedy of Albumazar. But now it is obſolete. *Johnſon.*

Ca'rol [*carola*, It. *choreola*, or *carolle*, Lat. or of ceoꞃl, or caꞃl, Sax. ruſtic, *q. d.* a rural ſong; or, as others will have it, of *χαρα*, Gr. joy] 1. A ſong of joy. If you liſten to David's harp, you ſhall hear as many herſe-like airs as *carols*. *Bacon.* 2. A ſort of hymn or ſong of devotion. No night is now with hymn or *carol* bleſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A ſong in general ſung at Chriſtmas, in honour of the birth of our bleſſed Saviour. The *carol* they began that hour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Carol, *verb neut.* [*carolare*, It. to ſing in joy] to ſing carols. She ſung and *carol'd* out. *Dryden.*

To Carol, *verb act.* to praiſe.

> The ſhepherds at their feſtivals
> *Carol* her goodneſs loud in ruſtic lays. *Milton.*

Ca'rola [old records] a little pew or cloſet.

Ca'roli [in ſurgery] venereal excreſcences in the private parts.

Caroli'na, the name of two colonies in North America.

Caroli'nes, the four books, compoſed by the order of Charlemaign, to refute the 2d council of Nice. And a gallant ſtand it was, which the French clergy then made againſt the *worſhip of images*, though ſtrenuouſly eſpouſed by the biſhop of Rome.

Ca'roline [of Naples] a coin equal to a Julio.

Carolosta't, a town of Gothland, in Sweden, ſituated at the north-end of the Wener-lake, about 140 miles weſt of Stockholm.

Ca'rolus, a broad piece of gold made by king Charles I. for 20 ſhillings; but is worth 23 ſhillings, in proportion to guineas at 21 ſhillings.

Ca'ros [καρος, Gr.] a lethargy or deep ſleep, in which the perſon affected, being pulled, pinched, or called, ſcarce diſcovers any ſign of feeling or hearing: this diſtemper is without a fever, being in degree greater than a lethargy, but leſs than an apoplexy.

Caro'ta [with botaniſts] the plant called wild-carot. *Lat.*

Carote'el, of mace, about three pound; of nutmegs, from ſix to ſeven pounds and a half; of currants, from five to nine pounds weight.

Ca'rotid, *adj.* belonging to the carotides; as, the *carotid* veins and arteries.

Caro'tides [Lat. καρωτιδες, of καρος, Gr. ſleep] two arteries of the neck, one on each ſide, ſerving to convey the blood from the aorta to the brain; ſo called, becauſe when they are ſtopt, they preſently incline the perſon to ſleep.

Ca'rotineſs [from *carroty*, of *carrot*, a red-root] quality of being red-haired. See Carrot.

Caro'uſal [of *carouſe*; it ſeems more properly accented on the ſecond ſyllable, though Dryden accents it on the firſt] a feſtival. This game, theſe *carouſals* Aſcanius taught. *Dryden.*

Caro'uſe [*carouſſe*, Fr.] 1. A drinking bout. Ply the early feaſt, and late *carouſe*. *Pope.* 2. A hearty doſe of liquor. He could not drink a full *carouſe* of ſack. *Davies.*

To Carouſe, *verb neut.* [*carouſſer*, Fr. or of tarauſz, Teut. to fill it all out] to drink plentifully, to quaff, to drink hand to fiſt.

> Now hats fly off and youths *carouſe*,
> Healths firſt go round, and then the houſe. *Suckling.*

To Carouſe, *verb act.* to drink. *Carous'd* potations pottle deep. *Shakeſpeare.*

Carp [*carpe*, Fr. *carpione*, It. *carpa*, Sp. and Port. karpe, Du. and L. Ger. karpffe, H. Ger. *carpio*, Lat.] a freſh-water pond-fiſh.

Carp *Stone*, a ſtone of a triangular form, found in the palate of a carp.

To Carp [*carpo*, Lat.] to cenſure or blame; to cavil, to find fault with; having *at* before the perſon or thing cavil'd at. Tertullian *carpeth* injuriouſly *at* me. *Hooker.*

Carpa'thian *Mountains*, the mountains which divide Hungary and Tranſilvania from Poland.

Ca'rpenter [*charpentier*, Fr.] an artificer or worker in wood, a builder of houſes and ſhips. He is diſtinguiſhed from a joiner, as the *carpenter* performs larger and ſtronger work.

Carpenters were incorporated, *anno* 1476. Their arms are argent, a cheveron ingrayl'd between three pair of compaſſes pointing towards the baſe, and a little extended. Their hall is ſituated on the north-ſide of London wall, over-againſt Bethlehem.

Carpento'ras, a city of Provence, in France, about 17 miles north-eaſt of Avignon. It is ſubject to the pope.

Ca'rpentry [*charpenteries*, Fr. *carpintero*, Sp. *carpintegro*, Port. probably of *carpentum*, Lat. carved work] the trade or art of a carpenter. Moxon uſes it.

Ca'rpentum [with aſtrologers] the throne or ſeat of a planet, when ſet in a place where it has moſt dignities. *Lat.*

Ca'rper [from to *carp*] he that carps, a caviller. The cunning of a *carper*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Carpe'ſium [of καρφος, Gr. a beam] a kind of plant that bears a fruit called cubebs.

Ca'rpet [*carpetta*, It. karpet, Du.] 1. A covering of various colours for a table or floor. 2. Ground variegated with flowers, being level and ſmooth. The graſſy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Any thing in general that is variegated. The whole dry land is covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green graſs and other herbs. *Ray.* 4. It is uſed proverbially for a ſtate of eaſe. As *carpet* knight, a knight who has not known the field of action, but diſtinguiſh'd himſelf at the table. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

To be upon the Carpet [*ſur le tapis*, Fr.] *i. e.* to be under conſideration.

To ſhave the Carpet [in horſemanſhip] is to gallop very cloſe or near to the ground.

Ca'rpeted, covered with a carpet. A fair chamber richly hang'd, and *carpeted* under foot. *Bacon.* The dry-land ſurface *carpeted* over with graſs. *Derham.*

Ca'rphos [καρφος, Gr.] the herb fœnugreek.

Carpi'neous [*carpineus*, Lat.] made of horn-beam.

Ca'rping, *part. adj.* [from to *carp*] captious, cavilling, cenſorious. Lay aſide therefore a *carping* ſpirit. *Watts.*

Ca'rpingly [of *carping*] captiouſly.

Ca'rpinus [with botaniſts] the plant hedge-beech, or hornbeam.

Ca'rpmeals, a kind of coarſe cloth, made in the north of England. *Philips.*

Carpoba'lſamum [καρποβαλσαμον, Gr.] the fruit of balm or balſam-tree, very much like that of the turpentine, in ſhape, ſize and colour.

Carpocra'tians [ſo called of Carpocrates their ring-leader, *A. D.* 120.] a ſect of heretics, who owned one ſole principal and father of all things; held that the world was created by angels; they denied the divinity of Chriſt, but owned him a man poſſeſſed with uncommon gifts, which ſet him above other creatures; taught a community of women; and that the ſoul could not be purified till it had committed all kinds of abominations.

Carpophy'llon [καρποφυλλον, Gr.] a kind of laurel. *Lat.*

Carpo'phorous [καρποφορος, of καρπον, fruit, and φερω, Gr. to bear] fruit bearing.

Ca'rpus Lat. [with anatomiſts] the wriſt, conſiſting of eight little bones, by which the cubit is joined to the hand. Theſe bones are of different figures and thickneſs, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are ſtrongly tied together by the ligaments that come from the radius, and by the annulary ligament. *Quincy.*

Ca'rpy [of *carpinus*, Lat.] the horn beam-tree.

Ca'rrack, or Ca'rrick [*carracco*, *carrico*, It.] a vaſt large ſhip, a ſhip of burthen. See Carack.

Ca'rrat. See Carat.

Ca'rre, a hollow place where water ſtands.

Carree'r [*carriere*, Fr.] a riding or driving a chariot, *&c.* full ſpeed. See Career.

Ca'rrel [old records] a cloſet or pew in a monaſtery.

Carre'tta, or Carre'cta [old law] a cart or waggon load.

Ca'rriage [*cariage*, Fr.] 1. A vehicle for carrying of goods and merchandizes. 1. A kind of covered waggon. What *carriage* can bear away the loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.* 2. The act of carrying or bearing any thing. Winds are material to the *carriage* of ſounds. *Bacon.* 3. Conqueſt, acquiſition. Solyman reſolved to beſiege Vienna, in hope, that by the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would without reſiſtance be yielded. *Knolles.* 4. Conduct, meaſures; as, to uſe diſcretion in one's *carriage.* 5. Management, manner of tranſacting. The manner of *carriage* of the buſineſs was as if there had been ſecret inquiſition upon him. *Bacon.* 6. Mien, behaviour, perſonal manners. The *carriage* of his youth expreſſed a natural princely behaviour. *Bacon.*

CARRIAGE [of a cannon] a ſort of a long narrow cart for carrying of cannon. He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages. Knolles.*

Block CARRIAGES [with gunners] a ſort of ſtrong carts for carrying mortars, and their beds, from one place to another.

Truck CARRIAGES [with *gunners*] are two ſhort planks of wood, borne by two axle-trees, having four wooden trucks or wheels about a foot and a half, or two feet diameter, for carrying mortars or guns upon a battery, where their own carriages cannot go.

CARRIAGE [in huſbandry] a furrow cut for the conveyance of water, to overflow ground.

CA'RRICK, the moſt ſoutherly diviſion of the ſhire of Aire, in Scotland.

CA'RRICK *on the Sure*, a town of the county of tipperary, and province of Munſter, in Ireland, about 14 miles north-weſt of Waterford.

CA'RRICK-FERGUS, a town in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, about 85 miles north of Dublin.

CA'RRIER [from to *carry*] 1. One who carries ſomething. The air is a *carrier* of ſounds. *Bacon.* 2. One who drives waggons from country to town, and carries goods for others. The roads were crouded with *carriers* laden with rich manufactures. *Swift.* 3. One who carries a meſſage; as, the *carrier* of good news. 4. A ſpecies of pigeons, ſo called from the reported practice of ſome nations, who ſend them with letters tied about their necks. Of tame pigeons there are croppers, *carriers*, &c. *Walton.*

CARRIER [in the manage] a place incloſed with a barrier, wherein they run the ring.

CARRIER [in falconry] a flight or tour of the bird 120 yards; if it mount more, it is called a double carrier.

CARRIE'RING, running or paſſing full ſpeed. *Milton.* See CAREER.

CA'RRION, *ſubſt.* [*charogne*, Fr. *carona*, Sp. *caronna*, It.] 1. Any ſtinking fleſh, ſo corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all thy tricks and ſlights to cheat,
Sell all thy *carrion* for good meat. *Hudibras.*

2. The carcaſs of a dead beaſt, or of ſomething not fit for food. They did eat the dead *carrions. Spenſer.* 3. A name of reproach for a worthleſs woman. Shall we ſend that fooliſh *carrion* Mrs. Quickly to him? *Shakeſpeare.*

No CARRION will kill a crow. That is, no meat is too courſe for them who are uſed to it.

CARRION, *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive] relating to carcaſſes, feeding upon them. *Carrion* kites and crows. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RROON, a rent received for the privilege of driving a car or cart in the city of London.

CA'RROT [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.] a fleſhy root; the leaves are divided into narrow ſegments, the petals of the flower are unequal, and ſhaped like a heart, the ſeeds are hairy, and in ſhape of lice. The ſpecies are; 1. Common wild carrot. 2. Dwarf wild carrot with broader leaves. 3. Dark red rooted garden carrot. 4. The orange coloured carrot. 5. The white carrot. The firſt grows wild upon arable land, which ſhould be uſed in medicine, for which the druggiſts commonly ſell the ſeeds of the garden carrot: the third and fourth ſorts are commonly cultivated for the kitchen; as is the fifth, tho' not ſo common in England. *Miller.*

CA'RROTTINESS [of *carroty*] redneſs of hair.

CA'RROTY, *adj.* [from *carrot*] ſpoken of red hair, on account of its reſembance in colour to carrots.

CA'RROW [an Iriſh word] The *Carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemens houſes, living only upon cards and dice; who, tho' they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenſer.*

CARROU'SEL [Fr. *caroſello*, It.] a magnificent feſtival, made upon occaſion of ſome public rejoicing, conſiſting of a cavalcade or ſolemn riding on horſeback of great perſonages, richly arrayed, courſes of chariots and horſes, public ſhews, games, *&c. Lat.*

To CA'RRY, *verb act.* [*charier*, Fr. from *carrus*, Lat.] 1. To bear or remove from a place; oppoſed to bring or convey to a place. Devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts.* 2. To tranſport. Sound will be *carried* twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.* 3. To bear or have about one. Surgeons I have met who *carry* bones about in their pockets. *Wiſeman.* 4. To take, to have with one. The ideas of liberty and volition are *carried* along with us in our mind. *Locke.* 5. To convey by force. *Carry* Sir John Falſtaff to the fleet. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To effect any thing; as, to *carry* our main point, or win a cauſe or ſuit. 7. To gain in competition; as, to *carry* an election; to *carry* the day, to obtain the victory 8. To gain after reſiſtance; as, after a long ſiege, he *carried* the place. 9. To prevail; with *it*; [*le porter*, Fr.] as, the majority *carries it.* 10. To bear out, to outface. If a man *carries it* off, there is ſo much money ſaved. *L'Eſtrange.* 11. To preſerve external appearance. My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry* it thus for our pleaſure and his penance. *Shakeſpeare.* 12. To manage, to tranſact. The ſenate *carries* its reſolutions ſo privately, that they are ſeldom known. *Addiſon.* 13. To behave, to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun. He *carried himſelf* ſo inſolently, that he became odious. *Clarendon.* 14. To bring forward, to advance in any progreſs. It is not to be imagined, how far conſtancy will *carry* a man. *Locke.* 15. To urge, to bear on with ſome external impulſe. Ill-nature, paſſion, and revenge, will *carry* a man too far. *Locke.* 16. To bear, to have, to obtain; as, to *carry* ſome analogy to a thing. 17. To exhibit to view. The aſpect of every one in the family *carries* ſo much ſatisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addiſon.* 18. To contain. He thought it *carried* ſomething of argument in it. *Watts.* 19. To imply or import; as, it *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance. *Locke.* 20. To have any thing joined or annexed; as, to *carry* the divine ſtamp with any thing. 21. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering by a communication of motion. Sounds are *carried* with wind. *Bacon.* 22. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction. His chimney is *carried* up thro' the whole rock. *Addiſon.* 23. To trace up far, to puſh on ideas in a train. Manethes *carried* up the government of the Egyptians to an incredible diſtance. *Hale.* 24. To receive, to endure. There is nothing, but ſome can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleaſure. *Bacon.* 25. To ſupport, to ſuſtain. *Carry* camomile upon ſticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon.* 26. To bear, as vegetables. They will *carry* more ſhoots upon the ſtem. *Bacon.* 27. To fetch and bring; as a dog. 28. To *carry off*, to kill; as, a fever *carried* him *off.* 29. To *carry on*, to promote, to help forward. It *carries on* the ſame deſign that is promoted by authors of a graver turn. *Addiſon.* 30. To *carry on*, to continue, to advance from one ſtage to another. The adminiſtration of grace, begun by our bleſſed Saviour, was *carried on* by his diſciples. *Sprat.* 31. To *carry on*, to proſecute, not to intermit a thing; as, to *carry on* a war. 32. To *carry through*, to ſupport, to keep from failing, or from being conquered. Grace will *carry* us *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To CARRY, *it high*, *verb neut.* to be proud.

To CARRY *Coals to Newcaſtle*, to carry or ſend things where they are plentiful.

To CARRY, *verb neut.* [with falconers] is ſaid of a hawk that flies away with the quarry.

To CARRY, *verb neut.* [with hunters] a hair when ſhe runs on rotten ground, or on froſt, and it ſticks to her feet, they ſay ſhe *carries.*

To CARRY *a Bone* [ſea term] is ſaid of a ſhip, when ſhe makes the water foam before her.

To CARRY *well*, *verb neut.* [with horſemen] is a term uſed of a horſe, whoſe neck is raiſed or arched, and who holds his head high, without conſtraint, firm and well placed.

To CA'RRY *low*, *verb neut.* [with horſemen] is a term uſed of a horſe that has naturally a ſoft, ill-ſhaped neck, and lowers his head too much.

CA'RRY-TALE [from *carry* and *tale*] a talebearer.

Some *carry-tale*, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight zany,
Told our intents. *Shakeſpeare.*

He CA'RRIES fire in one hand, and water in the other. Lat. *Alterâ manu fert aquam, alterâ ignem.* Gr. Tη μεϱο υδωϱ φεϱει, *&c. Plut.* Fr. *Il porte le feu et l'eau* Plaut. ſays; *alterâ manu fert lapidem, alterâ panem oſtentat* (in one hand he carries a ſtone, and in the other ſhews bread.) This proverb gives the character of a fawning deceitful perſon, who ſpeaks us fair, while he is machinating miſchief againſt us in his heart: or, according to another proverb; *Who laughs in one's face, and cuts one's throat.*

CARS, or KARS, a city of Turcomania, or the Greater Armenia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name; ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 41° 30′ N. Long. 44° E.

CARS, or CARS *of Gowry*, is alſo the name of a diſtrict of Perthſhire, in Scotland, lying eaſtward of Perth, on the northern bank of the Tay.

CART [*charette*, Fr. *carretta*, It. *carreta*, Sp. *chæretta*, Port. *currus*, Lat. cꞃaꞇ, cꞃæꞇ, Sax.] 1. A carriage in general.

Triptolemus, ſo ſung the nine,
Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel carriage uſed commonly for luggage. Packing all his goods in one poor *cart. Dryden.* 3. A ſmall carriage with two wheels, uſed by huſbandmen; diſtinguiſhed from a waggon, which has four wheels. 4. The vehicle in which ſentenced criminals are carried to execution; as, he was put into the fatal *cart*, and carried to Tyburn.

To ſet the CART before the horſe. Fr. *Mettre la charette devant le bœuff.* Lat. *Currus bovem trahit.* H. Ger. Die pferde hinter den wagen ſpannen. Ital. *Metter il carro inanzi a i buoi.* This proverb is chiefly uſed when any one ſpeaks improperly, or places his words in a wrong order of conſtruction: and we are apt to apply it to foreigners, who, in learning the Engliſh tongue, place our words in the ſame order and conſtruction as is natural to them in their own language.

To CART, *verb act.* [from the noun] to expoſe in a cart, by way of puniſhment.

To CART, *verb. neut.* to uſe carts for carriage. Mortimer uſes it.

CART-HORSE [of *cart* and *horſe*] a coarſe unwieldy horſe, fit only for a cart. Knowles uſes it.

CART-JADE [of *cart* and *jade*] a vile horſe, fit only for a cart. Clowns horſed on *cart-jades. Sidney.*

CART-LOAD [of *cart* and *load*] 1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart; as, a *cartload* of carrots. 2. A quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

CART-RUT [of *cart* and *rut*, of *route*, Fr. a way] the track made by a cart-wheel.

CART-TAKERS, officers of the king's houſhold, who, when the court travels, have charge to provide carts, waggons, *&c.* for carrying the king's baggage.

CART-WAY [of *cart* and *way*] a way, thro' which a carriage may conveniently travel.

CARTAMA, a town of Granada, in Spain, about 10 miles north-weſt of Malaga.

CARTE *Blanche*, Fr. a blank paper, ſeldom uſed but in this phraſe, to ſend one a *carte blanche*, for him to fill up with what conditions he pleaſes.

CA'RTEL [*chartel*, Fr. *chartello*, It. of *chartula*, Lat.] 1. A challenge to a duel, a letter of defiance 2. An agreement between perſons at war for the exchange and redemption of priſoners, certain ſtipulations. There ſhould be a *cartel* ſettled. *Addiſon.*

CA'RTER [of *cart*, Eng. *charretier*, Fr. *carrettiere*, It. *carretero*, Sp. *carroeiro*, Port.] one who drives a cart.

CA'RTERET, a county of South Carolina, in North America.

CARTE'SIAN, of or pertaining to *Carteſius*, a modern famous French philoſopher, who oppoſed Ariſtotle.

Carte′sians, a ſect of philoſophers, who adhere to the philoſophy advanced by Des Cartes, and founded on the two following principles; the one metaphyſical; I *think*, therefore I *am*: the other phyſical; that nothing exiſts but ſubſtance. Subſtance he makes of two ſorts; the one a ſubſtance that thinks, the other a ſubſtance extended: whence actual thought and actual extenſion conſtitute the eſſence of ſubſtance. The firſt of theſe articles is refuted by Mr. Locke, who ſhews that thinking is not eſſential to the ſoul; the other from the principles of the Newtonian philoſophy.

Ca′rthage, once the moſt famous city of Africa, built by queen Dido, ſome time before Rome, according to Juſtin, 11, 10. but, as early as Æneas's ſail from Troy, with Sir Iſaac Newton. It was a powerful and flouriſhing ſtate, till at laſt, after a long conteſt with the power of the Romans, in the third Punic war, it was utterly ſubdued by Scipio (who was thence called Africanus) and the city itſelf, by order of the Roman ſenate, quite demoliſhed. In Adrian's time it was rebuilt, and from him called Adrianopolis; but afterwards again ruined by the Saracens. It was ſituated about ten leagues from the modern Tunis.

New **Carthage**, the capital of Coſtania, in Mexico, 360 miles weſt of Panama.

Ca′rthamus [Lat. with botaniſts] wild or baſtard ſaffron.

Ca′rthagena, a large city, with one of the beſt harbours in Spain, ſituated in the province of Mercia, about 20 miles ſouth of that city. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

Car′thegina, or *New* **Ca′rthegina**, is the capital of a province of the ſame name, in South America, ſituated on a kind of peninſula. It is one of the largeſt and beſt fortified town, in South America. Lat. 11° N. Long. 77° W.

Carthu′sians, an order of monks founded by Bruno, a canon of Rheims, A. D. 1080. Their rules are very ſevere.

Ca′rtilage [*cartillage*, Fr. *cartilagine*, It. of *cartilago*, Lat. by anatomiſts] is defined to be a ſimilar white part of an animal body, which is harder and drier than a ligament, but ſofter than a bone; the uſe of it is to render the articulation or joining of the bones more eaſy, and defends ſeveral parts from outward injuries In a cartilage are no cells for containing of marrow, nor is it covered over with any membrane, to make it ſenſible, as the bones are. The cartilages have a natural elaſticity.

Cartilagi′neous, Cartilagino′se, or **Cartila′ginous** [*cartilagineux*, Fr. *cartilaginoſo*, It. *cartilaginoſus*, of *cartilago*, Lat.] belonging to or conſiſting of cartilages or griſtles.

Cartila′go *enſiformis* [with anatomiſts] the tip or extremity of the ſternum. *Lat.*

Cartilago *innominata* [in anatomy] the ſecond cartilage of the larynx. *Lat.*

Cartilago *ſcutiformis* [in anatomy] a cartilage, the prominences of which are diſcernable outwardly in the throat, and take their name from their reſemblance to an helmet.

Ca′rtmel, a market town of Lancaſhire, near the Kentſands, 192 miles from London. It has a harbour for boats, and had formerly a priory.

Carto′n, or **Carto′on** [*carton*, Fr. and Sp. paſtboard, in painting] a deſign made on ſtrong paper, to be afterwards calked through; and transferred on the freſh plaiſter of a wall to be painted in freſco, a pattern for working in tapeſtry, moſaic, &c. as, the *cartoons* of Raphael Urbin, at Hampton-Court, which are ſaid to be drawn for tapeſtry, but uncoloured.

Cartou′ch, a caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding 48 muſket balls, and ſix or eight iron balls of a pound weight; it is fired out of a hobit or ſmall mortar, and is proper for defending a paſs. *Harris.*

Cartou′se, or **Cartou′ch** [*cartouche*, Fr. *cartoccio*, It. *cartucho*, Sp.] the charge or load of a fire-arm, wrapped up in a thick paper, &c. to be conveyed into the piece the more readily. See **Cartrage**, or **Cartridge**, tho' it ſeems but a corruption of the Fr. *cartouche*.

Cartou′se, or **Cartouch** [*cartoccio*, It.] an ornament in architecture, ſculpture, &c. repreſenting a ſcroll of paper; it is moſt commonly a flat member with wavings, on which is ſome inſcription or device, cypher, ornament of armory, &c.

Cartou′zes [with architects] much the ſame as modilions, except that theſe are ſet under the corniſh in wainſcotting, and thoſe under the corniſh at the eaves of a houſe, they are ſometimes called dentiles or teeth.

Ca′rtrage, or **Car′tridge** [*cartouche*, Fr.] a caſe of paper or parchment, filled with gun-powder, uſed for the greater expedition of charging guns. Ball and *cartrage* ſorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

Ca′rtularies [of *charta*, Lat. paper] papers wherein the contracts, ſales, exchanges, privileges, immunities, exemptions, and other acts that belong to churches and monaſteries are collected and preſerved; alſo places where papers or records are kept.

Ca′rtwright [of *cart* and *wright*, Eng. and Du.] a wheelwright, he that makes carts.

Carva, or **Carve** [old law] carve land, the ſame with carucata.

Caru′ca [old law] a plough.

Caruca′ge [in agriculture] the ploughing of land.

Carua′ge [in law] a certain tax laid on a carve of land; alſo an exemption from that tribute.

Caruca′ta [of *charue*, Fr. a plough] a plough land, or as much land as may be plowed in a year by one plough; alſo four cart load.

Carucata′rius [old law] one who held land by carue or plough tenure.

Caruca′ta *boum* [old law] a team of oxen for ploughing or drawing.

To **Carve**, *verb act.* [of ceoꞃꝼan, Sax. or kerben, Teut. and Du.] to cut up meat at a table, to divide fowls or other meat into portions.

To **Carve**, *verb act.* [of ceoꞃꝼan, Sax. &c.] 1. To cut wood, ſtone, or other matter, into forms of animals, flowers, and other curious figures. 2. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

> In ſculpture exercis'd by happy ſkill,
> And *carv'd* in ivory a maid ſo fair. *Dryden.*

3. To engrave.

> *Carve* on every tree
> The fair. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To chuſe one's own part. His ſoldiers could eaſily have *carv'd* themſelves their own food. *South.* 5. To hew, cut or hack; as, to *carve* a paſſage out with a ſword.

To **Carve**, *verb neut.* 1. To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor. 2. To perform at table the office of ſupplying the company from the diſhes.

> Things handſomely were ſerv'd;
> My miſtreſs for the ſtrangers *carv'd*. *Prior.*

Ca′rvel, a ſmall ſhip, a fly boat. See **Caravel**. I ordered, if they found any Indians, to ſend in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river. *Raleigh.*

Ca′rver. 1. A cutter or maker of figures in wood, ſtone, &c. a ſculptor. 2. He that cuts up meat at a table.

> The *carver*, dancing round each diſh, ſurveys
> With flying knife; and, as his art directs,
> With proper geſtures ev'ry fowl diſſects. *Dryden.*

3. He that chuſes for himſelf.

> In braving arms
> Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ca′rving, *ſubſt.* [from *carve*] ſculpture; figures carved; as, *carvings* in wood.

Ca′rvist [with falconers] a hawk in the beginning of the year; ſo termed from its being carried on the fiſt.

Caru′ncle [*caroncle* Fr. *caruncula*, Lat.] a little piece of fleſh; it it is either natural or preternatural, as thoſe ſmall excreſcencies in the uninary paſſages in venereal caſes. *Caruncles* are a ſort of looſe fleſh ariſing in the urethra by the eroſion made by virulent acid matter. *Wiſeman.*

Caru′nculæ *cuticulares* [in anatomy] the nymphæ. *Lat.*

Carunculæ *lachrymales* [among anatomiſts] caruncules of the eye, certain glandules or kernels placed at each corner of the eye; which ſeparate moiſture for moiſtening it; the ſame with tears. They are alſo called *carunculæ oculi*.

Caru′nculæ *myrtiformes* [in anatomy] a wrinkling of the vagina or paſſage of the womb.

Caru′nculæ *papillares* [in anatomy] ten ſmall bodies or little protuberances on the inſide of the pelvis of the kidneys, made by the extremities of the tubes, which bring the ſerum from the glands in the exterior parts to the pelvis.

Ca′rus, or **Caros** [κάρος, Gr. a ſleep] a ſort of lethargy, in which, if the perſon affected be pulled, pinched, and called, he ſcarce ſhews any ſign either of feeling or hearing. The *carus*, according to Bruno, is that ſpecies of a *veternus* [or drowſy diſeaſe] which is greater than a lethargy, but ſomewhat leſs than an apoplexy; to which it bears ſo great an affinity as often to paſs into it, but with a reſpiration as yet ſomewhat freer.

Carne′ar, a town on the coaſt of Malabar, in the hither India, 60 miles ſouth of Goa. Our Eaſt-India company have a factory here, from whence they import their pepper.

Carya′tes, or **Caria′tides** [in architecture] an order of pillars ſhaped like the bodies of women with their arms cut off, clothed in a robe reaching down to their feet, and ſet to ſupport the entablature.

Carioca′stinum [with apothecaries] an electuary ſo denominated from its ingredients, viz. cloves and coſtus.

Caryophilata [with botaniſts] the herb avens. *Lat.*

Caryophi′llum [with floriſts] the clove-july-flower. *Lat.*

Caryophillum *aromaticum*, the clove, an Indian ſpice. *Lat.*

Cary′ptis [in botany] a kind of ſpurge.

Casa′l, the capital of the dutchy of Montferrat, in Italy, ſituated on the river Po, 40 miles eaſt of Turin. Lat. 45° N. Long. 8° 35′ E.

Casal major, a town of the Milaneſe, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Po, about 20 miles eaſt of Cremona.

Casa′n, or **Kasan**, a province of Ruſſia, lying between the province of Moſcow on the weſt, and Siberia on the eaſt.

Ca′sbin, or **Caswin**, a city of Perſia, in the province of Eyrac-Agem, about 180 miles north of Iſpahan.

Ca′scabel, the pummel or hindermoſt round knob at the breech of a great gun.

Casca′de, Fr. [*caſcata*, It. *caſcada*, Sp. from *caſco*, low Lat. to fall] a fall of waters from a rock into a lower place, or an artificial water-fall, ſuch as is made in gardens, a cataract. The river Tiverone throws itſelf down a precipice, and falls by ſeveral *caſcades* from one rock to another. *Addiſon.*

Ca′scais, a town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, ſituated at the mouth of the river Tagus, 17 miles eaſt of Liſbon.

Casca′nes [in fortification] cavities in form of wells, made in the terreplain, hard by the rampart, whence a gallery dug under ground is conveyed, to give air to the mine of an enemy.

Cascari′lla, the bark of an Indian tree.

Casca′w, or **Cassovia**, a city of Upper Hungary, ſituated on the river Horat, 78 miles north-eaſt of Buda.

Case [*cas*, Fr. *caſo*, It. of *caſus*, Lat.] 1. Condition as to outward circumſtance; as, make the *caſe* yours. 2. The ſtate of things; as, the *caſe* now ſtands. 3. (In phyſic) State of the body; as, hypochondriacal or venereal *caſes*. 4. Condition, with regard to health or plight of the body. This is ludicrouſly applied.

> If the fire be faint or out of *caſe*,
> He will be copy'd in his famiſh'd race. *Dryden.*
> The prieſt was pretty well in *caſe*. *Swift.*

5. Contingence. The atheiſt, in caſe things ſhould fall out contrary to his belief, hath made no proviſion for this *caſe*. *Tillotſon.* 6. Queſtions relating to particular perſons or things; as, appeal to this judge in all *caſes*. 7. Repreſentation of any fact or queſtion; as, the lawyers *caſes*. *Bacon.*

Case [*caiſſe*, Fr. *capſa*, Lat.] 1. A little box, or covering of any thing, a ſheath. 2. The outer part of a building. The *caſe* of the holy houſe is nobly deſign'd. *Addiſon.* 2. A building unfurniſhed, a repoſitory for ſomething elſe. He had a purpoſe to raiſe in the univerſity a fair *caſe* for ſuch monuments, and to furniſh it with other choice collections from all parts. *Wotton.*

Case [of *caſa*, It. an houſe, or as being a caſe to contain] a houſe where thieves, pick-pockets, whores, houſe-breakers, highway-men, and all the looſe, idle, furacious crew, meet and drink, ſing, dance, and revel. A cant word.

To Case [from the noun] 1. To put into caſes or covers. *Caſe* ye, *caſe* ye, put on your vizors. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To cover as a caſe; as, the *caſing* air. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To cover on the outſide with different materials from thoſe on the inſide; as, to *caſe* houſes with marble.

To Case, *verb neut.* To put caſes, to contrive repreſentations of facts. They fell to reaſoning and *caſing* upon the matter. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Case *a Hare* [in cookery] is to flea and take out the bowels.

To Case-*Harden* [of *caſe* and *harden*] 1. To harden on the outſide, 2. To make obdurate.

Case-hardened, obdurate, harnened in impiety.

Case-hardenedness, obduracy, impudence, *&c.*

Case-hardening, 1. A method of making the outſide of iron hard by a particular method of putting it into a caſe of loam, mixed with dried hoofs, ſalt, vinegar, *&c.* and heating it red hot in the forge, and afterwards quenching it in water. The manner of caſe-hardening is thus: Take cow-horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the ſame quantity of bay ſalt to it, and mingle them together with ſtale chamberlye, or elſe white-wine vinegar. Lay ſome of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it till the whole lump have juſt a blood red heat. *Moxon.* 2. Sometimes figuratively, the rendering obdurate.

Case *of Conſcience*, a queſtion or ſcruple about ſome matter of religion, which the perſon that is diſſatisfied, is deſirous to have reſolved.

Case *of Glaſs* [of Normandy] conſiſting of 120 feet.

Case *Reſerved* [with Romaniſts] ſins of conſequence, the abſolution of which are reſerved for the ſuperiors or their vicars.

Cases [in grammar] are the accidents of a noun, that ſhew how it varies in declining in the Latin. They are ſix in number, *viz.* the nominative, genitive, dative, accuſative, vocative, and ablative; which ſee in their proper places alphabetically. The ſeveral changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the ſeveral numbers, are called *caſes*, and are deſigned to expreſs the ſeveral views or relations under which the mind conſiders things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpoſe, is called declenſion. *Clark.*

In Case [*nel caſo*, It.] if it ſhould happen, upon the ſuppoſition that. A form of ſpeech now little uſed.

Case *Knife* [of *caſe* and *knife*] a large kitchen knife. The king always acts with a great *caſe-knife* ſtuck in his girdle. *Addiſon.*

Case *Shot*, ſmall bullets, nails, pieces of lead, iron, *&c.* put into caſes to be ſhot off out of murdering pieces. Guns charged with *caſe-ſhot*. *Clarendon.*

Ca'semate [Fr. *caſamatta*, It. *caſamáta*, Sp.] a vault formerly made to ſeparate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries; alſo a well with ſeveral ſubterraneous branches, dug in the paſſage of a baſtion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine.

Casemate [in fortification] a kind of vault of maſon's work, in that part of the flank of a baſtion next the curtain, ſerving for a battery, to defend the face of the oppoſite baſtion, and the moat or ditch.

Ca'sement [*caſamento*, It.] a part of a window that opens upon hinges to let in air.

Ca'seous [*caſeus*, Lat.] cheeſy, reſembling cheeſe; as, the *caſeous* parts of the chyle. *Floyer.*

Ca'serns or Ca'zerns [*caſernes*, Fr. *caſérnas*, Sp.] little rooms, apartments or lodgments erected between the ramparts and houſes of fortified towns, or on the ramparts themſelves, to ſerve as lodgings for the ſoldiers of the garriſon.

Ca'seworm [of *caſe* and *worm*] a grub that makes itſelf a caſe. Cadiſhes or *caſeworms* are found in ſeveral countries, and ſeveral little brooks. *Floyer.*

Cash [of *caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt, *caſſa*, It. *caixa*, Port. kaſſe, Du. kaſten, Ger.] money, properly ready money, or money in the cheſt or at hand.

Ca'shewnut, the name of a tree. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five long, narrow ſegments. The ovary in the bottom of the calyx becomes a pear-ſhaped fruit, upon the apex of which grows a veſſel, in which is contained one kidney-ſhaped ſeed. This tree is very common in Jamaica and Barbadoes, where it grows very large, but in England will rarely ſtand through our winters. *Miller.*

Ca'shan, or Ka'shan, a city of the province of Eyrac-Agem, in Perſia, about 100 miles north of Iſpahan.

Ca'shell, or Ca'shill, a city of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, about 80 miles ſouth-weſt of Dublin. It is a biſhop's ſee.

Cashi'er [*caiſſeur*, Fr. *caſſiere*, It. *caixéiro*, Port. caſſierer, Ger.] a caſh-keeper of a merchant or ſociety, he that has charge of the money.

Cash-keeper [of *caſh* and *keep*] he that is entruſted with the money. Diſpenſator was properly a *caſh-keeper* or privy purſe. *Arbuthnot.*

To Cashi'er, or To Cashi're [*caſſer*, Fr. *caſſar*, Sp. and It. of *caſſo*, low Lat.] 1. To diſband or diſcharge ſoldiers; to turn out of office, place, or employment; to diſcard with reproach. They *caſhiered* ſeveral of their followers as mutineers. *Addiſon.* 2. It ſeems in the following paſſages to ſignify the ſame as to annul, to vacate, which is ſufficiently agreeable to the derivation. If we ſhould find a father corrupting his ſon, we muſt charge this upon a peculiar baſeneſs of nature, if the name of nature may be allowed to that which ſeems to be utter *caſhiering* of it, deviation from, and a contradiction to the common principles of humanity. *South.* Some *caſhier*, or at leaſt endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments. *Locke.*

Ca'shoo [*cáchou*, Fr. *caſciu*, It.] the gum or juice of an Eaſt Indian tree.

Casing *of Timber Work*, is the plaiſtering the houſe all over with mortar, and ſtriking it while whet with a corner of a trowel by a ruler, to make it reſemble the joints of free ſtone.

Ca'sings, dried cow-dung for fuel.

Cask [*cadus*, Lat. *caſque*, Fr.] 1. A barrel or veſſel for containing liquor, commonly made of wood. 2. It has caſk in a kind of plural ſenſe, to ſignify the commodity or proviſion of caſks. Bad *caſk* commonly ill ſeaſon'd. *Raleigh.*

Cask, or Casque [*caſſis*, Lat. *caſque*, Fr.] an helmet or armour for the head: a poetical word. Their *caſques* are cork. *Dryden.*

Ca'sket [*caſſet*, Fr. *caſſetta*, It. *cóxa*, Sp.] a little cabinet or cheſt for jewels or things of value.

Pack'd up his choiceſt treaſure
In one dear *caſket*. *Otway.*

To Casket [from the noun] to put in a caſket. I have writ my letters, *caſketted* my treaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

Breaſt Casket [in a ſhip] is the longeſt of the caſkets, in the middle of the yard, juſt between the ties.

Ca'spian *Sea*, a large ſea, or lake of Aſia, bounded by the province of Aſtracan, and the country of the Calmuc Tartars, on the north, by the Bochara's and part of Perſia on the eaſt, by another part of Perſia on the ſouth, and by another part of Perſia and Circaſſia on the weſt. It is upwards of 400 miles long from north to ſouth, and 300 miles broad from eaſt to weſt.

Casque, Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies an helmet. See Cask.

Cassamuna'ir, an aromatic vegetable, a ſpecies of galangal brought from the eaſt, and highly valued as a nervous and ſtomachic ſimple. *Quincy.*

Cassa'no, a fortreſs of the Milaneſe, in Italy, ſituated on the river Adda, about 12 miles north of Milan.

To Ca'ssate, or To Cass [*caſſatum*, ſup. of *caſſo*, low Lat. *caſſer*, Fr.] to render void, to abrogate, to diſannul. Ray uſes it.

Cassa'tion [Fr. *caſſazione*, It. of *caſſatio*, Lat.] the act of making null or void.

Cassa'tum, or Cassa'ta [in old law] a houſe with land belonging to it, ſufficient to maintain one family.

Ca'ssavi, or Ca'ssada, an American root, which being dried, and diveſted of its milky juice, then ground to flour, and made into cakes, is the common bread of the natives. The plant has a ſhort ſpreading bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe pointal becomes a roundiſh fruit. The ſpecies are ſix: 1. The common caſſavi. 2. The moſt prickly caſſavi, with a chaſte tree leaf, *&c.* The fruit is cultivated in all the warm parts of America. The laſt ſort is not venomous, even when the roots are freſh and full of juice, which the negroes frequently dig up, roaſt, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. *Miller.*

Ca'ssaware, a very large bird of prey in the Eaſt Indies, with feathers like the hairs of a camel.

Ca'ssel, the capital of the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, *&c.* in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, ſituated on the river Fulde. Lat. 51° 20′ N. Long. 9° 20′ E.

Cassel, is alſo the name of a town in French Flanders, about 15 miles ſouth of Dunkirk.

Cassero'le, a copper ſtew-pan. *Fr.*

Casserole [in cookery] a loaf ſtuffed with a farce of chickens or pullets, and dreſſed in a ſtew-pan. *Fr.*

Ca'ssia *Fiſtula*, Lat. caſſia in the cane, a reed of a purging quality. The tree hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells, in each of which is one hard ſeed lodged in a clammy black ſubſtance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, diſpoſed orbicularly. The ſpecies are nine; but only two uſed. 1. The American caſſia. 2. The purging caſſia, or pudding pipe tree, *&c.* The 2d ſort grows to be a very large tree, not only in Alexandria, but alſo in the Weſt Indies. This is what produces the purging caſſia of the ſhops. *Miller.*

Cassia *Lignea*, Lat. the ſweet wood of a tree much like cinnamon. A ſweet ſpice mentioned by Moſes, as an ingredient in the compoſition of the holy oil, uſed for the conſecration of the ſacred veſſels of the tabernacle. This aromatic is ſaid to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated. *Calmet.*

Cassia *Flos* (or prepared caſſia) a harmleſs and gentle purge.

Ca'ssidona, or Stri'ckadoke [Fr. *ſtrekas*, Lat. with botaniſts] a plant called caſt-me-down, and lavender.

Cassia'go, Lat. the herb plantane.

Cassime're, the capital city of a province of the ſame name, in the hither India. It was once the capital of a kingdom, and is ſtill ſometimes the reſidence of the Mogul. Lat. 35° N. Long. 75° E.

Cassi'ne, a farm-houſe, where a number of ſoldiers have poſted themſelves, in order to make a ſtand againſt the approaches of an enemy.

Ca'ssiowary, the ſame as Ca'ssaware. The two *caſſiowaries* in St. James's park. *Locke.*

Cassi'que, a chief governor or ſovereign lord of a particular diſtrict or country in ſome parts of America.

Ca'ssock [*caſaque*, Fr. probably *a wide coat*; *caſacca*, It. of *caſa*, Lat. an houſe, *q. d.* a long veſtment to be worn *in caſa*, within doors, or of *caſula*, Lat.] a certain ſort of cloſe garment, now commonly worn by clergymen under their gowns.

Cassona'de, or Castona'de, caſk ſugar, ſugar put up into caſks or cheſts, after the firſt purification.

Ca'ssuta, Lat. [in botany] the weed, dodder.

Cass-weed [with botaniſts] a common weed, alſo called ſhepherd's pouch.

To Cast, *verb act.* pret. and part. paſſ. *caſt* [probably of kaſter, Dan.] 1. To fling or throw with the hand; as, to *caſt* a dart. 2. To throw away as uſeleſs or hurtful; as, to *caſt* aſide; or *caſt* by any opinion. 3. To throw dice or lots. Joſhua *caſt* lots. *Joſhua.* 4. To throw from a high place; as, to *caſt* one down a rock. 5. To throw in wreſtling. Being too ſtrong for him, though he took my leg, yet I made a ſhift to *caſt* him. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To throw as a ſnare or net. 7. To drop or let fall; as, to *caſt* anchor. 8. To expoſe; as, to *caſt* bread to the dogs. 9. To drive by violence of weather, moſtly in the paſſive form. We muſt be *caſt* upon a certain iſland. *Acts.* 10.

To build by throwing up earth, to raiſe; as, to *caſt* up a mount, bank, or trench. 11. To put into any ſtate. John was *caſt* into priſon. *St. Matthew.* 12. To condemn capitally in a trial; as, to *caſt* a criminal; tho' the paſſive form be generally uſed; as, he was *caſt*. 13. To condemn in a lawſuit (of *caſter*, Fr.) as, he was *caſt* in damages and coſts. 14. To defeat.

No martial project to ſurprize,
Can ever be attempted twice,
Nor *caſt* deſign ſerve afterwards,
As gameſters tear their loſing cards. *Hudibras.*

15. To caſhier, to diſcard. You are but now *caſt* in his mood, a puniſhment more in policy than malice. *Bacon.* 16. To leave behind in a race.

So ſwift your judgments turn and wind,
You *caſt* our fleeteſt wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

17. To ſhed, to moult, to lay aſide; as, to *caſt* feathers or leaves. 18. To lay aſide as no longer fit to be worn. Giving *caſt* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addiſon.* 19. To bring forth before the due time, as an abortion; as, to *caſt* their young. 20. To over-weigh, to make, to preponderate; as, to *caſt* the balance. A cobler had the *caſting* vote for the life of a criminal. *Addiſon.* 21. To reckon as an account, to compute, or calculate.

Here's now the ſmith's note for ſhoeing and plow-irons;
Let it he *caſt* and paid. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have been *caſting* in my thoughts the ſeveral unhappineſſes of life. *Addiſon.* 22. To contrive, to plan out; as, that ſpot was *caſt* for an orange-houſe. *Wotton.* 23. To judge, to conſider in order to judgment.

Doctor, *caſt*
The water of my land, find her diſeaſe,
And purge it. *Shakeſpeare.*

24. To fix the parts in a play. Our parts in the other world will be new *caſt*, and mankind will be ranged in different ſtations of ſuperiority. *Addiſon.* 25. To glance, to direct the eye; as, to *caſt* the eyes. 26. To form by caſting in a mould, as founders do; as, to *caſt* great guns. 27. To melt any metal into figures; as, to *caſt* braſs into a mould. 28. To model, to form; as, to *caſt* all logical learning into a mathematical method. *Watts.* 29. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *caſts* on his illuſtrious race. *Dryden.*

We may find a fairer light *caſt* over the ſame ſcriptures. *Watts.* 30. To yield or give up without reſerve or condition; as, to *caſt* ourſelves upon God. 31. To inflict; as, to *caſt* blame on a perſon.

To CAST *Away*, to ſhipwreck; as, he waſt *caſt away* upon the rocks.

To CAST *Away*, to laviſh profuſely, to turn to no uſe.

Our father will not *caſt away* a life
So needful to us all. *Addiſon.*

To CAST *Away*, to ruin. States, by an over-ſight in ſome one act or treaty between them and their potent oppoſites, may utterly *caſt away* themſelves for ever. *Hooker.*

To CAST *Down*, to deject the mind. Let him ſee you are much *caſt down* and afflicted for the ill opinion he entertains of you. *Addiſon.*

To CAST *Off*, to diſcard, to put away; as, to *caſt off* a miſtreſs.

To CAST *Off*, to reject; as, to diſown, and *caſt off* a rule.

To CAST *Off*, to diſburthen one's ſelf of; as, to *caſt off* care, ſhame, or ſubjection. They never fail to exert themſelves, and to *caſt off* the oppreſſion. *Addiſon.*

To CAST *Off*, to leave behind. Away he ſcours croſs the fields, *caſts off* the dogs, and gains a wood. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CAST *Off* [among hunters] to let go or ſet looſe; as, to *caſt off* the dogs in a chace.

To CAST *Out*, to reject, to turn out of doors. Thy brat hath been *caſt out*, like to itſelf, no father owning it. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CAST *Out*, to vent, to utter, with ſome intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why doſt thou *caſt out* ſuch ungenerous terms,
Againſt the lords and ſovereigns of the world. *Addiſon.*

To CAST *Up*, to compute, to calculate; as, to *caſt up* an account, and to *caſt up* the coſt of an undertaking before hand.

To CAST *Up*, to vomit; as, to *caſt* any thing *up* from the ſtomach.

Caſt up the poiſon that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

To CAST, *verb neut.* 1. To turn the thoughts, to think or contrive; as, to *caſt* in mind. 2. To admit of a form by caſting or melting. It will not run thin, ſo as to *caſt* and mould. *Woodward.* 3. Among workmen, to warp, to go out of form. Stuff is ſaid to *caſt* or warp, when by its own draught, or moiſture of the air, it alters its flatneſs or ſtraitneſs. *Moxon.*

CAST, *irreg. pret.* and *part. paſſ.* I *caſt* or *have caſt*; *being caſt.*

CAST, *pret. imp.* convicted of any crime; alſo the having loſt a civil proceſs.

CAST, *ſubſt.* 1. Motion of the eye. Pity cauſeth a flexion or *caſt* of eye aſide, which *caſt* of the eye is a geſture of averſion or loathings to behold the object. *Bacon.* 2. (Of the eye) An ogle. 3. (In popular language) ſquinting. 4. The throw of the dice; as, his *caſt* was duce and tres. 5. Chance from the caſt of dice. It is an even *caſt* whether I do or not. 6. Venture from throwing dice. When you have brought them to the laſt *caſt*, they will offer to come to you. *Spenſer.* Venture all this fortune at a *caſt*. *Dryden.* 7. A mould or form. An heroic poem, but in another *caſt* and figure. *Prior.* 8. A ſhade, or tendency to any colour; as, a *caſt* of red, or of green. 9. Exterior appearance. New names, new dreſſings, and the modern *caſt*. *Denham.* 10. Manner, air, mien. A neat *caſt* of verſe, and the very *caſt* of the periods. *Pope.* 11. A throw, the act of caſting.

This deadly fray,
A *caſt* of dreadful duſt will ſoon allay. *Dryden.*

12. The thing thrown. Some ſow rye on it with a broad *caſt*; ſome only with a ſingle *caſt*, and ſome with a double. *Mortimer.* 13. State of any thing caſt or thrown. Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what *caſt* we ſhall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that is. *Norris.* 14. The ſpace through which any thing is thrown; as, a ſtone's *caſt* from one. 15. A ſtroke, a touch. This was a *caſt* of Wood's politics. *Swift.*

CAST [in falconry] a flight, a couple or ſett of hawks diſmiſſed from the fiſt. A *caſt* of merlins, which flying of a gallant height over certain buſhes, would beat the birds that roſe down into the buſhes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sidney.*

CAST *of the Country* [with miners] the colour of the earth.

To be CAST *Down*, to be afflicted.

To be at the laſt CAST, or at one's wit's end.

To CAST *a Hawk to the Perch* [in falconry] to put her upon it.

To CAST *a Point in Traverſe* [in navigation] is to prick down on a chart any point of the compaſs that any land bears from you, or to find what way the ſhip has made, or on what point the ſhip bears at any inſtant.

CASTA'NEA, Lat. a cheſnut-tree, or the fruit.

CA'STANETS [*caſtagnettes*, Fr. *caſtagnette*, It. *caſtannétas*, Sp.] a ſort of ſnappers, which dancers of ſarabands tie about their fingers, to keep time with when they dance. They had gone together by the ears like a pair of *caſtanets*. *Congreve.*

CA'STAWAY, *ſubſt.* [of *caſt* and *way*] a perſon abandoned by providence. Leſt when I have preached to others, I myſelf ſhould be a *caſtaway*. *Corinthians.* Or rather, *rejected* and thrown aſide, like an *adulterate coin.* In the original αδοκιμος.

CASTAWAY, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] uſeleſs, of no value. We only remember, at our *caſtaway* leiſure, the impriſon'd, immortal ſoul. *Raleigh.*

CA'STED, part. paſſ. of *to caſt*; but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following paſſage:

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, tho' defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave, and newly move,
With *caſted* ſlough, and freſh legerity. *Shakeſpeare.*

CASTA'NOVITZ, a town of Croatia, ſituated on the river Unna, which divides Chriſtendom from Turky; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45° 40′ N. Long. 17° 20′ E.

CA'STEL-ARAGONESE, a fortreſs of Sardinia, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of that iſland.

CA'STEL-BAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, about 38 miles north of Gallway.

CA'STEL-BANCO, a city of the province of Beira, in Portugal, about 95 miles north-eaſt of Liſbon.

CA'STEL DE VIDE, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, about 12 miles eaſt of Portalegre, and 35 weſt of Alcantara.

CA'STEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Traloſmontes, ſituated 30 miles north-eaſt of the city of Rodrigo.

CASTE'LLA, a town of the Mantuan, in Italy, about 5 miles north-eaſt of the city of Mantua.

CASTELLAI'N [*chatellain*, Fr. *caſtellano*, It. and Sp.] a conſtable or keeper of a caſtle.

CASTE'LLAMENT [confect.] a march-pane caſtle.

CASTE'LLAN [in the Weſt Indies] a piece of money, in value ſomething more than a ducat.

CASTE'LLANY [*chatellenie*, Fr. *caſtellania*, It.] the manour appertaining to a caſtle, the extent of its land and juriſdiction.

CA'STELLATED [from *caſtle*] incloſed within a building of ſtone, &c. as, a fountain, conduit, or ciſtern *canſtellated*.

CASTELLA'TIO, Lat. [a law term] the building of a caſtle without the leave of the king.

CASTELLO'RUM *Operatio*, Lat. [in old records] ſervice of work and labour, to be done by inferior tenants for the repair or building of caſtles.

CASTI'GLIONE, a fortified town in the dutchy of Mantua, about 20 miles north-weſt of the city of Mantua.

CASTI'LE, the name of two inland provinces of Spain, ſituated almoſt in the middle of that kingdom; that towards the ſouth is called New Caſtile, and the other Old Caſtile; Madrid being the capital of the former, and Burges of the latter.

CASTILLA'RA, a town of the Mantuan, in Italy, ſituated ſix miles north-eaſt of the city of Mantua.

CASTI'LLON, a town of Perigort, in the province of Guienne, in France, ſituated on the river Dordonne, 16 miles eaſt of Bourdeaux.

CA'STER, CA'STOR, or CHE'STER [of ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, Sax. of *caſtrum*, a camp. or *caſtellum*, Lat. a camp or caſtle] ſet at the end of a name of a place, intimates there had in that place been a camp, caſtle, &c. of the Romans; as, Lancaſter; the Saxons chuſing to fix in thoſe places.

CA'STER [from *to caſt*] 1. He that throws or caſts.

If with this throw the ſtrongeſt *caſter* vye,
Still, further ſtill, I bid the diſcus fly. *Pope.*

2. One that calculates fortunes. A *caſter* of fortunate figures. *Addiſon.*

CASTI'FIC [*caſtificus*, Lat.] making chaſte.

CA'STIGABLE [*caſtigabilis*, of *caſtigo*, to chaſtiſe] worthy to be chaſtiſed.

To CA'STIGATE [*caſtigare*, It. *caſtigàr*, Sp. *caſtigatum*, Lat.] to chaſtiſe, to correct. To *caſtigate* thy pride. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'STIGATED, *noun adj.* chaſte, correct, pure; as, a *caſtigated* ſtile.

CASTIGA'TION [Lat. *caſtigatione*, It. *caſtigatio*, Lat.] 1. Penance, diſcipline.

Faſting and prayer,
With *caſtigation*, exerciſe devout. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Chaſtiſement, puniſhment, correction. The ancients had theſe conjectures touching their floods and conflagrations, ſo as to frame them into an hypotheſis for the *caſtigation* of the exceſſes of generation. *Hale.* 3. Emendation. Their *caſtigations* were accompanied with encouragements. *Boyle.*

CASTIGA'TORY, of or pertaining to chaſtiſement; punitive, in order to amendment. Penalties inflicted either probatory, *caſtigatory*, or exemplary. *Bramhall.*

CA'STING *of Drapery* [in painting] ſignifies a free, eaſy, negligent way of cloathing any figure.

CASTING *of Timber Work.* See CA'SING *of Timber Work.*

CA'STING [in foundery] is the running of melted metal into a mould prepared for that purpoſe. See To CAST, *verb neut.*

CASTING [in falconry] is any thing given an hawk to purge and cleanſe his gorge.

CASTING [with joiners] wood is ſaid to caſt or warp, when it ſhoots or ſhrinks by moiſture, air, ſun, *&c.* See TO CAST, *verb neut.*

CA'STING-NET [of *caſt* and *net*] a net to be thrown into the water. *Caſting-nets* did rivers bottoms ſweep *May.*

CA'STLE [*caſtellum*, Lat. *chateau*, Fr. *caſtello*, It. *caſtillo*, Sp. *caſtell*, Port.] 1. A ſtrong place fortified by nature or art, or both, againſt an enemy's aſſaults. 2. *Caſtles* in the air [*chateaux d' Eſpagne*] projects imaginary and without reality; as,

To build CASLES in the air.

Lat. *In ſumma inanitate verſari.* Fr. *Faire des chateaux en Eſpagne* (in Spain.) H. Ger. Schloeſſer in die luft bauen. It. *Far caſtelli in aria.* That is, to have our dependance on impoſſibilities, or at leaſt improbabilities: or to form vain projects which have no grounds, and to build our hopes of ſucceſs on ſuch unſtable foundations.

Prow CASTLE [in a ſhip] is the riſe or elevation of the prow over the uppermoſt deck towards the mizzen.

Stern CASTLE [in a ſhip] the whole elevation that ranges on the ſtern over the laſt deck, where the officers cabins and places of aſſembly are.

TO CASTLE, a term uſed at cheſs play.

CA'STLED, *adj.* [from *caſtle*] provided or furniſhed with caſtles. *Caſtled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden.*

CASTLES [in heraldry] are emblems of grandeur and magnificence; they alſo denote ſanctuary and ſafety; they are given for arms to ſuch as have reduced them by main force, or have been the firſt that mounted their walls; either by open aſſault, or by eſcalade: alſo to one that has defeated ſome enemy, or taken ſome priſoner of note, who bore them in his banner or ſhield.

CA'STLE SOAP [I ſuppoſe corrupted from *Caſtile ſoap. Johnſon.*] A ſort of ſoap. I have a letter from a ſoap-boiler, deſiring me to write upon the preſent duties on *caſtle ſoap. Addiſon.*

CAS'TLE-CA'REY, a market town of Somerſetſhire, three miles from Wincanton, and 125 from London. Here is a mineral water, of the ſame kind as that of Epſom.

CA'STLE-RI'SING, an ancient borough town of Norfolk, ſituated near the ſea coaſt, three miles from Lynn, and 97 from London. It gives title of baron to the duke of Norfolk, and ſends two members to parliament.

CA'STLE *Ward*, or CASTLE *Guard* [of *caſtle* and *ward* or *guard*] an impoſition or tax laid upon ſuch as dwell within a certain compaſs of any caſtle, towards the maintaining of thoſe who watch and ward in the ſame; alſo the circuit itſelf inhabited by ſuch as are ſubject to this ſervice.

CA'STLING [from *caſt*] the young of any beaſt brought forth untimely. An abortive, rather rely upon the urine of a *caſtling's* bladder. *Brown.*

CA'STON, or CA'NESTON, a market town of Norfolk, on the river Bure, 128 miles from London.

CA'STOR [Fr. Sp. Port. and Lat. *caſtore.* It.] 1. A wild beaſt, called a bever. 2. A fine hat made of the furr of a beaver.

CASTOR [in aſtronomy] a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in Gemini.

CASTOR and POLLUX [in meteorology] a fiery meteor which at ſea appears ſticking ſometimes to a part of the ſhip, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is ſeen alone it is more properly called helena, which portends the ſevereſt part of the ſtorm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and ſometimes Tyndarides, which portend a ceſſation of the ſtorm. *Chambers.* Theſe meteors have lately been found to be electrical fire.

CASTOR [in geography] a market town of Lincolnſhire, 120 miles from London, built by Hengiſt, on a tract of ground, which he encompaſſed with an ox's hide cut into thongs, purſuant to a grant of Vortigern, and was thence called Thuang-Caſtor, *i. e.* Thong-Caſtle.

CASTO'REUM [in pharmacy] a medicine made of the liquor contained in little bags near the beaver's groin; good in convulſions, and uſed to fortify the head and the nervous parts. Theſe bags are about the bigneſs of a gooſe's egg, and found indifferently in males and females; when taken off, the matter condenſes, ſo as to be reduced to a powder, which is oily, of a ſharp bitter taſte and ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell.

CASTRAMETA'TION [of *caſtra*, camp, and *metior*, Lat. to meaſure] a pitching of tents, or the art of encamping an army.

CASTRA'NGULA [with botaniſts] the herb brown-wort or water-betony. *Lat.*

TO CA'STRATE [*chatrer*, Fr. *caſtrare*, It. *caſtràr*, Sp. of *caſtrato*, Lat.] 1. To geld or cut an animal. 2. To take away the obſcene part from an author's work.

CASTRA'TION [of *caſtrate*] 1. The act of gelding. The largeſt needle ſhould be uſed in taking up the ſpermatic veſſels in *caſtration. Sharp.* 2. The taking away from an author's work.

CA'STRATURE [*caſtratura*, Lat.] a caſtration or gelding.

CA'STRES, a city of Languadoc, in France, about 35 miles eaſt of Tholouſe.

CA'STREL, or KA'STREL [*cercerelle*, Fr. with falconers] a kind of hawk, which in ſhape very much reſembles a lanner; but as to ſize like the hobby: the game proper to it is the growſe, a fowl common in the north of England, and elſewhere.

CASTRE'NSIAN [*caſtrenſis*, of *caſtrum*, Lat] belonging to a camp.

CA'STRO, the capital of the iſle of Chiloe, on the coaſt of Chili, in South America.

CASRTO, is alſo the name of a town, in the territory of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, about ſeven miles ſouth of Otranto.

CA'STRO-MARINO, a town in the province of Algarva, in Portugal, ſituated near the mouth of the river Guadiana, on the confines of Andaluſia.

CA'SU *Conſimili* [in law] a writ of entry granted where a tenant in courteſy, or tenant for term of life, or for the life of another, alienates, or makes over land in fee, or in tail, or for the term of another's life. *Lat.*

CASU *Matrimonii prælocuti* [in law] a writ which lies againſt a man for refuſing in reaſonable time to marry a woman, who hath given him lands upon that condition.

CASU *proviſo*, a writ of entry given by the ſtatute of Glouceſter, in caſe where a tenant in dower aliens in fee, or for term of life, or in tail, and lies for him in reverſion againſt the alien. *Lat.*

CA'SUAL [*caſuel*, Fr. *caſuale*, It. *caſuàl*, Sp. of *caſualis*, Lat.] happening by chance, accidental, not certain. That which ſeemeth moſt *caſual* and ſubject to fortune, is yet diſpoſed by the ordinance of God. *Raleigh.*

CA'SUALLY [of *caſual*] accidentally, by chance, without deſign. One advantage I now *caſually* remember. *Dryden.*

CA'SUALNESS [of *caſual*] accidentalneſs.

CA'SUALTY [of *caſual*] 1. An unforeſeen accident, that falls outly by chance, not deſign; as, it happened by mere *caſualty.* 2. Chance that produces unnatural death. In particular nations, within the ſpace of two or three hundred years, notwithſtanding all *caſualties*, the number of men doubles. *Burnet's Theory.*

CASUALTY [with tinners] a ſtrong matter which is ſeparated from tin ore by waſhing.

CA'SULE, or CA'SUBLE [*chaſuble*, Fr.] a veſtment for a maſs-prieſt.

CA'SUIST [*caſuiſte*, Fr. *caſuiſta*, It. and Sp. of *caſus*, Lat.] one ſkilled in reſolving caſes of conſcience. *Caſuiſts* too rigid and too lax are equally dangerous. St. *Evremond.*

Who ſhall decide, when doctors diſagree.
And ſoundeſt *caſuiſts* doubt. *Pope.*

CASUI'STICAL [of *caſuiſt*] of or pertaining to a caſuiſt, relating to caſes of conſcience, containing the doctrine thereof. The practical, *caſuiſtical*, that is the principal vital part of their religion, ſavours very little of ſpirituality. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY [of *caſuiſt*] the doctrine of caſes of conſcience; the ſcience of a caſuiſt. Chicane in furs, and *caſuiſtry* in lawn. *Pope.*

CA'SURE [*caſura*, Lat.] a falling.

CAT [*catus*, Lat. *chat*, Fr. *Gatto*, It. *Gato*, Sp. and Port. katte, Du. and L. Ger. katz, H. Ger.] a domeſtic creature that kills mice; which naturaliſts commonly reckon the loweſt order of the leonine ſpecies.

When candles are out, all CATS are grey. Fr. *Dans la nuit, tous chats ſont gris.* It. *Ogni cuffia* (coife for women) *é buona per la notte.* (is good in the dark.) This proverb is generally meant of women, intimating that in the dark all are alike.

A ſcalded CAT fears cold water. Fr. *Chat échauffé crain l'eau froide:* or, *a burnt child dreads the fire.* See BURNT.

You can have no more of a CAT than her ſkin.

That is, you muſt not expect more of a perſon than he is capable of performing.

A muffled CAT is no good mouſer. *Catta guantata non piglia ſorice.* It. Spoken to them who ſet about their work with their gloves, or any thing elſe on that is cumberſome.

The CAT loves fiſh, but ſhe is loth to wet her feet.

Fr. *Le chat aime le poiſſon, mais il n'aime pas a mouiller le patte.* Taken from the obſervation of cats being very cautious or treading in wet places.

A CAT may look at a king.

This is a ſaucy proverb, generally made uſe of by pragmatical perſons, who muſt needs be cenſuring their ſuperiors, take things by the worſt handle, and carry them beyond their bounds; for tho' peaſants may look at and honour great men, patriots and potentates, yet they are not to ſpit in their faces.

Before the CAT *can lick her ear*, that is, never.

CAT, a ſhip or ſea veſſel ſo called.

To turn CAT *in pan*, to change party.

CAT *in the Pan* [imagined by ſome to be rightly written *catipan*, as coming from *catipani*, revolted governors. An unknown correſpondent imagines very naturally, that it is corrupted from *cate in the pan. Johnſon.*] There is a cunning which we in England call, the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man ſays to another, he lays it as if another had ſaid it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT [hieroglyphically] repreſents falſe friendſhip, or a deceitful flattering friend.

CAT [in heraldry] is an emblem of liberty, becauſe it naturally hates to be ſhut up; and therefore the Burgundians, *&c.* bore a cat in their banners, to intimate that they could not endure ſervitude. It is a bold and daring creature, and alſo cruel to its enemy, and never gives over till it has deſtroyed it, if poſſible. It is alſo watchful, dexterous, ſwift, pliable, and has ſuch good nerves, that if it falls from a place never ſo high, it ſtill alights on its feet; and therefore may denote thoſe who have ſo much foreſight, that whatſoever befals them they are ſtill upon their guard. In coat armour they muſt always be repreſented full-faced. and not ſhewing one ſide of it, but both their eyes and both their ears. *Argent* three cats in pale *ſable*, is the coat of the family of Keat of Devonſhire.

CAT-A-MOUNT, or CAT-A-MOUNTAIN, a mongrel or wild cat.

CAT-CALL, a very diſagreeable ſort of pipe or ſqueaking whiſtle, of late years but too well known at the play-houſes, for condemning plays. A young lady at the theatre conceived a paſſion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcalls. Spectator.*

Gib CAT, a boar cat.

CAT-HEAD [in a ſhip] a piece of timber with ſhivers at one end, with a rope and iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hauſe to the top of the fore-caſtle.

CAT-MINT [with botaniſts] a plant which cats much delight to eat.

CAT-*o'nine-tails*, a whip with nine laſhes knotted, and uſed for the puniſhment of crimes, particularly among ſoldiers and ſailors.

You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat-o-nine-tails* to the ſtage,
This once be juſt. *Prologue to Vanbrugh's Falſe Friend.*

CAT-PEAR, a pear in ſhape like a hen's egg, which ripens in October.

CATS-FOOT [with botaniſts] an herb, otherwiſe called ale-hoof.

CATS-TAIL [with botaniſts] a ſort of long, round ſubſtance, which in winter time grows upon nut-trees, pine-trees, *&c.* alſo a kind of reed, which bears a ſpike like the tail of a cat; which ſome call reed mice.

Cats [with the ancient Egyptians] a cat was the hieroglyphic of the moon, and on that account, cats were ſo highly honoured among them, as to receive their ſacrifices and devotions, and had ſtately temples erected to their honour. But Sir Iſaac Newton ſays, that from the hieroglyphical way of writing, ſo familiar to the Egyptians, it came to paſs, that upon the diviſion of Egypt into *nomes*, by Seſoſtris, the great men of the kingdom (to whom the *nomes* were dedicated) were repreſented in their ſepulchres or temples of the *nomes* by various hieroglyphics; as, by an *ox*, a *cat*, a *dog*, *a goat*, a *lyon*, a *ſcarabæus*, an *ichneumon*, a *crocodile*, a *hippopotamus*, an *ibis*, a *crow*, a *hawk*, a *leek*; and were worſhipped by the *nomes* in the ſhape of theſe creatures. *Newton's Chronol.* p. 228. See Bacchus and Behemoth, compared with *Romans* i. 22, 23. and *Jackſon's Antiq.* Vol. III. p. 215.

Cataba'ptist [of κατα, againſt, and βαπτιϛης, Gr. a baptiſt] one averſe from, or that refuſes baptiſm; or rather, perhaps, from κατα, downward, and βαπτιζω, to dip, a term of *reproach*, as I ſuſpect, given to them, who adminiſtered the ordinance in that form. See *Gothofred Not. in Philoſtorg.* p. 366.

Catabiba'zon [in aſtronomy] *i. e.* deſcending, the ſouth node or dragon's-tail, ſo called, becauſe it goes down exactly againſt the dragon's-tail.

Catacatha'rtics [of κατα and καθαρτικα, Gr.] medicines which purge downwards.

Catacau'stic [κατα and καυϛικα, Gr.] cauſticks by reflection.

Catacau'stic *Curve* [in catoptricks] a curve or crooked line, which is formed by joining the points of concourſe of ſeveral reflected rays.

Catachre'sis [Lat. καταχρησις, Gr. abuſe, in rhetoric] a figure of the ſame import with *abuſio*, the uſe of a word out of its more ſtrict and proper acceptation. See Abusio, and read there, "as worſhip, tho' ſtrictly ſpeaking appropriated to *God*, by a catachreſis may be applied to *magiſtrates* and women." See Catachrestical.

Catachre'stical [καταχρηϛικος, Gr. abuſive] contrary to proper uſe, far fetched, ſtrained. A *catachreſtical* and far derived ſimilitude it holds with men. *Brown.*

Pind. Pyth. od. Δ. v. 253. Schol. He calls the *mother* ſomewhat catachreſtically, a *cow*. — one *cow* inſtead of one *woman*. Append. ad Theſaurum H. Stephani Conſtantin. &c.

Cata'clasis [κατακλασις, of κατακλαω, Gr. to break] a fracture; it is ſometimes uſed for a diſtortion, and ſometimes for a convulſion of the muſcles of the eye.

Catacleis [of κατα, below, and κλεις, Gr. the ſcapula] the firſt rib, ſo called, becauſe of its ſituation near the clavicula.

Cata'clida [in anatomy] the rib otherwiſe called the ſubclavian.

Cata'clysm [κατακλυσμος, Gr.] a deluge, an inundation or overflowing with water; uſed generally of the univerſal deluge.

Ca'tacombs [not improbably of κατακοιμω, Gr. to cauſe ſleep] certain grottos about three leagues from Rome, where the primitive chriſtians are ſaid to have hid themſelves in time of perſecution; and there alſo to have buried the martyrs; and on that account they are now viſited out of a principle of devotion: but anciently the word catacomb was only underſtood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul; and Mr. Monro, in the *Phil. Tranſ.* ſuppoſes the catacombs to have been originally the ſepulchres of the firſt Romans. P. Richelet, who underſtands the word in its *firſt* reference, *i. e.* to martyrs, ſays, that *reliques* are convey'd from thence into all *catholic* countries, after having been chriſtened by the name of ſome ſaint. See Brandeum.

Cataco'num [Lat. in ancient architecture] a term uſed when the chapiter of a pillar is not of height proportionable to its breadth.

Catacou'stics [of κατα and ακȣϛικα, of ακȣω, Gr. to hear] a ſcience which treats of reflected ſounds, or that explains the nature and properties of echoes; otherwiſe called cataphonics.

Catadio'ptrical *Teleſcope* [with aſtronomers] is the ſame as a reflecting teleſcope.

Ca'tadrome [*catadromus*, Lat. καταδρομος, of δρομος, Gr. a race] a tilt or place where horſes run for prizes; alſo an engine like a crane, anciently uſed by builders in raiſing or letting down any great weight.

Ca'tadures, places where the waters of a river fall with a great noiſe.

Catafa'lco [in painting, ſculpture, or architecture] a decoration raiſed on a ſcaffold of timber, to ſhew a coffin or tomb in a funeral ſolemnity.

Cata'gma [καταγμα, of κατα, Gr. præp. which in compoſition often *augments* the ſenſe; and αγνυμι, Gr. to break; with ſurgeons] the breaking of bones, or a ſeparation of the continuity of the hard parts of the body.

Catagma'tics [καταγματικα, Gr.] remedies proper for the conſolidating and knitting broken bones. A *catagmatic* emplaiſter. *Wiſeman.*

Ca'tagraph [καταγραφη, Gr.] the firſt draught of a picture.

Catale'ctic *Verſe*, a Greek or Latin verſe, wanting one ſyllable; it is called *carmen pendulum* by Trapezuntius; and is derived from καταληγω, Gr. to ſtop or ceaſe. See Brachycatalectic and Hemistic.

Catale'psis [καταληψις, of κατα and λαμβανω, Gr. to take] comprehenſion.

Catalepsis [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe ſo called; this is a lighter ſpecies of apoplexy or epilepſy. There is a diſeaſe called a *catalepſis*, wherein the patient is ſuddenly ſeized without ſenſe or motion, and remains in the ſame poſture in which the diſeaſe ſeizeth him. *Arbuthnot.*

Cata'lla [in law] chattels.

Cata'llis *captis nomine diſtrictionis*, a writ lying for rent due in a borough or houſe, and warrants a man to take the gates, doors or windows by way of diſtreſs.

Catallis *reddendis*, a writ which lies, where goods having been delivered to any perſon to keep for a time, are not delivered upon demand at the day appointed.

Ca'talogue [*catalogus*, Lat. καταλογος, Gr.] a liſt of names either of perſons or things, one by one; as, a printed *catalogue* of books, &c.

Catalo'nia, a province of Spain, bounded by the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from France, on the north; by the Mediterranean on the eaſt and ſouth; and by the provinces of Arragon and Valencia on the weſt.

Catame'nia [καταμηνια, Gr.] womens monthly courſes, the menſes.

Ca'tamite [*catamitus*, Lat. of κατα and μισθος, Gr. hire] a boy kept for unnatural practices.

Catamou'ntain [of *cat* and *mountain*] a fierce animal reſembling a cat. The glaring *catamountain*. *Pope* and *Arbuthnot.*

Cata'nia, a city and ſea-port town of Sicily, about 35 miles north of Syracuſe, near the foot of Mount Ætna; by the eruptions from whence it ſuffered greatly in the years 1669, and 1693; the cathedral and great part of the city were overturned in a moment by the laſt, and 18000 people periſhed. It is a biſhop's ſee.

Ca'tapasm [καταπασμα, of καταπασσω, Gr. to ſprinkle, and from thence (by a figure) to variegate] a dry medicine made of powders, and *ſprinkled* upon the ſkin for diverſe purpoſes. *Caſtel. Renov.*

Catape'lta [among the ancients] an inſtrument of puniſhment. It conſiſted in a kind of preſs, compoſed of planks, between which the criminal was cruſh'd.

Ca'taphract [*cataphractus*, Lat.] a horſeman in complete armour. Archers and ſlingers *cataphracts* and ſpears. *Milton.*

Catapho'nics. See Catacoustics.

Cata'phora [καταφορα, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the head, which cauſes heavineſs and deep ſleep, the ſame as coma.

Cataphry'gians [ſo called of Phrygia their country] they held many extravagant opinions broach'd by *Montanus*, an impoſtor in the latter part of the ſecond century, who under covert of thoſe prophetic gifts, with which he pretended to be endued, revived (as Sir Iſaac Newton obſerves from Euſebius, &c.) the exploded errors of Tatian, and the Encratites; but, withal, *refined* upon them by making *ſecond* marriages only unlawful: he alſo introduced [in Euſebius ενομοθετησε, *i. e.* enacted by *law*] frequent faſtings, and annual faſting days — and feeding upon *dried* meats. He adds, that the Cataphrygians brought in alſo ſeveral other ſuperſtitions; ſuch as were the doctrine of *ghoſts*, and of their puniſhment in purgatory, and oblations for mitigating that puniſhment, as Tertullian teaches in his books *De Animâ & De Monogamiâ.* All theſe ſuperſtitions, ſays he, the apoſtle refers to, 1 *Tim.* iv. 1, 2, 3. and then adds, that tho' ſome ſtop was put to the *Cataphrygian* chriſtianity, by provincial councils, till the fourth century; yet, the Roman emperors *then* turning chriſtian, and great multitudes of heathens coming over in *outward* profeſſion, theſe found the *Cataphrygian* chriſtianity more ſuitable to their old principles of placing religion in outward forms and ceremonies, holy days, and doctrines of ghoſts, than the religion of the *ſincere* chriſtians; wherefore they readily ſided with the *Cataphrygian* chriſtians, and *eſtabliſhed* that chriſtianity before the end of the fourth century. *Newton's Obſervations on Daniel and Revelat.* p. 196, 200—202. But after all, there is another, and perhaps a more important *query*, belonging to this affair. Dupin and Spanheim tell us (and the latter ſupports it on the aſſertion of Epiphanius) that Montanus made no *innovation* in the faith: but, with ſubmiſſion to *both*, Tertullian, and thoſe other cotemporary authors from whom Euſebius has borrowed his account of Montaniſm, are far better authorities than ſo late (not to ſay ſo *intereſted*) a writer as Epiphanius: I ſay *intereſted*, for a reaſon which I ſhall ſoon aſſign. Montanus (ſays the author cited by Euſebius) when under his prophetic fit and extaſy, began "λαλειν και ξενοφωνειν, *i. e.* to throw out ſtrange and novel expreſſions." — And ſpeaking of his two *gifted* ſiſters, he ſays, "Their mind was laid aſleep from the true faith; — and that they alſo in their fits ſpake αλλοτριοτροπως, *i. e.* in a *foreign* way". And ſpeaking of the enſuing councils, by which their prophetic claim was examined, he ſays, "They examined theſe προσφατȣς λογȣς, *i. e.* new [or novel] ſpeeches, and found them to be *profane*, and rejected the heresy." It ſhould not be diſſembled, that ſome of theſe *ſtrange* or *novel* expreſſions which Montanus and his aſſociates threw out, may relate to their condemning *marriage*, and commanding to abſtain from *meats*; but that ſomething *more* was at the bottom, I ſuſpect, for the following reaſons. Tertullian (who flouriſhed about the cloſe of this century) in his tract *De velandis Virginibus* (which he wrote after he turned Montaniſt) ſays, "That in *Montanus*, Chriſt fulfilled that promiſe; *When He, the ſpirit of truth, is come, He ſhall lead you into* all *truth*; and that, by this ſpirit, not only directions are given with reference to *diſcipline*, but alſo that the Scriptures are *explained*, and the intellect *reformed*; and, in a word, that the diſpenſation of the ſpirit under Montanus, was to that of the Jewiſh prophets and the *goſpel*, what *maturity* [or adult age] is to infancy and *youth*." And accordingly, in his treatiſe againſt Praxeas, on the Trinity, he confeſſes more than once, that he was *jam inſtructior*, i. e. *now* better *qualified* and *furniſhed* to write on that ſubject than before.—But what *taint* he (and others *from* him) might receive from this *ſeducing* ſpirit on that *head* [*Socrat. Hiſtor. ed. Steph. lib.* 1. *c.* 23.] ſhall be conſidered elſewhere. I would only add, that Epiphanius, and the main body of the *conſubſtantialiſts*, in the fourth and ſucceeding centuries, rejecting the prophetic claim of Montanus, and yet admitting *his* explication of the Trinity for true, would of courſe ſuppoſe that he made no *innovation* here. See the words Brandeum, Montanism, and Gnostics.

Catapla'sm [*cataplaſme*, Fr. *cataplaſmo*, It. *cataplaſmus*, Lat. καταπλασμα, of κατα and πλασσω, Gr. to mix, or rather to form] a poultice, a ſoft moiſt application. Warm *cataplaſms* diſcuſs. *Arbuthnot.*

Catapo'tium [Lat. καταποτιον, Gr.] a mixture to be ſwallowed without chewing, a pill.

Cata'ptosis [Lat. καταπτωσις, Gr.] a diſeaſe like to, or a ſymtom of, the falling ſickneſs.

Ca'tapult [*catapulta*, Lat.] an engine uſed anciently for throwing ſtones. The baliſta violently ſhot great ſtones and quarrels, as alſo the *catapults*. *Camden.*

Catapu'lta [Lat. καταπελτης, Gr.] a military machine, uſed among the ancients, for throwing large darts or javelins.

Catapu'tia [in botany] a medicinal plant called the leſſer ſpurge.

Ca'taract [καταρακτης, Gr.] a caſcade, a high ſteep place or precipice in the channel of a river, cauſed by rocks or other obſtacles ſtopping the courſe of its ſtream, ſo that the water falls with great impetuoſity and noiſe; as, the *cataracts* of the Nile, Danube, *&c.* alſo a flood-gate, a ſluice or lock in a river.

> All the *cataracts*
> Of heav'n ſet open, on the earth ſhall pour
> Rain day and night. *Milton.*

Cataract [with occuliſts] is a ſuffuſion of ſight, ariſing from a little film, or ſpeck, which ſwimming in the aqueous humour of the eye, and getting before the pupil, intercepts the rays of light; and is of two ſorts, either

Incipient Cataract, or *beginning*, is only a ſuffuſion, when little clouds, motes and flies, ſeem to hover before the eyes.

Confirmed Cataract, is when the apple of the eye is either wholly or in part, covered and overſpread with a little thin ſkin, ſo that the rays of light cannot have due admittance to the eye; alſo a diſeaſe in the eyes of a hawk. Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewiſe much acrimony; for it cleanſeth the eyes: it is good alſo for *cataracts*. *Bacon.*

Cata′ro, the capital of a territory of the ſame name in the Venetian Dalmatia, about 25 miles ſouth eaſt of Raguſa.

Cata′rrh [*catarrhus*, Lat. of καταρρεος, of καταρρεω, Gr. to flow down] a flux or defluction of a ſharp, ſerous humour from the glands about the head and throat, upon the parts adjacent; generally occaſioned by a diminution of inſenſible perſpiration, or cold, whereby what ſhould paſs by the ſkin ouzes out upon thoſe glands, and occaſions irritations.

Catarrh *of the Spinal Marrow*, a falling out of the marrow of the back-bone, happening when certain lymphatic veſſels are broken, which ſurround that bone.

Cata′rrhal, or Cata′rrhous [from *catarrh*] relating to a catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh; as, a *catarrhal* fever, and a *catarrhous* leucophlegmatic conſtitution. *Wiſeman.*

Cata′rrhus *Suffocatorius*, Lat. a ſuffocating rheum, ſeated in the larynx and epiglottis, which it conſtringes, ſo that the glandules about the throat are ſwelled, whereupon a difficulty of breathing enſues, and danger of being ſtifled.

Catasa′rca [κατασαρκα, Gr.] a kind of dropſy, the ſame as anaſarca.

Cataschа′smos [of κατα, and σχαζω, Gr. to ſcarify] a ſcarification.

Cata′stasis, Lat. [in anatomy] an extenſion or ſtretching out of an animal body towards the lower parts.

Catastasis [καταστασις, Gr.] a ſtate, or conſtitution.

Catastasis [in a phyſical ſenſe] is applied to the conſtitution of the air, or ſeaſons of the year; the diſpoſition of the body, to the conſtitution or ſtate of any thing (for ſuch is its *general* import); and in particular, it ſignifies the reſtitution of a bone or member to its priſtine place.

Cata′strophe [Lat. καταστροφη, of καταστρεφω, of στρεφω, Gr. to turn] 1. The change or revolution of a dramatic poem, or the turn which unravels the intrigue, and terminates the piece. That philoſopher declares for tragedies, whoſe *cataſtrophes* are unhappy with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.* 2. The end or iſſue of a buſineſs, the fatal or tragical concluſion of any action; or of a man's life. Here was a mighty revolution, the moſt horrible and portentuous *cataſtrophe* that nature ever yet ſaw; an elegant and habitable earth quite ſhatter'd. *Woodward.*

Catathu′mpton, or Katathumpton, an humourous word uſed by way of ridicule, to ſignify a ſtrong or forcible argument. A very low word, and unworthy to be adopted.

To Catch, *irr. verb active*; *pret.* I catch'd, or caught; I have catch'd, or caught; *part. paſſ.* catched, or caught [probably of *capto*, Lat. or of ketſan, Du. to purſue cloſe] 1. To lay hold of with the hand, to ſnatch, intimating the ſuddenneſs of the action. When he roſe againſt me, I *caught* him by his beard and ſmote him. 1 *Samuel.* 2. To ſtop a thing flying, to receive any thing as it paſſes; as, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air. *Addiſon.* 3. To overtake, to ſeize any thing by purſuit. I ſay him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again. *Shakeſpeare..* 4. To ſtop any thing falling. A ſhepherd diverted himſelf with toſſing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spectator.* 5. To enſnare, to entangle or hold in a trap. Theſe methods of reaſoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to inſtruct. *Locke.* 6. To receive ſuddenly; as, to *catch* fire or flame. 7. To faſten ſuddenly upon, to ſeize. His head *caught* hold of the oak. 2 *Samuel.* 8. To ſeize unexpectedly. To *catch* ſomething out of his mouth, that they might accuſe him. *St. Luke.* 9. To ſeize eagerly. They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with buſy minute curioſity. *Pope.* 10. To ſeize upon the affections, to pleaſe, to charm.

> And want the ſoothing arts that *catch* the fair,
> But caught myſelf, lie ſtruggling in the ſnare. *Dryden.*

11. To receive any infection or diſeaſe.

> I cannot name the diſeaſe, and it is *caught*
> Of you that yet are well. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ladies expoſe their necks and arms to the open air, which the men could not do, without *catching* cold. *Addiſon.* 12. *To catch at*; to endeavour ſuddenly to lay hold on. Make them *catch at* all opportunities of ſubverting the ſtate. *Addiſon.*

To Catch, *verb neut.* 1. To be contageous, to ſpread infection; ſee Catching.

> Does the ſedition *catch* from man to man,
> And run among the ranks. *Addiſon.*

2. Applied to the ſudden ſpreading and communication of flame or fire to any thing adjacent.

> When the yellow hair in flame ſhould fall,
> The *catching* fire might burn the golden cawl. *Dryden.*
> The palace of Deipſhobus aſcends
> In ſmoky flames, and *catches* on his friends. *Dryden.*

Catch [from the verb] 1. Seizure, the act of ſeizing whatever hides or flies.

> Taught by his open eye,
> His eye that ev'n did mark her trodden graſs,
> That ſhe would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly. *Sidney.*

2. The act of taking quickly from another. Several quires placed one over againſt another, and taking the voice by *catches* anthemwiſe, give great pleaſure. *Bacon.* 3. A prize or booty; 4. A ſhort and witty ſong ſung in ſucceſſion, where one catches it from another. *Catches* were ſung, and healths went round. *Prior.* 5. Watch, the poſture of ſeizing. Both lay upon the *catch* for a great action. *Addiſon.* 6. Advantage, taken hold, laid on; as, a *catch* of wit.

> Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
> Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments. *Dryden.*

7. The thing caught, profit, advantage. Hector ſhall have a great *catch*, if he knock out either of your brains. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. A ſhort interval of action, a ſnatch. It has been writ by *catches* with many intervals. *Locke.* 9. A taint, a ſlight contagion. We retain a *catch* of thoſe pretty ſtories. *Glanville.* 10. Any thing that catches and holds as a hook.

Catch, a ſort of ſwift ſailing ſea-veſſel, leſſer than a hoy, ſo built, that it will ride in any ſea whatſoever.

Catches [in a clock] thoſe parts that hold by hooking and catching hold of.

Catch-fly, a flower, the ſtalks of which are ſo clammy, that they are frequently a trap for flies.

Catch *and* hold [with wreſtlers] a running and catching one another.

Catch *Land* [in Norfolk] ſome ground ſo called, becauſe it is not known to what pariſh it belongs; and that miniſter that firſt gets the tithes of it, enjoys it for that year.

Catch-*Poll* [of *catch* and *poll*] a ſerjeant or bailiff. Though now it be uſed as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it ſeems to have been uſed without reproach, for ſuch as we now call ſerjeants of the mace, or any other that uſes to arreſt men upon any cauſe. *Cowel.*

> Another monſter,
> Sullen of aſpect, whom the vulgar call
> A *catch-poll*, whoſe polluted hands the gods,
> With force incredible, and magre charms,
> Erſt have endu'd, if he his ample palm
> Should haply on ill-fated ſhoulders lay,
> Of debtor. *John Philips.*

Catch-*Word* [a term in printing] the laſt or ſingle word at the bottom of a page, which begins the next page.

Ca′tcher [of *catch*] 1. He that catches. 2. That in which any thing is caught. Scallops will move ſo ſtrongly, as to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught.

Ca′tching, contagious; as, a *catching* or contagious diſtemper. See To Catch.

Mocking is Catching. A reprimand of mockery.

Cateche′tical, pertaining to catechiſing, conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers. Socrates introduced a *chatechetical* method of arguing; he would aſk his adverſary queſtion upon queſtion, till he convinced him out of his own mouth. *Addiſon.*

Cateche′tically [from *catechetical*] by way of queſtion and and anſwer, *&c.*

To Ca′techise [*catechiſer*, Fr. *catechizzare*, It. *catechiſàr.* Sp. *catechiſare*, Lat. κατηχιζειν, of κατα and ηχεω, Gr. to ſound] 1. To inſtruct in the fundamental articles of faith, by aſking queſtions. I will *catechiſe* the world for him, that is, make queſtions, and bid them anſwer. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To queſtion, to examine by interrogatories.

> There flies about a ſtrange report,
> Of ſome expreſs arriv'd at court;
> I'm ſtop'd by all the fools I meet,
> And *catechis'd* in ev'ry ſtreet. *Swift.*

Catechi′ser [from *catechiſe*] he who catechiſes.

Ca′techism [*catechiſme*, Fr. *catechiſmo*, It. *catacifmo*, Sp. *catechiſmus*, Lat. κατηχισμος, of κατηχιζω, Gr.] a ſhort ſyſtem of inſtructions of what is to be believed and practiſed in religion, by queſtions and anſwers. For the firſt introduction of youth, to the knowledge of God, the Jews, even till this day, have their *catechiſms*. *Hooker.*

Ca′techist [*catechiſte*, Fr. *catechiſta*, Sp. and Lat. κατηχιστης, Gr.] one who catechiſes or inſtructs in the catechiſm.

Ca′techu, a juice preſſed out of ſeveral Eaſt-Indian fruits, of an aſtringent quality; called alſo *terra japonica*.

Catechume′nical, of or belonging to catechumens, or the places where the catechumens ſtood.

Catechu′mens [*catechumenes*, Fr. *catecumini*, It. *catecuménos*, Sp. *calechumeni*, Lat. καταχουμενοι, Gr.] in the ancient chriſtian church were Jews and Gentiles, who were inſtructed and prepared to receive the ordinance of baptiſm; perſons yet in the firſt rudiments of chriſtianity, the loweſt order of chriſtians in the primitive church. Theſe perſons were inſtructed by perſons appointed by the church for that ſervice; and alſo had a particular place in it, called the *place of the catechumens*. When theſe had been inſtructed ſome time, they were admitted to hear ſermons, and then were called *audientes*; and afterwards were allowed to be preſent, and concerned in ſome parts of the prayers, and then were called *orantes* and *genuflectentes*; and there was alſo a fourth degree of catechumens, who were ſuch as deſired baptiſm, and were called *competentes*. But,

N. B. I can't yet find, after the cloſeſt examination of the moſt ancient writers, that this term *catechumens* extends further than to *converts* or proſelytes from other religions; I mean, ſo as to include the *children* of the FAITHFUL; a circumſtance, which may poſſibly deſerve *their* conſideration, who call in queſtion the legality of infant-baptiſm. See Baptists.

Catego′rem [κατηγορημα, of κατηγορεω, Gr. to argue] the ſame as predicament.

Categorema′tical *Word* [with logicians] is a word that ſignifies ſomething of itſelf; as, a man, a horſe, an animal.

Catego′rical [*categorique*, Fr. *categorico*, It. and Sp. *categoricus*, Lat.] poſitive, affirmative, being to the purpoſe, abſolute, adequate to the thing to be expreſſed; as, a *categorical* anſwer.

Categorical *Syllogiſm* [with logicians] is a ſyllogiſm wherein both propoſitions are categorical or poſitive; as for example:

> Every vice is odious.
> Drunkenneſs is a vice.
> Therefore drunkenneſs is odious.

Catego'rically [of *categorical*] poſitively, expreſsly; as, to affirm a thing *categorically*.

Ca'tegories, are reckoned by logicians 10, ſubſtance, quantity, quality, relation, acting, ſuffering, where, when, ſituation, having.

Ca'tegory [*categorie*, Fr. *categoria*, It. Sp. and Lat. κατηγορια, of κατηγορεω, Gr. to argue] a term in logic for order and rank, predicament. Abſolute infinitude quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category*. *Cheyne.*

Ca'tena Lat. a chain. And (in a figurative ſenſe) the title of a book ſo called, *catena patrum*, a chain, ſeries, or collection of fathers, or of *fragments* from them.

Catena [in anatomy] a muſcle, otherwiſe called tibialis anticus.

Catena'ria [of *catena*, Lat. a chain, in mechanical geometry] is the curve or crooked line, which a rope, hanging freely between two points of ſuſpenſion, forms itſelf into.

Catena'rian [*catenarius*, of *catena*, Lat. a chain] belonging to the *catenaria* curve.

To Ca'tenate [*catenatus*, of *cateno*, Lat.] to chain.

Catena'tion [of *catenatus*, from *catena*, Lat. a chain] a chaining; alſo a link, a regular connexion. Brown uſes it.

To Cater [*cates*, Eng. probably of *acheter*, Fr. to buy] to provide, or buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently *caters* for the ſparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cater, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a provider or collector of victuals. The taſte is *cater* for the ſtomach. *Carew.*

Ca'ter [*quatre*, Fr.] four at cards or dice.

Cater-*Couſin*, a corruption of *quatre-couſin*, from the ridiculouſneſs of calling couſin or relation to ſo remote a degree. *Johnſon.* As, they are not *cater-couſins*; that is, they are not good friends. Shakeſpeare and Rymer uſe it.

Cater-*Point* [on dice] the number 4; a corruption of the French *quatre*.

Ca'terer [Minſhew chuſes to derive it from cates, Goth. dainties; or rather of *acheteur*, Fr. a buyer] a pourveyor or provider of victuals, or other neceſſaries, in a king's or nobleman's houſe, or for any family. He made the greedy ravens to be Elias' *caterers*, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

Ca'tereſs [from *cater*] a woman employed to provide victuals.

Impoſture! do not charge innocent nature,
As if ſhe would her children ſhould be riotous
With her abundance? She, good *catereſs*,
Means her proviſion only to the good. *Milton.*

Ca'terlagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Caterlagh, and province of Leinſter, ſituated on the river Barrow, about 16 miles north-eaſt of Kilkenny.

Ca'terpillar [This word Skinner and Minſhew are inclined to derive from *chatte peluſe*, Fr. a weaſle: It ſeems eaſily deducible from *cates*, food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth. *Johnſon.* Probably of *chair peluſe*, Fr. *i. e.* hairy fleſh; or of *chatte peluſe*, Fr. hairy as a cat] an inſect that devours leaves and fruits of trees, flowers, *&c.*

Ca'terpiller [with botaniſts] a kind of plant, which is eſteemed for its ſeed-veſſels, which reſembles green worms or caterpillars. It hath a papilionaceous flower, whoſe pointal becomes a jointed pod.

To Ca'terwaul. 1. To make a noiſe, as cats when rutting. 2. To make any diſagreeable or odious noiſe.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here? *Shakeſpeare.*
Was no diſpute between
The *caterwauling* brethren? *Hudibras.*

Cates, without a ſingular [of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it may be corrupted from delicate; which is not likely, becauſe Junius obſerves that the Dutch have kater in the ſame ſenſe with our *cater*. *Johnſon.* cates, Goth.] food, diſh of meat: It generally is uſed to ſignify delicacies, dainty victuals, niceties.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates,
The entertainment perfect not the *cates*. *Ben Johnſon.*
O waſtful riot, never well content
With low-priz'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of *cates* by land and ſea, far fetcht and ſent. *Raleigh.*

Ca'tfish. A ſea-fiſh in the Weſt-Indies, ſo called from its round head, and large glaring eyes. *Philips.*

Cathæ'resis [of καθαιρεω, Gr. to bring down] a kind of conſumption of the body, which happens without any *manifeſt* evacuation.

Ca'thæretic [Gr. of the ſame etymology] a name, ſays Bruno, given to ſuch medicines as leſſen and eat away excreſſcent fleſh; and which differ only in *degree* from *cauſtics* and eſcarotics. See Catheretics.

Catha'rians, or rather Ca'thai [καθαροι, Gr. pure] a title which the Novatians aſſumed, as obſerving a *ſtricter* church-diſcipline than the reſt of the chriſtian world, and conſequently keeping their churches more *pure* than others. See Novatians.

St. Ca'tharine's *Flower*, a plant.

Catha'rists, the name of a religious ſect of heretics; a branch of the Manichees.

Ca'tharma [καθαρμα, of καθαιρω, Gr. to cleanſe or purge] a ſacrifice to the gods to avert peſtilence, or any other calamity; and as the *worſt* of men were judged fitteſt to be made thus a public example of, hence it is uſed in an ill ſenſe, to ſignify men of ſuch *infamous* characters; and as *ſuch* [in compound] it is applied by St. Paul to himſelf, when alluding to that hatred and deteſtation which both Jews and Pagans bore him, for his zealous defence of truth. "We are, ſays he, as the filth [περικαθαρματα] of the world, and off-ſcouring of all things, 1 Cor. iv. 13. For after the way which ſome call heresy, ſo worſhip I the God of my fathers".

Catha'rpings [in a ſhip] ſmall ropes running in little blocks or pullies, from one ſide of the ſhrowds to the other, near the deck; the chief uſe of them is to ſet the ſhrowds taught or ſtiff, for the caſting and ſecuring the maſts when the ſhip rolls.

Catha'rtic, or Catha'rtical, having a purging quality.

Catha'rticalness [of *cathartical*] purging quality.

Catha'rtics [καθαρτικα, of καθαιρω, Gr. to purge] 1. Such medicines as work downwards, and purge by ſtool only. Emetics ranch and keen *cathartics* ſcowr. *Garth.* 2. Figuratively, for what has an effect on the mind ſimilar, to the effect of purgatives on the body. Plato has called mathematical demonſtrations the *cathartics* or purgatives of the mind. *Addiſon.*

Ca'thead, 1. A kind of foſſil. Theſe nodules with leaves in them, called *catheads*, ſeem to conſiſt of a ſort of iron ſtone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them catſcaups. *Woodward.* 2. A piece of timber, projecting over the bow, for keeping the anchor clear of the ſhip, when it is heaving up by the tackle.

Cathe'dral, *ſubſt.* [*cathedrale*, Fr. *cattedrale*, It. *catedràl*, Sp. and Port. of *cathedra*, Lat.] the epiſcopal church of any place, or a church wherein is a biſhop's ſee or ſeat.

Cathedral, *adj.* [*cathedralis*, of *cathedra*, Lat. a ſeat or chair of authority, an epiſcopal ſee] 1. Epiſcopal, containing a biſhop's ſee. A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more perſons, with a biſhop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politic. *Ayliffe.* 2. Of or pertaining to a cathedral; as, *cathedral* ſervice.

Cathedra'tic [a law word] the ſum of two ſhillings paid by the inferior clergy to the biſhop, in token of ſubjection.

Cathe'dratic *Medicines* [of καθαιρεω, Gr. to deſtroy] ſuch as conſume carnoſities ariſing in wounds, as proud fleſh, *&c.*

Cathemeri'na *Febris*, Lat. [καθημερινος, of κατα and ημερα, Gr. a day, with phyſicians] a quotidian, or ague that comes every day.

Cathere'tics, medicines which take away ſuperfluities. See Cathæretic.

Ca'therine *Pear*, a well-known ſpecies of pear.

Cathe'rplugs, the ſame as catharpings.

Cathe'ter [καθετηρ, of καθιημι, Gr. to let or ſend down] a kind of probe or fiſtulous inſtrument to thruſt up into the bladder to provoke urine, when ſuppreſſed by the ſtone or gravel; or for conveying another inſtrument called *itinerarium*, to find out the ſtone in the bladder.

Cathe'terism, the operation of injecting or ſquirting any medicinal liquor into the bladder, by a catheter or ſyringe.

Cathe'ti [in trigonometry] are the two legs of a right-angled triangle, including the right angle. *Lat.*

Cathe'tus [καθετος, Gr.] a ſide; alſo a perpendicular.

Cathetus [in architecture] is taken for a line, ſuppoſed directly to traverſe the middle of a cylindrical body; as of a balluſter or pillar.

Cathetus [of an Ionic capital] a line falling perpendicularly, and paſſing through the center of the *voluta*.

Cathetus *of Obliquation* [in catoptrics] a right line drawn perpendicular to the ſpeculum in the point of incidence or reflection.

Cathetus [in catoptrics] is a line drawn from the point of reflection, perpendicular to the plane of the glaſs or poliſhed body.

Cathetus [in geometry] a line of a triangle that falls perpendicularly; the bottom being called the baſe, and the other leg the hypothenuſe. *Lat.*

Cathetus *of Incidence*, is a right line drawn from a point of the object perpendicular to the reflecting line.

Cathetus *of Reflection*, or Cathetus *of the Eye*, is a right line drawn from the eye, perpendicular to the reflecting line.

Cathidru'sis [of καθιδρυω, Gr. to place together] the reduction of a fracture.

Ca'thness, the moſt northerly county of Scotland, having the Caldonian Ocean on the north, eaſt, and ſouth-eaſt, and the ſhire of Sutherland on the ſouth and weſt.

Cat-holes [in a ſhip] certain holes aſtern above the gun-room ports, through which, upon occaſion, a ſhip is heaved a-ſtern, by means of a ſtern-faſt, to which a cable or hawſer is brought for that purpoſe.

Cat-hook [in a ſhip] a hook to raiſe or hoiſe up the anchor from the top to the fore-caſtle.

Cat-pipe [of *cat* and *pipe*] a cat-call, a pipe that makes a ſqueaking noiſe. Put ſome ſongſters out of their road once, and they are mere *cat-pipes*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cat-rope, a rope uſed in haling up the anchor to the cat-head.

Cat-silver, a kind of foſſile. It is compoſed of plates generally plain and parallel, flexible, and elaſtic; and is of three ſorts; the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

Ca'tsup, a ſort of pickle made from muſhrooms.

For our home-bred Britiſh cheer,
Botargo, *catſup*, and cavier. *Swift.*

Cat-tail. 1. The ſame with Catling, or Ca'tkin, which ſee. 2. A kind of reed which bears a ſpike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips.*

Catho'licism [*catholiciſmus*, Lat. of καθολικος, Gr.] 1. Adherence to the true catholic church. 2. The Roman catholic profeſſion, as diſtinguiſhed from that of proteſtants.

Catholic, *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. *cattolico*, It. *católico*, Sp. *catholicus*, Lat. καθολικος, of κατα and ολον, Gr. the whole] 1. Univerſal, general. The church of Chriſt is called *catholic*, becauſe it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by any place or time. And in ancient times, when hereſies and ſchiſms aroſe, it ſignified that part (and as yet the *far greater* part) of the chriſtian world, which adhered to the true primitive faith and worſhip: But is ſince (by a moſt prepoſterous *abuſe* of the word) appropriated by the church of Rome to herſelf and her adherents, as contradiſtinguiſhed from the whole body of the Greek church, and from all other profeſſors of the chriſtian cauſe: Whilſt we proteſtants (by as ſtrange an inconſiſtency on the other hand) though rejecting her pretenſions, are ſo wiſe as to retain the name. We compliment her votaries with the *title*, at the ſame time that we diſown the *thing*. 2. Some truths are ſaid to be *catholic*, becauſe they are received by all the faithful. 3. Catholic is often oppoſed to heretic, ſectary, or ſchiſmatic. N. B. As the ſeven *catholic* or canonical epiſtles; as, that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude, are called *catholic*, becauſe they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, becauſe they are receiv'd into the canon [ſee Canon] of the New Teſtament; and in the 17th line of that page, read " And tho' Melito, it muſt be confeſs'd, does not *&c.*

Catholic, *ſubſt.* 1. One of the true univerſal church. 2. It is generally uſed for a perſon adhering to the tenets of the church of Rome.

Catholic *Furnace* [with chemiſts] a little furnace, ſo diſpoſed, as to be fit for all operations, except ſuch as are done by a violent fire.

The Catholic *King*, a title the king of Spain aſſumes.

Catho'licon [καθολικον, Gr.] an univerſal remedy; as, a purging electuary proper for diſperſing all ill humours; alſo, as well properly as figuratively, a plaiſter for all ſores. Preſervation againſt that ſin, is the contemplation of the laſt judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* againſt all. *Government of the tongue.*

Cathy'pnia, Lat. [of καθυπνοω, Gr. to ſleep ſound] a deep or profound ſleep, ſuch as perſons are in by taking opiates, or in a lethargy.

Ca'tias [of καθιημι, Gr.] an inſtrument to pull a dead child out of the womb.

Ca'tkins [kattekens, Du. with botaniſts] 1. An aſſemblage of imperfect flowers, like a rope or cat's-tail, that ſerve as male bloſſoms, by which trees are produced. 2. A kind of ſubſtance that grows on nut-trees, pine-trees, birch-trees, &c. in winter-time, and falls off when the trees begin to put forth their leaves.

Ca'tlike [of *cat* and *like*] reſembling a cat. Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ca'tling [with ſurgeons] a ſort of diſmembering knife, uſed in the cutting off any corrupted member or part of the body.

Catlings [in botany] the down or moſs growing about walnut-trees, reſembling the hair of a cat.

Catlings [in muſic] ſmall cat-gut ſtrings, for muſical inſtruments. The fidler Apollo get his ſinews to make *catlings* of. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cat *Mint* [*cataria*, of *catus*, Lat. a cat] an herb. The leaves are like thoſe of the nettle or betony, hoary, and of a ſtrong ſcent. The flowers are collected into a thick ſpike. It grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

Catocatha'rtics, or Catore'tics [of κατω, downwards, and καθαρτικα, Gr.] medicines which purge by ſtool.

Cato'nian [of Cato the Senator] grave, ſevere.

Cato'psis [κατοπσις, Gr.] the ſcience of reflex viſion; that part of the ſcience of optics, which ſhews after what manner objects may be ſeen by reflection; and explains the reaſon of it.

Cato'pter [κατοπτρον, Gr.] an optical inſtrument uſed in reflex viſion.

Cato'ptric, or Cato'ptrical [κατοπτρικος, Gr.] relating to catoptrics, or to viſion, by reflection. A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat vitrifies the hardeſt ſubſtance. *Arbuthnot.*

Cato'ptrical *Ciſtula*, a machine or apparatus, whereby little bodies are repreſented large; and near ones extremely wide and diffuſed through a vaſt ſpace, and other agreeable phænomena, by means of mirrors diſpoſed by the laws of catoptrics in the concavity of a kind of cheſt.

Cato'ptrical *Dial*, one which exhibits objects by reflected rays.

Catoptrical *Teleſcope*, a teleſcope that exhibits objects by reflection.

Cato'ptrics, that part of optics that treats of viſion by reflection.

Cato'ptromancy [of κατοπτρον, a ſpeculum or looking-glaſs, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] divination by looking in a mirrour.

Cato'ptron [κατοπτρον, Gr.] a kind of optic glaſs.

Catore'tics, the ſame as cathartics.

Cats, or Cat *Heads* [in a ſhip] a large piece of timber faſtened aloft over the hawſe, in which are two ſhivers at the end, which is put through a rope with a block or pully, having a great iron hook, called a cat-hook; the uſe of it is to hoiſe up the anchor from the hawſe to the fore-caſtle.

Cats-eye, a ſtone of a gliſtering grey, interchanged with a ſtraw-colour. *Woodward.*

Cats-foot, an herb; the ſame with ale-hoof or ground-ivy.

Cats-head, a large apple. By ſome called the go-no-farther. It is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer.*

Catta'ria, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb cat-mint.

Ca'tta [of Bantam] thin plates of lead on a ſtring, 200 of which make a ſata, which is in value three farthings Engliſh.

Cattee' [of Bantam] 200 7-8ths ounces Engliſh.

Cattee [of China] 16 tail, about 20 ounces, 3-4ths averdupois.

Cattee [of Japan] about 21 ounces averdupois.

Cattee [of Siam] 26 tail, or 1 and 1-2 ounce Liſbon.

Cattee [of Sumatra] 29 ounces avordupois.

To Catter-wawl [probably of *gutter-wawl*, *i. e.* to cry among gutters] to cry or make a noiſe as cats do when they are proud. See Ca'terwawl.

Ca'ttle [a word of common uſe, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by Skinner, Menage, and Spelman, from *capitalia, quæ ad caput pertinent*, perſonal goods; in which ſenſe *chattels* is yet uſed in our law. Mandeville uſed *catele* for price. *Johnſon.*] 1. Beaſts, but generally underſtood of horned beaſts, beaſts of paſture, not wild nor domeſtic. 2. Applied to human creatures in contempt. Boys and women are for the moſt part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Catuli'tion [*catulitio*, Lat.] a going a ſault, or being proud as bitches.

Catulo'tica [of κατȣλοω, Gr. to ſkin over] medicines which cicatrize wounds.

Catzene'llibogen, a city of Heſſe, ſituated on the Upper Rhine, in Germany, about 16 miles north of Mentz. It is the capital of a country of the ſame name.

Catzu'rus [in old records] a hunting horſe.

Cava vena, Lat. [in anatomy] *i. e.* the hollow vein, the largeſt vein in the body, deſcending from the heart. It is ſo named from its large cavity, and into it, as into a common channel, all the leſſer veins, except the pulmonaris, empty themſelves.

Ca'valcade [Fr. *cavalcata*, of *cavallo*, It. a horſe, *cavalgáda*, Sp.] a formal pompous march or proceſſion of horſemen, carriages, &c. by way of parade or ceremony. A numerous *cavalcade*. *Addiſon.*

To Cavalcade, to ſkirmiſh, as horſemen when they march, and fire at one another by way of diverſion.

Cavalca'dour [at the court of France] the equerry that is maſter of the horſe.

Cavali'er, or Cavalee'r, *ſubſt.* [*cavalier*, Fr. *cavaliere*, It. *cavallero*, Sp. of *caballus*, Lat. a horſe] 1. A horſeman, or perſon mounted on horſe-back, a knight. 2. A gay ſprightly military man.

> Follow
> Theſe cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cavalier [with horſemen] a term uſed in the manage for one who underſtands horſes, and is well practiſed in the art of riding them.

Cavalier [in fortification] a terrace or platform that commands all around the place, being a heap of earth raiſed in a fortreſs, to lodge the cannon for ſcouring a field, or oppoſing a commanding-work.

Cavalier, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. Gay, ſprightly, warlike. 2. Brave, generous. The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.* 3. Diſdainful, haughty.

Cavalie'rly, *adv.* [of *cavalier*] with haughtineſs, arrogantly.

Cavaliers [in the civil wars] a name by which the party of king Charles I. was diſtinguiſhed from the parliament party, the roundheads. Each party grows proud of that appellation which their adverſaries at firſt intend as a reproach: of this ſort were the Guelfs and Gibelines, Hugenots and *cavaliers*. *Swift.*

Ca'valry [*cavalerie*, Fr. *cavalleria*, It. and Sp.] ſoldiers that ſerve and fight on horſe-back; a body of horſe in an army. Their *cavalry* in the battle of Blenheim, could not ſuſtain the ſhock of the Britiſh horſe. *Addiſon.*

Cava'n, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Ireland, ſituated about 60 miles north-weſt of Dublin.

To Ca'vate [*cavatum*, ſup. of *cavo*, Lat.] to make hollow, to dig into a hollow.

Cava'teness, or Ca'vousness [of *cavatus*, Lat.] hollowneſs.

Cavazi'on [from *cavo*, Lat. to hollow; with architects] the hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the ſixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips.*

Cau'calis, Lat. [καυκαλις, Gr.] the herb baſtard-parſley, or herb-parſley.

Ca'ucon, Lat. the herb horſe-tail.

Ca'uda lu'cida, Lat. [with aſtronomers] the lion's-tail, a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude.

Cauda terra [in ancient deeds] a land's end; the bottom or outmoſt part of a ridge or furrow in ploughed lands.

Cau'debec, a city of Normandy, in France, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Seine, about 16 miles weſt of Rouen.

Caudebec [*caudebec*, Fr.] a ſort of light hats, ſo called from a town in France, where they were firſt made. *Phillips.*

Ca'udle [*chaudeau*, of *chaud*, Fr. hot] a drink made of milk, with ale, wine, eggs, ſugar, and ſpice. A hempen *caudle*. *Shakeſpeare.* He had good broths, and *caudle*. *Wiſeman.*

To Caudle [from the noun] to make caudle, to mix as caudle.

> Will the cold brook,
> Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taſte,
> To cure thy o'er-night's ſurfeit? *Shakeſpeare.*

Cave [*cave*, Fr. a cellar, *cuéva*, Sp. of *cavea*, Lat.] 1. A cavern, a den, an habitation under the earth, generally running parallel with the horizon, or dark hollow place under ground. The *cave* of the quarry. *Wotton.* 2. A hollow place in general. The *cave* of the eye. *Bacon.*

To Cave, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to haunt caves, to dwell in a cave. We *cave* here, haunt here, are outlaws. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cavea, Lat. [in palmiſtry] a hollow in the palm of the hand, in which three principal lines, called the cardiac, cephalic, and hepatic, make a triangle.

Ca'veat, Lat. [*i. e.* let him beware] a caution or warning. A *caveat* is an intimation given to ſome ordinary or eccleſiaſtical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in ſuch or ſuch an affair. *Ayliffe.*

Caveat [with civilians] a bill entered into the eccleſiaſtical court, to ſtop the proceedings of ſuch, who would prove a will to the prejudice of another party, &c.

Ca'vedoc [a meaſure of Perſia] the longeſt is an inch longer than the Engliſh yard; the ſhorteſt is 3-4ths of the longer.

Ca'vern [*caverne*, Fr. *caverna*, It. Sp. and Lat.] a natural cave or hollow place in a rock or mountain; a den or hole under ground. A *cavern* dark. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ca'verned [from *cavern*] full of caverns, hollowed; as, the *cavern'd* ground. *Philips.* The *cavern'd* rock. *Pope.* 2. Dwelling in a cavern. *Cavern'd* hermit. *Pope.*

Caverno'se [*cavernoſus*, Lat.] full of caverns or holes.

Caverno'sa *Corpora*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] two cavernous bodies of an undeterminate length and thickneſs, whereof the penis is principally compoſed.

Caverno'sa corpora *Clitoris* [with anatomiſts] are two nervous or ſpongy bodies, like thoſe of the penis; having their origin from the lower part of the os pubis, on each ſide, and uniting together, conſtitute the body of the clitoris.

Caverno'sum *Corpus Urethræ* [in anatomy] a third ſpongious body of the penis; ſo called becauſe the urethra or urinary paſſage of the penis is incloſed therewith.

Ca'vernous [*cavernoſus*, Lat.] full of caverns. Countries mountainous, and conſequently ſtony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward.*

Cave'rnousness [of *cavernous*] fulneſs of holes.

Ca'vers [among miners] thieves who ſteal oar out of the mines.

Cave'sson [with horſemen] is a ſort of noſe-band, ſometimes of iron, ſometimes of leather or wood, ſometimes flat, and ſometimes hollow or twiſted, which is clapped upon a horſe's noſe to wring it, to forward the ſuppling and breaking of the horſe. An iron *caveſſon* ſaves the mouths of young horſes when they are broke; for by the help of it, they are accuſtomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and ſhoulders, without hurting their mouths or ſpoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

Ca'vetto [with architects] a moulding containing the quadrant of a circle, the effect of which is juſt contrary to that of a quarter round.

Caught [pret. and part. paſſ. of *to catch*] See To Catch.

Ca'viare, Ca'viary, Cavee'r, or Cavi'er [*caviare*, Fr. *caviero*, It. the etymology uncertain, unleſs it come from *garum*, Lat. ſauce or pickle made of fiſh ſalted. *Johnſon*] a ſort of eatable made of the roes of ſeveral ſorts of fiſh pickled; but eſpecially of the ſpawn of ſturgeons, taken in the river Volga in Muſcovy, which both in colour and ſubſtance looks much like green ſoap. The eggs of a ſturgeon being ſalted and made up into a maſs, were firſt brought from Conſtantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*. *Grew*. *Cavier* is a corruption of *caviare*. Botargo, catſup and *cavier*. *Swift*.

Cauf, a cheſt with holes on the top to keep fiſh alive in the water.

To Ca'vil, *verb neut.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillo*, Lat.] 1. To argue captiouſly, to play the ſophiſter, to wrangle, to find fault with, by frivolous objections. I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Sometimes with *at* before the perſon or thing found fault with; as, he *cavils at* him, and *at* his tenets. *South*.

To Cavil, *verb act.* to receive with objections.

Wilt thou envy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions. *Milton*.

Cavil, *ſubſt.* [*cavilla*, Lat.] a captious argument, a quirk, a ſhift, a falſe and idle objection. How ſubject the beſt things have been unto *cavil*, when wits, poſſeſs'd with diſdain, have ſet them up as their mark to ſhoot at. *Hooker*.

Cavilla'tion [*cavillazione*, It. *cavillacion*, Sp. of *cavillatio*, Lat.] a wrangling, the diſpoſition to raiſe captious objections, the practice of cavilling. Very *cavillation* itſelf might be ſatisfied. *Hooker*.

Cavillation [with ſchool-men] a ſophiſtical and falſe argument; a particular manner of diſputing, grounded on nothing but quirks and contentious niceties.

Ca'viler [of *cavil*] a man fond of making objections, a captious diſputant. Candour diſtinguiſhes a critic from a *caviler*. *Addiſon*. Room left for a *caviller* to miſrepreſent my meaning. *Atterbury*.

Ca'vilingly, *adv.* [from *cavil*] in a captious, caviling manner.

Ca'vilous [from *cavil*] fond or full of cavils or objections. Thoſe perſons are ſaid to be *cavilous* and unfaithful advocates, by whoſe fraud and iniquity juſtice is deſtroy'd. *Ayliffe*.

Cavillon, a town of Provence, in France, ſituated on the river Durance, about 15 miles ſouth of Avignon. It is a biſhop's ſee, and ſubject to the pope.

Ca'vin, a hollow way. *Fr.*

Cavin [in military art] a natural hollow place proper to favour the approaches of a fortreſs, ſo that men may advance therein to the enemy under covert, as it were in a trench.

Ca'vity [*cavité*, Fr. *cavità*, It. *concavidàd*, Sp. of *cavitas*, Lat.] hollowneſs, hollow place. An inſtrument with a ſmall *cavity*, like a ſmall ſpoon. *Arbuthnot*.

Ca'vities [with anatomiſts] great hollow places in the body, containing one or more principal parts.

Greater Cavities *of the Body* [with anatomiſts] are the head for the brain, the cheſt for the lungs, &c. the lower belly for the liver, ſpleen, and other bowels.

Leſſer Cavities *of the Body* [with anatomiſts] are the ventricles of the heart and brain; alſo the hollow parts of bones. The *cavities* of the ſkull. *Addiſon*.

Cauk, a coarſe talky ſpar. *Woodward*.

Ca'uky [from *cauk*] Of the nature of cauk. A white, opake, *cauky* ſpar, ſhot or pointed. *Woodward*.

Ca'uking [with architects] act of dove-tailing a croſs.

Caul [of uncertain etymology. *Johnſon*. probably of caul, C. Brit.] 1. A membrane in the abdomen, covering the guts, the integument, called the omentum. The *caul* ſerves for warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. *Ray*. 2. The hinder part of a woman's head-dreſs, or of a peruke; a kind of net under which a woman's hair is tied. They had deſpoil'd her tire and *caul*. *Spenſer*.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryden*.

3. Any kind of ſmall net. An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew*.

Cau'ldron [*chaudron*, Fr. *calderone*, It. *caldaròn*, Sp.] a kind of large kettle, copper or boiling veſſel. See Caldron.

Cau'ledon [with ſurgeons] a term uſed for the breaking of a bone a-croſs, when the parts of it are ſeparated ſo, that they will not lie ſtrait. *Lat.*

Cauli'coli, Lat. [in botany] little ſtalks.

Cauli'culi, or Cauli'coles [with architects] are 8 leſſer ſtalks or branches ſpringing out from the four principal cauls or ſtalks in the Corinthian capital.

Cauli'ferous *Plants* [from *caulis*, a ſtalk, and *fero*, Lat. to bear; in botany] are ſuch as have a true caulis or ſtalk, which a great many have not.

Cau'liflower [of *caulis*, Lat. the ſtalk of a plant. It is ſpoken as if written *colliflower*] a ſpecies of cabbage.

Ca'ulis, Lat. [with botaniſts] the ſtalk of a plant.

To Caulk. See To Calk.

Caulo'des [καυλωδης, Gr.] a kind of broad-leaved colewort.

Ca'vous [*cavus*, Lat.] hollow.

Cau'pes, or Ca'pes [in the Scotch law] any gift that a man gives in his own life-time to his patrons; eſpecially to the head of a clan or tribe for his maintenance and protection.

To Cau'ponate [*cauponatus*, of *caupo*, Lat.] to ſell wine or victuals, to keep a victualing-houſe.

Cau'sable, that may be cauſed or effected by a cauſe. Brown uſes it.

Cau'sal [*cauſalis*, Lat.] pertaining to a cauſe, implying or containing cauſes. The whole method of *cauſal* concatenations. *Glanville*.

Causal *Propoſitions* [with logicians] are propoſitions containing two propoſitions joined together by a conjunction cauſal (becauſe that, or to the end that) as, *bleſſed are the peace-makers, becauſe they ſhall ſee God.*

Causa'lity [*cauſalitas*, ſchool Lat. in metaphyſics] is the action or power of a cauſe in producing its effects. The ſoul of your God is the ſoul of your *cauſalities*, and the eſſential cauſe of their exiſtences. *Brown*. The interpoſal of more immediate *cauſalities*. *Glanville*.

Cau'sally, *adv.* [from *cauſal*] according to the ſeries or order of cauſes; in the manner of a cauſe. It may be more *cauſally* made out. *Brown*.

Cau'salty [with tin-miners] the earth, or ſtony matter, which is ſeparated from the tin ore in the ſtamping mill, &c. by waſhing before it is dried and goes out to the crazing mill.

Cau'sam *Nobis Significes*, Lat. [in law] a writ that lies to the mayor of a town or city, who being formerly commanded by the king's writ to give the king's grantee poſſeſſion of any lands or tenements, forbears to do it, requiring him to ſhew cauſe, why he ſo delays the performance of the command.

Cau'sa *Matrimonii Prælocuti*, Lat. [in law] a writ lying where a woman gives lands to a man in fee-ſimple, to the intent he ſhould marry her, and he refuſes ſo to do in a reaſonable time, the woman requiring him ſo to do.

Causa'tion [*cauſo*, low Lat. from *cauſa*, a cauſe] the act or power of cauſing. Beſides the allowable actions of meteors, aſcribing effects thereunto of independent *cauſation*. *Brown*.

Causa'tive [*cauſativus*, Lat.] a term in grammar that expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.

Causa'tor [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] he that cauſes or produces an effect. The inviſible condition of the firſt *cauſator*. *Brown*.

Cause [*cawza*, Port. It. and Sp. of *cauſa*, Lat.] cauſe is that which produces an effect, or that by which a thing is; an efficient.

Cause [in law] a trial or an action brought before a judge to be examined and diſputed, ſubject of litigation.

It is a bad Cause which none dare ſpeak in.

Efficient Cause. An *efficient* cauſe, in ſtrictneſs of ſpeech, is the only true and proper cauſe, as it implies the effect being produced by the *will* and power of the agent. Among men (ſays Dr. Clarke) a ſon does not, properly ſpeaking, derive his being from his father; father, in this ſenſe, ſignifying merely an *inſtrumental*, not an *efficient* cauſe: But God, when he is ſtiled Father, muſt neceſſarily be underſtood to be [αιτια] a *true* and *proper* cauſe, *really* and *efficiently* giving life. *Clark's Scripture Doctrine*, p. 267.

An Equivocal Cause, is that which is of a different kind and denomination from its effect.

An Inſtrumental Cause, the inſtrument with or thro' which the effect is produced.

A Free Cause, that which has it in its own free *will* and *option*, whether to produce the effect, or not.

A Natural Cause, is that whoſe effect grows out of the conſtitution of nature.

Neceſſary Cause, is that which is concerned in producing an effect; not by any *will*, or principle of motion within itſelf; but only by a *neceſſity* of nature; as, the sun emitting rays, or a fountain its ſtream: And in this ſenſe the whole orthodox council of Sirmium condemned thoſe who affirmed the ſecond perſon in the Trinity was produced *without* the will of the *firſt*. The light (ſays Euſebius) does not ſhine forth by the *will* of the luminous body, but by a neceſſary property of its nature: but the Son, by the intention and *will* of the Father, received his ſubſiſtence. For by his will did God become the Father of the Son, and cauſed to ſubſiſt a *ſecond* light, in all things like unto himſelf. *Demonſtr. Evangel.* Lib. IV. c. 3. His production (as St. Hilary, when commenting upon the council, ſays) being *ex voluntate atque conſilio*, *i. e.* from the Father's *will* and *counſel*: *Non ex corporalis paſſione naturæ*, *i. e.* not (as in corporeal productions) from *mere paſſive* nature. See Begotten, and read the laſt clauſe in that citation from the council, thus; "He at once *will'd* and begot him without time, and in an *impaſſive* manner from Himſelf.

Accidental Cause, that produced by accident; as, the ſun that kills a man by its heat.

The Final Cause [among logicians] is the end for which a thing is, or the motive which induced a man to act. This again is diſtinguiſhed into principal ends and acceſſory ends. The principal ends are thoſe that are principally regarded, and the acceſſory ends are conſidered only as over and above.

Cause [in metaphyſics] is an active principle influencing the thing cauſed.

Internal Cause, is that which partakes of the eſſence of the thing cauſed, *viz.* matter and form.

External Cause, is that which has an outward influence, *viz.* efficient and final.

The Material Cause [among logicians] is that out of which things are formed; as, ſilver is the matter of a ſilver cup.

The Formal Cause [with logicians] is that which makes a thing what it is, and diſtinguiſhes it from others; as, a ſtool, a table, &c.

Firſt Cause, that which gave being to all things *without exception*: And this (in conjunction with ſelf-exiſtence, ſupremacy, &c.) is the characteriſtic by which the *ancients* repreſent God the Father. He is the [η πρωτη αιτια] the *firſt* cauſe; ſo ſtiled, not only in contradiſtinction to the Son, in the works of creation and providence, whom they ſtiled [δευτερα αιτια] the *ſecond* cauſe: But as the Father is the *cauſe* and *author* of the Son himself: Thus Juſtin Martyr, who conſtantly reſolves the production of the Son into the Father's will; when commenting on thoſe words, "*And the Lord rained fire from the Lord out of heaven*," ſays, "and the Lord who was then in heaven, is the Lord of that Lord who was then on earth, as being [his] Father and God, and Author [or efficient cauſe] of his being both mighty, and Lord, and God." *Juſtin. Dialog. cum Tryphon. Ed. Rob. Stephan.* p. 121. and even the *poſt-Nicene* writers confeſs as much. St. Hilary, when ſpeaking of the Son's original production *before* all worlds, ſays, "*Et idcirco eſt Deus ejus, quia ex Deo in Deum natus eſt. i. e.* the Father for this reaſon is *his* God; because *He was begotten of Him to be a God. Hil. de Trinit. Ed. Eraſm.* p. 61, 234, 235. Nay more; on this very plan the *conſubſtantialiſt* (when maintaining three *coequals*) endeavoured to extricate themſelves from the charge of *tritheiſm*, not by making (ſays Athanaſius) *one Spirit* out of three [ουκ εν πνευμα εκ τριων συνθεις] not by ſaying with Sabellius, that the Father and the Son have one and the ſame individual eſſence (for that were to *overthrow*, ſays St. Athanaſius, the very exiſtence of the Son) but by ſaying "there is *one God*; becauſe there is but *one* Father, one μονας and αρχη, one ſole *principle* and underived Original of all things, *viz.* God the Father. *Athanaſ. contra Sabell.* Ed. *Pariſ.* p. 661, 662, compared with p. 655, 656, and *Cudworth's Intellect. Syſt.* p.611. Both the Son and Spirit, as St. Gregory expreſſed it, *Orat.* 29, εις εν αιτιον αναφερομενων, *i. e.* being referred up to him, as to the *one* cauſe. Or, as St. Clemens Alexandrinus, long before them, "η πρωτη και πρεσβυτατη αιτια, ητις τοις αλλοις απασιν αιτια και τȣ γινεσθαι, και γενομενȣς ειναι, *i. e.* the *firſt* and *moſt ancient* cauſe, and which to all other things, is the cauſe, both of their coming into being, and, when in being, of their *continuing* to exiſt. See Athanasians, Begotten, and Circum-incession.

To Cause [*cauſer*, Fr. *cauſare*, It. *cauſar*, Sp. of *cauſa*, Lat.] to be the cauſe of, to effect, to produce as an agent.

What unforeſeen misfortune *caus'd* her care
To loath her life. *Dryden.*

Cau'selessly, *adv.* without cauſe or reaſon. *Taylor.*

Cau'seless, *adj.* 1. Being without cauſe, original to itſelf, not produced by a cauſe. His *cauſeleſs* power the cauſe of all things known. *Blackmore.* 2. Having no juſt ground or motive.

My fears are *cauſeleſs* and ungrounded,
Fantaſtic dreams and melancholy fumes. *Denham.*

Cau'ser [from *cauſe*] he that cauſes, the agent by which effects are produced.

The *cauſer* of theſe timeleſs deaths,
As blameful as the executioner. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cau'sey, or Cau'sway [probably of *cauſſie*, O. Fr. *chauſſée*, Fr. kaſſye, Du. kaſſyen, to pave, to ſtrew with chalk or flint. This word, by a falſe notion of its etymology, has been lately written *cauſeway. Johnſon*] 1. A way raiſed and paved, a way raiſed above the reſt of the ground near it.

The other way ſatan went down
The *cauſeway* to hell gate. *Milton.*

2. A bank raiſed in marſhy ground for foot paſſage.

Causi'dics [*cauſidici*, Lat.] lawyers or pleaders of cauſes.

Causo'des [καυσωδης, καυσοω, of καιω, Gr. to burn] a continual burning fever. *Lat.*

Cau'son, or Cau'sus [καυσος, of καιω, Gr. to burn] a burning fever, one attended with greater heat than other continued fevers, an intolerable thirſt, and other ſymptoms, which indicate an extraordinary accenſion of the blood. *Lat.*

Cau'stic, *adj.* [*cauſtique*, Fr. *cauſtico*, It. and Sp. *cauſticus*, Lat. καυστικος, of καιω, Gr. to burn] burning or corroding; the ſame with cauſtical; as, *cauſtic* ſtone.

Caustic *Stone* [with ſurgeons] a compoſition of ſeveral ingredients for burning or eating holes in the part to which it is applied.

Caustic *Curve* [in the higher geometry] a curve formed by the concourſe or co-incidence of the rays of light reflected or refracted from ſome other curve.

Cau'stic, *ſubſt.* [in ſurgery] a thing which burns the ſkin and fleſh to an eſcar. Corroſives and *cauſtics* are but artificial fires. *Temple.*

Cau'stical [καυστικος, of καιω, Gr. to burn] a term applied to medicaments, which, by their violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eſcar.

Cau'sticness [of *cauſtic*] having a cauſtic quality.

Cau'tel [*cautela*, Lat.] caution, ſcruple. A word now in diſuſe.

Now no ſoil of *cautel* doth beſmerch
The virtue of his will. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cau'telous [*cauteloſo*, It. and Sp. *cauteleux*, Fr. *cautus*, Lat.] 1. Wary, cautious, heedful. Palladio doth wiſh, like a *cautelous* artiſan, that the inward walls bear ſome good ſhare in the burthen. *Wotton.* 2. Cunning, treacherous. Of themſelves they are ſo *cautelous* and wily-headed. *Spenſer.*

Cau'telously [of *cautelous*] warily, cautiouſly, ſlily, treacherouſly.

Cauteriza'tion [of *cauterize*] an artificial burning made by a cautery. Wiſeman uſes it.

To Cau'terize [*cauteriſer*, Fr. *cauterizzare*, It. *cauterizar*, Sp. *cauterio*, Lat. καυτηριαζειν, Gr.] to apply a cautery, to burn with a cauſtic. Cantharides have a corroſive and *cauterizing* quality. *Bacon.*

Cau'tery [*cautere*, Fr. *cauterio*, It. and Sp. καυτηριον, of καιω, Gr. to burn] a burning application; cautery is either actual or potential.

Actual Cautery [ſo called, becauſe it hath an actual power of burning any thing, and has an immediate operation] fire, or an inſtrument made of gold, ſilver, copper, or iron heated in the fire; the actual cautery is generally uſed to ſtop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick, or to ſtop the effuſion of blood by ſearing up the veſſels.

Potential Cautery [ſo called, becauſe it has a certain power of burning, &c. and produces the ſame effect, but in a longer time] a cauſtic-ſtone, or compoſition made of quicklime, ſoap, calcined tartar, &c.

Silver Cautery [ſo called, becauſe made of ſilver, diſſolved in three times its weight of ſpirit of nitre, and prepared according to art] this is accounted the beſt ſort of cautery, and will continue for ever, if it be not expoſed to the air, and is otherwiſe called the infernal ſtone,

Cau'ting *Iron* [with farriers] an iron to burn or ſear the parts of a horſe which require burning.

Cau'tion [Fr. of *cautio*, Lat.] 1. Heed, warineſs, heedfulneſs, prudence with reſpect to danger. 2. Security, aſſurance for. Such conditions, and *cautions* of the conditions, as might aſſure the people. *Sidney.* To give *caution* by the means of ſureties. *Ayliffe.* 3. Proviſion or ſecurity againſt, direction. In deſpite of rules or *cautions* of government, vices will come off. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. Proviſionary precept. Attention to the ſymptoms affords the beſt *cautions* and rules of diet by way of prevention. *Arbuthnot.* 5. Warning or notice beforehand.

To Cau'tion [*cautioner*, Fr.] to give notice of, to adviſe or warn of any danger. You *caution'd* me againſt their charms. *Swift.*

Cau'tionary [of *caution*] given as pledge or pawn; as, *cautionary* towns. *Swift.*

Cautio'ne *Admittenda* [Lat. in law] a writ lying againſt a biſhop, holding an excommunicate perſon in priſon for contempt, notwithſtanding that he offers ſufficient caution or pledges to obey the commands of the church for the future.

Cau'tious [*cautus*, Lat.] provident, heedful, wary, well adviſed; with *of*. Be *cautious of* him, for he is ſometimes an inconſtant lover. *Swift.*

Cau'tiously [of *caution*] heedfully, adviſedly. Their oaths and vows are *cautiouſly* believ'd. *Dryden.*

Cau'tiousness [of *cautious*] warineſs, circumſpection, prudence with reſpect to danger. We ſhould act with great *cautiouſneſs* and circumſpection in points where it is not impoſſible that we may be deceived. *Addiſon.*

To Caw [borrowed from the ſound] to cry, as the chough, rook, raven, or crow. The rooks and crows upon the tops, ſeem to be *cawing* in another region. *Addiſon.*

Caw'king *Time* [with falconers] the treading time of hawks.

Cawk *Stone*, a kind of mineral, a-kin to the white, milky mineral juices of lead mines.

Caxama'lca, the name of a town and diſtrict of Peru, in South America, where there was a moſt magnificent palace belonging to the Yncas, and a celebrated temple dedicated to the ſun. It was at this town that Pizarro put to death Othualpha, their laſt king.

Caya [of cæʒ, Sax. kaey, Du. key, Ger.] a key or water-lock, *Old Law.*

Caya'gium, a toll or duty paid for landing goods at ſome key or wharf.

Cay'man, a kind of crocodile or allegator. This is its American name.

Ca'zerom, or Cazerûn, Arab. a city of Perſia, the capital of the province of Kurch Schabour. Lat. 29° 15′ N. Long. 70° E.

Ca'zimi [with aſtrologers] the centre of the ſun. A planet is ſaid to be in *cazimi*, when it is not above 70 degrees diſtant from the body of the ſun.

To Cease, *verb neut.* [*ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſar*, Sp. and Port. *ceſſo*, Lat.] 1. To leave off or give over, to be at an end, to ſtop, to deſiſt. The lives of all who *ceaſe* from combat ſpare. *Addiſon.* 2. To fail, to be extinct. The poor man ſhall never *ceaſe* out of the land. *Deuteronomy.* The ſoul being removed, ſenſe and intellection *ceaſe*. *Hale.* How the wonder *ceaſes*. *Dryden.* 3. To reſt. The miniſters of Chriſt have *ceas'd* from their labours. *Sprat.*

To Cease, *verb act.* to put an end or ſtop to.

Importune him for monies, be not *ceas'd*
With ſlight denial. *Shakeſpeare.*
Ceaſe then this impious rage. *Milton.*

Cease, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] extinction, failure.

The *ceaſe* of majeſty
Dies not alone. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cea'seless [of *ceaſe*] without ceaſing, inceſſantly, having no pauſe nor ſtop; as, *ceaſeleſs* praiſe. *Milton.*

Ce'ca [at Corduba in Spain] a religious houſe, from whence the Spaniards have framed this proverb, *to go from Ceca to Mecca, i. e.* to turn Turk or Mahometan.

Ce'dar [*cedre*, Fr. *cedro*, It. and Sp. ceder, Ger. of *cedrus*, Lat. of κεδρος, Gr.] a large tree, ever-green, delighting in cold and mountainous places; the leaves are much narrower than thoſe of the pine-tree, it hath male flowers or katkins; the ſeeds are produced in large cones, ſquamoſe and turbinated; the extenſion of the branches is very regular, the ends of the ſhoots declining, and thereby ſhewing their upper ſurface: the wood is of a very bitter taſte, and by reaſon of its bitterneſs is diſtaſteful to worms, and is by that means almoſt incorruptible. The ſaw-duſt of cedar is thought to be one of the ſecrets uſed by the mountebanks who pretend to have the embalming myſtery. This wood is alſo ſaid to yield an oil, which is famons for preſerving books and writings, and the wood is thought by my lord Bacon to continue above a thouſand years ſound. This ſort of timber is very dry and ſubject to ſplit. *Miller.*

Ce'dmata [Lat. κεδματα, Gr.] humours that fall into the joints, eſpecially about the hips.

Ce'drated [*cedratus*, Lat.] anointed with juice or oil of cedar-trees.

Cedrela'te [Lat. κεδρελατη, Gr.] the large ſort of cedar, which grows as big as a fir tree, and yields roſin or pitch as that does.

Ce'dria [Lat. κεδρια, Gr.] the roſin or pitch that runs out of the great cedar.

Cedri'ne [*cedrinus*, of *cedrus*, Lat. a cedar] of or belonging to the cedar-tree.

Ce'drium, the oil or liquor that iſſues out of the cedar-tree, with which the ancients uſed to anoint books and other things to preſerve them from moths, worms, and rottenneſs; the Egyptians uſed it for embalming dead bodies.

Ce'drostis [Lat. κεδροστις, Gr.] the white vine which grows in hedges, briony.

Ce'drus, the cedar-tree. See Cedar.

Ce'duous [*cæduus*, of *cædo*, Lat. to lop or cut trees] as, *ceduous* trees, are ſuch as are uſed to be cut or lopped.

Ce'gina [in aſtronomy] a fixed ſtar in the left ſhoulder of bootes.

To Ceil [*cælo*, Lat.] to cover with a cieling, to overlay with ſomething the inner roof of a room; as, a houſe *ceil'd* with cedar.

Cei'ling [prob. of *cælum*, Lat. heaven] the upper part or roof of a lower room; or a lay or covering of plaiſter over laths, nailed on the bottom of the joiſts that bear the floor of an upper room, &c.

Now the thicken'd ſky
Like a dark *ceiling* ſtood. *Milton.*

Ce'landine [*chelidonia*, It. *chelidonia*, Sp. and Lat. χελιδονια, of χελιδονες, Gr. ſwallows] the herb otherwiſe called ſwallow-wort, on account of a tradition, that ſwallows make uſe of it as a medicine for the eye-ſight. Of this plant there are two ſpecies: 1. The greater celandine, whoſe flower has four leaves that are expanded in form of a roſe. It grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. 2. The leſſer celandine, or pilewort. It hath a gramoſe or granuloſe root, the leaves are roundiſh, the flower ſtalks trail on the ground. *Miller.*

CELARE′NT [with logicians] a ſyllogiſm, whoſe ſecond propoſition is an univerſal affirmative, and the reſt univerſal negatives.

CE′LASTROS [of κηλαστρος, Gr.] the ſtaff-tree, a plant.

CE′LATURE [*cælatura*, Lat.] the art of engraving, or cutting in metals.

CELE′ [κηλη, Gr.] anciently (ſays H. Stephan.) a ſwelling or tumour in *any* part of the body; but, in proceſs of time, confined to the SCROTUM. It anſwers, ſays Bruno, to the hernia, or rupture; and hernias (I may add) are not only in the *ſcrotum*, but in the *umbilicus*, the *thigh*, and the *groin*.

CELE′BRABLE [*celebrabilis*, Lat.] that may be, or that is worthy to be performed with much ſolemnity.

CELE′BES, or Macaſſer, an iſland of the Indian ocean, ſituated between 116° and 124° of eaſt longitude, and between 2° north and 6° ſouth latitude.

To CE′LEBRATE [*célébrer*, Fr. *celebrare*, It. *celebràr*, Sp. *celebratum*, ſuppoſed of *celebro*, Lat.] 1. To honour a perſon with praiſes, inſcriptions, monuments or trophies, to make famous. Pieces of poetry that adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addiſon.* 2. To keep a ſolemn ordinance or feſtival, to diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites. In a large room the feaſt is *celebrated. Bacon.* 3. To mention ſolemnly, and in a ſet form either of joy or ſorrow.

This pauſe of pow'r 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn,
While England *celebrates* your ſafe return. *Dryden.*

CE′LEBRATED [*celebrato*, It. *celebrádo*, Sp. of *celebratus*, Lat.] 1. Highly honoured; renownedly famous. 2. Solemnized.

CE′LEBRATEDNESS, CELEBRA′TENESS, or CELE′BRIOUSNESS [of *celebrated*] famouſneſs, renownedneſs.

CELEBRA′TION [Fr. *celebrazione*, It. *celebracion*, Sp. of *celebratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of celebrating, or doing a thing with ſolemnity and ceremony;] ſolemn remembrance; as, *celebration* of a birth-day or of marriage. 2. Praiſe, renown, memorial. His memory deſerves a particular *celebration. Clarendon.*

CELE′BRIOUS [*celebris*, Lat.] *celebre*, Fr. and It.] famous, &c. The Jews, Jeruſalem, and the temple, were always *celebrious. Grew.*

CELE′BRIOUSLY [of *celebrious*] famouſly.

CELEBRI′OUSNESS, renown, fame.

CELE′BRITY [*celebrité*, Fr. *celebrità*, It. of *celebritas*, Lat.] famouſneſs, public repute; fame, magnificence, pomp. The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

CELE′RIAC, alſo called turnip rooted celery, a ſpecies of parſley.

CELE′RITY [*célérité*, Fr. *celerità*, It. *celeridàd*, Sp. of *celeritas*, Lat.] ſwiftneſs, expedition, ſpeed.

With imagin'd wings our ſwift ſcene flies,
In motion with no leſs *celerity*
Than that of thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

CELERITY [in mechanics] is an effection of motion, by which any movable runs through a given ſpace in a given time.

CELERITY is emblematically repreſented by a damſel of a briſk, ſprightly, countenance, holding in her right hand thunderbolts, a dolphin in the ſea on one ſide of her, and on the other a hawk in the air; all emblems of ſwiftneſs.

CELE′RRIMI *Deſcenſus Linea* [with mathematicians] is the curve of the ſwifteſt deſcent of any natural body; or that curved or crooked line, in which an heavy body, deſcending by its own gravity or weight, would move from one given point to another, in the ſhorteſt ſpace or time.

CE′LERY [*celeri*, Fr. *ſelleri*, It.] an herb much uſed in winter ſallads; a ſpecies of parſley.

CELE′STIAL, *adj.* [*celeſte*, Fr. *celeſtiale*, It. *celeſtial*, Sp. of *cæleſtis*, Lat.] 1. Heavenly, divine, relating to the ſuperior regions; as, the twelve *celeſtial* ſigns. 2. Heavenly, as relating to the ſtate of the bleſſed.

I ſit meditating
On the *celeſtial* harmony I go to. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Heavenly, with regard to excellence.

His bloomy face
Glowing *celeſtial* ſweet, with godlike grace. *Pope.*

CELESTIAL, *ſubſt.* [from the adjective] an inhabitant of heaven. And to the dome th'unknown *celeſtial* leads. *Pope.*

CELE′STIALLY [from *celeſtial*] divinely, excellently, in a heavenly manner.

CELE′STIALNESS [of *celeſtial*] heavenlineſs.

To CELE′STIFY, to give a heavenly nature to ſomething. Heaven but earth terreſtrified, and earth but heaven *celeſtified. Brown.*

CELE′STINES, an order of monks founded by one Peter, a Samnite, who was afterwards pope by the name of *Celeſtin* V.

CE′LIAC [κοιλιακος, from κοιλια, the belly] relating to the lower belly; as, the *celiac* and meſenteric arteries.

CELIAC *Paſſion*, a kind of flux of the belly, wherein the food does not indeed paſs perfectly crude, but half digeſted.

CE′LIBACY, or CE′LIBATE [*celibat*, Fr. *celibato*, It. and Sp. *cælibatus*, Lat.] the ſtate or condition of unmarried perſons, a ſingle life. They look on *celibacy* as an accurſed ſtate, and are married before twenty. *Spectator.* Where polygamy is forbidden, the males oblige themſelves to *celibate. Graunt.*

CELIBA′TENESS, or CELIBA′TESHIP [of *cælibatus*, Lat. *celibat*, Fr.] batchelorſhip.

CELI′COLI [*i. e. heaven-worſhippers*] certain vagabonds, condemned in the reſcripts of the emperor Honorius, among heathens and heretics, A. D. 408. This was that Honorius, who, at the requeſt of the African biſhops, made it *death* by law to diſſent from the eſtabliſhed church. And the judicious Gothofred has given us, in his notes on Philoſtorgius, p. 364, the beſt account of this appellation, which was applied, by way of contempt and ſcoff, to ſuch chriſtians as choſe, rather than conform to the *court-religion*, to hold their aſſemblies in the moſt obſcure and ſecret places. Hence they were called [τρωγλοδυται] *troglodites*, i. e. cave-haunters, and *ouranoboſcæ*, Gr. *q. d.* thoſe who feed on *celeſtial* paſtures; from whence the Latins borrowed their cœlicoli; *i. e.* not meaning heaven-worſhippers, but *inhabitants* of heaven. And ſuch in *truth* they were; though in a very *different ſenſe* from what theſe *proud ſcoffers* intended. I ſhall only add, that this was the age (as Sir Iſaac Newton has ſhewn in his obſervations on the Apocalypſe) when the *Woman*, which in that prophetic viſion *perſonates* the chriſtian church, was *flying into the wilderneſs*, and accordingly her true *genuine* ſeed were in much the ſame ſtate with that mentioned *Heb.* xi. 36. 37. *They had trial of cruel mockings. They wandered in deſerts and in mountains, and in dens and* CAVES *of the earth.* See BASILICS and BRANDEUM, with the PASSAGES there referred to, in *Mede* and *Newton*.

CELL [*cellule*, Fr. *cella*, It. *célda*, Sp. of *cella*, Lat.] 1. The apartment or chamber of a monk or nun in a monaſtery or cloiſter. 2. A ſmall cavity, a hollow. The brain contains ten thouſand *cells. Prior.* 3. A ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon; as, the *cells* in Newgate. 4. Any ſmall place of reſidence.

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy. *Milton.*

CELL [in geography] a town of Triers, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the Moſelle, 26 miles north-eaſt of triers; ſubject to the elector of Triers.

CE′LLA [ſome derive it of בלא, Heb. a priſon, or where any thing is ſhut up] a cell, a privy chamber, a partition in a monaſtery, where a monk lies, &c. *Lat.*

CE′LLAR [*cellier*, Fr. *celle*, It. kelder, Du. and Dan. keller, Ger. kellerio, Teut. Store-houſes, *cellarium*, Lat.] a place in the loweſt part of a building, under ground; generally a repoſitory for ſtores.

C′ELLARAGE [from *cellar*] 1. Cellar-room. 2. That part of a building which makes the cellars. You hear this fellow in the *cellarage. Shakeſpeare.* A good aſcent makes a houſe wholſome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage. Mortimer.* 3. The rent to be paid for the uſe of a cellar

CE′LLARIST [*celeriar*, Fr. *cellarius*, Lat.] one who keeps a cellar or buttery; the butler in a religious houſe or monaſtery.

CELLS [with anatomiſts] are little bags or bladders where fluids or matter of different ſorts are lodged, common both in animals and vegitables.

CELLS [with botaniſts] are the partitions or hollow places in the huſks or pods of plants, in which the ſeed is contained.

CELLS [*cella*, Lat.] the little diviſions or apartments in honeycombs, where the young bees and honey are diſtributed.

CE′LLULA, a little cell or buttery. *Lat.*

CE′LLULÆ *Adipoſæ* [in anatomy] the loculi or little cells wherein the fat of bodies that are in good habit is contained.

CELLULÆ *Inteſtini Coli* [with anatomiſts] the cavities or hollow ſpaces in the gut colon, where the excrements lodge for ſome time, that they may cheriſh the neighbouring parts with their heat, and digeſt any crudities.

CELLU′LAR, *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] conſiſting of little cells or ſmall cavities. The muſcles and *cellular* membranes. *Sharp.*

CELOTO′MIA [of κηλη, a rupture, and τομη, Gr. a cutting] the operation of the hernia.

CE′LSA [a barbarous term of Paracelſus] a ſmall collection of vagrant ſpirits that endeavour to make their exit by their continual motion at any part of the body.

CE′LSITUDE [*celſitudine*, It. *celſitudo*, Lat.] height, highneſs, tallneſs.

CE′MENT [of *ciment*, Fr. *cimiéno*, Sp. *cæmentum*, Lat.] 1. A ſtrong cleaving ſort of mortar or ſolder, with which two bodies are made to cohere. There is a *cement* becometh hard as marble. *Bacon.* 2. Bond of union. In friendſhip the band or *cement* that holds together all the parts of this great fabric is gratitude. *South.*

CEMENT [commonly pronounced *ſimmon*] a compound of pitch, brick-duſt, plaiſter of Paris, &c. uſed by chaſers, repairers, and other artificers, to be laid under their work to make it lie firm to receive impreſſions made by punches.

CEMENT [with chemiſts] any lute or loam, by which veſſels uſed in diſtillation are joined or cemented together.

CE′MENT *Royal*, a particular manner of purifying gold, by laying over it beds of hard paſte, made of a compoſition of one part of ſal armoniac, and two of common ſalt, and four of potters earth or brick-duſt, the whole being moiſtened well with urine.

CEMENT [in chymical writers] is expreſſed by this character, Z.

To CEMENT, *verb act.* [from the noun; *cimenter*, Fr. *cimentàr*, Sp. *cemento*, Lat.] 1. To unite by ſomething interpoſed. Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them. *Burnet*'s *Theory.* 2. To unite one in a bond of friendſhip. Edgar *cemented* all the long contending powers. *John Philips.* 3. To join, to faſten together; to fill with cement or ſimmon.

To CEMENT, *verb neut.* to become conjoined; to cohere. The parts of a wound, if held in cloſe contact, reunite by inoſculation and *cement*, like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp.*

CEMENTA′TION, [from *cement*] the act of cementing or cloſe joining with cement.

CEMENTATION [with chemiſts] the purifying of gold made up into thin plates with layers of royal cement.

CE′METERY [*cemeterium*, Lat. κοιμήτηριον, of κοιμάω, to ſleep] a place where the dead are repoſited. The ſouls of the dead appear in *cemeteries* about the places where their bodies are buried. *Addiſon.*

CEN and CIN, Sax. denote kinsfolk; ſo *cinulph*, is a help to his kindred; *cenehelm*, a protector of his kinsfolks; *cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *cenric*, powerful in kindred. *Gibſon's Camden.*

CE′NADA, a town of the Venetian territories in Italy, ſituated about 32 miles north of Padua.

CE′NATORY *adj.* [from *ceno*, Lat. to ſup] relating to ſupper. The Romans waſh'd, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment. *Brown.*

CE′NCHRIAS [of κεγχρος, Gr. millet] a ſpreading inflammation, called ſhingles or wild-fire; called cenchrias from its figure, reſembling the ſeed of millet or hirſe, and is the ſame with *herpes miliaris*.

CE′NCHRIS [*cencro*, It.] a green ſnake.

CENCHRI′TIS [κεγχριας, Gr.] a precious ſtone, all ſpeckled as it were with millet ſeeds.

CE′NCHROS [κεγχρος, Gr.] millet or hirſe, a ſmall grain.

CENCRIUS [κεγκρος, Gr.] a ſpecies of herpes. See CENCHRIAS.

Ce'ndulæ [in old Latin records] ſhendles or ſhingles, ſmall pieces of wood to cover the roof of an houſe, inſtead of tiles.

Ceneangi'a [κενεαγγια, of κενοω, to empty, and αγγος, Gr. a veſſel] an evacuation of veſſels by opening a vein, a letting blood. With Hippocrates it ſignifies emptying the veſſels by any cauſe, whether *manifeſt* or *occult*; and in particular by *abſtinence*.

Cene'llæ [old law] acorns.

Ce'nobite. See Coinobite.

Cenobi'tical [Lat. of κοινος, common, and βιος, Gr. life] living in community. Such were the *aſſociated* monks, as contradiſtinguiſhed from *anchorite*. See Anchorite.

Ce'nosis [κενωσις, Gr.] an emptying or voiding.

Cenosis [in medicine] a diſcharging of humours out of the whole, or ſome part of the body.

Ce'notaph, or Cenota'phium [κενοταφιον, of κενος, empty, and ταφος, Gr. ſepulchre] an empty tomb, ſet up in honour of the dead; eſpecially when the body lies in an other country or place. The Athenians, when they loſt any man at ſea, raiſed a *cenotaph* or empty monument. *Pope.* Such was the tomb which *Æneas* made for his friend Deiphobus.

Tunc egomet tumulum Rhæteô in littore inanem
Conſtitui, & magnâ Manes ter voce vocavi.
Æneid. lib. vi. line 505.

Censa'ria [old records] a farm or houſe let *ad cenſum*, i. e. at a ſtanding rent.

Censa'rii [in doomſday book] ſuch perſons as may be aſſeſſed or taxed.

Cense [*cenſus*, Lat.] public rates. Floods of treaſure have flowed into Europe, ſo that the *cenſe* or rates of Chriſtendom are raiſed. *Bacon.*

To Cense [*q. d.* to incenſe, *encenſer*, Fr. *incenſare*, It. *incendo*, Lat. to burn] to perfume with incenſe.

The Salii ſing, and *cenſe* his altars round
With Saban ſmoke. *Dryden.*

Ce'nser [*q. d.* incenſer, *encenſoir*, Fr. *incenſiore*, It. *encenſario*, Sp.] a perfuming-pan, a veſſel to burn incenſe in.

Of incenſe clouds,
Fuming from golden *cenſers* hid the mount. *Milton.*

Ce'nsor [Lat. *cenſeur*, Fr. *cenſore*, It. *censòr*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. A magiſtrate among the Romans, who valued and taxed men's eſtates, and made every fifth year a general *review* of the Roman people, in order to aſcertain a juſt reſource both of *men* and *finances*. *Abbé Vertot Hiſtoire des Revolutions de la Repub. Romaine*, liv. vi. p. 127. 2. One who is given to cenſure. Ill natur'd *cenſors* of the preſent age. *Roſcommon.*

Censo'rian [of *cenſor*] belonging or relating to the cenſor. The Star-chamber had the *cenſorian* power for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon.*

Censo'rious [*cenſorius*, Lat.] 1. Apt to cenſure, or find fault with, ſevere, addicted to invective. Too many believe no zeal to be ſpiritual, but what is *cenſorious* and vindictive. *Sprat.* 2. Sometimes with *of*; as, a man *cenſorious of* his neighbour. 3. Sometimes *on* or *upon*. Rigorouſly and univerſally *cenſorious upon* all his brethren. *Swift.*

Censo'riously [from *cenſorious*] in a ſevere reflecting manner.

Censo'riousness [of *cenſorious*] aptneſs to cenſure, habit of reproaching. *Cenſoriouſneſs* and ſiniſter interpretation of things render the converſation of men grievous. *Tillotſon.*

Ce'nsorship. 1. The office of a cenſor. 2. The time in which the office of cenſor is borne. It was brought to Rome in the *cenſorſhip* of Claudius. *Brown.*

Ce'nsurable [from *cenſure*] liable to be cenſured, worthy of cenſure, culpable. Taunted for ſomething *cenſurable*. *Locke.*

Ce'nsurableness [from *cenſurable*] liableneſs to be cenſured, blamableneſs.

Ce'nsural, pertaining to aſſeſſments or valuation.

Censural *Book*, a regiſter of taxations.

Ce'nsure [Fr. *cenſura*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. Reproof, reprimand, blame, reproach.

Enough for half the greateſt of theſe days
To 'ſcape my *cenſure*, not expect my praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Judgment, opinion.

Will you go
To give your *cenſures* in this weighty buſineſs? *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Judicial ſentence.

To you, lord governor,
Remains the *cenſure* of this helliſh villain. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A ſpiritual puniſhment inflicted by ſome eccleſiaſtical judge; as, the *cenſures* of the church. *Ayliffe.*

Censure [in ſome manors in Cornwal and Devonſhire] a cuſtom whereby all the reſiants above the age of 16, are required to ſwear fealty to the lord, to pay two-pence *per* poll, and one-penny *per annum*.

To Censure [*cenſurer*, Fr. *cenſurare*, It.] 1. To find fault with, to blame, to brand publickly. The like *cenſurings* and deſpiſings have embittered the ſpirits of learned men one againſt another. *Sanderſon* 2. To condemn by a judicial ſentence; as, the court *cenſured* that as a libel.

Ce'nsurer [from *cenſure*] he that cenſures, blames, or reproaches. A ſtateſman of real merit, ſhould look upon his political *cenſures* with the ſame neglect that a good writer regards his critics. *Addiſon*

Cent [Fr. *a hundred*, or an abbreviation of *centum*, Lat. an hundred] as, money lent at 5 *per cent*. i. e. 5 pounds for the uſe of 100.

Ce'ntaure [*centaure*, Fr. *centaurno*, It. *centauro*, Sp. κενταυρος, Gr.] Euſtathius, in his comment on Neſtor's firſt ſpeech in the Iliad, ſuppoſes the *mountain ſavages* there mentioned, to be the people called *Centaurs*, and ſays, that they dwelt about mount Pelion and Orta; being derived, according to the fabulous account of the Greeks, from *Ixion*, and the *cloud* which he embraced; in alluſion to which action of his [απο τȣ κεντειν την αυραν, ητοι αεριαν νεφελην] their name is ſuppoſed to have been given. And as to their hiſtory,—by comparing that paſſage in Iliad, Book 1, with Odyſſey, Book 21, line 295—304, it appears, that the *indecencies* committed by them at the feaſt of Pirithoüs, occaſioned the war between the Lapithæ and them, which iſſued in their overthrow and extirpation. *N. B.* Their being portrayed by ſome *later* poets, under the compound form of a man and horſe, is ſaid to have riſen from a beſtiality committed by *Ixion's* ſon, too groſs to name.——But after all, if the Greek etymology be fairly examined [*i. e.* of κεντεω, to goad, and ιππος, a horſe] the Hippo-centaurs, and [by contraction] the *centaurs*, may ſignify no more then men, dexterous in the management of the ſteed, and perhaps the *firſt* in thoſe countries which fought on horſe-back.

Down from the waiſt they are *centaurs*, tho' women all above.
Shakeſpeare.

Feats, Theſſalian *centaurs* never knew. *Thomſon.*

Ce'ntaur [with aſtronomers] the archer in the zodiac, a ſouthern conſtellation, repreſented on a globe in that form, and conſiſting of nineteen ſtars in Ptolemy's catalogue.

The cheerleſs empire of the ſky,
To *capricorn* the *centaur* archer yields. *Thomſon.*

Ce'ntaury [*centauria*, Lat.] an herb of great virtue for the ſpleen or liver. Of this plant there are two kinds: 1. The greater centaury. 2. The leſſer centaury. The greater is one of the *plantæ capitulæ*, or of thoſe plants whoſe flowers are collected into a head, as the thiſtle, and hath a perennial root. Its leaves are without ſpines, and ſawed on the edges. One of the ſpecies, with cut leaves, is uſed in medicine. The leaves of the leſſer centaury grow by pairs, oppoſite to each other; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf funnel-ſhaped. The ſeed-veſſel is of a cylindric form. It grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Miller.* With Cecropian thyme ſtrong-ſcented *centaury*. *Dryden.*

Ce'ntenar [centenaer, Du. centner, Ger.] a foreign weight of 100, 112, 125, 128, 132, 140 pound weight.

Centena'rious [*centenarius*, Lat.] belonging to 100 years.

Ce'ntenary, *adj.* [*centenaire*, Fr. *centinario*, It. of *centenarius*, Lat.] of or pertaining to an hundred.

Centenary, *ſubſt.* [from the *adj.*] the number of a hundred; as, a *centenary* of years. *Hakewell.*

Ce'nter. See Centre.

Cente'simal [*centeſimus*, Lat.] hundredth; the next ſtep of progreſſion after decimal in fractions. The neglect of a few *centeſimals* in the ſide of the cube would bring it to an equality, with the cube of a foot. *Arbuthnot.*

Ce'ntesm, in the decimal diviſions of degrees, feet, &c. is the hundredth part of an integer.

Centici'pitous [*centiceps*, of *centum*, a hundred, and *caput*, Lat. the head] having a hundred heads.

Centi'fidous [*centifidus*, of *centum*, a hundred, and *findo*, Lat. to ſplit] divided into an hundred parts or ways.

Centifo'lious [*centifolius*, of *centum*, a hundred, and *folium*, Lat. a leaf] having or producing a hundred leaves.

Ce'ntinel [*ſentinelle*, Fr. *ſentinella*, It. *centinela*, Sp. *ſentinela*, Port.] a ſoldier appointed to watch at a certain poſt or place. This ſhould be written *ſentinel*.

Ce'ntinody [*centinodia*, of *centum*, a hundred, and *nodus*, Lat. a knot] an herb.

Ce'ntipede [*centipes*, of *centum*, a hundred, and *pedis*, gen. of *pes*, Lat. a foot] a worm, &c. having a hundred feet; alſo a poiſonous inſect in the Weſt-Indies, commonly called by the Engliſh *forty feet*.

Ce'ntnar [at Lubeck] is 8 liſpounds, and a liſpound is 28 pounds.

Ce'nto, a patch'd garment made up of divers ſhreds. *Lat.*

Cento, a poem compoſed of ſeveral pieces, picked up and down out of the works of other perſons. It is quilted out of ſhreds of divers poets, ſuch as ſcholars call a *cento*. *Camden.*

Centona'lis [with botaniſts] wild rue. *Lat.*

Centona'rii [among the Romans] were officers, whoſe buſineſs was to provide tents, and other warlike furniture, called *centones*; or elſe officers whoſe buſineſs it was to quench the fires that the enemies engines had kindled in the camp.

Ce'ntral [Fr. *centralis*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to, or ſeated in, the center or middle; as, the *central* parts, the *central* earth.

Central *Fire* [with chemiſts] that fire which they imagine to be in the center of the earth, the fumes and vapours of which make the metals and minerals, and ripen and bring them to perfection.

Central *Rule*, a rule invented by Sir *Thomas Baker*, to find the center of a circle, deſign'd to cut the parabola in as many points, as an equation to be conſtructed has real roots.

Ce'ntrally, *adv.* [from *central*] with regard to the centre; as, to reſt *centrally* upon any thing.

Centra'tion [with Paracelſians] the principal root or foundation of any thing; as, the brain is of the ſpirits, and the heart of life.

Ce'ntre [*centre*, Fr. *centro*, It. and Sp. of *centrum*, Lat. of κεντρον, Gr.] the middle point of any thing, eſpecially of a circal or ſphere, from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal.

Centre *of a Sphere*, is a point from which all the lines drawn to the ſurface are equal.

Centre *of a Dial*, is that point where the axis of the world interſects the plane of the dial; and ſo in thoſe dials that have centres, that point wherein all the hour lines meet. If the dial plane be parallel to the axis of the earth, it will have no centre at all; but all the hour lines will be parallel to the ſtile, and to one another.

Centre *of a Conic Section*, is the point where all the diameters concur.

Centre *of the Equant* [old aſtronomy] is a point in the line of the aphelion, being ſo far diſtant from the centre of the eccentric towards the aphelion, as the ſun is from the centre of the eccentric towards the perihelion.

Centre *of an Ellipſis*, or Centre *of an Oval* [in geometry] a point in that figure, where the two diameters, called the tranſverſe and the conjugate, interſect mutually one another.

Centre *of an Hyperbola*, is a point in the middle of the tranſverſe axis, which is without the figure, and common to the oppoſite ſection.

Centre *of the Gravity of two Bodies* [in geometry] is a point in a right line, which joins their centres together, and ſo placed in that line, that the diſtances from it ſhall be reciprocally, as the weight of thoſe bodies is. And if another body ſhall be ſet in the ſame right line, ſo that its diſtance from any point in it be reciprocally, as the weight of both the former bodies taken together, that point will be the common centre of gravity of all three, &c.

Centre *of Oſcillation*, the centre of the ſwing of a pendulum; ſo that if the pin of the pendulum, faſtened above, be taken for the centre of the circle, whoſe circumference divides the ball or bob into two equal parts, the middle point of the arch, ſo dividing the ball, is the centre of oſcillation.

Centre [with maſons, *&c.*] a wooden mould to turn an arch on.

Centre *of the Body*, the heart, from which, as from the middle point, the blood continually circulates round all the other parts.

Centre *of Magnitude of a Body* [with geometricians] a point about which a body being faſtened, is diſtant as equally as poſſible from its extremities or ends.

Centre *of Gravity* [in mechanics] a point on which a body being ſuſpended or hung up from it, all its parts will be in an equal balance one to the other.

Centre *of heavy Bodies*, in our globe, is the ſame as the centre of the earth, towards which all ſuch bodies naturally endeavour to deſcend.

Centre *of a regular Polygon*, &c. is the ſame with the centre of a circle or ſphere drawn within ſuch a body, ſo as to touch all its ſides.

Centre *of a Parallelogram*, the point wherein its diagonals interſect.

Centre *of a Baſtion*, a point in the middle of the gorge of the baſtion, whence the capital line commences.

Centre *of a Batallion*, the middle of a batallion, where there is uſually a ſquare ſpace left.

Centre *of Attraction* [in the new aſtronomy] that point to which the revolving planet or comet is attracted or impelled by the force or impetus of gravity.

Centre *of Percuſſion* [with philoſophers] is that point of a body in motion, wherein all the forces of that body are conſidered as united in one.

Centre *of a Curve of the higheſt kind*, is the point where two diameters concur.

To Centre, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To place on a centre.

> One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
> Round through the vaſt profundity obſcure. *Milton.*

2. Figuratively, to fix, as on a centre.

> By thy each look, and thought and care, 'tis ſhown,
> Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

To Centre, *verb neut.* 1. To reſt on, as bodies when in equilibrio. 2. To meet in a point, as lines in a centre. Where there is no viſible truth wherein to *centre*, error is as wide as mens fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.* 3. To be placed in the centre.

> As God in heaven
> Is *centre*, yet extends to all; ſo thou
> *Centring*, receiv'ſt from all thoſe orbs. *Milton.*

Centre-fish, a kind of ſea-fiſh.

Ce'ntric [from *centre*] placed in the centre.

> Some that have deeper dig'd in mine than I,
> Say where this *centric* happineſs doth lie. *Donne.*

Centri'fugal [of *centrum*, the centre, and *fugio*, Lat. to fly] having the quality which bodies that are in motion acquire, of receding from the centre.

Centrifugal *Force* [with mathematicians] is the endeavour of any thing to fly off from the centre in the tangent. For all moving bodies endeavour after a rectilinear motion, becauſe that is the eaſieſt, ſhorteſt, and moſt ſimple. And if ever they move in any curve, there muſt be ſomething that draws them from their rectilinear motion, and detains them in the orbit, whenever the centripetal force ceaſes, the moving body would ſtrait go off in a tangent to the curve in that very point, and ſo would get ſtill farther from the centre or focus of the motion. They deſcribed an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal force*. *Cheyne.*

Centripe'tal [from *centrum*, the centre, and *peto*, to tend to] having a tendency to the centre, having gravity.

Centripetal *Force* [with philoſophers] is that force by which any body, moving round another, is drawn down or tends towards the centre of its orbit; and is much the ſame with gravity. The direction of the force whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in reſpect of the central body; and *centripetal*, in reſpect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

Centroba'rical [of κεντρον, centre, and βαρος, Gr. weight] of, or pertaining to the centre of gravity.

Centroba'ric *Method* [in mechanics] a certain method of determining the quantity of a ſurface or ſolid by means of the centre of gravity of it.

Centropha'gia, Lat. [with botaniſts] penny-royal.

Ce'ntrum, Lat. a centre.

Centrum, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb clary.

Centrum *Phonicum*, Lat. [in acouſtics] is the place where the ſpeaker ſtands in polyſyllabical echoes.

Centrum *Phonicampticum*, Lat. is the place or object that returns the voice in an echo.

Centrum *Tendinoſum*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a point or centre wherein the tails of the muſcles of the diaphragm meet; this centre is perforated towards the right ſide of the vena cava, and towards the left backwards: the fleſhy part of it gives way to the gula. Between it, and its two inferior proceſſes, the deſcending trunk of the great artery, thoracic duct, and vena azygos, do paſs.

Ce'ntry, or Se'ntry [probably contracted of *ſanctuary*] a centinel or private ſoldier, poſted ſo as to prevent being ſurprized by an enemy. See Se'ntinel.

> The thoughtleſs wits ſhall frequent forfeits pay,
> Who 'gainſt the *centry*'s box diſcharge their tea. *Gay.*

Centry [with architects] a mold for an arch.

Centry *Box*, a wooden hutch, to ſcreen a centinel from the injuries of the weather.

Ce'ntrum, Lat. an hundred.

Centumge'minous [*centumgeminus*, Lat.] an hundred fold.

Centu'mviral, of or pertaining to the centumvirate.

Centu'mvirate, the quality, office, or rank of the centumviri.

Centu'mviri, Lat. [among the Romans] a court of 100 judges; they were at their firſt inſtitution 105 in number, and this number was afterwards augmented to 180; but yet always retained the ſame name.

Centuncula'ris, or Centu'nculus, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb cudweed, chaffweed, periwinkle, or cotton-weed.

Centu'ple [Fr. *centuplicato*, It. of *centuplex*, Lat.] an hundred-fold.

To Centu'plicate [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Lat. to fold] 1. To make an hundred-fold. 2. To multiply by a hundred.

Centu'riæ [among the Roman people] certain parties conſiſting each of a hundred men. Thus divided by Servius Tullius, the ſixth king of Rome, who divided the people into ſix claſſes. The firſt claſs had 80 centuries, and they were the rich: he alſo ranged under this firſt claſs all the cavalry, of which they made 12 centuries, conſiſting of the richeſt and principal perſons of the city: the ſecond, third, and fourth, conſiſted each of 20 centuries; the fifth conſiſted of 30; and the ſixth claſs was counted but one century, and comprehended all the meaner ſort of people. Abbè Vertot adds, that Servius, by this regulation, dexterouſly enough transferred into the hands of the firſt claſs, compoſed of the Great, all the authority of the government, and, without depriving the *plebeians* of their *vote*, knew how, by this diſpoſition, to render it uſeleſs. *Revolut. Romaines*, Liv. I. p. 40.

To Centu'riate [*centuriatum*, of *centuria*, Lat. a century] to divide into hundreds, to diſtribute into bands.

Centuria'tors [of *centuria*, Lat.] four proteſtants divines of Magdeburg in Germany, who divided the church-hiſtory into centuries of years, which is generally the method of eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians. The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the firſt that diſcovered this grand impoſture. *Ayliffe.*

Centu'rion [Fr. and Sp. *centurione*, It. of *centurio*, Lat.] a commander or captain among the Romans, over an hundred ſoldiers. The *centurions* and their charges dictinctly billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ce'ntury [*centuria*, Lat.] 1. An hundred, uſually applied to ſpecify time; as, an age containing 100 years, it is called a century. The liſts of biſhops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the ſucceſſion was quick in the three firſt *centuries*, becauſe the biſhop very often ended in the martyr. *Addiſon.* 2. A band of a hundred foot ſoldiers. It is ſometimes uſed ſimply for a hundred. Romulus did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or huudreds. *Spenſer.* A *century* of pray'rs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ce'ol, an initial in the names of men, which ſignifies a ſhip or veſſel, ſuch as thoſe the Saxons landed in. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Cenu', a town of Terra Firma, in South America, about 80 miles ſouth of Carthagena.

Ce'pa, or Ce'pe, Lat. [with botaniſts] an onion.

Cepæ'a [Lat. κηπαια, Gr.] ſea-purſlain, or brook-lime.

Cepha'lia [Lat. κεφαλαια, Gr.] an obſtinate head-ach.

Cephala'lgica [κεφαλαλγικα, Gr.] medicines good for the head-ach.

Ce'phalalgy [*cephalalgia*, of κεφαλαλγια, of κεφαλη, the head, and αλγος, Gr. pain] any pain in the head; but ſome appropriate it chiefly to a freſh head-ach; one that proceeds from intemperance, or an ill diſpoſition of the parts.

Cephala'rtics [of κεφαλη, the head, and καθαρτικος, purging] medicines which purge the head.

Cephalic [*cephalique*, Fr. *cefalico*, It. *cephálico*, Sp. of κεφαλη, Gr. the head] belonging to the head; as, the *cephalic* vein, medicinal to the head. *Cephalic* medicines are all ſuch as attenuate the blood, ſo as to make it circulate eaſily through the capillary veſſels of the brain. *Arbuthnot.*

Cephalic *Line* [in chiromancy] the line of the head or brain.

Cepha'lic *Medicines* [with ſurgeons] medicines applied to fracture of the head.

Cepha'lica, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the cephalic vein, is the outermoſt vein that creeps along the arm, between the ſkin and the muſcles; it is called the cephalic vein from κεφαλη, Gr, a head, becauſe the ancients uſed to open it rather than any other for diſeaſes of the head; but ſince the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood, it is accounted equal, whether the blood be taken from the cephalica, mediana, or baſilica.

Cepha'lics, medicines good for diſtempers in the head.

Cephalo'ides [in botany] a term uſed by ſome who aſcribe virtues to plants from their ſignatures, applied to thoſe plants which bear any reſemblance to a head; as, the poppy, piony, *&c.*

Cepha'lomancy [*cephalomantia*, Lat. of κεφαλομαντεια, of κεφαλη, the head, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a divination by the head of an aſs, which they broiled on the coals, and after having muttered a few prayers, they repeated the perſons names, or the crime, in caſe only one was ſuſpected, at which, if the jaws made any motion, and the teeth chattered againſt one another, they thought the perſon that had done the ill deed ſufficiently diſcovered.

Ce'phalon, Lat. [with botaniſts] the date-tree.

Cephalo'nia, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, ſituated in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Epirus, ſubject to the Venetians. Lat. 38° 30' N. Long. 21° E.

Cephalopharyngæi [with anatomiſts] are the firſt pair of muſcles of the upper part of the gullet; they proceed from beſide the head and neck, and are more liberally beſtowed upon the coat of the gullet. *Lat.*

Ce'phalopharyngæum, Gr. [with anatomiſts] is a muſcle ariſing from that part, where the head joins to the firſt vertebra of the neck, from whence it deſcends down and ſpreads with a large plexus or fold of fibres about the pharynx, and ſeems to make its membrane.

Cephalo'pony [of κεφαλη, the head, and πονος, Gr. pain] a pain or heavineſs in the head.

Ce'pi *Corpus* [a law term] a return made by the ſheriff that upon an exigent, or other proceſs, he has taken the body of the party ſued.

Cepio'nides, Lat. certain precious ſtones as clear as cryſtal, in which a perſon may ſee his face.

Cepi'tes, Lat. a precious ſtone of the agate kind.

Cera, Lat. [of κερας, Gr. an horn reſembling a tail] a ſort of itching ſcab, the ſame as achor; alſo the horns of the uterus in brutes, in which the fætus, or young, is uſually formed.

Cerachaʹtes, Lat. [κεραχάτης, Gr.] an agate-ſtone of a wax-colour.

Cerami'tes, Lat. [κεραμίτης, Gr.] a precious ſtone of the colour of a tile.

Cera'stes, Lat. [κεραϛης, of κερας, Gr. an horn] a ſort of ſerpent that has horns, or is ſuppoſed to have them.

Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus and elops drear. *Milton.*

Cera'sum, Lat. [κερασιον, Gr.] a cherry.

Cera'sus [κερασος, Gr.] a cherry-tree.

Ceratacha'tes [of κερας, an horn, and ἀχάτης, Gr. an agate] a ſort of agate-ſtone, the veins of which reſemble the ſhape of an horn.

Ceratama'lgama [of κηρος, Gr. wax, and *amalgama*] a mollifying compoſition made of wax and other ingredients.

Ce'rate [*ceratum*, of *cera*, Lat. wax] an external medicine, made of wax, oil, or ſome ſofter ſubſtance, of a middle compoſition, between an ointment and a plaſter, a cere-cloth.

Cera'ted [*ceratus*, of *cera*, Lat. wax] covered with wax.

Cera'tias [κεράτιας, Gr.] the plant capers.

Ceratiʹne [*ceratinus*, Lat. of κερας, Gr. an horn] horned, cornuted; alſo ſophiſtical.

Ceratine *Arguments* [with logicians] ſophiſtical, ſubtile or intricate arguments; as, *what a man has not loſt he has; but he has not loſt horns*, ergo, *he has horns.*

Cera'tion [with chemiſts] the rendering of a ſubſtance fit to be melted or diſſolved.

Cerati'tes [with botaniſts] the horned poppy.

Ceratoi'des *Tunica* [with anatomiſts] the horny coat of the eye.

Ceratoglo'ssum [of κερας, an horn, and γλωσσα, Gr. the tongue] the proper pair of muſcles which belong to the tongue, proceeding from the horns of the bone called hyoides, and are joined to the ſides of the tongue.

Cera'tium, Lat. [with botaniſts] the tree caract or carob, or the fruit of it.

Cerato'nia, Lat. [with botaniſts] the carob-tree, or bean-tree.

Cera'tum [with ſurgeons] a cerate or cere-cloth.

Cera'ture [*ceratura*, Lat.] a dreſſing.

Cerau'nias [κεραυνιον, Gr.] the thunder-ſtone.

Cerau'nium [κεραυνιον, Gr.] a kind of puff or muſhroom, ſo called, becauſe it grows plentifully after thunder. *Lat.*

Ceraunochry'sos [of κεραυνος, thunder, and χρυσος, Gr. gold] a ſort of chemical powder.

Cercele' [in heraldry] as, a croſs *cercele*, is a croſs which, opening at the end, turns round both ways, like a ram's horn.

Ce'rchnos, Lat. [κεγχνος, Gr. with phyſicians] a roughneſs in the throat, when it feels as if there were berries ſticking in it, and occaſions a little dry cough.

Ce'rcis [κερκις, Gr. with anatomiſts] the ſecond bone of an elbow, otherwiſe called radius, and both from its ſhape reſembling a weaver's ſhuttle, or the ſpoke of a wheel.

Ce'rcle [in heraldry] ſignifies within a circle or diadem.

Cerdo'nians [ſo called of Cerdo their ring-leader] a ſect of heretics who maintained moſt of the errors of Simon Magus, and other gnoſtics. Cerdo taught, that the God whom the *law* and *prophets* preached, was not the Father of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. *Iren. adv. Hæreſes. Ed. Grabe, p.* 103. See Cerinthians, and Basilidians.

Ce'rcosis [of κερκος, Gr. a tail] a piece of fleſh, growing out of the mouth of the uterus.

To Cere [from *cera*, Lat. wax] to wax, to rub over with wax. A ſtrong thread *cered. Wiſeman.*

Ce'real [*cerealis*, Lat. of the goddeſs Ceres] pertaining to Ceres, or bread-corn; to ſuſtenance or food.

Cerea'lia, ſolemn feaſts to Ceres. In the feſtival of Ceres, her worſhippers ran up and down with lighted torches in their hands, becauſe that ſhe is related to have ran about the world in this manner to ſeek for her daughter Proſerpine.

The inhabitants of Eleuſis in Greece appointed this ceremony, which was to be performed only by women, who in the temple of Ceres acted a thouſand ſhameful pranks: and becauſe Ceres did not reveal her ſecrets, nor diſcover her deſign, until ſhe heard of the welfare of her daughter, it was not lawful to declare what was acted in her temple during the feſtival.

Ce'rebel [*cerebellum*, Lat.] part of the brain. Derham uſes it.

Ce'rement [from *cere*, of *cera*, Lat. wax] cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were wrapped after embalming.

Canoniz'd bones, hears'd in earth,
Have burſt their *cerements*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cerebe'llum, Lat. [in anatomy] the leſſer brain, or the hinder part of the brain, which conſiſts (as the brain itſelf does) of an aſh-coloured, barky ſubſtance, and a white marrowy one; wherein the animal ſpirits are ſuppoſed to be generated, which perform involuntary or mere natural actions.

Ce'rebrated [*cerebratus*, Lat.] having one's brains beat out.

Ce'rebrose [*cerebroſus*, Lat.] brain-ſick, mad-brained, wilful, ſtubborn.

Cerebro'sity, brain ſickneſs.

Ce'rebrum, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the brain, properly ſo called, which takes up the fore part of the cavity of the ſkull, and is divided by the ſkin called meninges, into right and left parts. The ſubſtance of it is of a peculiar ſort to itſelf, and is wrought with many turnings and windings, in which thoſe animal ſpirits are ſuppoſed to be generated, on which involuntary actions do chiefly depend. But, if I am not miſtaken, this distinction of the functions of the cerebrum and cerebellum has been called in queſtion by ſome *later* anatomiſts, after having more carefully traced the nerves (which ſerve the *ſuppoſed* voluntary and involuntary motions) to their reſpective origins: *N. B.* I ſaid the *ſuppoſed* voluntary and involuntary motions, becauſe this diſtinction alſo has been ſince debated. Dr. Mead, and Porterfield, reſolving *every* movement in the animal machine into the *will* and operation of the animating ſoul: and Monroe, if I remember right, differs only from Dr. Porterfield in this, that he will not affirm with him, that the ſoul, in moving the heart or lungs, acts *ex arbitrio*, or at pleaſure; but by a neceſſity laid upon her by the author of nature.

Ce'rebrum *Jovis* [with chemiſts] burnt tartar.

Cere-*Cloth* [of *cere* and *cloth*] cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter; ſometines applied to wounds, bruiſes, or ſores. The ancient Egyptian mummies were ſhrouded in a number of folds of linen, beſmear'd with gums, in manner of *cere-cloth. Bacon.* See Cerotum.

Cerefa'ction, Lat. a making of wax.

Cerefo'lium, Lat. [with botaniſts] the high chervil.

Cerelæ'um [of *cera*, wax, and *oleum*, Lat. oil] an ointment made of wax and oil.

Ceremo'nial, *adj.* [*céremonial*, Fr. *ceremoniale*, It. of *ceremonialis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to, or conſiſting of ceremonies or external rites. Chriſt did take away the external *ceremonial* worſhip that was among the Jews. *Stillingfleet.* We are to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a ſubſtantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion. *South.* 2. Formal, preciſe, obſervant of ſet forms.

With dumb pride, and a ſet formal face,
He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryden.*

Ceremonial, *ſubſt.* [from the *adj.*] 1. External rite or form. 2. The order for rites and forms in the church of Rome.

Ceremo'nialness [of *ceremonial*] the quality of being ceremonial, over much nicety and preciſeneſs in ceremonies.

Ceremonious [*ceremonieux*, Fr.] 1. Conſiſting of outward rites. God was more tender of the ſhell and *ceremonious* part of his worſhip. *South.* 2. Ceremony, awful.

O the ſacrifice,
How *ceremonious*, ſolemn and unearthly
It was i'th' offering. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Attentive to the rites of religion.

You are too ſenſeleſs, obſtinate, my lord,
Too *ceremonious* and traditional. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Civil, according to the ſtrict modes of good breeding, formally, reſpectful. A ſett of *ceremonious* phraſes that run thro' all ranks. *Addiſon.* 5. Obſervant of the rules of civility and good breeding.

Let us take a *ceremonious* leave
And loving farewel of our ſeveral friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Civil and formal to a fault, full of formalities. 7. Fond of ceremonies to an exceſs. The old caitiff was ſo *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me ſome miles. *Sidney.*

Ceremo'niously [from *ceremonious*] in a ceremonious manner, with formal reſpect.

Ceremeniouſly let us prepare
Some welcome for the miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ceremo'niousness [of *ceremonious*] fulneſs or fondneſs of ceremonies, too much uſe of ceremonies.

Ce'remony [*ceremonie*, Fr. *ceremonia*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. The outward part of religion or worſhip, a ſacred rite or ordinance.

Bring her up to the high altar, that ſhe may
The ſacred *ceremonies* partake. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Compliment, forms of civility. Not to uſe *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to uſe them. *Bacon.* 3. Solemnities, outward forms of State.

A coarſer place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatneſs was ſhut out, and bigneſs well forgot. *Dryden.*

To make no Ce'remony of a thing, is to do it without heſitation, or much entreaty.

Ce'rigo, or Cy'therea, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the eaſtern coaſt of the Morea, and 50 miles north of the iſland of Candia. It is full of mountains, and between 40 and 50 miles in circumference. Lat. 36° N. Long. 23° 40' E.

Ce'rigon, a wild creature in America, having a ſkin under the belly like a ſack, in which it carries its young ones.

Ceri'lla, Lat. [with printers] a mark ſet under the letter *c* in French, Spaniſh or Portugueſe (ç) to denote it to be pronounced as an *s*.

Ceri'nthianism, the doctrine of Cerinthus.

Ceri'nthians, a ſect of ancient heretics, who took their name from Cerinthus, who was cotemporary with St. John. The account which Irenæus gives of him is as follows: "Cerinthus (whoſe reſidence was in Aſia) taught, that the *world* was not made by the first God, but by a certain power [*valdè ſeparatâ & diſtante*] which had no communication and connexion with that principality which is over all; nay more, and was ignorant of that God which is over all. [By all which terms, Irenæus and other ancient writers expreſſed the perſon of God the Father] He maintained alſo, that Jeſus was not born of a *virgin* (for this he judged impoſſible) but that he was the ſon of Joſeph and Mary; and that after his baptiſm, the Christ [or Saviour from above] deſcended into him in the form of a dove from that principality which is over all; and then revealed the [before] *unknown* Father, and performed the miracles: and that in the end this Chriſt [or Saviour from *above*] *flew back again* from Jeſus; and ſo Jeſus [the man Jeſus] ſuffered and roſe again. But the Christ [*i. e.* in our *modern* ſtile, the divine nature of our Lord] remained *impaſſible*, as being spiritual [and conſequently, in the nature of things, *uncapable* of ſuffering] *Iren. adv. Hereſes, Ed. Grabe*, p. 102. Now, in oppoſition to the firſt part of Cerinthus's ſcheme, *viz.* an operation *independent* of *that* God, or principality which is *over all*, Irenæus tells us, p. 212, that "He who is *God over all*, made and conſtituted all things by his word, which [ſays he, juſt before] is our Lord Jeſus Chriſt; and p. 212, commenting on that text, *He* spake and it *was* done; He *commanded*, and *it ſtood faſt*, he ſays, *Cui ergo præcepit?* to whom gave He the command?—To his own logos. And, p. 333, 334, he calls the Son and Spirit the *hands* of God, and *copioſum & inenarrabile miniſterium, i. e.* his *copious* and *unutterable miniſtry*. What is all this but to affirm, that they ſhould be conſidered, not (as on Cerinthus's hypotheſis) like ſo many independent agents; but as perſons *moſt cloſely connected* with God, and acting by commiſſion from him? [See Authentic.] And as to that *other* notion of Cerinthus, which ſuppoſes a duplicity of minds, or two intelligent principles in our Saviour's perſon, the one *human*, and the other divine; he ſays, that St. John, foreſeeing theſe *greatly affrontive* rules [in the text *blaſphemas has regulas*] by which, as far as in them lies, they *divide* our Lord, affirming that He is made of *different* ſubſtances [whereas, in Irenæus' judgment, He was but one, one ſingle *intelligent* ſubſtance or ſpirit united to fleſh, p. 241 and 294] St. John teſtifies ſo and ſo; and then cites (p. 241) thoſe paſſages from St. John's firſt epiſtle, which the reader will find collected under the word antichriſt [See Antichrist.] And again "they'll confeſs (ſays he) to a man, that there is but *one* Lord Jeſus," tho' (as he ſubjoins) whatever unity is profeſſed in words, is in reality explained away.—"For if it were true that the one ſuffered, and the other remained *uncapable of ſuffering*; and if the one was *born*, and the other *deſcended* into Him that was born, and again left Him [meaning at his approaching ſufferings] Here appears (ſays Irenæus) to be not one; but two perſons; whereas the ſcripture knows but one, and that *He* has ſuffered for us. And again, "If we muſt form a judgment *as of two*, He will appear to be the far better perſon of the two, who, in the midſt of his *wounds*, and *buffetings*, and other indignities which he received, expreſſed ſo much *mildneſs* and *forgiveneſs*: not he that flew away [and conſequently *ſuffered nothing* on this occaſion] See page 241, 243, 247. Above all, conſult the 18th and 19th chapters of the third book; in which (this ancient writer) proves at large, that Chriſt is one *ſingle* intelligent ſubſtance, or Spirit united to a body; and not (as Cerinthus, and Valentinus after him affirm'd) a compound of two or more. I have dwelt the longer on theſe citations from this truly *apoſtolic* writer; as they point out where, in his judgment, lay the dangerous conſequences of Cerinthianiſm; as being firſt ſubverſive of *natural* religion, and which (beſides the injury done by it to our Saviour's perſon) explained away that *fundamental* article of his religion, a *true* and *proper* incarnation; and reſolved the *redemption* of mankind into the obedience and ſufferings, not of *the ſon* of God united to fleſh; but of a *mere* mortal man like ourſelves. Should the reader judge it worth his while to examine what may be offered ſtill further on this head, he may conſult the following words: Dimerites, Commutation *of Idioms*, Eutychianism, Nestorianism, and Incarnation.

To Ceri'nthianize, to advance a doctrine which approaches very near to that of Cerinthus, if not *in effect* the ſame.

Ceri'nthe, Lat. [κηρινθη, of κηρος, Gr. wax] an honey-ſuckle that has the taſte of honey and wax.

Cerne-*Abbey*, a market town of Dorſetſhire, built by St. Auſtin, 5 miles from Dorcheſter, and 99 from London.

Cernu'lia, Lat. a feſtival of Bacchus, in which they danced on one foot upon blown bladders, that by falling down they might cauſe laughter.

Cero'graphy [*cerographia*, Lat. of κηρογραφια, Gr.] a painting or writing in wax.

Ce'roma [κηρωμα, Gr.] a compoſition of oil and wax, with which wreſtlers anciently anointed their bodies, to make their limbs more ſleek, pliable, and fit for exerciſe. *Lat.*

Ce'romancy [*ceromantia*, Lat. κηρομαντεια, of κηρος, wax, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] divination by wax. The manner was thus: they melted wax over a veſſel of water, letting it drop within three definite ſpaces, and obſerved the figure, ſituation, diſtance and concretion of the drops.

Ceroma'tic [*ceromaticus*, Lat.] anointed with ceroma.

Cerostro'tum [κηροστρωτον, Gr.] a kind of inlaying, when many pieces of horn, ivory, timber, *&c.* of divers colours, are inlaid in cabinets, cheſs-boards, *&c.*

Ce'rote [*cerotum*, of *cera*, wax] the ſame with *cerate*. A *cerote* of oil of olives with white wax. *Wiſeman.*

Cero'tum, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a plaſter made moſtly with wax, a cere-cloth.

Cert *Money* [probably *pro certo letæ*, *i. e.* for the certain keeping of the court-leet] a common fine paid yearly by the inhabitants of ſeveral manors to their lords.

Ce'rtain [Fr. *certo*, It. and Port. *cierto*, Sp. *certus*, Lat.] 1. Sure, undoubted. Thoſe things are *certain* which cannot be denied without obſtinacy and folly. *Tillotſon.* 2. Confident or aſſured, undoubting; with *of*.

This form before Alcyone preſent,
To make her *certain of* the ſad event. *Dryden.*

3. Fixed or ſettled, reſolved.

I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Conſort with thee. *Milton.*

4. In an indefinite ſenſe, ſome; as, a *certain* perſon.

Certainly [of *certain*] 1. Surely, undoubtedly; as, a thing *certainly* known. 2. Without fail; as, I will *certainly* come to you.

Ce'rtainty, or Certainness [of *certain*] 1. Full aſſurance, ſureneſs. *Certainty* is the perception of the agreement or diſagreement of our ideas. *Locke.* 2. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more,
Than to be ſure they do; for *certainties*,
Or are paſt remedies, or timely knowing
The remedy then born. *Shakeſpeare.*

He who leaves Certainty and ſticks to chance,
When fools pipe, will ſurely dance.

The Scots ſay: *It is good to be ſure, quoth the miller, when he moulter'd* (took toll) *twice.*

Certa'tion, Lat. debate, ſtriving, contention.

Certifica'ndo *de Recognitione, &c.* [in law] a writ directed to the mayor of the ſtaple, *&c.* requiring him to certify the chancellor of a ſtatute of the ſtaple taken before him, between ſuch and ſuch, in the caſe where the party himſelf detains and refuſes to bring it.

Ce'rtes, *adv.* Fr. certainly, in truth. An obſolete word. *Certes*, Sir knight, you've been too much to blame. *Spenſer.*

Certi'ficate [*certificat*, Fr. *certificato*, It. *certificat*, low Lat. he certifies] 1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.* 2. A teſtimony of the truth of a thing. I can bring *certificates*, that I behave myſelf ſoberly before company. *Addiſon.*

Certifica'tion *of Aſſize of Novel Diſſeiſin* [in law] a writ granted for the re-examining of a matter paſſed by aſſize before any juſtices.

To Ce'rtify [*certifier*, Fr. *certificàr*, Sp. and Port. *certificare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To aſcertain, declare for certain, or aſſure; to acquaint certainly with a thing. They *certified* the king that he was not to expect any aid. *Bacon.* 2. It has *of* before the thing told or certified.

Certiora'ri [in law] a writ iſſuing out of chancery to an inferior court, to call up the records of a cauſe depending there, upon complaint made by bill, that the party who ſeeks the ſame writ hath had hard uſage in the ſaid court.

Ce'rtitude [Fr. *certitudine*, It. *certinidàd*, Sp. of *certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty, freedom from doubt; it is properly a quality of the judgment of the mind, importing an adheſion of the mind to the propoſition we affirm; or the ſtrength wherewith we adhere to it. The *certitude* of ſenſe. *Dryden.*

Ce'rtitude *Metaphyſical*, is that which ariſes from a metaphyſical evidence; ſuch an one as a geometrician has of the truth of this propoſition, that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones: I ſhould rather have called this *mathematic* certainty, or that aſſurance, which is founded in *demonſtration.* Whether metaphyſics deſerve ſo great a compliment, I muſt leave with them, who underſtand it better, to determine.

Certitude *Moral*, is ſuch a certitude as is founded on moral evidence, ſuch as that a criminal has, who hears his ſentence read.

Certitude *Phyſical*, is that which ariſes from phyſical evidence; ſuch as a perſon that has fire on his hand, when he feels it burn, or ſees it blaze.

Ce'rvelas, or Ce'rvelat [*cervelat*, Fr. in cookery] a large ſort of ſauſage.

Ce'rvia, a city and port-town of Romania, in Italy, ſituated on the gulph of Venice, about 10 miles ſouth-eaſt of Ravenna, ſubject to the Pope.

Ce'rvical [*cervicalis*, of *cervicis*, gen. of *cervix*, Lat. the neck] belonging to the neck.

Cervical *Veſſels* [in anatomy] are the arteries and veins, which paſs thro' the vertebræ and muſcles of the neck up to the ſkull; as, the *cervical* and auxiliary arteries.

Cervicaria, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb throat-wort.

Cervix, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the hinder part of the neck.

Ceru'lean, or Ceru'leous [*cæruleus*, Lat.] blue, having a ſky colour. A light touch of ſky colour, but nothing near ſo high as the *ceruleous* tincture of ſilver. *Boyle.*

From thee the ſaphire ſolid either takes
The hue *cerulean.* *Thomſon.*

Ceruli'fic [of *cæruleus*, blue, and *facio*, to make] having the power to produce a blue colour. The ſeveral ſpecies of rays; as, the rubific, *cerulific*, &c. *Grew.*

Ce'rumen, Lat. the wax or excrementitious matter of the ear.

Ce'rura [in old law] a mound or fence.

Ce'ruse, or Ce'russ [*ceruſe*, Fr. *ceruſſa*, It. and Lat.] a preparation of lead with vinegar, commonly called white lead; whence many other things reſembling it in that particular are by chemiſts called ceruſe; as, the *ceruſe* of antimony, *&c.*

Cesa'rian *Section* [from Cæſar] See Cæsarian. The *Ceſarian* ſection is cutting a child out of the womb either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwiſe be delivered. Which circumſtance, it is ſaid, firſt gave the name of Cæſar to the Roman family of that name. *Quincy.*

To Cess [of *ceſeno*, Lat.] to aſſeſs or tax, to rate or lay charge upon. We are to conſider how much land is in all Ulſter, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *ceſs* the ſaid rent and allowance iſſuing thereout. *Spenſer.*

Cess [probably corrupted from *cenſe*, tho' imagined by Junius to be derived from *ſaiſire*, to ſeize. *Johnſon.* *Cenſus*, Lat.] 1. A tax or levy made upon any inhabitants, rated according to their property. The like *ceſs* is alſo charged upon the country for victualling the ſoldiers. *Spenſer.* The land-tax is ſtill in Scotland denominated the *ceſs.* 2. The act of levying rates or taxes. 3. [from *ceſſe*, Fr.] It ſeems to have been uſed by Shakeſpeare for bounds or limits. *Johnſon.* Beat Cutt's ſaddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *ceſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Cessa'tion [Fr. and Sp. *ceſſazione*, It. of *ceſſatio*, Lat.] 1. A leaving or giving over; a leaving off, ſtop, intermiſſion, vacation, reſt, ceſſation from labour. The riſing of a parliament is a kind of *ceſſation* from politics. *Addiſon.* 2. A panſe from hoſtility; thus,

Cessation [of arms] is when a governor of a place beſieged, finding himſelf reduced to the laſt extremity, ſo that he muſt either ſurrender, or himſelf, garriſon, and inhahitants would be ſacrificed, or at leaſt lie at the mercy of the enemy, erects a white flag on the breach, or beats a *chamade* for a capitulation, at which both parties ceaſe firing, and all other acts of hoſtilities ceaſe, till the propoſals made are heard, and either agreed to or rejected.

A Cessa'vit, Lat. [in law] a writ lying againſt one who for two years has neglected to perform ſuch ſervice, or to pay ſuch rent, as he is bound to by his tenure, and has not ſufficient goods or chattels upon his lands or tenements to be diſtrained.

Cesse, or Cea'sse [a law term] an exacting proviſions at a certain rate for the family of a deputy, or ſoldiers of a garriſon.

Cessibi'lity [*ceſſum*, ſup. of *cedo*, Lat. to yield] a liableneſs or aptneſs to yield or give way without reſiſtance. If the ſubject ſtrucken be of a proportionate *ceſſibility*, it ſeems to dull and deaden the ſtroke; whereas if the thing ſtrucken be hard, the ſtroke ſeems to loſe no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby.*

Ce'ssible [from *ceſſum*, ſup. of *cedo*, Lat. to give way] eaſy to recede or give way. Digby uſes it.

Ce'ssion [Fr. and Sp. *ceſſione*, It. of *ceſſio*, Lat.] 1. Retreat, the act of giving way. Sound is not produced without ſome reſiſtance; for if there be a mere yielding or *ceſſion*, it produceth no ſound. *Bacon.* 2. The act of giving up, reſigning or yielding any thing to another; as, peace was obtained by a *ceſſion* of Flanders to the enemy.

Cession [in law] is an act whereby a perſon ſurrenders up, and tranſmits to another perſon, a right which belonged to himſelf.

Cession [in the eccleſiaſtical law] is when an eccleſiaſtic takes a benefice without a diſpenſation, or otherwiſe unqualified, in which caſe the benefice is ſaid to become void by ceſſion.

Cession [in the civil law] a voluntary and legal ſurrender of one's effects to his creditors, to avoid an impriſonment.

Ce'ssionary *Bankrupt* [*ceſſionaire*, Fr. a law term] one who has yielded up his eſtate to be divided among his creditors.

Ce'ssment [from *ceſs*] an aſſeſſment, a tax.

Ce'ssor, a cenſor, aſſeſſor, impoſer of taxes.

Cessor [in a legal ſenſe] one who ceaſes or neglects too long to perform his duty, that by ceaſing he is become liable to a ſuit, and may have the writ *ceſſavit* brought againſt him, for ceaſing to do that which he is bound to do by his land or tenement.

Ce'ssure [in law] a giving over, or giving up.

Ce'stron, Lat. [κεϛρον, Gr.] the herb betony.

Ce'stui *qui truſt* [in common law] one who has a truſt in lands or tenements committed to him for the benefit of another.

Cestui *qui vie* [in common law] one for whoſe life any land or tenement is granted.

Cestui *qui uſe* [in common law] he to the uſe of whom another perſon is infeoffed in, or admitted to, the poſſeſſion of any lands or tenements.

Ce'stus, Lat. [κεϛος, Gr.] 1. A marriage-girdle, that of old times the bride uſed to wear, and the bridegroom unlooſed on the wedding-night. 2. A leathern gauntlet garniſhed with lead, uſed by combatants, or in the exerciſes of the athletæ. 3. The girdle of Venus and Juno, according to the poets. Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not ſo much as her *ceſtus*. *Addiſon*.

Ceta'ceous [of *cetaceus*, of *cetæ*, Lat. whales] of or belonging to a whale, or of the whale kind; as, *cetaceous* animals, and *cetaceous* fiſhes.

Cette, a port town of Languedoc, in France, ſituated on a bay of the Mediterranean. Lat. 43° 25′ N. Long. 3° 16′ E.

Ce'tus [with aſtronomers] a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of 23 ſtars. *Lat.*

Ce'va, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, ſituated on the river Tanaro, near the confines of the republic of Genoa, and about 40 miles ſouth-eaſt of Turin.

Ceva'do, or **Cobit** [of India] the ſhorter meaſure for ſilk and linen, 27 inches Engliſh.

Cevado *leſſer* [of Agra and Delli] contains 32 inches.

Cevado *leſſer* [at Cambaia] 35 inches.

Cevado *leſſer* [at Surate] 35 inches.

Ceve'nnes, a ridge of mountains in the province of Languedoc, in France.

Ceu'ta, or **Sebtah**, Arab. a city of the kingdom of Fez, in Africa, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the ſtraits of Gibraltar, and almoſt oppoſite to it; it is a ſtrong fortreſs, and in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards.

Cey'lon, an iſland in the Indian ocean, about 250 miles long, and 200 broad. The Dutch, who are in poſſeſſion of all the ſea coaſt, monopolize all the cinnamon produced in the iſland, the king being obliged to keep in his capital of Candy, which is ſituated near the centre of the iſland.

C faut, a note in the ſcale of muſic.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re to plead Hortenſio's paſſion;
B mi, Bianca, take him for thy lord,
C faut that loves with all affection. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ch have a particular ſound in Engliſh words, which it is hard to deſcribe; as, *arch*, *march*, *rich*, *roch*, *tench*, *perch*, *ditch*, *Dutch*, *change*, *charge*, &c. in ſome words derived from the French, it has the ſound of *Sh*; as, *chaiſe*.

The Spaniards and Portugueze have the ſame ſound in their *ch* likewiſe, and the Italians in their ſimple *c*, when placed before *e* or *i*; to the French it is beſt explained by putting a *t* before *ch*, and to all the northern nations, by putting a *t* before *ſch*.

Ch, at the end of a ſyllable, has often a *t* before it, as ſome ſay to harden the ſound, tho' properly ſpeaking it makes no alteration in the ſound, and ſeems only but to ſhew the ſyllable is ſhort, as in *notch*, *botch*, *catch*, *hatch*, &c.

Ch is uſed as an abbreviation for *chapter*.

Ch, in ſome words of a Greek derivation, is ſounded as before; as, *archbiſhop*, *architecture*, &c. in ſome others it is ſounded like *k*; as *archangel*, *choleric*, &c.

Ch, in words of a Hebrew derivation, is moſt commonly ſounded as *k*; as, *Cham*, *Rachab*, *Michael*, *Nebuchadnezzar*: this holds true of us *Engliſh*; but if there be any Europeans whoſe organs of ſpeech are more familiarized to *gutterals* than ours, they may approach much nearer to the *true* pronunciation; which is only to be acquired by us from converſing with the Jews: but in ſome it is ſounded as in Engliſh; as, *Chittim*, *Rachel*, &c.

To **Chace** [*chaſſer*, Fr. *cacciare*, It. *caçar*, Sp.] to follow, to hunt, to give chace to.

To **Chace**, [at tennis play] is when the ball falls in a part of the court, beyond which the oppoſite party muſt ſtrike the ball the next time to gain the ſtroke.

Chace, the gutter of a croſs-bow. See **Chase**.

A good **Chace** [ſea term] a ſhip is ſaid to have a good chace, when ſhe is built ſo forward on, or a-ſtern, as to carry many guns, to ſhoot right forward or backward.

Foot in **Chace** [ſea term] to lie with a ſhip's fore-foot in the chace, is to ſail the neareſt courſe to meet her, and to croſs her in her way.

Chace [of the verb *to chace*] a ſtation for the wild beaſts in a foreſt, larger than a park, which yet may be poſſeſſed by a ſubject, which a foreſt cannot.

Chace [with gunners] is the whole bore or length of a piece of ordnance in the inſide.

To give **Chace** *to a Ship* [ſea term] is to follow, purſue, or fetch her up.

Chace *Guns*, or **Chace** *Pieces*, thoſe guns which lie either in the head or ſtern of a ſhip; the one of uſe when ſhe is purſued, and the other when ſhe purſues.

To **Chack** [with horſemen] a term uſed of a horſe that beats upon the hand, when his head is not ſteady, but he toſſes up his noſe, and ſhakes it all of a ſudden, to avoid the ſubjection of the bridle.

Cha'ckshires, or **Sha'ckhires** [among the Turks] a kind of breeches that reach from the waiſt down to the heels.

Chaco'nde, or **Chacoo'n** [of *ciacona*, It.] a dance in the air of a ſaraband, borrowed from the Moors.

Chad, or **Shad**, a fiſh. Of round fiſh there are, brit, ſprat, whiting, *chad*, eels, congar, and millet. *Carew.*

Chærophy'llum [χαιροφυλλον, Gr.] the herb chervil or ſweet cicely.

To **Chafe**, *verb act.* [of *chauffer*, Fr. to make hot, and that probably of *calefacio*, Lat.] 1. To make hot with rubbing, to rub with one's hand. They fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover breath. *Sidney.*

He does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her ſkin. *Spenſer.*

2. To heat, to agitate by violent motion.

Have I not heard the ſea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar, *chafed* with ſweat. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To purfume, to ſcent any thing.

Lillies, more white than ſnow
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd did grow;
Whoſe ſcent ſo *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would ſurely ſwear Arabic ſpices grew. *Suckling.*

4. To make angry. Her interceſſion *chaf'd* him. *Shakeſpeare.* He was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation againſt his own people. *Knolles.*

To **Chafe**, *verb neut.* 1. To grow hot or angry 2. To fume or fret; to boil, to rage.

Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conſpirers are. *Shakeſpeare.*
How did they fume, and ſtamp, and roar, and *chafe*,
And ſwear; not Addiſon himſelf is ſafe. *Pope.*

3. To fret upon or againſt any thing.

Once, upon a raw and guſty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his ſhores. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To gall; as, to *chafe* (among mariners) a rope is ſaid to chafe, when it galls or frets, by rubbing againſt any rough or hard thing; and, *the cable is chafed in the hawſe*, ſignifies it is fretted, or begins to wear out there.

Chafe [from the verb] heat, a rage, fret, a ſtorm of paſſion. When Sir Thomas More was ſpeaker of the parliament, with his wiſdom and eloquence he ſo croſſed a purpoſe of cardinal Wolſey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, ſent for him. *Camden.*

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And ſtaring furiouſly at Ralph. *Hudibras.*

Chafe *Wax*, an officer in the court of chancery, who prepares the wax for the ſealing of writs, and other inſtruments to be ſent out.

Cha'fer [ceoꝼoꞃ, Sax. kever, Du.] an inſect, a kind of yellow beetle.

Cha'fery [of an iron mill] a ſort of forge, where the iron is wrought into compleat bars, and brought to perfection.

Chaff [ceaꝼ and ceaꝼa, Sax. kaf, Du.] 1. The huſks of corn when threſhed and winnowed. 2. Figuratively, it denotes any thing uſeleſs.

Old birds are not caught with **Chaff**. Old, experienced and wary people are not eaſily to be impoſed on, or will not bite at every bait. Take the corn and leave the *chaff* behind.

Chaff-weed, a ſort of herb.

Cha'ffers [old law] wares or merchandiſes.

To **Chaffer**, *verb neut.* [probably of kauffer, Teut. kauffen, Ger. to buy] to beat down the price, to bargain, to haggle.

Nor rode himſelf to Paul's the public fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where biſhoprics and ſinecures are ſold. *Dryden.*

To **Cha'ffer**, *verb act.* 1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were ſet,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let. *Spenſer.*

2. To exchange.

He never ſtaid to greet,
He *chaffer'd* words, proud courage to provoke. *Spenſer.*

Both ſenſes are now obſolete.

Cha'fferer [from *chaffer*] he that chaffers, or bargains and haggles.

Cha'ffern [*echaufferre*, Fr.] a veſſel for heating water in.

Cha'ffinch [of *chaff* and *finch*] a bird ſo named for delighting to eat chaff, and by ſome much admired for its ſong. *Phillips.* Mortimer uſes the word.

Cha'ffless [from *chaff*] being without chaff.

The love I bear him
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffleſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cha'ff-weed [*gnaphalium*, Lat.] an herb; the ſame with cudweed.

Cha'ffy [of *chaff*] full of chaff; light like chaff. Straws light and *chaffy*. *Brown.*

Cha'fing *Diſh* [of *échauffer*, Fr. to warm or heat] an utenſil for warming meat, *&c.* a portable grate for coals. Bacon uſes it.

Chagrin [commonly ſo written, becauſe it retains the ſound of the original, called ſhagreen, Fr. *cigrino*, It.] 1. A ſort of grained leather, chiefly uſed for the covers of pocket-books, letter-caſes, *&c.* 2. A ſort of ſilk. See Shagreen.

Chagri'n [*chagrine*, Fr. it is pronounced *ſhagreen*] 1. Trouble, vexation, peeviſhneſs. 2. A being out of humour, fretfulneſs.

Here me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*,
That ſingle act gives half the world the ſpleen. *Pope.*

To **Chagrin** *a Perſon* [*chagriner*, Fr.] to vex, to put out of humour; to trouble, to grieve.

Chain [*chaine*, Fr. *cadena*, Sp. and that of *catena*, It. and Lat.] 1. Links of iron, *&c.* faſtened within one another for various uſes. He put a gold *chain* about his neck. *Geneſis.* 2. A bond, fetter, or manicle, with which priſoners are bound.

Still in conſtraint your ſuff'ring ſex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*. *Pope.*

3. A line of iron links, with which land is meaſured; as, a ſurveyor's *chain* to meaſure land.

4. A ſeries linked together; as, a *chain* of reaſonings. Thoſe ſo miſtake the chriſtian religion, as to think it only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice. *Hammond.*

Chains [in a figurative ſenſe] ſignify bonds, bondage, or ſlavery.

Chains *of a Ship*, are ſtrong iron plates bolted into the ſides of a ſhip, by the timbers called chain-wales, to which the ſhrouds are faſtened.

CHAIN *Pumps* [of *chain* and *pump*, in a ſhip] a ſort of pumps made of chains of burrs or ſpunges going in a wheel; a ſort of pump which is uſed in large Engliſh veſſels; ſome are double, ſo that one riſes as the other falls. Not long ſince, the ſtriking of the topmaſt hath been deviſed, together with the *chain* pump, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did. *Raleigh.*

CHAIN-SHOT [of *chain* and *ſhot*] two bullets, or half bullets, faſtened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them. The calf of the leg torn by a *chain-ſhot*. *Wiſeman.*

CHAIN *Wales of a ſhip*, broad timbers jutting out of its ſides, ſerving to ſpread the ſhrouds, that they may the better ſupport the maſts.

CHAIN-WORK [of *chain* and *work*] work with open ſpaces like the links of a chain. Wreaths of *chainwork* for the chapiters. 1 *Kings*.

To CHAIN [from the noun] 1. To faſten with chains. The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys. *Knolles.* 2. To bring into ſlavery.

This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæſar, but for Titus too:
And which more bleſs'd? who *chain'd* his country, ſay,
Or he whoſe virtue ſigh'd to loſe a day. *Pope.*

3. To put on a chain. The mouth of the harbour *chained*. *Knolles.*
4. To unite; as, the links of a *chain*.

I do bend mine knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my ſoul with thine. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHAIR [*chaire*, Fr. *cedégra*, Port. probably from *cathedra*, Lat.] 1. A ſeat with a back, a moveable ſeat. If a *chair* be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon with a back belonging to it, then a ſtool is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon without a back. *Watts.* 2. A ſeat of juſtice or authority. The *chairs* of juſtice ſupply with worthy men. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A ſedan, a vehicle borne by men. View with ſcorn two pages and a *chair*. *Pope.*

CHAI′RMAN, a carrier of a ſedan; alſo the preſident of a committee, ſociety, club, &c. as, a *chairman* of a committee, or other aſſembly.

CHAISE, a ſort of light, open chariot, drawn uſually by one horſe. The *ch* retains the ſound of the original. *Fr.*

CHA′LASTICS [χαλαϛικα, of χαλαζω, Gr. to looſen] ſuch medicines, which, by their temperate heat, have the faculty of ſoftening or relaxing the parts, which, on account of their extraordinary tenſion or ſwelling, occaſion pains.

CHA′LAZA [Lat. χαλαζα, Gr. hail] the treadle of an egg, which are longiſh bodies ſomething more concrete than the white, and knotty; have ſome ſort of light, as hail, whence they take their name; becauſe the chalazæ (for there are two of them) conſiſt as it were of ſo many hail-ſtones, ſeparated from one another by that white. Every egg (as has been ſaid) has two of them, one in the acute, and the other in the obtuſe end; one of them is bigger than the other, and further from the yolk; the other is leſs, and extends itſelf from the yolk towards the acute end of the egg; the greater is compoſed of two or three knots, like ſo many hail-ſtones, which are moderately diſtant from each other, the leſs in order to ſucceed the greater.

CHALAZA, or CHALAZION [Lat. of χαλαζα, Gr.] a little ſwelling in the eye-lids like a hail-ſtone.

CHALAZOPHY′LACES [of χαλαζα, hail, and φυλασσω, to preſerve, Gr.] certain prieſts among the Grecians, who pretended to divert hail and tempeſts, by ſacrificing a lamb or a chicken; or, if they had not theſe, by cutting their finger, and appeaſing the anger of the gods by their blood.

CHA′LBOT, or CHABOT [in heraldry] a kind of fiſh called a miller's thumb, or bull-head.

CHALCA′NTHUM [χαλκανθος, of χαλκος, copper or vitriol, and ανθος, the flower] vitriol or copperas.

CHALCANTHUM *Rubefactum* [with chemiſts] vitriol calcined to a redneſs.

CHALCEDO′NIUS [with jewellers] a defect found in ſome precious ſtones; when in turning them they find white ſpots, or ſtains, like thoſe of the chalcedony.

CHA′LCEDONY [*calcedoine*, Fr. *calcidonio*, It. *chalcedo*, Lat. of χαλκιδων, Gr.] a ſort of agate or onyx-ſtone. It was a *ſemi-opake* ſtone, whitiſh and clouded with faint colours. *Criſp.*

CHALCI′TES [χαλκιτης, Gr.] a precious ſtone of the colour of braſs.

CHALCI′TIS [χαλκιτις, Gr.] braſs, or the ſtone out of which braſs is got; alſo red vitriol.

CHALCIDIC [with ancient architects] a large ſtately hall belonging to a court of juſtice.

CHALCO′GRAPHER [χαλκογραφος, of χαλκος, braſs, and γραφευς, an engraver] an engraver in braſs.

CHALCO′GRAPHY [χαλκογραφια, Gr.] the act or art of engraving in braſs.

CA′ALÆAN, *noun adj.* belonging to Chaldæa, the Chaldæan, or Babylonian empire. See BABYLONIAN.

CHA′LDER, CHA′LDERN, CHA′LDRON, or CHAU′DRON, a dry Engliſh meaſure for coals, containing 36 buſhels, heaped meaſure, according to the ſealed meaſure kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaudron* ſhould weigh 2000 lb. Alſo the entrails of a calf.

CHALCOLI′BANUM [χαλκολιβανον, Gr.] a ſort of fine braſs. *Lat.*

CHA′LCIDIC, or CHA′CIDICUS [of χαλκος, braſs, and δικη, Gr. juſtice] a magnificent hall belonging to a tribunal, or court of juſtice.

CHALCO′PHONUS [χαλκοφωνος, of χαλκος, braſs, and φωνη, Gr. a voice] a black ſtone that ſounds like braſs.

CHALCOSMA′RAGDUS [χαλκοσμαραγδος, Gr.] the baſtard emerald.

CHA′LDEA, or BABYLONIA, the ancient name of a country of Aſia, now called Eyrac Arabî. See EYRAC ARABI.

CHA′LDRON, a meaſure of coals, containing 36 buſhels.

CHA′LICE [*calice*, Fr. and It. *cáliz*, Sp. of *calix*, Lat. kelck, Du. kelch, Ger. calic, cælc, or cælic, Sax. kalcke, Dan. and Su.] 1. The communion-cup uſed at the ſacrament of the euchariſt, in general. 2. A cup, a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A *chalice* for the nonce. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA′LICED [from *calicis*, gen. of *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower] applied by Shakeſpeare to a flower; but now obſolete.

Phæbus gins ariſe
His ſteeds to water at theſe ſprings,
On *chalic'd* flowers that lies. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHALK [*chaux*, Fr. of *calx*, Lat. kalck, Du. and Ger. cealc, cealcſtan, Sax. *calck*, Wel. kalck, Su.] a kind of white foſſil, of which lime is made. It is uſed in medicine as an abſorbent. Chalk is of two ſorts; the hard, dry, ſtrong chalk, which is beſt for lime; and a ſoft unctuous chalk, which is beſt for lands, becauſe it eaſily diſſolves with rain and froſt. *Mortimer.*

Chalk is the ſimpleſt and drieſt of all earths, as having no diſcernable ſhare of fatneſs at all; it is by ſome accounted a ſtone, but wants much of the weight and conſiſtence of a real ſtone.

It is no more like than CHALK is like cheeſe. Said when two things have no manner of reſemblance.

To CHALK [from the noun] 1. To rub with chalk. 2. To manure with chalk; as, land that is *chalked*. 3. To trace out; as, by marks of chalk I might have *chalk'd* out a way for others to amend my errors. *Dryden.*

CHALK-CUTTER [of *chalk* and *cut*] a man that digs chalk. Shells, by the ſeamen called chalk-eggs, are dug up in chalk-pits, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward.*

CHALK-PIT [of *chalk* and *pit*] a pit in which chalk is dug.

CHA′LKY [from *chalk*] 1. Conſiſting of chalk, white with chalk; as, *chalky* cliffs. 2. Impregnated or ſaturated with chalk; as, *chalky* water.

To CHA′LLENGE [*challenger*, old Fr.] 1. To give defiance to one; to call him to anſwer for an offence by combat; as, to *challenge* a perſon to ſingle fight. 2. To call to a conteſt.

Thus form'd for ſpeed, he *challenges* the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To except againſt in law, to object to one's impartiality. Twenty-four are returned, to ſupply the defects of thoſe that are *challeng'd* off. *Hale.* 4. To accuſe.

Were the grac'd perſon of our Banquo preſent,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To claim as due.

Theſe white flakes did *challenge* pity. *Shakeſpeare.*
That ſtill would recommend the more to Cæſar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addiſon.*

6. To call one to the performance of conditions; with *of* before the thing challenged. I will *challenge* you *of* your promiſe, to give me certain rules. *Peacham.*

To CHALLENGE [with hunters] a term uſed when hounds or beagles, at firſt finding the ſcent of their game, preſently open or cry.

CHA′LLENGE [from the verb] 1. A ſummons to fight a duel, a defiance.

I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modeſtly. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A claim, a demand of ſomething as due. There muſt be no *challenge* of ſuperiority. *Collier.*

CHALLENGE [in common law] an exception againſt. A priſoner at the bar, arraigned for felony, may except againſt jurors or jurymen, upon ſuppoſition of their being partial.

Principal CHALLENGE, *Peremptory* CHALLENGE, is what is allowed by law, without cauſe alledged, or further examination, and the priſoner may except againſt twenty-one, and in caſes of high-treaſon thirty-five.

You are my enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You ſhall not be my judge. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHALLENGE *upon Reaſon*, is when the priſoner does alledge ſome reaſon for his exception, and ſuch as is ſufficient, if it be true.

CHA′LLENGED [in cock-fighting] is when the ſport is managed with ten ſtaves of cocks, and to make out of them twenty-one battles more or leſs, the odd battle to have the maſtery.

CHALLE′NGER [from *challenge*] 1. One that defies or ſummons another to combat; as, he's a general *challenger*. 2. One that claims ſuperiority.

Whoſe worth
Stood *challenger*, on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A claimant, one that requires ſomething as due of right. Earneſt *challengers* there are of trial by ſome public diſputation. *Bacon.*

CHA′LLONS *on the Marne*, the capital of the Challonois, in the province of Champaign, in France, ſituated 82 miles eaſt of Paris, and 30 ſouth-eaſt of Rheims.

CHALLONS *on the Soan*, a city of Burgundy, in France, 32 miles ſouth of Dijon. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

CHALY′BEATE [of *chalybs*, Lat. ſteel] of or pertaining to ſteel, having the temper or quality of ſteel, impregnated with iron or ſteel; as, *chalybeate* waters.

CHALYBEATE *Cryſtals of Tartar* [with chemiſts] ſee CREAM *of Tartar*.

CHALYBEATES [in medicine] preparations or medicines prepared with ſteel.

CHAM, the title of the emperor or ſovereign prince of Tartary. It ſhould ſeem to be a *European* corruption of the word *Chan* or *Han*, i. e. ſovereign prince or lord; hence we read of *Jingiz-chan*, *Timur-chan*, and *Tartar-han*: One and the ſame *guttural* being by us differently pronounced. See CH. And, if not judged too foreign to the preſent occaſion, I would beg leave to obſerve here once for all, that the *ch* in French anſwering to our *ſh*, we ought (if willing to ſecure the true pronunciation of many a name, incorporated from their dictionaries into ours) to ſubſtitute the latter. I mean, the *ſh*. e. g. See CACHAN, and read CASHAN. It is likewiſe applied to the principal noblemen of Perſia.

CHAM [in geography] a town of the Bavarian Palatinate, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, about 25 miles north-eaſt of Ratiſbon.

CHAMA′DE [in military affairs] a beat of drum, or ſound of trumpet, which is given the enemy as a kind of ſignal to inform them concerning ſome propoſition to be made to the commander, either to capitulate, to have leave to bury their dead, or make a truce, &c. They beat the *chamade*, and ſent us *charte-blanche*. *Addiſon.*

CHAMÆA′CTE [Lat. χαμαιακτη, Gr.] a kind of low elder-tree, the plant wall-wort, or dame-wort.

Chamæba′lanus [Lat. of *χαμαι*, on the ground, and *βαλανος*, Gr.] peas or earth-nut.

Chamæ′batos [Lat. *χαμαιϐατος*, Gr.] the heath-bramble.

Chamæ′buxus [Lat. with botaniſts] baſtard dwarf-box.

Chamæce′drys [Lat. of *χαμαι*, and *κισσος*, Gr.] ground-ivy, hare's-foot, periwinkle.

Chamæcy′pariſſus [Lat. *χαμαικυπαϱισσος*, Gr.] the dwarf cypreſs tree or heath.

Chamæda′phne [Lat. of *χαμαι*, and *δαφνη*, Gr. the laurel] a ſort of laurel or lowry.

Chamæ′drys [Lat. of *χαμαι*, and *δϱυς*, Gr. an oak] the herb germander, or Engliſh heath.

Chamæfilix, Lat. female dwarf-fern, ſtone-fern.

Chamæi′ris, Lat. dwarf flower-de-luce.

Chamæi′tea, Lat. dwarf-willow.

Chamæ′leon [Lat. *χαμαιλεων*, of *χαμαι*, the ground, and *λεων*, Gr. a lion] a little beaſt like a lizard, which for the moſt part lives on flies, *&c.* See Chamelion.

Chamæleon [Lat. with botaniſts] a thiſtle which is ſaid to change colour with the earth it grows in, like that animal called cameleon..

Chamæle′uce [Lat. of *χαμαι*, and *λευκη*, Gr.] the herb colt's-foot, or aſſes foot.

Chamælinum [Lat. of *χαμαι*, and *λινον*, Gr.] dwarf wild-flax.

Chamæmelon [Lat. of *χαμαι*, and *μηλον*, Gr. an apple, ground-apple] the herb chamomil.

Chamæme′ſpilus [Lat. with botaniſts] the dwarf medlar.

Cha′mæmorus [Lat. with botaniſts] the knot berry-buſh.

Chamæpericly′menum, Lat. the dwarf honey-ſuckle.

Chamæpi′tis [Lat. of *χαμαι*, and *πιτυς*, Gr.] the herb ground-pine; alſo the herb St. John's-wort. See the *etymology* of *all theſe compounds*, explained under Chamæbalanus.

Chamæpla′tanus [Lat. with botaniſts] the dwarf roſe-bay.

Chamærode′ndros [Lat. in botany] the dwarf roſe-bay.

Chamæſy′ce [Lat. with botaniſts] ſpurge-time.

Cha′mber [*chambre*, Fr. *câmera*, Sp. *camera*, It. and Lat. kamer, Du. O. and L. Ger. kammer, H. Ger.] 1. An apartment or room in a houſe, generally that appropriated for lodging in. 2. Any retired room. The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave. *Prior.* 3. Any cavity, or hollow. Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued againſt the poſſibility of a film's exiſtence, in the poſterior *chamber*. *Sharp.* 4. A court of juſtice; as, the imperial *chamber*. 5. A ſpecies of great guns. Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuſe muſket. *Camden.*

Chamber [with gunners] that part of a piece of ordnance, as far as the powder and ſhot reach when it is loaded; alſo a charge made of braſs or iron, to be put in at the breech of a ſling or murdering piece.

The Chamber [or treaſury] of the city of London.

To Chamber *a Gun*, is to make a chamber in it.

Bottled Chamber [of a mortar-piece] that part where the powder lies, being globular, with a neck for its communication with the cylinder.

Chamber [of a mine] the place where the powder is confined, and is generally of a cubical form.

Powder Chamber [on a battery] a place ſunk into the ground, for holding the powder or bombs, *&c.* where they may be out of danger, and preſerved from rain.

To Chamber. 1. To be wanton, to intrigue. See Chambering. 2. To reſide, as in a chamber. The beſt blood *chamber'd* in his veins. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chamberde′kins [*i. e.* chamber deacons] certain Iriſh beggars, who being clothed in the habit of poor ſcholars in the univerſity of Oxford, frequently committed robberies and murders in the night, and were baniſhed by ſtat. 1. Henry V.

Cha′mberer [from *chamber*] a man of intrigue.

> I have not thoſe ſoft parts of converſation,
> That *chamberers* have. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cha′mberfellow [of *chamber* and *fellow*] one that lies in the ſame chamber. A *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well. *Spectator.*

Cha′mbering, debauchery, rioting, effeminacy, luxury. Not in *chambering* or wantonneſs. *Romans.*

Cha′mberlain [*chambellan*, Fr. *camerlingo*, It. *camerèro*, Sp.] a name given to ſeveral officers.

Lord Great Chamberlain *of England*, the 6th officer of the crown, a conſiderable part of his function is at a coronation, who has the government of the palace of Weſtminſter, and provides all things for the houſe of lords, during the ſitting of the houſe, with livery and lodging in the king's-court; he diſpoſes of the ſword of ſtate; under him are the gentleman-uſher of the black-rod, yeomen-uſhers, and door-keepers.

Lord Chamberlain *of the King's Houſhold*, an officer who looks to the king's chambers and wardrobe, and governs the under-officers, and has the overſight of the phyſicians, ſurgeons, the ſerjeants at arms, chaplains, and apothecaries, *&c.* except the precinct of the bed-chamber.

> A patriot is a fool in every age,
> When all lord *chamberlains* allow the ſtage. *Pope.*

Chamberlain. 1. The waiter above-ſtairs of an inn, the ſervant who makes the gueſts beds at a public inn. 2. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the Exchequer, of Cheſter, and of the city of London.

Cha′mberlains *of the Exchequer*, two officers who formerly uſed to have the controlment of the pells of receipts, and payments, and kept certain keys of treaſury and records.

Cha′mberlainſhip [of *chamberlain*] the office of a chamberlain.

Chamberla′ria, or Chamberlange′ria [in old Latin records] chamberlainſhip, or office of a chamberlain.

Cha′mber-lye, urine.

Cha′mbermaid [of *chamber* and *maid*] a maid, whoſe buſineſs is to dreſs a lady, and wait on her in her chamber.

Cha′mberry, the capital of the dutchy of Savoy, in Italy, ſituated 90 miles north-weſt of Turin, and 45 ſouth of Geneva. Lat. 45° 40′ N. Long. 5° 45′ E.

Cha′mbers *of the King* [in old records] the ports or have England.

To Cha′mblet [from *camelot*] to variegate, to vary. Some have the veins more varied and *chambleted*, as oak. *Bacon.*

Chambra′nle [in architecture] an order in maſonry and joiner's work, which borders the three ſides of doors, windows and chimneys. It is different, according to the different orders of architecture, and is compoſed of three parts, *viz.* the top called traverſe, and the two ſides called the aſcendants.

Cha′mbrel [of an horſe] the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

Chame′leon. See Chamæleon. The chameleon hath four feet, and on each foot three claws; its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it faſtens itſelf to the branches of trees. Some have aſſerted, that it lives only on air; but it has been obſerved to feed on flies, catched with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick. This animal is ſaid to aſſume the colour of thoſe things to which it is applied; but our modern obſervers aſſure us, that its natural colour, when at reſt, and in the ſhade, is a bluiſh grey; though ſome are yellow, and others green, but both of a ſmaller kind. *Calmet.* A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigneſs of an ordinary lizard. *Bacon.*

> The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
> The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. *Dryden.*

Chame′lion [in hieroglyphics] repreſents an hypocrite, and a time-ſerver, one that is of any religion, and takes any impreſſion that will ſerve his preſent turn; for it is related of this creature, that it can change itſelf into any colour but white and red. The late author of the hiſtory of the Popes has given us plenty of theſe *changelings* in religion, and *court-ſerving* characters in the *councils* held under the *chriſtian* emperors of the fourth and ſucceeding centuries. See Councils.

To Cha′mfer [*cambrer*, Fr.] to channel or make hollow.

Chamfer, or Chamfret [with architects] a ſmall furrow or gutter on a pillar, an ornament conſiſting of half a ſcotia.

Cha′mfered [with botaniſts] the ſtalks of ſome plants are ſaid to be *chamfered*, when they have impreſſions upon them like furrows.

Cha′mfering, or Chamera′ining [in carpentry, *&c.*] is the cutting the edge or end of any thing aſlope or level.

Ca′mlet [*camelot*, Fr. of *camelus*, Lat. a camel] camlet, a ſtuff originally made of camel's hair; ſee Camelot. To make a *camlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering conſiſt of a double line. *Peacham.*

Cha′mois, or Cha′moys *Leather*, commonly called ſhammy, the ſkin of a kind of wild-goat. The wild ox and the *chamois*. *Deutoronomy.*

Cha′momile [*χαμαιμηλον*, Gr.] an odoriferous plant. It hath a fibroſe root; the leaves are cut into ſegments. This plant was formerly in great requeſt for making green walks, and is ſtill cultivated for medicinal uſe. *Miller.* See Camomile.

Cha′mos, or Che′mosh [כמוש, Heb.] an idol of the Moabites, which, according to the opinion of ſome, was the ſame with Baal-Phegor, or Priapus; but others take it to be Bacchus.

To Champ, *verb act.* [*champayer*, O. Fr.] 1. To chew or bite as a horſe does the bit.

> The ſteeds capariſon'd with purple ſtand,
> And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To devour. The pieces of a tobacco-pipe left ſuch a delicious roughneſs on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

To Champ, *verb neut.* to perform frequently the action of biting; as, the frequent motion and *champing* with the jaws. To *champ* upon the bit. *Hooker.*

Champai′gn [in geography] a province of France, bounded by Picardy on the north; by Lorrain on the eaſt; by Burgundy on the ſouth; and by the iſle of France on the weſt. Its capital is Troyes.

Cha′mpain, or Cha′mpion [of *champagne*, Fr. *campagna*, It.] a large plain, open country. With ſhadowy foreſts, and with *champains* rich'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

A Point Champai′n [in heraldry] an abatement or mark of diſhonour in the coat of one, who unmanly kills a priſoner of war in field, after he has craved quarter.

Cha′mpain *Lychnis* [in botany] a kind of roſe, in colour either red or white.

Champa′rty, or Champe′rty [*champart*, probably of *champ*, a field, and *partir*, Fr. to divide] a term uſed in the common law, for the maintenance of a perſon in a ſuit depending, upon condition to have part of the lands and goods when recovered.

Champe′rtors [in common law] thoſe who move law ſuits at their proper coſts, to have part of the lands or goods ſued for, or part of the gain.

Champi′gnion, a red gill'd, edible muſhroom. *Fr.*

> He viler friends with doubtful muſhrooms treats,
> Secure for you himſelf *champignions* eat. *Dryden.*

Cha′mpion [Fr. *campio*, low Lat. *campione*, It. *campiòn*, Sp. prob. of cempa, Sax. a ſoldier, of kaemper, Teut. kaempffer, H. Ger. a dueliſt or prize-fighter, kaempen, kaempffen, to fight. From whence, likewiſe, prefixing ſieg, Teut. a victory, the Sicambri, a warlike people dwelling formerly on the banks of the Rhine, *q. d.* ſieg-kaempffer or fighters for victory. See Camp] 1. One who fights a duel, or undertakes a cauſe by ſingle combat; as, a matter tried by duel between two *champions*. 2. A hero, a ſtout warrior; as, a zealous *champion* for truth. 3. In common law, *champion* is taken no leſs for him that trieth the combat in his own cauſe, than for him that fighteth in the cauſe of another. *Cowel.*

Cha′mpion *of the King*, an officer, whoſe buſineſs it is, at the coronation of a king of England, to ride into Weſtminſter-hall, armed *cap-a-pe*, while the king is at dinner, and to throw down his gauntlet by way of challenge; proclaiming by a herald, that if any man ſhall deny or gainſay the king's title to the crown, he is there ready to defend it in ſingle combat, *&c.* which done, the king drinks to him, ſending him a gilt cup with a cover, full of wine, which the champion drinks, and has the cup for his fee.

To Champion [from the noun] to challenge one to combat.

The ſeed of Banquo, kings!
Rather than ſo, come fate into the liſt,
And *champion* me to th' utterance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chance, *ſubſt.* 1. Fortune, the cauſe of fortuitous events.

We profeſs
Ourſelves to be the ſlaves of *chance.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Chance is only a compendious way of ſpeaking, whereby we would expreſs, that ſuch effects as are commonly attributed to chance, were verily produced by their true and proper cauſes, but without their deſign to produce them. *Bentley.* 2. The act of fortune or chance; as, leave him to take his *chance.* 3. Hazard, or fortune; a term we apply to events, to denote that they happen without any neceſſary cauſe; fortuitous event, caſual occurrence, A *chance* or caſualty, as it relates to ſecond cauſes, ſignifies no more than that there are ſome events beſides the knowledge and power of ſecond agents. *South.* 4. Succeſs, event, luck.

How we'll together, and the *chance* of goodneſs
Be like our warranted quarrel. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Misfortune, miſluck, unhappy accident. Common *chances* common men could bear. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Poſſibility of any thing happening.

But *chance* may lead where I may meet
Some wand'ring ſpirit. *Milton.*

Chance [as an allegorical deity with the ancients] was confounded ſometimes with deſtiny, and ſometimes with fortune, and repreſented as a god.

Chance [in metaphyſics] many things happen by chance in the world, with regard to ſecond cauſes; but nothing at all happens by chance, in regard to the firſt cauſe (God.) And ſuch is that truly *ſublime* ſentiment which Milton puts into the mouth of the ſupreme Father.

———My goodneſs, which is free
To act, or not. Neceſſity and chance
Approach not me; and what I will is fate.
Parad. Loſt, B. 7. l. 171.

See Authentic and Necessary *Cauſe.*

Chance, is alſo uſed for the manner of deciding things, the conduct or direction whereof is left at large, and not reducible to any determinate rules or meaſures, or where there is no ground or pretence, as at cards, dice, *&c.*

Chance, *adj.* [ſeldom uſed but in compoſition] happening by chance. They met like *chance*-companions on the way. *Dryden.* The next *chance*-comer. *Dryden.*

Chance-medley [in law] the accidental killing of a man, not without fault of the killer, but without any evil intent. It is alſo termed manſlaughter by miſadventure; for which the offender ſhall have his pardon of courſe, in caſe he was doing a lawful act; but if an unlawful one, it is felony.

To Chance, to fall, to happen. Tell us what hath *chanc'd* to day. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cha'nceable [from *chance*] accidental. The *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia. *Sidney.*

Cha'ncel [probably of *cancelli,* Lat. grates] is properly an incloſed or ſeparated place, ſurrounded with bars, to defend judges and other officers from the preſs or crowd of the people.

Chancel *of a Church* [from *cancelli,* Lat. lettices, with which the chancel was incloſed. *Johnſon.* Probably of cantſel, Du. kantzel, Ger. a pulpit, or place elevated, from whence any thing is read or publiſhed] 1. Part of the choir, betwen the altar and communion table, and the balluſtrade or rails that incloſe it, where the miniſter is placed at the celebration of the communion. 2. The eaſtern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Cha'ncellor [*chancellier,* Fr. *cancelliero,* It. *chancillèr,* Sp. cancelier, Du. cantzler, Ger. *cancellarius,* Lat. from *cancellare, literas vel ſcriptum lineâ per medium ducta damnare,* and ſeemeth of itſelf likewiſe to be derived *a cancellis,* which ſignifies the ſame with κιγκλιδες, a lettice] an officer ſuppoſed originally to have been a notary or ſcribe under the emperor, and named *cancellarius,* becauſe he ſat behind a lattice, to avoid being preſſed upon by the people.

Lord High Chancellor [of Great-Britain] the chief perſon next to the ſovereign, for the adminiſtration of juſtice in civil affairs; who has an abſolute power to moderate and temper written law according to equity: he is conſtituted by the king's delivering to him the great ſeal, and by taking an oath.

Go, buckle to the law. Is this an hour
To ſtretch your limbs? You'll ne'er be *chancellor.* *Dryden.*

Chancellor [of the Exchequer] an officer conſtituted to qualify extremities, and order matters in that court; he has alſo power, with others, to compound for forfeitures upon penal ſtatutes, bonds, and recognizances, acknowledged to the king; he has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of firſt fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treaſurer, chancellor and barons, as that of common law before the barons only.

Chancellor [in the eccleſiaſtical court] a biſhop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the biſhop in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church.

Chancellor *of a Cathedral,* a dignitary whoſe office it is to ſuperintend the regular exerciſe of devotion,

Chancellor [of the Dutchy of Lancaſter] is the chief officer in that court, conſtituted a judge to try and determine all cauſes and controverſies between the king and the tenants of the dutchy land, and otherwiſe to direct all the kings affairs pertaining thereto.

Chancellors, there are alſo a chancellor of the order of the garter; a chancellor of an univerſity; a chancellor of the firſt fruits; of a dioceſe, *&c.*

Chancellor [of an univerſity] ſeals the deplomas or letters of decrees, proviſion, *&c.* given in the univerſity.

Chancellor [of Oxford] is their magiſtrate, whom the ſtudents themſelves elect; his office is to govern the univerſity *durante vitâ,* to preſerve and defend the rights and privileges of it, to call together aſſemblies, and to do juſtice among the members under his juriſdiction.

Vice Chancellor [of Oxford] is nominated annually by the chancellor, and elected by the univerſity in convocation, to ſupply the abſence of the chancellor.

Pro Vice Chancellors, four perſons choſen out of the heads of colleges, by the vice-chancellor, to one of which he deputes his power to act in his abſence.

Chancellor [of *Cambridge*] much the ſame with the chancellor of Oxford, ſaving that he does not hold his office *durante vitâ,* but may be elected every three years.

Vice Chancellor [of Cambridge] is annually choſen by the ſenate out of two perſons nominated by the heads of colleges and halls.

Chancellor [of the order of the garter, and other military orders] an officer who ſeals the commiſſions of the chapter, and aſſembly of the knights; keeps the regiſter, and delivers the acts under the ſeal of the order.

Cha'ncellorship [of *chancellor*] the office or dignity of a chancellor. The next Sunday after Sir Thomas More gave up his *chancellorſhip* of England, he came himſelf to his wife's pew, and uſed the uſual words of his gentleman uſher, madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Cha'ncery [*chancellerie,* Fr. *cancelleria,* It. *chancelleria,* Sp. of *cancelli,* Lat. cantzley, Ger.] the grand court of equity and conſcience, inſtituted to moderate the rigour of the other courts, which are tied down to the ſtrict letter of the law; of this the lord chancellor of England, or the lord keeper of the great ſeal, is chief judge.

Chancery-*Court,* was firſt ordained by William the Conqueror; who alſo appointed or inſtituted the courts of juſtice, which always removed with his court.

Cha'ncre, an ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies. *Fr.*

Cha'ncrous [of *chancre,* ulcerous] having the qualities of a chancre. A *chancrous* callus. *Wiſeman.*

Cha'ndeleer [in gunnery] a frame of wood of two large planks, ſix or ſeven feet aſunder, but parallel, on each of which is raiſed two pieces of wood perpendicularly, between which faſcines are laid, which form a parapet; they are made moveable from place to place, according as there ſhall be occaſion, in order to cover workmen.

Cha'ndelier, a branch for candles. *Fr.*

Cha'ndler [of *candela,* Lat. a candle, whence *chandelier,* Fr. *candiéyro,* Sp.] a maker or ſeller of candles; he is diſtinguiſhed by tallow-chandler.

The *chandler's* baſket on his ſhoulder borne,
With tallow ſpots thy coat. *Gay.*

It is alſo applied to ſeveral ſorts of trades; as a ſeller of ſeveral ſorts of ſmall wares is called a chandler; as, a *chandler's* ſhop, a ſhip *chandler,* one who ſells things uſed for ſhipping; and corn *chandler,* one who ſells corn.

Cha'ndry, an apartment in the houſe of a king or nobleman, where candles, *&c.* are kept.

Chanfra'in blanc [with horſemen] is a white mark upon a horſe, deſcending from the fore-head almoſt to the noſe. *Fr.*

Cha'nfrin [with horſemen] is the fore-part of a horſe's head, extending from under the ears along the interval, between the eye-brows down to the noſe.

Change [from the verb] 1. Alteration of the ſtate of any thing.

Since I ſaw you laſt,
There's a *change* upon you. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Variety, a ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another; as, *change* and variety of company. 3. The time of the moon when it begins a new monthly revolution; as, the *change* of the moon. 4. Novelty.

Our fathers did for *change* to France repair,
And they for *change* will try our Engliſh air. *Dryden.*

5. In ringing, an alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is rung. Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells an hundred and twenty. *Holder.* 6. That which makes a variety, which may be uſed for another of the ſame kind; as, *changes* of garments.

Change, or Exchange; as, to go to *Change,* meaning to go to the Royal-Exchange in London.

Change, or a return of ſmall money out of a piece of greater value given; as, ſilver for *change* of a guinea.

Change [hunting term] is when a ſtag, met by chance, is taken for that which has been diſlodged and purſued ſometime before.

To Change, *verb act.* [*changer,* Fr. *cangiare,* It. of *cambio,* Lat. and that of cham (*vide. Lex Sal.*) ham, han, hand, the hand: and ſo the Germ. of hand have handeln, to trade or deal, bargains being anciently confirmed by joining hands] 1. To put one thing in the place of another; as, to *change* ſervants often. 2. To reſign one thing for the ſake of another; with *for.* They *change for* better, but we *change for* worſe. *Dryden.* 3. To convert or diſcount a piece of money into ſmaller, or others of equal value; as, to *change* a guinea. 4. To give or take reciprocally; having *with*; as, I will not *change* fortune or condition *with* you. 5. To alter; as, his countenance *changed.* 6. To transform, to metamorphoſe; as, Actæon was *changed* into a ſtag. 7. To exchange or barter; as, they *change* of one kind of goods for another. 8. To mend the diſpoſition.

I would ſhe were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Intreat ſome pow'r to *change* this curriſh Jew. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. In horſemanſhip. To *change* a horſe, or to *change* hands, is to turn or bear the horſe's head from one hand to the other, as from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

To Change, *verb neut.* 1. To undergo an alteration; as, his mind may *change,* or the times may *change.* 2. To begin a new monthly revolution; as, the moon *changes.*

Cha'ngeable [from *change*] 1. Apt to change, or ſubject to alter; unconſtant, fickle, changeable; as, a *changeable* humour. 2. Poſſible to be changed. Vaſcular parts of vegetables ſeem ſcarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Having the quality of exhibiting various appearances; as, *changeable* taffata.

Cha'ngeableness [of *changeable*] liable or aptneſs to change; inconſtancy, fickleneſs. There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableneſs* with which we are juſtly branded. *Addiſon.* 2. Suſceptibility of change: oppoſed to immutability. Concerning the *changeableneſs* or immutability of laws, conſider their nature and quality. *Hooker.*

CHAN'GEABLY [from *changeable*] unconſtantly.

CHA'NGEFUL [from *change* and *full*] full of change, inconſtant, fickle. *Changeful* orders are devized for her good. *Spenſer.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING [from *change*; the word ariſes from an old ſuperſtitious opinion, that the fairies ſteal away children, and put others, that are ugly and ſtupid, in their ſtead] 1. A child changed or left in the room of another.

And her baſe elfin breed there for thee left,
Such men do *changelings* call, ſo chang'd by fairies theft.
Spenſer.

2. A fool, or ſilly fellow; an ideot, a natural. *Changelings* and fools of heaven. *Dryden.* 3. One apt to change, he who wavers.

They had turn'd from ſide to ſide,
And as they *changelings* liv'd, they dy'd. *Hudibras.*

CHA'NGER, an officer of the mint, who changes money for gold or ſilver.

Money CHANGER, a banker, one who deals in the receipt and payment of money.

CHA'NNEL [*canel*, Fr. and Sp. *canale*, It. *cannel*, Port. canael, Du. canal, Ger. *canalis*, Lat.] 1. The middle or deepeſt part of any ſea, harbour or river; the hollow bed of running waters; as, the *channel*, of a river. 2. Figuratively, the courſe of any thing eſtabliſhed thro' uſe or cuſtom. It is not eaſy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain courſe, to change the *channel*, and turn the ſtreams another way. *Spenſer.* 3. Any hollow or cavity drawn lengthwiſe. Scalding tears wore a *channel* where they fell. *Dryden.* 4. A ſtrait or narrow ſea between two lands, *&c.* as that of St. George, between Great-Britain and Ireland; and the Britiſh channel, between France and Britain.

CHANNEL [of a horſe] is the hollow between the two bars or the nether jaw bones, in which the tongue is lodged.

CHANNEL [with architects] a gutter or furrow of a pillar.

CHANNEL [in architecture] a channel in the Ionic chapiter, is a part which lies ſomewhat hollow under the *abacus*, and open upon the *echinus*, and hath its contours or turnings on each ſide to make the *volutas* or *ſcrolls*.

CHANNEL *of the Larmier*, is the ſoffit of a cornice, which makes the pendant mouchette.

CHANNEL *of the Volute* [in the Ionic capital] is the face of its circumvolution.

To CHANNEL [from the noun] to cut any thing in channels or furrows. No more ſhall trenching war *channel* her fields. *Shakeſpeare.* This column is perpetually *channel'd*, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton.*

CHANT [*cantus*, Lat.] 1. The vocal muſic of churches. 2. Song or melody in general. *Chant* of tuneful birds reſounding loud. *Milton.*

To CHANT, *verb act.* [*chanter*, Fr. *cantàr*, Sp. *cantare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To ſing.

The cheerful birds of ſundry kind
Do *chant* ſweet muſic. *Spenſer.*

2. To celebrate, praiſe, or extol by ſong. The poets *chant* it in the theatres. *Bramhall.* 3. To ſing in cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT, *verb neut.* to ſing or make melody with the voice. They *chant* to the ſound of the viol. *Amos.*

CHA'NTER [*chanteur*, Fr. *cantore*, It. *chántre*, Sp. of *cantator*, Lat.] 1. The chief ſinger in a cathedral, church, or chapel, the maſter of a choir. 2. A ſinger, a ſongſter in general.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame nature's lays. *Wotton.*

CHA'NTICLEAR, or CHA'NTICLEER [of *chant* and *clear*, Fr. clear or ſhrill] a name ſometimes given to a cock, on account of his clear loud crow. For crowing loud the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden.*

CHA'NTLATE [in architecture] a piece of wood faſtened near the ends of the rafters, and projecting beyond the wall for ſupporting two or three rows of tiles, to prevent the rain-water from trickling down the ſides of the wall.

CHA'NTRESS [from *chant*] a woman ſinger. *Chantreſs* of the woods. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY [*chanterie*, Fr.] a chapel anciently joined to ſome cathedral or pariſh church, and endowed with annual revenues for the maintenance of one or more prieſts, to ſing maſs daily for the ſouls of the founders and others.

CHAO'LOGY [of χαος and λεγω, Gr.] the hiſtory or deſcription of the chaos.

CHAO'MANCY [of χαος, air, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] the ſkill of prognoſticating, by obſervations made on the air.

CHAOMA'NTICA *Signa* [with Paracelſians] prognoſtics which were taken from obſervations made of the air.

CHA'OS [Lat. χαος, Gr. confus'd ſubſtance. Philo. Jud.] 1. According to the heathen philoſophers, a dark and rude maſs of matter, or an irregular ſyſtem of the elements, and all ſorts of particles mixed and jumbled together; out of which they ſuppoſe the world to have been formed at firſt. And does not MOSES himſelf ſuppoſe the ſame? Or what difference between his "*Earth without form, and void*" and OVID's *rudis indigeſtaque moles?* Tho', in juſtice to Moſes, it ſhould be obſerved, that *he* does not, like ſome philoſophers, ſuppoſe the eternity (much leſs *ſelf-exiſtence*) of matter; but repreſents this *unformed* and *undigeſted* chaos as the effect of a divine cauſe: for he had ſaid juſt before "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." Other artiſts can work only on materials already produced to their hand: but the *ſupreme* agent can provide his own; or, as Irenæus ſtrongly expreſſed it, "Eſt omnium SUBSTANTIA voluntas ejus." The univerſe would have been a confuſed *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.* 2. Confuſion, irregular mixture. I could not have brought church and ſtate to ſuch a *chaos* of confuſions. *King Charles.* 3. Any confuſed or diſorderly heap of things, wherein the parts are undiſtinguiſhed.

Pleas'd with a work where nothing's juſt or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAO'TIC [from *chaos*] of or belonging to a chaos; alſo reſembling a chaos, confuſed, jumbled, undiſtinguiſhed. The terraqueous globe was in a *chaotic* ſtate. *Derham.*

To CHAP [kappen, Du. to cut. This word ſeems originally the ſame with chop; nor were they probably diſtinguiſhed at firſt, otherwiſe than by accident; but they have now a meaning ſomething different, tho' referable to the ſame original ſenſe. *Johnſon.* Probably a corruption of to gape] to break into gapings, chinks, cracks, flaws, or openings; as, heat *chaps* the ground in a drought.

Then would unballanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the ruſſet plain. *Blackmore.*

CHAP, a chink, hiatus or opening. What *chaps* are made in the earth, are filled up. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP [of ceapan, Sax. to buy] a corruption or contraction of chapman.

CHAP, the upper or lower part of a beaſts mouth; ſeldom uſed in the ſingular, but among anatomiſts. Froth fills his *chaps*, he ſends a grunting ſound. *Dryden.* The nether *chap* in the male ſkeleton is half an inch broader than in the female. *Grew.*

CHAPS, in low language, is applied to the human mouth; as, he licks his *chaps* at it.

CHAPE [*chappe*, Fr. *chapa*, Sp. a thin plate of any metal] 1. A ſteel or ſilver tip or caſe that ſtrengthens the end of the ſcabbard of a ſword. *Phillips.* 2. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as, the hook of a ſcabbard by which it is held in the belt. 3. The points by which a buckle is held to the back ſtrap. This is monſieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his ſcarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHAPE [with hunters] the tip at the end of the tail of a fox.

CHAPEA'U [in heraldry] a cap of ſtate of velvet, of a ſcarlet colour, lined with ermine, worn by dukes. The creſt of noblemens coats of arms is borne on this cap as on a wreath, and is parted by it from the helmet; which no creſt muſt immediately touch.

CHA'PEL [*chapelle*, Fr. *cappelle*, It. *capillà*, Sp. *capella*, Port. capel, Du. capelle, Ger. *capella*, Lat. prob. of καπηλεια, Gr. tents or booths] a ſort of little church ſerved by an incumbent, under the denomination of a chaplain.

CHAPEL *of Eaſe*, is a chapel that ſtands at a diſtance from the pariſh church, where the pariſh is large; being built for the eaſe of the pariſhioners that live a great diſtance from the mother church, and is ſerved by a curate at their charge.

Free CHAPEL, is a chapel of eaſe, which has a ſettled revenue for the perpetual maintenance of the curate, ſo as not to be any charge either to the rector or the pariſhioners. A *free chapel* is ſuch as is founded by the king of England. *Ayliffe.*

CHAPEL [with printers] a work-room or printing-office; ſo called, becauſe printing in England was firſt performed in a chapel at Weſtminſter-Abbey.

CHA'PELESS [from *chape*] having no chape. An old ruſty ſword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeleſs*, with two broken points. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHAPEL *in the Frith*, a market town of the peak in Derbyſhire, 26 miles from Derby, and 149 from London.

CHA'PELETS [with horſemen] a couple of ſtirrup leathers, each of them mounted with a ſtirrup, and joined at top in a ſort of leather buckle, called the head of the chapelet, by which being adjuſted to the rider's length and bore, they are made faſt to the ſaddle.

CHA'PELLANY [from *chapel*] A *chapellany* is uſually ſaid to be that which does not ſubſiſt of itſelf, but is built and founded within ſome other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe.*

CHAPELO'NIANS [a cant word made from *chapel*] the members or workmen pertaining to a printing office, who have paid a certain fine, *&c.*

CHA'PELRY [*chapelerie*, Fr.] the juriſdiction or bounds of any chapel.

CHA'PERON, a hood or cap; eſpecially that worn by the knights of the garter, being part of the habit of that order. The honourable habiliments; as, robes of ſtate, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of ſtate. *Camden.*

CHA'PERON [of a bit-mouth] a name which horſemen give to ſcatch-mouths, and all others that are not canon-mouths, and ſignifies the end of the bit that joins to the branch, juſt by the blanket. *Fr.*

CHA'PFALN [of *chap* and *fallen*] having the mouth or chap ſtruck or fallen.

A *chapfaln* beaver looſely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden.*

CHA'PITER [*chapiteau*, Fr. *capitello*, It. with architects] the head, crown, capital, or upper part of a pillar. He overlaid the *chapiters* and the fillets with gold. *Exodus.*

CHAPITERS *with Mouldings* [in architecture] are thoſe that have no ornaments, as the Tuſcan and Doric.

CHAPITERS *with Sculptures* [in architecture] are thoſe which are ſet off with leaves and carved works, the fineſt of which is that of the Corinthian order.

CHAPITERS [in law] certain articles, comprizing a ſhort account of ſuch matters as are to be enquired into, or preſented before the juſtices of the peace of aſſize, or eyre, in their ſeſſion.

CHA'PLAIN [*chapelain*, Fr *cappellano*, It. *capellan*, Sp. *capelam*, Port. cabellan, Ger. *capellanus*, Lat.] he who performs divine ſervice in a chapel.

CHA'PLAIN [in a law ſenſe] one who attends upon the king or other perſon of quality, in order to inſtruct him and his family in matters of religion, by reading prayers and preaching.

CHA'PLAINSHIP. 1. The office of a chaplain. 2. The profeſſion or revenue of a chaplain.

CHAPLESS [from *chap*] having no fleſh about the mouth.

A charnel houſe,
With reeky ſhanks, and yellow *chapleſs* bones. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'PLET [*chapelet*, Fr.] 1. A wreath or garland to be worn about the head. *Chaplets* green upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.* 2. The tuft of Feathers on the head of a peacock.

CHAPLET, 1. [In architecture] a kind of ornament, a fillet, being a little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives. 2. [In horſemanſhip] a couple of ſtirrup leathers, mounted each with a ſtirrup, and joining at top in a ſort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are faſtened to the pummel of a ſaddle, after they have been adjuſted to the length and bearing of the rider. They are made uſe of to avoid the trouble of taking up or letting down the ſtirrups every time a perſon mounts on a different horſe and ſaddle, and ſo ſupply the want of academy ſaddles. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

CHAPLETS [with Roman Catholics] a certain number of beads, threaded like a bracelet, by which they count their daily *pater-noſters* and *ave-Maria*'s. A different ſort of chaplets is uſed by the Mahometans.

CHA'PMAN [koopman, Du. O. and L. Ger. kauffman, H. Ger. kobmand, Dan. koepman, Su. all which ſignify a merchant, of ceapan, cypman, copeman or ceepman, Sax. a buyer] one who cheapens or offers to purchaſe.

Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their ſhops are dens, the buyer is the prey. *Dryden.*

CHA'PMANRY [of ceapman and ꞃıc, Sax. a kingdom] the employment or dealings of a chapman, or buyer.

CHA'PMANSHIP, the occupation of buying or ſelling.

CHAPPE [in heraldry] ſignifies cloaked, and is repreſented by dividing the chief by lines drawn from the centre, at the upper edge to angles below into three parts. The ſections on the ſides being of a different metal or colour from the reſt. Some call it a *chief party per bend dexter or ſiniſter*, or both.

CHA'PPERONNE [in heraldry] ſignifies hooded, of *chapperonne*, an hood, which covers the head, ſuch as friars wear, with as much hanging down as covers the ſhoulders, and part of the arms cloſed every way.

CHAPPEROO'NS, or SHAFFEROO'NS, are thoſe little ſhields containing death's heads, and other funeral devices, placed on the foreheads of horſes that draw hearſes at funerals. The reaſon of their being ſo called, is becauſe theſe devices were anciently faſtened to the *chapperonnes*, that thoſe horſes uſed to wear with their other coverings of ſtate.

CHA'POURNET, a little hood, the figure of which is uſed by heralds, for a bearing in a coat of arms.

CHAPS [probably of gaping] See CHAP. 1. The mouth of a beaſt of prey.

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden.*

2. It is applied, in contempt, to the mouth of a man.

CHAPT, or CHA'PPED [part. paſſ. of *to chap*] having clefts or fiſſures gaping.

CHA'PTER [*chapitre*, Fr. *capitolo*, It. *capitulo*, Sp. kapittel, Du. kapitel, Ger. *capitulum*, of *caput*, Lat. the head] 1. A diviſion or part of a book. 2. Hence comes the proverbial phraſe, *to the end of the chapter*, that is, throughout, to the end of any thing. *L'Eſtrange* uſes it.

CHA'PTER [*capitulum*, Lat. in the common as well as canon or civil law, from which it is borrowed] 1. An aſſembly of the whole body of the clergymen appertaining to a cathedral, collegiate or conventual church; the place of their aſſembly. 2. The place where delinquents receive correction. *Ayliffe.* 3. A decretal epiſtle. *Ayliffe.*

CHAPTER *Houſe*, a building contiguous to, or near a cathedral or collegiate church, where the chapter is held.

CHA'PTRELS [probably from *chapitre*, *Johnſon.* with architects] the ſame as impoſts, *i. e.* thoſe parts on which the feet of arches ſtand; the capitals of pillars or pillaſters on which they are ſupported. Let the key-ſtone break without the arch, ſo much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels*. *Moxon.*

CHAR [in the Britiſh tongue] is uſed for caer, which ſignifies a city, and being adjoined to the names of places, ſignifies the city of that place.

CHAR [of uncertain derivation. *Johnſon*] a fiſh found only in Winander-meer in Lancaſhire.

CHAR [cyꞃꞃe, work, Sax. lye. It is is derived by Skinner from *charge*, Fr. buſineſs, or caꞃe, Sax. care, or keeren, Du. to ſweep] a ſingle job, work done by the day.

The maid that milks,
And does the meaneſt *chars*. *Shakeſpeare.*
To *char*-work did aſpire,
Meat, drink, and two-pence, were her daily hire. *Dryden.*

To CHAR [from the noun] to do jobs by the day, without being hired.

To CHAR, to make charcoal of wood of oak, alder, lime-tree, &c. by cutting it into convenient lengths, and piling it up in the form of a pyramid in a deep pit, made in the ground for that purpoſe, having a little hole to put in the fire; to burn wood to a black coal. Woodward uſes it.

CHAR-WOMAN, a woman employed occaſionally for odd jobs or for ſingle days. Swift uſes it.

CHA'RACTER [*caractère*, Fr. *carattere*, It. *caráter*, Sp. *character*, Lat. of χαρακτὴρ, Gr.] 1. A mark, ſtamp, or repreſentation.

Leſs expreſſing
The *character* of that dominion given
O'er other creatures. *Milton.*

2. A certain manner of air or aſſemblage of qualities, which reſult from ſeveral particular marks, which diſtinguiſh a thing from any other, ſo as it may be thereby known; a repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities; as we ſay, the *character* of Alexander, Cicero, &c. 3. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities. Homer has excelled in the multitude and variety of his *characters*. *Addiſon.* 3. Perſonal qualities, particular conſtitution of the mind.

Moſt women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

4. The hand or manner of writing; as, you know the *character* of this hand writing. 5. An account of any thing, as good or bad. This ſubterraneous paſſage is much mended, ſince Seneca gave ſo bad a *character* of it. *Addiſon.*

CHARACTER [with poets] is the reſult of the manners, or that which is proper to each perſon, by which he is ſingular in his manners, and diſtinguiſhable from others.

CHARACTER [with Romiſh divines] a certain indelible mark or impreſſion, which is left behind them by certain ſacraments in thoſe that receive them.

CHARACTER, is uſed for certain viſible qualities which claim reverence or reſpect from thoſe that are veſted with them; adventitious qualities impreſſed by any office; as, the dignity of the *character* of a biſhop, of an ambaſſador, &c.

Nominal CHARACTERS, are thoſe properly called letters, in writing or printing, which ſerve to expreſs things.

But his neat cookery!
——He cut our roots in *characters*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Real CHARACTERS, are ſuch as expreſs things and ideas inſtead of names.

Emblematical CHARACTER,S are ſuch as not only expreſs the things themſelves, but, in ſome meaſure, perſonate them and exhibit their form; ſuch as the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

CHARACTER [with the canting crew] ſignifies burnt in the hand; as, *he has got the character*; that is, he has been burnt in the hand.

To CHARACTER [from the noun] to inſcribe, or engrave.

There trees ſhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RACTERISM [χαρακτηρισμος, or χαρακτηρισμα, Gr.] the deſcription or ſetting out of a perſon by a character. *Append. ad Theſaur. H. Steph.*

CHARACTERI'STIC, or CHARACTERI'STICAL, *adj.* [from to *characterize*] that which conſtitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties of any perſon or thing; as, to prefix a *characteriſtic* diſtinction; and the *characteriſtical* virtues of a hero.

CHARACTERISTIC [of a logarithm] is the ſame as the index or exponent of it.

CHARACTERISTIC *Letter* [in a Greek verb] that conſonant which immediately precedes the varying termination.

CHARACTERISTIC, *ſubſt.* [*caracteriſtique*, Fr.] that which conſtitutes the character; a diſtinguiſhing mark or ſign of any perſon or thing. It is the great and peculiar *characteriſtic* which diſtinguiſhes him from all others. *Pope.*

CHARACTERISTIC *Triangle of a Curve* [in the higher geometry] is a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whoſe hypothenuſe is a part of the curve, not ſenſibly different from a right line.

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS [of *characteriſtical*] the quality of having characteriſtics, or being characteriſtical, or peculiar to a character.

To CHA'RACTERIZE [*caractériſer*, Fr. *caratterizzare*, It. of *characterizo*, Lat of χαρακτηρίζω, Gr] 1. To give a character or deſcription of the peculiar and perſonal qualities of a man or woman; as, to *characterize* any perſon. *Swift.* 2. To imprint, to engrave. Sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the ſoul. *Hale.* 3. To mark with a particular ſtamp or token. African and Grecian faces are *characterized*. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RACTERLESS [from *character*] having no character, being without a character.

Mighty ſtates *characterleſs* are grated
To duſty nothing. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RACTERY, impreſſion, mark, diſtinction. Fairies uſe flowers for their *charactery*. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RAG [a word of Arabian extract, and which ſignifies the income or revenue of a kingdom. *Golius.*] the tribute which Chriſtians and Jews pay to the grand ſignior.

CHA'RCAS, the ſouthern diviſion of Peru, in South America, remarkable for the ſilver mines of Potoſi.

CHARD, a market town of Somerſetſhire, 140 miles from London. In the reign of Henry III. it was made a free borough, and ſent members to parliament nine times; but loſt that privilege by its own negligence.

CHA'RBON [with horſemen] is that little black ſpot or mark which remains after a large ſpot in the cavity of the corner teeth of a horſe, about the 7th or 8th year, when the cavity fills, and the tooth being ſmooth and equal, is ſaid to be raiſed.

CHA'RCOAL [of kerkolen, Du. *q. d.* coals brought in carts, in diſtinction to ſea coals, which are carried to the Dutch in ſhips. *Minſhew.* It is imagined by Skinner to be derived from *char*, buſineſs; but by Mr. Lye, from *to chark*, to burn] coal made of wood burnt under turf.

Love is a fire that burns and ſparkles
In men as naturally as in *charcoals*,
Which ſooty chemiſts ſtop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*

CHARDS *of Artichoke* [with gardeners] the leaves of fair artichoke plants, wrapt up and bound in ſtraw till they loſe ſome of their bitterneſs and grow white.

CHARDS *of Beets* [with gardeners] are white beets, being tranſplanted into white beds prepared for them, where they produce large tops, with a great, white, downy, main ſhoot, which is the true *chard*. *Mortimer.*

CHARE [probably of cæꞃe, Sax. care] a job or ſmall piece of work; alſo the name of a fiſh, a char. See CHAR.

CHARE-WOMAN, a woman hired by the day to do houſhold work. See CHAR and CHAR-WOMAN.

CHARE'A [in old Lat. records] a charr, carr, or cart.

CHA'RENTE, a river of France, which ariſing in the Limoſin, runs weſtward by Angouleſme and Saintes, and falls into the bay of Biſcay, oppoſite to the iſle of Oleron.

CHA'RENTON, the name of two towns in France, the one on the Marmuade, in the Bourbonnois; the other in the iſle of France, near the confluence of the Marne with the Seine, about three miles ſouth-eaſt of Paris.

CHARGE [Fr. a burden or load, *carico*, It. *cargo*, Sp. and Port.] 1. Management, care, truſt, cuſtody; as, to have any thing in *charge*. 2. Mandate, command. St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philoſophy. *Hooker.* 3. Office, employ or truſt conferred. True to his *charge*, a loyal ſwain, and kind. *Pope.* 4. Anciently it had ſometimes *over* before the perſon or thing entruſted. I gave my brother *charge over* Jeruſalem. *Nehemiah.* 5. It has *of* before the ſubject of truſt or command.

Haſt thou eaten of the tree,
Whereof I gave thee *charge* thou ſhould'ſt not eat? *Milton.*

6. With *upon* before the perſon charged. Love is the higheſt point of our duty, and of God's *charge upon* us. *Taylor.* 7. An accuſation, impeachment, imputation; as, what crime does he lay to my *charge?* 8. The perſon or thing committed to care.

The ſtarry guardian drove his *charge* away
To ſome freſh paſture. *Dryden.*

9. Exhortation of a judge to a jury; as, the chief juſtice gave the *charge.* 10. An engagement, fight, or onſet. Honourable retreats are not inferior to brave *charges. Bacon.* 11. A ſignal for an onſet; as, to ſound a *charge.* 12. The poſture of a weapon fitted for attack or combat.

Their armed ſtaves in *charge. Shakeſpeare.*

13. Expence or coſt. Their *charge* was borne by the Queen. *Bacon.* 14. In later times it is commonly uſed in the plural. The laſt Pope was at conſiderable *charges* to make a little harbour. *Addiſon.*

Charge [in painting] called alſo over-charge, is an exaggerated repreſentation of any perſon; wherein the likeneſs is preſerved, but ridiculed; by picking out and heightening ſomething already amiſs in the face, whether by way of defect or redundancy: Thus, *v. g.* If a man has a noſe a little larger than ordinary, and the painter makes it extravagantly long; or if very ſhort, the painter makes it a mere ſtump, and the like of any other part.

Charge [in gunnery] a certain meaſure of powder and ball, proportionable to the ſize of the fire-arms for which it was allotted.

Charge [with farriers] an external remedy applied to the body of an horſe or other beaſt. It is a ſort of ointment of the conſiſtence of a thick decoction for ſhoulder ſplaits, inflammations and ſprains.

Charge [in heraldry] is whatſoever is borne in the field of an eſcutcheon, whether it be an animal, a plant, or any other repreſentation or figure; but ſome give the name of charges to thoſe things that ſerve to expreſs rewards or additions of honour in a coat of arms, as cantons, flaſks, gyrons, quarters, &c. The *charge* is that which is borne upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peacham.*

Charge *of Lead*, 36 pigs, each containing 6 ſtone, wanting two pounds.

Charge [ſea term] a veſſel is ſaid to be a ſhip of charge, when ſhe draws much water, or ſwims deep in the ſea; ſometimes it is uſed of an unweildy ſhip, which will not ware or ſteer.

To Charge, *verb act.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, It. from *carrus*, Lat. the Ital. however only in the laſt ſenſe; *carrerr*, Port.] 1. To command or give orders. I *charge* thee ſtand. *Dryden.* 2. To accuſe or lay to one's charge, to cenſure. I am far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter. *Wake.* 3. It has *with* before the crime. His angels he *charged with* folly. *Job.* 4. To load or burden. The heart is ſorely *charg'd. Shakeſpeare.* It only *charges* the ſtomach. *Temple.* 5. To entruſt, to commiſſion for ſome certain purpoſe. 6. It has *with* before the thing entruſted. The captain of the guard *charged* Joſeph *with* them. *Geneſis.* 7. To impute as a debt, with *on* before the perſon indebted, or the thing charged. *Charge* the bill *on* me. *Dryden.* All muſt be *charged on* the account of labour. *Locke.* 8. To impute; with *on. Charge* all their crimes *on* abſolute decree. *Pope.* 9. To impoſe as a taſk; having *with.* The goſpel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God. *Tillotſon.* 10. To challenge. To *charge* me to an anſwer as the Pope. *Shakeſpeare.* 11. To attack, to make an onſet. With fury *charge* us and renew the fight. *Dryden.* 12. To fill. It is pity the obeliſks in Rome had not been *charged with* ſeveral parts of the Egyptian hiſtories. *Addiſon.* 13. To load any piece with powder and ball.

To Charge *an Enemy*, is to attack, encounter, or fall upon him.

Chargeable. 1. Coſtly, burdenſome, expenſive; as, a *chargeable* war. 2. Imputable as a debt or crime; as, an account *chargeable* on me; and a fault *chargeable* on all, 3. Accuſable, ſubject to accuſation. Your papers would be *chargeable* with ſomething worſe than indelicacy. *Spectator.*

Cha'rgeableness [of *chargeable*] coſtlineſs, dearneſs, expence. Not their *chargeableneſs*, but their unſatisfactorineſs, moſt deters. *Boyle.*

Cha'rgeably [from *chargeable*] at great coſt or expence. Not *chargeably* bought, but liberally given by his means. *Aſcham.*

Cha'rged [in heraldry] ſignifies the figures repreſented on an eſcutcheon, by which the bearers are diſtinguiſhed one from another. Too many charges in an eſcutcheon are not accounted ſo honourable as fewer.

Charged *Cylinder* [with gunners] is that part of a cannon or piece of ordnance, which contains the powder and ſhot; and is the ſame as chamber.

Cha'rger [from *charge*] a large ſort of diſh.

Tributes land and ſea affords,
Heap'd in great *chargers* load our ſumptuous boards. *Denham.*

Charienti'smus [Lat. χαριεντισμος, Gr.] gracefulneſs, or a good grace in ſpeaking. [In rhetoric] a figure in which a taunting expreſſion is ſoftened with a jeſt or pleaſant piece of raillery; or which *bites* with pleaſantry (ſays Ruffin.) See *Quintil.* l. 8. c. 6.

Cha'rily [from *chary*] with a great deal of regard and care, warily, frugally.

Cha'riness [of *chary*] choiceneſs, caution, nicety, ſcrupulouſneſs. To act villany againſt him that may not ſully the *charineſs* of our honeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cha'rioc, a kind of herb.

Cha'riot [car-rhod, Wel. a wheeled carr; for it is known the Britons fought in ſuch chariots; *charette*, Fr. *carreta*, It. kerre, Su.] 1. A ſort of light coach, with only back ſeats. 2. A carriage for pleaſure or ſtate.

Anthony
Shall ſet thee on triumphant *chariots. Shakeſpeare.*

3. A carr in which men of arms were anciently placed.]

To Chariot, *verb act.* [from the noun] to convey in a chariot. A word ſeldom uſed.

In a fiery column *charioting*
His god-like preſence. *Milton.*

Chariote'er [of *chariot*] a chariot-driver. It is uſed only in ſpeaking of the ancient military chariots.

The gaſping *charioteer* beneath the wheel
Of his own carr. *Dryden.*

Chariot-race [of *chariot* and *race*] an ancient ſport where chariots were driven for prizes, as horſes now run races. A wonderful vigour and ſpirit in the deſcription of the horſe and *chariot-race. Addiſon.*

Charista [among the Romans] a feſtival ſolemnized on the 11th of the calends of March; wherein the relations by blood and marriage, met in order to preſerve a good correſpondence, and that if there happened to be any differences among them, they might be more eaſily accommodated by the good humour and mirth of the entertainment.

Chari'sticary, a ſort of commendatory or donatory, of a perſon to whom the enjoyment of the revenues of a monaſtery, benefice, &c. was given.

Charistolo'chia, Lat. [with botaniſts] mugwort.

Cha'ritable [Fr. *charitatevole*, It. *charitativo*, Sp. and Port.] 1. Loving, kind in judging others, benevolent; as, a *charitable* conſtruction of any action. 2. Kind in giving alms, bountiful, liberal to the poor; as, a *charitable* perſon.

Cha'ritably [of *charitable*] 1. Lovingly, without malignity. *Charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope.* 2. Kindly, liberally, with inclination to relieve the poor.

Charita'tive [in canon law] as, *charitative* ſubſidy, aid, &c. a moderate allowance granted by a council to a biſhop, to bear his expences to a council.

Cha'rities [χαριτες, Gr. *i. e.* the graces] Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphroſyne, the daughters of Jupiter and Autonoe, or of Jupiter and Eurymone. One of theſe was painted with her back towards us, and her face fromward, as proceeding from us; and the other two with their faces towards us, to denote that for one benefit done we ſhould receive double thanks; they are painted naked, to intimate that good offices ſhould be done without diſſembling and hypocriſy; they were repreſented young, to ſignify that the remembrance of benefits ſhould never wax old; and alſo laughing, to ſignify that we ſhould do good to others with chearfulneſs and alacrity. They are repreſented linked together arm in arm, to inſtruct us that one kindneſs ſhould provoke another, ſo that the knot and bond of love ſhould be indiſſoluble. The poets tell us, that they uſed to waſh themſelves in the fountain Acidalius, becauſe benefits, gifts and goods turns, ought to be ſincere and pure, and not baſe, ſordid, and counterfeit.

Cha'rity [*charité*, Fr. *carità*, It. *charidàd*, Sp. *caridade*, Port. *charitas*, Lat.] 1. Tenderneſs, kindneſs, love.

Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, brother, ſon. *Milton.*

2. Benevolent, diſpoſition to think and judge well of others; as, *charity* to mankind. 3. The theological virtue of univerſal love, the love of our brethren, or a kind of brotherly affection of one towards another. The rule and ſtandard, that this habit is to be examined and regulated by among Chriſtians, is the love we bear to ourſelves, or that Chriſt bore to us; that is, it muſt be unfeigned, conſtant, and out of no other deſign but their happineſs. The final object of *charity* is that incomprehenſible beauty which ſhineth in the face of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

Add love,
By name to come call'd *charity*, the ſoul
Of all the reſt. *Milton.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.* 4. Liberality to the poor or diſtreſſed. The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, ſpoke like a chriſtian. 5. Alms, relief given to the poor; as, to refuſe *charity* to one in diſtreſs.

Charity **begins at home.**

Fr. *Charité bien ordonnée* (well diſpoſed) *commence par ſoi-meme.* The Latins ſay: *Omnes ſibi malunt meliùs eſſe quam alteri*: Or, *Proximus ſum egomet mihi.* Ter. Gr. Φιλει δε εαυτȣ μαλλον ȣδεις ȣδενα, &c. *Eraſm. Ad.* All apologies for ſerving ourſelves before our neighbours: We ſay likewiſe in the ſame ſenſe; *The prieſt chriſtens his own child firſt.* The Germans ſay; **Ein jeder iſt ihm ſelbſt das beſte ſchuldig** (every one owes himſelf the beſt.) We have other proverbs to the ſame purpoſe in Engliſh; as, *My coat is nearer than my cloak. The ſhift is nearer than the petticoat. Near is my ſhirt, but nearer is my ſkin*, &c. The Germans ſay: **Das hemd iſt naeher als der rock.** (The ſhirt is nearer than the coat.)

Charity [in hieroglyphics] is repreſented by a pelican, becauſe ſhe nouriſhes her young with her own blood.

Charity is generally repreſented in painting and ſculpture by a beautiful woman of a friendly aſpect, clad in red, a flame proceeding from the crown of her head; a child ſucking at her breaſt, and one on each ſide of her, embracing her with ſeemingly pleaſed countenances. Beautiful, becauſe no character is more ſo in either ſex; of a friendly aſpect, becauſe true charity and friendlineſs are inſeparable; the garment of red ſhews her ſprightlineſs, as the flame does her activity. The number of children are limited to three, to ſignify the triple power of charity, for, without her, we are taught, that faith and hope are nothing.

To Chark, or To Charr, to burn wood to a black cinder, to make charcoal. A fever, like fire in a ſtrong water ſhop, burns a man down to the ground, or, if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal. *Grew.*

Cha'rlatan [Fr. *ciarlatano*, It. from *ciarlare*, to chatter] a mountebank, empiric or quack; a coaxing cheat. Saltim banchoes, quack-ſalvers, and *charlatanes*, deceive them. *Brown.*

Charlata'nical [of *charlatan*] quackiſh, empirical, ignorant, pretending. A cowardly ſoldier, and *charlatanical* doctor. *Cowley.*

Charles's *Wane*, ſeven ſtars in *urſa major.*

Cha'rlemont, a town of the province of Namur, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, about 18 miles ſouth of Namur.

Charlemont, is alſo the name of a town in Ireland, ſituated on the river Blackwater, in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulſter, about 6 miles ſouth-eaſt of Dungannon.

CHA'RLEROY, a ſtrong town in the province of Namur, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the river Sambre, about 18 miles weſt of Namur.

CHARLES-TOWN, the capital of South Carolina, in North America, ſituated on a peninſula, formed by Aſhley and Cooper rivers, the former of which is navigable for ſhips twenty miles above the town. Lat. 32° 30′ N. Long. 79° W.

CHA'RLEY, a market-town of Lancaſhire, ſituated on a rivulet that falls into the Yarrow, and 154 miles from London.

CHA'RLOCK, a kind of herb that grows among the corn, with a yellow flower; a ſpecies of mithridate muſtard

To CHARM [*charmer*, Fr.] 1. To bewitch. 2. To make powerful by charms or enchantment. Arcadia was the *charmed* circle where all his ſpirits for ever ſhould be enchanted. *Sidney.* 3. To pleaſe or delight extremely, to ſubdue the mind by pleaſure.

Tell me where thy ſtrength doth lie;
Where the pow'r that *charms* us ſo,
In thy ſoul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

4. To ſubdue by ſome ſecret power, to amaze.

I in mine own woe *charm'd*,
Cou'd not find death, where I did hear him groan. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To fortify with charms againſt evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable creſts,
I bear a *charmed* life, which muſt not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHARM [*charme*, Fr. of *carmen*, Lat. a verſe] 1. An enchantment, ſpell, being philtres or characters, imagined to have ſome occult, unintelligible power; certain verſes or expreſſions, which by ſome are ſuppoſed to have a bewitching power; as, magic *charms*. The ſmiles of nature, and the *charms* of art. *Addiſon.* 2. Certain particular graces in writing; as, the *charms* of eloquence, of poetry, *&c.* 3. Allurement; ſomething that is of power to ſubdue oppoſition, and gain the affections.

CHA'RMER [*charmeur* Fr. from *charm*] a perſon who charms, inchants, or bewitches.

She was a *charmer*, and could almoſt read
The thoughts of people. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RMING [of *charmant*, Fr.] engaging, alluring, delighting in the higheſt degree. For ever all goodneſs will be moſt *charming*, and all wickedneſs moſt odious. *Sprat.*

CHA'RMINGLY [from *charming*] in ſuch a manner as to pleaſe very much. She ſmiled very *charmingly*. *Addiſon.*

CHA'RMINGNESS [from *charming*] the power of charming, that delighting quality.

CHA'RNEL, *adj.* containg fleſh, or dead carcaſſes.

Thick and gloomy ſhadows damp,
Oft found in *charnel* vaults and ſepulchres. *Milton.*

CHARNEL-*Houſe* [*carnis*, gen. of *caro*, Lat. fleſh, *charnier*, Fr.] a place under churches, where the ſculls and bones of the dead are laid up. In thoſe *charnel* houſes, every one was placed in order. *Taylor.*

CH'ARRE, or CH'ARE, a kind of fiſh, reſembling a trout, which breeds only in Winnandermere and ſome few other places in the north. See CHAR.

CHARRE *of Lead*, a quantity conſiſting of 30 pigs, weighing ſix ſtone, wanting two pound, and every ſtone weighing 12 pound.

CHARTA [Lat. in old records] paper, a charter or deed in writing, alſo an evidence or token by which an eſtate is held.

CHARTA *Pardonationis ſe Defendendo*, Lat. the form of a pardon for killing another man in his own defence.

CHARTA *Pardonationis Utlagariæ*, Lat. the form of a pardon of an outlaw'd man.

CHARTA *Simplex*, Lat. a deed-poll, a ſimple or ſingle deed or inſtrument.

CHA'RTEL [*cartel*, Fr.] a letter of defiance or challenge to a duel, uſed in ancient times, when combats were allowed for the determination of difficult controverſies in law.

CHA'RTER [*chartre*, F.] 1. An inſtrument or written evidence of things done between one party and another; but eſpecially a writing, or letters patent, whereby the king grants privileges to towns, corporations, *&c.* 2. Any writing that beſtows privileges. The great *charter*, whereby God beſtowed the whole earth upon Adam. *Raleigh.* 3. Privilege, exemption.

I muſt have liberty,
Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHARTER [of the foreſt] an inſtrument in which the foreſt laws are compriſed, and expreſſed particularly.

CHARTER-*Houſe* [*chatreux*, Fr.] a convent of *Carthuſian* monks; now a college founded and nobly endowed by Thomas Sutton, Eſq;

CHARTER *Land* [in law] ſuch land as a man holds by charter, *i. e.* evidence in writing, otherwiſe called freehold.

CHARTER [of pardon] a deed or inſtrument by which one is forgiven of a felony or other offence, committed againſt the king's crown or dignity.

CHARTER *Party* [q. *charta partita*, Lat. *chartre partie*, Fr.] an indenture between merchants or owners, and maſters of ſhips, containing the particulars of their covenants and agreements, of which each party has a copy. *Charter parties*, or contracts made upon the high ſea. *Hall.*

CHA'RTERED [of *charter*] inveſted with privileges by charter.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RTERER [from *charter*] a freeholder.

CHARTERS were firſt confirmed by the broad ſeal, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, who was the firſt king of England that made uſe of that large and ſtately impreſſion.

CHA'RTIS *Reddendis* [in law] a writ that lies againſt one who is intruſted with the keeping of charters of feoff, and refuſes to deliver them.

CHA'RTRES, a large city of France, in the province of Orleanois, ſituated on the river Eure, about 42 miles ſouth-weſt of Paris. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

CHA'RTREUX, Carthuſian monks. See CHARTER-*Houſe*.

CHARTS [*chartæ*, Lat. papers] deſcriptions or draughts of coaſts, hydrographical maps, or projections of ſome part of the ſea in plano, for the uſe of ſailors. A chart is diſtinguiſhed from a map, by repreſenting only the coaſts.

Chorographic CHARTS, are a deſcription of particular countries.

Geographic CHARTS, general draughts of the whole globe of the earth upon a plain, commonly called maps of the world,

Heliographic CHARTS, deſcriptions of the body of the ſun, and of the *maculæ* or ſpots obſerved in it.

CHARTS *Hydographic*, CHARTS *Marine*, or *Sea* CHARTS, are ſheets of large paper, on which ſeveral parts of the land and ſea are deſcribed, with their reſpective coaſts, harbours, ſounds, flats, ſhelves, ſands, rocks, *&c.* together with the longitude and latitude of each place, and the points of the compaſs.

Reduced CHART, is that wherein the meridians are repreſented by right lines, converging towards the poles; and the parallels by right lines parallel to one another, but unequal.

Selenographic CHARTS, particular deſcriptions of the parts, appearances and *maculæ* of the moon.

Topographic CHARTS, are draughts of ſome ſmall part of the earth only, or of ſome particular places without regard to its relative ſituation, as London, York, *&c.*

CHA'RTULARY [*chartularius*, of *charta*, Lat. paper] a keeper of a regiſter-roll, *&c.*

CHA'RVIL. See CHERVIL, *&c.*

CHA'RY [of *char*; which ſee] careful, frugal, ſparing of. Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care. *Carew.*

CHARY'BDIS, [a word of Phœnician, *i. e.* Hebrew extract, as the learned Bochart has proved, of *chôr*, a hole, and *abaddon*, perdition, and in compound, *chor-obdan*, the hole of perdition] the name of a dangerous gulph or vortex, in the entry of the Sicilian ſtreights; of which the author of the *late Eſſay towards a Tranſlation of* HOMER *in Blank Verſe*, has given us the *true* portraiture from that inimitable writer. The Phœnicians (who were great ſailors) affixed names to many things, people, and places, which they met with in their voyages; and (as is well obſerved in the *Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer*) "the paſſage in the mouth of the *Faro* being narrow, and there being often a great ſea rolling in it, it is very probable they have ſometimes ſmarted for venturing through it. On the one hand is a dangerous vortex; and, on the other, ſtands *Scylla*'s rock, a threatening precipice, exactly ſuch as *Homer* deſcribes it, *tow'ring*, ſteep, and its top in the clouds. It is joined to the land by a *flat iſthmus*, upon which, it ſhould ſeem, the inhoſpitable Barbarians uſed to paſs, and lurking among the cliffs, ſet upon, and murdered ſea-faring people, who had taken ſhelter under it, to ſhun the *whirlpool* on the other ſide. For this reaſon *Scylla* [or *deſtruction*] a monſter with many heads and hands, lived at the foot of it, and oppoſite to it was CHARYBDIS, or the *chaſm of perdition*". See SCYLLA and CIMMERIANS.

To CHASE [*chaſſer*, Fr. *cacciare*, It.] 1. To hunt. 2. To purſue, as a foe. Abimelech *chas'd* him, and he fled. *Judges.* 3. To drive or fright away. *Chaſed* by their brother's endleſs malice, from prince to prince. *Knolles.*

The following morn had *chas'd* away
The flying ſtars. *Dryden.*

To CHASE [in law] to drive cattle to or from a place.

To CHASE [*enchaſſer*, Fr. with goldſmiths, *&c.*] is to work plate after a particular manner, in relievo, by means of punches, called chaſed-work. See ENCHASE.

CHASE [from the verb] 1. Hunting, purſuit of game.

Haſt'ning in the *chaſe* it ſeems,
Of this fair couple. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Appropriation to game or ſport. The beaſts of *chaſe*, whereof the buck is the firſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Purſuit of an enemy, or of ſomething hurtful; as, to give *chaſe*. 4. Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable. This mad *chaſe* of fame by few purſu'd. *Dryden.* 5. Hunting-match. France will be diſturb'd with *chaſes*. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. The game itſelf that is hunted. Seek thee out ſome other *chaſe*. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Open ground ſtored with beaſts to be hunted, a receptacle for deer and game. A *chaſe* differs from a foreſt in this, becauſe it may be in the hands of a ſubject, which a foreſt, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not incloſed, and hath not only a larger compaſs, and more ſtore of game, but likewiſe more keepers and overſeers, *Cowel*; as, Enfield *chace*. 8. The chaſe of a gun is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken with inſide. 9. In ſea affairs, the ſhip chaſed.

Stern CHASE [a ſea term] is when the chaſe is right a head with the chaſer.

To lie with a Ship's fore-foot in the CHASE [a ſea term] is to ſail the neareſt way to meet her, and ſo to croſs her in her way.

A Ship of a good forward CHASE [a ſea phraſe] a ſhip that is ſo built forward on a-ſtern, that ſhe can carry many guns, to ſhoot right forwards or backwards; called alſo a ſhip of a good ſtern-chaſe.

CHASE *Guns* [of a ſhip] are ſuch whoſe ports are either in the head (and then they are uſed in chaſing of others) or in the ſtern, and are uſed only when they are chaſed or purſued by others.

CHA'SEABLE [from *chaſe*] that may be chaſed or hunted.

CHA'SER [from *chaſe*] he that hunts, drives, or purſues.

Make ſurvey,
At once the *chaſer*, and at once the prey. *Pope.*

CHASER [a ſea term] the ſhip in purſuit of the chaſe.

CHASM [χασμα, G.] 1. A wide gap or opening, a breach uncloſed. Certain hiatuſes and *chaſms* paſs betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean. *Woodward.* 2. An empty ſpace, a place unfilled.

Such whoſe ſupine felicity but makes
In ſtory *chaſms*, in epochas miſtakes. *Dryden.*

CHASMA'TICAL, of or belonging to a chaſm.

CHA'SSELAS, Fr. a ſpecies of grape.

CHA'SSERY, a kind of pear like the ambret, ripening in December.

CHA'SSY [of the *French* word *chaſſis*, which P. Richelet ſays, does ſignify in *general* whatever incloſes or enchaſes a thing] the *frame* of a window.

CHASTE [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſto*, It. Sp. and Port. of *caſtus*, Lat.] 1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; as, a *chaſte* maiden. 2. Continent, true to the marriage-bed. Love your children, be diſcreet, *chaſte*. *Titus.* 3. Uncorrupted, pure, not mixt with barbariſm, as to language. 4. Being without obſcenity. Some words are *chaſte*, others obſcene. *Watts.*

CHASTE *Tree* [*vitex*, Lat.] the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which becomes an almoſt ſpherical fruit. The leaves are fingered like thoſe of hemp. This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high. *Miller.*

CHASTE *Wood*, a plant or herb ſo called.

CHA'STELAIN, Fr. a governor of a caſtle, *&c.*

CHASTELE'T, Fr. the common goal or ſeſſions-houſe of Paris in France.

To CHA'STEN [*caſtigo*, Lat. *châtier*, Fr.] to correct or puniſh ſuch as have committed a fault, to mortify.

To CHASTI'SE [*châtier*, Fr. *caſtigare*, It. *caſtigàr*, Sp. and Port. *caſtigo*, Lat. It was anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable, but now on the laſt] 1. To inflict puniſhments, to correct by puniſhment, to afflict for faults. I will *chaſtiſe* this high-minded ſtrumpet. *Shakeſpeare.* Like you commiſſion'd to *chaſtiſe* and bleſs. *Prior.* 2. To reduce to obedience, to bring back to order.

Chaſtis'd with the ſober eye of dull Octavia. *Shakeſpeare.*
The gay ſocial ſenſe,
By decency *chaſtis'd.* *Thomſon.*

CHASTI'SEMENT [from *chaſtiment*, *chatiment*, Fr.] puniſhment, correction. The verb and noun are commonly, though not always, uſed of domeſtic, or parental puniſhment; as, the *chaſtiſement* of the rod. He receives ſickneſs as the kind *chaſtiſement* and diſcipline of his heavenly father. *Bentley.*

CHASTISEMENTS [with horſemen] are corrections of the ſevere and rigorous effects of the aids; for when the aids are given with ſeverity they become puniſhments.

He who CHASTISES one amends many.

For one being by reproof and chaſtiſement amended, will give a good example, and thereby amend many others. This conſideration ought to be of great weight to parents and maſters, not to be too ſupine in this duty.

CHASTI'SER [from *chaſtiſe*] the perſon that chaſtiſes, a puniſher or corrector.

CHA'STITY, or CHA'STNESS [*chaſteté*, Fr. *caſtità*, It. *caſtidàd*, Sp. *caſtidado*, Port. of *caſtitas*, Lat.] 1. Abſtinence from unlawful pleaſures of the fleſh, and uſe of lawful ones with moderation, purity of the body. *Chaſtity* is either abſtinence or continence; abſtinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married perſons. *Taylor.* 2. Freedom from obſcenity.

There is not *chaſtity* enough in words,
Without offence to utter them. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTITY is repreſented in painting and ſculpture, by a woman of a modeſt aſpect, holding in one hand a whip, as a mark of chaſtiſement, clad in white like a veſtal, to ſhew her purity and innocence. At her feet Cupid blinded, and his bow and arrows lying broken by him, to denote that ſhe has ſubdued concupiſcence, and that the paſſion of love has no more dominion over her.

Or, her face cover'd with a veil of lawn, holding in her right hand a ſcepter, and in her left two turtle-doves.

With others ſhe has been repreſented by the goddeſs Pallas, keeping down Cupid (who is ſtriking fire into a heart) with a yoke; at her feet an ermin.

Conjugal CHASTITY, by an agreeable damſel, whoſe robe is embroidered with lillies; holding in one hand a ſprig of laurel, and in the other a turtle-dove.

CHA'STLY [from *chaſte*] purely, undefiledly, without incontinence; as, to live *chaſtly.*

CHA'STNESS [from *chaſte*] See CHASTITY.

CHA'SUBLE, Fr. a prieſt's cope uſed at maſs.

To CHAT [*caquetter*, Fr. Skinner; perhaps, from *achat*, purchaſe, or cheapning, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is moſt likely, contracted from *chatter.* *Johnſon*] to chatter or talk like a jay, to prate idly, to prattle, to converſe at eaſe. To *chat* a while on their adventures paſs'd. *Dryden.*

CHAT [*caquet*, Fr.] prating, childiſh, idle talk. The dle *chat* of a ſoaking club. *Locke.*

CHA'TELLANY [*chatelenie*, Fr.] the diſtrict under the juriſdiction of a caſtle. Towns and forts of great importance with their *chatellanies* and dependencies. *Dryden.*

CHA'THAM, a port town of Kent, adjoining to Rocheſter, ſituated on the river Medway, 30 miles from London. It is one of the principal ſtations of the royal navy, and many ſhips are built and repaired here. It gives title of baron to the duke of Argyle.

CHA'TTELS [katheyls, Du.] perſonal goods; ſee CATTLE. She is my goods, my *chattels.* *Shakeſpeare.*

CHATTELS *Perſonal*, are ſuch goods as being wrongfully with-held, cannot be recovered but by perſonal action; or ſuch as appertain immediately to a man's perſon, as a horſe, *&c.*

CHATTELS *Real*, goods which do not belong to the perſon, but depend upon ſome other thing, as apples upon a tree; a box containing charters of lands, *&c.* or ſuch as iſſue out from ſome moveable thing pertaining to a perſon, as a leaſe or rent for a term of years, *&c.*

To CHA'TTER [probably of *caqueter*, Fr. or quetteren, Du. to prate or babble] 1. To make a noiſe, as ſome birds do; as, the pie or crow *chattereth.* 2. To prate, to prattle; as, impertinent *chattering.*

To CHATTER [probably of citteren, Du. or zitteren, H. Ger. to tremble or ſhake] to hit one againſt the other, as the teeth do when a perſon ſhivers with cold. With *chatt'ring* teeth and briſtling hair upright. *Dryden.*

CHATTER [from the verb] 1. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey. The mimic ape began his *chatter.* *Swift.* 2. Idle prattle.

CHATTER *Pie*, a mag-pie.

CHA'TTERER [from *chatter*] an idle prater, a tatler.

CHA'TTIGAN, a port town of India, in the provence of Bengal, ſituated at the mouth of the eaſtermoſt branch of the Ganges; ſubject to the Mogul.

CHATS [with botaniſts] the keys of trees; as, aſh-*chats*, ſycamore-*chats*, *&c.*

CHAT *Wood*, ſmall ſticks fit for fuel.

CHA'VENDER, or CHEVIN [*cheveſne*, Fr.] a fiſh, called otherwiſe a chub.

CHAUMONTE'LLE, Fr. a ſpecies of pear.

CHAU'NTRY. See CHANTRY.

CHAU'SSE TRAPS [in military affairs] machines of iron having four points, of about three or four inches long, ſo made, that which ever way they fall, there is ſtill a point up, they are to be thrown upon breaches or in paſſes, where the horſe are to march, to annoy them, by running into their feet and laming them.

CHAUSSE *trop haut* [with horſemen] a white-footed horſe, when the white marks run too high upon his legs. *Fr.*

CHAUSSE [in heraldry] ſignifies ſhod, and in blazon denotes a ſection in baſe, the line by which it is formed proceeding from the extremity of the baſe, and aſcending to the ſide of the eſcutcheon, which it meets about the feſſe-point; as if a chief had ſhoos, the ſame being a diviſion made in it by lines drawn from the centre of the lower line of the chief, to the middle parts of the ſides thereof, and ſo is ſaid to repreſent ſhoos, as emanche is ſaid to repreſent ſleeves.

CHAUSES [in fortification] the level of the field, the plain ground.

To CHAW [kauwen, Ger.] to champ between the teeth, to chew. He ſwallows us and never *chaws.* *Donne.*

CHAW [from the verb] the upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth, the chap. I will turn the back, and put hooks into thy *chaws.* *Ezekiel.*

CHA'WDRON, entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron.*
For th' ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHE'ADLE, a market town of Staffordſhire, near the ſource of the Dove, 138 miles from London.

CHEAP, *ſubſt.* [of ceapan, cyppan, Sax. koopen, Du. to buy or ſell: *cheping* is an old word for market] purchaſe, bargain; as good *cheap*; *a bon marche*, Fr. it alſo denotes the place's name to which it is added, to be or have been a market town or place; as, *Cheapſide*, *Eaſtcheap*, *Weſtcheap*, *&c.*

They buy goods CHEAP who bring nothing home.

Or who buy nothing at all. Spoken to perſons who, to ſhew their ſkill, are finding fault with the prices of what every one but themſelves buy. The Lat. ſay; *nullus emptor difficilis bonum emit opſonium.* The buyers of bargains, hinted at in this proverb, are but too apt, according to another ſaying, to bely their own pockets, that is, to ſay they have bought things cheaper than they have.

CHEAP *adj.* [ceap, of ceapan, Sax. to *buy*, ſignifies price in general, as do koop, Du. kaep, O. and L. Ger. kauff, H. Ger.] 1. Sold for a ſmall price, had at a low rate; as, *cheap* meat. 2. Of inconſiderable value, eaſy to be got, not regarded nor reſpected; as, to make one's ſelf *cheap.*

CHEAP *Gild* [old law term] a reſtitution made by the hundred or county, for any wrong done by one who was in plegio, or for the good behaviour of whom ſureties were put in.

To CHEA'PEN [ceapan, Sax. koopen, Du. and L. Ger. to buy] 1. To aſk the price of any thing, to bid for it. Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.* 2. To beat down the price of a commodity, to leſſen the value. My profer'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dryden.*

CHE'APLY [of *cheap*] at a low price; as, *cheaply* bought.

CHE'APNESS [from *cheap*] ſmallneſs of price, low rate; as, *cheapneſs* and plenty of the country.

CHEAR. See CHEER.

CHE'ASEPEAK-BAY, a large frith, or arm of the ſea, which runs up about 300 miles into the country between Maryland and Virginia, in North America; it is navigable almoſt all the way for large ſhips, being about 20 miles broad at the entrance between Charles Cape and Cape Henry, and between 20 and 30 miles broad afterwards.

To CHEAT [of uncertain derivation, probably from *acheter*, Fr. to purchaſe, alluding to the tricks uſed in making bargains. See the noun] 1. To defraud, to trick; it is applied commonly to low cunning; as, to learn to *cheat* another. 2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by cheating. *Cheated of* feature, by diſſembling nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHEAT [probably of cetta, Sax. ſome think it abbreviated from *eſcheat*, becauſe many fraudulent meaſures being taken by the lords of manors in procuring eſcheats, *cheat*, the abridgment, was brought to convey a bad meaning. *Johnſon.*] 1. Deceit, ſham, trick, impoſture, knavery.

Empiric politicians uſe deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat.* *Dryden.*

2. A deceitful perſon, who makes it his buſineſs to cheat, chowſe, or cozen; as, a known and notorious *cheat.*

CHE'ATER [from *cheat*] 1. One who cheats or practiſes deceit.

Diſguiſed *cheaters*, prating mountebanks. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. In the following paſſage it is uſed for eſcheater, I will be *cheater* to them both, and they ſhall be exchequers to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHE'ATINGNESS [from *cheating*] defraud, or defrauding quality.

CHEATI'NQUAMINS, or CHECHI'NQUAMINS, an Indian fruit, reſembling a cheſnut.

CHECK [*echec*, Fr.] 1. Cenſure or reproof; a ſlight.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a *check*,
Richer than doing nothing for a bawble. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Diſlike, ſudden diſguſt, ſomething that ſtops the progreſs.

Say I ſhould wed her, would not my wiſe ſubjects
Take *check*, and think it ſtrange? *Dryden.*

3. A term uſed at cheſs play, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king. 4. Stop, rebuff; as, to have a *check* or arreſt in one's fortune. 5. Reſtraint, curb, government; as, a *check* of conſcience.

Some, free from rhyme or reaſon, rule or *check*,
Break Priſcian's head and Pegaſus's neck. *Pope.*

6. The cauſe of reſtraint; the perſon that checks; a ſtop; as, I uſe him as a *check* upon another. 7. The correſpondent cypher of a bank bill.

To CHECK, *verb act.* [of *echec*, Fr. cheſs; whence we uſe, at that game, the term *checkmate*, when we ſtop our adverſary from carrying on his game any farther] 1. To reſtrain, to curb, to interrupt; as, to *check* one's pride. 2. To chide, to reprove; as, to *check* one for a fault. 3. To compare a bank note, or other bill, with the correſpondent cypher. 4. To controul by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK, *verb neut.* 1. To make a ſtop, to be at a ſtop; with *at*. The mind *checks at* any vigorous undertaking. *Locke*. 2. To interfere, to claſh. If love *check* once with buſineſs, it troubleth mens fortunes. *Bacon*.

CHECK [with falconers] is when rooks, pies, or other birds, come within view of the hawk, and ſhe forſakes her natural flight to follow them.

Clerk of the CHECK, an officer of the court, ſo ſtiled, becauſe he hath the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all uſhers belonging to the king, queen, or prince.

Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's dock-yards, is alſo the name of an officer there, inveſted with like power.

CHECK MATE [*echec & mat*, Fr. at cheſs play] a term uſed when the king is ſo cloſe ſhut up, that there is no way left for his eſcape, by which means an end is put to the game; alſo a movement that kills the oppoſite men, or hinders them from moving.

> Love they him call that gave me the *checkmate*,
> But better might they have behote him hate. *Spenſer*.

CHECK *Roll*, or CHECKER *Roll*, a roll or book which contains the names of ſuch as are in attendance and pay to the king, *&c.* as their houſhold ſervants. Bacon uſes *checkroll*.

To CHE'CKER, or to CHEQUER [from *echecs*, Fr. cheſs] to diverſify in the manner of a cheſsboard. In the cheſs-board, the uſe of each cheſsman is determined only within that *checquered* piece of wood. *Locke*. Our minds are *chequered* with truth and falſhood. *Addiſon*.

CHE'CKER *Work* [of *échequier*, Fr.] work that is checkered or ſet out with divers colours or materials. , Nets of *checker* work. 1 *Kings*.

CHECKY [in heraldry] is one of the moſt noble and moſt ancient figures that are uſed in armoury; and a certain author ſays, ought to be given to none but valiant warriors, in token of their nobility. For the cheſs-board repreſents a field of battle, and the pawns and men on both ſides repreſent the ſoldiers of the two armies; which move, attack, advance, or retire, according to the two gameſters that are their generals. This figure is always compoſed of metal and colour, and ſome authors would have it reckoned among the ſeveral ſorts of furs. See plate IV. Fig. 44.

CHECKERE'LLI *Panni* [old law] cloth checkered or diverſified in weaving.

CHE'DDER *Cheeſe*, *Chedder cheeſes* [ſo called from the place, near Wells in Somerſetſhire, where they are made] are ſo large as ſometimes to require more than one man to ſet them on the table; it is ſaid they are ſo large that the whole town contribute their milk to make one of thoſe cheeſes.

CHEEK [chece, ceac or ceoca, Sax] 1. The ſide of the face below the eye. Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkneſs in thy eye. *Donne*. 2. A general name among mechanics for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their inſtruments that are double and perfectly alike. *Chambers*.

CHEE'K-BONE [of *cheek* and *bone*] the bone of the cheek.

CHEEK BY JOLE, cloſe together, ſide to ſide.

CHEEKS [in a ſhip] are two pieces of timber on each ſide of the maſt to ſtrengthen it at the top.

CHEER [*chere*, Fr. entertainment, *cara*, Sp. the countenance. It ſeems to have, in Engliſh, ſome relation to both theſe ſenſes. *Johnſon*. Probably of χαρα, Gr. joy] 1. Entertainment, good fare; proviſions ſerved at a feaſt. Purſuit of good *cheer*, poignant ſauces, and delicious wines. *Locke*. 2. Invitation to gaiety.

> My noble lord
> You do not give the *cheer*, the feaſt is ſold
> That is not often vouch'd. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. Gaiety, jollity.

> I have not that alacrity of ſpirit,
> Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. Air of the countenance. Pale at the ſudden flight ſhe chang'd her *cheer*. *Dryden*. 5. Perhaps temper of mind in general. Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they alſo took ſome meat. *Acts*.

When good CHEER is lacking, friends will be packing.

Lat. *Cum fortuna perit, nullus amicus erit*. And ſo the Germ. Mit dem glucke verſchwinden auch die freunde (fortune and friends diſappear together.) Daily experience ſo ſufficiently evinces the truth of this proverb, that it needs no illuſtration.

CHEER [in ſea language] fare; as, how *cheer* you, how fare you? what *cheer?* what ſtate of health, *&c.* are you in?

To CHEER, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To encourage, encite, or enſpirit. He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow. *Dryden*. 2. To comfort. *Cheer* thy heart, and be thou not diſmay'd. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To gladden.

> Hark! a glad voice the lonely deſert *cheers*,
> Prepare the way; a God, a God appears! *Pope*.

To CHEER, *verb neut.* to become gay, to grow gladſome. At ſight of thee my gloomy ſoul *cheers* up. *Ambroſe Philips*.

CHEE'RER [from *to cheer*] one that gladens, a giver of gaiety, either perſon or thing; as, a *cheerer* of the ſpirits.

CHEE'RFUL [of *cheer* and *full*] 1. Gay, full of life; as, the *cheerful* birds. 2. Having an appearance of gaiety. A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance. *Proverbs*.

CHEE'RFULLY [of *cheerful*] with gaiety, willingly; as, to look *cheerfully*.

CHEE'RFULNESS [of *cheerful*] 1. Gaiety, freedom from dejection; as, to do any thing with reſolution and *cheerfulneſs*. 2. Freedom from gloomineſs. I marvell'd to ſee her receive my commandments with ſighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulneſs*. *Sidney*.

CHEE'RLESS [of *cheer* and *leſs*] comfortleſs, having no gaiety; as, *cheerleſs* night.

CHEE'RLY, *adj.* [of *cheer*] 1. Gay, cheerful; as, to render habitations more comfortable and *cheerly* in winter. *Ray*. 2. Not gloomy.

CHEERLY, *adv.* [of *cheer*] with cheerfulneſs, gladly. *Cheerly* on, couragious friends. *Shakeſpeare*.

CHEE'RY, *adj.* [of *cheer*] gay, having the power to make gay. Let us hie and quaff a *cheery* bowl. *Gay*.

CHEESE [cere, cyre, Sax. *cacio*, It. *queſo*, Sp. *queijo*, Port. *caſeus*, Lat.] an eatable made by preſſing the curds of coagulated milk, and ſuffering the maſs to dry.

Would you make me believe the moon is made of green CHEESE? The Scots ſay: *would you make me trow* (believe) *that ſpade ſhafts bear plumbs?* Both made uſe of when any one would groſsly impoſe upon our ſenſes, and endeavour to perſuade us to the belief of things impoſſible in their nature. The Lat. ſay: *nil intra eſt oleum, nil extra eſt in nuce, duri*. The *Germ.* ſay: er will mich bereden das waſſer lanfft den berg hinnen. (he would perſuade me the water flows up hill.) The Fr. *que les etoiles ſont de papillotes* (that the ſtars are ſpangles).

CHEESE-*Cakes*, a ſort of cakes made of curds, ſugar, butter, and other ingredients.

CHEESE *Running*, the herb red-ſtraw.

CHEE'SELIP, an inſect, a ſow or hog-louſe.

CHEESELIP [cyſlib, Sax.] a bag in which rennet for cheeſe is made and kept; being the ſtomach-bag of a young ſucking calf that has never taſted any other food but milk, when the curd was indigeſted.

CHEE'SE-MONGER [of *cheeſe* and *monger*] one who ſells cheeſe. Ben. Johnſon uſes it.

CHEE'SEPRESS [of *cheeſe* and *preſs*] the preſs in which the curds for cheeſe are preſſed. The cleanly *cheeſe-preſs* ſhe could never turn. *Gay*.

CHEE'SEVAT [of *cheeſe* and *vat*] the wooden caſe in which the curds are put to be preſſed into cheeſe.

CHEE'SY [of *cheeſe*] having the nature or form of cheeſe Arbuthnot uſes it.

CHEF [in heraldry] the ſame as chief. *Fr.*

CHELIDO'NIA [in botany] celandine or ſwallow-wort. *Lat.*

CHEI'LOCACE [of χειλος, a lip, and κακος, Gr. evil] a canker in the mouth or lips.

CHELM, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſituated in the province of Red Ruſſia, 110 miles ſouth-eaſt of Warſaw.

CHE'LMER [corruptly for kill mar, Brit. *i. e.*] the reflux of the ſea.

CHE'LMSFORD, the county town of Eſſex, and has a bridge over the Chelmer, whence its name. It is 28 miles from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

CHELO'NE [of Χελωνη, Gr. a tortoiſe] an inſtrument to make a gradual extenſion in any fractured member, in which motion it reſembles the flowneſs of a tortoiſe.

CHELO'NION [of χελωνη, Gr.] a hump-back, ſo called from its reſemblance to a tortoiſe.

CHELONI'TES [χελιδων, Gr. a ſwallow] a ſtone found in the bellies of young ſwallows, ſuppoſed to be good againſt the falling ſickneſs.

CHE'LTNAM, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 95 miles from London. The brook 'Chilt runs thro' it, whence its name. It is chiefly remarkable for its mineral waters, of the ſame kind with thoſe of Scarborough.

CHE'LY [*chela*, Lat.] the claw of a ſhell fiſh. A lobſter often hath the *chely*, or great claw, of one ſide longer than the other. *Brown*.

CHE'MA, or CHEME [χημη, Gr.] a meaſure among the ancients, containing two ſmall ſpoonfuls.

CHE'MIA [ἀπο τȣ χυω, Gr.] the ſame as chemiſtry; which ſee.

CHE'MICE, the art of caſting figures in metals.

CHE'MIN, way or road. *Fr.*

CHEMIN *des Rondes* [in fortification] the way of the rounds, a ſpace between the rampart and the lower parapet, for the rounds to go about. See FALSE BRAY.

CHE'MISE, a ſhirt or ſhift, a lining or a caſing with ſtone. *Fr.*

CHEMISE [with maſons] the ſolidity of a wall from the talus or ſlope to the ſtone row. *Fr.*

Fire CHEMISE, a piece of linen cloth ſteeped in a compoſition of oil of petreoleum, camphor, and other combuſtible matters, uſed at ſea to ſet fire to an enemy's veſſel.

CHEMISE [in fortification] a wall with which a baſtion or any work of earth is faced or lined for its greater ſupport or ſtrength.

CHEMIC, or CHEMICAL [*chymicus*, Lat.] 1. Made by chemiſtry; as, *chemic* gold. 2. Belonging to chemiſtry; as *chemic* art.

CHE'MICALLY [of *chemical*] in a chemical manner.

CHE'MIST, a profeſſor of chemiſtry, a philoſopher by fire.

CHE'MISTRY [derived by ſome from χυμος, juice, or χυω, Gr. to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kema*, black; and according to the etymology it is written with *y* or *e*.] an art whereby ſenſible bodies contained in veſſels (or at leaſt capable of being contained therein and rendered ſenſible) are ſo changed by means of certain inſtruments, and eſpecially fire, that their ſeveral powers and virtues are thereby diſcovered; with a view to the uſes of medicine, natural philoſophy, and other arts and occaſions of life. Operations of *chemiſtry* fall ſhort of vital force. *Arbuthnot*.

CHE'MOSIS, a ſwelling of the white coat of the eye, called albuginea tunica, that makes the appearance of a *hiatus* or gap between the black part and the white.—Gal. in defin. Tho' ſometimes it is uſed for a red and carnous inflammation of the tunica cornea. Caſtell. Renovat. Who ſubjoins, that its true reading in Greek is χημωσις, tho' corruptly ſometimes χυμωσις. To which I may add, that the former (according to Heſychius) anſwers to the Greek word χασμη, *i. e.* a *chaſm* or gap; the latter ſignifies a bare flux of humours.

CHENO'PUS [χηνοπȣς, Gr.] the herb gooſe-foot.

CHE'QUER. See CHECKER.

CHEPE'LLOW, an iſland in the bay of Panama and province of Darien, in South America, about three leagues from the city of Panama, which it ſupplies with proviſions.

CHE'PSTOW, a market town in Monmouthſhire, ſituated near the mouth of the river Wye, over which it has a fine wooden bridge. It is 16 miles from Briſtol, and 131 from London.

CHE'RBURY, a port town of France, in the province of Normandy, ſituated on a bay of the Engliſh Channel. Lat. 49° 45' N. Long. 1° 40' W.

CHE'RIF, or CHEQ, a title of dignity among the Saracens and Moors, one who is to ſucceed the calif or ſovereign prince.

To CHE'RISH [*cherir*, Fr.] to make much of, to maintain, to ſupport,

port, to forward with encouragement, help or protection, to nouriſh, to ſhelter, to nurſe up; as, to *cheriſh* religion.

Che'risher [of *cheriſh*] one who cheriſhes, an encourager, a ſupporter. The maintainers and *cheriſhers* of a regular devotion. *Sprat.*

Che'rishment [of *cheriſh*] encouragement, ſupport, comfort. An obſolete word uſed by Spenſer.

Che'rmes, a kind of ſmall inſect. See Kermes.

To Chern. See To Churn.

Cherni'tes [χερνιτης, Gr.] a ſtone like ivory, uſed by the ancients to preſerve dead bodies in.

Che'rry [*cerasum*, Lat. *ceriſe*, Fr. *ciriegia*, It. *cereza*, Sp. *cereije*, Port. κερασος, Gr.] the tree hath large ſhining leaves, the fruit grows on long pedicles, and is roundiſh or heart-ſhaped. The ſpecies are; 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spaniſh cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black-heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. And many other ſorts; as, the amber cherry, lukeward, corone, Gaſcoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preſerving. This fruit was brought out of Pontus, at the time of the Mithridatic victory by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680, and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, A. D. 55; and was ſoon afterwards ſpread thro' moſt parts of Europe. *Miller.*

Ch'erry, *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive] reſembling a cherry in colour. A *cherry* lip. *Shakeſpeare.*

Che'rry-bay, a ſpecies of laurel.

Che'rry-cheeked [of *cherry* and *cheek*] having ruddy cheeks.

Cherry-cheeked country girls. *Congreve.*

Cherry-pit [of *cherry* and *pit*] childrens play, in which they throw cherry-ſtones into a ſmall hole. Man! 'tis not fit for gravity to play at *cherry-pit*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cherse'tum [old Lat. records] any cuſtomary offering made to the pariſh prieſt, or to the appropriators of a benefice.

Che'rso, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name in the gulph of Venice; ſubject to the Venetians.

Chersone'se [χερσονησος, Gr. in geography] a peninſula, a tract of land almoſt encompaſſed with the ſea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or iſthmus.

Chert [from quartz, Ger.] a kind of flint. Flint is moſt commonly found in form of nodules; but it is ſometimes found in thin ſtrata, when it is called *chert*. *Woodward.*

Che'rtsey, a market town of Surry, 19 miles from London, on the river Thames, over which it has a bridge to Shepperton.

Che'rub, *plur* Che'rubim [כרוב, Heb. *i. e.* fulneſs of knowledge, *plur.* כרבים] the ſecond of the nine orders of angels, placed next in order to the ſeraphim. It is ſometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubims.

Cheru'bic [of *cherub*] belonging to the cherubim. *Cherubic* ſongs by night from neighb'ring hills. *Milton.*

Cherubi'mical, of, pertaining to, or like a cherubim.

Che'rubin, *adl.* [of *cherub*] angelical. Her *cherubin* look. *Shakeſpeare.*

Che'rvil [*cerfüil*, Fr. *cerfoglio*, It. *chærephyllum*, Lat. karbel, Ger. cepville, Sax.] an herb. It is an umbelliferous plant, whoſe leaves are divided into many ſegments. The ſpecies are, 1. Garden chervil. 2. Wild perennial chervil or cow-weed. The firſt is cultivated for ſallads.

To Che'rup [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*, corrupted to *cherip*. *Johnſon*] to chirp, to uſe a cheerful voice.

The birds
Frame to thy ſong their cheerful *cheruping*. *Spenſer.*

Che'rwel, a river which, taking its riſe in Northamptonſhire, runs ſouthwards by Banbury, and unites its waters with thoſe of the Iſis, near Oxford.

To Che'rwit, to cry like a partridge.

Che'sham, a market town of Buckinghamſhire, 11 miles from Ayleſbury, and 29 from London.

Che'shire, a maritime county of England, bounded by Staffordſhire on the eaſt, and by the Iriſh ſea on the weſt: Its chief commodities are ſalt and cheeſe. It ſends two members to parliament.

Che'slip, a ſmall vermin that lies under ſtones or tiles. *Skinner.*

Chess [*echecs*, Fr.] a game performed with little round pieces of wood, on a board divided into 64 ſquares, where art and ſagacity are ſo indiſpenſibly requiſite, that chance ſeems to have no place; and a perſon never loſes but by his own fault. Each ſide has 8 men and as many pawns, which are to be moved and ſhifted according to certain laws and rules of that game.

So have I ſeen a king on *cheſs*,
His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and biſhops in diſtreſs,
Shifting about grow leſs and leſs,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

Chess-apple, a ſpecies of wild ſervice.

Chess-board [of *cheſs* and *board*] the board on which the game of cheſs is played. Cards are dealt and *cheſs-boards* brought. *Prior.*

Chess-man [of *cheſs* and *man*] a puppet for cheſs. Locke uſes it.

Chess-player [of *cheſs* and *play*] one that plays at cheſs. Like a ſkilful *cheſs-player*, by little and little he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of uſe to his greater perſons. *Dryden.*

Che'ssom. The tender *cheſſom* and mellow earth is the beſt, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and ſand, eſpecially if it be not loomy and binding. *Bacon.*

Chess-trees [in a ſhip] two ſmall pieces of timber on each ſide of it, a little before the loof; having a hole in them, through which the main tack runs, and to which it is haled down.

Chest [cœꞅt, cıꞅte or cyꞅte, Sax. kiſte, Du. and Dan. kiſta, Ger. *caiſſe*, Fr. *caſſa*, It. *ciſta*, Lat. *kiri*, Perſ. of Scyth.] 1. A ſort of box, coffer or trunk, made of wood or other materials, in which things are laid up. 2. A cheſt of drawers, a caſe with boxes or drawers.

Chest [in anatomy] the breaſt, that hollow part of a human body, which contains the heart and lungs, the trunk of the body, or cavity from the ſhoulders to the belly. The largeneſs of his *cheſt*, and breadth of his ſhoulders. *Pope.*

To Chest [from the ſubſt.] to lay up in a cheſt, to hoard up.

Che'sted [from *cheſt*] having a trunk or cheſt; as, *broad-cheſted.*

Chester, the capital city of Cheſhire, 182 miles from London: It is a large, ancient, populous, and wealthy city, with a noble bridge, having a gate at each end, and 12 arches, over the Dee. It is a biſhop's ſee, gives title of earl to the prince of Wales, and ſends two members to parliament.

New Chester, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Penſylvania, in North America, ſituated on the river De-la-war.

Che'sterfield, a market town of Derbyſhire, 9 miles from Bakewell, and 116 from London. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Stanhope.

Chesting, the filling dead bodies with ſpices to preſerve them.

Chest-*Traps*, boxes or traps for catching pole-cats and other vermin in.

Chest-*Foundering*. See Foundering. A diſeaſe in horſes. It comes near to a pleuriſy or peripneumony in a human body. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Che'stnut, [cyꞅtbean, Sax. *caſtanea*, Lat. *chataigne*, Fr. *caſtagnea*, It. *caſtanna*, Sp. *caſtanbas*, Port.] 1. The cheſtnut-tree. It hath katkins placed at remote diſtances from the fruit. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each huſk. The old buildings in London were of this timber, which is equal in value to the beſt oak, and for many purpoſes far exceeds it, particularly for making veſſels for liquors; for when once ſeaſoned thoroughly, it is not ſubject to ſhrink or ſwell like other timber. *Miller.* 2. The fruit of the cheſnut-tree. 3. The name of a brown colour. Morali's long hair was gloſſy *cheſtnut* brown. *Cowley.*

Che'ston, a ſpecies of plum.

Chest-rope [with mariners] a rope added to the breaſt rope, when the boat is towed at the ſtern of the ſhip, to keep her from ſhearing or ſwinging to and again.

Che'vage, or Chi'vage [of *chéf*, the head] a ſum of money paid by villains to their lords as an acknowledgment of their ſubjection. *L. T.*

Che'valier [with horſemen] is when a horſe in paſſaging upon a walk or trot, is far fore-leg croſſes or overlaps the other fore-leg every time or motion. *Fr.*

Chevali'er, Fr. a knight, a gallant brave man. Cannot help the noble *chevalier*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Che'valry [of *chevalier*, Fr.] knighthood.

Cheva'ntia [in old law] a loan of money upon credit.

Che'vaux de frize [the ſingular, *cheval de frize*, is ſeldom uſed; in military affairs] a ſort of turnpikes or tournequots, called the frieſland horſe; being ſpars of wood about ten or twelve foot long, and a foot diameter, cut into ſix faces, and bored through; each hole is armed with a ſhort ſpike, ſhod with iron at each end about an inch diameter, ſix foot long, and ſix inches diſtant one from another; ſo that it points out every way, and is uſed in ſtopping ſmall overtures or open places, or placed in breaches; alſo as a defence againſt horſe. See Plate IV. Fig. 47.

Cheve'lle [in heraldry] ſignifies ſtreaming, *i. e.* a ſtream of light darting from a comet or blazing ſtar, vulgarly called the beard.

Chevre'tte, *Fr.* [in military affairs] an engine for raiſing guns or mortars into their carriages; it is made of two pieces of wood about four foot long, ſtanding upright upon a third, which is ſquare; they are about a foot aſunder and parallel, being pierced with holes exactly oppoſite to one another, with a bolt of iron, which being put through theſe holes higher or lower at pleaſure, ſerves, with a hand-ſpike, which takes its poiſe over this bolt, to raiſe the gun or mortar. See Plate IV. Fig. 46.

Cheveleu'res [with French botaniſts] the fibres or ſtrings of trees or plants.

Che'veril *Leather* [*chevereau*, Fr. a kid] a ſort of ſoft tender leather, made of the ſkin of wild goats; kid-leather.

Che'verillus [in old law] a young cock or cockling.

Che'vils [in a ſhip] ſmall pieces of timber nailed on the inſide of it, to faſten it to the ropes called ſheets or tacks.

Che'vin, or Che'ven [*chevesne*, Fr.] a river fiſh; the chub.

Che'visance [Fr. of *chevir* or *viſier a chef*, Fr.] atchievement, enterprize. A word now obſolete.

Fortune, the foe of famous *cheviſance*,
Seldom, ſaid Guyon, yields to virtue's aid. *Spenſer.*

Alſo an unlawful contract in point of uſury, or a compoſition between debtor and creditor. *F. L. Term.*

Chevi'tiæ, or Che'visæ [in old law records] heads of ploughed lands.

Che'vron, or Che'veron, Fr. [in heraldry] one of the honourable ordinaries, formed of a two-fold line, ſpire-wiſe or pyramidical, the foundation being in the dexter or ſiniſter baſe-points of the eſcutcheon, and the acute point of the ſpire, near to the top of the eſcutcheon. See Plate IV. Fig. 48.

This ordinary reſembles a pair of barge-couples or rafters, ſuch as carpenters ſet on the higheſt part of a houſe for ſupporting the roof, and betokens the atchieving ſome buſineſs of moment, or finiſhing ſome chargeable or memorable work. Some ſay it repreſents protection; ſome conſtancy; and others the ſpurs of knights.

Per Chevron [in heraldry] or *party per chevron*, is when the field is divided only by two ſingle lines, riſing from the two baſe-points, and meeting in a point above, as the chevron does.

Chevron *Abaiſed* [in heraldry] is when its point does not approach the head of the chief, nor reach further than the middle of the coat.

Chevron *Broke*, is when one branch is ſeparated into two pieces.

Chevron *Cloven*, is when the upper point is taken off, ſo that the two pieces only touch at one of the angles.

Chevron *Couched*, is when the point is turned downwards on one ſide of the eſcutcheon.

Chevron *Divided*, is when the branches are of ſeveral metals, or when metal is oppoſed to colour.

Chevron *Inverted*, is when the point is towards the point of the coat, and its branches towards the chief.

CHEVRON *Mutilated*, is when it does not touch the extremes of the coat.

CHEVRONED [in heraldry] is when it is filled with an equal number of chevrons.

Counter CHEVRONED [in heraldry] is when a chevron is ſo divided, that colour is oppoſed to metal.

CHE'VRONEL [in heraldry] is the diminutive of chevron, and as ſuch contains only half of the chevron.

CHEVRONNE', or CHE'VRONNY, ſignifies the parting of the ſhield ſeveral times chevron-wiſe.

To CHEW, *verb act.* [ceopian, or ceapen, Sax. kaüwen, Du. kauen, Gr. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly. *Johnſon*] 1. To grind or break the food between the teeth. 2. To meditate, to ruminate in the mind. He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence. *Prior.* 3. To taſte without ſwallowing.

Heaven's in my mouth,
As if I did but only *chew* its name. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CHEW, *verb neut.* To champ upon, to ruminate. Old politicians *chew* on wiſdom paſt. *Pope.*

To CHEW *the Cud upon a Thing*, that is, to conſider or reflect upon a thing.

CHEWD *Meat*, a name given to minced pyes.

CHEWING *Balls* [with farriers] certains balls compoſed of ſeveral ſorts of drugs, to be chewed by horſes for the recovery of a loſt appetite.

CHIA'MPA, the ſouth diviſion of Cochin-China, a country of the Eaſt-Indies.

CHIA'PA, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Mexico, ſituated about 300 miles eaſt of Aquapulco.

CHIA'RASCO, a fortified town of Piedmont, in Italy, ſituated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles ſouth of Turin; ſubject to the king of Sardinia.

CHIARE'NRA, a port-town on the north-weſt coaſt of the Morea, oppoſite to the iſland Zant, in the Mediterranean; ſubject to the Turks.

CHIA'RI, a town of Italy, in the province of Breſica, in the territories of Venice, about 27 miles eaſt of Milan.

CHI'ARO OBSCURO. See CLARO OBSCURO.

CHIAVE'NNA, a town of the Griſons, ſituated to the north of the lake of Como, in Italy, 35 miles ſouth of Coire.

CHIAVE, *Ital.* a key. [in muſic books] is a cliff, a term or character of muſic.

CHIAUS, an officer of the Turkiſh cuurt, who does the duty of an uſher; and alſo an ambaſſador to foreign courts.

CHIBOL [*ciboule*, Fr. zippel, L. Ger. zwiebel, H. Ger.] a ſmall ſort of onion.

CHICANE, or CHICA'NRY [*chicane, chicanerie*, Fr. of *cicum*, the ſkin of a pomegranate, according to Menage, whence the Spaniards derive their *chico*, little, ſlender: *chicane* being converſant about trifling things] 1. (In law) it is an abuſe in judiciary proceedings, either with a deſign to delay the cauſe, or to impoſe on the judge or the contrary party; a wrangling, crafty manner of pleading a cauſe with tricks, quirks, and fetches; the perplexing or ſplitting a cauſe, petifogging. His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Artifice in general. This ſenſe is only in familiar language.

He ſtrove to lengthen the campaign,
And ſave his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

CHICANE, or CHICANRY [in the ſchools] is uſed to import vain ſophiſms, ſubtleties and diſtinctions, with deſign to obſcure truth and protract diſputes.

To CHICANE [*chicaner*, Fr.] to perplex or puzzle a cauſe; to uſe quirks, tricks, or fetches; to prolong a conteſt by tricks.

CHICA'NER [from *chicaneur*] a wrangler, a trifling diſputant. The way to diſtinguiſh a logical *chicaner* from a man of reaſon. *Locke.*

CHICA'NERY. See CHICA'NE. The *chicanery* and futility of the practice. *Arbuthnot*

CHI'CHAR [ככר, Heb. In general what is of a flat round form; as, a *loaf* of bread, a level *tract* of land *encompaſſed* with hills, a round piece of lead, a round maſs of ſilver or gold] a *talent*. A talent of *ſilver*, according to Dr. Cumberland, weighed 3000 ſhekels, and was, in our money, 353 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* The talent of *gold* was of the ſame weight, and, in our money, 5075 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* *Taylor's Hebrew Concordance.*

CHI'CHESTER, the capital city of Suſſex, 63 miles from London. It was called *Ciſſa's ceſter*, *i. e.* Ciſſa's city; becauſe it was rebuilt by Ciſſa, king of the Weſt Saxons, after it had been burnt to the ground by certain Saxons and Norwegians It was the royal ſeat of the South Saxon kings, is now the ſee of a biſhop, which was tranſlated hither in the conqueror's time from Selſey; and ſends two members to parliament. See the arms of this biſhopric. Plate IX. Fig. 13.

CHI'CKLINGS, or CHI'CKLING-*Vetch* [*lathyrus*, Lat.] the pulſe called everlaſting peaſe. Plants of this ſpecies produce abundance of flowers which are very ornamental in baſins or pots. In Germany they are cultivated and eaten as peaſe, tho' neither ſo tender nor well taſted. *Miller.*

CHICK, or CHI'CKEN [cicean, Sax. kiecken, Du. kuchen, L. Ger. kuchlein, H. Ger.] 1. The young of a hen, or ſmall bird. 2. A word of tenderneſs.

My Ariel, *chick*,
This is thy charge. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A term for a young girl.

Purſue your trade of ſcandal-picking,
And hints that Stella is no *chicken*. *Swift.*

4. (Metaphorically) a feeble, mean-ſpirited creature, a daſtard. This is only uſed in compoſition; as, *chicken*-hearted.

Tho' the fox runs the CHICKEN has wings.

That is, as wiſe as the deceitful may think themſelves, innocence is ſeldom ſo unguarded, but it has ſome defence or protection; and if no other, always that of providence.

To reckon one's CHICKENS before they are hatch'd.

Lat. *Ante victoriam encomium canere*, Pl. in Lyſ. (to ſing triumph before the victory) and ſo the French, *Canter le triomphe avant la victoire*. The Germans ſay; Ih rufft haaſe, ehe dann er im netze liegt. (You cry out hare before he is in the net.) To be too forward in one's dependance.

Children and CHICKEN muſt always be picking.

That is, muſt eat often (becauſe the body growing, requires a continual nouriſhment) and but a little at a time. Not to oppreſs their weak ſtomachs, and extinguiſh the natural heat, as too much oil will quench a flame, when a little, and often repeated, nouriſhes and keeps it alive.

CHICKEN-*Pox*, an exanthematous diſtemper, ſo called from its being of no very great danger.

CHI'CKLING [of *chick*] a ſmall chicken.

CHICK-*Peaſe* [of *chick* and *peas*] a plant. It hath a papilionaceous flower, ſucceeded by ſhort ſwelling pods. It is ſeldom cultivated in England.

CHI'CKWEED [of *chick* and *weed*] a plant. Green mint or *chickweed* are common applications, and of good uſe, in all the hard ſwellings of the breaſt, occaſioned by milk. *Wiſeman.*

To CHIDE, *irreg. verb act. pret.* chid *or* chode, *part. paſſ.* chid *or* chidden [ciꝺan, or chiꝺan, Sax.] 1. To reprove, to check, to correct by words, to rebuke or taunt; applied to perſons; as, to *chide* one for faults. 2. To drive away with reproof.

Margaret my queen and Clifford too,
Have *chid* me from the battle. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To blame; applied to things. Fountains o'er the pebbles *chid* your ſtay. *Dryden.*

To CHIDE, *verb neut.* 1. To clamour, to ſcold; as, to *chide* at one. 2. To quarrel with.

The buſineſs of the ſtate does him offence,
And he does *chide* with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To make a noiſe; as, the *chiding* flood. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHID [*irreg. perf. imp.* ciꝺ, or chiꝺ, Sax.] I have chid.

CHID, or CHI'DDEN, *irreg. part. pret.* having chid or chidden

CHIDER [ciꝺeꞃe, Sax.] a reprehender, a rebuker. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'DING [of ciꝺan, Sax.] rebuke, *&c.*

Wo to the houſe where there is no CHIDING.

Where the maſters or heads of families, or parents of children, are ſo remiſs as never to find fault or correct, libertiniſm will gradually creep into and get the upper hand, and in ſuch families woe will as certainly enſue.

CHIEF, *adj.* [*chef*, Fr.] 1. Firſt, principal, being above the reſt in any reſpect. Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend. *Pope.* 2. Eminent, extraordinary. A whiſperer ſeparateth *chief* friends. *Proverbs.* 3. Capital of the firſt order, that to which other parts are inferior or ſubordinate; as, the *chief* heads of a treatiſe. 4. It is ſometimes uſed in the ſuperlative degree; but I think improperly; the comparative is never found. Our *chiefeſt* courtier, couſin, and our ſon. *Shakeſpeare.* He denied admiſſion to the *chiefeſt* officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

CHIEF, *ſubſt.* [in military affairs] 1. A commander in chief, a general, a leader. Such *chiefs*, as each an army ſeem'd alone. *Dryden.* And in conſtruction with the prepoſition [in] as, "To him in chief, *i. e.* to him chiefly; or in character of a chief, as in that line of Milton:

Each warrior ſingle, as *in chief*, expert
When to advance, or ſtand, or turn the ſway
Of battle——— *Paradiſe Loſt*, B. 6. l. 233.

2. Without a ſuperior. 3. In Spenſer it ſeems to ſignify ſomewhat like atchievement; a mark of diſtinction. The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*. *Spenſer.*

CHIEF [*chef*, Fr. in heraldry] is an honourable ordinary, and that which takes up the upper part of the eſcutcheon, and repreſents a man's head, and the ornaments uſed both by ancients and moderns.

The *chief*, as all other honourable ordinaries do, muſt take up juſt one third part of the eſcutcheon, eſpecially if they be alone in the ſhield; but if there be more of them, they muſt be leſſened in proportion to their number, and the ſame when they are cantoned, attended and bordered upon ſome other figures. See Plate IV. Fig. 49.

In CHIEF, ſignifies any thing borne in the chief part or top of the eſcutcheon.

A CHIEF *Chevroned, Bended or Paled*, is when it has a chevron, pale, or bend, contiguous to it, and of the ſame colour with itſelf.

A CHIEF *Supported*, is when the two thirds at the top are of the colour of the field, and that at bottom of a different colour.

CHIEF *Point* [in heraldry] is the uppermoſt part of an eſcutcheon, and is three-fold dexter, middle, and ſiniſter chief point.

CHIEF *Pledge*, the ſame as headborough.

CHIE'FLESS [of *chief*] being without a head, being without a leader. And *chiefleſs* armies doz'd out the campaign. *Pope.*

CHIE'FLY [of *chief*] principally, more than common.

CHIE'FRY [of *chief*] a ſmall rent paid to the lord paramont. They ſhall be well able to live upon thoſe lands, and to yield her majeſty reaſonable *chiefry*. *Spenſer.*

CHIE'FTAIN [from *chief*, ſubſt.] 1. A captain, a leader, a captain or general. Their *chieftan* Humber named was aright. *Spenſer.* 2. The head of a clan. Lords and *chieftains* of the Iriſhry. *Davies.*

CHIE'GO [among the Barbadians] a ſmall inſect that gets into the feet, and is very troubleſome.

CHI'ERE [with floriſts] the leucoium luteum, or wall-flower.

CHIE'RI, a fortified town of Piedmont, in Italy, ſituated 8 miles eaſt of Turin.

CHIE'SE [in muſic books] is a mark ſet to muſic to diſtinguiſh that deſigned for churches, from that which is deſigned for chambers or private conſorts; as, *ſonata di chieſa*, is a *ſonata* for the chapel or church. *It.*

CHIE'VANCE [probably from *achevance*, Fr. purchaſe] traffic in which money is extorted, as diſcount. A word now obſolete. Laws againſt unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is baſtard uſury. *Bacon.*

CHI'LBLAIN [of *chill* and *blain*; ſo that Temple ſeems miſtaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to ſerve a purpoſe. *Johnſon*] a ſort of ſwelling ſores occaſioned by cold.

I remembered the cure of *childblanes* when I was a boy,
Which may be called the children's gout,
By burning at the fire. *Temple.*

CHILD, *plur.* children [cilꝺ, Sax.] 1. An infant, a very young perſon, either a ſon or a daughter. The ſtroke of death is nothing, *children* endure it. *Wake.* 2. One in the line of filiation, as oppoſed to the parents; as, *children* and parents. A long increaſe of children's children told. *Addiſon.* 3. In the language of ſcripture, deſcendants, however remote, are called children; as, the *children* of Iſrael. The elect and bleſſed are called *children* of light and *children* of God. In the New Teſtament believers are called the *children* of God. 4. A female child.

A very pretty bearne!
A boy, or *child*, I wonder. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Any thing the effect of product of another.

This noble paſſion,
Child of integrity. *Shakeſpeare.*

He has neither Child nor chick.

Fr. *Il à ni enfans ni ſuivans*; that is, he is a ſingle man.

The Child ſaid nothing but what he heard at the fire.

To which pretty nearly anſwers another proverb.

What Children hear at home ſoon flies abroad.

Thoſe proverbs are both deſign'd as warnings to us, to be cautious how we talk of any thing, we would have kept in private, before children.

To Child [from the ſubſt.] to bring children. The *childing* autumn, angry winter change. *Shakeſpeare.* And *childing* women. *Arbuthnot.*

Chi′ld-bearing, *part. ſubſt.* [from *child* and *bear*] the act of bearing a child. Irreſolute Sylvia has demurred, till ſhe's paſt *child-bearing. Addiſon.*

Child-bed [of *child* and *bed*] the ſtate of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labour; as, the pain of *child-bed.*

Child-birth [of *child* and *birth*] travail, labour, the time, the act of bringing forth; as, the pains of *child-birth.*

Chi′lded, *adj.* [from *child*] furniſhed with a child.

That which makes me bend makes the king bow.
He *childed* as I father'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chi′ldermass-*Day* [of cilꝺ, a child, and mæꞅꞅ, Sax. the maſs] a feaſt obſerved on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem, murdered by Herod. The day of every week throughout the year anſwering to this day, weak and ſuperſtitious people imagine to be unlucky. As ominous to the fiſherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermaſs-day* fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew.*

Chi′ldhood [cilꝺ-haꝺ, Sax.] 1. The ſtate of a child or infant; according to others, the time in which we are children; as, from or in our *childhoods.* 2. The time of life between infancy and puberty. Infancy and *childhood* demand thin aliment. *Arbuthnot.* 3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,
And roſe as *childhood* ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

Chi′lding, bringing forth children, childbearing.

Childing [with botaniſts] a term uſed of plants, when their offspring exceeds the number of their ordinary kind; as, *childing* daiſies, *&c.*

Chi′ldingness [cilꝺ, Sax. a child] the frequent bearing children.

Chi′ldish [cilꝺiꞅc, Sax.] 1. Like a child, having the properties of a child, trifling, ignorant. Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning, and almoſt *childiſh. Bacon.* 2. Becoming only children, trivial; as *childiſh* fear, and *childiſh* play. 3. Imprudent, ſilly.

Chi′ldishly [from *childiſh*] ſillily, imprudently, in a childiſh manner; as, to do a thing raſhly and *childiſhly.*

Chi′ldishness [cilꝺiꞅcneꞅ, Sax.] 1. Simplicity, trifling, puerility; as, actions of *childiſhneſs.* 2. Harmleſſneſs.

Boy,
Perhaps thy childiſhneſs will move him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chi′ldless [of *child*] being without children, having no iſſue; as, *childleſs* men and women.

Chi′ldlike [of *child* and *like*] becoming a child; as, *childlike* obedience and duty.

Chi′ldren, *irr. pl.* of *child.* See Child.

Children are poor men's riches.

That is, e'en as they prove, and this, in a great meaſure, as they are educated. Let a man be ever ſo poor, he is at leaſt capable of giving good inſtruction, and ſetting a good example.

Children are certain cares, uncertain comforts.

The truth of this proverb, it is to be feared, is but too well grounded.

Children, when little, make parents fools, when great, mad.

The firſt, becauſe we are apt to be fond of them even to folly and ridicule; the latter by their diſobedience and untowardlineſs.

Chi′ldwit [Sax. law term] a power to take a fine of one's bondwoman, that has been gotten with child without one's conſent; this was 3 s. 4*d.* in the manor of Writtle in Eſſex.

Chi′liad [χιλιαδος, of χιλιας, Gr.] the number of 1000, whence tables of logarithms are alſo called chiliads.

Chiliaedron [χιλια, a thouſand, and εδρα, baſe] a figure of a thouſand ſides.

Chi′liarch [χιλιαρχος, of χιλιας and αρχος, Gr.] a governor, a commander of a thouſand men, a colonel.

Chi′liasts [*chiliaſtæ*, Lat. of χιλιας, Gr.] a ſect of chriſtians called from the Latin *millenaries*, who hold that before the laſt or general judgment, Chriſt ſhall come and reign perſonally 1000 years with his ſaints on the earth. This *ſect* (as it is here called) was, if we may credit the account given by Juſtin Martyr, in his dialogue with Trypho, no leſs than the *main body* of the true *chriſtian* church in his days. Διαλογ. προς τρυφωνα, Ed. Steph. p. 81, 89. See Millennium.

Anti-Chi′liasts, they who oppoſe the article of a Millennium.

Chilia′gon [χιλιας, a thouſand, and γονια, Gr. a corner] a plain figure, having 1000 ſides and angles.

Chilifa′ctive, *adj.* [from χυλος, Gr. chyle, and *factus*, Lat. made; and therefore ſhould be written *chylifactive*] making chyle. *Chilifactive* mutation. *Brown.*

Chilifa′ctory, for Chylifa′ctory, having the quality of making chyle. A *chilifactory* menſtruum. *Brown.*

Chilifica′tion, or Chylifica′tion, the art of making chyle. Tendence to *chilification. Brown.*

Chiliody′name [of χιλιας, a thouſand, and δυναμις, power or virtue, Gr.] an herb having a thouſand virtues, a ſort of gentian.

Chiliophy′llon [χιλιοφυλλον, of χιλιας, 1000, and φυλλον, Gr. a leaf] the herb milfoil, yarrow, or thouſand leaf. *Lat.*

Chill, *adj.* [of cele, Sax. kuhl, Ger.] 1. Cold to the touch.

Blaſting vapours *chill. Milton.*

2. Senſible of cold, ſhivering with cold. My heart and my *chill* veins now freezing with diſpair. *Rowe.* 3. Depreſſed, diſcouraged.

Chill, *ſubſt.* [from the adjective] coldneſs, chilneſs. A ſort of *chill* about his præcordia and heart. *Derham.*

To Chill, *verb act.* 1. To make cold; as, rheums *chill* the winter. *Prior.* 2. To depreſs, to diſcourage; as, to *chill* the gaiety of one's ſpirits. 3. To blaſt with cold.

By ſnows immod'rate *chill'd*,
By winds are blaſted, or by light'ning kill'd. *Blackmore.*

Chi′lliness [from *chilly*] coldneſs, ſenſation of cold. A *chillineſs* or ſhivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Chilly, *adj.* [from *chill*] ſomewhat cold.

A *chilly* ſweat bedews
My ſhudd'ring limbs. *John Philips.*

Chi′llness [from *chill*] coldneſs, want of warmth. A *chilneſs* or ſhivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

Chiloca′ce [of χειλος, the mouth or lip, and κακος, bad, in ſurgery] a canker in the mouth, frequent in young children.

Chilo′nian, or Chilonic [of Chilo, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, whoſe ſentences were very ſhort] a brief compendious way of writing; as, a *chilonic* ſtile.

Chimæ′ra [*chimere*, Fr. *chimera*, It. Sp. and Lat. of χιμαιρα, Gr.] 1. A monſter feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a ſerpent: it is a certain *fabulous* monſter, mentioned by Homer. *Iliad*, book 6. l. 179—183. and as ſome fact or *moral* is *ſuppoſed* to have been couched under moſt of theſe *poetic* fictions, Euſtachius, in his comment, piles one conjecture upon another, and among the reſt he tells us "that, in the judgment of ſome writers, it was a mountain in Lycia, which had in its middle [εν τω μεσω] eruptions of fire, to be ſeen (ſays he) in the preſent times; and about its extremities or ſummits [τα ακλα] abounding with wild beaſts." On which hypotheſis (I ſuppoſe) the enſuing account given by Bailey, is founded. 2. A mere whimſey, a caſtle in the air, an idle fancy.

The force of dreams is of a piece,
Chimæras all, or more abſurd or leſs. *Dryden.*

Chimæra [χιμαιρα, Gr.] a vulcano or mountain of Lycia, that vomitted fire. The truth of the fable is; the top of the mountain being inhabited by lions, the middle abounding with paſtures for goats, and at the bottom by ſerpents; this gave place to the fable, that chimæra was a monſter that vomitted flames, had the head and breaſt of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon; and becauſe Bellerophon rendered this mountain habitable, he is ſaid to have ſlain the chimæra.

Chimæra [in geography] a port town of Turkey in Europe, ſituated at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, in the province of Epirus, about 32 miles from the city of Corfu, near which are the mountains Chimæra, which divide Epirus from Theſſaly.

Chi′may, the name of a large lake, lying in the province of Acham, between the Eaſt-Indies and China.

Chimay, is alſo the name of a town in the French Netherlands, about 20 miles ſouth of Charleroy.

Chimb, or Chine [kime, Du.] the end of a barrel, tub, *&c.* as, *chine* hoop is the hoop next the end.

Chime′rical [from *chimera*] pertaining to ſuch a chimera, imaginary, that has no ground of truth, fantaſtic, wildly conceived. Perſons of a *chimerical* exiſtence. *Spectator.*

Chi′merically [from *chimerical*] whimſically, imaginary, wildly.

Chime [The original of this word is doubtful: Junius and Minſhaw ſuppoſe it corrupted from *cimbal*; Skinner from *gamme*, or *gamut*; Henſhaw from *chiamare*, to call, becauſe the chime calls to church. Perhaps it is only ſoftened from *chirme* or *churme*, an old word for the ſound of many voices or inſtruments making a noiſe together. *Johnſon.*] 1. The harmonical ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments. The ſound

Of inſtruments that made melodious *chime. Milton.*

2. The correſpondence of ſound.

Love firſt invented verſe and form'd the rhime,
The motion meaſur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime. Dryden.*

3. A kind of periodical muſic, produced at certain ſeaſons of the day, by a particular apparatus added to a clock, when the bells are not rung by ropes but ſtruck by hammers; in this ſenſe it is always uſed in the plural, *chimes*; as, the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The correſpondence of proportion or relation. The conceptions of things are placed in their ſeveral degrees of ſimilitude, as in ſeveral proportions, one to another; in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reaſon is often drowned. *Grew.*

To Chime, *verb neut.* 1. To ſound in conſonance or harmony.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the ſum of Gallia's loſs to rhime,
Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correſpond in relation or proportion. Correlative terms do readily *chime*, and anſwer one another. *Locke.* 3. To fall in with, to agree with; as, to *chime* in with a perſon's diſcourſe. 4. To ſuit with, to agree. Any ſect, whoſe reaſoning, interpretation, and language, I have been uſed to, will of courſe make all *chime* that way. *Locke.* 5. To jingle, to clatter.

But with the meaner ſort I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting ſtrength to riſe, deſcend to rhyme. *Smith.*

To Chime, *verb act.* to move, ſtrike, or ſound harmonically, or with juſt conſonancy.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their ſounding hammers in a row,
With labour'd anvils Ætna groans below. *Dryden.*

Chi′min. See Chemin.

Chi′minage [of *chemin*, Fr. a way] a toll paid for paſſage through a foreſt. *Old law.*

Chi′mley, a market town of Devonſhire, on the river Taw, 184 miles from London.

Chi′mmar, or Simar, a kind of veſtment without ſleeves, worn by biſhops between their gown and their rochet.

Chi′mney [*caminus*, Lat. whence *cheminée*, Fr. *cammino*, It. *chiminea*, Sp. *chimenée*, Port. kamin, Ger.] 1. A fire-hearth, the fireplace. The fire which the Chaldeans worſhipped for a god, is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh*. 2. The funnel or paſſage for the conveyange of ſmoke from the fire in a houſe. *Chimnies* with ſcorn rejecting ſmoke. *Swift*. 3. The turret raiſed above the roof of a houſe for conveyance of ſmoke.

> Where we lay
> Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chimney *Corner* [of *chimney* and *corner*] the ſeat at each end of the fire-place; uſually, in proverbial language, denoting the place of idlers. Denham uſes it.

Chimney *Piece* [from *chimney* and *piece*] the ornamental piece of ſtone or wood ſet over the fire-place.

Chimney *Sweeper* [of *chimney* and *ſweep*] 1. One whoſe buſineſs is to clean chimnies foul with ſoot. 2. Proverbially it denotes one of a mean and vile occupation.

> Golden lads and girls all muſt,
> As *chimney-ſweepers* come to duſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chimney *Money*, an impoſition or tax of two ſhillings *per annum*, formerly laid upon every fire-hearth, *&c.*

Chin [kinne, Du, kinn, Ger. kind, Dan. and Su. tho' Caſaubon chuſes to derive it of γενειον, Gr. cinne, and chinne, Sax.] the lower part of the face, that part of the face below the under lip.

> He has good ſwimming who is held up by the Chin.

That is, it is no wonder if a man thrives, who is ſupported and aſſiſted by others who have both the will and the capacity to do it.

Chin *Scab*, a ſcabby diſeaſe in ſheep, the ſame that is by ſhepherds called the dartars.

Chi'na, including Chineſe Tartary, is a large empire of Aſia, being accounted 2000 miles in length, and 1500 in breadth; it is bounded by Ruſſian Tartary on the north, by the Pacific ocean on the eaſt and ſouth, and by Tonquin, Tibet, and the territories of Ruſſia, on the weſt. It is uſually divided into 16 provinces; in which are computed to be 155 capital cities, 1312 of the ſecond rank, 2357 fortified towns, and upwards of ten millions of families, which may amount to about fifty millions of people. The principal commodities of this country are ſilk, tea, China-ware, Japan-ware, and gold-duſt; of all which the maritime ſtates of Europe import great quantities, ſending them ſilver in return.

China, a ſort of fine earthen ware made in China, a part of the Eaſt-Indies: porcelain. A ſpecies of veſſels dimly tranſparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glaſs; they are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one eaſily vitrifies, and the other reſiſts a very ſtrong heat; when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glaſs, they are completely burnt. Miſtreſs of herſelf, tho' *china* fall. *Pope.*

China *Orange* [of *china* and *orange*] the ſweet orange, ſuppoſed to have come originally from China. Not many years has the *China orange* been propagated in Portugal and Spain. *Mortimer.*

China *Root* [from *China* and *root*] a medicinal root, brought to us from both the Indies.

Chi'nca, a port town of Peru, in South America, ſituated in an extenſive valley, on a river of the ſame name, about 60 miles South of Lima.

Chinch [*chinche*, Sp.] a ſort of inſect; a bug.

Chine [*echine*, Fr. *ſchiena*, It. *ſpina*, Lat. *cein*, Armor.] 1. That part of the back in which the ſpine or back bone is found. She ſtrake him ſuch a blow upon his *chine*, that ſhe opened all his body. *Sidney.* 2. The back-bone or ridge of the back of a horſe. 3. A piece of the back of any eatable animal. Cut out the burly bon'd clown in *chines* of beef. *Shakeſpeare.* The tuſky head and *chine*. *Dryden.*

To Chine, *verb act.* [from the ſubſtantive] to cut into chines. He that in his line did *chine* the long-rib'd Appennine. *Dryden.*

To Chine *a Beaſt* [*echiner*, Fr.] to cut him down quite through the back-bone.

A Chine *of Pork*, a certain joint ſo cut.

Chine *Cough*, or Chin *Cough*, [perhaps more properly *kincough*, of kin-khoeſt, Du. from kincken, Du. to pant and cough] a violent and convulſive cough to which young children are incident.

Chi'ney, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the confines of the biſhopric of Liege, about 12 miles ſouth-weſt of Namur.

Chink [cink, from cinan, Sax. to gape] a ſmall aperture lengthwiſe, a gap between the parts of any thing; as, a *chink* in a wall, board, *&c.* alſo (in a canting ſenſe) money, ſo call'd becauſe it chinks in the pocket.

To Chink, *verb act.* [derived by Skinner from the ſound] To ſhake any thing ſo as to make a noiſe. He *chinks* his purſe. *Pope.*

To Chink, *verb neut.* to make a noiſe, as money or pieces of any metal do when ſhaken. Not a guinea *chink'd*. *Swift.*

Chi'nky [from *chink*] full of holes, opening into narrow clefts. Plaiſter thou the *chinky* hives with clay. *Dryden.*

Chints, a fine Indian painted calico.

> Let a charming *chints* and Bruſſels lace,
> Wrap my cold limbs, and ſhade my lifeleſs face. *Pope.*

Chi'oppine [from *chapin*, Sp.] a high ſhoe, formerly worn by ladies. Your ladyſhip is nearer heaven than when I ſaw you laſt by the altitude of a *chioppine*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chi'o, Chi'as, Xio, Scio, an Aſiatic iſland, lying near the coaſt of Ionia, in Natolia, or leſſer Aſia, about 100 miles weſt of Smyrna. It is about 100 miles in circumference, and chiefly inhabited by chriſtians of the Greek church; but ſubject to the Turks, who call it Sakiſaduci. Its capital is alſo called Chio.

Chio'zzo, a town on an iſland of the ſame name, in the Gulph of Venice, by which there is a paſſage into the Lagunes; it is about 12 miles from Venice.

Chip [from the verb] 1. A bit chipt off from wood, or any thing elſe, by a cutting inſtrument. Of *chips* and ſerewood was the ſecond row. *Dryden.* 2. A little piece in general, however made; as, *chips* of ſtone.

A Chip of the ſame block. That is, a ſon who is like his father, either in perſon or qualities; tho' it is almoſt always taken in an ill ſenſe.

Like a Chip in potage, that is, does neither good nor harm.

To Chip [probably corrupted from to *chop*. *Johnſon*] to cut to chips or ſmall pieces, to leſſen by cutting away a little at a time. Our ſtatue in the block of marble we ſee ſometimes only begun to be *chip'd*, ſometimes rough hewn. *Addiſon.*

> The critic ſtrikes out all that is not juſt,
> And 'tis ev'n ſo the butler *chips* his cruſt. *King.*

Chip [from cyppan, or ceapan, Sax. to buy and ſell] ſhews that the place, to which it is added, either is or was a market town; as, *Chipnam, Chippenham, &c.* See Cheap, *ſubſt.*

Chi'pping [of cyppan or ceapan, Sax. to buy or ſell] ſignifies the place, to the name of which it is added, to be or have been a market-town or place; as, *Chipping-Norton, Chipping Wicomb, &c.*

Chipping, or Cherping-merry, that is, very pleaſant over a glaſs of good liquor.

Chipping, *ſubſt.* [from to *chip*] a fragment cut off. They dung their land with the *chippings* of ſoft ſtone. *Mortimer.*

Chi'ppingham, a borough town of Wiltſhire, on the river Avon, over which it hath a bridge of 16 arches. It was the ſeat of Alfred and other weſt Saxon kings; is 94 miles from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

Chipping-norton, a market town of Oxfordſhire, 76 miles from London.

Chipping-ongar, a market town in Eſſex, 20 miles from London.

Chipping-wicomb, or High-wicomb. a borough town of Buckinghamſhire, on the river Wick, 32 miles from London; it ſends two members to parliament.

Chique [at Smyrna] a weight for weighing of goats wool, containing 500 drams, or two okes, which is five pounds 10 ounces ſeven drams.

Chira'gra [χειραγρα, of χειρ, a hand, and αγρα, a capture or ſeizing] the gout in the hands. *Lat.*

Chira'grical [of *chiragra*] having the gout in the hands. Brown uſes it.

Chira'psy [χειραψια, of χειρ, a hand, and απτω, Gr. to touch] a touching or feeling with the hand.

Chirchege'mote, or Circgemo'te [old law] a certain eccleſiaſtical court.

Chi'rograph, or Chiro'graphum [χειρογραφον, of χειρ, a hand, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a hand writing, a bond or bill of one's own hand.

Chirographum [with the Engliſh Saxons] a public conveyance or deed of gift. *Lat.*

Chiro'grapher [of χειρ, the hand, and γραφω, Gr. to write; in the Common Pleas] an officer who engroſſes the fines acknowledged in that court. Bacon uſes it.

Chiro'graphist, the ſame with chirographer. [It is uſed in the following paſſage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes by examining the hand: the true word is *chiroſophiſt* or *chiromancer*. *Johnſon*] Let the *chirographiſts* behold his palm. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

Chiro'graphy [*chirografo*, It. *chirographus*, Lat. χειρογραφια, Gr.] a writing under one's own hand, the art of writing.

Chiro'logy [χειρολογια, of χειρ, a hand, and λογος, a ſpeech, Gr.] a talking by ſigns made by the hands.

Chi'romancer [*chiromancier*, Fr.] one who pretends to tell fortunes by the hand, or by that art which is commonly called palmiſtry.

> To *chiromancers* cheaper art repair,
> Who claſp the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair.
> *Dryden.*

Chi'romancy [*chiromancie*, Fr. *chiromanzia*, It. *chiromancia*, Sp. *chiromantia*, Lat. χειρομαντεια, of χειρ and μαντεια, Gr.] a ridiculous kind of divination, whereby they pretend to diſcover the conſtitution and tempers of perſons, and to predict future events by the lines, wrinkles and marks in the hand. There is not much conſiderable in that doctrine of *chiromancy*, that ſpots in the tops of the nails do ſignify things paſt, in the middle things preſent, and at the bottom events to come. *Brown.*

Chiroma'ntical, of or pertaining to chiromancy.

Chiro'nes [of χειρες, Gr. the hands] a ſort of wheals ariſing in the palms of the hands; the ſame as ſirones.

Chiro'nia *Vitis* [in botany] the wild or blank vine briony, ſo called from Chiron.

Chiro'nion, the herb centaury.

Chiro'nium *Ulcus*, a boil or ſore, which comes eſpecially on the thighs and feet, ſo named, becauſe it has need of ſuch an one as Chiron to cure it.

Chiro'nomy [*chironomia*, Lat. of χειρονομια, of χειρ, the hand, and νομος, Gr. law] a geſture with the hand either in orators or dancers, *&c.*

Chiro'thesy [*chirotheſia*, Lat. of χειροθησια, of χειρ, the hand, and τιθημι, to place] a laying on of the hands.

Chirotoni'a [χειροτονια, of χειρ, the hand, and τεινω, Gr. to extend] the impoſition of hands in conferring any prieſtly orders.

To Chirp, *verb neut.* [probably formed from the likeneſs of the ſound, perhaps contracted from *cheer up*; the Du. have tirtken] to make a cheerful noiſe, as birds do when they call without ſinging; as, a *chirping* lark.

To Chirp, *verb act.* [this ſeems apparently corrupted from *cheer up*. *Johnſon.*] to make cheerful; as, a

Chirping *Cup* [*i. e.* a cheering cup] a cup of good liquor.

Chirp [from the verb] the voice of birds, and ſome inſects. *Chirp* went the graſhopper under our feet. *Spectator.*

Chi'rper [from *chirp*] one that chirps or is cheerful.

To Chirre, *verb neut.* [ceoꞃian, Sax.] to coo, as a pigeon. *Junius.* See Churme

Chirricho'te, a word uſed by the Spaniards, in deriſion of the French, who pronounce *cherri* for *kyry*.

Chiru'rgion [*chirurgien*, Fr. *chirurgo*, It. *cirujano*, Sp. *chirurgus*, Lat. χειρουργος, of χειρ, the hand, and εργον, Gr. work] one who practiſes the art of chirurgery; one who cures ailments, not with inward medicines, but by outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *ſurgeon.*

A good Chirurgeon muſt have an eagle's (or piercing) eye, a lion's (or undaunted) heart, and a lady's (or ſoft) hand. Theſe three natural qualities are certainly, if not abſolutely requiſite, yet very proper and of great uſe in the practice of ſurgery.

Chiru'rgery [χειρουργια, of χειρ, a hand, and εργον, Gr. work] is the third branch of the curative part of medicine, and teaches how ſundry diſeaſes of the body of man may be cured by manual operation; it is vulgarly pronounced and written ſurgery.

Chiru′rgic, or Chi′rurgical [of *chirurgeon*, or the manual part of healing, *chirurgique*, F. of *chirurgicus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the art of ſurgery. 2. Having qualities uſeful in external applications to hurts; as, *chirurgical* or phyſical virtues. 3. Manual in general, conſiſting in operations of the hand. This ſenſe, though the firſt, according to etymology, is now ſcarce found. *Johnſon.* The *chirurgical* or manual doth refer to the making inſtruments, and exerciſing particular experiments. *Wilkins.*

Chi′sel, or Chi′zzel [*ciſello*, It. *ciſeau*, Fr. probably of *ſciſſum*, ſup. of *ſcindo*, Lat. to cut, q. *ſciſſellum*] a tool with which ſtone or wood is chip'd or pared away. The rude *chiſel* does the man begin. *Dryden.*

To Chisel, *verb act.* [from the noun] to cut with a chiſel.

To Chit [from the ſubſt. with huſbandmen] ſpoken of ſeed, which is ſaid to chit, when it firſt of all ſhoots its ſmall root into the earth. Mortimer uſes it.

Chit [according to Dr. Hickes, from kind, Ger. a child; perhaps from *chico*, Sp. little. *Johnſon:* probably either of *cito*, It. a little boy, or of kitten, Du. a young cat] 1. A child, a baby, generally uſed of young perſons in contempt. 2. A little ſniveling boy or girl.

These will appear ſuch *chits* in ſtory,
'Twill turn all politics to jeſt. *Anonymous.*

3. A freckle, from *chick-peaſe*. In this ſenſe it is ſeldom uſed. 4. The ſhoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term among maltſters. Barley couched four days, will begin to ſhew the *chit* or ſprit at the root end. *Mortimer.*

Chit chat. 1. A corrupted reduplication of chat. A word only uſed in ludicrous converſation; as, the *chit chat* club. *Spectator.* 2. Trifling or goſſipping talk, idle prate.

A Chit *Lark*, a bird.

Chi′tteface [either of *chiche*, Fr. meagre, or *chiche-faci*, Chaucer] a meagre, ſtarveling child, a puny child with a little face.

Chi′tterlings, without a ſingular [from ſchyterling, Du. Minſhew, from kuttelin, Ger. Skinner, probably for *ſhitterlings*, becauſe the excrements are contained in them, or of kuttels, Teut. the inwards] 1. Hog's guts dreſſed for eating. 2. A ſort of pudding or ſauſage. 3. The guts, the bowels. *Skinner.*

Chi′tty [from *chit*] 1. Freckly, having freckles. 2. Childiſh, like a baby.

Chitty *Face*, one having a little face, or opprobriouſly a ſimple body, an ideot.

Chi′valrous [from *chivalry*] relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood, knightly, warlike, daring; a word now obſolete. Brave purſuit of *chivalrous* empriſe. *Spenſer.*

Chi′valry [*chevallerie*, Fr. of *cheval*, a horſe, *cavalleria*, It. and Sp.] 1. Knighthood, a military dignity. There be now for martial encouragement ſome degrees and orders of *chivalry*. *Bacon.* 2. The qualifications of a knight, horſemanſhip, valour; as, deeds of *chivalry*, i. e. mighty feats of arms, notable exploits. 3. The general ſyſtem of knighthood.

By the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er elſe to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not ceaſe. *Dryden.*

4. An adventure, an exploit. Doing acts more dangerous, tho' leſs famous, becauſe they were but private *chivalries*. *Sidney.* 5. The body or order of knights.

All the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chivalry [*Servitium Militare*, in a law ſenſe] a particular tenure or manner of holding lands, by which the tenant is obliged to perform ſome noble or military office to his lord; a tenure by knight's ſervice. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by ſome ſervice or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large poſſeſſions for this or that rent and ſervice, ſo they parceled out theſe lands as they thought good: and thoſe ſervices are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and ſocage. The one is military, the other ruſtic. Chivalry, which holds only of the king, is properly called ſergeantry, and this is ſubdivided into grand or petit, *i. e.* great or ſmall. Chivalry that may hold of a common perſon, as well as of the king, is called *ſcutagium*. *Cowel.* It ought properly to be written *chevalry*. It is a word now not much uſed, but in old poems or romances.

Chi′ve, Chi′ves, or Chi′eves [*cive*, Fr. Skinner, with botaniſts] the fine threads of flowers, or the little knobs, which grow on the tops of thoſe threads.

Chi′ves [*cives*, Fr.] a ſort of ſmall onions. *Skinner.*

Chives *tipt with Pendants* [in botany] is when the horn or thread of a flower has a ſeed hanging and ſhaking at the point of it, as in tulips, &c.

Chivets [with botaniſts] the ſmall parts of the roots of plants, by which they are propagated.

Chleuasmus, Lat. [χλευασμος, of χλευαζω, Gr. to jeer] a laughing to ſcorn, a mocking, a jeering or ſcoffing, a rhetorical figure uſed to that purpoſe.

Chlo′ritis [χλωριτις, Gr.] a precious ſtone green as graſs.

Chloro′sis, Lat. [χλωροτης, of χλωριζω, Gr. to appear green or yellowiſh] the green-ſickneſs.

Cho′ane, Lat. [of χοανη, Gr. a funnel] a kind of tunnel in the baſis of the brain, by which the ſerous excrements are brought down from the ventricles to the primary glandule; alſo the pelvis or baſon of the reins, perhaps ſo called for the ſame reaſon; *viz.* as like an *infundibulum*, or tunnel, it diſcharges the urine into that canal, which conveys it to the bladder. But as to the *firſt* uſe of this word, *viz.* when applied to the *brain*, Bartholin ſays, it is nothing elſe than an orbicular, and ſometimes triangular, *cavity*, made by the *pia mater*, where it inveſts the baſis of the brain, and from whence its *ventricles* are lined. *Barth. Anat.* l. 3. c. 6.

Choa′spites [of χοασπιτης, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a green colour, that glitters like gold.

To Chock, or To Chuck [probably of *choquer*, Fr. to ſtrike, daſh, or beat againſt] to give a perſon a light touch with the fingers under the chin, as a token of kindneſs; alſo to play at pitching money, &c. into a hole. See Chuck.

Cho′colate [Fr. and Sp. *chioccolato*, It.] 1. The nut of the cacao-tree. The tree hath a roſe flower, with many petals, which becomes a fruit ſomewhat like a cucumber. It is a native of America, and in great plenty in ſeveral places between the tropics, and grows wild. 2. The cake or maſs made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut, with other ſubſtances, to be diſſolved in hot water. 3. A drink made of the Indian cocoa-nut. *Chocolate* is much the beſt liquor; its oil ſeems to be rich, alimentary, and anodine. *Arbuthnot.*

Chocolate *Houſes* [from *chocolate* and *houſe*] a houſe where the company drinks chocolate.

Chode, obſolete, *pret.* of *to chide*. Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban. *Geneſis.*

Choe′nicis. See Terebellum.

Choe′ras, Lat. [of χοιρος, Gr. a hog] the *ſtruma*, ſo named, becauſe hogs are ſubject to ſwellings of the like nature. Celſus, lib. 5. ſays, theſe ſwellings, like glands, appear chiefly about the neck; but are found alſo in the arm-pits, groin, and ſides.

Choe′nix [of χοινιξ, Gr.] a meaſure in uſe among the ancients. It was one of the *attic* meaſures for things dry, and contained three *cotylæ*, being itſelf equal to

Pint	Sol.	Inch.
1½	0.	72.

See Cotyla.

Choice, *ſubſt.* [*choix*, Fr.] 1. Election, the act of chuſing, determination between different things propoſed; as, I make *choice* of this preferably to that. 2. The power of chuſing; as, to have any thing in one's *choice*. 3. Care in chuſing, curioſity in diſtinguiſhing; as, to collect materials with judgment and *choice*. 4. The thing choſen preferably to any other.

Let fame exalt her voice,
Nor let thy conqueſts only be her *choice*. *Prior.*

5. The beſt part of any thing that is more properly the object of choice; as, the *choice* and flower of every thing. 6. Several things propoſed at once, as objects of judgment and choice.

A braver *choice* of dauntleſs ſpirits
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. *To make choice of*; to chuſe from ſeveral things propoſed.

Hobſon's Choice, **that or none**. This proverb is ſaid to have had it's riſe from one Hobſon, an innkeeper at one of the univerſities, who let horſes to ſtudents, but would always oblige them to take that horſe which was next in turn, were he good or bad, or would let them none.

Choice, emblematically repreſented. See Election.

Choice, *adj.* [*choiſi*, Fr.] 1. Rare, excellent, choſen and preferable to others; as, *choice* wine and fruit. 2. Chary, wary, careful; uſed of perſons. He that is *choice* of his time, will alſo be *choice* of his company. *Taylor.*

Choice′less [from *choice* and *leſs*, neg.] not having the power or right of chuſing, not free; as, a dead, *choiceleſs* cylinder. *Hammond.*

Choi′cely [from *choice*] 1. With exact choice; as, ſoldiers *choicely* collected. 2. Excellently. It is *choicely* good. 3. With great care, dearly, preciouſly.

Choi′ceness [of *choice*] rareneſs, excellency, nicety. Plants for their *choiceneſs* reſerved in pots. *Evelyn.*

Choir [*chorus*, Lat. of χορος, Gr.] 1. The quire of a church, that place where divine ſervice is ſaid or ſung by the choriſters. 2. A band of ſingers; as, the *choir* of angels. 3. The ſingers in divine worſhip; as, the *choir* ſung *te deum*.

To Choke [aceocan, probably of ceoca, Sax. the mouth or the cheek-bone, becauſe the halter is fixed under the cheek-bone of criminals] 1. To ſtop the breath, to kill, by ſtopping the paſſage of reſpiratio; to ſtifle or ſtrangle. 2. To ſtop up, to obſtruct or block up a paſſage; as, to cleanſe the ports, and keep them from being *choked* up. *Addiſon.* 3. To hinder by obſtruction. Miſts and clouds do *choke* her window light. *Davies.* 4. To ſuppreſs.

The gain propos'd,
Chok'd the reſpect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To overpower, to bear under. *Chok'd* with cares and riches. *St. Luke.*

Choke [from the verb] the filamentous or capillary part of artichoke. A cant word.

Choke *Pear* a rough taſted pear; in a figurative ſenſe, a ſhock or rub in one's way, any ſarcaſm or aſperſion by which another is put to ſilence; a low word. Pardon me for going ſo low, as to talk of giving *choke-pears*. *Clariſſa.*

Cho′ker [from *choke*] 1. One that chokes or ſtifles another. 2. One that puts another to ſilence. 3. Any thing that cannot be anſwered.

Choky [from *choke*] that which has the power of ſuffocating.

Cho′lagogues [*cholagoga*, Lat. χολαγωγος, of χολη, choler, and αγω, Gr. to bring away] ſuch medicines as purge the bile or choler, and diſcharge it downwards.

Chole′dochus *Ductus* [of χολη, bile, and δεχομαι, Gr. to receive] is the uniting of the ductus bilarius with the ductus cyſticus into one paſſage; this paſſage goes obliquely to the lower end of the gut duodenum, and conveys the gall to thoſe parts.

Cho′ler [*collera*, It. and Port. *chólera*, Sp. *cholera*, Lat. of χολερα, from χολη, Gr. bile] 1. The bile. Such a feeding animal, and ſo ſubject to diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for *choler*. *Brown.*

The bile is a juice ſecreted from the blood in the viſcus of the liver, and from thence thrown into its proper *reſervoir*, the gall-bladder; it is, according to Boerhaave, compoſed of an *oil*, *ſalt*, and *ſpirits* diluted with water; it is, accordingly, of a ſaponaceous, abſtergent, and moſt powerfully *diſſolvent* quality, and greatly aſſiſts digeſtion. *Boerhav. Oeconom. Animalis. Ed. Lond. p.* 32. May not I add, that it is *alcaleſcent*, though not *alcaline*; and as being the moſt *acrid* of all our juices, it muſt, when in its *peccant* ſtate (which under the word *choler* is generally intended) create much *tumult* and diſorder in the animal œconomy? See Bile; and if there be any miſtake there, the reader will eaſily *rectify* it from hence.

2. The humour, which by its ſuper-abundance, is ſuppoſed to produce

duce irraſcibility. It engenders *choler*, planteth anger. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Anger, rage.

He methinks is no great ſcholar,
Who miſtakes deſire for *choler.* *Prior.*

Cho'era *Morbus*, Lat. a diſeaſe in the ſtomach and guts, whereby the dregs of that humour are voided in great abundance, both upwards and downwards.

Cho'leric [*collerico*, It. *colérico*, Sp.of *cholericus*, Lat.] 1. A bounding with choler. The one *choleric* and ſanguine, the other phlegmatic and melancholic. *Dryden.* 2. Haſty, paſſionate, prone to anger, applied to perſons. An honeſt, plain-dealing fellow, *choleric*, bold. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Angry, offenſive; applied to words or actions; as *choleric* haſte. *Sidney.* *Choleric* ſpeech. *Raleigh.*

Cho'lerickness [of *choleric*] paſſionateneſs, peeviſhneſs.

Cho'liambi, Lat. a ſort of iambic verſe, having a ſpondee in the 6th or laſt place.

Cho'lic. See Colic.

Cho'mer, or Co'ron [חומר, Heb.] a meaſure, containing 75 gallons, 5 pints, and 7 ſol. inch.

Cho'nat, a town of Hungary, on the river Meriſh, about 13 miles eaſt of Segedon; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

Chondri'lla, Lat. [χονδριλλη, Gr.] ruſh, or gum ſuccory, called alſo wild endive.

Cho'ndris, Lat. [in botany] the herb falſe or baſtard dittany.

Chondroglo'ssum, Lat. [with ſome anatomiſts] a very ſmall pair of muſcles of the tongue.

Cho'ndros, Lat. [χονδρος, Gr.] a grain, as of ſalt, frankincenſe, *&c.*

Chondros [with anatomiſts] a cartilage or griſtle, the moſt earthy and ſolid part of the body, next to a bone.

Chondrosy'ndesmos, Lat. [χονδροσυνδεσμος, of χονδρος, a cartilage, συν, with, and δεσμος, a band, of δεω, Gr. to bind] a cartilaginous ligament, or the joining of bones together, by means of a cartilage or griſtle.

To Choose, *verb act.* [of *choiſir*, Fr. or ceoꞅan, Sax. kieſen, Du. and Ger. keeſa, Su. *irr. ver.*] 1. To ſelect, to pick out of a number *Chooſe* you a man for you. 1 *Samuel.* 2. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered. I may neither *chooſe* whom I would, nor refuſe whom I diſlike. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To take, not to refuſe. Let us *chooſe* to us judgment. *Job.* 4. Among divines, to elect for eternal happineſs.

To Choose, *verb neut.* to have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and ſignifies, muſt neceſſarily be; as, he *cannot chooſe* but proſper.

Cho'oser [from *chooſe*] he that has the power or office of chooſing;

I might be my own *chooſer.* *Hammond.*

To Chop [*couper*, Fr. kappen, Du. probably of κοπτω, Gr. to cut] 1. To cut, to cut ſmall or mince; as chapters and verſes are ſo *chop'd* and minced, and ſtand ſo broken. *Locke.* 2. To cut with a quick blow; as, to *chop* off a head. 3. To devour eagerly, with *up*; as, to *chop up* a meal. 4. To break into chinks; as, *chop'd* hands.

To Chop, *verb neut.* to do a thing with an unexpected motion; as, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes ſuddenly. He *chops* at the ſhadow, and loſes the ſubſtance. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Chop, *verb act.* [of ceapan, Sax. koopen, Du. to buy] to purchaſe generally by an exchange, barter, or truck; as the *chopping* of bargains. 2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Affirm the trigons *chop'd* and chang'd,
The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudibras.*

3. To altercate, to bandy, to return one thing or word for another: as, *chopping* of logic.

To Chop *upon*, to light or happen upon.

To Chop [pop or come] *in ſuddenly.*

A Chop. 1. A cut, a crack or cleft; as, the *chops* in a wooden bowl. 2. A piece chop'd off. See Chip. Sir William Capel compounded for ſixteen hundred pounds, yet Empſon would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon.* 3. A ſmall piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Chop-*Church* [old law term] an exchanging of benefices or churches between two perſons.

Chop-house [of *chop* and *houſe*] a houſe of entertainment, where chops of mutton are chiefly ſold ready dreſſed.

Cho'pin, Fr. a liquid meaſure, that contains, according to Lemery, ſixteen ounces and a half; alſo, in Scotland, a meaſure for a quart of Wincheſter meaſure.

Chopping, *part. adj.* [in this ſenſe, of uncertain etymology] an epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation of their ſturdineſs; imagined, by Skinner, to ſignify luſty, from caꞅ, Sax; by others, to mean a child that would bring money at a market; perhaps a greedy hungry child, likely to live. *Johnſon.*

Cho'pping-block [of *chop* and *block*] a log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

Chopping-knife [of *chop* and *knife*] a knife with which cooks mince their meat. A *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Sidney.*

Cho'ppings, a ſort of Venetian ſhoes, with very high heels.

Choppy [from *chop*] full of cracks or clefts.

Her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her ſkinny lips. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chops, or Chaps, without a ſingular. 1. The mouth of a beaſt. 2. The mouth of a man in contempt. Unſeam'd him from the nape to the *chops.* *Shakeſpeare,* 3. In familiar language, the mouth of any thing; as, the *chops* of a river; the *chops* of a channel; the *chops* of a ſmith's vice.

Cho'ral [*choralis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the choir of a church; as, a *choral* vicar, *i. e.* one who is admitted to perform divine ſervice in the choir. 2. Compoſing a choir or concert. *Choral* ſymphonies. *Milton.* 3. Singing in a choir. *Choral* ſeraphs ſung the ſecond day. *Amburſt.*

Cho'rassan, a province of Perſia, on the north-eaſt, adjoining to Uſbec Tartary; this was the ancient Bactaria, and the native country of the late Thames Kouli Kan.

Chord [*chorda*, Lat. χορδη, Gr. when it ſignifies a rope or ſtring in general, it is written *cord:* when its primitive ſignification is preſerved the *h* is retained. *Johnſon*] 1. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.

Who mov'd
Their ſtops and *chords*, was ſeen. *Milton.*

2. A right line in geometry, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle, otherwiſe called a ſubtenſe, or it is one right line that cuts a circle into two parts.

To Chord [from the noun] to ſtring, to furniſh with chords.

The *chorded* ſhell. *Dryden.*

Chorda, Lat. [χορδη, Gr.] 1. A bowel, a gut. 2. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument made of a gut.

Chorda, Lat. [with anatomiſts] 1. A tendon or nerve. 2. A painful extenſion of the penis.

Chorda *Membranæ Tympani* [with anatomiſts] a nerve that comes from the third branch of the fifth pair, and is extended above the membrane of the tympanum or drum of the ear. *Lat.*

Chorda'psus [of χορδαψος, Gr.] griping or wringing pains of the ſmall guts; ſo that they being twiſted, or their periſtaltic or worm-like motion being inverted, the ordure is thrown up at the mouth only. This diſtemper is alſo called by the names of ileus, iliaca paſſio, volvulus, and miſerere mei.

Chorda'ta *Gonorrhæa*, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a malady, when, together with the effuſion of the ſemen, the urethra or urinary paſſage is bent like a bow, with pain.

Chorde'e [from *chorda*, Lat. in ſurgery] an inflammation and contraction of the frœnum.

Chore'a *Sancti Viti* [*i. e.* St. Vitus's dance, ſo called becauſe this frenzy often ſeized on thoſe people that uſed annually to pay a viſit to the chapel of St. Vitus, near the city of Ulm in Sweden] a ſort of madneſs which anciently was very common among ſome people, thoſe who were affected with it ran up and down dancing night and day till they died, if they were not hindered by force. Why it ſhould be called a *madneſs*, I know not, unleſs from the *ridiculous* geſtures attending it. 'Tis no more than a certain *paralytic* affection; and is accordingly diſpelled by *cold-bathing* and *chalybeat* medicines. *Monita & Præcepta Medica.* *Mead.*

Chorepi'scopi [of χωρος, the country, and επισκοπος, a biſhop] rural biſhops, anciently appointed by the prime dioceſan.

Chore'us [χορειος, Gr.] a foot in Greek or Latin verſe, conſiſting of three ſhort ſyllables, or elſe of two ſyllables, the one ſhort, the other long.

Co'rges, or Geo'rges, a town of Dauphiny, in France, about 6 miles eaſt of Gap.

Choria'mbic [of χοριαμβος, Gr.] a foot in verſe conſiſting of four ſyllables, two long at each end, and two ſhort in the middle; as, *ebrietas.*

Cho'rion [χοριον or χωριον, of χωρεω, Gr. to contain] the outmoſt membrane or ſkin that covers the fœtus or child in the womb, being pretty thick and ſmooth within, but tough on the outſide, where the placenta ſticks.

Cho'rister [*choriſta*, from *chorus*, Lat.] 1. A ſinging man or boy in a cathedral; uſually a ſinger of the lower order. 2. A ſinger in a concert. This ſenſe is moſtly confined to poetry.

With hollow throats,
The *choriſters* the joyous anthem ſing. *Spenſer.*
Of airy *choriſters* a numerous train. *Dryden.*

Cho'ro, or Cho'rus [in muſic books] is when all the ſeveral parts of a piece of muſic are performed together, which is commonly at the concluſion.

Choroba'tes [of χωροβατειν, Gr. to over-run a country] a level uſed by the ancients with a double ſquare in the form of a T.

Cho'rographer [*chorographer*, Fr. *corografo*, It. *chorographus*, Lat. of χωρογραφευς, of χωρος, a country, and γραφω, to deſcribe] a deſcriber of particular countries.

Chorogra'phical [of χωρογραφια, of χωρος, a country, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] deſcriptive of particular countries, laying down their boundaries. A *chorographical* deſcription of this terreſtrial paradiſe. *Raleigh.*

Chorogra'phically, according to the art of chorography, in a chorographical manner.

Cho'rography [*chorographie*, Fr. *corografia*, It. and Sp. *chorographia*, Lat. χωρογραφια, of χωρος, a region, or country, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a part of geography which treats of the deſcription of particular countries, or of one country or province, or laying down the boundaries of particular provinces. Its object is leſs than that of geography, and greater than that of topography.

Chorography, in painting or ſculpture, is repreſented by a woman in a habit of a changeable colour, plain and ſhort; in her right hand a meaſuring ſquare, and in her left a pair of compaſſes. By her ſide a globe, with ſome part of it deſigned.

Her changeable habit denotes the different taking of ſituations, as the ſhortneſs of it does their being taken briefly. The uſe of the inſtrument and compaſſes are obvious.

Choro'ides *Plexus*, or Choroei'des, the folding of the carotid artery in the brain, in which is the glandula pinealis; alſo the uvea tunica, which makes the apple of the eye.

Choro'metry [χωρομετρια, of χωρος, a country, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] the art of ſurveying, or meaſuring countries.

Cho'rus, [Lat. of χορος, Gr.] 1. The company of ſingers and dancers in a ſtage-play, or of perſons ſinging together in concert; a choir. The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a *chorus* of ſingers. *Dryden.* 2. The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of a tragedy, and ſing their ſentiments between the acts.

For ſupply,
Admit me *chorus* to this hiſtory. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The ſong between the acts of a tragedy. 4. Verſes of a ſong, in which the company join the ſinger. See Choro.

Chose *in Action* [a law term] a thing that has not a body; being only a right; as, an annuity, a covenant, a bond, *&c.* *Choſe in action* may alſo be called *choſe in ſuſpence*, as having no real exiſtence, and not being properly in poſſeſſion.

Chose *Local* [a law term] a thing fixed to a place, as a mill, *&c.*

Chose *Tranſitory* [a law term] this is likewiſe called *choſe in ſuſpence*, as having no real exiſtence, and not being properly in poſſeſſion a thing that is moveable, or that may be carried from one place to ther.

Choſen, or Choſe [irreg. imp. and part. paſſ. of *to chooſe*] See To Chooſe.

Cho'tzim, the frontier town of Moldavia, on the confines of Poland, ſituated on the river Neiſter, and ſubject to the Turks.

Chough [ceo, Sax. *choucas*, provincial Fr.] a bird like a jackdaw, but bigger, that frequents the rocks by the ſea-ſide. *Hanmer.* Crows have a reſemblance with ravens, daws, and *choughs. Bacon.*

Choule [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*] the crop of a bird. The *choule* or crop, adhering into the lower ſide of the bill, and ſo deſcending by the throat, is a bag or ſachel. *Brown.*

To Chouſe, or To Chowſe [the original of this word is much doubted by Skinner, who tries to deduce it from the French, *goſſer*, to laugh at, or *joucher*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonic, *roſen*, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology. *Johnſon.* Probably of *gauſſer*, Fr. to banter] 1. To cheat, to cozen, to defraud, to trick, to impoſe upon.

> Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er,
> Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryden.*

2. With *of* before the thing defrauded.

> When geeſe and pullen are ſeduc'd,
> And ſows *of* ſucking pigs are *chous'd. Hudibras.*

A Chouſe, or A Chowſe [from the verb. This word is derived by Henſhaw from *kiaus* or *chiaus*, a meſſenger of the Turkiſh court, who, ſays he, is little better than a fool] 1. A cheat, ſham, or trick. 2. A ſilly fellow, a bubble, a tool, who may eaſily be impoſed upon, a mere bubble.

> A ſottiſh *chouſe*,
> Who can a thief has rob'd his houſe,
> Applies himſelf to cunning men. *Hudibras.*

To Cho'wter, to mumble and mutter as ſtubborn children do.

Chre'mnitz, or Chremnits, the principal of the mine-towns in Upper Hungary, about 68 miles north-eaſt of Preſburg; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

Chriſm [*chriſma*, Lat. of χρισμα, Gr. an unguent, from χριω, to anoint] 1. Unction. It is only applied to ſacred ceremonies. Chriſt's eternal prieſthood denoted eſpecially by his *unction* or *chriſm. Hammond.* 2. A compoſition of oil and balſam conſecrated by a biſhop, to be uſed in the ceremonies of baptiſm, confirmation, extreme unction, coronations, &c. See Baptiſm and Rites.

Chriſma'le [in old records] a chriſom cloth laid over the face of a child at baptiſm.

Chri'ſmatis *Denarii*, chriſom pence, money paid to a biſhop by the pariſh clergy for their chriſm, which is conſecrated at Eaſter for the year enſuing. *Lat.*

Chri'ſmatory, a veſſel in which the chriſm is kept.

Chri'ſom [of χρισμα, Gr.] an unction of infants, an ancient cuſtom of anointing children as ſoon as they were born, with ſome aromatic unguent, and putting on their heads a cloth dawbed with it, this was worn till they accounted them ſtrong enough to endure baptiſm, which being performed, it was left off. Hence formerly in the bills of mortality ſuch infants who die before baptiſm were called chriſoms.

Chri'ſom, or Chryſom-*Cloth*, the face-cloth or piece of linen, laid upon the head of a child that was newly baptized, which of old time was a cuſtomary due to the prieſt of the pariſh.

Chriſom *Calf*, a calf killed before it is a month old.

Chriſoms, ſet in the bills of mortality as a diſtemper, to ſignify children that die within the month. When the convulſions were but few, the number of *chriſoms* and infants was greater. *Graunt.*

CHRIST [ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Gr. *i. e.* anointed] the name of the ever bleſſed redeemer of the world: And which perhaps is beſt explained by comparing its *etymology* with the following texts, Daniel ix. 24. Acts x. 38. John iii. 34. All which paſſages ſeem to refer to the effuſion of the Holy Spirit on our Saviour's perſon in his incarnate ſtate. Tho' (to prevent miſtake) it may not be improper to obſerve, that how much ſoever our Lord, in his *pre-exiſtent* ſphere and ſtation, ſurpaſſed *all other* beings, whom God produced by him: yet, when becoming man, and when *made* (for our ſakes) *a little lower than the angels*, he came, like all other *prophets* of God, under the conduct of the prophetic spirit, by whom himſelf (during his abode on earth) was *led*, by whom he *taught*, and *caſt out devils.* And yet, when alluding to his ſtate of *exaltation*, he ſays of this very Spirit; *But when the Comforter is come, whom* I'll send *from the Father:* And again, *He ſhall glorify me; for he ſhall* receive *of mine, and ſhew it unto you— All that the* father *has is mine.* From theſe and the like texts, the *ancients* inferred (as biſhop *Pearſon* on the *creed* obſerves, p. 324) not only the preſent *ſubordination* of this truly divine and *glorious* spirit to God's *only-begotten* ſon; but alſo that he *originally received* his very *eſſence* from him. But to proceed:—*Kings* and *prieſts* were *anointed* as well as *prophets*: And accordingly we read in ſcripture, "God, even thy God, *has anointed* thee *with the oil of gladneſs above thy fellows*;" ſo that a three-fold character ſeems contained in the *etymology* of this word, when applied to Jeſus, the prophet, prieſt, and king; and under all, he is become the author *of eternal ſalvation to them that obey him.*

Chri'ſtling, *noun ſubſt.* A name which the learned Mede gives, by way of contempt, to the new mediators, which the ſuperſtition of the fourth century introduced. See Brandeum.

Chriſt's, or Chriſs-*Croſs-Row*, the alphabet, becauſe in childrens horn-books a croſs is generally put before it.

To Chri'ſten [cꞃiꞅꞇnian, Sax.] 1. To baptize a perſon, to enter into the communion of the chriſtian church, to initiate into chriſtianity by water. 2. To name, to denominate in general. *Chriſten* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium. *Burnet's Theory.*

Chri'ſtendom [of *chriſtian* and the termination *dom*] all thoſe countries throughout the world, where the chriſtian religion is profeſſed; the collective body of chriſtians; as, that is received over all *chriſtendom.*

Anti-Chriſtendom, *noun ſubſt.* A word by which the judicious Mede, in his comment on the apocalypſe, characteriſes all thoſe nations which adhere to the *apoſtate* church of Rome, as ſupporting (in his judgment) a whole *ſyſtem* of religion *diametrically oppoſite* to that of Chriſt.

Chri'ſtening, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the ceremony of baptizing, or firſt initiation into chriſtianity.

Chri'ſtian, *ſubſt.* [*chrétien*, Fr. *criſtiane*, It. *chriſtiano*, Sp. *chriſtianus*, Lat. of χριστιανος, Gr.] one who profeſſes the chriſtian religion.

Chriſtian, *adj.* [derived as the ſubſt.] of or pertaining to chriſtianity.

A Chriſtian *Name*, the name which is given to a perſon in baptiſm at the font, diſtinct from the ſurname or gentilitious name.

Chri'ſtianiſm [*chriſtianiſme*, Fr. *chriſtianiſmus*, Lat.] 1. The chriſtian religion. 2. The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.

Chriſtia'nity [*chretientè*, Fr. *chriſtianitas*, Lat.] the religion of chriſtians.

Chriſt-church, a borough town of Hampſhire, at the conflux of the Avon and Stour, and was therefore anciently called Thunambourne; but had its preſent name from a collegiate church, built here in the time of the Weſt Saxons, and firſt called Trinity, but afterwards Chriſt-church. It is 100 miles from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

Chriſtia'nitatis *Curia* [an old law term] the court chriſtian, or eccleſiaſtical adminiſtration, in oppoſition to the civil court or lay tribunal, alſo ſtiled *curia domini regis.*

To Chri'ſtianize [from *chriſtian*] to make chriſtian, to convert to chriſtianity. The principles of Platonic philoſophy as it is now *chriſtianized. Dryden.*

Chri'ſtianly [of *chriſtian*] after a Chriſtian manner.

Chriſt's-*Thorn*, or Chriſt's-*Wort*, a plant that flouriſhes about Chriſtmas; ſo called, as Skinner fancies, becauſe the thorns have ſome likeneſs to a croſs. It hath long ſharp ſpines; the flower has five leaves in the form of a roſe, which becomes a fruit, ſhaped like a bonnet, having a ſhell almoſt globular. This is by many perſons ſuppoſed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was compoſed. *Miller.*

Chriſtia'na, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, ſituated on a bay of the ſea, 100 miles north of Gottenburg.

Chriſtiano'ple, a port-town of Sweden, on the Baltic Sea, in the territory of Blecking, and province of South Gothland, 13 miles north-eaſt of Carelſcroon.

Chri'ſtiansburg, a Daniſh factory on the gold coaſt of Africa, near Acra.

Chri'ſtianſtadt, a town of Sweden, on the river Helles, in the territory of Blecking, and province of South Gothland, 45 miles weſt of Carelſcroon.

Chri'ſtmas [*q. d. Chriſti Miſſa, i. e.* the maſs of Chriſt] a feſtival celebrated on the 25th day of December, in commemoration of the birth of Chriſt, by the particular ſervice of the church.

Chriſtmas-box [from *chriſtmas* and *box*] a box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmaſs. Gay uſes it.

Chriſtmas-flower, a ſpecies of hellebore.

Chryſti'coliſt [*chriſticola*, Lat.] a worſhipper of Chriſt, a Chriſtian.

Chriſtophoriana, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb Saint Chriſtopher.

Chri'ſtolytes [of χριστος, Chriſt, and λυω, Gr. to reſolve or diſſolve] ſome wild and greatly miſguided Chriſtians (ſo called, as is here ſuppoſed) from their *diſſolving* Chriſt, by maintaining that he deſcended into hell body and ſoul, and that he left both there, aſcending to heaven with his divinity alone. I remember Irenæus tells us of ſome ancient heretics, whoſe ſcheme bore ſome kind of reſemblance to *Heſiod's* Theogony: and I could almoſt have ſaid, the authors of *this* hypotheſis (if there were ever ſuch) were as much oblig'd to Homer;——who tells us, that Ulyſſes, when viſiting the infernal world, converſed there with the *form* of Hercules; while Hercules *himſelf* was regaling with the gods in heaven.

> Τον δε μετ' εισενοησα βιην Ηρακληειην,
> Ειδωλον· αυτος δε μετ' αθανατοισι θεοισι
> Τερπεται εν θαλιης, και εχει καλλισφυρον Ηβην.
>
> *Odyſſ.* Lib. xi. l. 600.

See Bumicelli and Adrianiſts.

Chri'ſtophers, or St. Chriſtophers, one of the Caribbee iſlands, to which Columbus gave his Chriſtian name. It is about 20 miles long, and ſeven broad; and has an high mountain in the middle, from whence ſome rivulets have their riſe, It is a Britiſh colony; produces ſugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, &c. and lies about 60 miles weſt of Antegua.

Chro'ma [χρωμα, Gr] colour.

Chroma [in muſic] a graceful way of ſinging with quavers and trilloes.

Chroma [with rhetoricians] a colour, a ſet off or fair pretence. The chroma, with Dionyſ. Halicarn. is that figure which expreſſes what the ſpeaker *intends*; but where alſo *elegance* [ευπρεπεια] is requiſite. *Dionyſ. Halic. Ed. Sylburg.* Tom. II. p. 43.

Chroma'tic [in painting] the colouring. The third part of painting is called the *chromatic* or colouring. *Dryden.*

Chromatic [*chromatique*, Fr. *cromatico*, It. *chromatico*, Sp. *chromaticus*, Lat. of χρωματικος, Gr.] 1. Relating to colour. 2. (In muſic) relating to an ancient ſpecies thereof, now unknown; which, according to ſome, conſiſts in keeping the intervals cloſe, ſo as to make the melody the ſofter and ſweeter. He never touch'd his lyre in ſuch a truly *chromatic* and enharmonic manner as upon that occaſion. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.* Dionyſ. Halicar. makes theſe to be two kinds of melody, *abſolutely diſtinct* from one another; "The Dithyrambic writers, ſays he, both change the *manners* [τροπους] by introducing the *Dorian*, the *Phrygian*, the *Lydian*, into their ſong; and vary the *melodies*, by making them ſometimes *enharmonic*, ſometimes *chromatic*, and ſometimes *diatonic. Dion. Halicarn. Ed. Sylburg.* Tom. II. p. 19.

Chroma'tics [*chromatica*, Lat.] a delightful and pleaſant ſort of muſic.

Chro'matiſm [χρωματισμος, Gr.] the natural colour and tincture of any thing.

Chromatiſm [with phyſicians] the natural tincture or colour of the blood, ſpittle, urine, &c.

Chromato'graphy [χρωματογραφια, of χρωμα, colour, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a treatiſe of colours; alſo the art of painting in colours.

CHROMATOPO'IA [χρωματοποια, Gr.] the art of making or mixing and compounding colours.

CHRO'NIC [*chronicus*, Lat. of χρονικος, of χρονος, Gr. time] of or pertaining to time, or that is of long continuance.

CHRO'NICAL [*chronique*, Fr. *cronico*, It. *chronicus*, Lat. of χρονικος, Gr.] of or pertaining to time, or that it is of long continuance.

CHRONICAL *Diſeaſes* [with phyſicians] are ſuch diſtempers as do not come preſently to a height and terminate; but in which the patient lingers on and continues many years; as, the gout, ſtone, dropſy, *&c.* A *chronical* diſtemper is of length. *Quincy.*

CHRO'NICALNESS [of *chronical*] quality of being of long continuance.

CHRO'NICLE [*chronique*, Fr. *cronica*, It. *chrónica*, Sp. chronyck, Du. chronick, Ger. *chronicon*, Lat. χρονικον, Gr. of χρονος, time] 1. A regiſter or account of events, according to the order of times, or of things done from time to time.

'Tis a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A hiſtory; as, the Iriſh and Britiſh *chronicles.*

To CHRONICLE [*croniquer*, Fr.] 1. To record in a chronicle or hiſtory; as, to *chronicle* kings. 2. To regiſter, to record in general.

He that is ſo yok'd by a fool,
Methinks ſhould not be *chronicled* for wiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHRONICLER [from *chronicle*] a writer of chronicles, a recorder of events in order of time. Gathering *chroniclers. Donne.*

CHRO'NICLES [of χρονικα, of χρονος, Gr. time] the name of two books in the Old Teſtament; but which the *ſeptuagint* verſion calls the *ſupplement, viz.* of the two books of Kings.

CHRO'NODIX [of χρονος and δεικνυμι, Gr. to ſhew] a ſort of dial or inſtrument to ſhew the paſſing away of time.

CHRO'NOGRAM [of χρονος, time, and γραμμα, Gr. a letter] a ſort of verſe in which the figurative letters being joined together, make up the year of our Lord; an inſcription, including the date of any action, as in the following example:

Gloria lauſq; *Deo* ſæ*CLorUM* in ſæc*V*la ſunto.

CHRONOGRA'MMATICAL [of *chronogram*] belonging to a chronogram. A *chronogrammatical* verſe, which includes not only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thouſand years further until the year 2867. *Howel.*

CHRONOGRAMMA'TIST, a writer of chronograms. There are foreign univerſities where, as you praiſe a man in England for being an excellent philoſopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatiſt. Addiſon.*

CHRONO'LOGER or CHRONO'LOGIST [*chronologiſte*, Fr. *cronologiſta*, It. *chronologiſta*, Lat. of χρονολογος, of χρονος, and λεγω, Gr.] one ſkilled in, or a writer of chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICAL [of *chronologius*, Lat.] pertaining to chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICALLY, according to chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICS [*chronologica*, Lat.] books which treat of chronology.

CHRONO'LOGY [*chronologie*, Fr. *cronologia*, It. and Sp. *chronologia*, Lat. of χρονολογια, of χρονος, time, and λογος, Gr. a word, *&c.*] the art of computing time from the creation of the world for hiſtorical uſes, and preſerving an account of remarkable tranſactions, ſo as to date truly the beginnings and ends of the reigns of princes, the revolutions of kingdoms and empires, ſignal battles. *&c.* All nations, ſays Sir Iſaac Newton, before they began to keep exact accounts of time, have been prone to *raiſe* their antiquities; and this humour has been promoted by the contentions between nations about their originals. *Newton's Chronology*, p. 43. And this is *one* ground or reaſon, out of *many*, on which that judicious writer has made ſo conſiderable a change in fixing the *date* of facts preceding the war between the Greeks and Perſians; "ſo fixing them, ſays he, p. 8, as to make chronology ſuit with the *courſe* of nature, with *aſtronomy*, with SACRED hiſtory, with *Herodotus*, the father of hiſtory, and with *itſelf.*" [See TROJAN *War.*] But—*Haud noſtri eſt tantas componere lites.*

CHRONO'METER [of χρονος, time, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] an inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time; as, a pendulum *chronometer. Derham.*

CHRONO'METRUM, Lat. [of χρονος and μετρον, Gr.] the ſame as a pendulum to meaſure time with.

CHRO'NOSCOPE [of χρονος, time, and σκοπος, a mark] the ſame as a pendulum to meaſure time.

CHRY'SALIS, Lat. [from χρυσος, Gr. gold, becauſe of the golden colour in the nymphæ of ſome inſects; with naturaliſts] properly the ſame as Aurelia, the ſame as the nymphæ of butterflies and moths; the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects.

CHRYSA'RGYRUM [of χρυσος, gold, and αργυριον, Gr. ſilver] a tri-ciently levied on courteſans, &c.

CHRYSA'NTHEMUM [of χρυσανθεμον, Gr.] a plant having ſhining yellow flowers; crow-foot or gold knaps.

CHRYSELE'CTRUM [of χρυσος, gold, and ηλεκτρον, Gr. amber] amber of a golden or yellow colour.

CHRY'SEUS [of χρυσειος, Gr.] a ſort of comet

CHRYSI'TIS [of χρυσιτις, Gr.] gold foam, the foam that riſes from refined lead, being of a yellow colour like gold.

CHRY'SITIS, Lat. the herb milfoil or yarrow.

CHRYSOBERI'LLUS, Lat. [of χρυσος and βηριλλος, Gr.] a ſort of cryſtal ſtone that ſhines like gold.

CHRYSOCA'RPUM [of χρυσοκαρπον, Gr.] a kind of ivy, whoſe berries are of a golden colour.

CHRYSOSERAU'NIUS *Pulvis*, Lat. [with chemiſts] a powder made of gold, the ſame as pulvis fulminans.

CHRYSO'COLLA, Lat. [χρυσοκολλα, of χρυσος, gold, and κολλα, Gr. glue] gold ſolder, a mineral like a pumice ſtone, found in copper, gold and ſilver mines; one ſort of which is called borax, and uſed for ſoldering gold.

CHRYSO'COME, Lat. [of χρυσος, and κομη, Gr. the hair] the herb milfoil.

CHRYSOLA'CHANUM, Lat. [χρυσολαχανον, Gr.] a kind of orach.

CHRYSOLA'MPIS, Lat. [of χρυσολαμπις, Gr.] a precious ſtone which ſhines by night like a fire, but looks pale by day.

CHRY'SOLITE, or CHRYSO'LITHES, Lat. [*chryſolite*, Fr. *griſolito*, It. *criſolità*, Sp. and Port. of χρυσολιθος, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a tranſparent gold colour with green; a chryſolite. The *chryſolite* was a fine gold-yellow; the *modern* topaz. *Criſp.* The modern *chryſolite* is of a duſky *green* with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward.*

CHRYSOPOE'IA, Lat. [of χρυσος, and ποιεω, Gr. to make] the art of making gold.

CHRYSO'PRASUS, Lat. [χρυσοπρασος, of χρυσος, and πρασον, Gr. a leek] a precious ſtone of a yellow colour, approaching to green. The tenth a *chryſopraſus. Revelations.* Not unlike the *modern* chryſolite; but of a *deeper* green and yellow. *Criſp.*

CHRYSO'PTERUS, Lat. [of χρυσος and πτερον, Gr.] a kind of topaz.

CHRYSO'SPASTUS, Lat. [χρυσοσπαστος, Gr.] a precious ſtone, ſprinkled as it were with gold ſand.

CHRYSO'SPERMON, Lat. [χρυσοσπερμον, Gr.] the herb ſemper vivum.

CHRYSOSPE'RME, Lat. [of χρυσος, gold, and σπερμα, Gr. the ſeed] the ſeed of gold.

CHRYSO'PSIS, Lat. [of χρυσος and οψ, Gr.] a precious ſtone like gold.

CHRYSO'RCHIS [with phyſicians] an abſconding of the teſticles in the belly. I take this to be a *corruption* of the word chrypſorchis, of κρυπτω, to hide, and ορχις, a teſticle.

CHRYSO'THALES [in botany] the leſſer ſort of wall penny-royal; penny-wort.

CHRY'STAL. See CRYSTAL.

CHRYSTAL [in heraldry] in blazonry by precious ſtones is ſometimes allowed a place among them, tho' it is not properly one; and is uſed inſtead of argent or ſilver, and moſt frequently pearl.

CHRYSTA'LLINE *Humour* [Lat. of χρυσταλλος, of χρυσος, Gr. gold] the tranſparent humour of the eye.

CHRYSU'LCA [of χρυσος, gold, and ελκω, Gr. to draw] a water with which refiners waſh gold off when mixed with other metals; *aqua fortis*; alſo a chymical liquor which diſſolves gold.

CHUB [from cop, Sax. a great head. *Skinner.*] a ſort of river fiſh that has a great head; a chevin. The *chub* is in prime from Mid-may to Candlemas, but beſt in winter. *Walton.*

CHUB [cob, Sax. a jolt-head] a great headed, chub cheeked fellow; likewiſe, among ſharpers, an ignorant, unexperienced gameſter. Both low ſenſes.

CHU'BBED, *adj.* [from *chub*] big headed, like a chub.

CHU'BBEDNESS [of *chub*] the quality of having full cheeks.

CHUBMESSA'HITES, or CHUPMESSAHITES, a Mahometan ſect; who believe that Jeſus Chriſt is God, and the true meſſiah, the redeemer of the world, but without rendering him any public or declared worſhip. Paul Rycaut (from whom this account is in part taken) flatters himſelf with hopes, that *this ſect* may, in time, prepare the way for the *admiſſion* of chriſtianity among the Turks: but, I fear, there is no great proſpect of it, till thoſe OBSTACLES againſt the converſion both of *Mahometans* and *Jews*, referred to under the word *Caaba* or *Caba*, are removed out of the way. See CAABA, *Firſt* CAUSE; and ATTRIBUTES *Incommunicable.*

CHUCK [from the verb] 1. The voice or call of a hen. He made the *chuck* that people uſe to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple.* 2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chickin or chick. Come, your promiſe.—What promiſe, *chuck? Shakeſpeare.* 3. A ſudden ſmall Noiſe. 4. Among boys, a play, at which the money falls with a chuck or ſudden noiſe into the hole beneath. Arbuthnot uſes it.

To CHUCK, *verb neut.* [A word, probably, formed in imitation of the ſound that it expreſſes, or, perhaps, corrupted from *chick. Johnſon*] 1. To make a noiſe like a hen calling her chickens. 2. To cry like a partridge. 3. To give a gentle blow under the chin, ſo as to make the mouth ſtrike together. *Chuck* the infant under the chin. *Congreve.*

To CHUCK, *verb act.* to call, as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryden.*

To CHU'CKLE, to burſt out every now and then into laughter, to laugh by fits and ſtarts.

To CHU'CKLE, *verb neut.* [ſchaecken, Du.] to laugh vehemently, to laugh convulſively. She *chuckled* when a baud was carted. *Prior.*

To CHUCKLE, *verb act.* [from *chuck*] 1. To call, as a hen does her young. If theſe birds are within diſtance, here is that will *chuckle* them together. *Dryden.* 2. To cocker, to fondle. Your confeſſor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge, he muſt *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden.*

A CHU'CKLE, or CHU'CKLE *Head*, a noiſy, rattling, empty fellow; a low word.

CHU'ET [probably from to *chew. Johnſon.*] an old word, as it ſeems, for forced meat. *Chuets*, which are likewiſe minced meat. *Bacon.*

CHU'DLEIGH, a market town of Devonſhire, near the river Teign, 182 miles from London. It is noted particularly for giving title of baron to the noble family of Clifford, ever ſince the reign of Charles the ſecond.

A CHUFF [a word of uncertain derivation, perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *kwf*, Wel. a ſtock. *Johnſon.*] a coarſe, fat headed, blunt clown, a clowniſh fellow.

Hang ye, gorbelly'd knaves, are you undone?
No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your ſtore were here. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHU'FFILY [from *chuffy*] ſurlily, in a churliſh manner.

CHU'FFINESS [from *chuffy*] clowniſhneſs, ſurlineſs.

CHU'FFY [from *chuff*] blunt, ſurly, fat; alſo rough, clowniſh, rude.

CHUM [*chom*, Armoric. to live together] a chamber-fellow to a ſtudent at the univerſity.

CHUM [among the vulgar] tobacco to chew.

CHUMP, a thick, ſhort piece of wood, leſs than a block; as, a *chump* of wood. *Moxon.*

CHURCH [kerch, Du. and L. Ger. kerche, H. Ger. kyrichia, Su. chirich, Teut. cyric, circe, Sax. of κυριακη, Gr. ſcil. οικια. *i.e.* the Lord's houſe] 1. A temple built and conſecrated to the honour of God, ſet apart for divine worſhip. *Church* doth ſignify no other thing than the Lord's houſe. *Hooker.* 2. A particular aſſembly or congregation of chriſtian people under the care of a miniſter; or, as it is much better defined by our articles, "A congregation of *faithful* men, in which the *pure word* of God is preached, and the *ſacraments* be *duly* adminiſtered, according to CHRIST's *ordinance*, in all thoſe things that of neceſſity are requiſite to the ſame." Had you asked any of the *primitive* chriſtians, whether the aſſemblies of the Baſilidians, Marcionites, or Cerinthians, were churches of Chriſt? they would have anſwered "No; — but nurſeries of the moſt execrable errors. [See BASILIDIANS, CERINTHIANS, *&c.*] And, accordingly, they generally *rebaptized* all that came over to them from theſe quarters, till the biſhop of ROME, by his influence, made a change here, as he has done in many other *ancient* cuſtoms. The *church* is a religious aſſembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and ſometimes the ſame word (by a *bold* kind of catachreſis) means only a ſynod of biſhops or of preſbyters; and, in ſome places, it is the pope and a general council. *Watts.*

Anti-CHURCH, *noun ſubſt.* A church oppoſite to the true church of Chriſt. *Mede.*

The nearer the CHURCH, the farther from God.

Fr. *Près de l'Egliſe, loin de Dieu.* Spoken to thoſe who neglect an advantage when they might eaſily have it. The Italians ſay likewiſe: *vicino alla chieſa, lontana da Dio.* It is likewiſe hit in the teeth of thoſe, who living near the church, or having every opportunity of frequenting divine ſervice, do yet neglect it.

To CHURCH *a Woman*, to perform, with her, the office of returning thanks in the church, for any ſignal deliverance, particularly recovery out of childbed..

CHURCH *Militant*, the aſſemblies of the faithful throughout the earth.

CHURCH *Triumphant*, the church or company, ſuppoſed to be of the faithful already in glory. See BEATIFIC *Viſion.*

Greek CHURCHES, or *Eaſtern* CHURCHES, the churches of all thoſe countries formerly ſubject to the Greek or Eaſtern empire.

Latin or *Weſtern* CHURCHES, comprehends all the churches of France, Spain, Italy, Africa, the north, and all other churches where the Latins carried their language, or rather in countries belonging the Weſtern empire.

Church [in architecture] a large building, extended in length with nave, choir, iſles, ſteeple, belfroy, *&c.*

Catholic CHURCH, the whole body of the faithful, throughout the whole world, of which Chriſt is head.

Simple CHURCH, one which has only a nave and a choir, with iſles; that which has a row of porticoes in form, with vaulted galleries, and has a chapel in its pourtour.

CHURCH *in a Greek Croſs*, one, the length of whoſe croſs is equal to that of the nave, in which form moſt of the Greek churches are built.

CHURCH is uſed frequently in conjunction with other words; as, *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, ſpiritual, or eccleſiaſtical authority.

CHURCH-ALE [from *church* and *ale*] a wake or feaſt, commemoratory of the dedication of the church. For the *church-ale* two young men of the pariſh are yearly choſen to be wardens, who make collection among the pariſhioners of what proviſion it pleaſeth them to beſtow. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE [from *church* and *attire*] the habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice. *Church-attire*, which with us is uſed in public prayer. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-AUTHORITY [of *church* and *authority*] eccleſiaſtical power, ſpiritual juriſdiction. Atterbury uſes it.

CHURCH-BURIAL [of *church* and *burial*] burial according to the rites of the church. The biſhop has the care of ſeeing that all chriſtians, after their death, be not denied *church-burial.* *Ayliffe.*

CHURCH-FOUNDER, he that builds or endows a church. Emperors and biſhops in thoſe days were *church-founders.* *Hooker.*

CHURCH-MAN [of *church* and *man*] 1. A clergyman, one that miniſters in ſacred things. 2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCHESSET, or CHURCH-SCOT [*q. d.* churches ſeed] a certain meaſure of ſeed, which anciently every man ought to give to the church on St. Martin's day.

CHURCH *Service*, the common-prayer, collects, *&c.* uſed in the church.

CHURCH *Service*, was firſt ſung in Engliſh in the time of king Edward VI. in the year 1548, who purſuing the reformation his father had begun, commanded it ſo to be.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a market town of Salop, 131 miles from London.

CHURCH-*Wardens*, officers annually choſen by the miniſters and veſtry, to take care of the church, church-yard, pariſh accounts, *&c.* to take notice of the behaviour of the pariſhioners, and to preſent ſuch perſons as commit offences, appertaining to the juriſdiction of the eccleſiaſtical court.

CHURCH-YARD [of *church* and *yard*] the ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are interred.

CHURL [caꞃl, or ceoꞃl, Sax. a clown, **karel**, Du. **kerl**, H. Ger. or, as Caſaubon will, of κυρος, Gr. a youth, **carl**, in Ger. is ſtrong; ruſtics being always obſerved to be ſtrong bodied. *Johnſon*] 1. A ruſtic, a countryman, a labourer. One of the baſer ſort they call *churls.* *Spenſer.* 2. An ill-natured, moroſe, ſurly, ill bred man. A *churl's* courteſy rarely comes but for gain or falſhood. *Sidney.* 3. A ſelfiſh perſon, a covetous perſon, a niggard.

O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop
To help me after. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. With our Saxon anceſtors, a free tenant at will.

To put the CHURL (carl, or clown) upon the gentleman.

To drink ſmall beer after ſtrong, or ale after wine.

CHU'RLISH [ceoꞃliꞅc, Sax.] 1. Clowniſh, ill-natured, ſurly, harſh, rough, brutal, unkind; as, a *churliſh* anſwer to any queſtion; a *churliſh* beaſt. 2. Selfiſh, niggardly. The man was *churliſh.* *1 Samuel.* 3. [Applied to things] croſs-grained, unmanageable, not yielding. The body of the metal will be hard and *churliſh.* *Bacon.* *Churliſh* clay. *Mortimer.* 4. Intractable, vexatious. Spain found the war *churliſh* and longſome. *Bacon.*

CHU'RLISHLY [of *churliſh*] clowniſhly, rudely, brutally. Howel uſes it.

CHU'RLISHNESS [cyꞃliꞅneꞅꞅe, Sax.] ſurlineſs, ill-naturedneſs, ruggedneſs of manners; as, the *churliſhneſs* of a man.

CHURM [more properly *chirm*, from the Sax. cyꞃme, a clamour or noiſe, as, to *chirre*, is to coo as a turtle. *Johnſon*] a confuſed noiſe or ſound. He was convey'd to the tower with the *churm* of a thouſand taints. *Bacon.*

To CHURN [ceꞃnan, Sax. **kernen** or **keernen**, Du. O. and L. Ger.] 1. To ſhake any thing with a violent motion. *Churn'd* in his teeth the foamy venom roſe. *Addiſon.* 2. To agitate cream in a churn, in order to make butter. The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter. *Proverbs.*

A CHURN [properly *chern*, from ceꞃene, Sax. **kerne**, or **keern**, Du. O. and L. Ger.] a veſſel wherein butter is made, by a long and violent agitation.

CHURR *Worm* [of cyꞃꞃan, Sax. to turn] an inſect that turns about nimbly; called alſo a fancricket.

CHU'SAN, or CHEU'XAN, an iſland on the eaſtern coaſt of China, near the province of Chekiam.

To CHUSE. See TO CHOOSE.

CHU'SISTAN, a province in the ſouth-weſt part of Perſia, bounded by the gulph of Perſia on the ſouth, and by the province of Eyraca-Agem on the north.

CHYLA'CEOUS [from *chyle*] belonging to chyle, conſiſting of chyle; as, the *chylaceous* maſs. *Floyer.*

CHYLE [*chile*, Fr. *chilo*, It. *cuilo*, Sp. *chylus*, Lat. of χυλος, Gr. with naturaliſts] is a white juice in the ſtomach and bowels, which proceeds from a light and eaſy diſſolution of the victuals. It is in fact the finer and more *nutritious* part of the aliment, which is *received* into the *lacteal* veſſels, *&c.* whoſe orifices have a communication with the bowels; while the *groſſer* parts are thruſt forward in order to their expulſion at the anus. Monroe does not account for the entring of the *chyle* into theſe ducts by a mere *mechanic* power, "for, if ſo, ſays he, it could be done equally in *dead* animals as in *living*; [it will indeed in *fowls*; but not in men and quadrupeds] but by that power, by which all the *vegetable* kingdom take in their juices, which we call ABSORPTION; I ſay, whilſt in a *living* ſtate; for all depends on life." He means, that this wonderful *proceſs* in the body is performed in much the ſame manner as the extreme fibres of the roots of plants *imbibe* their nouriſhment from the ground: nor will a *dead* plant produce any ſuch abſorption or circulation.

CHYLIFA'CTOUS [of *chylus* and *facio*, Lat.] cauſing chylification.

CHYLIFICA'TION [Fr. *chilificazione*, It.] the action or faculty of changing the food into chyle.

CHYLIFA'CTIVE [from *chylus* and *facio*, Lat. to make] having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TIC [from χυλος, chyle, and ποιεω, to make] having the power or office of making chyle, chylofactive. The force of the *chylopoetic* organs. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLO'SIS [in phyſic] the action whereby the aliment is converted into chyle. *Lat.*

CHY'LOUS [from *chyle*] conſiſting of chyle, partaking of chyle. Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYME [χυμη, Gr.] the ſame as chyle, tho' ſome diſtinguiſh between chyle and chyme, and reſtrain chyme to the maſs of food while in the ſtomach.

CHYME'RE, a kind of coat or jacket; alſo a herald's coat of arms.

CHY'MIA [Lat. of χυω, Gr. to melt] is a reſolution of mixt bodies into their elements; and again, when it can be done, coagulation or redintegration of the ſame elements into the bodies which they conſtituted before; there are two parts of it, ſolution and coagulation; by the addition of the Arabic particle *al*, it is called alchymy. See ALCHYMY.

CHY'MICA, or CHYMICA'LIA [Lat. of χυμα, of χυω, Gr.] medicines prepared by chemiſts, to be taken in a leſs or more grateful quantity.

CHY'MICAL [*chymique*, Fr. *chimico*, It. *quimico*, Sp. *chymicus*, Lat.] pertaining to chymiſtry. See CHEMICAL.

CHYMICAL *Flowers*, the ſubtiler parts of bodies ſeparated from the more groſs by ſublimation in a dry form.

CHY'MICALLY [from *chymical*] in a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST [*chymiſte*, Fr. *alquimiſta*, Sp. *chymicus*, Lat.] one that practiſes or is verſed in the art of chymiſtry. See CHEMIST.

CHY'MISTRY [χυμια, of χυμος, Gr. a juice, or the purer ſubſtance of a mixed body, or, as ſome will have it, from χυω, to melt] an art which teaches how to ſeparate the different ſubſtances that are found in mixt bodies; as, animals, plants, metals, or minerals, and to reduce them to their firſt principles. See CHEMISTRY.

CHY'MOSIS, by corruption from chemoſis. *Bruno.* See CHEMOSIS.

CHYMOSIS, the art of preparing or making chyme, or the ſecond concoction made in the body.

CHY'MUS [χυμος, Gr.] any kind of juice, but eſpecially that of meat, after the ſecond digeſtion, which, being mixed with the blood, runneth through the veins, and repairs the waſte of every part.

CIACO'NA [in muſic books] a chacoon, a particular kind of air, always in triple time, containing a great variety of humour, contrived to a baſs, to eight bars, play'd ſeveral times over; but not ſo confined as the baſs of a ground; is allowed to vary every time, to humour the triple, and ſometimes to imitate it. Theſe airs are commonly play'd in a briſk, lively manner.

CIBA'RIOUS [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food] pertaining to meat or food, uſeful for food, edible.

CIBO'L [*ciboule*, Fr. **zipple**, L. Ger. **zwiebel**, H. Ger.] a kind of ſmall degenerate onion uſed in ſallads. This word is common in the Scottiſh dialect, but the *l* is not pronounced. *Ciboules*, or ſcallions are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mortimer.*

CIBOU'LET [from *cibol*] a young cibol.

CI'CATRICE, or CI'CATRIX [Fr. Ital. and Lat.] 1. A ſcar, ſeam, or mark, remaining after a great wound or ulcer is healed. Spurio, with his *cicacrice*, an emblem of war here on his ſiniſter cheek. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A mark, an impreſſion. So uſed by Shakeſpeare, leſs properly.

Lean but upon a ruſh
The *cicatrice* and capable impreſſure,
Thy palm ſome moment keeps. *Shakeſpeare.*

CICATRICO'SE [*cicatricoſus*, Lat.] full of, or having many ſcars.

CICATRI'SANT, *ſubſt.* [of *cicatrice* with phyſicians] an application that induces a cicatrice; deſiccative, and tending to form a cicatrix, having the qualities proper to cicatrize.

CICATRI'CULA [Lat. with naturaliſts] a little ſcar, a ſmall whitiſh ſpeck in the coat of a yolk of an egg, where the firſt change towards the formation of the chick appears in a hatched egg, and is commonly called the treddle.

CI'CATRIX [Lat. with ſurgeons] a ſcar of a wound See CICATRICE.

CICATRISA'NTIA [Lat. with ſurgeons] ſuch things as by drying, binding and contracting, fill up ulcers with fleſh, and cover them with a ſkin.

CICATRIZA'TION [from *cicatrize*] 1. The act of healing the wound; as, the conglutination and *cicatrization* of a vein. *Harvey*. 2. The ſtate of being healed and ſkinned over.

To CI'CATRIZE [*cicatriſer*, Fr. *cicatrizzare*, It. *cicatriſar*, Sp. of *cicatrix*, Lat.] 1. To cloſe up a wound, to bring it to an eſcar, to enduce a ſkin over a ſore. We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a ſmooth cicatrix. *Wiſeman*. 2. To apply ſuch medicines to wounds or ulcers, as heal and ſkin them over. *Quincy*

CI'CELY, or *Sweet* CI'SELY [with botaniſts] an herb.

CI'CER, or CI'CERA [in botany] a ſort of pulſe, like chicklings, chiches or vetches. *Lat.*

CICERA *Tartari*, pills made of turpentine and cream of tartar. *Lat.*

CICERBI'TA, a plant, a ſort of ſow-thiſtle. *Lat.*

CICERO'NIAN *Stile*, an eloquent, pure, rhetorical ſtile, or manner of expreſſion, ſuch as Cicero, the Romon orator, uſed.

CICH [*chiches*, *pois chiches*, Fr. *cece*, It. cicers, Du. kicher, Ger.] a ſort of pulſe called cich peas.

CI'CHLINGS [from *cich*] little ciches.

CICHORA'CEOUS [from *cichorium*, Lat.] having the qualities of ſuccory. Teſtaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants. *Floyer*.

CI'CHORY, or SUCCORY [*chicoree*, Fr. *cicorea*, It. *chicorin*, Sp. *chicorea*, Port. *cichorea*, Lat. κιχωριον, Gr.] the plant wild endive.

To CI'CURATE [*cicuratum*, ſup. of *cicuro*, from *cicur*, Lat. tame] to make tame and tractable, to reclaim from wildneſs. Poiſons retain ſome portion of their natures, yet are ſo refracted, *cicurated*, and ſubdued, as not to make good their deſtructive malignities. *Brown*.

CICURA'TION [from *cicurate*] the act of taming or reclaiming from wildneſs. This holds not only in domeſtic and manſuete birds; for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or inſtitution; but in the wild. *Ray*.

CICU'TA, an herb, much like our hemloc. *Lat.*

CICUTA'RIA, common hemloc, cow-weed, or cicely. *Lat.*

CID, a valiant man, a great captain.

CI'DER [*cidre*, Fr. *cidra*, It. *ſidra*, Sp. and Port. *ſicera*, Lat. σικερα, Gr. שכר, Heb.] But it is impoſſible, from the nature of derivations, that this Greek, Latin, and Hebrew etymology ſhould agree with the word *cider*. Not to obſerve that *ſhekar*, in Hebrew, ſignifies any *inebriating* liquor in general, not wine excepted, tho' diſtinguiſhed from *common* wine. *Buxtorf Lex. Heb.* *] 1. All kinds of ſtrong liquors, except wine. This ſenſe is now entirely obſolete. 2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits preſſed. Good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country. *Bacon*. 3. Drink made from the juice of apples, expreſſed and fermented.

To the utmoſt bounds of this
Wide univerſe, Silurian *cider* borne,
Shall pleaſe all taſtes, and triumph o'er the vine.
John Philips.

* *N. B. Sakar*, in arabic, ſignifies a wine made of *dates*. *Golius*

CI'DERIST [from *cider*] one who deals in or manages cider. Mortimer uſes it.

CI'DERKIN, [of *cider* and *kin*, a diminutive termination, *q. d.* little or ſmall cider] a liquor made of the groſs matter or cores and rinds of apples, after the cider is preſſed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infuſing for about forty eight hours. *Ciderkin* is made for common drinking, and ſupplies the place of ſmall-beer. *Mortimer*.

CIDA'RIS, a cap of ſtate, uſed among the ancient Perſians.

CIE'LING. See CEILING.

CIERGE, a wax taper, ſuch as are burnt in ſome churches, and carried in proceſſions. *Fr.*

CI'LIARY [of *cilium*, Lat.] belonging to the eye-lids. The *ciliary* proceſſes, or rather the ligaments obſerved in the inſide of the ſcherotic tunicles of the eye, do ſerve inſtead of a muſcle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray*.

CILE'RIE [with architects] drapery work on pillars, like the tops of leaves.

CI'LIA [in anatomy] the eye-brow or eye-lids. *Lat.*

CILIA'RE *Ligamentum*, or CILIA'RIS *Proceſſus* [Lat. with anatomiſts] a collection of ſmall, ſlender filaments or threads, that take riſe from the tunica uvea of the eye, and run upon the fore part of the *glaſſy* humour, to the edges of the *chryſtalline*, like lines drawn from the circumference to the centre. See *Boerhaave Oeconom. Animal.* ÆREIS *tabulis illuſtrat. Ed. Lond.* By the *contraction* of theſe fibres, the forepart of the eye is made more prominent, and the *retina* preſſed farther back from the chyſtalline humour; or the *axis* of viſion is lengthened, when objects are placed too near the eye. *Keil's Anatomy*.

CILI'CIAN [of *cilicium*, Lat.] of or pertaining to hair-cloth.

CILI'CIOUS [from *cilicium*, Lat. hair-cloth] made of hair. A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of ſome texture of that hair, a coarſe garment. A *cilicious*, or ſackcloth habit, ſuitable to the auſterity of his life. *Brown*.

CI'LIUM [in anatomy] the eye-lid, properly the utmoſt edge of it, out of which the hairs grow.

CILLEY, the capital of a territory of the ſame name in Stiria, and the circle of Auſtria, in Germany.

CI'MA [with architects] a moulding ſomething like an Ss, what is now called an O G.

CI'MAR See SIMAR.

CIMA'TIUM, or CIMA'TUM [with architects] an O G, with the hollow downwards, part of the ornament of the Doric capital; it ſtands juſt above the ſquare, or hath a fillet over it.

CIME'LIARCH [of κειμηλιαρχης, of κειμηλιον, Gr. whatever is laid up as rich and curious, and αρχη, ruler] the chief keeper of plate, veſtments, &c. belonging to a church; a church-warden.

CIME'LIARCHY [*cimeliarchium*, Lat. κειμηλιαρχιον, Gr.] 1. A jewel houſe. 2. A veſtry in a church. See BASILICKS and CIMELIARCH, compared with *Daniel*, c. ix. v. 38.

CIME'LIUM [Lat. κειμηλιον, Gr.] a repoſitory for medals.

CIMICA'RIA [with botaniſts] the herbflea-bane. *Lat.*

CI'METER [*cimitarra*, Sp. and Port. from *chimeteir*, Turkiſh. *Bluteau's Portugueſe Dictionary.*] a ſword in uſe among the Turks, ſhort, heavy and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is ſometimes erroniouſly ſpelt *ſcimitar* and *ſcymeter*; as, this *ſcimitar* that ſlew the ſophy. *Shakeſpeare*.

Our idle *ſcymiters*
Hang by our ſides for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden*.

CIMME'RIAN, *adj.* [of *cimrir*, Heb. and in plur. *cimrerê yôm*, an uncommon gloomineſs, or blackneſs of day] obſcure, dark, that ſees no ſun; ſo called from the Cimmerii, a people of Scythia, ſo environed with hills, woods, and thick clouds, that the ſun never penetrated to them; whence comes the proverb *Cimmerian darkneſs*, *i. e.* great obſcurity. But the ingenious author of *An enquiry into the life and writings of Homer*, gives us a far more correct account of things, by ſaying, "that in theſe countries which lay north, or north-eaſt of Greece, the *winter-days* are ſhorter, and the ſky more cloudy than in *Egypt* and *Greece*: from whence that poet has taken occaſion to feign a *ſtrange* nation covered with perpetual darkneſs, and never viſited by the beams of the ſun. Their ſeats he has not certainly aſſigned; but leaves them among the *out of the world wonders*, which Ulyſſes ſaw in his peregrinations." He adds, and not improbably, that "our author might have received ſome broken accounts of this people from the Phœnicians, who were great ſailors, or from the Argonautic expedition." [See ARGONAUTIC] And, by the way, this perpetual analogy, which the names impoſed by the *Phœnicians*, and *Cananites*, on things and places, bear to our preſent Hebrew, betrays its true original; I mean, that 'twas the language *originally* uſed in thoſe countries, and not imported (as ſome have imagin'd) by ABRAHAM, when removing thither from Chaldæa; a fact that deſerves the conſideration of our modern Hutchinſonians. See CHARYBDIS, SUFFETIM, HEBREW and COLOBARSIANS.

CI'NA, or CI'NÆ, the ſame as quinquina, or the jeſuit's bark.

CINA'LOA, a province of Mexico, in America, lying on the Pacific Ocean, oppoſite to the ſouth end of California.

CI'NAN, a city of China, the metropolis of the province of Xantug, 30 miles eaſt of Pekin.

CINE'A, a river of Spain, which ariſing in the Pyrenean mountains, and running ſouth-eaſt thro' Arajon, fall into the river Ebro.

CINA'RA, or CYNARA, the artichoke. *Lat.*

CINCA'TER, or CINQUATER [*quinquaginta*, Lat.] a man of fifty years of age.

CI'NCTURE [*ceinture*, Fr. *cintura*, It. *cinctura*, Lat. from *cinctum*, ſup. of *cingo*, to ſurround] 1. A girdle, or ſomething worn round the body.

Happy he whoſe cloke and *cincture*
Hold out this tempeſt. *Shakeſpeare*.
Girt with feather'd *cincture*. *Milton*.

2. An incloſure. The court and priſon being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon*.

CINCTURE [in architecture] a ring, liſt, or orlo, at the top and bottom of a column, dividing the ſhaft at one end from the baſe, and at the other from the capital. It is ſuppoſed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently uſed to ſtrengthen and preſerve the primitive wood columns.

CI'NDER [ſinder, Sax. or of *cendres*, Fr. *ceneri*, It. *cenira*, Sp. *cineres*, Lat. aſhes] 1. A maſs ignited and quenched, but not reduced to aſhes; as, ſmith's *cinders*. 2. A hot coal that ceaſes to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chops,
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To ſtinking ſmoke it turns the flame. *Swift*.

CINDER-*Wench*, or CINDER-*Woman* [from *cinder* and *wench* or *woman*] a woman who rakes in heaps of aſhes for cinders.

'Tis under ſo much naſty rubbiſh laid,
To find it out's the *cinder-woman's* trade. *Eſſay on Satire*.

She had above five hundred ſuits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench*. *Arbuthnot*.

CINERA'TION, or CINERIFA'CTION [from *cineres*, Lat. with chemiſts] the act of reducing into, or burning to aſhes.

CINERES *Claviculati*, Lat. [in chemiſtry] aſhes made of tartar, or the lees of wine burnt.

CINERI'TIA, Lat. the ſame as cineritious ſubſtance.

CINERI'TIOUS [*cinerinus*, Lat.] having the form of aſhes, being in the ſtate of aſhes.

CINERI'TIOUSNESS [of *cineritius*, Lat.] aſhineſs, likeneſs to aſhes.

CINERI'TIOUS *Subſtance* [in anatomy] the outward, ſoft, glandulous ſubſtance of the brain, ſo named from its aſhy colour. *Cheyne*.

CINE'RULENT [*cinerulentus*, of *cineres*, Lat.] full of aſhes.

CI'NGLE [*ſangle*, Fr. *cinghia*, It. *cingulum*, a belt, from *cingo*, Lat. to environ] a horſe-girth.

CI'NGULUM *Veneris* [in chiromancy] the girdle of Venus, the figure of a ſemicircle drawn from a ſpace between the middle finger, to the ſpace between the middle finger and ring finger.

CI'NNABAR [*cinnabre*, Fr. *cinabro*, It. Zinober, Ger. *cinnabaris*, Lat.] vermilion, a mineral conſiſting of mercury and ſulphur. Cinnabar is the ore out of which quickſilver is drawn, and conſiſts partly of a mercurial and partly of a ſulphureo-ocherous matter. *Woodward*.

CINNABAR *Artificial* [with chemiſts] is a compoſition of brimſtone and quick-ſilver ſublimed together. Cinnabar is native or factitious, the factitious is called

CI'NNABAR *of Antimony*, a mixture of equal parts of powdered antimony and ſublimate corroſive chemically prepared.

CINNABAR *Native*, is a mineral, which, while it is in the lump, is of a browniſh colour; but when pulverized, is of a very high red colour, and called vermilion. It is found in all quick-ſilver mines, and it alſo has mines of its own; it may be eſteemed the marcaſite of quick-ſilver. The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of ſulphur, compoſe *cinnabar*. *Newton*.

CINNAMON [קנמון, Heb. κινναμωμον, Gr. *cinnamomum*, Lat. *cenamo*, It.] a ſpice, the fragment bark of a low tree growing in the iſland of Ceylon, poſſeſſed by the Dutch in the Eaſt Indies. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the olive, the fruit reſembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the ſmell nor taſte of the bark. When boiled in water it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow. *Cinnamon* is chiefly uſed in medicine as an aſtringent. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. *Chambers.*

Cinnamon-*Water*, is made by diſtilling the bark, firſt infuſed in barley-water, in ſpirit of wine or white-wine.

Cino′loa, or Cina′loa, the capital of the province of Cinaloa, in North America, about 30 miles eaſt of the bay of California.

Cinqua′in [a military term] is an ancient order of battle, by drawing up five battalions ſo as to make eight lines, *viz.* van, main body, and rear, in manner following; the ſecond and fourth battalions form the van, the firſt and fifth the main body, and the third the rear guard or body of reſerve. *Fr.*

Cinque, Fr. the number of 5 on dice; it is uſed alone only in games, but it is often compounded with other words.

Cinque-*Foil* [of *cinq* and *feüilles*, Fr.] five-leaved graſs.

Ci′nquefoils [in heraldry] are five-leaved graſs, and ſignify *vert* or green.

Ci′nquepace [of *cinque*, five, and *pas*, Fr. pace] 1. A kind of grave dance. Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jigg, a meaſure, and a *cinquepace*. The firſt ſuit is hot and haſty like a Scotch jigg, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding mannerly and modeſt, as a meaſure full of ſtate and gravity; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the *cinquepace* faſter and faſter, till he ſinks into his grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ci′nque-*Port*, Fr. a ſort of fiſhing-net, ſo named from the five entrances into it; being very convenient to be uſed in any river or pond of ſwift or ſtanding water.

Cinque *Ports*, five remarkable havens lying on the eaſt parts of England, and oppoſite to France, *viz.* Dover, Haſtings, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich, to which are added as appendages, or added to the firſt inſtitution by ſome later grant, Rye and Winchelſea. Theſe havens lying towards France, have been thought by our kings to be ſuch as ought moſt vigilantly to be obſerved againſt invaſions. They are under the juriſdiction of the conſtable of Dover-caſtle, called by his office, lord warden of the cinque-ports. William the conqueror firſt eſtabliſhed theſe for the ſecurity of the coaſt, and the inhabitants of them have many immunities and privileges; as that they are exempted from paying ſubſidies; lawſuits are tried within their own liberties; their mayors and barons carry the canopy over a king, *&c.* at coronations; and are placed at a table on the king's right hand, for the greater dignity.

> They that bear
> The cloth of ſtate above her, are four barons
> Of the *cinque-ports*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lord Warden of Cinque *Ports*, a governor of thoſe havens, who has the authority of an admiral among them, and iſſues out writs in his own name.

Ci′ntra, a cape and mountain of Portugal, uſually called the rock of Liſbon, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Tagus. Lat. 39° N. Long. 10° 15′ W.

Ci′on [*ſcion*, Fr.] the ſame as the uvula or little fleſhy cover of the orifice of the windpipe.

Cion [*ſion* or *ſcion*, Fr. with gardeners] 1. A young ſprout, ſprig, or ſucker from any plant. The ſtately Caledonian oak newly ſettled in his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his own royal ſtem. *Howel.* 2. The ſhoot engrafted or inſerted into a ſtock. The *cion* over-ruleth the ſtock quite; and the ſtock is but paſſive only. *Bacon.*

Ci′perous, a kind of bulruſh.

Ci′pher [*chifre*, Fr. *cifra*, low Lat. *zifra*, It. zypher, Du. ziffer, Ger. a number] 1. An arithmetical character by which ſome number is noted, a figure. 2. An arithmetical mark, expreſſed thus (o), a note or character which ſignifies nothing of itſelf, yet being ſet after any other figures, it encreaſes their value by tens. You cannot make them nulls or *ciphers*. *Bacon.* In accounts, *ciphers* and figures paſs for real ſums. *South.* 3. An intermixture of letters engraved, uſually on plates.

> O'er the throne,
> Arms and the man in golden *cyphers* ſhone. *Pope.*

4. A character in general. This wiſdom began to be written in *cyphers*, and characters, and letters, bearing the form of creatures. *Raleigh.* 5. Flouriſhes of letters compriſing a perſon's name, or ſome ſhort ſentence. 6. A ſecret character agreed on between two perſons for the writing of letters to give intelligence, *&c.*

> This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
> In *cipher* writ or new-made idioms. *Donne.*

He commanded me to ſend and receive all his letters, and I was furniſh'd with *cyphers* towards them. *Denham.*

Cipher [with a ſingle key] is one in which the ſame character is conſtantly uſed to expreſs the ſame word or letter.

Cipher [with a double key] is one in which the alphabet or key is changed in each line or each word, and wherein are inſerted characters of no ſignificancy to amuſe or perplex the meaning.

To Cipher, *verb neut.* [*chiffer*, Fr.] to number or caſt up accounts, to practiſe arithmetic. You have been bred to buſineſs: you can *cipher*. *Arbuthnot.*

To Cipher, *verb act*, to write in occult characters. He frequented ſermons and pen'd notes; his notes he *cipher'd* with Greek characters. *Hayward.*

Ci′ppus, Lat. [with architects] a pillar with an inſcription, or a grave-ſtone.

Cippus [with antiquaries] a little low column erected in great roads or other places, with an inſcription to direct the way to travellers, or to preſerve the memory of ſomething remarkable.

Cippus [in antiquity] a wooden inſtrument wherewith criminals and ſlaves were puniſhed.

Circa′ssia, the name of a country, bounded by Ruſſia on the north, by Aſtracan and the Caſpian ſea on the eaſt, by Georgia and Dageſtan on the ſouth, and by the river Don and the Paolus Meotis on the weſt. The Circaſſian Tartars form a kind of republic, but ſometimes put themſelves under the protection of Perſia, ſometimes Ruſſia, and ſometimes of the Turks. We are beholden to this ingenious people (who traffic in *female ſlaves*) for the invention of Inoculation; from whom, not the *Turks*, as is generally ſuppoſed, but the *Greeks* and *Armenians* derived it; and we from them. *Mead, de Variolis.*

Circe′nsian *Games*, certain exerciſes or plays, exhibited by the ancients in the circus at Rome, in imitation of the olympic games in Greece.

To Ci′rcinate [*circinatum*, Lat. ſup. of *circino*] to make a circle with a pair of compaſſes.

Ci′rcinated [of *circinate*] turned or compaſſed round.

Circina′tion [*circinatio*, Lat.] a circling or turning round.

Ci′rcus, Lat. a whirlwind.

Ci′rcle [*cercle*, Fr. *circulo*, It. and Sp. circkel, Du. zirckel, Ger. ciꞃcol, Sax. *circulus*, Lat.] 1. A compaſs or ring. 2. The ſpace included in a circular line. 3. A round body or orb. It is he that ſitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Iſaiah.* 4. Compaſs, encloſure.

> A great magician,
> Obſcur'd in the *circle* of the foreſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A company or aſſembly. The whole *circle* of beauties diſpoſed among the boxes. *Addiſon.* 6. Any ſeries ending as it begun, and perpetually repeated.

> Thus in a *circle* runs the peaſant's pain,
> And the year rolls within itſelf again. *Dryden.*

7. Circumlocution, an indirect form of words.

> Has he given the lie,
> In *circle*, or oblique, or ſemicircle,
> Or direct parallel? *Fletcher.*

Circle [in geometry] a plain figure bounded with one only line, and to which all the lines that can be drawn from a point in the middle of it are equal to another.

Circle *of Perpetual Apparition*, one of the leſſer circles parallel to the equator, being deſcribed by any point of the celeſtial ſphere, which toucheth the northern point of the horizon, and is carried about with the diurnal motion; all the ſtars included within this circle never ſet, but are always viſible above the horizon.

Circle *of perpetual Occultation* [in aſtronomy] a circle of a like diſtance from the equator, and contains all thoſe ſtars which never appear in our hemiſphere.

Circle *of the Equant* [in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem] a circle deſcribed in the centre of the equant; the chief uſe of which is to find the variation of the firſt inequality.

Circles *of Excurſion*, are circles parallel to the ecliptic, and at ſuch a diſtance from it, that the excurſions of the planets towards the poles of the ecliptic may be included within it; which are fixed at ten degrees.

Circles *of Altitude*, otherwiſe called almicanters, are circles parallel to the horizon, having their common pole in the zenith, and ſtill diminiſhing as they approach the zenith.

Circles *of Latitude* [in aſtronomy] are great circles parallel to the plain of the ecliptic, paſſing thro' every ſtar and planet.

Circles *of Longitude* [on globes] are great circles paſſing through the ſtar and the pole of the ecliptic, where they determine the longitude of the ſtar, reckoned from the beginning of aries. On theſe circles are reckoned the latitudes of the ſtars.

Horary Circles [in dialling] are the lines which ſhew the hours on dials, tho' theſe are not drawn circular, but nearly ſtrait.

Circles *of Poſition*, are circles paſſing thro' the common interſections of the horizon and meridian, and through any degree of the ecliptic, or the centre of any ſtar or other point in the heavens, and are uſed for finding out the ſituation and poſition of any ſtar.

Diurnal Circles [in aſtronomy] are immovable circles ſuppoſed to be deſcribed by the ſeveral ſtars and other points of the heavens in their diurnal rotation round the earth.

Polar Circles [in aſtronomy] are immoveable circles parallel to the equator, and at a diſtance from the poles equal to the greateſt declination of the ecliptic.

Parallel Circles, are ſuch as are deſcribed with the ſame point, as a pole in the ſuperficies of the ſphere, the greateſt of all theſe parallels is a great circle, and the nearear they are to one of their poles, the leſs they are.

Vertical Circles [in aſtronomy] are great circles of the heavens, interſecting one another in the zenith and nadir, and conſequently are at right angles with the horizon,

Circle *of the Heavens* [hieroglyphically] was adored by the ancient Egyptians as an expreſſion of the divine Majeſty. The roundneſs of the elements being a reſemblance of his power and perfections; the light, of his wiſdom; and the celeſtial heat, of the tenderneſs of his love. If this be true, which is here affirmed of the Egyptians, I'm apt to think a ſomewhat clearer explication may be aſſigned [See *Firſt* Cause, and Scale *of Being*.] The Egyptian *Hierophants*, ſays the learned Jackſon, by their *myſtic* ſymbols, endeavoured to impreſs upon the mind ideas and exemplars, agreeably to which they thought the *divine Mind* operated in the *univerſal* ſyſtem. *Jackſon's Chronolog. Antiq.* Vol. III. p. 215.

Circle [in phyſics] is underſtood among the ſchoolmen of the viciſſitude of generations ariſing one out of another.

Circle [in logic] the fault of an argument that ſuppoſes the principle it ſhould prove, and afterwards proves the principle by the thing it ſeemed to have proved. So that the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following propoſition inferred from the foregoing. That heavy bodies deſcend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body deſcends, is an impertinent *circle*. *Glanville.*

Circles *of the Empire*, are the provinces or diviſions of the empire of which there are ten in number.

Formal Circle [in logic] is that which in two reciprocal ſyllogiſms begs the medium, which is the next cauſe of the greater extreme.

The Material Circle [in logics] conſiſts of two ſyllogiſms, the former whereof proves the cauſe by the effect; and the latter the effect by the cauſe.

Circle *at Court*, the aſſembly of gentlemen or ladies who ſurround the king or queen at their *levée*, or in the withdrawing room.

> And, foremoſt in the *circle*, eye a king. *Pope.*

A Circle is a proper emblem of the duration of things.

To Circle, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To move round any thing. Other planets *circle* other ſuns. *Pope.* 2. To incloſe, to ſurround. Theſe fond arms thus *incircling* you. *Prior.* 3. To *circle in*, to confine, to keep together.

To Circle, *verb neut.* to move circularly, to end where it begins.

The well fraught bowl
Circles inceſſant. *John Philips.*

Ci'rcled, *adj.* [from circle] round, having the figure of a circle.

Th' inconſtant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ci'rclet [from *circle*] 1. A circle, an orb.

Heſperus diſplay'd
His golden *circlet* in the weſtern ſhade. *Pope.*

2. A kitchen utenſil to ſet a diſh on the table.

Circling, *part. adj.* [from *circle*] having the form of a circle, circular.

The *circling* canopy
Of night's extended ſhade. *Milton.*

Circoce'le [κιρκοκηλὴ, of κιρκος, a circle, and κηλη, Gr. a tumor] a ſwelling of the ſeed-veſſels in the ſcrotum.

Ci'rcos [κιρκος, Gr. a circle] a dilatation or ſwelling of the veins crooking or winding, and ariſing in one or more parts of the body, ſo much that the veins threaten a rupture.

Ci'rcuit [Fr. *circuito*, It. and Sp. *circuitus*, Lat.] 1. The act of going round any thing. The *circuit* of the cynoſura about the pole. *Davies.* 2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle, an incloſure.

A woody mountain, whoſe high top was plain,
A *circuit* wide inclos'd. *Milton.*

3. A compaſs, extent meaſured by travelling round a place. The lake of Bolſena is reckoned one and twenty miles in *circuit*. *Addiſon.* 4. A ring, a diadem, or that by which a thing is incircled. The golden *circuit* on my head. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. The extent of country viſited by the judges; the journies of the judges twice a year, to adminiſter juſtice in ſeveral counties, by holding aſſizes. The circuits of the judges were firſt appointed by king Henry II, who, in the 21ſt year of his reign, divided the whole kingdom into ſix circuits, appointing three judges to every circuit, who ſhould twice every year ride together, and hear and determine cauſes; which cuſtom is ſtill obſerved, though there is ſome alteration in the number of the judges, and ſhires of the circuits.

Circuit *of Action* [in law] a longer courſe of proceeding, to recover the thing ſued for, than is needful.

To Circuit, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to move in a circle.

The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting*. *John Philips.*

Circuite'er [from *circuit*] one that travels a circuit. Like your fellow *circuiteer* the ſun, you travel the round of the earth. *Pope.*

Circui'tion [of *circuitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of going round any thing. 2. A fetching a compaſs, or going about. Maze, or compaſs of argument, comprehenſion, intricate *circuitions* of diſcourſe, and depth of judgment. *Hooker.*

Circu'ity *of Action* [a law term] a longer courſe of proceeding than is neceſſary to recover any thing ſued for.

Ci'rcular [*circulaire*, Fr. *circulare*, It. *circulàr*, Sp. *circularis*, Lat.] 1. Round, that is in the form of a circle, circumſcribed by a circle. Huge moles running round in a kind of *circular* figure. *Addiſon.* 2. Succeſſive in order, always returning.

Th' innumerable race of things,
By *circular* ſucceſſive order ſprings. *Roſcommon.*

3. Vulgar, mean, circumforaneous. Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and cloſely adher'd to hiſtory, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

Circular *Letters*, letters directed to ſeveral perſons who have the ſame intereſt in the ſame affair.

Circular *Lines* [with mathematicians] are ſuch ſtrait lines as are divided in the diviſions made in the arch of a circle, ſuch as ſines, tangents, ſecants, *&c.*

Circular *Numbers* [in arithmetic] are ſuch whoſe powers end in the roots themſelves; as 5, whoſe ſquare is 25, and cube 125; and 6, whoſe ſquare is 36, and cube 216.

Circular *Sailing*, is that which is performed in the arch of a great circle.

Circular *Velocity* [in the new aſtronomy] a term ſignifying that velocity of any planet, or revolving body, that is meaſured by the arch of a circle.

Circula'rity [from *circular*] a circular form. Brown uſes it, of the heavens.

Circula'rly [from *circular*] 1. In a circular manner or form. Elements caſt *circularly* about each other. *Burnet.* 2. With a circular motion. Trade, which like blood, ſhould *circularly* flow. *Dryden.*

Ci'rcularness [of *circular*] roundneſs.

To Ci'rculate, *verb neut.* [*circulatum*, ſup. of *circulo*, from *circulus*, Lat. a circle] to go or move round. Our knowledge, like our blood, muſt *circulate*. *Denham.*

To Circulate, *verb act.* to put round.

Circula'tion [Fr. *circolazione*, It. of *circulatio*, Lat.] 1. The motion of that which circulates or moves in a circle; as, the *circulation* of the blood. 2. A ſeries in which the ſame order is always obſerved, and things always return to the ſame ſtate. Continual *circulation* of human things. *Swift.* 3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning. When the apoſtle ſaith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the ſon of man being on earth, affirmeth that the ſon of man was in heaven at the ſame inſtant, there is in theſe two ſpeeches the mntual *circulation* before-mentioned. *Hooker.*

Circulation [with chemiſts] a particular motion given to liquors; which is excited by fire, and cauſes the vapours to riſe and fall to and fro.

Circulation *of the Blood*, a continual motion of it, paſſing from the heart through the arteries, and returning back to the heart through the veins.

Circula'torium, Lat. [with chemiſts] a glaſs-veſſel, wherein the liquor infuſed, by its aſcending and deſcending, rolls about as it were in a circle.

Ci'rculatory, *ſubſt.* [from *circulate*] a chemical veſſel, in which the vapour ariſing from the veſſel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

Circulatory, *adj.* [*circulatorius*, Lat.] that circulates thro' the veins; as, *circulatory* motion.

Circulatory *Letters*, the ſame as circular letters.

Circulatum *Minus* [with chemiſts] the ſpirit of wine.

Ci'rculus [with chemiſts] a round inſtrument made of iron, for the cutting off the neck of glaſs-veſſels. The operation is performed thus: The inſtrument being heated, is applied to the glaſs-veſſel, and is kept there till it grows hot, and then with ſome drops of cold water, or a cold blaſt upon it, it flies in pieces. And this is the way they cut off the necks of retorts and cucurbits.

Circulus *Decennovenalis* [with aſtronomers] the golden number, or a period or revolution of 19 years, invented to make the lunar year agree with the ſolar; ſo that at the end of it the new moons happen in the ſame months, and on the ſame days of the month, and the moon begins again her courſe with the ſun. This is called *circulus Metonicus*, from Meton the inventor of it, and ſometimes *ennedecateris*.

Circum, is a Latin prepoſition, uſed in the compoſition of Engliſh words, and ſignifies about, as in the following examples.

Circumage'ntes *Muſculi*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] certain oblique muſcles of the eyes, ſo called from their helping to wind and turn the eyes round about.

Circuma'mbiency [from *circumambient*] the act of encompaſſing. Brown uſes it.

Circuma'mbient [*circumambiens*, of *circum*, about, and *ambio*, Lat. to encompaſs] encompaſſing round, ſurrounding, incloſing; an epithet moſt commonly applied to the air, and other fluids. *Circumambient* coldneſs. *Wilkins.*

Circuma'mbientness [from *circumambient*] the ſtate or quality of encompaſſing round.

To Circuma'mbulate [*circumambulatum*, of *circum*, and *ambulo*, Lat. to walk] to walk round about.

Circumce'llio, Lat. a vagrant.

Circumcellio'nes, a ſect of chriſtians in Africa, in St. Auguſtin's time, who ſtrolled about from place to place, and in order to gain repute, would either lay violent hands on themſelves, or get others to kill them. That Africa, or any other country famed for prodigies, might produce a handfull of *lunaticks*, ſo called, I ſhould not wonder. But to admit, that a chriſtian Sect ſhould be ever formed on this plan, *credat Judæus apella*. See Bumicelli, and Cælicolæ.

To Ci'rcumcise [*circoncire*, Fr. *circoncidere*, It. *circuncidàr*, Sp. *circumciſum*, ſup. of *circumcido*, of *circum*, round, and *cædo*, to cut] to cut round about; to cut the prepuce or foreſkin, according to the Jewiſh law. A reinforcement from the *circumciſed*. *Swift.*

Circumci'sion [*circonciſion*, Fr. *circonciſione*, It. *circumciſiòn*, Sp. of *circumciſio*, Lat.] a cutting round about, commonly uſed for the rite or act of cutting away a part of the prepuce, a ceremony in uſe among the Jews and Turks.

The Jews, by divine appointment, perform the rite on the 8th day from the birth: but the Mahometans (who derive the cuſtom from Iſmael, the great progenitor of their prophet) in general adjourn it to between the 13th and 16th *year*; though ſometimes they adminiſter the ordinance in the 6th or 7th year, provided the ſubject is able to make *profeſſion* of his faith, in the *wonted* form: "*La ilah ill-allah; wa-Mohammed reſul-illah*, i. e. *there is no God, beſides* the *God*, [Ο Θεος, Gr.] *i. e.* God *abſolutely* ſo called; *and Mahomet is his meſſenger.*" Reland. de relig. Mohammed, p. 75. [See Caba or Caaba, and Chub-messahites.] And by the way, if this derivation of the rite among the Arabians, from Iſmael, be true, what ſhall we make of that remark of Herodotus? who ſays, "That of all men, the *Colchians*, *Egyptians*, and *Ethiopians* alone circumciſe the prepuce *ab origine:* The *Phœnicians*, and *Syrians* which reſide in Palestine, confeſſing, that they *learnt* it from them."—*Herod* lib. 2. c. 104.

Circumclu'sion, Lat. a ſhutting or encloſing all about.

To Circumdu'ct [*circumductum*, ſup. of *circumduco*, from *circum*, about, and *duco*, Lat. to lead] to contravene, to nullify. Acts of judicature may be cancel'd and *circumducted*. *Ayliffe.*

Circumdu'ctile [*circumductilis*, Lat.] eaſy to be let about.

Circumdu'ction [from *circumduct*] 1. Nullification, cancellation. Ayliffe uſes it. 2. The act of leading about.

Circumerra'tion, Lat. a wandering about.

Circu'mference [*circonference*, Fr. *circonferenzo*, It. *circumferéncia*, Sp. of *circumferentia*, Lat.] 1. Circuit or compaſs, the line including any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy juſt *circumference*, O world! *Milton.*

2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle.

Inclos'd for beaſts a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile round. *Dryden.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body. The bubble looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, ſeemed red at its apparent *circumference*. *Newton.* 4. An orb, any thing circular or orbicular.

His pond'rous ſhield, large and round,
Behind him caſt; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his ſhoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

Circumference [in geometry] is the outermoſt bounding line of any plain figure; but it more properly belongs to the perimeter of a circle.

The Circumference *of every Circle* [among geometricians] is ſuppoſed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, which are ſuppoſed to be divided into 60 equal parts, called minutes, and theſe into 60 equal parts, called ſeconds, *&c.*

To Circu'mference, *verb act.* [from the noun] to include in a circle, or circular ſpace. Brown uſes it.

Circumfere'ntor [of *circum*, about, and *fero*, Lat. to carry] an inſtrument uſed in ſurveying of land for meaſuring angles, conſiſting of a braſs circle, an index with ſights, and a compaſs, and mounted on a ſtaff, with a ball and ſocket. See Plate V. Fig. 12.

Ci'rcumflex [*circonflexe*, Fr. *circonfleſſo*, It. *circumflexe*, Sp. of *circumflexus*, Lat.] bowed or bended about.

A Circumflex [with grammarians] an accent which being placed over a ſyllable, as (˜) in Greek, and (ˆ) in Latin, regulates the pronounciation it includes, or participates of the acute or grave accent. The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder.*

CIRCUMFLU'ENT, or CIRCU'MFLUOUS [*circumfluens*, or *circumfluus*, of *circum*, about, and *fluo*, Lat. to flow] flowing about any thing.

He the world
Built on *circumfluous* waters. *Milton.*
I rule the Paphian race,
Whoſe bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace. *Pope.*
Girt with *circumfluous* tides. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFLU'OUSNESS [of *circumfluus*, Lat.] the flowing round about.

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS [*circumforaneus*, of *circum*, about, and *forum*, Lat. a market, *&c.*] that which goes or is carried about markets, *&c.* alſo wandering from houſe to houſe; as, a *circumforaneous* fidler, one that plays at doors. *Johnſon.*

To CIRCUMFU'SE [*circumfuſus*, of *circum*, about, and *fundo*, Lat. to pour] to pour, ſpread, or ſhed round about.

Earth with her nether ocean *circumfus'd*
Their pleaſant dwelling-houſe. *Milton.*
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd.* *Addiſon.*

CIRCUMFU'SILE [of *circum*, about, and *fuſiles*, Lat. that may be melted] that which may be poured or ſpread round any thing.

Artiſt divine, whoſe ſkilful hands unfold
The victim's horn with *circumfuſile* gold. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFU'SION. 1. The act of pouring round about. 2. The ſtate of being ſpread round.

To CIRCUMGY'RATE [*circumgyratum*, ſup. of *circumgyro*, of *circum*, about, and *gyrus*, Lat. circuit] to roll round. Veſſels curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray.*

CIRCUMGYRA'TION [from *circumgyrate*] the wheeling motion of any body round a centre. Cheyne uſes it of the ſun's rotation.

CIRCUMJA'CENT [*circumjacens*, of *circum*, about, and *jaceo*, to lie] lying round about.

CIRCUMINCE'SSION [of *circum*, about, and *incedo*, Lat. to go into] a term uſed to expreſs the reciprocal exiſtence of the three perſons of the trinity in each other.

The old Athanaſians (as the learned Cudworth obſerves) diſclaimed a *Monoüſian* trinity, *i. e.* a trinity of one *ſingular* or numerical eſſence: this, ſays he, according to them, being not a *real* trinity, but a *trinity* of MERE *names*; and which, *in effect*, *deſtroyed* the exiſtence of the Son and Spirit, inſtead of explaining it. Cudworth's Intellect. Syſt. p. 611, compared with Athanaſ. Ed. Paris, Tom. I. p. 241, 928, 925, 561, 562, *cum multis aliis.* In oppoſition to which, they maintained [as appears from the places above-cited] three *diſtinct* beings, but all of the ſame *kind*, and, as ſuch (*i. e.* in reſpect of their *common* nature) COEQUAL to one another. But now, as this laid them open to the charge of *tritheiſm*, they *endeavoured* to bring themſelves off by *various* ways. I have already given their *beſt* ſolution under the word *Firſt* CAUSE. And *this* of an ἐμπεριχώρησις or *circumince ſſion*, was another. A term indeed ſtrange and new to chriſtian ears; for it was invented (as Cudworth tells us) by the *latter* Greek fathers; and he explains it by a *mutual in-exiſtence* or *in-being* in each other, p. 617. By all which, if they meant no more than a metaphyſical *pervading* one another's ſubſtances, [Bull Defenſ. fid. Nicen. p. 497.] we are not one jot the wiſer: Becauſe three abſolutely infinite and *coequal* ruling minds or ſpirits do not ceaſe to be three Gods, if no better reaſon than this can be aſſigned, that they all alike fill the ſame infinite ſpace. But let us ſee, what Athanaſius has ſaid on this head. He tells us, that we muſt not conceive of three *ſeparated* [or independent] powers: But as there is one and the ſame *form*, and conſequently mutual in-being, between the KING, and the *picture* taken from him; as there is one and the ſame *water* in the FOUNTAIN and in its ſtream; one and the ſame *light* in the SUN and in its *rays*; one and the ſame *thought* in the human UNDERSTANDING, and in the *word ſpoken*, which conveys it to us: Such is the communication of divinity from the Father to the Son, and ſuch their *mutual in-being* in one another. *Athan.* Tom. I. p. 275, 241. All which, if rightly underſtood, were defenſible enough: For the Father is, in truth, the great *archetype*, and *fountain* of all perfection and glory; and *it pleaſed* the FATHER *that in Chriſt all fulneſs* [of divine power and godhead] *ſhould dwell.* But Athanaſius forgetting (what himſelf elſewhere allows, p. 488.) that all this was the Father's GIFT; and reaſoning more cloſely from *metaphors* than from *facts*, and the *nature* of things, p. 456, 517, he threw out entirely the WILL of God, and made the productions alike *neceſſary* in both caſes. Not ſo the *main body* of his cotemporaries, who indeed admitted the *cloſeſt* union and *connexion* of the divine perſonages; but (with the firſt council of Sirmium) rejected this doctrine of *neceſſary productions*, as being in their judgment incompatible with God's *free agency*; and which, in effect, reduced the FATHER of the univerſe to a level with mere *abject* and *paſſive* matter. Socrat. Hiſtor. Ed. Steph. p. 204, compared with p. 197, and with St. Hilary's Comment on that very council. Hilar. de Synodis, "He at once *willed* [ἐθελήθη] and begot Him *without* [or before] *time*, and in an *impaſſive* manner from Himſelf." Such are the expreſs words of the council; and the reader will find St. Hilary's comment under the word BEGOTTEN.

CIRCUMJOVIA'LISTS [with aſtronomers] Jupiter's ſatellites, certain ſtars that attend on the planet Jupiter.

CICUMI'TION [*circumitum*, ſup. of *circumeo*, of *circum*, about, and *eo*, Lat. to go] the act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGA'TION, Lat. the act of binding or tying round about; alſo the bond with which any thing is tied.

CIRCUMOSSA'LIS, the ſame as *perioſtæum.* Lat.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION [*circonlocution*, Fr. *circonlocuzione*, Ital. *circumlocuciòn*, Sp. of *circumlocutio*, Lat.] 1. A circuit or compaſs of words, uſed either when a proper term is not at hand to expreſs a thing naturally and immediately by, or when a perſon chuſes not to do it out of reſpect, *&c.* the uſe of indirect expreſſions. Theſe people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of myſtery and *circumlocution.* *L'Eſtrange.* 2. A periphraſis. A tranſlator cannot render without *circumlocutions.* *Dryden.*

CIRCUMMU'RED, *adj.* [from *circum*, about, and *murus*, Lat. a wall] walled round, ſurrounded with a wall. A garden *circummured* with brick. *Shakeſpeare.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE [of *circum*, about, and *navigable*] that which may be ſailed round. Rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable.* *Ray.*

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE [of *circum*, about, and *navigo*, Lat. to ſail] to ſail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION [of *circumnavigate*] the act of ſailing round. The *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea. *Arbuthnot.*

CIRCUMPLICA'TION [*circumplico*, of *circum*, about, and *plico*, to fold] 1. The act of enwrapping on every ſide, a folding, winding, or rolling about. 2. The ſtate of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR *Stars* [of *circum* and *polar*, with aſtronomers] are ſuch ſtars as being pretty near our north pole, move round it, and in our latitude do never ſet or go below the horizon.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION [of *circum* and *poſition*] the act of laying a thing round about. *Lat.*

CIRCUMPOSITION [in gardening] a kind of laying, when the mould is borne up to the bough, which is to be taken off by an old hat, root, or ſtrong piece of old coarſe-cloth. Seaſon for *circumpoſition* by tiles or baſkets of earth. *Evelyn.*

CIRCUMPOTA'TION [of *circum* and *poto*, Lat. to drink] a drinking round from one to another.

CIRCUMRA'SION [*circumraſio*, of *circum*, and *rado*, Lat. to pare] the act of ſhaving or pairing round.

CIRCUMRESI'STENCY [of *circum* and *reſiſtence*] a reſiſtance round about.

CIRCUMROTA'TION [of *circum* about, and *roto*, Lat. to whirl] 1. The act of whirling round like a wheel, circumvolution. 2. The ſtate of being whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE [*circonſcrire*, Fr. *circonſcrivere*, It. *circumſcribo*, of *circum*, about, and *ſcribo*, Lat. to write] 1. To incloſe in certain lines or boundaries. 2. To limit, to confine. The external circumſtances which accompany mens acts, are thoſe which do *circumſcribe* and limit them. *Stillingfleet.*

CIRCUMSCRIBED [with geometricians] a figure is ſaid to be circumſcribed, when either the angles, ſides, or planes of the outward figure touch all the angles of the figure which is inſcribed.

To be CIRCUMSCRIBED *locally* [with philoſophers] is ſaid of a body, when it has a certain and determinate *ubi*, or place, with reſpect to the circumambient or encompaſſing bodies. It is the ſame as to be in place circumſcriptively.

CIRCUMSCRIBED *Hyperbola* [with mathematicians] an hyperbola that cuts its own aſymptotes, and contains the parts cut off within its own proper place.

CIRCUMSCRI'BEDNESS [of *circumſcribe*] the ſtate of being circumſcribed.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION [*circonſcrizione*, It. of *circumſcriptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of circumſcribing 2. The determination of particular figure or magnitude. In the *circumſcription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits and ſeeds, nature affects a regular figure. *Ray.* 3. Limitation, confinement.

I would not my unhouſed, free condition,
Put into *circumſcription* and confine. *Shakeſpeare.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTION [with philoſophers] is the termination, of certain limits or bounds of any natural body.

External CIRCUMSCRIPTION, is referred to the place in which any body is confined, and is otherwiſe termed local.

Internal CIRCUMSCRIPTION, is that which appertains to the eſſence and quality of every body, whereby it hath a determinate extenſion, bound, and figure.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE [from *circumſcribe*] incloſing the ſuperficies, marking the limits on the outſide. Stones regular are diſtinguiſhed by their external forms; ſuch as is *circumſcriptive* or depending upon the whole ſtone, as in the eagle-ſtone, and this is properly called the figure. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVELY [of *circumſcriptive*] a thing is ſaid to be in a place *circumſcriptively*, when it has a certain or determinate *ubi*, or place, with reſpect to the circumambient or encompaſſing bodies.

CI'RCUMSPECT [*circonſpect*, Fr. *circonſpetto*, It. *circonſpeto*, Sp. of *circumſpectus*, Lat.] conſiderate, wary, cautious, attentive to every thing; as, to be *circumſpect* and watchful not to be impoſed upon.

CI'RCUMSPECTION [*circonſpection*, Fr. *circonſpecion*, It. of *circumſpectio*, Lat.] warineſs, a marking and conſidering diligently, watchfulneſs on every ſide.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE [*circumſpectum*, ſup. of *circumſpicio*, Lat. to look round] attentive, vigilant every way.

No leſs alike the politic and wiſe,
All fly, ſlow things, with *circumſpective* eyes. *Pope.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY [of *circumſpective*] cautiouſly vigilant every way.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY, circumſpect, conſiderately, warily.

CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS [of *circumſpect*] circumſpection, watchfulneſs every way. Wotton uſes it.

CIRCUMSPI'CUOUS [*circumſpicuus*, Lat.] that may be ſeen on all ſides.

CI'RCUMSTANCE [*circonſtance*, Fr. *circonſtanza*, It. *circunſtáncia*, Sp. of *circumſtantia*, Lat.] 1. ſomething appendant or relative to a fact, the ſame to a moral action, as accident to a natural ſubſtance; a particularity that accompanies any action, as time, place, *&c.* By picking out *circumſtances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon.* 2. The adjuncts of a fact which make it more or leſs criminal, or an accuſation more or leſs probable.

Of theſe ſuppoſed crimes, give me leave,
By *circumſtance*, but to acquit myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Accident, ſomething adventitious which may be taken away, without the annihilation of the principal thing conſidered.

Senſe outſide knows, the ſoul thro' all things ſees
Senſe, *circumſtance*; ſhe doth the ſubſtance view. *Davies.*

4. Condition; that is, under or attended with circumſtances, placed in a particular ſituation or relation to things. We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they muſt therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumſtances* of our world. *Burnet.*

CI'RCUMSTANCES, the incident, event, or the particularities that accompany an action, generally of a minute and ſubordinate kind. He defended Carliſle with very remarkable *circumſtances* of courage. *Clarendon.* 2. Condition, ſtate of affairs; it is frequently uſed with reſpect to wealth or poverty; as, one in good or bad *circumſtances.* When men are eaſy in their *circumſtances,* they are enemies to innovations. *Addiſon.*

CIRCUMSTANCES [with moraliſts] ſuch things, that tho' they are not eſſential to any action, do yet ſome way affect it.

CI'RCUMSTANCES *properly moral* [in ethics] are ſuch as do really influence our actions, and render them more good or evil than they would be without ſuch circumſtances. Which writers of ethics ſum up in this verſe,

Quis, quid, quibus auxiliis, cur, quomodo, quando.

CIRCUMSTANCES *purely phyſical* [in ethics] ſuch as do not connect any moral good or evil with the action; as, if a perſon kills another, whether he kills him with the right hand or the left.

CI'RCUMSTANT [*circumſtans,* Lat.] ſurrounding, environing. It gives motion to all *circumſtant* bodies. *Digby.*

CI'RCUMSTANTIAL, *adj.* [*circumſtancial,* Sp. *circumſtantialis,* low Lat.] 1. Relating to, or attended with circumſtances; accidental, not eſſential.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it *circumſtantial* branches. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Addiſon uſes it ſubſtantively or elliptically. Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in *circumſtantials,* before one that differs from it in the eſſentials. 3. Incidental, caſual.

Virtue's but anguiſh when 'tis ſeveral,
By occaſion wak'd, and *circumſtantial. Donne.*

4. Full of ſmall events, minutely detailed. Tedious and *circumſtantial* recitals of affairs. *Prior.*

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY, or CIRCUMSTA'NTIALNESS [from *circumſtantial*] the quality of that which is circumſtantial, the appendage of circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY [of *circumſtantial*] particularly, with circumſtances minutely related, exactly. Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumſtantially. Broome.*

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE [*circonſtancier,* F.] 1. To deſcribe a thing by or with its circumſtances, to inveſt with particular accidents or adjuncts. If the act were otherwiſe *circumſtantiated,* it might will that freely, which now it wills freely. *Branhall.* 2. To place in a particular condition, as, with regard to wealth or power. A number infinitely ſuperior, and the beſt *circumſtantiated* imaginable. *Swift.*

De CIRCUMSTA'NTIBUS [Lat. *i. e.* of thoſe ſtanding about] a term uſed for the ſupplying and making up the number of juries, in caſe any of thoſe empanelled do not appear, or thoſe who do appear are challenged by either proſecutor or priſoner. *Law term.*

CIRCUMVA'GANT [*circumvagans,* Lat.] wandering about.

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE [*circumvallo,* Lat.] to intrench round about, to incloſe with fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION [*circonvallation,* Fr. *circonvallazione,* It. *circunvalaciòn,* Sp. of *circumvallo,* Lat.] 1. The act or art of caſting up fortifications round a place. The Czar practiſed all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the ſiege of a town in Livonia. *Watts.* 2. In fortification, the line of *circumvallation,* is a line or trench uſually about twelve feet wide, and ſeven feet deep, cut by the beſiegers, and bordered with a parapet or breaſt-work, ſo as to encompaſs all their camp, to defend it againſt any army that may attempt to relieve the place, and alſo to ſtop deſerters. Stupendious *circumvallations* and barricadoes reared up by ſea and land to begirt Petrina. *Howel.*

CIRCUMVE'CTION [*circumvectio,* Lat.] 1. The act of carrying round. 2. The ſtate of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT [*circonvenir,* Fr. *circonvenire,* It. *circumventum,* ſupine, of *circumvenio,* from *circum,* about, and *venio,* to come] to deceive, to delude, to impoſe upon. Fearing to be betrayed or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, he fled to Barbaroſſa. *Knowles.*

CIRCUMVE'NTION [*circonvention,* Fr. *circonvenzione,* It. of *circumventio,* Lat.] 1. Cheat cozenage, deceit. He muſt avoid haranguing againſt *circumvention* in commerce. *Collier.* 2. Prevention, pre-occupation. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome
Had *circumvention. Shakeſpeare.*

To CIRCUMVE'ST [*circumveſtio,* Lat.] to clothe about, to cover round with a garment.

Who on this baſe the earth didſt firmly found,
And mad'ſt the deep to *circumveſt* it round. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMUNDULA'TION [of *circum,* about, and *undulatus,* of *unda,* a wave, Lat.] a flowing or rolling about, after the manner of waves.

CIRCUMVOLA'TION [from *circumvolo,* Lat.] flying round about.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE [*circumvolvo,* Lat.] to roll or turn round about. To aſcribe each ſphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphiloſophical. *Glanville.*

CIRCUMVOLU'TION [Fr. *circonvoluzione,* It. of Lat.] 1. The act of rolling, wheeling, or turning about. 2. The ſtate of being rolled round. The twiſting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution* or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.* 3. The thing rolled round another. Conſider the obliquity or cloſeneſs of theſe *circumvolutions. Wilkins.*

CIRCUMVOLU'TIONS [in architecture] the turns of the ſpiral line of the Ionic order.

CI'RCUS, or CIRQUE [Fr. in Rome] a ſpacious place between the mounts Palatine and Aventine, invironed with buildings in the form of a circle, for the exhibition of public plays; round it was the amphitheatre, in which were galleries and boxes for the ſpectators to ſit or ſtand in. This was firſt began to be built by Tarquinius Priſcus; but was afterwards adorned and rendered more ſtately and beautiful by the emperors Claudius, Caligula, and Heliogabalus. A pleaſant valley, like one of thoſe *circuſes,* which in great cities ſomewhere doth give a pleaſant ſpectacle of running horſes. *Sidney.* See the *cirque* falls, the unpillar'd temple nods. *Pope.*

CIRENCE'STER, commonly called CI'CESTER, a borough town of Glouceſterſhire, on the river Churn, 15 miles from Glouceſter, and 85 from London. It was of great note both under the Romans and Saxons; and the latter are ſaid to have built the abbey here, of which two old gate-houſes ſtill remain. It ſends two members to parliament, and is by ſome reckoned the largeſt, as well as the oldeſt town in the county.

CI'RRA, curls, or locks of hair curled or frizzled; alſo the creſt of feathers on the heads of ſome birds. *Lat.*

CIRRI [with botaniſts] thoſe fine hairs or ſprigs by which ſome plants faſten themſelves, in order to ſupport them in creeping along, as ivy, *&c.*

CIRRI'GEROUS [*cirriger,* of *cirrus,* a lock, and *gero,* Lat. to bear] bearing curled locks or creſts of feathers.

CIRSOCE'LE [Lat. κιρσοκηλη, of κιρσος, a dilatation of a vein, and κηλη, Gr. a rupture] a dilatation of the ſpermatic veins, or a ſwelling of the veſſels about the teſticles, that prepare the ſemen.

CI'RSOS [Lat. κιρσος, Gr.] a crooked ſwollen vein, a ſort of ſwelling, when a vein, by reaſon of the ſoftneſs of its coat, is ſtretched out with much thick blood, and ſeems as if it would burſt.

CISA'LPINE, on this ſide of the Alps.

CI'SARS, or CI'SERS [*ciſeaux,* Fr. *ceſoje,* It.] an inſtrument of ſteel for cutting. It has no ſingular number.

CISSI'TES, a white and ſhining precious ſtone, having the figure of ivy leaves all over it. *Lat.*

CISSA'METHOS [Lat. with botaniſts] the herb called helxine.

CISSA'NTHEMUS [Lat. κισσανθεμος, Gr.] the herb briony, or wild vine.

CISSOI'D [in geometry] an algebraic curve, peculiarly called the ciſſoid of Diocles, its inventor.

CI'SSOS [κισσος, Gr.] the herb ivy; eſpecially that which grows without a ſupport. *Lat.*

CI'STA, a cheſt or coffer. *Lat.*

CISTA, CIST, or CI'STUS [Lat. with ſurgeons] a tumour, where the obſtructed matter collects as in a bag.

CISTA GRATIÆ [old law] *i. e.* the cheſt of grace, a church coffer, where the alms money was kept.

CISTE'RCIAN *Monks,* an order of monks founded in the year 1098, by St. Robert, a Benedictine.

CI'STED [from *ciſt*] incloſed in a ciſt or bag.

CI'STERN [*ciſterne,* Fr. and Ger. *ciſterna,* It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. A place under, or in the ground, for the preſerving of rain water. 2. A veſſel of lead, to keep a ſtock of water for houſhold uſe. 3. An utenſil to put bottles or glaſſes in. 4. A reſervoir, an incloſed fountain. In the wide *ciſterns* of the lakes. *Blackmore.* 5. Any watry receptacle or repoſitory in general.

Your matrons and your maids could not fill up
The *ciſtern* of my luſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CISTERN [with confectioners] a portable inſtrument in form of a box, into which creams or jellies are put, in order to be iced over.

CIS'TUS, a plant, the ſame with rock roſe. *Lat.*

CIT, for *citizen,* generally uſed approbriouſly, a pert low citizen, a pragmatical trader. Your family will dwindle into *cits* or 'ſquires, or run up into wits or madmen. *Tatler.* Barnard, thou art a *cit* with all thy worth. *Pope.*

CI'TADEL [*citadella,* It. *citadelle,* Fr. *ciudadèla,* Sp.] 1. A caſtle or place of arms in a city. 2. A fort of four, five, or ſix baſtions, erected near a city on the moſt advantageous ground, that it may command it, in caſe of a rebellion. Stranger ſoldiers in *citadels,* the neſts of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sidney.*

CI'TAL [from *cite*] 1. Reproof, impeachment.

He made a bluſhing *cital* of himſelf,
And chid his truant youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Summons, citation to a court. 3. Quotation, citation.

CITA'TION [Fr. *citazione,* It. *citaciòn,* Sp. of *citatio,* Lat.] 1. In law, a ſummons to appear before an eccleſiaſtical judge. The calling a perſon before the judge, for the ſake of trying the cauſe of action commenced againſt him. *Ayliffe.* 2. The act of citation, a citing or quoting a paſſage out of a book, the adduction of any paſſage from another author, or of another man's words. 3. The paſſage or words quoted, a quotation. The letter-writer cannot read theſe *citations* without bluſhing. *Atterbury.* 4. Enumeration, mention. Theſe cauſes effect a conſumption endemic to this iſland, there remains a *citation* of ſuch as may produce it in any country. *Harvey.*

CI'TATORY [from *cite*] having the power or form of a citation; as, letters *citatory. Ayliffe.*

To CITE [*cito,* Lat. *citer,* Fr. *citàr,* Sp.] 1. To quote. That paſſage of Plato which I *cited* before. *Bacon.* 2. In law, to ſummon to appear at an eccleſiaſtical court, or to anſwer at any court. This power of *citing* and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe.* 3. To enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively.

This, ſad experience *cites* me to reveal. *Prior.*

CI'TER [from *cite*] 1. One who cites into a court. 2. One who quotes. I muſt deſire the *citer* to inform us of his editions too. *Atterbury.*

CI'TESS [from *cit*] a city woman. A word peculiar to Dryden.

Cits and *citeſſes* raiſe a joyful ſtrain. *Dryden.*

CI'THERN [*cithara,* Lat.] a kind of harp; a muſical inſtrument. Dedicated with ſongs and *citerns* and harps and cymbals. 1 *Maccabees.*

CI'TIZEN [*civis,* Lat. *cittoyen,* Fr. *cittadino,* It. *cindadano,* Sp. *cidadam,* Port.] 1. An inhabitant of a city, a freeman of it; not a foreigner, not a ſlave. All inhabitants within theſe walls are not proly *citizens,* but only ſuch as are called freemen. *Raleigh.* 2. A townſman, a man of trade, not a gentleman.

When he ſpeaks not like a *citizen*
You find him like a ſoldier. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. An inhabitant in general, a dweller in any place.

Far from noiſy Rome ſecure he lives,
And one more *citizen* to Sibyl gives. *Dryden.*

CITIZEN, *adj.* having the qualities of a citizen; as, cowardice, meanneſs.

So ſick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not ſo *citizen* a wanton, as
To ſeem to die ere ſick. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'TIZENSHIP [of *citizen*] the dignity or privilege of a citizen.

Citra'go, the herb balm. *Lat.*

Citri'ne, *adj.* [of *citrinus*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to, of of the colour of a pome-citron, lemon-coloured, of a dark yellow. Its wings painted with *citrine* and black. *Grew.*

Ci'trine, *ſubſt.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] A ſpecies of cryſtal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemiſhes. It is ever found in a ſlender column, from one to four or five inches in length, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. Theſe cryſtals are of an extremely beautiful yellow, with a very elegant brightneſs and tranſparence. This ſtone is very plentiful in the Weſt-Indies. Our jewellers have learned from the French and Italians to call it *citrine*; and often cut ſtones for rings out of it, which are generally miſtaken for topazes. *Hill.*

Ci'tron [Fr. *cedrone*, It. *cidron*, Sp. *cidram*, Port. *citrum*, Lat.] a large kind of lemon.

Citron-tree [*citrus*, Lat.] It hath broad ſtiff leaves, like thoſe of the laurel: the flower conſiſts of many leaves, which becomes a fleſhy fruit very full of juice. Genoa is the great nurſery of Europe for theſe ſorts of trees. One ſort, with a pointed fruit, is ſold at Florence for two ſhillings each; which is not to be had in perfection in any part of Italy but the plain between Piſa and Leghorn. *Miller.*

May the ſun
With *citron* groves adorn a diſtant ſoil. *Addiſon.*

Citron-water, a ſpirit diſtilled with the rind of citrons.

Ci'trul [*citrouille*, Fr. *citrulum*, Lat.] a large kind of pumpkin, or cucumber of a pumkin colour; ſo named from its yellow colour.

Ci'trus [in botany] the citron-tree.

Ci'ttern [*ciſtre*, Fr. *cetâra*, It. *citola*, Sp. cyter, Du. citnar, Ger. of *cithara*, Lat.] a kind of muſical inſtrument. See Cithern.

Ci'ty, *ſubſt.* [*civitas*, Lat. *cité*, Fr. *citta*, It. *ciudàd*, Sp. *cidada*, Port] 1. A great walled town, with a large collection of houſes and inhabitants. *City*, in a ſtrict and proper ſenſe, means the houſes incloſed within the walls; in a larger ſenſe, it reaches to all the ſuburbs. *Watts.* 2. In the Engliſh law it is more eſpecially applied to a corporate town, that has a biſhop's ſee and a cathedral church.

This diſtinction between city and town is not always obſerved; for we ſay, the town of Ely, tho' a biſhop's ſee, and the city of Weſtminſter, tho' none. The inhabitants of a certain city, as diſtinguiſhed from other ſubjects.

What is the *city* but the people?—
True, the people are the *city*. *Shakeſpeare.*

City, *adj.* 1. Relating to the city; as, *city* wives. 2. Reſembling the manners of the citizens. Make not a *city* feaſt of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the firſt cut of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ci'tta [κισσα, and in the *Attic* dialect κιττα, Gr. with phyſicians] a fault in the appetite, as when women long for things that are not fit to be eaten, as chalk, coals, *&c.* the green-ſickneſs.

Ci'ves, a ſort of wild leeks.

Ci'vet [*civette*, Fr. *zibetto*, It. civet, Du. zibet, Ger. of *zibethum*, Lat. *zibetta*, Arab. ſcent] a perfume like muſk, taken from a bag under the tail of the civet-cat. The *civet-cat* is a little animal, but very unlike our cat, reſembling the wolf or dog. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Braſil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of greaſe, in an aperture or bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is much uſed by perfumers and confectioners, but ſeldom preſcribed in medicine.

Civet [with French cooks] a particular way of dreſſing chickens, hares, *&c.* firſt frying them brown in lard, and then ſtewing them in broth.

Ci'vic [*civique*, Fr. *civio*, It. *civicus*, Lat.] belonging to a city, relating to civil honours or practices, not military.

Civic *Crown*, a garland that was given by the Romans to a brave ſoldier, who had ſaved the life of a fellow citizen, or reſcued him after he had been taken priſoner. This crown was made of oaken leaves, with the acorns on them, if they could be had; becauſe that tree was dedicated to Jupiter, who was eſteemed the protector of cities and their inhabitants.

With equal rays immortal Tully ſhone
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civic* crowns,
And the great father of his country owns. *Pope.*

Ci'vidad *de las Palmas*, the capital of all the Canary iſland, ſituated on the iſland of Canary.

Cividal *Real*, a city of Spain, in the province of New Caſtile: it is the capital of La Mancha; ſituated on the river Guadiana, 60 miles ſouth of Toledo.

Cividad *Rodrigo*, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, near the confines of Portugal, ſituated on the river Aynada, 45 miles ſouth-weſt of Salamanca.

Ci'vil, *ſubſt.* [Fr. Sp. and Port. *civile*, It. of *civilis*, Lat.] courteous, well-bred, civilized, not rude. He was *civil* and well-natured; never refuſing to teach another. *Dryden.*

Civil, *adj.* [in law] 1. Not criminal; as, this is a *civil* caſe, not a criminal caſe. 2. Not eccleſiaſtical; as, the *civil* courts controul the eccleſiaſtical.

Civil. 1. In its general ſenſe, is ſomething that reſpects the policy, public good, or repoſe of the citizens, city or ſtate, relating to the community; political. God gave them laws of *civil* regimen. *Hooker.* 2. Relating to any man, as a member of a community; as, a thing out of the reach of one's natural or *civil* power. 3. Not wild, not in anarchy, not without government.

For rudeſt minds with harmony were caught,
And *civil* life was by the muſes taught. *Roſcommon.*

4. Not foreign, inteſtine; as, *civil* war, a war carried on between two factions in the ſame kingdom or ſtate. Not natural; as, *civil* death, is, when a perſon is cut off from civil ſociety, by being ſentenced to perpetual baniſhment, to the gallies, or to work in the mines, but does not ſuffer a natural death. 5. Not military; as, the martial power ought to be ſubſervient to the *civil* magiſtrate. 6. Civilized, not barbarous. England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day ſince England grew *civil.* *Spencer.* 7. Grave, ſober, not gay, not ſhewy.

Thus night oft ſee me in thy pale career,
Till *civil* ſuited morn appear. *Milton.*

Civil *Day* [with aſtronomers] is one that contains juſt 24 hours, reckoned from twelve o'clock at noon or night, to twelve o'clock the next noon or night; in which ſpace of time the equinoctial makes daily one revolution on the poles of the world.

Civil *Law* [in a proper ſenſe) is the peculiar law of any ſtate, country, or city.

Civil *Law* [in its general ſenſe] is underſtood of a body of laws, compoſed out of the beſt of the Roman and Grecian laws, which in the main was received throughout all the Roman dominions for upwards of 1200 years, and is ſtill obſerved in ſeveral parts of Europe. This body of the civil law is divided into three volumes; *viz.* the pandects, or digeſts, the code, and the inſtitutes; to which the authentics are added; theſe authentics were the inſtitutions of the emperor Juſtinian, called alſo *novellæ*, or novels.

Civil *Year*, is the legal year, or that which is appointed by every ſtate to be uſed within its dominions, ſo termed, in contradiſtinction to the natural year, which is exactly meaſured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies; and thus the year begins with us at the firſt of January, and always contains 365 civil days, except in the leap-year, which contains 366.

Civi'lian [of *civilis*, Lat.] a doctor, profeſſor or ſtudent of the civil or old Roman law. The profeſſors of that law are called *civilians*, becauſe the civil law is their guide. *Bacon.*

Civilisa'tion [a law term] an act of juſtice, or judgment, which renders a criminal proceſs civil; which is done by turning an information into an inqueſt, or the contrary. *Harris.*

Civi'lity, or Ci'vilness [*civilité*, Fr. *civilità*, It. *civilidàd*, Sp. of *civilitas*, Lat.] 1. Courteous behaviour, gentleneſs, politeneſs, complaiſance. He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon.* 2. Freedom from barbarity, ſtate of being civiliz'd. Divers great monarchies have riſen from barbariſm to *civility*. *Davies.* 3. Rule of decency, practice of politeneſs.

Love taught him ſhame, and ſhame with love at ſtrife,
Soon taught the ſweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden.*

The ancients repreſented civility, or a courteous behaviour, by a child ſitting on a dolphin; or by a woman handſomely and modeſtly cloathed, and her face covered with a veil.

To Ci'vilize [*civiliſer*, Fr. *civilizare*, It.] to make civil, courteous or tractable; to ſoften or poliſh manners, to reclaim from ſavageneſs and barbariſm. The Bacchus of the ancients is reported to have *civilized* the Indians. *Arbuthnot.*

Ci'vilizer [from *civilize*] he that civilizes.

The *civilizers!*——the diſturbers; ſay— *Amb. Philips.*

Ci'villy [from *civil*] 1. Courteouſly, gently, without rudeneſs. I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be ſpoken of the dead. *Dryden.* 2. In a manner relating to government. That a multitude ſhould, without harmony amongſt themſelves, concur in the doing of one thing, for this is *civilly* to live, or ſhould manage community of life, it is not poſſible. 3. Not naturally, not criminally. That accuſation which is public, is either *civilly* commenced for the private ſatisfaction of the party injured, or elſe criminally, that is, for ſome public puniſhment. *Ayliffe.* 4. Without gaiety or ſhowy colours. The chambers were handſome and chearful, and furniſhed *civilly*. *Bacon.*

Cize, *ſubſt.* [perhaps from *inciſa*, Lat. ſhaped or cut to a certain magnitude. *Johnſon*] the quality of any thing with regard to its external form. Often written *ſize*. If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to ſome other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itſelf to give them the *cize* and figure which they have. *Grew.*

Ci'vita-Castellana, a city of Italy, in St. Peter's patrimony, ſituated near the river Tiber, 25 miles north of Rome.

Ci'vita Vecchia, a port-town and fortreſs of Italy, in St. Peter's patrimony, ſituated on a bay of the mediterranean, 30 miles north-weſt of Rome. It is the ſtation of the gallies belonging to the Pope, who hath lately declared it a free port.

To Clack, *verb neut.* [cleſtian, C. Brit. *claquer*, Fr. quacckelen, Du. klatſchen, Ger. to rattle, to make a noiſe. *Johnſon*] 1. To rattle, ſnap, or make a ſhrill clinking noiſe. 2. To let the tongue run.

Clack-geese. See Barnacles.

Clack. 1. Any thing that makes a laſting and importunate noiſe; generally uſed in contempt for the tongue.

But ſtill his tongue ran on,
And with its everlaſting *clack*,
Set all mens ears upon the rack. *Hudibras.*

2. It is ſometimes transferred to a prattler, a talkative perſon.

The Clack *of a Mill*, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put into the hopper.

Juſt at the hopper will I ſtand,
And mark the *clack*, how juſtly it will ſound. *Betterton.*

To Clack, *verb act.* As, to *clack* wool, is to cut off the ſheeps marks, by which it weighs leſs, and yields leſs cuſtom to the king. *Powel.*

Clackma'nnan, the capital of Clackmannanſhire in Scotland, ſituated on the northern ſhore of the Forth, about 25 miles north-weſt of Edinburgh. The county of Clackmannan is joined with that of Kinroſs, which each in their turn elect a member to repreſent them in parliament.

Clad [the *pret.* and *part.* of to *clothe*. This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, ſeems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or ſome ſuch word, like kleeden, Du. *Johnſon*] cloathed, garbed. He had *clad* himſelf with a new garment. 1 *Kings.*

The flow'ry dale of Sibma *clad* with vine. *Milton.*

Cladus, Lat. [in old records] a wattle or hurdle.

Cla'genfurt, or Cla'genfort, the capital of Carinthia, in the circle of Auſtria, in Germany, 120 miles ſouth-weſt of Vienna.

To Claim [*clamer*, O. Fr. of *clamo*, Lat. to cry aloud] to lay claim to, to challenge, authoritatively to demand, as of right due; as, to *claim* obedience.

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,
If not the greateſt, the moſt laſting fame. *Congreve.*

A Claim [from the verb] 1. A challenge or demand of any thing, as due. Will he not ſubmit to a maſter who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another who hath already revived ſeveral *claims* upon him? *Swift.* 2. A title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in the hands of another. Every father of a family had been as good as a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty as theſe. *Locke.*

CLAIM [in law] a challenge of intereſt to any thing, that is in the poſſeſſion of another, or at the leaſt out of his own; as, *claim* by charter, *claim* by deſcent. A claim made from time to time within a year and a day to land or other thing, which on ſome accounts cannot be recovered without danger. The phraſes are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*. The king of Pruſſia lays in his *claim* for Neufchatel. *Addiſon.*

CLAI'MABLE [from *claim*] that may be claimed as due.

CLAI'MANT [from *claim*] he that demands any thing as unjuſtly detained by another.

CLA'IMER [from *claim*] he that claims.

The CLAIRE OBSCURE, Fr. [with painters] it is that judicious diſtribution of *light* and *ſhade*, by which not only the *principal object* in a groupe of figures is rendered the more *conſpicuous*; but alſo many *other* beauties in that *deſigning* art are ſecured. See the draughts taken from Titian's Pluto and Proſerpine, or his Jupiter and Iö.

To CLAMBER [probably corrupted from *climb*; as, *climber, clamber. Johnſon.* of clyman, Sax.] to climb or get up with difficulty, as with both hands and feet. They were forced to *clamber* over ſo many rocks. *Addiſon.*

CLAME'A *Admittenda in Itinere* [in law] a writ whereby the king commands the juſtices in eyre to admit one's claim by an attorney, who is employed in the king's ſervice, and cannot come in his own perſon.

To CLAMM [in ſome provinces to cleam, from clæmian, Sax. to glue together] to clog with any glutinous matter. Waſps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themſelves, till there was no getting out. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLAMMINESS [of *clammy*] quality of being clammy, viſcoſity, ropineſs. A greaſy pipkin will ſpoil the *clammineſs* of the glue. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY [of clamean, Sax. to dawb with clammy matter] gluiſh, ſticking, ropy, viſcous, tenacious.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving. *Bacon.*
Cold ſweats in *clammy* drops. *Dryden.*

An unctuous *clammy* vapour riſes from the ſtum of grapes. *Addiſon.*

CLA'MOROUS [*clamoſus*, Lat.] noiſy, full of clamour, turbulent.

None are ſo *clamorous* as papiſts. *Hooker.*
The *clamorous* race of buſy human kind. *Pope.*

CLA'MOROUSLY, in a noiſy turbulent manner.

CLA'MOROUSNESS [of *clamorous*] noiſineſs.

To CLA'MOUR [of *clamo*, Lat.] to make a noiſe, complain of, or cry out againſt loudly, to roar turbulently.

Th' obſcure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night. *Shakeſpeare.*

To *clamour* counſels, not to inform them. *Bacon.*

CLAMOUR [*clameur*, Fr. *clamore*, It. *clamor*, Lat.] 1. A noiſe, an outcry, a bauling, vociferation. The people grew exorbitant in their *clamours* for juſtice. *King Charles.* 2. It is uſed ſometimes, but leſs fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boiſterous *clamours* ceaſe,
That with ſubmiſſive murmurs glides in peace. *Addiſon.*

CLAMP. 1. A little piece of wood, in the faſhion of a wheel, uſed inſtead of a pulley in a mortice. 2. A quantity of bricks. To burn a *clamp* of brick of ſixteen thouſand, they allow ſeven ton of coals *Mortimer.*

CLAMP, Fr. [in a ſhip] is a piece of timber applied to a maſt or yard to ſtrengthen it, and hinder the wood from burſting.

CLA'MPING [with joiners] a particular manner of letting boards one into another to keep them from warping. When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board croſs the grain, the firſt board is *clamped*. Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped*, to preſerve them from warping. *Moxon.*

CLAMPONIE'R [with horſemen] a long jointed horſe, one whoſe paſterns are long, ſlender, and over-pliant.

CLAN [probably of Scottiſh original; *klaan* in the highlands ſignifies children. *Johnſon.* Not improbably of klann, C. Brit, a plat of ground, *i. e.* thoſe that dwell upon the ſame ſpot of ground] 1. A family or tribe among the Scots. 2. Any family or race in general. Milton was the poetical ſon of Spenſer, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax: for we have our lineal deſcents and *clans*, as well as other families. *Dryden.* 3. A body or ſet of people; in a contemptuous ſenſe. Partridge and the reſt of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail. *Swift.*

CLA'NCULAR [*clancularius*, Lat.] ſecret, private, obſcure, clandeſtine. Let us withdraw all ſupplies from our luſts, and not by any ſecret reſerved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDE'STINE [*clandeſtin*, Fr. *clandeſtino*, It. and Sp. *clandeſtinus*, Lat.] done in ſecret, private; in an ill ſenſe.

Tho' nitrous tempeſts and *clandeſtine* death,
Fill'd the deap caves and num'rous vaults beneath. *Blackmore.*

CLANDE'STINELY [from *clandeſtine*] privately, in ſecret. Two printed papers *clandeſtinely* ſpread about, whereof no man can trace the original. *Swift..*

CLANG [*clangor*, Lat.] 1. A ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

Such a horrid *clang*,
As on mount Sinai rang. *Milton.*
Seamews *clang*. *Milton.*
Drums and trumpets *clang*. *John Philips.*

2. The ſound of a trumpet.

To CLANG, *verb neut.* [*clango*, Lat.] to make a loud ſhrill noiſe.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard
Loud larums, neighing ſteeds, and trumpets *clang*? *Shakeſpeare.*
Clanging ſwords and ſhields they beat. *Prior.*

To CLANG, *verb act.* To ſtrike together with a noiſe.

Clang'd their ſounding arms,
Induſtrious with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR [*clangor*, Lat.] the ſame with *clang*.

With joy they view the waving enſigns fly,
And hear the trumpets *clangor* pierce the ſky. *Dryden.*

CLA'NGOUS [from *clang*] making a clang. The cranes and birds of long necks have not any muſical, but harſh and *clangous* throats. *Brown.*

CLANK, a loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe like that of fetters or irons, or by the colliſion of hard and ſonorous bodies. They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bones and cleaver. *Spectator.*

To CLANK, to give or make a loud ſhrill noſe.

To CLAP [clappan, Sax. klappen, Du. kloppen, O. and L. Ger. klopffen, H. Ger. klappa, Su.] to beat with the hand, to ſtrike together with a quick motion, to make a noiſy ſound by hitting againſt any thing.

To CLAP *one*. 1. To clap the hands by way of applauſe.

He crowing *clapt* his wings. *Dryden.*
Glad of a quarrel, ſtraight I *clapt* the door. *Pope.*

2. To celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands. I have heard the ſtationer wiſhing for thoſe hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the ſtage. *Dryden.* 3. To give one the venereal diſeaſe.

Who'd force his pepper where his gueſts are *clapt*. *King.*

To CLAP. 1. To lay any thing on, or together, to add one thing to another, implying the idea of ſomething unexpected.

To mitigate the ſmart,
He *clap'd* his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryden.*

As abſurd as to ſay he *clap'd* ſpurs to his horſe at St. James's, and gallop'd away to the Hague. *Addiſon.* 2. To do any thing with a haſty motion, or unexpectedly. A ſcambling ſoldier *clap'd* hold of his bridle. *Wotton.* His friends would have *clap'd* him into Bedlam. *Spectator.*

To CLAP *up*, or *haſten any thing*, ſuddenly, without much precaution; as, to *clap* up a match, to *clap* up a peace.

To CLAP, *verb neut.* 1. To move nimbly with a noiſe.

A whirlwind roſe that with a violent blaſt,
Shook all the dome, the doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*

2. To enter with briſkneſs upon any thing.

Come, a ſong——
Shall we *clap* into't roundly, without ſaying we are hoarſe?

3. To ſtrike the hands together in applauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the beſt men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold when their ladies bid them *clap*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A CLAP [*clapoir*, Fr. with ſurgeons] a venereal infection a ſwelling in the groin and privities.

CLAP [from the verb] 1. A loud noiſe by hitting againſt. Give the door ſuch a *clap* as you go out, as will ſhake the whole room. *Swift.* 2. A ſudden or unexpected act or motion. It is monſtrous to me that the ſouth-ſea ſhould pay half their debts at one *clap*. *Swift.* 3. An exploſion; as, a *clap* of thunder. 4. An act of applauſe; as, the *claps* on the ſtage.

CLAP [with falconers] the nether part of the beak of an hawk.

CLAP-BOARD, a board ready cut for the cooper's uſe.

CLAP-NET, &c. a device for catching of larks.

CLAP-TRAP, a name given to the rant and rhimes that dramatic poets, to pleaſe the actors, let them go off with; as much as to ſay, a trap to catch a clap by way of applauſe from the ſpectators at a play.

CLA'PPER [from *clap*] one who claps or applauds with his hands.

CLAPPER [klepel, Du. kloeppel, Ger.] a hammer or ſtriker of a bell, the tongue of a bell. He hath a heart as ſound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper*; for what is heart thinks his tongue ſpeaks. *Shakeſpeare.*

The CLAPPER *of a Mill* [klapper, Ger.] a piece of wood for ſhaking the hopper.

CLAPPERDU'GEONS, beggars born and bred ſo.

CLAPPERS *of Coney* [*clapier*, Fr.] a place under-ground, where rabbets breed.

To CLAPPER-CLAW [from *clapper* and *claw*] to ſcold, to tongue-beat.

They've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapper-clawing*. *Hudibras.*

CLA'PPING [of clappan, Sax.] a ſtriking together of the hands, &c.

CLA'RA, or ST. CLARA, an iſland of Peru, in South America, ſituated in the bay of Guiaquil, 70 miles ſouth-weſt of the city of Guiaquil.

CLARE, a market town of Suffolk, on the river Stour, 14 miles from St. Edmondſbury, and 61 from London. It gives the titles of viſcount, earl, and marquis, to the duke of Newcaſtle.

CLARE, is alſo the capital of a county of the ſame name, in the province of Conaught, in Ireland, ſituated about 17 miles north-weſt of Limerick.

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX, the ſecond king at arms appointed by king Edward IV. on the death of his brother the duke of Clarence: his office is to marſhal and diſpoſe the funerals of all knights and eſquires on the ſouth of the river Trent.

CLAREN'ZA, the capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, in the Morea; it is a ſea port town, ſituated on the Mediterranean, 26 miles ſouth of Petras.

CLARE OBSCURE [from *clair*, Fr. and *obſcure*, or *clarus*, bright, and *obſcurus*, Lat. dark] light and ſhade in painting.

As maſters in their *clare obſcure*,
With various light your eyes allure;
A flaming yellow here they ſpread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from thoſe colours odly mixt,
Your ſight upon the whole is fixt. *Prior.*

CLA'RET [*clairet*, Fr. probably of *claras*, Lat. clear] a general name of the red wines in France, particularly a wine of a clear pale red colour. Red and white wine are confounded into *claret*. *Boyle.*

CLARE'TUM [in old law] a liquor made of wine and honey, clarified by boiling.

CLA'RICORD [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Lat.] a kind of muſical inſtrument. A muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinnet, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and ſeventy ſtrings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICA'TION [*clarificazione*, It. *clarificaciòn*, Sp. of *clarificatio*, Lat. in pharmacy] the act of making liquors and juices clear from impurities. To know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we muſt firſt know the cauſes of *clarification*. *Bacon.*

To CLA'RIFY [*clarifier*, Fr. *chiarificare*, It. *clarificàr*, Sp. of *clarifico*, Lat.] 1. To render liquors, ſyrups, &c. clear, to ſeparate impurities. Apothecaries *clarify* their ſyrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*, which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and groſſer parts of the juice to them. *Bacon*. 2. To brighten, to illuminate: this ſenſe is rare. The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reaſon; it met the dictates of a *clarified* underſtanding half way. *South*.

Clariga'tion [in the Roman law] a demand of ſatisfaction for an injury offered or done, and a proclaiming of war thereupon; alſo a letter of mart or repriſal. *Lat.*

Clarine [in French heraldry] a term uſed to expreſs a collar of bells round the neck of any beaſt.

Cla'rion [*clairon*, Fr. *chiarina*, It. *clarin*, Sp. of *clarus*, Lat.] a loud ſort of ſhrill trumpet, a wind inſtrument of war.

> With ſhams and trumpets, and with *clarions* ſweet. *Spenſer*.
> Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
> And the loud *clarion* labour in your praiſe. *Pope*.

Clarion [in heraldry] a bearing reſembling an old-faſhioned trumpet. See Plate IV. Fig. 45.

Clariso'nous [*clariſonus*, Lat.] ſounding loud or ſhrill.

Cla'ritude [*claritudo*, Lat.] clearneſs, ſplendor, brightneſs.

Cla'rity [*clarté*, Fr. *chiarità*, It. of *claritas*, Lat.] clearneſs, brightneſs. A light by abundant *clarity* inviſible. *Raleigh*.

Clarma'rthen [Scotch law] a term uſed for the warranting ſtolen goods.

Claro obscuro, the ſame as *clair obſcure*; alſo a deſign conſiſting of only two colours, black and white, or black and yellow.

Cla'ry [*clarea*, It. and Sp.] a ſort of herb. It hath a labiated flower of one leaf. It grows wild on dry banks. *Miller*.

To Clash, *verb neut.* [kleſten, Du. not improbably of κλαζω, Gr.] 1. To make a confuſed noiſe, to beat againſt one another; as, the *claſhing* ſound of arms. 2. To act with contrary direction. Neither was there any queen-mother who might *claſh* with his counſellors for authority. *Bacon*. 3. To contradict, to oppoſe. Wherever there are men, there will be *claſhing* ſome time or other. *L'Eſtrange*.

To Clash, *verb act.* 1. To ſtrike one thing againſt another ſo as produce a noiſe. The nodding ſtatue *claſh'd* his arms. *Dryden*. 2. To wrangle, to diſagree.

Clash [from the verb] 1. A noiſy colliſion of two bodies.

> The *claſh* of arms and voice of men we hear. *Denham*.

2. Oppoſition, contradiction.

> Then from the *claſhes* between popes and kings,
> Debate like ſparks from flints colliſion ſprings. *Denham*.

Cla'shing, 1. A noiſe of two ſwords, &c. one hitting againſt another. 2. Diſagreement.

Cla'sis, Lat. [of κλαω, Gr. to break; in anatomy] a fracture.

To Clasp [prob. of cleopan, Sax. or of geſpen, Du. to buckle] 1. To ſhut up with a claſp.

> There Caxton ſlept, with Wynkin at his ſide,
> One *claſp'd* in wood, and one in ſtrong cow-hide. *Pope*.

2. To catch and hold by twining.

> Direct
> The *claſping* ivy where to twine. *Milton*.

3. To hold with the hands extended, to incloſe between the hands; as, the belly of a bottle is hard to *claſp*. 4. To embrace.

> Now, now, he *claſps* her to his panting breaſt. *Smith*.

5. To incloſe.

> Boys with womens voices,
> Strive to ſpeak big, and *claſp* their female joints,
> In ſtiff unweildy arms. *Shakeſpeare*.

Clasp [geſpe, Du. a buckle] 1. A ſort of faſtening for a garment, a ſleeve, &c. as a buckle. Opening the *claſps* of the parchment cover, he ſpoke, *Arbuthnot* and *Pope*. 2. An embrace; in contempt.

> The groſs *claſps* of a laſcivious moor. *Shakeſpeare*.

Cla'spers [with botaniſts] thoſe tendrels, ligaments or threads, wherewith certain plants take hold of trees or other things near them, for their ſupport.

Clasp-knife [of *claſp* and *knife*] a knife whoſe blade folds into the handle.

Clasp *Nails*, nails whoſe heads are brought into a narrow compaſs, ſo that they will ſink into the wood.

Class [*claſſe*, Fr. It. and Sp. of *claſſis*, Lat.] 1. A form in a ſchool, where a number of boys learn the ſame leſſon; as, the lower and higher *claſs*. 2 An order or rank of perſons. Segrais has diſtinguiſhed the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *claſſes*. *Dryden*. 3. A diſtribution of perſons and things according to their ſeveral degrees and natures. Among this herd of politicians, any one ſett make a very conſiderable *claſs* of men. *Addiſon*. 4. . An aſſembly of divines in the proteſtant church of France.

To Class [from the noun] to range in different ranks. By the *claſſing* and methodizing ſuch paſſages, I might inſtruct the reader. *Arbuthnot*.

Cla'ssic, or Cla'ssical, *adj.* [*claſſique*, Fr. *claſſico*, It. and Sp. of *claſſicus*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to the firſt order and rank. Mr. Greaves may be reckoned a *claſſical* author on this ſubject. *Arbuthnot*. 2. Relating to antique authors, relating to literature.

Cla'ssical *Authors*, ſuch as are of credit and authority in the ſchools. With them the genius of *claſſical* learning dwelleth. *Felton*.

Classic, *ſubſt.* [*claſſicus*, Lat.] an author of the firſt rank, uſually taken from ancient authors.

Cla'ssis, Lat. order, ſort. He had declared his opinion of that *claſſis* of men. *Clarendon*.

Cla'thrated [*clathratus*, of *clathrum*, a bar] croſs-barred.

To Cla'tter, *verb neut.* [prob. of klatteren, Du. kloeteren, O. and L. Ger. kloꞇꞃunȝe, Sax. a rattle] 1. To make a rattling noiſe, by ſtriking two ſonorous bodies frequently together.

> The fierce riders *clatter'd* on their ſhields. *Dryden*.

2. To utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together.

> His arms and *clattering* ſhield on the vaſt body ſound. *Dryden*.

3. To talk faſt and idly, to prattle; as, a noiſe and *clattering* of words.

To Clatter, *verb act.* 1. To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound and rattle.

> When all the bees are gone to ſettle,
> You *clatter* ſtill your brazen kettle. *Swift*.

2. To diſpute, jar, or clamour. *Martin*. A low word.

Clatter [of claꝺꞃunȝ, Sax. klater, Du. kloeter, O. and L. Ger.] 1. A rattling noiſe made by the quick and frequent colliſion of ſonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a claſh often repeated with great quickneſs, and ſeems to convey the idea of a ſound ſharper and ſhriller than rattle. See To Clatter. As, the *clatter* diſhes and plates make when they fall. *Swift*. 2. It it applied to any confuſed and tumultuous noiſe.

> Grow to be ſhort,
> Throw by your *clatter*. *Ben Johnſon*.

Cla'ttering [claꝺꞃunȝe, Sax.] a clatter or rattling noiſe,

Clava'ted, *adj.* [*clavatus*, of *clava*, Lat. a club] knobbed, ſet with knobs. Theſe appear plainly to have been *clavated* ſpikes of ſome kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward*.

Cla'udent [*claudens*, Lat.] ſhutting or cloſing.

Claudent *Muſcles* [in anatomy] certain muſcles which ſhut the eye-lids, being placed between the inner membrane of that part, and the fleſhy membrane.

Claude're, Lat. [in ancient deeds] to turn open fields into cloſes or incloſures.

To Clau'dicate [*claudico*, Lat.] to halt, to limp.

Claudica'tion, Lat. the act or habit of halting or going lame.

Clave, the *pret.* of *cleave*. See To Cleave.

Clavecy'mbal [*clavio-cymbalo*, It.] a harpſichord.

Clave'llatus, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb trinity or heart's-eaſe.

Clavellated, *adj.* [*clavellatum*, low Lat.] made with burnt tartar; a chemical term. *Chambers*.

Cla'ver *Graſs*, or Clo'ver *Graſs* [clæꝼeꞃ pyꞃꞇ, Sax. klever, Du. klee, or klee-bladt, or klee-graſs, Ger.] a kind of three leaved graſs, that bears a flower. This word is now univerſally written *clover*, tho' not ſo properly.

Cla'ves *Inſulæ*, [Lat. *q. d.* the keys of the iſland] a term uſed in the Iſle of Man, for twelve perſons, to whom all doubtful and weighty caſes are referred.

Cla'via [Lat. old law] a mace; as, *Serjentia claviæ*, the ſerjeancy of the mace.

Clavi'cles [with anatomiſts, *clavicula*, Lat.] the two channel bones; two ſmall bones which faſten the ſhoulder-bones and breaſt-bone, and are as it were a key ſituated at the baſis or bottom of the neck, above the breaſt, the collar-bone. Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths, as moſt that have the *clavicles* or collar-bones. *Brown*. Homer, who repreſents Hector as receiving his *death*'s wound juſt *above* this part, has given us no inaccurate deſcription of it.

Φαινετο δη κληιδες απ ωμων αυχεν εχȣσι λευκανιης. Iliad, Lib. 22. *L.* 324. —— *i. e.* Where the *clavicles keep off* the neck from either ſhoulder. And from the *chaſm* appearing about that place in Achilles' armour (for Hector then wore it) Euſtathius *acutely* enough infers, that *Hector* was *broader about the ſhoulders* than *Achilles*.

Clavi'cula [with botaniſts] the tendril or young ſhoot of a vine, which takes hold of any thing it can reach. *Lat.*

Clavi'culæ [with anatomiſts] two little bones, that are ſituated at the baſis of the neck, above the breaſt, on each ſide one; the clavicles.

Clavi'gerous [of *clava*, a club, or *clavis*, a key, and *gero*, to bear, Lat.] bearing a club; or bearing a key.

Cla'vis, a key; alſo the direction to the opening and decyphering a cypher, or any ſecret writing.

Clavis [with phyſicians] a pain in a ſmall part of the head, uſually a little above the eyes, which ſeems as if the part were bored with an augre.

Cla'vus, a nail, or ſpike. *Lat.*

Clause [Fr. *clauſula*, It. and Sp. *clauſa*, *clauſula*, Lat.] 1. A ſingle part of a diſcourſe, a ſub-diviſion of a larger ſentence; as, a ſpecial *clauſe* or ſentence of ſcripture. 2. An article, a proviſo or condition made in a contract, or put into any inſtrument. When ſent to Jews and Gentiles we find not this *clauſe* in their commiſſion. *South*.

Clause *Rolls*, certain rolls or deeds laid up in the Tower of London, and containing ſuch records as were committed to cloſe writs.

Clau'senburg, a large city of Tranſilvania, ſituated on the river Samos, about 55 miles north-weſt of Hermanſtat.

Clau'sic, or Claw-sike, the claw-ſickneſs, or foot-rot in ſheep.

Clau'stral [Fr. *clauſtrale*, It. *clauſtralis*, of *clauſtrum*, Lat.] a bar, pertaining to a cloiſter or religious houſe.

Claustral *Priors*, are ſuch as preſide over monaſteries, next to the abbot or chief governor in ſuch religious houſes. *Ayliffe*.

Claustu'ra [old law] bruſh-wood for fences or hedges.

Clua'sum *Fregit* [Lat. law term] which ſignifies as much as an action of treſpaſs, and ſo ſtiled, becauſe in the writ ſuch an one is ſummoned to anſwer, *quare clauſum fregit*, why he committed ſuch a treſpaſs, as to break an incloſure.

Clausum *Paſchæ* [old ſtatutes] the *utas*, or eighth day after Eaſter, ſo called, becauſe it finiſhes or cloſes that feſtival.

Clau'sure [*clauſura*, Lat.] 1. An incloſure. 2. Confinement. 3. The act of ſhutting. 4. The ſtate of being ſhut up. In ſome monaſteries the ſeverity of the *clauſure* is hard to be borne. *Geddes*.

Cla'vis [Lat. with oculiſts] a little hard ſwelling in the corner of the eye.

Clavis [among the Romans] a band or fillet of purple, either broader or narrower, according to the dignity of the perſon.

Cla'vus [Lat. with phyſicians] the ſame as *clavis*.

To Claw [clapan, Sax. klauwen, Du. kleyen, Ger. klas, Su.] 1. To tear with nails or claws. Look if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To pull, as with nails. Adding to the former, theſe many changes that have happened ſince, I am afraid we ſhall not ſo eaſily *claw* off that name. *South*. 3. To ſcratch or tear in general.

> But we muſt *claw* ourſelves with ſhameful
> And heathen ſtripes by their example. *Hudibras*.

4. To ſcratch or tickle. I muſt laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. To flatter. An obſolete ſenſe. See Clawback. 6. To *claw off*, or *away*. To rail at, to ſcold. You thank the place where you found money; but the jade Fortune is to be *claw'd away* for't. if you ſhould loſe it. *L'Eſtrange*.

To Claw *it off* [or *away*] to do any thing briſkly or with diligence.

A CLAW [clape, of clapan, Sax. klau, Ger. klauw, Du. of klo or kloe, Teut.] 1. A beaſt's or fowl's foot, armed with ſharp claws; or the holders of a ſhell-fiſh. 2. Sometimes applied to a hand, in contempt. 3. Any thing analogous to a claw.

He ſoftens the harſh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws*. *Garth.*

CLA'WA [old records] a cloſe or ſmall incloſure.

CLAW-*Back* [of *claw* and *back*] a flatterer, a wheedler, a ſycophant. The pope's *clawbacks*. *Jewel.*

CLA'WED, *adj.* [from *claw*] furniſhed or armed with claws. Of all the *clawed*, the lion is the ſtrongeſt. *Grew.*

CLAY [*glaiſe*, Fr. kley, Du. *clai*, Wel.] 1. A ſort of fat, clammy earth. Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty, and compact; ſtiff, viſcid, and ductile to a great degree; while moiſt, ſmooth to the touch, not eaſily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffuſible in water; and, when mixed, not readily ſubſiding from it. *Hill.* 2. Earth in general. So it is applied in poetry.

Why ſhould our *clay*,
Over our ſpirits ſo much ſway. *Donne.*

To CLAY [from the ſubſtantive] to cover or manure with clay. Mortimer uſes it.

CLAY-COLD [of *clay* and *cold*] lifeleſs, cold; as, unanimated earth. I waſh'd his *clay-cold* courſe with holy drops. *Rowe.*

CLAY-PIT [of *clay* and *pit*] a pit where clay is dug.

CLAY [in geography] a market town of Norfolk, eight miles from Walſingham, and 115 from London.

CLA'YES [in fortification] a ſort of wattles made of ſtakes interwoven with oſiers, &c. having earth heaped upon them, to cover lodgments; they are alſo laid in ditches that have been drained, and on marſhy grounds to render them firm and/paſſable.

CLA'YISH [from *clay*] partaking of clay, containing particles of clay. A thick, muddiſh, and *clayiſh* water, which the brewers covet. *Harvey.*

CLAY-MARL [of *clay* and *marl*] a whitiſh chalky clay. *Claymarl* reſembles clay, and is near a-kin to it; but is more fat, and ſometimes mixt with chalk-ſtones. *Mortimer.*

To CLEAM [clamian, Sax.] a word very much in uſe Lincolnſhire, ſignifying to glue together, or faſten with glue.

To CLEAN, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to free from dirt. Their tribes adjuſted, *clean'd* their vig'rous wings. *Thomſon.* See To CLEANSE.

CLEAN, *adj.* [clæne or clen, Sax. *glan*, Wel. Caſaubon chuſes rather to derive it of κενὸς, Gr. empty, void; becauſe we uſe it ſometimes in that ſenſe] 1. Pure, free from moral impurity, guiltleſs, chaſte. 2. Free from filth; as, *clean* hands. 3. Elegant, not encumbered with any thing uſeleſs or diſproportioned. The timber and wood are in ſome trees more *clean*, in ſome more knotty. *Bacon.* Thy waiſt is ſtrait and *clean*. *Waller.* 4. Not foul with any loathſome diſeaſe, not leprous. If the plague be ſomewhat dark, and ſpread not in the ſkin, the prieſt ſhall pronounce him *clean*. *Leviticus.*

CLEAN, *adv.* Quite, completely. This ſenſe is now little uſed. A philoſopher preſſed with the ſame objections, ſhapes an anſwer *clean* contrary. *Hakewell.*

He has lick'd himſelf CLEAN. That is, he has managed a bad bargain, ſo as to get off without loſs.

CLE'ANLILY [from *cleanly*] in a cleanly manner.

CLEA'NLINESS [clæanicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Cleanneſs, freedom from filth. The *cleanlineſs* of its ſtreets. *Addiſon.* 2. Purity, neatneſs of dreſs; oppoſed to negligence and naſtineſs.

No adorning but *cleanlineſs*. *Sidney.*
Such *cleanlineſs* from head to heel;
No humours groſs. *Swift.*

CLE'ANLY, *adj.* clænlic, Sax.] 1. Clean, pure in the perſon, free from dirtineſs, careful to avoid filth. An ant is a very *cleanly* inſect. *Addiſon.* 2. That which makes cleanlineſs.

The fair,
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure, innocent. Sweetly reliſhing and *cleanly* joys. *Glanville.* 4. Nice, artful. We can ſecure ourſelves a retreat by ſome *cleanly* evaſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLEANLY, *adv.* [from *clean*] neatly, with elegance, not naſtily. I'll have ſack, and live *cleanly* as a nobleman ſhould. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLE'ANNESS [clænneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Pureneſs, freedom from filth. 2. Eaſy exactneſs, natural and unaffected juſtneſs, unlaboured correctneſs. He ſhew'd no ſtrength in ſhaking of his ſtaff, but the fine *cleanneſs* of bearing it was delightful. *Sidney.* The clearneſs of his ſatire, and the *cleanneſs* of expreſſion. *Dryden.* 3. Innocence, purity. The *cleanneſs* and purity of one's mind is never better proved than in diſcovering its own faults at firſt view. *Pope.*

To CLEANSE [clænꞅian, Sax.] 1. To make clean, or free from filth, by waſhing or rubbing.

Cleanſe the pale corpſe with a religious hand,
From the polluting weed and common ſand. *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.

Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanſe* her crime. *Dryden.*

3. To free from noxious humours by purging.

Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom of that perilous ſhift
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſaponaceous and *cleanſing* oil. *Arbuthnot.* 4. To free from leproſy. Shew thyſelf to the prieſt, and offer for thy *cleanſing*. *St. Mark.* 5. To ſcour, to rid of all offenſive things. This river the Jews proffered the pope to *cleanſe*, ſo they might have what they found. *Addiſon.*

CLEA'NSER [clænꞅeꞃe, Sax.] that which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours, or digeſting a ſore. If there happens an impoſthume, honey, and even honey of roſes taken inwardly, is a good *cleanſer*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEAR [*clair*, Fr. *chiaro*, It. *claro*, Sp. and Port. of *clarus*, Lat. tranſparent, klaer, Du. klar, Ger. and Dan.] 1. Fair, free from clouds, ſerene; as, a *clear* day and night, a *clear* ſky. 2. Fine, bright, tranſparent, tranſlucent, without cloudineſs, not dark; as, *clear*, (or tranſparent) as cryſtal.

The ſtream is ſo tranſparent, pure, and *clear*,
That had the ſelf-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
He but the bottom, not his face had ſeen. *Denham.*
A poliſh'd mirror ſhone not half ſo *clear*. *Dryden.*

3. Perſpicuous, not hard to be underſtood, not ambiguous, or obſcure. 4. Undeniable, indiſputable.

Remain'd to our almighty foe
clear victory. *Milton.*

5. Apparent, not hid, evident; as, *clear* (or evident) as the ſun at noon. Unto God, who underſtandeth all their ſecret cogitations, they are *clear* and manifeſt. *Hooker.* 6. Unſpotted, guiltleſs. In action faithful, and in honour *clear*. *Pope.* 7. Impartial, unprepoſſeſſed. One look, in a *clear* Judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindneſs. *Sidney.* 8. Free from diſtreſs, proſecution, or imputed guilt.

The cruel corp'ral whiſper'd in my ear.
"Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would ſet me *clear*." *Gay.*

9. Free from deductions or incumberances; as, *clear* gains in any branch of trade. 10. Unincumbered, without hindrance, unobſtructed; as, to leave the way *clear* for one. 11. Out of debt; as, he is *clear* of all the world. 12. Unintangled, being at a ſafe diſtance from danger or enemy; as, to get or keep *clear* of a ſhip, &c. 13. Sounding plainly, and articulately; as, *clear* (in ſound) as a bell; that is, giving a ſound without any jarring or harſhneſs. The qualifications of a good aſpect, and a *clear* voice. *Addiſon.* 14. Free, guiltleſs; with *from*; as, *clear from* blood; *clear from* faults in writing. 15. Sometimes with *of*. The air is *clear of* groſs and damp exhalations. *Temple.* 16. Uſed of perſons. Diſtinguiſhing, judicious, intelligible. This is ſcarcely uſed but in converſation; as, a man of a *clear* head.

CLEAR [with architects] the inſide-work of an houſe.

CLEAR, *adv.* Clean, quite, completely. A low word; as, to bite an ear *clear* off. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CLEAR, *verb act.* [*éclaircir*, Fr. *ſchiarire*, It. *aclaràr*, Sp. of *claro*, Lat.] 1. To make clear, to brighten by removing opacous bodies.

He ſweeps the ſkies and *clears* the cloudy north. *Dryden.*

2. To free from obſcurity, perplexity, or ambiguity. By myſtical terms and ambiguous phraſes, he darkens what he ſhould *clear* up. *Boyle.*

Many knotty points there are,
Which all diſcuſs, but none can *clear*. *Prior.*

3. To juſtify, to purge from imputation of guilt, to defend; often with *from* before the thing; as, to *clear* another *from* partiality. 4. To cleanſe; with *of*.

My hands are of your colour, but I ſhame
To wear a heart ſo white;
A little water *clears* us *of* this deed. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To diſcharge, to remove incumbrance or embarraſſment; as, to *clear* ground; to *clear* away earth. Multitudes will furniſh a double proportion towards the *clearing* of this expence. *Addiſon.* 6. To free from any thing offenſive or noxious; with *of*, ſometimes *from*; as, to *clear* the palace from the foe; to *clear* the ſea *of* pirates. 7. To clarify; as, to *clear* liquors. 8. To gain, without deduction. He *clears* but two hundred thouſand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges. *Addiſon.* 9. To confer judgment or knowledge. Our common prints would *clear* up their underſtandings, and animate their minds with virtue. *Addiſon.* 10. *To clear a ſhip*, at the Cuſtom-houſe, is to obtain the liberty of ſailing, or of ſelling a cargo, by ſatisfying the cuſtoms.

To CLEAR, *verb neut.* 1. To grow bright. So foul a ſky *clears* not without a ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Sometimes with *up*.

The miſt that hung about my mind *clears up*. *Addiſon.*

3. To be diſengaged from incumberances, or entanglements. He that *clears* at once, will relapſe; for finding himſelf out of ſtraits, he will revert to his cuſtoms: but he that *cleareth* by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality. *Bacon.*

To CLEAR [military term] as, to clear the trenches, is to beat out thoſe that guard them.

CLE'ARANCE, or CLEARING [from *clear*] of a ſhip at the Cuſtom-houſe; a certificate that a ſhip has been cleared.

CLE'ARER [from *clear*] a brightener, an enlightner, a purifier. Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the underſtanding; it diſſipates every doubt and ſcruple in an inſtant. *Addiſon.*

CLEAR *Sighted* [of *clear* and *ſight*] having a ſharp ready wit; perſpicuous, having a piercing judgment.

Clear-ſighted reaſon wiſdom's judgment leads,
And ſenſe, her vaſſal, in her footſteps treads. *Denham.*

CLEAR *Viſion* [in optics] is cauſed by a great quantity of rays in the ſame pencil, enlightening the correſpondent points of the image ſtrongly and vigorouſly.

Cape CLEAR, a promontory in a little iſland on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland.

CLE'ARLY [of *clear*] 1. Plainly, evidently, without obſcurity or ambiguity; as, to prove any point *clearly* to the world. 2. Brightly, luminouſly. Thoſe myſteries which were but darkly diſcloſed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* ſhined. *Hooker.* 3. With diſcernment, acutely, without perplexity or embarraſſment of mind. No man but ſees *clearlier* and ſharper the vices in a ſpeaker than the virtues. *Ben. Johnſon.* 4. Without entanglement or diſtraction of affairs. He that doth not divide, will never enter into buſineſs; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it *clearly*. *Bacon.* 5. Fairly, honeſtly. Take not into conſideration any ſenſual or worldly intereſt, but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourſelves. *Tillotſon.* 6. Without deduction or coſt; as, what did he *clearly* gain? 7. Without reſerve, without ſubterfuge. By a certain day they ſhould *clearly* relinquiſh unto the king all their lands and poſſeſſions. *Davies.*

CLE'ARNESS [of *clear*] 1. Brightneſs, tranſparency. Percolation doth not only cauſe *clearneſs* and ſplendor, but ſweetneſs of ſavour. *Bacon.* 2. Splendor, luſtre. Love more clear than yourſelf, with the *clearneſs*, lays a night of ſorrow upon me. *Sidney.* 3. Diſtinctneſs, perſpicuity. He does not know how to convey his thoughts to another, with *clearneſs* and perſpicuity. *Addiſon.*

CLEARNESS [in painting] is deſcribed by a youth of an agreeable aſpect, naked, ſurrounded by bright rays of glory, and holding the ſun in his right hand.

To CLEAR-STARCH [from *clear* and *ſtarch*] to ſtiffen with ſtarch. He took his lodgings at the manſion-houſe of a taylor's widow, who waſhes and can *clear-ſtarch* his bands. *Addiſon.*

CLEAT [in a ſhip] a piece of wood faſtened on the yard-arm, to prevent the ropes from ſlipping off the yards.

To CLEAVE, *irr. verb. neut, pret.* I clave; *part.* cloven [cleoꝼan, Sax. klieven, or. kleven, Du. kleben, Ger. klyfwa, Su.] 1. To ſtick faſt, to hold to. Water in ſmall quantity *cleaveth* to any thing that is ſolid. *Bacon.* 2. To unite aptly, to fit.

New honours come upon him
Like our ſtrange garments, *cleave* not to their mould
But with the aid of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To unite in concord or intereſt. The apoſtles did thus conform to the Chriſtians, according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker.* 4. To be concomitant to, to join with. We cannot imagine in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and utterly forſake the other. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE, *verb act. pret.* I clove, clave, or cleft; *part. p.* cloven or cleft [cleoꝼan, Sax. kloven, Du.] 1. To ſplit, to part forcibly into pieces. The fountains of it are ſaid to have been *cloven*, or burſt open. *Burnet's Theory.*

Not half ſo ſwift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid ſky. *Pope.*

2. To divide. Every beaſt that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deuteronomy.*

To CLEAVE, *verb neut.* 1. To be parted aſunder. The ground *clave* aſunder. *Numbers.* He cut the *cleaving* ſky. *Pope.* 2. To ſuffer diviſion. It *cleaves* with a gloſſy, polite ſubſtance. *Newton.*

CLEAVER [of cleꝼan, Sax.] one who cleaves; alſo a butcher's chopping knife to cut carcaſſes into joints. Ringing the changes on butchers *cleavers*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEA'VERS, an herb, called alſo clivers, but improperly written ſo.

CLE'BURY, a market town of Suffolk, near Clee-hill, on the north ſide of the Ternd, 118 miles from London.

CLE'CHE, or CLETCHE'E [in heraldry] a croſs-cletchee; ſome ſay it is an ordinary pierced throughout, *i. e.* when the whole figure is ſo perforated, that the chief ſubſtance is loſt, and nothing is viſible but the very edges: but Colombiere ſays, it is a croſs, ſpreading from the center towards the extremities, which are very wide, and then end in an angle, in the middle of the extremity, by lines drawn from the two points that make the breadth, till they come to join: as repreſented, Plate IV. Fig. 51.

CLE'DONISM [of κληδων, Gr.] a ſort of divination among the ancients, ſuppoſed to be much the ſame with ornithomancy, by flight of birds. But the *learned* and *elaborate* author of the *Appendix ad Theſaur. H. Stephan, &c.* has, from Heſychius, ſuggeſted a very different ſenſe, and more agreeable to the etymology of the word. Κληδονισαι, φημην τινα μαντευσασθαι: *i. e.* to divine by ſome report or ſpeech, like that good omen which *Æneas* took from the ſpeech of *Aſcanius.*

———*Eheu! menſas conſumimus, inquit julus.*

Or that which HOMER makes *Ulyſſes* receive in his own houſe from what he *overheard* the handmaid ſaying when at the mill; and where by the way the poet gives us this very term.

———χαιρεν δε κληδονι διος οδυσσευς. *Odyſſ. Lib.* 20. *L.* 120.

CLEES, the two parts of the foot of beaſts, which are cloven footed. *Skinner.* A country word for claws.

CLEF [Fr. a key] in muſic, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT, *pret.* and *part. p.* of to cleave. See To CLEAVE.

CLEET, or CLOVEN, *irr. part. p.* being cleft or cloven, from *to cleave.* See To CLEAVE.

A CLEFT [from *cleave*] a cleaved place, an opening or chink, crack, or creviſe. The *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addiſon.*

CLEFTS [in horſes] a diſeaſe in the heels. *Clefts* appear on the bought of the paſterns, and are cauſed by a ſharp and malignant humour, which frets the ſkin; and it is accompanied with pain and a noiſome ſtench. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

To CLE'FTGRAFT [of *cleft* and *graft*] to engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree and inſerting a branch. Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the nut. *Mortimer.*

A CLEICK, *ſubſt.* a parſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLEI'DES [κλειδες, Gr. keys; in anatomy] the clavicles or channel bone, joined on each ſide to the top of the breaſt, and to the ſhoulder-blade; the neck, collar, or throat-bone.

CLEI'DION [κλειδιον, Gr.] the ſame as clavicula.

To CLEM, to ſtarve with hunger. A country word.

CLE'MA, or CLEMATI'TIS [κλημα, Gr.] a twig or ſpray of a tree, a young branch or ſhoot. *Lat.*

CLEMATITIS [with botaniſts] is more eſpecially applied to ſeveral plants that are full of twigs, as the vine, *&c.*

CLEMATITIS *Daphnoides* [in botany] the herb periwinkle. *Lat.*

CLEMATITIS *Paſſa Flora*, the paſſion flower. *Lat.*

CLEMATITIS [κληματιτης, Gr.] an herb, whoſe leaves are like ivy, a ſort of birth-wort. *Lat.*

CLE'MENCY [*clemence*, Fr. *clemenza*, It. *cleméncia*, Sp. of *clementia*, Lat.] gentleneſs, gracioufneſs, mercifulneſs, remiſſion of ſeverity, tenderneſs in puniſhing. I have ſtated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compaſſion, good-nature or humanity. *Addiſon.*

CLEMENCY, has been iconologically deſcribed, by a beautiful virgin, crowned with a crown of gold, over which was ſeen a radiant ſun; holding in her arms a pelican.

CLEMENCY [*clementia*, Lat.] was eſteemed as a goddeſs, and the Roman ſenate ordered a temple to be dedicated to her after the death of Julius Cæſar. The poets deſcribe her as the guardian of the world; ſhe is repreſented holding a branch of laurel and a ſpear, to ſhew that gentleneſs and pity belonged principally to victorious warriors.

CLE'MENT [Fr. *clementó*, It. and Sp. of *clemens*, Lat.] mild, tender, merciful, gentle, compaſſionate.

CLE'MENTNESS [of *clement*] gentleneſs, mercifulneſs.

CLE'MENTINE, one who has been nine years a ſuperior, and afterwards ceaſes to be ſo, and becomes a private monk under a ſuperior.

CLE'MENTINES, a certain body of the canon-law, being certain decretals or conſtitutions of pope Clement, enacted in the council of Vienna, and added to the end of the third volume, called ſextum.

To CLENCH, to bend or faſten by beating down the point of a nail, bolt, *&c.* See To CLINCH.

CLENCH *Bolts* [in a ſhip] iron pins clenched at the end where they come through.

CLENCH *Nails*, a ſort of nails, that will drive without ſplitting the board, and alſo draw without breaking.

CLENCH, a pun or quible. See CLINCH.

CLEO'MA [with botaniſts] the herb ſpear-wort or bane wort. *Lat.*

CLEP [Scotch law term] a form of claim, libel or petition.

CLEPED [of clepian, Sax. to call] called or named.

CLEPSY'DRA [κλεψυδρα, Gr. of κλεπτω, to ſteal or do privately, and υδωρ, water] an inſtrument anciently in uſe to meaſure time, by the gentle running of water through a paſſage out of a veſſel into an hour glaſs.

CLERGY [*clergé*, Fr. *clero*, It. *clerezla*, Sp. *clerus*, Lat. of κληρος, Gr. lot or patrimony] the whole body of the churchmen, who take upon them the miniſterial function; being ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God. Suidas defines the word κληρος, to be συστημα, *i. e.* the collection or main body of deacons and preſbyters: and he has traced its etymology to its true ſource, *Deuteronomy* c. x. v. 8. *Levi had no part nor inheritance with his brethren*; *the* LORD *is his inheritance*; and, accordingly, we find in the prayer upon the ordination of a biſhop [*Apoſt. Conſtitut.* Book VIII.] the following clauſe. Και διδοναι τους κληρους κατα το προσταγμα σου.

Benefit of CLERGY [in Law] the appeal of a clerk or clergy, or his appeal to an indictment; for in ancient times a clergyman being convicted of felony before a ſecular judge, was allowed the privilege to pray his clergy; that is, to pray that he might be delivered to his ordinary to clear himſelf; but this privilege afterwards was allowed to all perſons convicted of ſuch felony, as this benefit was granted for. This privilege was, that if the priſoner being ſet to read a verſe or two in a Latin book, in a Gothic black character, commonly called a neck verſe, and the ordinary anſwered, *legit ut clericus*, i. e. he reads like a clerk or ſcholar, he was only burnt in the hand, and ſet free; in late acts of parliament, the *clergy*, or *benefit of the clergy*, has been taken away in moſt caſes, except bigamy and manſlaughter.

An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of CLERGY. This proverb is Scottiſh; in Engliſh we ſay:

The greateſt CLERKS (or ſcholars) are not always the wiſeſt men.

The meaning is, that natural parts, without learning, are by much to be preferred to learning without a good natural genius; for the latter can at beſt but produce a learned pedant. The Lat. ſay: *Merus ſcholiaſticus, merus aſinus.* (A mere ſcholar, a mere aſs.)

CLE'RGYMAN [of *clergy* and *man*] a man in holy orders, ſet apart for miniſtration of holy things; not a layman.

CLE'RICAL [*clericus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to a clergyman; as, a *clerical* man, a man in orders. In *clericals* the keys are lined, and in colleges they uſe to line the tablemen. *Bacon.*

CLERICAL *Crown*, anciently a round liſt of hair ſhaved off around the head.

CLE'RICO *Admittendo* [Lat. in law] a writ directed to the biſhop for the admitting of a clerk to a benefice upon a *re-admittas*, tried and found for the party who procured the writ.

CLERICO *capto per ſtatutum, &c.* [Lat. in law] a writ directed to the biſhop, for the delivery of a clerk out of priſon, who is in cuſtody upon the breach of a ſtatute merchant.

CLERICO *convicto commiſſo, &c.* [Lat. in law] a writ for delivering a clerk to his ordinary, who was formerly convicted of felony, by reaſon his ordinary did not challenge him according to the privileges of clerks.

CLERICO *infra ſacros ordines, &c.* [Lat. in law] a writ directed to the bailiffs, *&c.* who have thruſt a bailiwic or beadleſhip upon one in holy orders, charging them to releaſe him.

CLE'RICUS, a clerk, or clergyman.

CLERICUS, ſometimes ſignified a ſecular prieſt, as diſtinguiſhed from a religious or regular one.

CLERICUS *Sacerdotis*, a pariſh-clerk, or inferior aſſiſtant to the prieſt, who formerly uſed to take an oath of fidelity from ſuch a ſervant. *Lat.*

CLERK [*clerc*, Fr. *clérigo*, Port. cleꞃic, or cleꞃoc, Sax. klark, Su. of *clericus*, Lat.] 1. A title appropriated to the clergymen, or miniſters of the church. All perſons were ſtiled *clerks* that ſerved in the church of Chriſt, whether they were biſhops, prieſts, or deacons. *Ayliffe.* 2. A ſcholar, a man of letters. They might talk of book-learning what they would; but for his part, he never ſaw more unfeaty fellows, than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.* 3. Such as by their function or courſe of life, uſe their pen in any courts. 4. A man employed under another as a writer; as, a juſtices *clerk.* 5. A petty writer in public offices: an officer of various kinds.

Many may remark,
Who's now a lord, his grandſire was a *clerk.* *Granville.*

6. The layman who reads the reſponces to the congregation in the church to direct the reſt, and gives out the pſalm to be ſung.

The CLERK forgets that ever he was ſexton. Lat. *Honores mutant mores.* H. Ger. Anderer ſtand andere ſitten (Honours change manners.) People raiſed out of the duſt to high ſtations are very apt to forget their former conditions, as well as their former friends and acquaintance: they think grandeur conſiſts in a haughry carriage, and lording it over thoſe, who, perhaps, before were their ſuperiors. Unhappy is the condition of a man of honour, who is under a neceſſity of having any ſort of dependances on ſuch deſpicable wretches; who, having no merit of themſelves, but what their riches and power give them, are blind to all real merit in others.

CLERK *attaint* [in law] a clerk who has his clergy allowed him, having prayed it after judgment.

CLERK *Convict*, is one who prays his clergy before judgment.

CLERK [in a gaming houſe] one who is a check upon the puff, to take care that he ſinks none of the money given him to play with. A canting, gambling word.

CLERK [of the acts belonging to the navy] an officer, who receives and enters the commiſſions and warrants of the lord admiral,

ral, and regiſters the acts and orders of the commiſſioners of the navy.

CLERK [of aſſize] an officer who writes all things judicially done by the juſtices of aſſize, in their circuit.

CLERK *of the Check* [in the king's court] an officer who has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all other ordinary yeomen or uſhers belonging to the king, *&c.* either giving leave or allowing their abſence or attendance, or diminiſhing their wages.

Six-**CLERKS**, officers in chancery, next in degree below the twelve maſters, whoſe buſineſs is to enrol commiſſions, pardons, patents, warrants, *&c.* which paſs the great ſeal. They are alſo attornies for parties in ſuits depending in the court of chancery.

CLERK [of the crown] an officer of the court of king's bench, who frames and records all indictments againſt traitors, felons, and other offenders there arraigned upon any public crime.

CLERK *of the Crown* [in the court of chancery] an officer who continually attends upon the lord chancellor, or lord keeper, either in his proper perſons or his deputy, upon ſpecial matters of ſtate: as all general pardon upon grants of them at the king's coronation; or at a parliament. The writs of parliament, *&c.* are returned into his office; he alſo makes ſpecial pardons, and writs of execution upon bond of ſtatute ſtaple forfeited.

CLERK *of the Errors* [in the king's bench] an officer who tranſcribes and certifies the records of ſuch cauſes in that court, into the exchequer, if the cauſe or action were by bill.

CLERK *of the Eſtreats* [in the office of the exchequer] an officer who receives the eſtreats out of the lord treaſurer's remembrancer's office, and writes them out to be levy'd for the king.

CLERK *of the Hamper*, or **CLERK** *of the Hanaper* [in the chancery] an officer who receives all money due to the king's majeſty for the ſales of charters, patents. commiſſions, and writs; and likewiſe fees due to the officers for enrolling and examining the ſame. He is oblig'd to attend on the lord chancellor, or lord keeper, in term time daily, and at all times of ſealing.

CLERK *of the Juries*, or **CLERK** *of the Curata Writs* [in the court of common pleas] an officer who makes out the writs called habeas corpora, and diſtringas, for the appearance of the jury either in court or at the aſſizes, after that the jury is impannelled or returned upon the venire facias.

CLERK *Martial* [of the king's houſe] an officer who attends the marſhal in his court, and records all his proceedings.

CLERK *of the Market* [of the king's houſe] an officer whoſe duty is to take charge of the king's meaſures, and to keep the ſtandards of them; that is, examples of all the meaſures that ought to be through the land.

CLERK *of the Nichils* [in the exchequer] an officer who makes a roll of all ſuch ſums as are nichiled by the ſheriff, upon their eſtreats of green wax, and delivers them into the office of the lord treaſurer's remembrancer, in order to have execution done upon them for the king.

CLERK *of the Parliament*, one who records all things done in the court of parliament, and engroſſes them fairly in parchment rolls, for the better preſerving them to poſterity. There are two of theſe, one of the houſe of lords, and the other of the commons.

CLERK *of the Outlawries* [in the court of common pleas] an officer who is deputy to the king's attorney-general, for making out the writs of capias ut legatum.

CLERK *of the Peace* [belonging to the ſeſſions of the peace] an officer who in the ſeſſions reads the indictments, enrolls the acts, draws the proceſs, *&c.*

CLERK *of the Pell* [in the exchequer] an officer who enters the tellers bills into a parchment-roll called pellis receptorem, and alſo makes another roll of payment called pellis exituum, in which he enters down by what warrant the money was paid.

CLERK *of the Petty Bag* [in chancery] of theſe officers there are three, and the maſter of the rolls is their chief; their office is to record the return of all inquiſitions out of every ſhire; all liveries granted in the court of wards; all *ouſter les mains*; to make all patents for cuſtomers, gaugers, comptrollers, *&c.* ſummons of the nobility and burgeſſes to parliament; commiſſions to knights of the ſhire for ſeizing of ſubſidies, *&c.*

CLERK *of the Pipe* [in the exchequer] is an officer who receives all the accounts and debts due to the king, being drawn out of the remembrancer's office, and enters them down into the great roll, and writes ſummons to ſheriffs to levy the ſaid debts.

CLERK *of the Pleas* [in the exchequer] is an officer in whoſe office the officers of the court upon ſpecial privileges belonging to them ought to ſue or be ſued upon any action.

CLERK *of the Privy Seal*; of theſe officers there are four, who attend the lord keeper of the privy ſeal, or the principal ſecretary, if there be no privy ſeal; and alſo makes out privy ſeals upon any ſpecial occaſion of his majeſty's affairs.

CLERK *of the Sewers*, an officer belonging to the commiſſioners of ſewers, who is to write down all things that they do by virtue of their commiſſion.

CLERK *of the Signet*, an officer who continually attends upon the principal ſecretary of ſtate, and has the cuſtody of the privy ſignet, which is as well for ſealing his majeſty's letters, and alſo ſuch grants as paſs his majeſty's hand by bills ſigned; of theſe there are four.

CLERK *of the King's Silver* [in the court of common pleas] an officer who receives all the fines, after they have been with the cuſtos brevium, *&c.*

CLERK *of the Treaſury* [in the court of common pleas] an officer who has the charge of keeping the records of niſi prius, has the fees due for all ſearches, the certifying of all records into the king's bench, when writs of error are brought; makes out writs of ſuperſedeas de non moleſtando.

CLERK *of the King's Great Wardrobe*, an officer of the king's houſe that keeps an account in writing of all things belonging to the king's wardrobe.

CLERK *of the Warrants* [in the court of common pleas] an officer who enters all warrants of attorney for plaintiff and defendant, and enrols all deeds of indentures of bargain and ſale, acknowledged in court; or before any judge of the court.

CLERK *of the Superſedeas*, an officer of the court of common pleas, who make out writs of ſuperſedeas (upon the defendant's appearing to the exigent) whereby the ſheriff is forbid to return to the exigent.

CLERKS, the company of clerks, called pariſh clerks, is ancient, and ſtands regiſtered in the books of Guild-hall. They were incorporated the 17th of Henry III. Their arms are *azure*, a flower-de-luce *or*, on a chief *gules*, a leopard's head betwixt two books *or*: Their creſt an arm extended, ſurmounted on a torce and helmet, holding a ſinging book open.

CLE′RKSHIP [from *clerk*] 1. The office of a clerk of any kind. 2. Scholarſhip.

CLE′ROMANCY [of κληρος, a lot, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a ſoothſaying or fortune-telling by lots.

CLERO′NOMY [*cleronomia*, Lat. of κληρονομια, of κληρος, patrimony, and νεμω, Gr. to diſtribute] an heritage.

CLEVE, CLIF, or **CLIVE**, at the beginning or end of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be ſituated on a rock or ſide of a hill, as Cleveland, Clifton, Sancliff.

CLE′VER [of no certain etymology. *Johnſon*. Probably of *leger*, Fr.] 1. Having the knack of doing or deviſing a thing, ſkilful, dextrous, neat-handed; as, a *clever* ſellow, one that has a knack of doing or deviſing any thing dexterouſly, ingeniouſly, *&c.* I read Dyer's letter more for the ſtile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it muſt be owned. *Addiſon.* 2. Juſt, fit, commodious.

I can't but think 'twou'd ſound more *clever*,
To me and to my heirs for *ever*. *Pope.*

3. Well-ſhaped, handſome. The girl was a tight *clever* wench as any. *Arbuthnot.* 4. This in all the ſenſes is a low word, ſcarcely ever uſed but in burleſque or converſation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without any ſettled meaning.

CLE′VERLY, *adv.* [from *clever*] ſkilfully, dexterouſly, fitly, handſomely. A rogue upon the high-way may have as ſtrong an arm, and take off a man's head, as *cleverly* as the executioner. *South.*

CLEVERNESS [from *clever*] dexterity, accompliſhment.

CLEVES, or **CLEF**, the capital of the dutchy of Cleve, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany, ſituated near the weſtern ſhore of the river Rhine; ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

CLE′VELAND, a diſtrict in the north riding of Yorkſhire, from which the noble family of Fitzroys take the title of duke.

CLEW [clype, Sax. klouwe, klouwen, Du.] 1. Yarn, thread, wound on a bottom; a ball of thread.

While guided by ſome *clew* of heavenly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Roſcommon.*
They ſee ſmall *clews* draw vaſteſt weights along. *Dryden.*

2. Guide, direction, becauſe men direct themſelves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light,
No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze? *Smith.*

CLEW *of the Sail of a Ship*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to the earing, where the tackles and ſheets are faſten'd. *Harris.*

To have a great **CLEW** [ſea term] ſaid of a ſail, when it comes goring or ſloping off by degrees, and is broader at the clew than at the earing, which is the end of the bolt-rope, in which the ſail is ſew'd.

To ſpread a great **CLEW** [ſea term] is ſaid of a ſhip that las a very long yard, and ſo takes up much canvas in her ſails.

CLEW *Garnet* [in a ſhip] a rope which is made faſt to the clew of a ſail, and from thence runs in a block or pully faſtened to the middle of the main and fore-yard; the uſe of it is to hale up the clew of the ſail cloſe to the middle of the yard, in order to its being furled.

CLEW *Line* [in a ſhip] is the ſame to the top-ſails and ſprit-ſails, that the clew-garnet is to the main and fore-ſail.

To **CLEW** [from *clew*; a ſea term] to clew the ſails is to raiſe them in order to be furled, which is done by a rope faſtened to the clew of a ſail, called the clew-garnet. *Harris.*

CLEY, a hurdle for penning and folding a ſheep.

CLE′YES [*q.* claws, or of χλαι, Gr. crabs claws] the claws of a lobſter. See **CHELI.**

To **CLICK**, or *To go* **CLICK** *Clack* [probably of klicken, Du. *cliqueter*, Fr.] to make a ſharp, ſmall, ſucceſſive noiſe, as a watch, *&c.* does.

A ſolemn death-watch *click'd* the hour ſhe dy'd,
And ſhrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd. *Gay.*

CLI′CKER, a ſervant to a ſaleſman, ſhoe-maker, *&c.* who ſtands at the ſhop-door to invite cuſtomers.

CLICKET [*cliquet*, Fr.] the knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLI′CKETING [with hunters] a term uſed of a fox, who is ſaid to go a clicketing when he is deſirous of copulation.

CLI′ENT [Fr. *clientolo*, It. *cliente*, Sp. cliente, Ger. *cliens*, Lat.] 1. One that retains a lawyer on proceſs to plead his cauſe. Advocates muſt deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true ſtate of their caſe. *Taylor.* 2. It may be perhaps ſometimes uſed for a dependent in a more general ſenſe.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to diſturb you. *Ben Johnſon.*

CLIENT, a Roman citizen, who put himſelf under the protection of ſome great man, who was ſtiled his patron.

CLI′ENTED, *part. adj.* [from *client*] ſupplied with clients. This due occaſion of diſcouragement, the worſt conditioned and leaſt *cliented*, petivoguers, do yet, under the ſweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful proſecution of actions. *Carew.*

CLIENTE′LE [of *clientela*, Lat.] the condition or office of clients, or perſons who were under protection and vaſſalage. A word ſcarcely uſed.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him,
And under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *Ben Johnſon.*

CLI′ENTSHIP [of *client*] the condition of a client. Patronage and *clientſhip* among the Romans always deſcended: the plebeian houſes had recourſe to the patrician line, which had formerly protected them. *Dryden.*

Cliff, or **Clift**, [cliꝼ, clioꝼ, Sax. of *clivus*, Lat.] the ſide or pitch of a hill, a ſteep rock, a cragged mountain or broken rock on the ſea-coaſts. The Leucadians did uſe to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the ſea. *Bacon*. Craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden*.

Cliff [in muſic] a certain character or mark placed on one ſide of the lines, from the ſite of which the proper places of all other notes in any tune or ſong are diſcovered by proving the ſaid notes from thence, according to the ſcale of the *gam-ut*, in which are contained three ſeptenaries of letters, G. A. B. C. D. E. F. Which letters, ſet at the beginning of every rule and ſpace, ſerve to expreſs as many cliffs or keys; but only four of theſe are uſed, and placed at the beginning of the ſtaves of every leſſon. This comes from the French, and ſhould be written *clef*.

Clift, the ſame with *cliff*. Now obſolete.

Down he tumbled like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *clift*. *Spenſer*.

Clift [with horſemen] is a deficiency in the new, ſoft and rough, uneven hoof, that grows on horſes feet upon the hoof-caſt.

Clima'cter [κλιμακτηρ, Gr.] a certain ſpace of time, or progreſſion of years, which is ſuppoſed to end critically and dangerouſly. Elder times, ſettling their conceits upon *climacters*, differ. *Holder*.

Climacte'rical [*climaterique*, Fr. *climatterico*, It. *climatérico*, Sp. *climactericus*, Lat. κλιμακτηρικος, Gr.] aſcending like a ladder

Climacte'rical *Years*, are certain critical years, wherein, according to aſtrologers, there is ſome very notable alteration in the body to ariſe, and a perſon ſtands in great danger of death, as the 7th year, the 21ſt (made up of 3 times 7) the 27th (made up of 3 times 9) the 49th (made up of 7 times 7) the 63d (being 9 times 7) and the 81ſt (made up of 9 times 9.) Thus every 7th or 9th year is ſaid to be climacterical.

Grand **Climacte'rics**, are the 63d and 81ſt years, wherein, if any ſickneſs happens, it is looked upon to be very dangerous. Your lordſhip being now arrived at your great *climacteric*, yet give no proof of the leaſt decay of your excellent judgment. *Dryden*.

Climate, or **Clime** [*clima*, It. Sp. and Lat. *climat*, Fr. of κλιμα, Gr. a region] a part or portion of the earth, lying between two circles parallel to the equator, in each of which portions, aſcending from the equator to the poles, there is half an hour's difference in the longeſt day in ſummer, from that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, the climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.

Clime, or **Climate** [with aſtronomers] for the diſtinction of places and different temperature of air, according to their ſituation, the whole globe is divided into 48 climates, 24 northern, and 24 ſouthern, according to the increaſe of half an hour in the longeſt day in ſummer.

Betwixt th' extremes two happier *climates* hold,
The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryden*.

To **Cli'mate**, *verb neut*. [from the noun] to inhabit. A word perhaps uſed only by Shakeſpeare.

The bleſſed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilſt you
Do *climate* here. *Shakeſpeare*.

Clima'tias [κλιματιας, Gr.] a kind of earthquake that moves ſidelong, and lays all flat that is before it.

Clima'ture, the ſame with *climate*; and now obſolete.

Such harbingers preceding ſtill the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonſtrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen. *Shakeſpeare*.

Cli'max [κλιμαξ, Gr. a ladder] a rhetorical figure, called in Latin, *gradatio*, *i. e.* a proceeding ſtep by ſtep, or gradually from one thing to another, as that of *Cicero* to *Cataline: Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas; quod ego non audiam, quod ego non videam, planeque ſentiam:* Thou do'ſt nothing, mov'ſt nothing, think'ſt nothing; but I hear it, I ſee it, and perfectly underſtand it.

Some radiant Richmond ev'ry age has grac'd,
Still riſing in a *climax*, till the laſt,
Surpaſſing all, is not to be ſurpaſt. *Granville*.

I am perſuaded my reader will excuſe me, if I refer them to that noble inſtance of this figure, which occurs in 1 Cor. iii. 22, 23; or which, if poſſible, is ſtill more ſublime, 1 Cor. xv. 24—28. See **Anticlimax**; and inſtead of that line,

Rides in the whirlwind, &c.

which through miſtake of *memory* I there inſerted, ſubſtitute this verſe,

Cover'd with tempeſts, and in oceans drown'd.

Addiſon's Campaign. Ed. Tonſon, p. 67.

To **Climb**, *verb neut. pret.* and *part. paſſ. climbed*; old *pret.* and *part. clomb* [clyman, or clymbam, Sax. klimmen, Du.] it is pronounced as if written *clime*, to creep, or to mount up by little and little, or ſtep by ſtep, by means of ſome hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, together with ſucceſſive efforts. Jonathan *climb'd* up upon his hands and upon his feet. 1 *Samuel*.

No rebel Titan's ſacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*. *Roſcommon*.

To **Climb**, *verb act.* to aſcend or go up any place.

Climb'd the ſteep mountain. *Prior*.

A high **Cli'mbing**, a ſteep coming down.
Fr. *Aprés grande Montée, grande vallé*.

The Italians have a very good proverbial rhime to the ſame purpoſe:

Ai voli alti e repentini
Sogliono i præcipizi eſſer vicini.

(High and haſty flights are generally attended with precipitate falls.)

Thoſe that riſe ſuddenly from a mean ſtate to riches or honour, generally fall as precipitately; and one great reaſon perhaps is, becauſe ſo ſudden a change is apt to beget pride and raſh folly, and that to produce envy and enmity: It is therefore prudent to think of another ſaying;

He who never **Climbed**, never fell. And they who never attempt at higher things than becomes them in their ſtations, they generally advance by degrees, or at leaſt ſtand their ground.

Cli'mber [from *climb*] 1. One that ſcales any place, a mounter 2. In the following paſſage, Carew uſes it for going down, but it is by gradation.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne ſhoulder *climbers* down the ſtairs. *Carew*.

3. A plant that creeps or climbs upon other ſupports. Ivy, briony, honey-ſuckles, and other *climbers*. *Mortimer*. 4. A particular herb. It hath a perennial fibroſe root; the leaves grow oppoſite upon the ſtalks. The flowers moſtly of four leaves, in form of a croſs; in the center of the flower are many hairy ſtamina ſurrounding the pointal, which becomes a fruit, in which the ſeeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a rough plume: whereas it is called by the country people old man's beard. There are twelve ſpecies, two of which grow wild. *Miller*.

Virginian **Climber** [with botaniſts] a ſhrub, the Virginian ivy.

Clime [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical] climate, tract of earth.

We ſhall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a ſafer ſhore. *Addiſon*.

Temperate *climes*. *Atterbury*.

To **Clinch** [clyniᵹa, Sax. to knock. *Junius*. *Clingo*, in Feſtus, to encompaſs. *Minſhew*] 1. To gripe hard with the fiſt, to hold faſt in the hand with the fingers bent over any thing.

Simois rolls the bodies and the ſhields
Of heroes, whoſe diſmember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed ſpear. *Dryden*.

2. To double the hand, to contract the fingers into a fiſt. The tops I could but juſt reach with my fiſt *clinched*. *Swift*. 3. To bend the point of a nail in the other ſide. 4. To confirm, to fix; as, to *clinch* an argument. See **Clench**.

Clinch [from the verb] a word uſed in a double meaning, a pun, a quibble, a duplicity of meaning, with an indentity of expreſſion. Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch* luciferous ſearching after the nature of light. *Boyle*. Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes. *Pope*.

Cli'ncher [from *clinch*] 1. A perſon who deals in clinches or puns, one who makes ſmart repartees. 2. From *to clinch*; a cramp, a holdfaſt, a piece of iron bent down to faſten planks.

The wimbles for the work Calypſo found;
With thoſe he pierc'd them, and with *clinchers* bound. *Pope*.

Clincher [a ſea term] a ſmall ſhip, bark, or boat, whoſe planks are laid one over another.

Cli'nching [a ſea term] the ſlight calking of a veſſel, when foul weather is expected about the harbour, which is by driving a little oakam into the ſeams to keep out the water.

To **Cling**, *irr. verb neut. pret.* I *cling*, or have *clung*; *part. paſſ. clung* [of klinger, Dan. klinge, Su. of *clingo*, Lat.] 1. To ſtick cloſe to, to hold faſt upon. Two ſpent ſummers that do *cling* together. *Shakeſpeare*. Two babes of love cloſe *clinching* to her waiſt. *Pope*. 2. To dry up, conſume, or waſte [beclunᵹen ꞇꞃeop, Sax. a withered tree. *Johnſon*]

If thou ſpeak'ſt falſe,
Upon the next tree ſhalt thou hang alive,
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shakeſpeare*.

Cli'nging, or **Cli'ngy** [of *clingens*, Lat.] apt to cling, clammy.

Cli'nic [of κλινη, Gr. a bed] it is now uſed for a quack or nurſe, who pretends to have learnt the method of curing diſeaſes, by attending on the ſick.

Clinic, *ſubſt.* [κλινικος, Gr.] a phyſician or nurſe who attends bed-rid perſons; alſo a bearer who carries the dead to the grave.

Cli'nice [of κλινη, Gr.] that part of phyſic that reſpects bed-rid people.

Cli'nical, or **Cli'nic**, *adj.* [κλινικος, of κλινω, Gr. to lay down] of or pertaining to bed-rid people, or thoſe that are ſick paſt hopes of recovery. A *clinical* convert, one that is converted on his death-bed. *Taylor*. This word often occurs in his works.

Clinic, or **Clinical** *Baptiſm*, *i. e.* baptiſm adminiſtred on a ſubject confined to the bed of ſickneſs. Thus Novatian, "being ſick and near death, as was ſuppoſed, received the ordinance in his bed by *perfuſion*, or pouring on of water." *Euſeb. Ed. Steph.* l. 6. p. 70. Some indeed queſtioned the *validity* or good effect of ſuch a baptiſm; but St. Cyprian, in its defence, not only reaſons from the *moral* purport of this *chriſtian* inſtitution in general; but alſo appeals to the practice of the church itſelf, which did not adminiſter this ordinance afreſh on thoſe who had *thus* received it. Cyp. Epiſt. ad Magn. Ed. Eraſm. p. 132, 133. See **Baptize**.

To **Clink**, *verb act.* [perhaps ſoftened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click*. *Johnſon*. klincken, Du. klingen, Ger.] 1. To ſtrike a thing ſo as to make a ſmall ſharp noiſe. Five years! a long leaſe for the *clinking* of pewter. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To ring or ſound like metal.

Submiſſive, *clink* againſt your brazen portals. *Prior*.

Clinking pattens. *Gay*.

To **Clink**, *verb neut.* to give a ſmall, ſharp, interrupted noiſe.

Clink [from the verb] 1. A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe, a knocking.

He heard the *clink* and fall of ſwords. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. It ſeems in Spenſer to have ſome unuſual ſenſe.

Tho' creeping cloſe, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink. *Spenſer*.

Cli'nker, a crafty, tricking fellow. A cant low word.

Clinkers [with the canting crew] fetters.

Clinkers, thoſe bricks, which by having much nitre in them, and lying next the fire in the clamp or kiln, by the violence of the fire, run and are glazed over.

Clinoi'des *Apophyſes*, Lat. [of κλινη, a bed, and ειδος, Gr. form] are four proceſſes on the middle of the os ſphenoides, forming a cavity, called ſella turcica, in the middle of that bone in which the glandula pituitaria is ſeated.

Clinopo'dium [of κλινη, a bed, and πους, Gr. the foot] the herb puliol.

Cli'nquant, *ſubſt.* Fr. embroidery, ſpangles, falſe glitter, tinſel, finery. To day the French,

All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare*.

Cli'o [κλειω, Gr.] one of the nine muſes, feigned to be the firſt inventreſs of hiſtory, and heroic poetry, To Clip, *verb act.* [clippan, Sax. klippon, Du. klippa, Su.] 1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round one, to hug, to enfold in the arms.

He that before ſhun'd her, to ſhun ſuch harms,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms. *Sidney.*

Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To cut about, or to cut ſmall, to cut with ſheers [klipper, Dan. klippen, Du. apparently from the ſame radical ſenſe, ſince ſheers cut by incloſing and embracing. *Johnſon*] Your ſheers came too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away. *Sidney.* 3. Sometimes with *off*; as, to *clip off* a hair. 4. It is particularly uſed of thoſe that pare the edges of coin; as, to *clip*, or diminiſh coin. 5. To curtail, to cut ſhort; as, to *clip* the king's Engliſh, not to ſpeak plain, as people who are drunk, or learning a language. 6. To confine, hold, or contain.

Where is he living *clipt* in with the ſea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakeſpeare.*

To Clip, *verb neut.* a phraſe in falconry.

Some falcon ſtoops at what her eye deſign'd,
And with her eagerneſs the quarry miſs'd,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

To Clip any one's wings.

Lat. *Pennas incidere alicui.* To keep any one from ſoaring too high. The French ſay likewiſe, *Rogner les aîles a quelqu'un.*

Cli'pper [from *clip*] one that debaſes or diminiſhes coin, by cutting.

It is no Engliſh treaſon to cut
French crowns, and to morrow the king
Himſelf will be a *clipper.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Cli'pping, a ſmall piece clipt off from any thing; as, the *clippings* of the beard.

Clito'ris [with anatomiſts] a part in the pudendum muliebre, about the ſize of the uvula, which is ſeated before, and whoſe ſubſtance conſiſts of two ſpongy bodies, like thoſe of the penis; the end of it being alſo called præputium.

Cli'ver, an herb, more properly written *cleaver.* It grows wild, the ſeeds ſticking to the cloaths of ſuch as paſs by them. It is ſometimes uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

Cli'vus, the ſteep deſcent of an hill, a clif. *Lat.*

Cloak, or Cloke [Minſhew derives it from *καλυπτω*, Gr. to cover; but Skinner, of lach, Sax.] 1. An upper looſe garment, worn over the clothes in rainy, cold weather. Their *clokes* were cloath of ſilver. *Dryden.* 2. A concealment, a covering, blind or pretence. Not uſing your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciouſneſs. St. *Peter.*

Cut your Cloak according to your cloth.

This proverb contains good advice to people of ſeveral ranks and degrees, to balance accounts betwixt their expences and their incomes, and not to let their vanity lead them; as, we ſay, *To out-run the conſtable:* and ſo ſay the Latins, *Sumptus cenſum ne ſuperet*; and the French, *Fol eſt qui plus deſpend, que ſa rente ne vaut:* Or, *La dépenſe ne doit pas excéder la recepte.* (Our expences muſt not exceed our income.) Or, *Selon le pain il faut la couteau.* (Our knife muſt be according to our bread.) The Italians ſay according to the ſecond French proverb, *Faciamo la ſpeſa ſecondo l'entrata.* Or as we; *Biſogna tagliare il veſtito ſecondo il panno:* or in a proverbial rhime, *Amiro mio corteſe, ſecondo l'entrate fatté le ſpeſe.*

To Cloke [from the noun] 1. To cover with a cloak, 2. To conceal, to palliate or hide. She ſought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal. *Spenſer.*

Cloakbag [of *cloak* and *bag*] a portmanteau, a bag in which cloaths are carried. That trunk of humours, that ſtuffed *cloakbag* of guts. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Cloath, or Clothe, *irr. ver. act. pret.* I *cloathed*, or *clad*; *part paſſ. clothed*, or *clad.* [of clad, Sax. kleeden, Du. O and L. Ger. kleiden, H. Ger. klade, Dan. klada, Su.] to furniſh or cover with cloaths. See To Clothe.

To be Cloathed [ſpoken of a maſt] is when the ſail is ſo long as to reach down to the gratings of the hatches, ſo that no wind can blow below the ſail.

Cloaths [probably of *cloth*, the matter ſome are made of] garments of all ſorts. It has no ſingular number in this ſenſe. See Cloth.

Clock [clugga, Sax. klocke, Dan. klocke, Du. and Ger, klacke, Su. *cloche*, Fr. glocke, Teut. a bell, *clock*, Wel. from *cloch*, a bell, Wel. Armor.] 1. A machine for meaſuring of time, which tells the hour by a ſtroke upon a bell. 2. It is uſual to ſay, *what is it of the clock*, for *what hour is it?* or *two o'clock*, for *the ſecond hour.*

A Clock, an inſect, a cock-chafer, a beetle or dor.

The Clock *of a Stocking*, the flowers and inverted work uſual on ſtockings about the ankle.

Clo'ckmaker [of *clock* and *make*] one whoſe buſineſs is to make clocks.

Clo'ckmaking [clugg ſmithcræft, Sax.] the art of making clocks.

Clo'ckwork [of *clock* and *work*] movement by weights or ſprings, like thoſe of a clock.

A Clod [clud, Sax. a little hillock, klotte, klugt, Du. klot, L. Ger. kloſz, H. Ger.] 1. A lump of earth or clay, ſuch a body of earth as cleaves together; as, a great or ſmall *clod.* 2. A turf, the ground.

Byzantians boaſt that on the *clod*,
Where once their ſultan's horſe has trod,
Grows neither graſs, nor ſhrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing vile, baſe, and earthy, as man's body compared to his ſoul. The purer ſpirit united to this *clod. Glanville.* 4. A dolt, a ſtupid fellow. The vulgar, a ſcarce animated *clod! Dryden.*

To Clod, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to gather into clods or lumps, to be concreted, to coagulate: for this we ſometimes uſe *clot.*

From the ſtream
With lavers pure, and cleanſing herbs, waſh, off
The *clodded* gore. *Milton.*

To Clod, *verb. act.* [from the ſubſt.] to pelt with clods.

Clod *Salt* [at the ſalt works] a cake that ſticks to the bottom of the pan, and is taken out once in 24 hours.

Clo'ddiness [cluddineſſe, Sax.] the quality of being full of clods.

Clo'ddy [from *clod*] 1. Conſiſting of clods, earthy, miry, groſs, baſe, mean; as, *cloddy* earth. 2. Full of clods, unbroken. Mortimer uſes it.

Clo'dpate [from *clod* and *pate*] a dolt, a thick-ſcull.

Clo'dpated [from *clodpate*] doltiſh, ſtupid, thoughtleſs; as, a *clodpated* fellow.

Clo'dpoll [of *clod* and *poll*] a thick-ſcull, a blockhead. This letter being ſo excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll. Shakeſpeare.*

Clof, Clough, or Clow [of clough, Sax. a fiſſure or open paſſage in the ſide of a mountain] being added to the name of a place, intimates it to have been ſuch a ſort of a place; as, *Cloughton.*

Clog. 1. A weight, a load, any incumbrance hung upon an animal or other thing, to hinder motion; a piece of wood, *&c.* faſtened on the legs of beaſts to prevent them from running aſtray; as, to hang *clogs* on a perſon. 2. In a figurative ſenſe, a load, a let, a hindrance. 3. Incumbrance, obſtruction in general, The wearineſs of the fleſh is an heavy *clog* to the will. *Hooker.*

Clog. 1. A ſort of pattens without rings; a woman's additional ſhoe to keep from wet. 2. A wooden ſhoe. In France the peaſantry go bare-foot, and the middle ſort make uſe of wooden *clogs. Harvey.*

To Clog, *verb act.* [probably of *log.* By Caſaubon derived from κλοιος, a dog's collar, being thought to be firſt hung upon fierce dogs] 1. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion, by faſtening a piece of wood or iron to the neck or leg. 2. To hinder, to obſtruct. His majeſty's ſhips were not ſo over-peſter'd and *clogged* with great ordnance. *Raleigh.* 3. To burthen, to embarraſs. All the commodities that go up into the country are *clogged* with impoſitions. *Addiſon.* In the following paſſage it is improper. Clocks and jacks, if they be not oiled, will hardly move, tho' you *clog* them with never ſo much weight. *Ray.*

To Clog, *verb neut.* 1. To coaleſce, to adhere. In this ſenſe perhaps only corruptly uſed for *clod* or *clot.* Move it with a broom, that the ſeeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.* 2. To be encumbered or impeded by ſome external matter. In working through the bone, the teeth of the ſaw will begin to *clog. Sharp.*

Clo'gginess, or Clo'ggingness [from *cloggy*] a being apt to clog or hinder, the ſtate of being clogged.

Clo'ggy [from *clog*] having the power of clogging up. By additaments of ſome ſuch nature, ſome groſſer and *cloggy* parts are retained. *Boyle.*

Clo'gher, a city and biſhop's ſee of Ireland, in the county of Tirone, and province of Ulſter, about 12 miles weſt of Armagh.

Clo'ister [*cloitre*, Fr. *chioſtro*, It. *cláuſtro*, Sp. cloſter, H. Ger. kloſter, Su. kloſter, Dan. klooſter, Du. clas, Wel. clauſter, Sax. of *clauſtrum*, Lat.] a religious retirement, a nunnery, a monaſtery.

Some ſolitary *cloiſter* will I chuſe,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryden.*

To Cloister *Up.* 1. To ſhut or pen up in a religious houſe or cloiſter. It was of the king's firſt acts to *cloiſter* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondſey. *Bacon.* 2. To confine in a place.

Cloi'steral, belonging to a cloiſter, retired, religiouſly recluſe.

Cloiſtral men of great learning and devotion. *Walton.*

Cloi'stered, *part. adj.* [from *cloiſter*] 1. Inhabiting a cloiſter, ſolitary.

E'er the bat hath flown
His *cloiſter'd* flight. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Built with piazzas or periſtiles. The Greek and Romans had two *cloiſtered* open courts. *Wotton.*

Cloi'stress [from *cloiſter*] a nun, a woman who has vowed a religious life. Like a *cloiſtreſs* ſhe will veiled walk. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cloke. See Cloak.

Clomb, or Clo'mben [the old pret. of *climb*, of clyman, Sax.] climbed or got up. Spenſer and Milton uſe *clomb.*

To Cloom, *verb act.* [corrupted from cleam, clæmcan, Sax. which is ſtill uſed in ſome provinces. *Johnſon*] to cloſe with glutinous matter. Mortimer uſes it.

To Close, *verb act.* [*cloſa*, Armor. cluys, Du. *clos*, Fr. *clauſus*, Lat. clyſan, Sax.] 1. To ſhut, to lay together; as, to *cloſe* the eyes.

2. To conclude, or end, to finiſh.

One frugal ſupper did our ſtudies *cloſe.* *Dryden.*

3. To incloſe, to confine, to repoſite.

Every one,
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *clos'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To join, to unite fractures, to conſolidate fiſſures. As ſoon as any public rupture happens, it is immediately *cloſed* up by moderation. *Addiſon.*

To Close, *verb neut.* 1. To coaleſce, to join its own parts together. They went down alive into the pit, and the earth *cloſed* upon them. *Numbers.* 2. To *cloſe upon*, to agree upon, to join in; as, to *cloſe* upon meaſures. *Temple.* 3. To *cloſe with*, or to *cloſe in* with, to come to an agreement with, to comply or unite with; as, to *cloſe* in friendſhip with one; and to *cloſe in* with the people. 4. To grapple with in wreſtling. 5. To heal; ſpoken of a wound.

Close, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Any thing ſhut, that has no outlet; as, diſtillation in *cloſe. Bacon.* 2. A ſmall field incloſed. 3. The manner of ſhutting.

The doors of plank were, their *cloſe* exquiſite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

4. The time of ſhutting up; as, the *cloſe* of night; the *cloſe* of day. 5. A grapple in wreſtling. He lay an open ſide to Perkin, to make him come to the *cloſe*, and ſo to trip up his heels. *Bacon.* 6. A pauſe, ceſſation, or reſt.

At ev'ry *cloſe* ſhe made, the attending throng
Reply'd. *Dryden.*

7. A concluſion, or end, ſpeedy death.

The *cloſe* of all my miſeries, and the balm. *Milton.*

Close, *adv.* It is ſometimes uſed adverbially by itſelf; but more frequently in compoſition; as

CLOSE BANDED, ranged in cloſe order, or ſecretly leagued, which ſeems the meaning in this paſſage.

Nor in the houſe with chamber ambuſhes
Cloſe-banded, durſt attack one. *Milton.*

CLOSE-BODIED, made to fit the body exactly; as, a *cloſe-bodied* coat.

CLOSE-PENT, ſhut up cloſe, having no vent; as, a *cloſe-pent* room. *Dryden.*

CLOSE, *adj.* [from the verb] 1. Shut faſt, ſo as to leave no part open; as, a *cloſe* room. 2. Secret, private, not to be ſeen thro'; as, a *cloſe* vizard. 3. Confined, ſtagnant, being without ventilation; as, *cloſe* and not freſh air. 4. Compact, without interſtices; as, a *cloſe* and compact ſubſtance. 5. Glutinous, not volatile; as, a *cloſe* and tenacious oil. 6. Conciſe, brief, not exuberant; without digreſſion. You lay your thoughts ſo *cloſe* together, that were they cloſer they would be crouded. *Dryden.* 7. Immediate, having no intervening diſtance or ſpace, whether of time or place; as, to bring things *cloſe* to the teſt of true and falſe. *Burnet.* 8. Approaching nearly, joined one to another. Now ſit we *cloſe* about this taper here. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. Narrow; as, a *cloſe* lane. 10. Admitting ſmall diſtance; as, *cloſe* fight. 11. Undiſcovered, being without any token by which one may be found. *Cloſe* obſerve him. *Shakeſpeare.* 12. Hidden, ſecret, not revealed; as, a *cloſe* intent. 13. Having the quality of ſecrecy, truſty. For ſecrecy no lady *cloſer*. *Shakeſpeare.* 14. Cloudy, ſly, having an appearance of concealment; as, a *cloſe* aſpect. 15. Attentive, not deviating; as, to keep our thoughts *cloſe* to their buſineſs. *Locke.* 16. Full to the point, home. I am engaging in a large diſpute, where the arguments are not like to reach *cloſe* on either ſide. *Dryden.* 17. Retired, ſolitary. 18. Secluded from communication; as, a *cloſe* priſoner in the tower. 19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSE ſits my ſhirt, but cloſer my ſkin.

That is; my friends are dear to me, but I love myſelf better. See CHARITY *begins at Home.*

A CLOSE mouth catches no flies.

That is; a man who cannot ſpeak for himſelf will never gain his point: And this is the caſe of many a deſerving man, who by a falſe modeſty is chained down to miſery all his life-time; and, as an addition to his misfortnne, has the mortification of ſeeing worthleſs wretches, who have nothing to recommend them but their impudence, ſtep in before him, and run away with his due. We ſay likewiſe, to the ſame purpoſe: *Dumb folks get no land:* Or, *Spare to ſpeak, and ſpare to ſpeed.* The Lat. *Amyclas ſilentium perdidit.* The Germ. ſay, Es ſtengt cnim keine gebratene tauben ins maul. (*Roaſted pigeons will never fly into any man's mouth.*)

CLOSE [in heraldry] ſignifies any thing cloſed or incloſed, and is uſed to ſignify the cloſe bearing of the wings of ſuch birds as are generally addicted to flight, as the eagle, falcon, *&c.* But it is not uſed of the peacock, dung-hill-cock, *&c.* It is alſo uſed of horſe-barnacles or bits, when they are not extended, as they are uſually borne; as, a barnacle-*cloſe*; and alſo of an helmet; as, an helmet-*cloſe*, *i. e.* with the viſor down.

A **CLOSE** [*clos*, Fr.] a piece of ground fenced or hedged about.

CLOSE [in muſic] is either the end of an imperfect ſtrain, which is called an *imperfect cloſe*; or the end of a leſſon or tune, called a *perfect cloſe.*

CLOSE *Fights* [in a ſhip] are bulk heads put up fore and aft in a cloſe fight, for the men to ſtand behind them ſecure.

CLOSED *Behind* [in horſes] an imperfection in the hind quarters.

To **CLOSE** *an Account*, is to make an end of it or ſhut it up, by drawing a line, *&c.* when no more is to be added to it.

To **CLOSE** *a Paſſage juſtly* [with horſemen] is when a horſe ends a paſſade with a demivolt in good order, well narrowed and bounded, and terminates upon the ſame line, upon which he parted; ſo that he is ſtill in a condition to part from the hand handſomely, at the very laſt time or motion of his demivolt.

CLO'SELY [from *cloſe*] 1. Secretly, privately, diſſembling. A Spaniard riding in the bay, ſent ſome *cloſely* into the village. *Carew.* 2. Without inlet or outlet; as, a crucible *cloſely* luted. *Boyle.* 3. Nearly, without much ſpace intervening; as, to follow one *cloſely* at the heels. 4. Without deviation; as, to tranſlate *cloſely*.

CLO'SENESS [from *cloſe*] 1. The quality of being cloſe, the ſtate of being ſhut; as, the *cloſeneſs* of a drum preſerveth the ſound. 2. Narrowneſs, ſtraitneſs. 3. Want of air or ventilation; as, the *cloſeneſs* of a room. 4 Compactneſs, ſolidity, cloſeneſs of bark. 5. Recluſeneſs, retirement, ſolitude.

I, thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *cloſeneſs*, and the bettering of my mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Secrecy, privacy; as, *cloſeneſs* of counſels. 7. Covetouſneſs, ſly, avarice. Affectation of *cloſeneſs* and covetouſneſs. *Addiſon.* 8. Connection, dependence; as, to have proceedings run in *cloſeneſs* and coherence with one another. *South.*

CLO'SER [of *cloſe*] he that finiſhes or concludes.

CLOSE-STOOL [of *cloſe* and *ſtool*] a chamber implement.

And his high helmet was a *cloſe-ſtool* pan. *Garth.*

CLOSET [of *cloſe*] 1. A ſmall apartment in or adjoining to a room, for privacy and retirement. 2. A private repoſitory of curioſities; as, a *cloſet* of rarities.

CLOSET [in heraldry] is the half of the bar; and the bar ſhould contain the fifth part of the eſcutcheon.

CLO'SETTING, private conſultations or intrigues of the cabinet council of a king, *&c.*

CLOSH [with huſbandmen] a diſtemper in the feet of cattle, alſo called the founder.

CLOSH [in old ſtatutes] the game called nine-pins, forbidden by a ſtatute, *anno* 17 of king Edward IV.

CLO'SURE [from *cloſe*] 1. The art of ſhutting up. The chink was carefully cloſed up; upon which *cloſure* there appeared not any change. *Boyle.* 2. That by which any thing is cloſed. Your laſt to me quite open, without a ſeal, wafer, or any *cloſure* whatever. *Pope.* 3. The parts incloſing, incloſure. *Cloſure* of thy walls. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Concluſion, end.

We'll hand in hand all headlong caſt us down,
And make a mutual *cloſure* of our houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLOT [clud, Sax. probably at firſt the ſame with *clod*, but now always applied to different uſes. *Johnſon*]] a clod or lump; as, a *clot* of grumous blood.

To **CLOT** [from the noun, or from klotteren, Du] to form clots, to hang together; as, the *clotted* glebe. 2. To concrete, to coagulate; as, *clotted* gore or blood.

CLO'TTED, in clods or lumps.

CLOTH, plur. *cloths*, *clothes* [clath, Sax. kleed, Du. klade, Su.] 1. The material of which garments are made, whether of vegetable or animal ſubſtance. See CLOATH. As, linen-*cloth*, woollen-*cloth*. Cloth is one of the moſt advantageous woollen manufactures of England, firſt taught us by the Flemmings, though we now far outdo them.

It's a bad CLOTH will take no colour.

Ital. *Cattiva è quella lana che non ſi puo tingere.* See *It is an ill cauſe that none dare ſpeak in.* See under CAUSE.

2. The piece of linen ſpread on a table; as, the table-*cloth*. 3. The canvas on which pictures are drawn; as, a right painted *cloth*. 4. Always in the plural. Dreſs, veſtments, garment, including whatever covering is worn on the body. Pronounced *clo's*.

To **CLOTHE**, *verb act.* pret. I *clothed* or *clad*; part. paſſ. *clothed* or *clad* [from *cloth*] 1. To cover with garments from cold and injuries. 2. To adorn with dreſs

Embroider'd purpled *clothes* the golden bed. *Pope.*

3. To inveſt as with clothes; as, language *clothes* thoughts. 4. To furniſh or provide with clothes.

CLOTH [a ſea term] a ſhip is ſaid to ſpread much cloth, when ſhe has broad ſails.

CLOTH-BURR, or **CLOT-BURR**, [with botaniſts] a kind of plant.

CLO'THIER [of clathian, Sax. to clothe] a clothworker.

CLO'THING, *ſubſt.* [from *cloth*] dreſs, garments.

CLO'THO [of κλωθω, Gr. to ſpin] one of the three deſtinies, who, as the poets feign, cuts the thread of man's life.

CLOTH-SHEARER [of *cloth* and *ſhear*] one who trims the cloth and levels the nap.

CLOTH-WORKERS were incorporated the 22d of king Henry VIII. *anno* 1530, and is the twelfth company of the city of London. Their arms are *ſable*, a chevron *ermin* in chief, two crabbets *argent*, in beiſe or beazel *or*. Their ſupporters are two griffins, their creſt a ram on a torce and helmet; their motto, *My truſt is in God alone.* Their hall is on the eaſt ſide of Mincing-Lane, London.

CLOT-POLL. 1. The ſame with *clod-poll*; which ſee. Call the *clot-poll* back. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The head-ſpeaker; in contempt.

I have ſent Clotens *clot-poll* down the ſtream,
In embaſſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **CLO'TTER** [klotteren, Du.] to concrete, as blood, *&c.* when cold.

CLO'TTY [of *clot*] full of clods, concretred; as, thick *clotty* ſtreaks, and *clotty* land.

CLOUD [whence the name, is not certainly determined. Skinner derives it from kladde, Du. a ſpot. Somnerus derives it of clud, Sax. a lump or clod, *q. d.* clodded vapours; but Minſhew of *claudere*, Lat. to ſhut up, becauſe they ſhut up the ſun from us. Caſaubon chuſes rather to derive this word from *caligo*, Lat. of ἀχλυς, Gr. darkneſs, obſcurity] 1. The dark collection of vapours in the air. When the particles of the clouds are ſo thick that they can no longer be kept up by the reſiſtance of the air, then they are condenſed into water, and fall down in rain. See CONDENSATION and VAPOUR. 2. The veins, marks, or ſtains in ſtones or other bodies; as, a *cloud* in a diamond. 3. Any ſtate of darkneſs.

How can I ſee the brave and young
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unſung? *Addiſon.*

4. Any thing that ſpreads wide; as, a multitude; a *cloud* of witneſſes. *Hebrews.*

To **CLOUD**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To darken with clouds, to cover with clouds. 2. To make leſs evident, to obſure; as, to *cloud* and darken the cleareſt truth. *Decay of Piety.* 3. To variegate with dark veins. The *clouded* olive's eaſy grain. *Pope.*

To **CLOUD**, *verb neut.* To grow dark with clouds.

After CLOUDS fair weather.

Lat. *Poſt nubila Phœbus*, or, *Non ſi malè nunc, & olim ſic erit*; or, *Flebile principium melior fortuna ſequatur.* We ſay likewiſe; *Cloudy mornings may turn to clear evenings.* And ſo the Germans; Auf einen truében morgen folget ein heiterer abend. The French ſay as we; *Apres la pluye le beau tems.*

CLOUDS-BERRY, a plant growing on Pendle-hill in Lancaſhire, ſo called as if it came out of the clouds; called alſo Kotberry. It hath a perpetual flower. The fruit is formed of many acini in form of the mulberry.

CLOUD-CAPT [of *cloud* and *cap*] topp'd with clouds, touching the clouds. The *cloud-capt* towers. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLOUD-COMPELLING [of *cloud* and *compel*; a word formed in imitation of νεφεληγερέτης, ill underſtood. *Johnſon*] an epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſuppoſed to be collected.

Bacchus the ſeed of *cloud-compelling* Jove. *Waller.*

CLOUDILY [of *cloudy*] 1. Darkly, with clouds. 2. Obſcurely, not perſpicuouſly. He was commanded to write ſo *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryden.*

CLOU'DINESS [of *cloudy*] 1. Darkneſs, the ſtate of being covered with clouds. 2. Want of brightneſs. The ſtone would loſe more of its *cloudineſs*. *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS [from *cloud*] clear, having no clouds, bright, pure; as, *cloudleſs* ſkies. *Pope.*

CLOU'DY. 1. Overcaſt with clouds, conſiſting of clouds. The *cloudy* pillar deſcended. *Exodus.* 2. Dark, not intelligible; as, *cloudy* and confuſed notions. *Watts.* 3. Looking moroſely, not cheerful, not open; as, *cloudy* look. *Spenſer.* 4. Marked with variegations or veins.

CLOVE, *pret.* of to *cleave*. See To CLEAVE.

CLOVE [clufe, Sax.] a head or partition of a head of garlic, lilly-roots, *&c.*

CLOVE [clufe, Sax. *clavo*, Sp. or of *clou*, *clou de giroſle*, Fr. perhaps of *clou*, Fr. a nail, from the reſemblance it bears to it] a ſpice brought from Ternate in the Eaſt Indies. It is the fruit or ſeed of a very large tree.

CLOVE [in Eſſex] the weight of eight pounds of butter or cheeſe; of wool ſeven pounds.

Clo'ven, or Clove, [of cleoꝼan, Sax.] cleft, divided. See To Cleave.

Clo'ven-footed, or Clo'ven-hoofed [of *cloven*, *foot*, and *hoof*] having the foot divided into two parts. The biſulious and *cloven-hooft*. *Brown*. Water-fowl both whole and *cloven footed*. *Ray*.

Clo've-gilly-flower [from its ſmelling like cloves] a genus of plants which may be divided into three claſſes. 1. The clove-gilly-flower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The ſweet-william.

Clo'ver *Graſs*, more properly Claver [of clœꝼan, of clæꞅꞃa, Sax. violets, becauſe of the violet ſcent of its flower] 1. A kind of graſs; a ſpecies of trefoil; which ſee. *Clover* improves land. *Mortimer*.

Than primroſe ſweeter, or the *clover-graſs*. *Gay*.

2. To live in clover, is to live luxuriouſly, clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Clo'vered [of *clover*] covered with clover.

Flocks thick nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale. *Thomſon*.

Clough, an allowance of two pounds to every 100 weight, for the turn of the ſcale, that the commodity may hold out weight when ſold by retail.

Clough [clouᵹh, Sax.] a village between two ſteep hills.

A Clout [cluꞇ, Sax.] 1. A piece of cloth for any mean uſe; a rag; as, ragged *clouts*. 2. A patch on a ſhoe or coat. 3. Anciently the mark of white cloth at which archers ſhot. He drew a good bow, he ſhot a fine ſhot, he would have clapt in the *clout* at twelve ſcore. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. An iron plate to keep an axle from wearing. 5. Linen made uſe of to keep children dry.

Money is welcome in a dirty Clout.

Lat. *Lucri bonus eſt odor ex re qualibet*. *Juv*. (The ſmell of gain is agreeable whenceſoever it proceeds) The Fr. ſay, to the ſame purpoſe; *L'argent eſt toujours bon, de quelque maniere qu'il vienne* (whatever way it comes.) Veſpaſian, the 10th Roman emperor, gave this anſwer to thoſe who found fault with his laying a duty upon cloacas, common-ſewers, *&c*. The ſame emperor, reprimanding his ſon for making the ſame complaint, held a piece of money to his noſtrils, and aſked him if he perceived any ill ſmell in it, and upon his anſwering no, replied: *atque è lotio eſt*. (And yet it is the product of urine.)

To Clout, *verb act*. 1. To patch, to mend coarſely, botchingly, or bunglingly. My *clouted* brogues. *Shakeſpeare*. *Clouted* ſhoon. *Milton*. 2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk ſome unhappy ewe,
Whoſe *clouted* leg her hurt doth ſhew. *Spenſer*.

3. To join awkwardly or coarſely. Many ſentences of one meaning *clouted* up together. *Aſcham*.

Clou'ted, *part*. congealed, coagulated; corruptly for *clotted*.

I've ſeen her ſkim the *clouted* cream. *Gay*.

Clou'terly [prob. of kluut, Du. a clod; or, by corruption, from *louterly*. *Johnſon*.] great, ill-ſhapen, clumſy. The ſingle wheel plow is very *clouterly*. *Mortimer*.

Clout *Nails*, ſuch nails as are uſed for the nailing on of clouts to the axle-trees of carriages.

Clouts [with gunners] thin iron plates nailed on that part of the axle-tree of a gun-carriage which comes thro' the nave.

Clouts [in huſbandry] are iron plates nailed on the axle-tree of a cart or waggon, to ſave it from wearing, and the two croſs-trees which hold the ſides of a cart, *&c*. together.

A Clown [prob. of *colonus*, Lat. a huſbandman, from which Skinner and Junius imagine it to be contracted; but it ſeems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *lown*, loen, Du. a word nearly of the ſame import. *Johnſon*.] 1. A country fellow, a ruſtic, a churl. All his *clowns* horſt on cart jades. *Sidney*.

The *clowns*, a boiſtrous, rude, ungovern'd crew. *Dryden*.

2. An ill-bred, unmannerly fellow.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*. *Spectator*.

Clow'nery. See Clow'nishness.

Clow'nish [from *clown*] 1. Conſiſting of clowns; as, the *clowniſh* neighbourhood. 2. Like a clown, unmannerly, rude, rough, rugged, coarſe.

With *clowniſh* hands the tender wings
He bruſheth off. *Spenſer*.

3. Clumſey, ungainly.

In this old equipage,
The *clowniſh* mimic traverſes the ſtage. *Prior*.

Clow'nishly [of *clowniſh*] rudely.

Clow'nishness, or Clow'nery [of *clowniſh*] 1. Ruſtic behaviour, coarſeneſs, unpoliſhed rudeneſs. His doric dialect has an incomparable ſweetneſs in its *clowniſhneſs*. *Dryden*. *Clownery* and ill-nature. *L'Eſtrange*. 2. Brutality.

Clowns *Muſtard* [with botaniſts] a ſort of herb.

Clowns *Treacle*, garlic.

To Cloy [*enclouer*, Fr.] 1. To nail up, to ſtop up, to fill to loathing, to fill beyond deſire.

Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton eaſe.
Roſcommon.

2. It ſeems, in the following paſſage, to have another ſenſe, perhaps to ſtrike the beak together.

His royal bird
Prunes th' immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
As when his God is pleas'd. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. To give one his fill, to glut, to ſatiate.

Clo'yed, or Acclo'yed [wirh farriers] is ſaid of a horſe when he is pricked with a nail in ſhoeing.

Cloyed [with gunners] is ſaid of a piece of ordnance, when any thing is got into the touch-hole, or the piece nailed up.

Clo'yless [from *cloy*] not cauſing ſatiety, that of which too much cannot be had.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyleſs* ſauce his appetite. *Shakeſpeare*.

Cloy'ment [of *cloy*] ſatiety, repletion, beyond due appetite.

The palate
That ſuffers ſurfeit, *cloyment* and revolt. *Shakeſpeare*.

Cloyne, a city and biſhop's ſee of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, about 15 miles eaſt of Cork.

Club [kluppel, Du. and Ger. klubbe, Su. club, Teut. clubbe, Sax. *clwppa*, Wel.] 1. A large or thick ſtick for offence; as, the ſtroke of a *club*. 2. A company or ſociety of perſons; who meet together under certain regulations to drink. Meet in factious *clubs*, to vilify the government. *Dryden*. 3. One of the four ſorts of cards. 4. [prob. of clubbe, Sax. or of cleꝼan, Sax. to cleave] The payment of an equal ſhare of a reckoning; as, to pay one's *club*. 5. Concurrence, contribution, joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got b'implicite generation,
And gen'ral *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras*.

6. Club *Law*, a fighting with clubs.

To Club, *verb neut*. [from the noun] 1. To contribute to a common expence in ſettled proportions. 2. To join, to produce one effect, to contribute ſeparate powers to one end. Every part *clubs* and contributes to the ſeed. *Ray*.

To Club, *verb act*. to pay to a common reckoning.

Shylock and his wife
Will *club* their teſters now to take your life. *Pope*.

Club-headed [from *club* and *head*] having a thick head. Small *club-headed* anterinæ. *Denham*.

Club-law [of *club* and *law*] Regulation by force, the law of arms. The laudable method of *club-law*. *Addiſon*.

Club-room [of *club* and *room*] the room in which a club or company aſſembles. Addiſon uſes it.

To Cluck [cloccan, Sax. gluchen, Ger. *cloccian*, Wel. clockat, Armor. klocken, Du.] to cry as a hen does in calling her chickens together.

Clump [formed from *lump*. *Johnſon*. klomp, Old and L. Ger.] a ſhapeleſs piece of wood, or other matter nearly equal in its dimenſions.

Clu'mper [prob. of clympꞃe, Sax. metal] a clot or clod.

Clu'mpered, clotted together in little lumps.

Clu'mperton, a clown, or clowniſh fellow.

Clumps [probably of klump, Ger.] a numſkul, one void of common ſenſe. *Skinner*.

Clu'msily [of *clumſy*] awkwardly, unhandily; without nimbleneſs, without grace; as, to walk *clumſily*, and to manage any thing *clumſily* and unartificially.

Clu'msiness [of *clumſy*] awkardneſs, want of nimbleneſs or dexterity. The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumſineſs* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools or ſkill to uſe them. *Collier*.

Clu'msy [lompſch, Du. ſtupid] awkward, unhandy; being without dexterity or grace. *Clumſy* verſe, unlick'd, unpointed. *Dryden*. *Clumſy* fingers. *Ray*.

Clunch, or *Blue* Clunch [at Wedneſbury in Staffordſhire] 1. A ſubſtance which is found next the coal in ſinking the coal-pits. 2. A clumſy, awkward fellow.

Clung, pret. and part. of *to cling*. See To Cling.

To Clung, *verb neut*. [clinᵹan, Sax.] to dry, as wood does when it is laid up after it is cut. See Cling.

Clung [of clunᵹan, Sax.] 1. Shrunk up with leanneſs, half-ſtarved, ſtuck cloſe together. 2. Withered, as fruits.

Clu'niac *Monks*, an order of monks, founded in the year 900, by Berne, abbot of Cluny in Burgundy.

Clush *and ſwollen Neck* [in cattle] a diſtemper, when their neck is ſwelled and raw.

Clu'ster [cluꞅꞇeꞃ, or clyꞅꞇeꞃ, Sax. kliſter, Du.] 1. A bunch; as of grapes, figs, *&c*. 2. A heap of ſeveral things. 3. A number of animals gather'd together; as, a *cluſter* of bees. 4. A body of people collected; ſpoken in contempt. A *cluſter* of mob. *Addiſon*.

To Cluster, *verb neut*. producing cluſters, to gather themſelves into bunches. The *cluſtering* vine. *Milton*.

To Cluster, *verb act*. to collect things into a body.

Clu'ster grape [of *cluſter* and *grape*] The ſmall black grape is by ſome called the currant or *cluſter-grape*, which I reckon the forwardeſt of the black ſort. *Mortimer*.

Clu'stery [of cluꞅꞇeꞃicᵹ, Sax.] growing in cluſters.

Clu'ta [old law] 1. Clouted ſhoes, or horſe-ſhoes. 2. Stakes of iron with which cart wheels are ſhod.

Clu'tarium [old law] a ſmithery or forge where ſuch ſhoes are made.

To Clutch [of uncertain etymology. *Johnſon*.] 1. To hold in the hand, to graſp; as, to *clutch* prey. 2. To gripe with the fiſt. 3. To double the hand, ſo as to ſeize and hold faſt.

I have the power to *clutch* my hand. *Shakeſpeare*.

Clutch [from the verb] 1. The gripe, graſp, ſeizure. 2. Generally in the plural; the paws, the talons. It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Eſtrange*. 3. Hands, in a ſenſe of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy ſlav'ring to devour
Before 'twas in your *clutches* power. *Hudibras*.

4. The hands clutched. 5. Falſe poſſeſſion.

Clutch *fiſted*, having great clumſy hands.

To Clu'tter [klattern, Du. kloettern, H. Ger.] to make a noiſe, rattling or buſtle.

A Clutter, or Clu'ttering [cleaꝺuꞃ, Sax.] a noiſe, buſtle, or ſtir, a hurry: a low word; as, to make a great *clutter*.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which ariſing in Anandale, runs north-weſt by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glaſgow, and falls into the frith of Clyde over-againſt the iſle of Bute.

Cly'don [κλυδων, Gr.] a floating in the ſtomach. Bruno adds, that the chief ſymptom is *flatulency*; and reſolves the cauſe into a bad digeſtion.

Cly'menos, or Clymenon [κλυμενον, Gr.] water-betony; alſo ſoap-wort, tutſan, or park-leaves. *Lat*.

Clypeifo'rmis [with meteorologiſts] a ſort of comet reſembling a ſhield in form. *Lat*.

Cly'sma, or Cly'smus [κλυσμος, Gr.] a purgation or waſhing, a clyſter.

Cly'ssus, is as follows: if you have four or five bodies, and from each of them draw a tincture or extract, and mix theſe together, it is called a clyſſus; or, according to ſome, a clyſſus conſiſts of a number of the efficacious principles drawn from one and the ſame bodies purified and then recompounded or mixed again; as when the ſeveral ſpecies of the ſame things ſeparately prepared are mixed again; as ſalt, ſulphur, oil, ſpirit, and mercury, are again brought to coaleſce into one body. *Caſtel. Renovat.*

Clyssus [with chemiſts] one of the effects or productions of that art, conſiſting of the moſt efficacious principles of any body extracted, purified, and then remixed.

Clyssus, alſo a long digeſtion and union of oily ſpirits (eſpecially mineral ones) in order to make a compoſition of them; alſo a medicine made of the moſt active parts of any ingredient.

Cly'ster [*cluſtere*, Fr. clisterie, Du. clistier, Ger. of κλυςηρ, Gr.] a fluid medicine or decoction to be injected into the bowels by the anus.

To Cly'sterize, to give a clyſter. A low word.

Cly'to, a title of honour, anciently given to the ſon of a king of England.

Cnemoda'ctylus [with anatomiſts] a muſcle, otherwiſe called extenſor tertii internodii digitorum.

Cni'cus [κνικος, Gr.] the herb ſaffron of the garden, baſtard, or mock ſaffron.

To Coacerva'te [of *coacervo*, Lat.] to heap up together. The collocation of the ſpirits in bodies, whether the ſpirits be *coacervate* or diffuſed. *Bacon.*

Coacerv'ation [from *coacervate*] the act of heaping up together. The fixing of it is the equal ſpreading of the tangible parts, and the cloſe *coacervation* of them. *Bacon.*

Coach [*coche*, Fr. Sp. and Port. kotczy, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is ſaid to have been invented. *Minſhew.* koetſe, Du. kutſche Ger.] a large ſort of chariot, a carriage of pleaſure or ſtate, diſtinguiſhed from a chariot by having ſeats fronting each other.

Coach [on board a flag-ſhip] the council-chamber.

To Coach [from the ſubſtantive] 1. To carry one in a coach.

> The needy poet ſticks to all he meets;
> *Coach'd*, carted, trod upon. *Pope.*

2. To put any one into a coach.

Coach-box [of *coach* and *box*] the ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits.

Coach-hire [of *coach* and *hire*] money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.

Coach-house [of *coach* and *houſe*] the houſe in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Coach-maker [of *coach* and *make*] the artificer who makes coaches.

Coach-makers, are of a late incorporation. They have for their armorial enſigns, *azure*, a chevron between three coaches *or*. The creſt is Phœbus drawn in a chariot all of the ſecond, and the ſupporters two horſes *argent*, armed *or*. Their motto *poſt nubila Phœbus.* Their hall is that of the ſcriveners.

Coach-man [of *coach* and *man*] the driver of a coach.

Coach-*Wheel* [with the canting crew] a crown or half-crown, diſtinguiſhed, the former by the hindmoſt, and the latter, by the fore coach wheel.

To Coa'ct [from *con*, together, and *act*] to act together, to act in concert. Theſe two did *coact.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Coa'ction [*coactum*, ſup. of *coago*, to compel, of *con*, together, and *ago*, to act] compulſion, conſtraint, force, either reſtraining or impelling. Yet it had the force of *coaction*, and deſpotical. *South.*

Coa'ctive [from *coact*] 1. Compulſory, having the force of reſtraining or impelling, reſtrictive; as, a *coactive* power. 2. Acting in concurrence; an obſolete ſenſe of the word.

> Imagination,
> With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shakeſpeare.*

Coadju'ment [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Lat.] mutual aſſiſtance.

Coadju'tant [of *con* and *adjutum*, ſup. of *adjuvo*, of *ad*, to, and *juvo*, Lat. to aſſiſt] helping, co-operating. Thracin's *coadjutant*, and the roar of fierce Euroclydon. *Philips.*

Coadju'tor [*coadjuteur*, Fr. *coadjutore*, It. of *coadjutor*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. A fellow-helper, an aſſiſtant, an aſſociate. I have had no hint from my predeceſſors the poets, or their ſeconds and *coadjutors*, the critics. *Dryden.* 2. In the canon law, one who is impowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

Coadju'vancy [of *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat. to aſſiſt] owing to the coldneſs of the earth, ſome concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination. *Brown.*

Coaduna'tion [of *coadunatus*, of *con* and *aduno*, to unite together, of *ad* to, and *unus*, Lat. one] the act of uniting, or gathering together into one.

Coaduni'tion [of *con* and *unitio*, Lat.] the conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs; as, a *coadunition* of particles. *Hale.*

Coæta'neous [*coætaneus*, Lat.] living in the ſame age with one.

Coæte'rnal [*coæternus*, Lat.] equally eternal; or (according to its ſtrict *etymology*) eternal *together* with another; and in *this* ſenſe, I ſuppoſe, the word [συναιδιος] was meant by thoſe who firſt *imported* it into the chriſtian theology, I mean the writers of the fourth century; not to imply ſelf-exiſtence, or *abſolute underived* eternity; for that was, on all ſides, appropriated to the *firſt cauſe* and Father of the univerſe, but in oppoſition to thoſe who affirmed, "there was a time in which God's *firſt* production did not as yet exiſt." And yet it ſhould not be diſſembled, that the moſt conſiderable writers of that century choſe rather to expreſs this production by *its being before all time or ages*, than *abſolutely* to ſay, that the thing produced by God was *co-eternal* with Him. Thus Euſebius, tho' he conſtantly oppoſes them who affirmed, there was a time when the Son of God was not; and frequently aſſerts the generation of the Son to have been from *beginningleſs ages*, nay more, and once uſes the phraſe *eternal generation* (as Diodorus the Platoniſt had done before him. *Cudworth*, p. 239.) yet, concerning *eternity*, abſolutely ſo called, the ſame author thus emphatically expreſſes himſelf. "Marcellus, ſays he, determines that the *word* of God is [αιδιος] *eternal*, that is to ſay "*unbegotten*"; not conſidering that if the *word* be diſtinct from God, then he makes two Eternals, the word, and God; and ſo there is no longer *one original* of things. But if he ſays, there is but *one eternal*, making God and the word the *ſame*; then he is openly a Sabellian." Eccleſ. Theolog. lib. 2. c. 12. And again, "The ſplendor, ſays he, is *co-exiſtent* with the luminous body——But the Father's exiſtence is *before* the Son's, and *precedes* his generation; he being alone *unbegotten*." Demonſt. Evang. lib. 4. c. 3. And that he was not *ſingular* in all this, but ſpoke the language of thoſe times, appears from lib. 5. c. 3. "προυπαρχειν δε ϗ προυφεςαναι πατερα υιȣ πας οςισȣν ομολογησειεν, *i. e.* (if I underſtand him right) That the Father *exiſts before* the Son, is an univerſally acknowledged truth." See *Firſt* Cause, and *Eternal* Generation; and *Cudworth's Intell. Syſt.* p. 252.

Co'ævous [of *coævus*, Lat.] of the ſame age with another.

To Coa'gment [*coagmento*, of *con* and *agmen*, Lat. an army] to keep together. Had the world been *coagmented* from that ſuppoſed fortuitous jumble, this hypotheſis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

Coagmenta'tion. 1. Collection or coacervation into one maſs, union, The well-joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words. *Ben Johnſon.* 2. In chemiſtry, the melting down a matter, by caſting in certain powers, and afterwards reducing the whole into a concrete or ſolid.

Coa'gulable [from to *coagulate*] capable of concretion. A fine and tranſparent ſubſtance *coagulable* into vitriol. *Boyle.*

To Coa'gulate, *verb act.* [*coaguler*, Fr. *coagulare*, It. of *coagulatum*, Lat.] to force into concretions; as, to turn into curds as *coagulated* maſſes.

To Coa'gulate, *verb neut.* to run into concretions; as, the milk *coagulates.*

Coagula'tion [*coagulazione*, It. of *coagulatio*, Lat.] 1. Is the condenſing or thickening of a fluid matter, without its loſing any of the ſenſible Parts, which caus'd its fluidity; as, in blood, milk, *&c.* 2. The body formed by coagulation. The ſubſtance of *coagulations* is not merely ſaline. *Arbuthnot.*

Coagulation [with chemiſts] is a giving a conſiſtence to liquids, by drawing out ſome part of them in vapours by the means of fire; or elſe by mingling liquors of a different nature together.

Coagulation [in chemical writers] is expreſſed by theſe characters H. E.

Coa'gulative [from to *coagulate*] having the power of cauſing coagulation. Boyle uſes it.

Coa'gulator [from to *coagulate*] that which cauſes coagulation. *Coagulators* of the humours are thoſe things which expel the moſt fluid parts, as in the caſe of incraſſating. *Arbuthnot.*

Coa'gulum, Lat. whatever ſerves to coagulate or join things together.

Coagulum [with ſurgeons] the thick part of the blood, that floats in the ſerum, when it is cold.

To Coaks, to fawn upon, to flatter, to ſooth. See To Coax.

Coal [col, Sax. and Teut. kole, Du. kohle, Ger. kul, Dan. koli, Su.] 1. A mineral fuel, a black, ſulphureous, inflammable matter. One ſpecies of pitcoal is called cannel or canob *coal*, which is found in the northern counties. 2. The cinder of burnt wood; charcoal. 3. Fire any thing inflamed; as, a *coal* of fire.

To Coal [from the noun] 1. To burn wood to charcoal. Fetching wood when it is *coaled.* *Carew.* 2. To delineate with a coal. He *coal'd* out rhimes upon the wall. *Camden.*

To blow the Coals, to raiſe differences between perſons.

Coal black, *adj.* [of *coal* and *black*] black in the higheſt degree; of the colour of a coal.

Coal-box [of *coal* and *box*] a box to carry coals to the fire.

Coal *Fire*, a heap or pile of fire-wood for ſale; ſo much as will make a load of coals when burnt.

Coal-mine [of *coal* and *mine*] a coal-pit.

Coal *Mouſe*, a bird.

Coal-pit [of *coal* and *pit*] a pit made in the earth, out of which coals are dug.

Coal-stone [of *coal* and *ſtone*] a ſort of cannel coal. *Coalſtone* flames eaſily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward.*

Coal-work [of *coal* and *work*] a coalery.

Coa'lery [of *coal*] a place where coals are dug.

To Coale'sce [*coaleſco*, Lat.] 1. To unite in maſſes, by a ſpontaneous approximation to each other; as, vapours *coaleſce* and conſtitute globules. 2. To grow together, to join.

Coale'scence, or Coale'scency [with philoſophers] a cleaving or uniting together of the ſmall fine particles of matter that compoſe any natural body.

Coalescence [with ſurgeons] the cloſing of a wound; the growing together again of any parts, which were before ſeparated.

Coali'tion [*coalitus*, of *coaleſco*, Lat. union in one maſs] a reunion, or growing together of parts before ſeparated. Theſe ſquander'd atoms ſhould convene and unite into great maſſes; without ſuch a *coalition*, the chaos muſt have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

Coa'ltern [*coalternus*, Lat.] reciprocal, mutual, being by turns.

Coaltern *Fevers*, are ſuch as when two come together periodically, the one invades, as the other goes off alternately.

Coa'ly [of *coal*] containing coal, full of coal. *Coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milton.*

Coa'mings *of the Hatches* [in a ſhip] are the planks or frame which raiſes the hatches above the decks.

Coan [of the iſland of Coos] is often applied to Hippocrates, or any thing that relates to him or his writings, it being the place of his birth.

To Coa'rct [of *coacto*, Lat.] 1. To ſtraiten, to confine into a narrow compaſs. 2. To contract power. If a man *coarcts* himſelf to the extremity of an act, he muſt blame and impute it to himſelf, that he thus *coarcted* and ſtraitened himſelf. *Ayliffe.*

Coarcta'tion, Lat. [from *coarct*] 1. A ſtraitening or preſſing together, confinement, reſtraint to a narrow place. The greateſt winds if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an interior ſound. *Bacon.* 2. Contraction of any ſpace. Straiten the artery never ſo much, provided the ſides of it do not meet, the veſſel will continue to beat below or beyond the *coarctation. Ray.* 3. Reſtraint of liberty. Election is oppos'd not only to coaction, but alſo to *coarctation* or determination to one. *Brambal.*

Coarse. 1. Not ſeparated from impurities or baſer parts, not fine.

I feel
Of what *coarſe* metal you are moulded. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Not ſoft or fine. Uſed of cloath, the threads of which are large. 3. Rude, rough of manners, uncivil. 4. Groſs, not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarſer* tie of human law,
That binds their peace. *Thomſon.*

5. Inelegant, rude, unpoliſhed. Praiſe of Virgil is againſt myſelf, for preſuming to copy, in my *coarſe* Engliſh, his beautiful Expreſſions. *Dryden.* 6. Unfiniſh'd, unaccompliſhed by art, or education. Practical rules may be uſeful to ſuch as are remote from advice, and to *coarſe* practitioners. *Arbuthnot.* 7. Mean, not nice, not elegant, vile.

Ill conſort, and a *coarſe* perfume,
Diſgrace the delicacy of a feaſt. *Roſcommon.*
A *coarſe* and uſeleſs dunghill weed. *Otway.*

Coa'rsely, *adv.* 1. Without fineneſs, without refinement. 2. Meanly, not elegantly. John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarſely* and poorly. *Brown.* 3. Rudely, not civilly. The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarſely* uſed. *Dryden.* 4. Inelegantly. The rudiments of Virgil's poetry *coarſely* tranſlated, which yet retains ſome beauties of the author. *Dryden.*

Coa'rseness [of *coarſe*] 1. Impurity, unrefined ſtate; as the *coarſeneſs* of glaſs. *Bacon.* 2. Roughneſs, want of fineneſs. 3. Groſſneſs, want of delicacy. 'Tis with friends (pardon the *coarſeneſs* of the illuſtration) as with dogs in couples; they ſhould be of the ſame ſize. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. Roughneſs, rudeneſs of manners.

A baſe wild olive he remains:
The ſhrub the *coarſeneſs* of the clown retains. *Garth.*

5. Meanneſs, want of nicety. Conſider the penuriouſneſs of the Hollanders, the *coarſeneſs* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

Coast [*côte*, Fr. *coſta*, It. and Sp. kuſt, Du. cüſte, Ger.] 1. The edge of the land next the ſea, the ſea-ſhore; it is not uſed for the banks of leſs waters; as, the Holland *coaſt.* 2. It ſeems to be taken by Newton for ſide [*coſte*, or *cote*, Fr.] Some virtue lodged in ſome ſides of the cryſtal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coaſt* of unuſual refraction, otherwiſe the rays would not be refracted towards that *coaſt*, rather than any other *coaſt. Newton.* 3. *The coaſt is clear.* A proverbial expreſſion. The danger is over, the enemy are marched off. Seeing that the *coaſt was clear*, Zolmane diſmiſſed Muſidorus. *Sidney.*

Coast [of *coſta*, Lat. the ribs] a breaſt and neck of lamb, mutton, veal, *&c.*

To Coast, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to ſail along by the ſea-coaſt, within ſight of land.

Steer my veſſel with a ſteady hand,
And *coaſt* along the ſhore in ſight of land. *Dryden.*

To Coast, *verb act.* to ſail by, or near to. Entertainment we found in *coaſting* it. *Addiſon.*

Coa'ster [from *coaſt*] he that ſails near the ſhore.

In our ſmall ſkiff we muſt not launch too far,
We here but *coaſters*, not diſcoverers are. *Dryden.*

Coa'sting, ſailing within ſight of land, or withing ſoundings between them.

Coasting [with huſbandmen] is the tranſplanting trees, and planting the ſame ſide to the ſouth, weſt, eaſt, *&c.* which ſtood that way where it grew before.

Coat [cote, Sax. kot, Du.] a fold for ſheep; alſo a hut for cattle.

Coat [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, It.] 1. A garment worn commonly uppermoſt. 2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy, the lower part of a woman's dreſs. 3. The habit or veſture, as demonſtrative of the office. Men of his *coat* ſhould be minding their prayers. *Swift.* 4. The hair or fur of a beaſt; as, a horſe's *coat.* 6. The outſide of fruit. 7. A thin covering laid or done over any thing; as, a *coat* of fine mould, *&c.* 8. That on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed; as, a *coat* armour, a *coat* of arms.

Coat [of cot, Sax. kot, Du. kante, L. Ger. an hut, a cottage, *&c.*] denotes that the place, to which it is added, was denominated from a cottage, *&c.* in that place.

Coat *of Mail*, a piece of armour made in the form of a ſhirt, and wrought over with many iron rings.

Coat [in a ſhip] is pieces of canvas done over with tar, put about the maſt at the partners; and alſo about the pump at the decks, that no water may go down there.

Coat [with anatomiſts] a membranous cover of any part of the body; as, the *coats* of the eyes, arteries, veins, nerves, *&c.*

To Coat [from the ſubſt.] to cover, to inveſt, to overſpread; as, to *coat* a retort.

To Coax, to wheedle, to humour, to flatter; a low word. She was muzzling and *coaxing* the child; its a good dear, ſays ſhe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Coa'xer [from *coax*] he who coaxes or wheedles.

Cob [a word often uſed in the compoſition of low terms, corrupted from cop, Sax. kopf, Ger.] the head, or top.

Cob, a rich miſer; alſo a foreign coin.

Cob [coppe, Sax.] a ſea-fowl, called alſo ſea-cob.

Cob, a forced harbour for ſhips; as, the *cob* of lime in Dorſetſhire.

Cob, a Spaniſh coin, the ſame as a piaſter.

Coba'les, a ſort of dœmons in human ſhape, who were called ſatyrs, and ſaid to be attendants of Bacchus.

Co'balt, or Coba'ltum [in medicine] a ſort of mineral of a blackiſh colour, or rather grey, ſhining ſtone, and a cauſtic quality; it conſiſts of ſilver and arſenic. The arſenical part being exhaled, leaves behind it a metalline calx; its fumes are violently poiſonous, and affects the lungs. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England. From cobalt are produced the three ſorts of arſenic, white, yellow, and red, as alſo zaffre and ſmalt. *Cobalt* is plentifully impregnated with arſenic, contains copper, and ſome ſilver. Being ſublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: theſe German mineraliſts call zaffre. *Woodward.*

To Co'bble [propably of kobbelen, Du. or kobler, Dan. and that of *copulo*, Lat. to join together] 1. To do work bunglingly, generally uſed of ſhoes. 2. To do or make any thing clumſily, or unhandily. Give the baſe poets back their *cobbled* rhimes. *Dryden.*

Co'blentz, a large city of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Triers, and circle of the Lower Rhine, ſituated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moſelle, 52 miles north-eaſt of Triers, and 36 ſouth of Cologne.

A Co'bbler [kobler, Dan. to mend ſhoes] a mender of old ſhoes; alſo a bungling workman in general. In reſpect of a fine workman, I am, but as you would ſay, a *cobbler. Shakeſpeare.*

Cobbler keep to your laſt. Lat. *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam.* Fr. *Chacun a ſon metier.* (Every one to his trade.) The known ſtory of Apelles, who would not ſuffer the cobler to judge of his picture beyond the ſlipper, gave riſe to this proverb.

Co'blingness [of kobler, Dan.] bunglingneſs.

Co'birons [of *cob* and *iron*] irons with a knob at the upper end; as, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon.*

Cobi'shop [of *con* and *biſhop*] a coadjutant biſhop. *Ayliffe* uſes it.

Co'blon, a port-town of the hither India, ſituated on the Coromandel-coaſt, 12 miles ſouth of Fort St. George.

Co'bnut [of *cob* and *nut*] 1. A ſpecies of hazel. 2. Childrens game; the conquering nut.

Cob'swan [of *cob* and *ſwan*] the head or leading ſwan.

I'm not taken
With a *cobſwan. Ben Johnſon.*

Cobs, balls or pellets with which fowls are crammed.

Co'bweb [kopweb, Du.] 1. A web made by ſpiders, very probably anciently called *cobs.* 2. Any ſnare or trap, implying inſiduouſneſs and weakneſs.

A Cobweb [or trivial ſlight] pretence. A certain noted clergyman preaching againſt the diſpenſation allowed quakers from taking an oath, and mentioning the act of parliament which authoris'd it, called it a *cobweb* argument.

Co'ca, or Co'quia [old law] a cogger or ſmall boat.

Co'cacle [about Shrewſbbury] a device for fiſhing, made of ſallow-twigs, ſplit and covered next the water with an ox-hide, in which the fiſherman ſits, rows with one hand, and manages his net, or any other fiſhing tackle, with the other.

Co'cao *Nut*, or Ca'cao *Nut*, an Indian nut, of which chocolate is made. See Cacao.

Cocci'ferous [of *cocus*, a grain or berry, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] all ſuch plants of trees that bear berries.

Cocci'gis *Os*, or Co'ccyx [in anatomy] a cartilaginous kind of bone joined to the extremity of the os ſacrum, ſo named, becauſe in ſhape it is ſomething like a cuckow's bill.

Co'ccism, the old, ſilly tune of a cuckow.

Coch [in doctor's bill] ſtands for *cochleare*, i. e. a ſpoonful.

Co'chin, a port-town of India, on the Malabar coaſt, about 100 miles ſouth of Calicut. Here the Dutch have a factory, and a very ſtrong fort.

Co'chin-China, a kingdom of India, bounded by the kingdom of Tonquin on the north, by the Indian ocean on the eaſt and ſouth, and by the kingdom of Cambodia on the weſt. It is upwards of 400 miles long, and 150 broad, producing chiefly ſilk and rice.

Cochine'al [*cochinilla*, Sp. a woodhouſe] an inſect gathered upon the opuntia and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

Cochineal *Grain*, is a red berry growing in America, found in a fruit, reſembling that of the cochineal-tree or *tonna*, the firſt ſhoots produce a yellow flower, the point whereof, when ripe, opens with a cleft of three or four inches. This fruit is full of kernels or grains, which fall on the leaſt agitation, and which the Indians carefully gather up; eight or ten of theſe fruits yield about an ounce of grain. This berry yields a dye almoſt as beautiful as that of the inſect, and is ſo like it, that a perſon may eaſily be deceived in them.

Co'chlea [with anatomiſts] the cavity or hollow part of the ear, reſembling the ſhell of a ſnail.

Cochlea [in mechanics] a ſcrew, one of the ſix mechanic powers; it is a ſtrait cylinder furrowed ſpiral-wiſe; if the furrowed ſurface be convex, the ſcrew is ſaid to be male: if concave, it is called a female ſcrew. Where motion is to be generated, the male and female ſcrew are always joined; that is, whenever the ſcrew is to be uſed as a ſimple engine or mechanical power, when joined with an axis in *peritrochio*, there is no occaſion for a female; but in that caſe it becomes part of a compound engine. See Screw.

Cochlea [in architecture] a winding ſtair-caſe. See Climax; and read there, *gradatio, i. e.* a *gradual riſe* or *aſcending*, by ſteps, from one thing to another.

Cochlea're, Lat. [a ſpoon, in medicine] a ſpoonful.

Cochlea'ria, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb ſpoon-wort or ſcurvy-graſs.

Co'chleary, [*adj.* of *cochlea*, Lat. a ſcrew] having the form of a ſcrew. Wreathy ſpires and *cochleary* turnings. *Brown.*

Co'chleated [of *cochlea*, Lat. a ſcrew] having a ſcrew form; as, ſtones of a *cochleated* figure. *Woodward.*

To Cock, *verb act.* [from *cock*] 1. To ſet erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head. Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears. *Gay.* 2. To ſet up the hat with an air of petulance, and pertneſs. An alert young fellow *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his. *Addiſon.* 3. To mould the form of a hat. 4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for diſcharge. 5. To raiſe hay, barley, *&c.* in ſmall heaps.

To Cock, *verb neut.* 1. To ſtrut, to look pert, or big. Every one *cocks* and ſtruts upon it. *Addiſon.* 2. To train up, or uſe fighting cocks. Cries out 'gainſt *cocking*, ſince he cannot bet. *Ben Johnſon.*

Cock, [*coc*, Fr. cocce, Sax. koch, Dan.] 1. The male to the hen. 2. The male of any ſmall birds; as, a *cock-ſparrow.* 3. The weathercock, that ſhews the direction of the wind by its turning. 4. A ſpout to let out water at will, by turning the ſtop. A little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glaſs. *Bacon.* 5. The notch of an arrow. 6. The gnomen of a dial. 7. That part of the lock of a gun, that holds the flint. 8. The wrought piece that covers the balance in a watch. 9. A conqueror, a leader, a governing man. The *cock* of the club. *Addiſon.* 10. *Cock-crowing*; a note of the time in the morning; as, the firſt *cock*, the ſecond *cock*. *Shakeſpeare.* 11. *Cock-boat*, a ſmall boat. They take view of all ſized *cocks*, barges, and fiſherboats. *Carew.* 12. A ſmall heap; as, a *cock* of barley. 13. The form of a hat [from the comb of a cock. *Johnſon*] as, the *cock* of a hat.

Every Cock is proud on his own dunghill.

Lat. *Gallus in ſuo ſterquilinio plurimùm poteſt.*

Fr. *Chien ſur ſon fumier eſt hardy.*

Sp. *Cada Gállo cánta* (crows) *en ſu muladar.* It is a ſign of cowardice, and by no means of true courage, when any one ſtruts, looks big or inſults, when he knows he is ſure of protection, or out of the reach of his antagoniſt.

Cock [with Her.] Guillim ſays of the cock, that as ſome account the hen the queen, and ſwallow or wagtail the lady, ſo may I term this knight among birds; being both of noble courage, and always prepared for the battle, having his comb for an helmet, his ſharp and hooked bill for a faulcheon to ſlaſh and wound his enemy, and, as a complete ſoldier, armed *cap-a-pe*, he has his legs armed with ſpurs, giving an example to the valiant ſoldier to expel danger by fight and not by flight.

The cock, ſay others, is the emblem of ſtrife, of quarrels, of haughtineſs and of victory, becauſe he rather chooſes to die than yield, and therefore he is called the bird of Mars.

He is likewiſe an emblem of jealouſy and vigilancy.

A Cock [hieroglyphically] ſignifies a noble diſpoſition of mind, there being no bird of a more generous and undaunted courage at the ſight of imminent danger.

Cock *of Hay* [*q. d.* cop, a heap] a ſmall heap of hay; properly, a cop of hay.

Cock *a Hoop* [*coque-a-hupe*, Fr. *i. e.* a cock with a coop-creſt or comb] ſtanding upon high terms, all upon the ſpur.

Cock *on Hoop* [*i. e.* the cock or ſpiggot being laid upon the hoop, and the barrel of ale ſtumm'd, *i. e.* drank out without intermiſſion] at the height of mirth and jollity.

Cock-fighting, the original of this ſport is ſaid to have derived from the Athenians, on the following occaſion: When Themiſtocles was marching his army to fight the Perſians, he by the way eſpying two cocks fighting, cauſed his army to behold them, and made the following ſpeech to them: *Behold, theſe do not fight for their houſhold-gods, for the monuments of their anceſtors, nor for glory, nor for liberty, nor ſafety of their children; but only becauſe the one will not give way to the other.* This ſo encouraged the Grecians, that they fought ſtrenuouſly, and obtained a victory over the Perſians; upon which cock-fighting was, by a particular law, ordained to be annually practiſed by the Athenians; and hence was the original of this ſport in England derived.

Cock-horse [of coc, in the language of the Brigantines, high] a high horſe, on horſeback triumphant, exulting.

Co'ckade [of *cock*] a ribbon worn in the hat.

Co'ckal, a ſort of play.

Cock-*Ale*, pleaſant drink, ſaid to be provocative.

Cock-*Bawd*, a pimp.

Cock-*Sure* [of *cock* and *ſure*] very ſure, confidently certain. In contempt. We ſteal, as in a caſtle, *cock-ſure*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'ckarouse [among the Virginian Indians] is one that has the honour to be of the king's council with relation to the affairs of the government, and has a great ſhare in the adminiſtration, and muſt paſs through the *huſkanau* before he can arrive at this honour, or be of the number of the great men. See Huskanau.

Co'ckatrice [*coquatris*, or *cocatrix*, Fr. *coccodrillo*, It. *cocadriz*, Sp. from *cock*, Eng. and aττeꞃ, Sax. a ſerpent. *Johnſon*] a kind of ſerpent, otherwiſe called a baſiliſk, ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg. They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cock-boat [of *cock* and *boat*] a ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip.

Cock-broth, broth made by boiling a cock.

Cocks-comb [with botaniſts] the herb alſo called yellow rattle-graſs, or louſewort.

Cockshead, a plant alſo called ſainſoin. It hath a papilionaceous flower, whoſe pointal becomes a creſted pod. It is an abiding plant, and eſteemed one of the beſt ſorts of fodder for cattle. *Miller.*

Cock-brained, giddy-brained, hair-brained, raſh.

Cock-*Feather* [in archery] that feather of the ſhaft that ſtands upright in due notching, and if it be not obſerved, the other feathers running on the bow will ſpoil the ſhot.

Cock-loft [probably of *cock high*, or גג, Heb. a roof, and *loft*] an upper loft or garret, the room over the garret, in which fowls are ſuppoſed to rooſt.

Cock-master [of *cock* and *maſter*] one that breeds game cocks. A *cock-maſter* bought a partridge, and turn'd it among the fighting cocks. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cock-match [of *cock* and *match*] cock-fight for a prize. Their tools will not ſo much as mingle together at a *cock-match*. *Addiſon.*

Cock-pit [of *cock* and *pit*] a place made for cocks to fight in. Now have I gain'd the *cock-pit* of the weſtern world, and academy of arms for many years. *Howel.*

Cock-pit [in a ſhip of war] is a place on the lower floor or deck behind the main capſtan, lying between the platform or orlope and the ſteward's room, where are ſubdiviſions or partitions for the purſer, the ſurgeon and his mates.

Cock-roads, a net for the catching of woodcocks.

Cock-roaches, a ſort of inſects.

Cocks [with mariners] are ſmall ſquare pieces of braſs with holes in them, which are put into the middle of large wooden ſhivers, to prevent them from ſplitting and galling by the pin of the block or pulley, on which they turn.

Cockshut [of *cock* and *ſhut*] the cloſe of the evening when poultry go to rooſt. About *cockſhut* time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cock-spur [of *cock* and *ſpur*] Virginian hawthorn, a ſpecies of medlar. Its large and beautiful flowers are produced in great bunches, and its fruit, which is ripe in autumn, grows in great cluſters, and is eſteemed good food for deer. *Miller.*

Cock-weed [with botaniſts] an herb, called alſo dittander or pepperwort.

Cock-swain, or Coxon [of a ſhip] an officer who has the charge of the cock-boat, barge or ſhallop, with all its furniture, and is in readineſs with all his crew to man the boat upon all occaſions; (of *coquet*, Fr. a ſmall boat, and *ſwain*, of ꞅpan, coᵹᵹꞅpaine, Sax. corruptly *coxon*.)

Cock-throppled *Horſe* [with farriers] a horſe whoſe thropple or wind-pipe is ſo long, that he cannot draw his breath with that eaſe that others do which are looſe throppled.

Cock's *Walk* [with *cock-fighters*] a place where a cock is bred, and where commonly no other cock comes.

To Cocker [*coqueliner*, Fr.] to cade, to fondle, to indulge. Moſt children are ſpoiled by *cockering* and tenderneſs. *Locke.*

Cocker [of *cock*] one ſkill'd in, or a great lover of the ſport of cock-fighting.

Co'ckermouth, a borough and ſea-port town of Cumberland, ſituated on the Iriſh ſea, and almoſt ſurrounded by the Cockar and Derent, the former of which divides it into two parts, which are communicated by a good ſtone bridge. It is 20 miles from Carliſle, 167 from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

Co'cket [probably of *cock*] briſk, malapert. A low word.

Cocket, or Coket, a cuſtom-houſe ſeal; alſo a parchment ſealed and delivered by the officers of the cuſtoms to merchants, as a warrant that their goods are entered. The greateſt profit did ariſe by the *cocket* of hides. *Davies.*

Cocket *Bread*, the fineſt ſort of wheaten bread.

Cocketta'ta *Lina* [in old law] wooll duly entered at the cuſtom-houſe, and cocketted or allowed to be exported.

Cockettum, or Cocketum, the office at the cuſtom-houſe where the goods to be exported are to be entered.

Co'cking *Cloth* [with fowlers] a frame made of coarſe canvas, about an ell ſquare, tanned, with two ſticks ſet acroſs to keep it out, having a hole to look out at, and to put the noſel of a ſhort gun through, for the ſhooting of pheaſants, *&c.*

Co'ckerel [of *cock*] a young cock bred for fighting.

Which of them firſt begins to crow?
The old cock?——the *cockerel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'ckish [of *cock*] wanton, uppiſh.

Co'ckishness, wantonneſs, uppiſhneſs,

Co'ckle [coccle, Sax. *coquille*, Fr. a ſmall ſhell, as of ſnails, or ſuch ſmall fiſhes] a weed that grows among corn, otherwiſe called corn-roſe; alſo a ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

Cockle *Stairs*, a ſort of winding ſtairs.

To Co'ckle, to pucker, to contract into wrinkles, as ſome cloth does, like a cockle-ſhell. Camblets *cockled* grain. *Gay.*

Co'ckled [of *cockle*] ſhelled, perhaps turbinated.

The tender horns of *cockled* ſnails. *Shakeſpeare.*'

Co'ckney [a word of which the original is much controverted. The French uſe an expreſſion, *païs de cocaigne*, for a country of dainties. *Paris eſt pour riche un pais de cocaigne. Boileau.* Of this word they are not able to ſettle the original. It appears, whatever was its firſt ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem.

Far in ſee by weſt ſpayng,
Is a lond yhote cocayng.

On which Dr. Hickes has this remark: *nunc coquin, coquine. Quæ olim apud Gallos otio gulæ & ventri deditos, ignavum, ignavam, deſidioſum, deſidioſam, ſegnem ſignificabant. Hinc urbanos utpote a ruſticis laboribus ad vitam ſedentariam, & quaſi deſidioſam avocatos pagani noſtri olim cokaignes, quod nunc ſcribitur cockneys vocabant. Et poeta hic noſter in monachos & moniales, ut ſegne genus hominum, qui deſidiæ dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinæ amatores erant, malevolentiſſime invehitur.* &c.] a nick-name commonly given to one born and bred in the city of London; ſome derive it from the tale of a citizen's ſon, who knew not the language of a cock, but called it neighing; others again of *coquin*, Fr. an idle perſon, citizens generally living a leſs active life than country people; others again from *cocker* or *fondle*.

For who is ſuch a *cockney* in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the ſouthern part. *Dorſet.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, and deſpicable citizen.

This great lubber the world will prove a *cockney*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'co, or Co'coa [*cacaotal*, Sp. and therefore more properly written *cacao*] an Indian tree reſembling a date tree, being a ſpecies of palm which is cultivated in moſt of the inhabited parts of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, but thought a native of the Maldives. The nut of this tree contains a ſweet liquor like milk or cream, and of a pleaſant taſte; the inner rhind of which may be eaten like artichokes, and of the outward are made large cables; and they make drinking bowls of the ſhell. The leaves of the tree are uſed for thatching their houſes, and are alſo wrought into baſkets and moſt other things that are made of oſiers in Europe. *Miller.*

Give me to drain the *cocoa*'s milky bowl. *Thomſon.*

Co'ckquean, or Co'tquean [q. *coqueman*, of *coqua*, Lat. a kitchin, or *coquine*, Fr.] a man that cots or acts the part of a cook among women, or concers himſelf in kitchin affairs.

Cocona'to, a town of Italy, in the province of Piedmont, about 23 miles eaſt of Turin. It is ſaid to be the birth-place of the famous Columbus, who diſcovered America.

Cocque't, Fr. a beau, a gallant, an amoroſo, or general lover; alſo a wanton maiden, who keeps ſeveral lovers in ſuſpence.

Co'ctible [*coctibilis*, Lat.] eaſy to be boiled.

Co'ctile [*coctilis*, Lat.] ſodden or baked, as a brick.

Coctilla'tion, Lat. a poaching; as, eggs, *&c.*

Co'ction [Fr. *cocione*, It. of *coctio*, Lat.] 1. The act of boiling. 2. In phyſic, a coction or reſolution of feveriſh matter. 3. A digeſtion in the ſtomach.

Cocyla, or Co'culum [in old law] a ſmall drinking cup in the ſhape of a boat.

Co'culus *Indicus*, a poiſonous narcotic berry, made uſe of by poachers to intoxicate fiſh, ſo that they may be taken out of the water with the hand; called alſo *baccæ piſcatoriæ*, *i. e.* fiſhers-berries.

Cod [codde, Sax. and Du. a pillow] as, pin-cod, a pin-cuſhion.

Cod [codda, Sax. *coſſe*, Fr.] the husk or ſhell of peaſe, beans, *&c.*

Where in full *cods* laſt year rich peaſe did grow. *May.*

Cod, or **Co'dfish** a kind of large ſea fiſh.

Codded, *part. adj.* [from *cod*] incloſed in a cod; as, *codded* grain.

Cods *Sounds*, certain inward parts of a cod-fiſh.

Cods [codde, Sax.] the teſtes, or rather the bag which contains them.

Cod-ware, grain or ſeed contained in cods, as beans, peaſe, *&c.*

Co'dders, gatherers of peaſe or peaſe-cods.

Cod's *Head*, the head of a cod-fiſh; alſo a fool, a block-head.

Cod-piece, the fore part or fore flap of a man's breeches.

To **Co'ddle** [of *coquo*, *coctulo*, Lat. *Skinner*, or cod, Sax.] to ſcald or parboil, to boil up ſlowly.

Co'ddy [coddiȝ, Sax.] having pods or ſhales, as peas, beans, *&c.*

Code [of *codex*, a book, of *caudex*, the trunk or timber of a tree, becauſe the books of the ancients were made of wood, and their leaves were ſomething like our table-books] a volume or book.

Code [among lawyers] a certain book or volume of the ancient Roman law. In old time, the pleas and anſwers of the lawyers were in looſe ſcrolls or ſheets of parchment or paper. Theſe the emperor Juſtinian, in the *ſixth* century, having collected and compiled into a book, called it *codex*, and ever ſince, this book, by way of eminence, has been called the *code*, and is accounted the ſecond volume of the Roman civil law, and contains twelve books.

The matter of it, eſpecially as to the firſt eight books, is pretty near the ſame with the *digeſts*; but in theſe things it differs, firſt, as to the ſtile, which is not ſo pure; ſecond, its method is not ſo accurate as that of the *digeſts*; thirdly, in that it diſcuſſes matters of more common uſe; whereas the more abſtruſe and ſubtle queſtions of the law are diſcuſſed in the *digeſts*, and there are the opinions of the ancient lawyers upon them, and ſo contains more polite, fine, witty arguing, than of uſe to the generality of mankind.

And for this reaſon Juſtinian compoſed the *code*, becauſe he found the *digeſts* in many places too fine and ſubtle for common uſe, and alſo very defective and imperfect, as not deciding many caſes that did daily occur.

This *code* was compiled from the anſwers and determinations of 56 emperors and their councils, many of which were learned and ſkilful lawyers, as the famous Papinianus and ſome others, from the time of the emperor Adrian to Juſtinian's own time. And in this *code* there are abundance of things fully and diſtinctly determined, which before were either omitted or too briefly handled.

The Theodoſian **Code**, is of good uſe to exlain the other code, which cannot well be underſtood without it. This was held in great eſteem, and was uſed in the weſtern parts of Europe for ſeveral hundred years, as Mr. Selden relates, after that law was in a manner diſuſed and forgotten; but now the Theodoſian code is alſo grown much out of uſe.

Articles they draw,
Large as the fields themſelves, and larger far
Than civil *codes* with all their gloſſes are. *Pope.*

Codex, the name given to a certain collection of eccleſiaſtical laws, aſcribed to a late Engliſh biſhop.

Co'dia [κωδεια, κωδια, Gr. with botaniſts] the top or head of any plant; but more eſpecially that of a poppy.

Co'dicil [*codicille*, Fr. *codicillo*, It and Sp. of *codicillus*, Lat.] a ſupplement to a will or other writing; eſpecially an addition to a teſtament, when any thing has been omitted which the teſtator would have added, explained, altered, or recalled.

To appoint her,
By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

Codi'lle [Fr. *codillo*, Sp.] a term at ombre, when the game is won againſt the player.

Trembles at th' approaching ill
Juſt in the jaws of ruin and *codille*. *Pope.*

Codi'niac [*codignac*, Fr. *cydoniatum*, Lat.] quiddeny or marmalade of Quinces.

Co'dlin, or **Co'dling** [of *coddle*, of cod, Sax.] an apple proper to be coddled or boiled, and mixed with milk.

Their entertainment at the height,
In cream and *codlings* rev'ling with delight. *King.*

Codosce'læ [Lat. according to Fallopius] venereal buboes in the groin.

Coe [with miners] a little lodgment they make for themſelves under ground, as they work lower and lower.

Coe'cum [in anatomy] the blind gut, the firſt of the thick inteſtines, ſo called becauſe made like a ſack, having but one aperture, which ſerves it both for entrance and exit. *Lat.*

Coe'fficacy [of *con* and *efficacia*, of *efficacis*, gen. of *efficax*, Lat.] the power of ſeveral things acting together to produce an effect. Brown uſes it.

Coeffi'ciency [of *coefficient*] the cauſing or bringing to paſs together with another; co-operation, the ſtate of acting together, to ſome ſingle end. The managing and carrying on of this work by the ſpirit's inſtrument *coefficiency*. *Glanville.*

Coeffi'cient, *ſubſt.* [*coefficiens*, of *con* and *efficiens*, Lat.] that which makes, cauſes, or brings to paſs, together with another.

Coefficient, *of any generating Term* [in fluxions] is the quantity which ariſes by dividing that term by the generating quantity.

Coefficient [with algebraiſts] the known quantity that is multiplied into any of the unknown terms of an equation.

Coefficients [in algebra] are numbers prefixed to letters or ſpecies, into which they are ſuppoſed to be multiplied; and therefore with ſuch letters, or with the quantities repreſented by them, they make a rectangle or product, coefficient production; whence the name; thus 6*ab* implies that the quantities repreſented by *a b*, are multiplied into the coefficient 6, and that out of theſe two the rectangle or product 6*ab* is formed.

Coe'lia [κοιλια, Gr. with anatomiſts] ſignifies any kind of original cavity in an animal body; and hence diſeaſes ſeated in the cavities or venters of the body, are called cœliac affections.

Coeliac [of κοιλια, Gr. the belly] of or belonging to the belly.

Coeliac *Artery* [with anatomiſts] is that which ariſes from the trunk of the aorta after it enters the abdomen, and ſpreads into two branches; the firſt on the right hand named gaſtrica dextra, and the other on the left, called ſplenica.

Coeliac *Paſſion*, a kind of flux or looſeneſs that ariſes from the indigeſtion or putrifaction of food in the ſtomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted ſtinking fleſh. *Quincy.*

Coeliac *Vein*, that which runs into the inteſtinum rectum, or blind gut.

Coeli'ginous [*cœligena*, of *cœlum*, heaven, and *colo*, Lat. to inhabit] heaven-born.

Coe'loma [κοιλωμα, Gr.] a hollow round ulcer in the tunica cornea, or horny coat of the eye. *Lat.*

Coe'lum [with anatomiſts] the cavity of the eye towards the corner. *Lat.*

Coe'metery [*cimetiére*, Fr. *cimiterio*, It *cementerio*, Sp. *cœmeterium*, Lat. of κοιμητηριον, of κοιμαω, Gr. to ſleep] a burying place, a church-yard.

Coe'mption [*coemptio*, Lat.] the action of buying up of things. Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for reſale. *Bacon.*

Coe'nobites [of κοινος, common, and βιος, life] a ſort of monks in the primitive chriſtian church, that had all things in common by way of religious converſation, in which they differed from the Anachorites, who retired from ſociety. Alſo in a modern ſenſe they are religious that live in a convent or community under certain rules.

Coeno'biarch [of κοινοβιαρχης, of κοινος, common, βιος, life, and αρχων, Gr.] a chief governor, the prior of a monaſtery.

Coeno'bitic [from *cænobites*] of or pertaining to cœnobites, or to the way of living in common.

Coe'noby [*cænobium*, Lat. of κοινος and βιος, Gr.] a ſtate of living in common or like monks, *&c.*

Coeno'se [*cænoſus*, of *cænum*, Lat. filth] filthy, muddy.

Coeno'sity [*cænoſitas*, Lat.] filthineſs, muddineſs.

Coenota'phium, or **Cenotaphium** [of κενος, empty, and ταφος, Gr. a ſepulchre] an empty tomb or monument, erected in honour of ſome illuſtrious perſon deceaſed, who periſhing by ſhipwreck in battle, or the like, his body could not be found to be depoſited in it. See **Cenotaph.**

Coe'qual [*coégal*, Fr. *coeguale*, It. *coæqualis*, of *con* and *æqualis*, Lat.] equal to one another, being in the ſame ſtate with another, as fellows and partners are.

Coequa'lity, or **Coe'qualness** [of *coequal*] the ſtate of being equal with.

To **Coe'rce** [*coerceo*, Lat.] to reſtrain, to keep in order by force, a term in the civil law. Ayliffe uſes it.

Coe'rcible [*coercibilis*, Lat.] 1. That may be held in or reſtrained. 2. That ought to be reſtrained.

Coe'rcion [of *coerce*] the act of reſtraining, a keeping in good order, penal reſtraint, check. Hale and South uſe it.

Coe'rcive [*coercitiſt*, Fr.] 1. That which has the power of laying reſtraint. 2. That which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment.

Coe'rciveness [of *coerce*] compulſiveneſs.

Coeru'leous [*cæruleus*, Lat. with botanic writers] of a blue colour.

Coe'sfeldt, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter, and circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Birkat, about 23 miles weſt of Munſter.

Coesse'ntial [of *con* and *eſſentialis*, of *eſſentia*, Lat.] partaking of the ſame eſſence. The Lord our God is but one God; in which indiviſible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himſelf; we glorify that conſubſtantial word, which is the Son; we bleſs and magnify that *coeſſential* ſpirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghoſt. *Hooker.*

Coessentia'lity, or **Coesse'ntialness** [of *coeſſential*] participation of the ſame eſſence.

Coeta'neous [*coetaneo*, It. of *con* and *ætas*, Lat.] 1. Of the ſame age with another. 2. Living together at the ſame time; ſometimes with *to* or *unto*. Eve was as old as Adam, and Cain, their ſon, *coetaneous unto* both. *Brown.*

Coeta'neousness [of *coetaneous*] the ſtate of being of the ſame age with.

Coete'rnal [*coeternel*, Fr. *coeterno*, It and Sp. of *con* and *æternus*, Lat.] being eternal to, with, or as well as another. Of the eternal *coeternal* beam. *Milton.* See **Coæternal.**

Coete'rnalness, or **Coete'rnity** [of *coeternal*] the ſtate of being eternal with another eternal being. The eternity of the Son's generation and his *coeternity* and conſubſtantiality with the Father. *Hammond.*

Coete'rnally [of *coeternal*] in a ſtate of equal eternity with another. *Coeternally* begotten Son. *Hooker.*

Coe'val, *adj.* [of *con* and *ævum*, Lat. an age] 1. Being of the ſame age or duration with another.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock
Coeval and new ſhorn. *Prior.*

2. Followed by *with*; as, *coeval with* mankind. 3. Sometimes by *to*. *Coeval to* mankind. *Hale.*

Coeval, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] a cotemporary. Pope uſes it.

Coe'vous [*coævus*, of *con* and *ævum*, Lat.] being of the ſame age; with *to*. South uſes it.

To **Coexi'st**, [of *con* and *exiſto*, Lat.] 1. To exiſt at the ſame time; as, ideas *coexiſting* together. *Locke.* 2. Having *with*. Duration, *with* which the motion never *coexiſted*. *Locke.*

Coeva'lity, the being of the ſame age or duration.

Coeur [Fr. in heraldry] as *party en cœur* ſignifies a ſhort line of partition in pale in the center of the eſcutcheon, which extends but a little way, much ſhort of top and bottom, and is there met by other lines, which form an irregular partition of the eſcutcheon. See Plate IV. Fig. 53.

Coexi'stence [of *con* and *exiſtens*, Lat.] exiſtence at the ſame time with another; having *to*. The real *coexiſtence* of that thing *to* that motion. *Locke.* 2. More commonly *with*. The being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexiſtence with* him. *Grew.*

Coexi'stent [of *con* and *exiſtens*, Lat.] 1. Having an exiſtence togeer at the ſame time; with *to*. It is not requiſite that a thing ſhould *coexiſtent to* the motion we meaſure by. *Locke*. 2. Sometimes *ith*. *Coexiſtent with* the motions of the great bodies of the univerſe. *cke*.

To **Coexte'nd** [of *con* and *extendo*, Lat.] to extend to the ſame pace or duration with another. Every motion is *coextended* with the ody moved. *Grew*.

Coexte'nsion [of *coextend*] the act or ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace or duration with another. Some analogy at leaſt of *coextenſion* with my body. *Hale*.

Co'ffee [*choawa*, Arab. pronounced *caheu* by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs] a ſpecies of Arabic jeſſamine. It is found to ſucceed as well in the Caribbee iſlands as in its native place of growth, Mocha, in Arabia Felix. The berry brought from the Levant is moſt eſteemed, and the berry when ripe is as hard as horn. *Miller*. Alſo a ſort of a drink made of the berry, very familiar in Europe. Some refer the invention of coffee to the Perſians, from whom it was learned in the 15th century. Thevenot, the traveller, was the firſt who brought it into France; and a Greek, called Paſqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in 1652, to make his coffee, firſt ſet up the profeſſion of coffee-man; tho' ſome ſay Dr. Harvey had uſed coffee before. *Chambers*. They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the ſame name, as black as ſoot, of a ſtrong ſcent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it: this drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digeſtion. *Bacon*.

Coffee-house [of *coffee* and *houſe*] a houſe of entertainment, where coffee is ſold, and the gueſts are ſupplied with news-papers.

Coffee-man [of *coffee* and *man*] one that keeps a coffee-houſe. Addiſon uſes it.

Coffee-pot [of *coffee* and *pot*] the covered pot in which coffee is made and boiled.

Co'ffer [coꝼꝼeꞃ, Sax. *coffre*, Fr. *cofre*, Sp. and Port. *coffano*, It. koffer, Du. coffer, Ger.] 1. A cheſt or trunk, generally for keeping of money; as, to fill one's *coffers*. 2. Treaſure. Without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*. *Bacon*. 3. A long ſquare box, or trough, in which tin ore is broken to pieces in a ſtamping mill.

Coffer [in fortification] a hollow trench or lodgment cut acroſs a dry ditch, from ſix to ſeven feet deep, and from ſixteen to eighteen broad: the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raiſed two feet above the level of the moat, which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and ſerves as a parapet with embraſures.

Coffer [with architects] the lowermoſt part of a cornice, or a ſquare depreſſure or ſinking in each interval, between the modillion of the Corinthian cornice, uſually filled with a roſe, pomegranate, or other inrichment.

To **Co'ffer** [from the *ſubſt*.] to treaſure up in cheſts. Treaſure, as a war might draw forth, ſo a peace ſucceeding might *coffer* up. *Bacon*.

Co'fferer [in the king's houſhold] the ſecond officer next under the comptroller, who has the overſight of the other officers, and pays them their wages.

Co'ffin [coꝼe, Sax. a hole, a coffer, a cheſt, or perhaps of *coffano*, It.] a caſe or box, commonly of wood, to put a dead body in, in order to burial; alſo a mould of paſte for a pie.

Coffin [of a horſe] is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin-bone, the ſole and the fruſh.

Coffin-bone [of a horſe] is a ſmall ſpongy bone, incloſed in the middle of the hoof, and poſſeſſing the whole form of the foot.

Coffin *of Paper*, a triangular pieee, ſuch as grocers put up pepper, *&c*. in form of a cone.

To **Coffin** [from the *ſubſt*.] to incloſe in a coffin.

Let me lie
In priſon, and here be *coffin'd* when I die. *Donne*.

Coffin-*Maker* [of *coffin* and *make*] one who makes coffins.

To **Cog**, *verb act*. [a word of uncertain original; but, by Skinner, derived from *coqueliner*, Fr.] 1. To flatter, to uſe adulatory ſpeeches. *Cog* their hears from them, and come home belov'd. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To obtrude by falſehood. I have *cogged* in the word to ſerve my turn. *Stillingfleet*. 3. With milwrights, to fix cogs in a wheel.

To **Cog** *a Die*, to ſecure it ſo as to direct its fall, in order to produce the number deſired.

But then my ſtudy was to *cog* the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky ſice. *Dryden*.

To **Cog**, *verb neut*. to lye; to wheedle. Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate. *Shakeſpeare*.

Cog. 1. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel. 2. A ſort of boat uſed on the river Humber.

Co'gency, *ſubſt*. [from *cogent*] force, ſtrength, power of conviction.

Co'gent, *adj*. [*cogens*, Lat.] forcible, convincing, powerful, reſiſtleſs. Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior*.

Co'gently, *adv*. [from *cogent*] forcibly, in an irreſiſtible manner.

Coge'nde, a city of Tartary, in Aſia, remarkable for its commerce in muſk. Lat. 41° N. Long. 74° E.

Co'gga, or **Co'ggo** [in old law] a ſort of ſea-veſſel or ſhip, a cockboat.

Co'gger [from *to cog*] one that flatters or wheedles.

Co'gglestone [*cuogolo*, It.] a ſmall pebble, a little ſtone. *Skinner*.

Co'gitable [*cogitabilis*, of *cogito*, Lat. to think] that may be thought on.

Cogi'tabund [*cogitabundo*, Sp. *cogitabundus*, Lat.] full of thoughts, deeply thoughtful.

Cogita'tion [*cogitazione*, It. of *cogitatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of thinking, thought, the reflection of the mind, purpoſe, reflection previous to action. *Cogitations* vaſt and irregular. *Bacon*. 2. Meditation.

Fix'd in *cogitation* deep. *Milton*.

Cogitation [with the Carteſians] whatever a man experiences in himſelf, and of which he is conſcious; as all the operations of the underſtanding, will, imagination, and ſenſes.

Cogita'tive [*cogitativus*, of *cogito*, Lat.] 1. Having the power of thought or reflection; as, a *cogitative* ſubſtance we call ſpirit and ſoul. *Bentley*. 2. Thoughtful, given to deep meditation. By nature more *cogitative*. *Wotton*.

Cogna'tion [*cognatio*, Lat.] 1. Kindred, deſcent from the ſame original. Vices of near *cognation* to ingratitude. *South*. 2. Relation, participation of the ſame nature. Cauſes of no *cognation*. *Brown*.

Cognation [in civil law] the line of parentage between males and females, both deſcended from the ſame father.

Co'gni, the capital of Caramania, in the Leſſer Aſia, anciently called Iconium, about 250 miles ſouth of Conſtantinople.

Co'gnisable [*conniſſable*, Fr.] 1. That falls under judicial notice; as, *cogniſable* to the law. 2. Proper to be tried or examined. *Cogniſable* both in the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular courts. *Ayliffe*.

Co'gnisance, or **Cognizance** [*connoiſſance*, Fr. *conoſcenſa*, It. *cognitio*, Lat. knowledge] judicial notice, trial, judicial authority. *Cognizance* of the law. *Addiſon*.

Cognisance, a badge by which any one is known particularly, a badge of arms on a ſerving man, or waterman's ſleeve, ſhewing that he belongs to a particular maſter or ſociety. Livery coats with *cognizances*. *Bacon*. Theſe were the proper *cognizances* and coat-arms of the tribes. *Brown*.

Cognisance [in heraldry] ſignifies the ſame as creſt, which in any atchievement helps to marſhal, and ſet off a coat of arms.

Cognisance [in law] ſometimes is uſed to ſignify the confeſſion of a thing done, an acknowledgment of a fine; alſo an audience or hearing a matter judicially.

Cognisance *of a Plea* [in law] is a privilege granted by the king to a city or town corporate, to hold a plea of all contracts and of land within the bounds of the franchiſe; ſo that if any perſon is impleaded upon ſuch an account at the king's or mayor's court, or the court of the bailiff of ſuch franchiſe, he may aſk cognizance of the plea, *i. e*. that the matter may be determined before them.

Cognise'e, or **Connise'e** [a law term] the perſon to whom a fine is acknowledged.

Cogniso'r, or **Conniso'r**, one who acknowledges or paſſes a fine of lands or tenements to another.

Cogni'tio *Præjudicialis* [in civil law] is a debating of a point that happens accidentally before the principal cauſe can have an end. *Lat*.

Cogni'tion [*cognitio*, of *cognoſco*, Lat. to know] knowledge, complete conviction.

Cognitio'nibus *Admittendis*, a writ to a juſtice or other perſon, who has power to take a fine, and having actually taken an acknowledgment of it, defers to certify it into the court of common-pleas, requiring him to do it.

Co'gnitive [*cognitus*, Lat.] having the power of knowing. Unleſs the underſtanding employ its *cognitive* or apprehenſive power about theſe terms, there can be no actual apprehenſion of them. *South*.

Cogno'minal, *adj*. [*cognominis*, gen. of *cognomen*, Lat.] having the ſame name. Brown uſes it ſubſtantively, or as an adjective elliptically. Nor does the dog-fiſh at ſea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or name-ſake in the heavens. *Brown*.

Cognomina'tion [of *cognomen*, Lat.] 1. A ſurname, the name of a family. 2. A name ſuper-added from any accident or quality. Pompey deſerved the name Great: Alexander, of the ſame *cognomination*, was generaliſſimo of Greece. *Brown*.

Cogno'scence [*connoiſſance*, Fr. *conoſcenza*, It. of *cognoſco*, Lat.] knowledge; the ſtate or act of knowing.

Cogno'scible [*cognoſco*, Lat.] that may be known, being the object of knowledge. Matters intelligible and *cognoſcible* in things natural. *Hale*.

Cogno'scitive [*cognoſcitivo*, It.] pertaining to knowledge.

Co'grital *Line* [in fortification] a line drawn from the angle of the centre to that of the baſtion.

Cog-men, dealers in cog ware.

Cog-ware, coarſe cloths, anciently uſed in the north of England.

Cogue, a ſmall cup or dram of brandy. In Scotland, a ſmall wooden veſſel ſtaved and hooped.

To **Cogue**, to drink brandy.

To **Coha'bit** [*cohabitàr*, Sp. *cohabito*, Lat.] 1. To dwell with another in the ſame place. The captivated ark foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South*. 2. To live together as man and wife do. He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a deſign to cohabit with her as ſuch. *Fiddes*.

Coha'bitant [of *cohabit*] one who inhabits with another. The Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants*. *Decay of Piety*.

Coha'bitance, or **Cohabita'tion** [Fr. of *cohabito*, of *con*, and *habito*, Lat. to dwell] 1. The act or ſtate of cohabiting or dwelling with another. 2. The ſtate of living together as huſband and wife. It could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation* and actual conſummation. *Bacon*.

Co'heir [*coheritier*, It. *coerede*, Fr. of *cohæres*, Lat.] a joint-heir with another: one of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided. Married perſons, widows, and virgins, are all coheirs in the inheritance of Jeſus. *Taylor*.

Cohei'ress [of *coheir*] a female joint-heir with another female.

To **Cohe're** [*cohæreo*, Lat.] 1. To ſtick or cleave to.

All their centre found,
Hung to the goddeſs, and *coher'd* around. *Pope*.

2. To be well connected, to follow regularly in the order of diſcourſe.

Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wiſhing.
Shakeſpeare.

3. To hang together well, to agree.

Cohe'rence, or **Cohe'rency** [*coerenza*, It. *cohærentia*, of *con*, and *hæreo*, Lat. to ſtick] 1. A ſticking, ſtate of cleaving or hanging together. That ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together, ſo that they reſiſt divulſion and ſeparation. *Quincy*. Degrees between extreme fixedneſs and *coherency*, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion. *Bentley*. 2. Connection, dependency, the relation of things to one another, an agreement. Why between ſermons and faith ſhould there be that *coherence* which cauſes have with their uſual effects? *Hooker*. 3. The texture of a diſcourſe, by which one part follows another

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PLATE IV. Facing Coining

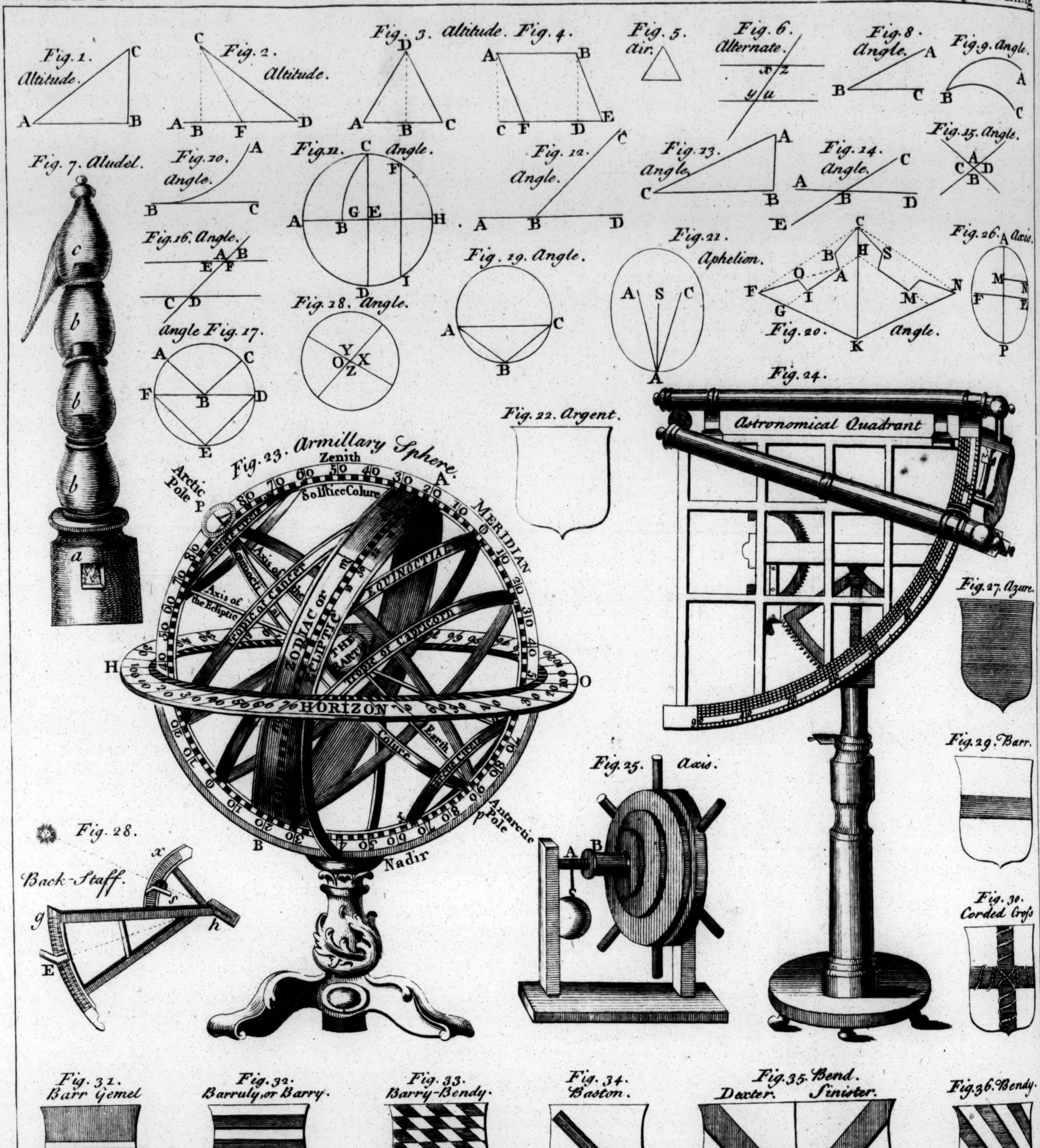

Fig. 1. Altitude. Fig. 2. Altitude. Fig. 3. Altitude. Fig. 4. Fig. 5. Air. Fig. 6. Alternate. Fig. 8. Angle. Fig. 9. Angle. Fig. 7. Aludel. Fig. 10. Angle. Fig. 11. Angle. Fig. 12. Angle. Fig. 13. Angle. Fig. 14. Angle. Fig. 15. Angle. Fig. 16. Angle. Angle Fig. 17. Fig. 28. Angle. Fig. 19. Angle. Fig. 21. Aphelion. Fig. 20. Angle. Fig. 26. Axis. Fig. 24. Fig. 22. Argent. Fig. 23. Armillary Sphere. Fig. 28. Back-Staff. Fig. 25. Axis. Fig. 27. Azure. Fig. 29. Barr. Fig. 30. Corded Cross. Fig. 31. Barr Gemel. Fig. 32. Barruly, or Barry. Fig. 33. Barry-Bendy. Fig. 34. Baston. Fig. 35. Bend. Dexter. Sinister. Fig. 36. Bendy. Fig. 37. Bevile. Fig. 38. Bezants. Fig. 39. Billets. Fig. 40. Bordure. Fig. 41. Bottony. Fig. 42. Braced. Fig. 43. Calvary Cross. Fig. 44. Checky. Fig. 45. Clarion. Fig. 46. Chevrette. Fig. 47. Cheveaux de Frize. Fig. 48. Chevron. Fig. 49. Chief. Fig. 50. Coining. Fig. 51. Cleche. Fig. 52. Camera Obscura. Fig. 53. Coeur.

J. Mynde sc.

A B C D E F
x z y u
a b c
Zenith
Arctic Pole
Solstice Colure
Meridian
Axis of the Ecliptic
Tropic of Cancer
Zodiac or Ecliptic
Equinoctial
The Earth
Tropic of Capricorn
Horizon
Antarctic Pole
Nadir
H O P B
Astronomical Quadrant
g h x s E
A B S C G H I K M N O P
E I G H F K V D B C A

another regularly and naturally. 4. Conſiſtency in reaſoning or relating, ſo that one part does not contradict or deſtroy the other. *Coherence* of diſcourſe, and a direct tendency of all the parts to the argument in hand. *Locke.*

Cohe'rent [*coerente*, It. of *cohærens*, Lat.] 1. Striking together, ſo as to reſiſt ſeparation. Coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or leſs *coherent*. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Suitable to ſomething elſe, regularly adapted.

Inſtruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit ſo lawful,
May prove *coherent*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Conſiſtent, not contradictory to itſelf, agreeing together. A *coherent* thinker, and a ſtrict reaſoner. *Watts.*

Cohe'rent *Diſcourſes*, are ſuch diſcourſes in which there is a connexion and agreement between their parts.

Coherent *Propoſitions*, ſuch as have ſome relation or agreement one with another.

Cohe'sion [*cohæſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſticking or cleaving together. 2. The ſtate of union, the ſtate of inſeparability. What cauſe of their *coheſion* can you find. *Blackmore.* 3. Connection, dependence. Ideas that have no natural *coheſion*, come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Cohesion *of the Parts of Matter* [with philoſophers] is a certain quality from whence ſoever it ariſes, by which the parts of all ſolid bodies adhere or ſtick cloſe to one another.

Cohe'sive [from *to cohere*] having the power of ſticking to another, and of reſiſting ſeparation.

Cohe'siveness [of *coheſive*] coheſive quality, the quality of reſiſting ſeparation.

To Cohi'bit [of *cohibeo*, Lat.] to reſtrain, to hinder.

To Co'hobate, *verb act.* To pour any diſtilled liquor upon the remaining or freſh matter, and diſtil it over again.

Cohoba'tion [from *cohobate*; with chemiſts] a repeated diſtillation by pouring the liquor on again upon the dregs remaining in the veſſel, or upon freſh ingredients of the ſame kind, commonly performed to open mixed bodies, or to render ſpirits volatile.

Co'hort [*cohorte*, Fr. and Sp. *coorte*, It. *cohors*, Lat.] 1. A band of ſoldiers among the Romans, ordinarily conſiſting of 500 men, or the tenth part of a legion. The Romans levied *cohorts*, companies, and enſigns. *Camden.* 2. In poetical language, a body of warriors.

The *cohort* bright
Of watchful *cherubim*. *Milton.*

Cohorta'tion [*cohortatio*, Lat.] an exhortation or encouraging by words.

Coif [*coeffe*, Fr. from *cofea* for *cucufa*, low Lat.] a ſort of hood or cap for the head; a woman's head-dreſs.

Serjeants of the Coif, a title of ſerjeants at law, given them from the wearing a coif on their heads. Of the degree of the *coif*. *Bacon.* A brother of the *coif*. *Temple.*

Coi'fed [from *coif*] wearing a coif.

Coi'ffure [*coeffure*, Fr.] 1. A coif or head-dreſs. I am highly pleaſed with the *coiffure* now in faſhion. *Addiſon.* 2. The badge of a ſerjeant at law.

Coigne, an Iriſh word. Deſmond began that extortion of *coigne*, and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horſe-meat, and man's meat, and money, at pleaſure. *Davies.*

Coigne, Fr. 1. A corner. 2. A wooden wedge uſed by printers to faſten their matter in the forms.

Coil [kolleren, Du.] 1. A noiſe, clutter, tumult, confuſion, buſtle. Miſtreſs, all this *coil* is 'long of you. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A rope wound up into ring. 3. The breach of a great gun.

To keep a Coil [prob. of kottern, Teut. to chide] to make a noiſe, diſturbance, ſtir, buſtle, and confuſion.

To Coil [*cueiller*, Fr.] to gather into a narrow compaſs. The lurking particles of air muſt plump up the ſides of the bladder, until the preſſure of the air that at firſt *coiled* them be re-admitted. *Boyle.*

To Coil *a Cable* [a ſea term] is to wind it about in form of a ring, the ſeveral circles lying one upon another.

Coi'ling *of the Stud*, ſignifies the firſt making choiſe of a colt or young horſe for ſervice.

Coi'mbra, a large city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated on the river Mondego, about 96 miles north of Liſbon.

Co-immense, *noun adj.* What is equally immenſe; or perhaps (according to its *ſtrict etymology*) immenſe *together with* another. The *Ante-Nicene* doctrine, on this head, was well deſcribed by Lactantius, when he ſays, there is but one SUPREME God, who alone is *unoriginate*; as being himſelf the origin of all things; *in quô filius & omnia continentur*, *i. e.* in whom the SON and *all things* are CONTAINED." Or by Novation long before him, "God the Father is the founder and creator of all things, *alone* unoriginate, inviſible, immenſe, immortal, eternal: the ONE God; to whoſe magnitude, and majeſty, and power, I'll not ſay, any thing can be *preferred*, when [in truth] nothing can be COMPARED with it." *Novat. de Regul. fid.* c. 31. And indeed biſhop Bull [*Deffenſ. Fid. Nicen. Ed. Oxon.* p. 462] confeſſes, that, *veteres catholici pene omnes, &c. i. e.* almoſt all the catholic writers, who preceded Arius, ſeem not to have known the inviſible and *immenſe* nature of the ſon of God. True enough, if the word [immenſe] be underſtood in its *moſt high* and *abſolute* ſenſe: For in *that* ſenſe the ANCIENTS appropriated not only this, but every other divine perfection to the FIRST CAUSE and FATHER of the univerſe. *Neque enim illa ſublimitas* (as St. Cyprian expreſſes it) *ullum conſortem habet. q. d.* Nor has that SUBLIMITY any compeer. On the other hand, it ſhould not be diſſembled, there is a *relative* immenſity which theſe ancient writers aſcribe to the *ſecond* and the *third* perſons. Thus Irenæus repreſents the LOGOS of God as *infixed* in the *whole ſyſtem* of the univerſe; and yet when conſidering him in relation to his Father, he ſays, *Pater enim conditionem & verbum ſuum ſimul* portans, *& verbum portatum a Patre, &c. i. e.* The Father at once ſupports the whole creation and his own Logos; and the Logos being *ſupported* by the Father, gives the *ſpirit* to whomſoever the Father *wills.*—— And thus the ONE God, the Father, is manifeſted, who is *over all, and thro' all, and in all.* The Father in truth is *over all*; and He is the Head of *Chriſt.* The Logos is *thro'* all, and He is the Head of the *Church*: And the ſpirit is *in* us all; and he is the *living water*, which our Lord beſtows on them that believe *aright* in Him, and love Him, and learn from Him, that there is one Father, who is *over all, and thro' all, and in us all.* Irenæus adv. Hæreſis, Ed. Grabe, p. 427, 428. If the reader deſires to ſee by what church writers an *abſolute* co-immenſity was *introduced*, he may conſult the words First *Cauſe*, and Circum-*Inceſſion*. Tho' the learned Cudworth ſeems to queſtion if even *theſe* (I mean the old Athanaſians) ventured to aſſert an *abſolute co-equality* of the divine perſonages *between themſelves*, tho' alike omnipotent *ad extra*, or *with regard to us*: and he affirms, that St. Baſil, St. Gregory, Nazienzen, St. Chryſoſtom, and even St. Athanaſius himſelf, all underſtood our Saviour as ſpeaking in his HIGHEST capacity, when he ſaid, "My Fathur is GREATER than I." *Cudworth's* Intell. Syſt. p. 495, 598—600.

Coin [of *coigne*, Fr.] a corner, any thing ſtanding out angularly, a ſquare brick cut diagonally, called often *quoin* or *quine*.

No jutting frize,
Buttrice, or *coigne* of vantage. *Shakeſpevre.*
See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner ſtone.
Shakeſpeare.

Coin [*coin*, Fr. the dye or ſtamp with which money is coined; perhaps of *cuneus*, a wedge, becauſe metal is cut in wedges to be coined; or, as others ſuppoſe, of εικων, Gr. an image, becauſe it has commonly the figure of the prince's head upon it; or probably of *cunnar*, Sp. to coin] 1. Any ſort of ſtamped money, or a piece of metal converted into money by impreſſing certain marks or figures on it.

You have made
Your holy hat be ſtamp'd on the king's *coin*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Payment of any kind. The loſs of preſent advantage to fleſh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond.* See Coins.

Much Coin much care.

Lat. *Creſcentem ſequitur cura pecuniam.* Horat. Fr. *Plus on a d'argent, & plus on a de ſouci.* H. Ger. Viel geld, viel ſorgen.. Tho' riches, and the obtainining of them, is almoſt every man's greateſt care, yet they are not always the happieſt men who attain them. They at beſt require a conſtant ſollicitude to employ and ſecure them, and often beget ſuch an inſatiable thirſt after more, as hinders us from enjoying thoſe we have.

To Coin [from the *noun*] 1. To mint or ſtamp metals for money. They never put in practice a thing ſo neceſſary as *coined* money is. *Peacham.* 2. To invent words or ſtories.

Never *coin* a formal lie on't,
To make the knight o'ercome the giant. *Hudibras.*

Coi'nage [from *coin*] 1. The act or practice of coining. The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magiſtrates. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Money ſtamped legally. This is conceived to be a *coinage* of ſome Jews in deriſion of Chriſtians, who firſt began that portrait. *Brown.* 3. The making of money. 4. The charges of making or coining money. 5. Forgery, invention. This is the very *coinage* of your brain. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Co'incide [of *coincido*, Lat.] 1. To fall upon or to meet in the ſame point; as, two lines *coincide*. 2. To concur, to be conſiſtent with. The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other. *Watts.*

Coi'ncidence, or Coi'ncidentness [*coincidentia*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies or lines falling upon the ſame point; as, the *coincidence* of centres. 2. Concurrence, conſiſtency, tendency of ſeveral things to the ſame end. The very concurrence and *coincidence* of ſo many evidences to the proof, carries great weight. *Hale.* 3. Sometimes followed by *with*; as, *coincidence* of planes *with* one another.

Coi'ncident [of *coincidens*, Lat.] 1. Falling upon the ſame point; as, *coincident* circles. 2. Concurrent, conſiſtent, equivalent, tantamount; as, to be perfectly ſuitable and *coincident* with virtue.

Coincident *Figures* [in geometry] are ſuch which being placed one upon another, do exactly agree or cover one another.

Co'included [of *con*, with, and *incluſus*, Lat.] included together with another.

Coindica'tions [of *con*, and *indico*, Lat. to ſhew; with phyſicians] are ſigns that do not indicate or diſcover by themſelves, but, together with other things and circumſtances, aſſiſt the phyſician to form a judgment of the diſeaſe.

Coi'ner [of *coin*] 1. A minter or ſtamper of coin, a maker of money. Deſigns that never enter'd into the thoughts of the ſculptor or *coiner*. *Addiſon.* 2. A counterfeiter of the king's money, a maker of baſe coin. 3. A forger, an inventor. *Dionyſius*, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies. *Camden.*

Coi'ning, the art of ſtamping or making money. See Coinage.

In the art of coining, they make uſe of two principal machines, the preſs for ſtamping or giving the impreſſion, and the machine for milling or ſtamping the edge. The preſs is repreſented on Plate XII. Fig. 2. to which the coining ſquares or dies are faſtened. The planchet, or piece to be coined, being laid flat between the dies, they pull the bar of the engine by its ropes, which gives the impreſſion. The machine for ſtamping the edges is repreſented on Plate IV. Fig. 50. The planchet is put between the two pieces, one of which is fixed, the other moveable, by means of a dented wheel. This ſliding-piece turns the planchet in ſuch a manner, that it remains ſtamped on the edge when it has made one turn.

Coins, or Quoins [*encogneures*, Fr. either of *coigner*, Fr. to drive or thruſt in, or of *coins*, Fr. corners; with architects] the corners of walls; or a kind of dies cut diagonal-wiſe, after the manner of the flight of a ſtair-caſe, ſerving at bottom to ſupport columns on a level, and at top to correct the inclination of an entablature ſupporting a vault.

Coins, or Quoins [in gunnery] great wooden wedges with ſmall handles at the ends for the levelling of a piece of ordnance at pleaſure.

Coins, or Quoins [with printers] certain ſmall wedges uſed, to faſten the whole compoſure of letters in the chaſe or frame.

Coins, or *Canting* Coins [in a ſhip] are ſmall ſhort pieces of wood, cut with a ſharp ridge to lie between the caſks to keep them from rolling one againſt another.

Standing Coins, pipe-ſtaves, or billets to make caſks faſt, or to keep them from rolling.

Coi'nobite, or Ce'nobite [κοινοβίτης, of κοινὸς, common, and βίος, Gr. life] a religious perſon, who lives in a convent, *&c.* under a certain rule, contra-diſtinguiſhed from an hermit or an anchorite who lives in ſolitude.

To Cojoi'n, *verb neut.* [of *con*, and *join*, *conjungo*, Lat.] to be joined with another in the ſame office.

Thou mayſt *cojoin* with ſomething, and thou doſt;
And that beyond commiſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Coi're, or Chur, the capital of the country of the Griſons in Switzerland, ſituated on the river Rhine, 53 miles ſouth of Conſtance.

Coi'strel, a coward cock, a runaway. He's a coward and a *coiſtrel*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shakeſpeare.*

Coit, or Quoit [kote, Du.] a die, a ſort of broad rings of iron or horſe-ſhoos to play withal, a thing thrown at ſome mark; ſee Quoit. The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, *&c.* *Carew.*

Coi'tion [of *coitio*, Lat.] 1. The act by which two bodies come together. By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a ſyndrome and concourſe of each. *Brown.* 2. Bodies tending towards one another, as of the iron and loadſtone. 3. Copulation or intercourſe between male and female.

Coition *of the Moon* [in aſtronomy] is when the moon is in the ſame ſign and degree of the zodiac with the ſun.

Coke [perhaps from *coquo*, Lat. to bake. *Skinner*] pit-coal, or ſea-coal, burnt into a kind of charcoal.

Cokenha'usen, a fortreſs of Livonia, on the river Dwina, about 32 miles eaſt of Riga.

Co'ker, a boat-man or water-man.

Co'kers, fiſhermens boats.

A Cokes, a meer fool, a ninny.

Col, is a common abbreviation fot *colonel.*

Co'lander [of *colo*, Lat. to ſtrain] a ſieve made of various materials for ſtraining any thing clear.

A thick woven oſier *colander*,
Thro' which the preſſed wines are ſtrained clear. *May.*

To Colaphi'ze [*colaphizo*, Lat. of κολαφίζω, Gr.] to buffet.

Cola'ptice, Lat. [of κολάπτω, Gr. to carve] the art of carving figures in ſtone.

Colarba'sians. See Colorbasians.

Co'larin [in architecture] the little frize of the capital of the Doric and Tuſcan column, placed between the aſtragal and the annulets; alſo the orlo or ring on the top of the ſhaft of the column, next to the capital.

Cola'tion [of *colo*, Lat. to ſtrain] the act of ſtraining, or paſſing through a colander or ſieve.

Co'lature [from *colo*, Lat. to ſtrain, in pharmacy] the ſeparation of a liquor from ſome mixture or impurity, by ſtraining it through the narrow pores of a cloth, paper, *&c.* or that which is ſo ſtrained.

Co'lbertine, a ſort of lace, worn by women. An old friſoneer gorget with a yard of yellow *colbertine.* *Congreve.*

Co'lchester, a large borough-town of Eſſex on the Coln, over which it has three bridges. It had formerly many religious houſes, and an abbey, whoſe abbots ſat in parliament; and 150 years ago it was the ſee of a biſhop. Here is a large manufacture of bays. It is 58 miles from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

Co'lchicum, Lat. [with botaniſts] meadow-ſaffron.

Co'lcothar, or Co'lcotal [with chemiſts] vitriol burnt or calcin'd over a ſtrong fire for a good while; which is effectual in ſtanching blood; alſo the dregs or remains left at the bottom of the veſſel, after the diſtillation of vitriol.

Natural Co'lcothar, is a red German vitriol, formed from the common green vitriol, calcin'd naturally by ſome ſubterraneous fire.

Artificial Colcothar, is a green vitriol, calcin'd a long time by an intenſe fire, and by that means reduced to the redneſs of blood. *Colcothar*, or vitriol burnt, though unto a redneſs, containing the fixt ſalt, will make good ink. *Brown.*

Cold, *ſubſt.* [ceald, Sax. kold, O. and L. Ger. koud, Du. kalt, H. Ger. and Su.] 1. The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold, the frigorific power, privation of heat. 2. The ſenſation of cold, coldneſs. A deadly *cold* ran ſhivering to her heart. *Dryden.* 4. A diſeaſe cauſed by a cold; want of perſpiration.

Cold, *adj.* 1. The contrary of hot, gelid, not having warmth; as, *cold* water. 2. Shivering, having ſenſe of cold.

Let another half ſtand laughing by,
All out of work, and *cold* for action. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Having cold qualities, not volatile, not acrid; as, *cold* plants. 4. Unaffected, frigid, without paſſion or zeal, unconcerned. To ſee a world in flames, and a hoſt of angels in the clouds, one muſt be a ſtoic to be a *cold* and unconcerned ſpectator. *Burnet.* 5. Unaffecting, not moving the paſſions. The rabble are pleas'd at the firſt entry of a diſguiſe, but the jeſt grows *cold* when it comes on in a ſecond ſcene. *Addiſon.* 6. Reſerved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial, not friendly. The commiſſioners grew more reſerved and *colder* towards each other. *Clarendon.* 7. Chaſte.

You may
Convey your pleaſures in a ſpacious plenty,
And yet ſeem *cold.* *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Not welcome, not received with kindneſs or warmth of affection.

My maſter's ſuit will be but *cold*,
Since ſhe reſpects my miſtreſs's love. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Not haſty, not violent. 10. Not having the ſcent ſtrongly affected.

Smell this buſineſs, with a ſenſe as *cold*
As is a deadman's noſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

As Cold as charity. Which, it is to be feared, is cold enough.

Cold *Tea*, brandy; a low cant word.

Coldish, ſomewhat cold.

Co'ldly [from *cold*] 1. Without heat. 2. Without concern. 3. Without warmth of temper, or expreſſion; as, to proceed in any affair *coldly.*

Co'ldness [cealdneſſe, Sax.] 1. Want of heat, quality of cauſing the ſenſation of cold; as, exceſſive *coldneſs* of water; *coldneſs* of the weather. 2. Want of concern, want of zeal, negligence. A *coldneſs* and indifference in his thoughts. *Addiſon.* 3. Coyneſs, want of kindneſs, want of paſſion.

How will thy *coldneſs* raiſe
Tempeſts and ſtorms in his afflicted boſom. *Addiſon.*

4. Chaſtity, exemption from vehement deſire.

The ſilver ſtream her virgin *coldneſs* keeps. *Pope.*

Coldness *Potential*, is a relative quality, which plants, *&c.* are ſuppoſed to have. Thus a plant is ſaid to be cold in the 2d or 3d degree; not that it is actually cold to the touch, but in its effects or operations, if taken inwardly.

Co'ldshire *Iron*, is ſuch as is brittle when it is cold.

Cole [capl, Sax.] a general name for all ſorts of cabbage.

Cole-*Worts* [*col*, Sp. and wurt, Teut. or of capl-pyrt, Sax.] a ſpecies of cabbage. The cloſing *cole-worts* upwards grow. *Gay.*

Co'lebrook. a market-town of Buckinghamſhire, ſtanding on four channels of the river Coln, over each of which it has a bridge. It is ſituated on the Bath road, 18 miles from London.

Co'len's *Earth*, a ſort of colour uſed by painters.

Co'leshill, a market-town of Warwickſhire, 103 miles from London. It ſtands on the aſcent of a hill near the river Cole, whence its name.

Co'let, that part of a ring where the ſtone is ſet.

Co'liberts, perſons of a middle condition, between ſervants and freemen.

Co'libus, the humming bird, which makes a noiſe like a whirlwind, though it be in ſize no bigger than a fly; it feeds on dew, has an admirable beauty of feathers, and a ſcent as ſweet as that of muſk or ambergreaſe.

Co'lic [*colique*, Fr. *colica*, It. *cholica*, Sp. and Port. of *colicus*, Lat. of κωλικὴ, Gr.] a violent pain in the abdomen, that takes its name from the gut colon, which anciently was ſuppoſed the principal part affected. Strictly it is a diſorder of the colon, but looſely any diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are five ſorts:

Bilious Colic [of *bilis*, Lat.] proceeds from certain ſharp, bilious, ſtimulating humours, which are diffuſed through the inteſtines, and vellicating their fibres, occaſion a ſenſation of pain, generally with a looſeneſs.

Flatulent or *Wind* Colic, is produced by windy vapours, which ſwells and diſtends the inteſtines.

Hiſterical Colic, which ariſes from diſeaſes of the womb, and is communicated by conſent of parts to the bowels.

Nephritic Colic [from νεφρὸς, Gr. the rein] is ſo called becauſe it is felt particularly in the reins, or rather, becauſe produced by ſome diſorder there. This ſpecies is commonly called the *ſtone-colic*, by conſent of parts, from the irritation of the ſtone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys.

Nervous Colic, which is from convulſive ſpaſms and contortions of the guts themſelves, from ſome diſorder of the ſpirits, or nervous fluid in their component fibres, whereby their capacities are, in many places, ſtreightened, and ſometimes ſo, as to occaſion obſtinate obſtructions. *Quiny.*

Colic, *adj.* affecting the bowels. Inteſtine ſtone, and ulcer, *colic* pangs. *Milton.*

To Coll [*accoller*, Fr. of *collum*, Lat. the neck] to embrace about the neck.

Colla [κόλλα, Gr.] glew, any glutinous matter, or of the nature of glew.

Collabefa'ction, Lat. a deſtroying, waſting, or decaying.

To Colla'befy [*collabefacio*, Lat.] to break, to deſtroy, to waſte.

To Colla'pse [*collapſus*, of *collabor*, Lat.] to fall together, to cloſe ſo, as that one ſide touches the other. In conſumptions or attrophy, the liquids are exhauſted, and the ſides of the canals *collapſe.* *Arbuthnot.*

Colla'psion. 1. The act of falling down together. 2. The ſtate of veſſels cloſed or fallen down.

Co'llar [*collier*, Fr. *collare*, It. *collar*, Sp. of *collare*, Lat.] 1. The upper part of a doublet or band, that ſurrounds the neck. 2. A ring made of metal to put about the neck of a ſlave, dog, *&c.*

With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And *collars* of the ſame their neck ſurround. *Dryden.*

3. Harneſs for a cart or draught horſe's neck.

The traces of the ſmalleſt ſpider's web,
The *collars* of the moonſhine's watry beams. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ſlip one's Neck out of the Collar, to get out (or clear) of a bad buſineſs, engagement or difficulty.

Collar *of Brawn*, as much brawn as is rolled and bound in one parcel.

Collar [in a ſhip] is a rope faſtened about the beak-head, unto which is fixed a pulley called the dead-man's eye, that holds the main ſtay; alſo another about the head of the main-maſt, called the collar or garland, which is wound about there to prevent it from galling.

Collar of SS's, an ornament of the knights of the garter, worn about their necks.

Collar-beam [in carpentry] a beam framed croſſwiſe, betwixt two principal rafters.

Collar-bone [of *collar* and *bone*] the clavicle, the bones on each ſide of the neck, called the right and left *collar-bones.*

Collar-days, certain public days or holidays, on which the knights of the garter appear in their collars, of SS.

To Collar [with wreſtlers] is to lay hold on the collar of the antagoniſt, to take by the throat.

To Collar *Beef*, or other meat, to roll it up, and tie it hard with a *collar* or ſtring.

Co'llarage, a tax or fine formerly laid on collars of horſes that drew carts of wine.

To Colla'te [*collatum*, ſup. of *confero*, from *con*, and *fero*, Lat. to carry, *colleter*, Fr.] 1. To compare one thing of the ſame kind with another. 2. To beſtow a ſpiritual living, to place; with *to*. He thruſts out the invader, and *collated* Amſdorf *to* the benefice. *Atterbury.*

To Collate *Books* [*collationner*, Fr. *collazionare*, It. of *collatus*, Lat.]

Lat.] to examine them by the ſignature, to ſee that they are perfect.

Colla'teral [Fr. *collaterale*, It. *colateràl*, Sp. of *collateralis*, Lat.] 1. Being ſide to ſide, that comes ſideways, not directly, but on one ſide; thus, *collateral* preſſure is a preſſure ſide-ways.

From his radiant ſeat he roſe,
Of high *collateral* glory. *Milton.*

2. Running parallel. 3. Diffuſed on either ſide. *Collateral* love and deareſt amity. *Milton.* 4. Not direct, not immediate.

They ſhall hear and judge 'twixt you and me,
If by direct, or by *collateral* hand,
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Concurrent. The force of the motive lies entirely within itſelf; it receives no *collateral* ſtrength from external conſiderations. *Atterbury.*

Collateral [in geography] any place, country, *&c.* ſituate by the ſide of another.

Collateral *Aſſurance*, is a bond, which a man, that covenants with another, enters into for performance of the covenants.

Collateral *Deſcent*, is ſpringing out of the ſide of the whole blood, as grandfather's brother, *&c.*

Collateral *Points* [in coſmography] are the immediate points, or thoſe between the cardinal points.

Primary **Collateral** *Points*, are ſuch as are removed by an equal angle on each ſide, from two cardinal points.

Secondary **Collateral** *Points*, are either thoſe which are equally diſtant from a cardinal and firſt primary; or equally diſtant from ſome cardinal or primary, and firſt ſecondary.

Collateral *Security* [in law] that which is given over and above the deed itſelf, as if a man covenants with another, and enters into a bond for the performance of his covenants, the bond is ſtiled a collateral aſſurance.

Collatera'lis *Penis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle, otherwiſe called erector penis.

Colla'terally [from *collateral*] 1. Side by ſide; as, when things are placed *collaterally*. 2. Indirectly. By aſſerting the ſcripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies; the papiſts more directly, becauſe they have kept the ſcripture from us, and the fanatics more *collaterally*, becauſe they have aſſumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private ſpirit. *Dryden.* 3. In a collateral relation.

Colla'terals [in genealogy] are ſuch relations as proceed from the ſame ſtock, but not in the ſame line of aſcendants or deſcendants; but being as it were aſide of each other. Thus uncles, aunts, neices, couſins, are collaterals, or in the collateral line. The eſtate and inheritance of a perſon dying inteſtate is, by right of devolution, given to ſuch as are allied to him, *ex latere*, commonly ſtiled *collaterals*, if there be no aſcendants or deſcendants ſurviving. *Ayliffe.*

Colla'tion [Fr. *collazione*, It. *collación*, Sp. of *collatio*, Lat.] 1. A handſome treat or entertainment, between dinner and ſupper. 2. Among the Romaniſts a meal or repaſt on a faſt-day, in lieu of a ſupper. 3. The act of conferring or beſtowing a gift; as, the *collation* of benefits.

Collation [in a logical ſenſe] the act of comparing one thing well with another. I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be reviſed and augmented. *Pope.*

Collation [in common law] 1. The compariſon or preſentation of a copy to its original, to ſee whether they are both alike. 2. The report or act of the officers who made the compariſon.

Collation [of a benefice] is the beſtowing of a church-living by a biſhop, who has it in his own gift or patronage, and differs from inſtitution in this, that inſtitution into a benefice is performed by the biſhop at the preſentation of another who is patron.

Collation *of Seals* [ancient deeds] was when one ſeal was ſet on the reverſe or back of another, upon the ſame label or ribband.

Collatio'ne *Facta*, &c. Lat. [in law] a writ directed to the juſtices of the Common Pleas, enjoining them to ſend out their writ to a biſhop, for the admitting a clerk in the place of another, preſented by the king, who died during the ſuit between the king and biſhop's clerk.

Collatione *Hermitagii*, Lat. [in law] a writ by which the king uſed to confer the keeping of an hermitage upon a clerk.

Collati'tious [*collatitius*, Lat.] done by the conference or contribution of many.

Colla'tive, *adj.* [*collativus*, Lat.] conferred together.

Collative, *ſubſt.* [*collativum*, Lat.] a benevolence of the people to the king, *&c.*

Colla'tor [from *collate*] 1. One that compares copies of manuſcripts. To read the titles they give an editor or *collator* of a manuſcript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addiſon.* 2. One who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical benefice. A mandatory cannot interrupt a *collator*, till a month is expired from the day of preſentation. *Ayliffe.*

To **Colla'ud** [*collaudo*, Lat.] to join in praiſing.

Collea'gue [*collega*, Lat. *collegue*, Fr. *collega*, It.] a companion, partner, or aſſociate in the ſame office or magiſtracy; anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.

I intend
Mercy *colleague* with juſtice, ſending thee. *Milton.*

To **Collea'gue** [from the ſubſt.] to unite with.

Colleagued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to peſter us with meſſage. *Shakeſpeare.*

A **Co'llect** [*collecte*, Fr. *colletta*, Sp. *collectum*, Lat.] a ſhort prayer, particularly ſuch as are appointed with the epiſtles and goſpels in the public ſervice of the church of England; as, proper *collects*.

To **Colle'ct** [*collectum*, ſup. of *colligo*, Lat. to gather] 1. To gather together, to pick up, to bring into one place; to levy or raiſe taxes. Memory enriches the mind, by preſerving what our labour and induſtry daily *collect*. *Watts.* 2. To draw many numbers into one ſum; as, to *collect* into one ſum as great a number as he pleaſes. *Locke.* 3. To gain from obſervation.

The reverend care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* theſe dangers in the duke. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To infer from premiſes as a conſequence. How great the force of ſuch an erroneous perſuaſion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition. *Decay of Piety.* 5. To recollect one's ſelf, to recover from ſurprize.

Be *collected*,
No more amazement. *Shakeſpeare.*

Collecta'neous [*collectaneus*, Lat.] gathered and ſcraped up together; picked up out of divers works.

Collecta'neousness [*collectaneus*, Lat.] the quality of being collected out of ſeveral books.

Colle'ctible [from *collect*] that which may be gathered from premiſes by juſt concluſion. Brown uſes it.

Colle'ction [Fr. *collexione*, It. *colecion*, Sp. of *collectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of gathering together or picking up. 2. The things gathered together or picked up; as, a *collection* of books, papers, *&c.*

Faireſt *collection* of thy ſex's charms. *Prior.*

Collection [with logicians] 1. The act of deducing conſequences, ratiocination. This ſenſe is now almoſt obſolete. If once we deſcend into probable *collections*, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations take place. *Hooker.* 2. An inference or concluſion.

This label
Is ſo from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Collection *of Light* [with aſtrologers] is when four principal ſignificators behold not one the other; but both of them caſt their ſeveral aſpects to a more momentary planet than themſelves, whom they each of them receive in ſome of their eſſential dignities; ſo that the planet, which does thus collect their lights, ſignifies, in their judgment, the accompliſhing of a buſineſs in hand between two perſons by the mediation of a third.

Collecti'tious [*collectitius*, Lat.] picked up of all ſorts.

Colle'ctive [*collectif*, Fr. *collectivo*, It. *coletivo*, Sp. of *collectivus*, Lat.] 1. Gathering into one body or maſs. A body *collective*, becauſe it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker.* 2. Employed in deducing conſequences. Many falſities, controlable not only by critical and *collective* reaſon, but contrary obſervations. *Brown.*

Collective *Nouns* [in grammar] are nouns or words which comprehend many perſons or things in the ſingular number; as, a people, a multitude, a company, *&c.*

Colle'ctively, *adv.* [from *collective*] 1. In a general maſs, in a body, not ſingly. Singly and apart, many of them are ſubject to exception, yet, *collectively*, they make up a good evidence. *Hooker.* 2. In a collective ſenſe.

Colle'ctor. 1. A gatherer; as, the firſt *collector* of them into a body. 2. A tax-gatherer. This treaſure is now embezzled, laviſhed, and feaſted away by *collectors*, and other officers. *Temple.*

Collects [*collecta*, Lat.] 1. Things collected from the works of other perſons. 2. Short prayers in the church ſervice.

Collega'tary, *ſubſt.* [of *con* and *legatum*, Lat. a legacy; in civil law] a perſon to whom a legacy is left in common with one or more perſons.

Co'llege [Fr. *collegio*, It. *colegio*, Sp. of *collegium*, Lat.] 1. A name anciently given to certain ſocieties, corporations, or companies of workmen, tradeſmen, *&c.* a company or ſociety of thoſe who are of the ſame profeſſion, who (among the Romans) had their reſpective patron or governor; a community, a number of perſons living under the ſame rules. Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.* 2. But eſpecially ſtudents in an univerſity, a ſociety of men ſet apart for learning or religion; as, all the *colleges* in Chriſtendom; the *college* of cardinals, *&c.* 3. The place or public building in which they dwell. 4. In foreign univerſities, a lecture read in public.

College [among rogues and pick-pockets] Newgate, or any priſon. A low cant word.

Co'lleger, or **Colle'giate** [*collegatus*, Lat.] a fellow-member or ſtudent of a college.

Colle'gial [*collegialis*, Lat.] of or pertaining to a college, poſſeſſed by a college.

Colle'gian [of *college*] an inhabitant of a college, a member of a college.

Colle'giate, *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.] containing a college, inſtituted after the manner of a college.

Collegiate *Church*, a church which is built at a convenient diſtance from the cathedral church, and endowed for a ſociety, or body corporate, of a dean, or other preſident, and ſeveral canons or prebendaries, as thoſe of Weſtminſter, Windſor, *&c.*

Collegiate, *ſubſt.* [from *college*] A member of a college, a man bred in a college. No *collegiate* like them for purging the paſſions. *Rymer.*

Colle'giates [with rogues and pick-pockets] the priſoners of Newgate or any other priſon. A cant word.

Co'llered [in heraldry] ſignifies wearing a collar; as, a dog *collered*, *&c.*

Co'llery, a ſtore houſe for coals.

Co'llet [*collium*, Lat. the neck] 1. Anciently, ſomething that went about the neck, ſometimes the neck itſelf. 2. [with jewellers] that part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet; the bezil. 3. A term uſed by turners.

Colle'tics [κολλητικα, of κελλαω, Gr. to glue together; in medicine] medicines which are of a glewing or cloſing quality, which ſerve to faſten the parts, and make them firm.

Colli'ciæ [Lat. with anatomiſts] the joyning of the puncta lacrymalia into one paſſage on both ſides, for conveying the moiſture of the eyes into the cavity of the noſtrils.

Colli'colum [in anatomy] the ſame as nympha. *Lat.*

To **Colli'de** [*collido*, Lat.] to hit, ſtrike, daſh, or knock together, or one againſt another. Inflammable effluences from the bodies *collided*. *Brown.*

Co'llier [of *coal*] 1. A dealer in coals, a coal merchant; as, a great *collier*. 2. A worker in coals-pits, a digger of coals. 3. A ſhip to carry coals.

Co'lliery [of *coal*] 1. The coal-pits. 2. The coal trade.

Co'lliflowers [*coliflor*, Sp. *cavolfiore*, It. *cauve de flor*, Port. but more probably of copl, Sax. cole or cabbage, and *fleur*, Fr. flower, the flower of a cabbage, as it is called in all the modern tongues] a ſort of fine cabbage plant, brought to a great perfection now in England. See CAULIFLOWER.

COLLIGA'TION, act of gathering or tying up together. *Lat.* Brown uſes it.

COLLIMA'TION [of *collido*, Lat.] the act of aiming at a mark.

COLLINEA'TION [*collineo*, of *con* and *linea*, Lat. a line] a levelling at, or aiming to hit the mark.

CO'LLINESS [of *coal*] *i. e.* the quality of being blacked or dawbed with coals, ſoot, *&c.*

CO'LLIQUABLE [from *colliquate*] eaſily diſſolved, that may be melted. The tender conſiſtence renders it the more *colliquable* and conſumptive. *Harvey.*

COLLI'QUAMENT [*colliquamentum*, Lat.] that which is melted.

CO'LLIQUANS *Febris.* See COLLIQUATIVE *Fever.*

CO'LLIQUANT [*colliquans*, Lat.] having the power to melt, diſſolving.

To CO'LLIQUATE [*colliquatum*, Lat.] to melt, to turn from ſolid to fluid. The fire melted the glaſs, that made a great ſhew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed. *Boyle.*

COLLIQUA'TION [*colliquatio*, Lat. with phyſicians] a kind of dangerous flux, with profuſe, greaſy, clammy ſweats; as, a *colliquation* of the body.

COLLI'QUATIVE *Fever*, one which is attended with a diarrhæa, or profuſe ſweats and general waſting of the body. Bruno adds, that the Latins called it alſo a *conſumption*. The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* thro' a great heat from within, and an ardent *colliquative fever*. *Harvey.*

CO'LLIQUATIVENESS, [of *colliquative*] the quality of melting.

COLLIQUEFA'CTION [*colliquefacio*, Lat.] the act of melting down together. The incorporation of metals by ſimple *colliquefaction*. *Bacon.*

COLLIRI'DIANS, a religious ſect, who paid adoration to the Virgin Mary, as a goddeſs, and offered ſacrifice to her.

COLLI'SION, the act of daſhing or ſtriking of one body againſt another. As, the *colliſion* of a flint and ſteel. 2. The ſtate of being ſtruck together, a claſh.

Then from the claſhes between popes and kings,
Debate, like ſparks from flints, *colliſion* ſprings. *Denham.*

COLLISTRI'GIUM [in the laws of Scotland] a pair of ſtocks.

To CO'LLOCATE [of *collocatum*, ſup. of *colloco*, of *con* and *loco*, Lat. to place] to place, to ſet, to appoint to a place.

COLLOCATE, *part.* [from the verb] placed. Of that creature take the parts wherein the virtue chiefly is *collicate*. *Bacon.*

COLLOCA'TION, the act of placing or ſetting in order, alſo the ſtate of being placed. In the *collocation* of the ſpirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal. *Bacon.*

CO'LLOC, a pail with one handle.

COLLOCU'TION, a talking together. *Lat.*

To COLLO'GUE [of *colloquor*, Lat. to talk with] to decoy with fair words; to flatter or ſooth up, to fawn upon.

CO'LLOP [it is derived by Minſhew from *coal* and *op*, a raſher broiled upon the coals, a carbonade] 1. A cut or ſlice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with ſkewers prick'd. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of any animal, in familiar language; as, to take a *collop* of any beaſt. 3. In burleſque language, a child.

Thou art a *collop* of my fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Scotch COLLOPS, a ſavory diſh made of ſliced veal, bacon, forc'd meat, and ſeveral other ingredients.

He has loſt a COLLOP; that is, he is fallen away, he is grown lean.

CO'LLOQUY [*colloque*, Fr. *colloquio*, It. *colóquio*, Sp. of *colloquium*, of *con* and *loquor*, Lat. to ſpeak] a diſcourſe, a feigned conference or talking together of ſeveral perſons; as, the *colloquies* of Eraſmus. Frequent *colloquies* and ſhort diſcourſings. *Taylor.*

CO'LLOW [more properly *colly*, from *coal*] *Collow* is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward.*

COLLU'CTANCY, or COLLUCTA'TION [*colluctor*, Lat.] 1. A ſtruggling or wreſtling together. 2. A tendency to conteſt, oppoſition. Hot ſprings do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or efferveſſence of the minerals. *Brown.*

To COLLU'DE [*colludo*, of *con* and *ludo*, Lat. to play together, in law] to conſpire in a fraud, to play into the hand of each other; to plead by covin, with intent to deceive.

CO'LLUM, a neck. *Lat.*

COLLUM *Minus Uteri* [in anatomy] the cavity in the womb next its internal orifice, where it is more contracted than it is at the bottom. *Lat.*

COLLU'SION [Fr. *colluſione*, It. *coluſiòn*, Sp. of *colluſio*, Lat.] a juggling or playing booty; a hunting with the hound and running with the hare.

COLLUSION [in law] a fraudulent or deceitful compact or agreement between two or more parties, to bring an action one againſt the other for ſome deceitful end, or to the prejudice of the right of a third perſon.

COLLU'SIVE, concerted fraudulently.

COLLU'SIVELY [from *colluſive*] in a fraudulently concerted manner.

COLLU'SORY [*colluſorius*, Lat.] done by covin and colluſion.

COLLUTHE'ANS, certain Chriſtians in the 6th century, who are ſaid to have confounded the evil of puniſhment with the evil of ſin; ſaying, that the former proceeded not from God any more than the latter. Thus far Baile. —— But whence he had this account of the Collutheans I know not. They ſhould ſeem to have been ſo called from one Colluthus, a preſbyter of Alexandria, in the fourth century, of whom I can find no other *traces* in antiquity than this; that he ſhould ſeem to have advanced ſome *new doctrine*; and, if we take his character from the biſhop of that dioceſe, he was a man of a very ambitious and aſpiring temper. *Thodoret. Hiſt. Ed. Step.* p. 279. compared with *Opus Imperfect.* in *Mathæum*, p. 717. But after all, the true reading of the *laſt* writer is not ſo certain; and neither of them hath informed us what kind of doctrine was advanced by him.

To CO'LLY [of cole, Sax.] to dawb with ſoot or black, proceeding from coals. Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COLLY [ſpoken of a hawk] a term uſed when ſhe ſtretches out her neck ſtrait forward.

COLLY [of *coal*] the black or ſoot on the outſide of a pot, kettle, the chimney, *&c.* Coarſe rayment beſmeared with ſoot; *colly* perfumed with opopanax. *Burton.*

COLLY-FLOWER. See COLLIFLOWER.

COLLYRI'DIANS [κολλυρις, Gr. a cake] a ſect, who, out of an extravagant devotion to the Virgin Mary, met on a certain day in the year, to celebrate a ſolemn feaſt, and render divine honour to her as a goddeſs, eating a cake, which they offered in her name. Was not the Aſtarté, or Regina Cœli, worſhipped by the Phœnicians under much the ſame form? But this is not the *only* inſtance of church-hiſtory, to which that remark of *Horace* may be applied: —— *Muteô nomine de te fabula narratur.* —— See BRANDEUM and BASILICS, compared with Jeremiah, c. vii. v. 18.

COLLY'RIUM [Lat. κολλυριον, Gr.] any liquid medicine deſigned to cure diſeaſes in the eyes. It was formerly uſed for a tent to dreſs a fiſtula with; a peſſary or ſuppoſitory.

CO'LMAR, a ſpecies of pear. *Fr.*

COLO'BOMA [κολοϐωμα, Gr.] a growing together of the lips, eye-lids or noſtrils; or a preternatural cleaving of the ears to the head. But Caſtill. Renov. tells us (far more agreeably to the *etymology* of the word, which ſignifies a *mutilation*) that it is uſed to expreſs ſomething *deficient* in the lips, noſe, ears, or in the angles of the eyes; the defect of whoſe glaudules is in particular ſtyled *rhæas*. *Caſtell. Renov.*

COLOCA'SIA [κολοκασια, Gr.] the Egyptian bean.

COLOCY'NTHIS [κολοκυνθις, Gr.] a kind of wild gourd, whoſe apple is called coloquintida. See COLOQUINTIDA.

COLO'GNE, the capital of the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, ſituated on the Rhine, about 45 miles eaſt of Maeſtricht. It is one of the largeſt and moſt elegant cities of Germany, being the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is one of the electors of the empire, and has a yearly revenue of 130,000 *l.* ſterling. Lat. 50° 50' N. Long. 6° 40' E.

COLO'GNE *Earth*, a deep brown, very light baſtard ochre. It is not a pure native foſſile, but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. It is dug in France and Germany, particularly about Cologne; nor is England without it. *Hill.*

CO'LOMESTRUM [in botany] the herb dog-bane.

CO'LON [κωλον, Gr. a member] a member of the body, eſpecially a foot or arm.

COLON [in grammar] a point marked thus [:] being a middle point of diſtinction between a comma and a period in ſentences; its uſe is not exactly fixed, nor is it very neceſſary, being confounded by moſt with the ſemicolon. To apply it properly, we ſhould place it perhaps only where the ſenſe is continued without dependence of grammar or conſtruction. As, I hate his vices: I will always endeavour to reclaim him, and continue to pity him.

COLON [with anatomiſts] is one of the thick guts, and the largeſt of all; the colon begins where the ilium ends, and terminates at the upper part of the os ſacrum in the rectum.

COLO'NNA, a town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome, eighteen miles to the eaſtward of that city.

COLONA'DE, or COLONNADE [*colomnade*, Fr. *colonnato*, *colonna*, It. a column; in architecture] 1. A range of pillars running quite round a building, and ſtanding within the walls of it, or a portico of pillars ſuch as is before St. Peter's church at Rome.

Here circling *colonnades* the ground incloſe. *Addiſon.*

2. Any range of pillars.

For you my *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

Polyſtyle COLONADE, is one whoſe number of columns is too great to be taken in by the eye at a ſingle view.

CO'LONEL [*colonello*, It. *colonel*, Fr. *coronel*, Sp. and Port. Of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. Minſhew deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar; as, *patriæ columen*; each is plauſible. *Johnſon.*] the commander in chief of a regiment of horſe, dragoons, or foot ſoldiers. It is generally pronounced with two ſyllables; as, *col'nel.* The *colonel* that has the government of all his garriſon. *Spenſer.*

COLONEL *Lieutenant*, one who commands a regiment of guards, whereof the king, prince, or other perſon of the firſt eminence is colonel.

Lieutenant COLONEL, is the ſecond officer in the regiment, which is the firſt captain, and commands in the abſence of the colonel.

Lieutenant COLONEL, of horſe or dragoons, is the firſt captain of the regiment.

CO'LONELSHIP [of *colonel*] the office or character of a colonel. In a few minutes after he had received his commiſſion for a regiment, he confeſſed that *colonelſhip* was coming faſt upon him. *Swift.*

To COLONI'ZE [from *colony*] to plant with new inhabitants or colonies. The farther occupation and *colonizing* of thoſe countries. *Bacon.* Iſlands ſhe *colonizeth* and fortifieth daily. *Howel.*

CO'LONY [*colonie*, Fr. *colonia*, It. Spa. and Lat.] 1. A company of people removed from one country or city to another, with an allowance of land for tillage; as, new inhabitants and *colonies*. 2. The place of their ſettlement, the country planted.

The riſing city, which from hence you ſee,
Is Carthage, and a Trojan *colony*. *Dryden.*

COLOPHO'NIA, or COLOFONIA [of *Colophon*, a city of Ionia] the herb ſcammony.

COLOPHONIA [of κολοφωνια, Gr. with chemiſts] the *caput mortuum*, or groſs ſubſtance of turpentine, the more liquid part being diſtilled into oil.

COLOPHONIA *Reſina*, a kind of roſin iſſuing out of the pine-tree.

COLO'PHONY, a roſin ſtill farther exhauſted of its volatile part; being pellucid, friable, and approaching near to the nature of glaſs. Turpentine and oils leave a *colophony*, upon the ſeparation of their thinner oil. *Floyer.*

COLOQUI'NTIDA [*colocynthis*, Lat. κολοκυνθις, Gr.] the fruit of a wild gourd of a bitter taſte, brought from the Levant, about the bigneſs of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. It is of a golden brown colour, its inſide full of kernels, which are to be taken out before it be uſed. It is a violent purgative. *Chambers.*

CO'LORATE [*coloratus*, of *color*, Lat. colour] died, ſtained with ſome colour. Had the humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays proceeding from viſible objects would have been ſtopped. *Ray.*

COLORA'TION [*colorazione*, It. of *coloro*, Lat.] 1. The art or practice of colouring. 2. The ſtate of being coloured. Bacon uſes it.

COLORI'FIC [*colorificus*, Lat.] making colour, colouring. *Colorific* qualities. *Newton.*

COLORA'TION [with chemiſts] the brightening of gold or ſilver, when it is ſullied with any ſulphureous vapour.

COLORBA'SSIANS [of Colorbaſius, their chief] a branch of the Gnoſtics, who improved on the viſions of the Gnoſtics who preceded them. Grabe, in his notes on Irenæus, *edit. Oxon.* p. 63. ſays, that Turtullian, in his book of preſcription againſt hereſies, mentions this Colobarſus, whom he *ſo* joins with Marcus, as one holding the ſame tenets in common with him, *viz.* that there is another god beſide the Creator; that Chriſt had not a *fleſhly* body [*i. e.* a body of the ſame kind with ours] that there is no reſurrection of the body; and that they ſo aſcribed ALL TRUTH to the Greek alphabet, that it would be an endleſs (and indeed dangerous) kind of work, to produce all their vain and extravagant notions. Irenæus has given us a ſpecimen of this *alphabetic* (not to ſay Hutchiſonian) method of theologizing; but which in truth contains ſuch an unintelligible piece of *jargon*, that I believe not one reader in a thouſand would have thank'd me for tranſcribing it. See BASILIDIANS, with the general remarks which where made from St. Paul on theſe ancient hereſies.

COLORISA'TION, or COLORA'TION [in pharmacy] the changes of colour which bodies undergo, by the various operations either of art or nature, as by calcinations, coctions, *&c.*

COLO'SSE. See COLOSSUS. *Coloſſe* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

COLOSSE'AN [*coloſſeus*, of *coloſſus*, Lat.] large, like a coloſſus, gigantlike.

COLOSSE'UM [at Rome] an amphetheater built by the emperor Veſpaſian, capacious enough to contain an hundred thouſand ſpectators to ſit rouud the area, *i. e.* the place where the beaſts were let looſe, and was the place where St. Ignatius was expoſed to the lions.

COLOSTRA'TION, a diſeaſe happening to young ones, ſucking the milk of the dam within two days after the birth.

COLO'SSUS, a ſtatue of prodigious ſize, as that of Apollo or the ſun in the harbour of the iſland Rhodes. That at Rhodes was made by Chares, of Aſia the Leſſer, and was the work of 21 years, and was dedicated to the ſun, It coſt about 44000 pounds Engliſh money. It was placed at the entrance of the harbour of the city, with the right foot ſtanding on the one ſide of the land, and left on the other. The talleſt ſhips with their maſts ſailed into the haven between the legs of it; and when it was thrown down to the ground by an earthquake, few men were able to embrace the little finger of this prodigious ſtatue; the braſs of which it was made, loaded 900 camels.

There huge *coloſſus* roſe. *Pope.*

CO'LOUR [*couleur*, Fr. *colore*, It. *color*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only, an accident that happens to them by the reflection of light. 2. The freſhneſs or appearance of the blood in the face, complexion, looks, appearance. 3. Pretence or falſe ſhew; as, to do a thing under *colour* of friendſhip. 4. The tint of the painter.

The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope.*

5. The repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined. To put falſe *colours* upon things. *Swift.* 6. Concealment, palliation, excuſe. Their ſin admitted no *colour* or excuſe. King *Charles.* 7. Kind, ſpecies, character.

Boys and women are cattle of this *colour*. *Shakeſpeare.*

COLOUR [in law] is a plea that is probable, tho' in reality falſe, put in with an intent to draw a trial of the cauſe from the jury or judges.

COLOUR [in heraldry] colours are generally red, black, blue and purple, which are called as follows; the red is called gules; the blue, azure; the black, ſable; the green, vert, or ſinople; and the purple, purpure, or tawney, and ſanguine ſometimes, but this is not common: and theſe colours are ſometimes otherwiſe expreſſed; gules, is called Mars; azure, Jupiter; ſable, Saturn; vert, Venus; purpure, Mercury; tenny, the dragon's head; and ſanguine, the dragon's tail.

In precious ſtones, gules is called ruby; azure, ſaphire; ſable, aimant; vert, emerald; purpure, amethyſt; tawney, hyacinth; and ſanguine, ſardonix.

COLOUR [in philoſophy] a property inherent in light, whereby, according to the different *ſpecies* or quality of the ſolar rays (in which, I think, all the original colours are contained) it excites different vibrations in the fibres of the optic nerve; which being propagated to the ſenſorium, affects the mind with different ſenſations.

COLOUR *of Office* [law phraſe] an evil or unjuſt act done by the countenance of office or authority.

To CULOUR, *verb act.* [*colorer*, Fr. *colorare*, It. *coloràr*, Sp. of *coloro*, Lat.] 1. To give a colour to. 2. To mark with ſome die. The rays are not *coloured*. *Newton.* 3. To cloak, to excuſe. 4. To dreſs in ſpecious colours. I would not favour or *colour* his former folly. *Raleigh.* 5. To make plauſible. We have ſcarce heard of an inſurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances. *Addiſon.*

To COLOUR *Strangers Goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the Cuſtom-houſe in his name, ſo that the foreigner pays but ſingle duty, where he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

To COLOUR, *verb neut*, to bluſh; a low word, only uſed in converſation.

CO'LOURABLE [of *colour*] ſpecious, feigned, plauſible. It is now almoſt obſolete. A *colourable* pretence. *Spenſer.*

CO'LOURABLENESS [of *colourable*] plauſibleneſs.

CO'LOURABLY, *adv.* [of *colourable*] ſpeciouſly, with plauſibility. The proceſs, however, *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark. *Bacon.*

COLOURED, *part.* [of *colour*] diverſified with variety of colours. The *coloured* are coarſer juiced. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURING [with painters] the manner of applying and conducting the colours of a picture with beauty and propriety, or the mixture of lights and ſhadows formed by the various colours employed in painting.

From lines drawn true, our eye may trace,
A foot, a knee, a hand, a face,
Yet if the *colouring* be not theſe,
At beſt 'twill only not diſpleaſe. *Prior.*

CO'LOURIST [of *colour*] a painter who excels in laying his colours on his pieces. Titian, Paul Veroneſs, Van Dyck, and the reſt of the good *colouriſts*. *Dryden.*

CO'LOURLESS [of *colour*] having no colour, tranſparent. They appear clear and *colourleſs*. *Newton.* Pellucid *colourleſs* glaſs. *Bentley.*

CO'LOURS [in military affairs] the ſtandard, enſign or banner of a company of ſoldiers.

COLOURS [in a ſhip] the enſigns or flags, *&c.* placed on the ſtern or poop, to ſhew of what part or country they are.

Emphatical COLOURS [according to the ancient natural philoſophy] are (as they term it) thoſe apparent colours frequently ſeen in the clouds, before ſun-riſing, or after its ſetting; or the colours that appear in the rainbow, *&c.* theſe they will not allow to be true colours, becauſe they are not permanent or laſting.

Field COLOURS, are ſmall flags of about a foot and half ſquare, carried along with the quarter-maſter-general, for marking out the ground of the ſquadrons and battalions.

COLPA'RE *Arbores*, Lat. [in old law] to lop or top trees.

COLPATU'RA, or CULPATU'RA [old law Lat.] the cutting or lopping of trees; a treſpaſs within a foreſt.

COLPICIA, Lat. [in old law] ſamplars or young poles in the woods, which when they are cut down make levers, which the inhabitants of Warwickſhire calls colpices.

CO'LPINDACH, or CO'WDACH [according to the practic of Scotland] a young cow or heifer.

COLT [colt, Sax. Caſaubon derives it of κελης, Gr. a race-horſe] 1. A young horſe, mare, or aſs: Uſed commonly, ſays Johnſon, for the male offſpring of a horſe, as foal for the female. 2. A young fooliſh fellow. Ay, that's a *colt* indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

He has a COLT's tooth in his head.

Spoken of old men when they are wanton or frolickſome. The Scots ſay; *You breed of* (are like to) *the leek, you have a white head and a green tail.* The Sp. *Viéjo amadór, in viérno con flor.* (An amorous old man, like flowers in winter.)

When you ride a young COLT, ſee your ſaddle be well girt.

Or, as they are generally ſkittiſh, he may chance to throw you. This proverb is ſpoken ludicrouſly to a man who is about to marry a briſk, jolly young woman, as an advice to conſult his own vigour.

A ragged COLT may make a good horſe.

Fr. *Mechant* (a bad) *poulain peut devenir bon* (a good) *cheval.*

It. *Un cattivo puledro puo divenire un buon cavallo.*

The general uſe of this proverb is to ſignify that an untoward youth may make a good man; tho' it is ſometimes uſed to denote, that children who are not handſome when young, may be ſo when grown up. The reverſe of this proverb is, *Fair in the cradle and foul in the ſaddle.* Tho' this is chiefly, or perhaps wholly, in the latter ſenſe.

To COLT, *verb neut.* [from the *ſubſt.*] to friſk, to frolic, to be licentious. Out of ſight by themſelves, they ſhook off their bridles and began to *colt* anew more licentiouſly. *Spenſer.*

To COLT, *verb act.* To befool one. What a-plague mean you to *colt* me thus. *Shakeſprare.*

CO'LTISH [from *colt*] frolickſome or wanton, having the tricks of a colt.

COLTS-FOOT [of *colt* and *foot*; with botaniſts] an herb good in diſtempers of the lungs, *&c.* It hath a radiated flower, which turns to downy ſeeds fixed in a bed. The ſpecies are; 1. Common coltsfoot. 2. Round-leaved ſmooth coltsfoot of the Alps. The flowers of this are purple, and thoſe of the common ſort yellow. *Miller.*

COLTS-TOOTH [of *colt* and *tooth*] 1. An imperfect or ſuperfluous tooth in young horſes. 2. A love of youthful pleaſure.

Well ſaid, lord Sands,
Your *colt's-tooth* is not caſt yet?
No, my lord, nor ſhall not, while I have a ſtump. *Shakeſpeare.*

COLT-EVIL [with farriers] a preternatural ſwelling in the penis and teſtes of a horſe.

CO'LTER [culꞇoꞃ, Sax. *culter*, Lat.] a piece of iron belonging to a plough that cuts the ground, perpendicularly to the ſhare.

COLU'BRINA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb briony or white-vine.

COLUBRI'NE [*colubrinus*, Lat.] of or belonging to a ſerpent; alſo wily, craftily.

COLU'MBARY [*columbier*, Fr, *columbaja*, It. of *columbarium*, Lat.] a dove or pigeon-houſe. *Columbaries* or dove-houſes. *Brown.*

COLUMBI'NA [*columbine*, Fr. *columbina*, It. of Lat. with botaniſts] the herb baſe or flat vervain. A plant with leaves like the meadow rue; the flowers are pendulous and become a membranaceous fruit, conſiſting of many pods. *Miller.*

COLUMBINE, *adj.* [*columbine*, Fr. *colombino*, It. *columbino*, Sp. *columbinus*, of *columbus*, Lat. a pigeon] of, like, or pertaining to a pigeon; a kind of violet colour, or changeable dove-colour.

COLUME'LLA [with ſurgeons] an inflammation of the uvula when it is extended in length, like a little column.

CO'LUMN [*colomne* or *colonne*, Fr. *colonna*, It. *colúna*, Sp. of *columna*, Lat.] 1. A round pillar to bear up or beautify a building; or for a monument of ſome notable event.

Round broken *columns* claſping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimenſions preſſing perpendicularly on its baſe; as, a *column* of the air or atmoſphere.

COLUMN [in architecture] in a ſtrict ſenſe is that long, round cylinder, or part of a pillar, which is called the ſhaft or trunk, and contains the body of it from the ſpire to the baſe, or from the aſtragal of the baſe to the chapiter.

Tuſcan COLUMN, is the ſhorteſt and moſt ſimple of all the columns. Its height, according to Scamozzi, is 15 modules, according to Vitruvius, *&c.* 14.

Doric COLUMN, is ſomething more delicate, its height from 14 to 15 modules, and is adorned with flutings.

Corinthian COLUMN, is the richeſt and moſt delicate of all, its height is 19 modules, its capital is adorned with two rows of leaves and with caulicoles, from whence volutes ſpring out.

Ionic COLUMN, is more delicate than the doric, its height is 17 or 18 modules, it is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by the volutes in its capital, and by its baſe.

Compoſite COLUMN, its height is 19 and half or 20 modules, it has two rows of leaves in its capital, like the Corinthian, and angular volutes like the Ionic.

COLUMN [in military art] is a long file or row of troops, or of the baggage of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns.

COLUMN [with printers] is a part of a page divided by a line; as, the pages of this book are in two *columns*, and others are often divided into three, four, or more *columns*.

Cylindrical COLUMN, a column that has neither ſwelling nor diminution.

Attic COLUMN, a pilaſter inſulated, having four equal faces or ſides, and of the higheſt proportion.

Angular COLUMN, is an inſulated column placed in the coin or corner of a portico, or inſerted into the corner of a building.

Doubled COLUMN, is an aſſemblage of two columns, joined in ſuch a manner as that the two ſhafts penetrate each other, with a third of their diameter.

Fuſible COLUMN, is a column made of ſome metal or matter caſt.

Hydraulic COLUMN, a colum from the top of which a *jet d'eau* proceeds, to which the capital ſerves as a baſon, whence the water deſcends by a little pipe, which turns ſpirally round the ſhaft.

Legal COLUMN, a column whereon the fundamental laws of the ſtate were engraven.

Moulded COLUMN, is one made by impaſtation of gravel or flints of divers colours, bound together with a cement, which grows perfectly hard, and receives a poliſh like marble.

Tranſparent COLUMN, a column made of ſome tranſparent matter, as of cryſtal, tranſparent alabaſter, *&c.*

Water COLUMN, one whoſe ſhaft is formed of a large *jet d'eau*, which ſpouting out water forcibly from the baſe, drives it within the tambour of the capital, which is made hollow, thence falling down again, it has the effect of a liquid cryſtal column.

COLUMN *of Joinery*, is made of ſtrong timber boards. joined, glued, and pinned together, is hollow, turned in the lath, and uſually fluted.

Incruſtated COLUMN, is made of ſeveral ribs or thin ſhells of fine marble or other rare ſtone, cemented upon a mold of ſtone, brick, or the like.

Aſtronomical COLUMN, a kind of obſervatory in form of a high tower, built hollow and with a ſpiral aſcent to an armillary ſphere, placed at the top for taking obſervations of the courſes of the heavenly bodies.

Carolitic COLUMN, is one that is adorned with foliages or leaves or branches turned ſpirally around the ſhaft; or in crowns and feſtoons.

Diminiſhed COLUMN, is one that begins or diminiſhes from the baſe in imitation of trees.

Cantoned COLUMNS, are ſuch as are engaged in the four corners of a ſquare pillar, to ſupport four ſprings of an arch.

Coupled COLUMNS, are ſuch as are diſpoſed by two and two, ſo as almoſt to touch each other at their baſes and capitals.

Chronological COLUMNS, are ſuch as bear ſome hiſtorical inſcription digeſted according to the order of time.

Geminated COLUMN, a column whoſe ſhaft is formed of three ſimilar and equal ſides or ribs of ſtone, fitted within one another, and faſtened at bottom with iron pins, and at the top with cramp-irons.

COLUMN *of Maſonry*, is made of rough ſtone, well laid and coloured with plaſter, or of bricks moulded triangularwiſe and covered with ſtuc.

COLUMN *with Tambours*, is one whoſe ſhaft is formed of ſeveral courſes of ſtone or blocks of marble leſs high than the diameter of the column.

COLUMN *in Truncheons*, conſiſts of three, four, or five pieces of ſtone or metal, differing from the tambours, being higher than the diameter of the column.

Fluted COLUMN, is one whoſe ſhaft is adorned with flutes or channellings, either from top to bottom, or only two thirds of its height.

Cabled COLUMNS, are ſuch as have projectures in form of cables in the naked of the ſhaft, each cable having an effect oppoſite to a fluting, and accompanied with a little liſt on each ſide.

Cabled and Fluted COLUMN, one whoſe flutes are filled up with cables, reeds or ſtaves, beginning from the bottom of the ſhaft, and reaching one third of its height.

Fluted COLUMN *enrich'd*, a column whoſe flutings are filled up with ornaments of foliages, rinds, ribbands, *&c.* inſtead of cables.

Coloſſal COLUMN, a column of an enormous ſize, too large to enter any ordonnance of architecture.

Gothic COLUMN, a round pillar that is either too ſhort for its bulk, or too ſlender for its height.

Hermetic COLUMN, a ſort of pilaſter in manner of a terminus, having the head of a man inſtead of a capital.

Hiſtorical COLUMN, is one whoſe ſhaft is adorned with a baſſo relievo, running in a ſpiral line its whole length, and containing the hiſtory of ſome great perſonage.

Hollow COLUMN, is one that has a ſpiral ſtair-caſe on the inſide for aſcending to the top.

Indicative COLUMN, one which ſerves to ſhew the tides, *&c.* along the ſea-coaſts.

Itinerary COLUMN, a column erected in the croſs-ways in large roads, having ſeveral faces, which by the inſcriptions ſerve to ſhew the different routs.

Lactary COLUMN, a column in the herb-market at Rome, having a cavity in its pedeſtal, where young children were put, being abandoned by their parents, either out of poverty or inhumanity.

Limitrophous COLUMN, one that ſhews the bounds and limits of a country conquered.

Luminous COLUMN, a kind of column formed on a cylindrical frame, mounted and covered over with oiled paper, *&c.* ſo that lights being diſpoſed in ranks over each other, the whole appears to be on fire.

Manubiary COLUMN [of *manubiæ*, Lat. ſpoils of an enemy] a column adorned with trophies in imitation of trees, on which the ancients hung the ſpoils of the enemy.

Median COLUMNS, are two columns in the middle of a porch, whoſe intercoluminations are larger than the reſt.

Maſſive COLUMNS, one that is too ſhort for the order whoſe capital it bears.

Memorial COLUMN, a column raiſed on account of any remarkable event.

Poſphorical COLUMN, a hollow column, or a light-houſe built on a rock, or the top of a mole, to ſerve as a lanthern to the port.

Roſtral COLUMN, a column adorned with beaks or prows of ſhips, and galleys with anchors and grapnels erected to preſerve the memory of ſome notable ſea-fight.

Sepulchral COLUMN, a column erected on a tomb or ſepulchre, with an inſcription on its baſe.

Statuary COLUMN, one which ſupports a ſtatue.

Symbolical COLUME, a column repreſenting ſome particular country by ſome attribute peculiar to it, as the *Fleur-de-lis* for France.

Grouped COLUMNS, are ſuch as are placed on the ſame pedeſtal or ſocle, either by 3 and 3, or by 4 and 4.

Gnomonic COLUMN, a cylinder on which the hour of the day is repreſented by the ſhadow of a ſtile.

Nich'd COLUMN, is one whoſe ſhaft enters with half its diameter into a wall, which is hollowed for its reception.

Paſtoral COLUMN, one, the ſhaft of which is formed in imitation of the trunk of a tree, with bark and knots.

Polygonus COLUMN, one that has ſeveral ſides or faces.

Oval COLUMN, one whoſe ſhaft has a flatneſs; the plan of it being made oval, to reduce the projecture.

Funeral COLUMN, one which bears an urn, in which the aſhes of ſome deceaſed hero are ſuppoſed to be incloſed; and the ſhaft of which is ſometimes overſpread with tears or flames, which are ſymbols of ſorrow and immortality.

Inſerted COLUMN, is one that is attached to a wall by a third or fourth part of its diameter.

Inſulated COLUMN, one that ſtands free and detached on all ſides from any other body.

Serpentine COLUMN, a column formed of three ſurpents twiſted together, the heads of which ſerve as a capital.

Swelted COLUMN, is one which has a bulging or ſwelling, in proportion to the height of the ſhaft.

Twiſted COLUMN, is one whoſe ſhaft is twiſted round in manner of a ſcrew, with ſix circumvolutions, and is for the moſt part of the Corinthian order.

Twiſted, fluted COLUMN, is a column whoſe flutes follow the contour of the ſhaft in a ſpiral line, throughout the whole length.

COLUMN *twiſted and inriched*, is a colum of which one third of its ſhaft is fluted, and the reſt adorned with branches and other inrichments.

Triumphal COLUMN, [among the ancients] a column erected in honour of an hero; of which the joints of the ſtones or courſes were adorn'd with as many crowns as he had made military expeditions.

Zophoric COLUMN [of ζωοφορος, Gr. bearing living creatures] a ſtatuary column, on which the figure of ſome animal is placed.

CO'LUMNA *Naſi*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the fleſhy part of the noſe, jutting out in the middle, near the upper lip.

COLUMNA *Cordis*, Lat. [in anatomy] the muſcles and tendons, by which the heart is contracted and dilated.

COLUMNA *Oris*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the uvula, or that little piece of fleſh that is in the palate of the mouth,

CO'LUMNÆ *Carneæ*, Lat. [in anatomy] ſeveral ſmall muſcles in the ventricles of the heart, detached as it were from the parietes of the ventricles, and connected by tendinous extremities to the valves of the heart.

CO'LUMNÆ *Herculis*, the pillars of Hercules, two mountains oppoſite one to another, at the mouth of the ſtreight of Gibraltar; one near Cadiz, anciently called Calpe; and the other near Ceuta, called Abyla. Thoſe pillars are ſaid to have been ſet up by Hercules, to ſerve for the limits of his exploits, and the boundaries of the weſtern world.

Sir Iſaac Newton [Chronology, p. 216.] ſays, that Seſoſtris, who was the *Egyptian* Hercules, after the conqueſt of Lybia, prepared a fleet on the Mediterranean, and went on weſtward upon the coaſt of Afric, to ſearch thoſe countries, as far as to the ocean and iſland Erythra or Gades in Spain, as Macrobius informs us from Panyaſis and Pherecydes; and there he conquered Geryon, and at the mouth of the ſtraits ſet up the famous pillars.

> *Venit ad occaſum, mundique extrema Seſoſtris.* Lucan, lib. 10.

COLU'MNAR, COLUMNA'RIAN, or COLUMNA'RIOUS [*columnarius*, Lat. of *column*] having many pillars formed in columns. White *columnar* ſpar. *Woodward.*

COLU'MNIA, a city of Ruſſia, in the province of Moſcow, ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Moſcow and Occa, about 40 miles ſouth-eaſt of the city of Moſcow.

COLUMNI'FEROUS [of *columnifer*, Lat.] bearing or ſupporting pillars.

CO'LURES [*colures*, Fr. *coluri*, It. *coluros*, Sp. *coluri*, Lat. κολουροι, Gr. *q. d.* maimed in the tail, with aſtronomers] are two great imaginary circles, which interſect one another at the poles of the world at right angles; one of which paſſes through the two ſolſtitial points Cancer aud Capricorn. The other the

COLURE *of the Equinoxes* [ſo called, becauſe it marks the equinoctial point on the ecliptic] is that which paſſes through the north and ſouth pole, with the firſt degrees of Aries and Libra, making the ſeaſons, ſpring and autumn.

COLURE *of Solſtices*, in like manner ſhews the ſolſtitial points, cutting the beginning of Cancer and Capricorn, in order to make ſummer and winter. Thrice the equinoctial line.

> He circled; four times croſſed the car of night
> From pole to pole, traverſing each *colure*. *Milton.*

Co'luri, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Engia, in the Archipelago, about ſeven miles ſouth of Athens. Ajax was the ſovereign of this iſland.

Co'lus *ruſtica*, Lat. [in botany] white, baſtard ſaffron.

Colute'a, the hather or tre-foil tree; alſo baſtard *ſenna*. *Lat.*

Co'lwort. See Colewort.

Coly'ba [κολυϐα, Gr.] an offering of grain and boiled pulſe, made in honour of the ſaints, and for the ſake of the dead. See Collyridians.

Com, and inſeparable prepoſition. See Con.

Com, Comb, or Comp [of the Britiſh word kum, which ſignifies low] *comp* at the beginning, and *comb* in the end of the name of a place, intimates that the place ſtands low; as, *Comton*, or *Compton*.

Co'ma [κωμα, Gr.] deep ſleep, a lethargy. *Lat.*

Coma [*Somnulentorum*, Lat. i. e. the deep ſleep of the drowſy] a deep ſleep, out of which, when the patient is awaked, he anſwereth to any queſtions that are aſked him, but preſently falls into a deep ſleep again, with his mouth open, and under-jaw fallen.

Coma *Vigil* [*i. e.* a waking drowſineſs] a diſeaſe, the patient that is affected with it, has a continual inclination to go to ſleep, but without effect. *Bruno.*

Coma'rt, *ſubſt.* ſtratagem.

By the ſame *comart*,
And carriage of the articles deſign'd,
His fell to *Hamlet*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Coma'te [of *con* and *mate*] a companion, a fellow mate. My *comates* and brothers in exile. *Shakeſpeare.*

Comato'se [of *coma*] lethargic, being ſleepy; as in the diſeaſe coma. *Comatoſe* caſes. *Grew.*

Coma'tus, Lat. [in botany] a wilding, the crab-tree.

Comb [camb, Sax. kum, Dan. kam, Du. kamm, Ger. kamb, Su.] 1. An inſtrument for untangling and trimming locks of wool, the hair of the head, *&c.* 2. The creſt of a cock, ſo called from its indentures, like thoſe of a comb. 3. The cantons or cells in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the ſame word which makes the terminations of towns, and ſignifies hollow and deep. *Johnſon.* To fortify the *combs* to build the walls. *Dryden.*

Comb [comb. Sax.] in Corniſh ſignifies a valley between two hills, or a valley ſet with trees on both ſides; and in French it anciently ſignified the ſame thing.

Comb [in a ſhip] a ſmall piece of timber ſet under the lower part of the beak-head, near the middle, with two poles in it, to bring the ropes, called foretacks aboard.

To Comb [cæmban, Sax. kammer, Dan. kemmen, Du. kammen, Ger. kamba, Su. all of cham, ham, han, hand, the *hand*, the ancienteſt and moſt natural comb, *como*, Lat.] 1. To untangle wool. To divide, clean and adjuſt the hair.

Co'mba *Terræ*, Lat. [old charters] a low piece of ground.

Comba'rones, Lat. [old law] fellow-barons, or the commonalty of the Cinque-ports.

Co'mbat [*combat*, Fr. *combattimento*, It. *combate*, Sp. and Port. of *combattre*, Fr.] a battle or trial of ſkill with arms; duel generally between two, but ſometimes it is uſed for battle. The *combat* now by courage muſt be try'd. *Dryden.*

Combat [in law] is a formal trial of a doubtful caſe, by two champions with ſwords.

To Combat, *verb act.* [*combattre*, Fr. *combattere*, It. *combatir*, Sp. kaempfen, Ger. of caempen, Teut.] to fight, to oppoſe, to withſtand, to reſiſt. Love yields at laſt, thus *combated* by pride. *Glanville.*

To Combat, *verb neut.* to fight generally in a duel, hand to hand.

Comb-brush [of *comb* and *bruſh*] a bruſh for cleaning combs.

Comb-maker [of *comb* and *make*] he that makes combs.

Comb-martin, a market-town in Devonſhire, ſituated on the Britiſh channel, 184 miles from London.

Co'mbatant [*combattant*, Fr. *combattente*, It. *combatiénte*, Sp. kaempfer, Ger. of kaemper, or caemper, Teut.] 1. A champion. When any of thoſe *combatants* ſtrips his terms of ambiguity, I ſhall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.* 2. A fighter with another, a duelliſt. Like deſpairing *combatant* they ſtrive againſt you. *Dryden.* 3. Having *for.* Men become *combatants for* thoſe opinions. *Locke.*

Combatant [in heraldry] a figure drawn like a ſword-player ſtanding upon his guard, or when two lions rampart are borne in a court of arms, as it were in a fighting poſture, their faces being toward one another.

Co'mber [kommer, Du. kummer, Ger.] perplexity, incumbrance.

Comber [from *comb*] he that combs wool, and fits it for the ſpinner.

Co'mbinate, *adj.* [of *combine*] betrothed, ſettled by compact. A word of Shakeſpeare's. She loſt a noble brother, with him the ſinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both her *combinate* huſband, this well ſeeming Angelo. *Shakeſpeare.*

Combina'tion [*combinaiſon*, Fr. *combinacion*, Sp. of *combinatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of joining together, union, league. A *combination* is of private perſons, a confederacy of ſtates or ſovereigns. 2. It is now generally uſed in an ill ſenſe for a conſpiracy, but formerly it was indifferent. The diſguiſes of holy *combinations*. *King Charles.* 3. Conjunction, commixture of bodies or qualities. Theſe natures, from the moment of their firſt *combination*, have been inſeparable. *Hooker.* 4. Copulation of ideas in the mind; as, *combination* of ideas.

Combination *of Quantities*, the many ſeveral ways that may be taken in any number of quantities, without having any reſpect to their places.

Combination [in arithmetic] is the art of finding how many different ways a certain given number of things may be varied, or taken by 1 and 1, 2 and 2, 3 and 3, *&c.* And thus the combinations of the 24 letters of the alphabet, firſt taking 2 by 2, and 3 by 3, and ſo on, has been calculated to be 139,172,428,888,725,999,425,128, 493,402,200,139 millions of millions of millions; and ſo on.

Combination [with rhetoricians] a figure when the ſame word is immediately repeated, as *ego, ego adſum*.

Combination [in law] is the entering of ſeveral perſons into a conſpiracy, to put in practice ſome unlawful deſign.

To Combi'ne, *verb act.* [*combinare*, It. and Lat. *combiner*, Fr. *combinar*, Sp.] 1. To join together.

Let us not then ſuſpect our happy ſtate,
As not ſecure to ſingle or *combin'd*. *Milton.*

2. To link in union. To *combine* hearts in one. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To accord, to ſettle by compact.

All *combin'd*, ſave what thou muſt *combine*,
By holy marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To join words or ideas together, in contradiſtinction to analyſe.

To Combine, *verb neut.* 1. To be joined together, to coaleſce.

Honour and policy, like unſever'd friends,
I'th' war do grow together; grant that and tell me
In peace what each of them by th' other loſes,
That they *combine* not there? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To plot together, to unite in friendſhip or deſign. *Combine* together againſt the enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'mbless [of *comb*] wanting a creſt or comb.

What, is your creſt a cock's-comb?—
A *combleſs* cock, ſo Kate will be my hen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Combu'rgess [of *con*, Lat. with, and *bourgeoiſe*, Fr.] a fellow-citizen.

Comb-marmin, a market town of Devonſhire, ſituated on the Britiſh Channel, 184 miles from London.

Combu'st, or *In* Combu'stion [*combuſtum*, ſup. of *comburo*, of *con*, and *uro*, Lat. to burn; in aſtronomy] a planet is ſaid to be combuſt, when he is not above eight degrees thirty minutes diſtant from the ſun, till he is removed 17 degrees: this, as they pretend, indicates that the party ſignified thereby, is in great fear, and much overpowered by ſome great perſon.

Combust *Way* [with aſtrologers] is the ſpace of the half of Libra, and all Scorpio, ſo called upon account of ſeveral violent and ill-boding ſtars, that, as they pretend, are fixed there; ſo that they account it unfortunate and weakening to any planet that happens to be in it.

Combu'stible [Fr. and Sp. *combuſtibile*, It. of *combuſtibilis*, Lat.] apt to take fire, liable to burn, ſuſceptible of fire; as, *combuſtible* matter.

Combu'stibleness [of *combuſtible*] aptneſs to take fire or burn.

Combu'stion [*combuſtion*, Fr. *combuſtione*, It. of *combuſtio*, Lat.] 1. Properly a burning, a conflagration. The future *combuſtion* of the earth. *Burnet.* 2. A tumult, a hurly-burly, an uproar. Mutual *combuſtions*, bloodſheds. *Hooker.* Dire *combuſtion* and confus'd events. *Shakeſpeare.* It moves in an inconceivable fury and *combuſtion*. *Addiſon.*

Combu'stion *of Money*, a method among the ancients of trying baſe or mix'd money, by melting it down.

To Come, *v. neut.* pret. *came*, part. *come* [coman, Sax. komme, Dan. komma, Su. komen, Du. kommen, Ger.] 1. To remove from a diſtant to a nearer place; oppoſed to go; as, to *come* and go. 2. To draw nigh, to approach towards. Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To move in any manner towards another, implying the idea of being received by another, or tending towards another. This word always reſpects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves. Yet this meaning is ſometimes almoſt imperceptible; as, we will *come* in to dinner. 4. To proceed, to iſſue. I *came* forth from the Father. *St. John.* 5. To advance from one ſtage or condition to another; as, to *come* to blows, to *come* to battle. 6. To change condition for better or worſe; as, to *come* to honour, to *come* to poverty. 7. To attain any condition or character. The teſtimony of conſcience thus informed *comes* to be authentic. *South.* 8. To become. So *came* I a widow. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. To arrive at ſome art, habit or diſpoſition. They would *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that. *Locke.* 10. To change from one ſtate into another deſired.

Then butter does refuſe to *come*. *Hudibras.*

The *coming* or ſprouting of malt. *Mortimer.* 11. To become preſent and no longer future; as, a time will *come*. 12. To become preſent, and no longer abſent.

Come then my friend, my genius *come* along. *Pope.*

13. To happen, to fall out; as, how *comes* this? and *come* on me what will. 14. To follow as a conſequence. This *comes* from debauchery. 15. To ceaſe very lately from ſome act or ſtate, to have juſt done or ſuffered any thing. *Cameſt* thou not from thy journey? 2 *Samuel.* 16. *To come about.* To fall out, to come into being [probably from the Fr. *venir á bout*] Theſe things *came about*. *Shakeſpeare.* The period will *come about*. *Addiſon.* 17. *To come about.* To change, to come round. The wind *came about*. *Bacon.* They are *come about*, and won to the true ſide. *Ben Johnſon.* 18. *To come again.* To return. His ſpirit *came again* and he revived. *Judges.* 19. *To come after.* To follow. If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himſelf. *St. Matthew.* 20. *To come at.* To reach, to obtain. *To come at* a true knowledge of ourſelves. *Addiſon.* 21. *To come by.* To acquire, to gain; as, to *come* by neceſſaries. 22. *To come in.* To enter; as, ideas *come in* by different ſenſes. *Locke.* 23. *To come in.* To comply, to yield, to ſtand out no longer; as, the rebel *came in*. 24. *To come in.* To arrive at a port or rendezvous; as, the fleet *came in* to Plymouth. 25. *To come in.* To be brought into faſhion. Then *came* rich clothes and graceful action *in*. *Roſcommon.* 26. *To come in.* To be an ingredient in any compoſition. Contempt of wealth *comes in* to heighten his character. 27. *To come in for.* To be early enough to obtain; taken from hunting, where the dogs that are ſlow get nothing.

One who had i' the rear excluded been,
And cou'd not for a taſte of the fleſh *come in*,
Licks the ſolid earth. *Tate.*

28. *To come in.* To join with, to bring aſſiſtance; as, they *came in* to the rebels. 29. *To come in to*, To agree or comply with; as, to *come in to* a thing for the public good. 30. *To come near.* To approach, to reſemble in any excellence. A metaphor taken from races. When you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would deſtroy. *Ben Johnſon.* 31. *To come of.* To proceed as deſcendants from anceſtors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*. *Dryden.*

32. *To come of.* To proceed as effects from cauſes. The hiccough *comes of* fullneſs of meat. *Bacon.* 33. *To come off.* To deviate from a rule or direction. The figure of a cell partaketh of the pyramis, but

yet *coming off* and dilating more ſuddenly. *Bacon.* 34. To eſcape. If in ſignal danger they *come off*, they call their deliverance a miracle. *Addiſon.* 35. *To come off.* To be diſmiſſed with our lot.

Bravely *came* we *off*. *Shakeſpeare.*

36. *To come off from.* To forbear, to leave. *To come off from* theſe grave diſquiſitions, I could clear the point by one inſtance. *Felton.* 37. *To come on.* To happen. What *came on't* at laſt? *L'Eſtrange.* 38. *To come on.* To advance, to make progreſs. Things ſeem to *come on* apace to their former ſtate. *Bacon.* 39. *To come on.* To advance to combat. The armies *came* faſt *on* and joined battle. *Knolles.* 40. *To come on.* To thrive, to grow big. Roſes will *come* faſter *on* in water than in earth. *Bacon.* 41. *To come over.* To repeat an act. Over and *over* he *comes* and caught it again. *Shakeſpeare.* 42. *To come over.* To revolt. Teazing their friends to *come over* to them. *Addiſon.* 43. *To come over.* To riſe in diſtillation. The phlegmatic humour *comes over* in this analyſis. *Boyle.* 44. *To come out.* To be publiſhed; as, his book *came out.* 45. *To come out.* To appear upon trial, to be diſcovered. This *comes out* at laſt. 46. *To come out with.* To give a vent to, to let fly. Maſters of chemical arcana muſt be provoked, before they will *come out with* them. *Boyle.* 47. *To come to.* To conſent, to yield. What is this, if my parſon will not *come to? Swift.* 48. *To come to.* To amount to; as, your dividend *comes to* ſo much. 49. *To come to himſelf.* To recover his ſenſes. I ſhall leave him till he *comes to himſelf.* 50. *To come to paſs.* To happen to be effected. It *cometh to paſs* that the works of men being the ſame, their drifts are divers. *Hooker.* 51. *To come up.* To grow out of the ground; as, the corn *cometh up.* 52. To make appearance. If wars ſhould mow them down, they may be ſuddenly ſupplied and *come up* again. *Bacon.* 53. *To come up.* To come into uſe; as, a faſhion *comes up.* 54. *To come up to.* To amount to. All theſe will not *come up* to near the quantity. *Woodward.* 55. *To come up to.* To riſe to. Words cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.* 56. *To come up with.* To overtake. 57. *To come upon.* To invade, to attack. Charged by Parma *coming upon* them with ſeven thouſand horſe. *Bacon.*

Come [part. of the verb *to come*] I am *come* to thy words. *Deuteronomy.*

Come, a particle of exhortation; quick, make haſte. *Come,* let us make our father drink wine. *Geneſis.*

Come, a particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs. *Pope.*

Come, a kind of adverbial word for when it ſhall come.

Come candlemas nine years ago ſhe dy'd. *Gay.*

To **Come**, not preſent, to happen hereafter.

In times to *come.* *Dryden.*

Come, *ſubſt.* [with malſters] the ſmall ſtrings or tails of malt, upon its firſt ſhooting forth a ſprout. Mortimer uſes it.

Come [in botany] the herb goat's beard.

Come and welcome, go by and we ſhan't quarrel.

That is, you are entirely at liberty to do whether you pleaſe, neither will give offence. It is however uſed either to perſons with whom we are very familiar, or thoſe we ſlight.

Firſt Come firſt ſerved.

It ought to be ſo; and ſo the French proverb expreſſes it; *Les premiers venus doivent etre les premiers ſervis.* And ſo the Italians: *I primi venuti, devouo eſſer i primi ſerviti.*

Come sopra [in muſic books] ſignifies as above, or that part above over again; which words are uſed when any foregoing part is to be repeated.

Come'dian [*comœdus,* Lat. *comedien,* Fr. *commediante,* It. *comediánte,* Sp. **comoediant**, Ger.] 1. A writer of comedies. Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian. Peacham.* 2. An actor or player of comedies. 3. A player in general, a ſtage player. Of a *comedian* ſhe became a wealthy man's wife. *Camden.*

Comedio'grapher [of κωμωδια, a comedian, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a writer of comedies.

Comedio'graphy [of κωμωδια, and γραφη, Gr. a deſcription or writing] the writing of comedies.

Co'medy [*comedie,* Fr. *comedia,* It. Sp. and Port. *comœdia,* Lat. **comedie**, Du. **comoedie**, Ger. of κωμη, a village, and ᾠδη, a ſong; becauſe comedies were firſt acted in country villages] is an agreeable dramatic repreſentation of the lighter faults of human kind. It is reckoned part of the great poetry on account of its end, which is inſtruction as well as pleaſure, For men will ſooner be laughed out of their follies than beat out of them.

Some have fancied that the excellence of comedy conſiſts in the wit of it; others confine it to the intrigue, and turns of incidents; and others to the humour. But indeed the excellence lies in the juſt mixture of the whole.

Co'meliness, comely grace, beauty, dignity. A careleſs *comelineſs,* with comely care. *Sidney.*

Co'mely, *adj.* [from *become,* or from cƿeman, Sax. to pleaſe] 1. Graceful, decent. He that is *comely* when old, ſurely was very beautiful when young. *South.* 2. Uſed of things. Decent, being according to propriety.

What a world is this, when what is *comely,*
Envenoms him that bears it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Comely, *adv.* [from the *adj.*] gracefully, with handſomeneſs. To ride *comely. Aſcham.*

Co'mer [from *come*] one that comes. A freſh *comer,* the firſt *comer.*

Co'met [*cometa,* Lat. κομητης, Gr. a hairy ſtar] a heavenly body in the planetary region appearing ſuddenly and again diſappearing; and during the time of its appearance, moving thro' its proper orbit like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are ellipſes, having one of their foci in the centre of the ſun, and being very long and eccentric, they become inviſible, when in that part moſt remote from the ſun. I conſidered a *comet,* or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing ſtar, as a ſky-rocket diſcharg'd by an hand that is almighty. *Addiſon.*

Co'metary, Come'tic, or **Come'tical** [of *comet*] of or pertaining to comets; as, planetary and *cometary* regions. *Cheyne.*

Cometo'grapher [of κομητης, and γραφω, Gr. to write] one who writes concerning comets.

Cometogra'phy, a deſcription or treatiſe concerning comets.

Co'mfit [**konfit**, Du. It ſhould ſeem that both were formed by haſty pronunciation from *confect. Johnſon*] ſweet-meats, fruits and other things preſerved dry. Hudibras uſes it.

To **Comfit**, to preſerve, dry with ſugar. Cowley uſes it.

Co'mfiture [from *confit* or *confecture*] ſweetmeat. From country graſs to *comfitures* at court. *Donne.*

To **Co'mfort** [*comfortare,* It. *comforto,* low Lat. *comforter,* Fr. *comfortàr,* Sp.] 1. To ſtrengthen, to enliven, to invigorate. Light excelleth in *comforting* the ſpirits. *Bacon.* 2. To ſtrengthen the mind under preſſures of any kind. They bemoaned and *comforted* him. *Job.*

Comfort [from the *verb*] *comforto,* It. *comforte,* Sp.] 1. Support, aſſiſtance. The *comfort* that the rebels ſhould receive from Kildare. *Bacon.* 2. Support under calamity or danger; as, they have no apprehenſion of thoſe things, ſo they need no *comfort* againſt them. *Tillotſon.* 3. That which gives conſolation or ſupport.

Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine ſhall be a *comfort* to your age. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'mfortable [of *comfort*] 1. Bringing or producing comfort, refreſhing. *Comfortable* proviſion for ſubſiſtence. *Dryden.* 2. Receiving comfort, ſuſceptible of it. For my ſake be *comfortable. Shakeſpeare.*

As Comfortable as matrimony.

It is hard to determine whether this ſaying be to be taken in a literal or ironical ſenſe.

Co'mfortableness [of *comfortable*] comforting quality.

Co'mfortably, in a comfortable manner, without deſpair. Hammond uſes it.

Co'mforter [of *comfort*] 1. One that adminiſters conſolation in diſtreſs or danger. Angels ſent him as *comforters* in his agony. *Hooker.* 2. The title of the third perſon of the holy Trinity, the Paraclete. The *Comforter* whom I will ſend. *Goſpel.*

Co'mfortless [of *comfort*] being without comfort. Yet ſhall not my death be *comfortleſs. Sidney.*

Co'mfortlessness, the being without comfort.

Co'mfrey [*comfrie,* Fr.] a good herb for wounds. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a funnel, having an oblong tube, but ſhaped at the top like a pitcher. *Miller.*

Co'mic, or **Co'mical** [*comique,* Fr. *comico,* It. and Sp. *comicus,* Lat. of κωμικος, Gr.] 1. Belonging to or fit for comedy; its cataſtrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical. Gay.* 2. Pleaſant, merry, jocoſe, humourous; as, *comical* adventures.

Co'mically [of *comical*] pleaſantly, with mirth, &c. alſo in a manner befitting comedy.

Co'micalness [of *comical*] pleaſantneſs, diverting quality.

Co'ming, *ſubſt.* [from *to come*] 1. The act of coming, approach.

Sweet the *coming* on
Of grateful ev'ning mild. *Milton.*

2. State of being come, arrival; as, the *coming* of certain birds amongſt them. *Locke.*

Co'ming, *part.* [from *come*] 1. Forward, ready to come.

How *coming* to the poet every muſe. *Pope.*

2. That is to come.

Praiſe of great acts he ſcatters as a ſeed,
Which may the like in *coming* ages breed. *Roſcommon.*

Coming *In, ſubſt.* Income, revenue. What are thy rents? what are thy *comings in? Shakeſpeare.*

A **Coming** *Wench* [of cƿeman, Sax. to pleaſe] a maiden of a free behaviour.

Coming (or breeding) *Woman.*

Comita'tu & *Caſtro,* &c. [in law Lat.] a writ whereby the charge of the county, together with the keeping of a caſtle, is committed to the ſheriff.

Comitatu *Commiſſo* [in law Lat.] a writ or commiſſion by which the ſheriff is authorized to take upon him the charge of the county.

Comita'tus, Lat. a retinue, a train of attendants or followers.

Comitatus [in common law] a county or ſhire; alſo a roll or liſt of dead farms and deſperate debts, anciently made every year and read upon the account of ſheriffs in their reſpective counties.

Comitia [among the Romans] an aſſembly, either in the Comitium or Campus Martius, for the election of magiſtrates, or conſulting of other important affairs of the ſtate.

Comi'tial [*comitialis,* of *comitia,* Lat.] pertaining to the aſſemblies of the people of Rome.

Comi'tialis *Morbus,* Lat. [ſo called becauſe if any man was ſeized with it in the midſt of the public aſſemblies, the council was broke up for that time] the falling ſickneſs.

Comi'tium, a large hall in the Roman Forum.

Co'mity [*comitas,* Lat.] courteſy, good breeding.

Co'mma, one of the points or ſtops uſed in writing, thus marked (,) implying only a ſmall reſt or little pauſe. *Lat.*

Comma's and points they ſet exactly right. *Pope.*

Comma [in muſic] is the ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a ſemitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect.

To **Comma'nd**, *verb act.* [probably of *con* and *mando,* Lat. or *commander,* Fr. *commandare,* It. *mandàr,* Sp.] 1. To order, charge, or bid to be done. Sometimes formerly with *of* before the perſon. You have *commanded of* me theſe moſt poiſonous compounds. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To govern, to hold in obedience. Oppoſed to obey. *Commanded* always by the greater guſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To have in one's power.

Chairmen no longer ſhall the wall *command.* *Gay.*

4. To overlook, to have ſo ſubject as that it may be ſeen or annoyed.

His eye might there *command,* wherever ſtood,
City, of old or modern fame. *Milton.*

To **Command**, *verb neut.* to have the chief management or government of, to profeſs the chief power; as, *commanding* powers of the ſoul. *South.*

Command your man and do it yourſelf.

Uſed when any one enjoins another, who is under no dependance on them or obligation to them, to do a thing which they may as well, or which it would be more proper for them to do themſelves.

Command [*commandment,* Fr. *comando,* It.] *ſubſt.* 1. Management, rule, right of commanding. It is uſed in military affairs; as, magiſtracy or government in civil life; with *over*. He aſſumed an abſolute *command over* his readers. *Dryden.* 2. Cogent authority, deſpotical power. *Command* and force may create, but never cure averſion. *Locke.* 3. The act of commanding, the order or mandate uttered. The captain gives *command. Dryden.* 4. The power of overlooking or ſurveying a place.

The ſteepy ſtand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command. Dryden.*

Comma'nder [*commandeur*, Fr. *comandante*, It. and Sp.] 1. One who has the ſupreme command, a general or chief officer. Love thee as our *commander* and our king. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. An inſtrument of ſurgery. The gloſſoconium, commonly called the *commander*, is of uſe. *Wiſeman.*

Commander, a governor of a commandry, or order of religious knights.

Commander [with paviors] a beetle or rammer, with an handle about three feet long, to uſe in both hands.

Comma'ndery [from *command*] a body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.

Comma'nding *Ground* [in fortification] is a riſing ground that overlooks any poſt or ſtrong place.

Front Commanding *Ground* [in fortification] is a height or eminence oppſite to the face of the poſt, and plays upon the front of it.

Reverſe Commanding *Ground*, is an eminence that can play upon the back of any poſt.

Enfilade Commanding *Ground*, or *Courtin* Commanding *Ground*; is an eminence, from which its ſhot ſweeps or ſcours all the length of a ſtrait line.

Commanding *Signs* [in aſtrology] the firſt ſix ſigns of the zodiac, *viz.* Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo.

Comma'ndment [*commandement*, Fr. *comandamento*, It. *mandamiénto*, Sp. probably of *con* and *mandatum*, Lat.] 1. A precept, ordinnance or law. Some ſpecial *commandment* for that which is exacted. *Hooker.* 2. Authority, coactive power. The countenance of ſtern *commandment. Shakeſpeare.* 3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue, given by God to Moſes.

Commandment [in fortification] is the height of nine feet, which one place has above another.

Commandment [in law] is when either the king or juſtices commit a perſon to priſon upon their authority.

Comma'ndress [from *commander*] a woman veſted with ſupreme authority. *Hooker* and *Fairfax.*

Comma'ndry [*commanderie*, Fr.] a manor or chief meſſuage with lands and tenements belonging to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, now called St. John's, near Clerkenwell.

Commate'rial [of *con* and *materialis*, Lat.] that which is made of the ſame matter or ſubſtance with another. Beeks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

Commateria'lity, the quality of being of the ſame matter, *&c.* with another.

Commeatu'ra [old law Lat.] a commandry, or portion of houſe and land ſet apart for the uſe of ſome religious order, eſpecially the knights templars.

Co'mmeline [*commelina*, Lat.] The name of a plant, whoſe leaves are produced alternately, and ſurround the ſtalk at the baſe; the ſtalks trail upon the ground and grow very branchy.

Comme'morable [*commemorabilis*, Lat.] worthy to be mentioned or remembered, deſerving to be mentioned with honour.

To Comme'morate [*commemoro*, It. *comemoràr*, Sp. *commemoratum*, of *con* and *memmoro*, Lat.] to mention or remember ſolemnly, to celerate the memory and acts of a worthy perſon, by ſome public act. Such is the divine mercy which we now *commomerate. Fiddes.*

Commemora'tion [Fr. *commemorazione*, It. *comemoracion*, Sp. of *commemoratio*, Lat.] A ſolemn remembrance of ſome remarkable action; the remembrance of a perſon, or ſomething done in honour of his memory. *Commemoration* was formerly made, with thankſgiving, in honour of good men departed this world. *Ayliffe.*

Commemora'tive [of *commemorate*] tending to preſerve memory of any thing. The annual offering of the paſchal lamb was *commemorative* of that firſt paſchal lamb. *Atterbury.*

To Comme'nce, *verb neut.* [*commencer*, Fr. *cominciare*, It. *coménçàr*, Sp. *começar*, Port.] 1. To begin. That ſtate that is to *commence* after this life. *Rogers.* 2. To take a new character.

If wit ſo much from ign'rance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe. *Pope.*

3. To take a degree in an univerſity; as, to *commence* maſter of arts.

To Commence, *verb act.* to make a beginning of; as, to *commence* a ſuit at law.

To Commence *a Horſe* [with horſemen] is to initiate him in the manage, or to put him to the firſt leſſons in order to break him.

Comme'ncement, 1. Beginning, date. The third day from the *commencement* of the creation. *Woodward.* 2. The time when degrees are taken in the univerſity of Cambridge, and anſwering to the act at Oxford.

To Comme'nd [*comendare*, It. *commendo*, Lat. *recommender*, Fr. in the laſt ſenſe] 1. To praiſe or ſet with advantage.

Like a friend
Would find out ſomething to *commend. Cowley.*

2. To commit or give in charge; to commit to one's protection, favour, or care. To thee I do *commend* my watchful ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To recommend, to repreſent as worthy of regard or kindneſs. The chief baſſa had *commended* him to Solymon. *Knolles.* 4. To mention by way of keeping in memory.

Signior Antonio
Commends him to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Commend [from the verb] Commendation. Now obſolete.

Tell her I ſend to her my kind *commends. Shakeſpeare.*

Comme'ndable [*recommendable*, Fr. *commendabile*, It. *commendabile*, Lat.] that is to be commended, praiſe-worthy. The accent was anciently on the firſt ſyllable.

And power unto itſelf moſt *commendable.*
Hath not a tomb ſo evident. *Shakeſpeare.*

Comme'ndableness [of *commendable*] quality of being worthy to be commended.

Comme'ndably [of *commendable*] with honour, in manner worthy of praiſe. Carew uſes it.

Comme'ndam [*commende*, Fr. *commenda*, low Lat.] a void benefice, commended to an able clerk, till it be otherwiſe diſpoſed of. *Law Term.*

Commendam [in law] when the king makes a perſon a biſhop, his benefice is reſigned by the promotion; but if he is impowered by the king to retain his benefice, then he ſtill continues to be parſon of it, and is ſaid *to hold it in commendam.* The deanery of Weſtminſter he had in *commendam. Clarendon.*

Comme'ndatary, *ſubſt.* [*commenda*, Lat.] one who has a church-living in commendam.

Commenda'tion, Lat. 1. A praiſing or ſetting one forth, declaration of eſteem: as, a fit ſubject of *commendation.* 2. Recommendation, favourable repreſentation. The choice ſhall be by the *commendation* of the great officers. *Bacon.* 3. Meſſage of love. Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendation* to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Comme'ndatory, *adj.* containing praiſe, favourably repreſenting.

Comme'nder [from *commend*] he that commends or praiſes. *Commenders* or diſprovers. *Wotton.*

Commensa'lity [*commenſalis*, of *con* and *menſa*, Lat. the table] fellowſhip of table, the cuſtom of eating together. To avoid community with the gentiles upon promiſcuous *commenſality. Brown.*

Commensurabi'lity [of *commenſurable*] capacity of being compared with another, as to proportion or meaſure; thus an inch and a yard are commenſurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches. A comely *commenſurability* of the whole into the parts. *Brown.*

Comme'nsurable [Fr. and Sp. *commenſurabile*, It. of *con* and *menſurabilis*, of *con* and *menſura*, Lat. meaſure] equal in meaſure and proportion, reducible to ſome common meaſure.

Commensurable *Magnitudes* [in geometry] are ſuch as may be meaſured by one and the ſame common meaſure.

Commensurable *Numbers* [in arithmetic] whether integers or fractions, are ſuch as have ſome other number, which will meaſure or divide them, without leaving any remainder; thus 6 and 8, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ are reſpectively commenſurable numbers.

Commensurable *Quantities* [in geometry] are ſuch as have ſome common aliquot part, or which may be meaſured by ſome common meaſure, ſo as to leave no remainder in either.

Commensurable *Surds* [in algebra] are ſuch ſurds as being reduced to their leaſt terms, become true figurative quantities, and are therefore as a rational quantity to a rational.

Commensurable *in Power* [with geometricians] right lines are ſaid to be commenſurable in power, when their ſquares are meaſured by one and the ſame ſpace or ſuperfices.

Comme'nsurableness [of *commenſurable*] commenſurability, proportion.

To Comme'nsurate [of *con* and *menſura*, Lat. meaſure] to reduce to ſome common meaſure. The apteſt terms to *commenſurate* the longitude of places. *Brown.*

Commensurate, *adj.* [*commenſurato*, It.] 1. Reducible to ſome common meaſure. Some organ equally *commenſurate* to ſoul and body. *Government of the Tongue.* 2. Equal, proportionable to each other. Knowledge adequately *commenſurate* with the nature of things. *Glanville.*

Comme'nsurately, *adv.* [of *commenſurate*] with the capacity of meaſuring or being meaſured with another. *Commenſurately* to each other. *Holder.*

Comme'nsurateness [of *commenſurate*] the quality of being of the ſame or equal meaſure.

Commensura'tion, equality of meaſure, or the meaſuring of one thing with another, proportion. There muſt be a *commenſuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force. *Bacon.*

To Co'mment [*commenter*, Fr. *comentare*, It. *comentàr*, Sp. of *commentor*, Lat.] to write notes upon, to expound, having *upon.* Critics having taken a liking to one of theſe poets, proceed to *comment* on him and illuſtrate him. *Dryden.*

Co'mment [*commentum*, Lat.] an expoſition of an author's text, an explanation or gloſs. Proper geſtures and vehement exertions of the voice, are a *comment* to what he utters. *Addiſon.*

Co'mmentary, or Comment [*commentaire*. Fr. *commento*, It. *comentario*, Sp. *commentarium*, Lat.] a continued interpretation or gloſs on the obſcure and difficult paſſages in an author to render them more intelligible. The church's univerſal practice is the beſt *commentary. King Charles.*

Co'mmentaries [with hiſtorians] are hiſtories written by thoſe perſons who had the greateſt hand or ſhare in the actions there related, memoirs in a familiar manner; as Cæſars's *commentaries.*

Commentaries, alſo are ſuch as ſet forth a naked continuance of the events and actions, without the motives and deſigns, the councils, ſpeeches, occaſions and pretexts, with other paſſages.

Commenta'tor [*commentateur*, Fr. *comentatore* It. *comentadòr*, Sp. of *commentator*, Lat.] a maker or writer of commentaries, an annotator. Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Marſya was a lawyer who had loſt his cauſe. *Addiſon.*

Comme'nter [of *comment*] one that writes comments.

Slily as any *commentor* goes by
Hard words or ſenſe. *Donne.*

Commenti'tious [*commentitius*, Lat.] deviſed at pleaſure, feigned, forged, counterfeit. *Commentitious* inanity. *Glanville.*

Commenti'tiousness [of *commentitius*, Lat.] counterfeitneſs, forgedneſs.

Co'mmerce [Fr. *commerzio*, It. *comércio*, Sp. of *commercium*, Lat. the accent was antiently on the laſt ſyllable] 1. Trade or traffic in buying and ſelling. Any country that hath *commerce* with the reſt of the world. *Locke.* 2. Intercourſe of ſociety, converſe, or correſpondence. Mutual conference and *commerce* to be had between God and us. *Hooker.*

Commerce, a game at cards.

To Comme'rce [from the ſubſt.] to hold intercourſe with.

With even ſtep and muſing gait,
And looks *commercing* with the ſkies,
Thy rapt ſoul ſitting in thy eyes. *Milton.*

Comme'rcial [of *commerce*] of or pertaining to commerce.

Co'mmere, a common mother. *Fr.*

As peace ſhould ſtill her wheaten garland wear,
And ſtand a *commere* 'tween their amities. *Shakeſpeare.*

Comme'tics [of κομμι, Gr. gum] ſuch things as give beauties not before in being; as, paints to the face; they differ from coſmetics, in that theſe are only for the preſervation of beauties already in poſſeſſion.

To Co'mmigrate [of *con* and *migro*, Lat.] to move in a body from one country to another.

Commigra'tion, a going of a large body of people from one place to dwell in another. Loſt all memory of their *commigration* hence. *Woodward.*

Commina'tion [Fr. *comminaciòn*, Sp. of *comminatio*, Lat.] 1. A ſevere threatening; a denunciation of puniſhment or vengeance. By precept and *commination*. *Decay of Piety.* 2. The recital of God's threatnings on ſtated days.

Commi'natory, *adj.* [of *comminor*, Lat.] of or pertainining to threatening.

Comminatory, ſubſt. [*comminatoire*, Fr. *cominatério*, Sp.] a clauſe in a law, *&c.* importing a puniſhment to delinquents, which, however, is not executed in the rigor of it.

To Commi'ngle, *verb act.* [of *con* and *mingle*] to mix together in one maſs.

Bleſt are thoſe
Whoſe blood and judgment are ſo well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for Fortune's finger. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Commingle, *verb neut.* to unite, to be incorporated. Diſſolution of gum tragacanth and oil of ſweet almonds, do not *commingle*. *Bacon.*

Comminu'ible [of *comminuo*, Lat.] reducible to powder. The beſt diamonds are *comminuable* without it. *Brown.*

To Co'mminute [*comminutum*, ſup. of *comminuo*, Lat.] to reduce powder. Entire bodies, and not *comminuted*, as ſand and aſhes. *Bacon.*

Comminu'tion [of *comminute*] pulverization, the act of grinding into ſmall parts; as, *comminution* of the meat. *Ray.*

Comminution [with ſurgeons] is when a bone is broken into many ſmall parts.

Commi'serable [from *commiſerate*] worthy of compaſſion, pitiable. This noble and *commiſerable* perſon. *Bacon.*

To Commi'serate [*commiſerare*, It. of *con* and *miſerere*, Lat.] to pity, to have compaſſion on. We ſhould *commiſerate* our mutual ignorance. *Locke.*

Commisera'tion [Fr. *commiſerazione*, It. *comiſeraciòn*, Sp. of *commiſeratio*, Lat.] compaſſion, pity. Theſe poor ſeduced creatures, whom I can never ſpeak nor think of but with much *commiſeration* and pity. *Hooker.*

Co'mmissary [*commiſſaire*, Fr. *commeſſario*, It. *comiſſario*, Sp.] an officer made occaſionally for a certain purpoſe, a deputy; alſo an officer who ſupplies the place of a biſhop in the exerciſe of his eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction in the out or remote parts of his dioceſe; or elſe in ſuch pariſhes as are peculiar to the biſhop, and exempted from the viſitation of the arch-deacon.

Commissary *of Stores* [in military affairs] an officer of the artillery who has the charge of all the ſtores.

Commissary *General* [of the muſters] an officer who takes a particular account of the ſtrength of every regiment, and reviews them; ſeeing that the horſe be well mounted, and the men well armed and accoutered; and he regulates the procuration and conveyance of proviſion for ammunition.

But is it thus you Engliſh bards compoſe?
With runic lays your tag inſipid proſe?
And when you ſhould your heroes deeds rehearſe,
Give us a *commiſſary*'s liſt in verſe? *Prior.*

Commissary *of Horſes* [in military affairs] an officer belonging to the artillery, who has the inſpection of the artillery horſes, to ſee them muſtered, and to ſend ſuch orders as he receives from the commanding officer of the artillery, by ſome of the conductors of horſes, of which he is allowed a certain number for his aſſiſtants.

Co'mmissariship [of *commiſſary*] the office of a commiſſary. Ayliffe uſes it.

Commi'ssion [Fr. *commiſſione*, It. *comiſſion*, Sp. of *commiſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of entruſting any thing; a power given by one perſon to another of doing any thing. *Commiſſion* is the warrant or letters patent that all men exerciſing juriſdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Cowel.* 2. Charge, mandate, employment.

Such *commiſſion* from above
I have receiv'd to anſwer thy deſire.

3. Act of committing a crime; as, ſins of *commiſſion*, which are diſtinguiſhed in divinity from thoſe of omiſſion. 4. A number of people joined in a truſt or office. 5. The ſtate of that which is intruſted to a number of joint officers; as, the exciſe was put into *commiſſion*.

Commission, a warrant for an office or place; a charge to buy or to do any act for another.

Commission [in law] a delegation or warrant by letters patent for the hearing or determining any cauſe or action.

Commission [in military affairs] is the authority by virtue of which every officer acts in his poſt, ſigned by the king or his general. I was made a colonel, though I gained my *commiſſion* by the horſe's virtues. *Addiſon.*

Commission [in commerce or traffic] the order by which a factor or any perſon trades for another.

Commission, commiſſion-money, the wages or reward of a factor.

Commi'ssion *of Anticipation*, a commiſſion under the great ſeal to collect a tax or ſubſidy before the time appointed.

Commission *of Aſſociation*, is a commiſſion under the great ſeal to aſſociate two or more learned perſons with the juſtices in the ſeveral circuits and counties in Wales.

Commission *of Bankruptcy*, a commiſſion under the great ſeal of England, directed to five or more commiſſioners, to enquire into the particular circumſtances of a bankrupt; they are appointed to act for the benefit of the creditors, according to ſeveral ſtatutes enacted for that purpoſe.

Commission *of Rebellion*, a writ ſent out againſt a man that has not appeared after proclamation has been made by the ſheriff, upon an order of chancery, to preſent himſelf at the court on a certain day, to cauſe the party to be apprehended, as a rebel and deſpiſer of the king's law wherever he is found.

To Commission, or Commi'ssionate [of *commiſſum*, ſup. of *committo*, Lat.] to give a commiſſion, to appoint; to appoint or impower one to act for another.

A choſen band
He firſt *commiſſions* to the Latian land. *Dryden.*

As he was thus ſent by his Father, ſo alſo were the apoſtles moſt ſolemnly *commiſſionated* by him to preach to the Gentile world. *Decay of Piety.*

Commi'ssioner [of *commiſſion*] one who has received a commiſſion, or acts by virtue of it.

Commissioner [in the ſenſe of the law] one who has a commiſſion, as letters patent, or any other legal warrant, to execute any public office. The archbiſhop was made one of the *commiſſioners* of the treaſury. *Clarendon.*

The King's High Commissioner [in Scotland] the title of that nobleman who repreſents the king of Great-Britain's perſon in the kingdom of Scotland, at the general aſſembly of the kirk at Edinburgh.

Commi'ssure [*commiſſura*, Lat.] a joint of any thing, a joining cloſe of things together; a ſeam or cloſure; and, in a *figurative* uſe, it ſignifies the cloſe *connexion* of things gradually aſcending or deſcending in the *ſcale* of being. "The Platoniſts, ſays Cudworth, *melting*, as it were, the Deity by degrees, and bringing it down lower and lower (meaning by their ſuppoſed *emanations* or productions of *inferior* gods from the First Cause) made the juncture and *commiſſure* betwixt God and the *creature* ſo ſmooth and cloſe, that where they indeed parted was altogether undiſcernible." *Cudworth's Intell. Syſt.* p. 557.

Commissure [with anatomiſts] the mold of the head, or any ſuture. See Suture.

Commissure [in architecture] a cloſe joining of planks, ſtones, or any other materials.

To Commi't [*commettre*, Fr. *commettere*, It. *cometèr*, Sp. of *committo*, Lat.] 1. To refer or leave the management of an affair to another, to give in truſt; as, to *commit* a thing to memory. 2. To put in a place to be kept ſafe.

Born free and not be bold!
At leaſt I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the truſty earth *commit* the ſound. *Dryden.*

3. To impriſon. They two were *committed*, or at leaſt reſtrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.* 4. To be guilty of a crime, to do a fault. Inhumane murders *committed*. *Clarendon.*

Commi'ttee, perſons to whom the examination or ordering any affair is referred by ſome court, or conſent of parties to whom it belonged; as, in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to, and paſſed, or not agreed; or neither of theſe, but referred to the conſideration of ſome appointed by the houſe to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a *committee*. *Cowel.*

Committee [of the king] the widow of the king's tenant, anciently ſo called, as being committed by the law of the land to the king's protection.

Commi'tment [of *commit*] the act of ſending to priſon, impriſonment; alſo an order for ſending to priſon.

Commi'tter [of *commit*] one that perpetrates or commits. South uſes it.

Commi'ttible [of *commit*] liable to be committed. Brown uſes it.

To Commi'x [*commiſceo*, Lat.] to mix things together; as, duſt and rain-water *commixed*.

Commi'xion [of *commix*] incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, ſo
That thou couldſt ſay, this hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan. *Shakeſpeare.*

Commi'xt [*commixtus*, Lat.] mingled together.

Commi'xtion, a mingling together. *Lat.* Brown uſes it.

Commi'xture [of *commix*] 1. The act of mingling. 2. The ſtate of being mingled, union in one maſs. Bacon uſes it. 3. The maſs formed, the compound. There is ſcarcely any thing riſing but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts. *Bacon.*

Commo'date is a kind of loan, yet is different from a loan, in that things which conſume by uſe or time cannot be the object of a commodate, but of a loan, in that they may be returned in kind tho' not in identity.

Commodate [in civil law] the loan or free conceſſion of any thing moveable or immoveable for a limitted time, on condition to reſtore the ſame individual at the expiration of that time.

Commo'de, a ſort of head dreſs for women. *Fr.* She contrived to ſhew her principles by the ſetting of her *commode*. *Addiſon.* Pere Richelet calls it, *coiffure modorne des femmes.*

Commo'dious [*commode*, Fr. *comodo*, It. and Sp. of *commodus*, Lat.] 1. Fit, convenient for any purpoſe. A place *commodious* to live in. 2. Uſeful, ſuited to wants. Bacchus found out the making of wine, and many things elſe *commodious* for mankind. *Raleigh.*

Commo'diously [of *commodious*] 1. Conveniently. In a deep cave ſeated *commodiouſly*. *Cowley.* 2. Without diſtreſs.

To paſs *commodiouſly* this life, ſuſtain'd
By Him with many comforts. *Milton.*

3. Suitably to a certain deſign; as, a thing may ſerve *commodiouſly* for divers ends.

Commo'diousness [of *commodious*] convenience.

Commo'dity [*commodité*, Fr. *comodità*, It. *comodidàd*, Sp. of *commoditas*, Lat.] 1. Conveniency of time or place. A long ſought for *commodity* of time. *Sidney* The *commodity* of a foot-path. *Ben. Johnſon.* 2. Intereſt, profit, advantage. Men ſeek their own *commodity*. *Hooker.* 3. Wares, merchandiſe, ſubſtance. It had been difficult to make ſuch a mole, where they had not ſo natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola. *Addiſon.*

CO'MMODORE [probably corrupted from the Sp. *comendador*] a kind of admiral, or commander in chief of a ſquadron of ſhips at ſea.

COMMOI'GNE [old law term] a brother monk, reſiding in the ſame convent.

CO'MMON, *adj.* [*commun*, Fr. *commune*, It. *comun*, Sp. *comum*, Port. of *communis*, Lat. gemein, Du. and Ger.] 1. Ordinary, uſual, frequent. An evil I have ſeen *common* among men. *Eccefiaſtes.* 2. Public, that which belongs to all alike, general, ſerving the uſe of all. The *common* ſhore of Rome ran from all parts of the town. *Addiſon.* 3. Belonging equally to more than one. Life and ſenſe *common* to man and brutes. *Hale.* 4. Having no poſſeſſer or owner. The poſſeſſions of a private man revert to the community, and ſo become again perfectly *common*, *Locke.* 5. Vulgar, not diſtinguiſhed by any excellence, mean, not rare.

> Doth *common* things of courſe and circumſtance,
> To the reports of *common* men commit. *Davies.*

6. Mean, without deſcent or birth.

> They miſs or ſweep but *common* ſouls away. *Waller.*

7. Proſtitute; as, a *common* woman.

COMMON [with grammarians] that gender of nouns that is equally applicable to both ſexes, male and female; likewiſe ſuch verbs as ſignify both action and paſſion are called common.

COMMON [in geometry] is applied to an angle line or the like, which belongs equally to two figures or makes a neceſſary part of both.

COMMON [according to the law definition] that ſort of water, the uſe of which is common to a particular town or lordſhip; alſo as common of paſture, for feeding of cattle; common of fiſhing, &c. common of turbary, *i. e.* a liberty of digging turf.

COMMON, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] paſture ground, equally uſed by many.

COMMON [in groſs] a liberty to have commons alone, that is without any land or tenement in another man's land, to himſelf for life, or to him and his heirs.

COMMON *Bench*, the court of common pleas, ſometimes ſo called from the controverſies or pleas tried there between common perſons.

COMMON *Council* [of London] was firſt conſtituted in the reign of king John, who ordained that thirty-five of the moſt ſubſtantial citizens ſhould be choſen, and he alſo gave the city liberty to chuſe a new mayor and ſheriffs every year, which before held their places during life.

COMMON *Appendant*, or COMMON *Appurtenant*, a liberty of common appertaining to, or depending on ſuch a freehold, which common muſt be taken with beaſts commonable, as horſes, oxen, &c. and not of goats, geeſe, and hogs.

COMMON *Diviſor* [with arithmeticians] is that number which divides exactly any other two numbers, and leaves not any remainder.

COMMON *Fine* [in law] a certain ſum of money which the inhabitants of a manor are obliged to pay to the lord, toward the charge of maintaining the court leet.

COMMON *Hunt* [of the city of London] the chief huntſman to the lord-mayor and city.

COMMON *Intendment* [in law] the common underſtanding, meaning, or conſtruction of any thing, without ſtraining it to any foreign, remote, or particular ſenſe.

COMMOM *Law.* 1. Is uſually underſtood of ſuch laws as were generally received as the laws of the realm before any ſtatute was made to alter them. 2. For the laws of England ſimply conſidered, without the addition of any other law or cuſtomary uſages whatſoever. 3. It is taken for the king's courts, as the King's Bench and Common-pleas, in contradiſtinction to baſe courts, as courts-baron, country-courts, courts-leet, &c.

COMMON *Law* [of England] had its original from Edward the Confeſſor, who, out of the Daniſh, Saxon, and Mercian laws, collected one univerſal and general law about the year 1045.

COMMON *Places* [among rhetoricians] are general advertiſements, which help thoſe that conſult them to remember all the ways by which a ſubject may be conſidered. Tho' there are many more ways by which a thing may be conſidered; yet the authors of topics have ſettled ſixteen common places; which are, the genus, the difference, the definition, the diviſion or diſtribution, the etymology, the contraries, the oppoſites, the compariſon, the antecedents, the adjuncts, the conſequents, the effect and the cauſe. Theſe are ſufficient to furniſh with ample matter for a diſcourſe, and to make the invention of a barren underſtanding fruitful.

To COMMON-*Place*, to note or bring to common-place.

COMMON *Pleas*, one of the courts now held in Weſtminſter-hall, but in ancient times was moveable. It was appointed by king Henry III. for the trial of all civil cauſes both real and perſonal. The chief judge is called the lord chief juſtice of the common pleas, and aſſiſted by three or four aſſociates created by letters patent from the king.

COMMON *par cauſe de voiſinage* [*i. e.* by a reaſon of neighbourhood, Fr.] a liberty that the tenants of one lord in one town have to a common with the tenants of another lord in another town.

COMMON *Ray* [in optics] is a right line drawn from the point of concourſe of the two optical axes, thro' the middle of the right line, which paſſes by the centre of the apple of the eye.

COMMON *Receptacle* [with anatomiſts] a certain veſſel ſo called, becauſe it receives the juices, chyle and lympha, promiſcuouſly.

COMMON *Senſory* [with naturaliſts] the common perception of all ſenſations. But, with Sir Iſaac Newton, the common ſenſory is that *place* to which the *ſenſitive ſubſtance* is preſent; into which the ſpecies of things are carried thro' the *nerves* of the brain, that they may be there perceived by their *immediate preſence* to the ſoul. See CHERUBIM; and, inſtead of that clauſe, "Fulneſs of KNOWLEDGE, &c. read, an order of angels ſo called. But the cherubim in Ezekiel, ſays Taylor, in his concordance, are the ſame with the *four living creatures* in the Apocalypſe; which *laſt* do manifeſtly perſonate the *main body* of the Chriſtian church.

COMMON *Signs* [with aſtrologers] are Virgo, Gemini, Sagittarius and Piſces, ſo called, becauſe that being at the end of each quarter of the year, they do more or leſs partake of both quarters, as the ſun in Piſces not only ends the winter, but alſo begins the ſpring.

COMMON *Time* [in muſic] is the ſame as double time.

COMMON [or Convent] *Garden-Gout*, the French diſeaſe, becauſe very frequently got there, or in the neighbourhood.

COMMON *Women*, thoſe who ply the ſtreets as proſtitutes.

COMMON, *adv.* [from the adj.] commonly, ordinarily. I am more than *common* tall. *Shakeſpeare.*

In COMMON. 1. Equally to be participated by a certain number. Appropriating any part of what is given *in common*. *Locke.* 2. Equally with another, indiſcriminately. In a work of this nature it is impoſſible to avoid puerilities, it having that *in common* with dictionaries, &c. *Arbuthnot.*

To COMMON, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to have a joint right with others in ſome common.

To COMMON, to board, or be at table.

CO'MMONABLE [of *common*] what is held in common. Foreſts, chaſes, and other *commonable* places. *Bacon.*

CO'MMONAGE [of *common*] 1. The right of feeding on a common. 2. The joint right of uſing any thing in common.

CO'MMONALTY [*communauté*, Fr. *comunità*, It.] 1. The common people, the people of the lower rank. The nobles and the *commonalty*. *Bacon.* 2. The bulk of mankind. The ſecret acknowledgment of the *commonalty* bearing record of the God of Gods. *Hooker.* 3. [In law] are the middle ſort of the king's ſubjects, ſuch of the commons, as being raiſed above the ordinary peaſants, arrive at having the management of offices, and are one degree inferior to burgeſſes.

CO'MMONER [from *common*] 1. One of the common people, one of mean condition. He ſatiated his thirſt of blood by the death of ſome of his loyal *commoners*. *Addiſon.* 2. A man not noble.

> This *commoner* hath worth and parts,
> Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts;
> His head achs for a coronet. *Prior.*

3. One who has a joint right in a common. Land gained from commonable places, ſo as that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon.* 4. A member of a college in an univerſity, or a ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford, one that eats at the common table. 5. A member of the houſe of commons in parliament. 6. A proſtitute.

> He gave it to a *commoner* o' th' camp. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMMONI'TION, [*commonitio*, Lat.] an admonition or warning, an advertiſement.

CO'MMONLY [of *common*] uſually, vulgarly, frequently.

CO'MMONNESS [of *common*] 1. Equal participation among many. Nor can the *commonneſs* of the guilt obviate the cenſure. *Government of the Tongue.* 2. Frequency; as, the *commonneſs* of a maxim.

To COMMON-PLA'CE, to reduce to general heads. Collecting and *common-placing* an univerſal hiſtory from the whole body of hiſtorians. *Felton.*

COMMON-PLACE *Book*, a book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. I turned to my *common-place book*. *Tatler.*

CO'MMONS. 1. The vulgar, the lower people. Hath he not paſſed the nobles and the *commons*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A proportion of victuals, eſpecially at colleges in an univerſity, or particular ſocieties.

> Their *commons*, tho' but coarſe, were nothing ſcant. *Dryden.*

The COMMONS [of England] the knights, burgeſſes, &c. in parliament; one of the three eſtates of the realm, called, the *houſe of commons*. In this ſenſe it has no ſingular number.

COMMON-WEA'L, or COMMON-WEALTH [of *common* and *weal* or *wealth*, of *communis*, Lat. and pelan, Sax.] 1. An eſtabliſhed form of civil life. Union in living together, is that which we call the law of a *commom-weal*. *Hooker.* The *common-wealth* of learning. *Locke.* 2. The general body of the people. You are a good member of the *common-wealth*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Any ſtate or government in general, eſpecially as it is diſtinguiſhed from a monarchy. A republic in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people. *Common-wealths* were nothing more in their original but free cities. *Temple.*

COMMON-WEALTHS-*Man*. 1. A member of a common wealth. 2. A ſtickler for a government by a common-wealth. 3. One who acts for the good of the common-wealth.

CO'MMORANCE, or COMMORANCY [from *commorant*] abode, reſidence. Place of *commorance* of witneſſes plainly ſet forth. *Hale.* His abode and *commorancy*. *Ayliffe.*

CO'MMORANT [*commorans*, Lat.] reſident, dwelling. *Commorant* and reſiding in another monaſtery. *Ayliffe.*

COMMORA'TION, a tarrying, abiding or dwelling in a place.

COMMO'RIENTS [*commorientes*, Lat.] perſons dying together, at the ſame time.

COMMO'TE, or COMMOI'TH [in Wales] a part of a ſhire, hundred or cantred, containing 50 villages; alſo a great lordſhip or ſignory which may include one or more manors.

COMMO'TION [Fr. *commozione*, It. of *commotio*, Lat.] 1. Tumult, uproar, hurly-burly. Battles and continual *commotion*. *Broome.* 2. Diſorder of mind, heat, violence.

> Some ſtrange *commotion*
> Is in his brain. *Shakeſpeare.*

He could not debate without ſome *commotion*. *Clarendon.* 3. An inteſtine motion or luctation in the parts of any thing, reſtleſſneſs; as, to allay the *commotions* of the waters. *Woodward.*

COMMO'TIONER [of *commotion*] one that cauſes commotions. A word now rarely uſed. The people more regarding *commotioners* than commiſſioners, flock'd together. *Hayward.*

COMMO'VED [of *commoveo*, Lat.] violently moved together with ſome other, agitated.

> Straight the ſands
> *Commov'd* around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomſon.*

COMMU'NA [a law term] the common paſture.

COMMUNAU'NCE, or COMMAU'NCE, a title anciently given to the commoners or tenants, and inhabitants that had the right of common or commoning in open fields or woods.

COMMONA'RE [in old law] to enjoy the right of common.

To Commu'ne [*communiquer*, Fr. *comunicare*, It. *comunicàr*, Sp. *communico*, Lat.] to talk or diſcourſe together, to communicate ſentiments interchangeably. Guyon with her *communed. Spenſer.*

Commu'nia *Cuſtodia* [in law] a writ for that lord whoſe tenant dies and leaves his ſon under age, againſt a ſtranger who entereth the land.

Commu'nia *Placita non, &c.* [in law] a writ directed to the treaſurer and barons of the exchequer, forbidding them to hold plea between the two common perſons in that court, where neither of them belong to it.

Commu'nibus *Annis*, Lat. ſignifies the ſame thing in regard to time, as *communibus locis* does to places, taking the years one with another.

Communibus *Locis*, a term often uſed by writers for ſome medium or mean relation between ſeveral places, *i. e.* as taking one place with another.

Communicabi'lity [of *communicable*] the quality of being communicated.

Commu'nicable [Fr. *comunicabile*, It. *comunicable*, Sp. of *communicabilis*, Lat.] 1. That may be communicated or imparted; with *to*. *To* none *communicable* in earth or heaven. *Milton.* 2. That may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one; with *to* or *unto*. Eternal life is *communicable unto* all. *Hooker.*

Commu'nicableness [*communicabilis*, Lat.] eaſineſs to be communicated or to communicate.

Commu'nicant [*communiant*, Fr. *comunicante*, It. *communicans*, Lat.] one who receives the communion of the Lord's ſupper; as, a never failing monthly *communicant*. *Atterbury.*

To Commu'nicate, *verb act.* [*communiquer*, Fr. *comunicare*, It. *comunicàr*, Sp. *communicatum*, ſup. of *communico*, Lat.] 1. To impart, to tell or ſhew, to diſcover or reveal to another. Charles would *communicate* his ſecrets with none. *Bacon.* 2. To impart to others what is in our own power, to beſtow. Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all. *Bacon.* 3. Anciently it had *with* before the perſon to whom communication of knowledge or benefits was made. *Communicated with* any other. *Wotton.* 4. Now it has only *to*. *Communicate to* their hearers. *Watts.*

To Commmunicate, *verb neut.* 1. To receive the ſacrament. The primitive Chriſtians *communicated* every day. *Tayler.* 2. To have ſomething in common with another. Canals all *communicate* with one another. *Arbuthnot..*

Communica'tion [Fr. *comunicazione*, It. *comunicacion*, Sp. *communicatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of comunicating benefits or knowledge. The reception and *communication* of learned knowledge. *Holder.* 2. Common boundary, inlet or paſſage. The map ſhews the natural *communication* providence has formed between rivers and lakes. *Addiſon.* 3. The act of imparting intercourſe, converſe, conference. The chief end of language in *communication*, is to be underſtood. *Locke.* 4. Interchange of knowledge, good intelligence between many. Secrets may be carried ſo far as to ſtop the *communication* neceſſary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

Communication [in law] a diſcourſe between ſeveral parties without coming to an agreement, upon which no action can be grounded.

Communication [with rhetoricians] is when the orator argues with his auditory, and demands their opinion; as, "Gentlemen, ſuppoſe yourſelves in the ſame caſe, what meaſures would you have taken but thoſe that I took; what would you have done upon the like occaſion?"

Communication *of Idioms* [with divines] ſignifies the communication of the attributes of one nature in Chriſt Jeſus to that of another. This is one of our *new-imported* eccleſiaſtic words; and a more full and diſtinct account of it ſhall be given under the word Neſtorianiſm. And for which we are beholden to the Poſt-Nicenes, if not *much later* writers. See Concrete and Nestorianism.

Evil Communications corrupt good manners.

Fr. *Les mauvaiſes compagnies corrompent les bonnes mœurs.*

It. *Le cattive compagnie corrompono i coſtumi.*

This proverb contains a wholeſome admonition and caution to youth to be very careful with whom they converſe. Evil converſation, or, as the proverb terms it, communication, is as epidemic as the plague. The malignity of the one, as well as the other, ſteals ſo inſenſibly upon us, that it is hardly perceived till paſt cure; and youth more eſpecially ought to avoid one with as much ſollicitude as they would the other, and the more, as it is an ever-reigning plague, and is often rifeſt where it is leaſt ſuſpected.

Commu'nicative [*communicatif*, Fr. *communicativo*, It. and Sp.] ready to communicate or impart, ſociable, free, not ſelfiſh, not cloſe; as, to be more or leſs *communicative* of any thing.

Commu'nicativeness [of *communicative*] aptneſs to communicate or impart benefits or knowledge. Norris uſes it.

Commu'nion [Fr. *comunione*, It. *comunion*, Sp. of *communio*, Lat.] 1. Fellowſhip, union, participation of ſomething in common. We are naturally induced to ſeek *communion* and fellowſhip with th ers. *Hooker.* 2. The public celebration of the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper. 3. A common or public act. They ſerved and praiſed God by *communion* and in public manner. *Raleigh.* 4. An uniform belief in ſeveral perſons, whereby they are united under one head, in one church; as, to live and die in the *comumunion* of a church.

Commu'nitas *Regni* [in old records] *i. e.* the community of the kingdom, and ſignified the barons and tenants *in capite*, or military men, who were anciently comprehended ſolely under that title.

Commu'nity [*communauté*, Fr. *comunità*, It. *comunidàd*, Sp. of *communitas*, Lat] 1. The having things in common; partnerſhip; the ſtate contrary to property. The original *community* of all things. *Locke.* 2. The common-wealth; a body of men united in civil ſociety for their mutual advantage; as, a corporation, the inhabitants of a town, the companies of tradeſmen, *&c.* Not in a ſingle perſon only, but in a *community* or multitude of men. *Hammond.* 3. Commonneſs, frequency.

> Seen, but with ſuch eyes,
> As ſick and blunted with *community*,
> Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakeſpeare.*

Community [in law] ſometimes ſignifies the joint property in effects between a huſband and wife.

Tacit **Community**, a community contracted between a man and a woman by the mere mingling of their effects, provided they have lived together the ſpace of a year and a day.

Community *Continued*, is that which ſubſiſts between two perſons joined in marriage, and the minor children of that marriage, when the ſurvivor has not made any inventory of the effects in poſſeſſion during marriage.

Commutabi'lity [of *commutable*] the quality of being capable of exchange.

Commu'table [*commutabilis*, Lat.] that may be exchanged for ſomething elſe that may be ranſom'd.

Commuta'tion [Fr. *commutazione*, It. *comutacion*, Sp. of *commutatio*, Lat.] 1. A change, an alteration. So great is the *commutation*, that the ſoul then hated only that which now only it loves; *i. e.* ſin. *South.* 2. A changing of one thing for another, a bartering. The univerſe is ſupported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*. *South.*

Commuta'tion [in law] a ranſom, a change of penalty or puniſhment, of a greater for a leſs, as death for perpetual impriſonment, *&c.*

Commutation [in aſtronomy] the angle of commutation is the diſtance between the ſun's true place, ſeen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic.

Commutation *of Idioms.* See Communication *of Idioms.*

Commu'tative [*commutatif*, Fr. *commutativo*, It. *commutativus*, Lat.] pertaining to commutation or exchanging.

Commutative *Juſtice*, is that juſtice that ought to be obſerved in buying and ſelling, borrowing and lending, performing covenants, *&c.* and is contrary to fraud in bargains.

Commuta'tively [of *commutative*] by way of exchange.

To Commu'te, *verb act.* [*commuter*, Fr. *commutare*, It. *commuto*, Lat. *comutàr*, Sp.] to exchange, to put one thing in the place of another. This will *commute* our taſks, exchange theſe pleaſant ones which God aſſigns, for thoſe uneaſy ones we impoſe on ourſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

To Commute [in civil law] is to buy off a puniſhment by a pecuniary conſideration, to ranſom one obligation by another. Some *commute* ſwearing for whoring. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Commute, *verb neut.* to attone, to bargain for exemption. They look upon thoſe inſtitutions as a privilege to ſerve inſtead of holineſs, and to *commute* for it. *South.*

Commu'tual [of *con* and *mutual*] reciprocal; a word uſed only in poetry. There with *commutual* zeal we both had ſtrove. *Pope.*

Como'rin, or *Cape* **Comorin**, the moſt ſoutherly promontory of the hither India, lying north-weſt of the iſland of Ceylon.

Como'rra, a city of Hungary, ſituated on the Danube, at the end of the iſland of Schut, 33 miles ſouth-eaſt of Preſburgh.

Como'rth [in old ſtatutes] a contribution anciently made at marriages, and when young prieſts ſaid their firſt maſſes; alſo ſometimes to make ſatisfaction for murders and felonies.

Co'mpact, *ſubſt.* [*compactum*, Lat.] an agreement or bargain, an agreement or contract ſtipulated between ſeveral parties; as, a plain *compact*, an implicit *compact*.

Compa'ct, *adj.* [*compactus*, Lat.] 1. Denſe, having few pores, and theſe ſmall ones; cloſe, well joined; as, gems and other *compact* bodies. *Newton.* 2. Brief and pithy; as, a *compact* oration.

To Compact [*compactum*, ſup. of *compingo*, Lat.] 1. To join or unite.

> Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* ſtrength,
> Stretch'd and diſſolv'd into unſinew'd length. *Denham.*

2. To make out of any thing.

> If he, *compact* of jars, grow muſical,
> We ſhall have ſhortly diſcord in the ſpheres. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To league with.

> Pernicious woman,
> *Compact* with her that's gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To bring into a ſyſtem, to join together. We ſee the world ſo *compacted*, that each thing preſerveth other things, and alſo itſelf. *Hooker*

Compa'ctedness [of *compacted*] denſity, cloſeneſs, firmneſs. Sticking or *compactedneſs* is natural to denſity. *Digby.*

Compa'ctile [*compactilis*, Lat.] that may be ſet together.

Compa'ction, a compacting or joining together.

Compaction [in philoſophy] the contracting, drawing together or ſtraightening the ſubſtance of a body; and it is uſually oppoſed to diffuſion.

Compa'ctly [of *compact*] 1. Cloſely, ſtrongly. 2. Neatly, with good compacture.

Compa'ctness [of *compact*] cloſeneſs together, firmneſs. *Compactneſs* of terreſtrial matter. *Woodward.*

Compa'cture, a cloſe joining together, ſtructure, compagination.

> With comely compaſs, and *compacture* ſtrong. *Spenſer.*

Compa'ges, Lat. a ſyſtem of many parts united. The organs in animal bodies are a regular *compages* of pipes and veſſels. *Ray.*

Compagina'tion [*compago*, *compaginis*, Lat.] ſtructure, contexture, union. Brown uſes it.

Compa'nableness [of *company*] the quality of being a good companion. A word now obſolete. Sidney uſes it

Co'mpanage [in old records] any ſort of victuals eaten with bread.

Compa'nion [*compagnon*, Fr. *compagno*, It. *compagnero*, Sp. prob. of *con*, with, and *pagus*, a village, *&c. q. d.* one of the ſame town; or rather of *con* and *panis*, Lat. bread, *i. e.* one who partakes of the ſame bread] 1. One with whom a man frequently converſes. It differs from friend, as acquaintance from confidence.

> No ſweet *companion* near with whom to mourn. *Prior.*

2. A familiar term of contempt, a fellow. I ſcorn you, ſcurvy *companion! Shakeſpeare.* 3. A mate or partner. Epophroditus, my brother and *companion* in labour. *Phil.*

He who has a wolf for his Companion muſt carry a dog under his cloke.

It. *Chi hà il lupo per compagno, porti il cane ſotto' il mantello.*

The meaning of this proverb is, that he who is obliged to converſe or deal with crafty deſigning people, muſt alway be upon his guard.

Co'mpanion *of the Garter*, a knight of that noble order.

Compa'nionable [of *companion*] ſociable, fit for good fellowſhip, agreeable. He had a more *companionable* wit, and ſwayed more among the good fellows. *Clarendon.*

Compa'nionably [of *companionable*] ſociably.

Compa'nionship [of *companion*] 1. Company, train.

Alcibiades and ſome twenty horſe,
All of *companionſhip.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The being of the ſame company, aſſociation.

It ſhall hold *companionſhip* in peace
With honour, as in war. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'mpany [*compagnie*, Fr. *compagnia*, It. *compannia*, Sp. *companhia*, Port.] 1. Several perſons aſſembled together in the ſame place, or with the ſame deſign, a body of men.

Take all his *company* along with him. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An aſſembly or meeting of perſons for entertainment of each other. A crowd is not *company. Bacon.* 3. Perſons conſidered as aſſembled for converſation, or as being capable thereof; as, there was a deal of good *company.* 4. The ſtate of a companion, fellowſhip. He did not think he lived, when he was not in *company* with his beloved Balſora. *Guardian.* 5. A ſociety or body corporate, a number of perſons united for the execution of any thing, a band. Shakeſpeare was an actor, when there were ſeven *companies* of players in town. *Dennis.* 6. United by ſome charter. The firſt who incorporated the ſeveral trades of Rome into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot.*

Company [in commerce] is an aſſociation of ſeveral merchants, *&c.* who unite in one common intereſt, and contribute by their counſel, *&c.* to carry on ſome profitable trade.

Company [in military affairs] a body of ſoldiers commanded by a captain, a ſubdiviſion of a regiment. Every captain brought thrice ſo many in his *company* as was expected. *Knolles.*

Independent Company, a company of foot, or troop of horſe, not embodied in a regiment.

Company in diſtreſs makes trouble leſs.

It is good to have Company in trouble. Lat. *Solamen miſeris ſocios habuiſſe doloris.* Either as it is an eaſe to have any one to whom one can unburthen one's mind, or as there is more opportunity of amuſement to divert one's ſorrow in company than in ſolitude; and ſome think they find a comfort in comparing notes, as the ſaying is, and enumerating one another's woes, though it generally makes them the more pungent.

Keep good Company, and you ſhall be of the number.

Sp. *Allégate a les buénos, y ſeras uno dellos.* And *vice verſa*, ſee Communication.

To Company, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to attend or accompany. Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love. *Prior.*

To Company, *verb neut.* to keep company, to aſſociate one's ſelf with. I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators. 1 *Corinthians.*

To bear Company, or *To keep* Company. 1. To accompany, to be a companion to. 2. *To keep company*; to frequent houſes of entertainment. 3. Sometimes in an ill ſenſe. Why ſhould he call her whore? Who keeps her *company? Shakeſpeare.*

Compa'rable [Fr. and Sp. *comparabile*, It. *comparabilis*, Lat.] that may be compared, like, worthy to contend for preference. There is no bleſſing *comparable* to the enjoyment of a diſcreet friend. *Addiſon.*

Compa'rableness, the being comparable to.

Compa'rably, [of *comparable*] in compariſon to, in a manner worthy to be compared.

Compa'rates [with logicians] things compared one with another; as, *the life of man is like a leaf.*

Compa'rative [*comparatif*, Fr. *comparativo*, It. and Sp. of *comparativus*, Lat.] 1. Eſtimated by, not abſolute or poſitive; as, a *comparative* good. 2. Having the power of comparing different things; as, the *comparative* faculty notes it. *Glanville.*

Comparative *Degree* [in grammar] the middle degree of compariſon; as, *better* is the middle degree between *good* and *beſt.*

Comparative *Anatomy*, is that branch of it that conſiders the ſame parts of *different* animals, with relation to the different ſtructure and formation, which is moſt *ſuited* to the manner of living, and the neceſſities of every creature.

Compa'ratively [of *comparative*] in compariſon, not poſitively good or evil. *Comparatively*, and not poſitively or ſimply. *Bacon.*

Compa're [from the verb] 1. State of being compared, compariſon; as, beyond *compare.* 2. Simile, illuſtration by compariſon.

Their rhimes,
Full of proteſt, and oath, and big *compare*,
Want ſimilies. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Compare [*comparer*, Fr. *comparàr*, Sp. *comparare*, It. *comparo*, Lat.] 1. To examine one thing by another, to make one thing the meaſure of another. To *compare* one, two, and three, to ſix. *Locke.* 2. To liken; with *to* before the thing brought for illuſtration. Solon *compared* the people *unto* the ſea, and orators and counſellors *to* the winds; for that the ſea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon.* 3. When two perſons or things are compared, to find the relative proportion of any quality, *with* is uſed before the thing taken as a meaſure.

To *compare*
Small things *with* greateſt. *Milton.*

4. Spenſer uſes the verb *to compare*, after the Latin, *comparo*, to get, to obtain.

From back and belly ſtill did ſpare,
To fill his bags, and riches to *compare.* *Spenſer.*

Compa'rison [*comparaiſon*, Fr. *comparazione*, It. *comparàcion*, Sp. of *comparatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of comparing. Our author ſaves me the *compariſon* with tragedy. *Dryden.* 2. Proportion, reſemblance, agreeableneſs, the ſtate of being compared. Good and evil lies much in *compariſon. Locke.* 3. Comparative eſtimate. Miſerably unpeopled in *compariſon* of what it once was. *Addiſon.*

Comparisons are odious.

It is a very difficult thing to make compariſons, without ſaying ſomething to the diſadvantage of one or other party; and therefore they are better avoided. The Lat. ſay, as we, *Omnis comparatio odium parit.* And ſo the Germ. Alle vergleichung gebieret widerwillen.

Comparison *of Ideas*, is an act of the mind, by which it compares its ideas one with another, as to extent, degree, time, place, and other circumſtances.

Comparison [with rhetoricians] a ſimile, an illuſtration by ſimilitude. Compariſons differ from ſimilitudes only in this, that compariſons are the more warm of the two. *Note*, That in compariſons it is not neceſſary that there be an exact agreement between all the parts of a compariſon, and the ſubject that is treated of; for ſeveral things are taken in for no other reaſon, but to render the compariſon more lively.

Comparison [in grammar] is the varying the ſenſe of an adjective, with reſpect to degree, thus, high, higher, higheſt, which are the three degrees of compariſon of this word.

Comparison *Parallel*, the relation of two perſons or things conſidered as oppoſed or ſet before each other, in order to find out wherein they agree or differ.

To Compa'rt [*compartir*, Fr. of *con* and *partior*, Lat.] to mark out any general deſign into parts. The caſting and *comparting* of the whole work. *Wotton.*

Compa'rtiment, or Compa'rtment [Fr. *compartimento*, It. *compartimiento*, Sp. with architects] a proportionable diviſion in a building; a particular ſquare, or ſome device marked out in ſome ornamental part of a building.

Compartiment, or Compartment [in gardening] a bed, border or knot; a deſign compoſed of ſeveral different figures, diſpoſed with ſymmetry to adorn a parterre, *&c.*

Compartiments [in heraldry] are partitions, as alſo quarterings of the eſcutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be in it, or the ſeveral diviſions made in it, when the arms of ſeveral families are borne altogether by one, either on account of marriages, or otherwiſe. See Party.

Compartiment [with painters] 1. A regular, orderly diſpoſition of agreeable figures about any picture, map, draught, *&c.* The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a compleat picture. *Pope.* 2. Fine bindings of books are ſaid to be in compartiment.

Compartiment [in joinery, *&c.*] a ſymmetrical diſpoſition of figures to adorn pannels, *&c.* the ſquares of a cieling, *&c.*

Compartiment *of Tiles*, an arrangement of white and red tiles, varniſhed for the decoration of a roof.

Comparti'tion [from *compart*; in architecture] 1. The act of comparting or dividing. Their amphitheatres needed no *compartitions. Wotton.* 2. The uſeful and graceful diſtribution of the whole ground-plot of a building, into rooms of reception or entertainment, office, *&c.* 3. Any ſeparate part.

To Compass [*compaſſer*, Fr. *compaſſare*, It. *paſſibus metiri*, Lat.] 1. To ſurround, to environ. Obſerve the crowds that *compaſs* him around. *Dryden.* 2. To walk round any thing. Old Chorineus *compaſs'd* thrice the crew. *Dryden.* 3. To beſiege. Thine enemies ſhall caſt a trench about thee, and *compaſs* thee round, and keep thee in on every ſide. *St. Luke.* 4. To graſp, to incloſe in the arms. 5. To gain or bring about or to paſs. How can you hope to *compaſs* your deſigns? *Denham.* 6. In law, to take meaſures preparatory to any thing, to contrive or plot.

Compa'rtment, the ſame with Compartiment.

Co'mpass [from the verb] 1. A circle, round.

This day I breathed firſt, time is come round,
And where I did begin, there ſhall I end,
My life is run its *compaſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Extent, reach, graſp; as, the *compaſs* of any man's power. 3. Space, room, limits. Within the *compaſs* of one year. *Atterbury.* 4. The extent of a thing round about, or on all ſides. 5. Encloſure, circumference. Th'imperial palace, *compaſs* huge. *Milton.* 6. A departure from the right line; as, to fetch a *compaſs* round a place. 7. Moderate ſpace, due limits; as, to ſpeak within *compaſs.* 8. The power of the voice to expreſs the muſical notes. Sound me from my loweſt note to the top of my *compaſs. Shakeſpeare.* 9. The inſtrument with which circles are drawn. Seldom uſed in the ſingular. See Compasses.

Compass *Callipers* [with gunners] is an inſtrument for the diſparting a piece of ordnance. It reſembles two ſemicircles, having a handle and a joint like a pair of compaſſes; but the points are blunt, and may be opened at pleaſure.

Compass, or *Mariners* Compass [*compas*, Fr. *compaſſo*, Port. compas, Du. compaſz, Ger. and Su.] is an inſtrument of great uſe in dialling, navigation, ſurveying, and ſeveral other parts of the mathematics. It conſiſts of a circle drawn on a round piece of paſtboard, which is called the fly; this circle is divided into four quadrants, which repreſent the four principal points or cardinal winds, eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth, and each of theſe quadrants or quarters are again ſubdivided into eight other equal parts, which in all make 32 points of the compaſs, called rhumbs. This card or paſteboard hangs horizontally on a pin ſet upright, and under it is fixed a needle or iron wire, touched with a loadſtone, which keeps the fly or point of the north pole always towards the north, and by that means directs the ſteerſman how to keep the ſhip in her courſe. See the figure of the mariner's compaſs, Plate V. Fig. 9.

Meridional Compass, is the common compaſs before deſcribed.

Dark Compass, is the ſame as the other; but that the fly has the points marked with black and white, without any other colours, and is ſo called, becauſe moſt convenient for ſteering by candle-light.

Beam Compasses, a mathematical inſtrument made of wood or braſs, with ſliding ſockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii, of uſe in large projections, and for drawing the furniture on wall-dials.

Hair Compasses, compaſſes ſo contrived on the inſide, as to take an extent to a hair's breadth.

German Compasses, thoſe whoſe legs are a little bent outwards towards the top, ſo that when ſhut, the points only meet.

Spring Compasses, are dividers made of hardened ſteel, the head arched, which by its ſpring opens the compaſſes, the opening being directed by a circular ſcrew, faſtened to one leg, and let through the other, worked with a nut.

Triſecting Compasses, compaſſes for the triſecting of angles geometrically.

Compass *Dial*, a ſmall pocket dial, ſhewing the hour of the day by the direction of a touch'd needle.

Compass *Surveying*. See Surveying.

Pair of Compasses [*compaſs*, Fr. and Sp. *compaſſo*, It.] an inſtrument for drawing circles, *&c.* In this ſenſe it has no ſingular number.

Draught Compasses, a pair of compaſſes, with ſeveral moveable points uſed in making fine draughts or maps, charts, *&c.* alſo in architecture, dialling, fortification, *&c.*

Fly of the Compass, is the round piece of paſteboard (called alſo the card) on which the points of the compaſs are drawn.

Compasses *of Proportion*, an inſtrument for drawing lines and circles into proportional parts at the opening, uſed in the reducing or enlarging of maps.

Variation Compass, is a compaſs, the uſe of which is to ſhew how much the common compaſs varies from the exact points of north and ſouth.

Compass *Saw*, the name of a ſaw. It ſhould not have its teeth ſet, as other ſaws have; but the edge of it ſhould be made ſo broad, and the back ſo thin, that it may eaſily follow the broad edge, without having its teeth ſet. Its office is to cut a round, or any other compaſs kerf; and therefore the edge muſt be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wider kerf to turn in. *Moxon.*

Compa´ssion [Fr. and Sp. *compaſſione*, It. *compaixam*, Port. of *compaſſio*, of *con* and *patior*, Lat. to ſuffer] fellow-feeling, pity for the ſufferings of others, mercy. Apt to be moved with *compaſſion* for thoſe misfortunes or infirmities. *Addiſon.*

To Compassion [from the ſubſt.] to pity, to compaſſionate. A word ſeldom uſed; but is found in Shakeſpeare.

Compa´ssionate [of *compaſſion*] apt or inclined to compaſſion; as, tender and *compaſſionate.*

To Compassionate, to take pity, or have compaſſion of, to commiſerate. *Compaſſionates* my pains and pities me. *Addiſon.*

Compa´ssionately, mercifully, with compaſſion. Leſs *compaſſionately* reduced and excuſed. *Clarendon.*

Compa´ssionateness [of *compaſſionate*] fellow-feeling, *&c.*

Compate´rnity [of *con* and *paternitas*, of *pater*, Lat. a father.] Goſſipied or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity: and a juror that was goſſip to either of the parties, might in former times have been challenged as not indifferent. *Davies.*

Compatibi´lity. See Compatibleness.

Compa´tible [Fr. and Sp. *compatibilis*, Lat. corrupted by an unſkilful compliance with pronunciation from *competible*, of *competo*, Lat. to ſuit, to agree. *Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be uſed. *Johnſon.*] 1. That can agree, that can ſuit, or be fit. A good *compatible* to an intellectual nature. *Hale.* 2. Or conſiſt with another thing, agreeable. Qualities by nature the moſt *compatible*. *Broome.*

Compa´tibleness, or Compatibi´lity [of *compatible*, *compatibilité*, Fr. *compatibilità*, It.] agreement, or conſiſtency with any thing elſe.

Compa´tibly [of *compatible*] agreeably, ſuitably.

Compa´tient [*compatiens*, Lat.] ſuffering together.

Compa´triot [*compatriote*, Fr. *compatriota*, It. Sp. and Lat.] a fellow-citizen, or one of the ſame country.

Compe´er [*compere*, Fr. *compare*, It. *compádre*, Sp. of *compar*, Lat.] 1. A goſſip, a godfather. 2. A companion, a fellow, an equal.

Seſoſtris,
That monarch's harneſs'd to his chariot yok'd,
Baſe ſervitude, and his dethron'd *compeers*
Laſh'd furiouſly. *J. Philips.*

To Compeer [from the ſubſt.] to mate, to equal.

————In my right,
By me Inveſted, he *compeers* the beſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Compe´ign, a city of France, ſituated on the river Oyſe, about 45 miles north-weſt of Paris.

To Compe´l [*compeler*, Sp. of *compello*, Lat.] 1. To force, or conſtrain, to do ſome act; as, to *compel* us to eat, to *compel* us to be happy. 2. To take any thing by force.

Commiſſions, which *compel* from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Compe´llable [from *compel*] that may be forced.

Compella´tion [*compellatio*, of *compello*, Lat.] a calling by name, a friendly ſalutation; as, the *compellation* of father, which our Saviour firſt taught. *Duppa.*

Compe´ller [of *compel*] one that compels or forces.

Co´mpend [*compendium*, Lat.] abridgment, ſummary. Abſtract diſcourſes into brief *compends*. *Watts.*

Compendia´rious [*compendiarius*, Lat.] brief, ſhort, abridged.

Compendio´sity [*compendioſitas*, Lat.] compendiouſneſs.

Compe´ndious [*compendioſo*, It. and Sp. of *compendioſus*, Lat.] brief, ſhort, very conciſe, near, by which time is ſaved; as, *compendious* and expeditious ways.

Compe´ndiously [of *compendious*] briefly, conciſely. The ſubſtance of chriſtian belief *compendiouſly* drawn into few and ſhort articles. *Hooker.*

Compe´ndiousness [*compendioſitas*, Lat.] a being brief or ſhort.

Compe´ndium, Lat. an abridgment, a ſummary. A ſhort ſyſtem or *compendium* of a ſcience. *Watts.*

Compe´nsable [of *compenſate*] capable of being recompenſed or made amends for.

To Compe´nsate [*compenſer*, Fr. *compenſare*, It. *compensàr*, Sp. of *compenſatum*, ſup. of *compenſo*, Lat.] to recompenſe or make amends for. The pleaſures of life do not *compenſate* the miſeries. *Prior.*

Compensa´tion [Fr. *compenſazione*, It. of *compenſatio*, Lat.] the act of making amends for a good turn, a recompence. To make *compenſation* of his ſervice in the wars, he called a parliament. *Bacon.*

Compe´nsative [*compenſativus*, Lat.] pertaining to recompence or amends, that which compenſates.

Compe´nsativeness [of *compenſativo*, Lat.] fitneſs or readineſs to make amends, *&c.*

To Compe´nse [*compenſo*, Lat.] to compenſate, to recompence, to be equivalent to. The weight of the quickſilver doth not *compenſe* the weight of a ſtone. *Bacon.*

To Compere´ndinate [*comperendinatum*, ſup. of *comperendino*, Lat.] to delay, to put off from day to day.

Comperendina´tion [*comperendinatio*, Lat.] a deferring, adjourning, or putting off from day to day.

Compere´ndinous [*comperendinus*, Lat.] prolonged, deferred.

Comperto´rium, Lat. [in civil law] a judicial inqueſt made by the commiſſioners or delegates, to find out or relate the truth of a cauſe.

Co´mpetence, or Co´mpetency [*competence*, Fr. *competenza*, It. *competéncia*, Sp. of *competentia*, Lat.] 1. Such a quantity of any thing as is ſufficient. 2. Such fortune, as without ſuperfluities anſwers the neceſſities of life; as, *competency* of eſtate; or, competence of learning, *&c.*

Reaſon's whole pleaſure, all the joys of ſenſe,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

Competence [in law] the power or capacity of a judge or court for taking cognizance of a matter.

Co´mpetent [Fr. *competente*, It. and Sp. of *competens*, Lat.] 1. Suitable, adequate. The diſtance muſt be *competent*. *Bacon.* 2. Proper for the purpoſe, without defect or ſuperfluity. We uſe them unto ſomewhat leſs than is *competent*. *Hooker.* 3. Reaſonable, moderate. A *competent* number of the old being read, the new ſhould ſucceed. *Hooker.* 4. Duly qualified. Let us conſider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue.* 5. Conſiſtent with, incident to. This privilege is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

Co´mpetently. 1. Reaſonably, moderately, without defect or ſuperfluity. Some places require men *competently* endowed. *Wotton.* 2. Adequately, properly; as, *competently* proved.

Com´petentness [of *competentio*, Lat.] ſufficientneſs, *&c.*

Compe´tible [of *competo*, Lat. for this word, a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible*.] Suitable, agreeable to. It is not *competible* with the grace of God to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond.* Properties not *competible* to body. *Glanville.*

Compe´tibleness [of *competible*] ſuitableneſs, fitneſs.

Competi´tion [of *con* and *petitio*, Lat.] 1. A rivalſhip, a canvaſſing or ſuing for an office, conteſt. The *competition* of both houſes. *Bacon.* 2. Claim of more than one to the ſame thing; anciently with *to*. *Competition to* the crown. *Bacon.* 3. Now with *for*. There is no *competition* but *for* the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

Compe´titor [*competiteur*, Fr. *competitore*, It. *compedidór*, Sp. of *competitor*, Lat.] 1. One who ſues for the ſame thing that another does; with *for* before the thing claimed. Cicereus and Scipio were *competitors* for the office of prætor. *Tatler.* 2. It had anciently *of*. Mechemetes, *competitor of* the kingdom. *Knolles.* 3. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify only an opponent.

The Guildfords are in arms,
And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels.

Compila´tion [Fr. *compilazione*, It. *copilacíon*, Sp. *compilatio*, of *compilo*, Lat.] 1. A collection from various authors. 2. A heaping up, an aſſemblage. Since the time of the *compilation* of the maſs. *Woodward.*

To Compi´le [*compiler*, Fr. *compilare*, It. *compilo*, Lat. *copilàr*, Sp.] 1. To collect or gather from ſeveral authors, to amaſs or heap together. 2. To write, to compoſe. The face of ſea and land is the ſame that it was when thoſe accounts were *compiled*. *Woodward.* 3. To contain, to comprize. Now obſolete.

So long a race as I have run
Thro' fairy land, which thoſe ſix books *compile*. *Spenſer.*

Compi´lement [of *compile*] the act of piling together. I was encouraged to aſſay how I could build a man, for there is a moral as well as a natural *compilement*. *Wotton.*

Compi´ler [of *compile*] he that compiles or collects. Some draw experiments into titles and tables, thoſe we call *compilers*. *Bacon.*

Compitali´tia, Lat. feaſts held among the ancient Romans, in honour of the *lares*.

Compla´cence, or Compla´cency [*compiacenza*, It. *complacencia*, Sp. of *complacentia*, low Lat.] 1. The act of taking delight in a thing, ſatisfaction. Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with ſatisfaction and *complacency*. *Addiſon.* 2. The cauſe of pleaſure, joy.

O thou,
My ſole *complacence*. *Milton.*

3. Civility, complaiſance, ſoftneſs of manners. Rudeneſs and want of *complacency*. *Clarendon.*

Compla´cent [*complacens*, Lat.] civil, affable.

Compla´centness [of *complacent*] quality of being complacent.

To Complai´n, *verb neut.* [*complaindre*, O. Fr. *plaindre*, M. Fr. *complangere*, It.] 1. To make complaint, to bewail, to make moan, to mention with ſorrow or reſentment; having *of* before the cauſe of ſorrow. Do not all men *complain of* the great ignorance of mankind? *Burnet.* 2. Sometimes with *for*. Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man *for* the puniſhment of his ſins. *Lamentations.* 3. To inform againſt. You'll *complain* of me to the council. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Complain, *verb act.* [This ſenſe is rare, and perhaps not very proper. *Johnſon*] to lament, to deplore.

Ganfride, who couldſt ſo well in rhime *complain*
The death of Richard, with an arrow ſlain. *Dryden.*

Complai´nant [*complaignant*, L. Fr.] one who makes or prefers a complaint, a plaintiff at law. Eager *complainants* of the diſpute. *Collier.*

Complai´ner [of *complain*] one who complains or murmurs. Philips is a *complainer*, and *complainers* never ſucceed at court, tho' railers do. *Swift.*

Complai´nt [*complainte*, Fr.] 1. Lamentation, repreſentation of pains or injuries; as, a cauſe of *complaint*. 2. The cauſe or ſubject of complaint, grief. The poverty of the clergy hath been the *complaint* of all. *Swift.* 3. A malady, a diſeaſe. A *complaint* of the bowels. *Arbuthnot.* 4. Remonſtrance againſt, information againſt.

Full of vexation come I with *complaint*
Againſt my child. *Shakeſpeare.*

Complaisa´nce, Fr. a pleaſing behaviour or obliging carriage; a courteous compliance or ſubmiſſion to the judgment or wit of another; act of flattery. Her death is but in *complaiſance* to her. *Dryden.*

Complaisa´nt, Fr. of an obliging humour, civil, courteous. Scarce to wiſe Peter, *complaiſant* enough. *Pope.*

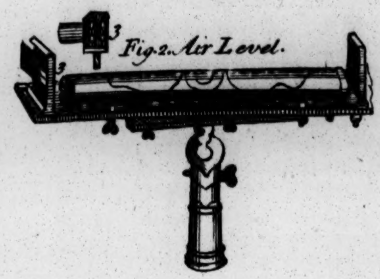
Fig. 2. Air Level.

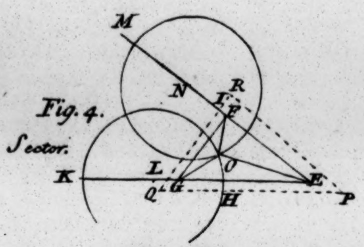
Fig. 4. Sector.
M
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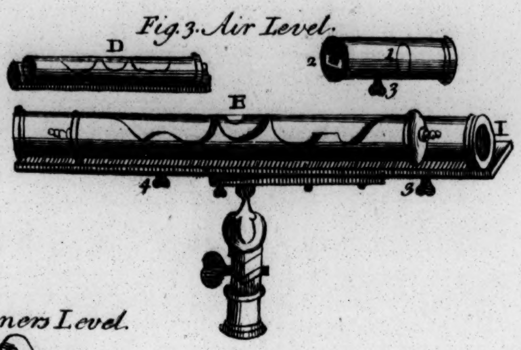
Fig. 3. Air Level.

Fig. 1. Plumb Level.

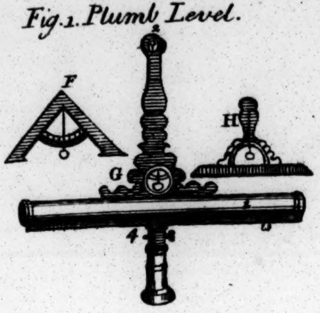

Fig. 5. Huygens's Level.

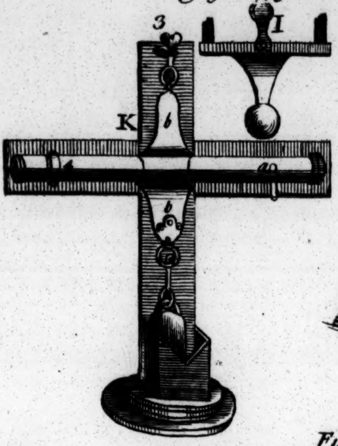

Fig. 6. Gunners Level.

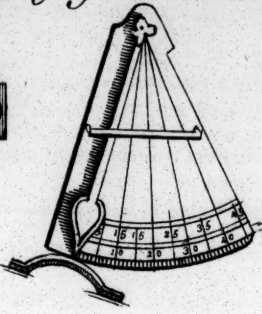

Fig. 7. Levelling.

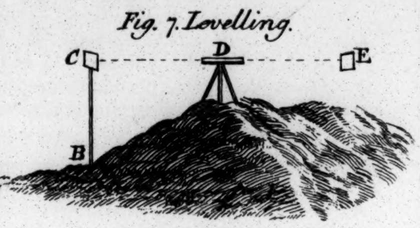

Fig. 8. Levelling.

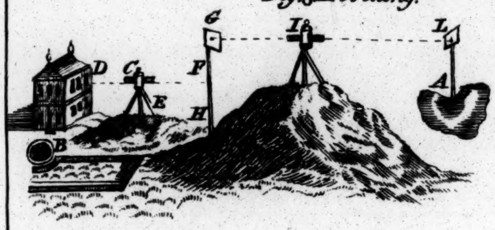
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Fig. 9. Compaſs.

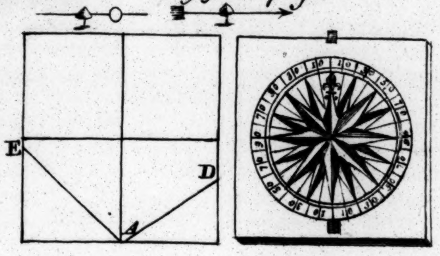

Fig. 10. Compaſs Surveying.

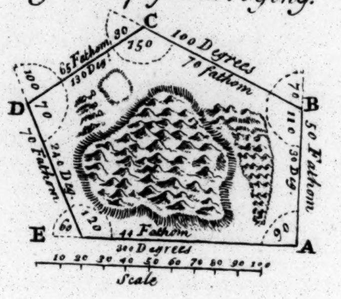
C
100 Degrees
70 fathom
65 Fathom
B
D
50 Fathom
E
44 Fathom
A
Scale
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Fig. 11. Semi Circle.

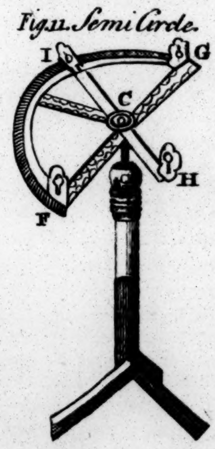

Fig. 12. Circumferentor.

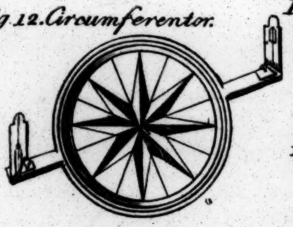

Fig. 13. Perambulator.

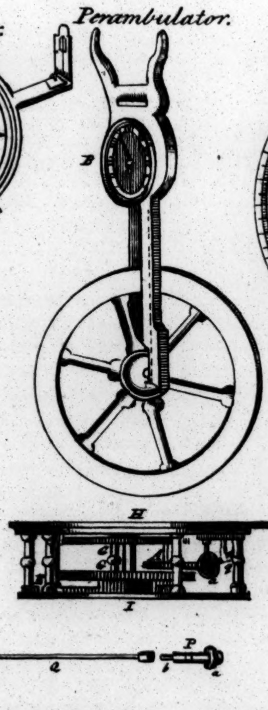

Fig. 14. Theodolite.

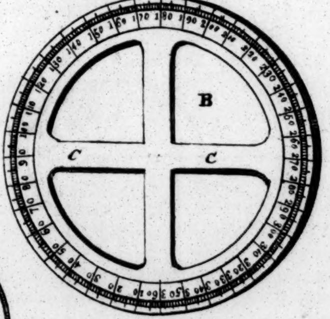

Fig. 15. Theodolite.

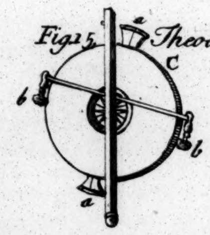

Fig. 16. Protractor.

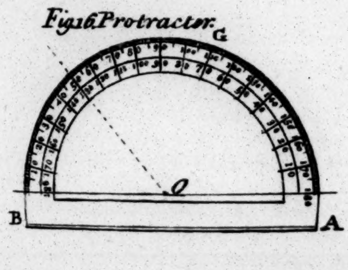

Fig. 17. Plain Table.

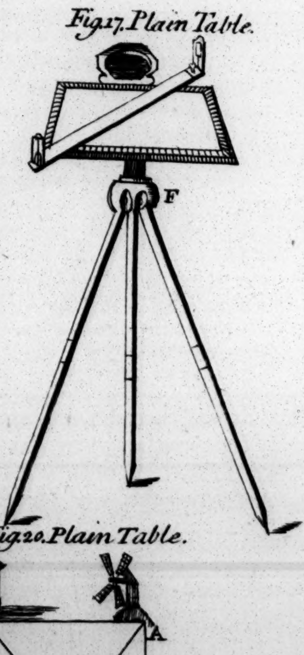

Fig. 18. Quadrant.

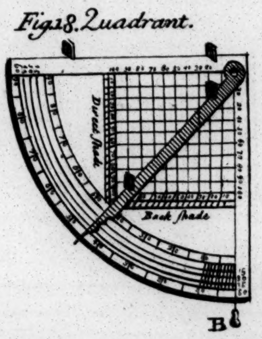
Direct Shade
Back Shade
B

Fig. 21. Plotting.

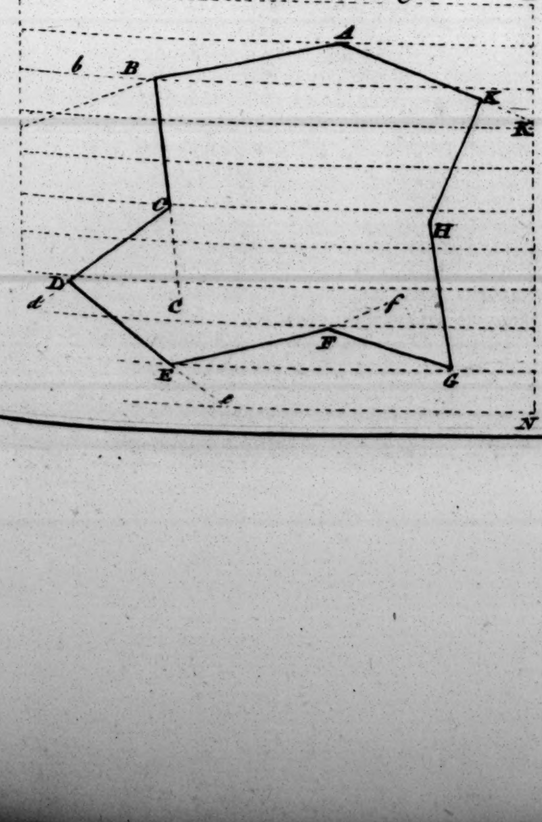
M
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Fig. 19. Plain Table.

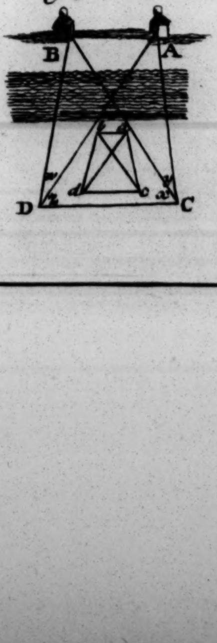
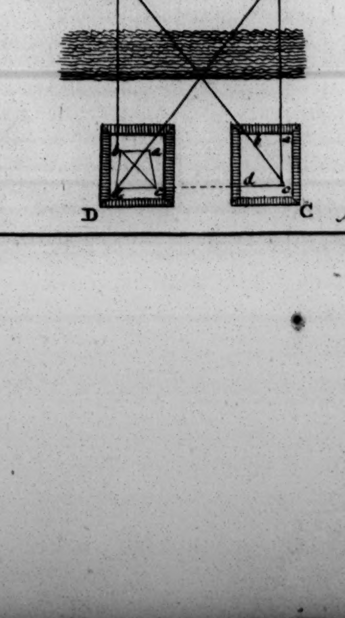


Fig. 20. Plain Table.



J. Mynde sc.

GR III

Complaisa'ntly [of *complaiſant*] civilly, courteouſly. *Complaiſantly* help'd to all I hate. *Pope.*

Complaisa'ntness [of *complaiſant*] the ſame as complaiſance.

To Compla'nate, or To Complane [of *con* and *planus*, Lat.] to level, to reduce to an even ſurface. Derham uſes it.

Comple'at. See Complete.

Co'mplement [*complemento*, It. *cumplimiento*, Sp. of *complementum*, Lat.] 1. The act of filling up or perfecting that which wants fulneſs, completion. We add it as a *complement*, which fully perfecteth whatſoever may be defective in the reſt. *Hooker.* 2. The number of which the whole amounts to, a complete ſett, full proviſion. His *complement* of ſtores and total war. *Prior.* 3. Adſcititious circumſtances; appendages, parts not neceſſary but ornamental. Garniſh'd and deck'd in modeſt *complement. Shakeſpeare.*

Co'mplement [in heraldry] ſignifies all the full moon.

Complement *of Altitude* [with aſtronomers] the diſtance of a ſtar from the zenith, or the arch that is comprehended between the place of a ſtar above the horizon and the zenith.

Complement *of an Angle*, or Complement *of an Arch* [in geometry] is ſo much as that angle or arch wants of 90 degrees to make up its quadrant.

Complement *of the Courſe* [in navigation] is what the angle of the courſe wants of 90 degrees, or 8 points, which make a quarter of the compaſs.

Complement *of the Courtin* [in fortification] is that part of the courtin, which being wanting is the demigorge, or the remainder of the courtin after the flank is taken away, to the angle of this gorge.

Complement *of the Line of Defence*, is the remainder of the line of defence, after the angle of the flank is taken away.

Arithmetical Complement *of a Logarithm*, is what the logarithm wants of 100000000.

Complements [in a parallelogram] are the two leſſer parallelograms A and B, which are made by drawing two right lines parallel to each ſide of the figure thro' a given point in the diagonal. See Plate VII. Fig. 1.

Compleme'ntal [of *complement*] of or pertaining to the complement.

Comple'te, or Compleat [*complete*, Fr. *compito*, It. *cumplido*, Sp. of *completus*, Lat.] 1. Perfect, full, without defects. Thou great and *complete* man. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Finiſhed, ended. This courſe of vanity almoſt *complete. Prior.*

To Comple'te [from the *adj.*] to perfect, to finiſh. To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope. *Pope.*

Comple'tely, perfectly, fully.

Thro' ſpace of matter ſo *completely* full. *Blackmore.*

Comple'tement, Fr. the act of completing, completion. Dryden uſes it.

Comple'teness [of *complete*] perfectneſs, fulneſs, the ſtate of being complete. The *completeneſs* of any ſubject. *Watts.*

Comple'tion [of *complete*] 1. An accompliſhing, a fulfilling a performance. 2. State of being completed or fulfilled. The divine predictions receiving their *completion* in Chriſt. *South.* 3. Utmoſt height, perfect ſtate. The utmoſt *completion* of a character. *Pope.*

Co'mplex, *adj.* [Fr. *complexus*, Lat.] compound, having many parts, not ſingle.

Complex *Diſeaſes*, diſtempers that cannot be ſeparated, as a pleuriſy and fever.

Complex *Ideas*, or Complex *Terms* [with logicians] are ideas compounded or conſiſting of ſeveral ſimple or ſingle ones, which are called incomplex.

A Complex *Perſon* [with ſome modern divines] is a *compound* of *two* intelligent agents, by a moſt abſtruſe and inexplicable kind of union made to conſtitute *one* perſon. If the reader deſires to ſee what Irenæus and other *ancient* writers thought on this head, he may conſult the words Cerinthians, Dimærites, and Origenism.

Complex *Propoſition* [with logicians] is that which has at leaſt one of its terms complex, or ſuch an one as contains ſeveral members, as caſual propoſitions.

Complex, *ſubſt.* [*complexum*, Lat.] the ſum or whole. Comprehends the whole *complex* of the bleſſings and privileges exhibited by the goſpel. *South.*

Comple'xedness [of *complex*] complication, compound ſtate or nature. *Complexednedneſs* of moral ideas. *Locke.*

Comple'xion [Fr. and Sp. *compleſione*, It. *complexio*, Lat.] 1. The involution of one thing in another. The *complexion* does not belong to the ſyllogyſtic form. *Watts.* 2. The colour of the external parts of any body, the colour of the face. If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent perſons of that *complexion. Addiſon.* 2. The natural conſtitution or temperature of the body, according to the various proportions of the four medical humours, as ſanguine, phlegmatic, choleric, or melancholic; as, a man of a ſanguine *complexion.*

Comple'xional [from *complexion*] of or pertaining to the complexion. *Complexional* efflorescencies. *Brown.*

Comple'xionally, *adv.* [of *complexional*] by or according to complexion. Brown uſes it.

Comple'xly [from *complex*] in a complex manner, not ſimply.

Comple'xness [of *complex*] the ſtate of being compounded of divers things, ſtate of being complex.

Comple'xio, or Complica'tio, Lat. a rhetorical figure, which is the ſame as *ſimploce*, which ſee.

Comple'xure [from *complex*] the complication of one thing with others.

Comple'xus, or Par Comple'xum [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the head, which ſerves to move it backwards, called alſo trigeminus.

Compli'ance [from *comply*, *complaiſance*, Fr. *compiacenza*, It.] 1. The act of complying or yielding to any deſire or demand; ſubmiſſion. A neceſſary *compliance* with our deſire. *Locke.* 2. A diſpoſition to yield to others. A man of few words and great *compliance. Clarendon.*

Compli'ant [*complaiſant*, Fr.] 1. Complying or yielding to.

Bending the *compliant* boughs,
Yielded them. *Milton.*

2. Complaiſant.

To Co'mplicate [*compliquer*, Fr. *complicatum*, ſup. of *complico*, Lat.] 1. To entangle one with another, to fold or wrap up together. The diſeaſe is *complicated* with other diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To unite by involution of parts one in another. *Complicate* and diſpoſe them after the manner requiſite to make them ſtick. *Boyle.* 3. To form by complication, to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral. A man, an army, the univerſe are *complicated* of various ſimple ideas. *Locke.*

Complicate, *adj.* [from the verb] compounded of a multitude of parts. A *complicate* piece wrought by Titian. *Watts.*

Complica'tedness, or Complica'teness [of *complicated*] ſtate of being complicated. Every ſeveral object is full of ſubdivided multiplicity, and *complicateneſs. Hale.*

Complica'tion [Fr. *complicacion*, Sp. of *complicatio*, Lat.] 1. Act of involving one thing in another. 2. The ſtate of being ſo involved. Full of perplexity and *complications. Wilkins.* 3. A mixture, collection or maſs of things joined together. A *complication* of ideas. *Watts.*

Complication *of Diſeaſes* [with phyſicians] a collection of ſeveral diſtempers that ſeize on the body at the ſame time, eſpecially if they depend one upon another.

Co'mplice [Fr. It. and Sp. of *complicis*, gen. of *complex*, low Lat. an aſſociate] a partner or aſſociate in an ill action, an accomplice. The rebels and their *complices. Shakeſpeare.*

Compli'er [of *comply*] one of eaſy and ready compliance.

Co'mpliment, kind obliging words and expreſſions, with other civilities in behaviour. Compliment is uſually underſtood to include ſome hypocriſy, and to mean leſs than it declares. Lowly feigning was called *compliment. Shakeſpeare.*

Hollow *compliments* and lies,
Outlandiſh flatteries. *Milton.*

To Compliment [*complimenter*, Fr. *complimentare*, It. *cumplimentear*, Sp.] to uſe compliments to a perſon, to ſooth, to flatter. It was not to *compliment* a ſociety ſo much above flattery. *Glanville.*

Complime'ntal [of *compliment*] of or pertaining to compliments.

Complime'ntally [of *complimental*] in the manner of a compliment. Spoken artfully and *complimentally. Broome.*

Co'mplimenter [of *compliment*] one that compliments or flatters.

Co'mpline [*compline*, Fr. *compiete*, It. *completas*, Sp. *completinum*, low Lat.] the laſt or evening prayers, by which the ſervice of the day is completed.

At morn and eve, beſides their anthems ſweet,
Their peny maſſes and their *complines* meet. *Spenſer.*

To Complo're [*comploro*, Lat.] to bewail, to weep together.

To Complo't [*comploter*, Fr.] to plot together, to conſpire, to combine in ſome ſecret deſign, generally criminal. *Complotting* together, and contriving a new ſcene of miſeries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

A Complot [Fr. *completum*, for *complexum*, low Lat. *Menage*] a plot, conſpiracy or combination in ſome ſecret crime. I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shakeſpeare.*

Complo'tter [of *complot*] one who complots, a conſpirator.

Complotter in the horrid deed. *Dryden* and *Lee.*

To Comply' [probably either of *complaco*, Lat. to appeaſe, or *complaire*, Fr. to humour, according to Skinner; but probably it came from *complier*, to bend to: *plier* is ſtill in uſe. *Johnſon*] to yield or ſubmit to, to ſuit with. It has *with* before perſons as well as things. He made his wiſh *with* his eſtate *comply. Prior.*

Compo'ne [in heraldry] ſignifies compounded, and is alſo called *gobone.*

Compo'nent [*componens*, Lat.] compoſing or making up, conſtituting; as, *component* parts, parts that make up or compoſe the whole.

To Compo'rt, *verb neut.* [*comporto*, of *con*, and *porto*, to carry together, *comporter*, Fr. *comportare*, It. *comportár*, Sp.] to agree, to ſuit; followed by with. It does not *comport* with the nature of time. *Holder.*

To Comport, *verb act.* to bear, to endure. A Gallicism not adopted among us.

The male-contented ſort,
That never can the perfect ſtate *comport. Daniel.*

Comport [from the verb] behaviour, manner of acting and looking. I know them well, and mark'd their rude *comport. Dryden.*

Compo'rtable [of *comport*] conſiſtent, not contradictory. Wotton uſes it.

Compo'rtance [of *comport*] behaviour, geſture of ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear. *Spenſer.*

Compo'rtment [*comportement*, Fr. *portamento*, It. *comportacion*, Sp.] carriage, demeanour, behaviour, &c. Serious and devout *comportment* on ſuch ſolemn occaſions. *Addiſon.*

To be Co'mpos *Mentis*, Lat. to be in ones right mind, having a ſound mind, not delirious.

To Compo'se [*compoſer*, Fr. *comporre*, It. *componer*, Sp. *compoſitum*, ſup. of *compono*, of *con*, and *pono*, Lat. to place] 1. To make or frame, by being parts of a whole.

Borrow'd gold *compos'd*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton.*

2. To appeaſe or quiet. All his fears would be compos'd. *Clarendon.* 3. To adjuſt or ſettle the mind by freeing it from diſturbance. The mind thus diſquieted, may not be able to *compoſe* and ſettle itſelf to prayer. *Duppa.* 4. To place any thing in its proper form.

In a peaceful grave my corps *compoſe. Dryden.*

5. To compound or make up, to form a maſs by joining different things together. Zeal ought to be *compoſed* of all pious affections. *Sprat.* 5. To put together a ſentence or diſcourſe. Words which the ſon of God himſelf hath *compos'd. Hooker.*

To Compose [as printers] to ſet the letters or characters in order, according to the original copy.

To Compose [in muſic] to make or ſet tunes, airs, &c.

To Compose *a Difference*, is to make it up, to bring to agreement, to adjuſt, to ſettle.

To Compose *ones Manners*, &c. is to regulate and make them orderly.

Compo'sed, *part.* [from *compoſe*] calm, ſerious, ſedate.

The Mantuan there in ſober triumph ſat,
Compos'd his poſture, and his look ſedate. *Pope.*

COMPOSED *Baſtion* [in fortification] is when the two ſides of the inner polygon are very unequal, which makes the gorges alſo very unequal.

COMPO'SEDLY [of *compoſed*] with a quiet mind, ſedately.

Walking *compoſedly* without a hat. *Clarendon.*

COMPO'SEDNESS [of *compoſed*] quietneſs of mind, *&c.* Fixedneſs and *compoſedneſs* of humour. *Norris.*

COMPO'SER [of *compoſe*] 1. An author, a writer. Able writers and *compoſers. Milton.* 2. He that adapts the muſic to words, or forms a tune. Ludovico, a moſt judicious and ſweet *compoſer. Peacham.*

COMPO'SITE [*compoſé*, Fr. *compoſto*, It. *compuéſto*, Sp. *compoſitus*, Lat.] compounded.

COMPOSITE *Order* [in architecture] the 5th order, whoſe capital is compoſed out of the other orders.

COMPO'SITES [in pharmacy] medicines compounded of ſeveral ſimple ones, as electuaries, tinctures, ſyrups, *&c.*

COMPO'SITE *Number* [with arithmeticians] a compound number, or a number which may be divided by ſome number leſs than the compoſite itſelf, but greater than unity, as 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, *&c.*

COMPOS'ITION [Fr. *compoſizione*, It. *compoſicion*, Sp. of *compoſitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication, oppoſed to analyſis or ſeparation of complex notions. Analyſis ought even to precede the method of *compoſition. Newton.* 2. A maſs formed by mixing different ingredients. Pillars of ſtone cas'd over with a *compoſition* like marble. *Addiſon.* 3. (In metaphyſics) is an utility that is diviſible. 4. Written work. That divine prayer has been looked upon as a *compoſition* fit to have proceeded from the wiſeſt of men. *Addiſon.* 5. Adjuſtment, regulation. Election of words, *compoſition* of geſture. *Ben Johnſon.* 6. Compact agreement, terms on which a difference is ſettled. Conſultation and *compoſition* between men. *Hooker.* 7. The act of diſcharging a debt by paying ſome part of the ſum; as, to make a *compoſition* with one's creditors. 8. Conſiſtency, congruity.

There is no *compoſition* in their news
That gives them credit ——
—Indeed they are diſproportion'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPOSITION *of Proportion* [with mathematicians] is the comparing the ſums of the antecedent and conſequent, with the conſequent in two equal ratio's, as if you ſuppoſe 4 : 8 : : 3 : 6, which is expreſſed by compoſition of proportion 12 is to 8 : : as 9 to 6.

COMPOSITION [in pharmacy] the art or act of mixing many ingredients together into a medicine; ſo as they may ſupply each other's defects, aſſiſt each other's virtues, or correct any ill qualities in them.

COMPOSITION *Entative*, is between things of the ſame nature, *e. g.* two or more drops of water.

COMPOSITION *Eſſential* [with ſchoolmen] is when things of different kinds are joined, and thus conſtitute new things or eſſences, different from any of the parts; and thus they ſay from the matter and form of wood ariſes wood, whoſe eſſence is very different from either of theſe ingredients taken ſeparately.

COMPOSITION [with orators] is the proper order of the parts of the diſcourſe adhering to each other.

COMPOSITION [with logicians] is a method of reaſoning, wherein a perſon proceeds from ſome general ſelf-evident truth to particular and ſingular ones.

COMPOSITION [in painting] includes the invention and diſpoſition of the figures, the choice of attitudes, *&c.* The diſpoſition in a picture is an aſſembling of many parts: This is alſo called the *compoſition*, by which is meant the diſtribution and orderly placing of things in general and in particular. *Dryden.*

COMPOSITION [in commerce] a contract between an inſolvent debtor and his creditors, whereby they agree to accept of the part of a debt in compoſition for the whole, and give allowance accordingly.

COMPOSITION [with mathematicians] or the ſynthetical method, is the reverſe of the analytical method or reſolution. It proceeds upon principles that are in themſelves ſelf-evident, on definitions, poſtulates and axioms, and previouſly demonſtrated ſeries of propoſitions ſtep by ſtep, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonſtrated.

COMPOSITION *of Motion* [in mechanics] is an aſſemblage of ſeveral directions of motion, reſulting from powers acting in different, tho' not oppoſite lines.

COMPOSITION [with grammarians] the joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminiſh, or change its ſignification.

COMPO'SITIVE [of *compoſe*] compounded, having the power of compounding.

COMPO'SITOR [*compoſiteur*, Fr. *compoſitore*, It. *componedór*, Sp.] one that compoſes, or arranges the letters in a printing-houſe, contradiſtinguiſhed from the preſsman, who makes the impreſſion.

COMPO'SITUS [Lat. in botanic writers] ſignifies compounded, *i. e.* when a flower conſiſts of many ſmall flowers, contained in one common calyx, as dandelion, ſun-flower, *&c.*

COMPOSSIBI'LITY [of *con* and *poſſible*] capableneſs of exiſting together.

COMPO'SSIBLE [of *con* and *poſſibilis*, Lat.] capable of exiſting together.

COMPO'SSIBLES [*compoſſibilia*, Lat.] ſuch things as are compatible and capable of ſubſiſting together.

CO'MPOST, or CO'MPAS [*compoſitum*, Lat.] a compound or mixture of dung, earths, *&c.* applied by way of manure for the meliorating and improving of ſoils. We have variety of *compoſts* and ſoils, for the making of the earth fruitful. *Bacon.*

To COMPO'ST [from the ſubſt.] to manure. Bacon uſes it.

COMPO'STURE [from *compoſt*] ſoil, manure.

The earth's a thief,
That ſeeds and breeds by a *compoſture* ſtol'n
From gen'ral excrements. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPOSTE'LLA, the capital of Galitia, in Spain, remarkable for the devotion paid there, by pilgrims, to the relicts of St. James.

COMPO'SURE [of *compoſe*, Eng. *compoſitura*, Lat.] 1. The act of compoſing or inditing. Forms of public *compoſure. King Charles.* 2. Arrangement, mixture, combination. A *compoſure* of letters, *i. e.* ſuch a word is intended to ſignify ſuch a thing. *Holder.* 3. The form ariſing from the diſpoſition of the various parts.

In *compoſure* of his face
Liv'd a fair but manly grace. *Craſhaw.*

4. Frame, temperament.

His *compoſure* muſt be rare indeed,
Whom theſe things cannot blemiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Diſpoſition, relative adjuſtment. Buckingham ſprung, by a kind of congenial *compoſure*, to the likeneſs of our ſovereign. *Wotton.* 6. Compoſition, framed diſcourſe. Favourable allowances are made to haſty *compoſures. Atterbury.* 7. Compoſedneſs or calmneſs of mind.

With ſweet auſtere *compoſure* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

8. Agreement, ſettlement of differences. Hopes of an happy *compoſure. King Charles.*

COMPOTA'TION, a carouſing or drinking together. It is not often uſed.

If thou wilt prolong
Dire *compotation*, forthwith reaſon quits
Her empire to confuſion. *J. Philips.*

COMPO'TE [in confectionary] ſtewed fruit, eſpecially apples, pears, plumbs, *&c.*

COMPOTE [in cookery] a particular manner of ſtewing.

COMPO'UND, *ſubſt.* [*compoſitus*, Lat.] that which is made up or compoſed of different parts. Man is a *compound* and mixture. *South.*

COMPOUND, [with grammarians] a word made of two or more words.

COMPOUND, *adj.* [from the verb] 1. Formed out of many ingredients, not ſingle; as, *compound* metal, *compound* ſubſtances. 2. With grammarians, compoſed of two or more words; as, *compound* epithets.

To COMPOUND, *verb neut.* 1. To come to terms of agreement by abating ſomething of the firſt claim; with *for.* They were glad to *compound for* his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.* 2. To bargain in the lump. *Compound* with him by the year. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To come to terms.

Made all the royal ſtars recant,
Compound, and take the covenant. *Hudibras.*

4. To determine. Now obſolete.

We here deliver,
Subſcrib'd by the conſul and patricians,
Together with the ſeal o' the ſenate, what
We have *compounded* on. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPOUND, *verb act.* [*comporre*, It. *componàr*, Sp. *compono*, Lat.] 1. To mingle many ingredients together in one maſs. 2. To make up of ſeveral ingredients, to form by uniting various parts. Such bodies as are already *compounded* of elementary ones. *Boyle.* 3. To mingle in different poſitions, to combine. We cannot have a ſingle image that did not enter thro' the ſight, but we have the power of altering and *compounding* thoſe images into all the varieties of picture. *Addiſon.* 4. [in grammar] To form one word from two or more words. A joint and *compounded* name, Piſo-ligris. *Raleigh.* 5. To compoſe by being united.

Pomp, and all what ſtate *compounds. Shakeſpeare.*

6. To adjuſt a difference by receding from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all ſtrifes were well *compounded. Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPOUND [in commerce] to come to an agreement, eſpecially with creditors for debts, diſcharging them by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods, my debts *compound? Gay.*

COMPOUND *Quantities* [in algebra] are ſuch as are joined together by the ſigns + and —, and are either expreſſed by the ſame letters unequally repeated, or by more letters than one; as, $bd + b$ and $a-b-c$ are compound quantities.

A COMPOUND *Leaf* [with botaniſts] is one that is divided into ſeveral parts, each of which reſemble a ſingle leaf.

A COMPOUND *Flower* [with botaniſts] is one which is compoſed of ſeveral little parts, each of which reſembles a flower; as in the ſun-flower, dandelion, *&c.* all which meeting together, make up one whole one, each of which has its ſtylus, ſtamina, and ſticking ſeed, all contained within one and the ſome calyx.

COMPO'UNDABLE [of *compound*] that may be *compounded.*

To COMPREHE'ND [*comprenare*, Fr. *comprendere*, It. *comprehender*, Sp. *comprender*, Port. of *comprehendo*, Lat.] 1. To contain or include. An act which *comprehends* ſo many ſeveral parts. *Dryden.* 2. To underſtand, perceive, or have the knowledge of; as, they cannot *comprehend* it.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE [Fr. *comprenſibile*, It. *comprehenſibilis*, Lat.] that may be comprehended, intelligible. What is, and what is not *comprehenſible* by us. *Locke.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLY [of *comprehenſible*] with great power of ſignification or underſtanding. The words wiſdom and righteouſneſs are uſed very *comprehenſibly* to ſignify all religion. *Tillotſon.*

COMPREHE'NSION [Fr. *comprehenſione*, It. *comprehencion*, Sp. of *comprehenſio*, Lat.] 1. Abſtract, abridgment, in which much is compriſed. We muſt fix on this wiſe aphoriſm in my text, as the ſum and *comprehenſion* of all. *Rogers.* 2. Power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once, the underſtanding of a thing. 3. Compriſal, compaſs.

Act of COMPREHE'NSION, an act of parliament, that takes in all parties.

COMPREHE'NSION *of an Idea* [with logicians] is the comprehenſion of the attributes it contains in itſelf, and which cannot be taken away without deſtroying it, as the comprehenſion of the idea of a triangle includes extenſion, figure, three lines and three angles, *&c.*

COMPREHENSION [in metaphyſics] is an act of the mind, whereby it apprehends or knows any object which is preſented to it on all ſides, or which is capable of being apprehended or known.

COMPREHENSION [with rhetoricians] a trope or figure whereby the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole; or a definite number of a thing for an indefinite.

COMPRE'HENSIVE [*comprehenſivus*, Lat.] 1. Having the power to comprehend or underſtand many things at once. A man of a moſt wonderful *comprehenſive* nature. *Dryden.* His *comprehenſive* head. *Pope.* 2. Having the quality of containing much, large, very ſignificant, compendious. So diffuſive, ſo *comprehenſive*, ſo catholic a grace is charity. *Sprat.*

Comprehe'nsively [of *comprehenſive*] in a comprehenſive manner.

Comprehe'nsiveness [of *comprehenſive*] 1. Aptneſs to comprehend, or be comprehended. 2. Quality of including much in a narrow compaſs. The beauty and *comprehenſiveneſs* of legends on ancient coins. *Addiſon.*

Co'mpress [*compreſſe*, Fr. with ſurgeons] a bolſter made up of folded linen, to be laid on a wound, tumours, or on the orifice of a vein; as, *compreſs* and bandage.

To Compre'ss [*compreſſum*, Lat. ſup. of *comprimo*, from *con* and *premo*, to preſs] 1. To ſqueeze cloſe together. 2. To embrace. In his cave the yielding nymph *compreſt*. *Pope.*

Compressibi'lity, or Compre'ssibleness [*compreſſibilité*, Fr.] capableneſs to be preſſed cloſe.

Compre'ssible [Fr. *compreſſibile*, It.] that may be compreſſed or ſqueezed up into a narrower compaſs; as the air and moſt other fluids.

Compre'ssion [Fr. *compreſſione*, It. of *compreſſio*, Lat.] act of ſqueezing or preſſing together. Such a flame as endureth not *compreſſion*. *Bacon.*

Compre'ssives [with ſurgeons] medicines which cauſe a drineſs in an affected member.

Compre'ssure [of *compreſs*] the act or force of the body preſſing againſt another. Whether heat would, notwithſtanding ſo forcible a *compreſſure*, dilate it. *Boyle.*

To Compri'nt [*comprimo*, to print together, of *con* and *premo*, Lat. to preſs] as to print by ſtealth a copy or book belonging to another, to his prejudice. *Law Term.*

To Compri'se [*compris*, of *comprendre*, Fr. *comprendere*, It. of *comprehendo*, Lat.] to contain, include or take in. To *compriſe* much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Comproba'tion [*comprobazione*, It. *comprobatio*, Lat.] proof, atteſtation. Brown uſes it.

Co'mpromise [*compromiſſum*, Lat. *compromis*, Fr. *compromeſſo*, It. *compremiſſo*, Sp.] 1. An arbitration, a treaty or contract, whereby two contending parties eſtabliſh one or more arbitrators to judge of and terminate their differences. 2. A compact or bargain, in which ſome conceſſions are made on each ſide.

> Baſely yielded, upon *compromiſe*,
> That which his anceſtors atchiev'd with blows. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Co'mpromise [*compromettre*, Fr. *comprometterc*, It. *comprometer*, Sp. *compromiſſum*, of *compromitto*, Lat.] 1. To conſent to ſuch a reference. 2. To adjuſt a compact by mutual conceſſions; as, they *compromiſed* the difference. 3. In Shakeſpeare, to agree, to accord.

> Laban and himſelf were *compromis'd*,
> That all the yeanlings which were ſtreak'd and py'd,
> Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Compromi'ssorial [of *compromiſe*] of or pertaining to ſuch a mutual agreement or compromiſe.

Comprovi'ncial, *ſubſt.* [of *con* and *provincial*] belonging to the ſame province. Ayliffe uſes it.

Compt [*comte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] account, computation.

> Your ſervants ever,
> Have theirs, themſelves, and what is theirs in *compt*,
> To make their audit. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Compt [*compter*, Fr.] See to Count.

Co'mptible [from *compt*] accountable, reſponſible, ſubmiſſive. Good beauties let me ſuſtain my ſcorn; I am very *comptible*, even to the leaſt ſiniſter uſage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Comptro'll [this word is written by ſome authors, who did not attend to the etymolgy, for *controll*; and ſome of its derivatives are written in the ſame manner. *Johnſon.*] to over-rule, to oppoſe. See To Controll.

Comptro'ller [of *comptrol*] director, ſuperior, intendant. The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions. *Temple.*

> The great *comptroller* of the ſky. *Dryden.*

Comptro'llership [of *comptroller*] ſuperintendance. The gayle for ſtannery cauſes is annexed to the *comptrollerſhip*. *Carew.*

Compu'lsatively, *adv.* [of *compulſatory*] by conſtraint or force. A word found in Clariſſa.

Compu'lsatory [of *compulſor*, Lat.] having the force to compel. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Compu'lsion [*compulſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of compelling to ſomething. 2. Conſtraint or force. 3. The ſtate of being compelled, violence ſuffered. *Compulſion* is an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of the mind. *Locke.*

Compu'lsive [*compulſum*, ſup. of *compello*, from *con* and *pello*, to drive] having the power to force or compel. A more ſhort and *compulſive* method. *Swift.*

Compu'lsively [of *compulſive*] by force or violence.

Compulsiv'eness [of *compulſive*] compulſion, force.

Compu'lsorily [of *compulſory*] in a compulſory manner. Bacon uſes it.

Compu'lsory [*compulſoire*, Fr.] of a forcing, conſtraining nature. *Compulſory* actions. *Bramhall.*

Compu'nction [*componction*, Fr. *compunzione*, It. *compuncion*, Sp. of *compunctio*, of *con* and *punctum*, ſup. of *pungo*, Lat. to prick] 1. The power of pricking, ſtimulation. Brown uſes it. 2. The ſtate of being pricked by the conſcience. 3. A remorſe of conſcience for ſome offence committed. Expreſſions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

Compu'nctious [from *compunction*] repentant, ſorrowful.

> Stop up th' acceſs and paſſage to remorſe,
> That no *compunctious* viſitings of nature
> Shake my fell purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Compu'nctive [from *compunction*] cauſing remorſe, promoting godly ſorrow.

Compurga'tion [*compurgatio*, Lat. in law] a clearing or juſtifying another's veracity by oath.

Compurga'tor, one who juſtifies the innocence or credibility of another by oath. The next chalk-pit will give abundant atteſtation: theſe are ſo obvious, that I would not be far to ſeek for a *compurgator*. *Woodward.*

Compu'table [*computabilis*, Lat.] that may be counted or reckoned.

Compu'tant, or Compu'tist [*computiſte*, Fr.] an accomptant, one that calculates or computes. A ſtrict *computiſt*. *Wotton.* *Computiſts* tell us that we eſcape ſix hours. *Brown.*

Computa'tion [Fr. *computo*, It. *computacion*, Sp.] 1. A reckoning or caſting up accounts. Juſt *computation* of the time. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The ſum collected or ſettled by reckoning. We paſs for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addiſon.*

Computa'tion [in common law] ſignifies the true and indifferent conſtruction of time, ſo that neither party ſhall wrong the other, or that the determination of time referred to, ſhall neither be taken the one way or the other; but ſhall be computed according to the cenſure of the law.

To Compu'te [*computare*, It. *computo*, Lat.] to reckon or caſt up. They did *compute* by weeks. *Holder.*

Compu'te, *ſubſt.* [*computus*, Lat.] calculation.

Compu'ter [of *compute*] one that reckons or computes. The Kalendars of theſe *computers*. *Brown.*

Compu'tist. See Computant.

Compu'to *Reddendo* [Lat. in law] a writ lying againſt a bailiff or receiver, obliging him to give up his accounts; and alſo againſt executors of executors, and a guardian in ſoccage, for waſte made during the nonage of the heir.

Co'mus [among the ancients] the god of banquetting.

Con, or Com [from *cum*] is a Latin inſeparable prepoſition uſed in the compoſition of Engliſh words, and ſignifies *with* or *together*.

Con [an abbreviation of *contra*, Lat. againſt] a cant word for one on the negative ſide of a queſtion; as, *pro* and *con*.

Con [in muſic books] with. *Ital.*

Con *Affetto* [in muſic books] means that the muſic muſt be performed in a very moving, tender, and affecting manner, and for that reaſon not too faſt, but rather ſlow.

To Con [*q. d.* to ken, conan, Sax.] 1. To know; as in Chaucer; Old wymen connen mochil things; that is, old women have much knowledge. 2. To know. Of muſes, Hobbinol, I *conne* no ſkill. *Spenſer.* 3. To learn a leſſon by heart, to fix in the mind, to ſtudy. It is a word now little uſed, except in ludicrous language. Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Con *Thanks*, the ſame as the Fr. *ſcavoir gre*, an old phraſe, for to thank. Shakeſpeare uſes is.

Cona'rium [with anatomiſts] that part of the brain which hangs in the ſmall cavity, called the anus, in the hinder part of the third ventricle, and is alſo called glandula pinealis, from the reſemblance of its ſhape to the cone of a pine.

Cona'mus, an endeavour. *Lat.*

Conatus *recedéndi ab axe motus* [with philoſophers] is a term in mechanics, which implies the endeavour which any natural body, that moves circularly, has to fly off or recede from the axis or center of its motion. *Lat.*

Conatus [in a body of motion] is that diſpoſition or aptitude to go on in a right-line, if not prevented by other cauſes; it is the ſame as attraction or gravitation in matter without motion.

Concalefa'ctory [*concalefactorius*, from *con* and *calefacio*, Lat. to warm] heating much.

Concamera'tion, a vault or arch. Impoſſible *concamerations* and feigned rotations of ſolid orbs. *Glanville.*

To Conca'tenate [*concatenatum*, Lat.] to chain or link together.

Concatena'tion [Fr. *concatenazione*, It. *concatenaciòn*, Sp. *of Cauſes*, with philoſophers] a term uſed to expreſs that an effect is the reſult of a long chain of cauſes linked to, or depending upon, one another. Able *concatenation* of cauſes. *South.*

Concava'tion [from *concave*] act of making hollow. *Lat.*

Co'ncave [Fr. *concavo*, It. and Sp. of *concavus*, Lat.] 1. Hollow on the inſide, or vaulted like an oven; oppoſed to convex. Great fragments falling hollow, incloſed under their *concave* ſurface a great deal of air. *Burnet.* 2. Hollow in general.

> The replication of your ſounds,
> Made in his *concave* ſhores. *Shakeſpeare.*

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Concave [in gunnery] the bore of a piece of ordnance.

Concave *Glaſſes*, are ſuch as are ground hollow, and are uſually of a ſperical or round figure; tho' they may be of any other, as parabolical, *&c.*

Conca'vo *Concave*, concave on both ſides.

Plano Concave, concave on the one ſide, and plain on the other.

Convexo-Concave, convex on one ſide, and concave on the other.

A Concave [*concavum*, Lat.] a hollowneſs.

Concavo-*Convex*, concave on the one ſide, and convex on the other. *Concavo-convex* plate. *Newton.*

Conca'veness, or Conca'vity [*concavité*, Fr. *concavità*, It. *concavidàd*, Sp. of *concavitas*, Lat.] the hollowneſs on the inſide of a round body. *Concavities* of ſhells. *Woodward.*

Co'ncavous [*concavus*, Lat.] hollow on the inſide.

Conca'vously [of *concavous*] with hollowneſs. The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavouſly* inſerted, and its ſpine depreſſed. *Brown.*

Co'ncause, *noun ſubſt.* that which is concern'd in producing an effect, *together* with ſome other cauſe. A *concauſe* or inſtrument. *Cudworth*'s Intellect. Syſt.

To Conce'al [*celer*, Fr. *celare*, It. *celàr*, Sp. *concelo*, Lat.] to keep cloſe or ſecret, not to detect. Double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *Spenſer.*

Concea'lable [from *conceal*] capable of being *concealed*, poſſible to be hid. Brown uſes it.

Concea'ledness [of *conceal*] hiddenneſs, the ſtate of being concealed.

CONCEA'LER [from *conceal*] he that conceals any thing.

CONCEA'LERS [in law] a term uſed by way of antiphraſis, or ſpeaking by way of contrariety, men who find out concealed lands, which are ſecretly kept from the king or ſtate, by common perſons who can produce no title to them.

CONCEA'LMENT [from *conceal*] 1. The act of concealing, ſecrecy.

She never told her love,
But let *concealment*, like a worm in the bud,
Feed on her damaſk cheek. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The ſtate of being concealed, privacy. Solicitous for the *concealment*, as performance of illuſtrious actions. *Addiſon.* 3. Hiding-place, retreat, ſhelter. The moſt effectual *concealment* of a wicked deſign. *Rogers.*

To CONCE'DE [*ceder*, Fr. *conceder*, Sp. *concedere*, It. and Lat.] to yield, grant or allow. This muſt not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

To CONCEI'T [from the noun, *concipio*, Lat.] to imagine, to fancy, to think. A cauſe which they *conceited* to be for the liberty of the ſubject. *Bacon.*

CONCEIT [*concetto*, It. *concéto*, Sp. *concept*, Fr. *conceptum*, Lat.] 1. Conception, image of the mind. In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of ſomething ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon.* 2. Underſtanding, readineſs of apprehenſion. It can be diſcern'd by every man's preſent *conceit*. *Hooker.* 3 Opinion, generally in contempt; imagination, fancy, fantaſtic notion.

Malebranche has an odd *conceit*,
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4. Opinion, in a natural ſenſe.

I ſhall not fail t'approve the fair *conceit*
The king hath of you. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A pleaſant fancy. There's no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Sentiment as diſtinguiſhed from imagery.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts ſtruck out at every line. *Pope.*

7. Fondneſs, favourable opinion. Great *conceit* of himſelf. *Bentley.* 8. *Out of conceit with.* No longer fond of. Tillotſon and Swift uſe it.

CONCEI'TED, *particip.* [of *conceit*] 1. Endow'd with fancy. Pleaſantly *conceited* and ſharp of wit. *Knolles.* 2. Proud, fond of one's ſelf. Empty *conceited* heads. *Felton.* 3. With *of*. *Conceited of* his own model. *Dryden.* 4. Opinionated, affected, proud, puffed up.

CONCEI'TEDLY [of *conceited*] 1. Fancifully, with whim. *Conceitedly* dreſs her. *Donne.* 2. Affectedly, proudly.

CONCEI'TEDNESS [of *conceited*] pride, ſtate of being ſelf opinionated. Partiality and *conceitedneſs* make them give the pre-eminence. *Collier.*

CONCEI'TLESS [from *conceit*] being without thought, dull of apprehenſion.

Think'ſt thou I am ſo ſhallow, ſo *conceitleſs*,
To be ſeduc'd by thy flattery? *Shakeſpeare.*

CONCEI'VABLE [*concevable*, Fr.] 1. That may be conceived or imagined. Any *conceivable* weight. *Wilkins.* 2. That may be underſtood or believed. The freezing of the words in the air is as *conceivable* as this ſtrange notion. *Glanville.*

CONCEI'VABLENESS [from *conceivable*] eaſineſs to be conceived, quality of being conceivable.

CONCEI'VABLY [from *conceivable*] in a manner to be apprehended.

To CONCEI'VE, *verb act.* [*concipio*, Lat. *concevoir*, Fr. *concepire*, It. *concebir*, Sp.] 1. To imagine or apprehend; as, to *conceive* a porpoſe againſt one. 2. To comprehend, underſtand; as, to *conceive* the whole train of reaſoning. 3. To be of opinion, to think. You will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the ſame climate. *Swift.* 4. To admit into the womb. In ſin did my mother *conceive* me. *Pſalms.*

To CONCEIVE, *verb neut.* 1. To frame an idea; with *of*.

The griev'd commons
Hardly *conceive of* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To become with child, to become pregnant.

Conceiving as ſhe ſlept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addiſon.*

CONCE'IVER [from *conceive*] one that conceives or underſtands. Allegories made by wiſer *conceivers*. *Brown.*

CONCEI'VING [with logicians] is the ſimple view that we have of the things which preſent themſelves to the mind; as, if we image the ſun, a tree, a globe, a ſquare, a thought, a being, without forming any particular judgment. This is the firſt of the four principal operations of the mind.

CONCE'NT [*concentus*, Lat.] 1. A conſort of voices or inſtruments; an agreement of parts in muſic. *Concent* of notes. *Bacon.* 2. Conſiſtency. In *concent* to his own principles. *Atterbury.*

CONCE'NTRANT *Medicines*, are ſuch whoſe acids are ſo moderated by alkalies, that neither of them predominates.

To CONCE'NTRATE [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con*, and *centrum*, Lat. a centre] to drive into a narrow compaſs, to drive towards the centre. Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greateſt ſtrength. *Arbuthnot.*

CONCENTRA'TION, a driving towards the centre, the retiring or withdrawing of a thing inwards; alſo a crowding together any fluid matter into as cloſe a form as it is capable of; or bringing any ſeparate particles into as cloſe a contact as is poſſible. All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, muſt be ſhadow'd in a circular manner. *Peacham.*

CONCENTRATION [with naturaliſts] the higheſt degree of mixture, as when two or more particles or atoms of the mixture touch, by rereceiving and thruſting one into the other, or by reception and intruſion one into the other; and this Dr. Grew takes to be the caſe of all fixed bodies, which are without taſte or ſmell, whoſe conſtitution is ſo firm, till that the particles are as it were unprimed from each other, they cannot affect either of thoſe ſenſes.

To CONCE'NTRE, *verb act.* [of *con*, and *centrum*, Lat. *concentrer*, Fr. *concentrar*, It.] to emit towards one centre. Serve to *concentre* the ſpirits. *Decay of Piety.* In the *concentring* all their precious beams. *Milton.*

To CONCENTRE, *verb neut.* to tend to one centre, to have a common centre with ſomething elſe. The points *concentre* exactly. *Wotton.*

CONCE'NTRICAL, or CONCENTRIC [*concentrique*, Fr. *concentrico*, It. of *concentricus*, Lat.] that has one and the ſame common centre; as, *concentric* circles.

CONCE'PT [*conceptum*, Lat.] a ſet form; a term uſed in public acts.

CONCE'PTACLE [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] any hollow thing that is fitted to receive or contain another. There is in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect ſuch a deluge. *Woodward.*

CONCE'PTIBLE [from *conceptum*, ſup. of *concipio*, of *con*, and *capio*, to take] that may be conceived, intelligible. His attributes are eaſily *conceptible* by us, becauſe apparent in his works. *Hale.*

CONCE'PTIO, Lat. [with grammarians] a figure, otherwiſe called ſyllepſis.

CONCE'PTION [Fr. *concezzione*, It. *concepcion*, Sp. of *conceptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy. I will multiply thy ſorrow and thy *conception*. *Geneſis.* 2. The ſtate of being conceived. It is impoſſible not to be fond of our productions at the moment of their *conception*. *Dryden.* 3. Sentiment, purpoſe. Thou but remembereſt me of my own *conception*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Apprehenſion, knowledge.

If beaſts conceiv'd what reaſon were,
And at *conception* ſhould diſtinctly ſhow,
They ſhou'd the name of reaſonable bear. *Davies.*

5. Conceit, point, ſentiment. He is full of *conceptions*, points of epigram and witticiſms. *Dryden.* 6. (With logicians) is an act of the mind, or the product of it, as thought, notion or principle; the ſimple idea or apprehenſion that a perſon has of any thing, without proceeding to affirm or deny any matter or point relating to it.

Immaculate CONCEPTION *of the Holy Virgin* [with Roman catholics] a feaſt held on the eighth of December, in regard to the Virgin Mary's immaculate conception.

CONCE'PTIOUS [*conceptum*, Lat.] apt to conceive, fruitful.

Common mother,
Enſear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;
Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONCE'PTIVE [*conceptum*, Lat.] capable to conceive or become pregnant. Where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldneſs of this ſimple, they may be reduced into a *conceptive* conſtitution. *Brown.*

To CONCE'RN [*concerno*, low Lat. *concerner*, Fr. *concernere*, It. *concernír*, Sp.] 1. To have reſpect or regard to. What I wou'd ſpeak of *concerns* him. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To touch nearly, to affect with ſome paſſion. It much *concerns* them not to ſuffer the king to eſtabliſh his authority on this ſide. *Addiſon.* 3. To intereſt, to engage by intereſt. Providence *concerns* itſelf to own the intereſt of religion. *South.* 4. To diſturb, to make uneaſy. The bird began to pant and be *concerned*, and in leſs than an hour and a half to be ſick. *Derham.*

CONCE'RN [from the verb] 1. Affair, buſineſs.

Let early care thy main *concerns* ſecure,
Things of leſs moment may delays endure. *Denham.*

2. Importance, moment.

Myſterions ſecrets of a high *concern*. *Roſcommon.*

3. State of bing concerned or affected in mind, paſſion.

Oh, what *concerns* did both your ſouls divide. *Dryden.* 4. Intereſt, engagement. 'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he ſhould live. *Dryden.*

CONCE'RNED [*concerné*, Fr.] 1. Intereſted, affected, 2. Troubled.

CONCE'RNING [from *concern*. This word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a prepoſition] touching, relating to.

CONCE'RNMENT [of *concern*] 1. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted. The affairs and *concernments* of other men. *Tillotſon.* 2. Relation, influence. Sir, 'tis of near *concernment* and imports. *Denham.* 3. Intercourſe, buſineſs. The great *concernment* of men is with men. *Locke.* 4. Importance, moment. Matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.* 5. Interpoſition, meddling, regard. Without other approbation of her father or *concernment* in it, than ſuffering him and her to come into his preſence. *Clarendon.* 6. Paſſion, emotion. While they are ſo eager to deſtroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifeſt in the *concernment*. *Dryden.*

To CONCE'RT [*concerter*, Fr. *concertar*, Sp. *concertare*, It. and Lat.] to prepare themſelves for ſome public exhibition by private encounters among themſelves, to debate together by private communication about a buſineſs; to contrive, to lay a deſign in order to bring an affair to paſs.

CO'NCERT [Fr. *concerto*, It. and Port.] agreement between perſons in action, communication of deſigns, eſtabliſhment of meaſures among thoſe engaged in the ſame affair. Want of a due communication and *concert*. *Swift.*

In his working brain
He forms the well *concerted* ſcheme of miſchief. *Rowe.*

CONCERT, or CONCE'RTO [*concert*, Fr. *concerto*, It. and Port. *concierto*, Sp. in muſic] a company of muſicians playing and ſinging the ſame piece of muſic or ſong at the ſame time.

CONCERTA'NTE [in muſic books] ſignifies thoſe parts of a piece of muſic that play throughout the whole, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe that play only in ſome parts.

CONCERTA'TION [*concertatio*, Lat.] a ſtriving together, contention.

CONCERTA'TIVE [*concertativus*, Lat.] contentious, quarrelſome.

CONCE'RTO [in muſic books] a concert, or a piece of muſic of ſeveral parts for a concert. *It.*

CONCERTO *Groſſo*, It. [in muſic books] the grand chorus of the conſort, or thoſe places of the conſort where all the ſeveral parts perform or play together.

CONCE'SSI, Lat. I have granted [a law word] a formal term implying a covenant.

CONCE'SSIO, Lat. [with rhetoricians] a figure the ſame with ſynchoreſis.

CONCE'SSION [Fr. *conceſſione*, It. *conceſſion*, Sp. of *conceſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of granting or yielding. The *conceſſion* of charters. *Hale.* 2. An allowance, grant, or permiſſion. Undiminiſhed by my greateſt *conceſſions*. *King Charles.*

Conce'ssionary [of *conceſſion*, Fr. of Lat.] given by way of grant, indulgence, or allowance.

Conce'ssively [from *conceſſion*] by way of conceſſion. Some have written rhetorically and *conceſſively*, not controverting but aſſuming the queſtion. *Brown.*

Conch [*concha*, Lat.] a ſhell, a ſea-ſhell.

Adds orient pearls which from the *conchs* he drew,
And all the ſparkling ſtones of various hue. *Dryden.*

Co'ncha [κογχη, Gr.] a bivalve ſhell-fiſh, as a ſcallop, an oyſter, *&c. Lat.*

Concha, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the winding of the cavity or hollow of the minor part of the ear.

Conchi'tes [of κογχη, Gr. a ſhell-fiſh] a ſtone reſembling ſhell-fiſh.

Concho'id [of κογχη, Gr. a ſhell-fiſh, and ειδος, ſhape] is the name of a curve line invented by Nichomedes: it is a curve which always approaches nearer to a ſtrait line, to which it inclines; but never meets it. It is deſcribed thus:

Draw the right line QQ (See Plate VII. Fig. 2.) and another perpendicular to it in E; draw the right lines GM, GM, cutting QQ and make QM=QN=AE=EE, the curves wherein the points MM are, is the firſt conchoid, and thoſe where the points NN are found, the ſecond conchoid.

Conci'liary [*conciliarius*, Lat.] of or pertaining to a council.

To Conci'liate [*concilier*, Fr. *conciliare*, It. of *conciliatum*, ſup. of *concilio*, Lat.] to get, to procure, to gain or win. A philtre or plants that *conciliate* affection. *Brown.*

Concilia'tio, Lat. a figure in rhetoric, the ſame as ſynæceoſis.

Concilia'tion [from *conciliate*] the act of gaining or reconciling.

Concilia'tor [from *conciliate*] one that reconciles or makes peace between others.

Concilia'tors, a title which Romiſh eccleſiaſtical writers affect, who have put the faireſt varniſh on the doctrines of that church.

Conci'liatory [*conciliatoire*, Fr. *conciliatorius*, Lat.] relating to reconciliation.

Conci'nnateness, or Concinnity [*concinnitas*, Lat.] decency, fitneſs, *&c.*

Conci'nnous [*concinnus*, Lat.] fit, agreeable, *&c.*

Concinnous *Intervals* [in muſic] are ſuch as are fit for muſic, next to and in combination with concords.

Co'ncional [*concionalis*, Lat.] pertaining to a ſermon, oration or aſſembly.

Conci'se [*concis*, Fr. *conciſo*, It. and Sp. *conciſus*, from *con*, and *cædo*, Lat. to cut] ſhort, brief. The *conciſe* ſtile expreſſeth not enough, but leaves ſomewhat to be underſtood. *Ben Johnſon.*

Conci'sely, ſhortly, briefly. Ulyſſes here ſpeaks very *conciſely*, and he may ſeem to break abruptly into the ſubject. *Broome.*

Conci'seness [of *conciſe*] briefneſs, ſhortneſs. That verſion which has more of the majeſty of Virgil, has leſs of his *conciſeneſs*. *Dryden.*

Conci'sion [*conciſum*, ſup. of *concido*, of *con*, and *cædo*, Lat. to cut] 1. A word uſed by way of contempt, for *circumciſion*, Phil. iii. 2. Cutting off, exciſion, deſtruction.

Concita'tion [*concitatio*, Lat.] the act of provoking, ſtirring up, or pricking forward. The deceiving ſpirit by *concitation* of humours produces conceited phantaſms. *Brown.*

Conclama'tion [*conclamatio*, of *con*, and *clamo*, Lat. to cry] an outcry, ſhout or noiſe of many together.

Co'nclave, a cloſet or inner room, that ſhuts up under lock and key. *Lat. Fr. It.* and *Sp.*

Conclave [in Rome] 1. A room in the Vatican, where the Roman cardinals meet to chooſe a Pope. 2. The aſſembly of the cardinals for the election of a pope, or the deciſion of any important affair in the church. I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A cloſe aſſembly in general.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the ſhining ſenate ſits. *Garth.*

Concla'vist [*conclaviſte*, Fr. *conclaviſta*, It.] one who attends a cardinal during his abode in the conclave.

To Conclu'de, *verb act.* [*concludre*, Fr. *conchiudere*, It. *concluyr*, Sp. and Port. *concludo*, Lat.] 1. To ſhut. A ſenſe not now uſed. The very perſon of Chriſt was only touching bodily ſubſtance *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker.* 2. To include, to comprehend. God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief. *Romans.* 3. To collect by reaſoning. No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any perſon by any thing that befals him. *Tillotſon.* 4. To finiſh, make an end of or cloſe.

Is it *concluded* he ſhall be protector?
It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To reſolve upon, to determine.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* juſt before he die. *Addiſon.*

6. To oblige, as by final determination. He never refuſed to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally ſummoned. *Atterbury.*

To Conclude, *verb neut.* 1. To perform the laſt act of ratiocination, to collect the conſequence, to determine. The world will *conclude* I had a guilty conſcience. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To ſettle opinion. Your tranſlation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from thoſe performances. *Addiſon.* 3. To determine finally.

They humbly ſue unto your excellence
To have a goodly peace *concluded* of. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To end.

All round wore nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's aſſurance, and a train of lies,
That made in luſt *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden.*

Conclu'dency [from *concludent*] conſequence, logical deduction. Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them ends in deciſion. *Hale.*

Conclu'dent [from *conclude*] deciſive, ending in juſt conſequences. Upon a due conſideration of theſe arguments, they are highly conſequential and *concludent* to my purpoſe. *Hale.*

Conclu'sible [from *conclude*] determinable, certain by regular proof. 'Tis as certainly *concluſible* from God's preſence that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. *Hammond.*

Conclu'sion [Fr. *concluſione*, It. *concluſion*, Sp. *concluſio*, Lat.] 1. Determination, final deciſion. Ways of peaceable *concluſions* are, the one a ſentence of judicial deciſion given by authority thereto appointed within ourſelves; the other the like kind of ſentence given by a more univerſal authority. *Hooker.* 2. The event of experiments. We practiſe all *concluſions* of grafting and inoculating. *Bacon.* 3. The end, the upſhot, the laſt part. 4. The end, cloſe or iſſue of a thing, the laſt reſult of argumentative deduction. I have been reaſoning, and in *concluſion* have thought it beſt to return. *Swift.* 5. A conſequence or inference from propoſitions premiſed.

Then doth the wit
Build fond *concluſions* on thoſe idle grounds. *Davies.*

6. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify ſilence, confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And ſtill *concluſion*, ſhall acquire no honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conclusion [in law] is when a man by his own act upon record has concluded or charged himſelf with a duty or other thing: It is alſo uſed to ſignify the end or latter part of any declaration, bar, replication, *&c.*

Conclusion [with logicians] the laſt of the three propoſitions of a ſyllogiſm.

Conclusion [in oratory] conſiſts of two parts, capitulation or enumeration, and addreſs to the paſſions.

Conclu'sive [of *concluſivus*, Lat.] 1. Regularly conſequential; as, an argument is ſaid to be *concluſive*, when the conſequences are rightly and truly drawn. 2. Finally determining the opinion; as, an argument equally *concluſive* for us as for them.

Conclu'sively [from *concluſive*] deciſively, with final determination. To ſpeak peremptorily or *concluſively*. *Bacon.*

Conclu'siveness [of *concluſive*] the true drawing of conſequences; power of determining the opinion; as, the weight, *concluſiveneſs*, or evidence of things.

To Concoa'gulate [*con* and *coagulate*] to coagulate, or curdle one thing with another. They do but coagulate themſelves, without *concoagulating* with them any water. *Boyle.*

Concoagula'tion [according to Mr. Boyle] ſignifies the cryſtallizing of ſalts of different kinds together, where they ſhoot into one maſs of various figures, ſuitable to their reſpective kinds.

To Conco'ct [*concoctum*, ſup. of *concoquo*, from *con* and *coquo*, Lat. to boil] 1. To digeſt by the ſtomach, ſo as to convert food to nouriſhment. The food is *concocted*, the heart beats. *Cheyne.* 2. To purify, to ſublime by heat.

The ſmall, cloſe, lurking, miniſter of fate,
Whoſe high *concocted* venom thro' the veins
A rapid lightning darts. *Thomſon.*

Conco'ction [Fr. *concozione*, It. of *concoctio*, Lat. in medicine] 1. A boiling together. 2. It is uſually taken for the ſame as digeſtion, though digeſtion is generally confined to what paſſes in the ſtomach; but *concoction* is taken to ſignify what alterations are made in the blood-veſſels, which may be called the ſecond concoction. The conſtanteſt notion of *concoction* is, that it ſhould ſignify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action. *Bacon.*

What Hippocrates meant by *concoction*, in an inflammation of the pleura, will beſt appear from his own words: "If (ſays he) while the pain of the ſide is *continual*, and does not yield to warm applications, and inſtead of free expectoration, the phlegm does not aſcend, as being *viſcid*, *απεπτως*, *i. e.* in a crude *unconcocted* ſtate; the adminiſtring the barley-ptiſan, in this ſituation of things, will haſten death." Hippoc. de Victu in morb. acut. Ed. For. p. 386.

Conco'lour, *adj.* [*concolor*, Lat.] being of one colour. *Concolour* animals, and ſuch as are confined into the ſame colour. *Brown.*

Conco'mitance, or Conco'mitancy [Fr. *concomitanza*, It. *concomitor*, of *con* and *comitio*, gen. of *comes*, Lat. a companion] 1. An accompanying together. 2. Subſiſtence, together with another thing. The ſecondary action ſubſiſteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other. *Brown.*

Conco'mitant, *adj.* [Fr. *concomitant*, It. and Sp. of *concomitans*, Lat.] accompanying with, conjoined with; as, our thoughts have a *concomitant* pleaſure.

Concomitant, *ſubſt.* a companion, a perſon, or thing, collaterally connected. Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatneſs. *Addiſon.*

Conco'mitantly [from *concomitant*] company, a long with another.

To Conco'mitate, *verb act.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] to accompany, to come and go with another. That which *concomitates* a pleuriſy. *Hervey.*

Co'ncord [*concorde*, Fr. *concordia*, Sp. of *concordia*, It. and Lat.] 1. Agreement between perſons or things, ſuitableneſs of one to another, union, good underſtanding. What *concord* hath Chriſt with Belial? 2 *Corinthians.* 2. A compact. The *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Iriſh king. *Davies.*

Concord [as an allegorical deity] was by the Romans feigned to be the daughter of Jupiter and Themes, and repreſented in the ſame manner as peace. See Peace.

Concord [in law] an agreement between parties, who intend the levying of a fine of lands one to another, in what manner the land ſhall paſs. Alſo an agreement made upon any treſpaſs committed between ſeveral parties.

Concord [in grammar] that part of *ſyntax* or conſtruction, whereby the words of a ſentence agree among themſelves, whereby verbs are put in the ſame number and perſon with nouns, *&c.*

Concords [in muſic] are certain intervals between ſounds, which delight the ear, when heard at the ſame time.

Simple Concords, are thoſe whoſe extremes are at a diſtance, leſs than the ſum of any other two concords.

Perfect Concords, are the 5th and the 8th, with all their octaves.

Compound Concords, are equal to any two or more concords.

Imperfect Concords, are the 3d and 6th, with all their octaves.

To Conco'rd [*concordàr*, Sp. *concordare*, It. and Lat.] to agree together.

Conco'rdance [Fr. *concordanza*, It. *concordancia*, Sp. of *concordantia*, Lat.] a general alphabetical index of all the words in the bible, ſhewing in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs.

Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and there having the principal word, introduce as much of the verſe as will ſerve. *Swift.*

Concordance, or Concordancy [*concordantia*, Lat.] 1. Agreement. 2. A concord in grammar, one of the three chief relations in ſpeech. This ſenſe is not now uſed. After the three *concordances* learned, let the maſter read the epiſtles of Cicero. *Aſcham.*

Conco'rdant [*concordante*, It. of *concordans*, Lat.] agreeing together, correſpondent. Points *concordant* to their natures. *Brown.*

Concordant *Verſes*, ſuch as have in them ſeveral words in common, but by the addition of other words have a quite different meaning; as,

$$\textit{Et}\left\{\begin{matrix}\textit{Canis}\\ \textit{Lupus}\end{matrix}\right\}\textit{in Sylva}\left\{\begin{matrix}\textit{Venatur}\\ \textit{Nutritur}\end{matrix}\right\}\textit{Et omnia}\left\{\begin{matrix}\textit{Servat.}\\ \textit{Vaſtat.}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

Conco'rdat [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Lat. in the canon law] a covenant or agreement in ſome beneficiary matter; as relating to a reſignation, permutation, or other eccleſiaſtical cauſe. How comes he to number the want of ſynods in the Gallican church, among the grievances of that *concordate? Swift.*

Conco'rdates, public acts of agreement between popes and princes.

Conco'rdia [in geography] a town of the dutchy of Mantua, in Italy, about 15 miles ſouth-eaſt of the city of Mantua.

Conco'rporal [*concorporalis*, Lat.] being of the ſame body or company.

To Conco'rporate [*concorporatum*, from *con* and *corporis*, gen. of *corpus*, Lat. the body] to incorporate, to imbody; to mix or mingle together in one body. When we *concorporate* the ſign with the ſignification, we conjoin the word with the ſpirit. *Taylor.*

Concorpora'tion [from *concorporate*] a mixing or tempering into one body; an incorporation.

Co'ncourse [*concours*, Fr. *concorſo*, It. *concúrſo*, Sp. *concurſus*, Lat.] 1. A running together or reſorting of people, or things. Fortuitous *concourſe* of particles of matter. *Hale.* 2. A reſorting to a place; a multitude of people aſſembling together on ſome particular occaſion.

The prince with wonder hears, from every part,
The noiſe and buſy *concourſe* of the mart. *Dryden.*

3. The point of junction, or interſection of two bodies. The drop will begin to move towards the *concourſe* of the glaſſes. *Newton.*

Concrema'tion [*concremo*, of *con* and *cremo*, Lat. to burn] the act of burning many things together.

Co'ncrement [*concreſco*, Lat.] the maſs formed by concretion. Hale uſes it.

Concre'scence [*concreſco*, Lat.] the act or quality of growing by the union of ſeparate particles. Raleigh uſes it.

To Concre'te, *verb neut.* [*concreſco*, Lat.] to grow by the union and coheſion of parts. The particles of ſalt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor. *Newton.*

To Concre'te, *verb act.* to form by concretion. Divers bodies are *concreted* out of others. *Hale.*

Concrete, *adj.* [*concreto*, It. of *concretum*, ſup. of *concreſco*, Lat. to grow together] grown together, made up of ſeveral ingredients. The firſt *concrete* ſtate or conſiſtent ſurface of the chaos. *Burnet's Theory.*

Concrete, *ſubſt.* [with philoſophers, *&c.*] a body made up of different principles, and is therefore much the ſame as mixt. Gold itſelf admitted for a porous *concrete*. *Bentley.*

Concrete [with logicians] is any quality conſidered with its ſubjects; thus when we ſay ſnow is white, we ſpeak of whiteneſs in the *concrete*; and in this reſpect it is contradiſtinguiſhed from the abſtract, when the quality is conſidered ſeparately, as whiteneſs, which may be in other things as well as ſnow.

" We admit, ſays a foreign proteſtant divine, the communication of idioms to be uſed in the *concrete*." We can ſay, for inſtance, " the blood of Jeſus Chriſt his ſon cleanſeth us from all ſin ". Not ſo in the *abſtract*, as, " the blood or paſſion of Deity ".

Concrete *Numbers* [with arithmeticians] are numbers which expreſs or denote ſome particular ſubject; as 2 men, 4 horſes, 6 pounds, *&c.* whereas if nothing were joined with the number, it is taken abſtractedly or univerſally; thus 6 ſignifies an aggregate or ſum of 6 units, whether pounds, horſes, men, or any thing elſe.

Natural Concrete [with philoſophers] any natural body; as, antimony is a *natural concrete*, which has been compounded in the bowels of the earth.

Factitious Concrete [with philoſophers] a concrete compounded by art; as, ſoap is a factitious *concrete*, or a body mixed together by art.

Concre'tely [from *concrete*] in a manner including the ſubject with its predicate, not abſtractly. Sin conſidered not abſtractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely* with ſuch a ſpecial dependance upon the will, as ſerves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

Concre'teness [of *concreta*, Lat.] a ſtate of being grown together. See Coagulation.

Concre'ted [*concretus*, Lat.] congealed, or clotted.

Concre'tion [*concrezione*, It. of *concretio*, compounded of *con* and *creſco*, Lat. to grow] the act of growing or gathering together, coalition; the compoſition or union of ſeveral particles together into a viſible maſs, whereby it becomes of ſome particular figure or property, the maſs formed by a coalition of ſeparate particles. Some plants grow of ſome *concretion* of ſlime from the water. *Bacon.*

Concretion [with philoſophers] the uniting together of ſeveral ſmall particles of a natural body into ſenſible maſſes or concretes.

Concretion [in pharmacy] a thickening of any boiled liquor or juice into a more ſolid maſs.

Concre'tive [from *concrete*] coagulative, having the power to produce concretions. *Concretive* juices. *Brown.*

Concre'ture [from *concrete*] a vapour coagulated and endued with ſome form, a maſs formed by coagulation.

Concuba'ria, Lat. [old law] a fold or pen, where cattle lie together.

Concu'binage [Fr. *concubinato*, It. of *concubinatus*, Lat.] the keeping a concubine or miſs; alſo a marrying of a woman of inferior condition, and to whom the huſband does not convey his rank or quality.

Concubinage [in law] an exception againſt a woman, who ſues for her dower, whereby it is alledged againſt her, that ſhe is not a wife legally married to the party, in whoſe land ſhe ſeeks to be endowed; but his concubine.

Co'ncubine [Fr. *concubina*, It. Sp. and Lat.] a woman who lives with a man, as if ſhe was his lawful wife; an harlot, or ſtrumpet.

To Concu'lcate [*conculcare*, It. and Lat.] to ſtamp upon, or tread under foot.

Concculca'tion [*conculcatio*, Lat.] a ſtamping upon, a treading or trampling under foot.

Concu'mbence [of *concumbo*, Lat.] the act of lying together.

Concu'piscence [Fr. *concupiſcenzia*, It. *concupicencia*, Sp. of *concupiſcentia*, Lat.] an over-eager or earneſt deſire of enjoying any thing; an inordinate deſire of the fleſh, luſt, lechery. We know ſecret *concupiſcence* to be ſin. *Hooker.*

Concu'piscent [*concupiſcens*, Lat.] libidinous, lecherous. *Concupiſcent*, intemperate luſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Concupisce'ntial [of *concupiſcent*] of or pertaining to concupiſcence.

Concupi'scible [Fr. and Sp. *concupiſcible*, It. of *concupiſcibilis*, Lat.] that which deſires earneſtly; alſo that which is deſirable.

Concupi'scible *Appetite or Faculty*, is the ſenſual or unreaſonable part of the ſoul, which only ſeeks after the pleaſures of ſenſe; or that affection of the mind, which excites to covet or deſire any thing.

Concupi'scibleness [from *concupiſcible*] fitneſs or readineſs to deſire, or be deſired earneſtly, *&c.*

To Concu'r [*concourir*, Fr. *concorrere*, It. *concurrìr*, Sp. of *concurro*, Lat. *i. e.* to run together or with] 1. To meet in one point. Though reaſon favour them, yet ſenſe can hardly allow them; and to ſatisfy, both theſe muſt *concur. Temple.* 2. To agree with one in ſomething, to give one's conſent. Acts done by the greateſt part of my executors, ſhall be as valid as if all had *concurred* in the ſame. *Swift.* 3. It has *with* before the perſon. It is not evil ſimply to *concur with* the heathens. *Hooker.* 4. *To* before the effect. Their affections were known to *concur to* moſt deſperate counſels. *Clarendon.* 5. To be united with. True poſſeſſion *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Chriſt with a greater ſolemnity. *South.* 6. To contribute to one common event with joint power. Outward caſes *concur*. *Collier.*

Concu'rrence [*concurrenza*, It. *concurréncia*, Sp.] 1. Union, aſſociation. Our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reaſons, perſuade us. *Locke.* 2. Approbation, agreement in judgments and opinions. Tarquin the Proud was expelled by an univerſal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift.* 3. Combination of many agents, or circumſtances. He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs. *Addiſon.* 4. Aſſiſtance, help. The greatneſs of the work, and the neceſſity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.* 5. Joint right. A biſhop might have officers, if there was a *concurrency* of juriſdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

Concu'rrent, *adj.* [*concurrens*, Lat.] 1. Jointly conſenting or agreeing to, acting in conjunction. The perſonal preſence of the king's ſon, a *concurrent* cauſe of this reformation. *Davies.* 2. Conjoined, concomitant. The *concurrent* echo and the iterant. *Bacon.*

Concurrent *Figures*, or Congruent *Figures* [with geometricians] are ſuch as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another, and it is a received axiom, that thoſe figures which will exactly cover one another are equal.

Concurrent, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *concurrente*, It.] that which concurs or contributes as a cauſe. Three neceſſary *concurrents*. *Decay of Piety.*

Concu'rrentness [of *concurrent*] agreeableneſs or agreeing to or with ſome other.

Concu'ssion [Fr. and Sp. *concuſſione*, Ital. of *concuſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſhaking or jumbling together 2. A ſhock of an earthquake; a *concuſſion* of the air, a *concuſſion* of the globe.

Concu'ssion, a public extortion, when any officer or magiſtrate pillages the people by threats, or pretence of authority.

Concu'ssionary [*concuſſionaire*, Fr. of *concuſſio*, Lat.] of or pertaining to ſhaking together.

Concu'ssive [of *concuſſus*, Lat.] having the power of ſhaking or jumbling together.

To Cond, or To Conn [in ſea language] is to conduct or guide a ſhip in the right courſe; for the conder ſtands on the deck with the compaſs before him, and gives the word of direction to the man at the helm how to ſteer.

Co'nde, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, ſituated on the river Scheld, about twelve miles weſt of Mons.

Condece'do, or *Cape* Condecedo, a promontory, of North America, in the province of Jucatan, about 100 miles weſt of Merida. Lat. 21° N. Long. 93° W.

To Conde'mn [*condanner*, Fr. *condannare*, It. *condenàr*, Sp. *condemnar*, Port. of *condémno*, Lat.] 1. To find guilty. 2. To ſentence one to death. 3. To doom to puniſhment; oppoſite to abſolve; as, a judge it *condemns* where it ought to abſolve, and pronounces abſolution where it ought to *condemn*. *Fiddes.* 4. With *to* before the puniſhment; as, *condemn'd to* impriſonment. 5. To blame, to diſapprove or diſlike; contrary to approve. The poet who flouriſhed in the ſcene is *condemned* in the ruelle. *Dryden.* 6. To fine. He *condemn'd* the land in an hundred talents of ſilver. 2 *Chronicles.* 7. To ſhew guilt by contraſt. The righteous that are dead, ſhall *condemn* the wicked that are living. *Wiſdom.*

Conde'mnable [*condamnable*, Fr. *condannevole*, It.] that may be condemned, or deſerving condemnation.

Conde'mnableness, worthineſs to be condemned.

Condemna'tion [*condamnation*, Fr. *condannagione*, It. *condenaciòn* Sp. of *condemnatio*, Lat.] 1. The pronouncing ſentence or giving judgment againſt a perſon, whereby he is ſubjected to ſome penalty, the act of condemning, 2. The ſtate of being condemned. There is no *condemnation* to them that are in Chriſt Jeſus. *Romans.*

Conde'mnatory [from *condemn*] pertaining to condemnation. *condemnatory* ſentence. *Government of the Tongue.*

Conde'mner [from *condemn*] he that blames or cenſures.

Conde'nsible [from *condenſe*] that which is capable of condenſation, or which can be compreſſed into leſs ſpace. Digby uſes it.

Condensa´ntia [with phyſicians] medicines that are of a condenſing or thickening quality. *Lat.*

To Conde´nsate, or to Conde´nse, *verb act.* [*condenſe*, Fr. *condenſare*, It. *condensàr*, Sp. *condenſatum*, ſup. of *condenſo*, Lat.] to make thicker.

To Condensate, *verb neut.* 1. To grow thicker. 2. To grow cloſe and weighty, to be drawn into a leſs compaſs. Vapours *condenſe* and coaleſce. *Newton.*

To Conde´nsate [with philoſophers] is to bring the parts of a natural body into leſs compaſs; the term oppoſed to condenſate, is to rarify.

Condensate, *adj.* condenſed, made thick; as, water thickened, or *condenſate*, is moſt white. *Peacham.*

Condensa´tion [Fr. *condenſamento*, It. of *condenſatio*, Lat.] act of thickening, *&c.* oppoſed to rarefaction.

Condensation [with philoſophers] is when a natural body takes up leſs ſpace, or is confined within leſs dimenſions than it had before.

Condensation [in chemiſtry] a ſtoppage and collection of vapours made by the top of an alembic, whereby it is returned in the form of a liquid, or as it is raiſed in the head or receiver, there to harden into a permanent and ſolid ſubſtance, as in ſublimations of all kinds.

To Co´ndense, *verb act.* to make more thick and cloſe. Envious exhalations *condenſed* by a popular odium. *King Charles.*

To Condense, *verb neut.* to grow cloſe and weighty.

Condense [from the verb] thick, cloſe, condenſated, weighty. The huge *condenſe* bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

Conde´nser, a pneumatic engine, whereby an unuſual quantity of air may be crowded into a given ſpace, by means of a ſyringe faſtened thereto.

Conde´nseness, or Conde´nsity [of *condenſitas*, Lat.] cloſeneſs, denſeneſs, the ſtate of being condenſed.

Co´nders [of a ſhip] thoſe who cond or give direction to the ſteerſman for guiding or governing a ſhip.

Conders [*conduire*, Fr. in' fiſhery] thoſe who ſtand upon high places near the ſea-coaſt, with boughs, *&c.* in their hands, to make ſigns to the men in the fiſhing-boats, which way the ſhoal of herrings paſſes, which they diſcover by a kind of blue colour the fiſh make in the water. They are likewiſe called *huers*, of the Fr. *huer*, to cry out; and balkers.

To Condesce´nd [of *con* and *deſcendo*, Lat. *condeſcendre*, Fr. *condeſcendere*, It. *condeſcender*, Sp.] 1. To ſink willingly to equal terms with an inferior. This carries a very humble and *condeſcending* air, when he that obſtructs ſeems to be the engineer. *Watts.* 2. To conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require. He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but *condeſcended* to it. *Tillotſon.*
3. To ſtoop, to bend. 4. To comply, ſubmit, or yield to.

Can they think me ſo broken, ſo debas'd,
With corp'ral ſervitude, that my mind ever
Will *condeſcend* to ſuch abſurd commands? *Milton.*

Condesce´ndence, Condesce´ndency, or Condesce´nsion [*condeſcendance*, Fr. *condeſcendenza*, It. *condeſcendencia*, Sp.] the act of condeſcending or complying; complaiſance or compliance, voluntary ſubmiſſion to a ſtate of equality with inferiors. Raphael, amidſt his tenderneſs, ſhews ſuch a dignity and *condeſcenſion* as are ſuitable to a ſuperior nature. *Addiſon.*

Condesce´ndingly [from *condeſcendence*] by way of voluntary humiliation, or of kind conceſſion. Atterbury uſes it.

Condesce´nsive, *adj.* [from *condeſcend*] courteous, not haughty.

Condi´gn [*condegno*, It. *condigno*, Sp. of *condignus*, Lat.] worthy of a perſon, merited. It is always uſed of ſomewhat deſerved by crimes; as, *condign* puniſhment.

Condi´gnly [from *condign*] deſervedly.

Condi´gness [of *condign*] the quality of being according to merit.

Condi´gnity, ſtrict, real, or exalted merit.

Con dilige´nza [in muſic books] with diligence, care, and exactneſs. *Ital.*

Co´ndiment [*condimento*, It. *condimentum*, Lat.] ſauce, ſeaſoning. Radiſh, and the like, are for *condiments*, not nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

Condisci´ple [*condiſcipulus*, Lat.] a ſchool-fellow, a fellow-ſtudent.

Con discre´tione [in muſic books] with judgment and diſcretion. *Ital.*

Condita´neous [*conditaneus*, Lat.] that may be or is ſeaſoned, pickled, or preſerved.

To Co´ndite, *verb act.* [*conditus*, of *condio*, Lat.] to ſeaſon, pickle or preſerve. *Condited*, or pickled muſhrooms. *Taylor.* Sugar, in the *conditing* of pears or quinces. *Grew.*

Condi´tement [from *condite*] a compoſition of conſerves, powders, and ſpices, made up in the form of an electuary, with a proper quantity of ſyrup.

Condi´tion [Fr. *condizione*, It. *condiciòn*, Sp. of *conditio*, Lat.] 1. State or circumſtances of a perſon or thing. Not agreeable unto the *condition* of Paradiſe. *Brown.* The ſtate of our *condition.* *Wake.* 2. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage whoſe heat hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Attribute, accident, property. A *condition* and property of divine powers. *Bacon.* 4. Moral quality, virtue or vice. Socrates eſpouſed Zantippe only for her extreme ill *conditions.* *South.* 5. Natural quality of the mind, temperament, complexion. Manners and inclination agreeable to the *conditions* of their mothers. *Spenſer.* 6. Rank. The perſons of the beſt *condition.* *Clarendon.* 7. An article, clauſe, or proviſo of a covenant, treaty, or ſtipulation. I yield upon *conditions.* *Ben Johnſon.* 8. The writing in which terms of agreement are contained, bond.

Sums as are
Expreſs'd in the *condition.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Condition [in a legal ſenſe] a bridle or reſtraint annexed to a thing, ſo that by the non performance of it, the party ſhall receive prejudice and loſs; but by the performance, benefit and advantage.

Condition [in a deed] is that which is knit and annexed by expreſs words to the feoffment, deed, or grant, either in writing or without.

Condition *implied*, is when a man grants to another an office of bailiff, ſteward, *&c.* though there be no condition in the grant, yet the law makes one covertly.

Condi´tio *ſine qua non* [in philoſophy] a term uſed in ſpeaking of ſome accident or circumſtance, which is not eſſential to the thing but yet is neceſſary to the production of it.

To Condition [*conditionner*, Fr.] to make a condition or bargain, to ſtipulate.

Condi´tional [*conditionel*, Fr. *condizionale*, It. *condicionàl*, Sp. of *conditionalis*, Lat.] 1. Implying conditions or terms, not abſolute. For the uſe we have his expreſs command, for the effect his *conditional* promiſe. *Hooker.* 2. Expreſſing ſome condition or ſuppoſition.

Condi´tional *Propoſitions* [with logicians and grammarians] are propoſitions that conſiſt of two parts, joined together by the particle *if*, of which the firſt propoſition, that includes the concluſion, is called the antecedent, the other the conſequent. Thus, if the body of a man be material, it is mortal; which is a conditional propoſition, in which the clauſe, if the body of a man be material, is the antecedent, and the other, is mortal, is the conſequent.

Conditiona´lity [*conditionalitas*, Lat.] the quality of being conditional.

Condi´tionally [from *conditional*] on or with conditions, on certain terms.

Condi´tionary [from *condition*] ſtipulated, bargained. *Conditionary* qualification. *Norris.*

To Condi´tionate [from *condition*] to make conditions for. Not any ſcience that is in ivy which ſuſpends and *conditionates* its eruption. *Brown.*

Condi´tionate, *adj.* eſtabliſhed on certain conditions. Hammond uſes it.

Condi´tioned [*conditionné*, Fr.] endued with certain humours or qualities, good or bad.

The kindeſt man,
The beſt *conditioned.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Con *dolce maniere* [in muſic books] after a ſweet and agreeable manner. *Ital.*

Condo´latory [from *condole*] of or pertaining to condolence.

To Condole, *verb neut.* [*ſe condouloir*, O. Fr. *condolerſi*, It. *condolérce* Sp. of *condoleo*, Lat.] to expreſs one's ſorrow to another for ſome loſs or misfortune of his; having *with.* *Condole with* us poor mortals. *Addiſon.*

To Condo´le, *verb act.* to bewail ſomething with another. I come not, Sampſon, to *condole* thy chance. *Milton.*

Condo´lement [of *condole*] an expreſſion of feeling a ſympathy at the affliction of others. To perſevere in obſtinate *condolement.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Condo´lence [Fr. *condoglienza*, It. *condolencia*, Sp.] a ſympathy in grief, a fellow-feeling of another perſon's ſorrow. This digreſſion, due by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbuthnot.*

Co´ndom, the capital of the Condomois, in the province of Gaſcony in France, about 60 miles ſouth-eaſt of Bourdeaux. It is a biſhop's ſee.

Condona´tion [*condonatio*, Lat. from *con* and *dono*, to give a preſent] a pardoning, or forgiving.

Condo´re, or *Paulo* Condore, a little iſland in the Indian ocean, about 60 miles ſouth of Cochin-China.

Condormie´ntes [of *con*, together, and *dormio*, Lat. to ſleep] a religious ſect in Germany, ſo called of their lying all together, men and women, young and old.

Co´ndor, or Co´ntur [in Peru in America] a ſtrange and monſtrous bird, ſome of which are ſaid to be five or ſix ells long, from one end of the wing to the other, they have very hard and ſharp beaks that will pierce a hide, and two of them will kill and devour a bull; their feathers are black and white like a magpye, having a creſt on the head in the ſhape of a razor. It is a very furious bird, and ſeveral Spaniards have been killed by them; and the ancient natives are ſaid to have worſhipped this bird as one of their deities; when theſe birds fly, they make a terrible noiſe. *N. B.* I ſuſpect this American prodigy to be of much the ſame claſs with our griffin, or that African bird which the Arabians call the *ancâ*, and the Perſians *ſimorg*. *Sed quæ Arabum pleriſque fabúloſa cenſitur*, ſays Golius, *i. e.* it is reckoned to be fabulous by moſt of the Arabians. However, it ſupplies their language with ſeveral *proverbial* expreſſions, and this among the reſt, made in favour of a man famed for his munificence. "When Abdalla's poſt became vacant, the anca of the *weſt* carried off *generoſity* from the earth.

To Condu´ce, *verb neut.* [*conduco*, Lat.] to help, to contribute to; it is followed by *to* or *unto*. Preparations that may *conduce unto* the enterprize. *Bacon.* They may *conduce to* farther diſcoveries. *Newton.*

To Condu´ce, *verb act.* to conduct, to accompany in order to ſhew the way. In this ſenſe I found it only in the following paſſage. ſent to *conduce* hither the princeſs Henrietta Maria. *Johnſon.*

Condu´cible, or Condu´cive [*conducibilis*, Lat.] that conduces, profitable, advantageous, having the power to forward; with *to*. All his laws are *conducible to* the temporal intereſt of them that obſerve them. *Bentley.* An action *conducive to* the good of our country. *Addiſon.*

Condu´cibleness, or Condu´civeness [from *conducible*] profitableneſs, the quality of conducing or contributing to any end.

Co´nduct [*conduite*, Fr. *condotta*, It. *conducta* Sp. of *conductum*, ſup. of *conduco*, from *con*, and *duco*, Lat. to lead] 1. Management, œconomy. The *conduct* and management of actions. 2. The act of leading troops, the duty of a commander or geneal. *Conduct* of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.* 3. Convoy, eſcorte. *Conduct* for ſafeguard againſt our adverſaries. 1 *Eſdras.* 4. The act of guarding. Give him courteous *conduct* to this place. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed or ſafety is ſecured. 6. Behaviour, regular life. Few think virtue or *conduct* of abſolute neceſſity for preſerving reputation. *Swift.*

To Condu´ct, *verb act.* [*conduire*, Fr.] 1. To guide, lead, or accompany, in order to ſhew the way. I ſhall *conduct* you to a hill-ſide, where I will point you out the right path. *Milton.* 2. To uſher, to attend in civility.

Receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our preſence. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To manage; as, to *conduct* an affair. 4. To head an army.

Safe Conduct, a guard of ſoldiers who defend the common people from the violence of an enemy.

Conducti'tious [*conductitius*, Lat.] hired, employed for wages. Perſons *conductitious* and removable at pleaſure. *Ayliffe.*

Condu'ctor [*conducteur*, Fr. *Conduttore*, It. *conducidòr*, Sp. of *conductor*, Lat.] 1. A leader, guide, to ſhew the way. Zeal the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden.* 2. A chief, a general. Who is *conductor* of his people. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A manager, a director. The chief *conductor* in both. *Addiſon.*

Conductor [in ſurgery] an hollow inſtrument to thruſt into the bladder, to direct another inſtrument into it, to extract the ſtone.

Conductress [*conductrice*, Fr. *condueitrice*, It.] a ſhe-guide, a woman that directs.

Co'nducts, ſewers or gutters to convey away the ſwillage of an houſe.

Co'nduit [*conduite*, Fr. *condutto*, It.] 1. A pipe for the conveyance of water; a water-courſe.

Water in *conduit*-pipes can riſe no higher
Than the well-head. *Davies.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. The *conduit* run nothing but claret wine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conduplica'tion [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] a doubling, a folding together, a duplicate.

Condy'li, Lat. [κονδυλοι, Gr.] the joints or knuckles of the fingers; alſo that ſmall knob of bones called productions.

Condy'loma [Lat. κονδυλωμα, Gr.] the knitting or joining of the joints of an animal body.

Condyloma [with phyſicians] a hard ſwelling in the fundament, proceeding from black humours ſettling there, which ſometimes cauſe an inflammation.

Condy'lus, Lat. [κονδυλος, Gr.] a joint, a little round eminence or protuberance at the extremity of a bone.

Cone [Fr. *cono*, It. *conus*, Lat. of κωνος, Gr.] a geometrical ſolid figure, conſiſting of ſtrait lines that ariſe from a circular baſe, and growing narrower by degrees, end in a point at the top, directly over the center of the baſe. The manner of producing this figure may be imagined by the turning the plane of a right lined triangle, round the perpendicular leg or axis, ſo that if the leg be equal to the baſe, the ſolid produced will be a right cone (as, v H G C. Plate VI. Fig. 1.) if it be leſs, it will be an acute-angled cone; and if greater, an obtuſe-angled cone.

Right Cone [with geometricians] a cone is ſaid to be, with reſpect to the poſition of its axis, when it is perpendicular to the horizon; but when it is not ſo, it is called an oblique cone.

A Scalenous Cone, is when one ſide of it is longer than the other, as A B C F. Plate VI. Fig. 2.

Cone *of Rays* [in optics] are all thoſe rays which fall from any point, as ſuppoſe A (Plate VI. Fig. 3) in any object on the ſurface of any glaſs, as B C D, having the vertex in A, and the glaſs for its baſe, ſuch is the cone B C D A.

Cone [with botaniſts] ſignifies not only ſuch dry, ſquammous fruits as are properly of a conic figure, as the fir and pine-fruits; but alſo any fruits compoſed of ſeveral parts of a lignous ſubſtance, adhering together, and ſeparating when ripe, as the cypreſs.

The Cone *of a Helmet*, a protuberance of a *tapering* form, round which the plumes were inſerted. Potter, in his Greek antiquities, obſerves from Suidas, that ſome diſtinguiſh between the phalus [φαλος] and the lophus [λοφος] and that the former ſignifies the *cone*, and the latter the *plume*. But the author of the late *Eſſay on* Homer *in Blank Verſe*, has proved from that poet's uſe of the word lophus [λοφος] that it anſwered to the cone; as appears from that clauſe in the deſcription of Achilles's plumes:

———— ας ηφαιςος ιει λοφον αμφι ————
The horſe-hair creſt around the *cone* diffus'd,
Dire-nodding, as he mov'd——— Iliad, B. XXII. l. 316.

Cone, or Colne [cone, colne, Sax.] an account or reckoning when a young woman, at the age of 14 or 15, is, in law, accounted to be of a competent age to *keep cone and key of the houſe*, *i. e.* to take upon her the management of houſhold affairs.

Co'ney. See Cony.

To Confa'bulate [*confabulare*, It. *confabulatum*, ſup. of *confabulo*, from *con*, and *fabula*, Lat. a fable] to talk or diſcourſe with eaſe and careleſneſs together, to chat.

Confabula'tion [Fr. *confabulazione*, Ital. of *confabulatio*, Lat.] a familiar talking or diſcourſing together.

Confabula'tory [of *confabulate*] pertaining to talk or prattle.

Co'nfalons, a confraternity of ſeculars in the church of Rome, called penitents.

Confarre'ation [*confarreatio*, of *con*, and *far*, Lat. corn] a ceremony among the ancient Romans, uſed in the marriage of a perſon, whoſe children were deſtined to the honours of the prieſthood.

This was the moſt ſacred of the three manners of contracting marriage amongſt them. The ceremony of which was this: The *pontifex maximus* and *flamen dialis* joined and contracted the man and woman, by making them eat of the ſame cake of ſalt bread. By the ancient laws of Romulus the wife was by *confarreation* joined to the huſband. *Ayliffe.*

To Co'nfect [*confectum*, ſup. of *conficio*, from *con*, and *facio*, Lat. to make] to make up into ſweetmeats, to preſerve with ſugar. Now corrupted into *comfit*.

Confect, *ſubſt.* [from the verb, *confitures*, Fr. *confetti*, It.] fruits, flowers, roots, &c. boiled and prepared with ſugar.

Confe'ction [*confectio*, Lat.] a preparation of fruit, or the juice of fruit with ſugar, a ſweet-meat. They have in Turky and the Eaſt certain *confections*, which they call ſervets, which are like candied conſerves, and are made of ſugar and lemons. *Bacon.* 2. A compoſition of different ingredients. A new *confection* of mould. *Bacon.*

Confe'ction [Fr. *confexione*, It. *confecion*, Sp. in pharmacy] a kind of compound remedy of the conſiſtence of an electuary.

Confe'ctionary, *ſubſt.* [from *confection*] one who makes ſweetmeats. Myſelf,

Who had the world as any *confectionary*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Confe'ctioner [from *confection*] one who makes confections or ſweat-meats. *Confectioners* make much uſe of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

Confe'deracy, or Confederation [*confédération*, It. *confederacion*, Sp. of *confœderatio*, from *con*, and *fæderis*, gen. of *fædus*, Lat. a league] an alliance between princes and ſtates, for their mutual defence againſt a common enemy; a federal compact among ſeveral perſons. Princes enter into ſome ſtrict league and *confederation*. *Bacon.*

The friendſhips of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice or leagues of pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

Confederacy [in law] the uniting of perſons to do any unlawful act.

To Confe'derate, *verb act.* [*ſe confédere*, Fr. *confederarſi*, It. *confederàr*, Sp. of *confœderatum*, Lat.] to unite in a confederacy. They were ſecretly *confederated* with Charles's enemy. *Knolles.*

To Confederate, *verb neut.* to combine, to plot together, to be united in a league. A *confederating* with him to whom the ſacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

Confederate, *adj.* [from the verb] united in league. They are *confederate* againſt thee. *Pſalms.*

Confederates, *ſubſt.* [*confœderatio*, Lat.] allies, princes or ſtates entered into an alliance for their common ſafety.

We ſhall have freſh recruits in ſtore,
If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden.*

Confedera'tion. See Confe'deracy.

To Confe'r, *verb neut.* [*conferer*, Fr. *conferire*, It. *conferìr*, Sp. of *confero*, Lat.] to diſcourſe or talk together, ſolemnly to compare ſentiments. You will hear us *confer* of this. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Confer, *verb act.* 1. To give or beſtow; with *on* or *upon*. The *conferring* this honour *upon* him would increaſe the credit he had. *Clarendon.* 2. To compare. The words in the eighth verſe *conferred* with the ſame words in the twentieth, make it manifeſt. *Raleigh.* 3. To contribute, to conduce; with *to*. The compactneſs of the parts reſting together, doth much *confer to* the ſtrength of the union. *Glanville.*

Co'nference [Fr. *conferenza*, It. *conferencia*, Sp.] 1. A diſcourſe held between ſeveral perſons about a particular affair, a parley. Inſtructors of others by *conference*. *Hooker.* 2. An appointed meeting for diſcuſſing ſome queſtion. 3. Compariſon, examination of different things by comparing them together. Mutual *conference* of all mens collections and obſervations. *Hooker.*

Confe'rrer [from *confer*] 1. One that confers or converſes. 2. One that beſtows.

Confe'rva, Lat. the herb ſpurge of the river.

To Confe'ss, *verb act.* [*confeſſer*, Fr. *confeſſare*, It. *confeſſàr*, Sp. and Port. of *confeſſum*, ſup. of *confiteor*] 1. To acknowledge or own a crime or failure. Human faults with human grief *confeſs*. *Prior.* 2. With *of*. *Confeſs* thee freely *of* thy ſin. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To declare one's ſins in order to abſolution. If our ſin be only againſt God, yet to *confeſs* it *to* his miniſter may be of uſe. *Wake.* 4. To hear the confeſſion of a penitent as a prieſt. 5. To own, to avow. Whoſoever ſhall *confeſs* me before men, him will I alſo confeſs before my Father which is in heaven. *St. Matthew.* 6. To grant, not to diſpute. Great and *confeſſed* good. *Locke.* 7. To ſhew, to prove. Tall thriving trees *confeſs'd* the fruitful mold. *Pope.* 8. It is uſed in a looſe ſenſe by way of introduction or affirmation. I muſt *confeſs* I was moſt pleaſed with a beautiful proſpect. *Addiſon.*

To Confess, *verb neut.* to make confeſſion, to reveal; as, he now *confeſſes* to the prieſt.

Confe'ssedly [of *confeſſed*] avowedly, indiſputedly. Labour is *confeſſedly* a great part of the curſe. *South.*

Confe'ssion [Fr. *confeſſione*, It. *confeſſion*, Sp. of *confeſſio*, Lat.] 1. Acknowledgment of a crime, declaration of one's guilt. Giving one the torture, and then aſking his *confeſſion*. *Temple.* 2. The act of diſburthening the conſcience; as, a *confeſſion* of ſins to a prieſt. 3. Profeſſion, avowal. Who witneſſed a good *confeſſion*. 1 *Timothy.* 4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are compriſed; as, the Weſtminſter *confeſſion* of faith.

Confession [with rhetoricians] is a figure by which the perſon acknowledges his fault, to engage him, whom he addreſſes, to pardon him.

Confession *of Offence* [in common law] an ancient practice of a felon's making a confeſſion before a coroner in a church or other privileged place; upon which the offender was by the law obliged to abjure the realm.

Confession of a fault is half the amends.

Lat. *Ignoſcere pulchrim, pœnæ genus eſt vidiſſe precantem.*

It ſhews that a man is ſorry for what he has done, and thereby merits a mitigation of the reſentment.

Confe'ssional, *ſubſt.* [*confeſſional*, Fr.] a place in churches under the main altar, where they anciently depoſited the bodies of deceaſed ſaints, martyrs and confeſſors; alſo the ſeat or box in which the confeſſor ſits to hear the confeſſions of his penitents.

Confe'ssionary, *ſubſt.* [*confeſſionaire*, Fr. *confeſſionario*, It. and Sp.] the confeſſion chair or ſeat, in which a prieſt ſits to hear confeſſions.

Confe'ssor [*confeſſeur*, Fr.] 1. He that hears confeſſions. 2. One who makes public profeſſion of his faith even in the face of danger. 3. He who confeſſes his crimes.

A Father Confessor. A popiſh prieſt, who has the power from the pope to hear confeſſion of penitents, and to give them abſolution. Diſburthen your yourſelf into the boſom of your *confeſſor*. *Taylor.*

Confe'ssors, thoſe Chriſtians who have adhered to the faith, notwithſtanding cruel perſecutions and ſufferings on that account, but contradiſtinguiſhed from martyrs; the martyr being one that dies for the cauſe; the confeſſor one who *greatly ſuffers* for its defence, but is diſmiſs'd before things come to that extremity.

Confe'st, *adj.* poetically for *confeſſed*.

The perfidious author ſtands *confeſt*. *Rowe.*

Confe'stly, *adv.* [of *confeſt*] undiſputably, evidently. That principle which is *confeſtly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

Confi'cient [Fr. *conficiens*, Lat.] procuring, cauſing, effective.

Co'nfidant [*confident*, Fr.] an intimate, a familiar acquaintance, who is made privy to a perſon's ſecrets or intrigues. Bellet-doux entruſted to his *confidant*. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope*.

To Confi'de [*confidare*, It. *confiàr*, Sp. of *confido*, Lat.] to truſt in, or rely upon. He alone will not betray, in whom none will *confide*. *Congreve*.

Co'nfidence [*confiance*, Fr. *confidenza*, It. *confiance*, Sp. of *confidentia*, Lat.] 1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity. 2. Boldneſs, aſſurance, preſumption. 3. Reliance. Society is built upon truſt, and truſt upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South*. 4. Truſt in one's own abilities or fortune; ſecurity, oppoſed to dejection or timidity. He had an ambition and vanity and *confidence* in him ſelf. *Clarendon*. 5. Vitious, boldneſs. Their *confidence* riſeth from too much credit given to their own wits. *Hooker*. 6. Conſciouſneſs of innocence, honeſt boldneſs. Juſt *confidence* and native righteouſneſs. *Milton*. 7. Truſt in the goodneſs of another. If our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God. 1 *John*. 8. That which cauſes boldneſs or ſecurity.

Confidence has been emblematically repreſented by a woman with her hair diſhevell'd ſitting on a rock, and holding a ſhip in her hand.

Confident, *adj.* [*confidens*, Lat.] 1. Aſſured beyond doubt. He is ſo ſure and *confident* of his particular election, as to reſolve he can never fall. *Hammond*. 2. Bold, daring, preſumptuous, poſitive, ſecure of ſucceſs. *Confident* againſt the world in arms. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Truſting without meaſure, not ſuſpicious.

Rome be as juſt and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. Bold to a fault, impudent, elated with falſe opinion of one's own excellencies.

Confident, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *confidente*, It. and Sp.] an intimate, truſty, boſom friend; uſed in matters of ſecrecy. Become my *confident* and friend, *Dryden*.

Co'nfidently. 1. Without doubt. To expect ſucceſs too *confidently*. *Atterbury*. 2. With firm truſt.

No more delay
Your vows, but look and *confidently* pay. *Dryden*.

3. Without appearance of doubt, daringly, poſitively. Every fool may believe and pronounce *confidently*. *South*.

Co'nfidentness [of *confident*] confidence, aſſurance, favourable opinion of one's own abilities.

Configura'tion [Fr. *configurazione*, It. of *configuratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of forming, faſhioning, or making of a like figure. 2. The exterior ſurface that bounds bodies, and gives them their particular figure. The different *configuration* and action of the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot*.

Configuration [with aſtrologers] the conjunction or mutual aſpect of planets.

To Confi'gure [from *con* and *figura*, Lat. figure] to diſpoſe into any form. Members cementing, and ſo *configurating* themſelves into human ſhape, made luſty men. *Bentley*.

Co'nfine, *ſubſt.* [*confinis*, Lat.] formerly it was accented on the laſt ſyllable. Common boundary, termination.

Nature in you ſtands on the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Confine, *adj.* [*confinis*, Lat.] bordering upon, having one common limit.

To Confi'ne, *verb neut.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinar*, It. of *con*, and *finio*, Lat. to limi] to border upon; to touch on different territories.

Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden*,

To Confine, *verb act.* 1. To bound, to limit. 2. To tie up to, to reſtrain. He is to *confine* himſelf to the compaſs of numbers. *Dryden*. 3. To impriſon, to ſhut up in a place. You *confine* yourſelf moſt unreaſonably. *Shakeſpeare*.

Confi'neless [from *confine*] unbounded. *Conefineleſs* harms. *Shakeſpeare*.

Confi'nement [from *confine*] reſtraint, impriſonment. Not ſo much ſurpriſed at the *confinement* of ſome, as the liberty of others. *Addiſon*.

Confi'ner [of *confine*] 1. One that lives on the confines, a borderer. The ſenate hath ſtirred up the *confiners*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. A near neighbour. Tho' gladneſs and grief be oppoſite in nature, yet are they neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the leaſt touch of a pencil will tranſlate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton*. 3. One that touches upon two different kingdoms, or claſſes. The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures are ſuch as oyſters. *Bacon*.

Co'nfines, plur. of *confine* [*confins*, Fr. *confini*, It. *confinia*, Lat.] the limits or borders of a field, county, or country; frontiers.

Confi'nity [*confinitas*, Lat] nearneſs of place.

To Confi'rm [*confirmer*, Fr. *confermare*, It. *confirmàr*, Sp. and Port. of *confirmo*, Lat.] 1. To ſtrengthen by new ſolemnities or ties. That treaty ought to be remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swift*. 2. To eſtabliſh, to ſettle either perſons or things. I *confirm* thee in the high-prieſthood. 1 *Maccabees*. *Confirm* the crown to me. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To aſcertain or make good, to back with new proofs or reaſons, to put paſt doubt by new evidence.

Whilſt all the ſtars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And ſpread the truth from pole to pole. *Addiſon*.

4. To fix, to radicate; as, a *confirmed* pox. 5. To complete, to perfect.

He only liv'd but till he was a man,
The which no ſooner had his proweſs *confirm'd*,
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakeſpeare*.

6. To adminiſter the church-rite of confirmation, by impoſition of hands Thoſe *confirmed* are thereby ſuppoſed to be fit for admiſſion to the ſacrament. *Hammond*.

Confi'rmable [of *confirm*] that which is capable of undoubted evidence. Brown uſes it.

Confirma'tion [Fr. *confermazione*, It. *confirmaciòn*, Sp. of *confirmatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of confirming, ſtrengthening, making good, eſtabliſhing any perſon, thing, or ſettlement.

Embrace and love this man——
With brother's love I do it———
And let heav'n
Witneſs how dear I hold this *confirmation*. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. Evidence, additional proof. They would perform his command, and, in *confirmation* thereof, promiſed not to do any thing which beſeemed not valiant men. *Knolles*.

Confirmation [with eccleſiaſtics] a holy rite or ceremony by which baptized perſons are confirmed in the ſtate of grace, by the laying on of hands. What is prepared for in catechiſing, is performed by *confirmation*; a moſt profitable uſage of the church, tranſcribed from the practice of the apoſtles, which conſiſts in two parts; the child's undertaking in his own name every part of the baptiſmal vow (having firſt approved himſelf to underſtand it) and to that purpoſe that he may more ſolemnly enter that obligation, bringing ſome godfather with him, not now, as in baptiſm, as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witneſs to teſtify his entring this obligation. *Hammond*.

Confirmation [with rhetoricians] is the third part of an oration, wherein the orator undertakes to prove by reaſons, authorities, laws, &c. the truth of the propoſition advanced in his oration.

Confirmation [in law] a conveyance of an eſtate or right, by which a voidable is made ſure or unavoidable, or whereby a particular eſtate may be enereaſed.

Confirma'tor, *ſubſt.* [*confirmo*, Lat.] he that atteſts, or puts a thing paſt doubt. The definitive *confirmator* and teſt of things uncertain, the ſenſe of man. *Brown*.

Confirmator, *adj.* [from *confirm*] ratifying or confirming, eſtabliſhing with new force.

Confi'rmedness [of *confirmed*] confirmed ſtate.

Confi'rmer [of *confirm*] one that confirms or produces evidence. Be theſe ſad ſighs *confirmers* of thy word. *Shakeſpeare*.

Confi'scable [of *confiſcate*] liable to confiſcation.

To Confis'cate [*confiſquer*, Fr. *confiſcare*, It. *confiſcàr*, Sp. of *confiſcatum*, Lat. *i. e. in publicum addicere* from *fiſcus*, which originally ſignifieth a hamper, pannier, baſket, or freil, but metonymically the emperor's treaſure, becauſe it was anciently kept in ſuch hampers. *Cowel*] to ſeize upon, or take away goods, as forfeited to the king's exchequer, or to the public treaſury, by way of penalty for ſome offence. Thy whole eſtate *confiſcated* and ſeiz'd. *Bacon*.

Confiscate, *adj.* [*confiſcatus*, Lat. becauſe among the Romans the emperor's treaſure was kept in baſkets, called *fiſci*] forfeited to the public treaſury.

Thy lands and goods
Are by the laws of Venice *confiſcate*
Unto the ſtate. *Shakeſpeare*.

Confisca'tion [Fr. *confiſcazione*, It. *confiſcaciòn*, Sp. of *confiſcatio*, Lat.] a forfeiting of, or a legal adjudication, or taking the forfeitnres of goods, &c. to the fiſc or treaſury, or the king's uſe. Great forfeiture and *confiſcations*. *Bacon*.

Co'nfitent, *ſubſt.* [*confitens*, Lat.] one who confeſſes. A wide difference there is between a mere *confitent*, and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety*.

Co'nfiture [Fr. *confectura*, Lat.] a ſweet meat. A *confiture*-houſe, where we make all ſweet-meats. *Bacon*.

To Confi'x [*confixum*, ſup. of *configo*, from *con* and *figo*, Lat. to fix] to faſten, or fix down.

As this is true,
Let me in ſafety raiſe me from my knees,
Or elſe for ever be *confixed* here
A marble monument. *Shakeſpeare*.

Confla'grant [*conflagrans*, Lat.] burning, or being in a blaze together. *Milton*.

Conflagra'tion, [of *conflagratio*] 1. A general burning or conſuming of houſes, &c. by fire, ſpreading over a large ſpace. The *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton. *Brown*. 2. It generally is taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation of all things.

Confla'tile [*conflatilis*, Lat.] caſt or molten.

Confla'tion [*conflatum*, Lat.] 1. The act of blowing many inſtruments together. Bacon uſes it. 2. The act of a caſting or melting of metal..

Confle'xure [*conflexura*, Lat.] a bending together, a turning.

To Confli'ct [*conflictium*, of *confligo*, Lat.] to encounter or fight with, to ſtruggle with. Fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon*.

A Conflict [*conflitto*, It. *conflito*, Sp. of *conflictus*, Lat.] 1. A violent colliſion or oppoſition of two bodies. A *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were ſcarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle*. 2. A ſkirmiſh or combat; a diſpute, a bickering between two; it is ſeldom uſed of a general battle. The luckleſs *conflict* with the giant ſtout. *Spenſer*. 3. Conteſt, contention. In our laſt *conflict* four of his five wits went halting away. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. Struggle, agony. If he attempts this great change, with what labour and *conflict* muſt he accompliſh it? *Rogers*.

Confli'cting, ſtrugling, engaging, fighting with. *Milton*.

Co'nfluence [*confluo*, *confluentia*, Lat.] 1. A concourſe or reſort of people; as, a *confluence* of people from all parts. 2. The meeting of two rivers, or the place where they meet and mingle their waters. The very *confluence* of all thoſe rivers which water'd paradiſe. *Raleigh*. 3. The act of crowding to a place. The trouble of all mens *confluence*, and for all matters to yourſelf. *Bacon*.

Co'nfluent, or Co'nfluous [*conflúxo*, Sp. of *confluens*, or *confluus*, Lat.] flowing or running together; as, waters *confluent* ſtreams. *Blackmore*.

Confluent *Small Pox*, i. e. one wherein the puſtules run into one another.

Co'nflux [*confluxio*, Lat.] 1. A flowing or running together of currents, and mixing their waters; concourſe. The general *conflux* and concourſe of the people. *Clarendon*. 2. Crowd, multitude gathered together.

See
What *conflux* iſſuing forth or ent'ring in. *Milton*.

Confluxibi'lity, or **Conflu'xibleneſs**, an aptneſs to flow together.

To **Confo'rm**, *verb act.* [*confermer*, Fr. *conformàr*, Sp. *conformare*, It. and Lat.] to make like to, to frame, faſhion, or ſuit to. *Conform* not themſelves unto the order of the church. *Hooker.*

To **Conform**, *verb neut.* to comply with.

> Among mankind ſo few there are
> Who will *conform* to philoſophic fare. *Dryden, junr.*

Conform, *adj.* [*conformis*, Lat.] aſſuming the ſame form. Variety of tunes doth diſpoſe the ſpirits to variety of paſſion *conform unto* them. *Bacon.*

Un-**Conform**, *adj.* not agreeable, or not conform to ſomething elſe. *Cudworth.*

> Not *unconform* to other ſhining globes. *Milton.*

Confo'rmable [*conform*, Fr. Ital. and Sp. of *conformis*, Lat.] 1. Agreeing in external or moral characters. The gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was neceſſarily to ceaſe at the coming of Chriſt. *Hooker.* 2. It has ſometimes *to.* A reaſon *conformable to* their principles. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Sometimes *with.* The fragments of Sappho give us a taſte of her writings, perfectly *confòrmable with* that character we find of her. *Addiſon.* 4. Agreeable, ſuitable, not oppoſite, conſiſtent. Nature is very conſonant, and *conformable to* herſelf. *Newton.* 5. Compliant, ready to follow direction, ſubmiſſive. The kingdoms of the earth to yield themſelves willingly *conformable* in whatſoever ſhall be required. *Hooker.*

Confo'rmableneſs, or **Confo'rmneſs** [of *conformable*] agreeableneſs in form, &c,

Confo'rmably [*conformement*, Fr. *in conformità*, It. *conforme*, Sp. *conformiter*, Lat.] agreeably, conformably to. So a man obſerve the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformable. Locke.*

Conforma'tio *Membrorum*, Lat. [with rhetoricians] is when things, to which nature has denied ſpeech, are brought in ſpeaking.

Conforma'tion [*conformatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſhaping, faſhioning, or ordering of a thing. 2. The particular texture and conſiſtence of the parts of a body, and their diſpoſition to make a whole. *Conformations* of the organs. *Holder.* *Conformation* of the earth. *Woodward.* 3. The act of producing ſuitableneſs or conformity to any thing. The *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of religion. *Watts.*

Conformation [in the art of phyſic] an eſſential property of health or ſickneſs.

Conformation [with anatomiſts] denotes the figure and diſpoſition of the parts of the body of a man : hence *male formation*, a fault in the firſt rudiments, whereby a perſon comes into the world crooked, or with ſome of the viſcera, &c. not duly proportioned ; or when perſons labour under incurable aſthma's, from too ſmall a capacity of the thorax, or the like.

Confo'rmists [from *conform*, *conformiſte*, Fr. *conformiſta*, It.] one who conforms, eſpecially to the diſcipline and worſhip of the eſtabliſhed church of England.

Non-**Conformist**, *noun ſubſt.* a diſſenter from the *eſtabliſhed* church.

Confo'rmity [*conformité*, Fr. *conformità*, It. *conformidàd*, Sp. of *conformitas*, Lat. in the ſchools] 1. The congruency, relation, or agreement between one thing and another, as between the meaſure of the thing, and the thing meaſured, &c. ſimilitude, reſemblance. A *conformity* between the mental taſte, and the ſenſitive taſte. *Addiſon.* 2. In ſome authors it has *with.* A *conformity with* God. *Decay of Piety.* 3. In ſome *to. Conformity to* God. *Tillotſon.* 4. Conſiſtency. The *conformity* of the eſſay with the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot.*

Occaſional **Conformity**, is when a perſon more *ſtatedly* attends ſome diſſenting place of worſhip ; but who ſometimes receives the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper with the eſtabliſhed church, whether, in order to *qualify* himſelf for a civil poſt, in which ſenſe it is more generally underſtood ; or only to expreſs his *catholiciſm*, and that he regards the eſtabliſhed church as a *true* church, though not *ſo pure* (in his judgment) as his own. On which foot Dr. *Bates*, and ſome others of the *chief* leaders of the non-conformiſts in the laſt century, (if I am informed aright) were wont, at due diſtances of time, to receive the communion at the pariſh-church.

Conforta'tion [from *conforto*, low Lat.] collation of ſtrength, corroboration. For corroboration and *confortation* take ſuch bodies as are of aſtringent quality. *Bacon.*

Confortati'va, Lat. [*i. e.* ſtrengthening things] medicines that comfort and ſtrengthen the heart.

To **Confou'nd** [*confondre*, Fr. *confondere*, It. *confundìr*, Sp. of *confundere*, Lat.] 1. To mingle, jumble, or huddle together, ſo that their forms and natures cannot be diſcerned. Let us go down and there *confound* their language, that they may not underſtand one another's ſpeech. *Geneſis.* 2. To puzzle or perplex. A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, becauſe they agree in many things, to be *confounded. Boyle.* 3. To diſturb the apprehenſion by indiſtinct words or notions. Men find their ſingle ideas agree, though in diſcourſe they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke.* 4. To abaſh, or put out of countenance, to diſmay or make afraid, to aſtoniſh, to ſtupify.

> Satan ſtood
> A while as mute, *confounded* what to ſay. *Milton.*

5. To deſtroy or waſte. Let them be *confounded* in all their power. *Daniel.*

Confo'unded, *part. adj.* [from *confound*] hateful, enormous. A low cant word. A moſt *confounded* reaſon for his brutiſh conception. *Grew.*

Confou'ndedly [of *confounded*] horribly, after a terrible manner, hatefully, ſhamefully. A low or ludicrous word. You are *confoundedly* given to ſquirting up and down. *L'Eſtrange.*

Confo'under, he who confounds.

Confrai'ry [q. *confratria*, Lat.] a fraternity, brotherhood, or ſociety united together, eſpecially upon a religious account.

Confrate'rnity [*confraternité*, Fr. *confraternita*, It.] brotherhood, ſociety for ſome religious purpoſe. Three days appointed to be kept, and a *confraternity* eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe. *Stillingfleet.*

Confre'res, Fr. [old ſtatutes] brothers in a religious houſe; fellows of one ſociety.

Confrica'tion [of *con* and *frico*, Lat.] the act of rubbing againſt any thing. Brown uſes it.

To **Confro'nt** [*confrontre*, Fr. *confrontare*, It. *confrontàr*, Sp. of *con* and *frontis*, gen. of *frons*, Lat. the forehead] 1. To face, to ſtand againſt another in full view. He ſpoke, and then *confronts* the bull. 2. To oppoſe or contradict face to face. In theſe the eaſt and weſt churches both *confront* the Jews, and concur with them. *Hooker.* 3. To oppoſe one evidence to another in open court. 4. To compare one thing with another. I *confront* a medal with a verſe. *Addiſon.*

Confronta'tion, Fr. the act of ſetting two people in oppoſition to each other, to diſcover the truth of ſome fact which they relate differently.

Confu'sæ *Febres* [with phyſicians] ſuch fevers as come together alternately in the ſame perſons, but keep not their periods and alterations ſo exactly, as to be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from one another.

To **Confu'se** [*confuſum*, ſup. of *confundo*, Lat.] 1. To diſorder, to diſperſe irregularly. 2. To mingle, not to ſeparate. 3. To perplex, to put out of order, to obſcure, not to diſtinguiſh. Our ideas of intimate eſſences and cauſes are very *confuſed* and obſcure. *Watts.* 4. To hurry the mind. *Confus'd* and ſadly ſhe at length replies. *Pope.*

Confu'sed [*confus*, Fr. *confuſo*, It. and Sp. of *confuſus*, Lat.] perplexed, diſturbed, out of order.

Confu'sedly [from *confuſed*] 1. Diſorderly, irregularly, indiſtinctly.

> Th' inner court with horror, noiſe, and tears,
> *Confus'dly* fill'd. *Denham.*

2. Not clearly, not plainly. He *confuſedly* and obſcurely delivered his opinion. *Clarendon.* 3. Haſtily, not deliberately. The hidden beauties of a play are but *confuſedly* judged in the vehemence of action. *Dryden.*

Confu'sedness [from *confuſed*] a being in confuſion, want of diſtinctneſs, want of clearneſs. *Confuſedneſs* of our notions. *Norris.*

Confu'sion [Fr. *confuſione*, It. *confuſion*, Sp. of *confuſio*, Lat.] 1. A jumbling together, tumultuous medley.

> The proud tower, whoſe points the clouds did hit,
> By tongue's *confuſion* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

2. Diſorder, hurly-burly, or diſturbance, tumult. God is not a God of ſedition and *confuſion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker.* 3. Indiſtinct combination. The *confuſion* of two different ideas. *Locke.* 4. Overthrow, deſtruction.

> The ſtrength of their illuſion,
> Shall draw him into his *confuſion.* *Shakeſpeare.*

5. State of being abaſhed or out or countenance, hurry of ideas. *Confuſion* dwelt in every face. *Addiſon.*

Confusion [in a metaphyſical ſenſe] is oppoſed to order, in a perturbation of which confuſion conſiſts, *ex. gr.* when things prior in nature do not precede, or poſterior, do not follow.

Confusion [with chemiſts] a mixture of liquors or fluid things.

Confusion [with logicians] is oppoſed to diſtinctneſs or perſpicuity.

Confusion [in a phyſical ſenſe] is a ſort of union or mixture by mere contiguity, as that between fluids of a contrary nature, as oil, vinegar, &c.

Confu'table [from *confute*] poſſible to be diſproved. Not a bundle of calumnies or *confutable* accuſations, but a true liſt of our tranſgreſſions. *Brown.*

Confuta'tio, Lat. [with rhetoricians] a part of a narration, wherein the orator ſeconds his own arguments, and ſtrengthens his cauſe, by refuting and deſtroying the oppoſite arguments of his antagoniſt.

Confuta'tion [Fr. *confutazione*, It. *confutacìon*, Sp. of *confutatio*, Lat.] the act of diſapproving what has been ſpoken.

To **Confu'te** [*confuter*, Fr. *confutàr*, Sp. *confutare*, It. and Lat.] to diſprove, to anſwer objections, to overthrow or baffle, to convict of error or falſhood.

> He could on either ſide diſpute,
> *Confute*, change hands, and ſtill *confute.* *Hudibras.*

Cong [in phyſicians bills is ſet for *congius*, Lat.] a gallon.

Co'nge, Fr. 1. The act of reverence, bow.

> The captain ſalutes you with *conge* profound,
> And your ladyſhip curt'ſies half way to the ground. *Swift.*

2. Leave, farewel.

> So courteous *conge* both did give and take,
> With right hands plighted, pledges of good will. *Spenſer.*

Conge [with architects] a moulding either in form of a quarter round, or of a cavetto, which ſerves to ſeparate two members from one another.

Conge *d'Accorder*, Fr. leave to accord or agree.

Conge *d'Elire* [in law] the royal permiſſion to a dean or chapter, in a time of vacation, to chuſe a biſhop, &c.

To **Conge** [from the noun] to take leave.

Co'nges [with architects] the rings or ferrels anciently uſed about the ends of wooden pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and afterwards imitated in ſtone-work.

Congeable [of *congé*, Fr.] done with leave.

To **Conge'al**, *verb neut.* [*congeler*, Fr. *congelàr*, Sp. *congelare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To freeze or be frozen 2. To thicken or grow thick, as ice does. When water *congeals*, the ſurface of the ice is ſmooth. *Burnet.*

To **Congeal**, *verb act.* 1. To turn by froſt from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate. A vapoury deluge lies to ſnow *congeal'd. Thomſon* 2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

> Dead Henry's wounds
> Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afreſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Congeal** [with chemiſts] is to let ſome matter that is melted, fix or grow into a conſiſtence, as when metal is ſuffered to cool after it has been melted in a crucible, &c.

Congea'lable [from *congeal*] that may be congealed. Bacon uſes it.

Congea'lment [from *congeal*] Concretion.

They with joyful tears,
Waſh the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'ngee, a low bow or reverence. See Conge.

To Congee, to make a low bow or reverence.

Congela'tion [Fr. *congelazione*, It. *congelacion*, Sp. of *congelatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of congealing or thickening. Compreſſion or *congealation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot.* 2. State of being congealed. Many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will ſtill perſiſt without *congealation.* *Brown.*

Conge'ner, Lat. being of the ſame kind or nature. Miller uſes it.

Conge'nerated [*congeneratus*, Lat.] begotten together.

Conge'nerous [*congener*, Lat.] being of the ſame kind, ariſing from the ſame original. Of a *congenerous* nature. *Brown.* *Congenerous* diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot.*

Congenerous *Muſcles* [with anatomiſts] ſuch as ſerve together to produce the ſame motion.

Conge'nerousness [from *congenerous*] the quality of being of the ſame kind, or belonging to the ſame claſs.

Congeners [*congeneres*, Lat.] of the ſame generation or kind.

Conge'nial [of *con* and *genialis*, Lat. of *genius*] being of the ſame ſtock or kind, partaking of the ſame genius, kindred. Things ſomewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Congenia'lity, or Conge'nialness [from *congenial*] the likeneſs of one kind to or with another, participation of the ſame genius, cognation of mind.

Conge'nite [*congenitus*, Lat.] being of the ſame birth, begotten together. Concluſions of moral and intellectual truth, ſeem to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the ſoul. *Hale.*

Conge'niture [*congenitura*, Lat.] the birth of things at the ſame time.

Co'ngeon, a perſon of low ſtature, a dwarf.

Co'nger [*congre*, Fr. *grongo*, It. *conger*, or *congrus*, Lat.] a great kind of eel. Many fiſh, whoſe ſhape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the ſea and freſh rivers; as the mighty *conger*, taken often in the Severn. *Walton.*

Conger, or Congre [of *congrus*, Lat.] a ſociety of bookſellers, to the number of ten, or more, who unite into a ſort of company, or contribute a joint ſtock for the printing of books; ſo called, becauſe as a large conger eel is ſaid to devour the ſmall fry, ſo this united body over-powers young and ſingle traders, who have neither ſo much money to ſupport the charge, nor ſo united an intereſt to diſpoſe of books printed; tho' (according to tradition) the foregoing was the original of the name *conger*, yet, to be a little more complaiſant, you may derive it of *congruere*, Lat. *i. e.* to agree together; or, *ſi licet in parvis magnis exemplis uti*, of *congreſſus*, a congreſs. *Utrum horum mavis accipe.*

Conge'ries, a heap, a pile, a hoard. The air is a *congeries*, or heap of ſmall particles. *Boyle.* A *congeries* or heap of gods. *Cudworth.*

Congeries [in natural philoſophy] a collection or joining together of many bodies or particles into one maſs or lump.

To Conge'st [*congeſtum*, ſup. of *congero*, Lat. from *con* and *gero*, to carry] to heap up, or gather together.

Conge'stible [of *congeſt*, Lat.] that may be heaped up or gotten together.

Conge'stion [Fr. *congeſtio*, Lat.] a heaping or gathering together.

Congestion [with ſurgeons] a ſettling of humours in any part of the body, which produces a tumour or ſwelling by little and little, and almoſt inſenſibly, by reaſon of the ſlow progreſs and thickneſs of the matter.

Co'ngiary [*congiarium*, from *congins*, Lat. a meaſure of corn; with medaliſts] a gift or donative repreſented on a medal, and diſtributed to the Roman people or ſoldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money. Addiſon uſes it.

Co'ngius, a Roman meaſure, containing about a gallon. *Lat.*

To Congla'ciate [*conglaciatus*, Lat.] to turn to ice, to become congealed. No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water. *Brown.*

Conglacia'tion [from *conglaciate*] the act of changing, or the ſtate of being changed into ice. Brown uſes it.

To Conglo'be, or to Conglo'bate, *verb act.* to gather into a round maſs.

Then he founded, then *conglobed*
Like things to like. *Milton.*
Orb in orb *conglob'd.* *Pope.*

To Conglobe, *verb neut.* to grow into a round maſs.

Uproll'd,
As drops on duſt *conglobing* from the dry. *Milton.*

Conglob'ate, Co'nglobated, or Conglobed, *part.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] heaped or gathered round together, into a hard firm ball.

Conglobated *Glands* [in anatomy] ſuch glands in an animal body, as are ſmooth in their ſurface, and ſeem to be made up of one continued ſubſtance, as thoſe of the meſentery are, and all thoſe which ſerve to ſeparate the juice called lympha from the arterious blood, and to return it by proper channels. See Conglomerated *Glands.*

Co'nglobately [of *conglobate*] in a round maſs or lump, *&c.*

Congloba'tion [from *conglobate*] the act of gathering together; a round lump. Brown uſes it.

To Conglo'merate [*conglomeratum*, ſup. of *conglomero*, Lat.] to wind up, or into a bottom, to heap up into a round maſs. The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland. *Grew.*

Conglo'merate, or Conglo'merated [*conglomeratus*, Lat.] 1. heaped or wound round together. The conglobate and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne.* 2. Collected, twiſted together. Beams of light, when multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat. *Bacon.*

Conglo'merated *Glands* [in anatomy] are ſuch as are uneven in their ſurface, and made up as it were of leſſer glands or kernels; the uſe of which is to ſeparate ſeveral ſorts of juices from the blood; and alſo to work and alter them, and to convey them by proper channels to their peculiar recepticles. Boerhaave diſtinguiſhes theſe conglomerated or compoſite glands from the conglobate or ſimple, thus: The *ſimple*, ſays he, mix their purer juice by the lamphatic ducts with the chyle, or venoſe blood; or *exhale* it on the ſurface of the ſkin, or free membranes, which are diſtributed every where throughout the body. But the *compoſite* ſend out their juices, when formed from every part [of that compound] by its little canal into a *greater* canal, and by this *common* emiſſory at length diſcharge it into the great *cavities* of the mouth, chiefly, and inteſtines; or to *without* the body, for particular uſes. See *Boerhaave œconom. animal. Edit. Londin.* where the reader will find ſome curious plates of the glands, with their reſpective nerves and lymphatic veſſels.

Conglomera'tion [from *conglomerate*] 1. Collection of matter into a looſe ball. 2. Mixture, intertexture. The multiplication and *conglomeration* of ſounds, generates rarefaction of the air. *Bacon.*

To Conglu'tinate, *verb act.* [*conglutiner*, Fr. *conglutinàr*, Sp. *conglutino*, Lat.] to glue, knit or join together, to heal wounds.

To Conglutinate, *verb neut.* to be united by the intervention of a callus.

Conglutina'tion [Fr. of *conglutino*, *conglutinazione*, It. *conglutinaciòn*, Sp. of *conglutinatio*, Lat.] the act of gluing together.

Conglutination [with phyſicians] the act of joining of bodies by means of their oily, ſticky and clammy parts, the act of uniting wounded bodies. The union or *conglutination* of parts ſeparated by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

Conglu'tinative [from *conglutinate*] of a gluing or ſticking quality, having the power of uniting wounds.

Conglutina'tor, *ſubſt.* [of *conglutinate*] that which has the power of uniting wounds. The oſteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones. *Woodward.*

Co'ngo, a large country on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, between 10 and 20 degrees weſt longitude; and between the equator, and 18 degrees ſouth latitude; comprehending the countries of Loango, Angola, and Benguella. It is bounded by the kingdom of Benin on the north, by Matama, and part of Caffraria on the ſouth, and by the Atlantic ocean on the weſt. It is ſometimes called Lower Guinea.

Congra'tulant [*congratulans*, Lat.] congratulating. Milton uſes it.

To Congra'tulate, *verb neut.* [*congratuler*, Fr. *congratulare*, It. *congratulàr*, Sp. *congratulatum*, from *con* and *gratulor*, Lat.] to rejoice with one on account of his good fortune. I cannot but with much pleaſure *congratulate* with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing converſation. *Swift.*

To Congratulate, *verb act.* 1. To bid one joy; to expreſs joy on his account. I *congratulate* our Engliſh tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts.* 2. Sometimes with *to* before the perſon and the cauſe of joy, in the accuſative caſe. An eccleſiaſtical union with yourſelves, I am rather ready to *congratulate to* you. *Spratt.*

Congratula'tion [Fr. *congratulazione*, It. *congratulacion*, Sp. of *congratulatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of congratulating, or profeſſing joy for another's happineſs or ſucceſs. 2. The form in which joy for the happineſs of another is profeſſed.

Congra'tulatory [*congratulator*, Lat.] belonging to congratution, expreſſing joy for another's good fortune.

Co'ngre [of *cònger*, Lat.] a large eel that eats up the ſmall fry. See Conger.

To Congree' [from *con* and *gré*, Fr.] to agree, to unite.

One concent,
Congreeing in a full and national cloſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Congree't [of *con* and *greet*] to ſalute reciprocally.

Face to face, and eye to eye,
You have *congreeted.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To Co'ngregate, *verb act.* [*congregare*, It. *congregar*, Sp. *congregatum*, ſup. of *congrego*, Lat.] to aſſemble or gather together. Any multitude of men *congregated* may be termed a church. *Hooker.*

To Congregate, *verb neut.* to meet, to be gathered together.

Equals with equals often *congregate.* *Denham.*

Co'ngregate, *adj.* [from the verb] collected, compact. Where the matter is moſt *congregate*, the cold is the greater. *Bacon.*

Congrega'tion [Fr. *congregazione*, It. *congregacion*, Sp. of *congregatio*, Lat.] 1. A maſs of various parts brought together. A foul and peſtilent *congregation* of vapours. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. An aſſembly or gathering together; a ſociety or company of people, meeting in public, more eſpecially for divine ſervice.

Congrega'tion [with ſome philoſophers] the leaſt degree of mixture, in which the parts of the mixed body are inconſiſtent, or do not adhere to or touch each other but in the point; which properly, they ſay, is peculiar to the particles of water, and all other fluids.

Congregation *of Cardinals*, are aſſemblies diſtributed by the pope into ſeveral chambers, like our offices or courts. *Chambers.*

Congrega'tional [from *congregation*] of or pertaining to a congregation.

Congrega'tionalists, a ſect of independents, between Preſbyterians and Browniſts. See Independent. But in juſtice both to the etymology of the word, and that body of Chriſtian profeſſors to which it is applied, it ſhould be obſerved, that, when propoſing to form and model their churches on the truly *primitive* plan, they judged ſomewhat more of a *democracy* ſhould be received, than either the church of England or Preſbyterians eſpouſed. The choice of the paſtor, aſſiſtant, and deacons; the admiſſion and expulſion of members; add, if you will, the *diſmiſſion* of their teachers; all being alike decided by the ſuffrage of the whole body, *i. e.* in effect by the people; and tho' not refuſing to *conſult* and hold communion with other churches, yet do they maintain, that every diſtinct *aſſociated* body has the *full* power *within itſelf*; and I take this to be the true ground of their ſtiling themſelves *congregationaliſts*, and of others calling them *independents.* It may be objected, ~~that by~~ this conſtitution their *clergy* are placed in too great a dependance on the laity: however, they find their *advantage* in it; as it ſerves to keep *heterodoxy* out of their *pulpits*, and tranſmit Calvinism (which is here *inſtar omnium*) to their lateſt poſterity.

Congrega'tionists [of *congregation*] diſſenters from the church of England.

Co'ngress [*congrez*, Fr. *congreſſo*, It. and Sp. *congreſſus*, Lat.] a coming together, meeting or rencounter, an encountering.

Here Pallus urges on, and Lauſus there;
Their *congreſs* in the field great Jove withſtands. *Dryden.*

Congress, an aſſembly, or the meeting together of the deputies or plenipotentiaries of ſeveral princes, to treat about a peace or any other affair of importance.

Congress [in law] an eſſay or trial made by the appointment of a judge in the preſence of ſurgeons and matrons, to prove whether a man be impotent or not, in order to diſſolve a marriage.

Congre'ssive [from *congreſs*] encountering, meeting together. Disjoined and *congreſſive* generation. *Brown.*

To Congru'e [*congruo*, Lat.] to agree, to ſuit, to be conſiſtent with. Letters *congruing* to that effect. *Shakeſpeare.*

Congru'ence [*congruetia*, Lat.] agreement, ſuitableneſs, conſiſtency.

Congru'ent [Fr. *congruens*, Lat.] agreeable, ſuitable.

Congru'ity [from *congrue*] 1. Suitableneſs, agreeableneſs. *Congruity* of opinions to our natural conſtitution. *Glanville.* 2. Fitneſs, pertinence. A whole ſentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle *Sidney.* 3. Conſequence of argument, conſiſtency. With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny that? *Hooker.*

Congruity [in natural philoſophy] is taken to be a relative property of a fluid body, by which any part of it is readily united with any other part, either of itſelf or of any other ſimilar fluid. And on the contrary, *incongruity* is a property by which it is hindered from uniting with any ſolid or fluid body that is diſſimilar to it.

Congruity [with ſchoolmen] is a ſuitableneſs or relation between things, whereby we come to a knowledge of what is to come to paſs therein.

Congruity [with geometricians] is a term applied to figures, lines, &c. which exactly correſpond when laid over one another, as having the ſame term or bounds.

Co'ngrument [from *congrue*] fitneſs, adaptation. The *congrument* and harmonious fitting of periods in a ſentence. *Ben Johnſon.*

Co'ngruous [*congruo*, It. and Sp. *congruus*, Lat.] 1. Agreeable to, conſiſtent with. The obedience we owe to God, *congruous* to the light of reaſon. *Locke.* 2. Convenient, meet, proper, ſuitable to. The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely *congruous* to one another. *Cheyne.* 3. Rational, fit. It is no wiſe *congruous* that God ſhould be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

Co'ngruously [from *congruous*] ſuitably, pertinently, conſiſtently. *Congruouſly* to a conjecture. *Boyle.*

Co'ngruousness, agreeableneſs, &c.

Co'ni, a ſtrong town of Piedmont, in Italy, ſituate on the river Stura, 32 miles ſouth of Turin.

Co'nic, or Conical [*conicus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to the figure of a cone.

Conic *Section*, is a curve line ariſing from the ſection of a cone, by a plane.

If the ſection be made by the axis, or through the vertex, the figure ariſing is a triangle. If the ſection be made by a plane parallel to the baſe of the cone, or concentrically poſited, the figure produced is a circle.

If the ſection be made parallel to one ſide of the cone, it will be a parabola.

If the ſection be made through one ſide of the cone, through the baſe, and not parallel to the other ſide of the cone, it will be an hyperbola.

Co'nically [from *conical*] in the form of a cone. A watering pot ſhaped *conically*, or like a ſugar loaf. *Boyle.*

Co'nicalness, the ſtate or quality of being in form of a cone.

Co'nics, that part of the higher geometry, or geometry of curves, that conſiders the cone, and the ſeveral curve lines ariſing from the ſections thereof.

To Conje'ct, a word uſed by Shakeſpeare for *conjecture*.

Conje'cturable [from *conjecture*] that may be conjectured or gueſſed.

Conje'ctural [Fr. *conghietturale*, It. *congeturàl*, Sp. of *conjecturalis*, Lat.] belonging to or depending on conjectures; that is, only grounded upon appearances, or probable arguments. *Conjectural* marriages; *conjectural* fears. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conje'cturality [from *conjectural*] the ſtate or quality of what depends upon gueſs. Probabilities and the *conjecturality* of philoſophy. *Brown.*

Conje'cturally [from *conjectural*] by conjecture. Probably and *conjecturally* ſurmiſed. *Hooker.*

To Conje'cture [*conjecturer*, Fr. *conghietturare*, It. *congeturàr*, Sp. of *conjectura*, Lat.] to judge or gueſs at random, and upon bare probability, without any demonſtration; as, to *conjecture* any event to come.

Conje'cture [Fr. *conghiettura*, It. *congetúra*, Sp. of *conjectura*, Lat.] 1. A gueſs, a probable opinion or ſuppoſition. 2. Idea, conception. Now obſolete.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
When creeping murmur and the poring dark
Fills the wide veſſel of the univerſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conje'cturer [from *conjecture*] one who conjectures or forms an opinion without proof. Very grave *conjecturers*. *Brown.* The wiſe *conjecturers*. *Addiſon.*

Coni'ferous [*conifer*, Lat. of *conus*, a cone, and *fero*, to bear] bearing cones.

Coni'ferous *Plants* [with botaniſts] trees, ſhrubs, or plants, that bear a ſcaly fruit of a woody ſubſtance, and a kind of conical figure, containing many ſeeds, which being ripe, drop out of the ſeveral cells or partitions of the cone, that then gape or open for that purpoſe; as the pine, the common alder, the Scotch fir, &c.

Coninge'ria [Lat. old records] a coney-borough or warren for rabbets.

Co'ningseck, the capital of a country of the ſame name in the circle of Swabia, in Germany, about 20 miles north of Conſtance. Lat. 47° 50′ N. Long. 9° 23′ E.

To Conjo'bble [from *con*, together, and *jobbernel*, the head. *Johnſon*] to chat together, to concert, to diſcuſs, A low cant word. A miniſter that ſhould *conjobble* matters of ſtate with tumblers, and confer politics with tinkers. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Conjo'in, *verb act.* [*conjungere*, Lat. *conjoindre*, Fr. *congiungere*, It. *conjuntàr*, Sp.] 1. To join, or put together, to unite into one. Two friends *conjoin'd* in one. *Dryden.* 2. To unite in marriage. Shakeſpeare uſes it in this ſenſe. 3. To aſſociate, to connect. The deſigns of all can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the ſame reverence. *Taylor.*

To Conjoin, *verb neut.* to league, to be united.

This part of his
Conjoins with my diſeaſe, and helps to end me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conjo'int [Fr. *congiunto*, It. *conjunto*, Sp. *conjunctus*, Lat.] joined together, mutual.

Conjoint *Degrees* [in muſic] are two notes, which immediately follow each other in order of the ſcale, as *ut* and *re*.

Conjoint *Tetrachords* [in muſic] are two tetrachords where the ſame chord is the higheſt of the one, and the loweſt of the other.

Conjo'intly [of *conjoint*] unitedly, jointly, not apart. The uſe of doubtful remedies *conjointly* with thoſe that are of approved virtues. *Brown.*

Co'nisor, or Co'gnisor [in law] is uſed in the paſſing of fines, for him that acknowledges the fine.

Co'njugal [Fr. *conjugale*, It. *conjugàl*, Sp. of *conjugalis*, Lat. of *con*, with, and *jugum*, a yoke] of or belonging to a married couple, matrimonial; as, *conjugal* affection.

Co'njugally [of *conjugal*] after the manner of man and wife.

Co'njugate *Diameter* [in geometry] is the ſhorteſt axis or diameter in an ellipſis or oval figure.

Conjugate *of an Hyperbola*, is the line drawn parallel to the ordinates, and through the center or middle point of the tranſverſe axis; which is ſometimes called the ſecond axis or diameter.

To Conjugate [*conjuguer*, Fr. *congiugare*, It. *conjugàr*, Sp. of *conjugo*, Lat.] to join in marriage, to unite. Thoſe drawing as well marriage as wardſhip, gave him power and occaſion to *conjugate* the Norman and the Saxon houſes. *Wotton.*

To Conjugate *a Verb* [with grammarians] is to form or vary it thro' its ſeveral moods, tenſes and perſons.

Conjugate, *adj.* [*conjugatus*, Lat.] agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally reſembling it in ſignification. This grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of ſpontaneous from *ſponte*, weighs nothing: we have learned in logic, that *conjugates* are ſometimes in name only and not in deed. *Branhal.*

Co'njugated [*conjugatus*, Lat.] coupled or yoked matrimonially together.

Co'njugates [with logicians] is when from one word we argue to another of the ſame origination; as, if weeping is ſorrow, then, to weep is to ſorrow.

Conjugates [with rhetoricians] thoſe things that are derived from the ſame original; as, great, greatneſs, greatly.

Conjuga'tion [Fr. *congiugazione*, It. *conjugaciòn*, Sp. of *conjugatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of yoking or coupling together in pairs. 2. The act of compiling things together. The various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms beget nothing. *Bentley.* 3. The flexion or variation of a verb, thro' all its moods, tenſes, and perſons; as, declenſions and *conjugations*. 4. Union, aſſemblage. The ſupper of the Lord is the moſt ſacred and uſeful *conjugation* of ſecret and holy things. *Taylor.*

Conjugation [with anatomiſts] is underſtood of a pair of nerves, or two nerves ariſing together and ſerving for the ſame operation, ſenſation or motion; as, the ſixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves.

Conju'nct, *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Lat.] conjoined, united.

When he *conjunct* and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure
Tript me behind. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conju'nction [*conjonction*, Fr. *congiunzione*. It. *conjunciòn*, Sp. of *conjunctio*, Lat. from *con*, and *jungo*, to join] 1. Union, league. A ſtrict *conjunction* and amity between them. *Bacon.* In ſociety and *conjunction* with others. *South.* 2. [With grammarians] a particle or little word that ſerves to join other words or ſentences together, and to ſignify the relation they have to one another.

Conjuntion [in aſtronomy] the concourſe or congreſs of two ſtars or planets in the ſame optical point of the heavens, where they are ſuppoſed to have great power and influence; as, the *conjunctions* and oppoſitions of ſtars.

Conjunction *Apparent* [in aſtronomy] is when the right-line ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the centers of two planets, does not paſs thro' the centre of the earth.

Conjunction *real* or *true* [in aſtronomy] is when the right-line being prolonged or lengthened, paſſes alſo through the earth's center.

Co'njuncti *Morbi* [Lat. in medicine] two diſeaſes which come together, and are diſtinguiſhed into connexi and conſequentes, the former ſubſiſting at the ſame time, and the latter following one another.

Conjuncti'va *Tunica* [Lat. in anatomy] the firſt coat or membrane of the eye, ſo named, becauſe it incloſes all the reſt, or becauſe it faſtens the eye in its orbit. But Doctor Keill, in his anatomy, has given us a more *correct* account of the etymology of this term. The eyelids, ſays he, are covered within with a ſmooth membrane called conjunctiva, becauſe it is *continued upon the fore-part of the globe*, conſtituting that which we call the *white* of the eye; it joins the globe to the edges of the orbit. He adds, that it is full of ſmall veins and arteries, which appear big in an *opthalmia*, or inflammation of the eyes. See *Boerhaave œconomia animalis æreis tabulis illuſtrat. Edit. Londin.*

Conju'nctive [*conjonctif*, Fr. *congunctivo*, It. *conjunctivo*, Sp. of *conjunctivus*, Lat.] 1. Joined, united; now obſolete.

She's ſo *conjunctive* to my life and ſoul,
That as the ſtar moves not but in his ſphere,
I could not but by her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. In grammar, the mood of a verb uſed ſubſequently to a conjunction; as, the *conjunctive* or ſubjunctive mood of a verb.

CONJU'NCTIVELY [from *conjunctive*] in union, not apart. Good medicines *conjunctively* taken, that is, not one without the other. *Brown.*

CONJU'NCTIVENESS, the quality or ſtate of being conjoined.

CONJU'NCTLY [from *conjunct*] jointly, not apart. See CONJOINTLY.

CONJU'NCTNESS [of *conjunct*] the being cloſe joined.

CONJU'NCTURE [*conjoncture*, Fr. *congiuntura*, It. *conjuntura*, Sp. *conjunctura*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate or circumſtances of affairs, combination of many cauſes. Unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs. *King Charles.* 2. Critical time. Such cenſures always attend ſuch *conjunctures. Clarendon.* 3. Mode of union, connection. The motions of articulation and *conjunctures* of letters in words. *Holder.* 4. Conſiſtency. I grant to preſbytery what with reaſon it can pretend to in a *conjuncture* with epiſcopacy. *King Charles.*

CONJURA'TION [Fr. *congiurazione*, It. *conjuracìon*, Sp. of *conjuratio*, Lat.] 1. The form or act of calling upon another in ſome ſacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed,
Under this *conjuration* ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A plot or conſpiracy, ſecret cabal or league to do any public harm, as to ſubvert the government, attempt the life of the prince, &c. 3. Magic words, characters or ceremonies; an inchantment, whereby evil ſpirits, tempeſts, &c. are ſuppoſed to be raiſed and driven away.

What drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration*, and what mighty magic,
For ſuch proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONJURA'TION [in common law] is in a more eſpecial manner taken to intend a perſonal conference with the devil or evil ſpirits, either to compaſs ſome deſign, or to attain to the knowledge of ſome ſecret.

To CONJU'RE, *verb act.* [*conjurer*, Fr. *congiurare*, It. *conjuràr*, Sp. of *conjuro*, Lat.] 1. To call upon in ſome ſacred name, to ſummon or charge upon the ſacredneſs of an oath, or to deſire earneſtly, with the greateſt importunity; to enjoin with the higheſt ſolemnity.

I *conjure* you let him know
Whate'er was done againſt him Cato, did it. *Addiſon.*

2. To conſpire or plot together, to bind many by an oath to ſome common deſign; this is a ſenſe that is rarely uſed.

He in proud rebellious arms,
Drew after him the third part of heav'n's ſons,
Conjur'd againſt the higheſt. *Milton.*

3. To affect by enchantment, to charm.

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have *conjured* up perſons that exiſt no where elſe but on old coins. *Addiſon.* 4. When this word is uſed for ſummon or conſpire, it is accented on the laſt ſyllable, *conjúre*; when for charm, one the firſt, *cónjure.*

To CONJURE, *verb neut.* to practiſe conjuration or the raiſing of ſpirits. My invocation is honeſt and fair, and in his miſtreſs's name I *conjure* only to raiſe up him. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONJU'REMENT [from *conjure*] ſerious injunction, ſolemn demand. Your earneſt entreaties and ſerious *conjurements. Milton.*

CO'NJURER [from *conjure*] 1. One that uſes inchantments.

Figures in the book
Of ſome dead *conjurer* that would enforce nature. *Donne.*
Would never find you in your conduct ſlipping
Tho' they turn'd *conjurors* to take you tripping. *Addiſon.*

2. An impoſtor, who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loſer brings,
The *Conj'rer* knows who ſtole the things. *Prior.*

3. Ironically, a man of ſagacity, one of ſhrewd conduct. Tho' ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*, and therefore could not gueſs I put corn in that room. *Addiſon.*

I never took him for a CONJURER; that is, I always looked on him to be a ſilly empty fellow. The Scots ſay; they that burn him for a witch, loſe all the coals.

To CONN [of connan, Sax. to know] 1. To get or learn without book. 2. To give; as, I *conn* you thanks. 3. To ſtrike with the fiſt; a cant word. See To CON.

CONNA'SCENCE, or CONNA'SCENCY [of *con* and *naſcens*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being born together with another; common birth 2. The act of uniting or growing together: this ſenſe is improper. Symphyſis denotes a *connaſcence* or growing together. *Wiſeman.*

CONNA'TE [*connatus*, of *connaſcar*, to be born] born together with a perſon; as, *connate* notions.

CONNA'TURAL [*connaturale*, It. *conaturàl*, Sp. of *con* and *naturalis*, Lat.] 1. Being natural to ſeveral things; denoting a participation of the ſame nature.

How we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* duſt. *Milton.*

2. Suitable to nature.

Whatever draws me on,
Or ſympathy, or ſome *connat'ral* force. *Milton.*

3. Connected by nature, united with the being of a thing; as, *connatural* affections.

CONNATURA'LITY, or CONNA'TURALNESS [from *connatural*] a quality of being of the ſame nature with ſome other, natural inſeparability. There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and thoſe habits, and that future eſtate of the ſoul. *Hale.* Such is the *connaturalneſs* of our corruptions. *Pearſon on the creed.*

CONNAU'GHT, the moſt weſternly province of Ireland.

To CONNE'CT, *verb act.* [*connettere*, It. of *connecto*, Lat.] 1. To join, knit, tie, or faſten together. The corpuſcles that conſtitute the quickſilver will be *connected* to one another. *Boyle.* 2. To unite as a cement. A man muſt ſee the connection of each intermediate idea with thoſe it *connects. Locke.* 3. To join in a juſt ſeries of thought, or regular conſtruction of language; as, the author *connects* his arguments very clearly.

To CONNECT, *verb neut.* to cohere, to have a juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent. This is only uſed in converſation.

CONNE'CTICUT, a Britiſh colony of North America, bounded by the Maſſachuſet colony on the north-eaſt; by the Atlantic Ocean on the ſouth-eaſt; and by New York on the weſt; being about 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. This colony conſtitutes a diſtinct government, of a different form from that of New England.

CONNE'CTIVELY, *adj.* [from *connect*] in conjunction, jointly. The peoples power is great, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation to exert it. *Swift.*

To CONNE'X [*connexum*, ſup. of *connecto*, from *con*, and *necto*, Lat. to tie] to join together, to faſten to each other. To *connex* words or ſentences. *Hale.*

They fly,
By chains *connex'd. John Philips.*

CONNEX [with logicians] thoſe things are ſaid to be connex, that are joined one to another with dependance or ſequence.

CONNE'XION [Fr. *conneſſione*, It. *connexión*, Sp. of *connexio*, Lat.] 1. The act of joining things together. 2. The ſtate of being faſtened together. Joined in *connexion* ſweet. *Milton.*
The eternal and inſeparable *connexion* between virtue and happineſs. *Atterbury.* 3. Dependency of one thing upon another, juſt relation to ſomething precedent or ſubſequent, coherence. *Connexion* and chain of cauſes. *Hale.* Due *connexion* with the end deſign'd. *Blackmore.*

CONNE'XITY [*connexité*, Fr. *conneſſita*, It.] that by which one thing is joined to another.

CONNE'XIVE [from *connex*] having the force of connecting, conjunctive. The predicate and ſubject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts.*

CONNICTA'TION, Lat. a twinkling or winking with the eye.

CONNI'VANCE, or CONNI'VENCE [Fr. *conniventza*, It. of *conniventia*, Lat.] 1. The act of winking. Obſolete. 2. A feigning not to ſee, winking at a fault, a paſſing it by without puniſhment. Every vice interprets a *connivance*, an approbation. *South.*

To CONNI'VE [*conniver*, Fr. *conniveo*, Lat.] 1. To wink, to nod judiciouſly. To *connive* with either eye. *Spectator.* 2. To pretend blindneſs or ignorance; commonly with *at*. He perſuades authority to *connive at* his own vices. *Rogers.* 3. To let paſs uncenſured.

CONNIVE'NTES *Glandulæ* or *Valvulæ*, Lat. [in anatomy] are wrinkles or corrugations in the inner coat or membrane of the two large inteſtines, the jejunum and ilium.

CONNOI'SSANCE, Fr. a ſolid and critical judgment in any art or ſcience; particularly in painting, ſculpture, &c.

CONNOISSE'UR, Fr. [of *connoître*, Fr. to know] a perſon well verſed or thoroughly ſkilled in any art or ſcience; eſpecially a critic, or one who is a thorough judge or maſter in matters of painting, &c. It is often applied to a pretended critic.

Your leſſon learnt, you'll be ſecure
To get the name of *connoiſſeur. Swift.*

CO'NNOR, the capital of a county of the ſame name in the circle of Suabia, in Germany, about 20 miles north of Conſtance. Lat. 47° 50′ N. Long. 9°. 23′ E.

To CO'NNOTATE, *verb act.* [of *con*, and *noto*, to note] to imply, to betoken. God's foreſeeing does not include or *connotate* pre-determining. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION [from *connotate*] implication of ſomething beſides itſelf, inference. By reaſon of the coexiſtence of one thing with another, there ariſeth a various relation or *connotation* between them. *Hale.*

To CONNO'TE [from *con*, and *nota*, a mark] to imply, to betoken. Good *connotes* a certain ſuitableneſs of it to ſome other thing. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL [*connubialis*, Lat.] belonging to wedlock, matrimonial.

Should ſecond love a pleaſing flame inſpire,
And the chaſte queen *connubial* rites require. *Pope.*

CONNUTRI'TIOUS [in natural philoſophy] is that which becomes habitual to a perſon from his particular nouriſhment, or what breaks out into a diſeaſe in proceſs of time, which gradually had its firſt aliments from ſucking a diſtemper'd nurſe, &c.

CONOI'D [κωνοειδης, of κωνος, a cone, and ειδος, reſemblance; with geometricians] a ſolid body reſembling a cone, excepting that inſtead of a perfect circle, it has for its baſe an ellipſis or ſome other curve approaching thereto; or it is a ſolid produced by the circumvolution or turning of any ſection of a cone about its axis.

CONOID *Elliptical* [in geometry] is a ſolid figure, made from the plane of a ſemi ellipſis, turned about one of its axis.

CONOID *Parabolical* [in geometry] is a ſolid made by the turning of a parabola about its axis.

CONO'IDES [with anatomiſts] a particular gland or kernel in the brain, the ſame as conarium or glandula pinealis.

CONOI'DICAL [from *conoid*] approaching to the form of a cone.

To CONQUA'DRATE [*conquadratum*, Lat.] to bring into a ſquare, together with another.

To CONQUA'SSATE [*conquaſſatum*, ſup. of *conquaſſo*, of *con*, and *quaſſo*, to ſhake] to agitate, to ſhake. Vomits violently *conquaſſate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSA'TION [from *conquaſſate*] a ſhaking as in an earthquake; a daſhing or breaking to pieces.

CONQUASSATION [in pharmacy] the pounding of things in a mortar.

To CO'NQUER, *verb act.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquiſtare*, It. *conquiſtàr*, Sp. *conquiro*, Lat.] 1. To gain or get by force of arms.

Who *conquer'd* nature, ſhou'd preſide o'er wit. *Pope.*

2. To bring under, to overcome.

Both tugging to be victors, breaſt to breaſt,
Yet neither conqueror, nor *conquer'd. Shakeſpeare.*

3. To maſter, to ſurmount; as, to *conquer* all difficulties.

To CONQUER, *verb neut.* to get the victory.

Reſolv'd to *conquer* or to die. *Waller.*

CO'NQUERABLE [of *conquer*] that may be conquered. He will find it eaſy and *conquerable. South.*

CONQUE'RNA, a port town of Brittany, in France, 40 miles ſouth-eaſt of Breſt.

CO'NQUEROR. 1. One who has conquered or obtained the victory. The ſlave called out to the *conqueror*, remember, Sir, that you are a man. *Addiſon.* 2. A ſubduer, one who ruins countries.

Conquerors who leave behind
Nothing but ruin wherefoe'er they rove. *Milton.*

Co'nquest [*conquiſta*, It. and Sp. *conqûete*, Fr.] 1. The act of conquering, ſubjection. A perfect *conqueſt* of a country reduces all. *Davies.* 2. Victory, ſucceſs in arms. In joys of *conqueſt* he reſigns his breath. *Addiſon.* 3. The thing gained by victory.

More willingly I mention air,
This our old *conqueſt*; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton.*

Co'nquet, a port town of Brittany, in France, about eight miles weſt of Breſt.

Conrea'ta *Pellis* [old law Lat. probably of *corroyeur*, Fr. a currier] a hide or ſkin dreſt.

Consangui'neous [*conſanguineus*, Lat.] near of kin, of the ſame blood, not affined. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Consangui'nity [*conſanguinité*, Fr. *conſanguinità*, It. *conſanguinidàd*, Sp. of *conſanguinitas*, Lat.] the relation or kindred between perſons of the ſame blood, or iſſued from the ſame root; diſtinguiſhed from affinity or relation by marriage. Chriſt condeſcended to a cognation and *conſanguinity* with us. *South.*

Consangui'neous [of *conſanguineus*, Lat.] a-kin by blood.

Consarcina'tion [of *conſarcino*, Lat.] the act of patching together.

Co'ncience [Fr. *conſcienza*, It. *conſciencià*, Sp. of *conſcientia*, Lat.] 1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of our own goodneſs, or wickedneſs. When a people have no touch of *conſcience*, no ſenſe of their evil doings, tis bootleſs to think to reſtrain them. *Spenſer.* *Conſcience* ſignifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions. *Swift.* 2. A ſecret teſtimony or judgment of the ſoul, whereby it gives approbation to things it does, that are naturally good, and reproaches itſelf for thoſe that are evil. 3. Juſtice, the eſtimate of conſcience. He had, againſt right and *conſcience*, by ſhameful treachery, intruded himſelf into another man's kingdom. *Knolles.* 4. Conſciouſneſs of our own thoughts and actions.

The ſweeteſt cordial we receive at laſt,
Is *conſcience* of our virtuous actions paſt. *Denham.*

5. Real ſentiment, veracity, private thought. They did in their *conſcience* know that he was not able to ſend them any part of it. *Clarendon.* 6. Scruple, difficulty; as, to make a *conſcience* of doing any thing. 7. Ludicrouſly; reaſon, reaſonableneſs.

Canſt thou the *conſcience* lack,
To think I ſhall lack friends? *Shakeſpeare.*

A friend, as far as Conscience permits.

Fr. *Ami autant que la conſciencele permet.*
Lat. *Uſque ad aras* (to the altar) *amicus.* Aul. Gel.
Gr. Μεχριτȣ βωμȣ φιλος ειμι. Plut.

The tie of friendſhip, tho' it obliges us to ſtick at nothing that is innocent to ſerve our friends, yet is no way obligatory, where our probity and *conſcience* is at ſtake.

A guilty Conscience needs no accuſer.

For it generally betrays itſelf with ſhame, fear, or diffidence.

Lat. *Se judice nemo nocens abſolvitur.*

A ſafe Conscience makes a ſound ſleep.

The truth of this aphoriſm cannot be better illuſtrated than by a conſideration of the miſerable ſtate of thoſe who have a bad one, who are never at reſt either by day or night. Whence the Latins ſay,

Quos diri conſcia facti mens habet attonitos, & ſurdo verbere cædit.

Conscie'ntious [*conſcientieux*, Fr. *conſcienzioſo*, It.] ſcrupulous, exactly juſt, that has a good conſcience.

Conscie'ntiously [from *conſcientious*] with good conſcience. More ſtreſs laid on the ſtrictneſs of law, than *conſcientiouſly* belongs to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Conscie'ntiousness [of *conſcientious*] the ſtate of having a good conſcience, exactneſs of juſtice. A wonderful *conſciouſneſs*, if they will content themſelves with leſs profit than they can make. *Locke.*

Co'nscionable [from *conſcience*] conſcientious, equitable, reaſonable. No farther *conſcionable* than putting on the mere form of civil ſeeming. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'nscionableness [of *conſcionable*] equity, reaſonableneſs.

Co'nscionably [from *conſcionable*] reaſonably, in a manner agreeable to conſcience. A prince muſt be uſed *conſcionably*. *Taylor.*

Co'nscious [*conſcius*, Lat.] 1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; as, thinking or *conſcious* beings. 2. Knowing from memory, without any new information.

Conſcious of th' occaſion, fear'd th' event. *Dryden.*

3. Privy to, admitted to the knowledge of; with *to*.

Æneas only *conſcious to* the ſign,
Preſag'd the event. *Dryden.*

4. Bearing witneſs by conſcience to any thing. *Conſcious* to herſelf that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon.*

Co'nsciously [from *conſcious*] with a knowledge of one's own thoughts and actions. The ſame thinking thing always *conſciouſly* preſent. *Locke.*

Co'nsciousness [of *conſcious*] 1. The perception of what paſſes in a man's own mind. *Locke.* 2. Inward guiltineſs, a knowledge or ſenſe of one's own guilt or innocence. To break the peace of an honeſt mind, there muſt be ſome guilt or *conſciouſneſs*. *Pope.*

Conscri'bed [in geometry] is the ſame as circumſcribed.

Co'nscript [*conſcriptus*, from *con*, and *ſcribo*, Lat. to write] as, *patres conſcripti*, Roman ſenators, ſo called, becauſe their names were written in the regiſter or catalogue of the ſenate.

Conscri'ption [*conſcriptio*, Lat.] an inrolling ~~or regiſtring~~.

To Co'nsecrate [*conſecratum*, ſup. of *conſecro*, Lat.] 1. To dedicate inviolably to any particular purpoſe or perſon; with *to*. He ſhall *conſecrate unto* the Lord the days of his ſeparation. *Numbers.* 2. To devote, to hallow, to appropriate to ſacred uſes. A biſhop ought not to *conſecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain. *Ayliffe.* 3. To canonize.

Co'nsecrate, *part. adj.* [from the verb] devoted, dedicated. Aſſembled in that *conſecrate* place to ſing unto God. *Bacon.*

Co'nsecrater [from *conſecrate*] one that conſecrates or performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to ſacred purpoſes. The *conſecrater* of a ſacrament. *Atterbury.*

Consecra'tion. 1. A hallowing, appointing or ſetting apart to an holy uſe, a dedicating or devoting things or perſons to the ſervice of God, with certain proper ſolemnities. The *conſecration* of his God is upon his head. *Numbers.* 2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization. The Roman calendar ſwells with new *conſecrations* of ſaints. *Hale.*

Consecration *of Emperors*, took its original from the deification of Romulus, which Herodian deſcribes as follows. The emperors, who leave either ſons or deſigned ſucceſſors at their death, are conſecrated after this manner, and are ſaid to be enrolled among the number of the gods. On this occaſion the whole city maintains a public grief, mixed as it were with the ſolemnity of a feſtival. The *true body* is buried in a very ſumptuous funeral, according to the ordinary method. But they take care to have an IMAGE of the emperor made in wax, done to the life, and this they expoſe to public view, juſt at the entrance of the palace gate, on a ſtately bed of ivory, covered with rich garments of embroidered work and cloth of gold. The image lies there all pale, as if under a dangerous indiſpoſition, the whole *ſenate*, dreſſed in black, ſit the greateſt part of the day round the bed on the left hand, and the *matrons*, who either on account of their parents or huſbands are reputed noble, on the right hand. They wear no jewels, or gold, or other ornaments; but are attired in cloſe white veſts. This ceremony continues *ſeven* days together, the phyſicians being admitted every day to the bed-ſide, and declaring the patient continually to grow worſe and worſe. At laſt, when they ſuppoſe him to be dead, a ſelect company of young gentlemen of the ſenatorian order take up the bed upon their ſhoulders, and carry it through the *via ſacra*, or the holy way, into the old Forum, the place where the Roman magiſtrates are uſed to lay down their offices. On both ſides there are raiſed galleries, with ſeats one above another, one ſide being filled with boys nobly deſcended, and of the moſt eminent patrician families; the other with a like ſet of *ladies of quality*; who both together ſing hymns and *pæans* compoſed in very mournful and paſſionate airs, to the praiſe of the deceaſed. When theſe are over, they take up the bed again and carry it into the Campus Martius, where in the wideſt part of the field is erected a four-ſquare pile, intirely compoſed of large planks, in ſhape of a pavillion, and exactly regular and equal in dimenſions. This in the inſide is filled with dry chips, but without is adorned with coverlets of cloth of gold, and beautified with pictures and curious figures in ivory. Above this is placed another frame of wood, leſs, but ſet off with the like ornaments with little *portico's*. Over this is placed a third and fourth pile, each leſs than that whereon it ſtands; and ſo others, perhaps till they come to the leaſt of all, which forms the top. The figure of the ſtructure, taken all together, may be compared to thoſe watch-towers, which are to be ſeen in harbours of note, and by the fire on their top direct the courſe of ſhips into the haven. After this, hoiſting up the body into the *ſecond* frame of building, they get together a vaſt quantity of all manner of ſweet odours and perfumes, whether of fruits, herbs or gums, and place them in heaps all about it: there being no nation, city, or indeed any eminent men, who do not rival one another in paying theſe laſt preſents to their prince. When the place is quite filled with a huge pile of ſpices and drugs, the whole order of *knights* ride in a ſolemn proceſſion round the ſtructure, and imitate the motions of the Pyrrhic dance. Chariots too, in a very regular and decent manner, are drove round the pile, the drivers being cloathed in purple, and bearing the images of all the illuſtrious Romans, renowned either for their councils, or adminiſtration at home, or their memorable atchievements in war. The pomp being finiſhed, the ſucceſſor takes a torch in his hand and puts it to the pile, and at the ſame time the whole company aſſiſt in lighting it in ſeveral places; when on a ſudden the chips and drugs catching fire, the whole pile is quickly conſumed. At laſt, from the higheſt and ſmalleſt frame of wood an *eagle* is let looſe, which, aſcending with the flames towards the ſky, is ſuppoſed to carry the prince's ſoul to heaven.

Conse'ctary, *adj.* [*conſectarius*, Lat.] conſequential, following by conſequence. *Conſectary* Impieties, and concluſions ariſe. *Brown.*

Consectary, *ſubſt.* [*conſectarium*, Lat.] 1. That which follows upon the demonſtration of an argument; a conſequence drawn from a propoſition that went before. 2. An addition, inference or deduction, and is the ſame as corollary. Theſe propoſitions are *conſectaries* drawn from obſervations. *Woodward.*

Consectary [in geometry] is ſome conſequent truth which is gained from ſome demonſtration.

Consecu'tion [*conſecutio*, Lat.] 1. A train of conſequences. Some *conſecutions* are evidently found in the premiſes. *Hale.* 2. Succeſſion. A quick *conſecution* of the colours. *Newton.*

Consecu'tion *Month* [in aſtronomy] the ſpace between the conjunction of the moon with the ſun, being ſomething more than 29 days and a half.

Conse'cutive [*conſecútive*, Fr. *conſecutivo*, Sp. and It. of *conſecutivus*, Lat.] 1. Following or ſucceeding immediately one after another; it is generally ſaid of things, not of perſons. Fifty *conſecutive* years. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Conſequential. The actions of a man *conſecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

Conse'cutively [from *conſecutive*; in ſchool philoſophy] is a term uſed in oppoſition to *antecedently*, and ſometimes to *effectively* or *caſually*.

To Conse'minate [*conſeminatum*, ſup. of *conſemino*, from *con*, and *ſemen*, Lat. ſeed] to ſow divers ſeeds together.

Conse'nsion [*conſenſio*, Lat.] agreement, accord. A vital *conſenſion* of the whole body. *Bentley.*

To Conse'nt [*conſentir*, Fr. *conſentire*, It. *conſentír*, Sp. of *conſentio*, Lat.] 1. To agree, or accord. 2. To co-operate to the ſame end. 3. To yield, to give conſent, to approve or allow of; with *to*. In this we *conſent unto* you. *Geneſis.*

Consent [*conſenſus*, Lat. *conſentement*, Fr. *conſentimento*, It. *conſentimeénto*, Sp.] 1. The act of yielding or conſenting. Plenary *conſent* it was not. *K. Charles.* 2. Accord, agreement, approbation.

The fighting winds would ſtop there and admire,
Learning *conſent* and concord from his lyre. *Cowley.*

3. Coherence with, correſpondence.

Demons found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,

Whoſe power hath a true *conſent*
With planet or with element. *Milton.*

4. Tendency to one point, co-operation.

Such is the world's great harmony, that ſprings
From union, order, full *conſent* of things. *Pope.*

Silence gives CONSENT.

The Germans ſay; **Keine antwort is eine antwort.** (No anſwer is an anſwer, or conſent.) This ſaying is taken literally.

CONSENT *of Parts* [with anatomiſts] a certain agreement or ſympathy in the animal œconomy, by means whereof, when one part is immediately affected, another at a diſtance becomes affected in like manner by means of ſome fibres and nerves, which are common to them both, or communicated by other branches with one another.

CONSENT [with phyſicians] is the depending of one diſtemper upon another, as a difficulty of breathing is ſaid to proceed by conſent from a pleuriſy; and when ſo, it ceaſes immediately upon the removal of the diſeaſe on which it depends.

CONSENTA'NEOUS [*conſentaneus*, Lat.] agreeable, ſuitable with another; with *to*. Brown and Hammond uſe it.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY [of *conſentaneous*] agreeably, conſiſtently

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS [from *conſentaneous*] agreeableneſs, ſuitableneſs.

CONSE'NTIENT [*conſentiens*, Lat.] agreeing with, not differing in ſentiment. The authority due to the *conſentient* judgment and practice of the univerſal church. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

CO'NSEQUENCE [Fr. *conſequenzo*, It. *conſequéncia*, Sp. of *conſequentia*, Lat.] 1. That which follows from any cauſe or principle, concluſion, inference, collected from the agreement of other previous propoſitions; as, that does not follow as a good *conſequence*. 2. The reſult of any action or thing, event, effect of a cauſe. Shun the bitter *conſequence*. *Milton*. 3. Importance, moment, or weight. 4. Concatenation of cauſes and effects. That which firſt brought ſin into the world, muſt, by neceſſary *conſequence*, bring in ſorrow too. *South*. 5. That which produces conſequences, influence, tendency. It is of very ill *conſequence* to the ſuperſtructing of good life. *Hammond*. 6. Importance, moment or weight. The anger of Achilles was of ſuch *conſequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Addiſon*.

CONSEQUENCE [in aſtrology] is when a planet moves according to the natural ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

CONSEQUENCE [with logicians] the laſt part or propoſition of an argument oppoſed to the antecedents, being ſomewhat deduced or gathered from a preceding argument, eſpecially the laſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm.

Can ſyllogiſm ſet things right?
No, majors ſoon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly conſort join'd,
The *conſequence* limps falſe behind. *Prior*.

CO'NSEQUENT, *adj*. [Fr. *conſeguente*, It. *conſeguiénte*, Sp. of *conſequens*, Lat.] 1. Following by argumentative deduction. 2. Following as the effect from a cauſe; with *to*. The right was *conſequent to*, and built on an act perfectly perſonal. *Locke*. 3. Sometimes with *upon*. Satisfaction or diſſatisfaction *conſequent upon* a man's acting. *South*.

CONSEQUENT, *ſubſt*. 1. That which follows from previous propoſitions by rational deduction, conſequence. Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This *conſequent* were good, if only the cuſtom of the people of God is to be obſerved. *Hooker*. 2. Effect, that which follows, an acting cauſe.

CONSEQUENT *of a Ratio* [with mathematicians] is the latter of the two terms of proportion, or the term between which and the antecedent, the compariſon is made, as in the reaſon of proportion of the number 4 to 6, 6 is the conſequent with which the antecedent 4 is compared, or if the proportion were a magnitude or quantity, as B to C, C is ſaid to be the conſequent.

CONSEQUE'NTIAL [from *conſequent*] 1. Of or pertaining to conſequence, produced from the neceſſary concatenation of effects to cauſes.

We ſometimes wrangle when we ſhould debate,
A *conſequential* ill which freedom draws,
A bad effect, but from a noble cauſe. *Prior*.

2. Concluſive, having the conſequences juſtly drawn from the premiſes Arguments highly *conſequential* and concludent to my purpoſe. *Hale*.

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY [from *conſequential*] 1. With juſt deduction of conſequences. The faculty of writing *conſequentially* and expreſſing his meaning. *Addiſon*. 2. By conſequence, eventually, not immediately. This relation is ſo neceſſary that God cannot diſcharge a rational creature from it: altho' *conſequentially* indeed he may do ſo by the annihilation of ſuch creatures. *South*. 3. In a regular ſeries. Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *conſequentially* and in continued unbroken ſchemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addiſon*.

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS [of *conſequential*] the quality of following by way of conſequence, regular conſecution by way of argument or diſcourſe.

CO'NSEQUENTLY [*conſequemment*, Fr. *conſequenter*, Lat.] 1. By conſequence, neceſſarily, by the connection of effects to their cauſes. In the moſt perfect poem a perfect idea was requir'd, and *conſequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryden*. 2. In conſequence, in purſuance. There is *conſequently* upon this diſtinguiſhing principle an inward ſatisfaction or diſſatisfaction. *South*.

CO'NSEQUENTNESS [from *conſequent*] regular connection and deduction of propoſitions, conſecution of diſcourſe. The *conſequentneſs* of the whole body of the doctrine. *Digby*.

CONSE'RVABLE [*conſervabilis*, from *conſervo*, of *con*, and *ſervo*, Lat. to keep] that may be kept.

CONSE'RVANCY [*conſervans*, Lat.] courts held by the lord mayor of London for the preſervation of the fiſhery on the river Thames, are called courts of *conſervancy*.

CONSERVA'TION [Fr. *conſervazione*, It. *conſervaciòn*, Sp. of *conſervatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of keeping or preſerving, care to keep from periſhing, protection. Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit and *conſervation* of the earth and its productions, than to the diſorder and deſtruction of both. *Woodward*. 2. Preſervation from corruption. To enquire of the means of preventing or ſtaying putrefaction, for therein conſiſteth the means of *conſervation* of bodies. *Bacon*.

CONSERVA'TIVA *Medicina*, that part of phyſic that contributes to the preſerving a perſon in health, in contra-diſtinction to the pharmaceutic, which applies remedies to the diſeaſed. *Lat*.

I ſhall aſk no pardon of my reader, if taking occaſion here to obſerve, that he'll find the beſt comment on this *important* ſubject, in that excellent poem of Dr. Armſtrong's, entitled, *The art of preſerving health.*

CONSE'RVATIVE [*conſervo*, Lat.] having the power of oppoſing diminution or injury. The ſpherical figure is the moſt perfect and *conſervative* of all others. *Peacham*.

CONSERVA'TOR [*conſervateur*, Fr. *conſervatore*, It. *conſervadòr*, Sp. of *conſervator*, Lat.] a keeper or maintainer, a protector or defender; an officer eſtabliſhed for the ſecurity and preſervation of the privileges granted ſome cities, bodies, communities, &c. particularly with regard to inſpecting the ſick. For that you declare that you have many ſick, he was warned by the *conſervator* of the city, that he ſhould keep at a diſtance. *Bacon*.

CONSERVA'TOR *of the Peace*, one whoſe office is to ſee that the king's peace be kept. *Conſervators* of the peace of the two kingdoms. *Clarendon*. Single *conſervators* of their own ſpecies. *Hale*.

CONSERVATOR *of the truce and ſafe-conduct*, an officer appointed in every ſea-port, to enquire of offences committed on the main ſea, out of the liberty of the Cinque Ports, againſt the king's truce and ſafe-conduct.

CONSERVA'TOR *of the Peace* [in common law] a petty conſtable.

CONSERVATOR [in law] an umpire choſen or appointed to compoſe differences between two parties.

CONSE'RVATORY, *adj*. [of *conſervator*, Lat.] of a preſerving quality.

CONSERVATORY, *ſubſt*. [*conſervatorium*, from *conſervo*, Lat.] a place to keep or lay things up in according to their proper nature; as, a greenhouſe for plants, a pond for fiſh, a granary for corn.

To CONSE'RVE [*conſerver*, Fr. *conſervare*, It. *conſervàr*, Sp. of *conſervo*, Lat.] 1. To preſerve or keep without loſs or detriment. Nothing was loſt out of theſe ſtores, ſince the part of *conſerving* what others have gained in knowledge is eaſy. *Temple*. Able to *conſerve* their properties unchanged. *Newton*. 2. To candy or pickle fruits.

CONSERVE [Fr. *conſerva*, It. in confectionary] 1. A ſort of compoſition made of ſugar, and the paſte of flowers or herbs, till they harden and candy, ſo that it may be kept ſeveral years. Candied *conſerves* made of ſugar and lemons. *Bacon*. 2. A conſervatory; an unuſual ſenſe. Set the pots of tuberoſes into your *conſerve*. *Evelyn*.

CONSE'RVER [from *conſerve*] 1. A layer up, he that preſerves things from loſs or dimunition. Induſtrious collector and *conſerver* of choice pieces in that kind. *Hayward*. 2. A preparer of conſerves.

CONSE'SSION [*conſeſſio*, Lat.] a ſitting together, as a judge, &c.

CONSE'SSOR, Lat. one that ſits with others.

To CONSI'DER, *verb act*. [*conſiderer*, Fr. *conſiderare*, It. *conſideràr* Sp. and Port. of *conſidero*, Lat.] 1. To mind, to think of with care to examine, to ſift. At our more *conſider'd* time we'll read. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To take into the view, not to omit in the examination. It ſeems neceſſary, in the choice of perſons for greater employments, to *conſider* their bodies as well as their minds. *Temple*. 3. A kind of interjection, whereby attention is ſummoned.

Conſider,
Thy life hath yet been private. *Milton*.

4. To requite, to reward one for his trouble; as, to *conſider* ſervices done to one. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. To regard, to have a reſpect for.

To CONSIDER, *verb neut*. 1. To meditate upon maturely, not to judge raſhly. None *conſidereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor underſtanding. *Iſaiah* 2. To deliberate, to work in the mind; with *of*. Widow, we will *conſider of* thy ſuit. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To doubt, to heſitate.

Many maz'd *conſiderings* did throng,
And preſs in with this caution. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. Not to deſpiſe. Let us *conſider* one another to provoke unto love. *Hebrews*.

CONSI'DERABLE, [Fr. and Sp. *conſiderabile*, It.] 1. Remarkable, worthy of conſideration, of regard. Eternity is infinitely the moſt *conſiderable* duration. *Tillotſon*. 2. Deſerving notice, reſpectable, being above neglect. Men *conſiderable* in all worthy profeſſions. *Sprat*. I am ſo *conſiderable* a man, that I cannot have leſs than forty ſhillings a year. *Addiſon*. 3. Important, valuable. Maſters of as *conſiderable* eſtates, as thoſe who have the greateſt portions of land. *Addiſon*. 4. More than a little; it has a middle ſignification between little and great. Many had brought in very *conſiderable* ſums of money. *Clarendon*.

CONSI'DERABLENESS [of *conſiderable*] the ſtate of deſerving notice; importance, dignity, deſert. We muſt not always meaſure the *conſiderableneſs* of things by their moſt obvious uſefulneſs. *Boyle*.

CONSI'DERABLY [from *conſiderable*] 1. In a degree deſerving notice, though not the higheſt.

Europe ſtill *conſiderably* gains,
Both by their good example and their pains. *Roſcommon*.

2. With importance. Serving you more *conſiderably* than I have yet been able to do. *Pope*.

CONSI'DERANCE [from *conſider*] reflection, ſober thought. After this cold *conſid'rance* ſentence me. *Shakeſpeare*.

CONSI'DERATE [*conſideratus*, Lat.] 1. Wiſe, circumſpect, adviſed, diſcreet, ſerious, not negligent. Æneas is patient, *conſiderate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden*. 2. Regardful, having reſpect to; with *of*. Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be preſumed more *conſiderate of* praiſe. *Decay of Piety*. 3. Moderate, not rigorous. A ſenſe much uſed in converſation.

CONSI'DERATELY [from *conſiderate*] wiſely, circumſpectly, coolly. Circumſtances ſway an ordinary judgment of a wiſe man, not fully and *conſiderately* pondering the matter. *Bacon*.

CONSI'DERATENESS [from *conſiderate*] deliberation, conſiderate temper.

CONSI'DERATION [Fr. *conſiderazione*, It. *conſideraciòn*, Sp. of *conſideratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of conſidering or a bethinking one's ſelf, mental view; as, when a thing comes in *conſideration*. 2. Mature thought, ſerious deliberation. Let us think with *conſideration*. *Sidney*.

3. Contemplation, meditation on any ſubject. The love you bear to Mopſa, hath brought you to the *conſideration* of her virtues. *Sidney.* 4. Importance, worthy of regard. Lucan is the only author of *conſideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the uſe of the Dauphin. *Addiſon.* 5. A forcible reaſon, reſpect, regard, motive, influence, ground of conduct. Made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated *conſiderations. Clarendon.* 6. Reaſon, ground of concluding. Moved with ſuch *conſiderations* as have been before ſet down. *Hooker.* 7. A requital, equivalent, compenſation; as, to do a thing upon a good or valuable *conſideration.*

Consideration [in a legal ſenſe] is the material cauſe of a bargain, or *quid pro quo* contract either expreſſed or implied, without which it would not be effectual or binding; expreſs'd, as when a man bargains to give a certain ſum of money for any thing; or elſe implied, as when the law enforces a conſideration, upon any man who coming into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himſelf and his horſe, without bargaining with the hoſt, if he diſcharge not the houſe, the hoſt may ſtay his horſe. *Cowel.*

Consi′derer [from *conſider*] one who conſiders or reflects. A deep *conſiderer. Government of the Tongue.*

To **Consi′gn**, *verb act.* [*conſigner*, Fr. *conſignare*, It. *conſinàr*, Sp. *conſignar*, Port. of *conſigno*, Lat.] 1. To make over any thing with the right to it, in a formal manner, to deliver into other hands; ſometimes with *to*, ſometimes *over to*. Men by free gift *conſign over* a place *to* divine worſhip. *South.* 2. To appropriate, to quit for a certain purpoſe. The French commander *conſigned* it to the uſe for which it was intended. *Dryden.* 3. To commit, to entruſt. The four evangeliſts *conſigned to* writing that hiſtory. *Addiſon.*

To **Consign** [in traffic] goods are ſaid to be conſigned to the correſpondent or factor, which are ſent over to him by the merchant or employer, or *e contra.*

To **Consign**, *verb neut.* 1. To yield, to reſign; a ſenſe now obſolete.

All lovers muſt
Conſign to thee, and come to duſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſign, to conſent to; alſo obſolete. A maid yet roſed over with the virgin crimſon of modeſty; it were, my lord, a hard condition for a maid to *conſign* to. *Shakeſpeare.*

Consigna′tion [Fr. *conſegnazione*, It. *conſignacìon*, Sp. of *conſignatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſigning. We may look upon the tradition of the holy ſacramental ſymbols as a direct *conſignation* of pardon. *Taylor.* 2. The act of conſigning or making over a thing to another. Deſpair is a cetain *conſignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor.*

Consignation, or **Consignment** [in a legal ſenſe] is the putting a ſum of money, &c. into ſure hands, until the deciſion of a controverſy or law-ſuit, that hinders the delivery of the ſaid truſt to the proper owner.

Consi′gnment [from *conſign*] 1. The act of conſigning. 2. The writing ſealed, by which any thing is conſigned.

Consi′gnature [*conſignatura*, Lat.] a ſealing together.

Consignifica′tion, a ſignifying by tokens, or with ſome other thing. *Lat.*

Consigni′ficative, that is of the ſame ſignification with another.

Consi′milar [of *con* and *ſimilis*, Lat.] alike or agreeing, having a common reſemblance.

Consimi′lity [*conſimilitas*, Lat.] common likeneſs or reſemblance.

To **Consi′st** [*conſiſter*, Fr. *conſiſtere*, It. *conſiſtir*, Sp. of *conſiſto*, Lat.] 1. To be made up of, to be compoſed; with *of*. The land would *conſiſt of* plains. *Burnet.* 2. Not to oppoſe or contradict; generally having *with*. Neceſſity and election cannot *conſiſt* together. *Bramhall.*

Health *conſiſts with* temperance alone. *Pope.*

3. To ſubſiſt, not to periſh. By him all things *conſiſt. Coloſſians.* 4. To continue fixed, not to be diſſipated. Flame doth not mingle with flame, but only remaineth contiguous, as it cometh to paſs betwixt *conſiſting* bodies. *Bacon.* 5. To be comprized or contained in any thing. A great beauty of letters does often *conſiſt* in little paſſages of private converſation. *Walſh.*

Consi′stence, or **Consi′stency** [Fr. *conſiſtenza*, It. *conſiſténcia*, Sp. of *conſiſtentia*, low Lat.] 1. The manner of being, ſtate with reſpect to material exiſtence. Water divided, maketh many circles, till it reſtore itſelf to the natural *conſiſtence. Bacon.* 2. The degree of thickneſs, or rarity of liquid things. Juices boiled into the *conſiſtence* of a ſyrup. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Subſtance, form, make. His friendſhip is of a noble make, and a laſting *conſiſtency. South.* 4. Agreement or relation with itſelf, or with any thing elſe, uniformity. That *conſiſtency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly purſues thoſe meaſures which appear the moſt juſt. *Addiſon.* 5. A ſtate of reſt, in which things capable of growth or decreaſe continue for ſome time at a ſtand; as, the growth, *conſiſtence*, and return of a tree. *Chambers.*

Consistence [in phyſic] is that ſtate of a body, wherein its component particles are ſo connected among themſelves, ſo as not to ſeparate or recede from each other.

Consi′stent [*conſiſtens*, Lat.] 1. Suitable or agreeable to, not contradictory or oppoſite; generally having *with*. Their politics others do not think *conſiſtent with* honour to practice. *Addiſon.* 2. Not fluid, having a conſiſtence.

Consistent *Bodies* [in philoſophy] are ſolid and firm bodies, in oppoſition to thoſe that are fluid; or ſuch bodies as will preſerve their form, without being confined by any boundary, and has no degree of fluxity or fluidity. The ſand within the ſhell becoming ſolid and *conſiſtent. Woodward.*

Consi′stently [from *conſiſtent*] without contradiction, with congruity; generally having *with*. The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet deſcribes them *conſiſtently with* it. *Broome.*

Consi′stentness, or **Consi′stency** [of *conſiſtence*, Fr. *conſiſtentia*, Lat.] agreeableneſs. See **Consistence**.

Consisto′rial [Fr. *conſiſtoriale*, It. *conſiſtorial*, Sp.] of or pertaining to a conſiſtory, or eccleſiaſtical court. An official or chancellor has the ſame *conſiſtorial* audience with the biſhop himſelf. *Ayliffe.*

Co′nsistory [*conſiſtoire*, Fr. *conſiſtoro*, It. *conſiſtório*, Sp. *conſiſtorium*, Lat.] 1. A ſolemn meeting of the pope and cardinals. The whole *conſiſtory* of Rome. *Shakeſpeare.* The pope and the whole *conſiſtory. Atterbury.* 2. An aſſembly of the miniſters, &c. of the reformed church in France. 3. The court chriſtian or ſpiritual court, formerly held in the nave of the cathedral church, or ſome chapel or iſle belonging to it, in which the biſhop had preſided, and had ſome of his clergy for his aſſiſtants. For every miniſter, there ſhould be two of the people to ſit and give voice in the eccleſiaſtical *conſiſtory. Hooker.* 4. Any ſolemn aſſembly.

To council ſummons all his mighty peers,
Within thick clouds and dark tenfold involv'd,
A gloomy *conſiſtory.* *Milson.*

5. Place of reſidence. My other ſelf, my counſel's *conſiſtory*, my oracle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Consistory [in law] the tribunal or place of juſtice in the ſpiritual court, belonging to the archbiſhop or biſhops.

To **Conso′ciate**, *verb act.* [of *conſocio*, from *con*, and *ſocius*, Lat. a companion] 1. To unite or join either perſons or things, to join in mutual ſociety. The beſt outward ſhapes are the likelieſt to be *conſociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton.* 2. To cement, to hold things together. A ſupernatural principle to unite and *conſociate* the parts of the chaos. *Burnet.*

To **Consociate**, *verb neut.* to coaleſce, to be united. They might be ſeparated again without ever *conſociating* into the huge condenſe bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

Conso′ciate, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] an accomplice, a partner. Partridge and Stanhope were condemn'd as *conſociates* in the conſpiracy of Somerſet. *Hayward.*

Conso′ciated, *particip.* [*conſociatus*, Lat.] joined in mutual ſociety.

Consocia′tion [from *conſociate*] 1. Alliance. A *conſociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds. *Ben Johnſon.* 2. Union, companionſhip. Long and various *conſociation* with a prince. *Wotton.*

Conso′lable [*conſolabilis*, Lat.] that may be comforted.

Co′nsolableness [of *conſolabilis*, Lat.] capableneſs of being comforted.

To **Co′nsolate** [*conſolor*, Lat.] to comfort, to eaſe in miſery. Shakeſpeare and Brown uſe it.

Consola′tion [Fr. *conſolazione*, It. *conſolacìon*, Sp. of *conſolatio*, Lat.] comfort, eaſe of griefs or miſery, ſuch alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

Againſt ſuch cruelties
With inward *conſolations* recompens'd. *Milton.*

Consolation [with rhetoricians] one of the places whereby the orator endeavours to temper and aſſuage the grief or concern of another.

Consola′tor, Lat. a comforter.

Consola′toriness [from *conſolatory*] aptneſs to give comfort.

Conso′latory, *adj.* [*conſolatoire*, Fr. *conſolatorius*, Lat.] of a conſolating or comforting nature or quality.

Consolatory, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] a ſpeech or writing that contains topics of conſolation.

Conſolatories writ
With ſtudied argument and much perſuaſion ſought,
Lenient of grief. *Milton.*

Conso′le [in architecture] an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, a ſort of bracket or ſhoulder-piece, having a projecture, and ſerving to ſupport a cornice and bear up figures, buſts, and vaſes.

To **Conso′le**, *verb act.* [*conſolor*, Lat.] to comfort, to free from the ſenſe of miſery or grief.

Others the ſyren ſiſters compaſs round,
And empty heads *conſole* with empty ſound. *Pope.*

Conso′ler [from *conſole*] one that conſoles or gives comfort. Pride once more appears as the great *conſoler* of the miſeries of man. *Comment on Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

Conso′lida, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb conſound or comfrey.

Conso′lidants [*conſolidantia*, Lat.] conſolidating remedies, *i. e.* ſuch as cleanſe and cloſe up wounds, producing new fleſh.

To **Conso′lidate**, *verb act.* [*conſolider*, Fr. *conſolidare*, It. *conſolidàr*, Sp. of *conſolidatum*, from *con*, and *ſolidus*, Lat. firm] to make whole, to cloſe up, to unite ſtrongly, or join together into a ſolid maſs. He ſtretched or he fixed and *conſolidated* the earth above the water. *Burnet.* 2. To unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To **Consolidate**, *verb neut.* [with ſurgeons] a term uſed concerning broken bones, or wounds; as, the parts begin to *conſolidate*, *i. e.* to join together in one piece, as they were before the fracture, or the ſolution of the continuity.

Consolida′tion [Fr. *conſolidazione*, It. of *conſolidatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of uniting or making into a ſolid maſs. The *conſolidation* of marble. *Woodward.* 2. An uniting or hardening of broken bones, or the cloſing the lips of wounds. 3. The tacking of one bill in parliament to another.

Consolidation [in the civil law] is unity of poſſeſſion, *i. e.* the joining or uniting the poſſeſſion, occupancy or profits of certain lands with the property.

Consolidation [in common law] is a joining two benefices or ſpiritual livings into one.

Conso′lidatives [with ſurgeons] healing medicines to cloſe up a wound.

Conso′lidature [*conſolidatura*, Lat.] a conſolidation.

Co′nsonance, or **Co′nsonancy** [Fr. *conſonanza*, It. *conſonància*, Sp. of *conſonans*, *conſonantia*, Lat] 1. Conformity, agreeableneſs or ſuitableneſs. Such deciſions held *conſonancy* and congruity with reſolutions of former times. *Hale.* 2. Agreement, friendſhip. A ſenſe now obſolete. Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowſhip, by the *conſonancy* of our youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Consonance [in muſic] accord of ſounds, the agreement of two ſounds, the one *grave* and the other *acute*, compoſed in ſuch a proportion of each, as ſhall be agreeable to the ear. The two principal *conſonances* that muſt raviſh the ear, are the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*

Consonance [of words] is when two words ſound much alike at the end, chiming or rhiming.

CO'NSONANT, *adj.* [*conſonante*, It. and Sp. of *conſonans*, Lat.] agreeable, conformable; having *with* or *to*. *Conſonant unto* reaſon. *Hooker.* *Conſonant with* natural equity. *Decay of Piety.*

CONSONANT, *ſubſt.* [*conſonans*, Lat. with grammarians] a letter which produces no ſound alone, or but imperfectly, without ſome vowel. A greater mixture of vowels or *conſonants*. *Pope.*

CONSONANT, It. ſignifies an agreeable interval in muſic.

CONSO'NANTLY [from *conſonant*] agreeable, conſiſtently; with *to*. Formed according to that mind which frames things *conſonant to* their reſpective natures. *Glanville.*

CO'NSONANTNESS [from *conſonant*] conformity, agreeableneſs to or with.

CO'NSONOUS [*conſonus*, Lat.] 1. Of the ſame tune or ſound, agreeing in ſound. 2. Agreeable.

To CONSOPIA'TE [*conſopio*, Lat.] to caſt into a deep ſleep.

CONSOPIA'TION [from *conſopiate*] the act of laying to ſleep. A total abſtinence from intemperance is no more philoſophy than a total *conſopiation* of the ſenſes is repoſe. *Digby to Pope.*

To CONSO'RT [of *conſort*, Fr. or of *con* and *ſortiri*, Lat.] to keep company, to have ſociety with.

CO'NSORT, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *conſorte*, It. and Sp. of *conſors*, Lat. It was anciently accented on the latter ſyllable, but now on the former] 1. A companion, fellow or aſſociate; a partaker of the ſame condition; generally a partner of the bed, either man or wife, but eſpecially the latter.

Well pleas'd to want a *conſort* of his bed. *Dryden.*
Th' imperial *conſort* of the crown of ſpades. *Pope.*

2. An aſſembly, a conſultation.

In one *conſort* there ſat
Cruel revenge and rancorous deſpite. *Spenſer.*

3. Concurrence, union. Take it ſingly, and it carries an air of lenity, but in *conſort* with the reſt, a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

CONSORT, or rather CONCE'RT [*concert*, Fr. *concerto*, It. *concierto*, Sp. in muſic] a piece that conſiſts of three or more parts, a ſymphony, a number of inſtruments playing together. A *conſort* of muſic. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

To CONSO'RT, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to unite with, to keep company with. It has *with* following it, and is accented on the latter ſyllable. Which of the Grecian chiefs *conſorts with* thee? *Dryden.*

To CONSORT, *verb act.* 1. To join, to marry. *Conſorted* Eve. *Milton.* He begins to *conſort* himſelf with men. *Locke.* 2. To accompany.

I'll meet with you upon the mart,
And afterward *conſort* you till bed-time. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSO'RTABLE [from *conſort*] to be compared or ranked with, ſuitable; having *to.* He was *conſortable to* Charles Brandon under Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION [*conſortio*, Lat.] a fellowſhip, aſſociation, ſociety, *&c.*

CO'NSOUND, the herb comfrey.

CONSPE'CTABLE [*conſpectus*, Lat] eaſy to be ſeen.

CONSPECTU'ITY [*conſpectus*, Lat.] view, ſenſe of ſeeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to Shakeſpeare, and perhaps corrupt. *Johnſon.* What harm can your biſſon *conſpectuities* glean out of this character. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSPE'RSION [*conſperſio*, Lat.] the act of ſprinking about.

CONSPI'CABLE [*conſpicabilis*, Lat.] evident, that may eaſily be ſeen.

CONSPICU'ITY, or CONSPI'CUOUSNESS [from *conſpicuous* or *conſpicuitas*, Lat.] 1. Plainneſs or eaſineſs to be ſeen, brightneſs. If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *conſpicuity* with noon. *Glanville.* They appear well proportioned fabricks, but in that twilight which is requiſite to their *conſpicuouſneſs*. *Boyle.* 2. Eminence, fame. Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conſpicuouſneſs*. *Boyle.*

CONSPI'CUOUS [*conſpicuo*, It. and Sp. *conſpicuus*, Lat.] 1. Clear, manifeſt, eaſy to be ſeen even at a diſtance. Or come I leſs *conſpicuous*. *Milton.* 2. Famous, diſtinguiſhed, eminent. He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought moſt *conſpicuous* in them. *Dryden.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY [from *conſpicuous*] 1. Clearly, manifeſtly, eaſily to be ſeen or perceiv'd. Methods preſerved *conſpicuouſly* and entirely diſtinct. *Watts.* 2. Eminently, remarkably.

CONSPI'RACY, or CONSPIRA'TION [*conſpiration*, Fr. *conſpirazione*, It. *conſpiraciòn*, Sp. of *conſpiratio*, Lat.] 1. A combination, a ſecret conſultation, a plot, an agreement of parties to commit ſome crime; as, a concerted treaſon.

That foul *conſpiracy*
Of the beaſt Caliban, and his confed'rates,
Againſt my life. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A concurrence, a general tendency of many cauſes to a ſingle event. When the time now came that miſery was ripe for him, there was a *conſpiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occaſions to lead him into it. *Sidney.*

CONSPIRACY [in common law] is univerſally taken in the worſt ſenſe, and ſignifies an agreement of perſons binding themſelves by covenant, oath, or otherwiſe, that every one of them ſhall aſſiſt the other maliciouſly to indite or cauſe ſome perſon to be indicted of felony, *&c.* *Cowel.*

CONSPI'RANT [*conſpirans*, Lat.] conſpiring, engaged in a plot.

Thou art a traitor,
Conſpirant againſt this high illuſtrious prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSPIRA'TION [*conſpiratio*, Lat.] a plot. See CONSPIRACY.

CONSPIRATIO'NE [in law] a writ that lies againſt conſpirators.

CONSPI'RATOR, or CONSPI'RER [*conſpirateur*, Fr. *conſpiratore*, It. *conſpiradór*, Sp. of *conſpirator*, Lat. or from *conſpire*] a plotter, one who has conſpired for ſome ill deſign, or that has had a hand in a plot.

Thou manifeſt *conſpirator!*
Thou that contriv'ſt to murder our dread lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONSPI'RE [*conſpirer*, Fr. *conſpiràr*, Sp. *conſpirare*, It. *conſpiro*, Lat.] 1. To ſuit or agree together; as, every thing *conſpires* to the tyrant's ruin. 2. To complot or bandy together; to concert a crime, to hatch ſecret treaſon.

The preſs, the pulpit, and the ſtage,
Conſpire to cenſure and expoſe our age. *Roſcommon.*

CONSPI'RER. See CONSPIRATOR.

CONSPI'RING *Powers* [in mechanics] are all ſuch as act in direction not oppoſite to one another.

CONSPURCA'TION [*conſpurco*, Lat.] the act of defiling or polluting.

CO'NSTABLE [*conétable*, Fr. *coneſtabile*, It. *condeſtable*, Sp. *comes ſtabuli*, Lat. Verſtegan ſuppoſes it to be derived of cyning, Sax. a king, and *ſtable*, *q. d.* king of the ſtable, or maſter of the horſe, or, as others, of coning and *ſtable*, *q. d.* the prop of the king; conſtabel, and conſtapel, in the modern northern tongues, ſignify a gunner] a title which anciently belonged to the lords of certain manors; after that high-conſtables of hundreds were appointed, and under thoſe, conſtables of every pariſh.

Lord High CONSTABLE *of England*, an officer who anciently was of ſo great power, that it was thought too great for any ſubject; his juriſdiction was the ſame with that of the earl marſhal, and took place of him as chief judge in the marſhal's court. *Conſtable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long diſuſed in England, but lately ſubſiſting in France, where the conſtable commanded the marſhals, and was the firſt officer of the army. The function of the *conſtable* of England conſiſted in the care of the common peace of the land, in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the conſtable and marſhal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry of arms within it. The firſt conſtable of England was created by the conqueror, and the office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of Henry VIII, when it was laid aſide. From theſe mighty magiſtrates are derived the inferior conſtables of hundreds and franchiſes, two being ordained in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be choſen in every hundred for the conſervation of the peace, and the view of armour; theſe are now called high conſtables, becauſe, thro' continuance of time and increaſe of people and offences, others of like nature, but inferior authority, have been created in each town, called petty conſtables. Beſides theſe, we have conſtables denominated from particular places, as conſtable of the Tower, of Dover caſtle, of the caſtle of Carnarvon; but theſe are properly caſtellani or governors of caſtles. *Cowel.* *Chambers.*

CONSTABLE *of the Tower of London*, an officer who has the government of that fortreſs.

To outrun the CONSTABLE [perhaps from *conte ſtable*, Fr. the ſettled, firm and ſtated account. *Johnſon*] to ſpend more than one's income. A low phraſe.

CO'NSTABLESHIP [of *conſtable*] the office, *&c.* of a conſtable. This keeperſhip is annexed to the *conſtableſhip* of the caſtle. *Carew.*

CO'NSTANCE, a city of Swabia, in Germany, ſituated on the northern ſhore of a lake to which it gives name. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is a prince of the German empire. Lat. 47° 37′ N. Long. 9° 12′ E.

CO'NSTANCY [*conſtantia*, Lat. *conſtance*, Fr. *coſtanza*, It. *conſtancia*, Sp. and Port.] 1. Firmneſs, reſolution, perſeverance, ſtedfaſtneſs.

In a ſmall iſle, amidſt the wideſt ſeas,
Triumphant *conſtancy* has fix'd her ſeat;
In vain the ſyrens ſing, the tempeſts beat. *Prior.*

2. Immutability, unalterable continuance. The *conſtancy* of one law, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker.* 3. Conſiſtency, unvaried ſtate. *Conſtancy* in ſuch a variety. *Ray.* 4. Laſting affection or friendſhip. *Conſtancy* is ſuch a ſtability and firmneſs of friendſhip, as overlooks leſſer failures of kindneſs, and yet ſtill retains the ſame habitual good-will. *South.* 5. Certainty, reality.

All the ſtory of the night told o'er,
More witneſſeth than fancy's images,
And grows to ſomewhat of great *conſtancy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSTANCY, was repreſented by the ancients, as a woman of a ſteady, fixed countenance, embracing with her left arm a column, to ſhew her ſtedfaſt reſolution is not to be moved, and holding in her right hand a naked ſword over a fire of an altar, to denote that neither fire nor ſword can terrify a courage armed with conſtancy, or perhaps alluding to the like action of Mutius Scœvola.

Or, as a woman clothed in a robe of azure, embroidered with ſtars of gold, to ſignify her being fixed as the firmament, and ſtopping the career of a bull which ſhe holds by his horns.

CO'NSTANT [Fr. *coſtante*, It. *conſtante*, Sp. of *conſtans*, Lat.] 1. Reſolute, continuing in one's purpoſe immoveably.

Nothing in the world
Could turn ſo much the conſtitution
Of any *conſtant* man. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Unvaried, durable, or laſting. 3. Certain or ſure, ſteady, not various.

Still cheerful, ever *conſtant* to his call. *Dryden.*

4. Firm, not fluid. You may turn two fluid liquors into a *conſtant* body. *Boyle.* 5. Free from change of affection. Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *conſtant* friends. *Sidney.*

CO'NSTANTLY [from *conſtant*] 1. Steadily, readily. 2. Continually; as, to do any thing *conſtantly*.

CONSTA'NTINA, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa. Lat. 35° 30′ N. Long. 7° E.

CONSTANTINO'PLE, the metropolis of the Turkiſh empire, called by the Turks Stamboul, and by many Europeans the Porte, being one of the beſt harbours in Europe. It is built on the weſtern ſhore of the Boſphorus, in the form of a triangle; the ſeraglio, or palace, occupying that angle which runs out between the Propontis and the harbour; the gardens extend to the water-ſide. Lat. 41° 30′ N. Long. 23° 15′ E. It is ſituated like Rome, on *ſeven* hills; but which are all *connected* from behind; not (as in Rome) abſolutely *detach'd* from one another; and on the higheſt ridge or ſummit ſtands the Grand Seignor's palace, commanding that moſt delicious and extenſive proſpect, both of ſea and land, which Gillius has ſo well deſcribed in his Topographia Conſtantinopoleos. This city, which was the reſidence of the Greek emperors, was *twice* beſieged by the Arabians [or Saracens] during the chaliphate of the houſe of *Ohmiah*, A. C. 672 and 717, but without ſucceſs. Haroun Raſhid, the fourth caliph of the houſe of Abbas, after having ravaged Natolia, threatened it with a freſh ſiege, A. C. 780, but the empreſs Irene warded off the ſtorm by rich preſents, and the promiſe of an annual tribute. It came under the power of the Franks, A. C. 1204; but was retaken from them by Michael Palæologus, A. C. 1262, and was thenceforward poſſeſſed by the Greeks; till the reign of ſultan Mahomet the ſecond, who beſieg'd it both by ſea and land, and took it A. C. 1453. I ſhall only add, that in this ſhort detail, we have (as Sir Iſaac Newton obſerves) a moſt *punctual fulfilment* of that ancient *prediction*, Daniel, c. xi. v. 40, *viz.* that a *ſouthern* people ſhould greatly *annoy*; but a *northern* power ſhould *overthrow* this Grecian ſtate. See Abbasides, Seljucidæ, and Ottoman.

Co'nstat [in law] a certificate taken out of the Exchequer court, of what is there upon record, relating to any matter in queſtion; alſo an exemplification or copy of the inrollment of letters patent. *Lat.*

To Conste'llate, *verb neut.* [*conſtellatus*, Lat. from *con*, and *ſtella*, a ſtar] to ſhine with one general light. The ſeveral things which moſt engage our affections, ſhine forth and *conſtellate* in God. *Boyle.*

To Constela'te, *verb act.* to form into a conſtellation, to unite in one ſplendor. Theſe ſcattered perfections directed among the ſeveral of inferior natures, were ſum'd up and *conſtellated* in ours. *Glanville.*

Constella'tion [Fr. *coſtellatione*, It. *conſtellacion*, Sp. of *conſtellatio*, Lat.] 1. In aſtronomy, a cluſter of ſtars, imagined to repreſent the form of ſome animal, *&c.* and called by its name.

A *conſtellation* is but one
Tho' 'tis a train of ſtars. *Dryden.*

2. An aſſemblage of ſplendors or excellencies. The condition is a *conſtellation* or conjuncture of faith, hope, charity, ſelf-denial, repentance. *Hammond.*

To Co'nster. See To Construe.

Conste'rnated [*conſternatus*, Lat.] put into ſudden fear.

Consterna'tion [Fr. *conſternazione*, It. *conſternacion*, Sp. of *conſternatio*, Lat.] amazement, aſtoniſhment, by reaſon of ſome ſudden ſurprize or wonder. They find the ſame *Conſternation* upon themſelves that Jacob did at Bethel. *South.*

To Co'nstipate [*conſtiper*, Fr. *coſtipare*, It. *conſtipatum*, ſup. of *conſtipo*, Lat.] 1. To thicken or make more compact. Of cold the property is to condenſe and *conſtipate*. *Bacon.* 2. To cram or ram cloſe, to ſtop by filling up the paſſages. Not probable that any aliment ſhould have the quality of entirely *conſtipating* or ſhutting up the capillary veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

To Constipate [with phyſicians] to bind the belly or make coſtive.

Constipa'tion [Fr. *conſtipazione*, It] 1. The act of crowding or thruſting cloſe together. The detention of the ſpirits, and *conſtipation* of the tangible parts. *Bacon.* 2. Stoppage, obſtruction thro' fulneſs. A *conſtipation* of the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

Constipation [with philoſophers] is when the parts of a natural body are more cloſely united than they were before.

Consti'tuence [of *conſtituens*, Lat.] that of which a thing is compoſed.

Consti'tuent, *adj.* [*conſtituens*, Lat.] that which conſtitutes or makes up any thing what it is, eſſential, elemenal. Body, ſoul, and reaſon. are the three parts neceſſarily *conſtituent* of a man. *Dryden.*

Constituent, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. The perſon or thing which ſettles or conſtitutes a thing in its peculiar ſtate. Their origination requires a higher *conſtituent* than chance. *Hale.* 2. That which is neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of any thing. The lymph in the meſentery is a neceſſary *conſtituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot.* 3. He that deputes another in his room; as, the people are the *conſtituents* of the members of parliament.

To Co'nstitute [*conſtituer*, Fr. *conſtituire*, It. *conſtituyr*, Sp. of *conſtitutum*, ſup. of *conſtituo*, from *con*, and *ſtatuo*, Lat. to appoint, to give formal exiſtence to] to appoint another to an office in one's room.

Constitu'tion [*conſtitucion*, Sp. of *conſtitutio*, Lat.] 1. The act of conſtituting, enacting, deputing, or producing. 2. The temper of the body, natural diſpoſition, with reſpect to health or diſeaſe. Healthful *conſtitution*. *Dryden.* Native *conſtitutions*. *Temple.* 3. Corporeal frame. Effects of this oily *conſtitution*. *Arbuthnot.* 4. The temperament, or that diſpoſition of the whole ariſing from the quality and proportion of its parts. 5. The ſtate of being particular, texture of parts, natural qualities. This is more beneficial to us than any other *conſtitution*. *Bentley.* 6. Temper of mind. The *conſtitution* of a dull head. *Sidney.* With leſs paſſion this was expected from his *conſtitution*. *Clarendon.* 7. A particular ordinance or decree. 8. Inſtitution, eſtabliſhment, uſage. *Conſtitution*, properly ſpeaking, in the ſenſe of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by ſome king or emperor; yet the canoniſts, by adding the word ſacred, make it to ſignify the ſame as an eccleſiaſtical canon. *Ayliffe.* 9. Eſtabliſhed laws of a kingdom.

Apoſtolical Constitutions, are a collection of regulations attributed to the apoſtles, and ſuppoſed to have been collected by St. Clement, their cotemporary and firſt biſhop in Rome of that name. William Whiſton (building on the foundation which Bovius and Turrianus had already laid) tugg'd hard to prove the *divine authority* of the conſtitutions; but which claim archbiſhop Uſher, and, after him, Robert Turner, have, I think, abundantly refuted. However, they contain (paſt all diſpute) ſome *valuable remains* of *antiquity*; I hope therefore my readers will excuſe me, ſhould I employ a few thoughts upon them. Hippolytus (who was biſhop of Portus, near Rome, according to a manuſcript fragment amongſt Doctor Grabe's papers) is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the *collector* of the conſtitutions, eſpecially thoſe of the *eighth* book. "For (ſays Turner) upon his marble monument, dug up at Rome, was found a catalogue of his writings; and, amongſt the reſt, one called "*The apoſtolic tradition concerning ſpiritual gifts*," which is the title of the two firſt chapters of the eighth book of the conſtitutions. Beſides, in the *Bodleian* library, amongſt the *Baroceian* books, there are two manuſcripts which expreſsly aſcribe a *great* part of the eighth book to Hippolytus. In one of theſe, after the canons of ſeveral councils, follows the διδασκαλια, *&c. i. e.* the *doctrine of the holy apoſtles concerning ſpiritual gifts*, which makes up the two firſt chapters [of the eighth book of the conſtitutions] then comes the διαταξεις, *&c.* i. e. *the appointments of the ſame holy apoſtles concerning ordinations*, by Hippolytus; which make up the 4th, 5th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21ſt, 22d, and ſo on to the 31ſt chapter incluſive." *Turner's Diſcourſe*, p. 287, *&c.* From all which he makes this inference; "That Hippolytus had a hand in collecting the conſtitutions"; and, upon the whole, concludes, "that the eight books of the conſtitutions ſeem to have been made out of ſeveral *doctrines*, *conſtitutions*, *canons*, *travels*, and *traditions*, aſcribed to the apoſtles; and out of ſome of the ancient *liturgies*, and the diſcipline and practice of the *Greek* church". — So far right enough. — He adds, "*adulterated*".—And this alſo is, I fear, too true. — But when he aſcribes both the collection and adulteration to ſome ignorant blaſpheming *Arian* of the *fifth* century, p. 294, 295, here I muſt ſuſpend, for reaſons too *numerous* to be now aſſigned. But one or two things, in juſtice to the ſubject, I will beg leave to obſerve. Firſt, that if Hippolytus (the cotemporary of Origin) had a hand in collecting thoſe parts of the conſtitution, which, on the authority of his marble *monument*, and the *Bodleian* manuſcripts, are aſſigned to him; it then follows, that the *main body* of the *ordination ſervice*, contained in the 8th book, was in being *long before* Arius appeared on the ſtage. And I think biſhop *Beveridge* has proved as much, with reference to the apoſtolic *canons*, notwithſtanding any adulterations to the contrary. And indeed by comparing the citations of Epiphanius and the Opus imperfect in Matthæum together, the *conſtitutions* appear to have been held in equal eſteem and veneration by the *conſubſtantialiſts* of the fourth century, and by their *opponents*; a ſtrong preſumption that they were in being *before* that conteſt aroſe; and which is ſtill farther confirmed by their not having taken the leaſt notice of it. But to return to that which is the *nobleſt* part of the whole collection, I mean the *Greek liturgy*, I ſaid "the main body of the *ordination-ſervice*," becauſe the *Bodleian* manuſcripts containing only the *firſt* and *latter* part thereof, are evidently defective; but that defect is well ſupplied by thoſe *other* copies; from which the *intermediate* parts, contained in the *printed* conſtitutions, were taken, and all put together make up one *entire uniform* piece; and one and the ſame antenicene *ſpirit*, *ſtyle*, and *doctrine*, breathe thro' the whole. Not to obſerve thoſe *other traits of antiquity* which any impartial critic will eaſily diſcern, when comparing theſe *forms* and *rites* with Juſtin Martyr's account of the primitive worſhip; and ſome *ſtrokes* in the Roman *miſſal*, which ſeem to have been taken almoſt *verbatim* from them. I own, with Turner, *adulterations* there are; but from a quarter he little *dreamt of*; or, if he did, judged moſt prudent to conceal. As to thoſe paſſages which he cites, p. 294, 295, in ſupport of his charge againſt the *Arians*, and to which both Photius, and the council of *Trullo* (not improbably) might refer before him, they may be reduced under theſe *three* heads: the production of the Son and Spirit by the Father's *will*; the Lordſhip or Dominion of the ſon over all, *his Father only excepted*; and the abſolute ſupremacy of the one God and Father, over all *without exception*. Now, if theſe propoſitions be *Arian*, then was Juſtin Martyr, Tertullian, Novatian, and the main body of the *antenicene* fathers, Arians; as might eaſily be ſhewn from their moſt authentic works. Nay more, on this foot St. Baſil, St. Hilary, the whole orthodox council of Sirmium, and others, the moſt ſtrenuous champions of the *Nicene* faith, in the *fourth* century, were alſo Arians; even his *own* Hippolytus will not eſcape; for in the *ordination-prayer*, which belongs to *his* part of the compoſition, the Father is addreſſed by this title, "ο μονος αγεννητος, και αβασιλευτος, i. e. *who* alone *art unbegotten, and haſt* no king *over thee*"; and again, "ο ασυγκριτος, και ο αδεσποτος, i. e. *who haſt no compare, and no* sovereign lord *over thee*:" or if this (as being agreeable to *that* well knowu maxim of Hippolytus, κρατει μεν παντων ο χριστος, αυτου δε ο πατηρ) be received for genuine; by the ſame rule may every *other* paſſage, I mean for any *Arian* interpolation to the contrary. Epiphanius, he allows, could ſpy no *Arianiſm* in the conſtitutions in the *fourth* century: nor would Robert Turner in the *eighteenth*, had he not beheld them with *quite other eyes* than the good *biſhop* of *Salamis*. In plain terms, the doctrine of the times, not of the constitutions, is changed: what *paſſed current* with the *orthodox* of the fourth century, became hereſy with the council of Trullo before the cloſe of the ſeventh, and is now made *downright blaſphemy* by this writer in ours. A *paradox* indeed! but which is ſufficiently *cleared* up by that remark of Horace,

Ætas *parentum* pejor *avis* tulit——

If the reader deſire farther ſatisfaction on this head, he may conſult what has been already offered, under the words Authentic, *Firſt* Cause, Begotten, Christ, Co-immense, Circum-incession; or what may hereafter occur, under the words Coordinateness, Pseudepigraphy, Spurious, Interpolation, and the like.

Constitu'tional [from *conſtitution*] 1. Of or pertaining to conſtitution, radical. *Conſtitutional* illneſs. *Sharp.* 2. Conſiſtent with the conſtitution or temper of the body, or eſtabliſhed form of government, legal.

Constitu'tive [*conſtitutivus*, Lat.] 1. That which conſtitutes a thing what it is, elemental, productive. Non-naturals, that is, ſuch as neither naturally *conſtitutive*, nor merely deſtructive, do preſerve or deſtroy. *Brown.* 2. Having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

Constitu'tiveness [from *conſtitutive*] conſtitutive quality.

To Constra'in [*conſtringo*, Lat. whence *contraindre*, Fr. *coſtringere*, It. *conſtrenir*, Sp.] 1. To oblige by force, to compel to ſome action.

Thy ſight which ſhould
Make our eyes flow with joy,
Conſtrains them weep. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To keep in or reſtrain, to hinder by force. My fire in caves *conſtrains* the winds. *Dryden.* 3. To neceſſitate.

When to his luſt Ægyſthus gave the rein,
Did fate or we th' adult'rous act *conſtrain*. *Pope.*

4. To violate, to raviſh.

Her ſpotleſs chaſtity,
Inhuman traytors, you *conſtrain'd* and forc'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To confine, to preſs. How the ſtrait ſtays the ſlender waiſt *conſtrain*. *Gay.*

Constrai'nable [from *conſtrain*] liable to conſtraint or compulſion. They are by virtue of human law *conſtrainable*. *Hooker.*

Constrai'ner [from *conſtrain*] he that conſtrains.

Constrai'ningness [from *conſtraining*] compelling nature or quality.

Constrai'nt [*contrainte*, Fr.] compulſion, force, violence, act of over-ruling the deſire, confinement. Not by *conſtraint*, but by my choice I came. *Dryden*.

To Constri'ct [from *conſtrictum*, ſup. of *conſtringo*, from *con* and *ſtringo*, Lat. to ſtraiten] 1. To cramp, to confine within a narrow compaſs. 2. To contract, to make to ſhrink, or ſhrivel up. Such things as *conſtrict* the fibres, and ſtrengthen the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot*.

Constri'ction [*conſtrictio*, Lat.] the act of binding faſt, or tying hard, drawing the parts of a thing cloſer together.

Constriction [with philoſophers] is the crowding the parts of any body cloſer together, in order to condenſation. The *conſtriction* or dilatation of air. *Ray*.

Constri'ctor, Lat. that which contracts or compreſſes. The *conſtrictors* of the eyelids. *Arbuthnot*.

Constrictor *Labiorum* [Lat. in anatomy] a muſcle encompaſſing the lips with round or orbicular fibres, which when it acts draws them up as a purſe.

Constricto'res *Alarum Naſi* [in anatomy] muſcles ariſing from the fourth bone of the upper jaw, and which are inſerted into the roots of the alæ naſi, and ſuperior parts of the upper lip, ſerving to draw the upper lip and the alæ downwards. *Lat*.

To Constri'nge [*conſtringo*, of *con*, and *ſtringo*, Lat. to contract or ſtraiten] to compreſs, to bind cloſe. Inflammatory ſpirits intoxicate, *conſtringe*, and harden the fibres. *Arbuthnot*.

Constri'ngent, *adj*. [*conſtringens*, Lat.] having the power or quality of conſtringing or binding cloſe. A conſervatory of ſnow where the cold may be more *conſtringent*. *Bacon*.

To Constru'ct [*conſtructum*, ſup. of *conſtruo*, from *con*, and *ſtruo*, Lat. to build] 1. To build, to frame, to conſtitute. He was pleaſed to *conſtruct* this vaſt fabric. *Boyle*. 2. To contrive.

Constru'ction [Fr. *conſtruzione*, It. *conſtrucion*, Sp. of *conſtructio*, Lat.] 1. The act of building in a regular pile. 2. The form of building, ſtructure.

> There's no art
> To ſhew the mind's *conſtruction* in the face. *Shakeſpeare*.

The *Conſtruction* of the ways was various. *Arbuthnot*. 3. [With grammarians] the regular and due joining of words together, in a ſentence or diſcourſe, ſo as to convey a compleat ſenſe. Some particles in certain *conſtructions* have the ſenſe of a whole ſentence. *Locke*. 4. The act of interpreting, explanation.

> This label, whoſe containing
> Is ſo, from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
> Make no collection of it; let him ſhew
> His ſkill in the *conſtruction*. *Shakeſpeare*.

5. Interpretation, the act of arranging words in their proper order. Hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *conſtruction* more ſound. *Hooker*. 6. Judgment, mental repreſentation. It cannot, unto reaſonable *conſtructions*, ſeem ſtrange. *Brown*.

Construction [in geometry] is the drawing ſuch lines of a figure, as are neceſſary beforehand, in order to render the demonſtration more plain and undeniable.

Construction *of Equations*, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures; whereby the truth of the rule, canon, or equation, may be demonſtrated geometrically.

Abſolute Construction, is the placing a word in ſuch a ſituation, as *precludes* all reſtriction or LIMITATION, and obliges us to underſtand it in its *fulleſt* and *higheſt* ſenſe. "I acknowledge I was miſtaken, in ſuppoſing that no ancient writer ſtyl'd the Son των ολων, or των παντων ποιητης, *i. e.* maker of all things: I ſhould have ſaid, that he is never ſtyl'd, in an *abſolute conſtruction*, ο ποιητης (or ο Θεος) των ολων; and then it would have been right. For ο Θεος or ο ποιητης των ολων *abſolutely* is ONE thing, and ο Θεος λογος, as in the place I now cited from Origen; or ο δημιουργος λογος ο ποιητης των ολων, as in the place cited by you out of *Euſebius*, is ANOTHER thing. If I miſtook in the criticiſm of the *expreſſion*, I'm ſure I miſtook not the SENSE of the ancient writers in this point." Reply to Dr. Waterland's defenſe of his Queries, p. 321. *Query*, how far this remark is conſiſtent with Apostolic Constitutions, book 2d. chap. 55, "ο γαρ Θεος, &c. δια της ιδιας ενανθρωπησεως. — And yet Theod. Abucara [as cited by biſhop Pearſon] ſays, "The apoſtles, and almoſt every ſacred ſcripture, when ſaying ο Θεος, *i. e.* THE God, in this *abſolute* and *indefinite* way, and commonly with the article, *and without any perſonal diſtinction*, mean the Father". *Abucar. Opuſc.*

Constru'ctive [from *conſtruct*] that tends to conſtruction, that may be framed or made.

Constru'ctiveness [from *conſtructive*] the ſtate of a thing, as to its capacity of being conſtructed.

Constru'cture [from *conſtruct*] pile, fabric.

> They ſhall the earth's *conſtructure* cloſely bind. *Blackmore*.

To Co'nstrue, or Co'nster [*conſtruire*, Fr. and It. *conſtruìr*, Sp. of *conſtruo*, Lat. *conſter* is a corrupt ſpelling] 1. To range words in their natural order, to diſentangle tranſpoſitions. Virgil is ſo very figurative, that he requires a grammar apart to *conſtrue* him. *Dryden*. I crave that I be not ſo underſtood or *conſtrued*. *Hooker*. When the word is *conſtrued* into its idea, the double meaning vaniſhes. *Addiſon*. 2. To expound, to interpret, to ſhew the meaning.

To Co'nstuprate [*conſtupro*, Lat.] to deflower a woman, to violate, to debauch.

Constupra'tion [from *conſtuprate*] the act of debauching or deflowering of women, violation.

Consua'lia [Lat. among the Romans] certain feaſts and games appointed by Romulus, when he ſtole the Sabine virgins in honour of Conſus, the god of counſels.

Consubsta'ntial [*conſubſtantialis*, of *con*, and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] 1. Having the ſame ſubſiſtence, coeſſential. We glorify that *conſubſtantial* word which is the ſon. *Hooker*. 2. Denoting ſomething of the ſame kind or nature with another. It continueth a body *conſubſtantial* with our bodies. *Hooker*.

Consubstantia'lity, or Consubsta'ntialness [*conſubſtantialitas*, Lat. or from *conſubſtantial*] more than one exiſtence in the ſame ſubſtance. His co-eternity and *conſubſtantiality* with the Father. *Hammond*. See Circumincession, and Homousian.

To Consubsta'ntiate [from *con*, and *ſubſtantia*, Lat. ſubſtance] to make of the ſame ſubſtance, to unite in one common nature.

Consubstantia'tion [Fr. *conſuſtantiazione*, It. *i. e* the mixture or union of two ſubſtances] the doctrine of the Lutherans, with regard to the manner of the change made in the bread and wine in the euchariſt; who maintain, that after conſecration, the body and blood of our Saviour are actually preſent together with, or, (as they expreſs it) in and with the ſubſtance of the bread and wine. Tho' they won't explain their meaning, whether corporally or ſpiritually, but, to evade the queſtion, if put to it, generally anſwer, ſacramentally, or myſteriouſly. In the point of *conſubſtantiation* he changed his mind. *Atterbury*. See Bucerism and Eucharist.

Consuetu'de [*conſuetudo*, Lat.] cuſtom or uſage.

Consuetu'do [Lat. old records] a cuſtomary ſervice, as a day's work to be done by the tenant for the lord of the manor.

Consuetudi'nibus & *Servitus* [Lat. in law] a writ of right, that lies againſt a tenant, who with-holds from his lord the rent or ſervice due to him.

Co'nsul [Fr. and Sp. *conſolo*, It. of *conſul*, Lat. among the old Romans] a chief or ſovereign magiſtrate, annually choſen by the people, of which there were two in number; they commanded the armies of the commonwealth, and were ſupreme judges of the differences between the citizens.

> *Conſuls* of mod'rate power in calms were made. *Dryden*.

This title is now given to the chief governors of ſome cities; but eſpecially to the officers or reſidents for merchants in foreign parts, who judge in controverſies between the merchants of their own nation, and protect the trade.

Co'nsular [*conſulaire*, Fr. *conſolare*, It. *conſulàr*, Sp. of *conſularis*, Lat.] of or pertaining to a conſul; as, the *conſular* power.

Co'nsular *Man*, one who had been a conſul. Roſe not the *conſular-men* and left their places? *Ben Johnſon*.

Co'nsulate [*conſulatus*, Lat.] the office of conſul. His name and *conſulate* were effaced out of all public regiſters. *Addiſon*. This word is of the ſame kind of etymology with chaliphate. See Chaliphate.

Co'nsulship [from *conſul*] the office of a conſul.

> Pollio's *conſulſhip* and triumph grace. *Dryden*.

To Consu'lt, *verb neut*. [*conſultum*, ſup. of *conſulo*, Lat. *conſulter*, Fr. *conſultare*, It. *conſultar*, Sp. and Port.] to adviſe with or take advice, to deliberate upon or debate a matter in common; it has *with* before the perſon conſulted. His boſom friends *with* whom he moſt confidently *conſulted*. *Clarendon*.

To Consu'lt, *verb act*. 1. To aſk advice of any; as, the ſon *conſulteth* the father. 2. To regard, to act with a view to.

> The ſenate owes its gratitude to Cato:
> Who with ſo great a ſoul *conſults* its ſafety. *Addiſon*.

3. To contrive, to plan. Many things were *conſulted* for the future, yet nothing was poſitively reſolved. *Clarendon*.

To Consu'lt *an Author*, to ſearch into, to ſee what his opinion is of any matter.

Consu'lt [*conſulte*, Fr. *conſulta*, Sp. and It. of *conſultus*, Lat. it is variouſly accented] 1. The act of conſulting.

> March to oppreſs the faction, in *conſult*
> With dying Dorax. *Dryden*.

2. The effect of conſultation, the reſult, determination.

> The council broke,
> And all their grave *conſults* diſſolv'd in ſmoke. *Dryden*.

3. A counſel, perſons aſſembled to deliberate. Meetings and *conſults* of our whole number. *Bacon*.

Consulta'tion [Fr. *conſultazione*, It. *conſultacion*, Sp. of *conſultatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of conſulting or deliberating about matters, ſecret deliberation. The chief prieſts held a *conſultation* with the elders. St. *Mark*. 2. A council, a number of perſons conſulting together, eſpecially of phyſicians, for the benefit of their patients.

Consulta'tion [in law] a writ, by virtue of which a cauſe removed by prohibition from the eccleſiaſtical court, or chriſtian, to the king's court, is returned back again. If the judges of the king's court, upon comparing the libel with the ſuggeſtion of the party, find the ſuggeſtion falſe, or not proved, then, upon this *conſultation* and deliberation, decree it to be returned. *Cowel*.

Consu'lter [*qui conſulte*, Fr. *conſultatore*, It. *conſultadòr*, Sp. of *conſultor*, Lat.] one who aſks counſel or conſults. A charmer, or a *conſulter* with familiar ſpirits. *Deuteronomy*.

Consu'ltative, of or pertaining to conſultation.

Consu'mable [from *conſume*] poſſible to be waſted, ſuſceptible of deſtruction. Incombuſtible, and not *conſumable* by fire. *Wilkins*. *Conſumable* commodities. *Locke*.

To Consu'me, *verb act*. [*conſumer*, Fr. *conſumare*, It. *conſumir*, Sp. of *conſumo*, Lat.] to deſtroy, waſte, or devour; to ſpend or ſquander away.

> Where two raging fires meet together,
> They do *conſume* the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Consu'me, *verb neut*. to waſte away.

> Like fire and powder,
> Which as they meet *conſume*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Consu'mer [from *conſume*] one that conſumes, waſtes, or deſtroys. Money conſidered as in the hands of the *conſumer*. *Locke*.

To Consu'mmate [*conſommer*, Fr. *conſumare*, It. *conſumàr*, Sp. of *conſummatum*, ſup. of *conſummio*, Lat.] to make perfect, accompliſh, or finiſh, to complete, or make an end of; anciently the accent was on the firſt ſyllable.

> There ſhall we *conſummate* our ſpouſal rites. *Shakeſpeare*.

Consu'mmate, *adj*. [*conſummatus*, Lat.] compleat, perfect, abſolute, accompliſhed. A man of perfect and *conſummate* virtue. *Addiſon*.

Consumma'tion [*conſommation*, Fr. *couſumazione*, It. *conſumacion*, Sp. of *conſummatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of fulfilling, finiſhing, perfecting, compleating. Regular proceſs, which it muſt take from it original to its *conſummation*. *Addiſon*. 2. The end of the world. From the firſt beginning of the world, unto the laſt *conſummation* thereof. *Hooker*. 3. Death, end of life.

Ghoſt unlaid, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet *conſummation* have,
And renowned be thy grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSUMMA'TUM [in pharmacy] the juice of a hen cut in ſmall pieces, drawn out by diſtillation in balneo mariæ; ſtrong broth. *Lat.*

CONSU'MPTION [*conſomption*, Fr. *conſumazione*, It. *conſumpciòn*, Sp. of *conſumptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of conſuming or waſting, eſpecially of proviſions, commodities, *&c.* The mountains have not ſuffered any conſiderable diminution or *conſumption*. *Woodward.* 2. The ſtate of waſting or periſhing. 3. [With phyſicians] the waſting or decay of the body; frequently attended with a fever, and diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral kinds, according to its various cauſes, parts, and effects, *&c.* Stoppages of womens courſes ſet them into a conſumption.

CONSU'MPTIVE [from *conſume*] 1. Deſtructive, waſting, exhauſting, having the power or quality of conſuming. A long, *conſumptive* war. *Addiſon.* 2. Diſeaſed with; as, *conſumptive* lungs, a conſumption.

CONSU'MPTIVENESS, or CONSU'MTIVENESS [of *conſumptive*] waſting condition or quality, tendency to a *conſumption*. *Harvey.*

CONSURRE'CTION, a riſing up of many together, for the ſake of reverence. *Lat.*

CONSU'TILE [*conſutilis*, Lat.] that is ſowed or ſtitched together.

CONSU'TURE [*conſutura*, Lat.] the act of ſowing or ſtitching together.

To CONTA'BULATE [*contabulatum*, ſup. of *contabulo*, Lat.] to floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION [of *contabulatio*, Lat.] a flooring, a faſtening of boards and planks together.

CO'NTACT [*contatto*, It. *contacto*, Sp. *contactus*, Lat.] touch, the relative ſtate of two things that touch each other, cloſe union. Appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon.*

CONTACT [with mathematicians] is when one line, plane or body is made to touch another; the parts which do thus touch, are called the points of contact.

CONTA'CTION [*contactus*, Lat.] the act of touching, act of joining one body to another. Deſtructive without corporal *contaction*. *Brown.*

CONTA'GION [Fr *contagione*, It. *contagiòn*, Sp. of *contagio*, Lat.] 1. The ſame with an infection, the ſpreading or catching of a diſeaſe; as, when it is communicated or transferred from one body to another, by certain effluvia's or ſteams emitted or ſent forth from the body of the diſeaſed perſon. Infection and *contagion* from body to body. *Bacon.* 2. Propagation of miſchief or diſeaſe. *Contagion* of example. *King Charles.* 3. Peſtilence, venomous emanations.

Will he ſteal out of his wholſome bed
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTA'GIOUS [*contagieux* Fr. *contagioſo*, It. and Sp. of *contagioſus*, Lat.] full of contagion, infectious, apt to infect, caught by approach.

We ſicken ſoon from her *contagious* care,
Grieve for her ſorrows, groan for her deſpair. *Prior.*

CONTA'GIOUSNESS [from *contagious*] infectiouſneſs, the quality of being contagious.

To CONTA'IN, *verb act.* [*contenir*, Fr. *contenere*, It. *contener*, Sp. of *contineo*, from *con*, and *tenio*, to hold] 1. To hold, to keep in as a veſſel, to comprize, as a writing. It is *contained* in the ſcripture. 1 *Peter.* 2. To reſtrain or keep back, to bridle or keep within bounds; to curb or rule. Men ſhould be *contained* in duty. *Spenſer.* We can *contain* ourſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONTAIN, *verb neut.* to live in continence. The ardor of my paſſion increas'd, till I could no longer *contain*. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

CONTAI'NABLE [from *contain*] poſſible to be contained. The air *containable* within the cavity. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE [*contaminer*, Fr. *contaminare*, It. *contaminàr*, Sp. of *contamino*, Lat.] to pollute, violate, defile, to corrupt by baſe mixture.

His faireſt daughter is *contaminated.* *Shakeſpeare.*
The bed ſhe hath *contaminated.* *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTA'MINATE, or CONTA'MINATED, *adj.* [*contaminatus*, Lat.] defiled, polluted.

What if this body conſecrate to thee,
By ruffian luſt ſhould be *contaminate?* *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTAMINA'TION [Fr. *contaminazione*, It. *contaminaciòn*, Sp. of *contaminatio*, Lat.] defilement, pollution; and moſt properly that of the marriage-bed.

CONTE'MERATED [*contemeratus*, Lat.] violated, polluted.

To CONTE'MN [*contemno*, Lat.] to deſpiſe, ſcorn, or ſlight; to ſet at nought, to make no account of. One who *contemn'd* divine and human laws. *Dryden.*

CONTE'MNER [from *contemn*] one that contemns or ſcorns. *Contemners* of the gods. *South.*

To CONTE'MPER [*contempero*, Lat.] to moderate, to reduce to a lower degree, by mixing ſomething of an oppoſite quality. The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT [*contempero*, Lat.] the degree of any quality. An equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies, to that of the hotteſt part of the atmoſphere. *Derham.*

To CONTE'MPERATE [*contemperatum*, ſup. of *contempero*, Lat.] to diminiſh any quality by ſomething contrary or oppoſite; to temper. Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and *contemperate* the air, but refreſh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*

CONTEMPERA'TION [from *contemperate*] 1. The act of diminiſhing any quality by mixing the contrary; the act of moderating. Air is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart. *Brown.* 2. Proportionate mixture, the proportion thereof. There is not greater variety in the *contemperations* of mens natural humours, than there is in their phantaſies. *Hale.*

CONTE'MPLABLE [*contemplabilis*, Lat.] that may be meditated on.

To CONTE'MPLATE, *verb act.* [*contempler*, Fr. *contemplare*, It. *contemplàr*, Sp. *contemplatum*, of *contemplor*, Lat.] to take a full view of, to conſider ſeriouſly, and with continued attention, to ſtudy. Confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great deſire to know.

To CONTEMPLATE, *verb neut.* to muſe or meditate upon, to think ſtudiouſly. I have been long *contemplating* on you. *Dryden.*

CONTEMPLA'TION [Fr. *contemplazione*, It. *contemplaciòn*, Sp. of *contemplatio*, Lat.] 1. An act of the mind, whereby it applies itſelf to conſider, reflect on, *&c.* any thing with continued attention. What ſerious *contemplation* are you in? *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Holy meditation, an exerciſe of the ſoul about ſacred things. Prayer and *contemplation*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The faculty of ſtudy, oppoſed to the power of action. There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according as ſome objects entertain our ſpeculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTEMPLATION [in metaphyſics] is defined to be the preſerving of an idea or conception which is brought into the mind, for ſome time actually in view. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE [*contemplatif*, Fr. *contemplativo*, It. and Sp. of *contemplativus*, Lat.] 1. Given to contemplation, ſtudious, thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*

2. Employed in ſtudy, devoted to ſtudy. My life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon.* 3. Having the power of meditation. The *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY [from *contemplative*] thoughtfully, with contemplation.

CONTE'MPLATIVENESS [of *contemplative*] addictedneſs to contemplation.

CONTE'MPLATIVES, friers of the order of St. Mary Magdalen, who wore black upper garments over white ones.

CONTE'MPLATOR, Lat. one employed in ſtudy, an enquirer after knowledge. In the Perſian tongue, the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine ſcience. *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPORAL [*contemporalis*, Lat.] being of the ſame time.

CONTEMPORA'NEOUS [*contemporain*, Fr. *contemporaneo*, It.] living at the ſame time, or in the ſame age.

CONTE'MPORARINESS [of *contemporary*] the ſtate of being at the ſame time.

CONTE'MPORARY, or COTE'MPORARY, *adj.* [*contemporain*, Fr. *contemporaneo*, It. and Sp. of *contemporaneus*, or *contemporarius*, Lat.] 1. Living in the ſame age. Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryden.* 2. Born at the ſame time.

A grove born with himſelf he ſees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Exiſting at the ſame point of time. It is impoſſible to bring ages paſt and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

CONTEMPORARY, *ſubſt.* one that lives at one and the ſame time; that is of the ſame age or ſtanding with another. They do moſt for the good of their *contemporaries*. *Addiſon.*

To CONTE'MPORISE, *verb act.* [of *con* and *temporis*, gen. of *tempus*, Lat. time] to make contemporary, to place in the ſame age. Their exiſtencies *contemporiſed* into our actions. *Brown.*

CON'TEMPT [*contemptus*, Lat.] 1. The act of deſpiſing others, ſcorn, diſdain, deſpite. Scorn and baſe *contempt*. *Denham.* 2. The ſtate of being deſpiſed, vileneſs, baſeneſs. The place was like to come into *contempt*. 2 *Maccabees.*

CONTEMPTIBI'LITY [*contemptibilitas*, Lat.] contemptibleneſs.

CONTE'MPTIBLE [Fr. *contemptibilis*, Lat.] 1. That deſerves to be contemned, ſcorned or ſlighted, mean, baſe, vile.

From no one vice exempt,
And moſt *contemptible* to ſhun contempt. *Pope.*

2. Deſpicable, neglected. There is not ſo *contemptible* a plant or animal but confounds the moſt enlarged underſtanding. *Locke.* 3. Scornful, apt to deſpiſe, improper. Her love 'tis poſſible he'll ſcorn, for the man hath a *contemptible* ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS [from *contemptible*] ſtate of being deſpiſed, meanneſs, vileneſs. *Contemptibleneſs* of thoſe baits wherewith he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY [from *contemptible*] in a manner deſerving contempt.

They alſo know,
And reaſon not *contemptibly*. *Milton.*

CONTE'MPTUOUS [*contemptuoſus*, Lat.] ſcornful, apt to deſpiſe, inſolent. *Contemptuous*, proud, ſet on revenge. *Milton.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY [from *contemptuous*] ſcornfully, with deſpite. A wiſe man would not ſpeak *contemptuouſly* of a prince. *Tillotſon.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS [of *contemptuous*] ſcornfulneſs, diſdainfulneſs, inſolence.

To CONTE'ND, *verb neut.* [*contender*, Sp. *contendere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To ſtrive, to diſpute, to ſtruggle in oppoſition.

Death and nature do *contend* about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To vie, to act as rivals. 3. It has *for*.

Vain men below,
Contend for what you only can beſtow. *Dryden.*

4. Sometimes *about*. Many things he fiercely *contended about*. *Decay of Piety* 5. It has *with* before the perſon oppoſing. As our maker we cannot *contend with* him. *Temple.* 6. Sometimes *againſt*. I did *contend againſt* thy valour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONTEND, *verb act.* to conteſt. Carthage ſhall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT [*contendens*, from *contendo*, Lat.] antagoniſt, combatant. In all notable revolutions, the *contendents* have been ſtill made a prey to the third party. *L'Eſtrange.*

CONTE'NDER [from *contend*] combatant. The *contenders* for it look upon it as undeniable. *Locke.*

CONTE'NEMENT [old law term] a freehold-land that lies to a man's dwelling-houſe, that is, in his own occupation.

CONTENEMENT [old law] the countenance, credit, or reputation a perſon has with and by reaſon of his free-hold; according to Spelman, *&c.* it ſignifies what is neceſſary for the ſupport and maintenance of men according to their ſeveral qualities, conditions or ſtates of life.

CONTE'NSION [of *con*, and *tenſio*, from *tenſum*, ſup. of *tendo*, Lat. to ſtretch] great effort, united endeavour.

CONTE'NT, *adj.* [Fr. *contento*, It. Sp. and Port. *contentus*, Lat.] 1. Satisfied, ſo as not to repine, well pleaſed with what one has. A man is perfectly *content* with the ſtate he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneaſineſs. *Locke.* 2. Satisfied, ſo as not to oppoſe.

Submit you to the people's vcices,
Allow their offices, and be *content*
To ſuffer lawful cenſure. *Ben Johnſon.*

Conte′nt, *ſubſt.* [from the verb, *contento*, It. and Sp.] 1. Contentedneſs, ſatisfaction of mind, ſuch as appeaſes complaint or repining, moderate happineſs.

A wiſe *content* his even ſoul ſecur'd. *Smith on J. Philips.*

2. Acquieſcence in a thing unexamined.

Their praiſe is ſtill—the ſtile is excellent,
The ſenſe they humbly take upon *content*. *Pope.*

Content [*contentum*, Lat.] 1. That which is contained in any thing. In a lax and weak habit ſuch a ſerum might afford other *contents*. *Arbuthnot.* 2. The compaſs or extent of a thing. The power of containing ſhips of great *content*. *Bacon.*

Content [in geometry] 1. Is the area or ſolidity of any ſurface or body, meaſured or eſtimated in ſquare or ſolid inches, feet, or yards. The geometrical *content*, figure, and ſituation of all the lands of a kingdom. *Graunt.* 2. That which is compriſed in a writing. The plural is only uſed. The *contents* of both books. *Addiſon.*

Content, a liquor made with grated ginger-bread, milk, ſugar, *&c.*

Content [in traffic] the wares contained in any veſſel, caſk, bale, *&c.*

To Conte′nt [*contenter*, Fr.] 1. To ſatisfy ſo as to ſtop repining, to appeaſe without complete gratification. *Content* thyſelf with this much, and let this ſatisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.* 2. To pleaſe, to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Becauſe his painted ſkin *contents* the eye? *Shakeſpeare.*

Contenta′tion [*contentement*, Fr. *contentatio*, Lat.] contentedneſs, ſatisfaction, or eaſineſs of mind. I ſeek no greater pleaſure than mine own *contentation*. *Sidney.* Great *contentation* of the learned. *Arbuthnot.*

Conte′nted, *part.* [*contentius*, Lat.] ſatisfied, not repining; eaſy, though not plenarily happy; generally having *with*. Like you *contented with* his native groves. *Pope.*

A Contented mind is a continual feaſt. Lat. *Contentus abundat.* H. Ger. Wer ſich genügen laeſzt, der hat genug. (He who is ſatisfied has enough.) And ſo the Fr. *On eſt heureux anand on eſt content.* And the It. *Chi è contento è felice.* (He who is ſatisfied is happy.) Nature requires ſo ſmall a matter for its ſatisfaction, that moſt men are the cauſe of their own diſcontent. We for imaginary wants in our minds, prevail upon ourſelves to believe them real, and then loſe the fruition of what we have, by perplexing ourſelves for what we in reality don't want, and (which makes it the more unreaſonable) often for what we know we can never obtain.

Conte′ntedly from *contented*] with contentment, without murmuring.

Conte′ntedness [from *contented*] ſatisfaction of mind, without complete gratification.

Conte′ntful [from *content*] full of content; alſo appeaſing.

Conte′ntion [Fr. *contenzione*, It. *contencìon*, Sp. *contentio*, Lat.] 1. Strife, debate, diſpute, quarrel, mutual oppoſition. A perpetual *contention* with their eaſe, their reaſon, and their God. *Decay of Piety.* 2. Rivalry, endeavour to excel ſons and brother at a ſtriſe! What is your quarrel? how began it firſt?—No quarrel, but a ſweet *contention*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Eagerneſs, vehemence of purſuit or endeavour. An end worthy our utmoſt *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

Churchmen's Contention is the devil's harveſt.

H. Ger. Der prieſter gezaenck iſt des teufels frohlocken. (Jubilee.) Hiſtory furniſhes us with but too many inſtances of the truth of this proverb, in the wars and deſolations of whole nations and empires, occaſioned by the contention of prieſts, as well before as ſince the eſtabliſhment of the chriſtian religion. Not to mention the effect of them in private families, which likewiſe affords the common enemy a very plentiful harveſt.

Conte′ntious [*contentioſus*, Lat.] quarrelſome, litigious, not peaceable, perverſe. *Contentious* humours are never to be pleaſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

Contentious *Juriſdiction* [in law] a court or judge who has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief juſtices and the judges have a *contentious* juriſdiction, but the lords of the treaſury, and commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, *&c.* have none, being merely judges of accounts and tranſactions. *Cowel.*

Conte′ntiously [from *contentious*] litigiouſly. We ſhall not *contentiouſly* rejoin. *Brown.*

Conte′ntiousness [of *contentious*] contentious humour, proneneſs to conteſt. Do not *contentiouſneſs* and cruelty fail of retaliation? *Bentley.*

Conte′ntless [from *content*] diſcontented, unſatisfied.

Beſt ſtates, *contentleſs*,
Have a diſtracted and moſt wretched being. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conte′ntment [from *to content*] 1. Acquieſcence in any thing without complete ſatisfaction.

Some place the bliſs in action, ſome in eaſe,
Thoſe call it pleaſure, and *contentment* theſe. *Pope.*

2. Pleaſure, gratification. At Paris the prince ſpent one whole day to give his mind ſome *contentment*, in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

Conte′nts [*contenta*, Lat.] the matters contained in a book, chapter, letter, caſk, veſſel, cheſt, *&c.* See Content.

Conte′rminal [*conterminalis*, Lat.] near to the bounds.

Conte′rminous [*conterminus*, Lat.] bordering near or upon, touching at the boundaries. *Conterminous* to the colonies and garriſons. *Hale.*

Conterra′neous [*conterraneus*, Lat.] being of the ſame country.

Conte′ssa, a port town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Macedonia, ſituated on a bay of the Archipelago, about 200 miles weſt of Conſtantinople.

To Conte′st, *verb act.* [*conteſter*, Fr. *conteſto*, Lat. probably of *contra* and *teſtari*. *Johnſon*] to diſpute, to controvert, to call in queſtion. None have preſumed to *conteſt* the proportion of theſe ancient pieces. *Dryden.*

To Conte′st, *verb neut.* 1. To ſtrive, to contend, quarrel for, or wrangle about. The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleaſure of *conteſting* with it. *Burnet's Theory.* 2. To vie, to be rivals. Of man who dares in pomp with Jove *conteſt*. *Pope.*

Conte′st [*conteſte*, Fr. *conteſa*, It.] controverſy, diſpute.

This of old no leſs *conteſts* did move,
Than when for Homer's birth ſev'n cities ſtrove. *Denham.*

Contest, but lay no wagers. Sp. *Porfiar, mas no apoſtàr.* Wagering, the younger brother of gaming, is a very pernicious, as well as ridiculous folly.

Conte′stable [Fr. from *conteſt*] that may be controverted or contended for, diſputable.

Conte′stableness [from *conteſtable*] liableneſs to be conteſted; poſſibility of conteſt.

Conte′sted, *part.* [from *to conteſt*, *conteſté*, Fr. *conteſtatus*; Lat.] diſputed.

Contesta′tion, [from *conteſt*] the act of conteſting, contention; ſtrife. *Conteſtations* with the queen herſelf. *Wotton.* Domeſtic, unſociable *conteſtations*. *Clarendon.*

To Conte′x [*contexo*, Lat.] to weave together by interpoſition of parts. The fluid body of quickſilver is *contexed* with the ſalts in ſublimation. *Boyle.*

Conte′xt, *ſubſt.* [*contextus*, Lat.] the general ſeries of a diſcourſe, the parts which precede or follow the ſentence quoted. That chapter is a repreſentation of one, who hath only the knowledge, not practice of his duty, as is manifeſt from the *context*. *Hammond.*

Conte′xt, *adj.* [*contextus*; Lat.] knit together, firm. Thin for lightneſs, but *context* and firm for ſtrength. *Derham.*

Conte′xture [Fr. of *contextura*, Sp. and Lat.] the act of joining together, or framing of any thing, compoſition of a thing out of ſeparate parts, manner in which any thing is woven or formed. He was not of any delicate *contexture*. *Wotton.* Species produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *contexture* of created beings. *Dryden.*

Co′nti, a town of Picardy, in France, about 15 miles ſouth-weſt of Amienes.

Contigna′tion [*contignatio*, Lat. with architects] 1. The act of laying rafters together, flooring, the act of joining a fabric 2. A frame of beams or bords joined together. A porch or cloiſter of one *contignation*, and not in ſtoried buildings. *Wotton.*

Contigu′ity, or Conti′guousness [*contiguité*, Fr. *contiguitas*, Lat.] the actual contact of two bodies, nearneſs or cloſeneſs, as when the ſurface of one body touches another. Brown and Hale uſe contiguity.

Conti′guous [*contigu*, Fr. *contiguo*, It. and Sp. of *contiguus*, Lat.] touching, or that is next, very near, cloſe, adjoining, not ſeparate.

Happineſs and miſery,
And all extremes, are ſtill *contiguous*. *Denham:*

Contiguous *Angles*; ſee Angles. *Contiguous* at one of their angles. *Newton.*

Conti′guously [from *contiguous*] with contiguity, without any intervening ſpace.

The next of kin *contiguouſly* embrace,
And foes are ſunder'd by a larger ſpace. *Dryden.*

Conti′guousness [from *contiguous*] nearneſs, cloſeneſs.

Co′ntinence, or Co′ntinency [*continence*, Fr. *continenza*, It. *continencia*, Sp. of *continentia*, Lat.] 1. Reſtraint, command of one's ſelf. He knew when to leave off, a *continence* practiſed by few writers. *Dryden.* 2. The abſtaining from unlawful pleaſures, chaſtity in general. Making a ſermon of *continency* to her. *Shakeſ.* 3. Temperance, moderation in lawful pleaſures. Chaſtity is either abſtinence or *continence*; abſtinence is that of virgins or widows, *continence* of married perſons. *Taylor.* 4. Forbearance of lawful pleaſures. Content without lawful venery is *continence*; without unlawful, chaſtity. *Grew.* 5. Continuity, uninterrupted courſe. Anſwers ought to be made before the ſame judge, before whom the depoſitions were produced, leſt the *continence* of the courſe ſhould be divided, or leaſt there ſhould be a diſcontinuance of the cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

Co′ntinent, *adj.* [Fr. *continente*, It. and Sp. of *continens*; Lat.] 1. Abſtaining from lawful pleaſures, chaſte life.

Hath been as *continent*, as chaſte, as true;
As I am now unhappy. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Reſtrained, moderate, temperate. Have a *continent* forbearance; till the ſpeed or his rage goes ſlower. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Continuous, connected. The north-eaſt part of Aſia is, if not *continent* with the weſt-ſide of America, yet certainly it is the leaſt disjoined by ſea of all that coaſt. *Brerewood.*

Co′ntinent, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *continente*, It. of *continens*, Lat.] 1. With geographers, is a great extent of land, which comprehends ſeveral regions and kingdoms not ſeparated by the ſea.

Rent
By the rude ocean from the *continent*. *Waller.*

2. That which contains any thing. [This ſenſe is perhaps only in Shakeſpeare. *Johnſon.*] You ſhall find in him the *continent* of what part a gentleman would ſee. *Shakeſpeare.*

O cleave my ſides,
Heart once be ſtronger than thy *continent*,
Crack thy frail caſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Continent *Cauſe of a Diſtemper*, is that cauſe on which the diſeaſe depends ſo immediately, that it continues juſt as long as that remains: thus when a ſtone ſticks in the ureters, it is the continent cauſe of the ſtoppage of urine.

Continent *Fever*, is one which forms its courſe, or goes on to a criſis, without either intermiſſion or abatement.

Co′ntinently, moderately.

Co′ntinentness [*continentia*, Lat.] continency.

To Conti′nge [*contingo*, Lat.] to touch, to reach, to happen.

Conti′ngence, or Conti′ngency [*contingence*, Fr. *contingenza*, It. *contigéncia*, Sp.] a caſualty, accident, or uncertain event that comes by chance. *Contingency* in events. *Brown.* *Contingency* of human actions. *South.*

Conti′ngent, *adj.* [Fr. *contingente*, It. and Sp. of *contingens*, Lat.] that may or may not happen, accidental, not determinable by any certain rule. Nothing caſual or *contingent*. *Woodward.*

Conti′ngent, *ſubſt.* the quota of money, *&c.* that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion; as, an ally's *contingent* of troops.

Future Contingent [with logicians] a conditional propoſition that may or may not happen, according as circumſtances fall out.

Contingent *Line* [in dialling] is a line ſuppoſed to ariſe from the interſection of the plane of the dial, with the place of the equinoctial, ſo that the hour lines of the dial, and the hour circles, mutually cut one another,

Contingent *Uſe* [in law] ſuch an uſe as by the limitation may or may not happen to veſt or put into poſſeſſion of the lands or tenements.

Conti′ngently [from *contingent*] caſually. Woodward uſes it.

Conti′ngentness [from *contingent*] contingency.

Contingents, *ſubſt.* plur. of *contingent* [*contingentia*, Lat.] caſualties, things that happen by chance. By *contingents* we are to underſtand thoſe things which come to paſs without any human forecaſt. *Grew.*

Contingents [with mathematicians] the ſame as tangents.

Conti′nual [*continuel*, Fr. *continuo*, It. and Sp. of *continuus*, Lat.] being without intermiſſion, ſucceſſive, without any ſpace of time between. (*Continual* is uſed of time, and *continuous* of place. *Johnſon.*) 'Tis all blank ſadneſs or *continual* tears. *Pope.*

Continual *Claim* [in common law] a claim made by land or any other thing from time to time, within every year and day; when it cannot be attained by the party that has a right to it without apparent danger, as of being beaten or killed. Hereby one ſaves the right of entry to the heir.

Continual *Fever*, is a fever which ſometimes remits or abates, but never perfectly intermits; that is to ſay, the patient is ſometimes better, but never abſolutely free from the diſtemper.

Conti′nually [from *continual*] 1. Perpetually, conſtantly, without interruption. A room where a fire is *continually* kept. *Bacon.* 2. Without ceaſing. Why do not all animals *continually* increaſe in bigneſs? *Bentley.*

Conti′nualness [of *continual*] the quality of being continual.

Conti′nuance [*continuanza*, It. of *continuatio*, Lat.] 1. Laſtingneſs, length or duration of time. That pleaſure is not of great *continuance* which ariſes from the prejudice of the hearers. *Addiſon.* 2. Uninterrupted ſucceſſion. The brute immediately regards his own preſervation or the *continuance* of his ſpecies. *Addiſon.* 3. Permanence in one ſtate. Avowed *continuance* in ſins. *South.* 4. Abode in a place; as, his *continuauce* at Oxford was very ſhort. 5. Perſeverance. Patient *continuance* in well doing. *Romans.* 6. Progreſſion of time. In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were faſhioned. *Pſalms.*

Continuance [in the civil law] a prorogation, *i. e.* a putting off of the trial.

Continuance [in common law] is the ſame with prorogation in the civil; as, *continuance* till the next aſſizes.

Continuance *of a Writ* or *Action* [in law] is from one term to another, in a caſe where the ſheriff has not returned or executed a former writ, iſſued out in the ſaid action.

Continuance *of Aſſiſe* [in law] if a record in the treaſury be alledg'd by one party, and denied by the other; a certiorari ſhall be ſued to the treaſurer and chamberlain of the exchequer: who if they certify not that the ſaid record is there; or likely to be in the Tower; the king ſhall ſend to the juſtices, repeating the certificate, and will them to continue the aſſize.

Continua′ndo, Lat. [in law] a term uſed when the plaintiff would recover damages for ſeveral treſpaſſes in one and the ſame action, for damages may be recovered for divers treſpaſſes in one action of treſpaſs, by laying the firſt with a *continuando* for the whole time.

Conti′nuate [*continuatus*, Lat.] 1. Immediately united. We are of him and in him, even as tho' our very fleſh and bone ſhould be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker.* 2. Uninterrupted, unbroken. An untirable and *continuate* goodneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Continua′tio [in muſic books] ſignifies to continue or hold on a ſound or note in an equal ſtrength or manner; or to continue a movement in an equal degree of time all the way.

Continua′tion [Fr. *continuazione*, It. *continuacion*, Sp. of *continuatio*, Lat.] the laſting of a thing without intermiſſion, ſucceſſion uninterrupted. *Continuation* of the ſpecies. *Ray.* The Roman poem is but the ſecond part of the Ilias, a *continuation* of the ſame ſtory. *Dryden.*

Conti′nuative, *adj.* cauſing continuance.

Continuative, *ſubſt.* a word denoting permanence or duration. To theſe may be added *continuatives*; as Rome remains to this day, which includes at leaſt two propoſitions, *viz.* Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts.*

Conti′nuator [from *continuate*] one who continues or keeps up a ſucceſſion. It ſeems injurious to providence to contrive the continuation of the ſpecies by the deſtruction of the *continuator*. *Brown.*

To Conti′nue, *verb neut.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuare*, It. and Lat. *continuer*, Sp.] 1. To abide, to remain in the ſame ſtate. The multitude have *continued* with me now three days. *St. Matthew.* 2. To laſt, to be durable. Here have we no *continuing* city. *Hebrews.* 3. To perſevere. If ye *continue* in my word then are ye my diſciples. *St. John.*

To Continue, *verb act.* 1. To purſue, to carry on, to prolong, to hold on, without intermiſſion. O continue thy loving kindneſs unto them! *Pſalms.* 2. To unite, without a chaſm or intervening ſubſtance.

> Deiphobus he found,
> Whoſe face and limbs were one *continu'd* wound. *Dryden.*

You know how to make yourſelf happy, by only *continuing* ſuch a life as you have been long accuſtomed to lead. *Pope.*

Continued *Baſis* [in muſic] the ſame as *thorough baſis*, ſo called, becauſe it goes quite through the compoſition.

Continued *Thorough Baſs* [in muſic] is that which continues to play conſtantly, both during the recitatives and to ſuſtain the chorus.

Continued *Proportion* [in arithmetic] is that where the confequent of the firſt ratio is the ſame with the antecedent of the ſecond, as 3, 6, 4, 8.

Continued *Body*, a body whoſe parts are no ways divided.

Continued *Quantity* [*continuum*, Lat.] that whoſe parts are ſo joined or united together, that it cannot be diſtinguiſhed where one begins and the other ends.

Conti′nuedly [from *continued*] without interruption or ceaſing. A *continuedly* uniform equal courſe of obedience. *Norris.*

Conti′nuer [from *continue*] he that continues or perſeveres. I would my horſe had the ſpeed of your tongue, and ſo good a *continuer*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Continu′itas, Lat. the connection of ſolid bodies.

Continu′ity [*continuité*, Fr. *continuita*, It. *continuidàd*, Sp. of *continuitas*, Lat.] the connexion or joining together of the ſeveral parts of a thing, coheſion, cloſe union. A *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

Continuity [with ſurgeons] that texture or coheſion of the parts of a body, upon the deſtruction of which there is ſaid to be a ſolution of *continuity*. *Quincy.* The ſolid parts may be contracted by diſſolving their *continuity*. *Arbuthnot.*

Continuity [mathematical] is merely imaginary and fictitious, in that it ſuppoſes real or phyſical parts where there are none.

Continuity *Phyſical*, is ſtrictly that ſtate of two or more parts or particles, whereby they appear to adhere or conſtitute one uninterrupted quantity or continuum.

Conti′nuo, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies thorough, as *baſſo continuo*, the continual or thorough baſs.

Conti′nuous [*continuus*, Lat.] joined together without any intermediate ſpace. The neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended. *Newton.*

Continuous *Body*, a body whoſe parts are no ways divided.

Conti′nuum, Lat. See Conti′nued *Quantity*.

Conto′re, a counting-table or ſcriptore.

To Conto′rt [*contortus*, Lat.] to writhe, to twiſt. The vertebral arteries are variouſly *contorted*. *Ray.*

Conto′rtion [Fr. and Sp. *contorſione*, It. of *contortio*, Lat.] wrench, twiſt, flexure. Upon a ſudden ſtretch or *contortion*. *Ray.*

Contortion [with ſurgeons] is when a bone is ſomewhat diſjointed though not intirely, a ſprain, or the wreſting a member of the body out of its natural ſituation.

Conto′rted, *particip.* of *contort* [*contortus*, Lat.] writhed, twiſted.

Contor′teousness, writhedneſs.

Contou′r, Fr. the out-line, circumference or compaſs by which any figure is terminated.

Contour [in painting, *&c.*] the *out-line* or that which terminates and defines a figure, it makes what we call the *draught* or deſign

Contour [in architecture] the out-line of any member, as that of a baſe, cornice, *&c.*

Contourne′ [in heraldry] ſignifies a beaſt ſtanding or running with his face to the ſiniſter ſide of the eſcutcheon; being always ſuppoſed to look to the right; if not otherwiſe expreſſed.

Contou′rniated [with antiquaries] a term uſed of a ſort of medallions ſtruck with a kind of hollowneſs all round, leaving a circle on each ſide; the figures having ſcarce any relievo, if compared with true medallions.

Co′ntra, is a Latin prepoſition uſed in the compoſition of Engliſh words denoting *againſt*.

Contra *Antiſcion* [with aſtrologers] is the degree and minnte in the ecliptic oppoſite to the antiſcion.

Co′ntraband *Goods*, or Contraba′nded *Goods* [*contrebande*, Fr. *contrabando*, It. and Sp. contrary to proclamation] ſuch as are prohibited by act of parliament to be brought into or conveyed out of this into other nations. Staved or forfeited like *contraband* goods. *Dryden.*

To Co′ntraband [from the adj.] to import goods prohibited.

To Contra′ct, *verb act.* [*contracter*, Fr. *contrattare*, It. *contratèr*, Sp. *contratar*, Port. of *contractum*, ſup. of *contraho*, from *con*, and *traho*, Lat. to draw] 1. To abridge or ſhorten. 2. To draw together, to ſhorten.

> Why love among the virtues is not known,
> Is that love *contracts* them all in one. *Donne.*

3. To bring two parties together, to ſtrike a bargain.

> On him thy grace did liberty beſtow,
> But firſt *contracted*, that if ever found,
> His head ſhould pay the forfeit. *Dryden.*

4. To betrothe, to affiance.

> She and I, long ſince *contracted*,
> Are now ſo ſure that nothing can diſſolve us. *Shakeſpeare.*
> She was *contracted* to a man of merit. *Tatler.*

5. To draw, to procure, to incur, as, to *contract* an ill habit or diſeaſe.

> Like friendly colours found them both unite,
> And each from each *contract* new ſtrength of light. *Pope.*

To Contract, *verb neut.* 1. To ſhrink up, to grow ſhort. Room to the fibres to *contract*. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To make a contract, to covenant, to article; as, to *contract* for naval or military ſtores.

Contra′ct, *part.* for *contracted* [from the verb] affianced, contracted towards matrimony. Firſt was he *contract* to lady Lucy. *Shakeſpeare.*

A Contract, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *contratto*, It. *contrato*, Sp. *contracto*, Port. of *contractus*, Lat. anciently the accent was on the firſt ſyllable] 1. A covenant, bargain or agreement, a mutual conſent of two or more parties, who promiſe or oblige themſelves voluntarily to do ſomething, pay a ſum of money, or the like.

> Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a ſtateſman's ſkill? *Pope.*

2. A deed, inſtrument, or articles in writing. 3. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

> His *contract* with lady Lucy,
> And his *contract* by deputy in France. *Shakeſpeare.*

Good Contract [in law] a covenant or agreement with a lawful cauſe or conſideration, as when a ſum of money is given for the leaſe of a manour, *&c.* or where one thing is given for another, which is called *quid pro quo*.

Bad or *Nude* CONTRACT [in law] where a man promiſes to pay 10 ſhillings, and afterwards refuſes to do it, no action will be againſt him to recover it, becauſe the promiſe was no contract, but a bare promiſe; but if any thing, tho' but the value of two pence, had been given for the ten ſhillings, it had been a good contract.

CONTRACTA'TION *Houſe*, a place where contracts or agreements are made for the promotion of trade.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS [from *contracted*] the ſtate of being ſhortened, ſhortneſs, contraction.

CONTRACTABI'LITY [from *contractible*] poſſibility of being contracted, quality of ſuffering contraction. Continual *contractibility* and dilatibility by different degrees of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLE [from *contract*; in anatomy] a term applied to ſuch muſcles and parts of the body, as are or may be contracted. Air-bladders dilatable and *contractible*. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS [from *contractible*] capableneſs of being contracted, quality of ſuffering contraction.

CONTRA'CTILE [from *contract*] having the power of contracting or ſhortening itſelf.

CONTRACTILE *Force*, is ſuch a body as when extended has a property of drawing itſelf up again to the ſame dimenſion, that it was in before the extenſion. The arteries are elaſtic tubes endued with a *contractile* force. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTION [Fr. *contrazione*, It. of *contractio*, Lat.] 1. The act of drawing together or making ſhort. The main parts of the poem, as the fable and ſentiments, no tranſlator can prejudice but by omiſſions or *contractions*. *Pope.* 2. The act of ſhrinking up or ſhrivelling. Oil of vitriol will throw the ſtomach into involuntary *contractions*. *Arbuthnot.* 3. The ſtate of being contracted or ſhortened. Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves. *Bacon.* 4. Any thing in its ſtate of abbreviation; as, that letter is full of *contractions*.

CONTRACTION [with logicians] a method by which the thing reducing abridges that which is reduced; as the argument of poems, or the contents of chapters.

CONTRACTION [in phyſics] is the diminiſhing the extent or dimenſions of a body; or a bringing of its parts cloſer to each other; upon which it becomes heavier, harder, *&c.*

CONTRACTION [in grammar] the reduction of two vowels or ſyllables into one.

CONTRACTION [in anatomy] the ſhrinking up of a fibre, or an aſſemblage of fibres.

CONTRA'CTOR [from *contract*] one of the parties to a contract or bargain. All ſocieties are dangerous, where the *contractors* are not equals. *L'Eſtrange.*

CONTRA'CTURE [*contractura*, Lat. in architecture] the act or ſtate of making pillars ſmall about the top.

CONTRACTURE [with ſurgeons] a contraction of the back, hand, *&c.* made by degrees.

To CONTRADI'CT [*contredire*, Fr. *contraddire*, It. *contradezir*, Sp. of *contradicere*, Lat.] 1. To oppoſe the aſſertion of another, to gainſay verbally. It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of hiſtory which is known to all the world. *Dryden.* 2. To be contrary to, to repugn, to oppoſe. No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTER [from *contradict*] one that contradicts or oppoſes.

CONTRADI'CTER [in law] one who has a right to contradict or gainſay.

CONTRADI'CTION [Fr. *contraddizione*, It. *contradicion*, Sp. of *contradictio*, Lat.] 1. Oppoſition by words, an aſſertion controverſial.

That tongue,
Inſpir'd with *contradiction*, durſt oppoſe
A third part of the gods. *Milton.*

2. Oppoſition. Conſider him that endureth ſuch *contradiction* of ſinners againſt himſelf, leſt ye be wearied. *Hebrews.* 3. Inconſiſtency, incongruity in words or thoughts. If truth be once perceived, we do hereby alſo perceive whatſoever is falſe in *contradiction* to it. *Grew.* 4. Contrariety in thought or in effect. Laws human muſt be made without *contradiction* unto any poſitive law in ſcripture. *Hooker.* 5. A contrariety of words or ſentiments; a ſpecies of direct oppoſition, wherein one thing is directly oppoſed to another. 6. The act of gainſaying.

CONTRADI'CTIOUS [from *contradict*] 1. Full of contradictions, inconſiſtent. The rules of juſtice itſelf are ſo different in one place from what they are in another, ſo party-coloured and *contradictious*, that one would think the ſpecies of men altered as their climates. *Collier.* 2. Apt to contradict, given to cavil.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS, or CONTRADICTO'RINESS [of *contradictious* and *contradictory*] aptneſs, *&c.* to contradict, inconſiſtency, contrariety to itſelf, oppoſition to others in the higheſt degree. This opinion was, for its abſurdity and *contradictiouſneſs*, unworthy of Plato. *Norris.*

CONTRADI'CTORILY [from *contradictory*] inconſiſtently with one's ſelf, in oppoſition to others. Brown uſes it.

CONTRADI'CTORY [*contradittorio*, It. *contraditorio*, Sp. of *contradictorius*, Lat.] which contradicts itſelf or implies a contradiction, oppoſite to inconſiſtent. With *contradictory* aſſertions. *South.* Schemes moſt abſurd and *contradictory* to common ſenſe. *Addiſon.*

CONTRADICTORY *Propoſitions* [in logic] are ſuch as conſiſt of an univerſal and a particular, of which one affirms and the other denies; ſo that if one of them be affirmative the other ſhall be negative, if one be univerſal the other ſhall be particular.

CONTRADICTORY *Oppoſition* [with logicians] is the contrariety of two propoſitions both in quantity and quality.

CONTRADICTORY, *ſubſt.* a propoſition which oppoſes another in all its terms; contrariety. To make the ſame thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, are *contradictories*. *Bramhall.*

CONTRADISTI'NCTION [of *contra* and *diſtinctio*, Lat.] a diſtinction by oppoſite qualities. Sins of infirmity in *contradiſtinction* to thoſe of preſumption. *South.*

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH [of *contra* and *diſtinguiſh*] to diſtinguiſh not differentially but by contrary or oppoſite qualities. Our complex ideas of ſoul and body as *contradiſtinguiſhed*. *Locke.*

CONTRA-ESPALIER, a paliſade or pole-hedge in a garden.

CONTRAFA'CTIO, Lat. a counterfeiting.

CONTRAFI'SSURE [with ſurgeons] a fracture in the ſkull, when the part ſtruck remains whole, and the oppoſite part is cleft or cracked. Wiſeman uſes it.

CONTRA *Formam Collationis*, a writ lying, where a man has given perpetual alms to any religious houſe, hoſpital, *&c.* and the governor has alienated lands contrary to the intent of the donor. *Lat.*

CONTRA *Formam Feoffamenti*, Lat. a writ lying for the heir of a tenant infeoffed of certain lands or tenements, by charter of feoffment of a lord, to make certain ſervices and ſuits to his court, and is afterwards diſtrained for more than is in the ſaid charter.

CONTRA *Harmonical Proportion* [in muſic] that relation of three terms, wherein the difference of the *firſt* and *ſecond* is to the difference of the *ſecond* and *third*, as the *third* is to the firſt.

To CONTRAI'NDICATE [of *contra* and *indico*, Lat.] to point out ſome peculiar or incidental ſymptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenor of the malady requires. Vomits have their uſe in this malady, but urgent or *contraindicating* ſymptoms muſt be obſerved. *Harvey.*

CONTRAINDICA'TIONS [with phyſicians] divers ſymptoms or ſigns in a diſeaſe, the conſideration of which *diſſuades* them from uſing ſuch a particular remedy, when other ſymptoms *induce* them to it. Arbuthnot uſes it.

CONTRAMANDA'TIO *Placiti*, a term which ſeems to ſignify a reſpiting or allowing the defendant further time to anſwer; an imparlance or countermanding what was ordered before. *Lat.*

CONTRAMU'RE [*contremur*, Fr. *contramuro*, Sp. in fortification] a little out-wall built before another partition-wall, or about the main wall of a city, *&c.* to ſtrengthen it, ſo that it may not receive any damage from the adjacent buildings.

CONTRANI'TENCY [of *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] the act of reſiſting againſt oppoſition, re-action.

CONTRAPOSI'TION [*contrapoſizione*, It. *contrapoſicion*, Sp. of *contra* and *poſitio*, Lat.] a putting or placing over-againſt.

CONTRAPOSITION [with logicians] an altering of the whole ſubject into the whole predicate; and *e contra*, retaining both the ſame quantity and the ſame quality: but altering the terms from *finite* to *infinite*; as, *every man is an animal: therefore every thing that is an animal is not man.*

CONTRAREGULA'RITY [of *contra* and *regularity*] contrariety to rule. Its natural aptneſs to oppoſe the beſt of ends; ſo that it is not ſo properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT, *adj.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] contradictory; a term of law. The depoſitions of witneſſes being falſe, various, *contrariant*. *Ayliffe.*

CONTRA'RIENTS, barons who took part with Thomas earl of Lancaſter againſt king Edward II.

CO'NTRARIES [with logicians] are when one thing is oppoſed to another; as, *light* to *darkneſs*, *ſight* to *blindneſs*.

CONTRARI'ETY [*contrarieté*, Fr. *contrarietà*, It. *contrariedàd*, Sp. of *contrarietas*, Lat.] 1. Oppoſition, diſagreement, repugnance. The will about one and the ſame thing may in contrary reſpects have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hooker.* 2. Inconſiſtency, quality or poſition deſtructive of its oppoſite.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can theſe *contrarieties* agree? *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTRA'RILY [from *contrary*] 1. Contradictorily, in a manner contrary. Many conſpire to one action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of ſpecific gravity. *Ray.* 2. In different ways or directions. Tho' all men deſire happineſs, yet their wills carry them ſo *contrarily*, and conſequently ſome of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS [from *contrary*] contrariety, oppoſition.

CONTRA'RIOUS [from *contrary*] oppoſite, repugnant the one to the other. What is man!

That thou t'wards him with hand ſo various,
Or might I ſay *contrarious*,
Temper'ſt thy providence. *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY [from *contrarious*] oppoſitely, contrarily. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

CONTRA'RIWISE, *adv.* [from *contrary* and *wiſe*] 1. Converſely. Medicines in greater quantity move ſtool, and in ſmaller urine; and ſo *contrarywiſe*; ſome in greater quantity move urine, and in ſmaller ſtool. *Bacon.* 2. On the contrary. The matter of faith is conſtant, the matter *contrarywiſe* of actions daily changeable. *Hooker.*

CO'NTRARY, *adj.* [*contraire*, Fr. *contrario*, It. and Sp. of *contrarius*, Lat.] 1. Oppoſite things are ſaid to be contray, the natures or qualities of which are abſolutely different, and which deſtroy one another.

Perhaps ſomething repugnant to her kind,
By ſtrong antipathy the ſoul may kill; but
What can be *contrary* to the mind,
Which holds all *contraries* in concord ſtill. *Davies.*

2. Inconſiſtent, diſagreeing. The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world. *Locke.* 3. Adverſe in an oppoſite direction. The wind was *contrary*. *St. Matthew.*

CONTRARY *Legg'd Hyperbola*, one whoſe legs are convex towards contrary parts, and run contrary ways.

CONTRARY, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. A thing of oppoſite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and ſuch a knave. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A propoſition contrary to ſome other fact, or to the allegation. The inſtances brought are but ſlender proofs of a right to civil power, and do rather ſhew the *contrary*. *Locke.* 3. *On the contrary*; in oppoſition, on the other ſide.

He pleaded ſtill not guilty;
The king's attorney, *on the contrary*,
Urg'd on examinations. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. *To the contrary*; to a contrary purpoſe or oppoſite intent. They did it, not for want of inſtruction *to the contrary*. *Stillingfleet.*

To CO'NTRARY [*contrarer*, Fr.] to oppoſe, to thwart, to contradict. I was adviſed not *to contrary* the king. *Latimer.*

CO'NTRAST [*contraſte*, Fr. *contraſto*, It. *contráſte*, Sp.] oppoſition and diſſimilitude of figures, whereby one contributes to the viſibility or effect of another.

CONTRAST [in painting, *&c.*] ſignifies an oppoſition or difference of poſition, attitude, *&c.* of two or more figures to make a variety in the deſign, as when in a group of three figures one appears before, another behind, the other ſideways: But with Pere Richelet, to contraſt ſignifies the diverſifying the *actions* as well as the *diſpoſition* of figures.

To Contra'st [*contraſter*, Fr.] 1. To place in oppoſition, ſo that one thing ſhews another to advantage. 2. To ſhew another figure to advantage, by its colour or ſituation. The figures of the groupes muſt not be all on a ſide, that is, with their face and bodies all turned the ſame way, but muſt *contraſt* each other by their ſeveral poſitions. *Dryden.* 3. (With architects) is the avoiding the repetition of the ſame thing, in order to pleaſe by variety.

Well Contra'sted *Figures* [in painting and ſculpture] are ſuch as are lively and expreſs the motion proper to the deſign of the whole piece or of any particular groupe.

Co'ntrat *Wheel* [in clock-work, *&c.*] that which is next to the crown wheel, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to thoſe of other wheels.

Contra *Tenor*, It. [in muſic] is the counter-tenor.

Contravalla'tion [*contravallation*, Fr. *contravallazione*, It. *contravalaciòn*, Sp. of *contra* and *vallo*, Lat. in fortification] a line of contravallation, is a trench guarded with a parapet, uſually cut round about a place by the beſiegers, to ſecure themſelves on that ſide, and to ſtop the ſallies of the garriſon. The Czar practis'd all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the ſiege of a town in Livonia. *Watts.*

To Contave'ne [*contrevenir*, Fr. *contravenìr*, Sp. *contravenire*, It. from *contravenio*, of *contra*, and *venio*, Lat. to come] to act contrary, to oppoſe, to obſtruct, to baffle.

Contrave'ner [from *contravene*] he who contravenes or oppoſes another.

Contrave'ntion [*contravention*, Fr. *contravenzione*, It. *contravencion*, Sp.] oppoſition, act of contravening, infringement, *&c.* a failure in a man of performing or diſcharging his word, obligation, duty, or the laws and cuſtoms of the place: ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify the non-execution of an ordinance or edict, and ſuppoſed to be only the effect of negligence or ignorance. Theſe humours muſt be ſpent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land. *Swift.*

Contra-ye'rva [of *contra*, againſt; and *yerva*, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore, and perhaps ſometimes poiſon in general. *Johnſon*] a plant in the Weſt Indies much uſed with others in counterpoiſons, and which diſtillers with us uſe in ſtrong waters.

Contrecha'nged [in heraldry] or as it is moſt commonly written counter-changed, is uſed when any field or charge is divided or parted by any line or lines of partition conſiſting all interchangeably of the tinctures.

Contre-bande' [in heraldry] is, in French, what we call *bendy* of ſix *per bend* ſiniſter counter-changed.

Contre-barre' [in heraldry] ſignifies a ſhield parted by ſome line of partition. *Fr.*

Contre-cotpone' [in heraldry] or *counter-compone*, is when the figure is compounded of two parts.

Contre-face' [in heraldry] ſignifies what we call *barre per pale* counterchanged. *Fr.*

Contre-er'mine [in heraldry] ſignifies contrary to ermine, being a black field with white ſpots, as ermine is a white field with black ſpots; and ſome writers call this ermines.

Contre-escartele' [in heraldry] ſignifies counter-quartered, and denotes the eſcutcheon after being quartered to have each quarter again divided into two, ſo that there may be ſaid (tho' improperly) to be eight quarters, or diviſions. *Fr..*

Contre-palle' [in heraldry] is when an eſcutcheon is divided into 12 pales, parted *per feſſe*, the two colours being counter-changed ſo, that the upper are of one colour or metal, and the lower of another. *Fr.*

Contre-potence' [in heraldry] or potent counter. Potent is counted a furr as well as *vere* and *ermine*; but compoſed of ſuch pieces as repreſent the tops of crutches called in French potences, and in old Engliſh potents, and ſome have called it *vary cuppe* and *vary taſſe*.

Contrepointe' [in heraldry] is when two chevrons in one eſcutcheon meet in the points, the one riſing as uſual from the baſe, and the other inverted ſetting from the chief, ſo that they are counter or oppoſite one to the other in the points, as in the figure. They may be alſo counter-pointed the other way, *i. e.* when they are founded upon the ſides of the ſhield, and the points meet that way, which we call counter-pointed in *feſſe*, and the French *contre-pointé in faſce*.

Contreque'ue *d'Hironde*, Fr. [in fortification] *i. e.* the *counter ſwallow-tail*, is an out-work in the form of a ſingle tenail, being wider next the place or at the gorge, than at the head or towards the country, and in this it is contrary to the *ſwallow-tail* or *que'ue d'hironde*, this laſt being wideſt at the head.

Co'ntre-tems [in fencing] a paſs or thruſt made without any advantage, or to no purpoſe; alſo any fruitleſs attempt. *Fr.*

Contrevai're [in heraldry] is repreſented as in the eſcutcheon, Plate VII. Fig. 5.

Contrecta'tion [*contrectatio*, Lat.] a touching or handling.

Contri'butary, *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary*] that pays contribution to the ſame prince or ſovereign, contributing to one common ſtock or purpoſe. The whole mathematics muſt be *contributary*, and to them all nature pays a ſubſidy. *Glanville.*

To Contri'bute, *verb act.* [*contribuer*, Fr. *contribuire*, It. *contribuìr*, Sp. *contribuo*, Lat.] to give ſomething with others to a common ſtock, to advance towards ſome common deſign. England *contributes* much more than any other. *Addiſon.*

To Contribute, *verb neut.* to bear a part, to have a ſhare in any act or effect. Whatever praiſes may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a ſingle beauty to which the invention muſt not *contribute*. *Pope.*

Contribu'tion [Fr. *contributione*, It. *contribucion*, Sp. of *contributio*, Lat.] 1. A joint giving of money or ſupply towards promoting any buſineſs of importance. 2. That which is given by ſeveral perſons for a common purpoſe. Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions*. *Graunt.* 3. That which is paid for the ſupport of an army lying in a country. They have grudg'd us *contribution*. *Shakeſ.*

Military Contribution, an impoſition or tax paid by frontier countries, to ſave themſelves from being plundered by the enemy.

Contributio'ne *facienda* [Lat. in law] a writ lying where ſeveral perſons are bound to one thing, yet the whole burden is put upon one, this writ is to oblige all to bear an equal ſhare of the charge.

Contri'butive, *adj.* [from *contribute*] that which has the power or quality of contributing or promoting any purpoſe, in conjunction with other motives. The manner of propoſing we ſhall find *contributive* to the ſame end. *Decay of Piety.*

Contri'butor [of *contribute*] one that gives or bears a part in ſome common deſign, one that exerts endeavours to ſome end in concurrence with others.

I promiſed we would be *contributors*,
And bear his charge of wooing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Contri'butory [*contributorius*, Lat.] belonging to contribution, promoting the ſame end.

To Contri'state [*contriſto*, of *con*, and *triſtis*, Lat. ſad] to make melancholy or ſorrowful. Blackneſs and darkneſs are but privatives; ſomewhat they do *contriſtate*. *Bacon.*

Contrista'tion [from *contriſtate*] 1. The act of making ſad. 2. The ſtate of being made ſorrowful or melancholy. A kind of ſadneſs or *contriſtation* of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Contri'te [*contrit*, Fr. *contrito*, It. and Sp. of *contritus*, Lat.] properly much worn; bruiſed.

Contrite [in theology] ſorrowful, very penitent for ſins and tranſgreſſions againſt the law of God. *Contrite*, is ſorrowful for ſin from the love of God and deſire of pleaſing him; and *attrite*, is ſorrowful for ſin from the fear of puniſhment.

Our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts *contrite*, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd and humiliation meek. *Milton.*

Contri'teness [from *contrite*] a true and ſincere ſorrow for ſin, proceeding from love to God, more than fear of puniſhment.

Contri'tion [Fr. *contrizione*, It. *contriciòn*, Sp. of *contritio*, Lat.] 1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder. Coloured powders which painters uſe, may have their colours a little changed by being finely ground; where I ſee not what can be juſtly pretended for thoſe changes beſides the breaking of their parts into leſs parts by that *contrition*. *Newton.* 2. Penitence, ſorrow for ſin. Strictly the ſorrow which ariſes from the deſire to pleaſe God, diſtinguiſhed from attrition, or imperfect repentance, produced by the fear of hell. What is ſorrow and *contrition* for ſin? a being grieved with the conſcience of ſin, not only that we have thereby incurred ſuch danger, but alſo that we have ſo unkindly grieved and provoked ſo good a God. *Hammond.*

Contri'vable [from *contrive*] poſſible to be contrived or invented. A perpetual motion may ſeem eaſily *contrivable*. *Wilkins.*

Contri'vance, or Contri'vement [of *contrive*] 1. The act of contriving. 2. The thing contrived.

You'll explore
Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*

3. Scheme, diſpoſition of parts or cauſes, device, ingenuity in contriving. Our bodies are made according to the moſt curious artifice and orderly *contrivance*. *Glanville.* 4. Conceit, plot, artifice. There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into ſome ſecret ambuſh. *Atterbury.*

To Contri've, *verb act.* [*controuver*, Fr.] 1. To invent, to deviſe or imagine, to plan out. What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the univerſe than infinite wiſdom. *Tillotſon.* 2. To wear away [*contero*, *contrivi*, from *con*, and *tero*, Lat. to wear] obſolete. Three ages ſuch as mortal men *contrive*. *Spenſer.*

To Contrive, *verb neut.* to plan or deſign, to complot.

Pleaſe ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouſes to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakeſpeare.*

Contri'ver [from *contrive*] he that contrives or invents. Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was. *Denham.*

To Contro'l [*controler*, Fr.] 1. To keep under check by a counter-reckoning. 2. To govern, to reſtrain, or ſubject.

I feel my virtue ſtruggling in my ſoul,
Bnt ſtronger paſſion does its power *control*. *Dryden.*

3. To overpower, to confute; as, one witneſs *controlled* the evidence of the reſt. The manner of his brother's death, and his own eſcape, ſhe knew very few could *control*. *Bacon.*

Control [*controle*, *contie role*, Fr.] 1. Check, reſtraint. No *control* upon his appetites. *South.* I ſpeak without *control*. *Dryden.* 2. A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other. 3. Authority, ſuperintendance.

The winged fowls
Are their males ſubjects and at their *controls*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Contro'llable [from *control*] ſubject to control or command. Not *controllable* by reaſon. *South.*

Controller [*controleur*, Fr.] 1. An officer who keeps a roll of the accounts of other inferior officers, and has the power of reſtraining or governing. An arrogant *controller*. *Shakeſpeare.* The great *controller* of our fate. *Dryden..* 2. An overſeer; a reformer of manners.

Controller [of the king's houſe] an officer at court, who has power to allow or diſallow the charges of purſuivants, meſſengers, purveyors, *&c.* as alſo the controlling of all defaults and miſcarriages of the inferior officers.

Controller *of the Hamper*, an officer in chancery, who in term time attends daily on the lord chancellor or lord keeper, takes all things ſealed from the clerk of the hamper in leathern bags, enters down the number and effects of the things ſo received in a book, with the duties belonging to the king, *&c.*

Controller [of the mint] an officer whoſe buſineſs is to ſee that the money be paid to the juſt aſſize, to overlook and control the officers in caſe of any defaults.

Controller [of the navy] an officer whoſe buſineſs is to attend and control all payments of wages. to know the market rates of all ſtores pertaining to ſhipping, to examine and audit all treaſurers, victuallers, and ſtore-keepers accounts.

Controller [of the pell] an officer in the exchequer, who keeps a controlment of the pell of the receipts and goings out.

Controller [of the pipe] an officer of the exchequer, who writes ſummons to the ſheriff to gather the farms and debts of the pipe, and alſo keeps a controlment of the ſame.

Con'troller *General*, an officer of the artillery.

Contro'llership [from *coutroller*] the office of a controller.

Contro′lment [of *control*] 1. The power or act of controlling ſuperintendence, reſtraint. They made war and peace without *controlment*. *Davies*. 2. Oppoſition, confutation. To paſs without *controlment* the current meaning. *Hooker*.

Contro′ver [of *controuver*, Fr.] a forger of falſe news.

Controve′rsial [from *controverſy*] 1. Belonging to diſputes. *Controverſial* diſcourſes. *Locke*. 2. Of or pertaining to controverſy.

Controve′rsialness [from *controverſial*] controverted nature or circumſtances.

Controve′rsious [*controverſioſus*, Lat.] full of controverſy.

Co′ntroversy [*controverſe*, Fr.] *controverſia*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. Debate, diſpute, variance. A diſpute is commonly oral, a controverſy is in writing.

Wild *controverſy* then, which long had ſlept,
Into the preſs from ruin'd cloiſters leap'd. *Denham*.

2. A ſuit in law. If there be a *controverſy* between men, and they come unto judgment, the judges may judge them. *Deuteronomy*. 3. A quarrel. The Lord hath a *controverſy* with the nations. *Jeremiah*. 4. Oppoſition, enmity; this ſenſe is unuſual.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffit it
with luſty ſinews; throwing it aſide,
And ſtemming it with hearts of *controverſy*. *Shakeſpeare*.

To **Co′ntrovert** [of *contra*, againſt, and *verto*, Lat. to turn] to diſpute or argue againſt any thing in oppoſite books or in writing. If any *controvert* them, he may. *Cheyne*.

Controve′rtible [from *controvert*] diſputable, that may be the cauſe of controverſy. Many *controvertible* truths. *Brown*.

Controve′rtist [from *controvert*] a diſputant, one verſed or engaged in literary diſputations. This prince of *controvertiſts*. *Tillotſon*.

Contuma′cious [*contumaz*, Sp. *contumacis*, gen. of *contumax*, Lat.] ſtubborn, ſelf-willed, obſtinate, rebellious. He is in law ſaid to be a *contumacious* perſon, who, on his appearance, afterwards departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe*. The moſt obſtinate *contumacious* ſinner. *Hammond*.

Contuma′ciously [from *contumacious*] with obſtinacy, perverſly, inflexibly.

Contuma′ciousness [from *contumacious*] 1. Stubbornneſs. The difficulty and *contumaciouſneſs* of a cure. *Wiſeman*. 2. A refuſal of appearance in a court of juſtice:

Co′ntumacy [*contumace*, Fr. of *contumacia*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. Stubbornneſs, obſtinacy, rebellion.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the higheſt. *Milton*.

2. [In law] particularly a refuſal to appear in a court of juſtice when ſummoned. A wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order. *Ayliffe*.

Contume′lious [*contumelioſo*, It and Sp. *contumelioſus*, Lat.] 1. Reproachful, affrontive, abuſive. With ſcoffs and ſcorns and *contumelious* taunts. *Shakeſpeare*. Rude, *contumelious* language. *Swift*. 2. Inclined to utter reproach.

Giving our holy virgins to the ſtain
Of *contumelious*, beaſtly, mad-brain'd war. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. Productive of reproach, ſhameful. As in the higheſt degree injurious to them, ſo it is *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Piety*.

Contume′liously [from *contumelious*] reproachfully, with rudeneſs. Their perſons *contumeliouſly* trodden upon. *Hooker*.

Contume′liousness [of *contumelious*] reproachfulneſs, rudeneſs.

Co′ntumely [*contumelia*, It. Sp. and Lat.] abuſe, affront, reproach, ſcurrilous language. The oppreſſor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*. *Shakeſpeare* Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title, which claims exemption from thought. *Addiſon*.

To **Contu′se** [*contuſum*, ſup. of *contundo*, from *con*, and *tundo*, Lat. to beat] 1. To bruiſe, to beat together. Their roots, barks, and ſeeds *contuſed* together. *Bacon*. 2. To bruiſe the fleſh without breach of the continuity. The ligature *contuſes* the lips in cutting them. *Wiſeman*.

Contu′sed [of *contuſus*, Lat.] bruiſed.

Contu′sion [Fr. and Sp. of *contuſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of beating or bruiſing. 2. The ſtate of being beaten or bruiſed. A piece of glaſs reduce to powder, it acquiring by *contuſion* a multitude of minute ſurfaces. *Boyle*. 3. A bruiſe, being a compreſſion of the parts, as diſtinguiſhed from a wound.

Contusion *of the Skull*, is when the ſkull bone is ſo hurt, that tho' no fracture appears, there is (as *Bruno* expreſſes it) a *receſs* and *incurvation* of the cranium, like your tin or leaden veſſels, when battered from without.

Contusion [with chemiſts] a pulverizing or reducing into powder, by pounding in a mortar.

Contu′sion [with ſurgeons] a *bruiſe*, which divides the continuity of parts, without any *manifeſt loſs* of the ſubſtance, or *external* rupture. *Caſtel. Renovat*.

Convale′scence, or **Convale′scency** [Fr. *convaleſcenza*, It. *convalecéncia*, Sp. of *convaleſco*, Lat.] 1. A recovery of health, out of the reach of any alarm. She recovered her ſpirits to a reaſonable *convaleſcenſe*. *Clarendon*. 2. That ſpace of time from the departure of a diſeaſe, to the recovery of ſtrength which was loſt by it.

Convale′scent [*convaleſcens*, Lat.] recovering to a ſtate of health, amending.

Co′nvallily [*lilium convallium*, Lat.] a lilly of the vallies, or May lilly.

Conve′nable [Fr. law term] agreeable, according to, conſiſtent with; now obſolete. With his word his work is *convenable*. *Spenſer*. 2. That may be convened.

To **Conve′ne**, *verb neut*. [*convenio*, Lat.] to meet or come together, to aſſemble, to aſſociate. They *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle*. Settled periods of their *convening*. *Locke*.

To **Convene**, *verb act*. 1. To call together.

The *convening* of this parliament. *King Charles*.

2. To ſummon judicially. By the papal canon law, clerks in criminal and civil cauſes cannot be *convened* before any but an eccleſiaſtical judge. *Ayliffe*.

Conve′nience, or **Conve′niency** [*convenance*, Fr. *convenienza*, It. *conveniencia*, Sp. of *convenientia*, Lat.] 1. Advantage, eaſe, freedom from difficulties. Every man muſt want ſomething for the *conveniency* of his life, for which he muſt be obliged to others. *Calamy*. Another *convenience* in this method. *Swift*. 2. Fitneſs, agreeableneſs, ſuitableneſs, propriety. In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, becauſe permitted, what light ſhall ſhew us the *conveniency* which one hath above another. *Hooker*. 3. Cauſe of eaſe, accommodation. A pair of ſpectacles, a pocket perſpective, and ſeveral other little *conveniencies*. *Gulliver*. 4. Fitneſs of time or place.

Uſe no farther means,
But with all brief and plain *conveniency*
Let me have judgment. *Shakeſpeare*.

Conve′niency [in architecture] is the diſpoſing the ſeveral parts of a building ſo, that they may not obſtruct one another.

Conve′nient [*conveniente*, It. Sp. and Port. of *conveniens*, Lat.] 1. Fit, ſeaſonable, ſuitable, commodious, proper. Under-actions are ſo *convenient*, that no others can be imagined more ſuitable to the place in which they are. *Dryden*. 2. It has *to* or *for*; perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before perſons, and *to* before things. Food *convenient for* me. *Proverbs*. Arts peculiarly *convenient to* ſome particular nations. *Tillotſon*.

Conve′niently [from *convenient*] 1. Suitably, agreeably, ſeaſonably, fitly, as of part to part, or of the whole to the propoſed effect. Whether a ſailing chariot might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable ſails. *Wilkins*. 2. Without trouble or difficulty, commodiouſly. Know where we ſhall find him moſt *conveniently*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Conve′nientness [*convenientia*, Lat.] convenience.

Co′nvent [Fr. *convento*, It. and Sp.] 1. A monaſtery or religious houſe, an abbey, a nunnery. One ſeldom finds in Italy a ſpot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addiſon*. 2. An aſſembly of religious perſons, a body of monks or nuns.

The rev'rend abbot,
With all his *convent*, honourably receiv'd him. *Shakeſpeare*.

To **Conve′nt** [from *conventum*, ſup. of *convenio*, from *con* and *venio*, Lat. to come] to call before any judicature. Precepts to attach men, and *convent* them before themſelves at private houſes. *Bacon*.

Co′nventicle [*conventicule*, Fr. *conventicolo*, It. *conventiculo*, Sp. of *conventiculum*, Lat.] 1. An aſſembly, a meeting in general. Commanded to abſtain from all *conventicles* of men whatſoever. *Ayliffe*. 2. A little private aſſembly for religious exerciſes, a name firſt given to the meetings of John Wickliffe, more than 300 years ago, but ſince to the meetings of the nonconformiſts; by ſome perſons an idea of hereſy and ſchiſm is annexed to it. The place where God ſhall be ſerved by the whole church, ſhould be a public place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*. *Hooker*. Men who are content to be ſtiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its ſervice in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift*. 3. A ſecret aſſembly, where conſpiracies are formed.

You have laid your heads together;
Myſelf had notice of your *conventicles*;
And all to make away my guiltleſs life. *Shakeſpeare*.

Conventi′cler [from *conventicle*] one that ſupports or frequents conventicles. Another crop is unavoidable; the *conventiclers* be permitted ſtill to ſcatter. *Dryden*.

Conve′ntio, an agreement or covenant. *Lat*.

Conve′ntion [Fr. *convenzione*, It. tho' only in the latter ſenſe, *conventio*, Lat.] 1. The act of coming together, union. The *conventions* or aſſociations of ſeveral particles of matter into bodies. *Boyle*. 2. An aſſembly of a kingdom. Public *conventions* are liable to all the vices of private men. *Swift*. 3. A treaty, contract, or agreement, between two or more parties, commonly for a time and previous to a definitive treaty.

Conve′ntional [Fr. of *conventionalis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to an aſſembly or convention. 2. Done by agreement or according to ſeveral articles ſtipulated. *Conventional* ſervices reſerved by tenures upon grants. *Hale*.

Conve′ntionary [from *convention*] acting upon agreement or contract, ſettled by ſtipulations. The ordinary covenants of moſt *conventionary* tenants are to pay due capon and due harveſt journeys. *Carew*.

Conve′ntione [Lat. in law] a writ that lies for any covenant in writing unperformed.

Conve′ntioner [from *convention*] a member of a convention.

Conve′ntual, *adj*. [Sp. *conventual*, Fr. *conventuale*, It.] pertaining to a convent; as, a *conventual* church. *Conventual* priors have the chief ruling power over a monaſtery. *Ayliffe*.

Conve′ntual, *ſubſt*. a friar or nun who lives in a convent. I have read a ſermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Addiſon*.

To **Conve′rge** [*convergo*, Lat.] to tend to one point, called a focus, from different places. Rays made to *converge*. *Newton*.

Conve′rgent, or **Conve′rging** [*convergens*, Lat.] bowing or bending together to one point from different places.

Convergent *Lines* [in geometry] are ſuch as continually approximate, or whoſe diſtances become leſs and leſs.

Converging *Rays*, or **Convergent** *Rays* [in optics] are thoſe rays that iſſue from divers points of an object and incline towards one another, till at laſt they meet and croſs, and then become diverging rays, as the rays A D E C are converging rays, which converge to the point B, and then diverge and run off from each other in the lines C B B D. See Plate IV. Fig. 14.

Converging *Hyperbola* [in mathematics] is one whoſe concave legs bend in towards one another, and run both the ſame way.

Converging *Series* [with mathematicians] a method of approximation ſtill nearer and nearer towards the true root of any number or equation, even tho' it be impoſſible to find any ſuch true roots in numbers.

Conve′rsant [Fr. *converſante*, It. tho' only in the firſt ſenſe, *converſans*, Lat.] 1. Keeping company with, acquainted, cohabiting;

having *among* or *with*. The ſtrangers that were *converſant among* them. *Joſuah*. Shakeſpeare and Milton accent it on the firſt ſyllable.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *cónverſant* with eaſe and idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou and all angels *converſant* on earth
With man. *Milton.*

2. Well verſed or ſkilled in, acquiring knowledge of any thing by habit, familiar; having *in*, ſometimes *with*. Skill which he had by being *converſant in* the books. *Hooker.* *Converſant in* both the tongues. *Dryden.* He uſes the different dialects as one who had been *converſant with* them all. *Pope.* 3. Relating to, concerning; having *about*, formerly *wherein*. The matters *wherein* church polity is *converſant* are the public duties. *Hooker.* Diſcretion as *converſant about* worldly affairs. *Addiſon.*

Conve'rsable [from *converſe*. It is ſometimes written *converſible*, but improperly; converſant, converſation, converſable. *Johnſon.*] ſociable, eaſy, free of acceſs or in converſation, fit for company, communicative. That fire and levity which makes the young ones ſcarce *converſable*, when temper'd by years, makes a gay old age. *Addiſon.*

Conve'rsableness [from *converſable*] eaſineſs of being converſed with, ſociableneſs, the quality of being converſable, or a pleaſant companion.

Conve'rsably [from *converſable*] in a converſable manner, ſociably.

Conversa'tion [Fr. *converſazione*, It. *converſaciòn*, Sp. of *converſatio*, Lat.] 1. Familiar diſcourſe among perſons, eaſy talk; oppoſed to a formal conference. Mentioned in *converſation*. *Swift.* 2. A particular act of diſcourſing upon any topic; as, they had a long *converſation* about that affair. 3. Familiarity. The freedom of habitudes and *converſation* with the beſt company. *Dryden.* 4. Intercourſe, ſociety, behaviour, manner of acting in common life. Have your *converſation* honeſt among the Gentiles. 1 *Peter.*

Conve'rsative [from *converſe*] relating to public life, and the commerce of the world, not contemplative. Finding him little ſtudious and contemplative, ſhe choſe to endue him with *converſative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

Co'nverse, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; ſometimes it is accented on the firſt ſyllable, ſometimes on the laſt; Pope has uſed both. The firſt is more analogical. *Johnſon.*] 1. Familiar diſcourſe, converſation.

Gen'rous *converſe*, a ſoul exempt from pride. *Pope.*
Form'd by thy *converſe* happily to ſteer,
From grave to gay. *Pope.*

2. Correſpondence, acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity. Neceſſitated by its relation to fleſh to a terreſtrial *converſe*. *Glanville.*

Converse [in geometry] a propoſition is ſaid to be the converſe of another, when after drawing a concluſion from ſomething firſt ſuppoſed, we proceed to ſuppoſe what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been ſuppoſed. If two ſides of a triangle be equal, the angles oppoſite to thoſe ſides are alſo equal: the converſe of the propoſition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the ſides oppoſite to thoſe angles are alſo equal.

Converse *Direction* [in aſtrology] is when a ſignificator is brought to the place of promittors, by the motion of the higheſt ſphere, called *primum mobile*, contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

To Conve'rse [*converſer*, Fr. *converſare*, It. *conversàr*, Sp. and Port. *converſo*, Lat.] 1. To diſcourſe or talk familiarly with, to convey the thoughts reciprocally in converſation.

As friend with friend
Converſe with Adam. *Milton.*

2. To keep company, or be familiar with. I will *converſe* with iron-witted fools. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To hold intercourſe with, to be a companion to; having *with*. A perſon *with* whom he *converſed*. *Addiſon.* 4. To diſcourſe familiarly upon any ſubject; with *on* before the thing. We *converſed* often *on* that ſubject. *Dryden.* 5. To have commerce with a different ſex. After having *convers'd* with a man. *Addiſon.*

He that Converses not with men, knows nothing.

Conve'rsely [from *converſe*, in mathematics] in a contrary order, reciprocally, tranſlatively; as when two right lines are ſuppoſed to be parallel, and another croſſes them, it may be demonſtrated that the alternate angles are equal; and ſo it is equally true *converſely*, that if the alternate angles are equal, the lines which are croſſed muſt be parallel.

Conve'rsion [*converſio*, Lat.] 1. Change from one ſtate to another. Artificial *converſion* of water into ice. *Bacon.* 2. Change of manners from good to bad. 3. Change from one religion to another. Declaring the *converſion* of the Gentiles. *Acts.*

Conversion [Fr. and Sp. *converſione*, It. of *converſio*, Lat. with divines] is ſuch a turning to God, or change that is wrought in every true penitent; as the ſpirit of God works a change on the heart.

Conversion [in military affairs] is when ſoldiers are ordered to preſent their arms to the enemy, who attack them in flank, whereas they are ſuppoſed before to be in front.

Conversion *of Propoſitions* [in logic] is the changing the ſubject into the place of the predicate, and *e contra*, ſtill retaining the quality of the propoſition; as, no virtue is vice, no vice is virtue.

Conversion *of Equations* [with algebraiſts] a particular manner of changing an equation, which is commonly done with the quantity ſought, or any member or degree of it, if it is a fraction: the manner of doing it is by multiplying the whole number by the denominator of the fractional part, and then omitting the denominators, the equation is continued in the numerators only; as ſuppoſe

$a - b = \frac{aa + cc}{d} + h + b$, then multiply all by d, and it will ſtand thus, $da - db = aa + cc + dh + db$.

Conversion *of Ratio's* [with arithmeticians] is the comparing the antecedent with the difference of the antecedent and conſequent in two equal ratio's or proportions. As if there be the ſame ratio of 3 to 4, as of 9 to 12, it is concluded, there is the ſame ratio 3 to 2, as of 9 to 6.

Conversion [with rhetoricians] a figure, the ſame as apoſtrophe, or the changing the ſubject into the place of the predicate, and *e contra*; but always retaining the ſame quantity of propoſitions; as, every living creature is an animal, every animal is a living creature.

Conve'rsive [from *converſe*] ſociable, converſable.

To Conve'rt [*convertir*, Fr. and Sp. *convertire*, It. of *converto*, Lat.] 1. To turn or change into another ſubſtance. If the whole atmoſphere was *converted* into water, it would make but eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet.* 2. To change from one religion to another. 3. To turn a thing towards any point. Cryſtal will calify into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. *Brown.* 4. To employ any thing to one's own profit or uſe, to appropriate. The abundance of the ſea ſhall be *converted* unto thee. *Iſaiah.* He *converted* the prizes to his own uſe. *Arbuthnot.* 5. To change one propoſition into another, ſo that what was the ſubject of the firſt, becomes the predicate of the ſecond. The papiſts cannot abide this propoſition *converted*. All ſin is a tranſgreſſion of the law, but every tranſgreſſion of the law is ſin. *Hale.*

To Convert [with divines] is to bring a perſon to the profeſſion of the true religion, to change from a bad to a good life. Sinners ſhall be *converted* unto thee. *Pſalms.*

To Convert, *verb neut.* to undergo a change, to be tranſmuted.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear,
That fear to hate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'nvert [*converti*, Fr. *convertito*, It. *convertido*, Sp.] a perſon who is turned from one opinion or practice to another. The jeſuits did not perſuade the *converts* to lay aſide the uſe of images. *Stillingfleet.* The *converts* to or of chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

Conve'rtible, Fr. [from *convert*, *convertible*, It. of *convertibilis*, Lat.] 1. Changeable, that may be turned, ſuſceptible of tranſmutation. Minerals are not *convertible* into another ſpecies. *Harvey.* 2. So much alike, that one may be uſed for the other. Many put prelacy and popery together as terms *convertible*. *Swift.*

Conve'rter [from *convert*] one that makes converts.

Convertibi'lity [from *convertible*] the quality of being poſſible to be converted.

Conve'rtibleness, poſſible, &c. of being changed or turned.

Co'nvertite [*converti*, Fr.] a convert, one turned from another opinion.

You are a gentle *convertite*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nor would I be a *convertite* ſo cold,
As not to tell it. *Donne.*

Co'nvex, *adj.* [*convexe*, Fr. *conveſſo*, It. of *convexús*, Lat.] bending down on every ſide, like the heavens or the outſide of a globe, or any other round body; or the external round part of any body oppoſite to the hollow, or concave part; as, the *convex* face of a ball or orb.

Convex *Glaſſes*, are ſuch as are oppoſite to concave, thicker in the middle than at the edges; or, properly ſpeaking, when their ſurface riſes up regularly above the plane of the baſe, and *è contra.* Thoſe glaſſes are ſaid to be concave, when the ſurface ſinks down regularly, or with a regular crookedneſs below it; ſo that the ſame glaſs or other thing is oftentimes *convex* on the outſide, and concave within.

Convex *Lens*, is either convex on both ſides, and called *convexo convex*; or it is plain on one ſide, and convex on the other, and is called *plano convex*.

Convex, *ſubſt.* a convex body, a body that ſwells external into a circular form. Half heav'n's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickell.*

Conve'xed, *part.* [from *convex*] formed convex, protuberant circularly. In their natural figure they are ſtraight, nor have they their ſpine *convexed*, or more conſiderably embowed than ſharks. *Brown.*

Conve'xedly, *adv.* [from *convexed*] in a convex form. They be drawn *convexedly* crooked. *Brown.*

Conve'xity [*convexité*, Fr. of *convexitas*, Lat.] the exterior ſurface of a convex; *i. e.* a gibbous and globular thing, in oppoſition to concavity, or the inner ſurface, which is hollow or depreſſed. A due degree of *convexity*. *Newton.*

Conve'xly [from *convex*] in a convex form. *Convexly* conical, *i. e.* they are all along convex, not only *per ambitum*, but between both ends. *Grew.*

Conve'xness [from *convex*] convexity.

Conve'xo-concave, *adj.* having the concavity on the inſide correſponding to the convexity on the outſide. Thick *convexo-concave* plates of glaſs. *Newton.*

To Conve'y [*conveho*, of *con* and *veho*, Lat. to carry, *convoy*, Fr.] 1. To carry, to tranſport from one place into another. 2. To hand from one to another. A divine right could not be *conveyed* down without any plain rule. *Locke.* 3. To remove ſecretly. One *conveyed* out of my houſe yeſterday in this baſket. 4. To bring any thing as an inſtrument of tranſmiſſion; to tranſmit. There appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the ſenſes have *conveyed* any in. *Locke.* 5. To make over, to transfer or deliver to another. Adam's property could not *convey* any ſovereignty. *Locke.* 6. To impart by means of ſomething. They give energy to our expreſſions, and *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intenſe phraſes. *Addiſon.* 7. To impart, to introduce. Others *convey* themſelves into the mind by more ſenſes than one. *Locke.* 8. To manage with privacy. I will *convey* the buſineſs as I ſhall find means, and acquaint you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Convey'ance [from *convey*] 1. The act of removing any thing.

For her ſake
Mad'ſt quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Ann. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Way for conveying or tranſporting. There is *conveyance* into the countries. *Raleigh.* No *conveyance* for timber to places of vent, ſo as to quit the coſt of carriage. *Temple.* 3. The method of removing ſecretly from one place to another. Bethink you of ſome *conveyance*; in the houſe you cannot hide him. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The means or inſtrument by which any thing is conveyed.

When we've
Stuff'd theſe pipes, and theſe *conveyances* of blood.
Shakeſpeare.

5. Tranſmiſſion, delivery from one to another. The deſcending and *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power to poſterity. *Locke.* 6. Act of transferring property, grant? Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawful grant or *conveyance*, bind their heirs?

Conveyance [in law] 1. An inſtrument or deed in writing, by which lands or tenements are conveyed or made over from one to another. The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box. *Shakeſpeare*.. 2. Secret management, juggling artifice, ſecret ſubſtitution of one thing for another.

Cloſe *conveyance* and each practice ill
Of coſinage and knavery. *Spenſer*.
Can they not juggle, and with ſlight
Conveyance play with wrong and right. *Hudibras*.

CONVE'YANCER, a maker of, or a perſon who is ſkilled in making ſuch writings as transfer property.

CONVEY'ER [from *convey*] one who conveys or tranſmits things from one place or perſon to another. The diſpenſers of their favours, and *conveyers* of their will to others. *Atterbury*.

To CONVI'CT [*convictum*, ſup. of *convinco*, from *con* and *vinco*, Lat. to overcome] 1. To prove a perſon guilty, to detect in guilt. *Convicted* by their own conſcience. *St. John*. 2. To confute, to diſcover, to be falſe. Altho' the reaſon of any head may well *convict* it, yet will it not be rejected. *Brown*.

CONVI'CT, *part*. [of the verb] convicted, detected in guilt. By the civil law, a perſon *convict*, or confeſſing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Ayliffe*.

CO'NVICT, *ſubſt*. [*convictus*, Lat.] a perſon legally proved guilty of an offence, one caſt at the bar, a criminal detected at his trial. The civil law allows time for the *convict*, and to perſons confeſſing. *Ayliffe*.

Recuſant CONVICT, one who has been legally preſented, indicted, and convicted for refuſing or not coming to church, to hear the common-prayer, according to ſeveral ſtatutes, a term generally applied to papiſts in England.

CONVI'CTION [Fr. *convinzione*, It. of *convictio*, Lat.] the act of convincing, confutation; the act of forcing others by dint of argument to allow a poſition. The principal inſtrument of their *conviction*, the light of reaſon. *Hooker*. The manner of his *conviction* was deſigned as a laſting argument for the *conviction* of others. *Atterbury*.

CONVICTION [in theology] the firſt ſtep or degree of repentance, whereby a penitent is convinced or made apprehenſive of the evil nature of ſin, and of his own guilt.

CONVICTION [in law] the proving of a perſon guilty of an offence by the verdict of a jury; or when an outlawed perſon appears and confeſſes. *Conviction* to the ſerpent none belongs. *Milton*.

CONVI'CTIVE [from *convict*] tending to convince, having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE [*convaincre*, Fr. *convencer*, Sp. and Port. *convincere*, It. *convinco*, Lat.] 1. To make a perſon ſenſible of the truth of a matter by reaſons and arguments, to perſuade thoroughly, to force him to acknowledge a conteſted poſition. We receive from hiſtory a great part of the uſeful truths we have, with a *convincing* evidence. *Locke*. 2. To convict, to prove guilty. Seek not to *convince* me of a crime. *Dryden*. 3. To evince, to vindicate, to ſhew. Your Italy contains none ſo accompliſh'd a courtier to *convince* the honour of my miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. To overpower, to ſurmount; this ſenſe is obſolete.

Their malady *convinces*
The great eſſay of art. *Shakeſpeare*.

CONVI'NCEMENT [from *convince*] the act of convincing, conviction. If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other alſo. *Decay of Piety*.

CONVI'NCIBLE [from *convince*] 1. Capable of conviction. 2. Capable of being eaſily diſproved. Upon uncertainties and *convincible* falſities they erected ſuch emblems. *Brown*.

CONVI'NCINGLY [from *convincing*] evidently, in a manner not to be contradicted, ſo as to produce conviction. The reſurrection is *convincingly* atteſted. *Atterbury*.

CONVI'NCINGNESS, or CONVI'CTIVENESS [of *convince*, or *convict*] convincing or condemning quality, or power.

To CONVI'TIATE [*convicior*, Lat.] to taunt or rail at, to reproach or abuſe.

To CONVI'VE, *verb act*. [*convivo*, Lat.] to entertain, to feaſt; a word, I believe, not elſewhere uſed. *Johnſon*.

Go to my tent,
There in the full *convive* you. *Shakeſpeare*.

CONVI'VAL, or CONVI'VIAL, *adj*. [*convivalis*, Lat.] of or belonging to feaſts or banquets, ſocial.

I was the firſt who ſet up feſtivals;
Not with high taſtes our appetites did force,
But fill'd with converſation and diſcourſe;
Which feaſts *convivial* meetings we did name. *Denham*.

CONU'NDRUM, a quibble, a low jeſt, a poor conceit; a cant word. Pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *Philips*.

To CO'NVOCATE [*convoquer*, Fr. *convocàr*, Sp. *convocare*, It. and Lat.] to call together, to ſummon to an aſſembly.

CONVOCA'TION [Fr. *convocazione*, It. *convocación*, Sp. of *convocatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of calling together. Diaphantus, making a general *convocation*, ſpake to them. *Sidney*. 2. Moſt commonly an aſſembly of the clergy, to conſult about the affairs of the church in time of parliament. The declaration of our church made by thoſe who met in *convocation*. *Stillingfleet*. 3. The perſons ſo aſſembled are called a convocation, an aſſembly in general. And the eighth day ſhall be a holy *convocacion* unto you. *Leviticus*.

CONVOCATION, an aſſembly of the clergy met for the purpoſe of conſultation on eccleſiaſtical affairs.

Lower Houſe of CONVOCATION, the place where the body of the inferior clergy ſit, being repreſented by their deputies.

Upper Houſe of CONVOCATION, the place where the archbiſhops, biſhops, *&c*. ſit ſeverally by themſelves.

To CONVO'KE [*convocare*, It. *convoco*, Lat. *convoquer*, Fr. *convocàr*, Sp.] to call together, to ſummon to an aſſembly. Way preſcribed to *convoke* them. *Locke*. *Convoke* the peerage. *Pope*.

To CONVO'LVE [*convolvo*, Lat.] to roll round about, to roll one part upon another. He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd*. *Milton*.

CO'NVOLUTED, *part*. twiſted, rolled upon itſelf. The plates of that glaſs are flat and plain, whereas theſe are *convoluted* and inflected. *Woodward*.

CONVOLU'TION, 1. The act of wrapping, rolling or winding any thing 2. The ſtate of being rolled upon itſelf, or about itſelf. Obſerve the *convolution* of the fibres. *Grew*. 3. The ſtate of rolling together in company.

Toſs'd wide round
O'er the calm ſea, in *convolution* ſwift
The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomſon*.

CONVOLUTION [with botaniſts] a winding or turning motion, that is peculiar to the ſtems or trunks of ſome plants, as the claſpers of vines, bindweed, *&c*.

To CONVO'Y [*convoyer*, Fr. *convojare*, It. *convoyàr*, Sp. of *conveho*, Lat. *convio*, low Lat.] to guard, to conduct ſafely, either by ſea or land. He was *convoy'd* by a ſtrong body of troops to Paris, or by ſhips of war to Naples.

CO'NVOY [Sp. *convoi*, Fr. *convojo*, Lat.] 1. A guide or conductor. Anciently it was accented on the laſt ſyllable; but now on the firſt. He made himſelf his people's *convoy* to ſecure them in their paſſage. *South*. 2. Attendance on the road either by land or ſea by way of defence. Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way ſecure. *Dryden*. *Convoy* ſhips accompany their merchants till they may proſecute the voyage without danger. *Dryden*. 3. The act of attending as a defence. I ſhoot from heaven to give him ſafe *convoy*. *Milton*.

A CONVOY, a ſhip or ſhips of war, which go along with merchants ſhips to defend them from enemies.

CONVOY [in military affairs] men, ammunition, *&c*. conveyed into a town.

CO'NUS, Lat. [κῶνος, Gr.] the fruit of the cypreſs-tree, a pineapple, *&c*.

CONUS, Lat. [with geometricians] a ſolid figure, broad and round at bottom, with a ſharp top like a ſugar-loaf.

CO'NUSANCE [*conoiſſance*, Fr.] cogniſance, knowledge, notice. A law term.

CO'NUSANT [*conoiſſant*, a French law term] knowing, underſtanding, or being privy to, *&c*.

To CONVU'LSE [*convulſum*, ſup. of *convello*, of *con* and *vello*, Lat. to tear] to give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of a body.

Follows the looſen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deep'ning, mingling peal on peal,
Cruſh'd horrible, *convulſing* heaven and earth. *Thomſon*.

CONVU'LSED, *pret*. and *part*. of *convulſe* [*convulſus*, Lat.] drawn or pulled together, moved irregularly and involuntarily.

CONVU'LSION [Fr. and Sp. *convulſione*, It. of *convulſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of pulling or drawing together. 2. A diſtortion.

CONVU'LSION [with phyſicians] 1. An involuntary contraction or motion, whereby the nerves, muſcles and members are contracted and drawn together againſt the will, as in the cramp. My hand put into motion by a *convulſion*. *Locke*. 2. Any irregular or violent motion, tumult, diſturbance. All have been ſubject to ſome concuſſions, and fallen under the ſame *convulſions* of ſtate by diſſentions or invaſions. *Temple*.

CONVULSIVE [*convulſif*, Fr. *convulſivo*, It. of *convulſivus*] pertaining to convulſions; a term applied by phyſicians to thoſe motions, which naturally ſhould depend on the will; but which become involuntary by ſome internal or external cauſe; that which gives twitches or ſpaſms.

Convulſive rage
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breaſt. *Dryden*.

CONVU'LSIVE *Motions* [with phyſicians] are ſudden and ſwift convulſions and ſhakings, that ceaſe and return again by turns.

CO'NWAY, a market-town of Carnarvonſhire, in North Wales, ſituated near the mouth of a river, 15 miles weſt of St. Aſaph.

CO'NY [*conejo*, Sp. *cogniglio*, It. *coëlho*, Port. kanin, Ger. *connil* or *connin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] a rabbet, a beaſt of warren, that makes burroughs in the ground. Hares and *conys* that eat the corn and trees. *Mortimer*.

CONY-BOROUGH, a place where rabbets make their holes in the ground.

To CONY-CATCH [in the cant of thieves] to cheat, bite, or trick. I have matter in my head againſt you and your *cony-catching* raſcals. *Davies*.

CONY-CA'TCHER, a thief, a cheat, a ſharper, a raſcal. Now obſolete.

Tom-CONY [with the vulgar] a very ſilly fellow.

To COO [from the ſound] to make a noiſe like turtles or pigeons.

CO'NZA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, ſituated in the farther principate, on the river Offanto, 50 miles ſouth-eaſt of the city of Naples. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop.

The ſtock-dove only through the foreſt *coos*,
Mournfully hoarſe. *Thomſon*.

COOK [*coquus*, Lat. kog, C. Brit. coc, Sax. kock, Su. Dan. and Du. koch, Ger. *cuoco*, It.] a perſon who dreſſes meat for the table. Their *cooks* could make artificial birds and fiſhes. *Arbuthnot*.

God ſends meat, but the devil ſends COOKS.

An exclamation generally made uſe of when a diſh of meat is brought to table ill dreſſed; alſo a reprimand to cooks on the ſame account.

He is an ill COOK who cannot lick his fingers.

The Fr. ſay; *Celui gouverne mal le miel* (He is an ill manager of hony) *qui n'en leche ſes doigts*. This proverb is uſed to ſignify in general, that a man manages a buſineſs very ill who don't take care (as we ſay in another proverb) *to feather his own neſt out of it*; that is, to profit himſelf by it. It is chiefly applied to ſtewards, truſtees, guardians, or other managers.

To COOK [*coquo*, Lat.] 1. To dreſs victuals for the table. Had either of the crimes been *cook'd* to their palates, they might have changed meſſes. *Decay of Piety*. 2. To prepare for any purpoſe. Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that you are well *cook'd*. *Shakeſpeare*.

COO'KERY, a cook's trade, the art of dreſſing food.

COOK-MAID [of *cook* and *maid*] a maid that dreſſes victuals. One of the beſt *cook-maids* in England. *Addiſon*.

COOK-ROOM [of *cook* and *room*; in a ſhip] is where the cook and his mate dreſs the victuals and deliver it out to the ſhip's crew.

COOKS were incorporated in the year 1481, and confirmed by queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by king James II. Their armorial enſigns are, *argent* a chevron ingrayl'd ſable between three columbines, the creſt a pheaſant ſtanding on a mount (upon a helmet and torſe) the ſupporters a buck and doe, each vulned with an arrow all proper. The motto, *Vulnerati non victi*.

Their hall is on the eaſt ſide of Alderſgate-ſtreet, near Little Britain.

Cool, *adj.* [cole, Sax. koel, Du. kuehl, Ger.] 1. Cooling, ſomewhat cold. It grew *cool. Temple.* 2. Not zealous, not angry, not fond.

Cool, *ſubſt.* ſoft and refreſhing coldneſs, freedom from heat. Philander was enjoying the *cool* of the morning among the dews, that gave the air a freſhneſs. *Addiſon.*

To Cool, *verb act.* [cælan, Sax. koelen, Du. kuhlen, Ger.] 1. To make cold, to refreſh, to allay or abate heat. Snow *cools* or congeals any liquor. *Addiſon.* 2. To quiet paſſion or anger, to moderate zeal. Some ill effect it may produce in *cooling* your love to him. *Addiſon.* It might have *cool'd* their zeal. *Swift.*

To Cool, *verb neut.* [colian, Sax.] 1. To become cool, to grow leſs hot. 2. To ſlacken, to relent, to grow leſs warm as to paſſion or inclination. My humour ſhall not *cool. Shakeſpeare.* You never *cool* while you read Homer. *Dryden.*

Coo'ler. 1. A brewer's veſſel, in which hot liquor ſtands to cool. Your wort thus boiled, lade off into *coolers* or cool-backs. *Mortimer.* 2. Whatever has the power of cooling the body. *Coolers* are of two ſorts; firſt, thoſe which produce an immediate ſenſe of cold, which are ſuch as have their parts in leſs motion than thoſe of the organs of feeling, as fruits, all acid liquors, and common water: and ſecondly, ſuch as, by particular viſcidity or groſneſs of parts, give a greater conſiſtence to the animal fluids, whereby they cannot move ſo faſt, and therefore will have leſs of that inteſtine force on which their heat depends, ſuch as cucumbers, and all ſubſtances producing viſcidity. *Quincy.* Acid things were uſed only as *coolers. Arbuthnot.*

Coo'lly, Without heat or ſharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns woodbine wrought,
And freſh bedew'd with ever-ſpouting ſtreams,
Sits *coolly* calm. *Thomſon.*

2. With indifference, without paſſion. Motives that addreſs themſelves *cooly* to our reaſon. *Atterbury.*

Coo'lness [cealdneſ, Sax.] 1. Cool quality, gentle cold. The heat or *coolneſs* of ſpirits. *Bacon.* 2. Want of affection or inclination. They parted with *coolneſs* towards each other. 3. Freedom from paſſion.

Coom. 1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Phillips.* 2. That kind of compoſition made of greaſe, tar, and other ingredients, which is uſed to the wheels of carriages, whereby they go the more eaſily, and prevent the axles from taking fire. 3. It denotes, in Scotland, the uſeleſs duſt that falls from large coals.

Coomb, or Comb [*comble*, Fr. of *cumulus*, Lat. an heap] a meaſure of corn, containing four buſhels.

Coop [copa, Sax. a pit or hovel, or kot, kitype, Du. in the ſame ſignification] 1. A place where fowls are kept and fattened, a pen for ſheep and other animals. The chickens refuſed to eat out of the *coop. Brown.* 2. A barrel, a veſſel for keeping liquids.

To Coop *Up* [of copa, Sax.] to put up in a pen, to ſhut up in a narrow compaſs, to cage, to impriſon. The Engliſhmen *coop'd* up the Lord Ravenſtein that he ſtirred not. *Bacon.* They are *coop'd* up cloſe by the laws of their countries. *Locke.*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again? *Pope.*

Coo'ped *Up*, impriſoned.

Coopee' [*coupé*, Fr.] a ſtep in dancing.

Coo'per [*cubero*, Sp. kuyper, Du. and L. Ger.] a maker of tubs, coops or barrels. Weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege. *Child.*

Coo'pers were incorporated *anno* 1530, in the 16th of Henry VII. by the name of maſters and wardens or commonality of the freemen of the myſtery of coopers, in London and the ſuburbs of the ſame city; their arms are party per pale *gules*, and *or* a chevron between 3 hoops in a chief azure. Their ſupporters two camels, their creſt an eagle winged, ſurmounted on a torce and helmet.

Coo'perage [from *cooper*] the price paid for cooper's work.

To Co-o'perate [*cooperer*, Fr. *co-operare*, It. *co-operàr*, Sp. *co-operatum*, from *con*, and *opera*, Lat.] 1. To work together to the ſame end. Privilege of *co-operating* to his own felicity. *Boyle.* 2. To act with one another in the producing ſome effect. All theſe cauſes *co-operating*, weaken their motion. *Cheyne.*

Co-opera'tion [Fr. *co-operazione*, It. *co-operaciòn*, Sp. of *co-operatio*, Lat.] the act of working together with another to promote the ſame end. Not holpen by the *co-operation* of angels. *Bacon.*

Co-opera'tive [of *co-operor*, Lat.] working together with another to the ſame end.

Co-opera'tor [*co-operateur*, Fr. *co-operatore*, It. *co-operador*, Sp. of *co-operator*, Lat.] a fellow-worker, one that jointly with others promotes the ſame end.

Co-opera'tio *Arborum*, Lat. [in old law] the head or branches of a tree cut down.

Co-operatu'ra, Lat. [in old law] a thicket or covert of wood.

Co-opta'tion [of *co-opto*, Lat.] adoption, aſſumption, an election or chooſing by ſuffrage.

Co-or'dinate [of *con* and *ordinatus*, of *ordo*, Lat.] being of equal degree or rank, not ſubordinate. The ſhell-fiſh may be divided into two *co-ordinate* kinds, cruſtaceous and teſtaceous; each of which is again divided into many ſpecies ſubordinate to the kind, but *co-ordinate* to each other.

Co-ordina'tion [from *co-ordinate*] 1. The ſtate of holding the ſame rank, collateralneſs. In this high court of parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power. *Howel.* *Co-ordination* in a *play* is as dangerous as in the *ſtate. Dryden.* May not I alſo add, nor leſs exceptionable in DIVINITY; if the judgment of the old Athanaſians may be receiv'd, ſo ſays the *orthodox* council of Sirmium: "If any one hearing that the Father is Lord, and the Son is Lord, or citing thoſe words [of ſcripture] "*The* Lord *rained from the* Lord," ſhall affirm, there are *two* Gods, let him be anathema. Οὐ γαρ συντασσομεν τον υιον τω πατρι, αλλα υποτεταγμενον τω πατρι, &c. *i. e.* For we do not make the Son *co-ordinate*, or put him upon a *level* with the Father; but maintain that He is υποτεταγμενος, *i. e. ſubordinate* or *ſubjected* to Him; For neither did He deſcend into a *body* without the Father's *will*; nor did He *rain* from [or of] Himſelf; but from that Lord, who *authoriz'd* the act, *viz.* the Father. Ου γαρ εβρεξεν αφ' εαυτυ, αλλα παρα κυριυ αυθεντυντος δηλαδη τυ πατρος: Such are the expreſs words of the *council*; and St. Hilary's *comment* is as remarkable upon it. *Et vel in eô non* COMPARATUR *vel* COÆQUATUR *Filius Patri, dum ſubditus*, &c. Hilar. de Synod. See Authentic, First *Cauſe*, and Apostolic *Conſtitutions*; ABOVE all the word Circum-incession, and read there, "Who with the *ſecond* council of Sirmium"—for by *this* council (held about the middle of the fourth century) was the creed compos'd, according to Dupin, and Bower; and both agree with St. Hilary, that 'tis entirely *orthodox*: and no wonder, when it anathematiz'd thoſe who ſhould affirm, "there was a *time* or *age*, in which the Son of God was not." 2. (In phyſic) in reſpect of cauſes, is an order of cauſes, wherein ſeveral of the ſame kind, order, and tendency, concur to the production of the ſame effect.

Co-o'rdinately [of *co-ordinate*] in the ſame rank and relation, without ſubordination.

Co-o'rdinateness [from *co-ordinate*] quality of rank, ſtate of being co-ordinate.

Coot [maer koet, Du. *cotée*, Fr.] a moor-hen, a ſmall black fowl ſeen often in fens.

A lake the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fiſhing cormorant. *Dryden.*

Cop [cop. Sax. kop, Du.] the head, the top of any thing, any thing riſing to a head; as, a *cop*, vulgarly a cock of hay; a *cob-caſtle*, properly *cop-caſtle*, a ſmall caſtle on a hill. A *cob* for *cop*, a pile of ſtones laid one upon another, a tuft on the head of birds.

Cop, or Cope, at the beginning of a name, ſignifies a top of an hill, as *Copeland*.

Co'pal, a ſort of hard reſin or gum of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, brought from America. A Mexican term for gum.

Copa'rsenary, *ſubſt.* [from *coparcener*] joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance. All the daughters in *coparcenary. Hale.*

Copa'rceners [of *con* and *particeps*, Lat.] are otherwiſe called, (in common law) parceners or partners, are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor. *Cowel.* This great lordſhip was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of theſe portions, the *coparceners* ſeverally exerciſed the ſame juriſdiction royal which the earl marſhal and his ſons had uſed in the whole province. *Davies.*

Copa'rceny, an equal diviſion or ſhare of coparceners. *Phillips.* See Copa'rceners.

Copa'rtner [of *con* and *partner*] one who is joined in partnerſhip with another, one that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair.

Our faithful friends,
Th' aſſociates and *copartners* of our loſs. *Milton.*

Copa'rtnership [of *con* and *partner*] the ſtate of being partners together, or bearing an equal part, or of poſſeſſing an equal ſhare. The daughters equally ſucceeded to their father as in *copartnerſhip. Hale.*

Copa'tain, *adj.* [from *cop*] high rais'd, pointed. *Hanmer.* Oh fine villain! a ſilken doublet, a velvet hoſe, a ſcarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Copa'yvæ *Balſamum*, Lat. [it is ſometimes written *capivi*, *copivi*, *capayva*, *copayva*, *cupayvo*, *cupaybo*] a ſort of balſam, which diſtils like turpentine from a certain tree in Braſil. It is much uſed in diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

Cope. See Cop [cæppe, Sax. *chappe*, Fr. *cápa*, Sp.] 1. A ſort of prieſt's veſtment, with a claſp before, and hanging down, from the ſhoulders to the heels. It is uſed in ſacred miniſtrations. 2. Any thing with which the head is covered. 3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head, any arch-work over a door.

All theſe things that are contain'd
Within this goodly *cope*. *Spenſer.*
Fiery darts and flaming volleys flew,
And flying vaulted either hoſt with fire:
So under fiery *cope*, together ruſh'd
Both battles main. *Milton.*
Under the *cope* of heaven. *Dryden.*

To Cope, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To cover as with a cope. A very large bridge, all made of wood and *coped* over head. *Addiſon.* 2. To reward, to give in return.

Three thouſand ducats due unto the Jews,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To oppoſe, to contend with.

My name is loſt,
By treaſon's tooth bare gnawn and canker-bit,
Yet I am noble as the adverſary I come to *cope. Shakeſpeare.*

To Cope, *verb neut.* 1. To ſtrive with, to make head againſt; having *with* before the perſon or thing oppoſed; as, to *cope with* one. In this ſenſe it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of Junius derives it from *koopen*, to buy, or ſome other word of the ſame import: ſo that to *cope with*, ſignifies to interchange blows, or any thing elſe, with another. *Johnſon.*

On every plain,
Hoſt *cop'd* with hoſt, dire was the din of war. *J. Phillips.*

Their generals have not been able to *cope with* the troops of Athens. *Addiſon.* To *cope with* great difficulties. *Watts.* 2. To encounter, to interchange kindneſs or ſentiments.

Thou art e'en as juſt a man,
As e'er my converſation *cop'd withal.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To Cope *Together* [of *copulo*, Lat.] to match with.

To Cope, to jut out as a wall does.

To Cope [in falconry] to pare the beak or talons of an hawk.

Cope [in doomſday book] an hill.

Cope [cop, Sax.] a tribute paid to the king out of the lead mines in Wirkſworth, in Derbyſhire.

Co'pel. See Coppel.

Copenha'gen, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the iſland of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic ſea, not far from the ſtreight called the Sound. It is a ſtrong town, five miles in circumferérence, fortified in the modern method; and the harbour is ſurrounded by forts and platforms, its entrance being ſo narrow, that only one ſhip can paſs at a time. It has an univerſity, and a military academy, and is remarkable for one of the fineſt muſeums in Europe. Lat 55° 30′ N. Long. 13° E.

Cope′rnican *Syſtem* [ſo called of Nicholas Copernicus, the inventor, or rather reviver of it] is a ſyſtem of the world, wherein the ſun is ſuppoſed at reſt, and the planets with the earth to deſcribe ellipſiſes round him. The heavens and ſtars are here ſuppoſed at reſt; and that diurnal motion they ſeem to us to have from eaſt to weſt, is reputed to be the earth's motion from weſt to eaſt. See Plate VI. Fig. 6.

The ſun being found to be a body more than 300 times bigger than our earth, it ſeemed prepoſterous that ſo mighty a body of fire, ſhould whirl round ſo large a circle as his ſphere, according to the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, in ſo ſhort a time as 24 hours (when, according to its computed diſtance, he muſt move 7570 miles in a minute.) It was therefore more reaſonable to believe, that the earth was ſeated in the ſphere, that Ptolemy had placed the ſun in, and that the ſun was placed in the center; for by that means, if the earth but turn round upon its own axis in 24 hours, every ſide of it is turned to the ſun, and conſequently a day and a night afforded to all its inhabitants, without the neceſſity of the ſun's or earth's making ſo vaſt a journey as the circle of its ſphere requires. He therefore placed the ſun in the center, with no other motion than turning round upon its own axis, which its performs in 27 days and a half. He alſo ſuppoſes the ſun to be ſurrounded with a vaſt ſpace of æther of many millions of miles extent, which is called its *vortex*, which æther is carried round with the ſun; and becauſe the planets float in it, they alſo are carried in a continual circuit from weſt to eaſt round the ſun in certain periodical times, according to their nearneſs or diſtance from the ſun. The earth is one of theſe planets, and has another attending her, *viz.* the moon; for that planet belongs to us only, being in a continual circuit round this earth, and with it carried on in the annual circuit that the earth makes round the ſun. The uſe of it being to reflect the ſun-beams to us, at ſuch times as he is gone from us. Other planets have the like concomitants. Jupiter has four, and Saturn five, as is ſuppoſed for the ſame reaſon; and becauſe thoſe planets are ſo much farther diſtant from the ſun than we are, they have of conſequence occaſion for more moons than we have. It is certain by ocular demonſtration, that there are four little planets called *ſatellites*, which are in continual motion round about Jupiter, that are ſo regular in their motions, that the eclipſes of them are calculated, and thereby a great help found out to the correcting of the longitude.

Copes *Mate* [perhaps from *cupſmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the ſame *cope* for a houſe. *Johnſon*] a partner in merchandizing, a companion, a friend. An old word.

> Ne ever ſtaid in place, ne ſpake to wight,
> Till that the fox his *copeſmate* he had found. *Spenſer.*

Cope *Sale* and *Pins* [with huſbandmen] are irons that faſten the chains with other oxen to the end of the cope of a waggon.

Co′phosis, Lat. [κωφωσις, of κωφος. Gr. deaf] deafneſs.

Co′pia, Lat. plenty, abundance.

Co′pia *Libelli deliberanda* [Lat. in law] a writ that lies in caſe, where a man cannot get the copy of a libel out of the hands of an eccleſiaſtical judge.

Copia′po, a port town of Chili, in South America, ſituated on the pacific ocean, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lat. 25° S. Long. 75° W.

Co′pier [from *copy*] 1. One that copies or tranſcribes. Characters altered by *copiers* and tranſcribers. *Addiſon.* 2. One that imitates, a plagiary. Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others. *Dryden.*

Co′ping, *ſubſt.* [in architecture] 1. The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall. Coſtly ſtones, even from the foundation to the *coping.* 1 *Kings.* The *coping* the modillions or dentils, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Addiſon.* 2. The top of a building, or the brow of a wall made ſloping.

Co′ping *Irons* [with falconers] inſtruments uſed for coping or paring the beak of an hawk, his pounces or talons, when grown

Co′pious [*copieux*, Fr. *copioſo*, It. and Sp. of *copioſus*, Lat.] 1. Plentiful, being in great quantities. This alcaline acrimony indicates the *copious* uſe of vinegar. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Abounding in words or images. not barren, not confined.

Copio′sity [*copioſitas*, Lat.] plenty.

Co′piously. 1. Plentifully, in great quantities. 2. At large, without brevity, diffuſely. Their remains have been *copiouſly* deſcribed. *Addiſon.*

Co′piousness [from *copious*] 1. Plentifulneſs, abundance, great quantity. 2. Diffuſion of ſtile. The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiouſneſs* of Homer, and the Latin poet to reach the conciſeneſs of Demoſthenes. *Dryden.*

Co′pist [*copiſte*, Fr.] a tranſcriber.

Co′pland, a piece of ground into which the reſt of the lands in a furlong do ſhoot, terminating in an acute angle.

Co′ppa, a cock of corn, hay or graſs, divided into portions fit to be tithed.

Co′pped, *adj.* [from *cop*] ſharp at the top, riſing to a top or pic. It was broad in its baſis and roſe *copped* like a ſugar-loaf. *Wiſeman.*

Co′ppel [this word is variouſly ſpelt; as, *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*, but I cannot find its etymology. *Johnſon.*] 1. An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry in the form of a diſh, made of aſhes well waſhed, or bones thoroughly calcined. The operation is performed by mingling lead with the metal and expoſing it in the coppel to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in droſs, which is called the litharge of gold and ſilver. The refiners call the *copel* a teſt. *Harris.* 2. [With ſilverſmiths] a pot in which they melt and refine their metal. 3. A ſort of crucible for purifying gold or ſilver.

Co′pper [*cuivre*, Fr. *cobre*, Sp. and Port. *cuprum*, Lat. **kopper**, Du. **kupffer**, Ger. **koppar**, Su.] One of the ſix primitive metals: it is the moſt ductile and malleable metal next to gold and ſilver. *Copper* is heavier than iron or tin, but lighter than ſilver, lead, and gold. In the ſtate of ore it makes, according to its various admixtures, different appearances. The richer copper ores are found in many parts of Germany and Sweden, and we have ſome in England little inferior to the fineſt Swediſh. *Hill.*

The character of copper is ♀ a circle with a croſs underneath, and denotes that the body or baſis is gold, tho' joined with ſome corroſive menſtruum.

1. Its ſpecific gravity comes next to that of ſilver; being to that of gold as 8 to 19, to that of water as 8 to 1, and to that of ſilver as 8 to 10.

2. When pure it is very ductile, and of a beautiful red colour, exceeding that of gold.

3. It continues long fixed in the fire before it flies off; almoſt as long as ſilver.

4. It is of difficult fuſion more than ſilver, yet ignites before it fuſes.

5. Of all metals it is the moſt ſonorous and elaſtic.

6. When copper is fuſed, if the leaſt drop of water fall upon it, or the moulds be ever ſo little moiſt, it flies into a million of fragments with an incredible noiſe, and deſtroys all perſons near it.

It is found every where: there is ſcarce any earth in any part of the globe, but has a ſhare of copper in it; in Sweden and Germany there are whole mountains of it. With copper are found the brighteſt coloured emeralds, &c. turquoiſes, and likewiſe green and blue precious ſtones. "By the braſs of the *ancients* (ſays Angelo Maria Riccio) I underſtand the *ſimple* metal, which, as Varro and Valerius Maximus affirm, was called Raudus, or Rodus; not that which is made with tin or other metals; and is called Cuprum, which pliny *lib.* 33, *c.* 5. ſtyles Cyprian braſs. Diſſertationes Homericæ habitæ, in Florentino Lycæo ab Angelo Maria Riccio, edit. Florent. A. C. 1740. *Query*, if, in this writer's judgment, Homer's warriors were not *ſheathed* in Copper?

Roſe Copper, copper that has been melted ſeveral times, and purified from its groſſeſt parts.

Copper, *ſubſt.* a veſſel made of copper, commonly uſed as a boiler. They boiled it in a *copper* to the half. *Bacon.*

Co′pperas [*couperoſe*, Fr. *coparroſa*, Sp. **kopperooſe**, Du.] ſuppoſed to be found in copper mines only; a name given to three ſorts of vitriol; the green, the bluiſh green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. What is commonly ſold here for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of ſtones, from their colour called gold ſtones, found on the ſea-ſhore, in Eſſex, Hampſhire, and ſo weſtward. They abound with iron, and being expoſed to the weather in beds above ground, the rains and dews in time diſſolve the ſtones, the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers in which old iron is put, that in boiling diſſolves. This liquor, when drawn off into coolers, ſhoots into chryſtals of a green colour; and theſe are uſed in dying hats and cloths black, and in making ink. *Chambers. Hill.*

Copper-nose [of *copper* and *noſe*] a red noſe.

> Commended Troily for a *copper-noſe.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Little hard tubercles affecting the face with itching, being ſcratched, look red, and riſe in great welks, rendering the viſage fiery, and in progreſs of time make *copper-noſes.* *Wiſeman.*

Copper-plate, a plate on which various figures are engraven for the neater impreſſion; diſtinguiſhed from a wooden cut.

Copper-smith [of *copper* and *ſmith*] one that manufactures copper.

> A mad *copperſmith* of Elis
> Up at his forge by morning peep. *Swift.*

Copper-work [of *copper* and *work*] a place where copper is manufactured or wrought.

Copper-worm. 1. A little worm in ſhips. 2. A moth in garments. 3. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainſworth.*

Coppery [from *copper*] containing copper, made of copper. *Coppery* particles, brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper mines. *Woodward.*

Co′ppice, or Copse [probably *coupeaux*, of *couper*, Fr. to cut. It is often writ *copſe*] a ſmall wood, conſiſting of under-woods which may be cut at 12 or 15 years growth for fuel, a place over-run with bruſhwood. Boarded with high timber trees and *copſes* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Co′pple-dust [prob. from *coppel* or *cupel duſt.* *Johnſon*] powder uſed for purifying metals, or the groſs parts ſeparated by the cupel. It may be tried by incorporating powder of ſteel, or *copple-duſt*, by pouncing into the quickſilver. *Bacon.*

Copple-stones, lumps and fragments of ſtone or marble broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

Co′ppled [from *cop*] riſing like a cone, or in a point. Some are flatter on the top, others more *coppled.* *Woodward*

Copse, abbreviated or corrupted from *coppice*; which ſee.

To Copse, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to preſerve underwoods. The neglect of *copſing* wood cut down, has been of evil conſequence. *Swift.*

Coprocri′tica [of κοπρος, dung, and κριτικος, from κρινω, to ſecern] medicines which purge away the excrements.

Coprophoʹria [κοπροφορια, of κοπρος and φερω, Gr.] purgation or purging.

Copro′stasy [κοπροςασια, of κοπρος and ιςημι, Gr.] coſtiveneſs or binding in the belly.

Co′ptic *Language*, the ancient language of the Egyptians, mixed with much Greek, and in the Greek characters.

Co′pula, a coupling or joining together. *Lat.*

Co′pula, [with logicians] is the verb which joins together any two terms in an affimative or negative propoſition; as, an horſe *is* an animal; where *is* is the copula. The *copula* is the form of a propoſition: it repreſents the act of the mind affirming or denying. *Watts.*

To Co′pulate, *verb act.* [**koppeln**, Du. **kuppeln**, Ger. *copulo*, Lat.] to join together, to unite.

Copulate, *part.* of *to copulate*, conjoined. If the force of cuſtom, ſimple and ſeparate, be great, the force of cuſtom *copulate*, and conjoined and collegiate, is greater. *Bacon.*

To Co′pulate, *verb neut.* to come together, as different ſexes.

Copula′tion [Fr. *copulazione*, It. of *copulatio*, Lat.] the coupling together or congreſs of the two ſexes. Conjugal *copulation.* *Hooker.*

Co′pulative [*copulatif*, Fr. *copulativo*, It. and Sp. of *copulativus*, Lat. in grammar.] that which ſerves to couple or join; as, a conjunction *copulative.*

COPULATIVE *Propoſitions* [with logicians] ſuch as include ſeveral ſubjects or ſeveral attributes joined together by an affirmative or negative conjunction, *viz*, and, neither, nor.

CO'PULATIVENESS [from *copulative*] joining quality.

CO'PY [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, It. and low Lat. *quod cuipiam facta eſt copia exſcribendi.* Junius much inclines after his manner to derive it of κοπος labour, becauſe, ſays he, to *copy* another's writing is very painful and laborious] 1. A pattern to write after, an antograph, an original, that from which any thing is copied. Let him firſt learn to write after a *copy* all the letters. *Holder.* 2. The original or manuſcript of a book before it has been printed. The *copy* is at the preſs. *Dryden.* 3. A printed individual book, one of many books. The books of God could not be had otherwiſe than in written *copies. Hooker.* 4. A tranſcript from the archetipe or original. A *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.* 5. A picture drawn from another picture, a copy of a copy.

COPY [in law] 1. The duplicate or tranſcript of an original writing. 2. An inſtrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

> Thou know'ſt that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
> But in them Nature's *copy*'s not eternal. *Shakeſpeare.*

COPY-BOOK [from *copy* and *book*] a book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD, a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew, but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward out of the lord's court. This is called a baſe tenure, becauſe it holds at the will of the lord; yet not ſimply, but according to the cuſtom of the manor. Theſe cuſtoms of manors vary in one point or other almoſt in every manor. Some *copyholds* are fineable, and ſome certain. *Cowel.* If a cuſtomary tenant die, the widow ſhall have what the law calls her free bench, in all his *copyhold* lands. *Addiſon.*

CO'PYHOLDER [from *Copyhold*] one poſſeſſed of lands in copyhold.

To COPY *out*, *verb act.* [*copier*, Fr. *copiare*, It.] 1. To tranſcribe or write out after an original.

> Who writes a libel or who *copies* out. *Pope.*

2. To imitate, to propoſe to imitation, to endeavour to reſemble. He that borrows other mens experience with this deſign of *copying* it *out*, poſſeſſes one of the greateſt advantages. *Decay of Piety.* To *copy* her few nymphs aſpir'd. *Swift.*

To COPY, *verb neut.* 1. To do a thing in imitation of ſomething elſe. Some never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden.* 2. Sometimes with *from.* A painter *copies from* the life. *Dryden.* 3. Sometimes with *after.* Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, *copied after* it in their dramatic writings and poems upon love. *Addiſon.*

COQ *ad Med. conſumpt* [in phyſicians bills] *i. e.* boil it till it is half waſted.

COQ *ſ. A.* [in phyſicians bills] *i. e.* boil it according to art. Lat.

COQ *in ſ. q. Aq.* [in phyſicians bills] *i. e.* boil it in a ſufficient quantity of water. Lat.

COQUE'T [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler] A gay airy girl, a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

> The light *coquets* in ſylphs aloft repair,
> And ſport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*
> A *coquet* and a tinder-box are ſparkled. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

A COQUET is thus deſcribed by the Spectator: to give herſelf, ſays he, a larger field for diſcourſe, ſhe loves and hates in the ſame breath; talks to her lap-dog or parrot; is uneaſy in all kinds of weather, and in every part of the room: ſhe has falſe quarrels and feigned obligations to all the men of her acquaintance; ſighs when ſhe is not ſad, and laughs when ſhe is not merry.

A coquet, ſays he, is in particular a great miſtreſs of that part of oratory, which is called action, and indeed ſeems to ſpeak for no other purpoſe, but as it gives her an opportunity of ſtirring a limb or varying a feature, of glancing her eyes or playing with her hand.

The coquet is indeed one degree towards the jilt; but the heart of the former is bent upon admiring herſelf, and giving falſe hopes to her lovers; but the latter is not content to be extremely amiable; but ſhe muſt add to that advantage in being a torment to others.

A coquet is a chaſte jilt, and differs only from a common one, as a ſoldier, who is not perfect in exerciſe, does from one that is actually in ſervice.

COQUE'T, an amorous courtier, one who by amorous behaviour and diſcourſe, endeavours to gain the love of women.

To COQUET, *verb act.* [*coqueter*, Fr.] to entertain with compliments and amorous tattle, to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs. You are *coquetting* a maid of honour. *Swift.*

To COQUET, *verb neut.* to be a coquet or act the general lover.

COQUE'TTE, an amorous, tattling, wanton wench. *Fr.*

CO'QUETTRY [*coquetterie*, Fr.] 1. An affected carriage to gain the love either of men or women. A couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could deſire, without a daſh of *coquettry*, from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Addiſon.* 2. An artful management in carrying on an amorous intrigue. 3. Effeminacy, wantonneſs.

COQUI'MBO, a port town of Chili, in South America, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which diſcharges itſelf into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 30° S. Long. 75° 10′ W.

COR, the heart. *Lat.* See HEART.

COR [with botaniſts] the inward, ſoft, ſpungy pith of a tree or plant. *Lat.*

COR *Caroli* [in aſtronomy] *i. e.* the heart of Charles, a ſtar in the northern hemiſphere, between Coma Berenices and Urſa Major, ſo called in honour of king Charles II. *Lat.*

COR *Hydræ* [in aſtronomy] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation of Hydra. *Lat.*

CO'RA [κορη, Gr.] the apple, ſight, or black of the eye.

CORABRACHIA'LIS, or COROBRACHIÆ'US [of κοραξ, Gr. a raven, and *brachium*, Lat. an arm] a muſcle ariſing from the end of the proceſſus coracoides of the ſhoulder-blade, and is inſerted into the middle part of the os humeri. This muſcle moves the arm upward and turns it ſomewhat obliquely outwards.

CO'RACLE [cwrwgle, Wel. prob. from *corium*, Lat. leather; on the river Severn] a ſwall boat made of ſplit ſallow twigs, covered with leather, in which the fiſherman ſits, rows with one hand ſwiftly, and manages his fiſhing-tackle with the other; it is very common in Wales, and ſeems to be the remains of thoſe boats which Cæſar deſcribes to have been uſed by the the Britons in his time. There is a ſort of them which the fiſherman can fold up and carry upon his ſhoulder or put in his pocket, they are ſo very light; but when ſtretched out upon the water he manages with ſuch dexterity as ſometimes to go down cataracts, and weather out whirlpools with all the eaſe imaginable.

CORACO'BOTANE [of κοραξ, a raven, and βοτανη, Gr. an herb] the ſhrub butcher's-broom.

CORACOHYOI'DES [of κοραξ and ειδος, Gr. form; with anatomiſts] muſcles which take their riſe from the proceſs of the ſhoulder-blade, called coracoides, and go as far as the bone hyoides; the uſe of them is to move obliquely downwards.

CORACOI'DES [of κοραξ and ειδος, Gr. ſo called from its reſembling a crow's beak] the ſhoulder-blade.

CORA'GO, the herb bugloſs. *Lat.*

CO'RAL [Sp. and Port. *corail*, Fr. *corallo*, It. *corallium*, Lat. of κοραλλιον, Gr.] 1. A marine production that grows in many places in the Mediteranean ſea, and elſewhere. Red *coral* is a plant of great hardneſs and ſtony nature while growing in the water, as well as after long expoſure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that coral is ſoft while in the ſea, proceeds from a ſoft and thin coat of a cruſtaceous matter, and fungous ſpongy texture that covers it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for uſe. The whole coral plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variouſly ramified. It grows to ſtones or any other ſolid ſubſtances, without a root. The ancients aſcribed great virtues to red coral, but now it is only uſed internally as an aſtringent and abſorbent. What is ſold under the name of white coral, of which the ancients make no mention, is a ſpecies of the madrepora, another ſea plant, &c. What is ſold under the name of black coral, is a plant of a different genus, and of a tough horny texture. *Hill.*

Mr. Ellis has lately diſcovered that coral is only a caſe to the polype. See *Ellis's treatiſe on corals.*

2. The piece of coral, generally ſet in ſilver, and worn by children, which is imagined to aſſiſt them in dentition, or breeding their teeth.

> Her infant grandam's *coral*, next it grew,
> The bells ſhe gingled. *Pope.*

CORAL-WORT [of *curalium*, Lat.] an herb.

CO'RAL-TREE [*coraliodendron*, Lat.] it is a native of America, and produces very beautiful ſcarlet flowers; but never any ſeeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

CORALACHA'TES [κοραλιον and αχατης, Gr.] a kind of agate-ſtone, the ſpots of which are like coral.

CO'RALLINE, *ſubſt.* from the *adj.* [*corallina*, Lat.] a ſort of ſea plant that ſticks to the rocks. It is uſed in medicine, but much inferior to the coral in hardneſs. It is naturally very ramoſe, and forms a bunch of filaments two or three inches long, each as thick as a ſmall packthread and jointed. They are ſometimes greeniſh, ſometimes yellowiſh, often reddiſh, and frequently white. *Hill.* In Falmouth there is a *coralline* that lies under the Ooſe, which they remove before they can come to the bed of ſand. *Mortimer.*

CORALLINE, *adj.* [*corallinus*, of *corallino*, Lat.] conſiſting of coral, approaching to coral. The ſea takes up *coralline* matter. *Woodward.*

CO'RALLIS, a precious ſtone like ſinoper or red lead.

CORALLOI'D, or CORALLOI'DAL, *adj.* [κοραλλοειδης, of κοραλιον, coral, and ειδος, Gr. figure] reſembling coral. With many *coralloidal* oncretions. *Brown.* *Coralloid* bodies. *Woodward.*

CO'RAM *non Judice*, Lat. [in common law] is when a cauſe is brought into a court, of which the judges have not any juriſdiction.

CORA'NT [*courant*, Fr.] a nimble ſprightly dance. It is harder to dance a *corant* well than a jigg: ſo in converſation even eaſy and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

CO'REAN [קרבן, *Heb.* an alms-baſket] a gift or offering made on the altar; properly the treaſure that was kept for the uſe of the prieſts or temple at Jeruſalem, as having been devoted before to God or his temple. They think to ſatisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion. *King Charles.*

CORBAN [with the Mahometans] a ceremony performed annually at the foot of the mount Ararat in Arabia, near Mecca; it conſiſts in ſlaying a great number of ſheep, and diſtributing them among the poor. See ADHA, and read there, " Day of oblation.

CO'RBE, *adj.* [*courbe*, Fr.] crooked.

> For ſiker thy head very tottie is,
> So thy *corbe* ſhoulder it leans amiſs. *Spenſer.*

CO'RBIE, a ſmall city of the province of Picardy, in France, ſituated on the river Somme.

CORBE'ILS, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *corbelli*, It. in fortification] ſmall baſkets filled with earth, and placed upon the parapets, &c. having port-holes left between to fire upon the enemy under covert.

CORBE'IL [in architecture] a ſhouldering piece or jutting out in a wall to bear up a poſt, ſummer, &c.

CORBEI'LLES [in architecture] pieces of carved work in form of a baſket full of flowers or fruits, for finiſhing ſome ornament, ſometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CO'RBEL, CO'RBIT, or CO'RBET [in architecture] a ſhort piece of timber placed in a wall with its end ſticking out 6 or 8 inches in manner of a ſhouldering piece; alſo a niche or hollow left in walls for ſtatues. *Chambers.*

CORBEL *Stones*, ſmooth poliſhed ſtones laid in the front and outſide of the corbels or niches.

CO'RBY, a town of Germany, 30 miles eaſt of Paderborn, in Weſtphalia.

CO'RCHORUS, Lat. [in botany] the herb pimpernel or chickweed.

CORD [*corde*, Fr. *corda*, It. and Port. *cuerda*, Sp. of *chorda*, Lat. koorde, Du. *cort*, Wel.] 1. A rope or line, a ſtring compoſed of ſeveral twiſts.

Form'd of the fineſt complicated thread,
Theſe num'rous *cords* are thro' the body ſpread. *Blackmore.*

2. Metaphorically taken, in ſcripture, from the cords extended in ſetting up tents. None of the ſtakes thereof ſhall ever be removed, neither ſhall any of the *cords* thereof be broken. *Iſaiah.*

Cord [with farriers] a ſtrait ſinew in the fore-legs of an horſe, which comes from the ſhackle vein to the griſtle of his noſe; or a couple of ſtrings that lie about the knee, and run like ſmall cords, through the body to the noſtrils, which cauſes a horſe to ſtumble, and ſometimes to fall.

Cord *of Wood,* a quantity of wood for fuel, ſuppoſed to be meaſured with a cord; a parcel of fire-wood, in breadth 4 feet, in length 8 feet, in height 4 feet.

Cord [in muſic and geometry] See Chord.

To Cord [from the noun] to bind with cords or ropes, to cloſe by a bandage.

Co´rdage, Fr. and Sp. [from *cord*] 1. All the ropes which belong to the rigging and tackling of a ſhip. 2. All ſorts of ſtuff or matter for making ropes. They rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage. Raleigh.* Spain furniſhed a ſort of ruſh called Spartum uſeful for *cordage. Arbuthnot.*

Cordea´u [in fortification] a line divided into fathoms, feet, *&c.* for marking of out-works upon the ground.

Co´rded, *adj.* [from *cord*] made of ropes or cords.

He meaneth with a *corded* ladder,
To climb celeſtial Silvia's chamber window. *Shakeſpeare.*

Corded [in heraldry] as a croſs-corded, is a croſs wound about with cords, but yet ſo that the cords do not hide all the croſs, as in Plate IV. Fig. 30.

Cordeli´er, Fr. a grey frier of the order of St. Francis, ſo called from the cord that ſerves for a girdle. And who to aſſiſt but a grave *codelier. Prior.*

Co´rdial, *ſubſt.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordiale,* It. of *cor,* Lat. the heart] 1. A medicinal drink to comfort the heart, or quicken the circulation. 2. Any medicine in general that increaſes ſtrength. A *cordial,* properly ſpeaking, is not only what increaſes the force of the heart; but alſo whatever increaſeth the natural or animal ſtrength, the force of moving the fluids and muſcles, is a *cordial. Arbuthnot.* 3. Any thing that comforts and gladdens.

Then with ſome *cordials* ſeek for to appeaſe,
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body ſhall have ſhortly eaſe,
But ſuch ſweet *cordials* paſs phyſicians art. *Spenſer.*
Charms to my ſight and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden.*

Cordial, *adj.* 1. Good for the heart, reſtorative. He only took *cordial* waters. *Wiſeman.* 2. Hearty, ſincere, free from hypocriſy.

With looks of *cordial* love,
Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton.*

Cordia´lia, or Co´rdials [with phyſicians] medicines which are commonly ſupoſed to ſtrengthen the heart; or which facilitates the motion of the heart.

Cordia´lity, or Co´rdialness [*cordialité,* Fr. *cordialità,* It.] heartineſs, ſincere or hearty friendſhip or affection.

Co´rdially [from *cordial*] heartily, ſincerely, without hypocriſy. Able to bring the heart *cordially* to cloſe with it. *South.*

Co´rdiner [*cordonnier,* Fr.] a ſhoe-maker. It is ſo uſed in ſeveral ſtatutes. *Cowel.*

Cord-maker [of *cord* and *maker*] one who makes ropes, a rope-maker.

Co´rdon [Fr. and Sp. *cordone,* It.] the twiſt of a rope.

Cordon [in architecture] a plinth or edge of ſtone on the out-ſide of a building.

Cordon [in fortification] a row of ſtones made round on the outſide, and ſet between the wall of the fortreſs which lies aſlope and the parapet, which ſtands upright; which ſerves for an ornament in defences made of maſon's work, and ranging round about the place.

Cordou´a, or Cordo´va, a city of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſituated on the river Guadalquiver, 72 miles north-eaſt of Seville, and 75 north of Malaga. It is a large city, ſaid to contain 14,000 families, and has a good trade in wine, ſilk, and leather. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

Cordo´van, or Cordwain *Leather* [Sp. *cordiuan,* Fr. *cordovano,* It. ſo called of Cordova in Spain] a ſort of leather made of goatſkins.

Cordou´an *Tower,* a remarkable high tower at the mouth of the river Garonne, in France. It is a light-houſe, and was erected for the protection of ſhips coming into that river.

Co´rdwainer [*cordonnier,* Fr.] a ſhoe-maker.

Cordwainers *Ward* [q. *cordovainers*] of *cordwainers, i. e.* ſhoemakers, curriers, and workers in leather, which dwelt there antiently.

Cordwainers [*cordonniers,* Fr.] which Menagius derives of *Cordouan,* a kind of leather brought from *Cordoua* or *Corduba,* in Spain, of which they formerly made the upper leather of their ſhoes; or from *cord,* of which ſhoes were formerly made, and are now uſed in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. *Trevoux.*

The French workmen, who prepare the leather, are called *cordouanniers.*

There are in Paris two ſocieties, who bare the title of *freres cordonniers;* eſtabliſhed by authority about the middle of the 17th century, the one under the protection of St. Criſpin, and the other of St. Criſpanus, two ſaints who had formerly honoured the profeſſion.

They live in community, under the direction of fixed ſtatutes and officers, the produce of the ſhoes they make goes into the common ſtock to furniſh neceſſaries for their ſupport, and the ſurpluſage goes to be diſtributed among the poor.

Core [of *cœur,* Fr. *cor,* Lat. the heart] 1. The heart.

Give me that man,
That is not paſſion's ſlave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core,* ay, in my heart of heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The inward part of any thing in general. In the *core* of the ſquare ſhe raiſed a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh.* Dig out the *cores* below the ſurface. *Mortimer.* 3. The inward part of an apple or other fruit which contains the ſeeds or kernels, *&c.* becauſe it is the midſt like the heart in the body. 4. The matter contained in a boil or ſore.

Launce the ſore,
And cut the head: for till the *core* be found,
The ſecret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryden.*

5. Bacon uſes it for a body or collection of people, from *corps,* Fr. pronounced *core.* He was in a *core* of people whoſe affections he ſuſpected. *Bacon.*

Coria´ceous [*coriaceus,* from *corium,* Lat. leather] 1. Conſiſting of leather. 2. Reſembling leather in ſubſtance. Spiſſitude and *coriaceous* concretions. *Arbuthnot.*

Core´a, an iſland or peninſula, on the north-eaſt coaſt of China.

Corfe-castle, a borough town of Dorſetſhire, ſo called from a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by king Edgar. It is ſituated about the middle of the iſle of Purbeck, 116 miles from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

Co´rfu, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the entrance of the gulph of Venice; ſubject to the Venetians. The capital of the iſland is alſo called Corfu.

Co´ria, a city of Eſtremadura, in Spain, about 35 miles north of Alcantara. It is a biſhop's ſee.

Coria´nder [*coriandre,* Fr. *coriandolo,* It. *coriandrum,* Lat. κοριανδρον, Gr.] an herb ſomewhat reſembling parſley. It hath a fibroſe annual root, the lower leaves are broad, but the upper leaves are deeply cut into five ſegments, the petals are ſhaped like a heart. The ſpecies are, 1. Greater coriander. 2. Smaller teſticulated coriander. The firſt is cultivated for ſeeds, which are uſed in medicine. The ſecond ſort is ſeldom found. *Miller.*

Co´rinth, *ſubſt.* [from the city of that name in Greece] a ſmall fruit commonly called currant. The chief riches of Zant conſiſteth in *corinths. Broome.*

Corinth, a city of European Turkey, ſituated near the iſthmus, at the mouth of the Morea, fifty miles weſt of Athens.

Cori´nthian *Braſs,* gold, ſilver, and copper, caſually mixed together at the burning of the famous city of Corinth; there being a great many ſtatues of theſe melted down and embodied together.

Cori´nthian *Order* [in architecture] ſo called becauſe columns were firſt made of that proportion at Corinth. It is one of the five orders, and the nobleſt, moſt delicate and rich of all others. Its capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which ariſe little ſtalks or caulicoles, whereof the volutes are formed that ſupport the abacus, and which are in number 16, the height of the pillars contains 9 of their diameters.

Co´rion, or Co´ris [κορις, Gr.] the herb St. John's-wort, or ground-pine.

Cork [korck, Du. kork, Ger. and Su. *ecorce,* Fr. *córcho,* Sp. *cortex,* Lat. a bark] 1. The bark of a tree called the cork-tree; uſed for ſtopples of bottles, or burnt into Spaniſh black. It is taken off without injury to the tree. 2. A piece of cork cut for the ſtopple of a bottle or barrel.

Cork, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Ireland, and province of Munſter, ſituated on the river Lee, about 50 miles ſouth of Limerick. It is the ſee of a biſhop, a port town, and equal in trade to any town in Ireland, except Dublin.

Cork-*Tree,* a glandiferous tree in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which in the cork-tree is thick, ſpongy and ſoft. *Miller.* It is of two ſorts chiefly, one bearing a narrow jagged leaf and perpetual, the other broader and falling in winter; one of the firſt ſort is to be ſeen in the phyſic-garden at *Chelſea.* The *cork-tree* grows near the Pyrenæan hills, in ſeveral parts of Italy, and the north of New England. *Mortimer.*

Hic dies anno redeunte feſtus,
Corticem *aſtrictum pice dimovebit,*
Amphoræ fumum bibere inſtitutæ.
Conſule Tullo Horat.

To Cork, *verb act.* [from the noun] to put a ſtopple of cork into a bottle or barrel.

Co´rking-*Pin, ſubſt.* a pin of the largeſt ſize. A clean pillow-caſe faſten with three *corking-pins. Swift.*

Co´rky [from *cork*] conſiſting of cork. Bind faſt his *corky* arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co´rmorant [*cormoran,* Fr. from *corvus marinus,* Lat.] 1. A bird that preys on fiſh. It is nearly as big as a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greeniſh about his wings. He is exceſſively greedy.

Spite of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this preſent breath may buy
That honour which ſhall 'bate his ſcythe's keen edge. *Shakeſ.*
The haunt
Of coots and of fiſhing *cormorant.* *Dryden.*

2. (In a figurative ſenſe) a glutton, that bird being very voracious.

Cormu´dgeon, a cloſe-fiſted, miſerly fellow. See Curmudgeon.

Corn [coꞃn, Sax. korn, Su. Dan. and Ger. kooren, Du. It is found in all the Teutonic dialects; as in an old Runic rhyme,

Hagul er kaldaſter corna,
Hail is the coldeſt grain]

1. The grain of wheat, barley, rice, oats, *&c.* The ſeeds that grow in ears, not in pods, and ſuch as are made into bread. When *corn* was given them *gratis* you repin'd. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Grain yet ſtanding in the field on its ſtalks. He burnt the *corn* now almoſt ripe. *Knolles.* 3. Grain in the ear, not threſh'd. As a ſhock of *corn* cometh in his ſeaſon. *Job.*

Corn'd *Beef,* beef ſalted in a powdering tub.

Corn-field, a field where corn grows. Standards waving over your brother's *corn-fields. Pope.*

Corn-flag, a plant fit for borders in gardens. It hath a fleſhy, double tuberoſe root; the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lys, the flower conſiſts of one leaf ſhaped like a lily. Miller enumerates eleven ſpecies of this plant, ſome with red flowers, ſome with white.

Corn-floor, the floor where corn is ſtored. A reward upon every *corn-floor. Hoſea.*

Corn-flo´wer, the flower called by botaiſts, *cyanus.* There be certain *corn-flowers* which come ſeldom or never, unleſs they be ſet, but only amongſt corn; as, the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marigold, wild poppy, and furmitory. *Bacon.*

Corn-land [of *corn* and *land*] land deſtined for the production of corn. Paſtures many prefer to *corn-lands. Mortimer.*

Corn-master [of *corn* and *maſter*] one that cultivates grain for ſale. A great ſheep-maſter, a great *corn-maſter. Bacon.*

Corn-ma′rigold [of *corn* and *marigold*] it hath an annual root, the flowers are radicated.

Corn-mill [of *corn* and *mill*] a mill to grind corn into meal. The axle-tree of the *corn-mills. Mortimer.*

Corn-pipe [from *corn* and *pipe*] a pipe made of the firſt joint of a green ſtalk of corn. The ſhrill *corn-pipes* echoing loud to arms. *Tickel.*

Corn-ro′cket [of *corn* and *rocket*] a plant whoſe flower conſiſts of four leaves, in form of a croſs, the pointal becomes a four-cornered fruit, reſembling a creſted club. This plant grows wild in the warm parts of France and Spain. *Miller.*

Corn-rose, a ſpecies of poppy.

Corn-sa′llad [of *corn* and *ſallad*] an herb uſed for ſallad. The leaves grow by pairs oppoſite on the branches, and appear at the top like an umbrella. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſucceeded by one naked ſeed, having no down adhering to it, in which it differs from the valerian. Some ſorts grow wild. *Miller.*

Corn [of *cornu*, Lat. a horn; from others kyrou, C. Brit.] a painful excreſcence on the toes, ſo called from its hardneſs or hornineſs. Feet unplagu'd with *corns. Shakeſpeare.* The hardeſt part of the *corn* is uſually in the middle, thruſting itſelf in a nail, whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavis. Wiſeman.*

To Corn [from the noun] 1. To ſeaſon with ſalt lightly. The word is ſo uſed, as Skinner obſerves, by the old Saxons. 2. To granulate; as,

To Corn *Powder*, to reduce gun-powder into grains.

Corn-cha′ndler [of *corn* and *chandler*] one that retails corn.

Co′rnage, an impoſition upon corn.

Cornage [in common law; ſo called from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*, Lat. a horn] a kind of grand ſerjeanty, the ſervice of which tenure was to blow a horn when any invaſion was perceived from a northern enemy; many northward about the Picts wall held their land by this tenure.

Corne′a *Luna*, Lat. a tough, taſteleſs maſs, almoſt like a horn, made by pouring ſpirit of ſalt or ſtrong brine of ſalt and water on cryſtals of ſilver prepared, or by diſſolving ſilver in aqua fortis or ſpirit of nitre.

Cornea *Oculi Tunica* [with anatomiſts] the ſecond coat of the eye, otherwiſe called ſclerotes and tunica dura, which proceeds from a membrane or ſkin in the brain, called dura meninx, being tranſparent forward, and containing the aqueous humour.

Cornachi′ne *Powder*, a purging powder, called alſo the earl of Warwick's powder, and alſo pulvis de tribus.

Corn-cu′tter [of *corn* and *cut*] one who cuts the corns from the feet. A *corn-cutter*, with right education, would have been an excellent phyſician. *Spectator.*

Co′rned, *part.* of *corn* [ȝecoꞃneꝺ, Sax.] ſeaſoned with ſalt.

Co′rnel *Berry*, or Corne′lian *Cherry* [*cornoüiller*, Fr. *corniuolo*, It.] the fruit of the cornel-tree. The flower-cup conſiſts of four ſmall rigid leaves expanded in a form of a croſs, from the centre of which are produced many ſmall yellowiſh flowers, which are ſucceeded by fruit ſomewhat like an olive, containing a hard ſtone. The ſpecies are ten, of which the *cornelian cherry* or male *cornel*-tree is very common, being propagated for its fruit, which is preſerved to make tarts: it is alſo uſed in medicine as an aſtringent and cooler. There is alſo an officinal preparation of this fruit, called *rob de cornus.* Dogberry or gatten-tree is very common in hedges, and the fruit is often ſold for buckthorn berries, but in this fruit is only one ſtone, and in the buckthorn four. The ſaſſafras ſort is a native of Ameriea, and its root is much uſed in England to make a tea. Moſt of the other ſorts are brought from America, except the dwarf honeyſuckle, which grows wild on the high mountains in the northern countries, but with difficulty preſerved in gardens. *Miller.*

Cornel, or Cornel-tree [*concüiller*, Fr. *corniuólo*, It.] the tree bearing the cornel-berry. The *cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or the cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the cornelian ſtone, the colour whereof it ſometimes repreſents. The fruit is good in the kitchen and conſervatory. The wood is durable and uſeful for wheel-work. *Mortimer.*

Corne′lian [*cornaline*, Fr. *cornalina*, It. *cornellina*, Sp. *cornelina*, Port. of *carneolus*, Lat. of *càro*, Lat. fleſh, *q. d.* of a fleſh-colour, or of *cornus*, the hawthorn, whoſe berries are red] a precious ſtone, of which rings and ſeals are made. See Carnelian.

Cornemu′se [Fr. *cornemuſa*, It.] a kind of bagpipe, a muſical inſtrument uſed by ruſtics.

Co′rneol, the cornelian ſtone.

Co′rneous [*corneus*, Lat.] horny, of a ſubſtance reſembling horn.

Co′rner [corner, C. Brit. *corniere*, O. Fr.] 1. An angle, a place where two walls or lines would interſect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet. 2. A ſecret or remote place. This thing was not done in a *corner. Acts.* The inhabitants in every *corner* of the iſland. *Davies.* 3. The extremities, the utmoſt limit or boundary. I turn'd and try'd each *corner* of my bed. *Dryden.*

Corner-stone [of *corner* and *ſtone*] the ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner, the principal ſtone for union and ſtrength. See you yon' corn o' th' capitol, yond' *corner-ſtone. Shakeſpeare.*

Corner *Teeth* [of a horſe] are the 4 teeth which are placed between the midding teeth and the tuſhes; being 2 above and 2 below on each ſide the jaw, which put forth when a horſe is four years and a half old.

Corner-wise [of *corner* and *wiſe*] by way of corners, diagonally.

Co′rnet [Fr. *Cornetto*, It. *corneta*, Sp. of *cornu*, Lat. a horn] 1. A kind of muſical inſtrument made of a horn, blown by the mouth; uſed anciently in war, probably by the cavalry. Iſrael play'd on pſalteries, on timbrels, and on *cornets. 2 Samuel.* Wind inſtruments require a forcible breath, as trumpets, *cornets. Bacon.* 2. A company or troop of horſe: perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. Now obſolete. A body of five *cornets* of horſe. *Clarendon.*

Cornet [of paper] a piece or cap of paper wound about in the ſhape of a horn, ſuch as grocers, &c. wrap up ſmall quantities of wares in.

Cornet [of *coronet*] 1. A linnen or laced head-dreſs for women 2. A ſcarf of black taffaty, anciently worn on the collar of their robes by doctors of law or phyſic.

Cornet [of *cornette*, Fr. *cornetto*, It. *cornet*, Su. of *coronet*, becauſe in ancient times they wore garlands, or a name by which black taffaty ſilk was called] he that bears the ſtandard or colours of a troop of horſe, ſo called becauſe it was commonly made of that ſtuff.

Cornet, an inſtrument uſed by farriers in letting horſes blood.

Cornet *of a Horſe*, [among farriers] is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin, and is diſtinguiſhed by the ham that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Corne′tter [from *cornet*] one that blows the cornet. Rabble of trumpeters, *cornetters. Hakewell.*

Corneti′no, *It.* a little cornet; alſo an octave trumpet.

Co′rnice, or Co′rnish [*corniche*, Fr. *cornice*, It. *corniza*, Sp.] is the higheſt part of the entablature, or the uppermoſt ornament of any wainſcot.

> The *cornice* high,
> Blue metals crown'd. *Pope.*

Cornice [with joyners] an ornament ſet round the top of a room, &c.

Cornice *Ring* [with gunners] is that ring of a piece of ordnance that lies next the trunnion ring, or next from the muzzle ring backward.

Cornice [with architects] the creſt or flouriſhing works at the upper end of a pillar, which differs according to the ſeveral orders.

Architrave Cornice [in architecture] is that immediately contiguous to the architrave, the frize being retrenched.

Coving Cornice, one which has a great caſement or hollow in it; commonly lathed and plaiſtered upon compaſs ſprockets or brackets.

Cantaliver Cornice, one that has cantalivers underneath it.

Modilion Cornice, a cornice with modilions under it.

Mutilated Cornice, is one whoſe projecture is cut or interrupted, to the right of the larmier, or reduced into a platband with a cimaiſe.

Co′rnicle [*cornu*, Lat.] a little horn. Two black filaments extend into the long and ſhorter *cornicle* upon protruſion. *Brown.*

Corni′cularii *Proceſſus*, Lat. [in anatomy] the proceſs or knob of the ſhoulder-bone, reſembling the figure of a crow's-beak.

Corni′culate [*corniculatus*, Lat.] horned, or having horns.

Corniculate *Plants* [in botany] are ſuch, as after the decay of each flower, produce many diſtinct and horned ſeed-pods or ſiliquæ, as columbines, &c. and hence are called multiſiliquos; and corniculate flowers are ſuch hollow flowers, as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur or little horn.

Corni′fic [*cornificus*, from *cornu*, a horn, and *facio*, Lat. to make] cauſing or making horns.

Corni′genous [*cornigenus*, from *cornu*, a horn, and *genus*, Lat. kind] of that kind that has horns.

Corni′gerous [*corniger*, from *cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, Lat. to bear] wearing horns, horned.

Corni′chons, Fr. [in French heraldry] are the branches of ſtags horns.

Cornoce′rasum, Lat. a wild hard cherry.

Co′rnon, a town of Auvergne in France, on the river Allier, about nine miles weſt of Clermont.

Co′rnu *Ammonis*, an extraordinary kind of ſtone, which in vinegar, juice of lemons, &c. has a motion like that of an animal. *Lat.*

Co′rnua *Cervi*. 1. Hart's-horn 2. [With chemiſts] the mouth of an alembic or ſtill.

Cornua *Uteri*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] two ſides of the matrix in ſome brutes, as cows, harts, ſheep, goats.

Cornuco′pia [*i. e.* the plentiful horn, or horn of plenty] a horn out of which (as the poets feign) proceeded all things that could be wiſhed for in abundance, by a privilege that Jupiter granted his nurſe, who they ſuppoſed to be the goat Amalthea.

Some interpret the moral of the fable to be, a little territory not unlike a bull's-horn, exceeding fruitful, which king Ammon gave to his daughter Amalthea, who, as the poet's feign, was Jupiter's nurſe. See Bacchus.

Cornucopia [in painting, &c.] is repreſented by the figure of a large horn, or a woman holding it, out of the wide end of which iſſue flowers, fruits, &c.

A Cornucopia, repreſents emblematically the public felicity.

Cornu′te, *adj.* [*cornu*, Fr. *cornuto*, It. *cornúdo*, Sp. of *cornutus*, Lat.] having horns.

Cornu′te, *ſubſt.* [*cornard*, Fr. *cornuto*, It. *cornúdo*, Sp. of *cornutus*, Lat.] a cuckold.

To Cornute *one*, to beſtow horns, to cuckold him.

Cornute [with chemiſts] a ſtill or luted mattraſs, having a crooked neck covered with earth or loam an inch thick, to which is joined a receiver, ſet in water, to draw ſpirits or oils out of woods, minerals, and other things which require a ſtrong heat.

Cornu′ted [*cornutus*, Lat.] horned, cuckolded.

Cornu′to, *ſubſt.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] a cuckold. The peaking *cornuto* her huſband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealouſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cornu′tum *Argumentum* [in logic] a ſophiſtical or ſubtle argument, as it were horned.

Co′rnwall, the moſt weſterly county of England, and gives title of duke to the prince of Wales. It ſends two members to parliament.

Co′rny [*cornu*, Lat.] 1. Strong or hard like horn, horny.

> Up ſtood the *corny* reed,
> Embattel'd in her field. *Milton.*

2. [From *corn*, the grain] producing grain or corn.

> Careful to prepare
> Her ſtores; and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior.*

Co′rodies, allowances from ſome monaſteries to biſhops. See Corrody.

Coro′dio *Habendo*, a writ for exacting a corrody out of an abbey or religious houſe.

Co′rody [in common law] a ſum of money, or an allowance of meat, drink, and clothing in ancient times, due to the king from an abbey or monaſtery, of which he was the founder, towards the maintenance of any one of his ſervants, on whom he thought fit to beſtow it. See Corrody.

Co'rollary [*corollare*, Fr. a ſurplus, *corollario*, It. *corolàrio*, Sp. of *corollarium*, from *corolla*, Lat. *finis coronat opus*] 1. The concluſion. A corollary ſeems to be a concluſion, whether following from the premiſes neceſſarily or not; as, a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done juſtice to others, I owe ſomewhat to myſelf. *Dryden.* 2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want. *Shakeſpeare.*

Corollary [with mathematicians] is an uſeful conſequence drawn from ſomething that has been advanced before; as, a triangle that has 3 ſides equal, has alſo 2 angles equal; and this conſequence ſhould be inferred, that a triangle, all whoſe 3 ſides are equal, has alſo its 3 angles equal.

Coroma'ndel *Coaſt*, comprehends all the eaſtern coaſt of the Hither India, bounded by Golconda on the north, the bay of Bengal on the eaſt, Madura on the ſouth, and Biſnagar on the weſt.

Co'ron [כרון, Heb.] a Jewiſh, liquid meaſure, containing about 75 gallons, 5 pints, and 7 ſol. inch. It is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *chomer*, and contains 10 *baths* or ephahs.

Coro'na, a crown; a circle appearing about the ſun or moon, called *halo.* Lat.

Corona, *or the flat Crown* [in architecture] a member in a Doric gate, made by ſo extraordinary an enlargement of the drip or larmier, that it hath ſix times more breadth than the projecture. In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona*, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

Coro'na *Borealis*, Lat. [with aſtronomers] a northern conſtellation conſiſting of about 20 ſtars.

Corona *Meridionalis* [with aſtronomers] a ſouthern conſtellation of 13 ſtars.

Corona [on globes] this is ſaid to be Ariadne's crown, which Bacchus placed among the ſtars, when the gods celebrated his marriage in the iſland Dia. For the new bride was crowned with this firſt, having been preſented by the hours and Venus. It was the work of Vulcan, made of moſt fine gold, and jewels of India: This crown has 9 ſtars in the circuit, of which 3 are bright, placed at the ſerpent's head near the bears.

Co'ronal, *ſubſt.* [*corona*, Lat.] a crown, a garland. Crown the god Bacchus with a *coronal.* *Spenſer.*

Coronal, *adj.* belonging to the top of the head; as, *coronal* ſuture [in anatomy] a cleft in the head made like a comb, and joins as if the teeth of two combs were compacted cloſe into one another, and reaches from one bone of the temples to another. A round tubercle between the ſagittal and *coronal* ſuture. *Wiſeman.*

Coronal, belonging to a crown.

Corona'le, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the coronal bone or forehead-bone.

Coronare *Filios.* The ancient villains were forbidden *coronare filios*, i. e. to let their ſons receive the firſt preparatory tonſure, or to begin to be ordained prieſts, becauſe that afterwards they were freemen, and could not any longer be claimed by their lords, as ſervants and villenage.

Corona'ria *Vaſa* [with anatomiſts] thoſe veins and arteries which ſurround the heart to *nouriſh* it; or the two branches which the great artery ſpreads over the outſide of the heart, for its ſupply, with *nouriſhment*, as *contradiſtinguiſhed* from what blood, the muſcular contraction of the heart ſends forth by the ſame great artery, and *diſtributes throughout the body.* See *Boerhav. Oeconom. animal. tabulis* ÆREIS *illuſtrat. Ed. London.*

Co'ronary [*coronarius*, Lat.] relating to a crown, ſeated on the top of the head like a crown. The baſiliſk was differenced from other ſerpents, by advancing his head, and ſome white marks or *coronary* ſpots upon the crown. *Brown.*

Coronary *Arteries* [in anatomy] are two arteries ſpringing out of the aorta e're it leaves the pericardium, and ſerving to carry the blood into the ſubſtance of the heart. The blood conveyed to the heart by the *coronary* arteries. *Bentley.*

Coronary *Garden*, a flower garden.

Stomachic Coronary [in anatomy] is a vein inſerted into the trunk of the ſplenic vein, which uniting with the meſentery, forms the vena portæ.

Coronary *Vein* [in anatomy] a vein diffuſed over the exterior ſurface of the heart; it is formed from ſeveral branches ariſing from all parts of the viſcus, and terminates in the vena cava, whether it conveys the remains of the blood brought out of the coronary arteries.

Corona'tion [Fr. *coronazione*, It. *coronaciòn*, Sp. of *coronatio*, Lat.] 1. The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king. A ſcaffold of execution, a ſcaffold of *coronation.* *Sidney.* 2. The pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation. See *coronations* riſe on ev'ry green. *Pope.*

Coronato're *Eligendo*, Lat. [in law] a writ directed to the ſheriff, to call together the freeholders of the country to chooſe a new coroner, and to certify him in Chancery, &c.

Coro'ne [in anatomy] an acute proceſs of the lower jaw in the form of a beak.

Coroneo'la, the muſk-roſe, or canker-roſe, that flowers in autumn.

Co'roner [of *corona*, Lat. a crown, ſo called, becauſe he makes inquiſition into the caſual and unnatural death of perſons in the king's name] an officer who, aſſiſted by a jury of 12 men, inquires into all untimely deaths, in behalf of the crown. Go thou and ſeek the *coroner*, and let him ſit o' my uncle; for he's in the 3d degree of drink, he's drowned. *Shakeſpeare.*

Coroner [of the verge] an officer who has juriſdiction within the verge or compaſs of the king's court.

Co'ronet [*cornetta*, It. a little crown, dimin. of *corona*] a little chaplet, an inferior crown worn by the nobility. A duke's *coronet* is adorned with ſtrawberry leaves; that of a marquis, has leaves with pearls interpos'd; that of an earl, raiſes the pearls above the leaves; that of a viſcount, is ſurrounded with pearls only; that of a baron, has only four pearls.

Coronet of a horſe. See Cornet.

Coro'nis [in architecture] the cornice or top ornament of a pillar or other member of a building.

Corono'pus [κωρονοπȣς, Gr.] the herb buck's-horn, dog's-tooth, or ſwine-creſſes.

Co'rpora *Cavernoſa Penis* [with anatomiſts] are two ſpongious bodies, which *compoſe* the ſubſtance of the *yard.* They ariſe with two diſtinct originals from the lower ſide of the os pubis, or ſhare bone; and are joined one to the other by a ſeptum intermedium, which, the nearer it approaches to the glands, grows the leſſer. *Lat.* *N. B.* The *clitoris* in women is of much the ſame ſtructure. *Keill's Anatomy.*

Corpora *Glanduloſa* [Lat. with anatomiſts] are two glandules or kernels, which lie under the ſeminal bladders, near to the common paſſage of the ſemen and urine. Their uſe is to lubricate and make them ſlippery, and afford a kind of vehicle to the ſeminal matter.

Corpora *Olivaria* [in anatomy] two prominences, one on each ſide the corpora pyramidalia. *Lat.*

Corpora *Pyramidalia* [in anatomy] two prominences in the cerebellum, about an inch in length. *Lat.*

Corpora *Striata* [in anatomy] protuberances upon the crura medullæ oblongatæ. *Lat.*

Co'rporal [Sp. *corporel*, Fr. *corporale*, It. of *corporalis*, from *corporis*, gen. of *corpus*, Lat. the body] 1. Of or pertaining to the body, bodily. Indigent faint ſouls, paſt *corporal* toil. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Material; oppoſed to ſpiritual. [in the preſent language, when body is uſed philoſophically, in oppoſition to ſpirit, the word *corporeal* is uſed; as, a *corporeal* being; but otherwiſe corporal. *Corporeal* is having a body, *corporal* relating to the body; this diſtinction ſeems not ancient. *Johnſon.*] *Corporal* nutriments. *Milton.*

Corporal [Sp. *corporale*, It. corrupted from *caporal*, Fr.] an inferior officer of a company of foot ſoldiers, who places and relieves ſentinels, &c.

Co'rporal *of a Ship*, an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to look to all the ſmall ſhot and arms, to keep them clean, with due proportions of match, &c. and to exerciſe the muſketeers on ſhip-board; he ſets the watches and relieves them.

Co'rporal *Oath*, a ſolemn oath before a magiſtate is ſo termed, becauſe the perſon is obliged to lay his hand upon the bible.

Would on their *corp'ral* oath alledge,
I kiſs'd a hen behind the hedge. *Prior's Turtle and Sparrow.*

Corpora'le [It. *corporal*, Fr. and Sp. in the church of Rome] a communion-cloth, a ſquare piece of linen, on which the chalice and hoſt are placed by the prieſt, who officiates at maſs.

Corpora'lity, or Co'rporalness [*corporalitas*, Lat. *corporal*] bodilineſs, bodily ſubſtance, the quality of having a body. If this light have any *corporality*, then of all other the moſt ſubtile and pure. *Raleigh.*

Co'rporateness, or Co'rporealness [from *corporate*] the ſtate of a body corporate; a community.

Co'rporally [from *corporal*] bodily. Brown uſes it.

Co'rporate [from *corpus*, Lat.] united into one body; as, a body *corporate*, *i. e.* the community of the inhabitants of a town, a company of tradeſmen, &c. enabled to act in legal proceſſes as an individual. A joint and *corporate* voice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Corpora'tion [in common law] a company of men united and joined together in one fellowſhip, of which, one is the head officer, or more, and the reſt members, having a charter from the king, empowering them to have a common ſeal, and to be able by their common conſent to grant or receive in law any thing within the compaſs of their charter, even as one man may do by law all things that by law he is not forbidden, and bindeth the ſucceſſors as a ſingle man binds his executor or heir. Angels are linked into a kind of *corporation* amonſt themſelves. *Hooker.*

Corporation *Spiritual, and of dead Perſons in Law*, was a corporation eſtabliſhed by the king and pope, conſiſting of an abbot and convent.

Corporation *Spiritual, and of able Perſons in Law*, is where it conſiſts of a dean and chapter, a maſter of a college or hoſpital.

Corporation *Temporal, by the King*, is where there is a mayor and commonalty.

Corporation *Temporal*, by the common law, is the parliament, which conſiſts of the king, the head, with the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the commons, the body.

Co'rporature [*corporatura*, It. and Lat. from *corpus*] 1. The form, bulk and conſtitution of the body. 2. The ſtate of a being that is embodied.

Corpo'real, or Corpo'reous [*corporel*, Fr. *corporeo*, It. *corporeus*, Lat.] that is of or belonging to a bodily ſubſtance, not immaterial; as, *corporeal* ſubſtances. *Milton.* *Corporeal* ſenſe. *Tillotſon.* 2. Swift uſes it inaccurately for corporal. A *corporeal* falſe ſtep. *Swift.*

Corpore'ity [from *corporeus*, Lat. with ſchoolmen] the quality of that which is corporeal, the nature of a body; or being of ſuch or ſuch a ſubſtance, bodilineſs. The one attributes *corporiety* to God, the other, ſhape. *Stillingfleet.*

Corporifica'tion [from *corporify*] the act of making into a body.

Corporification [with chemiſts] the operation of recovering ſpirits into the ſame body, or at leaſt nearly the ſame with that they had before their ſpiritualization.

To Corpo'rify [from *corpus*, Lat.] to embody, to form into body. The ſpirit of the world *corporified.* *Boyle.*

Corps [with architects] a term ſignifying any part that projects or advances beyond the naked of a wall, and which ſerves as a ground for ſome decoration.

Corps, or Corpse [*corpus*, Lat.] 1. A dead body or carcaſe. The *corps* of thy dead ſon. *Addiſon.* 2. A body; in contempt.

This man, this vaſt unhide-bound *corps.* *Milton.*

3. [In military affairs] a body of forces; as,

Corps *de Batail* [military term] the main body of an army drawn up for battle. *Fr.*

Corps *de Garde* [military term] ſoldiers entruſted with the guard of a poſt, under the command of one or more officers. *Fr.*

Corps *Politic*, are biſhops, deans, parſons of churches, and ſuch like, who have ſucceſſion in one perſon only.

Co'rpulense, Co'rpulency, or Co'rpulentness [*corpulence*, Fr. *corpulenza*, It. *corpulencia*, Sp. of *corpulentia*, Lat.] 1. Bigneſs, bulkineſs, neſs, or groſſneſs of body, fulneſs of fleſh, cumberſom, unweildineſs. And burdenous *corpulence*. *Donne*. 2. Thickneſs, groſſneſs of matter. The heavineſs and *corpulency* of water. *Ray*.

Co'rpulent [*corpulente*, Fr. *corpulento*, It. and Sp. of *corpulentus*, Lat.] big-bodied, fat, groſs, fleſhy. We ſay it is a fleſhy ſtile, when there is much periphraſes and circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*. *Ben Johnſon*.

Co'rpus, the bulk or material part of animals, vegetables, &c. *Lat.*

Corpus *cum Cauſa* [Lat. in law] a writ iſſuing out of the Chancery to remove both the body and the record, relating to the cauſe of any man lying in execution upon a judgment for debt, into the King's-Bench, and there to lie till he has ſatisfied the debt.

Corpus *Calloſum* [Lat. in anatomy] the upper part or covering of a ſpace made by the joining together of the left and right ſide of the inward ſubſtance of the brain.

Corpus *Chriſti* [Lat. *i. e.* the body of Chriſt] a college in Oxford ſo named, built by Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter.

Corpus *Chriſti Day*, a feſtival appointed in honour of the holy ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

Co'rpuscles [Fr. *corpuſcoli*, It. of *corpuſculi*, Lat. with natural philoſophers] thoſe minute parts or particles, or phyſical atoms of a body, by which is not meant the elementary parts, nor thoſe principles, which chemiſts call hypoſtatica; but ſuch particles, whether of a ſimple or compounded nature, the parts of which will not be diſſolved, disjoined or diſſipated by ordinary degrees of heat. Little fragments, little *corpuſcles*, that compoſe and diſtinguiſh different bodies. *Watts*.

Corpu'scular, *adj.* [*corpuſculaire*, Fr. from *corpuſculum*, Lat.] belonging to corpuſcles or atoms.

Corpu'scular, or Corpuscula'rian *Philoſophy*, a method of philoſophizing, that claims the greateſt antiquity, which attempts to explain things, and give an account of the phænomena and appearances of nature, by the figure, ſituation, motion, reſt, &c. of the corpuſcles or very ſmall particles of matter, according to the principles of the philoſophers, Leucippus, Epicurus, Democritus, &c. *Corpuſcularian*, or mechanical principles. *Boyle*. The mechanical, or *corpuſcular* philoſophy. *Bentley*.

Corpúscularian, *ſubſt.* one who holds the corpuſcular principles. The modern *corpuſcularians*. *Bentley*.

Corpuscula'rity [of *corpuſculum*, Lat.] corpuſcular quality.

Corr [כור, Heb.] a meaſure containing two quarts.

Co'rracle. See Coracle.

To Co'rrade [*corrado*, from *con*, and *rado*, Lat. to raſp or gnaw] to rub off; to ſcrape or rake together.

Corradia'tion [from *con*, and *radius*, Lat. a ray] a conjunction of rays in one point. Bacon uſes it.

Corra'go, the herb corage or bugloſs. *Lat.*

To Corre'ct [*corriger*, Fr. *corriggere*, It. *corregìr*, Sp. and Port. of *correctum*, ſup. of *corrigo*, Lat.] 1. To amend or mend the faults in writings or life, to reclaim or reform. *Correcting* nature. *Dryden*. I corrected, becauſe it was as pleaſant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope*. 2. To diſcipline, to chaſtiſe or puniſh. A nod only, ought to *correct* children. *Locke*. 3. To temper or allay, to obviate the qualities of one ingredient, by the admixture of ſome other, or by any method of preparing them. Water's quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it. *Arbuthnot*. 4. To remark faults.

To Correct the Magnificat. Lat. *Nodum in ſcirpo quærere*. Ter. and Plaut. (To ſeek a knot in a bullruſh) or to be hunting after difficulties where there are none. The Germans ſay: Eine ſaus in der peck=ballie ſuchen. (To ſeek a louſe in a barrel of pitch.)

Correc't, *adj. corretto*, It. *correctus*, Lat.] being without faults, finiſhed with exactneſs. The moſt *correct* editions. *Felton*.

Corre'ctio [Lat. with rhetoricians] is a figure, when the orator unſays what he has already ſaid, and ſays ſomething more fit in the ſtead of it. The ſame as *epanorthoſis*.

Corre'ction [Fr. *correzzione*, It. *correciòn*, Sp. of *correctio*, Lat.] 1. The act of correcting, amending, amendment, alteration to a better ſtate. To deſerve *correction*. *Dryden*. 2. Puniſhment, reproof, diſcipline, chaſtiſement. Take thy *correction* mildly, kiſs the rod. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. That which is ſubſtituted in the ſtead of ſomething wrong. *Corrections* or improvements adjoined. *Watts*. 4. Animadverſion. The *correction* of future diſcovery. *Brown*.

Correction [in pharmacy] is the adding ſalt or ſome other thing to a medicine to quicken it, or to mend it, or make it better, that ſome of the ingredients may not be injurious.

Do not add
Corrections, but, as chemiſts, purge the bad. *Donne*.

Corre'ctioner [from *correction*. This ſeems to be the meaning in Shakeſpeare. *Johnſon*] one that has been in the houſe of correction, a jail bird. I will have you ſoundly ſwinged for this, you blue bottle rogue! you filthy, famiſh'd *correctioner*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Corre'ctive, *adj.* [*correctif*, Fr. *correttivo*, It.] ſerving to correct, allay, or temper bad qualities in any thing. Mulberries are *corrective* of the bilious alcali. *Arbuthnot*.

Corrective, *ſubſt.* 1. That which has the power of obviating any thing amiſs. The hair, wool, feathers, and ſcales, which animals of prey ſwallow, are a neceſſary *corrective*. *Ray*. 2. Reſtriction. With certain *correctives* and exceptions. *Hale*.

Corre'ctives [in pharmacy] medicines adminiſtred with others, to correct ſome bad quality in them.

Corre'ctly [from *correct*] accurately, without faults; as, to ſpeak properly and *correctly*. *Locke*.

Lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low. *Pope*

Corre'ctness [of *correct*] the quality of being correct, accuracy. There remains nothing but a dull *correctneſs*; a piece without any conſiderable fault, but with few beauties. *Dryden*.

Corre'ctor [*correcteur*, Fr. *correttore*, It. *corrector*, Sp. and Lat.] one who corrects or amends any thing by puniſhment or reprehenſion. Rather *correctors* than practiſers of religion. *Sprat*. Reformer or *corrector* of abuſes. *Swift*.

Corre'ctor [of a printing houſe] a perſon of learning, who reads over the proofs from the compoſitor, and marks the errors, in order to their being corrected before the ſheet be wrought off at preſs.

Corrector [in medicine] ſuch an ingredient in a compoſition as guards againſt or abates the force of another; as, the lixivical ſalts prevent the grievous vellications of reſinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adheſion to the inteſtinal membranes. *Quincy*.

Corrector [of the ſtaple] an officer of the ſtaple, who recorded the bargains of the merchants made there.

Correcto'rium [Lat. in the medicinal art] any thing that ſerves to correct or improve medicines.

To Co'rrelate [of *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] to have a mutual relation, as wife and huſband.

Co'rrelate, *ſubſt.* one that ſtands in the oppoſite relation; as, father and ſon are *correlates*. South uſes it.

Corre'lative, *adj.* [Fr. *correlativi*, It. *correlativos*, Sp. of *correlativa*, Lat.] having a mutual relation one to another; thus father and ſon, huſband and wife, are by logicians ſaid to be *correlative*. South uſes it.

Corre'lativeness [of *correlative*] the ſtate of having a mutual relation one to another.

Corre'ptio [in grammar] the ſame as ſyllepſis. *Lat.*

Corre'ption [*correptio*, from *correptum*, ſup. of *corripio*, of *con* and *rapio*, Lat. to ſnatch] a rebuking or checking; reproof. Converting our detraction into admonition and fraternal *correption*. *Government of the Tongue*.

To Correspo'nd [*correſpondre*, Fr. *corriſpondere*, It. *correſponder*, Sp. and Port. of *con* and *reſpondeo*, Lat. to anſwer] 1. To anſwer or agree, to ſuit, to fit; having *with* or *to*. Words *correſpond to* thoſe ideas we have. *Locke*. 2. To keep up a commerce or intercourſe with another by mutual letters; as, he *correſponded with* his maſter.

Correspo'ndence, or Correspo'ndency [*correſpondence*, Fr. *corriſpondenza*, It. *corriſpondéncia*, Sp.] 1. A holding a mutual intelligence, commerce, and familiarity with; having *with*. Unlawful *correſpondencies* they had uſed. *King Charles*.

The villains hold a *correſpondence*
With the enemy. *Denham*.

2. Anſwering, fitting, and agreeing, of the proportion of one thing with another; mutual relation or adaptation. *Correſpondencies* and relations to one another. *Locke*. 3. Interchange of friendly offices or civilities. Military perſons, aſſured and well reputed of, holding alſo *correſpondence* with the other great men. *Bacon*.

Correspo'ndent, *adj.* [*correſpondant*, Fr. *corriſpondente*, It. *correſpondiénte*, Sp. *correſpondente*, Port.] agreeable, ſuitable. Action *correſpondent* or repugnant unto the law. *Hooker*.

Correspondent, *ſubſt.* one who holds a correſpondence with another, either perſonal or at a diſtance by letters; as in trade, when two perſons have intercourſe by letters, they are ſaid to be correſpondents. Letters from and to all his *correſpondents* at home and abroad. *Denham*.

Correspo'ndentness [from *correſpondent*] the quality of being ſuitable.

Correspo'nsive [from *correſpond*] anſwerable, adapted to any thing.

Six gates i' th' city with maſſy ſtaples,
And *correſponſive* and fulfilling bolts,
Sperre up the ſons of Troy. *Shakeſpeare*.

Co'rridor [Fr. in architecture] a gallery or long iſle around a building, leading to ſeveral chambers at a diſtance from each other.

Corridor [in fortification] a ſort of gallery, or the covert way lying round about the whole compaſs of the fortification of a place between the outſide of the moat and palliſadoes.

Co'rrigible [Fr. *corriggibile* It. *corregible*, Sp. of *corrigibilis*, from *corrigo*, Lat. to correct] 1. That which may be corrected or amended. 2. Puniſhable, being a proper object of correction. Adjudged *corrigible* for ſuch preſumptuous language. *Howel*. 3. Having the power to correct. The power and *corrigible* authority. *Shakeſpeare*.

Corri'val, *ſubſt.* [*corrivalis*, Lat.] a competitor either in love or buſineſs, or one who courts the ſame miſtreſs, or makes ſuit for the ſame buſineſs. The Geraldines and Butlers, both adverſaries and *corrivals* one againſt the other. *Spenſer*.

Corri'vality, rivalſhip.

Corri'valry [of *corrival*] competition.

Corro'borant [*corroborans*, Lat.] having the power to give ſtrength. Bracelets, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient. *Bacon*.

Corrobora'ntia [with phyſicians] medicines which ſtrengthen and comfort the parts. *Lat.*

To Corro'borate [*corroborer*, Fr. *corroborare*, It. *corroboràr*, Sp. of *corroboratum*, Lat. ſup. of *corroboro*, from *con* and *roboris*, gen. of *rober*, ſtrength] 1. To ſtrengthen a feeble or weak part. *Corroborated* his judgment. *Wotton*. The nerves of the body are *corroborated*. *Watts*. 2. To confirm or make good an evidence or argument.

Corro'borate, *particip.* for *corroborated*, eſtabliſhed. No truſting to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by cuſtom. *Bacon*.

Corrobora'tion [*corroborazione*, It. of Lat.] the act of ſtrengthening or confirming; act of giving a new force, additional ſtrength. A bull for the better *corroboration* of the marriage. *Bacon*.

Corro'borative, *adj.* [*corroboratif*, Fr. *corroborativo*, It.] ſtrengthening, having the power of adding ſtrength.

Corro'borative, *ſubſt.* that which increaſes ſtrength. *Corroboratives* of an aſtringent faculty. *Wiſeman*.

To Corro'de [*corroder*, Fr. *corrodere*, It and Lat.] to gnaw or fret, to eat away by degrees. Aquafortis *corroding* copper, gives the colour to verdigreaſe. *Boyle*.

With *corroding* juices as he went,
A paſſage thro' the living rack he rent. *Dryden*.
Inceſſant gall,
Corroding ev'ry thought, and blaſting all love's paradiſe. *Thompſon*.

Corro'dent [*corrodens*, Lat.] having the power of corroding.

Corrode'ntia, medicines that eat away or conſume proud fleſh. *Lat.*

Corro'dible [from *corrode*] poſſible to be corroded, or conſumed away. Brown uſes it.

Co'rrody [from *corrodo*, Lat.] a defalcation from a ſalary for ſome other than the primary intention. Ordered *corrodies* and penſions to their chaplains and ſervants out of churches. *Ayliffe.*

Corro'sible, that may be corroded by a menſtruum.

Corrosibi'lity, or Corro'sibleness [in chemiſtry] the faculty or liableneſs to be corroded by ſome menſtruum.

Corro'sion [*corroſio*, from *corrodo*, Lat.] gnawing, fretting.

Corro'sion [in medicine] an eating away by any ſalt humour or corroſive medicine.

Corrosion [Fr. *corroſione*, It. with chemiſts] a diſſolution of mixt bodies by corroſive menſtruums. *Corroſion* is a particular ſpecies of diſſolution of bodies, either by an acid or ſaline menſtruum. It is almoſt wholly deſigned for the reſolution of bodies moſt ſtrongly compacted, as bones and metals: ſo that the the menſtruums here imployed have a conſiderable movement or force. *Quincy.*

Corro'sive, *adj.* [*corroſif*, Fr. *corroſivo*, It. of *corroſivus*, from *corrodo*, Lat.] 1. Having a gnawing quality, ſuch as ſome liquors, called menſtruums, have, of diſſolving bodies. 2. Having the quality to vex or fret. The accent is differently placed.

Corrosive, *ſubſt.* 1. That which has the quality of waſting a thing away, as the fleſh of an ulcer. 2. That which has the power of fretting or vexing. Unto virtuouſly diſpoſed minds, they are grievous *corroſives. Hooker.*

Corro'sively [of *corroſive*] 1. With corroſion, in the manner of a corroſive. It taſted ſomewhat *corroſively.* 2. With the power of corroſion.

Corro'siveness [from *corroſive*] the quality of corroding, acrimony. No heat nor *corroſiveneſs. Boyle.*

Corru'da, the herb wild ſperage. *Lat.*

Co'rrugant [*corrugans*, Lat.] wrinkling, contracting into *corrugations.*

Corrugant *Muſcles* [with anatomiſts] thoſe which help to knit the brows when one frowns.

To Co'rrugate [*corrugo*, Lat.] to draw into wrinkles, to purſe up. Cold and dryneſs contract and *corrugate. Bacon.*

Co'rrugated, *pret.* and *part.* [of *corrugatus*, Lat.] wrinkled.

Corruga'tion, the act of contracting, wrinkling, or drawing into wrinkles, the ſtate of being wrinkled. *Corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres. *Floyer.*

Corruga'tor *Supercilii* [Lat. with anatomiſts] a muſcle which ſerves to wrinkle or draw up the eye-brow.

To Corru'pt, *verb act.* [*corrompre*, Fr. *corrompere*, It. *corrompèr*, Sp. *corruptum*, ſup. of *corrumpo*, of *con* and *rumpo*, Lat. to burſt or break] 1. To mar or ſpoil, to deſtroy or waſte. 2. To debauch or defile. 3. To infect or taint, to turn from a ſound to a putreſcent ſtate. 4. To prevent or bribe. 5. To deprave. Not to be *corrupted* is the ſhame. *Pope.*

To Corrupt, *verb neut.* to become rotten, to putrify. The propenſion of air or water to *corrupt* or putrify. *Bacon.*

Corrupt [*corrotto*, It. *corrupto* Sp. of *corruptus*, Lat.] 1. Tainted with wickedneſs, vicious. *Corrupt* and tainted in deſire. *Shakeſpeare. Corrupt* in their morals. *South.* 2. Bribed, *part.* for corrupted; as, a *corrupt* jury or aſſembly.

Corru'pter [from *corrupt*] he that vitiates, he that leſſens integrity or purity. Great *corrupters* of chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

Corruptibi'lity [*corruptibilité*, Fr. *corruptibilità*, It.] aptneſs or poſſibility to be corrupted, or the ſtate of that which is corruptible.

Corruptibility, or Corru'ptibleness [in metaphyſics] a liableneſs to be corrupted, a power not to be.

Corruptibility *from within*, is when a thing contains within itſelf, the principles of its own deſtruction.

Corruptibility *from without*, is when a thing is liable to be deſtroyed by ſome external principle.

Corru'ptible [Fr. and Sp. *corrottibile*, It. of *corruptibilis*, Lat.] 1. Subject or liable to corruption, or that may be corrupted or deſtroyed by natural decay, not violently. Our *corruptible* bodies. *Hooker.* 2. Liable or poſſible to be depraved or vitiated.

Corru'ptibly [from *corruptible*] ſo as to be corrupted or vitiated.

The life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly. Shakeſpeare.*

Corru'ptibleness [from *corruptible*] corruptibility.

Corru'pticulæ, a ſect who held that the body of Jeſus Chriſt was corruptible.

Corru'ption [Fr. *corruzione*, It. *corrupciòn*, Sp. of *corruptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of corrupting, marring, *&c.* of morals or manners, wickedneſs, loſs of integrity. The natural *corruption* of our tempers. *Addiſon.* 2. The ſtate of growing rotten.

To prevent,
And keep the water from *corruption* free,
Mix'd them with ſalt, and ſeaſon'd all the ſea. *Blackmore.*

3. The means by which any thing is depraved or vitiated. To keep mine honour from *corruption. Shakeſpeare.* Four kinds of *corruption* common in their language. *Brerewood.* 4. The ſophiſticating a book.

Corruption [with ſurgeons] is the pus, or rotten matter of a ſore.

Corruption [in philoſophy] is the deſtruction of the form or proper mode of exiſtence of any natural body, or at leaſt the ceſſation of it for a time.

Corruption *of Blood* [in law] is an infection that happens to the blood, iſſue, and eſtate of a man attainted of treaſon or felony, whereby he forfeits all to the king or other lord of the fee, and both he and his children are rendered ignoble; and beſides, his iſſue cannot be heir to him, or to any other anceſtor of whom he might have claimed by him.

Corru'ptive [*corruttivo*, It.] apt to corrupt or vitiate. Carrying a ſettled habitude into the *corruptive* originals. *Brown. Corruptive* quality. *Ray.*

Corru'ptless [from *corrupt*] not liable to corruption, not decaying. The borders with *corruptleſs* myrrh are crown'd. *Dryden.*

Corru'ptly [from *corrupt*] 1. Unjuſtly, vitiouſly, in a manner contrary to integrity or purity. We have dealt very *corruptly* againſt thee. *Nehemiah.* 2. Vitiouſly, with impropriety as to purity of language. We have *corruptly* contracted moſt names. *Camden.*

Corru'ptness [from *corrupt*] badneſs, naughtineſs, putreſcence.

Corsa'ir [*Corſaire*, Fr. *corſare*, It. *coſſário*, Sp.] a robber by ſea, a pirate, one who ſeizes merchant ſhips, eſpecially in the Mediterranean ſea.

Corse [*corpe*, Fr.] 1. A body in general. Now obſolete.

He was ſtrong and of ſo mighty *corſe*,
As ever wielded ſpear. *Spenſer.*

2. A dead body, a carcaſe. In this ſenſe it is now uſed in poetry.

A ſtream of coal-black blood forth guſhed from her *corſe. Spenſer.*

Full in my ſight,
That I may view at leiſure the bloody *corſe*,
And count thoſe glorious wounds. *Addiſon.*

Co'rselet [Fr. *corſeletta*, It. *coſſeléte*, Sp.] armour for a pike-man, to cover either his whole body, the trunk, or fore-part of it.

Some don'd a cuirace, ſome a *corſlet* bright. *Fairfax.*
They laſh, they foin, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore
Their *corſlets. Dryden.*

Corse-pre'sent [in old records] a mortuary, an offering of the beſt beaſt, which did belong to a perſon deceaſed, anciently made to the pariſh prieſt.

Co'rsica, an iſland in the Mediterranean, about an hundred miles ſouth of Genoa, and ſubject to that republic; tho' the natives have, for many years, been in arms to recover their liberties.

Co'rsned-Bread, ordeal bread, a piece of bread conſecrated by a prieſt, and eaten by our Saxon anceſtors, when they would clear themſelves of a crime they were charged with, wiſhing if they were guilty it might be their poiſon or laſt morſel.

Corsoi'des [κορσοειδὴς, Gr.] a certain ſtone reſembling in colour the whiteneſs of an old man's hair.

Co'rtes, the ſtates, or the aſſembly of the ſtates in Madrid.

Cortex, Lat. the bark or rind of a tree.

Co'rtex *Peruvianus*, Lat. the bark of Peru, the Jeſuit's bark.

Cortex *Winterianus*, a kind of cinnamon firſt brought from the Indies by one captain Winter.

Co'rtical [*corticis*, gen. of *cortex*, Lat. bark] barky, belonging to the rind or outer part.

Cortical *Part of the Brain* [with anatomiſts] the external glandular barky ſubſtance of the brain, full of turnings and windings on the outſide; it is covered with a thin ſkin of an aſh and griſly colour. The uſe of it is thought to be to ſecrete the animal ſpirits, and many anatomiſts do there place the ſeat of memory and ſleep. I ſay and *ſleep*, as the cerebrum is ſuppoſed more ſuſceptible of *compreſſion* than is the more compact frame of the cerebellum. See Cerebrum, and read there [inſtead of *involuntary* actions] *voluntary* motions.

Co'rticated [*corticatus*, Lat. having the bark pulled off, having the ſkin or any outer part taken off. A quadruped *corticated* and depilous, that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*

Cortico'se [*corticoſus*, Lat.] full or thick of bark.

Co'rticousness, fulleſs of, or likeneſs to bark.

Corto'na, a city of Tuſcany, in Italy, about 35 miles ſouth-eaſt of Sienna.

Cortula'rium, or Corta'rium *barb. Lat.* [old law records] a court or yard adjoining to a country farm.

Co'rvets, Cou'rvets, or Corvetto [in horſemanſhip] are leaps of an indifferent height, made by a horſe in raiſing firſt his two fore-legs in the air, and making the two hinder feet follow with an equal cadency, ſo that his haunches go down together, after the fore-feet have touched the earth in continual and regular reprizes. See Curvet.

Coru'nne, or Gro'yne, a port town of Gallicia, in Spain, ſituated on a fine bay of the Atlantic ocean, about 32 miles north of Compoſtelle. It is to this port that the Engliſh packet-boat always goes, in time of peace,

Co'rus [נור, Heb.] an Hebrew meaſure of 30 buſhels.

Corus, Lat. one of the winds.

Coru'scant [*coruſco*, It. *coruſcans*, Lat.] glittering by flaſhes, ſhining or lightening, flaſhing.

Corusca'tions [*corruſcazione*, It. *coruſcationes*, of *coruſco*, Lat. to lighten, *&c.*] flaſhes, quick vibrations of light, that may be cauſed by an exhalation ſpread under one cloud only, which by motion running downwards, is ſet on fire, and flaſheth much after the ſame manner as a torch newly put out, and yet ſmoaking, which is by ſome violence and ſudden motion again enkindled. Sulphureous ſteams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and ſometimes take fire with a ſudden *coruſcation* and exploſion. *Newton.*

Coryba'ntes, prieſts of Rhea. *Heſych.* The prieſts of Cybele were Phrygians, and being moſt of them eunuchs, were therefore called ſemiviri: Phryges their chief prieſt was called archi-gallus, who was likewiſe an eunuch.

They performed their ſolemnities with a furious noiſe of drums, trumpets, beating on braſs, and muſical inſtruments.

They were called Jupiter's life-guard; becauſe they brought him up. For Titan the eldeſt ſon of Cœlus, having reſigned the kingdom to Saturn his younger brother, to hold the ſceptre for life, upon condition that he ſhould never ſuffer any male children to live, that the empire might, after his deceaſe, return to Titan's poſterity, Saturn was uſed to devour all his male children as ſoon as they were born; but his wife Cybele being brought to bed of twins, Jupiter and Juno, ſhe cauſed little Jupiter to be conveyed away and put into the hands of the Corybantes to be brought up, and let Saturn her huſband know of none but Juno. The Corybantes, to prevent the diſcovery of Jupiter by his crying, invented a new ſport, which was to leap and beat the ground in a certain meaſure called dactyle: and holding in their hands little braſs bucklers, and in their dancing, when they met one another, they ſtruck on them in a certain order; the noiſe of which drowned the crying of Jupiter, ſo that it could not be heard by Saturn. Poetical.

To Coriba′ntiate [κορυβαντιαω, Gr. *corybantiatum*, Lat.] to ſleep with one's eyes open, or be troubled with viſions that one cannot ſleep. In ſtrictneſs of ſpeech it means no more than to *be*, or *act* like the corybantes, and from thoſe *citations*, which the learned author of the Appendix ad Theſaur. H. Steph. *&c.* has produced, it ſhould ſeem rather to allude to their *wild*, irregular, and furious kind of *motions*, and ſo other lexicons explain it. Heſychius in particular makes it ſynonimous to *lunacy*.

Co′rylus, Lat. the hazel-tree.

Cory′mbia, Lat. climbing ivy.

Cory′mbiated [*corymbiatus*, of *corymbus*, Lat.] ſet about with berries.

Corymbi′ferous [*corymbifer*, of *corymbus*, a cluſter or top, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] that beareth berries like ivy; is applied to ſuch diſcoid plants, whoſe ſeeds are not downed; as, the ſun-flower, chryſanthemus, corn-marigold, *&c.*

Corymbi′ferous *Plants* [in botany] ſuch as have a compoud or diſcous flower, but the ſeeds have no down ſticking to them; as, chamomile, daiſy, *&c.*

Cory′mbus [κορυμβος, Gr.] properly ſignifies the top of any thing.

Corymbus [with botaniſts] is the extremity of a ſtalk or branch, divided into ſeveral pedicles, in ſuch manner as to form a ſpherical figure, as in the garden angelica; or it is uſed to ſignify a compounded diſcous flower, the ſeeds of which are not pappous, or do not fly away in down, as corn-marigold, daiſies, *&c.*

Corymbus [in ancient botanic writers] was uſed for cluſters of ivy-berries.

Corymbus [with ſome botanic writers] is a name given to the top of the ſtalk of a plant, when it is ſo ſubdivided that it makes a round ſpherical figure, as the tops of onions, leeks, *&c.*

Corymbus [by others] is uſed for *umbella*, which is the name for the top of ſuch plants whoſe branches and flowers ſpread round in the form of an umbrella worn by women.

Coryphæ′us [κορυφαιος, Gr.] the chief leader of the company or chorus in the ancient tragedy.

Cory′phe [κορυφη, Gr.] the very top of the head, where the hair turns.

Cory′za [κορυζα, Gr.] a defluxion of a ſharp humour into the mouth, noſtrils and lungs, a poſe, a rheum, or running at the noſe.

Cosci′nomancy, or Coski′nomancy [κοσκινομαντεια, of κοσκινον, a ſieve, and μαντεια, divination] divination by a ſieve, to find out perſons unknown, and alſo to diſcover the ſecrets of thoſe who were known. The manner of performing it was as follows: The ſieve being ſuſpended, the diviner rehearſed a formula of words, and taking it between two fingers only, repeated the name of the parties ſuſpected, and when at the mention of any name the ſieve turns, trembles or ſhakes, that perſon is ſuſpected, as guilty of the evil, concerning which the enquiry is made. The ſieve was alſo ſometimes ſuſpended by a thread, or fixed to the points of a pair of ſhears, having room left to turn, and then the names of perſons ſuſpected were rehearſed. After this manner it is ſtill practiſed in ſome parts of England. It is a very ancient practice mentioned by Theocritus.

Co-se′cant [in mathematics] is the ſecant of an arc which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

To Co′sen, to defraud, to cheat. See Cozen.

Co′senage [in law] a writ for the right heir againſt an intruder.

Cosenage, the act of cheating, defrauding.

Cose′nza, the capital of the hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. Lat. 39° 15′N. Long. 16° 35′E.

Co′shering, *ſubſt.* [in the feudal law] a prerogative which ſome lords of manors anciently had to lie and feaſt themſelves at their tenants houſes. *Coſherings* were viſitations and progreſſes made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them, as the Engliſh proverb is, out of houſe and home. *Davies.*

Co′sier, *ſubſt.* [*couſer*, O. Fr. to ſew] a botcher. *Hanmer.* Ye ſqueak out your *coſier* catches without any mitigation or remorſe of voice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co′sin, or Cou′sen [*couſin*, Fr. *cugino*, It. *conſanguineus*, Lat.] a kinſman or kinſwoman by blood or marriage. See Cousin.

Co′sine [in geometry] is the right ſine of an arc which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

Cosme′tic, *adj.* [κοσμετικα, of κοσμεω, Gr. to beautify] having the quality of improving beauty, beautifying.

Cosmetic, *ſubſt.* coſmetics are medicaments that whiten and ſoften the ſkin, or in general any thing helping to promote the comelineſs or good appearance of the perſon who uſes it, as waſhes, waters, pomatums, paſtes, *&c.* No better *coſmetics* than a ſevere temperance and purity, modeſty and humility: no true beauty without the ſignatures of theſe graces in the very countenance. *Ray.*

Co′smical [κοσμικος, of κοσμος, Gr. the world] 1. Pertaining to the world. 2. Riſing or ſetting with the ſun, not acronycal. The *coſmical* aſcenſion of a ſtar we term that, when it ariſeth together with the ſun, or in the ſame degree of the ecliptic wherein the ſun abideth. *Brown.*

Co′smically [of *coſmical*] with the ſun, not acronycally. A term uſed by aſtronomers to ſignify one of the poetical riſings or ſettings of a ſtar; and thus a ſtar is ſaid to *to riſe coſmically*, when it riſes with the ſun; and *to ſet coſmically*, when it ſets at the ſame inſtant that the ſun riſes: but, according to Kepler, to riſe and ſet coſmically, is to aſcend above or deſcend below the horizon. From the riſing of this ſtar, not *coſmically*, that is, with the ſun, but heliacally, that is, its emerſion from the rays of the ſun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

Cosmo′gony [κοσμογονια, of κοσμος and γενεα, Gr. generation] the creation or original of the world.

Cosmo′grapher [*coſmographe*, Fr. *coſmografo*, It. and Sp. *coſmographus*, Lat. κοσμογραφος, of κοσμος, the world, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] one ſkilled in coſmography, one who writes a deſcription of the world, diſtinct from geographer, who deſcribes the ſituation of particular countries.

Cosmogra′phical [*coſmographique*, Fr. *coſmografico*, It. of *coſmographicus*, Lat.] pertaining to coſmography, or the general deſcription of the world.

Cosmogra′phically [from *coſmographical*] in a manner relating to coſmography. The terrella or ſpherical magnet, *coſmographically* ſet out with circles of the globe. *Brown.*

Cosmo′grapay [*coſmographie*, Fr. *coſmografia*, It. and Sp. *coſmographia*, Lat. κοσμογραφια, of κοσμος, the world, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a deſcription of the viſible world, a ſcience ſhewing the frame of the univerſe, deſcribing the ſeveral parts of it, delineating them according to their number, poſitions, motions, magnitudes, figures, *&c.* of which aſtronomy and geography are parts.

Cosmography is deſcribed iconologically by a woman advanced in years, ſtanding between two globes, the celeſtial and terreſtrial; holding in her right hand an aſtrolabe, and in her left the Roman radius. Her upper garment ſky-coloured ſown with ſtars, and her under a mixture of brown and different greens. She is deſcribed in years, becauſe ſhe derives her pedigree from the creation; the inſtruments ſhew her employment, and her garments, as well as the globes, that ſhe participates both of heaven and earth.

Cosmola′be [of κοσμος, and λαμβανω, Gr. to take] an ancient mathematical inſtrument for meaſuring diſtances both in the heaven and on the earth.

Cosmo′latry [of κοσμος, the world or univerſe, and λατρεια, Gr. worſhip] the worſhip of the world, or that kind of idolatry by which the old pagans *deified* and *worſhipped* the *ſeveral parts* of the univerſe. To lay the foundation of infinite polytheiſm and *coſmolatry*. *Cudworth.*

Cosmo′logy [κοσμολογια, of κοσμος, and λογος, a word or ſpeech] diſcourſe or treatiſe concerning the world.

Cosmo′metry [κοσμομετρια, of κοσμος, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] the menſuration of the world by degrees and minutes.

Cosmo′polite, or Cosmopo′litan [of κοσμος, the world, and πολιτης, Gr. a citizen] a citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.

To Coss *Dogs*, *i. e.* to tie a ſtick or bone to their tails. *Swift.*

Co′ssacks, people inhabiting the banks of the rivers Nieper and Don, near the Black Sea. Their country is commonly called Ukraine, moſt part of which is ſubject to Ruſſia.

Co′sse, or Co′ssic; as, *coſſic numbers*. This was the old name of the art of algebra, and is derived from *coſa*, It. for *res* or the root, for the Italians called algebra, *regula rei & cenſus*, *i. e.* the rule of the root and the ſquare.

Co′sset, a lamb, colt, calf, *&c.* fallen and brought up by hand without the dam.

> If thou wilt bewail my woeful teen,
> I ſhall thee give yond' *coſſet* for thy pain. *Spenſer.*

Co′ssic *Numbers* [with ſome algebraiſts] are the powers of numbers, as the roots, the ſquare, the cube, *&c.*

Co′ssi's, worms that lie between the body and the bark of trees.

Cost [koſte, Du. koſten, Ger. As this word is found in the remoteſt Teutonic dialects, even in the Iſlandic, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *couſto*, tho' it is not unlikely the Fr. *couſter* comes from the Latin. *Johnſon*] 1. Charge, expence. His daughter maintained without his *coſt*. *Sidney.* One penny *coſt*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The Price of any thing. 3. Sumptuouſneſs, luxury.

> Let foreign princes vainly boaſt,
> The rude effects of pride and *coſt*,
> Of vaſter fabrics, to which they
> Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

4. Loſs, fine. What they had fondly wiſhed, proved afterwards to their *coſts* over true. *Knolles.*

It is good to learn at other men's Cost.

That is, to grow wiſe at the expence or by the experiences of other men's misfortunes, or ill managements. Very good advice, but too little regarded. Men are apt to put the evil day a far off, and to flatter themſelves that what has happened to others won't happen to them. The Italians ſay, as we: *Felice chi impara à ſpeſa a' altri.*

It will not quit Cost.

That is, it will not anſwer the expence you are at about it. The French ſay: *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*

Cost [in heraldry] is the fourth part of a bend, or half of a garter.

To Cost, *irreg. verb*, pret. and part. *coſt* [*couſter*, *couter*, Fr. *coſtare*, It. *coſtàr*, Sp. koſten, Du. and Ger. koſte, Dan. koſta, Su. *conſto*, Lat.] to be purchaſed for or with a price. To bring the action to extremity and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *coſt* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

Co′sta-Ri′ca, a province of Mexico, bounded on the north-eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the ſouth-weſt by the Pacific Ocean. Its chief town is New Carthage.

Costæ, Lat. the ribs, or thoſe bones which with other bones make the thorax or cheſt, being joined backwards with the vertebræ of the back, and forward with the cartilages or griſtles of the ſternum; they are 12 in number on each ſide.

Veræ Co′stæ, Lat. [in anatomy] the ſeven uppermoſt ribs, ſo called, becauſe their cartilaginous ends are received into the ſinus of the ſternum.

Falſæ Costæ, are the five lowermoſt ribs, ſo called, becauſe they are ſhorter and ſofter, and are not joined to the extremity of the ſternum.

Co′stal [of *coſta*, Lat. a rib] belonging to the coſtæ or ribs. Many *coſtal* fiſhes, whoſe ribs are embowed. *Brown.*

Co′stard [from *coſter*, a head] 1. A head. Take him over the *coſtard* with the belt of my ſword. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A ſort of apple, round and bulky like the head. They will make us turn *coſtard*-mongers, graſiers, or ſell ale. *Burton.*

Costard-monger [of manᵹeꞃ, Sax. a trader] an apple-monger, a dealer in fruit.

Coste′ria [in old records] a coaſt or ſea-coaſt.

Co′stive [*conſtipe*, Fr. *coſtipatiuo*, It. *conſtipatus*, Lat.] 1. Bbound in the belly. The body grows coſtive. *Brown.*

> While faſter than his *coſtive* brain indites,
> Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes. *Prior.*

2. Of a binding or aſtringent quality, cloſe, not permeable. Clay in dry ſeaſons is *coſtive*, hardening with the ſun and wind. *Mortimer.*

Co'stiveness [from *coſtive*] the ſtate of being bound in the belly, the obſtruction of excretions. *Coſtiveneſs* diſperſes malign, putrid fumes out of the guts and meſentery. *Harvey.*

Cos'tliness [from *coſtly*] expenſiveneſs. Tho' not with carious *coſtlineſs*, yet with cleanly ſufficiency it entertained me. *Sidney.*

Co'stly [from *coſt*] expenſive, being of a high price, of great price. The moſt *coſtly* piece of work. *Addiſon.*

Co'stmary [*coſtus*, Lat.] an herb whoſe flowers are naked, and of a yellow colour, growing in umbels on the top of the ſtalks. *Miller.*

Co'stons, chards of artichokes.

Co'strel [ſuppoſed to be derived from *coſter*] a ſort of bottle. *Skinner.*

Co'stus, Lat. a certain ſhrub, whoſe root has a very pleaſant, ſpicy ſmell, growing in Syria and Arabia.

Costus [with botaniſts] the herb coſtmary.

Costus [with phyſicians] an Indian drug, of which there are two ſorts, the ſweet and the bitter. *Lat.*

Cot, or Cote [of coꞇ, Sax. **cwt**, Wel. **cwt**, O. and L. Ger. **kot**, Du.] a little houſe, cottage, or hut. Stalls for beaſts, and *cots* for flocks. *2 Chronicles.*

Jove vouchſaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis ſaid,
At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

Cot, Cote, or Coat, added at the end of the name of a place, intimates that the place was denominated from coꞇ, Sax. a cottage; as, *Cote-bill*, *Cotſwold* in Glouceſterſhire, *&c.*

Cot, an abridgment of *cotquean.*

Co'tage. See Cottage.

Cote'mporary [*cotemporain*, Fr. of *con* and *temporarius*, Lat.] of, belonging to, or being at the ſame time.

Cot-gare, refuſe wool, ſo clotted together, that it cannot be pulled aſunder.

Co-ta'ngent [in the mathematics] is the tangent of any complemental arch, or what that arch wants of a quadrant or 90 degrees.

Cota'rius, *barb. Lat.* [old law] a tenant who held by a free ſoccage tenure, and paid a ſtated rent in money or proviſions, and ſome occaſional cuſtomary ſervices.

To Cote, *verb act.* [this word, which I have found only in Chapman, ſeems to ſignify the ſame as to leave behind, to over-paſs. *Johnſon*]

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race,
And *coted* far his ſteeds. *Chapman.*

Cottere'llus, *barb. Lat.* [in old law] a ſervile tenant, that held his land in meer villenage; his perſon, iſſue and goods being to be diſpoſed of at the pleaſure of his lord.

Cotere'lli, *barb. Lat.* [in old records] ſtraggling thieves and plunderers, like the moſs-troopers on the borders of Scotland.

Cote'ria, *barb. Lat.* a cottage or homeſtall.

Cothu'rnus [with the ancient tragedians] a buſkin, a very high ſhoe or kind of patten raiſed on cork ſoles worn by the actors, to make them appear taller, and more like the heroes they repreſented, who were generally eſteemed giants.

Co'tice, or Co'tise [in heraldry] is the fourth part of a bend, and with us is ſeldom, if ever, borne but in couples, with a bend between them. This ſeems to have taken its name from *coſte*, Fr. a ſide, being as it were a bend upon the ſides of the bend.

Co'tland, or Cotse'thland [coꞇelanꝺ, Sax.] land held by a cottager, land appendant to a cottage.

Coto'nea, Lat. [with botaniſts] the quince-tree.

Cotoy'e, Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies *cottiſed.*

Cotro'na, a city of the further Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on the Mediterranean, about 15 miles ſouth-eaſt of St. Severino. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

Co'tquean [probably from *coquin*, Fr.] a man who buſies himſelf with womens affairs. This is commonly contracted *cot.* Shakeſpeare uſes it. A ſtateſwoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean:* each of the ſexes ſhould keep within its proper bounds. *Addiſon.*

Cotse'thla, *barb. Lat.* [in old records] a cotſettle, *i. e.* a little manſion, to which a ſmall farm belongs.

Cotse'thlus, *barb. Lat.* [in old records] a cottager, one who holds a cottage, who was bound to work for his lord by a ſervile tenure.

To Cott, is ſaid of men who are apt to intermeddle in women's domeſtic affairs.

Co'ttage [of coꞇe, Sax. **kot**, Du. **kaht**, O. and L. Ger.] a little houſe in the country, a hut, a cot, a mean habitation. Some corner of a poor *cottage.* *Hooker.*

Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haſte,
And here unenvy'd, rural dainties taſte. *Pope.*

A Cottage in poſſeſſion is better than a kingdom in reverſion. Engl. *A bird in the hand is worth two in the buſh.* Lat. *Poſſeſſoris eſt pars potior.*

Love lives in Cottages **as well as in courts.** If by love, in the proverb, be meant conjugal love, probably a great deal more: For it don't meet with ſo much interruption and variety to divert it; nor is it ſo often grounded upon intereſt, wealth, or favour.

Co'ttager [from *cottage*] 1. One who dwells in a cottage. The moſt ignorant Iriſh *cottager* will not ſell his cow for a groat. *Swift.* 2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own. Mere *cottagers*, which are but houſed beggars. *Bacon.*

Co'tterel [in doomſday-book] a cottage.

Co'tton [**cottwn**, C. Br. *coton*, Fr. *cotone*, It. **kottoen**, Du. **catun**, L. Ger. *coctona*, Lat.] 1. A woolly ſtuff contained in the fruit of the cotton-tree. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, and is of the expanded bell ſhape; the pointal is changed into a roundiſh fruit, incloſing ſeeds, covered over and wrapped within that ſoft ductile wool, commonly known by the name of cotton. The ſpecies are five. There are ſeveral ſorts of cotton ſold, which differ according to the countries from whence they come, and the various preparations made of them. Cotton is annually brought into theſe northern parts of Europe from Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, Naples, as alſo from between Jeruſalem and Damaſcus. *Miller.* 2. A ſort of cloth made of cotton.

To Cotton [probably of *coaduno*, Lat. or *cotonner*, Fr.] 1. To riſe with a nap, to agree with another; to ſucceed, to hit. Hatmakers ſay it *cottons* well, when the wool or other materials work well and imbody together. 2. To cement or unite with; a cant word. A quarrel between you will end in one of you being turned off, in which caſe it will not be eaſy to *cotton* with another. *Swift.*

Co'ttum, *barb. Lat.* [ancient deeds] cot-wool or dag wool, of which were made cotta's, or a ſort of blankets.

Cotu'chan [in doomſday-book] boors or huſbandmen.

Co'tuy, a town in the iſland of St. Domingo, remarkable formerly for the gold mines in its neighbourhood.

Co'tyla, Lat. [with botaniſts] an herb, otherwiſe called pennywort, mother-wort, dog-kennel, may-weed, and coverfew.

Coty'læ, or Coty'ledones [in anatomy] certain glandules that are in ſome creatures, but not in women; they are diſpoſed up and down the *chorion*, or outermoſt membranes, which cover the fœtus; their uſe is to ſeparate the nutricious juice from the womb, for the nouriſhment of the fœtus. They are called cotyledones, from the reſemblance they bear to the leaves of the herb called cotyla, or pennywort; alſo the gaping meetings of the veins in the womb.

As Veſalius calls them acetabula, I ſhould rather trace their *etymology* to the word κοτολη [or cotyla] which the reader may conſult under the word Coxendix. That elaborate anatomiſt repreſents them to be certain foveæ, or hollow ſubſtances, which protuberate with their lips into the cavity of the womb. *Veſalii opera Ed. Boerhav.* p. 647. By injecting, ſays Monroe, the umbilical veſſels, which are diſtributed to the Carunculæ, we could colour and diſtend the latter; but neither water, nor *ol terebinth*, were *ſubtile* enough to paſs from thence into the uterus; and when ſeparating the *carunculæ* from the *ſpungy bees-wax ſubſtance* to which they hang, their *threads* [or ends of the veſſels] by which they are connected, and the cavities into which they are inſerted, were viſible enough: but no appearance of any *continuity of veſſels*, that, in his opinion, 'tis here, as in the *lacteals* and *inteſtines*, life can convey fluids in a way, which no injection can reach in a *dead* ſubject. See Chyle.

Coty'ttia [κοτυλια, Gr.] a nocturnal feſtival celebrated in hodour of Cotytto, the goddeſs of wantonneſs. It was celebrated by the Grecians with ſuch rites as were moſt acceptable to the goddeſs, who was thought to be delighted with nothing ſo much as lewdneſs and debauchery.

Covadi'na, a town of Italy, in the Venetian territories, upon the banks of the Livenza. It is called, from its agreeable ſituation, the garden of the republic.

To Couch, *verb neut.* [*coucher*, Fr.] 1. To lie down on a place of repoſe. As fortunate a bed as ever Beatrice ſhall *couch* upon. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To lie down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt. Fierce tygers *couch'd* around. *Dryden.* 3. To lie down in ſecret or ambuſh. We'll *couch* i'th' caſtle ditch, till we ſee the light of our fairies. *Shakeſpeare.* The earl of Angus *couch'd* in a furrow, and was paſſed over for dead. *Hayward.* 4. To lie in a bed, or in a ſtratum. Bleſſed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Deuteronomy.* 5. To bend or bow down in fear, in pain or reſpect. A ſtrong aſs *couching* down between two burdens. *Geneſis.*

These *couchings* and theſe lowly curteſies. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Couch, *verb act.* 1. To lay on a place of reſt.

Where unbruis'd youth with unſtuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To lay down any thing in a bed or ſtratum. The waters *couch* themſelves as cloſe as may be. *Burnet's Theory.* We *couch* malt about a foot thick. *Mortimer.* 3. To bed, to hide in another body. It is at this day in uſe at Gaza to *couch* potſherds, to gather the wind from the top. *Bacon.*

To Couch [with writers, *&c.*] 1. To comprehend or compriſe, to involve, to include. That great argument for a future ſtate, which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words. *Atterbury.* 2. To include ſecretly, to hide; with *under.* More lies *couched under* this allegory. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. To lay cloſe to another.

With brazen ſcales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of ſteel, ſo *couched* near,
That nought might pierce. *Spenſer.*

To Couch [in chivalry] is to ſet a lance upon the reſt, in the poſture of attack.

The knight gan fairly *couch* his ſteady ſpear,
And fiercely ran at him. *Spenſer.*
Prick forth the airy knights, and *couch* their ſpears,
Till thickeſt legions cloſe. *Milton.*

To Couch [with oculiſts] to depreſs the film of a cataract or web on the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called couching the eye, for couching the cataract: with equal impropriety they ſometimes ſpeak of couching the patient.

Some artiſt, whoſe nice hand
Couches the cataracts and clears his eyes,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes ruſhing on. *Dennis.*

Couch [*couche*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of ſeat or moveable bed to lie down on when dreſſed.

On their plumy vans received him ſoft
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore
As on a floating *couch* thro' the blithe air. *Milton.*

2. A bed, a place of repoſe.

Deſpair
Tended the buſieſt from *couch* to *couch.* *Milton.*
Watch round his *couch*, and ſoften his repoſe. *Addiſon.*

3. A layer, or ſtratum. This heap is called by malſters a *couch*, or bed of raw malt. *Mortimer.*

Couch [with painters] a lay or impreſſion of colour, whether in oil or water, wherewith the painter covers his canvas; or it is the ground-bed or baſis on which any colour lies.

Cou'chant [in heraldry] ſignifies lying down couching, or along, but with the head lifted up; ſpoken of a beaſt ſo borne in an eſcutcheon, and the holding up the head diſtinguiſhes a beaſt chouchant from dormant. Not a lion rampant, but rather *couchant* or dorment. *Brown.*

But with ſubmiſſion to Mr. Brown, the idea of *ſleep* is remote enough both from the *etymology* and *proper import* of this word; as appears from Milton's uſe of it in that noble ſimile,

Then as a tyger, who by chance hath ſpy'd
In ſome purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Strait COUCHES cloſe; then riſing, changes oft
His COUCHANT watch———
Paradiſe Loſt, Book 4. l. 403, *&c.*

Couche' [in heraldry] denotes any thing lying about; as, a chevron *couché* ſignifies a chevron lying ſideways, with the two ends on one ſide of the ſhield, which ſhould properly reſt on the baſe.

Cou'ched, *part.* of *to couch* [of *courcher*, Fr.] compriſed or concealed in.

Cou'chee, Fr. bed-time; the time of viſiting late at night, not levee. Levees and *couches* paſt without reſort. *Dryden.*

Cou'cher [from *couch*] he that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

Coucher [old word] a factor reſiding in ſome foreign country for traffic.

Coucher [old ſtatutes] a book in which a corporation, *&c.* regiſter their acts.

Coucher [with hunters] a ſetting-dog.

Cou'chfellow [of *couch*, and *fellow*] a bedfellow, a companion. Reprieves for you and your *couchfellow* Nim. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cou'chgrass, a weed. The *couchgraſs* inſenſibly robs moſt plants. *Mortimer.*

Cou'ching [a hunting term] the lodging of a boar.

Cou'd for *could.*

Coudee's, Fr. [in fortification] are lines that return back from the end of the trenches, and run almoſt parallel with the place attacked.

Cove. 1. A ſmall creek or bay. 2. A ſhelter, a cover.

Co'veing [in architecture] is a term uſed of houſes that are built projecting forth over the ground-plot, and that is turned with a quadrant of a circle (or ſemi-arch) of timber, which is lathed and plaiſtered, under which people may walk dry.

Co'venable, or Co'nvenable [old law] convenient, ſuitable or fit.

Co'venant [*convenant*, Fr. of *conventum*, Lat.] 1. A contract or ſtipulation.

He makes a *covenant* never to deſtroy
The earth again by flood. *Milton.*

2. A bargain or agreement on certain terms, a compact. A *covenant* is a mutual covenant betwixt God and man. *Hammond.* 3. A writing, containing the terms of agreement. I ſhall but lend my diamond till you return; let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Covenant [with divines] a particular diſpenſation, whereby God deals with mankind; as, the *covenant* of works under the Levitical law, and that of *grace* under the goſpel.

Covenant [in common law] is the conſent of ſeveral parties to one thing, as to do or give ſomewhat.

Covenant [in law] is that the law intends to be made, tho' it be not expreſſed in words.

Covenant [in fact] is that which is expreſsly agreed on between the parties.

Covenant, the name of a writ that lies for the breach of covenants.

The Covenant, a particular agreement of the people of England, made in the time of king Charles I, which was voted illegal and irreligious, *anno* 1661.

Covenant *Perſonal*, is where a man agrees with another to do him ſome work or ſervice.

Covenant *Real*, is that by which a man obliges or ties himſelf to paſs a thing that is real, as lands or tenements, to levy a fine, *&c.*

To Co'venant [*convenir*, Fr. *convenio*, Lat.] 1. To bargain, to ſtipulate; having *with* or *between*. His lord uſed to *covenant with* him. *Spenſer.* Jupiter *covenanted with* him that it ſhould be hot or cold, as the tenant ſhould direct. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To make a covenant or agreement with another on certain terms; having *for*. They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of ſilver. *St. Matthew.* Forgot to *covenant for* youth and prime. *Garth.*

Covenantee' [from *covenant*] a party to a covenant, one that bargains or ſtipulates. Ayliffe uſes it.

Covena'nter [from *covenant*] one who took the preſbyterian covenant during the time of the civil wars. A word then introduced. It is uſed in the Oxford reaſons.

Cove'nous [from *covin*] fraudulent, colluſive. Inordinate and *covenous* leaſes of lands holden in chief for hundreds or thouſands of years. *Bacon.*

Co'vent, or Co'nvent [*conventus*, Lat.] a monaſtery or religious houſe. *Fr.*

Covent [in law] the ſociety or members of an abbey or priory.

Co'ventry, a city of Warwickſhire, almoſt in the centre of the kingdom, 90 miles from London. Joined with Litchfield it is a biſhopric, and had formerly the honour of being ſuch itſelf. Here was a rich convent, deſtroyed by the Danes, in 1016, from which the city is ſuppoſed to have its name. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Coventry, and ſends two members to parliament.

Coventry *Bells* [with floriſts] a kind of flower.

To Co'ver [*couvir*, Fr. *coprire*, It. *cubrir*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe. Bid them *cover* the table. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To conceal under ſomething laid over. *Cover* my retreat from human race. *Dryden.* 3. To hide by ſuperficial appearances, to overwhelm, to bury. Raillery and wit ſerve only to *cover* nonſenſe with ſhame. *Watts.* 5. To ſhelter, to conceal from injury or harm. Charity ſhall *cover* a multitude of ſins. 1 *Peter.* 6. To incubate, to brood. Whilſt the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough. *Addiſon.* 7. To copulate with a female. 8. To wear the hat as a mark of ſuperiority. *Cover'd* in the preſence of that king. *Dryden.*

He Covers me with his wings, and bites me with his bill. That is, he ſhews me ſome favour, that he may have the better opportunity of oppreſſing me in the concluſion.

Cover [from the verb] 1. Any thing laid over another. The ſecundine is but a general *cover.* *Bacon.* 2. A concealment, a ſcreen, under which ſomething is hid. The pretence of the ſpleen, is a handſome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier.* 3. Shelter, defence. His army was under *cover.* *Clarendon.*

Co'vering, *ſubſt.* [from *cover*] veſture, any thing ſpread over another.

A royal bed
With *cov'rings* of Sidonian purple ſpread. *Dryden.*

Co'verlet, or Co'verlid [prob. of *couvre-lit*, Fr.] a covering for a bed, the outermoſt of the bed-cloths.

Odoured ſheets, and arras *coverlets.* *Spenſer.*
The genial bed,
Which with no coſtly *coverlet* they ſpread. *Dryden.*

Co-ve'rsed *Sine* [in geometry] is the remaining part of the diameter of a circle, after the verſed ſine is taken from it.

Co'vershame [of *cover* and *ſhame*] ſome appearance to ſalve or cover infamy. Does he put on holy garments for a *coverſhame* of lewdneſs? *Dryden.*

Co'vert, *ſubſt.* [*couvert*, Fr. *coverte*, It.] 1. A ſhelter, a defence. A place of refuge and *covert* from ſtorm. *Iſaiah.*

Laid him down
Under the hoſpitable *covert* nigh,
Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton.*

2. An umbrage, thicket, or ſhady place; a hiding place. The deer is lodg'd. I've trac'd her to her *covert.* *Addiſon.*

Covert, *adj.* [*couvert*, Fr.] 1. Sheltered, not open. A *covert* alley. *Bacon.*

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield. *Pope.*

2. Secret, private, inſiduous.

Open war or *covert* guile. *Milton.*

Covert *Baron* [in law] 1. The ſtate of a woman who is ſheltered by marriage. Inſtead of her being under *covert baron*, to be under *covert feme* myſelf. *Dryden.* 2. Under the power and protection of a huſband.

Co'vert [among hunters] a thicket or ſhady place for deer or other beaſts; a ſhelter or hiding-place.

Covert *Way* [in fortification] a ſpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, having a parapet or breaſt-work with its banquet and glacis ranging quite round the half moons and other works towards the country.

Co'vertly [from *cover*] ſecretly, with privacy. Lay lurking *covertly* him to ſurprize. *Spenſer.* Perſius *covertly* ſtrikes at Nero. *Dryden.*

Co'vertness [of *covert*] hiddenneſs, privacy.

Co'verture [*couverture*, Fr. *covertura*, It.] a cover, or any thing that covers; a ſhelter, not expoſure. The ſhade or other *coverture* they take liking. *Bacon.*

Saw their ſhame that ſought
Vain *covertures.* *Milton.*

Coverture [in law] the ſtate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of England, is under covert baron, *i. e.* under the power and protection of her huſband, and therefore is diſabled to act or make any bargain without his conſent or privity. The *coverture* of queen Mary. *Bacon.*

To Co'vet, *verb act.* [*cupio*, Lat. hence probably *convoiter*, Fr.] 1. To deſire earneſtly. *Covet* earneſtly the beſt gifts. 1 *Corinthians.* 2. To deſire inordinately. To *covet* honour. *Shakeſpeare.* *Covet* lazy limbs and mortal breath. *Dryden.*

To Covet, *verb neut.* to luſt after, to have a vehement deſire. The love of money is the root of all evil, which while ſome *coveted* after, they have erred. 1. *Tim.*

All Covet *all loſe.*

Fr. *Qui trop embraſſe, mal étreint* (He who undertakes too much, ſucceeds ill) Or, as we ſay: *He who has too many irons in the fire muſt let ſome of them burn.* The Lat. ſay: *Duos inſequens lepores neutrum capit* (He who hunts two hares, catches neither.) Gr. Ο δυο πτωκας διωκων ουδετερον καταλαμβανει. *Eraſmus.* The Scots ſay: *You take more in your mouth than your cheeks can hold.* All ſpoken of thoſe who take more buſineſs upon them, than they can well manage; or, who, by griping at too much (like Æſop's dog in the fable) quit the ſubſtance to catch at the ſhadow. The It. ſay as the Fr. *Chi troppo abbraccia, nulla ſtringe.*

Co'vetatle [from *covet*] that which is to be wiſhed for, or may be coveted.

Co'vetise [*couvoitiſe*, Fr.] avarice, covetouſneſs of money.

Whoſe need had end, but no end *covetiſe.* *Spenſer.*

Co'vetous [*convoiteux*, Fr. *cobicoſo*, Port. *cupidus*, Lat.] 1. Inordinately deſirous.

The cruel nation *covetous* of prey. *Dryden.*

2. Very deſirous, eager, in a good ſenſe. *Covetous* of wiſdom and fair virtue. *Shakeſpeare.* He is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward. *Taylor.* 3. Stingy, niggardly, cloſe-fiſted, griping, avaricious, inordinately deſirous of money. Exerciſed with *covetous* practices. 2 *Peter.*

The Covetous **man, like a Dog in a wheel, roaſts meat for others.** That is, he toils to raiſe an eſtate for other people to enjoy the fruits of. And as the dog is obliged for all his labour to be content with the ſight and the ſmell, and perhaps has a good baſting into the bargain, ſo the covetous man, when he is once become a ſlave to this ſorded vice, is thereby forced to put up with the chink and ſight of his money, and is generally ill uſed in his life-time, and reviled when dead by thoſe he is a ſlave for.

Co'vetously [from *covetous*] ſordidly, with avarice, eagerly. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Co'vetousness [from *covetous*] an eager deſire of money, *&c.* avarice. *Covetouſneſs* debaſeth a man's ſpirit. *Tillotſon.*

Covetousness **is the root of all evil.** H. Ger. **Der geitz iſt eine wurtzel alles ubels.**

Daily experience gives us ſo many and ſo very different inſtances of the truth of this general aphoriſm, that it would be ſuperfluous to enumerate them.

To Cough, *verb neut.* [**kuchen**, Du.] to make a certain noiſe by reaſon of the obſtruction of the lungs. Endeavouring to expectorate the peccant matter. To have the lungs convulſed. If any humour be diſcharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of clearing themſelves and caſting it up by *coughing.* *Ray.*

I *cough* like Horace, and tho' lean, am ſhort. *Pope.*

To Cough, *verb act.* to throw up any thing by cough. It muſt be *coughed* up, and ſpit out. *Wiſeman.*

A COUGH [kuch, Du.] a diſeaſe, an obſtruction of the lungs, a convulſion of them, when they are irritated by ſome ſharp ſerum. It is pronounced *coff*.

Rattling *coughs* his heaving veſſels tore. *Smith*.

A dry COUGH is the trumpeter of death.

CO'UGHER [from *cough*] one that coughs.

CO'VEY [*couvée*, Fr.] 1. A brood, an old bird with her young. 2. A number of birds together. *Covey* of partridges. *Addiſon*. Springing a *covey* of toaſts. *Addiſon*.

CO'VIN, or COVINE [in law] is a deceitful agreement between two or more perſons to the prejudice of another.

CO'VING *Corniſh* [in architecture] a corniſh which has a great caſement or hollow in it.

COUL [prob. of cole, Sax.] a tub or veſſel with ears, to be carried on a ſtick between two perſons.

To COUL [with archers] is to cut the feather of a ſhaft high or low.

COULD [the *imperf.* of *can*] was able, had power. See CAN.

What if he did not all the ill he *could?* *Dryden*.

COU'LTER [*coutre*, Fr. of *culter*, Lat.] 1. The ſharp iron of the plough that cuts the ground, and is perpendicular to the ploughſhare. The *coulter* long, and very little bending. *Mortimer*. 2. Figuratively, learning. Literature is the grindſtone to ſharpen the *coulters*, to whet their faculties. *Hammond*.

COU'NCIL [*concile*, Fr. *concilio*, It. *conſéjo*, Sp. *concilium*, Lat.] 1. A general aſſembly of the chief perſons of a nation, met together to confer about affairs of ſtate. The chief prieſts and all the *council*. *St. Matthew*. The camp and the *council* table. *Addiſon*. 2. A general aſſembly of the clergy, of a nation or particular province, to deliberate upon religion. Synods or *councils*. *Watts*. 3. Perſons called together to give advice on any affair or occaſion. They being thus aſſembled are a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to adviſe his majeſty. *Bacon*. 4. The body of privy counſellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or *council*. *Shakeſpeare*.

5. An aſſembly of the members of Gray's-Inn.

COUNCIL [in church hiſtory] is a ſynod or aſſembly of prelates and doctors met for the regulation of matters relating to the doctrine or diſcipline of the church.

A Provincial COUNCIL, is an aſſembly of the prelates of a province, under the metropolitan.

A National COUNCIL, is an aſſembly of the prelates of a nation, under their primate or patriarch.

An Oecumenical COUNCIL, or *A General* COUNCIL, is an aſſembly of all the prelates in Chriſtendom; or rather of, comparatively ſpeaking, a mere *handful*, which, by a bold figure of ſpeech, our lexicographer has here complimented with the name of the WHOLE; however, as they are ſuppoſed to have been ſummoned by the Roman emperor from various parts of his dominions, this will account for the appellation. The world *œcumene* [or habitable world] frequently ſignifying the Roman empire, and, conſequently, an *œcumenical council* is, in ſtrictneſs of ſpeech, a council belonging to it. But what judgment ſhall we paſs on that remark which the late author of the hiſtory of the popes has made on this head? who, ſpeaking of the ſecond council of Epheſus, obſerves, that "Facundus, an African biſhop, who flouriſhed in the time of Juſtinian, alledges this council, and that of Rimini, to ſhew that there is no *depending* on the definitions of councils, when the biſhops, who compoſe them are not FREE, but AWED, either by the *princes*, or their own *brethren*." And then adds this reflection [the reſult of his own elaborate enquiry into church-hiſtory] "There are but *very few*, if ANY, œcumenical councils, whoſe *definitions can, by this rule, be depended on*. Bower's hiſt. of the popes, vol. 2. p. 47, 48. See CREED.

A COUNCIL *of War*, is an aſſembly of the principal officers of on army, or fleet, occaſionally called by the general or admiral; to conſider of the preſent ſtate of things, and concert meaſures for their conduct, with reſpect to ſieges, retreats, engagements, *&c.*

Common COUNCIL, an aſſembly of a ſelect number of principal citizens, choſen out of every ward, to manage the public affairs of the city within their ſeveral precincts, and to act in concert with the lord-mayor and court of aldermen.

Common COUNCIL-*Man*, a member of the aforeſaid aſſembly.

COUNCIL, or COUNSEL [in law] a counſellor or advocate, one who pleads for his client at the bar of a court of juſtice.

COUNCIL-*Board* [of *council* and *board*] a table where matters of ſtate are deliberated, a council-table. Ship-money was tranſacted at the *council-board*. *Clarendon*.

COU'NSEL [*conſeil*, Fr. *conſiglio*, It. *conſéjo*, Sp. *conſelho*, Port *conſilium*, Lat.] 1. Advice, direction. The beſt *counſel* he could give him. *Clarendon*. 2. Conſultation, interchange of opinions.

I hold as little *counſel* with weak fear
As you. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. Deliberation, examination of conſequences. In the working of the firſt cauſe, *counſel* is uſed, reaſon followed. *Hayward*. 4. Prudence, art. There is no wiſdom, nor underſtanding, nor *counſel*, againſt the Lord. *Prov.* 5. Secrecy, the ſecrets entruſted in conſultations. The players cannot keep *counſel*, they'll tell all. *Shakeſpeare*. 6. Scheme, deſign. The *counſel* of the Lord ſtandeth. *Pſalms*. 7. Pleaders of a cauſe; counſellors. This only ſeems an abreviature uſual in converſation. The advocates and *counſel* that plead. *Bacon*.

What ſays my *counſel* learned in the law? *Pope*.

To take COUNSEL with one's pillow.

Lat. *In nocte conſilium*. Fr. *La nuit porte conſeil*. Germ. Kommt tag kommt raht. We ought to take time for conſideration and advice before we engage in any thing of importance, that we mayn't have occaſion in the ſequel to repent our raſh reſolution.

To COUNSEL [*conſeiller*, Fr. *conſigliare*, It. *aconſéjar*, Sp. *aconſelhar*, Port. *conſulo*, Lat.] 1. To adviſe or give counſel to any perſon.

Heavenly thoughts ſtill *counſel* her? *Shakeſpeare*.

2. To adviſe any thing. The leſs his *counſel'd* crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden*.

COU'NSELABLE *adj.* [from *counſel*] willing to receive and follow the advice and opinion of others. Few of ſo great parts were more *counſelable* than he. *Clarendon*.

COU'NSELLOR [from *counſel*] 1. One that gives advice, an adviſer. His maſter was his *counſellor*. 2 *Chron*. 2. Confident boſom friend.

With ſuch old *counſellors* they did adviſe,
And by frequenting ſacred groves grew wiſe. *Waller*.

3. One whoſe province is to deliberate upon affairs. The ordinary ſort of *counſellors* are ſuch as the king, out of a due conſideration of their worth, abilities, and fidelity, calleth to be of council with him in his ordinary government. *Bacon*. 4. A perſon well ſkilled in the law, who is conſulted on weighty matters, or takes upon him to plead the cauſe of his client.

He that won't be COU'NSEL'D, can't be help'd. Spoken when an obſtinate man rejects good advice when it is given him. Lat. *Vis conſilii expers mole ruit ſua*.

Privy COUNSELLOR, a counſellor of ſtate, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

COU'NSELLORSHIP [of *counſellor*] the office or rank of a privy counſellor. Bacon uſes it.

COUNT [*comes*, Lat. whence probably *comte*, Fr. *conte*, It. *conde*, Sp. and Port.] a foreign earl.

COUNT 1. Number.

By my *count*,
I was your mother much upon theſe years. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. Reckoning.

There is a change upon you——
Well, I know not
What *counts* hard fortune caſts upon my face. *Shakeſpeare*.

3 [In law] the original declaration in a proceſs, chiefly in real actions; as declaration is more properly applied to perſonal ones.

To COUNT *verb act.* [*conter*, or *compter*, Fr. *contàr*, Sp. and Port. probably of *computo*, Lat.] 1. To number, to tell. I can *count* every one. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To preſerve a reckoning. Some in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds. *Locke*. 3. To reckon, to place to an account. The ploughman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat. *Locke*. 4. To account or eſteem, to conſider under a certain character, good or evil. We *count* it to have ſome uſe of natural reaſon. *Hooker*. 5. To impute, to charge to.

All th' impoſſibilities which poets
Count to extravagance of looſe deſcription,
Shall ſooner be. *Rowe*.

To COUNT, *verb neut.* to found an account or ſcheme; with *upon*. I think it a great error to *count upon* the genius of a nation as a ſtanding argument in all ages. *Swift*.

COUNT *Wheel* [of a clock] a wheel which, in the ſtriking part, moves round in 12 or 24 hours, and is alſo called the locking wheel, becauſe it has commonly two notches in it ſet at unequal diſtances one from another, in order to make the clock ſtrike 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.*

COUNTEE' [old law] a count or earl, which before the time of William the Conqueror was the higheſt title next to a duke. The *countee* had the charge of the county, and is now ſucceeded in that office by the ſheriff.

COU'NTENANCE [*contenance*, Fr.] 1. The form of the face, ſyſtem of the features. *Countenance* calm, and ſoul ſedate. *Dryden*. 2. Viſage, air of the face, look.

Thou ſhalt not ſee me bluſh,
Or change my *countenance*, for this arreſt. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. Calmneſs of look, compoſure of face. Ev'n kept her *countenance*. *Dryden*. 4. Aſpect of aſſurance, confidence of mein. Their beſt friends were out of *countenance*. *Clarendon*. 5. Affection, or ill-will, as appearing on the face.

The king hath on him ſuch a *countenance*;
As he had loſt ſome province. *Shakeſpeare*.

5. Encouragement, protection, or ſupport, appearance on any ſide. The public allowance and *countenance* of authority. *Hooker*. To give *countenance* to piety. *Atterbury*. 7. Superficial appearance. The election being done, he made *countenance* of great diſcontent thereat. *Aſcham*.

COU'NTENANCE [in law] eſtimation, credit.

To COU'NTENANCE, *verb act.* [*contenancer*, Fr.] 1. To patronize, to vindicate. This conceit *countenanced* by learned men. *Brown*. 2. To make a ſhew of.

Each to theſe ladies love did *countenance*,
And to his miſtreſs each himſelf ſtrove to advance. *Spenſer*.

3. To act ſuitably to any thing,

Walk like ſprights,
To *countenance* this horror. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. To favour, to encourage, to abet, to appear in defence. He did *countenance* the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton*.

CO'UNTENANCER [from *countenance*] one that countenances or ſupports another.

CO'UNTER [*contoir*, *ſubſt.* Fr.] 1. A counting board in a ſhop, where goods are viewed, and money told. Behind his *counter* ſelling broad-cloth, *Arbuthnot*. 2. A piece of round ſtampt braſs to account with, a falſe piece of money. Theſe half-pence are no better than *counters*. *Swift*. 3. Money, in contempt.

Marcus Brutus grows ſo covetous
To lock ſuch *counters* for his friends;
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts
Daſh him to pieces. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. The name of two priſons in the city of London.

COUNTER [of a horſe] is that part of the fore-hand of a horſe, that lies between the ſhoulder and under the neck.

COUNTER *marked* [with horſemen] is when the teeth of a horſe are made hollow artificially, by a graver, in imitation of the eye of a bean, in order to make the horſe appear not to be above ſix years old.

COUNTER *Time* [with horſemen] is the defence or reſiſtance of a horſe, that interrupts his cadence and the meaſures of his manage.

Counter *Bond*, a bond to ſave a perſon harmleſs, who has given a bond to another.

Counter *Change* [*contre change*, Fr. *contra-cambio*, Ital.] 1. Reciprocation of action, reciprocal exchange in general.

She, like harmleſs lightning, throws her eyes
On him, her brothers, me, her maſter, killing
Each object with a joy; the *counter-change*
Is ſeverally in all. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A mutual exchange between two parties by agreement or contract.

To Cou'nter-*Change*, to give and receive.

Counter *Changed* [in heraldry] is when there is mutual changing of the colours of the field and charge in an eſcutcheon, by one or more lines of partition.

Counter *Charge* [in law] is a charge brought againſt an accuſer.

Counter *Charm* [of *counter* and *charm*] a charm to hinder the force of another, that by which a charm is diſſolved.

Now touch'd by *counter-charms* they change again. *Pope.*

To Counter *Charm* [from *counter* and *charm*] to deſtroy the effect of an enchantment. Like a ſpell it was to keep us invulnerable, and ſo *counter-charm* all our crimes, that they ſhould only be active to pleaſe, not hurt us. *Decay of Piety.*

To Counter *Check* [of *counter* and *check*] to ſtop with ſudden oppoſition.

Counter *Check* [from the verb] a cenſure made upon a reprover, a ſtop, a rebuke. If again I ſaid his beard was not well cut, he would ſay I lye: this is called the *counter-check* quarrelſome. *Shakeſpeare.*

Counter *Cunning*, ſubtlety uſed by the adverſe party.

Counter *Evidence* [of *counter* and *evidence*] teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed. Senſe detects its more palpable deceits by a *counter-evidence. Glanville.*

Counter *Light* [with architects] a light oppoſite to any thing, which makes it appear to a diſadvantage.

Counter *Diſtinction*, a diſtinction with reſpect to the oppoſite ſide.

Counter *Mark* [of *counter* and *mark*] 1. A ſecond or third mark put upon a bale of goods belonging to ſeveral merchants, that it may not be opened but in the preſence of them all. 2. The mark of the goldſmith's company, to ſhew that the metal is ſtandard, added to that of the artiſicer. 3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horſes, that have outgrown their natural mark, to diſguiſe their age. 4. *Counter-mark of a medal*, is a mark added to it a conſiderable time after it had been ſtruck, by which the curious know the ſeveral changes in value which they have undergone.

Counter *Battery* [*contre batterie*, Fr. *contra batterio*, It. *contra bateria*, Sp.] a battery raiſed to play upon another battery.

Counter *Breaſt-work*, is the ſame with falſe-bray.

Counter *Approaches* [in military affairs] are certain lines or trenches carried on by the beſiegers, when they come out to hinder the approaches of the enemy, and to attack them in form.

Counter *Proof* [with rolling-preſs printers] a print taken from another juſt printed, which paſſed thro' the preſs and gives the figure inverted.

To Counter-*Draw* [with painters] is to copy a deſign by the help of an oiled paper, or any tranſparent matter, by tracing the ſtrokes appearing through with a pencil.

To Counter *Prove* [at the rolling-preſs] is to paſs a deſign, in black lead or red chalk, thro' the preſs, after they have firſt moiſtened with a ſpunge both that and the paper on which the counter-proof is to be taken.

Counters [in a ſhip] are either upper or lower. The upper is that which reaches from the gallery to the lower part of the ſtrait piece of the ſtern; the lower is that hollow part of the ſhip's ſtern which reſembles an arch, and lies between the tranſum and the lower part of the gallery.

Counters, or Cou'ntors, anciently called *ſerjeant counters*; ſuch ſerjeants at law as were retained to defend the cauſe of their clients, as advocates.

Counter, *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.] 1. Contrary to, in oppoſition. He thinks it brave to ſignalize himſelf in running *counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.* 2. The wrong way,

How chearfully on the falſe trial they cry
Oh this is *counter*, you falſe Daniſh dogs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Contrary ways. A man whom I cannot deny may oblige me to uſe perſuaſions to another, which at the ſame time I may wiſh may not prevail on him: in this caſe the will and the deſire run *counter. Locke.* 4. In a ſenſe of oppoſition or contrariety, it is frequently uſed in compoſition of Engliſh words; though it is ſometimes uſed by itſelf.

To Cou'nter-act [of *counter* and *act*] to hinder a thing from producing its effect by contrary agency. We can find no principle ſtrong enough to *counter-act* that principle, and relieve him. *South.*

To Counter-*Balance* [*contre balancer*, Fr.] to weigh one thing againſt another, to act againſt with an oppoſite weight. The remaining air was not able to *counter-balance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Counter-*Balance* [from the verb] oppoſite weight, equivalent power. Money is the *counter-balance* to all things purchaſeable by it, and lying in the oppoſite ſcale of commerce. *Locke.*

To Cou'nterbuff [of *counter* and *buff*] 1. To impel in a direction oppoſite to the former impulſe, to ſtrike back.

The giddy ſhip betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stun'd with the diff'rent blows; then ſhoots amain,
Till *counterbuff'd*, ſhe ſtops and ſleeps again. *Dryden.*

Counterbuff [from the verb] a blow in a contrary direction.

Go, captain Stub, lead on and ſhow
What houſe you come of, by the blow
You give Sir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'ſcape o'th' ſandbags *counterbuff. Ben Johnſon.*

Cou'ntercaster [of *counter*, a falſe piece of money, and *caſt*] a word of contempt for an accountant, a book-keeper, a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had ſeen the proof,
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, muſt be let and calm'd
By debtor and creditor, this *countercaſter. Shakeſpeare.*

Counter *Chevroned* [in heraldry] a ſhield *chevronny*, or parted by ſome line of partition.

Counter *Componed*, Counter *Compone*, or Counter *Compony* [*contre-componé*, Fr. in heraldry] is when a border is compounded of two ranks of panes, or rows of checkers of different colours ſet checkerwiſe.

To Cou'nterfeit [*contrefaire*, Fr. *contraffare*, It.] 1. To imitate, to copy, to reſemble. To *counterfeit* is to put on the likeneſs and appearance of ſome real excellency. *Tillotſon.* 2. To copy, with an intent to paſs the copy for an original. To *counterfeit* and perſonate the ſecond ſon of Edward IV. *Bacon.* 3. To forge, to feign, to diſguiſe.

Counterfeit, *adj.* [from the *verb*, *contrefait*, Fr. *contraffatto*, It. of *contra* and *factus*, Lat.] 1. Imitated from another, with intent to paſs it for the original, feigned. 2. Forged, fictitious. To be made with the greater care, leſt we take *counterfeit* for true. *Locke.* 3. Falſe, deceitful, hypocritical. True friends appear leſs mov'd than *counterfeit. Roſcommon.*

A Counterfeit, *ſubſt.* 1. One who perſonates another, an impoſtor, a cheat. I am no *counterfeit*; to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Something that imitates another, intended to paſs for that which it reſembles, a forgery. There would be no *counterfeits*, but for the ſake of ſomething that is real. *Tillotſon.*

Cou'nterfeiter [from *counterfeit*] a forger, he who contrives copies to paſs for originals. The coin was corrupted by *couterfeiters. Camden.*

Cou'nterfeitly [from *counterfeit*] in a feigned manner, falſely. I will practiſe the inſinuating nod, and be off to them moſt *counterfeitly. Shakeſpeare.*

Counterfe'rment [of *counter* and *ferment*] a ferment contrary to another ferment. What unnatural motions and *counterferments* muſt a medley of intemperance produce in the body! *Addiſon.*

Counterfe'sance [*contrefaiſance*, Fr.] 1. The act of counterfeiting, forgery. It is now obſolete.

His man Reynold, with fine *counterfeſance*,
Supports his credit and his countenance. *Spenſer.*

Cou'nterforts [of *counter* and *fort*] butreſſes ſpurs or pillars, ſerving to ſupport walls or terraſſes ſubject to bulge or be thrown down.

Counter *Soil*, or Counter *Stock*, that part of a tally that is ſtruck in the exchequer, which is kept in the cuſtody of an officer of that court; the other being delivered to the perſon who has lent the king money upon that account, and is called *the ſtock.*

Counter *Forts* [in fortification] are certain pillars and parts of the walls of a place, diſtant by 15 or 20 feet one from another, which advance as much as poſſible in the ground, and are joined by vaults to the height of the cordon. Their uſe is to ſupport the way of the rounds and part of the rampart; and alſo to fortify the wall and ſtrengthen the ground.

Counter-*Fuge* [in muſic] is when the fuges proceed contrary to one another.

Counter *Barry* [in heraldry] is uſed by the French for what we call *bendy ſiniſter per bend counterchanged.*

Counter *Pointed* [in heraldry] is when two chevrons in one eſcutcheon meet in the points.

Counter *Quartered* [in heraldry] denotes the eſcutcheon being quartered, to have each quarter again divided into two.

Counter *Guards* [in fortification] large heaps of earth in form of parapets, raiſed above the moat, before the faces and points of a baſtion, to preſerve them or to cover ſome other body of the place.

Counter-*Lath* [with builders] a lath that is laid in length between the rafters.

To Counterma'nd [*contremander*, Fr. *contrammandare*, It. *contramandàr*, Sp. of *contra* and *mando*, Lat.] 1. To forbid, to contradict former orders, to repeal a command. In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power *countermands* their deepeſt projects. *South.* 2. To oppoſe, to contradict the orders of another. For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourſelves againſt God, and as it were to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

Countermand [*contremandement*, Fr. *contrammandato*, It. of *contra* and *mandatum*, Lat.] a recalling a former command.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he muſt die to-morrow? *Shakeſpeare.*

Countermand [in law] is where a thing formerly executed, is afterwards, by ſome act, &c. made void by the party that firſt did it.

To Counterma'rch [of *counter* and *march*] to march backward, to march in indirect ways.

Countermarch [*contremarche*, Fr. *contramarcia*, I. *contramàrcha*, Sp.] 1. Retroceſſion, march in a different direction from the former. An infinite number of things placed in order in the memory, notwithſtanding the tumults, marches and *countermarches* of the animal ſpirits. *Collier.* 2. Change of meaſures, alteration of conduct. They make him go forward and backwards by ſuch *countermarches* and retractions. *Burnet.* 3. (In military diſcipline) a manner of drawing up ſoldiers ſo as to change the face on the wings of a battalion; thus files *countermarch* to bring thoſe that are in the front to the rear.

Counter-mine [*contremine*, Fr. *contrammina*, It. *contramina*, Sp.] 1. In fortification, a well or paſſage under ground, which is made by the beſieged, in ſearch of the beſiegers mine, to give it air, to take away the powder, or to hinder the effect of it by any other mine. They mined the walls, laid the powder, ram'd the mouths, but the citizens made a *counter-mine. Hayward.* 2. Means of oppoſition, means of counteraction. He thinking himſelf contemned, knowing no *counter-mine* againſt contempt but terror, began to let nothing paſs without ſharp puniſhment. *Sidney.* 3. A ſtratagem whereby a contrivance is defeated. The matter being brought to a trial of ſkill, the *counter-mine* was only an act of ſelf-preſervation. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Counter-mine [*contreminer*, Fr. *contramminare*, It. *contraminàr*, Sp.] 1. To ſink mines 2. By ſecret meaſures to prevent or hinder the deſign of another perſon from taking effect, to counter-work. Thus infallibly it muſt be, if God do not miraculouſly *counter-mine* us, and do more for us than we can do for ourſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

Counter-motion [of *counter* and *motion*] oppoſition of motion. Reſiſtance is a *counter-motion. Digby.*

Counter-mure [*contre-mure*, Fr.] a wall or bank raiſed over-againſt or oppoſite to another, to ſupply its place. The great ſhot flying

ing through the breach, did beat down houſes, but the *counter-mure*, new built againſt the breach, it ſeldom touched. *Knolles.*

COUNTER-NATURAL [of *counter* and *natural*] contrary to nature. A conſumption is a *counter-natural* hectic extenuation of the body. *Harvey.*

COUNTER-NOISE [of *counter* and *noiſe*] a ſound by which any other noiſe is over-powered. They endeavoured by a conſtant ſucceſſion of ſenſual delights, to charm and lull aſleep, or by a *counter-noiſe* of revellings to drown the ſofter whiſpers of their conſcience. *Calamy.*

COUNTER-OPENING [ot *counter* and *opening*] a vent on the oppoſite ſide. Sharp uſes it.

COUNTER-PACE [of *counter* and *pace*] contrary meaſure, an attempt in oppoſition to any ſcheme. When the leaſt *counter-paces* are made to theſe reſolutions, it will be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

COUNTER-PART, any part that anſwers to another, any part that fits to another. (In law) the duplicate or copy of any inſtrument, deed, or indenture, that one copy may be kept by one party, and the other by the other. In ſome things the laws of Normandy agree with the laws of England, ſo that they ſeem to be copies or *counter-parts* one of another. *Hale.* The two different plots look like *counter-parts* and copies one of another. *Addiſon.* *N. B.* The counter-part of a compariſon or *ſimile* is that circumſtance belonging to the ſubject compared, which anſwers to it. "The counter-part in the allegory [*i. e.* of the good GENIUS and his *Code*] may intend that we are alſo born *reaſonable*, and *furniſhed* with principles for *right conduct* and HAPPINESS" The Table of CEBES, or Picture of Human Life in *Engliſh Verſe*, with NOTES.

COUNTER-PART [*contrepartie*, Fr. *contraparte*, It. in muſic] ſignifies only that one part is oppoſite to another, as the baſe is ſaid to be the counter-part of the treble.

COUNTER-PANE, COUNTER-PAIN, or COUNTER-POINT [*contrepointe*, Fr.] a coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares. It is ſometimes written according to the etymology.

In ivory coffers I have ſtuff'd my crowns,
In cypreſs cheſts my arras *counter-panes.* *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNTER-PASSANT [in heraldry] is ſaid when there are two lions or other beaſts on the ſame eſcutcheon, the one paſſing or walking one way, and the other another, ſo that they look the direct oppoſite ways.

COUNTER-TRENCH [in fortification] a trench made againſt the beſiegers, and which of conſequence has its parapet turned towards them.

COUNTER-GAGE [of *counter* and *gage*; in carpentry] a method uſed in meaſuring the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortoiſe to the place in the timber, where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit together.

COUNTER-PLEA [in common law] a replication, a croſs or contrary plea, particularly ſuch as the demandant alledges againſt a tenant in courteſy or dower, who prays the king's aid, *&c.* for his defence, *&c.*

To COUNTER-PLOT [of *counter* and *plot*] to oppoſe one plot or artifice by another.

COUNTER-PLOT [from the verb] a plot contrived to overthrow another plot; a ſham-plot; a fetch or wile againſt another. The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counter-plot* of the kid's upon the wolf. *L'Eſtrange.*

COUNTER-POINT [*contrepoint*, Fr. *contrappunto*, It. in muſic] is the old way of compoſing parts by ſetting points or pricks one againſt another, to expreſs the ſeveral concords, the length or meaſure of which, was according to the words or ſyllables to which they are applied.

COUNTER-POINT. See COUNTER-PANE.

COUNTER-VALLATION [in fortification] a counter-line or ditch, made round a place beſieged, to prevent the ſallies and excurſions of the garriſon.

To COUNTER-POISE [*contrepeſer*, Fr. *contrappeſare*, It. *contrapeſér*, Sp.] 1. To counter-balance, to act againſt with equal weight. Weights *counter-poiſing* one another. *Digby.* 2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. The heavineſs muſt be *counter-pois'd* by a plummet. *Wilkins.* 3. To act with equal force againſt a perſon or cauſe. Freeholders of Engliſh will be able to beard and *counter-poiſe* the reſt. *Spenſer.*

COUNTER-POISE [*contrepoids*, Fr. *contrappeſo*, It. *contrapéſo*, Sp.] 1. An equal force in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance, equiponderance. Faſtening that to our balance, we put a metalline *counter-poiſe* into the oppoſite ſcale. *Boyle.* 2. As when one thing is weighed againſt another, the ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of a balance.

Th' eternal hung forth his golden ſcales,
Wherein all things created firſt he weigh'd,
The pendulous round earth with balanc'd air
In *counter-poiſe.* *Milton.*

3. Equivalence of force or power. The ſecond nobles are a *counter-poiſe* to the higher nobility. *Bacon.*

COUNTER-POISE [with horſemen] is the balance of the body, or the liberty of the action and ſeat of a horſeman, acquired by practiſing in the manage, ſo that in all the motions the horſe makes, the horſeman does not incline his body more to one ſide than the other, but continues in the middle of the ſaddle, bearing equally on the ſtirrups, in order to give the horſe the ſeaſonable and proper aids.

COUNTER-*Poiſon* [*contrepoiſon*, Fr.] an antidote to ſtop or prevent the effects of poiſon. *Counter-poiſons* muſt be adapted to the cauſe. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTER-PRESSURE [of *counter* and *preſſure*] a preſſure or preſſing againſt or on the contrary ſide, power acting in a contrary direction.

Direct their courſe,
That ſo the *counter-preſſure* every way,
Of equal vigour might their motions ſtay,
And by a ſteddy poiſe the whole in quiet lay. *Blackmore.*

COUNTER-PROJECT [of *counter* and *project*] the correſpondent part of a ſcheme. The obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until the entire monarchy of Spain were yielded as a preliminary, was ſtruck out of the *counter-project* by the Dutch. *Swift.*

To COUNTER-ROL [of *counter* and *roll*] it is now generally written as it is ſpoken, *control*] to preſerve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

COUNTER-ROLMENT [from *counter-rol*] a counter account, controlment. This preſent manner of exerciſing this office, hath ſo many interchangeable warrants and *controlments*, whereof each running through the hands of ſo many, is ſufficient to argue and convince all manner of falſhood. *Bacon.*

COUNTER-ROLL [in law] a counter-part of the copy of the rolls, relating to appeals, inqueſts, *&c.*

COUNTER-ROUND [a military term] a certain number of officers, going to viſit the rounds or the ſentinels.

COUNTER *Salient* [in heraldry] is when two beaſts are borne in a coat of arms in a poſture leaping from each other directly the contrary way.

COUNTERSCARP [*contreſcarp*, Fr. *contreſcarpa*, It. *contraeſcarpa*, Sp. in fortification] is properly that outſide or ſlope of the moat which is next the campaign, and faces the body of the place; alſo the covert way, with its glacis or ſlope and parapet.

COUNTER-SCUFFLE, a falling out of friends one with another; alſo a ſcuffle among priſoners in the counter.

COUNTER-SECURITY [in law] ſecurity given to a party, who has entered into bonds or other obligations for another.

To COUNTER-SIGN, to ſign an order of a ſuperior in quality of a ſecretary, to render the thing more authentic. Thus charters are ſigned by the king and *counter-ſigned* by a ſecretary of ſtate or the lord chancellor.

COUNTER-SO'PHISTER, a diſputant in an univerſity, who maintains an argument with another ſophiſter.

COUNTER *Swallow-Tail* [in fortification] is an out-work in the form of a ſingle tenail, wider at the gorge than at the head.

COUNTER-TA'LLY [*contretaille*, Fr. *contrattaglio*, It.] one of the two tallies or pieces of wood whereon any thing is ſcored.

COUNTER-TE'NOR [*contratenore*, It. in muſic] one of the mean or middle parts, ſo called as oppoſite to the tenor. Deafneſs unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *counter-tenor* voices. *Swift.*

COUNTER-TIDE [of *counter* and *tide*] contrary tide.

Such were our *counter-tides* at land, and ſo
Preſaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

COUNTER-TIME [of *counter* and *time*; *contretemps*, Fr.] 1. The defence or reſiſtance of a horſe that intercepts his cadence and the meaſure of his manage. *Farriers Dictionary.* 2. Defence, oppoſition.

Let chearfulneſs on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *counter-time* to fate. *Dryden.*

COUNTER-TURN [of *counter* and *turn*] the cataſtaſis, called by the Romans *ſtatus.* The height and full growth of the play, we may call the *counter-turn*, which deſtroys the expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties. *Dryden.*

COUNTER-TRI'PPING [in heraldry] is when two ſtags or other beaſts are repreſented in a coat of arms tripping, *i. e.* in a light walking poſture, and the head of one to the tail of the other.

To COU'NTERVAIL [of *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] to be of an equal value to another thing, to act againſt with equal power. Such qualities as are able to *countervail* exceptions againſt them. *Hooker.*

He fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him aſſail'd;
Who ſoon prepar'd to field, his ſword forth drew,
And him with equal valour *countervail'd.* *Spenſer.*

The profit will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences. *L'Eſtrange.*

COUNTERVAIL, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Equal weight, power or value ſufficient to obviate an objection. 2. That which has equal weight or value with ſomething elſe. The preſent pleaſure of a ſinful act is a a poor *countervail* for the bitterneſs of the review. *South.*

COUNTER-VIEW [of *counter* and *view*] 1. Oppoſition, a poſture in which two perſons front each other.

Within the gates of hell ſat ſin and death
In *counter-view.* *Milton.*

2. A contraſt, a poſition in which two different illuſtrate each other. I have drawn ſome lines of Linger's character, in order to place it in *counter-view* or contraſt with that of the other company. *Swift.*

To COUNTER-WORK [of *counter* and *work*] 1. To counter-act, to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole
That *counter-works* each folly and caprice,
That diſappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

2. (In fortification) to raiſe works in order to oppoſe and ruin the works of the enemy.

COU'NTESS [*conteſſe*, Fr. *conteſſa*, It. *condeza*, Sp. *condeſa*, Port. *comitiſſa*, Lat.] the wife of a count or earl.

COU'NTING-HOUSE [of *count* and *houſe*] an apartment or office where merchants enter down and keep their accounts. Their idle bags cumbering their *counting-houſes*, put them upon emptying them. *Locke.*

COU'NTLESS [from *count*] numberleſs, innumerable.

By one *countleſs* ſum of woes oppreſt. *Prior.*

COU'NTRY *ſubſt*, [*contrée*, Fr. of *conterrata*, Lat. one land adjoining to another, *contrata*, low Lat.] 1. A tract of land, a region. The deſcriptions of thoſe countries. *Sprat.* 2. The parts of a region; generally underſtood in contra-diſtinction to a city or court, rural parts. I ſee them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country.* *Spectator.* 3. The place which any man inhabits. 4. The place of one's nativity, the native ſoil.

O ſave my *country*, heav'n ſhall be your laſt. *Pope.*

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cry'd hate upon him. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNTRY, *adj.* [it is ſcarcely uſed as an adj. but in compoſition] 1. Rural. Come, we'll e'en to our *country*-ſeat repair. *Norris.* 2. Remote from cities or courts, and having an intereſt oppoſite to that of courts; as, a *country* gentleman. 3. Peculiar to a region or people. She ſpake in her *country* language. 2 *Maccabees.* 4. Rude, ignorant, untaught. We make a *country*-man dumb, whom we will not allow to ſpeak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden.*

So many Countries, ſo many cuſtoms.

Fr. *Tant de gens, tant de guiſes.*

Lat. *Sicut eſt mos cuique genti*, or *lex & regio.*

The Germ. ſay; Laendlich, ſittlich.

The Lat ſay likewiſe; *Si fueris Romæ, Romano vivito more; ſi fueris alibi, vivito more loci.*

Country-man [of *country* and *man*] 1. One of the ſame country, one born in the ſame country or tract of ground. *Locke.* 2. One that dwells in the rural parts. *Country-men* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.* 3. A farmer, a huſbandman. A *country-man* took a boar in his corn. *L'Eſtrange.*

Country Put, an ignorant fellow, who may eaſily be impoſed upon.

Cou'nty [*comitatus*, Lat. *compté*, Fr. *contea*, It. *condada*, Sp.] 1. A ſhire, one of the parts or circuits into which the whole kingdom is divided, for the better government of it, and the more eaſy adminiſtration of juſtice. Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer called a ſheriff, who, among other duties of his office, puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of theſe counties there are 52 in England and Wales, and Scotland is divided into 32 counties or ſhires. 2. An earldom. 3. A count, a lord. Now entirely obſolete. The *county* Paris. *Shakeſpeare.* He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Cheſter, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs. *Davies.*

What is got in the County is loſt in the hundreds.

That is, what is got in general, is loſt in particulars.

County [in a legal ſenſe] the county court.

County *Court*, a court held every month by the ſheriff or his deputy; alſo another called a turn, that is held twice a year.

Counties *Corporate*, are either cities or ancient boroughs, upon which the kings of *England* have beſtowed great liberties or privileges; as, London, York, Cheſter, Canterbury, as alſo the county of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, the county of the town of Haferfordweſt, and the county of Litchfield.

Counties *Palatine*, are in England four in number, *viz.* Cheſter, Durham, Lancaſter, and Ely, the juriſdiction of which was anciently very great. The chief governors of theſe, by ſpecial charter from the king, ſent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching juſtice as abſolutely as the prince himſelf in other countries, only acknowledging him their ſuperior and ſovereign; but now their power is very much abridged, by a ſtatute in Henry VIII's time.

Cou'pe [in heraldry] from the French, *coupé*, cut, ſignifies the head, or any limb of an animal cut off from the trunk, ſmooth, diſtinguiſhing it from that which is called eraſed, that is, forcibly torn off, and thereſore it is ragged and uneven.

Cou'ped, or **Coupee'**, Fr. [in heraldry] is that honourable partition which we call *party per feſſe*, or a line drawn acroſs the eſcutcheon from ſide to ſide, at right angles; by ſome ſuppoſed to denote a belt; by others a cut received in battle acroſs the ſhield.

Couped, alſo denotes ſuch croſſes, bars, bends, chevrons, *&c.* as do not touch the ſides of the eſcutcheon, but are, as it were, cut off from them.

Coupe'e [*coupée*, Fr. in dancing] a motion wherein one leg is a little bent, and ſuſpended from the ground, and the other makes a motion forwards.

Co'uper, **Cowper**, or **Cooper**, the name of two towns in Scotland; the one in the ſhire of Angus, about 12 miles north-eaſt of Perth; and the other in the county of Fife, about 12 miles weſt of St. Andrews.

To **Cou'ple**, *verb act.* [*copulo*, Lat. *coupler*, Fr. *accopiare*, It. in the ſecond ſenſe, *copulare*, It. in the neuter ſenſe, koppeln, Du. kuppeln, Ger.] 1. To chain together. *Couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To join together. Still we went *coupled* and inſeparable. *Shakeſpeare.* Meaſuring ſyllables and *coupling* rhimes. *Pope.* 3. To marry, to wed, to join perſons in wedlock. I ſhall rejoice to ſee you *coupled. Sidney.* A parſon who *couples* all our beggars. *Swift.*

To **Couple**, *verb neut.* to copulate, as in generation; to join in embraces. Beaſts fall to *couple. Bacon. Coupled* with them, and begot a race. *Milton.*

Couple, *ſubſt.* [*couple*, Fr. *coppia*, It. koppel, Du. kuppel, Ger. *copula*, Lat.] 1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together. I'll go in *couples* with her. *Shakeſpeare.* Dogs in *couples. L'Eſtrange.* 2. Two, a brace. A *couple* of ſhepherds. *Sidney.* A *couple* of hundred pounds. *Aſcham.* By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple. Locke.* A piece of cryſtal encloſed a *couple* of drops. *Addiſon.* 3. A male and his female. The married *couple. Bacon.* All ſucceeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive couple. *Bentley.* 4. Two things of the ſame kind ſet together. 3. A ſort of band to tie dogs with.

A Couple well met.

Fr. *Un couple bien aſſorti.* The Lat. ſay, *Non compoſitus meliùs cum Bitho Bacchius.* (Bithus and Bacchius were two very famous gladiators.) Said when two come together who are endued either with the ſame virtues, or the ſame vices; though chiefly in the latter caſe.

Couple-beggar [of *couple* and *beggar*] one who marries beggars together.

> No *couple-beggar* in the land,
> E're join'd ſuch numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

Cou'ple-close [in heraldry] contains the fourth part of the chevron, and is not borne but by pairs, except there be a chevron between them.

Cou'plet, Fr. 1. A diviſion of an hymn, ode, ſong, *&c.* wherein an equal number, or an equal meaſure of verſes are found in each part, two verſes.

> Then at laſt, an only *couplet* fraught,
> With ſome unmeaning thing they call a thought. *Pope.*
> When he can in one *couplet* fix
> More ſenſe than I can do in ſix. *Swift.*

2. A pair, as of doves.

> Anon as patient as the female dove,
> E're that her golden *couplets* are diſclos'd,
> His ſilence will ſit drooping. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cou'rage [Fr. *coraggio*, It. from *cor*, Lat. the heart] valour, ſtoutneſs, mettle, boldneſs, ſpirit of enterprize. *Courage* that grows from conſtitution, very often forſakes a man when he has occaſion for it. That *courage* which ariſes from the ſenſe of our duty, and from the fear of offending him who made us, acts always in an uniform manner. *Addiſon.*

Coura'geous [*courageux*, Fr. *coraggiaſo*, It.] full of courage, ſtout, bold, reſolute. He that is *courageous* among the mighty ſhall flee. *Amos.*

Coura'geously [from *courageous*] ſtoutly, boldly. The earl *courageouſly* came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon.*

Coura'geousness [of *courageous*] courage, boldneſs of ſpirit. The manlineſs and *courageouſneſs* that they had to fight for their country. 2 *Maccabees.*

Coura'nt [Fr. *corrente*, It.] running.

Courant, Fr. [in heraldry] running, as a buck courant, ſignifies a buck in a running poſture; and the like of any other animal.

Courant, or **Couranto** [*courante*, Fr. *corrente*, It. *corriente*, Sp.] 1. A ſort of nimble dance. He is able to lead her a *couranto. Shakeſpeare.* 2. Any thing that ſpreads quick; as, a news-paper.

Cou'rant, a term uſed to expreſs the preſent time; as, the year 1755 is the *courant* year, the 20th *courant* is the 20th day of the month now running.

Price **Courant** *of any Merchandiſe*, is the known and common price given for it.

Courant *Coin*, common and paſſable money.

Coura'p, the Indian itch; a diſeaſe ſomething like a tetter or ring-worm.

To **Courb** [*courber*, Fr.] to bend, to bow in ſupplication.

> Virtue itſelf of vice muſt pardon beg,
> Yea *courb* and woo for leave to do it good. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'urier [Fr. *corrière*, It. *corréo*, Sp.] a meſſenger who rides poſt to bring or carry expreſſes, an expreſs, a runner. By ſpeedy *couriers* he advertis'd Solyman. *Knolles.*

Cou'rland, a dutchy, uſually reckoned a part of Poland; but it muſt be remembered, that the Courlanders elect their own princes, and are governed by their own laws. Its capital is Mittau. The dutchy is bounded on the north by the river Dwina, which divides it from Livonia; by Lithuania, on the eaſt; by Samogitia, on the ſouth; and by the Baltic ſea, on the weſt.

Courone', Fr. [in heraldry] crowned.

Course [*cours* and *courſe*, Fr. *corſo* and *corſa*, It. *curſo*, Sp. of *curſus*, Lat.] 1. Running, race, career.

> Some ſhe arms with ſinewy force,
> And ſome with ſwiftneſs in the courſe. *Cowley.*

2. Order of ſucceſſion; as, to ſpeak in or by one's *courſe.* 3. Paſſage from place to place, progreſs; as, the *courſe* of a river. 4. [In navigation] is a ſhip's way, *i. e.* that point of the compaſs, or coaſt of the horizon on which the ſhip is to be ſteered from place to place. When we have finiſhed our *courſe* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts.* 5. Tilt, act of running in the liſts. A fall at the third *courſe* he received of Phalantry. *Sidney.* 6. Ground on which a race is run. 7. Track or line in which a ſhip ſails, or other motion is performed. 8. The largeſt ſail on the main and fore-maſt. To the *courſes* we have deviſed ſtudding ſails. *Raleigh.* 9. Progreſs from one gradation to another. The ſtate of the controverſy muſt not be altered in the *courſe* of the diſputation. 10. Stated and orderly method. *Courſe* of law. *Shakeſpeare. Courſe* of deſcent and conveyance. *Locke.* 11. Series of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure. The glands did reſolve during her *courſe* of phyſic. *Wiſeman.* 12. Conduct, manner of proceeding.

> 'Tis time we ſhould decree
> What *courſe* to take. *Addiſon.*

13. Method of life, train of actions. It was happy ſhe took a good *courſe. Sidney.*

> That beauteous Emma vagrant *courſes* took,
> Her father's houſe, and civil life forſook. *Prior.*

14. Naturally bent, uncontrolled will. It is beſt to leave nature to her *courſe*, who is the ſovereign phyſician. *Temple.*

> So every ſervant took his *courſe*,
> And bad at firſt, they all grew worſe. *Prior.*

15. Orderly ſtructure. The tongue defileth the whole body, and ſetteth on fire the *courſe* of nature. *St. James.* 16. Series of conſequences.

> Senſe is of *courſe* annexed to wealth and power,
> No muſe is proof againſt a golden ſhower. *Garth.*

17. A ſervice of meat to be ſet on the table at one time. With a ſecond *courſe* the tables load. *Dryden.* 18. Regularity, ſettled rule, Neither ſhall I be wanting to myſelf, not to deſire a patent granted of *courſe* to all uſeful projectors. *Swift.* 19. Empty form. Promiſes are no more than words of *courſe. L'Eſtrange.*

Course, is often uſed for the time ordinarily ſpent in learning a ſcience; as, a *courſe* of ſtudies; alſo the elements of an art exhibited and explained in a methodical ſeries. Hence our *courſes* of anatomy, philoſophy, *&c.*

Course [with huſbandry] every fleece, turn or parcel of hay laid on a cart at once.

Course [with architects] a continued range of bricks or ſtones of the ſame height throughout the length of the work, and not interrupted by any aperture.

Course *of Plinths* [in maſonry] is the continuity of a plinth of a ſtone, *&c.* in the face of a building.

Civil **Course**, the collection of the Roman laws compiled by order of Juſtinian.

Canonical **Course**, the collection of the canon law made by Gratianus.

To **Course**, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To hunt, to purſue. We *cours'd* him at the heels. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To purſue with dogs that hunt in view; as, to *courſe* a hare with dogs. 3. To put to ſpeed, to force to run.

> Let them not drink nor eat,
> And *courſe* them oft, and tire them in the heat. *May.*

To Course, *verb neut.* to run, to rove about.

Greyhounds ſnowy fair
And tall as ſtags ran looſe, and *cours'd* around his chair. *Dryden.*

Co'urser [of *courſe*, *courſier*, Fr. *corſiere*, It.] 1. A running or hunting horſe, a ſwift horſe, a war-horſe; a word not uſed in proſe.

The impatient *courſer* pants in every vein,
And pawing ſeems to beat the diſtant plain:
Hills, vales, and floods appear already croſt,
And ere he ſtarts, a thouſand ſteps are loſt. *Pope.*

2. A perſon who purſues the ſport of courſing hares. A leaſh is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courſer* leads his grey-hound. *Hanmer.*

Courser [in the ſchools] a diſputant.

A Courser [with racers] a horſe for running, or for ſervice; alſo a jockey.

Cou'rses [with ſailors] the main-ſail and fore-ſail.

To go under a Pair of Courses [a ſea phraſe] is when a ſhip ſails under the main-ſail and fore-ſail, without lacing on any bonnets, or ſetting any top-ſails.

Courses [of women, only uſed in the plural in this ſenſe] their terms or catamenia. Stoppage of women's *courſes. Harvey.*

Cou'rsey [in a galley] a ſpace or paſſage about a foot and a half broad, on both ſides of which ſtaves are placed.

Court [*cour*, Fr. *corte*, It. probably of *cors*, Lat. and that of χορτ⊗, Gr. **hoert**, Du. *curtis*, low Lat. *Johnſon*] 1. A yard or open ſquare, belonging to a houſe or houſes. You muſt have, before you come to the front, three *courts*: a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a ſecond *court* of the ſame, but with little turrets or embelliſhments upon the wall; and a third *court* to ſquare with the front, to be only incloſed with a naked wall. *Bacon.* 2. A ſmall opening, incloſed with houſes, and paved with broad ſtones.

Court [*cour*, Fr. *corte*, It. Sp. and Port.] 1. The palace of a king, *&c.* the place where a prince reſides.

This our *court* infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakeſpeare.*
You would think he had never ſeen a *court.*

2. The prince, with his retinue of courtiers. Some of them were employed to follow the *courts* of their kings to adviſe them. *Temple.* 3. The attendance that is paid to a prince or great man. 4. The art of pleaſing, the art of inſinuation. Flatter me, make thy *court. Dryden.* 5. Court is often uſed in compoſition in moſt of its ſenſes.

Court [*cour*, Fr. *corte*, It. and Port. *curia*, Lat. in law] 1. A hall or place where juſtice, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical, is adminiſtered; as, the *courts* at Weſtminſter. Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard. *Shakeſpeare.*

The archbiſhop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late *court* at Dunſtable. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The judges themſelves who ſit there.

A friend in Court is worth a penny in a man's purſe.

Fr. *Bon fait avoir ami en cour, car le procés en eſt plus court.* By court is here meant a court of juſtice, and ſo underſtood, it is very true; for the favour either of judge or jury can go a great way towards gaining a ſuit, or at leaſt (as the French ſay) will ſhorten it: Some underſtand it at court, and there a real ſincere friend or patron is good likewiſe; but a dependance upon a pretended unſincere one is the ruin of many a man, who ſpends years, and beggars his family in attendance upon promiſes to no purpoſe. In the firſt ſenſe we have another proverb to the ſame purpoſe: *As a man is befriended, ſo is the law ended.* The Lat ſay: *Dat veniam corvis, vexat cenſura columbas*, or, *Pecunioſus etiam nocens, non damnatur.*

Far from Court, far from care.

Lat. *Procul a Jove, procul a fulmine.* (Far from Jupiter, far from his thunder.) The Germ. ſay: **Weit von dannen iſt gut furn ſcauſʒ.** (Diſtance is the beſt ſecurity againſt a ſhot.) The Fr. ſay as we: *Loin de la cour, loin de ſouci.* The meaning is, that the intrigues of a court are generally attended with ſo much danger, that it is prudent to avoid it; or it may be underſtood, that a bare diſcharge of a man's duty in an employ at court, is attended with a great deal of care.

Court *of Admiralty*, a court firſt eſtabliſhed by king Edward III, for the deciſion of cauſes relating to ſea-affairs.

Court *Baron*, the court of a lord of a manor (which in ancient times were ſtiled barons) which he holds within his own precincts, in which admittance and grants of lands are made to copy-holders, and ſurrenders are accepted, *&c.* The proceedings of the *court-baron. Spectator.*

Court *Bouillon* [in cookery] a particular method of boiling fiſh in wine, verjuice, and vinegar, and ſeaſoned with all ſorts of ſpice.

Court-chaplain [of *court* and *chaplain*] a chaplain who attends the king, to celebrate the holy offices. Swift uſes it.

Court *of Chivalry*, called alſo the Marſhal's Court, a court which is the fountain of marſhal law, where the lord high conſtable of England and the earl marſhal ſit as judges.

Courts *Chriſtian*, ſpiritual courts, in which matters relating to chriſtianity are more eſpecially managed, and ſuch as cannot well be determined without good ſkill in divinity: and therefore the judges are divines, archbiſhops, biſhops, archdeacons, *&c.*

Court *Days*, days when the courts of judicature are open, and pleas held.

Court *of Delegates*, a court where delegates or commiſſioners are appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit in the court of Chancery, or elſewhere, upon an appeal made to him. This is granted in three caſes: 1ſt, When a ſentence is given by the archbiſhop, or his official, in an eccleſiaſtical cauſe. 2dly, When a ſentence is given in an eccleſiaſtical cauſe, in places exempt. 3dly, When ſentence is given in the admiralty court, in ſuits civil or marine, by order of the civil law.

Court-dresser [of *court* and *dreſſer*] one that dreſſes perſons of rank; a flatterer. Arts of giving colours, appearances and reſemblances by this *court-dreſſer* Fancy. *Locke.*

Court-favour, favours conferred by princes. Pleaſures, *court-favours* and commiſſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

Court-hand [of *court* and *hand*] the handwriting uſed in records and judicial proceedings. Write *court-hand. Shakeſpeare.*

Court *of Huſtings*, a court of record held at Guildhall, in London, before the lord-mayor and aldermen, ſheriffs and recorder; where all pleas, real, perſonal, and mixt, are determined.

Court *Lands*, are ſuch lands as the lord of the manor keeps in his own hands, for the uſe of his family and for hoſpitality.

Court *of Peculiars*, a ſpiritual court held in pariſhes free from the juriſdiction of the biſhops, which peculiarly belong to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in whoſe province there are fifty ſeven ſuch peculiars.

Court *of Requeſts*, a court of equity, of the ſame nature with the court of chancery, but inferior to it, being principally inſtituted for the help of ſuch petitioners as in conſcionable caſes deal with the king by ſupplication. But this court was ſuppreſſed by ſtat. 16 and 17 of Charles I.

Co'urt-lady [of *court* and *lady*] a lady converſant or employed at court. Locke uſes it.

Court-roll, a roll that contains an account of the number and nature of the ſeveral lands which depend on the juriſdiction of the lord of the manor, with the names of the tenants or copy-holders, that are admitted to any parcel of lands, *&c.*

Co'urt-cards, the pictured cards; alſo gay fluttering fellows.

Co'urt-promises, ſo are generally called fair ſpeeches from great men to their clients, without any intention of performance, and only made uſe of to keep dependance, or to quiet unruly minds. *Favor aulæ incertus.*

Co'urt-tricks, ſtate policy, inſincerity.

To Court [*courtiſer*, Fr. *corteggiare*, It.] 1. To make love to, to woo, to ſolicit a woman to marriage.

When ſilent ſcorn is all they gain,
A thouſand *court* you, tho' they court in vain. *Pope.*

2. To deſire earneſtly, to ſeek. Their own eaſe would teach children to *court* commendation. *Locke* 3. To flatter, to endeavour to pleaſe.

Courtau'd, a ſhort, thick ſet man, a durgeon. *Fr.*

Courtaud [with horſemen] a crop or cropped horſe; a bob-tail.

Courtaud [with muſicians] a ſhort baſſoon.

Courtaud [with gunners] a ſhort piece of ordnance uſed at ſea.

Cou'rtenai, a town of the iſle of France, about 50 miles ſouth of Paris.

Cou'rteous [*courtois*, Fr. *corteſe*, It. *cortès*, Sp. and Port.] civil, affable, gentle, well bred, full of acts of reſpect. Supple and *courteous* to the people. *Shakeſpeare.* One while *courteous*, civil, and obliging, but within a ſmall time after ſupercilious. *South.*

Cou'rteously, civilly, affably, *&c.* He let them *courteouſly* paſs. *Wotton.* Chriſt did *courteouſly* receive all. *Calamy.* Entertain'd him *courteouſly. Broome.*

Cou'rteousness [of *courteous*] courteous behaviour.

Cou'rtesan, or Cou'rtezan, Fr. 1. A lady or gentlewoman belonging to the French, or any other court. This ſenſe is now obſolete. 2. A profeſſed ſtrumpet or whore, a woman of the town. With them there are no ſtews, no diſſolute houſes, no *courteſans. Bacon.* The Corinthian is a column laſciviouſly deck'd like a *courteſan*, *Wotton.* Rhodope, the *courtezan. Addiſon.*

Cou'rtesy [*courtoiſie*, Fr. *cortigiana*, It. *corteſia*, Sp. and Port.] 1. Civility, elegance of manners, complaiſance. He who was compounded of all the elements of affibility and *courteſy* towards all kinds of people, brought himſelf to a habit even of rudeneſs towards the queen. *Clarendon.* 2. An act of civility or reſpect. The mayor in *courteſy* ſhewed me the caſtle. *Shakeſpeare.* Not accepting Polyphemus's *courteſy*, to be the laſt that ſhall be eaten up. *Bacon.* 3. A curtſy, or reverence, done by a woman.

Some country girl, ſcarce to *court'ſy* bred. *Dryden.*

Full of Courtesy, full of craft.

It very often proves ſo. Sincere perſons are obſerved to be the leaſt given to ceremony: and there is ground for ſuſpicion, when a man is over full of his profeſſion of friendſhip: and ſuch a one is very well anſwered by another proverb.

Leſs of your Courtesy, and more of your purſe.

Lat. *Re opitulandum & non verbis.* The Scots ſay; *where there is o'er mickle courteſy, there is little kindneſs.* The It. have a very good proverbial rhime to the ſame purpoſe.

Chi ti fà più carrezze che non ſole,
O t' hà gabbato, o gabbare ti vole.

(He that ſhews you more civility than uſual, either has cheated you or intends it.) The Fr. ſay; *trop grand reſpect eſt ſuſpect.* (Too much reſpect is ſuſpect.)

Cou'rtesy [in law] a tenure not of right, but by the favour or indulgence of others; as, to hold upon *courteſy.*

Courtesy *of England* [in law] a tenure, by which a man who marries an heireſs, who is poſſeſſed of lands in fee-ſimple, or fee-tail general, *&c.* and has a child by her, which comes alive into the word; altho' the mother and the child both die immediately, yet if he were in poſſeſſion, he ſhall hold the land during his life, under the title of *tenant per legem Angliæ*; this is called in Scotland, *curialitas Scotiæ*, where, as well as in England, it is allowed.

To Courtesy [from the noun. It is commonly ſpoken as if written *curtſy*] 1. To perform an act of reverence in general, as a man, Toby approaches, and *court'ſies* thereto. *Shakeſpeare.*

Petty traffickers,
That *court'ſy* to them, do them reverence. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To make a reverence, as a woman.

If I ſhould meet her in my way,
We hardly *court'ſy* to each other. *Prior.*

Cou'rtain, or Cou'rtin [*courtine*, Fr. *cortina*, It. and Sp. in fortification] the front of a wall or rampart lying between two baſtions. See Curtain.

COU'RTIER [from *court*] 1. One that has a place at court, or that ollows the court of princes. I am no *courtier*, nor verſed in ſtate affairs. *Bacon*. 2. A polite perſon, or a perſon full of compliments. 3. One that ſolicites or courts the favour of others. *Courtiers* of beauteous freedom. *Shakeſpeare*. There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. *Suckling*.

COU'RTLASS [*coutelas*, Fr. *coltellaccio*, It.] a hanger, a ſort of ſhort ſword, that has but one edge. This ſhould be *coutlaſs*, or *cutlaſs*. See CUTLASS.

COURTHEUTLAU'GHE [old law] one who knowingly cheriſhes, entertains, or hides any perſon that is out-lawed.

CO'URTLIKE, *adj*. [of *court* and *like*] elegant, polite. Our Engliſh tongue is as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spaniſh, as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. *Camden*.

COU'RTLINESS [of *courtly*] courtlike behaviour, elegance of manners, civility.

COU'RTLY, *adj*. [*q. d. courtlike*] polite, elegant of manners, relating or retaining to the court, ſoft, flattering.

In our own time (excuſe ſome *courtly* ſtrains)
No whiter page than *Addiſon*'s remains. *Pope*.

COURTLY, *adv*. elegantly, in the faſhion or manner of courts. They can produce nothing ſo *courtly* writ, or which expreſſes ſo much the converſation of a gentleman, as Sir John Suckling. *Dryden*.

COU'RTRAY, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the river Lys, about 23 miles ſouth of Ghent, and 14 eaſt of Ypres.

COU'RTSHIP [from *court*] 1. The act of ſoliciting favour.

He paid his *courtſhip* with the croud,
As far as modeſt pride allow'd. *Swift*.

2. Courteſy, civility.

My *courtſhip* to an univerſity,
My modeſty I give to ſoldiers bare. *Donne*.

3. Fine amorous ſpeech or carriage. 4. The act of wooing a woman or ſoliciting her to marriage.

In tedious *courtſhip* we declare our pain. *Dryden*.

In the time of *courtſhip*, and the firſt entrance of marriage. *Addiſon*.

To COU'SEN [*couſiner*, Fr. *N. B. couſiner* in French ſignifies only to call couſin] to defraud, to cheat. See COZEN.

COU'SIN [Fr. *cugino*, It. cuꞅan, Sax. *conſanguineus*, Lat.] a kinſman or kinſwoman by blood, any one collaterally related, more remotely than brother or ſiſter.

Tybalt, my *couſin!* O my brother's child! *Shakeſpeare*.
My father's ſiſter's ſon,
And *couſin* german to great Priam's ſeed. *Shakeſpeare*.

COU'SIN, a title of honour, which the king beſtows on peers and nobles, particularly on a counſellor, and to foreign princes of the blood, *&c*.

Paternal COUSINS, are ſuch as iſſue from relations on the father's ſide.

Maternal COUSINS, thoſe on the mother's ſide.

COU'SSINET [with architects] a cuſhion, is the ſtone which crowns a piedroit or pier, or that lies immediately over the capital of the impoſt, and under the ſweep; alſo the ornament in the Ionic capital between the abacus and echinus, or quarter-round, ſerving to form the volutes.

COU'SU [in heraldry] is the ſame as *rempli*, and ſignifies a piece of another colour or metal placed on the ordinary, as it were ſewed on. This is generally of colour upon colour, or metal upon metal, contrary to the general rule of heraldry; and therefore this word is uſed, according to the ſignification of the French, to diſtinguiſh that the piece is not properly upon the field, but in the nature of a thing ſewed on. *Fr*.

COUTAN'CES, a port town, and biſhop's ſee in Normandy, in France, about 100 miles weſt of Rouen.

COUTRA'S, a town of Guenne, in France, about 20 miles northeaſt of Bourdeaux.

COU'VERT [in heraldry] denotes ſomething like a piece of hanging, or a pavilion falling over the top of a chief or other ordinary, ſo as not to hide, but only to be a covering to it.

COVY *of Partridges*, *&c*. [*couvée*, Fr.] a flock of theſe fowls. See COVEY.

A COVY *of whores*, a bawdy-houſe well provided with them. A cant low word.

A COW, anciently in the plur. *kine*, *keen*, now generally *cowes*, tho' *kine* be ſtill retained in poetry [cu, Sax. ko, Dan. koe, Du. kuh, Ger. ku, Teut. koo, Su. They who are fond of finding the origin of the word in the Greek or Latin, are apt to derive it from κυω, Gr. to conceive, becauſe the cow is the mother of the herd] the female of the bull, an animal kept for her milk and calves. The horns of oxen and *cows* are larger than the bulls. *Bacon*.

Curs'd COWS have ſhort horns.

This proverb is ſarcaſtically apply'd to ſuch perſons, who though they have malignity in their hearts, have feebleneſs in their hands, diſabling them from wreaking their malice on the perſons they bear ill will to: alſo, under this ridiculous emblem of *curs'd cows*, inveterate enemies are couched, whoſe barbarous deſigns are often fruſtrated by the intervention of an overruling providence, according to the Lat. *Dat Deus immiti, cornua curta bovi*.

Who would keep a COW, when they may have a pottle of milk for a penny?

This proverb is a wicked inſinuation that it is a folly for a man to be at the expence of a wife and family, when he may have a miſtreſs for a trifle.

Many a good COW hath a bad calf.

That is, many a good or wiſe man hath a wicked or ſtupid child. Lat. *Heroum filii noxii*. Gr. Ανδρων ηρωων τεκνα πηματα. Hiſtory furniſhes us with various inſtances of men in all capacities and ſtations, great and ſmall, wiſe, virtuous, and valorous, whoſe children have degenerated. But it furniſhes us with perhaps as many inſtances on the contrary ſide of the queſtion; whence the Lat. *Fortes creantur fortibus*.

He eats the calf in the COW's belly.

Or, according to another proverb; *he ſpends the Michaelmas rent in the Midſummer moon*: that is, he ſpends his rents before they be due. The Fr. ſay: *ill mange ſon bled en herb*. (He eats his corn before it is ripe.)

To COW *one* [from *coward*, by contraction. *Johnſon*] to put one out of heart, to keep one in awe. It hath *cow'd* my better part of man. *Shakeſpeare*.

When men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns of courſe are underſtood. *Hudibras*.

COW *Blakes*, cow-dung dried for fuel.

COW *Wheat*, a weed that grows among corn.

COW *Quare* [of *cowl*, Eſſex, a tub] a ſort of brewing veſſel; a cooler. *O*.

COW *Herd* [cu-hẏꞃꝺ, Sax. koe-harder, Du. kue-herter, Ger.] a keeper, or one who looks after kine, one who tends cows.

COW *Houſe* [of *cow* and *houſe*] the houſe in which cows are kept.

COW *Keeper* [of *cow* and *keeper*] one who keeps cows. The terms *cow-keeper* and hogherd, are not to be uſed in our language, but there are no finer words in the Greek. *Broome*.

COW'ARD [*couard*, Fr. *codardo*, It. or, as ſome will, of cow and aerd, Teut. nature] of the nature of a cow, one cow-hearted, one who has no courage, a poltron. Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another. *Temple*.

What can enoble ſots and ſlaves and *cowards*,
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope*.

2. It is ſometimes uſed as an adjective. Loud and *coward* cries. *Shakeſpeare*.

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy. *Prior*.

COWARD [in heraldry] is repreſented in an eſcutcheon by a lion, with his tail doubled or turned in between his legs, and is called a lion coward.

Put a COWARD to his metal and he'll fight the devil.

The metal here meant is probably deſperation, and that perſon muſt have but a mean ſpirit indeed, that nothing will exaſperate. *Tread upon a worm and it will turn*.

COW'ARDICE [*couardiſe*, Fr. *cocardia*, It. *cobardia*, Sp. and Port.] want of courage, habitual fear, timidity.

COW'ARDLINESS [of *cowardly*] want of courage, fear, puſillanimity.

Cowardice alone is loſs of fame. *Dryden*.

COW'ARDLY, *adj*. [from *coward*] 1. Fearful, timorous. His genius, otherwiſe brave and confident, was, in the preſence of Octavius, poor and *cowardly*. *Bacon*. 2. Mean, ſuitable to a coward.

I do find it *cowardly* and vile,
For fear of what might fall, ſo to prevent
The time of life. *Shakeſpeare*.

COW'ARDLY, *adv*. daſtardly, faint-heartedly, meanly. Men of no courage, who had moſt *cowardly* turned their backs. *Knolles*.

COW'ARDOUS, *adj*. cowardly.

COW'ARDSHIP [of *coward*] the character or qualities of a coward; meanneſs. Now obſolete. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

CO'WISH, *adj*. [from *to cow*, to awe] timorous, mean

It is the *cowiſh* terror of his ſpirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakeſpeare*.

COWL [*cucullа*, Lat.] a hood, ſuch as monk's wear. Francis Cornfield invented to ſignify his name, St. Francis with his fiery *cowl* in a cornfield. *Camden*.

It is not the COWL makes the friar.

Lat. *Cuculla non facit monachum*. That is, it is not the exterior, but the interior we are to examine into, before we form a judgment of a perſon: or, it may be underſtood, that the prieſt is never the more holy, nor the lawyer or phyſician more ſkilful, becauſe they have the ſeveral habits of their profeſſions on.

COW-LEECH [of *cow* and *leech*] one who profeſſes to cure diſtempered cows.

To COW-LEECH [from the noun] to profeſs to cure cows. There are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching*, very ignorant. *Mortimer*.

CO'WLSTAFF [of *cowl* and *ſtaff*] the ſtaff on which a veſſel is ſupported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowlſtaff*,
Which toſſing him ſomething high,
He apprehended to be Pegaſus. *Suckling*.

The way by a *cowlſtaff* is ſafer: the ſtaff muſt have a bunch in the middle, ſomewhat wedgelike, and covered with a ſoft bolſter. *Wiſeman*.

COW'SLIP [cuꞅlippe, Sax. as ſome think from the reſemblance of its ſcent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in paſture grounds and often meeting the cow's lip. *Johnſon*.] it is alſo called pagil, and grows wild in the meadows; a ſpecies of primroſe. He might as well ſay that a *cowſlip* is as white as a lily. *Sidney*. In a *cowſlip*'s bell I lie. *Shakeſpeare*.

CO'WSHING-WORT, a plant which is a ſpecies of mullen.

CO'W-WEED [of *cow* and *weed*] a plant which is a ſpecies of chervil.

COW'-WHEAT [of *cow* and *wheat*] a plant very common in woods and ſhady places.

CO'WNEER [of a ſhip] the hollow or arched part of its ſtern.

To COWR, or To COWER [*cwrrian*, Wel. *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a cow ſinks on her knees. *Johnſon*.] to ſtoop, to ſink by bending the knees, to ſquat down, to kneel.

The ſplitting rocks *cower'd* in the ſinking ſands,
And would not daſh me with their ragged ſides. *Shakeſpeare*.
Each bird and beaſt beheld
Approaching two and two; theſe *cow'ring* low
With blandiſhments, each bird ſtoop'd on his wing. *Milton*.
Our dame ſits *cowring* o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden*.

COW'RING [with falconers] the quivering of young hawks, who ſhake their wings in ſign of obedience to the old one.

CO'XÆ *Os*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the hip-bone.

COX-COMB [of *cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb*] 1. The top of the head. As the cockney did to the eels, when ſhe put them in the paſty alive; ſhe rapt them o'th' *coxcombs* with a ſtick, and cried, down, wantons, down. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. The comb reſembling that of a cock, which licenſed fools wore formerly in their caps. There take my *coxcomb:* why this fellow has baniſh'd two of his daughters, and did the third a bleſſing againſt his will: if thou follow him, thou muſt needs wear my *coxcomb. Shakeſpeare.* 3. A conceited fool, a ſilly fellow, a fop, a ſuperficial pretender to any thing.

I ſcorn, quoth ſhe, thou *coxcomb* ſilly,
Quarter or council from a foe. ***Hudibras.***

Every pretending *coxcomb. L'Eſtrange.*

Cox-bones, or Cox noons, a vulgar and odd unintelligible oath.

Coxe'ndicis *Ilium*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſame as coxæ os, ſo called, becauſe it contains the gut ilium.

Cox-co'mical [of *coxcomb*] conceited, foppiſh. A very low word. Without the influence of *cox-comical* ſenſeleſs cabal. *Dennis.*

Coxe'ndix [with anatomiſts] is the ſame with coxa and os iſchium, and is the third and lower of the bones called oſſa innominata, and has a large cavity or hollow called acetabulum coxendicis, that receives the head of the thigh bone: the circumference of this hollow being tipped with a griſtle, called its ſupercilium. It was on this part *Æneas* receiv'd that wound from *Diomedè*, which is ſo correctly and *anatomically* deſcribed by Homer:

Θλασσε δε οι κοτυλην, προς δ' αμφωρηξε τενοντε. Iliad, lib. 5. l. 307.

i. e. He broke (ſays the poet) the acetabulum, and burſt *both* the ligaments. *Ligamenta femur oſſi Coxendicis adnectantia* duo *magis præcipua Cenſentur Veſaliis Opera omnia.* Edit. Boerhav. & Albin. tom. 1. p. 298.

Coy, *adj.* [prob. of *quoi*, Fr. why, *coi*, Fr. from *quietus*, Lat. *Johnſon*] 1. Modeſt, decent.

Jaſon is as *coy* as is a maide;
He looked piteouſly, but naught he ſaid. *Chaucer.*

2. Reſerved, ſhy, not eaſily condeſcending to familiarity.

A foe of folly and immodeſt toy,
Still ſolemn ſad, or ſtill diſdainful *coy.* *Spenſer.*
Like Daphne ſhe as lovely and as *coy.* *Waller.*

To Coy [from the adj.] 1. To behave reſervedly, not to admit familiarity.

What *coying* it again,
No more, but make me happy. *Dryden.*

2. To make difficulty, not to condeſcend willingly.

If he *coy'd*
To hear Cominius ſpeak, I'll keep at home. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'yly, *adv.* [from *coy*] ſhily.

His hand he *coyly* ſnatcht away
From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman.*

Co'yness [from *coy*] ſhyneſs, ſeeming modeſty, diſinclination to familiarity.

The kind nymph would *coyneſs* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

Co'ystrel, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of a baſtard hawk.

The muſket and the *coyſtrel* were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden.*

Coz, *ſubſt.* a cant or familiar word contracted from *couſin.* Be merry, *coz. Shakeſpeare.*

To Co'zen [*couſiner*, Fr. to *coſe* is, in the old Scotch dialect, as Junius obſerves, to chop or change, whence *cozen*, to cheat, becauſe in ſuch traffic there is commonly fraud. *Johnſon*] to bubble, cheat or chouſe. He would *cozen* him, and then expoſe him to public mirth for having been *cozen'd. Clarendon.*

Co'zenage [from *cozen*] the act of cozening or cheating, fraud, trick. Wiſdom without honeſty is mere craft and *cozenage. Ben Johnſon.* The fraud and *cozenage* of trading men and ſhop-keepers. *Swift.*

Co'zener [from *cozen*] one that cozens, tricks, or defrauds. There are *cozeners* abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cr. is an abbreviation for creditor.

Crab [cꞃabba, Sax. krabbe, Dan. krabba, Su. krab, Du. krebs, Ger. *crabe*, Fr.] 1. A ſea ſhell-fiſh. Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the *crab. Bacon.* 2. A wild apple, the tree that bears the wild apple.

Noble ſtock,
Was graft with *crab*-tree ſlip, whoſe fruit thou art. *Shakeſpeare.*
When roaſted *crabs* hiſs in the bowl. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A peeviſh moroſe perſon. 4. The ſign in the zodiac. Then parts the twins and *crab. Creech.*

Crab, *adj.* it is uſed in contempt for any ſour or degenerate fruit; as, *crab* plum.

Better gleanings their worn ſoil can boaſt,
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coaſt. ***Dryden.***

The Crab of the wood is ſauce very good
For the Crab of the ſea;
But the wood of the Crab is ſauce for a drab,
Who will not her huſband obey.

An old proverbial rhime, too plain to want a comment.

A Crab *Fiſh* [in hieroglyphics] was uſed by the Egyptians, to ſignify holy myſteries that were brought to light, becauſe it lives in holes under the rocks; and alſo it was the ſymbol of an unconſtant perſon, becauſe it does not always go in the ſame manner, but ſometimes forwards, and ſometimes backwards.

To be Crab, to be croſs-grained, ſour or ſurly.

Crab [with ſhipwrights] an engine with three claws for launching of ſhips, or heaving them into the dock.

Cra'bat [ſome derive it from *Crabat* a Croatian who firſt wore it] a ſort of neckcloth. See Cravat.

Cra'bbed [of crabbe, Dan. cꞃabba, Sax.] 1. Sour or unripe, as fruit. 2. Rough, ſurly, cynical.

Of ſwarth complexion, and of *crabbed* hue,
That him full of melancholy did ſhew. *Spenſer.*
Ten times more gentle than her father's *crabbed*,
And he's compos'd of harſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Harſh, unpleaſing. Three *crabbed* mouths had ſour'd themſelves to death. *Shakeſpeare.*

How charming is divine philoſophy,
Not harſh and *crabbed* as dull fools ſuppoſe. ***Milton.***

4. Difficult, perplexing.

He was a ſhrewd philoſopher,
And had read ev'ry text and gloſs over,
Whate'er the *crabbed'ſt* author hath,
He underſtood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras.*

Cra'bbedly [from *crabbed*] roughly, ſourly, peeviſhly.

Cra'bbedness [from *crabbed*] 1. Sourneſs of taſte. 2. Sourneſs of countenance. 3. Difficulty.

Cra'bbing [with falconers] is when hawks ſtand too near and fight one another.

Crab's-eye, a ſtone found in a craw-fiſh, either the common or he large ſea craw-fiſh, reſembling an eye. They are whitiſh bodies, from the bigneſs of a pea to that of the largeſt horſebean, rounded on one ſide, and depreſſed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without ſmell. The ſtones are bred in two ſeparate bags, one on each ſide of the ſtomach. We have them from Holland, Muſcovy, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, &c. They are alkaline, abſorbent, and ſomewhat diuretic. *Hill.*

To Crack, *verb neut.* [*craquer*, Fr. *criccare*, It. kraecken, Du. krachen, Ger.] 1. To make a loud and ſudden noiſe. I will board her, tho' ſhe chide as loud as thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack. Shakeſpeare.* 2. To ſplit as wood does for drineſs, to burſt. It *cracked* in the *cooling. Boyle.* 3. To boaſt or vapour; with *of.* Ethiops *of* their ſweet complexion *crack. Shakeſpeare.* 4. To fall to ruin, to become bankrupt. The credit of banks *cracks*, when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*

To Crack, *verb act.* 1. To break a thing into chinks, to divide the parts a little from each other. Cover your pipes leſt the froſts *crack* them. *Mortimer.* 2. To break aſunder, to ſplit in two.

A lute which in moiſt weather rings
Her knell alone by *cracking* of her ſtrings. ***Donne.***

3. To do any thing with quickneſs or ſmartneſs.

He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes. *Pope.*

4. To *Crack* (or empty) ***a Bottle*** with any one. A cant word.

You'll *crack* a quart together. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To deſtroy or break any thing. The bond *crack'd* twixt ſon and father. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To weaken the intellect, to craze. *Cracked* brains. *Bacon.* He thought none poets till their brains were *crackt. Roſcommon.*

A Crack [*crac*, Fr. krack, Du.] 1. A craſhing noiſe, any ſudden and quick ſound. Thunderbolts flew up from the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flaſhes. *Addiſon.* 2. A whore, in low language. 3. A boaſt or brag. Leaſings, backbitings, and vainglorious *cracks. Spenſer.* 4. A boaſter. This is only in low language; as, he's a mighty *crack.* 5. A ſudden diſruption, by which the parts are but a little ſeparated. 6. The chink, a narrow breach. Contuſions when great, produce a fiſſure or *crack* of the ſkull. 7. The ſound of a body burſting or falling. Cannons over-charged with double *cracks. Shakeſpeare.* Far off the *cracks* of falling houſes ring. *Dryden.* 8. Any breach or diminution, a flaw.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread miſtreſs,
So ſovereignly being honourable. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Crazineſs of intellect. 10. A man crazed. A *crack* and a projector. *Addiſon*

Crack-brai'ned [of *cracquer*, Fr. to crack, and *brain*] diſordered in the head.

Crack-hemp [of *crack* and *hemp*] one fated to the gallows, a crack-rope. Come hither *crack-hemp. Shakeſpeare.*

Cra'cker [from *crack*] 1. A noiſy boaſting fellow.

What *cracker* is this ſame that deafs our ears? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A ſquib, a kind of fire-work, in which a ſmall quantity of powder being confined, burſts with great noiſe. The bladder at its breaking gave a great report like a *cracker. Boyle.* 3. A whore.

Cra'ckish, whoriſh, inclined to lewdneſs. A low word.

To Cra'cle [of *craquer*, Fr. of kraecken, Du.] to make a ſmall and frequent noiſe, to decrepitate. Ice *crackles* at a thaw. ***Donne.***

Crackt *Boiling of Sugar* [with confectioners] a boiling of ſugar to ſuch a degree, that if you dip the tip of your finger into cold water, and thruſt it into the boiling ſugar, and then immediately into the water again, rubbing the ſugar off with the other fingers, it will break making a crackling noiſe.

Crac'knel [*craquelin*, Fr.] a ſort of cakes baked hard, ſo as to crackle under the teeth.

I diſdain
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit. ***Spenſer.***
Pay tributary *cracknels.* *Dryden.*

Crack-rope [of *crack* and *rope*] a crack-hemp, one that deſerves the gallows.

Cra'cow, a city, by ſome accounted the capital of Poland, ſituated in the province of Little Poland, and palatinate of Cracow, in a fine plain near the banks of the Viſtula. It has an univerſity, is the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeats of the ſupreme courts of juſtice; it ſtands about 140 miles ſouth-weſt of Warſaw. Lat. 50° N. Long. 19° 30′ E.

Cra'dle [crud, C. Brit. cꞃadel, or cꞃadl, Sax.] 1. A moveable bed for a young child or a ſick perſon, wherein they are agitated with a ſmooth motion to and fro to make them ſleep.

The *cradle* and the tomb alas ſo nigh!
To live is ſcarce diſtinguiſh'd from to die. ***Prior.***
Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of repoſing age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor ſmile, and ſmooth the bed of death. ***Pope.***

2. Infancy, or the firſt part of life. Train'd them up even from their *cradles* in arms. ***Spenſer.*** A form of worſhip in which they had been educated from their *cradles.* ***Clarendon.*** 3. That place in a croſs-bow where the bullet lies.

Cradle [of a lobſter] the belly.

Cradle *Scythe* [with huſbandmen] a ſcythe with a wooden frame fixed to it for mowing corn, and the better laying it in order.

Cradle [with ſurgeons] a wooden contrivance or device to lay a broken leg in after it has been ſet, to prevent its being preſſed by the bed-clothes.

CRADLE [with ſhipwrights] a frame of timber raiſed all along each ſide of a ſhip, by the bilge, for the greater eaſe in launching her.

To CRA'DLE [from the ſubſt.] to lay in a cradle, to rock one in a cradle.

> The tears ſteal from our eyes when in the ſtreet,
> With ſome betrothed virgin's herſe we meet,
> Or infant's funeral from the cheated womb,
> Convey'd to earth and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dryden.*

CRADLE-CLOATHS [of *cradle* and *cloaths*] bed-cloaths that belong to a cradle.

> Some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd
> In *cradle-cloaths* our children where they lay. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRAFT [cræꝼt, Sax, creft, C. Brit. tho' Caſaubon chooſes to derive it of κρυπτω, Gr. to abſcond or diſſemble] 1. Craftineſs, cunning, ſubtilty, a wile, a trick. This deceit loſes the name of *craft. Shakeſpeare.* 2. Manual art, trade. Theſe delightful *crafts* may be ill applied in a land. *Wotton.*

CRAFT [with fiſhermen] all ſorts of lines, hooks, nets, &c. for fiſhing.

Small CRAFT, ſmall ſhips uſed in the fiſhing trade, &c. alſo hoys, catches, ſmacks, lighters, &c.

Handy CRAFT, any mechanical art or trade.

To CRAFT, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to play tricks. Now an obſolete word.

> You've made fair hands,
> You and your crafts!
> You've *crafted* fair. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRA'FTILY [from *crafty*] wittily, cunningly. *Craftily* perſuaded Solyman. *Knolles.*

CRA'FTINESS [from *crafty*] cunningneſs, ſtratagem. He taketh the wiſe in their own *craftineſs. Job.*

CRA'FTSMAN [of *craft* and *man*] an artificer, a mechanic.

> Poliſh'd ivory,
> Which cunning *craftſman*'s hand hath overlaid
> With fair vermillion. *Spenſer.*

The oration of Demetrius to his fellow *craftſmen. Decay of Piety.*

CRAFTS-MA'STER [of *craft* and *maſter*] a maſter or one ſkilled in his trade. He is not his *craftſmaſter*, he doth not do it right. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRA'FTY [from *craft*] cunning, ſubtle, fraudulent, ſly. This oppreſſion did make the Iriſh a *crafty* people; for ſuch as are oppreſſed and live in ſlavery, are ever put to their ſhifts. *Davies.*

CRAG [kraeghe, Du. krage, Ger. the neck or collar of a ſhirt or other garment] the neck, the nape of the neck: now obſolete.

> They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
> And bearen the *cragg* ſo ſtiff and ſo ſtate. *Spenſer.*

CRAG [craig, C. Brit.] 1. A rock. *Crag* is in Britiſh a rough ſteep rock; and it is uſed in the ſame ſenſe in the northern countries at this day. *Gibſon's Camden.* 2. The rugged protuberances of a rock.

> Ætna vomits ſulphur out,
> With clifts of burning *crags. Fairfax.*

The *crag* of a high rock. *L'Eſtrange.*

The CRAG, or ſcrag of a leg of mutton, the ſmall end of it. A low word.

CRA'GGED, or CR'AGGY [from *crag*] rough, uneven, broken.

> Underneath a *craggy* cleft. *Spenſer.*
> On a huge hill,
> *Cragged* and ſteep, truth ſtands. *Craſhaw.*
> A very high and *craggy* mountain. *Addiſon.*

CRA'GGEDNESS, or CRA'GGINESS [from *cragged*] fulneſs of crags, ſtate of being craggy. The *craggedneſs* or ſteepneſs of that mountain maketh many parts inacceſſible. *Brerewood.*

CRA'IERA [in old records] a veſſel of burden, a hoy or ſmack.

CRA'IL, or CARE'IL, a parliament town of Scotland, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt of the county of Fife, about 7 miles ſouth-eaſt of St. Andrews.

CRAIL'D *Work* [in architecture] twiſted, wreathed, or interwoven work.

To CRAM, *verb act.* [cꞃamman, or cꞃammian, Sax. cramma, Su.] 1. To ſtuff, to thruſt cloſe, to fill with more than can be conveniently held. *Cram* not in people by ſending too faſt company after company. *Bacon.* 2. To fill with too much food. Children would be freer from diſeaſes if they were not *crammed* ſo much. *Locke.*

> *Cramm'd* with capon from where Pollio dines. *Pope.*

3. To thruſt in by force. This ſword ſhall down thy falſe throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras.* He will *cram* his braſs down our throats. *Swift.*

To CRAM, *verb neut.* to eat beyond meaſure.

> The godly dame who fleſhly failings damns,
> Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams. Pope.*

CRA'MA, CHRA'MA, or CRO'MA [with phyſicians] a mixture of any thing, whether medicines or elements.

CRA'MBE [κραμβη, Gr.] a kind of colewort.

CRA'MBLING *Rocket* [with gardeners] a ſort of herb.

CRA'MBO [among ſchool-boys] a term uſed, when in rhiming he is to forfeit, who repeats a word that was ſaid before.

CRAMBO [a cant word, probably without etymology. *Johnſon*] a play at which one gives a word to which another finds a rhime.

> He drain'd his ſkull,
> To celebrate ſome ſuburb trull;
> His ſimilies in order ſet,
> And every *crambo* he cou'd get. *Swift.*

CRAMP [*crampe*, Fr. krampe, Su. and Dan. kramp, Du. krampff, Ger.] 1. A diſtemper cauſed by a violent wreſting or ſtretching of the nerves, muſcles, &c. a ſpaſm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing. The *cramp* cometh of contraction of ſinews, which is manifeſt in that it cometh by cold or dryneſs. *Bacon.* 2. A reſtriction, a ſhackle. A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of ſerving his friend. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together. To the uppermoſt there ſhould be faſtened a ſharp grapple or *cramp* of iron which may take hold of any place. *Wilkins.*

CRAMP [with falconers] a diſeaſe happening to hawks in their ſoarage, it lies in their wings, and proceeds from cold.

CRAMP, *adj.* [*crampo*, Fr. and Su. krampe, Dan. the cramp] puzzling, knotty. A low word.

CRAMP-*Fiſh*, the ſame as torpedo, which benumbs the hands of ſuch as touch it.

CRAMP-IRONS [with printers] irons nailed to the carriage of the preſs to run it in or out.

CRAMP *Sayings*, difficult, uncommon ſayings.

To CRAMP, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To pain with the cramp or ſpaſms. The contracted limbs were *cramped. Dryden.* 2. To ſtraiten or reſtrain. Antiquaries are for *cramping* their ſubjects into as narrow a ſpace as they can. *Addiſon.* 3. To hold faſt or bind with a cramp-iron.

CRA'MPERN [*crampons*, Fr.] 1. Irons which faſten ſtones in a building. 2. Grappling-irons, to grapple or lay hold of an enemy's ſhip. See CRAMP.

CRAMPONEE' [in heraldry] as, a croſs *cramponnée*, ſo called, has a cramp at each end, or ſquare piece coming from it; that from the arm in chief towards the ſiniſter angle, that from the arm on that ſide downwards, that from the arm in baſe towards the dexter ſide, and that from the dexter arm upwards.

CRA'MMED, *part.* of *cram* [of cꞃamman, Sax.] ſtuffed.

CRAMPOO'NS [*crompons*, Fr.] pieces of iron hooked at the end, for the drawing or pulling up of timber, ſtones, &c.

CRA'NAGE [*cranagium*, low Lat.] liberty to uſe a crane, for the drawing up wares at a creek or wharf, alſo money taken and paid for it.

CRA'NBROOK, a market town of Kent, 60 miles from London. The firſt woollen manufacture in this kingdom was erected here by the Flemmings.

To CRANCH [ſcranch or crunch] *between the teeth.* See To CRASH, CRAUNCH, and SCRANCH.

CRANE [kran, Teut. cꞃœn, Sax. kraen, Du. kranich, Ger. *grue*, Fr. *grù*, It, *gulla*, Sp. *grou*, Port. *grus*, Lat.] 1. A fowl with a long neck, bill and legs. Like a *crane* or a ſwallow ſo did I chatter. *Iſaiah.* 2. A machine with ropes, pullies, and hoops, for drawing up heavy weights. If ſo ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raiſe it with a *crane. Mortimer.* 3. A ſyphon, a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

A CRANE [in hieroglyphics] repreſents democracy. It is ſaid, that when cranes fly together, they repreſent the Greek Δ; and from this their form of flight in company, Palamedes took the letter Δ.

A CRANE is a ſymbol of vigilance; and, for that reaſon, in ſeveral countries placed on the tops of their *corps de gardes*.

CRANE [in America] a fowl of an hideous form, having a bag under the neck, which will contain two gallons of water.

CRANE'S *Bill*, 1. An herb common in ſeveral parts of England, growing almoſt in any ſoil. 2. Pincers uſed by ſurgeons.

CRANE-*Lines* [in a ſhip] are lines which go from the upper end of the ſprit-ſail top-maſt, to the middle of the fore-ſtays.

CRANGA'NOR, a Dutch factory on the Malabar coaſt, in the Hither India, about 30 miles north of Cochin.

CRA'NIUM [Lat. with anatomiſts] the ſkull, comprehending all the bones of the head, which, as it were an helmet, defends it from external injuries, the upper part of it is double, and is by ſome called calva, and calvaria. Wiſeman uſes it.

CRANK, *adj.* [from onkranck, Du. *Skinner.*] luſty, briſk, jolly. Sometimes corrupted to *cranky*; as, cockle on his dunghill crowing *cranky. Spenſer.*

CRANK, *ſubſt.* [in mechanics: this word is, perhaps, a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear ſome reſemblance, and is part of the inſtrument called a crane. *Johnſon*] 1. A machine reſembling an elbow, excepting that it is in a ſquare form, projecting out of an axis or ſpindle, which by its rotation ſerves to raiſe or lower the piſtons of engines for raiſing water. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down; ſo that on the laſt turning down a leather thong is ſlipt, to tread the treddle about. *Moxon.* 2. Any bending or winding paſſage.

> Thro' the *cranks* and offices of man,
> The ſtrongeſt nerves and ſmall inferior veins,
> From me receive that nat'ral competency,
> Whereby they live. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Any conceit, formed by changing in any manner the form or meaning of a word.

> Haſte, ye nymphs, and bring with ye
> Jeſts and youthful jollity,
> Quips and *cranks* and wanton wiles. *Milton.*

CRANK-*Sided* [from kranck, Du. ſea term] a ſhip is ſaid to be crank-ſided, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, ſhe cannot bear her ſails, or can bear but a ſmall ſail, for fear of being over-ſet.

CRANK *by the Ground* [ſea term] uſed of a ſhip when her floor is ſo narrow, that ſhe cannot be brought by the ground, without danger of being overſet, or at leaſt of wringing her ſides.

To CRA'NKLE [from *crank*, *i. e.* to wrinkle] to go in and out, or winding about to and fro.

> See how the river comes me *crankling* in,
> And cuts me from the beſt of all my land,
> A huge half-moon, a monſtrous cantle out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRA'NKLE, *verb act.* to break into unequal ſurfaces or angles.

> Old Vaga's ſtream,
> Forc'd by the ſudden ſhock, her wonted track
> Forſook, and drew her hurried train aſlope,
> *Crankling* her banks. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES [from the verb] unequalities, angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS [from *crank*] 1. Briſkneſs, livelineſs. 2. Diſpoſition to overſet.

CRA'NNIED [from *cranny*] full of chinks,

> A wall it is, as I would have you think,
> That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cra'nnoc, or Cre'nnoc, an ancient meaſure of corn.

Cra'nny [*cren*, Fr. of *crena*, Lat.] a chink or little crack, a crevice. You may ſee great objects through ſmall *crannies* or holes. *Bacon.* He peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot.*

Crapau'dine [in horſes] an ulcer on the coronet; alſo a tread upon the coronet.

Crape [*crepe*, Fr. *crepa*, low Lat. *creſpon*, Sp.] a ſort of thin worſted ſtuff, of which the dreſs of the clergy is ſometimes made.

To thee I often call'd in vain,
Againſt that aſſaſſin in *crape*. *Swift.*
A Saint in *crape* is twice a ſaint in lawn. *Pope.*

Cra'pula, a ſurfeit by over eating or drinking; crop-ſickneſs, drunkenneſs. *Lat.*

Cra'pulence [*crapula*, Lat.] ſurfeiting by over eating, drunkenneſs, ſickneſs by intemperance.

Cra'pulent [*crapulentus*, Lat.] oppreſſed with intemperance, ſurfeited, crop-ſick.

Cra'pulous [*crapuloſus*, Lat.] 1. Given to gluttony, over-eating, 2. Drunken, ſick with intemperance.

To Crash [prob. of *écraſer*, Fr. to bruiſe, or ſqueeze, or formed from the thing] 1. To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

When convulſions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the diſmal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houſes *craſh*. *Smith.*

2. To break with the teeth with a noiſe, as in eating green fruit. 3. To break or bruiſe in general. My maſter is the great rich capulet; and, if you be not of the houſe of Montague, I pray you come and *craſh* a cup of wine. *Shakeſpeare.* Warburton has it, *cruſh* a cup of wine. To *craſh*, ſays Hanmer, is to be merry: a *craſh* being a word ſtill uſed in ſome counties for a merry bout. It is ſurely better to read *crack*. See Crack. *Johnſon.*

Crash. 1. A great noiſe, as of many things falling, or being broken at the ſame time. A hideous *craſh*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A quarrel, a ſcuffle.

Cra'sis [κρασις, Gr.] a mixture, eſpecially of wine and water.

Crasis [with grammarians] a contraction of two ſyllables into one, the ſame as *ſynæreſis*, as veh'ment for vehement.

Crasis [with phyſicians] a proper conſtitution, temperature or mixture of humours in an animal body, ſuch as conſtitutes a ſtate of health. By the individual *craſis* every man owns ſomething wherein none is like him. *Glanville.* A peculiar *craſis* and conſtitution of the blood and ſpirits. *South.*

Crasis [in pharmacy] a convenient mixture of qualities, either ſimple or compound; ſimple when one quality exceeds the reſt, as hot, cold, moiſt, dry, *&c.*

Crass [*craſſe*, Fr. of *craſſus*, Lat.] groſs, coarſe, not conſiſting of ſmall parts. Metals diffuſed and ſcattered amongſt the *craſſer* and more unprofitable matter. *Woodward.*

Crassame'ntum, [*Lat.* with ſome anatomiſts] the cruor or blood, or that part which, upon ſtanding to cool and ſeparate, forms the coagulum, in oppoſition to the ſerum in which it ſwims.

Cra'ssity, or Cra'ssitude [*craſſitas*, or *craſſitudo*, Lat.] thickneſs, groſſneſs, coarſeneſs. They muſt be but thin as a leaf, for if they have a greater *craſſitude* they will alter. *Bacon.* The *craſſitude* and gravity of the ſea-water. *Woodward.*

Cra'ssula *Major* [in botany] the herb liv-long, or orpine, or love-long. *Lat.*

Crassula *Minor* [in botany] the herb prick-madam, worm-graſs, or ſtone-crop. *Lat.*

Crastina'tion, a putting off till to-morrow, a deferring or delaying, *&c.* *Lat.*

Cratæ'gonon [κραταιγονον, Gr.] the herb arſeſmart, culerage or wild cow-wheat.

Cratæo'num [in botany] the herb ſtitch-wort.

Cratch [*creche*, Fr. *crates*, Lat.] a rack, or palliſadoed frame, in which hay or ſtraw is put for cattle. I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in ſwaddling cloths. *Hakewell.*

Cra'tches, or Scratches [*crevaſſes*, Fr. with farriers] a ſtinking ſore in the heels of horſes.

Cra'ter, a cup or bowl, a goblet; alſo a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of 11 ſtars. *Lat.*

Cra'ter [in falconry] the line on which hawks are faſtened when reclaimed.

Crateri'tes [Lat of κρατηρα, Gr.] a precious ſtone between a chryſolite and the amber.

Crati'cula [Lat. with chemiſts] an iron inſtrument uſed in making fires to keep up the coals.

Cra'to, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, ſituated about ſeven miles ſouth of Portalegre.

Cra'vat [of *cravate*, Fr. *crovatta*, It. *corbata*, Sp. *garavata*, Port. ſaid to be ſo called by the Croats or Croatians, a ſort of troops in the German army. *Johnſon* ſays the etymology is uncertain] 1. A ſort of neckcloth, firſt worn by the Croats. 2. Any thing worn about the neck.

Leſs delinquents have been ſcourg'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd,
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took their turn. *Hudibras.*

To Crave, *verb act.* [cꞃaꝼian, Sax. krefe, Dan. kraefwia, Su.] to deſire earneſtly, to beſeech, to entreat. The grace or benefit *craved* at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Each ardent nymph the riſing current *craves*. *Prior.*

To Crave, *verb neut.* 1. To aſk inſatiably.

Him doſt thou mean, who, ſpite of all his ſtore,
Is ever *craving*, and is ever poor? *Dryden.*

2. To long, to wiſh unreaſonably. Levity puſhes us on from one vain deſire to another, in a regular viciſſitude and ſucceſſion of *cravings* and ſatiety. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. To call for, to require importunately.

Beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes,
Which *crave* the inſtant uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Craving Appetite. *Arbuthnot.* 4. Sometimes with *for*. Once one may *crave for* love. *Suckling.*

Cra'ven, or Cra'vent [derived by Skinner from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life. Perhaps it comes originally from the noiſe made by a conquered cock. *Johnſon.*] 1. A conquered and diſpirited cock.

What is your creſt a comb?
——A combleſs cock, ſo Kate will be my hen.
No cock of mine, you crow too like a *craven*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A coward, a recreant. In old time, ſuch as were overcome in ſingle combat, cried *cravant* when they yielded, and thence the word became a term of diſgrace.

Is it fit this ſoldier keep his oath?
He is a *craven* and a villain elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A trial by battle, upon a writ of right.

Craven, *adj.* cowardly, recreant.

Craven ſcruple of thinking too preciſely on th' event,
A thought which quarter'd hath but one part wiſdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Craven, *verb. act.* [from the ſubſt.] to make recreant, or cowardly. *Hanmer.*

'Gainſt ſelf ſlaughter
There is a prohibition ſo divine
That *cravens* my weak hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cra'ver [from *crave*] a ſpiritleſs, weak-hearted fellow. It is uſed in Richardſon's Clariſſa.

Cra'vingness [from *craving*] an earneſt or eager deſire after a thing.

To Craunch [ſchrantſen, Du. whence, more properly, *ſcraunch*] to cruſh in the mouth. Swift uſes it.

Craw [kroe, Dan. krage, Ger.] the crop, the firſt ſtomach of a bird. In ſuch birds as are not carnivorous, the meat is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or *craw*. *Ray.*

Craw-fish. See Cray-fish.

To Crawl [krielen, Du. *Johnſon.* Probably of *grouiller*, Fr. to ſtir, turn, or move] 1. To creep along ſlowly, to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm.

The vile worm that yeſterday began
To *crawl*, thy fellow-creature, abject man. *Prior.*

2. To move weakly and ſlowly.

Thy dwindled legs ſeem *crawling* to a grave. *Dryden.*

3. To move about hated and deſpiſed. A litter of abſurd opinions *crawl* about the world to the diſgrace of reaſon. *South.*

Behold a rev'rend ſire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameleſs race,
Crawl thro' the ſtreet, ſhov'd on or rudely preſs'd
By his own ſons, that paſs him by unbleſs'd. *Pope.*

Craw'ler [from *crawl*] any thing that creeps.

Cray, a diſeaſe in hawks, much like the pantaſs, that hinders their muting.

Cray-*Fiſh*, or, properly, Crevi'sse [*ecreviſſe*, Fr.] a ſmall cruſtaceous river fiſh, the river lobſter. The common *cray-fiſh* and the large ſea cray-fiſh both produce the ſtones called crabs-eyes. In part of June, in July, and part of Auguſt, this animal not only caſts its ſhell, but its very ſtomach is alſo conſumed and digeſted, by a new one growing in its place. *Hill.*

Cra'yed, a ſmall ſort of ſea-veſſel.

Cray'ford, a market town of Kent, 14 miles from London. It had anciently a ford over the river Cray, a little above its influx into the Thames; whence it had its name.

Cra'yon, a ſmall pencil of any ſort of colouring ſtuff, made up into paſte, and dried, to be uſed for drawing and painting in dry colours, either upon paper or parchment. *Fr.* Let no day paſs without giving ſome ſtrokes of the pencil or *crayon*. *Dryden.* Pere Richelet ſays, the craion is a ſort of ſoft ſtone, made uſe of in *deſigning*, and is of various kinds; red, black, *&c.* And adds, that by an eaſy *figure* of ſpeech, the word is uſed for the *firſt idea*, or *rough draught* of a future piece, as being in this manner firſt hit off.

To Craze [*ecraſer*, Fr.] 1. To break to pieces.

Yield thy *craz'd* title to my certain rights. *Shakeſpeare.*
God looking forth, will trouble all his hoſt,
And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milton.*

2. To pound ſmall, to reduce to powder. The tin ore paſſeth to the *crazing*-mill, which, between two grinding ſtones, bruiſeth it to a fine ſand. *Carew.* 3. To crack the brain, to impair the underſtanding. That grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shakeſpeare.* Every ſinner does wilder things than any man can do that is *craz'd* and out of his wits. *Tillotſon.*

Craze *Mill*, or Cra'zing *Mill* [in tin works] a mill to grind the tin that is too great after trampling.

Cra'zedness [from *crazed*] brokenneſs of health, decrepitude; ſtate of having the wits crazed. The nature as of men that have ſick bodies, ſo likewiſe of the people in the *crazedneſs* of their minds, poſſeſſed with diſlike and diſcontent at things preſent, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker.*

Cra'ziness [of *crazy*, prob. of κρασις, Gr.] 1. Weakneſs, indiſpoſition of body, the ſtate of being crazy. Nor will I ſpeak now of the *crazineſs* of her title to many of them. *Howel.* 2. Weakneſs of the mind or of intellects.

Cra'zy [*ecraſé*, Fr. κρᾶσις, Gr.] 1. Diſtempered, ſickly, decrepit. Fitter for ſickneſs and for *crazy* age. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Broken brained, cracked in the intellect.

The queen of night, whoſe large command
Rules all the ſea, and half the land,
And over moiſt and *crazy* brains,
In high ſpring-tides at midnight reigns. *Hudibras.*

3. Feeble, ſhattered.

Phyſic can but mend our *crazy* ſtate,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*

4. Weak. A *crazy* conſtitution. *Wake.*

To a Crazy ſhip all winds are contrary. And to a crazy conſtitution almoſt every thing hurtful. We may likewiſe add, that to a crazy mind every thing is diſpleaſing.

Cre'able [*creabilis*, Lat.] that may be created.

Creaght, *ſubſt.* [Iriſh] a drove of cattle. In theſe faſt places they keep their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle; living by the milk of the cow, without huſbandry or tillage. *Davies.*

To Creak [corrupted from *crack*] 1. To make a harſh protracted noiſe. See To Creek. The *creaking* of ſhoes. *Shakeſpeare.*

No door there was th' unguarded houſe to keep
On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his ſleep. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes applied to animals.

The *creaking* locuſts with my voice conſpire. *Dryden.*

CREAM [*creme*, Fr. *cremor*, Lat.] 1. The thicker; oily, and more ſubſtantial part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats a-top, and by agitation in the churn turns to butter, the flower of the milk. *Cream* is matured and made to riſe more ſpeedily by putting in cold water, which getteth down the whey. *Bacon.* Milk ſtanding ſometime, naturally ſeparates into an oily liquor called *cream*, and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor, called ſkimmed milk. *Arbuthnot.* 2. The prime and beſt part of a thing; as, the *cream* of a jeſt.

CREAM *of Tartar*, the common white tartar freed from its impurities.

CREAM *Water*, water having a kind of oil upon it, or fat ſcum, which being boiled, is uſed for ſeveral medicaments.

To CREAM, *verb act.* [from the noun] to ſkim off cream, to take the flower, or quinteſſence of a thing. Swift uſes it.

To CREAM, *verb neut.* To gather into a cream.

There are a ſort of men, whoſe viſages
Do *cream* and mantle like a ſtanding pool,
And do a wilful ſtiffneſs entertain
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

CREAM-FACED [from *cream* and *faced*] pale, looking like a coward.

Thou *cream-fac'd* lown,
Where got'ſt thou that gooſe look. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRE′AMY [of *cream*] having the nature of cream, being full of cream.

CRE′ANCE [Fr. *credenza*, It.] confidence, truſt, credit, belief.

CREANCE [in falconry] a fine, ſmall, long line, faſtened to a hawk's leaſh, when ſhe is firſt lured.

CREA′NSOUR, a creditor, one who truſts another, either with money or wares. *O. Lat.*

CREASE [from *creta*, Lat. chalk. *Skinner*] a mark made by doubling any thing, the impreſſion left by a fold. I deſired lord Bolingbroke to obſerve, that the clerks uſed an ivory knife with a blunt edge to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a ſtrong hand, whereas a ſharp pen-knife would go out of the *creaſe*, and diſfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To CREASE, to double into folds, to leave a mark or impreſſion in any thing by doubling it.

CRE′AT [with horſemen] an uſher to a riding-maſter, or a gentleman educated in an academy of horſemanſhip, with intent to qualify himſelf for teaching the art of riding the great horſe.

CREA′TABLE [of *create*] capable of being created.

To CREA′TE [*créer*, Fr. *creare*, It. *criar*, Sp. and Port. of *creatum*, ſup. of *creo*, Lat.] 1. To make out of nothing, to cauſe to exiſt. God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Geneſis.* 2. To produce, to cauſe, to occaſion. His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings. *King Charles.*

None knew, till guilt *created* fear,
What darts and poiſon'd arrows were. *Roſcommon.*

3. To beget.

And the iſſue they *create*,
Ever ſhall be fortunate. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To inveſt with any new character.

Ariſe, my knights o' the battle; I *create* you
Companions to our perſon, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your eſtates. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To give any new qualities, to put any thing in a new ſtate. Power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron. *Davies.*

CREATE, or CREA′TED [*part.* of *creatus*, Lat.] created, made, framed, formed, *&c.*

CREA′TED, a created thing is one which has its dependence upon another, as all finite beings have.

CREA′TION [Fr. *creazione*, It. *criaciòn*, Sp. of *creator*, Lat.] 1. The production of ſomething out of nothing, or out of *pre-exiſtent* matter, by divine power. Geneſis, chap. i. v. 1 and 27 compared; or, *before all time and ages.* See *Cudworth's Intell. Syſt.* p. 576. In which *latter* ſenſe the moſt ſtrenuous champions of the *Nicene* faith in the *fourth* century, did not ſcruple to apply this word [*condere* or *creare*, in Lat. and κτιζειν in Gr.] even to the *original exiſtence* of God's only-begotten Son; I mean, as it implied an *act* founded in the FATHER's *will* and *power*; and precluded all conceptions of a CORPOREAL and PASSIVE production. As St. Hilary, *de ſynodis edit. Eraſm.* p. 306, obſerves; tho', to diſtinguiſh *this* creation from that of *other derived* beings, he adds (with the COUNCIL on which he comments) "Sic filium condit, ut generet"— *q. d.* He ſo *founded* or *created* him, as by the ſame act to *beget* him, *i. e.* to produce him in the *ſame* common nature. See *Firſt* BORN, *Firſt* CAUSE, *Eternal* GENERATION, and ATTRIBUTES *Incommunicable*, and then *judge*.

The emanations of his providence; his *creation*, his conſervation of us. *Taylor.* 2. The act of inveſting with new qualities or a new character; as, a *creation* of peers. 3. The univerſe, the things created.

As ſubjects then the whole *creation* came. *Denham.*
God ſaw his image lively was expreſs'd,
And his own work, as, his *creation*, bleſs'd. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing produced, cauſed, or occaſioned.

Art thou not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
To feeling as to light? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a falſe *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppreſſed brain? *Shakeſpeare.*

CREA′TIVE [from *create*] having the power of creating, exerting, the act of creating. The firſt inſtance of his *creative* power. *South.*

CREA′TOR [*createur*, Fr. *creatore*, It. *criadór*, Sp. of *creator*, Lat.] he that creates; as, God is the *creator* of all things.

CREA′TURAL, *adj.* belonging to a creature, or of the creature kind.

CRE′ATURE [Fr. *criatúra*, Sp. and Port. of *creatura*, It. and Lat.] 1. A created being, a being, not ſelf-exiſtent, but created by the ſupreme being. Were theſe idolaters for the worſhip they give to the creator, or that to the *creatures*. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Any thing created. God's firſt *creature* was light. *Bacon.* 3. An animal, not a human being. Killing *creatures* vile as cats and dogs. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A general term for man.

Crime in her, could never *creature* find. *Spenſer.*
Tho' he might burſt his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would aſſiſt. *Roſcommon.*

5. A human being, in contempt. Home, you idle *creatures*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy follies, idle *creature*. *Prior.*

A vain young *creature* given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.* 6. A word of petty endearment.

And then, Sir, would he gripe and wring my hand,
Cry, oh! ſweet *creature*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Ah! cruel *creature*, whom doſt thou deſpiſe. *Dryden.*

7. One who owes his riſe and fortune to the favour of a great man; conſequently, one at the direction or under the influence of another. The duke's *creature* he deſired to be eſteemed. *Clarendon.*

CRE′ATURELY, *adj.* 1. Belonging to the creature, or after the manner of creation. "The ſecond divine hypoſtaſis did indeed [according to the judgment of Plotinus, the Platoniſt] proceed from the FIRST GOD; yet was it not produced thence after a *creaturely*, or in a creating way, but by way of natural and NECESSARY emanation. *Cudworth's Intellect. Syſt.* p. 574. *i. e.* by that manner of production which Athanaſius afterwards eſpouſed; but which the *main body* of his cotemporaries oppoſed. See CIRCUMINCESSION, and *Neceſſary* CAUSE. 2. Having the qualities, or being like a creature. The ſeveral parts of relatives or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to each other. *Cheyne.*

To CRE′ATURIZE, to make or render one his creature.

CREA′UNCE [*creance*, Fr.] faith, credit, confidence.

CRE′BRITUDE [*crebritudo*, Lat.] frequency, oftenneſs.

CRE′BROUS [*creber*, Lat.] frequent.

CRE′DENCE [Norman Fr. *creance*, Fr. *credenza*, It. *credencia*, Sp. of *credentia*, from *credo*, Lat. to believe] 1. Belief, credit. Ne let it ſeem that *credence* this exceeds. *Spenſer.* Shakeſpeare and Bacon alſo uſe it; but it ſeems in this ſenſe to be now almoſt obſolete. 2. That which gives claim or title to credit or belief. They delivered their letters of *credence*. *Hayward.*

CREDE′NDA, articles of faith, things to be believed; diſtinguiſhed in divinity from *agenda*, things to be practiſed, or practical duties. South uſes it. *Lat.*

CRE′DENT, *adj.* [*credens*, Lat.] 1. Believing, eaſy of belief. With too *credent* ear you liſt' his ſongs *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Having credit, not to be queſtioned.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular ſcandal once can touch.
But it confounds the breather. *Shakeſpeare.*

CREDE′NTIALS [from *credens*, Lat.] 1. That which gives title to credit, letters of credence or recommendation; eſpecially for the authorizing or giving power to an ambaſſador, plenipotentiary, *&c.* It has no ſingular number. A few perſons of an odious and deſpiſed country, could not have filled the world with believers, had they not ſhewn undoubted *credentials* from the divine perſon who ſent them on ſuch a meſſage. *Addiſon.*

CREDIBI′LITY, or CRE′DIBLENESS [*cridibilité*, Fr. or of *credible*, Eng.] probableneſs, likelihood, reputableneſs, claim to credit. Several degrees of *credibility* and conviction. *Atterbury.* *Credibleneſs* is uſed by Boyle.

CRE′DIBLE [Fr. *credibile*, It. *creyble*, Sp. of *credibilis*, Lat.] that which is to be believed, worthy of credit, that which, altho' it is not apparent to ſenſe, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently from its cauſe, or reverſly by its effect, yet has the atteſtation of truth. The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifeſt likelihood of truth in themſelves. *Hooker.* *Credible* perſons. *Tillotſon.*

CRE′DIBLY [from *credible*] in a manner that claims belief, probable. Rather confidently than *credibly* reported. *Bacon.*

CRE′DIT [Fr. *credito*, It. Sp. and Port. of *creditum*, Lat.] 1. Belief. When they heard theſe words they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. 1 *Maccabees.* I may give *credit* to reports. *Addiſon.*

What tho' no *credit* doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent ſhall ſtill believe. *Pope.*

2. Good opinion, eſteem. No decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath ſo many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as theſe empty perſons have to maintain the *credit* of their ſufficiency. *Bacon.*

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave,
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave. *Pope.*

3. Honour, reputation. I publiſhed, becauſe I was told, I might pleaſe ſuch as it was a *credit* to pleaſe. *Pope*, 4. Truſt repoſed in one, authority, intereſt, power, not compulſive, influence. She then employed his uttermoſt *credit* to relieve us. *Sidney.* Having *credit* enough with his maſter to provide for his own intereſt. *Clarendon.* 5. Faith, teſtimony. We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hooker.* The *credit* of a ſingle aſſertion. *Locke.* 6. Promiſe given. They never thought of violating the public *credit*, or alienating the revenues to other uſes than to what they have been thus aſſigned. *Addiſon.*

CREDIT [in traffic] 1. A mutual loan of merchandizes, *&c.* on the reputation of the honeſty and ſolvability of the perſon negociating. *Credit* is nothing but the expectation of money within ſome limited time. *Locke.* 2. The courſe which papers or bills, *&c.* of commerce have in negociating the actions of a company, as of the Bank, South-Sea, *&c.* which is ſaid to riſe when they are received and ſold at prices above *par*, or the ſtandard of their firſt appointment.

CREDIT loſt is like a glaſs broken.

To which anſwers another proverb:

He who has loſt his CREDIT is dead to the world.

If this proverb were always true, it would be very hard upon a great many ſtrictly honeſt men, who by inevitable accidents are driven into thoſe circumſtances, which are called (though wrongly) *loſs of credit*. But that it is not always true, even in the ſenſe credit is generally taken, is evident in the examples of thoſe who in trade fail and fail again, and yet meet with credit.

Credit [in antient writers] a right which Lords had over their vaſſals, to oblige them to lend money for a certain time.

Letters of **Credit** [in commerce] are letters given by a merchant, *&c.* to ſuch perſons as he can truſt to take money of his correſpondent.

To **Cre'dit** [*creditum*, ſup. of *credo*, Lat.] 1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do preſage. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To confide in, to give credit or truſt to. 3. To procure credit or honour to, to grace, to ſet off.

May here her monument ſtand ſo
To *credit* this rude age, and ſhow
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue ſee. *Waller.*

You *credit* the church by your government, as you did the ſchool by your wit. *South.* 4. To admit or receive as a debtor.

Cre'ditable [of *credit*, *croyable.* Fr.] 1. Reputable, being above contempt. A good *creditable* way of living. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Honourable, eſtimable. A pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Tillotſon.*

Cre'ditableness [of *creditable*] reputableneſs, eſtimation. The *creditableneſs* and repute of cuſtomary vices. *Decay of Piety.*

Cre'ditably [of *creditable*] with reputation, without diſgrace. To neglect their duty ſafely and *creditably.* *South.*

Cre'diton, a market-town in Devonſhire, on the river Creden, and was, in the Saxon times, the ſee of a biſhop. It has a conſiderable trade in ſerges; is 7 miles from Exeter, and 183 from London.

Cre'ditor [*creditore*, It. *accreedòr*, Sp. of *creditor*, Port. and Lat.] one who gives credit; one who lends or truſts another with money, goods, *&c.* one to whom any debt is owed; it is the correlative to debtor. I ſo conſider myſelf as *creditor* and debtor, that I often ſtate my accounts after the ſame manner, with regard to heaven and my own ſoul. *Addiſon.* To pay his *creditors.* *Swift.*

Credu'lity, or **Cre'dulousness** [*credulitas*, Lat. *credulité*, Fr or from *credulous*] aptneſs, eaſineſs to believe, readineſs of belief.

Cre'dulous [*credule*, Fr. *credulo*, It. and Sp. of *credulus*, Lat.] eaſy, light or raſh belief, unſuſpecting, readily deceived.

A *credulous* father and a brother noble,
Whoſe nature is ſo far from doing harm,
That he ſuſpects none. *Shakeſpeare.*

Creed [of *credo*, Lat.] 1. A ſhort or ſummary *account* of the chief articles of the chriſtian faith, ſo called from the firſt beginning in Latin, *Credo in Deum*, *i. e.* I believe in God the FATHER ALMIGHTY, maker of heaven and earth; and in Jeſus Chriſt, his *only begotten* Son, *&c.*

Such is the apoſtolic creed; and that drawn up by Irenæus, *Ed. Grabe*, p. 458, which the reader will find under the word *Primitive* CHRISTIANITY, I mean a *Summary* ACCOUNT, *&c.* But in proceſs of time, when the empire became chriſtian, and the deciſions of aſſembled biſhops were (as the late author of the *Hiſtory of the Popes* obſerves) made under the *influence* of the *court*, and then ENFORCED by the *ſecular* arm, the creeds they drew up, were no longer *mere* ACCOUNTS, *&c.* but obtained the nature of *decrees* and *laws*, henceforth precluding all *private* judgment, and (under ſome ſhape or other) binding the main body of the clergy, if not the whole chriſtian world. And indeed, what St. Gregory Nazianzen thought of the councils held in his times, *i. e.* in the *latter* half of the fourth century, appears ſufficiently from his letter to Procopius, "εχω μεν ȣτως, *&c.* *i. e.* if I muſt unboſom my real ſentiments, I am come to a point, to avoid *every* aſſembly of biſhops; becauſe *I never* ſaw a *good ending* of ANY ſynod——The ſpirit of *contention*, and ſpirit of *ambition* [or love of rule] ſtill gaining the aſcendancy over REASON." *Gregor. Naz. Epiſt. ad Procop.* Nor does he except that very council, to which we are, *in part*, indebted for one of our *preſent* creeds *, and at which himſelf, to his grief, was preſent. "They fall (ſays he) into factions, and fight for the ſake of THRONES [*i. e.* of epiſcopal ſees] and divide the *whole world* αθεσμως, *i. e.* in a *lawleſs* or *irreligious* manner:

Και προφασις τριας εστι; το δ' αληθες εχθος απιστον.

i. e. the TRINITY is the *pretence*; but in truth, a *perfidious enmity* is at the bottom." *Greg. de Vitâ ſuâ*, Vol. II. p. 25—27, 81—84.

* "About the year 360, (ſays honeſt Mr. Mede, *Ed. London.* p. 690.) we began our reck'ning of the firſt entrance of *ſaint-worſhip* in the church." And in the years 381 and 382, was that council held at Conſtantinople, to which St. Gregory (if I'm not miſtaken) in *particular* refers See BERÆANS, COUNCIL ŒCUMENICAL, CATAPHRYGIANS, and DIMERITES.

Creek [crecca, Sax. *crique*, French, kreke, Du.] 1. A little bay, a nook in a harbour, where any thing is landed, a cove. A law was made to ſtop their paſſage in every port and *creek.* *Davies.* 2. A prominence or jutting in a winding coaſt.

As ſtreams, which with their winding banks do play,
Stop'd by their *creeks*, run ſoftly thro' the plain. *Davies.*
They on the banks of Jordan by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds, and oſiers whiſp'ring play,
Their unexpected loſs and plaints out-breath'd. *Milton.*

3 Any alley or turning. A back friend, a ſhoulder-clapper, one that commands the paſſages of alleys, *creeks* and narrow lanes. *Shakeſpeare.*

A **Creek**, or **Crick**, in the neck, a ſmall pain there, occaſioned by cold.

To **Creek**, *verb act.* [probably of ſchrægger, Dan. or of kraecken, or *craquer*, Fr. to crack] to make a noiſe as a door does, when its hinges are ruſty; ſee To CREAK. *Creeking* my ſhoes on the plain maſonry. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cree'ky [from *creek*] full of creeks, winding, uneven and prominent.

A pot
Pour'd forth a water, whoſe outguſhing flood
Ran bathing all the *creeky* ſhore a-flot,
Whereon the Trojan prince ſpilt Turnus blood. *Spenſer.*

To **Creep**, *irr. verb.* or *crept*, *pret. & part. paſſ.* [croppan, C. Brit. creopan, Sax. kruppen, Du. krupen, L. Ger. kriechen, H. Ger. krypa, Su.] 1. To crawl, to move with the belly to the ground, or without legs, as a worm. Every *creeping* thing that creeps the ground. *Milton.* 2. To grow along the ground, or on other ſupporters.

Creeping vines on arbours weav'd around. *Dryden.*

3. To move forwards without leaps, as inſects. 4. To move ſlowly and weakly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To move ſoftly or privately. I'll *creep* into the chimney. *Shakeſpeare.* They *creep* into houſes, and lead captive ſilly women. 2 *Timothy.* 6. To move timorouſly, without ſoaring or venturing into danger. He *creeps* along ſometimes for an hundred lines together. *Dryden.* We took a little boat to *creep* along the ſea-ſhore. *Addiſon.* 7. To come unexpected, to advance forward, unheard, and unſeen. By theſe gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he flies into favour, *Sidney.* Sophiſtry *creeps* into moſt of the books of argument. *Locke.* 8. To bend, to behave ſervilely, to fawn.

They were us'd to bend,
To ſend their ſmilies before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep*
To holy altars. *Shakeſpeare.*

Learn to CREEP before you go.

The Germans ſay: Man muſz nicht fliegen ehe man federn hat. (We muſt not pretend to fly before we have feathers.) The proverb is deſigned as an advice to us not too raſhly to undertake things we have no knowledge of, or that we are not in a capacity of going through with: but to advance by degrees, and wait till we have gained experience and a competency.

Cree'per [of *creep*] 1. Any animal that creeps. 2. An andiron, or an iron that ſlides along kitchen grates.

Creepers [with gardiners] a plant whoſe branches trail on the ground, or ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body. Winders or *creepers*, as ivy, briony, wood-bine. *Bacon.*

Cree'pers, a ſort of galoſhes or low pattens, or rather between pattens or clogs, with bits of iron inſtead of rings for women.

Cree'phole [of *creep* and *hole*] 1. A hole into which an animal may creep, to eſcape purſuit or danger. 2. A ſubterfuge or excuſe.

Cree'pingly [of *creeping*] ſlowly, in the manner of a reptile. Words *creepingly* enter'd. *Sidney.*

Cre'kelade, a borough town of Wiltſhire, at the influx of the Chnrn and Rye into the Thames. It is 81 miles from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

Cre'ma, a city, and biſhop's ſee, capital of a diſtrict of the Milaneſe, called Cremapo; and ſituated almoſt in the middle, between Milan and Mantua.

Crema'ster [κρεμαστηρ, of κρεμαω, Gr. to ſuſpend] a muſcle, otherwiſe called ſuſpenſor teſticuli, both the names being taken from the uſe of it, and ſerves to draw them up, and raiſe them in coitu.

Crema'tion [*crematio*, Lat.] a burning.

Creme'ntum *Comitatus* [a law term] the improvement of the king's rents, above the vicontiel rents; for which improvements the ſheriff anſwered by *crementum comitatus.*

Creme'sinus, Lat. [in botanic writers] being of a crimſon colour.

Cre'mnos [κρημνος, Gr. a precipice or ſhelving place] it is uſed by anatomiſts for the lip of the pudendum muliebre; alſo the lip of an ulcer.

Cremo'na, a city of Italy, and capital of a diſtrict called from it the Crimoneſe; ſituated about 45 miles ſouth-eaſt of Milan.

Cre'mor, Lat. a ſoft liquor reſembling cream, any milky ſubſtance. The food mingled with diſſolvent juices, is reduced into a chyle or *cremor.* *Ray.*

Cre'na, Lat. a notch or dent.

Cre'nated, *adj.* [from *crena*, Lat.] indented. The cells are prettily *crenated* or notched quite round the edges, but not ſtraited down to any depth. *Woodward.*

Crenated, or *Notched Leaf* [with botaniſts] is that which is cut about the edges into ſeveral obtuſe ſegments, as in the oak-leaves.

Cre'ncles, or **Cre'ngles** [in a ſhip] ſmall ropes ſpliced or let into the bolt ropes of the ſails, that belong to the main and foremaſts; they are faſtened to the bowling-bridles, and are to hold by, when the bonnet ſail is taken off.

Crenelle' [in heraldry] or embattled in Engliſh, from the French word *cren*, *crena*, Lat. ſignifying a notch or interval, denotes, when an honourable ordinary is drawn like the battlements on a wall, to defend men from the enemies ſhot; that is, the wall riſing at ſmall intervals, ſo as to cover them, and lowering at thoſe intervals; and the uſe of it is taken from ſuch walls, either for having been the firſt at mounting them, or the chiefeſt in defending them.

Creo'lian, a new chriſtian native of America, converted to chriſtianity.

Crepa'ne [with farriers] an ulcer in the fore part of the foot of an horſe, about an inch above the coronet. It is cauſed by a bilious ſharp humour, that frets the ſkin, or by a hurt from ſtriking of the hinder feet. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Cre'pature [in pharmacy] the boiling of barley, or any other thing till it cracks.

Crephage'netus was a god of Thebes, whom they accounted immortal. Herodotus relates, that the Thebans were the only people in all Egypt that refuſed to admit the extravagant ſuperſtitions of other cities, and that they would never give divine honour to mortal gods; an ANECDOTE of which I do not remember to have found any *traces* in ANTIQUITY.

Crepi'nes, Fr. [in *cookery*] fringes; a ſort of farce or ſtuffed meat wrapped up in a veal-caul.

To **Cre'pitate** [*crepitatum*, ſup. of *crepito*, Lat.] to make a ſmall crackling noiſe, to crackle.

Crepita'tion [from *crepitate*] a ſmall crackling noiſe.

Cre'pitus, Lat. *a Fart*, alſo a certain deity worſhipped by the Egyptians under an obſcene figure, which is to be ſeen in ſome curious collections of antiquity.

Cre'pitus *Lupi* [in botany] a kind of fungus, commonly called Puff-hall.

Crept, *pret.* and *part.* [of *to creep*] ſee *To* Creep. There are certain men *crept* in. *St. Jude.*

This fair vine, but that her arms ſurround
Her marry'd elm, had *crept* along the ground. *Pope.*

Crepu'scle [*crepuſcule*, Fr. *crepuſculo*, It. of *crepuſculum*, Lat.] the twilight in the evening, after the ſetting of the ſun, or in the morning before its riſing.

Crepu'sculous [*crepeſculum*, Lat.] pertaining to the twilight, glimmering, being in a ſtate between light and darkneſs. A glimmering light and *crepuſculous* glance. *Brown.* The beginnings of philoſophy were in a *crepuſculous* obſcurity, and it is yet ſcarce paſt the dawn. *Glanville.*

Cre'scent, *adj.* [*croiſſant*, Fr. *creſcente*, It. *creciénte*, Sp. *creſcens*, Lat.] increaſing or growing. He was then of a *creſcent* note. *Shakeſpeare.* Aſtarte, queen of heaven, with *creſcent* horns. *Milton.*

Crescent [with farriers] a horſe is ſaid to have creſcents, when the point of the coffin-bone, which is moſt advanced, falls down and preſſes the ſole outwards.

Crescent, *ſubſt.* [*creſcēns*, Lat.] 1. The moon in her ſtate of increaſe. 2. Any reſemblance of the moon thus increaſing.

The horns
Of Turkiſh *creſcent*. *Milton.*
The faint *creſcent* ſhoots by fits. *Dryden.*

Crescent [in heraldry] is the half moon, with the horns turned upwards. It is uſed either as an honourable bearing, or as the difference to diſtinguiſh between elder and younger families; this being generally aſſigned to the ſecond ſon, and to thoſe that deſcend from him.

Cre'sey, a town of Picardy, in France, about 44 miles ſouth from Calais; it is remarkable for the victory obtained there over the French by Edward III, in the year 1346.

Cre'scive, *adj.* [from *creſco*, Lat.] increaſing or growing; a word now obſolete.

So the prince obſcur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildneſs, which no doubt
Grew like the ſummer graſs, faſteſt by night,
Unſeen, yet *creſcive* in his faculty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cre'ssan, a kind of pear, called the *bergamot creſſan*.

Cre'sses [cꞃeꞅꞅen, Sax. kraſze, Su. kreſz, Ger. *creſſon*, Fr. perhaps from *creſcio*, Lat, it being a quick grower. *Johnſon*] an herb uſed in ſallets. It is chiefly eſteemed in the winter and ſpring, being one of the warm kind. It has no ſingular number.

Cre'sset, an herb.

Cresset, a kitchen utenſil for ſetting a pot over the fire.

Cresset *Light* [*croiſſette*, Fr. becauſe beacons had croſſes anciently on their tops] 1. A large lanthorn fixed to a pole. 2. A burning beacon. 3. A great light ſet upon a beacon, lighthouſe, or watch-tower. *Hanmer.*

The front of heaven was full of fiery ſparks
Of burning *creſſets*. *Shake-ſpeare.*
Starry lamps and blazing *creſſets* fed,
With naphtha and aſphaltus, yielded light. *Milton.*

Crest, or **Crist** [*creſte*, Fr. *creſta*, It. and Sp. *criſta*, Lat.] 1. The tuft on the head of a bird. 2. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet. His valour, ſhewn upon our *creſts* to day. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The comb of a cock.

Crest [*creſta*, It. and Sp. with heralds] 1. A device, repreſenting a living creature, plant, or other artificial thing, ſet over a coat of arms on the wreath, in the uppermoſt part of the eſcutcheon, by way of ornament. Of what eſteem *creſts* were in the time of king Edward III, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himſelf had formerly borne, for a creſt to William Montacute, earl of Saliſbury. *Camden.* 2. Any tuſt or ornament on the head in general, as ſome which the poets aſſign to ſerpents.

Their *creſts* divide,
And tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride. *Dryden.*

3. Pride, ſpirit, fire, loftineſs of carriage.

When horſes ſhould endure the bloody ſpur,
They fall their *creſts*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Crest [with carvers] a carved work to adorn the head or top of any thing, not unlike our modern corniſh.

Crest *Fallen* [with farriers] a term uſed of a horſe, when the upper part of the neck, on which the main grows, does not ſtand upright, but hangs either on the one ſide or the other.

Crest *Fallen* [ſpoken of men] ſignifies diſpirited, put out of heart, caſt down, cowed. As *creſt-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shakeſpeare.* They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were ſtill complaining and *creſt-fallen*. *Howel.*

Crest [with floriſts] the upper-part of a labiated flower.

Cre'sted [from *creſt*, *criſtatus*, Lat.] 1. Having a creſt, or adorned with a plume. Grov'ling ſoil'd their *creſted* helmets in the duſt. *Milton.* 2. Having a comb. The *creſted* cock. *Milton.* The *creſted* bird. *Dryden.*

Cre'stless [of *creſt*] having no coat of arms, not being of any eminent family. *Creſtleſs* yeomen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Crest marine [with botaniſts] the herb rock-ſamphire.

Crest *Tile*, a ridge tile.

Crests [in heraldry] ſeem to take their name of *criſta*, Lat. the comb or tuſt of the head of a cock, peacock, heath-cock, &c. and as theſe occupy the higheſt parts of the heads of birds, ſo do theſe cogniſances. Creſts are ſeated upon the moſt eminent part of the helmet; but yet ſo, that they admit an interpoſition of ſome eſcrol, wreath, chapeau, crown, &c. Heralds ſay, they were taken from great men, and prime commanders in former times, wearing on the top of their helmets the figures of animals, or other things, as well to appear formidable to their enemies, or to be known by their own ſoldiers, that they might ſtick to them in battle, and rally about them, if diſperſed.

It appears that creſts were very ancient; Alexander the Great wore a ram's head for his creſt, and Julius Cæſar a ſtar.

Eſquires who had no notable command, were not permitted to wear ſuch creſts on their helmets; but only a ſteel creſt, from which hung down feathers or ſcrols upon their armour.

Cre'swell, the broad edge or verge of the ſole of a ſhoe round about.

Creta'ceous [*cretaceus*, from *creta*, Lat. chalk] of or belonging to chalk, having the qualities of chalk. *Cretaceous* ſalt. *Grew.*

Nor from the ſable ground expect ſucceſs,
Nor from *cretaceous* ſtubborn and jejune. *Philips.*

Creta'ted [*cretatus*, Lat.] chalked.

Cre'ticism, or **Cre'tism** [ſo called from the inhabitants of *Crete*, who were noted for lying] a forging of lies, falſeneſs, perfidiouſneſs.

Creto'se [*cretoſus*, Lat.] full of chalk, chalky.

Creto'sity [*cretoſitas*, Lat.] chalkineſs.

Cre'vet, or **Cru'set**, a melting-pot uſed by goldſmiths.

Cre'vice [*crevaſſe*, from *crever*, Fr. *crepo*, Lat. to burſt] a chink or cleft. The *crevice* of a wall. *Shakeſpeare.* I thought it no breach of good manners to peep at a *crevice*. *Addiſon.*

Cre'vize [*ecreviſſe*, Fr.] a cray-fiſh. See Craw and Cray-fish.

Creux, Fr. [in ſculpture] a hollow cavity out of which ſomething has been ſcooped or digged.

Crew [probably from cꞃuδ, Sax.] 1. A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe.

A noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies ſtood on every ſide. *Spenſer.*

2. Now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe. 3. A knot or gang. One of the baniſh'd *crew*. *Milton.*

The laſt was he whoſe thunder flew
The Titan race, a rebel *crew*. *Addiſon.*

The Canting **Crew**, knaves, pick-pockets, gypſies and ſturdy beggars.

Crew [a ſea term] as, the boats-*crew*, cockſwain and rowers, to diſtinguiſh them from the ſhip's company, or whole complement of men on board.

Crew, *irreg. pret.* of *to crow*. See *To* Crow.

Cre'wel. 1. Two threaded worſted. Take ſilk or *crewel*, gold or ſilver, thread. *Walton.* 2. [*Klewel*, Du.] yarn wound on a knot or ball. *Johnſon.*

Cre'wet, or **Creu'et** [probably of *cruche*, Fr. an earthen pot] a phial or narrow-mouth'd glaſs, to hold oil or vinegar.

Cre'wkern, a markt town of Somerſetſhire, 133 miles from London, and near the borders of Dorſetſhire.

Cri'ance, **Cri'ats**, or **Cre'ance** [with falconers] a line of fine ſtrong even packthread faſtened to the leaſh of a hawk, when ſhe is firſt lured. *Fr.*

Crib [cꞃibbe, or cꞃybbe, Sax. krib, Ger. kribbe, or krube, Dan.] 1. A cratch, rack, or manger for cattle. Let a beaſt be lord of beaſts, and his *crib* ſhall ſtand at the king's meſſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſteer and lion at one *crib* ſhall meet. *Pope.*

2. The ſtall of an ox. 3. A ſmall habitation, a cottage, a hut.

Why rather ſleep lieſt thou in ſmoaky *cribs*,
Upon uneaſy pallets ſtretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The budget of a coach, &c.

To **Crib** [from the noun] to ſhut up in a narrow habitation, to confine. Now I'm cabin'd, *crib'd*, confin'd, bound in. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cri'bbage, a game at cards.

Cri'bble [*crible*, Fr. *cribro*, It. of *cribellum*, from *cribrum*, Lat.] a corn ſieve.

Criba'tion [Lat. from *cribo*] the act of ſifting of powder thro' a fine ſieve.

Cri'bum *Os*, Lat. [in anatomy] a bone of the noſe reſembling a ſieve.

Cribum *Benedictum*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] *i. e.* the bleſſed ſieve; a membrane or certain thick ſkin full of ſmall holes like a ſieve, which (as the ancients had a notion) was in the reins, and through which they fancied the ſerum was ſtrained into the ureters; leaving the good blood behind for the nouriſhment of the reins.

Crick [from *cricco*, It.] 1. The noiſe of a door. 2. [From cꞃyce, Sax.] a ſtake. 3. A ſort of cramp or pain in the neck.

Cri'cket [of krekel, from kreken, Du. to chirp, to make a noiſe] 1. A little inſect haunting ovens, chimneys, &c.

Did'ſt thou not hear a noiſe?——
—I heard the owl ſcream and the *crickets* cry. *Shakeſpeare.*
Far from all reſort of mirth,
Except the *cricket* on the hearth. *Milton.*

2. (From kriechen, Ger. to creep) a low ſtool for a child. 3. (From cꞃyce, Sax. a ſtick) a play with bats and ball.

The judge to dance his brother ſerjeant call,
The ſenator at *cricket* urge the ball. *Pope.*

Cricoarytænoi'des [of κρικος, a ring, αρυω, to draw up, or αρυϑηρ, a ſort of cup to drink out of, and ειδος, form] certain muſcles which ariſe from the cartilage called cricoides, and are inſerted into the arytænoides, which while they draw ſideways and outwardly, the rima of the larynx is widened.

Cricoi'des [of κρικος, Gr. a ring, and ειδος, form] the griſtle of the larynx, or top of the wind-pipe.

Crico'thyreoides [of κρικος, θυρεος, an helmet, and ειδος, Gr. ſhape] a pair of muſcles which take their riſe from the fore-part of the cricoides, and end in that which is called ſcutiformis.

Crim, or **Crim-Ta'rtary**, a peninſula, joined by a narrow iſthmus to Little Tartary. The prince of this country, called Cham or Ham, is ſubject to the Turks; and obliged to furniſh 30,000 men, whenever the Grand Signior takes the field.

Cri'er [from *cry*] the officer who cries or makes proclamation. He openeth his mouth like a *crier*. *Eccleſiaſticus.* The *crier* calls aloud. *Dryden.*

Crime [Fr. *crimine*, It. *crimem*, Port. *crimen*, Sp. and Lat.] a fault, a foul deed, an offence, a ſin. With *crime* do not it cover. *Spenſer.* No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

Cri'meful [of *crime* and *full*] criminal, wicked, highly faulty, contrary to duty.

Theſe feaſts,
So *crimeful* and ſo capital in nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'MELESS [from *crime*] innocent, being without crime. I am loyal, true, and *crimeleſs. Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'MINAL, *adj.* [Sp. *criminel*, Fr. *criminale*, It. of *criminalis*, *criminis*, gen. of *crimen*, Lat.] 1. Of or belonging to, or guilty of a crime, not innocent, tainted with wickedneſs. The neglect of any of the relative duties render us *criminal* before God. *Rogers.* 2. Faulty, contrary to right or law. Clear ſhe died from blemiſh *criminal. Spenſer.* What we approve in our friend, we can hardly think *criminal* in ourſelves. *Rogers.* 3. Not civil; oppoſed to *criminal*; as, a *criminal* proſecution.

CRIMINAL, *ſubſt.* [*un criminel*, Fr.] 1. An offender, a man who is guilty of a crime. Ruin'd not by war, but by juſtice and ſentence as delinquents and *criminals. Bacon.* 2. A perſon accuſed.

Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead? *Dryden.*

CRI'MINALLY [from *criminal*] in a faulty manner, guiltily, wickedly. As our thoughts extend to all ſubjects, they may be *criminally* employ'd on all. *Rogers.*

CRI'MINALNESS [of *criminal*] guiltineſs, not innocence, not freedom from a crime.

CRI'MINALTY, a criminal caſe.

CRIMINA'TION, Lat. the act of blaming or accuſing, arraignment.

CRI'MINATORY [*criminatorius*, Lat.] relating to accuſations or crimes, accuſing, cenſorious.

CRIMINO'SITY [*criminoſitas*, Lat.] reproach, ill report.

CRIMINO'SE [*criminoſus*, Lat.] ready to blame or accuſe.

CRI'MINOUS [*criminoſus*, from *criminis*, gen. of *crimen*, Lat.] wicked, enormouſly, guilty. The puniſhment that belongs to that great and *criminous* guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSLY [from *criminous*] very wickedly, with great enormity. Duties of piety and charity *criminouſly* omitted. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSNESS [of *criminous*] wickedneſs, guilt. I could never be convinced of ſuch *criminouſneſs* in him as to expoſe his life to the ſtroke of juſtice. *King Charles.*

CRIMNO'IDES, or CRIMNO'DES, Lat. [κριμνον, bran, and ειδος, likeneſs; with phyſicians] urine with a thick ſediment at the bottom like bran.

CRI'MOSIN, *adj.* [*crimoſino*, It.] a ſpecies of red colour. It is now contracted to *crimſon*.

Upon her head a *crimoſin* coronet,
With damaſk roſes and daffadilies ſet. *Spenſer.*

CRIMP, a dealer in coals.

CRIMP, a game ſo called.

To Play CRIMP [with ſharpers] to bet on one ſide, and by foul play to let the other win, to have a ſhare in the purchaſe.

CRIMP, *adj.* [from *crumble* or *crimble*] 1. Friable, brittle.

The fowler warn'd,
By theſe good omens, with ſwift early ſteps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging thro' fields and glades. *Philips.*

2. Not conſiſtent, not forcible; a cant low word. The evidence is *crimp*: the witneſſes ſwear backwards and forwards. *Arbuthnot.*

CRI'MPLING [prob. q. *crippling*] as, to go *crimpling*, *i. e.* as if the feet were tender.

To CRI'MPLE, *verb act.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*, *crimple*. *Johnſon*] to contract, to corrugate. He paſs'd the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimped* them up. *Wiſeman.*

CRIMPT, curled.

CRI'MSON, *ſubſt.* [*cramoiſin*, Fr. *cremoſino*, *chermiſi*, It. *carmeſi*, Sp. and Port **karmeſin**, Ger.] 1. A fine, deep, red colour, ſomewhat darkened with blue. *Crimſon* ſeems to be little elſe than a very deep red, with an eye of blue. *Boyle.* 2. Red in general.

Beauty's enſign yet
Is *crimſon* in thy lips and in thy cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *crimſon* ſtream diſtain'd his arms around. *Dryden.*
Why does the ſoil endue
The bluſhing poppy with a *crimſon* hue? *Prior.*

To CRIMSON [from the ſubſt.] 1. To dye with crimſon.

Julius, here was thou bay'd, brave hart;
Here did'ſt thou fall; and here thy hunters ſtand,
Sign'd in thy ſpoil and *crimſon'd* in thy lethe. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To dye with red in general.

CRI'NCUM, *ſubſt.* [a cant word] a cramp, a contraction, whimſey. *Johnſon.* In the vulgar language it rather ſeems to be a clap, or the venereal diſeaſe: for in ſuch a caſe they ſay one has got the *crincums*.

Jealouſy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudibras.*

See CRINKUMS.

CRINA'NTHEMUM [κρινανθεμον, from κρινον, a lilly, and ανθεμον, Gr. a flower] the wild lilly.

CRI'NATED [*crinatus*, from *crinis*, Lat. the hair] having long locks.

CRINATED *Roots* [in botany] are ſuch as ſhoot into the ground in many ſmall fibres or hairs.

CRI'NED [in heraldry] having hairs.

CRI'NELS, or CRI'NETS [with falconers] ſmall black feathers in a hawk, like hair, about the ſere.

CRINI'GEROUS [*criniger*, from *crinis*, hair, and *gero*, Lat. to carry] wearing much hair or long locks, hairy.

CRI'NKUMS, the foul diſeaſe; a cant word.

CRINO'SE [*crinoſus*, from *crinis*, Lat.] having much or long hair.

CRINO'SITY [*crinoſitas*, Lat.] hairineſs.

To CRINGE, *verb neut.* [perhaps of **krechen**, Du. to creep, **kriechen**, Ger.] to make low bows or congees, to ſhew great ſubmiſſion, to flatter, to fawn. Always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *cringing* knave who ſeeks a place. *Swift.*

To CRINGE, *verb act.* to draw together, to contract.

Whip him, fellows,
Till like a boy you ſee him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRINGE, *ſubſt.* a low bow, ſervile civility.

Let me be grateful, but let far from one
Be fawning, *cringe*, and falſe diſſembling looks. *Philips.*

CRI'NIS, Lat. hair.

CRINI'TA *Stella*, Lat. a comet or blazing ſtar.

To CRI'NKLE, *verb neut.* [**kronckelen** or **krinckelen**, Du.] to go in and out, to run into folds and wrinkles.

Unleſs ſome ſweetneſs at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie? *King.*

To CRINKLE, *verb act.* to mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE [**krinckel** or **kronckel**, Du.] a fold or wrinkle.

CRINO'DES, Lat. [of *crinis*, Lat. hair] a ſort of worms ſometimes found under the ſkin in children, reſembling ſhort thick hairs or briſtles.

CRI'PPLE, *ſubſt.* [**crupl**, C. Brit. crypel, Sax. **krüpel**, Du. **kroepel**, L. Ger.] a perſon that is lame, the uſe of ſome limb being wanting or defective. I am a *cripple* in my limbs. *Dryden.* A lame *cripple* from his birth Paul commanded to ſtand upright on his feet. *Bentley.*

It is ill halting before CRIPPLES.

It is difficult to deceive thoſe who have as much ſkill as ourſelves.

To CRIPPLE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to make lame.

Kots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden.*

CR'IPPLENESS [from *cripple*] lameneſs, privation of the limbs.

CRI'PPLINGS [with architects] ſhort ſpars or piles of wood againſt the ſide of an houſe.

CRI'SIMA [κρισιμα, Gr.] ſigns by which perſons may judge with reſpect to a diſeaſe.

CRI'SIS [*criſe*, Fr. and It. *criſi*, Sp. *criſis*, Lat. of κρισις, from κρινω, Gr. to judge] 1. Judgment, ſentence or verdict, judgment in diſcerning any thing. 2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height. This hour's the very *criſis* of your fate. *Dryden.* The undertaking was entered upon in the very *criſis* of the late rebellion. *Addiſon.*

CRISIS [with phyſicians] the grand conflict between nature and the diſeaſe, or rather the ſudden change of it tending either to a recovery or death.

Wiſe leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till ſome ſafe *criſis* authorize their ſkill. *Dryden.*

Or to ſome *other* diſeaſe; though I think Boerhaave confines it to the two *former*. "In *acute* diſeaſes, ſays he, which conſiſt in the humours, the morbific matter is generally ſo diſpoſed at a certain time, as to occaſion a *ſudden* change of the diſeaſe to health, or death; which change is called a *criſis*." *Boerhaav. Pathology. Sect.* 931.

Imperfect CRISIS, is that which does not clearly determine the tendency of the diſeaſe, but leaves room for another criſis, and this is twofold, either for the better or the worſe.

Imperfect CRISIS *for the worſe* [with phyſicians] is when the diſeaſe becomes more violent and dangerous.

CRI'SOM, or CHRI'SOM [of χρισμα, from χριω, Gr. to anoint, an unction anciently uſed in chriſtening children] an infant who dies before baptiſm. See CHRISOM.

To CRISP, *verb act.* [*ecreſpare*, It. *creſpar*, Sp. *criſpo*, Lat.] 1. To frizzle, to curl, to contract into curls or knots.

Hid his *criſp'd* head in the hollow bank. *Shakeſpeare.*
A man with *criſped* hair,
Caſt in thouſand ſnares and rings. *Ben Johnſon.*

2. To twiſt.

Along the *criſped* ſhades and bowers,
Revels the ſpruce and jocund ſpring. *Milton.*

3. To indent, to run in and out.

From that ſaphir fount the *criſped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and ſands of gold,
Ran nectar. *Milton.*

CRISP [*creſpo*, It. *criſpus*, *criſpatus*, Lat.] 1. Friable, dried by frying, &c. till it is frizzled or apt to crumble. In froſty weather the wood or ſtring of a muſical inſtrument is more *criſp* and ſo more porous. *Bacon.* 2. Curled. Bulls are more *criſp* on the forehead than cows. *Bacon.* *Criſp* haired. *Hale.* 3. Indented, winding.

You nymphs called naids of the winding brooks,
With your ſedg'd crowns and ever harmleſs looks,
Leave your *criſp* channels. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRISPA'TION [from *criſpo*, Lat.] 1. The act of curling. 2. The The ſtate of being curled. Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quality, *criſpation* and colours. *Bacon.*

CRI'SPED, *part.* of to *criſp* [*criſpatus*, Lat.] curled; alſo made friable or brittle.

CRISPI'NA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the raſpis tree.

CRI'SPING-PIN [from *criſp*] a curling-iron. The wimples and *criſping-pins*. *Iſaiah.*

CRI'SPNESS [from *criſp*] curledneſs, aptneſs to crumble or break.

St. CRISPIN'*s Lance* [of *Criſpin* the famous patron of the ſhoemakers] an awl.

CRISPISU'LCANT [*criſpiſulcans*, Lat.] coming down wrinkled, waved and indulated; ſpoken of lightening.

CRI'SPITUDE [*criſpitudo*, Lat.] curledneſs.

CR'ISPY [from *criſp*] curled. *Criſpy*, ſnaky, curled locks. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'STA, Lat. [in anatomy] a crooked, twiſted, ſpiral eminence in the middle of the ſpine of the omoplate.

CRI'STA *Galli* [in anatomy] a ſmall proceſs in the middle of the os ethmoides advancing within the cavity of the cranium. Lat.

CRISTA'TED [*criſtatus*, *criſta*, Lat.] having a creſt or comb.

CRI'STÆ, Lat. [with phyſicians] excreſcences of fleſh growing about the fundament, the roots of which are often chapt and cleft.

CRITE'RIUM, or CRITE'RION, Lat. [κριτηριον, Gr.] a mark by which a judgment may be made of the truth or falſity of a propoſition, or about the nature or qualities of any effect. A ſure infallible *criterion* by which every man may find out the gracious or ungracious diſpoſition of his own heart. *South.*

CRI'THE, Lat. [κριθη, Gr. with phyſicians] a little oblong puſh or ſwelling growing to the eyebrows, where the hairs are ſo called from its reſembling a barley-corn.

CRI'THMUM, or CRI'THMUS, Lat. [κριθμον, Gr.] an herb, ſea-fennel or ſamphire.

CRITHO'MANCY [of κριθη, barley, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a kind of divination performed by conſidering the dough or matter of the cakes offered in ſacrifice, and the meal ſtrewed over the victims that were to be killed.

CRI′TICAL, *adj.* [*critique*, Fr. *critico*, It. and Sp. *criticus*, Lat. of κριτικὸς, Gr.] 1. Having a nice judgment, accurate, diligent. The judgment of more *critical* ears. *Holder.* Virgil was *critical* in the rites of religion. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Relating to criticiſm; as, *critical* remarks on a book. 3. That judges, or gives ſigns to judge by. 4. Cenſorious or apt to find fault with.

> What wou'dſt thou write of me, if thou ſhou'dſt praiſe me?
> —O, gentle lady, do not put me to't,
> For I am nothing if not *critical*. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. (From *criſis*) compriſing the time at which a great event is determined. The moon is ſuppo'd to be meaſur'd by ſevens, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent thereon. *Brown.* *Critical* minute on which every good work depends. *Sprat.* *Critical* juncture. *Swift.*

CRITICAL *Days* [with phyſicians] are thoſe days whereon there happens a ſudden change of the diſeaſe, or on which it comes to its criſis: and I may add, from *Galen*, that the *dies indices* or indicating days, are thoſe days in which ſome ſign or ſymptom appears, by which to form a judgment of the future criſis.

CRITICAL *Signs* [with phyſicians] are ſigns taken from a criſis, either towards a recovery or death. But Boerhaave more *correctly* ſays, "*Signa criſeos jam natæ, aut mox futuræ, i. e.* ſigns of a criſis *already* begun, or which is *ſhortly to come on*.

CRI′TICALLY [from *critical*; *en critiquant*, Fr. *critico more*, Lat.] 1. Like a critic, in a critical manner, curiouſly. *Critically* to diſcern good writers from bad. *Dryden.* Theſe ſhells have been nicely and *crititically* examined. *Woodward.* 2. In the very nick of time.

CRI′TICALNESS [from *critical*] nice judgment.

CRI′TICISM [from *critic*] 1. Critical diſcourſe or reflection, animadverſion. There is not a Greek or Latin critic who has not ſhewn, even in the ſtile of his *criticiſms*, that he was a maſter of all the eloquence of his native tongue. *Addiſon.* Or as Mr. Pope, ſpeaking of languages, well expreſſes it:

> And is HIMSELF the GREAT SUBLIME, He draws.

Much might be offered on ſo copious a ſubject; but (waving the additional qualifications and beauties) *two* things are, I think, *eſſential* to a good critic; firſt, a thorough *inſight* into the ſubject which he undertakes; and ſecondly, a ſtrict regard to the laws of *truth* and *candor*. If either of theſe be wanting, nothing can be executed aright: What ſhall we then ſay, where both are abjur'd? But, as the marqueſs of *Normanby* obſerves;

> " Fertile our ſoil, and full of rankeſt weeds.

And, in truth, we have critics of every *ſize* and *complexion* amongſt us, from an Addiſon or Sheffield, on the *one* hand; *down as low*, as your *Monthly Reviews* and *Gentleman's Magazines* on the other.

To CRI′TICIZE *upon*, *verb neut.* [*critiquer*, Fr. *criticare*, It.] 1. To play the critic, to judge and cenſure a man's words or writings, to write remarks upon any literary performance, pointing out the faults and beauties.

> Know well each ancient's proper character,
> Without all this at once before your eyes,
> Cavil you may, but never *criticize*. *Pope.*

2. To animadvert upon, to find fault with. Nor would I have his father look ſo narrowly into theſe accounts, as to *criticize* on his expences. *Locke.*

A CRI′TIC, *ſubſt.* [*critique*, Fr. *critice*, It. and Sp. *criticus*, Lat. of κριτικος, Gr.] 1. One ſkilled in criticiſm, a profound ſcholar, a man able to diſtinguiſh the faults and beauties of writing.

> *Critics* I ſaw that other names deface,
> And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

2. A cenſurer, a man apt to find faults. A ſevere *critic* on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

CRITIC, *adj.* critical, relating to criticiſm.

> *Critic* learning flouriſh'd moſt in France. *Pope.*

CRITIC, *ſubſt.* [*critique*, Fr. *critica*, Lat.] 1. The art of criticizing; a ſkill conſiſting in a nice and curious examination of authors. If ideas and words were diſtinctly weighed, they would afford us another ſort of logic and *critic* than what we have. *Locke.* 2. Critical remarks, animadverſions. I would as ſoon expect a *critique* on the poeſy of a ring, as on the inſcription of a medal. *Addiſon.*

To CRITIC, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to play the critic, to criticize. They comment, *critic*, and flouriſh upon them. *Temple.*

To CROAK [cpacezzan, Sax. *crocare*, It. *crocito*, Lat.] 1. To make a hoarſe low noiſe like a frog. Querulous frogs in muddy pools do *croak*. *May.* 2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow, The *croaking* of the ravens. *Addiſon.* 3. It may be uſed in contempt for any diſagreeable or offenſive murmur. The *croaking* of their bellies. *Locke.*

CROAK, *ſubſt.* the cry of a frog, raven or crow.

> The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race. *Dryden.*
> Was that a raven's *croak*. *Lee.*

CROA′TIA, a frontier province of Germany, bounded on the north and eaſt by Sclavonia, on the ſouth by Boſnia, and on the weſt by Carniola. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

CRO′ATS [becauſe originally they were from Croatia] a regiment of horſe in France.

CRO′CARDS, a ſort of money which with pollards, ſtaldings, &c. were anciently current in England.

CRO′CEOUS [*croceus*, Lat, κροκεὸς, Gr.] of or like ſaffron.

CRO′CEUS, Lat. [with botanic writers] of a ſaffron colour.

CROCITA′TION, Lat. the croaking of frogs or kawing of crows, &c.

CRO′CHES [with hunters] the little burs that grow about the tops of a deer's or hart's horn.

CRO′CI, Lat. [in botany] the apices or ſmall knobs on the tops of flowers.

CRO′CIA, Lat. [in old records] the croſier or paſtoral ſtaff, which biſhops and abbots have the privilege to bear, as the common enſigns of their religious office, and were commonly inveſted in their prelacies by the delivery of it.

CROICA′RIUS, Lat. the officer who bears the croſier-ſtaff before a biſhop.

CROCK, the black of a pot.

CROCK, a diſeaſe in hawks.

CRO′CIUM, or CRO′CIÆ, the collation or diſpoſal of biſhoprics and abbies by the giving of a ſtaff.

A CROCK [cpocca, Sax. **kruick**, Du. a cup] á corſe earthen pot,

CRO′CKERY, *ſubſt.* earthen ware.

To CROCK [from the ſubſt.] to black one with ſoot.

CRO′CODILE [Fr. *crocodille*, It. and Sp. *crocodillo*, Port. *crocodilus*, Lat. **crocodil**, Du. and Ger. of κροκοδιλος, of κροκον, ſaffron, and δειλκον, Gr. fearing] a ravenous beaſt ſhaped like a lizard, being an amphibious creature, living both on land and in water, very frequent in the river Nile, and the Indies, which grows to a prodigious ſize, ſometimes to the length of 20 or 30 feet. It is covered with hard ſcales, which cannot without great difficulty be pierced, except under the belly, where the ſkin is tender. It has a wide throat, with ſeveral rows of teeth, ſharp and ſeparated, which enter one another. Tho' its four legs are very ſhort, it runs with great ſwiftneſs, but does not eaſily turn itſelf. It is long lived. Its ſight is very piercing upon the ground, but in the water it ſees but dimly, and it is ſaid to ſpend the four winter months under water. Crocodiles lay their eggs, reſembling gooſe eggs, ſometimes amounting to ſixty, on the ſand near the water-ſide, covering them with the ſand that the heat of the ſun may contribute to hatch them. The ichneumon, or Indian rat, which is as large as a tame cat, is ſaid to break the crocodile's eggs whenever it finds them; and alſo that it gets into the very belly of this creature while it is aſleep with its throat open, gnaws its entrails, and kills it. *Calmet.*

> The mournful *crocodile*,
> With ſorrow ſnares relenting paſſengers. *Shakeſpeare.*
> Enticing *crocodiles* whoſe tears are death. *Granville.*

See BEHEMOTH.

CROCODILE is alſo a little animal much like the lizard, or ſmall crocodile. It always remains little and is found in Egypt, near the Red Sea, in Lybia, and the Indies. *Trevoux.*

The CROCODILE for fecundity, was with the ancients an emblem of luxury.

CROCODI′LLITES [with rhetoricians] a captious and ſophiſtical kind of argumentation, ſo ordered as to ſeduce the unwary, and draw them ſpeciouſly into a ſnare.

CROCODILI′NE [*crocodilinus*, Lat. κροκοδειλινὸς, Gr.] like a crocodile; alſo ſophiſtical.

CROCOMA′GNA [of κροκος, ſaffron, and μαγμα, Gr. dregs] a phyſical compoſition, the chief ingredient of which was ſaffron; alſo dregs of the oil of ſaffron and other ſpices, anciently made up into balls.

CROCOME′RION, Lat. [κροκομεριον, Gr.] the herb great ſanicle or lion's paw.

CRO′CUS, Lat. ſaffron. See SAFFRON.

CROCUS, Lat. the name of a plant common in gardens.

> Fair-handed ſpring imboſoms every grace,
> Throws out the ſnow drop and the *crocus* firſt. *Thomſon.*

CROCUS [with chymiſts] a powder of a ſaffron colour.

CROCUS *Martis Aperiens* [in chemiſtry] *i. e.* opening ſaffron of Mars, which is made by waſhing iron plates, and then expoſing them to the dew till they ruſt, then ſcraping off the ruſt.

CROCUS *Metallorum* [in chemiſtry] a kind of impure and dark glaſs of antimony, of a liver-colour, called alſo liver of antimony.

CRO′E, or CRO′ME [**krom**, Du.] an iron-bar or lever; alſo a notch in the ſide-boards or ſtaves of a caſk, where the head-pieces come in.

CROFT [cpopt, Sax.] 1. A little cloſe. 2. A ſlip of ground adjoining to an houſe, which is called toft, uſed for corn or paſture; ſo formerly they uſed this ſaying of a very poor man; *He had ne toft ne croft, i. e.* he had neither houſe nor land.

> My flocks hard by i' th' hilly *crofts*,
> That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

CROISA′DE, or CROISA′DO [*croiſade*, Fr. from *croix*, Lat.] a name given to a Chriſtian expedition againſt infidels, for conquering the Holy Land, becauſe thoſe that engaged in the expedition wore a *croſs* on their boſoms, and bore a *croſs* in their ſtandards. There were at ſeveral times 8 croiſades, the firſt was begun at the ſolicitation of the patriarch of Jeruſalem in the year 1095; the ſecond in 1144, under Lewis VII. the third in 1188, by Henry II. of England, and Philip Auguſtus of France; the fourth in 1195, by pope Celeſtin III. and the emperor Henry VI. the fifth and ſixth in 1198, and 1213, by pope Innocent III. the ſeventh was undertaken by St. Louis about the year 1245; and the laſt was in the year 1268. See KNIGHTS *Templers*. But, if I'm not miſtaken, this term [croiſade] was not *reſtrain'd* to expeditions for recovering the *Holy Land*; the biſhops of Rome artfully enough applying the ſame title to thoſe *bloody* expeditions by which the counts of Thoulouſe, and other ſtates *diſſenting* from the church of Rome, were ſubdued, A. C. 1229. *Petav. Rationar temp.* p. 374. And, by the way, Anton. Nogeirus, a *contemporary* author of the hiſtory of *Thoulouſe*, affirms, that "the Albigenſes were the *relicks* of the *Arian* ſect: he ſhould (I ſuſpect) have ſaid "the UNITARIAN;" but theſe names, as I've ſhewn under the word CONSTITUTIONS, are too often *confounded* by writers, who either *do* not, or *will* not underſtand the difference, which ſect (ſays he) had continued (being TRANSMITTED from *father* to *ſon*) among the *Viſigoth* princes; from whom the counts of *Thoulouſe* derived their original." *Gulielm. Paradin. Annal. Burgund.* lib. II. anno 1209. And Jacob de Rebiria in Collect. Toloſ. affirms the ſame, with *many* others. But what puts this matter with me beyond all diſpute, is that remarkable change which was made in the FORMULA of their *public deeds*, from the time theſe ſtates became ſubject to the court of France and the ſee of Rome. BEFORE they ran "*in Dei nomine, i. e.* in the name of GOD, or in *nomine Domini Jeſu Chriſti, i. e.* in the name of the LORD Jeſus Chriſt; and the like: But from the time that Raimund, the *laſt* count of Thoulouſe, ſubmitted to the laws of the *Franks*, and profeſſed ſubjection to the ROMAN SEE, he now prefaced what he wrote, with "*In Nomine Sanctæ & Individuæ Trinitatis, i. e.* In the Name of the holy and undivided TRINITY. *Sandii Nucleus Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſt.* p. 399. See BISMILLAH and ALBIGENSES, and read there, [" who oppoſed not only the *diſcipline* and *ceremonies*; but alſo the DOCTRINE of the church of Rome.] I ſhall only add, that the judicious Mr. Mede ſuppoſed theſe *croiſades*, and the execrable maſſacres committed by them, to be *in part* referred to by that prediction of St. John, *Apocalypſe*, c. 13. v. 7. "And power was given him to make war with the SAINTS, and to OVERCOME them." To which he ſubjoins, that when ſome, who ſurvived that butchery which Simon Monfort had made at Morell, were exhorted by the biſhop of Thoulouſe to regard this public calamity as a mark of divine wrath, and a *call of divine providence* to abjure their errors, and embrace the *catholic* religion, they *retorted* upon him, that "*they were the* PEOPLE *of Chriſt* OVERCOME. The Works of Mede, Ed. Lond. p. 504.

Croi´ses [*croiſez*, Fr.] knights of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, ſo called from the badge of the croſs, or fighting againſt infidels under the banner of the croſs; alſo pilgrims who were bound for the holy hand, or who had been there, they wore the croſs on their upper garments.

Cro´sier, or Cro´zier [of *croix*, Fr.] a ſhepherd's-crook, a ſymbol of paſtoral authority; being a ſtaff of gold or ſilver, crooked at the top, carried before biſhops and abbots, and held in the hand when they give benedictions.

Cro´isiers [*crucigeri*, Lat. croſs-bearers] a religious order, or a congregation of regular canons, founded in honour of the diſcovery of the croſs by the empreſs Helena. They are diſperſed in the Low Countries, France, and Bohemia, thoſe in Italy being at preſent ſuppreſſed. They follow the rule of St. Auguſtine; and had in England the name of crouched friars.

Croissa´nte, Fr. [in heraldry] as, *la croix croiſſante*, Fr. is a croſs creſcented, *i. e.* having a creſcent or half-moon fixt at either end.

To Croke [*croaſſer*, Fr. ſpeaking of crows or ravens or frogs; *crocare*, It. quaecken, coacken, Ger. kraeha, Su.] to make a noiſe like a frog or raven; or as the guts do with wind. See To Croak.

Cro´mer, a market town of Norfolk, on the ſea-coaſt, 23 miles from Norwich, and 127 from London.

Crone [cꞃone, Sax. according to Verſtegan, kronie, Du. according to Skinner] an old ewe, or in contempt, a female or old woman.

Take up the baſtard,
Take't up, I ſay, give't to thy *crone*. *Shakeſpeare*.

The *crone* being in bed, and finding his averſion, endeavours to win his affection by reaſon. *Dryden*.

Cro´nenbuy, a fortreſs of Denmark, ſituated in the iſland of Zealand, at the entranee of the Sound, where the Danes take toll of the ſhips bound to the Baltic.

Cro´nel, Cro´net, or Cro´gnet, is the iron at the end of a tilting ſpeare, having a ſocket for the end of the ſtaff to go into, and terminating in tree points.

Cro´net, the hair which grows over the top of an horſe's hoof.

Cro´nslot, or Cro´wncastle, a caſtle and harbour in a little iſland of the ſame name, at the mouth of the river Neva, and entrance of the gulph of Finland, in Ruſſia, about 12 miles eaſt of Peterſburgh. Here is a ſtation for the Ruſſian men of war, and a yard for building and refitting them.

Cro´nstat, a town of Tranſilvania, near the frontiers of Moldavia, about 50 miles eaſt of Hermonſtat, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

Cro´ny, [a cant word, probably of *congerrone*, Lat. a merry companion, or of χρονος, Gr. time, *q. d.* a good old friend] an intimate companion of long ſtanding.

The Scots your conſtant *cronies*,
Th'eſpouſers of your cauſe and monies. *Hudibras*.
To oblige your *crony* ſwift,
Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift*.

To Croo, or To Croo´kel, to make a noiſe like a dove or pigeon; taken from the ſound.

To Crook [*crocher*, Fr. to bend] 1. To make crooked. Vinegar will ſoften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbuthnot*. 2. To pervert from rectitude, to divert from the original intention. Whatſoever affairs paſs ſuch a man's hand, he *crooketh* them to his own ends, which be often eccentric to the ends of his maſter. *Bacon*.

A Crook [*croc*, Fr. kruk, Su. an hook] 1. A ſhepherd's hook or ſtaff. He loſt his *crook*, he left his flocks. *Prior*. 2. Any crooked inſtrument in general. 3. A meander, any thing winding or bent.

There fall thoſe ſaphire-colour'd brooks,
Which conduit-like with curious *crooks*,
Sweet iſlands make in that ſweet land. *Sidney*.

By Hook or by Crook, by ſome means or other.

Crook-back [of *crook* and *back*] a term of reproach and contempt for a man with prominent ſhoulders. Ay, *crook-back*, here I ſtand to anſwer thee. *Shakeſpeare*.

Crook-*Back'd*, *Shoulder'd*, *Legg'd*, *Footed*, having the back, ſhoulders, legs or feet crooked.

A *crook-back'd* laſs
Be call'd Europa. *Dryden*.

Croo´ked [kroget, Dan. krogot, Su. not ſtrait; ſome derive it of *krock*, the turning up the hair in curls, of krock, a curl of the hair] 1. Bowed, bent. Sounds are propagated as readily thro' *crooked* pipes as ſtraight ones. *Newton*. 2. Turning in and out, winding. *Crooked* paths to walk in. *Locke*. 3. Perverſe, not having rectitude of mind, given to obliquity of conduct.

Foul indigeſted lump,
As *crooked* in thy manners as thy ſhape. *Shakeſpeare*.

A perverſe and *crooked* generation. *Deuteronomy*.

Croo´kedly, *adv.* [of *crooked*] 1. Not in a ſtraight line, obliquely. 2. Untowardly, without complaiſance. If we walk perverſely with God, he will walk *crookedly* with us. *Taylor*.

Croo´kedness [from *crooked*] 1. The ſtate of being inflected, inflection, not ſtraightneſs. The abſence of ſtraightneſs in bodies capable thereof is *crookedneſs*. *Hooker*. 2. Deformity of a crooked body. They would ſee if there were any *crookedneſs* or ſpot in their ſacrifice. *Taylor*.

Croop [*croupier*, Fr. with gameſters] an aſſiſtant to the banker at baſſet, &c. A cant word.

To Croop, to aſſiſt the banker at play. A cant word.

Croo´tes [in lead mines] a ſubſtance found about the oar.

Crop [cꞃoppaꞅ, Sax. ears of corn] 1. The gathering of corn or hay, or the whole ſtock that the ground affords.

Naught reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenſer*.
Lab'ring the ſoil and reaping plenteous *crop*. *Milton*.

2. The higheſt part of any thing, as the head of a tree, an ear of corn.
3. Any thing cut off.

From the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reſerv'd for thee. *Dryden*.

4. The handle of a coachman's whip.

Crop [cꞃoppa, Sax. and C. Brit. krop, Du.] a bird's craw, the firſt ſtomach into which the meat goes. High *crops* and corny gizzards. *Dryden*. The meat is immediately ſwallowed into the *crop* or craw. *Ray*.

Crop, ſo a man is called who has very ſhort hair; as likewiſe a horſe whoſe ears are cut.

Crop [with the vulgar] money. A low cant word.

To Crop, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cut off the ends of any thing, to reap, to mow, as to crop, or gather flowers.

No more my goats ſhall I behold you climb
The ſteepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme. *Dryden*.

To Crop, *verb neut.* to yield a crop or harveſt. He plough'd her and ſhe *cropt*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Cr´opful, *adj.* [of *crop* and *full*] having a full belly, ſatiated.

Cropful, out of doors he flings,
E're the firſt cock his mattin rings. *Milton*.

Cro´psick, ſick at the ſtomach, through exceſs and debauchery.

Cropſick drunkards muſt engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with ſober rage. *Tate*.

Cro´pper [from *crop*] a kind of pidgeon having a very large crop. Of tame pidgeons there be *croppers*. *Walton*.

Cro´ppa [probably of cꞃooppan, Sax. barb. Lat. old law; Caſaubon however chuſes to derive it of καρπος, Gr. fruit in general] a crop of corn, or the product in harveſt.

Cro´quets [in cookery] certain compounds made of delicious ſtuffed meat, ſome of the bigneſs of an egg, ſerving for a ſide-diſh; others the ſize of a walnut for garniſhing.

Cro´scomb, a market-town of Somerſetſhire, near Wells and Shepton-Mallet. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſtockings.

Croselet, a frontlet or head-cloth.

Cro´sette [in architecture] the returns in the corners of chambranles, or door-caſes, or window-frames; called alſo ears, elbows, ancones, prothyrides.

Cro´sier [*croſier*, *croixe*, of *croſſe*, O. Fr.] a biſhop's ſtaff, made in the form of a ſhepherd's crook, to intimate that they are ſpiritual ſhepherds; ſee Croisier. It has a croſs upon it. Anſelmus and Thomas Becket with their *croſiers* did almoſt try it with the king's ſword. *Bacon*. In my civil government, ſome ſay the *croſier*, ſome ſay the diſtaff, was too buſy. *Howel*.

Cro´siers [with aſtronomers] four ſtars in the form of a croſs, which ſhew the antarctic pole to thoſe who ſail in the ſouthern hemiſphere.

Cro´slet [*croiſelet*, Fr.] 1. A little croſs.

In his armour bare a *croſlet* red. *Spenſer*.
Here an unfiniſh'd di'mond *croſlet* lay. *Gay*.

2. It ſeems, in the following paſſage, miſtaken for corſelet.

The *croſlet* ſome, and ſome the cuiſhes mould. *Dryden*.

Croslet [in heraldry] as a croſs croſlet, is a croſs croſſed again at a ſmall diſtance from each of the ends.

Cross [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, It. *cruz*, Sp. kruys, Du. creutz, Ger. kors, Dan. *crux*, Lat.] 1. A gibbet on which the ancients uſed to hang their ſlaves and malefactors, who were either tied thereto with ropes, or nailed with nails, who having their bones broken to diſpatch them the ſooner, always died upon it: It was one ſtraight body laid over another at right angles. Upon ſuch an engine the Saviour of the world ſuffered death. They make a little *croſs* of a quill, longwiſe of that part which hath the pith, and croſswiſe of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon*. Your Saviour offered himſelf for you as a ſacrifice upon the *croſs*. *Taylor*. 2. A monument, with a croſs upon it to excite devotion, ſuch as was anciently ſet in market-places.

She doth ſtray about
By holy *croſſes*, where ſhe kneels and prays. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. A line drawn through another.

Cross, money; becauſe on our Engliſh coin the arms is generally ſtamped in the form of a croſs. Soldiers ſpring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he hath not a *croſs* to pay them ſalary. *Howel*. Neither carry'd back nor brought one *croſs*. *Dryden*.

He has not a Cross himſelf.

The meaning is: He is exceeding poor, he has not a penny to help himſelf with. Alluding to the cuſtom, in the times of popery, of bleſſing with a croſs.

A gentleman without money, is like a wall without a Cross.

That is, deſpiſed by every body. We had this proverb from the Italians, who ſay: *Cavaliere, ſenza entrata, è muro ſenza croce.*

A Cross [with heralds] is an ordinary compoſed of four lines, two of which are perpendicular, and the other two tranſverſe, that meet by couples in four right angles, and contains one fifth of the ſhield. Croſſes are of various ſorts:

Cross, any thing that thwarts or hinders, vexation, trial of patience, trouble, affliction. Wiſhing unto me many *croſſes* and miſchances in my love. *Sidney*. Heaven prepares good men with *croſſes*. *Ben Johnſon*.

Crosses are ladders that lead to heaven.

In time of affliction we are apt to look back upon the cauſes of our troubles and misfortunes, and, if we judge impartially, we generally find, even without having recourſe to divine juſtice, they are owing to our own vice, imprudence and miſmanagement, and ſuch reflections are ſo many ſteps towards amendment, and conſequently in our way to heaven.

Cross, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. Laid or lying croſs tranſverſe. Ships muſt needs encounter, when they advance in direct lines, or meet in the interſection of *croſs* ones. *Bentley*. 2. Oblique, lateral.

Nimble ſtroke
Of quick *croſs* lightning. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. Oppoſite, adverſe.

With fate ſo *croſs*,
One muſt be happy by the other's loſs. *Dryden.*

4. Peeviſh, humourſome, ſurly. *Croſs* and diſtaſteful humours. *Tillotſon.* 5. Troubleſome, untoward, perverſe. *Croſs* circumſtances of a man's temper or condition. *South.* 6. Contrary, contradictory. Clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions that ſeemed to lie *croſs* and uncouth. *South.* 7. Contrary to wiſh, unlucky, unfortunate. A thankful acquieſcence in any condition, and under the *croſſeſt* and ſevereſt paſſages of providence. *South.* 8. Interchanged. *Croſs* marriages between the king's ſon, and the archduke's daughter, and between the archduke's ſon, and the king's daughter. *Bacon.*

Cross, *prep.* 1. Athwart, ſo as to interſect. Cut down great trees *croſs* the ways. *Knolles.* *Croſs* his back. *Dryden.* 2. Over, from one ſide to the other. A walk *croſs* a village. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Cross**, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To lay one body or draw one line athwart another. The tips of the bills *croſſing* one another break open fir-cones. *Derham.* 2. To ſign with the croſs. 3. To cancel, to mark out. I ſhall not *croſs* over or deface the copy. *Pope.* To paſs over the Helleſpont he *croſs'd. Temple.* 4. To thwart or be contrary to, to interpoſe, to obſtruct. Still do I *croſs* this wretch, whatſo he taketh in hand. *Hooker.* He *croſſed* all they propos'd. *Clarendon.* By faction, vice, and fortune *croſt. Addiſon.* 5. To counteract. Their appetites *croſs* their duty. *Locke.* 6. To countervene, to countermand. No government is ſuffered to go on in one courſe, but is ſtop'd and *croſſed*, or other courſes appointed. *Spenſer.* 7. To contradict. Not a ſyllable any ways *croſſeth* us. *Hooker.* Howſoever it *croſs* the received opinion. *Bacon.* 8. To debar, to preclude.
From his loins no hopeful branch ſhall ſpring,
To *croſs* me from the golden time I look for. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To vex or trouble, to lay acroſs.

To **Cross**, *verb neut.* 1. To lie athwart any thing elſe. 2. To move laterally, obliquely, not in oppoſition, not in the ſame line.
More greedy they of news,
Faſt towards him do *croſs*. *Spenſer.*
3. To be inconſiſtent. Mens actions do not always *croſs* with reaſon. *Sidney.*

Cross *Avellane*, a croſs, the ends of which ſhoot forth the huſk of a filberd.

Cross *Bar-ſhot* [with gunners] a round ſhot, having a long iron ſpike caſt with it, as if it were let quite through the middle.

Cross *Beam*, or **Cross** *Piece* [in architecture] one beam laid acroſs another.

Cross *Beam* [in a ſhip] a large piece of timber, which goes acroſs two other pieces, called *bites*, to which the cable is faſtened, when the ſhip-rides at anchor.

A **Cross-bite**, *ſubſt.* [of *croſs* and *bite*] a cheat, a deception. A fox that truſted to his addreſs, without dreaming of a *croſs-bite* from ſo ſilly an animal, fell himſelf into the pit he had digged. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Cross-bite**, *verb act.* [from the noun] to contravene or counteract by deception. *Croſs-biting* a country evidence, and frightning him out of his ſenſes. *Collier.*
Many knotty points there are,
Which all diſcuſs, but few can clear;
As nature ſlily had thought fit,
For ſome by-ends to *croſs-bite* wit. *Prior.*

Cross-bow [of *croſs* and *bow*] a miſſive weapon, formed by placing a bow acroſs a ſtock. Beaſts hunted and killed with *croſs-bows. Carew.*

Cross-bower [of *croſs* and *bow*] one that ſhoots with a croſs-bow. The *croſs-bowers* of Genoa againſt the Engliſh. *Raleigh.*

To make a **Cross** *in Corvets*, or, *To make a* **Cross** *in Balotades* [with horſemen] is to make a ſort of leap or air with one breadth, forwards and backwards, as in the figure of a croſs.

Cross *Fitched*, or **Cross** *Fitchee*, a croſs pointed at the bottom.

Cross *Fleury*, a croſs with a flower *de lis* at each end.

Cross *Fourchet*, a forked croſs.

Cross-*Grained*, *adj.* [of *croſs* and *grain*] 1. That goes againſt the grain, having the fibres tranſverſe or irregularly poſied. If the ſtuff proves *groſs-grained*, turn you, ſtuff to plane it the contrary way, ſo far as it runs *croſs grained. Moxon.* 2. Peeviſh, ſtubborn, humourſome, perverſe.
Sullen writs
And *croſs-grained* works of modern wits. *Hudibras.*
None of your *croſs-grained*, termagant, ſcolding jades. *Arbuthnot.*

Cross *Jack-yard* [in a ſhip] a ſmall yard, ſlung at the end of the miſſen-maſt, under the top.

Cross *Matches*, croſs-marriages, as when a brother and ſiſter intermarry with two perſons who have the ſame relation one to the other; alſo when a widower and widow having children, unite themſelves and their children by matrimony.

Cross *Milrine*, a croſs, the ends of which are clamped and turned again like a milrine, which carries the milſtone.

Cross, or **Pile** [*croix* ou *pile*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of game with money, at which it is put to chance, whether the ſide which bears the croſs ſhall lie upward, or the other.
Whacum had neither *croſs* nor pile. *Hudibras.*
2. Perfect boys play. *Croſs* I win, and pile you loſe; or what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

Cross *Purpoſes*, contrary devices or deſigns; alſo a kind of ſport.

Cross *Row* [of *croſs* and *row*] the alphabet, ſo called becauſe a croſs is placed at the beginning, to ſhew that the end of learning is piety.
He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *croſs-row* plucks the letter G,
And ſays a wizard told him that by G,
His iſſue diſinherited ſhould be. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cross *Staff*, or **Fore** *Staff*, a mathematical inſtrument uſed by mariners, for taking the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars.

Cross *Trees* [in a ſhip] four pieces of timber, bolted and let one into another, at the head of the maſts; ſo that they ſerve to keep and bear the top-maſts up.

Cross *Trip* [with wreſtlers] is when the legs are croſſed one within another.

Cross *Way* [of *croſs* and *way*] an obſcure path croſſing the main road.
Damn'd ſpirits all,
That in *croſs-ways* and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cross-*Winds* [of *croſs* and *wind*] a wind that blows contrary to a veſſel in her voyage. More *croſs-winds* or ſtormy guſts than proſperous gales. *Boyle.*

Cross *Wort*, a plant whoſe leaves and flowers both grow in the ſhape of croſſes. The rough or hairy *croſs-wort* is ſometimes uſed in medicine, and found wild on dry ſandy banks.

Cross-tree *Yard* [in a ſhip] is a yard ſtanding ſquare juſt under the mizen-top, and is faſtened below to fit the mizzen top-ſail.

To **Cro'ss-examine** [of *croſs* and *examine*] to try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party. *Croſs-examine* and interrogate the actions againſt their words. *Decay of Piety.* The judges ſhall interrogate or *croſs-examine* the witneſſes. *Spectator.*

Cro'ssly, *adv.* [from *croſs*] 1. Athwart in ſuch a manner, as to interſect ſomething elſe. 2. Adverſely, in oppoſition to. Acts intowardly and *croſsly* to the reaſon of things. *Tillotſon.* 3. Unfortunate, peeviſhly, untowardly.

Cro'ssness [from *croſs*] 1. Interſection, peeviſhneſs, ill humour, perverſeneſs. I deny nothing fit to be granted out of *croſsneſs* or humour. *K. Charles.*

Crota'phic [of κροταφος, Gr. the temples] belonging to the temples.

Crota'phites, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the lower jaw, whoſe fibres ſpring from part of the os frontis, ſincipitis, ſphænoides, and temporalis.

Crota'phium, Lat. [with phyſicians] a pain in that part of the head call'd the temples.

Crotch [*croc*, Fr.] a hook. There is a tradition of a dilemma, that Moreton uſed to raiſe the benevolence to higher rates; and ſome called it his fork, and ſome his *crotch. Bacon.*

Cro'tchet [*crochet*, Fr. of *croc*, an hook] 1. A note in muſic, which is half a minim, and double a quaver.
A good harper ſtriken far in years,
Into whoſe cunning hands the gout doth fall,
All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears. *Davies.*
2. A ſupport, a piece of wood fitted into another for that purpoſe. The *crotchets* of their cot in columns riſe. *Dryden.*

Crotchet, an odd fancy, a perverſe conceit, a whimſey. The horſe ſmelt him out, and preſently a *crotchet* came in his head, how he might countermine him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Crotchet [with printers] an incloſure for words in this form [ ].

Cro'tels, or **Cro'teying** [with hunters] the ordure or dung of a hare.

Cro'toy, a town of France, in the province of Picardy, at the mouth of the river Somme.

To **Crouch** [*croucher*, O. Fr. *croche*, Fr. crooked] 1. To bow down, to ſquat or lie down cloſe to the ground; as, a dog *crouches* to the maſter. 2. To fawn, to ſtoop ſervilely. They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts. *Dryden.*

Crouch *Maſs*, or **Crouch** *Maſs-day* [among the Roman catholics] a feſtival obſerved in honour of the holy croſs.

Crou'ched *Friers.* See **Crutched Friers.**

Crou'ching [of *crocher*, Fr.] bowing down, ſtooping.

Croup [*crouppe*, Fr.] 1. The rump of a fowl. 2. The buttocks of a horſe.

A Racking **Croup** [with horſemen] is ſaid of a horſe, when his four quarters go right, but his croup in walking ſwings from ſide to ſide.

Croupa'de, Fr. [in cookery] a particular way of dreſſing a loin of mutton.

Croupa'des, Fr. [from *croup*, with horſemen] are leaps of a horſe that are higher than corvets, which keep the fore and hind quarters of an horſe in an equal height, ſo that he truſſes his hind legs under his belly, without yerking or ſhooting his ſhoes.

Croupe', Fr. [of a horſe] is the extremity of the reins above the hips.

To gain the **Croupe** [in horſemanſhip] is one horſeman's making a demi-tour upon another, in order to take him upon the croupe.

Without ſlipping the **Croupe** [in horſemanſhip] a term which ſignifies without traverſing, without letting the croupe go out of the volte, or the tread of the gollop.

Crou'per [in a gaming-houſe] one who watches the card and gathers money for the bank; ſee **Croop.** A cant word.

Crow [cꞃape, Sax. kraey, Du. krache, Ger. kraaka, Su.] A large black bird that feeds upon carrion. To *crows* he like impartial grace affords. *Dryden.*

The **Crow** thinks her own bird faireſt.

Partiality to one's own, whether children, country, works, knowledge, or whatever it be we poſſeſs. The French ſay: *A tous oiſeaux leur nids ſont beaux.* (Every bird likes his own neſt.) Thus we paint the devil black, but the Ethiopians are ſaid to deſcribe him white.

I have a **Crow** to pluck or pull with you.

That is, I have ſome trifling fault to find with you. The Italians ſay, *Hò un calcio in gola con voi.*

Crow [hieroglyphically] repreſents a ſoothſayer, becauſe it is dedicated to Apollo the god of ſoothſaying and prophecy. When crows are put together, they ſignified diſcord and war.

Crow. 1. An iron inſtrument for moving of heavy things, a lever, as the Latins called a hook *corvus*. The *crow* is uſed as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, when a bauk or a rowler is to be laid under it, and then they thruſt the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying a bauk, or ſome ſuch ſtuff behind the crow, they draw the other end of the ſhank backwards, and ſo raiſe the timber. *Moxon.* 2. [From to *crow*] the voice or noiſe a cock makes.

To **Crow**, *irr. ver. crew, pret. crowed*, or have *crowed* [cꞃapan, Sax.] 1. To cry as a cock does in gaiety and defiance. 2. To ſwagger, to bully, to brag, to vapour.
Within this homeſtead liv'd without a peer,
For *crowing* loud the noble chanticleer. *Dryden.*

Cro'wfoot [of *crow* and *foot*, in Lat. *ranunculus*] an herb, the flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which expand in form of a roſe. There are ſixteen ſpecies, of which eleven were brought originally from Turkey. *Miller.*

Crow *Net*, a net for the catching wild fowl in winter.

Crow's *Bill* [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument for drawing bullets, broken bones, *&c.* out of the body.

Crows *Feet* [in a ſhip] ſmall ropes divided by the holes of a little block or pulley, called, the dead man's eye, into ſix, ten, or more parts.

Crows *Feet*, or Ca'ltrop [in military affairs] irons with four points of three or four inches long, ſo that which way ſoever they fall, one point will be uppermoſt; uſed in war for incommoding the cavalry.

Crowd [cꞃuꝺ, Sax. cruth, C. Brit.] 1. A throng, the mob, a preſs. 2. A promiſcuous medley, without any diſtinction, He could compare the confuſion of a multitude, to that tumult he had obſerved in the Icarian ſea, daſhing and breaking among its *crowd* of iſlands. *Pope.* 3. The vulgar, the populace. He went not with the *crowd* to ſee a ſhrine. *Dryden.* 4. [*Crwth*, Wel.] An old name for a fiddle.

His fiddle is your proper purchaſe,
Won in the ſervice of the churches;
And by your doom muſt be allow'd,
To be, or be no more a *crowd*. *Hudibras.*

To Crowd, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To fill with confuſed multitudes. A mind ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns. *Watts.* 2. To thruſt or ſqueeze cloſe together.

Let us fill
This little interval, this pauſe of life,
With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it. *Addiſon.*

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How ſhort is life! why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a ſmile? *Granville.*

4. To *Crowd Sail* [among ſeamen] to ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To Crowd, *verb neut.* 1. To ſwarm, to be numerous without any diſtinction.

They follow their undaunted king,
Crowd through their gates. *Dryden.*

2. To thruſt or come in among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not ſome cunning ſin,
Amidſt ſo many virtues *crowded* in. *Cowley.*

Crow'der [from *crowd*] an old country fidler. Chevy-chaſe, ſung by a blind *crowder*. *Sidney.*

Crow'keeper [of *crow* and *keep*] a ſcare-crow. The following paſſage is controverted. That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cro'wland, a market town of Lincolnſhire, 88 miles from London. It had formerly an abbey, deſtroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt by king Eadred.

Crow'ling [in cattle] the crying or rumbling noiſe and fretting of the guts.

Crown [*irr. part. p.* of *to crow.*] See To Crow

To Crown, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. *corono*, Lat. *couronner*, Fr. *coronare*, It. *coronàr*, Sp. kroonen, Du. kroenen, Ger.] 1. To ſet a crown on the head, to inveſt with the regal ornament. *Crowning* of the king. *Shakeſpeare.* *Crown* her queen of all the year. *Dryden.* 2. To cover, as with a crown.

Peaceful olives *crown'd* his hoary head. *Dryden.*

3. To dignify, to adorn.

Many days ſhall ſee her,
And yet no day without a deed to *crown* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou haſt made him a little lower than the angels, and *crown'd* him with glory. *Pſalms.* 4. To finiſh honourably, to terminate.

All theſe a milk white honey-comb ſurround,
Which, in the midſt, the country banquet *crown'd*. *Dryden.*

5. To reward, to recompenſe.

Urge your ſucceſs; deſerve a laſting name;
She'll *crown* a grateful and a conſtant flame. *Roſcommon.*

6. To complete, to make perfect. The laſting and *crowning* privilege of friendſhip is conſtancy. *South.* 7 To double a man at tables.

Crown [*corona*, Lat. It. and Sp. *couronne*, Fr. *coróa*, Port. kroon, Du. krone, Ger. and Dan. krona, Su.] 1. A ſort of cap of ſtate, or ornament made of gold, and adorned with jewels, worn on the heads of kings and ſovereign princes; it denotes imperial and regal authority.

If thou be a king, where is thy *crown?* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A garland. Receive a *crown* for thy well ordering of the feaſt. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 3. Reward, honorary diſtinction.

Let merit *crowns*, and juſtice laurels give. *Dryden.*

4. Honour, ornament, dignity. Much experience is the *crown* of old men. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 5. Completion, accompliſhment. 6. The top of any thing, as of a mountain. Upon the *crown* o' the cliff. *Shakeſpeare.*

Trees fell'd from the ſteepy *crown*
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down. *Dryden.*

Crown, a coin or piece of money anciently ſtamped with a crown, the Engliſh worth 5*s.* the French crown 4*s.* 6*d.* their gold crowns 8*s.* 6*d.* They may gain a few *crowns*. *Bacon.* *Crown-pieces. Locke.*

Crown (or top) *of the Head.* From toe to *crown* he'll fill our ſkins with pinches. *Shakeſpeare.*

If fortune or a miſtreſs frowns,
Some plunge in bus'neſs, others ſave their *crowns*. *Pope.*

Crown, the top part of a hat or perriwig. As big as the *crown* of a man's hat. *Wiſeman.*

Crown [in a figurative ſenſe] ſignifies royalty, empire, or dominion. The ſucceſſion of a *crown* in ſeveral countries places it on different heads. *Locke.*

Crown *Glaſs*, the fineſt ſort of window glaſs.

Crown *Imperial*, the moſt beautiful and largeſt kind of daffodil-flower.

Crown post [with architects] a poſt which in ſome buildings ſtands upright in the middle between two principal rafters.

Crown *Scab* [in horſes] a meally, white ſcurf, growing on the legs, a cancerous and painful ſore that commonly breeds about the corners of a horſe's hoof.

Crown *Thiſtle* [with botaniſts] a plant called frier's crown-thiſtle.

Crown wheel [in a watch] is the upper wheel next the ballance, which by its motion drives it, the ſame which in royal pendulums is called the ſwing wheel.

Crown *Works* [in fortification] an outwork, conſiſting of a ſpacious gorge and two wings, advanced towards the field, to gain ſome hill or riſing ground, theſe fall on the counterſcarp near the faces of the baſtion.

Crown-work [in fortification] bulwarks advanced towards the field, to gain ſome hill or riſing ground. Harris uſes it.

Radiated, or *pointed* Crown, one which had twelve points.

Pearled, *Flowered*, or *Parſley*, &c. Crowns, crowns with pearls or leaves of ſmallage, *&c.*

Crown [with geometricians] a plane included between two parallel or excentric perimeters of circles that are unequal, generated by the motion of ſome part of a right line round a centre, the moving part not being contiguous to the centre.

Cro'wn'd [in horſemanſhip] a horſe is ſaid to be crown'd, when he is ſo hurt or wounded in the knee, by a fall or any other accident, that the hair ſheds and falls off without growing again.

Cro'wned *Horn-work*, a horn-work with a crown-work before it.

Crowned *Top* [with hunters] the firſt head of a deer, the crotchets or buds being raiſed in form of a crown.

Crow'net [from *crown*] 1. The ſame with coronet. 2. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify chief end, laſt purpoſe; probably from *finis coronat opus. Johnſon.*

This gay charm!
Whoſe eye beck'd forth my wars and call'd them home;
Whoſe boſom was my *crownet*, my chief end;
Like a right gypſy, hath at faſt and looſe
Beguil'd me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Crow'ning [with architects] any thing that terminates or finiſhes a decoration.

Crowns *of Colours* [with meteorologiſts] certain coloured rings which appear like halos, but of the colours of the rainbow, and at a leſs diſtance than the common halos about the bodies of the ſun and moon.

Crowns. The moſt ancient kings wore only wreaths of white and purple, in the form of Turkiſh turbans, as the tokens of regality, or elſe circles of gold with points riſing from them, like ſome of our preſent coronets. The firſt Roman emperors wore no other than crowns or garlands of laurel, which betoken victory, becauſe the people of Rome all ab horred ſigns of regality. Domitian was the firſt that wore a creſt of gold, and that as pretending to be a god. We are told by Aurelius Victor, that the emperor Aurelian made himſelf an imperial crown, adorned with jewels of great value, and was followed therein by all his ſucceſſors.

At this time there are not only crowns for emperors or kings; but coronets for princes, dukes, marquiſſes, earls, viſcounts, barons; which ſee under their proper articles.

The Engliſh Crown is adorned with four croſſes, in the manner of thoſe of Malta, between which are *fleurs-de-lis*. It is covered with four diadems, which meet at a little globe ſupporting a croſs.

Papal Crown, is compoſed of a tiara, and a triple crown encompaſſing the tiara, having two pendants like the mitres of biſhops. See Keys *of St. Peter.*

Imperial Crown, is a bonnet, or tiara, with a ſemi-circle of gold, ſupporting a globe with a croſs at top.

The *French* Crown, is a circle of eight *fleurs-de-lis*, encompaſſed with ſix diadems; bearing at top a double *fleur-de-lis*, which is the creſt of France.

The *Spaniſh* Crown, is adorned with large indented leaves covered with diadems bordering on a globe ſurmounted with a croſs.

Croy [in the Scotch law] the ſatisfaction that is to be paid by a judge, who does not adminiſter juſtice as he ought, to the neareſt of kin to the man that was killed.

Cro'ydon, a market town of Surry, on the edge of Banſted Downs, about 10 miles from London.

Cro'ylstone, *ſubſt.* cryſtalized, cauk. In this the cryſtals are ſmall. *Woodward.*

To Croyn [with hunters] to cry as fallow deer do at rutting-time.

Cru'cial, *adj.* [*crucis*, gen. of *crux*, Lat. a croſs] being in the form of a croſs, interſecting each other, as,

Cru'cial *Inciſion* [with chirurgeons] an inciſion or cut in ſome fleſhy part, in the form of a croſs. Sharp uſes it.

Crucia'ta *Glabra* [in botany] ſmooth croſs-wort. *Lat.*

Cruciata *Hirſuta*, rough or hairy croſs-wort. *Lat.*

To Cru'ciate, *verb act.* [*cruciare*, It. of *cruciatum*, ſup. of *crucio*, Lat.] to torment, to torture.

Crucia'tus [with anatomiſts] a muſcle under the thigh, lying under the vaſti. *Lat*

Cru'cible, a veſſel made of earth, and ſo tempered and baked, as to endure the greateſt fire, for melting oars, metals, and minerals, *&c.* ſo called, becauſe formerly marked with a croſs. A *crucible*, or melting cruſe. *Peacham.*

Cruci'ferous [*crucifer*, of *crucis*, gen. of *crux*, a croſs, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing a croſs.

Cru'cifers, the ſame as Crutched Friers.

Cru'cifier [from *crucify*] he that crucifies. Viſible judgments were inflicted on Chriſt's *crucifiers*. *Hammond.*

Cru'cifix, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *crocifiſſo*, It. *crucifixo*, Sp, *crucifixus*, q. *cruci affixus*, Lat. *i. e.* affixed to the croſs] a figure repreſenting our Saviour on the croſs, either by picture or ſtatuary. There ſtands at the upper end a large *crucifix*, very much eſteemed. The figure of our Saviour, repreſenting him in his laſt agonies. *Addiſon.*

Crucifi'xion [*crocifiſſione*, It. *crucifixus*, Lat.] the act of nailing to a croſs, or ſuffering, of being crucified. This earthquake happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addiſon.*

Cru'ciform [*crucis*, gen. of *crux*, a croſs, and *forma*, Lat. ſhape] having the figure of a croſs.

To Cru'cify [*crucifier*, Fr. *crocifiggere*, It. *crucificàr*, Sp. of *crucifigo*, Lat.] 1. To faſten, bind, or nail the hands and feet of a perſon to a croſs ſet upright, whereby he is put to death. They *crucify* to themſelves the Son of God afreſh. *Hebrews.*

To the croſs he nail'd thy enemies,
The law that is againſt thee, and the ſins
Of all mankind there *crucify'd*. *Milton.*

2. To mortify luſts, &c.

Cruci'gerous [*cruciger*, gen. *crucis*, of *crux*, a croſs, and *gero*, Lat. to carry] bearing a croſs.

Crud, commonly written Curd, a concretion of a liquid into ſtifneſs. See Coagulation.

Crude [*crud*, Fr. *crudo*, It. and Sp. of *crudus*, Lat.] 1. Raw, indigeſted, that has not had the degree of coxion, *i. e.* heat requiſite to prepare it for eating or for ſome other purpoſe. 2. Not changed by any proceſs. Common *crude* ſalt. *Boyle.* No fruit taken *crude* has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Harſh, unripe. A juice ſo *crude* as cannot be ripened to the degree of nouriſhment. *Bacon.* 4. Unconcocted, not well digeſted in the ſtomach. While the body to be converted and altered is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert and alter it, it is all that while *crude* and inconcoct. *Bacon.* 5. Unfiniſhed, not mature.

Th' originals of nature, in their *crude*
Conception. *Milton.*

6. Having indigeſted notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and ſhallow in himſelf,
Crude or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milton.*

7. Being indigeſted, not full concocted in the underſtanding.

Others, whom mere ambition fires, and dole
Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd
To their *crude* hopes. *Ben Johnſon.*
Abſurd expreſſions, *crude*, abortive thoughts. *Roſcommon.*

Crude *Humours* [in phyſic] are ſuch humours as want that preparation and elaboration which they ordinarily receive from digeſtion and circulation.

Cru'dely, [*adj.* from *crude*] unripely, not with due preparation.

The queſtion *crudely* put, to ſhun delay,
'Twas carried by the major part to ſtay. *Dryden.*

Cru'deness, crude, or unripeneſs, indigeſtion.

Cru'dity [*crudite*, Fr. *crudita*, It. *crudéza*, Sp. of *cruditas*, Lat.] 1. Indigeſtion, inconcoction. They prevent indigeſtion and *crudities*. *Brown.* Viſcid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Unripeneſs, want of maturity.

Cru'dity [with phyſicians] may be defined to be that ſtate of a diſeaſe, in which the morbific matter is of ſuch bulk, figure, coheſion, mobility, &c. which create or increaſe the diſeaſe. See Concoction.

Crudity [in the ſtomach] is an ill digeſtion, when the aliment or meat is not duly fermented, and regularly turned into chyle.

To Cru'dle, *verb act.* [a word of uncertain etymology. *Johnſon.*] to turn to curd.

The Gelons uſe it, when for drink or food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with horſes blood. *Dryden.*

Cru'dy, *adj.* [for *curdy*] 1. Concreted, coagulated. Wounds with *crudy* blood congeal'd. *Spenſer.* 2. [from *crude*] Raw, chill. Sherris ſack aſcends in the brain, dries me there all the fooliſh, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cru'el [Fr. Sp. and Port. *crudele*, It. of *crudelis*, Lat.] 1. Applied to perſons; pleas'd with hurting others, ſavage, fierce, hard-hearted, barbarous.

If thou art that *cruel* God, whoſe eyes
Delight in blood and human ſacrifice. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things; bloody, miſchievous, deſtructive, grievous, hard, painful. We beheld one of the *crueleſt* fights. *Sidney.* They hate me with *cruel* hatred. *Pſalms.*

Cruel, very, or extream; as, it is *cruel* hot, cold, &c. a vulgar uſe of the word.

Cru'elly [of *cruel*] fiercely, barbarouſly, hardly.

He demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands. *Dryden.*

Cru'elty, or Cru'elness [of *cruel*, or *cruauté* Fr. *crudelta*, It. *crueldad*, Sp. *crueldade*, Port. *crudelitas*, Lat.] barbarouſneſs, fierceneſs, hard-heartedneſs, ill uſage, rigour, unmerciful temper, cruelneſs. Spenſer uſes it. The *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enſlaved nations. *Temple.*

Cruelty **is always attended with fear.**

Men whoſe conſciences are ever accuſing them, as thoſe of cruel perſons undoubtedly are, muſt of courſe be timorous; and fear in ſuch, if it be not at firſt, in time becomes the very cauſe of their cruelty.

This proverb reminds me of that reflection, which Shakeſpeare puts into the mouth of Richard III, in his ſo much celebrated *ſoliloquy*.

Have mercy, Jeſu, ——— ſoft ——— I did but dream ———
O coward conſcience! how doſt thou afflict me! &c.

And, by the way, in honour of our Engliſh dramatiſt, it ſhould be obſerv'd, that he perpetually portrays *vice* in ſuch colours, as point out its abſolute inconſiſtency even with our preſent happineſs; a conſideration which, of all others, is, perhaps, the moſt likely to arm and fortify the mind againſt it.

Cru'entate, or Cru'entated [*cruentatus*, Lat.] embrued, or beſprinkled, or bedawbed with blood. Atomical aporrheas paſs from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound. *Glanville.*

Crue'ntous [*cruentus*, Lat.] bloody, ſtained, &c. with blood.

Cru'et [**kruicke**, Du.] a glaſs bottle or vial with a ſtopple, to put oil and venegar in.

Within thy reach I ſat the vinegar,
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide. *Swift.*

Cruise [**kruicke**, Du.] a ſmall veſſel or cup. A little oil in a *cruiſe*. 1 *Kings.*

A *cruiſe* of curious mold,
A *cruiſe* of fragrance form'd of burniſh'd gold. *Pope.*

A Cruise [*croiſe*, Fr. from the original *cruiſers*, who bore the croſs, and plundered only infidels. *Johnſon*] a voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To Cruise [*croiſer*, Fr. **kruyſſen**, **kreutzen**, H. Ger. **krutzen**, of **kruis**, Du. a croſs, *i. e.* to croſs to and fro] to ſail up and down the ſeas in ſearch of opportunities to plunder; to rove up and down the ſeas without any certain courſe.

Cru'iser [from *cruiſe*] a ſhip of war that ſails to and fro in ſearch of plunder. Among the *cruiſers* their ſurgeons were too active in amputating. *Wiſeman.*

Crum, or Crumb [cꞃuma, Sax. **kruyme**, **krumen**, Du. **krummel**, **krume**, Ger.] 1. A ſmall particle of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his ſlender feet. *Thomſon.*

2. The ſoft part of bread, not the cruſt. Take of manchet, the *crumb* only, thin cut. *Bacon.*

To Crumble, or To Crum, *verb act.* [accꞃumian, Sax. **kruymelen**, Du. **krümlen**, Ger.] to break ſmall by rubbing. *Crumbled* into duſt. *Herbert.* We were *crumbled* into various factions. *Atterbury.*

To Crumble, *verb neut.* to fall into ſmall particles.

All my bowels *crumble* up to duſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
The faithleſs column, and the *crumbling* buſt. *Pope.*

Cru'menal, *ſubſt.* [*crumena*, Lat.] a purſe; now obſolete.

The fat ox that woon ligye in the ſtall,
Is now faſt ſtalled in her *crumenal*. *Spenſer.*

Cru'mmy [of *crum*] ſoft, as bread; alſo full of crumbs.

Crump [**crwmm**, C. B. cꞃump, Sax. **krom**, Du. **krumm**, Ger. **krumpen**, Dan.] crooked, or crook-backed. He was *crump* ſhouldered, and the right ſide higher than the left. *L'Eſtrange.*

A Crump [with knaviſh ſollicitors and their clients] an affidavit man, or one who will ſwear or be bail for another for a reward. A cant word.

To Cru'mple [cꞃompehlт, Sax. wrinkled, **krummen**, Du. to bend or make crooked; or from *crump*; or corrupted from *rumple* of **rimpelen**, Du. in the ſame ſenſe] 1. To put into wrinkles, to cruſh together in folds. They *crumpled* his palm into all ſhapes, and diligently ſcan'd every wrinkle that could be made. *Addiſon.* 2. To put a garment out of the folds or plaits; to ruffle or touze it.

Cru'mpled *part.* [of *crump*] full of crumples or creaſes.

Cru'mpling, *ſubſt.* A ſmall degenerate apple; as, *crumpling* codlings.

To Crunch. See To Cranch.

To Crunk, or To Cru'nkle, *verb neut.* to cry like a crane.

Cru'or [*cruor*, Lat.] blood dropping out of a wound, gore.

Cru'pper [*croupe*, Fr. *groppa*, It. in the firſt ſenſe, *croupiere*, Fr. *groppiera*, It. in the latter ſenſe] 1. The buttocks of a horſe, the rump. His head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horſe. *Sidney.* 2. A roll or leather under the tail of a horſe, being part of a horſeman's furniture, reaching thereto from the ſaddle.

Six-pence that I had a Wedn'ſday laſt,
To pay the ſaddler for my miſtreſs's *crupper*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Crupper *Buckles*, large ſquare buckles fitted to the ſaddle-tree behind to faſten the crupper.

Cru'ra [Lat. with anatomiſts] the two heads or beginnings of the marrowy ſubſtance of the brain.

Crura *Medullæ Oblongatæ* [with anatomiſts] the internal ſubſtance of the two ſides of the cerebrum, gathered together as it were into two bundles. *Lat.*

Crura *Clitoridis* [Lat. in anatomy] a membranous partition that runs down between the corpora nervoſa of it, from the glands to its divarication at the os pubis, dividing the clitoris into two parts. But Dr. *Keill* ſays, more correctly, that the ſubſtance of the *clitoris* is compoſed of *two* ſpongeous bodies, ſuch as thoſe of the yard: they *riſe* diſtinctly from the lower part of the *os pubis*, and approaching one another, they unite and form the body of the clitoris, whoſe extremity, which is of an *exquiſite* ſenſe, is called its *glans*". And then adds, " the *two* ſpongeous bodies, before they unite, are called the *crura*, *i. e.* the ſhanks or *legs* of the clitoris, and are twice as long as the body of the clitoris.

Cru'ral [*crurale*, It. *cruralis*, of *cruris*, gen. of *crus*, Lat. the leg] of or pertaining to the leg. The *crural* muſcles in lions. *Arbuthnot.*

Crural *Artery* [with anatomiſts] is a contination of the iliac artery, which paſſes out of the lower belly, and enters into the thighs, where it loſes its former name, and is called *cruralis*.

Cru'ral *Vein* [in anatomy] a vein whoſe trunk receives the greater and ſmaller iſchia, the muſcula, the poplytæa, and the ſaphæna, and goes up to the groin and ends in the iliaca.

Cru'ræus [in anatomy] a muſcle of the leg, ſituate on the bone of the thigh, is continued from between the greater and leſs trochanter forwards to its loweſt part, and is inſerted into a prominence at the upper and fore-part of the bone tibia. *Lat.*

Crus, or *Magnus Pes* [in anatomy] all that part of the body reaching from the buttocks to the toes, which is divided into the thigh, leg, and foot. *Lat.*

Crusa'de, or Crus'ado. See Cro'isade. 1. An expedition againſt the infidels. 2. A coin ſtamped with a croſs. My purſe full of *cruſades*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cruse [*cruche*, Fr. **kroes**, Du. and L. Ger.] a phial for oil or vinegar. See Cruise.

Cru'set, *ſubſt.* a goldſmith's melting pot. Phillips uſes it.

To Crush, *verb act.* [probably of *crucio*, Lat. or *écraſer*, Fr.] 1. To break, to ſqueeze between two oppoſite bodies.

Within himſelf
Cruſh him together. *Shakeſpeare.*
Bacchus that firſt from out the purple grape,
Cruſh'd the ſweet poiſon of miſuſed wine. *Milton.*

2. To preſs with violence.

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters ruſh,
Vaſt clouds encount'ring one another *cruſh*. *Waller.*

3. To overwhelm, to beat down.
To *cruſh* the pillars which the pile ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

4. To oppreſs, to ruin, to ſubdue, to diſpirit.
This act
Shall bruiſe the head of Satan, *cruſh* his ſtrength. *Milton.*

A being able to *cruſh* all his advarſaries. *Addiſon.*

To CRUSH, *verb neut.* to be condenſed, to come or fall into a cloſe body.
Poverty, cold wind, and *cruſhing* rain,
Beat keen and heavy. *Thomſon.*

CRUSH, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a colliſion, act of daſhing together.
But thou ſhalt flouriſh in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidſt the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *cruſh* of worlds. *Addiſon.*

CRUSSULE'E, or CRU'SSULY [in heraldry] a term uſed when the field or charge is ſtrewed over with croſslets.

CRUST [*croûte*, Fr. *croſta*, It. *cortéza*, Sp. of *cruſta*, Lat. korſt, Du. kruſte, Ger.] 1. The outward hard part of bread.
Th' impenetrable *cruſt* thy teeth defies,
And petrify'd with age, ſecurely lies. *Dryden.*

2. The ſhelly part of any thing, the outer coat that envelopes any thing. The ſtate of an emperor hid under a *cruſt* of droſs. *Addiſon.* 3. The caſe or outſide of a pie made of meal and baked. When he ſhould have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's ſide learning how to ſeaſon it or put it in a *cruſt*. *Addiſon.* 5. A waſte piece of bread.
You're lib'ral now, but when your turn is ſped,
You'll wiſh me choak'd with every *cruſt* of bread. *Dryden.*

College CRUST [at Oxford] a ſmall loaf for the ſcholars commons.

To CRUST, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. Sometimes with *over*, which is for the moſt part only emphatic. In proceſs of time the whole ſurface will be *cruſted over*. *Addiſon.* 2. To foul with concretions, Muſty or very foul and *cruſted* bottles firſt truck at the alehouſe. *Swift.* 3. To become a cruſt on the upper part or ſurface. The part that was burnt, *cruſted* and healed. *Temple.*

CRUST OLUNG [in huſbandry] ſpoken of ground that is cruſted over, and ſticks ſo hard together that nothing will grow on it, called alſo ſoil-bound.

CRU'STA *Lactea*, Lat. [in ſurgery] a ſcurf or cruſty ſcab that ſpreads over the head, face, and other parts of an infant, at the time of its firſt ſucking.

CRUSTA *Vermicularis*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the velvet covering or ſkin of the guts.

CR'USTA *Villoſa*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the fourth tunic or coat of the ſtomach.

CRUSTA'CEOUS *Shell Fiſhes*, are fiſhes covered with ſhells, which are made up of ſeveral pieces and joints, ſuch as crabs, lobſters, cray-fiſh, &c. but oyſters are teſtaceous. Shells of lobſters, and others of *cruſtaceous* kinds, are very rarely found at land. *Woodward.*

CRUSTACEOUS *Shells*, are generally ſofter than teſtaceous ones, which are entirely of one piece, and are much harder, thicker and ſtronger than cruſtaceous ones, as ſcallops, oyſters, cockles, &c.

CRUSTACEOUS [*croûteux*, Fr. *croſtoſo*, It. of *cruſta*, Lat.] not teſtaceous, not having one continued ſhell.

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS [from *cruſtaceous*] the quality of having a jointed ſhell.

CRUSTI'FIC [*cruſtificus*, Lat.] that bringing a cruſt or ſkin.

CRU'STILY [from *cruſty*] peeviſhly, ſnappiſhly.

CRU'STINESS, hardneſs of bread, the quality of a cruſt; alſo peeviſhneſs of temper, moroſeneſs.

CRU'STY [*croûteux*, Fr. *cruſtoſo*, It. *cortezude*, Sp. of *cruſtoſus*, Lat.] hard, ſhelly, covered with a cruſt. An egg's part within, and its *cruſty* coat without, are admirably fitted for incubation. *Derham.*

CRU'STULA, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a ſmall ſcab or ſcar of a ſore; alſo a blood-ſhot in the eye occaſioned by a blow, wound, &c. being a falling of blood into the tunica conjunctiva.

CRUTCH [*croce*, Fr. krucke, Du. krücke, Ger. cricce, Sax. *groccia*, It.] wooden ſupporters for lame perſons.
Thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakeſpeare.*
At beſt a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the ſtrong. *Smith.*

To CRUTCH [from the ſubſt.] to ſupport on crutches as a cripple.
I haſten Og and Doeg to rehearſe,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble ſenſe on verſe. *Dryden.*

CRU'TCHED *Friars* [*frerez croiſez*, Fr.] friers who wear the ſign of the croſs on their garments.

CRUZA'DE, or CRUZA'DO [*croiſade*, Fr. *crociata*, It. *cruzado*, Sp] a croiſade, an expedition to the holy land. See CROISADE.

CRUZ'ADO, or CRUZA'TES, a Portugueze coin in value four ſhillings ſterling.

To CRY [*crier*, Fr. krÿten, Du. crium, Teut. creitan, Goth.] 1. To weep, to ſhed tears.
Her who ſtill weeps with ſpungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork and never *cries*. *Donne.*

2. To make proclamation, to make public. Go and *cry* in the ears of *Jeruſalem*. *Jeremiah.* 3. To call importunately. I *cried* by reaſon of my affliction unto the Lord. *Jonah.* 4. To bawl, to offer to ſale in the ſtreet. 5. To ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs. I heard a voice *cry*, ſleep no more! *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To talk eagerly or inceſſantly, to repeat continually. They be idle, therefore they *cry*, ſaying, Let us go and do ſacrifice to the Lord. *Exodus.* 7. To exclaim; with *againſt* or *out*.
In the ſeveral places of the city,
You *cry againſt* the noble ſenate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lyſimachus ſeeing his ſhips, ſurprized at the contrivance, *cried out* that they were built with more than human art. *Arbuthnot.* 8. To utter lamentations.
We came *crying* hither:
Thou know'ſt the firſt time that we ſmell the air,
We wawle and *cry*. *Shakeſpeare.*

When any great evil has been upon philoſophers, they *cry out* as loud as other men. *Tillotſon.* 9. To ſquall as an infant.
He ſtruggles for breath and *cries* for aid,
Then helpleſs in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryden.*

10. To utter in an articulate voice, as an animal. He giveth to the beaſt his food, and to the young ravens which *cry*. *Pſalms.* 11. To yelp as a hound on a ſcent.
Why Belman is as good as he, my lord;
He *cried* upon it, at the mereſt loſs;
Truſt me I take him for the better dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. *To Cry out*, to exclaim, to ſcream. They make the oppreſſed to cry: they *cry out* by reaſon of the arm of the mighty. *Job.* 13. *To Cry out*, with *of*; to complain loudly. We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management. *Atterbury.* 14. To blame, to cenſure; with *of*, *againſt*, or *upon*.
Giddy cenſure,
Will then *cry out of* Marcius: oh if he
Had borne the buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *cry out of* wrong, but I am not heard. *Job.* 15. To declare loud.

To CRY *Out*, as a woman near the birth, to be in labour.

To CRY, *verb act.* 1. To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found, in order to its recovery or reſtitution.
She ſeeks, ſhe ſighs, but no where ſpies him:
Love is loſt, and thus ſhe *cries* him. *Craſhaw.*

2. *To cry down*, to blame, to decry. Men of diſſolute lives *cry down* religion. *Tillotſon.* 3. *To cry down*, to prohibit. *Cry down* that unworthy courſe that they ſhould pay money. *Bacon.* 4. *To cry down*, to overbear.
I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipſwich fellow's impudence. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRY *Up*, *verb act.* 1. To exalt, to applaud. Inſtead of *crying up* things brought from beyond ſea, let us advance our native commodities. *Bacon.*
Poets like monarchs on an eaſtern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can *cry up*, and there as boldly blame,
And as they pleaſe give infamy or fame. *Walſh.*

2. To *cry up*, to raiſe the price by proclamation. All the effect made by *crying up* the pieces of eight, was to bring the more of that ſpecies. *Temple.*

CRY, *ſubſt.* [*cri*, Fr.] 1. Lamentation, ſhriek. All the firſt-born ſhall die, and there ſhall be a great *cry* throughout all the land of Egypt. *Exodus.* 2. Weeping, mourning. 3. Clamour, outcry.
Amazement ſeizes all, the general *cry*
Proclaims Laocoon juſtly doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Selfiſh views have an influence in this *cry*. *Addiſon.* 4. Exclamation of triumph, wonder, or any other paſſion. In popiſh countries ſome impoſtor cries out a miracle: ſo the *cry* goes round. *Swift.* 5. Proclamation. 6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be ſold in the ſtreet; as, the London *cries*. 7. Acclamation, popular favour.
The *cry* went once for thee,
And ſtill it might, and yet it may again. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Voice, utterance, vocal expreſſion. Sounds beſides the diſtinct *cries* of birds and beaſts, are modified by diverſity of notes of different length. *Locke.* 9. Importunate call. Pray not for this people, neither lift up *cry* nor prayer for them. *Jeremiah.* 10. Yelping of dogs.
He ſcorns the dog, reſolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He ſtraight reſumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell, inarticulate noiſe. There ſhall be the noiſe of a *cry* from the fiſh-gate. *Zephaniah.* 12. A pack of dogs,
Yon common *cry* of curs,
Whoſe breath I hate,
As reek o'th' rotten fens. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRY *de Guerre*, a general cry throughout an army, upon its approach to battle, with which the aſſailants animate their friends, and endeavour to diſcourage their enemies; the true cry of war was originally no other than confuſed ſhouts made by the ſoldiers to expreſs their alacrity and readineſs to engage.

When the Chriſtian religion was corrupted, the European nations having choſen a *tutelar* ſaint, made him their cry of war; thus the Engliſh anciently uſed to call upon St. George as their *patron ſaint*. See BRANDEUM and DÆMON.

The cry of France is *Mon joye St. Denys*, or, as others ſay, *Moult joye St. Denys*, he being choſen for the *patron* ſaint of France, which was firſt taken up by Clovis, the firſt Chriſtian king of France. The cry of the Spaniards is *Santiago*, *i. e.* St. James the *patron ſaint* of Spain. This *cry de guerre* is not only uſed at the firſt engaging of armies; but when they have been broken and diſperſed, in order to their knowing where the remains of their party are, in order to their rallying again.

CRY'AL, *ſubſt.* the heron *Ainſworth.*

CRY'ER. See CRIES.

CRYER, a kind of hawk called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very ſwift. *Ainſworth.*

CRYMO'DES, Lat. [with phyſicians] a cold ſhivering fever, but frequently accompanied with an inflammation of the inner parts: in particular from an *eryſipelas* attacking the lungs, as Gorræus obſerves from Ætius; who adds, that its etymology is derived from κρυμος, the ſame as κρυος, Gr. *i. e.* cold or *chill*, and that the diſeaſe is ſo called from a ſenſe of *coldneſs* in the *extreme* parts.

CRYPTO'RCHIS [of κρυπτω, to hide, and ορχις, the teſticle] a diſeaſe when the teſticles are hid in the belly.

CRY'PTÆ, grotto's, caves, or hollow places under ground; vaults ſet apart for the burial of particular families: the graves of the *martyrs* were more eſpecially called cryptæ, where the primitive Chriſtians uſed to meet for the performing divine ſervice; alſo a church under ground like that of St. Faith's under St. Paul's. See CATACOMBS.

CRY'PTICAL, or CRIPTIC [*crypticus*, Lat. of κρυπτικος, Gr.] hidden, ſecret, unknown. Nature's more *cryptic* ways of working. *Glanville.* In a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

CRY'PTICALLY [of *cryptical*] in an occult ſecret manner. Boyle uſes it.

Crypto'graphy [of κρυπτος, ſecret, and γραφω, Gr. to write] 1. The art of ſecret writing, as by characters or cyphers. 2. Secret character, cyphers.

Crypto'logy [of κρυπτος and λεγω, Gr.] a ſpeaking or diſcourſing occultly; ænigmatical language.

Cryptopo'rticus [of κρυπτω, Gr. to hide, and *porticus*, Lat. porch, *&c.*] a ſecret walk or vault under ground or in ſome low place; a gallery cloſed on all parts to be cool in ſummer; a grot, a cloiſter, *&c.* *Lat.*

Cry'stal [*criſtal*, Fr. Sp. and Port. *criſtallo*, It. *cryſtallum*, Lat. cryſtall, Du. and Ger. κρυςαλλος, Gr. ice] 1. A tranſparent ſtone that looks like *ice*, or the cleareſt ſort of glaſs. *Cryſtals* are of regularly angular figures, compoſed of ſimple, not filamentous plates, not flexile nor elaſtic, giving fire with ſteel, not fermenting with acid menſtrua, and calcining in a ſtrong fire. There are many various ſpecies of it. Iſland *cryſtal* is a genuine ſpar, of an extremely pure, clear and fine texture. It is always an oblique parallelopiped of ſix planes, and found from a quarter of an inch to three inches in diameter. It is moderately heavy, but very ſoft. It is found in Iceland, Germany, and France. A remarkable property of this body is its double refraction, ſo that if it be laid over a black line drawn on paper, two lines appear of the ſame colour and thickneſs, and running parallel at a ſmall diſtance. *Hill.* *Cryſtal* is certainly known by the degree of its diaphaneity and refraction, as alſo of its hardneſs, which are ever the ſame. *Woodward.* 2. A factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called cryſtal-glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs, though it comes far ſhort of the natural *cryſtal.* *Chambers.*

Crystal [with chemiſts] that part of a lixivium or lie, that is made of any metal or mineral, which remains congealed after ſome part of the moiſture is evaporated. If the menſtruum be over-charged, within a ſhort time the metals will ſhoot into certrain *cryſtals.* *Bacon.*

Crystal, *adj.* 1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.

Thou king of gods,
Thy *cryſtal* window ope, look out. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Clear, tranſparent.

In groves we live, and lie on moſſy beds,
By *cryſtal* ſtreams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

Crystal *Mineral*, is a ſalt petre prepared with ſulphur, the ſalt petre being put into a crucible and ſet in a furnace, and when it is in fuſion, a ſmall quantity of flower of ſulphur is added at ſeveral times, the quantity of two drams of ſulphur to eight ounces of ſalt petre.

Cry'stalline, *adj.* [*cryſtallinus*, from *cryſtallum*, Lat.] 1. Conſiſting of cryſtal. My palace *cryſtalline.* *Shakeſpeare.* *Cryſtalline* glaſs. *Boyle.* 2. Bright, tranſparent. Water is *cryſtalline.* *Bacon.* *Cryſtalline* ſky. *Milton.*

Crystalline or *Icy Humour* [with oculiſts] a white ſhining humour of the eye, which is thicker than the reſt, and is the firſt inſtrument of ſight. It lies immediately next the aqueous behind the uvea, oppoſite to the papilla, nearer to the fore-part than the back-part of the globe. Its figure is convex on both ſides. It is covered with a fine coat called aranea. The *cryſtalline* humour is a lenticular figure, convex on both ſides. *Ray.*

Crystalline *Heavens* [in aſtronomy] two ſpheres ſuppoſed by the ancient aſtronomers, who followed the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, one of which ſerved them to explain the ſlow motion of the fixed ſtars, cauſing them (as they imagined) to move one degree eaſtwards in 70 years; the other helped to ſolve a motion, which they termed the motion of trepidation or libration, by which they ſuppoſed the ſphere to ſwag from pole to pole.

Crystalliza'tion [from *to cryſtallize*] 1. Congelation into cryſtals. 2. The maſs formed by the congelation or concretion. All natural, metallic and mineral *cryſtallizations*, were effected by the water. *Woodward.*

Crystallization [with chemiſts] an operation, whereby the ſalts of metals or other mixed bodies, diſſolved in any liquor, are made to ſhoot into pretty little figured lumps or pieces, called cryſtals, from their being tranſparent and clear like cryſtals.

Crystalli [in medicine] puſtles diſperſed all over the body, white, and of the bigneſs of a lupine.

To Cry'stallize, *verb neut.* [*cryſtalliſer*, Fr.] to be reduced or to grow into cryſtals. Recent urine will *cryſtallize* by inſpiſſation. *Arbuthnot.*

To Crystallize, *verb act.* to cauſe to concrete in cryſtals. If you diſſolve copper in aqua fortis, you may, by *cryſtallizing* the ſolution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle.*

Crystalloi'des [Lat. of κρυςαλλος, cryſtal, and ειδος, Gr. form; with oculiſts] the cryſtalline coat of the eye.

Crysta'llomancy [of κρυςαλλος and μαντεια, Gr.] a ſort of divination or foretelling future events by means of a mirror or looking-glaſs.

Crystals *of Copper* [with chemiſts] is a ſolution of copper in ſpirit of nitre, evaporated and cryſtallized to gain the ſalt; thoſe cryſtals are uſed as cauſtics, but will diſſolve if expoſed to the air.

Crystals *of Venus* [with chemiſts] common verdegreaſe diſſolved in diſtilled vinegar, and ſet in a cool place to cryſtallize.

Crystals *of Allum*, is allum purified and reduced into cryſtals in the ſame manner as tartar; the cryſtals are quadrangular and brilliant like diamonds.

Crystals *of Tartar*, is tartar purified and diſſolved, and again coagulated in form of cryſtals. To do this, they boil the tartar in the water, ſkim it and ſtrain it, and when it is cool, little, white, ſhining cryſtals are formed at the edges, and alſo a pellicle or cream ſwimming at the top.

Crystals *of Tartar chalibeated*, is when the tartar is impregnated with the moſt diſſoluble parts of iron.

Crystals *of Tartar emetic*, is when it is charged with the ſulphureous parts of antimony to make it vomitive.

Crystals *of Mars*, is iron reduced into ſalts by an acid liquor.

C. S. is an abbreviation for *cuſtos ſigilli* (keeper of the ſeal)

Ct. is an abbreviation of *cent* or *centum*, an hundred.

Cub [according to Minſhew, comes from *cubo*, Lat. to lie down: of uncertain etymology. *Johnſon*] 1. The young of a beaſt, generally a bear's whelp; alſo a fox or martern of the firſt year. Pluck the two young ſucking *cubs* from the ſhe-bear. *Shakeſpeare.* Fox's *cubs.* *L'Eſtrange.* 2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviporous fiſh.

Two mighty whales which ſwelling ſeas had toſt,
One as a mountain vaſt, and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou diſſembling *cub!* what wilt thou be,
When time has ſow'd a grizzle on thy caſe? *Shakeſpeare.*

A country 'ſquire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's, but ſuch two unlicked *cubs!* *Congreve.*

To Cub, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to bring forth; uſed of a beaſt, or of a woman in contempt.

Cub'd in a cabbin, on a mattreſs laid. *Dryden.*

Cu'ba [among the Romans] a deity, ſuppoſed ro rock infants in their cradles.

Cuba, a game at cards, called otherwiſe laugh and lay down.

Cuba [in geography] an iſland of North America, ſituated in the Atlantic Ocean, between 20° and 23° of north latitude, and between 74° and 87° of weſt longitude; ſubject to the Spaniards.

Cuba'gua, an American iſland, ſituated between the iſland of Margaretta and the Terra Firma; ſubject to Spain.

Cuba'tion, Lat. the act of laying down, the act of reſting or repoſing.

Cu'batory, *adj.* [of *cubo*, Lat.] recumbent.

Cubatory [*cubatorium*, Lat.] a dormiter or dormitory.

Cubature [with geometricians] is the finding exactly the ſolid content of any body popoſed in ſolid inches, feet, yards, *&c.*

Cu'bbridge *Head* [in a ſhip] a partition made of boards, *&c.* acroſs the fore-caſtle and half deck of the ſhip, the one being called *the cubbridge head before*, and the other *the cubbridge head behind.*

Cube [Fr. *cubo*, It. and Sp. of *cubus*, Lat. κυβος, Gr.] is a figure comprehended under ſix equal ſides, each being a geometrical ſquare, and the angles all right, and therefore equal the ſame as a die. See Plate VII. Fig. 3.

Cube [with algebraiſts] the third power in a ſeries or rank of geometrical proportionals continued, as *a* is the root, *a a* the ſquare, *a a a* the cube.

Cube [with arithmeticians] the cubic number, a number which ariſes from the multiplication of any number, firſt by itſelf, and then that product by itſelf; ſo 125 is a cubic number produced by 5, firſt multiplied by 5, and then 25 the product by 5.

Cube *Root* [in geometry] is the ſide of a cube number; ſo 3 is the root or ſide of the cube 27, and 5 is the ſide or root of 125.

Cube *Square* [in geometry] is the biquadrate or fourth power, which is produced by the root or ſide being thrice multiplied into itſelf; thus taking 3 for the ſide, 9 is the ſquare, 27 the cube, and 81 the cube-ſquare or biquadrate.

Cu'beb [*cubebæ*, Lat.] a ſmall dried fruit reſembling pepper, but ſomewhat longer. It has an aromatic, but not very ſtrong ſmell, and is acrid and pungent to the taſte, but leſs ſo than pepper. Cubebs are brought into Europe from the iſland of Java. They are warm and carminative, and the Indians ſteep them in wine, and eſteem them provocatives to venery. *Hill.*

Cu'bic, or Cu'bical [*cubique*, Fr. *cubico*, It. and Sp. *cubicus*, Lat. κυβικος, of κυβος, Gr.] 1. Of or pertaining to or having the figure or properties of a cube. *Cubical* feet. *Wilkins.* *Cubical* dice. *Bentley.* 2. It is applied to numbers; as, quadrate and *cubical* numbers. *Brown.* *Cubic* number. *Hale.*

Cubical *Artery* [with anatomiſts] a branch of the axillary artery.

Cubical *Foot*, a meaſure of ſolid bodies which are a foot every way.

Cubic *Equations* [with algebraiſts] are ſuch, where the higher power of the unknown body is a cube; as. $x^3 + y = a$.

Cubical *Parabola*, a parabola of the higher kind.

Cu'bicalness [of *cubical*] the ſtate or quality of being cubical.

Cubi'cular, or Cubi'culary [*cubicularis*, from *cubiculum*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to a bed-chamber. 2. Fitted for the poſture of lying down. Cuſtom by degrees changed their *cubiculary* beds into diſcubitory. *Brown.*

Cu'biform [*cubiformis*, of *cubus*, a cube, and *forma*, Lat. a form] of the form or ſhape of a cube.

Cubed cube [with mathematicians] is the 6th power of any number or quantity, ſo 729 is a cubed cube raiſed from the root 3 five times multiplied into itſelf.

Cu'bit [*cubito*, It. *cobdo*, Sp. *cubitus*, Lat.] the length of the arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. This meaſure is the 4th part of a well-proportioned man's ſtature. Some fix the Hebrew cubit at twenty inches and a half Paris meaſure, others at eighteen. *Calmet.* Form the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the ſtature, and makes a *cubit*, the firſt meaſure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and meaſured by *cubits.* *Holder.* The Jews uſed two ſorts of *cubits*; the ſacred, and the prophane or common one. *Arbuthnot.* Or, according to others, the middle part between the ſhoulders and the wriſt.

Cubit [among the ancients] was of three kinds, *viz.* the great cubit, which was 9 foot long; the middle cubit 2 foot long; the little cubit a foot and a half long.

The Cubit [with anatomiſts] is a long hard bone, having a hollow in the middle, which lies in the inſide of the arm, and reaches from the elbow to the wriſt; others make it conſiſt of two bones, the one called ulna or radius.

Cubitæus *Externus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing from the inward knob of the os humeri, and is inſerted into the upper and outward part of the os metacarpi of the little finger; its uſe is to extend the wriſt.

Cubitæus *Internus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ſpringing from the inward knob of the ſhoulder-bone, whence it paſſes along the ulna and comes to its implantation in the fourth bone of the carpus, and the os metacarpi of the little finger. It helps to bend the wriſt.

Cu'bital, *adj.* [*cubitalis*, of *cubitas*, Lat. a cubit] containing the length of a cubit. *Cubital* ſtature. *Brown.*

Cu'bo cube, or Cubed cube [with mathematicians] the ſixth power of any number or quantity; thus 64 is a cubed cube, raiſed from the root 2, multiplied 5 times into itſelf.

Cu′bus cubi, Lat. the 9th power, or a number multiplied 8 times into itſelf.

Cuboi′des, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the 7th bone of the tarſus of the foot; which is joined behind to the os calcis; before, to the outer bones of the metatarſus; and, on the inſide, to the os cuneiforme.

Cuche′rus, *barb. Lat.* [in old law records] a coucher, ſetter, or ſetting dog.

Cu′ckfield, a market town of Suſſex, 40 miles from London.

Cu′cking *Stool* [probably *q. d.* a choaking-ſtool; becauſe ſcolds being thus puniſhed are almoſt choaked; the Saxons called it ꞅceal-ꝼinᵹ ꞅꞇole, Sax. and Dr. T. H. derives it from *coquine*, Fr. a beggar-woman, becauſe ſturdy beggar-women were ducked in it; in ancient times called *tumbrel*] a ſort of chair hung on a poſt or tree over a water, it was let down and drawn up by a rope and pulley, a puniſhment formerly inflicted on ſcolding women, and bakers and brewers who tranſgreſſed the law, who, being faſtened in this chair, are ducked or immerged *in ſtercore, i. e.* in ſome muddy or ſtinking pond.

Cu′ckold [*cocu*, Fr. from *coukoo*] one whoſe wife's lewd pranks are vulgarly ſaid to graft horns on his head; one whoſe wife proves falſe to his bed. Who would not make her huſband a *cuckold* to make him a monarch? *Shakeſpeare.*

To Cuckold, *verb act.* 1. To corrupt another man's wife. Thou canſt *cuckold* him. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To wrong a huſband by unchaſtity and infidelity.

But ſuffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor ſtrut in ſtreet with amazonian pace,
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryden.*

Cu′croldly, *adj.* [from *cuckold*] having the qualities of a cuckold, mean, cowardly, ſneaking. Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cuckold-maker [of *cuckold* and *maker*] one that makes a practice of corrupting wives. Cuckold and *cuckold-maker. Shakeſpeare.*

Cu′ckoldom [from *cuckold*] 1. The act of adultery. Conſpiring *cuckoldom* againſt me. *Dryden.* 2. The ſtate of a cuckold. The laſt man in the pariſh that knows of his *cuckoldom* is himſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

Cuckoo, or Cu′ckow [ᵹacc, Sax. coᵹ, C. Brit. *cwccw*, Wel. *coucu*, Fr. *cuculo*, It. *cuco*, Sp. and Port. koeckoeck, Du. guckuck, Ger. of *cuculus*, Lat. probably of κοκκυξ, Gr.] 1. A bird which appears in the ſpring, and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which practice it was uſual to alarm a huſband at the approach of an adulterer, by calling cuckoo, which by miſtake was in time applied to the huſband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name, in moſt tongues, ſeems to have been formed. The merry *cuckoo*, meſſenger of ſpring. *Spenſer.* The plain-ſong *cuckoo* grey. *Shakeſpeare.*

I deduce,
From the firſt note the hollow *cuckoo* ſings
The ſymphony of ſpring. *Thomſon.*

2. A name of contempt.

Why what a raſcal art thou then to praiſe him ſo for running?
—A horſeback, ye *cuckoo*;
—But afoot, he will not budge a foot. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cuckoo *Bud*, or Cuckoo *Flower*, the plant lady's ſmock.

Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meads. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nettles, *cuckoo-flowers.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Cuckoo-*Spittle, ſubſt.* cuckoo-ſpittle or woodſeare is that ſpumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, eſpecially about the joints of lavender and roſemary, obſervable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown.*

Cuckoo *Pintle*, an herb.

Cuck-qnean, a wench, or whore.

Cuculla′ris, alſo called *Trapezius* [with anatomiſts] is a muſcle of the ſhoulder-blade or ſcapula, which ariſes from the os capitis, the ligamentum colli, and the top of the ſpine of the laſt vertebra of the neck; and alſo from the eight upper ones of the cheſt, and is inſerted into the clavicula and the ſpina ſcapulæ; it is called cucullaris, of *cuculla*, a monk's-hood or cowl, becauſe this, together with its fellow, bears a reſemblance to it, covering the back. *Lat.*

Cu′cullate *Flower* [with botaniſts] one that reſembles the figure of an helmet or monk's-hood, and is alſo called a galeate or galericulate flower.

Cu′cullate, or Cucullated [of *cuculla*, a hood, *cucullatus*, Lat.] 1. Hooded, covered as with a hood or cowl. 2. Having the reſemblance of a hood. Differently *cucullated* and capuch'd upon the head and back. *Brown.*

Cu′culus, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb night-ſhade.

Cu′cumber, or Cu′cumer [*coucombre*, Fr. *cocomerajo*, It. *cogómbro*, Sp. *cucumen* or *cucumis*, Lat.] a plant, alſo the fruit of it. It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, bell-ſhaped, of which ſome are male or barren, having no embryo. Others are female or fruitful, being faſtened to an embryo, which is changed into a fleſhy fruit, for the moſt part oblong and turbinated, incloſing many oblong ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turky cucumber. The firſt is the moſt common in the Engliſh gardens; the ſecond is the better fruit, as being leſs watery and containing ſweet ſeeds, is the moſt common kind cultivated in Holland. The third ſort is cultivated for the uncommon length of its fruit, and its having leſs water and fewer ſeeds, but it is not ſo fruitful as the common ſort, nor come ſo early. The common ſort is cultivated in three different ſeaſons: the firſt is on hot beds under garden-frames for early fruit; the ſecond under bell or hand glaſſes, for the middle crop; and the third is in the common ground, for a late crop or to pickle. *Miller.*

Cucumbers along the ſurface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden.*

Cucu′pha [with anatomiſts] a cover for the head, made of ſweet-ſcented cephalic ſpices reduced to powder and ſewed between two pieces of ſilk, or quilted in a cap, good againſt diſeaſes of the head.

Cucu′rbita, Lat. a gourd.

Cucu′rbita, or Cucurbi′tula, a cupping-glaſs or hollow veſſel made of tin, *&c.* uſed commonly in bagnio's; they apply it to the body either with or without ſcarification, to divert or drive the blood into ſome other part; or if it be corrupt, to evacuate it, or let it out.

Cucurbita *Cæca*, or Cucurbita *Ventoſa*, Lat. a cupping-veſſel uſed without ſcarification, and is commonly applied or ſet on to the moſt fleſhy parts, where there is no danger of hurting the large veſſels and nerves.

Cu′curbite [*cucurbita*, Lat. with chemiſts] a veſſel of glaſs, or earth, for diſtillations and rectifications, in the ſhape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite.* It is uſually by them called a body. See the form of it, Plate VII. Fig. 4.

Cucurbita′ceous, *adj.* [*cucurbita*, Lat. a gourd] reſembling a gourd.

Cucurbita′ceous *Plants*, are ſuch as reſemble a gourd, as the pumpion and melon.

Cucurbiti′ne [*cucurbitinus*, Lat.] of or like gourds.

Cucurbiti′ni *Lumbrici*, Lat. certain broad worms reſembling gourd ſeeds in ſhape, which breed in the entrails of the human kind.

Cucuy′os, a fly in America, which ſhines in the night ſo brightly, that travellers are ſaid to be able to travel, read or write by its light.

Cud [cuꝺ, Sax.] the food repoſited after grazing, in the firſt ſtomach, in order to be chewed over again by cows, *&c.*

To chew the Cud [ceopan and cuꝺ, Sax.] 1. To chew again as a cow does. My maſter's cattle came hither to chew their *cud. Sidney.* On a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud. Dryden.* 2. To muſe upon, to think upon or reflect.

Cud *Loſt*, a diſtemper or infirmity in both great and ſmall cattle.

Cu′dden, or Cu′ddy [without etymology. *Johnſon*] a clown, a changeling, a nizey, or ſilly fellow; a low word.

The ſlavering *cudden* prop'd upon his ſtaff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryden.*

To Cu′ddle, *verb neut.* [a low word, and I believe without etymology. *Johnſon*] to lie cloſe, to ſquat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
  Viewing the tow'ring faulcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake,
Nor would ſhe ſtay, nor dares ſhe fly. *Prior.*

Cu′ddy [in a ſhip of war of the firſt rate] a place which lies between the captain's and lieutenants cabins under the poop, which is divided into partitions for the maſter's and ſecretary's office.

Cude-cloth, a face-cloth for a young child, which in ancient times was uſed at baptiſm, and was the prieſt's fee.

Cu′dgel [probably of kudſe, Du. a knotted ſtick] 1. A ſtick to ſtrike with; lighter than a club, ſhorter than a pole.

His ſurly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

2. *To croſs the cudgels*; is to yield, from the practice of cudgel-players, who lay one over the other. It is much better to give way, than it would be to contend at firſt, and then either *to croſs the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To lay down the Cudgels, to ſubmit, to give up the cauſe.

To take up the Cudgels, to engage in the defence of any perſon or thing.

To Cudgel, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To beat or bang with the ſtick. Said he would *cudgel* you. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To beat in general. Young fellows were *cudgeling* a walnut-tree. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cudgel-proof [*adj.* of *cudgel* and *proof*] able to reſiſt a ſtick.

His doublet was of ſturdy buff,
And tho' not ſword was *cudgel-proof.* *Hudibras.*

Cud-weed, or Cud-wort [with botaniſts] a plant, whoſe leaves are made uſe of inſtead of cotton, and thence it is called cotton-weed. It is cultivated for medicinal uſe.

Cue. 1. An item given to actors on the ſtage, what or when they are to ſpeak, commonly the laſt words of a ſpeech, which the player, who is to anſwer, catches, and looks on as an intimation to begin. Pyramus you begin: when you have ſpoken your ſpeech, enter not that brake; and ſo every one according to his *cue. Shakeſpeare.* 2. Hint, intimation, ſhort direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he ſhould weep for her?
What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for paſſion
That I have? he would drown the ſtage with tears.
Shakeſpeare.

Gives them, who expect vails, their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The part in which any one is to play in his turn.

Were it my *cue* to fight, I ſhould have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Neither is Otto a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity. *Rymer.* 4. A mood or humour; as, in a merry *cue.*

Cue, half a farthing.

Cue, ſtate, condition, humour, temper of mind.

Cue, or Kue [*queüe*, Fr. a tail, from the form of it] a round ſtick to play at billiards, alſo the tail or end of any thing; as, the long tail or curl of a wig, called a *cue* wig.

Cue′nca, a city and biſhop's ſee of New Caſtile, in Spain, about 85 miles eaſt of Madrid.

Cue′rpo, as to walk or be in *cuerpo*, is to go without a cloak, or upper coat, and all the formalities of a compleat dreſs, ſo as to diſcover the true ſhape of the *cuerpo* or body.

Expoſe in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras.*

Cuff [*zuffa*, battle, *zuffare*, It. to fight] 1. A blow or ſtroke with the fiſt, a box.

The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him ſuch a *cuff*,
That down fell prieſt and book. *Shakeſpeare.*

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear. *Arbuthnot.* 2. It is uſed of birds that fight with their talons.

To Cuff, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to fight, to ſcuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cuff* to make the rabble ſport. *Dryden.*

To Cuff, *verb act.* 1. To beat or bang with the fiſt.

I'll after him again and beat him ——
——Do, *cuff* him ſoundly, but never draw thy ſword.
Shakeſpeare.

2. To fight with talons.

The daſtard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring;
Who ſafe in numbers *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

3. To ſtrike with wings; this ſeems improper.

Hov'ring about the coaſt they make their moan,
And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Dryden.*

Cuff [*coeffe*, Fr.] part of the ſleeve. Inſtead of the common faſhion, he would viſit his miſtreſs in a morning-gown, band, ſhort *cuffs*, and peaked beard. *Arbuthnot.*

Cui *ante Divortium*, Lat. [*i. e.* to whom before divorce] a writ impowering a divorced woman to recover her lands from him to whom they were alienated by her huſband during marriage; becauſe ſhe could not gainſay it.

Cui *in Vita*, Lat. [*i. e.* to whom in his life-time] a writ of entry which a widow has againſt him to whom her huſband did alienate or make over lands, *&c.* in his life-time; which muſt contain this clauſe, *that during his life-time ſhe could not withſtand it.*

Cui'nage, the making up of twine into ſuch forms as it is commonly framed into for carriage to other places. *Cowel.*

Cui'rass [*cuiraſſe*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather, *coraccia*, *corazza*, It. *coraça*, Sp.] an armour of ſteel or iron plates, *&c.* beaten thin, which covers the body from the neck to the waiſt, both behind and before, a breaſt-plate.

The launce purſu'd the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his *cuiraſs.* *Dryden.*

Cuira'ssier [*corazze*, It. *coraſſeras*, Sp. of *cuiraſs*] a man at arms, a ſoldier in armoury. Cuiraſſiers are cavalry or horſemen armed with back, breaſt, and head-piece, as moſt of the Germans are. St. George is deſcribed as a *cuiraſſier*, or horſeman compleatly arm'd. *Brown.*

On each horn,
Cuiraſſiers all in ſteel for ſtanding fight. *Milton.*

Cuish, *ſubſt.* [*cuiſſe*, Fr.] the armour that covers the thighs.

Young Harry with his beaver on,
His *cuiſhes* on his thighs, gallantly armed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some the *cuiſhes* mould. *Dryden.*

This word is a corruption of

Cui'sses, Fr. a ſort of armour for the thighs.

Cul de four, Fr. [in maſonry] a ſort of low, ſpherical vault, like an oven.

Cul de four *of a Niche* [in maſonry] the arched roof of a niche on a plan that is circular.

Cul de lamp, Fr. [in architecture] ſeveral decorations in maſonry, *&c.* in vaults and cielings, to finiſh the bottom of works, and ſomewhat wreathed in the manner of a teſtudo.

Cu'lage [old records] the laying up a ſhip in the dock to be repaired.

Culdee's, a ſect of religious monks, anciently in Scotland, *&c.* ſo called, *à colendo Dem*, i. e. from their worſhipping God; or *cultores Dei*, the worſhippers of God, being remarkable for their religious exerciſes of preaching and praying. They made choice of one of their own fraternity to be their head, called the Scots biſhop.

Cu'lerage, the ſame plant with arſeſmart. *Ainſworth.*

Culia'can, the capital of a province of the ſame name in Mexico, oppoſite to the ſouthern end of California.

Cu'linary, *adj.* [*culinarius*, *culina*, Lat.] of or pertaining to a kitchen, relating to the art of cookery. *Culinary* fire. *Newton.*

Cull. See. Cully.

To Cull [*colligo*, Lat. *cueillir*, Fr. to gather] to pick and chuſe, to pick out. The beſt of every thing being *cull'd* out for themſelves. *Hooker.* *Culling* of ſimples. *Shakeſpeare.*

From his herd he *culls*
For ſlaughter four the faireſt of his bulls. *Dryden.*

Cu'llen, a parliament town of Scotland, on the eaſt ſide of Bamſſhire.

Cu'llender. See Colander.

Cu'ller [of *cull*] he who picks and chooſes.

Cu'llers, the worſt or refuſe of ſheep which are left of a flock, after the beſt have been picked out.

Cu'lliage, or Cu'llage, a cuſtom of the lords lying the firſt night with their vaſſal's brides.

Cu'llion [*coglione*, It. a fool, perhaps from *ſcullion.* It ſeems to import manners rather than folly. *Johnſon*] a ſcoundrel, a mean wretch. Up to the breach you dogs, avaunt you *cullions.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Cullion *Head* [in fortification] the ſame as a baſtion, a ſconce, or block-houſe.

Cu'lliously, *adj.* [of *cullion*] having the qualities of a cullion, mean, baſe. You whorſon *cullioſly*, barber-monger, draw. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cu'llions [*couillons*, Fr. *coglione*, It. *cujone*, Sp.] the teſtes.

Cullions [in botany] are called alſo ſtone roots, or the round roots of plants, whether ſingle, double, or triple.

Cu'llis [with cooks] a ſtrained liquor made of any ſort of dreſſed meat, or other things pounded in a mortar, and preſſed through an hair-ſieve; uſually poured into hot pies, meſſes, *&c.* before they are ſerved up at table.

Cu'lliton, a market-town of Devonſhire, 17 miles from Exeter, and 159 from London.

Cu'llot, a cuſhion for riding poſt.

Cu'lly, *ſubſt.* [*coglione*, It. a fool] 1. One who may be eaſily led by the noſe, or put upon, as by ſharpers or a ſtrumpet.

The rich *cullies* may their boaſting ſpare,
They purchaſe but ſophiſticated ware. *Dryden.*

2. A lecher, whom a whore, courteſan, or jilt, calls her cully.

To Cully *one*, to make a fool of, impoſe upon, or jilt him.

Culm, a ſort of coals made uſe of by ſmiths.

Cu'lmen, Lat. the top, peak or height of any thing.

Culmen *Cæli*, Lat. [in aſtrology] the higheſt point of heaven, that a ſtar can riſe to in any latitude; and uſually by aſtrologers taken for the tenth houſe.

Culmi'ferous [of *culmus*, a ſtem or ſtalk, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing ſtems or ſtalks.

Culmi'ferous *Plants* [of *culmus*, a ſtalk, and *fero*, Lat. to bear, in botany] ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed hollow ſtalk, which is wrapt about at each joint, with a ſingle, long, narrow, and ſharp-pointed leaf, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy huſks; as wheat, barley, *&c.* and moſt kinds of graſs. Mealy ſeeds, of ſome *culmiferous* plants, as oats. *Arbuthnot.*

Cu'lminant [*culminans*, Lat.] riſing to the top or height, being vertical, or in the meridian.

To Cu'lminate [of *culmen*, Lat.] to riſe to the top or utmoſt height, to be in the meridian.

All ſunſhine, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th'equator. *Milton.*

To Culminate [in aſtronomy] ſignifies to come to the meridian; thus the ſun or a ſtar is ſaid to *culminate*, when it is in the higheſt point in the heavens, that it poſſible can be, *i. e.* when it is upon the meridian.

Culmina'tion, an aſcending or coming to the meridian of a place.

Culmo're, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulſter, about five miles north of Londonderry.

Cu'lmus, Lat. [with botaniſts] properly the ſtem or ſtalk of corn or graſs, diſtinguiſhed from that of all other plants, which is termed caulis.

Cu'lpable [Sp. *coupable*, Fr. *colpabile*, It. of *culpabilis*, from *culpa*, Lat. a fault] 1. Criminal, guilty.

Proceed no ſtraiter 'gainſt our uncle Gloſter,
Than from true evidence of good eſteem
He be approv'd in practice *culpable.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Faulty, blame-worthy; with *of.* Theſe being *culpable of* this crime, or favourers of their friends. *Spenſer.* In ſcripture are ſo many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them without ſomewhat noted, wherein they were *culpable.* *Hooker.* Such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable.* *South.*

Cu'lpableness, or Culpabi'lity [*culpabilitas*, Lat.] blameworthineſs, guiltineſs, faultineſs.

Cu'lpably [from *culpable*] blameably, faultily, criminally. If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we ſhould communicate holily. *Taylor.*

Cu'lpon *that Trout* [a cant term in carving meat] *i. e.* cut it up.

Cu'lprit [it is ſuppoſed to be compounded of two words, *i. e.* *cul* and *prit*, viz. *cul* of *culpabilis*, Lat. blameable or guilty and *prit* of *preſt*, Fr. *i. e.* ready, and is the reply of a proper officer on the behalf of the king, affirming the party to be guilty, and is ready to prove the party guilty; others derive it of *culpat*, a fault, and *prehenſis*, taken] *i. e.* a criminal or malefactor. About this word there is great diſpute. It is uſed by the judges at criminal trials, who, when the priſoner declares himſelf not guilty, and puts himſelf upon his trial, anſwers, *culprit*, God ſend thee a good deliverance. It is likely that it is a corruption of *qu'il paroit*, may it ſo appear, the wiſh of the judge being that the priſoner may be found innocent; a formal word uſed by the clerk of the arraigns in trials to a perſon indicted for a criminal matter, when he has regiſter'd the priſoner's plea, and proceeds to demand of him (*culprit*) *how wilt thou be tried?* An author is in the condition of a *culprit*, the public are his judges: by allowing too much, and condeſcending too far, he may injure his own cauſe; and by pleading and aſſerting too boldly, he may diſpleaſe the court. *Prior.*

Culra'ch, or Corla'ch [in the practice of Scotland] one left as a pledge for the appearance of a man from one court to another.

Culra'ge, the herb arſeſmart.

Cultch, the ſhells, *&c.* which form in the bottom of the ſea where oiſters ſpawn.

Cu'lter, Lat. [commonly written *coulter*] the iron of the plough, perpendicular to the ſheare.

The *culter* ruſts,
That ſhould deracinate ſuch ſavagery. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Cu'ltivate [*cultiver*, Fr. *coltivare*, It. *cultivàr*, Sp. of *cultus*, Lat.] 1. To till or huſband the ground, to forward the product of the earth by manual induſtry. Thoſe excellent ſeeds implanted in your birth will, if *cultivated*, be moſt flouriſhing in production. *Felton.* 2. To improve or manage, to meliorate.

To make man mild and ſociable to man,
To *cultivate* the wild licentious ſavage
With wiſdom, diſcipline and liberal arts,
Th' embelliſhments of life. *Addiſon.*

Cultiva'tion [*coltivazione*, It.] 1. The art or practice of tillage or improvement of ſoils, and forwarding vegetables. 2. Improvement in general, melioration, promotion. An innate light diſcovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher diſcoveries. *South.* *Cultivation* of learning. *Dryden.*

Cu'tivator [from *cultivate*] one who forwards any vegetable production, or any thing elſe capable of improvement. *Cultivators* of clover-graſs. *Boyle.*

Cu'lture [Fr. *coltura*, It. *cultura*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. Huſbandry, tillage. Give us ſeed unto our heart, and *culture* to our underſtanding, that there may come fruit of it. 2 *Eſdras.*

If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the ſoil. *Pope.*

2. Art of improvement, good education, melioration. One might wear any paſſion out of a family by *culture*, as ſkilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler.*

To Cu'lture, *verb act.* to cultivate, to manure, to till. It is uſed by Thomſon.

Cu'lver [culꝼpc, Sax.] a ſort of pigeon; an old word.

Had he ſo done, he had been ſnatch'd away,
More light than *culver*, in the faulcon's fiſt. *Spenſer.*
Whence borne on liquid wing,
The ſound *culver* ſhoots. *Thomſon.*

Cu'lverage, faint-heartedneſs; turning tail to run away.

Cu'lverin [*coulouvrine*, Fr. *colubrina*, It. *culebrîno*, Sp. of *coluber*, Lat. a ſnake] a piece of ordnance. A *culverin* requires for every charge ſixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-culverin nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Wilkins.*

Culverin *Extraordinary* [with gunners] a large piece of ordnance, in length about 13 feet, weighing 4800 pounds, the diameter at the bore being 5 inches and a half, carries a ſhot of 5 inches 1 quarter diameter, and 20 pound weight, and requires a charge of 12 pounds and a half of powder.

Culverin *Ordinary* [with gunners] is a larger gun of about 4500 pound weight, is 5 inches 1 quarter diameter at the bore, carries a ball of 17 pounds 5 ounces weight, and 5 inches diameter, and requires a charge of 11 pounds 6 ounces of powder.

Culverin *of the leaſt Size* [with gunners] a piece of ordnance of 5 inches diameter at the bore, weight about 4000 pounds, carries a ball of 4 inches 3 quarters diameter, and 14 pounds weight, and reqnires a charge of 10 pounds of powder.

Cu'lverkey, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of flower. A girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowſlips to make garlands. *Walton.*

Cu'lvertage [in the Norman law] the eſcheat or forfeiture of the lands of a vaſſal to the lord of the fee.

Culvertage, a being branded for cowardice.

Cu'lvertailing [with carpenters] a particular way of faſtening boards, by letting one piece into another.

Cu'lvertailing [with ſhipwrights] is the faſtening or letting one timber into another, ſo that they cannot ſlip out, as the carlings into the beams of a ſhip.

To Cu'mber [kommern, Du. kummern, Ger. *ingombrare,* It. probably of *cumulus,* Lat. an heap] 1. To incumber, to ſtop, to embarraſs.

> Why aſks he what avails him not in fight,
> And would but *cumber* and retard his flight. *Dryden.*

2. To crowd, to load with ſomething uſeleſs. Cut it down, why *cumbereth* it the ground. *St. Luke.* Multiplying variety of arguments *cumbers* the memory to no purpoſe. *Locke.* 3. To involve in difficulties and dangers.

> Domeſtic fury and fierce civil ſtrife,
> Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To buſy, to diſtract with variety of cares. Martha was *cumbered* about much ſerving. *St. Luke.* 5. To be troubleſome in a place, to diſcommode. Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes the better hedge. *Grew.*

Cumber, *ſubſt.* [komber, Du.] vexation, embarraſſment. Brought to great *cumber* and danger. *Sidney.* Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* ſpring. *Spenſer.*

Cu'mberland, one of the moſt northern counties of England, ſeparated from Scotland by the Frith and river Solway. It gives title of duke to his royal highneſs prince William; and ſends two members to parliament.

Cu'mbersome, or Cu'mberous [from *cumber*] 1. Troubleſome, inconvenient, vexatious. Going to perform a *cumberſome* obedience. *Sidney.* 2. Unweildy, burthenſome, embarraſſing. I was drawn in to write the firſt by accident, and to write the ſecond by ſome defects in the firſt; theſe are the *cumberſome* perquiſites of authors. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Unmanageable. Long tubes are *cumberſome,* and ſcarce to be readily managed, *Newton.*

Cu'bersomely [of *cumberſome*] in a troubleſome, vexatious, and obſtructing manner.

Cu'mbersomeness [from *cumberſome*] unweildines, incumbrance, obſtruction.

Cu'mble, full heaped meaſure.

Cu'mbrance [of *cumber*] burthen, impediment.

> Extol not riches, then the toil of fools,
> The wiſeman's *cumbrance* if not ſnare. *Milton.*

Cu'mbrous [from *cumber*] 1. Vexatious, troubleſome. A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him moleſt. *Spenſer.* 2. Cumberſome, oppreſſive, burthenſome.

> Be quit,
> Faireſt and eaſieſt of this *cumbrous* charge. *Milton.*

3. Jumbled, obſtructing each other.

> Swift to their ſeveral quarters haſted then,
> The *cumb'rous* elements. *Milton.*

Cu'mfrey, a medicinal plant.

Cu'mmin [*cumin,* Fr. *comino,* It. *cominos,* Sp. *cuminum,* Lat. kümmel, Ger. kommen, Dan. of κυμινον, Gr.] an herb like fennel, but leſs; the ſeed of which is good in cholics, &c. It is brought from the iſland of Malta, where it is cultivated; for it is too tender for our climate. Rankſmelling rue, and *cumin* good for eyes. *Spenſer.*

To Cu'mulate [*cumulatum, ſup.* of *cumulo,* from *cumulus,* Lat. a heap] to heap up. Shoals of ſhells beded and *cumulated* heap upon heap, amongſt earth. *Woodward.*

Cumula'tion, Lat. the act of heaping up.

Cumulo'se *cumuloſus,* Lat.] full of heaps.

To Cun [a ſea term] is to direct the perſon at helm how to ſteer.

Cuncta'tion, Lat. a delaying or prolonging of time. *Cunctation* in proſecuting. *Hayward.* Celerity ſhould always be contempered with *cunctation.* *Brown.*

Cu'nctator, Lat. one given to delay, an idler, a ſluggard. Unwilling to diſcourage ſuch *cunctators.* *Hammond.*

Cuncti'potent [*cuctipotens,* Lat.] all powerful.

Cuncti'tenent [*cunctitenens,* Lat.] holding or poſſeſſing all things.

To Cund [of konnen, Du. to know] to give notice. A provincial or obſolete word; ſee Couder. They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who diſcerning the courſe of the pilchard, *cundeth,* as they call it, the maſter of each boat. *Carew.*

Cu'neal [*cunealis,* from *cuneus,* Lat. a wedge] being in the form of a wedge, relating to a wedge.

Cu'neated [*cuneatus,* of *cuneus,* Lat.] made in form of a wedge.

Cu'neiform [of *cuneus,* a wedge, and *forma,* Lat. figure] having the ſhape of a wedge.

Cuneifo'rme *Os,* Lat. [with anatomiſts] a wedge like bone in the head, ſituated in the bottom or baſis of the brain, ſo called from its ſhape reſembling a wedge.

Cuneifo'rmia *Oſſa* [in anatomy] certain bones of the tarſus of the foot, which are counted the fourth, fifth, and ſixth, which take their name from their ſhape, as being large above, and narrow below, reſembling wedges.

Cune'tte [Fr. in fortification] a deep trench about three or four fathom wide, ſunk along the middle of a dry moat, to lade out the water, or to render the paſſage more difficult to the enemy.

Cu'neus, a wedge, one of the ſix principles in mathematics. *Lat.*

Cuneus [in ancient deeds] a mint or place where money is coined.

Cuniculo'se, or Cunicu'lous [*cuniculoſus,* Lat.] full of coneys or coney-burroughs.

Cuni'la [in botany] ſavoury, marjorum with the ſmall leaf, and penny-royal with the broad leaf. *Lat.*

Cunila'go [in botany] the herb flea-bane or moth-mullain, or a kind of ſavoury or origanum. *Lat.*

Cuni'na, a deity. See Cuba.

Cu'nner, a kind of fiſh, leſs than an oiſter, that ſticks cloſe to the rocks. *Ainſworth.*

Cu'nning, or Conding [ſea-term] directing; as, the *cunning* of a ſhip is the directing the perſon at helm how to ſteer.

Cunning, *ſubſt.* [cunninʒ, of cunnan, Sax. to know] 1. Ingenuity, ſkilfulneſs, knowledge. 2. Deceit, fraudulent dexterity. We take *cunning* for a ſiniſter, or crooked wiſdom. *Bacon.* 3. Subtilty, craftineſs.

Cunning is no burden.

Lat. *Quævis terra alit artificem.*

Knowledge is, without doubt, the moſt portable riches, and, as the Latin proverb has it, will give a man a livelihood every where: of conſequence it is therefore preferable to all other; and, as it is not always very difficult to be obtained, at leaſt one part of it, it ought to be the ſtudy of every parent to give their children what ſhare of it they can.

Cu'nning, *adj.* [from connan, Sax. konnen, Du. to know] 1. Ingenious, ſkilful, knowing.

> *Cunning* in muſic and the mathematics,
> To inſtruct her fully. *Shakeſpeare.*

A man *cunning* to work in gold. 2 *Chron.*

> She guides the *cunning* artiſt's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with ſkill. An altar carv'd with *cunning* imagery. *Spenſer.* Thou *cunning'ſt* pattern of excelling nature. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Artful, deceitful, trickiſh, crafty. Men will leave truth to ſuch as love it, they are reſolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being ſincere. *South.* 4. Acted with ſubtilty. Accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falſhood. *Sidney.*

Cu'nningly [from *cunning*] 1. Ingeniouſly, ſkilfully. 2. Slily, craftily. That the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was ſuppoſed that many ſuccours were *cunningly* put off. *Bacon.*

Cunning *Man,* a name given to an aſtrologer, or fortune-teller.

> A ſtrong detachment
> Of beadle, conſtable, and watchmen,
> T' attack the *cunning-man* for plunder
> Committed falſely on his lumber. *Hudibras.*

Cu'nningness [cunninꝺneꞅꞅe, Sax.] craftineſs, &c.

Cunnus, the pudendum muliebre; and from hence is derived the vulgar name for the pudendum muliebre.

Cu'ntey *Cuntey* [in old law] a ſort of trial, which ſeems to be the ſame with that of our common jury, or trial by the country.

Cup [*coupe,* Fr. *coppa,* It. *copa,* Sp. *copo,* Port. κυπη, Gr. *cupa,* Lat. kopi, Du. koppe, L. Ger. cwppan, C. Brit. cup, coppe, Sax.] 1. A ſmall veſſel to drink out of. Thou ſhalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand. *Geneſis.*

> Nor let civil broils
> Ferment from ſocial *cup.* *Philips.*

2. The liquor contain'd in the cup, the draught. Wil't pleaſe your lordſhip drink a *cup* of ſack. *Shakeſpeare.*

> The beſt, the deareſt fav'rite of the ſky,
> Muſt taſte the *cup,* for man is born to die. *Pope.*

3. In the plural, merry bout, ſocial entertainment.

> Be in their flowing *cups* freſhly remember'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
> By the fire-ſide or in our *cups.* *Knolles.*
> From *cups* to civil broils. *Milton.*

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, an acorn in its *cup.*

A Cup *of the Creature,* any ſtrong liquor. Low language.

When the Cup's full carry it even.

A very good proverbial admonition to thoſe who are arrived at power and wealth, to bear their good fortune with a ſteady even temper, and not to ſuffer themſelves to be hurried away into inſolence, pride, and oppreſſion.

Lat. *Fortunam reverenter habe quicunque repente;*
Dives ab exili progrediere loco.

Cu'p-bearer. 1. An officer of the king's houſhold. Sworn his ſervant, and ſhortly after his *cup-bearer* at large. *Wotton.* 2. An attendant that ſerves wine at a feaſt. A recompenſe for Jupiter's carrying away his ſon Ganymede to be his *cup-bearer.* *Broome.*

Cup *and Can,* familiar companions. The *can* is the large veſſel out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is an inſeparable aſſociate. You and he are *cup and can.* *Swift.*

To Cup, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To ſupply with cups, to ſoak well with liquor. Obſolete.

> With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd,
> *Cup* us till the world go round. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cup [with botaniſts] cups are thoſe ſhort huſks wherein flowers grow, ſome being parted into two, three, four, five, or ſix leaves.

To Cup [koppen, Du. and L. Ger.] to apply a cupping-glaſs to ſome part of the body, to draw blood in ſcarification.

> Nor breathing veins nor *cupping* will prevail. *Dryden.*

Bliſtering, *cupping,* and bleeding. *Addiſon.*

> They bled, they *cupp'd,* they purg'd, in ſhort they cur'd. *Pope.*

Cu'p-board [of cup, and boꞃꝺ, Sax. a caſe] 1. A receptacle with ſhelves for victuals, earth-ware, &c. Some trees are beſt for *cupboards,* as walnut. *Bacon.*

> His *cup-board*'s head ſix earthen pitchers grac'd. *Dryden.*

Yet their wine and their victuals theſe curmudgeon lubbards,
Lock up from my ſight in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift*.

2. A conveniency with ſhelves, for putting glaſſes, *&c*.

To Cu'pboard, *verb act*. [from the ſubſt.] to hoard up, to lay up in a cupboard.

The belly did remain
I'th' midſt of the body idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the reſt. *Shakeſpeare*.

Cu'pid [*cupido*, Lat.] the fabulous god of love; painters, *&c*. repreſent him like a boy naked, and having wings, carrying a quiver on his ſhoulder, and holding a torch in one hand and a bow in the other, to give deſperate wounds to the hearts of lovers; but with a veil caſt over his eyes, to intimate that love is blind.

Cu'pola, or Cupolo [It. and Sp. kupel, Ger. in architecture] 1. An arched tower of a building in the form of a bowl turned upſide down; a dome. 2. An arched room or turret, ſtanding on the very top of a dome or great building, in form either of a circle or pologon; otherwiſe called a lanthorn. 3 The hemiſpherical ſummit of a building. Nature ſeems to have deſigned the head as the *cupola* to the moſt glorious of her works. *Addiſon*.

Cup-shot, or Cup-sho'tten, one who is in his cups, overcharged with liquor, drunken. A cant word.

Cu'pel, Co'pel, or Cu'ppel [*coupelle*, Fr. *coppella*, It. in chemiſtry] a veſſel made of aſhes and burnt bones, for trying and purifying gold and ſilver. See Coppel. Upon the ſtuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnices, fire worketh not. *Bacon*.

Cu'pper [of *cup*] one who applies cupping-glaſſes, and ſcarifies.

Cu'pping *Glaſs*, a ſort of glaſs phial applied to the fleſhy part of the body, to draw forth a corrupt blood and windy matter by rarefying the air. A bubo ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glaſſes*. *Wiſeman*.

Cu'preous [*cupreus*, Lat.] conſiſting of copper. *Cupreous* body. *Boyle*.

Cur [korre, Du.] 1. A worthleſs degenerate dog.

How does your fallow greyhound, Sir?
'Tis a good dog —
— A *cur*, Sir. *Shakeſpeare*.
An old drudging *cur*. *L'Eſtrange*.

2. A man, in contempt.

What would you have, ye *curs*,
That like not peace nor war. *Shakeſpeare*.

The perſon whom he ſpoke to, called him a young popiſh *cur*. *Addiſon*.

Cu'rable [Fr. and Sp. *curabile*, It. of *curabilis*, Lat.] that may be cured. *Cureable* diſeaſes. *Harvey*.

Cu'rableness [of *curable*] capableneſs of cure, poſſibility of being healed.

Cu'racy, or Cu'rateship [of *curate*] the office of a curate, diſtinct from a benefice. Arrive in time to a *curacy* in town. *Swift*.

Cu'rate [*cure*, Fr. *cura*, Sp. and Port. *curato*, It. of *curator*, Lat.] 1. Properly a parſon or vicar of a pariſh, who has the charge of the ſouls of his pariſhioners. I thought the Engliſh of *curate* had been an eccleſiaſtical hireling — No ſuch matter. The proper import of the word ſignifies one who has the cure of Souls. *Collier*. 2. It is now more uſed for a deputy or ſubſtitute, one who officiates in the place of the in cumbent for hire.

He ſpar'd no pains, for *curate* he had none,
Nor durſt he truſt another with his care. *Dryden*.

Cura'tion [Lat. in medicine] a right method of finding out by ſymptoms remedies proper for any diſeaſe.

Cu'rative [from *cure*] relating to the cure of diſeaſes, not preſervative or preventive. The therapeutic or *curative* phyſic we term that which reſtores the patient unto ſanity. *Brown*.

Curative *Indication* [with phyſicians] a ſign that has relation to the diſeaſe that is to be cured.

Cura'tor [*curateur*, Fr. *curatore*, It. *cura*, Port. of *curator*, Lat. civil law] a perſon regularly appointed to take care of another. The *curators* of Bedlam. *Swift*.

Cu'rature [*curatura*, Lat.] care in ordering or managing any thing.

A Curb *of a Bridle* [of *to curb*] 1. A chain of iron made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in holes called the eyes, and running over the horſe's beard. The ox hath his bow, the horſe his *curb*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Reſtraint, oppoſition.

Religion, that ſhould be
The *curb*, is made the ſpur to tyranny. *Denham*.

An effectual *curb* upon us. *Atterbury*.

To give a leap upon the Curb [with horſemen] is to ſhorten the curb, by laying one of the mails or S like joints of the chain over the reſt.

A Curb [with farriers] is a hard and callous tumour, running on the inſide of a horſe's-hoof, *i. e.* on that part of the hoof that is oppoſite to the leg of the ſame ſide.

To Curb [*courber*, Fr. to bow or bend] 1. To guide or reſtrain a horſe with a curb. 2. To give a check to, to reſtrain or keep under, to hold back. Governors to *curb* and keep them in awe. *Spenſer*.

At this ſhe *curb'd* a groan, that elſe had come. *Dryden*.

3. Sometimes with *from*; ſometimes *of*. You are *curb'd from* that enlargement. *Shakeſpeare*.

Cu'rcuma, the Indian root called turmeric.

Curd, the coagulation of milk. See Crud and Crudle. Milk is a compound of cream, *curds*, and whey. *Bacon*.

What! that thing of ſilk!
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of aſſes milk? *Pope*.

To Curd, *verb act*. [from the ſubſt.] to turn a thing to curds, to cauſe to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood
To ſay I am thy mother. *Shakeſpeare*.

Cu'rdistan, a province of Perſia, having Turcomania, or Armenia, on the north, and Eyraca Arabic, or Chaldee, on the ſouth.

To Cu'rdle, *verb neut*. [prob. *q. d.* to crowdle, *i. e.* to crowd cloſe together, or of *cailler*, Fr. *quagliare*, It. *quajàr*, Sp. or of klutern, Du.] 1. To coagulate, to ſhoot together. Milk turning or *curdling* in the ſtomach. *Bacon*.

Slip round the pail, or taſte the *curdling* cheeſe. *Thomſon*.

To Curdle, *verb act*. to cauſe a thing to coagulate, to turn to curds, to fix any fluid body, eſpecially milk.

Curdled cold his courage gan vaſſail. *Spenſer*.

The milk was *curdled*. *Bacon*.

A Curdled ſky and a painted woman are not of long duration.

Fr. *Ciel pommelé, femme fardée,*
Ne ſont pas de longue durée,

This ſaying we have from the French, but the obſervation probably holds as ſure here as in France.

Cu'rdy, *adj*. [from *curd*] coagulated, curdled. Coagulated into a *curdy* maſs with acids. *Arbuthnot*.

To Cure [*guerir*, Fr. *guarire*, It. *curàr*, Sp. and Port. of *curo*, Lat.] 1. To heal, to recover to health; with *of* before the diſeaſe. It is uſed both of perſons and diſeaſes. Contuſions *of* bones in hard weather are difficult to *cure*. *Bacon*. I never knew any man *cured of* inattention. *Swift*. 2. To prepare ſo as to be preſerved from corruption or ſpoiling. The beef ſo ill choſen, or ſo ill *cured*, as to ſtink. *Temple*.

What can't be Cur'd muſt be indur'd.

Levius fit patientiâ quicquid corrigere eſt nefas. Hor. (Patience renders that ſupportable which can't be remedied.) And ſo the French; *La patience rend ſupportable ce que l'on ne ſçauroit changer*. The Germans ſay; Glücklich iſt wer vergiſſt was da nicht zu aendern iſt. (He is happy who can forget what is not to be remedied.) All very good leſſons to recommend patience under misfortunes.

Cure [Fr. *cura*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. The act of healing a diſtemper or wound. I do *cures* to-day and to-morrow. St. *Luke*. 2. Remedy, reſtorative.

This league that we have made
Will give her ſadneſs very little *cure*. *Shakeſpeare*.
Cold, hunger, priſons, ills without a *cure*. *Dryden*.

3. A benefice or ſpiritual living with the charge of ſouls.

To find a Cure for every ſore. The French ſay; *trouver à chaque trou une cheville*. (To find a peg for every hole) That is, to find an excuſe or a remedy for every thing.

Cure [with falconers] a remedy which they give their hawks in form of little balls or pellets of hemp, cotton or feathers, to imbibe or drink up their phlegm.

Cu'reless [of *cure*, and the neg. particle *leſs*] being without cure or remedy. Bootleſs are plaints, and *cureleſs* are my wounds. *Shakeſpeare*.

With patience undergo
A *cureleſs* ill,
Since fate will have it ſo. *Dryden*.

Cu'rer [from *cure*] one that heals; a phyſician. He is a *curer* of ſouls; and you a *curer* of bodies. *Shakeſpeare*. Conſumption *curers*. *Harvey*.

Cure'ttes, ancient prieſts called alſo Corybantes, originally from Mount Ida, in Phrygia, they are ſaid to be deſcended of the Dactyli, who were prieſts of the goddeſs Veſta. They firſt taught men how to manage flocks of ſheep, and to tame and breed up herds of other cattle, to gather honey, to live in ſocieties, to hunt, caſt darts, uſe ſwords, targets, and helmets, of which they were ſaid to be the inventors; they danced at the ſound of tabors and baſtanettos.

To theſe Curetes, Rhea is ſaid to have committed the care of Jupiter, to preſerve him from his father Saturn; and they, by dancing in armour, and claſhing their weapons to the ſound of pipes, drums and cymbals, made ſuch a noiſe as drowned the cry of this infant god.

Cu'rfew [*couvre feu*, Fr. *i. e.* covered fire] 1. A law made by king William the Conqueror, that all people ſhould put out their fire and lights at the ringing of the eight o' clock bell; whence ſtill, in ſeveral places, where a bell is uſually rung towards bed-time, they ſay it rings the *curfew*, the eight o' clock bell. The ſolemn *curfew*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Oft on a plat of riſing ground,
I hear the far off *curfew* ſound,
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhore,
Swinging ſlow with ſullen roar. *Milton*.

2. A cover for a fire, a fire plate. Pans, pots, *curfews*. *Bacon*.

Cu'ria, a court of judicature; ſometimes it was formerly taken for the company of tenants who did their ſuit and ſervice at the court of their lord.

Curia *aviſere vult* [law phraſe] uſed to expreſs a deliberation that the court intends to take upon a point or points of a cauſe before they proceed to paſs judgment. *Fr.* and *Lat*.

Cu'ria *claudenda* [in law] a writ that lies againſt him, who ſhould fence and incloſe ground, but refuſes or defers to do it. *Lat*.

Curia *Canonicorum*, the court-lodge or manor-houſe in a lordſhip, pertaining to ſome religious order. *Lat*.

Curia *Domini*, the houſe, hall, or court of the lord, where all the tenants are bound to give their attendance, if need require, every three weeks, but more eſpecially on Lady-day and Michaelmas-day; a court anciently held at Careſbrook-caſtle, in the Iſle of Wight.

Curia *Perſonæ*, the parſonage or parſon's manſion-houſe. *Lat*.

Curiæ *Generales* [Lat. in common Law] theſe general and ſolemn courts, which was held by the lord of the manor twice a year, *viz*. on the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and St. Michael's-day.

Curia *Adventus*, the duty of coming to pay ſuit and ſervice to a lord.

Curia'lity [*curialis*, from *curia*, Lat. a court] the privileges or perhaps retinue of a court. The court and *curiality*. *Bacon*.

Curio'sity, or Cu'riousness [*curioſité*, Fr. *curioſitá*, It. *curioſidad*, Sp. of *curioſitas*, Lat. or *curious*] 1. A paſſion or deſire of ſeeing or knowing, inquiſitiveneſs. 2. Delicateneſs or niceneſs, When in thy gilt and thy perfume, they mock'd thee for thy too much *curioſity*. *Shakeſ*. 3. A rarity or curious thing. The *curioſities* of this great town. *Addiſon*.

4. Accuracy, exactneſs. Our eyes and ſenſes are too groſs to diſcern the *curioſity* of the workmanſhip of nature. *Ray.* 5. An act of curioſity, nice experiment. There hath been practiſed a *curioſity* to ſet a tree upon the north ſide of a wall, and at a little height to draw it through the wall, and ſpread it upon the ſouth ſide, conceiving that the root ſhould enjoy the freſhneſs of the ſhade, and the upper boughs and fruit the comfort of the ſun; but it ſorted not. *Bacon.*

CU'RIOUS [*curioſus*, Lat.] 1. Deſirous to ſee and know every thing, inquiſitive, prying. Be not *curious* in unneceſſary matters. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 2. Rare, excellent, neat or fine, elegant, finiſhed. Underſtanding to deviſe *curious* works, to work in gold. *Exodus.* 3. Delicate or nice, exact, wary, ſubtle. Both theſe ſenſes embrace their objects with a more *curious* diſcrimination than the other ſenſes. *Holder.* 4. Attentive to, diligent about; ſometimes with *after.* A gentleman *curious after* things elegant and beautiful. *Woodward.* 5. Sometimes *of.*

A ſenior of the place replies,
Well read and *curious of* antiquities. *Dryden.*

6. Accurate, careful, not to miſtake. Not *curious* what ſyllables or particles of ſpeech they uſed. *Hooker.* 7. Difficult to pleaſe, full of care, not negligent; with *of.* A temperate perſon is not *curious of* fancies and deliciouſneſs. *Taylor.* 8. Artful, not fortuitous.

Each ornament about her ſeemly lies,
By *curious* chance or careleſs art compos'd. *Fairfax.*

9. Rigid, ſevere.

Curious I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptiſta, of whom I hear ſo well. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'RIOUSLY [of *curious*] 1. Inquiſitively, attentively. I thought there had been no light reflected from the water, but obſerving it more *curiouſly*, I ſaw ſeveral ſmaller round ſpots. *Newton.* 2. Elegantly, neatly. Wheels and ſprings *curiouſly* wrought. *South.* 3. Artfully, exactly. 4. Captiouſly, with ſupercilious nicety.

CURL [probably of *gyrulus*, Lat.] 1. A twirle or ringlet of hair. Short *curls. Sidney.* Yellow *curls. Dryden.* 2. Undulation, flexure. Waves or *curls* in glaſs, which ariſe from the ſand holes. *Newton.*

To CURL, *verb act.* [probably of cyꞃlan, Sax. kruellen, Du. kraeuſeln, Ger. or *gyrulo*, Lat. or *cuirlare*, It. krille, Dan.] 1. To turn the hair up in ringlets. A ſerving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To writhe, to twiſt. 3. To dreſs with curls. The *curled* Antony. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thicker than the ſnaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton.*

4. To raiſe in waves or undulations.

The winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monſtrous heads, *Shakeſpeare.*

Seas would be pools without the bruſhing air to *curl* the waves. *Dryden.*

To CURL, *verb neut.* 1. To twirl or turn up, to ſhrink into ringlets. Thoſe ſlender aerial bodies are ſtretched out which otherwiſe would flag or *curl. Boyle.* 2. To riſe in undulations or flexures.

The *curling* billows roll their reſtleſs tide. *Dryden.*
Curling ſmokes from village tops are ſeen. *Pope.*

3. To twiſt itſelf.

Then round her ſlender waiſt he *curl'd*,
And ſtamp'd an image of himſelf. *Dryden.*

CU'RLEW [*corlieu*, Fr.] 1. A water-fowl with a large beak, of a grey colour, with red and black ſpots. 2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer leggs. It runs very ſwiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, Sicily, and ſometimes in France. *Trevoux.*

CU'RLINGS [with hunters] the ſmall ſpotted curls with which the bur of a deer's head is powdered.

CURMU'DGEON [it is a vicious manner of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, Fr. an unknown correſpondent. *Johnſon*] a covetous hunks, a niggard, a pitiful, cloſe-fiſted fellow, a griper.

When he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cauſe;
Nor ſhalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou diſpatch it without grudging. *Hudibras.*

A man will give any rate rather than paſs for a poor wretch or a penurious *curmudgeon. Locke.*

CURMU'DGEONLY [from *curmudgeon*] covetous, niggardly. A *curmudgeonly* fellow. *L'Eſtrange.*

CU'RNOOK, a meaſure of half a quarter or four buſhels of corn.

A CURR [korre, Du. tho' Caſaubon will force it from *κυων*, Gr.] a mongrel dog. See CUR.

Yelping CURRS will raiſe maſtiffs.

That is, the private contentions of mean inſignificant people often occaſion quarrels and diſturbance among thoſe of greater note.

CURRA'NTO, or COURA'NT [*currente*, It. *corriénte*, Sp.] a running French dance; alſo a muſical air, conſiſting of triple time, called *imperfect of the more.*

CU'RRANT. 1. A ſhrub which hath no prickles, the leaves are large, the flower conſiſts of five leaves, in form of a roſe. The ovary becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches. 2. *Corinth* (from Corinth, the place whence they firſt came) a ſort of dried fruit uſed in puddings, *&c.* They butter'd *currants* on fat veal beſtow'd. *King.*

CU'RRENCY [of *current*] 1. Currentneſs, courſe, power of paſſing from hand to hand. The *currency* of thoſe halfpence would be deſtructive. *Swift.* 2. General reception. 3. Fluency, eaſineſs of pronunciation. 4. Continuance, uninterrupted courſe. The *currency* of time to eſtabliſh a cuſtom. *Ayliffe.* 5. General eſteem, the rate at which a thing is vulgarly valued. Kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after their intrinſic value. *Bacon.* 6. The papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CU'RRENT, *adj.* circulatory, paſſing from hand to hand; as,

CURRENT, or CU'RRANT *Money* [of *currens*, Lat. and *courant*, Fr. running] 1. Good money that paſſes in commerce from one to another. 2. Generally received, authoritative. Strange bruits are received for *current. Sidney.* Whatever they utter, paſſeth for good and *current. Hooker.* *Current* hiſtories. *Swift.* 3. Common, general. A *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addiſon.* 4. Popular, eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation. We are to conſider the difference between worth and merit ſtrictly taken, that is a man's intrinſic, this his *current* value. *Grew.* 5. Faſhionable, commonly prevailing.

Leaving what is natural and fit,
And *current* folly proves our ready wit. *Pope.*

6. Paſſable, ſuch as may be allowed or admitted.

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canſt make
No excuſe *current.* *Shakeſpeare.*

7. What is now paſſing; as, the *current* month, the *current* year.

CURRENT [*courant*, Fr. *corrente*, It. *corriénte*, Sp. of *currens*, Lat.] a running ſtream or flux of water in any certain direction.

The *current* that with gentle murmur glides. *Shakeſpeare.*

In that vaſt ſea they were carried on by a *current. Boyle.*

CU'RRENTLY [from *current*] 1. In a conſtant courſe or motion. 2. Without oppoſition. The ſimple and ignorant think they even ſee how the word of God runneth *currently* on your ſide. *Hooker.* 3. Generally, every where, by every body; as, it is *currently* reported. 4. Without ceaſing.

CU'RRENTNESS [of *current*] 1. Currency, a free courſe, circulation. 2. General reception. 3. Eaſineſs of pronunciation. When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, and *currentneſs* with ſtayedneſs, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs. *Camden.*

CU'RRENTS [with navigarors] are impetuous motions of the waters in the ſea, which in certain latitudes run and ſet on particular points of the compaſs; and uſually their force is conformable to the courſe of the moon, ſo as to be more rapid or ſtrong when ſhe is at the change or full, and weaker when ſhe is in the wane.

CU'RRIER [*corroyeur*, Fr. *curradòr*, Sp. of *coriarius*, *corium*, Lat. leather] a dreſſer, liquorer and colourer of tanned leather, to make it pliable, *&c.* and fit for ſhoes and other uſes. Uſeleſs to the *currier* were their hides. *Dryden.*

CURRIERS were incorporated *anno* 1438, in the 12th year of king Henry VI. and bear for their armorial enſigns; *ſable*, a croſs engrailed *or* between 4 pair of ſhares in ſaltire *argent.* The creſt two arms, the hands holding a ſhare, the ſupporters a buck *or* and a goat *argent.* The motto: *Spes noſtra Deus.*

Their hall is ſituate near the weſt end of London-wall.

CU'RRISH [of *cur*] cur-like, doggiſh, churliſh, ſurly, ill-natured.

Sweet ſpeaking oft a *curriſh* heart reclaims. *Sidney.*
Cruelty the ſign of *curriſh* kind. *Spenſer.*

CU'RRISHNESS [from *curriſh*] doggiſhneſs, ſnarling humour, untractableneſs.

To CU'RRY [*corroyer*, of *corium*, a hide, or *coriarius*, Lat. a dreſſer of hides] 1. To dreſs leather, by beating, rubbing, and paring it. 2. To comb horſes with a curry-comb, to ſmooth his coat and thereby promote his thriving. Frictions make the parts more fleſhy, as we ſee in men, and in the *currying* of horſes. *Bacon.*

To CURRY, *verb neut.* to ſcratch in kindneſs, to rub down in flattery, to tickle. If I had a ſuit to Mr. Shallow, I wou'd humour his men; if to his men, I wou'd *curry* with Mr. Shallow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CURRY *Favour* [prob. of *quæro*, Lat. or *querir*, Fr. to ſeek] to get into, or inſinuate one's ſelf into one's favour by petty officiouſneſs or flattery. To fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry* favour with infidels. *Hooker.*

To CURRY *one's Hide*, to threſh, chaſtiſe or cudgel him.

CURRY *Comb*, an iron tool for dreſſing of horſes. He would have a clearer idea of Strigil and Siſtrum, if, inſtead of a *curry-comb* and cymbal, he could ſee ſtamped pictures of theſe inſtruments. *Locke.*

CURSE [cuꞃꞅe, Sax.] 1. An ill wiſh, malediction. Neither have I ſuffer'd my mouth to ſin, by wiſhing a *curſe* to his ſoul. *Job.* I never went without a hearty *curſe* to him who invented ceremonies. *Dryden.* 2. Affliction, vexation. *Curſe* on the ſtripling! how he apes his ſire. *Addiſon.*

To CURSE, *verb act.* [cuꞃꞅian, Sax.] 1. To wiſh ill to, to execrate, to devote. *Curſe* me this people. *Numbers.*

The third time haſt thou curſt me,
This imprecation was for Laius' death. *Dryden* and *Lee.*

2. To miſchief, to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impoſe
Thy plagues, and *curſe* them with ſuch ſons as thoſe. *Pope.*

To CURSE, *verb neut.* to imprecate, to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance. The ſilver about which thou *curſedſt. Judges.*

To CURSE with bell, book, and candle.

A ſaying handed down to us from the times of popery; taken from the form of excommunication in the Romiſh church.

CU'RSED, *part.* [of *to curſe*] 1. Being under a curſe, hateful, wicked.

Reſtrain in me the *curſed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Unholy, blaſted by a curſe. Let us fly this *curſed* place. *Milton.* 3. Vexatious, afflictive, troubleſome. This *curſed* quarrel be no more renew'd. *Dryden.* Where wounding thorns and *curſed* thiſtles grew. *Prior.*

CU'RSEDLY, *adv.* [from *curſed*] abominably, badly, miſerably, ſhamefully. A low cant word. Reſtitution lies *curſedly* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Eſtrange.* A nation *curſedly* afraid of being over-run with too much politeneſs. *Pope.*

CU'RSEDNESS [from *curſed*] the ſtate of being under a curſe.

CU'RSHIP [from *cur*] dogſhip, ſcoundrelſhip.

How durſt he, I ſay, oppoſe thy *curſhip*,
'Gainſt arms, authority and worſhip. *Hudibras.*

CU'RSITOR, or CU'RSITER [in the court of chancery] an officer who makes out original writs for that county or ſhire that is allotted to him. They are called clerks of courſe. Of theſe there are twenty-four in number, which have certain ſhires allotted to each of them. They are a corporation among themſelves. *Cowel.* Then is the recognition and value ſigned with the hand-writing of that juſtice, carried by the *curſitor* in chancery for that ſhire where thoſe lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn and ingroſſed. *Bacon.*

Cu'rsor, Lat. a courier, an expreſs, a meſſenger of haſte.

Cursor [Lat. with mathematicians] a little braſs ruler, repreſenting the horizon; or a ruler or label.

Cu'rsorary, *adj.* [*curſus*, Lat.] haſty, careleſs. A word, I believe, only found in the following paſſage.

I have but with a *curſorary* eye
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cu'rsorily [from *curſory*] ſlightly, careleſsly, inattentively. Any one that views the place but *curſorily*, muſt needs ſee it. *Atterbury.*

Cu'rsoriness [of *curſory*] haſtily, a running over ſlightly.

Cu'rsory [*curſorius*, Lat. running] ſlight, haſty, running over, negligently. A *curſory* and ſuperficial view. *Addiſon.*

Curst, *adj.* [of cuꞃꞅe, Sax.] froward, peeviſh, miſchievous, ſnarling. The ſhrewd touches of *curſt* boys. *Aſcham.*

She is intolerably *curſt*,
And ſhrewd and froward;
And tho' his mind
Be ne'er ſo *curſt*, his tongue is kind. *Craſhaw.*

Cu'rstness [from *curſt*] a dogged, crabbed, ſurly humour or behaviour, malignity.

Touch you the ſoureſt points with ſweeteſt terms,
Nor *curſtneſs* grow to the matter. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
And every feature ſpoke aloud the *curſtneſs* of the ſhrew. *Dryden.*

Curt, *adj.* [*curtus*, Lat.] ſhort.

To Cu'rtail [of *curtus*, Lat. ſhort tail, or **kertelen**, Du. to cut ſhort, to notch, or **korten**, Du. **kürtzen**, Ger. to ſhorten, or **kiortel**, Dan. **kiortill**, Su. a ſhort jacket. It was anciently written *curtal*, which perhaps is more proper: but dogs that had their tails cut, being called *curtal dogs*, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally to cut the tail, and was in times written according to that notion. *Johnſon*] 1. To dock or cut off ſhort. I that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion. *Shakeſpeare.* This humour of ſpeaking no more than we muſt, has *curtail'd* ſome of our words. *Addiſon.* 2. It has *of* before the thing cut off. His antagoniſt had taken a wrong name, having *curtail'd* it *of* three letters, for that his name was not Fact but Faction. *Addiſon.*

Yet I'd be loth my days to Curtail.

Cu'rtail, a drab or naſty ſlut. A low word.

Double Curtail, a muſical inſtrument that plays the baſs.

Curtail-*Dog*, *ſubſt.* a dog whoſe tail is cut off, and who is therefore hinderd in courſing. [Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*. *Johnſon*] If my breaſt had not been made of faith, and my heart of ſteel, ſhe had transform'd me to a *curtail-dog*, and made me turn i' th' wheel. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cu'rtain [*courtine*, Fr. *cortine*, It. and Sp. *curtina*, Port. *cortina*, Lat. **gordyn**, Du. and L. Ger.] 1. A hanging about a bed or window, &c. that may be contracted or expanded at pleaſure, to admit or exclude the light. Their *curtains* ought to be kept open. *Arbuthnot.* 2. *To draw the curtain*, to cloſe it ſo as to ſhut out the light or conceal the object. I muſt draw a *curtain* before the work. *Burnet.* 3. To open it ſo as to diſcern the object.

Let them ſleep, let them ſleep on,
Till the ſtormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
When the *curtain* ſhall be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whoſe day ſhall never ſleep in night. *Craſhaw.*

Curtain [in fortification] the front of a wall or fortified place, that lies between two baſtions.

Curtain *Leſſon* or *Lecture*, a wife's ſcolding at her huſband at going to bed or in bed.

What endleſs brawls by wives are bred,
The *curtain lecture* makes a mournful bed. *Dryden.*

She ought to exert the authority of the *curtain lecture*. *Addiſon.*

To Curtain, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt] to incloſe a thing with curtains. *Curtain'd* ſheep. *Shakeſpeare.* Him cloſe ſhe *curtain'd* round with vapours blue. *Pope.*

Curta'na, or Curta'yn, the ſword of king Edward the Confeſſor, having no point (as an emblem of mercy) which is uſually carried before the kings or queens of England at their coronation.

Cu'rtate *Diſtance* [with aſtronomers] is the diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun reduced to the ecliptic.

Curta'tion, Lat. a ſhortening.

Curtation *of a Planet* [in aſtronomy] The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun and its *curtate* diſtance. *Chambers.*

Cu'rtesy of England. See Courtesy.

Cu'rti-cone [in geometry] a cone whoſe top is cut off by a plane parallel to its baſis.

Cu'rtilage [in law] a piece of garden plat or ground, &c. or yard pertaining to or lying near an houſe.

Curti'les *Terræ* [with feudiſts] court-lands, or lands properly pertaining to the court or houſe of the lord of a manor.

Cu'rtezan, a more refined name for a whore or miſtreſs.

Cu'rtlass, Cu'rtelasse, or Cu'rtelax [q. d. *curtailed* or *curt axe*] a ſhort ſword, a kind of a hanger. See Court *Elaſs* and Cutlass.

Cu'rvated [*curvatus*, Lat.] bent.

Curva'tion, Lat. the act of bending.

Cu'rvature [*curvatura*, It. and Lat.] bowing or bending, crookedneſs. *Curvature* of the *oſſicles*. *Holder.* It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is ſafeſt for the included marrow. *Cheyne.*

Curve, *adj.* [*curvus*, Lat.] crooked, inflected, not ſtraight. Make it deſcribe a *curve* line. *Bentley.*

Curve, *ſubſt.* [*curvea linea*, Lat.] a crooked line, any thing bent.

As you lead it round in artful *curve*,
With eye intentive mark the ſpringing game. *Thomſon.*

To Curve, *verb act.* [*curvo*, Lat.] to bend, to crook. The tongue is drawn back and *curved*. *Holder.*

Curve *Lines*, [in geometry] crooked lines, as the periphery of a circle, &c.

Rectification of a Curve, is the finding of a right line equal to a curve.

Quadrature of a Curve, is the finding out of the area or ſpace included by a curve; or the aſſigning of a quadrangle equal to a curvilineal ſpace.

Regular Curves [in geometry] are ſuch curves as the perimeters of the conic ſections, which are always bent or curved after the ſame regular geometrical manner.

Irregular Curves [in geometry] are ſuch curves as have a point of inflection, and which being continued do turn themſelves a contrary way, as the conchoid and ſolid parabola.

Family of Curves, an aſſemblage or collection of ſeveral curves of different kinds, all which are defined by the ſame equation of an indeterminate degree; but differently according to the diverſity of their kind.

Cu'rvet [*courbette*, Fr. *corvetta*, It. in the manage] 1. A certain motion, gate or prancing of a managed horſe, a leap, a bound. 2. A frolick, a prank.

To Curve't [*corvettare*, It.] 1. To prance as a horſe does with ſuch motions, to leap, to bound.

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, ſurpriz'd with fright,
The wounded ſteed *curvets*; and rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and laſh the wind. *Dryden.*

2. To be friſky, or licentious.

Curvili'neal *Figures* [in geometry] are thoſe that are bounded by curved or crooked lines; as circles, ovals, conic ſections, ſpherical triangles, &c.

Curvili'neal, or Curvili'near [*curviligne*, Fr. *curvilineo*, It. of *curvus* and *linea*, Lat.] crooked lined or pertaining to curves, conſiſting of a crooked line. *Curvilinear* orbit. *Cheyne.*

Cu'rvity [*curvitas*, Lat.] crookedneſs. Holder uſes it.

Curu'le *Chair*, a chair adorned with ivory, which was fitted in a kind of chariot, wherein the curule magiſtrates of Rome, as the ædiles, pretors, cenſors, conſuls, ſuch as had triumphed, and ſuch as went to adminiſter juſtice, &c. had a right to ſit and be carried.

Cu'ry *Favel* [prob. q. *curare favorem*, Lat.] flattery.

Cu'sco, the capital city of Peru, during the reigns of the Yncas; it is ſtill a fine city, the ſee of a biſhop, and ſtands about 350 miles eaſt of Lima.

Cuscu'ta, or Cussu'ta, Lat. [in botany] the herb dodder or withwind.

Cu'shionet [*couſſinet*, Fr.] a little cuſhion.

Cu'shion [*couſſin*, Fr. *cuſcino*, It. *cozin*, Port. **kuſſen**, Du. and Ger.] a ſort of a bolſter or pillow, to ſit or lean on. I'll have them ſleep on *cuſhion*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Baucis lays
Two *cuſhions* ſtuff'd with ſtraw, the ſeat to raiſe. *Dryden.*

He is beſide the Cushion. Lat. *Extra oleas fertur.* Gr. Εκτ των ελαιων Φερεται. The French ſay: *Il s'écarte de ſon ſujet.* (He is wide of his ſubject) The Lat. ſay likewiſe: *Aberrare à janua.* (To miſs the gate.) The Germans ſay: **Einen gantzen bauren ſchritt fehlen.** (To be as far from the point as a boar can ſtride.)

Cu'shioned [of *cuſhion*] ſeated on a cuſhion, ſupported by cuſhions. Many who are *cuſhioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obſcurity. *Diſſertation on Parties.*

Cu'skin, a ſort of ivory cup.

Cusp [*cuſpis*, Lat.] the point of a ſpear, &c. alſo applied to denote the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

Cusp [with aſtrologers] the firſt of the 12 houſes in a figure, or ſcheme of the heavens.

Cu'spated [*cuſpus*, Lat. with botaniſts] is when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

To Cu'spidate [*cuſpidatum*, Lat.] to ſharpen at the point, to bring to a point.

Cu'spidated *Hyperbola* [with mathematicians] a kind of hyperbola, whoſe two parts concur and terminate in the angle of contact.

Cu'stard [*cwſtard*, Wel. probably q. d. *guſtard*, of *guſtando*, Lat. *i. e.* taſting] a food made of eggs, milk, and ſugar, till the whole thickens into a conſiſtence.

Cawdle, *cuſtard*, and plumb-cake. *Hudibras.*

Custo'de *Admittendo*, or Custode *Amovendo* [in law] writs that lie for the admitting or removing of guardians. *Lat.*

Custo'des *Libertatis Angliæ Authoritate Parliamenti*, Lat. was ſtile wherein the writs and other judicial proceedings ran, during the time from the beheading king Charles I, till Cromwell took upon him to be protector.

Cu'stody [*cuſtodia*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. Ward or keeping, guardianſhip, care.

How dar'ſt thou truſt
So great a charge from thine own *cuſtody*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Safe-hold, or impriſonment. She had rather be dead than put in *cuſtody*. *Bacon.* 3. Defence, ſecurity. A fleet of thirty ſhips for the *cuſtody* of the narrow ſeas. *Bacon.*

Cu'stom [*couſtume*, *coûtume*, Fr. *coſtume*, It. and Port. *coſtumbre*, Sp.] 1. Habit, habitual practice. All pity choak'd with *cuſtom* of fell deeds. *Shakeſp.* *Cuſtom* a greater power than nature. *Locke.* 2. Common way of acting, or faſhion; uſage, or uſe, eſtabliſhed manner. According to the *cuſtom* of the prieſt's office. *St. Luke.* 3. The practice of buying at a tradeſman's ſhop. He is aſſiduous in his calling. Let him have your *cuſtom*, but not your votes. *Addiſon.*

Custom **is a ſecond nature.**

Lat. *Conſuetudo eſt altera natura*; or, *Altera natura uſus eſt.* H. Ger. **Die gewonheit eſt die andere natur.** This ſaying is as true as it is common; which there are few, but what in one thing or other have experienc'd.

Custom [in law, either common or civil] is accounted part of the law or right not written, which being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of anceſtors, has been, and is daily practiſed, for the proof of which, the continuance of an hundred years is at leaſt requiſite, and is of two ſorts.

Custom [in traffic] a certain duty paid by the ſubject to the king or ſtate, upon the bringing in or carrying out of commodities, for protecting them in their trade, &c. Thoſe commodities may be diſperſed, diſpers'd, after paying the *cuſtoms* in England. *Temple.* Britain bore heavy taxes, eſpecially the *cuſtoms* on the importation of the Gallic trade. *Arbuthnot.*

CUSTOM was firſt paid in England in the reign of king Henry VI, when the parliament ſettled a duty in the year 1425, of 12*d.* in the pound upon all merchandizes imported or exported; this cuſtom was ſettled but for three years, and in the act was a proviſo, that the king ſhould not make a grant to any perſon, nor that it ſhould be any precedent for the like to be done; but yet all the kings, ſince his time, have had it for life. The cuſtoms of goods exported and imported throughout England, are ſaid to amount yearly to 1,300,000 *l.* whereof thoſe of the port of London make one 3d part, ſome ſay two thirds.

CUSTOM [with tradeſmen] the practice or buſineſs of a ſhop, application from buyers; as, that ſhop has good *cuſtom.*

General CUSTOM [in law] is a cuſtom, which is allowed throughout the whole kingdom of England.

Particular CUSTOM [in law] is that which belongs to this or that particular kind, as gavel-kind to Kent; or ſuch as that of a lordſhip, city, or town. It is enough for the proof of a cuſtom, if two or more can depoſe that they heard their fathers ſay, that it was a cuſtom all their time, and that their fathers heard their fathers alſo ſay, that it was likewiſe a cuſtom in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will ſerve. *Cuſtom* differs from preſcription: for *cuſtom* is common to more, and preſcription is particular to this or that man. Preſcription may be for a ſhorter time than *cuſtom.* *Cowel.*

CUSTOM *of Women, tempus profluvit menſium.*

CU'STOMABLE [from *cuſtom*] that which is according to cuſtom, habitual, common, or liable to pay cuſtom.

CU'STOMABLENESS [of *cuſtomable*] 1. Frequency, habit. 2. Conformity to cuſtom. 3. Liableneſs to pay cuſtom.

CU'STOMABLY [from *cuſtomable*] uſually, commonly, according to cuſtom. Hayward uſes it.

CU'STOMARILY, *adv.* [of *cuſtomary*] habitually, commonly. Ray uſes it.

CU'STOMARINESS [of *cuſtomary*] frequency, commonneſs, frequent occurrence.

CU'STOMARY [of *cuſtom*] 1. Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom. The *cuſtomary* gown. *Shakeſpeare.* Prejudices of education and *cuſtomary* belief. *Glanville.* 2. Habitual, accuſtomed. Curſing or *cuſtomary* ſwearing. *Tillotſon.* 3. Common, uſual, ordinary.

Ev'n now I met him
With *cuſtomary* compliment. *Shakeſpeare.*

CUSTOMARY *Tenants* [in law] are ſuch as hold by the cuſtom of the manor; as when a tenant dies, and his hold becomes void, the next of kin is admitted, upon payment of the cuſtomary fine, or 2 *s. per* acre.

CU'STOMED [from *cuſtom*] uſual, that to which we are accuſtomed.

No common wind, no *cuſtomed* event,
But they will pluck away its natural cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'STOMER [of *cuſtom*] 1. One who buys any thing of another at his ſhop or warehouſe.

A worthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flatt'ring audience, than poor tradeſmen do
To perſuade *cuſtomers* to buy their goods. *Roſcommon.*

2. A common woman; obſolete. I marry her! What a *cuſtomer?* Prythee bear ſome charity to my wit, do not think it ſo unwholeſome. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A cuſtom-houſe officer. A cant word.

CU'STOM-HOUSE [of *cuſtom* and *houſe*] an office eſtabliſhed by the king's authority in port-towns, for the receipt and management of the cuſtoms and duties of importation and exportation, impoſed on merchandiſes. There are ſeveral cuſtom-houſes in England, but the moſt conſiderable is that of *London,* which is under the direction of commiſſioners appointed by patent, who have the management of all the cuſtoms in the ports of England.

CU'STOMS *and Services,* the name of a writ of right; ſee before, *Conſuetudinibus & Servitiis.*

CU'STOS, Lat. a keeper, a guardian.

CUSTOS *Brevium,* the principal clerk belonging to the court of Common Pleas, whoſe office is to keep and receive all the writs, and to file up every return by itſelf, and to receive all the records of the *poſtea's,* called *niſi prius,* at the end of every term. *Lat.*

CUSTOS *Oculi,* Lat. [in ſurgery] an inſtrument to preſerve the eye from being hurt in ſome operations.

CUSTOS *Placitorum Coronæ* [old records] ſeems to be the ſame with *cuſtos rotulorum.* Lat.

CUSTOS *Rotulorum,* Lat. an officer, who has the keeping of the records of the ſeſſions of peace; he is always a juſtice of peace, and of *quorum* in the county where his office is, &c.

CUSTOS *Spiritualium,* Lat. one who exerciſes ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction during the vacancy of a biſhop's ſee.

CUSTOS *Temporalium,* Lat. one to whoſe cuſtody a vacant ſee was committed by the king, who, as a ſteward, was to give an account of the goods and profits unto the eſcheater, and he into the Exchequer.

CUSTOMA'RIUS, Lat. [old records] an inferior tenant in ſoccage or villenage, who by cuſtom is obliged to pay or do ſuch and ſuch ſervice of work for his lord.

CU'STREL, *ſubſt.* 1. A buckler-bearer. 2. A veſſel for holding wine. *Ainſworth.*

To CUT, *verb act. pret. & part. paſſ.* cut [probably of *couteau,* Fr. *culter,* Lat. a knife, or of *cortar,* Sp. and Port. in the ſame ſignification] 1. To divide or part with a knife, or any edged inſtrument. Ah, *cut* my lace aſunder. *Shakeſpeare.* Some I have *cut* away with ſciſſars. *Wiſeman.* 2. To hew with an axe, ſaw, &c. Thy ſervants can ſkill to *cut* timber in Lebanon. 2 *Chronicles.* 3. To divide, as to cut cards.

We ſure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourſelves both *cut* and ſhuffl'd them. *Prior.*

4. To carve, to make by ſculpture. His grandſire *cut* in alabaſter. *Shakeſpeare.* The triumphal is defaced by time, but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall. *Addiſon.* 5. To form a thing by cutting. They beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires. *Exodus.*

Before the whiſtling winds the veſſels fly,
With rapid ſwiftneſs *cut* the liquid way. *Pope.*

6. To pierce with any uneaſy ſenſation. The man was *cut* to the heart with theſe conſolations. *Addiſon.* 7. To interſect, to croſs; as, one line *cuts* another at right angles. 8. *To cut down;* to fell, to hew down. The timber was *cut down* in the mountains. *Knolles.* 9. *To cut down;* to excel, to overpower. So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the fineſt orator. *Addiſon.* 10. *To cut off;* to ſeparate from the other parts by cutting. They caught him and *cut off* his thumbs. *Judges.* 11. *To cut off;* to deſtroy utterly, to put to death untimely. Colonies from the Romans were ſtill increaſed, and the native Spaniards ſtill *cut off. Spenſer.* Irenæus was *cut off* by martyrdom. 12. *To cut off;* to reſcind.

He that *cuts off* twenty years of life,
Cuts off ſo many years of fearing death. *Shakeſpeare.*

The propoſal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of a future reward. *Smalridge.* 13. *To cut off;* to intercept, to hinder from union or return. He *cut off* their land-forces from their ſhips. *Bacon.* 14. *To cut off;* to put an end to, to obviate. To *cut off* contentions, commiſſioners were appointed. *Hayward.* It may compoſe our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occaſions of brutal rage. *Addiſon.* 15. *To cut off;* to take away, to with-hold. We are concerned to *cut off* all occaſion from thoſe who ſeek occaſion, that they may have whereof to accuſe us. *Rogers.* 16. *To cut off;* to preclude. Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary ſin, actually *cuts* himſelf *off* from the benefit and profeſſion of chriſtianity. *Addiſon.* *Cut off* from hope, abandon'd to deſpair. *Prior.* 17. *To cut off;* to interrupt, to ſilence. It is no grace to a judge to ſhew quickneſs of conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counſel too ſhort. *Bacon.* 18. *To cut off;* to abbreviate. No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot ſink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden.* 19. *To cut out;* to ſhape, to form. I do not like images *cut out* in juniper. *Bacon.* Antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, wrangle prodigiouſly about the *cutting out* the toga. *Arbuthnot.* 20. *To cut out;* to ſcheme, to contrive. Every man had *cut out* a place for himſelf in his own thoughts. *Addiſon.* 21. *To cut out;* to adapt. I am not *cut out* for writing a treatiſe. *Rymer.* 22. *To cut out;* to debar. I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgments. *Pope.* 23. *To cut out;* to excel, to out-do. 24. *To cut ſhort;* to hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption. Achilles *cut* him *ſhort,* and thus reply'd. *Dryden.* 25. *To cut ſhort;* to abridge. As his amanuenſis was *cut ſhort* of his week's ſalary. 26. *To cut up;* to divide an animal into convenient pieces. Here *up* ſeems redundant or emphatical; a phraſe common among butchers. The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him on the *cutting* him *up,* may be moralized into a ſenſual man. *L'Eſtrange.* 27. *To cut up;* to root up. Who *cut up* mallows by the buſhes, and juniper roots for their meat. *Job.*

To CUT, *verb neut.* 1. To make way by dividing continuity or obſtruction. When the teeth are ready to *cut,* the upper part is rub'd with hard ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To perform the operations of cutting for the ſtone. He ſaved thouſands by his manner of *cutting* for the ſtone. *Pope.* 3. To interfere; as, a horſe that *cuts.*

CUT, *part. adj.* prepared for uſe; a metaphor taken from hewn timber.

Sets of phraſes, *cut* and dry,
Evermore thy tongue ſupply. *Swift.*

CUT *and* LONG-TAIL; a proverbial phraſe for men of all kinds, altogether, univerſally.

At quintin he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee:
Come *cut and long tail,* for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he. *Ben Johnſon.*

CUT-THROAT [from *cut* and *throat*] a murderer, a villain, an aſſaſſin. Theſe robbers, *cut-throats,* baſe people, waſte your countries, ſpoil your cities, and murder your people. *Knolles.* Unpaid *cut-throat* ſoldiers are abroad. *Dryden.*

CUT-THROAT, *adj.* cruel, barbarous. *Cut throat* and abominable dealing. *Carew.*

A CUT-THROAT *Place,* a place where travellers are exacted upon at inns, taverns, &c.

CUT *Water,* that ſharpneſs of a ſhip that is under the beak-head; ſo called, becauſe it cuts and divides the water before it comes to the bow.

CUT, *ſubſt.* 1. A gaſh or wound made by cutting. Sharp weapons *cut* into the bones many ways, which *cuts* are called ſedes, and are reckon'd among the fractures. *Wiſeman.* 2. The action of an edged tool, as an axe, knife, ſword, &c. 3. The ſeparation of continuity made by an edged-tool, as contradiſtinguiſhed from that made by a pointed one. 4. A channel made by art. This great *cut* or ditch Seſoſtris, and long after him Ptolemeus Philadelphus, purpoſed to have made a great deal wider. *Knolles.* 5. A part cut off from the reſt. Suppoſe a board ten feet long and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned ſo many feet. *Mortimer.* 6. A ſmall particle, a ſhred. A number of ſhort *cuts* or ſhreddings. *Hooker.* 7. A lot cut off a ſtick. Zelmane and Mopſa may draw *cuts,* and the ſhorteſt *cut* ſpeak firſt. *Sidney.* A man may as reaſonably draw *cuts* for his tenets. *Locke.* 8. A near paſſage. There is a ſhorter *cut,* an eaſier paſſage. *Decay of Piety.* A ſhort *cut* thro' his own ground, ſaved me half a mile's riding. *Swift.* 9. A picture cut or carved upon wood or copper; and alſo a print from it. The prints or *cuts* of martyrs. *Brown.* Some old *cuts* of Terence. *Addiſon.* 10. The ſtamp on which a picture is carved. 11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. The deal, the ſhuffle, and the *cut. Swift.* 12. Faſhion, ſhape, manner of cutting. Their cloaths are after ſuch a Pagan *cut. Shakeſpeare.* *Cut* of the beard. *Hudibras.* The ſlieve of the true Roman *cut. Addiſon.* 13. It ſeems anciently to have ſignified a fool or cully. Send her money knight, if thou haſt her not in the end, call me *cut. Shakeſpeare.*

To CUT *the Round,* or To CUT *the Volte* [in horſemanſhip] is to change the hand, when a horſe works upon volts of one tread; ſo that dividing the volt in two, he turns and parts upon a right line, to recommence another volt.

To Cut *a Feather* [a ſea term] is when a well-bowed ſhip ſo ſwiftly preſſes the water, that it foams before her, and in a dark night ſparkles like fire.

To Cut *the Sail* [a ſea term] is to unfurl it, and let it fall down.

Cuta'neous [*cutaneus*, of *cutis*, Lat.] belonging to the ſkin. *Cutaneous* parts of the body. *Floyer*. *Cutaneous* eruptions. *Arbuthnot*.

Cute, *ſubſt*. unfermented wine.

Cute, *adj*. [for *acute*, *acutus*, Lat.] ſharp, quick-witted.

Cuth, ſignifies knowledge or ſkill. So *Cuthwin* is a knowing conqueror, *Cuthred* a knowing counſellor, *Cuthbert* famous for ſkill. Much of the ſame nature are Sophocles and Sophianus. *Gibſon's Camden*.

Cu'ticle [*cuticula*, Lat.] the outward thin ſkin that covers the whole body; the ſcarf ſkin, which is full of innumerable pores for the paſſage of vapours, ſweat, *&c*.

Cuti'cular [of *cutis*, Lat.] belonging to the ſkin.

Cu'tis [in anatomy] the inner ſkin, which lies under the cuticle or ſcarf ſkin, is thickiſh, alſo full of pores. It conſiſts of ſeveral filaments of the veins, arteries, nerves, and fibres, interwoven one with another, and full of glandules, lymphaducts, *&c*.

Cu'tlace; ſee Courtlass. [*coutelas*, Fr. This word is ſometimes written *cutlace*, ſometimes *cutleax*; in Shakeſpeare, *curtleaxe*, and in Pope, *cutlaſh*] a broad cutting ſword. A weapon much in uſe among ſeamen.

Cu'tler [*coutelier*, Fr.] a maker and ſeller of knives, ſciſſars, ſwords, and various other hard wares. An ordinary knife which he bought of a common *cutler*. *Clarendon*.

Cu'tlers were firſt incorporated *anno* 1413, by Henry VI. confirm'd by ſeveral of our kings ſince, and by king James I. Their arms are *gules*, ſix daggers in three ſaltire croſſes *argent*, handled and hilted *or*, pointing towards the chief. The ſupporters two elephants *argent*, the creſt a third, with a caſtle on his back *or*. Their hall is on the ſouth-ſide of Cloke-lane.

Cu'tlets [*cotelettes*, Fr. ſmall ribs] ſhort ribs of a neck of veal or mutton, particularly ſteaks of veal are ſo called.

Cut-purse, a ſort of rogue, who, to ſave the trouble or hazard of picking a pocket, cuts it away. A common practice when men wore their purſes hanging at their girdles, as was once the cuſtom; a thief, a robber. To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is neceſſary for a *cut-purſe*. *Shakeſpeare*.

A Cut-purse is a ſure trade, for it brings him ready money.
And generally the gallows in time.

Cu'tter *of Tallies* [in the exchequer] an officer that provides wood for the tallies, and having cut notches upon them for the ſum payable, caſts them into the court to be written upon.

Cutter. 1. An inſtrument that cuts a thing. 2. A nimble boat that cuts the water. 3. The teeth that cut the meat. The *cutters* are before to cut off a morſel from any ſolid food. *Ray*.

Cu'tting *the Neck*, a cuſtom among reapers, in cutting the laſt handful of ſtanding corn, which when they have done, they give a ſhout, and go to a merry-making, it being the finiſhing of ſuch a farmer's harveſt.

Cutting [with painters] is the laying one ſtrong lively colour on another, without any ſhade or ſoftening.

Cutting [with horſemen] is when the feet of a horſe interfere; or when he beats off the ſkin of the paſtern joint of one foot with another.

Cuttings, *ſubſt*. [from *cut*; with gardeners] branches or ſprigs of trees and plants, cut off; a chop or piece cut off. The *cuttings* of vines. *Bacon*.

Cuttle *Fiſh*, 1. A ſea fiſh, which throwing out a black juice like ink, lies hid in the water in that obſcurity, and ſo eſcapes the fiſher; or when purſued by any fiſh of prey. The blood of the *cuttle* black as ink. *Bacon*. 2. (From the fiſh) a foul-mouth'd fellow, a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hanmer*. I'll thruſt my knife into your mouldy chaps, if you play the ſaucy *cuttle* with me. *Shakeſpeare*.

Cutts, a ſort of flat-bottomed boats, formerly uſed for the tranſportation of horſes.

Cuve'tte, Fr. [in fortification] a trench ſunk in the middle of a great dry ditch.

Cu'ynage, the making up of tin in order to the carriage of it.

Cuz, a name or title among printers, given to one who ſubmits to the performance of ſome jocular ceremonies; after which, and a drinking-bout, he is intitled to ſome peculiar privileges in the chapel or printing-houſe. A low cant word.

Cya'mus, Lat. [κυαμος, Gr.] the bean, a ſort of pulſe.

Cya'nus, Lat. [κυανος, Gr.] a kind of jaſper-ſtone of an azure colour.

Cyanus, Lat. [with botaniſts] a flower called blue-bottle.

Cyathi'scus, Lat. [of κυαθος, Gr, a cup] an inſtrument to pour any thing into a wound.

Cycla'men [Fr. κυκλαμινος, Gr.] ſow-bread, a plant.

Cy'cle [Fr. *cyclus*, Lat. of κυκλος, Gr. *i. e.* a circle or round] 1. A circle. 2. A round of time; a name aſtronomers give to a certain revolution of certain numbers, which go on ſucceſſively without interruption, from the firſt to the laſt, and then return again to the firſt. 3. We ſtile a leſſer ſpace a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. 4. A method or account of a method continued till the ſame courſe begin again. We endeavoured to preſent our gardeners with a compleat *cycle* of what is requiſite to be done throughout every month. *Evelyn*. 5. Imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.

How gird the ſphere
With centric and eccentric, ſcribl'd o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton*.

The Solar Cycle [in aſtronomy] the cycle of the ſun, is a revolution of 28 years, for finding out the dominical or Sunday letters; which when expired, they all return in the ſame order as before.

Lunar Cycle [*i. e.* cycle of the moon] called alſo the golden number, is a period or revolution of 19 years, invented to make the lunar year agree with the ſolar; after the expiration of which, all the lunations return to the former place in the calendar; that is, the new moons happen in the ſame months, and on the ſame days of the month.

Cycle *of Indiction* [in chronology] a revolution of three luſtrums or 15 years, after which thoſe who uſed it, began it again: The emperor Conſtantine the Great eſtabliſhed this cycle inſtead of the Olympiads, *A. C.* 1312.

Cycl'iscus, Lat. [of κυκλισκος, from κυκλος, Gr. a circle] a little circle or round ball.

Cycliscus [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument made in form of a half moon, for ſcraping away corrupt fleſh, *&c*.

Cy'cloid [from κυκλος, a circle, and ειδος, Gr. form; in geometry] is a curve as B C, D deſcribed by the point *a* in the periphery of a circle, while the circle rolls along a right line; as B D from the point B where the curve begins, to the point D where it ends; this is alſo called a trochloid. See Plate VII. Fig. 4.

Cycloi'dal, *adj*. [of *cycloid*] relating to a cycloid.

Cycloidal *Space* [with geometricians] is the ſpace contained between the curve or crooked line, and the ſubtenſe of the figure.

Cyclo'metry [of κυκλος, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] the art of meaſuring cycles or circles.

Cyclo'pean [of *cyclops*] pertaining to the cyclops.

Cyclopæ'dia [κυκλοπαιδια, of κυκλος and παιδεια, Gr. diſcipline, inſtitution] the circle or compaſs of arts and ſciences.

Cyclopho'ria *Sanguinis* [of κυκλος, a circle, and φερω, Gr. to carry; with phyſicians] the circulation of the blood. *Lat.*

Cyclo'pion [of κυκλεω, to ſurround, and ωψ, Gr. the eye] the white of the eye.

Cy'clops [κυκλωψ, Gr. *q. d.* having a round eye] the firſt inhabitants of Sicily, men of a gigantic ſize, as appeared by bones found in ſeveral tombs; they were very ſavage, and frequented chiefly the neighbourhood of Mount Ætna, whence the poets took occaſion to repreſent them as Vulcan's workmen, whom he employed to make thunderbolts for Jupiter.

Cy'clus, Lat. [κυκλος, Gr.] 1. A circle or round. 2. A cycle, as of the ſun, moon, *&c.*

Cyclus *Paſchalis*, Lat. a cycle to find out the feſtival of Eaſter.

Cydo'nia *Mala*, Lat. quinces.

Cydo'nium, Lat. quiddany, conſerve or marmalade of quinces.

Cy'gnet [of *cygnus*, Lat.] a young ſwan. *Cygnets* from grey turn white. *Bacon*. Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fatted with oats; but fed with weeds they taſte fiſhy. *Mortimer*.

Cy'gnus, Lat. a ſwan. The poets tell us that Jupiter loved Nemeſis under that form (for ſhe turned herſelf into all forms that ſhe might preſerve her virginity) and laſt of all into the form of a ſwan. Whereupon Jupiter took upon him the form of this bird, and flew to Rhamnus in Attica, and there trod Nemeſis. She laid an egg, from whence Helena was produced, as the poets relate. Moreover Jupiter, becauſe he did not put off the form of the ſwan, but flew back to heaven, made the form of a ſwan among the ſtars, that he had aſſumed when he flew.

Cy'linder [*cylindre*, Fr. *cylindro*, It. *cylindrus*, Lat. κυλινδρος, of κυλινδρεω, Gr. to roll] a rolling-ſtone, or roller.

Cy'linder [with geometricians] a ſolid body formed by the revolution or turning of a rectangled parallelogram about one of its ſides, ſo that it is extended in length equally round, and its extremities or ends are equal circles. Your *cylinder* will make you ready for vaulted turrets and round buildings. *Peacham*.

Cylinder [with ſurgeons, *&c.*] a roll or plaiſter.

Charged Cylinder [in gunnery] is the chamber of a piece of ordnance, which receives the charge of the powder and ſhot.

Cylinder *Concave*, is all the hollow length of a piece of ordnance.

Cylinder *Vacant* [in gunnery] is that part of the hollow of a piece of ordnance, which remains empty, when the gun is charged; or that part of it which is between the middle or mouth, and the trunnions.

Cyli'ndric, or Cyli'ndrical [*cylindricus*, Lat.] pertaining to, or in form of a cylinder, having the properties or nature of a cylinder. The *cylindric* ſtriæ are contiguous. *Woodward*. Glands are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals. *Arbuthnot*.

Cyli'ndricalness [of *cylindrical*] the ſtate or quality of being of a cylindrical form.

Cylindroi'd [of κυλινδροειδης, Gr.] a ſolid body approaching the figure of a cylinder, having the baſes elliptical, parallel, and equal.

Cy'lindro-metric *Scale*, an inſtrument for meaſuring of cylindrical dimenſions.

Cyli'ndrus, Lat. [with phyſicians] a plaiſter made oblong, which ſome phyſicians call magdaleon.

Cyllum, Lat. [of κυλλοω, to make lame, of κυλλος, Gr.] a laxation of the leg.

Cy'llosis, or Cy'llum [with ſurgeons] the ſtate of a leg put out of joint; alſo one lame and crooked.

Cy'ma, Lat. [κυμα, Gr.] a ſurge or wave.

Cyma, Lat. [with botaniſts] the top of a plant.

Cyma'r, *ſubſt*. [properly *ſimar*] a ſlight covering, a ſcarf. Her body ſhaded with a ſlight *cymar*. *Dryden*.

Cyma'tium [κυματιον, Gr.] a little wave.

Cyma'tium, or Cima'tium [with architects] a member or moulding of the cornice, whoſe profile is waved, *i. e.* concave at the top, and convex at the bottom. There are two ſorts, of which one is hollow below as the other is hollow above. In a cornice the gola or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Spectator*.

Doric Cymatium [in architecture] is a cavetto or a cavity leſs than a ſemicircle, having its projecture ſubduple its height.

Leſbian Cymatium, is a concave, convex member, having its projecture ſubduple its height.

Tuſcan Cymatium, conſiſts of an ovolo or quarter-round.

Cy'mbal [*cymbale*, Fr. *cembalo*, It. *cimbálo*, Sp. *cymbalum*, Lat. cymbael, Du. zimbel, Ger. cimbal, Sax. κυμβαλον, Gr.] a muſical inſtrument uſed among the ancients. It was round and made of braſs like our kettle-drums, but ſmaller and of a different uſe.

Tabors and *cymbals*, and the ſhouting Romans,
Make the ſun dance. *Shakeſpeare*.

Trumpets and drums ſhall fright her from the throne,
As ſounding *cymbals*, and the lab'ring moon. *Dryden.*

Cymbala'ria, Lat. the herb penny-royal.

Cy'mbalist [κυμβαλιστης, of κυμβαλον, Gr.] a player on a cymbal.

Cy'mbiforme *Os* [of *cymba*, Lat. a boat] the ſame as *os naviculare*, *i. e.* the third bone in each foot, in that part of it which immediately ſucceeds the leg. *Lat.*

Cy'minum [κυμινον, Gr.] the herb cummin.

Cymrae'gan *Language*, the Welch or old Britiſh tongue.

Cyna'nche [κυναγχη, of κυων, a dog, and αγχη, Gr. pain] a ſquinance or quinſey, an inflammation of the inner muſcles of the throat, attended with a difficulty of breathing, ſo called, ſays Bruno, becauſe the patient thruſts out his tongue *like a panting dog*. But adds, that Hippocrates uſed the word in a *laxer* ſenſe, *i. e.* for an inflammatory tumour, whether on the *outſide* of the neck, or *within* the tonſils, ſo as to affect the breathing. *Galen in Deſin. Med.*

Cyna'nthemis, Lat. [κυνος, of κυων, a dog, and ανθος, Gr. a flower] mayweed or ſtinking-chamomile.

Cynanthro'pia [κυνανθρωπια, of κυων, a dog, and ανθρωπος, Gr. a man] madneſs, or a kind of frenzy, cauſed by the venomous bite of a mad dog, wolf, *&c.* ſo that the patient ſhuns the light, and every thing that is bright, is very fearful of water, and trembles at the remembrance or ſight of it.

Cyna'nthrophy, *ſubſt.* the ſame with *cunanthropia*, which ſee.

Cyna'ra, Lat. [κυναρα, Gr.] the artichoke, a plant.

Cynchra'mus, Lat. [κυγχραμον, Gr.] a bird ſomething larger than a creſted lark, and accounted a great delicacy in Italy.

Cynege'tics [κυνηγετικα, of κυων, a dog, and αγειν, Gr. to lead] books which treat of hunting; alſo the art of hunting, the art of training dogs and hunting with them.

Cy'nic, or Cy'nical, *adj.* [κυνικος, of κυνος, gen. of κυων, Gr. a dog, *cynique*, Fr. *cynicus*, Lat.] having the qualities of a dog, dogged, moroſe, brutal, ſnarling, ſatyrical. Some new-fangled wit, it is his *cynical* phraſe, will ſome time or other find out his art. *Wilkins.*

Cy'nicalness [from *cynical*] moroſeneſs.

Cy'nic, *ſubſt.* [of κυνες, Gr. dogs, ſo called on account of their churliſhneſs] a philoſopher of the ſnarling ſort, a follower of Diogenes, a rude man. Cynics were a ſect of philoſophers that contemned all things, eſpecially grandeur and riches, and all arts and ſciences, except ethics or morality. The chief principle of this ſect, in common with the ſtoics, was, that we ſhould follow nature: But they differed from the ſtoics in their explanation of that maxim; the cynics being of opinion, that a man followed nature that gratified his natural *appetites*, while the ſtoics underſtood right reason by the word *nature*.

Query, If Plutarch does not give us a more favourable idea of theſe philoſophers from the interview he relates between Alexander and Diogenes? The king found that philoſopher, who was then at *Corinth*, lying on the ground, and having aſked him if he *wanted* any thing, received this anſwer in the affirmative; "yes, ſays he, I would have you ſtand from between me and the sun." That young monarch's attendants laughed at the coarſeneſs of the reply; but the hero himſelf proteſted, "that if he were not Alexander, he could wiſh to be Diogenes."

How vilely doth this *cynic* rhime. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cy'nicus spasmus, Lat. [with phyſicians] the dog cramp; a convulſion of the muſcles of the mouth, which draws the face ſo awry, that it reſembles the grinning of a dog.

Cynobo'tane, Lat. [of κυνος and βοτανη, Gr.] the herb ſtinking mayweed, *q. d.* dog's-herb: and this etymology will ſerve for the *following* compounds.

Cynoce'phale, Lat. [of κυνος and κεφαλη, Gr. the head] an herb bearing a flower reſembling a dog's head.

Cynoce'phalis, or Cynoce'phalus [κυνοκεφαλος, Gr.] a kind of ape with an head like ai dog; the dog-headed baboon or monkey. *Lat.*

A Cynoce'phalus [heroglyphically] was by the ancient Egyptians uſed to repreſent the moon, and ſignified (as ſome *ſuppoſe*) the different motions of that planet by the different poſtures of that animal.

Cynocra'mbe, the herb dog's mercury. *Lat.* of *Gr.*

Cynode'ctos [κυνοδηκτος, Gr.] a perſon bit by a mad dog. *Dioſcor.*

Cynode'ntes, Lat. [of κυων, a dog, and οδους, Gr. a tooth] dogs teeth.

Cyno'des *Orexis* [with phyſicians] a dog-like appetite or extreme hunger, attended with a vomiting or a looſeneſs.

Cynode'smus, Lat. the band or ligament which ties the prepuce to the glans.

Cynoglo'ssus, Lat. [κυνογλωσσον, Gr.] the herb hound's-tongue.

Cynomo'rion, Lat. [κυνομοριον, Gr.] choke-weed.

Cynore'xia, Lat. [κυνορεξια, κυνος, of κυων, a dog, and ορεξις, Gr. appetite] a greedy unſatiable appetite like a dog.

Cyno'rrhodon, Lat. [κυνοῤῥοδος, Gr.] the wild roſe, or ſweet-briar roſe.

Cyno'sbatos, Lat. [κυνοσβατον, Gr.] eglantine or ſweet-briar; alſo the caper-buſh. Scapula calls it Rubus Caninus.

Cyno'sura [κυνοσουρα, of κυων, a dog, and ουρα, Gr. the tail] a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars near the north pole, alſo called *urſa minor*, *i. e.* the leſſer bear, or the polar ſtar in the tail of it, by which ſailors ſteer.

Cyno'sure, *ſubſt.* the ſame with *cynoſura*.

Towers and battlements it ſees
Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The *cynoſure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

Cy'on [*cion*, Fr.] a graft, ſprig or ſucker of a tree, ſpringing from an old one. See Coin.

Cypari'ssæ, Lat. [κυπαρισσαι, Gr.] certain fiery meteors or vapours that appear in the air at night.

Cypari'ssias, Lat. [κυπαρισσιας, Gr.] the largeſt kind of ſpurge.

Cypari'ssus, Lat. [κυπαρισσος, Gr.] the cypreſs-tree.

Cy'perus, Lat. [κυπειρος, Gr.] galingal.

Cy'pher, or *Nought* (o) which being ſet before a figure, ſignifies nothing (unleſs in decimals, where it augments, being put before in the ſame proportion as when put after integers) but after a figure it increaſes it by tens, and ſo on *ad infinitum*. See Cipher.

To ſtand for a Cypher.

To be, or to be looked upon as of no value or eſteem.

Cypho'ma [κυφωμα, κυφος, Gr. crooked] a crookedneſs of the back.

Cypho'ma, or Cypho'sis [of κυπτω, Gr. to incline or lean] a bending backwards of the vertebra's, or turning joints of the back; the ſtate of being hunch'd-back'd.

Cy'phonism, a ſort of torture or puniſhment uſed by the ancients, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the ſmearing the body over with honey, and expoſing the perſon bound to flies, waſps, *&c.* But the author of the notes on Heſychius ſays, under the word κυφων, "that it is derived from the word κυπτω, to *bend* or *ſtoop*, and ſignifies that kind of puniſhment in which the *neck* of the malefactor was (by means of a piece of wood) *bent* downward;" agreeable to that remark of the learned author of the Appendix ad Theſaurum H. Steph. *&c.* Απο της κυφοτητος το κυπελλον, *i. e.* the cupellum or cup of the *Greeks* was ſo called from its *bent* form.

Cy'press [*cupreſſus*, Lat. κυπατισσος, Gr.] 1. A tree which the ancients accounting an emblem of death, uſed to adorn their ſepulchres with it; and uſed it at funerals and in mournful ceremonies. Its leaves are ſquamoſe and flat; the male flowers, which are likewiſe ſquamoſe, grow at remote diſtances from the fruit, which is of a ſpherical form, and is compoſed of many woody tubercles in which are hard angular ſeeds. The wood of the cypreſs-tree is always green, very heavy, of a good ſmell, and never rots or is worm-eaten.

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding *cypreſs* form'd a fragrant ſhade. *Pope.*

2. Being anciently uſed in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poiſon be their drink,
Their ſweeteſt ſhade a grove of *cypreſs* trees. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cypress [ſo called from the iſlands of *Cypreſs*, from whence they were firſt brought] a ſort of ſtuff, partly ſilk, and partly hair, with which formerly hoods and other veſtments for women were made.

Cy'prus [in geography] an iſland ſituated in the moſt eaſterly part of the Mediterranean ſea, between 34° and 36° north latitude, and 33° 36° eaſt longitude.

Cyprus [with botaniſts] a ſhrub or buſh much like privet, with the flowers of which the inhabitants of the iſle of Cyprus, uſed to make ſweet oil; alſo the drug called camphire. *Lat.*

Cyprus [I ſuppoſe from the place where it was made, or corruptly from *cypreſs*, as being uſed in mourning. *Johnſon*] See Cypress. A thin tranſparent black ſtuff.

Lawn as white as driven ſnow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cyrena'ici, Lat. [from Ariſtippus of Cyrene] Cyreniacs were a ſect of philoſophers, who held that man was born for pleaſure, whereby they not only meant the privation of pain and a tranquility of mind, but an aſſemblage of all mental and ſenſual pleaſures, particularly the laſt, and that virtue was only ſo far laudable as it conduced thereto.

Cy'rickSceat [old Saxon cuſtom] a tribute or duty anciently paid to the church.

Cy'rtoma, or Cyrto'sis, Lat. [κυρτωμα or κυρτωσις, from κυρτος, Gr. crooked] A tumour of the hypochondria (ſays Bruno) is called *cyrtoma* by Hippocrates; but either term anſwers to *cyphoſis*, which ſignifies a *gibboſity*, whether from a *bad conformation* of parts, or from *external* violence. *Bruno.*

Cy'ssaros, the gut called *rectum*, the lowermoſt of all; alſo the fundament.

Cyst, or Cy'stis [κυστις, Gr.] a veſicle or bag that contains ſome morbid matter. In taking it out the *cyſtis* broke. *Wiſeman.* The vomica is contain'd in a *cyſt* or bag. *Arbuthnot.*

Cystepa'tic *Artery* [with anatomiſts] a branch of the cæliac artery, which paſſes through the liver and gall-bladder, ſo called of κυστις, Gr. a bladder, a bag.

Cystepa'ticus *Ductus* [with anatomiſts] is that duct which is implanted in the hepatic duct, and the gall-bladder.

Cy'stica [Lat. with phyſicians] medicines good for diſeaſes in the bladder. See Cystic.

Cy'sticæ *Gemelli* [Lat. with anatomiſts] are two very ſmall branches of the cæliac artery, thro' the gall-bladder.

Cy'stic, *adj.* of or belonging to a bag or cyſt.

Cy'stical, of or pertaining to the cyſtis or cyſtics, contained in a bag. The bile is of two ſorts; the *cyſtic*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, which is a ſort of repoſitory for the gall; or the hepatic, *i. e.* what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

Cy'stic *Vein* [with anatomiſts] a branch of the vena porta that goes up to the gall bladder.

Cystic [of κυστις, Gr.] belonging to a bladder, eſpecially that out of which the urine or gall comes.

Cy'stics [κυστικα, of κυστις, Gr.] medicines againſt diſtempers of the bladder.

Cy'stis [κυστις, Gr.] a bladder. See Cyst.

Cy'stis [with ſurgeons] a bay or ſkin which contains the matter of an impoſthume.

Cysto'tomy [of κυστις, a bladder, and τομη, from τεμνω, Gr. to cut] the operation of cutting for the ſtone, alſo the art or practice of opening incyſted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

Cyzice'nes [of the iſland Cyzico] magnificent banquetting houſes among the Greeks, always expoſed to the north, and commonly opening upon gardens.

Czar [an abbreviation of Cæſar; a Sclavonian word written more properly *tzar*] the title of the emperor of Muſcovy and Ruſſia.

Czari'na [from *czar*] The empreſs of Ruſſia.

Czari'tzin, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the kingdom of Aſtracan, on the river Wolga.

Czasla'w, a town of Bohemia, about 35 miles ſouth-eaſt of Prague.

Czeca'ssi, a town of the Ukrain, in Ruſſia, ſituated on the river Nieper, about 90 miles ſouth-eaſt of Kiof.

Cze'rnic, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Auſtria, in Germany, about 25 miles ſouth-eaſt of Lauback.

Cze'rnigof, the capital of the province of Czernigof, in Ruſſia, near the Frontiers of Poland.

Cze'rskow, a town of Warſovia, in Poland, ſituated on the river Viſtula, about 30 miles ſouth of Warſaw.

Czo'ngrodt, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the river Thieſſe, about 13 miles north of Segeden.

D.

D d Roman, *D d* Italick, 𝔇 𝔡 Engliſh, D ꝺ Saxon, Δ δ Greek, ד Hebrew, are the fourth letters of their reſpective alphabets; it is a conſonant nearly approaching in ſound to T, but formed by a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth.

D, is pronounced in all Engliſh words, being uniform and never mute.

D, in Latin numbers, ſignifies 500, and a daſh over it, as $\bar{D}$, 5000.

D, is often in the titles of books, ſet after the name of an author, as D. T. *Doctor Theologiæ, i. e.* doctor of divinity; M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, doctor of phyſic.

D. D. [in inſcriptions] frequently ſtands for *Deo Dedicavit, i. e.* he has dedicated to God; or for *Dono Dedit, i. e.* he preſented. *Lat.*

D. D. is likewiſe ſet as an abbreviation for doctor of divinity.

D. D. D. [in inſcriptions] ſtands often for *Deo Donum dedit, i. e.* he offered a preſent to God. *Lat.*

D. D. D. Q. [in inſcriptions] ſtand for *Dat dicat dedicatque, i. e.* he gives, ſets apart, and dedicates. *Lat.*

D. D. Q. S. [in inſcriptions] ſtands for *Diis Deabuſque Sacrum, i. e.* conſecrated to the gods and goddeſſes. *Lat.*

D. D N N [in inſcriptions] ſtands for *Domini Noſtri, i. e.* of our Lord. *Lat.*

D A [in muſic books] ſignifies *from* or *at.*

D C [in muſic books] an abbreviation of *Da capo*, It. *i. e.* at the head or beginning. This is commonly met with at the end of rondeaus, or ſuch airs or tunes as end with the firſt part, and intimates that the ſong or air is to be begun again, and ended with the firſt part.

Dab, a ſmall flat ſea-fiſh. Of flat-fiſh there are *dabs*, plaice. *Carew.*

Dab. 1. A ſlap on the face; box on the ear, a blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft. 2. A dirty clout. 3. A ſmall lump of any thing. 4. Something moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one. 5. A word of contempt for a woman.

Dab [among ſchool-boys, and in low language] one expert at any play or game; an artiſt, one expert at ſomething.

To Dab, *verb act.* [prob. of *dauber*, Fr.] 1. To cuff or bang. 2. To ſlap or ſtrike gently, with ſomething ſoft or moiſt. A ſore ſhould never be wiped by drawing tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

Dab chick, *ſubſt.* a chicken newly hatch'd, a chicken whoſe feathers are not yet grown.

A *dab-chick* dabbles thro' the copſe
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades and hops. *Pope.*

Da'bitis [Lat. with logicians] one of the moods of ſyllogiſm.

To Da'bble, *verb. act.* [prob. of 𝔡𝔞𝔟𝔟𝔢𝔩𝔢𝔫, Du. to ſplaſh] to ſmear, to beſprinkle.

Bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *dabbled* the wound with oil. *Wiſeman.*

The ſouth riſing with *dabbled* wings. *Swift.*

To Dabble, *verb neut.* 1. To ſtir about in water, or dirt. Neither will a ſpirit that dwells with ſtars *dabble* in this impurer mud. *Glanville.* She could neither ſwim nor *dabble* with her legs. *L'Eſtrange.*

He found the boys at play,
And ſaw them *dabbling* in their clay. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a ſlight or ſhallow manner, to meddle with things in which we have no ſkill, to tamper with. You have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer. *Pope.*

Da'bbler [of *dabble*] 1. One that ſplaſhes or ſtirs water about. 2. One ſlightly furniſhed with the knowledge of an art; a ſuperficial medler; as, a *dabbler* in politics. *Swift.*

Da'hul, a port town in the province of Decan, on the weſtern coaſt of the Hither India.

Dabu'ze, a weapon, a ſort of mace borne before the Grand Signior.

Da'ca, a city of the province of Bengal, in the Eaſt-Indies, ſituated on a branch of the river Ganges.

Dace [of uncertain derivation: in moſt provinces called *dare. Johnſon*] a ſmall river fiſh, like a roach, but leſs.

Let me live harmleſsly; and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place,
Where I may ſee my quill or cork down ſink,
With eager bite of pearch, or bleak, or *dace.* *Walton.*

Dacryoi'des [δακρυοειδης, of δακρυον, a tear, and ειδος, Gr. ſhape] a kind of weeping ulcer.

Dacryopoe'us [Lat. of δακρυον, and ποιεω, Gr. to make] things which by their acrimony excite tears, as onions, &c.

Da'ctyle [Fr. *dattilo*, It. *dáctilo*, Sp. *dactylus*, Lat. δακτυλος, Gr. a finger] a foot or meaſure in a Latin verſe, conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort following, like the joints of a finger; as, *ſcribere.*

Dacty'lion [Lat. δακτυλιον, Gr.] the herb ſcammony.

Dacty'logy [of δακτυλος, a finger, and λογος, Gr. ſpeech] a diſcourſing by ſigns made with the fingers.

Dacty'liomancy [of δακτυλιος, a ring, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] they hold a ring ſuſpended by a fine thread over a round table, on the edge of which was made divers marks with the 24 letters of the alphabet. The ring in its vibration ſtopping at certain letters, they joining theſe together, compoſed the anſwer of what they ſought for. But the operation was preceded by a great many ſuperſtitious ceremonies.

Dactylo'nomy [of δακτυλος, a finger, and νομος, Gr. law] the art of numbering on the fingers. The rule is this; the left thumb is reckoned 1, the index 2, and ſo on to the right thumb, which is the 10th, and denoted by the cypher 0.

Dad, Da'dda, or Da'ddy [it is remarkable, that in all parts of the world, the word for father, as firſt taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred letter *d*, differently placed; as, 𝔱𝔞𝔡, C. Brit. atta, Goth. *tata*, Lat. *mammas atque tatas habet afra. Martial. Johnſon. Dadda*, It.] a name by which young children call their fathers.

Never ſo bethumpt with words,
Since I call'd my brother's father *dad.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could ſtare. *Gay.*

Da'ddoc [*q.* dead oak] the heart or body of a tree that is thoroughly rotten.

Da'do [It. a dye; with architects] is uſed by ſome writers for the die, which is the part in the middle of the pedeſtal of a column, between its baſe and cornice, and is of a cubic form.

Da'duchi [of δας, an unctuous and reſinous wood, of which the ancients made torches, and εχω, Gr. to hold or have] torch-bearers; prieſts of Cybele, who ran about the temple with lighted torches in their hands, which they delivered from hand to hand till it paſſed thro' them all. This they did in memory of Cere's ſearching for her daughter Proſerpine by the light of a torch which ſhe kindled in Mount Ætna.

Dæ'dal, or Dæda'lean [*dædaleus*, Lat. of διαδαλος, of δαιδαλλω, Gr. to do artificially] 1. Various, variegated. 2. Cunning, witty, artificial, ingenious. Ths is not the true meaning, nor ſhould be imitated. *Johnſon.*

Nor hath the *dædal* hand of nature pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace. *J. Philips.*

Dæmon [δαιμων, Gr.] a ſpirit either good or bad; ſome heathen writers uſe it to ſignify God; but chriſtian writers generally uſe it to ſignify the devil, or an evil ſpirit. —— As to the *etymology* of this word, Heſychius is at a loſs whether to derive it from δασσομαι (he ſhould have ſaid δαιομαι) to diſtribute, or from δαημων, *i. e.* expert, knowing, or intelligent. The firſt ſeems the moſt natural derivation; tho' either agrees well enough with the office which the old *pagans* aſcribed to theſe * *diſembodied* ſpirits (add, if you will, or thoſe of a higher claſs) I mean that of *mediating* between God and us, &c. and their being *diſpenſers* of good things to mankind. And, by the way, on much the *ſame* foot was the *invocation of ſaints* introduced by the *conſubſtantialiſts* of the fourth century, as both Mede and Sir Iſaac Newton have fully proved.

* *N. B.* I ſaid *diſembodied* ſpirits, from the *known* acceptation of the word [δαιμων, and δαιμονιον] in Greek writers, and in particular from that moſt remarkable paſſage which the learned author of the *Appendix ad Theſaur. H. Steph.* &c. produces from Juſtin Martyr, *Apol.* 1. *p.* 28, *Ed. Thirlb.* Και οι ψυχαις αποθανοντων, &c. *i. e.* and they who are *ſeized* and violently *agitated* by the souls of the *deceaſed*; whom all men ſtyle *Dæmon-ſeized* and mad. — And on the ſame foot the judicious Mr. Mede was inclined to tranſlate that text, 1 *Tim.* c. iv. v. 1. as follows; — "*Shall depart from the faith, giving heed to ſeducing ſpirits, and doctrines* [not of *devils*] but of dæmons", *i. e.* doctrines relating to [the *invocation* of] *departed* souls, or ſpirits. And in like manner, *Revel.* c. ix. v. 20. The reader will find the citations on this head from both Mede and Newton under the words Brandeum and Cataphrygians, compared. See Demon, and its derivatives.

A Dæmoniac [*dæmoniacus*, Lat. of δαιμονιακος, Gr.] one poſſeſſed with a devil, furious, mad.

Dæmones [according to ſome phyſical writers] are ſuch diſtempers for which no natural cauſe can be aſſigned; and are ſuppoſed to proceed from the influence and poſſeſſion of the devil.

Dæ'monism, the belief or worſhip of a dæmon. See Dæmonist.

Dæmo'nist. 1. A worſhipper of the devil. 2. One who converts the *true* God into ſuch, by overthrowing his *moral* character. "Perfect *dæmoniſts*, ſays lord Shafteſbury, undoubtedly there are in religion; becauſe we know whole nations who worſhip a *devil* or *fiend*, to whom they ſacrifice and offer prayers, in reality on no other account than becauſe they *fear* him. And we know very well, that in ſome religions, there are thoſe who expreſsly give no other *idea* of God, than of a being *arbitrary*, violent —— not abſolutely good —— but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy." *Characteriſtics*, vol. II. p. 14 and 11 compared.

Da'ffodil, Da'ffodilly, or Da'ffodowndilly [*aſphodele*, Fr. *asfodillo*, It. *aſphodelus*, Lat. of which Skinner ſuppoſes it a corruption, of ασφοδελος, Gr.] a lily flower commonly called a daffy-down-dilly, conſiſting of one leaf, bell-ſhaped. The empalement which commonly riſes out of a membraneous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundiſh fruit. Shew me the green ground with *daffodowndillies.* *Spenſer.*

Bid amaranthus all his beauty ſhed,
And *daffadilles* fill their cups with tears,
To ſhew the laureate herſe where Lycid lies. *Milton.*
The ſhort narciſſus and fair *daffodil.* *Dryden.*

To Daft, *verb act.* [contracted from *do aft*, that is, to throw back, to throw off. *Johnſon.*] to toſs aſide, to put away with contempt.

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades that *daſt* the world aſide,
And bid it paſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dag. [*dague*, Fr.] 1. A dagger. 2. Dew upon graſs. 3. A piſtol, a hand gun; ſo called from ſerving the purpoſes of a dagger, being carried ſecretly, and doing miſchief ſuddenly. *Johnſon.* 4. A chilblain.

To Dag, *verb act.* [from *daggle*] to bemire, to let fall in the water. A low word.

Dag *Locks* [of daȝ, Sax.] the wool ſo cut off.

To Dag *Sheep*, to cut off the ſkirts of the fleece.

Da'gan [Heb. bread-corn] a *Phœnician* deity ſo called, whom *Sanchiniatho* makes to be ſon of *Uranus* and brother of *Saturn*; he was called alſo Siton and Atlas; and was the inventor of the plough, and of ſowing bread-corn. *Jackſon's Chronolog. Antiq.* vol. III. p. 22. See Dagon. Euſebius owns that the *Phœnicians* and Egyptians were the firſt who deified mortal men. *Præp. Evang. lib.* I. *c.* 6. *p.* 17. And Sir Iſaac Newton adds, that, on their coming into Greece, they taught thoſe nations to do the like. *Chronol.* p. 225.

Da'gger [*dague*, Fr. *daga*, It. and Sp. of dager, or dage, Teut. degen, Ger. a ſword] 1. A weapon or ſhort ſword, a poignard.

This ſword a *dagger* had, his page,
That was but little for his age. *Hudibras.*

2. [In fencing ſchools] a blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence.

To be at Daggers *drawing* [of *dagger* and *draw*] the act of drawing daggers, approach to open violence, to be at the very point of quarrelling.

They always are at *daggers-drawing*,
And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras.*

Dagger *Fiſh*, a ſort of ſea-fiſh.

Dagger [with printers] a mark of reference in the form of a dagger [†]

To Da'ggle, *verb act.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Mr. Lye, derived from the Dan. according to Skinner, from daȝ, ſprinkled; or deaȝan, Sax. to dip] to daub the ſkirts of one's clothes with dirt, to dip careleſsly in water or mud, to bemire, to beſprinkle.

To Daggle, *verb neut.* to be in the mire, to run thro' wet or mud.

Nor like a puppy *daggled* thro' the town,
To fetch and carry ſing-ſong up and down. *Pope.*

Da'ggle-tail, a ſlatternly, ſluttiſh woman.

Da'ggled-tail, *adj.* [of *daggle* and *tail.* It ſeems for *daggle-tailed*] bemired, dipped in water or mud. Choak'd at the ſight of ſo many *daggled-tail* parſons. *Swift.*

Dag-swain, a rough courſe mantle.

Da'go, or Da'gerwort, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, in the Baltic, near the coaſt of Livonia, ſubject to Ruſſia.

Da'gon [דגון of דג, Heb. a fiſh] an idol of the Philiſtines, that upwards was of a human ſhape, but downwards reſembled that of a fiſh, having ſcales, and a finny tail turned upwards. Some imagined it to have been the image of Neptune or a Triton. *Query*, If this is not the ſame with the Dagan abovementioned?

Da'gus [of *dais*, a cloth, wherewith the tables of kings were anciently covered] the chief or upper table in a monaſtery.

Dahge'stan, a country of Aſia, bounded by Circaſſia on the north, by the Caſpian Sea on the eaſt, by Chirvein, a province of Perſia, on the ſouth, and by Georgia on the weſt. Its chief towns are Tarku and Derbent, both ſituated on the Caſpian Sea.

Da'home, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea.

Dai'dala [of δαιδαλα, Gr.] certain ſtatues made as follows: the Plateans, &c. having aſſembled in a grove, expoſed pieces of ſodden fleſh to the open air, and carefully obſerving whither the crows that preyed upon them directed their flight, hewed down all thoſe trees, and formed them into ſtatues.

Daidala, a feſtival of the Grecians, wherein a ſtatue, adorned in woman's apparel, was accompanied by a woman in the habit of a bride-maid, followed by a long train of Bœotians, to the top of Mount Clitheron, upon which was a wooden altar erected, furniſhed with a great ſtore of combuſtible matter; they offered on it a bull to Jupiter, and an heifer to Juno, with wine and incenſe, and all the Daidala's were thrown into it and conſumed together.

The original of this cuſtom was this; Jupiter and Juno having had a quarrel, ſhe departed from him into Euboea, whence Jupiter, by all his arts and perſuaſions, not being able to engage her to return to him, he dreſſed up a ſtatue in woman's apparel, and placing it in a chariot, gave it out that it was Platea, to whom he was contracted in order to marriage. Juno hearing this, poſted in all haſte to meet the chariot, and being well pleaſed with the contrivance, became reconciled to her huſband. Poetical and fabulous.

Dail [with ſailors] a trough in which the water runs from the pumps over the decks.

Da'ily, *adj.* [dæȝlic, Sax. dagelyck, Du. tacklich, Ger.] happening every day, or very frequently; done every day. *Daily* thanks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ceaſe, man, of woman born, to hope relief
From *daily* trouble and continued grief. *Prior.*

Daily, *adv.* every day, day by day, very often. A man with whom I converſ'd almoſt *daily* for years together. *Dryden.*

To Dain, or To Deign [*daigner*, Fr. *degnare*, It. *dignàr*, Sp. *dignare*, Lat.] to vouchſafe, to condeſcend. See to Deign.

Dai'ntily. 1. Finely, nicely, curiouſly, delicately. This ſame truth doth not ſhew the maſks, mummeries and triumphs of the world half ſo ſtately and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.* 2. Deliciouſly, pleaſantly. No region on earth ſo *daintily* watered. *Howel.* To ſleep well and fare *daintily*. *Broome.*

Dai'ntiness [of *dain*, Obſ. Fr.] 1. Delicacy, ſoftneſs.

What ſhould yet thy palate pleaſe?
Daintineſs and ſofter eaſe. *Ben Johnſon.*

2. Elegance, nicety. The Duke exceeded in the *daintineſs* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine ſhape of his hands. *Wotton.* 3. Niceneſs in eating, ſqueamiſhneſs. Of ſand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath diſcourſed without any *daintineſs*. *Wotton.*

Dai'nty, *ſubſt.* [of *dain*, O. Fr. but Caſaubon derives it of δαὶς, Gr. feaſt] 1. Delicacy, nicety, ſomething nice and of exquiſite taſte. Be not deſirous of his *dainties*: for they are deceitful meat. *Proverbs.* 2. A word of fondneſs formerly uſed. Why that's my *dainty*: I ſhall miſs thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dainty, *adj.* [derived by Skinner from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries. *Johnſon*] 1. Pleaſing to the palate, delicious. *Dainty* plums. *Bacon.* 2. Of acute ſenſibility, delicate, nice, ſqueamiſh, luxurious, tender. They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, tho' not military. *Bacon.* This is the ſloweſt yet the *daintieſt* ſenſe. *Davies.* 3. Scrupulous, ceremonious.

Let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But ſhift away. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Elegant, tenderly languiſhing, or effeminately beautiful.

Baſons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe *dainty* limbs which nature lent
For gentle uſage and ſoft delicacy. *Milton.*

5. Nice, affectedly fine.

In ſcorn your *dainty* ſpeakers have the curſe,
To plead bad cauſes down to worſe. *Prior.*

Dai'ry [*dayeria*, of *day*, or dæȝ, Sax. which at firſt ſignified the daily yield of milch-cows, or profit made of them, as others of *darriere*, Fr. behind, *q. d.* a houſe backwards; from *dey*, an old word for *milk. Lye*] 1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk. Grounds were turned in England from breeding to feeding or *dairy*. *Mortimer.* 2. A place where milk and milk meats are kept and manufactured.

No more worth
Than the courſe and country fairy,
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *Ben Johnſon.*
What ſtores my *dairies* and my folds contain. *Dryden.*

3. Paſturage, ground where milk cattle are kept. Children in *dairy* countries wax tall. *Bacon.*

Dairy-maid, *ſubſt.* [of *dairy* and *maid*] the woman ſervant who manages the milk. In love with one of Sir Roger's *dairy-maids*. *Addiſon.*

Dai'sy [dæȝeſeaȝe, Sax. day's eye. *Chaucer*] a ſpring flower. It hath a perennial root. The flowers are radiated. *Daiſies* pied and violets blue. *Shakeſpeare.* This will find thee picking of *daiſies*. *Addiſon.*

Daiz [*dais*, Fr.] a canopy.

Da'kir, a number of ten hides, as a *laſt* is of 20.

Da'ker *Hen*, a fowl.

Dal, It. [in muſic books] for or by.

Dale [dæle, Sax. dal, Dan. and Du. thal, Ger. daal, Su. dalei, Goth.] a valley, a bottom between hills, a vale.

A high over hills, and low adown the *dales*. *Spenſer.*
This *dale*, a pleaſing region, not unbleſt. *Tickel.*

Da'leburgh, the capital of the province of Dalia, in Sweden, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Wener-lake, 50 miles north-eaſt of Gottenburgh.

Daleca'rlia, a province of Sweden, abounding with iron and copper mines; ſo called from a river of the ſame name which runs thro' it.

Da'lia, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Dalecarlia, on the eaſt by Wermerland and Wener-lake, on the ſouth by Gothland, and on the weſt by Norway.

Da'li patri [in old law] certain bulks, or narrow ſlips of paſture-ground, left between the furrows in plouged lands.

Dalkei'th, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, 4 miles ſouth-eaſt of Edinburgh.

Da'lliance [from *dally*] 1. Interchange of careſſes, toying.

Do not give *dalliance* too much the rein. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nor youthful *dalliance* as beſeems
Fair couple link'd in happy nuptial league. *Milton.*

2. Conjugal converſation.

The ſapient king
Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian ſpouſe. *Milton.*

3. Delay.

Wind and tide ſtay for this gentleman;
And I, to blame, have held him here too long—
Good Lord, you uſe this *dalliance* to excuſe
Your breach of promiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Da'llier [from *dally*] a trifler, a fondler. Daily *dalliers* with pleaſant words. *Aſcham.*

Da'llop [of unknown etymology] a tuft or clump.

Of barley the fineſt and greeneſt ye find,
Leave ſtanding in *dallops* till time ye do find. *Tuſſer.*

To Da'lly, *verb neut.* [dollen, Du. to trifle] 1. To trifle, to amuſe one's ſelf with idle play. We have trifled too long already: it is madneſs to *dally* any longer. *Calamy.* 2. To toy, to play with amorouſly, to be full of wanton tricks.

Not *dallying* with a brace of courtezans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſport, to frolic. *Dallies* with the wind, and ſcorns the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To delay. They that would not be reformed by that correction wherein he *dallied* with them, ſhall feel a judgment. *Wiſdom.*

To Dally, *verb act.* To put off, to amuſe till a proper opportunity. *Dallying* off the time with often ſkirmiſhes. *Raleigh.*

Dalma'tia, a frontier province of Europe, moſtly ſubject to the Turks, but ſome of the towns on the ſea-coaſt to the Venetians. It is bounded by Boſnia on the north, by Servia on the eaſt, by Albania on the ſouth, and by Morlachia and the Gulph of Venice on the weſt.

Dalma'tian *Cap*, the name of a tulip.

Dalma'tic [of *Dalmatia*, in Greece, where firſt uſed] a kind of veſtment, having large open ſleeves, worn by prieſts.

Da'lton, a market-town of Lancaſhire, on the Dudden-ſands in Loynſdale, 200 miles from London.

Dam [of *dame*, Fr. which formerly ſignified mother. Had Nero never been an emperor, ſhould never his *dame* have beeſlaine. *Chauſer*] 1. The mother. Applied to animals, not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmleſs young one went. *Shakeſpeare.*

They bring but one morſel of meat at a time, and have not fewer than ſeven or eight young in the neſt, which, at the return of their *dams*, do all hold up their heads and gape. *Ray.* 2. A human mother. In contempt or deteſtation.

This brat is none of mine,
It is the iſſue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A female of beaſt, which has had young.

Dam [dam, Du. Su. and Dan. damm, Ger.] a flood-gate, a mole or bank to confine water.

Not with ſo fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid courſe withſtood;
Bears down the *dams* with unreſiſted ſway,
And ſweeps the cattle and the cots away. *Dryden.*

To Dam [demman, opdemman, Sax. dammen, Du. and Ger.] 1. To ſtop or ſhut up, to pen in by moles. I'll have the current in this place *dam'd* up. *Shakeſpeare.*

My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and *dam'd* up with gaping creditors. *Otway.*

2. It is applied by Shakeſpeare to *fire,* and by Milton to *light.*

The more thou *dam'ſt* it up, the more it burns. *Shakeſpeare.*
Moon, if your influence be quite *dam'd* up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Tho' a ruſh candle from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long level'd rule of ſtreaming light. *Milton.*

Da'mage [*dommage,* Fr. of *damnum,* Lat.] 1. Miſchief, detriment. He repulſed the enemy very much to their *damage.* *Clarendon.* 2. Loſs, miſchief ſuffer'd.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have diſpeopl'd heav'n,
My *damage* fondly deem'd. *Milton.*

3. The value of miſchief done. They were not able to pay the *damages* which had been ſuſtain'd by the war. *Clarendon.* 4. Reparation of damage, retribution. The biſhop demanded reſtitution of the ſpoils, or *damages* for the ſame. *Bacon.* May I not ſue her for *damages* in a court of juſtice? *Addiſon.* 5. (In law) any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his eſtate.

Da'mages [in common law] particularly ſignify a part of what the jurors are to enquire of; for after verdict given of the principal cauſe, they are likewiſe aſk'd their conſciences touching coſts, which are the charges of ſuit and *damages,* which contain the hindrances that the plaintiff or demandant hath ſuffered by means of the wrong done to him by the defendant or tenant. *Cowel.* The judge awarded due *damages.* *Watts.*

Damage *Clear* [a law term] a duty formerly paid to the prothonotaries and other clerks, being a third, ſixth, or tenth part of the damage recovered upon a trial in any court of juſtice; but this was diſannulled the 17th of Charles II.

Damage *Feaſant* [*q. d.* doing hurt or miſchief] a term uſed, when the beaſts of a ſtranger get into another man's ground and feed there, ſpoiling graſs or corn, in which caſe the owner of the ground may diſtrain or impound them, as well in the night as in the day.

To Da'mage, *verb act.* [*dommager,* Fr.] 1. To do hurt, to miſchief, to impair, to harm. I conſider time as an immeſe ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely ſwallowed up, many very much ſhatter'd and *damaged,* ſome quite diſjointed and broken into pieces. *Addiſon.*

To Damage, *verb neut.* to be damaged, to take damage.

Da'mageable [from *damage*] 1. Suſceptible of damage or hurt; as, *damageable* commodities. 2. Miſchievous, pernicious. Obſcene immodeſt talk is offenſive to the purity of God, *damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and pernicious to ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Dama'la, a ſea-port town of the Morea, in Greece, at the entrance of the gulph of Engia.

Da'man, a port town of the Hither India, in the province of Guzurat, or Cambay, ſituated on the weſt coaſt, about 80 miles ſouth of Surat. It is ſubject to the Portugueſe.

Da'mascene, *ſubſt.* [*damaſcenus,* from *Damaſcus*] a ſmall black plum. It is now pronounced *damſen.* In April follow the *damaſcene* and plum-trees in bloſſom. *Bacon.*

Dama'scus, or Scham, the capital city of the ſouth part of Syria, ſituated in a fruitful plain, 90 miles north-eaſt of Jeruſalem.

Da'mask [*dama, damaſquin,* Fr. *damaſcino, dommeſco,* It. *damaſco,* Sp. of *Damaſcus*] 1. Fine ſilk, linen, *&c.* in flowers or figures. Wipe your ſhoes with a *damaſk* napkin. *Swift.* 2. It is uſed in Fairfax, for red colour, from the damaſk roſe.

Her *damaſk* late, now chang'd to pureſt white. *Fairfax.*

To Damask, *verb act.* [*damaſquiner,* Fr.] 1. To work ſilk, linen, *&c.* in flowers or figures. 2. To draw draughts on paper, to variegate, to diverſify.

Around him dance the roſy hours,
And *damasking* the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient ſweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn ſteel work with figures.

To Damask *Potable Liquors,* is to warm them a little, to take off the ſharpneſs of the cold, to make them mantle. A cant word.

Damaskee'ning [*damaſquiner,* Fr. ſo called of Damaſcus in Syria] the art of adorning ſteel, iron, *&c.* by making inciſions in them, and filling them up with wire of gold or ſilver, as in ſword-blades, locks of piſtols, *&c.*

Damask *Plum.* See Plum.

Damask *Roſe,* a ſweet-ſcented flower, the roſe of Damaſcus. See Rose.

Damasque'nery, ſteel work damaſkeened, or the art itſelf.

Dambe'a, the capital of Abyſſinia or Ethiopia, ſituated at the head of a lake, to which it gives name. Lat. 15°. N. Long. 34° E.

Dame [*dama,* Sp.] 1. A lady, the title of honour given to women. The word *dame* originally ſignified a miſtreſs of a family, who was a lady; and it is uſed ſtill in the Engliſh law to ſignify a lady: but in common uſe now-a-days it repreſents a farmer's wife, or a miſtreſs of a family of the lower rank in the country. *Watts.*

Sov'reign of creatures, univerſal *dame.* *Milton.*

2. It is ſtill uſed in poetry for women of rank.

His father Faunus, a Laurential *dame*
His mother. *Dryden.*

3. Among country people, miſtreſs of a low family, goody. They killed the poor cock, for, if it were not for his waking our *dame,* ſhe would not wake us. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. A woman in general. We've willing *dames* enough. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dame *Simone* [in cookery] a particular way of forcing cabbage-lettice.

Dames *Violet,* a plant, the flower of which, called alſo queen's gilliflower, conſiſts of four leaves, which expand in form of a croſs, which becomes a long, taper, cylindrical pod, furniſhed with oblong, cylindrical, or globular ſeeds. *Miller.*

Da'mianists [of *Damianus* a biſhop] a ſect that agreed with the catholics in admitting the fourth council, but diſowned any diſtinction of perſons in the Godhead, and profeſſed one ſingle nature incapable of any difference.

Damie'ta, a port-town of Egypt, ſituated at the eaſtern mouth of the river Nile, 4 miles from the ſea, and 100 north of Grand Cairo.

Damise'lla [*damoiſelle,* Fr.] a little damſel, a lady of pleaſure, a miſtreſs.

To Damn [*damno,* Lat. *damner,* Fr. *dannare,* It. *dannàr,* Sp. verdoemen, Du. verdammen, Ger. deman, Sax. domme, Dan.] 1. To condemn or adjudge to hell torments eternally in a future ſtate.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more *damn'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To procure, to cauſe to be eternally condemn'd. That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmoſt that he might not be ignorant of it, ſhall not *damn* him. *South.* 3. To condemn.

His own impartial thought
Will *damn,* and conſcience will record the fault. *Dryden.*

5. To cry down any public performance, to hoot or to hiſs it off the ſtage.

Damnabi'lity [*damnabilitas,* Lat.] damnableneſs, capableneſs of condemnation, ſtate of deſerving damnation.

Da'mnable [Fr. *damnabile,* It. *condénable,* Sp. *damnabilis,* Lat.] 1. Deſerving damnation, juſtly doom'd to everlaſting puniſhment. To entangle unweary minds with his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker.* 2. It is ſometimes indecently uſed in a low and ludicrous ſenſe for odious, pernicious. Oh thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the noſe for thy ſpeeches? *Shakeſpeare.*

Da'mnableness [from *damnable*] damning impiety, horribleneſs, the ſtate or quality of deſerving eternal puniſhment.

Da'mnably. 1. Damnable, in ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment, ſo as to be excluded from mercy. We will propoſe the queſtion, whether thoſe who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Chriſt *damnably.* *South.* 2. It is indecently uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe for odiouſly, hatefully. The more ſweets they beſtowed upon them, the more *damnably* their conſciences ſtunk. *Dennis.*

Damna'ta *Terra* [in chemiſtry] the ſame as the caput mortuum; being only the maſs of earth or groſs ſubſtance that remains in the retort, *&c.* after all the other principles have been forced out by fire.

Damna'tion [Fr. *dannazione,* It. *condenaciòn,* Sp. of *damnatio,* Lat.] the puniſhment of the damned, a ſentencing to everlaſting pains in hell, utter excluſion from the divine mercy. [See Everlasting and Eternal.] Spared from an horrible *damnation.* *Taylor.*

Now mince the ſin,
And mollify *damnation* with a phraſe. *Dryden.*

Da'mnatory [*damnatorius,* Lat.] condemning, or that pertains to condemnation; as, *damnatory* ſentence. See *Athanaſian* Creed.

Da'mned, *part. adj.* [from *damn*] hateful, abhorred, abominable. A couch for luxury and *damned* inceſt. *Shakeſpeare.* Falſhoods of moſt baſe and *damned* contrivance. *Rowe.*

Damni'fic [*damnificus,* Lat.] that bringeth damage or hurt, endamaging.

To Da'mnify, *verb act.* [*damnificare,* It. of *damnifico,* Lat.] 1. To do damage to, to cauſe loſs, to injure. He who ſuffered the damage has a right to demand ſatisfaction: the *damnified* perſon has the power of appropriating the goods or ſervice of the offender. *Locke.* 2. To hurt, to impair.

When now he ſaw himſelf ſo freſhly rear,
As if late fight had nought him *damnified,*
He was diſmayed. *Spenſer.*

Da'mningness [from *damning*] tendency to procure damnation. The emptineſs and *damningneſs* of ſins. *Hammond.*

Damno'sity [*damnoſitas,* Lat.] hurtfulneſs.

Damno'se [*damnoſus,* Lat.] hurtful, harmful.

Damp, *adj.* [dampe, Du.] 1. Moiſt, inclining to wet, foggy.

The trembling Trojans hear,
O'erſpread with a *damp* ſweat and holy fear. *Dryden.*

2. Dejected, ſunk.

All theſe and more came flocking, but with looks
Down-caſt and *damp.* *Milton.*

Damp, *ſubſt.* [damp, Su. Dan. and Du. dampff, Ger.] 1. Moiſture, wetneſs, fog.

Night, not now as ere man fell
Wholeſome and cool and mild; but with black air,
Accompany'd with *damps* and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away. *Dryden.*

2. A noxious vapour that frequently ariſes in mines under ground, and ſometimes choaks the workmen, unleſs they get away quickly. Mineral exhalations in ſubterraneous caverns are called *damps.* *Woodward.* 3. Dejection, cloud of the mind.

Adam by this from the cold ſudden *damp*
Recov'ring, and his ſcatter'd ſpirits return'd. *Milton.*
His name ſtruck every where ſo great a *damp,*
As Archimedes through the Roman camp. *Roſcommon.*

To Damp [damper, Dan.] 1. To make damp or moiſt. 2. To depreſs, to put a damp upon or diſhearten, to allay, to chill. Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterbury.* 3. To weaken, to abate. A ſoft body *dampeth* the ſound. *Bacon.*

Unleſs an age too late, or cold
Climate or years, *damp* my intended wing
Depreſs'd. *Milton.*

Damps [in mines] are noxious exhalations, which ſometimes ſuffocate thoſe that work in them, and are otherwiſe prejudicial: they are diſtinguiſhed into four ſorts.

1. *The Peas-Bloom* Damp [at the mines at the Peak in Derbyſhire] this damp is ſuppoſed to proceed from the multitude of the red trefoil flowers, called honey-ſuckles, which abound in the lime-ſtone meadows there. It takes its name from the likeneſs to the ſmell of peas-bloſſoms. It is ſaid always to come in the ſummer-time, but is not mortal.

2. *The fulminating* Damps; theſe are found frequently in coal-mines, but very ſeldom, if at all, in lead-mines. If the vapour of theſe ſort of damps is touched by the flame of a candle, it immediately catches fire, and has all the effects of lightening or fired gun-powder.

3. *The Common* Damps affect perſons with difficulty of breathing; but are ſeldom injurious any farther, if the perſon affected with it do not ſwoon, which, if they do, tho' they are not quite ſuffocated, are yet tormented with very violent convulſions on their recovery. The coming of theſe ſort of damps is known by the flames of the candle becoming round, and growing leſſer and leſſer, till it go quite out. The method of curing thoſe that ſwoon, is by laying them on their bellies, with their mouth to a hole dug in the ground, and if that does not recover them, they fill them full of ale, and, if that fails, they look upon their caſe as deſperate.

4. *The Globe* Damp; this by miners is ſuppoſed to gather from the ſteam of their bodies and the candles, which aſcending up into the higheſt part of the vault, does there condenſe, and in time a film grows over it, which corrupts and becomes peſtilential. It appears of a round form, about the bigneſs of a foot-ball, hanging in the higheſt part of the roof, of ſuch paſſages of the mine, as branch out from the main grove. It is covered with a ſkin about the thickneſs of a cobweb. If this ſkin be broken by a ſplinter, or any other accident, the damp preſently flies out, and ſuffocates all that are near it: the workmen have a way of breaking it at a diſtance, by the help of a ſtick and a long rope, which being done, they afterwards purify the place with fire.

Da'mpish [of damp, Dan. dampig, Ger. dumpficht, Ger.] ſomething damp, moiſt or wet.

Da'mpishness, or Da'mpness [of *dampiſh* or *damp*] 1. Tendency to wet. Put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to take away all *dampiſhneſs*. *Bacon.*

Nor need they fear the *dampneſs* of the ſky,
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly. *Dryden.*

Dampneſs of the ground. *Mortimer.* 2. Moiſtneſs, wetneſs.

Da'mpy [of *damp*] dejected, gloomy. The lords did diſpel *dampy* thoughts, by applying him with exerciſes and diſports. *Hayward.*

Da'msel [*demoiſelle*, Fr. *damigella*, It. *donzella*, Sp.] 1. A young maiden, a young woman of diſtinction; now only uſed in poetry.

I my ſervant's ſmiles implore,
And one mad *damſel* dares diſpute my power. *Prior.*

2. An attendant of the better rank. With her train of *damſels* ſhe was gone. *Dryden.* 3. A wench, a country laſs. The clowns are whoremaſters, and the *damſels* with child. *Gay.*

Damsel, a ſort of utenſil put into beds, to warm the feet of old men or women; a cant word.

Da'msin, or Da'mson [corrupted from *damaſcene*, *damaſine*, Fr. *q.* of *Damaſcus*] a ſort of ſmall plum like a damaſk prune; ſee Damascene. My wife deſir'd ſome *damſons*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dan, *ſubſt.* [from *dominus*, Lat. as now *don*, in Spaniſh, and *donna*, It. from *domina*] the old term of honour for men; as we now ſay maſter.

This ſignior Junio's giant dwarf *dan* cupid. *Shakeſpeare.*
Dick, if this ſtory pleaſeth thee,
Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior.*

To Dance, *verb neut.* [*dancer*, Fr. *dançar*, Sp. danſſen, Du. tantzen, Ger. dantʒe, Dan. dantʒa, Su. as ſome think from *tanza*, Arabic, a dance, but Junius, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks from δονησις] to move the body in meaſure and time, according to the tune or air that is play'd or ſung. He capers, he *dances*. *Shakeſpeare.*

No longer pipe, no longer Dance.

This proverb is a reflection upon the mercenary and ungrateful tempers of too many people: and is alſo a good *memento* of prudence, intimating that misfortune will have few or no friends: for ungrateful and mercenary people, though they have had twenty good turns done them, will dance no longer than while the muſic of this proverb obliges them for their pains. *Dum fervet olla, vivit amicitia*, ſay the Latins. The French ſay, *Point d'argent, point de cuiſſe.* (No money, no Swiſs) thoſe people being always ready to fight for any nation that pays them, but no longer.) We ſay likewiſe, *No penny, no Paternoſter*: alluding to the avarice of prieſts, which is not only remarkable in *popiſh* countries, but in ſome *proteſtant* countries too. But with ſubmiſſion to Mr. Bailey, *Thou ſhalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth the corn*; and the labourer is worthy of his hire.

He Dances well to whom fortune pipes.

Ital. *Aſſai, ben balla à chi fortuna ſuona.* The French ſay: *Mieux vaut une once de fortune qu'une livre de ſageſſe.* (An ounce of fortune is better than a pound of wiſdom.)

To Dance to every man's pipe.

To accommodate one's ſelf to every man's will, pleaſure or opinion.

To Dance, *verb act.* 1. To make one dance, to put one into a briſk motion. He *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. *To dance attendance*; to wait with obſequiouſneſs. Weary to *dance attendance* at the gates of foreign lords. *Raleigh.* *Dance attendance* for a word of audience. *Dryden.*

A Dance [*danſe*, Fr. dans, Du. tantʒ, Ger. dantʒ, Su. and Dan.] a motion of the body, feet, and arms, in meaſure, time, and form, ſingly or in concert with many, being regulated by muſic.

You perhaps expect a modiſh feaſt,
With am'rous ſongs and wanton *dances* grac'd. *Dryden.*

Dance [in heraldry] the ſame as indented.

Da'ncer [from *dance*] he who dances.

Muſicians and *dancers!* take ſome truce
With theſe your pleaſing labours. *Donne.*

So far from being a good *dancer*, that he was no graceful goer. *Wotton.*

Nature I thought perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And vex'd, I found that the muſicians hand
Had oe'r the *dancer*'s mind too great command. *Prior.*

Dance'tte [in heraldry] a term uſed when the out-line of any bordure or ordinary is notched in and out very largely, and is the ſame as indented; only that is deeper and wider. There is alſo a bend called a double *dancette*.

Da'ncingmaster [of *dance* and *maſter*] one who teaches the art of dancing. The legs of a *dancingmaſter* fall into regular motions. *Locke.*

Da'ncingschool [of *dance* and *ſchool*] the ſchool where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the Engliſh *dancingſchools*,
And teach lavolta's high and ſwift couranto's,
Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dandeli'on [*dent de lion*, Fr. *dente di lione*, It. *dens leonis*, Lat. *i. e.* lion's-tooth] an herb that agrees in all reſpects with the hawk-weed, excepting its having a ſingle naked ſtalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller.* For cowſlips ſweet, let *dandelions* ſpread. *Gay.*

Da'ndeprat, or Da'ndiprat [ſome derive it of danten to play the fool, and praet, Du. a trifle; others of *dandiner*, Fr. to play the fool; others again of *dandle*, Eng. and *preſt*, Fr. ready, fit, *q. d.* one fit to be dandled as a baby] a dwarf, a little fellow or woman; a word ſometimes of contempt, ſometimes of fondneſs; alſo a ſmall coin, made by king Henry VII.

To Da'ndle [*dandiner*, Fr. dandelen, Du.] 1. To ſhake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to pleaſe or quiet him.

Kiſs'd and *dandl'd* on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did ſee. *Donne.*

Rocking froward children in cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurſes arms. *Temple.* 2. To treat like a child, to fondle, or make much of. They have put me in a ſilk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap, and I am aſhamed to be *dandled* thus. *Addiſon.* 3. To delay, to protract by trifles. Captains ſo *dandle* their doings, and dally in the ſervice, as if they would not have the enemy ſubdu'd. *Spenſer.*

Da'ndler [from *dandle*] he that dandles or fondles children.

Da'ndriff, or Da'ndruff [of ꞇan, a ſcab or itch, and ꝺꞃoꞅ, Sax. dirty] a ſcurf that ſticks to the ſkin of the head, ſcabs in the head.

Dane geld, or Dane gelt, a tax impoſed on our Saxon anceſtors by king Etheldred, of 1 ſchilling, and afterwards of 2 ſchillings on every hide of land in the realm, for clearing the ſeas of Daniſh pirates, which very much annoyed our coaſts, this was given to the Danes on the terms of peace and departure, who received at firſt 10000 livres, then 16000 livres, then 24000 *l.* then 34000 *l.* and at laſt 48000 *l.* Henry I. and king *Stephen* releaſed them finally from paying this tax.

Dane-lage [dane-leaȝ, Sax.] the laws that were in force in England, during the time of the Daniſh government, which took place chiefly in 15 counties, York, Derby, Nottingham, Middleſex, Norfolk, Cambridge and Huntington, Leiceſter, Lincoln, Northampton, Hertford, Eſſex, Suffolk, Cambridgeſhire and Huntingdon.

Dane-wort, the plant, otherwiſe called wall-wort or dwarf-elder. It is a ſpecies of elder.

Da'nger [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. Skinner derives it from *damnum*; Menage from *angaria*; Minſhew from θαν@-, death, to which Junius ſeems inclined] hazard, jeopardy, peril.

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. *Waller.*

The Danger paſt, God forgotten.

It is uſual for people in danger or under affliction to addreſs themſelves with great earneſtneſs to the ſupream Being for relief; but when the danger is over, they but too often forget to be thankful, or to fulfil the vows made in diſtreſs.

Naught is never in Danger.

This proverb intimates, that little things are ſafe under the contempt of the world, for that their inſignificancy ſecures them againſt all apprehenſion; for, *Rete non tenditur milvio*, ſay the Latins. But the adage is impiouſly applied by the common people upon any providential deliverance, making a banter of God's mercy, and laughing at their own or others preſervation or ſecurity, under the protection of heaven, and frequently with this profane addition, *If he had been good for any thing, he had broke his neck*, &c. as if impiety was the only preſervative againſt caſualties.

Da'nger, or Dange'rium, a payment of money anciently made by the foreſt-tenants to their lords, that they might have leave to plough and ſow in the time of pannage or maſt-feeding; it is otherwiſe called lief, or lef-ſilver.

To Da'nger, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to put in danger, to endanger.

Pompey's ſon ſtands up
For the main ſoldier; whoſe quality going on,
The ſides o' th' world may *danger*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Da'ngerless [of *danger*] being without riſk, exempt from danger, free from hazard. He ſhewed no leſs magnanimity in *dangerleſs* deſpiſing. than others in dangerous affecting the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sidney,*

Da'ngerous [*dangereux*, Fr.] full of danger, hazardous. A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Da'ngerously, *adv.* [from *dangerous*] hazardouſly.

Naughty perſons
Have practis'd *dangerouſly* againſt your ſtate,
Dealing with witches. *Shakeſpeare.*

Da'ngerousness [of *dangerous*] hazardouſneſs, peril. The *dangerouſneſs* of diſeaſes. *Boyle.*

To Da'ngle [*q.* to hangle, of hang, Engl. or rather of *dandolare*, It.] 1. To hang and ſwing to and fro, to hang looſe and quivering.

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than miſs his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudibras.*

With *dangling* hands he ſtrokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

2. To hang upon one, to be an humble or uſeful follower. Fanatics that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the preſent eſtabliſhment.

TO DANGLE [or always be hanging] about a woman,

DA'NGLER [of *dangle*] a man that hangs about women idly; ſo the women in contempt call a man, who is always hanging after them, but never puts the queſtion home. A *dangler* is of neither ſex. *Ralph.*

DA'NGLING [*q. d.* down and hanging] hanging down, pendulous.

DANK, *adj.* [probably of tuncken, Ger. to dip in water] moiſt or wet. The *dank* and dirty ground. *Shakeſpeare.* Through each thicket *dank* or dry. *Milton.*

DANK, *ſubſt.* moiſture, or the ſeat of dankneſs, moiſtneſs, *&c.*

Oft they quit the *dank*, and riſing on ſtiff pinions tour
The mid aerial ſky. *Milton.*

DA'NKISH, a little moiſt or wet, ſomewhat dank.

In a dark and *dankiſh* vault at home,
There left me. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'NKISHNESS [from *dankiſh*] a ſmall moiſtneſs.

DA'NTELE [in heraldry] in Engliſh commonly called *dancette*, is only a larger ſort of indenting than that which we call by that name.

DA'NTZIC, the capital of regal Pruſſia, in the kingdom of Poland, on the weſtern ſhore of the river Weſel, or Viſtula, which a little below falls into the Baltic ſea. It is an excellent harbour, and has the beſt foreign trade within the Baltic. Lat. 54° N. Long. 19° E.

DA'NUBE, one of the largeſt rivers in Europe, which taking its riſe in the black foreſt of Swabia, runs eaſtward through Bavaria, Auſtria, Hungary, and Turky in Europe, diſcharging itſelf by ſeveral channels into the Pontus Euxinus, or Black Sea.

TO DAP, *verb neut.* [corrupted from *dip*; a word, I believe, only uſed by anglers. *Johnſon*] to let fall gently into the water. To catch a chub by *dapping* with a graſshopper *Walton.*

DAPHNEPHORI'A, Lat. [δαφνηφορια, of δαφνη, laurel, and φορεω, Gr. to carry] a feſtival obſerved every nine years by the Bœotians, on account of a victory obtained by the aid of Apollo: the manner of the feſtival was thus: a beautiful boy, having a crown of gold on his head, *&c.* ſumptuouſly apparelled, carried an *olive-bough*, adorned with garlands of *laurel*, and various ſorts of flowers, on the top of which was a globe of braſs, from which hung other leſſer globes; about the middle was a purple crown, and a ſmaller globe, and other ornaments. The upper globe was an emblem of the ſun, by whom they meant Apollo; ſee APOLLO: the leſſer globe under it, the moon; the leſſer globes, the ſtars; and 365 crowns in number repreſented the days in a year. This boy was followed by a choir of virgins, with branches in their hands to Apollo's temple, where they ſung hymns to the god.

DA'PHNEON, Lat. [of δαφνη, Gr. laurel] the pleaſantneſs of laurel.

DAPHNE'PHAGI [of σαφνις, the laurel-berry, and φαγειν, Gr. to eat] certain prophets or diviners in ancient times, that pretended to be inſpired after the eating of bay-leaves.

DA'PHNITIS [δαφνιτις, Gr.] the laurel of Alexandria, or tongue laurel.

DAPHNOI'DES [δαφνοειδης, Gr.] the herb loril, or lauril; alſo the herb periwinkle.

DA'PIFER, Lat. [of *dapes*, diſhes, and *fero*, Lat. to carry] a ſteward at a feaſt; alſo the head-bailiff of a manor.

DAPIFER *Regis*, Lat. [old law] the ſteward of the king's houſhold.

DA'PPER, *adj.* [dapper, Du. tapper, L. Ger. tapffer, H. Ger. ſtout or valiant] low of ſtature and clever, ſpruce, light; generally ſpoken in contempt.

On the tawny ſands and ſhelves,
Trip the pert faires and the *dapper* elves. *Milton.*

DA'PPERLING, *ſubſt.* [from *dapper*] a dwarf, a dandiprat. *Ainſworth.*

DA'PPING, a method of angling upon the top of the water. See TO DAP.

DA'PPLE [probably of apple, *q.* full of divers ſpots like a pippin, as *pommelé*, Fr. ſtreaked] a colour peculiarly applied to horſes; as, a *dapple* grey is a light grey, with a deeper caſt of black.

TO DA'PPLE, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to ſtreak, to diverſify with colours.

Under him a grey ſteed did he wield,
Whoſe ſides with *dappled* circles were endight. *Spenſer.*
The gentle day
Dapples the drowſy eaſt with ſpots of grey. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *dappl'd* pink and bluſhing roſe, *Prior.*
Dappled Flanders mares. *Pope.*

DA'PPLED *Bay Horſe*, is a bay horſe that has marks of a dark bay.

DAPPLED *Black Horſe*, is a black horſe, that in his black ſkin or hair has ſpots or marks, which are yet blacker, and more ſhining than the reſt of the ſkin.

DAR, or DART, a fiſh found in the river Severn.

DARA'PTI [in logic] an artificial word, expreſſing the firſt mood of the third figure, where the two firſt propoſitions are univerſal affirmatives, and the laſt a particular affirmative; as,

Da- Every body is a diviſible,
Rap- Every body is a ſubſtance,
Ti, Therefore ſome ſubſtance is diviſible.

DA'RDAN, *noun adj.* belonging to Dardanus; as the *Dardan* chief, or *Dardan* ſtate. *N. B.* As Dardanus was the *common* progenitor from whom both *Priam* and *Anchiſes* were derived, this accounts for Virgil's having given this appellation ſo frequently to his heroe.

DARDANA'RIUS, an uſurer, a monopoliſt, ſuch as cauſe a dearneſs and ſcarcity of proviſions, and particularly of corn, by buying them up, to raiſe their value, in order to ſell them at an extraordinary price.

DA'RDANELLS, two caſtles at the entrance of the Helleſpont, where all ſhips going to Conſtantinople are examined.

TO DARE, *irr. verb neut.* and *def. pret.* durſt, or have dared [ꝺeaꞃꞃan, ꝺyꞃꞃan, Sax. derren, Du. durffen, Ger. tore, Dan. dierfwa, Su. durren, Teut. θαρρειν, Gr.] to hazard, venture, or preſume, not to be afraid. This irregular and defective verb neuter has only the preſent and perfect and future tenſes.

I *dare* do all that may become a man,
He that *dares* more is none. *Shakeſpeare.*

Well-weigh'd courage knows to be cautious and to *dare*. *Dryden.*

TO DARE, *verb act.* 1. To challenge or provoke, to defy.

I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shakeſpeare.*
All cold, but in her breaſt I will deſpiſe,
And *dare* all heat but that in Celia's eyes. *Roſcommon.*
Preſumptuous wretch! with mortal art to *dare*
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Granville.*

2. To attempt any thing boldly. Neither was of that temper as to *dare* any dangerous fact. *Hayward.* 3. *To dare larks*; to catch them by means of a looking-glaſs, which keeps them in amaze, until they are taken. Little round nets, not unlike that which is uſed for *daring* larks. *Carew.*

As larks lie *dar'd* to ſhun the hobby's flight. *Dryden.*

This verb active is regular.

DARE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] defiance, challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæſar, and commands
The empire of the ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

DARE'FUL, *adj.* [of *dare* and *full*] full of defiance. We might have met them *dareful* beard to beard. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'RIC, an ancient coin, in value 2 *s.*

But the learned author of the *Appendix ad Theſaur. H. Steph.* obſerves, from the Scholiaſt on Ariſtophan. that "ſome make the *daric* equivalent to twenty *drachmæ* of ſilver, and that five *darics* are equal to one *mna*". Now a *mna* of ſilver is 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* and, by this reckoning, a *daric* ſhould amount to about 13 *s.* and 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. It ſhould ſeem, from the ſame author, to have been a *gold-coin*; and which, I ſuppoſe, borrowed its name from DARIUS king of Perſia. It ſhould not be diſſembled, that both Heſychius, and the above-cited Scholiaſt, affirm, the *darics* were golden *ſtateres*; and the latter adds, that each of them was in value equal to what the *attics* called χρυσος, or the gold-coin. See STATER.

DA'RIEN, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, being the narrow Iſthmus which joins North and South America.

DARII [in logic] one of the modes of ſyllogiſm of the firſt figure, wherein the major propoſition is an univerſal affirmative, and the minor and concluſive particular affirmatives: Thus,

Da- Every thing that is moved, is moved by another;
Ri- Some body is moved,
I, Therefore ſome body is moved by another.

DA'RING, *adj.* [of *dare*] venturous, bold, fearleſs, ſtout. The laſt georgic has many metaphors, but not ſo *daring* as this. *Addiſon.* The ſong too *daring*, and the theme too great. *Prior.*

DARING *Glaſs* [with fowlers] a device for catching larks.

DA'RINGLY, *adv.* [of *daring*] boldly, fearleſly, impudently, outragiouſly. Some of the great principles of religion are openly and *daringly* attacked. *Atterbury.*

Fir'd with ſucceſs,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did preſs. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS [of *daring*] adventurouſneſs, boldneſs.

DARK, *adj.* [ꝺeoꞃc, Sax. which Mer. Caſ. derives of αδερκης, Gr.] 1. Being without light.

While we converſe with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*

2. Obſcure, not perſpicuous. What may ſeem *dark* at the firſt, will afterwards be found more plain. *Hooker.* 3. Myſterious. 4. Not having a ſhowy or vivid colour. If the plague be ſomewhat *dark* and ſpread not, the prieſt ſhall pronounce him clean. *Leviticus.* More inclin'd to have *dark* colour'd hair than flaxen. *Boyle.* 5. Blind, not enjoying the light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary ſteps. *Dryden and Lee.*

6. Opaque, not tranſparent. 7. Not enlightened by knowledge, ignorant.

The age wherein he liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want ſight, who taught the world to ſee. *Denham.*

8. Gloomy, not chearful. Men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy and enthuſiaſm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addiſon.*

DARK *Cully*, a married man, who keeps a miſtreſs, and ſteals to her by night-time, for fear of a diſcovery. A cant phraſe.

As DARK as pitch.
Blackneſs is the colour of the night.

DARK *Tent*, a portable *camera obſcura*, made not unlike to a deſk, and fitted with optic glaſſes, to take proſpects of landſkips, buildings, fortifications, *&c.*

DARK, *ſubſt.* 1. Darkneſs, want of light.

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the chearful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

We can hear in the *dark*. *Holder.* 2. Obſcurity, ſtate of a perſon unknown. All he ſays of himſelf is, that he is an obſcure perſon; one I ſuppoſe he means that is in the *dark*. *Atterbury.* 3. Ignorance, want of knowledge. Till we perceive by our own underſtandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge as before. *Locke.*

TO DARK, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to darken; now obſolete.

That cloud of pride which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with ſmiles ſhe drives away. *Spenſer.*

TO DA'RKEN [ꝺeoꞃcian, Sax.] 1. To make dark, to deprive of light.

Black with ſurrounding foreſts then it ſtood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood. *Addiſon.*

2. To perplex, to cloud, to puzzle. His confidence did ſeldom *darken* his foreſight. *Bacon.* 3. To ſully, to foul. The paſſions of men ſully and *darken* their minds. *Tillotſon.*

TO DA'RKEN, *verb neut.* to grow or become dark.

DA'RKING, a market-town of Surry, 24 miles from London, ſituated on a branch of the river Mole, juſt before it runs under ground.

DA'RKISH, inclining to darkneſs, or ſomething dark.

DA'RKLING [a participle, as it ſeems, from *darkle*, which yet I have never found. *Johnſon*] being in the dark; a word merely poetical.

Darkling ſtands
The varying ſhore o'th' world. *Shakeſpeare.*
The wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and, in ſhadieſt covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*
Darkling they mourn their fate. *Dryden.*

DA'RKLY, *adj.* dark, obſcurely, blindly.

Well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryden.*

DA'RKNESS [ꝺeoꞃcneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Want of light. I go whence I ſhall not return, even to the land of *darkneſs*, and the ſhadow of death. *Job.* 2. Opakeneſs, want of tranſparency. 3. Obſcurity, hiddenneſs. 4. Infernal gloom, wickedneſs. The inſtruments of *darkneſs* tell us truths. *Shakeſpeare.* In the power of the prince of *darkneſs*. *Locke.* 5. In ſcripture, the empire of Satan, or the devil. Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkneſs*, and tranſlated us into the kingdom of his dear Son. *Coloſſians.*

DA'RKSOME, *adj.* [of *dark*] gloomy, obſcure, not well enlightened. A *darkſome* narrow paſs. *Spenſer.* A face in iron red hot will not be ſeen, the light confounding the ſmall differences of lightſome and *darkſome* which ſhew the figure. *Bacon.*

A *darkſome* cloud of locuſts ſwarming down. *Milton.*
The *darkſome* pines that o'er yon rocks reclin'd. *Pope.*

DA'RLING, *adj.* [*i. e.* dearling, of ꝺeꞃlinᵹ, or ꝺeoꞃlinᵹ, Sax.] favourite, beloved, regarded with extreme kindneſs and tenderneſs. Moſt *darling* favourites. *L'Eſtrange.* Some beloved notion, ſome *darling* ſcience. *Watts.*

DARLING, *ſubſt.* a favourite, one much beloved. Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride. *Halifax.* The *darling* of the princeſs Sophia. *Addiſon.*

DA'RLINGTON, a market town of the biſhopric of Durham, 243 miles from London. It has a ſtone bridge over the river Skern, which runs into the Tees.

DA'RMSTAT, the capital of Heſſe-Darmſtat, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 14 miles ſouth of Frankfort, and 13 ſouth-eaſt of Mentz.

To DARN [prob. of ꝺẏꞃnan, Sax. to hide] to ſew croſs-wiſe, to mend holes in imitation of what is woven. He ſpent every day ten hours in *darning* his ſtockings. *Swift.*

DA'RNEL, the weed called cockle, that grows in the fields.

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In one ſuſtaining corn. *Shakeſpeare.*
Oats and *darnel* choak the riſing corn. *Dryden.*

DA'RNIX [torrick, Du. of Tournay, where it was made; in ſome countries it is called *dornick*, which brings it nigher the original] a ſort of ſtuff of which table linen is made.

To DARRA'IN, *verb act.* [This word is by Junius referred to *dare*: it ſeems to me more probably deducible from *arranger la battaille*. *Johnſon*] 1. To range troops for battle. The town-boys parted in twain, the one ſide calling themſelves Pompeians, the other Cæſarians, and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæſarians got the over-hand. *Carew.* *Darrain* your battle, for they are at hand. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To apply to the fight. Redoubted battle ready to *darraine*. *Spenſer.*

DA'RREIN [of *dernier*, Fr. laſt] a law-term.

DARREIN *Continuance* [law term] is, when after the continuance of the plea, the defendant pleads new matter.

DARREIN *Preſentment* [law term] a writ againſt a ſtranger who prefers to a church, the advowſon of which belongs to another.

DA'RSIS [δαρσις, of δερω, Gr. to excoriate] a rubbing off or fretting of the ſkin.

DART [dart, C. Brit. *dard*, Fr. *dardo*, It. and Sp.] 1. A ſmall lance, a miſſive weapon thrown by the hand.

O'erwhelm'd with *darts* which from afar they fling. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry] any miſſile weapon in general.

To DART, *verb act.* [of *darder*, Fr.] 1. To caſt or throw a dart offenſively.

T' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. *Dryden.*
What ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

2. To emit; as, the ſun *darts* his beams on the earth.

To DART, *verb neut.* to fly, as a dart in hoſtility. Now *darting* Parthia art thou ſtruck. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To burſt out like a flaſh of lightening.

DA'RTFORD, a market town of Kent, 16 miles from London, and 11 from Rocheſter; it is properly called Darentford, from its ſituation on the Darent, which runs through it, and ſoon after falls into the Thames. The town gives title of viſcount to the earl of Jerſey. The firſt paper-mill in England was built on this river by Sir John Spilman.

DA'RTMOUTH, a borough and port town of Devonſhire, on the Engliſh channel, 192 miles from London. It has its name from being built at the mouth of the river Dart. It ſends two members to parliament.

DA'RTON, or DA'RTUS, Lat. the ſecond or inner of the common coats, which immediately cover the teſticles. This ariſes from the membrana carnoſa, and adheres to the tunica vaginalis by many membranous fibres.

DA'RWENT, a river, which riſing in the Peak of Derbyſhire, runs from north to ſouth through that county, and falls into the Trent.

To DASH, *ſubſt.* [the etymology of this word in any of its ſenſes is doubtful. *Johnſon.* Some derive it of daſk, Dan. a blow or ſtroke] 1. To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt another. *Daſh* a ſtone againſt a ſtone. *Bacon.* A man that *daſhes* his head againſt the ſtones, does not act ſo unreaſonably. *Tillotſon.* 2. To obliterate a writing, to make a ſtroke or line with a pen. To *daſh* over this with a line, would deface the whole copy. *Pope.* 3. To break by colliſion.

They ſtand high, have many blaſts to ſhake them,
And, if they fall, they *daſh* themſelves to pieces. *Shakeſpeare.*
As a ſtone that ſhall to pieces *daſh*
All monarchies beſides. *Milton.*

4. To throw water in flaſhes. *Daſhing* water on them: *Mortimer.* 5. To beſpatter, to beſprinkle, to wet by daſhing.

This tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded the ſudden breach
on't. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To agitate any liquid ſo as to make the ſurface fly off.

The bruſhing oars and brazen prow,
Daſh up the ſandy waves, and ope the depths below.
Dryden.

7. To mingle, to alter by ſome ſmall commixture.

Hight Whacum, bred to *daſh* and draw,
Not wine, but more unpalatable law. *Hudibras.*

I take care to *daſh* the character with particular circumſtances. *Addiſon.* 8. To form or print in haſte; careleſsly.

Never was *daſh'd* out at one lucky hit,
A fool, ſo juſt a copy of a wit. *Pope.*

To DASH [ſome derive it of ꝺꞃæꞅ, Sax. able to ſay nothing for himſelf; others from duyſelen, Du. to be giddy] to put out of countenance, to terrify, to make ſuddenly aſhamed, to confound.

This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To *daſh* the pride and joy for man ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

Daſh'd me with bluſhes. *Dryden* and *Lee.* To *daſh* this cavil. *South.*

To DASH, *verb neut.* 1. To fly off the ſurfaces. If the veſſel be ſtopped in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *daſhes* over the ſides. *Cheyne.* 2. To fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe.

The guſhing waters play,
And down the rough caſcade while *daſhing* fall. *Thomſon.*

3. To ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly.

Spurr'd boldly on, and *daſh'd* thro' thick and thin. *Dryden.*

DASH, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The act of ſtriking one thing againſt another; colliſion. The *daſh* of clouds, or irritating war of fighting winds. *Thomſon.* 2. Small admixture, infuſion. Innocence when it has a *daſh* of folly. *Addiſon.* 3. A mark with a pen, or line in print; thus, ———, which notes a pauſe or omiſſion. He is afraid of notes and *daſhes*, which ſet together ſignify nothing. *Brown.* All printed traſh is ſet off with numerous breaks and *daſhes*. *Swift.* 4. Stroke, blow.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave a while,
———She takes upon her bravely at firſt *daſh*. *Shakeſpeare.*

DASH, *adv.* an expreſſion of the ſound of water when it is fallen down or is daſhed.

Hark! the waters fall,
And with a murm'ring ſound
Daſh, *daſh* upon the ground,
To gentle ſlumber call. *Dryden.*

DA'STARD, *ſubſt.* [a ꝺaꞅꞇꞃiᵹa, of ꝺꞃæꞅ, Sax. abaſhed, and aꞇꞃð, nature] a coward or faint-hearted fellow, a man infamous for fear.

Daſtard and drunkard, mean and inſolent,
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might. *Dryden.*

Bugbear thoughts make children *daſtards*, and afraid of the ſhadow of darkneſs. *Locke.*

DASTARD, *adj.* or adjectively uſed, fearful, cowardly. Permitted by our *daſtard* nobles. *Shakeſpeare.* *Daſtard* foes. *Dryden.* Curſe on their *daſtard* ſouls. *Addiſon.*

To DASTARD, *verb act.* to terrify, to diſpirit.

I'm weary of this fleſh which holds us here,
And *daſtards* manly ſouls with hope and fear. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE, *verb act.* [of *daſtard*] to render cowardly, to depreſs, to render an habitual coward.

Blunt my ſword in battle,
And *daſtardiſe* my courage. *Dryden.*

DA'STARDLY, *adj.* [of *daſtard*] cowardly, faint-hearted, mean. This way of brawl is a mark of a *daſtardly* wretch. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'STARDY, *ſubſt.* [of *daſtard*] cowardlineſs.

DASY'MMA [δασυμμα, of δασυς, Gr. rough] ſuperficial inequality of the inward part of the eye-lids, accompanied with a redneſs. Such is the account which AETIUS gives of it; who adds, that it is diſtinguiſhed from the *trachoma*, as the *latter* implies a greater degree of roughneſs, and appears in the form of *millet ſeeds*, and is attended with a ſenſe of *weight* and *pain*.

DA'TA [with mathematicians] things given, a term implying certain things or quantities ſuppoſed to be given or known, in order from them to find out other things or quantities which are unknown or ſought for.

DA'TARY *of the Chancery of Rome* [*dataire*, Fr. *datario*, It.] a chief officer thro' whoſe hands moſt benefices paſs.

DATE [Fr. *data*, It. and Sp. *datum*, Lat.] 1. That part of a writing or letter which expreſſes the day of the month and year, marked generally at the beginning or end. 2. The time when any event happened. 3. The time ſtipulated when a thing ſhall be done.

His days and times are paſt,
And my reliance on his fracted *dates*
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſpeare.*
My father's promiſe ties me not to time,
And bonds without a *date* they ſay are void. *Dryden.*

4. Concluſion, end.

What time would ſpare from ſteel receives its *date*;
And monuments, like men, ſubmit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration, continuance.

New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endleſs *date*,
Founded in righteouſneſs. *Milton.*

To DATE, *verb act.* [*dater*, Fr. *dato*, Lat.] to ſet a date to a writing, to note the time when an event happened. 'Tis all one, in reſpect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world ſo many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of 6000 years. *Bentley.*

To all their *dated* backs he turns you round. *Pope.*

DA'TED, *part.* of *to date* [*date*, Fr. *datus*, Lat. given or ſent] having the day of the month and year, *&c.*

Da'teleſs, *adj.* having no fixed time or date.

The fly-ſlow hours ſhall not determinate
The *dateleſs* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dates [*dacte date*, Fr. *datteri*, It. *datilos*, Sp. *dactyli*, Lat. δάκτυλος, Gr.] the fruit of the date-tree. They call for *dates* and quinces in the paſtry. *Shakeſpeare.* *Dates* are eſteemed moderately ſtrengthening and aſtringent, but at preſent we make little uſe of them in England. The beſt for medicinal uſe are thoſe of Tunis, and the country thereabouts. They are preſerved three different ways; ſome preſſed and dry; others preſſed more moderately; but the beſt are thoſe not preſſed at all, only moiſtened with the juice of other dates.

Da'te-tree, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of palm which produces the dates.

Da'tisi [in logic] one of the modes of ſyllogiſm, in the third figure, wherein the major is an univerſal affirmative, and the minor and concluſion particular affirmative propoſitions.

Da- All who ſerve God are happy;
Ti- But ſome who ſerve God are poor;
Si Therefore ſome who are poor are happy.

Da'tive *Caſe* [*datif*, Fr. *dativo*, It. *dativus*, Lat. with grammarians] the third of the ſix caſes, uſed in actions of giving and reſtoring, denoting the perſon to whom any thing is given, or to whoſe profit or loſs any thing is referred. In Engliſh the *dative* is expreſſed by the ſigns *to* or *for*.

Dative *Tutelage* [in civil law] a tutelage of a minor appointed by a magiſtrate. Theſe are termed *dative* executors, who are appointed ſuch by the judge's decree, as adminiſtrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe.*

Dative [in old law] that may be given or diſpoſed of at pleaſure.

To **Daub** *verb act.* [dabber, Du. *dauber*, Fr. to cuff or bang, alſo to banter. It is ſometimes ſpelt *dawb*; but *daub* is better, as coming nigher the original] 1. To beſmear with ſomething that ſticks. She took an ark of bulruſhes and *daubed* it with ſlime. *Exodus.* 2. To paint coarſely. Haſty *daubing* will ſpoil the picture. *Otway.* A lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over. *Dryden.* 3. To cover a thing with ſomewhat ſpecious or ſtrong, ſo as to diſguiſe what it lies on.

So ſmooth he *daub'd* his vice with ſhew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of ſuſpect. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To lay any thing on another gaudily and with oſtentation. Better be grac'd with elegancy than *daub'd* with coſt. *Bacon.* Let him be *daub'd* with lace. *Dryden.* 5. To flatter groſsly. Conſcience will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

Daub yourſelf with honey and you'll never want flies. The Germans ſay; Wer ſich zum ſchaaf machet den freſſen die woelfe. (He who makes a ſheep of himſelf, will be devoured by wolves.)

To **Daub**, *verb neut.* To play the hypocrite. I cannot *daub* it further. *Shakeſpeare.*

A **Dau'ber** [of *daub*] a low painter, one that paints coarſely. His picture had been drawn at length by the *daubers*. *Dryden.*

A ſign-poſt *dauber* would diſdain to paint
The one-ey'd hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

Dau'bry, *ſubſt.* [of *daub*] an old word for any thing artful. She works by charms, by ſpells, and ſuch *daubry* is beyond our element. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dau'by, *adj.* [of *daub*] viſcous, adheſive.

Th' induſtrious kind
With *dauby* wax and flowers the chinks have lin'd. *Dryden.*

A la **Daube** [in *cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing a leg of veal. *Fr.*

Da'ventry, a market town of Northamptonſhire, 73 miles from London, and in the great road from that city to Cheſter.

Dau'ghter [ðohtoꞃ, Sax. daater and datter, Dan. dotter, Su. and Run. dochter, Du. tochter, Ger. dauhtar, Goth.] 1. A female child, the offspring of a man or woman, the correlative to father and mother. Your wives, your *daughters*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A daughter in law, or a ſon's wife. 3. A woman in general. Jacob went out to ſee the *daughters* of the land. *Geneſis.* 4. In poetry, any deſcendant. 5. In the Romiſh church, the penitent of a confeſſor.

Are you at leiſure, holy father, now;
Or ſhall I come to you at ev'ning maſs?
My leiſure ſerves me, penſive *daughter*, now. *Shakeſpeare.*

Marry your ſon when you will, but your **Daughter** when you can. Becauſe a daughter's reputation, if once ſullied, is never to be repaired, and therefore it is prudent to prevent a ſlip, where a reaſonable opportunity offers, by a timely marriage, and not to truſt too much to the conduct of ſo weak a veſſel; whereas on the other ſide, cuſtom has made the ſame frailty ſo venial in the male ſex, that it is very ſeldom ſo much as thought of, when their marriage is under conſideration.

St. **David's**, a city and biſhop's ſee of Pembrokeſhire, ſituated near the Iriſh channel, 20 miles north-weſt of Pembroke.

St. **David's**, is alſo the name of a town and fort on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Hither India, about 80 miles ſouth of Fort St. George.

St. **David's** *Day*, the firſt day of March, obſerved by the Welſh in honour of St. David, anciently biſhop of Minevy in Wales, who obtained a ſignal victory over the Saxons, they then wearing leeks in their hats, as a mark of diſtinction, and their colours, which cuſtom is ſtill obſerved.

David's-*Staff* [with navigators] an inſtrument, conſiſting of two triangles joined together, each having its baſe arched, and containing a quadrant of 90 degrees between them in the circle of their baſes; it is now very rarely, if ever uſed.

Da'vidists [ſo called of one David George, a glaſier or painter of Ghent] an heretical ſect about the year 1525, who were his adherents. He declared that he himſelf was the true meſſiah, and that he was ſent to earth to fill heaven, which was quite empty for want of people. He rejected marriage, denied the reſurrection, and laughed at ſelf-denial, and held divers other errors.

Davis's *Quadrant* [with navigators] an inſtrument to take the height of the ſun at noon, ſtanding with their backs towards it, to avoid its glaring in their eyes. See **Quadrant**.

Davis's *Straits*, run north-north-weſt from Cape Farewell, in 60° north latitude, to Baffin's Bay, in 80° north latitude, ſeparating Greenland from North-America.

Da'vit [in a ſhip] a ſhort piece of timber, having a notch at one end, in which by a ſtrap is hung a pulley to hale up the flook of an anchor, and faſten it to the bow of a ſhip; alſo another belonging to a boat, to which the buoy rope is brought in order to weigh the anchor.

To **Daunt** [of *dompter*, Fr. *domito*, Lat. to make tame] to frighten, to put out of heart. Rumours loud that *daunt* remoteſt kings. *Milton.* Some preſences *daunt* and diſcourage us, when others raiſe us to a briſk aſſurance. *Glanville.*

Da'unted, *pret.* and *part.* of *to daunt* [*dompte*, Fr. *domitus*, Lat. tamed] diſheartened.

Da'untless [of *daunt*] undaunted, not diſcouraged.

Put on
The *dauntleſs* ſpirit of reſolution. *Shakeſpeare.*
Dauntleſs he roſe, and to the fight return'd. *Dryden.*

Dauntleſs conduct. *Pope.*

Da'untlessness [of *dauntleſs*] the ſtate of being without fear or diſcouragement.

Dau'phin, the next heir to the crown of France, which is ſuppoſed to have proceeded from the name of the Dauphins of Viennois, who were ſovereigns of the province of Dauphiné, in France, having taken the dolphin for their arms; the laſt of thoſe princes having no iſſue, gave his dominions to the crown of France, upon condition that the heir of the crown ſhould be called Dauphin, and ever bear a dolphin for his arms. *Fr.*

Dauphine, or **Dauphiny**, a province of France, bounded on the north by Burgundy, on the eaſt by Piedmont, on the ſouth by Provence, and on the weſt by the river Rhone, which ſeparates it from Languedoc and Lyonois.

Dawk, *ſubſt.* a cant word among artificers, for a hollow or inciſion in their ſtuff.

To **Dawk**, *verb act.* to mark with an inciſion, a word among artificers.

To **Dawn** [ſuppoſed by the etymologiſts to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day. *Johnſon.* Perhaps of daᵹian, Sax.] 1. To begin to grow light, as the day does, *Dawning* day. *Shakeſpeare.* As it began to *dawn*. *St. Matthew.*

Aurora *dawn'd* and Phœbus ſhin'd in vain. *Pope.*

2. To glimmer obſcurely. From the firſt *dawning* of any notions in his underſtanding. *Locke.* 3. To begin, tho' faintly; to give ſome promiſe of luſtre or eminence.

While we behold ſuch *dauntleſs* worth appear
In *dawning* youth. *Dryden.*
Thy hand ſtrikes out ſome free deſign,
When life awakes and *dawns* at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

Dawn [from the verb] 1. The time between the firſt appearance of light and the ſun's riſe. It is reckoned from the time that the ſun comes within 18° of the horizon. On to-morrow's *dawn*. *Dryden.* 2. Beginning, firſt riſe. Theſe tender circumſtances diffuſe a *dawn* of ſerenity over the ſoul. *Pope.* The *dawn* of time. *Thomſon.*

Da'wning, the beginning of the day. *Dawnings* of beams, and promiſes of day. *Prior.*

Day [ðæᵹ, Sax. dag, Dan. and Su. dagh, Du. tag, Ger. *dia*, Sp. and Port. *dies*, Lat. dags, Goth.] 1. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the day?
How many *days* will finiſh up the year? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The time betwixt the ſun's riſing and ſetting, called the artificial day, which is 12 hours, or the part that is light. Why ſtand ye here all the *day* idle? *St. Matthew.* *Day*'s work. *Milton.*

Of night impatient we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day* ſucceſſive come and go,
Our laſting pains no interruption know. *Blackmore.*

3. Light, ſunſhine. Let us walk honeſtly, as in the *day*. *Romans.*

The weſt yet glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of *day*;
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſpeare.*
Dawnings of beams, and promiſes of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time ſpecified and diſtinguiſhed from other time, an age; generally in the plural.

The juſteſt man and trueſt in his *days*. *Spenſer.*

In theſe *days* one honeſt man is obliged to acquaint another. *Pope.* At this time of *day*. *Woodward.* 5. Life; commonly in the plural. He never in his *days* did a baſe thing; that is, during his whole life. 6. The day of conteſt, the conteſt or battle.

The noble Thanes do bravely in the war;
The *day* almoſt profeſſes yours. *Shakeſpeare.*
His name ſtruck fear, his conduct won the *day*. *Roſcommon.*

7. An appointed or fixed time for any purpoſe.

My debtors do not keep their *day*. *Dryden.*

8. A day appointed for ſome commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Criſpin Criſpianus *Shakeſpeare.*

9. From day to day, without certainty or continuance. Merit and ſervice doth oblige the Spaniard but from *day to day*. *Bacon.*

Day, as to the beginning of the day, we, in England begin the natural day at 12 o'clock at night, which cuſtom we ſeem to have borrowed from the Egyptians, or Romans, who began it at that time. The Jews begin their religious natural day at ſun-ſet, and thus do the Italians, Bohemians, and Polanders. The Jews, Chaldeans, and Babylonians began their day at ſun-riſing, and ſo do the Perſians; but the Arabians from noon. The firſt obſervation here made on the *commencement* of the Jews day, will ſerve to explain that *phraſeology* which ſo often occurs in the Moſaic account of the creation. "And the evening and the morning were the firſt *day*." And ſo on to the ſeventh. *Gen.* c. i. v. 3. &c.

Natural Day, is the ſpace of 24 hours, taken up by the ſun in going round the earth, or by the earth in turning on its own axis.

Artificial DAY, is the ſpace of time from the riſing to the ſetting of the ſun, in oppoſition to night, which is the ſpace of time that the ſun is under the horizon.

Civil DAY differs from the *natural* only in its beginning, which is various according to the cuſtom of nations. The Jews and Athenians begin their day at ſun-ſetting, and the Babylonians at ſun-riſing, the Umbri at noon, and the Egyptians at midnight.

DAY *Civil* or *Political*, is divided into the following parts: 1. After midnight. 2. At the cock's crow. 3. The ſpace between the firſt cock's crow and break of day. 4. The dawn of the morning. 5. Morning. 6. Noon or mid-day. 7. The afternoon. 8. The ſunſet. 9. Twilight. 10. The evening. 11. Candle time. 12. Bed-time. 13. The dead of the night.

DAY [in law] ſignifies ſometimes the day of appearance in court, and ſometimes the return of writs.

One may ſee DAY at a little hole.

A little light may give a man great inſight into things.

The longeſt DAY muſt have an end.

Or, as the French ſay: *Il n'eſt ſi grand jour que ne vienne a vêpre.* (Be the day never ſo long, at length cometh even-ſong.)

This ſaying is or may be uſed upon auy occaſion when we wouid ſignify that a thing or ſubject we are ſpeaking of will have an end.

DAY-NET [with fowlers] a net for taking larks, buntings, martins, hobbies, or any other birds that play in the air, and will ſtoop, either to ſtale, prey, *&c.*

To be diſmiſſed without DAY [a law term] is to be abſolutely diſcharged the court.

To have a DAY *by the Roll* [a law term] to have a day of appearance aſſigned.

DAYS-MAN. 1. A labourer who works by the day. 2. An arbitrator, mediator, umpire or judge. *Ainſworth.* Perhaps rather ſurety. *Johnſon.*

What art thou
That mak'ſt thyſelf his *dayſ-man*, to prolong
The vengeance preſt. *Spenſer.*

Neither is there any *dayſ-man* betwixt us, that might lay his hand upon us both. *Job.*

TO-DAY, *adv.* on this day. *To-day* if ye will hear his voice. *Pſalms.*

The paſt is all by death poſſeſt,
And frugal fate that guards the reſt,
By giving bids us live *to-day.* *Fenton.*

To-DAY me, to-morrow thee.

Lat. *Hodie mihi, cras tibi.*

The Latin inſcription is generally placed under ſkeletons, or the repreſentations of them, to ſignify what we muſt all come to. But the Engliſh proverb is more uſed when any one in power inſults us, or does us wrong, to give him thereby to underſtand that our turn will come. As we ſay in another proverb: *Every dog has his day.* It is likewiſe uſed when perſons or parties get authority by turns. The Latins likewiſe ſay: *Nunc mihi, nunc tibi, benigna.* (ſc. Fortuna.) The Germans, as we: Heute mir, morgen dir.

To DAY a man, to morrow a mouſe.

The French ſay: *Aujourd'hui roi, demain rien.* (To-day a king, to-morrow nothing.) Fortune is fickle, and the change we ſee in the world very unaccountable.

To burn (or rather *conſume*) DAY-*Light*, to trifle or fool away the time.

DAY-BED [of *day* and *bed*] a bed for eaſe and idleneſs in the day-time. Having come down from a *day-bed*, where I have left Olivia ſleeping. *Sidney.*

DAY-BOOK [of *day* and *book*] a tradeſman's book, in which all his occurrences of the day are ſet down, a journal.

DA'YBREAK [of *day* and *break*] the dawn, the firſt appearance of daylight.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the eaſtern ſkies. *Dryden.*

DAY-LA'BOUR [of *day* and *labour*] labour by the day, daily taſk.

Doth God exact *day-labour*, light deny'd. *Milton.*

DAY-LA'BOURER [of *day-labour*] one that works by the day.

His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn,
That ten *day-labourers* could not end. *Milton.*

DA'YLIGHT [of *day* and *light*] the light of the day.

The drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to ſad ſucceeding night. *Spenſer.*
Will you murther a man in plain *daylight?* *Dryden.*

DA'YLILY, the ſame with *aſphodil.*

DA'YSPRING [of *day* and *ſpring*] the dawn, the riſe of the day.

The breath of heav'n freſh-blowing pure and ſweet,
With *dayſpring* born, here leave me to reſpire. *Milton.*

DA'YSTAR [of *day* and *ſtar*] the morning ſtar.

So ſinks the *dayſtar* in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton.*

DA'YTIME [of *day* and *time*] the time in which there is light; oppoſed to night. In the *daytime* ſhe ſitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth moſt by night. *Bacon.* Keep it under ground in the *daytime.* *Addiſon.*

DAY *Werg of Land* [among the ancients] as much land as could be ploughed up in one day's work; or, as it is ſtill called by the farmers, *one journey.*

DA'YWORK [of *day* and *work*] day-labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy Lord,
E'er prime, thou haſt th' impoſed *day-work* done. *Fairfax.*

DAYS [in bank] are days ſet apart by ſtatute or order of the court, when writs are to be returned, or when the party ſhall appear upon the writ ſerved.

DAYS *of Grace* [in commerce] are three days after the time a bill becomes due; as, if a bill be to be paid 10 days after ſight, it is not to be paid till 13 days, allowing the 3 days of grace.

A DAY'S *Journey* [in ſcripture] is accounted 33 miles, 172 paces and 4 feet.

A Sabbath DAY'*s Journey* [in Scripture] is 600 paces.

DAZE, a ſort of glittering ſtone found in the tin or lead mines.

To DAZE, *verb act.* [ꝺyæs, Sax.] to overpower with ſudden light.

They ſmote the glittering armies as they ſtand
With quiv'ring beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye. *Fairfax.*
Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
Err after bliſs, and blindly miſs their way. *Dryden.*

A DA'ZED *Look*, an aſtoniſhed look.

DAZED *Palled*, as *dazed bread*, *i. e.* dough baked,

DAZED *Meat*, palled by roaſting at a ſlack fire.

DA'ZIED, rather DASIED. See DAISY.

Let us
Find out the prettieſt *dazied* plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DA'ZZLE, *verb act.* [probably of duyſelen, Du.] See to DAZE. 1. To offend the ſight with too much light.

They rather *dazzle* mens eyes than open them. *Bacon.*
Now they *dazzled* are, now clearly ſee. *Davies.*

A *dazzling* expreſſion ſerves only to damage them, and eclipſe their beauty. *Pope.* 2. To ſtrike or ſurprize with ſplendor.

Thoſe heav'nly ſhapes
Will *dazzle* now this earthly, with their blaze
Inſufferably bright. *Milton.*
Ah friend! to *dazzle* let the vain deſign,
To raiſe the thought or touch the heart be thine. *Pope.*

To DAZZLE, *verb neut.* to be overpowered with light, to loſe the power of ſeeing.

Thy ſight is young,
And thou ſhalt read, when mine begins to *dazzle.* *Shakeſpeare.*

An overſight maketh the eyes *dazzle.* *Bacon.*

D. B. An abbreviation of batchelor of divinity.

DE, is a Latin prepoſition of a great many Engliſh words, and ſignifies from. It ſometimes likewiſe extends the ſenſe of words.

DEA'CINATED [*deacinatus*, of *dé*, and *acinus*, Lat. a kernel] cleanſed from the kernels.

DE'ACON [*diacre*, Fr. *diacono*, It. Sp. and Port. *diaconus*, Lat. of διακονος, of διακονεω, Gr. to miniſter or ſerve] a miniſter or ſervant in the church, of the loweſt order of the clergy, whoſe office is to aſſiſt the prieſt in divine ſervice, and the diſtribution of the holy ſacrament, to inſtruct youth in the catechiſm, *&c.* The conſtitutions that the apoſtles made concerning *deacons* are urged by the diſciplinarians. *Bp. Sanderſon.*

DE'ACONESS [from *deacon*; in the primitive church] a woman of probity, gravity, and piety, who was choſen to aſſiſt thoſe of her own ſex in religious concerns.

DE'ACONSHIP [of *deacon* and *ſhip*, an Engliſh termination for office] the office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD [irreg. part. paſſ. of *to die*] See *To* DIE.

DEAD, *adj.* [ꝺeaꝺ, Sax. doodt, Du. todt, Ger. dood, Dan. död, Su.] 1. Being without life, inanimate.

All, all but truth drops *dead-born* from the preſs,
Like the laſt gazette or the laſt addreſs. *Pope.*

2. Deprived of life.

She either from her hopeleſs lover fled,
Or with diſdainful glances ſhot him *dead.* *Dryden.*

3. With *of* before the cauſe of death. The crew all except himſelf were *dead of* hunger. *Arbuthnot.* 4. Imitating death, ſenſeleſs, motionleſs. The chariot and horſe are caſt into a *dead* ſleep. *Pſalms.* Procuring *dead* ſleeps. *Bacon.* 5. Unactive. According to the quick vent or abundance, or the *dead* ſale or ſcarcity. *Carew.* *Dead* calms are in the ocean. *Dryden* and *Lee.* The *dead* weight of unemployed time. *Locke.* 6. Empty, vacant. It ſeemeth to the eye a ſhorter diſtance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it have trees or buildings. *Bacon.* Nought but a blank remains, and a *dead* void ſpace. *Dryden.* 7. Uſeleſs, unprofitable. Commodities lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon.* To let ſo glorious an attribute lay *dead* and uſeleſs by him. *Addiſon.* 8. Dull, gloomy, unemployed. They came in the *dead* winter to Aleppo. *Knolles.* A ſpot covered with trees gives us a view of the moſt gay ſeaſon in the midſt of that which is the moſt *dead* and melancholy. *Addiſon.* 9. Still, obſcure. The *dead* darkneſs of the night. *Hayward.* 10. Having no reſemblance of life. I muſt touch the ſame features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden.* 11. Obtuſe, not ſprightly; uſed of ſounds. The bell ſeemed to ſound more *dead* than it did. *Boyle.* 12. Dull, not affecting. How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is compoſed in the moſt elegant forms of ſpeech, when it is not heightened by ſolemnity of phraſe from the ſacred ſcriptures. *Addiſon.* 13. Taſteleſs, vapid. Spoken of liquors; as, *dead* wine. 14. Uninhabited. Left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbuthnot.* 15. Without the natural force; as, a *dead* fire. 16. Not having the power of vegetation; as, a *dead* tree or branch. 17. (Among divines) the ſtate of ſpiritual death, lying under the power of ſin. You hath he quickened who were *dead* in treſpaſſes. *Epheſians.*

The DEAD, *ſubſt.* dead men.

The *dead* inſpir'd with vital life again. *Dryden.*
The *dead* ſhall riſe and live again. *Locke.*
The laſt trumpet wakes the lazy *dead.* *Smith.*

DEAD, *ſubſt.* the time in which there is remarkable ſtillneſs, as at midnight. The *dead* of winter. *South.* *Dead* of night. *Dryden.*

To DEAD, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to loſe its force. Iron, as ſoon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* ſtraightwiſe. *Bacon.*

To DEAD, or To DEA'DEN, *verb act.* 1. To deprive of any force or ſenſation. The ſound may be extinguiſhed or *deaded.* *Bacon.* The tympanum muſt be ſtretched, otherwiſe the laxneſs of that membrane will *dead* and damp the ſound. *Holder.* That activity which is natural to the human ſoul, it is not in the power of ſleep to *deaden* or abate. *Spectator.* 2. To make vapid; as liquor. The beer or the wine have not been palled or *deaded.* *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING, *part. adj.* [of *dead* and *do*] deſtructive, having the power to kill, or make dead. Hold, dear Lord, your *dead-doing* hand. *Spenſer.*

They never care how many others
They kill, without regard to mothers,
Or wives or children, ſo they can
Make up ſome fierce *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT [of *dead* and *lift*] hopeleſs exigency.

Have no power at all, nor ſhift,
To help itſelf at a *dead-lift.* *Hudibras.*

Who gives away his goods before he is DEAD,
Take a beetle and knock him on the head.

The Italians ſay: *Chi ca il ſuo inanzi morire, s'apparechia aſſai patire.* (Goes the way to ſuffer ſufficiently himſelf.)

At a certain city of Saxony (if I miſtake not, Wittemberg) is to be ſeen, hanging over one of the gates of the city, a large club, and under it an inſcription to this purpoſe, of which they give the following relation: A wealthy inhabitant of that city, having divided his eſtate among his children, and put them in poſſeſſion of it in his life-time; was afterwards reduced to extreme poverty, and his own children were ſo far from being grateful, that they refuſed him the very bare ſupports of life, and obliged him to aſk charity elſewhere. He lived to be again maſter of a plentiful fortune, which he bequeathed to the public for charitable uſes, on condition to have this warning expoſed to public view for ever. The Scots tell much the ſame ſtory of one John Bell.

As DEAD as a door-nail. Or,
As DEAD as a herring.

Why a door-nail in the former more than any other is not eaſily determined. The latter ſaying is taken from the ſuddenneſs of this fiſh's dying after it is out of water, inſomuch that there is no poſſibility of bringing it to market alive.

DEAD *Mens Eyes* [in a ſhip] ſmall blocks or pullies, having many holes, but no ſhivers, on which the lanniers run.

DEAD *Cargo*, what a ſhip wants of her full loading.

DEAD *Freight*, the freight a ſhip loſes for want of being full, or the freight paid by the merchant, by agreement, tho' he has not ſent his full complement of goods on board.

DEAD *Lights* [in a ſhip] the ſhutters for the cabbin-windows, generally put up, or in moſt ſhips rather let down in a ſtorm.

DEAD *Men*, empty pots or bottles on a tavern or alehouſe table. A low cant phraſe among toapers

DEAD *Neap* [with mariners] a low tide.

DEAD *Nettle*, the herb archangel.

DEAD *Pledge*, a mortgage or pawning things for ever, if the money borrowed be not paid at the time agreed on.

DEAD *Reckoning* [with navigators] is that eſtimation, judgment, or reckoning, that they make where the ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courſe they have ſteered by the compaſs, by rectifying all with allowance for drift, lee-way, &c. according to the ſhip's trim: So that this reckoning is without any obſervation of ſun, moon, or ſtars; and it is to be rectified as often as any good obſervation can be had.

DEAD *Riſing* [with ſailors] that part of the ſhip that lies aft, between her keel and her floor-timbers.

DEAD *Ropes* [of a ſhip] thoſe ropes which do not run in any block or pulleys.

DEAD *Tops* [in huſbandry] a diſeaſe in trees.

DEAD *Water* [with mariners] is the eddy water that is next behind the ſtern of the ſhip, which is ſo termed, becauſe it does not paſs away ſo ſwiftly, as that water does that runs by her ſides, ſo that when a ſhip has a great eddy following her ſtern, they ſay, ſhe makes much dead water.

To DEA'DEN [of ꝺeaꝺ, Sax.] to take away from the force of a weight, blow, &c.

DEA'DLY, *adj.* [of ꝺeaꝺlic, Sax.] 1. Cauſing death, deſtructive, murtherous.

As if that name,
Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakeſpeare.*
Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring,
As a north wind burns a too forward ſpring. *Dryden.*

2. Mortal, implacable. The Numidians are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knolles.*

DEADLY *Feud* [in law] is an unappeaſable hatred, which proceeds ſo far as to ſeek revenge, even by the death of the adverſary.

DEADLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner reſembling one dead.

Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shakeſpeare.*
Aſk'd him why he look'd ſo *deadly* wan. *Dryden.*

2. Mortally. The groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ezekiel.* 3. Implacably, deſtructively. 4. Sometimes in a ludicrous ſenſe, only to enforce the ſignification of a word.

Mettled ſchoolboys ſet to cuff,
Will not confeſs they have done enough,
Tho' *deadly* weary. *Orrery.*

Lewis was *deadly* cunning. *Arbuthnot.*

DEA'DNESS [of *dead*] 1. Want of warmth, want of affection. His grace removes the deſert of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadneſs* and diſaffection. *Rogers.* 2. Weakneſs of the vital powers, inactivity of the ſpirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadneſs*,
And inward languiſhing. *Dryden* and *Lee.*

3. Vapidneſs, loſs of ſpirit. Spoken of liquors. *Deadneſs* or flatneſs of cyder. *Mortimer.*

DEADS [in the tin mines] ſuch parcels of common earth as lie above the ſhelves, which uſually contain the ſhoad.

DEAF [ꝺeaꝼ, Sax. doof, Su. doof, Du. taub, Ger. doofre, Dan.] 1. Not having the ſenſe of hearing. The *deaf* and dumb are dumb only by conſequence of their want of hearing. *Holder.*

If any ſins afflict our life,
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
Till death ſhall bring the kind relief,
We muſt be patient or be *deaf.* *Prior.*

2. With *to* before the thing that ought to be heard. I will be *deaf to* pleading and excuſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Deaf to her fondeſt call. *Roſcommon.*
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame. *Pope.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noiſe I took my haſty flight. *Dryden.*

4. Obſcurely heard.

Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a *deaf* noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe,
Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar
Of tides receding from th' inſulted ſhoar. *Dryden.*

None ſo DEAF as he who will not hear.

Spaniſh; *No ay peor ſórdo que el que no quiere oyr.*

To DEAF, *verb act.* to deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our ſailors. *Donne.*
Flutt'ring round his temples, *deafs* his ears. *Dryden.*

To DEA'FEN, *verb act.* [ꝺeaꝼnian, Sax. doofen, Du. doeben, L. Ger. taeuben, H. Ger.] to make deaf, to deprive of the power of hearing.

Exclaiming loud
For juſtice, *deafens* and diſturbs the crowd. *Dryden.*
From ſhouting men, and horns, and dogs he flies,
Deafen'd and ſtunn'd with their promiſcuous cries. *Addiſon.*

DEA'FISH, ſomething hard of hearing.

DEA'FLY, *adv.* [from *deaf*] 1. In a manner hard to be heard. 2. Without ſenſe of ſounds.

DEA'FNESS [ꝺeaꝼneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Hardneſs or want of the ſenſe of hearing. Thoſe who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by conſequence from their *deafneſs.* *Holder.* 2. Unwillingneſs to hear. I found ſuch a *deafneſs*, that no declaration from the biſhops could take place. *K. Charles.*

DEAFFO'RESTED, *part.* [in law books] being diſcharged from being foreſt, or freed and exempted from foreſt laws.

DEAL, *ſubſt.* [ꝺæl, Sax, deel, L. Ger. Dan. and Su. theil, H. Ger. dail, Goth.] 1. A part. A great *deal* of that which had been was now to be removed. *Hooker.* 2. Quantity, degree of more or leſs. It is a general word for expreſſing *much* joined with the word great. Store of matter fitter and better a *great deal* for teachers. *Hooker.* A deep deſign, not to be carried on without a *great deal* of artifice. *Addiſon.* 3. The giving or dividing of the cards. The *deal*, the ſhuffle, and the cut. *Swift.* 4. (deyle, Du.) fir-wood; as, a piece of *deal.* *Boyle.*

To DEAL, *irreg. verb act.* [ꝺælan, Sax. deylen, Du. deelen, L. Ger. theilen, H. Ger. deela, Su.] 1. To divide or portion out to different perſons. *Deal* thy bread to the hungry. *Proverbs.* Their portion of knowledge is *dealt* to mankind. *Addiſon.* 2. To ſcatter, to throw about. Hiſſing thro' the ſkies the feather'd deaths were *dealt.* *Dryden.* 3. To give gradually.

The mighty maillet *deals* reſounding blows,
Till the proud battlements her towers incloſe. *Gay.*

To DEAL, *verb neut.* 1. To trade, to traffic. 2. To act between two perſons. He that *dealeth* between man and man raiſeth his own credit with both. *Bacon.* 3. To behave well or ill in any tranſaction. If he will *deal* clearly and impartially, he will acknowledge all this. *Tillotſon.* 4. To act in any manner in general.

Foes to my reſt, and my ſweet ſleep's diſturbers,
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. *To deal by*, to treat well or ill. Such an one *deals* not fairly by his mind. *Locke.* 6. *To deal in*, to be engaged in, to practiſe. Plain-dealing in denying *to deal in* ſuits is honourable. *Bacon.* None draw upon themſelves more diſpleaſure than thoſe authors that *deal in* political matters. *Addiſon.* 7. *To deal with*, to treat in any manner either well or ill. Not wronged nor hardly *dealt with.* *Spenſer.*

Will they not *deal*
Worſe *with* his followers, than with him they dealt? *Milton.*

With the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly *with* me. *Pope.* 8. *To deal with*, to contend with. If ſhe hated me, I ſhould know what paſſion to *deal with.* *Sidney.* The people eaſy to be *dealt with*, whilſt they ſtand in fear. *Hayward.*

DEALT [*irreg. pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *to deal.*] See To DEAL.

To DEA'LBATE [*dealbatum*, ſup. of *dealbo*, from *de*, and *albus*, Lat. white] to whiten, to make white.

DEALBA'TION, Lat. act of whitening or making white. A word now almoſt obſolete. Brown uſes it.

DEA'LER [ꝺælan, Sax. to divide] 1. A trader, buyer or ſeller. Where fraud is permitted or connived at, the honeſt *dealer* is always undone. *Swift.* 2. One that has to do with any thing. Small *dealers* in wit and learning give themſelves a title from their firſt adventure. *Swift.* 3. One who deals or diſtriqutes cards.

DEA'LING, *ſubſt.* [from *deal*; ꝺæling, Sax.] 1. Trade, traffic. The doctor muſt be rich, he had great *dealings* in his way. *Swift.* 2. Practice, action. The *dealings* of men who adminiſter government. *Hooker.* He muſt write a ſtory of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Raleigh.* 3. Intercourſe. Men would promote it in all their private *dealings.* *Addiſon.* 2. Meaſure of treatment, rules by which one treats another. God's gracious *dealings* with men. *Hammond.*

DEALS, fir-boards or planks. See 4th ſenſe of DEAL.

DEAMBULA'TION [*deambulatio*, Lat.] the act of walking abroad.

A DEA'MBULATORY [*deambulatorium*, Lat.] a gallery or place to walk in.

DEA'MBULATORY [*deambulatorius*, Lat.] walking about, changeable or moveable, relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAME'NA [with the romans] a goddeſs ſuppoſed to preſide over menſtruous women.

DEAN [Sp. *doyen*, Fr. *decano*, It. *decanus*, Lat. διακωνος, Gr.] a dignified clergyman, who is next under the biſhop and chief of the chapter in a cathedral or collegiate church; as, *dean* of York, of Lincoln, of St. Paul's, of Weſtminſter. From the Greek, δεκα, ten; becauſe he was anciently ſet over ten canons, or prebendaries at leaſt, in ſome cathedral church. *Ayliffe.* As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new (the new are thoſe which Henry VIII. upon ſuppreſſion of abbeys, transformed from abbot or prior and convent to *dean* and chapter) for thoſe of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like biſhops, the king firſt ſending out his *congé d'elire* to the chapter, the chapter then chuſing, the king then yielding his royal aſſent, and the biſhop confirming them, and giving his mandate to inſtal them. Thoſe of the new foundation are inſtalled by virtue of the king's letters patent, without election or confirmation. This word is alſo applied to the chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as, the *dean of the king's chapel*, the *dean of the arches*, the *dean of St. George's chapel at Windſor*, and the *dean of Bocking in Eſſex.* *Cowel.* The *dean* and canons or prebends of cathedral churches, in their firſt inſtitution, were not only to be of counſel with the biſhop for his revenue, but chiefly for his government in cauſes eccleſiaſtical. *Bacon.*

DEAN *and* CHAPTER, a ſpiritual body corporate, conſiſting of many able perſons, as the dean and his prebendaries.

Rural DEAN, a curate appointed by the biſhop and archdeacon to have juriſdiction over other miniſters and pariſhes, adjoining to his own.

DEA'NRY [ꝺiaconꞃic, Sax.] 1. The office or juriſdiction of a dean.

He could no longer keep the *deanry* of the chapel royal. *Clarendon.* 2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both deans in one; or if that's too much trouble,
Inſtead of the deans, make the *deanry* double. *Swift.*

3. The houſe of a dean. Away with her to the *deanry. Shakeſpeare.*

Dea'nship [of ꝺiacon and ꞅcip, Sax. *diaconatus*, Lat.] the office or dignity of a dean.

Dean's *Apple*, a fruit much eſteemed in Devonſhire.

Dean's *Pear*, the Michael pear.

Dear, *adj.* [ꝺeoꞃ, ꝺioꞃ or ꝺyr, of ꝺiꞃan, Sax. to account dear to himſelf; dyr, Dan. and Su. dier, Du. duer, L. Ger. theuer, H. Ger.] 1. Valuable, precious, coſting a great price.

What made directors cheat the South-ſea year?
To feed on ven'ſon when it ſold ſo *dear.* *Pope.*

2. Beloved, favourite.

He loves me and he holds me *dear.* *Shakeſpeare.*
The *dear*, *dear* name, ſhe bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addiſon.*

3. Scarce, not plentiful; as, a *dear* year. 4. It ſeems ſometimes to be uſed for drear, ſad, hateful, grievous.

Let us return,
And ſtrain what other means is left unto us,
In our *dear* peril. *Shakeſpeare.*
Would I had met my *deareſt* foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had ſeen that day. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dear, *ſubſt.* a word of endearment.

That kiſs
I carried from thee, *dear.* *Shakeſpeare.*
See, my *dear*,
How laviſh nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*

Dea'rbought, *adj.* [of *dear* and *bought*] purchaſed at a high rate.

Forget not what my ranſom coſt,
Nor let my *dearbought* ſoul be loſt. *Roſcommon.*

Dear *Joys*, a nick name given to Iriſhmen. A cant phraſe.

Dea'rling, *ſubſt.* [now written *darling*] a favourite.

Hercules and Hebe, and the reſt
Of Venus' *dearlings*, through her bounty bleſt. *Spenſer.*

Dea'rly, *adv.* [from *dear*] 1. Tenderly, paſſionately, with great fondneſs. He loved her *dearly. Wotton.* 2. At a high price. It was rarely bought, and then alſo bought *dearly* enough with ſuch a fine. *Bacon.* Turnus ſhall *dearly* pay for faith forſworn. *Dryden.*

To Dearn [ꝺyꞃnan, Sax.] to hide, to mend a hole in cloaths by imitating the texture thereof. See To Darn.

Dea'rness [of ꝺeoꞃneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Coſtlineſs, ſcarcity, high price. The *dearneſs* of corn. *Swift.* 2. Fondneſs, kindneſs. My brother holds you well, and in *dearneſs* of heart hath holp to effect your enſuing marriage. *Shakeſpeare.* The great *dearneſs* of friendſhip between them. *Bacon.*

Dea'rnly, *adv.* [ꝺeoꞃn, Sax.] ſecretly, unſeen. Now obſolete.

They heard a rueful voice that *dearnly* cry'd,
With piercing ſhrieks. *Spenſer.*

Dearth [of ꝺeoꞃꞇh, Sax. dierte, Du. duerte, O. Ger. theurung, H. Ger.] 1. Great ſcarcity of food. In times of *dearth* it drained much coin to furniſh us with corn. *Bacon.* Terrible years of *dearth* of corn. *Swift.* 2. Want, famine.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pin'd in,
By longing for that food ſo long a time. *Shakeſpeare.*
Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart, fear here no *dearth.* *Milton.*

3. Barrenneſs. *Dearth* of plot and narrowneſs of imagination may be obſerved in all their plays. *Dryden.*

To Dearti'culate, *verb act.* [*dearticulatum*, ſup. of *dearticulo*, from *de*, and *articulus*, Lat. a joint] to diſjoint, to diſmember.

Dearticula'tion. See Diarthro'sis.

To Dea'rtate [*deartuatum*, of *de*, and *artus*, Lat. a joint] to diſjoint, quarter or cut in pieces; to diſmember.

Death [ꝺeaꞇh, Sax. doodt, Du. todt, Ger. dood, Dan. dod, Su.] 1. A privation of life, which is conſidered in the ſeparation of the ſoul from the body.

Death, a neceſſary end,
Will come, when it will come. *Shakeſpeare.*
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of unrepenting *death.* *Dryden.*

2. Mortality, deſtruction.

Traffic with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of *death.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The ſtate of the dead.

In ſwiniſh ſleep
Their drenched natures lie as in a *death.* *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The manner of dying. Thou ſhalt die the *deaths* of them that are ſlain in the midſt of the ſeas. *Ezekiel.* 5. The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton. I had rather be married to a *death's head* with a bone in his mouth, than to either. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I gaze now, 'tis but to ſee,
What manner of *death's head* twill be,
When it is free
From that freſh upper ſkin,
The gazer's joy and ſin. *Suckling.*

6. Murder. Not to ſuffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.* 7. Cauſes of death. There is *death* in the pot. *2 Kings.* He caught his *death* the laſt county ſeſſions. *Addiſon.* 8. Deſtroyer. All the endeavours Achilles uſed to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the laſt day's battle. *Pope.* 9. (In poetry) the inſtrument of death. *Deaths* inviſible come wing'd with fire. *Dryden.* The clam'rous plovers feel the leaden *death. Pope.* 10. (Among divines) damnation, eternal torments. Keep us from all ſin and wickedneſs, from our ghoſtly enemy, and from everlaſting *death. Church Catechiſm.*

Death **keeps no calendar.**

That is, comes at all times, and has no regard to days, ſeaſons or ages; or, as another proverb has it: *Death, when it comes, will have no denial.*

Death **defies the phyſician.**

That is, when death comes, it is not all the ſkill of phyſicians, or power of medicines, that can avail. The Latins ſay: *Contra vim mortis non eſt medicamen in hortis.* The Germans: Für den todt iſt kein kraut gewachſen; or, Wider des todes kraft hilfft keines krautes ſafft.

Death is painted as a ſkeleton, with wings, and a ſcythe in his hand.

Death was likewiſe a deity among the ancients (the daughter of ſleep and night) and was by them repreſented in the ſame manner, with the addition only of a long black robe embroidered with ſtars.

Death [with phyſicians] is defined a total ſtoppage of the circulation of the blood, and the ceſſation of the animal and vital functions, which follow thereupon, as reſpiration, ſenſation, &c.

Dea'thbed [of *death* and *bed*] the bed in which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs.

Take heed of perjury,
Thou art on thy *death-bed.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Then round our *death-bed* every friend ſhould run. *Dryden.*

Dea'thful [of *death* and *full*] full of ſlaughter, deſtructive. Your cruelty was ſuch as you would ſpare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney.*

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds in that noiſe,
Ruin, deſtruction at the utmoſt point. *Milton.*
The *deathful* ſcene, princes on princes roll'd. *Pope.*

Dea'thless [ꝺeaꞇhleaꞅ, Sax.] immortal, everlaſting. God hath only immortality, tho' angels and human ſouls be *deathleſs. Boyle. Deathleſs* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*

Dea'thlike [of *death* and *like*] reſembling death either in its horrors or quietneſs, gloomy, calm.

Why doſt thou let thy brave ſoul lie ſuppreſt
In *deathlike* ſlumbers? *Craſhaw.*
A *deathlike* ſleep!
A gentle wafting to immortal life. *Milton.*
Black melancholy ſits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* ſlumber, and a dread repoſe. *Pope.*

Death's-door [of *death* and *door*] a near approach to death, the gates of death. Now a low phraſe. Afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting. *Taylor.*

Dea'thsman [of *death* and *man*] executioner, headſman. As, *deathſmen*, you have rid this ſweet young prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dea'thwatch [of *death* and *watch*] a ſmall inſect.

Mr. Allen, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, relates, that it is a ſmall inſect or beetle 5 16ths of an inch long, of a dark brown colour, ſpotted; having pellucid wings under the vagina, a large cap or helmet on the head, and two antennæ proceeding from beneath the eyes, and doing the office of proboſcides. The part it beats withal, as he obſerv'd, was the extreme edge of the face, which he calls the upper lip, the mouth being protracted by this bony part, and lying underneath out of view. Mr. Derham confirms this account; but that inſtead of ticking with the upper lip, he obſerved the inſect to draw its mouth back and beat with its forehead. He had two, a male and a female, which he kept alive in a box ſeveral months, and could bring one of them to beat when he would, by imitating its beating. By his ticking noiſe, he would frequently invite the male to get upon the other in way of coition, and thence he concludes that ticking or pulſation to be the way that theſe inſects woo one another.

There is alſo another of theſe ticking inſects, different from the firſt, which will beat ſome hours together without intermiſſion, and his ſtrokes are more leiſurely and like thoſe of a watch, whereas the former only beats 6 or 8 ſtrokes and leaves off. This latter is a ſmall grey inſect, much like a louſe, and is very common in all parts of the houſe in the ſummer months. It is very nimble in running to ſhelter, and ſhy of beating when diſturbed. The ticking of this, as well as the other, he judges to be the wooing act. The tinkling noiſe of this inſect is ſuperſtitiouſly imagined to prognoſticate death. The ſolemn *death-watch* click'd the hour ſhe dy'd. *Gay.*

To Dea'urate [*deauratum*, of *de*, and *aurum*, Lat. gold] to gild or lay over with gold.

Deaura'tion [with apothecaries] the gilding of pills over.

Debaccha'tion [*debacchatio*, Lat.] a raging or madneſs.

To Deba'r [probably of *debarrer*, Fr. is to unbar, or take away a bar, and conſequently the reverſe of the Engliſh] to ſhut out, to keep from, to hinder. Countries *debarred* from all commerce by unpaſſable mountains. *Raleigh.*

To *debar* us when we need
Refreſhment. *Milton.*
Debarring us of our wiſhes. *Swift.*

To Deba'rb, *verb act.* [of *de*, and *barba*, Lat. the beard] to deprive of one's beard.

Deba'rbed, *part.* [*debarbatus*, Lat.] having the beard cut or pulled off.

To Deba'rk [of *debarque*, Fr. *sbarcare*, It.] to diſembark.

Deba'rred, *part.* of to *debar* [of *debarre*, Fr.] hindered or kept from.

To Deba'se [*abbaiſer*, Fr. *abbaſſare*, It. or from *baſe*] 1. To bring down, to humble, to reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate. Pleaſure and ſenſuality *debaſe* men into beaſts. *Broome.* 2. To make mean or deſpicable, to diſparage. To *debaſe* religion with ſuch frivolous diſputes. *Hooker.* Not *debaſe* himſelf to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.* 3. To ſink, to corrupt with meanneſs. Not letting his ſubject *debaſe* his ſtile, and betray him into a meanneſs of expreſſion. *Addiſon.* 4. To make coin of a metal mixed with a baſer or too much alloy. The coin was much adulterated and *debaſed. Hale.*

Words ſo *debas'd* and hard, no ſtone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

Deba'sement [*abbaiſſement*, Fr. or from *debaſe*] the act of debaſing. A wretched *debaſement* of that ſprightly faculty the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat. *Government of the Tongue.*

Deba'ser [of *debaſe*] he that debaſes or adulterates.

Deba'table [of *debate*] that may be diſputed. The *debatable* ground reſtored. *Hayward.*

Deba'te [*débat*, Fr.] 1. A perſonal diſpute. Their opinion in *debate. Locke.* Not to furniſh the tongue with *debate* and controverſy. *Watts.* 2. A quarrel, ſtrife, conteſt. This *debate* that bleedeth at our doors. Betwixt the deareſt friends to raiſe *debate. Dryden.*

To Deba'te, *verb act.* [*debâtre*, Fr. *debatir*, Sp.] to diſpute, to controvert a matter. *Debate* thy cauſe with thy neighbour himſelf. *Proverbs.*

Proverbs. He conld not *debate* any thing without ſome commotion. *Clarendon.*

To DEBATE, *verb neut.* 1. To deliberate; with *on* or *upon.*

Your ſeveral ſuits
Have been conſider'd and *debated on.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To diſpute. That great ſoul *debating upon* the ſubject of life and death. *Tatler.* 3. To argue deliberately on a matter.

DEBA'TEFUL, *adj.* [from *debate*] 1. Contentious; ſpoken of perſons. 2. Conteſted, occaſioning quarrels; ſpoken of things.

DEBA'TEMENT [of *debate*] conteſt, controverſy. Without *debatement* further. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEBAU'CH [*debauche*, Fr.] riotouſneſs, banquetting, drunkenneſs, lewdneſs. He will for ſome time contain himſelf within the bounds of ſobriety, till he recovers his former *debauch.* *Calamy.*

The firſt phyſicians by *debauch* were made,
Exceſs began, and ſloth ſuſtains the trade. *Dryden.*

To DEBAU'CH [*debaucher*, Fr.] 1. To corrupt a perſon's manners; to mar or ſpoil. To *debauch* a king, to break his laws. *Dryden.* 2. To corrupt with lewdneſs.

Men ſo diſorder'd, ſo *debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance. To *debauch* himſelf by intemperance. *Tillotſon.* 4. To ſeduce and violate a woman.

DEBAU'CHED, *part.* of *to debauch* [*debauche*, Fr.] lewd, incontinent.

A DEBAUCHE'E [*debauché*, Fr.] a riotous perſon, a lecher, a drunkard. Could we prevail with the greateſt *debauchées* to change their lives. *South.*

DEBAU'CHER [of *debauch*] one who ſeduces others to intemperance or lewdneſs, one that corrupts.

DEBAU'CHERY [from *debauch*] exceſs, incontinency, revelling, drunkenneſs. Oppoſe *debauchery* by temperance. *Sprat.* Theſe, inſtead of leſſening enormities, occaſion twice as much *debauchery.* *Swift.*

DEBAU'CHMENT [of *debauch*] the act of debauching or vitiating. The *debauchment* of nations. *Taylor.*

To DEBE'L, or To DEBE'LLATE [*debello*, Lat.] to overcome in war. The extirpating and *debellating* of giants. *Bacon.*

Him long of old
Thou didſt *debel*, and down from heaven caſt. *Milton.*

DEBELLA'TION [*debellatio*, Lat.] the act of overcoming or bringing under by war. *Lat.*

DE BENE ESSE [a law phraſe] as, to take a thing *de bene eſſe, i. e.* take it or allow of it for the preſent, till the affair ſhall come to be more fully debated and examined, and then to ſtand or fall according to the merit of the thing in its own nature.

DE'BENHAM, a market town of Suffolk, 86 miles from London.

DEBE'NTURE [*debentur*, from *debeo*, Lat. to owe] a bill drawn upon the public, or a kind of writing in the nature of a bond, to charge the common wealth to ſecure the ſoldier, ſeaman, creditor, or his aſſigns, the ſum due, upon auditing the accounts of his arrears. A writ or note by which a debt is claimed.

You modern wits, ſhould each man bring his claim,
Have deſperate *debentures* on your fame,
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Swift.*

DEBE'NTURE [in the Exchequer and King's Houſe] a writing given to the ſervants, for the payment of their wages, *&c.*

DEBENTURE [in traffic] is the allowance of cuſtom paid inward, which a merchant draws back upon the exportation of the goods which were before imported.

DE'BET, Lat. [he oweth] a term uſed of that which remains unpaid, after an account has been ſtated.

DEBET and SOLET, Lat. [in law] a writ of right, as if a man ſue for any thing, which is now denied, and hath been enjoyed by himſelf, and his anceſtors before him.

DE'BILE, *adj.* [*debilis*, Lat.] weak, feeble, faint.

I have not waſh'd my noſe that bled,
Or foil'd ſome *debile* wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEBI'LITATE [*debiliter*, Fr. *debilitare*, It. *debilitàr*, Sp. of *debilitatum*, ſup. of *debilito*, from *debilis*, Lat.] to weaken, to make faint. They ſeemed as weakly to fail, as their *debilitated* poſterity. *Brown.* The ſpirits *debilitated* in attracting nutriment for the parts. *Harvey.*

DEBILITA'TION [*debilitatio*, Lat.] the act of enfeebling. *Debilitation* and ruin. *King Charles.*

Accidental DEBI'LITIES *of a Planet* [with aſtrologers] are when a planet is in the 6th, 8th, or 12th houſes; or combuſt, *&c.* ſo that by each of theſe circumſtances it is ſaid to be more or leſs afflicted, and to have ſo many, or ſo few *debilities.*

Eſſential DEBILITIES *of a Planet* [with aſtrologers] are when a planet is in its detriment, fall or peregrine.

DEBI'LITUDE [*debilitudo*, Lat.] debility, weakneſs.

DEBI'LITY [*debilité*, Fr. *debilità*, It. *debilidàd*, Sp. of *debilitas*, Lat.] feebleneſs, infirmneſs, weakneſs.

I am partaker of thy paſſion,
And in thy caſe do glaſs my own *debility.* *Sidney.*

DEBILITY [with phyſicians] a weakneſs that proceeds from ſwooning, fainting, hunger, or ſome other indiſpoſition; or it is a relaxation of the ſolids, which induces weakneſs and fainting. Inconveniencies of too ſtrong a perſpiration are *debility*, faintings. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'BITO, Lat. [in law] a writ where a man owes another a ſum of money for goods ſold.

DEBOI'ST, or DEBOY'ST [probably of *debauché*, Fr.] debauched, lewd, riotous; a corrupted ſpelling of *debauched.*

DEBOI'STNESS, debauchedneſs, *&c.* a corruption of *debauchedneſs.*

DEBONNAI'R [*debonnaire*, Fr.] courteous, affable, good-natured, gentle.

Let be that lady *debonnair*,
Thou recreant knight. *Spenſer.*
A daughter fair,
So buckſome, blithe, and *debonnair.* *Milton.*

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accoſtable, of the other retired and ſupercilious. *Howel.*

DEBONNAI'RITY, or DEBONNAI'RNESS [*debonnaireté*, Fr.] good humour, courteouſneſs, affability, *&c.*

DEBONAI'RLY, *adv.* [of *debonnair*] with elegance, with a genteel air.

DEBBOSHE'E [*debauché*, Fr.] a debauched, diſſolute perſon, a lewd wretch, a looſe liver; a corruption of *debauchée.*

DEBRUI'SED [in heraldry] imports the grievous reſtraint of any animal, who is debarred of its natural freedom, by any of the ordinaries being laid over it.

DEBT [*dette*, Fr. *debito*, It. *déuda*, Sp. *divida*, Port. of *debitum*, Lat.] 1. That which is due from one man to another. One that died greatly in *debt.* *Bacon.* Above a thouſand pounds in *debt.* *Swift.* 2. That which one ought to do or ſuffer.

Your ſon, my lord, hath paid a ſoldier's *debt*,
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shakeſpeare.*

Out of DEBT, out of danger.

Gr. *Ευδαιμον ο μηδεν οφειλων.* (Happy he that ows nothing.) Lat. *Felix qui nihil debet.* H. Ger. Wohl dem der nichts ſuchldigiſt. (Happy is he who is out of debt.) or, Ohne borgen, ohne ſorgen. (No debts, no ſorrow.) The Italians ſay as we: *Chi non deve niente, à fuor di pericolo.*

DEBT [in law] is a writ that lies upon a default of payment of a ſum of money due.

DE'BTED, *part.* of to debt, which is not found; indebted, obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I ſtand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'BTOR [*debiteur*, Fr. *debitore*, It. *deudòr*, Sp. *devedor*, Port. of *debitor*, Lat.] 1. One that owes ſomething to another in general. I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians. *Romans.* 2. One who owes money, one who is indebted to another. The caſe of *debtors* in Rome was, after the ſet time for payment, either to pay, or be the creditor's ſlave. *Swift.* 3. The debt-ſide of an account book, oppoſed to the credit-ſide. When I looked upon the *debtor* ſide, I find innumerable articles; but when I look upon the creditor ſide, I find little more than blank paper. *Addiſon.*

DEBULI'TION, Lat. a bubbling or boiling over.

DECA'CHORDON [Lat. of δεκα, ten, and χορδη, Gr. a ſtring or chord] a muſical inſtrument among the ancients, that conſiſted of ten ſtrings, called by the Hebrews, *haſur*, being almoſt the ſame as our harp, of a triangular figure, with an hollow belly or ſounding from the lower part.

DECACU'MINATED [*decacuminatus*, Lat.] having the tops lopped off.

DE'CADE [Lat. and Fr. *decada*, Sp. δεκαδος, gen. of δεκας, Gr.] the number or ſum of ten; as, the *decades* of Livy, *i. e.* the ten books of his hiſtory. Men might be wide by whole olympiads and divers *decades* of years. *Brown.* We make *decades*, centuries, chiliads, for the uſe of computations in hiſtory. *Holder.*

All rank'd by ten; whole *decades* when they dine,
Muſt want a Trojan ſlave to pour out wine. *Pope.*

DECA'DENCY [*decadence*, Fr. *decadéncia*, Sp. *decidentia*, of *decido*, Lat. to fall down] a falling down, decay, ruin.

DE'CAGON [*decagone*, Fr. *decagono*, It. δεκαγωνος, of δεκα, ten, and γωνιας, Gr. a corner] conſiſting of ten ſides.

DECAGON [with geometricians] a figure of ten ſides, or polygon forming ten angles.

Regular DECAGON [in fortification] a fortified town that has ten ſides, and as many angles, or ten baſtions; the angles of which are all equal one to another.

DE'CALOGUE [Fr. *decalogo*, It. and Sp. *decalogus*, Lat. δεκαλογος, of δεκα, ten, and λογος, a word] the ten commandments given by God to Moſes. The commands of God are clearly revealed in the *decalogue.* *Hammond.*

DECA'MERIS [of δεκα, ten, aud μερος, Gr. part] a tenth part,

DECA'MERON [of δεκα and μερος, a part] a volume of writing divided into ten books.

DECA'MERONE DI BOCCACCIO, It. the novels of Boccaccio, divided into ten books.

To DECA'MP [*decamper*, Fr. *deſcampàr*, Sp.] to go from, to break up the camp; to march off from an encampment.

DECA'MPMENT [*decampement*, Fr.] a marching from or breaking up a camp.

DE'CAN, a province of the Hither India, bounded on the north by the province of Cambaya or Guyurat, on the eaſt by Golconda or Berar, on the ſouth by Viſapour, and on the weſt by the Indian Ocean. Its chief inland town is Aurengabad; and upon the coaſt, the town of Bombay.

DE'CANATE, or DECU'RY [in aſtrology] is ten degrees attributed to ſome planet in which, when it is, it is ſaid to have one dignity.

To DECA'NT [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] to pour liquor gently off from the lees or dregs, by inclination. *Decant* or filtrate the mixture. *Boyle.* *Decant* his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTA'TION [Fr. with chemiſts] the act of pouring the clear part of any liquor by gentle inclination, ſo that it may be without any ſediment or dregs.

DECA'NTER, a flint glaſs-bottle to hold wine or beer, that has been poured off clear from the lees.

DECA'PILLATED [*decapillatus*, Lat.] having the hair pulled or fallen off.

To DECA'PITATE [*decapiter*, Fr. *decapitare*, It. *decapicatum*, ſup. of *decapito*, from *de* and *caput*, Lat. the head] to take off the head.

DECAPITE', Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies that the beaſt has the head cut off ſmooth, and is different from erazed, which is when the head is as it were torn off, leaving the neck ragged.

To DECA'PULATE [*decapulatum*, Lat.] to empty or pour out of one thing into another.

DECA'STIC [of δεκα, ten, and ϛιχος, a verſe] an epigram or ſtanza conſiſting of ten verſes.

DECA'STYLE [*decaſtylus*, Lat. of δεκαϛυλος, of δεκα, ten, and ϛυλος, Gr. a pillar] that has ten pillars.

DECATO'RTHOMA [with phyſicians] a medicine made of ten ingredients.

Deca'y [from the verb] waſting, ruinous ſtate, decline from a ſtate of perfection, diminution.

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides
Her *decays* very well. *Ben Johnſon.*

Motion is more apt to be loſt than got, and is always upon the *decay*. *Newton.*

Each may feel encreaſes and *decays*,
And ſee now clearer and now darker days. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution. They think that whatever is called old, muſt have the *decay* of time upon it. *Locke.* 3. Declenſion from proſperity. If thy brother be waxen poor, and faln in *decay*, thou ſhalt relieve him. *Leviticus.*

To Deca'y, *verb neut.* [*decheoir*, Fr. *dicadere*, It. of *decidere*, Lat.] 1. To fail, to fall to ruin, to grow worſe. 2. To wither, to decline from a ſtate of perfection.

The monarch oak
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate, and in three more *decays*. *Dryden.*

To Decay, *verb act.* to impair, to bring to decay. Infirmity that *decays* the wiſe, doth ever make better the fool. *Shakeſpeare.* He was of a very ſmall and *decayed* fortune. *Clarendon.* Every thing which corrupts the ſoul *decays* the body. *Addiſon.*

Deca'yer [of *decay*] that which cauſes decay. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

To Decea'se, *verb neut.* [*deceder*, Fr. *deceſſum*, ſup. of *decedo*, Lat.] to die a natural death. Arthur is *deceaſed*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He, preſs'd down by his own weight,
Did like the veſtal under ſpoils *deceaſe*. *Dryden.*

Dece'ase [*décés*, Fr. of *deceſſus*, Lat.] natural death. Lands are in ſome places, after the owner's *deceaſe*, divided unto all the children. *Hooker.*

Decea'sed [*decedé*, Fr. *deceſſus*, Lat.] dead.

Dece'dent [*decedens*, Lat.] departing, going away.

Decei't [*deception*, Fr. *deceptio*, Lat.] 1. A fraud, any practice by which falſhood is made to paſs for truth. My tongue ſhall not utter *deceit*. *Job.* 2. Stratagem.

His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honeſt love,
But from *deceit* bred by neceſſity. *Shakeſpeare*

3. In law, a ſubtle, wily ſhift, or device, all manner of craft uſed to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other particular name but offence. *Cowel.*

Decei'tful [of *deceit* and *full*] not according to appearance, fraudulent.

Decei'tfully [of *deceitful*] deceivingly, fradulently. Exerciſe of form may be *deceitfully* diſpatch'd of courſe. *Wotton.*

Decei'tfulness [of *deceitful*] falſe dealing, the quality of being fraudulent, tendency to deceive. The *deceitfulneſs* of riches choke the word. *St. Matthew.*

Decei'vable [of *deceive*] 1. Eaſy to be deceived. Man was *deceivable* in his integrity. *Brown.*

How wouldſt thou uſe me now blind,
And thereby *deceivable*. *Milton.*

2. Subject to produce error. Conſider of deformity, not as a ſign which is more *deceivable*, but as a cauſe which ſeldom faileth. *Bacon.* Fair promiſes which proved *deceivable*. *Hayward.*

Decei'vableness [of *deceivable*] liableneſs to be impoſed upon.

To Decei've [*decipio*, Lat. *decevoir*, Fr.] 1. To beguile, to impoſe upon, to cheat or cozen. Apt to be *deceived* into an opinion. *Locke.* 2. To delude by ſtratagem. 3. To cut off from expectation. The Turkiſh general, *deceived* of his expectation, withdrew his fleet. *Knolles.* 4. To mock, to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice *deceived* their gaſping throats. *Dryden.*

If a man Deceive me once, ſhame on him; but if he Deceive me twice, ſhame on me.

If I truſt a man again who has deceived me once before, the blame as well as ſhame is mine. Some profanely add to this proverb: *But if he deceive me thrice, the d—l take us both.*

Decei'ved [with horſemen] a horſe is ſaid to be deceived upon a demivolt of one or two treads; when working, as for inſtance, to the right, and not having yet finiſhed above half the demivolt, he's preſs'd one time or motion forwards with the inner leg, and then is put to a repriſe upon the left, in the ſame cadence.

Decei'ver [of *deceive*] one that impoſes upon another, or leads him into error.

Men were *deceivers* even
One foot in ſea, and one on ſhore,
To one thing conſtant never. *Shakeſpeare.*

A counterfeit *deceiver*. *Bacon.*

Adieu the heart-expanded bowl,
And all the kind *deceivers* of the ſoul. *Pope.*

Dece'mber [*decembre*, Fr. and It. *deciembre*, Sp. *dezembro*, Port. *december*, of *decem*, Lat. ſo called, becauſe it is the tenth month from March, when the Romans began their year] the laſt month of the year. Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dece'mpedal [*decempedalis*, of *decem*, ten, and *pedes*, feet] ten feet long.

Decem tales, Lat. [a law term] a ſupply of ten men impannelled upon a jury, in the room of others who did not appear, or who were challenged as not indifferent perſons.

Dece'mviral *Laws*, the laws of the 12 tables, ſo called, as having been drawn up by the decemviri.

Dece'mvirate, the office of the *decemviri*.

Dece'mviri, Lat. [among the Romans] ten magiſtrates elected to govern the commonwealth, inſtead of conſuls; theſe had an abſolute power; but abuſing it, they were baniſhed, and their eſtates confiſcated.

De'cence, or De'cency [*decence*, Fr. *decenza*, It. *decéncia*, Sp. of *decentia*, Lat.] 1. Comelineſs, ſeemlineſs, becoming ceremony.

Thoſe thouſand *decencies* that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

Decence and graceſulneſs. *Sprat.*

Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableneſs to character, propriety. *Decency* or indecency, that which becomes or miſbecomes. *South.* Sentiments which raiſe laughter, can very ſeldom be admitted with any *decency* into an heroic poem. *Addiſon.* 3. Modeſty, not obſcenity.

Immodeſt words admit of no defence,
For want of *decency* is want of ſenſe. *Roſcommon.*

Decenna'lia *Feſta*, Lat. feſtivals which the Roman emperors held every tenth year of their reign, with ſacrifices, games, largeſſes to the people, &c. There ſolemnities were firſt inſtituted by the emperor Auguſtus, with a view to preſerve the ſovereign power without offence or reſtraint to the people.

Dece'nnial [*decennio*, It. *decennalis*, *decennium*, Lat.] belonging to, or that laſts ten years.

Decenno'val, or Decenno'vary, *adj.* [of *decem*, ten, and *novem*, Lat. nine] relating to the number nineteen. Meton, in the time of the Peloponeſian war, conſtituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years, the ſame which we now call the golden number. *Holder.* Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennovary* progreſs of the epacts. *Holder.*

Decennova'lis *circulus*. See Cycle.

De'cent [Fr. *decente*, Sp. of *decens*, Lat.] becoming, beſeeming, fit, ſuitable. Ornaments in poetry and painting, if they are not neceſſary, they muſt at leaſt be *decent*, that is, in their due place, and but moderately uſed. *Dryden.*

De'cently [of *decent*] 1. Becomingly, beſeemingly, in a proper manner. They could not *decently* refuſe aſſiſtance. *Broome.* 2. Without obſcenity or immodeſty.

'Twas his lateſt care,
Like falling Cæſar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

Deceptibi'lity [of *deceit*] liableneſs to be deceived. *Deceptibility* of our decayed natures. *Glanville.*

Dece'ptible [*deceptibilis*, Lat.] eaſy to be deceived, liable to impoſture. *Deceptible* condition. *Brown.*

Dece'ption [Fr. of *deceptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of beguiling or deceiving, deceit, fraud. All *deception* is a miſapplying of thoſe ſigns which by compact were made the means of mens ſignifying their thoughts. *South.* 2. The ſtate of being deceived. Fall into *deception* unawares. *Milton.*

Dece'ptione [in law] a writ lying againſt a man, who deceitfully does any thing in the name of another, for one who receives damage or hurt thereby.

Dece'ptious [of *deception*] deceitful, apt to cheat.

There is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' atteſt of eyes and ears,
As if thoſe organs had *deceptious* functions. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dece'ptive [*deceptivus*, Lat.] deceiving, deceitful, having the power of deceiving.

Dece'ptory [*deceptorius*, Lat.] deceitful, containing means of deception.

Dece'pture [*deceptura*, Lat.] fraud, deceit.

Dece'rpt [*decerptus*, Lat.] cropped off.

Dece'rptible [of *decerpo*, Lat.] that may be cropped off.

Decer'ption [from *decerp*] a plucking or cropping off. *Lat.*

Decerta'tion [*decertatio*, Lat.] a contending or ſtriving for.

Dece'ssion [*deceſſio*, Lat.] a departing or going away.

To Decha'rm [*decharmer*, Fr.] to counteract a charm, to diſenchant. He was cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

To Deci'de [*decider*, Fr. *decidir*, Sp. *decidere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To conclude an affair or buſineſs, to bring it to iſſue; to agree or make up a difference, to determine a queſtion.

In council oft, and oft in battle try'd,
Betwixt thy maſter and the world *decide*. *Granville.*

2. To fix the event off, to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune ſhould *decide*
Th' important enterprize, and give the bride. *Dryden.*

De'cidence [*decidencia*, Lat.] 1. The act of falling down, off, or away. The *decidence* of their horns. *Brown.* 2. The quality of being ſhed or of falling away. 3. A tendency to any diſtemper.

Deci'der [of *decide*] 1. One who decides or determines cauſes. Proper judges or *deciders* of controverſy. *Watts.* 2. One who determines quarrels.

Deci'duous [*deciduus*, Lat.] apt or ready to fall, not perennial; a term uſed of flowers and ſeeds in plants.

Deci'duousness [of *deciduous*] aptneſs to fall.

De'cies *Tantum* [in law] *i. e.* ten times as much. A writ lying againſt a juror (who has been bribed to give his verdict) for the recovery of ten times as much as he took.

Deci'le [with aſtronomers] a new aſpect invented by Kepler, when two planets are diſtant 36 degrees.

De'cimal [of *decimæ*, Lat. tenths] of, or conſiſting of ten or tenth parts, numbered or multiplied by tens. It is hard to go beyond twenty-four *decimal* progreſſions. *Locke.*

Decimal *Arithmetic*, an art treating of fractions, whoſe denominators are in a decuple, continued geometrical progreſſion, as, 10, 100, 1000, &c.

Decimal *Fraction*, is a fraction which has for its denominator 1 with a cypher, or cyphers annexed; as,

$$\frac{1234}{10000} \qquad \frac{3456}{10000}$$

Decimal *Chain* [for ſurveying] a chain divided decimally, or into an hundred equal parts, marks being put at every ten, for meaſuring of lands.

Decimal *Scales*, flat rules or ſcales divided decimally.

To De'cimate [*decimer*, Fr. *decimare*, It. and Lat.] to puniſh or tax every tenth perſon, alſo to lay or take tithes.

Decima'tion [Fr. *decimazione*, It. of *decimatio*, Lat among the Romans] 1. A taking every tenth ſoldier by lot, and puniſhing him with death, &c. for an example to the reſt.

By *decimation* and a tithed death,
Take thou the deſtin'd tenth. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *decimation* I will ſtrictly make. *Dryden.*

2. A gathering of tithes.

Decima'tion [in the time of the civil wars in England] the ſequeſtring the tenth part of a man's eſtate.

De'cimis *Solvendis, &c.* [in law] a writ that lay againſt thoſe, who had farmed the priors aliens lands of the king, for the rector of the pariſh to recover tithes of them.

De'ciners, or **Dece'nniers**, thoſe who had the juriſdiction over ten friburghs, for keeping the king's peace.

To **Deci'pher** [*dechiffrer*, Fr. *deſcifràr*, Sp.] 1. To explain the meaning of a letter, *&c.* written in cyphers or private characters. Zelmane, that had the ſame character in her heart, could eaſily *decipher* it. *Sidney.* Aſſurance is writ in a private character, not to be underſtood but by the conſcience, to which the ſpirit of God has vouchſafed to *decipher* it. *South.* 2. To write out, to mark down in characters. Could I paint out eternal wrath, and *decipher* eternal vengeance. *South.* Every particular ſubject might find his principal pleaſure *deciphered* unto him in the tables of his laws. *Locke.* 3. To ſtamp, to mark, to characteriſe.

You are both *decipher'd*
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To unfold, to penetrate into the bottom of a difficult affair; as, to *decipher* a very perplexed affair.

Deci'pherer [of *decipher*] one who explains writings in cipher.

Decircina'tion [of *decercino*, Lat.] the act of drawing a circle with a pair of compaſſes.

Deci'sion [Fr. and Sp. *deciſione*, It. of *deciſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of determining or deciding an affair in debate. To bring the matter to a *deciſion*. *Woodward.* War is a direct appeal to God for the *deciſion* of ſome diſpute, which can by no other means be determined. *Atterbury.* 2. Determination of an event.

Their arms are to the laſt *deciſion* bent. *Dryden.*

3. In Scotland, reports of caſes determined before the court of ſeſſion there.

Deci'sive, or **Deci'sory** [*deciſif* and *deciſoire*, Fr. *deciſivo*, It. and Sp.] 1. Deciding, determining; fit or able to determine a controverſy, or any thing in debate. *Deciſive* of the controverſy between vice and virtue. *Rogers.* 2. Having the power to ſettle an event.

On th' even,
Deciſive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Philips.*

Deci'sively [of *deciſive*] in a deciſive manner.

Deci'siveness [of *deciſive*] deciſive property, power of determining a difference or event.

Deck [Du. deck, or verdeck, Ger.] 1. The covering of ſhip's hold, the floor of a ſhip. 2. A pack of cards piled regularly on each other. The ſelenites is of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grew.*

Decks [in a ſhip] are either firſt, ſecond, or third, beginning from the loweſt upwards. We have raiſed our ſecond *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordnance. *Raleigh.*

On high-rais'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride. *Dryden.*

Half **Deck** [in a great ſhip] a deck which reaches from the mainmaſt to the ſtern.

Quarter **Deck**, reaches from the ſteerage aloft to the maſter's round-houſe.

Spare **Deck** [in a ſhip] is the undermoſt deck of all, that lies between the main-maſt and the mizzen; and is alſo called the orlope.

To raiſe a **Deck** [ſea term] is to put it up higher.

To ſink a **Deck** [ſea term] is to lay it lower.

A Cambering **Deck** [in a ſhip] a deck riſing higher in the middle than at each end.

A Fluſh **Deck** *fore and aft*, a deck that lies upon a right line, without any fall.

To **Deck** [decken, Du. and Ger. to cover] 1. To overſpread, to cover.

Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncover'd ſky,
Or wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhow'rs. *Milton.*

2. To array, to dreſs.

Millions of ſpinning worms,
That in their green ſhops weave the ſmooth-hair'd ſilk,
To *deck* her ſons. *Milton.*

3. To adorn, trim, or ſet off.

Leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the head, and *deck* the dreary tomb. *Spenſer.*
How the dew with ſpangles *deck'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

De'cker [of *deck*] one that decks, covers, or adorns.

To **Decla'im** [*declamer*, Fr. *declamàr*, Sp. *declamare*, It. and Lat.] to make public ſpeeches, as an orator; to inveigh againſt.

You *declaim*
Againſt his manners. *Ben Johnſon.*

Declaim aloud on the praiſe of goodneſs. *Watts.*

Decla'imer [of *declaim*] one who declaims, or makes ſpeeches to move the paſſions. Your ſalamander is a perpetual *declaimer* againſt jealouſy. *Addiſon.*

Declama'tion [Fr. *declamaciòn*, Sp. of *declamatio*, Lat.] a diſcourſe or ſpeech made in public, and in the tone and manner of an orator. Declamation among the Greeks was become the art of ſpeaking indifferently upon all ſubjects, and all ſides of a queſtion; a making a thing appear juſt that was unjuſt, and triumphing over the beſt and ſoundeſt reaſons. The cauſe why *declamations* prevail is, for that men ſuffer themſelves to be deluded. *Hooker.*

Decla'mator, *Lat.* a declamer, a rhetorician. Who could hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal. *Tatler.*

Decla'matory [*declamatoire*, Fr. *declamatorio*, It. and Sp. of *declamatorius*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a declamation, treated or handled in a rhetorical manner. A *declamatory* theme amongſt the religious men of that age. *Wotton.* 2. Appealing to the paſſions. He has run himſelf into his *declamatory* way, and forgotten that he was ſetting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

Decla'rable [*declarabilis*, Lat.] that may be declared.

Declara'tion [Fr. *dichiarazione*, It. *declaraciòn*, Sp. of *declaratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of declaring, ſetting forth or ſhewing. 2. A publick order or proclamation, oral expreſſion. His promiſes are nothing elſe but *declarations* what God will do. *Hooker.* The *declaration* of wit and learning which alone brings the repute. *South.* 3. An explanation of ſomething doubtful. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

Declara'tion [in law] is a ſhewing in writing the complaint of the plaintiff againſt the defendant in a perſonal ſuit; it is ſometimes uſed for both perſonal and real actions.

Decla'rative [*declaratif*, Fr. *dichiarativo*, It. *declarativo*, Sp. of *declarativus*, Lat.] 1. Serving or tending to declare, or explain. Names ſhould be taken from ſomething *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.* 2. Making proclamation. The *vox populi*, ſo *declarative* on the ſame ſide. *Swift.*

Decla'ratorily, *adv.* [of *declaratory*] in the form of a declaration. Brown uſes it.

Decla'ratory, *adj.* [of *declare*] affirmative, not decretory, not promiſſory. Bleſſings *declaratory* of the good pleaſure of God. *Tillotſon.*

To **Decla're**, *verb act.* [*declarer*, Fr. *dichiarare*, It. *declaràr*, Sp. of *declaro*, Lat.] 1. To manifeſt or ſhew in public view. We are a conſiderable body, who would not fail to *declare* ourſelves. *Addiſon.* 2. To make plain or known. It hath been *declared* unto ſome of you, that there are contentions among you. 1 *Corinthians.* 3. To clear, to free from obſcurity. To *declare* this a little, we muſt aſſume that the ſurfaces of ſuch bodies are ſmooth. *Boyle.* 4. To denounce, publiſh, or proclaim. *Declare* his glory among the heathens. 1 *Chronicles.*

To **Declare**, *verb neut.* to open one's mind or thoughts, to tell. Something fixed in the nature of men, will teſtify and *declare* for God. *South.*

Like fawning courtiers for ſucceſs they wait;
And then come ſmiling and *declare* for fate. *Dryden.*

Decla'rement [of *declare*] diſcovery, declaration. Brown uſes it.

Decla'rer [of *declare*] one that proclaims or makes any thing known.

Decle'nsion [*declinatio*, Lat. *declinaiſon*, Fr. *declinazione*, It. *declinaciòn*, Sp.] 1. The varying of nouns according to grammar, their inflexion. *Declenſion* is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilſt it continues to ſignify the ſame thing. *Clarke.* 2. Tendency from a greater to a leſs degree of excellence. The latter date and *declenſions* of drooping years. *South.* 3. Declination, deſcent. The *declenſion* of the land from that place to the ſea. *Burnet's Theory.*

Declension [of a diſeaſe] is, when the diſtemper being come to its height, ſenſibly abates.

Declension [in manners] a growing looſer in manners, a corruption of morals.

Decli'nable [of *decline*] having variety of terminations or inflexions; as, a *declinable* noun.

Declina'tion [*declinaiſon*, Fr. *declinazione*, It. *declinaciòn*, Sp. of *declinatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of bowing down; as, a *declination* of the body. 2. The act of decaying. 3. The act of declining from a better to a worſe ſtate, deſcent. The *declination* of a monarchy. *Bacon.*

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime,
And ſummer, tho' it be leſs gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

3. Oblique motion. Suppoſing a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline. *Ray.* 4. Variation from a fixed point. There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole. *Woodward.*

North or *South* **Declination** *of any Star or Part of Heaven* [with aſtronomers] is the diſtance of the ſtar, *&c.* from the equator, accordingly as it declines northwards or ſouthwards. The *declination* of a ſtar we call its ſhorteſt diſtance from the equator. *Brown.*

True or *Real* **Declination** *of a Planet* [with aſtronomers] is the diſtance of its true place from the equator.

Declination *apparent* [in aſtronomy] is the diſtance of the apparent place of a planet from the equator.

Circle of **Declination** [in aſtronomy] a great circle of the ſphere, paſſing thro' the poles of the world.

Parallax of **Declination** [in aſtronomy] is an arch of the circle of declination, whereby the parallax of the altitude increaſes or diminiſhes the declination of the ſtar.

Refraction of the **Declination** [in aſtronomy] an arch of the circle of the declination, whereby the declination of a ſtar is increaſed or diminiſhed by means of the refraction.

Declination *of the Sun*, is the diſtance of the parallel to the equator, which the ſun runs any day from the equator, and on a globe this diſtance is marked on the meridian.

Declination *of the Mariner's Compaſs*, is the variation of it from the true meridian of any place, either eaſt or weſt.

Declination *of a Wall or Plane* [in dialling] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the true vertical circle, if it be accounted from eaſt to weſt; or elſe between the meridian of the plane, if it be accounted from north to ſouth.

Declina'tor, a mathematical inſtrument for taking the declination of the ſtars.

Decli'natory, *ſubſt.* a box filled with a compaſs and needle, for taking the declination of walls, *&c.* for placing of ſun-dials.

To **Decli'ne**, *verb neut.* [*declinare*, It. and Lat. *decliner*, Fr. *declinàr*, Sp.] 1. To bow down. With *declining* head into his boſom. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To deviate, to run into obliquities. Neither ſhalt thou ſpeak in a cauſe to *decline* after many to wreſt judgment. *Exodus.* 3. To avoid or ſhun, to refuſe to do any thing. 4. To decay or abate, to be impaired, to ſink. Who thrives and who *declines*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He looks the prop of my *declining* years. *Dryden.*
Autumnal warmth *declines*. *Dryden.*

To **Decline**, *verb act.* 1. To bend a thing downward, to bring down.

Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haſte
His weary waggon to the weſtern vale. *Spenſer.*
In melancholy deep with head *declin'd.* *Thomſon.*

2. To avoid, to refuſe, to be cautious of. He had wiſely *declined* that argument. *Clarendon.* The glories of this world ſhe had laid before her, but ſhe generouſly *declin'd* them. *Addiſon.* 3. (In grammar) to inflect, to vary the termination of a word.

You *decline muſa*, and conſtrue Latin. *Watts.*

Decli'ne, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the ſtate of tendency to the worſe, decay; oppoſed to increaſe, improvement, or exaltation.

Thy riſe of fortune did I only wed,
From its *decline* determin'd to recede. *Prior.*

The *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

Decli'ning [*declinans*, Lat.] leaning or bowing downwards or moving from.

Declining *Dial*, one whoſe plane does not fall directly under any of the four cardinal points of the heaven.

Decli'vis *Muſculus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a large muſcle of the belly, which takes its riſe from the lower edge of the 6th, 7th, and 8th ribs, *&c.* and deſcends obliquely from the ſerratus inferior poſticus, and is inſerted into the linea alba, and the os pubis, or ſhare bone.

Decli'vity [*declivitas*, of *declivis*, Lat.] ſteepneſs, downwards, gradual deſcent; oppoſed to acclivity. Rivers will not flow unleſs upon *declivity*, and their ſources be raiſed above the earth's ordinary ſurface, ſo that they may run upon a deſcent. *Woodward.*

Decli'vous [*declivis*, Lat.] ſteep, downwards, gradually deſcending; oppoſed to *acclivous.*

To Deco'ct [*decoctum*, ſup of *decoquo*, from *de*, and *coquo*, Lat. to boil] 1. To ſeeth or boil in water, ſo as to draw out the ſtrength or virtue of a thing. The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon.* 2. To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to digeſt in hot water. 3. To digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach. There ſhe *decocts* and doth the food prepare. *Davies.* 4. To boil up to a conſiſtence, to ſtrengthen by boiling.

Can ſodden water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat? *Shakeſpeare.*

Deco'ctible [*decoctibilis*, Lat.] eaſily to be ſodden.

Deco'ction [Fr. *decocìon*, Sp. *decozione*, It. of *decoctio*, Lat.] 1. The act of boiling or ſeething any thing, to extract its virtues. In *decoction*, tho' more of the groſs body goeth forth, yet the liquor either purgeth at the top or ſettleth at the bottom. *Bacon.* 2. A medicinal liquor or diet-drink made of herbs, roots, *&c.* boiled.

They diſtil their huſbands land
In *decoctions.* *Ben Johnſon.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the ſtrained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

Deco'ctive [*decoctivus*, Lat.] eaſily ſodden.

Deco'cture [*decoctura*, Lat.] a decoction, a broth or liquor, wherein things have been boiled.

Decolla'tion [*decollazione*, It. *decolazìon*, Sp. of *decollatio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off the head, a beheading. He by a *decollation* of all hope annihilated his mercy. *Brown.*

Decolora'tion, Lat. a ſtaining or marring the colour.

Decompo'site, or Decompou'nd [*decompoſitum*, Lat. *decompoſe*, Fr.] a word compoſed of more than two words; as, indiſpoſition. They are, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menſtruum. *Boyle.* No body ſhould uſe any compound or *decompound* of the ſubſtantial verbs, but as they are read in the common conjugations. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

Decompo'site [in pharmacy] is when a phyſical compoſition is increaſed or augmented in the number of ingredients. So ſays Caſtell. Renovat. but adds withal: " *Compoſites* are thoſe things, which admit of corruption and are put together: Decompoſites are thoſe things, *Quæ jam in compoſitione per corruptionem & generationem convenerunt.* See Composites, and read there " *compounded* ſyrups." *Decompoſites* of three metals are too long to enquire of. *Bacon.*

Decomposi'tion [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] the act of compounding things already compounded. We conſider what happens in the compoſitions and *decompoſitions* of ſaline particles. *Boyle.*

Decomposi'tion [with apothecaries] is the reduction of a body into the parts or principles that it is compoſed or conſiſts of.

To Decompou'nd [*decompono*, Lat.] to compoſe of things already compounded. Nature in the bowels of the earth makes *decompounded* bodies, as in vitriol, cinnabar, and ſulphur. *Boyle.* A very complex idea, compounded and *decompounded*, it is not eaſy to form and retain. *Locke.* If the intercepted colours be let paſs, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and with it *decompound* a white. *Newton.*

Deco'rament [*decoramentum*, Lat.] an ornament, an adorning.

To De'corate [*decorer*, Fr. *decoràr*, Sp. *decorare*, It. and Lat.] to adorn, to beautify.

De'corated, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *to decorate* [*decoratus*, Lat. *décoré*, Fr.] beautified, adorned.

Decora'tion [Fr. *decoracione*, It. of *decoratio*, Lat.] an adorning, ornament or embelliſhment. The enſigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures, ſuch as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

Decora'tions [with architects] ornaments in churches or other public edifices, or thoſe things that enrich a building, triumphant arch, *&c.* Alſo the ſcenes of theatres.

Decora'tor [of *decorate*] he that adorns or embelliſhes.

De'corous, or De'corose [*dicoroſo*, It. of *decoroſus*, Lat.] decent, befitting, ſeemly. It is not ſo *decorous*, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the triflingeſt things himſelf. *Ray.*

To Deco'rticate, to peel, to ſtrip. Barley dried and *decorticated.* *Arbuthnot.*

Decortica'tion, Lat. the pulling off the outward bark of trees; alſo the pulling or unhuſking of roots, *&c.*

Deco'rum [*decoro*, It. and Sp.] that decency, good order, or good grace, which it becomes every man to obſerve in all his actions.

Beyond the fix'd and ſettled rules
Of vice and virtue in the ſchools,
The better ſort ſhould ſet before 'em,
A grace, a manner, a *decorum.* *Prior.*

Decorum [in architecture] is the ſuiting and proportioning all the parts of a building, ſo as will beſt become the ſituation and deſign, *i. e.* different proſpects are to be choſen for ſeveral parts of a building, according to the nature of the place, *&c.* and there muſt be different diſpoſitions and proportions for a palace to that of a church.

Decou'ple [in heraldry] ſignifies uncoupled, *i. e.* parted or ſevered; as, a *chevron decouple*, is a chevron that wants ſo much of it toward the point, that the two ends ſtand at a diſtance one from another, being parted and uncoupled. *Fr.*

Deco'urs, or Decre'ssant [in heraldry] See Decrement.

To Deco'y [prob. of koop, Du. a cage] to allure, entice or draw into a ſnare. A partridge offered to *decoy* her companions into the ſnare. *L'Eſtrange.*

A Decoy. 1. A place made fit for catching of wild fowl. 2. A lure, allurement or wheedle, temptation. He uſed ſome as *decoys* to enſnare others. *Government of the Tongue.* An old dram-drinker is the devil's *decoy. Berkley.*

A Decoy duck, a duck which flies abroad, and decoys others into the place where they become a prey. Ducks, called *decoy-ducks*, will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniencies for catching them. *Mortimer.*

To Decrea'se, *verb neut.* [*decroitre*, Fr. *deſcreſèr*, Sp. *decreſco*, Lat.] to grow leſs, to be diminiſhed. Days increaſe and *decreaſe* but a very little for a great while. *Newton.*

To Decrease, *verb act.* to diminiſh a thing, or make it leſs. Articles which did our ſtate *decreaſe. Daniel.* Heat increaſes the fluidity of tenacious liquids, and thereby *decreaſes* their reſiſtance. *Newton.*

A Decre'ase [*decrementum*, Lat. *decroiſſement*, Fr.] 1. The ſtate of growing leſs, decay.

By weak'ning toil and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy *decreaſe*, and haſten to thy tomb. *Prior.*

2. The wane of the moon, the time when the moon's viſible face grows leſs. Seeds ſet in the *decreaſe* of the moon. *Bacon.*

Decrea'tion, a depriving of being; an annihilation of what has been created.

To Decree', *verb neut.* [*decreter*, Lat. and Fr. *decretàr*, Sp. *decretare*, It. *decretum*, ſup. of *decerno*, Lat.] to appoint or ordain, to eſtabliſh by law, to determine or reſolve.

Father eternal! thine is to *decree*;
Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will. *Milton.*

To Decree, *verb act.* to doom or aſſign by a decree. Thou ſhalt *decree* a thing, and it ſhall be eſtabliſhed. *Job.*

Decree' [*decretum*, Lat. *decret*, Fr. *decretò*, It. and Sp.] 1. An order, edict or ſtatute. The *decrees* of Venice. *Shakeſpeare.* The folly of man, and not the *decree* of heaven, is the cauſe of human calamity. *Broome.* 2. An eſtabliſhed rule. He made a *decree* for the rain. *Job.* 3. Determination of a ſuit or litigated cauſe. 4. (In canon law) an ordinance which is enacted by the pope, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council aſſembled, without being conſulted by any perſon thereon. *Ayliffe.*

Decree *of Election and Reprobation*, with ſome modern divines, is that council or determination of God, by which, from all eternity, He *abſolutely* choſe and ſet apart *ſome*, in order to become *good* and *happy*: But *paſs'd by* the reſt (*i. e.* the FAR GREATER part of mankind) forming his reſolves in *either* caſe, abſtractedly from all conſideration of any *merit* or *demerit* of theirs. A notion which ſeems founded on ſome *miſconſtrued* paſſages of ſcripture, and in particular thoſe referr'd to in 2 Pet. iii. 16. But of which we do not find the leaſt traces in *antiquity* before the cloſe of the *fourth* or beginning of the *fifth* century. See Calvinism, Antinomianism, and Synod *of Dort.*

Decrees, or Decre'tals, a volume of the canon law, collected by Gratian, a monk of the order of Benedict.

Decree't [*decretum*, Lat. in the law of Scotland] a final decree or judgment of the lords of ſeſſion, from which an appeal lies only to parliament. The decrees of inferior courts are alſo called *decreets.*

De'crement [*decrementum*, Lat.] decreaſe or waſte. Elevations of the earth ſuffer a continual *decrement*, and grow lower and lower. *Woodward.*

Decrement [in blazonry] is uſed to ſignify the vane of the moon, from the full to the new, and then faces to the left ſide of the eſcutcheon.

Decrement [in the univerſities] fees paid by the ſcholars for damaging or ſpoiling any thing uſed by them.

Decre'pit [*decrepit*, Fr. *decrepito*, It. and Sp. *decrepitus*, Lat.] worn out with age, ſo as to walk ſtooping, *&c.* This *decrepit* age of the world. *Raleigh.* This pope is *decrepit*, and the bell goeth for him. *Bacon.*

Prop'd on his ſtaff, and ſtooping as he goes,
A painted mitre ſhades his furrow'd brows;
The god in the *decrepit* form array'd,
The gardens enter'd and the fruit ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

To Decre'pitate, *verb act.* [of *de* and *crepitatum*, Lat.] to calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to make a crackling noiſe in the fire. So will it come to paſs in a pot of ſalt altho' *decrepitated. Brown.*

To Decrepitate, *verb neut.* to make a crackling noiſe in the fire.

Decrepita'tion [with chymiſts] the crackling noiſe which ariſes from ſalt being thrown into a crucible or earthen pot, when it has been heated red hot over the fire.

Decre'pitness, or Decle'pitude [of *decrepit*] the laſt ſtate of decay, the ultimate effect of old age. Barrenneſs and *decrepitneſs* of age. *Bentley.*

Decre'scent [*decreſcens*, Lat.] decreaſing, growing leſs, wearing away.

Decre'ssant, or De'crement [in heraldry] the wane or decreaſe of the moon.

Decre'tal, *adj.* [*decretalis*, from *decretum*, Lat.] of or pertaining to decrees, containing a decree. A *decretal* epiſtle is that which the pope decrees either by himſelf or elſe by the advice of his cardinals; and this muſt be on his being conſulted by ſome particular perſon or perſons thereon. *Ayliffe.*

Decretal, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *decretale*, It and Sp. of *decretalis*, Lat.] 1. A reſcript or letter of a *pope*, whereby ſome point or queſtion in the eccleſiaſtical law is reſolved or *determined.* 2. A body of laws, a book of edicts. Of law, of judgments, and of *decretals. Spenſer.*

“ The pope's juriſdiction over the *weſtern* empire, ſays Sir Iſaac Newton, was ſet up by the following edict of the emperors *Gratian* and *Valentinian: Volumus ut quicunq; Judicio* Damasi, *&c.* It was made in the end of the year 378, or the beginning of 379. It was directed to the Præfecti Prætorio Italiæ & Galliæ, and therefore was general. For the Præfect. Prætorio Italiæ governed Italy, Illyricum Occidentale, and Africa; and the Præfect. Prætorio Galliæ governed Gallia, Spain, and Britain.” He adds, “ that the granting this juriſdiction to the pope, gave ſeveral biſhops occaſion to write to him for his reſolution, in doubtful caſes; whereupon he anſwered by DECRETAL epiſtles.” *Newton's Obſervations on Daniel and the Apocalypſe.* And in what kind of *ſtyle* theſe DECRETALS ran, we may ſee by that of Siricius, who ſucceeded Damaſus. “ *Noverint ſe*, &c. *i. e.* Let them know that by the AUTHORITY of the APOSTOLIC See, they are diveſted of all eccleſiaſtic honour, which they have unworthily uſed. So early began the fulfilment of Daniel's prediction concerning the *little horn*, that “ he ſhould aſſume a look STOUTER than his *fellows*.” What St. Cyprian and other ANTE-NICENE writers would have ſaid of ſuch an authority, the reader will find under the word Bishop.

Decre'tals [*decretales*, Fr. and Sp. *decretali*, It.] the ſecond of the three volumes of the canon law; which contains the decretal epiſtles of popes, from Alexander III. to Gregory IX. Traditions and *decretals* were made of equal force. Alſo a ſtile given to the letters of popes.

Decre'tist [of *decree*] one that ſtudies or profeſſes the knowledge of the decretal. The *decretiſts* had their riſe under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa. *Ayliffe.*

Decre'tory, *adj.* [*decretorius*, Lat.] 1. Serving to decree, or abſolutely to decide, definitive. The *decretory* rigors of a condemning ſentence. *South.* 2. Critical, in which there is ſome definitive event. The motions of the moon ſuppoſed to be meaſur'd by ſevens, and the critical or *decretory* days depend on that number. *Brown.*

A Decretory, *ſubſt.* [*decretorium*, Lat.] a definitive ſentence.

Decri'al [of *decry*] clamorous cenſure, haſty condemnation.

Decrusta'tion, Lat. an uncruſting or taking away the outmoſt cruſt of any thing.

To Decr'y, *verb act.* [*decrier*, Fr.] to cry down, to ſpeak ill of clamorouſly.

Malice in critics reigns ſo high,
That for ſmall errors they whole plays *decry*. *Dryden.*

Meaſures extoll'd by one half of the kingdom, are *decryed* by the other. *Addiſon.*

Decu'mbence, or Decu'mbency [of *decumbo*, Lat.] 1. The act of lying down. 2. The poſture of lying down. If we hold opinion, they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence*. *Brown.* The ancient manner of *decumbency*. *Brown.*

Decu'mbiture [of *decumbo*, Lat. to lie down] a lying down; a being ſeized with a diſeaſe ſo as to be forced to take to the bed.

Decumbiture [with aſtrologers] a ſcheme of the heavens erected for the moment the diſeaſe invades, or confines a perſon to his bed, chamber, *&c.* by which figure they pretend to find out the nature of the diſeaſe, the parts afflicted, the prognoſtics of recovery or death.

If but a mile ſhe travel out of town,
The planetary hour muſt firſt be known,
And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,
Or itches, it's *decumbiture* ſhe takes. *Dryden.*

Decumbiture [with phyſicians] is when a diſeaſe has ſeized a perſon ſo violently, that he is conſtrained to take to his bed.

Decupela'tion, a decanting or pouring off the clear part of any liquor, by inclination or ſtooping the veſſel to one ſide, ſo that the liquor may not have any dregs or ſettlement.

Decu'ple [*decuplo*, It. *decuplex*, Lat.] ten-fold. Man's length is *decuple* into his profundity, that is, in a direct line between the breaſt and the ſpine. *Brown.*

Decu'rio, Lat. [among the Romans] the chief or commander of a decury, both in the army and in the college, or aſſembly of the people.

Decurio *Municipalis*, a ſenator in the Roman colonies.

Decu'rsion, Lat. the act of running down, a courſe. What is decayed by that *decurſion* of waters, is ſupplied by the terrene fœces. *Hale.*

Decurta'tion, Lat. the act of cutting or making ſhort.

De'cury [*decuria*, Lat.] ten perſons under one commander or chief.

To Decu'ssate [of *decuſſo*, Lat.] to interſect at acute angles. Ray uſes it.

Decussa'tion [from *decuſſate*] a cutting acroſs, or in the form of the letter X or ſtar-wiſe.

Decussation [in optics] the croſſing of any two lines, rays, *&c.* whence they meet in a point, and then proceed apart from one another. *Decuſſation* of the rays in the pupil. *Ray.*

Decusso'rium [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument with which the ſkin called dura mater being preſſed upwards is joined to the ſkull, ſo that the corrupt matter gathered between the ſkull and the dura mater, may be let out by a hole made with a trepan. *Lat.*

To Decy'pher. See to Decipher.

Deda'leon [of *dædalus*, Lat.] 1. Perplexed, intricate. 2. Artificial.

Dedba'nna [ꝺœꝺbanna, of ꝺæꝺ, an act, and banna, Sax. murder] an actual committing of murder or manſlaughter.

De'ddington, a market town of Oxfordſhire, 62 miles from London.

To Dede'corate [*dedecoro*, Lat.] to diſgrace or reproach, by ſolemn appropriation.

Dede'corated, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of to *dedecorate* [*dedecoratus*, Lat.] diſhonoured, diſgraced.

Dedecora'tion, Lat. a diſgracing, *&c.*

Dede'corose [*dedecoroſus*, Lat.] full of ſhame and diſhoneſty.

Dede'corous [*dedecorus*, Lat.] uncomely, unſeemly, diſhoneſt.

Dedenti'tion [of *de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] ſhedding of the teeth. *Dedentition* or falling of teeth. *Brown.*

De'di [*i. e.* I have given] a warranty in law to the feoffee and his heirs.

To De'dicate [*dedier*, Fr. *dedicare*, It. *dedicàr*, Sp. *dedicatum*, ſup. of *dedico*, Lat.] 1. To conſecrate, devote, or ſet apart for holy uſe.

The ſtately tree,
That *dedicated* is to Olympic Jove. *Spenſer.*
To her offended name
We raiſe and *dedicate* this wondrous frame. *Dryden.*

2. To appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe.

This night he *dedicates*
To fair content and you. *Shakeſpeare.*
And quiet *dedicate* her remnant life,
To the juſt duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To addreſs a book to ſome perſon of worth or merit, to inſcribe to a patron. He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the Lord Burghley. *Peacham.*

De'dicate, *part.* [from the verb] conſecrated, devoted. A thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

Dedica'tion [*dedicate*, Fr. *dedicazione*, It. *dedicaciòn*, Sp. of *dedicatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of dedicating to any. The *dedication* of the temple. *Addiſon.* 2. An addreſs to a patron.

Full blown Bufo, puff'd by every quill,
Fed by ſoft *dedication* all day long. *Pope.*

Dedication *Day*, the feſtival of the dedication of a church, anciently obſerved in every pariſh with ſolemnity and good cheer; moſt of the ancient annual fairs were kept on that day, and firſt aroſe from the concourſe of people on the forementioned occaſions.

Dedica'tor [from to *dedicate*] one who inſcribes his work to a patron.

Leave dang'rous truths to unſucceſsful ſatyrs,
And flattery to fulſome *dedicators*. *Pope.*

Dedica'tory [*dedicatoire*, Fr. *dedicatorio*, It. and Sp. of *dedicatorius*, Lat.] of or pertaining to a dedication. Thus ſhould I begin my epiſtle, if it were a *dedicatory* one. *Pope.*

Dedigna'tion, Lat. the act of diſdaining or contemning.

De'dimus *Poteſtatem* [*i. e.* we have given power; in law] a writ by which commiſſion is given to a private man for ſpeeding of ſome act before a judge or in court, which is uſually granted when the party concerned is ſo weak that he cannot travel, and is the ſame the civilians call *delegatio*. *Lat.*

De deonerando *pro rata portione*, Lat. [in law] a writ lying where a man has been diſtrained for rent, which ought to have been paid by others proportionably.

Dedi'tion. 1. The act of ſurrendering or delivering up a place beſieged. 2. The act of yielding up any thing in general. It was not a complete conqueſt, but a *dedition* upon terms. *Hale.*

Dediti'tious [*dedititius*, Lat.] yielding or delivering himſelf up into the power of another.

To Dedu'ce [*deduire*, Fr. *dedurre*, It. *deducìr*, Sp. of *deduco*, Lat.] 1. To draw one thing from another, in a regular connected ſeries from one time or event to another.

Shall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times. *Pope.*

2. To infer, to form a regular chain of conſequences. Reaſon is the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.* 3. To lay down in regular order ſo as that the following ſhall naturally ariſe from the foregoing.

I *deduce*,
From the firſt note the hollow cuckoo ſings,
The ſimphony of ſpring. *Thomſon.*

Dedu'cement [from *deduce*] the thing deduced, the conſequence. Praiſe and prayer are his due worſhip, and the reſt of thoſe *deducements* which are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden.*

Dedu'cible [*deducibilis*, Lat.] that may be deduced or inferred from, conſequential. The condition *deducible* from many grounds. *Brown.* All properties of a triangle depend on and are *deducible* from three lines including a ſpace. *Locke.*

Dedu'cibleness [from *deducible*] capableneſs of being deduced.

Dedu'cive, *adj.* [from *deduce*] performing the act of deducing.

To Dedu'ct [*deduire*, Fr. *deductum*, ſup. of *deduco*, Lat.] 1. To ſubtract or take away from, to leſſen. We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part which is ſpent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.* 2. To ſeparate, to divide. Now obſolete.

Having yet in his *deducted* ſpright,
Some ſparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenſer.*

Dedu'ctile [*deductilis*, Lat.] eaſy to be deducted.

Dedu'ction [Fr. *deduzione*, It. *deduciòn*, Sp. of *deductio*, Lat.] 1. The act of deducting; a concluſion, conſequence, or inference. Long circuit of *deduction*. *Hooker.* Expreſsly or by clear conſequence and *deduction* forbidden. *Tillotſon.* 2. That which is deducted, defalcation.

Bring then theſe bleſſings to a ſtrict account,
Make fair *deductions*, ſee to what they mount. *Pope.*

Dedu'ctive [from *deduct*] deducible.

Dedu'ctively, *adv.* [from *deductive*] by conſequence or deduction. Directly expreſſed or *deductively* contained in this work. *Brown.*

Deed [ꝺæꝺ, Sax. dact, Du. that, Ger.] 1. An action or thing done, whether good or bad. The place is dignified by the doer's *deed*. *Shakeſpeare.* *Deeds* could only *deeds* unjuſt maintain. *Dryden.* 2. Exploit, atchievement, performance.

I on the other ſide,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*,
The *deeds* themſelves, tho' mute, ſpoke loud the doer. *Milton.*

3. Power of action. With will and *deed* created free. *Milton.* 4. Act declaratory of an opinion. Contrary to former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker.* 5. Fact, reality; oppoſed to fiction: whence the word *indeed*.

Now in the very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee.*

To take the will for the Deed.

H. Ger. **Den willen für die that annehmen.**

To accept of a man's deſire or will to do what is not in his power, which, if it be ſincere, every one ought to do; as well becauſe it is all the ſupreme being requires of us, as in conſideration of the unreaſonableneſs of requiring impoſſibilities.

DEEDS [in common law] writings which contain the effect of a contract or agreement between man and man. The *deeds* by which he holds his eſtate. *South.*

DEED *Indented* [in law] an indenture, a writing cut into dents or notches on the top or ſide, which conſiſts of two or more parts; and in which is expreſſed that the parties concerned, have interchangeably or ſeverally ſet their hands and ſeals to every part of it.

DEED *Poll*, or *Polled*, is a ſingle plain deed unindented, ſhewing that only one of the parties has put his hand and ſeal to it, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

DEE'DLESS [of *deed*, and the neg. part. *leſs*] being without exploits, unactive. Speaking in deeds, and *deedleſs* in his tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your female diſcord end,
Ye *deedleſs* boaſters. *Pope.*

To DEEM, *verb act.* [pret. and part. paſſ. *dempt* or *deemed*; deman, Sax. domgan, Goth. doemen, Du.] to judge, to think, to determine.

Partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. *Spenſer.*

He who to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna's flames. *Dryden.*

DEEM [from the verb] judgment, ſurmiſe; now obſolete.

Be thou but true of heart—
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* us this. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEE'MSTER, or DE'MSTER [from *deem*] 1. A ſort of judges in the iſles of Man and Jerſey, elected from among the inhabitants, who decide all controverſies, without any proceſs, writing, or charge. 2. (In Scotland) the hangman or executioner, he who repeats after the judge or clerk the ſentence of death to the convict.

DEEP [dæop, deep, or dyp, Sax. diep, Du. deep, L. Ger. tieff, H. Ger. dyb, Dan. diup, Su. and Goth.] 1. Having length downwards. All trees in ſandy grounds are to be ſet *deep. Bacon.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is diſtant from the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in ſituation; oppoſed to high. 3. Meaſur'd from the ſurface downward. He was ſunk many fathoms *deep* into the water. *Newton.* 4. Entering far, piercing a great way. The ways in that vale were very *deep. Clarendon.* 5. Far from the outer part.

So the falſe ſpider, when her nets are ſpread,
Deep ambuſh'd in her ſilent den does lie. *Dryden.*

6, Not ſuperficial, not obvious. If the matter be knotty, and the ſenſe lies *deep*, the mind muſt ſtop and buckle to it. *Locke.* 7. Sagacious, having the power to enter far into a ſubject.

He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shakeſpeare.*

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep. Milton.*

8. Full of contrivance, inſidious.

Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Grave, ſolemn. *Deep* prayers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* ſilence or with more regard. *Dryden.*

10. Dark coloured. With *deeper* brown the grove was overſpread. *Dryden.* 11. Having a great degree of ſtilneſs, gloom or ſadneſs. *Deep* ſleep. *Geneſis. Deep* poverty. 2 *Corinthians.* 12. Baſs, or grave in ſound. The ſounds made by buckets in a well are *deeper* and fuller than if made in the open air. *Bacon.*

Still waters are the DEEPEST.
H. Ger. Stille waſſer haben die tiefſte gründe.

They that talk leaſt have generally the moſt knowledge. See the reverſe, in *Empty veſſels make the greateſt ſound*, under EMPTY.

DEEP *Sea Lead*, the lead which is hung at a deep ſea line to ſink it down; at the bottom of which is a coat of white tallow, to bring up gravel, ſhells, ſand, *&c.* to know the difference of the ground.

DEEP *Sea Line* [with ſailors] a ſmall line, with which they ſound, to find ground in deep waters, that they may know the coaſt they approach without the ſight of land.

DEEP, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. The ſea, the ocean. God above, who ſheweth his wonders in the *deep. Bacon.* Rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep. Pope.* 2. The moſt ſolemn or ſtill part. The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEE'PEN [from *deep*] 1. To make deep, to ſink far below the ſurface. It would raiſe the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addiſon.* 2. To cloud, to make dark. *Deepen* your colours. *Peacham.* 3. To make ſad or gloomy. See 11th ſenſe of the adj.

Her gloomy preſence ſaddens all the ſcene,
Shades every flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

DEE'PING-*Market*, a market-town of Lincolnſhire, ſituated among the fens, on the north ſide of Wayland, 87 miles from London.

DEE'PLY, *adv.* [from *deep*] 1. To a great depth. Fear is a paſſion *deeply* rooted in our natures. *Tillotſon.* 2. Profoundly, with great ſtudy or ſagacity, not ſuperficially or careleſsly. 3. Sorrowfully, ſolemnly. He ſighed *deeply* in his ſpirit. *St. Mark. Deeply* mus'd on the ſucceeding day. *Dryden.* 4. With a tendency to *darkneſs* of colour. The *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries. *Boyle.* 5. In a high degree. He had *deeply* offended his nobles and people. *Bacon.*

DEE'PNESS [deopneſſe, Sax.] depth. *Deepneſs* of the way. *Knolles. Deepneſs* of earth. *St. Matthew.*

A DEER [deor, Sax. dier, Du. thier, Teut. and Ger. diur, Dan. and Su. Θὴρ, Gr. all which ſignify in general a wild beaſt of any ſort] a wild beaſt of the chace, which is hunted for veniſon, containing many ſubordinate ſpecies. You have beaten my men, kill'd my *deer. Shakeſpeare.*

DEER-*Fold*, a fold or park for deer.

DEER-*Hays*, machines for catching deer.

DEE'SIS [δέησις, Gr.] a beſeeching or entreating.

DEESIS [with rhetoricians] a figure frequently uſed in oratory or poetry, on occaſion either of earneſt intreaty or calling to witneſs; as, *Lydia, dic, per omnes te Deos oro.*

DE ESSE'NDO *quietum de telonia*, &c. [in law] a writ lying for thoſe that are by privilege freed from the payment of toll.

DE EXPE'NSIS *Militum* [in law] a writ that requires the ſheriffs to levy ſo much *per diem* for the expences of the knight of the ſhire, during the time he ſerves in parliament. *Lat.*

DE EXPENSIS *Civium, &c.* [Lat. in law] a writ to levy two ſhillings a day of every citizen and burgeſs.

To DEFA'CE [*effacer, defaire*, Fr. *Johnſon.*] to mar or ſpoil, to blot out, to deſtroy. Pay him ſix thouſand, and *deface* the bond. *Shakeſpeare.*

Columns broken lie;
And, tho' *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Dryden.*

DEFA'CEMENT [of *deface*] violation, raſure, deſtruction. The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity, and the *defacement* ſin. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CER [of *deface*] deſtroyer, aboliſher.

That foul *defacer* of God's handy work
Thy womb let looſe to chaſe us to our graves. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE FACTO, actually, really, in very deed. *Lat.*

DEFA'IT [in heraldry] a beaſt whoſe head is cut off ſmooth. *Fr.*

DEFA'ILANCE, or DEFA'LLIANCE [*defaillance*, Fr.] a defect or failing. A word now obſolete. The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance. Glanville.*

To DEFA'LCATE, *verb act.* [*defalquer*, Fr. of *falcies*, gen. of *falx*, Lat. a ſickle] to cut off. It is generally uſed of money.

DEFALCA'TION [of *defalcate*] diminution, abatement of any part of an uſual allowance. Set forth with its cuſtomary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation. Addiſon.*

DEFALCATION [in gardening] a pruning or cutting off vines or other trees. *Lat.*

DEFALCATION [among traders] a deduction or abating in accounts.

To DEFA'LK [*defalquer*, Fr. *diffalcare*, It. *defalcàr*, Sp. of *defalco*, Lat. See To DEFALCATE] to cut off, to abate or deduct. What he *defalks* from ſome inſipid ſin, is but to make ſome other more guiltful. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAMA'TION [*diffamation*, Fr. *diffamazione*, It. *difamaciòn*, Sp. of *defamatio*, Lat.] ſlander, calumny. *Defamation* is the uttering of reproachful ſpeeches or contumelious language of any one, with an intent of raiſing an ill fame of the party thus reproached; and this extends to writing, as by defamatory libels, and alſo to deeds, as by reproachful poſtures, ſigns, and geſtures. *Ayliffe.* Intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation. Addiſon.*

DEFA'MATORY [*diffamatoire*, Fr. *diffamatorio*, It. *disfamatório*, Sp.] ſlanderous, abuſive, unjuſtly cenſorious. Auguſtus made an edict againſt lampoons, and ſatires, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden.*

To DEFA'ME [*diffamer*, Fr. *diffamare*, It. *disfamàr*, Sp. of *defamo*, of *de* and *fama*, Lat.] to backbite or ſpeak evil of, to ſlander, to cenſure falſely, to deſtroy reputation by acts or words.

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*,
My blackneſs blotted thy unblemiſh'd name. *Dryden.*

DEFA'ME, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] diſgrace, diſhonour.

Hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*,
On gallow trees. *Spenſer.*

DEFA'MER [of *defame*] he that detracts or calumniates.

DEFA'TIGABLE [*defatigabilis*, Lat.] that may be tired or made weary.

DEFA'TIGABLENESS [of *defatigable*] aptneſs to be tired.

To DEFA'TIGATE [*defatigo*, Lat.] to weary, to tire.

DEFATIGA'TION, fatigue, wearineſs *Lat.*

DEFAU'LT [*defaut*, Fr. *diffalta*, It. *defeto*, Sp. of *faute*, Fr.] 1. Defect, want. In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the ſubject. *Davies.* Cooks could make artificial birds and fiſhes, in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Omiſſion, neglect. 3. Crime, failure. Penitent for your *default* to day. *Shakeſpeare.* Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other mens *defaults. Swift.*

DEFAU'LT [in common law] an offence, in omitting to do what ought to be done; alſo non-appearance in court at a day aſſigned. Cowel uſes it.

To DEFAU'LT [*defaut*, of *faute*, Fr.] to render a perſon liable to ſome forfeit, fine, amercement, or puniſhment, by omitting to do ſomething enjoined, or committing ſomething forbid.

DEFEA'SANCE, or DEFEISANCE [*defaiſance*, Fr.] 1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or ſtipulation. 2. [In law] a condition which relates to a deed, as an obligation, recognizance, or ſtatute, which when it has been performed by the obligee or recogniſee, the act is diſabled and made void, as if it had never been done. There is this difference between a proviſo or a condition in deed, and a defeaſance; that the former is annexed or inſerted in the deed or grant, but a defeaſance is commonly a deed by itſelf. 3. The writing in which a defeaſance is contained. 4. A defeat, conqueſt. Now obſolete.

Being arrived where the champion ſtout,
After his foe's *defeaſance*, did remain. *Spenſer.*

DEFE'ASIBLE [of *defaire*, Fr. to make void] that which may be annulled or abrogated. He came to the crown by a *defeaſible* title. *Davies.*

To DEFE'AT [*defaire*, Fr.] 1. To beat, to rout an army. They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated. Bacon.* 2. To diſappoint a perſon; to fruſtrate. Alledged many ſharp reaſons to *defeat* the law. *Shakeſpeare.* Diſcovered, and *defeated* of your prey. *Dryden.* 3. To aboliſh.

DEFE'AT [*defaite*, Fr.] 1. An entire overthrow or ſlaughter of ſoldiers.

End Marlb'rough's work, and finiſh the *defeat. Addiſon.*

2. Act of deſtruction, deprivation.

A king, upon whoſe life
A damn'd *defeat* was made. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEFE'ATURE [of *de* and *feature*] change of feature, alteration of countenance.

Careful hours, with Time's deformed hand,
Hath written ſtrange *defeatures* in my face. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DE'FECATE [*defæcatum*, ſup. of *defæco*, Lat.] 1. To clear from dregs, to purify. A way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

Voluntary flies
The *defecated* liquor, thro' the vent

Aſcending; then by downward track convey'd,
Spouts into ſubject veſſels lovely clear. *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture, to brighten. We *defecate* the notion from materiality. *Glanville.*

DEFECATE, *part.* [from the verb] 1. Purged from lees or foulneſs. This liquor was very *defecate.* *Boyle.* 2. Purified from any extraneous admixture, clear'd. We are puzzled with contradictions which are no abſurdities to *defecate* faculties. *Glanville.*

DEFECA´TION [*defacatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of purging from dregs. 2. The act of refining. The ſpleen and liver are obſtructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggiſh blood. *Harvey.*

DEFE´CT [*defaut*, Fr. *defetto*, It. *defécto*, Sp. of *defectus*, Lat.] 1. Blemiſh, failure, imperfection. Men, through ſome defect in the organs, want words. *Locke.* 2. Want, abſence of ſomething neceſſary, the fault oppoſed to ſuperfluity. *Defects* ſupplied. *Davies.* *Defect* had been as fatal as exceſs. *Blackmore.* 3. Failing, want.

Our mere *defects*
Prove our commodities. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A fault, miſtake, error. We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in *defects* reſemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

Your *defects* to know,
Make uſe of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*

Few men are ſenſible of their own DEFECTS.

Lat. *Suus cuique crepitus bene olet.* (Every man's own f--rt has a good favour) We eaſily find ſome excuſe or pretext to gloſs over our own frailties, if we are ſenſible of them; but how many are there, who neither are, nor will be convinced they have any: but overlook their own, while they are buſy at finding out and carping at thoſe of their neighbours!

To DEFE´CT, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to fall ſhort of, to fail. Now obſolete. The enquiries of moſt *defected* by the way, and tired within the ſober circumference of knowledge. *Brown.*

DEFECTIBI´LITY [of *defectible*] the ſtate of failing, imperfection. The corruption of things corruptible, depends upon the intrinſical *defectibility* of the connection of the parts. *Hale.*

DEFE´CTIBLE [of *defect*] imperfect, deficient. The extraordinary perſons thus highly favoured were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

DEFE´CTION [Fr. of *defectio*, Lat.] 1. Failure, want. 2. A falling off from the church, apoſtacy. *Defection* and falling away from God was firſt found in angels. *Raleigh.* Our original *defection* from God. *Watts.* 3. Revolt, an abandoning of a king or ſtate. The general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davies.*

DEFE´CTIVE [*defectif*, Fr. *difettivo*, It. *defetuoſo*, Sp. of *defectivus*, Lat.] 1. Full of defects, imperfect, not adequate to the purpoſe. The hypotheſes propoſed are all *defective.* *Locke.* 2. Faulty, vicious. Our tragedy writers have been notoriouſly *defective* in giving proper ſentiments. *Addiſon.*

DEFECTIVE, or DEFI´CIENT *Nouns* [with grammarians] are ſuch as want either a number, a particular caſe, or are indeclinable.

DEFECTIVE *Verb* [with grammarians] a verb which has not all its tenſes.

DEFE´CTIVENESS [of *defectivus*, Lat. *defectuoſité*, Fr.] faultineſs, imperfection. The lowneſs often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveneſs* of ſome other particular makes any ſingle part appear in perfection. *Addiſon.*

DEFEDA´TION. See DEFOEDATION.

DEFE´NCE [*defenſe*, Fr. *defenſione*, It. *defenſa*, Sp. *defenſio*, Lat.] 1. Guard or protection, ſupport. Cities for *defence* in Judah. 2 *Chronicles.* 2. Juſtification, apology. Alexander beckoned, and would have made his *defence.* *Acts.* 3. Prohibition. A ſenſe merely French. Severe *defences* may be made againſt wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

DEFENCE [in military affairs] oppoſition, reſiſtance.

Line of DEFENCE *Fichant* [in fortification] is a right line drawn from the point or vertex of the baſtion to the concourſe of the oppoſite flank of the courtine.

Line of DEFENCE *Raſant* [in fortification] is the face of the baſtion continued to the courtine.

DEFENCE [in law] that reply which the defendant ought to make immediately after the count or declaration is produced, and then to proceed either in his plea or to imparle.

DEFE´NCELESS [of *defence*] 1. Not having any defence, unguarded. *Defenceleſs* doors. *Milton.* A ſlave diſarmed, *defenceleſs.* *Dryden.* 2. Impotent, not able to reſiſt.

Will ſuch a multitude of men employ
Their ſtrength againſt a weak *defenceleſs* boy? *Addiſon.*

DEFE´NCES [in heraldry] are the weapons of any beaſt; as, the horns of a ſtag, the paws of a lion, the tuſks of a wild boar, &c.

DEFENCES [in fortification] are all thoſe works, of what ſort ſoever, which cover and defend the oppoſite poſts; as flanks, parapets, &c.

To be in a Poſture of DEFENCE, is to be provided and in readineſs to oppoſe an enemy.

To DEFE´ND [*defendre*, Fr. *difendere*, It. *defender*, Sp. and Port. of *defendo*, Lat.] 1. To ſtand in defence of, to protect or ſupport. *Defend* me from them that riſe up againſt me. *Pſalms.* 2. To uphold or bear out, to aſſert or maintain, to juſtify. The queen is able to *defend* herſelf againſt all her majeſty's enemies. *Swift.* 3. To fortify, to ſecure.

Here th' acceſs a gloomy grove *defends.* *Dryden.*

4. To prohibit, or forbid.

Where can you ſay in any maur age,
That ever God *defended* marriage. *Chaucer.*
Man is become
To know both good and evil, ſince his taſte
Of that *defended* fruit. *Milton.*

5. To maintain a place or cauſe againſt thoſe that attack it.

DEFE´NDABLE [of *defendo*, Lat. *defendre*, Fr.] that may be defended.

DEFE´NDANT [*défendeur*, Fr. *difenditore*, It. *defendidòr*, Sp.] 1. He that defends againſt aſſailants. The *Defendants* on the wall. *Wilkins.*

2. [In common law] is he that is ſued in an action perſonal, as tenant is one who is ſued in an action real.

DEFENDE´MUS [law word] uſed in feoffments, which bindeth the donor and his heirs to defend the donee, if any one goes about to lay any ſervitude on the thing given, other than is contained in the donation.

Se DEFENDE´NDO [*i. e.* in defending himſelf] a term uſed when one kills another in his own defence, which juſtifies the fact.

DEFEN´DER [of *defend*, Eng. *defenſor*, Lat.] 1. One that defends, a champion. To baniſh your *defenders.* *Shakeſpeare.* The *defenders* of our city ſlain. *Dryden.* 2. One that aſſerts or vindicates. No way ſo effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender.* *South.* 3. [In law] an advocate, one that defends another in a court of juſtice.

DEFENDER *of the Faith*, a title given by pope Leo X. to our king Henry VIII. on account of his writing againſt Martin Luther. But that king obtained a far better claim to the title, when he laid the foundation of the expulſion of the papal *authority* and *tenets* from theſe kingdoms.

DEFE´NDERE *Se* [Lat. in doomſday-book] to be taxed for a certain quantity of land.

DEFE´NDERE *Se per Corpus, &c.* [Lat. old law] to offer combat or duel, as an appeal or trial at law.

DEFE´NDERS, in ancient times, dignitaries in church and ſtate, whoſe buſineſs was to take care of the preſervation of the public weal, to protect the poor and helpleſs, and maintain the intereſt and cauſes of the church.

DEFE´NSA [law Lat.] a park or place fenced in for deer.

DEFE´NSATIVE, *ſubſt.* [of *defenſe*] 1. Guard, defence. A very unſafe *defenſative* it is againſt the fury of a lion. *Brown.* If the biſhop has no other *defenſatives* than excommunication, no other power than that of the keys, he may ſurrender up his paſtoral ſtaff. *South.* 2. [In ſurgery] a bandage or plaiſter to ſecure a wound from outward violence.

DEFE´NSIBLE [of *defence*] 1. That may be defended. They muſt make themſelves *defenſible* againſt the natives. *Bacon.* Venice is repreſented as one of the moſt *defenſible* cities in the world. *Addiſon.* 2. Juſtifiable, capable of vindication. I conceive it *defenſible* to diſarm an adverſary. *Collier.*

DEFE´NSIBLENESS [of *defenſible*] capableneſs of being defended.

DEFE´NSITIVES [with ſurgeons] bandages, plaiſters, or the like, uſed in curing of wounds, to moderate the violence of the pain, impreſſion of the external air, &c. See DEFENSATIVE.

DEFENSIVÆ, the lords or earls of the marches, the defenders or wards of the country.

DEFE´NSIVE, or DEFE´NSITIVE, *adj.* [*defenſif*, Fr. *difenſivo*, It. *defenſivo*, Sp.] 1. That which ſerves to defend, proper for defence. Oppoſed to offence. Not perſuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to ſtand upon the beſt *defenſive* guard he could. *Sidney.* *Defenſive* arms lay by, as uſeleſs here. *Waller.* 2. Being in a ſtate or poſture of defence.

What ſtood recoil'd
Defenſive ſcarce, or with pale fear ſurpriz'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

DEFENSIVE, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. Safeguard. Wars preventive upon juſt fears are true *defenſives.* *Bacon.* 2. Poſture or ſtate of defence. Reſolved to ſtand upon the *defenſive* only. *Clarendon.*

DEFE´NSIVES, or DEFE´NSATIVES [with phyſicians, &c.] medicines outwardly applied, to prevent an inflammation.

DEFE´NSIVELY, in a defenſive manner.

DEFE´NST, *part. paſſ.* [of *defence*] defended. Now obſolete.

Like Troy's old town, *defenſt* with Ilion's tower. *Fairfax.*

In DEFE´NSO [old law term] any meadow ground laid in for hay; or any part of a wood, where cattle were not ſuffered to run, but were encloſed and fenced up, to ſecure the growth of the underwood.

DEFE´NSUM [old law] any encloſure or fenced ground.

To DEFE´R, *verb neut.* [*differer*, Fr. *differire*, It. *diferìr*, Sp. of *defero*, Lat.] 1. To delay or put off acting.

He will not long *defer*,
To vindicate the glory of his name. *Milton.*

2. To pay deference or regard to the opinion of another.

To DEFER, *verb act.* 1. To withhold, to delay. *Defer* the promis'd boon. *Pope.* 2. To refer to, to leave to another's determination. The commiſſioners *deferred* the matter up to the earl of Northumberland. *Bacon.*

DE´FERENCE, Fr. 1. Reſpect, regard. Virgil could have excelled Varus in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of *deference* to his friends he attempted neither. *Dryden.* 2. Condeſcenſion, complaiſance. A natural roughneſs makes a man uncomplaiſant to others, ſo that he has no *deference* for their inclinations. *Locke.* 3. Submiſſion. A *deference* for the judgment of thoſe, who perhaps diſapprove the opinions which they ſpread. *Addiſon.*

DE´FERENT, *adj.* [*deferens*, of *de* and *fero*, Lat. to carry] carried or conveyed. The figures of pipes thro' which ſounds paſs, or of other *deferent* bodies, conduce to the variety. *Bacon.*

DEFERENT, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] that which carries or conveys. Sounds may be created without air, tho' air be the moſt favourable *deferent.* *Bacon.*

DEFERENT [with aſtronomers] an imaginary orb or circle in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, which is ſuppoſed as it were to carry about the body of the planet. It is the ſame with eccentric.

DE´FERENTS [with anatomiſts] thoſe veſſels of the body appointed for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

DEFERVE´SCENCE [of *deferveſcentia*, Lat.] a growing cool, an abating.

DEFFAI´T [in blazonry] is uſed to ſignify the head of a beaſt cut off ſmooth, the ſame as decapite; which ſee. *Fr.*

DEFI´ANCE [*deffi*, of *defier*, Fr.] 1. A challenge, an invitation to fight.

He breath'd *defiance* to my ears. *Shakeſpeare.*
A war without a juſt *defiance* made. *Dryden.*

2. A challenge to make a charge or impeachment good. 3. Expreſſion

ſion of abhorrence or contempt. Well meaning ſouls, ſeeing the Novatian hereſy bad ſuch expreſs *defiance* to apoſtacy, could not ſuſpect it was itſelf any defection from the faith. *Decay of Piety.* To bid *defiance* to common ſenſe. *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENCE, DEFI'CIENCY, or DEFI'CIENTNESS [*deficienza*, It. *deficiencia*, of *deficio*, Lat.] 1. Defect, coming ſhort, failing. Scaliger finding a defect in the reaſon of Ariſtotle, introduceth one of no leſs *deficiency. Brown.*

Thou in thyſelf art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found. *Milton.*

2. Want, ſomething leſs than is neceſſary. A ſufficient fulneſs or *deficiency* of blood. *Arbuthnot.* No *deficiency* to be hereafter made up. *Addiſon.*

DEFI'CIENT [*deficiente*, It. of *deficiens*, Lat.] failing, wanting, imperfect.

His creating hand
Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left. *Milton.*

DEFI'CIENT *Verbs.* See DEFECTIVE *Verbs.*

DEFICIENT *Hyperbola*, a curve of that denomination, having only one aſymptote and two hyperbolical legs, running out infinitely towards the ſides of the aſymptote, but the contrary ways.

DEFICIENT *Numbers* [in arithmetic] are numbers, all whoſe aliquot parts added together amount to leſs than the integer, whoſe parts they are; as 8, whoſe aliquot parts 1, 2, and 4 make but 7; and ſo the aliquot parts of 16 make but 15, *&c.*

DEFI'ER [from *defy*] a challenge, one that dares and defies. Bold and inſolent *defiers* of heaven. *Tillotſon.*

To DEFI'LE, *verb act.* [of *de* and ꝼulan, of ꝼul, Sax. foul] 1. To pollute, to dawb or ſtain, to dirty. Pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile. Shakeſpeare.* His character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift.* 2. To make legally or ritually impure. That which dieth of itſelf, he ſhall not eat to *defile* himſelf. *Leviticus.* 3. To corrupt chaſtity, to violate.

The huſband murther'd, and the wife *defil'd. Prior.*

4. To corrupt, to make guilty. God requires rather that we ſhould die, than *defile* ourſelves with impieties. *Stillingfleet.* 5. To deflower or raviſh.

To DEFILE, *verb neut.* [*defiler*, Fr. *sfilare*, It.] to file off, to march file by file.

DEFILE, or DEFILE'E [*deffila*, Fr. from *fila*, a line of ſoldiers, which is derived from *filum*, Lat. a thread; in military affairs] a ſtraight narrow lane or paſſage, through which a company of horſe or foot can paſs only in file, by making a ſmall front. There is, in Oxford, a narrow *defile*, to uſe the military term, where the partiſans uſed to encounter. *Addiſon.*

To DEFILE, is to reduce an army to a ſmall front, to march thro' a narrow place.

DEFI'LEMENT [from *defile*] the act of defiling or polluting, alſo pollution. The chaſte cannot rake into ſuch filth, without danger of *defilement. Spectator.*

DEFI'LER [of *defile*] one that defiles or violates, a corrupter. I ſhall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler. Addiſon.*

DEFI'NABLE [of *define*] 1. That which may be defined. The ſupreme nature we cannot otherwiſe define, than by ſaying it is infinite, as if infinite were *definable. Dryden.* 2. That which may be aſcertained. Concerning the time of the end of the world, the queſtion is, whether the time be *definable* or no? *Burnet's Theory.*

To DEFI'NE, *verb. act.* [*definir*, Fr. and Sp. *definire*, It. and Lat.] 1. To declare or explain any thing by its qualities or circumſtances.

Whoſe loſs can'ſt thou mean,
That doſt ſo well their miſeries *define*? *Sidney.*

Tho' defining be thought the proper way to make known the proper ſignification, yet there are ſome words that will not be *defined. Locke.* 2. To circumſcribe, to bound. The rings were very diſtinct and well *defined. Newton.*

To DEFINE, *verb neut.* to determine, to decide; with *of.* The unjuſt judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiſs *of* lands. *Bacon.*

DEFI'NER [of *define*] one that defines or explains.

God, forſooth, is found
Incomprehenſible and infinite;
But is he therefore found? vain ſearcher; no:
Let your imperfect definition ſhow,
That nothing you, the weaker *definer*. know. *Prior.*

DEFI'NITE, *adj.* [*defini*, Fr. *diffinito*, It. *definido*, Sp. *definitus*, Lat.] 1. Certain, limitted, or bounded. The ſight of the goddeſs, who in a *definite* compaſs can ſet forth infinite beauty. *Sidney.* 2. Exact, preciſe. Some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe.*

DEFINITE, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] the thing defined or explained. Special baſtardy is nothing elſe but the definition of the general and the general again is nothing elſe but a *definite* of the ſpecial. *Ayliffe.*

DEFI'NITENESS [of *definite*] certainty, limitedneſs.

DEFINI'TION [Fr. *diffinizione*, It. *difinicion*, Sp. of *definitio.* Lat.] 1. A ſhort and plain deſcription of a thing, with its nature and principal properties. I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular conſideration of him. *Dryden.* 2. A deciſion or determination of an affair; or it is an exact deſcription, explaining a thing by ſpiritual attributes.

DEFINITION [with logicians] an unfolding the eſſence or being of a thing, by its kind and difference. What is man? not a reaſonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and diſtinguiſhing *definition. Bentley.*

DEFINITION [with mathematicians] is an explanation of the terms or words uſed for explaining the thing treated of.

DEFI'NITIVE [*definitif*, Fr. *deffinitivo*, It. *definitivo*, Sp. of *definitivus*, Lat.] 1. That ſerves to define or decide. 2. Deciſive, poſitive, expreſs. A ſtrict and *definitive* truth. *Brown.*

DEFI'NITEVELY, *adv.* [of *definitive*] deciſively, poſitively.

Definitively thus I anſwer you,
Your love deſerves my thanks. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEFI'NITIVENESS [of *definitive*] deciſiveneſs, *&c.*

DEFLAGRABI'LITY [of *deflagro*, Lat] the quality of taking fire, and burning wholly away. The ready *deflagrability* of ſalt petre. *Boyle.*

DEFLA'GRABLE [of *deflagro*, Lat.] having the quality of waſting entirely away in fire. More inflammable and *deflagrable. Boyle.*

To DEFLA'GRATE [*deflagratum*, ſup. of *deflagro*, Lat.] to inkindle and burn off in a crucible, a mixture of ſalt or ſome mineral body, with a ſulphureous one, in order to purify the ſalt, or to make a regulus of a mineral.

DEFLAGRA'TION [of *deflagratio*, Lat.] the act of burning or conſuming with fire. It is a term frequently uſed in chemiſtry, for ſetting fire to ſeveral things in their preparation, as in making æthiops with fire, ſal prunellæ, *&c. Quincy.* When the *deflagration* is over, you ſhall find the paper moiſt. *Boyle.*

To DEFLE'CT, *verb neut.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] to turn aſide, to deviate from a right line. At ſome parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian. *Brown.* Some from aſtrait courſe *deflect. Blackmore.*

DEFLE'CTION [*deflectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of bending or bowing down, a turning aſide out of the way. 2. Deviation; the act of turning aſide from a right line. Needles incline to the ſouth on the other ſide of the equator; and at the very line or middle circle ſtand without *deflection. Brown.*

DEFLECTION [in navigation] the tending of a ſhip from her true courſe, by reaſon of currents, *&c.* which divert or turn her out of the right way.

DEFLECTION [of the rays of light] a bending downwards, a turning aſide, a property different both from reflection and refraction, the ſame which is called inflection by Sir Iſaac Newton. Dr Hook obſerved it in 1675, and found that it was made towards the ſurface of the opaque body perpendicularly.

DEFLE'XURE [*deflexura*, Lat.] a bending down, or turning aſide, or out of the way.

DEFLORA'TION, or DEFLO'URING [Fr. from *defloratus*, Lat. or from *deflower*] 1. The act of raviſhing. 2. The taking away a woman's virginity. 3. A taking away the beauty of a thing. 4. A ſelection of that which is moſt valuable. The laws of Normandy are in a great meaſure the *defloration* of the Engliſh laws, and a tranſcript of them. *Hale.*

DEFLOU'RER [of *deflour*] one that deflours, or raviſhes. *Deflourers* of innocence. *Addiſon.*

To DEFLO'UR [*deflorer*, L. Fr. *desflorar*, Sp. *deflorare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To raviſh, to take away a woman's virginity.

Let my ſpleenful ſons this trull *deflour. Shakeſpeare.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a ſudden loſt,
Defac'd, *deflour'd*, and now to death devote. *Milton.*

DEFLO'URMENT, the act of deflouring, ſtate of being deflour'd.

DEFLU'OUS [*defluus*, Lat.] flowing down, alſo falling off, ſhedding.

DEFLU'VIUM, Lat. a falling down; a falling off as hair, a moulting.

DEFLUVIUM, Lat. [among botaniſts] a diſeaſe in trees, whereby they loſe their bark. This diſtemper proceeds from a ſharp humour that diſſolves the glue, by means of which the bark is faſtened to the wood; and ſometimes it is occaſioned by too great draught.

DEFLU'XION [*fluxion*, Fr. *fluſſione*, It. of *defluxio*, Lat. with phyſicians] a flowing down of humours to any inferior part of the body. Cold doth cauſe rheums and *defluxions* from the head. *Bacon.*

DE'FLY, *adv.* [for *deftly*, of *deft*] dexterouſly, ſkilfully; now obſolete.

How finely the graces can it foot
To the inſtrument;
They dauncer *defly*, and ſingen ſoote,
In their merriment. *Spenſer.*

DEFOEDA'TION [*defœdus*, Lat.] the act of making filthy, pollution. The *defœdation* of ſo many parts by a bad printer, and a worſe editor. *Bentley.*

DEFO'RCEMENT [in law] a with-holding lands or tenements, by force, from the right owner.

DEFORCEMENT [in the law of Scotland] the reſiſting or offering violence to the officers of the law, while they are actually employed in the exerciſe of their functions, by putting its orders and ſentences in execution.

DEFO'RCEURE, DEFO'RCIANT, or DEFO'RSOUR [a law term] one who overcomes and caſts another out of poſſeſſion by force, in which reſpect it differs from a diſſeiſor, who does it without force.

To DEFO'RM [*difformer*, Fr. *difformare*, It. *deformo*, Lat.] 1. To ſpoil the form of, to disfigure.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by diſſembling nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To diſhonour, to make ungraceful.

Old men with duſt *deform'd* their hoary hair. *Dryden.*

DEFO'RM, *adj.* [*deformis*, Lat.] ugly, having an irregular form. That monſter moſt *deform. Spenſer.*

Sight ſo *deform*, what heart of rock could long
Dry-ey'd behold. *Milton.*

DEFORMA'TION, Lat. a defacing, ſpoiling the form of, *&c.*

DEFO'RMED [of *deform*] disfigured, ugly.

DEFO'RMEDLY [of *deformed*] in a disfigured, ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS [of *deformed*] uglineſs, ill-favouredneſs; a diſpleaſing or painful idea which is excited in the mind on account of ſome object that wants that uniformity that conſtitutes beauty.

DEFO'RMITY [*deformité*, Fr. *difformità*, It. *disformidàd*, Sp. *deformitas*, Lat.] 1. Uglineſs, ill favouredneſs.

Where ſits *deformity* to mock my body,
To ſhape my legs of an unequal ſize. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Ridiculouſneſs, quality of ſomething that deſerves to be laughed at. In comedy laughter is occaſioned by the ſight of ſome *deformity. Dryden.* 3. Irregularity, inordinateneſs. Due reforming church or ſtate, when *deformities* are ſuch, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *King Charles.* 4. Diſhonour, diſgrace.

To DEFRAU'D [*frauder*, Fr. *defraudàr*, Sp. *defraudare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To rob or deprive by a wile or trick, to cozen or cheat. 2. To deceive or beguile; with *of*. Injured and *defrauded of* their right. *Hooker*. *Defraud* not the poor *of* his living.. *Eccleſiaſticus*.

But now he ſeiz'd Briſeis' heav'nly charms,
And *of* my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope*.

DEFRA'UDER [of *defraud*] one that defrauds, cheats, or deceives.

The profligate in morals grow ſevere,
Defrauders juſt, and ſycophants ſincere. *Blackmore*.

To DEFRA'Y [*defrayer*, Fr.] to diſcharge expences, to bear the charges. He would out of his own revenue *defray* the charges. 2. *Maccabees*. The ſtate will *defray* you all the time you ſtay. *Bacon*.

DEFRA'YER [of *defray*] one that bears charges.

DEFRA'YMENT [of *defray*] the payment of expences.

DEFRICA'TION, Lat. a rubbing off.

DEFT, *adj*. [dæꝼꞇ, Sax. obſolete] 1. Neat, ſpruce. 2. Proper, fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you muſt call the watch that are their accuſers———
Yea, marry, that's the *defteſt* way. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. Ready, dextrous. The limping god ſo *deft* at his new miniſtry. *Dryden*. My cur, Tray, play *defteſt* feats around. *Gay*.

DE'FTLY, *adv*. [of *deft*; obſolete] 1. Neatly. 2. Dexterouſly, in a ſkilful manner.

Come high or low,
Thy ſelf and office *deftly* ſhow. *Shakeſpeare*.
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the read. *Gay*.

DE'FTARDAR, the treaſurer of the revenues of the Turkiſh and Perſian empires.

DEFU'NCT, *adj*. [*defunt*, Fr. *defunto*, It. *difunto*, Sp. of *defunctus*, Lat.] deceaſed, dead.

The young affects
In me *defunct*. *Shakeſpeare*.
Here entity and quiddity,
The ſouls of *defunct* bodies fly. *Hudibras*.

DEFUNCT, *ſubſt*. [from the adj.] one deceaſed, either man or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or ſleep upon the dead. *Shakeſpeare*.

The friends of the *defunct*. *Graunt*.

DEFU'NCTION [of *defunct*] death. *Defunction* of king Pharamond. *Shakeſpeare*.

To DEFY' [*defier*, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or ſome like phraſe, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or inſult. *Johnſon*] 1. To out-brave, to challenge, to combat.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton*.
To ſingle fight the boldeſt foe *defy'd*. *Dryden*.

2. To ſlight, to treat contemptuouſly.

I do know
As many fools that ſtand in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a trickſy word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſpeare*.

DE'FY, *ſubſt*. [from the verb] a challenge to fight.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet ſounds. *Dryden*.

DEFY'ER [of *defy*] 1. He that challenges to fight. 2. He that ſlights or treats with contempt. God may think it the concern of his juſtice and providence too, to revenge the affronts put upon them by ſuch impudent *defyers* of both. *South*. See DEFIER.

DEGE'NERACY [*degeneratio*, Lat.] 1. Quality of being in a degenerate ſtate and condition, departure from the virtue of our anceſtors. 2. A forſaking of that which is good. We have contracted a great deal of weakneſs and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodneſs. *Tillotſon*. An univerſal *degeneracy* of manners. *Swift*. 3. Meanneſs. Poorneſs and *degeneracy* of ſpirit. *Addiſon*.

To DEGE'NERATE [*dégenerer*, Fr. *degenerare*, It. *degeneràr*, Sp. *degeneratum*, ſup. of *degenero*, Lat.] 1. To fall from a more noble to a baſer kind, to grow wild. Fruits that uſe to be grafted, if ſet of kernels or ſtones, *degenerate*. *Bacon*. 2. To fall from the virtue of anceſtors. 3. To fall from a more excellent to a baſer ſtate. When wit tranſgreſſeth decency, it *degenerates* into inſolence and impiety. *Tillotſon*.

DEGE'NERATE, *adj*. for DEGENERATED. 1. Fallen from the virtue and worth of anceſtors.

To dog his heels and curt'ſey at his frowns,
To ſhow how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. Unworthy, baſe. So all ſhall turn *degen'rate*, all deprav'd. *Milton*.

DEGE'NERATED [ſpoken of plants] grown wild.

DEGE'NERATENESS [of *degenerate*] degeneracy, ſtate or quality of being grown wild, out of kind, &c.

DEGENERA'TION [Fr. *degenerazione*, It. *degeneraciòn*, Sp. of *degeneratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of falling or declining from a more perfect or valuable kind or condition to a leſs, to deviate from the virtue of anceſtors. 2. The thing changed from its primitive ſtate. Grains which generally ariſe among corn, as cockle, aracus ægilops, and other *degenerations*. *Brown*.

DEGE'NEROUS [*degener*, Lat.] 1. Degenerated, fallen from the virtue and worth of his anceſtors. 2. Baſe, vile, infamous. *Degenerous* and unmanly ſlavery. *King Charles*.

DEGE'NEROUSLY, *adv*. [of *degenerous*] baſely, meanly. Like Hercules at the diſtaff *degenerouſly* employed. *Decay of Piety*.

To DEGLU'TINATE [*deglutinatus*, from *de* and *gluten*, Lat. glue] to unglue.

DEGLU'TINATED, *pret. & part*. [*deglutinatus*, Lat.] unglued.

DEGLUTI'TION [Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] the act or power of ſwallowing down; that action in living creatures, whereby that which is chewed in the mouth, or any liquor, deſcends into the ſtomach by the motion and contraction of the fibres of the gullet. When the *deglutition* is totally aboliſhed, the patient may be nouriſhed by clyſters. *Arbuthnot*.

DE'GMOS [of δακνω, Gr. to bite] that gnawing at the upper orifice of the ſtomach, generally called the heart-burn.

DEGRADA'TION [Fr. *digradazione*, It. of *degradatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of degrading from an office; the act of depriving or ſtripping a

perſon for ever of a dignity or degree of honour, &c. The word *degradation* is commonly uſed to denote a deprivation and removing a man from his degree. *Ayliffe*. 2. Degeneracy, baſeneſs. Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. *South*.

DEGRADATION [among painters] is the leſſening and rendering confuſed the appearance of diſtant objects in a landſkip, ſo that they appear there as they would to an eye, placed at a diſtance from them.

To DEGRA'DE [*degrader*, Fr. *degradare*, It. *degradàr*, Sp. of *de* and *gradus*, Lat.] 1. To put a perſon from his dignity, to deprive him of his office or title.

He ſhould
Be quite *degraded* like a hedgeborn ſwain. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. To leſſen, to diminiſh the value of.

All higher knowledge in her preſence falls
Degraded. *Milton*.

DEGRA'DED [of *gradus*, Lat. a ſtep, in heraldry] as a croſs degraded is one that has ſteps at each end.

To DEGRA'VATE [*degravatum*, ſup. of *degravo*, Lat.] to make heavy, to burden.

DEGRAVA'TION [of *degravate*] the act of making heavy.

DEGREE' [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Lat.] 1. Quality, place of dignity. Men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lie. *Pſalms*. A fair lady of great *degree*. *Spenſer*. 2. The ſtate and condition in which a thing is. The book of wiſdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry. *Bacon*. 3. A ſtep, a preparation towards ſomething elſe. Her firſt *degree* was by ſetting forth her beauties. *Sidney*.

Which ſight the knowledge of myſelf might bring,
Which to true wiſdom is the firſt *degree*. *Davies*.

4. Deſcent of family, order of lineage.

King Latinus in the 3d *degree*,
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden*.

5. The orders of the angels. The ſeveral *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views. *Locke*. 6. Meaſure, proportion.

Poeſy
Admits of no *degrees*; but muſt be ſtill
Sublimely good, or deſpicably ill. *Roſcommon*.

7. The diviſion of the lines upon ſeveral ſorts of mathematical inſtruments. 8. (In muſic) the interval of ſounds which are uſually marked by ſmall lines.

DEGREE [with aſtronomers and geometricians] is the 360th part of the circumference of any circle; a degree is divided into 60 parts, called minutes; and each minute into 60 parts, called ſeconds; and ſo into thirds, &c. The ſpace of one degree is accounted to anſwer to 69 Engliſh miles on earth.

To you who live in chill *degree*,
As map informs of fifty-three. *Dryden*.

DEGREE [in arithmetic] a degree conſiſts of three figures, *viz*. of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundred: ſo three hundred and fifty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker*.

DEGREE [in fortification] is a ſmall part of an arch of a circle (the circle containing 360 degrees) which ſerves for the meaſuring the content of the angle, ſo an angle is ſaid to be of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 or 60 degrees, &c.

DEGREE [with phyſicians, &c.] is the intenſeneſs or remiſſneſs of any quality hot or cold, in any plant, drug, mineral, or mixt body.

Parodic DEGREE [in algebra] is the index or exponent of any power; ſo in numbers, 1 is the parodic degree, or exponent of the root or ſide; 2 of the ſquare; 3 of the cube, &c.

DEGREES *of Fire* [with chemiſts] are accounted four. The 2d, 3d, and 4th *degrees* of heat are more eaſily introduced than the firſt: every one is both a preparative and a ſtep to the next. *South*.

By DEGREES, *adv*. gradually, by little and little. Their minds acquainted *by degrees* with danger. *Sidney*. A perſon addicted to play or gaming, though he take but little delight in it at firſt, *by degrees* contracts a ſtrong inclination towards it. *Spectator*.

DEGUSTA'TION [*deguſtatio*, Lat.] the act of taſting; the act of touching with the lips.

DEHO'RS, Fr. the outſide of a thing.

DEHORS [in fortification] all ſorts of ſeparate out-works, as crown-works, half-moons, horn-works, ravelins; made for the ſecurity of a place.

To DEHO'RT [*dehortor*, Lat.] to diſſuade, to adviſe to the contrary. The apoſtles earneſtly *dehort* us from unbelief. *Ward on Infidelity*.

DEHORTA'TION, Lat. a diſſuaſion. The apoſtles *dehort* from unbelief: did they never read theſe *dehortations*. *Ward on Infidelity*.

DEHORTA'TORY, *adj*. [*dehortor*, Lat.] belonging to diſſuaſion.

DE'ICIDE, *ſubſt*. [*dens* and *cædo*, Lat.] the murther of God. It is only uſed in ſpeaking of the death of our bleſſed Saviour.

Explain how perfection ſuffer'd pain,
Almighty languiſh'd, and eternal dy'd;
How by her patient victor death was ſlain,
And earth profan'd, yet bleſs'd with *deicide*. *Prior*.

DE'ICIDES [*i. e.* God-killers, *deicidi*, It. of *Deus* and *cædes*, Lat.] a title given ro the Jews, upon account of their killing our Saviour.

To DEJE'CT [*dejectum*, ſup. of *dejicio*, Lat.] 1. To caſt down, to afflict, to ſink the ſpirits, to cruſh. The loweſt moſt *dejected* thing of fortune *Shakeſpeare*. *Dejects* my lofty mind. *Pope*. 2. To make to look ſad, to change the form by grief. Gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryden*.

DEJECT, *adv*. [for *dejected*, *dejectus*, Lat] caſt down, low-ſpirited. I am of ladies moſt *deject* and wretched. *Shakeſpeare*.

DEJE'CTED, *pret*. and *part. paſſ*. [of to *deject*] caſt down, afflicted.

DEJE'CTEDLY [of *dejected*] after a dejected manner. No man in that paſſion doth look ſtrongly, but *dejectedly*. *Bacon*.

DEJE'CTEDNESS, or DEJE'CTION [of *dejected*, or *dejection*, Fr. *dejectio*, Lat.] 1. State of being caſt down, a lowneſs of ſpirits. Sorrow, and *dejection*, and deſpair. *Milton*. Deſerted and aſtoniſhed, he ſinks into utter *dejection*. *Rogers*. 2. Weakneſs, inability. Thirſt and a *dejection* of appetite. *Arbuthnot*.

DEJE'CTION [with aſtrologers] is ſaid of the planets, when in their detriment, *i. e.* when they have loſt their force or influence, by reaſon of being in oppoſition to ſome other which check and contract them.

Dejection (with phyſicians] the act of ejecting or evacuating the excrements, by means of the periſtaltic motion of the guts, a going to ſtool. The liver ſhould empty the choler into the inteſtines, there not only to provoke *dejection*, but alſo to attenuate the chyle. *Ray.*

Deje'cture [of *deject*] the fæces. Urine ſweat, liquid *dejectures*. *Arbuthnot.*

Dejera'tion, Lat. a taking a ſolemn oath.

Dei judicium, Lat. [*i. e.* the judgment of God, ſo called, becauſe it was accounted an appeal to God for the juſtice of a cauſe; and that the deciſion was according to the appointment of divine providence] the old Saxon manner of trial by ordeal.

Deifica'tion, the act of deifying, or making a god of a perſon.

Deifo'rm, *adj.* [*deiformis*, Lat.] of the form of a god, god like.

To De'ify, or To Dei'fie [*deifier*, Fr. of *deus*, a god, and *facio*, Lat. to make] 1. To make a god of one. Renown'd on earth, and *deify'd* above. *Dryden.* Perſuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himſelf. *South.* 2. To praiſe exceſſively, to extol a perſon as if he were a god. He did again ſo extol and *deify* the pope. *Bacon.*

To Deign, *verb neut.* [*daigner*, Fr. *degnaro*, It. *dignàr*, Sp. *digno*, Lat.] to vouchſafe kindly, to think worthy.

Deign to deſcend now lower. *Milton.*
Oh *deign* to viſit our forſaken ſeats. *Pope.*

To Deign, *verb act.* to grant, to permit, to allow.

Norway's king craves compoſition,
Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,
Till he diſburs'd ten thouſand dollars. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dei'gning, *ſubſt.* [of *deign*] a vouchſafing, a thinking worthy.

Deincli'ners [in dialling] ſuch dials as both decline and incline, or recline at the ſame time.

To Dei'ntegrate [*deintegratum*, of *de* and *integro*, Lat.] to ſpoil, to take from the whole, to diminiſh.

Dei'parous [*deiparus*, of *Deus*, a God, and *pario*, Lat. to bring forth] that beareth or bringeth forth a God; the epithet applied to the bleſſed virgin.

Deipnoso'phists [of δειπνον, a ſupper, and σοφιςης, Gr. a ſophiſt] a company of wiſe men or philoſophers, who uſed to hold diſcourſes at eating.

De'is [in ſome Engliſh monaſteries] a name anciently given to the upper table.

De'ism [*deiſme*, Fr. *deiſmo*, It. and Sp. of *Deus*, Lat. God] the belief of deiſts, the opinion of thoſe who only acknowledge one God, but reject divine revelation. *Deiſm*, or the principles of natural worſhip, are only the faint remnants or dying flames, of revealed religion in the poſterity of Noah. *Dryden.*

Dei'stical [of *deiſt*] belonging to deiſm or deiſts. Some who have taken the pen in hand to ſupport the *deiſtical* or antichriſtian ſcheme of our days. *Watts.*

Dei'sticalness [of *deiſtical*] deiſtical principles, quality of being deiſtical.

De'ists [*deiſtes*, Fr. *deiſte*, It. *deiſtas*, Sp. of *Deus*, Lat. God] a ſect who believe there is one God, a providence, the immortality of the ſoul, virtue and vice, rewards and puniſhments; but reject revelation, and believe no more than what natural light diſcovers to them of theſe matters. Certain *deiſts*, as they ſeem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet's Theory.*

De'ity [*deità*, It. *deidàd*, Sp. *deité*, Fr. *deitas*, Lat. θεοτης, Gr.] 1. Godhead, or divine power, *authority*, and *dominion*. "The *domination* of a SPITITUAL Being [ſays Sir Iſaac Newton] conſtitutes a *God*, *vera verum*, *ſumma ſummum*, *ficta fictum*, *q. d.* a *true* domination conſtitutes a *true God*; a *falſe* [or fictitious] domination, a *falſe god*; SUPREME domination the SUPREME GOD. Such is the definition of the word *Deity*, which that moſt conſummate philoſopher gives us in the cloſe of his *Principia*, p. 482. and which is confirmed not only by the *ſcripture* uſe of this term, but by the joint teſtimony of the *greateſt writers*, whether Jewiſh, Chriſtian, or Pagan. Tertullian the Montaniſt was the *firſt*, and, I think, the *only* Ante-Nicene writer, that thought otherwiſe; it was a maxim with him, that "*Deus eſt ſubſtantiæ nomen*;" *q. d.* The *Deity* of God ſignifies his *ſubſtance*; and what errors he was led into by ſetting out on this *falſe principle*, will be conſidered elſewhere [See Cataphryigans and Montanism] "Sometimes indeed *Deity* (as Dr. Clarke obſerves in his Scripture Doctrine, p. 131) is put by a mere idiom of the *Engliſh* language for *God* himſelf, as *Acts*, c. xvii. v. 29, (in like manner as with us the *King's Majeſty* often means the king himſelf) But 'tis in the Greek not η θεοτης, but το θειον;" *i. e.* not (as we ſay) the *Deity* or *Divinity*; but the divine thing [or Being.] See God. Some things he doth as God, becauſe his *deity* alone is the ſpring from which they flow. *Hooker.*

What anciently we claim
Of *deity* or empire. *Milton.*

2. A fabulous heathen god or goddeſs. 3. The ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god. By what reaſon could the ſame *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora which was given to Venus. *Raleigh.*

Deiviri'le [among ſchool divines] is a term uſed to ſignify ſomething both divine and human, of *Deus*, God, and *virilis*, pertaining to man.

Dejuga'tion, Lat. an unyoking.

Delacera'tion, Lat. a tearing in pieces.

Delacryma'tion, Lat. falling down of the humours, the wateriſhneſs of the eyes, or a weeping much.

Delacta'tion, Lat. a weaning from the breaſt.

Dela'psed [*delapſus*, Lat. with phyſicians] denotes a bearing or falling down of the womb, of the fundament, guts, &c.

Dela'ssible [*delaſſibilis*, Lat.] that may be tired.

Delassa'tion, Lat. a tiring or wearying.

To Dela'te, *verb act.* [*delatus*, Lat.] to carry or convey. Try exactly the time wherein ſound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

Dela'tion [*delatio*, Lat.] 1. An impeachment. 2. A carrying, a conveyance. In *delation* of ſounds, the incloſure of them preſerveth them. *Bacon.* 3. A private accuſation.

Dela'tor [Lat. *delatore*, It.] an informer, or accuſer. Men proved their own *delators*, and diſcovered their own moſt important ſecrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

To Dela'y, *verb neut.* [*delayer*, Fr. *dilatàr*, Sp.] 1. To defer or put off from day to day, or time to time. Moſes *delayed* to come down out of the mount. *Exodus.* 2. To ſtop, to ceaſe from action. There ſeem to be certain bounds to the quickneſs and ſlowneſs of the ſucceſſion of ideas in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor haſten. *Locke.*

To Delay, *verb act.* to hinder, to fruſtrate.

Be mindful, goddeſs, of thy promiſe made,
Muſt ſad Ulyſſes ever be *delay'd*? *Pope.*

He who promiſes and Delays, loſes his thanks.

Lat. *Gratia ab officio, quod mora tardat, abeſt.* And with reaſon, for a long expectation and dependance may be of more prejudice, than the benefit of the promiſe can repair, if at laſt performed. And therefore the Latins ſay: *Qui cito dat, bis dat.* (He who gives quickly gives twice.)

Delay [*delai*, Fr.] 1. A put off, lingering, inactivity. *Delay* leads impotent and ſnail-pac'd beggary. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A ſtop or ſtay.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*,
Paſs'd on and took the irremediable way. *Dryden.*

After a Delay comes a let.

Buſineſs put off generally meets with a hindrance, or is quite forgot.

Dela'yed *Wine* [*delayé*, Fr.] wine mingled with water.

Dela'yer [of *delay*] one that delays or puts off.

Dele'ctable [Fr. *dilettabile*, It. of *delectabilis*, Lat.] delightful, pleaſant.

This garden planted with the trees of God,
Delectable both to behold and taſte. *Milton.*

Dele'ctableness [from *delectable*] delightfulneſs, pleaſantneſs.

Dele'ctably [of *delectable*] delightfully, pleaſantly.

Delecta'neous [*delectaneus*, Lat.] delightſome, pleaſant.

Delecta'tion [Fr. *dilettazione*, It. *delectaciòn*, Sp. of *delectatio*, Lat.] delight or pleaſure.

To De'legate [*deleguer*, Fr. *delegàr*, Sp. of *delego*, It. and Lat] 1. To ſend away. 2. To ſend upon an embaſſy. 3. To entruſt, to commit to another's power and juriſdiction. He hath *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence to them. *Taylor.*

Why does he wake the correſpondent moon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,
Commanding her with *delegated* pow'rs,
To beautify the world and bleſs the night? *Prior.*

4. To depute or appoint by extraordinary commiſſion, certain judges to hear and determine a particular cauſe.

De'legate *ſubſt.* [*delegué*, Fr. *delegato*, It. *delegàdor*, Sp. of *delegatus*, Lat.] 1. A deputy, a vicar, any one ſent to act for or to repreſent another.

Elect by Jove his *delegate* of ſway,
With joyous pride and ſummons I'd obey. *Pope.*

2. (In law) one appointed, as a *judge delegate*, or one that is commiſſioned to execute judgment in the place of an eccleſiaſtical or civil judge.

Delegate, *adj.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] deputed, ſent to act for or repreſent another. Princes in judgment and their *delegate* judges muſt judge cauſes uprightly. *Taylor.*

De'legates, are commiſſioners of appeal, appointed by the king under the great ſeal in caſes of appeals from the eccleſiaſtical court.

Court of Delegates, a court wherein all cauſes of appeal by way of devolution from either of the archbiſhops are decided. *Ayliffe.*

Delega'tion [Fr. *delegazione*, It. *delegaciòn*, Sp. of *delegatio*. Lat.] 1. The act of ſending away. 2. The act of putting in commiſſion. 3. An appointment of delegates or commiſſioners to takes cognizance of particular cauſes.

Delega'tion [in civil law] 1. Is when a debtor appoints one who is a debtor to him, to anſwer a creditor in his place. 2. The aſſignment of a debt to another.

To De'le, or To Dele'te [of *deleo*, Lat.] to blot out.

Deleni'fical [*delenificus*, Lat.] having virtue to aſſuage or eaſe pain.

Delete'rious, *adj.* deſtructive, poiſonous. Many things neither *deleterious* by ſubſtance or quality, are yet deſtructive by figure. *Brown.*

Deleterious *Medicines*, are ſuch as are of a poiſonous quality.

Dele'tery, *adj.* [*deleterius*, Lat.] deadly, deſtructive.

Nor doctor epedemic,
Tho' ſtor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
Which whoſoever took is dead ſince,
E'er ſent ſo vaſt a colony
To both the underworlds as he. *Hudibras.*

Dele'tion [*deletio*, Lat.] 1. A blotting out 2. The act of deſtroying, deſtruction. If there be a total *deletion* of every perſon of the oppoſing party, then the victory is complete. *Hale.*

Dele'trium [prob. of δηλεω, Gr. to hurt] any thing that is of a deadly, poiſonous or miſchievous quality.

Delf, or Delfe [of ꝺelꝼan, Sax. to delve or dig] 1. A mine or quarry. Yet could not ſuch mines be wrought, the *delfs* would be ſo flown with waters. *Ray.* 2. Earthen ware, counterfeit China ware, made at Delft in Holland.

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delf*,
No not for China's wide domain itſelf. *Smart.*

See Delft.

Delf, or Delfe [in heraldry] a ſquare borne in the middle of an eſcutcheon, ſuppoſed to repreſent a ſquare ſod or turf; an abatement of honour belonging to one that has revoked his challenge or eaten his words.

Delf *of Coals*, coals lying in veins before they are digged up.

Delft, a city of the United Netherlands, in the province of Holland, 8 miles north-eaſt of Rotterdam, and 30 ſouth-weſt of Amſterdam.

De'lia, certain feſtivals anciently celebrated in honour of Apollo, who was ſurnamed Delius.

Deli'acal *Problom*, a famous problem among the ancient mathematicians about doubling the cube.

De'liasts, the perſons appointed to perform the ceremonies of the feſtival, called *Délia*, being certain citizens deputed to go on an embaſſy or rather pilgrimage to the temple of Apollo, at Delos. They were crowned with laurel, the whole deputation ſet out on five veſſels, carrying with them all things neceſſary for the feaſt and ſacrifices. After the ſacrifice a number of young men and maids danced round the altar, a dance in which, by their various motions and directions, they repreſented the turnings and windings of the labyrinth. During the time of the performance of theſe ceremonies, no criminal might be executed, and hence, by reaſon of the *Delia*, they waited 30 days to give the poiſon to Socrates. See Apollo.

Deliba'ted [*delibatus*, Lat.] taſted.

Deliba'tion [*delibatio*, Lat.] a taſte, an eſſay.

To Deli'berate [*deliberer*, Fr *deliberare*, It. *deliberàr*, Sp. *deliberatum*, ſup. of *delibero*, Lat.] to weigh in mind, to ponder upon, to heſitate.

When love once pleads admiſſion to our hearts,
In ſpite of all the virtue we can boaſt,
The woman that *deliberates* is loſt. *Addiſon.*

Deliberate, *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Lat.] 1. Circumſpect, adviſed. 2. Slow, tedious, not ſudden. Deſirous of ſlow and *deliberate* death. *Hooker.* Echo's are ſome more ſudden; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more ſpace between the voice and the echo. *Bacon.*

Deli'berately [from *deliberate*] on purpoſe, deſignedly, adviſedly. Plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought, is ſure to put his ſtaff before him. *Dryden.*

Deli'berateness [from *deliberate*] circumſpection, coolneſs. Order, gravity, and *deliberateneſs*, befitting a parliament. *K. Charles.*

Delibera'tion [Fr. *deliberazione*, It. *deliberacion*, Sp. of *deliberatio*, Lat.] the act of deliberating, thought in order to choice. Power to avoid ill or chuſe good by free *deliberation. Hammond.*

Deli'berative, *adj.* [*deliberatiſ*, Fr. *deliberativo*, It. of *deliberativus*, Lat.] belonging to deliberation, apt to conſider.

Deliberative *Rhetoric*, is that which is employed in proving a thing, or convincing an aſſembly of it, in order to induce them to put it in execution.

Deliberative, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] the diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated. In *deliberatives* the point is what is evil. *Bacon.*

Delibra'tion, Lat. a pilling or taking off the bark.

De'licacy [*delicateſſe*, Fr. *delicatezza*, It. *delicadéza*, Sp. of *deliciæ*, Lat.] 1. Daintineſs, fineneſs in eating.

On hoſpitable thoughts intent,
What choice to chuſe for *delicacy* beſt. *Milton.*

2. Any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes.

Theſe *delicacies*,
I mean of taſte, ſight, ſmell, herbs, fruits and flow'rs. *Milton.*

3. Softneſs, feminine beauty. Strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceneſs. *Sidney.* 4. Nicety, minute accuracy. Van Dyck has excell'd him in the *delicacy* of his colouring. *Dryden.* 5. Neatneſs, elegance of dreſs. 6. Politeneſs, gentleneſs of manners. 7. Indulgence, gentle treatment. Derive a weakneſs of conſtitution from the eaſe and luxury of their anceſtors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.* 8. Tenderneſs, ſcrupulouſneſs, mercifulneſs. 9. Weakneſs of conſtitution.

De'licate [*delicat*, Fr. *delicato*, It. *delicádo*, Sp. and Port. of *delicatus*, Lat.] 1. Dainty, deſirous of curious meats. 2. Fine, not courſe, conſiſting of ſmall parts. Their texture is extremely *delicate. Arbuthnot.* 3. Beautiful, pleaſing to the eye. 4. Nice, pleaſing to the taſte, of an agreeable flavour. The chuſing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary diſh. *Taylor.* 5. Choice, ſelect, excellent. 6. Polite, gentle of manners. 7. Soft, effeminate, not able to undergo hardſhips. A *delicate* and tender prince. Tender and *delicate* perſons muſt needs be oft angry, they have ſo many things to trouble them, which more robuſt natures have little ſenſe of. *Bacon.* 8. Pure, clear.

Where they moſt breed and haunt, I have obſerv'd
The air is *delicate.* *Shakeſpeare.*

De'licately [from *delicate*] 1. Daintily. Eat not *delicately* or nicely. *Taylor.* 2. Beautifully.

Ladies like variegated tulips ſhow,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy ſpots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope.*

3. Finely, not coarſely. 4. Choicely. 5. Politely. 6. Effeminately.

De'licateness [from *delicate*] the ſtate of being delicate, tenderderneſs, effeminacy. The delicate woman among you would not adventure to ſet the ſole of her foot upon the ground for *delicateneſs* and tenderneſs. *Deuteronomy.*

De'licates, *ſubſt. moſtly uſed in the plural* [from *delicate*] niceties, rarities.

The ſhepherds homely curds,
His cold thin drink, out of his leather bottle;
All which ſecure and ſweetly he enjoys,
Is far beyond a prince's *delicates.* *Shakeſpeare.*
With abſtinence all *delicates* he ſees,
And can regale himſelf with toaſt and cheeſe. *King.*

De'licatude [*delicatudo*, Lat.] deliciouſneſs.

De'lices, *ſubſt. plur.* [Fr. *deliciæ*, Lat.] pleaſures. This word is merely French.

Now he has pour'd out his idle mind,
In dainty *delices* and laviſh joys,
Having his warlike weapons caſt behind. *Spenſer.*

Deli'cious [*delicieux*, Fr. *delizióſo*, It. *delicióſo*, Sp. of *delicioſus*, Lat.] ſweet, delicate, grateful to the ſenſe or mind. God chaſed him out of paradiſe, the faireſt and moſt *delicious* part of the earth, into ſome other the moſt barren and unpleaſant. *Woodward.*

Still drink *delicious* poiſon from that eye. *Pope.*

Deli'ciousness [from *delicious*] ſweetneſs in taſte, delight, pleaſure. Let no one judge of the ſacrament by any ſenſible reliſh, by the guſt of *deliciouſneſs. Taylor.*

Deli'ciously [from *delicious*] ſweetly, charmingly. Glorified herſelf and liv'd *deliciouſly. Revelation.*

Deli'ct [*delictum*, Lat.] an offence.

Deliga'tion, Lat. a ſwathing, a bandage of any kind.

Deligation [in ſurgery] that part of the art that concerns binding up of wounds, ulcers, broken bones, &c. The third intention is *deligation* or retaining the parts ſo joined together. *Wiſeman.*

To Deli'ght, *verb act.* [*dilettare*, It. *deleitàr*, Sp. and Port. of *delecto*, Lat.] to afford pleaſure, to ſatisfy. Some are bees *delighted* with flowers and their ſweetneſs; others beetles *delighted* with other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He took, and pouring down his throat,
Delighted ſwill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*

To Delight, *verb neut.* to take pleaſure in. It has *in* following it. Doth my lord the king *delight in* this thing? 2 *Samuel.*

Delight [*delice*, Fr. *diletto*, It. *deléyte*, Sp. of *delecto*, Lat.] 1. Delectation, pleaſure, joy, content. The king hath *delight* in thee, and all his ſervants love thee. 1 *Samuel.* 2. That which gives or cauſes delight. Titus Veſpaſian was not more the *delight* of human kind. *Dryden.*

Deli'ghtful [of *delight* and *full*, *delightoſo*, Sp. and Port.] pleaſant, agreeable, full of delight. He did not only bar himſelf from the *delightful*, but from the neceſſary uſe. *Sidney.*

Smiles with gay fruits or with *delightful* green. *Addiſon.*

Deli'ghtfully [from *delight*] pleaſantly, agreeably.

O voice once heard
Delightfully, increaſe and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton.*

Deli'ghtfulness, or Delightsomness [from *delightful*] great pleaſantneſs, comfort, ſatisfaction. The *delightfulneſs* of the knowledge of the object. *Tillotſon.*

Deli'ghtsome [from *delight*] pleaſant, delightful. The whole periods and compaſs of his ſpeech ſo *delightſome* for its roundneſs. *Spenſer.* Exchanging hunger and thirſt for *delightſome* vigour. *Grew.*

Deli'ghtsomely [from *delightſome*] pleaſantly, delightfully.

To Deli'neate [*delinear*, Sp. *delineare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To draw the outlines, to deſign. 2. To paint in colours, to repreſent a true likeneſs in a picture. With the ſame reaſon they may *delineate* Neſtor like Adonis. *Brown.* 3. To deſcribe in a lively manner.

To *delineate* the region in which God
Firſt planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh.*

To *delineate* the glories of God's heavenly kingdom. *Wake.*

Delinea'tion [Fr. *delineazione*, It. *dileneaciòn*, Sp. of *deleniatio*, Lat.] the rude draught of a thing. In the orthographical ſchemes there ſhould be a true *delineation*, and the juſt dimenſions of each face. *Mortimer.*

Deli'niment [*delinimentum*, Lat.] a mitigating or aſſwaging.

Deli'nquency [*delinquentia*, Lat.] a failing in one's duty, faultineſs, a miſdeed. They never puniſh the groſſeſt and moſt intolerable *delinquency* of the tumults and their exciters. *K. Charles.* A delinquent ought to be cited in the juriſdiction where the *delinquency* was committed. *Ayliffe.*

Deli'nquent [*delinquant*, Fr. *delinquente*, It. and Sp. *delinquens*, Lat.] a criminal, an offender.

An envious ſtate,
That ſooner will accuſe the magiſtrate
Than the *delinquent.* *Ben Johnſon.*

He had been ſent for as a *delinquent*, and brought upon his knees at the bar of both houſes. *Dryden.*

To Deli'quate, *verb neut.* [*deliqueo*, Lat.] to melt, to be diſſolved. Salt of tartar left in moiſt cellars do *deliquate.* *Boyle.*

To Deli'quate, *verb act.* to diſſolve. Such an ebullition as we ſee made by the mixture of ſome chymical liquors, as oil of vitriol and *deliquated* ſalt of tartar. *Cudworth.*

Deliqua'tion [*deliquatio*, Lat. with chemiſts] melting or diſſolving of things.

Deli'quium, a draining or pouring out; alſo defect, loſs, want; ſwooning away. *Lat.*

Deli'quium [with chemiſts] a diſtillation by the force of fire, or a diſſolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moiſt cellars, into a lixivious humour. Thus ſalt of tartar being ſet in a cellar, or ſome cool place, and open, till it run into a kind of water, is by chymiſts called oil of tartar *per deliquium.*

Deliquium *animi*, a fainting away or ſwooning. *Lat.*

Deli'rament [*delirumentum*, Lat.] a doting or fooliſh idle ſtory.

To Deli'rate [*étre en delire*, Fr. *delirare*, It. and Lat.] to dote, to be light-headed, to talk or act idly.

Delira'tion [*deliratio*, Lat.] dotage, folly, madneſs.

Deli'rious [of *delirium*, Lat. *delirio*, It.] doting or being light-headed, raving. He had been for ſome hours *delirious*; but when I ſaw him he had his underſtanding as well as ever. *Arbuthnot.*

Deli'rium [*delire*, Fr. *delirio*, It.] a depraved action, as well in regard to the imagination and thoughts, as to the memory.

Delirium [with phyſicians] alienation of mind, dotage, the frantic or idle talk of perſons in a fever, or rather a failure in the imagination and judgment, cauſed by a tumultuary motion of the animal ſpirits. Too great promptneſs in anſwering is a ſign of an approaching *delirium*; and in a feveriſh *delirium*, there is a ſmall inflammation of the brain. *Arbuthnot.*

Delitiga'tion [*delitigatio*, from *delitigo*, Lat.] a ſtriving, a chiding, a contending.

To Deli'ver, *verb act.* [*delivrer*, Fr. *librar*, Sp. *livrar*, Port *liberare*, It. and Lat. leveren, Du. liefern, Ger.] 1. To give up, to put into one's hands. Thou haſt *delivered* us for a ſpoil. *Tobit.* 2. To ſave or reſcue; to releaſe, to rid of. My admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, *delivered* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus ſhe the captive did *deliver.* *Prior.*

3. To lay a woman in child-birth, to diſburthen her of the child. She is ſomething before her time *delivered.* *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To utter, to tell, to pronounce.

Tell me your highneſs' pleaſure,
What from your grace I ſhall *deliver* to him. *Shakeſpeare.*

A clergyman appeared to *deliver* his ſermon without looking into his notes. *Swift.* 5. To give, to yield, to preſent. Thou ſhalt *deliver* Pharoah's cup into his hand. *Geneſis.* To frame and *deliver* a petition. *Dryden.* 6. To caſt away, to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All ſenſe of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope.*

7. *To deliver over.* To put into another's hands, to leave to his diſcretion. The conſtables have *delivered* her *over* to me. *Shakeſpeare.* *Deliver* me not *over* unto the will of mine enemies. *Pſalms.* 8. *To deliver over.* To tranſmit, to give from hand to hand. Your lordſhip will be *delivered over* to poſterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden.* 9. *To deliver up.* To ſurrender, to give up.

Are the cities that I got with wounds
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſpared not his own ſon, but *delivered* him *up* for us all. *Romans.*

Deli'verance [*delivrance*, Fr. *deliveranza*, It.] 1. The act of ſetting free; a releaſe from captivity, ſlavery, or any oppreſſion. To preach *deliverance* to the captives. *St. Luke.* 2. The act of delivering up or ſurrendering of a thing to another. 3. The act of ſpeaking, pronunciation.

If ſeriouſly I may convey my thoughts
In this my light *deliverance*, I have ſpoke
With one that in her ſex, her years, profeſſion,
Wiſdom and conſtancy hath amaz'd me. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The act of bringing forth children. In the labour of women, it helpeth to the eaſy *deliverance*. *Hervey.*

To wage **Deliverance** [law phraſe] is to give ſecurity that a thing ſhall be delivered up.

Deli'verer [of *deliver*] 1. One who frees from any calamity, a ſaver, a releaſer.

By that ſeed
Is meant the great *deliverer*. *Milton.*

Andrew Doria has a ſtatue erected to him, with the glorious title of *deliverer* of the commonwealth. *Addiſon.* 2. One that relates, one that communicates ſomething, either by ſpeech or writing. Not as exquiſitely depurated as the menſtruums that were uſed by the *deliverers* of thoſe experiments. *Boyle.*

Deli'very [of *deliver*] 1. The act of delivering or giving releaſe, ſaving. He would labour my *delivery*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A ſurrender, giving up. Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his houſe. *Clarendon.* After the *delivery* of your royal father's perſon into the hands of the army. *Denham.* 3. Childbirth. A woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*. *Iſaiah.* 4. Speech, pronunciation. We alledge what the ſcriptures themſelves ſpeak for the ſaving force of the word of God, not with reſtraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howſoever the ſame ſhall be made known. *Hooker.* 6. Uſe of the limbs, activity. The duke had the neater limbs and freer *delivery*. *Wotton.* 7. The utterance in ſpeaking.

Clerk of the **Deli'veries**, an officer who draws up orders for the delivering ſtores or proviſions.

Dell, *ſubſt.* [dal, Du.] a pit, a valley, any hole or cavity in the earth. Obſolete. Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenſer.*

Ev'ry alley green
Dingle or buſhy *dell* of this wild wood. *Milton.*

In *dells* and dales. *Tickel.*

De'lly, the capital of the province of the ſame name, and, at preſent, of all the Hither India. It is a large populous city, ten miles in circumference. Lat. 28° N. Long. 79° E.

De'los, the principal of the Cyclades-Iſlands, in the Archipelago. Lat. 37° 26′ N. Long. 25° 50′ E.

Delph [from *Delft*, the capital of Delftland, in Holland] a fine ſort of earthen ware.

A ſupper worthy of herſelf;
Five nothings in five plates of *Delph*. *Swift.* See **Delf.**

Delphi'nium [Lat. δελφινιον, Gr.] the herb lark-ſpur.

Delphi'num [in aſtronomy] a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of ten ſtars.

De'lsberg, or **De'sberg**, a town of Switzerland, about 17 miles ſouth-weſt of Baſil.

De'ltoide [of Δ, the Greek δελτα, and ειδος, ſhape] a triangular muſcle ariſing from the clavicula, from the upper proceſs of the ſhoulder-blade; as alſo from the proceſs of the ſame, called ſpiniforme, and is faſtened to the middle of the ſhoulder-bone, which it lifts directly upwards, &c.

Delto'ton, [δελτωτον, Gr.] a conſtellation or cluſter of ſix ſtars, in form reſembling the letter Δ, called otherwiſe triangulus ſeptentrionalis.

Delu'dable [of *delude*] liable to be deceived, eaſily impoſed on. Not ſo ready to deceive himſelf, as to falſify unto him whoſe cogitation is nowiſe *deludable*. *Brown.*

To **De'lude** [*deludere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To mock, to beguile, to play the fool with, to chouſe, cheat, or deceive.

Let not the Trojans with a feign'd pretence
Of profer'd peace *delude* the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

2. To diſappoint, to fruſtrate.

Delu'der [of *delude*] 1. One that deludes or deceives.

Say flat'rer, ſay, ah, fair *deluder*, ſpeak;
Anſwer me this, e'er yet my heart does break! *Granville.*

2. One that fruſtrates.

To **Delve** [delfan, Sax. delven, Du. perhaps from δελφαξ, a hog. *Junius*] 1. To dig the ground with a ſpade. I will *delve* one yard below the mines. *Shakeſpeare.* *Delve* of convenient depth your threſhing floor. *Dryden.* 2. To ſift, to ſound one's opinion.

What's his name and birth?
— I cannot *delve* him to the root. *Shakeſpeare.*

Delve, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a pitfal, a ditch, a cave.

His feeble feet directed to the cry,
Which to the ſhady *delve* him brought at laſt. *Spenſer.*
Grindleſtones,
Which they dig out from the *delves*
For their bairn's bread, wives and ſelves. *Ben Johnſon.*

A **Delve** *of Coals*, *i. e.* a certain quantity of coals digged in the mine or pit.

De'lver [of *delve*] one that digs the ground with a ſpade.

De'luge [Fr. *diluvio*, It. Sp. and Port. *diluvium*, Lat.] 1. An inundation or overflowing of the earth, either in part or the whole, by water, a laying entirely under water, commonly applied to the univerſal deluge. The old world was ſuffered to periſh by a *deluge*. *Burnet's Theory.* 2. An overflowing of the natural and uſual bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they ſtrive to force
His channel to a new or narrow courſe,
No longer then within his banks he dwells;
Firſt to a torrent, then a *deluge* ſwells. *Denham.*

3. Any ſudden reſiſtleſs calamity.

To **Deluge** [from the ſubſt.] 1. To drown, to lay totally under water.

The reſtleſs flood the land would overflow,
By which the *delug'd* earth would uſeleſs grow. *Blackmore.*

4. To overwhelm, to cauſe to ſink under any calamity.

At length corruption, like a gen'ral flood,
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

Delu'ged, *part. pret.* of *to deluge*, drowned; as, *deluged* in tears.

Delumba'tion, a beating, a breaking of the loins. *Lat.*

Delu'sion [*deluſione*, It. of *deluſio*, Lat.] 1. Impoſture, deceit, cheat, &c. a falſe repreſentation, illuſion, a chimerical thought, an idle fancy.

I waking view'd with grief the riſing ſun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *deluſion* gone. *Prior.*

Delu'sive, or **Delu'sory** [of *deluſus*, Lat.] apt to delude, to deceive, or beguile, to impoſe on. This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *deluſory* prejudice. *Glanville.* The baſe and groveling multitude were liſtening to the *deluſive* deities. *Tatler.*

The happy whimſey you purſue,
Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own *deluſive* art;
You fancy firſt, and then aſſert. *Prior.*

Demago'gue [δημαγωγος, of δημος, the people, and αγωγος, Gr.] a leader of the people, a ring-leader of the rabble, the head of a faction; alſo a popular and factious orator. The chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults. *K. Charles.* Demoſthenes and Cicero, each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue* in a popular ſtate. *Swift.*

Dema'in, **Deme'an**, or **Deme'sn** [*domain*, Fr. *dominio*, It.] that land which a man holds originally of himſelf, which the civilians call dominium, and is oppoſed to foedom, or fee, which ſignifies land held of a ſuperior lord. Indeed (the land of the crown only excepted) there is no land that is not held of ſome ſuperior; becauſe all, either mediately or immediately, do depend on the crown; ſo that when a man in pleading, would intimate that his land is his own, he pleads, that he was ſeized or poſſeſſed thereof in his demain as of fee; and by this he means, that tho' his land be to him and his heirs for ever, yet it is not true demain, but depends upon a ſuperior lord. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands or in the hands of his leſſee, demiſed or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders; although the copyhold belonging to any manor, according to many good lawyers, is alſo accounted *demeans*. *Philips.*

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demeſnes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

That earldom had a royal juriſdiction and ſeignory, tho' the lands of the county in *demeſne* were poſſeſſed by the ancient inheritors. *Davies.* About the *demeſnes* of a few gentlemen. *Swift.*

Ancient **Demain** [in civil law] a tenure, by which crown lands were held in the time of William the Conqueror, and alſo ſometime before.

To **Dema'nd** [*demander*, Fr. *demandare*, It. *demandàr*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To aſk with authority, to require, to lay claim to.

The pound of fleſh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To queſtion, to interrogate. David *demanded* of him how Joab did. *2 Samuel.* 3. [In law] to proſecute in a real action.

Demand [*demande*, Fr. *demanda*, It. *demánda*, Sp.] 1. An aſking any thing of another with a ſort of authority; a claim. He that has the confidence to turn his wiſhes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.* 2. A queſtion, an interrogation. 3. The calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it, a ſearch after. My bookſeller tells me, the *demand* for thoſe my papers increaſes daily. *Addiſon.*

Demand [in law] a claim or calling upon a perſon for any thing due; it hath a proper ſignification diſtinguiſhed from plaint; for all civil actions are purſued by demands or plaints, and the purſuer is called *demandant* or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law; in deed, as in every præcipe, there is expreſs demand; in law, as every entry in land, diſtreſs for rent, and the like acts which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law. *Blount.*

Dema'ndable [from *demand*] that may be demanded or aſked for. Sums *demandable* for licence of alienation of lands, holden in chief. *Bacon.*

Dema'ndant [*demandeur*, Fr. *demandador*, Sp. in law] the proſecutor in a real action; ſo termed becauſe he demands lands, &c. and is the ſame as the plaintiff in a perſonal action. Dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*. *Spectator.*

Dema'nder [*demandeur*, Fr.] 1. One that requires any thing with authority. 2. One that interrogates or aſks a civil queſtion. 3. One that aſks for any thing in order to purchaſe it. The *demanders* ready uſe at all times. *Carew.* 4. One that duns or demands a debt.

To **Demea'n** [*ſe demener*, Fr. to be always in action] 1. To carry or behave himſelf, having the reciprocal pronoun. To *demean ourſelves* to God humbly and devoutly. *South.* 2. To leſſen, to debaſe, to undervalue.

Antipholis is mad,
Elſe he would never ſo *demean* himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEMEA'N, *ſubſt.* [*demener*, Fr.] mien, carriage, deportment.

At his feet with ſorrowful *demean*,
And deadly hue, an armed corſe did lie. *Spenſer.*

DEME'ANOUR [of *ſe demener*, Fr.] carriage, behaviour. Where his deeds might well ſtir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed diſdain. *Sidney.* All parts of decent *demeanour.* *Hooker.* His whole *demeanour* at the iſle of Rhee. *Clarendon.*

DEME'ANS, *ſubſt.* plur of *demean.*

DEMEMBRE'E [in heraldry] is when an animal is diſmembered, *i. e.* his limbs torn off from his body. *Fr.*

To DEME'NTATE, *verb act.* [*demento*, of *de*, priv. and *mens*, Lat. the mind] to make mad.

To DEME'NTATE, *verb neut.* to become or to grow mad.

DEME'NTATED, *part. paſſ.* of *to dementate*, [*dementatus*, Lat.] made or rendered mad.

DEMENTA'TION, a making mad, a being mad.

DE'MER, a river in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on which the city of Mecklin is ſituated.

DEME'RIT [*demerite*, Fr. *demerito*, It. *deſmérito*, Sp. *demeritus*, of *demereor*, Lat.] 1. Ill deſerving, what makes a perſon worthy of blame or puniſhment; oppoſed to merit.

Thou liv'ſt by me, to me thy breath reſign;
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden.*

Forfeited by *demerit* or offence. *Temple.* 2. Anciently the ſame with merit, deſert.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal ſiege; and my *demerits*
May ſpeak, unbonneting, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEME'RIT, *verb neut.* [*demeriter*, Fr. *demeritare*, It.] to do a thing worthy of blame or puniſhment, to deſerve blame or puniſhment.

DEME'RSED [*demerſus*, Lat.] plunged, drowned.

DEME'RSION, 1. A drowning. 2. [With chemiſts] the putting any medicine in a diſſolving liquor. *Lat.*

DEME'SNE. See DEMAIN.

To DEME'TALIZE [of *de*, priv. and *metallum*, Lat.] to deprive a metal of its metallic qualities.

DEME'TRIOWITZ, a city of the dutchy of Smolenſco, in the Ruſſian empire, ſituated on the river Agra. Lat. 52° 30′ N. Long. 37° E.

DEMI, *inſepar. particle* [Fr. *dimidium*, Lat.] a half; a word uſed in compoſition, as in the following examples.

DEMI, or DEME [at Magdalen college in Oxford] a half-fellow.

DEMI *Baſtion* [in fortification] a baſtion that has only one face and one flank.

DEMI *Air.* See DEMI *volt.*

DEMI *Cannon*, a piece of ordnance or great gun.

DEMI *Cannon of the leaſt ſize* [with gunners] a great gun, carrying a ball of ſix inches diameter, and 30 pound weight, requires a charge of 14 pounds of powder, and will carry a ball point blank 156 paces. This gun weighs 5400 pounds; is in length from 10 to 11 feet, and the diameter at the bore is ſix inches one-fourth.

DEMI *Cannon Ordinary* [with gunners] carries a ball of ſix inches one ſixth diameter, and 32 pounds weight; requires a charge of 17 pounds and half of powder, weighs 5600 pounds; is in length 12 feet; the diameter at the bore ſix inches and half, and carries a ball 162 paces.

DEMI *Cannon Extraordinary* [with gunners] carries a ball of ſix inches five-eights diameter, and 36 pounds weight; requires a charge of 18 pounds of powder; weighs 6000 pounds; is in length 13 feet; the diameter at the bore is ſix inches three-fourths, and carries a ball upon a point blank 180 paces.

What! this a ſleeve? 'tis like a *demicannon.* *Shakeſpeare.*

DEMI-CHASE *Boots*, a ſort of riding boots for ſummer.

DEMI-CROSS [with navigators] an inſtrument to take the height of the ſun or ſtars.

DEMI-CULVERINE [of *demi* and *coulevrine*, Fr.] a piece of ordnance of ſeveral ſorts.

DEMI-CULVERINE *Ordinary* [with gunners] is in weight 2700 pounds, is ten feet long; diameter at the bore four inches and half; requires a charge of ſeven pounds four ounces of powder; the ball is four inches one-fourth diameter, and in weight 10 pounds 11 ounces; and ſhoots upon a point blank 175 paces.

DEMI-CULVERINE *of the leaſt Size*, is a piece of ordnance, in weight 2000 pounds, in length from nine to ten feet; the diameter at the bore four inches one-fourth; requires a charge of ſix pounds of powder, and a ball of three inches one fourth diameter; will ſhoot upon a point blank 164 paces.

DEMI-CULVERINE *Extraordinary*, a piece of ordnance of 3000 pounds weight; is 10 feet one-third long, four inches three-fourths diameter at the bore, requires a charge of eight pounds and a half of powder, and a ball of four inches and half diameter, and 12 pounds 11 ounces weight, and will ſhoot upon a point blank 178 paces. A perpetual volley of *demiculverines.* *Raleigh.*

DEMI-DEVIL [of *demi* and *devil*] half a devil.

Will you demand of that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus enſnar'd my ſoul and body? *Shakeſpeare.*

DEMI-DISTANCE *of Polygons* [in fortification] is the diſtance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEMI-DITONE [with muſicians] the ſame as *tierce minor.*

DEMI-GANTLET [with ſurgeons] a bandage uſed in ſetting diſjointed fingers.

DEMI-GODS [among the heathens] thoſe heroes that were of human nature, and by them accounted among the gods; as, Hercules, &c. Making temples to him as to a *demi-god.* *Sidney.*

Tranſported *demi-gods* ſtood round,
And men grew heroes at the ſound,
Inflam'd with glory's charms. *Pope.*

DEMI-GORGE [in fortification] is half the gorge or entrance into the baſtion, but not taken from angle to angle, where the baſtion joins the courtin, but from the angle at the flank to the center of the baſtion, or the angle that the courtins would make, if they were thus lengthened to meet in the baſtion.

DEMI *Haque*, a ſort of gun. See HAQUE.

DEMI *Lance* [of *demi* and *lance*] a light lance, a ſpear, a half-pike.

On their ſteel'd heads their *demi-lances* wore,
Small penons, which their colours bore. *Dryden.*

DEMI *Lune*, Fr. a half moon.

DEMI *Man* [of *demi* and *man*] half a man. A word of contempt. The complaint of this barking *demi-man.* *Knolles.*

DEMI *Quaver* [in muſic] the half of a quaver, a ſemi-quaver.

DEMI *Sang* [a law term] of the half blood; as when a man has iſſue by his wife, either ſon or daughter, and upon the death of his wife he marries another, and has alſo a ſon or daughter by her, theſe ſons or daughters are commonly called *half brothers*, or *half ſiſters*, or of the *half blood.* Fr.

DEMIGRA'TION, Lat. a removing or ſhifting of quarters or dwellings.

DEMI-*Semi-Quaver* [in muſic] the leaſt note, 2 of which make a ſemi-quaver, 4 a quaver, 8 a crotchet.

DEMI-*Sextile* [with aſtronomers] one of the new aſpects, when 2 planets or ſtars are diſtant 30 degrees from one another.

DEMI'SE [*demettre*, *demis*, *demiſe*, Fr. a law term] a letting or making over of lands or tenements, &c. by leaſe, or will; alſo death, deceaſe. It is ſeldom uſed but in formal language. The *demiſe* of Queen Anne. *Swift.*

To DEMI'SE [*demis*, *demiſe*, Fr. of *demitto*, Lat.] 1. To farm or let. 2. To grant at one's death, to bequeath by will. My executors ſhall not have power to *demiſe* my lands to be purchaſed. *Swift.*

DEMI'SSION, Fr. [of *demiſſio*, Lat.] a letting or caſting down, an abatement. Inexorable rigour is worſe than a laſche *demiſſion* of ſovereign authority. *L'Eſtrange.*

To DEMI'T [*demitto*, Lat.] to depreſs, to hang down, to let fall. When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they preſently *demit*, and let fall the ſame. *Brown.*

DE'MIVOLT [in the manage] one of the ſeven artificial motions of a horſe, when his fore-parts are more raiſed than in the *terra a terra*; but the motion of his legs is not ſo quick as in the *terra a terra.*

DEMIU'RGICAL [*demiurgicus*, Lat. δημιουργικος, Gr.] of or pertaining to a creator.

DEMIU'RGUS, Lat. [δημιουργος, Gr.] a maker of a body; a creator.

DE'MIWOLF [of *demi* and *wolf*] half a wolf; a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf; *lyciſca*, Lat.

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are clep'd
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEMO'CRACY [*democracie*, Fr. *democrazia*, It. *democracia*, Sp. *democratia*, Lat. of δημοκρατια, of δημος, the people, and κρατεω, Gr. to exerciſe power over] a form of government, where the ſupreme or legiſlative power is lodged in the common people, or perſons choſen out from them. It is one of the three forms of government, and is diſtinguiſhed from that in which the ſovereign power is lodged in one man, and from that in which it is lodged in the nobles. While many of the ſervants, by induſtry and virtue, arrive at riches and eſteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy.* *Temple.* The majority having the whole power of the community, may employ it in making laws, and executing thoſe laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy.* *Locke.*

DEMOCRA'TICAL [*democratique*, Fr. *democratico*, It. and Sp. *democraticus*, Lat. of Gr.] pertaining to a democracy, popular. *Democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown.* The government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it. *Arbuthnot.*

DEMO'CRITIC [of *Democrius*, the philoſopher, who laughed at all the world] of, or like Democritus.

To DEMO'LISH [*démolir*, Fr. *demolire*, It. of *demolior*, Lat.] to pull or throw down any thing built, to ruin or raze buildings.

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their *demoliſh'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden.*

The fabric of my book *demoliſhed*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotſon.*

DEMO'LISHER [of *demoliſh*] one that throws buildings down, a deſtroyer.

DEMOLI'TION, [Fr. *demolizione*, It. of *demolitio*, Lat.] the act of throwing, or pulling down buildings, deſtruction. *Demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DE'MON [Fr. *demonio*, It. and Sp. *dæmon*, Lat. δαιμων, Gr.] a ſpirit good or evil, generally an evil ſpirit, a devil. See DÆMON.

I felt him ſtrike, and now I ſee him fly,
Curſt *demon!* O for ever broken lie;
Thoſe fatal ſhafts by which I inward bleed. *Prior.*

Plutarch de Defect. Oracul. in the perſon of Ammonius the philoſopher, makes *two* ſorts of *dæmons*, the one of *ſouls* which are *releaſed* from bodies, and the other of *ſouls* that never partook of bodies. The former *Mede, Ed. Lond.* p. 631. calls *ſoul-dæmons*, or *canoniz'd mortals*, and which we have already conſidered under the word DÆMON. The latter anſwer to what we call ANGELS, as the former anſwer to what, in our *modern paganiſm*, are ſtiled SAINTS. He adds, that the ſcripture-Baalim were *deified* mortals, p. 630. [See BAALIM] Nay more, he proves from the writings of St. BASIL, St. CHRYSOSTOM, the GREGORIES, and other *introducers* or ſupporters of this *dæmonolatry* amongſt us, how (as though by a ſtrange kind of fatality) they gave to theſe *new* mediators the titles of PROTECTORS, GUARDIANS, DEFENDERS, TOWERS, and FORTRESSES, and the like names, by which the *old Pagans* characterized their *deified men*; and under which the prophet Daniel, c. xi. v. 38, 39, had ſo long before *predicted* this very event. *Mede's Works, Ed. Lond.* p. 672—674. See BRANDEUM, BASILICS, and CATAPHRYGIANS.

DEMO'NIAC, or DEMONI'ACAL [*dæmoniacus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to demoniacs; deviliſh.

Chace thee with the terror of his voice,
From thy *demoniac* holds, poſſeſſion foul. *Milton.*

2. Influenced by the devil, produced by diabolical poſſeſſion.

Demoniac phrenſy, moping melancholy. *Milton.*

Demo'niac, *ſubſt.* [*demoniaque*, Fr. *demoniaco*, It. of *dæmoniacus*, Lat. of δαιμονιακος, of δαιμον, Gr. a ſpirit good or evil] a perſon poſſeſſed with a ſpirit or devil. Lunatics and *demoniacs* reſtored to their right mind. *Bentley*.

Demoniacs, a ſect who held that devils ſhall be ſaved at the end of the world. See Origenism.

Demo'nian, *adj.* [of *demon*] deviliſh, of the nature of a devil.

Demonian ſpirits now from the element,
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd,
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Milton*.

Demono'cracy [of δαιμων, and κρατεια, Gr. power] the government of devils; alſo the power of the devil.

Demono'latry [of δαιμων, and λατρεια, Gr.] worſhip paid to the devil, or the worſhip of dead men.

Demono'logy [of δαιμων, and λογος, a word or ſpeech] a treatiſe of devils or evil ſpirits. Thus King James I. entitled his book concerning witches.

Demo'nstrable [Fr. *demontrable*, Sp. *dimoſtrabile*, It. of *demonſtabilis*, Lat.] that may be demonſtrated, that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction, that may be made out not only probable but certain and evident.

Demo'nstrableness [from *demonſtrable*] plainneſs or eaſineſs to be demonſtrated, capableneſs of demonſtration.

Demo'nstrably [from *demonſtrable*] in ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof, beyond doubt or poſſibility of contradiction, clearly, evidently. Caſes that *demonſtrably* concerned the public peace. *Clarendon*.

To Demo'nstrate [*demontrer*, Fr *dimoſtare*, It. *demonſtràr*, Sp. *demonſtro*, Lat.] to ſhew plainly, to prove evidently or unanſwerably, to prove in ſuch a manner as reduces the contrary poſition to evident abſurdity. We cannot *demonſtrate* theſe things ſo as to ſhew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotſon*.

Demonstra'tion [Fr. *dimoſtrazione*, It. *demonſtraciòn*, Sp. of *demonſtratio*, Lat.] a ſhewing or making plain, a clear proof.

Demonstration [with logicians] 1. An argument ſo convincing, that the concluſion muſt neceſſarily be infallible. Such proof as not only evinces the poſition proved to be true, but ſhews the contrary *abſurd* and *impoſſible*, this is the higheſt degree of deducible evidence. What appeareth to be true by ſtrong and invincible *demonſtation*, ſuch as wherein it is not by any way poſſible to be deceived. *Hooker*. Where the agreement or diſagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonſtration*. *Locke*. 2. Undoubted evidence of reaſon, or the ſenſes. Which way ſoever we turn ourſelves, we are encountered with clear evidences and ſenſible *demonſtrations* of a deity. *Tillotſon*.

Demonstrations [with algebraiſts] are evident, undoubted proofs, in order for the manifeſtation of ſuch theorems and canons as are analytically found out.

Affirmative Demonstration, is one which proceeding by affirmative and evident propoſitions, dependant on each other, ends in the thing to be demonſtrated.

Negative Demonstation, is one whereby a thing is ſhewn to be ſuch from ſome abſurdity that would follow, if it were otherwiſe.

Demonstration *a Priori*, one whereby an effect is proved from a cauſe; or a concluſion by ſomething previous, neither a cauſe nor an antecedent. See Demonstration *a Poſteriori*.

Demonstration *a Poſteriori*, is one whereby either a cauſe is proved from an effect, or a concluſion by ſomething poſterior, either an effect or a conſequent. The argument *a poſteriori* [or from the *works* of nature] in proof of an all-wiſe, all-good, all-powerful creator and firſt cauſe of all things may be beſt adapted to *common* capacities: But the argument *a priori*, or proof of God's attributes, not from that conſummate wiſdom, and goodneſs which ſhine forth in his works, but from that *neceſſary* exiſtence, which is inſeparable from the *idea* of a firſt cauſe, perhaps ſtrikes with the greateſt force on men of a philoſophic turn of mind. Since from hence God's unity, eternity, immenſity, and the *abſolute infinitude* of all his perfections neceſſarily flow; and we can reaſon with a far *greater degree* of certainty on his attributes and nature, than we can upon our own. I take this to be *that* ſentiment of the *great* Aetius, which his adverſaries, either thro' *ignorance* or *prejudice* ſo much clamour'd againſt, and which in part laid the foundation of that moſt prepoſterous account, which is given of his followers under the word Ætians. See Ætians and Eunomians. As to the argument *a priori*, with reference to prophecies, ſee Prophecies.

Geometrical Demonstration, one framed from reaſoning, drawn from the elements of Euclid, which is certain and indubitable.

Mechanical Demonstration, is one whoſe reaſonings are drawn from rules of mechanics.

Demonstration [with mathematicians] a chain of arguments depending one upon another and originally founded on firſt and ſelf-evident principles, or plain propoſitions raiſed and proved from them; ſo that in the concluſion, it ends in the invincible proof of the thing to be demonſtrated.

Demo'nstrative [*demonſtratif*, Fr. *dimoſtrativo*, It. *demonſtrativo*, Sp. of *demonſtrativus*, Lat.] 1. That proves beyond contradiction, certain. An argument neceſſary and *demonſtrative* is ſuch as being propoſed unto any man and underſtood, the man cannot chuſe but inwardly yield. *Hooker*. 2. Having the power of expreſſing clearly and indubitably. Painting is neceſſary to all other arts, becauſe of the need which they have of *demonſtrative* figures, which give more light to the underſtanding than the cleareſt diſcourſes. *Dryden*.

Demonstrative [with rhetoricians] one of the genera or kinds of eloquence, uſed in the compoſing panegyrics, invectives, &c.

Demo'nstratively [from *demonſtrative*] with evidence not to be doubted. No man requires an aſſurance of the good which he deſigns, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonſtratively* certain. *South*. 2. Clearly, with certainty. *Demonſtratively* underſtanding the ſimplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown*.

Demonstra'tiveness [from *demonſtrative*] aptneſs for demonſtration.

Demonstra'tor [from *demonſtrate*] one that demonſtrates or proves.

Demonstra'tory [*demonſtratorius*, Lat.] belonging to demonſtration, having a tendency to prove.

Demu'lcent [*demulcens*. Lat.] ſoftening, aſſuaſive. Peaſe being deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and *demulcent*. *Arbuthnot*.

To Demu'r, *verb neut.* [*demeurer*, Fr. of *demoror*, Lat. *dimorare*, It. in law] 1. To put in doubts or objections in a ſuit; to delay or put off a further hearing. In chancery, a defendant demurs to a plaintiff's bill, by affirming that it is defective in ſuch or ſuch a point, and demands the judgment of the court upon it, if he ſhall be obliged to make any farther or other anſwer to it. To this plea the plaintiff *demurr'd*. *Walton*. 2. To heſitate, to delay in concluding an affair. Upon this rub the Engliſh ambaſſadors thought fit to *demur*, and ſo ſent into England to receive directions. *Hayward*. They expect from us a ſudden reſolution in things wherein the devil of Delphos would *demur*. *Brown*. 3. To doubt, to have ſcruples. There is ſomething in our compoſition that wills and *demurs*, and reſolves, and chuſes, and rejects. *Bentley*.

To Demur, *verb act.* to doubt any thing.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks
Much reaſon, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milton*.

Demur, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] doubt, ſuſpence of opinion.

With reaſon hath deep ſilence and *demur*
Seiz'd us. *Milton*.

Concerns of a temporal life are infinitely leſs valuable than thoſe of an eternal, and conſequently ought, without any *demur* at all, be ſacrificed to them. *South*.

Demu're [prob. of *des mœurs*, Fr. over-mannerly, or Demuth, Teut. gravity] 1. Sober, decent.

Lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance *demure*, and modeſt grace. *Spenſer*.
Penſive men, devout and pure,
Sober, ſtedfaſt, and *demure*. *Milton*.

2. Affectedly grave, reſerved or baſhful. It is now commonly uſed in a ſenſe of contempt.

So cat transform'd, ſat gravely and *demure*,
Till mouſe appear'd, and thought herſelf ſecure. *Dryden*.
The *demure*, the aukward and the coy. *Swift*.

To Demu're, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to look with an affected modeſty.

Octavia with her modeſt eyes
And ſtill concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſpeare*.

Demu'rely [from *demure*] 1. Reſervedly, with an affected gravity. Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*. *Shakeſpeare*. Æſop's damſel turn'd from a cat to a woman, ſat very *demurely* at the board's end, till a mouſe ran before her. *Bacon*. 2. In the following line it is the ſame with ſolemnly. *Warburton*.

Hark how the drums *demurely* wake the ſleepers. *Shakeſpeare*.

Demu'reness [from *demure*] 1. Modeſty, gravity of aſpect. Her eyes having in them ſuch a chearfulneſs, as nature ſeem'd to ſmile in them, tho' her mouth and cheeks obey'd to that pretty *demureneſs* which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor ſoul apt to believe. *Sidney*. 2. Pretended reſervedneſs, affected gravity.

Demu'rrage [*demeurer*, Fr. in commerce] is an allowance made by the merchants, to the maſter of a ſhip for ſtaying longer in the port than the time at firſt appointed for his departure.

Demu'rrer [a law term] a pauſe upon a point of difficulty, or of law, in an action which requires ſome time for the court or judge to take the matter into farther conſideration, and agree if they can; or elſe all the judges meet together in the chequer chamber, and upon hearing that which the ſerjeants can ſay of both parts, to adviſe and ſet down as law, whatſoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. Prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer*. *Ayliffe*.

De'my [in blazonry] is uſed to ſignify one half, as demy-lion. See Demi.

Den [ꝺen, Sax.] 1. A hollow running almoſt horizontally, or but with a ſmall obliquity under ground; diſtinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly. They here diſperſed ſome amongſt the minerals, *dens* and caves under the earth. *Hooker*. 2. A cave or a lodging-place for wild beaſts. What ſhall they ſeek the lion in his *den*? *Shakeſpeare*.

'Tis then the ſhapeleſs bear his *den* forſakes,
In woods and fields a wild deſtruction makes. *Dryden*.

Den [in old records] a low place, a valley or a woody place; both which the Saxon ꝺen imports; and is added to the names of ſeveral towns and villages in the ſame ſenſe, as *Tenderden* in Kent, &c.

Den *and* stroud [an old law term] liberty for ſhips to run aground or come on ſhore.

De'na terræ, Law Lat. [in doomſday-book] a hollow place between two hills.

Dena'riata terræ, Law Lat. [in old records] the fourth part of an acre of land.

Dena'rii de charitate, Lat. Whitſun-farthings, an ancient cuſtomary oblation to the cathedral about Whitſuntide, when the prieſt of the pariſh, and many of the pariſhioners went to viſit mother church.

Dena'rius, a Roman ſilver coin, marked with the letter X, it being in value 10 aſſes, or about 7 pence half-penny Engliſh, or 7 pence three farthings. *Lat*.

Dena'rius Dei, Lat. [*i. e.* God's penny] earneſt money; ſo termed, becauſe in ancient times, the money that was laid down to bind any bargain or agreement, was given to God, *i. e.* either to the church or poor.

Denarius *Tertius Comitatus* [a law term] a third part of the profits, which ariſe from the county courts, which were paid to the earl of the country; the two other parts being reſerved for the king.

Denarius *Sancti Petri*, Lat. Rome-ſcot, or Peter-pence, which ſee.

Dena'rrable [*denarrabilis*, Lat.] that may be related.

Denarra'tion, Lat. a narration.

Dena'ry [*denarius*, Lat.] of or pertaining to ten.

Dena'tes, the ſame as *penates*, which ſee.

Dena'y [a word form'd between *deny* and *nay*. *Johnſon*] denial.

Give her this jewel: ſay,
My love can give no place, bide no *denay*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Denbe'ra [in old records] a place for the running of hogs, a low valley for the pannage or feeding of ſwine.

De'nby, the capital of Denbyſhire in North Wales. It ſends one member to parliament.—The county of Denby alſo ſends one member.

Denche', or **Denche'e** [in heraldry] a term applied to the ordinaries in a ſhield, when they are edged with teeth or indented.

Dendri'tes [of δενδρον, Gr. a tree] a ſort of whitiſh or aſh-coloured ſtones, which are ſeen on trees, ſhrubs, &c.

Dendroci'sson [δενδροκισσ☉, of δενδρον, a tree, and κισσ☉, Gr. ivy] a ſort of ivy that grows without tree or wall; tree or ſtandard ivy.

Dendroi'des, Lat. [δενδροειδης, Gr.] a kind of ſpurge full of branches; tree-ſpurge.

Dendro'logy [of δενδρον, a tree, and λογ☉, of λεγω, Gr. to ſay or treat] a treatiſe or diſcourſe of trees, the natural hiſtory of trees.

Dendroliba'nus, the herb roſemary. *Gr.* of *Lat.*

Dendroma'lache, Lat. [δενδρομαλαχη, Gr.] the herb tree-mallows.

De'ndermond, a fortified town of Flanders, ſituated on the confluence of the rivers Scheld and Dender, 12 miles eaſt of Ghent.

De'ndron [δενδρον, Gr.] a tree.

Dendropho'ri, thoſe who performed that office in the dendrophoria.

Dendropho'ria [δενδροφορια,, of δενδρον, a tree, and φερω, Gr. to bear] a ceremony performed in the ſacrifices of Bacchus, Cybele, &c. of carrying trees through a city. The *pine-tree*, which was carried in proceſſion, was afterwards planted in memory of that under which Atys, the favourite of the goddeſs Cybele, mutilated himſelf; they alſo crowned the branches of this tree in imitation of Cybele's doing the ſame; and they covered its trunk with wool, in imitation of the goddeſs's having covered the breaſt of Atys with the ſame.

De'neb [with aſtronomers] a ſtar called otherwiſe *cauda lucida*, or the lion's-tail.

Denega'tion, Lat. a denial or denying.

De'nelage, the laws which the Danes enacted while they had the dominion here in England.

Deni'able, *adj.* [from *deny*] that which may be denied, or to which belief may be refuſed.

Deni'al [*deni*, Fr.] 1. A denying or refuſing; oppoſite to grant or allowance. The *denial* of landing troubled us much. *Bacon.*

He at every freſh attempt is repell'd
With faint *denials*. *Dryden.*

2. Negation; oppoſite to confeſſion. No man more ready to confeſs, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* wou'd but make the fault fouler. *Sidney.* 3. Abjuration; oppoſite to acknowledgment of adherence to. We may deny God in all thoſe acts that are capable of being morally good er evil: thoſe are the proper ſenſes in which we act our confeſſions or *denials* of him. *South.*

Deni'er [of *deny*] 1. An opponent, one that holds the negative of any propoſition; oppoſed to one that affirms. By the word virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier*, by the word virtue, means only courage. *Watts.* 2. One that does not acknowledge. Chriſt look'd his *denier* into repentance. *South.* 3. One that refuſes. It may be I am eſteemed by my *denier*: ſufficient of myſelf to diſcharge my duty to God as a prieſt, tho' not to men as a prince. *K. Charles.*

Denie'r [Fr. *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as if written *deneer*, in two ſyllables] a French braſs coin, the twelfth part of a ſous, in value three tenths of a farthing Engliſh.

You will not pay for the glaſſes you have burſt,
—No, not a *denier*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **De'nigrate** [*denigratum*, ſup. of *denigro*, from *de*, and *niger*, Lat. black] to make black. From fire bodies are *denigrated*. *Brown.* Hartſhorn and other white bodies will be *denigrated* by heat. *Boyle.*

Denigra'tion [*denigratio*, Lat.] the act of blackening. *Brown* and *Boyle* uſe it.

Denigra'ture [*denigratura*, Lat.] a making black.

Deniza'tion, the act of making free. That they were reputed aliens, appears by the charters of *denization* purchaſed by them. *Davies.*

De'nizen, or **De'nizon** [of dinaſddyn, a man of the city, or *dinefydd*, Wel. free of the city. *Johnſon*] a foreigner enfranchiſed by the king's charter, and made capable of bearing any office, purchaſing and enjoying all privileges except inheriting lands by deſcent. *Denizen* is a Britiſh law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here and retained. *Davies.* Ye gods, natives or *denizens* of bleſt abodes. *Dryden.* Corn, ſo neceſſary for all people, is fitted to grow and ſeed as a free *denizen* of the world. *Grew.*

To **De'nizen** [from the ſubſt.] to enfranchiſe, or make free.

Falſehood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Donne.*

De'nmark, a northern kingdom, comprehending the peninſula of Jutland, and the iſlands of Zeland, Funen, &c. To the king of Denmark alſo belong Norway, Iceland, and the dutchy of Holſtein.

Deno'minable [from *denominate*] that may be denominated.

To **Deno'minate** [*denommer*, Fr. *denominare*, It. *denominàr*, Sp. *denominatum*, ſup. of *denomino*, from *de*, and *nomen*, Lat. a name] to give a name to. Places *denominated* of angels and ſaints. *Hooker.* Two faculties *denominate* us men, underſtanding and will. *Hammond.*

Denomina'tion [Fr. *denomizazione*, It. *denominaciòn*, Sp. of *denominatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of naming or giving a name. 2. The name itſelf which is given to a thing, generally marking ſome principal quality thereof. Is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland? *Spenſer.* Many ſects and *denominations*, as Stoics, Peripatetics, Epicureans. *South.*

Deno'minative, *adj.* [from *denominate*] 1. Giving a name. 2. Obtaining a diſtinct appellation. This would be more analogically, if written *denominable*. The leaſt *denominative* part of time is a minute. *Cocker.*

Denomina'tives [with logicians] are terms which take their original and name from others.

Denomina'tor [from *denominate*] that which gives a name. Both the ſeas of one name ſhould have the common *denominator*. *Brown.*

Denominator *of a Fraction* [in arithmetic] is that part of the fraction that ſtands below the line of ſeparation, which always ſignifies into how many parts the integer is divided, as $\frac{5}{10}$. Ten the *denominator* ſhews you that the integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into ten parts; and the numerator 5 ſhews you, that you take 5 ſuch parts.

Denominator [of any proportion] is the quotient ariſing from the diviſion of the antecedent by its conſequent. Thus 4 is the denominator of the proportion that 20 hath to 5, becauſe 20 divided by 5 is equal to 4. This is alſo called the exponent of the proportion, or the ratio of it.

Denomina'trix, Lat. ſhe that denominates or names.

Denota'tion [*denotatio*, Lat.] the act of marking or noting.

To **Deno'te** [*dénoter*, Fr. *denotare*, It. and Lat.] to ſhew by a mark, to ſignify, to betoken; as, paſſion *denotes* folly and weakneſs.

To **Denou'nce** [*denunciatum*, ſup. of *denuncio*, from *de*, and *nuncius*, Lat. a meſſenger, *dénoncer*, Fr. *denuntiare*, It. *denunciàr*, Sp.] 1. To proclaim publickly; and commonly uſed of threatenings. I *denounce* unto you that ye ſhall ſurely periſh. *Deuteronomy.* 2. To threaten by ſome outward expreſſion.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd*
Deſperate revenge. *Milton.*
The rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, firſt *denounce* the watry war. *Dryden.*

3. To give information againſt. A civil law term. Archdeacons ought to propoſe parts of the New Teſtament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* ſuch as are negligent. *Ayliffe.*

Denou'ncement [from *denounce*] the act of proclaiming any threatening, denunciation. Falſe is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curſe. *Brown.*

Denou'ncer [from *denounce*] one that denounces or threatens.

Here comes the ſad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of ſeparation. *Dryden.*

Dens caninus [Lat. with botaniſts] the herb dog's tooth; ſo called, becauſe the leaves of its flowers reſemble a dog's tooth.

Dens Leonis [Lat. with botaniſts] the herb dandelion, or lion's tooth.

Densa'tion [from *denſus*, Lat. thick] the act of making thick.

Dense [Fr. *denſo*, It. and Sp. of *denſus*, Lat.] cloſe, compact, thick; oppoſed in philoſophy to the term *thin*. In the air, the higher you go, the leſs it is compreſſed, and conſequently the leſs *denſe*; and ſo the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower. *Locke.*

De'nseness, or **De'nsity** [*denſité*, Fr. *denſità*, It. of *denſitas*, Lat. or from *denſe*] a quality belonging to compact bodies; thickneſs; a property of bodies, whereby they contain ſuch a quantity of matter, under ſuch a bulk. The opacity of white metals ariſeth not from their *denſity* alone. *Newton.* The air within the veſſels being of a leſs *denſity*, the outward air would preſs the ſides together. *Arbuthnot.*

To **De'nshire**, *verb act.* a barbarous word uſed in huſbandry. Burning of land, or burnbating, is commonly called *denſhiring*, that is, Devonſhiring, or Denbighſhiring, becauſe moſt uſed or firſt invented there. *Mortimer.*

Dent [of *dent*, Fr. *dente*, It. *dens*, Lat. a tooth.] a notch in or about the edges of a thing.

Dent [in heraldry] a *bordure dent*, is when the out-line of it is notched in and out.

To **Dent** [*denteler*, Fr. *dentare*, It. *dentàr*, Sp.] to notch.

Denta'gra] of *dens*, Lat. a tooth, and αγρα, Gr. a capture or ſeizure] the tooth-ach.

De'ntal [*dentalis*, of *dentis*, gen. of *dens*, Lat. a tooth] 1. Relating to the teeth. 2. [In grammar] pronounced principally by means of the teeth. The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are labial, and which *dental*. *Bacon.*

De'ntal, a ſmall ſhell-fiſh. Formed in the ſhell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

Denta'lis *Lapis* [Lat. in pharmacy] a kind of ſhell, which being pulverized, is uſed in medicaments as an excellent alkali.

De'ntals [*dentales*, Lat.] ſuch letters, in pronouncing which the teeth are abſolutely neceſſary, are by grammarians ſo called.

The Hebrews, who have taken care to reduce their alphabet under the various *claſſes* of gutturals, linguals, labials, and dentals, have comprized all the conſonants belonging to the *laſt* in one word "DATLENATH. And Erpinius obſerves, that the *Arabians* have comprehended their dentals under *two* words, "which, ſays he, are pronounced by the tip of the tongue touching the upper teeth, either below or internally".

Denta'rpaga [of *dens*, Lat. a tooth, and αρπαζω, Gr.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument for drawing teeth.

Denta'ted [*dentatus*, Lat.] having teeth.

De'nted [of *dentatus*, Lat.] having notches like teeth.

Dented *Verge* [with botaniſts] leaves of plants notched about the edges.

noble ſhew, by their gracefulprojections. *Spectator.*

Dente'lli, It. modillons. The modillons, or *dentelli*, make as

De'ntes *Sapientiæ* [Lat. *i. e.* the teeth of wiſdom, ſo called becauſe perſons are come to years of diſcretion at the time of their growth] two double teeth behind the reſt, which ſpring up about the 20th year, or upwards, having lain hid in their ſockets.

De'nticles, or **De'ntils** [*denticules*, Fr. *dentelli*, It. with architects] a member of the Ionic cornice, ſquare, and cut out at convenient diſtances, which gives it the form of a ſet of teeth.

Denti'culated [*denticulatus*, Lat.] having teeth or jagged.

Denticula'tion [of *denticulate*] the ſtate of being ſet with ſmall teeth. The *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or thoſe ſmall oblique inciſſions made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew.*

Denti'ducum [Lat. of *dentes*, the teeth, and *duco*. Lat. to draw] an inſtrument for drawing teeth.

De'ntifrice [Fr. *dentifricium*, of *dens*, a tooth, and *frico*, Lat. to rub] a powder for the ſcouring, cleanſing, and whitening of teeth. Shells of all ſorts of ſhell fiſh, being burnt, obtain a cauſtic nature: moſt of them ſo ordered, and powdered, make excellent *dentrifices. Grew.*

DENTI'LOQUIST [*dentiloquus*, Lat.] one that ſpeaketh through the teeth.

DENTI'LOQUY [*dentiloquium*, of *dentis*, gen. of *dens*, a tooth, and *loquor*, Lat. to ſpeak] the act of ſpeaking through the teeth.

DENTISCA'LPIUM, an inſtrument for cleaning the teeth. *Lat.*

DENTI'TION [*dentitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of breeding the teeth. 2. The time when children breed their teeth, which is about the ſeventh month.

To DENU'DATE, or to DENU'DE [*denudo*, of *de* and *nudus*, Lat. naked] to make naked or bare, to diveſt. Till he has *denuded* himſelf of all incumberances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.* We would *denude* ourſelves of all force to defenders. *Clarendon.* You *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves. *Ray.*

DENU'DATED. *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *denudate* [*denudatus*, Lat.] made naked or bare.

DENUDA'TIO, a making bare or naked. *Lat.*

DENUMERA'TION [*denumeratio*, from *de* and *numerus*, Lat. a number] a preſent paying down of money.

DENU'NTIATED, *pret* and *part.* of *denunciate* [*denuntiatus*, Lat.] denounced.

DENUNCIA'TION [*denonciation*, Fr. *denunziazione*, It. *denunciaciòn*, Sp. of *denunciatio*, Lat.] the act of denouncing or proclaiming, a threatening, a public menace. A *denunciation* or indiction of a war. *Bacon.* Chriſt tells the Jews, if they believe not, they ſhall die in their ſins; did they never read theſe *denunciations? Ward.*

DENUNCIA'TOR [*denuncio*, Lat.] 1. He that proclaims any threat. 2. He that lays an information againſt another. The *denunciator* does not make himſelf a party in judgment as the accuſer does. *Ayliffe.*

To DENY' [*denego*, Lat. *denier*, Fr.] 1. Not to grant, or admit of, to refuſe.

How long can you my bliſs and yours deny. *Dryden.*

2. To gainſay an accuſation, not to confeſs. Sarah *denied*, ſaying, I laughed not. *Geneſis.* 3. To diſown, to abnegate. It ſhall be a witneſs unto you, leſt you *deny* your God. *Joſhua.* 4. To renounce, to treat as foreign, or not belonging to one; with the reciprocal pronoun. The beſt ſign and fruit of *denying* ourſelves, is mercy to others. He conſiders chriſtians as *denying* themſelves in the pleaſures of this world for the ſake of Chriſt. *Atterbury.*

To DEOBSTRU'CT [*deobſtructum*, ſup. of *deobſtruo*, Lat. with phyſicians] is to remove obſtructions or ſtoppages; to open the pores of the body. A wound-herb uſeful for *deobſtructing* the pores. *More.* Such as carry off the fæces and mucus, *deobſtruct* the mouth of the lacteals, ſo as the chyle may have a free paſſage into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

DEO'BSTRUENT, *adj.* [*deobſtruens*, Lat.] having the power to clear obſtructions or open the animal paſſages. Soaps are attenuating and *deobſtruent*, reſolving viſcid ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot.*

DEO'BSRUENTS, *ſubſt.* [*deobſtruentia*, Lat.] ſuch medicines as are good to open obſtructions.

DE'ODAND [*deodandum*, *qu. dandum deo*, i. e. to be devoted to God] a thing as it were forfeited to God, to attone for the violent death of a man by miſadventure; as, if a man was killed by the accidental fall of a tree, or run over by a cart wheel; then the tree or cartwheel, or cart and horſes, is to be ſold, and the money to be given to the poor.

DEONERA'NDO *pro Rata Portione* [Lat. in law] a writ that lies for one that is deſtrained for a rent, that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him.

To DEO'PPILATE [of *de* and *oppilo*, Lat.] to open obſtructions.

DEOPPILA'TION [of *deoppilate*] the act of clearing obſtructions. Effectual in *deoppilations. Brown.*

DEO'PPILATIVE, or DEO'PPILATORY, *adj.* [of *de* and *oppilatum*, ſup. of *oppilo*, Lat] ſerving to remove obſtructions or ſtoppages. A *Deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

DEO'PPILATIVES, *ſubſt.* [in pharmacy] medicines which ſoften, reſolve, and remove obſtructions.

DEOSCULA'TION [*deoſculatio*, Lat.] the act of eager kiſſing. The ſeveral acts of worſhip required to be performed to images, *viz.* proceſſions, and *deoſculations. Stillingfleet.*

To DEPA'INT [*depingere*, It. and Lat. *depeindre*, *depeint*, Fr.] to make the repreſentation of a thing by a picture.

The ſaint
That on his ſhield *depainted* he did ſee. *Spenſer.*

To DEPAINT [in a figurative ſenſe] to ſet forth the noble actions or vices of any perſon in words, to deſcribe in general.

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*,
In roundelay or ſonnet quaint. *Gay.*

To DEPA'RT, *verb neut.* [*partir*, Fr. *partire*, It. *partìr*, Sp.] 1. To get or go away from a place.

He which hath no ſtomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*, his paſſport ſhall be made. *Shakeſpeare.*
Could'ſt thou leave me, cruel, thus alone,
Not one kind kiſs from a *departing* ſon. *Dryden.*

2. To deſiſt from any practice. He cleaved unto the ſins of Jereboam, he *departed* not therefrom. 2. *Kings.* 3. To periſh, to be loſt. The good *departed* away, and the evil abode ſtill. 2 *Eſdras.* 4. To deſert, to apoſtatize. *Departing* away from our God. *Iſaiah.* 5. To deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion. Prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the moſt unreaſonable of their demands. *Clarendon.* 6. To die, to leave the world. Her ſoul was in *departing*, for ſhe died. *Geneſis.*

To DEPA'RT, *verb act.* to quit, to leave. You are will'd by him this evening to *depart* Rome. *Ben Johnſon.* Unleſs it is illiptical for *depart* from Rome, and then it is the firſt ſenſe of the verb neut.

DEPART, *ſubſt* 1. The act of going away.

At my *depart* from Franee. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Death, deceaſe.

When your brave father breath'd his lateſt gaſp,
Tidings, as ſwiftly as the poſt could run,
Were brought me of your loſs and his *depart. Shakeſpeare.*

3. [With chemiſts] an operation ſo named, becauſe the particles of ſilver are made to depart from gold, or ſome other metal; when they were before melted together in the ſame maſs, and could not be ſeparated any other way.

DEPART *from the Plea*, or DEPA'RTURE [law term] is when a man pleads in bar of an action, and a reply being made to his plea in the rejoinder, he ſhews another matter contrary to his firſt plea.

DEPA'RTER [of gold, &c.] an artiſt who purifies and ſeparates thoſe metals from the coarſer ſort.

DEPA'RTMENT, the province or buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon. The Roman fleet had their ſeveral ſtations and *departments. Arbuthnot.*

DEPA'RTURE. 1. A going away. *Departure* from this happy place. *Milton.* 2. Death. Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure. Sidney.* They ſurvived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addiſon.* 3. A forſaking, an abandoning. The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phraſes of like importance. *Tillotſon.* 4. [In navigation] the eaſting or weſting made by a ſhip.

DEPARTURE *in Deſpight of the Court* [law phraſe] is when the defendant appears to the action which has been brought againſt him, and makes default afterwards.

DEPA'SCENT [*depaſcens*, Lat.] feeding greedily.

To DEPA'STURE, *verb act.* [*depaſcor*, Lat.] To eat up. Paſturing upon the mountains, and removing ſtill to freſh land, as they have *depaſtured* the former. *Spenſer.*

To DEPAU'PERATE [*depauperatum*, ſup. of *depaupero*, from *de* and *pauper*, poor] to impoveriſh or make poor. Liming does not *depauperate*, the ground will laſt long and bear. *Mortimer.* Great evacuations which carry off the nutritious humours *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPAUPERA'TION [*depauperatio*, Lat.] the act of making poor.

DEPE'CTIBLE [*depecto*, Lat.] tough, tenacious. Some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil. *Bacon.*

DEPECULA'TION, a robbing the prince or common-wealth; an imbezzling the public treaſure. *Lat.*

DEPECULA'TOR, one that robs the common-wealth; or embezzles the public treaſure. *Lat.*

To DEPE'INCT [*depeindre*, Fr.] to depaint; or paint in colours.

The red roſe medlied with the white y fere,
In either check *depeincten* lively here. *Spenſer.*

DEPE'NCILLED, or DEPENSILLED [of *de* and *penecillus*, Lat. a pencil] deſigned or drawn out with a pencil.

To DEPE'ND [*dependre*, Fr. *dependere*, It. *dependèr*, Sp. *dependo*, Lat.] 1. To hang on, or from.

From the frozen beard
Long ſicles *depend. Dryden.*

2. To be in a ſtate of ſlavery, or expectation; to retain to another; having *upon* or *on*. Wit *depends on* dilatory time. *Shakeſpeare.*. *Depend* not upon the courteſy of others. *Bacon.* 3. To be in ſuſpenſe, or undetermined. To interpoſe in any cauſe *depending* or like to be *depending* in any court of juſtice. *Bacon.* 4. To rely upon, to be certain of; with *upon*. He reſolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*

But if you're rough, and uſe him like a dog,
Depend upon it, — he'll remain incog. *Addiſon.*

5. To be in a ſtate of dependence, and at the diſcretion of another.

Of fifty to diſquantity your train,
And the remainders that ſhall ſtill *depend*,
To be ſuch men as may beſort your age. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To reſt upon, as a cauſe. The peace and happineſs of a ſociety *depend* on the juſtice of its members. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDANCE, or DEPE'NDANCY [of *depend*] 1. The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter. 2. Something hanging upon another.

Like a large cluſter of black grapes they ſhow,
And make a large *dependance* from the bough. *Dryden.*

3. Connection, relation of one thing to another. The connection and *dependance* of ideas ſhould be followed. *Locke.*
4. The ſtate of being at the diſpoſal or under the ſovereignty of another; with *upon*. We feel our *dependance upon* God. *Tillotſon.* 5. The things or perſons of which one has the diſpoſal or dominion. A prince bereaved of his *dependancies. Bacon.* Men who have acquired large poſſeſſions, and conſequently *dependancies. Swift.* 6. Reliance, confidence; with *on*. Their *dependencies on* him were drown'd in this conceit. *Hooker.*

With ſuch firm *dependance on* the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden.*

7. Accident, that of which the exiſtence preſuppoſes the exiſtence of ſomething elſe. Modes contain not the ſuppoſition of ſubſiſting by themſelves, but are conſidered as *dependancies on* or affections of ſubſtances. *Locke.*

DEPE'NDANT, *adj.* [of *depend*] being in the power of another; with *on*. *On* God all inferior cauſes are *dependant. Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT, *ſubſt.* [from *depend*] one who lives in ſubjection or at the diſcretion of another, a retainer; with *upon*. A perſon recommended a *dependant upon* him. *Clarendon.*

DEPE'NDENCE or DEPE'NDENCY [*dépendance*, Fr. *dependenta*, It. *dependéncia*, Sp. of *dependens*, Lat. This word, with many others of the ſame termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*; as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French. *Johnſon.*] 1. A thing or perſon at the diſpoſal of another. We invade the rights of our neighbours, that we may create *dependencies. Collier.* 2. The ſtate of being ſubordinate to another; oppoſite to ſovereignty. Acknowledge their *dependency* on the crown of England. *Bacon.* 3. That which is not principal, ſubordinate. This earth and its *dependencies. Burnet's Theory.* 4. Connection, riſe of conſequents from premiſes; with *on*.

Such a *dependency* of thing *on* thing,
As e'er I heard in madneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Relation of one thing to another, as effects to cauſes; with *upon*. To trace out the cauſe of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing *upon*

another. *Burnet's Theory.* 6. Truſt, confidence; with *upon.* The expectation of the performance of our deſire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help. *Stillingfleet.*

DEPE'NDENT, *ſubſt.* [*dependente,* It. *dependens,* Lat.] one who depends on, or is ſuſtained by another, one who is at the diſpoſal and diſcretion of another. Creatures of his power, and *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDET, *adj.* [*dependant,* Fr. *dependente,* It. *dependiénte,* Sp. of *dependens,* Lat. This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant,* as they are ſuppoſed to flow from the Latin or French. *Johnſon.*] hanging down. The whole furs in the tails were *dependent.* *Peacham.*

DEPE'NDER [of *depend*] a dependant.

What ſhalt thou expect
To be *depender* on a thing that leans? *Shakeſpeare.*

DEPERDI'TION [*deperditus,* Lat.] loſs, deſtruction. *Deperdition* of any ponderous particles. *Brown.*

To DEPHLE'GM, or to DEPHLE'GMATE [*dephlegmio,* low Lat. in chymiſtry] is to clear any thing from phlegm or water; as, a ſpirit is ſaid to be well *dephlegmated,* when it is made pure by being rectified and diſtilled over again, and, either wholly, or as much as may be cleared of all water and phlegm. We've taken ſpirit of ſalt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION, the ſeparating the phlegm or ſuperfluous water from a ſpirit by repeated diſtillations. To ſeparate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation.* *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS [of *dephlegmed*] the ſtate or quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter. *Dephlegmedneſs* of the ſpirit of wine. *Boyle.*

To DEPI'CT [*depictum,* ſup. of *depingo,* Lat.] 1. To paint, to repreſent in colours. The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their ſhields the moſt terrible beaſts. *Taylor.* 2. To deſcribe in general, to repreſent any action to the mind. The diſtractions of a tumult ſenſibly *depicted,* *Felton.*

DEPILA'TION [Fr. *depilazione,* It. of *depilatio,* Lat.] a pulling off the hair.

DEPI'LATORY, *ſubſt.* [from *de* and *pilus,* Lat. hair, *depilatoire,* Fr. *dipiletorio,* It. of *depilatorius,* Lat.] a medicine to cauſe the hair to come off.

DEPI'LOUS, *adj.* [of *de* and *pilus,* Lat.] being without hair. A kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and *depilous*; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION, a taking up of plants from the bed. *Lat.*

DEPLE'TION [*depletum,* ſup. of *depleo,* Lat.] the act of emptying.

DEPLO'RABLE [Fr. *deplorabile,* It. of *deplorabilis,* Lat.] 1. To be deplored or lamented; diſmal, hopeleſs. The *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon.* 2. Sometimes in a more lax and jocular ſenſe, contemptible; as, *deplorable* nonſenſe.

DEPLO'RABLENESS [from *deplorable*] lamentableneſs, miſery.

DEPLO'RABLY [of *deplorable*] lamentably, hopeleſsly. Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, they are *deplorably* ſtrangers to them. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE, *adj.* [*deploratus,* Lat.] lamentable, hopeleſs. The caſe is then moſt *deplorate,* when reward goes over to the wrong ſide. *L'Eſtrange.*

DEPLORA'TION, the act of lamenting or bewailing. *Lat.*

To DEPLO'RE [*deplorer,* Fr. *deplorare,* It. and Lat.] to lament or bewail one's misfortunes. His death *deplor'd.* *Dryden.*

DEPLO'RER [of *deplore*] one that deplores or laments; a mourner.

DEPLU'MATED [*deplumatus,* Lat.] having the feathers taken off.

DEPLUMA'TION, the act of plucking off feathers. *Lat.*

DEPLUMATION [with ſurgeons] a ſwelling of the eye-lids, when the hairs fall off from the eye-brows.

To DEPLU'ME [*deplumo,* of *de* and *pluma,* Lat. a feather] to pluck off the feathers, to unfeather.

DEPLU'MED [*deplumé,* Fr.] deplumated. See DEPLUMATED.

To DEPO'NE [*deporre,* It. *deponèr,* Sp. of *depono,* Lat. to lay down] 1. [In the Scots law] to give in evidence upon oath. 2. To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity. 3. To riſque upon the ſucceſs of an adventure.

On this I would *depone,*
As much as any cauſe I've known. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT [*deponens,* Lat.] a perſon who gives information upon oath before a magiſtrate.

DEPONENT *verb* [*deponente,* It. of *deponens,* Lat. with grammarians] a verb which has a paſſive form, but an active ſignification. Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents,* and generally ſignify action only; as, *fateor,* I confeſs. *Clarke.*

To DEPO'PULATE [*depeupler,* Fr. *dipopolare,* It. *deſpoblàr,* Sp. *depopulatus,* of *depopulor,* Lat.] to unpeople, to ſpoil, or lay a country, *&c.* waſte. He turned his arms upon unarmed people, only to ſpoil and *depopulate.* *Bacon.*

A land exhauſted to the laſt remains,
Depopulated towns and driven plains. *Dryden.*

DEPOPULA'TION [*deſpoblaciòn,* Sp. of *depopulatio,* Lat.] the act of unpeopling, or laying a country waſte, *&c.*

The end of all thy offſpring, end ſo ſad
Depopulation. *Milton.*

DEPO'PULATOR [of *depopulate*] a deſtroyer of mankind, one that diſpeoples inhabited countries.

DEPOPULATO'RES *Agrorum* [law term] great offenders, ſo termed becauſe they unpeopled and laid waſte whole towns. *Lat.*

DEPO'RT, deportment, behaviour, grace of attitude.

She Delia's ſelf
In gait ſurpaſs'd, and goddeſs-like *deport.* *Milton.*

To DEPO'RT [*deporter,* Fr. *deporto,* Lat.] 1. To carry away. 2. To demean, or behave one's ſelf; this ſenſe is uſed only with the reciprocal pronoun. Let an ambaſſador *deport himſelf* in the moſt graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

DEPORTA'TION, a conveying or carrying away. *Lat.*

DEPORTATION [among the Romans] 1. A ſort of baniſhment, by which ſome iſland or other was aſſigned for the baniſhed perſon to abide in, with a prohibition not to ſtir out upon pain of death. 2. Tranſportation, exile in general. An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTMENT [*deportement,* Fr. *portamento,* It.] 1. Carriage, behaviour. The gravity of his *deportment.* *Swift.* 2. Conduct, manner of acting. The duke's *deportment* in that iſland. *Wotton.*

To DEPO'SE, *verb neut.* [*depono,* Lat. *depoſer,* Fr. *diporre,* It.] 1. To give teſttimony about any matter. It was uſual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothil-ſtreet, to *depoſe* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north. *Bacon.* 2. To examine any one on oath; now obſolete. *Depoſe* him in the juſtice of his cauſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To lay down, to lodge, to let fall; with *upon.* Its ſurface rais'd by additional mud *depoſed upon* it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward.* 4. To put down, to dethrone a ſovereign prince. The duke yet lives that Henry ſhall *depoſe.* *Shakeſpeare.* Unpity'd be *depos'd,* and after live. *Dryden.* 5. To take away, to diveſt.

You may my glory and my ſtate *depoſe,*
But not my griefs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPOSE, *verb neut.* to bear teſtimony. Love ſtood up and *depoſed,* a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SITARY [*depoſitaire,* Fr. *dipoſitario,* It. *depoſitario,* Sp. *depoſitarius,* Lat.] the truſtee or perſon into whoſe hands a pledge or thing is lodged.

I gave you all,
——And in good time you gave it,
——Made you my guardians, my *depoſitaries.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPO'SITE [*dépoſer,* Fr. *dipoſitare,* It. *depoſitàr,* Sp. *depoſitum,* Lat.] 1. To lay down or truſt a thing with any one. 2. To lay up, or lodge a thing in a place. To *depoſite* eggs. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. To lay up as a pledge or ſecurity. 4. To place at intereſt. To *depoſite* his gifts with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Sprat.* 5. To lay aſide. To perſuade the *depoſiting* of thoſe buſts. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE [*depoſitum,* Lat. *depôt,* Fr. *dipoſito,* It.] 1. A pledge. 2. A thing given as a ſecurity. 3. The ſtate of a thing pawned or pledged. They had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *depoſite.* *Bacon.*

DEPO'SITIO, Lat. [with grammarians] the ending of the dimenſions of a Greek or Lattin verſe; ſo as to find out whether it be perfect, redundant, or deficient.

DEPOSI'TION, Lat. that which is laid down.

DEPO'SITORY, *ſubſt.* [of *depoſite*] the place where a thing is lodged. *Depoſitary* is properly uſed of perſons, and *depoſitory* of places: but in the following example they are confounded. The Jews themſelves are the *depoſitories* of all the prophecies that tend to their own confuſion. *Addiſon.*

DEPO'SITUM, Lat. a pledge left in the hands of another, or in a place; alſo a wager.

Simple DEPOSITUM [in law] is either neceſſary, or voluntary; neceſſary as in caſe of fire, ſhipwreck, *&c.*

Voluntary DEPOSITUM, that which is committed by choice.

Judiciary DEPOSITUM, is when a thing, the right of which is conteſted between two or more perſons, is depoſited in the hands of a third perſon, by the decree of the judge.

DE'POST, a depoſition.

DEPRAVA'TION [Fr. *dipravazione,* It. *depravaciòn,* Sp. of *depravatio,* Lat.] 1. The act of depraving, marring, corrupting, ſpoiling or making bad, corruption. The three forms of government have their ſeveral perfections, and are ſubject to their ſeveral *depravations.* *Swift.* 2. The ſtate of being made bad, depravity. The blackeſt ſins that human nature, in its higheſt *depravation,* is capable of committing. *South.* 3. Defamation, cenſure; a ſenſe now obſolete.

Stubborn critics are apt without a theme,
For *depravation* to ſquare all the ſex. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPRA'VE [*depraver,* Fr. *dipravare,* It. *depravàr,* Sp. of *depravo,* Lat.] to corrupt, marr, or ſpoil. We admire the providence of God in the continuance of ſcripture, notwithſtanding the fraudulence of heretics always to *deprave* the ſame. *Hooker.*

From me what can proceed
But all corrupt: both mind and will *deprav'd.* *Milton.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS [of *deprave*] a radicated or rooted habit of naughtineſs, corruption. Our original *depravedneſs* and proneneſs of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond.*

DEPRA'VEMENT [of *deprave*] vitiated ſtate, corruption. Apparitions are either deceptions of ſight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER [of *deprave*] he who corrupts or cauſes depravity.

DEPRA'VITY, depraved or corrupted nature, habit, *&c.* depravedneſs.

DE'PRECABLE [*deprecabilis,* Lat.] that may be intreated.

To DE'PRECATE, *verb neut.* [*deprecor,* Lat.] 1. To pray againſt any diſtreſs or calamity, to pray earneſtly. 2. To requeſt, to petition. 3. To aſk pardon for.

To DEPRECATE, *verb act.* 1. To implore mercy of.

He ſets
Thoſe darts, whoſe points make Gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his pow'r. *Prior.*

2. To avert, to remove. 3. To pray deliverance from. In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt. *Grew.*

DEPRECA'TION, Lat. 1. A praying againſt, as when perſons endeavour by prayer to divert the judgments of God, or ſome calamities that threaten them. Sternutation they conceived to be a good ſign or a bad one; and ſo uſed a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.* 2. Intreaty, petitioning. 3. An excuſing, a begging pardon for.

DEPRECATION [in rhetoric] a figure, whereby the orator invokes the aid of ſome perſon or thing; or prays for ſome evil puniſhment to befal him, who ſpeaks falſely, either himſelf or his adverſaty.

DEPRECA'TIVE, or DEPRECA'TORY, *adj.* [of *deprecate*] ſerving to deprecate, or to excuſe, apologizing. Sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottiſh king, to appeaſe him. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR, Lat. 1. One that ſues for another, an interceſſor. 2. An excuſer.

To DEPRE'CIATE, *verb act.* [*dépriſer*, Fr. *deſpreciàr*, Sp. of *depreciatum*, ſup. of *depretio*, from *de* and *pretium*, Lat. price] 1. To run-down the price of. 2. To undervalue. That mercy they endeavour to *depreciate* and miſrepreſent. *Addiſon.*

DEPRE'CIATED, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of to *depreciate* [*depreciatus*, Lat.] cried down in price, undervalued.

To DE'PREDATE [*deprædor*, Lat.] 1. To rob, to pillage. 2. To ſpoil, to devour. Leſs apt to be conſumed and *depredated* by the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TION [Fr. *depredazione*, It. of *deprædatio*, Lat.] 1. A preying upon, voracity, waſte. The ſpeedy *depredation* of air upon watery moiſture. *Bacon.* 2. A robbing or ſpoiling. Matters of privacy and *depredations*. *Hayward.* Robberies and *depredations*. *Wotton.*

DEPREDA'TOR [*deprædator*, Lat.] a robber, or devourer. We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; theſe we call *depredators*. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHE'ND [*deprehendo*, Lat.] 1. To catch or ſeize unawares, to take in the fact. That wretched creature being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.* *Deprehended* in ſo groſs an impoſture. *More.* 2. To find out, to come to the knowledge of. They are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLE [of *deprehend*] 1. That may be caught. 2. That may be conceived or underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS [of *deprehenſible*] capableneſs of being caught or underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSION [*deprehenſio*, Lat.] a catching or taking at unawares, a diſcovery.

To DEPRE'SS [*depreſſum*, ſup. of *deprimo*, from *de* and *premo*, Lat. to preſs] 1. To preſs or weigh down. 2. To let fall, to let down. Raiſing or *depreſſing* the eye. *Newton.* 3. To abaſe, bring down, or humble. Others *depreſs* their own minds. *Locke.* It breaks the gloom which is apt to *depreſs* the mind. *Addiſon.*

To DEPRESS *the Pole* [with navigators] a perſon is ſaid to depreſs the pole, ſo many degrees as he ſails or travels from either pole towards the equinoctial.

DEPRE'SSION [Fr. *depreſſione*, It. of *depreſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of preſſing or forcing down. 2. The ſinking or falling in of a ſurface. They have their own degree of roughneſs, conſiſting of little protuberances and *depreſſions*. *Boyle.* A ſmall *depreſſion* of the bone will riſe or caſt off. *Wiſeman.* 3. The act of humbling, abaſement. *Depreſſion* of the nobility may make a king more abſolute, but leſs ſafe. *Bacon.*

DEPRESSION *of an Equation* [with algebraiſts] is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms, by diviſion.

DEPRESSION *of* a *Planet* [with aſtrologers] is when a planet is in a ſign which is oppoſite to that of its exaltation.

DEPRESSION *of a Star below the Horizon* [with aſtronomers] is the diſtance of a ſtar from the horizon below, and is meaſured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, paſſing through the ſtar, intercepted between the ſtar and the horizon.

DEPRE'SSOR, Lat. 1. One who preſſes or keeps down. 2. An oppreſſor.

DEPRESSOR *Auricularium*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the ear in beaſts, which ſerves to depreſs or let fall the ear, called alſo deprimens, &c.

DEPRESSOR *Labii Inferioris* [in anatomy] a muſcle lying between the depreſſores labiorum communes, and poſſeſſing that part of the jaw, called the chin, and is inſerted into the nether lip, and in preſſing it down, it turns it outwards.

DEPRESSOR *Labiorum*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing from the inferior edge of the jaw-bone ſide-ways, and then aſcends directly to the corner of the lips; this and its partner acting with the quadrati, expreſs a ſorrowful countenance, in dragging down the corners of the mouth and cheeks.

DEPRESSOR *Oculi*, Lat. [in anatomy] a pair of muſcles ſpringing from each corner of the eye, and anſwered by another of the like figure and ſtructure, in the lower eye-lid.

DEPRESSO'RES *Naſi* [with anatomiſts] a pair of muſcles that ariſe from the os maxillare, and are inſerted into the extremities of the alæ, which they pull downwards.

DEPRE'TIATED [*depretiatus*, Lat.] leſſened in the price, undervalued, vilified. See DEPRECIATE.

DEPRETIA'TION, Lat. an undervaluing, a leſſening the eſteem or value, &c.

DE'PRIMENS, Lat. [with anatomiſts] one of the ſtrait muſcles, which moves the globe or ball of the eye, which ſerves to pull it downwards; it is alſo called humilis.

DE'PRIMENT, *adj.* [*deprimens*, Lat.] ſee DEPRIMENS. The attollent and *depriment* muſcles. *Derham.*

DEPRIVA'TIO *a Beneficio*, Lat. is when, for ſome great crime, a miniſter is wholly and for ever deprived of his benefice or living.

DEPRIVATIO *ab Officio*, Lat. is when a miniſter is for ever deprived of his orders.

DEPRIVA'TION [*privation*, Fr. *privazione*, It. *privacion*, Sp. of *de* and *privatio*, Lat.] a bereaving or taking away, as when any perſon is deprived of any thing. Fools, whoſe end is deſtruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVATION [in the canon law] the act of diveſting or taking away a ſpiritual promotion or dignity.

To DEPRI'VE [*priver*, Fr. *privare*, It. *privàr*, Sp. *deprivo*, Lat.] 1. To bereave or rob of a thing; having *of* before the thing taken. The horrid manner in which he had been *deprived of* him. *Clarendon.* *Depriv'd of* ſight. *Pope.* 2. To hinder, to debar from; ſometimes with *of*.

Depriv'd
His bleſſed count'nance. *Milton.*
The ghoſts rejected are th' unhappy crew,
Depriv'd of ſepulchres and funeral due. *Dryden.*

3. To releaſe, to free from.

Moſt happy he,
Whoſe leaſt delight ſufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance of all pains which him oppreſt. *Spenſer.*

4. To diſcard or put out of an office. A miniſter *deprived* for inconformity ſaid, that if they *depriv'd* him, it ſhould coſt an hundred mens lives. *Bacon.*

DEPTH [diepte, Du. deepte, L. Ger. tieffe, H. Ger.] 1. Deepneſs, profundity, the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downwards. Large and deep caves of ſeveral *depths*. *Bacon.* 2. Deep place, not a ſhoal.

The falſe tides ſkim o'er the cover'd land,
And ſeamen with diſſembled *depths* betray. *Dryden.*

3. The abyſs. He ſet a compaſs on the face of the *depth*. *Proverbs.* 4. The midſt. The height or middle of a ſeaſon in the *depth* of winter. *Clarendon.* 5. Abſtractedneſs, obſcurity. There are greater *depths* and obſcurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonſenſe, than in the moſt abſtruſe tract of ſchool divinity. *Addiſon.*

DEPTH *of a Squadron or Battallion* [in the military art] is the number of men there is in the file; that of the battallion being generally ſix, and that of the ſquadron three.

To DE'PTHEN [diepen, Du. vertieffen, H. Ger,] to deepen or make deeper.

To DEPU'CELATE [*depucéler*, Fr.] to deflower, to bereave of virginity.

DEPU'LSION [*depulſio*, Lat.] a driving, thruſting, or beating away.

DEPU'LSORY [*depulſorius*, Lat.] putting away, averting.

To DE'PURATE [*depuratum*, ſup. of *depurgo*, Lat. *depurer*, Fr.] to purify, to ſeparate the pure from the impure part of any thing. Chemiſtry enables us to *depurate* bodies. *Boyle.*

DEPURATE, *adj.* [from the verb] 1. Cleanſed, free from impurities. 2. Pure, not tainted. A knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary. *Glanville.*

DEPURA'TION [*depurazione*, It. of *depuratio*, Lat. with ſurgeons] 1. The cleanſing of any body from its excrementitious dregs, filth, or more groſs parts. The ventilation and *depuration* of the blood. *Boyle.* 2. The cleanſing of a wound from its filth.

To DEPU'RE, *verb act.* [*depurer*, Fr.] 1. To cleanſe, to free from impurities. 2. To purge, to free from ſome hurtful quality. It produced plants of ſuch imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not waſh out or *depure*. *Raleigh.*

DEPU'RED, purified, defecated or cleared from dregs.

DEPUTA'TION [Fr. *deputazione*, It.] 1. The act of appointing with a ſpecial commiſſion. 2. Vicegerency, the poſſeſſion of any commiſſion given.

All the fav'rites that the abſent king
In *deputation* left behind him. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The inſtrument, commiſſion, or warrant that ſome officers of the cuſtoms, &c. act by.

To DEPU'TE [*deputer*, Fr. *deputàr*, Sp. *deputare*, It. and Lat.] to appoint one to act in the ſtead of another. Thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. 2 *Sam.*

To DEPU'TE [in a body politic] is to ſend ſome of the members to a prince or ſtate: either to pay homage, to make remonſtrance, to be preſent at debates, &c.

DE'PUTY [*deputé*, Fr. *deputato*, It. *diputado*, Sp. of *deputatus*, Lat.] a lieutenant or perſon appointed to govern or act in the place of another.

DEPUTY [in the ſenſe of the law] 1. One who executes any office, &c. in the right of another man; for whoſe miſdemeanour or forfeiture, the perſon for whom he acts ſhall loſe his office. He exerciſeth dominion over them, as the vicegerent and *deputy* of almighty God. *Hale.* 2. Any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another in general. Preſbyters abſent from their churches might be ſaid to preach by thoſe *deputies*, who in their ſtead did but read homilies. *Hooker.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE [of *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] to diminiſh the quantity. Gold, which is current by reaſon of its allay, is actually *dequantitated* by fire. *Brown.*

DER. A term uſed in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from ꝺeoꞃ, Sax. a wild beaſt, unleſs the place ſtands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the Britiſh, *dur*, *i. e.* water. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To DERA'CINATE [*deraciner*, Fr.] 1. To tear up by the roots.

The culture ruſts,
That ſhould *deracinate* ſuch ſavagery. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To aboliſh, to extirpate.

To DERA'IGN, or To DERA'IN [of *diſratino*, *derationo*, Lat. bar. old law] 1. To prove or juſtify. When the parſon of any church is diſturb'd to demand tythes in the next pariſh, by a writ of indicavit, the patron ſhall have a writ to demand the advowſon of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then ſhall the plea paſs in the court chriſtian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.* 2. To diſorder, to turn out of courſe.

DERAI'GNMENT, or DERAI'NMENT [from *deraign*, in law] 1. The act of deraigning or proving. 2. The act of diſordering or turning out of courſe.

DERAIGNMENT [with civilians] a diſcharge of a profeſſion; a term ſometimes applied to ſuch religious perſons, who forſook their orders. In ſome places the ſubſtantive *dereignment* is uſed in the very litera ſignification with the French *diſrayer*, or *deſranger*, that is, turning out of courſe, diſplacing or ſetting out of order; as, *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *dereignment* or diſcharge of their profeſſion. *Blount.*

DE'RAS [δερας, Gr.] the ſkin.

To DERA'Y [*deſrayer*, Fr. to turn out of the right way]. 1. Tumult, noiſe. 2. Merriment, jollity, ſolemnity. *Douglaſs.*

DE'RBENT, a city of Dagiſtan, ſituated on the weſtern coaſt of the Caſpian ſea. Lat. 41° 15′ N. Long. 50° E.

DE'RBY, the capital of Derbyſhire, 127 miles from London. It has the river Derwent on the weſt-ſide, and on the ſouth that called Mertin-brook, which has nine bridges over it, before it falls into the Derwent. It gives title of earl to the noble family of the Stanley's, and ſends two members to parliament. The county of Derby alſo ſends two members to parliament.

To DERE, *verb act.* [ꝺeꞃian, Sax.] to hurt; now obſolete.

Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed,
For all in blood and ſpoil is his delight. *Spenſer.*

De'reham, or Market-Dereham, a market-town of Norfolk, 97 miles from London.

Dere'igne, or Dereine [in law] the proof of a thing that a perſon denies to be done by himſelf.

De'relict, *adj.* [*derelitto*, It. of *derelictus*, Lat.] utterly forſaken, left deſtitute.

Derelict *Lands*, ſuch lands as are forſaken by the ſea.

Dereli'ction [*derelizione*, It. of *derelictio*, Lat.] 1. An utter leaving or forſaking. The effects of God's moſt juſt diſpleaſure, the withdrawing of grace and *dereliction* in this world. *Hooker.* 2. The ſtate of being left or forſaken utterly.

De'relicts [in civil law] ſuch goods as are wilfully thrown away or relinquiſhed by the owner.

To Deri'de [*deridere*, It. and Lat.] to laugh a perſon to ſcorn, to mock, to flout or fleer at. They who moſt reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker.*

With flagitious pride,
Inſult my darkneſs, and my groans *deride*. *Pope.*

Deri'der [of *deride*] 1. One who mocks, a ſcoffer. *Deriders* of religion. *Hooker.* 2. A droll, a buffoon.

Deri'sion [Fr. and Sp. *deriſione*, It. of *deriſio*, Lat.] the act of deriding, laughing, or mocking, contempt, a laughing ſtock. I am in *deriſion* daily, every one mocketh me. *Jeremiah.* The ſecret ſcorn and *deriſion* of thoſe he converſes with. *Addiſon.*

Deri'sive [of *deride*] mocking, ſcoffing.

Deriſive taunts were ſpread from gueſt to gueſt,
And each in jovial mood his mate addreſt. *Pope.*

Deri'sory [*deriſorius*, Lat.] ridiculing, laughing at.

Deri'vable [of *derive*] attainable by right of deſcent or derivation. The ſtandard of all honour *derivable* upon me. *South.*

Deriva'tion [Fr. *derivazione*, It. *derivacion*, Sp. *derivatio*, of *de* and *rivus*, Lat. a river or ſtream] properly a draining of water, or turning its courſe These iſſues and *derivations* being once made and ſupplied with new waters puſhing them forwards, would continue their courſe, till they arrived at the ſea. *Burnet.*

Derivation [with rhetoricians] a figure which joins words together, which are derived one from another, as diſcreet, diſcretion.

Derivation [with grammarians] is the tracing a word from its original. The *derivation* of the word ſubſtance, favours the idea we have of it. *Locke.*

Derivation [with phyſicians] is the drawing of a humour from one part to another. *Derivation* differs from revulſion only in the meaſure of the diſtance and force of the medicines. If we draw it to ſome very remote or contrary part, we call that revulſion; if only to ſome neighb'ring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*. *Wiſeman.*

Deri'vative, *adj.* [*derivatif*, Fr. *derivativo*, It. of *derivativus*, Lat.] derived, drawn, or taken from another. A *derivative* perfection. *Hale.*

Derivative, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] the thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

The word honeſtus ſtrictly ſignifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from honour, which ſignifies credit, or honour. *South.*

Deri'vatively, *adv.* [from *derivative*] in a derivative manner, in oppoſition to originally.

To Deri've, *verb act.* [*deriver*, Fr. *derivàr*, Sp. *derivare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To draw or fetch from another, or from the original. I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he. *Shakeſpeare.* Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas, they obſerve to ſucceed one another in their underſtandings. *Locke.* 2. To turn the courſe of any thing, to let out. Company leſſens the ſhame of vice by ſharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium, by *deriving* it into many channels. *South.* 3. To communicate to another, as from the ſource or original. Chriſt having Adam's nature but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature but incorruption from his own perſon, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.* 4. To communicate by deſcent of blood. An excellent diſpoſition of mind is *derived* to your lordſhip, from the parents of two generations. *Felton.* 5. To ſpread gradually from one place to another. The ſtreams of the public juſtice were *derived* into every part. *Davies.* 6. With grammarians, to trace a word from its root or origin.

To Derive, *verb neut.* 1. To proceed from, to owe its origin to.

Pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by God's appointed. *Prior.* 2.

To deſcend from by blood.

Deri'ver [of *derive*] one that draws from the original. Not only a partake of other mens ſins, but alſo a *deriver* of the whole guilt of them to himſelf. *South.*

De'rma [δερμα, Gr.] the ſkin of an animal covering the whole body, immediately under the cuticle or ſcarf-ſkin.

Dermato'ides [of δερμα, the ſkin, and ειδος, Gr. likeneſs] ſkin-like, an epithet given to the exterior membrane that inveſts the brain.

Dern, *adj.* [ꝺeaꞃn, Sax.] 1. Sad, ſolitary. 2. Barbarous, cruel; both ſenſes are now obſolete.

De'rnier, *adj.* laſt. It is merely French, and uſed only in the following phraſe. The *dernier* reſort and ſupreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

To De'rogate, *verb act.* [*déroger*, Fr. *derogare*, It. *derogàr*, Sp. *derogatum*, Lat.] 1. To leſſen, to take off from the worth of a thing or perſon, to diſparage. 2. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or cuſtom, ſo as to diminiſh its former value. By ſeveral contrary cuſtoms and ſtiles uſed here, many of thoſe civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

To Derogate, *verb neut.* to degenerate, to act contrary to one's character or dignity. We ſhould be injurious to virtue itſelf, if we did *derogate* from them whom their induſtry hath made great. *Hooker.*

De'rogate, *adj.* [from the verb] leſſened in value, damaged.

Dry up in her the organs of increaſe,
And from her *derogate* body never ſpring
A babe to honour her. *Shakeſpeare.*

Deroga'tion [Fr. *derogazione*, It. *derogaciòn*, Sp. of *derogatio*, Lat.] 1. A detracting from the worth of any perſon or thing, a diſparaging; ſometimes having *to*, but properly *from*. Which they could not eaſily now admit, without ſome fear of *derogation from* their credit. *Hooker.* Neither is that any thing which I ſpeak *to* his *derogation*. *Spenſer.* I ſay not this in *derogation to* Virgil. *Dryden.* A *derogation from* their merit. *Addiſon.* 2. The act of making void a formal law or contract. Nothing was done or handled *to* the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon.* That which enjoins the deed is God's law; and the ſcripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South.*

Dero'gative [*derogativus*, Lat.] derogatory, detracting from the worth of. That ſpirits are corporeal, ſeems to me a conceit *derogative* to himſelf. *Brown.*

Dero'gatorily [of *derogatory*] in a detracting manner.

Dero'gatoriness [of *derogatory*] tendency to derogate; act of *derogating*.

Dero'gatory [*derogatoire*, Fr. *derogatorio*, It. and Sp. *derogatorius*, Lat.] the ſame as *derogative*. Conceptions of the world *derogatory* unto God. *Brown.* Theſe deputed beings, as commonly underſtood, are *derogatory* from the wiſdom and power of the author of nature. *Cheyne.*

De'rvices, or Dervises [*dervis*, Fr. among the Turks] a ſort of monks who profeſs extreme poverty, and lead a very auſtere life. The derviſes, called alſo Mevelatives, of one Mevelava the founder, affect a great deal of modeſty, humility, patience, and charity; they go bare-legged and open-breaſted, and the better to inure themſelves to patience, frequently burn themſelves with a red hot iron. They have meetings on Tueſdays and Fridays, at which the ſuperior of their houſe is preſent; at which meetings one of them plays all the while on a flute (which inſtrument they highly eſteem, as conſecrated by Jacob and the patriarchs of the Old Teſtament, being ſhepherds who ſung the praiſes of God upon it) the reſt dance, turning their bodies round with an *incredible ſwiftneſs*, having inured themſelves to this exerciſe from their youth: This they do in memory of their patriarch Mevelava, who, they ſay, turned round continually for the ſpace of four days, without any food or refreſhment, after which he fell into an *extaſy*, and received wonderful *revelations* for the eſtabliſhment of their order. The greateſt part of theſe Derviſes apply themſelves to legerdemain poſtures, &c. to amuſe the people; others practiſe ſorcery and magic, and all of them drink wine, brandy, and other ſtrong liquors; not (if we'll take it upon their word) from a principle of *ſelf-indulgence*; but regarding the *ſtupefaction*, which enſues after the firſt flow of ſpirits is evaporated, as a kind of *extaſy*, in imitation of their founder. Paul Ricaut (from whom this account is taken) ſays, that the *chief foundation* and reſidence of this *Mevelave* order [otherwiſe and moſt commonly nam'd *Derviſe*] is at Iconium, conſiſting of 400 devotees; and which governs all the other convents of *that* order within the *Turkiſh* empire. He obſerves ſtill further; that tho' the Mahometan doctors informed him, theſe religious houſes and inſtitutions were as ancient as Mahomet; yet the Turkiſh hiſtory, and other records, make no mention of them till the reign of *Orchan*, ſecond Sultan of the Turks, who is famed to have been the firſt founder of theſe orders. But Monſ. Dherbelot carries theſe religious inſtitutions as high as the reign of Naſſer the *Samanide*, *i. e.* to within about 300 *lunar* years (for by ſuch the Mahometans reckon) after Mahomet, which I the rather mention, as it ſquares with the firſt riſe of *Monkery* with us, I mean, not till the fourth century. [See Brandeum and Cataphrygians.] He adds, that the word *derviſe* ſignifies in general a *poor man* in the *Perſian* and *Turkiſh* languages, as the word *faquir* does in the *Arabic*, and that the habit which theſe religioniſts wear is called *khirkhah*, which ſignifies in Arabic a *rent garment*; ſuch being the habit of the ancient prophets; if we may credit the *Mahometans*; and who accordingly have this proverbial expreſſion amongſt them, that the *khirkhah* or rent garment of *Moſes* was more precious than the gilt and gorgeous robes of Pharaoh. *Dherbelot Bibliotheque Orient.* p. 292.

Even there where Chriſt vouchſaf'd to teach,
Their *Derviſes* dare an impoſtor preach. *Sandys.*

Deruncina'tion, Lat. a cutting off buſhes or trees, or any thing that incumbers the ground.

De'rwent, a river of England, which taking its riſe in the north riding of Yorkſhire, runs ſouth, and falls into the Ouſe.

Desarcina'tion, Lat. a taking off baggage, an unloading.

De'sart. See Desert.

De'scant [*deſcanto*, It. in muſic] 1. A ſong or tune compoſed in parts.

You are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harſh a *deſcant*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The wakeful Nightingale,
All night long her amorous *deſcant* ſung. *Milton.*

2. The art of compoſing in ſeveral parts.

Plain Descant, is the ground or foundation of muſical compoſitions, conſiſting entirely in the orderly placing of many concords.

Figurate Descant, or *Florid* Descant, is that part in the air of muſic, wherein ſome diſcords are intermixt with the concords, and may well be termed the ornamental and rhetorical part of muſic, in regard that here are introduced all the varieties of points, ſyncopes, diverſities of meaſures, and whatſoever elſe is capable of adorning the compoſition.

Descant *Double*, is when the parts are ſo contrived, that the treble may be made the baſs, and *e contra*, the baſs the treble.

Descant [in a metaphorical ſenſe] a continued diſcourſe on any ſubject, a diſputation, a diſquiſition branched out into many heads. Commonly uſed in cenſure or contempt.

Stand between two churchmen, good my lord,
For on that ground I'll build a holy *deſcant*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our unkind reportings and ſevere *deſcants* upon our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

To De'scant, *verb neut.* 1. [in muſic] is to run a diviſion or variety, with the inſtrument or voice. 2. To ſing in parts.

To Descant [in a metaphorical ſenſe] to render a thing more plain by enlarging the diſcourſe, to make ſpeeches, in contempt or cenſure.

To ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun,
And deſcant on mine own deformity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Com'ſt thou for this, vain boaſter, to ſurvey me,
To *deſcant* on my ſtrength, and give the verdict? *Milton.*

A virtuous man ſhould be pleaſed to find people *deſcanting* upon his actions, becauſe, when thoroughly canvaſſed, they turn to his honour. *Addiſon.*

To DESCE'ND, *verb neut.* [*deſcendre*, Fr. *diſcendere*, It. *deſcendèr*, Sp. of *deſcendo*, Lat.] 1. To come, or be carried down from a higher to a lower place, to fall. The rain *deſcended*, and the floods came. *St. Matthew.*

Foul with ſtains
Of guſhing torrents and *deſcending* rains. *Addiſon.*

2. To come down, in a popular ſenſe, implying only an arrival at one place from another. He ſhall *deſcend* into battle and periſh. 1 *Samuel.* 3. To come ſuddenly or violently, to fall upon in hoſtility.

His wiſh'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the ſuitors let thy wrath *deſcend.* *Pope.*

4. To make an invaſion.

The goddeſs gave th' alarm; and ſoon is known,
The Grecian fleet *deſcending* on the town. *Dryden.*

5. To come of a family, to be extracted from; ſometimes in a paſſive form. Will is younger brother to a baronet, and *deſcended* of the ancient family of the Wimbles. *Addiſon.* Deſpair *deſcends* from a mean original, the offspring of fear. *Collier.* 6. To fall in order of inheritance to any ſucceſſor. Should we allow the eſtate of the father ought to *deſcend* to the eldeſt ſon, yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *deſcend* unto him by inheritance. *Locke.* 7. To extend a diſcourſe from general to particular conſiderations. Congregations diſcerned the ſmall accord that was among themſelves, when they *deſcended* to particulars. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCEND, *verb act.* to walk downward upon a place. He ended, and they both *deſcended* the hill. *Milton.* A high hill, ſo very ſteep, that there would be no mounting or *deſcending* it, were it not made up of a looſe earth. *Addiſon.*

DESCE'NDANT, *ſubſt.* [Fr. of *deſcendens*, Lat. in genealogy] 1. A term relative to *aſcendant*, and applied to a perſon who is born, or iſſues from another; offspring, poſterity, progeny of an anceſtor at whatever diſtance. A true *deſcendant* of a patriot line. *Dryden.*

DESCE'NDENT, *adj.* [*deſcendens*, Lat. It ſeems to be eſtabliſhed that the ſubſtantive ſhould derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin. *Johnſon*] 1. Falling, coming down. There is a regreſs of the ſap from above downwards, and this *deſcendent* juice principally nouriſhes fruit and plant. *Ray.* 2. Proceeding from an original or anceſtor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *deſcendent* of æthereal race. *Pope.*

DESCE'NDIBLE [from *deſcend*] 1. Such as may admit of a paſſage downwards. 2. Tranſmiſſible by inheritance. Honorary fees and infeudations were *deſcendible* to the eldeſt. *Hale.*

DESCE'NDING [*deſcendens*, Lat.] falling or moving from above downwards.

DESCENDING *Latitude* [in aſtronomy] is the latitude of a planet in its return from the nodes to the equator.

DESCE'NSION [*deſcenſio*, Lat.] the act of deſcending or going down, a declenſion, a degradation. From a god to a bull, a heavy *deſcenſion.* *Shakeſpeare.*

DESCENSION [with chemiſts] the falling downwards of the eſſential juice, diſſolved from the diſtilled matter.

DESCENSION *of a Sign* [with aſtronomers] is an arch of the equator, which ſets with ſuch a ſign or part of the zodiac, or any planet therein, being either direct or oblique.

DESCENSION *Oblique* [with aſtronomers] is a part of the equator which deſcends or ſets with the ſun or ſtar, or any part of the heavens in an oblique ſphere.

DESCENSION *Right* [with aſtronomers] is an arch of the equator which deſcends with the ſign or ſtar that is in it, below the horizon of a right ſphere.

DESCE'NSIONAL [from *deſcenſion*] relating to deſcent.

DESCENSIONAL *Difference* [in aſtronomy] is the difference between the right and oblique aſcenſion of the ſame ſtar.

DESCENSO'RIUM, Lat. [with chemiſts] is a furnace to diſtil with *per deſcenſum*, *i. e.* by cauſing the vapours to deſcend or fall downwards.

DESCE'NT [*deſcenſus*, Lat. *deſcente*, Fr.] 1. The coming or going down of any thing from above.

Why do fragments from a mountain rent,
Tend to the earth with ſuch a ſwift *deſcent*? *Blackmore.*

2. Progreſs downwards. Gradual and gentle *deſcents* downwards in thoſe parts of the creation that are beneath men. *Locke.* 3. Obliquity, inclination. Sources of rivers flow upon a *deſcent* or inclining plane. *Woodward.* 4. Loweſt place.

From th' extremeſt upward of thy head,
To the *deſcent* and duſt below thy feet,
A moſt toad-ſpotted traitor. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Invaſion, hoſtile entrance into a kingdom. In alluſion to the height of a ſhip. The firſt *deſcent* on ſhore. *Wotton.* That unfortunate *deſcent* upon the iſle of Ree. *Clarendon.* 6. Tranſmiſſion of any thing by ſucceſſion and inheritance. If conſent firſt gave a ſceptre into any one's hand, that alſo muſt direct its *deſcent* and conveyance. *Locke.* 7. The ſtate of proceeding from an anceſtor. They had great reaſon to glory in their common *deſcent* from Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob. *Atterbury.* 8. The ſteep ſide of a hill. 9. A birth or extraction. My maſter's heirs in true *deſcent.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Turnus, for high *deſcent* and mien,
Was firſt. *Dryden.*

10. Offspring, inheritors. The care of our *deſcent* perplexes us moſt. *Milton.* 11. A ſingle ſtep in the ſcale of genealogy. No man living is a thouſand *deſcents* from Adam. *Hooker.* Thrice eleven *deſcents* the crown retained. *Spenſer.* 12. A rank in the ſcale or order of being.

How have I then with whom to hold converſe,
Save with the creatures which I made,
And thoſe to me inferior: infinite *deſcents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee. *Milton.*

Lineal **DESCENT**, is that which is convey'd down in a right line, from the grandfather to the father, and from the father to the ſon, from the ſon to the grandſon.

Collateral **DESCENT**, is that which ſprings out of the ſide of the line or blood, as from a man to his brother's nephew, &c.

DESCENT [in mechanics] is the motion or tendency of a body towards the center of the earth, either directly or obliquely.

DESCENT *into a Moat or Ditch*, [in fortification] is a deep digging into the earth of the covered way, in the form of a trench; the top of which is covered with planks or wattles bound cloſe together, and well loaded with earth, to ſecure the ſoldiers againſt fire, in their paſſage into the moat or ditch.

DESCENT [in blazonry] is a term uſed to ſignify coming down; as, *a lion in deſcent*, is a lion coming down, *i. e.* with his heels up towards one of the baſe points, as tho' he were leaping down from ſome high place.

To make a **DESCENT** *upon a Country*, is to land on it with invading forces.

DESCENTS [in fortification] the holes, vaults and hollow places which are made by undermining the ground.

To DESCRI'BE [*décrire*, Fr. *deſcrivere*, It. *deſcrevìr*, Sp. of *deſcribo*, Lat. in language] 1. To explain, to mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. Beautiful and vivid ſentiments of the thing he *deſcribes.* *Watts.* 2. To diſtribute into proper heads. Men paſſed thro' the land, and *deſcribed* it by cities into ſeven parts in a book. *Joſhua.* 3. To define laxly by the promiſcuous mention of qualities general and particular.

To DESCRIBE [in drawing, painting, &c.] 1. To draw the form of a thing, to repreſent. 2. To delineate, to trace: As a fiery ſtick waved round *deſcribes* a circle.

To DESCRIBE [in geometry] is to draw a line, to form a circle, ellipſis or parabola, &c. with rule and compaſſes.

A DE'SCRIBENT [*deſcribens*, Lat. with geometricians] a term uſed to expreſs ſome line or ſurface, which by its motion expreſſes a plain or ſolid figure.

DESCRI'BER [from *deſcribe*] one that deſcribes. An iſland near Spain was by the Greek *deſcribers* named Erythra. *Brown.*

DESCRI'ER [from *deſcry*] he that diſcovers or detects.

The glad *deſcrier* ſhall not miſs,
To taſte the nectar of a kiſs. *Craſhaw.*

DESCRI'PTION [Fr. *deſcrizione*, It. *deſcripcìon*, Sp. of *deſcriptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of deſcribing a perſon or thing by its perceptible qualities. 2. The paſſage or ſentence in which a deſcription is given. A poet muſt refuſe all tedious and unneceſſary *deſcriptions.* *Dryden.*

I look for ſtreams immortaliz'd in ſong;
That loſt in ſilence and oblivion lie,
Dum are their fountains, and their channels dry,
That run for ever by the muſe's ſkill,
And in the ſmooth *deſcription* murmur ſtill. *Addiſon.*

3. A lax explication which, as to its outward appearance, reſembles a definition, a ſuperficial, inaccurate definition of a thing, giving a ſort of knowledge thereof, from ſome accidents and circumſtances peculiar to it, which determine it enough to give an idea, which may diſtinguiſh it from other things, but without explaining its nature and eſſence. This ſort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the moſt remarkable parts of properties, is called an imperfect definition or a *deſcription:* whereas the definition is called perfect, when it is compoſed of the eſſential difference, added to the general nature or genus. *Watts.* 4. The qualities expreſſed in a deſcription.

I'll pay ſix thouſand, and deface the bond,
Before a friend of this *deſcription*
Shall loſe a hair. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESCRI'PTS [*deſcripta*, Lat.] a term uſed by botanic writers for ſuch plants as have been deſcribed.

To DESCRY' [*deſcrier*, Fr. of *deſcretum*, ſup. of *deſcerno*, Lat.] 1. To give notice of any thing ſuddenly diſcovered; as, the ſcouts *deſcried* the enemy, and gave notice of their approach. This ſenſe is now obſolete, but gave occaſion to thoſe which are now in uſe. 2. To ſpy out, to examine at a diſtance.

Gone to *deſcry*
The ſtrength o' th' enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

The houſe of Joſeph ſent to *deſcry* Bethel. *Judges.* 3. To detect, to find out any thing concealed. Of the king they got a ſight in a gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table; neither place *deſcried*, no, not by Cadinet. *Wotton.* 4. To ſpy out, or diſcern afar off by the eye, to ſee any thing diſtant or abſent.

Into the court he took his way,
Both through the guard, which never him *deſcry'd*,
And thro' the watchmen, who him never ſpy'd. *Spenſer.*
What's paſt, and what's to come, ſhe can *deſcry.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Look back, ſaid I,
Thyſelf in that large glaſs *deſcry.* *Prior.*

DESCRY', *ſubſt.* [from the verb] diſcovery, the thing diſcovered.

How near's the other army?
—Near, and on ſpeedy foot, the main *deſcry*
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DE'SECRATE [*deſecratus*, of *deſecror*, Lat.] to unhallow, to prophane, to divert from the purpoſe to which any thing is conſecrated. The founders of monaſteries imprecated evil on thoſe who ſhould *deſecrate* their donations. *Salmon's Survey.*

DESECRA'TION [from *deſecrate*] an unhallowing, a prophaning, abolition of conſecration.

To DESE'RT [*deſertum*, ſup of *deſero*, Lat. *deſerter*, Fr. *diſertare*, It.] 1. To leave, to abandon. What keeps them in fixed ſtations againſt an inceſſant tendency to *deſert* them? *Bentley.* 2. To run away from his colours, to quit a regiment in which one is enliſted. 3. To forſake, to quit meanly or treacherouſly. Not one man, who heartily wiſh'd the paſſing of that bill, that ever *deſerted* them till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden.*

DESE'RT, *ſubſt.* [prob. of *deſervio*, Lat. or *deſſervir*, Fr. or *deſerve*, Eng.] 1. Merit or worth, conduct conſidered with regard to rewards or puniſhments. With equal *deſert* of praiſe and diſpraiſe ſhunned by ſome, by others deſired. *Hooker.* Uſe every man after his *deſert*, and who ſhall 'ſcape whipping? *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Proportional merit, claim to reward. Take my *deſerts* to his, and join them both. *Shakeſpeare.* All *deſert* imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deſerved, or made due. *South.* 3. Excellence, right to reward, virtue.

DESERT and reward ſeldom keep company.

The Scots ſay; *He that's firſt up is not always firſt ſerv'd.* It is but too true, that reward does not always follow merit: But this ought to be no diſcouragement to any one in the purſuit of it; for it will, ſooner or later, in this world or in the next; or at leaſt in the ſatisfaction of a man's own mind.

DESE'RT, *ſubſt.* properly *deſſert* [*deſſert*, Fr.] the laſt courſe of a feaſt, a confectionary or courſe of ſweet-meats. See DESSERT.

DE'SERT, or DESART, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *deſerto*, It. *deſiérto*, Sp. *deſertum*, Lat.] a wilderneſs, a large, wild part of a country, a ſolitary loneſome place. A pathleſs *deſert*, duſk with horrid ſhades. *Milton.*

DESERT, *adj.* [*deſertus*, Lat.] wild, uninhabited, uncultivated.

Words
That would be howl'd out in the *deſert* air. *Milton.*

A *deſert* iſland. *Locke.*

DESE'RTER [*deſerteur*, Fr. *diſertore*, It. *deſertòr*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. A ſoldier who runs away from his colours, or goes over to the enemy. They are the ſame *deſerters*, whether they ſtay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. *Decay of Piety.* 2. One who forſakes his prince, his religion, his poſt, or his cauſe. The members who at firſt withdrew were counted *deſerters*, and outed of their places in parliament. *K. Charles.*

Hoſts of *deſerters* who your honour ſold,
And baſely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryden.*

3. He who forſakes or abandons another. The fair ſex, if they had the *deſerter* in their power, would have ſhewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus. *Dryden.*

DESE'RTION [Fr. *deſerzione*, It. of *deſertio*, Lat.] 1. The act of deſerting, running from the colours. 2. Forſaking a cauſe or poſt. Our adherence to one, will neceſſarily involve us in a *deſertion* of the other. *Rogers.* 3. (Among divines) ſpiritual deſpondency, a ſenſe of God's dereliction, or that his grace is withdrawn. The ſpiritual agonies of a ſoul under *deſertion. South.*

DESE'RTLESS [from *deſert*] being without merit, undeſerving, having no claim to favour or reward.

Lov'd me *deſertleſs*, who with ſhame confeſt
Another flame had ſeiz'd upon my breaſt. *Dryden.*

To DESE'RVE [*deſervio*, Lat. *deſervir*, Fr.] 1. To be worthy of either reward or puniſhment; of good or ill in general. What he *deſerves* of you and me I know. *Shakeſpeare.*

Courts are the places where beſt manners flouriſh,
Where the *deſerving* ought to riſe. *Otway.*

2. To be worthy of reward. According to the rule of natural juſtice, one man may merit and *deſerve* of another. *South.*

Firſt DESERVE, and then deſire.

The Germans ſay; Auf den verdienſt, folgt der gewinſt. (After deſert follows the reward.) And tho' it don't always happen according to the German proverb, it is nevertheleſs blameable to deſire a reward before it has been deſerved: But they that will, muſt be contented to have this proverb hit in their teeth.

DESE'RVEDLY, or DESERVINGLY, *adv.* [from *deſerve*] worthily, according to deſert; whether of good or ill.

That people victor once, now vile and baſe,
Deſervedly made vaſſal. *Milton.*

A man *deſervedly* cuts himſelf off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to ſubvert. *Addiſon.*

DESE'RVER [from *deſerve*] a man who merits rewards. It is uſed, I think, only in a good ſenſe. *Johnſon.* Great *deſervèrs* grow intolerable preſumers. *Wotton.* Emulation will never be wanting amongſt poets, when particular rewards and prizes are propoſed to the beſt *deſervers*, *Dryden.*

DESHACHEE' [in blazonry] is a term uſed by French heralds, to ſignify that the beaſt has limbs ſeparated from his body, in ſuch manner that they remain upon the eſcutcheon, with only a ſmall ſeparation from their natural places. *Fr.*

DESI'CCANT, *ſubſt.* [from *deſiccate*] an application that dries up ſores, a drier. Prevented by *deſiccants. Wiſeman.*

To DE'SICCATE [*deſiccatum*, ſup. of *deſicco*, Lat.] to dry up, to exexhale moiſture. Bodies *deſiccated* by heat. *Bacon.*

DESICCA'TION, the act of drying up, the ſtate of being dried. If the ſpirits iſſue out of the body, there followeth *deſiccation. Bacon.*

DESI'CCATIVE, *adj.* [from *deſiccate*] having the power of drying.

DESICCATIVE *Medicines* [*deſiccatif*, Fr. *diſeccativo*, It. of Lat.] thoſe that are of a drying quality.

DESICCATIVE, *ſubſt.* [with phyſicians] a drying plaſter or ointment.

DESIDERA'TA, Lat. things wanted, required, or ſought for.

To DESI'DERATE, *verb act.* [*deſidero*, Lat.] to wiſh, to deſire in abſence. A word rarely uſed. The ſolution of this ſo deſirable and ſo much *deſiderated* problem. *Cheyne.*

To DESI'DE [*deſido*, Lat.] to ſink or fall down.

DESI'DIOSE, or DESI'DIOUS [*deſidioſus*, Lat.] idle, ſlothful, lazy, ſluggliſh.

DESI'GN [*deſſein*, Fr. *diſegno*, It. *deſinio*, Sp. *deſignatio*, Lat.] 1. Intention, purpoſe, reſolution, enterprize, or attempt. 2. Contrivance, project, ſcheme, plan of action. Is he a prudent man that lays *deſigns* only for a day? *Tillotſon.* 3. A ſcheme formed to the detriment of another. A ſedate ſettled *deſign* upon another man's life. *Locke.*

DESIGN [reſpecting arts and ſciences] denotes the thought, plan, and geometrical repreſentation of any thing.

DESIGN [in painting] the firſt draught or ſketch of a picture, or, in general, it is the thought that the artiſt had about any great piece; whether the contours or out-lines be only drawn, or whether the piece has the ſhadows, or the colours; ſo that if there appears much ſkill or judgment, it is common to ſay, the *deſign*'s great and noble. In the *deſigns* of ſeveral Greek medals, one may often ſee the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes. *Addiſon.*

DESIGN [in painting] is alſo uſed to ſignify the juſt meaſures, proportions, and outward forms, which thoſe objects ought to have, that are drawn in imitation of nature, and may be called a juſt imitation of nature

To DESI'GN [*deſigner*, *deſſiner*, Fr. *deſegnare*, It. *deſignàr*, Sp. of *deſigno*, Lat.] 1. To draw a deſign of any thing, to plan, to form in idea. Obſerve whether it be well drawn, or, as moſt elegant artizans term it, well *deſigned. Wotton.*

The prince *deſigns*
The new elected ſeat, and draws the lines. *Dryden.*

2. To intend or purpoſe. 3. To form or order with ſome particular view; having *for*. Acts of worſhip were purpoſely *deſigned for* the acknowledgment of a being whom the moſt excellent creatures are bound to adore. *Stillingfleet.*

You are not for obſcurity *deſign'd. Dryden.*

4. To devote intentially; having *to*. One of thoſe places was *deſigned to* his ſon. *Clarendon. Deſigned to* the ſtudy of the law. *Dryden.* 5. To mark out. There muſt be ways of *deſigning* and knowing the perſon to whom regal power of right belongs. *Locke.*

DESI'GNABLE [*deſigno*, Lat.] diſtinguiſhable, capable of being particularly marked out. The mover cannot paſs over all theſe infinite *deſignable* degrees in an inſtant. *Digby.*

DESIGNA'TION 1. Appointment, direction. A titulary pretence, grounded upon the will and *deſignation* of Edward the Confeſſor. *Bacon.* 2. The act of marking out by any particular token. This is a plain *deſignation* of the duke of Marlborough. *Swift.* 3. Import, intention. Finite and infinite ſeem to be attributed primarily in their firſt *deſignation* only to thoſe things which have parts. *Locke.* 4. The marking the abutments and boundings of an eſtate.

DESI'GNEDLY [of *deſign*] on purpoſe, not ignorantly, not inadvertently, not by chance. *Deſignedly* to put them to pain. *Locke.* Some things were made *deſignedly*, and on purpoſe, for ſuch an uſe as they ſerve to. *Ray.*

DESI'GNER [of *deſign*] 1. A plotter, one that lays ſchemes. The rule and practice for ſuch *deſigners* to ſuborn the public intereſt, to countenance their private. *Decay of Piety.* 2. One that forms the deſign or idea of ſomething in painting or ſculpture. The Latin poets, and the *deſigners* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another. *Addiſon.*

DESI'GNING, *part. adj.* [from *deſign*] having evil deſigns, inſiduous, treacherous.

'Twould ſhew me poor, indebted and compell'd,
Deſigning, mercenary. *Southern.*

DESI'GNINGLY, in a crafty manner, fraudulently.

DESI'GNLESS [of *deſign*] having no intention or deſign; inadvertent.

DESI'GNLESLY, *adv.* [of *deſignleſs*] without intention, inadvertently, ignorantly. In this great concert of his whole creation, the *deſignleſly* conſpiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the reſpective ſingers. *Boyle.*

DESI'GNMENT [of *deſign*] 1. A ſcheme of hoſtility.

The deſperate tempeſt hath ſo bang'd the Turks,
That their *deſignment* halts. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A malicious intention, a plot. Advice of the king's deſperate eſtate, and the duke's *deſignment* againſt her. *Hayward.* 3. The idea or ſketch of a work. Cities and countries are not really ſuch, but only painted on boards and canvaſs, but ſhall that excuſe the ill painture or *deſignment* of them? *Dryden.*

For tho' that ſome mean artiſts ſkill were ſhown
In mingling colours or in placing light,
Yet ſtill the fair *deſignment* was his own. *Dryden.*

DESI'PIENCE [*deſipientia*, Lat.] indiſcretion, fooliſhneſs.

DESI'PIENCE [with phyſicians] the dotage or raving of a ſick perſon.

DESI'PIENT [*deſipiens*, Lat.] fooliſh, doating.

DESI'RABLE [Fr. *deſiderevole*, It.] 1. That ought to be deſired or wiſhed for with earneſtneſs. It is a thing the moſt *deſirable* to man. *Rogers.* 2. Pleaſing, delightful. Unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *deſirable* in her eyes. *Addiſon.*

DESI'RABLENESS, worthy to be deſired.

DESI'RE [*deſir*, Fr. *deſiderio*, It. *deſſeo*, Sp. *diſejo*, Port. *deſiderium*, Lat.] 1. Uneaſineſs of mind on account of the abſence of a thing, the preſent enjoyment of which would afford pleaſure and delight. *Locke.* 2. Longing, wiſhing. *Deſire*'s the vaſt extent of human mind. *Dryden.* 3. Entreaty or requeſt.

To DESI'RE [*deſiror*, Lat. *deſirer*, Fr. *deſiderare*, It. *deſſeàr*, Sp.] 1. To covet, wiſh, or long for. Thou ſhalt not *deſire* the ſilver. *Deuteronomy.* 2. To appear to long, to expreſs wiſhes. Jove beheld it with a *deſiring* look. *Dryden.* 3. To entreat or pray.

Since you take ſuch int'reſt in our woe,
And Troy's diſaſtrous end *deſire* to know,
I will reſtrain my tears. *Dryden.*

DESI'RER [of *deſire*] one that is eager for any thing, a wiſher. I will counterfeit the bewitchment of ſome popular man, and give it bountifully to the *deſirers. Shakeſpeare.*

DESI'ROUS [*deſireux*, Fr. *deſideroſo*, It. *deſſeoſo*, Sp.] paſſionately deſiring or wiſhing for. *Deſirous* to pleaſe and reſemble God by juſtice. *Hooker.* Drowſy, and *deſirous* to ſleep. *Bacon.* Waiting *deſirous* her return. *Milton.*

DESI'ROUSLY [from *deſirous*] ardently, paſſionately.

DESI'ROUSNESS [of *deſirous*] earneſt deſire.

To DESI'ST [*ſe deſiſter*, Fr. *deſiſtir*, Sp. *deſiſtere*, It. and Lat.] to ceaſe or leave off, to give over. *Deſiſt*, thou art diſcern'd. *Milton.* Many will *deſiſt* from a project when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addiſon.*

DESI'STANCE [of *deſiſt*] the act of deſiſting, forbearing. Excuſe of their *deſiſtance* from giving any more than they have given already. *Boyle.*

DESI'TIVE, *adj.* [of *deſitus*, Lat.] ending, concluſive. Inceptive and *deſitive* propoſitions are of this ſort: the fogs vaniſh as the ſun riſes, but the fogs have not yet begun to vaniſh, therefore the ſun is not yet riſen. *Watts.*

DESK [*deſco*, It. or tiſch, Ger. a table] 1. A writing table. 2. The reader's place in a church, commonly made inclining, and with a repoſitory underneath.

In the *deſk*,
That's cover'd o'er with Turkiſh tapeſtry,
There is a purſe of ducats. *Shakeſpeare.*
Not the *deſk* with ſilver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well japan'd avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

DE'SMOS [of δεω, Gr. to bind] any bandage.

DE'SOLATE [*deſolé*, Fr. *deſolato*, It. *deſoládo*, Sp. of *deſolatus*, Lat.] 1. Left alone, forlorn, ſolitary. 2. Uninhabited. Let us ſeek ſome *deſolate* ſhade. *Shakeſpeare.* A *deſolate* iſland. *Broome.* 3. Ruined, laid waſte, deprived of inhabitants. This city ſhall be *deſolate* without an inhabitant. *Jeremiah.*

To DE'SOLATE, *verb act.* [*deſolo*, Lat.] to lay waſte, to deprive of inhabitants. *Deſolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

DE'SOLATELY, *adv.* [of *deſolate*] ſolitarily, in a deſolate manner.

DE'SOLATENESS [of *deſolate*] ſolitarineſs, uncomfortableneſs, a lying waſte.

DESOLA'TION [Fr. *deſolazione*, It. *deſolacìon*, Sp. of *deſolatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making deſolate, deſtruction of inhabitants. The lamentable *deſolation* made by thoſe Scots. *Spenſer.* Death, *deſolation*, ruin and decay. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Gloomineſs, melancholy. Every thing about you demonſtrates a careleſs *deſolation*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A place waſted and forſaken. How is Babylon become a *deſolation* among the nations! *Jeremiah.*

DESOLA'TORY [*deſolatorius*, Lat.] making deſolate; belonging to a deſolation; comfortleſs.

DE SON TORT DE MEME [law phraſe] are words of form in an action of treſpaſs, uſed by way of reply to the plea of the defendant; as, when the defendant pleads he did what he was charged with by his maſter's order, and the plaintiff replies, he did it of his own proper motion. *Fr.*

DESPA'IR [*deſperatio*, Lat. *deſeſpoir*, Fr. *diſperazione*, It. *deſeſperaciòn*, Sp. *deſeſperaçam*, Port.] 1. Loſs of hope. *Deſpair* is the reflection of the mind upon the unattainableneſs of ſome good, which is the cauſe of different effects in the minds of men, ſometimes cauſing pain or uneaſineſs, and ſometimes unconcernedneſs. *Locke.*

One Lov'd with hope, one languiſh'd with *deſpair.* *Dryden.*

2. That which cauſes deſpair, that of which there is no hope. The mere *deſpair* of ſurgery he cures. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. [Among divines] loſs of truſt in the mercy of God. May not hope in God, or godly ſorrow, be perverted into preſumption or *deſpair?* *Sprat.*

To DESPA'IR [*deſpero*, Lat. *deſeperer*, Fr. *diſperare*, It. *deſeſperar*, Sp. and Port.] to be paſt hopes, to have no hope, to give over for loſt, or as unattainable. The Chineſe *deſpair* of making of gold, but are mad upon making of ſilver. *Bacon.*

DESPA'IRER [of *deſpair*] one without hope, one that deſponds.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *deſpairers* hope for good ſucceſs. *Dryden.*

DESPAI'RFUL [of *deſpair* and *full*] hopeleſs; now obſolete. That ſweet but ſour *deſpairful* care. *Sidney.*

DESPA'IRINGLY [of *deſpairing*] in a manner that betokens deſpondence. He ſpeaks ſeverely and *deſpairingly* of our ſociety. *Boyle.*

DESPA'IRINGNESS [of *deſpairing*] the ſtate of being without hopes.

To DESPA'TCH [This is the more analogous ſpelling than *diſpatch.* *depeſcher*, Fr.] 1. To ſend away haſtily. *Deſpatch'd* Achates to the ſhips in haſte. *Dryden.* A ſober and intelligent man I *deſpatched* to Utrecht. *Temple.* 2. To put to death, to ſend out of the world. *Deſpatch* them with their ſwords. *Ezekeil.*

Deſpatch me quickly, I may death forgive. *Dryden.*

3. To perform a buſineſs quickly. No ſooner is one action *deſpatch'd* which we are ſet upon, but another uneaſineſs is ready to ſet us on work. *Locke.* 4. To conclude an affair with another.

What are the brothers parted?
They have *deſpatch'd* with Pompey, he is gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESPA'TCH [from the verb] 1. Haſty execution, ſpeedy performance. The *Deſpatch* of a good office is as beneficial to the ſolicitor as a good office itſelf. *Addiſon.* Feigning delay, ſhe wiſhes for *deſpatch. Granville.* 2. Conduct, management; now obſolete.

You ſhall put
This night's great buſineſs into my *deſpatch.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Expreſs, haſty meſſage, or meſſenger; as, the court of England ſent *deſpatches* to France.

DESPERA'DO [*deſeſperado*, Sp. *diſperato*, It.] a deſperate man.

DE'SPERATE [*deſeſpéré*, Fr. *diſperato*, It. of *deſperatus*, Lat.] 1. Raſh, fearleſs of danger. He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, ſuch an one we vulgarly call a *deſperate* perſon. *Hammond.* 2. Mad, furious, hot-brained. The part of a *deſperate* phyſician to wiſh his friend dead. *Spenſer.* 3. Having no hope, that is deſpaired of. I am *deſperate* of obtaining her. 4. Irrecoverable, unſurmountable. The ſick, when their caſe comes to be thought *deſperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth. *Locke.* 5. Sometimes in a ſenſe nearly ludicrous, and only denotes any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *deſp'rate* ſots and fools,
That durſt depart from Ariſtotle's rules. *Pope.*

A DESPERATE diſeaſe muſt have a DESPERATE cure.

DE'SPERATENESS [of *deſperate*] precipitance, daringneſs, furiouſneſs. The going on not only in terrors and amazement of conſcience, but alſo boldly, hopingly and confidently, in wilful habits of ſin, is called a *deſperateneſs*; and the more bold thus, the more *deſperate.* *Hammond.*

DE'SPERATELY [of *deſperate*] 1. Madly, furiouſly, dangerouſly. He broke forth as *deſperately* as before he had done uncivilly. *Brown.* Greatly, violently; this is a ludicrous ſenſe. She fell *deſperately* in love with him. *Addiſon.*

DESPERA'TION [*deſeſpoir*, Fr. *diſperazione*, It. *deſperaciòn*, Sp. of *deſperatio*, Lat.] deſpondence. *Deſperation* of ſucceſs kills all our induſtry. *Hammond.*

DESPE'CTION, a looking downwards. *Lat.*

DE'SPICABLE [*deſpicabilis*, Lat.] 1. Deſpiſable, contemptible. 2. Baſe, ſorry, vile, mean. It is equally applied to perſons and things. So vile and *deſpicable* as mens diſdainful ſpeech would make it. *Hooker.* *Deſpicable* foes. *Milton.* *Deſpicable* ſlavery. *Addiſon.*

DE'SPICABLENESS [of *deſpicable*] contemptibleneſs, worthleſsneſs. The great diſproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *deſpicableneſs* of our ſervice. *Decay of Piety.*

DE'SPICABLY [of *deſpicable*, or *deſpiſe*] baſely, vilely, meanly.

Wanton Naples crowns the happy ſhore;
Nor vainly rich, nor *deſpicably* poor. *Addiſon.*

DESPI'CIENT [*deſpiciens*, Lat.] looking down upon

DESPI'CIENCE [*deſpicientia*, Lat.] a deſpiſing or contemning.

DESPI'SABLE [of *deſpiſe*] the ſame as deſpicable. A word ſcarcely uſed but in low converſation. A poor old diſtreſſed courtier, commonly the moſt *deſpiſable* thing in the world. *Arbuthnot.*

DESPI'SABLENESS [of *deſpiſable*] quality of deſerving to be deſpiſed.

To DESPI'SE [*deſpicio*, Lat. *deſpiſer*, O. Fr. *Skinner.* *deſpreciar*, Sp *deſprezar*, Port. *ſprezzare*, It.] 1. To look upon with diſdain, to ſlight, to ſet at nought, to make no account of. Small among the heathen, and deſpiſed among men. *Jeremiah.*

My ſons their old unhappy ſire *deſpiſe*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

2. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems once to ſignify to abhor, as from the Italian *deſpettare.*

Let not your ears *deſpiſe* my tongue for ever. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESPI'SER [from *deſpiſe*] he that deſpiſes; a contemner.

A rude *deſpiſer* of good manners. *Shakeſpeare.*

Libertines, and *deſpiſers* of religion. *Swift.*

DESPI'TE [*dépit*, Fr. ſpijt, Du. *diſpetto*, It. *deſpécho*, Sp.] 1. Hatred, malice, ſcorn, grudge, ſpight. The cauſes of *deſpite*, diſdain, or averſion. *Sprat.* 2. Defiance.

With thy warlike ſword *deſpite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'ſt new date. *Shakeſpeare.*
I'll make you happy in your own *deſpite.* *Dryden.*

3. The act of malice, the act of oppoſition.

As a *deſpite* done againſt the moſt high,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milton.*

To DESPI'TE [from the noun] to affront, to give uneaſineſs to. Setting the town on fire, to *deſpite* Bacchus. *Raleigh.*

DESPI'TEFUL [of *deſpite* and *full*] malicious, full of ſpleen and hate. Applied to perſons and things.

I his *deſpiteful* Juno ſent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESPI'TEFULLY [of *deſpiteful*] maliciouſly.

DESPI'TEFULNESS [of *deſpiteful*] malice, hate. Let us examine him with *deſpitefulneſs* and torture, that we may know his meekneſs. *Wiſdom.*

DESPI'TEOUS [of *deſpite*] malicious, furious; a word now obſolete.

Spurring ſo hot with rage *deſpiteous.* *Spenſer.*

To DESPO'IL [*depouiller*, Fr. *ſpogliare*, It. *deſpojàr*, Sp. *deſpolio*, Lat.] to rob or bereave of, to ſtrip one of his goods; it has *of.*

Deſpoil'd of warlike arms. *Spenſer.*
Deſpoil'd of innocence, of faith, of bliſs. *Milton.*

DESPOLIA'TION, The act of robbing or ſpoiling. *Lat.*

To DESPO'ND, *verb neut.* [*deſpondeo*, Lat.] 1. To deſpair, to become hopeleſs or deſperate.

Phyſic is their bane:
The learned leeches in deſpair depart,
And ſhake their heads, *deſponding* of their art. *Dryden.*

2. [Among divines] to loſe hope of God's mercy. Some may allure the ſlothful, ſome encourage the *deſponding* mind. *Watts.*

DESPO'NDENCE, or DESPO'NDENCY [of *deſpondent*] deſpair, hopeleſſneſs.

DESPO'NDENT [*deſpondens*, Lat.] deſponding, deſpairing, being without hope. The very boldeſt atheiſts, when they chance to be ſurprized with ſolitude or ſickneſs, are the moſt ſuſpicious, timorous and *deſpondent* wretches in the world. *Bentley.*

On the dead tree a dull *deſpondent* ſtock. *Thomſon.*

To DESPO'NSATE, *verb act.* [*deſponſo*, Lat.] to betrothe, to unite by reciprocal promiſes of marriage.

DESPO'NSATED, the *pret.* and *part. p.* of *deſponſate* [*deſponſatus*, Lat.] affianced, eſpouſed, betrothed.

DESPONSA'TION [of *deſponſate*] a betrothing or giving in marriage.

DE'SPOTE [*deſpota*, Lat. of δεσποτης, Gr. an abſolute prince] a great title anciently given by the Grecians to a lord or governor of a country: the title is ſtill uſed in the Turkiſh empire, for a prince or governor; as, the *deſpote* of Valachia.

N. B. *Query*, if this word carrying with it the notion of ABSOLUTE authority, be not one reaſon why in *ſcripture*, when applied to *inviſible* domination, it is conſtantly reſtrained and appropriated to the ONE GOD AND FATHER of all; as being expreſſive of that dominion which He (and He only) has over all *without exception?* See *Acts* ii. 29. *Acts* iv. 24. 2 *Pet.* ii. 1. compared with *Jude* iv. *&c.* In all which places, the word *deſpotes* is uniformly applied to the FATHER, and in the laſt it ſtands in *contradiſtinction* to the word *kyrios*, or to that title by which our bleſſed *Saviour* is generally characterized. See AUTHENTIC, BAPTIZE, *Firſt* CAUSE, *Apoſtolic* CONSTITUTIONS, and DEITY.

DESPO'TICAL, or DESPO'TIC [*deſpotique*, Fr. *diſpotico*, It. of δεσποτικος, of δεσποτης, Gr. a lord] arbitrary, abſolute, unlimited in authority. Its command over them was but perſuaſive and political, yet it had the force of coactive and *deſpotical.* *South.* The ill conſequences of having a *deſpotic* prince. *Addiſon.*

DESPOTICAL *Government*, a government when the prince having gained an abſolute power over his people, is no longer guided or controlled by the laws of the country, but governs ſolely by his will and pleaſure.

DESPO'TICALLY [of *deſpotical*] arbitrarily, abſolutely.

DESPO'TICALNESS [of *deſpotical*] arbitrarineſs, abſolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM [*deſpotiſme*, Fr. of *deſpote*] deſpotic government.

DESPOU'ILLE [in blazonry] is uſed to ſignify the whole caſe or ſkin of a beaſt, with the head, feet, tail, and all apurtenances; ſo as being filled up, it looks like the whole creature. *Fr.*

To DESPU'MATE, *verb neut.* [*deſpumatum*, ſup. of *deſpumo*, Lat.] to throw off parts in froth, to work.

To DESPUMATE, *verb act.* to ſcum or clarify liquor.

DESPUMA'TION [of *de*, priv. and *ſpuma*, Lat. froth] 1. The act of ſcumming, or taking off the froth. 2. The act of foaming or frothing.

DESPUMA'TION [*diſpumazione*, It. of *diſpumatio*, Lat. in pharmacy] the act of clearing and cleanſing any liquor, by letting it boil, ſo as to take off the ſcum.

DESQUA'MATED, *part. p.* [*deſquamatus*, Lat.] ſcaled, having the ſcales taken off.

DESQUAMA'TION, a ſcaling of fiſh. *Lat.*

DESQUAMATION [with ſurgeons] a ſcaling of foul bones. *Lat.*

DESSA'U, a city of Upper Saxony, in Germany, ſituated on the river Elbe, 60 miles north-weſt of Dreſden; ſubject to the prince of Anhalt Deſſau.

DESSE'RT, Fr. the laſt courſe at table; a ſervice of fruits and ſweetmeats.

At your *deſſert* bright pewter comes to late,
When your firſt courſe was well ſerv'd up in plate. *King.*

DESTILLA'TION, an extraction of the moſt volatile parts, which are rarefied into vapour or ſmoke, as it were by fire. See DISTILLATION.

To DE'STINATE [*deſtiner*, Fr. *deſtinàr*, Sp. *deſtinare*, It. and Lat.] to deſign, appoint or order for ſome particular purpoſe. Birds are *deſtinated* to fly among the branches. *Ray.*

DE'STINATED, or DE'STINATE, *part.* of *deſtinate* [*deſtinatus*, Lat. *deſtiné*, Fr. *deſtinato*, It. *deſtinádo*, Sp.] appointed, determined, ordained to ſome purpoſe.

DESTINA'TION [of *deſtinate*] the purpoſe for which any thing is appointed. They perform their regular *deſtinations* without loſing their way. *Glanville.* The *deſtination* and application of things to ſeveral ends. *Hale.*

To DE'STINE, *verb act.* [*deſtino*, Lat.] 1. To doom, to appoint unalterably to any ſtate.

We are decreed,
Reſerv'd, and *deſtin'd* to eternal woe. *Milton.*
Before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the *deſtin'd* ſacrifice. *Dryden.*

2. To appoint to any uſe. Veſſels *deſtin'd* to carry humours ſecreted from the blood. *Arbuthnot.* 3. To devote, to doom to puniſhment or miſery.

May Heav'n around this *deſtin'd* head
The choiceſt of its curſes ſhed. *Prior.*

4. To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r,
From the dark urn ſhall throw thy *deſtin'd* hour. *Prior.*

DE'STINY [*deſtin*, Fr. *deſtino*, It. and Sp. *deſtinatio*, Lat.] 1. The power that ſpins the life, and determines the fate of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy ſire or dam,
But like a foul miſhapen ſtigmatic,
Mark'd by the *deſtinies* to be avoided. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. According to the Stoics, the diſpoſal of things ordained by *divine providence*, or the enchainment of *ſecond cauſes*, ordained by providence, which carries with it the neceſſity of the event; invincible neceſſity. See FATE.

Who can turn the ſtream of *deſtiny*,
Or break the chain of ſtrong neceſſity,
Which faſt is ty'd to Jove's eternal ſeat? *Spenſer.*
How can hearts not free be try'd whether they ſerve
Willing or no, who will but what they muſt
By *deſtiny*, and can no other chuſe. *Milton.*

3. Doom, condition in a future ſtate.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his *deſtiny*. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESTINY [with Pagan philoſophers] a ſecret or inviſible power or virtue, which with incomprehenſible wiſdom conducts, what to mankind appears irregular and fortuitous; this comes much to the ſame with that which with us is called God.

The DE'STINIES [according to the poets] three deities, Clotho, who, as they feign, holds the diſtaff; Lacheſis, which draws out the thread of man's life; and Atropos, who cuts it off at death.

DESTINY *Readers*, fortune-tellers, aſtrologers, gypſies. A cant word.

DE'STITUTE [*deſtitutus*, Lat. *deſtitué*, Fr. *deſtituto*, It. *deſtituydo*, Sp.] 1. Left, forſaken, deprived, bereft, forlorn. Men *deſtitute* of divine grace. *Hooker.* 2. In want of.

Take the diſtin'd way
To find the regions *deſtitute* of day. *Dryden.*

The Campania of Rome *deſtitute* of inhabitants. *Addiſon.*

DE'STITUTENESS [of *deſtitute*] the ſtate of being forſaken, or left without a friend, *&c.*

DESTITU'TION [of *deſtitute*] 1. The act of leaving or forſaking, an utter abandoning. 2. A ſtate of being left, forſaken, want. *Deſtitution* of food and cloathing. *Hooker.*

DESTRI'CTION, Lat. the act of binding.

DESTRI'GMENT [*deſtrigmentum*, Lat.] that which is ſcraped or pulled off any thing.

To DESTRO'Y [*deſtruo*, Lat. *détruire*, Fr. *deſtruyer*, Sp. *deſtruir*, Port. *ſtruggere*, or *diſtruggere*, It.] 1. To throw down, overthrow, or raze any building, to marr or ſpoil, to lay waſte. The Lord will *deſtroy* this city. *Geneſis.* 2. To deface. They burnt and *deſtroyed* the country villages. *Knolles.* 3. To kill. The peacock *deſtroys* ſnakes. *Hale.* 4. To put an end to, to bring to nought. Incontinent perſons *deſtroy* their bodies with diſeaſes. *Bentley.*

DESTRO'YER [from *deſtroy*] he that deſtroys, murders, or lays waſte.

DESTRU'CTIBLE [*deſtructum*, ſup. of *deſtruo*, Lat.] liable to deſtruction, that may be deſtroyed.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY [from *deſtructible*] a liableneſs of being deſtroyed.

DESTRU'CTION [Fr. *diſtruzione*, It. *diſtruiciòn*, Sp. *deſtruiçaon*, Port. *deſtructio*, Lat.] 1. The act of deſtroying, waſte, murder, maſſacre. 2. The ſtate of being deſtroyed, overthrow, ruin. 3. The cauſe of deſtruction, a deſtroyer. The *deſtruction* that waſteth at noonday. *Pſalms.* 4. (Among divines) eternal death. Broad is the way that leadeth to *deſtruction*. *St. Matthew.*

DESTRU'CTIVE [*deſtructivus*, low Lat. of *deſtructus*, Lat.] 1. Apt to deſtroy, that cauſes ruin, that brings deſtruction. 2. Having *of*. 3. Having *to*. 4. Miſchievous, hurtful. 5. Deadly.

DESTRU'CTIVELY, *adv.* [from *deſtructive*] ruinouſly, miſchievouſly; with power or force to deſtroy.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS [from *deſtructive*] the quality of deſtroying or ruining.

DESTRU'CTOR [from *deſtroy*] deſtroyer, conſumer. Boyle uſes it.

DESUDA'TION [*deſudatio*, Lat.] a profuſe and immoderate ſweating, from what cauſe ſoever proceeding.

DESUDA'TORY, *ſubſt.* [*deſudatorium*, Lat.] an hot houſe or bagnio.

DESU'ETUDE [*deſuitudine*, It. *deſuetudo*, of *deſueſco*, Lat.] a deſiſting from any uſe or cuſtom, diſcontinuance of cuſtom or habit, diſuſe.

DESU'ETE [*deſuetus*, Lat.] being out of uſe.

DESULTO'RES, or DESULTO'RII, Lat. perſons of agility of body, who uſed to leap from one horſe to another, which they led by the bridle, after they had run ſeveral courſes or heats at the horſe races in the Circenſian games. The cuſtom was practiſed chiefly among the Numidians, who always carried two horſes with them for that purpoſe, changing them as they tired. The Greeks and Romans borrowed the practice from them. The Sarmatæ were great maſters of this exerciſe, and the Huſſars have ſtill ſome remains of it.

DESU'LTORINESS, a ſkipping from one thing to another.

DESU'LTORY, or DESULTO'RIOUS [*deſultorius*, Lat.] leaping or ſkipping from one thing to another; fickle minded, wavering, unſtable, unconſtant, mutable, immethodical. *Deſultory* thought. *L'Eſtrange.* *Deſultory* fancy. *Norris.*

DESU'LTURE [*deſultura*, Lat.] a vaulting from one horſe to another.

To DESU'ME, *verb act.* [*deſumo*, Lat.] to borrow or take from any thing. The ſimple matter out of which it is *deſumed*. *Hale.*

DESU'MPTION [*deſumptio*, of *deſumo*, from *de*, and *ſumo*, Lat. to take] a chuſing or taking from or out of.

To DETA'CH [*detacher*, Fr. *diſtaccare*, It. *deſtacàr*, Sp.] 1. To ſend away from a greater body a party of ſoldiers upon ſome expedition. 2. To diſengage or part from ſomething. The ſeveral parts are *detatched* one from the other, and yet join again. *Pope.*

DETA'CHARE [barb. law word] to ſeize or take into cuſtody a man's goods or perſon.

DETA'CHED *Pieces* [in fortification] are demi-lunes, horn-works or crown-works, and even baſtions when ſeparated, and at a diſtance from the body of the place.

DETA'CHMENT [in law] a ſort of writ.

DETA'CHMENT [*detachement*, Fr. *diſtaccamento*, It. *deſtacamiènto*, Sp. in military affairs] a party of ſoldiers drawn out upon a particular expedition, or from a greater to ſtrengthen a leſſer party.

DETA'IL, Fr. the particulars or particular circumſtances of an affair, a minute account.

To DETA'IL, *verb act.* [*detailler*, Fr.] to particularize, to relate minutely and diſtinctly.

To DETA'IN [*detenir*, Fr. *ditenore*, It. *detenìr*, Sp. of *detineo*, Lat.] 1. To keep back or with-hold. Indecent advances ſhe made to *detain* him from his country. *Broome.* 2. To keep that which belongs to another. *Detain* not the wages of the hireling. *Taylor.* 3. To hinder, ſtop or let, to reſtrain from going. Let us *detain* thee. *Judges.* 4. To hold in cuſtody.

DETAI'NDER [from *detain*] a writ for holding one in cuſtody.

DETAI'NER [from *detain*] he that holds back any one's right, one that detains a thing. *Detainers* of tithes. *Taylor.*

To DETE'CT [*detectum*, ſup. of *detego*, Lat.] to diſcloſe, to diſcover or lay open any crime or artifice.

DETE'CTER [from *detect*] he that detects or diſcovers what another deſires to conceal.

DETE'CTION [*detectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of diſcovering or laying open any guilt, fraud, or fault. 2. Diſcovery of any thing hidden.

DETE'NTION [Fr. *ditenziòne*, It. *detenſa*, Port. *detentio*, Lat.] 1. The act of detaining or keeping from one what belongs to him. 2. A confinement, impriſonment, reſtraint. *Detention* of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

DETE'NT *Wheel* [of a clock] is that which is alſo called the *hoop*, having a hoop almoſt round it, in which is a vacancy, at which the clock locks.

DETE'NTS *of a Clock*, are thoſe ſtops, which being lifted up or let fall down, lock or unlock the clock in ſtriking.

To DETE'R [*deterreo*, Lat.] to affright or diſcourage one from a thing; to take him off from it by the terror of threats.

DETE'RMENT [from *deter*] cauſe of diſcouragement, that which deters.

To DETE'RGE [*deterger*, Fr. *detergere*, It. and Lat.] to wipe or rub off filth from a ſore, to purge a part from peculence or obſtructions.

DETERIORA'TION [Fr. *deteriorazione*, It. of Lat.] the act of making worſe, the ſtate of becoming worſe.

DETE'RGENT [*detergens*, Lat.] wiping off, cleanſing, ſcowring.

DETE'RGENTS [in phyſic] ſuch medicines, which mundify, cleanſe, and carry off viſcid and glutinous humours that adhere to the body.

DETE'RMINABLE [*determinabile*, It. of *determino*, Lat.] that can be determined or certainly decided.

DETE'RMINABLENESS [from *determinable*] capable of being determined or decided.

To DETE'RMINATE [*determiner*, Fr.] to limit, to fix, to determine, to terminate.

DETE'RMINATE [*determinée*, Fr. *determinato*, It. *determinádo*, Sp. of *determinatus*, Lat.] 1. That is determined, limited or defined. A *determinate* impulſe. *Bentley.* 2. Poſitive, eſtabliſhed, ſettled by rule. Appointed by any *determinate* order. *Hooker.* 3. Deciſive, concluſive. A *determinate* reſolution. 4. Fixed, reſolute. More *determinate* to do than ſkilful how to do. *Sidney.* 5. Reſolved. My *determinate* voyage is mere extavagancy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DETE'RMINATELY, *adv.* [from *determinate*] 1. Reſolutely, with a fix'd reſolve. *Determinately* bent. *Sidney.* 2. Poſitively, by a fixed rule. The principles of religion are *determinately* true or falſe. *Tillotſon.*

DETE'RMINATENESS [from *determinate*] definiteneſs, poſitiveneſs.

DETERMINA'TION [Fr. *determinazione*, It. *determinaciòn*, Sp. of *determinatio*, Lat.] 1. Abſolute direction to a certain end. Conſtant *determination*

termination of will. *Locke.* 2. Final reſolution, upon doing or not doing any action, the reſult of deliberation, concluſion formed. Acts of the intellect are deliberation and *determination* or deciſion. *Hale.* 3. Judicial deciſion of.

DETERMINATION [in phyſics] the diſpoſition or tendency of a body towards one way.

DETERMINATION [with philoſophers] the action by which a cauſe is limited or reſtrained to act, or not to act, this or that, or in this or that manner.

Effective DETERMINA'TION [with ſchoolmen] is ſuch as proceeds from an efficient cauſe, as when an artiſt determines an inſtrument to a certain action, or from the *form*, as that determines the indifferency of the matter; and thus our ſenſes are ſaid to be *determinations*, to have ideas upon the preſence of external objects.

Moral DETERMINATION, is one which proceeds from a cauſe which operates *morally*, *i. e.* by commanding, perſuading, or adviſing ſome effect. [See FREE *Cauſe*.] This is that kind of influence or determination, which alone is conſiſtent with man's free, *moral* agency; I mean, by preſenting motives to the *underſtanding*, and not offering force and violence to the will. "There is no ſimilitude, ſays Dr. Clarke, between a BALANCE being mov'd by *weights* or *impulſe*, and a MIND *moving itſelf* or *acting* upon the view of certain motives. The difference is, that the one is entirely *paſſive*, which is being ſubject to abſolute neceſſity: The other is not only *acted upon*, but ACTS alſo; which is the eſſenſe of liberty." *Collection of Papers*, &c. *between* Mr. Leibnitz and Dr. Clarke, p, 281. And, by the way, the not diſturbing the liberty of the will is ſo eſſential to the very being of *moral* government and *moral* agency, that I've known ſome of the moſt *conſiderate* CALVINISTS give up all *immediate* operation on the will, and chooſe rather to reſt their cauſe on God's ſetting the truth in ſo *ſtrong* a point of view before the *underſtanding*, as ſuffices, in his foreknowledge, to determine the will, and ſo aſcertain the event. See CALVINISM, DECREE, and SYNOD *of Dort*.

Phyſical DETERMINATION, is an act whereby God excites and applies a ſecond cauſe to act antecedently to all the operations of the creature. See NECESSARY *Cauſe*.

DETE'RMINED, or DETE'RMINATE *Problem* [with geometricians] is that which has but one, or at leaſt a determined number of ſolutions, in contradiſtinction to an indeterminate problem, which admits of infinite ſolutions.

DETERMINA'TIVE, *adj.* [from *determinate*] 1. Uncontrollably, directing to a certain end. Special influence and *determinative* power of a cauſe. *Bramhall.* 2. Making a limitation. It is *determinative* and limits the ſubject. *Watts.*

DETERMINA'TOR [from *determinate*] one who determines. Brown uſes it.

To DETE'RMINE, *verb act.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determinàr*, Sp, *determinare*, It. and Lat. of *de* and *terminus*, properly to ſet or appoint bounds] 1. To judge or decide a matter in controverſy or queſtion, to put an end to a matter. 2. To fix, to ſettle. To *determine* the proper ſeaſon for grammar. *Locke.* 3. To conclude, to fix ultimately. It does not *determine* the fate of ſingle perſons. *Addiſon.* 4. To bound, to confine. That hill *determines* their view. *Atterbury.* 5. To adjuſt, to limit. *Determined* ideas. *Locke.* 6. To direct to any certain point. 7. To incline, to diſpoſe, to influence the choice. His choice *determined* for or againſt. *Locke.* 8. To reſolve, purpoſe, or deſign. *Determined* of his father. 1 *Samuel.* 9. To deſtroy, to put an end to.

Where is he that will not ſtay ſo long,
Till ſickneſs hath *determin'd* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DETERMINE, *verb neut.* 1. To conclude, to form a final concluſion; with *of*. The learned ſhall *determine of* it. *Locke.* 2. To come to an end. The danger *determined* by their deaths. *Hayward.* 3. To come to a deciſion. We *determine* for him. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To end conſequentially. Revolutions of ſtate often *determine* in ſetting up ſome tyranny. *Temple.* 5. Reſolve concerning a thing; with *of*. To *determine of* the coronation. *Shakeſpeare.*

DETERRA'TION [*deterrer*, Fr. of *de*, from, and *terra*, Lat. the earth] a removal of earth, &c. from mountains or higher grounds down into valleys or lower grounds; this by philoſophers is underſtood of ſuch earth, &c. as is waſhed down from mountains, &c. gradually by rains. *Woodward* uſes it.

DETE'RSION [*deterſio*, from *detergo*, Lat.] the act of cleanſing, wiping, or rubbing off, the ſordes of a ſore or any thing elſe.

DETE'RSIVE, *adj.* [*deterſivo*, It. of *deterſif*, Fr. of *deterſus*, Lat.] being of a ſcouring or cleanſing quality.

DETE'RSIVE, *ſubſt.* an application that has the power of cleanſing wounds or ſores.

DETE'RSIVE *Medicines*, are ſuch medicines as cleanſe the body from ſluggiſh and viſcous humours.

DETE'RSIVENESS [from *deterſive*] cleanſing quality,

To DETE'ST [*deteſter*, Fr. *deteſtàr*, Sp. *deteſto*, Lat.] to abhor or loath, to hate.

DETE'STABLE [Fr. and Sp. *deteſtabile*, It. of *deteſtabilis*, Lat.] to be abhorred or loathed; hateful.

DETE'STABLENESS [from *deteſtable*] deſerving to be abhorred.

DETE'STABLY [from *deteſtable*] odiouſly, horribly, abominably.

DETESTA'TION [*deteſtatione*, It. *deteſtaciòn*, Sp. of *deteſtatio*, Lat.] the act of deteſting, abhorrence, hatred. It is ſometimes uſed with *for*, but *of* ſeems more proper.

DETE'STER [from *deteſt*] one that hates or abhors.

To DETHRO'NE [*detroner*, Fr. of *de*, and *thronus*, Lat. a throne] to depoſe a ſovereign prince, to drive him from the throne, to diveſt of regal dignity.

DE'TINET [a law term] *i. e.* he detains a writ againſt a perſon, who owes either annuity or quantity of corn, &c. to another, and refuſes to pay it

DETI'NUE [*detenue*, Fr.] a writ which lies againſt a perſon who refuſes to deliver back goods or chattels, which have been delivered to him to keep.

Action of DETINUE [in law] is when a man is uſed to deliver up his truſt.

DETONA'TION [of *detono*, Lat.] a mighty thundering.

DETONATION [with chemiſts] a ſort of thundering noiſe, that is frequently made by a mixture being inkindled in a crucible or other veſſel, ſo that the volatile parts of it ruſh forth with great ſwiftneſs and violence; the ſame as fulmination. It is ſomewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of ſalts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans. It alſo denotes that noiſe which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence, as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, reſembling the exploſion of gun-powder. *Quincy.*

To DE'TONIZE, *verb act.* [from *detono*, Lat.] to calcine with detonation. A chemical term. *Detonized* nitre. *Arbuthnot.*

To DETO'RT *verb act.* [*detortum*, ſup. of *detorqueo*, from *de*, and *torqueo*, Lat. to twiſt] to wreſt from the original meaning or deſign. *Detorted* texts. *Dryden.*

DETO'RTED, *part. paſſ.* of *detort* [*detortus*, Lat.] 1. Turned away from the true meaning. 2. Twiſted, or writhen.

DETO'RSION, Lat. the act of turning or bending away or aſide.

To DETRA'CT [*detracter*, Fr. *detrattare*, It. *detractàr*, Sp. *detractum*, ſup. of *detraho*, Lat.] 1. To take from, to abate, to leſſen, by envy or otherwiſe, the reputation of any one; having *from*. 2. To ſlander or ſpeak ill of. No envy can *detract from* this. *Dryden.*

DETRA'CTER [from *detract*] one that detracts or takes away another's reputation.

DETRACTION [Fr. *detrazione*, It. *detraciòn*, Sp .of *detractio*, Lat.] 1. Properly a drawing from. 2. A ſlandering or backbiting. *Detraction*, in the native importance of the word, ſignifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or leſſening a man in point of fame, rendering him leſs valued and eſteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction*, tho' purſued by various means. *Ayliffe.*

DETRA'CTIVE, apt to detract.

DETRA'CTIVENESS, detracting quality or humour.

DETRA'CTORY, *adj.* [from *detract*] derogatory, defamatory by denial of merit; with *unto*, *to*, or *from*; but *from* ſeems moſt proper. Boyle and Brown uſe it.

DETRA'CTRESS [from *detract*] a cenſorious, envious woman. Addiſon uſes it.

DETRANCHE'E [in blazonry] is uſed to ſignify a line bendwiſe, that comes not from the very angle, but either from ſome part of the upper edge, and falling from thence diagonally or athwart, or in the ſame manner from part of the ſide; but always from the right ſide. *Fr.*

DE'TRIMENT [*detrimentum*, Lat.] damage, hurt, loſs, diminution. Without *detriment* to their private affairs. *Addiſon.*

DETRIMENT [with aſtrologers] is the greateſt of the eſſential debilities or weakneſſes of a planet, *viz.* the ſign directly oppoſite to that which is his houſe; as, the *detriment* of the ſun is Aquarius, becauſe it is oppoſite to Leo.

DETRIMENT [in Lincoln's-Inn] a duty of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* paid each term, by every member of the ſociety, to the houſe, for defraying its charges, and repairing loſſes.

DETRIME'NTAL, hurtful, that brings damage, hurt or loſs; with *to*. *Detrimental to* our country. *Addiſon.*

DETRIME'NTALNESS, prejudicialneſs, &c.

DETRIME'NTOUS [*detrimentoſus*, Lat.] cauſing damage or loſs; hurtful.

DETRI'TION, [*detritum*, ſup. of *detero*, from *de* and *tero*, Lat. to wear] the act of wearing or rubbing off the particles of any thing.

To DETRU'DE [*detrudere*, It. *detrudo*, Lat.] to thruſt down, to force into a lower place. *Detruded* down to hell. *Davies.*

To DETRU'NCATE, *verb act.* [*detrunco*, Lat.] to lop, to cut, to ſhorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRU'NCATED, *part. p.* [*detruncatus*, Lat.] cut or chopped off; beheaded.

DETRUNCA'TION [of *detruncate*] the act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION [*detruſio*, Lat.] the act of thruſting down. *Detruſion* of the waters. *Keil.*

DETRU'SOR *Urinæ* [in anatomy] a muſcle lying under that which is derived from the peritonæum; its fleſhly fibres *embrace* the whole bladder, as if it were a hand, and *preſs it* in the diſcharging of the urine. It is by ſome accounted the firſt proper membrane of the bladder.

DE'TTENGEN, a village of Germany, about nine miles eaſt of Hanau, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; remarkable for a battle between the allied army and the French, in which the latter were defeated.

DETURBA'TION [*deturbatio*, from *deturbo*, Lat.] 1. The act of caſting or throwing down from on high, degradation. 2. A troubling or diſturbing. 3. A making filthy, a polluting.

DE'VA, a port town of Spain, ſituated in the Bay of Biſcay, 40 miles eaſt of Bilboa.

DEVADIA'TUS [in doomſday-book] one who has no ſureties or pledges.

DEVASTA'TION [Fr. of *devàſtatio*, Lat.] the act of laying waſte, havock, deſolation. Garth and Woodward uſe it.

DEVASTAVE'RUNT, *bona Teſtatoris*, Lat. a writ lying againſt executors for paying of debts and legacies without ſpecialities or bonds, to the prejudice of the creditors, who have ſpecialities or bonds, before the debts upon the ſaid bonds become due.

DEUCA'LION, the ſon of Prometheus, who married Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus. The poets tell us, that while he reigned in Theſſaly, there happened an univerſal flood, that drowned all the world, but only he and his wife, who got into a ſhip, and were carried to the top of Mount Parnaſſus, and ſtay'd there till the dry land appeared; and when the flood was gone, he conſulted the oracle of Themis, how mankind might be repaired, and was anſwered he ſhould caſt his *great mother's* bones behind his back; whereupon he took ſtones, the bones of his *great mother* the EARTH, and threw them over his ſhoulder, and they became men; and Pyrrha alſo caſt ſtones over her ſhoulder backwards, and they became women. The truth is, this deluge was only in Greece and Italy, but the poets feigned all things to have happened after Deucalion's flood, as they did after the inundation in the days of Noah. And as to their being ſaved on Mount Parnaſſus, they only climbed to the top of it, and were there ſafe above the waters; and after the flood taught the people more civility than they had before; this deluge happened A. M. 2440, and 784 years after that in Noah's time.

Deuce [*deux*, Fr.] 1. Two, a word uſed in games. *Deuce*, ace. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The devil. See Deuse.

Devei'ction, a carrying away or a carrying down. *Lat.*

To Deve'lop, *verb act.* to diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals; to diſentangle, to clear from its covering.

Take him to *develop* if you can,
And hew the block off, and get out the man. *Pope.*

Deve'loped, *part.* and *pret. paſſ.* [*develope*, Fr.] unwrapped, unfolded, opened.

Devene'runt [Lat. in law] a writ to the eſcheator of the king, when any one of the tenants of the king, who holds in *capite* dies, commanding him to enquire what lands or tenements came to him.

Deve'nter, a city of the United Provinces, and province of Overyſſel, about eight miles north of Zutphen.

Deve'rgence [*devergentia*, Lat.] a devexity or declivity, by which any thing tends or declines downwards.

To Deve'st [*deveſter*, Fr. *ſveſtire*, It. *deveſtio*, of *de* and *veſtis*, Lat. a garment] 1. Properly to unclothe, to ſtrip, to deprive of cloaths.

Of his arms Audrugeas he *deveſts*. *Denham.*

2. To ſtrip, to take away any thing good. Forfeit and *deveſt* all right to government. *Bacon.* 3. To free from any thing bad.

This from paſſions I *deveſt*. *Prior.*

To Devest [in law] ſignifies to turn out of poſſeſſion.

Deve'x [*devexus*, Lat.] hollow, like a valley; bowed down, bending, declivous.

Deve'xity [*devexitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of bending or ſhelving downwards; declivity.

Deve'xion, devexity, bendingneſs or ſhelvingneſs. *Lat.*

De'viate, *adj.* [in grammar] varying from the ſenſe of its primitive.

To De'viate [*deviare*, It. *deviàr*, Sp. *deviatum*, ſup. of *devio*, *de via decedere*, Lat.] 1. To go from, or out of the right or common way; having *from* before the thing that is deviated from, and *into* before the thing into which we go aſtray. 2. To err, to ſin, to offend, to ſwerve.

To De'viate [with grammarians] is when a word varies from the ſenſe of its primitive or original.

Devia'tion [from *deviate*] 1. The act of going out of the right way; a ſwerving, an error. 2. Variation from eſtabliſhed rule. 3. Offence, obliquity of conduct.

Deviation [in the old aſtronomy] a motion of the deferent or eccentric, whereby it advances to or recedes from the ecliptic.

Devi'ce, 1. An invention, contrivance, or cunning trick; a ſtratagem. A politic *device*. *Atterbury.* 2. A ſcheme formed, a project, ſpeculation, deſign. There are many *devices* in a man's heart. *Proverbs.* 3. Genius, invention. Full of noble *device*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Devi'ce, or Devi'se [*deviſe*, Fr. *deviſa*, It. and Sp. of *devido* Lat. becauſe it divides or diſtinguiſhes perſons, *&c.*] in a more general ſenſe, the enſign armorial of a nation or family: it is either a repreſentation, an emblem, or an hieroglyphic, expreſſing ſomething that is to be kept in mind, ſuch as the Egyptians uſed inſtead of writing, which of late have a motto added to them, to explain the ſignification, which otherwiſe would be dark or unintelligible; as Lewis XIV. of France, had for his *device*, the ſun in his glory, with this motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, intimating, that he was able to cope with many enemies. See Bourbon, and read there Lewis the XIVth for Lewis the Iſt.

Device, or Devise, in a reſtrained ſenſe, is underſtood to ſignify an emblem or a repreſentation of ſome natural body, with a motto or ſentence applied in a figurative ſenſe, to the advantage of ſome perſon. *Devices* on their ſhields. *Addiſon.*

A Devise is a ſort of metaphor repreſenting one object by another, with which it has ſome reſemblance: ſo that a deviſe is only true when it contains a *metaphorical ſimilitude*, and may itſelf be reduced into a compariſon; or it may be defined a *metaphor painted* and viſible, that ſtrikes the eye.

A Devise requires ſeveral circumſtances; and a figure without them makes only a hieroglyphic, and the word only a diction or ſentence.

Father Boheurs defines a deviſe to be a compoſition of figures, drawn from nature and art, called the body, and a few word sadapted to the figure, and called the ſoul.

He adds, that we make uſe of ſuch a compound to denote our thoughts or intentions by compariſon, taken from *nature* or *art*, and founded on a *metaphor*.

De'vil [Diaful, C. Brit. deofl, Sax. Duyvel, Du. Duevel, L. Ger. teuffel, H. Ger. Diefvel, Dan. Diefwul, Su. *diabolus*, Lat. διαβολος, Gr. a false accuſer or calumniator. See *Revelations*, c. xii. v. 10. *diable*, Fr. *diablo*, Sp. *diabo*, Port. *diavolo*, It.] 1. The tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind, a fallen angel. But with the article [o] it ſignifies one ſo called by way of *diſtinction* or *eminence* above the reſt; and who is ſtiled in ſcripture the *prince of devils*, or *prince of the power of the air* of [τȣ πνευματος] *that ſpirit* [or ſpiritual power, *collectively* underſtood] *which now worketh in the children of diſobedience. Eph.* c. ii. v. 2. Tho', by the way, in juſtice to the *ſacred* writers, it ſhould be obſerved, that whatever acceſs at times theſe evil ſpirits may have to the human mind, it is on ſuch terms as may be *counteracted* and defeated by us; according to that known rule, " *reſiſt the devil, and he will* [or ſhall] *flee from you. James*, c. iv. v. 7. or that *moſt ſublime* deſcription of this *ſpiritual warfare*, which St. Paul gives us, *Eph.* c. vi. v. 11—18. See Dæmon, and Demon.

2. A wicked man or woman. See thyſelf, *devil*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A ludicrous term, for miſchief.

A war of profit mitagates the evil;
But to be tax'd and beaten is the *devil*. *Glanville.*

4. An expletive denoting wonder or vexation.

The things we know are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the *devil* they got there. *Pope.*

5. Adverbially, as a ludicrous negative; thus in the following proverb:

The Devil grew ſick, and vow'd he a monk would be;
The Devil grew well, and the Devil a monk was he.

According to an old monkiſh rhyme; *dæmon languebat, monachus bonus eſſe volebat; ſed cum convaluit, manet et ante fuit.* This proverbial rhyme is applicable to ſuch perſons, who in times of danger and adverſity are full of pious reſolutions, which, when reſtor'd to ſafety and proſperity, they think no more of. See Danger.

As the Devil loves holy water.

Fr. *Comme le diable aime l'eau benit.* The prieſts, in the dark times of popery, perſuaded the vulgar, that their pretended holy water (or univerſal pickle, as Dean Swift calls it in his *Tale of a Tub*) had, among other virtues, that of driving away the devil, whence this proverb. The Lat. ſay, to the ſame purpoſe, *Sicut ſus amaracinum*. Lucr. (as the ſow loves marjoram) to which it is ſaid they have an averſion.

Talk of the Devil, and he'll (*or his imps will*) appear.

The Fr. ſay; *Quand on parle du loup, on en voit la queue.* (talk of the wolf, and you'll ſee his tail.) Lat. *Lupus in fabula.* H. Ger. Wenn man den wolf nennt, ſo kommer gerent. This ſilly ſaying is made uſe of, when a perſon whom we have juſt been ſpeaking of, comes accidentally into one's company.

Give the Devil his due: or,
It is a ſin to belie the devil.

The meaning of theſe two proverbs is, that tho' people be never ſo bad, it is wrong to lay more to their charge than they deſerve. The Fr. ſay; *Il ne faut pas faire le diable plus noir qu'il n'eſt.* The It. *Non biſogrà fare il diablo più nero che non è.* (We muſt not make the devil blacker than he is.)

Happy is the ſon, whoſe father goes to the Devil.

Fr. *Heureux ſont les enfans dont les peres ſont damnez.* (Happy are the children whoſe fathers are damn'd.) Upon the ſuppoſition, that by their wickedneſs they have amaſſed great riches. But how ſuch ill-gotten wealth *thrives* is the queſtion; they often draw down ſuch a curſe upon the poſſeſſors, as makes their ſuppoſed happineſs rather a miſery.

Seldom lies the Devil dead in a ditch.

The Fr. ſay; *Le diable ne dort pas.* And the It. *Il diavolo non dorme.* (The devil never ſleeps.) That is, he is always *upon the watch* how he can ſurprize us, and therefore we have the more reaſon to be upon our guard.

The Devil rebukes ſin.

The Fr. ſay; *Le renard preche aux poules.* (The fox preaches to the hens.)

Needs muſt when the Devil drives.

Fr. *Il faut marcher quand le diable eſt aux trouſſes.* (When the devil is at our heels.) The It. *Biſogna andare, quando il diavolo è alla coda.* (When the devil is at our tail.)

The Devil's *Bones*. See Dice. A cant phraſe.

The Devil! a ſilly proverbial exclamation made uſe of by the vulgar, when they doubt whether a thing will be done, or when any thing ſeems ſtrange to them. The Fr. ſay, on the ſame occaſions, *Du diable*.

Devil's *Bit*, a plant that has ſeveral roots that are black, notched, as it were gnawed, from whence it took its name; as if the devil, envying the virtues of it, gnawed them, *&c.*

Devil's *Milk*, an herb, a ſort of ſpurge.

Devil *on the Neck*, a kind of rack or torturing engine, anciently in uſe among the papiſts, to extort a confeſſion from the proteſtants or lollards. This machine was made of ſeveral irons, which applied to the neck and legs, wrung or *wrenched them* together in ſo violent a manner, that the more the perſon ſtirred, the ſtraiter he was preſſed by them, and in the ſpace of three or four hours his back and body would be broken in pieces.

Sea Devil, a monſtrous creature on the coaſt of America, having black horns like a ram, a terrible aſpect, and a bunch on the head, reſembling a hedge-hog, tuſks like a boar, and a forked tail; and the fleſh of a poiſonous quality.

De'vilish [deoflic, Sax.] 1. Of, or pertaining to the devil. 2. Like, or of the nature of the devil, wicked, malicious, deſtructive. The *deviliſh* wickedneſs of her heart. *Sidney.* 3. Having communication or commerce with the devil. Upon my life began her *deviliſh* practices. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A word of abhorrence or contempt. A *deviliſh* knave! *Shakeſpeare.*

De'vilishly, *adv.* [of *deviliſh*] in a manner ſuiting, or like a devil, diabolically.

De'vilishness [of *deviliſh*] deviliſh nature, diabolical quality.

De'vlship [from *devil*] the devil's dignity.

De'vious [*devius*, Lat.] 1. Going out of the common way. Ev'ry dark and ev'ry *devious* way. *Dryden.* 2. Wandering, rambling. Wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomſon.* 3. Erring, going aſtray from rectitude, ſwerving from.

De'viousness [of *devious*] aptneſs to go out of the way.

Devi'rginated [*deverginatus*, from *de* and *virginis*, gen. of *virgo*, Lat. a virgin] deflouered.

Devi'scerated [*deviſceratus*. from *de* and *viſceris*, gen. of *viſcus*, Lat. en entrail] imbowelled.

To Devi'se, *verb act.* [probably of *deviſer*, Fr. to talk or diſcourſe familiarly; or rather of *deviſare*, It. in the ſame ſenſe, *deviſer*, Fr. as of *deviſo*, to look about. *Skinner.*] 1. To invent, to contrive or plot, to ſtrike out by thought. He could *deviſe* rare engines which ſhot ſmall ſtones at hand, but great ones afar off. *Peacham.* 2. To plan, to ſcheme by artifice, or ſtratagem. I frame evil againſt you, and *deviſe* a device againſt you. *Jeremiah.*

To Devi'se, *verb neut.* to conſider, to lay plans, to form ſchemes or ſtratagems; with *of*. Let us a little *deviſe of* thoſe evils by which that country is held in this wretched caſe. *Spenſer.*

To Devise [a law term] to give or make over lands, tenements or goods, *&c.* by one's laſt will or teſtament in writing, to bequeath.

Devi'se [*deviſe*, O. Fr. in law] 1. Is whatſoever is deviſed or bequeathed by will or legacy. 2. The act of giving or bequeathing by will. This word is properly attributed, in our common law, to him that bequeaths his goods, by his laſt will or teſtament, in writing; and the reaſon is, becauſe thoſe that now appertain only to the deviſor, by this act are diſtributed into many parts. *Cowel.* . Contrivance; ſee Device. God left not his intention to be accompliſh'd by our *deviſes*. *Hooker.*

Devi'se, or **Devi'ce** [in heraldry] any figure, cypher, character, rebus, motto, ſentence, *&c.* which by alluſion to the name of a perſon or family, denotes its nobility or quality.

Devise'e [in law] the perſon to whom any thing is deviſed or bequeathed by will.

Devi'ser, or **Devi'sor** [from *deviſe*] he who bequeaths lands or goods to another by will; alſo a contriver, an inventer. Mocked into errors by *deviſers. Brown. Deviſers* of wholeſome laws. *Grew.*

Devi'table [*devitabilis*, Lat.] eaſy, or poſſible to be ſhunned or avoided.

Devita'tion [*devitatio*, Lat. an eſcape] the act of ſhunning, eſchewing, or avoiding.

To **Devi'tiate** [*devitiatum*, Lat.] to corrupt or marr; to deflouer.

Devi'zes, a borough-town of Wiltſhire, 89 miles from London; it ſends two members to parliament.

Devoca'tion [*devocatio*, from *de*, from, and *voco*, Lat. to call] the act of calling down.

Devocatione *Parliamenti*, Lat. a writ for recalling a parliament.

Devoi'd [of *de* and *vuide*, Fr.] 1. Empty of, vacant. Found her place *devoid. Spenſer.* 2. Free from, being without any thing good or bad, being in want of; with *of*. At length it ſhall become utterly *devoid of* gravity. *Wilkins.*

Devoi'r [Fr. *devore*, It.] 1. Service, civility; now obſolete. To reſtore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, he offered him their utmoſt *devoir* and ſervice. *Knolles.* 2. Act of obſequiouſneſs. Aukward and ſupple, each *devoir* to pay. *Pope.*

Devoi'rs [of Calais] the cuſtoms anciently due to the king for merchandize, brought or carried out from Calais, when our ſtaple was there.

To **Devo'ke**, *verb act.* [*devoco*, of *de*, from, and *voco*, Lat. to call] to call down.

To **De'volate** [*devolatum*, ſup. of *devolo*, from *de*, from, and *volo*, to fly] to fly away or down.

To **Devo'lve**, *verb act.* [*devolvo*, Lat.] 1. To roll or tumble down. Thro' ſplendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze. *Thomſon.* 2. To move or transfer any thing from one hand to another. The matter which *devolves* from the hills. *Woodward.* 3. To fall or come from one to another, as an eſtate does, to be transferred by ſucceſſion into new hands. That forfeiture muſt *devolve* only to the ſupreme Lord. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Devolve**, *verb neut.* to lay a truſt or charge upon one. They *devolv'd* their whole authority into the hands of the council of ſixty. *Addiſon.*

Devolu'tary, *ſubſt.* [*devolutaire*, Fr. *devolutario*, It.] one that lays claim to a benefice that has become void.

Devolu'tion [Fr. *devoluzione*, It. of *devolutio*, Lat.] 1. The act of rolling or tumbling down. 2. A paſſing from one to another as an eſtate, *&c.* does, removal from hand to hand. Hale uſes it.

De'vonshire, a county in the weſt of England, bounded on the north by Briſtol channel; on the eaſt by Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire; on the ſouth by the Engliſh chanuel; and on the weſt by Cornwal. It gives title of duke to the noble family of Cavendiſh, and ſends two members to parliament.

De'vonshiring *of Land* [in huſbandry] is the improving it, by ſpreading on it the aſhes of burnt turfs. See **Denshiring**.

Devora'tion [*devoratio*, from *devoro*, Lat.] the act of devouring or conſuming.

Devorato'rious, [*devoratorius*, Lat.] devouring or conſuming.

To **Devo'te**, *verb act.* [*devouer*, Fr. *votare*, It. *devotum*, ſup. of *devoveo*, Lat.] 1. To vow, or give up any thing by vow, to ſet apart to holy uſe, to conſecrate to God. 2. To addict, to give up one's ſelf to ill. Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine. *Decay of Piety.* 3. To curſe, to doom to deſtruction.

> Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
> Which Niobe's *devoted* iſſue felt. *Dryden.*

Devo'ted, *pret.* and *part paſſ.* of to *devote* [*devotus*, Lat.] 1. Set apart for holy uſe. 2 Attached, ſtrongly inclined to.

Devo'tedness [of *devote*] the ſtate of being devoted or dedicated.

Devote'e, or **Devoto'** [*devot*, Fr. *devoto*, It.] one erroneouſly religious, a bigot, a ſuperſtitious perſon.

Devo'tion [Fr. *divozione*, It. *devocìon*, Sp. of *devotio*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being devoted or conſecrated. 2. Piety, acts of religion, religious zeal, godlineſs 3. Vowed ſervice, diſpoſal, command, an act of public or external worſhip. The love of public *devotion. Hooker.* 4. Prayer, expreſſion of piety. Your *devotion* has its opportunity. *Sprat.* 5. The ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependence upon God. *Devotion* may be conſidered as an exerciſe of public or private prayers at ſet times and occaſions, or as a temper of the mind, a ſtate and diſpoſition of the heart, which is rightly affected with ſuch exerciſes. *Law.* 6. An act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremouy.

> Upon the like *devotion* as yourſelves,
> To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Strong affection, ſuch as makes the lover the ſole property of him who is beloved. He had a particular reverence for the perſon of the king, and the more extraordinary *devotion* for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be truſted with his education. *Clarendon.* 8. Power, ſtate of dependence on another. Keep that rich corner of the country at his majeſty's *devotion. Clarendon.*

Devo'tional, *adj.* [from *devotion*] pertaining or annexed to worſhip, or devotion, religious. *Devotional* compliance, and juncture of hearts. *King Charles.*

Devo'tionalist [of *devotional*] a man zealous without knowledge, one ſuperſtitiouſly devout.

Devo'tionist [from *devotion*] one much given to devotion.

Devoto'rious [*devotorius*, from *de*, and *votum*, Lat. a vow] pertaining to a vow.

To **Devou'r**, *verb act.* [*devorer*, Fr. *divorare*, It. *devoràr*, Sp. of *devoro*, Lat.] 1. To eat or ſwallow down greedily, as a beaſt of prey does. 2. To conſume, or waſte, with violence and rapidity, as fire, peſtilence, or any other calamity does. 3. Metaphorically, to ſwallow up, to annihilate. Such a pleaſure as grows freſher upon enjoyment, and though continually fed upon, yet is never *devour'd. South.* 4. To read over haſtily, to ſtudy eagerly.

Devou'rer [of *devour*] he that devours or preys upon, a conſumer.

Devou'ring [in blazonry] is a term uſed of all fiſhes which are borne in a coat feeding; and the reaſon is, they ſwallow all whole without chewing; and it is requiſite alſo to tell whereon they feed.

Devouring, *part.* [from *devour*] ravenous.

Devou'ringly, *adv.* [from *devouring*] ravenouſly.

Devou'ringness [of *devouring*] of a devouring nature, *&c.*

Devou't [*devot*, Fr. *devoto*, It. and Sp. *devotus*, Lat.] 1. Godly, pious, devoted to holy duties. 2. Filled with pious thoughts. With ſoul *devout. Dryden.* 3. Expreſſive of piety. Uplifted hands and eyes *devout. Milton.*

Devou'tly, *adv.* [from *devout*] religiouſly, godlily.

Devou'tness [of *devout*] fullneſs of devotion, piety.

Deu'se, *ſubſt.* [more properly than *deuie*, *Junius*, from *duſius*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits] the devil; a ludicrous word. See **Deuce**.

Deute'rion [of δευτερος, Gr. the ſecond] the ſecundine, or afterbirth.

Deuterocano'nical [of δευτερος, and κανονικος, Gr.] a name that ſchool-divines give to certain books of the ſacred ſcripture that were added after the reſt, as the book of Eſther, *&c.* See **Canon** *of Scripture.*

Deutero'gamy [δευτερογαμια, of δευτερος, ſecond, and γαμος, Gr. marriage] a ſecond marriage.

Deutero'nomy [δευτερονομιον, of δευτερος, and νομος, Gr. law *i. e.* the ſecond law] the 4th book of Moſes, ſo called, becauſe the law is therein repeated. See **Canon** *of Scripture.*

Deuteropa'thy [δευτεροπαθεια, of δευτερος, ſecond, and παθος, Gr. paſſion, *&c.*] a diſeaſe that proceeds from another diſeaſe.

Deutero'scopy [of δευτερος, ſecond, and σκοπεω, Gr. to behold or ſpy, and by eying a thing to *take aim*] the ſecond intention, the meaning beyond the literal or primary ſenſe. Brown uſes it.

Devu'ider [in riding academies] is a term that is applied to a horſe, that working upon vaults, makes his ſhoulders go too faſt for the croup to follow; ſo that inſtead of going upon two treads, as he ought, he endeavours only to go upon one.

Deux ponts, a city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 60 miles north eaſt of Nancy.

To **Dew**, or To **Bedew**, *verb act.* [ꝺeapian, Sax.] 1. To ſprinkle, moiſten, or wet with dew, or with any thing like dew. 2. It is uſed, but improperly, in the following paſſage, to denote an action of terror.

> In Gallic blood again
> He *dews* his reeking ſword,
> And ſtrews the ground
> With headleſs ranks. *J. Philips.*

Dew [ꝺeape, Sax. dauw, Du. thau, Ger. dagg, Su. Caſaubon will have it of δευειν, Gr. to water or make wet] *certain vapours*, which have by heat been lifted up or exalted in the day time, and which, when the ſun deſcends below our horizon, leaving the air cold, are thereby *condenſed*, and fall down in ſmall inſenſible drops, upon the leaves of plants, where many of them joining together, they become ſenſible. *Dews* and rain are but the returns of moiſt vapours condenſed. *Bacon.*

Dew *of Vitriol* [in chemiſtry] a kind of phlegm or water drawn from that mineral ſalt, by diſtillation in balneo mariæ, or, with a gentle heat.

De'w-berry, *ſubſt.* [of *dew* and *berry*] a fruit of a ſpecies of bramble. Dew-berries, as they ſtand here among the more delicate fruits, muſt be underſtood to mean raſberries, which are alſo of the bramble kind. *Hanmer* Feed him with apricocks and *dew-berries. Shakeſpeare.*

Dew-bespre'nt, *part. paſſ.* [of *dew* and *beſprent*] ſprinked with dew. Knotgraſs *dew-beſprent. Milton.*

De'w-born, a diſtemper in cattle.

De'w-burning [of *dew* and *burning*] The meaning of this compound is doubtful; perhaps it alludes to the ſparkling of dew. *Johnſon.*

> High-brandiſhing his bright *dew-burning* blade,
> Upon his creſted ſcalp ſo ſore did ſmite,
> That to the ſkull a yawning wound it made. *Spenſer.*

Dewce, the devil. See **Deuce** and **Deuse**.

Dew-claws [a hunting term] the bones or little claws behind the foot.

Dew-drop [of *dew* and *drop*] a drop of dew that ſparkles at ſun-riſe.

Dew-lap [ꝺeop-luppe, Sax.] 1. The looſe ſkin that hangs down under the throat of an ox, cow, *&c.* 2. It is uſed, in Shakeſpeare, for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt. *Johnſon.*

> Sometimes lurk I in a goſſip's bowl,
> In every likeneſs of a roaſtad crab;
> And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I bob,
> And on the wither'd *dew-lap* pour the ale. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dew-lapt, *adj.* [of *dew-lap*] having a dew-lap.

> Who would believe that there were mountaineers
> *Dew-lapt* like bulls, whoſe throats had hanging at them
> Wallets of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dew-worm [of *dew* and *worm*] a worm found in dew, which is uſed in fiſhing for trout.

Dewx [*deux*, Fr. δυας, Gr.] the number 2 at cards or dice. See **Deuce**.

De'wy, *adj.* [from *dew*] 1. Having dew on it, wet with dew. Roſcid *dewy* fields. *Dryden.* 2. Reſembling dew, partaking of dew. *Dewy* miſt. *Milton.*

De'xtans [with the Romans] ten ounces, or ten parts of any intire thing, that is divided into twelve.

De'xter, *adj.* Lat. right, on the right hand, or right ſide, not the left; a term uſed in heraldry. *Dexter* cheek. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dexter *Aſpect* [with aſtrologers] an aſpect contrary to the natural order and ſucceſſion of the ſigns, as Mars in Gemini and Saturn in the ſame degree of Aries, where Mars is ſaid to behold Saturn in a *dexter* aſpect.

Dexter *Baſe* [in heraldry] is the right ſide of the baſe, as letter G. Plate IX. Fig. 29.

Dexter *Chief* [in heraldry] is an angle on the right hand of the chief, as letter A in the figure. Plate IX. Fig. 29.

Dexter *Epiploic Vein* [with anatomiſts] the ſecond branch of the ſplenica, which paſſes to the epiploon, and the gut colon.

Dexter *Point* [with heralds] the right ſide point in an eſcutcheon.

Dexte'rity [*dexterité* Fr. *dextrezza*, It. *deſtréza*, Sp. of *dexteritas*, Lat.] 1. Readineſs of contrivance, ſkill of management, quickneſs of expedient. *Dexterity* to deliver himſelf from dangers. *Bacon.* 2. Nimbleneſs, activity of body, readineſs to attain ſkill, expertneſs, addreſs.

De'xtra, Lat. the right hand.

De'xterous, or De'xtrous [*dextro*, It. and Port. *diéſtro*, Sp. *dexter*, Lat.] 1. Handy, ready at, expert at any manual operation; as, a *dextrous* tradeſman. 2. Skilful in management, ſubtle, cunning. *Dextrous* managers of wares. *Locke.*

De'xterously, or De'xtrously, *adv.* [from *dexterous*] handily, ſkilfully, cunningly.

De'xtral, *adj.* [*dexter*, Lat.] right, not left. *Dextral* parts. *Brown.*

Dextra'lity [from *dextral*] the ſtate of being on the right ſide and not on the left. Brown uſes it

Dextra'rius [in old records] a light horſe, or horſe for the great ſaddle.

De'xtrochere, or De'strochere [with heralds] a term applied to the right arm painted on a ſhield.

Dey, the title of the ſupreme governor of Algiers in Barbary.

Di'a [δια, Gr.] a prepoſition that ſignifies *through* or *between*, and is frequently joined to the names of phyſical compoſitions, with that of the principal ingredient in them. *N. B.* This prepoſition in *compound* ſometimes ſignifies *through*; ſometimes *thoroughly*; ſometimes *aſunder*; and I think theſe three ſenſes will explain *moſt* of the *compounds*, if not *all*, belonging to it. See An, and inſert immediately after it, Ana, a Greek prepoſition ſo called, and which in *compoſition* ſometimes ſignifies *over-again*; ſometimes *upward*, and ſometimes a *diſtribution through*; which *three* ſenſes may ſerve as a key to moſt of the words compounded with it.

Diabe'tes [Fr. and Lat. *diabéte*, It. and Port. διαϐητης, Gr.] a diſeaſe when a perſon cannot hold his water, a morbid copiouſneſs of urine.

Aretæus Cappadox, who defines this diſeaſe to be a cold and moiſt *ſyntexis*; or melting down of the *fleſh* and *members* into urine, derives its *etymology* from διαϐαινω, Gr. to paſs through; "Becauſe, ſays he, the moiſture does *not continue* in the body—but makes for an exit." *Aret. Cappad. Ed. Boerhav. Lugdun.* p. 51, 52.

Diabe'tical [from *diabetes*] troubled with or pertaining to a diabetes.

Diabo'lical, or Diabo'lic [*diabolique*, Fr. *diabolico*, It. and Sp. of *diabolicus*, Lat. of διαϐολος, of διαϐαλλω, Gr. to deſtroy] pertaining to the devil, deviliſh, very wicked. A *diabolical* nature. *Atterbury.*

Diabo'lically, *adv.* [from *diabolical*] deviliſh, &c.

Diabo'licalness [from *diabolical*] deviliſh nature.

Diabo'tanum [of δια and βοτανη, Gr.] a plaſter made of herbs.

Diabro'sis [διαϐρωσις, Gr. an eating thro'] a ſolution of the continuum by corroſion of the parts

Diabro'tics, a word of the ſame etymology with the foregoing, and which, according to Caſtell. Renovat. ſignifies thoſe medical applications which are between the *ecphractics* and the *cauſtics*, *i. e.* more powerful in operation than the former, and *weaker* than the latter.

Diacalami'nthes, Lat. a compound medicine, whoſe principal ingredient is calaminth.

Diacalci'teos, Lat. [in ſurgery] a plaſter applied after the amputation of a cancer.

Diaca'pparis, Lat. a medicine, whoſe principal ingredient is capers.

Diacapre'gias, Lat. [of δια, and καπρος, a goat] a medicine made of goat's dung.

Diaca'rthamum, Lat. a medicine ſo called, one whoſe principal ingredient is carthamum.

Diaca'ryon, Lat. a medicine made of the juice of green walnuts and honey.

Diaca'ssia, Lat. a medicine made of caſſia.

Diacasto'rium, Lat. a medicine made of caſtor.

Diacatho'licon [of δια, thro', and καθολικος, Gr. univerſal] an univerſal medicine.

Diacato'thia, Lat. [in the civil law] a tenure or holding of lands by fee-farm.

Diace'ntros [of δια and κεντρον, Gr.] the ſhorteſt diameter of the elliptical orbit of a planet.

Diachore'sis, Lat. [διαχωρησις, Gr. a paſſing thro'] the act or faculty of voiding excrements.

Diachy'lum, Lat. a kind of plaſter made of the mucilages or pappy juice of certain fruits, ſeeds, or roots. Bruno derives its etymology from δια, thro', and χυλων, gen. plur. Gr. *juices*; and defines it, *emplaſtrum e ſuccis compoſitum*, *i. e.* an emplaſtrum compoſed of juices.

Diachy'lon, Lat. a kind of muſt or ſweet wine.

Diacine'ma, Lat. [of διακινεω, Gr. to move from] is the receding of a bone a *little* from its place. *Celſ. lib.* 8. *c.* 14.

Diacinnamo'mum, Lat. a medicine made of cinnamon.

Diacito'nium, Lat. a medicine made of citonia.

Diacla'sis, Lat. [of διακλαω, Gr. to break off] a fracture.

Diacly'sma, Lat. of Gr. a rinſing, waſhing or ſcouring, or any medicament uſed for that purpoſe.

Diaco'dium [of δια, and κοδια, Gr. the top of a plant] a ſyrup made of the tops of poppies.

Diaco'nicon, Lat. [of διακονος, Gr. a deacon] the ſacriſty, the place in or near ancient churches, where the veſtments and church plate were repoſited.

Diaco'pe, Lat. [of διακοπη, from δια, thro', and κοπτω, Gr. to cut] the act of cutting or dividing aſunder.

Diacope [with ſurgeons] a deep wound; eſpecially one made in the ſkull with a large inſtrument.

Diacope [with rhetoricians] the ſame as *diaſtole.*

Diacopræ'gia, Lat. a medicine made of goats dung.

Diacora'llion. Lat. a medicine made chiefly of coral.

Diaco'rum, Lat. a medicine made of acrons.

Diacosme'sis, Lat. [διακοσμησις, of διακοσμεω, Gr. to adorn] an orderly diſtribution or ſetting things in order.

Diaco'stum, Lat. a medicine made of coſtus.

Diaco'ustics [διακουστικος, of διακουω, from δια, thro' and ακουω, Gr. to hear] a ſcience that explains the properties of *refracted* ſound, as it paſſes through different mediums.

Diacri'sis, Lat. [διακρισις, Gr.] a ſeparating, ſevering or dividing.

Diacrisis, Lat. [with phyſicians] a *judging* of, and diſtinguiſhing diſeaſes, with their reſpective ſymptoms. *N. B.* Κρινω ſignifies to *judge* as well as *ſeparate*; and not without reaſon: for what is to form a *right judgment* of things, but to *ſeparate* them, *i. e.* in other words, moſt carefully to diſtinguiſh thoſe circumſtances in which they *agree*, from thoſe in which they *differ*; a remark of *equal* importance, whether applied to physic, or divinity, to politics, or morals. See Difference [with logicians]

Diacro'cuma, Lat. a medicine made chiefly of ſaffron.

Diacro'mmyon, Lat. [of δια and κρομμυον, Gr.] a medicine made of onions.

Diacu'minum, Lat. a compoſition made of cummin.

Diacydo'nites, Lat. [of δια των κυδωνιων, Gr.] ſuch medicines in which quinces are an ingredient.

Diacydo'nium, Lat. [of δια των κυδωνιων, Gr.] a confection made of the pulp of quinces and ſugar, commonly called marmalade.

Diadamasce'num, Lat. a compoſition of damaſcens.

Di'adem [*diadéme*, Fr. *diadema*, It. Sp. and Lat. of διαδημα, Gr.] 1. A kind of wreath or *fillet* for the head, anciently worn by emperors and kings inſtead of a crown, a tiara, an enſign of royalty. The ſacred *diadem* in pieces rent. *Spenſer.* 2. The mark of royalty worn on the head, the crown. The regal *diadem. Milton.*

Di'ademed, *adj.* [from *diadem*] adorned with a diadem, crowned.

Diadem'd with rays divine. *Pope.*

Diade'mated [*diadematus*, Lat. of *diadema*, Lat. a crown] wearing a diadem, crown, or turban.

Dia'doche, Lat. [with phyſicians] the ſucceſſion or progreſs of a diſeaſe, to its change called *criſis*: But diadexis, which Bruno explains by *diadochè*, ſignifies a *reception of the humours*, their tranſit from one part to another; and in proof of this he appeals to Hippocrates, 6 Epidem. S. 2 t.

Dia'dochus, a precious ſtone like a byril.

Dia'dosis, Lat. [διαδοσις, Gr. a giving or *diſtributing thro'*] a delivering by hand, tradition, diſtribution.

Diadosis [with phyſicians] a *diſtribution of nouriſhment* thro' all parts of the body.

Di'adrom, *ſubſt.* [διαδρομεω, Gr. to run through] the time in which any motion is performed, as that in which the vibration of a pendulum is accompliſhed. A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philoſophical foot, a philoſophical foot one third of a pendulum, whoſe *diadroms* in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one ſecond of time, or a ſixtieth part of a minute. *Locke.*

Diæ'resis [διαιρεσις, of διαιρεω, Gr. to *divide*] the act of dividing or diviſion; a poetical figure, when one ſyllable is divided into two, as *evoluiſſe* for *evolviſſe*.

Diæreeis [in printing] is a vowel marked with two tittles or points, as on ë, ï or ü, to ſignify that it is ſounded by itſelf, and not joined to another ſo as to make a dipthong; as, *aëra* by the points over the *ë* is diſtinguiſhed from *æra*.

Diæresis [with ſurgeons] is a method of *dividing* and ſeparating thoſe parts, which, by their being united, retard or hinder the cure of diſeaſes; as the continuity of the fleſh or ſkin in impoſthumes, which muſt be opened to let out the corrupt matter.

Diæresis [with anatomiſts] is a conſuming or eating out the veſſel, ſo that ſome certain paſſages are made by ſome ſharp fretting matter, which naturally ſhould not have been; alſo when ſome real ones are *widened* more than ordinary, ſo that the humours run out which ought to be contained in the veſſels: But this, with Boerhaave, is the *anaſtomoſis*: who defines the *diæreſis* to be *cohærentium vera ſeparatio*; *i. e.* a real ſeparation of what cohered. *Boerh. Pathologia*, Sect. 707.

Diære'tica, Lat. [with phyſicians] eating, corroding medicines.

Diæ'ta [διαιτα, of διαιτασθαι, Gr. to make uſe of a certain order of food] diet, food, a particular way or manner of life. *Lat.*

Diæte'tice [*diæteticus*, Lat. of διαιτητικη, Gr. dietetics] that part of phyſic that cures diſeaſes by a moderate and regular diet. See Diæta.

Diagala'nga, Lat. a medicine made of galangal.

Diagla'ucion, Lat. [διαγλαυκιων, Gr.] a medicine for the eyes made of the herb glaucium.

Diagly'phice [διαγλυφικη, Gr.] the art of cutting or making hollow or *concave* figures in metal.

Diagno'sis, Lat. [of διαγινωσκω, Gr. to know thoroughly] a diſcerning or knowing one from another, a judging of.

Diagnosis [with phyſicians] a knowledge or judgment of the apparent *ſigns* of a diſtemper, or a ſkill by which the preſent condition of a diſtemper is perceived, and this is three-fold, *viz.* 1. A right judgment of the part affected. 2. Of the diſeaſe itſelf. 3. Of its cauſe.

Diagno'stic, *adj.* [of διαγινωσκω, Gr. to know thoroughly] belonging to the ſkill called *diagnoſis*, thoroughly knowing or diſcerning.

Diagnostic *Signs* [with phyſicians] thoſe ſigns of a diſeaſe which are apparent, or by which a diagnoſis is formed. See Diacrisis.

Diagnostic *Signs* [in botany] are particular ſigns whereby one plant may be known or diſtinguiſhed from another.

Diagnostic, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] a ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others.

Dia'gonal, *adj.* or Diagonal *Line* [Fr. *diagonale*, It. of *diagonalis*, Lat. of δια, through, and γωνια, Gr. an angle; with geometricians] a line drawn acroſs any figure from angle to angle; ſometimes called the diameter diagonal, and ſometimes it ſignifies a particular parallelogram, or long ſquare that has one common angle and diagonal line, with the principal parallelogram.

DIAGONAL *Scale*, a ſcale which ſerve to repreſent any numbers and meaſures whatever, the parts of which are equal to one another; thus gunners make uſe of a ſcale to take the dimenſion of a piece of ordnance. Engineers have a ſcale or rule to make a draught of a fortification on paper, *&c.*

DIA'GONAL, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] a line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a ſquare or parallelogram into equal parts. The ſide and *diagonal* of a ſquare. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY, *adv.* [from *diagonal*] in a diagonal direction. Brown uſes it.

DI'AGRAM [*diagramma*, Lat. διαγραμμα, of δια, through, and γραφω, Gr. to write or *deſcribe*] a ſentence, a decree; alſo a *ſhort draught* of a thing.

DIAGRAM [in geometry] a *ſcheme* or figure made with lines or circles, for the laying down, explaining or demonſtating any propoſition or figure, or of the properties belonging thereto.

DIAGRAM [in muſic] a proportion of meaſures diſtinguiſhed by certain notes.

DI'AGRAPH [*diagraphe*, Lat. of διαγραφη, Gr] deſcription.

DIAGRA'PHICE, Lat. [διαγραφικη, Gr.] the art of painting or carving on box, *&c.*

DIAGRA'PHICAL [from *diagraph*] of or belonging to the ſkill of painting, graving, carving, *&c.*

DIAGRA'PHIC *Art.* See DIAGRAPHICE.

DIAGRY'DIATES, *ſubſt.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] ſtrong purgatives made with diagrydium. All choleric humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiates. Floyer.*

DIAGRY'DIUM [διαγρυδιον, Gr.] a gum *diſtilling* out of the herb ſcammony, ſays Bruno, is called *diacrydion*, *quaſi lacrymula*, as tho' it were a *little tear*. But, I muſt confeſs, that I can find no traces of the *etymology* of this word in Suidas, Heſychius, Conſtantin, or in the Appendix ad Theſaurum H. Stephan. *&c.* I ſuſpect therefore it is a corruption of the word δακρυδιον, Gr. a *little tear*, and which Gorræus ſays, the ſcammony *ſheds* when its *root* is *wounded*. And Quincy leaves room to infer as much; for having deſcribed the *preparatio ſcammonii*, he adds; "And what is prepared after this manner is commonly called dacrydium or diacrydium."

DIAGRYDIUM, the ſcammony, prepared by boiling it in a hollowed quince, or with the juice of quince, or lemon, or pale roſes. See above.

DIAHE'XAPLA, or DIAHE'XAPLE, Lat. a medicine which takes its name from the ſix ingredients, *viz.* roots of round birthwort, gentian, juniper-berries, myrrh, and ivory-ſhavings, *&c.*

DIAHY'SSOPUM, Lat. a medicine made of hyſſop.

DIAI'RIS, Lat. a medicine made of the plant iris.

DI'AL [of *dialis*, Lat. of the day] an inſtrument or plate marked with lines, for ſhewing the hour of the day, by the ſhadow of a pin or ſtile, when the ſun ſhines, and are of ſeveral ſorts and forms.

DIAL PLANES, are plain boards, plates or ſurfaces on which hour-lines are drawn in any latitude, and are diſtinguiſhed according to the reſpect they bear to the horizon of the place where they are made, and are, according to their poſition or ſituation, parallel, perpendicular, or oblique.

Parallel DIALS, are ſuch as lie level with the hozizon, and are thence called horizontal dials.

Perpendicular DIALS, or *Erect* DIALS, are ſuch as ſtand erect to the horizon; as all are which are ſet againſt an upright wall or building.

Erect DIALS *Direct*, are ſuch as face any one of the four cardinal points, eaſt, weſt, north and ſouth.

Erect Declining DIALS, are ſuch whoſe planes lie open to any intermediate points between any two cardinal points, to the ſouth-eaſt or north-eaſt, *&c.*

Inclining DIALS, are ſuch as lean forwards towards the horizon.

Reclining DIALS, are ſuch as lean back towards the horizon.

Primary DIALS, are either horizontal dials or vertical dials.

Vertical DIAL, is one drawn on the plane of a vertical circle.

Moon DIALS, ſuch as ſhew the hour of the night by the means of the light or ſhadow of the moon projected thereon by an index.

Mural DIALS, ſuch as are placed againſt walls.

Equinoctial DIAL, is one deſcribed on a plane parallel to the equinoctial.

Polar DIAL, is one deſcribed on a plane paſſing through the poles of the world, and the eaſt and weſt points of the horizon

DIA'LACCA, a medicine made of lacca, or gum-lac.

DI'ALECT [Fr. *dialecto*, Sp. *dialectica*, Lat. of διαλεκτος, of διαλεγισθαι, Gr. to diſcourſe] 1. A property or manner of ſpeech, pronunciation, *&c.* in any language *peculiar* to each ſeveral province or country, by which it is *diverſified* from the general or national language; as the Attic, Ionic, Æolic, Doric, and the common language of the Greeks; ſo the Bolonneſe, Bergameſe, and Tuſcan, are dialects of the Italic. 2. Style, manner of expreſſion. When themſelves do practiſe that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*. *Hooker.* 3. Language, ſpeech. Why in the univerſal *dialect* of the world are kindneſſes ſtill called obligations? *South.*

DIALE'CTICA, or DIALE'CTIC, *ſubſt.* [Lat. διαλεκτικη, of διαλεγισθαι, Gr. to diſcourſe or reaſon] dialectics, or the art of logic, which teaches the true method of arguing or reaſoning.

DIALE'CTICAL, or DIALECTIC, *adj.* [*dialectique*, Fr. *dialettico*, It. *dialectico*, Sp. of *dialecticus*, Lat. διαλεκτικος, Gr.] of or pertaining to logic; argumental. *Dialectical* ſuttleties the ſchoolmen employ about phyſiological myſteries. *Boyle.*

DIALECTICAL *Arguments*, are ſuch arguments as are but barely probable; but do not convince or determine the mind to either ſide of the queſtion.

DIALE'CTICALLY, *adv.* [of *dialectical*] logically.

DIALECTI'CIAN [*dialecticien*, Fr. *diallettico*, It. of *dialecticus*, Lat.] a logician.

DIALE'MMA, or rather DIALEI'MMA [διαλειμμα, Gr. *intermiſſion*, a ſpace left *between*; with phyſicians] the *interval* between fit and fit, whether in fevers, or in *other* diſeaſes which periodically return. Bruno adds, that 'tis not always confin'd to a *ſtrict* and *proper* INTERMISSION; but with Hypocrates ſignifies ειλικρινη ανεσιν, *i. e.* a ſincere or pure REMISSION. See Galen 4 Aphoriſm, 43.

DIALE'PSIS [Lat. διαληψις, Gr.] a ſpace between, an interception, a prevention; alſo a debating or reaſoning; a reſolution of purpoſe.

DIALEPSIS, or rather DIALEI'PSIS [with ſurgeons] that middle ſpace in wounds and ulcers that is left open for a cure; or rather (if *Bruno* obſerves aright) the intermiſſion of the *ligature* itſelf in a *fracture* with an ulcer or wound; where a ſpace is left for the curing of the ulcer. Hippoc. 3 de tract. t. 5 & 6.

DIALEU'CON [διαλευκον, Gr.] a kind of ſaffron that is white thro' the middle.

DIALE'XIS [Lat. διαλεξις, Gr.] a diſputation.

DI'ALIST, *ſubſt.* [of *dial*] one that conſtructs dials. Moxon uſes it.

DIA'LLAGE [Lat. διαλλαγη, Gr. *change, difference*] a rhetorical figure when many arguments are produced but to no effect.

DI'ALLEL *Lines* [with geometricians] ſuch as run acroſs or cut one another.

DI'ALLING, *ſubſt.* [from *dial*] the art of drawing lines truly on a given plane, ſo as, by means of a ſhadow, to ſhew the hour of the day when the ſun ſhines.

DI'ALLING *Globe*, an inſtrument contriv'd for drawing of all ſorts of dials, and to give a clear demonſtration of the art.

DIALLING *Sphere*, an inſtrument for the demonſtration of ſperical triangles, and alſo to give a true idea of the ratio of drawing of dials on any manner of planes.

DIALLING *Line*, or DIALLING *Scales*, graduated lines placed on rulers, *&c.* to expedite the making of ſun-dials.

DIALLING [with miners] is the uſing a compaſs and long line to know which way the load or vein of ore inclines, or where to ſink an air-ſhaft.

DIALOGI'SMUS [διαλογισμος, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, when a man reaſons and diſcourſes with himſelf, as it were with another, both putting the queſtions and giving the anſwers.

DIA'LOGIST [of *dialogue*] 1. One that ſpeaks in a dialogue or conference. 2. One that writes dialogues.

DIALO'GO [in muſic books] ſignifies a piece of muſic for two or more voices or inſtuments, which anſwer one to the other.

DI'ALOGUE [Fr. *dialogo*, It. and Sp. *dialogus*, Lat. of διαλογος, Gr.] a conference or diſcourſe between two or more perſons; or a diſcourſe in writing between two or more perſons, wherein they are repreſented as talking together, ſo that it is either real or feigned.

To DIALOGUE, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to diſcourſe with another, to have a conference together. Doſt *dialogue* with thy ſhadow? *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'AL PLATE [of *dial* and *plate*] a plate upon which lines or hours are delineated.

DIALTHE'A, or DIALTHÆ'A [διαλθαια, Gr.] an unguent, the chief ingredient of which is althæa. *Lat.*

DIA'LYSIS [διαλυσις, Gr. a diſſolution] a figure in rhetoric, when two points are placed by grammarians over two vowels in one word, which would otherwiſe make a dipthong; but are by this character, (¨) divided into two ſyllables. See DIÆRESIS.

DIALYSIS [with phyſicians] when applied to the body and its members, ſignifies a languor, and *impotence* or incapacity to perform its proper functions. *Bruno.* It ſhould ſeem to be a morbid affection, ſomewhat below the paralyſis, or palſy; and from hence is derived,

DIA'LYTIC, *adj.* what diſpoſes to a dialyſis, *unbracing* the fibres. "The *South-winds* [ſays Hippocrates, Aph. p. 1247 A.] beget a *dullneſs* of *hearing*, and dimneſs of ſight; produce a ſenſation of *weight* or heavineſs in the *head*,—are DIALYTIC", *&c.* APPENDIX ad Theſaur. H. Stephan. Conſtantin. *&c.*

DIA'LYTON [Lat. διαλυτον, of διαλυω, Gr. to diſſolve] a figure in rhetoric, when ſeveral words are put together without a conjunction copulative.

DIAMA'NTINE, *adj.* [of *diamant*] pertaining to a diamond.

DIAMARGARI'TON [δια and μαργαριτης, Gr. a pearl] a reſtorative powder, the chief ingredient in which is pearl.

DIAMASTIGO'SIS [διαμαστιγωσις, of δια, thoroughly, and μαστιγω, Gr. to whip] a ſolemnity in honour of Diana, as follows: certain boys were carried to the altar of the goddeſs, and there *ſeverely* whipped; and leſt the officer ſhould, out of compaſſion, remit any thing of the rigour of it, the prieſteſs of Diana ſtood by all the time, holding in her hand the image of the goddeſs, which was of itſelf very light; but (as they relate) if the boys were ſpared, grew ſo weighty, that the prieſteſs was ſcarce able to ſupport it; and leſt the boys ſhould faint under the correction, or do any thing unworthy of the Laconian education, their parents were preſent to exhort them to undergo it patiently, and with great conſtancy; and ſo great was the bravery and reſolution of the boys, that tho' they were laſhed till the blood guſhed out, and ſometimes to *death*, yet a cry or a groan was ſeldom or never heard to proceed from any of them. Thoſe that died under the ceremony were buried with *garlands* on their heads, in token of joy or victory, and had the honour of a *public* funeral.

DIAME'RDES [of δια and *merda*, dung or ordure] a confection of pilgrim's ſalve.

DIA'METER [*diamétre*, Fr. *diametro*, It and Sp. *diametero*, Lat. of διαμετρος, from δια, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] a right line paſſing thro' the centre of a circle, and terminating on each ſide at the circumference thereof, and ſo dividing the circle into two equal parts.

DIAMETER [of a conic ſection] is a right line drawn through the middle of the figure, and cutting all the ordinates in two equal parts.

DIAMETER *of Gravity* [in mathematics] is that right line in which the centre of gravity is placed.

DIAMETER [of an hyperbola] is any right line which paſſes through the middle of the tranſverſe axis, which is the centre of the figure, and is always a middle proportional between the latus rectum and the latus tranſverſum.

DIAMETER [of the parabola] is a line drawn parallel to the axis, and which may be ſuppoſed to meet at any infinite diſtance, or in the centre of the figure.

Diameter *of a Column* [in architecture] is that taken juſt above he baſe.

Diameter *of the Swelling* [in architecture] is that taken at the height of one third from the baſe.

Diameter *of the Diminution* [in architecture] is that taken from the top of the ſhafts.

Dia'metral, *adj.* [of *diameter*] deſcribing the diameter, belonging to the diameter.

Dia'metrally, *adv.* [of *diametral*] in the manner of a diameter, in the direction of a diameter. Chriſtian piety is *diametrally* oppoſed to profaneneſs. *Hammond.*

Diame'trical [*diamétral*, Fr. *diametrale*, It. *diametrico*, Sp. *diametrique*, Fr. of διαμετρος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature, or in the form of a diameter. 2. Obſerving the direction of a diameter. *Diametrical* oppoſition. *Government of the Tongue.*

Diame'trically, *adv.* [of *diametrical*] in the direction of a diameter.

Diametrically *oppoſite,* directly over againſt; as when two things are oppoſed one to the other right acroſs, or directly contrary.

Di'amond [*adamas*, Lat. of αδαμας, Gr. *diamant*, Fr. *diamante*, It. Sp. and Port. Diamant, Du. Demant, Ger. and Su.] the hardeſt, moſt ſparkling, and moſt valuable of all precious ſtones. The goodneſs of a diamond conſiſts in three things. 1. Its luſtre, or water. 2. Its weight, or bigneſs. 3. Its hardneſs. The Great Mogul of India has a diamond the largeſt ever known, which weighs 279 carats, and is computed to be worth ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine thouſand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the ſtrongeſt fires, except the concentrated ſolar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fierceſt of all fires does it no injury, unleſs directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glaſs-houſe fire for many days; and if taken carefully out, and ſuffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before. The places from whence we have diamonds are the Eaſt-Indies and the Braſils: and though they are uſually found clear and colourleſs, yet they are ſometimes ſlightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of ſome metalline particles. *Hill.*

Diamond [in heraldry] the black colour in the coats of noblemen.

Facet Diamond, is one cut in faces both at top and bottom, and whoſe table or principal place at top is flat.

Roſe Diamond, is one that is quite flat underneath; but whoſe upper part is cut in divers little faces, uſually triangles, the uppermoſt of which terminates in a point.

Rough Diamond, is one juſt as it comes out of the mine, that has not yet been cut.

Table Diamond, is one which has a large ſquare face at the top, encompaſſed with four leſſer.

Diamond [with printers] the name of a ſmall ſort of letter or character.

Temple Diamonds [ſo called of the Temple in Paris, in France, where they are made] are a ſort of *factitious* diamonds, of no great value, but uſed much in the habits of the *actors* upon the ſtage.

Diamonds, the name of one of the four ſorts of cards.

Diamond cuts Diamond.

The Fr. ſay; *A fin, fin & demi* (cunning requires cunning and a half) one ſharper ought to have another to deal with him.

Diamo'ron [Lat. of δια and μορων, Gr. *pl. gen.* mulberries] a confection made of mulberries.

Simple Diamo'rum, a medicinal compoſition made of mulberry-juice and ſugar.

Compound Diamorum [in pharmacy] is made of mulberry-juice and *other* ingredients.

Diamo'schum, a medicinal powder, whoſe chief ingredient is muſk. Lat.

Diamoto'sis [Lat. of δια and μοτος, Gr. ſcraped lint] the filling an ulcer with lint.

Diana's *Tree* [with chemiſts] called alſo the philoſophical tree; a very curious phænomenon, produced by a compoſition of ſilver, mercury, and ſpirit of nitre, which are cryſtallized into the form of a tree, with branches, leaves, fruit, &c.

"Of the three *Dianas*, ſays lord Herbert, the moſt celebrated was the ſiſter of *Apollo*; as the moon was ſtiled ſiſter of the Sun" [See Apollo. He adds, that "of all the gods Diana was reckoned the moſt cruel and moſt chaste [but what muſt Minerva have thought, had this compliment been paid to another in her hearing?] nor could ſhe be appeaſed, but by *human ſacrifices.* Herb. de Relig. Gentil. Her Temple in the Taurica Cherſoneſus was often polluted with the blood of ſtrangers. I need not add, that the narrow eſcape of *Oreſtes* from being there ſacrificed by his own ſiſter, imployed the pen of Euripides, and other ancient tragedians. See Discovery.

Diana'tic *Argumentation* [with logicians] a particular method of reaſoning, which carries on a diſcourſe from one thing to another.

Diani'sum, a medicine made of anniſeeds. *Lat.*

Dianoe'a [Lat. διανοια, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, importing a ſerious conſideration of the matter in hand.

Dia'nthus, a compoſition of anthos or roſemary. *Lat.*

Dianu'cum [Lat. in pharmacy] a kind of rob, made of the juice of green walnuts and ſugar boiled to the conſiſtence of honey.

Diaoli'banum, a medicine made of olibanum. *Lat.*

Diapa'lma, a kind of ſalve. *Lat.*

Diapapa'ver, a medicine made of poppies. *Lat.*

Di'apase, *ſubſt.* [διαπασων, Gr.] a chord including all tones; the old word for diapaſon.

'Twixt them both a quadrant was the baſe,
Proportioned equally by ſeven and nine;
Nine was the circle ſet in Heaven's place:
All which compacted, made a good *diapaſe.* *Spenſer.*

Diapa'sma [*diapaſme*, Fr. *diapaſma*, It. of διαπασμα, of διαπασσω, Gr. to ſprinkle] 1. A pomander or perfume, a compoſition of powders, with which the ancients uſed to dry their bodies from ſweat at their coming out of the baths. 2. A compoſition made of dry powders, to be *ſprinkled* upon cloaths to perfume them, or upon wounds or ulcers, &c.

Diapa'son [Fr. It. and Lat. of δια, through, and πασων, Gr. *i. e.* all] a chord in muſic including *all* tones, and is the ſame with what is commonly called an octave or eighth; becauſe there is but ſeven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the ſame again with the firſt. It is the moſt perfect concord, and the terms of it are as two to one. It diſcovereth the true coincidence of ſounds into *diapaſons*, which is the return of the ſame ſound. *Bacon.*

Diapaso'ndiaex [with muſicians] a ſort of compound concord; either as ten to three, or as ſixteen to five.

Diapasondiape'nte, a compounded conſonance in the triple ratio, or as three to nine.

Diapasondiate'ssaron, a compounded concord founded on the proportion of eight to three.

Diapasondi'tone, a concord, the terms of which are in the proportion of five to two.

Diapasonsemidi'tone, a concord, the terms of which are in the proportion of twelve to five.

Diapede'sis [Lat. διαπεδησις, Gr.] a leaping over or thro'.

Diapedesis [with anatomiſts] a breaking of the blood-veſſels, a ſweating or burſting out of the blood thro' the veins, which is cauſed by their thinneſs. With Boerhaave, it is ſuch a *divulſion* of the parts conſtituting membranes, as produces *gaping interſtices*, and lets out the contents. Hippoc. de Natur. Pueri, p. 241. "καν αραιοσαρκος, &c. *i. e.* if the woman be of a *thin* fleſh, ſhe will the ſooner be ſenſible of a diapedeſis." Append. ad Theſaur. H. Steph., &c.

Diape'nsia, the herb ſanicle. *Lat.*

Diape'nte [Fr. and Lat. of δια, through, and πεντε, Gr. five] 1. A phyſical compoſition made up of five ingredients, *viz.* myrrh, gentian, birthwort, ſhavings of ivory, and bay-berries. 2. The liquor called punch; a cant word.

Diapente [in muſic] the ſecond of the concords; the terms of which are as three to two, otherwiſe called a perfect fifth, and makes up an octave with the diateſſaron.

Di'aper [*diapre*, Lat. of *diaprer*, Fr. to interweave with flowers. Of uncertain etymology. *Johnſon*] 1. A ſort of linen cloth wrought with flowers and other figures.

Nor any weaver which his work doth boaſt,
In *diaper*, in damaſk and in lyne. *Spenſer.*

2. A towel, a napkin. Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*. *Shakeſpeae.*

To Di'aper, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To variegate, to diverſify with flowers. Flora uſeth to clothe our grand-dame Earth with a new livery, *diapered* with various flowers. *Howel.* 2. To draw flowers upon cloth. If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken. *Peacham.*

Di'aper'd [in heraldry] as, a *bordure diaper'd*, is one that is fretted all over with ſuch things as bordures uſed to be charged, appearing between the frets. See Diapre.

Di'apering [in painting] is when the piece, after it is quite finiſhed, is over-run with branches and other work.

Diaphane'ity, or Diapha'nousness [*diaphaneité*, Fr. *diafanità*, It. of διαφανεια, from δια and φαινω, Gr. to ſhine] tranſparency, power of tranſmitting light. The property of a *diaphanous* body, *i. e.* one that is tranſparent like glaſs; the humours of the eye, or the tunica cornea, &c. Ray uſes it.

Dia'phanic, *adj.* [of δια, and φαινω, Gr. to ſhine] tranſparent, having the quality to tranſmit light. Subtile *diaphanic* or tranſparent body. *Raleigh.*

Dia'phanous [*diaphane*, Fr. *diafono*, It. and Sp. *diaphanus*, Lat.] tranſparent like glaſs, or that may be ſeen thro', capable to tranſmit light. The pores of *diaphanous* bodies are ſo rangedand diſpoſed, that the beams of light can paſs thro' them freely every way.

Diaphoe'nicon, an electuary, whoſe chief ingredient is dates. *Lat.*

Diapho'nia [διαφονια, Gr.] a harſh ſound in muſic; a ſound that makes a diſcord.

Diapho'nics [of διαφωνεω, of δια, through, and φωνη, Gr. ſound] a ſcience that explains the properties of refracted ſounds, as they *paſs thro'* different mediums.

Diapho'nia [διαφωνια, of δια, and φωνεω, Gr. to ſound] difference, diverſity.

Diaphonia [with rhetoricians] a figure when a word repeated is uſed in a ſignification different from what it was at firſt.

Dia'phora [διαφορα, Gr.] difference, diverſity, ſtrife, contention. *Lat.*

Diapho'resis [διαφορησις, of δια, through, and φερω, Gr. to bear or carry] a ſending forth all manner of humours thro' the pores of the body. Bruno adds, not only by *inſenſible perſpiration*, but alſo by *ſweat*; for which reaſon, ſays he, medicines which provoke ſweat, are now called Diaphoretics.

Diaphore'tical, or Diaphore'tic, *adj.* [*diaphoretique*, Fr. *diaforetico*, It. *diaphoreticus*, Lat. διαφορητικος, Gr.] promoting perſpiration, cauſing ſweat, ſudorific. A *diaphoretic* medicine, or a ſudorific, is ſomething that will provoke ſweating. *Watts.*

Diaphoretic, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] that which provokes ſweating. *Diaphoretics*, or promoters of perſpiration, help the organs of digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

Diaphore'tically, *adv.* [from *diaphoretical*] in a manner that promotes ſweat.

Diaphore'ticalness [from *diaphoretical*] property to cauſe ſweat.

Dia'phragm [*diaphragme*, Fr. *diafragma*, It. *diaphragma*, Lat. of διαφραγμα, of διαφραττω, Gr. to incloſe or *fence*] a fence or hedge ſet between, any partition in general that divides a hollow body. Hollow and parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms. Woodward.*

Diaphragm [with anatomiſts] the midriff; a large double muſcle paſſing acroſs the body, and ſeparating the cheſt or upper cavity from the belly or lower one. See above.

Diaphra'gmatic *Artery* [in anatomy] one that iſſues from the trunk of the aorta, and goes from thence to the diaphragma.

Diaphratto'ntes [in anatomy] certain membranes, the ſame as the plura, which cover the inſide of the thorax.

DIAPLA'SIS [διαπλασις, of διαπλασσω, Gr. to put or form together] the forming, framing, or faſhioning. *Lat.* In *ſurgery*, it ſignifies ſuch a putting together of a broken bone, as brings the *extremities* to touch, and reduces the whole to its *priſtine* unity. *Galen.* 1. *de Fract.* t. 1. *& Gorræus*, p. 107.

DIAPLA'SMA, Lat. [διαπλασμα, of διαπλασσω, Gr. to ſmear over] an ointment or fomentation.

DIAPLA'STICS, medicines proper for a limb out of joint.

DIAPNO'E [διαπνοη, of δια, and πνεω, Gr. to breathe] a ſending forth all manner of humours through the pores of the body.

DIAPOMPHO'LYGOS, Lat. [of δια, and πομφολυξ, Gr. the recrement of braſs] an ungueut in which pompholyx is an ingredient.

DIAPORE'SIS, Lat. [διαπορησις, Gr.] a doubting or being at a ſtand about a thing.

DIAPORESIS [with rhetoricians] is a figure when the ſubjects to be handled being of equal worth, the orator *ſeems* to be in doubt which he ſhould begin with. See above.

DI'APRE, or DI'AFER [in heraldry] a dividing of a field into planes or compartments, after the manner of fret-work, and filling them with figures of various forms.

DIAPRU'NUM, Lat. an electuary made of damaſk prunes, *&c.*

DIAPYE'TICS, medicines promoting the ſuppuration of ſwellings, and cauſing them to run with matter, or ripening and breaking ſores, *&c.* Its *etymology* is taken from διαπυεω, to *ſuppurate.* *Hippoc. Aphoriſm*, p. 1252 G. οκοσοισιν εν τη ουρηθρη, *&c.* APPEND. ad Theſaur. H. Steph. *&c.*

DIAPSA'LMA [διαψαλμα, Gr.] a pauſe or change of note in ſinging.

DIAPHTHO'RA [διαφθορα, Gr.] a corruption of any part.

DIA'RBEC, or DIARBECK, the capital of a province of the ſame name, anſwering to the ancient Meſopotamia. It is ſituated on the river Tigris, near its ſource.

DIARRHO'DON [in pharmacy] a name given to ſeveral compoſitions wherein red roſes are an ingredient.

DIARRHO'EA [*diarrhée*, Fr. *diarrea*, It. and Sp. *diarrhœa*, Lat. διαῤῥοια, of δια, through, and ρεω, Gr. to flow] a flux or looſeneſs of the belly, without inflammation or ulceration of the entrails; whereby a perſon goes frequently to ſtool, and is cured either by purging off the the cauſe or reſtringing the bowels. *Quincy.*

DIARRHOE'TIC, *adj.* promoting the flux or looſeneſs of the belly, without an inflammation, ſolutive, purgative.

DIARTHRO'SIS [διαρθρωσις, of δια, and αρθρον, Gr. a joint] a kind of looſe jointing of bones, which ſerve for ſenſible motions.

DI'ARY, *ſubſt.* [*diaria*, It. and Sp. *diarium*, Lat.] an account entered in a book in writing what paſſes every day; a journal or day-book. I go on in my intended *diary. Tatler.*

DIARY, *adj.* [of *dies*, Lat.] of or pertaining to a day.

DIASATY'RION, Lat. an electuary whereof the *chief* ingredient is ſatyrion or rag-wort.

DIASCO'RDIUM, Lat. an electuary of which the *chief* ingredient is the herb ſcordium.

DIASEBE'STES, Lat. [in pharmacy] an electuary wherein ſebeſtes are the baſis.

DIASE'NNA, Lat. a compoſition made of ſenna.

DIASPOLE'TICUM, Lat. a medicine made of cummin.

DIASTE'M [in ancient muſic] a name given to a ſimple interval, in contradiſtinction to a compound interval, which they call a ſyſtem.

DIA'STOLE [διαστολη, Gr] 1. A diſtinction, a dividing, ſeparating or pulling aſunder. 2. A *widening* or ſtretching out.

DIASTOLE [in anotamy] *dilatation* or *diſtenſion*, a term uſed to expreſs that motion of the heart and arteries, whereby thoſe parts dilate and *diſtend* themſelves, the contrary of which is *ſyſtole.* The ſyſtole ſeems to reſemble the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the *diaſtole* its flying out again to its natural ſtate. *Ray.*

DIASTOLE [with grammarians] a figure, whereby a word that is naturally ſhort is made long.

DIASTOLE [with rhetoricians] a figure when ſome other word, and ſometimes two words, are put between two of the ſame kind; as, *Dii mea vota, dii audiere Lyce*, Horace. *Duc age, duc ad nos*, &c. This figure is by the Latins called *ſeparatio.*

DIASTRE'MMA [of διαστρεφω, Gr. to turn aſide] a diſtortion or laxation. It implies (ſays Bruno) a *ſlight* removal of the joint from its proper ſeat.

DIASTY'LE [of δια and, and στυλος, Gr. a pillar; in architecture] a building where the pillars ſtand at the diſtance of three of their diameters.

DIASY'RMUS [διασυρμος, Gr.] a drawing or pulling aſunder; alſo a reproach or taunting; a handſome and ſmart manner of jeering. *Dionyſ. Longin. de Sublim. cap.* 38. *p.* 206. *Ed. Toll.* ο διασυρμος, *&c.* The diaſyrmus is the *encreaſe* or amplifying of an *extenuation.* APPENDIX ad Theſaur. H. Stephan. *&c.* Query, if Longinus did not intend, as an inſtance of this figure; "He had a field with *leſs* earth upon it than a *Laconic* epiſtle?" That moſt judicious critic Dr. Pearce, in his notes on Longinus, ſays, "that the *diaſyrmus* in that author is a figure, by which the orator refutes (what his adverſaries object) by way of *extenuation. Pearce, Longin. Ed. Londin.* p. 112.

DIASY'RTIC [*diaſyrticum*, Lat.] a biting or reproachful taunt upon the equivocation of a word. See above.

DIATA'SIS [of διατεινω, Gr. to ſtretch out] a diſtenſion of any ſort, particularly of a limb, in caſe of fracture; when ſtretched (ſays Bruno) from the *lower* part, and held firm above.

DIATE'RESIS, Lat. [of δια τηρησις, Gr.] a good conſtruction of the bones, when they are apt to move eaſily and ſtrongly, ſuch as is in the arms, hands, *&c.*

DIATERE'TICA, Lat. [διατηρησις, of δια, throughly, and τηρεω, Gr. to keep or preſerve] the art of preſerving health; which by the way is the title of a moſt excellent poem on this important ſubject, by Dr. Armſtrong.

DIATE'SSARON [Fr. It. and Lat. of δια, through, and τεσσαρων, Gr. four] a muſical word intimating that an interval is compoſed of a greater and a leſſer tone, and one greater ſemitone, the ratio of which is as 4 to 3. It is called in muſical compoſition a perfect fourth.

DIATESSARON, any compoſition that conſiſts of four ingredients.

DIATHA'MERON, Lat. a compoſition of dates.

DIA'THESIS, Lat. [διαθεσις, Gr.] diſpoſition or conſtitution.

DIATHESIS [with phyſicians] the natural or preternatural diſpoſition of the body, that inclines us to the performance of all natural actions.

DIATHY'RUM, Lat. [διαθυρον, of θυρα, Gr. a gate or door] a ſkreen or fence of boards, *&c.* to keep out the wind; an incloſure before a door, as in churches, *&c.*

DIA'TONI, Lat. corner-ſtones, band or prepend ſtones.

DIATO'NIC [*diatonique*, Fr. *diatonico*, Sp. *diatonicus*, Lat. of δια, and τονος, Gr. a tone] the ordinary ſort of muſic, which proceeds by different tones, either in aſcending or deſcending. It contains only the two greater and leſſer tones, and the greater ſemitone. *Harris.*

DIATONIC *Muſic*, one of the three methods of ſinging uſed by the ancients, and the moſt natural of them, in reſpect that it makes eaſy intervals, by which it is rendered more plain than the other two, which are chromatic and enharmonic.

DIATO'NUS *Hypaton*, the muſical note called *D ſol-re.*

DIATONUS *Meſon*, the note called *Ge-ſol re-ut.*

DIATO'NICUM, or DIATONUM, Lat. a kind of ſong proceeding by different tones and ſemi-tones, either in aſcending or deſcending, more natural and leſs forced than other ſorts of muſic, Plain Song.

DIATRA'GACANTH, a compoſition in which gum tragacanth is the *chief* ingredient.

DIATRI'BIA, or DIATRIBE, Lat. [διατριβη, Gr.] a continued diſcourſe or diſputation; alſo the place where diſputations, *&c.* are held.

DIATRI'BUS [of δια, Gr. and *tribus*, Lat. three] a compoſition made up of three ſorts of *ſaunders.*

DIATRI'TOS, or DIATRITION, Lat. of Gr. three days faſting, abſtinence for three days.

DIATU'RBITH, an electuary of turbith.

DIATY'POSIS, Lat. [διατυπωσις, Gr. a thorough impreſſion] an information or inſtruction; alſo a deſcription.

DIATY'POSIS [in rhetoric] a figure, by which a thing is ſo *lively* deſcribed, that it ſeems to be ſet as it were *before* our eyes. Longinus de SUBLIM. in his 20th ſection, has given us a fine inſtance of the *diatypoſis*, from one of the orations of Demoſthenes. But, after all, HOMER and VIRGIL, among the ancients, and our MILTON and SHAKESPEARE, among the moderns, are the *greateſt maſters* of this DESCRIPTIVE kind.

DIAXY'LALOES, Lat. a medicine made of the wood of aloes.

DIAZI'NZIBER, a medicine made of ginger.

DIAZEU'TIC *Tone* [of δια, and ζευγνυμι, Gr. to disjoin; in the ancient Greek muſic] that which *disjoined* two fourths on each ſide of it, and which being joined to either make a fifth. This is in our muſic from A to B. They allowed to this *diazeutic tone*, which is our la, mi, the proportion of 9 to 8, as being the unalterable difference of the fifth and fourth. *Harris.*

DIA'ZOMA [διαζωμα, Gr.] a girdle; alſo the ſame as the diaphragma.

DI'BBLE [from dipfel, Du. a ſharp point. *Skinner.* From *dapple. Junius*; with gardeners] a pointed tool for making holes to plant in.

DIBBS, a play among children. It ſeems the ſame with *dibſtone*; which ſee.

DI'BSTONE, *ſubſt.* a little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone. Little girls exerciſe whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibſtones. Locke.*

DI'CA, Lat. a proceſs or action at law.

DICA [in old records] a tally for accounts.

DICA'CITY, or DICACIOUSNESS [*dicacitas*, Lat.] talkativeneſs, pertneſs, ſaucineſs; alſo buffoonery, drollery.

DICE, the plural of *die.* See DIE.

TO DICE, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to play with dice. I *diced* not above ſeven times a week. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'CEBOX [of *dice* and *box*] the box from which dice are thrown. Thumping the table with a *dicebox. Addiſon.*

DI'CER [from *dice*] a player at dice.

They make marriage vows
As falſe as *dicers* oaths. *Shakeſpeare.*

DICH [this word ſeems to be corrupted from *dit*, for *do it. Johnſon*] Rich men ſin and I eat roots. Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus. *Shakeſpeare.*

DICHOPHY'A, Lat. [of διχα, double, and φυω, Gr. to grow] a fault in the hairs when they ſplit. *Caſtell. Renov.*

DICHORÆ'US [διχορειος, Gr. *i. e.* compounded of two choreus's] a foot in verſe, either Greek or Latin, which conſiſts of four ſyllables, of which the firſt and third are long, and the ſecond and fourth ſhort; as, *comprobare.*

TO DICHO'TOMIZE, Gr. [διχοτομειν, Gr.] to cut or divide into *two* parts.

DICHO'TOMUS, Lat. [in botanic writers] is uſed of ſuch plants, whoſe ſtalk divides into *two* parts, as *valerinella*, corn-ſallet.

DICHO'TOMY, Gr. [with rhetoricians] a dividing a ſpeech or diſcourſe into *two* parts. An affection of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, ſevens, twelves. *Watts.*

DI'CKENS [prob. a contraction of *devilkins*, *deelkins*, *dickens*, *i. e.* little devils] a ſort of an adverbial exclamation, meaning the ſame as *devil*, but I know not whence derived. *Johnſon.* As, *odz dickens.* I know not what the *dickens* his name is. *Shakeſpeare.* Gongreve uſes it alſo.

DI'CKER *of Leather* [*dicra*, low Lat.] a quantity containing ten hides.

DICÆO'LOGY [δικαιολογια, Gr.] a pleading one's cauſe, and playing the advocate for.

DICÆO'LOGY [in rhetoric] a figure whereby the juſtice of a cauſe is ſet forth in as few words as may be.

DICOTY'LEDON [with botaniſts] a term uſed of plants, which ſpring with two ſeed leaves oppoſite to each other, as the generality of plants have.

DI'CRA *Ferri* [in doomſday-book] a quantity of iron, conſiſting of ten bars.

DI'CROTOS [δικροτος, Gr.] a pulſe that beats twice.

DICTA'MEN [of *dicto*, Lat.] a preſcript or rule; but moſt properly a leſſon or ſhort diſcourſe which a ſchoolmaſter dictates to his ſcholars.

Dicta´mnum, or **Dictamnus**, Lat. [δικταμνον, or δικταμνος, Gr.] dittander, dittany, or garden-ginger. An herb of ſingular virtue for expelling poiſon.

To **Di´ctate**, *verb act.* [*dicter*, Fr. *dettare*, It. *dictàr*, Sp. *dictatum*, ſup. of *dicto*, Lat.] to tell another what to write, to indite, to teach or ſhew ſomething to another with authority, to declare with confidence.

Di´ctates, *ſubſt.* [*dictata*, Lat.] precepts, inſtructions, rules delivered with authority.

Dicta´tion [from *dictate*] the act or practice of pronouncing or dictating of any thing to another.

Dicta´tor [*dictateur*, Fr. *dittatore*, It. *ditadòr*, Sp. of *dictator*, Lat.] 1. One whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the opinions or conduct of others. The *dictator* of principles, and teacher of unqueſtionable truths. *Locke.* 2. One inveſted with abſolute authority.

They all commit the care
And management of this main enterprize
To him, their great *dictator*. *Milton.*

Dictator [among the ancient Romans] a ſovereign magiſtrate, from whom no appeal was allowed; who was never *choſen*, but when the commonwealth was in *ſome imminent* danger or trouble; had the ordering both of war and peace, and the power of life and death. His command was to laſt but half a year, but the ſenate had power to continue it; otherwiſe he was obliged to ſurrender up his office, upon pain of treaſon.

Abbe Vertot obſerves, that "Titus Largius was the firſt Roman, who, under the title of *dictator*, arrived at this ſupream dignity, which we may regard as an *abſolute monarchy* within a republic, though of a ſhort continuance: and that after his authority was expired, he was *accountable* to none for whatever he did during his adminiſtration." *Revolut. de la Repub. Romain. Liv.* 1. *p.* 68. To which I may add, he ſeems to have been poſſeſſed of the ſame power with that of the Roman emperors, but with this difference, of being *choſen pro re nâta*, and limited as to duration. It is therefore a really *diſtinct form of government*, and as ſuch mentioned by Tacitus, and as ſuch, not without reaſon, ſuppoſed by expoſitors to be *one* of the *ſeven* heads, which the wild beaſt, perſonating the *Latin empire*, bore in St. John's Revelation, cap. xvii. v. 9, 10. compared with cap. xiii. v. 1. and cap. xii. v. 3.

Dictato´rial, or **Dicta´tory** [*dictatorius*, Lat.] pertaining to a dictator, or dictating, authoritative, dogmatical, overbearing. A *dictatorial* ſtyle. *Watts.*

Dicta´trix, Lat. a female dictator.

Dicta´torship, or **Dicta´ture** [*dictateur*, Fr. *dittatura*, It. *didadura*, Sp. of *dictatura*, Lat.] 1. The office and dignity of a dictator. A kind of *dictatorſhip*. *Wotton.* 2. Overbearing authority, inſolent confidence. This is that perpetual *dictatorſhip* which is exerciſed by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Di´ctionary [*dictionnaire*, Fr. *dizionario*, It. *dicionário*, Sp. of *dictionarium*, Lat.] a collection of all the words in a language, or of the terms of art in any ſcience, explained and commonly digeſted in an alphabetical order. A *dictionary* or nomenclature is a collection of words. *Watts.*

To **Di´ctitate** [*dictitatum*, ſup. of *dictito*, Lat] to ſpeak often.

Dictyoi´des, Lat. [of δικτυον, a net, and ειδος, Gr. ſhape] a muſcle, *&c.* in form reſembling a net.

Did; ſee To **Do**. [did, Sax.] 1. The preterite of *do*. Thou canſt not ſay I *did* it. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The ſign of the preter imperfect tenſe, or perfect. When *did* his pen or learning fix a brand? *Dryden.* 3. Sometimes uſed emphatically; as, I *did* really reſpect him as my benefactor.

Dida´ctic, or **Dida´ctical** [*didactique*, Fr. of διδακτικος, from διδασκω, Gr. to teach] ſerving to teach or explain the nature of things, doctrinal, inſtructive, giving precepts; as, a *didactic* piece is that which gives rules for any art. The means are *didactical*, demonſtrating the truth of the goſpel. *Ward on Infidelity.*

Dida´ctically [of *didactical*] inſtructively, preceptively.

Di´dapper, [duyk-dapper, Du.] the name of a bird that dives into the water.

Dida´scalic [διδασκαλικος, of διθασκαλος, a maſter, from διδασκω, Gr. to teach] pertaining to a maſter, or teacher, giving precepts in any art, didactic. Under what ſpecies the poem may be comprehended, whether *didaſcalic* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. *Prior.*

To **Di´dder** [didderen, Teut. zitteren, H. Ger.] to ſhiver with cold; a provincial word. *Skinner.*

Didst, the ſecond perſon of the preter imperfect tenſe of *do*. See **Did**.

Di´dymoi [διδυμοι, Gr.] twins, or any thing that is double; in anatomy, the *teſtes*.

Didymoito´cia, Lat. [διδυμοιτοκια, of διδυμοι, twins, and τοκεω, Gr. to bring forth] a bearing twins.

Die, *ſubſt.* plur. **Dice** [*dé*, Fr. *dis*, Wel.] 1. A ſmall cube marked on its faces, with numbers from one to ſix, to play with. 2. Hazard, chance.

His harder fortune was to fall
Under my ſpear: ſuch is the *die* of war. *Spenſer.*
Thy fortune turned the *die*. *Dryden.*

3. Any cubical body in general.

Die, *ſubſt.* plur. **Dies**, the ſtamp uſed in coining. Variety of *dies* uſed by Wood in ſtamping his money. *Swift.*

Die [with architects] the middle of a pedeſtal, *viz.* that part that lies between the baſes and the corniſh.

Die [in geography] a town in France, in the province of Dauphiny, ſituated on the river Drome, 22 miles ſouth of Grenoble.

To **Die**, *verb act.* [deaȝ, Sax. a colour] to tinge, ſtain or colour. Marriage, though it ſullies not, it *dies*. *Dryden.*

Die, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] colour, tincture, hue. The cheeks take the *die* of the paſſions. *Collier.*

To **Die**, *verb neut.* [deadian, Sax.] 1. To loſe life, to expire, to paſs into another ſtate of exiſtence. 2. To periſh by violence or diſeaſe. It grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murtherer. *Sidney.* 3. It has *by* before an inſtrument of death. 4. *Of* before a diſeaſe. Infected with a diſeaſe, and *died of* it. *Wiſeman.* 5. *For*, generally before a privative cauſe, and *of* before a poſitive. *Dies for* thirſt. *Addiſon.* *Died of* his fall. *Addiſon.* 6. To be loſt, to periſh, to come to nought. If any ſovereignty had been veſted in Adam, it would have *died* with him. *Locke.* 7. To ſink, to faint. His heart *died* with him, and he became as a ſtone. 1 *Samuel.* 8. [Among divines] to periſh eternally. So long as God ſhall live, ſo long ſhall the damned *die*. *Hakewell.* 9. To languiſh with pleaſure or tenderneſs.

To ſounds of heav'nly harps ſhe *dies* away,
And melts in viſions of eternal day. *Pope.*

10. To vaniſh. Smaller ſtains and blemiſhes may *die* away and diſappear. *Addiſon.* 11. [In the language of lovers] to languiſh with affection. In love letters they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.* 12. To weather as any vegetable. Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and *die*, it abideth alone; but if it *die* it bringeth forth much fruit. *St. John.* 13. To become vapid or dead, as liquor.

Die´gem, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, about three miles north of Bruſſels.

Di´em *Clauſit Extremum*, Lat. [in law] a writ lying for one who holds lands of the king, either by knight's ſervice or ſoccage, and dies under or at full age: this writ is directed to the eſcheator of the county, to enquire of what eſtate he was poſſeſſed, who is the next heir, and of what value the land is.

Die´nnial, *adj.* [*diennis*, Lat.] of or pertaining to two years.

De die in diem, Lat. from day to day.

Diepe, a port town of France, ſituated on the Britiſh channel, about 30 miles north of Rouen, and nearly oppoſite to the port of Rye in England.

Di´epholdt, a city of Weſtphalia, in Germany, ſituated at the north end of Dummer-lake, 35 miles ſouth of Bremen; ſubject to the king of Great-Britain, as elector of Hanover.

Di´er [from to *die*] *verb act.* one who follows the trade of dying. Coblers, *diers*, and ſhoemakers, gave public ſhows to the people. *Arbuthnot.*

Di´es, Lat. a day.

Dies *Comitiales*, Lat. [among the Romans] days of the meeting of the people, marked in the almanack or calendar with the letter C.

Dies *Comperendini*, Lat. [among the Romans] days of adjournment, being in number 20, which were granted by the prætor or judge to the parties, after a hearing on both ſides, either to inform more fully, or to clear themſelves.

Dies *Datus*, Lat [in law] a reſpit given by the court to the defendant.

Dies *Faſti*, Lat. [among the Romans] pleading days, during which the prætor might hold a court, and adminiſter juſtice.

Dies *Feſti*, Lat. [among the Romans] holy days, upon which the people were either employed in offering ſacrifices, or elſe following their diverſions.

Dies *Interciſi*, or **Dies** *Interociſi*, Lat. [among the Romans] were days, part of which was ſpent in the performance of ſacred rites, and the other part in the adminiſtration of juſtice, and were marked in the calendar with the letters E. N.

Dies *Juſti*, Lat. [among the Romans] 30 days commonly granted to enemies, after the proclamation of war againſt them; before the expiration of which time, they did not enter the territories, or proceed to any act of hoſtility.

Dies *Nefaſti*, Lat. [among the Romans] days counted unlucky, on which they heard no law matters, nor called any aſſemblies of the people.

Dies *Prœliares*, Lat, [among the Romans] certain days, during which it was permitted to engage an enemy.

Dies *non Prœliares*, **Dies** *Atri*, Lat. [among the Romans] unfortunate days, on which they avoid fighting a battle, on account of ſome loſs they had ſuffered on thoſe days.

Dies *Senatorii*, Lat. [among the Romans] days on which the ſenate aſſembled about the affairs of the commonwealth.

Dies *Stati*, Lat. [a law term] the laſt days of adjournment in lawſuits.

Dies *Juridici*, Lat. [in law] legal days, are all days in bank, continuance, eſſoin days and others, which are given to the parties in court during the term.

Dies *non Juridici* [in law] illegal days; ſuch on which no pleas are held in any court of juſtice, *viz.* all Sundays, and certain particular days in terms, as Aſcenſion-day, in Eaſter-term; that of John the Baptiſt, in Trinity-term; thoſe of All Saints and All-Souls in Michaelmas-term; the purification of the Virgin Mary, in Hilary-term.

Dies *Marchiæ* [*i. e.* the day of the marches] the day of meeting or congreſs between the Engliſh and Scotch; formerly appointed to be held annually on the borders or marches, for adjuſting all differences, and preſerving the articles of peace.

Di´esis, Lat. [διεσις, Gr.] a tranſmiſſion or ſending through.

Diesis [in muſic] is the diviſion of a tone below a ſemi-tone, or an interval, conſiſting of a lower or imperfect ſemi-tone, *i. e.* the placing of a tone, where there ought to be only a ſemi-tone.

Diesis *Enharmonical* [in muſic] the difference between the greater and the leſſer ſemi-tone. *Dieſiſes* are the leaſt ſenſible diviſions of a tone, and are marked on the ſcore in the form of St. Andrew's croſs.

Diesis, Lat. [in printing] this mark (‡), called alſo a double dagger.

Die´spiter, a name given to Jupiter.

Diest, a town of ths Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, ſituated on the river Demer, 15 miles north-eaſt of Louvain.

Di´et [*diete*, Fr. *dieta*, It. Sp. and Lat. διαιτα, Gr.] 1. Food, nouriſhment, victuals. They car'd for no other delicacy of fare, or curioſity of *diet*, than to maintain life. *Raleigh.* 2. A particular way of living. When the food is regulated by the rules of medicine, for the care or prevention of a diſeaſe, I recommend rather ſome *diet* for certain ſeaſons, than frequent uſe of phyſic. *Bacon.*

Diet [from *dies*, an appointed day, *Skinner*; from *diet*, an old German word, ſignifying a multitude. *Junius*] a general aſſembly of the eſtates of Germany. A *diet* or an aſſembly of the eſtates of many free princes, eccleſiaſtical and temporal. *Raleigh.*

To DIET *one, verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To keep a perſon to a peculiar, regular, or ſtrict diet, by the rules of medicine. We have *dieted* a healthy body into a conſumption, by plying it with phyſic inſtead of food. *Swift.* 2. To give food to in general. I'm partly led to *diet* my revenge. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To give one his diet, to board.

To DIET, *verb neut.* 1. To eat by rules of phyſic. 2. To eat, to be fed in general. Spare faſt that oft with gods doth *diet.* *Milton.*

DIE'TA, barb. Lat. [old records] a day's work.

DIETA *Rationabilis,* Lat. a reaſonable day's journey.

DIE'TARY [from *diet*] treating of, or pertaining to a regular preſcribed diet.

DIET-DRINK [of *diet,* and *drink*] drink made with medicinal ingredients. The lady's *diet-drinks.* *Locke.*

DI'ETER, *ſubſt.* [of *diet*] 1. One who preſcribes rules in eating. 2. One who prepares food by phyſical rules.

> He ſauc'd our broth as Juno had been ſick,
> And he her *dieter.* *Shakeſpeare.*

DIETE'TIC, or DIETE'TICAL, *adj.* [διαιτητικος, from διαιτα, Gr.] pertaining to a regular or preſcribed diet. A *dietetical* caution. *Brown.* Sects in the *dietetic* philoſophy. *Arbuthnot.*

DIE'TO, a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, ſituated on the river Lohn, 20 miles north of Mentz; ſubject to the houſe of Naſſau-Orange.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, Fr. [*i. e.* God and my right] the motto of the arms of England; this king Edward I. took, to ſignify that he held not his kingdom of any mortal in vaſſalage.

DIEU *ſon Act* [a law phraſe] *i. e.* the act of God, it being a maxim in law, that the act of God ſhall not be a prejudice to any man; as for inſtance, if a houſe being thrown down by a tempeſt, the leſſee ſhall be free from an action of waſte, and ſhall alſo have the liberty to take timber to build it again.

DIEZE'UGMENON [διαζευγμενον, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, in which *ſeveral clauſes* of a ſentence have relation to *one* verb; as, whoſe low condition, mean fortune, filthy nature, is obnoxious to treaſon.

DIEZEUGMENON *Note* [in muſic] the note called *E-la-mi.*

DIEZEUGMENON *Paranete* [in muſic] the note called *D-la-ſol-re.*

DIFFA'MABLE, for *defamable* [*diffamabilis,* Lat.] that is capable, or may be defamed or ſlandered.

DIFFAMA'TION [for *defamation*] a taking away a perſon's good name.

DIFFA'MATORY [for *defamatory*] ſlanderous.

To DIFFA'ME [for *defame, diffamo,* Lat.] to ſlander, to ſcandalize.

DIFFARREA'TION, Lat. the parting of a cake; a ſolemnity uſed among the ancient Romans, at the divorcemant of a man and his wife.

To DI'FFER, *verb neut.* [*differer,* Fr. *differire,* It. *diferenciàr,* Sp. of *differo,* Lat.] 1. To be unlike, to have properties or qualities not the ſame with any other perſon or thing. How the hero *differs* from the brute. *Addiſon.* 2. To contend, to be at variance; commonly having *with* before the perſon to whom we differ. Rather to gain, than to irritate thoſe who *differ with* you in their ſentiments. *Addiſon.* 3. To be of a contrary opinion; commonly with *from.* It is free to *differ from* one another in our opinions. *Burnet's Theory.*

DI'FFERENCE, Fr. [*differenza,* It. *diferéncia,* Sp. of *differentia,* Lat.] 1. State of being diſtinct from ſomething elſe, oppoſed to identity. Where the faith of the holy church is one, a *difference* between cuſtoms doth no harm. *Hooker.* 2. The quality by which one differs from another. Nobility or *difference* from the vulgar. *Raleigh.* 3. The diſproportion between one thing and another, cauſed by the qualities of each. Here might be ſeen a great *difference* between men practis'd to fight, and men accuſtom'd only to ſpoil. *Hayward.* 4. A diſpute, a controverſy, variance, a quarrel. He is weary of his life, that hath a *difference* with any of them. *Sandys.* 5. Diſtinction. Make a *difference* between the guilty and the innocent. *Addiſon..* 6. Point in queſtion, cauſe or ground of controverſy.

> Are you acquainted with the *difference*
> That holds this preſent queſtion in the court. *Shakeſpeare*

DIFFERENCE [with logicians] is an *eſſential* attribute, which belongs to any *ſpecies,* which is not found in the *genus,* and is the univerſal idea of that ſpecies. As for example, *body* and *ſoul* in human nature, are *two* ſpecies of SUBSTANCE, which in their ideas do contain ſomething more than is in that ſubſtance; for in a body is found a *vis enertiæ,* or power of making reſiſtance to impreſſed force. *Newton.* In a ſoul or ſpirit, the power of volition, and putting body into motion; and by this *eſſential* difference, theſe two *ſpecies* of ſubſtance are diſtinguiſhed. See DIACRISIS, compared with the words ATTRIBUTES *Incommunicable,* BEGOTTEN, and CO-IMMENSE. And then aſk, Had St. Baſil formed a juſt DIACRISIS, would he have affirmed, that the SELF-EXISTENT Being, and another, PRODUCED by his *will* and *power,* were [εν ειδος] one SPECIES?

DIFFERENCE [with mathematicians] is the remainder, when one number or quantity has been ſubtracted from another.

DIFFERENCE *of Longitude of two Places on the Earth* [in geography] is an arch of the equator, comprehended between the meridians of thoſe places.

DIFFERENCE *of the Sun, &c.* [in aſtronomy] is the difference between the right and oblique aſcenſion of the ſun or planet.

DI'FFERENCES [in heraldry] are certain additaments to coats of armour, whereby ſomething is added or altered to diſtinguiſh the younger families from the elder; or to ſhew how far they remove from the principal houſe. Theſe differences are nine, *viz.* the label, the creſcent, the mullet, the martlet, the annulet, the fleur-de-lis, the roſe, the eight-foil, and the croſs-moline; all which ſee in their places.

Ancient DI'FFERENCES [in coat armour] were bordures of all kinds.

Modern DIFFERENCES [in coat armour] are the creſcent, file or label, mullet, martlet, *&c.*

There's a DIFFERENCE between will you buy and will you ſell.
When people offer their goods to ſale, they are apt to be undervalued; as, on the contrary, when a man ſeeks a commodity, the ſeller will enhance the price; the ſureſt rule is given in another proverb,

Buy at market and ſell at home.

To DI'FFERENCE [*differencier,* Fr. *differenziare,* It.] to make a difference between, to diſtinguiſh one thing from another. Nothing *differences* the courage of Mneſtheus from that of Sergeſthus. *Pope.*

DI'FFERENT [Fr. *differente,* It. *diferente,* Sp. and Port. of *differens,* Lat.] 1. Divers, various, diſtinct, not identical. Theſe, to *different* men, are very *different* things. *Locke.* 2. Having many contrary qualities.

> The Britons change
> Sweet native home for unaccuſtom'd air
> And other climes, where *diff'rent* food and ſoil
> Portend diſtempers. *J. Philips.*

3. Unlike, not ſimilar. Men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different.* *Dryden.*

DIFFERE'NTIAL, *ſubſt.* of any quantity, is the fluxion of that quantity.

DIFFERE'NTIAL *Quantity, adj.* [of *different*; in the higher geometry] an infinitely ſmall quantity, or particle of a quantity ſo ſmall, as to be incommenſurable thereto, or leſs than any aſſignable one.

DIFFERENTIAL *Calculus* [in geometry] a method of differencing quantities, that is, of finding a differential, or that infinitely ſmall quantity, which taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity. See FLUXIONS.

DIFFERENTIAL [of the firſt power or degree] is that of an ordinary quantity, as $d x$.

DIFFERENTIAL [of the ſecond power] is an infiniteſimal of a differential quantity of the firſt degree, as $d d x$, or $d x d x$, or $d z^2$, *&c.*

DIFFERENTIAL [of the third power, *&c.*] is an infiniteſimal of a differential quantity of the ſecond power, as $d d d x$, or $d x^3$, *&c.*

DIFFERENTIAL [in the doctrine of logarithms] the doctrine of tangents.

DIFFERENTIO-DIFFERENTIAL *Calculus,* is a method of differencing differential quantities, as the ſign of a differential is the letter d, that of a differential of $d x$, is $d d x$, and the differential of $d d x$, $d d d x$, or $d^2 x$, $d^3 x$, *&c.*

DI'FFERENTLY, *adv.* [of *different*] in a different manner.

DI'FFERENTNESS [of *different*] difference.

DI'FFERING. See DIFFERENT.

DI'FFERINGLY, *adv.* [of *differing*] in a different manner. Boyle uſes it.

DI'FFICIL, *adj.* [of *difficilis,* Lat.] 1. Difficult, not obvious; a word little uſed. Of *difficil* apprehenſion. *Glanville.* 2. Hard to be perſuaded, ſcrupulous. Finding the pope *difficile* in granting the diſpenſation. *Bacon.*

DI'FFICILNESS [of *difficil*] difficult to be perſuaded into compliance. Bacon uſes it.

DI'FFICULT [*difficile,* Fr. and It. *difficil,* Sp. *difficultoſo,* Port. *difficilis,* Lat.] 1. Uneaſy, troubleſome, vexatious. 2. Crabbed, peeviſh, hard to pleaſe. 3. Hard to be performed or underſtood, not eaſy. It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people. *Zachariah.*

DI'FFICULTLY, *adv.* [from *difficult*] hardly, with difficulty.

DI'FFICULTY, or DI'FFICULTNESS [*difficulté,* Fr. *difficultá,* It. *difficuldàd,* Sp. of *difficultas,* Lat.] 1. Hardneſs to be performed, that which is not eaſy. They miſtake *difficulties* for impoſſibilities. *South.* 2. Hardneſs; oppoſed to facility. A work of labour and *difficulty.* *Rogers.* 3. Diſtreſs, oppoſition.

> Thus by degrees he roſe to Jove's imperial ſeat,
> Thus *difficulties* prove a ſoul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

4. Trouble, perplexity, uneaſineſs of circumſtances. They lie at preſent under ſome *difficulties.* *Addiſon.* 5. Objection, cavil. Raiſing *difficulties* concerning the myſteries in religion. *Swift.* 6. A difficult caſe, point, or queſtion.

To DIFFI'DE [*deffier,* Fr. *diffidare,* It. of *diffido,* Lat.] to miſtruſt, to doubt, to diſpair, to have no confidence in. The man *diffides* in his own augury. *Dryden.*

DI'FFIDENCE, or DI'FFIDENTNESS [*deffiance,* Fr. *diffidenza,* It. of *diffidentia,* Lat.] diſtruſt, ſuſpiciouſneſs, timidity. There was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon.*

DI'FFIDENT [*deffiant,* Fr. *diffidente,* It. of *diffidens,* Lat.] diſtruſtful, ſuſpicious, jealous, fearful, not certain, not confident. I am not ſo *diffident* of myſelf, as brutally to ſubmit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

DI'FFIDENTLY, *adv.* [from *diffident*] diſtruſtfully, ſuſpiciouſly.

To DIFFI'ND [*diffindo,* Lat.] to cut or cleave aſunder.

DIFFI'SSION [*diffiſſio,* of *diffindo,* Lat.] the act of cleaving aſunder.

DIFFLA'TION [*difflatum,* ſup. of *difflo,* from *dis,* and *flo,* Lat. to blow] a blowing or puffing away.

DIFFLATION [in chemiſtry] is when ſpirits raiſed by heat are blown by a ſort of bellows in the oppoſite camera or arch of the furnace, and there found congealed.

DI'FFLUENCE, or DI'FFLUENCY [*diffluentia,* Lat.] the act or quality of flowing abroad, or divers ways, the effect of fluidity; oppoſed to conſiſtency. Brown uſes *diffluency.*

DI'FFLUENT [*diffluens,* Lat.] looſe and ready to fall aſunder, flowing every way, not fixt or conſiſtent.

DI'FFLUOUS [*diffluus,* Lat.] flowing forth, abroad or ſeveral ways.

DIFFLU'VIUM, Lat. a falling off, a flowing down.

DIFFLUVIUM [Lat. in botany] a diſtemper in trees, whereby they loſe their bark.

DI'FFORM [*difformis,* from *forma,* Lat. ſhape] having parts of a different ſtructure, unlike; a word uſed in oppoſition to *uniform,* and ſignifies that there is no manner of regularity in the form or appearance of a thing. Unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Newton.*

DIFFORM *Flowers* [with floriſts] ſuch flowers as are not of the ſame figure all round, or have their fore and back parts, as alſo their right and left parts unlike.

DIFFO'RMITY [of *difform*] difference of form, irregularity. *Difformity* from the primitive rule. *Brown.*

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT [*franchiſe,* Fr.] the act of taking the privileges from a city.

DI'FFUGOUS [*diffugus,* Lat.] that flieth divers ways.

To **DIFFU'ND**, *verb act.* [*diffundo*, Lat.] to pour out, to ſcatter abroad; alſo to diffuſe or ſpread abroad.

To **DIFFU'SE**, *verb act.* [*diffuſum*, ſup. of *diffundo*, from *dis*, and *fundo*, Lat. to pour] 1. To pour any liquid out on a plane, ſo that it runs every way. Theſe waters would *diffuſe* themſelves every way. *Burnet's Theory.* 2. To ſpread here and there, to diſperſe. No ſect wants its apoſtles to propagate and *diffuſe* it. *Decay of Piety.*

DIFFUSE [*diffus*, Fr. *diffuſo*, It. *difúſo*, Sp. *diffuſus*, Lat.] 1. Widely ſpread. 2. Diffuſive, copious, not conciſe.

DIFFU'SED, *part. paſſ.* [from *to diffuſe*] This word ſeems to have ſignified in Shakeſpeare's time, the ſame as wild, uncouth, irregular. *Johnſon.*

Swearing and ſtern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And every thing that ſeems unnatural. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIFFU'SEDLY, *adv.* [from *diffuſed*] widely, in a manner ſpread every way.

DIFFU'SELY. 1. Diffuſedly, widely, extenſively. 2. Amply, copiouſly; not conciſely.

DIFFU'SEDNESS [of *diffuſed*] the ſtate of being poured forth, diſperſion.

DIFFU'SILE [*diffuſilis*, Lat.] ſpreading abroad, *&c.*

DIFFU'SION [Fr. *diffuſione*, It. *difuſiòn*, Sp. of *diffuſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of pouring out, or ſpreading abroad, the ſtate of being ſcattered every way, diſperſion. Throw light with equal *diffuſion*. *Boyle.* 2. Copiouſneſs of ſtile.

DIFFU'SION [with philoſophers] is the diſperſing the ſubtile effluvias of bodies into a kind of atmoſphere quite round them.

DIFFU'SIVE [*diffuſus*, Lat.] 1. Apt to ſpread or extend, ſcattered, diſperſed. General and *diffuſive* luſt. *South.* 2. Having the quality of ſcattering a thing every way.

Diffuſive of themſelves wheree'er they paſs. *Dryden.*

3. Extended, being in full extenſion. The *diffuſive* body of Chriſtians. *Tillotſon.*

DIFFU'SIVELY, *adv.* [of *diffuſive*] extenſively, every way.

DIFFU'SIVENFSS [of *diffuſive*] 1. Extenſiveneſs, aptneſs to ſpread here and there, the ſtate of being diffuſed. 2. Copiouſneſs, large compaſs of expreſſion, not conciſeneſs. The fault I find with a modern legend, is its *diffuſiveneſs*. *Addiſon.*

To **DIG**, *irr. verb*; dug or digged *pret.* and *part. p.* [ꝺic, a ditch, of ꝺician, Sax. Dycken, Du. to make a trench about, Dyger, Da.] 1. To break or open the ground with a ſpade, pick-ax, *&c.* *Dig* now in the wall. *Ezekiel.* 2. To form by digging. To fill up the mines that you have *digged* by craft. *Whitgift.* 3. To pierce with a ſharp point in general.

A rav'nous vulture in his open'd ſide
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd;
Still for the growing liver *digg'd* his breaſt. *Dryden.*

4. To gain by digging. It is *digged* even out of the higheſt mountains. *Woodward.*

To **DIG**, to cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade; with *up* emphatical. You cannot *dig up* your garden too often. *Temple.*

To **DIG** *up*, to throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I *digg'd up* thy fore-fathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not ſlack my ire. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **DIG**, *verb neut.* to work with a ſpade, by making holes or turning up the ground. They have often *dug* into lands deſcribed in old authors. *Addiſon.*

To **DIG** *a badger* [with hunters] to raiſe or diſcharge him.

DI'GAMMA [διγαμμα, Gr.] the letter F, ſo called by grammarians, becauſe it ſeems to repreſent a double Γ, or Greek gamma.

DI'GAMY [διγαμια, of δις, and γαμος, Gr. marriage] the ſtate of being married twice.

DICA'STRIC [διγαϛρικος, of δις, and γαϛηρ, Gr. the belly] having a double belly.

DICA'STRICUS [Lat. with anatomiſts] a muſcle ſo called from its double belly; it ariſes from the proceſs called mammiformis, and is inſerted at the inferior part of the lower jaw.

DI'GERENT, *adj.* [of *digerens*, Lat.] having the power of digeſting, cauſing digeſtion.

DIGERE'NTIA [Lat. with phyſicians] digeſtives, medicines which digeſt or ripen.

To **DIGE'ST**, *verb act.* [*digerer*, Fr. *digeſtire*, It. *digerìr*, Sp. of *digeſtum*, ſup. of *digero*, Lat.] 1. To diſſolve or concoct in the ſtomach, ſo as that the various parts of the food may be applied to their proper uſe. Organs to *digeſt* his food. *Prior.* 2. To diſtribute into different claſſes, to range methodically. 3. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper uſes. Learning *digeſted* well. *Thomſon.* 4. To reduce to any plan or method. *Digeſted* in a play. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To receive without loathing or unwillingneſs, not to reject. Rudeneſs and barbariſm might the better taſte and *digeſt* the leſſons of civility. *Peacham.* 6. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughter's dowers, *digeſt* the third.
Shakeſpeare.

To **DIGEST** [with chemiſts] to ſet liquor over a gentle fire, to ſoften by heat.

To **DIGEST** [with ſurgeons] to bring to maturity, to ripen, to diſpoſe a wound in order to cure.

To **DIGEST**, *verb neut.* to generate matter as a wound does, to tend to a cure.

DIGE'STER [of *digeſt*] 1. One that digeſts or concocts his food. Great eaters and ill *digeſters*. *Arbuthnot.* 2. A ſtrong veſſel or engine, contrived by Mr. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any bony ſubſtances, ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate. *Quincy.* 3. That which cauſes or promotes the concoctive faculty. Rue is a great *digeſter*. *Temple.*

DIGE'STIBLE [*digeſtibile*, It. *digeſtibilis*, Lat.] capable of being digeſted. Not *digeſtible* by the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

DIGE'STIBLENESS [of *digeſtible*] eaſineſs to be digeſted.

DIGESTION [Fr. and Sp. *digeſtione*, It. of *digeſtio*, Lat.] 1. Is the concoction of the aliment or food, *&c.* in the ſtomach, or the diſſolution of it, by which it is turned into chyle. Vegetable putrefaction reſembles very much animal *digeſtion*. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Reduction to a plan, act of methodizing, maturation of a ſcheme. The *digeſtion* of the counſels in Sweden are made in the ſenate. *Temple.* 3. The act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter. 4. Diſpoſition of a wound or ſore to generate matter.

DIGE'STION [with chemiſts] is the infuſing or ſteeping a mixt body in ſome proper menſtruum or liquor, that is fit to diſſolve it, ſo that as near as poſſible, it may have the ſame effect as a natural heat. *Digeſtion*, or maturation of ſome metals, will produce gold. *Bacon.*

DIGE'STIVE, *adj.* [*digeſtif*, Fr. *digeſtivo*, It. of *digeſtivus*, Lat.] 1. Helping to digeſt or concoct. *Digeſtive* preparation. *Brown.* 2. Ripening, generating matter in a wound or ſore. 3. Capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue. The ſun *digeſtive* by its heat. *Hale.* 4. Methodizing, arranging in the mind. Ripened by *digeſtive* thought. *Dryden.*

DIGE'STIVENESS [of *digeſtive*] digeſtive faculty.

DIGE'STIVES, *ſubſt.* [in phyſic] are ſuch medicines as cauſe digeſtion, by ſtrengthening and increaſing the tone of the ſtomach.

External **DIGESTIVES** [in ſurgery] are medicaments that diſſolve ſwellings, or breed laudable matter in a wound. I dreſſed it with *digeſtives*. *Wiſeman.*

DIGE'STS [*digeſtes*, Fr. *digeſtio*, It. of *digeſta*, Lat.] a collection of the Roman laws, digeſted under proper titles, by the order of the emperor Juſtinian. The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers. Laws in the *digeſt*. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'GGER [of *dig*] one that digs or opens the ground with a ſpade. Boyle uſes it.

To **DIGHT** [ꝺihꞇan, Sax.] to prepare, to regulate, to deck, ſet off, or adorn. Storied windows richly *dight*. *Milton.*

DI'GIT [*digitus*, Lat.] the quantity of an inch in meaſure, or properly three-fourths of an inch; or two grains of barley laid breadthwiſe.

DIGIT [in inſcriptions] a character which denotes a figure; as I, for one, V, for five, X, for ten, *&c.*

DIGIT [in arithmetic] any whole number under ten; as, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are called digits. The numbers 7 and 9, have been extolled above all or moſt of other *digits*. *Brown.*

DIGIT [with aſtronomers] is the 12th part of the diameter of the ſun or moon, and is uſed to denote the quantity of an eclipſe.

DI'GITAL [*digitalis*, of *digitus*, Lat.] pertaining to a finger.

DI'GITATED, *adj.* [from *digitus*, Lat. a finger] branched out into diviſions like fingers. Animals multifidous or ſuch as are *digitated*, or have ſeveral diviſions in their feet. *Brown.*

DIGITATED *Leaf* [in botany] a term uſed concerning the leaf of a plant, which is either compoſed of many ſingle leaves ſet together upon one foot-ſtalk, as in the cinqfoil, *&c.* or elſe where there are many deep gaſhes or cuts in the leaf, as in thoſe of ſtraw-berries, *&c.*

DIGITA'TION. 1. A pointing with the finger. 2. The form of the fingers of both hands joined together, or the manner of their joining.

To **DI'GITIZE**, to point to with the finger.

DIGLADIA'TION, a ſword-playing, or fighting with ſwords; any quarrel or conteſt. Cheriſhing of controverſial *digladiations*. *Glanville.*

DI'GLYPH [in architecture] a kind of imperfect triglyph, conſole, or the like, with only two channels or engravings.

DIGNE, a city and biſhop's ſee of Provence in France, 50 miles from Toulon.

DI'GNIFIED [of *dignity*] inveſted with ſome dignity; chiefly applied to the clergy. Abbots are ſtiled *dignified* clerks, as having ſome dignity in the church. *Ayliffe.*

DIGNIFICA'TION [of *dignify*] the act of dignifying or rendering worthy. Where a noble and ancient deſcent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that perſon. *Walton.*

To **DI'GNIFY**, *verb act.* [of *dignus*, worthy, and *fio*, Lat. to be made] to exalt, to advance to a dignity, eſpecially to ſome eccleſiaſtical one. No turbots *dignify* my boards. *Pope.*

DI'GNITARY [*dignitarius*, barb. Lat. from *dignus*, Lat. worthy] an eccleſiaſtical officer, who hath not the care of ſouls; as a dean, prebend, or clergyman advanced to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt. Swift uſes it.

DI'GNITY [*dignité*, Fr. *dignità*, It. *dignidàd*, Sp. of *dignitas*, Lat.] 1. Advancement, honour, reputation, ſome conſiderable preferment, office or employment in church or ſtate.

For thoſe of old
And theſe late *dignities* heap'd up to them. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Rank of elevation. Angels are not in *dignity* equal to him. *Hooker.* 3. Grandeur of mien, nobleneſs of aſpect. 4. Maxims, general principles. The ſciences concluding from *dignities* and principles known by themſelves, receive not ſatisfaction from probable reaſons. *Brown.*

Eccleſiaſtical **DIGNITY** [by the canoniſts] is defined to be adminiſtration or preferment joined with ſome power and juriſdiction.

DIGNITY is properly repreſented by a lady richly cloathed, and adorned; but ſinking under the burden of a great ſtone, beautified with ornaments of gold and precious ſtones. The meaning is very obvious.

DIGNITIES [in aſtrology] are the advantages a planet has upon the account of its being in a particular place of the zodiac, or ſuch a ſtation with other planets.

DIGNO'TION [of *dignoſco*, Lat.] diſtinguiſhing mark. Temperamental *dignotions* and conjecture of prevalent humours. *Brown.*

To **DIGRE'SS**, *verb neut.* [*digreſſus*, of *digredior*, Lat.] 1. To turn out of the road. 2. To depart from the main deſign of a diſcourſe or chief tenor of an argument. In the purſuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digreſs* into a particular defunction. *Locke.* 3. To wander, to expatiate. It ſeemeth to *digreſs* no farther. *Brerewood.* 4. To go out of the right way or common track, to deviate.

I am come to keep my word,
Tho' in ſome part am forc'd to *digreſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIGRE'SSION [Fr. and Sp. *digreſſione*, It. of *digreſſio*, Lat.] 1. A ſtraying or wandering out of the way, a deviation. The *digreſſion* of the ſun is not equal. *Brown.* 2. A going from the matter in hand. 3. That part of a treatiſe or diſcourſe which does not relate to its main deſign. The good man thought ſo much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digreſſions* to him. *Sidney.*

Dihe'lios [of δια, through, and ἥλιος, Gr. the ſun] a name Kepler gives to that ordinate of the ellipſis which paſſes through the focus, wherein the ſun is ſuppoſed to be placed, in the elliptical aſtronomy.

Dija'mbus [of δὶς, and ἴαμβος, Gr. two iambics] a foot in verſe that conſiſts of four ſyllables; the firſt and third ſhort, the ſecond and laſt long, as *amœnitas*, a *double* Iambic.

Dijo'n, the capital of the province of Burgundy, in France, ſituated on the river Ouche, 140 miles ſouth-eaſt of Paris.

Dii'polia [Διιπολεια, of Δι, to Jupiter, and πολεω, to feed as cattle, Gr. protector of the city] an Athenian feſtival, on which it was cuſtomary to place *ſacrifice-cakes* on a brazen table, and to drive a number of *oxen* round them, of which, if any eat of the cakes, he was ſlaughtered; and thence ſometimes the feaſt was called βυφονια, *i. e.* ox-ſlaughter. The original of this cuſtom was, that on Jupiter's feſtivals, a hungry ox happened to eat one of the conſecrated cakes, whereupon the prieſt killed the prophane beaſt. On the days of this feſtival, it was accounted a capital crime to kill an ox, and therefore the prieſt that killed the ox, was forced to ſave himſelf by a timely flight, and the Athenians in his ſtead, took the bloody *axe* and arraigned it, and (as Pauſanius relates) brought it in not guilty; but Ælian ſays, that both prieſt and people, who were preſent at the ſolemnity, were accuſed, as being acceſſory to the fact; but were acquitted, and the *axe* condemned.

To Diju'dicate [*dijudicatum*, ſup. of *dijudico*, from *dis*, and *judico*, Lat. to judge] to judge between two parties; alſo to diſcern or diſtinguiſh.

Dijudica'tion, a judging between or deciding a difference between two parties; alſo judicial diſtinction.

Dike [dic, Sax. dyke, Su. dyck, Du. and L. Ger. teich, H. Ger. *digue*, Fr.] a ditch or furrow, a channel to receive water.

The *dikes* are filled, and with a roaring ſound,
The riſing rivers float the nether ground. *Dryden.*

Dike [*digue*, Fr.] a bank, mole, or cauſey, to hinder floods or inundations. God breaks up the flood-gates of ſo great a deluge, and all the art of man is not ſufficient to raiſe *dikes* and ramparts againſt it. *Cowley.*

Dike-reeve, or Dike-grave [in Lincolnſhire] an officer who takes care of the dikes and ditches.

To Dila'cerate, *verb act.* [*lacerer*, Fr. *lacerare*, It. *dilaceratum*, ſup. of *dilacero*, Lat.] to tear or rend aſunder or in pieces. Brown uſes it.

Dilacera'tion [*laceration*, Fr. *lacerazione*, It. of *dilaceratio*, Lat.] the act of tearing and rending aſunder. Arbuthnot uſes it.

To Dila'niate, *verb act.* [of *dilanio*, Lat.] to tear in pieces. Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, they met half way. *Howel.*

Dilania'tion [*dilaniatio*, Lat.] the act of butchering, cutting, or tearing in pieces.

To Dila'pidate [*dilapido*, Lat.] to ruin, to pull or throw down a building.

Dilapida'tion [*dilapidatio*, Lat. in law] a waſteful deſtroying, a letting a building run to decay or ruin for want of repairs. The incumbent's ſuffering the chancel, or any other edifice of his eccleſiaſtical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the ſame: And it likewiſe extends to his committing or ſuffering to be committed any wilful waſte in or upon the glebe woods, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ayliffe.*

Dilatabi'lity [from *dilatable*] the quality of being capable of extenſion. The wonderful *dilatability* or extenſiveneſs of the gullets of ſerpents. *Ray.*

Dila'table [from *dilate*] that may be widened. Air-bladders *dilatable* and contractable. *Arbuthnot.*

Dila'tableness [from *dilatable*] capableneſs of being widened.

Dilata'tion [Fr. of *dilatatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making wide, an inlarging in breadth. Motions of the tongue by contraction and *dilatation*. *Holder.* 2. The ſtate of being widened, the ſtate in which the parts are at a greater diſtance from one another. The effects of the *dilatation* and coming forth of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Dilatation [in anatomy] is when any paſſages or veſſels of the body are diſtended or ſtretched out too much.

Dilatation [with philoſophers] a motion of the parts of a body, whereby it expands or opens itſelf to a greater ſpace.

Dilatato'rium, Lat. [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument to open any part, as the mouth, womb or fundament.

To Dila'te, *verb act.* [*dilater*, Fr. *dilatàr*, Sp. *dilatare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To ſpread a thing out, to enlarge. The ſecond refraction would *dilate* the image. *Newton.* 2. To relate copiouſly and at full length. I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Dilate, *verb neut.* 1. To widen or grow wide, to ſtretch. His heart *dilates* and glories in his ſtrength. *Addiſon.* 2. To rarify or grow thin as the air does. 3. To ſpeak copiouſly, to enlarge upon a ſubject. Their miniſters to *dilate* upon it. *Clarendon.*

Dilato'res *Alarum Naſi*, Lat. [in anatomy] a pair of muſcles common to the alæ naſi, and upper lip, which pull up the alæ and dilate the noſtrils. The *dilators* of the noſe are too ſtrong in choleric people. *Arbuthnot.*

Di'latorily, *adv.* [from *dilatory*] tediouſly, ſlowly.

Di'latoriness [from *dilatory*] a delaying, or a quality of being long or tedious in doing any thing.

Dila'tory, *adj.* [*dilatoire*, Fr. *dilatorio*, It. *dilatorius*, Lat.] making delays, full of ſhifts and put-offs, ſlow, loitering. A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruelties without deſign. *Addiſon.*

Dilatory, or Dila'ter, *ſubſt.* [*dilatoire*, Fr. *dilatorio*, It. with ſurgeons] an inſtrument hollow on the inſide, to extract a barbed iron, *&c.* out of a wound; and for other uſes.

Di'ldo [a contraction of *diletto*. It. *q. d.* a woman's delight; or of the Engliſh *dally*, *q. d.* a thing to play withal] penis ſuccedaneus, called by the Italians *paſſatempo*.

Dile'ction, Fr. of Lat. affection, love. So free is Chriſt's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle.*

Dile'mma [διλημμα, Gr.] 1. An argument in logic, equally conclusive by contrary ſuppoſitions: it conſiſts of two propoſitions, ſo diſpoſed, that deny which you will of them, you will be preſſed, and grant which you will of them the concluſion will involve you in difficulties not eaſily to be got over. A young rhetorician applied to an old ſophiſt to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he ſhould gain a cauſe. The maſter ſued for his reward, and the ſcholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma:* If I gain my cauſe, I ſhall with-hold your pay, becauſe the judges award will be againſt you; if I loſe it, I may with-hold it, becauſe I ſhall not have gained a cauſe. On the contrary, ſays the maſter, if you gain your cauſe you muſt pay me, becauſe you are to pay me when you gain a cauſe; if you loſe it you muſt pay me, becauſe the judges will award it. 2. Any difficult or vexatious alternative.

A dire *dilemma*, either way I'm ſped;
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

Di'ligence, or Diligentness [Fr. *diligenza*, It. *diligencia*, Sp. and Port. *diligentia*, Lat.] induſtry, continual application to buſineſs: oppoſed to idleneſs.

Diligence was repreſented in the iconology of the ancients by a damſel of a lively aſpect, having in one hand a ſprig of thyme, with a bee buzzing about it, and in the other a branch of a mulberry-tree, with ſilk-worms on the leaves. A cock at her feet. The ſymbols are all very obvious.

Or, by an elderly woman, holding an hour-glaſs in both hands, and ſtanding by a rock covered with ivy.

Di'ligent, Fr. [*diligente*, It. Sp. and Port. of *diligens*, Lat.] 1. Laborious, pains-taking, conſtant in application: oppoſed to idle. A man *diligent* in his buſineſs. *Proverbs.* 2. Conſtantly applied, perſevering, aſſiduous. The judges ſhall make *diligent* inquiſition. *Deuteronomy.*

Di'ligently, *adv.* [from *diligent*] aſſiduouſly, perſeveringly, not idly, not negligently.

Dill, Dan. [Du. and Ger. dile, Sax,] an herb like fennel. It hath a ſlender, fibroſe, annual root.

Di'llemburg, a city of the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, about 40 miles north of Francfort; ſubject to the houſe of Naſſau.

Di'llengen, a city of Swabia, in Germany, ſituated on the Danube, about 20 miles north-eaſt of Ulm.

Di'lligrout, a ſort of pottage anciently made for the king's table on a coronation-day.

Di'lling, *ſubſt.* [as tho' of *dallying*] a child born when the parents are old.

Di'logy [διλογια, of δὶς, twice, and λογος, Gr. a word] a figure uſed by rhetoricians, wherein a doubtful word ſignifies two things.

Dilu'cid, *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Lat.] 1. Clear, light, not opaque. 2. Manifeſt, evident, not obſcure.

To Dilu'cidate [*dilucidare*, It. *dilucidatum*, ſup. of *dilucido*, Lat.] to made manifeſt, clear or plain. Brown uſes it.

Dilu'cidateness, clearneſs, plainneſs.

Dilucida'tion, Lat. the act of making clear, plain or manifeſt.

Dilu'ent, *ſubſt.* [*diluentia*, Lat.] 1. That which thins other matter. There is no real *diluent* but water. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Medicines proper for thinning blood.

Dilu'ent, *adj.* [*diluens*, Lat.] having the quality of diluting or thinning.

Dilue'ntia, Lat. [with phyſicians] medicines, *&c.* good to dilute and thin the blood.

Di'lving [with tinners] is the ſhaking the tin ore in a canvas ſieve in a tub of water, ſo that the filth goes over the rim of the ſieve, leaving the tin behind.

To Dilu'te, *verb act.* [*dilutum*, ſup. of *diluo*, Lat.] 1. To make a fluid thin, by the addition of a thinner to it. 2. To allay, temper or mingle with water; as, to *dilute* wine is to mingle it with water. The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*. *Arbuthnot.* 3. To make weak. The chamber was dark, leſt theſe colours ſhould be *diluted* and weakened. *Newton.*

To Dilute [with chemiſts] is to diſſolve the parts of a dry body in a moiſt or liquid one.

Dilu'ted, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *to dilute* [*dilutus*, Lat.] tempered with water, made thin, *&c.*

Dilu'ter [from *dilute*] that wets or thins any thing elſe.

Dilu'teness [from *dilute*] faintneſs, weakneſs; ſpoken of colours.

Dilu'tion [*dilutio*, Lat] the act of thinning, tempering or diſſolving, not coagulation.

Dilu'vian [*diluvianus*, from *diluvium*, Lat. the deluge] pertaining to the flood. *Diluvian* lake. *Burnet's Theory.*

Dim [dim or dym, Sax.] 1. Obſcure, not clearly ſeen, imperfectly diſcovered. Able to aim at ſome *dim* and ſeeming conception. *Locke.* 2. Not ſeeing clearly. *Dim* by nature. *Davies.* 3. Dull of apprehenſion. The underſtanding is *dim*. *Rogers.* 4. Obſtructing the act of ſeeing, ſomewhat dark.

Her broad beauty's beam great brightneſs ſhew,
Thro' the *dim* ſhade. *Spenſer.*

To Dim, *verb act.* [dimmian, Sax.] 1. To cloud, to darken, to hinder the free exerciſe of ſight, or the full perception of light.

Who is not fond of that which *dims* his ſight. *Locke.*

2. To make leſs bright, to render darkiſh or obſcure.

Each paſſion *dim'd* his ſight. *Milton.*

Dime'nsion, Fr. and Sp. [*dimenſione*, It. of *dimenſio*, Lat.] the juſt meaſure or compaſs of a thing, the ſpace it contains, bulk: It is ſeldom uſed but in the plural. The three *dimenſions* are length, breadth, and depth.

Dimension [with algebraiſts] is applied to the powers of any root in an equation, which are called the dimenſions of that root, as in a biquadratic equation, the higheſt power has 4 dimenſions, or its index is 4.

Dimension [in geometry] ſignifies either *length* and *breadth*, as a plane or ſuperficies; or *length*, *breadth* and *thickneſs*, as in a ſolid; thus a line has one dimenſion, *i. e. length*; a ſurface two, *viz. length* and *breadth*; a ſolid has three, *length*, *breadth* and *thickneſs*.

Dime'nsionless, *adj.* [from *dimenſion*] having no bounds or meaſures, having no definite bulk.

In they paſs'd
Dimenſionleſs through heav'nly doors. *Milton.*

Dime'nsine, *adj.* [*dimenſus*, Lat.] marking the boundary or outlines of a thing. Who can draw the ſoul's *dimenſive* lines? *Davies.*

Dime'ritæ, or Dimoeritæ [of δις, twice, and μοιρα, Gr. a part] a name by which the Apollinarians were called; ſhall we ſay (with the *Benedictines*) becauſe maintaining but *two* parts out of three? or as ſuppoſing (with many other ancients) the ſoul and ſpirit to be *two* diſtinct parts of man; and not one and the ſame thing under different names? the *firſt* (according to them) we have in common with all *other* animals; the *latter*, *i. e. mind* or *ſpirit* [the only ſubject of *moral* agency and *moral* government] we have *peculiar* to ourſelves. The poet Juvenal has not ill expreſſed this *philoſophic diſtinction* in theſe lines:

Principiò indulſit communis conditor illis
Tantum animam; *nobis* ANIMUM *quoque.* Sat. 15. 148.

I've already explain'd this *definition* of man, as applied by the Apollinarians to the *Chriſtian* ſyſtem, under the word Apollinariſts or Apollinarians. A *definition* which ſeems to have been eſpouſed by many of the *ancients*, and, if I'm not miſtaken, by ATHANASIUS himſelf. What elſe ſhall we make of that remark of his in his tract againſt the Sabellians? "Nor tho' I conceive (ſays he) of man as a COMPOUND of THREE, *ſoul*, *ſpirit*, and *body*; do I *thus* conceive of God, as they venture to do: Nor do I, by advancing ſuch an IMPIOUS *conception*, give up [or BETRAY, inſtead of defending] the το αχωριστον, the *inſeparability* [or moſt cloſe and *intimate connection* of the divine perſonages between themſelves."] *Athanaſ. adv. Sabell. Ed. Pariſ.* p. 661, compared with 657 and 239. And indeed, whoever impartially examines the whole ſtrain of that father's *reaſonings* in his EARLIER writings, even againſt the Arians themſelves, will find, that Athanaſius, *as yet*, had no notion of any other *ſpirit*, or principle of INTELLIGENCE in our Saviour's body, beſide the divine *logos*; a DUPLICITY of MINDS [or SPIRITS] in the ONE perſon of Chriſt, was, *as yet*, no part of his ſcheme. That DUPLICITY, which Irenæus had refuted long before in ſo maſterly a way, when combating the *Cerinthian* hereſy [See CERINTHIANS.] And indeed who would have thought, that an error ſo effectually *exploded*, ſhould ever have been *revived* amongſt us? But, as Horace obſerves; *Multa renaſcentur, quæ jam cecidere*——And accordingly this notion having been eſpouſed by one or two conſiderable writers in the *third* century, and by more in the fourth, the good biſhop of *Laodicea*, Apollinarius or Apollinaris (for his name is read *either* way) attempted (but in *vain*) to make head againſt it; as did alſo the *whole* body of the Euſebians, and Ennomians; and though he had ſignalized himſelf in defence of the CONSUBSTANTIALITY, he was at length condemned and *depoſed* by a council held under pope DAMASUS at Rome, *A. C.* 378; by the *ſame council*, and at the *ſame time*, in which the COEQUALITY of the Son and Spirit with the FIRST CAUSE and FATHER of the univerſe (for *this* alſo Apollinaris oppoſed) was ESTABLISHED. *Theodoret*, lib. v. cap. 10 & 11, compared with *Sozomen*, lib. vi. cap. xxvi. and *Philoſtorgius*, lib. viii. cap. 13. This ſentence, pronounced againſt the Apollinariſts by the council at Rome, wasconfirmed by another held the ſame year at Alexandria, and by that in Conſtantinople, held under the emperor Theodoſius, *A. C.* 381; who, a few years after, at the inſtigation of Nectarius, biſhop of Conſtantinople, enacted a law dated the tenth of March, *A. C.* 388, forbidding the Apollinariſts to hold *aſſemblies*, to have *any eccleſiaſtics*, or biſhops: or to DWELL in the CITIES: a law which (as the late author of the hiſtory ot the popes obſerves) was executed with the *utmoſt* rigour, at leaſt againſt the *leading men* of the party, who were baniſhed the CITIES, and confined to the DESARTS, Vol. I. p. 210, 211. [See CREED and and CÆLICOLI] It could have been wiſh'd, that excellent hiſtorian had not taken *all* for granted, which the ADVERSARIES of Apollinaris charged upon him; I mean with reference to *tenets*, which himſelf abſolutely *diſowns* in one of his letters to *Serapion*, ſtill extant, p. 205. much leſs talk of his "*throwing off* the *maſk*," and impute a *ſeries* of *diſſimulation* to a man, who was not only, in point of *literature*, the GLORY of his age; but alſo ſupported to the very laſt (as *Bower* expreſſes it, p. 211.) the APPEARANCE at leaſt of a *moſt holy* and *exemplary* life. But I'm ſorry to ſay it, how *acute* and ſharp-ſighted ſoever we are upon *other* occaſions, this kind of CREDULITY appears too often in our modern portraitures of the *Athanaſian* controverſy. See more of this under APOLLINARIANS, ORIGENISM, NESTORIANISM, and INCARNATION.

Dime'tæ, the name of the ancient inhabitants of Caermarthenſhire, Pembrokeſhire and Cardiganſhire.

Dime'tient, *ſubſt.* [*dimetiens*, Lat.] the ſame as diameter.

Dimica'tion [*dimicatio*, Lat.] the act of fighting or ſkirmiſhing, a battle, a conteſt.

Dimidia'tion [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] the act of halving.

Dimidi'etas [in old Lat. records] the moiety or one half of a thing.

To Dimi'nish, *verb act.* [*diminuer*, Fr. *diminuire*, It. *diminuìr*, Sp. of *diminuo*, Lat.] 1. To leſſen, by cutting off or deſtroying any part; oppoſed to encreaſe. Apt to cauſe or encreaſe pleaſure, or *diminiſh* pain in us. *Locke.* 2. To impair, to degrade.

They thought
Thee to *diminiſh*, and from thee withdraw
The number of thy worſhippers. *Milton.*

3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: oppoſed to add. Ye ſhall not add unto the word which I command you, neither ſhall you *diminiſh* aught from it. *Deuteronomy.*

To Dimi'nish, *verb neut.* 1. To abate, to grow leſs, to be impaired. What judgment I had encreaſes rather than *diminiſhes*. *Dryden.* 2. To decraſe, to fall or ſink in value.

Dimi'nished *Interval* [in muſic] a deficient interval, or one which is ſhort of its juſt quantity, by a leſſer ſemitone.

Dimi'nishingly, *adv.* [from *diminiſhing*] in a manner tending to vilify or leſſen. So much as ſpeak *diminiſhingly* of any one abſent. *Locke.*

Diminu'tion [Fr. *diminuzione*, It. *diminuciòn*, Sp. of *diminutio*, Lat.] 1. The act of diminiſhing or leſſening: oppoſed to augmentation. Not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation. *Hooker.* 2. The ſtate of growing leſs, an abatement, a decreaſe: oppoſed to increaſe Things capable of increaſe or *diminution*. *Locke.* 3. Diſcredit, loſs of dignity. They might raiſe the reputation of another, tho' they are a *diminution* of his. *Addiſon.* 4. A deprivation of dignity, injury to reputation. The world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *K. Charles.*

Diminu'tion [in heraldry] a defaming or blemiſhing ſome particular point of an eſcutcheon, by the laying on ſome ſtain or colour.

Diminu'tion [with architects] a contraction of the upper part of a column, whereby its diameter is made leſs than that of the lower part.

Diminution [with heralds] from the Latin; a term for what we commonly call differences, and the French *briſures*.

Diminution [with muſicians] is when there are a number of words which are to make tones, and ſeveral quick motions in the ſpace of a cadence; ſeveral quavers and ſemiquavers correſponding to a crotchet or minim.

Diminution [with rhetoricians] is the augmenting and exaggerating what they are about to ſay, by an expreſſion that ſeems to weaken and diminiſh it.

Dimi'nutive, *adj.* [*diminutif*, Fr. *diminutivo*, It. and Sp. of *diminutivus*, Lat.] little, ſmall, narrow. A *diminutive* race of lovers. *Addiſon.*

Diminutive, *ſubſt.* [from the adj. with grammarians] 1. A word formed from ſome other to ſoften or diminiſh the force or effect of it; or to ſignify a thing that is little in its kind, as of *liber*, a book, *libellus*, a little book, *terrella*, a little earth; in French, *minionet*, a little minion or favourite; in Engliſh, *panikin*, a little pan. The *diminutive* of his name Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon.* 2. A ſmall thing: an obſolete ſenſe. Monſter-like be ſhewn

For pooreſt *diminutives*, for doits! *Shakeſpeare.*

Diminu'tively, *adv.* [from *diminutive*] in a diminutive manner.

Diminu'tiveness [from *diminutive*] littleneſs, want of dignity.

Di'mish, *adj.* [from *dim*] ſomewhat dim or obſcure. My eyes are ſomewhat *dimiſh* grown. *Swift.*

Dimi'ssory [*dimiſſorius*, Lat.] ſent; as, *dimiſſory letters*; are letters ſent from one biſhop to another, in favour of ſome perſon who ſtands candidate for holy orders in another dioceſe.

Di'mitty, a fine ſort of fuſtian cloth, a cotton ſtuff.

Di'mly, *adv.* [from *dim*] 1. Not with a quick ſight, not with clear apprehenſion. To us inviſible or *dimly* ſeen. *Milton.* 2. Not brightly. It burnt more and more *dimly*. *Boyle.*

Di'mness [of dimneſſe, Sax.] 1. A defect in the ſight, dulneſs of ſight. 2. Want of apprehenſion, ſtupidity. This *dimneſs* of their perception. *Decay of Piety.*

Di'mple, *ſubſt.* [probably of *dint* or *dent*, a hole; whence a *dentle*, a little hole; or perhaps of dümpfel, Ger. a pit or cavity either in the water or earth] a little dent in the bottom of the cheeks, the chin, &c. The *dimple* of the upper lip. *Grew.*

To Di'mple, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſink in ſmall cavities. Smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*

Di'mpled, *adj.* [from *dimple*] having dimples, ſet with dimples. Pretty *dimpled* boys. *Shakeſpeare.*

Di'mply, *adj.* [from *dimple*] full of dimples, ſinking in little cavities. On the ſmooth ſurface of the *dimply* flood. *Warton.*

Din [of dyn, a noiſe, dynan, to make a noiſe, dyna, Sax. to thunder. *Iſland.* thon, Ger. don, Su. a noiſe, *tinnitus*, Lat.] a loud noiſe, a violent and continued ſound. The conſtant *din* of their party. *Locke.*

To Din, *verb act.* [of dynan, Sax. thunon, Ger. dona, Su. to ſound, *tinnio*, Lat. to tingle] 1. To ſtun with a loud noiſe, to harraſs with clamour. *Din* your ears with hungry cries. *Otway.* 2. To impreſs with violent and continued noiſe. This hath been often *dinned* in our ears. *Swift.*

Din [with the Arabians] ſignifies the true religion; and in *compound* with words expreſſive of ſome ſervice done to the cauſe of religion, it frequently conſtitutes the cognomen or *appellation* given to their ſultans and princes; as Ezzo'ddin, *i. e.* the *ſtrength* [or ſupport] of religion; Nuro'ddin, *i. e.* the *light* of religion; Saif'oddin, *i. e.* the *ſword* of religion; Salaho'ddin, and (by European corruption) Saladin, the *ſtatus integer religionis*, or the *reſtorer* of religion to its *priſtine* ſtate; a name given, I ſuppoſe, to that great man, in memory of his *retaking* JERUSALEM, and many other cities of *Paleſtine* from the Chriſtians. *N. B.* This ſingle *anecdote* of ETYMOLOGY will throw a light on many an illuſtrious title, otherwiſe unintelligible to an Engliſh reader, when converſing with the *Aſiatic* writers. And now my hand is in, permit me to carry this branch of CRITICISM a little further. Daula, in Arabic, ſignifies a *politic ſtate*; and is a word, which (like the foregoing) when in *compound*, conſtitutes the *cognomen* or title of many a great man in the Eaſtern hiſtory. Thus Saif'oddaula, *i. e.* the *ſword* of the ſtate; Emad'oddaula, *i. e.* the *column* of the ſtate; Gelal'oddaula, *i. e.* the *ſplendor* [or glory] of the ſtate; Sharf'oddaula, *i. e.* the *celſitude* [or ſublimity] of the ſtate. And when theſe and like words occur in the *Byzantine* writers, they have always a Greek termination affixed to them, as Gelaluddaulas, Sharfuddaulas, &c. Abulpharag. Elmacin. and Scilix compared.

Di'nar [*dinâr*, Arab.] chiefly a *gold coin*, and which, according to Golius, anſwers to the European ducate. Monſieur Dherbelot ſays, "it is moſt often taken for a *golden coin*, weighing 1 drachm and half Arabic; and is in value a little more than our crown of gold; *& repond aux Hongres & aux ſequins de Veniſe.*" He adds, that the Mahometans had no dinars of gold marked for their coin before the 76th year of the Hegirah, *i. e.* *A. C.* 695. Hegiage eſtabliſhed the *firſt* money under the caliphate of Abdomelic: Before that, all the *gold money* was in the coin of the *Greek* emperors; and that of *ſilver* had its inſcriptions in *Perſian* characters.

Dina'nt, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the river Maeſe, about 12 miles ſouth of Namur.

Dinant, is alſo a town of Brittany, in France, about 10 miles ſouth of St. Malo.

Di'narchy [διναρχια, of δις, and αρχη, Gr. dominion] a government by two perſons.

To Dine, *verb neut.* [*diner*, Fr.] to eat the meal at noon.

To Dine, *verb act.* to give a dinner to one, to feed him with the meal at noon.

To Dine with duke Humphrey.

To faſt, to have no dinner at all. Duke Humphry was uncle to king Henry VI. and protector during his minority, famed for hoſpitality: But this proverb came from his being ſuppoſed to be buried in the body of St. Paul's church in London, where it was common for people to walk at noon, who did not know how to do better, tho' the duke was buried at St. Albans.

Dine'tical, *adj.* [δινητικος, of δινη, Gr. a whirlpool] whirling round, virtiginous. The ſun hath alſo a *dinetical* motion, and rolls upon its own poles. *Brown.*

To Ding, *verb act. pret.* and *part. paſſ.* dung [dingen, Du. with the vulgar] 1. To daſh with violence. 2. To impreſs a thing with force. 3. To beat heartily.

To Ding, *verb neut.* to bluſter, to huff at. A low word.

He huffs and *dings* at ſuch a rate. *Arbuthnot.*

Ding-*Dong-Bell,* a word by which the ſound of bells is imitated.

Let us all ring fancy's knell,
Ding-dong-bell. *Shakeſpeare*

Di'ngle [den or din, Sax. a hollow] a narrow valley between two hills, a dale. *Dingle* or buſhy dell of this wild wood. *Milton.*

Di'ngelfing, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the river Iſer, 20 miles ſouth of Landſhut.

Di'ngle, a port town of Ireland, in the county of Derry, and province of Munſter, ſituated in a bay of the ſame name, 74 miles weſt of Limerick.

Di'ngwell, or Dingwal, a parliament town of Scotland, ſituated at the weſt end of Cromarty-bay, in the county of Roſs. It claſſes with Dornock, Wick, and Kirkwall.

Di'nics, *ſubſt.* [δινικα, Gr.] medicines good againſt dizzineſs, vertigoes, or ſwimming in the head.

Di'ningroom [of *dine* and *room*] the room in a houſe where entertainments are made, the principal apartment.

Di'nkelspiel, a city of Swabia, about 40 miles north of Ulm.

Di'nner [*diner*, Fr.] a meal at noon.

Di'nnertime [of *dinner* and *time*] the time for dining.

Dint, *ſubſt.* [dint, Sax.] 1. A ſtroke or blow. With that *dint* her ſenſe was daz'd. *Spenſer.* 2. An impreſſion or mark made by a blow, the cavity remaining after it.

Afraid
His hands had made a *dint*, and hurt the maid. *Dryden.*

3. Force, violence. To work our way into the heart of his country by *dint* of arms. *Addiſon.*

To Dint, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to mark with a cavity by means of a blow or violent impreſſion. Deep *dinted* wrinkles. *Dryden.*

Di'nus, Lat. [of δινος, Gr. with phyſicians] a giddineſs or ſwimming in the head.

Dinumera'tion [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] the act of numbering out ſingly.

Dioce'san, *ſubſt.* [*dioceſain*, Fr. *dioceſano*, It.] a biſhop to whom the care of a dioceſe is committed, and as he ſtands related to his own clergy.

Diocesan, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] belonging to a dioceſe; as,

Diocesan *Synod*, an aſſembly of the clergy of a dioceſe.

Dio'cese [*dioceſe*, Fr. *dioceſi*, It. and Sp. διοικησις, of δια, and οικεω, to dwell, to govern, of οικος, Gr. a houſe, *diœceſis*, Lat.] the circuit, extent or bounds of a biſhop's ſpiritual juriſdiction; of theſe we have in England 22, and in Wales 4. Entruſted with a large *dioceſe* containing many particular cities. *South.*

Diony'sia [Διονυσια, of Διονυσιος, Gr. belonging to Bacchus] feſtivals in honour of Bacchus, in ſome of which it was cuſtomary for the worſhippers in garments and actions to imitate the poetical fictions concerning Bacchus. They dreſſed themſelves in fawn ſkins, fine linen, and mitres; and crowned themſelves with garlands of the leaves of trees ſacred to Bacchus, as ivy, vine, *&c.* Some imitated Silenus, Pan, and the Satyrs, expoſing themſelves in comical dreſſes, and uſed *antic* motions; ſome rode upon *aſſes*, others drove goats to the ſlaughter. And thus both ſexes ran about hills, deſarts, and other places, wagging their heads, dancing in ridiculous poſtures, filling the air with hideous noiſes and yellings, perſonating diſtracted perſons, and calling upon Bacchus.

On one of theſe ſolemnities, ſome carried ſacred veſſels; after which a number of honourable virgins followed, carrying golden baſkets filled with all manner of fruits; which was the myſterious part of the ſolemnity. See Bacchus.

Diony'sias, Lat. [διονυσιας, Gr.] a precious ſtone, having red ſpots, *accounted* efficacious for preventing drunkenneſs.

Dionysiony'mphas, Lat. a certain herb ſuppoſed to reſiſt drunkenneſs.

Diony'sissi, Lat. [of *Dionyſius*, a name of Bacchus, who was frequently deſcribed by the ancients with *horns*] ſuch perſons who had bony prominences on their temples.

Dio'ptra, Lat. [διοπτρα, of διοπτομαι, Gr. to *look through*] the index or ruler of an aſtrolabe, or ſuch kind of inſtrument, or a quadrant to take the diſtance or height of a place, by looking through little holes in it.

Dioptra, a ſurgeon's inſtrument, with which the inſide of the womb may be enlarged, for the taking out of a dead child, or the viewing any ulcers that are in it; called alſo *ſpeculum matricis* and *dilatorium.* See above.

Dio'ptric, or Dio'ptrical, *adj.* [*dioptrique*, Fr. διοπτρικος, of διοπτομαι, to look through] pertaining to dioptrics, aſſiſting the ſight in viewing diſtant objects, affording a medium for the ſight. *Dioptrical* glaſſes. *Boyle.*

Dio'ptrics, [διοπτρικη, of διοπτομαι, Gr.] the doctrine of *refracted* viſion, or that part of optics which treats of *refracted* rays, paſſing through different mediums, as air, water, and their union with one another, according as they are received by glaſſes, of this or that figure, and paſs through them.

Dio'rthosis, Lat. [διορθωσις, Gr.] a correcting or making ſtrait.

Diorthosis [in ſurgery] an operation whereby crooked and diſtorted members are made even or ſtrait, and reſtored to their due ſhape.

Dio'spyros, Lat. of Gr. the herb ſtone-crop.

Dio'ta [in chemiſtry] a circulating or double veſſel.

To Dip, *irr. verb*, Dipped, or Dipt, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [dypt, dippan, Sax. doppen, Dan. doppe, Su. doopen, Du.] 1. To put into water, or into any liquor. The perſon to be baptiz'd may be *dipp'd* in water, and ſuch an immerſion or dipping ought to be made thrice. *Ayliffe.* 2. To moiſten, to wet.

A cold ſhudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er. *Milton.*

3. To be engaged in any affair; only uſed in the paſſive form. He was a little *dipt* in the rebellion. *Dryden.* 4. To engage as a pledge, generally for the firſt mortgage. Live on thy uſe, and never *dip* thy lands. *Dryden.*

To Dip, *verb neut.* 1. To ſink down, to be immerged. Whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To enter, to pierce. The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus's ſide. *Granville.* 3. To look ſlightly at adventure, or caſually into a book. I find more upon *dipping* in the firſt volume. *Pope.* 4. To drop by chance into any maſs, to chuſe by chance.

Would'ſt thou prefer him to ſome man? Suppoſe
I *dip'd* among the worſt, and Staius choſe? *Dryden.*

Di'pchick, *ſubſt.* [of *dip*, and *chick*] a bird. *Dipchick* is ſo called of his diving and littleneſs. *Carew.*

Dipe'talous, *adj.* [of δις, and πεταλον, Gr. a leaf] having two flower-leaves. Thus,

Dipetalous *Flower* [with botaniſts] is that which has two flower-leaves, as, inchanters night-ſhade.

Diphry'ges [in pharmacy] the ſcoria, ſediment, or calx of melted copper, gathered in the furnace when the metal is run out.

Di'phthong [*dipthongue*, Fr. *dittongo*, It. *dipthôngo*, Sp. of *dipthongus*, Lat. of διφθογγος, Gr.] two vowels ſounded together; as, *æ*, *ai*, *œ*, *oi*, in Cæſar, ſtain, œconomy, and ſpoil.

Diplasia'smus [διπλασιασμος, Gr.] a *doubling*. Phyſical writers underſtand it of a *doubling* of diſeaſes.

Diplasiasmus, Lat. [in anatomy] a *pair* of muſcles in the arm, which ſerve to turn it about.

Di'ple, a mark in the margin of a book, ſhewing where a fault or double is to be corrected.

Diploe' [διπλοη, Gr.] the inner thin plate or ſhell of the ſkull; alſo a cluſter of ſmall veſſels that nouriſh the ſkull bones.

Diplo'ma [διπλωμα, of διπλοω, Gr. to *double*] 1. A royal charter prince's letters patents. 2. An inſtrument given by ſome colleges and ſocieties, on commencement of any degrees. 3. A licence for a clergyman to exerciſe the miniſterial function, or a phyſician, *&c.* to practiſe his art.

Di'pper [of *dip*] one that dips in the water; thus anabaptiſts are called.

Di'pping *Needle*, a device or contrivance, ſhewing a particular property of the magnetic needle; ſo that beſides its polarity, or direction towards the pole, when duly poiſed about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree below the horizon, in this or that place reſpectively.

Di'psacus, Lat. [with phyſicians] the ſame as diabetes.

Di'psas, Lat. [διψας, from διψαω, Gr.] extreme thirſt. Elops drear and *dipſas*. *Milton.* A ſerpent ſo named (hieroglyphically) was put to ſignify an *unſatiable deſire* and greedineſs after any thing; becauſe it is related, that its bite cauſeth ſuch a *thirſt*, that nothing is able to allay it.

Dipt. See To Dip.

Dipt [metaphorically] in debt, pawn'd, mortgaged.

Di'ptere [of δις, *twice* or double, and πτερον, Gr. a wing] a kind of temple or other edifice, among the ancients, encompaſſed with a *double* row of columns. The pſeudodipteron was the ſame, excepting that inſtead of the double row of columns, it was only encompaſſed, with a *ſingle* one.

Di'pteron [διπτερον, of δις and πτερον, Gr. a wing] a building which has a double wing or iſle.

Di'ptote, *ſubſt.* [of διπτωτον, Gr.] a word which in grammar hath two caſes only.

Di'ptychs [διπτυχα, of διαπτυσσω, to fold up, or rather of δις, *twice*, and πτυσσω, Gr. to fold, *diptycha*, Lat.] certain tables, in which the Greek church inrolled the names of perſons both *dead* and *alive*; the dead on one ſide, and the living on the other; a regiſter out of which the names of famous men, biſhops and martyrs, were rehearſed at the altar. The commemoration of ſaints was made out of the *diptychs*. *Stillingfleet.*

Sacred Diptychs [in the Greek church] a *double* catalogue, in one of which was written the names of the living, and the other thoſe of the dead, which were to be rehearſed during the office.

The *diptychs* were a ſort of tables or tablets, alike in figure to the *two* tables of ſtone, on one of which were written the names of the deceaſed, on the other the names of the living, for whom prayers were to be offered.

In theſe were entered the names of biſhops who had governed their flocks well, and were never expunged out of the ſame, unleſs they were convicted of hereſy, or ſome other groſs crime. In the *diptychs* were likewiſe entered the names of thoſe that had done any ſingular ſervice to the church, whether they were living or dead, and mention was made of them in the liturgy.

Dipu'renon [of δις, double, and πυρην, Gr. a kernel] a double-headed probe, with a knob at each end, reſembling the kernel of a nut.

Dipyre'nos [with botaniſts] which has two ſeed or kernels, as liguſtrum, privet.

Di'ræ, Lat. [according to the poets] the furies of hell, having a fierce countenance, their head dreſſed with *ſnakes*, holding in their hands iron *chains*, ſcourges, and burning torches, to *puniſh* the guilty.

Diradia'tion, Lat. a ſpreading forth beams of light.

Diradiation [in medicine] an invigoration of the muſcles by the animal ſpirits.

Di're, or Di'reful, *adj.* [*diro*, It. of *dirus*, Lat. *Direful* is frequent among the poets, but has been cenſured as not analogical; all other words compounded with *full*, conſiſting of a ſubſtantive; and *full*, as *fearful*, or *full of fear*; *plentiful*, or *full of plenty*] hideous, dreadful, mournful, evil in a high degree. *Dire. dire*, diſtreſſes. *Shakeſpeare.* A foretaſte of that *direful* cup. *South.*

Dire'ct, *adj.* Fr. [*diretto*, It. *directo*, Sp. *directus*, Lat.] 1. Strait, right, not crooked. 2. Not oblique, not croſſing each other. They either advance in *direct* lines, or meet in the interſection of croſs lines. *Bentley.* 3. Apparently, tending to ſome end. It was no time by *direct* means to ſeek her. *Sidney.* 4. Open, not ambiguous. Plain and *direct*, not crafty and involved. *Bacon.* 5. Plain, expreſs, explicite. He no where ſays it in *direct* words. *Locke.*

Direct [with aſtronomers, &c.] a planet is ſaid to be direct, when by its proper motion it goes forward in the zodiac, according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns, as from ten degrees of Taurus to twenty, and thence into Gemini.

Direct *Ray* [in optics] is that ray which is carried from a point of the viſible object directly to the eye, through one and the ſame medium.

Direct *Sphere*, is the ſame as right ſphere,

Direct *Viſion*, is the ſubject of optics, which treats of the laws and rules thereof.

Direct [in matters of genealogy] is underſtood of the principal line, or the line of aſcendants and deſcendants, in contradiſtinction to the collateral line; as, the ſon ſucceeds his father in the *direct* line.

To **Direct**, *verb act.* [*diriger*, Fr. *dirigere*, It. *dirigir*, Sp. *directum*, ſup. of *dirigo*, Lat.] 1. To rule, guide, govern or manage. It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his ſteps. *Jeremiah.* 2. To level or aim at. Pierc'd his throat *directed* at his face. *Dryden.* 3. To aim in a ſtraight line. By Jove's command *direct* their rapid flight. *Pope.* 4. To preſcribe or mark out a certain courſe. He *directeth* it under the whole heavens. *Job.* 5. To order, to command, to ſhew, or give inſtructions. 6. To put a ſuperſcription on a letter.

Dire'cter [of *direct*] 1. One that directs or preſcribes. 2. An inſtrument that guides any manual oporation.

Dire'ction, Fr. [*direzione*, It. *direcìon*, Sp. of *directio*, Lat.] 1. A directing or overſeeing, management, inſtruction, order. Mens paſſions and God's *direction* ſeldom agree. *K. Charles.* 2. Aim at a certain point. The *direction* of good works to a good end. *Smalridge.* 3. Motion impreſſed for any impulſe. No body can move itſelf, or of itſelf alter the *direction* of its motion. *Cheyne.*

Direction [with aſtrologers] is a real motion performed by that of the *imaginary* ſphere, which is called the *primum mobile*, whereby the ſun, moon, or any ſtar, or part of heaven, which was a man's ſignificator at his birth, or is ſaid to effect any thing concerning him, is carried to another part of heaven, ſignifying alſo ſomething referring thereto, and as it were expecting the ſame to compleat an effect.

Angle of **Direction** [in mechanies] is that comprehended between the lines of direction of two conſpiring powers.

Direction *Line* [in mechanics] a line paſſing from the centre of the earth, through the centre of gravity of a body, and the ſupport or *fulcrum* that bears or ſupports the body.

Number of **Direction** [with chronologers] is the number 35, which contains the term of years between the higheſt and loweſt falling of any moveable feaſts.

Direction [of the loadſtone] is that property whereby the magnet always preſents one of its ſides towards one of the poles of the world, and the oppoſite ſide to the other pole.

Direction *Word* [with printers] the word which begins the next page, which is ſet at the bottom of every preceding page.

Direction [or ſuperſcription] *of a Letter.*

Magnetical **Direction**, the tendency or turning of the earth, and all magnetical bodies, to certain points.

Dire'ctive, *adj.* [from *direct*] 1. Having the power of direction. The *directive* command for counſel is in the underſtanding. *Bramhall.* 2. Informing, ſhewing the way.

Nor viſited by one *directive* ray
From cottage ſtreaming, or from airy hall. *Thomſon.*

Dire'ctly, *adv.* [from *direct*] 1. Streightly, rightly. The refracted ray returned *directly* back. *Newton.* 2. Immediately, apparently, without circumlocution, or long train of conſequence. No man hath been ſo impious, as plainly and *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

Dire'ctness [of *direct*] ſtraitneſs of way. *Directneſs* of the ſun's rays. *Bentley.*

Dire'ctor, Sp. [*directeur*, Fr. *direttore*, It. of *director*, Lat.] 1. A guider, overſeer, or manager. Himſelf ſtood *director* over them. *Hooker.* 2. A rule or ordinance.

Common forms were not deſign'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

3. An inſtructor, one who ſhews the proper methods of proceeding. They are glad to uſe ſuch as counſellors and *directors* in all their dealings. *Hooker.* 4. One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience. Her *director* and guide in ſpiritual affairs. *Dryden.*

Director [with ſurgeons] a hollow inſtrument uſed to guide the inciſion knife. Sharp uſes it.

Director *Penis* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the penis, called more uſually erector penis.

Dire'ctory, ſerving to direct or guide.

Directory, a form of public prayer, &c. ſet forth by an aſſembly of divines, and uſed by order of the long parliament inſtead of the common-prayer-book of the church of England: this, after a continuance of only two years, was voted down, *anno* 1644. The ordinance concerning the *directory* we cannot conſent to. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

Di'refully, *adv.* [of *direful*] hideouſly, &c. See **Dire.**

Di'refulness [of *dire* and *full*] dreadfulneſs.

Di'reness [of *dire*, and neȷȷe, Sax.] dreadfulneſs. *Direneſs*, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dire'ption [*direptio*, Lat.] the act of robbing, ſpoiling, or ranſacking of places or perſons for riches.

Dirge, or **Di'rige** [probably of *dirige nos domine*, the Latin-beginning of a pſalm, as Dr. Henſham thinks. This is not a contraction of the Latin *dirige* in the popiſh hymn, *dirige greſſus meos*, as ſome pretend; but from the Teutonic, dyrke laudare, to praiſe and extol. Whence it is poſſible their dyrke and our *dirge* was a laudatory ſong to commemorate and applaud the dead. *Verſtegan.* Bacon apparently derives it from *dirige. Johuſon*] certain prayers, or a ſervice for the dead, uſed by Roman catholics.

Dirge [probably of dyrllen, Teut. to commend or praiſe] a ſong of lamentation ſung at funerals, a mournful ditty. The body of Richard, after many indignities, the *dirigies* and obſequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obſcurely buried. *Bacon.*

Di'rigent [with geometricians] a term expreſſing the line of motion, along which the deſcribent line or ſurface is carried in the geneſis of any plane or ſolid figure.

Di'rity [*diritas*, Lat.] direneſs, terribleneſs.

Dirk [an earſe word] a ſhort dagger, uſed chiefly in the highlands of Scotland. The ſhield, the piſtol, *dirk*, and dagger. *Tickell.*

To **Dirk**, *verb act.* [from the noun] to ſpoil, to ruin; now obſolete.

Thy waſte bigneſs but cumbers the ground,
And *dirks* the beauties of my bloſſoms round. *Spenſer.*

Dirt [dyrt, Su. *dirt*, iſland, dryt, Du.] 1. Mud, filth, naſtineſs, any thing that ſticks to the body or the cloaths. Great heaps of *dirt* it brings along with it. *Addiſon.* 2. Sordidneſs, meanneſs.

To **Dirt**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to foul, to bemire. Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* thoſe moſt whom he loves beſt. *Swift.*

Di'rtpie [of *dirt* and *pie*] forms moulded by children in clay, in imitation of paſtry. Newly left off making of *dirtpies.* *Suckling.*

Di'rtily, *adv.* [from *dirty*] 1. Naſtily, baſely, ſordidly, filthily. 2, Meanly, ſhamefully.

Almighty chimiques from each mineral
Are *dirtily* and deſperately gull'd. *Donne.*

Di'rtiness [of *dirty*] 1. Naſtineſs, foulneſs. 2. Meanneſs, ſordidneſs.

Di'rty. 1. Muddy, filthy, naſty, full of dirt. Mechanic *dirty* hands. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Sullied, not elegant. The clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one. *Locke.* 3. Mean, deſpicable. Mean in their diſcourſes, and *dirty* in their practices. *South.*

To **Di'rty**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To foul, to ſoil. To *dirty* fingers with pen and ink. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To diſgrace, to ſcandalize.

Diru'ption [*diruptio*, Lat.] the act of burſting aſunder, the ſtate of being burſt or broken.

Dis, an inſeparable prepoſition in compoſition of Engliſh words, and for the moſt part denotes a negative or privative ſignification of the noun or verb ſimply taken; as, *diſability*, and to *diſable*; as *de* it ſometimes extends the ſignification of a word. It is borrowed from *des*, uſed by the Fr. and Sp. in the ſame ſenſe, as *deſnouer*, to untie, *deſterrar*, to baniſh, from the Latin, *de*, as *ſtruo*, to build, *deſtruo*, to deſtroy.

Disabi'lity [of *dis* and *habilitas*, Lat. or from *diſable*] 1. State of being uncapable or unfit for any purpoſe, legal impediment. The defendant pleads in *diſability* that the plaintiff is a baſtard. *Ayliffe.* 2. Want of power for doing any thing, weakneſs. The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or *diſability* of brutes. *Locke.*

Disability [in law] is where a man is diſabled. *i. e.* rendered uncapable to inherit, or take the benefit which otherwiſe he might do, and this may happen four ways, *viz.* by the act of the anceſtor, by the act of the party, by the act of law, and by the act of God.

Disability *by the Act of the Anceſtor*, is, if a man be attainted of treaſon or felony, by this attainder his blood is corrupted, and thereby himſelf and his children are diſabled to inherit.

Disability *by the Act of the Party himſelf*, is, as if one man makes a feoffment to another, who then is ſole, upon condition that he ſhall infeoff a third before M, and when ſuch feoffment is made, the feoffee takes a wife, he has by that diſabled himſelf to perform the condition, and therefore the feoffee may enter and out him.

Disability *by Act of Law*, is properly when a man by the ſole act of law is diſabled; thus is an alien born; and therefore if a man born out of the king's legiance will ſue an action, the tenant or defendant may ſay he was born in ſuch a country out of the king's legiance, and demand judgment, if he be anſwered; for the law is our birth-right, to which an alien is a ſtranger, and therefore diſabled from taking any benefit thereby.

Disability *by the Act of God*, as when the party is *non compos mentis*, or *non ſanæ memoriæ*, which diſables him, that in all caſes, where he gives or paſſes any eſtate out of him, after his death it may be diſannulled and voided.

To **Disa'ble** [of *dis*, neg. and *able*, of *habilis*, Lat.] 1. To render unable, to weaken. To depreſs ſenſual pleaſure *diſables* him. *Taylor.* 2. To impair, to diminiſh much. I have *diſabl'd* mine eſtate. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To make unactive. A great fleet *diſabled* for two months by an indiſpoſition of the admiral. *Temple.* 4. To deprive of efficacy or uſefulneſs. Worſe than age *diſable* your delights. *Dryden.* 5. To exclude, as being without proper qualifications. I will not *diſable* any for proving a ſcholar. *Wotton.*

To **Disabu'se** [*deſabuſer*, Fr. of *dis* and *abuſe*] to undeceive, to ſet right. I hope to *diſabuſe* you. *Walton.*

Disaccommoda'tion [of *dis*, neg. and *accommodation*] the ſtate of being unfit or unprepared for any thing. Hale uſes it.

To **Disacco'rd** [*deſaccorder*, Fr. *deſacordàr*, Sp.] to diſagree.

To **Disaccu'stom**, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *accuſtom*] to deſtroy the readineſs of habit, by diſuſe, or a contrary practice.

Disacquai'ntance [of *dis*, neg. and *acquaintance*] diſuſe of familiarity. Conſcience, by a long neglect of, and *diſacquaintance* with itſelf, contracts an inveterate ruſt. *South.*

Disadva'ntage [of *dis* and *advontage*] 1. Prejudice, loſs, damage; as, to ſell a thing to *diſadvantage.* 2. Diminution of any thing deſirable. The Iliad will appear with no *diſadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addiſon.* 3. A ſtate unprepared for defence.

Won with battery long,
Or unawares at *diſadvantage* found. *Spenſer.*

To **Disadva'ntage**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to injure in any kind of intereſt. They extremely weaken and *diſadvantage* it. *Decay of Piety.*

Disadvanta'geable [of *diſadvantage*] procuring or cauſing loſs, contrary to profit; an obſolete word. Haſty ſelling is as *diſadvantageable* as intereſt. *Bacon.*

Disadvanta'geous [*des avantageux*, Fr.] turning to diſadvantage,

tage, contrary to intereſt, The worſt and moſt *diſadvantageous* lights. *Addiſon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, *adv.* [of *diſadvantageous*] with diſadvantage. Diſplay yourſelves more *diſadvantageouſly. Government of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS [of *diſadvantageous*] prejudicialneſs, contrariety to profit, loſs.

DISADVE'NTUROUS [of *dis* and *adventurous*] unproſperous, unhappy. Doleful *diſadventurous* death. *Spenſer.*

To DISAFFE'CT, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *affect*] to fill with diſcontent, to make leſs faithful or zealous. They endeavoured to *diſaffect* and diſcontent his army. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED, *part.* [of *diſaffect.*] bearing no good will to, diſſatisfied with. It is uſually applied to ſuch as are enemies to the government; and generally has *to. Diſaffected to* the emperor. *Stillingfleet.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, *adv.* [of *diſaffected*] in a diſaffected manner, diſſatisfiedly.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS [of *diſaffected*] the quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION [from *diſaffect*] diſlike, want of zeal for the government, or the reigning prince. Every thing diſliked by thoſe who think with the majority is called *diſaffection. Swift.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE [of *dis*, neg. and *affirm*] negation, confutation. Hale uſes it.

To DISAFFO'REST, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *foreſt*] to throw open from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common ground. Moved the king to *diſafforeſt* ſome foreſts. *Bacon.*

To DISAGRE'E, *verb neut.* [*dis* and *agreer*] 1. Not to agree, to fall out, to be at variance or ſtrife; followed by *from* or *with*. It ſeems to *diſagree with* what they call reaſon. *Atterbury.* 2. To differ ſo as not to be the ſame. The mind perceives all diſtinct ideas to *diſagree*, that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.* 3. To differ ſo, as not to be of the ſame ſentiments or opinion. Why both the bands in worſhip *agree. Dryden.*

DISAGREE'ABLE [*deſagreable*, Fr.] 1. Not pleaſing, offenſive. Agreeable or *diſagreeable* things. *Locke.* 2. Unſuitable, contrary. A conduct *diſagreeable* to her ſincerity. *Pope.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS [of *diſagreeable*] 1. Diſagreeable quality, unſuitableneſs, contrariety. 2. Offenſiveneſs, unpleaſantneſs. The dearneſs of the perſon eaſily apologizes for the *diſagreeableneſs* of the habit. *South.*

DISAGREE'ABLY, *adv.* [of *diſagreeable*] offenſively, unſuitably.

DISAGREE'MENT [*deſagrement*, Fr.] 1. A difference, a diverſity, not identity. Characters of *diſagreement* or affinity with one another. *Woodward.* 2. Difference in opinion or ſentiments. Touching their ſeveral opinions, their *diſagreement* is not great. *Hooker.*

To DISALLO'W, *verb act.* [of *deſallouer*, Fr.] 1. To deny authority to. Thoſe firſt councils *diſallow'd* by me. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To conſider as unlawful. They *diſallow* Romiſh ceremonies. *Hooker.* 3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act. Thoſe who profeſſed his principles, publickly *diſallowed* his proceedings. *Swift.* 4. Not to juſtify. A man's own conſcience *diſallows* him. *South.*

To DISALLOW, *verb neut.* not to allow of, to refuſe permiſſion, not to make lawful. God *diſallows* that the faithful, when they are free, ſhould enter into bonds. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE [of *diſallow*] not allowed, not to be ſuffered.

DISALLO'WABLENESS [of *diſallow*] the ſtate of not being allowable.

DISALLO'WANCE [of *diſallow*] prohibition. He does not declare his refuſal and *diſallowance* of a thing. *South.*

To DISA'LT [old law term] to diſable.

To DISA'NCHOR, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *anchor*] to drive a ſhip from her anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *animate*] 1. To deprive of life. 2. To diſcourage, to depreſs. Confounded and *diſanimated* at his preſence. *Boyle.*

DISANIMA'TION [of *diſanimate*] privation of life. Affections which depend upon life, and depart upon *diſamination. Brown.*

To DISANNU'L [of *des* and *annules*, Fr. *annullare*, It. *anulàr*, Sp. This word is formed contrary to analogy, by thoſe who not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative ſenſe, by the needleſs uſe of the negative particle. *Johnſon.* It ought therefore to be reſpected as ungrammatical and barbarous] to annul abſolutely, to repeal, to aboliſh or make void. *Diſannulling* of laws. *Bacon.*

DISANNU'LMENT [of *diſannul*] the act of making void.

To DISAPPEA'R [*diſparoître*, Fr. *diſparire*, It. *deſaperecèr*, Sp. of *dis* and *appareo*, Lat.] to appear no longer, to vaniſh away, to go out of ſight. The pictures drawn in our minds vaniſh and *diſappear. Locke.*

To DISAPPOI'NT [of *des* and *appointer*, Fr.] 1. To baulk, to hinder from ſomething expected. We are *diſappointed* by the ſilence of men, when it is unexpected. *Addiſon.* 2. With *of* before the thing loſt by diſappointment. The Janizaries *diſappointed of* the ſpoil. *Knolles.*

DISAPPOI'NTMENT [of *diſappoint*] a defeat of hopes, a miſcarriage of expectations. If we hope for things of which we have not conſidered the things, our *diſappointment* will be greater than our pleaſure in the fruition, *Addiſon.*

DISAPPROBA'TION [of *dis*, neg. and *approbation*] cenſure, expreſſion of diſlike. *Diſapprobation* of the publiſhing other letters. *Swift to Pope.*

To DISAPPRO'VE [*deſapprover*] not to approve, to diſallow of, to diſlike, to condemn, to blame, to find fault with. A project for a treaty was *diſapproved* of. *Swift.*

DI'SARD, *ſubſt.* [Dıwaeſ aerð, C. B. an ideot, or of ꝺıꞅıᵹ, Sax. vertiginious, amazed, or of *diſard*, *diſeur*, Fr. a pratler. This word is inſerted both by Skinner and Junius, but I do not remember it. *Johnſon*] an ideot or ſilly fellow, a boaſting talker, a prater.

To DISA'RM [*deſarmer*, Fr. *diſarmare*, It. *deſarmàr*, Sp.] to take away arms from one, to ſpoil of armour; it has *of. Diſarmed of* their great magazine of artillery. *Locke.*

To DISARM [with horſemen] as to diſarm the lips of a horſe, is to keep them ſubject, and out from above the bars, when they are ſo large as to cover the bars, and prevent the preſſure or appui of the mouth, by bearing up the bit. and ſo hindering the horſe from feeling the effects of it upon the bars.

DISA'RMED [with hunters] ſpoken of a deer when the horns are fallen.

To DISARRA'Y, *verb act.* [from *dis* neg. and *array*] to undreſs one, to diveſt of cloaths. The witch they *diſarrayed. Spenſer.*

DISARRA'Y, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Diſorder, loſs of the regular order of battle. To prevent ſuch danger as the *diſarray* might caſt upon them. *Hayward.* 2. Diveſture of cloaths, undreſs.

DISARRA'YED, *part. adj.* [of *des* and *arroyé*, Fr.] put into confuſion or diſorder.

DISA'STER [*deſaſtré*, Fr. *diſaſtro*, It. *deſáſtre*, Sp. of *dis* and *aſtrum*; Lat. a ſtar, *q. d.* a malignant ſtar] ill luck, great misfortune, eſpecially ſuch as proceeds from the malignant influence of the ſtars.

> *Diſaſters* veil'd the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Grief, calamity.

> Some dire *diſaſter*, or by force or ſlight. *Pope.*

To DISA'STER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To blaſt by the ſtroke of an ill planet or unfavourable ſtar. How canſt thou now receive that *diaſter'd* changeling? *Sidney.* 2. To affect, to do miſchief to. Theſe are the holes where eyes ſhould be, that pitifully *diſaſter* the cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISA'STROUS. 1. Unfortunate, unlucky, fatal. A moſt *diſaſtrous* day to the Scots. *Hayward.* 2. Calamitous, miſerable, ſtruck with affliction. *Diſaſtrous* calamities befel his family. *South.* 3. Gloomy, threatening misfortune.

> The moon
> In dim eclipſe *diſaſtrous* twilight ſheds. *Milton.*

DISA'STROUSLY, *adv.* [of *diſaſtrous*] in a diſmal or diſaſtrous manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS [of *diſaſtrous*] unluckineſs, unfortunateneſs.

To DISAVO'UCH, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *avouch*] to retract, to diſown.

> They flatly *diſavouch*
> To yield him more obedience or ſupport. *Daniel Civ. War.*

To DISAVO'W [of *dis* and *avow*] to diſown, to deny knowledge of or concurrence in. To *diſavow* all evaſions. *Addiſon.*

DISAVO'WAL [of *diſavow*] denial.

DISAVO'WMENT [of *diſavow*] denial. Wotton uſes it.

To DISAU'THORIZE, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *authorize*] to deprive of authority or credit. Wotton uſes it.

To DISBA'ND, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *band*] to put out of the band or company; to turn out of military ſervice, to diſmiſs ſoldiers from their colours. They *disbanded* themſelves and returned. *Knolles.* 2. To ſpread abroad, to ſcatter. When the buſineſs was done, all the water was *disbanded* again and annihilated. *Woodward.*

To DISBAND, *verb neut.* to retire from military ſervice, to break up, to ſeparate. The common ſoldiers ſhould be paid, upon their *disbanding. Clarendon.* Human ſociety would *disband*, and run into confuſion. *Tillotſon.*

To DISBA'RK, or To DISBA'RQUE [*debarquer*, Fr.] to diſembark, to bring out of a ſhip, to put on ſhore.

> The ſhip we moor on theſe obſcure abodes
> *Disbark* the ſheep, an offering to the gods. *Pope.*

DISBELIE'F [of *dis* and ᵹeleaꝼa, Sax.] refuſal of credit, denial of belief.

To DISBELIE'VE [of *dis* and ᵹeleoꝼan, Sax.] not to believe or give credit to, not to hold true. Such who profeſs to *disbelieve* a future ſtate. *Atterbury.*

DISBELIE'VER [of *diſbelieve*] one who diſbelieves or refuſes belief, he who denies any poſition to be true.

To DISBE'NCH [of *dis* neg. and *bench*] to drive one from a ſeat or bench. I hope my words *diſbench'd* you not? *Shakeſpeare.*

DISBOSCA'TIO [old law] a turning wood-land into ploughed ground or paſture.

To DISBRA'NCH, *verb act.* [of *des* and *brancher*, Fr.] to cut off branches, to ſeparate or break off, as a branch from a tree. They need not be *diſbranched* till the ſap begins to ſtir. *Evelyn.*

To DISBU'D *Trees*, *verb act.* [with gardeners] to take away the branches or ſprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed, &c.

To DISBU'RDEN, or To DISBU'RTHEN, *verb act.* [of *dis* and byꞃthen, Sax.] 1. To take off the burden, to unload or eaſe. The river *diſburthens* himſelf into the gulph. *Peacham.* 2. To diſencumber, to clear. They removed for the *diſburdening* of the countries ſurcharged with inhabitants. *Hale.* 3. To throw off a burthen. Lucia, *diſburden* all thy cares on me. *Addiſon.*

To DISBURDEN *Fruit-Trees*, to take off the too great number of leaves and fruit, that thoſe which remain may grow the larger.

To DISBURDEN, *verb neut.* to eaſe the mind.

To DISBU'RSE [*debourſer*, Fr. *q. d.* to unpurſe] to ſpend or lay out money. Money is now not *diſburſed* at once. *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSEMENT [*debourſement*, Fr.] a diſburſing or laying out. Great occaſions of *diſburſements. Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSER [of *diſburſe*] one that diſburſes.

DISC, or DISK [with aſtronomers] the *round face* of the ſun or moon, which, being really *ſpherical*, or in the ſhape of a ball, nevertheleſs, by reaſon of its great diſtance from the earth, appears to us plain, or like a *diſh*.

The DISC [in the *Olympian* games] anſwered to our throwing the quoit. The Scholiaſt on HOMER's Iliad, in his comment on the ſeveral games inſtituted in honour of Petroclus, obſerves, that the *Solos*, or quoit, in Homer, was ſphærical; but the *diſc* is *flat* and ſomewhat hollow.

I ſhall make no apology to my readers for inſerting the following remark, taken from the late learned author of the *Chronological Antiquities.* " Plutarch (ſays he) obſerves, that Ariſtotle thought that LYCURGUS aſſiſted *Iphitus* in the reſtoration of the *Olympiads*; and brought for evidence the *Olympic* DISC on which the name of Lycurgus was inſcribed. Sir Iſaac Newton, not knowing what this DISC was, ſuppoſes it to be a *diſc* belonging to the *quinquertium*, which Pauſanias ſays was reſtor'd in the 18th olympiad after Coræbus; and ſo, by a ſtrange confuſion of chronology and hiſtory, he would bring Lycurgus 17 olympiads lower than Coræbus, or to the year before *Chriſt* 708, when he ſuppoſes him to have given the *diſc* at the inſtitution of the quinquertium. By this hypotheſis of this great philoſopher, all hiſtory and chronology muſt fall together. ——— But the

Dire'ct, *adj.* Fr. [*diretto,* It. *directo,* Sp. *directus,* Lat.] 1. Strait, right, not crooked. 2. Not oblique, not croſſing each other. They either advance in *direct* lines, or meet in the interſection of croſs lines. *Bentley.* 3. Apparently, tending to ſome end. It was no time by *direct* means to ſeek her. *Sidney.* 4. Open, not ambiguous. Plain and *direct,* not crafty and involved. *Bacon.* 5. Plain, expreſs, explicite. He no where ſays it in *direct* words. *Locke.*

Direct [with aſtronomers, &c.] a planet is ſaid to be direct, when by its proper motion it goes forward in the zodiac, according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns, as from ten degrees of Taurus to twenty, and thence into Gemini.

Direct *Ray* [in optics] is that ray which is carried from a point of the viſible object directly to the eye, through one and the ſame medium.

Direct *Sphere,* is the ſame as right ſphere,

Direct *Viſion,* is the ſubject of optics, which treats of the laws and rules thereof.

Direct [in matters of genealogy] is underſtood of the principal line, or the line of aſcendants and deſcendants, in contradiſtinction to the collateral line; as, the ſon ſucceeds his father in the *direct* line.

To Direct, *verb act.* [*diriger,* Fr. *dirigere,* It. *dirigir,* Sp. *directum,* ſup. of *dirigo,* Lat.] 1. To rule, guide, govern or manage. It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his ſteps. *Jeremiah.* 2. To level or aim at. Pierc'd his throat *directed* at his face. *Dryden.* 3. To aim in a ſtraight line. By Jove's command *direct* their rapid flight. *Pope.* 4. To preſcribe or mark out a certain courſe. He *directeth* it under the whole heavens. *Job.* 5. To order, to command, to ſhew, or give inſtructions. 6. To put a ſuperſcription on a letter.

Dire'cter [of *direct*] 1. One that directs or preſcribes. 2. An inſtrument that guides any manual oporation.

Dire'ction, Fr. [*direzione,* It. *direciòn,* Sp. of *directio,* Lat.] 1. A directing or overſeeing, management, inſtruction, order. Mens paſſions and God's *direction* ſeldom agree. *K. Charles.* 2. Aim at a certain point. The *direction* of good works to a good end. *Smalridge.* 3. Motion impreſſed for any impulſe. No body can move itſelf, or of itſelf alter the *direction* of its motion. *Cheyne.*

Direction [with aſtrologers] is a real motion performed by that of the *imaginary* ſphere, which is called the *primum mobile,* whereby the ſun, moon, or any ſtar, or part of heaven, which was a man's ſignificator at his birth, or is ſaid to effect any thing concerning him, is carried to another part of heaven, ſignifying alſo ſomething referring thereto, and as it were expecting the ſame to compleat an effect.

Angle of Direction [in mechanies] is that comprehended between the lines of direction of two conſpiring powers.

Direction *Line* [in mechanics] a line paſſing from the centre of the earth, through the centre of gravity of a body, and the ſupport or *fulcrum* that bears or ſupports the body.

Number of Direction [with chronologers] is the number 35, which contains the term of years between the higheſt and loweſt falling of any moveable feaſts.

Direction [of the loadſtone] is that property whereby the magnet always preſents one of its ſides towards one of the poles of the world, and the oppoſite ſide to the other pole.

Direction *Word* [with printers] the word which begins the next page, which is ſet at the bottom of every preceding page.

Direction [or ſuperſcription] *of a Letter.*

Magnetical Direction, the tendency or turning of the earth, and all magnetical bodies, to certain points.

Dire'ctive, *adj.* [from *direct*] 1. Having the power of direction. The *directive* command for counſel is in the underſtanding. *Bramhall.* 2. Informing, ſhewing the way.

Nor viſited by one *directive* ray
From cottage ſtreaming, or from airy hall. *Thomſon.*

Dire'ctly, *adv.* [from *direct*] 1. Streightly, rightly. The refracted ray returned *directly* back. *Newton.* 2. Immediately, apparently, without circumlocution, or long train of conſequence. No man hath been ſo impious, as plainly and *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

Dire'ctness [of *direct*] ſtraitneſs of way. *Directneſs* of the ſun's rays. *Bentley.*

Dire'ctor, Sp. [*directeur,* Fr. *direttore,* It. of *director,* Lat.] 1. A guider, overſeer, or manager. Himſelf ſtood *director* over them. *Hooker.* 2. A rule or ordinance.

Common forms were not deſign'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

3. An inſtructor, one who ſhews the proper methods of proceeding. They are glad to uſe ſuch as counſellors and *directors* in all their dealings. *Hooker.* 4. One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience. Her *director* and guide in ſpiritual affairs. *Dryden.*

Director [with ſurgeons] a hollow inſtrument uſed to guide the inciſion knife. Sharp uſes it.

Director *Penis* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the penis, called more uſually erector penis.

Dire'ctory, ſerving to direct or guide.

Directory, a form of public prayer, &c. ſet forth by an aſſembly of divines, and uſed by order of the long parliament inſtead of the common-prayer-book of the church of England: this, after a continuance of only two years, was voted down, *anno* 1644. The ordinance concerning the *directory* we cannot conſent to. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

Di'refully, *adv.* [of *direful*] hideouſly, &c. See Dire.

Di'refulness [of *dire* and *full*] dreadfulneſs.

Di'reness [of *dire,* and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] dreadfulneſs. *Direneſs,* familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dire'ption [*direptio,* Lat.] the act of robbing, ſpoiling, or ranſacking of places or perſons for riches.

Dirge, or Di'rige [probably of *dirige nos domine,* the Latin-beginning of a pſalm, as Dr. Henſham thinks. This is not a contraction of the Latin *dirige* in the popiſh hymn, *dirige greſſus meos,* as ſome pretend; but from the Teutonic, dyrke laudare, to praiſe and extol. Whence it is poſſible their dyrke and our *dirge* was a laudatory ſong to commemorate and applaud the dead. *Verſtegan.* Bacon apparently derives it from *dirige. Johuſon*] certain prayers, or a ſervice for the dead, uſed by Roman catholics.

Dirge [probably of dyrllen, Teut. to commend or praiſe] a ſong of lamentation ſung at funerals, a mournful ditty. The body of Richard, after many indignities, the *dirigies* and obſequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obſcurely buried. *Bacon.*

Di'rigent [with geometricians] a term expreſſing the line of motion, along which the deſcribent line or ſurface is carried in the geneſis of any plane or ſolid figure.

Di'rity [*diritas,* Lat.] direneſs, terribleneſs.

Dirk [an earſe word] a ſhort dagger, uſed chiefly in the highlands of Scotland. The ſhield, the piſtol, *dirk,* and dagger. *Tickell.*

To Dirk, *verb act.* [from the noun] to ſpoil, to ruin; now obſolete.

Thy waſte bigneſs but cumbers the ground,
And *dirks* the beauties of my bloſſoms round. *Spenſer.*

Dirt [dyrt, Su. *dirt,* iſland, dryt, Du.] 1. Mud, filth, naſtineſs, any thing that ſticks to the body or the cloaths. Great heaps of *dirt* it brings along with it. *Addiſon.* 2. Sordidneſs, meanneſs.

To Dirt, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to foul, to bemire. Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* thoſe moſt whom he loves beſt. *Swift.*

Di'rtpie [of *dirt* and *pie*] forms moulded by children in clay, in imitation of paſtry. Newly left off making of *dirtpies. Suckling.*

Di'rtily, *adv.* [from *dirty*] 1. Naſtily, baſely, ſordidly, filthily. 2, Meanly, ſhamefully.

Almighty chimiques from each mineral
Are *dirtily* and deſperately gull'd. *Donne.*

Di'rtiness [of *dirty*] 1. Naſtineſs, foulneſs. 2. Meanneſs, ſordidneſs.

Di'rty. 1. Muddy, filthy, naſty, full of dirt. Mechanic *dirty* hands. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Sullied, not elegant. The clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one. *Locke.* 3. Mean, deſpicable. Mean in their diſcourſes, and *dirty* in their practices. *South.*

To Di'rty, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To foul, to ſoil. To *dirty* fingers with pen and ink. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To diſgrace, to ſcandalize.

Diru'ption [*diruptio,* Lat.] the act of burſting aſunder, the ſtate of being burſt or broken.

Dis, an inſeparable prepoſition in compoſition of Engliſh words, and for the moſt part denotes a negative or privative ſignification of the noun or verb ſimply taken; as, *diſability,* and to *diſable;* as *de* it ſometimes extends the ſignification of a word. It is borrowed from *des,* uſed by the Fr. and Sp. in the ſame ſenſe, as *deſnouer,* to untie, *deſterrar,* to baniſh, from the Latin, *de,* as *ſtruo,* to build, *deſtruo,* to deſtroy.

Disabi'lity [of *dis* and *habilitas,* Lat. or from *diſable*] 1. State of being uncapable or unfit for any purpoſe, legal impediment. The defendant pleads in *diſability* that the plaintiff is a baſtard. *Ayliffe.* 2. Want of power for doing any thing, weakneſs. The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or *diſability* of brutes. *Locke.*

Disability [in law] is where a man is diſabled. *i. e.* rendered uncapable to inherit, or take the benefit which otherwiſe he might do, and this may happen four ways, *viz.* by the act of the anceſtor, by the act of the party, by the act of law, and by the act of God.

Disability *by the Act of the Anceſtor,* is, if a man be attainted of treaſon or felony, by this attainder his blood is corrupted, and thereby himſelf and his children are diſabled to inherit.

Disability *by the Act of the Party himſelf,* is, as if one man makes a feoffment to another, who then is ſole, upon condition that he ſhall infeoff a third before M, and when ſuch feoffment is made, the feoffee takes a wife, he has by that diſabled himſelf to perform the condition, and therefore the feoffee may enter and out him.

Disability *by Act of Law,* is properly when a man by the ſole act of law is diſabled; thus is an alien born; and therefore if a man born out of the king's legiance will ſue an action, the tenant or defendant may ſay he was born in ſuch a country out of the king's legiance, and demand judgment, if he be anſwered; for the law is our birth-right, to which an alien is a ſtranger, and therefore diſabled from taking any benefit thereby.

Disability *by the Act of God,* as when the party is *non compos mentis,* or *non ſanæ memoriæ,* which diſables him, that in all caſes, where he gives or paſſes any eſtate out of him, after his death it may be diſannulled and voided.

To Disa'ble [of *dis,* neg. and *able,* of *habilis,* Lat.] 1. To render unable, to weaken. To depreſs ſenſual pleaſure *diſables* him. *Taylor.* 2. To impair, to diminiſh much. I have *diſabl'd* mine eſtate. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To make unactive. A great fleet *diſabled* for two months by an indiſpoſition of the admiral. *Temple.* 4. To deprive of efficacy or uſefulneſs. Worſe than age *diſable* your delights. *Dryden.* 5. To exclude, as being without proper qualifications. I will not *diſable* any for proving a ſcholar. *Wotton.*

To Disabu'se [*deſabuſer,* Fr. of *dis* and *abuſe*] to undeceive, to ſet right. I hope to *diſabuſe* you. *Walton.*

Disaccommoda'tion [of *dis,* neg. and *accommodation*] the ſtate of being unfit or unprepared for any thing. Hale uſes it.

To Disacco'rd [*deſaccorder,* Fr. *deſacordàr,* Sp.] to diſagree.

To Disaccu'stom, *verb act.* [of *dis,* neg. and *accuſtom*] to deſtroy the readineſs of habit, by diſuſe, or a contrary practice.

Disacquai'ntance [of *dis,* neg. and *acquaintance*] diſuſe of familiarity. Conſcience, by a long neglect of, and *diſacquaintance* with itſelf, contracts an inveterate ruſt. *South.*

Disadva'ntage [of *dis* and *advontage*] 1. Prejudice, loſs, damage; as, to ſell a thing to *diſadvantage.* 2. Diminution of any thing deſirable. The Iliad will appear with no *diſadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addiſon.* 3. A ſtate unprepared for defence.

Won with battery long,
Or unawares at *diſadvantage* found. *Spenſer.*

To Disadva'ntage, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to injure in any kind of intereſt. They extremely weaken and *diſadvantage* it. *Decay of Piety.*

Disadvanta'geable [of *diſadvantage*] procuring or cauſing loſs, contrary to profit; an obſolete word. Haſty ſelling is as *diſadvantageable* as intereſt. *Bacon.*

Disadvanta'geous [*des avantageux,* Fr.] turning to diſadvantage,

tage, contrary to intereſt, The worſt and moſt *diſadvantageous* lights. *Addiſon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, *adv.* [of *diſadvantageous*] with diſadvantage. Diſplay yourſelves more *diſadvantageouſly.* *Government of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS [of *diſadvantageous*] prejudicialneſs, contrariety to profit, loſs.

DISADVE'NTUROUS [of *dis* and *adventurous*] unproſperous, unhappy. Doleful *diſadventurous* death. *Spenſer.*

To DISAFFE'CT, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *affect*] to fill with diſcontent, to make leſs faithful or zealous. They endeavoured to *diſaffect* and diſcontent his army. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED, *part.* [of *diſaffect.*] bearing no good will to, diſſatisfied with. It is uſually applied to ſuch as are enemies to the government; and generally has *to.* *Diſaffected to* the emperor. *Stillingfleet.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, *adv.* [of *diſaffected*] in a diſaffected manner, diſſatisfiedly.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS [of *diſaffected*] the quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION [from *diſaffect*] diſlike, want of zeal for the government, or the reigning prince. Every thing diſliked by thoſe who think with the majority is called *diſaffection.* *Swift.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE [of *dis*, neg. and *affirm*] negation, confutation. Hale uſes it.

To DISAFFO'REST, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *foreſt*] to throw open from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common ground. Moved the king to *diſafforeſt* ſome foreſts. *Bacon.*

To DISAGRE'E, *verb neut.* [*dis* and *agreer*] 1. Not to agree, to fall out, to be at variance or ſtrife; followed by *from* or *with.* It ſeems to *diſagree with* what they call reaſon. *Atterbury.* 2. To differ ſo as not to be the ſame. The mind perceives all diſtinct ideas to *diſagree*, that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.* 3. To differ ſo, as not to be of the ſame ſentiments or opinion. Why both the bands in worſhip *agree.* *Dryden.*

DISAGREE'ABLE [*deſagreable*, Fr.] 1. Not pleaſing, offenſive. Agreeable or *diſagreeable* things. *Locke.* 2. Unſuitable, contrary. A conduct *diſagreeable* to her ſincerity. *Pope.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS [of *diſagreeable*] 1. Diſagreeable quality, unſuitableneſs, contrariety. 2. Offenſiveneſs, unpleaſantneſs. The dearneſs of the perſon eaſily apologizes for the *diſagreeableneſs* of the habit. *South.*

DISAGREE'ABLY, *adv.* [of *diſagreeable*] offenſively, unſuitably.

DISAGREE'MENT [*deſagrement*, Fr.] 1. A difference, a diverſity, not identity. Characters of *diſagreement* or affinity with one another. *Woodward.* 2. Difference in opinion or ſentiments. Touching their ſeveral opinions, their *diſagreement* is not great. *Hooker.*

To DISALLO'W, *verb act.* [of *deſallouer*, Fr.] 1. To deny authority to. Thoſe firſt councils *diſallow'd* by me. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To conſider as unlawful. They *diſallow* Romiſh ceremonies. *Hooker.* 3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act. Thoſe who profeſſed his principles, publickly *diſallowed* his proceedings. *Swift.* 4. Not to juſtify. A man's own conſcience *diſallows* him. *South.*

To DISALLOW, *verb neut.* not to allow of, to refuſe permiſſion, not to make lawful. God *diſallows* that the faithful, when they are free, ſhould enter into bonds. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE [of *diſallow*] not allowed, not to be ſuffered.

DISALLO'WABLENESS [of *diſallow*] the ſtate of not being allowable.

DISALLO'WANCE [of *diſallow*] prohibition. He does not declare his refuſal and *diſallowance* of a thing. *South.*

To DISA'LT [old law term] to diſable.

To DISA'NCHOR, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *anchor*] to drive a ſhip from her anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *animate*] 1. To deprive of life. 2. To diſcourage, to depreſs. Confounded and *diſanimated* at his preſence. *Boyle.*

DISANIMA'TION [of *diſanimate*] privation of life. Affections which depend upon life, and depart upon *diſamination.* *Brown.*

To DISANNU'L [of *des* and *annules*, Fr. *annullare*, It. *anulàr*, Sp. This word is formed contrary to analogy, by thoſe who not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative ſenſe, by the needleſs uſe of the negative particle. *Johnſon.* It ought therefore to be reſpected as ungrammatical and barbarous] to annul abſolutely, to repeal, to aboliſh or make void. *Diſannulliug* of laws. *Bacon.*

DISANNU'LMENT [of *diſannul*] the act of making void.

To DISAPPEA'R [*diſparoître*, Fr. *diſparire*, It. *deſaperecèr*, Sp. of *dis* and *appareo*, Lat.] to appear no longer, to vaniſh away, to go out of ſight. The pictures drawn in our minds vaniſh and *diſappear.* *Locke.*

To DISAPPOI'NT [of *des* and *appointer*, Fr.] 1. To baulk, to hinder from ſomething expected. We are *diſappointed* by the ſilence of men, when it is unexpected. *Addiſon.* 2. With *of* before the thing loſt by diſappointment. The Janizaries *diſappointed of* the ſpoil. *Knolles.*

DISAPPOI'NTMENT [of *diſappoint*] a defeat of hopes, a miſcarriage of expectations. If we hope for things of which we have not conſidered the things, our *diſappointment* will be greater than our pleaſure in the fruition, *Addiſon.*

DISAPPROBA'TION [of *dis*, neg. and *approbation*] cenſure, expreſſion of diſlike. *Diſapprobation* of the publiſhing other letters. *Swift to Pope.*

To DISAPPRO'VE [*deſapprover*] not to approve, to diſallow of, to diſlike, to condemn, to blame, to find fault with. A project for a treaty was *diſapproved* of. *Swift.*

DI'SARD, *ſubſt.* [Dıoæꞅ aerꝺ, C. B. an ideot, or of ꝺıꞅıᵹ, Sax. vertiginious, amazed, or of *diſard*, *diſeur*, Fr. a pratler. This word is inſerted both by Skinner and Junius, but I do not remember it. *Johnſon*] an ideot or ſilly fellow, a boaſting talker, a prater.

To DISA'RM [*deſarmer*, Fr. *diſarmare*, It. *deſarmàr*, Sp.] to take away arms from one, to ſpoil of armour; it has *of.* *Diſarmed of* their great magazine of artillery. *Locke.*

To DISARM [with horſemen] as to diſarm the lips of a horſe, is to keep them ſubject, and out from above the bars, when they are ſo large as to cover the bars, and prevent the preſſure or appui of the mouth, by bearing up the bit, and ſo hindering the horſe from feeling the effects of it upon the bars.

DISA'RMED [with hunters] ſpoken of a deer when the horns are fallen.

To DISARRA'Y, *verb act.* [from *dis* neg. and *array*] to undreſs one, to diveſt of cloaths. The witch they *diſarrayed.* *Spenſer.*

DISARRA'Y, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Diſorder, loſs of the regular order of battle. To prevent ſuch danger as the *diſarray* might caſt upon them. *Hayward.* 2. Diveſture of cloaths, undreſs.

DISARRA'YED, *part. adj.* [of *des* and *arroyé*, Fr.] put into confuſion or diſorder.

DISA'STER [*deſaſtré*, Fr. *diſaſtro*, It. *deſáſtre*, Sp. of *dis* and *aſtrum*, Lat. a ſtar, *q. d.* a malignant ſtar] ill luck, great misfortune, eſpecially ſuch as proceeds from the malignant influence of the ſtars.

Diſaſters veil'd the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Grief, calamity.

Some dire *diſaſter*, or by force or ſlight. *Pope.*

To DISA'STER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To blaſt by the ſtroke of an ill planet or unfavourable ſtar. How canſt thou now receive that *diaſter'd* changeling? *Sidney.* 2. To affect, to do miſchief to. Theſe are the holes where eyes ſhould be, that pitifully *diſaſter* the cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISA'STROUS. 1. Unfortunate, unlucky, fatal. A moſt *diſaſtrous* day to the Scots. *Hayward.* 2. Calamitous, miſerable, ſtruck with affliction. *Diſaſtrous* calamities befel his family. *South.* 3. Gloomy, threatening misfortune.

The moon
In dim eclipſe *diſaſtrous* twilight ſheds. *Milton.*

DISA'STROUSLY, *adv.* [of *diſaſtrous*] in a diſmal or diſaſtrous manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS [of *diſaſtrous*] unluckineſs, unfortunateneſs.

To DISAVO'UCH, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *avouch*] to retract, to diſown.

They flatly *diſavouch*
To yield him more obedience or ſupport. *Daniel Civ. War.*

To DISAVO'W [of *dis* and *avow*] to diſown, to deny knowledge of or concurrence in. To *diſavow* all evaſions. *Addiſon.*

DISAVO'WAL [of *diſavow*] denial.

DISAVO'WMENT [of *diſavow*] denial. Wotton uſes it.

To DISAU'THORIZE, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *authorize*] to deprive of authority or credit. Wotton uſes it.

To DISBA'ND, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *band*] to put out of the band or company; to turn out of military ſervice, to diſmiſs ſoldiers from their colours. They *disbanded* themſelves and returned. *Knolles.* 2. To ſpread abroad, to ſcatter. When the buſineſs was done, all the water was *disbanded* again and annihilated. *Woodward.*

To DISBAND, *verb neut.* to retire from military ſervice, to break up, to ſeparate. The common ſoldiers ſhould be paid, upon their *disbanding.* *Clarendon.* Human ſociety would *disband*, and run into confuſion. *Tillotſon.*

To DISBA'RK, or To DISBA'RQUE [*debarquer*, Fr.] to diſembark, to bring out of a ſhip, to put on ſhore.

The ſhip we moor on theſe obſcure abodes
Disbark the ſheep, an offering to the gods. *Pope.*

DISBELIE'F [of *dis* and ᵹeleaꝼa, Sax.] refuſal of credit, denial of belief.

To DISBELIE'VE [of *dis* and ᵹeleoꝼan, Sax.] not to believe or give credit to, not to hold true. Such who profeſs to *disbelieve* a future ſtate. *Atterbury.*

DISBELIE'VER [of *diſbelieve*] one who diſbelieves or refuſes belief, he who denies any poſition to be true.

To DISBE'NCH [of *dis* neg. and *bench*] to drive one from a ſeat or bench. I hope my words *diſbench'd* you not? *Shakeſpeare.*

DISBOSCA'TIO [old law] a turning wood-land into ploughed ground or paſture.

To DISBRA'NCH, *verb act.* [of *des* and *brancher*, Fr.] to cut off branches, to ſeparate or break off, as a branch from a tree. They need not be *diſbranched* till the ſap begins to ſtir. *Evelyn.*

To DISBU'D *Trees*, *verb act.* [with gardeners] to take away the branches or ſprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed, &c.

To DISBU'RDEN, or To DISBU'RTHEN, *verb act.* [of *dis* and byꞃthen, Sax.] 1. To take off the burden, to unload or eaſe. The river *diſburthens* himſelf into the gulph. *Peacham.* 2. To diſencumber, to clear. They removed for the *diſburdening* of the countries ſurcharged with inhabitants. *Hale.* 3. To throw off a burthen. Lucia, *diſburden* all thy cares on me. *Addiſon.*

To DISBURDEN *Fruit-Trees*, to take off the too great number of leaves and fruit, that thoſe which remain may grow the larger.

To DISBURDEN, *verb neut.* to eaſe the mind.

To DISBU'RSE [*debourſer*, Fr. *q. d.* to unpurſe] to ſpend or lay out money. Money is now not *diſburſed* at once. *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSEMENT [*debourſement*, Fr.] a diſburſing or laying out. Great occaſions of *diſburſements.* *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSER [of *diſburſe*] one that diſburſes.

DISC, or DISK [with aſtronomers] the *round face* of the ſun or moon, which, being really *ſpherical*, or in the ſhape of a ball, nevertheleſs, by reaſon of its great diſtance from the earth, appears to us plain, or like a *diſh.*

The DISC [in the *Olympian* games] anſwered to our throwing the quoit. The Scholiaſt on HOMER's Iliad, in his comment on the ſeveral games inſtituted in honour of Petroclus, obſerves, that the *Solos*, or quoit, in Homer, was ſphærical; but the *diſc* is *flat* and ſomewhat hollow.

I ſhall make no apology to my readers for inſerting the following remark, taken from the late learned author of the *Chronological Antiquities.* "Plutarch (ſays he) obſerves, that Ariſtotle thought that LYCURGUS aſſiſted *Iphitus* in the reſtoration of the *Olympiads*; and brought for evidence the *Olympic* DISC on which the name of Lycurgus was inſcribed. Sir Iſaac Newton, not knowing what this DISC was, ſuppoſes it to be a *diſc* belonging to the *quinquertium*, which Pauſanias ſays was reſtor'd in the 18th olympiad after Coræbus; and ſo, by a ſtrange confuſion of chronology and hiſtory, he would bring Lycurgus 17 olympiads lower than Coræbus, or to the year before *Chriſt* 708, when he ſuppoſes him to have given the *diſc* at the inſtitution of the quinquertium. By this hypotheſis of this great philoſopher, all hiſtory and chronology muſt fall together. —— But the truth is, the disc which Ariſtotle mentioned, having the name of Lycurgus inſcribed upon it, did not belong to the game of the quoit; but was the disc on which the *treaty* or *truce* (called εκεχειρια) between the *Elæans* and *Peloppone̛ſians*, with the orders of the game, was written; by virtue of which there was to be a perpetual armiſtice, or ceſſation of arms, during the celebration of the games; which being procured by Iphitus and Lycurgus, their names were inſcribed upon it, in memory of this famous inſtitution; and to preſerve it, the *diſc* was laid up in the *Olympic* temple, as I obſerved from Pauſanias." *Jackſon's Chronolog. Antiq.* Vol. III. p. 344.

Disc [in optics] the magnitude of teleſcope glaſſes; or the width of their appurtenances, whatever their figure be, whether plain, convex, meniſcus, *&c.*

Disca'lceated, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [*diſcalceatus*, Lat.] ſtripped of ſhoes.

Discalcea'tion [from *diſcalceated*, of *dis*, neg. and *calceus*, Lat. a ſhoe] the act of pulling off the ſhoes. Brown uſes it.

Disca'lendred, *part. adj.* [of *dis* neg. and *calendarium*, Lat.] put out of the calendar.

To Disca'ndy, *verb neut.* [of *dis* neg. and *candy*] to melt, to diſſolve.

The hearts
That ſpaniel'd me at heels to whom I gave
Their wiſhes do *diſcandy*, melt their ſweets
On bloſſoming Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.*

Discarca'tio, barb. Lat. [old Law] the unloading of a ſhip.

To Disca'rd [*deſcartar*, Sp.] 1. To lay out ſuch cards at play as are uſeleſs in one's hand. 2. To turn away or diſcharge from ſervice. Their captains *diſcard* whom they pleaſe. *Spenſer.* Juſtice *diſcards* party. *Addiſon.*

Disca'rnate, *adj.* [of *dis*, neg. and *carnis*, gen. of *caro*, Lat. fleſh, *ſcarnato*, It.] ſtripped of fleſh. Broken and *diſcarnate* bones. *Glanville.*

To Disca'se, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *caſe*] to ſtrip, to undreſs. I will *diſcaſe* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Discepta'tion [*diſceptatio*, Lat.] a diſputing, debating, or arguing.

To Disce'rn, *verb act.* [*diſcerner*, Fr. *dicernìr*, Sp. *diſcernere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To make or put a difference between.

We are ſo good or bad juſt at a price;
For nothing elſe *diſcerns* the virtue or vice. *Ben Johnſon.*

2. To diſtinguiſh. To *diſcern* ſuch buds as are fit to produce bloſſoms, is no difficult matter. *Boyle.* 3. To perceive, to judge, to have knowledge of. To *diſcern* what is worthy the loving. *Sidney.* 4. To deſcry, to diſcover. I *diſcerned* among the youths a young man void of underſtanding. *Proverbs.*

To Discern, *verb neut.* to make diſtinction; generally with *between.* The faculty of *diſcerning between* truth and falſhood. *Locke.*

Disce'rner [of *diſcern*] 1. He that diſcerns or deſcries.

'Twas ſaid they ſaw but one; and no *diſcerner*
Durſt wag his tongue in cenſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. One that has the power of diſtinguiſhing, a judge of any thing. A great obſerver and *diſcerner* of mens natures. *Clarendon.*

Disce'rnible [of *diſcern*] that may be diſcerned or perceived, diſtinguiſhable, apparent. This is eaſily *diſcernible* *South.*

Disce'rnibleness [of *diſcernible*] viſibleneſs.

Disce'rnibly, *adv.* [of *diſcernible*] perceptably, viſibly. Hammond uſes it.

Disce'rning, *part. adj.* [of *diſcern*] knowing, judicious. *Diſcerning* heads. *Atterbury.*

Discerning, *ſubſt.* [from the part.] an act of the mind, whereby it diſtinguiſhes between ideas.

Disce'rnment [*diſcernement*, Fr. *diſcernimento*, It.] the diſcerning faculty, diſcretion, judgment. A reader that wants *diſcernment.* *Addiſon.*

To Disce'rp, *verb act.* [*diſcerpo*, Lat.] to tear in pieces, to break, to deſtroy.

Disce'rptible [of *diſcerpo*, Lat.] that may be torn in pieces or ſeparated. Glanville and More uſe it.

Disce'rptibleness [of *diſcerptible*] capableneſs or aptneſs to be pulled in pieces.

Discerptibi'lity [of *diſcerptible*] liableneſs to be deſtroyed by the ſeparation of its parts.

Disce'rption [from *diſcerp*] the act of rending or tearing in pieces.

Disce'ssion, Lat. the act of departing or going away.

To Discha'rge [*decharger*, Fr. *ſcaricare*, It. *deſcargàr*, Sp. *deſcarragar*, Port.] 1. To eaſe, free, or releaſe of any load or inconvenience. *Diſcharged* of buſineſs. *Dryden.* 2. To diveſt of any office, to diſmiſs from ſervice. 3. To clear or acquit of any accuſation or crime. Reaſons to be *diſcharged* of all blame. *Hooker.* 4. To pay, or make payment of money for clearing a debt. Debts beyond ſea are paid with money when they will not take our goods to *diſcharge* them. *Locke.* 5. To diſburthen or empty itſelf; as a river does into the ſea. 6. To unload, to diſembark. I will convey them by ſea in floats, unto the place thou ſhalt appoint me, and will cauſe them to be *diſcharged.* 1 *Kings.* 7. To throw off any thing collected, to give vent; it is applied to any thing violent or ſudden. *Diſcharge* thy ſhafts. *Pope.* 8. To unload a piece of fire arms. We *diſcharged* a piſtol. *Addiſon.* 9. To ſend away a creditor by paying him. Money to *diſcharge* the Jew. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. To ſet free from obligation. If one man's fault could *diſcharge* another of his duty, there would be no place left for common offices of ſociety. *L'Eſtrange.* 11. To perform, to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit ſo large
As could their hundred offices *diſcharge.* *Dryden.*

12. To put away, to obliterate, to deſtroy. Ill quality may be *diſcharged* or attempered. *Bacon.* 13. To releaſe, to ſend away from any buſineſs or appointment. Cæſar would have *diſcharged* the ſenate. *Bacon.*

To Discharge, *verb neut.* to break up. The cloud, if it were oily, or fatty, would not *diſcharge.* *Bacon.*

Discha'rge [*dècharge*, Fr.] 1. A releaſe, an acquittance from a debt for money paid. 2. A diſmiſſion from an office. 3. A driving out or purging off humours. 4. A volley of ſhot, any exploſion or emiſſion. Extraordinary *diſcharges* of this fire. *Woodward.* 5. Matter vented. A thin ſerous *diſcharge.* *Sharp.* 6. Diſruption, evaneſcenſe. The *Diſcharge* of the little cloud upon glaſs. *Bacon.* 7. Releaſe from an obligation or penalty.

Too ſecure of our *diſcharge*
From penalty. *Milton.*

8. Abſolution, acquittance from any crime. An acquittance or *diſcharge* of a man upon ſome precedent accuſation. *South.* 9. Ranſom, price of redemption.

Paid his ranſom now, and full *diſcharge.* *Milton.*

10. Performance, execution. Nothing can abſolve us from the *diſcharge* of thoſe duties. *L'Eſtrange.* 11. Exemption, privilege, immunity. There is no *diſcharge* in that war. *Eccleſiaſtes.*

Discha'rger [of *diſcharge*] 1. He that diſcharges in any manner. 2. One that fires a gun. Borax and butter will make it ſo go off, as ſcarcely to be heard by the *diſcharger.* *Brown.*

Disci'nct, *adj.* [*diſcinctus*, Lat.] not girded, looſely dreſſed.

To Disci'nd [*diſcindo*, Lat.] to cut off or into pieces. We could *diſcind* them. *Boyle.*

Disci'ple, Fr. [*diſcepolo*, It. *diſcipulo*, Sp. and Port. of *diſcipulus*, Lat.] a learner or ſcholar.

To Disci'ple, *verb act.* [from the noun] to diſcipline, to puniſh; a word now obſolete.

With an iron whip,
Was wont him to *diſciple* every day. *Spenſer.*

Disci'pleship [of *diſciple*] the ſtate of a diſciple, or of one who follows a maſter. Hammond uſes it.

Discipli'nable, Fr. [*diſciplinabile*, It. of *diſciplinabilis*, Lat.] capable of diſcipline or inſtruction, teachable.

Discipli'nableness [of *diſciplinable*] capacity of inſtruction, qualification for improvement by education. Hale uſes it.

Discipli'nants [of *diſcipline*] a religious order, or ſect, who ſcourge themſelves.

Disciplina'rian, *adj.* [of *diſcipline*] pertaining to diſcipline. *Diſciplinarian* uncertainties. *Glanville.*

Disciplinarian, *ſubſt.* 1. One who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs. 2. A ſort of ſectaries, who pretend to a ſtricter diſcipline than that of the eſtabliſhed church, a follower of the preſbyterians, ſo called from their perpetual *clamour* about diſcipline; as one expreſſes it; but the want of which the *beſt* and moſt *diſintereſted* ſons of the church have much lamented.

Discipli'nary, *adj.* [*diſciplina*, Lat.] relating to diſcipline, or a regular courſe of education. *Diſciplinary* way. *Milton.*

Di'scipline, Fr. [*diſciplina*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. Inſtruction, learning, education, the act of forming the manners. Without aid of *diſcipline.* *Bacon.* 2. Strict order, management, rule or method of government. A right pattern of ſound *diſcipline.* *Hooker.* 3. Correction, chaſtiſement, puniſhment. The *Diſcipline* of the ſtrap. *Addiſon.* 4. Military regulation. Your *diſcipline* in war. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. A State of ſubjection. Have their paſſions in the beſt *diſcipline.* *Rogers.* 6. Art, ſcience, any thing taught. Mechanical *diſciplines.* *Wilkins.*

To Di'scipline [*diſcipliner*, Fr. *diſciplinare*, It. *diſciplinàr*, Sp. *diſciplinor*, Lat.] 1. To bring up, to inſtruct. Prepared and *diſciplined* for confirmation. *Addiſon.* 2. To rule or order. An army of well *diſciplin'd* ſoldiers. *Derham.* 3. To correct, ſcourge, or whip. 4. To reform, to redreſs.

Diſciplin'd
From ſhadowy types to truth, from fleſh to ſpirit. *Milton.*

To Discla'im [of *dis* and *clamer*, O. Fr. prob. of *clamo*, Lat.] 1. To quit claim to, to refuſe utterly, to deny having any knowledge of. 2. To renounce or diſown having any concern or intereſt in a thing, to abrogate. *Diſclaiming* all pretenſions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers.*

Discla'imer [from *diſclaim*] 1. One that diſclaims or renounces. 2. [In law] a plea containing an expreſs denial, renouncing or diſclaiming a thing alledged: ſo a tenant denying that he holds of ſuch a lord, is ſaid to diſclaim; alſo if a man in his plea denies himſelf to be of the kindred of another, he is ſaid to *diſclaim* his blood.

To Disclo'se [*diſcludo*, Lat. or of *dis* and *clorre*, Fr.] 1. To diſcover, reveal, or open any thing that is ſecret. *Diſcloſing* of ſecrets. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 2. To bring forth, to hatch, as a hen doth her chickens. Eggs the heat of the ſun *diſcloſeth.* *Bacon.* 3. To uncover, to produce from a ſtate of concealment to open view. The ſtone included is *diſcloſed* and ſet at liberty. *Woodward.*

To Disclo'se [with gardeners] to bud, blow, or put out leaves.

Disclo'sed [with falconers] a term commonly applied to hawks that are newly hatched, and as it were put forth from the ſhell.

Disclo'ser [of *diſcloſe*] one that diſcloſes, reveals, or diſcovers.

Disclo'sure [from *diſcloſe*] 1. Diſcovery, production into view. 2. The act of revealing any thing ſecret. *Diſcloſure* of the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Discoi'dal, *adj.* [δισκος, Gr. *diſcus*, Lat. and ειδος, Gr. form] being in the ſhape of a diſc.

Disco'ides [of δισκος, a quoit, and ειδος, Gr. ſhape] an epithet given to the chryſtalline humour of the eye.

Discoides [with botaniſts] a term uſed when the middle part of the flower is compounded of ſmall hollow flowers, and the whole formed into a ſort of flattiſh knob, a little riſing in the middle, like a diſcus or quoit of the ancients. Of theſe ſome have downy ſeed, as, ſtar-wort, groundſel, helichryſum, *&c.*

Discolora'tion [of *diſcolour*] 1. The act of changing the colour, the act of ſtaining. 2. Change of colour, die. Spots and *diſcolorations* of the ſkin. *Arbuthnot.*

To Disco'lour [*decoulerer*, Fr. *ſcolorare*, It. of *deſcoloro*, Lat.] to alter or ſpoil the colour of a thing, to tarniſh. A deceitful medium which is apt to *diſcolour* and pervert the object. *Addiſon.*

To Disco'mfit [of *déconfit*, O. Fr. *deſconfire*, Fr. *ſconfiggere*, It. as if from *diſconfigo*, Lat. *Johnſon*] to defeat entirely, to rout or overthrow

throw in battle, to ſubdue. Purſuing rebels half *diſcomfitted*. *Addiſon.*

DISCO'MFIT, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] defeat, overthrow. Shakeſpeare and Milton uſe it.

DISCO'MFITURE [*déconfiture*, Fr.] rout, intire defeat, overthrow, ſlaughter. *Diſcomfiture* and ſlaughters of great hoſts *Atterbury.*

DISCO'MFORT [of *dis*, neg. and *comfort*] uneaſineſs, melancholy, ſorrow. Suſtain it without *diſcomfort*. *Hooker.*

To DISCO'MFORT [of *dis* and *comfort*] to afford no comfort, to afflict or caſt down, to diſhearten. *Diſcomforted* as much as diſconfited. *Sidney.*

DISCO'MFORTABLE [of *diſcomfort*] 1. Melancholy, refuſing comfort. *Diſcomfortable* couſin. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Cauſing ſadneſs. No other news but *diſcomfortable*. *Sidney.*

To DISCOMME'ND [of *dis* and *commend*] to diſpraiſe, to blame, to cenſure. Neither do I *diſcommend* the lofty ſtyle in tragedy. *Dryden.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE [of *diſcommend*] blameable. Ayliffe uſes it.

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS [of *diſcommendable*] blameable.

DISCOMMENDA'TION [of *diſcommend*] blame, diſpraiſe, diſgrace, ſhame. Without *diſcommendation*. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDER [of *diſcommend*] one that diſcommends, or diſpraiſes.

To DISCOMMO'DE [of *dis* and *commodare*, Lat.] to incommode, to put to inconvenience.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS [of *diſcommode*] inconvenient, unpleaſing. Spenſer uſes it.

DISCOMMO'DITY [of *dis* and *commoditas*, Lat.] an inconveniency, miſchief. The *diſcommodities* of uſury. *Bacon.*

To DISCOMPO'SE [of *dis* and *compoſitum*, Lat. *decompoſer*, Fr.] 1. To diſorder, to unſettle. *Diſcompoſed* the confidence that had been between many. *Clarendon.* 2. To diſquiet, to trouble, to put out of humour. Peace of mind by rage to *diſcompoſe*. *Dryden.* 3. To ruffle, to diſorder.

Now Betty from her maſter's bed had flown,
And ſoftly ſtole to *diſcompoſe* her own. *Swift.*

4. To offend, to fret. Accidents to diſorder and *diſcompoſe* men. *Swift.* 5. To diſplace, to diſcard. He never put down or *diſcompoſed* a counſellor. *Bacon.*

DISCOMPO'SEDNESS [of *diſcompoſe*] diſquiet of mind.

DISCOMPO'SURE [of *dis* and *compoſitura*, Lat.] confuſion, diſorder, diſquietneſs or trouble of mind. Melancholic *diſcompoſure* of mind. *Clarendon.*

To DISCONCE'RT [*deconcerter*, Fr.] 1. To diſturb, to diſorder, to put out of countenance, to unſettle the mind, to diſcompoſe. A look is enough to *diſconcert* them. *Collier.* 2. To break the meaſures, to defeat any ſcheme.

DISCONFO'RMITY [of *dis*, neg. and *conformity*] want of agreement, inconſiſtency. *Diſconformity* betwixt the ſpeech and the conception. *Hakewell.*

DISCONGRU'ITY [of *dis*, neg. and *congruity*] diſagreement, inconſiſtency. Intrinſical *diſcongruity* of the one to the other. *Hale.*

DISCO'NSOLATE [*ſconſolato*, It. *deſconſolàdo*, Sp. of *dis* and *conſolatus*, Lat.] deprived of conſolation, comfortleſs, melancholy. *Diſconſolate* darkneſs. *Ray.*

DISCO'NSOLATELY, *adv.* [of *diſconſolate*] in a diſconſolate manner.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS [of *diſconſolate*] the ſtate of being without conſolation.

DISCONTE'NT, *adj.* [of *dis*, neg. and *content*] not being content, diſſatisfied. Diſcountenanced and *diſcontent*. *Hayward.*

DISCONTENT, *ſubſt.* [of *dis*, neg. and *content*] want of content, ſorrow, trouble of mind, uneaſineſs. Brows full of *diſcontent*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISCONTE'NT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to make uneaſy at one's preſent ſtate. A *Diſcontented* gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISCONTE'NTED, *part. paſſ.* [of *to diſcontent*] uneaſy, cheerleſs.

DISCONTE'NTEDLY, *adv.* [of *diſcontented*] diſſatisfiedly.

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS [of *diſcontented*] uneaſineſs of mind, unſatisfiedneſs. *Diſcontentedneſs* in his looks. *Addiſon.*

DISCONTE'NTMENT [of *dis* and *contentement*, Fr.] diſcontentedneſs, uneaſineſs. General *diſcontentment*. *Hooker.*

DISCONTI'NUANCE [of *dis* and *continuatio*, Lat.] 1. Want of coheſion of parts, diſruption. The figure that ſaveth the body moſt from *diſcontinuance*. *Bacon.* 2. Ceſſation, interruption. *Diſcontinuance* of our converſation. *Atterbury.* 3. [In the common law] an interruption or breaking off; as, *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion, or *diſcontinuance* of plea or proceſs. The effect of *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated by his own authority, but muſt ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by law.

DISCONTINUANCE *of a Plea or Proceſs* [in law] is when the opportunity of proſecution is loſt, and not recoverable but by beginning the ſuit afreſh.

DISCONTINUA'TION [from *diſcontinue*] breach of continuity, ſeparation of parts.

To DISCONTI'NUE, *verb neut.* [*diſcontinuer*, Fr. *deſacontinuàr*, Sp.] 1. To loſe the coheſion of parts, to ſuffer ſeparation. The appetite of not *diſcontinuing*. *Bacon.* 2. To loſe an eſtabliſhed cuſtom. Thyſelf ſhall *diſcontinue* from thine heritage. *Jeremiah.*

To DISCONTINUE, *verb act.* 1. To leave off any practice or habit. *Diſcontinue* it by little and little. *Bacon.* 2. To break a thing off, to interrupt. They modify the voice, without appearing to *diſcontinue* it. *Holder.* 3. To leave or break off for a time.

To be DISCONTI'NUED [law term] is to be finally diſmiſſed the court.

DISCONTI'NUEDNESS [of *diſcontinued*] an interruption or breaking off.

DISCONTINU'ITY [of *dis*, neg. and *continuity*] a diſcontinuance of parts, want of coheſion. Newton uſes it.

DISCONTI'NUOUS [*diſcontinué*, Fr. of *dis* and *continuus*, Lat.] not continued, parted, or left off in the middle or elſewhere.

DISCONVE'NIENCE [of *dis*, neg. and *convenience*] incongruity, diſagreement, oppoſition of nature. In theſe *diſconveniencies* of nature, deliberation hath no place. *Bramhall.*

To DI'SCORD, *verb neut.* [*diſcordo*, Lat.] to diſagree, not to ſuit with. The one jarring or *diſcording* with the other. *Bacon.*

DI'SCORD, Fr. [*diſcordia*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. Diſagreement, variance, ſtrife, mutual anger or oppoſition. Soweth *diſcord* among brethren. *Proverbs.* 2. Difference or contrariety of qualities. All *diſcord*, harmony not underſtood. *Pope.* 3. (In muſic) See DISCORDS.

Apple of DISCORD, a phraſe uſed to ſignify the ſubject or occaſion of ſome miſunderſtanding between perſons. It is borrowed from the mythology of the poets, who feign that at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, the goddeſs of *diſcord* threw an apple, on which were written theſe words, *To the faireſt*, which cauſed a diſſention between Juno, Pallas and Venus, each pretending a title to it. This apple was afterwards awarded to Venus by Paris, the goddeſſes having all made him the arbitrator.

DISCO'RDANCE, DISCORDANCY, or DISCORDANTNESS [from *diſcord*] diſagreement. inconſiſtency.

DISCO'RDANT, Fr. [*diſcordante*, It. of *diſcordans*, Lat.] 1. Diſagreeing, inconſiſtent, being at variance with itſelf. So various, ſo *diſcordant* is the mind. *Dryden.* 2. Oppoſite, contrarious. *Diſcordant* attraction of ſome wandering comets. *Cheyne.* 3. Incongruous, not conformable. *Diſcordant* from the rule. *Hooker.*

DISCO'RDANTLY, *adv.* [from *diſcordant*] 1. In diſagreement with itſelf. 2. In diſagreement with another. Strings *diſcordantly* tuned. *Boyle.* 3. Peeviſhly, in a contradictious manner.

DI'SCORDS [in muſic] are certain intervals of ſounds, which being heard at the ſame time offend the ear; yet when orderly intermixed with concords, make the beſt of muſic. A *diſcord* is but a harſhneſs of divers ſounds meeting. *Bacon.*

To DISCO'VER [*découvrir*, Fr. *deſcubrir*, Sp. and Port. *ſcoprire*, It.] 1. To reveal, to diſcloſe, to bring to light. He *diſcovereth* deep things out of darkneſs. *Job.* 2. To make manifeſt or known, to lay open. We will *diſcover* ourſelves unto them. *Iſaiah.* 3. To find out, to eſpy. Never *diſcover* my knowledge of his miſtake. *Pope.*

DISCO'VERABLE [from *diſcover*] 1. That may be diſcovered or found out. Not *diſcoverable* by human induſtry. *Woodward.* 2. Apparent, expoſed to view. Nothing *diſcoverable* in the lunar ſurface is ever covered by clouds. *Bentley.*

DISCO'VERER [from *diſcover*] 1. One that finds out any thing unknown before. Not recompenſe the *diſcoverer*'s pains. *Holder.* 2. A ſcout, one put to deſcry the poſture or number of an enemy.

Send *diſcoverers* forth
To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISCO'VERY [from *diſcover*] 1. The act of diſcovering, finding out, laying open any thing hidden. They make *dicoveries* where they ſee no ſun. *Dryden.* 2. The act of diſcloſing any ſecret. The clear *diſcovery* of the next world. *South.*

DISCOVERY [in the drama] a manner of *unravelling* a plot or fable, very frequent in comedies, tragedies and romances, wherein, by ſome unforeſeen accident, a *diſcovery* is made of the name, fortune, quality, and other circumſtances of a perſon unknown. ARISTOTLE, in his *poetics*, obſerves, that the *diſcovery* has been made various ways; ſometimes by a *ſign*, as in the *Odyſſey*, where the nurſe of *Ulyſſes*, when waſhing his feet, diſcovers him by the *ſcar* on his thigh. Sometimes by *illation*, as the *Iphigenia* of POLYEIDES, at the very inſtant ſhe was about to ſacrifice *Oreſtes*, finds him to be her own *brother*, by that reflection which he then made on the calamities befallen to his family, "I had, ſays he, an unfortunate *ſiſter*, that was ſacrificed long ſince; and now am ordained *myſelf* to undergo the ſame fate." That judicious critic ſubjoins ſome other inſtances; and concludes by obſerving, that "of all DISCOVERIES that is the *beſt*, which ariſes εξ αυτων των πραγματων, out of the *things themſelves*; *i. e.* a diſcovery which grows out of the very *action*; and where the pleaſure of the *ſurprize* is encreaſed by the *probable*; alluding to thoſe *preceding* parts of the *fable*, with which the *diſcovery*, and what depends upon it, the *cataſtrophe*, are ſo finely interwoven. *Ariſtot. de Poetic.* cap. 16.

To DISCOU'NSEL, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *counſel*] to diſſuade, to give contrary advice. Spenſer uſes it.

To DISCOU'NT [of *dis* and *computo*, Lat. or *conter*, Fr.] to deduct, abate, or ſet off from an account or reckoning, to pay back again. Parviſol *diſcounts* arrears. *Swift.*

DI'SCOUNT [of *dis*, and *conté*, Fr.] abatement, the ſum refunded in a reckoning or bargain. To buy at a large *diſcount*. *Swift.*

DISCOUNT [in traffic] is the ſetting off or abatement of what the intereſt comes to at the time when the money becomes due on conſideration of preſent payment.

To DISCOU'NTENANCE [*decontenancer*, Fr.] 1. To put out of countenance, to abaſh, to put to ſhame.

Wiſdom in diſcourſe with her,
Loſes *diſcountenanc'd*, and like folly ſhews. *Milton.*

2. To give a check or put a ſtop to, to diſcourage by cold treatment. Unwilling to *diſcountenance* any. *Clarendon.*

DISCO'UNTENANCE, *ſubſt.* [of *dis*, neg. and *countenance*] cold treatment, unfriendly regard. A little *diſcountenance* upon thoſe perſons. *Clarendon.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER [from *diſcountenance*] one that diſcountenances or diſcourages by cold treatment, or unfriendly aſpect. *Diſcountenancer* of his nobility. *Bacon.*

To DISCOU'RAGE [*decourager*, Fr. *coraggiare*, It.] 1. To bring down one's courage, to deject, to make daſtardly. Not *diſcourage* the proteſtants loyalty. *K. Charles.* 2. To diſhearten, to frighten from an attempt; with *from*. Wherefore *diſcourage* ye the heart of the children of Iſrael *from* going over. *Numbers.* 3. It is irregularly uſed by Temple; with *to*.

DISCOU'RAGER [from *diſcourage*] one that gives diffidence and terror. *Diſcouragers* of youth. *Pope.*

DISCOU'RAGEMENT [*decouragement*, Fr.] 1. The act of diſcouraging or putting out of heart. 2. That which deters from any thing. *Diſcouragements* from vice. *Swift.* 3. The cauſe of fear. To things we wou'd have them learn, the great *diſcouragement* is that they are called to them. *Locke.*

DISCOU'RSE [*diſcurſus*, Lat. *diſcours*, Fr. *diſcorſo*, It. *diſcurſo*, Sp. and Port.] 1. Speech, talk, converſation, mutual intercourſe of language. He waxeth wiſer by an hour's *diſcourſe* than by a day's meditation.

ation. *Glanville.* 2. Effuſion of language. Filling the mouth with copious *diſcourſe. Locke.* 3. A treatiſe, a diſſertation written or utter'd. The *diſcourſe* here is about ideas. *Locke.*

In too much DISCOURSE truth is loſt.

It. *Per troppa dibatter, la verità ſi perde.*

DISCOURSE [with logicians] that rational action of the mind, by which we form any new judgment from others before made, or whereby we can infer or conclude one thing from another. The third act of the mind is that which connects propoſitions, and deduceth concluſions from them; and this the ſchools call *diſcourſe*; and we ſhall not miſcal it, if we name it reaſon. *Glanville.*

To DISCO'URSE, *verb neut.* [*diſcourir*, Fr. *diſcorrere*, It. *diſcurro*, Lat.] 1. To talk, to converſe, to relate. Of various things *diſcourſing* as he paſs'd. *Dryden.* 2. To reaſon or argue, to paſs from premiſes to conſequences. Brutes do want that quick *diſcourſing* power. *Davies.* 3. To treat upon in a ſolemn formal manner. The maxims we are *diſcourſing* upon are not known to children. *Locke.*

To DISCOU'RSE, *verb act.* to treat of.

DISCOU'RSER [from *diſcourſe*] 1. A ſpeaker, one that harangues. 2. One that writes or makes a diſſertation on any ſubject. Philologers and critical *diſcourſers. Brown.*

DISCOU'RSIVE, *adj.* [from *diſcourſe*] 1. Paſſing by intermediate ſteps from premiſes to conſequences.

Reaſon is her being
Diſcourſive or inſtructive. *Milton.*

2. Containing a dialogue, interlocutory. Interlaced with dialogue or *diſcourſive* ſcenes. *Dryden.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY, *adv.* [from *diſcourteous*] uncivilly, rudely.

DISCOU'RTEOUS [of *dis*, and *courtois*, Fr.] uncivil, defective in good manners. He reſolved to unhorſe the firſt *diſcourteous* knight he met. *Motteaux's Don Quixote.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY, or DISCOU'RTEOUSNESS, uncivility, unkindneſs.

DISCOU'RTESY [of *dis*, neg. and *courteſy*] incivility, rudeneſs, act of diſreſpect or rough behaviour. As if good entertainment had been turn'd to *diſcourteſy. Sidney.*

DI'SCOUS *Flower* [*diſcus*, Lat. with floriſts] is that which has a diſk without any rays, as in tanſey, *&c.*

A Radiate DISCOUS *Flower* [with floriſts] is that which has its diſk encompaſſed with a ray, as is in the ſun-flower.

To DISCRE'DIT [*decrediter*, Fr. *diſcreditare*, It. *deſacreditàr*, Sp.] 1. To make one loſe his credit, to hinder from being truſted. 2. To diſgrace, to bring reproach or ſhame upon. Virtues *diſcredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

DISCREE'ET [of *diſcretus*, Lat. *diſcret*, Fr. *diſcreto*, It. and Sp.] 1. Wiſe, ſober conſiderate, wary, not raſh, careleſs, nor hardily adventurous. It is the *diſcreet* man gives meaſures to ſociety. *Addiſon.* 2. Modeſt, not forward. Be ſtill as now *diſcreet. Thomſon.*

DISCREET women have neither eyes nor ears.

That is, they will not ſee or hear, or at leaſt not regard any thing that can prejudice their perſons or reputations. It may likewiſe be underſtood, that they will overlook ſmall faults and irregularities in a huſband, rather than make a diſturbance in a family; and will by no means give ear to every idle goſſiping ſtory.

DISCREE'TLY, *adv.* [from *diſcreet*] prudently, cautiouſly.

DISCREE'TNESS [from *diſcreet*] diſcretion.

DI'SCREPANCE [*diſcrepantia*, Lat.] diſagreement, contrariety.

DI'SCREPANT [*deſcrepans*, Lat.] diſagreeing, varying, or different.

DISCRE'TE [*diſcretus*, Lat.] 1. Parted, ſevered, different. 2. Diſjunctive; as, I lay down my ſword, but do not thereby reſign my claim, is a *diſcrete* propoſition.

DISCRETE *Proportion* [in arithmetic] is when the *ratio* or reaſon between two pairs of numbers is the ſame, but there is not the ſame proportion between all the four numbers; thus if the numbers 6, 8, : : 3, 4, be conſidered, the ratio between the firſt pair 6 and 8, is the ſame as that between 3 and 4, and therefore theſe numbers are proportional; but it is only diſcretely or disjunctly, for 6 is not to 8 as 8 is to 3, *i. e.* the proportion is broken off between 8 and 3, and is not continued all along, as in theſe following which are continued proportionals, *viz.* 3, 6, 12, 24.

DISCRE'TE *Quantity*, is ſuch as is not continued and joined together, as *number*, whoſe parts being diſtinct, cannot be united into one *continuum*; for in a *continuum* there are no actual determinate parts before diviſion, but they are potentially infinite.

DISCRE'TION, Fr. [*diſcrézione*, It. *diſcreciòn*, Sp. of *diſcretio*, Lat.] judgment, diſcrete management, wiſdom, warineſs; alſo liberty of acting at pleaſure or will; as, the rebels ſurrendered at *diſcretion*.

An ounce of DISCRETION is worth a pound of wit.

Wit, as valuable as it is, may many ways tend to the diſadvantage of thoſe who poſſeſs it, which *diſcretion* can never do. *Wit*, uſed with *diſcretion*, is the ſafeſt, as well as the moſt valuable.

To live at DISCRETION [a military phraſe] is to have free quarters, to take what they find without paying for it.

To ſurrender at DISCRETION [military term] is to yield or ſurrender to an enemy without terms or conditions.

DISCRE'TIONARY, *adj.* [from *diſcretion*] unlimited, left at large. A *diſcretionary* power. *Tatler.*

DISCRE'TIVE [*diſcretif*, Fr. *diſcreto*, It. of *diſcretus*, Lat. in grammar] ſerving to ſeparate; as, a *diſcretive* conjunction, is a conjunction that implies oppoſition. She is a fury, *but* not a ſober woman.

DISCRETIVE *Propoſitions* [with logicians] are thoſe where various judgments are made and denoted by the particles, *but*, *notwithſtanding*, or words of the like nature, either expreſſed or underſtood; *thus fortune may deprive me of my wealth*, but *not of my virtue*, *&c.*

DISCRE'TO, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies to play or ſing with care, moderately, and with judgment and diſcretion.

DISCRETO'RIUM, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the diaphragm.

DISCRI'MINABLE [from *diſcriminate*] that may be diſcriminated or diſtinguiſhed from ſome other thing, by certain marks or tokens.

To DISCRI'MINATE [*diſcriminatum*, ſup. of *diſcrimino*, Lat.] 1. To put a difference between, to diſtinguiſh by tokens from ſomething elſe. Ways of *diſcriminating* the voice. *Holder.* 2. To ſelect or ſeparate from others. *Diſcriminating* mercy. *Boyle.*

DISCRI'MINATENESS [from *diſcriminate*] diſtinctneſs, marked difference.

DISCRIMINA'TION [*diſcriminatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of diſtinguiſhing one thing from another, difference put between. Prudent *diſcrimination* made between the offenders. *Addiſon.* 2. The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things. Their *diſcrimination* from other places. *Stillingfleet.* 3. The marks of diſtinction. Original *diſcriminations* of voices. *Holder.*

DISCRIMINATION [with rhetoricians] the ſame with *paradioſtole.*

DISCRI'MINATIVE, *adj.* [from *diſcriminate*] 1. Making the mark of diſtinction, characteriſtical. *Diſcriminative* characteriſtic of any metal. *Woodward.* 2. That which obſerves diſtinction. *Diſcriminative* providence. *More.*

DISCRI'MINOUS [*diſcriminoſus*, of *diſcrimen*, Lat. danger] full of jeopardy or hazard, dangerous. Harvey uſes it.

DISCU'BITORY, *adj.* [*diſcubitorius*, Lat.] fitted to the poſture of leaning or lying on one ſide. Brown uſes it.

DISCU'MBENCY [*diſcumbens*, Lat.] the act of leaning at meat, according to the ancient cuſtom. *Diſcumbency* at meals was upon their left ſide. *Brown.*

To DISCU'MBER, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *cumber*] to diſengage from any troubleſome weight. His limbs *diſcumber'd* of the clinging veſt. *Pope.*

To DISCU'RE, *verb act.* [*decouvrir*, Fr.] to diſcover, to reveal. An old word perhaps peculiar to Spenſer.

I will, if pleaſe you it *diſcure*, aſſay
To eaſe you of that ill. *Fairy Queen.*

DISCU'RSION, Lat. the act of running to and fro.

DISCU'RSIVE [*diſcurſif*, Fr. from *diſcurro*, Lat.] 1. Moving here and there, roving. The natural and *diſcurſive* motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon.* 2. Proceeding regularly from premiſes to conſequences. This is ſometimes, and perhaps not improperly, written *diſcourſive*. *Diſcurſive* faculty. *Hale.*

DISCU'RSIVELY, *adj.* [from *diſcurſive*] by due gradation of reaſoning. Hale uſes it.

DISCU'RSORY [*diſcurſorius*, Lat.] 1. Given to ramble up and down. 2. Argumentative, rational.

DI'SCUS, Lat. a platter; alſo a quoit to play withal.

From Elatreus' ſtrong arm the *diſcus* flies. *Pope.*

DISCUS [with the ancients] a round ſhield conſecrated to the memory of ſome famous hero, and ſuſpended in the temple of ſome deity, as a trophy of ſome great action.

DISCUS [in botany] the middle, plain, and flat part of ſome flowers; ſuch as the marigold, chamomil, *&c.* or it is applied to the central or middle part of radiated flowers; as being round and plain like a quoit. It is compoſed of ſeveral fleurons placed perpendicularly.

DI'SCUS, or DESCUS, *barb. Lat.* [in old records] a deſk or reading ſhelf in a church.

To DISCU'SS [*diſcuter*, Ft. *diſcuſſare*, It. *diſcuſſum*, ſup. of *diſcutio*, Lat.] 1. To examine, to ſcan, to ſift, to ſtrike off thoſe difficulties wherewith a matter is perplexed. We are to *diſcuſs* general exceptions. *Hooker.* 2. To diſperſe any humour or ſwelling.

DISCU'SSER [from *diſcuſs*] he that diſcuſſes or examines.

DISCU'SSION [*diſcuſione*, Fr. *diſcuſſione*, It. *diſcuſſio*, Lat. *q. d.* a ſhaking off the difficulties with which it was embarraſſed] a ſtrict examination or enquiry; the clear treating or handling of any particular problem or point; a clearing it up. The ſurvey and *diſcuſſion* of each particular. *South.*

DISCUSSION [with ſurgeons] a diſperſion of the matter in any tumour or ſwelling, *i. e.* a diſcharge of ſome thin matter, gathered together in any part, by inſenſible perſpiration. *Diſcuſſion* or reſolution is nothing elſe but breathing out the humours by inſenſible tranſpiration. *Wiſeman.*

DISCU'SSIVE, *adj* [from *diſcuſs*] having the power to diſcuſs or diſperſe humours that are noxious.

DISCU'SSIVENESS, diſſolving or diſperſing quality.

DISCU'TIENT, *adj.* [*diſcutiens*, Lat.] the ſame with diſcuſſive.

DISCUTIENT *Medicines*, ſuch as diſſolve impacted humours.

DISCUTIENT, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] a medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter or tumors in the blood, with tendency to ſeparate. Sometimes it means the ſame as carminative. *Quincy.*

To DISDA'IN [of *dis*, and *daigner*, Fr. *dedaigner*, Fr. *ſdegnare*, It. *deſdènoir*, Sp.] to deſpiſe, ſcorn, or ſet light by, to conſider as unworthy of one's character.

Tell him, Cato
Diſdains a life which he has power to offer. *Addiſon.*

DISDAIN [*dedain*, Fr. *ſdegno*, It. *deſdèn*, Sp.] ſcorn, proceeding from averſion or pride, contempt.

DISDA'INFUL [of *dedain*, Fr. and pull, Sax.] ſcornful. *Diſdainful* ſharpneſs of wit. *Hooker.*

DISDAI'NFULLY [of *diſdainful*] ſcornfully, *&c.* To look *diſdainfully. South.*

DISDAI'NFULNESS [of *diſdainful*] ſcornfulneſs. Proud *diſdainfulneſs* of other good men. *Aſcham.*

DISDIAPA'SON [in muſic] a double eighth or fiſteenth.

DISDIAPASON *Diapente*, a concord in a ſextuple ratio of 1 to 6.

DISDIAPASON *Diateſſaron*, a compound concord in the proportion of 16 to 3.

DISDIAPASON *Ditone*, a compound conſonance in the proportion of 10 to 2.

DISDIAPASON *Semi Ditone*, a compound concord in the proportion of 23 to 5.

DISEA'SE [of *des* and *aiſe*, Fr.] diſtemper, ſickneſs; that ſtate of a living body, wherein it is prevented of the exerciſe of any of its functions, whether vital, natural, or animal.

It is good to nip the DISEASE in its bud.

That is, to prevent the diſeaſe while it is coming, or before it be got to a head. Lat. *Veniente occurrite morbo*, or *principiis obſta.* And, in the like manner, it is better and eaſier to prevent or hinder, if poſſible, any impending danger or misfortune, than to remedy it.

To DISE'ASE, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To afflict with diſeaſe, to affect. He was *diſeaſed* in his feet. 1 *Kings.* 2. To put to pain, to make uneaſy. The higheſt degree of darkneſs does not *diſeaſe* our eyes. *Locke.*

DISEA'SEDNESS [of *deſ-aiſe*, Fr. and neſſe, Sax. or of *diſeaſe*, Eng.] the ſtate of having a diſeaſe, morbidneſs. State of indigency and *diſeaſedneſs. Burnet's Theory.*

Diſe'dged, *adj.* [of *dis*, neg. and *edge*] blunted, dulled. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it.

To Disemba'rk, *verb neut.* [*debarquer*, Fr. *ſbarcare*, It. *deſembarcàr*, Sp.] to go off from on board of ſhip.

There *diſembarking* on the green ſea-ſide. *Pope.*

To Disembark, *verb act.* To land goods out of a ſhip.

I muſt into the road to *diſembark*
Some neceſſaries. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Disembi'tter, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *embitter*] to free from bitterneſs, to make ſweet. Amuſements as may *diſembitter* the minds of men. *Addiſon.*

Disembo'died, *adj.* [of *dis* and *embodied*] disjoined, diſunited or ſeparated from the body.

To Disembo'gue, *verb act.* [*ſe deſemboucher*, O. Fr. of *des* and *bouche*, Fr. a mouth] To pour out at the mouth of a river, to vent.

And through nine channels *diſembogues* his waves. *Addiſon.*

To Disembogue, *verb neut.* 1. To roll or diſcharge into the ſea, as a river does. Rivers *diſembogue* in ſeveral mouths into the ſea. *Cheyne.* Alſo a ſhip is ſaid to *diſembogue*, when it paſſes out of the ſtreight mouth of ſome gulph into the ſea.

Disembo'welled, *part. paſſ.* [of *dis*, neg. and *embowel*] taken from out the bowels.

Her *diſembowel'd* webs,
Arachne in a hall or kitchen ſpreads. *J. Philips.*

To Disembro'il, *verb act.* [*debrouiller*, Fr.] to diſentangle, to free from perplexity. Addiſon uſes it.

To Disena'ble, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *enable*] to deprive of power, to weaken. Dryden uſes it.

To Disencha'nt, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *enchant*] to free from the power of enchantment.

A noble ſtroke or two,
Ends all the charms and *diſenchants* the grove. *Dryden.*

To Disencu'mber [of *dis*, neg. and *encombrer*, Fr.] 1. To free or rid from encumbrances, to diſburthen. She is *diſcumber'd* of her machine. *Spectator.* 2. To free from obſtructions in general. A *diſencumber'd* building in the inſide. *Addiſon.*

Disencu'mbrance [from *diſencumber*] freedom from encumbrance. Deſire of eaſe and *diſencumbrance*. *Spectator.*

To Disenfra'nchise [*deſinfrancher*, Fr.] the contrary of enfranchiſe, to exclude out of the number of free denizens or citizens.

To Disenga'ge, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *engage*, *degager*, Fr.] 1. To ſeparate from a thing with which it is united. Before they could wholly *diſengage* themſelves and deſcend. *Burnet's Theory.* 2. To withdraw the affection, to wean. To *diſengage* our hearts from earthly purſuits. *Atterbury.* 3. To diſentangle, to free from impediments or difficulties. *Diſengaged* from quotations. *Atterbury.* 4. To free from any thing that ſtrongly ſeizes the attention. Our mind's eyes are *diſengag'd* and free. *Denham.*

To Disengage, *verb neut.* to be freed from, to withdraw affections from. That we may *diſengage* from the world. *Collier.*

Disenga'ged, *part. paſſ.* [from *diſengage*] vacant, not fixed to any particular object of attention.

Disenga'gedness [from *diſengaged*] a freedom from engagements or preſſing buſineſs; alſo free and eaſy temper of mind.

Disenga'gement [from *diſengage*] 1. Releaſe from any engagement. 2. Freedom of attention.

To Disenta'ngle [of *dis*, neg. and *entangle*] 1. To ſet free from impediments, to clear from perplexity or difficulty. Expedient to explicate and *diſentangle* themſelves out of this labyrinth. *Clarendon.* 2. To unfold the parts of any thing interwoven with one another. To *diſentangle* themſelves and get away. *Boyle.* 3. To ſeparate, to diſengage. Free and *diſentangled* from all corporal mixtures. *Stillingfleet.*

To Disente'rre, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *enterrer*, Fr.] to unbury, to take out of the grave. To *diſenterre* the bodies of the *deceaſed*. *Brown.*

To Disenthra'l [of *dis*, neg. and *enthral*] to ſet free, to reſcue from ſlavery. To *diſenthral* themſelves. *South.*

To Disenthro'ne, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *enthrone*] to dethrone or depoſe from ſovereignty. To *diſenthrone* the king of heav'n. *Milton.*

To Disentra'nce [of *dis* and *entrance*] to awaken from a trance or deep ſleep. Ralpho by this time *diſentranc'd*. *Hudibras.*

To Disespou'se, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *eſpouſe*] to ſeparate perſons after faith plighted. Lavinia *diſeſpous'd*. *Milton.*

Disespou'sed, *part. paſſ.* [of *diſpouſe*] diſcharged from eſpouſals, divorced.

Disestee'm, *ſubſt.* [of *dis* and *eſteem*] ſlight regard. One by miſcarriage falls into *diſeſteem*. *Locke.*

To Disesteem [from the noun] to have ſlight eſteem or regard for, to ſlight. I would not be thought to *diſeſteem* the ſtudy of nature. *Locke.*

Disestima'tion [of *dis* and *æſtimatio*, Lat] diſeſteem, diſreſpect.

Disfa'vour [*disfaveur*, O. Fr. of *dis*, neg. and *favor*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being out of favour. After his ſacrilege he was in *disfavour* with God and man. *Spelman.* 2. Unfavourable aſpect or circumſtances. Four great *disfavours* of that voyage. *Bacon.* 3. Want of beauty.

To Disfa'vour, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to diſcountenance, to withhold kindneſs. Countenanced or *disfavoured*. *Swift.*

To Disfi'gure [*disfigurer*, Fr. *disfigurare*, It. *desfiguràr*, Sp.] to ſpoil the figure or ſhape of, to make ugly or deformed. Such parts as made him *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*

To Disfi'gure *a Peacock* [a carving term] *i. e.* to cut it up.

Disfi'gurement [from *disfigure*] the ſtate of having the form or ſhape marred, a blemiſh. Foul *disfigurement*. *Milton.*

To Disfo'rest [of *dis*, and *forêt*, Fr.] to diſplant or cut down the trees of a foreſt, to reduce land from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

To Disfra'nchise, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *franchiſe*] to take away one's freedom or privilege.

Disfra'nchisement [from *disfranchiſe*] the act of depriving of privileges.

To Disfu'rnish, *verb act.* [of *dis*, and *fournir*, Fr. *sfornire*, It.] to unfurniſh. He durſt not *disfurniſh* that country. *Knolles.*

To Disga'rnish [of *degarnir*, Fr.] 1. To take away the garniture or ornaments. 2. To take guns from a fortreſs.

To Disgarnish *a Fortification* [a military phraſe] is to take away great part of its garriſon and ammunition.

To Disglo'rify, *verb act.* [of *dis*, neg. and *glorify*] to deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.

Disglorify'd, blaſphem'd, and had in ſcorn. *Milton.*

To Disgo'rge [*degorger*, Fr.] 1. To throw up by vomiting. *Diſgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.* 2. To empty itſelf into the ſea, as a river does, to pour out with violence. *Diſgorging* fire. *Derham.*

To Disgo'rge [with farriers] is to diſcuſs or diſperſe an inflammation or ſwelling.

To Disgra'ce, *verb act* [*diſgracier*, Fr. *diſgraciare*, It. *diſgraciàr*, Sp.] 1. To turn out of favour; as, the miniſter was *diſgraced*. 2. To diſhonour, to put to ſhame. An opinion they have a mind to *diſgrace*. *Burnet.*

Disgrace, Fr. [*diſgrazia*, It. *diſgracia*, Sp. *deſgraca*, Port.] 1. Diſfavour, diſhonour, reproach. Loweſt ſtain of diſgrace. *Peacham.* 2. State of diſhonour. 3. State of being out of favour.

Disgra'ceful [of *diſgrace* and *full*] bringing diſgrace, ſcandalous, reproachful.

Disgra'cefully [of *diſgraceful*] ſcandalouſly, diſhonourably.

Disgra'cefulness [of *diſgraceful*] reproach, diſhonourableneſs.

Disgra'cer [of *diſgrace*] one that expoſes to ſhame, one that cauſes ignominy. Infamous *diſgracers* of the Sex. *Swift.*

Disgra'cious [of *dis* and *gracious*] unkind, unfavourable. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Disgra'ding [for *degrading*; in law] the depoſing a clergyman from holy orders; alſo a lord, knight, *&c.* from his titles of honour.

To Disgu'ise [*deguiſer*, Fr.] 1. To put into another guiſe, dreſs, or faſhion, in order to conceal. 2. To diſſemble or cloak by a falſe ſhow; as, he *diſguiſed* his wrath. 3. To disfigure, to change the form. Things appear in a *diſguiſed* view. *Pope.*

Disguise [from the verb] 1. A counterfeit habit to conceal the perſon that wears it. 2. A falſe pretence, colour, or cloak.

Disgui'sed [in liquor] drunk. A low cant word.

Disgui'sement [of *diſguiſe*] dreſs of concealment. Sidney and Wotton uſe it.

To Disgu'st, *verb act.* [*ſe degouter*, Fr. *diſguſtare*, It. *diſguſtàr*, Sp.] 1. To raiſe diſtaſte or diſlike in the ſtomach. 2. To ſtrike with diſlike, to offend; having *at* or *with*. *Diſguſted at* marriage. *Atterbury.* 3. To cauſe averſion; having *from*. Swift uſes it in this ſenſe. 4. To diſpleaſe, or be averſe to.

Disgust [of *dis* and *guſtus*, Lat. taſte] 1. A diſtaſte or diſlike of the palate at any thing. 2. Ill-humour, offence conceived. Satiſfaction or *diſguſt*. *Locke.*

Disgu'stful [of *dégout*, Fr. and *full*] nauſeous, unreliſhable, cauſing diſpleaſure.

Dish [ðiſc, or ðyxaſ, Sax. of *diſcus*, Lat.] a kitchen utenſil to contain all ſorts of food, either ſolid or liquid, alſo the food contained in it, any particular kind of food. Delicious *diſhes* that we have the uſe of. *Woodward.*

Dish [*taſſe*, Fr. *taſſa*, It.] a ſmall utenſil of china, *&c.* for coffee, tea, *&c.*

I don't know him, though I ſhould meet him in my Dish.

Fr. *Je ne le connois, nu de près, ni de loin.* (neither near nor at a diſtance.) Lat. *Albus an ater ſit neſcio.* Cic. (I don't know whether he be white or black.) Expreſſions to ſhew we have no manner of knowledge of a perſon mentioned.

Always the ſame Dish is tireſome.

Fr. *On ſe laſſe bien vîte, d'avoir toujours les memes viandes*
The French likewiſe uſe in the ſame meaning the exclamation; *toujours chapons!* (always capons!) on occaſion of the origin of this latter, the French tell a pleaſant ſtory of Lewis XIV, and father la Chaiſe, his confeſſor. The latter, though known to be a libertine in his amours, thought it his duty, at leaſt in appearance, to condemn unlawful love in his maſter. The king tired at laſt with his (as he thought) unſeaſonable admonitions, gave orders for nothing to be ſet upon the confeſſor's table but capons, till, being become loathſome to him, he in a paſſion broke out in this exclamation, which afterwards became a proverb; and it is ſaid he took the hint, and without any interruption ſuffered the monarch to ſatiate himſelf with variety. The Lat. ſay: *Voluptatum commendat rarior uſus.* Juv.

To lay a thing in one's Dish.

Or, *To hit it in one's teeth*, to remind one of it, generally meant as a reproof, or tauntingly.

To Dish, *verb act* [from the ſubſt.] to ſerve up in a diſh, to ſend up to table. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

To Disha'bit, *verb act.* [this word I have found only in Shakeſpeare. *Johnſon*] to throw out of place, to drive from a habitation.

From their fixed beds of lime
Had been *diſhabited*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disha'rmony [of *dis* and *harmony*] diſcord, not harmony.

Dishclout [of *diſh* and *clout*] the cloth with which cook-maids clean their diſhes. A *diſhclout* pinned at their tails. *Swift.*

Dish-meat, ſpoon-meat.

Dishabi'lle, *adj.* [*deſhabillè*, Fr.] undreſſed, looſely or careleſly dreſſed.

Dishabi'lle, or Dishabi'lly, an undreſs, or looſe dreſs.

To Dishea'rten [of *dis* and *hearten*, of heoꞃꞇ, Sax.] to put out of heart, to diſcourage, to frighten. To *diſhearten* with fearful ſentences. *Hooker.*

Dishe'rison [old law term] the act of diſinheriting.

To Dishe'rit, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *herit*] to cut off from hereditary ſucceſſion. He truſts to reſtore to their rightful heritage ſuch good old Engliſh words, as have been long time out of uſe, almoſt *diſherited*. *Spenſer.*

Dishe'ritor [from *diſherit*] one who puts another out of his inheritance.

Dishe'velled, *part. paſſ.* [*dechevele*, Fr.] as, with *diſhevelled* hair, *i. e.* having the hair hanging looſe, or dangling about the ſhoulders. The active voice is ſeldom if ever uſed.

Di´shing, *adj.* [of *diſh*] hollow; a cant word among workmen. For the form of the wheels ſome make them more *diſhing*, that is, more concave, by ſetting off the ſpokes and fellies more outwards. *Mortimer.*

Disho´nest [of *dis* and *honnéte*, Fr. *diſoneſto*, It. *deſoneſto*, Sp. or of *dis*, neg. and *honeſtus*, Lat.] 1. Void of honeſty, knaviſh, wicked, fraudulent. A falſe or *diſhoneſt* ſentence. *South.* 2. Diſgraced, diſhonoured. *Diſhoneſt* with lopp'd arms the youth appears. *Dryden.* 3. Diſgraceful, ignominious. Theſe two ſenſes are ſcarce Engliſh, being borrowed from the Latin idiom. Inglorious triumphs and *diſhoneſt* ſcars. *Pope.* 4. Unchaſte, lewd.

Disho´nestly [of *diſhoneſt*] 1. Knaviſhly, wickedly. Shakeſpeare uſes it. 2. Lewdly, unchaſtely. She that liveth *diſhoneſtly* is her father's heavineſs. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Disho´nesty [of *diſhoneſt*, *deſhonnétetè*, Fr. in the latter ſenſe, *diſoneſta*, It. *deſoneſtidad*, Sp. of *dis*, neg and *honeſtas*, Lat.] 1. Unfair dealing, knavery. Open public *diſhoneſty* muſt be to their diſadvantage. *Swift.* 2. Debauchery, lewdneſs. You ſuſpect me in any *diſhoneſty*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Disho´nour** [*deſhonorer*, Fr. *diſonorare*, It. *deſhonràr*, Sp.] 1. To render infamous, to diſparage, to diſgrace. To avoid thoſe imperfections which may *diſhonour* us. *Dryden.* 2. To violate chaſtity. 3. To treat ignominiouſly, or with indignity. *Diſhonour'd* by the king of men he ſtands. *Dryden.*

Disho´nour [*deſhonneur*, Fr. *diſonore*, It. *deſhonra*, Sp.] 1. Diſgrace, infamy. To own Lazarus even in the *diſhonours* of the grave. *Boyle.* 2. Cenſure, or report of infamy.

No tongue could ever
Pronounce *diſhonour* of her. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disho´nourable [*deſhonnerable*, Fr. *deſonorevole*, It. *deſhonróſo*, Sp.] 1. Diſparaging, diſgraceful. *Diſhonourable* articles. *Daniel.* 2. Being in a ſtate of diſeſteem or neglect. He that is *diſhonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty? *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Disho´nourableness [of *diſhonourable*] diſhonourable quality.

Disho´nourably [of *diſhonourable*] diſgracefully, infamouſly.

Disho´nourer [of *diſhonour*] 1. One that treats another with indignity. *Diſhonourer* of Dagon. *Milton.* 2. One that violates chaſtity.

To **Disho´rn**, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *horn*] to diveſt of horns. We'll *diſhorn* the ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dishu´mour [of *dis* and *humour*] peeviſhneſs, uneaſy ſtate of mind. Any thing that betrays inattention or *diſhumour*. *Spectator.*

Dish-washer. 1. A water-wag-tail, a bird 2. One that waſhes or cleans diſhes.

Diside´mony, **Disidæ´mony**, or **Desidæ´mony** [δεισιδαιμονια, or δεισιδαμονια, of δειδω, to fear, and δαιμον, Gr. a demon, or a deity] a ſuperſtition, alſo a worſhipping God out of fear, and not from love. See **Dæmon**.

Query, If St. Paul does not uſe the word in a *good* ſenſe, in his ſpeech before the court of Areopagus, *Acts* xvii. 22 and 23. compared? I mean, to expreſs what we call *devout*, and not that *falſe ſpecies* of devotion, which we call by the name of ſuperſtition?

Disimpro´vement [*dis* and *improvement*] reduction from a better to a worſe condition; oppoſed to melioration. Utter neglect and *diſimprovement* of the earth. *Norris.*

To **Disinca´rcerate** [of *dis* and *incarcerate*] to free from priſon. To *diſincarcerate* the ſame venene bodies. *Harvey.*

To **Disincha´nt** [of *deſenchanter*, Fr. *deſencantàr*, Sp. or *incanto*, Lat.] to ſet free from inchantment. See To **Disenchant**.

Disinclina´tion, a want of inclination, diſlike, ill-will, but not heightened to averſion. *Diſinclination* to the fair ſex. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **Disincli´ne**, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *incline*] to cauſe diſlike, to alienate affection from. To *diſincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*

To **Disinco´rporate** [of *dis* and *incorporare*, Lat.] to diſunite or ſeparate from being one body or corporation.

Disingenu´ity, or **Disingenuousness** [of *dis* and *ingenuitas*, Lat.] want of ingenuity, or ſincerity; diſſimulation, unſincerity; low craft. A habit of ill-nature and *diſingenuity*. *Clarendon.*

Disinge´nuous [of *dis* and *ingenuous*] unſincere, falſe-hearted, unfair, viciouſly ſubtile. A *diſingenuous* way of proceeding. *Stillingfleet.*

Disinge´nuously, *adv.* [of *diſingenuous*] in a diſingenuous manner, unſincerely, falſe-heartedly.

Disinha´bited [of *dis* and *inhabit*] void or empty of inhabitants, deſolate.

Disinhe´rison [of *dis* and *inherit*] 1. The act of diſinheriting. Bacon and Clarendon uſe it. 2. The ſtate of being diſinherited. Bringing *diſinheriſons* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Taylor.*

To **Disinhe´rit** [of *dis* and *inherit*, or *deſheriter*, Fr.] to deprive of, or put one out of inheritance. Adam diſinherited his whole poſterity. *South.*

To **Disinta´ngle**, to diſengage, or free from an intanglement. See **Disentangle**.

Disintere´ssed, or **Disintere´sted** [*deſintereſſé*, Fr. *deſintereſſádo*, Sp. It is written diſintereſted by thoſe who derive it immediately from intereſt, and I think more properly. *Johnſon*] void, or free from ſelf-intereſt, impartial, unbiaſſed.

Not that tradition's parts are uſeleſs here,
When general, old, *diſintereſs'd*, and clear. *Dryden.*

Disintere´ssment [of *des* and *intereſſement*, Fr.] diſintereſtedneſs, diſregard to private intereſt. This word is merely French, like charges in the ſame ſentence. He has managed ſome of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *diſintereſſement*. *Prior.*

Disi´nterest [of *dis* and *intereſt*] 1. That which is contrary to one's proſperity. Great *diſintereſt* to Rome. *Glanville.* 2. Indifference as to profit or private advantage.

Disi´nterested [of *diſintereſt*] 1. Not influenced by private advantage. 2. Being without concern in an affair, free from fear or hope.

Disintere´stedly [of *diſintereſted*] without any ſelf-intereſt, impartially.

Disintere´stedness [of *diſintereſted*] ſtate of being free from ſelf-intereſtedneſs, neglect of private advantage. Brown uſes it.

To **Disinte´rr** [of *dis* and *interrer*, or *déterrer*, Fr. *deſentarràr*, Sp.] to take a dead body out of the grave. See **Disenterre**. The wiſe, the good, or the great man very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *diſinterred*. *Addiſon.*

To **Disinthro´ne** [of *déthroner*, Fr.] to put out of or depoſe from the throne. See **Disenthrone**.

To **Disi´ntricate**, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *intricate*] to diſentangle.

To **Disinvi´te** [*deſinviter*, Fr. of *dis* and *invito*, Lat.] to recal an invitation, to forbid a perſon to come who was before invited.

To **Disjoi´n** [*dejoindre*, Fr. *diſgiugnere*, It. *disjungo*, Lat.] to ſeparate, part aſunder, or looſen. Never let us lay down our arms againſt France, till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spaniſh monarchy. *Addiſon.*

To **Disjoi´nt**, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *joint*] 1. To put out of joint, to divide or ſeparate joints. 2. To ſeparate at the part where there is a cement. Mould'ring arches and *disjointed* columns. *Irene.* 3. To break in pieces, to tear aſunder. The ſeparate and *disjointed* parts of a ſhip. *Watts.* 4. To carve a fowl at table. 5. To make incoherent. *Disjointed* ſpeeches. *Sidney.*

To **Disjoi´nt**, *verb neut.* to fall in pieces. Let both worlds *diſjoint*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disjoint, *part. paſſ.* [from the verb] ſeparated, divided. Our ſtate to be *disjoint* and out of frame. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disjudica´tion [*disjudicatio*, Lat.] judgment, determination (perhaps only miſtaken for dijudication) The *disjudications* we make of colours. *Boyle.*

Disju´nct, *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] disjoined, ſeparate.

Disju´nction [*disjonction*, Fr. *diſgiunzione*, It. of Lat.] the act of disjoining, ſeparation, or diviſion. The *disjunction* of the body and the ſoul. *South.*

Disju´nctive [*disjonctif*, Fr. *diſgiuntivo*, It. *disjuntivo*, Sp. *diſjunctivus*, Lat.] 1. Incapable of being united. Atoms of that *diſjunctive* nature, as not to be united. *Grew.* 2. [In grammar] that which marks ſeparation, or making oppoſition; as, I hate him *or* love him. A disjunctive propoſition is when the parts are oppoſed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, quantity in either breadth, depth, *or* length. The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the neceſſary and immediate oppoſition of the parts. *Watts.*

Disjunctive *Propoſitions* [with logicians] are thoſe wherein the particle *or* is found; as, *men are guided either by intereſt* or *fear*. A diſjunctive ſyllogiſm, is a ſyllogiſm wherein the major propoſition is diſjunctive; as, the earth moves in a circle, *or* an ellipſis; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipſis. *Watts.*

Disju´nctively, *adv.* [of *disjunctive*] ſeparately, diſtinctly. The numbers *disjunctively* and apart. *Decay of Piety.*

Disk. See **Disc.** 1. The face of the ſun, or other planet, as it appears to the eye. 2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient ſports, a quoit. Some whirl the *diſk*, and ſome the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

Disk [with floriſts] is a body of florets collected together, and forming as it were a plain ſurface.

Diski´ndness [of *dis* and *kindneſs*] 1. Want of kindneſs. 2. Ill turn, detriment. Far from doing any *diſkindneſs* to the cauſe, that it does it a real ſervice. *Woodward.*

Disli´ke [of *dis* and *like*] 1. Diſtaſte, diſpleaſure, oppoſed to fondneſs. Continual *diſlike* to ſin. *Hammond.* 2. Diſcord, diſſenſion.

A murmur roſe,
That ſhew'd *diſlike* among the chriſtian peers. *Fairfax.*

To **Dislike**, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *like*] to diſapprove, to regard without affection, and with diſguſt. *Diſlikes* the digreſſions. *Temple.*

Disli´keful [of *diſlike* and *full*] diſaffected, malign. To put away the *diſlikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenſer.*

To **Disli´ken** [of *dis* and *like*] to make unlike. *Diſliken* the truth of your own ſeeming. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disli´keness [of *dis* and *likeneſs*] Unlikeneſs, diſſimilitude.

Disli´ker [of *diſlike*] one that diſapproves, or is not pleaſed.

To **Disli´mb**, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *limb*] to tear limb from limb.

To **Disli´mn**, *verb act* [of *dis* and *limn*] to unpaint, to ſtrike out of a picture.

That which is now a horſe, even with a thought
The rack *diſlimns*, and makes it indiſtinct
As water is in wine. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Di´slocate** [*diſloquer*, Fr. *diſlogare*, It. *diſlocàr*, Sp. of *dis* and *loco*, Lat.] 1. To put out of the proper place. The ſtrata ſeem'd to have been *diſlocated*. *Woodward* 2. To put out of joint.

To *diſlocate* and tear
Thy fleſh and bones. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disloca´tion, Fr. [of *dis* and *locus*, Lat. a place] 1. The putting out of place or joint, as a bone out of its right place. A *diſlocation* or a ſtrain. *Grew.* 2. The act of ſhifting the places of things in general. 3. The ſtate of being diſplaced. The poſture of rocks ſhews that they had ſome *diſlocation* from their natural ſite. *Burnet's Theory.*

To **Dislo´dge** [*diſloger*, Fr.] 1. To put or turn out of lodging, houſe, or habitation. The ſoul *diſlodging* from another ſeat. *Dryden.* 2. To remove from a place. Shell-fiſh are never *diſlodged*, or removed by ſtorms. *Woodward.* 3. To drive an enemy from a ſtation or poſt. From your walls *diſlodge* that haughty ſon. *Dryden.* 4. To remove an army to ſome other quarter. The Volſcians are *diſlodged*, and Marcus gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Dislodge** [with hunters] is to raiſe or rouze beaſts of the game from their lodging or harbour.

To **Dislodge**, *verb act.* to go away to ſome other place.

He reſolv'd,
With all his legions to *diſlodge*. *Milton.*

Dislo´yal [*diſloyal*, Fr.] 1. Unfaithful to a ſovereign, not true to allegiance.

Breach
Diſloyal on the part of man. *Milton.*

2. Not true to a huſband; obſolete. The lady is *diſloyal*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Treacherous, traiterous, diſhoneſt, perfidious; an obſolete ſenſe. A falſe *diſloyal* ſlave. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Falſe in love, inconſtant; obſolete.

Dislo´yally [of *diſloyal*] not faithfully, treacherouſly, diſobediently.

Dislo'yalness, or **Dislo'yalty** [*déloyauté*, Fr.] 1. An act committed againſt fidelity and law; unfaithfulneſs, perfidiouſneſs; commonly uſed with reſpect to one's ſovereign prince. 2. Want of fidelity in love; an obſolete ſenſe. Hero's *diſloyalty*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Di'smal [prob. *q.* of *dies malus*, Lat. an unlucky day, or perhaps of ðim, Sax. dark, ſpoken in reference to hell, which is called utter darkneſs] hideous, lamentable, uncomfortable, unhappy, dark. *Diſmal* effects of diſcord. *Decay of Piety.*

Dismal *Ditty*, a dull or ſilly ballad or ſong, alſo a penetential pſalm at the gallows.

Disma'lity, or **Di'smalness** [of *diſmal*] hideouſneſs, terribleneſs, *&c.*

Di'smally [of *diſmal*] hideouſly, terribly.

To **Disma'ntle**, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *mantle*, *demanteler*, Fr. *ſmantellare*, It. *des mantalés*, Sp.] 1. To throw off any dreſs, to ſtrip. *Diſmantling* him of his honour. *South.* 2. To unfold, to throw open.

To *diſmantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſtrip a place of its outworks. *Diſmantling* and demoliſhing the enemy's fort. *Hakewell.* 4. To break down any thing outward. His noſe *diſmantled* in his mouth is found. *Dryden.*

To **Disma'sk**, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *maſk*] to diveſt of a maſk, to uncover one from concealment. Thought beſt to *diſmaſk* his beard. *Wotton.*

To **Disma'y** [of *diſmayar*, Sp.] to aſtoniſh, terrify, or put in a fright. *Diſmayed* with alarms. *Raleigh.*

Dismay [*deſmay*, Sp.] terror, amazement, aſtoniſhment, fright. In others countenance read his own *diſmay*. *Milton.*

Disma'yedness [of *diſmayed*] diſpiritedneſs. The valianteſt feels inward *diſmayedneſs*. *Sidney.*

Di'sme, Fr. [*decimæ*, Lat. tenths] 1. Tithes, or the tenth part of fruits, cattle, *&c.* allotted to miniſters. 2. The tenths of ſpiritual livings, yearly given to the prince. Two years *diſme* from the clergy. *Ayliffe.* 3. A tribute levied of the temporality.

"Let the *firſt fruits* be brought to the biſhop, and to the preſbyters, and to the deacons, for their maintenance; but let all the TITHE be for the maintenance of the *reſt* of the *clergy* [*i. e.* door-keepers, *&c.*] and *virgins*, and *widows*, and the *poor*. For the *firſt-fruits* belong to the PRIESTS, and the DEACONS, that miniſter to them." *Apoſt. Conſtit. lib.* 8. *c.* 30. See Bishop.

To **Disme'mber** [of *dis* and *membrum*, Lat. *demembrer*, Fr. *ſmembrare*, It. *deſmembràr*, Sp.] to cut off the members or limbs, to diſjoint, to divide or cantle out. Some prince lies hovering like a vulture to devour or *diſmember* its dying carcaſs. *Swift.*

To **Dismember** *a Hern* [in carving] is to cut it up.

Disme'mbring *Knife*, a ſurgeon's inſtrument for cutting off limbs.

To **Dismi'ss** [*dimiſſum*, ſup. of *dimitto*, Lat.] 1. To ſend or put away. He *diſmiſſed* the aſſembly. *Acts.* 2. To diſcharge, to diveſt of an office. 3. To give leave of departure. *Diſmiſs* our navy from your friendly ſhore. *Dryden.*

To **Dismiss** *a Cauſe* [in the court of chancery] is to put it quite out of the court, without any further hearing.

Dismi'ssion [*demiſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſending away, diſpatch. It ſeems a ſoft *diſmiſſion* from the ſky. *Dryden.* 2. Honourable diſcharge from any poſt. A fair *diſmiſſion*. *Milton.* 3. Deprivation, diſcharge from any office.

Your *diſmiſſion*
Is come from Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Dismo'rtgage** [from *dis* and *mortgage*] to redeem from mortgage. He *diſmortgaged* the crown demeſnes. *Howell.*

To **Dismou'nt**, *verb act.* [*demonter*, Fr.] to throw off from a horſe; as, to *diſmount* the cavalry. *Diſmounted* on the Aleian field I fall. *Milton.* 2. To throw down from any height, or place of honour.

To **Dismount**, *verb neut.* 1. To alight from on horſe-back. He ordered his cavalry to *diſmount*. *Addiſon.* 2. To remove, or deſcend from any elevation.

To **Dismount** *a piece of Ordinance* [in gunnery] is to take or throw it down from the carriage; alſo to break or render it unfit for ſervice. The Turks artillery was *diſmounted* with ſhot from the town. *Knolles.*

To **Disna'turalize**, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *naturalize*] to make alien, to deprive of the privileges of birth.

Disna'tured, *adj.* [of *dis* and *nature*] unnatural, wanting natural affection. Athwart *diſnatur'd* torment to her. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disobe'dience [of *dis* and *obedientia*, Lat. *deſobeiſance*, Fr. *diſubbidienza*, It. *deſobediencia*, Sp.] 1. Undutifulneſs, frowardneſs, breach of duty due to ſuperiors. *Diſobediance* to parents. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Incompliance. This *diſobedience* of the moon will prove
The ſun's bright orb does not the planets move. *Blackmore.*

Disobe'dient [*deſobeiſſant*, Fr. *deſobediente*, Sp. *diſobediens*, Lat.] undutiful, froward, ſtubborn not obſervant of lawful authority. The man of God was *diſobedient* unto the word of the Lord. 1 *Kings.*

Disobe'diently [of *diſobedient*] undutifully.

To **Disobe'y**, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *obedio*, Lat. *deſobeir*, Fr. *diſubbidir*, It. *deſobedecér*, Sp.] to withdraw one's obedience, to act contrary to order, to tranſgreſs prohibition. She abſolutely bade him, and he durſt not know how to *diſobey*. *Sidney.*

Disobliga'tion [*diſobligatio*, Lat.] diſpleaſure, offence. A *diſobligation* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

To **Disobli'ge** [*deſobliger*, Fr. *deſobligar*, Sp.] to diſpleaſe or affront; a term by which offence is tenderly expreſſed. So much *diſobliged*, that he quitted the king's party. *Clarendon.*

Disobli'ging [a participle of *diſoblige*] diſguſting, offenſive. It renders wiſe men *diſobliging* and troubleſome. *Government of the Tongue.*

Disobli'gingly, *adv.* [from *diſobliging*] in a diſguſting manner.

Disobli'gingness [*action deſobligeante*, Fr.] diſpleaſing behaviour, readineſs to diſguſt.

Diso'rbed, *adj.* [of *dis* and *orb*] thrown out of the proper orbit. Like a ſtar *diſorb'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Diso'rder** [of *diſordre*, Fr. *diſordinare*, It. *deſordenàr*, Sp.] 1. To put out of order, to confound. The incurſions of the Goths *diſordered* the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To vex, to diſcompoſe the mind. 3. To make ſick, to diſturb the body.

Diso'rder [*diſordre*, Fr. *diſordinare*, It. *deſordenàr*, Sp.] 1. Confuſion, want of regular diſpoſition. Objects in the greateſt confuſion and *diſorder*. *Spectator.* 2. Trouble or diſcompoſure of mind, turbulence of paſſions, 3. Tumult, buſtle.

A greater favour this *diſorder* brought. *Waller.*

4. Irregularity, neglect of rule.

From vulgar bounds with brave *diſorder* part. *Pope.*

5. Sickneſs, diſtemper, commonly ſome ſlight diſeaſe. *Diſorder* in the body. *Locke.* 6. Breach of laws or eſtabliſhed inſtitution. *Diſorder* in marriages. *Wiſdom.* 7. Riot, lewdneſs, exceſs.

Diso'rdered, *adj.* [of *diſorder*] irregular, debauched. Men ſo *diſorder'd* ſo debauch'd and bold. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diso'rderedness [of *diſordered*] want of order, confuſion. *Diſorderedneſs* of the ſoldiers. *Knolles.*

Diso'rderly, *adv.* [of *diſorder*] 1. Being without order, confuſed. *Diſorderly*, confuſed and general things. *Hale.* 2. Tumultuous, irregular. *Diſorderly* multitude. *Addiſon.* 3. Lawleſs, contrary to law. At the mercy of thoſe hungry and *diſorderly* people. *Bacon.*

Disorderly, *adv.* [from *diſorder*] 1. Without rule or method. Fighting *diſorderly* with ſtones *Raleigh.* 2. Without law, inordinately. We behaved not ourſelves *diſorderly*. 2 *Theſſalonians.*

Diso'rdinate [*deſordonné*, Fr. *diſordinato*, It.] being out of order, irregular, not living by the rules of virtue.

Theſe not *diſordinate*, yet cauſeleſs ſuffer
The puniſhment of diſſolute days. *Milton.*

Diso'rdinately [of *diſordinate*] irregularly, viciouſly.

Disorie'ntated. *Spoken of a ſun-dial* [of *dis*, neg. and *oriens*, the eaſt] turned away from the eaſt, or proper direction. Harris uſes it.

To **Diso'wn** [of *dis* and *own*] 1. Not to take knowledge for, or not to own, to deny.

They who brother's better claim *diſown*. *Dryden.*

2. To abrogate, to renounce. An author *diſowned* a ſpurious piece. *Swift.*

To **Dispa'nd** [*diſpando*, Lat.] to ſpread abroad, to ſtretch out.

Dispa'nsion [of *diſpanſio*, Lat.] the act of ſpreading abroad, *&c.*

To **Dispa'rage**, *verb act.* [*diſpar*, Lat.] 1. To decry or ſpeak ill of, to treat with contempt, to mock, to reproach.

Quarrel with minc'd pies, and *diſparage*
Their beſt and deareſt friend, plum-porridge. *Hudibras.*

2. To match unequally, to injure by union with ſomething inferior. 3. To injure by a compariſon with ſomething of leſs value. 4. To be the cauſe of diſgrace, to bring reproach upon. Forbidding appearances *diſparage* the actions of men ſincerely pious. *Atterbury.* 5. To marry any to another of inferior condition. 6. To ſet at nought, to ſlight.

Dispa'ragement [of *diſparage*] 1. An undervaluing, a ſpeaking ill of. 2. Injurious union or compariſon with ſomething inferior. They take it for a *diſparagement* to ſort themſelves with any other. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. Reproach, indignity. No *Diſparagement* to philoſophy. *Glanville.* 3. It has *to* before the perſon or thing diſparaged. *Diſparagement to* the author. *Dryden.*

Disparagement [in law] the matching or diſpoſing of an heir or heireſs in marriage under his or her degree, or againſt decency. They counted her blood a *diſparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon.*

Dispa'rager [of *diſparage*] one that diſgraces, one that treats with indignity.

Dispa'rates [*diſparata*, Lat. with logicians] a ſort of oppoſites, that are altogether unlike one another, as a man and a ſtone, *&c.* ſo as that they cannot be compared.

Dispa'rity [*diſparite*, Fr. *diſparitá*, It. *diſparidàd*, Sp. *diſparitas*, Lat.] 1. Inequality, difference in degree or rank. A *diſparity* of condition or profeſſion. *Ayliffe.* 2. Unlikelineſs.

To **Dispa'rk** [of *dis*, neg. and *park*] 1. To take away the pales or incloſure of a park.

Till his free muſe threw down the pale,
And did at once *diſpark* them all. *Waller.*

2. To throw a park open. *Diſpark'd* my parks, and fell'd my foreſt woods. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dispa'rpled, or **Dispe'rpled** [in heraldry] looſely ſcattered, or ſhooting itſelf into ſeveral parts.

Dispa'rt [with gunners] is the thickeſt of the metal at the mouth and breech of a piece of ordnance.

To **Dispart**, to divide in two, to break, to burſt. The voice of time *diſparting* towers. *Dier.*

To **Dispart** *a Cannon* [in gunnery] is to ſet a mark at or near the muzzle-ring of it, to be of an equal weight or level with the top of the baſe ring, that a ſight line taken upon the top of the baſe ring againſt the touch-hole, will be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder, or hollow length of the piece, for the gunner to take aim by it, to the mark he is to ſhoot at.

Dispa'rted, *part. paſſ.* [*diſpartitus*, Lat.] divided into two or more parts.

Dispa'ssion [of *dis* and *paſſion*] exemption from paſſion or mental diſturbance. Apathy or *diſpaſſion* is called by the Moleniſts, quietiſm. *Temple.*

Dispa'ssionate [of *dis* and *paſſionate*] free from paſſion; cool, temperate. Clarendon and Milton uſe it.

Dispa'tch [*depeche*, Fr. *ſpaccio*, It. *deſpàcho*, Sp.] the quick doing of a thing, riddance. See Despatch, and its derivatives.

To **Dispa'tch** [*depêcher*, Fr. *ſpacciare*, It. *deſpachar*, Sp.] 1. To haſten, or rid of. 2. To ſend away in haſte. 3. To kill with ſpeed, or quickly.

Dispa'tches [*depeches*, Fr. *diſpacci*, It.] letters ſent abroad concerning public affairs.

Dispatches [with the canting crew] mittimus's, or warrants from a juſtice of the peace to ſend rogues to priſon.

DISPA'TCHFUL [of *depeche*, Fr. and *full*] quick, making diſpatch.

DISPAU'PERED [of *dis* and *pauperatus*, of *pauper*, Lat. poor; in law] put out of a capacity of ſuing in *forma pauperis*, *i. e.* without paying fees.

To DISPE'L [*diſpello*, Lat.] to drive away. It *diſpels* darkneſs. *Locke*

DISPE'NCE [*deſpence*, Fr.] expence, charge. A vault they built for great *diſpence*. *Spenſer*.

To DISPE'ND [*diſpendo*, Lat.] to ſpend or lay out money, to conſume. They were ſcarce able to *diſpend* the third part. *Spenſer*.

DISPE'NDIOUS [*diſpendioſus*, Lat.] ſumptuous, coſtly.

DISPE'NSABLE, Sp. [*diſpenſabile*, It. of *diſpenſo*, Lat.] capable of, or that may be diſpenſed with.

DISPE'NSARY [*diſpenſaire*, Fr. *diſpenſarium*, Lat.] 1. A treatiſe of medicines. 2. A place where they are made or kept, and diſpenſed. To thee the lov'd *diſpens'ry* I reſign. *Garth*.

DISPENSA'TION, Fr. [*diſpenſaſione*, It. *diſpenſaciòn*, Sp. of *diſpenſatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of dealing out any thing. 2. Diſtribution, management. *Diſpenſation* of water to all parts. *Woodward*.

DISPENSATION [in law] 1. Suffering or permitting a man to do a thing contrary to law. 2. A licence or permiſſion. 3. An indulgence from the pope.

DISPENSATION by *non obſtante*. If any ſtatute tends to reſtrain ſome prerogative incident to the perſon of the king, as to the right of pardoning, *&c.* which are inſeparable from the king; by a clauſe of *non obſtante*, he may diſpenſe with it; this was diſannulled by Stat. 1 W. and M.

DISPENSATION [in pharmacy] is when the ſimples of a compoſition are ſet or placed in order, leſt any of the ingredients ſhould be forgotten.

DISPENSATION [of a law] is that which ſuſpends the obligation of a law itſelf, and is diſtinct from the equity of it, and from the equitable conſtruction of it; for equity is only the correction of a law that is too general or univerſal.

DISPENSATION [with divines] the dealing of God with his creatures, diſtribution of good and evil; as the giving the Levitical law to the Jews, the goſpel to the Gentiles, and God's ſending his ſon for the redemption of mankind, *&c.* The *diſpenſations* of eternal happineſs. *Taylor*.

DISPENSA'TOR, one employed in dealing out any thing, a diſtributor. Bacon uſes it.

DISPE'NSATORY, or DISPE'NSARY, *ſubſt.* [*diſpenſatorium*, Lat.] a book which gives direction to the apothecaries in the ordering every ingredient as to the quantity and manner of making up their compoſitions; the ſame with pharmacopæia. In the chymical *diſpenſatory*. *Bacon*.

To DISPE'NSE, *verb act.* [*diſpenſer*, Fr. *diſpenſare*, It. *diſpenſor*, Lat.] 1. To diſtribute or diſpoſe of, to adminiſter, to beſtow, to manage. The *diſpenſing* of his goſpel. *Decay of Piety*. 2. To make up a medicine.

To DISPENSE *with*, *verb neut.* 1. To exempt or excuſe from, to allow. *Diſpenſing* with oaths. *Raleigh*. 2. To free from the obligation of a law, to clear from. [This conſtruction ſeems ungrammatical. *Johnſon*] I could not *diſpenſe* with myſelf from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addiſon*. 3. To obtain a diſpenſation from, to come to agreement with. [This ſtructure is irregular, unleſs it be here ſuppoſed to mean, as it may, to diſcount, to pay an equivalent. *Johnſon*.]

> Haſt thou not ſworn allegiance unto me?
> Canſt thou *diſpenſe* with heav'n for ſuch an oath?
> *Shakeſpeare*.

DISPENSE [from the verb] diſpenſation, exemption. Indulgences, *diſpenſes*, pardons, bulls. *Milton*.

DISPE'NSER [of *diſpenſe*] one that diſpenſes or deals out any thing. *Diſpenſers* of that faith. *Sprat*.

To DISPE'OPLE [*depopulor*, Lat. *depeupler*, Fr. *deſpoblár*, Sp. *ſpopolare*, It.] to unpeople, or deſtroy the people of a country. Their lands *diſpeopled* and weakened. *Spenſer*.

DISPE'OPLER [of *diſpeople*] one that diſpeoples or waſtes a country of its inhabitants.

> Nor trowle for pikes, *diſpeoplers* of the lake. *Gay*.

DISPE'RMOS [with botaniſts] is a term uſed of plants, which bear two ſeeds after each flower, as rubin, madder, paſtina, a parſnip. *&c.*

To DISPE'RGE, *verb act.* [*diſpergo*, Lat.] to ſprinkle, to ſcatter. Shakeſpeare uſes.

To DISPE'RSE [*diſpurſum*, ſup. of *diſpergo*, Lat. *diſperſer*, Fr. *diſpargere*, It.] 1. To ſpread abroad, to ſcatter. They were *diſperſed* through the countries. *Ezekiel*. 2. To diſſipate. Soldiers *diſperſe* themſelves. *Shakeſpeare*.

DISPE'RSEDLY, *adv.* [of *diſperſed*] ſeparately, in divers places. *Diſperſedly* here and there. *Hooker*.

DISPE'RSEDNESS [of *diſperſed*] diſperſion, ſtate of being diſperſed.

DISPE'RSENESS [of *diſperſe*] thinneſs, ſtate of being ſcattered here and there. *Diſperſeneſs* of habitations. *Brerewood*.

DISPE'RSER [of *diſperſe*] one that diſperſes or ſcatters. Authors and *diſperſers* of defamatory libels. *Spectator*.

DISPE'RSION, Fr. [*diſperſione*, It. of *diſperſio*, Lat.] the act of ſcattering into ſeveral parts, the ſtate of being ſcattered. Noah began from thence his *diſperſion*. *Raleigh*.

DISPERSION [in dioptrics] *the point of diſperſion*, is a point from which refracted rays begin to diverge, when their refraction renders them divergent.

DISPHENDONO'MENA, or DIASPHENDONO'MENA [of διασφενδονοομαι, Gr. to ſling aſunder] a puniſhment anciently in uſe among the Perſians, in which they drew down the tops of two trees together, and bound the offender to each of them by the legs; the trees being let go, by their force violently tore the offender in pieces.

DISPI'CIENCE [*diſpicientia*, Lat.] good conſideration.

To DISPI'RIT, *verb act.* [of *dis*, priv. and *ſpirit*] 1. To bring down one's ſpirit, to cow down, to diſcourage. Not *diſpirited* with any afflictions. *Dryden*. 2. To exhauſt the ſpirits, to oppreſs the conſtitution. He has *diſpirited* himſelf by a debauch. *Collier*.

DISPI'RITEDNESS [of *diſpirited*] a deprivation, lowneſs, or an abatement of ſpirits or courage.

DISPI'TOUS [of *dis* and *ſpite*] full of ſpite, angry.

To DISPLA'CE [*deplacer*, Fr.] 1. To put one out of place, to remove. 2. To put out of any ſtate or office. To *diſplace* any who are in. *Bacon*. 3. To diſorder.

> You have *diſplac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
> With moſt admir'd diſorder. *Shakeſpeare*.

DISPLA'CENCY. 1. Incivility. 2. Diſguſt. The *diſplacencies* he receives. *Decay of Piety*.

To DISPLA'NT [*deplanto*, Lat. *deplanter*, Fr.] 1. To pluck or dig up that which was planted, to remove a plant. 2. To drive a people from their fixed reſidence. People are not *diſplanted*. *Bacon*.

DISPLANTA'TION [of *dis* and *plantatio*, Lat.] 1. The removal of a plant. 2. The driving out of a people.

DISPLA'NTING *Scoop*, an inſtrument to take up plants, with earth about them.

To DISPLA'Y [*deployer*, *deplier*, Fr. *deſplegár*, Sp.] 1. To ſpread wide. In immortal ſtrains *diſplay* the fan. *Gay*. 2. To unfold, to exhibit to the ſight or the mind. The words of revelation *diſplay* truth to mankind. *Locke*. 3. To ſet forth to advantage; to make a ſhew of. Obſcure lights which they will at once *diſplay* to the night. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. To declare at large, to talk without reſtraint.

> The very fellow which of late
> *Diſplay'd* ſo ſaucily againſt your highneſs. *Shakeſpeare*.

5. To carve, to cut up. He carves, *diſplays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator*.

DISPLA'Y [*deploye*, Fr.] an unfolding, an opening wide, an exhibition of any thing to view. The ſtupendous *diſplays* of omnipotence. *Spectator*.

DISPLA'YED [in blazonry] is a term uſed of birds, and reſpects the poſition of their bodies; as, an eagle *diſplayed*, is an eagle diſpanded or ſpread out.

DISPLE'ASANCE [of *diſpleaſe*] anger, diſcontent; this word is now obſolete. Him to *diſpleaſance* moved. *Spenſer*.

DISPLE'ASANT [*deplaiſant*, Fr.] unpleaſant, diſpleaſing. Noxious and *diſpleaſant* odour. *Glanville*.

To DISPLE'ASE [*deplaire*, Fr. *diſpiacere*, It. *deſplazer*, Sp. *deſprazer*, Port. of *dis* and *placeo*, Lat.] 1. Not to pleaſe, to offend. *Diſpleaſing* to God. 2, To be unacceptible or diſagreeable to, to trouble or vex, to diſguſt, to raiſe averſion. Foul ſights *diſpleaſe*. *Bacon*.

DISPLE'ASINGNESS [of *diſpleaſing*] offenſiveneſs, quality of offending. *Diſpleaſingneſs* in actions. *Locke*.

DISPLE'ASURE [*deplaiſir*, Fr. *diſpiacere*, It. *deſplazer*, Sp.] 1. Affront, diſcourteſy offence, pain given. I do them a *diſpleaſure*. *Judges*. 2. Uneaſineſs or pain received, diſcontent, diſſatisfaction. Abſence of good carries *diſpleaſure* or pain with it. *Locke*. 3. Anger, indignation. To incur God's *diſpleaſure*. *Hooker*. 4. State of diſgrace, in which one gets diſcountenance; diſfavour. Being in *diſpleaſure* with the pope. *Peacham*.

To DISPLE'ASURE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to diſpleaſe, not to win affection; a word not elegant, and now obſolete. The way of pleaſuring or *diſpleaſuring*. *Bacon*.

To DISPLO'DE [*diſplodo*, Lat.] to diſcharge with a loud noiſe, as a gun, to vent with violence. In poſture to *diſplode* their ſecond fire. *Milton*.

DISPLO'SION [*diſploſus*, Lat.] the act of breaking or burſting aſunder with a great noiſe or ſound, the letting off a gun.

To DISPO'IL [*depouiller*, Fr. *ſpogliare*, or *diſpogliare* It. *diſpolio*, Lat.] to rob, rifle, or ſpoil.

DISPOLIA'TION, Lat. the act of robbing, rifling, or diſpoiling.

DISPONDÆ'US [in grammar] the foot of a Latin verſe, conſiſting of four ſyllables, and thoſe all long, as *concludantis*; it being a compoſition of two ſpondees.

To DISPO'RT *one's ſelf*, *verb act.* [of *diportare*, It.] to divert one's ſelf with mirth or play. Comes hunting this way, to *diſport* himſelf. *Shakeſpeare*.

DISPO'RT [*diſporto*, It.] divertiſement, paſtime.

DISPO'RTING, ſporting, diverting, playing. Milton.

DISPO'SAL [of *diſpoſe*] 1. The act of diſpoſing or regulating; regulation. Tax not divine *diſpoſal*. *Milton*. 2. The power of diſpoſing or diſtributing, the right of beſtowing. The *diſpoſal* of my ſiſter Jenny for life. *Addiſon*. 3. Government. Putting our minds into the *diſpoſals* of others. *Locke*. 4. Command, management.

To DISPO'SE, *verb act.* [*diſpono*, Lat. *diſpoſer*, Fr. *diſporre*, It. *diſponér*, Sp.] 1. To order, or ſet in order, to adjuſt.

> The knightly forms of combat to *diſpoſe*. *Dryden*.

2. To employ to various purpoſes, to diffuſe.

> Thus whilſt ſhe did her various pow'rs *diſpoſe*,
> The world was free from tyrants, wars, and foes. *Prior*.

3. To give, to place, to beſtow. You have *diſpoſed* much in works of public piety. *Sprat*. 4. To turn to any particular end.

> Endure and conquer, Jove will ſoon *diſpoſe*
> To future good, our paſt and preſent woes. *Dryden*.

5. To prepare, to fit, or make ready for any purpoſe.

> Then muſt thou thee *diſpoſe* another way. *Spenſer*.

6. To frame the mind, to incline. Suſpicions *diſpoſe* kings to tyranny. *Bacon*. 7. *To diſpoſe of*; to apply to any purpoſe, to transfer to any perſon or uſe. To *diſpoſe of* their poſſeſſions and perſons. *Locke*. 8. To put into the hands of another. I have *diſpoſed* of her to a man of buſineſs. *Tatler*. 9. To give away.

> A rural judge *diſpos'd* of beauty's prize. *Waller*.

10. To employ to any end. The lot is caſt into the lap, but the whoſe *diſpoſing* thereof is of the Lord. 11. To place in any condition. What to reſolve, and how *diſpoſe* of me. *Dryden*. 12. To put away by any means. More water than can be *diſpoſed* of. *Burnet*.

To DISPOSE, *verb neut.* to bargain, to make terms; obſolete now.

> She ſaw you did ſuſpect
> She had *diſpos'd* of Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare*.

DISPO'SE, *ſubſt.* 1. Power, diſpoſal. All that is mine I leave at thy *diſpoſe*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Diſtribution, act of government.

Th' unſearchable *diſpoſe*
Of higheſt wiſdom. *Milton.*

3. Diſpoſition, caſt of behaviour; an obſolete ſenſe.

He hath a perſon and a ſmooth *diſpoſe*
To be ſuſpected to make women falſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Diſpoſition, inclination caſt of mind; obſolete.

He carries on the ſtream of his *diſpoſe*
Without obſervance or reſpect of any,
In will peculiar. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dispo'ser [of *diſpoſe*] 1. He that diſpoſes, diſtributes, or beſtows. 2. Governor, director. The abſolute *diſpoſer* of all things. *South* 3. One who gives to whom he pleaſes. The maſter ſword *diſpoſer* of thy power. *Prior.*

Dispo'sedness [*diſpoſition*, Fr. of Lat.] diſpoſition.

Disposi'tion, Fr. [*diſpoſizione*, It. *diſpoſiciòn*, Sp. of *diſpoſitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of diſpoſing, order, diſtribution. The *Diſpoſition* of the work. *Dryden.* 2. Natural fitneſs, quality. Refrangibility of the rays is their *diſpoſition* to be refracted. *Newton.* 3. Tendency to any act or ſtate. A great *diſpoſition* to putrefaction. *Bacon.* 4. Inclination, habit or temper of mind. The villanous inconſtancy of man's *diſpoſition. Shakeſpeare.* 5. Affection of kindneſs or ill will. The *Diſpoſitions* of each people towards the other. *Swift.* 6. Predominant inclination. *Diſpoſition* is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward and ready upon every occaſion to break into action. *Locke.*

Disposition [in ethics] is an imperfect habit, where the perſon operates, but with ſome difficulty, as in learners.

Disposition [in architecture] is the juſt placing of all the ſeveral parts of an edifice according to their proper order.

Dispo'sitive [of *diſpoſe*] implying diſpoſal of any property, decretive. Sentences wherein *diſpoſitive* and enacting terms are made uſe of. *Ayliffe.*

Dispo'sitively, *adv.* [of *diſpoſitive*] 1. In a diſpoſitive manner. 2. Reſpecting individuals, diſtributively. Brown uſes it.

Dispo'sitor, Lat, a diſpoſer or ſetter in order.

Dispositor [with aſtrologers] that planet which is lord of that ſign where another planet happens to be; which it is therefore ſaid to diſpoſe of.

To Disposse'ss [*depoſſeder*, Fr. *ſpoſſeſſare.* It. *deſpoſſeér*, Sp. of *dis*, priv. and *poſſeſſum*, Lat.] 1. To turn out, put out, or deprive of poſſeſſion. The children went to Gilead, took it, and *diſpoſſeſſed* the Amorite which was in it. *Numbers.* 2. Commonly with *of* before the thing taken away. To *diſpoſſeſs* a man *of* this conceit. *Tillotſon.* 3. Formerly with *from.* To *diſpoſſeſs* and throw out a vice *from* that heart. *South.*

Disposse'ssion [*depoſſeder*, Fr. of *dis* and *poſſidere*, Lat.] a being put out of poſſeſſion.

Dispo'sure [of *diſpoſe*] 1. The act of diſpoſing, a diſpoſal; government, management. They ſurrendered it and themſelves to his *diſpoſure. Sandys.* 2. State, poſture. They remained in a kind of warlike *diſpoſure. Wotton.*

Dispra'ise [of *dis*, neg. and *praiſe*] blame, cenſure, reproach. The whole praiſe or *diſpraiſe* of ſuch a performance. *Addiſon.*

To Dispra'ise [of *dis* and *priſer*, Fr. or from the ſubſt.] to diſparage, to find fault with, to blame. I *diſpraiſed* him before the wicked. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dispra'iser [of *diſpraiſe*] one who diſpraiſes, cenſures or blames.

Dispra'iseible [of *diſpraiſe*] unworthy of praiſe.

Dispra'isingly, *adv.* [of *diſpraiſing*] with blame, in a diſpraiſing manner. I have ſpoke of you *diſpraiſingly. Shakeſpeare.*

To Dispre'ad [of *dis* and *ſpread*] to ſpread different ways; in this word, and a few others, *dis* has the ſame force as in Latin compoſition, and means different ways, in different directions. Her beams *diſpreaden* clear. *Spenſer.*

Above, below, around, with art *diſpread. Pope.*

Dispro'fit [of *dis*, neg. and *profit*, Fr.] damage, loſs, detriment.

To Dispro'fit [of *dis* and *profiter*, Fr.] to endamage, &c.

Dispro'fitable [of *dis* and *profitable*, Fr.] unprofitable.

Disproo'f [of *dis* and *proof*] the act of diſproving, confutation, conviction of error or falſhood. Somewhat towards the *diſproof. Atterbury.*

To Dispro'perty, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *property*] to diſpoſſeſs of any property.

Dispropo'rtion, Fr. [*ſproporzione*, It. *diſproporciòn*, Sp. of *dis* and *propertio*, Lat.] the ſtate of not anſwering or holding proportion with; inequality, unſuitableneſs in quantity of one thing or one part of the ſame thing to another, want of ſymmetry. Vaſt *diſproportion* of the things of this life to the deſires and capacities of our ſoul. *Rogers.*

To Dispropo'rtion [*diſproportionner*, Fr.] to render or make unequal, to miſmatch, to join things unſuitable in quantity. Diſtance and mens fears *diſproportioned* every thing. *Suckling.*

Dispropo'rtionable, Dispropo'rtional, or Disproportionate [of *dis* and *proportionatus*, Lat. *des* and *proportionel*, Fr.] bearing no proportion to, unequal, unſuitable in quantity. A *diſproportionable* quantity of water. *Broome.* None of our members are *diſproportionate* to the reſt. *Ray.*

Dispropo'rtionableness, Disproportionalness, or Disproportionateness [of *diſproportionné*, Fr. and *neſs*, Eng.] the ſtate of being not proportionable.

Dispropo'rtionably, or Disproportionately, not proportionably, unſuitably, without ſymmetry.

To Dispro've, *verb act.* [of *dis*, and *prouver*, Fr.] 1. To prove the contrary, to convict of error or falſhood. This expoſition they plainly *diſprove. Hooker.* 2. To convict a practice of error. They behold thoſe things *diſproved*, diſannull'd and rejected. *Hooker.*

Dispro'ver [from *diſprove*] 1. One that diſproves or confutes. 2. One that blames or cenſures. If the following paſſage be not ill printed for diſapprover. The ſame commenders or *diſprovers. Wotton.*

Dispu'nishable [of *dis* and *puniſhable*] being without penal reſtraint. Not *diſpuniſhable* of waſte. *Swift.*

To Dispu'rse, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *purſe*] 1. To pay, to diſburſe. It is not certain that the following paſſage ſhould not be written diſburſe.

Many a pound of my own proper ſtore,
Becauſe I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *diſpurſed* to the garriſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dispu'table [*diſputabilis*, Lat. *diſputable*, Fr. and Sp.] 1. That which may be diſputed, liable to diſpute. Not in themſelves *diſputable. South.* 2. Lawful to be conteſted. Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *diſputable* by every ſubject. *Swift.*

Dispu'tableness, liableneſs to be diſputed.

Dispu'tant [*diſputante*, It. and Sp. *diſputans*, Lat.] a diſputer, one who holds a diſputation. Our *diſputants* put me in mind of the ſcuttlefiſh. *Spectator.*

Disputa'tion [*diſputazione*, It. *diſputaciòn*, Sp. of *diſputatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of diſputing, arguing or reaſoning, the ſkill of controverſy. Conſider what the learning of *diſputation* is. *Locke.* 2. Argumentative conteſt, controverſy. *Diſputation* about the knowledge of God availeth little. *Hooker.*

Disputa'tious [from *diſpute*] caviling, prone to diſpute. Of a very *diſputatious* temper. *Addiſon.*

Disputa'tive [*diſputativo*, It.] apt to diſpute, diſpoſed to debate. A cavilling, *diſputative*, and ſceptical temper. *Watts.*

To Dispu'te, *verb neut.* [*diſputer*, Fr. *diſputàr*, Sp. *diſputare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To hold a diſputation, to debate, diſcourſe, or treat of, to reaſon. Fighting is a worſe expedient than *diſputing. Decay of Piety.*

To Dispu'te, *verb act.* to quarrel or wrangle.

To Dispute *a Matter with another.* 1. To ſtrive or contend for it, whether by words or actions. Things were *diſputed* before they were determined. *Hooker.* 2. To oppoſe, to queſtion.

Not to *diſpute*
My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden.*

3. To diſcuſs, to think on; an obſolete ſenſe. *Diſpute* it like a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dispu'te, Fr. [*diſputa*, It. and Sp. *diſputatio*, Lat.] debate, diſcourſe, conteſt, quarrel or wrangling. The very thing in *diſpute. Locke.*

Dispu'teless [from *diſpute*] not diſputed, not controvertible.

Dispu'ter [from *diſpute*] one that diſputes, a controvertiſt. Vehement *diſputers. Stillingfleet.*

Disqualifica'tion, a thing that unqualifies, the ſtate of being unqualified. A ſufficient *diſqualification* of a wife. *Spectator.*

To Disqua'lify [of *dis*, neg. and *qualifier*, Fr.] 1. To render unqualified, to diſable by ſome impediment natural or legal. Unworthy and *diſqualified* perſons. *Ayliffe.* 2. To deprive of a right or claim by ſome reſtriction, to except from any grant. The church of England *diſqualifies* thoſe employed to preach its doctrine from ſharing in the civil power. *Swift.*

Disquamma'tion, the act of taking off the ſcales of fiſhes. See Disquamation.

To Disqua'ntity, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *quantity*] to diminiſh. Be entreated of fifty to *diſquantity* your train. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Disqui'et [of *dis*, and *quieto*, Lat.] to diſturb one's quiet or reſt, to render uneaſy, to trouble, to perplex. By anger and impatience the mind is *diſquieted. Duppa.*

Disquiet, *ſubſt.* [of *des* or *dis*, and *quiet*, Fr.] unquietneſs, trouble, perplexity. Future *diſquiet. Tillotſon.*

Disquiet, *adj.* unquiet, uneaſy. Be not ſo *diſquiet: Shakeſpeare.*

Disqui'eter [from *diſquiet*] one that diſquiets, diſturbs or harraſſes.

Disqui'etly, *adv* [from *diſquiet*] reſtleſsly, anxiouſly, without calmneſs. He reſted *diſquietly. Wiſeman.*

Disqui'etness, unquietneſs, uneaſineſs, diſturbance. Much *diſquietneſs* enſued. *Hooker.*

Disqui'etude [from *diſquiet*] anxiety, diſturbance, want of tranquility. A multitude of *diſquietudes. Addiſon.*

Disquisi'tion [*diſquiſitio*, Lat.] a diligent ſearch or enquiry into a thing, or the examination of a matter; a particular enquiry into the nature, kind and circumſtances of any problem, queſtion or topic. Reſolve our *diſquiſitions. Brown.*

Free and Candid Disquisitions, the title of a late truly candid, but *moſt important*, enquiry into ſome things, in our PUBLIC *forms* of WORSHIP, &c. which the authors of that book propoſe to be *reconſidered*, as wiſhing the good work of REFORMATION might be carried to a yet greater height, and ſomewhat more of PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY be *reſtored* amongſt us.

To Disra'nk [of *dis* and *rank*, *deranger*, Fr.] to put out of order, or out of the ranks; alſo, to degrade from one's rank.

Disra'nked [of *dis*, and *rang*, Fr.] put out of the ranks, diſordered.

Disrationa're, or Dirationare [in old law Lat.] to juſtify or ſtand by the denial of a fact; to clear one's ſelf of a crime; to traverſe an indictment.

To Disrega'rd [of *des* and *regarder*, Fr.] to have no regard to or for, to ſlight, not to mind. Thoſe faſts God *diſregarded. Smalridge.*

Disrega'rd [of *des* and *regard*, Fr.] a ſlighting, neglecting, a taking no notice of.

Disrega'rdful [of *diſregard* and *full*] negligent, heedleſs, careleſs, ſlighting.

Disrega'rdfully [from *diſregardful*] negligently, ſlightingly.

To Disre'lish [of *dis* and *reliſh*] 1. To make nauſeous, to infect with an unpleaſant taſte. Anxiety *diſreliſhes* the fruition. *Rogers.* 2. Not to reliſh well, to diſapprove or diſlike. Private enjoyments are loſt or *diſereliſhed. Pope.*

Disre'lish [of *dis* and *reliſh*] 1. Bad taſte, nauſeouſneſs.

With hateful *diſreliſh* writh'd their jaws. *Milton.*

2. Diſlike of the palate, ſqueamiſhneſs. An indifferency or *diſreliſh* to bread or tobacco. *Locke.*

Disre'putable [of *dis* and *reputable*] not reputable.

Disreputa'tion, or Disrepu'te [of *dis*, and *reputatio*, Lat.] 1. Ill name or fame, diſcredit, loſs of reputation. Bring *diſreputation* to himſelf. *Hayward.* Bring governing abilities under *diſrepute. South.* 2. Diſgrace, diſhonour. Queen Elizabeth it is no *diſreputation* to follow. *Bacon.*

To DISRESPE'CT [of *dis*, neg. and *reſpecto*, Lat.] to ſhew no reſpect, to be uncivil to.

DISRESPE'CT [of *dis* and *reſpectus*, Lat. reſpect] want of reſpect, ſlight, irreverence, an act approaching to rudeneſs. *Diſreſpect* to acts of ſtate. *Clarendon.*

DISRESPE'CTFUL [of *diſreſpect* and ꝼull, Sax.] not ſhewing reſpect, uncivil, irreverent.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY [of *diſreſpectful*] irreverently, without reſpect. Think *diſreſpectfully* of their great grandmothers. *Addiſon.*

DISRESPE'CTFULNESS, propenſity, &c. to ſhew diſreſpect.

To DISRO'BE [of *dis*, and *robe*] to pull off a robe, to ſtrip one of his garments; generally with *of* before the thing diveſted. *Diſrobed of* their glory. *Wotton.*

DISRU'PT, or DIRUPT [*diruptus*, Lat.] broken or rent aſunder.

DISRU'PTION, or DIRUPTION [*diruptio*, Lat.] the act of breaking aſunder, breach. This *diſruption* and diſlocation of the ſtrata. *Woodward.*

DISSATISFA'CTION [of *dis*, and *ſatisfaction*, or *ſatisfactio*, Lat.] diſcontent, diſguſt, diſpleaſure, want of ſomething to compleat the wiſh. Subject to much uneaſineſs and *diſſatisfaction*. *Addiſon.*

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS [from *diſſatisfactory*] unſatisfyingneſs, &c. inability to give content.

DISSATIFA'CTORY [of *dis*, and *ſatisfactoire*, Fr.] giving no ſatisfaction, offenſive, diſpleaſing, unable to give content.

To DISSA'TISFY [of *dis*, and *ſatisfacio*, Lat. or *ſatisfaire*, Fr.] 1. To diſpleaſe, to diſcontent. Since they are not big enough to ſatisfy, they ſhould not be big enough to *diſſatisfy*. *Collier.* 2. To fail to pleaſe, to want ſomething requiſite for content. I ſtill retain ſome of my notions, after your having appeared *diſſatisfied* with them. *Locke.*

DISSE, a market town of Norfolk, on the river Waveney, 93 miles from London.

To DISSE'CT [*diſſectum*, Lat. *diſſequer*, Fr.] 1. To cut open a dead body, to anatomize. *Diſſect* your mind, examine every nerve. *Roſcommon.* 2. To divide, to examine minutely. This paragraph I have *diſſected* for a ſample. *Atterbury.*

DISSE'CTION, Fr. of Lat. the act of cutting aſunder or in pieces.

DISSE'CTION [with anatomiſts] the cutting up or anatomizing the bodies of animals, anatomy. The *diſſection* of a coquet's heart. *Addiſon.*

To DISSE'ISE [of *dis*, and *ſaiſir*, Fr.] in law, ſignifies to diſpoſſeſs, to turn out of poſſeſſion. His ancient patrimony his family had been *diſſeized* of. *Locke.*

DISSEI'SEE, he who is put out of poſſeſſion of his lands or tenements.

DISSEI'SER [*diſſaiſer*, Fr. in law] an unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a perſon of his lands and tenements, or other immoveable or incorporeal right.

DISSEI'SIN *upon Diſſeiſin* [a law term] is where a diſſeiſor is put out of his poſſeſſion by another.

DISSEI'SOR, he who puts another out of poſſeſſion.

DISSEI'SORESS [from *diſſeiſor*] a woman who put another perſon out of poſſeſſion.

To DISSE'MBLE, *verb act.* [*diſſimuler*, Fr. *diſſimularé*, It. *diſſimular*, Sp. and Port. of *diſſimulo*, Lat. *ſemblance*, *diſſemblance*, and probably *diſſembler*, in old Fr. *Johnſon*] 1. To pretend or feign, to conceal or cloak, to diſguiſe or pretend that not to be which really is. Touching her faith, as ſhe could not change, ſo ſhe would not *diſſemble* it. *Hayward.* 2. To pretend that to be which really is not. This is not the true ſignification.

In vain on the *diſſemble'd* mother's tongue,
Had cunning art and ſly perſuaſion hung. *Prior.*

To DISS'EMBLE, *verb neut.* to play the hypocrite. Ye *diſſembled* in your hearts. *Jeremiah.*

DISSE'MBLER [from *diſſemble*] an hypocrite, one who diſſembles or conceals his true intention. The greater *diſſembler* of the two. *Bacon.*

DISSE'MBLING [from *diſſemble*] double tongued, falſe.

DISSE'MBLINGLY [from *diſſembling*] with a double tongue.

To DISSE'MINATE [*diſſeminatum*, ſup. of *diſſemino*, Lat. of *dis* and *ſeminis*, gen. of *ſemen*, Lat. ſeed] to ſow, to ſcatter or ſpread abroad. The Jews are *diſſeminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addiſon.*

DISSEMINA'TION, Lat. the act of ſowing or ſcattering here and there, a ſpreading abroad. Loſt in the *diſſemination* of error.

DISSE'MINATOR, Lat. he that ſcatters or ſows. *Diſſeminators* of novel doctrines. *Decay of Piety.*.

DISSE'NSION, Fr. [*diſſenſione*, It. *diſſención*, Sp. of *diſſentio*, Lat.] diſagreement, ſtrife, quarrelling. He appeaſed the *diſſenſion* then ariſing about religion. *Knolles.*

DISSE'NSIOUS, *adj.* [from *diſſenſion*] diſpoſed to diſcord, contentious. In religion a *diſſenſious* head. *Aſcham.*

DISSE'NT [*diſſenſus*, Lat.] contrariety of opinion, diſagreement. There ſuſpence or *diſſent* are voluntary. *Locke.*

To DISSE'NT [*diſſentio*, It. and Lat.] 1. To diſagree or differ in opinion. Opinions in which multitudes *diſſent* from us. *Addiſon.* 2. To differ, to be of a contrary nature. Shun whatſoever *diſſenteth* from it. *Hooker.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS [*diſſentaneus*, Lat.] diſagreeing, contrary.

DISSENTANEOUS [with logicians] thoſe things are ſaid to be ſo which are equally manifeſt among themſelves, yet appear more clearly when taken ſeparately.

DISSENTA'NEOUSNESS, diſagreeableneſs.

DISSE'NTER [from *diſſent*] one of an opinion different or contrary to another. They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *diſſenters* in it. *Locke.* Commonly applied to Nonconformiſts, as diſſenting from the church of England.

DISSE'PIMENT [with botaniſts] a middle partition, whereby the cavity of the fruit is divided into ſorts of caſes or boxes.

DISSE'PTUM, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the diaphragm.

DISSERTA'TION, Fr. [*diſſertazione*, It. of *diſſertatio*, Lat.] a diſcourſe, debate or treatiſe upon any ſubject. His *diſſertation* upon the poets. *Broome.*

To DISSE'RVE [*deſſervir*, Fr. of *dis*, and *ſervio*, Lat.] to do one an injury, to hurt. He took the firſt opportunity to *diſſerve* him. *Clarendon.*

DISSE'RVICE [of *dis*, neg. and *ſervice*, of *ſervitium*, Lat.] an ill office or turn, injury. *Diſſervice* unto relaters. *Brown.*

DISSE'RVICEABLE [from *diſſervice*] injurious, hurtful.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS [from *diſſerviceable*] unſerviceableneſs, injuriousneſs, hurt, damage. Its ſerviceableneſs or *diſſerviceableneſs* to ſome end. *Norris.*

To DISSE'TTLE [of *dis* and *ſettle*] to unſettle, to unfix.

To DISSE'VER [of *dis*, and *ſevrer*, Fr. to wear, or of *ſceverare*, It. In this word the particle *dis* makes no change in the ſignification; and therefore the word, tho' ſupported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language. *Johnſon*] to part, ſeparate or divide. The *diſſevering* of fleets. *Raleigh.*

DISSHE'VELLED [*dechevelé*, Fr.] having the hair hanging looſe about the ſhoulders. See DISHEVELLED.

DI'SSIDENCE [*diſſidentia*, Lat.] the act of diſagreeing or falling out, diſagreement, diſcord.

DISSIGNIFICA'TIVE [of *dis*, neg. and *ſignificativus*, Lat.] ſerving to ſignify ſomething different from.

DISSI'LIANCE [*diſſilientia*, Lat.] a leaping down from off a place, or from one place to another, the act of ſtarting aſunder.

DISSI'LIENT [*diſſiliens*, Lat.] ſtarting aſunder, burſting in two.

DISSILI'TION [*diſſilio*, Lat.] the act of ſtarting aſunder or burſting in two. The *diſſilition* of that air was great. *Boyle.*

DISSI'MILAR [*diſſimilaire*, Fr. *diſſimile*, It. *diſſimilaris*, Lat.] unlike, that is of a different kind or nature. *Diſſimilar* parts. *Boyle.*

DISSIMSLAR *Parts* [with anatomiſts] are ſuch as may be divided into various parts of different ſtructure, or parts differing from one another as to their nature; as the hand is diviſible into veins, muſcles, bones, &c. whoſe diviſions are neither of the ſame nature nor denomination.

DISSIMILAR *Leaves* [in botany] are the two firſt leaves of any plant at its firſt ſhooting out of the ground; ſo named, becauſe they are uſually in form different from the common leaves of the plant when grown.

DISSIMILA'RITY [of *diſſimilar*] unlikeneſs, diſſimilitude. The principle of *diſſimilarity*. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMI'LITUDE [*diſſimilitudine*, It. *diſſimilitudo*, Sp. and Lat.] unlikeneſs. Thereupon grew marvellous *diſſimilitudes*. *Hooker.*

DISSI'MILABLE [*diſſimilabilis*, Lat.] that may be diſſembled.

DISSIMULA'TION, Fr. [*diſſimulazione*, *diſſimulación*, It. of *diſſimulatio*, Lat.] the act of diſſembling, diſguiſing or counterfeiting, a concealing what a man has in his heart, by making a ſhew of one thing, and being another. *Diſſimulation* may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind, in which ſenſe we ſay that it is prudence to diſſemble injuries. *South.*

DISSI'MULANCE [*diſſimulantia*, Lat.] diſſembling.

DI'SSIPABLE [*diſſipabilis*, Lat.] that may be diſſipated, ſcattered or diſperſed with eaſe. The heat of thoſe plants is very *diſſipable*. *Bacon.*

To DI'SSIPATE [*diſſiper*, Fr. *diſſipàr*, Sp. *diſſipare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To diſperſe or ſcatter every way. The heat *diſſipates* and bears off thoſe corpuſcles which before it brought. *Woodward.* 2. To ſcatter the attention. 3. To conſume, waſte or ſpend a fortune.

The wherry that contains
Of *diſſipated* wealth the poor remains. *London, a poem.*

DISSIPA'TION, Fr. of Lat. 1. The act of ſcattering. Without loſs or *diſſipation* of the matter. *Bacon.* 2. The ſtate of being diſperſed. Foul *diſſipation* follow'd and forc'd rout. *Milton.* 3. Scatter'd attention. A thouſand avocations and *diſſipations*. *Swift.*

DISSIPATION [with phyſicians] an inſenſible loſs or conſumption of the minute parts of a body.

To DISSO'CIATE, *verb act.* [*diſſocio*, Lat.] to diſunite, to part. The *diſſociating* action of the gentleſt fire. *Boyle.*

DISSOCIA'TION, Lat. the act of ſeparating of company.

DISSO'LVABLE [of *diſſolve*] capable of diſſolution, liable to be melted. Things not *diſſolvable* by the moiſture of the tongue. *Newton.*

DISSO'LUBLE [*diſſolubilis*, Lat.] that is capable or may be diſſolved. Nodules not ſo *diſſoluble*. *Woodward.*

DISSO'LUBLENESS, capableneſs of being diſſolved.

DISSOLUBI'LITY [of *diſſoluble*] liableneſs to ſuffer a ſeparation of parts by heat or moiſture. *Diſſolubility* of their parts. *Hale.*

To DISSO'LVE, *verb act.* [*diſſoudre*, Fr. *diſſolvér*, Sp. *diſſolvo*, It. and Lat.] 1. To looſen, to unbind the ties of any thing. The great monarch's death *diſſolves* the government. *Dryden.* 2. To melt, to pierce through a ſolid body, and divide its parts. The whole globe was *diſſolved* at the deluge. *Woodward.* 3. To break, to diſunite in any manner. Seeing all theſe things ſhall be *diſſolved*. *2 Peter.* 4. To ſeparate perſons united.

She and I long ſince contracted,
Are now ſo ſure that nothing can *diſſolve* us. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To break up an aſſembly. Parliaments are prorogued and *diſſolved*. *Bacon.* 6. To ſolve, to clear. Thou canſt make interpretations and *diſſolve* doubts. *Daniel.* 7. To break a charm or enchantment.

To fruſtrate and *diſſolve* the magic ſpells. *Milton.*

8. To relax any perſon by pleaſure.

Angels *diſſolv'd* in hallelujah's lie. *Dryden.*

To DISSOLVE [with chemiſts] is to reduce ſome hard ſubſtance into a liquid form, by ſome liquor for that purpoſe.

To DISSOLVE, *verb neut.* 1. To be melted or liquified.

As wax *diſſolves*, as ice begins to run,
And trickle into drops before the ſun,
So melts the youth, and languiſhes away. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſink away, to fall to nothing.

I am almoſt ready to *diſſolve*,
Hearing of this *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To melt away in pleaſures or luxury.

DISSO'LVENT, *adj.* [*diſſolvens*, Lat.] having the power of diſſolving or melting. *Diſſolvent* juices. *Ray.*

DISSOLVENT, *ſubſt.* [*diſolvant*, Fr. *diſſolvens*, Lat.] a medicine to diſſolve humours.

DISSOLVENT [with chemiſts] any liquor that is proper for diſſolving a mixed body, commonly termed a menſtruum. Spittle is a great *diſſolvent*. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVER [of *diſſolve*] that which has the power of diſſolving. *Diſſolvers* of phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO´LVIBLE [of *diſſolve*. It is commonly written *diſſolvable*, but leſs properly. *Johnſon*] liable to periſh by diſſolution. Man that is upon the intrinſic conſtitution of his nature *diſſolvible*. *Hale*.

DI´SSOLUTE [*diſolu*, Fr. *diſſoluto*, It. and Sp. *diſſolutus*, Lat.] looſe, wanton, given to pleaſure, debauched. Vicious and *diſſolute* mirth. *Addiſon*.

DI´SSOLUTELY, *adv.* [of *diſſolute*] looſely, lewdly, wantonly. Men have liv'd *diſſolutely*. *Wiſdom*.

DI´SSOLUTENESS [of *diſſolute*] looſeneſs of manners, debauchery, lewdneſs. The great *diſſoluteneſs* of manners. *Locke*.

DISSOLU´TIO [in rhetoric] the ſame as the figure *dialyton*.

DISSOLU´TION, Fr. [*diſſoluzione*, It. *diſſolución*, Sp. of *diſſolutio*, Lat.] 1. The act of diſſolving or ſeparation of parts, by being liquified by heat or moiſture. 2. The ſtate of being melted. 3. The ſtate of melting away, liquefaction. A man of continual *diſſolution* and thaw. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. Deſtruction of any thing by the diſunion of its parts. Their contrary qualities ſerved not for the *diſſolution* of the compound. *South*. 5. The ſubſtance formed by diſſolving any body. Diſſolve the iron in the aquafortis, and weigh the *diſſolution*. *Bacon*. 6. Death, the reſolution of the body into its conſtituent elements. The life of man is decreaſing towards rottenneſs and *diſſolution*. *Raleigh*. 7. Deſtruction. He determined to make a preſent *diſſolution* of the world. *Hooker*. 8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united. *Diſſolutions* of the great monarchies. *South*. 9. The act of breaking up an aſſembly. 10. Looſeneſs of manners, remiſſneſs. Fame leaves a kind of *diſſolution* upon all the faculties. *South*. *Diſſolution* of manners. *Atterbury*.

DISSOLUTION [in pharmacy] the mingling and diſſolving of electuaries or powders in a decoction, or in ſimple water.

DISSOLUTION [in phyſics] a diſcontinuation or analyſis of the ſtructure of a mixed body, whereby what was one and continuous, is divided into little parts, either homogeneous or heterogeneous.

DISSOLUTION [in chemiſtry] the reduction of a compact, hard or ſolid body into a fluid ſtate, by the action of ſome fluid menſtruum or diſſolvent.

DI´SSONANCE [*diſſonance*, Fr. *diſſonanza*, It. *diſſonancia*, Sp. *diſſonantia*, Lat.] diſagreement, diſcord or difference in opinion.

DISSONANCE [in muſic] a diſagreeable interval between two ſounds, which being continued together offend the ear; a diſcord in tunes or voices, unſuitableneſs of one ſound to another. The harmony or *diſſonance* of the numbers. *Garth*.

DI´SSONANT [*diſſonnant*, Fr. *diſſonante*, It. and Sp. of *diſſonans*, Lat.] 1. Untunable, jarring, harſh. Dire were the ſtrain and *diſſonant*. *Thomſon*. 2. Unſuitable, diſagreeing; with *from* or *to*; but *from* ſeems more proper. *Diſſonant from* reaſon. *Hakewell*. Any thing *diſſonant to* truth. *South*.

DISSONA´NTE [in muſic-books] ſignifies all diſagreeable intervals.

To DISSUA´DE, or To DISSWADE [*diſſuader*, Fr. *diſuadir*, Sp. *diſſuadere*, Lat.] 1. To adviſe to the contrary, to divert or put one off from a deſign, to dehort by reaſon or importunity. 2. To repreſent a thing as unfit or dangerous.

I'd fain deny this wiſh which thou haſt made,
Or what I can't deny wou'd fain *diſſuade*. *Addiſon*.

DISSUA´DER [of *diſſuade*] one that diſſuades.

DISSUA´SION, Fr. [*diſſuazione*, It. of *diſſuaſio*, Lat.] the act of perſuading one to the contrary of a reſolution taken, dehortation. *Diſſuaſions* from love. *Boyle*.

DISSUASIVE, *adj.* [*diſſuaſif*, Fr. *diſſuaſiva*, It. of Lat.] apt or proper to diſſuade.

DISSUASIVE, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] an argument or diſcourſe tending to diſſuade from any purpoſe, a dehortation. The meanneſs or the ſin will ſcarce be *diſſuaſives*. *Government of the Tongue*.

DISSUA´SIVENESS [of *diſſuaſive*] diſſuaſive quality, efficacy to turn from any purpoſe or reſolution.

To DISSU´NDER, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *ſunder*. This is a barbarous word. *Johnſon*. See DISSE´VER] to ſunder or ſeparate. Chapman uſes it.

DISSY´LLABLE [of δὶς, twice, and συλλαϐη, Gr.] as word of two ſyllables; as, *danger*.

DI´STAFF [ꝺıꞅꞇæꝼ, Sax.] 1. An inſtrument anciently uſed in ſpinning, being a ſtaff from which the flax or wool is drawn that forms the thread. I will the *diſtaff* hold, come thou and ſpin. *Fairfax*. 2. An emblem of the female ſex. Some ſay the croſier, ſome ſay the *diſtaff*, was too buſy. *Howel*.

DISTAFF-THISTLE, a ſpecies of thiſtle. See THISTLE.

To DISTA´IN [of *dis* and *ſtain*, *deteindre*, Fr. to take away the colour] 1. To ſtain, to tinge with ſome adventitious colour. Crown *diſtain'd* with gore. *Pope*. 2. To blot with infamy, to defile or pollute.

The worthineſs of praiſe *diſtains* his worth,
If he that prais'd himſelf bring the praiſe forth. *Shakeſpeare*.

DI´STANCE, Fr. [*diſtanza*, It. *diſtancia*, Sp. of *diſtantia*, Lat.] 1. The ſpace between one thing and another. *Diſtance* is ſpace conſidered barely in length between any two beings, without conſidering any thing elſe between them. *Locke*. 2. Remoteneſs in place. Waits at *diſtance* till he hears from Cato. *Addiſon*. 3. The ſpace kept between antagoniſts in fencing. Thy paſs, thy reverſe, thy *diſtance*. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. Contrariety, oppoſition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So is he mine; and in ſuch bloody *diſtance*,
That every minute of his being thruſts
Againſt my near'ſt of life. *Shakeſpeare*.

5. A ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run. The horſe that ran the whole field out of *diſtance*, and won the race. *L'Eſtrange*. 6. Space of time. *Diſtance* of time. *Eſdras*. 7. Remoteneſs in time paſt or future. Things future and at a *diſtance*. *Tillotſon*. 8. Mental or ideal ſeparation. The qualities are in things themſelves ſo blended, that there is no ſeparation, no *diſtance* between them. *Locke*. 9. Reſpect, diſtant deportment. By reſpect and *diſtance* authority is upheld. *Atterbury*. 10. Reſerve, retraction of kindneſs.

On the part of heav'n,
Now alienated, *diſtance* and diſtaſte. *Milton*.

DISTANCE [in navigation] is the number of degrees, leagues, *&c.* that a ſhip has ſailed from any propoſed point; or the ſpace in degrees, leagues, *&c.* between any two places.

DISTANCE [of baſtions] is the ſide of the exterior or outward polygon of a fortified place.

DISTANCE *of Polygons* [in fortification] is the line made from the flank, and its prolongation to the exterior polygon.

Point of DISTANCE [in perſpective] is a right line drawn from the eye to the principal point.

Curtate DISTANCE [in aſtronomy] is the diſtance of the planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptic.

DISTANCE *of the Eye* [in perſpective] is a line drawn from the foot of the line of altitude of the eye, to the point where a line drawn at right angles to it will interſect the object.

To DI´STANCE, *verb act.* 1. To place remotely, to throw off from the view. White appears on the ſide neareſt to us, and the black by conſequence *diſtances* the object. *Dryden*. 2. Set at convenient diſtance; to leave behind in a race, to out-ſtrip.

The bounding damſel flies,
Strains to the goal, the *diſtanc'd* lover dies. *Prior*.

DI´STANT, Fr. [*diſtante*, It. and Sp. *diſtans*, Lat.] 1. Being far aſunder in place, not near. Countries *diſtant* from our own. *Watts*. 2. Remote in time paſt or future. 3. Remote to a certain degree; as, *diſtant* ſeven weeks, *diſtant* ſix leagues. 4. Reſerved, ſhy. 5. Not primary, not obvious. Modeſt terms and *diſtant* phraſes. *Addiſon*.

DI´STANTNESS, diſtance, the ſtate of being diſtant from.

DISTA´STE, *ſubſt.* [of *dis* and *taſte*] 1. Diſreliſh, averſion of the palate. *Diſtaſte* of ſatiety. *Bacon*. 2. Mental diſlike. Uneaſineſs, tears, and *diſtaſtes*. *Bacon*. 3. Anger, alienation of affection. The people ſhewed great murmur and *diſtaſte* at it. *Bacon*.

To DISTA´STE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To fill the mouth with diſreliſh.

Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poiſons,
Which at firſt are ſcarce found to *diſtaſte*. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. To diſlike mentally, to loathe. If he *diſtaſte* it, let him to my ſiſter. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To offend, to diſguſt. To *diſtaſte* the Engliſh. *Davies*. 4. To vex, to exaſperate, to ſour. Diſeaſed, *diſtaſted* and diſtracted ſouls. *Pope*.

DISTA´STEFUL [of *dis*, *taſte* and *full*] 1. Diſagreeable to the taſte. What to one palate is ſweet and delicious, to another is odious and *diſtaſteful*. *Glanville*. 2. Offenſive, unpleaſing to the mind. *Diſtaſteful* to the Iriſh lords. *Davies*. 3. Malignant, malevolent. *Diſtaſteful* averſeneſs of the Chriſtian from the Jew. *Brown*.

DISTA´STEFULNESS [of *diſtaſteful*] diſagreeableneſs to the taſte.

DISTE´MPER [of *dis* and *temper*] 1. Indiſpoſition of body, ſickneſs, diſeaſe, properly a ſlight illneſs, an indiſpoſition. They heighten *diſtempers* to diſeaſes. *Suckling*. 2. Want of a due mixture or temper of ingredients. 3. Want of due temperature as to heat or cold. Countries under the tropic were of a *diſtemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh*. 4. Bad conſtitution of the mind, predominance of any paſſion or appetite. Little faults proceeding on *diſtemper*. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. Want of due balance between contraries. The true temper of empire is a thing rare; for both temper and *diſtemper* conſiſt of contraries. *Bacon*. 6. Ill humour of the mind, depravity of diſpoſition. Sparks which ſome mens *diſtempers* ſtudied to kindle. *K. Charles*. 7. Tumultuous diſorder.

Still as you riſe, the ſtate exalted too,
Finds no *diſtemper* while 'tis chang'd by you. *Waller*.

8. Diſorder, uneaſineſs.

There is a ſickneſs
Which puts ſome of us in *diſtemper*; but
I cannot name the diſeaſe, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well. *Shakeſpeare*.

DISTEMPER [with painters] a picture is ſaid to be done in diſtemper, when the colours are not mixed either with oil or water, but with ſize, whites of eggs, or ſuch like glutinous matter.

To DISTE´MPER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To render diſeaſed. A *diſtempered* head. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To diſorder. Full of ſupper and *diſtempering* draughts. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To deſtroy temper or moderation. Minds not *diſtempered* by intereſt, paſſion or partiality. *Addiſon*. 4. To make diſaffected or malignant. Well met, *diſtemper'd* lords. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. To diſturb, to ruffle, to put out of temper or humour. Much *diſtemper'd* in my mind. *Dryden*.

DISTE´MPEREDNESS [of *dis*, *tempered*, and *neſs*] the ſtate of being diſeaſed.

DISTE´MPERATE, *adj.* [of *dis* and *temperate*] immoderate, exceſſive. *Diſtemperate* heat. *Raleigh*.

DISTE´MPERATURE [of *diſtemperate*] 1. Intemperateneſs, exceſs of any qualities, as of heat or cold. *Diſtemperature* of the air. *Abbot*. 2. Outrageouſneſs, violent tumultuouſneſs. 3. Confuſion, loſs of regularity.

Our grandam earth, with this *diſtemperature*,
In paſſion ſhook. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. Perturbation of mind. Thou art uprous'd by ſome *diſtemperature*. *Shakeſpeare*.

To DISTE´ND [*diſtendo*, Lat.] to ſtretch or ſtuff out in breadth. The full *diſtended* clouds. *Thomſon*.

DISTE´NT, *ſubſt.* the ſpace thro' which a thing is ſpread, breadth. Wotton uſes it.

DISTE´NTION, Fr. and Sp. [*diſtenſione*, It. of *diſtenſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſtretching or ſtuffing out in breadth. Wind and *diſtention* of the bowels. *Arbuthnot*. 2. Space occupied by the thing diſtended, breadth. 3. The act of ſeparating one part from another, divarication. Our legs labour more in elevation than *diſtention*. *Wotton*.

DISTENTION [with phyſicians] is when any parts of the body are puffed up, looſened or widened.

To DISTE´RMINATE [*diſtermino*, Lat.] to bound one place from another; to divide, ſeparate or part.

To DISTHRO´NE [*detroner*, Fr.] to dethrone; which ſee.

To DISTHRONI´ZE, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *throne*] to depoſe, to dethrone. Spenſer uſes it.

DI´STICH [*diſtique*, Fr. *diſtico*, It. and Sp. *diſtichon*, Lat. of διϛιχον, of δὶς, twice, and ϛιχος, Gr. a verſe] a couple of verſes in poetry, making a *compleat* ſenſe; an epigram conſiſting only of two verſes. Anagrams caſt into a *diſtich* or epigram. *Camden*. Our lexicographer, in this very *definition* of a DISTICH, has ſuggeſted *one* reaſon out of many, why BLANK verſe alone is likely to do juſtice to the great *maſters of antiquity*; whoſe rich and ſwelling periods are not to be reduced within ſo ſcanty a ſpace, as our verſification in *rhyme* too often preſcribes. It was this conſideration *in part*, that induced the author of the late Essay on Homer, in *Blank Verſe*, to attempt ſomething of that kind; nor was he miſtaken in his conjecture; for though attacked (as was expected) by one or two *inſignificant* pens; he ſoon found the men of taste and literature declaring on his ſide. See Blank *Verſe*, and Miltonic *Numbers* compared. See alſo the word Cri′ticism; and read there, "As Mr. Pope, when ſpeaking of Longinus, well expreſs'd it,

And is himself the great sublime, he draws."

Disti′chia, or Distichi′asis, Lat. [διϛιχια, Gr.] a double row of hairs upon the eye-lids.

To Disti′l, *verb neut.* [*diſtiller*, Fr. *ſtillare*, It. *diſtilár*, Sp. of *diſtillo*, Lat.] 1. To drop or fall down drop by drop. Cryſtal drops from mineral roofs *diſtil*. *Pope*. 2. To flow gently and ſilently. The Euphrates *diſtilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia. *Raleigh*. 3. To uſe a ſtill, to practiſe the art of diſtilling, To make perfumes, *diſtil*, preſerve. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Distil, *verb act.* 1. To let fall in drops, to drop any thing down. The roof is vaulted and *diſtils* freſh water. *Addiſon*. 2. To force by fire thro' diſtilling veſſels, to exalt by fire, to ſeparate. *Diſtill'd* by magic ſlights. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Distil [with chemiſts] is to draw off ſome of the principles of a mixt body, as the water, oil, ſpirit, or ſalt, into proper veſſels, by the means of fire. The liquid *diſtill'd* from benzoin. *Boyle*.

To Distil *per Aſcenſum*, is when the matter to be diſtilled is placed above the fire, or the fire is under the veſſel that contains the matter.

To Distil *per Deſcenſum*, is when the matter to be diſtilled is below the fire, or when the fire is placed over the veſſel that contains the matter, ſo that the moiſt parts being made thin, and the vapour which riſes from them not being able to fly upwards, it ſinks down, and diſtils at the bottom of the veſſel.

Disti′llable [of *diſtil*] that may be diſtilled.

Distilla′tion, Fr. [*diſtillazione*, It. *diſtilaciòn*, Sp. of *diſtillatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of diſtilling or dropping down. 2. The act of pouring out in drops. 3. That which falls in drops.

Distillation [in chemiſtry] 1. The act of drawing out of the humid or moiſt, ſpirituous, oleaginous or ſaline parts of mixed bodies by virtue of heat, which parts are firſt reſolved into a vapour, and then condenſed again by cold. Water, by frequent *diſtillations*, changes. *Newton*. 2. The matter drawn in the ſtill, from which the diſtillation is made. Stopt in like a ſtrong *diſtillation* with cloths. *Shakeſpeare*.

Distilla′tions [in natural philoſophy] thoſe wateriſh vapours drawn up by the ſun into the air, which fall down on the earth again when the ſun is ſet.

Distilla′tory, *adj.* [of *diſtil*] belonging to or uſed in diſtillation. The junctures of the *diſtillatory* veſſels. *Boyle*.

Disti′ller [of *diſtil*] 1. One who practiſes the trade of diſtilling. I ſent for ſpirit of ſalt to a very eminent *diſtiller* of it. *Boyle*. 2. One who makes and ſells inflammatory and pernicious ſpirits.

Disti′llers *Company*. Their armorial enſigns are azure, a feſs wavy *argent* between a ſun drawing up a cloud, diſtilling drops of rain *proper*, and a diſtillatory double armed *or*, with two worms and a bolt head receivers *argent*, the creſt an helmet and torce, a barley garb wreathed about with a vine-branch, fruited all *proper*. The ſupporters a *Ruſſian* and an *Indian* in their reſpective habits. The motto, *Drop as rain, and diſtil as dew.*

Disti′lment [of *diſtil*] that which is drawn by diſtillation. A word formerly uſed, but now obſolete. Leprous *diſtilment*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Disti′nct, Fr. [*diſtinto*, It. and Sp. of *diſtinctus*, Lat.] 1. Different, not the ſame in number or kind. Fatherhood and property are two *diſtinct* titles. *Locke*. 2. Different, being apart, ſeparate from another. The two armies which marched out together ſhould afterwards be *diſtinct*. *Clarendon*. 3. Clear, plain, not confuſed.

High and remote to ſee from thence *diſtinct*
Each thing on earth. *Milton*.

4. Spotted, variegated. *Diſtinct* with eyes. *Milton*. 5. Marked out, ſpecified.

No place
Is yet *diſtinct* by name. *Milton*.

Disti′nct *Baſe* [in optics] is that preciſe diſtance from the pole of a convex glaſs, in which objects, beheld through it, appear *diſtinct* and well defined, and is the ſame as *focus*.

Distinct *Notion* or *Idea* [according to Mr. Leibnitz] is when a perſon can enumerate marks and characters enough, whereby to recollect a thing.

Disti′nction, Fr. [*diſtinzione*, It. *diſtinciòn*, Sp. of *diſtinctio*, Lat.] 1. The act of noting the difference of things, and of aſſigning or putting a difference between one thing and another, a ſeparation, a diſtinguiſhing or marking by points, the note of difference. 2. The difference itſelf, that by which one differs from another. Perception puts the *diſtinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts. *Locke*. 3. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in compariſon with ſomething elſe. Maids, women, wives, without *diſtinction*, fall. *Dryden*. 4. Honourable note of ſuperiority. 5. Separation of complex ideas.

Circumſtantial branches which
Diſtinction ſhould be rich in. *Shakeſpeare*.

6. Diviſion into different parts. The *diſtinction* of it into acts. *Dryden*. 7. The notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame. To take away that error which confuſion breedeth, *diſtinction* is requiſite. *Hooker*. 8. Diſcernment, judgment.

Disti′nctive [*diſtinctif*, Fr.] 1. Serving to diſtinguiſh, marking difference. *Diſtinctive* names. *Pope*. 2. Having the faculty of diſtinguiſhing and diſcerning, judicious. Judicious and *diſtinctive* heads. *Brown*.

Disti′nctively [of *diſtinctive*] by diſtinction.

Disti′nctly [of *diſtinct*] 1. Not confuſedly. On its ſides bounded pretty *diſtinctly*, but on its ends confuſedly and indiſtinctly. *Newton*. 2. Clearly, plainly, ſeverally. I could ſee all the parts *diſtinctly*. *Addiſon*.

Disti′nctness [of *diſtinct* and *neſs*] 1. The ſtate of being diſtinct. 2. Nice obſervation of the difference between different things. For the clearneſs and *diſtinctneſs* of viſion. *Ray*. 3. Such ſeparation of things as makes them eaſy to be ſeparately obſerved.

To Disti′nguish, *verb act.* [*diſtinguer*, Fr. *diſtinguir*, Sp. and Port. *diſtinguere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To diſcern critically, to judge.

Nor more can you *diſtinguiſh* of a man,
Than of his outward ſhew. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. To note or mark the diverſity of things. Rightly to *diſtinguiſh* is by conceit of the mind to ſever things different in nature, and to diſcern wherein they differ. *Hooker*. 3. To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour or preference. They *diſtinguiſh* my poems from thoſe of other men. *Dryden*. 4. To put a difference between, to divide or part, by proper notes of diverſity. Moſes *diſtinguiſhes* the cauſes of the flood into thoſe that belong to the heavens, and thoſe that belong to the earth. *Burnet's Theory*. 5. To know one from another by any mark of difference.

Nor can we be *diſtinguiſh'd* by our faces
For man or maſter. *Shakeſpeare*.

6. To conſtitute difference, to make different from another. The great and *diſtinguiſhing* doctrines. *Locke*.

To Distinguish, *verb neut.* to make diſtinction, to find or ſhew the difference. To *diſtinguiſh* between proverbs and polite ſpeeches. *Swift*.

To Distinguish *one's ſelf*, to raiſe himſelf above the common level by valour, prudence, wit, *&c.* to make one's ſelf eminent or known.

Disti′nguishable [of *diſtinguiſh*] 1. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed, or known by marks of diverſity. It is by the eye *diſtinguiſhable*. *Boyle*. 2. Worthy of note or regard. The merit of ſomething *diſtinguiſhable*. *Swift*.

Disti′nguishableness [of *diſtinguiſhable*] capableneſs of being diſtinguiſhed.

Disti′nguishably, *adv.* [from *diſtinguiſhable*] in a manner to be diſtinguiſhed.

Disti′nguished, *part. paſſ.* [of *diſtinguiſh*] eminent, extraordinary. *Diſtinguiſh'd* fury. *Rogers*.

Disti′nguisher [of *diſtinguiſh*] 1. Judicious obſerver, one that diſcerns with accuracy. An exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *diſtinguiſher* of their talents. *Dryden*. 2. One that ſeparates things by proper notes of diverſity. This *diſtinguiſher* of time the ſun. *Brown*.

Disti′nguishingly, *adv.* [of *diſtinguiſhing*] with diſtinction, or ſome mark of eminent preference. *Diſtinguiſhingly* favourable to me. *Pope*.

Disti′nguishment [of *diſtinguiſh*] diſtinction, obſervance of difference. Graunt uſes it.

To Disto′rt [*tordre*, Fr. *diſtorcere*, It. *torcèr*, Sp. of *diſtortum*, ſup. of *diſtorquo*, Lat.] 1. To wreſt from the true meaning. Something muſt be *diſtorted* beſide the intent of the divine inditer. *Peacham*. 2. To twiſt, to deform by irregular motions. Now mortal pangs *diſtort* his lovely form. *Smith*. 3. To turn from the true direction or poſture to draw aſide, to pull away. Envy and revenge darken and *diſtort* the underſtanding. *Tillotſon*.

Disto′rtion [*diſtortio*, Lat.] the act of pulling away, a wreſting or wringing ſeveral ways, by which the parts are diſordered. The bellowings and *diſtortions* of enthuſiaſm. *Addiſon*.

Distortiton [with ſurgeons] is when the parts of any animal body are ill placed, or ill figured.

Disto′rtor *Oris* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the mouth, the ſame as zygomaticus.

To Distra′ct, *verb act. pret. diſtracted*; *part. paſſ. diſtracted*, anciently *diſtraught*, ſometimes *diſtrait* [*diſtraire*, Fr. *diſtrarre*, It. *diſtraèr*, Sp. *diſtractum*, Lat.] 1. To pull or draw different ways at the ſame time. 2. To divide, to part. You *diſtract* your army. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To turn from a ſingle direction towards various points. To *diſtract* the eye by a multiplicity of the objects. *South*. 4. To confound by contrary conſiderations, to perplex, interrupt, or trouble. I am *diſtracted*. *Job*. *Diſtraught* and mad with terror. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. To make a perſon mad. She fell *diſtracted* of her wits. *Bacon*. She did ſpeak in ſtarts *diſtractedly*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Distra′ctedly [of *diſtracted*] madly, in a frantic manner.

Distra′ctedness [of *diſtract*] diſtraction, ſtate of being diſtracted.

Distra′ctible [in ſurgery] capable of being drawn aſide.

Distra′ction, Fr. [*diſtrazione*, It. *diſtraciòn*, Sp. abſence of mind, of *diſtractio*, Lat.] 1. Frenzy, madneſs. A ſettled *diſtraction*. *Atterbury*. 2. Perplexity, tumult, difference of ſentiments. Confuſion and *diſtraction* which the kings forces were inclined to. *Clarendon*. 3. Tendency to different parts, ſeparation.

His power went out in ſuch *diſtractions*, as
Beguil'd all ſpies. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. Confuſion, when the attention is called different ways. During the late *diſtractions*. *Addiſon*. 5. Violence of ſome painful paſſion, mental perturbation. The *diſtraction* of the children who ſaw their parents expiring. *Tatler*.

Distraction [in ſurgery] the act of pulling a fibre, membrane, *&c.* beyond its natural extent, and what is ſo pulled or extended, is ſaid to be diſtracted.

To Distrai′n, *verb act.* [*deſtrainare*, Fr. *diſtringo*, Lat. in law] 1. To ſeize upon a perſon's goods for rent, pariſh duties, *&c.* as an indemnification for a debt. 2. To ſeize in general. Hath here *diſtrained* the Tower to his uſe. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Distrain, *verb neut.* to make ſeizure. I will not lend money to my ſuperior, upon whom I cannot *diſtrain* for the debt. *Camden*.

Distrai′nt, *ſub.* [of *diſtrain*] a ſeizure.

Distra′ught, *old part. paſſ.* [of *diſtract*] *Diſtraught* of his wits. *Camden*.

Distre′ss [*detreſſe*, Fr.] the act of diſtraining goods.

Distress [in law] a compulſion in certain real actions, *&c.* and to pay rent and pariſh duties.

Distre'ss [*deſtreſſe*, Fr. prob. of *diſtrictus*, of *diſtringo*, Lat.] 1. A great ſtraight, adverſity, or preſſing calamity, ſorrow, anguiſh. *Diſtreſs* of nations. *Deuteronomy.* 2. The act of making a legal ſeizure. He would go and take a *diſtreſs* of his goods and cattle. *Spenſer.* 3. A compulſion in real actions, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refuſed. *Cowel.* 4. The thing ſeized by law.

Finite Distress, is that limited by law.

Grand Distress, is that made on all the goods and chattels of a man within the county.

Infinite Distress, is without limitation.

Perſonal Distress, is upon moveable goods.

Real Distress, is made on immoveable goods.

To Distre'ss, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To reduce to miſery or calamity, to harraſs. I am *diſtreſſed* for thee. 2 *Samuel.* 2. To proſecute by law to a ſeizure.

Distre'ssedness [of *diſtreſſed*] ſtate of being in diſtreſs.

Distre'ssfull, *adj.* [of *diſtreſs* and *full*] miſerable, full of trouble. *Diſtreſsful* and deſolating events. *Watts.*

To Distri'bute [*diſtributum*, Lat. *diſtribuer*, Fr. *diſtribuire*, It. *diſtribuyr*, Sp. *deſtribuir*, Port.] 1. To divide, part or ſhare, to beſtow or deal among perſons. Warlike people, amongſt whom he *diſtributed* the land. *Spenſer.* 2. To diſpoſe, or ſet in order.

To Distribute [in printing] is to take a form aſunder, to ſeparate the letters, and to diſpoſe them in the caſes again, each in its proper cell.

Distri'buter [of *diſtribute*] he who diſtributes, beſtows, or deals out any thing. Judges and *diſtributers* of juſtice. *Addiſon.*

Distribu'tio, Lat. [with logicians] a reſolving the whole into parts.

Distributio, Lat. [in rhetoric] a figure, when its peculiar property is applied to every thing; as a robbery to the hands, wantonneſs to the eyes, *&c.*

Distribu'tion [Fr. *diſtribuzione*, It. *diſtribucion*, Sp. of *diſtributio*, Lat.] 1. The act of dividing or ſharing amongſt many. *Diſtribution* of offices. *Swift.* 2. The act of giving in charity. Charitable *diſtributions. Atterbury.* 3. [In logic] as an integral whole is diſtinguiſhed into its ſeveral parts by diviſion: ſo the word *diſtribution* is moſt properly uſed, when we diſtinguiſh an univerſal whole into its ſeveral kinds of ſpecies. *Watts.*

Distribution [with architects] is dividing and diſpenſing the ſeveral parts and pieces, which compoſe the plan of the building.

Manual Distributions, or *Quotidian* Distributions, certain ſmall ſums of money appointed by the donors, *&c.* to be diſtributed to ſuch of the canons of a chapter as are actually preſent, and aſſiſting at certain obits and offices.

Distri'butive, *adj.* [*diſtribut*, Fr. *diſtributivo*, It. and Sp.] 1. Serving to diſtribute, allotting to each his ſentence or claim. *Diſtributive* juſtice. *Swift.* 2. Aſſigning the various ſpecies of a general term.

Diseributive *Nouns* [with grammarians] are ſuch as betoken reducing into ſeveral orders and diſtinctions, as *ſinguli*, *bini*, *terni*, &c.

Distributive *Juſtice*, is that whereby we give to every perſon what belongs to him; alſo that juſtice adminiſtered by a judge, *&c.* who, in executing his office, may be ſaid to give every man his due.

Distri'butively [of *diſtributive*] 1. By way of diſtribution. 2. Singly, particularly. Although we cannot be free from all ſin collectively, yet *diſtributively* all great offences, as they offer themſelves one by one, ought to be avoided. *Hooker.* 3. In a manner expreſſing ſingly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively. An univerſal term is ſometimes taken collectively for all its ideas united together, and ſometimes *diſtributively*, meaning each of them ſingle and alone. *Watts.*

Districhi'asis, Lat. [διςριχιασις, Gr.] a double row of hair on the eye-lids.

Di'strict, Fr. [*diſtretto*. It. *diſtrito*, Sp *diſtrictus*, Lat.] 1. A particular territory or extent of juriſdiction, province. Practis'd all the arts of deſpotic government in their reſpective *diſtricts*. *Addiſon.* 2. [In law] that circuit or territory in which a man may be forced to make his appearance. 3. Region, country. *Diſtricts* which between the tropics lie. *Blackmore.*

Districtio'nes, Lat. [old writers] diſtraints or diſtreſſes, *i. e.* goods ſeiz'd and ſtopt till payment and full ſatisfaction be made.

Distri'ngas, Lat. [in law] a writ directed to the ſheriff or any other officer, commanding him to diſtrain one for a debt to the king, or for his appearance at a day.

To Distru'st [of *dis*, neg. and *truſt*, of ꞇꞃeoƿan, Sax. to ſuggeſt] to ſuſpect, to diffide in, not to truſt. Do not *diſtruſt* him. *Wiſdom.*

Distrust [of *dis*, neg. and *truſt*, of ꞇꞃeoƿe, Sax. true, faithful] 1 Suſpicion, jealouſy, miſgiving, want of faith or confidence in another. Above the baſeneſs of *diſtruſt*. *Dryden.* 2. Diſcredit, loſs of credit or confidence. *Diſtruſt* and all diſpraiſe. *Milton.*

Distru'stful [of *diſtruſt* and *full*] 1. Suſpicious, jealous, apt to diſtruſt. Generals often harbour *diſtruſtful* thoughts. *Boyle.* 2. Diffident, not confident. *Diſtruſtful* of themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.* 3. Modeſt, timorous, not confident of one's ſelf. *Diſtruſtful* ſenſe with modeſt caution ſpeaks. *Pope.*

Distru'stfully [of *diſtruſtful*] in a diſtruſtful manner, with diſtruſt.

Distru'stfulness [of *diſtruſtful*] aptneſs to be diſtruſtful, ſtate of being diſtruſtful.

To Distu'rb [*diſturbàr*, Sp. *diſturbare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To interrupt, to hinder or let. 2. To perplex, to diſquiet, to croſs, trouble, or vex. The happineſs of his neighbour to *diſturb* him. *Collier.* 3. To diſorder or put into confuſion. 4. To turn off from any direction; having *from*. This is unuſual.

And *diſturb*
His inmoſt counſels *from* their deſtin'd end. *Milton.*

Distu'rbance [from *diſturb*] 1. Trouble, vexation, diſquiet, perplexity. It brings *diſturbance* to trade. *Locke.* 2. Confuſion, diſorder. Without fatigue or *diſturbance*. *Watts.* 3. Tumult, uproar, violation of peace. *Diſturbances* on earth through female ſnares. *Milton.*

Distu'rber [of *diſturb*] 1. He that violates peace, and cauſes public tumults. *Diſturbers* of the public tranquillity. *Addiſon.* 2. He that injures one's tranquillity, or diſturbs one's peace of mind. Foes to my reſt, and my ſweet ſleep's *diſturbers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Distu'rn, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *turn*] to turn any thing off or aſide. To *diſturn* that furious ſtream of war on us. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Disvalua'tion [of *dis* and *valuation*] diſgrace, diminution of reputation. To the *diſvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard. *Bacon.*

To Disva'lue [of *dis* and *value*] to undervalue, to ſet a low price upon. To contemn and *diſvalue* what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

To Disve'lope [*developer*, Fr.] to open, unwrap, or unfold. See Develop.

Disve'loped [in blazonry] is a term uſed to ſignify diſplay'd; and ſo with heralds, thoſe colours that in an army are called flying colours or diſplayed, are ſaid to be diſveloped.

Disu'nion [*deſunion*, Fr. of *diſunione*, It. of *dis* and *unio*, Lat.] 1. Diviſion, agreement, breach of concord. 2. Separation, disjunction. *Diſunion* of the corporeal principles. *Glanville.*

To Disuni'te, *verb act.* [*deſunir*, Fr. and Sp. *diſunire*, It. of *dis* and *unio*, Lat.] 1. To divide or ſet friends or allies at variance. 2. To rate or disjoin.

The feaſt they then divide, and *diſunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope.*

To Disunite, *verb neut.* to fall aſunder. The joints ſeparate and *diſunite*. *South.*

To Disunite [with horſemen] a horſe is ſaid to diſunite, that drags his haunches, that gallops falſe.

Disu'nity [of *dis* and *unity*] a ſtate of actual ſeparation. *Diſunity* is the natural property of matter. *More.*

Disu'sage [of *dis* and *uſage*, Fr. *diſuſanza*, It.] gradual ceſſation of uſe or cuſtom. Aboliſhed by *diſuſage* through tract of time. *Hooker.*

Disu'se [of *dis* and *uſe*] 1. Ceſſation of uſe, want of practice. The *diſuſe* of the tongue. *Addiſon.* 2. Ceſſation of cuſtom. To come into *diſuſe*. *Arbuthnot.*

To Disu'se [of *dis*, neg. and *uſer*, Fr. *diſuſare*, It. *diſuſàr*, Sp.] 1. To forbear the uſe of. Priam in arms *diſus'd*. *Dryden.* 2. To leave off, to break one's ſelf of an uſe or cuſtom. *Diſus'd* to toils. *Dryden.*

To Disvou'ch, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *vouch*] to deſtroy the credit of, to contradict. Every letter he hath writ hath *diſavouched* another. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diswi'tted, *adj.* [of *dis* and *wit*] deprived of the wits, mad. As ſhe had been *diſwitted*. *Drayton.*

Dit, *ſubſt.* [𝔡𝔦𝔠𝔥, Dut.] a ditty, a poem, a tune; obſolete. No ſong but did contain a lovely *dit*. *Spenſer.*

Ditch [ꝺice, Sax. 𝔡𝔦𝔦𝔨, Du.] 1. A trench cut in the ground about a field. He would level his *ditches*. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Any long and narrow receptacle of water. Johnſon ſays, it is uſed ſometimes of a ſmall river in contempt. Divers *ditches* and low grounds about London. *Bacon.* 3. The moat that ſurrounds a town or garriſon. The *ditches* were dry. *Knolles.* 4. Ditch is uſed in compoſition to denote any thing mean, worthleſs, or that is thrown into ditches. The *ditch*-dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Ditch [ꝺician, Sax. 𝔡𝔶𝔠𝔨𝔢𝔫, Du.] 1. To dig a ditch or trench. 2. To cleanſe a ditch.

Ditch-deliver'd, *adj.* [of *ditch* and *deliver*] brought forth in a ditch; Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Di'tcher [of *ditch*] one who makes ditches. Our thatcher, *ditcher*. *Swift.*

Dithe'ist, *noun ſubſt.* one who advances the notion of *two* Gods; and from hence

Dithe'ism, *noun ſubſt.* the belief [or doctrine] of *two* Gods. Such was the doctrine of *Marcion*, and after him the *Manichæans*, who affirmed two *rival* and *independent* powers. And ſuch alſo is the belief of two *abſolutely coequal*, all-ruling minds or ſpirits, whether *oppoſed* to one another, or *not*. It was ſo, at leaſt, in the judgment of the whole *orthodox* council of Sirmium, as I have ſhewn under the word Co-ordination. You'll ſay, how can it be, when they maintained (as did the whole body of the old Athanaſians) the Father and Son to be *two* diſtinct Spirits, poſſeſſed of *one common* nature? I anſwer, with St. Hilary, they thought to preſerve the Unity, by rejecting the Co-equality. " *Nec in eô* comparatur *aut* co-æquatur *filius patri*, *dum* ſubditus, *&c.* In plain terms, two Gods, with them, would be two *ſupreme*, two *abſolutely coequal* perſons: not ſo, when there is a *ſupreme* and *ſubordinate*; and where, conſequently, the one God is placed, where the *ſcripture*, and all *antiquity* (when ſpeaking *without a figure)* placed it, *viz.* In the one perſon of the Father." So the *Nicene* creed; " I believe in one God, the Father Almighty, *&c.*" And thus alſo *Ignatius*, long before them, " —— to convince unbelievers, that there is one God, who has manifeſted himself by Jeſus Chriſt his Son." —— See Baalim, Co-ordination, and Deity and Divinity compared.

Dithyra'mbic, *adj.* pertaining to the dithyrambus.

Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambic* tide. *Cowley.*

Dithyra'mbic, *ſubſt.* or Dithy'rambus [*dithyrambe*, Fr. *ditirambo*, It. *dithyrambus*, Lat. of διθυραμβος, Gr.] 1. A ſort of hymn anciently ſung in honour of Bacchus, the god of wine, wherein of old, and now among the Italians, the diſtraction cauſed by drunkenneſs is imitated. 2. Any poem written with wildneſs and enthuſiaſm, a jovial ſong full of tranſport and poetical fury.

Such were part of Pindar's works; if we may credit that line of Horace,

Seu per audaces *nova* dithyrambos
Verba devolvit———

For (as Torrentius obſerves) nothing of this kind is now extant. Pindar, how *immortaliz'd* ſoever by his *other* compoſitions, has not in *theſe* eſcaped the force of time. And whereas Horace adds,

———*Numeriſque fertur*
Lege ſolutis.

His comment is as follows: " Numbers cannot be *without a law*; and therefore, when Horace tells us, that *Pindar*'s Numbers are *maſters of antiquity*; whoſe rich and ſwelling PERIODS are not to be reduced within ſo ſcanty a ſpace, as our verſification in *rhyme* too often preſcribes. It was this conſideration *in part*, that induced the author of the late Essay on Homer, in *Blank Verſe*, to attempt ſomething of that kind; nor was he miſtaken in his conjecture; for though attacked (as was expected) by one or two *inſignificant* pens; he ſoon found the men of TASTE and LITERATURE declaring on his ſide. See Blank *Verſe*, and Miltonic *Numbers* compared. See alſo the word Cri'ticism; and read there, " As Mr. Pope, when ſpeaking of Longinus, well expreſs'd it,

And is HIMSELF the great SUBLIME, he draws."

Disti'chia, or **Distichi'asis**, Lat. [διστιχια, Gr.] a double row of hairs upon the eye-lids.

To **Disti'l**, *verb neut.* [*diſtiller*, Fr. *ſtillare*, It. *diſtilár*, Sp. of *diſtillo*, Lat.] 1. To drop or fall down drop by drop. Cryſtal drops from mineral roofs *diſtil. Pope*. 2. To flow gently and ſilently. The Euphrates *diſtilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia. *Raleigh*. 3. To uſe a ſtill, to practiſe the art of diſtilling, To make perfumes, *diſtil*, preſerve. *Shakeſpeare*.

To **Distil**, *verb act.* 1. To let fall in drops, to drop any thing down. The roof is vaulted and *diſtils* freſh water. *Addiſon*. 2. To force by fire thro' diſtilling veſſels, to exalt by fire, to ſeparate. *Diſtill'd* by magic ſlights. *Shakeſpeare*.

To **Distil** [with chemiſts] is to draw off ſome of the principles of a mixt body, as the water, oil, ſpirit, or ſalt, into proper veſſels, by the means of fire. The liquid *diſtill'd* from benzoin. *Boyle*.

To **Distil** *per Aſcenſum*, is when the matter to be diſtilled is placed above the fire, or the fire is under the veſſel that contains the matter.

To **Distil** *per Deſcenſum*, is when the matter to be diſtilled is below the fire, or when the fire is placed over the veſſel that contains the matter, ſo that the moiſt parts being made thin, and the vapour which riſes from them not being able to fly upwards, it ſinks down, and diſtils at the bottom of the veſſel.

Disti'llable [of *diſtil*] that may be diſtilled.

Distilla'tion, Fr. [*diſtillazione*, It. *diſtilaciòn*, Sp. of *diſtillatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of diſtilling or dropping down. 2. The act of pouring out in drops. 3. That which falls in drops.

Distillation [in chemiſtry] 1. The act of drawing out of the humid or moiſt, ſpirituous, oleaginous or ſaline parts of mixed bodies by virtue of heat, which parts are firſt reſolved into a vapour, and then condenſed again by cold. Water, by frequent *diſtillations*, changes. *Newton*. 2. The matter drawn in the ſtill, from which the diſtillation is made. Stopt in like a ſtrong *diſtillation* with cloths. *Shakeſpeare*.

Distilla'tions [in natural philoſophy] thoſe wateriſh vapours drawn up by the ſun into the air, which fall down on the earth again when the ſun is ſet.

Distilla'tory, *adj.* [of *diſtil*] belonging to or uſed in diſtillation. The junctures of the *diſtillatory* veſſels. *Boyle*.

Disti'ller [of *diſtil*] 1. One who practiſes the trade of diſtilling. I ſent for ſpirit of ſalt to a very eminent *diſtiller* of it. *Boyle*. 2. One who makes and ſells inflammatory and pernicious ſpirits.

Disti'llers *Company*. Their armorial enſigns are azure, a feſs wavy *argent* between a ſun drawing up a cloud, diſtilling drops of rain *proper*, and a diſtillatory double armed *or*, with two worms and a bolt head receivers *argent*, the creſt an helmet and torce, a barley garb wreathed about with a vine-branch, fruited all *proper*. The ſupporters a *Ruſſian* and an *Indian* in their reſpective habits. The motto, *Drop as rain, and diſtil as dew*.

Disti'lment [of *diſtil*] that which is drawn by diſtillation. A word formerly uſed, but now obſolete. Leprous *diſtilment*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Disti'nct, Fr. [*diſtinto*, It. and Sp. of *diſtinctus*, Lat.] 1. Different, not the ſame in number or kind. Fatherhood and property are two *diſtinct* titles. *Locke*. 2. Different, being apart, ſeparate from another. The two armies which marched out together ſhould afterwards be *diſtinct*. *Clarendon*. 3. Clear, plain, not confuſed.

High and remote to ſee from thence *diſtinct*
Each thing on earth. *Milton*.

4. Spotted, variegated. *Diſtinct* with eyes. *Milton*. 5. Marked out, ſpecified.

No place
Is yet *diſtinct* by name. *Milton*.

Disti'nct *Baſe* [in optics] is that preciſe diſtance from the pole of a convex glaſs, in which objects, beheld through it, appear *diſtinct* and well defined, and is the ſame as *focus*.

Distinct *Notion* or *Idea* [according to Mr. Leibnitz] is when a perſon can enumerate marks and characters enough, whereby to recollect a thing.

Disti'nction, Fr. [*diſtinzione*, It. *diſtinciòn*, Sp. of *diſtinctio*, Lat.] 1. The act of noting the difference of things, and of aſſigning or putting a difference between one thing and another, a ſeparation, a diſtinguiſhing or marking by points, the note of difference. 2. The difference itſelf, that by which one differs from another. Perception puts the *diſtinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts. *Locke*. 3. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in compariſon with ſomething elſe. Maids, women, wives, without *diſtinction*, fall. *Dryden*. 4. Honourable note of ſuperiority. 5. Separation of complex ideas.

Circumſtantial branches which
Diſtinction ſhould be rich in. *Shakeſpeare*.

6. Diviſion into different parts. The *diſtinction* of it into acts. *Dryden*. 7. The notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame. To take away that error which confuſion breedeth, *diſtinction* is requiſite. *Hooker*. 8. Diſcernment, judgment.

Disti'nctive [*diſtinctif*, Fr.] 1. Serving to diſtinguiſh, marking difference. *Diſtinctive* names. *Pope*. 2. Having the faculty of diſtinguiſhing and diſcerning, judicious. Judicious and *diſtinctive* heads. *Brown*.

Disti'nctively [of *diſtinctive*] by diſtinction.

Disti'nctly [of *diſtinct*] 1. Not confuſedly. On its ſides bounded pretty *diſtinctly*, but on its ends confuſedly and indiſtinctly. *Newton*. 2. Clearly, plainly, ſeverally. I could ſee all the parts *diſtinctly*. *Addiſon*.

Disti'nctness [of *diſtinct* and *neſs*] 1. The ſtate of being diſtinct. 2. Nice obſervation of the difference between different things. For the clearneſs and *diſtinctneſs* of viſion. *Ray*. 3. Such ſeparation of things as makes them eaſy to be ſeparately obſerved.

To **Disti'nguish**, *verb act.* [*diſtinguer*, Fr. *diſtinguir*, Sp. and Port. *diſtinguere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To diſcern critically, to judge.

Nor more can you *diſtinguiſh* of a man,
Than of his outward ſhew. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. To note or mark the diverſity of things. Rightly to *diſtinguiſh* is by conceit of the mind to ſever things different in nature, and to diſcern wherein they differ. *Hooker*. 3. To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour or preference. They *diſtinguiſh* my poems from thoſe of other men. *Dryden*. 4. To put a difference between, to divide or part, by proper notes of diverſity. Moſes *diſtinguiſhes* the cauſes of the flood into thoſe that belong to the heavens, and thoſe that belong to the earth. *Burnet's Theory*. 5. To know one from another by any mark of difference.

Nor can we be *diſtinguiſh'd* by our faces
For man or maſter. *Shakeſpeare*.

6. To conſtitute difference, to make different from another. The great and *diſtinguiſhing* doctrines. *Locke*.

To **Distinguish**, *verb neut.* to make diſtinction, to find or ſhew the difference. To *diſtinguiſh* between proverbs and polite ſpeeches. *Swift*.

To **Distinguish** *one's ſelf*, to raiſe himſelf above the common level by valour, prudence, wit, &c. to make one's ſelf eminent or known.

Disti'nguishable [of *diſtinguiſh*] 1. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed, or known by marks of diverſity. It is by the eye *diſtinguiſhable*. *Boyle*. 2. Worthy of note or regard. The merit of ſomething *diſtinguiſhable*. *Swift*.

Disti'nguishableness [of *diſtinguiſhable*] capableneſs of being diſtinguiſhed.

Disti'nguishably, *adv.* [from *diſtinguiſhable*] in a manner to be diſtinguiſhed.

Disti'nguished, *part. paſſ.* [of *diſtinguiſh*] eminent, extraordinary. *Diſtinguiſh'd* fury. *Rogers*.

Disti'nguisher [of *diſtinguiſh*] 1. Judicious obſerver, one that diſcerns with accuracy. An exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *diſtinguiſher* of their talents. *Dryden*. 2. One that ſeparates things by proper notes of diverſity. This *diſtinguiſher* of time the ſun. *Brown*.

Disti'nguishingly, *adv.* [of *diſtinguiſhing*] with diſtinction, or ſome mark of eminent preference. *Diſtinguiſhingly* favourable to me. *Pope*.

Disti'nguishment [of *diſtinguiſh*] diſtinction, obſervance of difference. Graunt uſes it.

To **Disto'rt** [*tordre*, Fr. *diſtorcere*, It. *torcèr*, Sp. of *diſtortum*, ſup. of *diſtorquo*, Lat.] 1. To wreſt from the true meaning. Something muſt be *diſtorted* beſide the intent of the divine inditer. *Peacham*. 2. To twiſt, to deform by irregular motions. Now mortal pangs *diſtort* his lovely form. *Smith*. 3. To turn from the true direction or poſture to draw aſide, to pull away. Envy and revenge darken and *diſtort* the underſtanding. *Tillotſon*.

Disto'rtion [*diſtortio*, Lat.] the act of pulling away, a wreſting or wringing ſeveral ways, by which the parts are diſordered. The bellowings and *diſtortions* of enthuſiaſm. *Addiſon*.

Distortiton [with ſurgeons] is when the parts of any animal body are ill placed, or ill figured.

Disto'rtor *Oris* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the mouth, the ſame as zygomaticus.

To **Distra'ct**, *verb act. pret. diſtracted; part. paſſ. diſtracted*, anciently *diſtraught*, ſometimes *diſtrait* [*diſtraire*, Fr. *diſtrarre*, It. *diſtraèr*, Sp. *diſtractum*, Lat.] 1. To pull or draw different ways at the ſame time. 2. To divide, to part. You *diſtract* your army. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To turn from a ſingle direction towards various points. To *diſtract* the eye by a multiplicity of the objects. *South*. 4. To confound by contrary conſiderations, to perplex, interrupt, or trouble. I am *diſtracted*. *Job*. *Diſtraught* and mad with terror. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. To make a perſon mad. She fell *diſtracted* of her wits. *Bacon*. She did ſpeak in ſtarts *diſtractedly*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Distra'ctedly [of *diſtracted*] madly, in a frantic manner.

Distra'ctedness [of *diſtract*] diſtraction, ſtate of being diſtracted.

Distra'ctible [in ſurgery] capable of being drawn aſide.

Distra'ction, Fr. [*diſtrazione*, It. *diſtraciòn*, Sp. abſence of mind, of *diſtractio*, Lat.] 1. Frenzy, madneſs. A ſettled *diſtraction*. *Atterbury*. 2. Perplexity, tumult, difference of ſentiments. Confuſion and *diſtraction* which the kings forces were inclined to. *Clarendon*. 3. Tendency to different parts, ſeparation.

His power went out in ſuch *diſtractions*, as
Beguil'd all ſpies. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. Confuſion, when the attention is called different ways. During the late *diſtractions*. *Addiſon*. 5. Violence of ſome painful paſſion, mental perturbation. The *diſtraction* of the children who ſaw their parents expiring. *Tatler*.

Distraction [in ſurgery] the act of pulling a fibre, membrane, &c. beyond its natural extent, and what is ſo pulled or extended, is ſaid to be diſtracted.

To **Distrai'n**, *verb act.* [*deſtrainare*, Fr. *diſtringo*, Lat. in law] 1. To ſeize upon a perſon's goods for rent, pariſh duties, &c. as an indemnification for a debt. 2. To ſeize in general. Hath here *diſtrained* the Tower to his uſe. *Shakeſpeare*.

To **Distrain**, *verb neut.* to make ſeizure. I will not lend money to my ſuperior, upon whom I cannot *diſtrain* for the debt. *Camden*.

Distrai'nt, *ſub.* [of *diſtrain*] a ſeizure.

Distra'ught, *old part. paſſ.* [of *diſtract*] *Diſtraught* of his wits. *Camden*.

Distre'ss [*detreſſe*, Fr.] the act of diſtraining goods.

Distress [in law] a compulſion in certain real actions, &c. and to pay rent and pariſh duties.

Distre'ss [*deſtreſſe*, Fr. prob. of *diſtrictus*, of *diſtringo*, Lat.] 1. A great ſtraight, adverſity, or preſſing calamity, ſorrow, anguiſh. *Diſtreſs* of nations. *Deuteronomy.* 2. The act of making a legal ſeizure. He would go and take a *diſtreſs* of his goods and cattle. *Spenſer.* 3. A compulſion in real actions, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refuſed. *Cowel.* 4. The thing ſeized by law.

Finite Distress, is that limited by law.

Grand Distress, is that made on all the goods and chattels of a man within the county.

Infinite Distress, is without limitation.

Perſonal Distress, is upon moveable goods.

Real Distress, is made on immoveable goods.

To Distre'ss, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To reduce to miſery or calamity, to harraſs. I am *diſtreſſed* for thee. 2 *Samuel.* 2. To proſecute by law to a ſeizure.

Distre'ssedness [of *diſtreſſed*] ſtate of being in diſtreſs.

Distre'ssfull, *adj.* [of *diſtreſs* and *full*] miſerable, full of trouble. *Diſtreſsful* and deſolating events. *Watts.*

To Distri'bute [*diſtributum*, Lat. *diſtribuer*, Fr. *diſtribuire*, It. *diſtribuyr*, Sp. *deſtribuir*, Port.] 1. To divide, part or ſhare, to beſtow or deal among perſons. Warlike people, amongſt whom he *diſtributed* the land. *Spenſer.* 2. To diſpoſe, or ſet in order.

To Distribute [in printing] is to take a form aſunder, to ſeparate the letters, and to diſpoſe them in the caſes again, each in its proper cell.

Distri'buter [of *diſtribute*] he who diſtributes, beſtows, or deals out any thing. Judges and *diſtributers* of juſtice. *Addiſon.*

Distribu'tio, Lat. [with logicians] a reſolving the whole into parts.

Distributio, Lat. [in rhetoric] a figure, when its peculiar property is applied to every thing; as a robbery to the hands, wantonneſs to the eyes, *&c.*

Distribu'tion [Fr. *diſtribuzione*, It. *diſtribucion*, Sp. of *diſtributio*, Lat.] 1. The act of dividing or ſharing amongſt many. *Diſtribution* of offices. *Swift.* 2. The act of giving in charity. Charitable *diſtributions. Atterbury.* 3. [In logic] as an integral whole is diſtinguiſhed into its ſeveral parts by diviſion: ſo the word *diſtribution* is moſt properly uſed, when we diſtinguiſh an univerſal whole into its ſeveral kinds of ſpecies. *Watts.*

Distribution [with architects] is dividing and diſpenſing the ſeveral parts and pieces, which compoſe the plan of the building.

Manual Distributions, or *Quotidian* Distributions, certain ſmall ſums of money appointed by the donors, *&c.* to be diſtributed to ſuch of the canons of a chapter as are actually preſent, and aſſiſting at certain obits and offices.

Distri'butive, *adj.* [*diſtribut*, Fr. *diſtributivo*, It. and Sp.] 1. Serving to diſtribute, allotting to each his ſentence or claim. *Diſtributive* juſtice. *Swift.* 2. Aſſigning the various ſpecies of a general term.

Diseributive *Nouns* [with grammarians] are ſuch as betoken reducing into ſeveral orders and diſtinctions, as *ſinguli*, *bini*, *terni*, &c.

Distributive *Juſtice*, is that whereby we give to every perſon what belongs to him; alſo that juſtice adminiſtered by a judge, *&c.* who, in executing his office, may be ſaid to give every man his due.

Distri'butively [of *diſtributive*] 1. By way of diſtribution. 2. Singly, particularly. Although we cannot be free from all ſin collectively, yet *diſtributively* all great offences, as they offer themſelves one by one, ought to be avoided. *Hooker.* 3. In a manner expreſſing ſingly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively. An univerſal term is ſometimes taken collectively for all its ideas united together, and ſometimes *diſtributively*, meaning each of them ſingle and alone. *Watts.*

Districhi'asis, Lat. [διστριχιασις, Gr.] a double row of hair on the eye-lids.

Di'strict, Fr. [*diſtretto*, It. *diſtrito*, Sp *diſtrictus*, Lat.] 1. A particular territory or extent of juriſdiction, province. Practis'd all the arts of deſpotic government in their reſpective *diſtricts. Addiſon.* 2. [In law] that circuit or territory in which a man may be forced to make his appearance. 3. Region, country. *Diſtricts* which between the tropics lie. *Blackmore.*

Districtio'nes, Lat. [old writers] diſtraints or diſtreſſes, *i. e.* goods ſeiz'd and ſtopt till payment and full ſatisfaction be made.

Distri'ngas, Lat. [in law] a writ directed to the ſheriff or any other officer, commanding him to diſtrain one for a debt to the king, or for his appearance at a day.

To Distru'st [of *dis*, neg. and *truſt*, of ꞇꞃeopan, Sax. to ſuggeſt] to ſuſpect, to diffide in, not to truſt. Do not *diſtruſt* him. *Wiſdom.*

Distrust [of *dis*, neg. and *truſt*, of ꞇꞃeope, Sax. true, faithful] 1 Suſpicion, jealouſy, miſgiving, want of faith or confidence in another. Above the baſeneſs of *diſtruſt. Dryden.* 2. Diſcredit, loſs of credit or confidence. *Diſtruſt* and all diſpraiſe. *Milton.*

Distru'stful [of *diſtruſt* and *full*] 1. Suſpicious, jealous, apt to diſtruſt. Generals often harbour *diſtruſtful* thoughts. *Boyle.* 2. Diffident, not confident. *Diſtruſtful* of themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.* 3. Modeſt, timorous, not confident of one's ſelf. *Diſtruſtful* ſenſe with modeſt caution ſpeaks. *Pope.*

Distru'stfully [of *diſtruſtful*] in a diſtruſtful manner, with diſtruſt.

Distru'stfulness [of *diſtruſtful*] aptneſs to be diſtruſtful, ſtate of being diſtruſtful.

To Distu'rb [*diſturbàr*, Sp. *diſturbare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To interrupt, to hinder or let. 2. To perplex, to diſquiet, to croſs, trouble, or vex. The happineſs of his neighbour to *diſturb* him. *Collier.* 3. To diſorder or put into confuſion. 4. To turn off from any direction; having *from*. This is unuſual.

And *diſturb*
His inmoſt counſels *from* their deſtin'd end. *Milton.*

Distu'rbance [from *diſturb*] 1. Trouble, vexation, diſquiet, perplexity. It brings *diſturbance* to trade. *Locke.* 2. Confuſion, diſorder. Without fatigue or *diſturbance. Watts.* 3. Tumult, uproar, violation of peace. *Diſturbances* on earth through female ſnares. *Milton.*

Distu'rber [of *diſturb*] 1. He that violates peace, and cauſes public tumults. *Diſturbers* of the public tranquillity. *Addiſon.* 2. He that injures one's tranquillity, or diſturbs one's peace of mind. Foes to my reſt, and my ſweet ſleep's *diſturbers. Shakeſpeare.*

To Distu'rn, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *turn*] to turn any thing off or aſide. To *diſturn* that furious ſtream of war on us. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Disvalua'tion [of *dis* and *valuation*] diſgrace, diminution of reputation. To the *diſvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard. *Bacon.*

To Disva'lue [of *dis* and *value*] to undervalue, to ſet a low price upon. To contemn and *diſvalue* what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

To Disve'lope [*developer*, Fr.] to open, unwrap, or unfold. See Develop.

Disve'loped [in blazonry] is a term uſed to ſignify diſplay'd; and ſo with heralds, thoſe colours that in an army are called flying colours or diſplayed, are ſaid to be diſveloped.

Disu'nion [*deſunion*, Fr. of *diſunione*, It. of *dis* and *unio*, Lat.] 1. Diviſion, agreement, breach of concord. 2. Separation, disjunction. *Diſunion* of the corporeal principles. *Glanville.*

To Disuni'te, *verb act.* [*deſunir*, Fr. and Sp. *diſunire*, It. of *dis* and *unio*, Lat.] 1. To divide or ſet friends or allies at variance. 2. To rate or disjoin.

The feaſt they then divide, and *diſunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope.*

To Disunite, *verb neut.* to fall aſunder. The joints ſeparate and *diſunite. South.*

To Disunite [with horſemen] a horſe is ſaid to diſunite, that drags his haunches, that gallops falſe.

Disu'nity [of *dis* and *unity*] a ſtate of actual ſeparation. *Diſunity* is the natural property of matter. *More.*

Disu'sage [of *dis* and *uſage*, Fr. *diſuſanza*, It.] gradual ceſſation of uſe or cuſtom. Aboliſhed by *diſuſage* through tract of time. *Hooker.*

Disu'se [of *dis* and *uſe*] 1. Ceſſation of uſe, want of practice. The *diſuſe* of the tongue. *Addiſon.* 2. Ceſſation of cuſtom. To come into *diſuſe. Arbuthnot.*

To Disu'se [of *dis*, neg. and *uſer*, Fr. *diſuſare*, It. *diſuſàr*, Sp.] 1. To forbear the uſe of. Priam in arms *diſus'd. Dryden.* 2. To leave off, to break one's ſelf of an uſe or cuſtom. *Diſus'd* to toils. *Dryden.*

To Disvou'ch, *verb act.* [of *dis* and *vouch*] to deſtroy the credit of, to contradict. Every letter he hath writ hath *diſavouched* another. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diswi'tted, *adj.* [of *dis* and *wit*] deprived of the wits, mad. As ſhe had been *diſwitted. Drayton.*

Dit, *ſubſt.* [dich, Dut.] a ditty, a poem, a tune; obſolete. No ſong but did contain a lovely *dit. Spenſer.*

Ditch [ꝺice, Sax. diik, Du.] 1. A trench cut in the ground about a field. He would level his *ditches. Arbuthnot.* 2. Any long and narrow receptacle of water. Johnſon ſays, it is uſed ſometimes of a ſmall river in contempt. Divers *ditches* and low grounds about London. *Bacon.* 3. The moat that ſurrounds a town or garriſon. The *ditches* were dry. *Knolles.* 4. Ditch is uſed in compoſition to denote any thing mean, worthleſs, or that is thrown into ditches. The *ditch*-dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Ditch [ꝺician, Sax. dycken, Du.] 1. To dig a ditch or trench. 2. To cleanſe a ditch.

Ditch-deliver'd, *adj.* [of *ditch* and *deliver*] brought forth in a ditch; Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Di'tcher [of *ditch*] one who makes ditches. Our thatcher, *ditcher. Swift.*

Dithe'ist, *noun ſubſt.* one who advances the notion of *two* Gods; and from hence

Dithe'ism, *noun ſubſt.* the belief [or doctrine] of *two* Gods. Such was the doctrine of *Marcion*, and after him the *Manichæans*, who affirmed two *rival* and *independent* powers. And ſuch alſo is the belief of two *abſolutely coequal*, all-ruling minds or ſpirits, whether *oppoſed* to one another, or *not*. It was ſo, at leaſt, in the judgment of the whole *orthodox* council of Sirmium, as I have ſhewn under the word Co-ordination. You'll ſay, how can it be, when they maintained (as did the whole body of the old Athanaſians) the Father and Son to be *two* diſtinct Spirits, poſſeſſed of *one common* nature? I anſwer, with St. Hilary, they thought to preſerve the Unity, by rejecting the Co-equality. "*Nec in eô* comparatur *aut* co-æquatur *filius patri*, *dum* ſubditus, *&c.* In plain terms, two Gods, with them, would be two *ſupreme*, two *abſolutely coequal* perſons: not ſo, when there is a *ſupreme* and *ſubordinate*; and where, conſequently, the one God is placed, where the *ſcripture*, and all *antiquity* (when ſpeaking *without a figure)* placed it, *viz.* In the one perſon of the Father." So the *Nicene* creed; "I believe in one God, the Father Almighty, *&c.*" And thus alſo *Ignatius*, long before them, "—— to convince unbelievers, that there is one God, who has manifeſted himself by Jeſus Chriſt his Son." —— See Baalim, Co-ordination, and Deity and Divinity compared.

Dithyra'mbic, *adj.* pertaining to the dithyrambus.

Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambic* tide. *Cowley.*

Dithyra'mbic, *ſubſt.* or Dithy'rambus [*dithyrambe*, Fr. *ditirambo*, It. *dithyrambus*, Lat. of διθυραμβος, Gr.] 1. A ſort of hymn anciently ſung in honour of Bacchus, the god of wine, wherein of old, and now among the Italians, the diſtraction cauſed by drunkenneſs is imitated. 2. Any poem written with wildneſs and enthuſiaſm, a jovial ſong full of tranſport and poetical fury.

Such were part of Pindar's works; if we may credit that line of Horace,

Seu per audaces *nova* dithyrambos
Verba devolvit——

For (as Torrentius obſerves) nothing of this kind is now extant. Pindar, how *immortaliz'd* ſoever by his *other* compoſitions, has not in *theſe* eſcaped the force of time. And whereas Horace adds,

——*Numeriſque fertur*
Lege ſolutis.

His comment is as follows: " Numbers cannot be *without a law*; and therefore, when Horace tells us, that *Pindar*'s Numbers are *without a law*, we muſt underſtand him of *that* law, by which the Lyric or Melic verſes are bound, on account of the *ſtrophæ* and *antiſtrophæ*, i. e. thoſe [*periodic*] changes or returns, which we perceive in Pindar's poems: The Dithyrambic, being far more *hurried*, and as being poured out from a *divine ſort* of fury, roll on with a greater degree of liberty." *Horat. Læv. Torrent. Ed. Antwerp ex Officin. Plantin. p.* 282.

Di'tion, Lat. dominion, government.

Dito'ne [διτονη, Gr.] a double tone in muſic, or the greater third.

Ditri'glyph [in architecture] the ſpace between two triglyphs.

Di'ttander, the herb pepper-wort.

Di'ttany [*dictamnus*, Lat.] *Dittany* hath been renowned for its ſovereign qualities in medicine. It is generally brought over dry from the Levant. *Miller.*

Di'ttied, *adj.* [of *ditty*] ſung, fitted to muſic. Smooth *dittied* ſong. *Milton.*

Di'tto, Lat. [*detto*, It.] the aforeſaid, or the ſame.

Ditto'logy [διττολογια, Gr.] a double reading, as in ſeveral ſcriptural texts.

Di'tty [probably of *dictum*, Lat. ſaid, dicht, Du.] a ſong, the words of which are ſet to muſic. To the warbling lute ſoft *ditties* ſing. *Sandys.*

Di'val [in heraldry] a term uſed by thoſe who blazon by herbs and flowers (inſtead of colours and metals) for nightſhade.

Diva'lia, a feaſt held by the Romans in honour of the goddeſs Angerona. On this feſtival the pontifices performed ſacrifices in the temple of Volupia, or the goddeſs of joy and pleaſure, the ſame as Angerona, and which was ſuppoſed to drive away all ſorrows and chagrin of life.

Di'van [in the Arabic language, ſignifies a council] it is uſed not only for a *council chamber*, or court wherein juſtice is adminiſtred in the eaſtern nation; but is uſed alſo for a *hall* in the private houſes. The Chineſe have *divans* on purpoſe for ceremonies; their cuſtom does not allow of the receiving of viſits in the inner parts of the houſe, but only at the entry.

But this ſignification may be accounted for, by the more *general* acceptation of the word in Arabic, as it ſignifies συνταγμα, *i. e.* a *collection*, ſuppoſe of tracts, and when applied to the *human ſpecies*, an aſſembly, whether for conſultation, adminiſtration of juſtice, or any *other* intent. Monſieur *Dherbelot* ſays, the chalifs of the houſe of Abbaſs were obliged to preſide in perſon at their Divan, for the redreſs of *private* grievances. And I think the grand vizir in *Turky* holds *two* every week. See Abbass and Azim.

Divan, any council aſſembled; Milton preſerves its true *accent*. The dark *divan*. *Milton.*

Divan *Begui* [in Perſia] one of the miniſters of ſtate, who is the controller of juſtice. There are *divan beguis*, not only at court and in the capital, but alſo in the provinces, and other cities in the empire. They are not confined by any other law or rule, in the adminiſtration of juſtice, but the alcoran, and that too he interprets as he pleaſes. He only takes cognizance of criminal caſes.

Divapora'tion, Lat. an evaporating or exhaling.

Divaporation [with chemiſts] a driving out of vapours by fire.

To Divar'icate, *verb neut.* [*divaricatus*, Lat.] 1. To be parted into two. One *divaricates* into two. *Woodward.* 2. To ſtraddle, or ſtride wide.

To Diva'ricate, *verb act.* to divide a thing into two parts. *Divaricated* as the ſpermatic veſſels. *Grew.*

Divarica'tion [*divaricatio*, Lat.] 1. Partition into two. A *divarication* of the way. *Ray.* 2. Diviſion of opinions. All doubt or probable *divarication*. *Brown.*

To Dive [probably of dippan, Sax. to dip] 1. To duck or ſink voluntarily under water. A diver *diveth*. *Bacon.* 2. To go under water in ſearch of any thing. The poor Indians are eaten up when they *dive* for the pearl. *Raleigh.* 3. To enquire or pry narrowly into a matter. *Diving* into the arts and ſciences. *Dryden.* 4. To immerge into any buſineſs or condition. Not yet *div'd* into the world's deceit. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To depart from view or obſervation. *Dive* thoughts down to my ſoul, here Clarence comes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Dive, *verb act.* to find out by diving. The Curtii bravely *div'd* the gulph of fame. *Denham.*

Di'ver. 1. One who dives or ſinks voluntarily under water. The *diver*'s prize. *Pope.* 2. One that goes under water in ſearch of treaſure, or any thing elſe. *Divers* and fiſhers for pearls. *Woodward.* 3. One that enters deep into knowledge, or any ſtudy. A *diver* into cauſes. *Wotton.* 4. A water-fowl, called a didapper.

Diverbera'tion, Lat. the act of ſtriking or beating through.

To Dive'rge, *verb neut.* [*divergo*, Lat.] to tend various ways from one and the ſame point; not to converge.

Dive'rgent, or Dive'rging [*divergens*, Lat.] tending to various parts from one point, going farther and farther aſunder; thus any two lines forming an angle, if they be continued, will be *divergent*, i. e. will go farther and farther aſunder.

Divergent *Rays* [in optics] are ſuch as ariſing from a radiant point, or in their paſſage having undergone a refraction or reflection, do continually recede farther from each other.

Di'vers, *adj.* [*diverſus*, Lat.] ſundry, ſeveral, many, more than one. It is now become obſolete.

Di'vers, *adj.* or Dive'rse, Fr. [*diverſo*, It. Sp. and Port. *diverſus*, Lat.] 1. Unlike in circumſtances, different from another. Beaſts *diverſe* one from another. *Daniel.* 2. Different from itſelf, various, multiform. Eloquence is a great and *diverſe* thing. *Ben Johnſon.* 3. Being in different directions. It is little uſed but in the laſt ſenſe. His papers light fly *diverſe* toſt in air. *Pope.*

Divers [of *dive*] pick-pockets. A cant word.

Diversifica'tion [of *diverſify*] 1. The act of changing form or qualities. Manners of *diverſification* generate differing colours. *Boyle.* 2. Variegation, variation. 3. Variety of forms. 4. Change, alteration. A *diverſification* of the will. *Hale.*

To Dive'rsify [*diverſifier*, Fr. *diverſificare*, It.] 1. To make different from another, to diſtinguiſh. Males ſouls are *diverſified* with many characters. *Addiſon.* 2. To vary, to alter, to make different from itſelf. The country *diverſified* between hills and dales. *Sidney.*

Diversi'loquent [*diverſiloquens*, Lat.] ſpeaking diverſly, or differently.

Dive'rsion, Fr. [*diverſione*, It. tho' only in the firſt ſignification, and Sp. *diverſuo*, Port.] 1. The act of turning any thing aſide from its courſe. *Diverſion* of the ſap. 2. The cauſe by which any thing is turned from its courſe or tendency.

Fortunes, honour, friends,
Are mere *diverſions* from love's proper object. *Denham.*

3. A recreation or paſtime, ſomething that unbends the mind, by turning it off from care. *Diverſion* ſeems to be ſomething lighter than amuſement, and leſs forcible than pleaſure. Games and *diverſions*. *Addiſon.*

Diversion [with phyſicians] the turning of the courſe or flux of humours from one part to another by ſuch applications as are proper.

Diversion [in the art of war] is when an enemy is attacked in any one place, where he is weak and unprovided, with deſign to make him call his forces from another place, where he was going to make an irruption.

Dive'rsity [*diverſité*, Fr. *diverſità*, It. *diverſidàd*, Sp. of *diverſitas*, Lat.] 1. Variety. *Diverſity* of ceremonies. *Hooker.* 2. Difference, unlikeneſs. In this *diverſity* no contrariety. *Hooker.* 3. Diſtinct being, not identity. Ideas of identity and *diverſity*. *Locke.*

Di'versly, *adv.* [of *diverſe*] 1. Differently, variouſly. The gifts of God are *diverſly* beſtowed. *Hooker.* 2. In different directions, to differents points.

On life's vaſt ocean *diverſly* we ſail. *Pope.*

To Dive'rt [*divertir*, Fr. Sp. and Port. *divertire*, It. of *diverto*, Lat. to turn aſide] 1. To take off, to withdraw the mind from a thing. *Diverted* from the love of him. *Addiſon.* 2. To delight or make chearful. See Diversion. Swift uſes it. 3. To turn off from any direction. They *diverted* raillery from improper objects. *Addiſon.* 4. [In war] to draw forces to a different part. Sundry occaſions divided and *diverted* their power another way. *Davies.* 5. [In Shakeſpeare] to ſubvert, to deſtroy.

Dive'rter [of *divert*] any thing that diverts or alleviates. A *diverter* of ſadneſs. *Walton.*

Dive'rting, *part. act.* [of *divert*] pleaſant, delightful, agreeable.

Dive'rtingly [of *diverting*] pleaſantly, agreeably.

Dive'rtingness [of *diverting*] diverting quality.

Dive'rtisant [*divertiſſant*, Fr.] diverting.

To Dive'rtise [*divertiſer*, Fr. *diverto*, Lat.] to afford one diverſion, to recreate, to pleaſe; a word little uſed. Let them *divertiſe*, let them move us. *Dryden.*

Dive'rtisement [*divertiſſement*, Fr. *divertimento*, It.] diverſion, paſtime, ſport, pleaſure; a word now but little uſed.

Dive'rtive, *adj.* [of *divert*] recreative, amuſing. Things of a pleaſant and *divertive* nature. *Rogers.*

To Dive'st [of *di*, priv. and *veſtio*, Lat. to clothe, *deveſter*, Fr. the Engliſh word is therefore more properly written *deveſt*. *Johnſon.*] 1. To ſtrip off, to unclothe a perſon; with *of* before the thing to be taken off. Let us *diveſt* the gay phantom *of* all falſe luſtre. *Rogers.* 2. To deprive or take away dignity, office, *&c.* See to Devest.

Dive'sture [of *diveſt*] the act of putting off. The *diveſture* of mortality. *Boyle.*

Divi'dable [of *divide*] 1. Diviſible, capable of being divided. 2. Different, parted. *Dividable* ſhores. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divi'dant, *adj.* [of *divide*] different, ſeparate; an obſolete word. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

To Divi'de, *verb act.* [*divider*, Sp. *dividere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To ſever, part, or put aſunder. *Divide* the living child in two. *Kings.* 2. To diſunite, to ſet at variance, or at odds. There ſhall five in one houſe be *divided*. *St. Luke.* 3. To diſtribute, to ſhare out. A right to *divide* the earth by families. *Locke.* 4. To ſeparate, to ſtand as a partition between. Let it *divide* the waters from the waters. *Geneſis.*

To Divide, *verb neut.* to be parted or ſundered, to break friendſhip.

Friendſhip falls off,
Brothers *divide*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divide'nd [*dividendum*, Lat.] 1. A ſhare, the part allotted in any diſtribution. His peculiar ſhare like other *dividends*. *Decay of Piety.* 2. A number in arithmetic given to be divided by another.

Dividend [in the univerſity] a ſhare of the yearly ſalary, equally and juſtly divided among the fellows of a college.

Dividend [of a company] an equal ſhare of the joint ſtock.

Dividend [in law proceedings] a dividing of fees and perquiſites between officers, ariſing by writs, *&c.*

Divide'nda, law Lat. [in old law records] an indenture, and thence dividend in the exchequer ſeems to be one part of an indenture.

Divi'der [of *divide*] 1. That which parts any thing into pieces. The *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body. *Digby.* 2. He who diſtributes or deals out his ſhare to each. A judge or *divider* over you. *St. Luke.* 3. The perſon or cauſe that breaks amity. Money, the great *divider* of the world. *Swift.* 4. A pair of fine mathematical compaſſes, made by a ſkrew more ſteady in ſmall operations.

Divi'dual, *adj.* [*dividuus*, Lat.] divided, ſhared in common with others.

Her reign,
With thouſand leſſer lights *dividual* holds. *Milton.*

Divi'duals [in arithmetic] numbers in the rule called diviſion, containing part of the dividend, diſtinguiſhed by points, of which the queſtion muſt be aſked, how often the diviſor is contained in them.

Dividu'ity [*dividuitas*, Lat.] a diviſion or dividend.

Divina'tion, Fr. [*divinazione*, It. *divinaciòn*, Sp. of *divinatio*, Lat.] the act of preſaging or foretelling things to come, which are of a ſecret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means. No *divinations* againſt Iſrael. *Numbers.*

Divi'ne, *adj.* [*divin*, Fr. *divino*, It. and Sp. *divinus*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to God himſelf. 2. What only *reſembles* him.

thus good men are ſaid, in St. Peter's 2d Epiſtle, to be made partakers of [in the original, not *the* with the article, but] *a divine* nature, and accordingly the word admits of *degrees*; for we ſay, divine, *diviner*, and *moſt* divine; and yet all underſtood in a ſenſe *infinitely below* that, in which this word is applied to God *abſolutely ſo called.* "The MOST DIVINE prophets, ſays Ignatius, liv'd according to Jeſus Chriſt, and were for that reaſon *perſecuted*; being inſpired by his grace, in order to convince the unbelievers, that there is ONE GOD, who hath manifeſted himſelf by Jeſus Chriſt his Son, who is his * *eternal* WORD [meaning A PERSON ſo called] —— and who in all things was well-pleaſing [or *approved his conduct*] to Him that SENT him." *Ignat. Ep. ad Magneſ. Ed. Smith and Uſher.* Sect. 1.

* The word in Greek [αιδιος] ſignifies either, 1. What is *from* eternity; or, 2dly. What is only of a moſt *permanent* continuance; as in *Jude*, v. 7. See CO-ETERNAL, and ETERNAL *Generation*; concerning which our author expreſſes himſelf clearly enough in *another* place, whatever ambiguity there may be here. "Who was with the FATHER *before* ages, and in the end appeared." *Ignat. Ep. ad Magneſ.* Sect. 6.

3. Partaking of the nature of God. Half human, half *divine. Dryden.* 4. Heavenly, proceeding from God, not human or natural. The neceſſity of a *divine* light is magnified. *Hooker.* 5. Excellent in a very high degree. The *divineſt* and richeſt mind. *Davies.* 6. Divining, preſageful; with *of* before the thing preſaged.

Oft his heart, *divine of* ſomething ill,
Miſgave him. *Milton.*

DIVINE, *ſubſt.* 1. A clergyman, or miniſter of the goſpel. He ſpoke like a *divine. Bacon.* 2. A man ſkilled in divinity. Poets were the firſt *divines. Denham.*

To **DIVI'NE**, *verb act.* [*deviner*, Fr. *divinàr*, Sp. *divinare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To foretel, to preſage.

Dar'ſt thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfal. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **DIVINE**, *verb neut.* 1. To ſoothſay, to utter prognoſtications; with *of.* If I were to *divine of* this unity, I would not prophecy ſo. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To feel preſages. My *divining* thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To conjecture, to gueſs. The beſt can but gueſs, none can be certain he has *divined* rightly. *Dryden.*

The **DIVINE** *Virtues*, are faith, hope, and charity.

DIVI'NELY [of *divine*] 1. After a divine manner, by the agency or influence of God. *Divinely* inſpired. *Locke.* 2. Excellently in the higheſt degree. She's fair, *divinely* fair! *Milton.* 3. In a manner that notes a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,
That on his forehead ſhone *divinely* bright. *Addiſon.*

DIVI'NENESS [of *divine*] 1. Divine quality, participation of the divine nature. To diſtinguiſh the *divineneſs* of this book, from that which is human. *Grew.* 2. Excellence in the higheſt degree. An earthly paragon.

Behold *divineneſs*
No older than a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'NER [from *divine*, Eng. *divinator*, Lat.] 1. A conjuror, a ſooth-ſayer, one that profeſſes the art of divination. Witches, magicians, *diviners. Brown.* 2. One that conjectures or gueſſes. A notable *diviner* of thoughts. *Locke.*

DIVI'NERESS [of *diviner*] a woman that profeſſes divination, a kind of propheteſs. The mad *divinereſs* had plainly writ. *Dryden.*

DI'VING-BELL, a machine contrived for the ſafe conveyance of a diver to any reaſonable depth, and whereby he may ſtay more or leſs time under water, as the bell is greater or leſs.

That the reader may have a juſt idea of the diving-bell, according to the lateſt improvements by Dr. Halley, and Mr. Triewald of Stockholm, we have here exhibited two figures of the ſame. The firſt (plate VI. fig. 4.) is that of Dr. Halley's form, which was three feet wide at top, five at bottom, and eight feet high, and contained about 63 cubic feet, or near eight hogſheads in its concavity.

This was coated with lead, ſo heavy, that it would ſink empty, and the weight was diſtributed about the bottom I K, ſo that it would go down in a perpendicular poſition, and no other. In the top was fixed a ſtrong but clear glaſs, D, to let in the light from above; and likewiſe a cock, as at B, to let out the hot air that has been breathed; and below, was fixed a circular ſeat, L, for the divers to ſit on; and laſtly, from the bottom was hung, by three ropes, a ſtage for the divers to ſtand on, to do their buſineſs. This machine was ſuſpended from the maſt of a ſhip by a ſprit, which was ſufficiently ſecured by ſtays to the maſt-head, and was directed by braces to carry it overboard, clear of the ſide of the ſhip, and to bring it in again.

To ſupply the bell with air under water, two barrels, ſuch as C, of about 63 gallons each, were made, and caſed with lead, ſo that they might ſink empty, each having a hole in its loweſt part, to let in the water, as the air in them is condenſed in their deſcent, and to let it out again when they were drawn up again full from below. And to a hole in the top of the barrel was fixed a hoſe, or hollow pipe, well prepared with bees-wax and oil, which was long enough to fall below the hole at the bottom, being ſunk with a weight appended, ſo that the air in the upper part of the barrels could not eſcape, unleſs the lower end of theſe pipes were firſt lifted up.

Theſe air barrels were fitted with tackle proper to make them riſe and fall alternately, like two buckets in a well. In their deſcent, they were directed by lines faſtened at the under edge of the bell to the man ſtanding on the ſtage to receive them, who, by taking up the ends of the pipes above the ſurface of the water in the bell, gave occaſion for the water in the barrels to force all the air in the upper parts into the bell, while it entered below, and filled the barrels; and as ſoon as one was diſcharged by a ſignal given, it was drawn up, and the other deſcended to be ready for uſe.

As the cold air ruſhed into the bell from the barrel below, it expelled the hot air (which was lighter) through the cock, B, at the top of the bell, which was then opened for that purpoſe. By this method air was communicated ſo quick, and in ſuch plenty, that the doctor tells us, he himſelf was one of the five who was at the bottom in nine or ten fathom water, for above an hour and a half at a time, without any ſort of ill conſequence; and he might continue there ſo long as he pleaſed, for any thing that appeared to the contrary.

In going down, it is neceſſary it ſhould be very gentle at firſt, that the denſe air may be inſpired to keep up, by its ſpring, a ballance to the preſſure of the air in the bell; upon each twelve feet deſcent, the bell is ſtopt, and the water that enters is driven out by letting in three or four barrels of freſh air.

By the glaſs above, ſo much light was tranſmitted, when the ſun ſhone, that he could ſee perfectly well to write and read; and by the return of the air-barrels, he could ſend up orders, written with an iron pen, on ſmall pieces of lead, directing, that they were to be moved from place to place; but in dark weather, when the ſea was rough and troubled, it would be as dark as night, in the bell; but then the doctor perceived he could keep a candle burning in the bell, as long as he pleaſed, it being found, by experiment, that one candle conſumes much about the ſame quantity of confined air, as one man does, *viz.* about a gallon per minute.

The only inconvenience the doctor complained of, was, that upon firſt going down, they felt a ſmall pain in their ears, as if the end of a quill were forcibly thruſt into the hole of the ear. This may proceed from its being ſome time before the air can get from the mouth, through the ſmall canal of the euſtachian tube, which leads to the inner cavity of the ear, where, when it comes, it makes an equilibrium with the outward air, preſſing on the tympanum, and thus the pain, for a ſhort time, ceaſes, then deſcending lower, the pain of the ear returns, and is again abated; and ſo on, till you come down to the bottom, where the air is of the ſame denſity continually.

This bell was ſo improved by the doctor, that he could detach one of his divers to the diſtance of fifty, or a hundred yards from it, by a contrivance of a cap, or head-piece, ſomewhat like an inverted hand-baſket, as at F, with a glaſs in the fore part, for him to ſee his way through. This cap was of lead, and made to fit quite cloſe about his ſhoulders; in the top of it was fixed a flexible pipe, communicating with the bell, and by which he had air, when he wanted, by turning a ſtop cock near his head-piece. There was alſo another cock at the end in the bell, to prevent any accident happening from the perſon without. This perſon was always well clothed with thick flannels, which were warmed upon him before he left the bell, and would not ſuffer the cold water to penetrate. His cap contained air enough to ſerve him a minute or two; then by raiſing himſelf above the bell, and turning the cock F, he could repleniſh it with freſh air. This pipe he coiled round his arm, which ſerved him as a clue to find his way to the bell again.

This diving bell received its laſt improvement from Mr. Martin Triewald, F. R. S. and military architect to his Swediſh majeſty. The manner and form whereof is ſhewn in a figure of his own drawing (Plate VI. fig. 5.) A B is the bell, which ſinks with leaden weights, D D, appended at the bottom; the ſubſtance of the bell is copper, and tinned within all over: the bell is illuminated with three ſtrong convex lenſes, G, G, G, with copper lids, H, H, H, to defend them. The iron ring, or plate, E, ſerves the diver to ſtand on, when he is at work, and it is ſuſpended at ſuch a diſtance from the bottom of the bell, by the chains F, F, F, that when the diver ſtands upright, his head is juſt above the water in the bell, where it is much better than higher up in it, becauſe the air is colder, and conſequently more freſh and fit for reſpiration; but as their is occaſion for the diver to be wholly in the bell, and his head of courſe in the upper part, Mr. Triewald has contrived that, even there, when he has breathed the hot air as long as he well can, by means of a ſpiral copper tube, *b c*, placed cloſe to the inſide of the bell, he may draw the cooler and freſher air from the lowermoſt parts; to which end, a flexible leather tube, about two feet long, is fixed to the upper end of a tube at *b*; and to the other end of this tube is fixed an ivory mouth-piece, for the diver to hold in his mouth, by which to reſpire the air from below.

DIVINI'POTENT [*divinipotens*, Lat.] powerful in divine things.

DIVI'NITY [*divinité*, Fr. *divinità*, It. *divinidàd*, Sp. *divinitas*, Lat.] 1. That aſſemblage of powers, *qualities*, or perfections which conſtitute the ſubject in which they reſide, DIVINE, [See DIVINE] Whether powers pertaining to GOD HIMSELF, or, in a ſubordinate ſenſe, to beings which *reſemble* him. "We being ſenſible (ſays Origen) of that divinity [της θειοτητος] of God, which excels by an *ineffable ſupereminence*; and moreover of that [divinity] of his only begotten Son, who excels all OTHER beings." *Contra. Celſ. Lib.* 5. Would the reader ſee how egregiouſly was this paſſage of *Origen* (as indeed were many other ancient writers) miſunderſtood by the learned biſhop BULL, he need only compare CLARK's *Scrip. Doct. Ed.* 3. *p.* 259, with the *original*; and WHITBY's *Diſquiſitiones Modeſtæ*, from the beginning to the end. 2. The term, with us, is ſometimes uſed in the *concrete*, I mean to expreſs the Supreme Being himſelf; as, "the Divinity," or "the Deity". But here (if I'm not miſtaken) the Greeks would chooſe rather to ſay το θειον, *i. e. the divine thing* [or *Being*] as St. Paul does in his ſpeech before the court of Areopagus, *Acts*, c. xvii. v. 29. See DEITY, DITHEISM, and *Firſt* CAUSE. 3. Participation of the divine nature and excellence, godhead. A *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.* 4. A falſe god. Beaſtly *divinities*, and groves of gods. *Prior.* 5. A celeſtial being. Subſervient *divinities. Cheyne.* 6. That ſcience, the object of which is God, and the revelation he has made to man, theology. *Divinity* as it is a ſcience. *Swift.* 7. Something ſupernatural. They ſay there is *divinity* in odd numbers. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'SA, law Lat. [in ancient deeds] 1. A deviſe or bequeathment of goods by laſt will and teſtament. 2. A ſentence or decree.

DIVI'SÆ, law Lat. the bounds, borders and limits of diviſion between countries, pariſhes, &c.

DIVISI, Ital. [in muſic books] ſignifies divided into two parts.

DIVI'SIBLE, Fr. and Sp. [*diviſibile*, It. of *diviſibilis*, Lat.] that may be divided.

DIVISIBI'LITY, or **DIVI'SIBLENESS** [*diviſibilité*, Fr. *diviſibilità*, It.] the quality of being diviſible, or capable of being divided into ſeveral parts, either actually or mentally; a paſſive power or property in quantity, whereby it becomes ſeparable. *Diviſibleneſs* of matter. *Boyle.* *Diviſibility* of matter. *Locke.*

DIVI'SION, Fr. [*diviſione*, It. *diviſion*, Sp. of *diviſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of dividing any thing into parts; ſeparation. To make a *diviſion* betwixt the waters. 2 *Eſdras.* 2. The ſtate of being divided. 3.

Partition, that by which any thing is kept aſunder. 4. The part which is ſeparated from the reſt. The communities and *diviſions* of men. *Addiſon.* 5. Variance, diſcord, diſagreement; a going into parties. Our *diviſions* with the Romaniſts. *Decay of Piety.* 6. Parts into which a diſcourſe is diſtributed. The heads of your *diviſions. Swift.* 6. Diſtinction. I will put a *diviſion* between my people and thy people. *Exodus.* 7. Subdiviſion, diſtinction of the genus into ſpecies.

In the *diviſion* of each ſev'ral crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diviſion [in arithmetic] is that rule by which we diſcover how often one number is contained in another; or it ſhews how to divide a number propoſed into as many equal parts as you pleaſe.

Diviſion [in geometry] changes the ſpecies or kind of a quantity; as, a ſurface divided by a line gives a line, a ſolid by a line produces a ſurface.

Diviſion [in muſic] is the dividing a tune into many ſmall notes; as quavers, ſemiquavers; ſpace between the notes of muſic, juſt time.

To run a Diviſion [in muſic] 1. Is to play on an inſtrument, or ſing after the manner before mentioned. Our tongue will run *diviſions* in a tune, not miſſing a note. *Glanville.*

Diviſion [in algebra or ſpecies] is the reducing the dividend and the diviſor into the form of a fraction, which fraction is the quotient; thus, if a were to be divided by b, it muſt be placed thus $\frac{a}{b}$ and that fraction is the quotient.

Diviſion [of a mode] divides a quality into degrees. Philoſophers, as well as phyſicians, ſuppoſe eight degrees in any quality: hence, when a quality is ſaid to be in the eighth degree, it denotes that it cannot be any farrher intended or heightened.

Phyſical Diviſion, is a ſeparation of the parts of quantity; ſo that what was one continued body, is ſevered into many parts.

Diviſion [with printers] is a ſhort line ſet between two words; as, a *horſe-mill, &c.*

Diviſion [in the art of war] a certain body of men, in a company of horſe or foot, led by a particular officer.

Diviſion [in maritime affairs] the third part of a naval army or fleet, or of one of the ſquadrons thereof, under a general officer.

Divi'ſor, Lat. [in arithmetic] is the number that divides, and ſhews into how many equal parts the dividend muſt be divided.

Common Diviſor. See Common.

Juſt Diviſor [in arithmetic and geometry] ſuch number or quantity as will divide a given number or quantity, ſo as to leave no remainder; ſo if the number 6 be given, 1, 2 and 3 will be the juſt *diviſors* of it.

Divi'ſure [*diviſura*, Lat.] a diviſion, or act of dividing.

Divitio'ſity [*divitioſitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of being very rich.

Di'ul, a port town of Aſia, ſituated on the Indian ocean, to the weſt of the river Indus, and 60 miles weſt of the city of Tatta.

Divo'rce, Fr. [*divorzio*, It. *divórcio*, Sp. *divortium*, of *diverto*, Lat. to turn away] 1. A ſeparation of two perſons, who have been actually married together, one from the other, not only with reſpect to bed and board, but alſo all other conditions pertaining to the band of wedlock. *Divorce* is a lawful ſeparation of huſband and wife, made before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the cauſe, and ſufficient proof made thereof. *Ayliffe.* 2. Separation, diſunion. *Divorce* of affections in her from my religion. *K. Charles.* 3. The ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved. 4. The cauſe of any penal ſeparation. The long *divorce* of ſteel falls on me. *Shakeſpeare.*

A Bill of Divorce, a writing, which, according to the Levitical law, a woman that was divorced was to receive of her huſband upon that occaſion. The *Mahometan* religion, which, under certain reſtrictions, allows divorcing to either ſex, lays no other obligation on the *male*, than to pay to his divorced wife what annuity for her life he had ſtipulated on marriage, before a juſtice of the peace, or *cadi.* [See Cadi] And in caſe he repents, and is willing to take her again, he cannot do it, before ſhe has been firſt *married to*, and *divorced by* another man. By which restriction, I ſuppoſe, their prophet intended to diſcourage *raſh* and *haſty* divorces: tho', by the way, as he has done it by a *method* which the *Moſaic* conſtitution expreſsly condemns, I muſt leave it with his diſciples to reconcile this ſtep with that declaration which Mahomet ſo often made, I mean of his advancing nothing which contradicts the *two* foregoing diſpenſations; for by denying our Lord's *crucifixion*, he contradicts *our* religion; and by this *method of reconciliation* after a divorce, he advances ſomething no leſs repugnant to that of Moses. But if the reader deſires to ſee his pretenſions to a divine commiſſion fairly examined (together with ſeveral other *curious* and *inſtructive* topics) he may pleaſe to conſult *the ſermons preached in defence of* all *religion, whether* natural *or* revealed; printed for John Noon, in Cheapſide. A. C. 1743.

To Divo'rce, *verb act.* 1. To ſeparate a huſband or wife, the one from the other. 2. To ſeparate from another in general. The mind *divorced* from piety, could be but a ſpectacle of commiſeration. *Hooker.* 3. To force aſunder by violence. To *divorce* two ſentences. *Hooker.* 4. To take away.

Nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divo'rcement [of *divorce*] the act of divorcing, ſeparation of marriage. A bill of *divorcement. Deuteronomy.*

Divo'rcer [of *divorce*] the perſon or thing that cauſes divorce. Death is the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond.*

Divo'to, It. [in muſic books] denotes a grave, ſerious way or manner of playing or ſinging, proper to inſpire devotion.

Diu'reſis [of διὰ and ȣρησις, of ȣρον, Gr. urine] a ſeparation of the urine by the reins, or a voiding of it thro' the bladder, *&c.*

Diure'tical, or Diure'tic [*diuretique*, Fr. *diuretico*, It. and Sp. *diureticus*, Lat. of διȣρητικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to, or rather what provokes urines. *Diuretics* relax the urinary paſſages. *Arbuthnot.*

Diure'ticalneſs [of *diuretical*] diuretic quality.

Diu'rnal, *adj.* [*diurnis*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to the day. *Diurnal* ſtar. *Milton.* 2. Conſtituting or compoſing the day. *Diurnal* hours. *Prior.* 3. Performed in a day, not daily. The *diurnal* and annual revolution. *Locke.*

Diu'rnal *Arch* [in aſtronomy] is the arch or number of degrees deſcribed either by the ſun, moon, or ſtars, between their riſing and ſetting.

Diurnal *Circle*, is an immoveable circle, in which any ſtar or point in the ſurface of the mundane ſphere moves by a diurnal motion.

Diurnal [with aſtrologers] thoſe planets or ſigns are ſaid to be diurnal, which contain more active qualities than they do paſſive ones; and, on the contrary, thoſe are called nocturnal ones, that abound with paſſive qualities.

Diurnal *Motion of Planets* [in aſtronomy] is ſo many degrees and minutes, *&c.* as any planet moves by its motion in 24 hours.

Diurnal *Motion of the Earth* [in aſtronomy] is the motion of the earth, whereby it turns round about its own axis, which cauſes the interchangeable ſucceſſion of day and night.

Diurnal, *ſubſt.* [*diurnal*, Fr.] a book for writing down the things done every day; a journal, a day-book.

Diurna'lis [in law] as much land as can be ploughed in a day with one ox.

Diu'rnally, *adv.* [of *diurnal*] every day, daily. We ſhall *diurnally* communicate them. *Tatler.*

Diu'rnalneſs [of *diurnal*] the quality of happening daily.

Diu'rnary [in the Greek empire] an officer who wrote down in a book for that purpoſe, whatever the prince did, ordered and regulated, *&c.* every day.

Diutu'rnity [*diuturnità*, It. *diuturnitas*, Lat.] laſtingneſs, or long continuance of duration. Brown uſes it.

To Divu'lge [*divulguer*, Fr. *divulgàr*, Sp. *divulgo*, It. and Lat.] 1. To publiſh, to ſpread abroad. To *divulge* or conceal them. *Pope.* 2. To proclaim. Marks the juſt man, and *divulges* him through heav'n. *Milton.*

Divu'lger [of *divulge*] one who publiſhes or expoſes to the public.

Divu'lſion [of *divulſio*, Lat.] the act of pulling away or aſunder. The beaver, and the *divulſion* of his teſticles. *Brown.*

Di'vus, or Diva, Lat. names attributed by the Romans to men and women, who had been *deified* or placed in the number of the gods; and may we not add, that 'tis alſo the very name by which the Romiſh writers (as tho' by a ſtrange kind of *fatality*) characterize their saints; *i. e. Paganiſm reſtor'd.* See Dæmon or Demon compar'd with Rev. c. ix. v. 20, 21.

Di'xmude, a town of Franders, on the river Ypres, about 11 miles north of the city of Ypres.

To Di'zen, to dreſs, to deck or trim, commonly uſed by way of raillery. A low word. I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

Di'zier, or St. Dizier, a city of Champaign, in France, on the river Marne, about 45 miles north-eaſt of Troyes.

Di'zzard [of *dizzy*, Eng. prob. of ꝺizi, Sax. a fool] a ſilly, ſtupid fellow, a blockhead.

Di'zzineſs, Lat. [of *dizzy*] a giddineſs or ſwimming in the head.

Di'zzy, *adj.* [ꝺiꞅi, ꝺiꞅiᵹ, Sax.] 1. Giddy, having the ſenſation of ſwimming in the head. Dim thine eyes and *dizzy* ſwam. *Milton.* 2. Cauſing a giddineſs. *Dizzy* 'tis to caſt one's eyes ſo low. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Thoughtleſs, giddy. At thy heels the *dizzy* multitude. *Milton.*

To Di'zzy, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to make giddy, to whirl round. *Dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

D-la-sol-re [in the ſcale of muſic] the fifth note in each of the three ſeptenaries or combinations of ſeven in the gamut, only *re* is wanting in the uppermoſt, and *la* in the lowermoſt.

D. L. S. [with confectioners] an abbreviation of the words, Double-refin'd Loaf Sugar.

Do, is frequently uſed by merchants and tradeſmen for *ditto.*

To Do, *irreg. verb act.* Done, *irreg. part. paſſ.* Did, *irreg. imp.* [ꝺon, Sax. doen, Du. ꝺiꝺ, Sax. taht, Ger. ᵹeꝺon, Sax.] 1. To act any thing good or bad. Thou haſt *done* evil. 1 *Kings.* *Do* good. *Pſalms.* 2. To perform, to atchieve. He hath nothing *done* that doth not all. *Daniel's Civil War.* 3. To execute, to diſcharge.

Pindarus is come
To *do* you ſalutation from his maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To cauſe. Nothing but death can *do* me to reſpire. *Spenſer.* 5. To tranſact. The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Acts.* 6. To produce any effect to another. You *do* her too much honour. *Swift.* 7. To practiſe as the laſt effort, commonly in the form of a paſſionate interrogation. What will ye *do* in the end thereof? *Jeremiah.* 8. To perform for the benefit of another. I know what God will *do* for me. *Samuel.* 9. To exert. *Do* thy diligence. 2 *Timothy.* 10. To have buſineſs, to deal. What had I to *do* with kings? *Rowe.* 11. To gain a point, to effect by influence. His queen could *do* nothing with him. *Bacon.* 12. To make a thing what it is not. Take him to *do* him dead. *Shakeſpeare.* 13. To finiſh, to end. As ſoon as work was *done. Dryden.* 14. To conclude, to ſettle. When all is *done*, there is no man can ſerve his own intereſt better. *Tillotſon.* 15. To put. Who ſhould *do* the duke to death. *Shakeſpeare.* 16. This phraſe *what to do with* ſignifies how to beſtow, how to employ, which way to get rid of. They would not know *what to do with* themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

To Do, *verb neut.* 1. To behave in a manner well or ill. They *do* after the former manners. 2 *Kings.* 2. To make an end or conclude. When you have *done*, you will have but a confuſed notion. *Spectator.* 3. To forbear having concern with or care about. I have *done* with Chaucer. *Dryden.* 4. To fare, as to health or ſickneſs. Good woman, how *doſt* thou? *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To ſucceed, to fulfil a purpoſe. We ſhall *do* without him. *Addiſon.* 6. *To do* is uſed for any verb, to ſave the repetition thereof. If any thing deſerve our ſerious ſtudy, thoſe principles of religion *do* (that is, deſerve it) *Tillotſon.* 7. *Do* is a word of vehement command or requeſt.—Looſe me—I will free thee—*Do*, and I'll be thy ſlave. *Dryden.* 8. *Do* is put before verbs ſometimes expletively; as, I *do* read, for I read, I *did* love, for I loved. 9. Sometimes emphatically.

Perdition catch my ſoul,
But I *do* love thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. Sometimes by way of oppoſition; as, I *did* admire her, but now ſlight her.

Do as the friar ſaith, not as he doeth.

That is, follow the doctrine and good advice you have from the pulpit, without any regard to the *life* or *character* of the prieſt, or taking

king example by him. The advice is very good, but it is the duty of all thoſe who wear the habit, to avoid giving offence, and to inculcate their *doctrine* by their *example*.

Do and undo, the day is long enough.

Said to thoſe who do their work or what they are about ſo negligently, that they are obliged to do it over again.

Do as you would be done by.

This golden rule ought to be the guide of every man's actions; and might be ſo, had it not two ſuch mighty opponents, as ſelf-love, and ſelf-intereſt. The Lat. ſay; *Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne facias.* The Sp. *Lo que no quiéres párati, no lo quieras pára mi.*

Do well and have well, or Self Do, ſelf have.

The Fr. ſay; *Qui bien ſera, bien trouvera* (as a man does, ſo he will find.) We have ſeveral other proverbs to the ſame purpoſe, which may ſerve to explain one another.

The *preſ.* and *imp.* tenſes of the verb *To* Do are uſed as auxiliaries to conjugate the ſame tenſes of other verbs with their infinitives, (1) in queſtions. (2.) in negatives. (3.) to give an emphaſis.

Do, *noun ſubſt.* buſtle. To make a great deal of *do* about things. *Locke.*

To Doat. See To Dote.

Do'beler, or Dou'bler, a great diſh or platter. Now obſolete.

Do'ced, or Dou'ced, a muſical inſtrument, commonly called a dulcimer.

Do'chmius, or Do'cmius [δοχμιος, Gr. oblique] a foot in verſe or proſe, Greek or Latin, which conſiſts of five ſyllables. So ſays H. Stephan. and refers to Quintilian, lib. 9. c. 4. But adds, "that the scholiast of Hephæstion ſays, that the *Epitritum* was firſt called Dochmius, conſiſting of *one* ſhort, and *three* long. Etym. declares the *dochmaic* to be a ſpecies of the *antiſpaſtic* metre, as "εγω δε ουτε σοι" in Euripidis Phæniſſ. with ſome further remarks, which I muſt leave to the diſcuſſion of my *learned* readers.

Do'cible, or Do'cile [*docibilis*, Lat. *docile*, Fr. and It. *docil*, Sp.] 1. Teachable, apt to learn, eaſy to be inſtructed. Their tendereſt and moſt *docible* age. *Milton.* Dogs being *docile* and tractable are uſeful. *Ellis's Voyage.* 2. With *to* before the thing taught.

Soon *docile* to the ſecret acts of ill,
With ſmiles I could betray, with temper kill. *Prior.*

Do'cibleness, or Docibi'lity [*docibilitas*, Lat. *docilité*, Fr. *docilità*, It. *docilidád*, Sp.] teachableneſs.

Doci'lity [of *docilité*, Fr. *docilitas*, Lat.] aptneſs to learn. The *docility* of an elephant. *Grew.*

Do'city, corrupted by the vulgar for *docility*.

Dock, or Do'cking [in law] a means or expedient for cutting off an eſtate tail, in lands or tenements; that the owner may be able to ſell, give or bequeath them.

Dock [docca, Sax. docken, Du.] 1. A plant of which there are ſeventeen ſpecies, ten grow wild, ſeveral of them being uſed in medicine. The ſort called the oriental burdock is ſaid to be the true rhubard. *Miller.* 2. The ſtump of the tail of an horſe or other creature; eſpecially after docking or cutting off. The *dock* of a great rhinoceros is about half an inch thick. *Grew.*

Dock [a hunting term] the fleſhy part of the chine of a boar, between the middle and the buttock.

Dock [as ſome will have it, of διχειον, of δοχειον, of δεχομαι, to receive, as ſome imagine, or, as Caſaubon will, of δοχειη, Gr. a ſtorehouſe] a place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, for the taking in of ſhipping to be repaired or to lay them up.

Dry Dock, is a pit, a great pond or creek, by the ſide of an harbour, made convenient to work in with flood-gates, to keep it dry while a ſhip is built or repaired, but are opened to let in the water to float and launch her.

Wet Dock, a place in the ouſe, out of the way of the tide, into which a ſhip may be haled in, and ſo dock herſelf, or ſink herſelf a place to lie in.

Dock *Oxylapathum* [with botaniſts] the ſharp-pointed dock.

To Dock, *verb act.* [from *dock*] 1. To cut any thing ſhort. One or two *docked* all favours handed down. *Swift.* 2. To cut off a reckoning, to cut off an intail. 3. To dock a horſes, to cut off his tail.

To Dock *Herſelf* [ſpoken of a ſhip] to make or ſink herſelf a place, to lie down in an ouſy ground.

Dock-*Creſſes*, an herb.

Do'cked, as *ſtrong-docked* [ſpoken of a horſe] that has ſtrong reins and ſinews.

Do'cket [with tradeſmen] a bill tied to goods, with direction to the perſon and place they are to be ſent to.

Docket [in law] a ſmall piece of parchment or paper, containing the heads of a larger writing; alſo a ſubſcription at the foot of letters patent by the clerk of the docket.

Docti'loquous [*doctiloquus*, Lat.] ſpeaking learnedly.

Do'ctor [*docteur*, Fr. *dottore*, It. *dotòr*, Sp. of *doctor*, Lat. a teacher] 1. One who has taken the higheſt degree at an univerſity in any art or ſcience, as in divinity, law, or phyſic. In ſome univerſities they have *doctors* of muſic. In its original import it means a man ſo well verſed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it. Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws. *Acts.* 2. A man ſkilled in any profeſſion in general. Each proſelyte would vote his *doctor* beſt. *Dryden.* 3. A phyſician, one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes. Medicines from the *doctor's* hand. *Government of the Tongue.* 4. Any learned or able man. As much a judge of it as the greateſt *doctor* in the ſchool. *Digby.*

To Doctor, *verb act.* [from the noun] to phyſic, to cure, to treat with medicines. A low word.

Do'ctorial, *adj.* [*doctoralis*, of *doctor*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to the degree of a doctor.

Do'ctorally, *adv.* [of *doctoral*] in the manner of a doctor. Conder of his diſeaſe *doctorally*. *Hakewell.*

Do'ctorate [*doctoratus*, barb Lat.] a doctorſhip.

Do'ctorship [of *doctor*, Lat. and *ſhip*, of ſcip, Sax.] the office or dignity of a doctor. The proctorſhip and the *doctorſhip*. *Clarendon.*

Do'ctors *Commons*, is ſo called, becauſe the doctors of the civil law live there, in the manner of a college, commoning together.

Do'ctress [*dottoreſſa*, It. *doctrix*, Lat. a female teacher] a woman doctor, or practitioner in phyſic.

Doctri'nal, *adj.* [*doctrinalis*, Lat.] 1. Relating to a point of doctrine, inſtructive, containing doctrine or ſomething formally taught. It is ſometimes uſed in the form of a ſubſtantive. In *doctrinals* to deny Chriſt. *South.* 2. Pertaining to the act or means of inſtructing. *Doctrinal* inſtrument and *doctrinal* means. *Hooker.*

Doctri'nally, *adv.* [of *doctrinal*] in the form of doctrine, poſitively, in a manner neceſſary to be maintain'd. Without delivering any thing *doctrinally*. *Ray.*

Do'ctrine, Fr. [*dottrina*, It. *dotrìna*, Sp. *doctrina*, Lat.] 1. Maxims, tenets of any ſect or maſter, that which is taught. Articles of faith and *doctrine*. *Hooker.* 2. The act of teaching. He ſaid unto them in his *doctrine*. *St. Mark.*

Do'cument, Fr. [*documento*, It. and Sp. of *documentum*, Lat.] 1. An inſtrument, precept or direction. A moſt neceſſary inſtruction and *document* for them. *Bacon.* 2. A precept in an ill ſenſe, as being inſolently magiſterial, or ſolemnly trifling. The *documents* of crarking authors. *Harvey.*

Document [in law] a proof given of any fact aſſerted; but chiefly with regard to ancient matters.

Docume'ntal, *adj.* [from *document*] of or pertaining to inſtruction or precept.

To Do'cumentize [of *documentor*, Lat.] to inſtruct or teach, to admoniſh.

Do'cus, Lat. [δοκος, Gr.] a kind of fiery meteor reſembling a beam.

Do'dbrook, a market-town of Devonſhire, on the river Salcomb, 198 miles from London.

Do'dder [touteren, Du. to ſhoot up. *Skinner*] a weed which winds itſelf round other herbs. *Dodder* is a ſingular plant, when it firſt ſhoots from the ſeed it has little roots which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillants of which it is formed ſoon after clinging about thoſe plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itſelf along the ſtalks of the plant, entangling itſelf about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves, but conſiſts of ſuch capillaments or ſtalks: They have, at certain diſtances, tubercles, which fix them faſt down to the plant, and by means of which they abſorb the juices deſtined for its nouriſhment. The flowers ſtand in a kind of little round cluſters on the ſtalks of a whitiſh or pale reddiſh colour, of the bell-faſhioned kind. The flower is ſucceeded by a roundiſh fruit, which has only one cavity. The ſeeds are numerous: theſe fall upon the ground, and produce young plants. *Hill.*

Do'ddered, *adj.* [of *dodder*] overgrown with dodder. *Dodder'd* oaks. *Dryden.*

Dodecada'ctylum, Lat. [of δοδεκα and δακτυλος, Gr.] the firſt of the ſmall guts.

Dode'cagon [of δωδεκα, twelve, and γωνια, Gr. a corner; in geometry] a figure with twelve ſides and as many angles.

Dodecagon [in fortification] a place fortified with twelve baſtions.

Dodecahæ'dron [of δωδεκαεδρον, Gr.] a geometrical ſolid, bounded by twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. It is one of the five Platonic regular bodies. Its etymology ſignifies "what has 12 seats, or bottoms."

Dodecapha'rmacum [of δωδεκα, twelve, and φαρμακον, Gr. an ingredient] a medicinal compoſition conſiſting of twelve ingredients.

Dodecatemo'rion, or Dodecate'mory [of δωδεκα, twelve, and μοιρα, Gr. a diviſion] the twelfth part of a circle, the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, ſo called becauſe every one of them is a twelfth part of the zodiac.

'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus deſcribed:
Thrice ten degrees which every ſign contains,
Let twelve exhauſt that not one part remains;
It follows ſtraight that every twelfth confines
Two whole and one half portion of the ſigns. *Creech.*

To Dodge, *verb neut.* [probably of *dog*, becauſe he runs this way and that, in hunting, unleſs you will have it of doddick, Du. wavering, of dodde, a reed, or rather of *adagiare* or *indugiare*, It. to prevaricate] 1. To run from ſide to ſide or place to place to avoid one. *Dodg'd* with him betwixt Cambridge and the bull. *Milton.* 2. To prevaricate, to play ſhifting tricks, to uſe mean ſhifts. Make men grow weary of *dodging* and ſhewing tricks with God. *South.* 3. To play faſt and looſe, to raiſe expectations and diſappoint them. What a dance ſhe has led me: ſhe has *dodged* with me above thirty years. *Addiſon.*

Do'dkin [duitken, Du.] a ſmall coin in value about half a farthing, alſo a thing of little value. I would not buy them for a *dodkin*. *Lilly's Grammar.*

Do'dman, the name of a fiſh. The hodmandod or *dodman*, and the tortoiſe. *Bacon.*

Do'do, the monk-ſwan of St Maurice's iſland; a bird having a great head, covered with a ſkin reſembling a monk's cowl.

Doe [da, Sax. daa, Daniſh] 1. A female deer, rabbet, &c. Bucks have horns, *does* none. *Bacon.* 2. [from to *do*] a feat, what one has to do, what one can perform. He has done his *doe*. *Hudibras.*

Do'er [from to *do*] 1. One that does any thing good or bad. It is but a private act, but the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his preſumption. *South.* 2. Actor, agent. The principal *doers*. *Hooker.* 3. A performer. One who judgeth the prize to the beſt *doer*. *Sidney.* 4. An active, buſy or valiant perſon. Great ſpeakers, but ſmall *doers*. *Knolles.* 5. He that habitually practiſes or performs. Unapt to be *doers* of his will. *Hooker.*

Does [the third perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe of to *do*] doth. It *does* alter the exchange. *Locke.*

Do'esburg, a town of the United Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland, on the river Yſſel, about 9 miles ſouth of Zutphen.

To Doff, *verb act.* [contracted or corrupted from *do off*] 1. To put off dreſs; as, to *doff and don* one's clothes. W. Country. That judge is hot and *doffs* his gown. *Dryden.* 2. To ſtrip. Heaven's king, who *doffs* himſelf our fleſh to wear. *Craſhaw.* 3. To get rid of.

Make women fight,
To *doff* their dire diſtreſſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To ſhift off, to refer to another time. Every day thou *doff'ſt* me with ſome device. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. The word is obſolete in all its ſenſes.

Dog [dock, Teut. doc, Sax. *dugg*, Su. dogge, Du. a maſtiff, tho' Caſaubon will rather have it of *δακνω*, to bite, and *δακος*, Gr. a biting animal] 1. A domeſtic animal remarkably various in the ſpecies, compriſing the maſtiff, the ſpaniel, the bull-dog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, and many others. The larger ſort are for ſafeguard, the leſs for ſports. Knowing nought like *dogs*, but following. *Shakeſp.* 2. A conſtellation called ſirius or canicula. Among the ſouthern conſtellations, two there are who bear the name of the *dog*. *Brown.* 3. A name for a man, in contempt. Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers. *Philippians.* 4. *To give or ſend to the dogs*, to throw away.

Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,
Cou'd he himſelf have ſent it to the *dogs?* *Pope.*

5. *To go to the dogs*, to be ruined or devoured. 6. It is commonly applied to the male of ſeveral ſpecies; as, the *dog* fox, *&c.* The encounter of two *dog*-apes. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. *Dog* is added to a thing to denote meanneſs, worthleſſneſs or geneneracy; as, the *dog*-roſe.

He who would hang his Dog, firſt gives out that he is mad.

When a man is about to do an unhandſome thing by another, he ſeldom fails of finding out ſome plauſible pretence. The Sp. ſay, *Quién a ſu pérra quiére aquiàr, rabia le ha de levantar.*

What? keep a Dog, and bark myſelf.

That is, muſt I keep a ſervant, and do my buſineſs myſelf?

Hungry Dogs will eat dirty puddings.

Lat. *Jejunus raró ſtomachus vulgaria temnit.* Fr. *Quand on a faim, on trouve toute choſe bonne.* (Hunger makes every thing taſte well.) The Germ. ſay; Wein kaſe und brod nicht ſchmerkt, der iſt nicht, hungrig. (He who can't eat bread and cheeſe muſt not be a hungry.) The Fr. ſay likewiſe, *A un affamé tout eſt bon.* (To a hungry man every thing is reliſhable.) The proverbs all ſufficiently explain themſelves.

When a Dog is drowning, every one offers him water.

Or, according to another proverb, *If a man be once down, down with him.* When fortune frowns upon a man his enemies generally encreaſe, or at leaſt become more barefaced. The Lat. ſay; *Vulgus ſequitur fortunam, ut ſemper & odit damnatos.*

He who has a mind to beat his Dog, will eaſily find a ſtick.

This proverb is generally applied to ſuch perſons who out of prejudice and ill deſign, ſeek occaſion of blame and ſcandal againſt other perſons, and aggrandize the moſt pardonable offences into flagrant crimes: it ſeems to be borrowed of the Latin; *Qui vult cædere canem, facile invenit fuſtem*; and the Greeks ſay, Μικρα προφασις εϛι τȣ πραξχι κακως; and the Fr. *A petite achoiſon, le loup prend le mouton.* The Lat. ſay likewiſe; *Malefacere qui vult, numquam non cauſam inveniet.* We ſay alſo to the ſame purpoſe; *To him that wills, ways will not be wanting.*

To Dog [doggen, Du.] is to follow him cloſe at his heels (as a dog does his maſter) in order to know where he is going, to hunt inſidiouſly and indefatigably as a dog. I have been purſued, *dog'd*, and way laid, through ſeveral nations. *Pope.*

Dog-days [of *dog* and *days*] certain days called in Latin, *dies caniculares*, becauſe the dog-ſtar, called *canis*, then riſes and ſets with the ſun. They are certain days in the months of July and Auguſt, commonly from the twenty-fourth of the firſt to the twenty-eight of the latter, which are uſually very hot, the fore-mentioned ſtar increaſing the heat, and vulgarly reckoned unwholeſome.

Doge, It. the chief magiſtrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa. The *doge*'s palace. *Addiſon.*

Do'gbane [of *dog* and *bane*] a plant.

Do'gberry-*Tree.* See Cornelian *Cherry.*

Do'gbolt [of *dog* and *bolt*. Of this word I know not the meaning, unleſs it be that when meal or flour is ſifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarſer part is called *dogbolt*, or flour for dogs. *Johnſon*]

His only ſolace was that now
His *dogbolt* fortune was ſo low,
That either it muſt quickly end,
Or turn about again and mend. *Hudibras.*

Do'gbriar [of *dog* and *briar*] the briar that bears the hip, the cynoſbaton.

Do'gcheap, *adj.* [of *dog* and *cheap*] cheap as dogs meat. Good ſtore of harlots, ſay you, and *dogcheap?* *Dryden.*

Dog-draw [in foreſt law] a term uſed when a man is found drawing after a deer by the ſcent of a hound, which he leads in his hand, it is one of the four circumſtances for which a man may be arreſted as an offender againſt vert or veniſon.

Do'gged [of *dog*] ſullen, ſurly, crabbed. Fortune unto them turn'd *dogged.*

Do'ggedly, *adv.* [of *dogged*] ſullenly, crabbedly.

Do'ggedness [of *dogged*] churliſhneſs, crabbed temper.

Do'ggess, a bitch. *Doggeſſes, i. e.* bitches of women. *Clariſſa.*

Do'gfish [of *dog* and *fiſh*] a ſhark. The jaw of a ſhark or *dogfiſh*. *Woodward.*

Do'gfly [of *dog* and *fly*] a voracious biting fly; alſo applied as a term of reproach to man or woman.

Thou *dogfly*, what's the cauſe,
Thou mak'ſt gods fight thus? *Chapman.*

Do'gger [from *dog*, for it meanneſs. *Skinner*] a ſmall ſhip with one maſt, having a well in the middle to bring fiſh alive to the ſhore.

Dogger-*Fiſh*, fiſh brought in ſuch veſſels.

Dogger-*Men*, fiſhermen who belong to dogger-ſhips.

Do'ggerel, or Do'ggrel *Rhime*, *adj.* [of *dog*] looſed from the meaſures of regular poetry, pitiful mean, paultry. In heroic verſe like that of the diſpenſary, or in *doggerel* like that of Hudibras. *Addiſon.*

Doggerel, *ſubſt.* vile, paultry verſes. The vileſt *dogg'rel* Grubſtreet ſends. *Swift.*

Do'ggish [of *dog*] crabbed, churliſh, ſurly, brutal.

Do'ghearted, *adj.* [of *dog* and *heart*] cruel, malicious. His *doghearted* daughters. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do'ghole [of *dog* and *hole*] a vile hole, a mean habitation. France is a *doghole*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do'gkennel [of *dog* and *kennel*] a houſe for dogs. A *dogkennel* to any that want a pack. *Tatler.*

Do'glouse [of *dog* and *louſe*] an inſect that's breed on dogs.

Do'gma [*dogme*, Fr. *dogma*, It. Sp. and Lat. *δογμα*, Gr.] a received opinion, a maxim or tenet. *Dogma* is that determination which conſiſts in and has a relation to ſome caſuiſtical point of doctrine, or ſome doctrinal part of the Chriſtian faith. *Ayliffe.*

Dogma'tica *Medicina*, Lat. the rational method of practiſing phyſic, ſuch as Hippocrates and Galen uſed. But Galen, it is to be feared, played much the ſame game upon the doctrine of *Hippocrates*, as we have done by the doctrine of *Chriſt*; the *good old* ſyſtem has ſuffered the like fate in *both* caſes; I mean that of being *corrupted* by the introduction of falſe *philoſophic* principles. But to reſume our * dogmatic or *rational* phyſicians, they did not content themſelves (if we may credit Celſus) with a practice founded on *mere* obſervation and *experience*; but *diſſected* bodies, with deſign to obtain a thorough knowledge of the *uſe* and *ſtructure* of the parts; and inſtead of reſting in the *evident* cauſes of diſeaſes, endeavoured to trace things up to their *hidden* and remoter ſources, and accordingly carried their enquiries not only, as I before obſerved, thro' the *uſe* and *ſtructure* of the internal parts of the body; but comprehended the whole animal proceſs and *natural* actions in general. Celsus, *Ed. Amſtel.* p. 4—7. See Empirics.

* The *Greek verb*, from whence theſe and the like words are derived, refers not to *mere opinion*; but to *judgment*; and accordingly is applied by *Greek* writers to public *acts*, *deciſions* or *decrees*, as being (by ſuppoſition) founded on mature conſideration. In this ſenſe 'tis uſed by Demoſthenes, to expreſs what is *enacted* by the ſtate; "δεδοχθω τη Ϭȣλη και τω δημω;" and in much the ſame ſenſe by the *firſt* Chriſtian council, *Acts*, c. 15. v. 28. "It has ſeem'd good [εδοξε] to the Holy Ghost and Us." And therefore Celſus did well expreſs its meaning here by the word "rational; though as decisions, made *without reaſon*, are ſometimes *confidently maintain'd*, and *impoſed*, hence the word comes to be us'd in an *ill ſenſe* amongſt us, to expreſs a perſon who is very *opinionative*, and for *impoſing* his own notions upon others.

Dogma'tical, or Dogma'tic [*dogmatique*, Fr. *dogmatico*, It. *dogmaticus*, Lat. *δογματικος*, Gr.] originally ſignified inſtructive, ſcientific, or ſomething relating to rule, maxim, or ſettled judgment; authoritative in the manner of a philoſopher, laying down the firſt principles of a fact. Poſitive and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Collier.* Now commonly uſed for poſitive, wedded to, or impoſing his own opinions. So grave, ſententious and *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

Dogma'tically [of *dogmatical*] poſitively, authoritatively. To interpoſe *dogmatically* in a controverſy. *South.*

Dogma'ticalness [of *dogmatical*] peremptorineſs, poſitiveneſs, mock authority.

Dogma'tici, Lat. thoſe phyſicians that confirm their experience by reaſon.

Dogma'tic *Philoſophy*, is a philoſophy which being grounded upon ſolid principles, aſſures a thing poſitively, and is oppoſed to ſceptic philoſophy.

Do'gmatist [*dogmatiſte*, Fr. *δογματιϛης*, Gr.] a magiſterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles, a perſon who is opinionative, or bigotted to his own opinions. A *dogmatiſt* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot. *Watts.*

To Do'gmatize [*dogmatiſer*, Fr. *dogmatizar*, Sp. *dogmatizare*, Lat. *δογματιζω*, Gr.] to aſſert peremptorily or poſitively, to give inſtructions or precepts magiſterially. The pride of *dogmatizing* ſchools. *Blackmore.*

Dogmati'zer [of *dogmatize*] a bold aſſerter of opinions, a magiſterial teacher. Particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hammond.*

Do'gmes [of *δογμα*, Gr.] opinions.

Do'grose [of *dog* and *roſe*] the flower of the hip or briar.

Dog's *Bane, Stones, Graſs, Mercury, Tooth, and Violet*, ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

Dogs (or andirons) for a chimney.

Do'gsleep [of *dog* and *ſleep*] pretended ſleep. He ſlept what the common people call *dogſleep*. *Addiſon.*

Do'gsmeat [of *dog* and *meat*] vile offal, like that fleſh which is ſold to feed dogs. The flower of all the market; theſe are but *dogsmeat* to them. *Dryden.*

Do'gstar [of *dog* and *ſtar*] the ſtar from which the dog-days are denominated. See Syrius. The raging *dogſtar*'s ſultry heat. *Addiſon.*

Do'gstooth [of *dog* and *tooth*] a plant. It hath a fleſhy root ſhaped like a dog's tooth. *Miller.*

Do'gteeth [of *dog* and *teeth*] the teeth in the human head next the grinders, the eye-teeth. For dividing of fleſh ſharp-pointed or *dogteeth*. *Arbuthnot.*

Do'gtrick [of *dog* and *trick*] an ill turn, brutal treatment. I ſhall ſerve you a *dogtrick*. *Dryden.*

Do'gtrot [of *dog* and *trot*] a gentle trot like that of a dog.

Thus ſaid, they both advanc'd and rode
A *dogtrot* thro' the bawling crowd. *Hudibras.*

Do'gweary [of *dog* and *weary*] exceſſively weary, tired as a dog.

I have watch'd ſo long,
That I am *dogweary*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do'gwood, a ſpecies of cornelian cherry.

Doi'ly, a ſpecies of woollen ſtuff: [So called, I ſuppoſe, from the name of the firſt maker. *Johnſon*] A fool and a *doily* ſtuff. *Congreve.*

Do'ings, *ſubſt.* [from to *do*. This word has hardly any ſingular]

1. Things done, tranſactions.

How would he hang his ſlender gilded wings,
And buz lamented *doings* in the air. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Feats, actions, good or bad.

Of their *doings* great diſlike declar'd,
And teſtify'd againſt their ways. *Milton.*

3. Behaviour, conduct.

Never the earth on his round ſhoulders bare,
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her *doings* better could compare
Mirth with reſpect, few words with courteſy. *Sidney.*

4. Conduct, diſpenſation, management. Dangerous to wade far into

the *doings* of the Moſt High. *Hooker.* 5. Stir, buſtle. Shall there be no *doings. Hooker.* 6. Feſtivity, merriment. 7. This word is now only uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, or in low, mean language.

Doit, or Doi'tkin [of duit and kin, Du.] a ſmall Dutch coin, in value leſs than our farthing; ſee Dodkin. They will not give a *doit. Shakeſpeare.*

Do'lce, It. [in muſic books] ſoft and ſweet.

Con Dolce *Maniera*, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies to play or ſing in a ſoft, ſweet, pleaſant, and agreeable manner.

Dolceme'nto, the ſame as *dolce.*

Dole [from *deal*, ꝺal, ꝺola, ꝺœlan, Sax.] 1. The act of diſtribution or dealing out. A power of *dole* or donative of riches. *Bacon.* 2. Any thing diſtributed or dealt out. Happy man be his *dole. Shakeſpeare.* 3. Proviſions or money diſtributed in charity. Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door. *Dryden.* 4. Blows dealt out. In the *dole* of blows your ſon might drop. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. [*Dolor*, Lat.] grief, miſery. Making ſuch pitiful *dole* over them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Dole, *verb act.* [dœlan, Sax.] to deal out, to diſtribute to ſeveral perſons.

Doles, or Dools, balks or ſlips of paſture left between the furrows, or ploughed lands.

Dole *Fiſh*, a fiſh which the fiſhermen in the north ſeas uſually receive for their allowance.

Dole *Meadow*, one in which divers perſons have a ſhare.

Do'leful [of *dole* and *full*] 1. Sorrowful, mournful, expreſſing grief. *Doleful* humour. *Sidney.* 2. Melancholy, feeling grief. My *doleful* ſire, cry'd to me, tarry, ſon. *Sidney.* 3. Diſmal, impreſſing ſorrow. *Doleful* and heavy accidents which befal men. *Hooker.*

Do'lefully [of *doleful*] querulouſly, ſorrowfully, mournfully.

Do'lefulness, or Do'lorousness [of *doleful*, or *dolorous*] 1. Sorrowfulneſs, mournfulneſs, grief. 2. Querulouſneſs. 3. Diſmalneſs.

Do'lesome, *adj.* [of *dole*] doleful, melancholy, ſorrowful, gloomy. The *doleſome* paſſage to th' infernal ſky. *Pope.*

Do'lesomely, *adv.* [of *doleſome*] in a doleſome manner.

Do'lesomeness [of *doleſome*] gloom, diſmalneſs.

Dolg-bote [ꝺolᵹ-boꞇe, Sax.] a recompence for a wound or ſcar.

Dolichu'rus *Verſus*, Lat. a long-tailed verſe, that has a foot or ſyllable too much.

Do'liman, a long ſetane worn by the Turks, hanging down to the feet, with narrow ſleeves buttoned at the wriſt.

Doll. 1. A contraction of Dorothy. 2. A baby for children.

Do'llar [daler, Du. thaler, Ger.] a Dutch coin, in value about 4*s.* 6*d.* the Zeland dollar 3*s.* the Specie dollar 5*s.* the Daniſh dollar, or double crown, about 2*s.* 8*d.* and another ſort of Daniſh dollar, about 4*s.* the Saxon, Brandenburgh, Brunſwick, and Lunenburgh dollar, about 3*s.* 6*d.* the Hamburgh current dollar, about 4*s.* and the ſpecies about 4*s.* 8*d.*

Dolori'fic, *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Lat.] cauſing grief or pain. Giving the *dolorific* motion free paſſage. *Ray.*

Do'lorous [*doleureux*, Fr. *doloroſo*, It. and Sp. *doloroſus*, Lat.] 1. Grievous, painful. Leſs *dolorous* than the paw of the bear. *More.* 2. Sad, ſorrowful, gloomy. *Dolorous* and dreadful objects. *Hooker.*

Do'lorously, grievouſly, painfully.

Dolo'sity [*doloſitas*, Lat.] deceitfulneſs, hidden malice.

Do'lour [*doleur*, Fr. *dolore*, It. *dolor*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. Pain, pang. The *dolours* of death. *Bacon.* 2. Grief, ſorrow, affliction, torment, anguiſh. The abundant *dolour* of the heart. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Lamentation, complaint.

Do'lphin [*delphino*, Lat. though the *dolphin* is ſuppoſed to be not the ſame fiſh, *Johnſon*; of δελφινος, Gr. *dauphin*, Fr. *delfino*, It. *delfin*, Sp. *dolfinho*, Port.] a ſea-fiſh, with a round arched back, whoſe fleſh is like that of an ox.

> His delights
> Were *dolphin-like*; they ſhew'd his back above
> The element they liv'd in. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Dolphin [hieroglyphically] has been uſed to ſignify a king or emperor of the ſea, becauſe they ſay this fiſh is kind to men, ſwift in ſwimming, and grateful to benefactors.

The Dolphin [in aſtronomy] is ſaid to be planted among the ſtars for this cauſe; Neptune had a mind to Amphitrite for his wife; ſhe for modeſty fled to Atlas, being deſirous to preſerve her virginity, and, as others had done, hid herſelf. Neptune ſent a great many thither to court her for him, and among others, Delphinus; and he loitering about the Atlantic iſlands, happened to meet with her, and by his perſuaſions brought her to Neptune, who having received her, granted the greateſt honours in the ſea to Delphinus [the *dolphin*] and devoted him to himſelf, and placed his effigies among the ſtars; and they that have a mind to oblige Neptune, repreſent him in effigy, holding a dolphin in his hand, as a teſtimony of his gratitude and benevolence.

But to paſs all theſe conceits, the greateſt honour done to the dolphin, is being borne by the eldeſt ſon of the king of France; and there is good reaſon that that proceeded, not from the excellency of the fiſh, but from the name only: For the dauphins of Viennois, ſovereigns of the province of Dauphine in France, the laſt of thoſe princes having no iſſue, gave his dominins to the crown of France, upon condition that the heir of the crown ſhould be called dauphin, and ever bear a dolphin for his arms, which they have accordingly done ever ſince, and ſo nice in preſerving that bearing to themſelves, as never to permit any other ſubject to bear it. But it is not ſo in England, the fiſh-mongers company bearing them in their coat, and ſeveral families bear them in their arms.

Do'lphins [with gardeners] ſmall black inſects that infeſt beans, &c.

Dolphins [with gunners] handles made in the form of dolphins to pieces of ordnance.

A Dolt [of dollart, Du. of doll, Du. ſtupid, mad, dol, Teut.] a blockhead, a ſtupid fellow. Oh gule, oh *dolt! Shakeſpeare.*

Do'ltish, *adj.* [of *dolt*] dull, heavy, ſtupid, mean. The moſt arrant *doltiſh* clown. *Sidney.*

Do'ltishly [of *doltiſh*] heavily, ſtupidly, meanly.

Do'ltishness [of *doltiſh*] ſottiſhneſs, ſtupidity, meanneſs.

Dom [ꝺom, Sax. dom, Su. and Du. tuhm, Ger.] a termination added to many Engliſh words which then denote an office or charge, with or without power and dominion, as likewiſe the ſtate, condition, quality, and propriety, and alſo the place in which a perſon exerciſe his power.

Do'mable [*domabilis*, Lat.] tameable, that may be tamed.

Do'mableness [of *domable*] tameableneſs.

Domai'n [*domaine*, Fr. *dominium*, Lat.] 1. The inheritance, eſtate, habitation, or poſſeſſion of any one. A large portion of the king's *domains. Dryden.* 2. Dominion, juriſdiction, empire.

> Rome's great emperor, whoſe wide *domain*
> Had ample territory, wealth, and power. *Milton.*

Doma'tion [*domatio*, Lat.] the act of taming.

Do'mboc [ꝺomboc, Sax. a book of judgment or decrees] a ſtatute of the Engliſh Saxons, containing the laws of the preceding kings.

Dome, Fr. [of *domus*, Lat. an houſe] 1. A houſe, a fabric. Approach the *dome*, the ſocial banquet ſhare. *Pope.* 2. An hemiſpherical arch, a vaulted roof or tower of a church, a cupola.

Dome [with chemiſts] an arched cover for a reverberatory furnace.

Dome's *Man*, or Doom's *Man*, a judge appointed to hear and determine law-ſuits; alſo a prieſt or confeſſor, who hears confeſſions.

Dome'stical, or Dome'stic [*domeſtique*, Fr. *domeſtico*, It. and Sp. of *domeſticus*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to a private houſhold, not relating to the public. No other helps and ſupplies than *domeſtical. Hooker.* 2. Inteſtine, relating to one's own country, in oppoſition to what is foreign. *Domeſtical* evils. *Hooker.* 3. Private, done at home, not open. Their *domeſtical* celebration of the paſſover. *Hooker.* 4. Inhabiting the houſe, tame, not wild. *Domeſtic* animal. *Addiſon.*

Domestic *Navigation*, is coaſting or ſailing along the ſhore, in which the lead and compaſs are the chief inſtruments.

Dome'stic, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] one that lives in the ſame houſe. A ſervant, a *domeſtic*, and yet a ſtranger too. *South.*

To Dome'sticate, to make domeſtic, to withdraw from the public.

Dome'sticated, made domeſtic.

Domesti'city [*domeſticité*, Fr.] the ſtate of being a ſervant, ſervile condition.

Dome'sticness [of *domeſtic*] domeſtic quality, or that pertaining to the houſe or home.

Do'micil [*domicile*, Fr. *domicilio*, It. and Sp. *domicilium*, Lat.] a dwelling houſe, habitation, or abode.

Domi'duca, Lat. [of *domi*, at home, and *duco*, Lat. to lead] a title of Juno, ſo called on account of her office, in attending or aſſiſting in bringing home the bride to the bridegroom.

Domifica'tion, or Do'mifying [with aſtrologers] the dividing or diſtributing the heavens into twelve houſes, in order to erect an horoſcope.

To Do'mify, *verb act.* [*domifico*, Lat.] to tame.

Domige'rium, barb. Lat. damage, danger.

Do'mina, Lat. a title given to honourable women, who anciently held a barony in their own right; *ant. writ.* of *domina*, a lady, a miſtreſs.

Domi'nant, Fr. [*dominans*, Lat.] ruling, governing, predominant.

To Do'minate, *verb neut.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] to predominate. The *dominating* humour makes the dream. *Dryden.*

Domina'tion, Fr. [*dominazione*, It. *dominacion*, Sp. of *dominatio*, Lat.] 1. Lordſhip, power, ſovereignty. *Dominations*, royalties. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Tyranny. Unjuſt *domination. Arbuthnot.*

Domina'tions, one highly exalted; one of the nine orders of angels.

> By thee threw down
> Th' aſpiring *dominations.* *Milton.*

Do'minative [of *dominate*] of or pertaining to rule or government; alſo imperious.

Do'minator, Lat. the predominant power. Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this north-weſt part. *Camden.*

To Dominee'r, *verb neut.* [*domino*, Lat. *dominer*, Fr. *dominare*, It. *dominàr*, Sp.] to govern, to bear rule or ſway with imperiouſneſs, to be lord and maſter, to lord it over, to inſult, to vapour, to act without controul. Eli's *domineering* ſons. *South.*

Dominee'ring, *part. act.* [of *domineer*] inſolent, lordly, bluſtering.

Domi'ngo, or St. Domi'ngo, the capital of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the moſt ancient royal audience in America. Lat. 18° 20′ N. Long. 70° W.

Do'mini, Lat. [*i. e.* of the Lord] as *anno Domini*, in the year of our Lord.

Domi'nica *in Ramis Palmarum*, Palm-ſunday, ſo called from the palm-branches and green boughs formerly diſtributed on that day, in commemoration of our Lord's riding to Jeruſalem.

Domi'nical, *adj.* [Fr. and Sp. *dominicale*, It. of *dominicalis*, Lat.] marking or noting the Lord's-day, or Sunday.

Dominical *Letter*, one of the firſt ſeven letters of the alphabet, with which the Sundays throughout the whole year are marked in the almanac, and after the term of twenty-eight years, the ſame letters return in the ſame order again. The *dominical* letters throughout all their variations. *Holder.*

Domi'nicans, an order of friers founded by one Dominic, a Spaniard. They are called in France, jacobins; and in England, they were denominated black-friers, or preaching friers. The deſign of their inſtitution was to preach the goſpel, convert heretics, defend the faith, and propagate chriſtianity. They embraced the rule of St. Auguſtine. The principal articles of their conſtitutions enjoined perpetual ſilence, abſtinence from fleſh at all times, wearing of woollen, rigorous poverty, and ſeveral other auſterities. This order has ſpread into all pars of the world, and produced a great number of martyrs, confeſſors, and biſhops. The nuns or ſiſters of this order owe their foundation to St. Dominic himſelf, who built a monaſtery at Prouilles. And now they have numerous monaſteries in France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, and many in Poland and Ruſſia.

Domi'nicum, Lat. the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper. It is alſo uſed by Mede for the church or *building* itſelf, (as anſwering to κυριακον in Greek, *q. d.* the *Lord's houſe*) in that tract of his, in which he proves from antiquity, that the chriſtians had *churches*, and ſome of them very ſpacious, even before the empire turned chriſtian.

Dominicum, or *Terra Dominicalis*, Lat. [in law] demain, or demeſne, are lands not rented to tenants, but held in demeſne, or in the lord's uſe and occupation.

Dominicum *Antiquum Regis*, Lat. [in law] the king's antient demeſne, or royal manors not diſpoſed of to barons or knights, to be held by any feudatory or military ſervice, but reſerved to the crown.

Domi'nion [*dominio*, It. and Sp. of *dominium*, Lat.] 1. Unlimited, government, ſovereign authority, or rule, 2. Territory, diſtrict, juriſdiction, the extent of a kingdom or ſtate. The donations of biſhoprics the kings of England did even retain in all their *dominions*. *Davies*. 3. Power, right of poſſeſſion, or uſe, without being liable to account. The private *dominion* of another. *Locke*. 4. Predominance, aſcendant. Objects placed foremoſt ought to have *dominion* over things confuſed. *Dryden*. 5. An order of angels. Thrones or *dominions*. *Coloſſians*.

Do'mino, a ſort of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church; alſo the habit of a Venetian nobleman, very much in uſe at our modern maſquerades.

Do'minus, Lat. this word prefixed to a man's name, in old time, uſually denoted him a clergyman, and ſometimes a gentleman, or lord of a manor.

Domite'llus, a title anciently given to the natural ſons of the king of France.

Do'miture [*domitura*, Lat.] the act of taming.

Do'mo *Reparanda*, Lat. [in law] a writ lying for one againſt his neighbour, who fears ſome damage may come to his own houſe by the fall of his neighbour's, which is going to decay.

Do'mus *Converſorum*, Lat. the ancient name of the houſe where the Rolls are kept in Chancery-Lane.

Don [*dominus*, Lat.] a lord or maſter, a gentleman in Spaniſh; as, *Don* Quixote.

To Don, *verb act*. contracted from to *do on*; ſee To Doff. To put on; a word little uſed now but in the country. Her help the virgin *don'd*. *Fairfax*.

Don, or Daun [in ancient Britiſh] ſignified a river.

Don, den, or Din, don [in ancient Britiſh] ſignified a caſtle.

Don [in geography] the name of three rivers; one very large, which divides Europe from Aſia, and falls into the Palus Meotis; the ſecond in Yorkſhire, and the third in the county of Aberdeen in Scotland.

Do'nable [*donabilis*, Lat.] that may be given.

A Do'nary, *ſubſt*. [*donarium*, Lat.] a thing which is given to ſacred uſe.

Dona'tion, Fr. [*donazione*, It. *donacion*, Sp. of *donatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of giving or beſtowing any thing. After *donation*, there is an abſolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given. *South*. 2. A grant, a beſtowment, a deed of gift by which any thing is conferred. The letter of that *donation* may be unreguarded. *Raleigh*.

Do'natists. We are now come to that famous SCHISM [or rent] in the chriſtian church, which happened in Africa about the beginning of the *fourth* century. The hiſtory of which runs *ſmoothly* enough in our eccleſiaſtical writers, who take their accounts almoſt entirely from *one ſide* of the queſtion; but concerning which, Valeſius confeſſes, that he had detected MULTAS & MAXIMAS *difficultates*, *i. e.* MANY and very GREAT DIFFICULTIES. I ſhall not pretend to enter upon *them*, which relate chiefly to Minutiæ; but ſhall only ſuggeſt a few things, which occurred to my thoughts, while reading him and Bower; and which may poſſibly throw ſome light on the *main* affair. It is a moſt melancholy account which Sir Iſaac Newton gives us from Euſebius, of the *corrupt* and *degenerate* ſtate of the church, juſt before the beginning of the *Diocleſian* perſecution: "*Cum antiſtites adverſus anteſtites, populi in populos colliſi——denique cum* FRAUS & SIMULATIO *ad ſummum* MALITIÆ *culmen adoleviſſet, tum divina ultio*, &c." Newton's Obſervations on Daniel and Apocalypſe, p. 288. In that perſecution, as Mr. Bower obſerves, "Thoſe who in compliance with the Imperial edict, *delivered up their bibles* (which GREAT numbers did) were ſtiled TRADITORES; a name, ſays he, which afterwards became famous in church hiſtory, as it afforded the donatiſts a PLAUSIBLE pretence to ſeparate themſelves from the communion of the catholic biſhops." *Bower's Hiſtory of the Popes*, Vol. I. p. 88. Of this crime Menſurius, biſhop of Carthage, was accuſed; and ſome of his flock, encouraged by Donatus biſhop of Cæſæ Nigræ, ſeparated from his communion. "The church, in antient times (as the ſame hiſtorian obſerves upon another occaſion, *p.* 101.) admitting none to the ſacred functions, but ſuch as were known, by a long trial, to be *well qualified* for ſo GREAT a charge." [See 1 *Tim*. c. iii. v. 2—7.] But to proceed, Menſurius dying ſome years after, Cæcilianus (who ſucceeded him) was accuſed of ſeveral CRIMES, and, among the reſt, of being *illegally* ordained [ordained by *traditors*] Valesius and his election was declared void, by a council held *on the ſpot*, and conſiſting of no leſs than ſeventy African biſhops; before whom he refuſed to appear: at which time Majorinus was choſen, and ordained biſhop of Carthage in his room. This cauſe [or controverſy] was indeed *reconſidered* at the order of Conſtantine, not as the *donatiſts* deſired, by *Gallic* biſhops alone, as having kept *themſelves clear* [*ab hôc facinore*] *of this crime:* Valesius: But by fifteen Italian biſhops at Rome, with the biſhop of that city at their head, and no more than two or three Gallic biſhops being either ſummoned, or meeting on the occaſion. Before this court the *donatiſts* were caſt——and on their *appealing* from it, were tried afreſh, and afreſh condemned by a council held at *Arles*, *A. C.* 314; but which, from the very *canons* there made, affords no ſmall preſumption of an undue INFLUENCE from the biſhop of Rome. See *Note of Bower*, p. 95. They were indeed afterwards heard, and caſt by *Conſtantine* himſelf. But that the emperor had been *prepoſſeſſed* from the *firſt*, againſt them, may eaſily be inferred, if what Bower relates [p. 90.] be true; that when ordering, about the year 313, the churches to be *reſtored* to the chriſtians, he *confined* this grant in *Afric* to Cæcilians party, *i. e.* to the ſide eſpouſed for catholic by the biſhop of Rome; which occaſioned, ſays *Bower* [p. 91.] the firſt application of the *donatiſts* to him, under this form or title, *The petition* of the CATHOLIC church, *containing the crimes of Cæcilianus, by the party of Majorinus*. And no wonder an emperor, who had thus *ſet out*, ſhould (on their inſinuating that his ear was abus'd) proceed with much *ſeverity* againſt them, by *confiſcating* all their places of worſhip; tho', in juſtice to him, it ſhould be obſerved, that he, in proceſs of time, recalled the EXILES, and, "left their *fury*, as he expreſſes it, to the divine vengeance alone." *Valeſius de Schiſmate Donat*. p. 11, 13. But without affirming one way or another, I ſhall only add, that they were not called *donatiſts* till ſome time after, from a biſhop of *Carthage*, who was of the ſame name, but a different perſon from the Donatus *before-mentioned*; and muſt refer my reader to Mr. *Bower*, or rather to *Valeſius*, for the detail of *facts*; though taking with him (if he pleaſe) the CAUTIONS above ſuggeſted. [See Dimoeritæ] Thus was a very *conſiderable* body of chriſtians rent off from the reſt; and ſubjected to a long ſeries of ſufferings upon that account—But whatever *inconveniencies* they might undergo by ſuch a ſituation, turned up to their *advantage* more ways than one. For in the *firſt* place, by theſe means they eſcaped that great HOUR of TEMPTATION, which was now coming upon the chriſtian world; not one of their biſhops having the honour of ſitting in the *œcumenical* councils. [See Creed and Councils.] And, *ſecondly*, by the ſame means they eſcaped that ſtill GREATER SNARE, in which too many of the chriſtian clergy were caught; I mean, from all that *wealth*, luxury, &c. which, the *ſmiles of a court* introduced amongſt us. And, *laſtly*, as there does not appear, in all this proceſs, the leaſt ſurmize [much leſs charge] of HERESY, or indeed of any difference of theirs in point of *doctrine* from the reſt of the chriſtian world; ſo by their *preſent ſituation* they were the more likely to *preſerve* the good old doctrine amongſt them, and which we may reaſonably expect to *find* here, as they were formed into a DISTINCT BODY, before any of the great controverſies aroſe, which ſo much diſturbed the *peace* of the church in the fourth, and ſucceeding centuries. Theodoret aſſures us, they were far enough from ſiding with the Athanaſians: but ſome further light may be thrown on this part of their hiſtory, under the words Nicene Creed, and Homousian; and ſome better reaſons aſſigned for their beginning about *A. C.* 348, to *rebaptize* the catholics which came over to them, than a mere reſentment (as Valeſius inſinuates) upon account of *freſh perſecutions*, raiſed at that time againſt them. [See Church.] Though, if what Sir Iſaac Newton obſerves be true, theſe perſecutions were very ſevere, for commenting on thoſe words in the Revelations, c. xvi. v. 5, 6.——"They have ſhed the blood of thy ſaints——and thou haſt given them blood to drink." He ſays, "How they ſhed the blood of the ſaints, may be underſtood by the following edict of the emperor Honorius, procured by four biſhops ſent to him by a council of *African* biſhops, who met at *Carthage*, 14 June, *A. C.* 410, *Oraculô penitus remotô*, &c. Which edict was, five years after, fortified by the following, *Sciant cuncti*, &c. Theſe edicts being directed to the governor of Africa, extended only to the *Africans*. Before theſe, there were many SEVERE ones againſt the *donatiſts*; but they did not extend to *blood*. Theſe *two* were the firſt which made their meetings capital, &c." *Newton's Obſervat. on Daniel and Apocalypſe*, *p.* 298, 299. See Cælicolæ, Croisades, Dimeritæ and Priscillianists, compared.

Do'native, *ſubſt*, [*donatif*, Fr. *donativum*, Lat.] a benevolence or largeſs beſtowed upon the ſoldiers by the Roman emperors; it is now uſed for a dole, gift, or preſent made by a prince or nobleman. The Roman emperor's cuſtom was, at certain ſolemn times, to beſtow on his ſoldiers a *donative*, which *donative* they received, wearing garlands upon their heads. *Hooker*.

Donative [in law] is a benefice given to a clerk by the patron, without preſentation to the biſhop, or inſtitution or induction by his order. His is the *donative*, and mine the cure. *Cleveland*.

Do'native, *adj*. [*donativo*, It. *donativus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to a donation or gift.

Do'ncaster, a market-town of Yorkſhire, on the river Don, whence its name. It is 155 miles from London.

Do'ndon, a fat old woman. A cant word.

Done, *part. paſſ.* of *to do*. That tree, through one man's fault, hath *done* us all to die. *Spenſer*.

Done, a kind of interjection. When a wager is offered, he that accepts it ſays *done*.

Donee' [a law term] the perſon to whom lands or tenements are given.

Do'ngeon, or Do'njon [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *domnionum*, low Lat. *Menage*] 1. The higheſt and ſtrongeſt tower or platform of a caſtle, in which priſoners uſed to be kept; as in Chaucer,

The grete toure that was ſo thicke and ſtrong,
Which of the caſtle was the chief *dongeon*,
Wherein the knights were in priſon. *Chaucer*.

2. A turret or cloſet raiſed on the top and middle of a houſe.

Do'njon [in fortification] a large tower or redoubt of a fortreſs, into which the garriſon may retreat in caſe of neceſſity, in order to capitulate upon the better terms.

Doni'ferous [*donifer*, Lat.] bringing gifts.

Do'nor, Lat. a giver or beſtower.

Do'nor [in law] one who gives lands, &c. to another.

Do'nship [of *don*] the quality of a don.

Don't, abbreviation of *do not*.

Do'odle [a cant word; perhaps corrupted from *do little*, faineant. *Johnſon*] a ſorry, trifling perſon, an idler.

Doom, or Dome [dome, of deman, Sax. dom, or domme, Dan. dom, Su. duom, Teut. domja, Goth. doem, O. Du.] 1. Judgment, ſentence, judicially pronounced. Shall receive his *doom*, his conſcience accuſing or excuſing him. *Locke*. 2. The great and final judgment. That it may ſtand till the perpetual *doom*. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Condemnation. Revoke thy *doom*. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. Determination declared. Revoke that *doom* of mercy. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. The ſtate to which one is deſtin'd. Homely houſhold taſk ſhall be her *doom*. *Dryden*. 6. Ruin, deſtruction.

From the ſame foes at laſt both felt their *doom*,
And the ſame age ſaw learning fall and Rome. *Pope*.

To Doom, *verb act*. [doeman, Sax. domjan, Goth. doma, Su.] 1. To judge.

Him thro' malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace, thou didſt not *doom*. *Milton*.

2. To condemn to any puniſhment, to ſentence. *Doom'd* to chains. *Smith*.

3. To pronounce condemnation on a perſon.

Abſolves the juſt, and *dooms* the guilty ſouls. *Dryden.*

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brothers' death. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To deſtine or command by uncontroulable authority.

Deſtin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign. *Granville.*

Dooms-day [of *doom* and *day*] 1. The day of general judgment in a future ſtate. Never out of date till *doomſday. Brown.* 2. The day of ſentence or condemnation.

All ſouls day is my body's *doomſday. Shakeſpeare.*

Dooms-day-book [dom-boc, Sax. *i. e.* the judgment or ſentence book] an ancient record or book of the ſurvey of England, made in the time of William the Conqueror; which is ſtill preſerved in the Exchequer, and is fair and legible: it was made upon a ſurvey or inquiſition of the ſeveral counties, hundreds, tithings, *&c.* It conſiſts of two volumes, a greater and leſs. The larger contains all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Durham and part of Lancaſhire, which were never ſurveyed; and alſo what are contained in the leſſer, which are the counties of Eſſex, Suffolk and Norfolk.

It is a regiſter deſigned for giving ſentence as to the tenure of eſtates, and to decide the queſtion, Whether lands be ancient demeſne or not?

There were ſeveral other books of the ſame name, which our anceſtors had, as that regiſter of the diſtricts of lands, *&c.* made by order of king Alfred, when he divided his kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tithings, which was repoſited in the church of Wincheſter, and is called the Wincheſter book, upon the model of which, William the Conqueror formed his.

Door [dora, or dure, Sax. doer, Su. deur, Du. and L. Ger. thure, H. Ger. *der pers*, of Scyth. daut, Gauth. *dorris*, Erſe] 1. The entrance into an houſe, the portal. Stand at the *door* of life. *Dryden.* 2. The gate of a houſe, that which gives entrance. *Door* is uſed of houſes and gates of cities or public buildings, except in poetical licence. A houſe without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryden.* 3. In familiar language, a houſe. Within *doors. Bacon.* 4. Avenue, means of approach. Shuts the *door* againſt all temptations. *Hammond.* 5. *Out of door* or *doors.* Quite gone, no more to be found. This title of fatherhood is *out of doors. Locke.* 6. *At the door of any one.* Chargeable upon. The fault lies *at my door. Dryden.* 7. *Next door to.* Very near to. A riot unpuniſhed, is but *next door* to a tumult. *L'Eſtrange.*

Door-ca'se [of *door* and *caſe*] the frame in which the door is incloſed.

Door-kee'per [of *door* and *keeper*] a porter, or one who keeps the entrance of a houſe. A *door-keeper* in God's houſe. *Taylor.*

Do'quet, *ſubſt.* a paper containing a warrant. No *doquet* for licence to alien. *Bacon.*

Dor, the drone bee. See **Dorr**.

Dor [in Weſtminſter ſchool] leave to ſleep a while; a cant word.

Dora'do [*dorade*, Fr.] the ſame as *dor*.

Do'rchester, the ſhire town of the county of Dorſet, ſo called from Dor, a Saxon king, who had a mint here. It was the moſt conſiderable ſtation of the Romans in theſe parts. It is 123 miles from London, gives title of marqueſs to the noble family of Pierpoint, dukes of Kingſton, and ſends two members to parliament.

Doree', a ſea-fiſh, called alſo St. Peter's fiſh.

Do'res, a kind of inſects called black-clocks.

Doria's *Wound-wort*, an herb ſo named from one captain Dorias, who uſed it in curing his wounded ſoldiers.

Do'ric [*Dorique*, Fr. *Dorice*, It. and Sp. of *Doricus*, Lat.] dialect, one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue, uſed by the Dorians.

Do'ric *Mood* [in muſic] a kind of grave and ſolid muſic, conſiſting of ſlow, ſpondaic time.

Do'ric *Order* [in architecture] the ſecond of the five orders, being that between the Tuſcan and Ionic. It is derived from the Dorians; or, as others ſay, of Dorus, king of Achaia, who firſt built a temple of this order, and dedicated it to Juno. This order, after its invention, was reduced to the proportion and beauty of a man; and hence, as the length of the foot of a man may be judged to be the ſixth part of his height, they made the Doric column, including the capital, ſix diameters high, and afterwards augmented it to ſeven, and at length to eight. Its frize is inriched with triglyphs, drops, and metopes; its capital has no volutes, but admits of a cymatium. The moderns uſe this order in ſtrong buildings; as in the gates of cities and citadels, the outſides of churches and other maſſy works, where delicacy of ornament would not be ſuitable. See **Order**.

Do'rmant, *adj.* Fr. [*dormente*, It. *durmiendo*, Sp. of *dormiens*, Lat.] 1. Sleeping. His anger is *dormant. Congreve.* 2. Thus a lion, or any other beaſt, lying along in a ſleeping poſture, with the head reſting on the fore paws, is ſaid to be *dormant*, and is diſtinguiſhed from couchant, which though the beaſt lies along, yet holds up his head. Not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant. Brown.* 3. Private, not public. *Dormant* muſters of ſoldiers. 4. Concealed, not divulged. To reſerve theſe privileges *dormant. Swift.* 5. Leaning, not perpendicular. Old *dormant* windows. *Cleveland.* See **Dormen**.

Dormant *Tree* [with carpenters] a beam that lies acroſs an houſe, and is by ſome called a ſummer.

Dormant *Writing*, a deed having a blank to put in the name of any perſon.

Dormant [in heraldry] ſignifies in a ſleeping poſture

To *lie* **Dormant**, not to be uſed or practiſed.

Do'rmer, or **Dorman** *Window* [in architecture] a window made in the roof of an houſe.

Do'rmitory, *ſubſt.* [*dormitorium*, Lat. by corruption, a *dorter*] 1. A ſleeping-place, or bed-chamber where there are many beds, eſpecially in a monaſtery. Rooms that have windows on one ſide for *dormitories. Mortimer.* 2. A burying place. The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cœmiteria*, and in Engliſh *Dormitories. Ayliffe.*

Do'rmouse [q. *dormiens mus, i. e.* a ſleeping or ſleepy mouſe] a field mouſe, or a kind of wild rat, that is nouriſhed in a tree, and ſleeps all the winter. As drowſy as *dormice. Collier.*

Dorn [dorn, Ger. a thorn] a fiſh, perhaps the ſame as the thornback. *Johnſon.* Sheath-fiſh and flat; as turbets, *dorns. Carew.*

Do'rnic, or **Dornix** [of Deornic, or Tournay, in Flanders; where firſt made] a ſort of ſtuff uſed for curtains, hangings, and carpets; alſo a ſpecies of linen cloth, uſed in Scotland for the table.

Dorp, Du. O. and L. Ger. [dorf, H. Ger. dopp, Sax.] a village.

Dorr [ſo named, problably, from the noiſe which he makes. *Johnſon*] a kind of beetle that lives on trees, an inſect remarkable for flying with a loud noiſe. The *dorr*, or hedgechafer's chief marks are theſe: his head is ſmall, like that of the common beetle, and his eyes black; his ſhoulder-piece and the middle of his belly alſo black, but juſt under the wingſhells ſpotted with white; his wingſhells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat pointed, of a light cheſnut; his breaſt eſpecially is covered with a downy hair. *Grew.*

To **Dorr**, *verb act.* [tor, Teut. ſtupid] to deafen or ſtupify with din. This word is found only in Skinner.

Do'rsel, **Do'rser**, or **Do'sser** [*doſſier*, Fr. of *dorſum*, Lat. the back] a pannier or baſket, to carry things on horſeback, one of which hangs on either ſide a beaſt of burthen.

Do'rsale, Lat. [with phyſicians] a term uſed of thoſe diſeaſes, the ſeat of which is ſuppoſed to be in the back.

Dorsi *Longiſſimus* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle ariſing from the ſpine of the os ilium, and the upper part of the ſacrum, as alſo from all the ſpines of the vertebræ of the loins, and in its aſſent is inſerted into the tranſverſe proceſſes of the ſame vertebræ.

Dorsi'ferous, or **Dorsiparous** [of *dorſum*, and *pario* or *fero*, Lat. to bring forth on the back, alſo to bend on the back] are ſuch plants as are of the capillary kind, without ſtalks, which bear their ſeeds on the backſide of their leaves; called by ſome epiphylloſpermæ and hypophylloſpermæ, as fern: and may be properly uſed of the American frog, which brings forth her young from her back.

Dort, a city of the United Provinces, ſituated in that of Holland, on an iſland in the river Maeſe, about ten miles eaſt of Rotterdam.

Synod of **Dort**. I have already ſuggeſted, under the words Calvinism and Absolute Decrees, thoſe *preliminary* hints which may throw ſome light on this ſo much celebrated *modern* council, held at Dort, A. C. 1618 and 1619; whoſe *politic* management biſhop *Burnet* deſcribes as follows. *Burnet's Hiſt.* vol. I. p. 14. "*Maurice*, ſays he, prince of *Orange*, had embroiled *Holland*, by eſpouſing the controverſy about the decrees of God, in oppoſition to the *Arminian* party; and by erecting a NEW and ILLEGAL court, by the authority of the ſtates general, to judge of the affairs of the province of *Holland*; which was plainly contrary to their conſtitution, by which every province is a *ſovereignty within itſelf*, not at all ſubordinate to the ſtates general, who act only as *plenipotentiaries* of the ſeveral provinces to maintain their *union*, and their COMMON CONCERNS: by that aſſembly *Barnevilt* was condemn'd and executed; *Grotius* and others were condemn'd to perpetual impriſonment. And an aſſembly of the miniſters of the ſeveral provinces met at *Dort* by the SAME AUTHORITY, and *condemn'd* and *depriv'd* the Arminians."

I ſhall refer my reader for the chief *outlines* of this goodly eccleſiaſtic aſſembly (in which by the way ſome few *foreign* divines alſo ſat) to Dr. Chandler's moſt excellent *Hiſtory of Perſecution*; and ſhall now ſubjoin the *ſubjects* of *debate*, as communicated to me by a foreign divine, and extracted from the moſt *authentic* accounts.

Geraardt Brandt, who was miniſter of the Remonſtrant congregation at Amſterdam, ſays, in his ſecond volume of the hiſtory of the reformation in and about the Netherlands, printed at Amſterdam in the year 1674.

That, "in the year 1610, there were great diviſions in Holland, concerning the *decrees* of God, in relation to the ſalvation of mankind; and that then, they who thought that God Almighty's decrees were *conditional*, delivered a remonſtrance to the ſtates of Holland, wherein they declared, that their opinion and doctrine was:

1. That God from eternity had decreed to chuſe to eternal life, thoſe, that *through his grace believe* in Jeſus Chriſt; who in the ſame faith, and obedience of faith, *perſevere* to the end: and had decreed to the contrary, to reject to eternal damnation thoſe that were *obſtinate* and *unbelieving*.

2. That, conſequently, Chriſt, the ſaviour of the world, died for *all* and *every* man; ſo that he had purchaſed by his death reconciliation and forgiveneſs of ſins for all, yet in this manner, that none did *actually* enjoy the ſame but believers.

3. That man had ſaving faith not from himſelf, nor by virtue of his free will, but wanted thereunto the *grace* of God in Chriſt.

4. That this GRACE was the beginning, the going on, and accompliſhing of his ſalvation, ſo that none could believe, nor continue in faith, without this *co-operating* grace; ſo that all good deeds muſt be aſcribed to the *grace* of *God in Chriſt*; but what concerned the *manner* of the operation of this ſame grace, that this was not irreſiſtible.

5. That through *the divine grace* true believers had ſufficient power to war againſt Satan, ſin, the world, and their own fleſh, and to get the victory: but whether they could not, by negligence, depart from the holy doctrine, loſe their good conſcience. and neglect grace, this muſt firſt be nearer *enquired into* out of the *ſcriptures*, before they could teach it with a full aſſurance of their minds. But concerning this FIFTH article, they *afterwards* declared themſelves nearer, ſaying, that he who once did truly believe, could yet by his own fault *depart* from God, and *wholly* and *finally* loſe his faith.

Frederick Adolf Lampe, profeſſor in divinity at Utrecht, afterwards at Bermen, in the fourth part of his *Myſtery of the Covenant of Grace*, the fifth volume, printed at Amſterdam 1727, relates, that in the year 1610, the diſciples and adherents of *Arminius*, a profeſſor at Leyden, had preſented a writing to the ſtates of Holland, which they called *Remonſtrance*, from whence they got the name of Remonſtrants, wherein they, among other things, had deſired to have *liberty* to teach five articles, wherein their doctrine was comprehended; and that the contents of theſe five articles were:

1. That the decree of election had for its foundation not God's free will, but his *fore-knowledge* of them that ſhould believe or not believe.

2. That Chriſt, by his ſufferings, had actually purchaſed ſalvation for *all* and *every* man without diſtinction, but on the condition of faith, whereby every one that would be ſaved muſt appropriate this purchaſed ſalvation to himſelf.

3. That to all and every man, without diſtinction, was given a general and *ſufficient* grace, conſiſting in the *light* of nature, and in the powers which man had retained after the fall, whereby he could *prepare* himſelf to his converſion in ſuch a manner, that nothing more was required than that he was excited thereunto in a *moral* way by admonitions of the word of God.

4. That the operation of ſaving grace was only moral, and conſiſted in exhortations, invitations, and convictions; ſo that thereby it remained always in the power of man's *free-will*, whether he would convert himſelf or not, accept of grace, or reject it.

5. That they who have been partakers of ſaving grace, may yet loſe the ſame and periſh forever.

* This book is originally wrote in the German language; and the book printed at Amſterdam is a tranſlation of it in Dutch.

Johannes Ens, profeſſor at Utrecht, in his ſhort hiſtorical account of the public writings concerning the doctrine and ſervice of the Low-Dutch churches in the United Netherlands, *&c.* publiſh'd after his death at Utrecht, in the year 1733, ſays, that the doctrines wherein the diſciples and followers of profeſſor Arminius did differ from other divines in the churches of Netherland, were by the Arminians themſelves brought to *five* points, in their remonſtrance delivered to the ſtates of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, in the year 1610. That from thence they have got the name of *Remonſtrants*; and that from that time mention is made of the five articles of the Remonſtrants. That the

1ſt. Concerned divine election and reprobation: the

2d. Speaks of the death of *Chriſt*, and redemption of men by the ſame: the

3d. Relates to free-will and its operation: the

4th. Treats of the operation of divine grace in converſion to God: and the

5th. Is of the perſeverence of ſaints.

But ſince the 3d. and 4th. articles are cloſely connected together, they are *put together* in the *Hague conference*, page 216, 225, 237.

Thus have I given the *points in debate*, as ſtated by writers on *either* ſide, that the reader may form the better judgment. To me, when looking back upon *antiquity*, there appears a moſt ſurprizing *analogy* between the FIRST of our *politico-eccleſiaſtic* ſynods, and the LAST; as tho' *one and the ſame ſpirit* had reigned and operated in both. And I believe no friend of *liberty* and *moderation*, that compares thoſe large *conceſſions* made to the council of NICE, or to that of DORT, but would be tempted to apply that reflection of Monſ. *Dupin* alike to both; I mean, that *they treated their* DISSENTING *brethren with no ſmall rigor*.

DO'RTER, DO'RTIOR, or DORTURE [contracted from *dormiture*, *dormitura*, Lat. *dortoir*, Fr.] 1. The common room where all the friars of a convent ſleep at nights. 2. A place for ſleeping in general. A gallery like a *dorture*, where were ſeventeen cells very neat. *Bacon.*

DO'RTMOND, a city of Weſtphalia, in Germany, about 30 miles north-eaſt of Duſſeldorp. It is an Imperial city, and conſtitutes a ſovereign ſtate.

DOSE, Fr. and It. [*doſis*, Sp. and Lat. of δοσις, Gr.] 1. The ſet quantity of a potion or other medicine given or preſcribed by a phyſician to be taken at one time by the patient. He preſcribed the juice of the thapſia, without mentioning the *doſe*. *Arbuthnot.* 2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's ſhare or lot. Married his punctual *doſe* of wives. *Hudibras.* 3. The utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow. This is a ſomewhat low ſenſe; as, he has got his *doſe* of liquor, and can carry off no more.

To DOSE, *verb act.* 1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe. Plants, if corrected and exactly *doſed*, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham.* 2. To give phyſic to one in a ludicrous ſenſe.

DO'SEL, or DO'RSEL, *ſubſt.* a ſort of woollen cloth made in Devonſhire.

DOSO'LOGY [of δοσις and λογος, Gr.] a diſcourſe or treatiſe concerning the doſe or quantity of herbs or drugs which ought to be taken at one time.

DO'SIL, or DO'SSIL [corrupted from *dorſel*, ſomething laid upon the part] a ſort of tent, a pledget, a lump of lint for wounds or ſores. Baſilicon upon a *doſſil*. *Wiſeman.*

DO'SSALE, or DO'RSALE [with ancient writers] hangings or tapeſtry.

DO'SSER [*dorſarius*, Lat.] See DORSER.

DOST, the 2d perſon ſingular of *do*.

DOT, *ſubſt.* [this is derived by Skinner from dotten, Ger. the white of an egg, and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has no ſuch ſignification, and ſeems rather corrupted from *jot*, a point. *Johnſon*] a ſmall point or ſpot in writing.

To DOT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to make dots or ſpots.

DO'TAGE [of *doting* and *age*] 1. The act of doting, being dull or ſtupid, the time when perſons dote, by reaſon of age; loſs of underſtanding, deliriouſneſs. Childiſhneſs and *dotage*. *Davies.* 2. Exceſſive fondneſs. Fond *Dotage*. *Dryden.*

DO'TAL [*dotalis*, Lat.] belonging to a dowry, conſtituting a woman's portion, compriſed therein. One poor *dotal* town. *Garth.*

DO'TARD [dooten, Du. ard nature] a perſon who dotes, one whoſe age has impaired his intellects, a man in his ſecond childhood, called in ſome countries a twichild, or twice a child. The ſickly *dotard*. *Prior.*

DOTA'TION [*dotatio*, Lat.] the act of endowing or giving a portion.

To DOTE, *verb neut.* [dooten, Du. *radoter*, Fr.] 1. To grow dull, ſtupid or ſenſeleſs, to be delirious. An old woman begins to *dote*. *Addiſon.* 2. To be exceſſively in love. Such a *doting* love. *Sidney.*

To DOTE *upon*, to be very fond of, to love to exceſs. We *dote* upon this world. *Burnet.*

DOTE *Aſſignando* [in law] a writ directed to the eſcheater, and lying for the widow of the king's tenants in chief, who makes oath in chancery that ſhe will not marry without the king's leave.

DOTE *unde nihil habet*, Lat. [in law] a writ of dower lying for a widow againſt a tenant, who bought land of her huſband in his lifetime, of which he was poſſeſſed only in fee ſimple or fee-tail, and of which ſhe is dowable, or in ſuch ſort as the iſſue of them both might have.

DO'TER [of *dote*] 1. A dotard. What ſhould a dumb *doter* do with a pipe. *Burton.* 2. A man exceſſively in love. *Doters* upon red and white. *Boyle.*

DO'THIEN [with ſurgeons] a felon, whitlow or boil; an hard ſubſtance as big as a pigeon's egg, attended with a grievous pain, and proceeding from thick blood.

DO'TING *Tree* [with huſbandmen] an old tree almoſt worn out with age.

DO'TINGLY, *adv.* [of *doting*] 1. Stupidly. 2. Fondly. To wedlock *dotingly* betray'd. *Dryden.*

DO'TINGNESS [of *doting*] folly, childiſhneſs by reaſon of age.

DO'TISH, *adj.* [of *dote*] ſtupid.

DO'TKIN, or DO'DKIN [duitkin, Du.] a ſmall Dutch coin, the eighth part of a ſtiver. See DODKIN, or DOIDKIN.

DO'TTARD, *ſubſt.* this word ſeems to ſignify a tree kept low by cutting. *Johnſon.* Pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

DO'TTEREL [from *dote*, in Lincolnſhire] a ſilly bird, who imitates the fowler till he is caught. In catching of *dotterels* we ſee how the fooliſh bird playeth the ape in geſtures. *Bacon.*

DOU'AY, a fortified town of the French Netherlands, ſituated on the river Scarpe, about 15 miles ſouth of Liſle.

DOU'BLE, Fr. [*doppio*, It. *dóble*, Sp. dobbel, Du. and Su. doppelt, Ger. of *duplex*, Lat.] 1. Twofold, being of two kinds. Darkneſs and tempeſt make a *double* night. *Dryden.* 2. Being twice as much, or twice the value, containing the ſame quantity repeated. I was *double* their age. *Swift.* 3. Being two of a ſort, being in pairs. All things are *double* one againſt another. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 4. Having one added to another, having more than one in the ſame order. To make flowers *double*. *Bacon.* 5. Being two in number.

Our ſights and ſounds would always *double* be. *Davies.*

6. Having twice the effect or influence.

Hath in his effect a voice potential,
As *double* as the duke's. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Deceitful, diſſembling. Not of *double* heart. 1 *Chronicles.*

DOUBLE, *ſubſt.* 1. Twice any quantity or number. Encreaſed to *double*. *Graunt.* 2. Strong beer of twice the ſtrength of the common ſort. 3. A trick, an artifice. 4. [With printers] a miſtake or overſight of the compoſiter, in ſetting the ſame words twice over.

DOUBLE [in law] the duplicate of letters patent.

DOUBLE is much uſed in compoſition generally for *doubly*, two ways; as, *double*-edged, having an edge on each ſide; *double*-dyed, or dyed twice.

DOUBLE-BI'TING, *adj.* [of *double* and *bite*] biting or cutting on either ſide. His *double-biting* ax. *Dryden.*

DOUBLE-BU'TTONED [of *double* and *button*] having two rows of buttons. *Double-buttoned* frieze. *Gay.*

DOUBLE-DE'ALER [of *double* and *dealer*] a deceitful fellow, one who ſays one thing and thinks another. *Double-dealers* may paſs muſter for a time. *L'Eſtrange.*

DOUBLE-DEA'LING, *ſubſt.* [of *double* and *deal*] diſſimulation, low and wicked artifice. His diſſimulation might have degenerated into wickedneſs and *double-dealing*. *Pope.*

To DOUBLE-DIE, *verb act.* [of *double* and *die*] to die twice. *Double die* it with imperial crimſon. *Dryden* and *Lee.*

DOUBLE-FOUNTED [of *double* and *fount*] having two ſprings.

The *double-founted* ſtream, Jordan. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-HA'NDED [of *double* and *hand*] having two hands. All things being *double-handed*. *Glanville.*

DOUBLE-HE'ADED [of *double* and *head*] having the flowers growing to one another. Nor ſuch a large *double-headed* flower. *Mortimer.*

To DOUBLE-LO'CK, *verb act.* [of *double* and *lock*] to ſhoot the lock twice. He *double-locked* his door. *Tatler.*

DOUBLE-MI'NDED [of *double* and *mind*] deceitful. A *double-minded* man is unſtable. *St. James.*

DOUBLE-SHI'NING [of *double* and *ſhine*] ſhining with double luſtre.

The ſports of *double-ſhining* day. *Sidney.*

DOUBLE-TO'NGUED [of *double* and *tongue*] deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing. Grave, not *double-tongued*. 1 *Timothy.*

DOUBLE *Pellitory*, a ſort of herb.

DOUBLE *Plea*, a plea in which the defendant alledges for himſelf two ſeveral matters againſt the plaintiff, in bar of the action, either of which is ſufficient for that purpoſe.

DOUBLE *Quarrel* [in law] ſo termed, becauſe it is moſt commonly made both againſt the judge and the party, at whoſe petition juſtice is delayed, is a complaint made to the archbiſhop of the province againſt an inferior ordinary, for delaying juſtice in ſome eccleſiaſtical cauſe, as to give ſentence; to inſtitute a clerk preſented, *&c.* the effect is, that the archbiſhop directs his letters under the authentic ſeal to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admoniſh the ſaid ordinary within nine days to do the juſtice required, or otherwiſe to cite him to appear before him or his official; and laſtly, to intimate to the ſaid ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day aſſigned, he himſelf will proceed to perform the juſtice required.

DOUBLE *Veſſel* [with chemiſts] is when the neck of one matraſs is put and well luted into the neck of another.

To DOU'BLE, *verb act.* [*doubler*, Fr. *dopiare*, or *duplicare*, It. *doblàr*, or *duplicàr*, Sp. dubbelen, Du. verdoppeln, Ger. of *duplico*, Lat.] 1. To make or render double by the addition of the ſame quantity. The power of repeating or *doubling* any idea. *Locke.* 2. To contain twice the quantity. The adverſe fleet ſtill *doubling* ours. *Dryden.* 3. To repeat, to add. *Doubling* blow on blow. *Dryden.* 4. To add one to another in the ſame order. Thou ſhalt *double* the curtain. *Exodus.* 5. To fold. *Doubled* down the uſeful places. *Prior.* 6. To paſs round a head land. He *doubled* the promontory. *Knolles.*

To Double, *verb neut.* 1. To be increaſed to twice the quantity. The number of men *double. Burnet's Theory.* 2. To enlarge the ſtake at play to twice the ſum. I am reſolv'd to *double* till I win. *Dryden.* 3. To turn back, to wind in running; as is ſaid of a hare, when ſhe winds about to deceive the hounds.

Thy turns and *doublings* cannot ſave thee long. *Swift.*

4. To play tricks, to make uſe of ſlights.

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*

To Double *the Reins* [with horſemen] a horſe is ſaid ſo to do, when he leaps ſeveral times together to throw his rider.

Dou'bleness [of *double*] the ſtate of being double. The *doubleneſs* of the benefit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dou'bles, the ſame as letters patent.

Dou'ble *Fitchée* [in heraldry] as, a croſs *double fitchée*, is when the extremities are pointed at each angle, *i. e.* each extremity having two points, in diſtinction from the *croſs fitchée*, which is ſharpened away only at one point.

Double *Horizontal Dial*, a dial having a double ſtile, one to ſhew the hour on the outward circle, and the other to ſhew the ſame in the ſtereographic projection drawn on the ſame plane.

Dou'bler [of *double*] 1. He that doubles a thing. 2. A kind of large diſh. See Dobeler.

Dou'blings [in heraldry] ſignify the linings of robes or mantles of ſtate, or of the mantlings of atchievements.

Dou'blet [of *double*, Eng. *doublétto*, It.] 1. An old faſhioned garment for men; much the ſame as a waiſtcoat; ſo called from being double for warmth. He goes in his *doublet* and hoſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A pair, two of the ſame ſort. *Doublets* on the ſides add ſtrength. *Grew.*

Doublet [with lapidaries] a falſe jewel or ſtone, being two pieces joined together.

Dou'blets [at dice] are throws of the ſame ſort; as two aces, two deuces, two trays, &c.

Doublets [with antiquaries] 1. Two medals of the ſame ſort. 2. Two books, &c. of the ſame ſort.

Dou'bling [in military affairs] is the putting of two files of ſoldiers into one.

Dou'blings [with hunters] the windings and turnings of a hare, to avoid the dogs.

Dou'blon, or Dubloo'n, a Spaniſh coin, being the double of a piſtole.

Dou'bly, *adv.* [of *double*] 1. In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.

His right hand *doubly* to his left ſucceeds. *Dryden.*

2. In a twofold manner.

To Doubt, *verb neut.* [*douter*, Fr. *dudar*, Sp. *dividar*, Port. *dubito* It. and Lat.] 1. To be at an uncertainty, not to know on which ſide to determine any matter. We may *doubt* and ſuſpend our judgment. *Hooker.* 2. To queſtion any event, fearing the worſt.

Doubting things go ill. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Sometimes with *of* in the two firſt ſenſes. Always had the victory, whereof he *doubted* not now. *Knolles.* 4. To be apprehenſive. I *doubt* there's deep reſentment in his mind. *Otway.* 5. To ſuſpect.

Doubting not who behind him doth attend. *Daniel, Civil War.*

6. To heſitate. Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

To Doubt, *verb act.* 1. To hold queſtionable or uncertain.

Doubted his empire. *Milton.*

2. To fear, to ſuſpect. *Doubting* novelties and commixture of manners. *Bacon.* 3. To diſtruſt. You *doubt* the change of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Doubt [*doute*, Fr. *dubbio*, It. *dúde*, Sp.] 1. An uncertainty of mind. Paſt *doubt* in all the doctrines. *Locke.* 2. Queſtion, any point unſettled. No *doubt* but the animal is more or leſs healthy, according to the air it lives in. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Scruple, perplexity. Our *doubts* are traitors. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Uncertainty of ſtate. Thy life ſhall hang in *doubt*. *Deuteronomy.* 5. Suſpicion, apprehenſion of ill. I ſtand in *doubt* of you. *Galatians.* 6. Difficulty objected. To every *doubt* your anſwer is the ſame. *Blackmore.*

Dou'bter [of *doubt*] one who doubts or ſcruples.

Dou'btful [*douteux*, Fr. *dubbioſo*, It. *dudóſo*, Sp. *duvidoſo*, Port.] 1. Dubious, uncertain. Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Ambiguous, not clear in the meaning. 3 That about which there is doubt, not yet decided, obſcure. To intermix matter *doubtful*, with that which is out of doubt. *Bacon.* 4. Not ſecure, not without ſuſpicion. A *doubtful* and more ſuſpicious eye. *Hooker.* 5. Not confident, not without fear.

With *doubtful* feet, and wav'ring reſolution. *Milton.*

Dou'btfully, *adv.* [of *doubtful*] 1. Dubiouſly, with irreſolution. 2. Ambiguouſly, with uncertainty of meaning. *Doubtfully* all allegories may be conſtrued. *Spenſer.*

Dou'btfulness [of *doubtful* and *neſs*] 1. Dubiouſneſs, ſuſpence of opinion. *Doubtfulneſs* or uncertainty. *Watts.* 2. Uncertainty, or ambiguity of meaning. The *doubtfulneſs* of his expreſſions. *Locke.*

Dou'bting, is the act of witholding a full aſſent from any propoſition, on ſuſpicion that we are not fully apprized of the merits thereof; or from our not being able peremptorily to decide between the reaſons for and againſt it.

Dou'btingly, *adv.* [of *doubting*] in a doubting manner. A man imagineth *doubtingly* or with fear.

Dou'btless, *adj.* [of *doubt*] without doubt, being without apprehenſion of danger. Sleep *doubtleſs* and ſecure. *Shakeſpeare.*

Doubtless, *adv.* [of *doubt*, En. *ſans doute*, Fr.] without doubt or queſtion. *Doubtleſs* many innocent perſons ſuffered. *Hale.*

Dou'cet, Fr. a ſort of cuſtard. This word I find only in Skinner. *Johnſon.*

Dou'cets, or Dou'lcets [with hunters] the teſtes of a deer or ſtag.

Douci'ne, Fr. [in architecture] an ornament of the higheſt part of a cornice or a moulding cut in form of a wave, have concave and half convex.

Dove [ꝺuꝼa, Sax. duyve, Du. duve, L. Ger. taube, H. Ger. due, Dan. dufwa, Su. duve, Teut. dubo, Goth.] 1. A wild pigeon. A ſnowy *dove*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A pigeon in general. A diſh of *doves*.

Dove, is an emblem of ſimplicity, innocence, purity, goodneſs, peace and divine love, and repreſents the Holy Ghoſt. Having no gall, it is the ſymbol of a true and faithful Chriſtian, who is obliged to forgive injuries, bear adverſity patiently, and never ſuffer the ſun to go down upon his anger; but to do good to thoſe that deſpitefully uſe him.

It has been the generally received opinion, that the Holy Ghost deſcended on our Saviour's perſon in this form, and the reflection which our lexicographer has here made upon it, reminds me of two moſt remarkable expreſſions of his "Learn of me, for I'm meek and lowly; and ye ſhall find reſt to your ſouls." And again, "Be ye wiſe as *ſerpents*, and harmleſs as *doves*," But, how to reconcile this *hiſtoric* fact, I mean of a divine perſonage appearing in a *bodily* form, with that aſſertion of St. John, "God no man has seen at any time," or with that of St. Paul; "Now to the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wiſe God," &c. Shall we ſay with Tertullian, "that the Father is inviſible, *pro plenitudine majeſtatis, i. e.* for his plenitude of majesty. *Pater enim eſt* tota *ſubſtantia; filius derivatio totius, & portio, q. d.* the father is the whole ſubſtance; the ſon only a deriv'd part from the whole," Or if we reject (as did the *Nicene* council) this notion of a *compound* Deity, and of parts belonging to God, [ſee the letter of Euſebius to his own church and Dimeritæ compar'd] ſhall we ſay? that God *abſolutely* ſo called, means *that perſon* who is *deriv'd* from none, and *ſubject* to none; and "who for that reaſon (as biſhop Bull well obſerves) can no more be ſaid to be sent by another, than to be begotten by another. On the contrary (ſays he) the Son of God, as being begotten of the Father, *owes* all his authority to his Father: Nor is it any more a diminution of his honour to be sent by the Father, than to be begotten of him." *Bull, Defenſ. Fid. Nicen.* Sect. 4. c. 3, 4. I need not add that if this reaſoning holds true with reference to the 2d perſon, much more will it hold of the third, as being derived from both; or (as Athanaſius well expreſſed it) the Spirit is in the word (meaning by a natural connection and dependance on the perſon ſo called) and * thro' the word is in God. *Epiſt. ad Seraph. tertio.* If the reader would ſee the ſentiments of *Antiquity* more at large on this point, he may conſult the words First *Cauſe*, Only-begotten, Christ, Elcesaitæ, Co-immense, Deity, Divinity, and Baalim.

* It is worth obſerving, *en paſſant*, how Athanaſius himſelf expreſſes himſelf on this occaſion in a more *correct* manner, more agreeable to the ſtyle of *antiquity*, than the creed, which goes under his name. That tells us, "the Spirit proceeds from the Father *and* the Son; whereas Athanaſius ſays, in effect, "He is from the Father *thro'* the Son.

A white Dove, was with the ancients an emblem of health, as being ſuppoſed an antidote againſt infection.

Dove [in geography] the name of a river dividing Derbyſhire from Staffordſhire; alſo a town of the Orleanois, in France, about 20 miles ſouth-eaſt of Angers.

Dove-*Cote* [ꝺuꝼa-coꞇ, Sax. duyve-kot, Du.] a dove-houſe or place to keep pigeons in. Like an eagle in a *dove-cote*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dove'*s Foot*, an herb.

Do'vehouse [of *dove* and *houſe*] a houſe for pigeons. Still the *dovehouſe* obſtinately ſtood. *Dryden.*

Dove'*s Tail Joint* [in joinery] a certain joint made by dovetailing.

Dove *Tailing* [in joinery] a method of faſtening boards or timber together, by letting one piece into another indentedly, with a joint in the form of a dove-tail.

Dover, a borough and port town of Kent, ſituated on a rock, oppoſite to Calais, in France, and 71 miles from London. It gives title of earl to the duke of Queenſbury, a branch of the noble family of Douglas, and ſends two members to parliament, ſtiled barons of the Cinque Ports, whereof Dover is the chief.

Dough [ꝺah, Sax. deegh, Du. teig, Ger. virtue, worth] 1. The paſte of bread unbaked. Give the form to *dough*. *King.* 2. *My cake is dough*. My affair has miſcarried or never come to maturity. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Do'ughbaked [of *dough* and *baked*] ſoft, not hardened to perfection. In *doughbaked* men ſome harmleſsneſs we ſee. *Donne.*

Dou'ghty [ꝺohꞇiᵹ, Sax. tuchtig, H. Ger. deftig, L. Ger. deughtig, Du. valiant, ſtout, virtuous, or ꝺuᵹuth, Sax. deught, Du. and L. Ger. dygd, Teut. tugend, Ger. all of dugan, Teut. to have the power or capacity to do well] 1. Valiant, ſtout, undaunted, eminent, noble. It is uſed both of perſons and things. That *doughty* tournament. *Spenſer.* 2. Now rarely uſed but in burleſque. This *doughty* hiſtorian. *Stillingfleet.*

Dou'ghy, *adj.* [of *dough*] unſound, not hardened. Unbaked and *doughy* youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dou'glas, a port town, and the beſt harbour in the iſle of Man.

To Douk [from *duck*] to duck or immerge under water.

Dou'cker [of *douck*, corrupted from to *duck*] a bird that ducks or dives in the water. The colymbi, *duckers* or loons are admirably contrived for diving. *Ray.*

Doui'llet, ſoft, tender, nice; whence [in cookery] to dreſs a pig, *au pere douillet*, Fr.

To Douse, *verb act.* [δυσις, of δυω, Gr. to go under; but probably it is a cant word formed from the ſound. *Johnſon*] to put ſuddenly over head in water.

To Douse, *verb neut.* to fall ſuddenly into the water. To ſwing i'th' air or *douſe* in water. *Hudibras.*

Dou'sbt, a ſort of apple.

Do'wable [in law] having a right to be, or capable of being endowed.

Do'wager [*douairière*, of *douaire*, Fr. a dowry] 1. A widow endow'd, or who enjoys her dower. It is unnatural for a *dowager* to be an enemy to our conſtitution. *Addiſon.* 2. A title chiefly applied to the widows of kings, princes and noblemen.

Princeſs *dowager,*
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dow'dy, a ſwarthy, groſs woman. Johnſon ſays it is an awkward, ill-dreſs'd, inelegant woman. Dido, a *dowdy,* Cleopatra, a gipſy *Shakeſpeare.* They doat on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*

Do'wer, Do'wery, or Do'wry [*douaire,* Fr. in common law, or, according to Caſaubou, of δωρον, Gr.] 1. ſignifies two things, *viz.* 1. That portion which a wife brings to her huſband. His wife brought in *dower* Cilicia's crown. *Dryden.* 2. That which ſhe has of her huſband after marriage is ended, if ſhe outlives him. In *dower* to his mother-in-law. *Bacon.* 3. The gifts of a huſband to his wife. Aſk me never ſo much *dowery* and gift, and I will give it. *Geneſis.* 4. Endowment, gift.

How rich a *dow'r*
Doſt thou within this dying fleſh inſpire. *Davies.*

Do'wered, *adj.* [of *dower*] portioned, furniſhed with a dowery. *Dower'd* with our curſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do'werless [of *dower*] being without a portion. Thy *dowerleſs* daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Down [in geography] the capital of a county of the ſame name, in the province of Ulſter in Ireland.

Do'wnham, a market town of Norfolk, ſo called from its ſituation among the hills. It has a bridge over the great Ouſe, and is 89 miles from London.

Do'wnton, or Do'ncketon, a borough town of Wiltſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Avon. It is 84 miles from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

Dowry *Bill* [among the Jews] a bill which the bridegroom at the time of marriage gave his wiſe for her dower.

Do'wlas, a ſort of coarſe linen cloth, made in Sileſia and likewiſe in France. *Dowlas,* filthy *dowlas. Shakeſpeare.*

Down, *prep.* [dune, Sax. duun, Su. duhus, O. Ger. now only uſed when any one is fuddled] 1. Along a deſcent, from a higher to a lower place. *Down* hill. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Towards the mouth of a river. Convey'd *down* the river. *Knolles.*

Down, *adv.* 1. On the ground, from the height at which any thing was to a lower ſituation. *Down* they fell. *Milton* 2. Tending towards the ground. 3. Out of ſight, below the horizon. The moon is *down. Shakeſpeare.* 4. To an entire maceration. Continued to be boiled *down. Arbuthnot.* 5. Into diſgrace, into declining reputation. Preach'd up but acted *down. South.* 6. It anſwers to up. Here and there wander up and *down. Pſalms.*

Down, *interj.* 1. It denotes an exhortation to deſtroy or demoliſh. *Down* with them all. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A contemptuous threat. *Down, down* to hell. *Shakeſpeare.*

Down [to go] to be received, to be reliſhed. Bread alone will *down. Locke.*

To Down, *verb act.* [from the prepoſ.] to knock, to ſubdue.

To *down* proud hearts that would not willing die. *Sidney.*

Down, *ſubſt.* [dun, Dan. duhn, L. Ger. doove, Du. *duvet,* Fr.] 1. The fineſt, ſofteſt part of the feathers of a gooſe, *&c. Down* beds. *Locke.* 2. Any thing that ſooths or ſoftens. Thou boſom ſoftneſs, *down* of all my cares. *Southern.* 3. Soft wool or hair. The firſt *down* began to ſhade his face. *Dryden.*

Down, *ſubſt.* a ſoft woolly ſubſtance growing on the tops of thiſtles, *&c.* that wing the ſeeds. *Down* of thiſtle. *Bacon.*

Down, *ſubſt.* [of duno, Sax. an hill, duynen, Du. dünen, L. Ger. *dunes,* Fr. all of dun, Celt.] 1. A large open plain. On the *downs* we ſee near Wilton fair. *Sidney.* 2. A hill, an elevation of ſtone or ſand, which the ſea gathers and forms along its banks. This ſenſe is very rare. Hills afford pleaſant proſpects, as the *downs* of Suſſex. *Ray.*

Do'wncast, *adj.* [of *down* and *caſt*] bent down to the ground. *Downcaſt* look. *Sidney.*

Do'wnfall, *ſubſt.* [of *down* and *fall*] 1. Utter ruin, fall from rank. Utter *downful, South.* 2. A ſudden fall, a body of things falling. Each *downfal* of a flood the mountains pour. *Dryden.* 3. Overthrow or deſtruction of buildings. Shriek'd for the *downfal* in a doleful cry. *Dryden.*

Do'wnfallen, *part. paſſ.* [of *down* and *fall*] ruined. The *downfallen* ſteep cliffs. *Carew.*

Do'wngyred, *adj.* [of *down* and *gyred*] let down in circular wrinkles. Ungartered and *downgyred* to his ankles. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do'wnhil, *ſubſt.* [of *down* and *hill*] declivity, deſcent.

Do'wnhil, *adj.* declivous, deſcending. 'Tis *downhil* all. *Dryden.*

Do'wnlooked, *adj.* [of *down* and *look*] having a dejected or downcaſt look, ſullen, gloomy. *Downlook'd,* and with a cuckow on her fiſt. *Dryden.*

Do'wnlying [of *down* and *lie*] being about the travail of childbirth.

Do'wnright, *adv.* [of *down* and *right*] 1. Straight down. Cleft *downright. Hudibras.* 2. Plainly, without ceremony. We ſhall chide *downright.* 3. Completely, without ſtopping ſhort. She fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

Downright, *adj.* 1. Plain and clear, open. *Downright* advice. *Bacon.* 2. Entire, complete. 3. Directly tending to the point, artleſs. Plain *downright* wiſdom. *Ben Johnſon.* 4. Being without ceremony, honeſtly ſurly. His plain *downright* way. *Addiſon.* 5. Plain, without diſguiſe. The idolatry was direct and *downright. Brown.*

Do'wnsitting, *ſubſt.* [of *down* and *ſit*] the act of ſitting down or of going to reſt, repoſe. Thou knoweſt my *downſitting. Pſalms.*

Do'wnward, or Downwards, *adv.* [dune-ƿeard, Sax.] 1. From a higher ſituation towards the lower part. Hills afford pleaſant proſpects to them that look *downwards* from them upon the ſubjacent countries. *Ray.* 2. Towards the centre. Carried *downward* by its weight as much as upward by the attraction. *Newton.* 3. In a courſe of lineal deſcent.

A ring the count does wear,
That *downward* hath ſucceeded in his houſe,
From ſon to ſon, ſome four or five deſcents. *Shakeſpeare.*

Downward, *adj.* 1. Moving on a declivous plane, tending to the centre or to the ground. With *downward* force. *Dryden.* 2. Bending, being declivous. She lights the downward heaven, and riſes there. *Dryden.* 3. Dejected. At the loweſt of my *downward* thoughts, I pull'd up my heart. *Sidney.*

Do'wny [from *down*] full of, being of the nature of down, covered with down or nap, as in ſome plants. *Downy* or velvet rind upon their leaves. *Bacon.* 2. Made of down or ſoft feathers. *Downy* pillar. *Pope.* 3. Soft, ſoothing, tender.

Tam'd the rebellious eye
Of ſorrow, with a ſoft and *downy* hand. *Craſhaw.*

Do'wre, or Dowry, *ſubſt.* [*douaire,* Fr. It ſhould be written *dower*] 1. A portion given with a wife. I could marry this wench for this *dowre. Sidney.* Tethys all her waves in *dowry* gives. *Dryden.* 2. A reward paid for a wife. For a *dowre* a hundred foreſkins pay. *Cowley.* 3, A gift, a fortune given.

To Dowse [douſen, Du.] to give one a ſlap on the face. A low word.

To Doxo'logize, *verb neut.* [of δοξα, glory, and λογος, of λεγω, Gr. to ſay] to ſay the hymn called *Gloria Patri,* &c.

Doxo'logy [*doxologia,* It. *doxologie,* Fr. of δοξολογια, of δοξα, glory, and λογος, of λεγω, Gr. to ſay] the aſcription of glory.—What the scripture doxologies are, and to whom addreſs'd, I leave to be examin'd by them, who profeſs to make *that* book their rule of worſhip. The reader will find a collection of them drawn up by Dr. Clarke, in his ſcripture-doctrine, p. 430. tho', with reference to Rev. c. i. v. 5, 6. it ſhould not be diſſembled, that the *Greek* ſyntax ſeems diſturbed; and that, in the *Syriac* verſion which runs more free and eaſy (and which, if I'm not miſtaken, is *more ancient* than any of our preſent Greek copies,) the *doxology* ſhould rather ſeem to be applied to God the Father; and ſo alſo is it in 1 Pet. 3. 18. for it runs thus in the syriac; "But grow in *grace,* and knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and of God the Father, whoſe [is] the glory, *&c.*" Nor does this verſion ſtand *alone*; for Dr. Mills obſerves of the *firſt* paſſage, that in one ancient *Greek* MS. the words [unto Him] are wanting; the reading being, του αγαπησαντος & λουσαντος, *&c.* And Dr. *Clarke* obſerves that, in the *ſecond* text, ſome Greek MSS. add, και θεου πατρος, and of *God the Father,* to whom glory, *&c.*—However, St. John (without all diſpute) has, in the apocalypſe, deſcribed an *addreſs* of this kind, as made to our Lord in his preſent exalted ſtate, by the *whole* creation, *Revel.* c. 5. v. 13. and adds, in the next verſe, "that the 4 living creatures (which repreſent the main *body* of the Chriſtian church) ſaid "amen——*i. e.* expreſſed their aſſent to it; though, I think, whoever carefully conſiders the whole *ſcenary* and *proceſs* of that prophetic viſion, will eaſily perceive that a homage of the *ſubordinate* kind is here exhibited, as paid to *Chriſt*; whilſt the supreme (and I think alſo the more *ſtated*) worſhip of the church is here appropriated by her and by her *elders,* to the one God and Father of all c. 4. v. 8, 9, 10. compar'd with c. 5. v. 14. See alſo *works* of Mede, Ed. Lond. p. 909. Nor ſhould we overlook that reflection on the *new ſong* [c. 5. v. 9.] which Dr. Clarke has cited from Mr. *Mede*; for it is very remarkable, "*Quo nempe ſeſſori throni & agni, una* solisque, *&c. i. e.* to him that ſits on the throne, and to the lamb, to them together, and to them only is aſcribed, *&c.* "This, ſays Mr. Mede, is the form of the *new ſong,* which if God ſhall hereafter enable me to underſtand more perfectly, I ſhall perhaps explain it more diſtincty and at large: For I have it deeply impress'd upon my mind, that the whole mistery of the goſpel worſhip is herein contain'd." See alſo Sir Iſaac Newton's Obſervations on Daniel, &c. p. 262. As to doxologies of a *different* form and *later* date, by whom and on what occaſion introduced, ſee Homoüsians, Innovation, *&c.*

Do'xy [prob. of dooten, Du. to yield or permit willingly] a trull, a looſe wench. With heigh the *doxy* over the dale. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Doze, *verb neut.* prob. of duyſelen, Du. to be virtiginous, or doſen, v. and L. Ger. in the ſame ſenſe; dƿœſ, Sax. daes, Du. *Johnſon*] to ſleep unſoundly, to be ſleepy or inclining to ſleep, to ſlumber. He happen'd to *doze. L'Eſtrange.*

To Doze, *verb act.* to make ſtupid, to dull. With immoderate drinking *dozed* in his underſtanding. *Clarendon.*

Do'zel, or Do'ssel [of *douſil* or *doiſil,* Fr. a faucet] a tent without a head, to be put into a wound.

A Do'zen [*douzaine,* Fr. *dozzina,* It. *docéna,* Sp. doſiin, Du. dutzent, Ger.] twelve. By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a *dozen. Locke.*

Do'ziness [of *dozy*] ſleepineſs, drowſineſs. A *dozineſs* in his head. *Locke.*

Do'zy, *adj.* [of *doze*] ſleepy, ſluggiſh. *Dozy* head. *Dryden.*

Dr. is an abbreviation for doctor.

Drab [of drabbe, Sax. coarſe, or *drap,* Fr.] a ſort of thick ſtrong cloth.

Drab [drabbe, Sax. common, or the refuſe of any thing, drabbe, Du. dirt or mire] a dirty ſlut, a whore. Paultry and proud as *drabs* in Drury-lane. *Pope.*

Drab [with mariners] a ſmall topſail.

Dra'ba [δραβη, Gr.] the herb yellow-creſt.

A Dra'bler [in a ſhip] a ſmall ſail ſet on the bonnet, as the bonnet is on the courſe, and only uſed when the courſe and bonnet are not deep enough to clothe the maſt.

Dra'chm [δραχμη, Gr. with phyſicians] the eighth part of an ounce, containing 3 ſcruples, or 60 grains.

Dra'chma [δραχμη, Gr.] a coin among the Grecians and Romans, value about 7*d.* 3 *gr.* our money.

Movers that do prize their honours
At a crack'd *drachm.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Alſo a weight containing 2*d.* weight, 6 or 9 24ths *gr.*

Dra'chmon, or Dra'cmon [*darkmon,* Heb.] an Hebrew coin, in value about 15*s.* Engliſh. But Taylor, in his *Hebrew* Concordance, ſays, "this ſeems to be a gold coin of Darius the *Mede,* weighing 12 Gerahs, in our money one pound and fourpence." To which I may add, that what confirms his ſuppoſition, is the word's occurring only in the books of Ezra and Nehemiah."

Dra'co, Lat. a dragon.

Draco *Regius,* Lat. a ſtandard, having the picture of a dragon upon it, anciently borne by our kings.

Draco's *Laws,* certain ſevere laws made by Draco, a governor of the Athenians; whence a ſevere puniſhment for a ſlight offence is termed *Draco*'s law.

DRACO *Volans*, Lat. [in meteorology] a meteor appearing in the form of a flying dragon.

DRACO´NITES [δρακοντης, Gr.] a precious ſtone, *ſaid* to be taken out of the brain of a dragon.

DRACO´NTIAS [δρακοντιας, Gr.] the dragon's ſtone.

DRACO´NTIA, or DRACO´NTIUM, Lat. [ꝺꞃaconꞇia, Sax.] dragon-wort.

DRACO´NTIC *Month* [with aſtronomers] the ſpace of time in which the moon going from her aſcending node, called *caput draconis, i. e.* the dragon's head, returns to the ſame.

DRACU´NCULUS, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a kind of ulcer, which eats through a nerve itſelf; alſo a worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the ſkin and the fleſh.

DRACUNCULUS *Hortenſis*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb dragon's-wort or tarragon.

DRAD, *adj.* for DREAD [or the *pret.* of to *dread*] The *drad* danger. *Spenſer.*

DRAFF [draf, Du. lees, ꝺꞃabbe, ꝺꞃoꝼ, Sax. dirty] any refuſe, dregs, waſh for hogs.

Give them grains their fill,
Huſks *draf* to drink and ſwill. *Ben Johnſon.*

DRA´FFY [draffigh, Du.] filthy, dreggy, worthleſs.

To DRAG, *verb act.* [ꝺꞃaᵹan, Sax. draga, Su.] 1. To draw, hale or trail along the ground by main force. *Drag'd* by the cords. *Denham.* 2. To draw a thing that is burthenſome, and from which one cannot diſengage himſelf. *Drag'd* a lingering life. *Dryden.* 3. To draw along contemptuouſly as a thing unworthy to be carried. To *drag* me at his chariot wheels. *Stillingfleet.* 4. To pull about with violence and ignominy. Beaten and *drag*'d in ſo barbarous a manner that he hardly eſcaped. *Clarendon.* 5. To pull roughly and forcibly. The weight of my misfortunes *drag'd* you down. *Dryden.*

To DRAG, *verb neut.* to hang ſo low as to trail or grate on the ground. *Dragging* chains. *Dryden.* A door is ſaid to *drag*, when by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its ſweep upon the floor. *Moxon.*

DRAG [ꝺꞃaᵹ, Sax. dregge, Du.] 1. A ſort of hook, or an inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. Take it up with a *drag*-hook. *Walton.* 2. A net drawn along the bottom of the water. *Drags* in the deep. *Dryden.* 3. A kind of car drawn by the hand. The *drag* is made ſomewhat like a low car; it is uſed for the carrriage of timber, and drawn by the handle by two or more men. *Moxon.* 4. [with hunters] the tail of a fox.

DRAG-*Net* [ꝺꞃæᵹ-neꞇ, Sax. treck-net, Du.] a draw or ſweep fiſhing-net.

DRAGANT-*Gum* [corrupted of *Tragacantha*] gum-dragon vulgarly.

DRA´GOMAN, an interpreter in the eaſtern countries, whoſe office is to facilitate commerce between the orientals and occidentals; alſo an interpreter in the *Turkiſh* court.

N. B. The *immediate* derivation of the word is, as GOLIUS obſerves, from *targama*, Arab. to tranſlate out of one language into another; tho' as the ARABIC, CHALDEE, HEBREW and SYRIAC, are all ſiſter-languages, we often find one and the ſame word, with ſome little variation, occur in all; and, by the way, from a *verb* of the ſame *root* is the Jewiſh TARGUM derived.

DRAGS, wood or timber ſo joined together, that as they ſwim they can bear a burden or load of ſome ſort of wares down a river.

DRAGGS [a ſea term] whatſoever hangs over ſhip, or hinders her ſailing.

To DRAGGLE, *verb act.* [of ꝺꞃaᵹan, Sax.] to drag, draw, or trail in the dirt, to make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Draggled* damſel. *Gay.*

To DRA´GGLE, *verb neut.* To become dirty by dragging on the ground. His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt. *Hudibras.*

DRA´GIUM, barb. Lat. [in old records] drag, a coarſer ſort of bread-corn.

DRA´GMA, Lat. [δραγμα, Gr.] a handful, a gripe.

DRAGMIS, Gr. as much as can be taken up with two fingers.

DRA´GON, Fr. and Sp. [*dragone*, It. *draco*, Lat. *dragám*, Port. ꝺꞃacca, Sax. draeck, Du. dracke, Ger.] 1. A kind of winged ſerpent, that with age grows to a monſtrous bigneſs. It is very much celebrated in romantic writers of the middle age. A lonely *Dragon.* *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Applied to a fierce and violent man or woman. 3. A conſtellation near the north pole. 4. [*dracunculus*, Lat.] a plant whoſe leaves are like thoſe of arum, only that they are divided into many parts, and the ſtalk is ſpotted. *Miller.*

The *Dragon* in the APOCALYPSE, with *ſeven* heads, and *ten* horns, ſignifies, according to Sir Iſaac Newton, the whole Roman empire, while it continued ENTIRE; becauſe it was ENTIRE, when the prophecy was given; and the BEAST [of ſeven heads and ten horns] St. John conſiders not till the empire became *divided*; and then he puts the *dragon* for the empire of the GREEKS, and the *Beaſt* for the empire of the LATINS. *Newton's Obſervations on Daniel and Apocalypſe*, p. 277—284. See BEAST, CALUSTÆ, and CROISADE, compared with *Revelat.* c. 12. v. 17, 18. and c. 13. v. 1—18.

DRAGONS may juſtly be ſuppoſed to be imaginary monſters, *viz.* dragons with wings, a long tail and legs; but whether there be any ſuch dragons in nature or not, it is certain there are in heraldry, as appears by the family of South-land in Kent, which bears *Or* a dragon rampant with wings inverted *vert*, on a chief *gules*, 3 ſpears heads *argent.*

DRA´GONET [of *dragon*] a little dragon. Many *dragonets* his fruitfeed. *Spenſer.*

DRA´GONFLY [of *dragon* and *fly*] a fierce fly that ſtings. Delicate coloured *dragonflies*. *Bacon.*

DRA´GONISH [of *dragon*] dragonlike. A cloud that's *dragoniſh.* *Shakeſpeare.*

DRA´GONLIKE [of *dragon* and *like*] fiery, furious. He fights *dragonlike. Shakeſpeare.*

DRAGON-*Wort*, the herb ſerpentary or viper's bugloſs.

DRAGONNE´ [in heraldry] ſignifies the lower part of the beaſt to be a dragon, as a *lion dragonné* ſignifies the upper half of a lion, and the other half going off like the hinder part of a dragon.

Knights of the Order of the DRAGON, an order of knighthood, founded by Sigiſmund, emperor of Germany, *anno* 1417, upon the condemnation of John Huſs, and Jerome of Prague.

DRAGON'*s Beams* [with architects] two ſtrong braces which ſtand under a breaſt-ſummer, and meet in an angle on the ſhoulder of the king-piece.

DRAGON'*s Blood* [ꝺꞃacan-bloꝺ, Sax.] the gum or reſin of the tree called *draco arbor*, ſo called, from the falſe opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant. *Dragon's blood* is a reſin, moderately heavy, friable and duſky red, but of a bright ſcarlet when powdered. One ſort is very compact, another leſs compact, and leſs pure, called common dragon's blood; a third ſort is tough and viſcous, and of a blood colour, and in keeping it grows hard like the firſt. Four vegetables afford dragon's blood: one is a tall tree in the Canaries, the *ſanguis draconis* exſudates from the cracks of the bark, in the great heats. Another grows to ſix or eight feet high in the iſland of Java, where the reſin is extracted from the fruit, about the ſize of a hazel-nut, by boiling. A third is a tall tree in New Spain, and a true *ſanguis draconis* flows from the trunk. The fourth grows in Java, and has a red bark; its trunk and large branches yield a reſinous juice, which ſeems to be our fineſt ſort of dragon's blood. *Hill.*

DRAGON'*s Head.* 1. A plant. It hath a labiated flower reſembling a dragon's head. 2. [With aſtronomers] a node or point, in which the orbit of the moon interſects the orbit of the earth, or the ecliptic, as ſhe is aſcending from the ſouth to the north.

DRAGON'*s Head* [in heraldry] is the tawny colour in the eſcutcheon of ſovereign princes.

DRAGON'*s Stone*, a precious ſtone.

DRAGON'*s Tail* [with aſtronomers] a point in the ecliptic, oppoſite to the dragon's head, which the moon interſects in deſcending from north to ſouth.

DRAGON'*s Tail* [in heraldry] is the murrey colour in the eſcutcheon of ſovereign princes.

DRAGON'*s Tree*, a ſpecies of palm-tree. It is common in the Madeira and Canary Iſlands, and from it is ſuppoſed that the dragon's blood is obtained. *Miller.*

DRAGOO´N [probably of *dragon*, becauſe at firſt they were as deſtructive to the enemy as dragons, *dragon*, Fr. and Sp. *dragone*, It. *dragam*, Port. dragem, Ger. to carry. *Johnſon*] a ſoldier who fights ſometimes on horſeback, and ſometimes on foot. Two regiments of *dragoons* ſuffer'd much. *Tatler.*

To DRAGOO´N [from the ſubſt.] to harraſs, by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers.

Deny to have your free-born toe,
Dragoon'd into a wooden ſhoe. *Prior.*

DRAIN [of ꝺꞃane, or ꝺꞃene, Sax. or of *trainer*, Fr. to draw] a water-courſe, gutter or ſink. If your *drains* be deep, fling in ſtones. *Mortimer.*

To DRAIN, *verb act.* [of ꝺꞃanan, Sax. or *trainer*, Fr.] 1. To draw off waters gradually. Salt water *drain'd* through veſſels. *Bacon.* 2. To empty, by draining gradually away what a thing contain by furrows, ditches, &c. Comets muſt have *drain'd* off all their fluids. *Cheyne.* 3. To make quite dry. Waſh your bottles, but do not drain them. *Swift.*

DRAI´NABLE [of *drain*] that may be drained.

DRAKE [of *draco*, Lat. *dracon*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of ſmall cannon. Shot made at them by a couple of *drakes*. *Clarendon.* 2. A male-duck. The *duck* ſhould hide her eggs from the *drake*. *Mortimer.*

Duck and DRAKE, a ſort of play with a flat pebble, oiſter-ſhell, tile, &c. thrown ſo as to ſkim on the ſurface of the water.

To make Ducks and DRAKES *of one's Money*, to ſquander it away with little thought, as if thrown on the water in that manner.

DRAM, or DRACHM [δραχμη, Gr.] 1. An apothecaries weight, the 8th part of an ounce, in avoirdupoiſe weight one 16th. Weighing ſeven *drams*. *Bacon.* 2. A ſmall piece of money among the ancient Greeks and Romans. 3. Any ſmall quantity; proverbially. A *dram* of ſweet is worth a pound of ſour. *Spenſer.* 4. Such a quantity of ſpirituous liquors as is drank at once. Every *dram* of brandy. *Swift.* 5. Diſtilled liquors, ſpirits. From the ſtrong fate of *drams* if thou get free. *Pope.*

DRA´MA, Lat. [δραμα, Gr.] a play, either comedy or tragedy, is a compoſition either in proſe or verſe, that conſiſts not in the bare recitation, but in the *actual* repreſentation of an action, in which ſuch rules are to be obſerved, as make the repreſentation probable. Our drama's are tragedies, comedies, and farces: for thoſe groteſk entertainments, which have been lately introduced and brought on the ſtage, ſcarce deſerve the name of drama's, or dramatic performances. Many rules Ariſtotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama.* *Dryden.*

DRAMA´TICAL, or DRAMA´TIC [*dramatique*, Fr. *drammatico*, It. *dramatico*, Sp. *dramaticus*, Lat. δραματικος, Gr.] of or pertaining to acts, eſpecially thoſe of a ſtage-play, repreſented by action, not narrative. In the great *dramatic* poem of nature, is a neceſſity of introducing a God. *Bentley.*

DRAMA´TIC *Poem*, a poem or compoſure deſigned to be acted on the ſtage, repreſentating an action, not narrative.

Active DRAMATIC *Poetry*, is when the perſons are every where brought upon the theatre to act their own parts.

DRAMA´TICALLY [of *dramatical*] after the manner of ſtage-plays, by repreſentation, not narratively. Errors reprehended partly *dramatically*, partly ſimply. *Dryden.*

DRAMA´TIST [of *drama*] the author of a dramatic performance. The praiſes of the great *dramatiſt*. *Burnet.*

DRA´NA, barb. Lat. [old deeds] a drain or water-courſe.

DRANK, the pret. of *drink*. See To DRINK.

DRANK, *ſubſt.* Among farmers, a term applied to wild oats, which never fail to over-run worn out lands.

DRAP, or DRAB [*drap*, Fr.] cloth, woollen-cloth.

DRAP DE BERRY, a ſort of frize or thick cloth, firſt made in the county of Berry in France.

To DRAPE, *verb neut.* [*drap*, Fr. *drapus*, low Lat.] 1. To make cloth. The clothier might *drape* accordingly. *Bacon.* 2. To ſatirize or jeer [*drapper* Fr. It is uſed in this ſenſe by the innovator *Temple*, whom nobody has imitated. *Johnſon*] But, if I am not miſtaken, SWIFT alſo uſes it.

DRA'PER [*drapier*, Fr.] a ſeller of cloth, as a woollen-draper, a linnen draper. Cloth in a *draper*'s ſhop. *Boyle.*

DRA'PERS were incorporated. *anno* 1438, in the reign of king Henry VI. Their armorial enſigns are three clouds radiated proper, each adorned with a treble crown *or*. The creſt on a helmet and torce, a ram lodged as the ſecond attired. The ſupporters two lions as the laſt *pelletee*. The motto, *To God only be honour and glory.* Their hall is in Throckmorton-ſtreet.

DRA'PERY [*draperie*, Fr.] 1. The cloth-trade. Clothwork ſtatutes for the maintenance of *drapery*. *Bacon.* 2. Cloth, woollen-ſtuffs. *Drapery* ware. *Arbuthnot.*

DRAPERY [*draperie*, Fr. *draperia*, It. in painting, ſculpture, &c.] a work in which the clothing of any human figure is repreſented, the dreſs of a picture or ſtatue. Painters in their *draperies*. *Prior.*

Thus the *ingenious* author of the FABLE of CEBES, in Engliſh verſe, when ſpeaking of the *opinions*, *pleaſures*, &c. which lay wait for us in the FIRST COURT of life, ſays,

Thick as bright atoms in the ſolar ray,
Diverſe their DRAP'RY, and profuſely gay.

DRA'PET, *ſubſt.* [*drap*, Fr.] cloth, coverlet.

Many tables fair diſpread,
And ready dight with *drapets* feaſtival. *Spenſer.*

DRA'STIC, *adj.* [of δραςικ☉, Gr. active, briſk] it is uſed of a medicine, a purge that operates quickly and briſkly, as jalap, ſcammony, and the ſtronger purges

DRAVE, pret. [of to *drive*] Thro' his navel *drave* the pointed death. *Pope.*

DRAUGH [corruptly written for DRAFF; which ſee] refuſe, ſwill. 'Tis old but true, ſtill ſwine eat all the *draugh*. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRAUGHT [ꝺꞃohꞇ, Sax. *trait*, Fr. dreet, Dan.] 1. The reſemblance of a thing drawn with a pencil, pen, &c. repreſentation by picture. The happy *draught* ſurpaſſed the image in her mind. *Dryden.* 2. Delineation, ſketch. The firſt rude *draught* of virtue. *South.* 3. A picture drawn. In man we have the *draught* of his hand. *South.* 4. The copy of a writing.

DRAUGHT [of ꝺꞃaᵹan, Sax.] 1. Pertaining to drawing; as, *draught-horſes*. 2. The act of drawing carriages. Oxen for all ſorts of *draught*. *Temple.* 3. The quality of being drawn. The wheel-plough of the eaſieſt *draught*. *Mortimer.*

DRAUGHT, or DRAFT [in architecture] the figure of an intended building, deſcribed on paper, wherein is laid down, by ſcale and compaſs, the ſeveral diviſions or partitions of the apartments, rooms, doors, paſſages, conveniencies, &c. in their due proportion.

DRAUGHT [in navigation] the quantity of water which a ſhip draws when ſhe is afloat, or the number of feet and inches under-water, when laden. Deep in her *draught*. *Dryden.*

DRAUGHT [in military affairs] a detachment of ſoldiers drawn off from the main army. A *draught* of forces would leſſen the number. *Addiſon.*

DRAUGHT [ꝺꞃoᵹe, Sax.] a houſe of office, bog-houſe, neceſſary-houſe.

DRAUGHT [*trait*, Fr.] 1. The act of drinking. I drank it off at a *draught*. *Swift.* 2. A potion, or what a perſon drinks at once. Inclination to take a ſmall *draught*. *Boyle.* 3. Liquor drank for pleaſure. The pernicious *draught*. *Prior.* 4. The act of ſweeping with a net. The *draught* of a pond. *Hale.* 5. The act of ſhooting with a bow. At one *draught* of his bow. *Camden.* 6. A diverſion in war, the act of diſturbing the main deſign, perhaps ſudden attack. Drawing ſudden *draughts* upon the enemy. *Spenſer.* 7. A ſink or drain. Caſt out into the *draught*. *St. Matthew.*

DRAUGHT [in trade] an allowance in weighing commodities.

DRAUGHT [in exchange] a bill drawn by a merchant, payable by another on whom it is drawn.

DRAUGHT [*tratta*, It.] a pull or tug.

DRAUGHT-HOUSE [of *draught* and *houſe*] a draught or houſe where ſoil is depoſited. They brake down the houſe of Baal, and made it a *draught-houſe*. *2 Kings.*

DRAUGHT-*Hooks* [with gunners] large iron hooks fixed on the cheeks of a cannon-carriage on each ſide.

DRAUGHTS, only uſed in the plur. a game called tables, and reſembling cheſs; alſo [*traits*, Fr.] harneſs for drawing horſes.

To DRAW, *irr. verb act. pret.* DREW; *part. paſſ.* DRAWN [*tirer*, Fr. *tirare* and *trarre*, It. draga, trage, Dan. ꝺꞃaᵹan, Sax. trecken, Du. *traho*, Lat.] 1. To pull or tug along, not to carry. Bring ropes to the city, and we will *draw* it into the river. *2 Samuel.* 2. To pull forcibly, to pluck. He could not *draw* the dagger out of his belly. *Judges.* 3. To bring by violence, to drag. *Draw* you before the judgment ſeats. *James.* 4. To raiſe out of a deep place. They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords. *Jeremiah.* 5. To ſuck. Sucking and *drawing* the breaſt. *Wiſeman.* 6. To attract. Salt *draweth* blood. *Bacon.* 7. To inhale. Where I firſt *drew* air. *Milton.* 8. To take from any thing, holding or containing it. They *drew* out the ſtaves of the ark. *2 Chronicles.* 9. To take from a caſk. The wine of life is *drawn*. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. To pull a ſword from the ſheaths. I will *draw* my ſword. *Exodus.* 11. To let out a liquid. Without *drawing* one drop of blood. *Wiſeman.* 12. To take bread out of the oven. The batch is *drawn*. *Mortimer.* 13. To uncloſe, to ſlide curtains back. *Draw* aſide the curtains. *Shakeſpeare.* 14. To cloſe or ſpread them back. *Drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her bluſhing. *Sidney.* 15. To extract. Spirits by diſtillation may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices. *Cheyne.* 16. To procure as an agent cauſe. To *draw* on himſelf death. *Locke.* 17. To produce as an efficient cauſe. To *draw* money to him by the ſale of the product. *Locke.* 18. To convey ſecretly. They *drew* themſelves more weſterly. *Raleigh.* 19. To protract, to lengthen. How long her face is *drawn*, how pale her look. *Shakeſpeare.* 20. To utter lingeringly. Or drew, or ſeem'd to *draw* a dying groan. *Dryden.* 21. To repreſent by picture or imagination.

He falls to ſuch peruſal of my face,
As he would *draw* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

22. To take a card out of the pack, to take a lot. He has *drawn* a black. *Dryden.* 23. To form a repreſentation. Titian was then *drawing* his picture. *Dryden.* 24. To derive, to have from ſome original cauſe or donor. From the Egyptians *drew* the rudiments of ſciences. *Temple.* 25. To deduce as from premiſes or poſtulates. From the events *drawn* the uſual inſtruction. *Temple.* 26. To imply, to produce as a conſequence or inference. The intermediate ideas that *draw* in the concluſion. *Locke.* 27. To allure or entice. To *draw* others to his purpoſe. *Hayward.* 28. To lead as a motive.

Aſk'd the cauſe,
Which to the ſtream the crowding people *draws*. *Dryden.*

29. To perſuade, to follow. Orpheus *drew* trees. *Shakeſpeare.* 30. To induce, to perſuade. The Engliſh *drew* them in to dwell among them. *Davies.* 31. To win, to gain; taken from cards.

This ſeems a fair deſerving, and muſt *draw* me
That which my father loſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

32. To receive, to take up.

If every ducat in ſix thouſand ducats
Were in ſix parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond. *Shakeſpeare.*

33. To exort, to force. *Drew* ſighs and groans. *Dryden.* 34. To wreſt, to diſtort. *Drawing* the ſcriptures to your fantaſies. *Whitgiſt.* 35. To compoſe, to form in writing. I will *draw* a bill of properties. *Shakeſpeare.* 36. To withdraw from judicial notice. *Draw* thy action. *Shakeſpeare.* 37. To embowel, to take out the entrails. *Draw* your poultry. *King.* 38. *To draw in*; to apply to any purpoſe by diſtortion or violence. *Draw in* the flowing reins. *Gay.* 39. *To draw in*; to inveigle, to entice. Faithleſs miſcreants *drew* them *in*, and deceived them. *South.* 40. *To draw off*; to extract by diſtillation. Authors who have *drawn off* the ſpirits of their thoughts, ſhould lie ſtill. *Addiſon.* 41. *To draw off*; to drain out by any rent. Never to be pulled out till you *draw off* a great quantity. *Mortimer.* 42. *To draw off*; to withdraw. It *draws* mens minds *off* from bitterneſs. *Addiſon.* 43. *To draw on*; to occaſion, to invite. War which his negligence *draws on*. *Hayward.* 44. *To draw on*; to cauſe, to bring by degrees. *Draw on* the conſideration of the nice controverſies. *Boyle.* 45. *To draw over*; to raiſe and bring over in a ſtill. Oil of wormwood *drawn over* with water in a limbec. *Boyle.* 46. *To draw over*; to perſuade to revolt. *Drawn over* by fear. *Addiſon.* 47. *To draw out*; to protract. Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books. *Addiſon.* 48. *To draw out*; to call to action, to range. *Draw out* a file. *Dryden.* 49. *To draw out*; to extract or pump out by inſinuation. Philoclea, to *draw out* more, ſaid, I have often wonder'd how ſuch excellencies ſhould be. *Sidney.* 50. *To draw out*; to range in battle. The next time he is *drawn out*, the challenger may be poſted near him. *Collier.* 51. *To draw up*; to form in order of battle. The lord Bernard drew up in a large field. *Clarendon.* 52. *To draw up*; to form in writing, to contrive. To *draw up* the ſcenary of a play. *Dryden.*

To DRAW, *verb neut.* 1. To do the office of a beaſt of draught. Hath not *drawn* in the yoke. *Deuteronomy.* 2. To act as a weight. The particular braſs may not *draw* too much. *Addiſon.* 3. To ſhrink, to contract. That water will ſhrink or *draw* into leſs room. *Bacon.* 4. To advance, to make progreſſion. *Draw* ye near hither. *1 Samuel.* 5. To draw a ſword. *Drew* to defend him. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To practiſe the art of delineation. Skill in *drawing*. *Locke*, 7. To make a ſore run by attraction. 8. To retire, to retreat a little. The Scots *drew* a little back to a more convenient poſt. *Clarendon.* 9. *To draw off*; to retire, to retreat. To *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. *Collier.* 10. *To draw on*; to advance, to approach. The fatal day *draws on*. *Dryden.* 11. *To draw up*; to have troops formed into regular order.

To DRAW [a ſea term] a ſhip is ſaid to draw much water, according to the number of feet ſhe ſinks into it, as ſhe draws 12 or 15 feet of water.

DRAW, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The act of drawing. 2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRAW-BACK [of *draw* and *back*, in traffic] a rebate or diſcount allowed the merchant on exportation of goods, which paid duty inwards; alſo money paid back for ready payment, or upon any other account. In poundage and *draw-backs* I loſe half my rent. *Swift.*

DRAW-BRIDGE [of *draw* and *bridge*] a bridge made to be drawn up or let down, uſually before the gate of a town or caſtle. Continued together by a *draw-bridge*. *Carew.*

DRAW *Gear*, an harneſs or furniture for draught-horſes for cart, waggon, &c.

DRAW *Latches* [old ſtatute] night-thieves, Robert's men.

DRAW *Net*, a net for catching the larger ſort of fowl.

To DRAW *a Bill of Exchange*, is to write it, ſign it, and give it to the perſon who has already paid the value or contents of it.

DRA'WER [from *draw*] 1. One employed ro bring water from a well. The *drawer* of thy water. *Deuteronomy.* 2. One who draws liquors from a caſk. Let the *drawers* be ready. *Ben Johnſon.* 3. That which has the power of attraction. Fire is a great *drawer*. *Swift.* 4. A box in a caſe, out of which it may be drawn at pleaſure. *Drawer* of a cabinet. *Locke.* 5. In the plural, the lower part of a man's dreſs. They go ſtark naked without ſhirt or *drawers*. *Locke.*

DRA'WING, *ſubſt.* [from *draw*, with painters] the repreſentation or ſhape of any body, or ſubſtance, drawn with a pencil.

DRAWING [a hunting term] is the beating the buſhes, &c. after a fox.

DRAWING *Amiſs* [with hunters] is when hounds hit the ſcent of their chace contrary, *i. e.* up the wind inſtead of down.

DRAWING *on the Shot* [a hunting term] is when the hounds touch the ſcent, and draw on till they hit on the ſame ſcent.

DRA'WING-ROOM [of *draw* and *room*] 1. The room in which company aſſembles at court. Words ſpoken of you in the *drawing-room*. *Pope.* 2. The company aſſembled there.

DRAWING *Table*, an inſtrument with a frame to hold a ſheet of royal paper for drawing draughts of fortifications, &c.

To DRAWL, *verb neut.* to utter a thing in a ſlow, driveling manner.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone,
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope.*

To DRAWL *out one's Words*, to ſpeak leizurely and lazily.

DRAWN, [*irr. part. paſſ.* of *draw*] 1. Gathered, accumulated. An army was *drawn* together. *Clarendon*. 2. It denotes equal, where each party takes his own ſhare. A *drawn* game. *Addiſon*. 3. With a ſword drawn. What art thou *drawn* among thoſe heartleſs kinds. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. Open, put aſide. A curtain *drawn*. *Dryden*. 5. Eviſcerated, or embowelled. A *drawn* fox. *Shakeſpeare*. 6. Induced as by a motive. The Iriſh will be *drawn* to the Engliſh. *Spenſer*.

DRAWN wells are ſeldom dry.

Lat. *Puteus ſi hauriatur melior evadit*. Gr. Φρεατα αντλȣμενα βελτιω γινεται. Motion, uſe, and exerciſe, improves every thing. Waters, when they ſtagnate, become putrid. The air, if not agitated by the wind, is unwholeſome, if not peſtilential. Every inſtrument of ſteel, if diſuſed, grows ruſty: but above all, the minds of men, if not uſed and exerciſed, will *relax* and ſuffer.

DRAW-WELL [of *draw* and *well*] a deep well, out of which water is drawn by a long rope or chain. Grew uſes it.

DRAY, or DRAY-CART [ꝺꞃaᵹ, Sax.] a brewer's cart, on which the beer is carried. Brought into the field upon his *dray-cart*. *Addiſon*.

DRAY-HORSE [of *dray* and *horſe*] a horſe which draws a dray. The elephant and the *dray-horſe*. *Tatler*.

DRAY-MAN [of *dray* and *man*] one that attends a dray. Coblers, *draymen*, and mechanics. *South*.

DRAY-PLOUGH [of *dray* and *plough*] a particular ſort of plough. The *dray-plough* is the beſt in winter for miry clays. *Mortimer*.

DRA'YTON, a market-town of Salop, 14 miles from Shrewſbury, and 118 from London.

DRA'ZEL, *ſubſt*. [perhaps corrupted from *droſſel*, the ſcum or droſs of human nature; or from *droſleſſe*, Fr. a whore. *Johnſon*] a low, worthleſs wretch.

As the devil uſes witches,
To be their cully for a ſpace;
That when the time's expired the *drazels*
For ever may become his vaſſals. *Hudibras*.

To DREAD, *verb act*. [of ꝺꞃæꝺan, Sax. or δειδω, Gr.] to fear exceſſively. Thoſe who muſt *dread* it, muſt in a little time encounter. *Wake*.

To DREAD, *verb neut*. to ſtand in fear. *Dread* not, neither be afraid of them. *Deuteronomy*.

Do well, and DREAD no ſhame.

The meaning of this proverb is, that a man who acts upon a *ſteady* and *reſolute* principle of JUSTICE and HONOUR, and not out of fear, intereſt, or ſhame, need never be apprehenſive of the conſequences.

DREAD, *ſubſt*. [ꝺꞃæꝺ, Sax.] 1. Great fear, affright. The *dread* of evil. *Rogers*. 2. Habitual fear, awe. The *dread* of you ſhall be upon every beaſt. *Geneſis*. 3. The perſon or thing feared, the cauſe of terror. To thee, our deareſt *dread*. *Prior*.

DREAD, *adj*. [ꝺꞃæꝺ, of ꝺꞃıhꞇ, or ꝺꞃıhꞇen, Sax. lord] 1. Terrible, dreadful. The deep *dread* bolted thunder. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Venerable in the higheſt degree.

The ſummoning archangels to proclaim
Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton*.

3. A word uſed in the royal title; as, *dread* ſovereign, which is by no means taken from dread, fear, awe, or reverence, as is generally ſuppoſed. Though *Johnſon* ſays, this ſeems to be the meaning of that controverted phraſe, *dread* majeſty. Some of the old acts of parliament are ſaid, in the preface, to be *metuendiſſimi regis*, our dread ſovereign's,

DRE'ADER [of *dread*] one that lives in great fear. The great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift*.

DREA'DFUL [ꝺꞃæꝺꝼul, Sax,] cauſing dread, terrible, frightful. *Dreadful* as thy hate. *Granville*.

DREA'DFULLY [of *dreadful*] terribly, frightfully. Day and night doth *dreadfully* accuſe. *Dryden*.

DREA'DFULNESS [of *dreadful*] a quality, &c. to be dreaded, frightfulneſs. The *dreadfulneſs* of the day in which they ſhall be tried. *Hakewell*.

DREA'DLESNESS [of *dreadleſs*] fearleſſneſs, undauntedneſs. Danger was a cauſe of *dreadleſneſs*. *Sidney*.

DREA'DLESS [of *dread*] fearleſs, undaunted, free from terror. Spenſer and Milton uſe it.

DREAM, [traum, Ger. droom, Du. drom, Dan. droem, Su. but Meric Caſaubon derives it of δραμα, Gr. or of ꝺꞃeam, Sax. melody or joy. The comedy of life, dreams being as plays, are a repreſentation of ſomething that does not really happen. This is with more ingenuity than truth. *Johnſon*] 1. The acting of the imagination in ſleep. Terrible *dreams*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. An idle fancy, a wild conceit. Every *dream*, each buz, each fancy. *Shakeſpeare*.

It is a true DREAM that is ſeen waking.

It is eaſy to find out the meaning of a thing that is plain and evident.

DREAMS [with the ancients] were ſubordinate deities, attendants on ſlumber, and were repreſented as children, with wings, in an attitude ready to fly at the firſt ſignal.

To DREAM, *irr. verb neut. pret.* and *part. paſſ.* DREAMED [drommer, Dan. drœma, Su. droomen, Du. traum, Ger.] 1. To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep. *Dreaming* is the having of ideas, whilſt the outward ſenſes are ſtop'd; not ſuggeſted by an external object or known occaſion, nor under the rule and conduct of the underſtanding. *Locke*. 2. To think, to imagine. He never *dreamt* of the deluge. *Burnet*. 3. To think idly. They *dream* on in a conſtant courſe of reading. *Locke*. 4. To be ſluggiſh, to idle. Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours? *Shakeſpeare*.

To DREAM, *verb act*. to ſee in a dream. *Dreamt* the future fright. *Dryden*.

DRE'AMER. 1. One who dreams, one who has fancies in his ſleep. The *dreamer* waken'd. *Dryden*. 2. An idle, fanciful man, a viſionary. *Dreamer* Merlin. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. A mope, a perſon loſt in wild imagination, *un reveur*, Fr.

An idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the ſtreamer. *Prior*.

4. A ſluggard, an idler.

DRE'AMING, *adj*. [from *dream*] ſlothful.

DRE'AMINGLY, *adv*. [of *dreaming*] ſlothfully.

DRE'AMINGNESS, ſlothfulneſs, quality of acting as if in a dream.

DRE'AMLESS, *adj*. [of *dream*] being without dreams. Nameleſs and *dreamleſs*. *Camden*.

DREAMT, did dream. See To DREAM.

DREAR [ꝺꞃẏꞃıᵹ, or ꝺꞃeoꞃlıc, Sax.] dreary, mournful, diſmal. A *drear* and dying ſound. *Milton*.

DRE'ARIHEAD [of *dreary*] horror, diſmalneſs; now obſolete. Hideous ſhape of *drearihead*. *Spenſer*.

DRE'ARMENT [of *dreary*] 1. Sorrow, melancholy.

Your doleful *dreariment*. *Spenſer*.

2. Horror, dread; now obſolete.

Inrol'd in flames and ſmouldering *dreariment*. *Spenſer*.

DRE'ARINESS [ꝺꞃẏꞃıᵹneꞅꞅe, Sax.] diſmalneſs.

DRE'ARY [ꝺꞃẏꞃmıan, Sax. to make ſorrowful] 1. Diſmal, gloomy. *Dreary* ſhades. *Dryden*. 2. Sorrowful, diſtreſsful. With *dreary* ſhrieks. *Spenſer*.

To DREDGE *Meat*, to ſcatter flower on it while it is roaſting.

DRE'DGER [of *dredge*] a fiſherman who dredges for oiſters.

DREDGE, *ſubſt*. [To *dretch* in Chaucer is to delay; perhaps a net ſo often ſtopped may be called from this. *Johnſon*] a kind of net for catching oiſters, &c. For oiſters they have a peculiar *dredge*; which is a thick ſtrong net faſtened to three ſpills of iron, and drawn at the boat's ſtern, gathering whatſoever it meeteth lying in the bottom of the water. *Carew*.

To DREDGE, *verb act*. [from the ſubſt.] to gather with a dredge. The oyſters *dredged* in the Lyne. *Carew*.

DREGS [*dreggian*, Iſland. ꝺꞃeꞅꞇen, Sax, dræggor, Su. or dreck, Du. and Ger. dirt] 1. Droſs, refuſe, ſweepings. The *dregs* and refuſe of life. *Rogers*. 2. Filth, any thing by which purity is corrupted. The *dregs* and leaven of the northern people. *Bacon*. 3. Lees, the ſediment of liquor. The *dregs* and ſqueezings of the brain. *Pope*. It has no ſingular number.

DRE'GGINESS [ꝺꞃeꞅꞇeneꞅꞅe, Sax.] fulneſs of dregs or lees.

DRE'GGISH [of *dregs*] foul with lees, feculent. *Dreggiſh* liquor. *Harvey*.

DRE'GGY [of ꝺꞃeꞅꞇen, Sax.] full of dregs. *Dreggy* matter. *Boyle*.

DREIT DROIT, Fr. [a law term] a double right, *i. e.* of poſſeſſion and dominion.

To DREIN. See To DRAIN. To empty. I can *drein* her of them all. *Shakeſpeare*.

DRE'NAGE [in law] the tenure by which the Drenches, or Drenges held their lands.

To DRENCH, *verb act*. [ꝺꞃæncan, Sax. trancken, Ger. to cauſe to drink, which Caſaubon derives of αρυειν, Gr. to draw water] 1. To waſh, to ſteep. *Drenched* in the ſea. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To ſaturate with drink or moiſture; in an ill ſenſe. Mutual hatred *drench'd* our ſwords in native blood. *Philips*. 3. To give a phyſical potion to a horſe or other creature, to purge violently. If any of your cattle are infected *drench* them. *Mortimer*.

DRENCH. 1. A draught, a ſwill. In abhorrence or contempt.

The ſleepy *drench*
Of that forgetful lake benumb not ſtill. *Milton*.

2. A phyſical potion for a beaſt. A *Drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a ſick horſe, and compoſed of ſeveral drugs in a liquid form. *Farrier's Dictionary*. 3. Phyſic that muſt be given by violence. Their counſels are more like a *drench*, that muſt be poured down, than a draught. *K. Charles*. 4. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER [of *drench*] 1. One that dips or ſteeps any thing. 2. One that gives phyſic by force.

DRE'NCHES, or DRE'NGES [prob. of ꝺꞃæn, Sax. a drone] a ſort of ancient tenants in chief, ſuch as having been diſpoſſeſſed of their eſtates at the conqueſt, had them reſtored again, becauſe they did not oppoſe William the Conqueror, either by their perſons or counſels; the free tenants of a manor.

DRENT, *participle* [probably corrupted from *drenched*, to make a proverbial rhyme with brent or burnt] In danger rather to be *drent* than brent. *Spenſer*.

DRE'SDEN, the capital of Upper Saxony, in Germany, ſituated on the river Elbe, 65 miles north-weſt of Prague, and 85 ſouth of Berlin. Lat. 57° N. Long. 13° 16′ E. It is one of the largeſt and ſtrongeſt towns in Germany, and the uſual reſidence of the elector of Saxony.

To DRESS, *verb act*. [prob. of *trwſio*, C. Brit. to adorn or deck, or of *dreſſer*, Fr. to direct or ſhape] 1. To cloath, to inveſt with cloaths. Like his brothers to be *dreſs'd*. *Dryden*. 2. To cloath pompouſly or elegantly. *Dreſs* themſelves up in tinſel. *Taylor*. 3. To adorn, to furniſh. A fine room handſomely *dreſs'd* up. *Clarendon*. 4. To cover a wound with medicaments. Another chirurgeon *dreſs'd* her. *Wiſeman*. 5. To curry, to rub. To *dreſs* and tend horſes. *Taylor*. 6. To rectify, to adjuſt. To *dreſs* this garden. *Milton*. 7. To prepare for any purpoſe. In Orkney they *dreſs* their leather with roots of tormentil. *Mortimer*, 8. To trim, to fit for ready uſe. He *dreſſeth* the lamps. *Exodus*. 9. To prepare victuals for the table.

Bred up to *dreſs*,
For his fat grandſire, ſome delicious meſs. *Dryden*.

10. To cook meat, &c.

DRESS [from the verb] 1. Cloathing, what a man or woman has on. *Dreſſes* laugh'd at in our foreſather's wardrobes. *Government of the Tongue*. 2. Splendid cloaths, habit of ceremony. 3. The ſkill of adjuſting dreſs. The men of pleaſure, *dreſs* and gallantry. *Pope*.

A bad woman in a fine DRESS, is like a dirty houſe with a clean door.

Or, as Oldham deſcribes her,

Within a gaudy caſe a naſty ſoul,
Like t--rd of quality in gilt cloſe-ſtool.

Be ſhe never ſo gay or handſome on the outſide, her inſide is ugly and deteſtable.

DRE'SSER [of *dreſs*] 1. One employed in putting on the cloaths and adorning the perſon of another.

Her head alone will twenty *dreſſers* aſk. *Dryden*.

2. One employed in trimming or regulating any thing. The *dreſſer* of his vineyard. *St. Luke*. 3. A kitchen conveniency, being a bench

on which meat is dreſt and prepared for the table. When you take down diſhes, tip a dozen on the *dreſſer*. *Swift*.

DRE'SSING, *ſubſt.* [of *dreſs*] The application that is made on a ſore. We took off the *dreſſings*. *Wiſeman*.

DRESSING-ROOM [of *dreſs* and *room*] the room in which cloaths are put on. Latin books might be found in his *dreſſing-room*. *Swift*.

DREST, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *dreſs*. See To DRESS.

To DRIB, *verb act.* [contracted from *dribble*] to crop, to cut off; a cant word. He who drives their bargains *dribs* a part. *Dryden*.

DREW, *irr. imp.* [droge, Dan.] did draw.

To DRI'BBLE, *verb neut.* [This word ſeems to have come from *drop*, by ſucceſſive alterations, ſuch as are uſual in living languages; *drop*, *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, from thence *drivel* and *driveler*. *Drip* may indeed be the original word from the Daniſh drypp. *Johnſon*] 1. To fall in drops. The *dribbling* of water. *Woodward*. 2. To fall weakly and ſlowly. The *dribbling* dart of love. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To ſlabber, or let one's ſpittle fall out of the mouth like a child or idiot.

To DRIBBLE, *verb act.* to throw down in drops. *Dribble* it all the way up ſtairs. *Swift*.

DRI'BBLET, a ſmall portion, a ſmall ſum of money.

So ſtrictly wert thou juſt to pay,
Ev'n to the *dribblet* of a day. *Dryden*.

DRI'ER [of *dry*] that which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture. Daiſy roots are great *driers*. *Bacon*.

DRIFT [prob. of drift. Du. the impuſe of the mind] 1. Force, impelling, impulſe. Being under the *drift* of any paſſion. *South*. 2. Violence, courſe. Fall with fearful *drift*. *Spenſer*. 3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log perhaps upon the waters ſwam
An uſeleſs *drift*. *Dryden*.

4. Any thing driven or borne along in a body.

Drifts of riſing duſt involve the ſky. *Pope*.

5. A ſtorm, a ſhower. *Drift* of bullets. *Shakeſpeare*. 6. A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as, a ſnow *drift*. 7. Tendency or aim of action. The particular *drift* of every act *Hooker*. 8. The ſcope of a diſcourſe. The *drift* of the pamphlet. *Addiſon*.

DRIFT [in ſea language] any thing that floats upon the water; as, *drifts* of ice, weeds, &c.

To go a DRIFT, a boat is ſaid ſo to do, when it is carried by the ſtream, and has no body in it to row or ſteer it.

DRIFT *Sail*, a ſail which is only uſed under water, and veered or let out right a-head by ſheet ropes, to keep the head of the ſhip right upon the ſea in a ſtorm, or when ſhe drives too faſt in a current.

DRIFT *Way* [of a ſhip] the ſame as lee way.

DRIFT [of the foreſt] is an exact view or examination of what cattle are in the foreſt, to know whether it be overcharged or not, and whoſe the beaſts are.

To DRIFT, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To drive, to urge along. Snow *drifted* with the wind. *Ellis*. 2. To throw together on heaps, Flouncing thro' the *drifted* heaps. *Thomſon*.

To DRILL [ꝺẏꞃlian, Sax. drillen, Du.] 1. To bore holes with a drill. When you *drill* a hole. *Moxon*. 2. To bore, to pierce in general.

My body thro' and thro' he *drill'd*. *Hudibras*.

3. To make a hole. A hole *drilled* in a piece of metal. *Moxon*. 4. To delay, to put off; a low phraſe. She *drill'd* him on to five and fifty. *Addiſon*.

DRILL [ꝺẏꞃel, Sax.] 1. A tool for drilling or boring. 2. An overgrown ape, a baboon. Between a changeling and a *drill*. *Locke*. 3. A ſmall dribbling brook. [This I have found no where elſe, and ſuſpect it ſhould be *rill*. *Johnſon*]

Springs thro' the pleaſant meadows pour their *drills*. *Sandys*.

To DRILL *one on*. 1. To draw on or entice, to amuſe. 2. To protract the time. 3. To draw from ſtep to ſtep; a low phraſe. To *drill* him on from one lewdneſs to another. *South*. 4. To drain, to draw ſlowly.

Drill'd thro' the ſandy ſtratum every way. *Thomſon*.

To DRILL [drillen, Du. O. and L. Ger.] 1. To exerciſe troops, &c. particularly trained-bands in great cities. 2. To range troops; an old cant word.

The foes appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras*.

DRINK [ꝺꞃinc, Sax. dryck, Su. drack, Goth.] 1. Any thing potable, liquor to be ſwallowed; oppoſed to meat. *Drink* was only from the liquid brook. *Milton*. 2. Liquor of any particular kind. Fruits, out of which *drink* is expreſſed. *Bacon*.

Better belly burſt than good DRINK loſt.

An idle ſaying to encourage toping.

To DRINK, *irr. verb neut. irr. part. pret.* drunk or drunken, [trank, Ger. ꝺꞃunc, Sax. ꝺꞃincan, or ꝺꞃencan, Sax. drincken, Du. trincken, Ger. dricke, Dan. dricka, Su. drickan, Goth.] 1. To ſup liquor, to ſwallow liquors, to quench thirſt. She ſaid, *drink*. *Gen.* 2. To feaſt, to be entertained with liquors. It is turned to a *drinking*. *Shakeſpeare* 3. To drink to exceſs, to be an habitual drunkard, a phraſe uſed in converſation. 4. *To drink to*; to ſalute in drinking, to invite to drink by drinking firſt. I *drink* unto your grace. *Shakeſpeare*.

To DRINK, *verb act.* 1. To ſwallow; applied to liquors. He *drinks* it off and dies. *South*. 2. To ſuck up. The body *drinketh* in water. *Brown*. 3. To take in by any inlet, to hear, to ſee.

Such the pleas'd ear will *drink* with ſilent joy. *Pope*.

4. To act upon by drinking. *Drink* down all unkindneſs. *Shakeſpeare*.
5. To make drunk. Benhadad was drinking himſelf *drunk*. 1 *Kings*.

DRI'NKABLE [of *drink*] potable, that may be drank.

DRI'NKER [of *drink*] one that drinks to exceſs, a drunkard. The *drinker* and debauched perſon is the object of ſcorn. *South*.

DRI'NKHAM, or DRI'NKLAN [ꝺꞃinclean, Sax.] a certain quantity of drink provided by tenants for the lord and his ſteward called Scot ale.

DRINK-MONEY [of *drink* and *money*] money given to buy liquor. Arbuthnot uſes it.

DRIP [with architects] 1. The moſt advanced part of a cornice, the eaves. 2. That which hangs in drops. Preſerving the *drips* of the houſes. *Mortimer*.

To DRIP, *verb neut.* [dripper, Dan. ꝺꞃiopan, or ꝺꞃẏpan, Sax. druppen, Du. trieffen, Ger.] 1. To drop ſlowly, to fall in drops. 2. To have drops falling from it.

Dripping rocks not rolling ſtreams ſupply. *Dryden*.

To DRIP, *verb act.* 1. To let fall in drops. From the thatch *drips* faſt a ſhower of rain. *Swift*. 2. To drop fat in roaſting. Let what he *drips* be his ſauce. *Walton*.

DRI'PPER, one of the firſt ſigns of a clap; a cant word.

DRI'PPING [of *drip*] 1. A ſlow dropping. 2. The fat which drops from meat while it is a roaſting.

For candles how ſhe trucks her *dripping*. *Swift*.

DRIPPING, or DRO'PPING [with falconers] is when a hawk mutes directly downward in ſeveral drops.

DRI'PPING-PAN [of *drip* and *pan*] the pan in which the fat of roaſt meat falls. Throw ſmoaking coals into the *dripping-pan*. *Swift*.

DRI'PPLE, *adj.* [of *drip*] This word is uſed ſomewhere by Fairfax, for weak or rare. *Dripple* ſhot. *Fairfax*.

DRIPS [with builders] a ſort of ſteps or flat roofs to walk upon. The roof is not quite flat, but a little raiſed in the middle, and thoſe ſteps or drips lie each a little inclining to the horizon; a way of building much uſed in Italy.

To DRIVE, *irr. verb act.* drave, or drove, *irr. pret.* ꝺꞃoꝼ, Sax. dref, Dan. drove, or driven, *irr. part. p.* [ꝺꞃiꝼan, Sax. dryben, Du. treiben, Ger. drifve, Dan. drifwa, Su. dreiban, Goth.] 1. To put on, impel, or force along by preſſure. Man *drove* man along. *Pope*. 2. To produce motion in any thing by violence. 3. To expel by force from any place.

And ſwordknots, ſwordknots *drive*. *Pope*.

4. To ſend by force to any place.

Time *drives* the flocks from field to fold. *Shakeſpeare*.

5. To urge in any direction. *Drove* aſunder the nation. *Hebrews*. 6. To impel with greater ſpeed. 7. To guide and regulate a carriage. Took off their chariot wheels, ſo that they *drove* them heavily, *Exodus*. 8. To convey animals. *Drive* them to the ſhore. *Addiſon*. 9. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

To *drive* the country, force the ſwains away. *Dryden*.

10. To force, to compel. *Driven* to diſmount. *Sidney*. 11. To diſtreſs, to ſtraighten. Deſperate men far *driven*. *Spenſer*. 12. To urge by violence, not by kindneſs.

Forc'd himſelf to *drive*, but lov'd to draw. *Dryden*.

13. To impel by influence of paſſion. Diſcontents *drave* men into ſlidings. *K. Charles*. 14. To urge, to preſs to a concluſion. The experiment we have diligently *driven* and purſued. *Bacon*. 15. To carry on. The merchant cannot *drive* his trade. *Bacon*. 16. To purify by motion. As white as the *driven* ſnow. *L'Eſtrange*. 17. *To drive out*; to expel. They *drave out* their governor. *Knolles*.

To DRIVE, *verb neut.* 1. To go as impelled by an external agent. The needle being diſtracted, *driveth* that way. *Brown*. 2. To ruſh with violence. The wolves ſcampered away as faſt as they could *drive*. *L'Eſtrange*. 3. To paſs in a carriage.

There is a litter ready, lay him in't,
And *drive* to'ard Dover. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. To tend to, to conſider as the ſcope. The point he *drives* at. *Locke*. 5. To aim, to ſtrike at with fury. Rogues let *drive* at me. *Shakeſpeare*.

To DRIVE [ſea term] a ſhip is ſaid to drive when an anchor let fall will not hold her faſt.

To DRI'VEL [prob. of trieffen, Ger. or from *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, *drivel*] 1. To let the ſpittle fall or run down the chin, like a child, idiot, or dotard. To *drivel* like ſome paralytic or fool. *Grew*. 2. To be weak or fooliſh, to dote. This *driveling* love is like a great natural. *Shakeſpeare*.

DRI'VEL [from the verb] 1. Slaver, moiſture ſhed from the mouth. Th' eternal *drivel*. *Dryden*. 2. A fool, an idiot, a driveller; a ſenſe now obſolete. That *drivels* ſpeeches. *Sidney*.

DRI'VELLER [of *drivel*] a fool, an idiot, a ſlaverer. The arranteſt *drivellers*. *Swift*.

DRI'VEN, *participle* of drive. See To DRIVE.

DRI'VER [of ꝺꞃiꝼan, Sax.] 1. One that drives beaſts. The *Driver* runs up. *L'Eſtrange*. 2. The perſon or thing that gives motion by violence. 3. The perſon that drives a carriage. Dryden uſes it.

To DRI'ZZLE, *verb act.* [prob. of driſelen, Ger. to ſhed dew] to ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops like winter rain. The air doth *drizzle* dew. *Shakeſpeare*.

To DRIZZLE, *verb neut.* to fall in ſmall drops like the rain. Dews and *drizzling* rains. *Addiſon*.

DRI'ZZLY, *adj.* [of *drizzle*] raining in very ſmall drops.

DRO'FDENNE [ꝺꞃoꝼꝺenne, Sax.] a thicket of wood in a valley, a grove or woody place where cattle are kept.

DRO'FLAND, or DRY'FLAND [of ꝺꞃiꝼan, Sax. to drive, and land, *q. d.* droveland] a quit-rent or yearly payment anciently made to the king, or to their landlords, by ſome tenants, for driving their cattle through the manor to the fairs and markets.

To DROIL, *verb neut.* to drudge, to work ſluggiſhly. To plod for their living *droil*. *Spenſer*. The *droiling* peaſant. *Government of the Tongue*.

DROIL [by Junius underſtood a contraction of *drivel*] a drudge or ſlave, a drone, a ſluggard.

DROIT, Fr. right, juſtice, equity.

DRO'ITWICH, a borough town of Worceſterſhire, on the navigable river Salwarf, and is noted for its ſprings and ſalt. It is 95 miles from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

DROLL [*drole*, Fr.] 1. A merry fellow, a jeſter, a buffoon. A *droll* takes him. *L'Eſtrange*. 2. A farce or mock play, ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth. Lofty lines in Smithfield *drolls*. *Swift*.

To DROLL [of *droler*, Fr.] to play the droll, to be waggiſh, to joke or jeſt. Decided by *drolling* fantaſtics. *Glanville*.

Dro'llery [*drolerie*, Fr.] idle jokes, a merry way of ſpeaking or writing, waggiſh wit, buffoonry. The atheiſt's *drollery*. *Government of the Tongue.*

Dro'medary [*dromadaire*, Fr. *dromedario*, It. Sp. and Port. *dromedarius*, Lat.] a ſort of camel, ſaid to be be very ſwift, and able to travel more than 100 miles a day, and to go three days without drink. Dromedaries, ſo called from their ſwiftneſs, are ſmaller than common camels, and are of two kinds; one larger, with two ſmall bunches covered with hair on its back; the other leſſer, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel; both are capable of great fatigue, and very ſerviceable in the weſtern parts of Aſia. They are about ſeven feet and a half high, have no fangs and foreteeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleſhy ſkin. They drink much at a time, and are ſaid to diſturb the water with their feet; they keep the water long in their ſtomachs. *Calmet.*

Dro'mo [*δρομων*, Gr.] a caravel or ſwift bark that ſcowrs the ſeas.

Dromo'nes, or **Dro'mos** [old writers] 1. High or tall ſhips. 2. Men of war.

Drone [ꝺꞃæn, ꝺꞃoen, and ꝺꞃan, Sax. which Caſaubon derives of *αδεργης*, Gr. infirm or ſlothful] 1. A ſort of ſlothful bee or waſp without a ſting, that makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the reſt. The lazy *drones*. *Dryden.* 2. A ſlothful perſon, an idler. Married to a *drone*. *Addiſon.*

Drone, part of a muſical inſtrument, called the hum or inſtrument of humming.

To **Drone**, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to live idly, to dream. A race of *droning* kings. *Dryden.*

Dro'nish, *adj.* [of *drone*] idle, ſluggiſh, unactive. *Droniſh* monks. *Rowe.*

To **Droop** [prob. of droeven, Du. to be ſorrowful] 1. To hang down the head, to languiſh with ſorrow.

I *droop*, with ſtruggling ſpent. *Sandys.*

2. To faint, to be diſpirited. He began to *droop* and languiſh. *Swift.* 3. To ſink, to lean downwards. Hung her *drooping* head. *Pope.*

Drop [ꝺꞃop, Sax. droppe, Su. druppel, Du. droppe, L. Ger. tropff, H. Ger.] 1. As much liquor as falls at once without a continued ſtream, a globule of moiſture. 2. A diamond hanging to the ear. The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we conſign. *Pope.*

Many Drops make a ſhower.

The Ger. ſay; Male pfennige machen einen thaler. (Many pennies [N. B. in Germany a penny is but the 12th part of a penny here] make a dollar (or crown piece.) The Scots ſay; *Many a little makes a mickle.* A number of any thing, tho' never ſo ſmall or trivial, when put together will make a quantity.

To **Drop**, *verb act.* [ꝺꞃoppan, Sax. druppen, Du. droppen, L. Ger. trieffen. H. Ger. dropa, Su.] 1. To pour in drops. His heavens ſhall *drop* down dew. *Deuteronomy.* 2. To let fall. *Drop* their anchors. *Dryden.* 3. To let go from the hand or poſſeſſion. They *drop* their bodies. *Watts.* 4. To utter ſlightly or caſually. *Drop* not thy word againſt the houſe of Iſaac. *Amos.* 5. To inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion. He ſeldom fails to *drop* in the great doctrines. *Locke.* 6. To intermit, to forbear. *To drop* our hopes. *Collier.* 7. To quit a maſter. I *drop* you here. *L'Eſtrange.* 8. To let go a dependant or companion without farther aſſociation. *Drop* him in his old age. *Addiſon.* 9. To ſuffer to vaniſh or come to nothing. If it might *arop* any part. *Addiſon.* 10. To *bedrop*; to variegate with ſpots. *Variis ſtellatus corpora guttis.* Coats *bedropp'd* with gold. *Milton.*

To **Drop**, *verb neut.* 1. To fall in ſingle drops. It *droppeth* as the gentle rain. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To diſcharge itſelf in drops, to let drops fall. The heavens *drop'd* at the preſence of God. *Pſalms.* 3. To fall, to come from a higher place. You *dropped* from the moon. *Swift.* 4. To fall ſpontaneouſly.

Till like ripe fruit thou *drop*. *Milton.*

5. To fall in death, to die ſuddenly. In the dole of blows your ſon might *drop*. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To die. One friend after another *dropping*. *Digby to Pope.* 7. To ſink into ſilence, to vaniſh; a familiar phraſe. To let *drop* this incident. *Addiſon.* 8. To come unexpectedly. Takes care to *drop* in. *Addiſon.*

Dro'pax [in pharmacy] an *external* medicine, in form of a plaiſter, or malgama, uſed to take off the hair from any part.

Drops [in architecture] are an ornament in the pillars of the Doric order, underneath the triglyph, repreſenting drops or little bells.

Dro'pping, *ſubſt.* [of *drop*] 1. That which falls in drops. Barrelling the *droppings*. *Donne.* 2. That which drops after the continuous ſtream has ceaſed.

The laſt dull *droppings* of your ſenſe. *Pope.*

Drop-wort, an herb.

Dro'pacism [*dropaciſmus*, Lat. of *δρωπαξ*, Gr.] a medicine for the cholic, *&c.* See **Dropax**.

Dro'plet, *ſubſt.* a little drop.

Our brine's flow and thoſe our *droplets*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dro'psical [of *hydropicus*, Lat. *hydropique*, Fr. *υδρωπικος*, Gr.] ſubject to, or troubled with the dropſy. *Dropſical* perſons. *Arbuthnot.*

Dro'psicalness, the ſtate of having a dropſy.

Dro'psied, *adj.* [of *dropſy*] diſeaſed with a dropſy. A *dropſied* honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dro'p-stone [of *drop* and *ſtone*] ſpar formed into the ſhape of dorps. Woodward uſes it.

Dro'psy [*hydropiſie*, Fr. *idropiſia*, It. *hidropeſia*, Sp. *hydropezia*, Port. *hydrops*, Lat. *υδρωψ*, Gr. Anciently *hydropiſy*, thence *dropiſy*, *dropſy*. *Johnſon*] the collection of a watry humour, either throughout the whole body or in ſome part of it; as the cavity of the abdomen, *&c.* "When diſtributed throughout the body (ſays Dr. Mead) its ſeat is in the membrana celluloſa, which lies between all the membranes and muſcles of the body; and is called a leucophlegmatia, or *ανα σαρκα*, *i. e. inter cutem.*" Tho' I think his word [*inter*] does not come up to the full force of the Greek præpoſition [*ανα*] which ſignifies *along*, or a diſtribution *thro'* the whole length or ſurface of a thing; as in that famous clauſe in the firſt book of the *Iliad.*

Χρυσεω ανα σκηπτρω ——

The crowns (or garlands] of Apollo being ſuſpended not at either end, but *along the whole length* of the golden ſcepter, which his ſupplicating prieſt then held in his hands.

As to the *ſecond* ſpecies of the dropſy, called tympanites, ſee **Tympanites**. The *third* ſpecies of the dropſy, called the aſcites, he juſtly enough aſcribes to it three diſtinct ſeats. Firſt, beneath the tendons of the *tranſverſal* muſcles of the abdomen, and the peritonæum. Secondly, between the *two* coats of the peritonæum, for it is a DOUBLE membrane, and by its diſtenſion will form a large receptacle of water.—Laſtly, and what is moſt frequent, in the *lower* part of the belly itſelf. *Mead Monita*, &c. p. 123—126. See **Ascites**; and if there be any miſtake or deficiency, pleaſe to rectify it from hence.

Droso'meli [*δροσομελι*, Gr.] honey-dew, or manna.

Dross [ꝺꞃoꞅ, Sax. dreſſen, Du.] 1. The ſcum or recrement of metals. The mixture of a little *droſs*. *Hooker.* 2. Ruſt upon metal. Hid under a cruſt of *droſs*. *Addiſon.* 3. Refuſe, ſweepings, corruption. Worldly *droſs*. *Raleigh.*

Dro'ssiness [of ꝺꞃoꞅ, Sax.] fulneſs of droſs, foulneſs, ruſt. Earthly *droſſineſs*. *Boyle.*

Dro'ssy [ꝺꞃoꞅiᵹ, Sax.] 1. Full of, or pertaining to droſs. *Droſſy* and ſcorious parts. *Brown.* 2. Worthleſs, foul. As fire thoſe *droſſy* rhymes to purify. *Donne.*

Dro'tshel, *ſubſt.* [corrupted perhaps from *dretchel.* To dretch in Chaucer is to idle, to delay. *Droch*, in Friſick, is delay. *Johnſon*] an idle wretch.

Dro'va, barb. Lat. [old records] a common way or road for driving of cattle.

Drove [ꝺꞃaꝼ, Sax.] 1. A herd of cattle; generally uſed of black cattle. 2. A nnmber of ſheep driven. A *drove* of ſheep. *South.* 3. Any collection of animals. All the finny *drove*. *Milton.* 4. A crowd, a tumult.

Droves, as at a city gate may paſs. *Dryden.*

Dro'ven, *part.* [from *drive*] We had *droven* them home. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dro'ver, one who drives cattle for hire or ſale. Spoken like an honeſt *drover*; ſo they ſell bullocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Drought [ꝺꞃuᵹoꝺe, Sax.] 1. Exceſſive dryneſs of the weather, want of rain. Great *droughts* in ſummer. *Bacon.* 2. Thirſt, want of drink. Pin'd with hunger and with *drought*. *Milton.*

Drought never bred dearth.

This proverb, tho' it may ſeem a paradox to foreigners, is generally found to be true in England; for tho' the ſtraw in ſuch years may be ſhort, the grain is generally hearty. Not to mention former years, it was ſufficiently verified in 1730.

Drou'ghtiness [ꝺꞃuᵹothiᵹ, and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] The ſtate of wanting rain.

Drou'ghty [of ꝺꞃuᵹoth, Sax.] 1. Thirſty, dry with thirſt. *Droughty* throat. *Philips.* 2. Wanting rain, ſultry. *Droughty* and parched countries. *Ray.*

Drouth [ꝺꞃuᵹoth, Sax.] thirſt. Milton uſes it.

To **Drown**, *verb act.* [prob of drunden, Ger. below or under, according to Skinner, or of verdroncken, Du. or ertroncken, Ger. drowned, of ꝺꞃuncnian, Sax. Mr. Lye] 1. To plunge or overwhelm in water. Gallies *drowned* in the harbour. *Knolles.* 2. To ſuffocate in water. They would *drown* thoſe that refuſed to ſwim. *K. Charles.* 3. To overflow, to deluge. They *drown* the land. *Dryden.* 4. To immerge, to loſe in any thing. In ſenſual pleaſures *drown'd*. *Davies.* 5. To loſe in ſomething that overpowers or covers. His doings *drown'd* in another man's praiſe. *Spenſer.*

To **Drowse**, *verb act.* [drooſen, Du.] to make heavy with ſleep. My *drowſed* ſenſes, *Milton.*

To **Drowse**, *verb neut.* 1. To be drowſy or ſleepy, to ſlumber. More wakeful than to *drowſe*. 2. To look heavy, not cheerful.

They rather *drows'd* and hung their eyelids down. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dro'wsily [of *drowſy*] 1. Sleepingly, with inclination to ſleep. *Drowſily*, like humming beetles. *Dryden.* 2. Sluggiſhly, lazily. Slothfully and *drowſily* ſit down. *Raleigh.*

Drow'siness [of *drowſy*] 1. Sleepineſs, inclination to ſleep. *Drowſineſs* and lying a bed. *Locke.* 2. Idleneſs, inactivity. Shake off your *drowſineſs*. *Bacon.*

Drow'sy [prob. of drooſen, Du. to ſlumber always] 1. Sleepy, heavy with ſleep. Men *drowſy* and deſirous to ſleep. *Bacon.* 2. Heavy, lulling. *Drowſy* murmurs. *Addiſon.* 3. Stupid, dull. *Drowſy* reaſoning. *Atterbury.*

To **Drown**, *verb neut.* to be ſuffocated in water. Never nigh *drowning*. *Aſcham.*

Dro'wning, plunging ot ſinking over head and ears in water.

Dro'wsihed, ſleepineſs, diſpoſition to ſleep; now obſolete. Shook off *drowſihed*. *Spenſer.*

Dru [in doomſday-book] a thicket or wood.

To **Drub** [*q. d.* to dub, *i. e.* to beat upon a drum. The late Dr. Wotton derives it from *adharabba*, Arab. Johnſon, of druber, Dan. to kill] to threſh, to cudgel or bang ſoundly; a word of contempt. Soundly *drubbed* with a cudgel. *L'Lſtrange.*

Drub [from the verb] a thump, a blow. Innumerable *drubs* and contuſions. *Addiſon.*

Dru'bbing [in Barbary, *&c.*] a beating with a bull's pizzle, or cane, on the bum, belly, or ſoles of the feet.

Drudge, one that does all mean ſervices; that labours very hard. Rewards his *drudges* and ſlaves. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Drudge**, *verb neut.* [prob. of ꝺꞃeccan Sax. to vex or oppreſs, or of tragen, draghen, Du.] 1. To carry or bear, to toil or moil in mean offices. 2. To fiſh for oiſters. This ſhould be written *dredge*.

Dru'dger [of *drudge*] 1. A mean labourer. 2. The drudging-box out of which flour is thrown on roaſt meat. 3. One who fiſhes for oyſters. This ſhould be written *dredger*.

Dru'dgery [of *drudge*] dirty laborious work, ſlavery. Inſtruments for *drudgery* as well as offices of *drudgery*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Drudging-box [of *drudging* and *box*] the box out of which flour is ſprinkled on roaſting meat.

Dru'dgingly, *adv.* [of *drudging*] laboriouſly.

To **Drug**, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To ſeaſon with medicinal drugs. I've *drug'd* their poſſets. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To tincture with ſomething offenſive.

Drug'd as oft
With hatefulleſt diſreliſh. *Milton.*

Dru'ggerman, or **Dra'goman** [δραγομανος, Gr.] an interpreter made uſe of in the eaſtern countries.

Dru'gget [*droguet*, Fr. *droghetta*, It.] a ſort of woollen ſtuff. In *druggets* dreſt of thirteen pence a yard. *Swift.*

Dru'ggist, or **Drugster** [*droguiſte*. Fr. *droghiere*, It. *drogiſto*, Sp. drocghiſt, Du.] one who deals in, and ſells drugs.

Drugs [*drogues*, Fr. *droghe*, It. *drogas*, Sp.] 1. All kinds of ſimples for the uſe of phyſic. Spicy *drugs*. *Milton.* 2. Any thing without worth or value, pitiful, ſorry commodities that remain with the tradeſman. Virtue ſhall a *drug* become. *Dryden.* 3. A drudge.

He from his firſt ſwath proceeded
Thro' ſweet degrees that this brief world affords,
To ſuch as may the paſſive *drugs* of it freely command.
Shakeſpeare.

Dru'gster [of *drug*] one who ſells phyſical ſimples. At the *drugſters*. *Boyle.* See **Druggist**.

Dru'ids [derhuiden, Brit. *i. e.* very wiſe men, or of δρυαδες, of δρυς, Gr. an oak, *druides*, Fr. *druidi*, It. *derio*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation, which may be as ancient as the Greek δρυς, *Perron*; *darrach*, oak, Erſe] certain magi or prieſts among the ancient Gauls and Britains, to whom was committed the care of providing ſacrifices, of preſcribing laws for their worſhip, of deciding the controverſies amongſt the people, concerning the bounds of their lands, and ſuch like.

They had alſo the tutoring of young children, who commonly remained under their tuition for twenty years. They taught them many *verſes*, which they cauſed them to learn by heart, without the aſſiſtance of any writing; and thoſe who had not been inſtructed by theſe *druids*, were not eſteemed ſufficiently qualified to manage the affairs of ſtate. At the end of the year, their cuſtom was to go with great reverence, and gather branches and leaves of *oak miſletoe*, to make a preſent to Jupiter, inviting all the people to this ceremony by theſe words, which they cauſed to be proclaimed, *Come to the oak branches the new year.* They had oaks in great eſtimation, and all that grew on them, eſpecially miſletoe, which they worſhipped as a thing ſent unto them from heaven. They cauſed meat to be prepared under an oak where miſletoe grew, and two white bulls to be brought out, having their horns bound, *i. e.* firſt ſet to the plough; then the prieſt arrayed in white, climbed up a tree, and having a bill of gold in his hand, threſhed off of the miſletoe; then offered the ſacrifice, praying that the gift might be proſperous to the receivers, ſuppoſing the beaſt that was barren, if it drank of the *miſletoe*, would be very fruitful, and that it was a remedy againſt all poiſon.

They are *reported* to have been very cruel, and ordinarily murdered men upon the altars of their gods; and alſo in their ſchools, for it is *related* of one of their doctors named Herophilus, that he taught anatomy over the bodies of living men at times, to the number of 700.

It is reported the Gauls borrowed this ſuperſtition from Britain; and Tacitus ſays, that they were firſt in Britain.

Suetonius ſays, their worſhip was prohibited by Auguſtus, and the profeſſion quite aboliſhed under Claudius Cæſar.

To **Drum** [trommelen, Du. and Ger.] 1. To beat upon a drum. 2. To beat with a pulſatory motion,

Heart take thy reſt within the quiet cell,
For thou ſhalt *drum* no more. *Dryden.*

Drum [tromme, Dan. trommel, Du. and Ger.] a warlike muſical inſtrument., conſiſting of vellum ſtrained over a wooden cylinder on each end, and beaten with ſticks. In *drums*, the cloſeneſs round about preſerveth the ſound from diſperſing. *Bacon.*

Drum *of the Ear* [in anatomy] a membrane of the cavity of the ear, called the tympanum, that perceives the vibrations of the air.

To **Dru'mble**, *verb neut.* to be ſluggliſh, to drone. *Hanmer.* Look how you *drumble*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dru'mfish, the name of a fiſh. The underſaw of the *drumfiſh* from Virginia. *Woodward.*

Drum-major, the chief drummer of a regiment. The *drum-majors* oaths of bulk unruly. *Cleaveland.*

Drum-maker [of *drum* and *make*] he who makes drums. The *drum makers* uſe it. *Mortimer.*

Dru'mmer [of *drum*] he who beats a drum.

Dru'mstick [of *drum* and *ſtick*] the ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

D. R. W. [with perfumers, *&c.*] Damaſk Roſe Water.

Drunk, or **Dru'nken**, *adj.* ðꞃuncen, Sax. droncken, Du. drunckken, Ger. drunckne, Dan. drucke, Su.] 1. Fuddled, intoxicated with drink. 2. Saturated with moiſture. Mine arrows *drunk* with blood. *Deuteronomy.* 3. Addicted to habitual drunkenneſs. 4. Done in a ſtate of drunkenneſs. *Drunken* quarrels. *Swift.* See To **Drink**.

Drunken folks ſeldom take harm.

I fear this proverb is ill grounded, and often put to an ill uſe to palliate drunkenneſs. They do indeed eſcape a great many dangers we might reaſonably expect them to fall into; but then, on the other ſide, what have ever been the dire conſequences of drunkenneſs. And how numerous are the inſtances of the fatal misfortunes which have ever attended it. The ſtory is very applicable of the man who being put to the fatal choice of committing murder, being guilty of inceſt with his mother, or getting drunk, and abhorring the two former, engaged in the latter, as ſeemingly moſt venial; but in his drunken fit, perpetrated both the other.

Ever **Drunk**, ever dry.

Lat. *Parthi quò plus bibunt, eò plus ſitiunt.* Drought is the natural conſequence of being drunk, occaſioned by the heat and ferment in the blood, from the wine or other ſtrong liquor.

As **Drunk** as beggars.

By this proverb one would be apt to judge this vice was formerly peculiar only to the meaner ſort of people. But experience, as well as a ſaying, now more uſed (*As drunk as a lord*) teaches that it has got footing among the nobility.

Dru'nkard [ðꞃuncoꞃð, of ðꞃuncan and aerd, nature, or of ðꞃuncen ʒeoꞃn, Sax.] a drinker to exceſs of ſtrong liquors.

To **Dru'nken** [ðꞃuncnian, Sax.] to drink to exceſs.

Dru'nkenly, *adv.* [of *drunken*] in a drunken manner. *Drunkenly* carous'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dru'nkenness [of ðꞃuncenneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Exceſſive drinking of ſtrong liquors. 2. Habitual ebriety. 3. Intoxication of any kind, diſorder of the faculties. Paſſion is the *drunkenneſs* of the mind. *Spenſer.*

Drunkenness, conſidered phyſically, is a preternatural compreſſion of the brain, and a diſcompoſure of its fibres, occaſioned by the fumes or ſpirituous parts of liquors.

What ſoberneſs conceals, **Drunkenness** reveals.

Lat. *Quod in corde ſobrii, in lingua ebrii.* (What is in the heart of the ſober man, is in the tongue of the drunkard; or, *In vitio veritas.* Gr. Εν οινω αληθεια, (In wine truth.) Fr. *Le vin fait dire la verité.* (When wine is in, the wit is out.) See **Wine**.

Dry, *adj.* [ðꞃiʒʒe, Sax. drooge, Du. trocken and duerre, Ger. droege, L. Ger. torre, Dan. duerr, Celt. durſtig, H. Ger.] 1. Having no juice or moiſture. *Dry* as hay. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Barren, unembelliſhed, flat. Our ſtile in writing ſhould be neither *dry* nor empty. *Ben Johnſon.* 3. Thirſty. So *dry* he was for ſway. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Not moiſt, acrid. The pipe a little wet on the inſide will make a differing ſound from the ſame pipe *dry*. *Bacon.* 5. Being without rain. A *dry* March and a *dry* May. *Bacon.* 6. Being without tears. *Dry* mourning. *Dryden.* 7. Hard, ſevere. [*Drien*, anciently to endure]

Hard *dry* baſtings uſed to prove
The readieſt remedies of love,
Next a *dry* diet. *Hudibras.*

He who drinks when he is not **Dry**, will be **Dry** when he has no drink.

That is, will conſume his ſubſtance in drunkenneſs and its attendants, and thereby render himſelf incapable of paying for mere neceſſities.

Dry bargains are ſeldom ſucceſsful.

Spoken when people are about a bargain, and propoſe doing it over a glaſs. The Latins ſay; *Venalia, ſine vino, expediri non poſſunt.*

To **dry** ſnow in an oven.

Ger. Schnee in ofen doerren. We have a great many more proverbs to the ſame purpoſe, to ſhew the folly of attempting impoſſibilities; as, *To waſh a blackmoor white*; *To draw water in a ſieve*; *To kick againſt the pricks*, &c.

Dry [ſpoken of wine] a wine that by reaſon of its age is pretty well dephlegmated, or has loſt much of its wateriſh quality.

Dry *Exchange*, uſury, a name given to mollify it, when ſomething is pretended to be exchanged on both ſides, but nothing really paſſes but on one ſide.

Dry *Bob*, a ſmart or ſharp repartee; a cant phraſe.

Dry (or *Sly*] *Boots*, a cloſe cunning perſon: a cant phraſe.

Dry *Bodies* [with philoſophers] are ſuch whoſe pores contained between their parts, are not filled with any viſible liquor.

Dry *Rent* [in law] a rent reſerved without clauſe of diſtreſs.

Dry *Stich* [with ſurgeons] is when the lips of a wound are drawn together by means of a piece of linen cloth, with ſtrong glew ſtuck on each ſide.

To **Dry** [ðꞃiʒan, Sax. droogen, Du. trocknen, H. Ger. droegen, L. Ger. torre, Dan.] 1. To make dry, to free from moiſture. Heat *drieth* bodies. *Bacon.* 2. To exhale moiſture. Water exhaled and *dried* up by the ſun. *Woodward.* 3. To wipe away moiſture. With her veſt the wound ſhe wipes and *dries*. *Denham.* 4. To ſcorch with thirſt. Their multitude *dried* up with thirſt. *Iſaiah.* 5. To drain, to exhauſt. *Dried* an immeaſurable bowl. *Philips.*

To **Dry** *Shave*, too cheat, to gull, to chouſe notoriouſly.

Dry'ades [Δρυαδες, of δρυς, Gr. an oak or any tree] nymphs which the ancients imagined to inhabit the woods and groves, and to hide themſelves under the bark of the oak. The ancients had a notion that they had their peculiar trees, with which they were born and died with them, that they were refreſhed when the rain deſcended on them, and grieved when the winter deprived them of their leaves, and were ſenſible of blows and wounds, They were uſually painted of a brown or tawny complexion, hair thick like moſs, and their garments of a dark green. There are ſtories of ſeveral of theſe *dryades* that have done favours to thoſe that have preſerved their trees, and others that have taken revenge on thoſe that had hurt them.

Dry'er [of *dry*] that which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture. This plant is a great *drier*. *Temple.*

Dry-eyed, *adj.* [of *dry* and *eye*] being without tears, not weeping. *Dry-eyed* behold. *Milton.*

Dry'ly [of *dry*] 1. Without moiſture. 2. Coldly, without affection. Conſcious to himſelf how *dryly* the king had been uſed. *Bacon.* 3. Barrenly. without ornament. Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid. *Pope.*

Dry'ness [of ðꞃiʒʒeneꞅꞅe, Sax. or of droogl, Du.] 1. Want of moiſture. Torrified by the ſun, by *dryneſs* from the ſoil. *Brown.* 2. Want of ſucculence. The *dryneſs* of his bones. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Want of embelliſhment, want of pathos, jejuneneſs. Penury of fancy, or *dryneſs* of expreſſion. *Garth.* 4. Want of ſenſibility in devotion, want of ardour. By this *dryneſs* of ſpirit, God intends to make us the more fervent. *Taylor.*

Dry'nurse [of *dry* and *nurſe*] 1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt. 2. One who takes care of another: with ſomething of contempt for the perſon taken care of. In the manner of his nurſe or his *drynurſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Drynurse**, *verb act.* [from the noun] to feed without the breaſt.

As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynurs'd* by a bear. *Hudibras.*

Dryo'pteris [δρυοπτερις, Gr.] the herb oſmund-royal, oak-fern or petty-fern.

Dry'ſhod, *adj.* [of *dry* and *ſhod*] being without wet feet, not treading above the ſhoes in the water. We could not return *dryſhod*. *Sidney.*

Du'al [*dualis*, Lat.] of or belonging to two; as, the *dual* number.

Du'al, [*dualis*, Lat. with grammarians] when the number ſignifies two perſons or things, and no more. The Greek and Hebrew have one variation to ſignify two, and another to ſignify more than two. *Clark.*

Dua'lity [of *dualitas*, Lat.] a being two.

Dua'rium, or **Doa'rium**, law Lat. [in ancient deeds] the jointure of a wife ſettled on her at marriage, to be enjoyed by her after her huſband's deceaſed.

Du'archy [*δυαρχια*, of *δυω* and *αρχη*, Gr.] a form of government where two rule jointly.

To **Dub**, *verb act.* [dubban, to ꞃıdeꞃe, Sax. *addubba till riddara, Iſland.* to *dub* a knight. *Addubba*, in its primary ſenſe, ſignifies to ſtrike, knights being made by a blow with the ſword. *Johnſon*] 1. To confer the honour of knighthood upon man. Each knight when he was *dubbed*. *Camden.* 2. To confer any dignity or new character in general. As a king hunting *dubs* a hart. *Cleaveland.*

Dub, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a blow, a knock.

As ſkilful coopers hoop their tubs,
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*. *Hudibras.*

Du'bbing *of Cocks* [among cock-fighters] the cutting off their combs and wattles.

Du'bious [*dubbioſo*, It. *duvidoſo*, Port. *dubius*, Lat.] 1. Doubtful, not ſettled in an opinion. 2. Uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known. We call a *dubious* or doubtful propoſition when there are no arguments on either ſide. *Watts.* 3. Not plain, not clear.

Wafts on the calmer wave by *dubious* light. *Milton.*

Du'biously, *adv.* [of *dubious*] doubtfully, uncertainly, without determination. Authors write often *dubiouſly*. *Brown.*

Du'biousness [of *dubious*] doubtfulneſs, uncertainty.

Dubita'tion [*dubitatio*, Lat.] the act of doubting, doubt. *Dubitation* may be called a negative perception, that is, when I perceive that what I ſee is not what I would ſee. *Grew.*

Du'blin, the capital of the province of Leinſter, and of all Ireland, ſituated at the mouth of the river Liffee, 60 miles weſt of Holyhead in Wales. Lat. 53° 16′ N. Long. 6° 15′ W. It is a large and beautiful city, pleaſantly ſituated; having a view of the ſea on one ſide, and of a fine country on the other. It is the ſeat of the courts of juſtice, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has a noble college, which is an univerſity of itſelf.

Du'bitable [*dubitalis*, Lat.] doubtful, uncertain.

Du'cal, Fr. and Sp. [*ducale*, It. of *ducalis*, Lat.] of or pertaining to a duke.

Ducal *Coronet*, has only flowers raiſed above the circle, which none of an inferior rank can have, nor may they mix flowers with the croſſes, which only belongs to the prince.

Duca'pe, a ſort of ſilk uſed for womens garments.

Du'cat, or **Du'cket** [*ducat*, Fr. *ducato*, It. *ducâdo*, Sp. probably ſo called, becauſe coined in the territories of a duke] a foreign coin both of gold and ſilver, different in value, according to the places where they are current, ordinarily 4*s.* 6*d.* when ſilver, and 9*s.* 8*d.* when gold.

Ducatoo'n, or **Duckatoon** [*ducatôn*, Fr. *ducaione*, It.] a foreign coin, much the ſame as the ducat, of different values, as that of Holland worth 6*s.* and 8*d.* 3 5ths Sterling, and that of Lucca in Italy, 4*s.* 6*d.*

A **Duce** [*deux*, Fr. of *duo*, Lat.] the number 2 of cards or dice.

Duce *take you* [as ſome think from duer, Sax. a ſpectre] the devil or an evil ſpirit take you.

Du'ces *Tecum*, Lat. a writ commanding one to appear in chancery, and to bring ſome evidence with him, or ſome other matter which that court would view.

Du'chess [*ducheſſe*, Fr.] a duke's wife. See Dutchess.

Du'chy [*duché*, Fr.] a dukedom. See Dutchy.

Duck [of duycken, Du. tauchen, Ger. to dive] 1. A waterfowl, both wild and tame. 2. A word of endearment. My dainty *duck*, my dear-a. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A declination of the head, ſo called from the frequent action of a duck in the water Here be without *duck* or nod. *Milton.* 4. A ſtone thrown obliquely on the ſurface of the water. *Ducks* and drakes. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

To **Duck** [of duycken, Du &c. or of ȝedufian, Sax.] to dive under water as a duck. In Tiber *ducking* thrice. *Dryden.*

To **Duck**, *verb act.* 1. To put under water. 2. To bow low, to cringe. In the Scottiſh, to *juyk*, or to make obeiſance is ſtill uſed.

The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To drop down the head as a duck. Will *duck* his head aſide. *Swift.*

Duck's *Meat*, a ſort of herb that grows on ponds and ſtanding waters.

Du'cker [from *duck*] 1. A diver. 2. One that cringes. 3. (With cock-fighters) a cock that in fighting runs about the pit almoſt at every ſtoke he ſtrikes.

Du'cking *at the Main Yard* [with ſailors] is when at ſea a malefactor having a piece of rope faſtened under his arms, about his waſte, and under his breach, is hoiſted up to the end of the yard, and let fall from thence violently two or three times into the ſea.

Dry **Ducking**, is a puniſhment by hanging the offender by a cord a few yards above the ſurface of the water, and publiſhing the puniſhment by the diſcharge of cannon.

Du'ckingstool [of *duck* and *ſtool*] a chair in which ſcolds are tied and put under water. Make the *duckingſtool* more uſeful. *Addiſon.*

Du'cklegged [of *duck* and *leg*] ſhort-legged. *Ducklegged*, ſhort-waiſted. *Dryden.*

Du'ckling [of *duck*] a young duck. Ray uſes it.

Ducko'y, *ſubſt.* any means of enticing or enſnaring. To lead captive ſilly women, and make them the *duckoys*. *Decay of Piety.* See To Duckoy.

To **Duckoy**, *verb act.* [miſtaken for *decoy*. The *decoy* being commonly practiſed on ducks produced the error. *Johnſon*] to entice to a ſnare. With this he *duckoys* little fiſhes. *Grew.*

Du'ckspoot, black ſnakeroot or May-apple.

Du'ckwebd [of *duck* and *weed*] the ſame with *duckmeat*. Bacon uſes it.

Duct [*ductus*, Lat.] a canal, a tube, a paſſage, through which any thing is conducted. A *duct* from each of thoſe cells ran into the root of the tongue. *Addiſon.* 2. Guidance, direction. To follow the *duct* of the ſtars. *Hammond.*

Ductabi'lity [*ductabilitas*, Lat.] eaſineſs of belief, or of being led.

Du'ctile [*ductilis*, Lat.] 1. That may eaſily be drawn out into wires, or hammered out into thin plates. Bodies *ductile* and tenſile as metals. *Bacon.* 2. Flexible, pliable. The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden.* 3. Tractable, yielding. Leaders cannot deſire a more *ductile* and eaſy people to work upon. *Addiſon.*

Du'ctileness [of *ductile*] ductility, eaſineſs to be drawn out in length. Donne uſes it.

Ducti'lity [of *ductile*; in phyſic] 1. A property of certain bodies, which renders them capable of being beaten, drawn or ſtretched out without breaking, as in the wire of metals. Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold. 2. Compliance, obſequiouſneſs.

Du'ctus, Lat. a guiding, leading or drawing: alſo a conduit for conveying water.

Ductus *Adipoſi*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] are little vaſcules in the omentum, which either receive the fat ſeparated from the adipoſi loculi, or cells, or elſe bring it into them.

Ductus *Bilarius* [with anatomiſts] a canal, which, with the ductus cyſticus, makes the ductus communis choledochus, which paſſe obliquely to the lower end of the gut duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum.

Ductus *Chyliferus*, the ſame as ductus thoracicus.

Ductus *Communis Choledochus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a large canal formed by the union of the ductus cyſticus and hepaticus.

Ductus *Cyſticus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a canal about the bigneſs of a gooſe quill, that goes from the neck of the gall-bladder, to that part where the porus bilarius joins it.

Ductus *Lachrymales*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the excretory veſſels of the glandulæ lachrymales, ſerving for the effuſion of tears.

Ductus *Pancreaticus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a little canal ariſing from the pancreas, running along the middle of it, and is inſerted into the gut duodenum, ſerving to diſcharge the pancreatic juice into the inteſtines.

Ductus *Roriferus*, Lat. the ſame as ductus thoracicus.

Ductus *Salivares*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the excretory tubes of the ſalival glands, proceeding from the maxillary glandules, and paſſing as far as the jaws and ſides of the tongue, ſerve to diſcharge the ſecreted ſaliva into the mouth.

Ductus *Thoracicus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a veſſel ariſing about the kidney on the left ſide, and aſcending along the cheſt near the great artery, ends at the ſubclavian vein on the left ſide, ſerving to convey the juices, called chyle and lympha, from the lower parts to the heart.

Ductus *Umbilicalis*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the navel or umbilical paſſage pertaining to a child in the womb.

Ductus *Urinarius*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the urinary paſſage.

Ductus *Wirtſungianus*, the ductus pancreaticus, ſo called, becauſe firſt found out by Wirtſungius.

Du'dgeon. 1. Stomachfulneſs, grudge, ill will. 2. A ſmall dagger. On the blade of thy *dudgeon* goats of blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

When civil Dudgeon *firſt grew high,*
And men fell out they knew not why. Hudibras.

To take in **Du'dgeon** [ſome ſuppoſe it to be taken from *dudgeon*, a dagger, thence to reſent a thing ſo ill as to draw the dagger, or as others from dolȝ, Sax. a wound] to take in ill part, to be diſpleaſed at.

Du'dley, a market town of Worceſterſhire, on the borders of Staffordſhire, 119 miles from London.

Du'dman, a malkin, a ſcare-crow, a hob-goblin.

Due, *adj.* [the *part. paſſ.* of to *owe*; *deu*, of *devoir*, Fr.] 1. Owed or unpaid, that which any one has a right to demand, in conſequence of a compact or any other conſideration. There is *due* from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation. *Bacon.* 2. Proper, fit. A *due* ſenſe of the vanity of earthly ſatisfactions. *Atterbury.* 3. Exact, being without deviation. Beating the ground in ſo *due* time, as no dancer can obſerve better meaſure. *Sidney.*

Due, *adv.* [from the adj.] exactly, duly, directly. Keeps *due* on. *Shakeſpeare.*

Due, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. That which belongs to one of right, that which may be juſtly claimed. What ſhare of power was their *due*. *Swift.* 2. What cuſtom or law requires to be done. They pay the dead his annual *dues*. *Dryden.* 4. Tribute, cuſtom. Exorbitant *dues* paid at other ports. *Addiſon.*

To **Due**, *verb act.* [from the noun] to pay one as due; a word not uſed.

This is the lateſt glory of their praiſe,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

He who loſes (or neglects) his Due, gets no thanks.

Or, *Good debts become bad, if not called in.* Lat. *Bona nomina male fiunt, ſi non exigas.* H. Ger. Eine gute ſchuld verdirbt, die man nicht bald erwirbt.. The Sp. ſay; *Ni tomes cohécho, ni perdas derécho.* (Take no bribe, nor loſe no due.)

Du'el, Fr. [*duello*, It. *duélo*, Sp. of *duellum*, Lat. and that of dufel, Cambr. and Armor. of dela, Celt. to war, whence likewiſe, ſays Wachterus, the Lat. *bellum*, as well as *duellum*, (none of the other common derivations of that word being defendable.) Voſſius and Sanctius allow *bellum* to be formed of *duellum*, as the ancient word, and becauſe in war there are always two oppoſite parties; but ſo there are in all friendly treaties and conferences; how then comes *duellum* to be applied to warriors? This would be difficult to account for, otherwiſe than by ſuppoſing it to be for *duſellum*, a combat between two, and thence *bellum* or *fellum*, a war. Sanctius derides thoſe grammarians who make a difference between *bellum* and *duellum*; but, ſays the ſame Wachterus, he is rather worthy of deriſion, who derives the ſimple from the compound] a ſingle combat between two perſons, at a certain place and hour appointed, according to a challenge. The matter tried by *duel* between two champions. *Bacon.*

Due'lla, the third part of an ounce, containing 8 ſcruples or 2 drachms and 2 ſcruples.

Du'eller, or Du'ellist [*dueliſte,* Fr.] 1. A perſon who fights a duel. They begin as ſingle *duellers. Decay of Piety.* Two *duelliſts* enter the field. *Suckling.* 2. One who profeſſes to live by rules of honour.

> His bought arms Mung not lik'd; for his firſt day
> Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away,
> And hath no honour loſt, our *duelliſts* ſay. *Bon Johnſon.*

Du'ellists [according to Mr. Boyle] the two principles of thoſe chymical philoſophers, who pretend to explicate all the phænomena in nature, from the doctrine of alkali and acid.

Due'llo *ſubſt.* It. the duel, the rule of duelling. One bout with you: He cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Du'eness [of *due*] the quality of being due.

Due'nna, Sp. *ſubſt.* an old woman kept to guard a younger. I brib'd her *duenna. Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

Due'ro, or Duro, a large river, which riſing in Old Caſtile, in Spain, runs from eaſt to weſt, croſſes the province of Leon, and, af. dividing Portugal from Spain by a ſoutherly courſe, turns weſtward, croſſes Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Porto-Port.

Due'tti, or Due'tto, It. [in muſic books] little ſongs or airs in two parts.

A Dug [ſome derive it of duyght, Du. a faucet, becauſe the milk is ſucked out of it as liquor out of a faucet; *deggia,* Iſland. to give ſuck. *Johnſon*] 1. The teat of a cow or other beaſt, and ſpoken in malice or contempt of human beings. Nouriſhed with the milk of a ſtrange *dug. Raleigh.* 2. It ſeems to have been formerly uſed of the breaſt without reproach. Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dug-*Tree,* a kind of ſhrub.

Dug, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of to *dig.* See To Dig.

Duke [*duc,* Fr. *duce,* It. *duque,* Sp. and Port. *dux,* of *ducendo,* Lat. leading] one of the higheſt orders of nobility in England, a nobleman, in rank next to the royal family. Dukes are ſo called, of being leaders of armies, and generals to kings and emperors, and anciently enjoyed the title no longer than they had the command: But, in proceſs of time, great eſtates were annexed to the titles, and ſo the dignity became hereditary. But this was earlier in other nations than in England. And the firſt duke created in England was Edward, called the Black Prince, who was eldeſt ſon to king Edward III. and was created duke of Cornwal, which is one of the titles of the prince of Wales. The manner of creating a duke is as follows:

He having his hood and ſurcoat on, is led betwixt a duke and a marquis, one going before with his ſword, and before him, one with the robe and mantle on his ſhoulders, with 4 guards of ermine.

On the right hand an earl bears the cap of ſtate, of the ſame as the mantle, and doubled ermine; but not indented as thoſe of the royal blood are. The cap within a coronet of gold, adorned with leaves without pearls. On the left hand another bears a rod or verge.

All the ſaid peers are to be in their robes, and thus they conduct him into the preſence chamber; where having made obeiſance three times to the king ſitting in his chair, the perſon to be inveſted kneels down.

Then Garter king at arms delivers the patent to the king, who returns it to be read aloud, and when he comes to the word *inveſtimus,* the king puts the ducal mantle on him that is to be made a duke, and at the words *gladio cincturamus,* girds on his ſword; at the words *cappa & circuli aurei impoſitionem,* the king likewiſe puts on his head the cap and coronet of gold; and at theſe words, *virgæ aureæ traditionem,* gives the rod or verge of gold into his hand.

Then the reſt of the ſaid charter being read, wherein he is declared duke, the king gives him the ſaid charter or patent to be kept.

A duke may have in all places out of the king and prince's preſence a cloth of eſtate hanging down within half a yard of the ground, as may his ducheſs, who may alſo have her train borne by a baroneſs; and no earl, without permiſſion from him, is to waſh with a duke.

The eldeſt ſons of dukes are, by the courteſy of England, ſtiled marquiſes, and their younger ſons lords, with the addition of their chriſtian names, as lord Thomas, lord John, and take place of Viſcounts; but not ſo privileged by the laws of the land.

A duke has the title of grace, and being writ unto, is ſtiled, *moſt high, potent, and noble prince.*

Dukes of the blood royal are ſtiled, *moſt high, moſt mighty, and illuſtrious princes.*

Duke-duke, a grandee of the houſe of Sylva, who has that title on account of his having ſeveral dukedoms.

Du'kedom [*duché,* Fr. *ducato,* It. *ducada,* Sp. and Port. *ducatus,* Lat.] 1. The dominion and territories of a duke. The *dukedom* of Tuſcany. *Addiſon.* 2. The title and quality of a duke.

Dulbrai'ned, *adj.* [of *dull* and *brain*] ſtupid, fooliſh. *Dulbrain'd* Buckingham. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dulca'mara, Lat. [of *dulcis,* ſweet, and *amarus,* Lat. bitter] the herb windy nightſhade.

Dulca'rnon, a certain propoſition found out by Pythagoras, upon which account he offered an ox in ſacrifice to the Gods, and called it *dulcarnon.* Whence the word has been taken by Chaucer and others for any hard, knotty queſtion or point.

To be at Dulcarnon, to be nonpluſſed, to be at one's wit's end.

Du'lcet, *adj.* [of *dulcis,* Lat.] 1. Sweet to the taſte, luſcious. She tempers *dulcet* creams. *Milton.* 2. Sweet to the ear, melodious.

> *Dulcet* ſymphonies and voices ſweet. *Milton.*

Dulcifica'tion [of *dulcify*] the act of making ſweet, or of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs or acrimony. Boyle uſes it.

Dulci'fluous [*dulcifluus,* Lat.] flowing ſweetly.

To Du'lcify, *verb act.* [*dulcifier,* Fr. with chemiſts] is to waſh the ſalt off, or any other acrimony or acidity, from a mixed body, which was calcined with it. *Dulcified* tincture of vitriol. *Wiſeman.*

Dulci'loquy [of *dulcis,* ſweet, and *loquium,* Lat. diſcourſe] a ſoft and ſweet manner of ſpeaking.

Du'lcimer [*dulcimor,* It. *dulcimello,* Sp.] a muſical inſtrument; it is played upon by ſtriking the braſs wires with two little ſticks.

Du'lcinists [ſo called from one *Dulcin* their ring-leader] a ſect of heretics, who held that the father having reigned from the beginning of the world till the coming of Chriſt, then the reign of the Son began, and laſted till the year 1300, and then began the reign of the Holy Ghoſt.

Dulci'no, It. a ſmall baſſoon.

To Du'lcorate, *verb act.* [of *dulcis,* Lat.] to ſweeten, to render leſs acrimonious. The *dulcorating* of fruit. *Bacon.*

Dulcora'tion, Lat. the act of making ſweet. Bacon uſes it.

Du'ledge, a wooden peg, which joins the ends of the 6 fellows, which form the round of a wheel of a gun carriage.

Du'lhead, *ſubſt.* [of *dull* and *head*] a dolt, a blockhead. Fools and *dulheads* to all goodneſs. *Aſcham.*

Du'lia, Lat [δȣλεια, Gr.] an inferior kind of adoration. The different degeees of latria and *dulia. Stillingfleet.*

Dull [dwl, C. Brit. a blockhead, dole, Sax. dull, Du. toll, Ger. mad, all which Caſaubon chuſes to derive either from αδολος, ſimple, free from deceit, or from δȣλος, Gr. a ſervant] 1. Stupid, blockiſh, ſlow of underſtanding. *Dull-ſpirited* men. *Hooker.* 2. Obtuſe, blunt. Thy ſcythe is *dull,* whet it for ſhame. *Herbert.* 3. Unready, awkward. *Dull* for want of exerciſe. *Locke.* 4. Not quick, hebetated. Their ears are *dull* of hearing. *St. Matthew.* 5. Sad melancholy. 6. Sluggiſh, heavy, ſlow of motion. The waters waxed *dull* and ſlow. *Spenſer.* 7. Groſs, cloggy, vile. Upon the *dull* earth dwelling. *Shakeſp.* 8. Not exhilerating, not delightful. 9. Not bright. A ſoft and *dull*-ey'd fool. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. Drowſy, ſleepy.

To Dull, *verb act.* 1. To render dull, to ſtupify. Nothing more *dulled* the wits. *Aſcham.* 2. To blunt, to obtund. It *dulled* their ſwords. *Bacon.* 3. To ſadden, to make melancholy. 4. To hebetate, to weaken. The troublous noiſe did *dull* their dainty ears. *Spenſer.* 5. To damp, to clog. Attention waſted or *dulled* through continuance. *Hooker.* 6. To make weary or ſlow of motion. 7. To ſully brightneſs. The breath *dulls* the mirror. *Bacon.*

Du'llard, *ſubſt.* [of *dull*] a blockhead, a dunce. Mak'ſt thou me a *dullard* in this act? *Shakeſpeare.*

Du'lly, *adv.* [of *dull*] 1. Heavily. To imitate nature *dully. Dryden.* 2. Stupidly, ſluggiſhly, ſlowly. Maketh it burn more *dully. Bacon.* 3. Not vigorouſly, not gaily, not brightly.

Du'lness [of dwl, C. Brit. a blockhead, dole, Sax.] 1. Stupidity, ſlowneſs of apprehenſion. The *dulneſs* of the ſcholar. *South.* 2. Want of quick perception. A ſatiety and *dullneſs. Bacon.* 3. Drowſineſs. 'Tis a good *dullneſs. Shakeſpeare.* 4. Sluggiſhneſs of motion. 5. Dimneſs, want of luſtre. 6. Bluntleſs, want of edge.

Dulo'cracy [δȣλοκρατεια, of δȣλος, a ſervant, and κρατος, Gr. power] a government in which ſervants and ſlaves have ſo much liberty and privilege that they domineer.

Du'lvelton, a market town of Somerſetſhire, on the borders of Devonſhire, on the Dunſbrook, near its fall into the Ex, 196 miles from London.

Duly, *adv.* [from *due*] 1. Exactly, as by duty requir'd. *Duly* ſent his family. *Pope.* 2. Properly, in the due manner. Attention *duly* engaged to thoſe reflections. *Rogers.*

Du'mal [*dumalis,* Lat.] pertaining to briars, *&c.*

Dum *fuit intra ætatem,* Lat. a writ of one, who before he came to his full age, made an infeoffment or donation of his lands in fee, or for term of life or entail, to recover them again, from him to whom he conveyed them.

Dum *non fuit compos mentis,* Lat. a writ lying againſt the alienee or leſſee, for one who not being of ſound mind, did alien or make over any lands or tenements in fee-ſimple, fee-tail, or for term of life or years.

Dumb [דום, Heb. he was ſilent, dumb, Sax. dum, Dan. dumbe, Su. dumba, Goth.] 1. Not having the uſe of ſpeech, as being incapable thereof. *Dumb* creatures. *Hooker.* 2. Deprived of ſpeech. Struck *dumb. Dryden.* 3. Mute, not uſing words. Die in *dumb* ſhow. *Addiſon.* 4. Silent, refuſing to ſpeak. Was *dumb* to blood. *Dryden.*

As Dumb (or mute) as a fiſh.

That is, very or quite dumb, upon a ſuppoſition that fiſh are mute and emit no ſound, the contrary of which is evident in ſome ſpecies of fiſh. In the north ſea, near the mouth of the river Elve, about the iſland of Helgoland, they catch a ſmall fiſh about the bigneſs of a whiting, which the inhabitants of that iſland call knorr-fiſch (or gnar-fiſh) from the gnarring ſound they emit, after being taken out of the water, if ſtruck on the head. The Lat ſay; *Magis mutus quam piſcis.* The Gr. 'Αφωνοτερος των ιχθυων. The Fr. *Muet comme un poiſſon.*

Dumbla'in, a town of Scotland, about five miles north of Sterling.

To Du'mbfound [of *dumb*] to ſtrike dumb, to confuſe; a low phraſe. Like to have *dumbfounded* the juſtice. *Spectator.*

Du'mbly, in a dum manner.

Du'mbness [dumbnyſſe, Sax.] 1. A want of the uſe of ſpeech. 2. Omiſſion of ſpeech, muteneſs. There was ſpeech in their *dumbneſs. Shakeſpeare.* 3. Refuſal to ſpeak, ſilence. Guilty *dumbneſs* witneſs'd my ſurprize. *Dryden.*

Dumfe'rling, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 15 miles north-weſt of Edinburgh.

Dumfri'es, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Scotland, to the northward of the Solway Frith.

Dumo'se [*dumoſus,* Lat.] full of briars, *&c.*

Dumo'sity [*dumoſitas,* Lat.] fulneſs of briars, *&c.*

Dump [prob. *q. d.* dumb, dom, Du. ſtupid] 1. A melancholy fit, ſadneſs. *Dumps* ſo dull and heavy. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Abſence of mind, reverie. This ſhame *dumps* cauſe. *Locke.*

Du'mpish [of *dump*] ſad, melancholy.

Du'mpishly, *adv.* [of *dumpiſh*] in a dumpiſh manner.

Du'mpling [from *dump,* heavineſs] a ſort of pudding. Pudding and *dumpling* burn to pot. *Dryden.*

Dumps, a melancholy fit.

DUN, or DON [duna, Sax.] a mountain or high open place; ſo that the names of thoſe towns which end in *dun* or *don*, were either built on hills or open places, as *Aſhdon*, &c.

DUN, *adj.* [dun, Sax.] 1. A colour ſomething reſembling a brown, between a brown and a black. 2. Dark, gloomy. The *dunneſt* ſmoke of hell. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DUN [prob. of dynan, Sax. to make a great noiſe] to demand a debt clamourouſly and preſſingly; to importune frequently. *Dunning* thee every day. *Bacon.*

DUN, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a clamorous troubleſome creditor. Pull'd by the ſleeve by ſome raſcally *dun*; Sir, remember my bill. *Arbuthnot.*

DU'NA [dune, Sax. in ancient deeds] a bank of earth, caſt up on the ſide of a ditch.

DUNBA'R, a parliament and port town of Scotland, about 25 miles eaſt of Edinburgh.

DUNBA'RTON, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Scotland, called by ſome Lenox: it is a parliament town; ſituated at the confluence of the Clyde and Leven; ſixteen miles north of Glaſgow.

DUNCA'NNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, ſix miles eaſt of Waterford.

DUNCE [a word of uncertain etymology, perhaps from *dum*, Dutch *ſtupid*. *Johnſon*. Some derive it of *dumb*, Eng. others of *attonitus*, Lat. aſtoniſhed] a ſtupid dull perſon to apprehend any thing. *Dunces* of figure. *Swift.*

DU'NDALK, a port town of Ireland, 18 miles eaſt of Drogheda.

DUNDEE', a large parliament town of Angus in Scotland, on the north ſide of the frith of Tay, 14 miles north-weſt of St. Andrews.

DUNG [dueng, Ger. dincȝ, Sax. dyngia, Su.] ordure, ſoil, filth, the excrement of animals.

To DUNG [duengen, Ger. dinȝan, Sax. dyngia, Su.] to manure or inrich land with dung.

DUNG *Meers*, pits in which dung, ſoil, weeds, *&c.* are thrown together, to lie and rot for a time, for manuring land.

DU'NGHILL, *ſubſt.* 1. A place where dung is thrown in a heap. 2. Any mean or vile abode.

Our earthly *dunghill* is the worſt. *Dryden.*

3. Any ſituation of meanneſs.

From the *dunghill* lifts the juſt. *Sandys.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born. Out *dunghill!* *Shakeſpeare.*

DUNGHIL, *adj.* ſprung from the dunghil, mean, worthleſs. His *dunghil* thoughts. *Spenſer.*

DUNGY, *adj.* [of *dung*] full of dung, mean, worthleſs, odious. The whole *dungy* earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'NGEON [*dongeon*, or *donjon*, Fr. a tower at the top and in the middle of a caſtle, which being the ſecureſt part of it, was anciently uſed for a priſon, whence all priſons eminently ſtrong were in time called *dungeons*] the moſt cloſe, dark, and loathſome place of a priſon; generally ſpoke of a priſon dark or ſubterraneous, a condemned hole, where malefactors are put from the time of their receiving ſentence, to that of execution. A man in a *dungeon* is capable of entertaining himſelf with ſcenes and landſkapes. *Addiſon.*

DU'NG-FORK [of *dung* and *fork*] a fork for taking up dung. Mortimer uſes it.

DU'NIO [old writers] a double, a ſort of a baſe coin, leſs than a farthing.

DUNKE'LD, a town of Perthſhire, in Scotland, formerly a biſhop's ſee, 12 miles north of Perth.

DU'NMOW, a market town of Eſſex, 38 miles from London. There was an ancient cuſtom in the priory, that if any perſon from any part of England, would come thither, and humbly kneel at the church-door, before the convent, and ſolemnly take the enſuing oath, he might demand a flitch or gamon of bacon, which ſhould be freely given him.

You ſhall ſwear by the cuſtom of our confeſſion,
That you never made any nuptial tranſgreſſion,
Since you were married man and wife,
By houſhold brawls or contentious ſtrife;
Or otherwiſe, in bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word;
Or ſince the pariſh clerk ſaid amen,
Wiſhed yourſelves unmarried again;
Or in a twelvemonth and a day
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true and in deſire,
As when you joined hands in holy quire.
If to theſe conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely ſwear,
A gammon of bacon you ſhall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our cuſtom at Dunmow well known,
Tho' the ſport be ours, the bacon's your own.

DUN *Neck*, a certain bird.

DU'NNEGAL, the capital of a county of the ſame name in Ireland, ſituated on a bay of the ſame name.

DU'NNER [of *dun*] one employed in ſoliciting petty debts. As common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spectator.*

DU'NNINESS [of *dunny*] hardneſs of hearing.

D'UNNY, deaffiſh, ſomewhat hard of hearing; a low word.

DU'NNINGTON, a market town of Lincolnſhire, 99 miles from London.

DU'NUM, or DU'NA, barb. Lat. [in doomſday book] a down or hilly place.

DU'NSETS [in old records] thoſe who dwell on hills or mountains.

DU'NSICAL, block-headed, dull, ſtupid, uncapable of learning; a low word.

DU'NSICALLY [of *dunſical*] like a blockhead.

DU'NSTABLE, a market town of Bedfordſhire, 33 miles from London.

DU'NSTER, a market town of Somerſetſhire, two miles from Minehead, and 164 from London,

DU'NWICH, a borough town of Suffolk, 95 miles from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

DU'O [in muſic books] a ſong or compoſition to be performed in two parts only; the one ſung, and the other play'd on an inſtrument; or by two voices alone.

DUODECE'NNIAL [of *duodecennis*, Lat.] being of twelve years ſpace or time.

DUODE'CIMO [*i. e.* in the 12th, of *duodecimus*, Lat.] as a book in *duodecimo*, is one of which a ſheet makes 12 leaves.

DUO'DECUPLE, *adj.* [of *duo* and *decupulus*, Lat.] conſiſting of twelves. *Duodecuple* proportion, *Arbuthnot.*

DUODE'NA [in old records] a jury of 12 men.

DUODENA *Arteria & Vena*, Lat. [in anatomy] a branch of an artery which the duodenum receives from the cæliac, to which anſwers a vein of the ſame name, returning the blood to the aorta.

DUO'DENUM, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the firſt of the inteſtina tenuia, or thin guts, in length about twelve fingers breadth, which is continued to the pylorus, and ends at the firſt of the windings under the colon.

DUPE, Fr. [from *duppe*, a fooliſh bird eaſily caught] a credulous man, one eaſily tricked. An uſurping populace is its own *dupe*. *Swift.*

To DUPE [of *duper*, Fr.] to bubble, to cheat, to gull, to impoſe upon. *Dup'd* thro' wit. *Pope.*

DU'PLE, *adj.* [of *duplus*, Lat] double, one repeated.

To DU'PLICATE, *verb act.* [*duplico*, Lat.] 1. To double. Some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a ſingle object. *Glanville.* 2. To fold together.

DU'PLICATE, *ſubſt.* [of *duplicatum*, Lat.] 1. Any tranſcript of a writing, another correſpondent to the firſt. I have reſerved *duplicates* of the moſt conſiderable. *Woodward.* 2. A ſecond letter patent granted by a lord chancellor, of the ſame contents with the former.

DUPLICATE, *adj.* [from the verb] as,

DUPLICATE *Proportion*, or DUPLICATE *Ratio* [in arithmetic] ought to be well diſtinguiſhed from double. In a ſeries of geometrical proportions, the firſt term to the third, is ſaid to be in a duplicate ratio of the firſt to the ſecond; or as its ſquare is to the ſquare of the ſecond: thus in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is duplicate of that of 2 to 4; or as the ſquare of 2 to the ſquare of 4, wherefore *duplicate ratio* is the proportion of ſquares, as triplicate is of cubes; and the ratio of 2 to 8 is ſaid to be compounded of that of 2 to 4, and of 4 to 8.

DUPLICA'TIO, Lat. [in the civil law] a term anſwering to rejoinder in the common.

DUPLICA'TION, Fr. [*duplicazione*, It. of *duplicatio*, Lat. in arithmetic] 1. The act of multiplying by 2. The *duplication* of a cube. *Hale.* 2. The act of doubling or folding, the folding of any thing back on itſelf. 3. A fold, a doubling.

DUPLICATION [in law] an allegation brought in to weaken the pleader's reply.

DUPLICATION [in rhetoric] the ſame as anadiploſis.

DUPLICATION *of the Cube*, is when the ſide of a cube is found, which ſhall be double to a cube given.

DU'PLICATURE [*duplicatura*, Lat.] any thing doubled, a fold.

DUPLICATURE [with anatomiſts] a doubling or folding of the membranes, or other like parts.

DUPLI'CITY [*duplicité*, Fr. *duplicis*, gen. of *duplex*, Lat.] 1. Doubleneſs, the number of two. Do not affect *duplicities* or triplicities. *Watts.* 2. Deceit, doubleneſs of heart or tongue.

DU'RABLE, Fr. and Sp. [*durabile*, It. of *durabilis*, Lat.] 1. Which is of long continuance, laſting. Strong and *durable*. *Raleigh.* 2. Having ſucceſſive exiſtence.

Meaſures all things *durable*,
By preſent, paſt, and future. *Milton.*

DU'RABLENESS [of *durable*] laſtingneſs, power of laſting.

DU'RABLY, *adv.* [of *durable*] in a laſting manner.

DURA *Mater*, Lat. *q. d.* the hard mother.

DURA *Mater* [in anatomy] a ſtrong thick membrane, which lies or covers all the inner cavity of the cranium, and includes the whole brain, being itſelf lined on its inner or concave ſide, with the pia mater or meninx tenuis.

DU'RANCE [of *durus*, hard, or *duro*, Lat] 1. Impriſonment, confinement, power of a jaylor, a priſon. Languiſhing in *durance*. *South.* 2. Continuance, duration. Of how ſhort *durance* was this new made ſtate. *Dryden.*

DURA'TION [*durée*, Fr. *durata*, It. *dúra*, Sp. of *duratio*, Lat.] 1. A ſort of diſtance or length; an idea that we get by attending to the fleeting, and perpetually periſhing parts of ſucceſſion. *Locke.* 2. The power of continuance. *Duration* is eſſential to happineſs. *Rogers.* 3. Length of continuance. Not only great in its nature, but alſo in its *duration*, that it ſhould have a due length in it. *Addiſon.*

DURATION [in philoſophy] is twofold, imaginary or real.

Imaginary DURATION, is that which is only framed by the working of fancy, when there is not any ſuch thing in nature. See CERINTHIANISM.

Real DURATION, is alſo diſtinguiſhed into extrinſical and permanent, *&c.*

Extrinſical DURATION, is the making a compariſon between duration and ſomething elſe, making that thing to be the meaſure of it. So time is divided into years, months and days; this is called duration, though improperly.

Permanent DURATION [in metaphyſics] is ſuch, the parts of whoſe eſſence are not in flux; as eternity. See ETERNAL.

Succeſſive DURATION, is a duration the parts of whoſe eſſence are in a continual flux; as time.

DURATION *of an Eclipſe* [in aſtronomy] is the time the ſun or moon remains eclipſed or darkened in any part.

DU'RDEN [in ancient deeds] a copſe or thicket of a wood, in a valley.

To DURE [*durer*, Fr. *durare*, It. and Lat.] to laſt, to endure. Pleaſures are moſt pleaſing while they *dure*. *Raleigh.*

Du'reful, *adj.* [of *dure*, or *endure*, and *full*] durable, being of long continuance. The *dureful* oak, whoſe ſap is not yet dried. *Spenſer.*

Du'reless, *adj.* [of *dure*] fading, not having continuance. Falſe and *dureleſs* pleaſures. *Raleigh.*

Dure'ss, Lat. [prob. of *durities*, hardneſs or hardſhip] hardſhip, confinement, impriſonment, ſeverity.

Duress, or **Dure'sse** [in law] a plea made by way of exception, for one who being caſt into priſon at the ſuit of the plaintiff, or who is otherwiſe hardly uſed by either threats or beating, *&c.* is forced to ſeal a bond to him during his reſtraint; the law holding all ſuch eſpecially to be voided, and *dureſſe* being pleaded, ſhall defeat the action.

Du'rgen [prob. of ꝺꞃeoꞃᵹ, Sax.] a dwarf, a thick and ſhort perſon.

Du'rham, a pleaſant, healthy, large city, on an hill in the north of England, almoſt ſurrounded by the river Were, and is about 70 years older than the conqueſt, an epiſcopal ſee being erected here in 995. This is reputed one of the beſt biſhoprics in England, and the livings in the biſhop's gift the richeſt. It is about 262 miles from London, and ſends two members to parliament. The biſhopric, or county of Durham, alſo ſends two members to parliament.

Du'rsley, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 97 miles from London.

Du'ring, *prep.* [this word is rather a participle of *dure*; as, *during* life, *durante vite*, life continuing, *during* my pleaſure, my pleaſure continuing the ſame. *Johnſon*] while any thing laſts, for the time of its continuance.

Du'rity [of *durecé*, Fr. of *durus*, Lat.] hardneſs, firmneſs. Indiſſoluble *durity*. *Wotton.*

Durst, *pret.* of *dare*, [ꝺẏꞃꞅꞇ, of ꝺẏꞃan, Sax.] did dare. See to **Dare**. The Chriſtians *durſt* have no images. *Stillingfleet.*

Du'rsley [in old records] blows without wounding or bloodſhed, dry blows.

Dusk, *ſubſt.* [from the adj] 1. Tendency to darkneſs. *Duſk* of the evening. 2. Darkneſs of colour, tendency to blackneſs.

Some ſprinkled freckles on his face were ſeen,
Whoſe *duſk* ſet off the whiteneſs of the ſkin. *Dryden.*

Dusk, *adj.* [duyſter, Du.] 1. Tendency to darkneſs. 2. Dark coloured, darkiſh.

To Dusk, *verb act.* [from the noun] to make dark.

To Dusk, *verb neut.* to grow duſkiſh.

Du'skish, or **Du'sky**, *adj.* [prob of ꝺẏꞅꞇꞃe, Sax. or, according to Caſaubon, of δασκιος, Gr. dark, ſhady] ſomewhat dark, obſcure, inclining to darkneſs; as the time between day and night. *Duſkiſh* ſmoke. *Spenſer.* *Duſky* torch. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Tending to blackneſs, dark coloured. A *duſkiſh* tincture. *Wotton.* A *duſky* brown colour. *Bacon.* 3. Gloomy, intellectually clouded. Life, this *duſky* ſcene of horror. *Bentley.*

Du'sseldrop, a city of Germany, on the eaſtern ſhore of the Rhine, 20 miles north of Cologn.

Dust [ꝺuꞅꞇ, Sax.] 1. Earth or matter reduced to ſmall particles. *Duſt* helpeth the fruitfulneſs of trees. *Bacon.* 2. The grave, the ſtate of diſſolution. Shall to *duſt* return. *Milton.* 3. A mean dejected ſtate. God raiſeth up the poor out of the *duſt*. 1 *Samuel.*

A buſhel of March Dust is worth a king's ranſom.
He that blows in the Dust will fill his eyes.

The meaning of this proverb is, that he who meddles with quarrels which do not concern him, ſeldom comes off unhurt. Solomon ſays; He that meddles with a ſtrife that belongs not to him, is as if he took a dog by the ears.

Dust [with topers] money; as, down with your *duſt*, that is, pay your reckoning; a very low word.

To Dust, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To caſt duſt upon. 2. To free from duſt, to beat duſt out of any thing. See **Dusty**.

Du'stiness [ꝺuꞅꞇineꞅꞅe, Sax.] the condition of a thing covered, or ſoiled with, or conſiſting of duſt.

Du'stman [of *duſt* and *man*] one who carries away duſt or aſhes. The *duſtman*'s cart. *Gay.*

Du'sty [ꝺuꞅꞇiᵹ, Sax.] 1. Covered or fouled with duſt.

Duſty hews
The palace ſtone. *Thomſon.*

2. Filled with duſt, clouded with duſt. Arms and the *duſty* field. *Dryden.*

Du'sty foot [old law term] a foreign trader or pedlar who has no ſettled habitation.

Dutch, the inhabitants of the ſeven united provinces, otherwiſe called the Hollanders.

Du'tchess [*ducheſſe*, Fr. *ducheſſa*, It. *duqueza*, Sp. and Port. *duciſſa*, Lat.] the wife of a duke; a lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

Du'tchy [*ducatus*, Du. *duché*, Fr.] 1. The territory of a duke. The *dutchy* of Savoy. *Addiſon.*
2. In England it ſignifies a ſeigniory or lordſhip eſtabliſhed by the king under that title, with honours, privileges, *&c.*

Dutchy *Court* [of the county palatine of Lancaſter] a court wherein all matters relating to the dutchy are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court.

Du'teous [of *duty*] 1. Obedient, reſpectful to thoſe who have natural or legal authority. A *duteous* daughter. *Dryden.* 2. Obſequious to good or bad purpoſes.

Every beaſt more *duteous* at her call. *Milton.*

2. Enjoined by duty or by the relation of one to another.

Releaſe all *duteous* ties. *Shakeſpeare.*

Du'tiful, *adj.* [of *duty* and *full*] 1. Obedient, obſervant of one's duty. The moſt *dutiful* ſon. *Swift.* 2. Expreſſive of reſpect, reſpectful. *Dutiful* reverence. *Sidney.*

Du'tifully, *adv.* [of *dutiful*] 1. Obediently, ſubmiſſively. 2. Reverently, reſpectfully. *Dutifully* watching by her mother. *Sidney.*

Du'tifulness [of *dutiful*] 1. Obedience, obſervance of one's duty. *Dutifulneſs* to parents. *Dryden.* 2. Reverence, reſpect. *Dutifulneſs* in friends and relatives. *Taylor.*

Du'ty [*deu*, of *devoir*, Fr. or of *dubite*, It. or *debitum officium*, of *debeo*, Lat.] 1. Any thing that one ought or is obliged to do. The *duty* of parents. *Locke.* 2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. Our *duty* is ſet down in our prayers. *Taylor.* 3. Obedience or ſubmiſſion due to parents, governors, or ſuperiors. Not probable that thoſe ſhould have ſenſe of *duty* to the king, that had none to God. *Decay of Piety.* 4. An act of reverence or reſpect. Did *duty* to their lady as became. *Spenſer.*

Duty [in traffic] 1. Money paid to the king for the cuſtom of goods imported or exported; as tunnage, poundage, *&c.* 2. A public tax. Several *duties* and taxes. *Addiſon.*

Duty [in military affairs] 1. The exerciſe of thoſe functions that belong to a ſoldier, the buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard. The regiment did *duty*. *Clarendon.* 2. The war ſervice. All parties tir'd with the *duty* of the day. *Clarendon.*

Duu'mvirate, Lat. [*duumviratus*, Lat.] the office of the duumviri, or two men in equal authority; Roman magiſtrates.

Duu'mviri *Sacrorum* [among the, Romans] two magiſtrates in free towns, the *ſame* that the consuls were in Rome; who were ſworn to ſerve the city faithfully, and were allowed to wear the robe called prætexta.

Duu'mviri *Navales*, Lat. [among the Romans] were the ſame magiſtrates appointed to take care of their fleet, to fit out ſhips, and pay the ſailors.

Duu'mviri *Capitales*, Lat. [among the Romans] were the judges in criminal cauſes; but it was lawful to appeal from them to the people.

Dwale, the herb ſleeping or deadly nightſhade.

Dwarf [ꝺꞃeoꞃh, or ꝺꞃeoꞃᵹ, Sax. dwergh, Du. zwerg, Ger. dverg, Su.] 1. A perſon of a very low ſtature, below the common ſize. Such *dwarfs* were ſome kind of apes. *Brown.* 2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. One *dwarf* was knotty and crooked. *Bacon.* 3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. Spenſer uſes it. 4. It is uſed often by botaniſts in compoſition; as,

Dwarf *Trees* [with gardeners] certain trees ſo called, by reaſon of the lowneſs of their ſtature, which produce good table fruit.

To Dwarf, *verb act.* [from the noun] to hinder from growing to the natural ſize, to make little. The whole ſex is *dwarfed* and ſhrunk. *Addiſon.*

Dwa'rfish, *adj.* [of *dwarf*] being below the natural ſize, petty, deſpicable. *Dwarfiſh* ſhrubs. *Bentley.*

Dwa'rfishly, *adv.* [of *dwarfiſh*] in a dwarfiſh manner.

Dwa'rfishness [of *dwarfiſh*] ſmallneſs of ſtature. Glanville uſes it.

To Dwaule, *verb act.* [ꝺƿelian, Sax. to wander, dwaelen, Du.] to be delirious. A provincial word mentioned by Junius.

To Dwell. *irr. verb neut. pret.* and *part.* dwelt or dwelled [of ꝺƿelian, Sax. dvelger, Dan. duala, O. Teut. is ſtay, delay, *duelia*, Iſland. to ſtay, to ſtand ſtill. *Johnſon*] 1. To abide in, to inhabit. He ſhall *dwell* alone. *Leviticus.* 2. To live in any form of habitation. *Dwelling* in tabernacles. *Hebrews.* 3. To be in any ſtate. By deſtruction *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To be ſuſpended with attention.

Th' attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents. *Smith.*

5. To have the mind fixed upon, to hang upon with fondneſs.

Such was that face on which I *dwelt* with joy. *Pope.*

6. To continue long ſpeaking. We have *dwelt* long on the conſideration of ſpace. *Locke.*

To Dwell, *verb act.* to inhabit. We who *dwell* this wild. *Milton.*

Dwe'ller [of *dwell*] one who inhabits, or lives in a place. Houſes being kept up, did enforce a *dweller*. *Bacon.*

Dwe'lling, *ſubſt.* [of *dwell*] 1. A habitation, a place of reſidence. Several *dwellings*. *Bacon.* 2. State of life, mode of living. My *dwelling* ſhall be with the beaſts of the field. *Prophet Daniel.*

Dwelling-ho'use, *ſubſt.* [of *dwell* and *houſe*] the houſe at which a perſon lives. Cited at the place of his *dwelling-houſe*. *Ayliffe.*

Dwelling-pla'ce, *ſubſt.* [of *dwell* and *place*] the place of reſidence. People change their *dwelling-places*. *Spenſer.*

Dwi'ned [of ꝺƿinan, Sax.] conſumed.

To Dwi'ndle, *verb act.* [of ꝺƿinan, Sax.] 1. To decreaſe, to decay, to loſe bulk. Proper names *dwindle* to monoſyllables. *Addiſon.* 2. To degenerate, to ſink. The expected council was *dwindling* into a conventicle. *Atterbury.* 3. To waſte, to wear away, to grow feeble, to loſe health. By a wrench or a blow, the whole leg loſes its ſtrength and *dwindles* away. *Locke.* 4. To fall away, to moulder off, in a paſſive form. Only five hundred foot, and three hundred horſe, left with him; the reſt were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

Dye [ꝺea or ꝺeah, Sax. *dè*, Fr.] 1. Colour, tincture, hue. 2. A ſmall cube of bone or ivory, with the numbers from 1 to 6, on the ſix faces, to play with.

Better dye a beggar than live a beggar; or,
It is a folly to live poor to dye rich.

Lat. *Cum furor haud dubius eſt, cumſic manifeſta phreneſis, ut locuples moriare, egenti vivere fato.* The meaning is, it is better to enjoy what we have ourſelves, than, in order to leave an eſtate, to live penuriouſly in the midſt of plenty.

Dye [in architecture] 1. The middle of the pedeſtal, or that part which lies between the baſe and the cornice, frequently made in the form of a cube or dye. 2. A cube of ſtone placed under the feet of a ſtatue and under its pedeſtal, to raiſe it and ſhew it the more.

To Dye [ꝺeaᵹan, Sab. to tinge, or δευειν, Gr. to waſh or water] to give things a colour.

To Dye, *irr. verb* [ꝺẏƿan, Sax. doe, Dan. doo, Su.] to depart this life, to give up the ghoſt.

Dyed, *pret.* did die. See **To Dye**.

Dy'ers-weed, an herb uſed in dying yellow.

Dy'ers were incorporated by king Henry VI. their arms are *ſable*, a chevron engrail'd between 3 madder bags *argent*, banded and corded *or*. They are the 13th company, their ſupporters 2 lions crowned *or*. The motto, *Da gloriam Deo.* They had a hall before the fire in 1666; but it not having been erected ſince, they now meet at Salters Hall.

Dy'ing, *part.* of to *die.* 1. Expiring, giving up the ghoſt. 2. Giving a new colour. See To Die.

Dy'nasty [*dynaſtie*, Fr. *dynaſta*, It. δυναστεια, Gr.] a ſupreme government or authority. *Dynaſties* before the flood. *Hale.* Alſo a catalogue or liſt of the names of the ſeveral kings who have reigned ſucceſſively in a particular kingdom.

Dynasties, ſuperiors. The ancient Romans made two orders of Gods. The firſt were *Dii majorum gentium*, which they called the gods of the firſt order. The ſecond were the *Dii minorum gentium*, or the demi-gods. The *Dii majorum gentium* were 12 in number, and to them application was made only on extraordinary occaſions; and the *Dii minorum gentium* were invoked in the affairs of ſmaller moment.

Dynasties [with the ancient Egyptians] were a race of demi-gods, heroes or kings, who governed ſucceſſively in Egypt, from Menes the firſt, that had the name of Pharaoh, which name was continued to his ſucceſſors, and ended in the 30th dynaſty under Nectanebo, who was vanquiſhed by Artaxerxes Occhus, king of Perſia, *A. M.* 3704, and driven into Ethiopia.

Dyndime'ne, Lat. one of the names of the goddeſs Veſta.

Dy'ptycha, or Di'ptycha [διπτυχα, of δις, twice, and πτυσσω, Gr. to fold, *q. d. duplicates*] a ſort of public regiſter, among the ancients, of the names of the magiſtrates among the heathens, and of biſhops, living and defunct, *&c.* among the Chriſtians. See Diptych.

Dy'rge, or Dirge, a mournful ditty or ſong over the dead, a laudatory ſong. See Dirge.

Dysæsthe'sia, Lat. [δυσαισθησια, of δυς, ill, amiſs, or difficult, and αισθησις, Gr. ſenſe] a defect or difficulty in ſenſation, or in the faculty of perceiving things by the ſenſes. *N. B.* This explication of the word *dus* or *dys* in Greek, will ſerve as a key to the enſuing compounds.

Dyscine'sia, Lat. [δυσκινησια, of δυς and κινησις, Gr. motion] an inability or difficulty in moving.

Dy'scrasy [δυσκρασια, of δυς and κρασις, Gr. conſtitution] an unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, or an intemperature when ſome humour or quality abounds in the body.

Dysecoy'a, Lat. [δυσηκοια, of δυς and ακοη, Gr. hearing] hardneſs or dulneſs of hearing.

Dyse'ntery [*dyſenterie*, Fr. *diſſenteria*, It. *diſenteria*, Sp. δυσεντερια, of δυς and εντερον, Gr. a bowel] the bloody-flux, a looſeneſs with gripings in the belly, voiding blood, ſlime, corrupt matter; and even ſkinny pieces of the bowels, often accompanied with a continual fever and drought. Epidemical *dyſenteries*. *Arbuthnot.*

Dysente'ric *Fever*, a fever accompanied with a dyſentery.

Dysepulo'tica, Lat. [δυσεπουλωτικα, of δυς and επουλωτικος, Gr. cicatrizing] great incurable ulcers, properly ſpeaking, hard to cicatrize, or cure.

Dy'sert, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſituated on the northern ſhore of the frith of Forth, about 11 miles north of Edinburgh.

Dyshe'lces, Lat. [of δυς and ελκος, Gr. an ulcer] an ulcer that is hard to cure.

Dy'sis [δυσις, of δυνω, Gr. to ſet] the ſeventh houſe in an aſtrological ſcheme of the heavens.

Dysno'my [δυσνομια, of δυς and νομος, Gr. a law] an ill ordering or conſtituting of laws.

Dyso'des [δυσυδια, of δυς and οδωδη, Gr. odour] ſending forth an ill or unſavoury ſmell; ſtinking.

Dysore'xia [δυσορεξια, of δυς and ορεξις, Gr. the appetite] a decay or want of appetite, proceeding from an ill diſpoſition or diminiſhed action of the ſtomach.

Dyspa'thia [δυσπαθια, of δυς and παθος, Gr. paſſion, temper] an impatient temper; alſo a languiſhing nnder ſome trouble of mind or grievous diſeaſe.

Dispe'psia [δυσπεψια, of δυς and πεψις, of πεπτω, Gr. to concoct] a difficulty of digeſtion or fermentation in the ſtomach or guts.

Dyspe'psy [δυσπεψια, Gr.] the ſame with Dyspepsia.

Dy'sphony [δυσφωνια, of δυς and φωνη, Gr. a voice] a difficulty in ſpeaking, occaſioned by an ill diſpoſition of the organs.

Dyspho'ria, Lat. [δυσφορια, of δυς and φερω, Gr. to bear] an impatience in bearing or ſuffering afflictions.

Dyspno'ea, Lat. [δυσπνοια, of δυς and πνοη, of πνεω, Gr. to breathe] difficulty of breathing, hardneſs or ſtraitneſs of breath; purſineſs.

Dystherapeu'ta, Lat. [δυσθεραπευτα, of δυς and θεραπευω, Gr. to heal] diſeaſes hard to be cured.

Dysthy'mia, Lat. [δυσθυμια, of δυς and θυμος, Gr. the mind] an indiſpoſition of the mind.

Dysto'chia, Lat. [δυστοχια, of δυς and τικτω, Gr.] a difficulty of bringing forth, or a preternatural birth.

Dystrychi'asis [of δυς and τριχιασις, Gr.] a continual defluxion of tears from the pricking of hairs in the eyelids, which grow under the natural hairs.

Dysu'ria [δυσουρια, of δυς and ουρον, Gr. the urine] a difficulty of making water, attended with a ſcalding heat.

Dy'sury, the ſame with Dysuria, a continual piſſing, or a hot *dyſury*, difficulty of making water. *Harvey.*

E.

E e, Roman; *E e*, Italic; 𝔈 𝔢, Engliſh; E e, Saxon; Ε ε, Greek, are the fifth letters in order of their reſpective alphabets.

E, has two ſounds, long, as thēme, and ſhort, as pĕn; E is the moſt frequent vowel in the Engliſh language: for it not only is uſed like the reſt in the beginning or end of words, but has for the moſt part the peculiar quality of *lengthening* the foregoing vowel. As, chĭn, chīne, nŏd, nōde, plŭm, plūme, *&c.* Yet we ſometimes find it final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened, as gŏne, dŏne, ĕdge, gĭve. Anciently almoſt every word ended with e, as, for *man*, *manne*, *great*, *greate*, *need*, *neede*, *ſtock*, *ſtocke.*

E, called e final, is quieſcent, and ſerves only to lengthen the foregoing vowel, and diſtinguiſh ſeveral Engliſh words, as *fire*, *fir*, *ſire*, *ſir*, *&c.* but in foreign words it makes a ſyllable, as, *epitome*, *&c.*

Foreigners reckon it a fault in our alphabet, that the name of this letter only expreſſes its power when long, and that when ſhort it has a different power, not diſtinguiſhed by its name or character. And that it ſometimes has another power very different from either the long or ſhort one in its common uſe or acceptation. It is probable that this e final had at firſt a ſoft ſound agreeing in power with Fr. *e feminine*, and that afterwards it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verſe required, till at laſt it became univerſally ſilent.

E is frequently ſet for *eſt*, Lat. as *i. e.* for *id eſt*, that is.

E, *numerically*, ſignifies 250.

E is a Latin prepoſition uſed in the compoſition of Engliſh words, and ſignifies out, of, from, *&c.*

Ea, is in Engliſh an improper dipthong, in which only the *e* is heard, and has four different powers, as in *eat*, *great*, *head*, *heart.* It has the ſound of *e* long. The *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a*, than by the appoſition of *e* to the end of of the word, as mĕn, mēan, ſĕll, ſēal, nĕt, nēat.

Ea, or Eay, at the end of names, either of perſons or places, is either from the Saxon ıᵹ, an iſland, as Ramſay, *&c.* or from ea, Sax. water, or from leaᵹ, Sax. a field.

Each [elc, Sax elk, Du. and L. Ger.] 1. Either of two. Both are for *each* other's uſe diſpos'd. *Dryden.* 2. Every one of any number. This ſenſe is rare, except in poetry.

> Let *each*
> His adamantine coat gird well, and *each*
> Fit well his helm. *Milton.*

3. To each the correſponent word is other, whether uſed of two or of a greater number. 'Tis ſaid they eat *each* other.

Ead, a contraction of eaꝺıᵹ, Sax. happy at the beginning of many names, is now contracted to *ed*, as *Edward*, *Edmund*, *Edwin.* *Ead* may alſo in ſome caſes be derived from the Sax. eaðh, which ſignifies eaſy, gentle, mild.

Eade'lman, or Ade'lman [æꝺelman, Sax. edelman, Du. and Ger.] a nobleman.

Ea'dem, Lat. the ſame, of the feminine gender, as *ſemper eadem*, always the ſame.

Ea'ger [ear, C. Brit. eaᵹon, Sax. *acer*, Lat. *aigre*, Fr. *agro*, It. and Sp.] 1. Sharp, ſour, tart. *Eager* droppings into milk. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Earneſt, vehement, ardently wiſhing, hotly longing. *Eager* on his bliſs. *Addiſon.* 3. Sometimes with *of*, ſometines with *on* or *after* before the thing ſought. 4. Hot of diſpoſition, impetuous. *Eager* clamours of diſputants. 5. Quick, buſy, eaſily put in action. Prompt and *eager* on it. *Addiſon.* 6. Keen, ſevere, biting. The cold becometh more *eager*. *Bacon.* 7. Brittle, not flexible, not ductile. A cant word among artificers. Gold will be ſo *eager*, as artiſts call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glaſs. *Locke.*

The Eager. See Eagre.

Ea'gerly, *adv.* [of *eager*] 1. Earneſtly, vehemently, with ardour or impetuoſity of inclination. To the holy war how faſt and *eagerly* did men go. *South.* 2. Hotly. Took it too *eagerly*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Keenly, ſharply. Rain froze *eagerly*. *Knolles.*

Ea'gernesss [eaᵹoꞃneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Tartneſs, ſharpneſs in taſte. 2. Vehemence, impetuoſity. The *eagerneſs* and height oftheir devotion. *Dryden.* 3. Keenneſs of deſire, ardour. The *eagerneſs* and ſtrong bent of the mind. *Locke.*

Ea'gle [*aigle*, Fr. *aguila*, Sp. *aguia*, Port. *aquila*, It. and Lat.] 1. A bird of prey, ſaid to be the moſt ſwift, moſt ſtrong, moſt laborious, moſt generous, moſt bold, and more able to endure the moſt ſharp cold than any other bird; and for theſe reaſons, both the ancients and moderns have made it an emblem of *majeſty*. It has a long, hooked beak; yellow, ſcaly legs; thick, crooked talons, and a ſhort tail. Its plumage is cheſnut, brown, ruddy and white. Its beak black at the tip; and the middle blue; tho' in ſome yellow. Eagles are ſaid to be extremely ſharp ſighted, and when they take flight ſpring perpendicularly upward with their eyes ſteadily fixt on the ſun. 2. The ſtandard of the ancient Romans.

Arts ſtill follow'd where Rome's *eagles* flew. *Pope.*

And being accounted one of the moſt noble bearings in armory, is not to be given by kings of arms to any, but thoſe who far exceed others in bravery, generoſity, and other good qualities.

An EAGLE *Diſplayed* [in heraldry] ſignifies an eagle with two heads, and the imperial eagle has been ſo repreſented ever ſince the Roman empire was divided into the eaſtern and weſtern.

An EAGLE *Expanded* [in heraldry] *i. é.* with its wings and tail ſpread abroad, commonly called a ſpread eagle, is ſo repreſented, becauſe that is the natural poſture of the bird, when it faces the ſun to recover its vigour.

An EAGLE *Diſplayed*, denotes her induſtrious exerciſe, and [hieroglyphically] ſignifies a man of action, who is always employ'd in ſome important affair.

The EAGLE is a noble bird, and [hieroglyphically] repreſented a brave diſpoſition, that contemned the difficulties of the world, and the diſgraces of fortune, and alſo an underſtanding employed in the ſearch of ſublime myſteries.

An EAGLE [hieroglyphically] alſo repreſented proſperity, majeſty, and liberality. Munſter ſays, that the eagle freely gives of its prey to the birds that come round about it, when it has caught any thing.

An EAGLE holding thunderbolts under the ſun, with the inſcription *Uni ſervio*, is an emblem of loyalty.

EAGLES catch no flies.

EAGLE'*s Stone*, a ſtone ſaid to be found in an eagle's neſt. It contains in a cavity within it a ſmall looſe ſtone, which rattles when it is ſhaken, and every foſſil with a nucleus in it has obtained the name. On idle and imaginary virtues has been raiſed all the credit which this famous foſſil poſſeſſed for many ages. *Hill.*

An EAGLE flying againſt the wind, is an emblem of ſtedfaſtneſs.

EA'GLET [*aiglette*, Fr.] a young or ſmall eagle. The eagle is ſaid to prove his eaglets in the brightneſs of the ſun; if they ſhut their eyelids, ſhe diſown them. An Eagle with three *eaglets* tyring on her breaſt, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes. *Davies.*

EA'GRE, *ſubſt.* [*ægre* in Runic, is the ocean, *eggia* in Iſlandiſh, is to agitate, to incite. *Johnſon*] a tide ſwelling above another tide, obſervable in the river Severn.

As an *eagre* rides in triumph o'er the tide. *Dryden.*

EAK, or EKE [æak, Sax.] eternity, for ever.

EA'LDERMAN [ealꝺeꞃman, Sax.] the ſame among the Saxons as earl was with the Danes, and next in dignity to ETHELING; an alderman.

EALHO'RDA [alhoꞃꝺa, Sax.] the privilege of aſſizing and ſelling beer.

EAME, *ſubſt.* [eam, Sax. eom, Du.] uncle. A word ſtill uſed in the wilder parts of Staffordſhire. The treaſon of thy wretched *eame. Fairfax.*

To EAN [eacnian, Sax. to conceive] to bring forth young, ſpoken of a ewe.

EAR [ear, Sax, ore, Dan. oore, Du. ohr, Ger. *oreille*, Fr. *orecchia*, It. *oreja*, Sp. *orelha*, Port. *auris*, Lat.] 1. The inſtrument or organ of hearing in an animal body. His *ears* are open unto their cry. *Pſalms.* 2. The handle of ſeveral ſorts of veſſels for liquors, being a prominence raiſed thereon for the ſake of taking hold. A pot without an *ear. Swift.* 3. That part of the ear that ſtands prominent. Bore his *ear* through with an awl. *Exodus.* 4. Power of judging of harmony, the ſenſe of hearing. 5. The head, the perſon; in familiar language. The city beaten down about their *ears. Knolles.* 6. The higheſt part of a man, the top. Up to the *ears* in love. *L'Eſtrange.* 7. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard, favour. Give no *ear* to his ſuit. *Bacon.* 8. Diſpoſition to like or diſlike what is heard, judgment, taſte. The ſtile and *ear* of thoſe times. *Denham.* 9. *To fall together by the Ears*, to fight, to quarrel [Dutch, oorlogen] a familiar phraſe. *Fell together by the ears* at fifty cuffs. *More.* 10. *To ſet by the Ears*, to cauſe ſtrife, to make to quarrel: In low language. It is uſual *to ſet* theſe poor animals *by the ears. Addiſon.*

Wide EARS and a ſhort tongue.

Lat. *Audi multa, loquere tempeſtiva.* The Germ. ſay; Hore alles, lerne viel, ſage wenig. (Hear all, learn much, and ſpeak little.) To hear, ſee, and ſay little, is a ſign of prudence.

In at one EAR and out at t'other.

It. *Dentro da vn orecchia & fuore dall' altra.* The Italians ſay likewiſe, *Havere orecchie di mercante.* (To have a merchant's or tradeſman's ears.) That is, for the ſake of his intereſt not to give heed, or be affronted at every reflection or unjuſt obſervation of his cuſtomer.

He can't hear on that ear.

The Germ. ſay; Er hat nur ein rechtes ohr. (He has but one right ear;) or, Er hat keine ohren daʒu. (He has no ears [or inclination] to it. That is, to what is propoſed to him, or deſired of him.

EAR [ar, Dan. aehr, Ger.] a ſpike of corn, that part which contains the ſeeds. An *ear* of wheat. *Bacon.*

To EAR, *verb neut.* to ſhoot out ears, ſpoken of corn.

EAR *Briſk* [ſpoken of a horſe] is when he carries his ears pointed forward.

To EAR, or To ARE, *verb act.* [of eaꞃian, Sax. of *aro*, Lat.] To till, to plough, or fallow the ground. There ſhall be neither *earing* nor harveſt. *Geneſis.*

EA'RABLE, or ARABLE [*arabile*, It. *arabilis*, Lat.] fit to be ploughed, *&c.*

EARED, *adj.* [of *ear*] 1. Having ears or organs of hearing. 2. Having ears, or ripe corn. The covert of the thrice *ear'd* field. *Pope.*

EA'RING [in a ſhip], is that part of the bolt-rope which is left open in the form of a ring at the four corners of the ſail.

EARING [of eaꞃian, Sax.] a gathering of ears of corn.

EARING *Time*, the time of harveſt.

EARL [eoꞃl, Sax. ecoria, Dan. of eoꞃ, honour, and ethel, Sax. noble] a title of nobility between a marquis and a viſcount, now the third degree of rank: It is a title more ancient with us than thoſe either of dukes or marquiſes, and the firſt earl created in England was Hugh de Puſaz, earl of Northumberland, by king Riehard I. Selden however ſeems to think it was in uſe in the time of the Saxons: *This dignity of earl* (ſays he, *Titles of Honour, P. H. Ch. V. p.* 50.) *was attributed to the ſame perſons that before had the dignity of* EALDORMEN; *and* EALDERMEN (*which now is written* ALDERMAN) *was transferred to divers others of leſs note, which remain frequent among us to this day. And this application of the word* EARL, *began in the latter age of the* SAXONS.

EARL'*s Coronet*, has no flowers raiſed above the circle like that of a duke or marquis, but only points riſing, and a pearl on each of them.

EA'RLDOM [eoꞃlꝺom, Sax.] the dignity and juriſdiction of an earl. *Earldom* of Ulſter. *Spenſer.*

EA'RLY, *adj.* [æꞃlic, of æꞃ, Sax. before, aarle, Dan.] being ſoon as to time, or with reſpect to any thing elſe. *Early* times of the church. *South.*

EARLY, *adv.* ſoon, betimes, forward. Inſtilling *early* into their minds religion. *Addiſon.*

EARLY to go to bed, and EARLY to riſe,
Makes a man hearty, wealthy and wiſe.

A leſſen to lazy people, which one would think every conſiderate perſon ſhould follow: And indeed, if three ſuch valuable conſiderations won't induce a man to it, nothing will. Long lyers in bed have however a ſaying (tho' a ſilly one) which they are apt to return in excuſe.

They who are EARLY up, and have no buſineſs, have either an ill bed, an ill wife, or an ill conſcience.

The Germ. ſay; Morgen ſtunde bringt gold in munde. (The morming hour brings gold in its mouth.)

The EARLY bird catches the worm. Or,
The cow that's firſt up gets the firſt of the dew.

Theſe two proverbs are leſſons of diligence and induſtry.

EARLY ſow, EARLY mow.

The ſooner a man ſets about a buſineſs, the ſooner he reaps the benefit of it.

It EARLY pricks that will be a thorn.

The inclinations and tendencies of children are ſoon to be diſcovered, and conſequently eaſy to be provided for or againſt, if attempted with an earneſt and ſteady mind. The Lat. ſay; *Protinus apparet, qui arbores frugiferæ futuræ.*

EARL *Marſhal* [of *earl* and *marſhal*] he that has the chief care of military or public ſolemnities. The great *earl-marſhal* orders their array. *Dryden.*

EA'RLINESS [of *early*, of æꞃ, Sax. before now] quickneſs of any action as to time, or with reſpect to any thing elſe. The *earlineſs* of coming up. *Bacon.*

To EARN, *verb act.* [eaꞃnian, eaꞃnan, æꞃnian, Sax. arnon, Teut. all which Caſaubon derives of αϱνυμαι, Gr. as he does likewiſe *earneſt.* See *infra*] 1. To get or obtain by labour, as hire, or by any other performance. They *earn* their honours hardly. *Bacon.* 2. To gain, to obtain in general. 3. To have compaſſion.

To do the act that might th' addition *earn*,
Not the world's maſs of vanity could make me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EARN, *verb neut.* See To YERN.

EA'RNEST, *ſubſt.* [ernitz, penge, Dan. *arres*, Fr. pledge, handſel] 1. Token of ſomething of the ſame kind in futurity. The handſel or *earneſt* of that which is to come. *Hooker.* 2. Money advanced to compleat or aſſure a verbal bargain, and bind the parties to the performance thereof. Pay back the *earneſt* penny. *Decay of Piety.* 3. Seriouſneſs, a ſerious event, not a jeſt, feality, not a reigned appearance. Take heed that this jeſt do not once turn to *earneſt. Sidney.*

EARNEST, *adj.* [eoꞃneꞅꞇ, Sax.] 1. Eager, vehement, induſtrious, diligent. 2. Important, weighty.

EA'RNESTLY, *adv.* [of *earneſt*] 1. Warmly, affectionately, intenſely. The good opinion of the world every man moſt *earneſtly* deſires. *South.* 2. Eagerly, vehemently, deſirouſly. Why ſo *earneſtly* ſeek you to put up that letter. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'RNESTNESS [eoꞃneꞅꞇneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Vehement or ſtrong deſire or endeavour, impetuoſity. *Earneſtneſs*, perſiſting and importunity. *Bacon.* 2. Solemnity, zeal. A ſhew of gravity and *earneſtneſs. Atterbury.* 3. Solicitude, intenſeneſs. Overſtraining and *earneſtneſs* of finiſhing their pieces. *Dryden.*

EA'RNING, rennet to turn milk into cheeſe-curds.

EARNING [eaꞃnunᵹ, Sax.] compaſſion. See YERN.

EARRING [of *ear* and *ring*] jewels ſet in a ring and worn at the ears, a woman's ornament hanging at her ears. A lady beſtow'd *earrings* upon a favourite lamprey. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'RSHOT, *ſubſt.* reach of the ear, the ſpace within which words may be heard. Stand you out of *earſhot. Dryden.*

EARSH, *ſubſt.* [from *ear*, to plough] a ploughed field. Fires oft are good on barren *earſhes* made. *May.*

EARST, formerly. *Milton.* See ERST.

EARTH [eoꞃꞇh, Sax. or eaꞃꞇh, aerde, Du. erde, Ger. jorden, Dan, erda, Teut. airtha, Goth, *terre*, Fr. *terra*, Lat. Γη, Gr.] 1. One of the four elements, as diſtinct from air, fire, or water, ſoil or terrene matter.

Water, *earth*,
And air, atteſt his bounty. *Thomſon.*

2. The terraqueous globe, this lower ball. This ſolid globe we live upon is call'd the *earth*: which word, taken in a more limited ſenſe, ſignifies ſuch parts of this globe as are capable, being expoſed to the air, to give rooting and nouriſhment to plants, ſo that they may ſtand and grow in it. *Locke.* 3. The different modification of terrene matter. In this ſenſe it has a plural. The five genera of earths are; 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres; and 5. Tripelas. *Hill.*

The opinion of the ancients concerning the figure of the earth, was very different from what is now believed, POPE Gregory excommunicated and depoſed Virgilius, biſhop of Straſburg, for aſſerting the antipodes. And many of the philoſophers believed it to be a cone or high mountain, by which they accounted for the diſappearance of the ſun at night. But the moderns have diſcovered the body of the earth and water to be a globe, which may be proved by theſe plain and undeniable arguments.

1. It plainly appears that the earth is globular from the eclipſes of the moon; for the ſhadow of the earth being always round, the earth, that is, the body that intercepts the beams of the ſun, and is the undiſputed cauſe of ſuch eclipſe, muſt of neceſſity be of a round form.

2. The nearer any perſon approaches to either of the poles, the

ſtars neareſt to the pole are the more elevated from the horizon towards the zenith; and on the contrary, the farther a perſon moves from the poles, the ſame ſtars ſeem to withdraw from him till they quite diſappear. Again, they riſe and ſet ſooner to one that travels to the Eaſt, than they do to one that travels to the Weſt; inſomuch, that if a perſon ſhould ſpend a whole year in going round the earth to the Eaſt, he would gain a day; whereas, on the contrary, in journeying the ſame weſtward, he would loſe a day. And this is actually ſeen between the Portugueſe in Macao, an iſland of the ſouth of China, and the Spaniards in the Philippine iſlands; the Sunday of the Portugueſe being the Saturday of the Spaniards; occaſioned by the one's ſailing thither eaſtward, and the other weſtward; for the Portugueſe ſailing from Europe to the Eaſt Indies, and thence to Macao; and the Spaniards paſſing weſtward from Europe to America, and then to the Philippine iſlands, between them both, they have travelled round the earth.

3. That the world is round, is demonſtrated by the voyages that have been made quite round it; for if a ſhip ſitting out from England and ſailing continually weſtward, ſhall at laſt come to the Eaſt Indies, and ſo home to England again, it is a plain demonſtration it is a globe and not a flat, a cube, a cone, or any other form. And theſe navigations have of late been frequently made, which put the matter out of all doubt.

EARTH. 1. A foſſil body, not ſoluble in water, inſipid and untranſparent; more fuſible than ſtone, ſtill friable, and containing uſually a ſhare of fatneſs, not diſpoſed to burn, flame, or take fire. 2. This world, oppoſed to other ſcenes of exiſtence.

Myſteries which heav'n
Will not have *earth* to know. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The inhabitants of the earth. The whole *earth* was of one language. *Geneſis.* 4. (from *ear*, to plow) turning up the ground in tillage.

Such land as ye break up for barley to ſow,
Two *earths* at the leaſt ere ye ſow it beſtow. *Tuſſer.*

EARTH [with chemiſts] is the laſt of the five chemical principles, or that part of bodies that moſt anſwers to what thy call caput mort or mortuum that remains behind in the furnace, and is neither capable of being raiſed by diſtillation, nor diſſolved by ſolution.

New EARTH [with gardeners] that which never ſerved to the nouriſhment of any plant lying three foot deep, or as far as there is any real earth; or elſe earth which hath been of a long time built upon, tho' it had borne before; or earth of a ſandy, loamy nature, where cattle have been fed for a long time.

Fallow EARTH [of eoꞃꞇh and ꝼealꝺ, Sax. a field] earth left unploughed, to recover and gain heart.

EARTH [as an element] is repreſented in painting and ſculpture, by a woman ſitting, holding in her right hand the terreſtrial globe, and in her left a cornucopiæ, filled with fruit.

EARTH [as a deity with the ancients] was repreſented by the goddeſs Cybele.

To EARTH, *verb act.* [eoꞃꞇhiᵹan, Sax.] 1. To hide in earth. The fox is *earth'd. Dryden.* 2. To cover with earth. *Earth* up with freſh mould the roots. *Evelyn.*

To EARTH, *verb neut.* to retire under ground, to go into a hole as a badger or fox doth. Hence foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhorr'd the day. *Tickel.*

EA'RTHBOARD [of *earth* and *board*] the plough board that turns over the earth. A deep head and a ſquare *earthboard*, ſo as to turn up a great furrow. *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN [of *earth* and *born*] 1. Born of the earth. Slew the *earthborn* race. *Prior.* 2. Meanly born. *Earthborn* Lycon ſhall aſcend the throne. *Smith.*

EA'RTHBOUND [of *earth* and *bound*] faſten'd in the earth.

Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his *earthbound* root? *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'RTHEN [of eoꞃꞇhen, Sax.] made of earth or clay. An urn or *earthen* pot. *Wilkins.*

EA'RTHFLAX, *ſubſt.* [of *earth* and *flax*] a kind of fibrous foſſil, called aſbeſtos. Of Engliſh tile the coarſer ſort is called plaiſter or parget; the finer *earthflax*, or ſalamander's hair. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS [of *earthy*] the quality of containing earth, groſſneſs.

EA'RTHLINESS [of eoꞃꞇhᵹelicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] earthly quality.

EA'RTHLING, *ſubſt.* [of *earth*] an inhabitant of the earth, a poor frail creature. To *earthlings*, the footſtool of God, that ſtage which he rais'd for a ſmall time, ſeemeth magnificent. *Drummond.*

EA'RTHING, *part.* of to *earth* [with gardeners] is the covering the roots of trees, plants, &c. with earth.

EARTHING, *part.* of to *earth* [with hunters] is the lodging of a badger.

EA'RTHLY, *adv.* [eaꞃꞇhlic, Sax.] 1. Pertaining to the earth, vile, ſordid, not heavenly. This *earthly* world. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Belonging only to our preſent ſtate, not ſpiritual. The lack which we all have as well of ghoſtly as of *earthly* favours. *Hooker.* 3. Corporeal, not mental nor intellectual. An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart. *Pope.* 4. Applied to any thing in the world. A female hyperbole, who would learn one *earthly* thing of uſe? *Pope.*

EARTHLY *Minded* [of eoꞃꞇh, and ᵹeminꝺe, Sax. the mind] minding earthly things.

EA'RTH-NUT [of eoꞃꞇh-nuꞇ, Sax.] a certain root both in ſhape and taſte like a nut, a pig-nut. It is an umbelliferous plant, with a roſe-ſhaped flower. It has a tuberoſe fleſhy root. Some dig up the roots and eat them raw. They are very much like cheſnuts: boiled they are a very delicious food eaten with butter and pepper, and are eſteemed very nouriſhing. *Miller.*

EA'RTHQUAKE [of eoꞃꞇh, earth, and cƿacian, Sax. to quake] a violent ſhock or concuſſion of the earth, or ſome parts of it; cauſed by ſome things pent up in the bowels or hollow parts of it, which force a paſſage, and frequently produce dreadful effects, as the deſtruction of whole cities, the ſwallowing up, or overturning of mountains, &c. STEEL, ſays Dr. Plummer, is not changed by water, unleſs into a ſlow ruſt: But when STEEL and SULPHUR are mixt into a paſte with water; with a little external *heat* (as that of the air in ſummer) the *attrition* kindles the ſulphur: and if 20 pound of each were buried *under ground* in a warm ſummer's day, it would blow up.—And hence, probably, come igneous eruptions; as *iron ore* and *ſulphur* in great quantities concur; and if *moiſtened*, and if in *deep* places where the HEAT of the earth encreaſes, they may burſt forth with great SHOCK and noiſe." And again, ſpeaking of the eruptions of mount *Ætna* and *Veſuvius*, he ſays, that "IRON ORE and SULPHUR, aſſiſted with the *internal heat* of the earth, and a little *air*, will blow up into a flame, and throw up great ſtones; and *ſtreams* of brimſtone run down. And that in the kingdom of *Naples* the ground ſeems ſtrown with *flowers of ſulphur*; and their *horſes heels* kindle ſulphur in the road." All this ſuppoſes a *vent obtained.* — But is it not eaſy to infer (with our *lexicographer*) that where the ELASTIC force of the air and vapours, thus put into motion, are pent up, the greateſt *agitation* of the earth may be produced? I am perſuaded, my readers will excuſe me, if, at a time when the globe is in ſo many different parts alarmed with this dreadful phænomenon, I ſhould remind them of that noble portraiture which the *Hebrew* poet gives us of the INTREPIDITY which the truly *virtuous* and *religious* character inſpires on theſe awful occaſions, *Pſalm* 46. v. 1—3. or the like ſentiment, as expreſſed with equal [if not ſtill *greater*] ſtrength, by the Roman *lyrick*; who when ſpeaking of his *Juſtum & tenacem propoſiti virum*, adds,

Si fractus illabatur orbis
Impavidum ferient ruinæ. Hor.

EA'RTHSHAKING, *adj.* [of *earth* and *ſhake*] having power to ſhake the earth or cauſe earthquakes. The *earthſhaking* Neptune's mace. *Milton.*

EA'RTH-WORM [of *earth* and *worm*] a worm bred under ground. Upon a ſhower after a drought, *earthworms* came out. *Ray.*

EA'RTHY [eaꞃꞇhiᵹ, Sax.] 1. Conſiſting of earth. Fat *earthy* vapours. *Wilkins.* 2. Partaking or made of earth, of the nature of earth. His dead and *earthy* image. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Inhabiting the earth, terreſtrial.

Thoſe *earthy* ſpirits black and envious are. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to the earth.

Mine is the ſhipwreck in a watry ſign,
And in an *earthy* the dark dungeon thine. *Dryden.*

5. Not mental, groſs. My *earthy* groſs conceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

EARTHY *Triplicity* [with aſtrologers] the ſigns Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn.

EA'RWAX [of *ear* and *wax*] the exudation in the inſide of the ear. Nature loricated or plaiſtered over the ſides of the hole with *earwax*. *Ray.*

EA'RWIG [eaꞃƿiᵹᵹa, Sax.] 1. An inſect that is ſheath-winged, and imagined to creep into the ear. *Earwigs* and ſnails ſeldom infect timber. *Mortimer.* 2. A whiſperer, a prying informer; by way of contempt or reproach.

EA'R-WITNESS [of *ear* and *witneſs*] one who atteſts any thing as heard by himſelf. All preſent were made *ear-witneſſes. Hooker.*

EASE [*aiſe*, Fr. eath, Sax. of *otium*, Lat. Menage] 1. Quiet, reſt, no ſolitude. Not idly to diſpute at their *eaſe. Locke.* 2. Freedom from pain, a neutral ſtate between pain and pleaſure. That which we call *eaſe*, is only an indolency or a freedom from pain. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. Reſt after labour, intermiſſion of labour. *Eaſe* from the fatigue of waiting. *Swift.* 4. Facility, not difficulty.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with *eaſe* if favour'd by thy fate. *Dryden.*

5. Unconſtraint, freedom from harſhneſs, formality or conceit.

True *eaſe* in writing comes from art, not chance. *Pope.*

To EASE, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To give or cauſe eaſe or reſt, to free from pain. Help and *eaſe* children the beſt you can. *Locke.* 2. To relieve, to mitigate, to aſſuage. Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore *eaſe* thou ſomewhat the grievous ſervitude. 2 *Chronicles.* 3. To relieve from labour or burden.

I'll *eaſe* thy ſhoulders of thy load. *Dryden.*

4. To ſet free from any thing that offends. No body feels pain that he wiſhes not to be *eas'd* of. *Locke.*

To EASE *the Helm* [ſea phraſe] is to let the ſhip bear to fall to the leeward.

To EASE *a Ship*, is to ſlacken the ſhrowds when they are too ſtiff.

EASE *the Bowline*, or EASE *the Sheet* [ſea terms] ſignify to let them be more ſlack.

EA'SEL [with painters] a wooden frame on which they place their cloth to be painted.

EA'SEL PIECES [with painters] are ſuch ſmall pieces either portraits or landſkips, as are painted on the painter's eaſel (which is a frame, on which the ſtrained canvas is placed) ſo called in diſtinction from thoſe larger pictures that are drawn on the walls or ceilings of rooms, &c.

EA'SEFUL [of *eaſe* and *full*] quiet, fit for reſt.

I ſpy a black, ſuſpicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious ſun,
Ere he attain his *eaſeful* weſtern bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'SEMENT [of *aiſe*, Fr.] aſſiſtance, ſupport, relief, freedom from expences. A free lodging, and ſome other *eaſements. Swift.*

EASEMENT [in law] a ſervice which one neighbour has of another by charter or preſcription, without profit, as a ſink, a paſſage thro' his ground, or the like.

EA'SEMENT [*aiſement*, Fr.] a privy, or houſe of office.

EA'SILY, *adv.* [of *eaſy*] 1. Without difficulty. Their tranſmiſſion is *eaſily* ſtopped. *Bacon.* 2. Without pain or diſturbance, in tranquility. Paſſing your life well and *eaſily. Temple.* 3. Readily, without reluctance. I can *eaſily* reſign to others the praiſe. *Dryden.*

EA'SINESS [of *eaſy*] 1. Freedom from difficulty. *Eaſineſs* and difficulty are relative terms. *Tillotſon.* 2. Compliance, facility, reſt, tranquility. Reſt and *eaſineſs* we enjoy when aſleep. *Ray.* 3. Soft or mild quality or temper, not oppoſition, not reluctance. An *eaſineſs* to part with to others whatever we have. *Locke.* 4. Freedom from conſtraint, not formality.

Myſtic thoughts you muſt expreſs
With painful care, but ſeeming *eaſineſs. Roſcommon.*

EA'SLOW, a borough of Cornwall, 22 miles ſouth of Launceſton, which ſends two members to parliament.

East [eaſt, Sax. oſte, Dan. oſt, Du. and Ger. *eſt*, Fr. *eſte*, Port.] 1. That quarter of the earth where the ſun riſes. Counting forwards towards the *eaſt*. *Abbot*. 2. The regions in the eaſtern parts of the earth. The rich *eaſt*. *Shakeſpeare*.

When the wind is in the East,
It's neither good for man nor beaſt.

I ſuppoſe becauſe the eaſt wind is generally pretty ſharp, as coming off the continent: it being commonly obſerved, that *midland* countries of the ſame latitude are colder than maritime, and continents than iſlands.

Ea′ster [Eaſteꞃ, or Eaſtꞃe, or Oſtꞃe, Sax. a god worſhipped by the Saxons, and in honour of whom ſacrifices were offered about that time of the year: oſtern, Ger. which, as well as the Saxon name, ſeems rather to be derived from the *eaſt*, our Saviour riſing at the time of the ſun's riſing from the eaſt] among Chriſtians it is a ſolemn feſtival, appointed to be obſerved in commemoration of the reſurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. The controverſy about *Eaſter*. *Decay of Piety*.

Easter *Offerings*, money paid to the pariſh prieſt at Eaſter.

Ea′sterlings, people who lived eaſterly of England, eſpecially merchants of the Hans towns in Germany, where Eaſterling money, that which we commonly call *ſterling* or current money, from a certain coin king Richard I. cauſed to be ſtamped in thoſe parts, and which was in great eſteem for its purity.

Ea′sterly, *adv.* [of *eaſt*] 1. Coming from the parts towards the eaſt. The *eaſterly* winds. *Raleigh*. 2. Lying towards the eaſt. The moſt *eaſterly* parts of England. *Graunt*. 3. Looking towards the eaſt. Springs with an *eaſterly* expoſition. *Arbuthnot*.

Ea′stern, *adj.* [of *eaſt*] 1. Dwelling or found in the eaſt. *Eaſtern* tyrants. *Thomſon*. 2. Lying or being towards the eaſt. The *eaſtern* end of the iſle riſes up. *Addiſon*. 3. Going towards the eaſt. *Eaſtern* or weſtern voyages. *Addiſon*. 4. Looking towards the eaſt.

Ea′stward, *adj.* [of *eaſt* and *toward*] towards the eaſt. The moon gets *eaſtward*. *Brown*.

Ea′sy [of *aiſe*, Fr. eaþ or eþe, Sax.] 1. Being at eaſe, contented, quiet, not diſturbed, being without anxiety. Keep their minds *eaſy* and free. *Locke*. 2. Not difficult. The ſervice of God is a work, tho' *eaſy*, yet withal very weighty. *Hooker*. 3. Mild, complying, credulous. *Eaſy*, and good, and bounteous to my wiſhes. *Addiſon*. 4. Free from pain. Every change of fortune *eaſy* to me. *Dryden*. 5. Ready, not unwilling. Loth to revenge, and *eaſy* to forgive. *Dryden*. 6. Being without want of more. Such a rent as would make them *eaſy*. *Swift*. 7. Being without reſtraint or formality.

As thoſe move *eaſieſt* who have learn'd to dance. *Pope*.

To **Eat**, *irr. verb act.* eat or ate, *irr. pret.* [æt, Sax. eadh, Dan. eat or eaten, *irr. part. p.* of eatan, ætan or eȝan, Sax. eten, Du. O. and L. Ger. eſſen H. Ger.] 1. To devour with the mouth. Wormwood *eat* with bread will not bite. *Arbuthnot*. 2. To conſume, to corrode. *Eat* out the heart and comfort of it. *Tillotſon*. 3. To eat (or recall) one's words, to ſwallow them back; this is only uſed of a man's words. Thoſe words afterwards they are forced to *eat*. *Hakewell*.

To **Eat**, *verb neut.* 1. To go to meals, to feed. He did *eat* continually at the king's table. 2 *Samuel*. 2. To take food. He that will not *eat* till he has a demonſtration that it will nouriſh him, will have little elſe to do but ſit ſtill and periſh. *Locke*. 3. To be maintained with food. The righteous *eateth* to the ſatisfying of his ſoul. *Proverbs*. 4. To make way by corroſion. A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor ſtate. *Addiſon*.

Eat peas with the king, and cherries with the beggar.

Becauſe peaſe are beſt when they are young and dear; but cherries when they are ripe and cheap.

You can't eat your cake and have your cake.

Spoken to thoſe who repine at the loſs of any thing they have had the enjoyment of.

Eat at pleaſure, drink by meaſure.

The Fr. ſay: *Pain tant qu'il dure* [bread as long as it laſts] *vin a meſure*; and ſo likewiſe the Italians: *Pan mentre dura, ma vin à meſura*. The meaning is, that exceſs in eating is not ſo prejudicial as in drinking: it don't indeed immediately deprive a man of his underſtanding, and lay him under ſo many preſent inconveniencies; but the conſequences of an overloaded ſtomach are often as bad in the end.

Ea′table, *adj.* [of eatan, Sax. or of *eat*, and *able*] that may be eaten; ſometimes in a ſubſtantive form.

Suit well your *eatables* to ev'ry age. *King*.

Eat-bee, a ſmall inſect that feeds on bees.

Ea′ter, *ſubſt.* [from *eat*] 1. One that eats. Cannibals, *eaters* of man's fleſh. *Abbot*. 2. A corroſive.

Eath, *adj.* [eað, Sax.] eaſy, not difficult; an obſolete word.

Where eaſe abounds, its *eath* to do amiſs. *Spenſer*.

Eath, *adv.* [from the adj.] eaſily; an obſolete word. Spenſer uſes it.

Ea′ting-house, *ſubſt.* [of *eat* and *houſe*] a houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed.

Eau, is a tripthong, but little uſed, and has the power of ſhort *e* and long *u*; as in beauty, *&c.* but in *beau* it retains its original ſound.

Eaves [*eaux*, Fr. or efeſe of ea, Sax. water] the edges of the tiling of an houſe. The drops from the *eaves* of houſes. *Bacon*.

Eaves [with architects] a flat ſquare member of a cornice.

To **Eav′es-drop**, *verb act.* [of *eaves* and *drop*] 1. To catch what comes from the eaves. 2. In common phraſe, to liſten under windows.

Ea′ves-dropper, one who clandeſtinely liſtens under the eaves, at the windows, doors, *&c.* of a houſe, to hear the private affairs of a family, in order to cauſe animoſities among neighbours; a talebearer, a pick-thank.

Under our tents I'll play the *Eaves-dropper*,
To hear if any mean to ſhrink from me. *Shakeſpeare*.

Ea′ves-catch [in architecture] a thick, feather-edged board, nailed round the edge of a houſe, for the lowermoſt tiles, ſlates, *&c.* to reſt upon.

Ebb [ebba, ebflod, Sax. ebbe, Dan. Du. and Ger.] the going back of the tide towards the ſea; which is diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral degrees; as, quarter *ebb*, half *ebb*, three quarters *ebb*, and low or dead water. With a gentle *ebb* retire again. *Addiſon*.

Ebb [in a figurative ſenſe] it is uſed to ſignify the loweſt pitch of fortune or condition in the world; decay, waſte. You have brought all things to that low *ebb*. *Spenſer*.

Every flow has its Ebb.

The viciſſitudes of fortune are aptly compared to floods and ebbs (ups and downs) according to the Latin proverb; *veriæ ſunt fortunæ vices*.

To **Ebb** [ebber, Dan. ebben, Du. and Ger.] 1. To flow back towards the ſea. It doth turn and *ebb* back to the ſea. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To decline, to waſte.

But oh he *ebbs*, the ſmiling waves decay. *Halifax*.

Ebdoma′rius, Lat. [of εβδομα, Gr.] a week's man, an officer in cathedral churches, appointed to overſee the performance of divine ſervice for his week.

E′ben, **Ebon**, or **E′bony**, *ſubſt.* [*ebenus*, Lat.] a hard, heavy, black, and valuable wood, which admits a fine poliſh. If the wood be very hard, as *ebony*, they uſe not the ſame tools they do for ſoft wood. *Moxon*.

E′ben *Tree*, or **E′benus**, Lat. [הבנים, Heb.] the eben tree, an Indian and Æthiopian tree that bears neither leaves nor fruit; the wood of which is called ebony. See Eben.

Eberemo′th, or **Eberemu′rder** [ebeꞃe moꞃþ, Sax]. downright murder.

Ebi′onites [ſo called of one Ebion, their ring-leader] in the firſt century, who denied the divinity of our Saviour, and rejected all the goſpels, but that of St. Matthew; they united the ceremonies of the Moſaic inſtitution with the precepts of the goſpel. The ſect, according to *Irenæus*, were of a very early date, and ſo called from the *poverty* of their ſyſtem or tenets (for *ebion* in Hebrew ſignifies poor) as being very *low* and *abject* indeed; alſo beſides their attachment to the *beggarly elements* of the law, reduced the dignity of our Saviour's character to a *mere* man, the offspring of Joſeph and Mary. The primitive Chriſtians conceiv'd far more *highly* of him, as appears from all that has been already advanced under the words Only-begotten, Christ, *Firſt* Cause, Co-immense, Co-eternal, *&c.*

Ebi′scus, Lat. the herb marſh mallows.

E′bonist [*ebeniſte*, Fr. *ebéniſta*, Lat.] a worker in ebony wood.

E′bony [*ebene*, Fr. *ebano*, It. and Sp. of *hebenum*, Lat. of הבונים, Heb.] See Eben.

Ebri′ety [*ebrietà*, It. *ebrietas*, Lat.] drunkenneſs, intoxication by ſtrong liquors.

Ebri′llade, Fr. [in horſemanſhip] is a check of a bridle, which is given to the horſe by a jerk of one rein, when he refuſes to turn.

Ebrio′sity [*ebrioſitas*, Lat.] habitual drunkenneſs.

E′bro, anciently **Ibe′rus**, a large river of Spain, which taking its riſe in Old Caſtile, runs thro' Biſcay and Arragon, paſſes by Saragoſſa, and continuing its courſe through Catalonia, diſcharges itſelf with great rapidity into the Mediterranean, about 20 miles below the city of Tortoſa,

To **Ebu′lliate**, *verb neut.* [*ebullio*, Lat.] to bubble out.

Ebu′lliency, an ebullition, a boiling or bubbling up.

Ebu′llition, Fr. [*ebollizione*, It. *ebullicion*, Sp. of *ebullitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of boiling up with heat. 2. Any inward violent motion of the parts of a fluid, cauſed by the ſtruggling of particles of different qualities.

Ebulli′tion [with chemiſts] the great ſtruggling or efferveſcence, which ariſes from the mixture of an acid and alkalizate liquor. In their mixture there is great *ebullition*. *Bacon*.

E′bulum, or **E′bulus**, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb wall-wort, dane-wort, or dwarf-elder.

E′bur, Lat. ivory.

Ebu′rnean, *adj.* [*eburneus*, Lat.] conſiſting of ivory.

Ec, is an inſeparable Greek prepoſition, ſignifying out, or out of.

Ecartele′, Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies quarterly.

Ecavessa′de, Fr. [with horſemen] ſignifies a jerk of the caveſſon.

E′cbasis [εκβασις, Gr.] a going out, an event.

Ecbasis [with rhetoricians] is a figure called digreſſion.

Ecboli′a, **Ecbolina**, or **Ecbola′des**, Lat. [of εκβαλλω, Gr. to caſt out] 1. Medicines that facilitate delivery to women in hard labour. 2 Thoſe that cauſe abortion.

Eccatha′rtics [εκκαθαρτικα, of εκκαθαιρω, Gr. to purge out] purging medicines.

Ecdachi′sm, Lat. a bath of hot water in which the patient ſits.

E′cce homo, Lat. *i. e.* behold the man [with painters] a name given to a painting, wherein our Saviour is repreſented in a purple robe with a crown of thorns on his head, and a reed in his hand; ſuch as he was preſented before Pilate by the Jews.

Ecce′ntric, or **Ecce′ntrical** [*eccentricus*, of *ex* and *centrum*, Lat. a centre, εκκεντρικος, Gr.] 1. That has not the ſame centre with another circle. 2. Deviating from the centre. 3. Not terminating in the ſame point, not directed by the ſame principle or motive. His ends muſt needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his maſter. *Brown*. 4. Irregular, deviating from ſtated methods. This motion, like others of the times, ſeems *eccentric* and irregular. *K. Charles*.

Eccentric *Circles* [with aſtronomers] are ſuch circles that have not the ſame centre, of which kind ſeveral orbits were invented by the antients, to ſolve the appearance of the heavenly bodies; particularly by ſuch *eccentric circles* was the Ptolemaic ſyſtem of aſtronomy accounted for. Comets move all manner of ways, in orbs very *eccentric*. *Newton*.

Eccentric *Equation* [in the old aſtronomy] is the ſame with the proſthaphræeſis, and is equal to the difference of the ſun's or planet's real or apparent places, counted on an arch of the ecliptic.

Eccentric *Equation* [in the old aſtronomy] is an angle made by a line drawn from the centre of the earth, and another drawn from the centre of the eccentric, to the body or place of any planet.

ECCE'NTRIC *Place of a Planet* [in aſtronomy] is that very point of the orbit where the circle of inclination coming from the place of a planet in its orbit, falls with right angles.

ECCENTRI'CITY [of *eccentric*] 1. Deviation from a centre. 2. The ſtate of having a different centre from another circle. In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal. *Brown*. 3. Excurſion from the proper orb. The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, met no good news. *Wotton*. 4. The diſtance of the centres of the eccentric circles from one another. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the diſtance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptic orbit. *Harris*.

ECCENTRI'CITY [in the Ptolemaic aſtronomy] is that part of the linea aſpidum, which lies between the centre of the earth, and the eccentric, *i. e.* that circle which the ſun is ſuppoſed to move in about our earth, and which hath not the earth exactly for its centre.

ECCENTRICITY *Simple* or *Single* [in the new elliptical aſtronomy] is the diſtance between the centre of the ellipſis and the focus, or between the ſun and the centre of the eccentric.

ECCENTRICITY *Double*, is the diſtance between the foci, in the ellipſis, and is equal to twice the ſingle eccentricity.

E'CCHO. See ECHO.

ECCHYMO'MA, Lat. [εκχυμωμα, of εκ, and χυω, Gr. to flow] a chemical extract.

ECCHYMOMA, or ECCHYMO'SIS [εκχυμωσις, of εκ, and χυμοι, Gr. juices] an appearance of marks or ſpots in the ſkin, proceeding from extravaſated blood. *Ecchymoſis* may be defined an extravaſation of the blood in or under the ſkin, the ſkin remaining whole. *Wiſeman*.

ECCHY'MOSIS [εκχυμωσις, of εκ των χυμων, Gr. humours] a diſeaſe of the eye, wherein the circle of the blood, extravaſated by ſome blow or contuſion, upon its arrival between the cutis and the fleſh or muſcles, ſtops there without any appearance of a wound.

E'CCLESHAM, a market town of Staffordſhire, on the river Stow, 136 miles from London.

ECCLE'SIA, Lat. [εκκλησια, Gr.] a church or aſſembly of people met together to worſhip God; alſo the place ſet apart for that uſe. See CHURCH.

ECCLE'SIÆ *Sculptura*, Lat. [in ſome old records] ſignified a ſculpture or image of a church made of metal, and kept as ſacred as a relic.

ECCLE'SIANS [from *eccleſia*, Lat. the church; in church hiſtory] upon any miſunderſtanding between the emperors and the dignified clergy and others of the chriſtian church, the adherents to the emperor, called thoſe who ſtuck to the intereſts and privileges of the church *eccleſiani*, *i. e.* church-men.

ECCLE'SIARCH [*eccleſiarcha*, Lat. ελκλησιαρχης, Gr.] the ruler or head of a church.

ECCESIA'STES [*l'eccleſiaſtique*, Fr. *eccleſiaſte*, It. *eccleſiaſtes*, Lat. εκκλησιαϛης, Gr. *i. e.* the preacher] the title of one of the books in holy ſcripture, ſaid to be written by Solomon.

ECCLESIA'STIC, or ECCLESIA'STICAL, *adj.* [*eccleſiaſtique*, Fr. *eccleſiaſtico*, It. and Sp. *eccleſiaſticus*, Lat. εκκλησιαϛικος, Gr.] of or pertaining to the church, not civil. *Eccleſiaſtical* writers and *eccleſiaſtic* government. *Swift*.

An ECCLESIA'TIC, *ſubſt.* from the *adj.* [*eccleſiaſtique*, Fr. *eccleſiaſtico*, It. and Sp.] a church-man, or clergyman, one dedicated to the miniſtrations of religion. The ambition of the *eccleſiaſtics* deſtroyed the purity of the church. *Burnet's Theory*.

ECCLESIA'STICALLY [of *eccleſiaſtical*] according to the manner of the church.

ECCLESIA'STICUS, an apocryphal book written by Jeſus the ſon of Sirach.

E'CCLESTON, a market town of Lancaſhire, on the river Darwent, 20 miles from Lancaſter, and 192 from London.

ECCLI'SIS [εκκλισις, of εκκλινω, Gr. to turn from] a diſlocation or luxation of the joints of an animal body.

E'cco [in muſic books] the repetition of ſome part of a ſong or tune in a very low or ſoft manner, in imitation of a real or natural echo.

ECCOPE' [εκκοπη, of εκκοπτω, Gr. to cut off] a cutting off.

ECCOPE [with ſurgeons] 1. The act of cutting off any member or part of the body. 2. A dividing of a fleſhy part, and cutting off that which is gangreen'd, canker'd, or the like. 3. An amputation of an excreſcence. 4. A kind of fracture or ſolution of the continuity of the ſkull, by a ſimple inciſion.

ECCOPRO'TICS, *ſubſt.* [*eccoprotica*, Lat. εκκοπροτικα, of εκ, out, and κοπρος, Gr. dung] medicines of lenitive or aſſwaging quality, which gently purge the belly, bring away no more than the natural fæces lodged in the inteſtines.

ECCRIMOCRI'TICS, *ſubſt.* [*eccrimocritica*, Lat.] ſigns of making a judgment of diſtempers, from particular excretions or diſcharges of humours.

ECRI'SIS, Lat. [εκρισις, Gr.] a ſecretion of the excrements in an animal body.

E'CDICUS [εκδικος, of εκ, and δικη, Gr. juſtice; in civil law] an attorney or proctor of a corporation; a recorder.

ECHAPE', Fr. [with horſemen] a horſe gotten between a ſtallion and a mare of a different breed, and different countries.

ECHARPE', Fr. [in gunnery] as, to *batter en echarpe*, ſignifies to batter obliquely or ſideways.

ECHI'DNION, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb vipers graſs.

To E'CHE, to encreaſe, add to, or help out. This ſhould be written EKE; which ſee.

E'CHINATE, or ECHINATED, *adj.* [*echinus*, Lat.] briſtled like a hedgehog, ſet with prickles. An *echinated* pyrites in ſhape approaches the *echinated* cryſtalline balls. *Woodward*.

E'CHINATE *Seeds* [with botaniſts] are ſuch ſeeds of plants as are prickly and rough.

ECHINA'TUS, Lat. [with botaniſts] prickly, as when the ſeed-veſſel is ſet round with prickles, like a hedge-hog, as the ſeeds of a ſort of medica are, which are therefore by ſeedſmen called hedge-hogs.

ECHINA'TUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] prickly trefoil, that is, the trefoil with prickly ſeed.

ECHINOMELOCA'CIAS, Lat. [with botaniſts] the Indian plant called melocarduus.

ECHINOPHTHA'LMIA [of εχινος, a ſea hedge-hog, and οφθαλμια, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eyes, when the eye-lids are ſet with hairs, as the echinus is with prickles.

E'CHINUS, Lat. 1. An hedge-hog or urchin. 2. A ſhell-fiſh ſet with prickles.

ECHINUS [in botany] the prickly head or cover of the ſeed, on the top of any plant, ſo called from its likeneſs to a hedge-hog.

ECHINUS [in architecture] a member or ornament taking its name from the roughneſs of its carving, reſembling the prickly rind of a cheſnut firſt placed on the top of the Ionic capital; but now uſed in cornices of the Ionic, Corinthian and Compoſite orders, conſiſting of anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs, carved. The ſame that the Engliſh call quarter-round, the French *ove*, and the Italians *ovolo*.

E'CHION, or ECHIUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] the plant called vipers bugloſs, vipers herb, or wild borage.

ECHIQUETTE', Lat. [in heraldry] checky, which ſee.

E'CHITES [of εχις, Gr. a viper] a precious ſtone, of a darkiſh green colour, ſomewhat reſembling a viper; alſo an herb, a kind of clivers.

E'CHO [*echo*, Fr. *ecco*, It. *eco*, Sp. *echo*, Lat. ηχω, Gr] 1. The reſounding or repercuſſion of any ſound. There hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes*. *Bacon*. 2. The ſound returned. With other *echo* late I taught your ſhades. *Milton*.

SINGLE ECHO, is that which returns the voice but once.

Tonical ECHO, an echo which will not return the voice, but when modulated into ſome peculiar muſical note.

Polyſyllabical ECHO, an echo that returns many ſyllables, words and ſentences.

Manifold ECHO, or *Tautological* ECHO, an echo which returns ſyllables and words, the ſame oftentimes repeated.

ECHO [with architects] is applied to certain kinds of vaults and arches moſt commonly of elliptical or parabolical figures, uſed to redouble ſounds, and produce artificial echoes.

ECHO, a nymph (according to the poets) who was never ſeen by any eye, whom Pan, the god of ſhepherds, fell in love with, and who (as Ovid ſeigns) pined away with grief, by reaſon that Narciſſus, with whom ſhe was deeply in love, contemned her; and was afterwards turned into a flower, retaining nothing, except only her voice.

> The pleaſant myrtle may teach th'unfortunate *echo*,
> In theſe woods to reſound the renowned name of a goddeſs.
> *Sidney*.

ECHO [in poetry] a kind of compoſition wherein the laſt words or ſyllables of each verſe contain ſome meaning, which being repeated apart, anſwers to ſome queſtion or other matter contained in the verſe, as in *Legendo Cicerone—one* ονη, an aſs.

To ECHO, *verb neut.* 1. To reſound, to give the return or repercuſſion of the voice. All the church *echo'd*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To be ſounded back in general.

> Hark how the ſound diſturbs imperious Rome,
> Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome,
> Her nuter'd princes hear the *echoing* noiſe. *Blackmore*.

To ECHO, *verb act.* to return what has been uttered, to ſend back a voice. Our modern ſeparatiſts do but *echo* the ſame note. *Decay of Piety*.

ECHO'ICUS *Verſus*, Lat. a verſe which returns the laſt ſyllable like an echo; as, *gratia malis lis*.

ECHO'METRE [of ηχος, ſound, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] a ſcale or rule divided on it, which ſerves to meaſure the duration or length of ſounds, and to find their intervals and ratio's.

E'CHUS [in muſic books] the ſame as ecco. See ECCO.

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT, Fr. the act of making clear, an explanation or unfolding by verbal expoſtulation.

ECLA'T, *ſubſt.* Fr. ſplendor, ſhow. Nothing more contributes to the variety, ſurprize, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other. *Pope*.

ECLE'CTIC, *adj.* [εκλεκτος, Gr.] ſelecting, culling at pleaſure. Cicero gives an account of the opinions of philoſophers, but was of the *eclectic* ſect, and choſe out of each ſuch poſitions as came neareſt truth. *Watts*.

ECLE'GMA, or ECLI'GMA [εκλειγμα, of εκ, out, and λειχω, Gr. to lick] a tincture or lohock, a kind of medicine to be licked or ſucked in, upon a liquorice-ſtick, being a liquid compoſition, made by the incorporation of oils with ſyrups, thicker than a ſyrup, but thinner than an electuary. *Lat*.

> *N. B.* Eκ or εχ in the Greek [and Latin] tongues, ſignifying *out* or *out of*, this ſenſe will ſuffice for moſt of its *compounds* which follow.

ECLE'CTICI, Lat. [of εκλεγω, Gr. to chuſe] ancient philoſophers, who, without attaching themſelves to any particular ſect, took what they judged good and ſolid from each. See ECLECTIC.

ECLI'PSE, Fr. Sp. and Port. [*ecliſſi*, It. of *eclipſis*, Lat. εκλειψις, of εκλειπω, Gr. to fail] 1. An obſcuration of the ſun, moon, and other luminaries of heaven. [The word originally ſignifies departure from the place to which Milton alludes. *Johnſon*.]

> Planets, planet-ſtruck, real *eclipſe*
> Then ſuffer'd. *Milton*.

2. Darkneſs, obſcuration in general. The poſterity of our firſt parents ſuffered a perpetual *eclipſe* of ſpiritual life. *Raleigh*.

Central ECLI'PSES *of the Moon* [with aſtronomers] is when not only the entire body of the moon is covered by the ſhadow of the earth, but alſo the centre of the moon paſſes through the centre of that circle, which is made by a plane cutting the cone of the earth's ſhadow at right angles, with the axis, or with that line, which joins the centres of the ſun and the earth.

A Partial ECLIPSE, is when either of thoſe noble lights, the ſun or moon, are darkened only in part.

Total ECLIPSE, is when they are eclipſed or darkened wholly; although the eclipſe of the ſun is not properly univerſal, but is varied ſo as to be either greater or leſſer, according to the diverſity of the climate.

Lunar ECLIPSE, is the taking of the ſun's light from the moon, occaſioned by the interpoſition of the body of the earth between the moon and the ſun.

Solar ECLIPSE, is when it happens that we are deprived of light by the interpoſition or coming in of the moon's body between it and our ſight.

To ECLIPSE, *verb act.* [*ecliptico*, Lat. *eclipſer*, Fr. *ecliſſaré*, It. *eclipſár*, Sp.] 1. To darken a luminary, as the ſun, moon, &c. The *eclipſed* moon. *Sandys.* 2. To extinguiſh, to put out. Born to *eclipſe* my life this afternoon. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To cloud, to obſcure. *Eclipſed* the glory of his divine majeſty with a veil of fleſh. *Calamy.* 4. To diſgrace, to diſparage, to bring contempt upon. Her huſband was *eclipſed* in Ireland by the no countenance his majeſty had ſhewed towards him. *Clarendon.*

Ecli'psis [εκλειψις, Gr.] a figure in grammar, when a word is wanting in a ſentence.

Eclipsis, Lat. [with phyſicians] a failing of the ſpirits, a fainting or ſwooning away, a qualm.

Ecli'ptic [*ecliptique*, Fr. *eclittica*, It. *ecliptica*, Sp. *eclipticus*, Lat. εκλειπτικον, of εκλειπω, Gr. to leave] a great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 29', which is the ſun's greateſt declination; and ſo called, becauſe the eclipſes of the ſun and moon always happen under it. For the ſun in his yearly courſe never departs from this line, as all the other planets do more or leſs.

The **Ecliptic** [in the new aſtronomy] is that path or way amidſt the fixed ſtars, that the earth appears to deſcribe to an eye, ſuppoſed to be placed in the ſun, as in its yearly motion it runs round the ſun, from weſt to eaſt, and if this circle be divided into 12 equal parts, they will be the 12 ſigns, each of which is diſtinguiſhed by ſome conſtellation or cluſter of ſtars. Conceive an imaginary plane, which paſſing through the centre of the ſun and the earth, extends itſelf on all ſides as far as the firmament; this plane is called the *ecliptic*, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried without any deviation. *Bentley.*

Ecloga'rius, Lat. a learned man, who has made abundance of extracts from authors.

E'clogue, Fr. [*egloga*, It. *ecloga*, Sp. and Lat. εκλογη, Gr. *i. e.* a choice piece] a kind of paſtoral compoſition, wherein ſhepherds are introduced converſing together. [It is ſo called becauſe Virgil called his paſtorals *eclogues. Johnſon*] It is not ſufficient that the ſentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* ſhould be ſo too. *Pope.*

Ecly'ped [clypoꝺe, Sax.] called. Obſolete. See **Cleped**.

Ecly'sis [εκλυσις, Gr.] a looſing, diſſolving.

Eclysis [with phyſicians] ſignifies a *proſtration* of ſtrength, and *deliquium* of the animal powers, according to Bruno; tho' ſometimes (he ſays) uſed by **Hippocrates** to expreſs no more than *alvi ſolutio*, or diſcharge from the bowels,

Eco'nomy, or **Oeco'nomy** [οικονομια, Gr. This word is often written from its derivation *œconomy*; but *œ* being no diphthong in Engliſh, it is placed here. *Johnſon*] 1. The management of a family or houſhold. By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a ſervant. *Taylor.* 2. Frugality, diſcretion of expence. Particular ſums are not laid out to the greateſt advange in his *economy. Dryden.* 3. Regulation, diſpoſition of things, divine providence. All the divine and infinitely wiſe ways of *economy. Hammond.* 4. The arrangement of any work. The *economy* and diſpoſition of poems. *Ben Johnſon.* 5. Syſtem of motions, diſtribution of every thing to its proper place.

> They may a due *economy* maintain,
> Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. *Blackmore.*

Eco'nomic, or **Econo'mical**, *adj* [for *œconomic* and *œconomical*] 1. Relating to the government of a houſhold. *Economic* art. *Davies. Economical* affairs. *Watts.* 2. Frugal, commendably parſimonious. Some are ſo plainly *economical* as even to deſire that the ſeat be well water'd. *Wotton.*

Ecoute', Fr. [with horſemen] liſtening, a pace or motion. A horſe is ſaid to be *ecoute*, when he rides well upon the hand and heels, compactly put upon his haunches, and hears or liſtens to the heels or ſpurs, and continues duly balanced, between the heels, without throwing out to either ſide.

Ecpha'sis [εκφασις, of εκ, and φαω, Gr. to give] a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing.

Ecpho'nema, Lat. [εκφωνημα, of εκ, and φωνη, Gr. voice] a rhetorical figure, a breaking out of the voice, with ſome interjectional particle.

Ecpho'nesis, Lat. [εκφωνησις, of εκ, and φωνη, Gr. voice] an exclamation.

Ecphonesis, Lat. [in rhetoric] a figure by which the orator expreſſes the vehement tranſport of his own mind, and excites the affections of thoſe to whom he ſpeaks.

Ecpho'ra, Lat. [εκφωρα, of εκ, and φηρω, Gr. to bear; with architects] the moulding, and line or diſtance between the extremiy of a member or the naked of a column or other part it projects from.

Ecphra'ctics, *ſubſt.* [εκφρακτικα, of εκφρασσω, Gr. to open] medicines proper for opening obſtructions and ſtoppages, rendering tough humours more thin, ſo as to promote their diſcharge.

Ecphra'xis, Lat. [εκφραξις, from εκ, and φρασσω or φραττω, Gr. to obſtruct] a removing or taking away of obſtructions.

Ecphy'sesis, Lat. [εκφυσησις, of εκ, and φυσαω, Gr. to breathe hard] the act of breathing thick, or fetching the breath thick.

Ecphysesis [with ſurgeons] any proceſs or knob that is joined with, or adheres to a bone.

Ecphy'sis, Lat. [εκφυσις of εκφυω, Gr. to grow out] a riſing or ſpringing up; a budding or ſprouting forth.

Ecphysis [in anatomy] that part where the guts take riſe from the lower orifice of the ſtomach or pylorus. Accordingly **Galen** calls the *duodenum*, or that gut which is immediately connected with the ſtomach, by this name; and not without reaſon, as the ſtomach and bowels are in reality one ontinued canal. See above.

Ecpi'esma, Lat. [εκπιεσμα, of εκ, and πιεζω, Gr. to preſs] a juice preſſed out, or the remaining dregs of any thing that is ſqueezed.

Ecpiesma [in ſurgery] a fracture of the ſkull, wherein the broken parts preſs upon the meninges or ſkin of the brain.

Ecpi'esmus, Lat. [εκπιεσμος, of εκ, and πιεζω, Gr. to preſs] a ſtraining, wringing, or ſqueezing out.

Ecpiesmus, Lat. [with oculiſts] a very great protuberance or bunching out of the eyes. Caſtell. Renovat. adds, that it differs from a *procidentia*, as in the latter the *uvea tunica* only is too prominent; but in the former, the WHOLE EYE; and which **Celsus** intended, when obſerving, that an inflammation ſometimes acts with ſo much force, *ut oculos ſuâ ſede propellat, i. e.* ſo as to puſh the eyes out of their proper ſeat.

Ecple'xis, Lat. [εκπληξις, of εκπλησσω, Gr. to aſtoniſh] aſtoniſhment, conſternation, great fright; a diſtraction of mind proceeding from ſome outward diſturbance.

Ecpneuma'tosis, Lat. [εκπνευματωσις, of εκ, and πνευμα, from πνεω, Gr. to breathe] the faculty of breathing out.

Ecpno'e, Lat. [εκπνοη, of εκ, and πνεω, Gr. to breathe] a difficulty of breathing.

Ecpto'ma, Lat. [εκπτωμα, of εκ, and πιπτω, Gr. to fall] the ſtate of being out of joint, as the bones.

E'cptosis, Lat. [εκπτωσις, of εκ, and πιπτω, Gr. to fall] a falling or ſlipping down.

Ecpye'tica, Lat. [εκπυητικα, Gr.] medicines of a ſuppurating quality.

Ecpy'ema, Lat. [εκπυημα, Gr.] the ſame as **Empyema**.

Ecri'thmus, Lat. a pulſe that obſerves no method or order. The etymology of the word is of εκ, out of, and ῥυθμος, Gr. a word which conveys the idea of what proceeds by a *juſt rule*, order or meaſure; and which accordingly is apply'd to verſe or *numbers* in the *poetic* ſenſe of the word, and from thence (tho' in a ſenſe infinitely below the ANCIENT uſe) is derived our modern word **Rhyme**.

Ecsa'rcoma [εκσαρκωμα, of εκ, from, and σαρξ, Gr. fleſh] a fleſhy excreſcence.

E'cstacy, or **E'xtacy** [*extaſe*, Fr. *eſtaſi*, It. *ecſtaſis*, Lat. εκστασις, Gr. properly ſignifies the removal of a thing from the ſtate in which it was, to another] 1. A tranſport of mind; any paſſion by which the mind is loſt, or the thoughts are abſorbed for a time. Whether what we call *ecſtacy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examin'd. *Locke.* 2. Immoderate joy or rapture. Religious pleaſure does not affect by rapture and *ecſtaſy. South.* 3. Enthuſiaſm, an exceſſive elevation of the mind.

> Oft wou'd beg me ſing,
> Which when I did, he on the tender graſs
> Wou'd ſit, and hearken even to *extaſy. Milton.*

4. Extreme grief or ſolicitude. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

> Better be with the dead,
> Than on the torture of the mind to lie
> In reſtleſs *ecſtacy.* *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Madneſs, diſtraction: This ſenſe is alſo obſolete.

> That noble and moſt ſovereign reaſon,
> Like ſweet bells jangled out of tune and harſh,
> That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
> Blaſted with *ecſtacy.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Extacy [with phyſicians] is uſed by **Hippocrates** to ſignify a vehement and continued madneſs. *Gorræus.*

E'cstasied, *adj.* [of *ecſtaſy*] raviſhed, enraptured, filled with enthuſiaſm. As common to the inanimate things as to the moſt *ecſtaſied* ſoul upon earth. *Norris.*

Ecsta'tic, or **Ecsta'tical** [*extatiqne*, Fr. *eſtatico*, It. *exſtaticus*, Lat. εκστατικος, Gr.] 1. Of or pertaining to ecſtaſy, raviſh'd, rais'd to an ecſtacy. *Ecſtatic* fit. *Milton.* When one after an *ecſtatical* manner fell down before an angel, he was ſeverely rebuked. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Being in the higheſt degree of joy. One graſps a Cecrops in *ecſtatic* dreams. *Pope.* 3. Tending to external objects. [This ſenſe is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation. *Johnſon*] a great deal of *ecſtatical* love continually carries me out to good without myſelf. *Norris.*

Ecta'sis, Lat. [εκτασις, of εκ, and τεινω, Gr. to ſtretch] an extenſion or ſtretching out.

Ectasis, Lat. [with grammarians] a figure whereby a ſhort ſyllable is extended or made long.

Ecthli'mma, Lat. [εκθλιμμα, of εκ, and θλιβω, Gr. to preſs] an ulceration that proceeds from a violent preſſure on the ſurface of the ſkin.

Echtli'psis, Lat. [εκθλιψις, from εκ, and θλιβω, Gr. to preſs] the act of preſſing, ſqueezing or daſhing out.

Ecthli'psis, Lat. [with grammarians] the cutting off a vowel or conſonant, eſpecially the letter (*m*) in Latin or Greek verſe, at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, or (*h*), as, *div incido* for *divum incido*, βουλομ εγω for βουλομαι εγω.

Ecthy'mata, Lat. [εκθυματα, of εκ, and θυμος, of θυω, Gr.] certain pimples or breakings out in the ſkin; as, the ſmall pox, meaſles, &c.

Ectillo'tica, Lat. [εκτιλλοτικα, of εκ, and τιλλω, Gr. to pluck] medicines which conſume callous parts and proud fleſh, pull out hairs, &c.

E'ctome, Lat. [εκτομη, from εκ, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] the act of cutting off any thing, limb, or part of the body.

Ectrapeloga'stros, Lat. [εκτραπελογαστρος, of εκτραπελος, monſtrous, of εκ, and τρεπω, to turn, and γαστηρ, Gr. the belly] one who has a monſtrous prominent belly.

Ectro'pium, Lat. [εκτροπιον, of εκτρεπω, Gr. to turn off] a diſeaſe of the eyes, conſiſting in a ſort of inverſion of the lower eye-lid, that hinders it from covering that part of the eye. *Galen* ſays 'tis a fleſhy excreſcence in the eyelid, which by its weight thruſts it *outward*; and the etymology implies as much, for it ſignifies a *turning off* or *out.* He alſo calls it an *ectropè*, and ſays the *cauſe* is a *cicatrix.* **Galen** in Defin. Ægin. l. 3. c. 22.

Ectro'sis, Lat. [εκτρωσις, of εκτιτρωσκω, Gr. to render abortive] an abortion.

E'ctype [εκτυπος, Gr.] an image or picture made according to the pattern; a copy taken from the original. The complex ideas of ſubſtances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones, not adequate. *Locke.*

Ecu'rie, Fr. [*equus*, Lat.] a covert place for the lodging or houſing of horſes.

Ecu'sson, Lat. [in heraldry] a little eſcutcheon.

Ecze'mata, Lat. [εκζεματα, Gr. efferveſcencies] fiery, red and burning pimples, which are painful, but do not run with matter.

Ed [eꝺ, Sax. ede, Du. ete, Ger.] the termination of the preterite tenſes and participles paſſive, in the Engliſh regular verbs active.

Eda'cious [*edacis*, gen. of *edax*, Lat.] given to eat much, ravenous, greedy.

EDA′CIOUSNESS [from *edacious*] the quality of great eating.

EDA′CITY [*edacitas*, Lat.] the quality of much or greedy eating; ravenouſneſs, greedineſs. The wolf is a beaſt of great *edacity* and digeſtion. *Bacon.*

To E′DDER, *verb act.* [probably from *edge. Johnſon.* It ſeems to come from eꝺeꞃ, Sax. a hedge] to bind, to interweave a fence. To add ſtrength to the hedge, *edder* it, which is, bind the top of the ſtakes with ſome ſmall long poles on each ſide. *Mortimer.*

E′DDER [eꝺeꞃ, Sax.] an hedge.

E′DDER-BRECHE [eꝺeꞃ-bꞃeche, Sax.] the treſpaſs of hedge-breaking.

E′DDISH [eꝺiꞅc, Sax.] the latter paſture or graſs which comes after mowing or reaping.

E′DDY, *ſubſt.* [of eꝺ, again, or backward, and ea, Sax. water] 1. The running back of the water at any place, contrary to the main tide or ſtream, and ſo falling back into the tide or current again; occaſioned by ſome head land, or point jutting out, or contrary wind. They are carried round again, and return on the *eddy. Dryden.* 2. A whirlpool, circular motion. Smiling *eddies. Dryden.* Circling *eddies. Addiſon.*

EDDY, *adj.* whirling, moving round.

Chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around. *Dryden.*

EDDY *Tide*, the ſame as eddy; a turning round in a ſtream.

EDDY *Water* [ſea term] is that water that falls back as it were on the rudder of a ſhip under ſail; the dead water.

EDDY *Wind* [ſea term] is a wind checked by the ſail, by a mountain, reach, or any other thing that makes it recoil or turn back again.

EDEMATO′SE, EDEMATO′US, or ÆDEMATO′US, *adj.* [οιδημα, Gr. this word from the derivation ſhould be written *œdematous*; which ſee] ſwelling, full of tumors. A ſeroſity may be *edematoſe* and ſchirrhous according to its viſcoſity. *Arbuthnot.*

EDE′NTATED [*edentatus*, from *e*, prep. and *dentis*, gen. of *dens*, Lat. a tooth] deprived of teeth, become toothleſs.

EDGE [eeᵹ, eeᵹe, Sax. *acies*, Lat.] 1. The ſharp cutting part of any weapon. If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the *edge*, then muſt he put to more ſtrength. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 2. A narrow part riſing from a broader. Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge. Mortimer.* 3. The brink, hem, ſkirt, or corner of a thing. The *edge* of a precipice. *Rogers.* 4. Sharpneſs, proper diſpoſition for operation, intenſeneſs of deſire. Silence and ſolitude ſet an *edge* upon the genius. *Dryden.* 5. Keenneſs, ſharpneſs or acrimony of temper. Abate the *edge* of traitors. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. *To ſet the teeth on edge.* To cauſe a tingling pain or a grating motion in the teeth. A harſh grating tune *ſetteth the teeth on edge. Bacon.*

Fall back, fall EDGE.

That is, at all adventures, let the conſequence be what it will. This proverb is chiefly uſed by hardy, daring villains, or inconſiderate perſons, who are reſolutely bent upon miſchief.

There's no fooling with EDGE tools.

It is not good to meddle with dangerous things, or perſons who are too powerful for us.

To EDGE, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To ſharpen, to make ſo as to cut.

To *Edge* her champion's ſword. *Dryden.*

2. To furniſh with an edge.

It made my ſword, tho' *edg'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryden.*

3. To make an edge or border to any thing, to fringe.

Hanging hills, whoſe tops are *edg'd* with groves. *Pope.*

4. To exaſperate, to embitter. The ſimple were blinded, and the malicious *edg'd. Hayward.* 5. To move a thing forward beyond a line. *Edging* by degrees their chairs forwards, they were got up cloſe. *Locke.*

To EDGE, *verb neut.* [perhaps from eꝺ, Sax. backward. *Johnſon*] to go forward againſt any power, going cloſe upon a wind, as if upon its ſkirts or border, and ſo ſailing ſlow.

I muſt *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make ſlow way. *Dryden.*

To EDGE *in with a Ship* [Sea term] is ſaid of a chaſe that is making up to it.

EDGED, *part. paſſ.* [from to *edge*] ſharp, not blunt. Subtile or *edged* quantities prevail over blunt ones. *Digby.*

E′DGING, *ſubſt.* [from *edge*] 1. That which is added to any thing as an ornament. The *edging* of a petticoat. *Addiſon.* 2. A ſort of narrow lace.

E′DGLESS [eeᵹlæꞅ, Sax.] being without an edge, blunt, not able to cut. *Edgleſs* weapons. *Decay of Piety.*

EDGETOO′L, *ſubſt.* [of *edge* and *tool*] a tool made ſharp for cutting. No jeſting with *edge-tools. L'Eſtrange.*

E′DGWISE, *adv.* [of *edge* and *wiſe*] with the edge in a particular direction. Should the flat ſide be objected to the ſtream, it would be ſoon turned *edgwiſe. Ray.*

E′DGWARE, a market town of Middleſex, ſo called from being built on the very edge, as it were, of the county, 12 miles from London.

E′DIBLE [*edibilis*, of *edo*, Lat. to eat] eatable, that may be eaten, good to eat. Some fleſh is not *edible. Bacon.*

E′DIBLENESS [of *edible*] capableneſs of being eaten, fitneſs to be eaten.

E′DICT [*edit*, Fr. *editto*, It. *edito*, Sp. *edictum*, Lat.] 1. A proclamation, a public ordinance or decree commanding or prohibiting ſomething from a prince or ſtate, a law publiſhed when an abſolute monarch commandeth. Hath not his *edict* the force of a law? *Hooker.*

EDIFICA′TION, Fr. [*edificacion*, Sp. *edificazione*, It. of *œdificatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of edifying, building up or improving in faith and holineſs. Not every word which is not deſign'd for *edification* ſhall be reckoned for a ſin. *Taylor.* 2. Improvement, inſtruction in general. I ſhall ſupply the town with what may tend to their *Edification. Addiſon.*

E′DIFICE [*œdificium*, Lat.] a building or houſe, a ſtructure. *Edifices* raiſed in Tuſcany. *Addiſon.*

E′DIFIER [of *edify*] one that edifies, improves, or inſtructs another.

To E′DIFY, *verb act.* [*edifier*, Fr. *edificare*, It. *edificàr*, Sp. of *œdifico*, Lat.] 1. To build or erect a fabric; a ſenſe now little uſed.

Men have *edify'd*
A lofty temple. *Chapman.*

2. To build up in faith; to inſtruct, to improve in godlineſs, or good manners. Men are *edified* when their underſtanding is taught ſomewhat, or when their hearts are moved with any affection. *Hooker.* 3. To teach, to perſuade. You ſhall hardly *edify* me. *Bacon.*

E′DILE [this ſhould have been written *Ædile*] an offiecr among the Romans, appointed to overſee the buildings public and private; his office ſeems in ſome particulars to have reſembled that of our juſtices of peace.

E′DINBURGH, the capital city of Scotland, ſituated about one mile ſouth of Leith and of the frith of Forth, 82 miles north-weſt of Newcaſtle, and about 300 north-weſt of London. Lat. 56° N. Long. 3° W.

Here the parliament of Scotland uſed to aſſemble, before its union with England; and here the ſupreme courts of juſtice for North-Britain are ſtill held. It has a famous univerſity, and in the loftineſs of its buildings exceeds all the cities in the world; being ten, eleven, or more ſtories high.

EDI′TION, Fr. [*edizione*, It. *edicion*, Sp. of *editio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſetting forth or publiſhing any thing, particularly the publication or putting forth a book. This Engliſh *edition* is not properly a tranſlation. *Burnet's Theory.* 2. Republication of a book, generally with ſome reviſal or corrections. He who publiſhed the laſt *edition* of him. *Dryden.*

E′DITOR, Lat. the publiſher of a book, he that prepares or reviſes any work for publication. A miſtake of the ſtage *editors. Pope.*

To E′DUCATE, *verb act.* [*educàr*, Sp. *educo*, It. and Lat.] to bring or train up, to inſtruct youth. The worſt *educated* mortal ſince the creation. *Swift.*

EDUCA′TION, Fr. [*educazione*, It. *educacion*, Sp. of *educatio*, Lat.] inſtruction, nurture, the bringing up and breeding of children and youth. A ſtrict *education*, which conſiſted in the obſervance of moral duties. *Swift.*

To EDU′CE, *verb act.* [*educo*, Lat.] to bring forth, to lead out from a ſtate of concealment. This matter muſt have lain eternally confin'd to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educe* it thence. *Woodward.*

EDU′CTION [of *educe*] the act of bringing any thing forth to view.

To EDU′LCORATE, *verb act.* [from *dulcis*, Lat. ſweet; in chemiſtry] to make ſweet, to ſweeten, to purge any thing of its ſalts, *&c.* by repeated waſhings in cold water.

EDULCORA′TION, Lat. [of *edulcorate*] the waſhing of things that are calcined, or burnt to powder, from their ſalts, to make them ſweet.

EDULCORATION, Lat. [with apothecaries] the ſweetening medicinal compoſitions with ſugar, honey and ſyrups.

EDU′LIA [among the Romans] a goddeſs who gave the infants meat.

EE, the diphthong *ee*, is generally long, and has the ſound according to the name of the ſingle *e*.

To EEK, *verb act.* [eacan, ecan, ıcan, Sax.] 1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece. 2. To ſupply any deficiency. See EKE.

Redoubled crime with vengeance new
Thou biddeſt me to *eke. Spenſer.*

EEL [el, Sax. aal, Ger. and Su.] a ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks and feeds in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel? Shakeſpeare.*

To flay an EEL at the tail.

That is, to begin at the wrong end. The Fr. ſay: *Brider ſon cheval por la queuë*; to bridle a horſe by the tail.

He holds an EEL by the tail.

That is, he has to do with a ſly, ſlippery fellow, and will have enough to do to bind him, ſo that he do not find a hole to creep out at. Lat. *Anguillam tenet cauda.*

EEL *Back'd* [ſpoken of horſes] ſuch as have black liſts along their backs.

EEL FARES, or EEL VARES [old ſtatutes] a fry or brood of eels.

EEL POUT, a young eel.

E′EN, for even. See EVEN.

EE′N *now*, juſt now

EFF, *ſubſt.* See EFT.

E′FFABLE [*effabilis*, Lat.] that may be expreſſed or uttered.

E′FFABLENESS [of *effable*] capableneſs of being ſpoken.

To EFFA′CE [*effacer*, Fr.] 1. To deface, to raze out. 2. To make a thing no more viſible nor legible, to blot or ſtrike out. His name *effac'd* out of all public regiſters. *Addiſon.* 3. To wear away, to deſtroy.

Not length of time our gratitude *efface. Dryden.*

EFFA′RE, or EFFRA′YE, Fr. [in heraldry] a beaſt reared on his hinder legs, as tho' it were frighted or irritated.

To EFFE′CT [*effectum*, ſup. of *efficio*, Lat. *effectuer*, Fr. *effectuare*, It. *efetuàr*, Sp.] 1. To perform, to bring to paſs, to put in execution as an agent.

I not doubt t'*effect*
All that you wiſh. *Ben Johnſon.*

2. To produce as a cauſe. The change was *effected* by the vinegar. *Boyle.*

EFFECT [*effet*, Fr. *effetto*, It. *efèſo*, Sp. *effectum*, Lat.] 1. Any thing made, procured, or brought to paſs by any operating cauſe. *Effect* is the ſubſtance produced by the exerting of power. *Locke.* 2. Intent, deſign. They ſpake to that *effect.* 2 *Chronicles.* 3. Conſequence intended, advantage, ſucceſs. Chriſt is become of no *effect* unto you. *Galatians.* 4. Completion, perfection.

Semblant art ſhall carve the fair *effect. Prior.*

5. Reality, not mere appearance. In ſhew a ſenate eccleſiaſtical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man. *Hooker.* 6. The conſequence, end, iſſue. 7. The chief point of a matter.

EFFECT [hieroglyphically] to repreſent an evil effect out of a good cauſe well deſigned, the Egyptians uſed to put a bird called ibis, and a baſiliſk together; becauſe they were of opinion, that a baſiliſk often proceeded from the egg of an ibis. And therefore they were wont to break all thoſe eggs, wherever they found them, leſt they ſhould encreaſe the number of thoſe venemous ſerpents.

EFFE'CTS, plur. of *effect*, goods, moveables of a merchant, tradeſman, *&c.* They could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addiſon.*

EFFECTS *of the Hand* [in horſemanſhip] are the aids or motions of the hand, which ſerve to conduct the horſe, which are four, *i. e.* four ways of uſing the bridle, *viz.* to puſh a horſe forwards, to give him head or hold him in, and to turn the hand either to the right or the left.

EFFE'CTIBLE [of *effect*} performable, practicable. Brown uſes it.

EFFE'CTIONS [with geometricians] ſometimes ſignifies conſtructions, or the forming of propoſitions; and ſometimes the problems or practices; which when they may be deduced from, or are founded on ſome geometrical propoſitions, are called the geometrical *effections* pertaining thereto.

EFFE'CTIVE [*effectif*, Fr. *effettivo*, It. *effectivo*, Sp. of *effectivus*, Lat.] 1. Having the power to produce an effect; commonly with *of* before the thing effected. They are not *effective of* any thing. *Bacon.* 2. Operative, active. Time is not *effective*, nor are bodies deſtroyed by it. *Brown.* 3. Efficient, producing effects. An *effective* real cauſe of doing wrong *Taylor.* 4. Having the power of operation, uſeful; as, an army conſiſting of forty thouſand *effective* men.

EFFE'CTIVELY, *adv.* [of *effective*] powerfully, in effect, really. This *effectively* reſiſts the devil. *Taylor.*

EFFE'CTIVENESS [of *effective* and *neſs*] effective quality.

EFFE'CTLESS, *adj.* [of *effect*] being without effect, impotent, unmeaning. They have ſerved me to *effectleſs* uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

EFFE'CTOR, Lat. 1. The author, contriver, or performer of a thing. He that produces an effect. 2. Maker, creator. We commemorate the creation, and pay worſhip to that infinite being who was the *effector* of it. *Derham.*

EFFE'CTRIX, Lat. ſhe that effects or does a thing.

EFFE'CTUAL [*effectuel*, Fr. *effectualis*, Lat.] 1. Neceſſarily producing its effect; forcible, powerful, efficacious. The reading of ſcripture is *effectual* to lay even the firſt foundation. *Hooker.* 2. Expreſſive of facts, true; now an obſolete ſenſe.

Reprove my allegation if you can,
Or elſe conclude my words *effectual*. *Shakeſpeare.*

EFFE'CTUALLY, *adv.* [of *effectual*] forcibly, powerfully, to the purpoſe. Recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a ſermon. *South.*

EFFE'CTUALNESS [of *effectual* and *neſs*] efficiency, the ſtate of being effectual.

To EFFE'CTUATE, *verb act.* [*effectuer*, Fr. *effettuare*, It. *efetuàr*, Sp.] to accompliſh, to do a thing thoroughly, to bring it to paſs. A fit inſtrument to *effectuate* his deſire. *Sidney.*

EFFELLONIE' [in French heraldry] a term uſed by Columbiere for a lion rampant in the poſture of ſtanding, but that the two fore paws are together of an equal height, and the hinder feet alſo cloſe together, like a dog leaping, as they do in the true rampant.

EFFE'MINACY, or EFFE'MINATENESS [*effeminatezza*, It. *effæminatio*, of *fæmina*, Lat. a woman] 1. A womaniſh ſoftneſs, tenderneſs, niceneſs, mean ſubmiſſion.

Foul *effeminacy* held me yok'd
Her bondſlave. *Milton.*

2. Laſciviouſneſs, looſe pleaſure. Sins of wantonneſs, ſoftneſs, and *effeminacy*, are prevented. *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE, *adj.* [*effeminé*, Fr. *effeminato*, It. *efeminádo*, Sp. of *effæminatus*, Lat] 1. Womaniſh, tender, delicate, nice to an unmanly degree, luxurious. The king, by his voluptuous life, became *effeminate*. *Bacon.* 2. Womanlike, ſoft, without reproach; an obſolete ſenſe. Gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EFFE'MINATE, *verb act.* [*effeminer*, Fr. *effeminare*, It. *efeminàr*, Sp. *effæminatum*, ſup. of *effemino*, Lat.] to make or render womaniſh or wanton; to ſoften by voluptuouſneſs, to weaken, to unman. It will not corrupt nor *effeminate* childrens minds. *Locke.*

To EFFEMINATE, *verb neut.* to become womaniſh, to be ſoftened, to melt into weakneſs. Courage will *effeminate*. *Pope.*

EFFE'MINATELY, *adv.* [of *effeminate*] 1. In a womanlike manner. 2. Wantonly.

EFFEMINA'TION [of *effeminate*] the ſtate of one grown womaniſh, or unmanned. From this mixture of ſexes degenerate *effemination*. *Brown.*

EFFERA'TION [*efferatio*, of *fera*, Lat. a wild beaſt] the act of making wild.

To EFFE'RVESCE, *verb neut.* [*efferveſco*, Lat.] to generate heat by inteſtine motion, to become efferveſcent. The compound ſpirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *efferveſce*, even to a flame. *Mead on Poiſons.*

EFFERVE'SCENCE, or EFFERVE'SCENCY [*efferveſcence*, Fr. *efferveſcenza*, It. of *efferveſcentia*, Lat.] 1. The act of growing hot, production of heat by inteſtine motion. It makes no *efferveſcence* upon the injection of the chalk. *Grew.* 2. A ſudden tranſport of anger or rage.

EFFERVESCENCE, or EFFERVESCENCY [with phyſicians] an inward motion of particles of different natures and qualities tending to ſudden deſtruction.

EFFERVE'SCENCE [with chemiſts] a greater degree of motion and ſtruggling of the ſmall parts of a liquor, than is ment by fermentation, ſo that it implies a violent fermentation or bubbling up with ſome degree of heat, and is uſually the term for the effect of pouring an acid liquor upon an alkalizate one. In the chymical ſenſe, *efferveſcence* ſignifies an inteſtine motion produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at reſt before, attended ſometimes with a hiſſing noiſe, frothing and ebullition. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFERVESCENCE [in phyſics] is not applied to any ebullitions or motions produced by fire; but only to thoſe that reſult from the mixture of bodies of different natures, or at leaſt an agitation of parts reſembling an ebullition of boiling produced by fire.

EFFERVE'SCENT [*efferveſcens*, Lat.] growing hot, producing an inteſtine motion.

EFFE'TE [*effetus*, Lat.] 1. Worn out of heart or ſtrength for producing fruit, barren, diſabled from generation. The animal becomes barren and *effete*. *Ray.* The earth parched and *effete* by the drought. *Bentley.* 2. Worn out with age. His decrepit *effete* ſenſuality. *South.*

EFFICA'CIOUS [*efficace*, Fr. and It. *efficàz*, Sp. *efficacis*, gen. of *efficax*, Lat.] that can produce the conſequence intended, productive of effects.

By one *efficacious* breath
Dilates to cube or ſquare. *J. Philips.*

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *efficacious*] with efficacy or ſucceſs.

E'FFICACY, EFFICA'CIOUSNESS, or EFFICA'CITY [*efficace*, Fr. *efficacia*, It. *eficácia*, Sp. of *efficacitas*, Lat.] Operation, force, virtue, ſtrength to produce effects, production of the conſequence intended. The *efficacy* or neceſſity of God's word. *Hooker.*

EFFI'CIENCE, EFFI'CIENCY, or EFFI'CIENTNESS [*efficientia*, from *efficio*, Lat.] the power or faculty of producing effects, agency. This divine *efficiency*. *Hooker.*

EFFI'CIENT, *ſubſt.* [*efficiens*, Lat.] 1. The cauſe which makes effects what they are. God moveth mere natural agents as an *efficient* only. *Hooker.* 2. He that makes, the effector, the creator. The great *efficient* of the world. *Hale.*

EFFI'CIENT, *adj.* Fr. [*efficiente*, It. and Sp. *efficiens*, Lat.] producing its effect, accompliſhing, cauſing, bringing to paſs.

EFFI'CIENT *Cauſe* [in philoſophy] is the cauſe that produces the effect. Your anſwering in the final cauſe makes me believe you are at a loſs for the *efficient*. *Collier.* See CAUSE.

Equivocal EFFICIENT *Cauſe*, as the ſun producing a frog, *&c.*

Moral EFFICIENT *Cauſe*, as the *adviſer* is the cauſe of a war, a murder, *&c.*

EFFI'CIENTS [in arithmetic] the numbers given for an operation of multiplication, *i. e.* multiplicand and multiplier.

EFFI'CTION [*effictio*, from *effectum*, ſup. of *effingo*, Lat.] 1. The act of expreſſing or repreſenting. 2. The act of faſhioning.

To EFFI'GIATE [*effigio*, Lat.] to draw one's picture, to image, to form in ſemblance.

EFFIGIA'TION [of *effigiate*] the act of faſhioning or making the reſemblance of perſons or things.

E'FFIGIES [*effigie*, Fr. and It. *efigie*, Sp. of *effigies*, Lat.] a portrait, figure or repreſentation of a perſon to the life, an image in painting or ſculpture, a repreſentation. The *effigies* or actual image. *Dryden.*

E'FFIGY, the ſtamp or impreſſion of a coin, repreſenting the prince's head who cauſed it to be ſtruck; any repreſentation in general. The ſame with effigies.

EFFLAGITA'TION, Lat. an earneſt deſiring.

EFFLA'TION, the act of belching or breaking of wind.

EFFLORE'SCENCE, or EFFLORE'SCENCY [of *effloreſco*, Lat.] 1. The act of blowing out, as a flower; production of flowers. The ſpirit of the plant is digeſted and ſevered from the groſſer juice in *effloreſcence*. *Bacon.* 2. Excreſcenſes in the form of flowers. Sparry incruſtations with *effloreſcencies* in form of ſhrubs. *Woodward.* 3. [With phyſicians] the breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin; as in the meaſles, and the like. A wart ſeemeth to be an *effloreſcence* of the ſerum. *Quincy.*

EFFLORESCENT, *adj.* [*effloreſcens*, of *effloreſco*, Lat.] ſhooting out in the form of flowers. *Effloreſcent* ſparry incruſtations on ſtone. *Woodward.*

EFFLU'ENCE, or EFFLU'ENTNESS [*effluentia*, Lat.] an efflux, that which iſſues from ſome other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright eſſence increate. *Milton.*

EFFLU'VIA, or EFFLU'VIUM [*effluvia*, plur of *effluvium*, from *effluo*, Lat.] are ſuch ſmall particles as are continually flowing out of almoſt all mixed bodies; the number of which is vaſtly great, theſe are called corpuſcular effluvias, and in many bodies in the extreme ſubtilety and fineneſs of them are tranſcendently remarkable; as being able for a long time together to produce ſenſible effects; without any apparent or the leaſt conſiderable diminution of the bulk or weight of the body which ſends them forth. Magnetic *effluvia*. *Woodward.*

EFFLU'VIUM, Lat. [with phyſicians] are in an eſpecial manner taken for vapours which paſs thro' the pores or inſenſible holes of the ſkin.

E'FFLUX [*effluxus*, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing out. Copius *efflux* of matter. *Harvey.* 2. Effuſion. The firſt *efflux* of mens piety. *Hammond.* 3. Emanation, that which flows from ſomething elſe.

Of all material beings firſt and beſt
Efflux divine! *Thomſon.*

To EFFLUX, *verb neut.* [*effluxum*, ſup. of *effluo*, Lat.] to run out, to flow away.

EFFLU'XED, *part. p.* flown, run out. Five thouſand and ſome odd centuries are *effluxed* ſince the creation. *Boyle.*

EFFLU'XION [*effluxum*, ſup. of *effluo*, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing out, the ſame as efflux. By *effluxion* and attraction, bodies tend towards the earth. *Brown.* 2. Emanation, effluvium, that which flows out. There are ſome light *effluxions* from ſpirit to ſpirit, when men are onewith another. *Bacon.*

To EFFO'RCE, *verb act.* [*efforcer*, Fr.] 1. To break thro' by violence. Spenſer uſes it. 2. To raviſh, to violate by force. Burnt his beaſtly heart t'*efforce* her chaſtity. *Spenſer.*

To EFFO'RM, *verb act.* [*efformo*, Lat.] to ſhape, to faſhion in any certain manner. *Efforming* us after thy own image. *Taylor.*

EFFORMA'TION [from *efform*] the act of faſhioning or forming in a certain manner. The production and *efformation* of the univerſe. *Ray.*

E'FFORT, Fr. a ſtrong endeavour, a great ſtraining, a forcible attempt. If after having gained victories, we had made the ſame *efforts* as if we had loſt them, France could not have withſtood us. *Addiſon.*

EFFO'SSION [*effoſſum*, ſup. of *effodio*, Lat.] the act of digging out of the ground. The *effoſſion* of coins. *Arbuthnot.*

Effra′ctor, Lat. [in common law] a burglar, a houſe-breaker, one who breaks open doors or walls to ſteal.

Effra′iable, *adj.* [*effroiable*, Fr.] Dreadful, terrible: a word not received. A proportionate efficient of their *effraiable* nature. *Harvey.*

Effro′ntery [*effronterie*, Fr. of *effrons*, Lat.] impudence, brazen-facedneſs, ſaucineſs, boldneſs. Who had *effrontery* enough. *K. Charles.*

Effu′lgence [*effulgentia*, of *effulgeo*, Lat.] the act of ſhining out, luſtre. Thy luſtre bleſt *effulgence*. *Blackmore.*

Effu′lgent [*effulgens*, Lat.] ſhining out, bright. The *effulgent* emanations fly. *Blackmore.*

Effu′lgid [*effulgidus*, Lat.] bright, ſhining, clear.

Effumabi′lity [*fumus*, Lat.] the quality of fuming away, or eſcaping in vapours. Volatility, or, if I may coin ſuch a word, *effumability*. *Boyle.*

To Effu′nd [*effundo*, Lat.] to pour out.

To Effu′se, *verb act.* [*effuſum*, ſup. of *effundo*, from *ex*, and *fundo*, Lat. to pour] to ſpill, to ſhed, to pour out. With guſhing blood *effus′d*. *Mitton.*

Effu′se, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] effuſion, waſte. Much *effuſe* of blood doth make me faint. *Shakeſpeare.*

Effu′sed, *pret.* and *part. p.* of to *effuſe* [*effuſus*, Lat.] poured out.

Effu′sion, Fr. [*effuſione*, It. *effuſiòn*, Sp. of *effuſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of pouring out. *Effuſion* of wine. *Taylor.* 2. Waſte, the act of ſpilling or ſhedding. *Effuſion* of blood. *Hooker.* 3. The act of pouring out words. Senſeleſs *effuſion* of indigeſted prayers. *Hooker.* 4. Bounteous donation. That liberal *effuſion* of all they had. *Hammond.* 5. The thing poured out. Waſh me with that precious *effuſion*. *K. Charles.*

Effusion [with chemiſts] the pouring out a liquor by inclination or ſtooping the veſſel on one ſide, when the matter or ſettlings by its weight is fallen to the bottom of it.

Effu′sio sanguinis, Lat [*i. e.* ſhedding of blood] a fine or penalty impoſed by the ancient Engliſh laws for bloodſhed and murder, which the king granted to many lords of manors.

Effu′sive, *adj.* [of *effuſe*] pouring out, diſperſing.

Th′ *effuſive* ſouth
Warms the wide air. *Thomſon.*

Effuti′tious [*effutitius*, Lat.] raſhly or fooliſhly uttered, blabbed.

Eft, *ſubſt.* [eveꝼꞇ, eꝼeꞇa, Sax.] a little venemous creature reſembling a lizard in ſhape, that lives in the water, a newt, an evet.

Eft, *adv.* [eꝼꞇ, Sax.] ſoon, ſhortly. Spenſer and Fairfax uſe it.

E′ftsoons [eꝼꞇꞅona, of eꝼꞇ and ꞅoon, Sax.] ſoon afterwards, again. Obſolete. He in their ſtead *eftſoons* placed Engliſhmen. *Spenſer.*

E. G. abbreviations of the Latin words *exempli gratia*, *i. e.* for example.

E′ger, *ſubſt.* an impetuous and irregular tide. From the peculiar diſpoſition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may ariſe thoſe *egers* and flows in ſome eſtuaries and rivers, as is obſervable about the Trent and Humber in England. *Bacon.* See Eagre.

Egermina′tion, Lat. the act of budding or ſpringing forth.

E′gers [with floriſts] ſpring-tulips, or thoſe which blow firſt.

To Ege′st, *verb act.* [*egeſtum*, ſup of *egero*, Lat.] to diſcharge, thruſt or throw out the food by the natural vents. Theſe all wax fat when they ſleep and *egeſt* not. *Bacon.*

Ege′stion. 1. An evacuation of the excrement or going to ſtool. 2. The diſcharging of meat digeſted through the pylorus into the reſt of the inteſtines. Involuntary exertions of digeſtion, *egeſtion* and circulation. *Hale.*

Ege′stuous, or Egestuo′se [*egeſtuoſus*, Lat.] very poor and needy.

Egestuo′sity [*egeſtuoſitas*, Lat.] extreme poverty.

Egg [æᵹ, Sax. eg, and aeg, Dan. aegge, Su.] 1. The fœtus or production of feather'd fowls, that which they lay, and from which their young are hatch'd. 2. The ſpawn or ſperm of other creatures. Think him as the ſerpent's *egg*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Any thing faſhion'd in the form of an egg. A great glaſsbubble with a long neck, ſuch as chemiſts call a philoſophical *egg*. *Boyle.*

It is very hard to ſhave an Egg.

That is, where nothing is, nothing can be had: Or, according to another proverb; *Where nothing is to be had, the king muſt loſe his right.*

An Egg and to bed.

Fr. *Maigre chère.* (poor fare.) The Lat. ſay; *Xenocratis caſeolus.* Gr. Ξενοκρατυς τυριον. *Eraſm.* Leſſons of temperance.

To leave a neſt Egg.

That is, to have always a reſerve to come again.

Every bird muſt hatch her own Egg.

Fr. *Vous avez fait la faute, il faut que vous la beuviez.* (You have committed the fault, you muſt drink it.) Lat. *Tu te hoc intriſti, tibi omne eſt exedendum.*

Cow's Egg, a kind of bezoar, frequently found in the ſtomach of a cow.

To Egg *one on* [eᵹᵹian, Sax. egger, Dan. eggia, Iſland. and Su.] to provoke to action, ſtir up, ſet on, or ſpur forwards. Ardor of inclination *eggs* him forward. *Derham.*

Egi′stments [in law] cattle taken in to graze, or to be fed at ſo much *per* week or month.

E′glantine [*eglantier*, Fr. a wild roſe] ſweet briar, a ſhrub. With ſweet muſk-roſes and with *eglantine*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ego′ity [of *ego*, Lat. I] the being or eſſence of I or myſelf.

Ego′tism [from *ego*, Lat.] what a man ſays of himſelf, the too frequent mention of a man's ſelf. The moſt violent *egotiſm* is that of cardinal Wolſey's *ego & rex meus*, I and my king. *Spectator.* This fault, committed in writing or converſation, by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or I, is as ridiculous as it is common; but when accompanied by a formal apology, as, *tho' I ſay it*, *who ſhould not ſay it, and yet I muſt* or will *ſay it*, *if it be ſaid*, and the like, it very much heightens the folly of it. Of ſuch people the proverb ſays: *Their trumpeter is dead*, that is, they are obliged to ſound their own praiſe. The Lat. ſay;

De te alii narrent, proprio ſordeſcit in ore
Gloria; ſi taceas, plus tibi laudis erit. Or,
Omnibus inviſa eſt ſtolidæ jactantia linguæ.
Dum de te loqueris, gloria nulla tua eſt.

Ego′tist [from *ego*] one that is always repeating the word *ego*, I; a talker of himſelf. A tribe of *egotiſts* are the authors of memoirs. *Spectator.*

To E′gotize, *verb neut.* [of *ego*, Lat.] to talk much of one's ſelf.

Egoti′zing, the frequent uſing the pronoun I, in converſation or writing; the talking much of one's ſelf; alſo aſſuming too much to a perſon's ſelf.

E′gra, a city of Bohemia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, about 70 miles weſt of Prague. It is remarkable for its medicinal waters.

Egre′gious [*egregio*, It. *egregius*, Lat. *i. e.* choſen out of the flock] 1. Eminent, extraordinary. The records of *egregious* exploits. *More.* 2. Eminently bad, remarkably vicious. This is the uſual ſenſe. Pride and *egregious* contempt of all good order. *Hooker.*

Egre′giously, *adv.* [of *egregious*] 1. Eminently. 2. Shamefully. He had been *egregiouſly* cheated. *Arbuthnot.*

Egre′giousness [of *egregious*] remarkableneſs; alſo ſhamefulneſs.

E′gremont, a market town of Cumberland, 287 miles from London.

E′gress, or Egre′ssion [*egreſſus* and *egreſſio*, Lat.] the act of going forth, departure; as, *to have egreſs and regreſs* from and to any place. This water would have been lock'd up, and its *egreſs* debar'd. *Woodward.* The tumultuous manner of iſſuing out of their ſhips, and the perpetual *egreſſion*, are imaged in the bees pouring out. *Broome.*

Egre′ssio, Lat. [with rhetoricians] a figure, when the ſame ſound or word is twice repeated in ſeveral or in the ſame ſentence, in an inverted order; as,

Nec ſine ſole ſuo lux, nec ſine luce ſuâ ſol.

E′gret, a fowl with red legs of the heron kind.

E′griot, *ſubſt.* [*aigret*, Fr. perhaps from *aigre*, Fr. ſour] a ſpecies of cherry. The cœur-cherry is ſweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is more ſour. *Bacon.*

E′gritude [*ægritudo*, from *æger*, Lat.] ſickneſs.

Eguisce [in heraldry] as, a *croſs eguiſce*, is a croſs that is like two angles at the ends cut off; ſo as to terminate in points, yet not like the *croſs fitchée*. See Aiguisce.

Egy′ptian, a native or inhabitant of Egypt; alſo a gypſy.

Egyptian *Empire.* We have already given an account of its founder, the great *Seſac* or *Seſoſtris*, under the words Bacchus, and Columnæ Herculis. Who in the reign of his father *Ammon*, king of Egypt and Lybia, invaded *Arabia Felix* (according to Sir Iſaac Newton's ſhort chronicle) in the year before Chriſt 1010; and two years after invaded *Afric* and *Spain*, ſetting up pillars in all his conqueſts, and particularly at the mouth of the *Mediterranean*, and returned home by the coaſt of *Gaul* and *Italy*. In the fifth year of *Rehoboam*, ſon of *Solomon* [*i. e.* in the year 974 before Chriſt] he *ſpoiled* the temple, and invaded *Syria* and Perſia. About which time *Jeroboam*, king of the ten tribes, becoming ſubject to him, ſet up the worſhip of the *Egyptian* gods in Iſrael. In the year 971, he carried his victorious arms into *India*, and returned with triumph the next year but one. Whence Trieterica Bacchi. In the year 967, he paſſed over the Helleſpont, and conquered Thrace. But two years after, ſome check being put to his career of ſucceſs by the *Greeks* and *Scythians*, he returned with innumerable captives into Egypt (among whom was Tithonus, ſon of Laomedon, king of Troy) and left his *Lybian* Amazons under Martheſia and Lampeto, the ſucceſſors of *Minerva*, at the river *Thermodon*. This is that illuſtrious conqueror who was called by the *Arabians*, Bacchus; by the Phrygians, Ma-fors or Mavors, and by contraction, Mars; by the Egyptians, Siris; and from thence, by the Greeks, Osiris, and Busiris. Sir Iſaac adds, that in the year 956 he was ſlain by his brother *Japetus*, and ſucceded by his own ſon Orus, who routed the Lybians, when invading Egypt under the conduct of *Japetus*; but was himſelf (nine years after) overcome by the *Ethiopians*, and drowned in the *Nile*. And that Zerah the *Ethiopian* being the next year overthrown by *Aſa*, king of Judea, the people of lower Egypt made *Oſarſiphus* their king, and called in 200,000 *Jews* and *Phœnicians* to their aſſiſtance; upon which the *Ethiopians* abandoned the lower *Egypt*, and fortified *Memphis*: And, upon the whole, that by theſe wars, and by the *Argonautic* expedition (which was undertaken in the year 937) the great empire of *Egypt* broke in pieces. See Bacchus, *Herculis* Columnæ, and Argonautic.

Egyptian *Thorn*, the name of a ſhrub, the ſame as acacia.

Egyptians [in our ſtatutes] a counterfeit kind of rogues, and their doxies, being Engliſh or Welſh people, who diſguiſe themſelves in odd and uncouth habits, ſmearing their faces and bodies, and framing to themſelves an unknown, *canting* language, wander up and down the country; and, under the pretence of *telling fortunes* and curing diſeaſes, &c. abuſe the ignorant common people, tricking them of their money, and live by that, together with filching, pilfering, and ſtealing. See Gypsies.

Ei, is an improper dipthong, which, tho' not uſed in many words, has ſeveral very different powers, as in *ſeize*, *feign*, *height*, *either*, *forfeit*, &c.

Eia [eıa, Sax.] an iſland.

To Eja′culate, *verb act.* [*ejaculor*, Lat] to throw, to dart out. Being rooted ſo little way in the ſkin, they are the more eaſily *ejaculated*. *Grew.*

Ejacula′tion, Fr. [of *ejaculatio*, Lat. a caſting forth or darting afar off] 1. A ſhort prayer poured forth occaſionally from the bottom of the heart, with fervent devotion, and without ſolemn retirement. Let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the ſeveral actions of dreſſing. *Taylor.* 2. The act of darting or throwing out. In envy an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon.*

Ejaculation [in phyſic] the act of emitting the ſemen.

Ejaculation [in pyrotechny] the expulſion of a ball, bullet, or bumb, out of a muſket, cannon, mortar, &c.

Ejacula′tory, *adj.* [*ejaculatoire*, Fr. *ejaculatorius*, Lat.] ejaculative, or pertaining to ejaculation, ſuddenly darted out, uttered in ſhort ſentences. Some ſhort *ejaculatory* prayers. *Duppa.*

EJACULATORY *Veſſels* [in anatomy] certain veſſels which ſerve to diſcharge the ſemen in the act of copulation.

To EJE'CT [*ejectum*, ſup. of *ejicio*, Lat.] 1. To caſt forth, or throw out. Sighs may exhauſt the man, but not *eject* the burden. *South*. 2. To expel from a poſſeſſion or office. The French king was again *ejected Dryden*. 3. To drive away, to diſmiſs with hatred.

We are peremptory to diſpatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence
Were but our danger; and to keep him here
Our certain death. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. To caſt away, to reject. To have *ejected* whatſoever the church doth make account of, without any other crime to charge it with than only that it hath been uſed by the church of Rome, could not have been defended. *Hooker*.

EJE'CTA [in old records] a woman raviſhed or deflowered; or caſt forth from the virtuous.

EJECTA'TION, Lat. 1. The act of caſting or throwing out. The *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven. *Broome*. 2. [In phyſic] the diſcharge of any thing by vomit, ſtool, or any other emunctory. *Quincy*.

EJE'CTION, Lat. a caſting or throwing out.

EJECTION [in a medicinal ſenſe] the ſame as egeſtion or the diſcharging digeſted meat into the inteſtines.

EJECTIONE *Cuſtodiæ*, Lat. [in law] a writ lying properly againſt one that caſts a guardian out from any lands, whilſt the heir is under age.

EJECTIONE *Firmæ*, Lat. [in law] a writ which lies for the leſſee for a term of years, who is caſt out before his term is expired, either by the leſſor or a ſtranger.

EJECTI'TIOUS [*ejectitius*, Lat.] caſt out.

EJE'CTMENT [of *eject*] a legal writ by which any tenant or inhabitant of a houſe or eſtate is commanded to depart.

EJE'CTUM [in old records] jetſon, or wreck of goods thrown out of a ſhip.

EIGH, *interj.* an expreſſion of ſudden joy.

EIGHT *ſubſt.* [eiht, Sax.] a plantation of oziers and willows in a little iſland in a river.

EIGHT, *adj.* [eahta, or eaht, Sax. ahta, Goth. acht, Du. and Ger. otte, Dan. *huit*, Fr. *otto*, It. *ocho*, Sp. *outo*, Port. *octo*, Lat. of οκτω, Gr.] twice four: a word of number. *Eight* ſcore and *eight* miles. *Sandys*.

EIGHT-FOIL, *i. e.* eight-leav'd. Sylvanus Morgan gives as the difference of the eighth branch of a family.

EIGHTH, *adj.* [eahtoth, Sax.] the ordinal of eight, the next to the ſeventh. In the *eighth* month. *Bacon*.

EI'GHTEEN, *adj.* [eaht tyne, Sax. or *eight* and *ten*] twice nine.

EI'GHTEENTH, *adj.* [of *eighteen*] the ordinal of eighteen, the next in order to the ſeventeenth.

EI'GHTFOLD, *adj.* [of *eight* and *fold*] eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTIETH, *adj.* [of *eighty*] the ordinal of eighty, the next in order to the ſeventy-ninth. The *eightieth* part. *Wilkins*.

EI'GHTHLY, *adv.* [of *eighth*] in the eighth place.

EI'GHTSCORE, *adj.* [of *eight* and *ſcore*] eight times twenty, an hundred and ſixty. *Eightſcore* eight hours. *Shakeſpeare*.

EI'GHTFOIL [in heraldry] graſs bearing 8 leaves.

EI'GHTY, *adj.* [eatatig, Sax. *huiante*, Fr. *ottanta*, It. *ochenta*, Sp. *outenta*, Port. achtzig, Ger.] fourſcorce, eight times ten.

EI'GNE, *adj.* [*aiſne*, Fr. in law] 1. The eldeſt or firſt-born 2. Unalienable, as being entailed. *Johnſon*. Some eſtate that is *eigne* and not ſubject to forfeiture. *Bacon*.

EINE'CIA, Fr. [in law] elderſhip.

EIRE'NARCHY [ειρηναρχια, of ειρηνη, peace, and αρχη, Gr. dominion] a peaceable government. I ſhould rather (from its etymology) have ſaid, a magiſtracy for *preſerving* peace; and hence.

EI'RENARCH, or IRENARCH, a *particular* magiſtrate ſo called, *qui corrigendis moribus præ-eſt*. Budæus. Thus in the martyrdom of *Polycarp*. We read of *Herod* the *Irenarch*. Upon which office SMITH, in his annotations, obſerves, "*that it held only for a year.*"

EI'SPNOE, Lat. [εισπνοη, of εισπνεω, Gr. to breathe in free *reſpiration*] the oppoſite to *e pnoe*.

ELAMI' [in muſic] the ſixth aſcending note of each ſeptenary in the ſcale.

EI'SEL, *ſubſt.* [eoſil, Sax.] vinegar, verjuice, any acid in general. Woo't drink up *eiſel*. *Shakeſpeare*.

EI'THER, *pron.* [othther, or ægther, Sax. *auther*, Scots] 1. Whichſoever of the two, whether the one or the other. Goring made a faſt friendſhip with Digby, *either* of them believing he cou'd deceive the other. *Clarendon*. 2. Each, both, denoting two or a greater number. Some creatures placed in the confines of ſeveral provinces, and participatng ſomething of *either*. *Hale*.

EITHER, *adv.* [from the ſubſt.] a diſtributive particle anſwered by or; as, *either* the one *or* the other. *Either* your brethren have deceived us, *or* power confers virtue. *Swift*.

EJULA'TION [*ejulatio*, Lat.] the act of yelling, howling or wailing, outcry. He breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue*.

EJULA'TOR, Lat. a certain wild beaſt called a crier,, which makes a noiſe like the crying of a young child.

EJURA'TION, Lat. a renouncing or reſignation by oath.

EKE, *adv.* [eac, Sax. ok, Dan. ooch, Du. and L. Ger. auch, H. Ger. auk, Goth.] alſo, likewiſe, beſides, moreover. It is ſomewhat obſolete. All the good is God's, both power and *eke* will. *Spenſer*.

To EKE, *verb act.* [of æacan, Sax. to encreaſe, aukan, Goth. which Junius derives of αυξαω, Gr.] 1. To increaſe. I dempt there much to have *eked* my ſtore. *Spenſer*. 2. To ſupply, to fill up a deficiency. On ſome patch'd dog-hole *ek'd* with ends of wall. *Pope*. 3. To make larger, by adding another piece. 4. To protract, to lengthen.

I ſpeak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To *eke* it and to draw it out in length. *Shakeſpeare*.

5. To ſpin out by needleſs additions. [In this ſenſe it ſeems borrowed from the uſe of our old poets, who put *eke* into their lines when they wanted a ſyllable. *Johnſon*]

Euſden *ekes* out Blackmore's endleſs line. *Pope*.

All Ekes help ſaid the wren when ſhe piſt into the ſea.

Or, *Many littles make a mickle*, or much.

E'LA [prob. of *eleva*, Lat. lift up] the higheſt note in the ſcale of muſic.

To ELA'BORATE, *verb act.* [*elaboratum*, ſup. of *elaboro*, Lat.] 1. To produce any thing with labour. They in full joy *elaborate* a ſigh. *Young*. 2. To heighten by ſucceſſive endeavours, to improve, to exalt. The ſap is more and more *elaborated* and exalted. *Arbuthnot*.

ELA'BORATE, *adj.* [*elaborato*, It. *elaboratus*, Lat.] done with pains and diligence, wrought and compoſed with great care and labour. *Elaborate* diſcourſes upon important occaſions. *Swift*.

ELA'BORATELY, *adv.* [of *elaborate*] with much pains and ſtudy. *Elaborately* and finely ground. *Newton*.

ELABORA'TION, the act of working or performing any thing with pains, improvement by ſucceſſive operations. An apparatus of veſſels for the *elaboration* of the ſperm. *Ray*.

ELA'BORATORY, *ſubſt.* [*elaboratorium*, Lat.] a laboratory, a chemiſt's workhouſe.

ELÆ'A, Lat. [ελαια, Gr.] the olive, the fruit of the olive tree.

ELÆO'MELI, Lat. [ελαιομελι, Gr.] a kind of fat gum that drops from olive-trees.

ELÆO'PHYLLON [ελαιοφυλλον, Gr.] the herb mercury.

ELÆOSA'CCHARUM, Lat. [of ελαιον, oil, and σακχαρον, Gr. ſugar] an oil, whoſe parts are ſeparated by ſugar, embodied with ſome drops of diſtilled oil, to render it more eaſy to be ſwallowed.

To ELA'NCE, *verb act.* [*elancer*, Fr.] to throw out, to caſt as a dart. Harſh words that one *elanc'd*, muſt ever fly. *Prior*.

ELA'NGUID [*elanguidus*, Lat.] faint, weak.

ELAPHABO'LIMUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] wild or mountain-parſley.

ELAPHEBO'LIUM, Lat. [ελαφηβολιων, Gr. ſo called from the ſacrifices then offered to the goddeſs Diana, ſtiled ελαφηβολος, *i. e.* ſtag-ſhooter] a month of the Grecians anſwering to our February.

ELAPHO'BOSCON, Lat. [ελαφοβοσκον, Gr.] the plant wild parſnip or carrot.

ELAPHEBO'LIA [of ελαφηβολος, Gr. *i. e.* the huntreſs] feaſts conſecrated to Diana, in the month Elaphebolion or February, wherein a *cake* made in form of a *deer* was offered to her.

ELA'PIDATED, cleared of ſtones.

To ELA'PSE, *verb neut.* [*elapſus*, of *elabor*, Lat.] to ſlide away eaſily, to run out without notice.

ELAPIDA'TION, Lat. the act of clearing a place from ſtones.

ELA'PSION, Lat. the act of ſliding out or away.

To ELA'QUEATE, *verb act.* [*elaqueatum*, ſup. of *elaqueo*, from *laqueus*, Lat. a trap] to diſentangle, to ſet free from a ſnare.

ELAQUEA'TION, Lat. the act of diſentangling, diſentanglement.

ELARGI'TION, Lat. the act of freely beſtowing.

ELA'STIC, or ELA'STICAL [*elaſtique*, Fr. *elaſtico*, It. of *elaſticus*, Lat.] that pertains to elaſticity, or that recoils with a kind of ſpring or force to the form or ſtate from which it was withheld, ſpringy. It is hard and *elaſtic*, returning to its figure with a force riſing from the mutual attraction of its parts. *Newton*.

ELASTIC *Body*, is that which by being ſtruck or ſtretched has it figure altered; but endeavours by its own force to reſume the ſame; or it is a ſpringy body, which when compreſs'd, condens'd, and the like, makes an effort to ſet itſelf at liberty, and to repel the body, that conſtrained it; ſuch is a ſword-blade, a bow, &c. which are eaſily bent, but preſently return to their former figure and extenſion.

Natural ELASTIC *Bodies*, the principal are air, ſpunges, the branches of trees, wool, cotton, feathers, &c.

Artificial ELASTIC *Bodies*, are ſteel-bows, ſword-blades, &c.

Perfectly ELA'STICAL, a body is ſaid to be ſo, when with the ſame force as that which preſs'd upon it (through for a while it yielded to the ſtroke) it afterwards recovers its former place. And in this ſenſe, an elaſtic body is diſtinguiſhed from a ſoft body; *i. e.* one that being preſs'd yields to the ſtroke, loſes its former figure, and cannot recover it again.

ELASTIC *Force* [with philoſophers] is the force of a ſpring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend itſelf again.

ELASTIC *Force* [with phyſicians] is underſtood to be the endeavour of elaſtic or ſpringy particles, when compreſs'd or crowded in a little room, to ſpread and roll themſelves out again. And thence they frequently uſe the term to ſignify ſuch an exploſion of the animal ſpirits, as is frequent in cramps or convulſions.

ELASTI'CITY, or ELA'STICNESS [*elaſticité*, Fr. *elaſticitá*, It. *elaſticitas*, Lat.] the ſpringineſs of bodies, a power to return to its firſt place or condition, as a ſtick that is forcibly bent. This quality is very remarkable in the air, when it is compreſſed, it endeavours with a very great force to recover or reſtore itſelf to its former ſtate. Cannot exert its *elaſticity*. *Bacon*.

ELA'TE, *ſubſt.* Lat. [ελατη, Gr.] a kind of fir-tree; alſo a date tree.

ELA'TE, or ELA'TED, *adj.* [*elatus*, Lat.] puffed up, tranſported, fluſhed with ſucceſs or proſperity, lofty, proud, haughty. Too ſoon dejected and too ſoon *elate*. *Pope*.

To ELA'TE [*elatum*, of *effero*, Lat.] 1. To lift up with ſucceſs or proſperity. 2. To exalt, to heighten. An unuſual ſenſe. *Elates* his being and unfolds his pow'r. *Thomſon*.

ELA'TERISTS, a name which Mr. Boyle gives to thoſe perſons who hold the doctrine of Elaterium.

ELATE'RIUM, Lat. [ελατηριον, of ελαυνω, Gr. to drive] the elaſticity or ſpringy faculty of the air.

ELATERIUM [in medicine] the juice of wild cucumbers made up into a thick conſiſtence, in fragments of flat and thin cakes, ſeldom thicker than a ſhilling. It is light, of a friable texture, a pale, dead, whitiſh colour, and of an acrid and pungent taſte. It is a very violent and rough purge. *Hill*. Alſo any medicine that purges and looſens the belly.

ELA'TION, Lat. the act of lifting up with proſperity or ſucceſs, haughtineſs, pride. This vain *elation* of mind. *Atterbury*.

ELATI'NE, Lat. [ηλατινη, Gr.] female fluellin, running buck-wheat, an herb.

ELATI'TES, Lat. [ελατιτης, Gr.] a kind of blood-ſtone.

ELATRA'TION, Lat. the act of barking out.

ELAXA'TION, Lat. the act of unlooſing.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Plate VI.

Facing Electricity.

Fig.1. Cone.

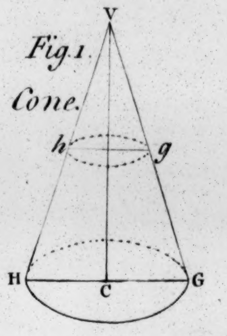
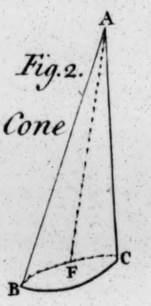
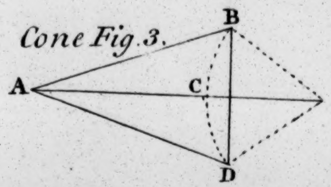


Fig.2. Cone



Cone Fig.3.



Diving Bell Fig.4.

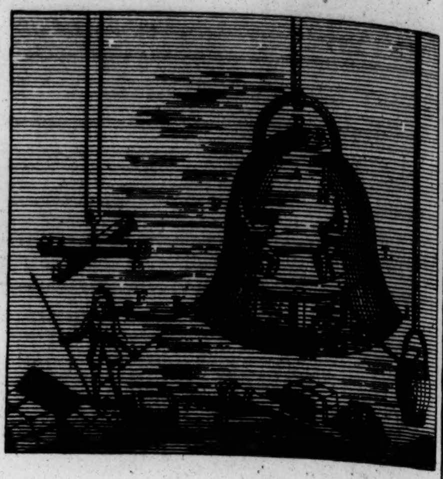
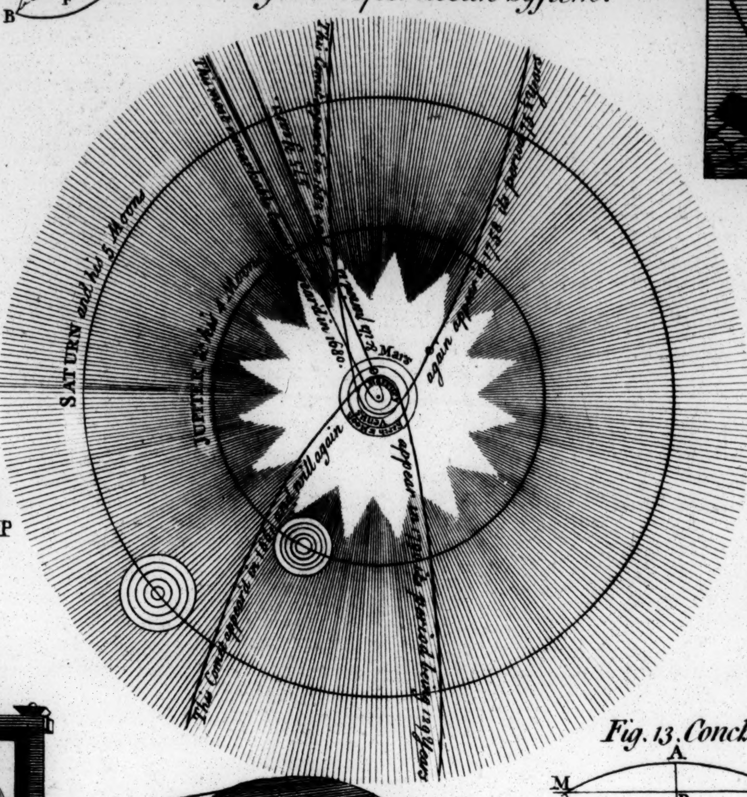
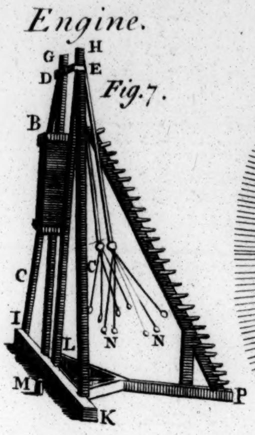


Fig.6. Copernican System.


SATURN and his 5 Moons
JUPITER & his 4 Moons
Mars

Engine. Fig.7.


G
H
E
D
B
C
I
L
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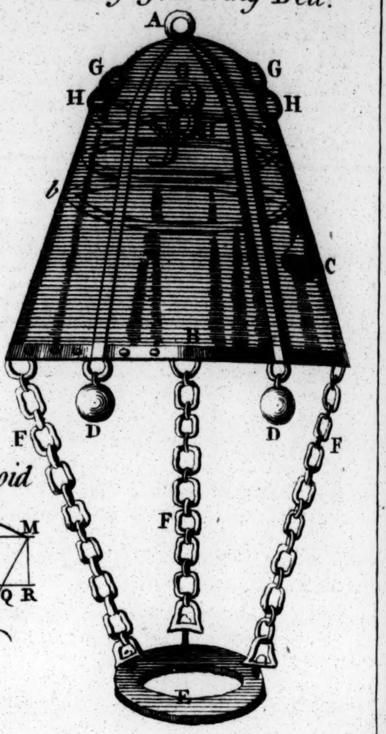
K
P

Fig.5. Diving Bell.


A
G
G
H
H
b
C
B
D
D
F
F
F
E

Electricity. Fig. 8.

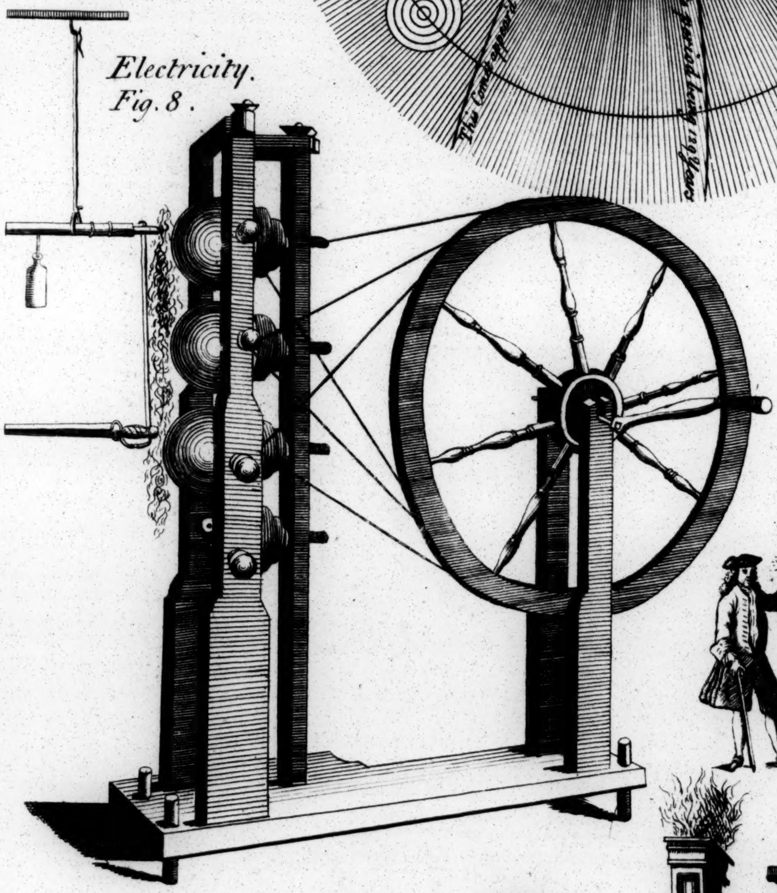
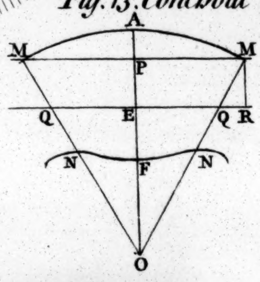


Fig. 13. Conchoid


A
M
M
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Q
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Q
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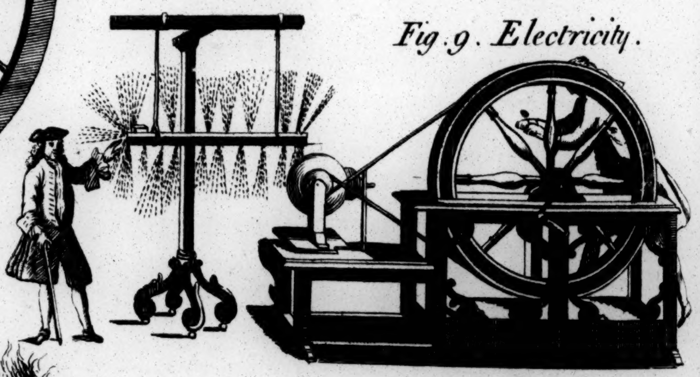
N
O

Fig.9. Electricity.



Steam Engine Fig.11.

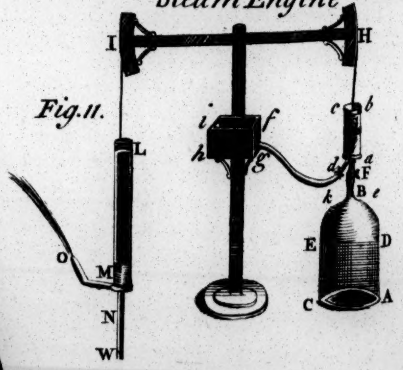

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Fig. 10. Steam Engine.

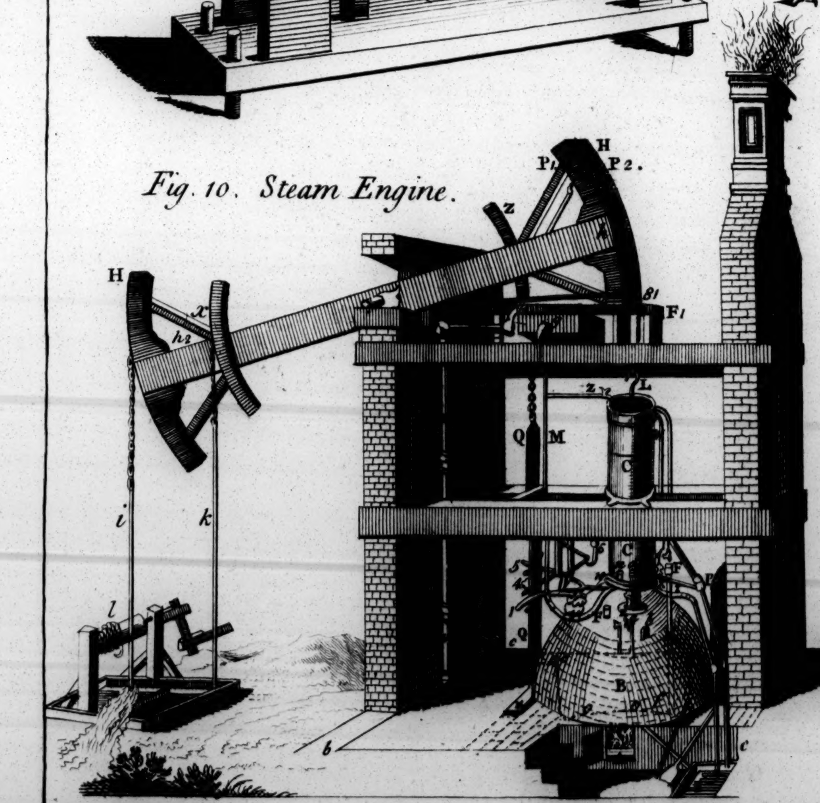
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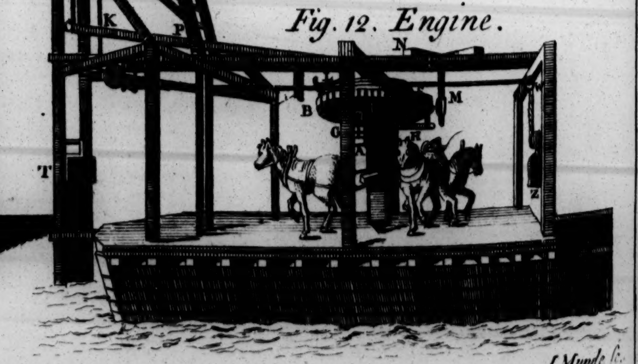
Fig. 12. Engine.



J. Mynde sc.

Elb, a large river of Germany, which riſing on the confines of Sileſia, runs through Bohemia, Saxony, and Brandenburg; and after dividing the dutchy of Lunenburg, as alſo the dutchy of Bremen, from Holſtein, it falls into the German ocean, about 70 miles below Hamburgh. It is navigable for great ſhips higher than any river in Europe.

Elbo'ic [elboᵹa, Sax. an elbow] a ſentence or verſe of a rude or ruffling quality, as it were hunching or puſhing with the elbow.

E'lbow [elboᵹa, Sax. **ellebooge**, Du. **elenbogen**, Ger.] 1. A part or joint in the middle of the arm, the curvature next below the ſhoulder. 2. Any flexure or angle in general. Vines ſet upon a wall between *elbows* or butreſſes of ſtone. *Bacon.* 3. *To be at one's elbow.* To be near, to be at hand. Wear thy good raper bear, and put it home: quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll *be at thy elbow. Shakeſpeare.*

To **Elbow**, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To puſh one with the elbow. One *elbows* him. *Dryden.* 2. To puſh, to encroach upon, to drive off to a diſtance. He'll make mad work, and *elbow* all his neighbours. *Dryden.*

To **Elbow**, *verb neut.* to jut out in angles.

To *ſhake one's* **Elbows**, to play at dice: a cant phraſe.

Elbow-chair [of *elbow* and *chair*] an armed chair to ſupport the elbows of the ſetter. Swans and *elbow-chairs* have danc'd. *Gay.*

Elbow-room [of *elbow* and *room*] room to ſtretch out the elbows on each ſide, freedom from confinement. There may be *elbow-room* enough for them. *Bacon.*

Elbow-shaker, a gameſter, or ſharper that lives by gaming. A cant word.

Elcesa'itæ, a ſect in the third century, ſo called from their leader Elceſai, who made their appearance in the reign of Trajan. They kept a mean between the Jews, Chriſtians, and Pagans; they worſhipped but one God, obſerved the Jewiſh ſabbath, circumciſion, and the other ceremonies of the law; they rejected the pentateuch and the prophets, nor had they more reſpect for the writings of the apoſtles, particularly the epiſtles of St. Paul, and held that Chriſt had appeared from time to time under divers bodies, that there were two Chriſts, the one in heaven, and the other on the earth, and that the Holy Spirit was his ſiſter. They were much addicted to judicial aſtrology, magic, and enchantments.

N. B. By calling the *Holy Ghoſt*, the Sister of Chriſt, I ſuppoſe they meant to oppoſe what Eusebius of *Cæſarea* repreſents as the doctrine of the church, *viz.* that the *Spirit* was one of thoſe beings, which God produced by *Chriſt*; *Euſeb. adv. Marcel.* He was, as Tertullian had expreſs'd it long before, "*a patre per filium, i. e.* from the father thro' [or by] the Son;" *Tertull. adv Praxeam.* Whereas it was the *peculiar* prerogative of the Son, that he, and he only, was produced immediately from the Father. [See Only-begotten, Dove, and Baalim, and Præpoſition By.] I'm loth to diſmiſs this topic, without ſubjoining a pretty extraordinary paſſage from *Juſtin Martyr*, which is found near the cloſe of his 2d and larger apology. Where having obſerv'd how thoſe *evil ſpirits*, which promoted the cauſe of *Idolatry*, frequently affect ſome analogy or reſemblance to *divine revelation*, he aſcribes to this kind of *mimicry* the erecting the *ſtatue* [της λεγομενης κορης] of that goddeſs who is called the maid [or virgin] over fountains of waters; "they ſtiled her, ſays he, the daughter of Jove; and that all this was done in *imitation* of Moses, may eaſily be diſcerned from the text, which I before cited. *In the beginning* God *created the heaven and the earth*; and the *earth was without form and void, and the* Spirit of God *moved on the face of the* waters. 'Twas with reference to this Spirit of God which *moved upon the water*, they ſaid, the goddeſs whom they ſtile the Core [or maid] was the daughter of *Jove*." Nor does St. Justin ſtop here: But obſerves, (if I do not miſtake his meaning) that they play'd the like *game* with regard to *another* branch of our *primitive* doctrine; I mean that God produced all things by his word, or logos. For he adds; "Upon the like foot of *artful imitation*, they ſaid, *Minerva* was the daughter of Jove, not from carnal copulation; but becauſe they knew that God, when forming his plan, made the world [δια λογȣ] by or thro' *logos, i. e. word*, or *reaſon*, they accordingly affirmed *Minerva* to be his [πρωτη εννοια] *firſt thought*, or *conception*; *i. e.* in their mythology, the firſt exerciſe of the intellectual *power* in God ſo called: But in the *counterpart* (*i. e.* in St. Juſtin's ſyſtem) the *firſt being* produced from God.

Eld, *ſubſt.* [ealꝺ, Sax.] 1. Old age. Comfort in her weaker *eld. Spenſer.* 2. Old perſons, decrepid people, ſuch as are worn out with years. Beg the alms of palſied *eld. Shakeſpeare.* Childleſs *eld. Milton.*

E'lder, *adj.* [the comparative of *eld* now corrupted to *old*, ealꝺ, ealꝺoꞃ, Sax.] ſurpaſſing another in years. *Elder* ſiſters. *Hooker.*

Elder *Battalion*, that battalion which was firſt raiſed, and has the poſt of honour according to its ſtanding.

Elder *Officers*, thoſe whoſe commiſſions bear the earlieſt date.

E'lder [ellaꞃa or elꝺaꞃ, Sax.] a tree. The branches are full of pith, having but little wood, the flowers are monopetalous, and expand in form of a roſe. Theſe are collected into an umbel, and are ſucceeded by ſoft, ſucculent berries. Dwarf *elder* is near London propagated for medicinal uſe. *Miller.*

E'lderly, *adj.* [of *elder*] no longer young, bordering upon old age. *Elderly* people of both ſexes. *Swift.*

E'lders [plur. of the ſubſt. *elder*] 1. Perſons whoſe age gives them a claim to credit and reverence. Rebuke not an *elder*. 1 *Timothy.* 2. Anceſtors. Carry your head as your *elders* have done. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. Such as are older than others. It well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to ſay amen. *Hooker.* 4. [Among the Jews] rulers of the people. 5. [In the New Teſtament] eccleſiaſtics. 6. [Among preſbyterians] laymen introduced into the kirk polity in ſeſſions, preſbyteries, ſynods and aſſemblies.

Fleabitten ſynod an aſſembly brew'd,
Of clerks and *elders* ana. *Cleaveland.*

E'ldership [ælꝺoꞃ, Sax.] more aged, or farther in years.

Eldership [of ælꝺeꞃ, and ꞅcıp, Sax.] 1. The dignity of an elder, ſeniority, primogeniture. My claim to her by *elderſhip* I prove. *Dryden.* 2. Kirkſeſſion, preſbytery. Whether there ought to be in all churches an *elderſhip* having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *elderſhip* to be of neceſſity certain choſen out from amongſt the laity. *Hooker.*

E'ldest, *adj.* ſuperl. of *eld*, now changed to *old* [ealꝺ, ealꝺoꞃ, ealꝺꞅꞇe, Sax.] 1. The oldeſt, the firſt-born child.

Our *eldeſt* Malcolm. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The perſon that has lived moſt years. *Eldeſt* parents ſignify either the oldeſt men and women that have had children, or thoſe who have longeſt had iſſue. *Locke.*

Ele'an, or **Elea'tic**, what belongs to Elea.

He liv'd, convers'd, and ſhew'd th' admiring age,
Another *Samian*, or *Elean* ſage.
Table of Cebes, in Engliſh verſe.

On which the *ingenious* and *learned* author gives us the following note. "Pythagoras the *Samian* taught his philoſophy at *Crotona*, a city in Italy. He flouriſhed in the 7th century before Chriſt: from him the *Italic* ſect of Philoſophers derived their name. Parmenides his *cotemporary* was a native of *Elea*, another city in *Italy*; and, in conjunction with *Zeno*, his fellow-citizen, the founder of the *Eleatic* ſect."

Elecampa'ne [*enula campana, helenium*, Lat.] the herb otherwiſe called ſtar-wort, or horſe heal, good for the lungs. It hath a radiated flower, whoſe florets are hermaphrodite; but the ſemiflorets are female: both theſe are yellow. Botaniſts enumerate thirty ſpecies of this plant. The firſt is the true *elecampane* uſed in medicine. It grows wild in moſt fields, and is cultivated in gardens to furniſh the ſhops with roots, which is the only part of the plant in uſe. *Miller.* The Germans candy *elecampane* root like ginger, and call it German ſpice. *Hill.*

Ele'ct, *adj.* [*eletto*, It. *eléčto*, Sp. of *electus*, Lat.] 1. Choſen, taken by preference from among others.

Th' *elect* of the land, who are aſſembled
To plead your cauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Appointed or choſen to an office, not actually in poſſeſſion. The biſhop *elect. Ayliffe.*

El'ect [with divines] the elected ſaints, the faithful, ſuch as are choſen and appointed by God to inherit everlaſting glory. Chriſt died for none but the *elect. Hammond.*

To **Ele'ct**, *verb act.* [*elire*, Fr. *eleggire*, It. *elegir*, Sp. *electum*, ſup. of *eligo*, Lat.] 1. To chooſe for any office or purpoſe, to take in preference of any other. This prince *elected* a hundred ſenators out of the commoners. *Swift.* 2. [Among divines] to ſelect as an object of eternal mercy.

Some I have choſen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the reſt. *Milton.*

Ele'ction, Fr. [*elezione*, It. *elecion*, Sp. of *electio*, Lat.] 1. A choice made of any thing or perſon, whereby it is preferred to ſome other. *Elections* were carried in many places. *K. Charles.* 2. The power of choice.

If God's pow'r ſhould her *election* bind,
Her motions then would ceaſe, and ſtand all ſtill. *Davies.*

3. Voluntary preference. Referred it to our own *election* which we will chuſe. *Rogers.* 4. The ceremony of a public choice. Many put up for the next *election. Addiſon.*

Election [in law] is when a perſon is left to his own free will, to take or do either one thing or another, which he pleaſes.

Election [in theology] the *choice* which God of his good pleaſure makes of angels or men for the deſigns of mercy and grace. See Decrees, *Synod of* Dort; and if the scripture-use of this term is deſired, the reader may conſult *Sermons preach'd in Defence of all Religion, whether natural or revealed.* Printed for John Noon in *Cheapſide*, A. C. 1743.

Election [in pharmacy] is that part of it, that teaches how to chuſe ſimple medicaments, drugs, *&c.* and to diſtinguiſh the good from the bad.

Ele'ctions [in aſtrology] are certain times or opportunities pitched upon, according to aſtrological obſervations, as the moſt fit for the undertaking any particular buſineſs or enterprize.

Election *de Clerk*, a writ granted out of chancery, for the choice of a clerk, appointed to take and draw up ſtatutes merchant.

Ele'ctive, *adj.* [*electif*, Fr. *elettivo*, It. *electivo*, Sp. of *electivus*, Lat.] that is done by or depends upon election or choice, exerting the power of choice. *Elective* monarchy. *Bacon.*

Ele'ctively, *adv.* [of *elective*] by choice, with preference of one to another. They work not *electively*. *Grew.*

Ele'ctor [*electeur*, Fr. *elettore*, It. *eletór*, Sp. of *elector*, Lat.] 1. A chuſer, he that has a vote in the choice of any officer. Brib'd *electors. Waller.*

Ele'ctors [of the empire of Germany] certain princes who have a right to chuſe the emperor, according to the ordinance or decree made for that purpoſe by the emperor Charles IV.

Ele'ctoral, Fr. *adj.* [*elettorale*, It.] of or pertaining to electors, having the dignity of a German elector; as, his *electoral* highneſs of Hanover.

Electoral *Crown* [in heraldry] the electors of the empire of Germany wear a ſcarlet cap turned up with ermine, cloſed with a demicircle of gold, all covered with pearls; on the top is a globe with a croſs all of gold.

Ele'ctorate [*electorat*, Fr. *elettorato*, It. of *electoratus*, Lat.] the dignity or territories of an elector in the empire of Germany. The whole ſtrength of an *electorate* in the empire. *Addiſon.*

Ele'ctoress [*electrice*, Fr. *elettrice*, It.] an elector's wife.

Ele'ctre, *ſubſt.* [*electrum*, Lat.] 1. Amber, which having the quality, when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one ſpecies of attraction the name of electricity, and to the bodies that ſo attract, the epithet electric. 2. A mixed metal. The compound ſtuff being a kind of ſilver *electre. Bacon.*

Ele'ctrica, Lat. [with phyſicians] drawing medicines.

Ele'ctric, or **Ele'ctrical**, *adj.* [from *electrum*] See **Electre**. 1. Pertaining to electricity, attractive without magnetiſm, by a peculiar property, once thought to belong chiefly to amber. *Electric* bodies. *Brown.* 2. Produced by an electric body. The *electric* vapour. *Newton.*

Ele'ctricalness [of ηλεκτρον, Gr. amber] attractive quality.

Electri'city [of ηλεκτρον, Gr. amber] electric force, that power or property, whereby amber, jet, ſealing wax, agate, and moſt kinds of precious ſtones, when rubbed ſo as to grow warm, attract ſtraws, paper, and other light bodies to themſelves.

Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity; but the induſtry of the preſent age, firſt excited by the experiments of Mr. Gray, has diſcovered in electricity a multitude of wonders. Bodies electrified by a ſphere of glaſs, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be filled with ſuch a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if diſcharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared inſtantaneous, perſons at both ends of a long chain ſeeming to be ſtruck at once. The philoſophers are now endeavouring to intercept the ſtrokes of lightening by erecting rods of iron on towers and ſteeples.

In order to illuſtrate the different apparatus's uſed in electrical experiments, we ſhall give a deſcription of two; the firſt invented by the abbe Nollet, and the ſecond by Mr. Watſon. The machine of the abbe is repreſented on plate VI. fig. 9. where, by means of the large wheel being turned by a man, as repreſented in the figure, the glaſs globe will be electrified by its motion, either againſt a leather cuſhion rubbed with whiting, or a dry hand held againſt it.

When the rod, by this means, is ſtrongly electrified, a ſtream of light, in diverging rays, will be ſeen to iſſue from that point of it which is moſt diſtant from the ſphere; and if any non-electric body, as a finger, be placed within a quarter of an inch of the ſaid flame, it will perceive a gentle blaſt of wind from the end of the iron; that is, the electrical fire will iſſue out from the point in ſuch a manner, as to blow againſt the finger very ſenſibly; and if the finger be ſtill held nearer, the large penſil of rays will be condenſed in ſuch a manner, as to run out from the point upon the finger, in a ſtream or body of denſe, yellow fire, and ſtrike the finger like a gentle *jet d'eau*. The rod ſuſpended before the glaſs ſphere, is properly termed the prime conductor in this machine.

While the flame continues to appear from the end of the iron-rod, the finger being placed any where upon it, the flame at the end diſappears immediately; and when the finger is taken off, it again inſtantly appears; and ſo by putting the finger off and on ſucceſſively, the electric flame will appear and diſappear alternately. Theſe eruptions of the electrical fire will ſnap very ſenſibly, both to the eye and the ear, upon any part of the rod that the finger is pointed to.

If a chain, or hempen cord, be ſuſpended by ſilken ſtrings all round the room, of any length you pleaſe, and one end thereof be hung, by a loop, acroſs the rod, the electrical fire will inſtantly be tranſmitted through the whole length of the chain, and appear upon every part at the approach of the finger, and be heard to ſnap and ſtrike with as great force as from the rod itſelf.

Take two plates of metal, very clean and dry, whoſe ſurfaces are nearly equal, hang one of them horizontally to the electrified rod, and bring under it, upon the other, any thin light body, as ſilver leaf, *&c.* When the upper plate is made electrical, the ſilver will be attracted by it; and if the under plate is held at a proper diſtance, will be perfectly ſuſpended at right angles to the plates, without touching either of them; but if they are either brought nearer together, or carried farther aſunder, the leaf will ceaſe to be ſuſpended, and will jump up and down between them. The ſame effect will be produced, if the experiment is reverſed by electrifying the bottom plate, and ſuſpending the other over it.

The following improvement, upon the electrical machine of the abbe Nollet, already exhibited, was made by Mr. Watſon in 1746. In the periphery of his machine, (ſee plate VI. fig. 8.) were cut four grooves, correſponding with four globes, which were diſpoſed vertically; one, two, or the whole number of theſe globes might he uſed at pleaſure. They were mounted upon ſpindles, and the leather cuſhion with which they were rubbed, was ſtuffed with an elaſtic ſubſtance, as curled hair, and rubbed over with whiting. One of the globes was lined to a conſiderable thickneſs with a mixture of wax and roſin, but no difference appeared in the power of this globe from the others.

For performing moſt of the following experiments, ſome have imagined a gun-barrel abſolutely neceſſary, as the prime conductor; but Mr. Watſon ſays, that a ſolid piece of metal, of any form, is equally uſeful; having obſerved the ſtroke from a ſword, as violent as that from a gun-barrel.

If, to the ſuſpended barrel, a ſponge, thoroughly dry, be hung, it gives no appearance of fire, which ſhews it to be an electric ſubſtance; but if when the ſponge has been immerſed in water, it be ſuſpended to the barrel, and the finger applied near it, the fire iſſues out with conſiderable force and ſnappings; and the drops, which, before the ſponge was applied, fell very ſlowly, will now fall as faſt; if the room be darkened, theſe drops will appear to be drops of fire, and illuminate the baſon into which they fall.

If a phial of water is ſuſpended to the prime conductor by a wire, let down a few inches into the water thro' the cork; and ſome metallic fringes, inſerted into the barrel, touch the globe in motion, the electrical power may be ſo accumulated in the phial, that a man graſping it with one hand, and touching the gun-barrel with a finger of the other, will receive a violent ſhock through both his arms, eſpecially at his elbows and wriſts, and acroſs his breaſt.

The commotion ariſing from the diſcharge of accumulated electricity in a phial, may be felt by a great number of men at once. Mr. le Monnier, at Paris, is ſaid to have commmunicated this ſhock thro' a line of men, and other non-electrics, meaſuring nine hundred toiſes, being more than an Engliſh mile; and the abbe Nollet made the experiment upon two hundred perſons ranged in two parallel lines.

ELECTRI'FEROUS [*electrifer*, Lat.] bearing or producing amber.

ELECTUA'RIUM *Theriacum*, Lat. a ſort of cordial for weak and conſumptive horſes.

ELE'CTUARY [*electuaire*, Fr. *elettuario*, It. *eletuário*, Sp. of *electuarium*, Lat. *electarium*, Collin's Aurel. which is now written *electuary*. *Johnſon*] a medicinal compoſition made of ſeveral ingredients, with ſyrup or honey, to the conſiſtence of a conſerve. We meet with ſeveral *electuaries* which have no ingredient, except ſugar, common to any two. *Boyle.*

ELECTUARY *of Kermes*, a compoſition made of the grains of kermes, Juniper-berries, bay-berries, and other ingredients.

ELEEMO'SYNA *Caruccarum* [in ancient cuſtoms] a penny which king Etheldred ordered to be paid for every plough in England towards the ſupport of the poor.

ELEEMO'SYNÆ [in old records] poſſeſſions belonging to churches.

ELEEMO'SYNARY, *adj.* [of *eleemoſynarius*, Lat. of ελεημοσυνη, Gr. alms] 1. Of or pertaining to alms. 2. Living upon alms. An abſurdity that the cauſe ſhould be an *eleemoſynary* for its ſubſiſtance to its effects. *Glanville.* 3. Freely given by way of alms.

ELEEMOSYNARY, *ſubſt.* [*eleemoſynaria*, Lat.] 1. The place in a monaſtery where the alms were laid up. 2. The office of the almoner.

ELEEMOSYNA'RIUS, Lat. the almoner or officer, who received the eleemoſynary gifts and rents, and diſpoſed of them to charitable and pious uſes.

E'LEGANCE, or E'LEGANCY. 1. [With rhetoricians] is the choice, rich ſhew and eaſineſs of diction, which eaſineſs conſiſts in making uſe of natural expreſſions, and avoiding ſuch as ſeem affected, which only diſcover the pains the orator was at to find them, beauty of art, more ſoothing than ſtriking, beauty without grandeur. 2. Beauty of art. The beautiful wildneſs of nature without the mean *elegancies* of art. *Spectator.*

E'LEGANT, Fr. [*elegante*, It. Sp. and Port. of *elegans*, Lat.] 1. Neat, pleaſing, with minuter beauties.

> Trifles themſelves are *elegant* in him. *Pope.*

2. Fine, delicate, nice, not coarſe, not groſs.

> Polite with candour, *elegant* with eaſe. *Pope.*

E'LEGANTLY, *adv.* [of *elegant*] 1. In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without grandeur. 2. Neatly, nicely, with minute beauty. Whoever would write *elegantly*, muſt have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period. *Broome.*

E'LEGANTNESS [*elégance*, Fr. *eleganza*, It. *elegáncia*, Sp, of *elegantia*, Lat.] elegancy.

ELEGI'AC [*elegiaque*, Fr. *elegiaco*, It. and Sp. *elegiacus*, Lat. of ελεγιακος, Gr.] 1. Of or pertaining to an elegy. 2. Uſed in an elegy. 3. Mournful, ſorrowful.

> Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate. *Gay.*

ELEGIAC *Verſe*, a ſort of verſe in Latin or Greek called pentameter.

ELEGIA'MBIC *Verſe*, a kind of verſe uſed in Horace's poems, called epodes.

ELEGIO'GRAPHER [*elegiographus*, Lat. ελεγειογραφος, of ελεγεια and γραφω, Gr. to write] a writer of elegies.

ELE'GIT, Lat. a writ lying for him who hath recovered debts or damages in the king's court, againſt one who is not able to ſatisfy.

E'LEGY [*elegie*, Fr. *elegia*, It. Sp. and Lat. ελεγεια, of ελεον, commiſeration, and λεγειν, to ſay] 1. A kind of poem invented to complain of misfortunes of any kind whatſoever, a mournful ſong in general. He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A funeral ſong to mourn the death of friends, or the cruelty of a miſtreſs.

> So on Meander's banks, when death is nigh,
> The mournful ſwan ſings her own *elegy*. *Dryden.*

3. A ſhort poem without points or turns. In an elegy the paſſions of grief and diſpair, *&c.* ought to predominate; the meaſure ought to be heroic verſe, as the moſt ſolemn. The numbers and ſentiments ſhould be ſoft and ſweet. Point ſhould be intirely diſcarded, as being contrary to paſſion.

ELELISPHA'COS, or ELELISPHA'CUM, Lat. [ελελισφακον, Gr.] the herb ſage.

E'LEMENT, *ſubſt.* [*elementum*, Lat.] See ELEMENTS.

ELEME'NTARIES [as ſome writers pretend] a kind of perfect beings which inhabit the elements, and are only known by what they call the philoſophers and ſages; and according to theſe peoples notion, the element of fire muſt be inhabited by ſalamanders, water by nymphs and oridians, earth by gnomes and gnomonides, and the air by ſylphi and ſylphides. Mr. *Pope* has introduced the *ſylph* with great judgment, in that incomparable poem of his, entitled, *The Rape of the Lock.*

To E'LEMENT, *verb act.* [from *element*, *ſubſt.*] 1. To compound a thing of elements. Thoſe ſaid to be *elemented* bodies. *Boyle.* 2. To make or conſtitute as a firſt principle.

> Dull ſublunary lover's love,
> Whoſe ſoul is ſenſe cannot admit
> Of abſence, cauſe it doth remove
> The thing which *elemented* it. *Donne.*

ELEME'NTAL, *adj.* [of *element*] 1. Produced by one of the four elements.

> Winds, rain and ſtorms, and *elemental* war. *Dryden.*

2. Ariſing from firſt principles. *Elemental* repugnancy. *Brown.*

ELEMENTA'RINESS [of *elementary*] elementary quality.

ELEMENTA'RITY [of *elementary*] the quality of containing the rudiments or firſt principles, ſimplicity of nature, uncompoundedneſs. creatures above the condition of *elementarity*. *Brown.*

ELEME'NTARY [*elémentaire*, Fr. *elementare*, It. *elemental*, Sp. of *elementarius*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to the elements, uncompounded, conſiſting only of one principle or conſtituent part. The *elementary* ſalts of animals. *Arbuthnot.*

ELEMENTARY *Principles* [with naturaliſts] are the ſimple principles of a natural or mixed body, or thoſe very ſmall parts out of which ſuch a body is made up, and into which it may be reſolved.

ELEME'NTATED, made up or compoſed of the elements.

E'LEMENTS, Fr. [*elementi*, It. *eléméntos*, Sp and Port. *elementa*, Lat.] are various, as follows:

ELEMENTS. 1. Are the firſt principles of things. Thoſe ingredients of bodies which ſome call *elements*. *Boyle.* 2. The four elements, uſually ſo called, are, fire, air, earth, and water, being the ſimpleſt bodies that can be, neither made of one another, or any thing elſe, but of which all things are made, and into which they are at laſt reſolved.

> The *elements* be kind to thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The proper habitation or ſphere of action for any thing; as the water for fiſh, the air for birds, *&c.* They ſhew that they are out of their *element*. *Baker.* 4. An ingredient, a conſtituent part.

Who ſet the body and the limbs
Of this great ſport together; as you gueſs?
——One ſure that promiſes no *element*
In ſuch a buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

ELEMENTS *of Language* [with grammarians] the letters of the alphabet.

ELEMENTS [*in divinity*] the bread and wine prepared for the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

ELEMENTS, the agreement of the elements in generation of things [hieroglyphically] was repreſented by the Egyptians by an otter or an oſtrich, becauſe they ſubſiſt in and by two elements.

The four ELEMENTS ſuſpended in the air, were repreſented [hieroglyphically] by Juno hanged up by Jupiter in the ſky, with weights at her feet.

ELEMENTS [with mathematicians] the firſt principles or grounds of any art or ſcience; as Euclid's *elements*, which contain the principles of geometry. A ſchool-maſter which ſhould bring up children in the firſt *elements* of letters. *Spenſer.*

ELEMENTS [in geometry] a point, line, ſurface, and a ſolid, are termed the firſt elements.

E'LEMI, a pellucid reſin [improperly called gum *elemi*] the genuine elemi is brought from Æthiopia, in flattiſh maſſes, or in cylinders of a yellowiſh colour. Its ſmell is acrid and reſinous. It is ſuppoſed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The ſpurious or American elemi, almoſt the only kind known, is of a whitiſh colour, intermixed with a greeniſh or yellowiſh one; it is of an agreeable ſmell, and of an acrid or bitteriſh taſte. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Braſilians wound at night, and in the morning collect the reſin. *Hill.*

ELE'NCH, *ſubſt.* [*elenchus*, Lat. ελεγχος, Gr.] an argument, a ſophiſm. That old ſophiſter puts the moſt abuſive *elenches* on us. *Decay of Piety.*

ELE'NCHUS, Lat. [ελεγχος, Gr.] 1. A ſophiſtical argument. 2. A confutation. 3. An index in a book.

ELE'NCTICAL [*elencticus*, Lat. of ελεγχτικος, of ελεγχω, Gr. to refute] that ſerves to convince or confute.

ELEGIBI'LITY, or E'LIGIBLENESS, as, a *bull of eligibility*, a bull granted by the pope to certain perſons to qualify them to be choſen or inveſted with an office or dignity.

E'LEOT [in cyder countries] an apple much in eſteem for its excellent uſe. Some name the apples in requeſt in the cyder countries ſo; not known by that name in ſeveral parts of England. *Mortimer.*

ELEOSA'CCHARUM [of ελαιον, Gr. oil, and *ſaccharum*, Lat. ſugar] a mixture of oil and ſugar, which is uſed with the diſtilled oils, to make them mix with aqueous fluids for preſent uſe.

E'LEPHANT, Fr. [olꝼenꝺ, Sax. *elefante*, It. Sp. and Port. elephant, Du. and Ger. *elephas*, Lat. ελεφας, Gr.] 1. The largeſt, ſtrongeſt, and ſaid to be the moſt intelligent of all four-footed beaſts. This animal is not carnivorous, but feeds on hay, herbs, and all ſorts of pulſe, and ſaid to be extremely long-lived. It is naturally very gentle, but when enraged, no creature is more terrible. He is ſupplied with a trunck, or long hollow cartilage, like a large trumpet, which hangs between his teeth, and ſerves him for hands. By one blow with his trunk he will kill a camel or a horſe, and will raiſe a prodigious weight with it. His teeth are the ivory ſo well known, ſome of which have been ſeen as large as a man's thigh, and a fathom in length. Wild elephants are taken with the help of a female, which is confined to a narrow place, round which pits are dug, and theſe being covered with a little earth ſcattered over hurdles, the male elephant eaſily falls into the ſnare. *Calmet.* 2. Ivory, the teeth of elephants. In *elephant* and gold. *Dryden.*

An ELEPHANT was [by the ancients] made an emblem of a king, becauſe they were of opinion that he could not bow his knee, and alſo becauſe his long teeth, being accounted his horns, betoken ſovereignty and dominion.

To make of a fly an ELEPHANT.

Fr. *Faire d'une mouche un elephant.* It. *Fare d'una moſca un elefante.* To make a great noiſe or buſtle about a trifle.

Knights of the ELEPHANT, or of the order of St. Mary, an order of knighthood in Denmark; they wear a blue ribband with a towered elephant pendant, and an image of the holy virgin encircled with rays. It was inſtituted by king Canutus, in memory of a gentleman among the Daniſh croiſees having killed an elephant in an expedition againſt the Saracens, in 1184.

Knights DE L'EPI, *i. e.* of the ear of corn, or of the ermine, an order of knighthood in Armorica or Bretagne in France, eſtabliſhed by K. Francis I.

Knights DE L'ETOILE, or of the *Star*, an order of French knighthood; the companions of this order have this motto, *Monſtrant regibus aſtra viam*, *i. e.* the ſtars ſhew the way to kings.

ELEPHA'NTIA, or ELEPHANTI'ASIS, Lat. [ελεφαντιασις, of ελεφας, an elephant, Gr.] a leproſy, which renders the ſkin rough like that of an elephant, with red ſpots gradually changed into black, and dry parched ſcales and ſcurf. CELSUS adds, *Corpus emarceſcit, &c. i.e.* that the body *waſtes*, and that the *ſwelling* of the *feet* and *hands* is ſo great, as to hide the fingers and toes from view, and a little fever enſues, which eaſily diſpatches a man already broke with ſo many evils. BRUNO ſays, the SCABIES belonging to this diſeaſe is of the *cancerous* kind; and that ſome ſuppoſe it to be the ſame diſeaſe with the *Lepra arabum:* But others diſtinguiſh by ſaying, the *Lepra* affects the SKIN; the *Elephantiaſis* the FLESH.

ELEPHA'NTIAC, *adj.* troubled with the diſeaſe called *elephantiaſis.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS *Arabum* [with *Phyſicians*] a ſwelling in the legs and feet, a-kin to the *varix*, proceeding from phlegmatic and melancholy blood, ſo that the *feet* reſemble thoſe of an *elephant* in ſhape and thickneſs. ABULPHARUGIUS ſays, that *Almowaffek*, brother of chaliph *Motamed*, being terribly afflicted with the pain of the *gout*, uſed to refrigerate his foot with *ſnow*; and ſo the diſeaſe paſt into a DAO'LFIL, or elephantiaſis. Hiſt. Dynaſt. Ed. Oxon, p. 272.

ELEPHA'NTINE, *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to, or like an elephant.

ELEPHANTI'NI *Libri*, Lat. [with the Romans] books ſuppoſed to be ſo called, as have been made of ivory, others ſay of the inteſtines of an elephant; in theſe were regiſtered the actions of the generals of armies, and even of the provincial magiſtrates, and the proceedings, acts, &c. of the ſenate, and magiſtrates of Rome, as alſo matters relating to the cenſus.

To E'LEVATE, *verb act.* [*elever*, Fr. *elevare*, It. *elevàr*, Sp. *elevatum*, ſup. of *elevo*, Lat.] 1. To lift up; to raiſe aloft. Subterranean fire *elevates* the water out of the abyſs. *Woodward.* 2. To exalt, to raiſe to dignity. 3. To raiſe the mind with great conceptions. Remote ſpeculations the mind may be *elevated* with. *Locke.* 4. To raiſe the mind with pride. 5. To leſſen by detraction. This ſenſe, tho' legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in uſe. The judgments of learned men they *elevate* their credit, or oppoſe unto them the judgments of others as learned. *Hooker.*

E'LEVATE part. paſſ. ELEVATED [from to *elevate*] exalted, rais'd on high. Tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate.* *Milton.*

E'LEVATED [with aſtrologers] a planet is ſaid to be elevated above another planet, when being ſtronger it weakens the influence of the other.

ELEVATED [in heraldry] ſignifies raiſed up or turned upwards, as particularly wings elevated ſignify the points of them turned upwards; which is the true flying poſture.

ELEVA'TEDNESS [of *elevated*] exaltedneſs of ſtate, being lifted up, &c.

ELEVA'TION Fr. [*elevazione*, It. of *elevatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of lifting up on high. The *elevation* of ſome ſtrata, and the depreſſion of others, did not fall out by chance. *Woodward.* 2. Exaltation, dignity, ſtate of pre-eminence. Angels in their degrees of *elevation* above us. *Locke.* 3. Exaltation of the mind by lofty and noble conceptions. To love him with all poſſible application and *elevation* of ſpirit. *Norris.* 4. Attention to ſpiritual matters or divine objects. All which different *elevations* of ſpirit unto God are contained in prayer. *Hooker.*

ELEVA'TION [in architecture] a draught or deſcription of the face or principal ſide of a building, called alſo the *upright.*

ELEVATION [in gunnery] is the angle which the chace of the piece or axis of the cylinder makes with the plain of the horizon.

ELEVATION [with chemiſts] is the cauſing any matter to riſe in fume or vapours, by means of heat.

ELEVATION [in the Romiſh church] is applied to that part of the maſs, where the prieſt hoiſts or raiſes the hoſt above his head for the people to adore it.

ELEVATION *of the Pole* [in aſtronomy] is the height or number of degrees, that the pole is raiſed in any latitude, or appears above the horizon.

ELEVATION *of the Pole* [in dialling] is the angle which the upper end of the cock or ſtyle, that caſts the ſhadow on the dial plane, makes with the ſubſtiler line.

ELEVATION, Lat. a lifter or raiſer up, applied to ſome chirurgical inſtruments put to ſuch uſes.

ELEVATOR [*elevatorium*, Lat.] an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons for raiſing the bone of the ſkull when it is ſunk.

ELEVA'TORES, Lat. [*elevatoire*, Fr. *elevatoria*, It. in anatomy] thoſe muſcles that ſerve to draw the parts of the body upwards.

ELEVATOR *Labiorum*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle which lies between the zygomaticus and the elevator labii ſuperioris proprius, and and takes riſe from the fourth bone of the upper jaw.

ELEVATOR *Labii Superioris*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle that ariſes from the ſecond bone of the upper jaw, or, as ſome would have it, from the fore-part of the fourth bone, immediately above the elevator labiorum, and deſcending obliquely under the ſkin of the upper lip, with its partner joins in a middle line from the ſeptum narium to its end, in the ſphincter labiorum.

ELEVATOR, *Labii Inferioris*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing from the ſecond bone of the under jaw; and, with its partner, deſcending directly to their implantations in the lower part of the ſkin of the chin; they draw the lip upwards.

ELEVATOR *Alæ Naſi*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle or pair of muſcles of the noſe, of a pyramidical figure, very narrow, tho' fleſhy at its origination on the fourth bone of the upper jaw; its action is to pull the alæ upwards, and turn the noſe outwards.

ELEVATOR *Oculi*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the eye, ariſing near the place where the optic nerve enters the orbit, and is inſerted into the tunica ſclerotis on the upper and fore part of the bulb of the eye under the adnata.

This muſcle is named *ſuperbus muſculus* or proud, becauſe it raiſes the eye; it being one of the common marks of a haughty diſpoſition to look high; its oppoſite muſcle is termed *humilis* or humble.

An ELE'VE [of *elever*, Fr. to raiſe] a pupil or ſcholar educated under any one, a mere French word.

ELE'VEN *adj.* [ændleꝼen, endliaꝼa, of ene, one, and lyꝼan, *Sax*, to leave, *i. e.* one remaining after the computation of 10, elf, *Du*, eilff, H. Ger.] one and ten, one more then ten.

ELEVEN, the number 11 has this property, that being multiplied by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, it will always end and begin with like numbers, 11 multiplied by 2, makes 22, by 3, 33, by 4, 44, by 5, 55, by 6, 66, by 7, 77, by 8, 88, and by 9, 99.

Poſſeſſion is ELEVEN Points of the Law.

The Fr. ſay; *Celui qui eſt en poſſeſſion a un grand advantage.* (He who is in poſſeſſion has a great advantage.) And ſo the It. *Chi è in poſſeſſo ha un grand vantaggio.* A man who is in poſſeſſion of any thing, tho' unjuſtly, will find a great many ſhifts and evaſions in the law to keep it.

ELE'VENTH, *adj.* [of *eleven*] The ordinal of eleven, the next to the tenth.

ELEUSI'NIA [ελευσινια, Gr.] the myſteries of the goddeſs Ceres, or the religious ceremonies performed in honour of her; ſo named from Eleuſis a maritime town of the Athenians, in which was a temple of that goddeſs, perſons of both ſexes were initiated in it, it being deemed impious to neglect doing ſo. The myſteries were of two ſorts, the leſſer and the greater; the former were ſacred to Proſerpine Ceres's daughter, and the latter to Ceres herſelf. The Matrons who were initiated in theſe rites, were ſuch as reſolv'd to preſerve a perpetual chaſtity: at the beginning of the feſtivals there was a feaſt for ſome days together; but wine was baniſhed from the altar: throughout the whole myſteries there was a profound ſilence, and it was a crime to *publiſh* any thing concerning them: none were ſuffer'd to ſee the ſtatue of the goddeſs except her prieſts; nor durſt any perſons, who were not admitted to theſe rites, inquire into them, much leſs to be preſent at them; the aſſembly uſed lighted torches. But the women are ſaid to have taken among themſelves immodeſt liberties. If the Reader deſire a more full and correct account of theſe Pagan rites that were held in ſo much veneration by the old Pagans, he may conſult Jackson's *Chronolog. Antiquities.*

Eleuthe'ria [Ελευθερια, Gr.] certain feſtivals ſolemnized every fifth year at Platæa, by delegates from almoſt all the cities of Greece, in honour of Jupiter Eleutherius (*i. e.* the protector of liberty) theſe feſtivals were inſtituted by the Greeks, after the ſignal defeat of 300000 Perſians, in the territories of Platæa, under Mardonius, Xerxes's general, which mighty army Xerxes had left in order to ſubdue Greece.

Elf, *ſub.* plur. *elves*, [ælꝼ, or elꝼenne, *Sax. eilf* Welſh. *Baxter's Gloſſ.*] 1. A fairy, an hobgoblin, a wandering ſpirit ſuppoſed to be ſeen in unfrequented places. Every *elf* and fairy ſprite. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. An evil ſpirit, a devil. That we may angels ſeem, we paint them *elves, Dryden.*

Elf *arrows*, flint-ſtones ſharpened and jagged like arrow heads, which the ancient Britains uſed in war; many of which being found both in Scotland and England, the people give them the name of elf-arrows, fancying that they dropt from the clouds.

To **Elf**, *verb act.* [from the noun] to entangle hair in ſo intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravel'd. This the vulgar have ſuppoſed to be the work of fairies in the night: and all hair ſo matted together hath had the name of *elf-locks. Hanmer. Elf* all my hair in knots. *Shakeſpeare.*

Elf-lock, *ſubſt.* [of *elf* and *lock*] knots of hair twiſted by elves. Cakes the *elf-locks* in foul ſluttiſh hairs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Elicita'tion, [*elicitatio*, of *elicio*, Lat.] the act of drawing out or alluring. That *elicitation* which the ſchools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, that drawing is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bramhall.*

To **Eli'cite**, *verb act.* [*elicio*, Lat.] to ſtrike out, to bring forth by labour or art. The ſame truths may be *elicited* and explicated by the contemplation of animals. *Hale.*

Eli'cite, *adj.* [*elicitus*, Lat.] brought into act, from poſſibility to real exiſtance. The formal *elicite* act of meekneſs. *Hammond.*

Eli'citi, [in ethics] ſignify acts immediately produced by the will, and terminated by the ſame power; ſuch as willing, nilling, loving, hating, *&c.* are denominated *elicit*; by reaſon that being before in the power of the will, they are now brought forth into act.

To **Eli'de**, *verb act.* [*elido*, Lat.] to cut in pieces. We are to cut off that whereunto they fly for defence, when the force and ſtrength of the argument is *elided. Hooker.*

Eligibi'lity, or **E'ligibleness** [of *eligible*] worthineſs to be choſen, preferableneſs. The report made by the underſtanding as to their *eligibility* or goodneſs. *Fiddes.*

E'ligible, [*elibibile*, It. of *eligibilis*, Lat.] fit or deſerving, to be choſen preferable, next to his own plan, that of the government is the moſt *elegible*. *Addiſon.*

Eliguri'tion, Lat. the act of haſty eating or devouring.

To **E'limate**, *verb act* [*elimatum*, ſup. of *elimo*, Lat.] to file, to poliſh, to ſmooth.

Elimina'tion, Lat. turning out of houſe and home, the act of baniſhing, rejection.

Elingua'tion, Lat. the act of cutting out the tongue.

Eli'qament, [*eliquamentum*, Lat.] a fat juice ſqueezed out of fleſh or fiſh.

Eli'sion, [Fr. of *eliſio*, Lat. with grammarians] 1. The act of cutting off, ſtriking or daſhing out, a vowel after the end of a word in verſe, commmonly when the next word begins with a vowel; as *th'archfiend*, where there is an eliſion of a letter which makes a ſyllable leſs. Abbreviations and *eliſions* by which conſonants are join'd. *Swift.* 2. Separation of parts. The cauſe given of ſound, that it would be an *eliſion* of the air, whereby they mean a cutting or dividing, or elſe an attenuating of the air is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Elixa'tion, a ſeething or boiling. Serving for dilution of ſolid aliment, and its *elixation* in the ſtomach. *Brown.*

Elixation [in pharmacy] the boiling or ſeething gently any medicament for a conſiderable time in a proper liquor.

Eli'xir, Fr. [*eliſire*, It. *elixir*, Lat.] a name given by chymiſts to many infuſions of mixed bodies, prepared by ſpirituous menſtruums, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved, and is of a thicker conſiſtence than a tincture, by which they mean a very precious liquor, or a quinteſſence; as, *Elixir Salutis*, &c. Cordials and *elixirs* fail'd. *Waller.*

Elixir [with alchymiſts] 1. The powder of projection or philoſopher's ſtone, the liquor, or whatever it be, with which alchymiſts hope to tranſmute metals to gold. No chymiſt yet the *elixír* got. *Donne.* 2. The extract or quinteſſence of any thing in general, a figurative ſenſe. [The higheſt quinteſſence and *elixir*, of worldly delight. *South.* 3. Any cordial or enliving ſubſtance in general.

Regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure. *Milton.*

Grand **Elixir**, an univerſal medicine that will cure all diſeaſes.

Elixir [in chemiſtry] is an eſſence, or rather a magiſtery of ſeveral bodies joined together; thus, take aloes, myrrh, and ſaffron, of each an equal quantity, and by digeſting, reduce theſe three into one potable form, and it will be an *elixir*. But if you take only one of theſe ingredients, *e. g.* ſaffron, it will be a *magiſtery*. Therefore an *elixir* is a compound *magiſtery*, *i. e.* a compoſition of various bodies chang'd after the ſame manner as a ſingle body. *Bruno* ſays, that by an *elixir* is now commonly underſtood a *ſpirituous liquor*, impregnated with choiceſt virtues by means of *infuſion*, and accordingly for the moſt part agrees with *liquid tinctures*.

Elixi'viated, *part. paſſ.* [with chemiſts] cleared from the lixivium or lye.

Elk, [elc, or ælc, *Sax. elan*, Fr. *alce*, Sp. and Lat. of αλκη, Gr. ſtrength] a ſtrong ſwift beaſt of the ſtag kind, as tall as a horſe, and in ſhape like an hart, the male bearing two very large horns, bending towards the back, and, as the elephant, having the articulations of its legs ſo cloſe, and the ligaments ſo hard, as to have the joints leſs pliable than thoſe of other animals. Elks live in herds and are very timerous; the hoof of the left hinder foot only has been famous for the cure of epilepſies, but it is probable that the hoof of any other animal will do as well. *Hill.*

Elk, [*eliec*, It. in old records] a kind of yew to make bows of.

El'kholm, a port-town of Gothland, in Sweden, 24 miles weſt of Carelſcroon.

Ell [eln, Sax. elle, Du. and Gr. aln, Dan. *aune*, Fr. *alla*, It. *ana*, Sp. *ulna*, Lat.] a meaſure containing the Engliſh ell, which is a yard and a quarter or 3 foot 9 inches; the Flemiſh, 2 foot 5 inches. Proverbially it is taken for a long meaſure.

Ellebori'ne, the herb neeſwort, ſanicle, *L. Plin.*

Ellebori'tis, Lat. centaury the leſs.

Elli'psis, [*ellipſe*, Fr. *elliſſe*, It. *ellipſis*, Lat. of ελλειψις, Gr.] an omiſſion, leaving out or paſſing by.

Ellipsis, [with grammarians] a figure where ſome part of a ſentence is left out.

Ellipsis [in geometry] is a plain figure commonly called an oval, or a crooked line including a ſpace longer on one ſide than the other, and drawn from two center points, each called the focus, and is one of the ſections of a cone, which is generated by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to its baſe. The planets could not acquire ſuch revolutions in *ellipſes* very little eccentric. *Bentley.*

Ellipsis [with rhetoricians] a figure wherein ſome part of a diſcourſe is left out or retrenched, neceſſary to be ſupplied by the hearers, and uſed by a perſon who is in ſo violent a paſſion, that he cannot ſpeak all that he would ſay, his tongue being too ſlow to keep pace with his paſſion.

Elliptoi'des [in geometry] an infinite ellipſis, *i. e.* an ellipſis defined by the equation $ay = m + nbx(ma - x)$ wherein $m > 1$ and $n > 1$.

Elli'ptical, or **Elliptic**, *adj.* [from *ellipſis*] oval, being of the form of a geometrical ellipſis. The planets move in *elliptic* orbits. *Cheyne.*

Elli'ptical *Compaſſes*, a pair of braſs compaſſes for making any ellipſis or oval figure, by drawing the index once round.

Elliptical *Dial*, a dial of metal, with a folding joint, and the gnomon or cock to fall flat; fitted ſo as to be carried in the pocket.

Elliptical *Space*, is the area contain'd within the circumference or curve.

Elliptical *Conoid*, is the ſame with ſpheroid.

Elm [elm, Sax. alem, Su. elme, Dan. olm, Du. ȝilmen, Gr *orme*, Fr. *ilmo*, It. Sp. and Port. *ulmus*, Lat] 1. A kind of tree. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, it becomes a membranaceous or leafy fruit almoſt heartſhaped. The ſpecies are the common roughleav'd elm, the witch-hazel or broad leav'd elm, by ſome called the Britiſh elm, the ſmooth leaved or witch elm; it is generally believed that none of theſe were originally natives of this country. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better then when planted in a wood or cloſe plantation, and their ſhade will not be very injurous to whatever grows under them. They are alſo proper to plant at a diſtance from a garden or building, to break the violence of winds. *Miller.* 2. The wood of the elm-tree. 3. It was uſed to ſupport vines, to which the poets allude. Thou art an *elm*, my huſband, I a vine. *Shakeſpeare.*

The **Elm**, has ſuch a natural ſympathy with the vine, that they are generally painted together to denote mutual union; *Nec melius teneris junguntur vitibus ulmi.*

Elmi'nthes [ελμινθες, Gr.] little worms breeding in the guts, eſpecially that called rectum, or the lowermoſt or ſtrait gut. I ſhould chooſe rather (with *Gorræus*) to ſay, that *elminthes* ſignifies worms bred in the belly in general; and that thoſe little ones which infeſt the laſt gut are call'd *aſcarides*. I ſaid bred in the *belly*, becauſe worms produced from *other* parts, ſuppoſe the *ear*, the *bladder*, or from ſordid *ulcers*, are not called *elminthes*; but *ſcoleces*, as *Gorræus* moſt correctly obſerves.

E'lma, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, but ſubject to France, 10 miles ſouth of Perpignan.

Elocu'tion [Fr *elocuzione*, It. of *elocutio*, Lat.] 1. The power or faculty of fluent ſpeech. Of bold and of able *elocution*. *Wotton.* 2. Eloquence, flow of language. To expreſs thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.* 3 The power of diction or expreſſion. The chuſing and adapting words and ſentences to the things or ſentiments to be expreſſed. *Cicero. Elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought ſo found, and varied, in apt, ſignificant and ſounding words. *Dryden.*

Elocution [with rhetoricians] conſiſts in apt expreſſions, and a beautiful order of placing words, to which may be added an harmonious ear to form a muſical cadence, which has no ſmall effect upon the operations of the mind.

Elo'des, a ſort of fever, attended with a violent and perpetual ſweating.

E'loge, or **E'logy**, [*eloge*, Fr. *elogio*, It. and Sp. *elogium*, Lat. of ευλογειον, Gr.] praiſe or commendation, panegyric. Maledictions at the prince's arrival did vaniſh into praiſes and *elogies*. *Wotton.*

To **Elo'ign**, or **Elo'in** [*eloigner*, Fr, *allontanare*, It.] to remove, put or ſend a great way off; as, *to be eloined*, is to be at a great diſtance from; a word now diſuſed. From worldly cares himſelf he did *eloin. Spencer.*

Elonga'ta [in law] a return of the ſheriff, that cattle are not to be found, or are removed ſo far that he cannot make deliverance, *&c.*

To **Elo'ngate**, *verb act.* [from *longus* Lat.] to lengthen, to ſtretch.

To **Elongate**, *verb neut.* to go off to a diſtance from a place or any thing elſe. *Elongating* from the coaſt of Braſilia, towards the ſhore of Africa, the compaſs varieth eaſtward. *Brown.*

Elonga'tion [of *elongate*] 1. The act of prolonging or lengthening itſelf. *Elongation* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.* 2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.

Elonga'tion [With ſurgeons] a kind of imperfect disjointing, when the ligament of a joint is ſtretched and extended, but not ſo that the bone goes quite out of its place. *Elongations* are the effect of an humour ſoaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be ſtretched, and to be thruſt quite out upon every little force. *Wiſeman.* 2. Diſtance of one thing from another. A ſmall degree of *elongation* from another. *Glanville.* 5. Departure, removal. Nor then had it been placed in a middle point but that of deſcent or *elongation. Brown.*

Elongation [with aſtronomers, *&c.*] the removal of a planet to the fartheſt diſtance it can be from the ſun, as it appears to an eye placed in the earth.

To Elo'pe. *verb act.* [of *elabor*, Lat. to ſlip away from, or of e and loopen, *Du. to run*] 1. To run away, to break looſe from law or reſtraint. Great numbers of women have *elop'd* from their allegiance. *Addiſon.* 2. It is a term uſed of a woman's leaving her huſband, and going to and dwelling with an adulterer. The fool whoſe wife *elopes. Pope.*

Elo'pement [of *elope*] the act of eloping, the penalty of which is, the woman ſhall loſe her dower or marriage portion, unleſs ſhe ſhall be voluntarily reconciled to her huſband; nor ſhall the huſband be obliged to allow her alimony or maintenance. An *elopement* is the voluntarily departure of a wife from her huſband, to live with an adulterer; and with whom ſhe lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Ayliffe.*

E'lops, ſub. [ελοψ Gr.] a fiſh. Alſo reckon'd by *Milton* among the ſerpents.

Caraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear. *Milton.*

E'loquence Fr. [*eloquenza*, It. *eloquéncia*, Sp. of *eloquentia* Lat.] 1. The art or faculty of ſpeaking well, with fluency and elegance, a rhetorical utterance which delivers things proper to perſuade, oratory. Action is *eloquence. Shakeſpeare.* 2. Elegant language utter'd fluently. Mild perſuaſion flow'd in *eloquence. Pope.*

E'loquent, Fr. [*eloquente*, It. *eloquénte*, Sp. of *eloquens*, Lat.] good grace in ſpeaking; having the faculty of fluent and elegant ſpeech. The cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator. *Iſaiah.*

An Eloquent Man [hieroglyphically] was repreſented by a parrot, becauſe no other bird can better expreſs itſelf.

E'loquently, adv. [of *eloquent*] with eloquence.

E'loquentness, [of *eloquent*] eloquence.

Else, pronoun, [elleꞅ, Sax. elles, Dan. elieſt, Su.] other, one beſides. Uſed both of perſons and things. Thinking of nothing *elſe. Shakeſpeare.* Should he or any one *elſe* ſearch, he will find evidence. *Hale.*

Else, *adv.* 1. Otherwiſe. Aſſured either by an internal impreſſion or *elſe* by external and inviſible effects. *Tillotſon.* 2. Beſides, except that mentioned. Pleaſures which no where *elſe* were to be found. *Dryden.*

E'lsewhere [elleꞅhƿæꞃ, Sax.] 1. In any other place. There are here divers trees which are to be found *elſewhere. Abbot.* 2. In other places, in ſome other place. They *elſewhere* complain. *Hooker.*

E'lsinburg, a port town of Sweden, about 7 miles eaſt of Elſinore.

E'lsinore, a port town of Denmark, about 22 miles north of Copenhagen, ſituated on the Sound, or entrance into the Baltic.

Eltz, a town of the lower Saxony, about 11 miles ſouth weſt of Hildeſheim.

Elvas, a city and biſhop's ſee of Alentejo, in Portugal, ſituated near the frontiers of Spaniſh Eſtremadura.

To Elu'cidate, *verb act.* [*dilucidare*, It. *elucido*, Lat.] to make clear or plain.

Elucida'tion [of *elucidate*] the act of making clear or plain, expoſition. *Boyle* uſes it.

Elucubra'tion, the act of writing or ſtudying by candle-light.

To Elu'de [*eluder*, Fr. *eludir*, Sp. of *eludo*, Lat.] 1. To ſhift off, wave, to get clear of any miſchief by any artifice. Vices eſcape or *elude* the puniſhment of any law. *Swift.* 2. To mock by an unexpected eſcape.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then hid in ſhades *eludes* her eager ſwain. *Pope.*

Elu'dible, *adv.* [of *elude*] poſſible to be eluded or baffled. This part of our law *eludible* by power and artifice. *Swift.*

E'lvelock, *ſubſt.* [of *elves* and *lock*] knots of the hair ſuperſtitiouſly ſuppoſed to be tangled by the fairies. The fears of polling *elvelocks*, or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown.*

E'lvers, a kind of grigs or ſmall eels, that at certain times of the year ſwim on the top of the water about Briſtol, and are ſkimmed up in ſmall nets, afterwards bak'd in cakes, fry'd and ſerved up at table.

Elves the plur. of *elf.* See Elf [elꝼenne, Sax.] Fays, fairies, genii. *Elves* and demons hear. *Pope.*

E'lvish, *adj.* [from *elves* the plur. of *elf*: It had been written more properly *elfiſh. Johnſon.*] 1. Relating to the elves or fairies. Thoſe *elviſh* ſecrets to unfold. *Drayton.* 2. Vulgarly applied to a perſon who is froward, moroſe. 3. Wicked, deviliſh.

Elu'mbated [*elumbatus*, of *elumbis*, Lat.] weaken'd or made lame in the loins.

Elusca'tion, blear-ey'dneſs or purblindneſs.

Elu'sion [*eluſio*, Lat.] the act of evading or rendering a thing of no effect; a dextrous getting clear or eſcaping out of an affair or a difficulty, eſcape from enquiry or examination. Detects the impoſtures and *eluſions* of thoſe who pretended to it. *Woodward.*

Elu'sive, *adj.* [of *elude*] uſing eluſions or artifices to eſcape. *Eluſive* of the bridal day. *Pope.*

Elu'soriness [of *eluſory*] aptneſs to elude, ſhuffling quality.

Elu'sory [*eluſorius*, Lat.] that ſerves to wave, elude or ſhift off; cheating, deceitful. *Eluſory* turgiverſation. *Brown.*

To Elu'te, *verb act.* [*eluo*, Lat.] to waſh off. Harder to be *eluted* by the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

To Elu'triate, *verb act.* [*elutrio*, Lat.] to decant, to ſtrain off. *Elutriating* the blood as it paſſes thro' the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

Elu'triated, *part. poſſ.* and *pret.* of *elutriate* [*elutriatus*, Lat.] poured out of one veſſel into another, decanted.

Elu'xated [*eluxatus*, Lat.] wrenched, ſtrained, put out of joint.

Ely, a city and biſhop's ſee in Cambridgeſhire in the iſle of Ely, about 12 miles from Cambridge, and 69 from London. It is the only ſee in England ſubordinate to the biſhop in government, and unrepreſented in parliament. See the arms of this biſhopric. Plate ix. fig. 10.

Ely'sian, *adj.* [*Elyſée*, Fr. *Eliſeo*, It. *Elyſeo*, Sp. *Elyſius*, Lat.] belonging to the *Elyſian* fields, deliciouſly ſoft, exceeding pleaſant. Rolls o'er *Elyſian* flow'rs her amber ſtream. *Milton.*

Ely'sium [ηλυσιον Gr. or of עבן, Heb. to rejoice] 1. The place allotted by the heathens to happy ſouls. 2. Any place exquiſitely delightful. Liv'd in ſweet *elyſium. Shakeſpeare.*

Elytro'ides [of ελυτροειδης, of ελυτρον a ſheath, and ειδος, Gr. form] the ſecond proper coat, which immediately wraps up or covers the teſticles, and is called *vaginalis*, or the vaginal tunicle. Bruno adds, that tis a *proceſs* of the peritonæum, and the ſeat of the hernia.

'Em is an abbreviation of them.

To Ema'cerate, *verb act.* [*macerare*, It. *emaceratum*, ſup. of *emacero*, Lat.] to waſte or make lean.

Emacera'tion [*macerazione*, It. of Lat.] the act of making lean, *&c.* alſo a ſoaking or ſowſing.

To Ema'ciate, *verb act.* [*amaigrie*, Fr. *emacio*, It. and Lat.] to make lean, to deprive of fleſh. Die *emaciated* and lean. *Graunt.* He *emaciated* and pin'd away in the too anxious enquiry. *Brown.*

To Emaciate, *verb neut.* to grow lean, to loſe fleſh.

Ema'ciated, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of emaciate [*emaciatus*, Lat.] made lean, worn away.

Emacia'tion [*emaciazione*, It. of Lat.] 1. The act of making lean. 2. The ſtate of becoming lean. The *emaciation* or leanneſs were from aphthiſis. *Graunt.*

Emacula'tion, Lat. the act of wiping or taking out blots or ſtains.

Ema'nant, *adj.* [*émane*, Fr. *emanate*, It. *emanans*, Lat] iſſuing or flowing from ſomething elſe. Thoſe two great tranſient or *emanant* acts, the work of creation and providence. *Hale.*

Emana'tion [Fr. *emanazione*, It. of *emanatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing or iſſuing from any other ſubſtance. It ſtreamed by connatural reſult and *emanation* from God, as the light iſſues from the ſun. *South.* 2. The thing which iſſues, affluence or effluvium. *Emanations* from God may be the firſt motive of our love. *Taylor.*

Emanation [in theology] the proceeding of the Holy Ghoſt from the Father and Son.

Ema'native, *adj.* [of *emano*, Lat.] iſſuing or proceeding from another.

To Ema'ncipate [*emanciper*, Fr. *emancipo*, It. and Lat.] to ſet at liberty, to free from ſervitude. They *emancipated* themſelves from that dependance. *Arbuthnot.*

Emancipa'tion [Fr. *emancipazione*, It. of *emancipatio*, Lat.] the act of ſetting at liberty, deliverance from ſervitude. Obſtinacy in opinions holds the dogmatiſts in the chains of error, without hope of *emancipation. Glanville.*

Emancipa'tion [in the Roman law] the ſetting of a ſon free from the ſubjection of his father, which was ſo difficult a matter, that (they tell us) before a ſon could be ſet free from ſuch ſubjection, he ſhould be ſold (imaginarily) three times by his natural father to another man, which man the lawyers call *pater fiduciarus*, *i. e.* a father in truſt, and after this he was to be bought again by the natural father, and on his manumitting of him he became free; and this imaginary ſale was called *mancipatio.*

Emanue'nsis, one who writes what another dictates or directs. This is more uſually written amanuenſis.

To Ema'rginate, *verb. act.* [*emarginatum*, ſup. of *emargino*, from *margo*, Lat.] to take away the borders and margin of any thing.

Ema'rginated, *part. paſſ.* of emarginate, [with botaniſts] cut in or indented in the form of a heart, or having the margin hollowed inwards.

Emargina'tion [with ſurgeons] a taking away the ſcurf that lies about the edges of wounds, ſores, *&c.*

To Ema'sculate [*emaſculo*, Lat.] 1. To geld, to caſtrate, to deprive of virility. *Graunt* uſes it. 2. To make effeminate, to weaken, to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs. Dangerous principles *emaſculate* our ſpirits and ſpoil our temper. *Collier.*

Emascula'tion, 1. The act of taking away the form of manhood, the act of gelding. 2. Effeminacy, unmanly ſoftneſs, womaniſh qualities.

Emaux *de l'Eſcu*, Fr. [in heraldry] the metal and colour of a ſhield or eſcutheon.

To Emba'le, *verb act.* [*emballer*, Fr. *embalar*, Port.] to make up into bales or packs, to bind up, to incloſe.

Her ſtraight legs moſt bravely were *embaled*
In golden buſkins. *Spenſer.*

To Emba'lm [*embaumer*, Fr. *imbalſamere*, It. *embalſamàr*, Sp.] to dreſs a dead body with balm, ſpices, gums and other things, in order to be preſerved a conſiderable time from putrefaction. *Embalm* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Emba'lmer [of *embalm*] one that embalms or preſerves bodies from putrefaction by aromatics.

Emba'mma, Lat. [εμβαμμα, Gr.] any ſort of medicament or ſauce good to create appetite.

To Emba'r, *verb. act.* [of *bar*] 1. To ſhut up, to confine, to encloſe. Faſt *embarred* in mighty brazen wall. *Spencer.* 2. To ſtop by prohibition, to block up. He *embarr'd* all further trade. *Bacon.*

Embarcade're [on the coaſts of America] a place that ſerves ſome inland city for a port or place of ſhipping.

To Emba'rk *verb act.* [*imbarcare*, It. *embarquer*, Fr.] 1. To put on board a ſhip. Cauſed a body of three thouſand foot to be *embarked* on thoſe ſhips. *Clarendon.* 2. To engage one in an affair.

To Embark, *verb neut.* 1. To go on ſhipboard. I ſhould with ſpeed *embark. A. Philips.* 2. To be engaged in an affair. 3. To enter upon a deſign.

Embarca'tion [*embarquement*, Fr. *imbarco*, It. *embarcaciòn*, Sp.] the act of going or putting on board a ſhip. Solicitous for the *embarcation* of the army. *Clarendon.*

Emba'rgo, *ſubſt.* [*embargar*, Sp. a prohibition to paſs; in commerce] a ſtop or arreſt of ſhips, a reſtraint or prohibition impoſed by a ſovereign on merchant-ſhips, to prevent their going out of a port for a time limited.

To Emba'rgo, *verb act.* [from the noun] to order ſuch a ſtop or arreſt.

To Emba'rrass [*embarraſſer*, Fr. *imborazzare*, It.] to encumber, to clog, to perplex, to diſtreſs. I ſaw my friend a little *embarraſſed. Spectator.*

Emba'rrassment [*embarras*, Fr. *imbarazzo*, It.] incumbrance, perplexity, entanglement. Your hearers may run through it without *embarraſſment. Watts.*

To Emba'se. *verb act.* [of *baſe*] 1. To vitiate, to lower, to impair. A tree in the ſeed is *embaſed* by the ground. *Bacon.* 2. To degrade, to vilify. See To Imbase.

Your own miſhap I rue,
That are ſo much by ſo mean love *embas'd*. *Spenſer.*

Emba´sis, Lat. [of εμβαινω, Gr.] the act of going in, an entrance.

Embasis [in a medicinal ſenſe] a ſort of bath.

Emba´ssador [*ambaſſadeur*, Fr. *ambaſciatore*, It. *embaxador*, Sp. *&c.*] one appointed to act for, and repreſent the perſon of a prince or ſtate in a foreign country. See Ambassador.

Emba´ssadress. 1. The wife of an embaſſador. 2. A woman ſent on a public meſſage. The bright *embaſſadreſs*. *Garth.*

E´mbassage, or E´mbassy [*ambaſſade*, Fr. *ambaſciata*, It. *embaxada*, Sp. It may be obſerved, that tho' our authors write almoſt indiſcriminately *embaſſador* or *ambaſſador*, *embaſſage* or *ambaſſage*; yet there is ſcarcely an example of *ambaſſy*, all concurring to write *embaſſy*. *Johnſon*] 1. The public meſſage or commiſſion given by a prince or ſtate to ſome perſon of eminent accompliſhments, to treat with another prince or ſtate about matters of importance. 2. Any ſolemn meſſage in general. He ſends the angles on *embaſſies* with his decrees. *Taylor.* 3. An errand: Ironically. A bird was made fly to carry a written *embaſſage* among the ladies. *Sidney.*

Emba´ter, the hole or look-through to take aim with a croſs bow.

Embateu´ticon *Jus* [in civil law] a kind of law by which people might keep things pawned to them in their own poſſeſſion.

To Emba´ttle, *verb act.* [of *battle*] to range in battle array.

Emba´ttled [*part. paſſ.* of *embattle*] put or ſet in battle array. The Engliſh are *embattl'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Emba´ttelled [in heraldry] is when the out-line of any ordinary reſembles the battlement of a wall.

E´mbden, a port town and city of Germany, the capital of a country of the ſame name, now in poſſeſſion of the king of Pruſſia, ſituated at the mouth of the river Ems. Lat. 53° 40′ N. Long. 6° 40′ E.

To Embe´llish [*embellir*, Fr. *abbellire*, It.] to beautify, adorn or grace, to ſet off or ſet out with decorations. Palaces *embelliſhed* by emperors. *Addiſon.*

Embe´llishment [*embelliſſiment*, Fr. *abbellimento*, It.] an adornment, a ſet off or beautifying decoration, adventitious beauty. Apparitions are the familiar *embelliſhments* of thoſe pious romances. *Atterbury.*

E´mbers [without a ſingular, æmyrja, Sax. aſhes, *einmyria*, Iſl. hot aſhes or cinders, emmer, Dan. a ſpark] hot cinders, aſhes not extinguiſhed. Take hot *embers* and put them about a bottle. *Bacon.*

Ember *Days* [ſo named by ſome from an ancient cuſtom of putting aſhes on their heads in token of humiliation on thoſe days; but Nelſon decides it in favour of Mareſchal, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a courſe or circumvolution] the Wedneſdays, Fridays and Saturdays in the ember-weeks.

Ember *Weeks*, are four ſeaſons in the year, ſet apart more particularly for prayer and faſting, *viz.* the firſt week in Lent, the next after Whitſunday, the 14th of September, and 13th of December.

E´mbering, *ſubſt.* the ember-days: an obſolete word. Keep *emb'rings* well and faſting days. *Tuſſer.*

Embering-days, the ſame as *ember-days*.

To Embe´zzle [prob. of *imbecillis*, Lat. weak, *q. d.* to weaken] 1. To ſpoil or waſte, to ſwallow up in riot. Thou haſt *embezzl'd* all thy ſtore. *Dryden.* 2. To pilfer or purloin, by appropriating any thing intruſted in one's hands to his own uſe. He had *embezzled* the king's treaſure. *Hayward.*

Embe´zzlement [of *embezzle*] 1. A ſpoiling or waſting. 2. The act of appropriating a thing entruſted to one's own uſe. 3. The thing appropriated.

To Embla´ze, *verb act.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.] 1. To adorn with glittering *embelliſhments*. Our ſhrines irradiate or *emblaze* their floors. *Pope.* 2. (In blazoning) to plant with enſigns armorial.

Thou ſhalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T'*emblaze* the honour which thy maſter got. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Embla´zon, *verb act.* [*blaſonner*, Fr. in heraldry] 1. To adorn with enſigns armorial or coats of arms. 2. To ſet out pompouſly, to ſhow, to deck in glaring colours. Auguſtus for ſome petty conqueſt *emblazoned* to the higheſt pitch. *Hakewell.*

E´mblem [*embléme*, Fr. *emblema*, It. Sp. and Lat. εμβλημα, of εμβαλλω, Gr. to caſt in, what is thrown in or added by way of *ornament* to any workmanſhip] 1. A painted enigma or repreſentation of ſome moral notion by way of device or picture; as an *ant* is an emblem of induſtry, an *aſs* of ſluggiſhneſs, a *ball* of inconſtancy, a *lion* of generoſity, *&c.* He is a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws. *Addiſon.* 2. Enamel, any thing inſerted or inlaid in the body of ſomething elſe.

To E´mblem, *verb act.* [from the noun] to repreſent ſomething in an alluſive or typical manner. The primitive fight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions. *Glanville.*

Emblema´tic, or Emblema´tical [*emblematique*, Fr. *emblematico*, It. and Sp.] 1. Pertaining to or pertaking of the nature of emblems. 2. Compriſing an emblem, alluſive, darkly repreſentative. Reverſes purely *emblematical*. *Addiſon.* 3. Dealing in emblems, uſing emblems.

Emblema´ticalness [of εμβλημα, Gr.] emblematical quality enigmatical repreſentation.

Emblema´tically, *adv.* [of *emblematical*] by emblems. Others have ſpoken *emblematically*. *Brown.*

Emblema´tist [of *emblem*] a writer, contriver, or maker of emblems. Brown uſes it.

E´mblements [of *emblaver*, Fr. to ſow with corn] *i. e.* corn ſprung or put out above ground, ſignifies properly the profits of land ſown; alſo the products that ariſe naturally from the ground, as graſs, fruit, *&c.*

E´mbolism [εμβολισμος, Gr.] 1. The putting in or adding a day to leap years, intercalation of days to produce equation of time. Some following the moon, finding out *emboliſms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could. *Holder.* 2. The time thus inſerted or intercalated.

Emboli´smic, *adj.* [of *emboliſm*] intercalary.

Emboli´smical, or Emboli´smatical *Month* [with aſtronomers] is when the lunations that happen every ſucceſſive year 11 days ſooner than in the foregoing, amount to 30 days, and make a new additional month, to render the common lunar year equal to the ſolar.

E´mbolus, *ſubſt.* Lat. [εμβολος, Gr. any thing inſerted and acting with another; with natural philoſophers] the ſucker of the pump or ſyringe, which when the ſucker of the pipe of the ſyringe is cloſe ſtopt, cannot be drawn up without the greateſt difficulty, and having been forced up by main ſtrength, and being let go, will return again with great violence. Blood driven through elaſtic channels by the force of an *embolus* like the heart. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

To Embo´ss, *verb act.* [*boſſe*, Fr. a protuberance, *imboſcare*, It.] 1. To adorn with emboſſed work, to engrave with relievo or riſing work.

O'er the lofty gate his art *emboſs'd*
Androgeo's death. *Dryden.*

2. To form with protuberances. Botches and blains muſt all his fleſh *emboſs*. *Milton.* 3. [*emboiſter*, *emboitter*, Fr. to encloſe in a box] to include, to incloſe. A knight her met in mighty arms *emboſs'd*. *Spenſer.* 4. [*emboſcare*, It.] to incloſe in a thicket.

Like that ſelf begotten bird,
In th'Arabian woods *emboſt*. *Milton.*

To Emboss *a Deer* [of *imboſcare*, It. or *emboſquer*, Fr. of *bois*, Fr. a wood] to chace her into a thicket, to hunt hard. When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, ſhe is ſaid to be *emboſt*: a dog alſo, when he is ſtrain'd with hard running, eſpecially upon hard ground, will have his knees ſwell'd, and then he is ſaid to be *emboſt*, from *boſſe*. Fr. a tumour. *Hanmer.* We have almoſt *emboſt* him; you ſhall ſee his fall to night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Embo´ssed, *part. paſſ.* of *emboſs* [with architects] raiſed with bunches or knobs.

Embo´ssing, the art of forming or faſhioning works in relievo, whether they be caſt or moulded, or cut with the chiſſel.

Embossing [in architectare] a kind of ſculpture, or engraving, wherein the figure ſticks out from the plain wherein it is engraven, and, according as it is more or leſs protuberant, is called by the Italians, *baſſo mezzo*, or *baſſo relievo*, and, by the Engliſh, *bas relief*.

Embo´ssment [of *emboſs*] 1. Any thing ſtanding out from the reſt, prominence. Perfect circles without any bulwarks or *emboſſments*. *Bacon.* 2. Relievo, riſing work. It expreſſes the great *emboſſment* of the figure. *Addiſon.*

Embo´st [with hunters] a foaming at the mouth, ſpoken of a deer that has been ſo hard chaſed that ſhe foams at the mouth.

To Embo´ttle, *verb act.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] to bottle, to put in bottles.

Stirom, firmeſt fruit,
Embottled. *J. Philips.*

To Embo´wel, *verb act.* [of *bowel*, of *boyau*, Fr.] to take out the bowels, to eviſcerate. *Embowel'd* will I ſee thee by and by. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Embra´ce [*embraſſer*, Fr. *abbracciare*, It. *abracar*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To encompaſs, hug, or hold fondly in one's arms, to ſqueeze in kindneſs and friendſhip. *Embrace* again, my ſons. *Dryden.* 2. To ſeize eagerly, to welcome, to accept willingly any thing offered. *Embraced* the profeſſion of the Chriſtian religion. *Tillotſon.* 3. To comprehend, to encompaſs, to take in. 4. To comprize, to contain. Between the mountain and the ſtream *embrac'd*. *Dryden.* 5. To admit, to receive, to entertain. What is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.* 6. To find, to take.

Muſt *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To ſqueeze in a hoſtile manner.

To Embrace, *verb neut.* to join in an embrace. Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Embrace *a Volt* [in horſemanſhip] a horſe is ſaid ſo to do, when in working upon volts he makes a good way every time with his fore-legs.

Embra´ce, *ſubſt.* 1. Claſp, fond hug in the arms. To his *embraces* runs. *Denham.* 2. Hoſtile ſqueeze, cruſh.

Embra´cement [*embraſſement*, Fr.] 1. An embrace, claſp in the arms, hug in kindneſs. Dear tho' chaſte *embracements*. *Sidney.* 2. Comprehenſion. Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be. *Davies* 3. State of being included, encloſure. The parts in man's body eaſily reparable, as ſpirits die in the *embracements* of the parts hardly reparable as bones. *Bacon.* 4. Conjugal endearments. *Embracements* of his bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Embra´ceour, or Embra´sour [in law] he who when a matter is in trial between party and party, comes to the bar with one of the parties (having received ſome reward ſo to do) and ſpeaks in the caſe, or privately labours the jury, or ſtands there to overlook, awe or put them in fear, the penalty of which is 20*l.* and impriſonment at the juſtice's diſcretion.

Embra´cer [of *embrace*] one who embraces or hugs or lays hold on. The greateſt *embracers* of pleaſure. *Howel.*

Embra´sure, Fr. [in architecture] the enlargement made of the gap or inſide of a door, wicket, caſement, *&c.* or in the opening of a wall to give more light, *&c.*

Embra´sures [in fortification] are the holes or apertures, or loopholes left open in a parapet, caſement, *&c.* through which the cannon are pointed, in order to fire into the moat or field; the battlement.

To Embra´ve, *verb act.* [of *brave*] to embelliſh, to deck, to adorn. With ſad cypreſs ſeemly it *embrave*. *Spenſer.*

Embre´wed [in heraldry] dipp'd in blood, a term uſed of ſpears that have their points ſo. See To Imbrue.

To E´mbrocate, *verb act.* [εμβρεχω, Gr.] to rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors. With oil of roſes and vinegar to *embrocate* her arm. *Wiſeman.*

Embroca´tion [of *embrocate*] the act of ſoaking or ſteeping.

Embrocation [in pharmacy] 1. A kind of fomentation, in which the warm liquor is let diſtil drop by drop, or very ſlowly, upon the part of the body to be fomented. 2. The act of rubbing any diſeaſed part with medicinal lotions. 3. An applying of cloths dipt in oil or any other aſſwaging liquor to the part affected. 4. The lotion with which a diſeaſed part is waſhed or embrocated. Cataplaſms and *embrocations* of various ſorts. *Wiſeman.*

Embroche´, Lat. [of εμβροχη, of εμβρεχω, Gr. to ſoak in] a kind of decoction or lotion, wherewith the part affected having been firſt bathed, is afterwards bound up with linen cloths dipt in it.

To Embroi´der [*broder*, Fr. *bordàr*, Sp.] to work embroidery, border with ornaments, to adorn with figured or raiſed work upon a ground. A ſuit of her own *embroidering*. *Spectator.* See to Border, and read there,

——And flowers
Imborder'd on each bank, the hand of Eve. *Milton*.

EMBROI'DERER [*brodeur*, Fr. *bordadór*, Sp.] one that embroiders or adorns cloths with needlework. The work of the *embroiderer*. *Eccleſiaſticus*.

EMBROI'DERERS were incorporated abont *anno* 1561. Their armorial enſigns are palee of ſix, *argent* and *ſable* on a feſs *gules* between 2 lions of England, 2 broches ſaltire-ways between as many trundles *or*; the ſupporters 2 lions *or*.

EMBROI'DERY [*brodere*, Fr. *brodadúra*, Sp.] 1. The act of working flowers and figures with a needle on cloth, raiſed and variegated needle-work. Laces and *embroideries* are coſtly. *Bacon*. 2. Diverſity of colours. The natural *embroidery* of the meadows. *Spectator*.

To EMBROI'L, *verb act*. [*embrouiller*, Fr.] 1. To diſturb, confound, or ſet together by the ears, to involve in troubles by diſcord. To *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war. *K. Charles*. 2. In the following paſſage it ſeems improperly uſed for *broil* or *burn*. It ſhould, like the coal from the altar, ſerve only to *embroil* and conſume the ſacrilegious invaders. *Decay of Piety*.

An EMBROIL [*embrouillement*, Fr.] an embarraſſment, perplexity, trouble, confuſion by diſſenſion.

To EMBRO'THEL, *verb act*. [of *brothel*, *brodel*] to incloſe in a brothel or the ſtews. *Embrothel'd* ſtrumpets proſtitute. *Donne*.

E'MBRYO, or E'MBRYON [*embryon*, Fr. *embrione*, It. *embriòn*, Sp. of *embryo*, Lat. εμβρυον, of εμβρυω, Gr. to ſprout out] 1. The fœtus or child in the womb, after its members come to be formed; but before it has its perfect ſhape. The *embryo* ripeneth. *Bacon*. 2. The ſtate of any thing yet unfiniſhed, or not fit for production. A noble work I had then in *embryo*. *Swift*. But Caſtell. Renovatus ſays, "*Fœtum in uterô* & JAM *membris ſuis delineatum ſignificat*, *i. e.* it ſignifies a fœtus in the womb when NOW *delineated with its members*."

EMBRYO [with botaniſts] the moſt tender fœtus or bud of a plant, whoſe parts are forcibly diſpoſed to diſplay.

EMBRYO [hieroglyphically] was by the ancients repreſented by a frog.

E'MBRYONATE, *adj*. [of *embryo*] pertaining to an embryo; alſo that is yet but in embryo.

EMBRYORE'STES, or EMBRYOLA'STES [of εμβρυον and ρησσω, to break, or of εμβρυοθλαστης, of εμβρυον and θαλαω, Gr. to break] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, with which they break the bones of a dead child, that it may the more eaſily be extracted out of the womb.

EMBRYO'TOMY [εμβρυοτομια, of εμβρυον and τομη, Gr. a cutting] an anatomical deſcription of an embryo or young child that is newly formed.

EMBRU'LCUS [of εμβρυον and ελκω, Gr. to draw] a ſurgeon's inſtrument to extract a child out of the womb.

E'MBURN, or A'MBURN, a city of Dauphiny, in France, near the confines of Piedmont. Lat. 44° 35′ N. Long. 6° 6′ E.

To EMBU'RSE [*embourſer*, Fr.] to reſtore or refund money owing.

EMBUSCA'TUM *Marmor* [*i. e.* boſcage or buſhy marble] a ſort of marble digged out of mount Sinai in Jeruſalem, of colour white, inclining to yellow, which has this ſurprizing property, that which way ſoever it be cut, it repreſents ſhrubs and buſhes curiouſly wrought by nature, and of a blackiſh colour, which, if the ſtone be ſet over the fire, ſoon diſappear.

EME, *ſubſt*. [eame, Sax.] an uncle: now obſolete.

Whilſt they were young, Caſſibelan their *eme*
Was by the people choſen in their ſtead. *Spenſer*.

To EMEDU'LLATE, *verb act*. [*emedullo*, of *medulla*, Lat. marrow] to take out the marrow or pith.

To EME'MBRATE, *verb act*. [*emembro*, of *membrum*, Lat. a member] to geld, to caſtrate.

EME'NDABLE [*emendabilis*, Lat.] that may be mended, corrigible, capable of amendment.

EME'NDALS [in the inner Temple] remainders, *i. e.* ſo much in bank of the ſtock of the houſe, for the ſupply of extraordinary occaſions.

EMENDA'RE [an old law term] to make amends for any crime or treſpaſs; and thence a capital crime, which was not to be atoned for by a pecuniary mulct, was ſaid to be inemendable.

EMENDA'TIO, Lat. [in old records] ſignified the power of correcting abuſes, according to ſet rules or meaſures; as, *emendatio panni*, *emendatio panis* & *cerevifiæ*, &*c*.

EMENDATIO *Panni*, Lat. [a law term] the power of looking to the aſſize of cloth, that it be of the juſt ell or due meaſure.

EMENDATIO *Panis* & *Cereviſiæ*, Lat. [in law] the aſſizing of bread and beer, &*c*.

EMENDA'TION, Fr. [*emendazione*, It. of *emendatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of correcting or amending, amendment of any thing from worſe to better. Fitted beyond any *emendation* for its action and uſe. *Grew*. 2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticiſm.

EMENDA'TOR [of *emendo*, Lat.] a corrector or amender, one that alters to the better.

E'MERALD [*emeraude*, Fr. *ſmeraldo*, It. *eſmeralda*, Sp. and Port. *ſmaragdus*, Lat. σμαραγδος, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a fine green colour. The *emerald* is evidently the ſame with the ancient ſmaragdus. The rough *emerald* is uſually of a bright and naturally poliſh'd ſurface. It is of all the various ſhades of green. The oriental *emerald* is of the hardneſs of the ſaphire and ruby, and is ſecond only to the diamond in luſtre. They are only found in the kingdom of Cambay. The American, called by our jewellers oriental *emeralds*, are found in Peru, of the hardneſs of the garnet. The European are ſomewhat ſofter, but harder than cryſtal, and found in Sileſia. The colour'd cryſtals, ſold as occidental *emeralds*, are from the mines of Germany. *Hill*.

EMERALD [in heraldry] an emerald, a precious ſtone of a beautiful green, and therefore ſubſtituted inſtead of *vert*, by thoſe that blazon the arms of dukes, earls, &*c*.

To EME'RGE [*emergo*, Lat.] 1. To riſe up out of the water, or any thing elſe in which it is covered, to come out, or appear. The mountains *emerged* and became dry land. *Burnet's Theory*. 2. To proceed or iſſue. The rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the ſecond refracting ſurface. *Newton*. 3. To riſe into view, to mount from a ſtate of obſcurity or depreſſion. Darkneſs we ſee *emerges* into light. *Dryden*.

To EMERGE [in phyſics] is when a natural body in ſpecie lighter than water, being violently thruſt down into it, riſes again.

EME'RGENCE, or EME'RGENCY [*emergenza*, It. of *emergo*, Lat.] 1. A ſudden occaſion, an unexpected caſualty. Moſt of our rarities have been found out by caſual *emergency*. *Glanville*. 2. The act of riſing out of any fluid by which any thing has been covered. 3. The act of riſing from obſcurity or depreſſion into view. The white colour of all refracted light at its very firſt *emergence* is compounded of various colours. *Newton*. 4. Preſſing and urgent neceſſity. An improper ſenſe In any caſe of *emergency* he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addiſon*.

EME'RGENT [*emergente*, It. *emergens*, Lat.] 1. Riſing up above water, or out of that which obſcures or oppreſſes. The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppreſs him, he is not eaſily *emergent*. *Ben Johnſon*. 2. Riſing into view or notice.

The mountains huge appear
Emergent. *Milton*.

3. Proceeding or iſſuing from. A neceſſity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themſelves. *South*. 4. Sudden, unexpected, caſual, happening on a ſudden, and fortuitous. Upon any *emergent* occaſion. *Clarendon*.

EMERGENT [with aſtronomers] is ſaid of a ſtar when it is getting out of the ſun-beams, and is ready to become viſible.

EMERGENT *Year* [in chronology] is the epocha or date whence we begin to account our time, as the birth of our Saviour.

EME'RGENTNESS [of *emergent*] emergency, caſualty.

E'MERODS, or E'MEROIDS, *ſubſt*. [corrupted by ignorant pronunciation from *hemorrhoids*, αιμοῤῥοιδες, Gr.] painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, the piles. He ſmote them with *emerods*. 1 *Samuel*.

EME'RSED [*merſus*, Lat.] riſen up or out of.

EME'RSION [*emerſione*, It. of *emerſio*, Lat.] properly an iſſuing or coming out from under water.

EME'RSION [in aſtronomy] 1. Said of a ſtar which has lain hid for ſome time under the ſun-beams, when it begins to appear again. In the heliacal *emerſion* when it becomes at greateſt diſtance from the ſun. *Brown*. 2. The coming of the ſun or moon out of an eclipſe.

EMERSION [with philoſophers] the riſing of any ſolid above the ſurface of a fluid ſpecifically lighter than itſelf, into which it had been violently immerged or thruſt.

E'MERY, or E'MERIL [*emeri*, *eſmeril*, Fr. *ſmeriglio*, It. *eſmeril*, Sp. *ſmyris*, Lat.] a ſort of iron ore conſiderably rich, of a duſky browniſh red on the ſurface, but when broken of a fine bright iron grey, with ſome tinge of redneſs, and ſpangled all over with ſhining ſpecks. It is alſo ſometimes very red, and then it contains veins of gold. It is found in the iſland of Guernſey, in Tuſcany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. Emery has been recommended by the ancients as an abſtergent, but it muſt be uſed with great caution. It is prepared by grinding in mills: And the lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by ſprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is uſeful in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel. *Hill*.

EME'TIC, or EME'TICAL [*emétique*, Fr. *emetico*, It. and Sp. *emèticus*, Lat. εμετικος, of εμεω, Gr.] that provokes or cauſes to vomit. Herbs, ſome purgative, ſome *emetic*. *Hale*.

EMETIC *Tartar*, cream of tartar powdered, and mixed with crocus metallorum, according to art.

EME'TICALLY, *adv*. [of *emetical*] in ſuch a manner as to provoke vomiting. To work *emetically*. *Boyle*.

EME'TICS [εμετικα, of εμεω, Gr. to vomit] vomiting medicines.

EMICA'TION [*emicatio*, Lat.] the act of ſparkling, ſpringing or riſing up in ſmall particles, as ſprightly liquors. Ebullition with noiſe and *emication*. *Brown*.

EMI'CTION [*emictum*, ſup. of *emeio*, Lat.] urine. Blood apparent in a ſanguine *emiction*. *Harvey*.

E'MIGRANT, *adj*. [*emigrans*, Lat.] departing from a place.

E'MIGRANTS, *ſubſt*. [of *emigrans*, Lat.] thoſe who go out of their own country to reſide in another, conſtrained either by perſecution or otherwiſe, as the Palatines, Straſburghers, &*c*.

To E'MIGRATE, *verb neut*. [*emigratum*, ſup. of *emigro*, Lat.] to go out or depart from a place.

EMIGRA'TION [of *emigrate*] the act of departing or going from one place to live in another. The originals of many kingdoms by victories or by *emigrations*. *Hale*.

E'MINENCE, or E'MINENCY [*eminence*, Fr. *eminenza*, It. *eminéncia*, Sp. of *eminentia*, Lat.] 1. Loftineſs, height. 2. Summit, higheſt part. Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds. *Ray*. 3. A part riſing above the reſt. Smooth without *eminences* or cavities. *Dryden*. 4. A place where one is expoſed to public or general notice. A perſon whoſe merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conſpicuous figure. *Addiſon*. 5. Conſpicuouſneſs, ſtate of being open to view, reputation, preferment, greatneſs. Men of *eminency*. *Stillingfleet*. 6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in thy body enjoy'ſt,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence*. *Milton*.

7. A title uſually given to cardinals.

An EMINENCE, a little hill or riſing ground, an aſcent about the champaign.

An EMINENCE [in fortification] an height that overlooks and commands the place about it.

E'MINENT, Fr. [*eminenete*, It. and Sp. of *eminens*, Lat.] 1. High, over-topping, lofty. Thou haſt built an *eminent* place. *Ezekiel*. 2. Great, renowned, dignified, exalted. To dignify ſo *eminent* a ſon. *Dryden*. 3. Remarkable, conſpicuous. *Eminent* for a ſincere piety. *Addiſon*.

E'MINENTER, Lat. [academical term] is uſed in the ſame ſenſe with *virtualiter*, in contradiſtinction to *formaliter*, *i. e.* when a thing poſſeſſes any thing in a higher manner than a formal poſſeſſion.

EMINE'NTIAL *Equation* [in algebra] a term uſed in inveſtigation of the area's of curvilineal figures, ſo called, becauſe it is an artificial equation, which contains another equation eminently.

E'MINENTLY, *adv*. [of *eminent*, *eminenter*, Lat.] 1. Excellently, conſpicuouſly, ſo as to attract obſervation. With gifts and graces *eminently* adorn'd. *Milton*. 2. In a high degree, above all. *Emenently* beſt. *Dryden*.

E'MIR [of *amar*, Arab. to command] a title of dignity or quality among the Saracens and Turks. It anſwers to our word *commander*, and accordingly may be applied to the higher as well as the lower officers. Thus Emiro' Cmumenin, *i. e.* the *commander of the faithful*, was the name or title given to the Arabian chiefs. See CHALIPH or CALIPH. And *emir* to this day is the title given to the commander in chief of any body of Arabs.

E'MISSARY [*emiſſaire*, Fr. *emiſſario*, It. and Sp. of *emiſſarius*, Lat] 1. One ſent abroad to gain intelligence, a ſpy, a ſcout. An *emiſſary* and ſpy of the king's. *Bacon.* 2. A truſty, able, dextrous perſon, ſent underhand to ſound the ſentiments and deſigns of another; to make ſome propoſals to him, or to watch his actions and motions, to ſpread reports, to ſavour a contrary party in order to make advantages of all.

EMISSARY *of a Gland* [in anatomy] that which ſends out or emits, is the common duct, canal or pelvis, in which all the little ſecretory canals of a gland do terminate. Wherever there are *emiſſaries*, there are abſorbent veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

EMI'SSION [*emiſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſending out, vent. *Emiſſion* of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

EMI'SSILE [*emiſſilis*, Lat.] that may be caſt or ſent out.

EMISSI'TIOUS [*emiſſitius*, Lat.] caſt out.

To EMI'T [*emitto*, Lat.] 1. To ſend forth, to caſt out, to give vent to. The ſoil *emits* ſtreams. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To let fly, to dart.

> Pay ſacred reverence to Apollo's ſong,
> Leſt wrathful the far-ſhooting God *emit*
> His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To iſſue out juridically. A citation ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority. *Ayliffe.*

EMME'NAGOGUE [εμμηνια, the menſes, and αγειν, Gr. to lead] medicines which excite the courſes in women. *Emmenagogues* are ſuch as produce a fulneſs of the veſſels, conſequently ſuch a ſtrengthen the organs of digeſtion ſo as to make good blood. *Arbuthnot.*

EMMENALO'GIA [of εμμηνια, the menſes, and λογ☉, Gr.] a treatiſe of the emmenia.

EMME'NIA [εμμηνια, Gr.] women's monthly courſes.

E'MMERIC, a city of Weſtphalia, in Germany, ſubject to Pruſſia. Lat. 51° 40' N. Long. 5° 45' E.

E'MMET [æmet, Sax. ameiſe, Ger.] an ant or piſmire. The weight of an *emmet*. *Sidney.*

EMMET, an ant or piſmire, by reaſon of the great pains it takes to lay up its winter ſtores of proviſion in the ſummer-time, makes it generally taken for the emblem of induſtry.

To EMME'W, *verb act.* [of *mew*] to mew, to coop up. Nips youth i'th' bud and follies doth *emmew*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EMMO'VE, *verb act.* [*emmouvoir*, Fr.] to rouſe, to put into emotion. Him high courage did *emmove*. *Spenſer.*

EMMO'TON [εμμοτον, Gr.] a liquid medicine to be ſquirted into ulcers.

EMMUSELLE' [in heraldry] muzzled.

EMODULA'TION, Lat. the act of ſinging in meaſure and proportion.

EMO'LLID [*emollidus*, Lat.] ſoft, tender.

EMO'LLIENT, Fr. *adj.* [of *emolliens*, Lat.] aſſwaging, making ſoft, pliant or looſe, ſheathing the aſperities of humours. Barley is *emollient*, moiſtening, and expectorating. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS, *ſubſt.* [*emollientia*, Lat. ſoftening medicines, *i. e.* ſuch as by a moderate heat and moiſture, diſſolve or looſen thoſe parts which before were upon the ſtretch. *Emollients* ought to be taken in open air. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIMENT [*emollimentum*, Lat.] the act of aſſuaging or ſoftening.

EMOLLI'TION [*emollitio*, Lat.] the act of ſoftening. Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon.*

EMO'LUMENT [*emolument*, Fr. *emolumento*, It. and Sp. of *emolumentum*, Lat.] profit. Diſpatched buſineſs to public *emolument*. *Tatler.*

EMO'NGST, *prep.* [It is ſo written by Spenſer] among. Made *emongſt* themſelves a ſweet conſort. *Spenſer.*

E'MONY. See ANEMONY.

EMO'TION, Fr. [*emozione*, It. *emociòn*, Sp. of *emotio*, Lat.] diſturbance, diſorder of the mind, vehemence of paſſion, either pleaſing or painful. The natural *emotion* of the ſame paſſion.

To EMPA'LE, *verb act.* [*empaler*, Fr.] 1. To fence with a pale. *Empal'd* himſelf to keep them out, not in. *Donne.* 2. To fortify. The Engliſh *empaled* themſelves with their pikes. *Hayward.* 3. To encloſe, to ſhut in. I now *empale* her in my arms. *Cleaveland.* 4. To put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright. They talk of *empaling* or breaking on the wheel. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPA'LEMENT, or *Flower-cup* [with floriſts] thoſe green leaves, which cover the petals or the utmoſt part of the flower of a plant, which encompaſſes the foliation of the attire; being deſigned to be a guard and band to the flower, where it is weak and tender; and for that reaſon thoſe plants, which have flowers, with a firm and ſtrong baſis, as tulips, &c. have no empalement.

EMPA'LEMENT. See IMPA'LEMENT.

EMPA'NNEL, *ſubſt.* [a law term, of *pannel*, Fr.] the writing the names of a jury into a parchment, ſchedule, or roll of paper, by the ſheriff, which he has ſummoned to appear for the performance of ſuch public ſervice as juries are employed in. *Cowel.*

To EMPA'NNEL, *verb act.* [from the noun] to ſummon to ſerve on a jury; a law term. I ſhall not need to *empannel* a jury. *Government of the Tongue.*

EMPA'RLANCE [of *parler*, Fr. to ſpeak; in common law] a petition or motion made in court for a pauſe or day of reſpite, to conſider what is beſt to be done; or for the defendant to put in his anſwer to the plaintiff's declaration; and it is ſometimes uſed for the conference of a jury in the cauſe committed to them. *Cowel.*

E'MPASM [εμπασμα, of πασσω, Gr.] a medicine compoſed of ſweet powders, to take away ſweat, correct the bad ſcent of the body, and allay inflammations.

To EMPA'SSION, *verb act.* [of *paſſion*] to move one with paſſion, to affect ſtrongly. The tempter all *empaſſion'd*, thus began. *Milton.*

To EMPEO'PLE, *verb act.* [of *people*] to form into a people or community. Unknown nations there *empeopled* were. *Spenſer.*

EMPA'STING [in painting] the laying on of colours thick and bold.

EMPA'TEMENT [in fortification] the ſame as *talus*.

To EMPEA'CH [*empêcher*, Fr.] to hinder. See To IMPEACH.

E'MPERESS [*emperatrice*, Fr. *imperatrice*, It. *imperatriz*, Sp. and Port. of *imperatrix*, Lat.] 1. The conſort of an emperor. Lavinia will I make my *empreſs*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A woman inveſted with imperial power. May you on earth our *empreſs* reign. *Davies.*

E'MPEROR [*imperator*, Lat. *empereur*, Fr. *imperatore*, It. *imperedor*, Sp. *emperador*, Port.] a ſovereign prince who bears rule over ſeveral large countries, a monarch of title and dignity ſuperior to a king. Charles the *emperor*. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MPERY, *ſubſt.* [*empire*, Fr. *imperium*, Lat.] empire, ſovereign power. Your right of birth, your *empery*, your own. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MPETRON, Lat. [εμπετρον, Gr.] the herb ſamphire or ſaxifrage.

E'MPHASIS [in rhetoric; *emphaſe*, Fr. *enfaſi*, It. and Sp. *emphaſis*, Lat.] a remarkable force, ſtreſs or energy, in expreſſion, action, geſture; a ſtrong or vigorous pronunciation of a word; earneſtneſs, or an expreſs ſignification of one's intention. *Emphaſis* not ſo much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby ſome letter, ſyllable, word or ſentence, is rendered more remarkable than the reſt by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer ſtay upon it. *Holder.*

EMPHA'TICAL, or EMPHA'TIC [*emphatique*, Fr. *enfatico*, It. and Sp. of *emphaticus*, Lat. of εμφατικος, of εν and φαινω, Gr.] 1. Significant, forcible, uttered with energy, ſtriking. Proper and *emphatical* terms. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Striking the ſight; as,

EMPHATICAL *Colours*, ſuch colours as appear in the rainbow, &c. which, becauſe they are not permanent, naturaliſts do not allow to be true colours. *Emphatical colours* are light itſelf. *Boyle.* 3. Appearing, ſeeming not real.

EMPHA'TICALLY [of *emphatical*] 1. With an emphaſis, in a ſtriking manner. How *emphatically* does every word proclaim the truth. *South.* 2. According to appearance. The incurvity of dolphins muſt be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance. *Brown.*

EMPHA'TICALNESS [of *emphatical*] emphatical quality.

EMPHRA'CTICS [εμφρασσω, Gr.] medicines that by their clammineſs ſtop the pores of the ſkin.

EMPHRA'GMA, Lat. [of εμφραττω, Gr.] a wringing or grinding pain in the guts, as that of the wind-colic. Its *etymology* conveys the idea of ſome OBSTRUCTION in thoſe parts.

EMPHRA'XIS [εμφραξις, Gr.] an obſtruction in any part.

EMPHY'SEMA, Lat. [εμφυσημα, of εμφυω, Gr.] a blowing into, or that which is brought in by blowing, a windy ſwelling or bloating of the whole habit. BRUNO calls it a *flatulent* tumour from a plenty of *flatulent ſpirit* collected in the *cavities* of the body. *Hippoc.* l. 3. Epidem. Ægr. 13.

EMPHY'SEMA [with ſurgeons] a kind of ſwelling, wherein wind is contained, with a little ſkinny phlegm.

EMPHYSE'MATOUS, *adj.* [εμφυσημα, Gr.] bloated, puffed up. The ſkin feels to the touch flabby or *emphyſematous*. *Sharp.*

EMPHYSO'DES *Febris* [with phyſicians] a vehement heat in fevers, which cauſes puſtules and an inflammation in the mouth.

EMPHY'TEUSIS, Lat. [εμφυτευσις, Gr.] a planting, grafting, or implanting.

EMPHYTEUSIS, Lat. [Roman law] a renting of land on condition to plant it.

EMPHYTEUSIS [in the civil law] a contract made by conſent, but created by the Roman law, and not the law of nations; by which houſes or lands are given to be poſſeſſed for ever, upon condition that the lands ſhall be improved, and that a ſmall yearly rent ſhall be paid to the proprietor.

EMPHY'TEUTA, or EMPHY'TEUTES, a tenant that rents land on condition to plant it.

EMPHYTEU'TIC [of εμφυτευσις, Gr.] ſet out to farm.

EMPHY'TON *Thermon* [with naturaliſts] the calor innatus, or innate heat, which they *ſuppoſe* to be produced in a fœtus in the womb from the ſemen of the parents, which afterwards decays and ceaſes by degrees, when reſpiration is begun, and the fœtus ſubſiſts of itſelf. This heat is by ſome naturaliſts ſtiled an innate and natural ſpirit, which they *ſuppoſe* to conſiſt of three parts, *viz.* of a primogenial moiſture, an innate ſpirit, and heat.

To EMPIE'RCE, *verb act.* [of *pierce*] to pierce into, to enter into by violence.

> Deep *empierc'd* his darkſome hollow maw. *Spenſer.*

EMPI'GHT, *part. paſſ.* [from to *pight* or *pitch*] pitched, ſet in a poſture.

> Ere it *impight*
> In the meant mark, advanc'd his ſhield atween. *Spenſer.*

E'MPIRE, Fr. [*imperio*, It. Sp. and Port, of *imperium*, Lat.] 1. The dominion or juriſdiction of an emperor, ſupreme dominion.

> Ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rowe.*

2. The region over which dominion is extended. A nation arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, and modern of *empire*. *Temple.* 3. Power or authority over any thing in general.

E'MPIRIC, *ſubſt.* [*empirique*, Fr. *empirico*, It. and Sp. *empiricus*, Lat. εμπειρικ☉, of εμπειραω, Gr. to try practices] a trier, an experimenter, ſuch as has no true knowledge of phyſical practice, who applies general medicines at all adventures; a mountebank, a quack-ſalver, a poſt-doctor. A ſilly *empiric*. *Hooker.*

EMPI'RICA *Medicina*, quacking or pretending to the cure of diſeaſes by gueſs, without conſidering the nature of the diſeaſe, or of the medicines made uſe of for its cure, but depending entirely on the authority of experienced medicines. But the word was ANCIENTLY uſed in a leſs *exceptionable* ſenſe, I mean not to expreſs what we call *quackery*, but that practice which reſted on *experience* alone (for ſuch is the proper ETYMOLOGY of the word) without taking in that *additional* light and help which the *dogmatic* phyſicians borrowed from *anatomical diſſection*, and the clearer inſight into the *animal proceſs*. See DOGMATIC.

EMPIRIC, or EMPI'RICAL, *adj.* [*empirique*, Fr. *empirico*, It. and Sp. of *empiricus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to an empiric, practiſed only by rote, without rational grounds. *Empiric* remedies. *Dryden.* 2. Verſed in experiments.

Th' *empiric* alchymiſt
Can turn, or holds it poſſible to turn,
Metals of droſſieſt ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

Empi'rically, *adv.* [of *empirical*] 1. Experimentally, according to experience. We ſhall *empirically* and ſenſibly deduct the cauſes of blackneſs. *Brown.* 2. In the manner of a quack, without rational grounds.

Empi'rice [εμπειρικη, Gr.] the profeſſion or practice of a quack or empiric.

Empi'ricism, quackery, the profeſſion or practice of an empiric.

Empla'gia, Lat. [εμπλαγια, Gr.] a palſey.

Empla'stered [of εμπλασσω, Gr.] done or daubed over with plaiſter.

Empla'stic [*emplaſticus*, Lat. of εμπλαςικος, Gr.] clammy, ſticking, cloſing, healing.

Empla'ster [*emplatre*, Fr. *impiaſtro*, It. *implaſtro*, Sp. εμπλαςρον, Gr. this word is now always pronounced, and generally written *plaſter*] a plaſter or ſalve, a medicine of a ſtiff glutinous conſiſtence, compoſed of divers ſimple ingredients, ſpread on leather, linen, *&c.* and applied externally.

Empla'stic, *adj.* [εμπλαςικος, Gr.] viſcous, fit to be applied as a plaſter. *Emplaſtic* quality. *Wiſeman.*

Empla'stics, *ſubſt.* [εμπλαςικα, Gr.] viſcous medicines which ſhut up the pores of the body, plaſters.

Emplatto'mena. See **Emplastics.**

To **Emple'ad**, *verb act.* [of *plead*, En. *plaider*, Fr.] 1. To indict, to accuſe, to bring a charge againſt one. Tyrannous maſters did often *emplead*, arreſt, and caſt them into priſon. *Hayward.*

Emple'cto *Opus* [in architecture] a work knit and couched together; properly when the ſtones of a building are ſo laid, that their front and back part are ſmooth, but their inſide rough or unhewn, that they may take the better hold one of another.

To **Emplo'y** [*employer*, Fr. *impiegare* It. *emplear*, Sp.] 1. To keep one at work, or at ſome buſineſs, to exerciſe. The thoughts ought be *employed* on ſerious ſubjects. *Addiſon.* 2. To uſe as an inſtrument.

Her aukward fiſt did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay.*

3. To uſe as means. The money was *employed* to the making of gallies. 2. *Maccabees.* 4. To uſe as materials. Timber *employed* about the plough. *Locke.* 5. To entruſt with the management of an affair. Chriſt is *employed* in ſuperior works. *Watts.* 6. To fil up with buſineſs.

To ſtudy nature will thy time *employ*? *Dryden.*

7. To paſs or ſpend in buſineſs.

They more bleſs'd perpetual life *employ*. *Prior.*

8. To uſe or make uſe of. 9. To beſtow time or pains.

Emplo'y, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*impiego*, It. *empléo*, Sp.] 1. Buſineſs, occupation, object of induſtry.

The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Public office, poſt, or ſtation. They have always a foreigner for this *employ*. *Addiſon.*

Emplo'yable [of *employ*] capable of being uſed, fit for uſe. Objections *employable* againſt this hypotheſis. *Boyle.*

Emplo'yer [of *employ*] one that employs, uſes, or cauſes to be uſed. Owner and *employer* of much ſhipping. *Child.*

Emplo'yment [of *employ*] 1. Buſineſs, object of labour. 2. The ſtate of being employed. 3. Poſt of buſineſs, office. To get or to keep *employment*. *Swift.* 4. Commiſſion, buſineſs entruſted,

I ſerve the king,
On whoſe *employment* I was ſent to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Empnuma'tosis Lat. [εμπνευμαλωσις, Gr.] an alternate widening of the cheſt, whereby the external air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the blood by the wind-pipe and lungs.

To **Empoi'son**, *verb act.* [*empoiſonner*, Fr.] 1. To poiſon, to deſtroy by venemous food or drugs. That wicked ſervant of his undertook to *empoiſon* him. *Sidney.* 2. To taint with poiſon, to envenom. This is the more uſual ſenſe.

Empoi'soner [*empoiſonuer*, Fr.] one who deſtroys by poiſon. The *empoiſoner* of his wife. *Bacon.*

Empoi'sonment [*empoiſonnement*, Fr.] the practice of poiſoning or deſtroying by poiſon. Dangerous for ſecret *empoiſonments*. *Bacon.*

Empone'ma, Lat. [of εμπονεω, Gr. to labour] the bettering and inriching a ground by labour.

Empore'tic, or **Empori'tical** [*imporeticus*, Lat. εμπορετικος, Gr.] of or pertaining to markets, fairs or merchandize.

Empo'rium, Lat. [εμποριον, Gr.] a mart, a town of trade. The proſperous eſtate of this great *emporium*. *Atterbury.*

Emporium [with anatomiſts] the common ſenſory of the brain.

E'mpory [εμποριον, Gr.] 1. A market town. 2. A place where a general market or fair is kept.

To **Empo'verish**, *verb act.* [*pauvre*, Fr.] 1. To make poor, to reduce to poverty. It *impoveriſheth* a man. *South.* 2. To leſſen fertility, to make barren.

Empo'verisher [of *impoveriſh*] 1. One that makes another poor. 2. That which leſſens fertility. An improver, and not an *empoveriſher* of land. *Mortimer.*

Empo'verishment [of *empoveriſh*] cauſe of poverty, waſte. Not any great *empoveriſhment* to her coffers. *Spenſer.*

To **Empo'wer**, *verb act.* 1. To authoriſe, to give commiſſion or power for any purpoſe. You are *empowered* to give the final deciſion of wit. *Dryden.* 2. To enable, to give natural ſtrength. Does not the ſame power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to deſtroy? *Baker.*

Empri'med [with hunters] a term uſed when a deer has left the herd.

Empr. is often ſet as an abbreviation for emperor.

To **Empri'son** [*empriſonner*, Fr. *impriggionaro*, It.] to caſt into priſon. See **Imprison.**

E'mpress [contracted from *empereſs*, which B. Johnſon retains] 1. The queen of an emperor. His great *empereſs*. *B. Johnſon.* 2. A woman inveſted with imperial authority, a female ſovereign.

Empreſs of this fair world, reſplendent Eve. *Milton.*

Empri'se, Fr. an enterprize, an attempt of danger and hazard.

Enterprize,
Brave purſuit of chivalrous *empriſe*. *Spenſer.*
Grants of mighty bone and bold *empriſe*. *Milton.*

Emprosthoto'nia [εμπροσθοτονος, of εμπροσθεν, forwad, and τεινω, Gr. to ſtretch] a convulſion of the neck, which draws the head forwards.

Emprostho'tonos [εμπροσθοτονος, Gr.] a ſtiffneſs of the backbone, when by ſome violent convulſion it is bent forwards, as opiſthotonos, when it is bent backwards. Or more correctly thus; the *emproſthotenus* [of εμπροσθεν, *forward*, and τεινω, to *ſtretch*] is a spasm of the muſcles which *bend* the head, neck, thorax, and loins *forward*; and the opiſthotonus is a *ſpaſm* of thoſe muſcles, which *bend* them *backward*. *Boerhaave Symptomatologia*, Sect. 864.

Empss. is uſed as an abbreviation for *empreſs*.

E'mptier, *ſubſt.* [of *empty*] one that empties or makes any place void by taking away its contents. The *emptiers* have emptied them out. *Nahum.*

E'mptio *Venditio* [in civil law] that contract by conſent only, which we call buying and ſelling, whereby the ſeller is bound to deliver the goods, and the buyer to pay the price for them according to the bargain.

E'mption, Lat. the act of buying. Purchaſe, *emption* or commutation. *Arbuthnot.*

E'mptiness [æmtineſſe, Sax.] 1. Inanity, abſence of fullneſs.

Deſolation rages,
And *emptineſs*. *J. Philips.*

2. The ſtate of being void or empty. Hollow poverty and *emptineſs*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A void ſpace, vacuity, a vacuum. Mere *emptineſs* and nothing. *Bentley.* 4. Want of ſubſtance or ſolidity. Subſiſt in the *emptineſs* of light and ſhadow. *Dryden.* 5. Unſatisfactorineſs, inſufficiency to fill up deſires. The *emptineſs* of things here. *Atterbury.* 6. Want of knowledge, vacuity of head. Eternal ſmiles his *emptineſs* betray. *Pope.*

E'mptional [*emtionalis*, Lat.] belonging to buying.

Empti'tious [*emptitius*, Lat.] that which may be bought, ſaleable.

E'mptive [*emptivus*, Lat.] bought, or hired.

E'mpty [æmti, Sax.] 1. Void, not full, having nothing in it. The pit was *empty*. *Geneſis.* 2. Devoid, unfurniſhed. The heavens are *emptier* of air, than any vacuum we can make. *Newton.* 3. Unſatisfactory, unable to fill the deſires, unburthened, unfreighted. They had been *empty-handed*. *Dryden.* 4. Vacant of head, unprovided with materials for thinking, unſkilful. *Empty* headed fools. *Raleigh.* 5. Having no ſubſtance, being without ſolidity, vain. *Empty* dreams. *Dryden.*

Empty veſſels make the loudeſt ſound.

Agreeable to the words of divine wiſdom. *A fool's voice is known by a multitude of words.* We generally find, that thoſe who in reality have little or no worth, are fulleſt of themſelves, and trouble every company they come into with a flood of egotiſms: whereas, on the contrary, thoſe who might juſtly boaſt of excellent qualities, are always ſilent on their own ſubject, according to another proverb; The deepeſt ſtreams flow with leaſt noiſe. The Fr. ſay as we; *Les tonneaux vuides, font le plus de bruit.* The It. ſay; *La piu cattiva ruota del carro ſempre cigola.* (The worſt wheel of the cart always creeks moſt.) And the *Arabians* have a proverb to the ſame effect, taken from a cloud, which makes a *great report*, but yields no rain.

What thunder from a barren cloud is here!

An Empty brain is the devil's ſhop.

And he ſoon takes care to ſtock it. Lat. *Otium diaboli pulvinar.* By empty, is here meant idle, not employed. This proverb may be explained by another: *Keep yourſelf employed, and the devil will have no power over you.*

To **E'mpty** [æmtian, Sax.] to make void, to exhauſt, to deprive of that which any thing contained. Great navigable rivers *empty* themſelves into the Euxine ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Empu'rple**, *verb act.* [of *purple*] to die of a purple colour, to diſcolour or ſtain with purple. *Empurpled* with celeſtial roſes. *Milton.*

To **Empu'zzle**, *verb act.* [of *puzzle*] to perplex or put to a nonplus. It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others. *Brown.*

Empye'ma [εμπυημα, of εν, within, and πυον, Gr. matter] a collecting or gathering together of corrupt matter about the breaſt and lungs or thorax. An *Empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breaſt. *Harvey.* 2. An operation to diſcharge all ſorts of matter with which the midriff is loaded, by making a perforation in the breaſt.

Empy'real, or **Emry'rean**, *adj.* [*empyrée*, Fr. *empireo*, It. and Sp. of *empireus*, Lat. of εμπυρον, Gr.] formed of the element of fire, refined beyond aerial, pertaining to the higheſt heavens. Tickel accents it on the penult.

Go ſoar with Plato to th' *empyreal* ſphere. *Pope.*
But *empyreal* forms, howe'er in ſight. *Tickel.*

Empy'real *Subſtance* [in philoſophy] the fiery element above the etherial, that of the pureſt heavens.

Empyre'an, *ſubſt.* [εμπυρος, from πυρ, Gr. fire] the higheſt heavens, where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt. The pure *empyrean*. *Milton.*

Empyre'um *Cælum* [of εμπυρος, Gr. fiery, ſo called from its fiery brightneſs] the higheſt heaven, or the eleventh ſphere above the *primum mobile*, wherein is the throne of God, reſidence of angels, *&c.* Our lexicographer (I ſuſpect) is beholden, for *this* and ſome *other* inſtances of abstruse philoſophy, to that fanciful piece of forgery which is aſcribed (tho' without ground) to Dionysius the *Areopagite*; and this hint will ſuffice for ſome miſtakes that occur under the word Cherubim, and the like.

Empy'reum, or **Empyreu'ma**, Lat. [εμπυρευμα, Gr. with chemiſts] that taſte and ſmell of the fire, which, after diſtillation, happens to ſome oils, ſpirits and waters, from their being drawn off by too great a degree of heat.

Empyreuma'tical, *adj.* [of *empyreuma*] of or pertaining to an empyreuma, having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances in diſtillations.

tions. *Empyreumatical* oils diſtilled by ſtrong fires in retorts. *Boyle.*

EMPYREU'MATA [εμπυρευματα, Gr.] 1. Reliques of a fever after critical time of the diſeaſe. 2. A ſettling in diſtillations.

EMPY'ROSIS, Lat. [of εμπυροω, Gr.] conflagration, general fire. Cataclyſms and *empyroſes* univerſal. *Hale.*

E'MROD, a glazier's diamond for cutting glaſs, called alſo emery.

E'MRODS, the ſame as *hæmorrhoids*; which ſee.

E'MROSE, the name of a flower.

EMU'CID [*emucidus*, Lat.] mouldy.

To E'MULATE, *verb act.* [*emulare*, It. *emulàr*, Sp. *æmulatum*, ſup. of *æmulo*, Lat.] 1. To rival, to propoſe as one to be equalled or excelled. 2. To imitate with hope of equality or ſuperiority.

Nor poliſh'd marble *emulate* thy face. *Pope.*

3. To be equal to. Thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To copy, to reſemble. The convulſion *emulating* this motion. *Arbuthnot.*

EMULA'TION, Fr. [*emulazione*, It. *emulaciòn*, Sp. of *æmulatio*, Lat.] 1. Rivalry, a deſire to excel; a noble jealouſy, between perſons of virtue or learning, contending for a ſuperiority therein. Some *emulation* may be good. *Sprat.* 2. Contention, envy, deſire of depreſſing another. Factious *emulations* ſhall ariſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MULATIVE, *adj.* [of *emulate*] 1. Belonging to emulation. 2. Propenſe to emulation.

EMULA'TOR [*emulateur*, Fr. *emulatore*, It. *emulo*, Sp. of *æmulator*, Lat.] 1. One that ſtrives to equal or excel another. It layeth their competitors and *emulators* aſleep. *Bacon.* 2. One that envies another's excellence.

To EMU'LCE, *verb act.* [*emulceo*, Lat.] to ſtroke gently.

To EMU'LGE [*emulgeo*, Lat.] to milk or preſs forth by ſtroking.

EMU'LGENT, *adj.* [*emulgens*, Lat.] milking or draining out.

EMU'LGENT *Arteries* [with anatomiſts] two large arteries, which ariſe from the deſcending trunk of the aorta, and are inſerted into the kidneys, and carry the blood with the humour called ſerum to them. Thro' the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its ſerum. *Cheyne.*

EMULGENT *Veins* [with anatomiſts] two veins ariſing from the vena cava, and inſerted into the kidneys, which bring back the blood, *&c.* after the ſerum is ſeperated from it, by the kidneys.

E'MULOUS [*æmulus*, Lat.] 1. Striving to excel, rivalling, engaged in competition. *Emulous* Carthage. *B. Johnſon.* 2. Deſirous to riſe above another, deſirous of any excellence poſſeſſed by another; with *of* before the object of rivalry.

Of other excellence
Not *emulous.* *Milton.*

3. Envious, contentious. *Emulous* miſſions 'mongſt the Gods themſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MULOUSLY *adv.* [of *emulous*] 1. With deſire of excelling. 2. enviouſly.

EMU'LSION, Fr. and Sp. [*emulſione*, It.] a ſort of phyſic-drink made of bruiſed ſeeds, fruits, *&c.* of the colour and form of milk, an aſſwaging medicine. The aliment is diſſolved by an operation reſembling that of making an *emulſion.* *Arbuthnot.*

E'MULOUSNESS [*æmulatio*, Lat.] emulation.

EMUNDA'TION, Lat. a cleanſing.

EMU'NCTORIES, *ſubſt.* [*emunctoriæ*, of *emungo*, Lat. to wipe off] certain places in an animal body, by which the principal parts diſcharge their excrements or ſuperfluities; as the glandules, which lie under the ears, under the armpits, and under the groin, *&c.* *Emunctories* to drain them of ſuperfluous choler. *More.*

EMU'NCTORY, *ſubſt.* this ſingular is rarely uſed. See EMUNCTORIES. The grand *emunctory* of the body. *Woodward.*

EMUSCA'TION, Lat. a clearing a tree from moſs.

EN, is an inſeparable prepoſition or compounding particle, generally in the ſpelling of words derived from the French, tho' this diſtinction is not always obſerved; for we but too often uſe this prepoſition, and the Latin *in*, promiſcuouſly. It would add very much to the perſpicuity of the Engliſh tongue, if we made a due diſtinction between the Fr. prep. *en*, the Lat. *in*, and the Sax. *un*, which have very different ſignifications. See in IN, what is not to be found in EN.

EN [en, Sax. en and ern, Ger.] is an adjective termination; as, *leaden*, *hidden*, &c. and likewiſe a termination of verbs derived from ſubſtantives or adjectives; as, to height*en*, ſtrength*en*, fright*en*, hard*en*, ſoft*en*, ſharp*en*, *&c.* EN is alſo the termination of ſeveral irregular participles paſſive.

To ENA'BLE, *verb act.* [of *able*, En. *abilitare*, It. *abilitàr*, Sp.] to make or render able or capable. His great friendſhip with God might *enable* him. *Atterbury.*

E'NACH [in the practice of Scotland] ſatisfaction for any crime or fault.

To ENA'CT [of *en* and *actum*, ſup. of *ago*, Lat. to do or perform] 1. To effect, to perform. The thought or purpoſe before it be *enacted.* *Spenſer.* *Enacted* wonders with his ſword. *Shakepeare.* 2. To eſtabliſh an act, to ordain or decree. By the people it was *enacted* or commanded. *Temple.* 3. To repreſent by action. I did *enact* Hector. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENA'CT, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] purpoſe, determination.

ENA'CTOR [of *enact*] 1. One that enacts or eſtabliſhes laws. *Enactor* of this law of good and evil. *Atterbury.* 2. One who practiſes or performs a thing.

The violence of either grief or joy
Their own *enactor* with themſelves deſtroys. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENÆ'MON [εναιμον, of εν and αιμα, Gr.] a medicine for ſtopping blood.

ENÆU'REMA [with phyſicians] a little hanging cloud (as it were) in the middle of urine. With HIPPOCRATES and others (ſays *Bruno*) it ſignifies *ſublime quiddam in urinâ innatans, & per* mediam *urinam pendulum.* It is alſo called a *cloud*, or little cloud. *Galen* Com. 2. in *Prognoſt.* t. 29.

ENA'LLAGE [εναλλαγη, of εναλλαττειν, Gr. to change; with rhetoricians] a figure whereby we change and invert the order of the terms in a diſcourſe againſt the common rules of language.

ENA'LLAGE [with grammarians] a change either of a pronoun or a verb; as when a poſſeſſive is put for a relative, *ſuus* for *ejus*; or when one mood or tenſe is put for another.

ENALU'RON [in heraldry] a bordure charged with martlets, or any other kind of birds.

To ENA'MBUSH *verb act.* [of *ambuſh*] to hide in ambuſh, or with hoſtile intention. They there *enambuſh'd* them. *Chapman.*

ENA'MEL, *ſubſt.* [*email*, Fr. *ſmalto*, It. and Sp.] 1. A compoſition uſed by goldſmiths, *&c.* to inlay flowers, *&c.* 2. Any thing variegated with colours inlaid, or enamelled. Various ſorts of coloured glaſſes, paſtes and *enamels.* *Woodward,*

To ENA'MEL [*emailler*, Fr. *ſmaltare*, It. *ſmaltàr*, Sp. *eſmaltar*, Port.] 1. To vary with little ſpots; to paint with mineral colours, or with enamel; to variegate. The *enamelled* ſilver plates. *Swift.* 2. To lay upon another body ſo as to vary it.

With gay *enamel'd* colours mixt. *Milton.*

ENA'MELLER [of *enamel*] one that profeſſes enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR, *verb act.* [of *en* and *amour*, Fr. of *amor*, Lat.] to engage the love and affections of a perſon, to make fond; with *of* before the perſon or thing loved; ſometimes *on.* He is *enamoured on* Hero. *Shakeſpeare.* *Enamoured of* all he does. *Dryden.*

ENA'MOURED, *part. p.* engaged in love.

ENANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS *Plants* [of εν αγγειον, a veſſel, μονꝙ, ſingle, and σπερμα, Gr. ſeed] ſuch as have but one ſingle ſeed in the ſeed veſſel.

ENANTI'OSIS, or ANTENANTI'OSIS [εναντιωσις, contrariety, of αντι or εναντι, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, when that is ſpoken by a contrary, which is intended ſhould be underſtood as it were by affirmation; as, there was rage againſt reſolution, pride againſt nobleneſs, *&c.*

ENATA'TION, Lat. a ſwimming out.

ENAVIGA'TION, Lat. a ſailing out of, by or over.

ENCAU'STES, Lat. [εγκαυστης, Gr.] an enameller, that engraves with fire.

ENARGI'A [εναργεια, Gr.] evidence or clearneſs of expreſſion.

ENARRA'TION [*narration*, Fr. *narrazione*, It. *enarratio*, Lat.] 1. A plain declaration. 2. A recital or rehearſal.

ENA'RTHROSIS [εναρθρωσις, of εν, in, and αρθροω, Gr. to joint] a kind of joint, when the cavity or hollow which receives it is *deep*, and the head of the bone that is *let in* is ſomewhat long; as in the jointing of the thigh-bone with the iſchion or huckle-bone. *Enarthroſis* is where a good round head enters into a cavity; as that of the os coxæ receiving the head of the os femoris, or glene, which is more ſhallow, as in the ſcapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wiſeman.* See ACETABULUM.

ENAU'NTER, *adv.* an obſolete word, explained by Spenſer himſelf to mean *leaſt that.*

Anger would not let him ſpeak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage might cooled be. *Spenſer.*

ENCÆ'NIA [εγκαινια, Gr.] 1. Certain annual feſtivals, anciently held on the days that cities were built. 2. The conſecration or wake days of our churches.

To ENCA'GE *verb act.* [of *cage*] to ſhut up as in a cage, to confine. Like Bajazet *encag'd.* *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP, *verb neut.* [of *camper*, Fr.] to pitch tents, to ſit down for a time from a march. Strong fortified *encampings.* *Bacon.*

To ENCAMP, *verb act.* to form an army into a camp.

ENCA'MPMENT [of *encamp*] 1. The act of pitching tents, the diſpoſing of an army in a plain or open country, *&c.* 2. A camp, the tents pitched in order. To improve them in their *encampments.* *Grew.*

Spread their *encampment* o'er the ſpacious plain. *Gay.*

ENCA'NTHIS, Lat. [εγκανθις, Gr.] the caruncula lachrymalis.

ENCA'NTHUS [in ſurgery] a tumour of the caruncula lachrymalis, in the great canthus or angle of the eye.

ENCA'RDIA [εγκαρδια, Gr.] a precious ſtone, bearing the figure of an heart.

ENCA'RPA [εγκαρπα, Gr.] flowers or fruit-work, cut out on the chapiters of pillars.

ENCATHI'SMA [εγκαθισμα, Gr.] a kind of bath for the belly, the ſame as *inſeſſus.*

To ENCA'VE, *verb act.* [of *cave*] to hide as in a cave. Do but *encave* yourſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'NCAUMA [εγκαυμα, Gr.] 1. A brand or mark made by burning. 2. A wheal or puſh cauſed by a burn.

ENCAUMA [with ſurgeons] an ulcer in the eye with a filthy ſcab, which follows a fever. Bruno adds, that it may riſe either in the *black* or *white* part of the eye; and that when its ſeat is in the *former*, it is often a *deep* ulcer, and that in the expurgation of it there is a *greater eroſion* of the coats, to the utter deſtruction ſometimes of the WHOLE organ.

ENCAU'STIC [εγκαυστικη, Gr.] pertaining to the art of enamelling or painting with fire.

ENCAU'STUM [εγκαυστον, Gr.] enamel.

ENCE'INTE, Fr. [in fortification] the whole compaſs of a place; a wall or rampart ſurrounding a place, ſometimes compoſed of baſtions or curtains, either faced or lined with brick or ſtone, or only made of earth. A term not yet naturalized.

ENCELA'DUS, Lat. [εγκελαδꝙ, Gr. *i. e.* tumultuous] a huge giant, who (as the poets *feign*) was the largeſt of thoſe that conſpired againſt Jupiter, who ſtruck him down with thunder, and threw mount Ætna upon him, where he breathes out flames, and, by his turning himſelf, or ſhifting ſides, cauſes earthquakes.

ENCEPHALI, Lat. [of εν, in, and κεφαλη. Gr. the head] worms generated in the head.

ENCE'PPE, Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies fettered, chained, or girt about the middle, as is uſual with monkeys.

ENCE'PHALOS, Lat. [εγκεφαλꝙ, Gr.] whatſoever is contained within the compaſs of the ſkull.

To ENCHA'FE, *verb act.* [*eſchauffer*, Fr.] to enrage, to provoke. The *enchafed* flood. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENCHA'IN, *verb act.* [*enchainer*, Fr.] to hold in chains, to faſten with a chain, to detain in bondage. Here I was enchained. *Dryden.*

To ENCHA'NT, *verb act.* [*enchanter*, Fr.] 1. To give efficacy to any thing by ſongs of ſorcery. *Enchanting* all that you put in. *Shakeſpeare.*

ſpeare. 2. To ſubdue by ſpells or charms. John thinks them all *enchanted*. *Arbuthnot*. 3. To delight exquiſitely. I priz'd a fair *enchanting* face. *Pope*. See INCHANT.

ENCHA′NTER [*enchanteur*, Fr.] a magician, a ſorcerer, one who has ſpirits or demons at his command, one who has the power of ſpells. Tyrants, *enchanters*. *Spectator*.

ENCHA′NTINGLY, *adv*. [of *enchant*] with the force of enchantment. It is improperly uſed in a paſſive form in the following paſſage. Of all ſorts *enchantingly* belov'd. *Shakeſpeare*.

ENCH′ANTMENT [*enchantement*, Fr.] 1. Magical charms, ſorcery. The charms and *enchantments* of the Perſian magicians. *Knolles*. 2. Irreſiſtible influence, overpowering delight. Holds the heart of a reader under the ſtrongeſt *enchantment*. *Pope*.

ENCH′ANTRESS [*enchantreſſe*, Fr.] 1. A woman verſed in magical arts or ſorcery. Given by an *enchantreſs*. *Tatler*. 2. A woman whoſe beauty or accompliſhments have irreſiſtible influence. Th' *enchantreſs* of his ſoul. *Thomſon*.

ENCHARA′XIS [εγχαραξις, of χαρασσω, Gr.] an engraving or cutting into.

ENCHARAXIS [with ſurgeons] a ſcarifying or lancing the fleſh.

To ENCHA′SE, *verb act*. [*enchaſſer*, Fr.] 1. To ſet any precious ſtone, &c. gold, ſilver, or any other metal, ſo as to be held faſt, but not concealed. Like jewels *enchas'd* in gold. 2. To adorn by being fixed upon a thing. Bowls with glittering gems *enchaſe*. *Dryden*.

ENCHE′ASON, or ENCHE′SON [French law term] occaſion, cauſe, or reaſon, why any thing is done.

The fond *encheaſon* that me hither led. *Spenſer*.

ENCHIRE′SIS, Lat. [εγχειρησις, of εν, in, and χειρ, Gr. a hand] the act of undertaking, a ſetting about any thing, a taking in hand.

ENCHIRESIS *Anatomica*, Lat. a readineſs or dexterity at diſſections.

ENCHIRI′DION [εγχειριδιον, of εν and χειρ, Gr. a hand] a manual, or ſmall volume, that may be carried about in one's hand; a pocket-book.

ENCHRI′STA [εγχριςα, Gr.] a thin ointment.

ENCHY′MOMA Lat. [εγχυμωμα, of εγχυω, Gr. to pour in] 1. A ſudden and quick motion of the blood, as in anger, joy, ſorrow, &c. 2. A flowing of the blood, whereby the outward parts become black and blue, as in the ſcurvy, blood-ſhot eyes, &c. Bruno calls the *enchymoſis* or *enchymoma*, an *infuſion* of the vital humours into the SOLID parts, as in a ſudden *fluſh* from joy, anger, or a modeſt bluſh. But I ſuſpect our later improvements in anatomy and knowledge of the animal œconomy will retain here a *continuation* of veſſels, and ſupport us in ſaying, that the freſh *impetus* here given to the motion of the blood, may puſh it into the more *numerous* ſmaller veſſels, and ſo account for this *florid* hue.

ENCHY′TA [εγχυτον, Gr.] an inſtrument with which liquors are dropt into the eyes, noſtrils, ears, &c.

To ENCI′RCLE, *verb act*. [of *circle*] to environ, to incloſe in a circle or ring. The peers *encircling*. *Pope*. See To INCIRCLE.

ENCI′RCLET [of *encircle*] a circle, a ring.

In whoſe *encirclets* if you gaze,
Your eyes may head a lover's maze. *Sidney*.

ENCLAVE′ [with heralds] where one thing is let into another; eſpecially where the juncture is ſquare.

ENCLI′TICS, *ſubſt*. [εγκλιτικος, Gr. with grammarians] conjunctions, ſo called, becauſe they caſt back the accent to the ſyllable before-going, as *que*, *ne*, *ve*, in Latin, which are joined to the end of other words; as, *indoctuſque*, *pilæ*, *diſcive*, *trochine*, *quieſcit*. Hor.

To ENCLO′SE [*includo*, Lat. *enclorre*, *enclos*, Fr. *inchiudere*, It.] 1. To part from things common by a fence. They who had *encloſed* lands, ſhould lay them open. *Hayward*. 2. To environ, to ſhut in between other things. They ſhall be ſet in gold in their *encloſings*. *Exodus*. 3. To include.

ENCLO′SER [of *encloſe*] 1. One that encloſes or parts common fields into diſtinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' *encloſer*; but ſince now
God hath impal'd us, on the contrary
Man breaks the fence. *Herbert*.

2. Any thing in which another is encloſed or included.

ENCLO′SURE [*cloture*, Fr.] 1. The act of encloſing or environing. The membranes are for the comprehenſion or *encloſure* of all theſe together. *Wilkins*. 2. The ſeparation of common grounds into diſtinct poſſeſſions. *Encloſures* began to be frequent, whereby arable lands were turned into paſture. *Bacon*. 3. The appropriation of things common. Let no man appropriate what God hath made common, he hath declared his diſpleaſure againſt ſuch *encloſure*. *Taylor*. 4. State of being environed or ſhut up in a place. The *encloſure* of the waters within the earth. 5. Several, ground encloſed or ſeparated from the common. 'Tis not the common but the *encloſure* muſt make him rich. *South*. 6. A place encloſed or encompaſſed with a hedge, ditch, &c. the ſpace comprehended within certain limits. To live all in a body, and within the ſame *encloſure*. *Addiſon*.

ENCLY′SMA, Lat. [ενκλυσμα, Gr.] a clyſter or gliſter.

ENCOLA′PTICE, Lat. [εγκολαπτικη, Gr.] the art of making braſs-plates, and cutting on them the figures or letters for inſcriptions, laws, &c.

ENCOLI′A, Lat. [of εν and κοιλια, Gr. the belly] the inteſtines, and whatſoever is contained in the abdomen.

ENCO′MIAST [εγκωμιαςης, Gr.] a maker of encomiums, a panegyriſt, one that praiſes. The jeſuiſts are great *encomiaſts* of the Chineſe. *Locke*.

ENCOMIA′STIC, or ENCOMIA′STICAL, *adj*. of or pertaining to encomiums, panegyrical.

An ENCOMIA′STIC, *ſubſt*. a copy of verſes in praiſe of a perſon.

ENCO′MIUM [*encomio*, It. and Sp. *encomium*, Lat. εγκωμιον, Gr.] a ſpeech or poem in commendation of a perſon, a panegyric. Men propagate every little *encomium*. *Government of the Tongue*.

To ENCO′MPASS [of *en* and *compaſſer*, Fr.] 1. To encloſe, to encircle. Two ſtrong ligaments *encompaſs* the whole head. *Wiſeman*. 2. To ſhut in, to environ.

By three and twenty thouſand of the French
Was round *encompaſſed* and ſet upon. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. To go round any place. As Anſon *encompaſſed* the globe.

ENCO′MPASSMENT [of *encompaſs*] circumlocution. This *encompaſſment* and drift of queſtion. *Shakeſpeare*.

ENCOPE′ [εγκοπη, Gr.] an inciſion, cut, or gaſh.

ENCO′RE, *adv*. Fr. again, once more: a word uſed at public ſhews, when any performer is deſired by the audience to do the ſame thing over again.

To the ſame notes thy ſons ſhall hum or ſnore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*. *Pope*.

To ENCOU′NTER, *verb act*. [*encontrer*, Fr. *incontrare*, It. *encontràr* and *rencontràr*, Sp.] 1. To meet, to engage in fighting. They *encounter'd* their enemies. *Knolles*. 2. To meet face to face. I will *encounter* darkneſs as a bride. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To meet with mutual kindneſs. They *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. To attack, to meet in the front. Which way ſoever we turn, we are *encounter'd* with clear evidences. *Tillotſon*. 5. To oppoſe, to oppugn. Jurors are not to believe two witneſſes, if the probability of the fact *encounters* them. *Hale*. 6. To meet by accident. I am moſt fortunate thus to *encounter* you. *Shakeſpeare*.

To ENCOUNTER, *verb neut*. 1. To conflict, to ruſh together hoſtilely. Let belief and life *encounter*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To engage, to fight. His fleet had begun to *encounter* with the chriſtians. *Knolles*. 3. To meet face to face. 4. To come together by chance.

An ENCOU′NTER [*encontre*, Fr. *incontro*, It. *encuéntro*, and *rencuéntro*, Sp.] 1. A ſingle fight, duel, conflict. *Encounters* twixt thyſelf and me. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Fight, in which enemies ruſh againſt each other. To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milton*. 3. Eager and warm converſation of love or anger. The inſtant of our *encounter*. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. Accidental congreſs, ſudden meeting. To ſhun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope*. 5. Accoſting. I would prevent the looſe *encounters* of laſcivious men. *Shakeſpeare*. 6. Caſual incident, occaſion: this ſenſe is ſcarcely Engliſh. 'Tis neceſſary that the ſame ſpirit appear in all ſort of *encounters*. *Pope*.

ENCOU′NTERER [of *encounter*] 1. Opponent, antagoniſt. Kept the field againſt all *encounterers*. *Atterbury*. 2. One that loves to accoſt others; an obſolete ſenſe. Oh theſe *encounterers*, ſo gilt of tongue. *Shakeſpeare*.

To ENCOU′RAGE [*encourager*, Fr. *incoragiare*, It.] 1. To animate, incite, or ſtir up to any thing. They *encourage* themſelves in an evil matter. *Pſalms*. 2. To give courage to, to ſupport the ſpirits, to embolden. I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor diſcourage the proteſtants loyalty. *K. Charles*. 3. To make confident. This the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to ſay. *Locke*.

ENCOU′RAGEMENT [of *encourage*] 1. An incitement to any action or practice.

Such ſtrength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives nor ſmall
Encouragement Godolphin wiſe and juſt. *J. Philips*.

2. Favour, countenance, ſupport. That which has the *encouragement* of the law. *Rogers*.

ENCOU′RAGER [of *encourage*] one that encourages or incites, a favourer. A great *encourager* of arts. *Addiſon*.

ENCRAI′N, O. Fr. [with horſemen] a horſe wither wrung, or ſpoiled in the withers.

ENCRA′NIUM, Lat. [εγκρανιον, Gr.] the hinder part of the brain; the ſame as cerebellum.

ENCRATI′TÆ [of εγκρατεια, Gr. continence] a ſect ſo called, from their making profeſſion of continence, and abſolutely rejecting marriage.

To ENCREA′SE. See To INCREASE.

To ENCROA′CH, *verb neut*. [*encrocher*, O. Fr. *accrocher*, *croc*, Fr. a hook] 1. To intrench upon or uſurp. 2. To invade. 3. To abuſe. 4. To make invaſions on the right of another, to put a hook into another man's poſſeſſions to draw them away. Captains of countries have *encroached* upon the queen's freeholders. *Spenſer*. 5. To advance by degrees and ſtealth upon that to which a man has no right. A creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker*.

ENCROA′CHER [of *encroach*] 1. One who encroaches, or gradually and by ſtealth ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another. The bold *encroachers* on the deep. *Swift*. 2. One who makes gradual and ſlow advances beyond his right.

ENCROA′CHMENT [of *encroach*] an encroaching.

ENCROACHMENT [in law] 1. An unlawful gaining upon the rights and poſſeſſions of another; for example, if two mens grounds lying together, the one preſſes too far upon the other, or if a tenant owe two ſhillings rent-ſervice to the lord, and the lord takes three: So the Spenſers *encroach'd* to themſelves royal power. *Cowel*. Men will make unjuſt *encroachments* upon him. *Atterbury*. 2. Advance into the territories or rights of others. *Encroachments* on the ſea. *Addiſon*.

To ENCU′MBER [*encombrer*, old Fr.] 1. To embarraſs, to perplex, to obſtruct. The verbal copier is *encumbred* with ſo many difficulties at once, that he can never diſentangle himſelf. *Dryden*. 2. To clog, to load. Great good, not *encumber'd* with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker*. 3. To load with debts; as, his eſtate is *encumber'd* with mortgages.

ENCU′MBRANCE [of *encumber*] 1. Embarraſment, clog, load. Dead limbs are an *emcumbrance* to the body. *Addiſon*. 2. Excreſcence, uſeleſs additaments. The huge *encumbrance* of horrific woods. *Thomſon*. 3. Debts or burden upon an eſtate. The *encumbrances* of a living. *Ayliffe*.

ENCY′CLICAL, *adj*. [εγκυκλικος, of κυκλος, Gr. a circle] circular, ſent round a large country. Photius's *enclyclical* epiſtle. *Stillingfleet*.

ENCYCLOPÆ′DIA, Lat. [*encyclopædia*, Lat. of εγκυκλοπαιδεια, of εν, in, κυκλος, a circle, and παιδεια, Gr. learning] a circle or chain of all ſciences and arts, a round of learning. This art may claim a place in the *encyclopædia*. *Arbuthnot*.

ENCYCLOPE′DY, *ſubſt*. the ſame with ENCYCLOPÆDIA. We cannot attain any ſingle ſcience without the *encyclopedy*. *Glanville*.

ENCY′STED, *adj*. [κυςις, Gr.] encloſed in a cyſt or bag. *Encyſted* tumors borrow their names from a cyſt or bag in which they are contain'd. *Sharp*.

END [end, Sax. eynde, Du. ende, Ger. and Dan. enda, Su.] 1. The laſt part of a thing, the concluſion; as, the *end* of a chapter or ſermon. 2. The extremity of any thing materially extended. The *end* of the rod. 1 *Samuel*. 3. Purpoſe, intention. To attribute them to the ſame falſe *end* or intention. *Addiſon.* 4. The laſt particle of any aſſignable duration.

We might fear that virtue, ſince ſhe fell
So low as woman, ſhould be near her *end*. *Donne.*

5. The concluſion or ceſſation of any action. Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his ſons. *Geneſis.*

6. Ultimate ſtate, final doom. 7. Final determination, the reſult of deliberation. My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end*. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. The point beyond which no progreſſion can be made. Are at their wits *end*. *Pſalms.* 9. Death, fate. To write the life and the *end* of George Villers. *Wotton.* 10. Abolition, total loſs. There would be an *end* of all civil government. *Locke.* 11. Cauſe of death, deſtroyer.

Award
Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. Conſequence, event.

O that a man might know
The *end* of this day's buſineſs ere it come. *Shakeſpeare.*

13. Fragment, broken piece. Old odd *ends* ſtol'n forth of holy writ. *Shakeſpeare.* 14. Thing intended, final deſign. One and the ſame thing to ſerve commodiouſly for divers *ends*. *Hooker.* 15. An End [probably corrupted from *on end*] upright, erect; as, his hair ſtands *an end*. 16. [An *End* has a ſignification in low language not eaſily explained; as, moſt *an end*, commonly; perhaps properly *on end* at the concluſion; or corrupted from ſome old word not eaſily recoverable. *Johnſon*]

Stay'ſt thou to vex me here?
Slave, that ſtill *an end*, turns me to ſhame. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the End things will mend.

A ſaying people are apt to comfort themſelves with, when things don't go to their mind.

From the beginning to the End.

Lat. *Ab ovo uſque ad mala.* (From the egg to the apples.) That is, from the beginning of the feaſt to the end. The ancients uſually beginning their meals with eggs, and ending with apples.

To make both Ends *meet*, or to ſpend juſt one's income, neither more nor leſs.

To have the better End *of the Staff*, *i. e.* to have the advantage.

End *for End* [a ſea phraſe] when a rope runs all out of the pully, or off the block, or what it is wound upon.

To End, *verb act.* [endian, Sax. enden, Ger. enda, Su. eynden, Du.] 1. To conclude, to finiſh. That expenſive war is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge.* 2. To put to death, to deſtroy. This ſword hath *ended* him. *Shakepeare.*

To End, *verb neut.* 1. To be finiſhed, to be brought to an end. The long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden.* 2. To ceaſe, to fail, to be terminated. Our laughing commonly *ends* in a deep ſigh. *Taylor.*

E'ndable [of *end*] that may be ended.

To Enda'mmage [*endammager*, Fr.] to do damage, to hurt, to prejudice. The removal of the one ſhould *endamage* the other. *Hooker.*

To Enda'nger, *verb act.* [of *danger*] 1. To put into hazard, to bring into peril. Every thing that can deſtroy his being or *endanger* his happineſs. *Tillotſon.* 2. To incur the danger of, to hazard. He that turneth the humours back, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon.*

To Ende'ar [of *en* and *dear*, probably of dyren, Sax. to account dear to himſelf] to engage a perſon's affections to one. Inſtances of charity which *endear* each other. *Taylor.*

Endea'rment [of *endear*] 1. The cauſe of love, means by which any thing is endear'd. Her firſt *endearments* twining round the ſoul. *Thomſon.* 2. The ſtate of being loved. The great cauſe of its *endearment*. *South.*

To Endea'vour, *verb act.* [of *en* and *devoir*, Fr.] to attempt to do any thing according to one's ability.

To prayer, repentance, and obedience due,
Tho' but *endeavour'd* with ſincere intent,
Mine ear ſhall not be ſlow. *Milton.*

To Endeavour, *verb neut.* to work for a certain end. Our country clergy would *endeavour* after a handſome elocution. *Addiſon.*

Endeavour [from the verb] labour directed to ſome certain end. Conſtant *endeavours* after felicity. *Locke.*

Endea'vourer [of *endeavour*] one who endeavours or labours to a certain purpoſe. He appears an humble *endeavourer*. *Rymer.*

Ende'cagon [ενδεκαγονος, of ενδεκα and γονια, Gr. a corner] a plain figure, having eleven ſides and angles.

E'ndeixis [ενδειξις, Gr.] a ſhewing or declaring.

Endeixis [with phyſicians] an indication of diſeaſes, ſhewing what is to be done in order to the cure.

Ende'mic, Ende'mial, or Ende'mical *Diſtempers* [of εν and δημος, Gr. the body] are ſuch as affect a great many in the ſame country, the cauſe being peculiar to the country where it reigns. An *endemical* diſeaſe is what is common to the people of a country. *Arbuthnot.*

To Ende'nize, *verb act.* [of *denizen*] to enfranchiſe, to make free. Enfranchiſing and *endenizing* ſtrange words. *Camden.*

To Ende'w [in falconry] is ſaid of a hawk, when ſhe ſo digeſts her meat, that ſhe not only diſcharges her gorge of it; but alſo cleanſes her pannel.

To Endi'ct, or To Indi'te, *verb act.* [of *enditer*, Fr. of *dictum*, Lat.] 1. To compoſe, pen, or dictate the matter, of a letter or any other writing. Learned Greece her uſeful rules *indites*. *Pope.* 2. To charge any man by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice; as, to *endite* a man for perjury.

Endi'ctment, or Endi'tement [of *endite*] is much the ſame in common law, as *accuſatio* is in the civil. An accuſation for ſome offence exhibited unto jurors, and by their verdict found and preſented to be true, before an officer can have power to puniſh the ſame. *Cowel.* We never draw any *endictment* againſt them. *Hooker.* See Indictment.

E'ndive, Fr. [*endivia*, It.] The ſame as ſuccory; there is the white, the green, and the curled ſort. *Mortimer.*

E'ndless [of endleſſe, Sax.] 1. Without end or concluſion. Nothing was more *endleſs* than comparing eminent writers by an oppoſition of particular paſſages. *Pope.* 2. Infinite in longitudinal extent. An *endleſs* proſpect. *Tillotſon.* 3. Infinite in duration, perpetual. The church's care for the *endleſs* good of her children. *Hooker.* 4. Inceſſant, continual. *Endleſs* praiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

En'dlessly, *adv.* [of *endleſs*] 1. Inceſſantly, perpetually. It ſhall importunately and *endleſsly* renew its aſſaults. *Decay of Piety.* 2. Without termination of length.

E'ndlessness [of *endleſs*] 1. Endleſs duration. 2. The quality of being round without an end. *Endleſſneſs* of the equinoctial. *Donne.*

E'ndlong, *adv.* [of *end* and *long*] in a ſtraight line. Then ſpurring at full ſpeed ran *endlong* on. *Dryden.*

E'ndmost, *adj.* [of *end* and *moſt*] remoteſt, being at the further end, with the end foremoſt.

Endo'ctrinated [*endoctrine*, Fr.] inſtructed.

Endo'rse [in heraldry] is an ordinary, containing an eighth part of a pale; ſome ſay that it ſhews, that the ſame coat has been four coats, and afterwards joined together, in one eſcutcheon, for ſome myſtery of arms, as in the eſcutcheon he bears *azure en endorſe argent*.

To Endorse, *verb act.* [*endoſſer*, Fr. *endoſcar*, Port. of *en*, and *dorſum*, Lat. the back] 1. To write on the backſide of a bill, or other writings, to ſuperſcribe. Look on the backſide of the record of the law ſaligne, and there you ſhall find it *endorſed*. *Bacon.* 2. To cover on the back. Elephants *endors'd* with towers. *Milton.*

Endo'rsed [in heraldry] is when two lions are borne in an eſcutcheon rampant, and turning their backs to each other.

Endorsement [*endoſſement*, Fr.] 1. A writing on the backſide of a bill, a ſuperſcription. 2. Ratification.

Th' *indorſement* of ſupreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

To Endo'w [*indoto*, Lat. *endouairer*, of *en* and *douer*, Fr. to jointure or make a ſettlement] 1. To beſtow a dower, to enrich with. He ſhall ſurely *endow* her to be his wife. *Exodus.* 2. Marriage portion, to ſettle rents and revenues of the maintenance of a college, alms-houſes, &c. to ſupply with external goods. An alms-houſe I intend to *endow*. *Addiſon.* 3. To enrich with any excellence. The moſt richly *endowed* by nature. *Addiſon.* 4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and ſuch ſtuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Endo'wment [of *endow*] natural gift or quality. Great *endowments* are not ſuffered to lie idle. *Addiſon.*

Endowment [in law] 1. The giving or aſſuring a dower to a woman. 2. The ſetting forth or ſerving of a ſufficient portion for a vicar, toward his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. A chapel will I build with large *endowment*. *Dryden.* 3. Wealth beſtowed for any uſe.

Endowment, *de la plus belle parte* [a law phraſe] uſed when a man dying poſſeſſed of ſome lands held in knight's ſervice, and others in ſoccage, the widow has her dower out of the ſoccage lands, as being *la plus belle parte*, Fr. *i. e.* the beſt.

To Endu'e [of *endouer*, Fr. *endiro*, Lat.] 1. To qualify, ſupply or furniſh with intellectual powers. *Endue* them with thy Holy Spirit. *Common Prayer.* 2. In the following paſſage it ſeems incorrectly printed for *endow*. God hath *endued* me with a good *dowry*. *Geneſis.*

Endu'rance [of *endure*] 1. Continuance, laſtingneſs. Others more late and of leſs *endurance*. *Spenſer.* 2. Patience, ſufferance, act of ſupporting. Their patience and *endurance* of all evils. *Temple.* 3. Delay, procraſtination. Obſolete.

Have heard you
Without *endurance* further. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Endu're, *verb act.* [*endurer*, Fr. of *duro*, Lat.] to ſuffer or undergo, to ſupport. Leſs *enduring* of preſſure. *Bacon.*

To Endure, *verb neut.* 1. To laſt, to remain. Meat which *endureth* unto everlaſting life. *St. John.* 2. To brook, to bear. They could hardly *endure* the crown of England ſhould have any power over them. *Davies.*

Endu'rer [of *endure*] 1. One that can bear or endure, a ſuſtainer. *Endurers* of cold. *Spenſer.* 2. Continuer, laſter.

E'ndwise, *adv.* [of *end* and *wiſe*] on end, erectly. Cabbins made of poles ſet *endwiſe*. *Ray.*

No man knoweth better what is good than he who hath ENDURED evil.

They who live in an uninterrupted courſe of health, or any other happineſs, are not ſo ſenſible of what they enjoy, as one who has experienc'd the contrary, according to another ſaying. *No one knows the value of heath but he who wants it.*

Endy'mion, according to the poets, the ſon of Æthlius and grandſon of Jupiter, who having taken him up to heaven, he attempted to violate the chaſtity of Juno, whereupon Jupiter caſt him into a perpetual ſleep, or, as others write, for 30 years. Diana became enamour'd with him, and hid him from the ſight of Jupiter in a cave of Latmos; and not being able to enjoy him by day, quitted heaven a-nights, and had many children by him. If this *fiction* be receiv'd, what becomes of lord *Herbert*'s remark, that *Diana* was rekoned the *chaſteſt* of all the deities?

The moral of this fable ſeems to be, that Endymion very much ſtudied the motions of the moon, and for that end was wont to paſs the nights in retired places in mount *Latmos*, that he might behold her with leſs interruption. To him is attributed the finding out of the courſe of the moon.

To E'necate, *verb act.* [*eneco*, Lat.] to kill, to deſtroy. Some plagues *enecate* in two or three hours. *Harvey.*

E'necated, *part. paſſ.* [*enecatus*, Lat.] killed.

Ene'ma [ενεμα, of ενιημι, Gr. to ſend] a clyſter.

E'nemy [*ennemi*, Fr. *inimico*, It. *enemigo*, Sp. of *inimicus*, Lat.] 1. A public foe. The *enemy* thinks of raiſing threeſcore thouſand men. *Addiſon.* 2. A private opponent, an antagoniſt. 3. Any who regards another with malevolence, not a friend.

Kent in diſguiſe
Follow'd his *enemy* King. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. One that diſlikes. An *enemy* to truth. *Locke.* 5. (Among divines) the fiend, the devil. Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*. *Common Prayer.*

He who has ſervants is ſure of ENEMIES.

Sp. *Qui en ha criados, ha enemigos ne eſcuſados.*

That is, is ſure of having thoſe about him, who will take every opportunity of pilfering and pillaging him.

Ene'nthius, or **Ene'nthseir**, a certain deity of the Phœnicians.

Eneo'rema, or **Enæorema**, Lat. [εναιορημα, of εναιρεω, Gr. to lift up] thoſe contents of the urine which float about in the middle, reſembling a cloud.

Energe'tic, or **Energe'tical**, *adj.* [*energique*, Fr. *energico*, It. *energeticus*, Lat. ενεργητικος, Gr.] 1. Forcible, efficacious, vigorous. 2. Operative, not at reſt. A being eternally *energetic*. *Grew.*

Energe'tical *Particles* [with philoſophers] *i. e.* ſuch particles or bodies which are eminently active, and produce manifeſt operations of different natures, according to the various circumſtances or motions of thoſe bodies or particles.

Energe'ticalness [of *energetical*] energy.

Energu'meni *Dæmoniaci*, Gr. of Lat. men poſſeſſed with unclean ſpirits. Theſe were *ranged by themſelves* in the PRIMITIVE church, and accordingly one part of the *public* ſervice was peculiarly adapted to them; as appears from the 8th book of the *Apoſtolical Conſtitutions*; and where (by the way) is preſerved that noble *fragment of antiquity*, I mean an addreſs to the Son of God (in whoſe name their cure was expected) and drawn up in terms *moſt ſtrongly* expreſſive of his DIVINITY; and which is the more worthy of our notice, as it is one part of *that liturgy*, which from the beginning to the end does moſt uniformly maintain the ABSOLUTE SUPREMACY and *unlimited* authority of the ONE God and Father of all. See Deity, Apostolical Constitutions, and Primitive Christianity compar'd.

Energumenus, Lat. [with divines] a term uſed to ſignify a perſon poſſeſſed with the devil or an evil ſpirit.

E'nergy [*energie*, Fr. *energia*, It. Sp. and Lat. ενεργια, Gr.] 1. Efficacy, force, influence. An omnipotent as well as eternal *energy*. *Grew.* 2. Power not exerted into act. They are not effective of any thing, but are merely *energies*. *Bacon.* 3. Faculty, operation. Powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds. *Bentley.* 4. Strength of expreſſion, ſpirit, life. Animated by elocution, it requires a greater life and *energy*. *Holder.*

Energy [with phyſicians] a ſtirring about, or operation of the animal ſpirits.

Energy [with rhetoricians] a figure wherein great force of expreſſion is uſed.

To **Ene'rvate** [*énerver*, Fr. *ſnervare*, It. *enervár*, Sp. *enervatum*, ſup. of *enervo*, Lat.] to ſpoil or take away the force of the nerves and ſinews, to make feeble, to take away vigour of body or mind. Sheepiſh ſoftneſs *enervates* thoſe who are bred like fondlings. *Locke.*

Ene'rvatedness [of *enervate*] enfeebledneſs.

Enerva'tion, Lat. the act of weakening or enfeebling, the ſtate of being weakened, effeminacy.

Enervation [with ſurgeons] a weakneſs about the nerves and tendons.

To **Ene'rve**, *verb act.* [*enervo*, Lat.] to weaken, to cruſh. To ſolve and *enerve* their force. *Digby.*

Ene'rvity [*enervitas*, Lat.] weakneſs of the nerves, *&c.*

E'neya [in the practice of Scotland] the principal part of an inheritance, which deſcends to the eldeſt ſon.

To **Enfa'mish**, *verb act.* [of *famiſh*] to ſtarve, to kill with hunger.

E'nfans *Perdues*, Fr. [loſt children] the ſoldiers who march at the head of a body of forces, appointed to ſuſtain them, in order to make an attack, begin an aſſault, *&c.*

To **Enfee'ble** [of *feeble*, or *affoiblie*, Fr.] to weaken, to deprive of ſtrength. To *enfeeble* their underſtandings. *Taylor.*

To **Enfe'off**, *verb act.* [*feoffamentum*, low Lat. in law] to inveſt with dignities or poſſeſſions. If the eldeſt ſon *infeoff* the ſecond, reſerving homage, and then the ſecond ſon dies without iſſue, it will deſcend to the eldeſt as heir. *Hale.*

Infe'offment [of *enfeoff*] 1. The act of enfeoffing. 2. The inſtrument or the deed whereby one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To **Enfe'tter**, *verb act.* [of *fetter*] to bind in fetters, to enchain. His ſoul is ſo *enfetter'd* to her love. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'nfield, a market town of Middleſex, 11 miles from London. It is called in ſome old records, *Enfen*, or *Infen*, from the fenny ſoil adjacent; but this has been ſo drained ſince, that, except the part called Enfield-Waſh, it is now become good land.

Enfilade [of *en*, and *filum*, Lat. a thread] a ſeries or continuation of ſeveral things diſpoſed as it were in the ſame thread or line.

Enfila'de, Fr. [in architecture] 1. A noble row of rooms, doors, *&c.* 2. A train of diſcourſe.

Enfilade, Fr. [in the military art] the ſituation of a poſt that can diſcover and ſcour all the length of a ſtraight line; which by that means is render'd almoſt defenceleſs.

To **Enfilade**, *verb act.* [from the noun; *enfiler*, Fr.] to ſcour or ſweep with the cannon a whole right line at once, to pierce in a ſtraight line. The avenues being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spaniſh cannon. *Expedition to Carthagena.*

To **Enfi're**, *verb act.* [of *fire*] to ſet on fire, to kindle.

So hard thoſe heavenly beauties be *enfir'd*. *Spenſer.*

Enfile', Fr. [in fortification] the curtain or rampart that is to ſweep the whole length of it with the cannon.

To **Enfo'rce**, *verb act.* [*enforcér*, Fr.] 1. To conſtrain or force to do a thing. A juſt diſdain did move and almoſt *enforce* her to ſend over that mighty army. *Davies.* 2. To ſtrengthen, to invigorate. 3. To make or gain by force. The idle ſtroke *enforcing* furious way. *Spenſer.* 4. To put in act by violence.

Sker away as ſwift as ſtones
Enforced from the old Aſſyrian ſlings. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To urge on, to animate. Rage *enforced* my flight. *Spenſer.* 6. To urge with energy. He prevail'd with him by *enforcing* the ill conſequence. *Clarendon.* 7. To preſs with a charge: a ſenſe little uſed. *Enforce* him with his envy to the people. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Enforce**, *verb neut.* to prove, to ſhew beyond contradiction. Reaſon ſhewed which may *enforce* that the law of God doth enjoin the contrary. *Hooker.*

Enfo'rce, *ſubſt.* power, ſtrength. A petty enterprize of ſmall *enforce*. *Milton.*

Enfo'rcedly, *adv.* [of *enforce*] by violence, not voluntarily. Thou doſt it *enforcedly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Enfo'rcement [of *enforce*] 1. An act of violence, force offered. He that contendeth againſt theſe *enforcements*, may eaſily maſter them. *Raleigh.* 2. That which gives force to a law, ſanction. The *enforcements* of his law. *Locke.* 3. Motive of conviction, urgent evidence. The deſcent of God himſelf was an *enforcement* beyond all. *Hammond.* 4. Preſſing exigence.

The leiſure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakeſpeare.*

Enfo'rcer [of *enforce*] one who compels or effects by violence. The violent *enforcer* of the firſt motion. *Hammond.*

Enfou'ldred, *adj.* [*foudre*, Fr.] mixt with lightning.

Foul *enfouldred* ſmoke and flaſhing fire. *Spenſer.*

To **Enfra'nchise** [of *affranchir*, Fr.] 1. To make a perſon a freeman or a free denizen; to incorporate him into a ſociety or body politic, to endenizen. Theſe words have been *enfranchiſed* amongſt us. *Watts.* 2. To admit to the privileges of a freeman. The Iriſhry *enfranchiſed* by ſpecial charters. *Davies.* 3. To ſet free from ſervitude. Slaves, unleſs *enfranchiſed* by their maſters. *Temple.* 4. To free from cuſtody.

She hath *enfranchis'd* them
Upon ſome other pawn for fealty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Enfra'nchisement [*affranchiſſement*, Fr.] 1. The act of making free or incorporating, inveſtiture into the privileges of a denizen.

To beg
Enfranchiſement immediate on his knees. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Releaſe from priſon or ſlavery.

Never did captive with a freer heart
Caſt off his chains of bondage, and embrace
His golden uncontroul'd *enfranchiſement*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Enga'ge**, *verb act.* [*engager*, Fr.] 1. To draw in, to gain by pleaſing means. To every duty he could minds *engage*. *Waller.* 2. To mortgage or impawn, to ſtake.

They moſt perfidiouſly condemn
Thoſe that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Hudibras.*

3. To make liable for a debt to a creditor. I have *engag'd* myſelf to a dear friend. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To enliſt, to bring into a party. Intereſt *engageth* them againſt it. *Tillotſon.* 5. To embark in an affair. So far had we *engag'd* ourſelves. *Sidney.* 6. To unite, to make adherent. This good nature *engages* every body to him. *Addiſon.* 7. To bind by any appointment or contract. Without declining any expence to which we had *engaged* ourſelves. *Addiſon.* 8. To ſeize by the attention. 9. To employ, to hold in buſineſs.

Blood and rage
With princes and their people did *engage*. *Dryden.*

10. To encounter, to fight. The rebel knave who dares his prince *engage*. *Pope.*

To **Engage**, *verb neut.* 1. To conflict, to fight. Sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it. *Clarendon.* 2. To embark in any buſineſs, to enliſt in any party.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles. *Dryden.*

Enga'gement [*engagement*, Fr.] 1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt, 2. Obligation by contract. We have exceeded our *engagements*. *Atterbury.* 3. Adherence to a party, partiality. Impartially and without *engagement* to examine. *Swift.* 4. Employment of the attention. Too long *engagement* in play. *Rogers.* 5. A fight, combat, conflict. Hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.* 6. Obligation, motive. The greateſt *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond.*

To **Enga'ol**, *verb act.* [of *gaol*] to confine. Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Enga'rrison**, *verb act.* [of *garriſon*] to protect by a garriſon. Neptune doth *engarriſon* her ſtrongly. *Howel.*

Engastry'mythos [of εν, in, χαςηρ, the belly, and μυθος, Gr. a word] one who emits ſounds like the voice of one ſpeaking out of the ſtomach or belly, without uſing the organs of ſpeech, ſuch as authors relate was the manner of the Pythian propheteſs.

To **Enge'nder**, *verb act.* [*engendrer*, Fr. *ingenerare*, It. *engendrár*, Sp.] 1. To beget between different ſexes. This baſtard love is *engendered* between luſt and idleneſs. *Sidney.* 2. To produce, to form. *Engendreſt* the black toad and adder blue. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To excite, to cauſe. It *engenders* thoughts. *Addiſon.* 4. To bring forth. Vice *engenders* ſhame. *Prior.*

To **Engender**, *verb neut.* to be cauſed or produced. Storms *engender* there. *Dryden.*

E'ngine [*engin*, Fr. *ingegno*, It. *ingénio*, Sp.] 1. Any mechanic inſtrument, in which various movements and parts concur to produce any conſiderable effect, which cannot be ſo eaſily and expeditiouſly performed by the bare uſe of mens hands; as raiſing heavy weights, water, quenching fires, *&c.* 2. A military machine. This our *engine* towers that overthrows. *Fairfax.* 3. Any inſtrument in general. The arrow and the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death. *Raleigh.* 4. Any inſtrument to throw water on burning houſes.

Some cut the pipes, and ſome the *engines* play. *Dryden.*

5. Any means uſed to bring a thing to paſs or to effect; uſually in an ill ſenſe. The devil with all his *engines* violently oppoſeth. *Duppa.* 6. An agent for another; in contempt.

They had th' eſpecial *engines* been, to rear
His fortune up. *Shakeſpeare.*

Engine *for driving Piles*, the moſt common and ſimple engine of this kind, as repreſented in plate VI. fig. 7. conſiſts of the cill K I, and the frame P L, on which are fixed the upright pieces L H and L G, ſupported by the ſide braces C C, and the hind brace P E, (which has pins on it to make it ſerve as a ladder) and held together by a ſquare collar E D. The rammer A, being a very heavy piece of wood, or iron, ſlides up and down between the cheeks or upright pieces L H, L G, and is drawn up by means of its hook B, with two ropes H O, G O, having each five ſmaller ropes with handles at N N, for ten men to pull up the rammer to a certain height (the great ropes running over two pullies or rollers on the iron pin HG) and then let it fall again all at once upon the head of the pile at M, to drive it into the ground. Now, ſuppoſe the rammer A weighs 500lb. and falls the height of one foot, it will fall that height in a quarter of a ſecond, and conſequently have a velocity able to carry it uniformly two feet in the ſame time, that is, at the rate of eight feet in a ſecond, at the very inſtant it ſtrikes the pile M. Therefore, meaſuring the maſs by the velocity, *viz.* 500+8, we ſhall have 4000 for the momentum of the rammer with ſuch a fall. See the article DESCENT. But if the rammer be raiſed up to the height of four feet, it will fall that height in half a ſecond, and have, at the time of percuſſion, a velocity to carry it eight feet in half a ſecond, without any farther help from gravity, ſo that we muſt now multiply 16 feet (the preſent velocity, ſince it goes at the rate of 16 feet in a ſecond) by 500, the maſs of the rammer, which will give us a double momentum, wherewith it will ſtrike the pile in this laſt caſe: for 500+16 =8000. If we conſider any other height from which the rammer falls (for one may employ a capſtan, windlaſs, or pullies, to raiſe it to a very great height) the momentum with which it ſtrikes the pile will always be as the ſquare root of the height from which the rammer fell.

If a pile is to be driven obliquely, the engine muſt be ſet ſo that the cheeks may have the ſame obliquity, and the blow will ſtill be perpendicular to the head of the pile; but then the force of the blow muſt not be eſtimated from the length, but from the height of the deſcent, in the manner already ſhewn.

Mr. Valoué's ENGINE *for driving Piles*, uſed at the new bridge of Weſtminſter, is conſtructed as follows. A (plate VI. fig. 10.) is the great ſhaft, on which are the great wheel and drum: B, the great wheel with cogs, that turns a trundle head with a fly, to prevent the horſe's falling when the ram is diſcharged; C, the drum, on which the great rope is wound; D, the follower (with a roller at one corner) in which are contained the tongs, to take hold of the ram, and are faſtened to the other end of the great rope, which paſſes over the pulley, near the upper end of the guides between which the ram falls; E, the inclined planes, which ſerve to open the tongs, and diſcharge the ram; F, the ſpiral barrel that is fixed to the drum, on which is wound a rope with a counterpoiſe, to hinder the follower from accelerating, when it falls down to take up the ram; G, the great bolt which locks the drum to the great wheel; H, the ſmall lever, which has a weight fixed at one end, paſſes through the great ſhaft below the great wheel, and always tends to puſh the great bolt upwards, and lock the drum to the great wheel; I, the forcing bar, which paſſes through the hollow axis of the great ſhaft, bears upon the ſmall lever, and has near the upper end a catch by which the crooked lever keeps it down; K, the great lever, which preſſes down the forcing bar, and diſcharges the great bolt at the time the long end is lifted up by the follower; L, the crooked lever, one end of which has a roller, that is preſſed upon by the great rope, the other end bears upon the catch of the forcing bar during the time the follower is deſcending; M, the ſpring that preſſes againſt the crooked lever, and diſcharges it from the catch of the forcing bar as ſoon as the great rope ſlackens, and gives liberty to the ſmall lever to puſh up the bolt.

By the horſe's going round, the great rope is wound about the drum, and the ram is drawn up, till the tongs come between the inclined planes, where they are opened, and the ram is diſcharged.

Immediately after the ram is diſcharged, the roller, which is at one end of the follower, takes hold of the rope that is faſtened to the long end of the great lever, and lifts it up; the other end preſſes down the forcing bar, unlocks the drum, and the follower comes down by its own weight.

As ſoon as the follower touches the ram, the great rope ſlackens, and the ſpring, M, diſcharges the crooked lever from the catch of the forcing bar, and gives liberty to the ſmall lever to puſh up the great bolt, and to lock the drum to the great wheel, and the ram is drawn up again as before.

Steam-ENGINE, a machine to raiſe water by fire, or rather by the force of water turned into ſteam.

The following is a deſcription of this engine in its firſt ſtate, and original ſimplicity. A B C (plate VI. fig. 11) is a copper-veſſel, partly filled with water to D E, which, being ſet over a fire and made to boil, will fill the upper part D B E with an elaſtic vapour, the ſufficient ſtrength whereof is known by its forcing open a valve at *e*: this heated eſtaſtic ſteam is, by turning a cock at F, let into the barrel *a b c d*, where, by its elaſtic force, it raiſes the piſton G, which drives the air above it through a proper clack at the top. After this, that the piſton may by its weight deſcend, a little cold water from the ciſtern *f g h i*, is let in at the bottom by turning a cock at *k*, which, in form of a jet, condenſes the hot ſteam in the barrel into 13000 times leſs ſpace than before it took up, which makes a ſufficient vacuum for the piſton to deſcend in. The piſton G, and lever H I being thus put in motion, do accordingly raiſe and depreſs the piſton K in the barrel of the forcing pump L M, on the other ſide; which, by the pipe N, draws the water from the depth W, and forces it to riſe and ſpout through the tube O, continued to any height at pleaſure.

Thus is the ſteam-engine a very ſimple and plain machine, where a very powerful ſtroke ſor working of pumps is performed by only turning two cocks alternately; and yet a perſon who knows nothing of it, would imagine it to be very complex, by the number of parts that offer themſelves to view. But here we muſt diſtinguiſh between what performs the material operations of the engine, and what ſerves for conveniency and the juſt regulation of the ſaid operations; for not above the hundredth part of the power of this engine is employed to turn the cocks and regulate all the motions, as will appear from what follows.

The ſtructure of the ſteam-engine, as uſed at preſent, is repreſented in plate VI. fig. 10. concerning which we are to obſerve. 1. That there may be always water in the ciſtern *g*, to inject into the ſteam to condenſe it, there is an arch *x*, fixed near the arch H, at the pump end, from whence another pump rod *k*, with its piſton, draws water from a ſmall ciſtern near the mouth of the pit, ſupplied from the water raiſed at *p*, and forces it up the pipe *w w m*, to keep the injecting ciſtern *g*, always full. 2. As the piſton C, which moves up and down the cylinder, ought to be air-tight, a ring of leather, or a piece of match, which lies upon its circumference next to the inſide of the cylinder, muſt be kept moiſt and ſwelled with water; this is ſupplied from the injecting ciſtern by a ſmall pipe *z*, always running down upon the piſton, but in a very ſmall quantity, if the work be well performed. L, is a leaden cup, whoſe office is to hold the water that lies on the piſton, leſt it ſhould flow over when the piſton is arrived at its greateſt height in the cylinder at W, at which time if the cup is too full, the water will run down the pipe L V, into the waſte-well at Y. 3. As the water, in the boiler B, muſt waſte by degrees, as it is conſtantly producing ſteam, and that ſteam continually let out for working the engine, there ought to be a conſtant ſupply of the water to boil; this is performed by means of the pipe F *f*, about three feet long, going down a foot under the ſurface of the water in the boiler, with a funnel F, at top, always open, and ſupplied by the pipe W, with water from the top of the ciſtern, which has the advantage of being always warm, and, therefore, not apt to check the boiling of the water in the copper. 4. That the boiler may not have the ſurface of the water too low (which would endanger burſting) or too high (which would not leave room enough for ſteam) there are two guage-pipes at G, one going a little below the ſurface of the water when at a proper height, and the other ſtanding a little above it; when every thing is right, the ſtop-cock of the ſhorter-pipe being opened, gives only ſteam, and that of the long one water; but if otherwiſe, both cocks will give ſteam when the ſurface is too low, and both give water when it is too high; and hence the cock which feeds the boiler at F, may be opened to ſuch a degree as always to keep the ſurface of water to its due height. 5. As cold water is injected into the cylinder at every ſtroke, and as that water might in time fill the cylinder, and hinder the operation of the engine, there is a pipe coming from the bottom of the cylinder, called the eduction pipe, through which the water that has been injected comes down every time the ſteam is let into the cylinder. This eduction pipe goes an inch or two under water in the waſte well, and having its end turned up, is ſhut with a valve to keep out the air from preſſing up the pipe, but permitting the injected air, coming the other way, to be diſcharged; by which means the cylinder is kept empty. 6. Leſt the ſteam ſhould grow too ſtrong for the boiler, and burſt it, there is a valve fixed at *b* with a perpendicular wire ſtanding up from the middle of it, to put weights of lead upon, by which to examine the ſtrength of the ſteam puſhing againſt it from within. Thus the ſteam is known to be as ſtrong as the air, if it will raiſe up ſo much weight on the valve as is at the rate of 15lb. to an inch ſquare; becauſe that is the weight of the air, nearly, on every inch ſquare. When the ſteam becomes ſtronger than what is required, it will lift up the valve and go out. This valve is called the puppet-clack. 7. The ſteam is always in a fluctuating condition, yet never $\frac{1}{10}$ ſtronger or weaker than common air. For it has been found that the engine will work well, when there is the weight of one pound on every ſquare inch of the valve *b*. This ſhews that the ſteam is then $\frac{1}{15}$ part ſtronger than the common air. Now as the heighth of the feeding pipe from the funnel F to the ſurface of the water S *s* is not above three feet, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water is $\frac{1}{10}$ of the preſſure of air; if the ſteam were $\frac{1}{10}$ part ſtronger than air, it would puſh the water out at F; which ſince it does not do, it cannot be ſtronger than air, even in this caſe, where the regulator being ſhut, it is moſt of all confined. 8. When the regulator is open, the ſteam gives the piſton a puſh on the underſide, then occupying more ſpace, the ſteam comes to be a ballance only for the outward air, and ſo only ſuſtains the piſton; but the over weight of the pump rods, at the contrary end of the beam *b* 2, draws up the piſton beyond C, as far as W. The ſteam, then, expanded ſo as to fill up all the cylinder, would not quite ſupport it, if it was not for the over-weight above-mentioned. If this was not true, when the end *b* 2 is down as low as it can go, and reſts upon the beams that bear its center, the chain L H, above the piſton, would grow ſlack, and the piſton might ſometimes be puſhed out of the cylinder, which never happens. Again, when firſt the ſteam is let into the cylinder, the injected water is puſhed out at the eduction pipe *d*, and is all out of the cylinder by that time the piſton is got up to C. If then the ſteam was ſtronger than air, it would fly out at Y after the water, the valve Y not being loaded. If it were exactly equal to the ſtrength of the air, it would juſt drive all the water out at Y, but could not follow itſelf, the preſſure being equal on each ſide of the valve by ſuppoſition. If it be weaker than the air, it will not force all the water out of the pipe *d* but the ſurface will ſtand, ſuppoſe at T, where the column of water added to the ſtrength of the ſteam, is equal to the preſſure of the air. When the ſteam is $\frac{1}{10}$ weaker than the air, the height of the water is equal $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Now ſince the whole perpendicular diſtance from *d* to Y is but four feet, and the ſteam is always ſufficient to expel the water; it is plain it can never be more than $\frac{1}{10}$ part weaker than the air, when weakeſt. 9. As there is air in all the water injected, and that air cannot be taken out, or condenſed with the ſteam by the jet of cold water coming in at *n*, the whole operation would be diſturbed, and only a very imperfect vacuum made, were it not for the following contrivance. We are to remember, that when ſteam is become as ſtrong as air, it is above ſixteen times rarer; ſo that air will precipitate in ſteam as quickſilver would in water. Therefore all the air extricated from the injected water, lies at the bottom of the cylinder over the ſurface of ſo much of the injected water as is come down to *d n*. Now there is without the cylinder at 4, a little cup with a valve, and from under the valve, a pipe going laterally into the cylinder, above its bottom, to receive the air into the cup. When therefore the ſteam firſt ruſhes into the cylinder, and is a little ſtronger than the outward air, it will force the precipitated air to open the valve at 4, and make its eſcape; but the ſteam cannot follow, becauſe it is weaker than the external air; as the piſton by aſcending gives it room to expand. This valve is called the ſnifting clack, from the noiſe it makes.

ENGINEE'R [*ingenieur*, Fr. *ingegnare*, It. *ingeniáro*, Sp.] 1. A perſon well ſkilled in the contrivance, building and repairing of forts, *&c.* alſo in the method of attacking and defending all ſorts of fortified places. 2. One who directs the artillery of an army. *An Engineer* ſignalized himſelf. *Addiſon*.

ENGINEE'RY. 1. The art of an engineer, the act of managing artillery.

tillery. Fortification, *engineery*, or navigation. *Milton.* 2. Engines of war, artillery.

In hollow cube
Training his div'liſh *engineery*. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD, *verb act.* [of *gird*] to encircle, to encompaſs.

That gold muſt round *engirt* theſe brows of mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENGI'SOMA [εγγισωμα, of εγγιζω, Gr. to approach] 1. A fracture of the ſcull, whereby the bone ſinks to the inner membrane or ſkin of the brain, and preſſes upon it. GORRÆUS adds, that in this kind of *fiſſure* there is a GREATER fragment of the bone; for if the bone is broken into ſeveral pieces, it is called an *ecpieſma*. 2. The name of an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons in operations in ſuch caſes.

E'NGLAND, the ſouthern diviſion of Great-Britain, ſituated in the Atlantic ocean, between 49° 55′ and 55° 55′ of north latitude, and 2° eaſt and 6° weſt of longitude.

There are in England, including Wales, fifty-two counties, two archbiſhoprics, twenty-four biſhoprics, two univerſities, twenty-nine cities, upwards of eight hundred towns, and near ten thouſand pariſhes, ſuppoſed to contain about ſeven millions of people.

New ENGLAND, a province in America, divided into different conſtitutions, and under different governors. It is ſituated between 41° and 45° north latitude, and 67° and 73° weſt longitude.

ENGLANTE', Fr. [in heraldry] bearing acorns.

E'NGLE, *ſubſt.* [derived from the French *engluer*, to catch with bird-lime] a gull, a put, a bubble. Hanmer uſes it.

I ſpy'd
An ancient *engle* going down the hill
Will ſerve our turn. *Shakeſpeare.*

An alteration of Theobald's for angel.

ENGLECE'RIE, ENGLICHE'RIE, or ENGLESCY'RE [old law term] the being an Engliſhman, and anciently uſed in oppoſition to Francigena, which was uſed to ſignify any foreigner.

E'NGLISH, *adj.* [enᵹleꞅ, Sax.] of or pertaining to England; hence *Engliſh* is the language of England. A poor pennyworth in the *engliſh*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENGLISH, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to tranſlate into Engliſh. Anethum properly *engliſh'd* dill. *Brown.*

To ENGLU'T, *verb act.* [*englouter*, Fr.] 1. To ſwallow up.

How many prodigal bits have ſlaves and peaſants
This night *englutted*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To glut, to pamper. Being *englutted* with vanity, he will loath all learning. *Aſcham.*

ENGO'NASI, or ENGO'NASIS [εγγονασις, Gr. a bowing of the knee] a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of about 48 ſtars, ſo called from the figure (repreſented on the celeſtial globe) of Hercules bearing upon his right knee, and endeavouring to bruiſe a dragon's head with his left foot.

To ENGO'RE, *verb act.* [of *gore*] to pierce, to prick.

As ſavage bull whom two fierce maſtifs bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary ward them to await. *Spenſer.*

To ENGO'RGE, *verb act.* [*gorge*, Fr. a throat] to ſwallow, to devour, to gorge.

Fraught with rancour and *engorged* ire. *Spenſer.*

To ENGORGE, *verb neut.* to feed with voracity, to riot.

Greedily ſhe *engorg'd* without reſtraint,
And knew not eating death. *Milton.*

ENGO'RGED, *part paſſ.* of engorge, ſticking in the throat.

ENGO'NIOS [with anatomiſts] the bending of the arm or leg.

To ENGRA'FF, or To ENGRA'FT [this verb ſeems to be derived of two French verbs, *enter* and *greffer*, either of which has the ſame ſignification, or of *en* and *greffer*, Fr.] to put grafts into trees, to inoculate. See To INGRAFF.

To ENGRA'IL, *verb act.* [*grele*, Fr. hail] to batter, to bruiſe as with hail. A word now uſed only in heraldry. A caldron new *engrail'd* with twenty hues. *Chapman.*

To ENGRA'IN, *verb act.* [of *grain*] to die deep, to die in grain.

Leaves *engrain'd* in luſty green. *Spenſer.*

To ENGRA'PPLE, *verb neut.* [of *grapple*] to cloſe with, to contend with, to hold on each other.

There ſhall young Hotſpur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy ſon. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

To ENGRA'SP, *verb act.* [of *graſp*] to gripe, to hold faſt in the hand.

Both together fierce *engraſped* he. *Spenſer.*

ENGRAI'LD, or ENGRE'SLE [in heraldry] is derived from *grêle*, Fr. hail, and ſignifies that the hail has fallen upon, and broken off the edges, leaving them ragged, or with half rounds ſtruck out of them; and differs from indented, which has ſtraight lines, whereas in theſe the breaches are circular.

To ENGRA'VE, *verb act, pret.* engraved, *part. paſſ.* engraved or engraven [*engraver*, Fr.] 1. To cut any figure either in metal or wood.

On either gate were ſix *engraven* ſigns. *Addiſon.*

2. To mark wood or ſtone. *Engrave* the two ſtones with the names. *Exodus.* 3. To empreſs deeply, to imprint. This return fit to be *engraven* in the hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury.* 4. [Of *grave*] to bury, to interr.

In ſeemly ſort their corſes to *engrave*. *Spenſer.*

ENGRA'VER [*graveur*, Fr.] one whoſe trade is to engrave. The pencil of the painter or *engraver*. *Hale.*

To ENGRIE'VE, *verb act.* [of *grieve*] to pain, to afflict. Corns do *engrieve* towards rain. *Bacon.*

To ENGRO'SS [of *en* and *groſſoyer*, Fr.] 1. To write the rude draught of a thing fair over in a large hand.

Who pens a ſtanza when he ſhould *engroſs*. *Pope.*

2. To thicken.

The waves thereof, ſo ſlow and ſluggiſh, were
Engroſſed with mud. *Spenſer.*

3. To encreaſe in bulk. Pillars ſeemingly *engroſſed* to our ſight. *Wotton.* 4. To fatten. Not ſleeping to *engroſs* his idle body. 5. To ſeize the whole of a thing. Two great things that *engroſs* the deſires. *South.*

ENGRO'SSER [of *engroſs*] he that purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, in order to ſell it at a high price. A new ſort of *engroſſers* or foreſtallers. *Locke.*

ENGRO'SSMENT [of *engroſs*] appropriation of things in the groſs, exorbitant acquiſition. Immoderate *engroſſment* of power. *Swift.*

To ENGUA'RD *verb act.* [of *guard*] to protect, to ſurround as guards. He may *enguard* his dotage with their powers. *Shakeſpeare*

ENGUICHE', Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies the great mouth of an hunting horn, having a rim of a different colour from the horn itſelf.

E'NGISCOPE [*engyſcopium*, Lat. of εγγυς, near, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] an inſtrument for the viewing of ſmall bodies the more diſtinctly; ſo called becauſe it brings the eye much nearer to them, ſo as to cauſe them to appear, as having larger parts and dimenſions; the ſame as a microſcope.

To ENHA'NCE, or To ENHA'UNCE [*enhauſſer*, Fr.] 1. To advance or raiſe the price. Its greater ſcarcity *enhances* its price. *Locke.* 2. To lift up; a ſenſe now obſolete.

Both of them high at once their hands *enhanc'd*. *Spenſer.*

3. To raiſe in eſteem. What is it but the experience of want that *enhances* the value of plenty. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. To aggravate, to encreaſe from bad to worſe. To *enhance* their guilt. *Atterbury.*

ENHA'NCEMENT [of *enhance*] 1. An advancing or raiſing the price of. *Enhancement* of rents. *Locke.* 2. Aggravation, encreaſe of ill. An *enhancement* of guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

ENHARMO'NICAL, or ENHARMO'NIC, of or pertaining to enharmonic muſic.

ENHARMO'NIC *Muſic*, a particular manner of tuning the voice, and diſpoſing the intervals with ſuch art, that the melody becomes more moving. The laſt of the three kinds of muſic uſed by the ancients, and abounding in dieſes or ſharps. See CROMATIC and DIATONIC.

ENHARMO'NICAL *Dieſis* [in muſic] is the difference between the greater and leſſer ſemi-tone.

ENI'GMA [*enigma*, Fr. *enima*, Sp. *enigma*, It. *ænigma*, or *enigma*, Lat. αινιγμα, Gr.] an obſcure allegory, in which the natural ſenſe cannot be immediately perceived; a riddle. A cuſtom of propoſing *enigmas*. *Pope.*

ENIGMA'TIC, or ENIGMA'TICAL [*enigmatique*, Fr. *enigmatico*, It. *enimatica*, Sp. *ænigmaticus*, Lat. of αινιγματικος, Gr.] of or pertaining to enigmas. Darkly expreſſed *enigmatical* deliveries comprehend uſeful verities. *Brown.* 2. Obſcurely conceived or apprehended. Dark *enigmatical* knowledge. *Hammond.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY [of *enigmatical*] by way of riddle. Homer ſpeaks *enigmatically*. *Broome.* It is uſed alſo for a more *couched* and indirect way of expreſſing a thing, as contradiſtinguiſhed from a more *plain*, downright and *open* manner. "*Ariſtophanes* (ſays the Scholiaſt) appears by all this to break his jeſt *enigmatically* on one of the public ſcribes." *Ariſtoph. Theſm.* v. 1114. *Schol. Biſet.* And ſo St. Chryſoſtom, in his comment on the Epiſtle to the Romans, ſays of the author; "και σαφως μεν λεγειν, *&c. i. e.* he would not ſpeak out, or he would not ſay it in *ſo many words*; but after the *enigmatic* manner." *Appendix ad Theſaur. H. Stephani, Conſtantin. &c.*

ENI'GMATIST [αινιγματιστης, Gr.] a maker or propoſer of enigmas or riddles. That I may deal more ingenuouſly with my reader than the *enigmatiſt*. *Addiſon.*

To ENJOI'N [*enjoindre*, Fr. *ingiugnere*, It. *injungo*, Lat.] to order, to direct, to preſcribe. It is more authoritative than to direct, and leſs imperious than to command. *Enjoining* that truth be inviolabl preſerved. *Tillotſon.*

ENJOI'NER [of *enjoin*] one who gives injunctions.

ENJOI'NMENT [of *enjoin*] direction, command. Critical tria ſhould be made by public *enjoinment*. *Brown.*

To ENJO'Y, *verb act.* [of *en* and *jouir*, Fr.] 1. To perceive with pleaſure, to be delighted with. I could *enjoy* the pangs of death. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To obtain poſſeſſion or fruition. What a bleſſing ſin and iniquity would not ſuffer England to *enjoy*. *Hooker.* 3. To pleaſe, to gladden, to delight. This ſenſe is uſual with the reciprocal pronoun, and derived from *s'enjouir*. Creatures are made to *enjoy* themſelves. *More.*

To ENJOY, *verb neut.* to live happy.

Adam wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct. *Milton.*

ENJO'YER [of *enjoy*] one that enjoys or has fruition.

ENJO'YMENT [of *enjoy*] poſſeſſion, pleaſure, happineſs. His hopes are bigger than his *enjoyments*. *Tillotſon.*

ENI'XUM *Sal*, Lat. [with chemiſts] that which partakes both of the nature of an acid and an alkali, as common ſalt, nitre, allum, &c. which alſo they otherwiſe call a neutral ſalt.

To ENKI'NDLE, *verb act.* [of *kindle*] 1. To ſet on fire, to put in a flame. *Enkindle* all the ſparks of nature. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To rouze paſſions, to put the mind into a flame.

Impatience,
Which ſeem'd too much *enkindled*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To incite, to hope, or any other act.

——That truſted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENLA'RGE, *verb act.* [*enlargir*, Fr. of *largus*, Lat.] 1. To extend, to encreaſe in bulk, to encreaſe any thing in magnitude. To *enlarge* their poſſeſſions of land. *Locke.* 2. To make larger in quantity or appearance.

O'er each object caſting various dies,
Enlarges ſome, and others multiplies. *Pope.*

3. To encreaſe by repreſentation, to exaggerate. 4. To dilate, to expand. Our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged*. 2 *Corinthians.* 5. To ſet free from limitation. Though ſhe appear honeſt to me, yet at other places ſhe *enlargeth* her mirth. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To extend to more uſes. A deſire to *enlarge* the neceſſary uſe of the word of God. *Hooker.* 7. To aggrandize, to amplify, to enlarge. This ſcience would *enlarge* mens minds. *Locke.* 8. To releaſe from confinement. *Enlarge* the man committed yeſterday. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. To diffuſe in eloquence. They *enlarged* themſelves upon this ſubject. *Clarendon.*

To ENLARGE, *verb neut.* to expatiate, to ſpeak in full, or in many words. To *enlarge* upon any of thoſe particulars. *Clarendon.*

To Enlarge *a Horſe* [with horſemen] is to make him go large; that is, to embrace more ground than he covered. This is done, when a horſe works upon a round, or upon volts, and approaches too near the centre.

Enla'rgement [of *enlarge*] 1. The act of making larger encreaſe, farther extenſion. The Greek tongue received many *enlargements. Swift.* 2. A being ſet free from impriſonment, releaſe from confinement, freedom from ſervitute. Then ſhall their *enlargement* and deliverance ariſe to the Jews. *Eſther.* 3. Amplification, exaggerating repreſentation. All who heard it made *enlargements* too. *Pope.* 4. Copious ſpeech. He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices got into the army. *Clarendon.*

Enla'rger [of *enlarge*] one that enlarges, amplifies or encreaſes any thing. Any worthy *enlarger. Brown.*

To Enli'ght, *verb act.* [of *light*] to enlighten. *Enlights* the preſent, and ſhall warm the laſt. *Pope.*

To Enli'ghten, *verb act.* [of *en* and *lighten*, of lihtan, Sax. liehten, Du. and Ger.] 1. To ſupply with light, to give light to. The brightneſs of it muſt *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker.* 2. To furniſh with encreaſe of knowledge. We meet with it in the writings of the *enlighten'd* heathens. *Spectator.* 3. To cheer, to gladden. 4. To quicken in the faculty of ſeeing, to ſupply with ſight. The fool *enlightens*, and the wiſe he blinds. *Dryden.*

Enli'ghtener [of *enlighten*] 1. One that enlightens. *Enlightner* of my darkneſs. *Milton.* 2. One that inſtructs.

To Enli'nk, *verb act.* to chain to, to bind.

Fell feats,
Enlinkt to waſte and deſolation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Enli'ven [of en and libban, Sax. leȝen, Du. leben, Ger.] 1. To put life into, to animate. 2. To invigorate, to make active. A ſmall quantity of freſh coals which ſeems to diſturb the fire, very much *enlivens* it. *Swift.* 3. To make lively or briſk. 4. To make cheerful in appearance.

Enli'vener [of *enliven*] that which animates, puts in motion, or invigorates. Fire th' *enlivener* of the general frame. *Dryden.*

To Enlu'mine, *verb act.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] to enlighten. He is *enlumined* with that goodly light. *Spenſer.*

Enma'nche [in heraldry] is derived from *mancke*, Fr. a ſleeve, and is when the chief has lines drawn from the upper edge of the chief on the ſides, to about half the breadth of the chief, ſignifying as if it had ſleeves on it.

To Enma'rble, *verb act.* [of *marble*] to turn to marble, to make as hard as marble. Thou doſt *enmarble* the proud heart of her. *Spenſer.*

To Enme'sh, *verb act.* [of *meſh*] to entrap or entangle.

Out of her own goodneſs make the net
That ſhall *enmeſh* them all. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'nmity [*inimitié*, Fr. *inimicizia*, It. *enemicicia*, Sp. *inimicitia*, Lat. from *enemy*, as if *enemity*, *inamity*. *Johnſon*] 1. Unfriendly diſpoſition, malevolence, averſion. An age at *enmity* with all reſtraint. *Locke.* 2. Contrariety of inclinations or intereſts, mutual malignity. Controverſies and appearing *enmities*. *Dryden.* 3. State of oppoſition. Every ſin you commit, ſets you at *enmity* with heaven. *Wake.* 4. Malice, miſchievous attempt. Incur the *enmity* of many. *Atterbury.*

Ennead [εννεας, Gr.] the number nine.

Enneadecate'rides [of εννεα, nine, and δεκατες, Gr. ten; in aſtronomy] a revolution of nineteen years, otherwiſe called the lunar cycle, or golden number.

Enne'agon [of εννεα, nine, and γωνια, Gr. an angle] a regular geometrical figure, of equal ſides, and nine angles.

Ennea'tical, or Ennea'tic [of εννεακις, Gr.] of or pertaining to the number nine; as, *enneatical* days, every ninth day of ſickneſs; *enneatical* year, every ninth year of a man's life.

Ennee'meris [εννεημερις, Gr.] a grammatical figure in Latin and Greek verſe, which is a *cæſura* after the fourth foot in the ninth ſyllable of the verſe, which odd ſyllable ending the word, helps to make the next foot with the following word, as in this verſe,

Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho.

Query, Whether, as the letter H with the Latins anſwers to the *Greek* aſpirate, *Virgil* may not, in imitation of Homer, make it æquipollent to a conſonant; and if ſo, the preceding ſyllable will be long by *poſition?* Or whether he intended, by a *weak* and *halting* number, to expreſs ſomething as *weak*, and *yielding* to preſſure, in the subject deſcribed?

Ennea'logy [*ennealogia*, Lat. of εννεαλογια, Gr.] a ſpeaking or treating of nine points; alſo an oration or treatiſe divided into nine parts or chapters.

Enneephy'llon, Lat. [εννεαφυλλον, Gr.] the plant dog's-tooth violet.

To Enno'ble [*anoblir*; *ennoblir*, Fr. in the latter ſenſe] 1. To make noble, to raiſe from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions
Are given daily to *ennoble* thoſe,
That ſcarce ſome two days ſince were worth a noble.
Shakeſpeare.

2. *Ennoblir*, Fr. to render more renowned, to make famous. The Spaniards only *ennobled* ſome of the coaſts with ſhipwrecks. *Bacon.* 3. To exalt, to raiſe. God *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this hoſt. *South.* 4. To elevate, to magnify.

None ſo lovely ſweet and fair,
Or do more *ennoble* love. *Waller.*

Enno'blement [*anobliſſement*, Fr. in the firſt ſenſe, *ennobliſſement*, Fr. in the latter] 1. The act of making noble. He added to his former creations the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others. *Bacon.* 2. The ſtate of being ennobled, or made noble, exaltation, dignity. The eternal wiſdom enriched us with all *ennoblements. Glanville.*

Enoch's *Pillars*, two pillars ſaid to have been erected by Enoch the ſon of Seth, the one of brick, and the other of ſtone, upon which the whole art of aſtronomy is ſaid to have been engraven.

Enoda'tion [*enodacio*, Lat.] 1. The act of untying a knot. 2. The act of making any difficulty plain; a ſolution of it.

Enodation [in huſbandry] the cutting away the knots of trees.

Eno'rmity [*enormité*, Fr. *enormitá*, It. *enormidàd*, Sp. of *enormitas*, Lat.] 1. Heinouſneſs of a crime, a high miſdemeanor. Kings may run into *enormities. Swift.* 2. Irregularity. 3. Depravity, corruption. There are many little *enormities* in the world. *Addiſon.*

Eno'rmous [*enormé*, Fr. *enorme*, It. and Sp. *enormis*, Lat.] 1. Being out of rule or ſquare, not regulated by any ſtated meaſures, irregular. The *enormous* part of the light, in the circumference of every lucid point. *Newton.* 2. Exceeding wicked, heinous, diſordered confuſed.

I ſhall find time from this *enormous* ſtate,
And ſeek to give loſers their remedies. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Exceeding in bulk the common meaſures; always uſed with ſome degree of diſlike, horror, or wonder. A form *enormous. Pope.*

Eno'rmously, *adv.* [of *enormous*] heinouſly, beyond meaſure. A notion *enormouſly* abſurd. *Woodward.*

Eno'rmousness [of *enormous*] immeaſurable wickedneſs. The *enourmouſneſs* of our works. *Decay of Piety.*

Eno'rthrosis [of ενορθρωσις, or rather εναρθρωσις, Gr.] a kind of looſe jointing of the bones.

E'novated, *adj. part.* [*enovatus*, Lat.] become or made new.

Eno'ugh, *adj.* [gamah, Goth. genoeg, Du. genug, Ger. nock, Dan. ȝenoh, or ȝenoȝ, Sax. It is not eaſy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps when it is joined with a ſubſtantive, it is an adjective, of which *enow* is the plural. In other ſituations it ſeems an adverb, except that after the verb *to have*, or *to be*, either expreſſed or underſtood, it may be accounted a ſubſtantive. It is pronounced as if written *enuf. Johnſon*] ſufficient. There was not room *enough* for their herds. *Locke.*

Enough, *ſubſt.* 1. Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence. Being content, and that is *enough. Locke.* 2. Something equal to a man's intellectual powers. Main errors he had *enough* to do to ſave and help. *Bacon.*

Enough, *adv.* 1. In a ſufficient degree. 2. It denotes a ſlight augmentation of the poſitive degree: as I am apt *enough* to be pleaſed; *i. e.* more apt to be pleaſed than diſpleaſed. Treated hardly *enough. Addiſon.* 3. Sometimes it notes diminution; as, that poem is well *enough*; *i. e.* not quite well, though not much amiſs. 4. An exclamation, noting fullneſs. Beware the thane of Fife! diſmiſs me—*enough. Shakeſpeare.*

Enough is as good as a feaſt.

There's never Enough where nought is left.

It. *Non vi é à baſtanza ſi niente avanza.* It is to be ſure very difficult ſo to contrive matters that there be no want, and at the ſame time nothing to ſpare.

Soon Enough is well Enough.

This proverb ſignifies, that if a thing be well done, tho' it be long a doing, it is ſoon enough; for, according to another proverb, *good and quick ſeldom meet.* The Lat. ſay; *ſat cito ſi ſat bene.*

There are two Enoughs, and you have got one of them.

That is, *big* or *full enough*, and *little enough*: In this ſenſe it is generally uſed in anſwer to thoſe who, out of modeſty, ſay they have enough. It likewiſe ſignifies *good enough* and *bad enough*, and then is applied to thoſe perſons who, ſpeaking of others, or of themſelves, ſay, they have parts, qualifications, or the like, enough; ſignifying they have bad ones enough.

E'now, *plur.* of *enough*; which ſee. *Enow* bleeding witneſſes. *Sidney.* There are at Rome *enow* modern works of architecture. *Addiſon.*

En pa'ssant, Fr. by the by.

To Enplee't [old law term] to implead.

To Enqui're [*enquenir*, Fr. *inquirar*, Port. of *inquiro*, Lat.] to aſk, to ſeek after, or ſearch diligently. See Inquire.

To Enra'ge, *verb act.* [*enrager*, Fr.] to put into a rage, to provoke or make mad or furious. The juſtice of their quarrel ſhould not ſo much encourage as *enrage* them. *Hayward.*

Enra'gedly, *adv.* [of *enraged*] furiouſly.

Enra'gedness [of *enraged*] great rage, &c.

To Enra'nge, *verb act.* [of *range*] to range or put in order. Behold her nymphs *enrang'd* in ſhady wood. *Spenſer.*

To Enra'nk, *verb act.* [of *rank*] to place in orderly ranks. No leiſure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Enra'pt, *verb act.* [of *rapt*] 1. To throw into raptures, to tranſport with enthuſiaſm. Like a prophet ſuddenly *enrapt. Shakeſpeare.* 2. In the following paſſage it ſeems erroneouſly written for enwrapt, for wrapt up. Nor hath he been ſo *enrapt* in thoſe ſtudies, as to neglect the polite arts of painting and architecture. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To Enra'pture, *verb act.* [of *rapture*] to tranſport with pleaſure.

To Enra'vish, *verb act.* [of *raviſh*] to tranſport with delight, to raviſh. At ſight thereof ſo much *enraviſhed. Spenſer.*

Enra'vishment [of *enraviſh*] raviſhment, exſtacy of delight. The *enraviſhments* of her tranſported lovers. *Glanville.*

To Enri'ch, *verb act.* [*enricher*, Fr. *aricchire*, It. *enriquecér*, Sp.] 1. To make rich. So unhappy as to rob others, without *enriching* themſelves. *Denham.* 2. To make fertile. *Enrich* the meadows, and ſupply the deep. *Blackmore.* 3. To ſtore, to ſupply with encreaſe of any thing deſireable. No one could ever *enrich* his own underſtanding with any certain truth. *Raleigh.*

Enri'chment [of *enrich*] 1. The act of making rich. 2. Improvement or enlargement by addition. The *enrichment* of our underſtandings. *Watts.*

The French ſay, *Qui a aſſez, n'a plus rien à deſirer* (He that has enough has nothing more to deſire.) The Latins, *Quod ſatis eſt, cui contingit, nihil amplius optet*, Hor. or, *ſatis eſt quod ſufficit; nimis eſt quod ſuffocat.* The Germans ſay; Ein vergnugter muht is taglich wohl leben (A contented mind is a daily happineſs.) The French ſay likewiſe, *On eſt aſſes riche quand on a le neceſſaire* (Rich enough who has what is neceſſary.)

To Enri'dge, *verb. act.* [of *ridge*] to form lengthwiſe with ridges or protuberances.

Horns welk'd and wav'd like th' *enridg'd* ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Enri'ng. *verb act.* [of *ring*] to bind round, to encircle.

Ivy ſo
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Enri'pen, *verb act.* [of *ripen*] to ripen, to bring to perfection. The ſummer how it *enripen'd* the year. *Donne.*

To Enro'be, *verb act.* [of *robe*] to dreſs, to clothe.

Quaint in green ſhe ſhall be looſe *enrob'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Enro'll, *verb act.* [*enroller*, Fr.] 1. To inſert in a roll or regiſter. *Enrolled* in this heavenly family. *Sprat.* 2. To record, to leave to poſterity in writing His oath *enrolled* in the parliament. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To enwrap, to involve, to envelope. *Enroll'd* in duſkiſh ſmoke and brimſtone blue. *Spenſer.*

To Enroll *one's ſelf* [*s'enroller*, Fr.] to enter one's name as a ſoldier or an apprentice.

Enro'ller [of *enroll*] he that enrolls or regiſters. The king himſelf cauſed to be *enrolled*, and delivered the enrolments. *Davies.*

Enro'lment of *enroll*] 1. The act of enrolling. 2. A regiſter.

To Enroo't, *verb act.* [of *root*] to fix by the root, to root or implant deep. His foes are ſo *enrooted* with his friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Enrou'nd, *verb act.* [of *round*] to ſurround, to encloſe.

How dread an army hath *enrounded* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ens, Lat. [in a philoſophical ſenſe] a being, whatever has any kind of exiſtence.

Ens [in metaphyſics] is applied in its moſt general ſenſe to every thing that the mind any way apprehends ; and whereof it affirms or denies, proves or diſproves any thing.

Ens [in phyſic] in a leſs general ſenſe, ſignifies ſomething that exiſts ſome way farther than in being conceived, or being capable of being perceived in the mind, which is called *ens poſitivum*, or *reale*.

Ens [in pharmacy and chemiſtry] a term uſed of ſome things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

Ens, in its proper or reſtrained ſenſe, is that to which there are real attributes belonging, or that which has a reality not only in the *intellect*, but *in itſelf*.

Ens *Rationis*, Lat. [with ſchoolmen] an imaginary thing or creature of the brain, which exiſts no where but in the underſtanding or imagination.

Ens *Primum*, Lat. [the firſt or chief eſſence according to the Paracelſians] the moſt efficacious part of any natural mixt body, either animal, mineral, or vegetable, which they pretend to be able to ſeparate from them, and by them to perform wonderful things for the renewing and reſtoring of youth.

Ens *Veneris*, Lat. [the being or eſſence of Venus, *i. e.* copper] a ſublimation of equal parts of Cyprus vitriol calcined to a dark colour, and ſal armoniac into a yellow flower.

To Ensai'n, or To Ensea'm [*eſſimer*, Fr. with falconers] to purge a hawk or falcon from her glut and greaſe.

Ensa'mple [*eſſempio*, It.] an example or pattern. [This orthography is now juſtly diſuſed. *Johnſon.*] Ye have us for an *enſample*. *Philippians.*

To Ensa'mple, *verb act.* [from the noun] to ſhew by example, to give as a pattern or copy. Homer, in the perſon of Agamemnon, *enſampled* a good governor. *Spenſer.*

To Ensa'nguine [of *ſauguis*, Lat. *enſanglauter*, Fr.] to ſmear with blood. It would ſeem that only *enſanguined* part. paſſ. is uſed.

Th' *enſanguin'd* field. *Milton.*

To Ensche'dule, *verb act.* [of *ſchedule*] to inſert in a ſchedule or writing. Our juſt demands *enſchedul'd* here. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Ensco'nce, *verb act.* [of *ſconce*] to cover with a fort, to ſecure. *Hanmer.* I will *enſconce* me behind the arras. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Ensea'm, *verb act.* [of *ſeam*] to ſew up. A name engrav'd one ſtole away, and *enſeam'd* it in his thigh. *Camden.*

To Ensea'r, *verb act.* [of *ſear*] to ſear, to cauterize with fire. *Enſear* thy fertile and conceptious womb. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ensee'led [with falconers] is ſaid of a hawk, when a thread is drawn through his upper eye-lids, and faſtened under the beak, to take away the ſight.

Ense'mble, Fr. together, or with one another.

Tout Ensemble [in architecture] of a building, the whole work and compoſition conſidered together, and not in parts, altogether in the bulk or whole.

To Enshie'ld, *verb act.* [of *ſhield*] to ſhield, to protect. The ſtructure of it in the example is unuſual, unleſs it be a miſtake for *enſhielded*.

These black masks
Proclaim an *enſhield* beauty. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Enshri'ne, *verb act.* [of *ſhrine*] to incloſe in a cabinet, to ſecure as a thing ſacred.

To *enſhrine* his reliques in the ſun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. *Milton.*

Enshri'ned, *part. paſſ.* [of *en* and *ſhrine*, ſcrin, Sax. of *ecran*, Fr. *ſcrinium*, Lat. a deſk or coffer] preſerved in a ſhrine or coffer, as a holy or ſacred thing.

E'nsiform [*enſiformis*, Lat.] being in the ſhape of a ſword ; as the ziphoeides or enſiform cartilage.

Ensifo'rmis *Cartilago*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the loweſt part of the ſternum ; called alſo mucronata.

Ensi'ferous [*enſifer*, of *enſis*, a ſword, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing a ſword.

E'nsign [*enſeigne*, Fr. *enſena*, Sp.] 1. An officer in a company of foot ſoldiers, who carries the flag or colours ; formerly written *ancient*. 2. The flag or ſtandard of a regiment. The Turks ſtill preſſing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *enſigns*. *Knolles.* 3. Any ſignal in general whereby to aſſemble. He will lift up an *enſign* to the nations. *Iſaiah.* 4. Badge, rank, office. The marks or *enſigns* of virtue. *Dryden.*

Ensign [in heraldry] an eſcutcheon on which are painted the enſigns of honour of a particular family.

Ensignbea'rer [of *enſign* and *bear*] one that bears the flag, the enſign. A fit *enſignbearer* for that company. *Sidney.*

Ensi'gne [French law term] 1. The act of bleeding or blood-letting. 2. The being let-blood or blooded.

To Ensla've, *verb act.* [of *ſlave*] 1. To reduce to ſlavery, to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd alſo, and *enſlav'd* by war,
Shall with their freedom loſt, their virtue loſe. *Milton.*

2. To make over to another as his ſlave. He is the moſt ſubjected, the moſt *enſlav'd*, who is ſo in his underſtanding. *Locke.* See To Inslave.

Ensla'vement [of *enſlave*] ſlavery, abject ſubjection. A freſh *enſlavement* to their enemies. *South.*

Ensla'ver [of *enſlave*] he that enſlaves or reduces others to a ſtate of ſervitude. *Enſlavers* of mankind. *Swift.*

To Ensta'l [of en and ſtillan, or ſtal, Sax.] to enter into the number, or create a knight of the garter. See To Instal.

Ensta'lment, ſuch a creation, or the ceremony of it.

To Ensu'e, *verb act.* [*enſuivre*, Fr. *inſequor*, Lat.] to follow, to come after, to purſue. Seek peace and *enſue* it. *Common Prayer.*

To Ensue, *verb neut.* 1. To follow as a conſequence to premiſes. Let this be granted, and it ſhall hereupon plainly *enſue*, that the light of ſcripture once ſhining, all other light of nature is therewith in ſuch ſort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hooker.* 2. To ſucceed in a train of events. Biſhops are placed by collation of the king without any precedent election or confirmation *enſuing*. *Hayward.*

Ensu'rance [of *enſure*] 1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by paying a certain ſum. 2. The ſum ſo paid. See Insure.

Ensu'rancer [of *enſurance*] he who undertakes to indemnify or exempt from hazard. The vain *enſurancers* of life. *Dryden.*

To Ensu're, *verb act.* [from *ſure*, En. *aſſurer*, Fr.] 1. To aſcertain, to ſecure. To *enſure* peace. *Swift.* 2. To exempt a thing from hazard, by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage. 3. To promiſe reimburſement of any miſcarriage for a certain reward ſtipulated. A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn to *enſure* his ſheep for that year. *L'Eſtrange,*

Ensu'rer [of *enſure*] one who makes contracts of enſurance, one who, for a certain ſum, exempts any thing from hazard.

Enta'blature, or Enta'blement [in architecture] Vitruvius and Vignola call it ornament ; it ſignifies the architrave, freeze and cornice together. Others call it trabeation, and it is different in different orders. The words are borrowed from *tabulatum* in Latin, *i. e.* a cieling, becauſe the freeze is ſuppoſed to be formed by the ends of joiſts, which bear upon the architrave.

Enta'bler, Fr. [in horſemanſhip] a word uſed in the academies, *&c.* applied to a horſe whoſe croup goes before his ſhoulders in working upon vaults ; for in regular manage, one half of the ſhoulders ought to go before the croup.

To Entai'l, *verb act.* [*entailler*, *tailler*, Fr. to cut.] 1. To make over an eſtate by way of entail ; to ſettle its deſcent ſo, that a ſubſequent poſſeſſor cannot alienate or bequeath it at pleaſure.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To fix unalienably upon a perſon or thing. None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entail'd* to all he ſaid. *Digby* 3. To cut ; now obſolete.

The mortal ſteel diſpiteouſly *entailed*
Deep in their fleſh. *Spenſer.*

Entail [*feudum talliatum*, Lat. of *entaillé*, from *tailler*, Fr. to cut] 1. A fee-tail, or fee entailed ; the eſtate ſettled, ſcanted, or ſhortned, by which means the heir is limited or tied up to certain conditions, with regard to the rule of its deſcent. 2. The rule of deſcent ſettled for any deſcent. 3. Engraved work, inlay ; now obſolete. A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold. *Spenſer.*

To Enta'me, *verb act.* [of *tame*] to tame, to ſubdue. That can *entame* my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Enta'ngle [ſome derive it of *en* and tangle, Sax. a twig ; becauſe birds are entangled with twigs dawbed with birdlime ; others of *en* and *tendicula*, Lat. a ſnare. Johnſon ſays the word is of uncertain etymology] 1. To catch in a ſnare. 2. To enſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable, as a net ; or ſomething adheſive, as briars or thorns ; to loſe in complicated involutions, as a maze or labyrinth. 3. To twiſt, ſo as that a ſeparation cannot be eaſily made ; as, an *entangled* knot. 4. To perplex, to embarraſs. He knew not how to wreſtle with deſperate contingencies, and ſo abhorred to be *entangled* in ſuch. *Clarendon.* 5. To puzzle, to bewilder. He *entangled* himſelf in his doubtful tale. *Hayward.* 6. To entrap by captious queſtions or artful ſpeech. The Phariſees took counſel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. *St. Matthew.* 7. To diſtract with variety of cares. No man that warreth *entangleth* himſelf with the affairs of this life. *2 Timothy.* 8. To multiply the intricacies of a work.

Very force *entangles*
Itſelf with ſtrength. *Shakeſpeare.*

Enta'nglement [of *entangle*] 1. Involution of any thing intricate or adheſive. The *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination. *Glanville.* 2. Puzzle, perplexity. There will be no greater *entanglements* touching the notion of God and his providence. *More.*

Enta'ngler [of *entangle*] one that entangles or enſnares.

Ente, Fr. [in heraldry] grafted or ingrafted, that is, ſays a certain author, the fourth grand quarter of his majeſty king George's royal enſign, which he thus blazons, Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, impaled with ancient Saxony *enté en point*,

Ente *en Rond* [in heraldry] ſignifies indented round, with this difference, that indented is formed of ſtraight lines in and out, but this is made of round ones in and out after the ſame manner.

Entele'chia, Lat. [εντελεχια, of εντελης, perfect, and εχω, Gr. to have] the human mind or ſoul ſo called by Ariſtotle, as being the perfection of nature, and principle of motion. The ancient commentators on Ariſtotle interpreted εντελεχια by *actus*, Lat. meaning by that a kind of ſubſtantial form, by which action is produced in the body. But the moderns underſtand by εντελεχια a ſort of continued and perpetual motion and fit modification of matter, which qualifies the whole to be able to perform ſuch acts as are proper to it. I ſuſpect this to be one of thoſe *antique* terms, which ſtill want a comment, and perhaps, after all, *Ariſtotle* affected here ſomething as *myſterious* and inexplicable in his philoſophy, as the schoolmen and their followers have in their divinity. See Mystery and Circum-incession.

Ente'ndement [*entendement*, Fr.] the true ſenſe and meaning of a word or ſentence; thus a thing that is in doubt ſhall ſometimes be made by intendment.

E'nter [*entre*, Fr. of *intra*, Lat.] in the compoſition of Engliſh words, ſignifies *between*.

To **Enter**, *verb act.* [*intro*, Lat. *entrer*, Fr. *entrare*, It. *entràr*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To go or come into any place. *Enter'd* the liſts againſt him. *Atterbury.* 2. To ſet down in a writing, to note down in a book of accounts. Have you *enter'd* the action? — It is *enter'd. Shakeſpeare.* 3. To initiate in a matter, method, or ſociety. The eldeſt being thus *enter'd*, and then made the faſhion, it would be impoſſible to hinder them. *Locke.* 4. To admit into any counſel. They of Rome are *enter'd* in our counſels. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Enter**, *verb neut.* 1. To come in, to go in. To go and *enter* to poſſeſs the land. *Judges.* 2. To penetrate mentally. He is pleas'd with Salluſt for his *entring* into internal principles of action. *Addiſon.* 3. To engage in. The French king often *enter'd* on expenſive projects. *Addiſon.* 4. To be initiated. As ſoon as they once *enter'd* into a taſte of pleaſure, they fell into a thouſand violences. *Addiſon.*

To **Enter** [in carpentry] is to let the tenon of a piece of timber into the mortiſe of another.

To **Enter**, *of a Hawk* [in falconry] a term uſed when ſhe firſt begins to kill.

To **Enter** *a Ship* [a ſea term] to board her.

Ente'ra, Lat. [εντερα, Gr.] the bowels or entrails.

E'nterable *Goods*, are ſuch as are not prohibited, but may be enter'd at the cuſtom-houſe.

To **Entercha'nge** [*enterchanger*, Fr.] to change mutually or reciprocally. See **Interchange.**

Enterco'urse [*entrecours*, Fr.] commerce or freedom of diſcourſe of one perſon to or with another. See **Intercourse.**

Enterde'al [of *entre* and *deal*] mutual dealing, reciprocal tranſactions.

> To learn the *enterdeal* of princes ſtrange,
> To mark th' intent of counſels. *Spenſer.*

E'ntering, *ſubſt.* [of *enter*] paſſage into a place. There is no houſe, no *entering* in. *Iſaiah.*

To **Enterfe're.** See **Interfere.**

Enterfe'ring [ſpoken of horſes] an imperfection which cauſes them to go narrow behind with the hinder feet, ſo that they fret one foot againſt another, whence a hard, mattery ſcab ariſes which makes them go lame.

To **Enterla'ce** [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] to lace between, to intermix, to interweave. Trees whoſe branches lovingly *enterlac'd* one another. *Sidney.*

E'nter-mewer [with falconers] a hawk who changes the colour of her wings by degrees.

Entero'cele, Lat. [εντεροκηλη, of εντερον, a gut, and κηλη, Gr. a rupture] a falling of the entrails, eſpecially of the gut called ileum, through the widened proceſſes of the peritoneum, into the groin or ſcrotum. The remedy is ſuch caſes is chiefly by truſſes and bolſters. If the inteſtine only is fallen it becomes an *interocele*, if the omentum or epiploon, *epiplocele*; and if both, *enteroepiplocele. Sharp.*

Enteroce'lic [*enterocelicus*, Lat.] troubled with the rupture called *enterocele*.

To **Enterli'ne** [*entreligner*, Fr.] to write between the lines. See **Interline.**

Enteroepiplo'cele [εντεροεπιπλοκηλη, of εντερον, επιπλοον, the caul, and κηλη, Gr.] a kind of rupture, when the caul and guts fall down together into the ſcrotum. See **Enterocele.**

Enteroepiplo'mphalos [of εντερον, επιπλοον, and ομφαλος, Gr. the navel] a kind of exomphalos, the ſame as eteromphalos.

Entero Hydromphalos [of εντερον, υδωρ, and ομφαλος, Gr.] a kind of exomphalus, wherein, beſides a diſplacing and bunching out of the inteſtine, there is a deal of watery humours collected along with it.

Entero'logy [εντερολογια, of εντερον, and λεγω, Gr. to ſay] an anatomical diſcourſe or treatiſe of the entrails.

Entero'mphalos, Lat. [εντερομφαλος, of εντερον a gut, and ομφαλος, Gr. the navel] a rupture when the entrails burſt out at the navel *N. B.* Beſide the *ſcrotal* and *navel rupture*, there is a third ſpecies of this diſeaſe, *viz.* when the gut ſlips through that vent or orifice, which is left for the paſſage of the *blood-veſſels* and nerve, which ſupply the thigh.

Enterpa'rlance [of *entre* and *parler*, Fr.] parley, mutual conference. During the *enterparlance*, the Scots diſcharged againſt the Engliſh. *Hayward.*

To **Enterpe'n** [with falconers] a term uſed of a hawk who is ſaid to enterpen, *i. e.* to have his feathers ſnarled or entanged.

To **Enterple'de**, or To **Enterple'ad** [*entreplaider*, Fr.] to diſcuſs a point at common law, which falls out incidentally, before the principal cauſe can have an end.

Enterple'ading, *ſubſt.* [of *enterplead*] the diſcuſſing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cauſe can be determined: for example, two ſeveral perſons being found heirs to land by two ſeveral officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore before livery be made to either, they muſt *enterplead*, that is, try between themſelves who is the right heir. *Cowel.* In civil law, it is called *cognitio præjudicialis.*

To **Enterpri'se**, or To **Enterpri'ze**, *verb act.* [*entreprendre*, Fr. *intraprendere*, It. of *inter* and *prehendo*, Lat.] 1. To undertake, to take in hand, to attempt. Great actions were reſolved and *enterprized. Temple.* 2. To receive, to entertain. Obſolete.

> Him at the threſhold met, and well did *enterprize.* *Spenſer.*

An **E'nterprise**, or **E'nterprize** [*entrepriſe*, Fr.] an undertaking, attempt or deſign, of hazard, eſpecially in military affairs. To execute mine *enterpriſes* to the deſtruction of the enemies. *Judith.*

Enterpri'ser [of *enterpriſe*] a man of enterpriſe, one who engages in important and dangerous undertakings. Great *enterpriſers* with happy ſucceſs. *Hayward.*

To **Ente'rr** [*enterrer*, Fr.] to interr, to bury. See **Interr.**

To **Entertai'n** [*entretenir*, Fr. *entretenèr*, Sp.] 1. To talk or converſe with. Nothing could be propoſed which he was not readily furniſh'd to *entertain* any one in. *Locke.* 2. To treat at the table. *Entertain'd* with beef or mutton. *Addiſon.* 3. To receive with hoſpitality. Be not forgetful to *entertain* ſtrangers, for thereby ſome have *entertain'd* angels unawares. *Hebrews.* 4. To keep or retain in one's ſervice. You I *entertain* for one. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To reſerve in the mind. The ſevereſt purpoſe God can *entertain* towards us. *Decay of Piety.* 6. To pleaſe, to divert. David *entertain'd* himſelf with the meditations of God's law. *Decay of Piety.* 7. To admit with complacency and ſatisfaction. Reaſon can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability in oppoſition to knowledge. *Locke.*

Entertai'ner [of *entertain*] 1. He that retains any other in his ſervice. An *Entertainer* of fortune by the day. *Bacon.* 2. He that treats others at his table. He ſhews to the gueſts and to the *entertainer* their great miſtake. *Smalridge.* 3. He that pleaſes or diverts.

Entertai'ning, *part.* [of *entertain*] diverting, pleaſing.

Entertai'ningly, *adv.* [of *entertaining*] agreeably, divertingly.

Entertai'nment [of *entertain*] 1. Converſation, mutual talk. 2. Treatment at the table. Ne look for *entertainment* where none was. *Spenſer.* 3. Hearty welcome, hoſpitable reception. 4. Admiſſion, reception. It is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain *entertainment. Tillotſon.* 5. The ſtate of being in pay, as ſervants or ſoldiers. The centurions and their charges diſtinctly billetted already in the *entertainment. Shakeſpeare.* 6. The payment of ſoldiers or ſervants. Now obſolete. Davies uſes it. 7. Diverſion, amuſement. For the *entertainment* of the time. *Bacon.* 8. On the ſtage, the lower comedy, the farces. A great number of dramatic *entertainments* are not comedies, but five act farces. *Gay.*

Enterti'ssued, *adj.* [of *entre* and *tiſſue*] interwoven or intermixed with variety of colours and figures.

> T' *entertiſſu'd* robe of gold and pearl. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'nterview [with falconers] the ſecond year of a hawk's age.

To **Entha'lmize**, *verb act.* [*enthalmizo*, of *thalamus*, Lat. a bed] to bring a bridegroom and bride to their bed-chamber.

Enthe'al, or **Enthea'stical**, *adj.* [of ενθεος, Gr.] inſpired.

Enthe'ated, *adj.* [*entheatus*, Lat. ενθεος, Gr.] inſpired by God.

Enthe'ma, Lat. [ενθεμα, of εν, and τιθημι, Gr. to place] a medicine to ſtop bleeding.

Enthe'mata, Lat. graſs ſtuck into the clefts of trees.

To **Enthra'l.** See To **Inthral.**

To **Enthro'ne**, *verb act.* [*entroner*, Fr. *entronizàr*, Sp.] 1. To place on the throne. Beneath a ſculptur'd arch he ſits *enthron'd. Pope.* 2. To inveſt with ſovereign power. This Pope was no ſooner elected and *enthroned*, but that he began to exerciſe his new rapines. *Ayliffe.* See To **Inthrone.**

Enthu'siasm [*enthuſiaſme*, Fr. *entuſiaſmo*, It. *enthuſiaſme*, Sp. *enthuſioſmus*, Lat. ενθυσιασμος, of ενθεσιαζω, Gr. to inſpire] 1. A prophetic or poetic rage or fury, which tranſports the mind, raiſes and enflames the imagination, and makes it think and expreſs things extraordinary and ſurprizing, elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas. A kind of *enthuſiaſm* or extraordinary emotion of ſoul makes it ſeem to us that we behold thoſe things which the poet paints. *Dryden.* 2. A vain belief of private revelation, divine favour or communication. *Enthuſiaſm* is founded neither on reaſon nor divine revelation, but riſes from the conceits of a warmed or over-weening brain. *Locke.* 3. Heat of imagination, violence of paſſion, confidence of opinion. The etymology of this word, if traced up to its *firſt* ſource, is of εν, in, and Θεος, Gr. God. Which reminds me of that remark made by lord Shaftſbury, "that inſpiration is a real feeling of the divine preſence; and enthuſiaſm a *falſe one.* So that *inſpiration* may be juſtly call'd *divine* ENTHUSIASM: for the word itſelf ſignifies *divine* preſence, and was made uſe of by that philoſopher whom the earlieſt Chriſtian fathers called *divine*, to expreſs whatever was ſublime in human paſſions. This was the ſpirit he allotted to *heroes*, *ſtateſmen*, *poets*, *orators*, *muſicians*, and even *philoſophers* themſelves. Nor can we, of our own accord, forbear aſcribing to a noble ENTHUSIASM whatever is greatly inform'd by any of theſe." Characteriſtics, Vol. I. p. 53. I need not ſay, it is the *good* ſenſe of the word, which lord Shaftſbury had in view. As Mr. Locke, in the citation already produced from him, gives us the *bad* one. And I do not know a better ſecurity againſt the latter, than that rule or maxim which the above noble author lays down, p 54. "For to *judge the ſpirits*, *whether they are of God*, we muſt antecedently judge *our own ſpirit*, whether it be of *reaſon* and *ſound ſenſe*; whether it be fit to judge at all, by being ſedate, cool, and impartial, free of every biaſſing paſſion, every giddy vapour or melancholy fume. This is the *firſt* knowledge and previous judgment, to underſtand *ourſelves*, and know *what ſpirit we are of.* Afterwards we may judge the *ſpirit* in others; conſider what their perſonal merit is; and prove the validity of their teſtimony by the ſolidity of their brain. By this means we may prepare ourſelves with ſome *antidote* againſt ENTHUSIASM."

Enthu'siast [*entouſiaſte*, Fr. *entuſiaſto*, It. *enthuſiaſtico*, Sp. of *enthuſiaſta*, Lat. ενθυσιαϛης, Gr.] 1. One who pretends to be inſpired by the divine Spirit, and to have a true ſight and knowledge of things; one who is tranſported with imaginary revelations. Let an *enthuſiaſt* be principled that he or his teacher is inſpired and acted by an immediate communication of the divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reaſons againſt his doctrine. *Locke.* 2. One of a hot imagination or violent paſſions. Chapman ſeems to have been an *enthuſiaſt* in poetry. *Pope.* 3. One of elevated fancy or exalted ideas.

> The ſweet *enthuſiaſt* from her ſacred ſtore,
> Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

Enthusia'stic, or **Enthusia'stical** [*entouſiaſtico*, It. *enthuſiaſtico*, Port. *enthuſiaſticus*, Lat. ενθυσιαϛικος, Gr.] 1. Of or pertaining to enthuſiaſm, perſuaded of ſome communication with the deity. Seraphic *enthuſiaſtical* raptures, or inimitable, unaccountable tranſports of devotion. *Calamy.* 2. Vehemently warm in any matter. 3. Elevated in fancy or ideas. An *enthuſiaſtic* or prophetic ſtyle. *Burnet's Theory.*

Enthusia'stically, *adv.* [of *enthuſiaſtical*] in an enthuſiaſtical manner.

Enthy'meme [*enthymema*, Lat. ενθυμημα, of ενθυμεομαι, Gr. to conceive in the mind] a conception or idea of the mind.

Enthymeme [with rhetoricians] is when the concluding ſentence conſiſts of contraries.

Enthymeme [in logic] an argument conſiſting of only two propoſitions, an antecedent and a conſequent, deduced from it; ſo that the major is ſuppreſſed, and only the minor and conſequence are expreſſed.

What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornelius; why, an *enthymeme*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept ſecret. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To Enti'ce, *verb act.* [prob. of *en*, and tihtan, Sax. to over-perſuade, or *attirer*, Fr. Johnſon ſays, the etymology is uncertain] to draw in cunningly, to tempt, to allure by blandiſhments or hopes to ſomething ſinful or deſtructive. The readieſt way to entangle the mind with falſe doctrine, is firſt to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Aſcham.*

Enti'cement. 1. The act of enticing, or the practice of alluring to ill. By whoſe *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt. *Hooker.* 2. An allurement, blandiſhment, the means by which one is allured to ill. We muſt ſeparate entreaty and *enticements* from deceit or violence. *Taylor.*

Enti'cer [of *entice*] one that entices or allures to ill.

Enti'cing, *part.* [of *entice*] alluring, drawing in.

Enti'cingly, *adv.* [of *enticing*] alluringly, in a winning manner. She ſings moſt *enticingly*. *Addiſon.*

Enti'er, Fr. [with horſemen] a ſort of reſtif horſe that refuſes to turn, and is ſo far from following or obſerving the hand, that he reſiſts it.

Enti'erty, *ſubſt.* [*entierité*, Fr. a law word] the whole as diſtinguiſhed from moiety or half. The attorney ſetteth down an *entierty* where but a moiety was to be paſſed. *Bacon.*

Enti're, *adj.* [*entier*, Fr. *entiro*, Sp. *integer*, Lat.] 1. Whole, undivided. It is not ſafe to divide, but to extol the *entire* ſtill in general. *Bacon.* 2. Not broken, complete in its parts. An antique model of the famous laocoon is *entire* in thoſe parts where the ſtatue is maimed. *Addiſon.* 3. Full, compriſing all requiſites in itſelf. An action is *entire* when it is compleat in all its parts. *Spectator.* 4. Sincere, ingenuous, hearty. He run a courſe more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Caſtile. *Bacon.* 5. Firm, fixed, ſure.

> *Entire* and ſure the monarch's rule muſt prove,
> Who founds her greatneſs on her ſubjects love. *Prior.*

6. Unallayed, not mingled. In thy preſence joy *entire*. *Milton.* 7. Honeſt, faithful, firmly adherent. No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king. *Clarendon.* 8. Having full ſtrength or vigour, being unbroken in power.

> Then back to fight again new breathed and *entire*. *Spenſer.*

Entire *Pertingents* [in heraldry] are lines which run the longeſt way in the partition of the ſhield, without touching the centre.

Entire *Pertranſient* [in heraldry] a line which croſſes the middle of the ſhield or eſcutcheon, and runs diametrically the longeſt way of its poſition.

Entire *Tenancy* [in common law] is contra-diſtinguiſhed to ſeveral tenancy, and ſignifies a ſole poſſeſſion in one man, whereas the other denotes a joint or common one in ſeveral.

Enti'rely, *adv.* [of *entire*] 1. Without diviſion, wholly. Euphrates falls not *entirely* into the Perſian ſea. *Raleigh.* 2. Completely, fully. All was *entirely* good. *Milton.* 3. Faithfully, with firm adherence. 'Gan to higheſt God *entirely* pray. *Spenſer.*

Enti'reness [of *entire*] 1. Completeneſs, fullneſs. The ſolidity and *entireneſs* of the whole fabric. *Boyle.* 2. Honeſty, faithfulneſs.

To Enti'tle, *verb act.* [*entituler*, Fr.] 1. To dignify with a title; as, to *entitle* one an earl. 2. To give a title or diſcriminative appellation. With that name they *entitled* the books we call apocryphal. *Hooker.* 3. To prefix as a title. How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* chriſtianity to their deſigns. *Locke.* 4. To give a claim, title, or right to any thing. He *entitled* himſelf to the continuance of the divine protection. *Atterbury.* 5. To grant any thing as claim'd by a title. This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we pleaſe. *Locke.*

Entita'tive [*entitativus*, low Lat.] when a thing is taken according to its eſſence, form or being.

Entitative, implies an abſtraction or retrenchment of all the circumſtances from a thing under conſideration.

E'ntity [*entité*, Fr. *entita*, It. *entitas*, low Lat. in the ſchool philoſophy] 1. A phyſical *ens* or being, conſidered according to what it is in its phyſical capacity, a real being. Fortune is no real *entity* nor phyſical eſſence, but a mere relative ſignification. *Bentley.* 2. A particular ſpecies of being. An *entity* of ſound, which we call crackling. *Bacon.*

To Entoi'l, *verb act.* [of *toil*] to enſnare, to bring into toils or nets. He cut off their land forces from their ſhips, and *entoiled* their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs. *Bacon.*

Entoi're, or Ento'yer [in heraldry] is uſed by ſome to ſignify a bordure charged intirely with things without life.

To Ento'mb, *verb act.* [of *tomb*] to bury or put into a tomb. Places where martyrs were *entombed*. *Hooker.*

Ento'rses, Fr. wrenches of the paſtern in horſes.

To Entrai'l, *verb act.* to interweave, to diverſify.

> The fragrant eglantine did ſpread
> His pricking arms, *entrail'd* with roſes red. *Spenſer.*

E'ntrails, *ſubſt.* [*entrailles*, Fr. εντερα, Gr.] 1. The bowels or guts, generally underſtood to include the contents of the three cavities, the head, breaſt, and belly; it has no ſingular number. The *entrails* are all without bones. *Bacon.* 2. The internal parts in general, caverns. Treaſure that lay ſo long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

E'ntrance [*entrant*, Fr. of *intro*, Lat.] 1. The power of entry or going into a place, admittance. Truth is ſure to find an *entrance* and a welcome too. *South.* 2. A paſſage, an avenue, by which a place is enter'd. To keep the paſſages of the hilly country, for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea. *Judith.* 3. Initiation, commencement. This is that which at firſt *entrance* balks them. *Locke.* 4. Mental ingreſs, knowledge. Some *entrance* into the language. *Bacon.* 5. The act of taking poſſeſſion of a dignity or office. The firſt *entrance* of this king to his reign. *Hayward.* 6. The beginning of any thing. In the firſt *entrance* upon this diſcourſe. *Clarendon.*

To Entra'nce, *verb act.* [from *trance*, *tranſe*, Fr. *tranſeo*, Lat. to paſs over for a time from one region to another] 1. To put into a trance, to withdraw the ſoul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lie in a profound ſleep. 2. To put into an extaſy, wherein one is inſenſible of preſent objects. With delight I was all the while *entranced*, and carried ſo far from myſelf, as that I am ſorry you ended ſo ſoon. *Spenſer.*

Entra'nced, being in a trance. See Intranced.

To Entra'p, *verb act.* [*entraper*, Fr.] 1. To catch in a trap, to inſnare.

> That guileful net,
> In which if ever eyes *entrapped* are,
> Out of her bands ye by no means ſhall get. *Spenſer.*

2. To entangle, to involve unexpectedly in diſtreſſes.

> Misfortune waits advantage to *entrap*
> The man moſt wary in her whelming lap. *Spenſer.*

3. To take advantage of. To *entrap* thee in thy words. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Entra'ves, Fr. two entravons joined by an iron chain, 7 or 8 inches long.

Entravo'ns, Fr. locks for horſes paſterns, being pieces of leather two inches broad, turned up and ſtuffed on the inſide, to prevent hurting the paſtern.

E'ntre *ad Communem Legem*, a writ that lies where a tenant for term of his own, or another's life, or a tenant by courteſy, or in dower, aliens or makes over lands, and dies, then the party in reverſion ſhall have this writ againſt whomſoever is in poſſeſſion.

Entre', or Entree' [in muſic books] a particular ſort of air.

To Entrea't, *verb act.* [of *en* and *traiter*, Fr. of *tracto*, Lat.] 1. To petition, to importune; with *for* before the thing aſked. Iſaac *entreated* the Lord *for* his wife. *Geneſis.* 2. To prevail upon by ſolicitation. The Lord was *entreated* of him. *Geneſis.* 3. To treat or uſe well or ill. *Entreat* him not evil. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 4. To entertain, to amuſe. I muſt *entreat* the time alone. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To entertain, to receive.

> A thick arbour goodly over dight,
> In which ſhe often us'd from open heat
> Herſelf to ſhroud, and pleaſures to *entreat*. *Spenſer.*

To Entre'at, *verb neut.* 1. To offer a treaty or compact. Alexander was the firſt that *entreated* peace with them. 1 *Maccabees.* 2. To treat, to diſcourſe. Of this I ſhall have farther occaſion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.* 3. To make a petition; with *for*. The Janizaries *entreated for* them as valiant men. *Knolles.*

Entre'atance [of *entreat*] petition, entreaty.

> Theſe two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
> Nor was their juſt petition long deny'd. *Fairfax.*

Entrea'ty [of *entreat*] petition, prayer, requeſt. Obdurate to *entreaties*. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'ntremets, Fr. *ſubſt.* ſmall plates ſet between the main diſhes. The true chard uſed in pottages and *entremets*. *Mortimer.*

Entre'nchyta [of εντερον, a bowel, and εγχυω, Gr. to pour in] a clyſter-pipe, called alſo ſiphon or ſyringa.

E'ntrepas, Fr. [with horſemen] a broken pace or going of a horſe, and properly a broken amble, that is neither walk nor trot, but has ſomething of an amble.

Entreso'le [in architecture] a kind of little ſtory, contrived occaſionally at the top of the firſt ſtory, for the conveniency of a wardrobe, &c. It is alſo called *mezanzine*.

E'ntring *a Ship* [in a fight] is the boarding or getting into her.

Entring *Ladder* [of a ſhip] a ladder to go in and out of a ſhip.

Entring *Rope* [in a ſhip] a rope tied by the ſide of it to hold by, as a perſon goes up the entring ladder or wales.

Entru'sion, a forcible, violent, or unlawful entering into lands or tenements, void of a poſſeſſor, by one who has no right to them. This ſhould be written Intrusion.

Entrusion *de Garde*, Fr. a writ lying where an infant within age enters into lands, and holds his lord out.

To Entru'st. See To Intrust.

E'ntry [*entrée*, Fr. *entrata*, It. *entrada*, Sp. and Port.] 1. The act of entering or coming in. The lake of Conſtance formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addiſon.* 2. The paſſage by which one enters a houſe. A houſe that hath convenient ſtairs and *entries*. *Bacon.* 3. The act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing in general. A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon.* 4. A ſolemn reception or ceremony performed by kings, princes or ambaſſadors, upon their firſt entering a city, or upon their return from ſome ſucceſsful expedition, by way of triumph. The day being come, he made his *entry*. *Bacon.*

Entry [in law] the act of taking poſſeſſion of lands.

Entry [with merchants] the act of ſetting down the particulars of trade in their books of accounts.

To make an Entry *of Goods* [at the Cuſtom-houſe] is the paſſing the bills through the hands of the proper officers.

Entry *ad communem Legem*. See Entre, &c.

Entry, *ad Terminum qui præteriit*, a writ which lies for a leſſor, in caſe lands being let to a man for the life of another, and he for whoſe life the lands are leaſed dies, and the leſſee or tenant holds over his term.

Entry *Cauſa Matrimonii prælocuti*, Lat. or entry for marriage promiſed, a writ lying where lands or tenements are given to a man, upon condition that he take the donor to wife within a certain time, and he either does not marry her within the time appointed, or eſpouſes another, or otherwiſe diſables himſelf from performing the condition.

Entry *in Caſu Proviſo*, Lat. a writ lying for one in reverſion which he ſhall have againſt a tenant for life or in courteſy, who aliens in fee.

Entry *ſine Aſſenſu Capituli*, is a writ lying when an abbot, prior, or ſuch as has a convent or common ſeal, aliens lands or tenements which are the church's right, without the aſſent of the convent or chapter, and dies, &c.

Entry *per le cui & Poſt*, a writ which lies for a man diſſeized or turned out of his freehold, when the diſſeizor aliens and dies in poſſeſſion, and his heir enters.

Entri'es [with hunters] places or thickets through which deer are diſcovered lately to have paſſed.

To Entwi'ne [of *en* and ꞇpinan, Sax.] to twiſt or wind round about. See Intwine.

Enty'posis, Lat. [of εντυπω, Gr. to make an impreſſion] the acetabulum or ſocket.

Enty'posis [εντυποσις, Gr.] the joint of the ſhoulder with the arm.

To enu'bilate, *verb act.* [*enubilatum*, ſup. of *enubilo*, from *nubes*, Lat. a cloud] to make clear from clouds.

Enu'bilous [*enubilus*, Lat.] fair, without clouds.

To Enu'cleate, *verb act.* [*enucleatum*, ſup. of *enucleo*, from *nucleus*, Lat. a kernel] to ſolve, to diſentangle.

Enuclea'tion, the act of clearing or ſolving any difficulty.

Enuda'tion, Lat. the act of making naked or plain, laying open, &c.

Envelo'pe, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. A wrapper, an outward caſe, a cover.

No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

2. [In fortification] a work of earth ſometimes in form of a parapet or breaſt-work, and ſometimes like a rampart with a breaſt-work to it, called alſo a *conſervé*, a *countergard*, a *lunette*, a *ſillon*, &c.

To Enve'lope [*enveloper*, Fr.] 1. To cover, wrap, or fold up in any thing. 2. To ſurround with, to beſet; to muffle up, to hide. The miſt that *enveloped* them will remove. *Locke.* 3. To line, to cover on the inſide.

His iron coat, all overgrown with ruſt,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold. *Spenſer.*

To Enve'nom, *verb act.* [*envenomer*, Fr.] 1. To infect with poiſon, to corrupt or impregnate with venom, to poiſon. It is never uſed of the perſon to whom poiſon is given, but of the draught, food, or inſtrument, by which it is conveyed.

Th' *envenom'd* robe. *Milton.*

2. To make odious.

Oh what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To enrage.

She threw the pois'nous part,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart,
That thus *envenom'd* ſhe might kindle rage. *Dryden.*

E'nviable [of *envy*] deſerving envy, ſuch as may excite envy. An *enviable* mediocrity of fortune. *Carew.*

E'nvier [of *envy*] one that envies another, or deſires his downfal. His enemies and *enviers* diſcountenanced. *Clarendon.*

E'nvious, *adj.* [*envieux*, Fr *invidioſo*, It. *embidioſo*, Sp.] 1. Bearing envy againſt another. 2. Pained by the excellence or happineſs of another. A man of the moſt *envious* diſpoſition. *Sidney.*

E'nviously, *adv.* [of *envious*] in an envious manner, malignantly, with ill-will. Spirits fallen from heaven endeavour *enviouſly* to obſtruct the ways that may lead us thither. *Duppa.*

E'nviousness [of *envious*] envy, envious nature.

To Envi'ron, *verb act.* [*environner*, Fr.] 1. To encompaſs, ſurround, or ſtand about. On every ſide *environ'd* with huge mountains. *Knolles.* 2. To involve, to envelope.

Environ me with darkneſs whilſt I write. *Donne.*

3. To ſurround hoſtilely, to beſiege.

A legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To incloſe, to inveſt.

The ſoldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all *environ*. *Cleaveland.*

Environne', Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies a figure, a lion or any other thing, encompaſſed about with other things.

An Envi'ronment, the act of encompaſſing, or ſtate of being encompaſſed round.

Envi'rous, Fr. *ſubſt.* the neighbouring places about a country.

E'nula, Lat. the herb elecampane.

E'nulon, Lat, [ενυλον, of εν, in, and ȣλον, Gr. a gum] the interior part of the gum.

Enu'merable [*enumerabilis*, Lat.] numerable, that may be ſingly reckoned up.

To Enu'merate, *verb act.* [*enumerare*, It. *enumeratum*, ſup. of *enumero*, Lat.] to number or reckon up diſtinctly. Particularly *enumerate* the kinds of ſin. *Wake.*

Enumera'tion [*enumeratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of counting over. 2. The number told out. St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties. *Sprat.*

To Enu'nciate [*enunciatum*, ſup. of *enuncio*, from *nuncius*, Lat. a meſſenger] to utter or pronounce, to declare, to proclaim.

Enuncia'tion [of *enunciatio*, Lat] 1. Declaration, open proclamation. This ſacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confeſſion of it by men in Chriſt. *Taylor.* 2. Intelligence, information. The conceptions, *enunciations* and actions of the intellect and will. *Hale.*

Enu'nciative [*enunciativus*, Lat.] that may be ſhewed, uttered, or pronounced. Declarative in reſpect of the diſpoſitive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms. *Ayliffe.*

Enuncia'tively [of *enunciative*] declaratively.

E'nvoy [*envoyé*, Fr. *inviato*, It. *embiado*, Sp. *enviado*, Port.] 1. A perſon, in degree lower than an ambaſſador, ſent from one ſovereign prince or ſtate to another, upon ſome public affairs. 2. A public miniſter in general ſent from one power to another. Perſeus ſent *envoys* to Carthage. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Any meſſenger.

Their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back. *Blackmore.*

To Enu're [of *en* and *utor*, Lat. to uſe] to accuſtom one's ſelf to. See To Inure.

To Enure [in law] to take place or effect, to be available or of force.

E'nurny [in heraldry] ſignifies a bordure charged with beaſts, &c.

To E'nvy [*envier*, Fr. *invidiare*, It. *embidiàr*, Sp. *invideo*, Lat.] 1. To grudge, to impart unwillingly, to withhold maliciouſly. Johnſon, who, by ſtudying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, ſeemed to *envy* others that knowledge. *Dryden.* 2. To hate another for excellence, happineſs, or ſucceſs. *Envy* thou not the oppreſſor. *Proverbs.* 3. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wiſdom, if he gives you good counſel. *Swift.*

To Envy, *verb neut.* to feel envy at the ſight of excellence or happineſs, to be uneaſy at the good fortune of others; commonly with *at*. Who would *envy at* the proſperity of the wicked. *Taylor.*

Better be Envy'd than pitied.

Fr. *Je vaut mieu faire envie que pitie.* It. *Pui toſto invidia che compaſſione.* Gr. Φθονεσθαι χρηϛον εϛιν η οικτειρεσθαι. Lat. *Malo invidiam quam miſericordiam.* The meaning of all which is no more, than that it is better to be in that ſtate, or in thoſe circumſtances of life, which may raiſe envy, than to be the objects of other mens compaſſion. The conſideration of which may ſerve as an admonition to us to employ our utmoſt diligence, and all lawful means, to attain at leaſt to ſuch a condition of life as may exempt us from pity.

E'nvy [*invidia*, It. and Lat. *envie*, Fr. *embidia*, Sp. *emveja*, Port.] 1. An uneaſineſs or grief, ariſing from beholding the good qualities or proſperity of others. 2. Rivalry, competition. The little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden.* 3. Malice, malignity. You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Public odium, ill repute. Edward Plantagenet ſhould be in the moſt public manner ſhewed unto the people, to diſcharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon.*

To Enwhee'l, *verb act.* [of *wheel*] to encompaſs. A word probably peculiar to Shakeſpeare.

The grace of heaven
Before, behind thee, and on every hand,
Enwheel thee round. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Enwo'mb, *verb act.* [of *womb*] 1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwomed* of this child. *Spenſer.*

2. To bury, to hide as in the womb.

The Afric Niger ſtream *enwombs*
Itſelf into the earrth. *Donne.*

To Enwo'rthy, *verb act.* [of *worthy*] to render one's ſelf worthy, illuſtrious, or noble.

To Enwra'p, *verb act.* [of hpeoꞃꝼian, Sax.] to wrap up in.

Eny'stron [ενυϛρον, Gr.] the laſt or fourth ventricle in animals that chew the cud, which compleats the digeſtion.

Eode'rbrice [of eoꝺoꞃ, a hedge, and bꞃuce, Sax. a breaking] a hedge-breaking.

Eo'lian, of or belonging to *Æolus*.

Eo'lipyle [of αιωλȣ, Gr. of *Æolus*, Lat. and πυλαι, Gr. gates] an inſtrument in hydraulics, being a round ball of iron or copper, with a tail to it, which being filled with water, and thus expoſed to the fire, produces a vehement blaſt of wind.

Epacma'stical, Lat. [επακμαϛικος, of επι and ακμαζω, Gr. to grow ripe or advance to an *acmè*] a fever which grows continually ſtronger.

Epa'ct [επακτα, Gr. *i. e.* additional ſupply] is a number that notes the exceſs of the ſolar year above the lunar, whereby the age of the moon every year may be found out; for the ſolar year conſiſting of 365 days, and the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get 11 days before the ſolar year; but thereby in 19 years the moon finiſhes twenty times twelve lunations, and gets up one whole ſolar year; and having finiſhed that circuit, begins again with the ſun, and ſo from 19 to 19 years; for the firſt year afterwards, the moon will go before the ſun but 11 days, which is called the *epact* of that year; the ſecond year 22 days; the third year 33 days; but 30 being an entire lunation, caſt that away, and three ſhall be the *epact* of that year, and ſo on, adding yearly 11 days.

Epact *of the Year* [with aſtronomers] is the age of the moon at the beginning of every year; *i. e.* the time between the firſt minute of the firſt day of January, and the laſt new moon of the foregoing year.

Epago'ge [επαγωγη, of επαγω, Gr. to introduce] 1. An importing or bringing in. 2. An examining of or diſcourſing with one by croſs queſtions or interrogatories.

Epago'gium, Lat. the foreſkin.

Epaine'tic *Poem* [of επαινος, Gr. praiſe] comprehends the hymn, the epithalamium, the genethliacon, or what elſe tends to the praiſe or congratulation of divine perſons, or perſons eminent upon earth.

Epanadi'plosis, Lat. [επαναδιπλωσις, of επαναδιπλοω, Gr.] a redoubling.

Epanadiplosis [with rhetoricians] is a figure, when they begin and end a ſentence with the ſame words; as, *kind to his friends, and to his enemies kind.* In Latin this figure is called *incluſio*.

Epana'leipsis [επαναληψις, of επαναλαμβανω, Gr. to take *up again*, and from thence to repeat or reaſſume a ſubject] a repetition.

Epanalepiss [with rhetoricians] a figure, in which the ſame word is repeated for enforcement-ſake, eſpecially after a parentheſis; as, *it is manifeſt they have erred, it is manifeſt.*

Epana'phora [επαναφορα, of επαναφερω, Gr. to refer, or rather to bring over again] *i. e.* a reference.

Epanaphora [with rhetoricians] a figure, when the ſame word begins ſeveral ſentences or clauſes; as, *hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, hic nemus.*

Epa'nodos, Lat. [επανοδος, of επι and ανοδος, Gr. aſcent, or *return*] a return.

Epanodos [in rhetoric] a figure, when the ſame ſound or word is twice repeated in ſeveral ſentences, or in the ſame ſentence; as,

Neither the light without its ſun,
Nor yet the ſun without its light.

Epano'rthosis [επανορθωσι, of επανορθοω, Gr. to ſet *right* or *ſtraight*, and from thence to correct] correction or amendment, act of reſtoring to the former ſtate.

Epanorthosis [with rhetoricians] is when a perſon finds fault with his former expreſſions as too *faint* and *weak*, and corrects his diſcourſe, by adding others that are more ſtrong.

Query, If this term may not admit of a *greater latitude*; I mean, to expreſs the orator's *correcting* his own phraſeology, in more caſes than where the mere *want of ſtrength* is concerned. Does not St. Paul, in his ſpeech before the learned Athenians, give us a fine inſtance of this figure, *Acts*, c. xvii. v. 27; and another in as maſterly way, in his ſpeech at Lystra, c. xiv. v. 16 and 17? In both places, methinks, a noble *epanorthoſis* is viſible enough, as it ſtands in our *tranſlation*; but in each it will appear to a double advantage, if we conſult the original.

Epaphæ´resis, Lat. [επαφαιρησις, of επι, over and above, and αφαιρεω, Gr. to take away] a cutting or clipping over again.

Epaphæresis [with phyſicians] a repeated blood-letting, or any repeated evacuation.

E´parch [επαρχος, Gr.] the governor of a province.

E´parer, Fr. [in horſemanſhip] a word uſed in the manage, to ſignify the flinging of a horſe, or his yerking and ſtriking out with his hind legs.

Epa´rmata [επαρματα, of επαιρω, Gr. to lift up] ſwellings of the glandules, or kernels behind the ears, called parotides.

Such is the name, by which this diſeaſe is expreſſed by Hippocrates; but the moderns (as *Gorræus* obſerves) ſtile theſe ſwellings *parotides*, from the *part affected* ſo called.

Epau´le, Fr. [a ſhoulder; in fortification] is the ſhoulder or baſtion of an angle.

Epau´lment, Fr. a ſhouldering-piece, of *paule*, a ſhoulder.

Epaulment [in fortification] is a demi-baſtion or ſquare orillon, a maſs of earth, of near a ſquare figure, faced with a wall to cover the cannon of a caſement.

Efaulment, is alſo a ſide-work made either of earth thrown up, of bags or baſkets full of earth, or with faggots loaded with earth; of which latter are made the *epaulments* of the places of arms for the cavalry behind the trenches.

Epau´xesis, Lat. [επαυξησις, of επι and αυξανω, Gr. to augment] an increaſe, a rhetorical figure.

Epe´nthesis, Lat. [of επι to εν, and τιθημι, Gr. to place, in grammar] the putting of a letter or ſyllable in the middle of a word, as *relligio* for *religio*, *induperator* for *imperator*.

Epexe´gesis [επεξηγησις, of επι and εξηγησις, from εξηγεομαι, Gr. to expound] a plainer interpretation of that which was mentioned before.

E´pha [איפה, Heb.] a meaſure among the Hebrews, containing dry, 3 pecks, 3 pints, 12 ſolid inches, and 4 decimal parts; and in liquid things, 4 gallons, 4 pints, and 15 ſolid inches, wine meaſure.

But Taylor, in his Hebrew concordance, ſays, it contains *ſeven* gallons, 2 quarts and ½ a pint, wine meaſure.

Ephe´beum, or Ephe´bium, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſpace from the hypogaſtrium, or lower part of the belly, to the privy parts. *Gorræus.*

Ephebi´a, Lat. or Ephebe´ity [εφηϐια, εφηϐος, Gr. a ſtripling] the age of a ſtripling, at the entrance of the 15th year.

Ephe´dra, Lat. [εφεδρα, Gr.] the herb horſe-tail.

Ephe´lcis, Lat. [εφελκις, of επι, upon, and ελκω, Gr. to draw] a bloody ſubſtance brought up in ſpitting of blood; alſo a ſhell or cruſt which is brought over ulcers.

Gorræus takes notice only of this laſt ſignification, but applies it to ulcers *internal* and *external*; and adds, that if the cruſtule be ſomewhat *craſſe* and *black*, it is no longer called an *ephelcis*, but an *eſcar*.

Ephelæ´um [with anatomiſts] the place from the hypogaſtrium, or lower part of the abdomen, to the ſecrets.

Ephe´lis [εφηλις, of επι and ηλιος, Gr. the ſun] a ſpot or freckle which proceeds from ſun-burn.

Ephe´mera [of επι and ημερα, Gr. a day] a fever that laſts but one day; alſo an inſect that lives only a day.

Ephe´meral, or Ephe´meric, *adj.* [εφημερος, of επι, upon, and ημερα, Gr. day] beginning and ending in a day. *Ephemeral* fit of applauſe. *Wotton.*

Ephe´meres, Lat. birds or creatures that live but one day, and therefore hieroglyphically repreſented the ſhortneſs of man's life.

Epheme´rides, *plur.* of *ephemeris*, Fr. and Lat. [*effemaeride*, It. εφημεριδες, Gr.] certain regiſters or aſtronomical tables, calculated to ſhew the daily motions of the planets, with their aſpects, places, and other circumſtances throughout the year. Aſtrologers generally uſe thoſe journals in drawing horoſcopes and ſchemes of the heavens.

Ephemeri´dian [of *ephemeris*] of or pertaining to an ephemeris.

Ephe´merine, or Epheme´rian [*ephemerinus*, Lat. εφημεριος, Gr.] belonging to a journal, regiſter, or day-book.

Ephe´meris [εφημερις, Gr.] a regiſter or day-book, a journal. See Ephimerides,

Month, and day, and hour, he meaſur'd right,
And told more truly than the *ephemeris*. *Dryden.*

Ephemeris [with aſtrologers, &c.] a journal containing obſervations relating to the heavenly bodies, the daily motions and ſituations of the planets, eſpecially ſhewing their places at noon.

Ephe´merist [εφημεριϛης, Gr.] a maker of ephemerides, one who conſults the planets, one who ſtudies or practiſes aſtrology. Aſtrologers and genethiacal *ephemeriſts*, that uſe to pry into the horoſcope of nativities. *Howel.*

Epheme´rium, or Ephe´meron [εφημερον, of επι and ημερα, Gr. day] a kind of plant that dies the ſame day it ſprings, a may-lily, meadow-ſaffron.

Ephe´meron-worm, *ſubſt.* [of εφημερον, and *worm*] the ſame with ephemera. A ſort of worm that lives only a day. Derham uſes it.

Ephesti´a, Lat. [εφαιϛεια, Gr.] feſtivals held in the city of Thebes, in honour of Tireſias, who is ſaid to have had a ſucceſſive mixture of man and woman; and therefore at that time they attired one firſt in a maſculine, and then in a feminine habit.

Ephe´tæ, Lat. certain judges at Athens, who tried cauſes of manſlaughter, who were fifty in number, and were to be as many years old.

Ephia´ltes, Lat. [εφιαλτες, of επι, upon, and αλλομαι, Gr. to leap] a diſeaſe called the night-mare, or incubus, chiefly affecting perſons aſleep, and lying on their backs, whoſe breaſt is oppreſſed by ſome weight, that ſtops their breath.

Ephi´drosis, Lat. [εφιδρωσις, Gr.] a ſweating or diſcharging of humours through the pores of the ſkin.

Ephi´ppium, Lat. [of εφιππιον, Gr.] a ſaddle, or other harneſs for a horſe.

Ephippium [with anatomiſts] part of the os ſphenoides, or wedge like bone, in which the pituitary glandule is placed.

E´phod [אפוד, Heb.] a garment worn by the prieſts of the Jews, which were of two ſorts; the firſt was made of gold, twiſted cotton, blue, purple, and crimſon, &c. this only was worn by the *high-prieſt*, when he *officiated*; it covered the back and the breaſt, and on the ſhoulder were ſet two onyx-ſtones, on which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes; where the *ephod* croſſed the high-prieſt's breaſt, was a ſquare ornament called the breaſt-plate, in which twelve precious ſtones were ſet, with the names of the twelve tribes of Iſrael engraved on them, one on each ſtone. There were others of linen only, for the inferior prieſts, &c.

Taylor's deſcription of the *high-prieſt*'s ephod, is as follows: "A garment worn by the *high-prieſt*, when officiating in the temple, richly *embroidered* with a curious variety of colours and figures. It was put on *over* all the other garments; and reached but a little below the *middle* of the body. It had no ſleeves; and was faſtened on each ſhoulder by two pieces joined together by a *golden button*, on which was a precious stone *engrav'd with the names* of the twelve tribes, ſix on one ſhoulder, and ſix on the other. A *girdle* of the ſame curious work was faſtened to the ephod as a part of it, and ſerved to gird it over the heart or paps, to the high prieſt's body." Taylor's *Hebrew Concord.* I ſhall only add, *en paſſant*, that though the veſture, in which the angel (personating the *great high-prieſt of our profeſſion*) appeared to St John in the apocalypſe, was (as St. *Irenæus* well obſerves) of the *ſacerdotal* kind: yet from its reaching *down to his feet*, it appears not to have been the ephod. With ſo much accuracy are theſe *prophetic viſions* formed; the ephod not being worn by the high-prieſt, unleſs, when *officiating* in the temple. See *Rev.* c. i. v. 13, compared with the above-given deſcription.

Epia´la, or Epia´lus Lat. [επιαλος, Gr.) a continued fever proceeding from cold phlegm, wherein heat and cold is felt at the ſame time in every part of the body.

Epibate´rion, Lat. [εϖιϐατηριον, of εϖιϐαινω, Gr. to return] a ſpeech, or a copy of verſes, returning thanks to the gods for a ſafe return from a long journey or voyage, made by ſome perſon of figure, at an entertainment made for his friends.

Epi´bole [εϖιϐολη, Gr. with rhetoricians] a caſting or putting in a figure, wherein the repetition of the ſame word, at the beginning of ſeveral ſentences, has reſpect to the matter; whereas in the figure epanalepſis, it has regard chiefly to the ſtile.

E´pic, *adj.* [*epicus*, Lat. εϖικος, of εϖος, Gr. a word] a narrative, rehearſed not acted. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroic, or to contain one great action atchieved by a hero. The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the paſſions. *Dryden.*

But, with ſubmiſſion to Mr. Dryden's better judgment, the *paſſions* (and *very ſtrong* ones too) are common to *both*.

Epic *Poem*, is a diſcourſe invented with art, to form the manners of men by inſtruction, deſigned under the allegories of ſome *important action*, which is * related in *verſe*, after a probable, diverting, and wonderful manner. *Boſſu* thus defines it; and it agrees very well with our idea of an epic poem; though Ariſtotle ſays epic poetry makes uſe of diſcourſes in *verſe* and *proſe*, and M. Dacier agrees with him; but we in England have all our poetry in verſe. And we rank diſcourſes in proſe, although there may be the texture of a fiction in them, among what we call fables, and allow nothing to be epic poetry, but what is in verſe. See Heroic *Poem.*

> * When *Boſſu* ſays, related, he ſeems there judiciouſly enough to have pointed out one *main difference* between the *epic* compoſition, and that which is calculated for the *ſtage*. Some great action, with its proper appendages and *incidents*, *characters*, *ſentiments*, &c. is common to both. But what is *related* by the poet [or his muſe] is one thing; and what (through the *whole* compoſition) is *ſpoke* or *done* by the parties concerned, is another.

Epic *Poet*, one who writes an epic poem.

Epics, epic poetry.

Epica´rpium [επικαρπιον, Gr. of επι, upon, and καρπος, Gr. the wriſt] a medicine outwardly applied to the wriſt, like a plaſter or pultice, to drive away intermitting fevers.

Epi´caum, Lat. [of επι and καυμα, of καιω, Gr.] a foul ſore or cruſty ulcer, that ſometimes happens to the black of the eye.

Epice´dium, Lat. [επικηδειον, of κηδος, Gr. grief] a funeral ſong, or copy of verſes in praiſe of the dead, an elegy.

Your own anthems ſhall become
Your laſting *epicedium*. *Sandys.*

E´picene, *adj.* [επικοινος, of επι and κοινος, Gr. common] common to both ſexes.

Epicene *Gender* [in grammar] a gender which contains both ſexes under one termination, whether maſculine or feminine.

Epicera´stics, *ſubſt.* [επικηραϛικα, of επι and κεραννυμι, Gr.] medicines, which by their emplaſtic virtue, &c. take away the force of, and moderate the acrimonious humours, and aſſuage the painful ſenſation of the parts affected.

Gorræus adds, that they are alſo called *catacerastics*, and no wonder; for both terms are in their etymology derived from one common *Greek* root, which ſignifies to *mix*, and by mixing (I ſuppoſe) to *correct* and *temper*.

Epichari´kaky, *ſubſt.* [of επι, upon, χαρα, joy, and κακον, Gr. evil] a joy for the misfortune of others.

Epichi´rema, Lat. [επιχειρημα, Gr. with logicians] an attempt or endeavour, an argument for proving or clearing of any matter, eſpecially ſuch an one as conſiſts of many propoſitions, depending one upon another; whereby at laſt ſome particular point is made out.

Epichi´resis, Lat. [επιχειρησις, Gr. with ſurgeons] an attempting, ſetting about, a dexterity or readineſs in diſſecting animal bodies.

Epicho´rdis [of επι and χορδη, Gr. a ſtring or inteſtine] the meſentery. *Gorræus.*

Epicli´ntæ, Lat. [επικλινται, of επικλινω, Gr. to incline] earthquakes that move ſidelong.

Epico´lic *Region* [of επι and κοιλος, Gr. hollow, whence the word *colon* is derived] that ſpace on both ſides over the gut *colon*.

E´picophosis, Lat. [of επι and κωφωσις, Gr.] deafneſs.

Epi'crasis, Lat. [εϖικρασις, Gr.] a mingling together or tempering.

Epicri'sis [εϖικρισις, Gr. approbation, eſtimation, judgment; in phyſic] the making a judgment of a diſeaſe.

Epicte'nion, Lat. [of εϖι and κτεις, Gr. the pubes] the part upon the pubes.

E'picure, *ſubſt.* [*epicurien*, Fr. *epicuro*, It. and Sp. *epicureus*, of *epicurus*, Lat.] a diſciple or follower of Epicurus, one wholly given to voluptuouſneſs and luxury. The *epicure* buckles to ſtudy. *Locke.*

Epicure'an, *ſubſt.* [of *epicure*] a follower of the ſect of Epicurus, one who holds the phiiiological tenets of Epicurus.

Epicurean, *adj.* luxurious, contributing to luxury. *Epicurean* cooks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Epicurean *Philoſophy*, in this, atoms, ſpace, and gravity, are laid down as the principles of all things. Epicurus held that the univerſe conſiſted of atoms or corpuſcles of various forms, magnitudes, and weights, which having been diſperſed at random through the *immenſe inane* or ſpace, *fortuitouſly* concurred into innumerable ſyſtems or worlds, which were thus formed, and afterwards from time to time increaſed, and diſſolved again without any certain cauſe or deſign; without the intervention of any deity, or the intendance of any providence. To ſupply the want of a *ſuperintending* mind, he ſuppoſed his *atoms*, tho' deſcending in ſtrait lines, to *converge*, otherwiſe they would not meet; not conſidering that this *direction* of their motion was a mere *hypotheſis*, and as *inexplicable* (from the known properties of matter) without ſome external agent, as the *whole* of his ſcheme.

Epicure'anism, or E'picurism [*epicuriſme*, Fr. *epicuriſmo*, It.] 1. The doctrine or philoſophy of Epicurus. 2. The practice of an epicure, or voluptuous perſon; ſenſual and groſs pleaſure. To call munificence the greateſt ſenſuality, a piece of *epicuriſm.* *Calamy.*

To Epicu'rize, *verb neut.* [of *epicure*] to live voluptuouſly.

E'picycle, Fr. [*epiciclo*, It. and Sp. *epicyclus*, Lat. of εϖικυκλος, Gr.] a little circle, whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater; or it is a ſmall orb, which being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion, and nevertheleſs carries the body of the planet faſtened to it, round about its proper centre by its own peculiar motion. Thus our philoſophers have had their fictions and *ill-ſupported hypotheſes*, as well as our divines.

Epicy'cloid, *ſubſt.* [of εϖικυκλοειδης, from εϖι, κυκλος, and ειδος, Gr. form; in geometry] a curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

Epicy'ema, Lat. [εϖικυημα, of εϖι and κυημα, Gr. a fœtus] the ſame as ſuperfœtation, or the conceiving again before the firſt young is brought forth.

Epidemi'a, Lat. [εϖιδημια, of εϖι and δημος, Gr. the people] a catching or contagious diſeaſe, communicable from one to another; as the plague, ſmall pox, &c.

Epide'mic, or Epide'mical, *adj.* [*epidemique*, Fr. *epidemico*, It. and Sp. *epidemicus*, Lat. εϖιδημικος, Gr.] 1. Falling at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Epidemic* diſeaſe. *Bacon.* 2. Generally prevailing, common among all the people. Amuſements equally laudable and *epidemic* among perſons of honour. *Swift.* 3. Univerſal, general.

> They're all in all,
> Scotland's a nation *epidemical.* *Cleaveland.*

Epidemical *Diſeaſe*, a general or ſpreading diſorder, as a plague proceeding from ſome corruption or malignity in the air, which ſeizes great numbers of people in a little time.

Epide'mium, Lat [of εϖι, upon, and δημος, Gr. the people] the ſame as *endemius*, but is frequently uſed in a more extended ſignification, to expreſs an infection which ſpreads itſelf over ſeveral countries or a large ſpace in a little time. I ſhould rather have ſaid that an *endemial* diſeaſe is a topical diſeaſe, *i. e.* peculiar to ſome particular place or country. An *epidemic* diſeaſe, what has a conſiderable ſpread or run, and this, whether it be imported from abroad or not. Thus the small-pox was the *endemial* diſeaſe of the *Arabians*, before (with their conqueſts) it got footing in other countries. But the ſmall pox, then only was *epidemic* with the *Arabians*, when having a conſiderable ſpread amongſt them.

Epide'micalness [of *epidemical*] univerſality or commoneſs of infection, &c.

Epide'rmis, Lat. [εϖιδερμις, of εϖι and δερμα, Gr. the ſkin] the ſcarf-ſkin of a man's body.

Epi'desis, Lat. [εϖιδεσις, of εϖι and δεω, Gr. to bind] the binding of a wound to ſtop blood.

Epide'smus, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a ligature, bandage or ſwathe for a wound or ſore.

Epidi'dymis, or Epidi'dymæ, Lat. [εϖιδιδυμις, from εϖι and διδυμος, double, of δυο, Gr. two] a body of veſſels, the figure of which reſembles crooked veins, ſwollen with ill blood; the greater globe or bunch of which is faſtened to the back of the teſticles, and the leſſer to the veſſel that carries the ſemen. I prefer Dr. Keil's account; who ſays, "that the productions from the inner ſide of the *tunica albuginea* unite at the *axis* of the *teſticle*, and form a cover to ſome ſmall tubes, which at one end of the *teſticle* pierce the *tunica albuginea* and unite into one *canal*, which by *ſeveral turnings* and *windings* upon the *upper* part of the *teſticles*, forms that body which we call *epididymis*, covered with a thin production of the *albuginea.*" Keil's *Anatomy.* p. 94.

Epigæ'um [επιγαιον, of επι and γη, Gr. the earth] the lower part of a circle in which a planet moves, next to the earth.

Epiga'stric *Artery* [with anatomiſts] a branch of the iliac artery, diſtributing itſelf among the muſcles of the epigaſtrium.

Epigastric *Veins*, the flank veins.

Epiga'strium [επιγαστριον, of επι and γαστηρ, Gr. the belly] the forepart of the abdomen or lower belly. The upper-part of which is called the hypochondrium; the middle, umbilicalis, and the lower, hypogaſtrium.

Epige'nema, Lat. [επιγενημα, of επι and γεινομαι, *i. e.* to come into being *after* or *upon another ſtill in being*] that which is added to any thing over and above.

Epigenema [in a phyſical ſenſe] that which happens to a diſeaſe like a ſymptom. Or, more correctly, thus: "A ſymptom, with Boerhaave, is *id præternaturale, quod ex morbo,* &c. *i. e.* what ariſes *out of* the diſeaſe, as from a cauſe; but which yet may be *diſtinguiſhed* from the diſeaſe itſelf, and from its proximate cauſe. Whereas an *epigenema* is, *quod morbo* ſuper accedit *ex diverſâ a præcedentibus origine*; *i. e.* what comes *upon* a diſeaſe, but from an origine different from the preceding. *Boerhaave*'s *Pathology.* Sect. 801.

Epiglu'tis, Lat. [of επι, above, and γλουτος, Gr. the buttock] the upper par of the buttocks.

Epiglo'ttis, Lat. [επιγλωττις, of επι and γλωττα, Gr. the tongue] the aperture of the larynx, the fifth cartilage or griſtle of the larynx, the cover of the flap of the wind-pipe; a thin, moveable cartilage in form of a leaf of ivy or little tongue.

Epigo'natis, Lat. [εϖιγονατις, of επι, and γονυ, Gr. the knee] the pattle-pan, or whirlbone of the knee.

E'pigram [[*epigramme*, Fr. *epigráma*, Sp. *epigramma*, It. and Lat. of επιγραμμα, of εϖι, upon or *after*, and γραμμα, Gr. a writing] a ſhort poem or compoſition in verſe, treating of one only thing, and ending in ſome point or lively ingenious thought. Doſt thou think I care for a ſatire or an *epigram.* *Shakeſpeare.* See Epilogue.

Epigramma'tic, or Epigramma'tical, *adj.* [*epigrammaticus*, Lat.] 1. Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams. *Epigrammatical* poet. *Camden.* 2. Suitable to an epigram, belonging to it. Above conceits of *epigrammatic* wit. *Addiſon.*

Epigramma'tist [*epigrammatiſte*, Fr. *epigrammatiſta*, It. εϖιγραμματιστης, Gr.] a maker of epigrams. The *epigrammatiſt* Martial. *Peacham.*

Epigra'mme [in French cookery] a particular way of dreſſing meat.

Epigra'phe, Lat. [εϖιγραφη, of εϖι, upon, and γραφη, Gr. writing] an inſcription or title on a ſtatue, &c.

E'pilepsy [*epilepſie*, Fr. *epileſſia*, It. *epilepſia*, Sp. and Lat. εϖιληψια, of εϖιλαμβανω, Gr. to invade or ſeize upon] this diſeaſe is a convulſion of the *whole* body, ſays Gorræus; or ſome of its parts, ſay others; with a loſs of ſenſe. 'Tis alſo called the comitial and sacred diſeaſe. The firſt, as ſome ſay, becauſe the comitia or aſſemblies of the people were interrupted (if not *diſſolv'd*) when a perſon was ſeized with it. The latter from its being ſuppoſed to be of the *preternatural* kind, a νοσος θεηλατος, a *God-ſent* diſeaſe, and not like the reſt, to be reſolv'd into *ſecond cauſes.* And on either foot, I ſuppoſe, was it call'd the sontic, *i. e.* guilty diſeaſe. Tho' Hippocrates rejects theſe notions with the higheſt reaſon; not only (if I remember right) from its yielding, like *other* diſeaſes, to the *ordinary* methods of cure: But alſo becauſe ſheep and *goats* in particular are ſubject to it, and on dissecting whoſe bodies, their brain has been found to be *overcharg'd* with a *bad-ſmelling lymph*; which ſhould ſeem to point out a natural cauſe. Hippoc. de Sacro Morbo.

Epile'psia *Inteſtinalis*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a convulſion, which ariſes from things which fret the bowels, a diſeaſe which frequently happens to children.

Epilepsia *Puerorum*, Lat. [with phyſicians] convulſions with which infants are frequently ſeized.

Epile'ptic, or Epile'ptical, *adj.* [*epileptique*, Fr. *epiletico*, It. *epilepticus*, Lat. of εϖιληϖτικος, Gr.] affected or troubled with an epilepſy.

Epile'ptics, *ſubſt.* [εϖιληϖτικα, Gr.] medicines good againſt epilepſies.

Epilogi'sma, Lat. [of *epilogiſmus*, Lat. εϖιλογισμος, Gr.] a computation or reckoning; alſo the opinion of phyſicians, when conſulted concerning the cure of a diſeaſe.

E'pilogue, Fr. [*epilogo*, It. and Sp. *epilogus*, Lat. of επιλογος, of εϖι, *after*, and λογος, Gr. ſpeech] in dramatic poetry, a ſpeech addreſſed to the audience, when the play is *ended*; uſually containing ſome reflections on ſome incidents in the play, and particularly thoſe of the part in the play acted by the actor who ſpeaks it.

Epilogue [in rhetoric] is the *concluſion* of an oration, or a recapitulation, wherein the orator ſums up or recapitulates the ſubſtance of his diſcourſe, that it may be kept freſh in the minds of the auditors, who are frequently confuſed in their thoughts by the number and variety of the things they hear. *Query*, if the two words *epigram* and *epilogue* are not reſolvable into the ſame *etymology?* I mean, that ſignification of the *Greek* prepoſition επι, as it anſwers to our Engliſh word [after] the *chief thought*, (and in which lies the poignancy) of the one coming in the *cloſe*, and the whole of the other in the ſame manner. See Epiphonema.

To Epi'logize [επιλογιζομαι, Gr.] to recite an epilogue, &c.

Epiloi'mica, Lat. [επιλοιμικα, of επι, and λοιμος, Gr. a peſtilence] medicines good againſt a peſtilence or plague.

Epi'meles, Lat. [επιμηλις, Gr.] the medlar, a fruit.

Epime'nia [a law word] expences or gifts.

Epimeni'dium, Lat. a kind of bolus.

Epimo'ne, Lat. [επιμονη, Gr.] continuance, ſtay, perſeverance.

Epimone [with rhetoricians] a figure by which the ſame cauſe is continued and perſiſted in, much in one form of ſpeech; alſo a repetition of the ſame word to move the affection; *as thus, thus it pleaſed him*, &c.

Epimy'thium, Lat. [of επιμυθιον, Gr.] the moral of a fable.

Epini'cion [επινικιον, Gr.] a triumphal ſong, a ſon for victory; alſo a feaſt or rejoicing on that account.

Epiny'ctides [επινυκτιδες, Gr.] pimples that are painful in the night, and ſend forth matter; alſo a ſore in the eye, that renders the ſight dim, and makes the corners of the eye water.

Epiparoxi'smus, Lat. [of επι, upon or after, and παροξισμος, Gr. a fit] a term which phyſicians uſe when a patient is ſeized with more fits in a fever than are uſual.

Epipedo'metry [of επι, *pedis*, Lat. of a foot, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] the menſuration of figures that ſtand upon the ſame baſe.

Epiphæno'mena [of επι and φανομενα, Gr.] ſigns in diſeaſes, which appear afterwards.

Epi'phany [*epiphanie*, Fr. *epiſania*, It. and Sp. *epiphania*, Lat. επιφανεια, of επι, and φαινω, Gr. to appear] an appearing of a light, a manifeſtation.

Epi'phany, a church feſtival celebrated on the 12th day after Chriſtmas, or the nativity of our Saviour, in commemoration of his being manifeſted to the Gentiles, by the appearance of a miraclous blazing ſtar, which conducted the magi to the place where he was.

Epiphoʹnema [επιφωνεμα, of επιφωνεω, Gr. to call out, or exclaim after] is an exclamation containing ſome ſentence of more than ordinary ſenſe, which is placed at the *end* of a diſcourſe. It is like the laſt blow, where two perſons have been fighting, and gives the auditory a cloſe and lively reflection on the ſubject that has been treated on. Virgil gives us an example of an epiphonema:

> ——*Tantæne animis cæleſtibus iræ!*

Or, in that noble *imitation* of the *Roman* poet, which our Milton has given us:

> In heavenly breaſts cou'd ſuch perverſeneſs dwell?

Preachers who abound in *epiphonema's*. *Swift*.

Epiʹphora, Lat. [επιφορα, Gr.] 1. An attack, an onſet. 2. (With rhetoricians) a figure in which a word is repeated at the end of ſeveral ſentences; but differs from epiſtrophe, in that it has reſpect chiefly to the matter.

Epiphora [with logicians] a concluſion or conſequence drawn from the aſſumption in a ſyllogiſm.

Epiphora [with phyſicians] 1. A violent flowing of humours into *any* part, eſpecially the watering or dropping of the eyes; occaſioned by thin rheum, which is commonly called *involuntary weeping*, and continually flows from the corner of the eyes, either *with* or *without* an inflammation, ſays Gorræus. 2. The fall of water into the teſtes, as in ſome kind of ruptures.

Epiphilospeʹrmous *Plants* [of επι, φυλλον, a leaf, and σπερμα, Gr. ſeed; in botany] ſuch as bear their ſeed on the back of their leaves; and are the ſame that are called capillaries.

Epiphyʹsis, Lat. [επιφυσις, of επιφυω, Gr. to grow to, or upon] accretion, as one bone which grows to another by a ſimple and immediate joining; but with ſome kind of entrance of one bone into the cavity of another, tho' without any proper articulation.

Epiphyʹsis *Vermiformis*, Lat. [in anatomy] two eminences of the cerebellum, ſhaped like worms, which keep open the paſſage from the third to the fourth ventricle.

Epiplaʹsma, Lat. a pultice, the ſame as cataplaſma.

Epipleʹxis, Lat. [επιπλεξις, Gr.] 1. Chiding or rebuking, reproof, rebuke, an upbraiding or taunting. 2. (With rhetoricians) a figure which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, endeavours to convince.

Epiploʹce, Lat. [επιπλοκη, Gr. a folding in, a platting or interweaving] with rhetoricians, a figure expreſſing a gradual riſing of one clauſe of a ſentence out of another, much after the manner of a climax; as, *he having taken his houſe, he brought out his family, and having brought them out, ſlew them.*

Epiploʹic, *adj.* of or belonging to the epiploon.

Epiploʹides [επιπλοειδες, of επιπλοον, the caul, and ειδος, Gr. form] a term applied to the arteries and veins, diſtributed through the ſubſtance of the epiploon or caul.

Epiploʹis *Dextra*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a branch of the cœliac artery, which runs through the right ſide of the inner or hinder leaf of the omentum or caul, and the gut colon, that is next to it.

Epiplois *Siniſtra*, Lat. [in anatomy] a branch of the cœliac artery that is beſtowed on the left ſide of the caul. It ſprings out of the lower end of the ſplenica, and runs to the hinder leaf of the caul, and the colon joined to it.

Epiplois *Poſtica*, Lat. [in anatomy] a branch of the ſplenic artery, ſpringing out of the lower end of the ſplenica, and running to the hinder leaf of the caul.

Epiplooʹcele [επιπλοοκηλη, of επιπλοον, the caul, and κηλη, Gr. a tumour] a kind of hernia, tumour or rupture, when the caul falls into the ſcrotum.

Epiploocomiʹstes, Lat. [of επιπλοον, and κομιζω, Gr. to carry] a fat, big-bellied man, that has a very great caul.

Epiplooʹmphalum, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a rupture, when the navel ſtarts by reaſon of the caul that is ſwollen and fallen down, or the entrails bearing too hard upon it.

Eʹpiploon, Lat. [επιπλοον, Gr.] the caul, a cover ſpread over the bowels in the ſhape of a net, and abounding with blood-veſſels, whoſe uſe, in *part*, is to cheriſh the ſtomach and guts with its fat.

Epiplosarcoʹmphalos, Lat. [of επιπλοον, σαρξ, fleſh, and ομφαλος, Gr. the navel] a ſort of tumour of the exomphalous kind.

Epiporoʹma, Lat. [επιπωρωμα, of επιπωροω, Gr. to harden like a calloſity] a kind of hard brawn in the joints.

Epiʹres, the great interpreter of the gods among the Egyptians. He was painted with the head of a hawk.

Episarciʹdium, Lat. [of επι, and σαρκιδιον, Gr. a carbuncle] a kind of dropſy.

Epiʹschion [επισχιον, Gr.] the ſhare-bone.

Epiʹscopacy [*epiſcopat*, Fr. *epiſcopato*, It. *epiſcopatus*, Lat. of επισκοπη, of επισκοπεω, Gr. to take care of or overlook] church government by biſhops, or the ſtate or quality of epiſcopal government. There was little more than the name of *epiſcopacy* preſerv'd. *Clarendon.* See Bishop.

Epiʹscopal, *adj.* Fr. [*epiſcopale*, It. *obiſcal*, Sp. *epiſcopalis*, Lat.] 1. Of of pertaining to a biſhop or epiſcopacy. To uſe his *epiſcopal* authority. *Rogers.* 2. Veſted in a biſhop, To take away *epiſcopal* juriſdiction. *Hooker.*

Episcopaʹles *Valvulæ*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] two thin ſkins or membranes in the pulmonary vein, which hinder the blood from flowing back to the heart.

Episcopaʹlia, Lat. [in old records] the ſynodals, pentecoſtals, and other cuſtomary dues, which uſed anciently to be paid by the clergy to the biſhop of their dioceſe.

Episcopaʹlians, or **Episcoparians**, thoſe of the epiſcopal party, and retainers to the church of England, who prefer *epiſcopal* government to all others.

Epiʹscopate [*epiſcopat*, Fr. *epiſcopato*, It. *epiſcopatus*, Lat. of επισκοπη, Gr.] the office of a biſhop.

Episcoʹpicide [of *eſpiſcopus*, a biſhop, and *cædo*, Lat. to kill] a killer, or the act of killing a biſhop.

Episemaʹsia [επισημασια, from επι and σημαινω, of σημα, Gr. a ſign] the very inſtant of time when a diſeaſe firſt ſeizes on a perſon.

Eʹpisode, Fr. [*epiſodio*, It. and Sp. επεισοδιον, from επι, εις, and οδος, Gr. an entrance or coming in] with poets, &c. a ſeparate action or relation tack'd to the principal ſubject, that is ſeparable from it, yet naturally riſing therefrom, to furniſh the work with a variety of events, or to give a pleaſing diverſity. I ſhould chooſe rather to ſay, 'tis ſo artfully *interwoven* with the main plot or action, as to *help forward* the grand catastrophe.

Episoʹdic, or **Episoʹdical**, *adj.* [*epiſodique*, Fr.] of or belonging to an epiſode, contained in an epiſode. *Epiſodical* ornaments. *Dryden.*

Epispaʹstic, *adj.* [επισπαστικος, of επι, and σπαω, Gr. to draw] 1. Drawing. 2. Bliſtering. This is now the more frequent, though leſs proper ſenſe.

Epispaʹstics, *ſubſt.* [επισπαστικα, of επισπαω, Gr. to attract] medicines which draw bliſters, or attract humours to the part.

Episphaʹria, Lat. [επισφαιρια, of επι, above, and σφαιρα, Gr. a ſphere] certain windings or turnings in the outward ſubſtance of the brain.

Epistaʹtes, Lat [επιστατης, of επι, over, and ιστημι, Gr. to ſtand] a commander or perſon who has the direction and government of a people.

Epistemoʹnarch [of επιστημα, ſcience, and αρχη, Gr. dominion] a dignitary in the Greek church, whoſe office was to watch over the doctrines of the church, in every thing relating to the faith, and to inſpect and ſurvey them as a cenſor. See Councils.

Epiʹstle [*epitre*, Fr. *epiſtola*, It. Sp. and Lat.] a letter. This word is ſeldom uſed but in poetry, or on occaſions of dignity and ſolemnity. Looſe *epiſtles* violate chaſte eyes. *Dryden.*

Epiʹstler [of *epiſtle*] one who reads the epiſtles in a cathedral or collegiate church; alſo a ſcribler of letters.

Epiʹstolar, or **Epiʹstolary**, *adj.* [*epiſtolaire*, Fr. *epiſtolaris*, of *epiſtola*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to epiſtles or letters, ſuitable thereto. 2. Tranſacted by means of letters. *Epiſtolary* correſpondence. *Addiſon.*

Epistolograʹphic, *adj.* [of *epiſtola*, Lat. and γραφικος, Gr.] of or pertaining to the writing of letters or epiſtles.

Epistoʹmia, Lat. [επιστομια, of επι, and στομα, Gr. the mouth] the utmoſt gapings and meetings of veſſels.

Epistoʹmium, Lat. [επιστομιον, Gr.] in hydraulics, a plug or inſtrument, by the application whereof an aperture may be opened and ſhut again at pleaſure.

Epistrophæʹus, Lat. [of επιστροφη, of επι, upon, and στρεφω, Gr. to turn] the firſt vertebra of the neck, that turns round upon the axis or ſecond.

Epiʹstrophe, Lat. [επιστροφη, Gr. a turning or alteration, a going back] with rhetoricians, a figure wherein ſeveral ſentences end in the ſame word; as, *ambition ſeeks to be next to the beſt, after that to be equal with the beſt, then to be chief and above the beſt.*

Epistyʹlium, Lat. [επιστυλιον, of επι, upon, and στυλος, Gr. a column; in architecture] that which is now called an architrave, which is the firſt member of the entablature, and is uſually broken into two or three diviſions termed *faſciæ*, *i. e.* ſwathes, fillets, bands, or liſts.

Eʹpitaph [*epitaphe*, Fr. *epitaffio*, It. *epitáfio*, Sp. *epitaphium*, Lat. επιταφιον, of επι τῳ ταφῳ, Gr. *i. e.* upon a tomb or monument] an inſcription on a tomb or monument, which, ſays a certain author, ſhould commemorate the name of the deceaſed and his progeny truly; his country and quality briefly; his life and virtues modeſtly, and his end chriſtianly exhorting, rather to example than vain-glory. Write mine *epitaph*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Epiʹtasis, Lat. [επιτασις, of επιτεινω, Gr. to ſtretch out] a ſtretching or ſtraining with vehemence, or intenſeneſs; alſo an amplifying or enlarging on a ſubject.

Epitasis [in comedy, &c.] the buſieſt part of that or any other play, before things are brought to the height.

Epitasis [in phyſic] the increaſe, or growth and heightening of a diſeaſe, or a paroxiſm of a diſeaſe, eſpecially of a fever. The epitaſis is called by *Hippocrates*, η αρχη τȣ παροξυσμȣ, *i. e.* the *beginning of a fit*; or, as Cæl. Aurelian explains it, "*cum adhuc nova vel emergens fuerit paſſio*, &c."

Epithalaʹmium, Lat. [*epithalame*, Fr. *epitolamio*, It. *epithalámio*, Sp. επιθαλαμιον, of επι, and θαλαμος, Gr. a bed] a nuptial ſong or poem, which was uſed anciently to be rehearſed at weddings, in commendation of the bridegroom and bride; wiſhing them a fruitful iſſue, and all things conducing to a happy life.

Eʹpithem, or **Epiʹthema**, Lat. [επιθημα, of επι, and τιθημι, Gr. to place] a medicine applied to the more noble parts of the body; alſo any outward application, generally of a liquid form like a fomentation.

Eʹpithet [*epithete*, Fr. *epiteto*, It. *epitheton*, Lat. επιθετον, Gr. a thing put or added to] 1. Epithets, with grammarians, are adjectives or words put to ſubſtantives, expreſſing their natures or qualities; as, *a generous ſpirit, a violent rage*, where the words generous and violent are the epithets expreſſing the qualities of the mind and paſſion. 2. It is uſed by ſome writers improperly for title, name. The *epithet* of ſhades. *Decay of Piety.* 3. It is uſed improperly for phraſe, expreſſion. For which of my good parts did you firſt ſuffer love for me?— Suffer love! a good *epithet*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Epithyʹme, a medicinal plant of a very extraordinary nature and figure. Its ſeed is very ſmall, from which ariſe long threads like hairs, which ſoon periſh as well as the root, unleſs they meet with ſome neighbouring plant both to ſuſtain and feed them. It grows indifferently on all kinds of herbs, and writers attribute to them the virtues of the plants they grow on, but thoſe moſt uſed in medicine, are ſuch as grow on thyme.

Epitiʹmesis [επιτιμησις, of επιτιμαω, Gr. to chide] a rebuke or check; the ſame in rhetoric that is called the *epitaſis*.

Epiʹtome, Fr. It. Sp. and Lat. [επιτομη, of επιτεμνω, Gr. to retrench] an abridgment or reduction of the principal matters of a large book into a leſſer compaſs. A plain and ſhort *epitome* made, containing the chief and moſt material heads. *Locke.*

To **Epiʹtomize**, *verb act.* [of *epitome*] 1. To abridge or to reduce into a leſſer compaſs.

> Who did the whole world's foul contract, and drove
>   Into the glaſſes of your eyes,
>   So made ſuch mirrours and ſuch ſpies,
> That they did all to you *epitomize*. *Donne.*

2. Leſs, properly to curtail, to diminiſh. We have *epitomized* many particular words. *Addiſon.*

Epiʹtomizer, or **Epiʹtomist** [of *epitomize*] an abridger, one that writes epitomies.

Epiʹtritus [επιτριτος, Gr.] a foot of a Latin verſe, conſiſting of four ſyllables, where the firſt ſyllable is ſhort, and all the reſt long, as *ſalutantes*; the ſecond is made out of a trochœus and a ſpondæus, where the firſt ſyllable is long and the ſecond ſhort, and the two laſt as long as *concitati*; the third is compounded of a ſpondæus and an iambus, where the two firſt ſyllables are long, the third ſhort, and the laſt long, as *communicans*; the fourth conſiſts of a ſpondæus and a trochæus, where the three firſt ſyllables are long, as *incantare*.

EPITRO'CHASMUS, Lat. [εϖιτρωχασμος, Gr. with rhetoricians] a running over things with a great ſwiftneſs; a figure, wherein the orator runs haſtily over ſeveral things, either for brevity ſake; as, Cæſar invaded the borders, took the city, and purſued Pompey; or elſe to amaze thoſe he ſpeaks to; as, ſtand ſtill, ſirs; what brought you this way? who are you that appear in arms? whither are you marching?

EPI'TROPE, Lat. [εϖιτροϖη, of εϖιτρεϖω, Gr. to permit] permiſſion, a committing of an affair to one's management; with rhetoricians is a figure, when the orator grants what he may freely deny, in order to obtain what he demands. This figure is ſometimes uſed to move an enemy, and ſet before his view the horror of his cruelty. To this end he is invited to do all the miſchief he can.

EPI'TROPUS, Lat. [εϖιτροϖος, of εϖιτροϖευω, Gr, to adminiſter] a kind of judge, or rather arbitrator, which the Greek Chriſtians, under the dominion of the Turks, erect in the ſeveral cities to terminate the differences that riſe among them, and avoid carrying them before the Turkiſh magiſtrate.

EPIZEU'GMENON, Lat. See DIEZEUGMENON.

EPIZEU'XIS, Lat. [εϖιζευξις, of εϖι and ζευγνυμι, Gr. to join] a joining together.

EPLOYE' [in heraldry] diſplay'd; as aigle *eploye*, is an eagle diſplayed, which is not always to have two heads. See DISPLAYED.

EPNEUMA'TOSIS, Lat. [εϖνευματωσις, Gr.] expiration, the act or faculty of breathing out.

E'POCH, E'POCA, or E'POCHA, Lat. [*epoque*, Fr. *epoca*, It. and Sp. *epocha*, Lat. εποχη, of εϖι, upon, and εχω, Gr. to hold, to ſuſtain or ſtop] a chronological term for a fix'd point of time, whence the years are numbered or accounted; or a ſolemn date of time counted from ſome memorable action, as the creation of the world, &c. Memorable æras and *epochas*. *Brown*. The year ſixty the grand *epoch* of falſhood. *South*.

Julian EPOCHA, takes its name from the emperor Julius Cæſar's reformation of the Roman calendar; which was done 45 years before the birth of Chriſt, in the year 708 from the building of Rome, and in the 731ſt Olympiad.

EPOCHA *of Chriſt*, is the common epocha throughout Europe, commencing from the nativity of our Saviour, December 25, or rather, according to the vulgar account, from his circumciſion, the 1ſt of January.

EPOCHA *of the Creation*, according to the computation of the Jews, is the year of the Julian period, 953, anſwering to the year before Chriſt, 3761, and commences on the 7th of October.

Diocleſian EPOCHA, or the EPOCHA *of Martyrs*, is the year of the Julian period 4297, anſwering to the year of Chriſt 283. It is ſo called from the great number of Chriſtians who ſuffered martyrdom under the reign of that emperor.

Arabic EPOCHA, or *Turkiſh* EPOCHA, takes its beginning from the flight of the prophet Mahomet from Mecha in Arabia, July the 6th, A. C. 622.

Abaſſine EPOCHA, began much about the ſame time as the Diocleſian epocha began.

Perſian EPOCHA, called alſo the *Jeſdegerdic* EPOCHA, took its date from the coronation of Jeſdegerdis, the laſt Perſian king; or, as others ſay, from the Perſians being conquered by the Ottomans and Saracens, A. C. 632.

E'PODE, Fr. [*epoda*, It. *epodus*, Lat. εϖωδος, of εϖι, after, and ωδαι, Gr. ſongs] one of the numbers of that ſort of Lyric poetry, of which the odes of Pindar conſiſt. The ſtanza following the other two *ſtrophe* and *antiſtrophe*, which anſwer each other in *every* ode, whereas one epode anſwers to another in *ſeveral* odes.

The epode was ſung by the prieſts ſtanding ſtill before the altar, after all the turns and returns of ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.

Query, if this *fact*, compared with the ETYMOLOGY, is not a key to the firſt and primary ſenſe of the word? See EPILOGUE, EPIPHONEMA, and the like.

E'POMIS, Lat. [εϖωμις, of εϖι and ωμος, Gr. a ſhoulder] an hood, ſuch as univerſity ſtudents and livery-men wear. It was alſo (*ni fullor*) a part of the Jewiſh high-prieſt's veſture. See EPHOD.

EPOMIS [with anatomiſts] the upper part of the ſhoulder, otherwiſe called *acromium*.

EPO'MPHALUM, Lat. [εϖομφαλον, of εϖι and ομφαλος, Gr. a navel] a plaſter, or other medicine, applied to the navel when it ſtarts.

EPOPE'A, or EPOPEE', Lat. [εϖοϖοιια, Gr. in poetry] 1. Is ſtrictly the hiſtory, action, or fable, which makes the ſubject of an Epic poem. 2. An Epic or heroic poem. Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*. *Dryden*.

E'PPING, a market town of Eſſex, 17 miles from London.

E'PSOM, a market town of Surry, 16 miles from London. Long famous for its mineral waters.

E'PULARY, *adj.* [*epularis*, of *epulum*, Lat. a feaſt] of or pertaining to a feaſt or banquet.

EPULA'TION [*epulatio*, Lat.] a feaſt or banquet. Brown uſes it.

E'PULIS, Lat. [εϖουλις, Gr.] a carneous excreſſence in the gums, ſo large as ſometimes to hinder the opening of the mouth. Bruno uſes it.

EPULO'SITY [*epuloſitas*, Lat.] great banquetting.

EPULO'SE, *adj.* [*epuloſis*, Lat.] feaſting often, liberal in feaſts.

EPULO'TICS, *ſubſt.* [*epulotica*, Lat. of εϖουλοτικα, of εϖουλοω, Gr. to cicatrize] medicines that ſerve to bring ſores or ulcers to an eſcar.

E'PWORTH, a market town of Lincolnſhire, in the iſle of Axholm, 136 miles from London.

EQUABI'LITY [*æquabilitas*, Lat.] equality to itſelf, evenneſs, the exact agreement of ſome things in reſpect to quantity. The *equability* and conſtancy of their motions. *Ray*.

E'QUABLE [*æquabilis*, Lat.] equal to itſelf, alike, of the ſame proportion. Every where ſmooth and *equable*, and as plain as Elyſian fields. *Bentley*.

EQUABLE *Acceleration*, is when the ſwiftneſs of any body in motion increaſes equally and in equal time.

EQUABLE *Motion* [in philoſophy] is ſuch a motion as always continues in the ſame degree of velocity or ſwiftneſs.

EQUABLE *Retardation* [in philoſophy] is when the ſwiftneſs of ſeveral bodies is promoted or hindered, and is exactly and uniformly the ſame in all.

E'QUABLENESS [of *equable*] capable of being made equal.

E'QUABLY, *adv.* [of *equable*] equally, uniformly, evenly. Cheyne uſes it.

E'QUAL, *adj.* [*egal*, Fr. *eguale*, It. *ygual*, Sp. *igual*, Port. *æqualis*, Lat.] 1. Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits compariſon, neither greater nor leſs, neither better nor worſe. 2. Adequate to any purpoſe, adapted to any end. The Scots truſted not their own numbers as *equal* to fight with the Engliſh. *Clarendon*. 3. Even, uniform. An *equal* temper. *Dryden*. 4. Being in juſt proportion. To make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden*. 5. Impartial, neutral, not byaſſed by any ſide. *Equal* and unconcern'd I look on all. *Dryden*. Let them alone or reject them, it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne*. 6. Equitable, alike advantageous to both parties. *Equal* conditions. 2 *Maccabees*. 8. Being upon the ſame terms. *Equal* in ſpoils with themſelves. 2 *Maccabees*.

EQUAL, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. One who is upon the ſame level with another, neither inferior nor ſuperior to him. Thoſe who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him, becauſe they now ſee him their ſuperior. *Addiſon*. 2. One of the ſame age. I profitted in the Jews religion above many my *equals*. *Galatians*.

To EQUAL, *verb act.* [*egaler* Fr. *agguagliar*, It. *ygualàr*, Sp. *æquo*, Lat.] 1. To make equal. 2. To riſe to the ſame ſtate with another perſon. No body ſo like to *equal* him. *Trumbull*. 3. To be equal to. One whoſe all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. To recompence fully. Anſwer'd all her cares, and *equal'd* all her love. *Dryden*.

EQUAL *Angles* [in geometry] are thoſe whoſe ſides incline alike to each other, or that are meaſured by ſimilar parts of the areas of circles.

EQUAL *Circles*, are ſuch whoſe diameters are equal.

EQUAL *Figures*, are thoſe whoſe areas are equal, whether the figure be ſimilar or not.

EQUAL *Hyperbolas*, are thoſe whoſe ordinates to their determinate axes are equal to each other, taken at equal diſtances from their vertices.

EQUAL *Solids*, are thoſe which comprehend and contain each as much as the other, or whoſe ſolidities and capacities are equal.

EQUAL *Arithmetical Ratios*, are ſuch, wherein the difference of the two leſs terms is equal to the difference of the two greater.

To E'QUALIZE, or To EQUALISE, *verb act.* [of *equal*] 1. To make even, to make ſhares equal. To *equaliſe* accounts. *Brown*. 2. To be equal to; an obſolete ſenſe. To *equalize* and fit a thing bigger than it is. *Digby*.

EQUA'LITY, or E'QUALNESS [*egalité*, Fr. *egualitá*, It. *ygualdád*, Sp. *æqualitas*, Lat.] 1. The quality of being equal or alike, a likeneſs, with regard to any quantities compared. *Equality* of two domeſtic powers. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. The ſame degree of dignity. This *equality* wherein God hath placed all mankind. *Swift*. 3. Evenneſs, uniformity, equability. An *equality* in conſtitutions. *Brown*,

EQUALITY *of Mind*, a certain ſteady, *even*, and uniform turn or temper of mind; of which the ingenious author of the *Table of* CEBES *in Engliſh Verſe*, has, in his notes, given us the moſt *rich* and *amiable* deſcription, in the perſon of SOCRATES. "That divine philoſopher (ſays he) was a remarkable example of that *even* temper and *conſtant cheerfulneſs*, which are the natural fruits of *innocence* and WELL-DOING: no accident *diſconcerted* him; no affront *ruffled* him: he ENJOYED his poverty; he maintained an EQUALITY of MIND on every occaſion. He alway returned to his houſe with the ſame *ſweet* and *pleaſant* aſpect with which he went out; nor did he change countenance when he received *ſentence* of DEATH, or when he put the *bowl of poiſon* to his mouth. *The Table of* CEBES *in Engliſh Verſe, with Notes*.

EQUALITY, was repreſented by the ancients, in painting and ſculpture by a middle aged woman, holding in her right hand a pair of ſcales, and in her left a ſwallow's neſt, in which was the hen feeding her young.

Circle of EQUALITY [with aſtronomers] a circle uſed in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, to account for the eccentricity of the planets, and reduce them to a calculus with the greater eaſe; this is called alſo the *circle of the equant*.

Proportion of EQUALITY *evenly ranged*, is ſuch wherein two terms in a rank or ſeries are proportional to as many terms of another rank, compared to each other in the ſame order, *i. e.* the firſt of one rank to the firſt of another, the ſecond to the ſecond, and ſo on, called in Latin, *proportio ex æquo ordinata*.

Proportion of EQUALITY *evenly diſturbed*, is ſuch wherein more than two terms of a rank are proportional to as many terms of another rank, compared to each other in a different, interrupted or diſturbed order, *viz.* the firſt of one rank to the ſecond of another, the ſecond to the third, &c. called in Latin, *proportio ex æquo perturbata*.

EQUALITY [emblematically] was repreſented by a lady lighting two torches at once.

EQUALITY [with mathematicians] the exact agreement of two things in reſpect to quantity.

EQUALITY [with algebraiſts] is a compariſon of two quantities which are equal both really and repreſentatively, *i. e.* equal in both effects and letters.

E'QUALLY, *adv.* [of *equal*] 1. In the ſame degree with another perſon or thing. *Equally* impatient. *Rogers*. 2. Evenly, uniformly. *Equally* ſwift. *Locke*. 3. Impartially.

We ſhall uſe them
As we ſhall find their merits and our ſafety
May *equally* determine. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. In like manner, in equal parts.

E'QUALNESS [*æqualitas*, Lat.] equality.

EQUA'NGULAR, *adj.* [of *equus* and *angulus*, Lat.] having equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY, or EQUANI'MOUSNESS [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] evenneſs of mind, contentedneſs; a calm and quiet temper upon all events of fortune, either good or bad.

EQUA'NIMOUS [*æquanimis*, Lat.] endued with equanimity, neither elated nor depreſſed.

E'QUANT [in aſtronomy] a circle imagined by aſtronomers in the plane of the deferent or eccentric, for the regulating and adjuſting certain motions of the planets.

EQUA'PIUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb aliſander or lovage.

EQUA'TION, Fr. [*equazione*, It. of *æquatio*, Lat.] the act of making equal, an equal diviſion.

EQUATION [in algebra] an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two different that is diſſimilar, but equal terms or denominations; as 3*s* = to 36 *d*.

EQUA'TION [with aſtronomers] is taken from the proportion or regulation of time, or the difference between the time marked out by the ſun's apparent motion, and the time that is meaſured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjuſted. To frame tables of *equation* of natural days to be applied to the mean motion. *Holder*.

EQUA'TION, or *Optical Proſthaphæreſis* [in the Ptolemaic theory of the planets] is the angle made by two lines drawn from the centre of the epicycle to the centres of the world and of the eccentric.

EQUATION, or *Phyſical Proſthaphæreſis*, is the difference between the motions of the centre of the epicycle in the equant and in the eccentric.

EQUATION, or *Total Proſthaphæreſis*, is the difference between the planets mean and true motion, or the angle made by the lines of the true and mean motion of the centre.

EQUATION *of Time*, is the difference between the ſun's true longitude and his right aſcenſion, or the difference between mean and apparent time.

EQUA'TOR [*æquator*, Lat.] on the earth, or the *Equinoctial Line*, in the heavens, and the ſame that by mariners is called the line by way of excellency, a great circle of the ſphere equally diſtant from the two poles of the world, or that divides the heaven or globe of the univerſe into two equal parts, north and ſouth; it paſſes thro' the eaſt and weſt points of the horizon, and at the meridian is raiſed as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the ſun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, becauſe he then riſes due eaſt and ſets due weſt, which he doth at no other time of the year. *Harris*.

EQUATO'RIAL, *adj*. [of *equator*] pertaining to the equator, taken at the equator.

EQUE'RY, or EQUE'RRY [*ecuyer*, Fr.] 1. An officer who has the care and management of horſes of a king or prince, maſter of the horſe. 2. Grand ſtables for horſes, furniſhed with all conveniencies. 3. The lodgings or apartments of the equerries or grooms.

EQUES, Lat. a horſeman, a man of arms; a Roman knight of a middle order between the commonalty and peerage.

EQUES *Auratus* [*i. e.* gilded knight] the Latin term for an Engliſh knight, becauſe in ancient times none but knights were allowed to gild their armour and other military furniture.

EQUE'STRIAN, *adj*. [*equeſtre*, Fr. and It. *equeſtris*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a horſeman or knight, belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome. 2. Appearing on horſeback. An *equeſtrian* lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator*. 3. Skilled in horſemanſhip.

EQUIA'NGULAR, *adj*. [*equiangle*, Fr. *equiangolare*, It. of *æquus* and *angulus*, Lat.] that has equal angles, legs or ſides.

EQUICRU'RAL, or EQUICRU'RE, *adj*. [*equus*, equal, and *cruris*, gen. of *crus*, Lat. a leg] 1. Having each of the three legs of a triangle of equal length. 2. Having two legs of an equal length, and each longer than the baſe, an iſoſceles. An *equicrure* triangle. *Digby*. *Equicrural* triangles. *Brown*.

EQUICU'LUS, or E'QUUS *Minor*, Lat. [with aſtronomers] *i. e.* the little horſe, a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of four ſtars.

EQUIDI'FFERENT [in arithmetic] if in a ſeries of three quantities there be the ſame difference between the firſt and ſecond as between the ſecond and third, they are ſaid to be continually *equidifferent*; thus 3, 6, 9, are continually equidifferent.

Diſcretely EQUIDIFFERENT, is, if in a ſeries of four quantities there is the ſame difference between the firſt and ſecond as between the third and fourth; thus 3, 6, 7, and 10, are *diſcretely equidifferent*.

EQUIDI'STANCE [of *equus* and *diſtantia*, Lat.] the ſtate of being equally diſtant.

EQUIDI'STANT [*equidiſtante*, It. of *æquus* and *diſtans*, Lat.] that is, of an equal diſtance; equally diſtant from another thing. Ray uſes it.

EQUIDI'STANTLY, *adv*. [of *equidiſtant*] at the ſame diſtance.

EQUIDI'STANTNESS [of *equidiſtant*] the ſtate of being equidiſtant.

EQUIFO'RMITY [of *æquus* and *forma*, Lat.] likeneſs in form, uniform equality. *Equiformity* of motion. *Brown*.

EQUILA'TERAL, Fr. [*equilatero*, It. *æquilaterus*, Lat.] equal-ſided, having all ſides equal. Triangles *equilateral*. *Bacon*.

EQUILATERAL *Hyperbola*, one whoſe aſymptotes do always interſect each other at right angles in the centre. If the tranſverſe diameter of any hyperbola be equal to its parameter, then all the other diameters will alſo be equal to their parameters.

To EQUILI'BRATE, *verb act*. [*æquilibro*, Lat.] to balance equally, to keep even, with equal weight on each ſide. An *equilibrated* magnetic needle. *Boyle*.

EQUILIBRA'TION [of *equilibrate*] the act of keeping the balance even, an equipoiſe. The *equilibration* of either hemiſphere. *Brown*.

EQUILI'BRITY [*æquilibritas*, Lat.] equal weight or poiſe.

In EQUILI'BRIO, Lat. [in mechaniſm] when the two ends of a balance hang exactly even and level, ſo that they neither can aſcend or deſcend, they are ſaid to be in *equilibrio*.

EQUILI'BRIUM [*equilibre*, Fr. *equilibrio*, It. and Sp. of *æquilibrium*, Lat.] 1. Equality of weight and poiſe, equal ballance. 2. Equality of evidence, motives or powers of any kind. Things are not left in an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they ſhall come to paſs or not. *South*.

EQUIMU'LTIPLES [in arithmetic and geometry] are numbers and quantities multiplied by one and the ſame number and quantity; or ſuch numbers or quantities as contain their ſubmultiples an equal number of times; as 12 and 6 are *equimultiples* of their ſubmultiples 4 and 2, inaſmuch as each of them contains its ſubmultiple three times.

EQUINE'CESSARY, *adj*. [of *æquus* and *neceſſarius*, Lat.] equally neceſſary. It is uſed by Butler in Hudibras.

EQUINO'CTIAL, *ſubſt*. [*æquinoctialis*, of *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, Lat. night, ſo called, becauſe when the ſun paſſes through it, the days and nights are of an equal length over all parts of the earth] a great and immoveable circle of the ſphere, under which the equator moves in its diurnal motion. The equinoctial is commonly confounded with the equator, but there is a difference; the equator being moveable, and the equinoctial immoveable, and the equator being drawn about the convex ſurface of the ſphere, but the equinoctial on the concave ſurface of the *magnus orbis*.

EQUINOCTIAL, *adj*. [of *equinox*] 1. Belonging to the equinox. 2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes. 3. Being near the equinoctial line, having the properties of things near the equator.

Pining with *equinoctial* heat. *J. Philips*.

EQUINOCTIAL *Dial*, is that whoſe plain lies parallel to the equinoctial.

EQUINOCTIAL *Points* [in aſtronomy] are the two points where the equator and ecliptic interſect each other.

EQUINO'CTIAL *Colure*, is that paſſing through the equinoctial points. See COLURE.

E'QUINOX [*equinoxe*, Fr. *equinozio*, It. *equinocio*, Sp. of *æquus* and *nox*, Lat.] 1. The equinoxes are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters the firſt points of Aries and Libra, when the day and night are of equal length. The *autumnal equinox* is on the 23d of September. The *vernal equinox* is on the 21ſt of March. 2. Equality, even meaſure; improper.

Do but ſee his vice,
'Tis to his virtues a juſt *equinox*,
The one as long as th' other. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. Equinoctial wind. A poetical uſe.

The paſſage yet was good; the wind 'tis true
Was ſomewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than uſual *equinoxes* blew. *Dryden*.

EQUINU'MERANT, *adj*. [of *æquus* and *numerus*, Lat.] having the ſame number, conſiſting of the ſame number. Arbuthnot uſes it.

To EQUI'P [*equiper*, Fr.] 1. To provide or furniſh for a horſeman. 2. To furniſh, to ſet forth, to fit out for a voyage, &c. 3. To accouter; as, to *equip* a fleet. *Equip'd* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themſelves in the height of the mode. *Addiſon*.

E'QUIPAGE, Fr. 1. Furniture for a horſeman. 2. Carriage of ſtate, a vehicle.

Harneſs'd at hand,
Celeſtial *equipage*. *Milton*.

3. The proviſion of all things neceſſary for a voyage or journey, accoutrements, furniture, attire. The god of war with his fierce *equipage*. *Spenſer*. 4. Attendance, retinue.

Think what an *equipage* thou haſt in air,
And view with ſcorn two pages and a chair. *Pope*.

EQUIPA'GED, *adj*. [of *equipage*] accoutred, attended, having ſplendid habits and retinue.

A goodly train
Of 'ſquires and ladies *equipaged* well. *Spenſer*.

EQUIPA'RABLE, *adj*. [of *æquus* and *parabilis*, Lat.] comparable.

EQUI'PARATES [*æquiparata*, Lat.] things compared or made equal.

EQUIPPE' [in heraldry] is a term uſed for a knight equipped at all points.

EQUIPE'NDENCY [of *æquus*, and *pendeo*, Lat. to hang] the act of hanging in equilibrio or equipoiſe, the ſtate of not being determin'd either way. South uſes it.

EQUI'PMENT [*equipement*, Fr.] 1. The act of fitting out a fleet, or equipping or accoutring. 2. Equipage, accoutrement.

EQUIPOI'SE [*equipoids*, Fr.] an equal weight, equality of force. An *equipoiſe* of humours. *Glanville*.

EQUIPO'LLENCE, or EQUIPO'LLENTNESS [*æquipollentia*, Lat.] equality of force or power; alſo a logical term made uſe of when ſeveral propoſitions ſignify one and the ſame thing, though it be expreſſed after different manners; as, *not every man is learned, ſome man is learned*.

EQUIPO'LLENT [*equipolent*, Fr. *equipollente*, It. *æquipollens*, Lat.] being of equal force or ſignification, equivalent. Bacon uſes it.

EQUIPO'NDERANCE, or EQUIPO'NDERANCY [of *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, Lat. a weight] equality of weight.

EQUIPO'NDERANT [of *æquus* and *ponderans*, Lat.] equally ballancing or poiſing, being of the ſame weight. Their bodies *equiponderant* to water. *Ray*.

To EQUIPO'NDERATE, *verb neut*. [of *æquus* and *pondero*, Lat.] to have an equal weight with any thing elſe. One pound A at D will *equiponderate* into two pounds at B, if the diſtance A D is double unto A B. *Wilkins*.

EQUIPO'NDEROUS [of *æquus* and *ponderoſus*, Lat.] that is of equal weight.

EQUIPO'NDEROUSNESS [of *equiponderous*] the quality of being of equal weight.

EQUIPO'NDIOUS, *adj*. [perhaps miſwritten for *equiponderous*; of *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, Lat. a weight] equally weighing on either part. An indifferent *equipondious* neutrality. *Glanville*.

EQUIPPE'E [in heraldry] ſignifies a knight equipped, *i. e.* armed at all points.

EQUI'PPED, *adj. part*. [of *equip*, *equipé*, Fr.] furniſhed, accouter'd, &c.

EQUI'RIA, certain games celebrated at Rome in the month of March with horſe-races, like our juſts and tournements in honour of Mars in Mars's field.

E'QUITABLE, *adj*. Fr. and It. 1. Juſt, due to juſtice. 2. Loving juſtice, impartial.

E'QUITABLENESS [of *equitable*] righteouſneſs, juſtneſs, candidneſs.

E'QUITABLY, *adv*. [of *equitable*] juſtly, reaſonably, impartially.

EQUITA'TURA [in old Lat. records] a liberty of riding or carrying griſt and meal from a mill on horſeback.

E'QUITY [*equité*, Fr. *equità*, It. *equidad*, Port. *æquitas*, Lat.] 1. The virtue of treating all men according to the rules of right reaſon and juſtice, honeſty. 2. Impartiality. They muſt *in equity* allow us to be like unto them. *Hooker.* 3. (In law) the rules of deciſion obſerved in the court of chancery.

Equity [in a law ſenſe] has a double and contrary meaning, for one enlarges and adds to the letter of the law, extending the words of it to caſes unexpreſſed, yet have the ſame reaſon; whereas the other abridges and takes from it: ſo that the latter is defined to be a correction of the law, generally made in that part wherein it fails.

Court of Equity, is the court of chancery, in which the rigour of the common law and the ſeverity of other courts is moderated; and where controverſies are ſuppoſed to be determined according to the exact rules of equity and conſcience.

Equi'valence, or Equi'valency [*equivalent*, Fr. *equivalenza*, It. *æquivalentia*, of *æquus*, equal, and *valeo*, Lat. to be worth] equality in nature, quality or circumſtances between ſeveral things propoſed. *Equivalence* or parity of worth. *Smalridge.*

To Equi'valence, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to be equal to. Brown uſes it.

Equi'valent, *adj.* Fr. [*equivalente*, It. of *æquivalens*, Lat.] 1. Being of equal worth or value.

Things
Well nigh *equivalent*, and neighb'ring value. *Prior.*

2. Equal in any excellence in general; with *to*.

No fair *to* thine
Equivalent or ſecond. *Milton.*

3. Equal in force or power; with *to*.

A ſtrength
Equivalent to angels. *Milton.*

4. Having the ſame cogency or weight; having *with*. The conſideration of public utility is judged *equivalent with* the eaſier kind of neceſſity. *Hooker.* 5. Having the ſame import or ſignification. Terms *equivalent*. *South.*

Equi'valent, *ſubſt.* a thing of the ſame weight, worth or value. A full *equivalent*. *Rogers.*

Equi'vocal, *adj.* [*equivoque*, Fr. *equivoce*, It. and Sp. *æquivocus*, Lat.] 1. Having a double or doubtful ſignification, meaning different things, or that, the ſenſe of which may be taken ſeveral ways. Words of different ſignification taken in general, are of an *equivocal* ſenſe. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Incertain, doubtful, happening diverſe ways.

Equivocal *Generation* [with philoſophers] the production of plants without ſeeds; inſects or animals without parents, in the natural way of copulation between male and female, which is now believed never to happen; but that all bodies are produced univocally.

Equi'vocal, *ſubſt.* [*æquivoca*, Lat.] a word of doubtful meaning, and ambiguity. Two or three wretched *equivocals*. *Dennis.* Equivocal terms (with logicians) are ſuch terms whoſe names are the ſame, but their natures very different.

Active Equivocals, are words common to ſeveral things in a very different ſignification, *i. e.* to ſeveral things which have a ſimilar eſſence, correſponding to the ſimilar denomination; as, *taurus*, a bull, and *taurus* the conſtellation, and mount *Taurus*.

Paſſive Equivocals, are things ſignified by ambiguous names, as *a ſign*, *a mountain*, and *an animal*.

Equivocal *Signs* [with ſurgeons] are certain accidents or ſigns of fractures of the ſkull, which confirm other ſigns called univocal.

Equivocal *Word* [with grammarians] a word that comprehends more ſignifications than one, or which ſerves for different notions.

Equi'vocally [of *equivocal*; *æquivocé*, Lat.] 1. Dubiouſly, ambiguouſly, with a mental reſervation. South uſes it. 2. By uncertain or irregular generation. Bentley uſes it.

Equi'vocalness [of *equivocal*] equivocal quality, or being of the ſame name but different quality, ambiguity. Norris uſes it.

To Equi'vocate [*equivoquer*, Fr. *equivocare*, It. *equivocàr*, Sp.] to ſpeak doubtfully or ambiguouſly, to ſay one thing and mean another. Falſe *equivocating* tongue. *Smith.*

Equivoca'tion, Fr. [*equivocazione*, It. *equivocaciòn*, Sp. of *æquivocatio*, Lat.] a double meaning (in moral theology) is ſtrictly underſtood of a term or phraſe, with two different ſignifications; the one common and obvious; the other more unuſual and remote; the latter of which being underſtood by the ſpeaker, but the former by the hearers, they conceive ſomething different from one another.

Equivoca'tor [of *equivocate*] one who uſes doubtful words, one who equivocates or uſes mental reſervation. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Equo'rean, *adj.* [of *æquor*, Lat. the ſea] belonging to the ſea.

Equ'us [with aſtronomers] the horſe, a conſtellation, the former part of which, as far as the navel, is the only part to be ſeen. Aratus writes that he was the ſame as opened the fountain in Helicon with his hoof, which is called Hippocrene. But ſome will have him to be Pegaſus, who flew to the ſtars before the fall of Bellerophon. Which ſeems to others to be incredible, becauſe he has no wings; therefore Euripides will have him to be Menalippe, the daughter of Chiron, who was debauch'd by Æolus; and being with child, fled into the mountains; where, being about to be delivered, her father came in ſearch of her. She, upon her being taken, that ſhe might not be known, pray'd ſhe might be transformed; upon which ſhe was turned into a mare. And, upon the account of her own piety and her father's, Diana placed her among the ſtars; and becauſe ſhe remains inviſible to the centaur (for he is believ'd to be Chiron) the lower parts of the body of this figure, becauſe of the modeſty of the womaniſh ſex, are not ſeen.

Equus *Alatus*, Lat. [in aſtronomy] the fabulous winged horſe, called Pegaſus, one of the northern conſtellations, conſiſting of 20 ſtars.

Equus *Coopertus*, Lat. [in old records] a horſe ſet out with a ſaddle and other furniture.

Er [eꞃ and oꞃ, Sax. er, Du. and Ger. ερος, Gr. er, ir, or, and ur, Teut. or Lat.] the comparative termination of adjectives. Being added to verbs, it ſignifies the actor or doer, as *commander*, *fighter*, *walker*, &c. he who commands, fights, walks, *&c.*

Er, a ſyllable in the middle of names of places, comes by contraction from the Saxon ꝼaꞃa, dwellers. *Gibſon's Camden.*

E'ra, *ſubſt.* [*æra*, Lat.] the account of time from any particular date. See Æra.

Eradia'tion [of *eradio*, from *e*, and *radius*, Lat. a ray] emiſſion of rays, radiance. The *eradiations* of true majeſty. *K. Charles.*

To Era'dicate, *verb act.* [*ſradicare*, It. *eradicatum*, ſup. of *eradico*, from *e*, and *radix*, Lat. a root] 1. To pluck up by the roots. Aconite to be *eradicated*. *Brown.* 2. To deſtroy utterly, to cut off, to end. To *eradicate* the diſtemper. *Arbuthnot.*

Eradica'tion [of *eradicate*] 1. The act of tearing up by the roots, utter deſtruction. 2. The ſtate of being torn up by the roots. The roots of Mandrakes give a ſhriek upon *eradication*. *Brown.*

Era'dicative, *adj.* [of *eradicate*] proper to eradicate or root out.

Era'dicative *Cure* [in medicine] is ſuch an one as takes away the cauſe, or roots of a diſtemper; in oppoſition to palliative cure, which relieves for a time; but not reaching the cauſe of the diſorder, does not remove it.

Era'dicatives, *ſubſt.* [in medicine] ſuch medicaments as work powerfully, and do as it were root out the diſtemper.

Erana'rcha [εραναρχης, of ερανος, alms, and αρχη, Gr. command] a public officer among the ancient Greeks, who directed the diſtribution of alms and proviſions made to the poor.

Era'nthemum, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb chamomil.

To Era'se [*eraſum*, ſup. of *erado*, from *e*, and *rado*, Lat. to ſcrape, *eraſer*, Fr.] to ſcrape out, to deſtroy utterly, to cut off.

Era'sed [in heraldry] ſignifies any thing plucked or torn off from that part, to which it was fixed by nature. The heads of birds are given *eraſed*, that is, plucked off. *Peacham.*

Era'sement [of *eraſe*] 1. Deſtruction, devaſtation. 2. The act of blotting or daſhing out, expunction, abolition.

Era'stianism, the principles or doctrine of the

Era'stians [ſo called from one Eraſtus, a phyſician, in Switzerland] among other tenets, they held that excommunication in a Chriſtian ſtate was lodged in the civil magiſtrate.

Era'to, one of the nine muſes.

Ere [æꞃe, eꞃ, Sax. ear, Du. eher, Ger. er, Teut. air, Goth. This word is ſometimes written vitiouſly, *e'er*, as if from *ever*. It is likewiſe written *or* before *ever*, oꞃ and æꞃ in Sax. being indiſcriminately written. *Lye*] before that, ſooner than.

E'rebus, Lat. [Ερεβος, Gr.] an infernal, poetical deity, ſaid to be father of night and hell.

Erebi'nthus, Lat. [ερεβινθος, Gr. in botany] chich-peas, a ſort of pulſe.

To Ere'ct, *verb act.* [*eriger*, Fr. *erigir*, Sp. *erectum*, ſup. of *erigere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To raiſe, to ſet up, to build. Many monuments *erected* to benefactors. *Addiſon.* 2. To place perpendicularly to the horizon. 3. To erect a perpendicular, to place one line at right angles with another. 4. To ſettle, to eſtabliſh anew. *Erect* a new commonwealth. *Hooker.* 5. To exalt. To *erect* myſelf into a judge. *Dryden.* 6. To draw or raiſe conſequences from premiſes. Malebranche *erects* this propoſition of ſeeing all things in God. *Locke.* 7. To encourage, not to ſink, not to depreſs.

Why ſhould not hope
As much our thoughts *erect*, as fear deject e'm. *Denham.*

To Erect, *verb neut.* to riſe upright. By wet, ſtalks do *erect*, and leaves bow down. *Bacon.*

To Erect *a Figure* [in aſtrology] is to divide the 12 houſes of the heavens aright, putting down the ſigns, degrees, *&c.* in their right places according to the poſition of heavenly bodies, at that moment of time the ſcheme is erected. If the reader would ſee inſtances of this kind, he may conſult Abulpharagius; who under the *chaliphs* of the houſe of Abbass, gives us ſome few ſpecimens of this ſpecies of *Arabian* literature; for I think we are beholden to them for it: tho' it might have been as well, if they had kept it to themſelves.

Ere'ct, *adj.* [*erectus*, Lat.] 1. Standing ſtraight, or upright, not leaning, not prone. Birds, far from proneneſs, are almoſt *erect*. *Bacon.* 2. Directed upwards. Suppliant hands to heaven *erect*. *Philips.* 3. Bold, unſhaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame,
But ſtand *erect* and ſound as loud as fame. *Glanville.*

4. Vigorous, not dejected. Vigilant and *erect* attention of mind. *Hooker.*

Erect *Flowers* [with floriſts] are thoſe that grow upright without hanging the head, as tulips, *&c.*

Ere'cted, raiſed, elevated.

———He bids them hold
A ſpirit with *erected* courage bold.

So ſays the genius of mankind in the Table of Cebes; and I hope my readers will forgive me, ſhould I ſubjoin that noble reflection, which in his *notes* this author has given us. "The firſt point in morality, is a due ſenſe of the *dignity* of our nature——and a *firm reſolution* to ſurmount all difficulties in the way of attaining its proper perfection and happineſs." *Table of* Cebes, &c. *with Notes.*

Ere'ction, Fr. [*erezione*, It. of *erectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of raiſing, or cauſing to ſtand upright. 2. The ſtate of being rais'd upward. The *erection* of the hills above the ordinary land. *Brerewood.* 3. The act of building. Solemnities uſual at the firſt *erection* of churches. *Hooker.* 4. Eſtabliſhment, ſettlement. The *erection*, continuance, and diſſolution of every ſociety. *South.* 5. Elevation of ſentiments. Her peerleſs height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney.*

Ere'ctness [of *erect*] uprightneſs of poſture or form. Brown uſes it.

Ere'ctores, Lat. lifters up, raiſers.

Erectores *Clitoridis* [in anatomy] muſcles inſerted into the ſpongious bodies of the clitoris, which they erect in coition.

Erectores *Penis* [in anatomy] a pair of muſcles that cauſe the erection of the penis, ariſing from the outward knob of the os iſchium.

Erelo'ng, *adv.* [of *ere* and *long*] before a long time had paſſed. *Nec longum tempus*, Lat.

Eremi'ta, Lat. [of ερημος, Gr. a wilderneſs] an hermit, a dweller in the wilderneſs.

E'remite [*eremita*, Lat. of ερημιτης, of ερημος, Gr. a wilderneſs] one who lives in a wilderneſs or in ſolitude, an hermit. Antonius the *eremite*. *Raleigh.*

Eremi'tical [*eremiticus*, Lat. of ερημιτης, Gr.] pertaining to a deſart, or living the life of an hermit, religiouſly ſolitary. Religious orders, *eremitical* and cenobitical. *Stillingfleet.*

Eremito'rium, Lat. [in old writings] an hermitage or deſart place for the retirement of hermits.

ERNO′W, *adv.* [of *ere* and *now*] before this time.

EREPTA′TION, Lat. a creeping forth.

ERE′PTION, Lat. a ſnatching or taking away by violence or force.

ERE′SSES, or EIRE′SSES, canary-birds above two years old.

EREWHI′LE, or EREWHI′LES, *adv.* [of *ere* and *while*] not long ſince, ſome time ago. I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*. *Shakeſpeare.*

E′RFURT, a large and beautiful city of Upper Saxony, in Germany, capital of Thuringia, and ſubject to the elector of Mentz. Lat. 51° N. Long. 11° 6′ E.

E′RGO, Lat. therefore.

E′RGOT [with horſemen] a ſtub like a piece of ſoft horn, about the ſize of a cheſtnut, placed behind and below the paſtern joint of a horſe, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock.

E′RICA, Lat. [in botany] ſweet broom, heath, or ling.

ERI′CETA, Lat. [with botaniſts] heaths, or which grow on heaths.

ERICTHO′NIUS, Lat. [in aſtronomy] a conſtellation, the ſame as *auriga*.

ERIDA′NUS [in aſtronomy] a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of 28 ſtars. This ariſes from Orion's left foot. It is called Eridanus from Aratus Eratoſthenes, but he has produced no reaſons why. Others, and with greater probability, take it to be the Nile, which only flows from the ſouth. It is illuſtrated with many ſtars; there is under it a ſtar called Canopus, which reaches pretty near to Argus's coach-pole, and indeed no ſtar is lower than this, for which reaſon it is called Perigæum.

E′RIE, a vaſt lake to the weſtward of Pennſylvania, in North America.

ERINGE′RON, Lat. [in botany] the herb groundſel.

ERI′NGO, a plant, called alſo ſea-holly.

ERIO′XULON. Lat. [of εριον, wool, and ξυλον, Gr. wood] a ſort of wool that comes from trees.

ERI′PHIA, Lat. [εριφια, Gr.] the herb holy-wort.

ERI′SMA, Lat. [in architecture] an arch, buttreſs, ſhore, poſt or prop, to ſupport a building that is likely to fall.

ERITHA′LES, Lat. [εριθαλης, Gr. very flouriſhing] the herb prick-madam, ſengreen, or houſe-leek.

ERI′VAN, a city of Perſia, on the frontiers of Turkey, ſituated at the ſouth end of a lake of the ſame name.

E′RKELENS, a city of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 10 miles north of Juliers.

ERKE, *adj.* [eaꞃᵹ, Sax.] idle, ſlothful. An old word.

For men therein ſhould hem delite,
And of that dede be not *erke*,
But oft ſithes haunt that werke. *Chaucer.*

This ſeems to be the original of *irk* and *irkſome*.

E′RMELIN, *ſubſt.* [diminut. of *ermin*, *armelin*, Fr.] a little ermin.

Silver ſkins
Paſſing the hate ſpot *ermelins*. *Sidney.*

E′RMENSEWL [eꞃmenꞅepl, Sax.] an idol of the Germans, Saxons, and Britons, accounted a favourer of the poor; he was repreſented as a great man, among heaps of flowers; upon his head he ſupported a cock, upon his breaſt a bear, and in his right hand he held a banner diſplay'd.

E′RMINE [*hermine*, Fr. *ermellino*, It. *arminio*, Sp. Hermilin, Ger. probably ſo called of Armenia, as having been brought from thence] a very rich furr of an animal that nearly reſembles a weſel or field-mouſe. It has a white pile, and the tip of the tail black. The furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambſkin, which is noted for its ſhining black colour, the better to ſet off the whiteneſs of the ermine. It is worn by princes or perſons of quality at public ſolemnities. *Ermine* is the furr of a little beaſt about the bigneſs of weaſel, called *mus Armenius*; for they are found in Armenia. *Peacham.*

ERMINE, a weaſel found in Armenia, which is milk white, excepting the tip of its tail, which is black. See the foregoing article.

An ERMINE is an emblem of purity; for it is ſaid of them, that if a ring of mud or dirt be made round them, they will die rather than daub themſelves to eſcape.

ERMINE [in heraldry] is white furs with black ſpots, or, as the heralds term it, *argent* and *ſable*, which is made by ſewing bits of the black tails of theſe creatures upon the white ſkins, to add to the beauty. Ermine is uſed for the lining the garments of great perſons.

E′RMINED, *adj.* [of *ermine*] cloathed with ermine. In *ermin'd* pride. *Pope.*

ERMINEE′ [in heraldry] as a croſs erminee is a croſs compoſed of 4 ermine ſpots placed in the form of a croſs.

E′RMINES [in heraldry] or rather *contre-ermine*, the counter or reverſe of ermine, which is black powdered with white.

ERMINI′TES [with heralds] little ermines, or rather a white field powdered with black, every ſpot having a little red oar on it. But others ſay it ſignifies a yellow field powdered with black.

ERMINOI′S [with heralds] yellow powdered with black.

ERN, ERNE, or E′RON [of eꞃn, eaꞃn, Sax. a cottage, a ſolitary place] places names which end in *ern*, ſignify a melancholy ſituation.

ERNES [of ernde, Ger. harveſt, or ernden, Ger. to cut or mow corn] the looſe ſcattered ears of corn that are left on the ground after the binding or cocking it. Hence

To ERN, is to glean.

To ERO′DE [*erodo*, Lat.] to gnaw off or eat out, to canker. The blood being too ſharp or thin, *erodes* the veſſel. *Wiſeman.*

ERODE′NTIA, Lat. [with ſurgeons] medicines, that by their ſharp particles gnaw and prey upon the fleſh.

EROGA′TION, Lat. a liberal diſtribution or beſtowing freely.

EROGE′NNETON [of ερως, love, and γενναω, Gr. to beget] an herb cauſing love.

E′ROS and A′NTEROS [among the Romans] two cupids, an emblem of mutual love, repreſented ſtriving one with another, which ſhould have the branch of a palm-tree that was between them; thereby intimating that emulation ſhould be between friends, to deſerve the palm, or the honour of excelling in love and friendſhip.

ERO′SION, Lat. the act of gnawing, or eating away, the ſtate of being eaten away *Eroſions* of the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

ERO′TEMA, or ERO′TESIS [ερωτημα, ερωτησις, of ερωταω, Gr. to interrogate] an interrogation.

EROTEMA, or EROTESIS [with rhetoricians] a figure, when by aſking queſtions, the matter is aggravated, as were you not there? did you not ſay you had ſo done?

EROTE′MATIC, *adj.* [*erotematicus*, Lat.] demanding, queſtioning.

E′RPACH, a city of Franconia, in Germany, capital of a country of the ſame name, and ſituated 30 miles ſouth-eaſt of Francfort.

To ERR [*errer*, Fr. *errár*, Sp. *errare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To miſs or go out of the right way, to ſtray. We have *erred* and ſtray'd like loſt ſheep. *Common Prayer*. 2. To wander, to ramble. Fixt the *erring* ſtars. *Dryden*. 3. To deviate from any purpoſe in general. But *errs* not nature from this gracious end. *Pope*. 4. To miſtake, to commit errors. The man may *err* in his judgment. *Taylor.*

E′RRABLE [*errabilis*, Lat.] that may err.

E′RRABLENESS [of *errable*] liableneſs to error or to miſtake. The *errableneſs* of our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

E′RRAND [æꞃanꝺ, Sax. ærend, Dan. or as Caſaubon will, of ερεινω, Gr. to queſtion, to denounce, or to ſeek] a meſſage, ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger. It is now commonly uſed only in familiar language.

E′RRANDEER, or E′RRANTEER, a ſcout at Oxford. A cant word.

E′RRANT, Fr. [*errante*, It. and Sp. of *errans*, Lat.] 1. Wandering or ſtraying out of the way, roving, rambling; particularly applied to an order of knights, called *knight's errant*; which ſee. Seven planets or *errant* ſtars. *Brown*. 2. Vile, abandoned. See ARRANT.

Thy company, if I ſlept not well
Anights, would make me an *errant* fool with queſtions.
B. Johnſon.

E′RRANT [in law] is applied to ſuch juſtices or judges, who go the circuit; and to bailiffs travelling at large.

Knights ERRANT, a ſort of romantic knights, which, according to old romances, have wandered about the world in ſearch of adventures, to reſcue ladies from violence, and to perform great feats of arms, with unaccountable hazard of their perſons.

E′RRANTNESS [of *errant*] wandering faculty.

E′RRANTRY, *ſubſt.* [of *errant*] 1. The ſtate or condition of a wanderer. A ſhort ſpace of *errantry* on the ſeas. *Addiſon*. 2. The office or employment of a knight-errant.

ERRA′TA, Lat. faults or omiſſions which eſcape correction in printing, generally put at the beginning or end of a book.

ERRA′TIC, or ERRA′TICAL, *adj.* [*erratico*, It. *erraticus*, Lat.] 1. Wandering or ſtraying out of the way, keeping no certain order or courſe. The earth and each *erratic* world. *Blackmore*. 2. Irregular, changeable. *Erratic* fever. *Harvey.*

ERRA′TIC *Stars* [in aſtronomy] the planets ſo called in diſtinction to the fixed ſtars, on account of their having a peculiar motion.

ERRA′TICALLY, *adv.* [of *erratical*] without rule or eſtabliſhed method.

ERRA′TICALNESS [of *erratical*] wandring faculty.

ERRA′TICUM [old records] a waif or ſtray, an errant or wandering beaſt.

ERRA′TION, Lat. the act of ſtraying, or wandering out of the way.

ERRHINA, Lat. medicines that purge the head, by bringing down the ſuperfluous pituita or phlegm through the noſtrils.

E′RRHINE, *ſubſt.* [ερρινα, Gr.] a medicine which ſnuffed up the noſe occaſions ſneezing. Liquors which the phyſicians call *errhines*, put into the noſe to draw phlegm and water from the head. *Bacon.*

ERRO′NEOUS [*erroné*, Fr. *erroneo*, It. and Sp. of *erroneus*, from *erro*, Lat. to wander] 1. Wandering, roving, unſettled. The *erroneous* light. *Newton*. 2. Irregular, wandering from the right-road. *Erroneous* circulation. *Arbuthnot*. 3. Miſtaken, miſled by error. The *erroneous*, as well as rightly informed conſcience. *South*. 4. Miſtaken, falſe, not conformable to truth, An *erroneous* opinion. *Hooker.*

ERRO′NEOUSLY, *adv.* [of *erroneous*] falſely, not rightly, by miſtake. *Erroneouſly* perſuaded. *Hooker.*

ERRO′NEOUSNESS [of *erroneous*] error, or fulneſs of error, inconformity to truth. Boyle uſes it.

ERRO′NES, Lat. the erratic ſtars.

E′RROR, or E′RROUR [*erreur*, Fr. *erore*, It. *yerro*, Sp. *erro*, Port. of *error*, Lat.] 1. Miſtake of the mind in giving aſſent to a propoſition that is not true, overſight, involuntary deviation from truth. 2. A blunder, an act or aſſertion in which a miſtake is committed. He looked like nature's *error*. *Dryden*. 3. Roving excurſion, irregular courſe. Driven by the winds and *errors* of the ſea. *Dryden*. 4. [Among divines] ſin. He offered for himſelf and for the *errors* of the people. *Hebrews.*

ERROUR [in law, more eſpecially in our common law] a fault in pleading, or in the proceſs; whence the writ brought for remedy of this overſight is called a

Writ of ERROUR, and is a writ which lies to redreſs a falſe judgment in any court of record.

Clerk of the ERROURS, a clerk whoſe buſineſs is to copy out the tenor of the records of a cauſe, upon which a writ of error is brought.

ERS, Fr. a ſort of pulſe, the bitter-vetch.

ERST, *adv.* [erſt, Ger. æꞃꞅta, Sax.] 1. Firſt. Abandon this foreſtalled place at *erſt*. *Spenſer*. 2. At firſt, in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raiſe,
Seem'd *erſt* ſo laviſh. *Milton.*

3. Once, when time was. He taught us *erſt* the heifer's tail to view. *Gay*. 4. Formerly, long ago. 5. Before, till then, till now.

Opener mine eyes,
Dim *erſt*. *Milton.*

ERTAMIO′TUM [old law] a meeting of the neighbourhood to compromiſe differences.

ERVA′NGINA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb bindweed.

ERUBE′SCENCE, or ERUBE′SCENCY [*erubeſcentia*, Lat.] the act of growing red, redneſs, or bluſhing for ſhame; an uneaſineſs of mind, by which it is hindered from doing ill, or fear of loſs of reputation.

ERUBE′SCENT [*erubeſcens*, Lat.] waxing red, bluſhing.

To ERU′CT, or To ERU′CTATE, *verb neut.* [*eructatum*, ſup. of *eructo*, *to*, Lat.] to belch or break wind upwards.

ERUCTA'TION, Lat. 1. The act of belching forth, or breaking wind off the ſtomach. 2. Belch, the matter vented from the ſtomach. Arbuthnot uſes it. 3. Any ſudden burſt of wind or matter. Thermæ are hot ſprings or fiery *eructations*, ſuch as burſt forth of the earth, during earthquakes, *Woodward*.

ERUDI'TELY [*eruditè*, Lat.] learnedly.

ERUDI'TION, Fr. [*erudizione*, It. *erudiciòn*, Sp. of *eruditio*, Lat.] inſtruction in good literature, learning, ſcholarſhip. The earl was of good *erudition*. *Clarendon*.

ERUGA'TION, Lat. a taking away of wrinkles.

ERU'GINOUS [*æruginoſus*, Lat.] partaking or pertaining to, or like to the ruſt of braſs or copper. *Eruginous* ſulphur. *Harvey*.

ERVI'LIA, or ERVI'LIUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] a ſort of the leſſer pulſe, like vetches or tares.

To ERU'NCATE, *verb act.* [*eruncatum*, ſup. of *erunco*, Lat.] to pull up weeds.

ERU'PT, or ERU'PTED, *part. adj.* [*eruptus*, Lat.] broken, or burſt out.

ERU'PTION, Lat. 1. The act of iſſuing or breaking forth with violence from any confinement. *Eruptions* of flames. *Bacon*. 2. Burſt, emiſſion. Upon a ſignal given, the *eruption* began. *Addiſon*. 3. Sudden excurſion of hoſtility.

> Thither, if but to pry, ſhall be perhaps
> Our firſt *eruption*. *Milton*.

4. Violent exclamation. It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*. *South*. 5. Puſtules, efflorescences. Foul *eruptions* on the ſkin. *Arbuthnot*.

ERU'PTIVE, *adj.* [*eruptus*, Lat.] burſting forth with violence. Thomſon uſes it.

ERUPTU'RIENT, *adj.* [*erupturiens*, Lat.] apt or ready to break forth.

ERY'NGIUM, Lat. [ερυγγιον, Gr.] the herb eringo, ſea-holm, or ſea-holly.

ERY'NNES, three goddeſſes called ερυννητηρες, Gr. *i. e.* the ſearchers into thoſe men who have committed the moſt heinous offences. Their names are Megæra, Tiſiphone, and Alecto. Theſe goddeſſes altogether venerable, have a notable benevolence to human kind, in cauſing a mutual good will between man and man. But they are horrible in their aſpect, and chaſtiſe the impious with ſcourges and flaming torches; their hair is wreathed with ſerpents, that they may ſtrike terror to murderers, who ſuffer the puniſhment due to their impious crimes; they are ſtoried to have their reſidence in [*infernum*] hell, and the function which HOMER aſſigns them there, is to chaſtiſe thoſe, who violate the ſanctity of an oath. Accordingly *Agamemnon* makes his appeal to them in particular, when making that public declaration of his having offered no injury to *Briſüs*' honour,

> ——Και εριννυες, αιθ' υπο γαιαν
> Ανθρωπους τινυνται, οτις κ' επιορκον ομοσση.
> Iliad lib. 19. v. 259, 260.

But the *names* and terrible *apparatus* of theſe furies are of a later date than the age of HOMER. The *heathen* divinity having admitted of *additions* with time, as well as *our own*.

ERYSI'PELAS [ερυσιπελας, of το ερυεσθαι επι το πελας, Gr. becauſe it draws the neighbouring parts to itſelf] a ſwelling of a bright yellow colour, inclining to red, uſually attended with a pain, and a ſymptomatical fever.

Bruno obſerves, that it generally attacks ſome *particular* member, very ſeldom the *whole* ſurface of the body; cum tumore leviori *rubidine dilutâ*, dolore acerrimo, *&c.* And Dr. MEAD, ſpeaking of the eryſipelas fever, ſays, the puſtles ſometimes paſs into a *gangreen*.

ERYSIPELA'TODES, Lat. [ερυσιπελατωδης, Gr.] a ſwelling like the eryſipelas, but the ſkin is of a darker colour.

ERYSIPE'LATOUS, *adj.* of or pertaining to the nature of an eryſipelas, or attended with an eryſipelas.

ERYTHA'CE, Lat. [ερυθακη, Gr.] the honey-ſuckle flower.

ERYTHRE'MMATA, Lat. [of ερυθρος, Gr. red] red ſpots like flea-bites, common in peſtilential fevers.

ERYTHRO'DANUM [ερυθροδανον, Gr.] the plant madder.

ERYTHROI'DES *Membrana* [of ερυθρος, red, and ειδος, Gr. appearance] a red ſkin of the teſticles, the firſt of the proper coats of the teſticles adjoining to the elythroides.

ERY'THRUS [ερυθρος, Gr.] the ſhrub called ſumach.

E'RZERUM, the capital of the province of Turcomania, or Armenia. Lat. 40° N. Long. 41° E.

N. B. Its *original* name, as it ſtands in the *Arabic* hiſtorians, is Arzan-rum ABULPHARAG. *Hiſt. Dynaſt.* p. 426.

Es or 's [eſ, Sax. es, or s, Dan. Du. and Ger.] the genitive termination of ſubſtantives, when uſed without the ſign or article, as the churches glory, God's honour, *&c.* for the glory of the church, the honour of God, *&c.* in thoſe northern tongues, properly called the genitive poſſeſſive, to diſtinguiſh it from the common genitive.

ESBRANCATU'RA [of *eſbrancher*, Fr. old records] the cutting off of branches or boughs in a foreſt.

ESCALA'DE, Fr. a furious attack made upon a wall or rampart, carried on with ladders to mount upon, without beſieging the place in form, breaking ground, or carrying on of works.

ESCALDA'RE [old records] to ſcald.

ESCA'LOP, *ſubſt.* a ſhell-fiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented. The ſhells of thoſe cockles, *eſcalops*, and periwinkles. *Woodward*.

ESCA'LOP *Shells* [with heralds] are frequent in coat-armour, and ſome are of opinion, that ſhells are a proper bearing for thoſe who have made long voyages at ſea, or have borne conſiderable commands there, and obtained victory over enemies.

ESCA'MBIC, It. [with merchants] a licence granted for the making over a bill of exchange to a perſon beyond ſea.

To ESCA'PE, *verb act.* [*eſcapar*, Sp. and Port. *ſcapare*, It. *echapper*, Fr.] 1. To obtain exemption or ſecurity from, to avoid. How much trouble had he *eſcap'd*. *Wake*. 2. To paſs unobſerved. Many things may *eſcape* them. *Hooker*.

To ESCA'PE, *verb neut.* to get away from, to fly, to get out of danger. They *eſcaped* all ſafe to land. *Acts*.

ESCAPE, *ſubſt.* 1. The act of getting away from danger, a flight. Extraordinary *eſcapes* out of dangers. *Addiſon*. 2. Excurſions, ſally. We made an *eſcape* not ſo much to ſeek our own, as to be inſtruments of your ſafety. *Denham*. 3. Excuſe, evaſion. That he might take from them all *eſcape* by way of ignorance. *Raleigh*. 4. Folly, irregularity. Thouſand *'ſcapes* of wit. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. Overſight, miſtake. The *eſcapes* leſs ſubject to obſervation. *Brerewood*.

ESCAPE [in law] is when one who is arreſted gets his liberty, before he is delivered by order of law; or a violent or privy getting out from ſome legal reſtraint.

ESCA'PIO *Quieto* [old records] is an eſcape of beaſts in a foreſt.

ESCA'PIUM [old records] what comes by accident, chance, hap.

ESCA'R, or ESCHA'R [εσκαρα, or εσχαρα, Gr. a cruſt, *eſchara*, Lat. *eſcarre*, Fr. *eſcara*, It.] a cruſt, ſhell, or ſcab, brought over an ulcer, or raiſed with a ſearing iron.

ESCA'RGATOIRE, Fr. *ſubſt.* a nurſery of ſnails. At the Capuchins I ſaw *eſcargatoires*. It is a ſquare place boarded in and filled with a vaſt quantity of large ſnails, that are eſteemed excellent food when they are well dreſſed. *Addiſon*.

ESCARO'TIC, or ESCHARO'TIC, *adj.* [of *eſcar*] cauſtic, having the power to ſear or burn the fleſh.

ESCARO'TICS, or ESCHAROTICS, *ſubſt.* [of εσχαροω, to ſkin or cruſt over] plaſters, ſearing-irons, actual fire, *&c.* which bring a ſore to an eſcar or cruſt.

ESCARTELE' [in heraldry] quartered.

ESCHANDE'RIA [old Lat. records] the chandry or office where candles were repoſited and delivered out for family uſe.

ESCHE'AT [*eſchette*, Fr.] any lands or profits that fall to a lord within his manor; either by forfeiture, or the death of a tenant without heirs general or ſpecial.

ESCHEAT, the name of a writ for recovery of eſcheats, which lies where the tenant having eſtate of fee ſimple in lands or tenements holden of a ſuperior lord, dies ſeiſed, without heir general or eſpecial; for in this caſe the lord brings this writ againſt him that poſſeſſes the lands after the death of his tenant, and ſhall thereby recover them. *Cowel*.

ESCHEAT, the place or circuit within which either the king or other lord has eſcheats of his tenants.

To ESCHEAT, *verb. act.* [*eſcheoir*, *eſchevir*, Fr.] to fall to the chief owner or lord of the manor, by forfeiture or for want of heirs. The forfeited *eſcheated* lands in Ireland. *Clarendon*.

An ESCHE'ATOR [of *eſcheat*] an officer who looks after the king's eſcheats in the county whereof he is eſcheator, and certifies them into the exchequer.

ESCHE'VEN, or ECHE'VIN [in France and Holland] a magiſtrate in a city (much like our ſheriff) to take care of their common concerns, the good order, decoration and conveniency of the city.

To ESCHE'W, *verb. act.* [*eſchever*, *eſcheoir*, O. Fr.] to avoid or ſhun, to decline. A word almoſt obſolete. To practice the one and *eſchew* the other. *Atterbury*.

ESCHU'TCHEON, the ſhield of the family.

ESCHYNO'MENOUS *Plants* [of αἰσχυνομαι, Gr. to be aſhamed] ſenſitive plants, ſuch as ſink in and contract their leaves upon touching them.

ESCLAIRCI'SMENT [of *eclairciſſement*, Fr.] the clearing a thing, the rendering it more evident or clear.

ESCLATTE', Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies a thing forcibly blown away, and therefore a bend or other partition *eſclatte*, repreſents it torn or broken like a piece of a ruinated wall, irregular or not levelled; or elſe it may repreſent a ſhield that has been ſhattered with the ſtroke of a battle-axe or ſome weapon of a like ſort, but not cut with a ſword.

ESCLOPPE', Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies a ſort of indenture or cut made in upon a bend, ſo that the colours counterchange, by running one into another in only one point of each.

ESCO'RT, Fr. a convoy or company of armed men attending ſome perſon or thing in a journey or voyage, to defend or ſecure it from inſults.

To ESCO'RT, *verb act.* [*eſcorter*, Fr.] to convoy, to guard from place to place.

ESCORTA'TIO *Moræ*, Lat. the parting of the turf of mooriſh, ſedgy ground for burning.

ESCO'SE, *adj.* [*eſcoſus*, Lat.] full of meat.

ESCO'T, *ſubſt.* Fr. a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the ſupport of the community, which is called *ſcot* and *lot*.

To ESCO'T, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to pay a man's reckoning, to ſupport.

> Who maintains them? How are they *eſcoted?* *Shakeſpeare*.

E'SCOUADE, Fr. [military term] the third part of a foot company, ſo divided for the more convenient mounting of guards, *&c.*

ESCO'UT, *ſubſt.* [*eſcouter*, Fr.] a liſtener, a ſpy, a perſon ſent for intelligence. They were well entrenched, having good *eſcout* abroad, and ſure watch within. *Hayward*.

ESCRI'PT, or ESCRI'T [of *e* and *ſcriptum*, Lat. or rather of *ecrit*, Fr.] a thing written out.

ESCRI'TOIR. See SCRUTOIRE.

ESCRO'L [with heralds] a long ſlip as it were of parchment or paper, on which there is generally a motto.

E'SCU [*ecu*, mod. Fr.] a French crown of 60 ſols or 3 livres.

ESCU'AGE [*ecuage*, Fr.] a kind of knight's ſervice, called a holding of the ſhield; a tenure of land obliging a tenant to follow his lord to the wars at his own charge. This ſervice is either uncertain or certain. *Eſcuage* uncertain is likewiſe two-fold; firſt, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in perſon to the king's wars againſt his enemies, or to ſend a ſufficient man in his place, at his coſt, ſo many days as were agreed upon between the lord and his firſt tenant at the granting of the fee. The other kind of this *eſcuage* uncertain, is called caſtleward, where the tenant by his land is bound either by himſelf or ſome other, to defend a caſtle as often as it ſhall come to his courſe. *Eſcuage* certain, is where the tenant is ſet at a certain ſum of money, to be paid in lieu of ſuch uncertain ſervices. *Cowel*.

E'SCULENT [*eſculentus*, Lat.] that may be eaten.

ESCULENTS [of *eſculenta*, Lat. that may be eaten] plants and roots for food; as carrots, turnips, *&c.*

E'SCULENT, *adj.* [of *eſculentus*, Lat.] eatable, good for food. *Eſculent* herbs. *Bacon.*

ESCULENT, *ſubſt.* ſomething fit to eat. The root the is *eſculent*, as radiſh and parſnips. *Bacon.*

ESCU'RIAL, a ſtately monaſtery and royal palace in the kingdom of Toledo in Spain.

ESCU'TCHEON [*ecuſſon*, Fr. of *eſcu*, O. F. *ecu*, mod. Fr. a ſhield, *ſcudo*, It. of *ſcutum*, Lat.] the ſhield of the family, the repreſentation of the enſigns armorial. The Latins derived their *ſcutum* from the Greek σκυτος, leather, becauſe their ſhields commonly were covered with leather. So that eſcutcheon ſignifies as much as ſhield. *Eſcutcheon* is a French word, from the Latin *ſcutum*, leather; and hence cometh our Engliſh word *buckler*, lepe, in the old Sax. ſignifying leather, and buck or bock, a buck or ſtag, of whoſe ſkins, quilted cloſe together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their ſhields. *Peacham.*

Heralds give names to ſeveral points or places in the eſcutcheon; thus the point D they call the dexter chief, C is the middle chief, S the ſiniſter chief point, H is called the honour point, F the feſs point, N is called the nombril point, A the dexter baſe, and O the middle, and Q the baſe ſiniſter point. See plate IX, fig. 20.

ESCUTCHEON *of Pretence*, ſuch a one on which a man carries the coat of his wife, being an heireſs, and having iſſue by her.

E'SCULUS, Lat. [with botaniſts] the beech or maſt-tree.

E'SENS, a town of weſtphalia, 25 miles north of Embden.

E'SINGWOULD, a market town of the north-riding of Yorkſhire, on the north-weſt ſide of Borroughbridge, 186 miles from London.

ESK, a river which forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland; and running from north eaſt to ſouth-weſt, falls into the Solway frith.

ESKEKTO'RES, old ſtat. [of *eſcher*, Fr.] robbers or deſtroyers of other mens lands and eſtates.

ESKI'PPESON [old law] ſhipping or paſſage by ſea.

E'SLINGEN, an imperial city of Swabia, in Germany, ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Stutgard.

ESNE'CY [*aiſneſſe*, Fr.] the right of chuſing firſt in a divided inheritance, which belongs to the eldeſt copartner.

E'SOCH [εσωχη, of εσω, within, and εχω, Gr. to have] an internal tumour in the anus.

ESPA'LIERS, Fr. 1. A row of trees, planted in a curious order againſt a frame for fruit trees. 2. Trees planted and cut ſo as to join. In places of ſhelter and under *eſpaliers*. *Evelyn.* 3. Alſo for boundings of walks or borders in plantations, for the ſecurity of orange-trees, *&c.*

ESPA'RCET, a kind of St. Foin-graſs, and by ſome judged to be the ſame. *Mortimer.*

ESPEALTA'RE [in old Lat. records] to expeditate or law dogs, *i. e.* to cut off the three fore claws of their right foot; to cut out the ball of the foot, that they may be diſabled from hunting or running hard in any foreſt.

ESPE'CIAL, *adj.* [*eſpecialis*, Lat *ſpecial*, Fr. *ſpeciale*, It. and Sp.] chief, ſingular, particular, principal.

ESPE'CIALLY, *adv.* [of *eſpecial*, En. *ſpecialement*, Fr. *ſpecialiter*, Lat.] in an eſpecial manner.

E'SPERANCE, Fr. hope. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

ESPERVA'RIUS [in foreſt law] a hawk.

ESPI'AL, *ſubſt.* [*eſpier*, Fr.] a ſpy, one ſent to bring intelligence. She had ſome ſecret *eſpials* to look abroad. *Bacon.*

ESPI'ED [*epié*, Fr.] diſcovered by the light. See To ESPY.

ESPIGURNA'NTIA, the office of ſpigurnel or ſealer of the king's writs.

ESPLANA'DE [in fortification] a part ſerving the counterſcarf or covered way for a parapet; being a declivity or ſlope of earth commencing from the top of the counterſcarp, and loſing itſelf inſenſibly in the level of the campaign. It is now chiefly taken for the void ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and firſt houſes of a town.

ESPLEE'S [in law] the full profit that the ground yields; as the feeding of paſtures, the hay of meadows, the corn of ploughed lands, *&c.*

ESPOU'SAL, *adj.* uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing. The *eſpouſal* ſheets. *Bacon.*

ESPOU'SALS, *ſubſt.* without a ſingular [*ſponſalia*, Lat. *epouſailles*, Fr. *ſponſalizie*, It.] the act of contracting a man and woman to each other, the act of betrothing, the ceremonies uſed upon that occaſion.

To **ESPOU'SE**, *verb act.* [*epouſer*, Fr. *ſpoſare*, It. *deſposàr*, Sp.] 1. To betroth or contract to another. *Eſpous'd* him with his kinſwoman. *Bacon.* 2. To take in marriage; to wed.

Let him *eſpouſe* her to the peer ſhe loves. *Pope.*

3. To adhere to or embrace a cauſe, opinion or party, to adopt, to take to himſelf. He *eſpouſed* that quarrel. *Bacon.* 4. To maintain, to defend. Men *eſpouſe* the well-endowed opinions.

ESPRI'NGOLD, a warlike engine, anciently uſed for caſting of great ſtones.

To **ESPY'**, *verb act.* [*eſpier*, *epier*, Fr.] 1. To ſee a thing at a diſtance. 2. To perceive or diſcover a thing intended to be hid. Public evils they eaſily *eſpy*. *Hooker.* 3. To diſcover as a ſpy. To *eſpy* out the land. *Joſhua.* 4. To ſee unexpectedly. As one opened his ſack, he *eſpied* his money. *Geneſis.*

To **ESPY**, *verb neut.* to watch, to obſerve, to look about. Stand by the way and *eſpy*. *Jeremiah.*

ESQ. an abbreviation for *eſquire*.

ESQUIAVI'NE, O. Fr. [with horſemen] a long and ſevere chaſtiſement of a horſe in the manage.

ESQUI'RE [*eſcuyer*, Fr. *ſcudiere*, It. *eſcudéro*, Sp. *armiger*, Lat. *q. d.* an armour-bearer] ſo that the title *eſquire* imports a perſon who carried the arms of ſome great man. Some now reckon ſeveral ſorts of eſquires.

1. The eldeſt ſons of viſcounts and lords. 2. The younger ſons of all noblemen and their male heirs for ever. 3. The four eſquires of the king's body. 4. The eldeſt ſons of knights; as of all baronets, knights of the bath, knights batchelors, and their heirs male in the right line. 5. Thoſe that ſerve the king in any worſhipful calling; as the ſerjeant chirurgeon, ſerjeant of the ewry, maſter cook, *&c.* 6. Thoſe to whom the king himſelf gives arms, and makes eſquires by giving them arms (which anciently was done by putting a collar of SS about their neck, and a pair of white ſpurs on their heels, as the heralds and ſerjeants at arms.) 7. Thoſe who bear any public office in the kingdom; as high-ſheriffs, juſtices of the peace. 8. The chief of ſome ancient families are likewiſe eſquires by preſcription. Utter barriſters, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among *eſquires*. *Blount.*

ESQUIRES *of the King's Body*, are certain officers belonging to the court.

ESQUI'SSE [of *ſchizzo*, Ital. and ſo an eſquiſſe of a painting only ſignifies ſplaſhes or dabs of colours inpainting] a term in painting, which ſignifies the firſt ſlight ſketch or draught of a picture; the firſt thought of a deſign, drawn haſtily with a crayon, or in colours on paper, canvaſs, or the like; in order to be finiſhed and painted or engraven after afterwards.

To **ESSA'RT**, to exterpate or clear the ground of ſhrubs.

To **ESSA'Y** [*eſſayer*, Fr. *ſaggiare*, It. *enſayàr*, Sp.] 1. To try, to attempt, to endeavour.

No arts *eſſay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Pope.*

2. To make experiment of. 3. To try the value and purity of metals. Methods of *eſſaying*. *Locke.*

ESSA'Y [*eſſai*, Fr. *ſaggio*, It. *enſáyo*, Sp. from the verb; the accent is uſed on either ſyllable] 1. A trial or experiment. He wrote this but as an *eſſay* or taſte of my virtue. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Endeavour, attempt.

Fruitleſs our hopes, tho' pious our *eſſays*;
Yours to preſerve a friend, and mine to praiſe. *Smith.*

3. A ſhort diſcourſe or treatiſe on ſome ſubject, an irregular, indigeſted piece, not an orderly compoſition, a looſe ſally of the mind. Calls his finiſh'd poem an *eſſay*. *Roſcommon.* 4. Firſt taſte of any thing, firſt experiment. Tranſlating the firſt of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *eſſay* to the whole work. *Dryden.*

ESSAY, or **ASSA'Y** [in coinage, *&c.*] is a proof or trial made by the cuppel or teſt of the fineneſs or purity of the gold or ſilver to be uſed in coining money.

ESSAY *of a Deer* [with hunters] is the breaſt or briſket of a deer.

ESSAY'IST [of *eſſay*] one who makes eſſays, trials or experiments.

ESSE [in ſchool philoſophy] is uſed in the ſame ſenſe with *eſſence*, principally for that which is really or actually exiſting.

E'SSECK, a town of Hungury, near the confluence of the rivers Drave and Danube, having a bridge five miles over; it lies about 80 miles north-weſt of Belgrade.

E'SSEN, a town of Weſtphalia, about 10 miles north-eaſt of Duſſeldorp.

E'SSENCE, Fr. [*eſſenza*, It. *eſſencia*, Sp. of *eſſentia*, Lat.] 1. The nature, ſubſtance, or being of a thing, that which conſtitutes or determines the nature of a thing, or which is abſolutely neceſſary for its being what it is; formal exiſtence. The very *eſſence* of Chriſtianity. *Hooker.* 2. Eſſence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually exiſting or no. A roſe in winter has an *eſſence*, in ſummer it has exiſtence alſo. *Watts.* 3. Exiſtence, the quality of being. I might have been perſuaded to have reſigned my very *eſſence*. *Sidney.*

4. Being, exiſtent perſon.

As far as God's and heavenly *eſſences*
Can periſh. *Milton.*

5. Species of exiſtent beings. He may be the fifth *eſſence*. *Bacon.*

6. Conſtituent ſubſtance.

Uncompounded is their *eſſence* pure. *Milton.*

7. The cauſe of exiſtence. Improper. She is my *eſſence*. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Perfume, ſcent. Nor let th' impriſon'd *eſſences* exhale. *Pope.*

ESSENCE *of a Circle* [with geometricians] the eſſence of a circle is, that the radii or ſemidiameters of it be all equal; the eſſence of a ſquare is, that it have four right angles, and as many equal right-lined ſides.

ESSENCE [in metaphyſics] ſignifies the ſame as *being*. Some diſtinguiſh between them, in that *being* has the ſame reſpect to *eſſence*, that the concrete has to its abſtract. But as it is taken by metaphyſicians in its moſt abſtracted nature, it muſt of neceſſity be the ſame as *being*. And that is *eſſential* which conſtitutes the *very being*, or THING ITSELF.

Thus Dyonyſius, the diſciple of Origen, and biſhop of Alexandria, in a fragment of his, preſerved by Euſebius, calls *ſelf-exiſtence* [ἀγεννησια] the ESSENCE of God, as being that property or attribute which diſtinguiſhes his *being* from all other beings whatſoever. Power, wiſdom, and goodneſs, HE has in *common* with others; but to be *unbegotten* or ſelf-exiſtent, is peculiar to himſelf. [See ATTRIBUTES *Incommunicable* and FIRST CAUSE] " From the FATHER (ſays St. Baſil) is the SON, *through* whom are all things, and with whom the Holy Ghoſt is always *inſeparably* conſidered. But the SUPREME GOD OVER ALL [ο επι παντων Θεος] has alone a *more eminent* characteriſtic [εξαιρετον τι γνωρισμα] of his *hypoſtaſis* [or ſubſiſtence] by which He is the FATHER, and ſubſiſts *without deriving from any cauſe*." *Baſil, Ep.* 43 *ad Greg. Nyſ.*

ESSENCE [with chemiſts] the pureſt and moſt ſubtile part of a body, a ſpirit drawn out of certain ſubſtances; the balſamic part of any thing ſeparate from the thicker matter.

ESSENCE [in medicine] the chief properties or virtues of any ſimple or compoſition collected in a narrow compaſs.

ESSENCE *of Ambergreaſe*, an extract of the more oily parts of ambergreaſe, muſk and civet in ſpirit of wine.

To **ESSENCE**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to perfume, to ſcent. *Eſſenced* fops. *Addiſon.*

ESSE'NDI *Quietum de Telonio*, Lat. a writ which lies for the citizens and burgeſſes of any city or town that has a charter or preſcription to free them from toll throughout the whole kingdom, if the toll be any where demanded of them.

ESSE'NES, a ſect among the ancient Jews, who ſeparated themſelves from the reſt of the people, and led a kind of monaſtical life. Joſephus ſays of the *Eſſenes*, " τα χρηματα κοινα αυτοις." They had, it ſeems (like the diſciples of *Pythagoras*, and *Chriſt*) all things in common; or as *Aulus Gellius* expreſſes it of the former, *in medium daret quod quiſque familiæ pecuniæque habebat*. Aul. Gell. Lib. 1. c. 9.

Esse'ntia, Lat. eſſence.

Essentia *Quinta*, Lat. [with chemiſts] quinteſſence, *i. e.* the 5th eſſence, a medicine made of the moſt powerfully working and active particles of its ingredients.

Esse'ntial [*eſſentiel*, Fr. *eſſenziale*, It. *eſſenciàl*, Sp. of *eſſentialis*, Lat.] 1. Neceſſary to conſtitute a thing, or having ſuch a connexion with the exiſtence, nature and reaſon of a thing, that it is found or ſuppoſed wherever the thing itſelf is. An *eſſential* part of our religion. *Bacon*. 2. Highly important, principal.

Judgment's more *eſſential* to a general
Than courage. *Denham*.

3. Pure, highly rectified, extracted ſo as to contain all the virtues of its parts in a narrow compaſs. An *eſſential* oil or balm. *Arbuthnot*.

Essential *Debilities of a Planet* [with aſtrologers] are when the planets are in their detriment, fall or peregrine.

Essential *Dignities of a Planet* [in aſtrology] are certain real advantages by which they are fortified or ſtrengthened, as when they are in their proper houſes, or in their exaltation.

Essential *Oils* [with chemiſts] are ſuch as are really in a plant, and drawn from it by *diſtillation* in an alembic in water; in contradiſtinction to thoſe made by *inſolation*, or which are extracted from the plant by *coction* or *triture*; and which are the NATIVE oils. *Boerhav. Element. Chem.* Proceſs 21, 22, 23.

Essential, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. Being, exiſtence.

Quite conſume us, or reduce
To nothing this *eſſential*. *Milton*.

3. Nature, conſtituent principles. Sin has even alter'd his nature, and eaten into his very *eſſentials*. *South*. 4. Chief point, that which is any way of great importance.

Essential *Properties*, are ſuch as neceſſarily depend on, and are connected with the nature and eſſence of any thing, ſo as to be inſeparable from it; in contradiſtinction from *accidental*.

Essential *Property* [of every right-lin'd triangle] is to have the ſum of its 3 angles equal to 2 right angles.

Essential *Salts of a Plant* [in chemiſtry] are ſuch as will cryſtallize, and are the juices of plants; this juice, gotten by pounding the plant in a mortar, and ſtrained, is ſet in a cellar, and the ſalt will ſhoot into cryſtals every way.

Esse'ntially [*eſſentialiter*, Lat. *eſſentiellement*, Fr.] in an eſſential manner.

Esse'ntialness [of *eſſential*] eſſential quality.

The **Essentials** *of Religion*, are the fundamental articles or points of it.

Esse'ntiated, compoſed or made up of eſſentials; alſo made or brought into eſſences or eſſential ſpirits.

Essenti'ficated, the ſame as *eſſentiated*.

E'ssers [in medicine, &c.] ſmall puſhes or wheals, reddiſh, and ſomewhat hard, which ſoon cauſe a violent itching through the whole body, as if it were ſtung with bees, nettles, &c.

E'ssex, a county of England, bounded by Suffolk on the north; by the German ocean on the eaſt; by the river Thames, which divides it from Kent, on the ſouth; and by Middleſex and Hertfordſhire on the weſt. It ſends two members two parliament.

Essli'sors [in old law] perſons appointed by a court, to whom a writ of *venire facias*, is directed to impannel a jury on challenge to a ſheriff and coroner, who return the writ in their own names with a pannel of the jurors names.

Essoi'n [of *exonie*, *eſſonié*, Fr.] 1. An excuſe for him, that is ſummoned to appear and anſwer to an action real, or to perform ſuit to a court-baron; upon ſome juſt cauſe of abſence, as ſickneſs, &c. 2. He that has his preſence forborne or excuſed upon any juſt cauſe. 3. Excuſe, exemption. From every work he challenged *eſſoin*. *Spenſer*.

To **Essoi'n** [in law] is to excuſe a perſon thus abſent.

Clerk of the **Essoins**, an officer in the court of common pleas, who keeps the eſſoin rolls, delivers them to every officer, and receives them again, when they are written.

Essoin *de Malo Lecti*, Lat. a writ directed to the ſheriff for ſending 4 lawful knights, for viewing one that has eſſoined or excuſed himſelf, *de malo lecti*, *i. e.* as being ſick a-bed.

Essoin *de Malo Villæ*, Lat. [in law] is when the defendant is in court the firſt day; but going away without pleading, falls ſick, and ſends two eſſoiners, who proteſt that he is detained by ſickneſs in ſuch a village, that he cannot come.

E'ssorant, Fr. [in heraldry] a term uſed of a bird, ſtanding on the ground with the wings expanded, as though it had been wet, and were drying itſelf.

Est, or **'st** [eꞅꞇ or oꞅꞇ, Sax. eſt or 'ſt, Du. and Ger.] the ſuperlative termination of moſt adjectives in Engliſh; as, *wiſe*, the poſitive, *wiſer*, the comparative, and *wiſeſt*, the ſuperlative; alſo the 2d perſ. ſing. of the preſ. and imp. tenſes, of the indic. mood of verbs act. and neut.

To **Esta'blish** [*eſtabilio*, Lat. *établir*, Fr. *ſtabilire*, It. *eſtablecèr*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To make ſtable, firm or ſure, to ratify, not to make void. Every binding oath to afflict the ſoul, her huſband may *eſtabliſh* it. *Numbers*. 2. To ſettle or fix firmly and unalterably. The *eſtabliſhed* laws of this kingdom. *Hale*. 3. To ſettle in any privilege or poſſeſſion, to confirm. The preſbyterian ſect was *eſtabliſhed* in all its forms by an ordinance. *Swift*. 4. To fix, to ſettle in an opinion. So were the churches *eſtabliſhed* in the faith. *Acts*. 5. To form, to model. He appointed in what manner his family ſhould be *eſtabliſhed*. *Clarendon*. 6. To found, to build firmly, to fix immovably. A ſenſe now obſolete. He hath founded it upon the ſeas, and *eſtabliſhed* it on the floods. *Pſalms*. 7. To make a ſettlement of any inheritance. A ſenſe alſo obſolete.

We will *eſtabliſh* our eſtate upon
Our eldeſt Malcolm. *Shakeſpeare*.

Esta'blishment [*ſtabilimentum*, Lat. *eſtabliſſement*, Fr. *ſtabilimento*, It. *eſtablicemiénto*, Sp.] 1. Settlement, ſettled or fixt ſtate.

All happy peace and goodly government
Is ſettled there in ſure *eſtabliſhment*. *Spenſer*.

2. Ratification of ſomething already done. He had not the act penn'd by way of recognition of right, as on the other ſide, he avoided to have it by new law; but choſe rather a kind of middle way, by way of *eſtabliſhment*. *Bacon*. 3. Settled form, regulation, model of a government or family. Bring in that *eſtabliſhment* by which all men ſhould be contain'd in duty. *Spenſer*. 4. Fundamental principles, ſettled law. The *eſtabliſhment* on which it ſubſiſts. *Atterbury*. 5. Allowance, ſalary. Gradually leſſening your *eſtabliſhment*.

Establishment *of Dower* [in law] the aſſurance of a dower or portion made to the wife by the huſband or his friends about the time of marriage.

Estache [of *attacher*, Fr. to faſten] a bridge or bank of ſtone and timber.

To **E'stal** [a law term] to ſeize.

Esta'lment, a ſeizure.

Esta'ndard [*etandart*, Fr.] the ſtanding meaſure of the king or common-wealth, to the ſcantling of which all meaſures thoroughout the land are to be framed; alſo a banner or enſign.

Esta'te [*ſtatus*, Lat. *état*, Fr. *ſtato*, It. *eſtado*, Sp. ſtadt, Du. ſtaat, Ger.] 1. The general intereſt, the public. In this ſenſe it is now commonly written *ſtate*. I call matters of *eſtate* not only the parts of ſovereignty, but whatſoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifeſtly any great portion of people. *Bacon*. 2. The poſture or condition of things or affairs, condition of life with regard to proſperity or adverſity. She caſt us headlong from our high *eſtate*. *Dryden*. 3. Degree, rank, or order of men, circumſtances in general. In the ſame uncertain floating *eſtate*. *Locke*. 4. Means, revenues, fortunes, poſſeſſions. Who hath not heard of the greatneſs of your *eſtate*? *Sidney*. 5. Generally meant of poſſeſſions in land. See what a vaſt *eſtate* he left his ſon. *Dryden*. 6. A perſon of high rank. This ſenſe is obſolete. She is a dutcheſs, a great *eſtate*. *Latimer*.

Estate [in law] is that title or intereſt a man hath in lands or tenements.

The Three **Estates** *of the Realm* [of England] are the three diſtinct orders of the kingdom, *viz.* king, lords, and commons.

Estate *Conditional* [in law] is one that has a condition annexed to it; although it be not ſpecified in writing.

To **Esta'te**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſettle as a fortune.

Some donation freely to *eſtate*
On the bleſs'd lovers. *Shakeſpeare*.

To **Este'em**, *verb act.* [*æſtimo*, Lat. *eſtimer*, Fr. *eſtimare*, It. *eſtimar*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To ſet a value, high or low, upon a thing; to have an eſteem for. I *eſteemed* riches nothing. *Wiſdom*. 2. To eſtimate by proportion, to compare.

Thoſe ſingle forms ſhe doth *eſteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies*.

3. To prize or rate high, to regard with reverence. Who would not be loved more, tho' he were *eſteemed* leſs? *Dryden*. 4. To believe, to think, to judge, to hold in opinion. One man *eſteemeth* one day above another. *Romans*.

Estee'm [*æſtimatio*, Lat. *eſtime*, Fr. *ſtima*, It. *eſtimaciòn*, Sp.] high value, reſpect, account, regard. Both thoſe poets lived in much *eſteem* with good and holy men. *Dryden*.

Esteem [in ethics] ſimply ſo called, is the bare good opinion of good men, which flows from the obſervance of the law of nature and our duty; and the moraliſts ſay, that we ought, as far as in us lies, to endeavour to procure and preſerve it, becauſe the want of it may lay open an occaſion to a thouſand miſchiefs and inconveniencies.

Estee'mer [of *eſteem*] one that highly values. *Eſteemer* of his own parts. *Locke*.

E'sterling, the ſame as ſterling.

Estele' [in heraldry] is uſed by the French to ſignify a beaſt, whoſe head has been as it were torn off by force, and conſequently the neck left rough and ragged, in contradiſtinction to *diffait* and *decapité*, where the neck is left ſmooth, as if the head had been cut off.

Esthio'menos, Lat. [εσϑιομενος, of εσϑιω, Gr. to eat] an inflammation which conſumes the parts. BRUNO applies it to any *diſeaſe* which *corrodes* the parts; as the *herpes*, the *ulcus depaſcens*, &c. and HIPPOCRATES to corroſive *excrements*. Lib. IV. EPIDEM. 12. 7.

E'stimable, Fr. [*æſtimabilis*, Lat.] 1. Worthy to be eſteemed, worthy of ſome degree of reſpect. One who gave hopes of being every thing that was *eſtimable* and good. *Temple*. 2. Valuable, worth a high price.

A pound of man's fleſh taken from a man,
Is not ſo *eſtimable* or profitable
As fleſh of muttons. *Shakeſpeare*.

E'stimableness [of *eſtimable*] worthineſs, the quality of deſerving regard.

To **E'stimate**, *verb act.* [*eſtimer*, Fr. *ſtimare*, It. *æſtimatum*, ſup. of *eſtimo*, Lat.] 1. To value, to appraiſe or ſet a price upon, to judge of a thing in proportion to ſomething elſe. By the weight of the ſilver men *eſtimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke*. 2. To calculate, to compute.

E'stimate, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Computation, calculation. A moderate *eſtimate* and calculation of the quantity of water. *Woodward*. 2. Value.

My dear wife's *eſtimate*, her womb's increaſe,
The treaſure of my loins. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. Valuation, comparative judgment. Outward actions can never give a juſt *eſtimate* of us. *Addiſon*.

E'stimated [*æſtimatus*, Lat. *eſtimé*, Fr.] valued, rated.

Estima'tion, Fr. [*eſtimazione*, It, *eſtimaciòn*, Sp. *æſtimatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of adjuſting the price or value. If a man ſhall ſanctify unto the lord ſome part of a field, the *eſtimation* ſhall be according to the ſeed and homer of barley. *Leveticus*. 2. Calculation. 3. Eſteem, honour, regard. Due *eſtimation* and reverence. *Atterbury*. 4. Opinion, judgment. In our own *eſtimation* we account ſuch particulars more worthy. *Bacon*.

Estimation *of the Judgment* [with divines] conſiſts in a due valuation of thoſe excellencies that are in the divine nature, whereby God is accounted the ſupreme being in *genere boni*, from whom all created goodneſs is derived, and in conformity to whom it is to be meaſured.

Estima'tive, *adj.* [of *eſtimate*] having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference. We find in animals an *eſtimative* or judicial faculty. *Hale*.

Estima'tor [of *eſtimate*] one that ſets rates, one that computes.

E'stival, *adj.* [*eſtivo*, It. and Sp. *æſtivalis*, Lat.] belonging to ſummer; alſo continuing for the ſummer.

Estival *Occident* [with aſtronomers] the ſummer-weſt or north-weſt; that point of the horizon where the ſun riſes, when it is in the tropic of Cancer.

Estival *Solſtice* [with aſtronomers] the ſummer ſolſtice, when the ſun entering the tropic of Cancer on the 11th of June, makes the longeſt day and the ſhorteſt night.

Estiva'tion [*æſtivatio*, Lat.] the act of paſſing the ſummer. A grotto is a place of ſhade or *eſtivation. Bacon.*

Estoillee', Fr. [in heraldry] as a *croſs eſtoillee* ſignifies a ſtar with only four long rays in form of a croſs, and ſo broad in the centre, and ending in ſharp points.

Esto'pel, or Esto'ppel [of *eſtouper*, Fr.] an impediment or bar of action growing from a man's own act, who hath or otherwiſe might have had his action.

Estoufa'de [in French cookery] a particular way of ſtewing meat.

Esto'vers [of *eſtoffe* or *eſtouver*. Fr.] that ſuſtenance which a man, committed for felony, is to have out of his lands or goods, for himſelf and his family, during impriſonment.

E'strac [with horſemen] a horſe that is light bodied, lank-bellied, thin-flanked, and narrow-cheſted.

Estra'de, Fr. a public high-way or road.

*Batteurs d'*Estrade [a military term] ſcouts of horſe ſent out to get intelligence of the diſpoſitions of the enemy, and what is like to fall out in the way.

*Battre d'*Estrade, Fr. to go out upon ſuch an expedition.

Estrade, the one half of an alcove or bed-chamber, raiſ'd with a floor, and richly furniſhed and adorned for the reception of perſons of diſtinction.

Estrade [of *ſtratum*, Lat.] an even or level ſpace.

To Estra'nge, *verb act.* [*etranger*, Fr.] 1. To keep at a diſtance, to withdraw. Infidels *eſtranged* from the houſe of God. *Hooker.* 2. To draw away the affections, to take off from, to alienate from affection, to turn from kindneſs to malice or indifference. I do not know to this hour what it is that has *eſtranged* him from me. *Pope.* 3. To alienate or divert from its original poſſeſſor or purpoſe. They have *eſtranged* this place, and have burnt incenſe in it to other gods. *Jeremiah.* 4. To withhold, to withdraw. To *eſtrange* our belief from every thing not clearly evidenced. *Glanville.* 5. To become ſtrange.

Estra'ngel, the eſtrangelus character, a particular ſpecies or form of Syriac letter ſerving as capitals.

Estra'ngement [from *eſtrange*] a drawing away the affections, alienation, voluntary abſtraction. Deſires, by a long *eſtrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath and fly off from them. *South.*

Estra'ngers [in law] foreigners, perſons born beyond ſea; alſo thoſe who are not privies or parties to levying a fine, or making of a deed, *&c.*

Estrapa'de, Fr. [in horſemanſhip] is the defence of a horſe that will not obey, who, to rid himſelf of his rider, riſes mightily before, and while his fore-hand is yet in the air, furiouſly yerks out his hind-legs, ſtriking higher than his head was before: and during the counter-time rather goes back than forward.

Estr'ay [of *eſtrayeur*, old Fr.] any tame beaſt found within any lordſhip, and not owned by any man, which being cry'd according to law in the market adjoining, if it be not claimed by the owner in a year and a day, it is then the lord of the manor's where found.

Estre'at *in Law* [*extractum*, Lat. drawn out] is uſed for the true copy or duplicate of an original writing; as for example, of amerciaments or penalties, ſet down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by a bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence.

Clerk of the Estrea'ts, a clerk who receives the eſtreats out of the office of the lord treaſurer's remembrancer, and writes them out to be levied for the king.

Estrecia'tus [old law] ſtraitened or blocked up.

E'strege-boards, boards either of deal, fir, *&c.* brought out of the eaſtern countries.

E'stremas, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, 85 miles ſouth-eaſt of Liſbon.

Estrepament [*eſtrepier*, Fr. old law] ſpoil made by a tenant for term of life upon lands or woods, to the damage of the perſon, who is to have them in reverſion; alſo an impoveriſhing or making lands barren, by continual ploughing and ſowing without due manuring, reſt, and other huſbandry.

Estrepament, or Estre'pement, a writ to forbid the making ſuch waſte, during a law-ſuit between two parties.

To Estre'pe [*eſtropier*, Fr. to maim] to make ſpoil in lands and woods.

E'strich, now commonly written O'strich, the largeſt of birds. The dove will peck the *eſtrich. Shakeſpeare.*

An E'stuary [*æſtuarium*, Lat.] any place where the tide comes, or that is overflowed at high-water; an arm of the ſea, the mouth of a lake or river, where the tide flows.

To E'stuate, *verb neut.* [*æſtuo*, Lat.] to ſwell and fall reciprocally, to be in a violent commotion.

Estua'tion [*æſtuate*, Lat.] the ſtate of riſing and falling, commotion, agitation. Not excited into *eſtuations. Brown.*

E'sture [*æſtus*, Lat.] violent commotion. Outrageous *eſture* there. *Chapman.*

E'sula, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb ſpurge.

Esu'rient, *adj.* [*eſuriens*, Lat.] voracious, hungry.

E'surine, *adj.* [*eſurio*, Lat.] corroding, eating. In this ſort of air there is ſomething *eſurine* and acid. *Wiſeman.*

Esurine *Salts* [in medicine] ſuch as are of a fretting or eating quality, which abound in the air of places near the ſea-coaſts, and where great quantities of coals are burnt.

The Esu'rine, with Paracelsus, is the name of an *acetoſe* kind of medicine, which excites ſo great a hunger, as not only to *deſire*, but even *digeſt* ſuch things as are no proper ſubjects of food. *Caſtell. Renow.*

Eswe'gen, a town of Germany, 26 miles ſouth-eaſt of the city of Caſſel.

Eta'pe, or Eta'ppe, Fr. a public ſtore-houſe for goods, a ſtaple-town.

Etape, Fr. [in military affairs] an allowance of proviſions and forage for ſoldiers, during the time of their march through a country, to or from winter-quarters.

Eta'pier, one who contracts with a country or territory for furniſhing troops, with proviſions and forage in their march through a country.

Eta'te *Probanda.* See Ætate *Probanda.*

Etc, a contraction of the Latin word *et cætera*, and the reſt, and ſo on.

Etch'ing, or Etch [etizen, or aetizen, Ger.] 1. A particular way of engraving with a fine pointed ſteel or needle on a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, and well blacked with the ſmoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing, which having its backſide tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the ſtrucken out lines with a ſtift impreſs the exact figure on the black or red ground, which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the ſhadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, a ſufficient quantity of *aqua fortis* is afterward poured on, to eat into the ſtrokes that have been ſo traced in the ground of wax. 2. To ſketch, to delineate; unleſs this word be miſtaken by Locke for *eke.* Many empty terms found in ſome learned writers, to which they had recourſe to *etch* out their ſyſtems. *Locke.* 3. This word is evidently miſtaken by Ray for *edge.* To move forwards towards one ſide. When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to reſt one quarter of an hour without ſhifting of ſides, or at leaſt *etching* this way and that way more or leſs. *Ray.*

Etch, *ſubſt.* a country word, ſignifying latter. When they ſow their *etch* crops, they ſprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer.*

Ete'rnal, *adj.* [*æternus*, Lat. *eternel*, Fr. *eterno*, It. Sp. and Port.] 1. Being without beginning or end. The *eternal* God is thy refuge. *Deuteronomy.* 2. Being without beginning. To know whether there were any real being, whoſe duration has been *eternal. Locke.* That which, though it had a beginning, yet is to laſt for ever; everlaſting, endleſs, immortal. In them nature's copy's not *eternal. Shakeſpeare.* 4. Conſtant, unintermitting. Fires *eternal* in thy temples ſhine. *Dryden.* 5. Unchangeable. *Eternal* truths. *Dryden.*

Ete'rnal, *ſubſt*, [*eternel*, Fr.] one of the appellations of the deity. That law whereby the *eternal* himſelf doth work. *Hooker.*

Ete'rnalist, *ſubſt.* [*æternus*, Lat.] one that believes the world to be eternal.

Ete'rnally, *adv.* [of *eternal*] 1. For ever, without beginning or end. 2. Unchangeably, invariably. That which is morally good or evil at any time, muſt be alſo *eternally* and unchangeably ſo. *South.* 3. Perpetually, without intermiſſion. Where weſtern gales *eternally* reſide. *Addiſon.*

Ete'rnalness [of *éternité*, Fr. *eternità*, It. *eternidàd*, Sp. *æternitas*, Lat.] the being eternal.

Ete'rne, *adj.* [*æternus*, Lat.] eternal, endleſs. Mars his armour forg'd for proof *eterne. Shakeſpeare.*

Ete'rnity [*æternitas*, Lat. *éternité*, Fr.] 1. An infinite duration, without either beginning or end, everlaſtingneſs. By repeating the idea of any length of duration, with all the endleſs addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity. Locke.* 2. Duration without end. *Eternity*, whoſe end no eye can reach. *Milton.*

N. B. The ETYMOLOGY of this word, deduces it from ÆVUM in Latin, and *αιων* in Greek; both which terms are of the ſame import with OLAM in Hebrew; and all anſwer to the word *ever*, an AGE, or *indefinite duration* with us, and ſignify *more* or *leſs*, according to the different NATURES of the ſubjects to which they are applied, and conſequently are all uſed by the *ancients* in a ſenſe vaſtly ſhort of what is meant by a *ſtrict and proper* ETERNITY. Thus Aretæus Cappadox, ſpeaking of the *epilepſy*, ſays, "ȣ χρονιη η νοσος γινεται, αλλ' αιωνιη, *i. e.* it becomes no *chronic*, but *eternal* diſeaſe, meaning a diſeaſe, which *endures for life.*" And thus the *giants* are ſaid by Moſes to have been *mighty men*, which *were of old*, in the original *meolam*, [from *indefinite* time, or time immemorial; but according to our *modern* way of interpretation] *from* ETERNITY—*men* of *renown*, Gen. c. vi. v. 4. And the *rainbow* is a *token* of God's covenant for *perpetual* [or ETERNAL] *generations*, Gen. c. xi. v. 12. And God is ſaid to give the *land of Canaan* to the *Jews* for an *everlaſting* [or ETERNAL] poſſeſſion. And the Jews are commanded to keep the *feaſt of the paſſover* for an ETERNAL ordinance *throughout their generations.* "And there is no end of citing (as one well obſerves) thoſe *ordinances*, *ſtatutes*, and *grants* in the *old teſtament* writings, which are to be *eternal*, or *for ever*; which yet were to laſt no longer at the utmoſt, than the *Moſaic* œconomy, and have many of them ceaſed above 16 hundred years ago." And as to the writers of the *new teſtament*, we find there the *ſame* uſe of the word retained. Thus in St. Luke, we read of holy prophets which have been απ' αιωνος, from everlaſting, *Luke* c. i. v. 70. And St. Paul, ſpeaking of the future life or happineſs, ſays, that God *promiſed* it before the *eternal* times, *Tit.* i. 2. [ſee the original.] Now from this and the like uſe of the word in *ſcripture*, it is evident, that it does not *neceſſarily* imply a *ſtrict* and *proper* ETERNITY. Nor is this concluſion at all invalidated by ſaying, that the ſame word is ſometimes applied to God HIMSELF: Becauſe in that caſe, either the NATURE of the ſubject obliges us to underſtand MORE than is *expreſſed*; or becauſe a word, which ſignifies an *indefinite duration*, may as well be applied to a duration which *has* no *end*, as to that which is only of a *long continuance.* But ſtill 'tis the NATURE of the SUBJECT, and not the MERE FORCE of the WORD, that determines in which of the *two* ſenſes it ſhould be underſtood; as appears from this propoſition, "The everlaſting God created the everlaſting *hills.*" And if it is not the *force* of the *word*, but the NATURE of the SUBJECT, that muſt determine its ſenſe; no argument, in favour of an *abſolute* eternity, can be drawn from the *mere* WORD itſelf; otherwiſe it would follow, that the everlaſting

hills

bills muſt be commenſurate and equal in duration to the everlaſting GOD. But if the reader deſires to ſee this piece of *criticiſm* handled more at large, and in particular applied to ſome branches of the *ſcripture-doctrine*, he may conſult *Jackſon*'s edition of NOVATIAN, and *Will. Whiſton*'s diſſertation on the duration of the future puniſhments.

TO ETE'RNIZE, or TO ETE'RNALIZE [*æterno*, Lat. *éterniſer*, Fr. *eternare*, It. *eternizàr*, Sp.] 1. To make eternal, to perpetuate. To *eternize* woe. *Milton.* 2. To make for ever memorable, to immortalize, as to eternalize a perſon's name by worthy actions. Seeking to *eternize* himſelf. *Sidney.*

ETH [eð, Sax.] the termination of the 3d perſ. ſing. of the preſ. tenſe of the ind. moods, of verbs active and neuter.

E'THELING [noble or excellent] a title peculiar to the prince, or next heir to the crown, among the Engliſh Saxons.

E'THER [αιθηρ, Gr. *æther*, Lat.] 1. An element ſubtiler than air refined. The eternal preſſure of the *ether*. *Locke.* 2. The matter of the higheſt regions above. There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow. *Dryden.*

ETHE'REAL, *adj.* [*etheré*, Fr. *eterio*, It. *ethéreo*, Sp. *æthereus*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ether, formed of ether. I preſs th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden.* 2. Heavenly. Go heavenly gueſt, *ethereal* meſſenger. *Milton.*

ETHEREAL *Oil* [with chemiſts] a very fine, rectified, exalted oil, or rather a ſpirit which ſoon catches fire.

ETHE'REALNESS [of *æthereal*, Lat.] an ethereal quality.

ETHE'REOUS, *adj.* [of *ether*] formed of ether celeſtial. This *ethereous* mould. *Milton.*

E'THIC, or E'THICAL, *adj.* [ηθικος, Gr.] moral, delivering precepts of morality; as, Pope's *ethic* epiſtles.

E'THICALLY, *adv.* [of *ethical*] according to the precepts of morality.

E'THICS [*etica*, It. *ethica*, Lat. ηθικα, of ηθος, Gr.] the doctrine of moral philoſophy, a ſyſtem of morality. A ſcience, which ſhews thoſe rules and meaſures of human actions, which lead to true happineſs; and that acquaints us with the means to practiſe them. It has no ſingular. I will never ſet politics againſt *ethics*. *Bacon.* Its ETYMOLOGY is from ηθος, Gr. *cuſtom* or MORALS.

The ETHICS are repreſented in painting and ſculpture by a woman of a grave ſober aſpect. holding the inſtrument *archipendulum* in one hand, and with the other a lion bridled. The latter to ſhew that moral philoſophy curbs the paſſions, and the former, the juſt *equilibrium* we ought to hold in all our actions.

Such is the *hieroglyphic* repreſentation of the true *ethics*, or MORAL PHILOSOPHY, which our lexicographer exhibits; but, in my humble opinion, it falls greatly ſhort of that rich and noble *portraiture*, whoſe outlines a diſciple of SOCRATES firſt drew; and from him *one of our own poets* has given us the *compleat* draught. The deſcription is *in point*, and therefore I hope my readers will excuſe my inſerting it.

> In ſtation at th' effulgent *portal* ſee
> A BEAUTEOUS FORM of *mildeſt* majeſty.
> Her eyes how *piercing!* How *ſedate* her mien!
> *Mature* in life her countenance is ſeen.
> *Spirit* and *ſolid* thought *each feature* ſhows,
> And her *plain robe* with ſtate *unſtudy'd* flows.
> She ſtands upon a CUBE of *marble* fix'd
> As the firm rock, *two* lovely NYMPHS betwixt,
> Her daughters, *copies* of her looks and air;
> Here *candid* TRUTH, and *ſweet* PERSUASION there.

And then deſcribing thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings, which this divine perſonage confers on mankind, he adds,

> She gives the CONFIDENCE erect and clear;
> She gives magnanimous CONTEMPT of fear;
> And bids th' *invulnerable* mind to know
> Her *ſafety* from the *future ſhafts* of woe.

The Table of CEBES *in Engliſh Verſe, with* NOTES.

ETHIO'PIA, or ÆTHETHIO'PIA, a very extenſive country of Africa, comprehending Abyſſinia, Nubia, and Abex: it is bounded by Egypt, and the deſert of Barea, on the north; by the Red-ſea, and Indian Ocean, on the eaſt; by the Straits of Amian, and the unknown parts of Africa, on the ſouth; and by other unknown countries on the weſt.

ETHMOI'DES, Lat. [of ηθμος, a ſieve, and ειδος, Gr. form] a bone in the inner part of the noſe, full of little holes to receive the ſerous humours that fall from the brain, called os cribroſum.

ETHMOIDA'LIS, Lat. [in anatomy] one of the ſutures of the human cranium or ſcull.

E'THNARCHY [εθναρχια, of εθνος, a nation, and αρχη, Gr. ſovereignty] principality or rule.

EEHNA'RCHES, Lat. [εθναρχης, Gr.] a ruler of a nation or people.

E'THNIC, *adj.* [*etnico*, It. of *ethnicus*, Lat. εθνικος, of εθνος, Gr. a nation] of or pertaining to the nation; heatheniſh, not Jewiſh, not chriſtian. The *ethnic* world. *Government of the Tongue.*

E'THNIC, *ſubſt.* [*ethnicus*, Lat.] a heathen, not a Jew, not a chriſtian. This firſt Jupiter of the *ethnics* was then the ſame Cain. *Raleigh.*

ETHNO'PHRONES [of εθνος, heathen, and φρην, Gr. thought, ſentiment] a ſect of heretics of the 7th century, who profeſſed chriſtianity, but joined thereto all the ſuperſtitions and follies of paganiſm, as judiciary aſtrology, ſortileges, auguries, &c.

But may we not trace the firſt riſe of *imported paganiſm* amongſt us ſomewhat higher? See BRANDEUM, DÆMON, or DEMON; and the NOTE ſubjoined to the word CREED.

ETHOLO'GICAL, *adj.* [of ηθος and λογος, Gr. treatiſe] pertaining to treatiſes of ethics or morality.

ETHO'LOGIST [*ethologus*, Lat. ηθολογος, Gr.] a mimic, one who expreſſes other peoples manner by voice or geſture.

ETHO'LOGY [ηθολογια, of ηθος, cuſtom, and λεγω, Gr. to deſcribe] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of manners.

ETHOLOGY [with rhetoricians] the art of ſhewing the manners of others.

ETHOPOEI'A, Lat. [ηθοποιια, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, in which there is a repreſentation of the manners and paſſions of men, either to their praiſe or diſpraiſe.

ETIO'LOGY [αιτιολογια, of αιτια, cauſe or reaſon, and λογος, Gr. diſcourſe] the act of giving the *cauſe* of any thing, generally of a diſtemper.

E'TNA, or Æ'TNA, or *Mount* GI'BELLO, a vulcano, or a burning mountain of Sicily, ſituated 50 miles ſouth-weſt of Meſſina, and 20 weſt of Catania.

ETO'ILE, Fr. [in fortification] a ſmall fort or work of four, five, ſix, or more points, a ſtar redoubt.

ETYMOLO'GICAL [*etymologicus*, Lat. of ετυμολογικος, of ετυμος, true, and λογος, Gr. diſcourſe] of or pertaining to etymology. This *etymological* obſervation. *Locke.*

ETYMOLO'GICALLY [of ετυμολογικος, Gr.] by way of etymology.

ETYMO'LOGIST [*etymologiſte*, Fr. *etimologiſta*, It. *etymologus*, Lat. of ετυμολογος, Gr.] one ſkilled in the *original*, and *true* meaning of words.

TO ETYMO'LOGIZE [*etymologizo*, Lat.] to ſearch after, or give an account of the *original* and *derivation* of words, and alſo their *true* meaning.

ETYMO'LOGY [*etymologie*, Fr. *etimologia*, It. and Sp. *etymologia*, Lat, ετυμολογια, Gr.] the derivation of words from their original, the analyſis of compound words into their primitives; alſo that part of grammars that ſhews the various inflections and formation of nouns and verbs.

The *Greek* word ETYMOS, from whence this compound is derived, is in HESYCHIUS, æquipollent to the word αληθης, i. e. *true.* And conſequently *etymology*, in its *primary* ſenſe, ſhould mean no more than the adjuſting the *true import* or meaning of words: But as this is frequently beſt ſettled by *decompounding* and tracing them up to their ORIGINAL, hence etymology in its *ſecondary* (not to ſay moſt ordinary) ſenſe, imports the adjuſting the *derivation* of words. And in *this* ſenſe EUSTATHIUS, in his comment on Homer, uſed it, as he is cited by the *learned* author of the APPENDIX *ad Theſaurum H. Stephan. Conſtant. Scapulæ*, &c. " ο ρητωρ——ετυμολογικως, &c. " The orator, ſays he, after the *etymologic* manner, is compared to a *flow* of water; ſince, from the word ρεω [to *flow*] comes *rhetor* [or orator] who like a flow [or copious tide] pours forth his ſpeech." *Euſtath. in Iliad*, lib. 3. p. 300. *Odyſſ.* lib. 1. p. 57. Would the reader ſee of what uſe the DERIVATION of a term is to explain and adjuſt its meaning, whether in DIVINITY, PHYSIC, or HISTORY, he may pleaſe (by way of ſpecimen) to conſult the words DIN, AUTHENTIC, ETERNITY, CADI, DOGMATICS, or *dogmatica medicina*, and CYNANCHE, and under the laſt, inſtead of the word [*pain*] ſubſtitute the word [*throttling* or *ſuffocation*.]

E'TYMON, [ετυμον, Gr.] the original of a word. Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw. *Peacham.*

EU, a port town of Normandy, in France, 15 miles north-eaſt of Dieppe.

TO EVA'CUATE, *verb act.* [*vacatum*, ſup. of *vaco*, Lat.] to empty or throw out. To diſincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them. *Harvey.*

EVA'CUANTS, *ſubſt.* [*evacuans*, Lat. in phyſic] medicines proper to expel or carry off any peccant or redundant humours in the animal body by the proper way of the emunctories.

TO EVA'CUATE [*evacuër*, Fr. *evacuàr*, Sp. *evacuare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To make or leave empty, to clear. *Evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker.* 2. To throw out as noxious or offenſive. 3. To diſcharge or void by any of the excretory paſſages. 4. To make void, to vacate, to nullify. It would not *evacuate* a marriage. *Bacon.* 5. To quit a place, to withdraw out of it. He never *evacuated* Catalonia. *Swift.*

EVACUA'TION, Fr. [*evacuazione*, It. *evacuacìon*, Sp. of *evacuatio*, Lat.] 1. An emptying, ſuch emiſſions as leave a vacancy, a diſcharge. Conſider the vaſt *evacuations* of men that England hath had, by aſſiſtances lent to foreign kingdoms. *Hale.* 2. The act of aboliſhing, nullification. Utter *evacuation* of all Romiſh ceremonies. *Hooker.*

EVACUATION [in medicine] 1. The practice of diſcharging and evacuating ſuperfluous humours and excrements out of the body by phyſic. 2. Diſcharges of the body by any natural or artificial vent.

TO EVA'DE, *verb act.* [*evader*, Fr. *evadir*, Sp. of *evado*, Lat.] 1. To eſcape by artifice, to elude. He might *evade* the accompliſhment of theſe afflictions. *Brown.* 2. To ſhift off, to decline by ſubterfuge. Our queſtion thou *evad'ſt*. *Dryden.* 3. To avoid the force of an argument, to elude by ſophiſtry. To *evade* the teſtimonies of the fathers. *Stillinfleet.* 4. To eſcape as imperceptable or unconquerable. A contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and evades his power. *South.*

TO EVADE, *verb neut.* 1. To eſcape or ſlip away. Often *evading* from perils. *Bacon.* 2. To practice ſophiſtry or evaſions. The miniſters of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of theſe. *South.*

EVAGA'TION, Lat. the act of roving or wandering out. To ſtop the *evagation* of the vapours. *Ray.*

EVAGINA'TION, Lat. an unſheathing a ſword.

EVANE'SCENT, *adj.* [*evaneſcens*, Lat.] vaniſhing, imperceptible. The difference between right and wrong, on ſome petty caſes, is almoſt *evaneſcent*. *Wollaſton.*

EVANGE'LIA, Lat. [ευαγγελια, Gr.] good tidings.

EVANGE'LIC, or EVANGELICAL [*evangelique*, Fr. *evangelico*, It. and Sp. *evangelicus*, Lat. ευαγγελικος, Gr.] 1. Goſpel-like, pertaining to the goſpel, agreeable to the chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpels. An *evangelical* not a legal righteouſneſs. *Atterbury.* 2. Contained in the goſpel. Thoſe *evangelical* hymns they allow not. *Hooker.*

EVANGE'LICALLY, *adv.* [of *evangelical*] in a goſpel-like manner.

EVANGE'LICALNESS [of *evangelical*] evangelical quality.

EVANGE'LICA Lat. [among the ancients] proceſſions and prayers made for glad tidings received.

EVA'NGELISM, *ſubſt.* [of *evangely*] the promulgation of the holy goſpel. The apoſtolical and miraculous *evangeliſm*. *Bacon.*

EVA'NGELIST [*evangeliſta*, Lat. ευαγγελιστης, Gr. a meſſenger or bringer of good tidings] 1. A penman of a goſpel, a writer of the hiſtory of our Saviour; as St. Matthew, &c. The four *evangeliſts*. *Addiſon.* 2. One that promulgates the chriſtian laws. It were fit our new *evangeliſts* ſhould ſhow their authority. *Decay of Piety.*

EVA'NGELIUM, Lat. [ευαγγελιον, Gr.] a goſpel, or GLAD TIDINGS. See DOXOLOGY; and to compleat the liſt of *ſcripture doxologies* collected ed by Dr. Clarke, add that moſt excellent one, publiſhed by angels on this happy occaſion, "*Glory* to GOD *in the higheſt*, PEACE *on earth*, and GOOD-WILL to men."

To EVA'NGELIZE [*evangelizo*, Lat. of ευαγγελιζεσθαι, of ευ, well, and αγγελλω, Gr. to bring tidings] to preach the goſpel, to inſtruct in the law of Jeſus.

His apoſtles whom he ſends,
Evangelize the nations. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY, *ſubſt.* [ευαγγελιον, Gr. good tidings] the meſſage of pardon and ſalvation; the holy goſpel of Jeſus.

Good Lucius,
That firſt receiv'd chriſtianity,
The ſacred pledge of Chriſt's *evangely*. *Spenſer,*

EVA'NID, *adj.* [*evanidus*, Lat.] ſoon decaying, fading, frail, weak, faint. An *evanid* meteor. *Glanville.*

EVANID *Colours* [with philoſophers] ſuch colours as are not of a very long continuance, as thoſe of clouds before and after ſun-ſet, the rain-bow, *&c.* which are called emphatical and fantaſtical colours.

EVA'NIDNESS [of *evanid*] fading quality.

To EVA'NISH [*evaneſco*, Lat.] to vaniſh away, to eſcape from notice,

EVA'NTES, the prieſteſſes of Bacchus, ſo called becauſe in celebrating the oryga, they ran about like diſtracted perſons, crying, *evan, evan, ohe evan.*

EVA'PORABLE, *adj.* [of *evaporate*] that may be eaſily diſſipated in vapours. Volatile and eaſily *evaporable*. *Grew.*

To EVA'PORATE, *verb neut.* [*evaporer*, Fr. *evaporare*, It. *evaporàr*, Sp. *evaporo*, Lat.] to diſſolve into vapours, to ſteam out, to fly away in fumes. It will all *evaporate*. *Denham.*

To EVAPORATE, *verb act.* 1. To drive away in fumes, to diſperſe in vapours. To ſpend themſelves and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift.* 2. To give vent to ſallies. Eſſex *evaporated* his thoughts in a ſonnet. *Wotton.*

To EVA'PORATE *to a Pellicle* [with chemiſts] a phraſe uſed to ſignify the conſuming a liquor by a gentle heat, till a thin ſkin is perceived to ſwim on the top of it.

EVAPORA'TION, Fr. [*evaporazione*, It. *evaporaciòn*, Sp. of *evaporatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of breathing or ſteaming forth in vapours, vent, diſcharge. *Evaporations* are at ſome times greater, according to the greater heat of the ſun. *Woodward.* 2. The act of attenuating or ſubtilizing matter ſo as to make it fly away in fumes. Thoſe waters by rarefaction and *evaporation* aſcended. *Raleigh.*

EVAPORATION [with phyſicians] the diſcharging of humours thro' the pores of the body.

EVAPORATION [in chemiſtry and pharmacy] the diſſolving ſome parts of juices, *&c.* till they become of a better conſiſtence; or the diſperſing the ſuperfluous moiſture of any liquid ſubſtance, by means of a gentle fire, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger than before.

EVA'SION, Fr. [of *evaſio*, Lat.] a ſhift or trick, a ſupterfuge, artful means of evading. By *evaſions* thy crime uncover'ſt more. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE, *adj.* [*evaſivus*, Lat.] 1. Shifting, practiſing evaſion. Anſwer'd *evaſive* of the ſly requeſt. *Pope.* 2. Containing an evaſion, crafty, deceitful.

EVA'SIVELY, *adv.* [of *evaſive*] craftily, deceitfully.

EVA'TES, a branch or diviſion of our old philoſophers the Druids. Strabo diſtributes the philoſophers among the Britons and Gauls into three ſects, Bards, Evates, and Druids. The Bards he takes to be poets and muſicians. The Evates, prieſts and naturaliſts. The Druids, moraliſts as well as naturaliſts.

EU'CHARIST [*euchariſtie*, Fr. *eucariſtia*, It. *euchariſtia*, Sp. and Lat. of ευχαριϛια, of ευ, well, and χαρις, Gr. grace or *thanks*] a *thankſgiving*, and thence the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper is ſo called, as being the ſacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance. This ordinance was called the *euchariſt* from the act of THANKSGIVING, which our Saviour himſelf exhibited at its original inſtitution [Luke xxii. 19.] and which, after his example, is ſtill retained in the church. So JUSTIN MARTYR, when deſcribing the *manner* in which it was obſerved in his days, "Then, ſays he, is *offer'd* to the PRESIDENT *of the brethren* [*i. e.* to the biſhop] bread, and a cup of wine *mix'd* with water; which having receiv'd, he ſends up praiſe and glory to the FATHER of the univerſe, *thro'* the name of the *Son*, and *Holy Spirit*, together with a long *or* ample THANKSGIVING for our being counted worthy of theſe things, [meaning as well the gifts of *grace*, as thoſe of *nature* as appears from the *form* ſtill preſerv'd in the 8th book of the *apoſtolic conſtitutions*] and when he has finiſhed his *prayers* and THANKSGIVING, all the people expreſs their aſſent by ſaying, "AMEN." And then having deſcribed the diſtribution of the bread and wine by the deacons, not only to the *preſent*, but alſo *abſent* members, he adds, "This food is called by us, "*Euchariſt*," alluding to that thankſgiving, which in this ordinance was firſt by Chriſt himſelf, and after his example by his followers, addreſſed to GOD. For ſo he explains himſelf ſtill further, "And in all that we OFFER, [alluding to the gifts then made for the relief of the poor, *&c.*] we bleſs the MAKER OF ALL THINGS *thro'* his ſon Jeſus Chriſt, and *thro'* the Holy Spirit. *Juſtin. Mart. Apolog.* 2 Ed. *Rob. Stephan.* p. 161, 162. Such was the *ſimplicity* and manner, in which the Lord's ſupper once was celebrated by the primitive Chriſtians *, in commemoration of our Saviour's *death*; as to the changes which it has ſince undergone, ſee the words OBLATION, and TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

EUCHARI'STICAL [*euchariſtique*, Fr. *eucariſtico*, It. *euchariſtico*, Sp. of *euchariſticus*, Lat. of ευχαριϛικος, Gr.] 1. Of or pertaining to the euchariſt or Lord's ſupper. 2. Containing acts of thankſgiving. The *euchariſtical* part of our daily devotions. *Ray.*

EUCHI'TES [ευχιτες, of ευχη, Gr. prayer] an ancient religious ſect thus denominated on account of their praying without ceaſing; imagining that prayer alone was ſufficient to ſave them.

EUCHO'LOGY [ευχολογια, of ευχη and λογος, from λεγω, Gr. to diſcourſe] a treatiſe or diſcourſe of prayer; alſo a formulary of prayers.

EUCHO'RA, or EUCHRO'A, Lat. [of ευ and χροα, Gr. colour] a good colour and temper of the ſkin.

EUCHRA'SY [ευκρασια, of ευ, and κρασις, Gr. temperature] a good temperature and condition or ſtate of the body.

EUCHYLOS [ευχυλος, Gr.] one who abounds with good juices or humours.

E'UCHYMY [ευχυμια, of ευ, and χυμος, Gr. juice] a good temper of blood, or other juices and fluids in an animal body.

EU'DÆMON [ευδαιμων, Gr.] a good genius or ſpirit.

EUDÆMON [with aſtronomers] the fourth houſe of a figure of the the heavens, ſo called on account of its good and proſperous ſignifications, as attainment of hopes, ſtore of friends, *&c.*

EUDÆ'MONY [*eudæmonia*, Lat. of ευδαμωνια, Gr.] happineſs.

EUDIAPNE'USTES [ευδιαπνευϛης, of ευ, and διαπνεω, Gr. to perſpire] one who ſweats kindly.

EUDO'XIA, Lat. [of ευδοξια, Gr.] good name or fame.

EVE, or E'VEN, *ſubſt.* 1. The vigil or faſt before a feſtival or holiday. In this ſenſe only *eve* is uſed, and not *even*. 2. The cloſe or latter part of the day. This is generally uſed in poetry.

E'VECK, a beaſt like a wild goat.

EVE and TREVE [in the practice of Scotland] ſervants whoſe predeceſſors have been ſervants to any perſon and his predeceſſors.

EVE CHAIR, an inſect, a chier-worm.

EVE'CTICA, Lat. that part of phyſic that teaches how to acquire a good habit of body.

EVE'CTION, Lat. a lifting up, a carrying forth; alſo a praiſing and extolling.

EVE'CTION *of the Moon* [with aſtronomers] is an inequality in her motion, by which, at or near her quarters, ſhe is not in that line, which paſſes through the centre of the earth to the ſun, as ſhe is at her conjunction, oppoſition, or ſyzygies.

EUE'MBOLOS [of ευ, well, εν, in, and βαλλω, Gr. to caſt] an expert bone-ſetter.

E'VEN, or E'VENING, *ſubſt.* [æꝼen, and æꝼnung, Sax. abundt, Du. abend, Ger. afrenen, Dan. afton, Su.] the cloſe of a day, that part after the ſetting of the ſun till twilight or dark.

The EVENING was repreſented by the ancients in ſculpture and painting by the goddeſs Diana, holding in one hand her bow unbent, and in the other a ſtring, at which a couple of hounds were tied, lying on the ground, as if weary.

EVENING red and morning grey,
Are the ſigns of a fair day.

How true this proverbial obſervation is, I ſhall not determine, but we are not the only nation who make uſe of it. The Fr. ſay; *Le rouge ſoir & blanc Matin font rejouir le pelerin.* (A red evening and white morning rejoice the pilgrim:) And ſo the It. *Sera roſſa, e bianco* (tho' ſome ſay *negro*, black) *matino fanne allegro il pelegrino.*

The EVENING crowns the day.

Lat. *A ſolis occaſu non ab ortu, deſcribe diem.* This proverb teaches us that we are not to judge of things or actions till they are brought to their full maturity.

E'VEN, *adj.* [æꝼen, Sax. even, Du. O. and L. Ger. eben, H. Ger. even, Dan. effwen, Su.] 1. Equal, level, not rugged. The ſuperficies of ſuch plates are not *even*. *Newton.* 2. Smooth, as oppoſed to rough, uniform. Lay the rough paths of peeviſh nature *ev'n*. *Prior.* 3. Parallel to, level with. Shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *St. Luke.* 4. Not leaning any way. Carry his honours *even*. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Having no part higher or lower than the other. When he did ſet his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*. *Davies.* 6. Equal on both ſides; as, an *even* account. *Even* reckoning makes laſting friends. *South.* 7. Being out of debt, owing nothing either good or ill. The public is always *even* with an author who has not a juſt deference for them. *Addiſon.* 8. Calm, not liable to be elevated nor depreſſed. Deſires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*. *Pope.* 9. Capable of being divided into equal parts; oppoſed to odd. Tell me whether the number of the ſtars be *even* or odd. *Taylor.*

EVEN, *adv.* 1. A word of ſtrong aſſertion. Verily *even* ſo did theſe Gauls poſſeſs the coaſts. *Spenſer.* 2. Notwithſtanding, tho' it was ſo that. I knew they were bad enough *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.* 3. Likewiſe, not only ſo but alſo. The great lights are ſufficient, and ſerve alſo to meaſure *even* the motions of thoſe others. *Holder.* 4. So much as. Without loading our memories, or making us *even* ſenſible of the change. *Swift.* 5. A word of exaggeration wherein a ſecret compariſon is implied; as, *even* the poor, that is, the poor like the rich. Diſcoveries which appear new, *even* to thoſe who are verſed in critical learning. *Addiſon.* 6. A word of conceſſion. Since you refin'd the notion and corrected the malignity, I ſhall *e'en* let it paſs. *Collier.*

To EVEN, *verb act.* 1. To make even. 2. To make plain, equal, ſmooth, or level. This temple Xerxes *even'd* with the ſoil. *Raleigh.* 3. To make out of debt, to put in ſuch a condition as either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can or ſhall content my ſoul,
Till I am *even'd* with him wife for wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EVEN, *verb neut.* to be equal to. Now obſolete. A redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the firſt. *Carew.*

E'VENING. See EVE and EVEN, *ſubſt.*

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* I ſay'd "in *commemoration of our Saviour's death*," for ſo Juſtin explains himſelf more at large in his dialogue with *Trypho*. "Chriſt, ſays he, deliver'd the *euchariſtic* bread in commemoration of his PASSION, that withal we may *give thanks* to God for having made the world, with all things therein, for man, and for his having freed us from that evil and miſery wherein we were, and his having utterly aboliſhed principalities and powers by HIM, that became poſſible according to his council and will." By laying all theſe circumſtances together, MEDE gives us the following definition of the *euchariſt*, *ex mente antiquæ eccleſiæ*. "An oblation of *thankſgiving* and *prayer* to GOD the FATHER, thro' *Jeſus Chriſt*, and his ſacrifice, *commemorated* in the creatures of bread and wine, which had been firſt offered to GOD to agnize him the LORD OF THE CREATURE" And he adds, that ſo far down as the third council of *Carthage* and *Hippo*, it was decreed, "*cum altari aſſiſtitur.* [*N. B.*] *Semper ad* PATREM *dirigatur oratio, i. e.* when they ſtand at the *altar*, they ſhould always direct the prayer to GOD the FATHER. *Mede's Works, Ed. Lond.* p. 356, 368, 372.

EVENHA'NDED, *adj.* [of *even* and *hand*] equitable, impartial. *Evenhanded* juſtice. *Shakeſpeare.*

EVEN *Number* [in arithmetic] a number which may be divided into even or equal numbers, without any fraction, as 6 and 8 into 3 and 4.

E'VENLY, *adv.* [of *even*] 1. Equally, uniformly. *Evenly* ballanced. *Bentley.* 2. In a level, without aſperity or unevenneſs. *Evenly* and ſmoothly ſpread. *Wotton.* 3. Horizontally, without inclination any way. *Evenly* diſtant from the centre. *Brerewood.* 4. Impartially, without enmity or favour. To carry yourſelf wiſely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon.*

EVENLY EVEN *Number* [in arithmetic] a number which is exactly diviſible by an even number taken an even number of times, as the number 32, which is diviſible by the number 8 taken 4 times.

EVENLY ODD *Number* [in arithmetic] is that which an even number meaſures by an odd one, as 30, which 2 or 6 being even numbers, meaſure by 15 or 5, which are odd numbers.

E'VENNESS [eꝼeneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Plainneſs, ſmoothneſs, levelneſs. 2. State of being even. 3. Uniformity, regularity. That *evenneſs* and celerity requiſite in them all. *Grew.* 4. Freedom from inclination to either ſide. It may ſettle in a middle ſtate of *evenneſs* between both. *Hookor.* 5. Impartiality, equal reſpect. 6. Calmneſs, freedom from violent paſſions. Great compoſure and *evenneſs* of mind. *Atterbury.*

E'VENSONG [of *even* and *ſong*] 1. The form of worſhip in the evening. It is well if he laſts to *evenſong. Taylor.* 2. The evening. He tun'd his notes both *evenſong* and morn. *Dryden.*

EVE'NT [*evento*, It. *eventus*, Lat] 1. Adventure, chance, hap good or bad. There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked. *Eccleſiaſtes.* 2. End or ſucceſs, concluſion, upſhot.

Two ſpears from Meleager's hand were ſent
With equal force, but various in th'*event*. *Dryden.*

To EVE'NTERATE, *verb act.* [*eventeratum*, ſup. of *eventero*, Lat.] to rip up the belly. Brown uſes it.

EVE'NTFUL, *adj.* [of *event* and *full*] full of incidents or changes of fortune. This ſtrange *eventful* hiſtory. *Shakeſpeare.*

EVENTI'DE [æꝼentiꝺ, Sax.] the time of evening. To meditate at *eventide. Geneſis.*

To EVE'NTILATE [*ventiler*, Fr. *ventilare*, It. *ventilàr*, Sp. *eventilo*, Lat.] 1. To winnow, to ſift out. 2. To examine, to diſcuſs. 3. (In law) to eſtimate, prize or value an eſtate or inheritance.

EVE'NTILATED, *part. paſſ.* [*eventilatus*, Lat.] 1. Winnowed. 2. Thoroughly examined or ſifted.

EVENTILA'TION [*ventilation*, Fr. *ventilazione*, It. of *ventilatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of winnowing or fanning 2. A ſtrict examination, the canvaſſing or ſifting a buſineſs or queſtion to the bottom.

EVE'NTUAL [of *eventus*, Lat.] actually coming to paſs, in conſequence of any thing.

EVE'NTUALLY, *adv.* [of *eventual*] in the event, reſult or conſequence. Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually* diſoblig'd you. *Boyle.*

E'VER, *adv.* [eꝼꞃe, Sax. eeuwig, Du. ewig, Ger.] 1. At all times, without end. God hath had *ever*, and *ever* ſhall have, ſome church viſible. *Hooker.* 2. At any time; as, *if ever*. As free from the envy of friends as *ever* any king was. *Bacon.* 3. Eternally, to perpetuity. They ceaſe to be, and exiſt no more for *ever*. *Locke.* 4. Sometimes, reduplicated. For *ever* and for *ever* farewel. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. At one time; as, *ever and anon*, that is, now and then. 6. In any degree. Tho' made up of *ever* ſo many particulars. *Locke.* 7. A word of enforcement or aggravation. As ſoon as *ever* we had heard it, that is, immediately after we had heard it. Scarcely uſed but in ſimilar language. 8. *Ever a*, any [as *every*, that is, ever ich, or ever each is each one, all. *Johnſon*] This word is ſtill retained in the Scottiſh dialect. I love thee better than I love *e'er a* ſcurvy young boy of them all. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. Often contracted to *e'er*. 10. It is much uſed in compoſition in the ſenſe of always; as, *ever-green*, green throughout the year. It is added almoſt arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, as will be ſufficiently explained in the following examples:

To EVE'RBERATE [*everberatum*, Lat.] to beat.

EVERBU'BBLING. *adj.* [of *ever* and *bubbling*] boiling up perpetually. *Everbubbling* ſpring. *Craſhaw.*

E'VERDING, a town of Auſtria, in Germany, ſituated on the Danube, 12 miles weſt of Lints.

EVERBU'RNING, *adj.* [of *ever* and *burning*] unextinguiſhed. *Everburning* lamps. *Spenſer.*

EVERDU'RING, *adj.* [of *ever* and *during*] enduring without end. *Everduring* glory. *Raleigh.*

EVERGE'TES [ευεργετης, of ευ, well, and εργον, Gr. work] a benefactor; a title given to ſeveral princes or kings of Syria and Egypt, who ſucceeded Alexander.

EVERGRE'EN, *adj.* [of *ever* and *green*] verdant throughout the year. The plant is rendered *evergreen. Arbuthnot.*

EVERGREEN, *ſubſt.* a plant that remains green throughout the year.

EVERHO'NOURED, *adj.* [of *ever* and *honoured*] always held in honour or eſteem.

EVERLA'STING, *adj.* [of æꝼꞃe and læꞅꞇunᵹ, Sax.] enduring for ever, perpetual, immortal. It is uſed of paſt as well as future eternity, tho' not ſo properly.

EVERLA'STING, *ſubſt.* [of *ever* and *laſting*] eternal duration, whether paſt or future. From *everlaſting* to *everlaſting*. *Pſalms.* See ETERNAL.

EVERLA'STINGLY, durably, eternally, without end.

EVERLA'STINGNESS, eternity, perpetuity, indefinite duration. Donne uſes it.

EVERLI'VING, *adj.* [of *ever* and *living*] immortal, eternal.

EVERMO'RE, *adv.* [of *ever* and *more*] always. *More* ſeems an expletive accidentally added, unleſs it ſignified originally from this time: as, *evermore*, always, henceforward. But this ſenſe has not been ſtrictly preſerved.

EVERO'PEN, *adj.* [of *ever* and *open*] never cloſed, not ſhut at any time.

EVERPLE'ASING, *adj.* [of *ever* and *pleaſing*] delighting at all times, never ceaſing to yield pleaſure.

To EVE'RSE, *verb act.* [*verſum*, ſup. of *everto*, Lat.] to overthrow, to deſtroy. Glanville uſes it.

E'VERSHOT, a market town of Dorſetſhire, on the borders of Somerſetſhire, 123 miles from London.

EVE'RSION, Lat. an overthrowing, overturning, overthrow, deſtruction.

EVERSION, Lat. [in rhetoric] the ſame figure as Epanodos.

To EVE'RT [*everto*, Lat.] to turn upſide down, to overthrow, to deſtroy. Ayliffe uſes it.

To EVE'RTUATE [of *e*, neg. and *virtus*, Lat.] to take away or deprive of virtue, power, efficacy, &c.

EVERWA'TCHFUL, *adj.* [of *ever* and *watchful*] always vigilant.

E'VERY, *adj.* [in old language, *everich*, that is, *ever each*, æꝼeꞃ, ealc, Sax. huer, or huert, Dan. hwar, Su.] each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural ſignification. *Every* one of them. *Numbers.*

EVERY thing has its wherefore.

Ger. Alles hat ſein warumb. That is, every thing has or ought to have its reaſon.

E'VERYOUNG, *adj.* [of *ever* and *young*] not ſubject to old age, undecaying.

EVERY *Where*, in each place, in all places.

E'VESHAM, or E'VESHOLM, commonly called E'SAM, a borough town of Worceſterſhire, 95 miles from London, ſituated on the river Avon, over which it has a ſtone bridge, and a harbour for barges. It ſends two members to parliament.

E'VESDROPPER, *ſubſt.* [of *eves* and *dropper*] ſome mean fellow that ſkulks about a houſe in the night.

What makes you liſtening there? get farther off,
I preach not to thee thou wicked *eveſdropper*. *Dryden.*

To EVE'STIGATE, *verb act.* [*eveſtigo*, Lat.] to ſearch out.

EVE'STIGATED, *part. paſſ.* [*eveſtigatus*, Lat.] ſearched out by the footſteps.

EVESTIGA'TION, the act of ſending for, ſearching after, tracing or finding out.

EUE'XIA, Lat. [ευεξια, Gr.] a good ſound habit of body.

EU'GENY [ευγενεια, Gr.] nobleneſs of birth or blood.

EUGA'LADON, Lat. [of ευ, and γαλα, Gr. milk] the herb milk-wort.

EUGE'OS, or EUGE'UM, Lat. [ευγειον, of ευ, and γαια, Gr. the earth] the womb, ſo termed by way of alluſion to fruitful ground.

EUGH, *ſubſt.* [this word is ſo written by moſt writers; but ſince the original ıp, Sax. or Welch *ywen*, more favours the eaſier orthography of *yew*, I have referr'd it thither] a tree. See YEW.

EUGU'BIO, a town and biſhop's ſee of Italy, in the dutchy of Urbino, and 35 miles ſouth of that city.

E'VIAN, a town of Savoy, ſituated 25 miles north-eaſt of Geneva, on the ſouth-ſide of the lake of Geneva.

EVIBRA'TION, Lat. the act of ſhaking, brandiſhing or darting.

To EVI'CT [*evinco*, *evictum*, Lat.] 1. To convince by force of argument, to evince, to prove. Little uſed. Its neceſſity *evicted* by any cogent experiment. *Cheyne.* 2. To diſpoſſeſs of a judicial courſe. The law would *evict* them out of their poſſeſſion. *Davies.* 3. To take away by a ſentence of law.

EVI'CTION [of *evict*] 1. Thorough conviction or proof, certain teſtimony. Rather an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. Deprivation, or diſpoſſeſſion by a definitive judicial ſentence. No reſpect had to *eviction* or diſpoſſeſſion. *Bacon.*

E'VIDENCE, Fr. [*evidenza*, It. *evidéncia*, Sp. of *evidentia*, Lat.] 1. Clearneſs, perſpicuity, plainneſs, demonſtation. 2. Teſtimony, proof. They bear *evidence* to a hiſtory in defence of chriſtianity. *Addiſon.* 3. Witneſs, one who gives evidence. In this ſenſe it is ſometimes plural; as, the *evidence* were ſworn; but ſometimes regularly augmented as evidences.

Formal EVIDENCE, is the act of the intellect conſidered as clear and diſtinct.

Objective Evidence, conſiſts in the clearneſs and perſpicuity of the object; or it is the object itſelf ſo conſtituted, as that it may be clearly and diſtinctly known.

Phyſical EVIDENCE, is ſo far as natural ſenſe and reaſon, pointing out any thing, convinces one thereof.

Metaphyſical EVIDENCE, is when we enter ſo fully and clearly into the eſſence of any thing, that nothing can be clearer.

Moral EVIDENCE, a thing is ſaid to be morally evident, ſo far as we have a diſtinct notion and knowledge thereof by unexceptionable witneſſes.

E'VIDENCE [in law] 1. Any proof by the teſtimony of men, records or writings, that are ſealed and delivered. 2. A witneſs againſt a malefactor or priſoner at the bar of a court of juſtice.

To E'VIDENCE, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To prove. They need nothing to *evidence* them. *Tillotſon.* 2. To ſhew, to make diſcovery of.

Thou on earth had'ſt proſper'd, which thy looks
Now alſo *evidence*. *Milton.*

E'VIDENCESHIP. *Clariſſa.* See EVIDENCE.

E'VIDENT, Fr. [*evidens*, Lat.] manifeſt, apparent, clear, plain.

E'VIDENTLY, *adv.* [from *evident*] manifeſtly, clearly, &c.

E'VIDENTNESS [of *evident* and *neſs*] plainneſs to be ſeen, perceived, or underſtood.

To EVI'GILATE [*evigilatum*, ſup. of *evigilo*, Lat.] to watch diligently, to ſtudy hard.

E'VIL, *adj. irr. comp.* more evil, *ſuperl.* moſt evil [eꝼel, eoꝼel, and ẏꝼel, Sax. O. and L. Ger. übel, H. Ger. ubil, Teut. ubils, Goth.] 1. Having bad qualities, not good. An *evil* name. *Deuteronomy.* 2. Wicked, corrupt. The imagination of man's heart is *evil*. *Geneſis.* 3. Unhappy, miſerable. They were in *evil* caſe. *Exodus.* 4. Miſchievous, ravenous. An *evil* beaſt hath devoured him. *Geneſis.*

EVIL, *ſubſt.* [generally contracted to *ill*] 1. Wickedneſs, a crime. In *evils* to top Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Malignity, corruption. The heart of the ſons of men is full of *evil*. *Eccleſiaſtes.* 3. Miſfortune, calamity. A prudent man foreſeeth the *evil*. *Proverbs.* 4. Injury, miſchief. They that ſeek *evil* to my lord be as Nabal. 1 *Sam.* 5. A diſeaſe called the king's *evil*.

Natural EVIL, is the want of ſomething to the *bene eſſe*, or perfection of a thing, or to its anſwering all its purpoſes, ſuch are the defects of the body, blindneſs, lameneſs, &c. hunger, diſeaſes, &c.

Moral EVIL, a deviation from right reaſon, and conſequently from the will and intendment of God the legiſlator, who gave the rule.

Of all EVILS *chooſe the leaſt.* So ſaid the man when he married a little wife. Lat. *E malis minimum eligendum.*

EVIL, *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*] 1. Not well in whatever reſpect. *Evil* it beſeems thee. *Shakeſpeare..* 2. Not virtuouſly, not innocently. If I have ſpoken *evil* bear witneſs. *St John.* 3. Not happily, not fortunately. It went *evil* with his houſe. *Deut.* 4. Injuriouſly, not kindly. The Egyptians *evil* entreated us. *Deuteronomy.* 5 It is often uſed in compoſition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other caſes, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill.*

EVIL-AFFE'CTED, *adj.* [of *evil* and *affected*] not diſpoſed to kindneſs, unkind. Their minds *evil-affected* againſt the brethren. *Acts.*

EVIL-DO'ER, *ſubſt.* [of *evil* and *doer*] one that commits crimes, a malefactor. They ſpeak evil againſt you as *evil-doers.* 1. *Peter.*

EVIL-FA'VOURED, *adj.* [of *evil* and *favour*] having no good aſpect. An *evil favoured* inſtance. *Bacon.*

EVIL-FA'VOUREDNESS [of *evil-favoured*] deformity, uglineſs of viſage. Bullock or ſheep wherein is blemiſh or *evil-favouredneſs.* *Deuteronomy.*

EVIL *Deed* [ẏꝼel-ꝺæꝺ, Sax.] an ill turn, treſpaſs; an hurtful, miſchievous act.

E'VILLY, *adv.* [of *evil*] not well.

EVIL-MI'NDED, *adj.* [of *evil* and *minded*] malicious, wicked, inſidious, miſchievous. Some *evil-minded* beaſts might lie in wait. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS [eꝼelneꞅꞅe, Sax.] evil nature or quality of whatever kind, contrariety to goodneſs. Hale uſes it.

EVIL-SPE'AKING, *ſubſt.* [of *evil* and *ſpeaking*] ſlander, cenſoriouſneſs.

EVIL-WI'SHING, *adj.* [of *evil* and *wiſh*] having no good-will towards one, wiſhing evil to. *Evil-wiſhing* minds towards him. *Sidney.*

EVIL-WO'RKER [of *evil* and *work*] one who does ill.

To EVI'NCE [*evinco,* Lat.] to prove by argument, to ſhew, to make evident. They *evince* the falſity. *Atterbury.*

To EVI'NCE [civil law] is to convict or recover by law.

EVI'NCIBLE, capable of being clearly proved, inconteſtible. *Evincible* by true reaſon. *Hale.*

EVI'NCIBLY, *adv.* [of *evincible*] inconteſtably, in ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To E'VIRATE [*eviratus,* Lat.] to deprive of manhood.

E'VIRATED, *part. p.* [*eviratus,* Lat.] emaſculated.

EVIRA'TION, Lat. 1. The act of unmanning. 2. Making effeminate.

To EVI'SCERATE, to deprive of the entrails, to ſearch within the bowels.

EVI'SCERATED, *part. p.* [*eviſceratus,* Lat.] embowelled, bowelled, having the bowels taken out or ſearched into.

E'VITABLE [*evitabilis,* Lat.] that may be avoided or ſhunned. Hooker uſes it.

E'VITABLENESS [of *evitable*] poſſibility of being avoided.

To E'VITATE, *verb act.* [*evitatum,* ſup. of *evito,* Lat.] to avoid, to eſcape. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

EVITA'TION, Lat. the act of avoiding or ſhunning.

To EVI'TE [*evito,* Lat.] to eſcape or avoid.

EVITE'RNAL, *adj.* [*æviternus,* Lat.] eternal in a limited ſenſe, having duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY [*æviternitas,* low Lat. of *æviternus,* Lat.] duration not infinitely but indefinitely long. See ETERNITY.

EU'LOGY [ευλογια, of ευ, well, and λεγω, Gr. I ſay] praiſe, encomium, panegyric.

EU'LOGIES [in the Greek church] little bits of bread conſecrated, *i. e.* the euchariſt ſent to perſons who were not preſent at the communion. See EUCHARIST.

EUME'NIDES [Ευμενιδες, Gr.] the daughters of Acheron and Nox (as the poets feigned) Tiſiphone, Megæra, and Alecto, the furies of hell, who were, by the ancient heathens, accounted the executioners of the vengeance of the gods on wicked men. They are deſcribed with ſnakes inſtead of hair, and eyes ſparkling like lightening; a filthy froth iſſuing out of their mouth, as a ſign of their outragious nature. They carried iron chains and whips in one hand, and flaming torches in the other, which gave a diſmal light, but ſuch as could diſcover crimes, and kindle a flame in the breaſt of the guilty, not to be extinguiſhed; their feet were of braſs, becauſe their motions were ſlow, but ſure and ſteddy.

They are ſaid to be attendants in the porch of Pluto's palace, who appointed them to be puniſhers of ſuch as took *falſe oaths,* or oppreſſed the poor; they alſo attended at Jupiter's throne, and therefore they had wings to ſupport their ſwift paſſage through the air, when they ſtruck terror, and carried ſuch puniſhments and calamities as the gods commanded to be inflicted upon mortals.

They were worſhipped in divers places, had a temple at Athens, and their prieſts were the judges that ſat in the Areopagus. Their ſacrifices were performed in the night, and amidſt a profound ſilence, and a black ewe was offered to them.

Some mythologiſts are of opinion, Tyſiphone puniſhed the ſins that proceeded from hatred and anger; Magæra, thoſe from envy; and Alecto ſuch as accompany the inſatiable purſuits of riches and pleaſure.

They are called Eumenides, becauſe they will be appeaſed by thoſe that are ſupplicants to them: Furies, from that madneſs that attends guilty perſons upon the conſciouſneſs of their villanies; and Erinnyes from the indignation and commotions they raiſe in the mind by their ſeverity. See ERINNYS.

EU'NOMY [*eunomia,* Lat. ευνομια, of ευ, well, and νομος, Gr. law] a conſtitution or ordination of good laws.

EUNO'MIANS, a very conſiderable body of *Chriſtians* in the 4th century, ſo called from *Eunomius*; of whom St. *Jerom* (though an adverſary) gives us no unfavourable idea, when he ſays "*omnes Eunomii ſectatores Baſilicas martyrum & apoſtolorum non ingrediuntur.*" *i. e.* All the followers of *Eunomius* will not ſet a foot within the ſumptuous chappels of the martyrs and apoſtles. And no wonder; for as theſe Chriſtians were caſt on an age when the *invocation* of *dead-men* was introduced, they made a gallant ſtand againſt *that* and *other* corruptions of the times. And whereas this *falſe devotion* was ſupported by many a *lying wonder* (predicted by St. PAUL 2 *Theſſ.* c. ii v. 9—12) they alſo bore their proteſt againſt theſe. "*Paula* (ſays the aforeſaid *Latin* writer, *Epiſt.* 27 *ad Euſtochium*) viſited Samaria; there are interred *Eliſha* and *Abdias,* the prophets; and *John Baptiſt*; where ſhe was ſeized with conſternation, at the ſight of many MIRACLES: for ſhe beheld *Dæmons,* that roared with diverſe tortures; and men that *howl'd* (before the tombs of the SAINTS) like wolves, *bark'd* like dogs, *roar'd* like lions, *hiſs'd* like ſerpents, *bellow'd* like bulls, — and women ſuſpended by the feet, and at the ſame time their garments did not flow down on their faces." This game was playing, as Sir Iſaac Newton obſerves, about the year 384, and the relicts of the forty martyrs at *Antioch* were diſtributed among the churches before the year 373; for ATHANASIUS, who died in that year, wrote an oration upon them. *Newton's Obſervat. on Daniel,* &c. p. 212—214. In this *ſnare,* I'm ſorry to ſay it (but MEDE and NEWTON have ſufficiently ſhewn it to be too true) were the *Jeroms,* the *Baſils,* the *Gregories,* the *Chryſoſtoms,* the *Hilarys,* and indeed the main body of the *Athanaſians,* caught. But what EUNOMIUS and his followers thought concerning it, take from the mouth of an enemy. "You faſten (ſays *Jerom,* in his tract againſt *Vigilantius*) a calumny on the church of *Chriſt,* and (with EUNOMIUS, the *author of this hereſy*) you ſay, that theſe are not *real* miracles, but *præſtigiæ Satanæ, i. e.* Illuſions or tricks of Satan." So far at leaſt was EUNOMIUS and St. PAUL agreed; the one gave the *Prediction,* and the other had the courage to point out to his cotemporaries the *fulfilment,* with reference to this GREAT APOSTACY, and thoſe *lying wonders* by which it was enforced. [See BRANDÆUM and BASILICS] But this was not the *only* ſervice which *Eunomius* did to the public: for, in conjunction with his learned maſter and friend Aëtius, he ſtemm'd the main tide of *Montaniſm* and *Cerinthianiſm,* which was now pouring in *afreſh* upon the *chriſtian* world; as appears from what is ſtill extant of their writings, in the works of *Photius,* St. *Baſil,* St. *Gregory Nyſſen,* and *Theodorit*; all which (tho' enemies) have preſerved ſuch *remains* of theſe *two* great men, as ſufficiently approve that noble teſtimony which PHILOSTORGIUS the hiſtorian bears them, "μονες ανακαθαραι, *&c. i. e.* that they were the only men that *purged* [or cleared off the filth and rubbiſh from] the doctrines of *true religion,* which had been thrown *into confuſion* by time." See PHILOSTORG. *Edit.* GOTHOFRED, *Genev.* p. 278. To whom I refer my readers for a more full account of things; and in particular of that *generous ſtand* which they made againſt the inſerting *metaphyſic* articles into the CREED; and ſhall only obſerve from that hiſtorian's learned editor, how EUNOMIUS died in *exile* between the years 392 and 397, having been ejected in virtue of that THEODOSIAN edict, A. C. 383; which expelled the *Eunomian* clergy from their churches and cities; the like fate with that of *Apollinarius,* and others, who dared to oppoſe the *court-religion,* or (which is the ſame thing in effect) diſſented from thoſe biſhops who had got poſſeſſion of the *emperor's ear. Diſſertat. in Philoſtorg.* p. 415, 448. See ANOMÆANS, CATAPHRYGIANS, DIMÆRITÆ, and CÆLICOLÆ compared.

EUNOMIOEUPSY'CHIANS, or EUNUMIOEUTY'CHIANS, a ſect of chriſtians, ſaid to be the ſame with the Eutychians.

EU'NUCH [*eunuco,* It. and Sp. *eunuchus,* Lat. of ευνουχος, of ευνη, a bed or couch, and εχω, Gr. to keep or guard] one caſtrated. The ETYMOLOGY of the word, compared with the known practice of the *Aſiatic* courts, explains itſelf; eunuchs having to this day the care of the *grand ſeignor's* women; and being employ'd about the *beds* and palaces of princes. See AGA, CAPI-AGA, KYZLIR-AGA, *&c.* Formerly they underwent no more than a bare *caſtration*: but Sultan Ibraim ſeeing one day a mare covered by a gelding, order'd that henceforth the *whole* organ of generation ſhould be lopped off. See EMIR, and read there, *Emir-olmumenin*; as alſo CHALIPHS, inſtead of *chiefs.*

To EU'NUCHATE [*eunucho,* Lat.] to make a perſon an eunuch; to caſtrate. Brown uſes it.

EU'NUCHISM, the ſtate or condition of an eunuch.

EVOCA'TION, Lat. the act of caſting out. *Evocation* of the dead from hell. *Broome.*

EVOCATION [with grammarians] a figure of conſtruction, a reducing the third perſon to the firſt or ſecond; as *ego tuæ deliciæ iſtuc veniam.*

EVO'DES, or EVO'SMA [of ευ, well, and οδμη, Gr. odour] a fragrancy or ſweet ſmell.

EVODES, or EVOSMA [with phyſicians] is when the ordure or excrements have a ſweet ſmell.

EVOLA'TIC [*evolaticus,* Lat.] flying abroad.

EVOLA'TION, Lat. the act of flying abroad.

To EVO'LVE, *verb act.* [*evolvo,* Lat.] to turn over or unfold, to diſentangle. Hale uſes it.

To EVOLVE, *verb neut.* to diſcloſe itſelf.

Round the air *evolving* ſcents diffuſe. *Prior.*

EVO'LVENT [with geometricians] a curve, reſulting from the evolution of a curve, in contradiſtinction to the evolute.

EVOLU'TE, the firſt curve ſuppoſed to be opened, or evolved, which being opened deſcribes other curves.

EVOLU'TION, Fr. [of *evolutio,* Lat.] 1. The act of unrolling or unfolding. 2. The ſeries of things unrolled. The whole *evolution* of ages. *More.*

EVOLUTION [in geometry] the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it form an evolute. The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is ſuch a gradual approach of the circumference to any ſtraight line, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally involve or unbend: ſo that the ſame line becomes ſucceſſively a leſs arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at laſt they turn into a ſtraight line. In the Philoſophical Tranſactions you have a new quadratrix to the circle found by this means. *Harris.*

EVOLUTION [with algebraiſts] the extraction of roots out of any powers, the direct oppoſite to involution.

EVOLUTION [in military affairs] is the motion made by a body of troops, when they are obliged to change their form and diſpoſition, in order to preſerve a poſt, or occupy another to attack the enemy with more advantage, &c.

Evo'ia, or Abo'ia, a city of Portugal, 70 miles ſouth-eaſt of Liſbon. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, has an univerſity, and is ſituated in one of the moſt pleaſant and fruitful countries of that kingdom.

Evomi'tion, Lat. the act of vomiting up, &c.

Eu'pathy [ευπαθεια, of ευ and παθος, of πασχω, Gr. to ſuffer] an eaſineſs or patience in bearing of ſufferings or afflictions. The *etymology* is of the ſame kind with *amorphy*, *ataxy*, &c. See Ataxia, and read *ataxia* or rather *ataxy*. Sir Peter King.

Eupato'rium, Lat. [ευπατοριον, Gr.] the herb agrimony, or liverwort.

Eupe'psy [ευπεψια, of ευ, well, and πεπτω, Gr. to concoct] a good and eaſy concoction or digeſtion.

Eupe'talus, Lat. [ευπεταλος, Gr.] 1. A precious ſtone of four colours, *viz.* fiery, blue, vermillion, and green. 2. A kind of laurel.

Euphe'mia, a port town of the further Calabria, in Naples, 50 miles north-eaſt of Reggio.

Euphe'mism [ευφημισμος, of ευ, well, and φημι, Gr. to ſay, &c.] good name, reputation, an honourable ſetting forth one's praiſe.

Euphemism [with rhetoricians] a figure where a foul, harſh word or ſpeech is changed into another that may give no offence.

Eupho'nical [of ευφωνια, Gr.] having a graceful ſound.

Eupho'nia, or Eu'phony [*euphonie*, Fr. *eufonia*, It. *euphonia*, Lat. ευφωνια, of ευ, well, and φωνη, Gr. the voice] a graceful ſound, a ſmooth running of words. See Cacophony.

Eupho'rbium, Lat. [ευφορϐιον, Gr.] 1. The Lybian ferula tree or ſhrub, firſt found by king Juba, and ſo called after Euphorbus his phyſician. It hath flowers and fruit like the ſpurge, and is alſo full of an hot ſharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and ſhaped ſomewhat like the cereus or torch-thiſtle. It is commonly beſet with ſpines, and for the moſt part hath no leaves. *Miller*. 2. A gum reſin brought to us always in drops or grains, between a ſtraw and a gold colour, and a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface. It has no great ſmell, but its taſte is violently acrid and nauſeous. It is produced in the remoter parts of Africa, whence it is ſent to Sallee. The plant is alſo common on the coaſt of Malabar. It is uſed medicinally in ſinapiſms. *Hill*.

Eupho'ria, Lat. [with phyſicians] the good operations of a medicine, when the patient finds himſelf the better by it.

Euphra'gia, or Euphra'sia, Lat. [ευφρασια, Gr.] the herb eye-bright.

Eu'phrasy, the ſame with *euphraſia*, the herb eye-bright; ſuppoſed to clear the ſight.

Then purg'd with *euphraſy* and rue
The viſual ray; for he had much to ſee. *Milton*.

Euphra'tes, the fineſt river of Turky in Aſia; it has two ſources to the northward of the city of Erzerum, in 40° north latitude. After paſſing through Armenia, it divides Syria from Diarbeck or Aſſyria, runs through Eyraca, or Chaldea; and, uniting with the Tygris, it paſſes by the city of Baſſora, 50 miles below which it falls into the gulph of Perſia.

Euphro'symum, Lat. [ευφροσυνον, Gr.] the herb borrage, or bugloſs.

Eupno'ea [ευπνοια, of ευ, well, and πνεω, Gr. to breathe] a right and natural faculty of fetching one's breath. See Eispnoe, and after [breathe in] read "inspiration; and after [ecpnoe] read expiration, or respiration.

Eupo'ria [ευπορια, Gr.] 1. A readineſs in preparing medicines. 2. An eaſineſs of their operation.

Eupori'sta [ευ, well, and ποριζω, Gr. to procure] remedies which may eaſily be had.

Eupre'pia, Lat. [ευπρεπεια, Gr.] comelineſs, becomingneſs.

Eu'ripus, the word originally is the name of a certain ſtreight in the ſea between Bœotia and the Negropont where the currents are ſo ſtrong, that the ſea is ſaid to ebb and flow ſeven times in a day; but it is now, by hydrographers, uſed for any ſtreight where the water is in greatmotion and agitation.

Euro'clydon [ἐυροκλυδον, Gr.] a violent tempeſtuous north-eaſt wind that is very dangerous in the Mediterranean, which uſually happens about the beginning of winter, called by ſome, *The ſeaman's plague*. It is of the nature of a whirlwind which falls ſuddenly on ſhips, makes them tack about, and ſometimes cauſes them to founder; as Pliny obſerves. It is mentioned in the *Acts*.

Euro'pa, the daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, whom (as the poets feign) Jupiter, in the ſhape of a bull, raviſhed and carried over on his back through the ſea to Crete. Some take the truth of this fiction to be, that the ſhip wherein ſhe was carried, was *Tauriformis*, *i. e.* in the form of a bull; others, that the name of the maſter of the ſhip was *Taurus*; and others, that *Taurus*, or a bull, was the ſign of the ſhip; or that ſhe was ſtolen away by a company of men, who carried the picture of a bull in their flag.

Eu'rope [*Europa*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat.] one fourth part of the terreſtrial globe, which is generally peopled by Chriſtians. It is bounded by the Frozen ocean on the north; by Aſia on the eaſt; by the Mediterranean, which ſeperates it from Africa, on the ſouth; and by the Atlantic ocean on the weſt.

Euro'pean, *adj.* [*europæus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to Europe.

Euro'peans, *ſubſt.* the inhabitants of Europe.

Eu'rus, Lat. *ſubſt.* the eaſtwind. Peacham uſes it.

Eury'thmy [*eurythmia*, Lat. ευρυθμια of ευ and ρυθμος, Gr. proportion] a graceful proportion and geſture of the body.

Eurythmy [with architects] an exact *proportion* between all parts of a building, as to the length, breadth, and height of each room in a fabric.

Eurythmy [in painting and ſculpture, &c.] a certain majeſty, elegance, and eaſineſs, appearing in the compoſition of divers members of a body or painting, reſulting from the *fine proportion* thereof; harmony, ſymmetrical meaſure.

Eurythmy [with phyſicians] an excellent natural diſpoſition of the pulſe, or where a juſt *proportion*, with reference to *time*, and quality of *motion*, is preſerved.

Eusa'rchos [ευσαρχος, of ευ, well, and σαρξ, fleſh, Gr.] a term uſed by the Galeniſts, to ſignify ſuch a *proportion* of fleſh as is not too lean or too corpulent, but gives true ſymmetry and ſtrength to all the parts.

Euse'bia, Lat. [ευσεϐια, Gr.] godlineſs, devotion, piety.

Eu'sebes [of ευ, well, and σεϐω, Gr. to *venerate* or worſhip] 1. Religious, godly. 2. A ſtone on which, in the temple of Hercules at Tyre, a ſeat was made where dæmons uſed to appear.

Euse'bians, a name intended by way of reproach [but in reality no *ſmall honour*] for all that part of the Chriſtian profeſſion in the 4th century, which held the ſame doctrine with the good and learned *Euſebius*, biſhop of *Cæſarea*.

Euse'mia [with phyſicians] a criſis or judgment of a diſeaſe excellently well made.

Eusplancnos [of ευ and σπλαγχνα, Gr.] one whoſe intrails or bowels are ſound and in good temper.

Eusta'ce, or Eusta'tia, one of the Caribbee iſlands, four miles weſt of St. Chriſtophers, and ſubject to the Dutch.

Eusta'thians [ſo called from Euſtathius their author] a ſect of heretics in the 4th century, adherents to the notions of Euſtathius, who excluded *married* people from ſalvation; whereupon, many women forſook their own huſbands; he prohibited his followers from praying in their houſes; and obliged them to quit all they had, as incompatible with the hopes of heaven.

Eu'stylos, or Eustyle [of ευ, well, and ςυλον, Gr. a pillar; with artichects] a building, where the intercolumniations, or ſpaces between each pillar, are juſt two diameters and a quarter of the pillar, except thoſe in the middle of the face before and behind, which are three diameters diſtant one from the other.

Euta'xia, or Eu'taxy, Lat. [ευταξια, of ευ and ταξις, Gr. order] a handſome ordering and diſpoſing of things.

Euterpe [of ευ, well, and τερπειν, Gr. to delight, becauſe ſhe invented the pipe] the inventreſs of the mathematics, and playing on the pipe. The ancients painted or carved Euterpe crowned with a garland of flowers, holding in each hand ſundry wind inſtruments.

Euthana'sia, or Eutha'nasy, Lat. [ευθανασια, of ευ, well, and θανατος, Gr. death] an eaſy quiet death; an eaſy paſſage out of the world. The kindeſt wiſh of my friends is *euthanaſia*. *Arbuthnot*.

Eutrophi'a [ευτροφια, of ευ, well, and τροφη, Gr. nouriſhment] a due nouriſhment of the body.

Eu'thymy [*euthymia*, Lat. of ευθυμια, Gr.] quietneſs of mind, tranquillity, hearts-eaſe.

Euto'nos [ευτονος, of ευ and τονος, Gr.] ſtrong and luſty.

Eu'tychians [ſo called from *Eutyches*] "a ſect of heretics in the *fifth* century, who held that there was only one nature in Jeſus Chriſt, the divine nature, according to them, had ſo entirely *ſwallowed* up the human, that the latter could not be *diſtinguiſhed*, inſomuch that Jeſus Chriſt was merely God, and had *nothing* of humanity but the appearance." One inſtance this, out of many, of our modern portraitures of ancient controverſies. Moſt confuſed and *incorrect* indeed! How much clearer is Mr. Bower's account of things? who, in his 2d volume of the *Hiſtory of the Popes*, p. 31, obſerves, "that *Eutyches* admitted of *two* [intellectual] natures in *Chriſt*, the human and divine; but theſe *two* natures, by being united, were, according to him, in an *ineffable* manner become one; there being (as he often repeated) but one Chriſt, and not two. His *meaning* therefore was certainly orthodox; for he meant no more than that there was but one Chriſt; and this *catholic* truth, he thought, could be no otherwiſe maintained than by ſuppoſing that theſe *two* [intellectual] natures were become one in a manner which he did not comprehend, nor pretend to explain." If any thing be wanting to throw ſome further light on this affair, the learned reader may pleaſe to enquire how far the following remarks will hold true. It has been already ſuggeſted (under the word Dimæritæ) that Athanaſius, in his earlieſt writings ſeems to have known nothing of two intelligent minds [or ſpirits] in the one perſon of *Chriſt*: but after this notion (which was in truth the doctrine of *Cerinthus* and *Valentinus*) came to be eſpouſed by ſome conſiderable writers of the *Conſubſtantialiſts*, in the 4th and 5th centuries, we find it oppoſed even by ſome of their *own* party; in particular by the whole body of the *Apollinarians*; [See Dimæritæ] and when theſe, by the aſſiſtance of the *ſecular* arm, were demoliſhed, the *Eutychians*, in the fifth and following centuries, reſumed the controverſy. For though they allowed (what *Apollinarius* and St. *Irenæus* before him had denied) Chriſt to be a *compound* of two ſpirits, human and divine, yet, after they were *united*, they dared not *conceive* and *ſpeak* of them as of two natures; this being judged inconſiſtent with the unity of our Saviour's perſon. On the contrary, *both* (in their judgment) were ſo intimately united, as to be blended into *one*, one *ſpiritual* nature, one intelligent and moral agent; as well knowing that there could be but one will, and but one understanding, to conſtitute one person. Here lay their embarraſſment; and for this they were at length condemned and exploded by pope *Leo* and the council of *Chalcedon*, A. C. 451; tho' appealing in their defence to his two predeceſſors, *Felix* and *Julius*; the laſt of which, in his own letters, had affirmed, "It muſt not be ſaid there are *two* natures in Chriſt after their union; for as the body and ſoul form but *one* nature in man, ſo the divinity and humanity form but *one* nature in Chriſt." See Monothelites and Nestorianism.

Evulga'tion, Lat. the act of publiſhing abroad.

Evu'lsed, *part. paſſ.* [*evulſus*, Lat] plucked, or pulled away from.

Evu'lsion, Lat. the act of plucking or drawing out. Brown uſes it.

Eu'simus, Lat. [ευζιμος, Gr.] the herb rochet.

Eu'xine, *adj.* [ευξινος, Gr. hoſpitable] as the *Euxine* ſea, now commonly called the Black Sea, dividing Europe from Aſia, as far as it extends, but is entirely ſurrounded by the Turkiſh territories. It is ſaid to be a ſtormy, tempeſtuous ſea, from whence it obtained the name of Black or terrible. It is 700 miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and from 250 to 260 in breadth, from north to ſouth. A current ſets perpetually into it from the Mediterranean, thro' the ſtreights of Conſtantinople; but there is no viſible paſſage out of it, nor are waters higher at one time than another, or any tides that are diſcernable.

Ewa'gium [in old Latin records] toll paid for paſſage by water.

E'wbrice [of æƿ, marriage, and bꞃiece, Sax. breaking, echt-breken, Du. ehe-bruch, Ger.] adultery.

Ewe [eoƿu, or eoƿa, Sax. of *ovis*, a ſheep] a female ſheep.

The Ewe *is Bliſſom, i. e.* ſhe has taken tup or ram.

The Ewe *is riding, i. e.* tupping.

Ewe *Hog*, a female lamb of the firſt year.

E'wer [*aiguiere*, Fr. or, as Caſaubon will, of υδρια, Gr. from *eau*, Fr. perhaps anciently *eu*, water. *Johnſon*] a water veſſel from whence it is poured out into a baſon.

Ew'ry, an office in the king's houſhold, where they take care of the linen for the king's own table, lay the cloth, and ſerve up water in ſilver ewers after dinner.

Ex [Lat. prepoſ.] in the compoſition of Engliſh words, ſignifies *out*; as, *exhauſt*, to draw out; ſometimes it only enforces the meaning, and ſometimes it produces little alteration.

Exa'cerated [*exaceratus*, Lat.] winnowed, cleanſed from chaff.

To Exa'cerbate, *verb act.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.] to imbitter, to exaſperate, to heighten any malignant quality.

Exa'cerbated, *part. paſſ.* [*exacerbatus*, Lat.] provoked or vexed.

Exacerba'tion, the act of provoking, galling or fretting, increaſe of malignity, heightened ſeverity.

Exacerbation [with rhetoricians] the ſame as *ſarcaſmus*.

Exacerbation [in phyſic] the ſame as *paroxiſm*; height of a diſeaſe. The ſymptom in *exacerbation*. *Bacon.*

Exacerva'tion, Lat. the act of heaping up together.

Exacina'tion, Lat. the act of taking the kernels out of grapes and other fruits.

Exa'ct, *adj.* [*exactus*, Lat.] 1. Preciſe, nice, being without deviation from rule. All this *exact* to rule. *Pope.* 2. Punctual, accurate, not negligent. *Exact* in their accounts. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Methodical, not careleſsly performed. I love *exact* dealing. *Arbuthnot.* 4. Honeſt, ſtrict. In my dealings I was *exact*. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Exa'ctly, preciſely, punctually.

To Exa'ct, *verb act.* [*exiger*, Fr. *eſigere*, It. *exegir*, Sp. *exactum*, ſup. of *exigo*, Lat.] 1. To require rigorouſly and authoritatively. Of a foreigner thou may'ſt *exact it. Deuteronomy.* 2. To demand of right. A recompenſe for benefits received, they are leſs ſolicitous to make it when it is *exacted. Smalridge.* 3. To ſummon, to enjoin the hour preciſe. *Exacts* our parting hence. *Milton.*

To Exact, *verb neut.* to uſe extortion, to aſk above the juſt value of a thing. The enemy ſhall not *exact* upon him. *Pſalms.*

Exa'cter [of *exact*] 1. One who exacts, an extortioner, one who claims more than his due, or claims it with outrage and rigour. The poller and *exacter* of fees. *Bacon.* 2. One that demands by authority. The *exacter* of the oath. *Bacon.* 3. One ſevere in his injunctions, one rigid in his demands. Rigorous *exacters* upon others. *K. Charles.*

Exa'ction. 1. The act of requiring more than is juſt and reaſonable, extortion. *Exactions* and oppreſſions. *Davies*, 2. The act of levying by force, or of making an authoritative demand. The *exaction* of the forfeiture. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A toll, a tribute ſeverely levied. They pay an unreaſonable *exaction* at every ferry. *Addiſon.*

Exaction [in law] wrong done by an officer, or one pretending to have authority, that takes reward or fee for what the law does not allow.

Secular Exaction, a tax or impoſition anciently paid by ſervile feudatory tenants.

Exa'ctly, *adv.* [of *exact*] accurately, nicely, thoroughly.

Exa'ctness [of *exact*] 1. Diligent carefulneſs, nicety, punctual obſervation of rule or ſymmetry. To deal power with the utmoſt *exactneſs. Swift.* 2. Regularity of conduct, ſtrictneſs of manners. Inward *exactneſs* of conſcience before God. *K. Charles.*

Exa'ctitude, Fr. exactneſs, nicety.

Exactor, a gatherer of taxes and tolls; alſo one who takes more than his due, an extortioner. See Exacter.

Exa'ctor *Regis*, Lat. the king's tax-gatherer.

Exacua'tion, Lat. the act of making a thing ſharp or pointed.

Exæqua'tion, Lat. the act of making a thing even.

Exæ'resis, Lat. [εξαιρεσις, of εξαιρεω, Gr. to take away] the act of taking away or drawing out.

Exæstua'tion, Lat. the act of boiling or ſeething; fury or rage.

To Exæ'stuate [*exæſtuatum*, ſup. of *exæſtuo*, from *ex*, and *æſtus*, Lat. commotion] to boil or caſt up waves, or as a boiling pot does.

To Exa'ggerate, *verb act.* [*exaggeratum*, ſup. of *exaggero*, Lat. *exaggerer*, Fr. *eſagerare*, It. *exageràr*, Sp.] to heap up together, to amplify or enlarge in words, to heighten by repreſentation. A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues. *Addiſon.*

Exaggera'tion, Fr. [*eſageracion*, It.] 1. The act of heaping together, a heap. *Exaggeration* of ſand. *Hale.* 2. (In rhetoric) a figure whereby the orator enlarges or heightens things, making them appear more than they really are, whether as to goodneſs, badneſs, or other qualities; hyperbolical amplification. *Exaggerations* of the prodigious condeſcenſions of the prince. *Swift.*

Exaggeration [in painting] a method of repreſenting things wherein they are charged too much, or marked too ſtrong; whether in reſpect of deſign or colouring.

To Exa'gitate, *verb act.* [*eſagitare*, It. *exagitatum*, ſup. of *exagito*, Lat.] 1. To ſhake, to put in briſk motion. The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To reproach, to purſue with invective. This ſenſe is now obſolete, being purely Latin. This defect and imperfection I had rather lament than *exagitate*. *Hooker.*

Exagita'tion, Lat. the act of ſtirring up or ſhaking.

Exago'nial [*exagonis*, Lat. εξαγωνος, Gr.] like, or belonging to an exagon. See Hexagon.

To Exalt, *verb act.* [*exalter*, Fr. *eſaltare*, It. *exaltàr*, Sp. of *exalto*, low Lat. of *altus*, Lat.] 1. To raiſe or lift up on high. And thou, Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, ſhalt be brought down to hell. *St. Matthew.* 2. To praiſe highly, to extol. Let us *exalt* his name together. *Pſalms.* 3. To elevate to power, wealth or dignity. *Exalteſt* thou thyſelf againſt my people. *Exodus.* 4. To raiſe to joy or confidence. *Exalted* with this ſucceſs. *Clarendon.* 5. To raiſe up in oppoſition. A ſcriptural phraſe. Againſt whom haſt thou *exalted* thy voice? 2 *Kings.* 6. To intend, to enforce. Let fame *exalt* her voice. *Prior.*

To Exalt, *verb neut.* 1. [With chemiſts] to refine and encreaſe the ſtrength, to improve, to heighten. Juices more elaborated and *exalted. Arbuthnot.* 2. To elevate in diction or ſentiment. Hear in what *exalted* ſtrains. *Roſcommon.*

Exalta'tion, Fr. [*eſaltazione*, It. *exaltación*, Sp. of *exaltatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of raiſing on high. 2. Elevation to power or dignity. An *exaltation* of that which was humbled. *Hooker.* 3. State of greatneſs. Perfections in their higheſt degree and *exaltation*. *Tillotſon.*

Exalta'tion [in natural philoſophy] is the act or operation of elevating, purifying, and ſubtilizing or perfecting any natural body, its principles or parts; as alſo the quality or diſpoſition which bodies acquire by this operation.

Exaltation *of the Croſs*, a feſtival of the church held on the 14th day of September, as is generally ſuppoſed, in memory of the emperor Heraclius's bringing back the true croſs of our Saviour on his ſhoulders to mount Calvary, from which place it had been carried away 14 years by Coſroe, king of Perſia, at his taking Jeruſalem, under the reign of the emperor Phocus.

Exaltation [with aſtrologers] an eſſential dignity of a planet, in which its powers are increaſed the next in virtue to its being in its proper houſe. Aſtrologers tell us, that the ſun receives its *exaltation* in Aries. *Dryden.*

Exaltation [with chemiſts] an operation by which a thing being changed in its natural quality, is raiſed to a higher degree of virtue.

Exa'ltedness, the ſtate of being exalted high, or lifted up, height of promotion.

Exa'mblosis, Lat. of Gr. [with ſurgeons] an abortion or miſcarriage.

Exa'men, Fr. Sp. and Lat. [*eſamina*, It.] examination, enquiry, diſquiſition. Critical *examen* of reaſon. *Brown.*

Exa'minate, *ſubſt.* [*examinatus*, Lat.] the perſon examined. Bacon uſes it.

Examina'tion, Fr. [*examinazione*, It. *examinación*, Sp. of *examinatio*, Lat.] the act of examining by queſtions or experiment, accurate diſquiſition.

Examina'tor, *ſubſt.* Lat. one that examines, an equirer. Brown uſes it.

To Exa'mine [*examino*, Lat. *examiner*, Fr. *eſſaminare*, It. *examinar*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To ſearch or inquire into, to ſcrutinize. To *examine* the extent of our knowledge. *Locke.* 2. To weigh and conſider, to canvaſs, ſcan, or ſift, by experiment or obſervation.

> Compare each phraſe, *examine* every line,
> Weigh every word. *Pope.*

3. To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by interrogatories. To *examine* themſelves whether they repent. *Church Catechiſm.* 4. To interrogate a witneſs. 5. To try the truth or falſhood of a propoſition.

Exa'miner [of *examine*] 1. One who interrogates a criminal or witneſs. 2. One who ſearches or tries any thing, a ſcrutinizer.

Examiners [in chancery] two officers who examine witneſſes upon oath, which are produced on each ſide in that court.

Exa'mplary, *adj.* [of *example*] ſerving for a pattern or example, propoſed to imitation.

Exa'mple [*exemple*, Fr. *eſampio*, It. *exemplo*, Sp. and Port. exempel, Du. and Ger. *exemplum*, Lat.] 1. A pattern, model or copy; any thing propoſed to be imitated. The *example* and pattern of thoſe his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Raleigh.* 2. Precedent, former inſtances of the like.

> Such temp'rate order in ſo fierce a courſe,
> Doth want *example.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Precedent of good. Let us ſhew an *example* to our brethren. *Judith.* 4. A perſon fit to be propoſed to imitation. Be thou an *example* of the believers. 1 *Timothy.* 5. One puniſhed for the admonition of others. Set forth for an *example*, ſuffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude.* 6. Influence which diſpoſes to imitation. When virtue is preſent, men take *example* at it. *Wiſdom.* 7. Inſtance, illuſtration of a general poſition by a particular ſpecification. Can we, for *example*, give the praiſe of valour to a man, who ſeeing his gods prophan'd, ſhould want the courage to defend them. *Dryden.* 8. Inſtance in which a rule is illuſtrated by an application. I have in ſome places made *examples* to his rules. *Dryden.*

Example [with logicians] the concluſion of one ſingular point from another.

Example [with rhetoricians] is defined to be an imperfect kind of induction or argumentation, whereby it is proved, that a thing which has happened on ſome other occaſions, will happen again on the preſent one; from the ſimilitude of the caſes.

To Exa'mple, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to give an inſtance of, to exemplify by an inſtance. The proof whereof I ſaw ſufficiently *exampled* in theſe late wars. *Spenſper.*

Exanasto'mosis [of εξ and αναςωμωσις, Gr.] an opening the mouths of veſſels; as, arteries, veins, *&c.* See Anastomosis.

Exa'ngulous [*exangulus*, Lat.] without or having no corners.

Exa'nguious, or Exa'nguous, *adj.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] without blood, not having ſanguineous juices in the body.

Exa'nimal [*exanimalis*, Lat.] without life or ſoul, breathleſs.

To Exa'nimate [*exanimo*, Lat.] to kill or deprive of life; alſo to diſpirit or diſhearten.

Exanimate, *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Lat.] 1. Lifeleſs, dead. 2. Dejected, ſpiritleſs.

> Lifts her pale luſtre on the paler wretch,
> *Exanimate* by love. *Thomſon.*

Exanima'tion [of *exanimate*; actively] a depriving of life, aſtoniſhing, diſpiriting, diſmaying.

Examimation [paſſively] a ſwooning, or ſuch a ſinking of ſpirits, as is attended with the loſs of ſenſe for a time.

Exa'nimous [*exanimis*, Lat.] killed, lifeleſs, dead.

Exanini'tion, Lat. an emptying.

Exa'nnual *Roll*, a roll in which fines which could not be levied, and deſperate debts were formerly entered, in order to be read annually to the ſheriff, to ſee what might be got in of them.

Exanthe'mata [εξανθηματα, of εξ and ανθεω, Gr. to put forth a flower] certain wheals, puſhes or breakings out on the body, eﬄoreſcences, puſtules, as in the meaſles and ſmall pox.

Exanthematalo'gia, Lat. [εξανθηματαλογια, of εξανθηματα, eruptions, and λεγω, Gr.] an account or treatiſe of *eruptive* fevers; as, the meaſles and ſmall pox.

Exanthe'matous, *adj.* [*exanthemata*, Lat.] eruptive, puſtulous, eﬄoreſcent.

To Exa'ntlate, *verb act.* [*exantlo*, Lat.] 1. To draw out. 2. To exhauſt, to waſte a thing away. Thoſe ſeeds are wearied or *exantlated. Boyle.*

Exantla'tion, Lat. [of *antlia*, Lat. a bucket] an emptying or drawing out as with a bucket; alſo an enquiry and ſifting into a matter.

Exara'tion, Lat. the manual act of writing or engraving.

E'xarch [*exarque*, Fr. *eſarco*, It. *exarcho*, Sp. *exarchus*, Lat. εξαρχος, Gr.] an officer anciently under the Roman emperors, reſiding at Conſtantinople, who managed the affairs of Italy. So far Bayley; But I'm inclined to think, Mr. Bcwer's account of this word [*exarch*] whether taken in a *civil* or *eccleſiaſtic* ſenſe (for it extends to both) is far more correct: "*Conſtantine*, ſays he, divided the empire into four PRÆFECTURES, *viz.* the *Eaſt*, *Illyrium*, *Gaul*, and *Italy*, which were governed by four præfects, called *præfecti prætorio.* Till his time the whole empire had been governed under the emperors by two præfects only, as *Zoſimus* informs us, L. 2. p. 623. And this diviſion is ſuppoſed to have been made by *Conſtantine*, jealous of the too great power of thoſe magiſtrates. Each PRÆFECTURE was ſubdivided into ſeveral *dioceſes*, and each DIOCESE into ſeveral *provinces*. Thus the PRÆFECTURE of the Eaſt contained 5 *dioceſes*, *viz.* the *Eaſt* divided into ten *provinces*, *Egypt* into ſix, *Pontus* into eleven; *Aſia* (*i. e. leſſer Aſia*) into ten, and *Thrace* into ſix.——Now, ſays he, if we compare the *civil* polity thus deſcribed, with the *eccleſiaſtical*, we ſhall find them in moſt places anſwering each other in every reſpect, and one *biſhop* raiſed above the reſt according to the *rank* that was given by this *new diviſion* to the CITY in which he preſided. Thus, for inſtance; the chief cities of the five *dioceſes* of the oriental PRÆFECTURE were *Antioch*, the metropolis of the *oriental* dioceſe; *Alexandria* of the *Egyptian*; *Epheſus* of the *Aſiatic*; *Cæſaria* of the *Pontic*; and *Heraclea* of the *Thracian.* Now the biſhops of theſe cities, in regard of the eminence of their ſees [he ſhould have ſaid, of their CITIES] were exalted above all other biſhops, and diſtinguiſhed with the titles of EXARCHS: Nay, and by degrees they acquired, not to ſay *uſurp'd*, a kind of authority and juriſdiction over the biſhops of the inferior ſees, which was afterwards confirmed to them by ſeveral councils. [See Creed and Councils.] In like manner the biſhop of the METROPOLIS of each *province* was honoured with the title of METROPOLITAN [a title, by the way, greatly inferior to that of an EXARCH, tho' ſuperior to biſhops of ſmaller cities.] And he adds, "that ſeveral inſtances might be alledged of ambitious biſhops applying to the emperors for a *diviſion* of the province [ſuppoſe into two] that their city might acquire the title of *metropolis*, and they of courſe that of *metropolitan.* I ſay, the TITLE of metropolitan; for this laſt *diſtinction* (tho' not the *title*) was in being before the empire turn'd Chriſtian. As biſhop *Beveridge* has (I think) ſufficiently proved in his treatiſe on the *apoſtolic* canons. But to return to Bower; "The præfecture of *Illyricum* had but one *exarch*, the biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, the metropolis of the *Macedonian* dioceſe. In the præfecture of *Gaul* there was no EXARCH; but in the two *dioceſes* of Gaul and Spain, as many *metropolitans* as *provinces*. Under the præfect of Italy were three dioceſes, *viz. Italy*, *Weſt Illyricum*, and *Weſt Africa.* The dioceſe of *Italy* was divided into two *vicarages*, and govern'd by two vicars, the one called vicar of *Rome*, and reſiding in that city; the other ſtiled vicar of *Italy*, and reſiding at *Milan.* Under the former were *ten* provinces, and *ſeven* under the latter. Such was the *civil* government of Italy; and agreeable to the civil was the *eccleſiaſtical.* Thus the biſhop of *Rome* enjoy'd all the privileges of a *metropolitan* with reſpect to the *ſuburbicarian* provinces, as they are ſtiled by *Ruffinus*; and the biſhop of Milan over the reſt: But as neither had the charge of a whole DIOCESE, they were not, like ſeveral biſhops in the eaſt, diſtinguiſhed with the title of EXARCH, which they had no right to; but with that only of *metropolitan.* However, the *power* of the biſhop of Rome far exceeded that of the metropolitans, as I ſhall ſhew hereafter." *Bower's Hiſtory of Popes*, Vol. I. p. 104—106.

E'xarchate, or E'xarchy, the office, dignity, or juriſdiction of an exarch, whether *civil* or *eccleſiaſtic*.

Exa'rthrema, Lat. [εξαρθρημα, Gr.] a disjointing, as when a bone is put out of its proper place; a *compleat* diſlocation.

Exarticula'tion [of *ex* and *articulus*, Lat.] a disjointing or putting a bone out of joint. See Exarthrema.

To Exa'sperate, *verb act.* [*eſaſperare*, It. of *exaſperatum*, ſup. of *exaſpero*, Lat.] 1. To incenſe, or provoke, to anger, or vex, to make furious. Something to *exaſperate* them againſt the king of France. *Addiſon.* 2. To aggravate, to heighten a difference. Matters grew more *exaſperate* between the two kings. *Bacon.* 3. To heighten malignity, to exacerbate. The plaſter would pen the humour contained in the part, and ſo *exaſperate* it. *Bacon.*

Exaspera'ter [of *exaſperate*] he that exaſperates or provokes.

Exaspera'tion [*eſaſperazione*, It. of *exaſperatio*, Lat.] 1. Aggravation, malignant repreſentation. Loaded with all the obloquies and *exaſperations* they could. *K. Charles.* 2. Provocation, irritation. Their ill uſage and *exaſperation* of him. *Woodward.*

Exa'speratedness [of *exaſperate*] incenſedneſs, the act of being exaſperated.

Exa'turated, or Exsa'turated [*exſaturatus*, Lat.] ſatisfied, filled with food.

Exaucto'rament [*exauctoramentum*, Lat.] a diſcharge from any ſervice.

To Exau'ctorate, *verb act.* [*exauctoro*, Lat.] 1. To diſmiſs from ſervice. 2. To deprive of a benefice. Treated with no other puniſhment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe.*

Exau'ctorated, *part. paſſ.* [*exauctoratus*, Lat.] diſcharged or put out of office or ſervice.

Exauctora'tion, Lat. a diſcharging or putting out of office or ſervice, a caſhiering or diſcarding, a deprivation. *Exauctoration* is nothing elſe but the removing of a perſon from ſome dignity or order in the church, and the depriving him of his eccleſiaſtical preferments. *Ayliffe.*

Exaugura'tion, Lat. an unhallowing or making prophane.

Exauspica'tion, Lat. an unlucky beginning of a thing.

Excæca'tion, Lat. a blinding or making blind.

Exca'lceated [*excalceatus*, Lat.] having the ſhoes taken off, barefooted.

Excalefa'ction, Lat. a heating or making very hot.

Excalefa'ctory [*excalefactorius*, Lat.] heating, making very hot.

Exca'mbium, an exchange, a place where merchants meet.

Exca'mbiator [in old records] an exchanger of land, perhaps ſuch as is now called a broker, who deals upon the exchange between merchants.

Excande'scence, or Excande'scency [*excandeſcentia*, Lat.] 1. A great heat or wrath, the ſtate of growing angry. 2. Violent heat of diſtempers, the ſtate of growing hot.

Excanta'tion [*excantatio*, Lat.] the act of diſenchanting by a counter charm.

To Exca'rnate, *verb act.* [of *ex* and *carnis*, gen. of *caro*, Lat. fleſh] to clear from fleſh. Grew uſes it.

Exca'rnated [*excarnatus*, Lat.] become lean, nothing but ſkin and bone; alſo cleared from fleſh.

Excarnifica'tion, Lat. the act of cutting or pulling the fleſh from the bones.

To Exca'vate, *verb act.* [*excavatum*, ſup. of *excavo*, Lat.] to make hollow, to cut into hollows. Flat thecæ *excaviated. Derham.*

Excava'tion, Lat. 1. The act of making hollow. 2. The cavity, the hollow form'd.

To E'xcecate [of *ex* and *cæcatum*, Lat.] to make blind.

To Excee'd, *verb act.* [*ecceder*, Fr. and Sp. *eccedere*, It. of *excedo*, Lat.] 1. To go beyond, to outgo. 2. To excel, to ſurpaſs.

To Exceed, *verb neut.* 1. To paſs the bounds of propriety, to go too far. Remembring that we ſpeak to God in our reverence to whom we cannot *exceed. Taylor.* 2. To go beyond any limits. Forty ſtripes he may give him and not *exceed. Deuteronomy.* 3. To bear the greater proportion. Puniſh ſo, as pity ſhall *exceed. Dryden.*

Excee'ding, *part. adj.* [*excedens*, Lat.] that goes beyond or exceeds, great in quantity, extent, or duration. An *exceeding* ſpace of time before the great flood. *Raleigh.*

Exceeding, *adv.* [this word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and eſtabliſhed] in a very great degree, eminently. *Exceeding* ſhort. *Addiſon.*

Excee'dingly, *adv.* [of *exceeding*] to a great degree, very much.

To Exce'l, *verb act.* [*exceller*, Fr. of *excello*, Lat.] to outdo in good qualities, to ſurpaſs, to be eminent or ſingular in any reſpect.

To Excel, *verb neut.* to have good qualities in a great degree.

E'xcellence, or E'xcellency, Fr. [*eccelenza*, It. *excelência*, Sp. *excellentia*, Lat.] 1. Eminency, ſingular advantage, high rank in exiſtence. Baſe deſires extinguiſh in men the ſenſe of their own *excellency. Hooker.* 2. The ſtate of abounding in any good quality. 3. The ſtate of excelling in any thing. Having an *excellency* in muſic. *Locke.* 4. That in which one excels. Rather to diſcover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults. *Addiſon.* 5. Purity, goodneſs.

She loves him with that *exeellence*
That angels love good men with. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. A title of honour; it is now uſually given to ambaſſadors, generals of armies, and governors.

They humbly ſue unto your *excellence*
To have a goodly peace concluded of. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'xcellent, Fr. [*eccelente*, It. *excelenté*, Sp. of *excellens*, Lat.] 1. Excelling, notable, ſingular, rare in any good quality. He is *excellent* in power. *Job.* 2. Having great virtue, worth or dignity. Arts and ſciences are *excellent* in order to certain ends. *Taylor.*

E'xcellently, *adv.* [of *excellent*] 1. Notably, rarely to an eminent degree. Comedy is *excellently* inſtructive. *Dryden.* 2. Well, in a high degree. That was *excellently* obſerved. *Swift.*

E'xcellentness [of *excellent*] excellency.

Exce'lcismus, Lat. [εξελκυσμος, Gr.] a breaking of bones from the ſurface downwards.

Exce'lsity [*excelſitas*, Lat.] altitude, haughtineſs, &c.

Exce'lsitude [*excelſitudo*, Lat.] highneſs.

Exce'lse [*excelſus*, Lat.] high, lofty, &c.

Exce'ntric, or Exce'ntrical [*excentrique*, Fr. *eccentrico*, It. of *ex* and *centrum*, Lat.] having a different centre, moving in a different circle. See Eccentric.

Exce'ntricalness, or Excentri'city [of *excentrical*, or *excentricité*, Fr. *eccentricità*, It. *excentricitas*, Lat.] the quality of eccentric poſition.

To Exce'pt, *verb act.* [*exceptum*, ſup. of *excipio*, Lat. *excepter*, Fr. *eccéttare*, It. *ecetàr*, Sp.] to take or leave out of the number of others, to put out of the ordinary rule, and ſpecify as ſo done.

To Except, *verb neut.* to object againſt; with *againſt* or *to*.

Exce'pt, *prepoſ.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a prepoſition or conjunction, is originally the participle paſſive of the verb, which, like moſt others, had two terminations, *except* or *excepted. All except one*, is all, one being excepted. Except may be, according to the Teutonic idiom, the imperative mood. All except one, that is, all but one which you muſt except. *Johnſon.*] 1. Saying excluſively of, without incluſion of. 2. Unleſs. It is impoſſible to do it *except* we know it. *Tillotſon.*

Exce'pting, *prep.* [from *except*; which ſee] without incluſion of, with exception of, except. Improper.

Excep'tio, Lat. [in pharmacy] the imbodying or mixing of dry powders, with ſome ſort of moiſture; as electuaries, &c. are.

Exce'ption, Fr. [*eccezione*, It. *ecepcìon*, Sp. of *exceptio*, Lat.] 1. An exemption or excluſion from the things comprehended in any precept or poſition, a clauſe in ſome point reſtraining a generality. 2. It ſhould have *from* before the rule to which the exception refers; but it is ſometimes inaccurately uſed with *to* by Addiſon and Pope. 3. The thing excepted or ſpecified. Unleſs thoſe two acts may paſs for *exceptions. Swift.* 4. Objection, cavil; with *againſt* or *to*. Juſt *exceptions againſt* the cuſtoms of our church. *Hooker.* 5. Peeviſh diſlike, offence taken; with *at* or *to*; as, *To take* Exception *at*, *i. e.* to be peeviſhly diſpleaſed at.

Exception [in law] a bar or ſtop to an action, and is either dilatory, peremptory, or declinatory.

Dilatory Exception [in law] is one intended to defer or prevent the thing from coming to an iſſue.

Peremptory Exception [in law] proper and pertinent allegations, founded on ſome preſcription that ſtands for the defendant, as want of age or other quality in the perſon, *&c.*

Declinatory Exception [in law] whereby the authority of the judge or court is diſallowed.

Exceptions [in grammar] are certain diſtinctions of words which differ in the manner of their declining from ſome general rule.

Exce'ptionable, *adj.* [of *exception*] that which may be or is liable to be excepted or objected againſt.

Exce'ptionableness [of *exceptionable*] liableneſs to be excepted againſt.

Excepti'tious [*exceptitius*, Lat.] that is taken or received.

Exce'ptious, *adj.* [of *except*] peeviſh, full of objections, quarrelſome, captious, prone to be offended. South uſes it.

Exce'ptive, *adj.* [of *except*] ſerving to except; of or belonging to exceptions, including exceptions.

Exceptive *Propoſitions* [with logicians] are when the thing is affirmed of the whole ſubject, except ſome one of the inferiors of the ſubject, by adding a particle of exception; as, *the covetous man does nothing well but when he dies.*

Exce'ptless, *adj.* [of *except*] omitting or neglecting all exception, general. Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptleſs* raſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exce'ptor [of *except*] one that excepts, or makes objections. The *exceptor* makes a reflection. *Burnet.*

Excepto'rious, *adj.* [*exceptorius*, Lat.] that receives or contains.

Excerebra'tion [of *ex* and *cerebrum*, Lat.] the act of beating out the brains.

Excerebro'se, *adj.* [*excerebroſus*, Lat.] brain-ſick, wanting brains.

Exce'rebrated [*excerebratus*, Lat.] having his brains beat out; alſo wanting brains, witleſs.

To Exce'rn [*excerno*, Lat.] to ſtrain out, to ſend out by excretion. To *excern* by ſweat. *Bacon.*

Exce'rpt [*excerptus*, Lat.] cropt off; alſo choſen, picked or culled out.

Exce'rption [*excerptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of picking or chuſing of any thing. 2. The thing ſelected. Raleigh uſes it.

Exce'ss [*excés*, Fr. *eceſſo*, It. *ecéſſo*, Sp. of *exceſſus*, Lat.] 1. That which exceeds or is ſuperfluous in any thing. Theſe *exceſſes* and ſuperfluities. *Hooker.* 2. The act of exceeding, comparative exuberance. Whenever they become more copious than the reſt, they do by their *exceſs* and predominance cauſe their proper colour to appear. *Newton.* 3. Intemperance, unreaſonable indulgence in meat or drink. The body heavy with *exceſs* and ſurfeits. *Duppa.* 4. Violence of paſſion. 5. Tranſgreſſion of proper limits. The more pardonable *exceſs* of the two. *Atterbury.*

Exce'ssive, *adj.* [*exceſſif*, Fr. *eceſſivo*, It. *eceſſivo*, Sp.] 1. That goes beyond the due bounds of proportion. It will cauſe the root to grow to an *exceſſive* bigneſs. *Bacon.* 2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike. *Exceſſive* in pity. *Hayward.*

Exce'ssively, *adv.* [of *exceſſive*] exceedingly, in a great degree. *Exceſſively* ſtupid. *Addiſon.*

Exce'ssiveness [of *exceſſive*] the quality of going beyond bounds.

To Excha'nge [*exchanger*, Fr. *cambiare*, It. *cambiàr*, Sp. of *excambio*, Lat.] 1. To barter or truck one thing for another, to give and take reciprocally. Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveneſs. *Rowe.* 2. It has *with* before the perſon with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

Excha'nge [*change*, Fr. *cambio*, It. Sp. and Port.] 1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. They make *exchanges. Addiſon.* 2. The form or act of transferring. 3. The balance of the money of different nations. He was ſkilful in the *exchange* beyond ſeas. *Hayward.* 4. The thing given in return for ſomething received. Give me ſo much time in *exchange* of it. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. The thing received in return for ſomething given, The reſpect and love which was paid you by all, was a wiſe *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.* 6. The place where merchants meet to negociate affairs, the place of ſale. 7. [In traffic] commonly ſignifies coin given for coin, *i. e.* the giving a ſum of money in one place for a bill, ordering the payment of it in another place.

Exchange [in law] is the exchanging or bartering one commodity for another; ſo that exchange in the common law, is much the ſame as permutation in the civil law.

King's Exchange, is the place appointed for the exchange of bullion, gold, ſilver, or plate, for the king's coin, which is now the mint at the tower.

Exchange-*Brokers*, men who give information to merchants, *&c.* how the exchange goes, and who are fit perſons to exchange with.

Exchange [in a law ſenſe] is when one man being ſeized or poſſeſſed of certain land, and another being ſeized of other land, they exchange their lands by deed indented, or otherwiſe, ſo that each of them ſhall have the other's lands ſo exchanged, in fee, fee tail, or for term of life: ſuch exchange is good without livery or ſeiſin.

Exchange [in a law ſenſe] is alſo uſed to ſignify the compenſation or ſatisfaction which muſt be made by the warranter to the warrantee, value for value, if the land warranted be recovered from the warrantee.

Exchange is no robbery.

Or rather, *Fair exchange is no robbery.* Spoken when we take up one thing and lay down another. Fr. *Troc n'eſt point vol.* It. *Il cambio non é ladrocinio.*

Excha'ngers, they who return money beyond ſea, by bills of exchange, *&c.*

Exche'at, *ſubſt.* See Escheat. To make one get by others loſs is bad *excheat. Spenſer.*

Exche'ator, the ſame with *eſcheator.* Carew uſes it.

Exche'quer [*l'eſchouier*, O. Norm. Fr.] the place or office where the king's caſh is kept and paid, properly called, *the receipt of the exchequer.*

Exchequer *Court.* 1. A court of record, in which all cauſes relating to the crown revenues are handled. 2. The prerogative court of the archbiſhop of York, where all laſt wills and teſtaments made in that province are to be proved.

Black Book of Exchequer, a book compoſed in the reign of king Henry II. A. D. 1175, which is in the cuſtody of the two chamberlains of the exchequer.

This book contains a deſcription of the Engliſh court at that time; its officers, ranks, privileges, power, juriſdiction, wages, perquiſites; alſo the revenues of the crown in money, grain, and cattle.

By this book it appears that as much bread might be bought for a ſhilling as would ſerve 100 men a whole day; that the price of a fat bullock was but about twelve ſhillings, a ſheep four ſhillings, *&c.*

Exche'quered [of *l'exchequier*, Fr.] put into, or cited to anſwer to an accuſation exhibited in the exchequer-court; a cant word.

Exci'nerated, *part. adj.* [*excineratus*, Lat. of *cineris*, gen. of *cinis*, aſhes] having the aſhes taken away.

Exci'seable, *adj.* liable to pay exciſe.

Excise [*acciſe*, Fr. *ciſa*, Sp. accijs, Ger. accijs, Du. *exciſum*, Lat.] an impoſition or charge laid by act of parliament, upon beer, ale, cider, diſtilled ſpirits and many other commodities.

To Exci'se, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to levy exciſe upon perſons or things.

Exci'seman [of *exciſe* and *man*] an officer who inſpects commodities, and rates their exciſe.

Exci'sion, Fr. [*exciſio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off, the ſtate of being cut off. Deſtruction grown ripe for *exciſion. Atterbury.*

Excision [with ſurgeons] a cutting off any member, or part of the body.

Excita'tion, Fr. [*eccitamento*, It. *excitaciòn*, Sp. of *excitatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of exciting, ſtirring up, or putting into motion. Bacon uſes it. 2. The act of rouſing or awakening. The recollection and freſh *excitation* of ideas. *Watts.*

To Exci'te [*exciter*, Fr. *eccitare*, It. *excitàr*, Sp. of *excito*, Lat.] 1. To ſtir up or egg on; to quicken, to encourage. Poeſy which *excites* to virtue the greateſt men. *Dryden.* 2. To put into motion, to raiſe, to awaken.

Exci'ted, *part. p.* [*excitatus*, Lat. *excité*, Fr.] ſtirred up, egged on, encouraged, quickned, *&c.*

Exci'tement [of *excite*] the act of ſtirring up, the motive by which one is put in action. *Excitements* of my reaſon and my blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exci'ter [of *excite*] 1. One that ſtirs up others. The tumults and their *exciters. K. Charles.* 2. The cauſe that puts any thing in motion or action Hope is the grand *exciter* of induſtry. *Decay of Piety.*

To Excla'im, *verb neut.* [*eſclamare*, It. *exclamàr*, Sp. *exclamo*, Lat.] to cry out, to call aloud, to declare with loud bawling.

Is Cade the ſon of Henry the Vth.
That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him? *Shakeſpeare.*

Excla'im, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] clamour, outcry; now obſolete. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Exclama'tion, Fr. [*eſclamazione*, It. *exclamaciòn*, Sp. *exclamatio*, Lat.] 1. Vehement and outrageous outcry. 2. [With rhetoricians] a figure, wherein, by raiſing the voice and uſing an interjection, either expreſsly or underſtood, an uncommon warmth and paſſion of mind is denoted; as, O heavens! O earth! to you, O men, I call! 3. A note thus marked [!] that is ſubjoined to a pathetical ſentence.

Excla'mer [of *exclaim*] one that exclaims or makes vehement outcries, one that ſpeaks with great heat and paſſion.

Excla'mative, *adj.* of or pertaining to exclamation.

Excla'matory [*exclamatorius*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to exclamation, practiſing exclamation. 2. Containing exclamation.

Exclo'sed [of *excluſus*, Lat.] excluded, put out.

To Exclu'de [*exclurre*, Fr. *eſcludere*, It. *excluyr*, Sp. of *excludo*, Lat.] 1. To ſhut out from entrance or admiſſion. 2. To debar or keep from participation, to prohibit. To ſhare in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* none wholly from theirs. *Swift.* 3. To except in any poſition. 4. Not to comprize in any privilege. Thouſands whom the goodneſs of Almighty God doth not *exclude. Hooker.*

Exclusa'gium, or Exclusa [old Latin records] a ſluice for water dammed or pent up.

Exclu'sion, Fr. and Sp. [*eſcluſione*, It. of *excluſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of excluding, barring, or ſhutting out. The *excluſion* of air. *Bacon.* 2. Rejection, not reception in any manner. An entire *excluſion* of fear. *Addiſon.* 3. The act of debarring from any privilege. 4. Exception. With an exception and *excluſion* that he ſhould not marry her. *Bacon.* 5. The diſmiſſion of young from the egg.

Exclu'sive, *adj.* 1. Pertaining to or having the force of excluding or denying admiſſion. *Excluſive* bars. *Milton.* 2. Debarring from participation. To inherit all, *excluſive* of his brethren. *Locke.* 3. Not compriſing in an account or number. Oppoſed to incluſive. I know not whether he reckons the droſs *excluſive* or incluſive. *Swift.* 4. Excepting.

N. B. As to the excluſive term μονος, in *Greek*, *ſolus*, in Latin, and ONLY, OR ALONE, in Engliſh, it excludes only in THAT SENSE, in which the thing predicated is applied to the ſubject mentioned; as, "God ONLY wiſe," "God ONLY holy," "the bleſſed and ONLY potentate;" "who ONLY has immortality," and the like. The import of all ſuch propoſitions is not to *exclude* other beings from being wiſe, holy, or poſſeſſed of power and immortality, but only in that MOST HIGH and ABSOLUTE SENSE, in which theſe and all other divine attributes belong to God. "Why calleſt thou me good? there is none good [good, in the moſt high and ABSOLUTE ſenſe of the word] but one [εις, one ſingle perſon] even God." See First Cause and Co-immense compared.

Exclu'sioners [in the time of king Charles II.] a name given to thoſe members of parliament that were for excluding the duke of York from the crown; a cant word.

Exclu'sions [with mathematicians] a method of coming at the ſolution of problems (in numerical caſes) by previouſly ejecting or excluding out of our conſideration ſuch numbers, which are of no uſe in ſolving the queſtion, and whereby, of conſequence, the proceſs may be regularly and judiciouſly abbreviated.

Exclu'sive [*excluſif*, Fr. *eſcluſivi*, It. *excluſivo*, Sp.] *Propoſitions* [with rhetoricians] are ſuch propoſitions which ſignify that a predicate does ſo agree with its ſubject, as that it agrees with that alone, and no other; as, *'tis virtue only which makes nobility, nothing elſe can render a man truly noble.*

Exclu'sively, *adv.* [*excluſivè*, Lat.] 1. In a manner excluſive of, or of not taking in an account or number. 2. Without admiſſion of another to participation. *Excluſively* to all the reſt. *Boyle.*

Exclu'siveness [of *excluſive*] excluſive quality.

Exclu'sopy [*excluſorius*, Lat.] having power to exclude.

To Exco'ct, *verb act.* [*excoctum*, ſup. of *excoquo*, from *ex* and *coquo*, Lat. to boil] to boil up. Bacon uſes it.

To Exco'gitate, *verb act.* [*excogitatum*, ſup. of *excogito*, from *ex* and *cogito*, Lat. to think] to invent, or find out by thinking. More and Hale uſe it.

Excogita'tion [*excogitatio*, Lat.] an invention by means of thinking, a device.

To Excommu'nicate [*excommunier*, Fr. *eſcommunicare*, It. *excomulgàr*, Sp. *excommunicatum*, ſup. of *excommunico*, from *ex* and *communico*, Lat. to communicate] to put out or exclude from the communion of the church by an eccleſiaſtic ceuſure, to interdict from the participation of holy myſteries.

Excommunica'tion, Fr. [*eſcommunicazìone*, It. *excommunìon*, Sp. of *excommunicatio*, Lat. among the ancient Pagans] was an excluding or debarring men from the participation of the ſacred myſteries of their worſhip, and a cutting them off from communicating with men of the ſame religion.

Excommunication [with Chriſtians of the church of England, *&c.*] is a ſentence pronounced by an *eccleſiaſtical* judge, againſt an obſtinate offender, debarring him or her from the ſacraments, as alſo ſometimes from the communion of the faithful, and all *civil* privileges. See *Revelat.* c. xiii. v. 17.

Excommunica'to *capiendo*, a writ directed to the ſheriff for the apprehenſion of one who ſtandeth obſtinately excommunicated forty days; for ſuch an one not having abſolution, hath or may have his contempt certified into the chancery; whence this writ iſſues for laying him up, without bail or mainpriſe, until he conforms himſelf.

Excommunicato *deliberando*, a writ to the under ſheriff, for the delivery of the excommunicate perſon out of priſon, upon the certificate of the ordinary of his conformity to the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

Excommunicato *recipiendo*, a writ, whereby perſons excommunicated, being for their obſtinacy committed to priſon, and unlawfully ſet at liberty before they have given caution to obey the authority of the church, are commanded to be ſought for and laid up again.

To Exco'riate, *verb act.* [*excoriatum*, ſup. of *excorio*, from *corium*, Lat. leather.] to flay off the ſkin.

Excoria'tion, Fr. [*eſcoriazione*, It.] 1. [With ſurgeons] is when the ſkin is rubbed or torn off; or elſe eaten or fretted away from any part of the body. 2. The act of ſtripping of poſſeſſions, ſpoil, plunder. A pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer ſort. *Howel.*

Excortica'tion [*excorticatio*, from *ex* and *cortex*, Lat. the bark] the act of barking, taking, or pulling off the outward bark of trees, roots, *&c.*

To Excre'ate, *verb act.* [*excreatum*, ſup. of *excreo*, Lat.] to ſtrain in ſpitting, to hawk, to force matter from the throat.

Excrea'tion, Lat. a ſpitting with reaching or hawking.

E'xcrements *of the Body*, Fr. [*eſcrementi*, It. *eſcrementos*, Sp. and Port. of *excrementa*, Lat.] whatſoever is evacuated out of an animal body after digeſtion, being what in other reſpects is ſuperfluous and prejudicial thereto; as ordure, urine, ſpittle, *&c.*

Excreme'ntal, *adj.* [of *excrement*] voided as excrement. *Excremental* parts. *Raleigh.*

Excrementi'tious, *adj.* [*excrementitius*, Lat.] of, pertaining to, or of the nature of excrements, containing excrements.

Excre'scence, or Excre'scency [*excroiſſance*, Fr. *eſcreſcenza*, It. of *excreſco*, Lat.] that which ſticks to or grows upon another thing, any preternatural production; as cats tails upon a nut-tree, *&c.*

Excre'scence, or Excre'scency [in ſurgery] ſuperfluous fleſh, *&c.* that grows on any part of the body; as a wart, wen, *&c.*

Excre'scent, *adj.* [*excreſcens*, Lat.] growing out of another preternaturally. Lop th' *excreſcent* parts. *Pope.*

Excre'tion, Lat. [with phyſicians] the act of ſeparating and voiding either excrements or excrementitious humours from the aliments and the maſs of blood.

Excretion bony [with farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes, when a ſort of ſubſtance grows in the bone of the leg, *&c.*

Excre'tive, *adj.* [*excretus*, Lat.] having the power of ſeparating and throwing out excrementitious parts.

Excre'tory, *adj.* [of *excretion*] 1. Having the power of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts. 2. [In anatomy] certain ſmall ducts or veſſels, making part of the compoſition or ſtructure of the glands, are called *excretory ducts*, &c.

Excru'ciable [*excruciabilis*, Lat.] worthy or liable to be tormented.

To Excru'ciate, *verb act.* [*excrucio*, Lat.] to torture, to torment. Gnawing and *excruciating* fears. *Bentley.*

Excru'ciated, *part. paſſ.* [*excruciatus*, Lat.] tormented or put to pain.

Excrucia'tion, Lat. the act of tormenting or putting to pain.

Excuba'tion, Lat. the act of keeping watch and ward all night.

Exculca'tion, Lat. the act of trampling under foot.

To Excu'lpate, *verb act.* [of *ex* and *culpo*, Lat.] to clear from the imputation of a fault. A law term among civilians.

Excu'rsion, Fr. [of *ex* and *curro*, Lat. to run] 1. A digreſſion in ſpeech, or going from the matter in hand. *Excurſion* from the main deſign. *Atterbury.* 2. The act of running out, an invaſion or inroad. 3. An expedition into ſome diſtant part. The mind makes *excurſions* into that incomprehenſible. *Locke.* 4. Progreſſion beyond fixed limits. *Excurſions* of the ſeaſons into the extremes of cold and heat. *Arbuthnot.*

Excu'rsive, *adj.* [*excurro*, Lat.] rambling, wandering. Thomſon uſes it.

Excu'sable, Fr. and Sp. *adj.* [*ſcuſabile*, It. *excuſabilis*, Lat.] that may be excuſed, pardonable.

Excu'seableness [of *excuſable*] capability of being excuſed, pardonableneſs. Boyle uſes it.

Excusa'tion [of *excuſe*] excuſe, apology. Bacon and Brown uſe it.

Excu'satory, *adj.* [*excuſatorius*, Lat.] ſerving to excuſe, making apology.

To Excu'se [*excuſo*, Lat. *excuſer*, Fr. *ſcuſare*, It. *eſcuzar*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To extenuate by apology, to juſtify. Bad men *excuſe* their faults. *Johnſon.* 2. To diſengage from an obligation, to remit attendance. I pray thee have me *excuſed. St. Luke.* 3. To remit, not to exact. 4. To weaken obligation to any thing, to obtain remiſſion. Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuſe* their journey. *South.* 5. To pardon by allowing an apology. *Excuſe* ſome courtly ſtrains. *Pope.* 6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. Think you that we *excuſe* ourſelves unto you. 2 *Corinthians.*

Excuse, Fr. [*ſcuſa*, It. *eſcuſa*, Sp. of *excuſatio*, Lat. the laſt ſyllable of the verb is ſounded as if written *excuze*, that of the noun with the natural ſound] 1. A reaſon by which we endeavour to juſtify ſome offence or fault committed; apology, plea offered for extenuation. 2. The act of excuſing or apologiſing.

That thou mighteſt win the more thy father's love,
Pleading ſo wiſely in *excuſe* of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Cauſe for which a perſon is excuſed. Rich ill poets are without *excuſe*. *Roſcommon.*

A bad Excuse is better than none.

It is better to have ſomething to ſay in defence of what we are taxed with, than to be obliged quite to hold our tongues; and indeed it muſt be a very bad caſe or action that will admit of no excuſe. This proverb is, however, generally ſaid tauntingly to thoſe who defend themſelves but badly; or have but very little to ſay in their own excuſe, and yet will offer at it.

Excu'seless, *adj.* [of *excuſe*] that for which no excuſe or apology can be given.

Excu'ser [of *excuſe*] 1. One who excuſes or pleads for another. 2. One who forgives another.

To Excu'ss, *verb act.* [*excuſſum*, ſup. of *excutio*, Lat.] to ſeize and detain by law. A term in the civil law. *Ayliffe.*

Excu'ssable [*excuſſabilis*, Lat.] that may be ſhaken or thrown off.

Excu'ssion, Lat. 1. The act of ſhaking off. 2. A diligent inquiſition or examination. 3. Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*

Excu'tient, *adj.* [*excutiens*, Lat.] ſhaking off.

E'xeat, Lat. [*i. e.* let him go out] a term uſed in church diſcipline for a permiſſion, which a biſhop grants to a prieſt to go out of his dioceſe.

E'xecrable, Fr. and Sp. [*eſcarabele*, It. *execrabilis*, Lat.] accurſed, deteſtable, hateful.

E'xecrableness [of *execrable*] accurſedneſs, abominableneſs.

E'xecrably, *adv.* [of *execrable*] 1. Curſedly, abominably. 2. By way of hyperbole in common converſation, to denote ſomething very poor and mean. 'Tis fuſtian all, 'tis *execrably* bad. *Dryden.*

To E'xecrate, *verb act.* [*execror*, Lat.] to curſe, to abominate. Some form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and deteſted. *Temple.*

E'xecratad, *part. paſſ.* [*execratus*, Lat.] accurſed.

Execra'tion, Fr. [*eſecrazione*, It. *execracìon*, Sp. of *execratio*, Lat.] a curſing or banning, a wiſhing miſchief to one; a dreadful oath, imprecation or curſe. The Indians at naming the devil did ſpit on the ground in token of *execration*. *Stillingfleet.*

To Exe'ct, *verb act.* [*execo*, or *exſeco*, Lat.] to cut out, to cut away. Harvey uſes it.

Exe'ction [of *exect*] the act of cutting out.

To E'xecute [*executum*, of *exequor*, Lat. *executer*, Fr. *executàr*, Sp.] 1 To do, to effect what is plann'd or determin'd. The government almoſt *executes* itſelf. *Swift.* 2. To practiſe, to perform. I will *execute* judgment. *Exodus.* 3. To put to death by authority or by form of law, to puniſh capitally. *Executed* for treaſon. *Davies.* 4. To put to death, to kill in general.

Falſtaff wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fiſts I would *execute*,
If I now had him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Execu'tion, Fr. [*eſecuzione*, It. *execucìon*, Sp. of *executio*, Lat.] 1. The executing or doing a thing, performance, practice. Things are come to the *execution*. *Bacon.* 2. Hanging, beheading, or burning of a malefactor, capital puniſhment, death inflicted by forms of law. 3. Deſtruction, ſlaughter in general. The *execution* had been too cruel. *Hayward.*

Execution [in law] the laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods, as in a fine, a judgment, *&c.* Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole. *Clarendon.*

Final Execution [in law] is that which makes money of the defendant's goods, and extendeth his lands and delivers them to the plaintiff.

Military Execu'tion, is the pillage or plundering of a country by the enemy's army.

Execu'tione *Facienda*, Lat. a writ commanding the execution of a judgment.

Executione *Facienda in Withernam*, a writ which lies for the taking of his cattle, that had before convey'd another man's cattle out of the country.

Execu'tioner [of *execution*] 1. He that executes or puts in act. The *executioners* of this office. *Bacon.* 2. The hangman or finiſher of the law, he that inflicts capital puniſhment. 3. He that kills or murthers in general. I would not be thy *executioner*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The inſtrument by which any thing is performed.

Tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents. *Craſhaw.*

Exe'cutive, or Exe'cutory, *adj.* [from *execute*, or *executoire*, Fr.] 1. Having the quality of executing or performing. *Executive* of the commands of the ſoul. *Hale.* 2. Having the power of putting in act the laws, active, not legiſlative or deliberative. The legiſlative as well as *executive* power. *Addiſon.*

E'xecutor, or E'xecuter [*exécuteur*, Fr. *eſecutore*, It. of *executor*, Lat.] one who does or performs any thing. Impartial *executers* of poetic juſtice. *Dennis.* 2. (In law) a perſon nominated by a teſtator to take care to ſee his will and teſtament executed, and his ſubſtance diſpoſed of according to the tenure of the will. In this ſenſe the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable. 3. An executioner, one who puts others to death. Obſolete.

Delivers o'er to *executers* pale,
The lazy yawning drone. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exe'cutor *de ſon Tort* [a law phraſe] *i. e.* of or to his own wrong; an executor who takes upon him the office of an executor by intruſion, not being conſtituted thereto by the teſtator, nor authorized by the ordinary to adminiſter.

Exe'cutorship, or Exe'cutership [of *executor*] the office of a teſtamentary executor. *Bacon.*

Exe'cutrix, ſhe who is intruſted to perform the will of the teſtator. *Bacon.*

Exe'dræ, Lat. [εξεδρα, Gr.] places where the ancient philoſophers, ſophiſts, and rhetoricians, uſed to hold their conferences and diſputes.

Exe'gesis [εξηγησις, of εξηγεμαι, Gr. to explain] an explication.

Exegesis *Numeroſa* or *Linealis* [in algebra] is the numeral or lineal ſolution of extraction of roots out of adfected equations.

Exegesis [with rhetoricians] a figure wherein that which the orator has delivered darkly, he afterwards renders more clear and intelligible in the ſame ſentence; as, *Time at the ſame inſtant ſeemed both long and ſhort; long in the protraction of his deſires, and ſhort in the pleaſure of calling them to mind.*

Exe'getes [εξηγητης, of εξηγεμαι, Gr. to explain] perſons among the Athenians learned in the laws of the juris conſulti; whom the judges uſed to conſult in capital caſes.

Exege'tical, *adj.* [*exegetique*, Fr. *exegeticus*, Lat. εξηγητικος, Gr.] that ſerves to explain or unfold. Some *exegetical* notes. *Walker.* *N. B* The particle και in Greek, which anſwers to AND in Engliſh, is ſuppoſed by the authors of marginal corrections of ſcripture, to be only *exegetical* in ſome texts, where they had much better have retain d its ſtrict and proper ſenſe; as *Rev.* cap. i. ver. 6. And hath made us king and prieſts [not to God *even* his Father, but] to HIS GOD AND FATHER. See *Revel.* iii. 12. compared with 1 *Pet.* i. 3. and many other places.

Exege'tically, *adv.* [of *exegetical*] explanatorily.

Exege'ticalness [of *exegetical*] explanatorineſs.

Exe'mplable, *adj.* [*exemplabilis*, Lat.] that may be imitated.

Exe'mplar, Sp. and Lat. [*exemplaire*, Fr. *eſemplare*, It.] an example or pattern to be imitated. The idea and *exemplar* of the world was firſt in God. *Raleigh.*

Exe'mplarily, *adv.* [of *exemplary*] 1. In an exemplary manner, ſuch as deſerves imitation. *Exemplarily* loyal. *Howel.* 2. In ſuch a manner as may warn others. *Exemplarily* puniſhed. *Clarendon.*

Exe'mplariness [of *exemplary*] fitneſs or worthineſs to be an example, or pattern to be copied. Tillotſon uſes it.

Exe'mplary, *adj.* [*exemplaire*, Fr. *eſemplare*, It.] 1. Which ſerves for a pattern to follow, whether perſons or things. That lives and doctrines ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon.* 2. Such as may give warning to others. *Exemplary* juſtice. *K. Charles.* 3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. Abyſs of *exemplary* vice. *Prior.*

Exemplifica'tion, Lat. [*eſemplificazione*, It. *exemplificacion*, Sp.] 1. A demonſtrating a thing by an example. 2. A copy of an original writing. An ambaſſador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Hayward.*

Exemplification [of letters patent] a duplicate or copy of them, drawn from the inrolled originals, and ſealed with the great ſeal of England.

Exe'mplified, *part. paſſ* of *exemplify* [*exemplificatus*, Lat.] 1. Cleared, proved or confirmed by an example or inſtance. 2. Copied out from a deed or writing.

To Exe'mplify [*eſemplificare*, It. *exemplificàr*, Sp. of *exemplifico*, Lat. of *exemplum* and *facio*, Lat.] 1. To prove or confirm by an example. Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themſelves. *Spectator.* 2. To copy out a deed or writing.

To Exe'mpt [*exemptum*, ſup. of *eximo*, Lat. *exemter*, Fr. *eſentare*, It. *eſentàr*, Sp.] to free or diſcharge from, to privilege, to grant immunity from.

Exempt, or Exe'mpted, *part. paſſ.* [*exemptus*, Lat.] 1. Free from, privileged. 2. Not ſubject, not liable to. No man is *exempt* from the chances of human life. *Atterbury.* 3. Clear, not included.

His dreadful imprecation hear,
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt*. *Lee.*

4. Cut off from. Obſolete

By his treaſon ſtand'ſt not thou attainted,
Corrupted and *exempt* from ancient gentry. *Shakeſpeare.*

An Epempt, Fr. a life guard man free from duty.

An Exempt [in France] an officer in the guards, who commands in the abſence of the captain and lieutenant.

Exe'mption, Fr. [*eſenzione*, It. *eſenciòn*, Sp. of *exemptio*, Lat.] immunity, freedom from impoſts or burthenſome employments.

Exemption [in law] a privilege to be free from appearance or ſervice.

Exempti'tious, *adj.* [of *exemptus*, Lat] ſeparable, that may be taken from another. Looſe or *exemptitious* from matter. *More.*

To Exe'nterate, *verb act.* [*exentero*, Lat.] to take out the bowels. Brown uſes it.

Exentera'tion, Lat. an embowelling.

Exe'quial, *adj.* [*exequialis*, Lat.] pertaining to exequies or funerals.

E'xequies, *ſubſt.* without a ſingular [*exequiæ*, Lat.] funeral rites or ſolemnities, the proceſſion of burial; (for this word, *obſequies* is often uſed, but not ſo properly. *Johnſon.*)

Exe'rcent, *adj.* [*exercens*, Lat.] that exerciſes or practiſes any calling. *Exercent* advocate. *Ayliffe.*

To E'xercise, *verb act.* [*exercer*, Fr. *eſſercitare*, It. *exercitàr*, Sp. and Port. *exerceo*, Lat.] 1. To inure or train up to. Your own language they were inſtructed and *exerciſed* in. *Locke.* 2. To employ, to engage in employment. This faculty when *exerciſed* immediately about things, is called judgment. *Locke.* 3. To make ſkilful by practice. Reaſon ſtrong and *exerciſed*. *Locke.* 4. To buſy, to keep buſy. He will *exerciſe* himſelf with pleaſure. *Atterbury.* 5. To taſk, to keep employed as a penal injunction. Sore travel hath God given to the ſons of men to be *exerciſed* therewith. *Eccleſiaſtes.* 6. To practiſe, to perform. All offices he may *exerciſe* by his friend. *Bacon.* 7. To exert. The princes of the Gentiles *exerciſe* dominion over you. *St. Mathew.* 8. To uſe in order to habitual ſkill. To *exerciſe* their arms. *Addiſon.*

To Exercise, *verb neut.* to uſe exerciſe for health or amuſement. Alexander the Great *exerciſed* at it. *Broome.*

Exercise, Fr. [*eſercizio*, It. *exercìcio*, Sp. of *exercitium*, Lat.] 1. Labour of the body as conducive to the cure or prevention of diſeaſes. *Exerciſe* and a ſpare diet. *Bacon.* 2. Something done for amuſement. To perform all things rather as an *exerciſe* than as a labour. *Bacon.* 3. Habitual action, by which the body is formed to gracefulneſs, air, and agility. The French apply themſelves more univerſally to their *exerciſes* than any nation. *Addiſon.* 4. Uſe, actual application. The uſe and *exerciſe* thereof ſhall ceaſe. *Hooker.* 5. Practice, outward performance. The public *exerciſe* of their religion. *Addiſon.* 6. Employment. *Exerciſe* of the eyes and memory. *Locke.* 7. Taſk, that which one is appointed to perform. Patience is more oft the *exerciſe* of ſaints. *Milton.* 8. Act of of divine worſhip, private or public.

I'm in your debt for your laſt *exerciſe*,
Come the next ſabbath and I will content you. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'xercise [in military affairs] is the practice of all motions, actions and management of arms, by which a ſoldier is inſtructed in the different poſtures he is to be in under arms, and the different motions he is to make to oppoſe an enemy.

E'xerciser [of *exerciſe*] he that directs or exerciſes.

E'xercises [*exercitia*, Lat.] the taſk of a ſcholar at ſchool, or of a young ſtudent at the univerſity.

Exercita'tion, [*exercitatio*, Lat.] 1. Practice, uſe. By frequent *exercitations* we form them within us. *Felton.* 2. An ingenious diſcourſe upon any ſubject, a critical comment.

Exercitation [with phyſicians] exerciſe, a vehement and voluntary motion of the body for the ſake of health. Corporal *exercitations.* *Brown.*

Exerga'sia, Lat. [with rhetoricians] a figure, when one thing is often repeated in different terms; as, *the object of his thoughts, the entertainment of his diſcourſe, and the contentment of his heart.*

Exe'rgasy [*exergaſia*, Lat. εξεργασια, Gr.] poliſhing.

Exe'rgue, or Exe'rgum [of εξ, and εργον, Gr. the work] a term among medalliſts, uſed to ſignify the little ſpace around or without the work or figures of a medal, for an inſcription, cypher, device, date, *&c.* to be placed there.

To Exe'rt, *verb act.* [*exertum*, ſup. of *exero*, Lat.] 1. To thruſt out or put forth, to perform. The will has *exerted* an act of command. *South.* 2. To uſe with an effort. Your courage and conduct you may *exert*. *Dryden.* 3. To enforce, to puſh to an effort; with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *to exert one's ſelf*, is *to uſe one's utmoſt endeavour.*

Exe'rtion, Lat. the act of exerting, operation, production.

Exe'sion [*exeſus*, Lat.] the act of eating through. Brown uſes it.

Exestua'tion [*exæſtuo*, Lat.] the ſtate of boiling, ebullition.

E'xeter, the capital city of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Ex, ten miles north of the Britiſh Channel, and 172 miles from London. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſends two members to parliament, and gives title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Cecil. See Plate IX. Fig. 22.

To Exfo'liate, *verb neut.* [*s'exfolier*, Fr. of *ex*, and *folium*, Lat. a leaf; a chirurgical term] to ſcale, as ſplinters of a broken bone: or when a *carious* bone, by the aſſiſtance of the *ſound* parts and vis vitæ, throws off what is *decay'd*.

Exfolia'tion, Lat. [in ſurgery] a riſing up in leaves and ſplinters, as a broken bone does.

Exfo'liative, *adj.* [of *exfoliate*] that which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Exfoliative *Trepan*, one proper to ſcrape, and at the ſame time to pierce a bone, and ſo to exfoliate or raiſe ſeveral leaves or flakes one from another.

Exfre'diare [in old law] to break the peace, to commit open violence.

Ex gravi querela, a writ which lies for one who is kept from the poſſeſſion of his lands or tenements by the deviſor's heir, which were deviſed to him by will.

Exha'lable, *adj.* [of *exhale*] that which may be exhaled or evaporated.

Exha'lant, *adj.* [*exhalans*, Lat.] ſending out an exhalation.

Exhala'tion [*exhalaiſon*, Fr. *eſalazione*, It. *eſalaciòn*, Sp. of *exhalatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of exhaling, emiſſion. 2. The ſtate of evaporating, evaporation. 3. A fume or vapour, which is raiſed up from the ſurface of the earth, either by the heat of the ſun, or ſubterraneous fire, of which meteors, as miſts, fogs, rain, ſnow, hail, *&c.* are produced.

Exhalation [with chemiſts] an operation, by means of which the more airy, volatile parts of things are raiſed and diſperſed by heat.

Exhalation [in phyſic] a ſubtil, ſpirituous air, which breathes out of the bodies of animals.

To Exha'le, *verb neut.* [*exhaler*, Fr. *eſalare*, It. *eſalàr*, Sp. *exhalare*, Lat.] to breathe or ſteam out.

To Exhale, *verb act.* 1. To ſend forth a fume, ſteam or vapour. The vapour had been *exhaled*. *Temple.* 2. To draw out.

'Tis thy preſence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins where no blood dwells. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exha′lement [of *exhale*] matter exhaled, vapour. Brown uſes it.

To Exhau′st [*exhauſtum*, ſup of *exhaurio*, Lat.] 1. To draw quite out till nothing is left. They *exhauſted* not all its treaſures. *Locke.* 2. To drain, to deprive by draining. Their means are leſs *exhauſted. Bacon.* 3. To waſte, ſpend or conſume.

Exhau′sted *Receiver* [in chymiſtry] a glaſs or other veſſel applied on the plate of the air-pump, and the air extracted out of the ſame, by the working of the engine.

Exhau′stion [of *exhauſt*] the act of drawing out or draining.

Exhau′stions [in mathematics] a way of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad abſurdum*; ſhewing that if one be ſuppoſed either greater or leſs than the other, there will ariſe a contradiction.

Exhau′stless, *adj.* [of *exhauſt*] not to be emptied, inexhauſtible.

Exhæ′resis, Lat. [εξαιρεσις, of εξαιρεω, Gr. to take out] a chirurgical operation, whereby ſomething foreign, uſeleſs, and even pernicious, is taken from a human body.

Exhe′benus, Lat. [εξεβενος, Gr.] a kind of white ſtone, with which goldſmiths poliſh gold.

Exhe′nium, Exe′nnium [in old Latin records] a new year's gift, a preſent, a token.

To Exhe′redate, *verb act.* [*exhereder*, Fr. *exhæredo*, Lat.] to diſinherit, to ſet aſide the right heir.

Exhereda′tion [in civil law] a father's excluding a ſon from inheriting his eſtate.

To Exhi′bit, *verb act.* [*exhiber*, Fr. *eſibire*, It. *exhiber*, Sp. of *exhibeo*, Lat.] 1. To produce, to ſhew, to preſent or offer to view or uſe, to propoſe in a formal or public manner. To *exhibit* a charge of high treaſon. *Clarendon.* 2. To ſhow, to diſplay. *Exhibiting* a miſerable example. *Pope.*

To Exhibit [in law] is when a deed, acquittance, or other writing, is in a chancery ſuit exhibited to be proved by witneſs, and the examiner writes on the back, that it was ſhewed to ſuch an one at the time of his examination.

Exhi′biter [of *exhibit*] he that exhibits or offers any thing as a petition or charge publickly. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Exhibi′tion, Fr. [*eſibizione*, It. of *exhibitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of producing or ſhewing of titles, authorities, and other proofs of a matter in conteſt; diſplay, ſetting forth. *Exhibition* of mathematic demonſtrations. *Grew.* 2. Allowance, penſion. A penſion or *exhibition* out of his coffers. *Bacon.*

Exhibi′tions [in the univerſities] the ſettlements of benefactors for the maintenance of ſcholars at the univerſity, not depending upon the foundation.

Exhi′bitive, *adj.* [of *exhibit*] diſplaying, repreſentative. Norris uſes it.

To Exhi′lerate, *verb act.* [*exhilero*, Lat.] to cheer up, to make merry, to delight, to enliven.

Exhilera′tion [of *exhilerate*] 1. A cheering up or making merry. 2. The ſtate of being enlivened. *Exhileration* hath ſome affinity with joy. *Bacon.*

To Exho′rt [*exhorter*, Fr. *exhortàr*, Sp. *eſortare*, It. of *exhortor*, Lat.] to encourage, to encite or ſtir up to any good action.

Exhorta′tion, Fr. [*eſortazione*, It. *exortacion*, Sp. of *exhortatio*, Lat.] 1. An encouragement by words or incitement to good. 2. The form of words by which one is exhorted. I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exhorta′tive, or Exhorta′tory [*eſortativo*, It. of *exhortativus*, Lat.] ſerving to exhort, encouraging to good.

Exho′rter [of *exhort*] one who exhorts or encourages by words.

Exhuma′tion, the act of digging up a body interred in holy ground, eſpecially by the authority of the judge.

To Exi′ccate, *verb act.* [*exicco*, Lat.] to dry up.

Exicca′tion [of *exiccate*] The act of drying up, the ſtate of being dried up. Drought and *exiccation* of the earth. *Bentley.*

Exi′ccative, *adj.* [of *exiccate*] having a dry quality.

E′xigence, E′xigency, or E′xigent [*exigence*, Fr. *eſigenza*, It. *exigencia*, Sp.] 1. Need, want, demand, occaſion; that which a thing requires, or is ſuitable thereto. *Exigencies* of our ſtation. *Rogers.* 2. Preſſing neceſſity, ſudden occaſion.

Now in ſuch *exigencies* not to need!
Upon my word you muſt be rich indeed. *Pope.*

3. A pinch or ſtrait; an occaſion that requires immediate help.

E′xigent. 1. A writ lying where the defendant in a perſonal action cannot be found, nor any thing of his within the county whereby to be attached or diſtrained; it is directed to the ſheriff to call the party five county days ſucceſſively, to appear under pain of outlawry; if he appear not, he is ſaid to be *quinquies exactus*, and is outlawed. Shakeſpeare uſes for any extremity. *Hanmer.* 2. The ſame writ alſo lies in an indictment of felony, where the party indicted cannot be found. 3. End. Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*. *Shakeſpeare.*

E′xigenter, or Exige′ndary, an officer of the court of common pleas, who makes out exigents and proclamations in all actions in which proceſs of outlawry lies.

Exi′guousness, or Exigu′ity [*exiguitas*, Lat.] littleneſs, ſmallneſs, ſlenderneſs. Boyle uſes it.

Exi′guous [*exiguus*, Lat.] little, ſmall, ſlender.

E′xile, *adj.* [*exilis*, Lat.] fine, thin, ſlender; not powerful. Not in uſe but in philoſophical writings.

Exi′le, *ſubſt.* [*exilèr*, Fr. *eſule*, It. of *exul*, Lat.] a perſon ſent into ſome place far diſtant from his native country, under a penalty not to return for a term of years, or life, &c.

E′xile, *ſubſt.* [*exil*, Fr. *eſilio*, It. of *exilium*, Lat.] baniſhment, ſtate of being baniſhed from one's country. This word ſeems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either ſyllable: now it is uniformly on the firſt.

To E′xile, *verb act.* [*exiler*, Fr. *eſiliare*, It. of *exulo*, Lat. this had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable, now generally on the firſt; tho' Dryden has uſed both] to ſend into baniſhment, to tranſport, to drive from one's country.

Exi′lement [of *exile*] baniſhment. Wotton uſes it.

Exili′tion [*exilitio*, Lat.] the act of ſpringing or ruſhing out ſuddenly. Brown uſes it.

Exi′lles, a ſtrong fortreſs on the frontiers of Dauphine and Piedmont, about 10 miles weſt of Suſa, and 25 north-weſt of Turin.

Exi′lity [*exilitas*, Lat.] ſlenderneſs, ſmallneſs. Bacon uſes it.

Exi′lium [old law] a waſte or deſtruction of lands, houſes, woods, &c. alſo a prejudice done to an eſtate, by altering the condition or tenure of it, either by ejecting, advancing, &c.

Exi′mious [*eſimio*, It. of *eximius*, Lat.] choice, rare, famous.

Exi′miousness, or Exi′mity [*eximietas*, Lat.] excellency, notableneſs, &c. excellentneſs.

Exinani′tion [*exinanitio*, Lat.] privation, loſs.

Exi′schius [εξισχιος, Gr.] a term uſed by ſurgeons, when the iſchium or thigh bone is disjointed. Its etymology explains the meaning, of εξ, out of, and ισχιον, Gr. the bone ischium.

To Exi′st [*exiſter*, Fr. *exiſtere*, It. *exiſtèr*, Sp. of *exiſto*, Lat.] to be or have a being.

Exi′stence, or Exi′stency [*exiſtence*, Fr. *eſiſtenza*, It. *exiſténcia*, Sp. of *exiſtentia*, low Lat.] being, as the *exiſtence* of a God, is the being of a God; and the *mode* or manner of his *exiſtence*, is the mode or manner of his being; not like ours, and all other *derived* beings, *dependent* upon will and power; but independent and underived; or what exiſts by absolute necessity *within itſelf*, and ſuperior to all *production and cauſality* whatſoever. See First Cause, Autotheism, and Self-existence.

Exi′stent, *adj.* [of *exiſt*] in being, poſſeſſed of exiſtence

Exi′stible, *adj.* [of *exiſt*] capable of exiſting.

Existima′tion. 1. The act of thinking or judging, an opinion. 2. Eſteem.

E′xit [*exitus*, Lat.] 1. A departure, act of quitting the theatre of life. Make a figure at their *exit*. *Swift.* 2. A word that marks the time of the going of an actor off the ſtage. 3. Paſſage out of any place. An eaſy entrance or *exit*. *Glanville.* 4. Way by which there is a paſſage out. Its ordinary *exits*, wells and the outlets of rivers. *Woodward.*

To make his Exit. 1. To go off the ſtage as an actor. 2. To die.

Exi′tiable, or Exi′tial, *adj.* [*exitiabilis*, Lat.] hurtful, deſtructive, mortal. *Exitial* fevers. *Harvey.*

Exitio′se, or Exi′tious, *adj.* [*exitioſus*, Lat.] miſchievous, dangerous, deſtructive.

Exitus, Lat. [in law] iſſues, or the yearly rents of lands or tenements.

Ex mero motu [*i. e.* of my own proper motion] words of form uſed in a charter, intimating, that what the prince granted is of his own will and motion, and not by ſollicitation.

Exo′dium [εξοδιον, Gr.] 1. An interlude or farce at the end of a tragedy. 2. A ſong ſung at the concluſion of a meal.

E′xodus, or E′xody [εξοδος, of εξ and οδος, Gr. a way] a going or departing out; the title of the ſecond of the five books of Moſes, ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt. The time of the Jewiſh *exody*. *Hale.*

Exo′diary [in the Roman tragedy] a droll or mime, who appeared on the ſtage when the tragedy was ended, and performed the exodium.

Ex offi′cio [from office or duty, officiouſly] uſed of an oath whereby one who was ſuppoſed to be an offender, was forced to confeſs, accuſe, or clear himſelf of any criminal matter.

Exole′te, *adj.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] 1. Faded, or withered; as flowers, &c. 2. Grown out of uſe, obſolete.

To Exo′lve, *verb act.* [*exolvo*, Lat.] 1. To unbind. 2. To pay clear off.

Exo′mphalos, Lat. [εξομφαλος, of εξ and ομφαλος, Gr.] 1. A protuberance of the navel. 2. A dropſy or rupture in the navel.

Exomologe′sis [εξομολογησις, Gr.] confeſſion in an eccleſiaſtical ſenſe.

Exo′nchoma [of εξ, out, and ογχος, Gr. a ſwelling] any large prominent tumour.

To Exo′nerate, *verb act.* [*exonero*, Lat.] to unburthen, to unload, to eaſe, to diſcharge from any incumbrance. Ray uſes it.

Exonera′tion [of *exonerate*] the act of diſburthening or diſcharging. Repletion and *exoneration*. *Grew.*

Exoneratio′ne *Sectæ*, a writ which lay for the ward or heir of the king's tenant under age, to be diſburthened of all ſuit, &c. to the county, hundred, leet, or court-baron, &c. during the time of his wardſhip.

Exonei′rosis [εξονειρωσις, of εξονειρωττω, Gr.] a ſpecies of gonorrhæa, commonly called *Pollutio nocturna*, when the ſemen flows involuntarily in ſleep.

Exophtha′lmia [εξοφθαλμια, Gr.] a protuberance of the eye out of its natural poſition.

Exo′ptable, *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] deſirable, to be ſought with eagerneſs.

Exopta′tion, Lat. an earneſt wiſhing.

Exo′ptated [*exoptatus*, Lat.] wiſhed for, earneſtly deſired.

E′xorable, Fr. and Sp. [*eſorabile*, It of *exorabilis*, Lat.] that may be prevailed upon by reaſon, prayers, or entreaties.

E′xorableness, eaſineſs to be entreated.

Exo′rbitance, or Exo′rbitancy [*eſorbitanza*, It. *exorbitáncia*, Sp. *exorbitantia*, Lat. of *ex* and *orbita*,, Lat. a path] 1. The act of going out of the track preſcribed. *Exorbitancies* of the tongue. 2. A thing done out of meaſure, ſquare, or rule, an irregularity, an enormity. To commit ſuch *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the diſſolution of the government. *Swift.* 3. Boundleſs depravity.

They riot ſtill
Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill. *Garth.*

Exo′rbitant, *adj.* Fr. [*eſorbitante*, It. *exorbitánte*, Sp. *exorbitans*, Lat.] 1. Going out of the preſcribed track. *Exorbitant* commotions of the waters. *Woodward.* 2. Irregular, not comprehended in a ſettled rule. Inured with cauſes *exorbitant*. *Hooker.* 3. Exceſſive, extravagant, immoderate. Impoſitions ſo very *exorbitant*. *Addiſon.*

To Exo'rbitate, *verb neut*. [of *ex* and *orbita*, Lat.] To go out of the track preſcribed, to deviate. Bentley uſes it.

To E'xorcise [*exorciſer*, Fr. *iſorcizzare*, It. *exorcizàr*, Sp. *exorcizare*, Lat. εξορκιζω, Gr.] 1. To caſt out evil ſpirits by certain forms of adjuration. 2. To adjure by ſome holy name. 3. To purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits by religious ceremonies.

Bleſs their halls,
And *exorciſe* the beds, and croſs the walls. *Dryden.*

E'xorciser [of *exorciſe*] one who exorciſes, or practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.

E'xorcism [*exorciſme*, Fr. *eſorciſmo*, It. *exorciſmo*, Sp. *exorciſmus*, Lat. of εξορκισμος, Gr.] a laying or caſting out ſpirits; prayers or adjurations, wherewith to exorciſe, *i. e.* to drive out devils from perſons poſſeſſed, to purify unclean creatures, or preſerve from danger. Devout prayers or *exorciſms*. *Harvey.*

E'xorcist [*exorciſte*, Fr. *exorciſta*, It. Sp. and Lat. of εξορκιϛης, Gr.] 1. One who by adjurations and prayers caſts out evil ſpirits. 2. An enchanter, a conjurer. Improper.

Thou like an *exhorciſt* hath conjur'd up
My mortified ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exo'rdium, Lat. [*exorde*, Fr. *eſordio*, It. *exòrdio*, Sp.] a beginning, a formal preface or preamble. Long prefaces and *exordiums*. *Addiſon.*

Exordium [with rhetoricians] a ſpeech by which the orator prepares the minds of the auditors for what is to follow.

Exorna'tion, Lat. the act of adorning, ornament, embelliſhment. Curious *exornations*. *Hooker.*

Exo'rtive [*exortivus*, Lat.] pertaining to the riſing of the ſun, or the eaſt.

Exo'ssated [*exoſſatus*, Lat.] having the bones pulled out, deprived of bones.

Exossa'tion, Lat. the act of boning or taking out the bones.

Exo'sseous, *adj*. [of *ex*, and *oſſa*, Lat. bones] wanting bones, being boneleſs. Brown uſes it.

Exosto'sis [εξοϛωσις, of εξ, and οϛεον, Gr. a bone] the bunching or ſwelling of a bone out of its natural place, occaſioned by the ſettling of a corrupt humour in its proper ſubſtance. One ſymptom that accompanies the Rachitis is an *exoſtoſis*, or ſwelling of the bones; but *without pain*. Diſtinguiſh this from an *exoſtoſis*, which comes from an inflammation of the *perioſteum*, whether external or internal.

Exote'rical, the contrary of *acroamatical*, which ſee.

Exote'rics [εξοτερικαι, Gr.] the lectures of Ariſtotle upon rhetoric, which any one had the liberty to hear.

Exo'ticalness [of *exotical*] outlandiſhneſs.

Exo'ticus, Lat. [of εξω, Gr. outward; with botaniſts] which grows originally foreign.

Exo'tical, or Exo'tic, *adj*. [*exoticus*, Lat.] brought out of another country, not domeſtic. *Exotic* plants. *Evelyn.*

Exo'tic, *ſubſt*. [*exoticæ*, Lat.] a foreign plant. Plants unknown to Italy; and ſuch as the gardeners call *exotics*. *Addiſon.*

To Expa'nd [*expando*, Lat.] 1. To lay open as a net or ſheet. 2. To ſtretch out, to open wide every way, to diffuſe. *Expands* its fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Expa'nse [*expanſum*, Lat.] the firmament, a body widely extended without inequalities.

Yon lofty *grove*'s delicious bow'rs to gain,
You croſs th' expance of this enamell'd plain.
The table *of Cebes*, &c.

Expa'nsed [in heraldry] diſplayed or ſet out.

Expansibi'lity [of *expanſible*] poſſibility of being ſpread into a wider ſurface.

Expa'nsible [of *expanſus*, Lat.] capable of being expanded, ſpread wide and diſplayed.

Expa'nsile [of *expanſus*, of *expando*, Lat.] of or pertaining to expanſion.

Expa'nsive, *adj*. [of *expand*] having the power to ſpread into a wider ſpace. The elaſtic or *expanſive* faculty of the air. *Ray.*

Expa'nsion [*expanſum*, ſup. of *expando*, Lat.] 1. The act of diſplaying, opening, or ſpreading abroad. The eaſy *expanſion* of the wing of a bird. *Grew.* 2. The ſtate of being expanded. The condenſation and *expanſion* of any portion of the air. *Bentley.* 3. Extent, ſpace to which any thing is extended. Beyond the utmoſt *expanſion* of matter. *Locke.* 4. Pure ſpace, as diſtinct from extenſion of ſolid matter. Diſtance or ſpace I call *expanſion*, to diſtinguiſh it from extenſion, which expreſſes this diſtance only as it is in the ſolid parts of matter. *Locke.*

Expa'nsion [in a metaphyſical ſenſe] the idea we frame in our minds of laſting diſtance, whoſe parts exiſt together.

Expansion [in phyſic] is the dilating, ſpreading or ſtretching out of a body; whether from any external cauſe, as the cauſe of rarefaction; or from an internal cauſe, as elaſticity.

Ex parte, Lat. *i. e.* partly, or of one part, as a commiſſion *ex parte* in chancery.

Ex parte *Talis*, a writ which lies for a bailiff or receiver, who having auditors aſſigned to take his account, cannot obtain a reaſonable allowance.

To Expa'tiate, *verb act*. [*expatior*, Lat.] 1. To enlarge upon a ſubject in ſpeaking. 2. To range at large, to rove without any preſcribed limits. Wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in. *Addiſon.*

To Expa'tiate, *verb neut*. to let looſe, to allow to range. Very improper. An ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itſelf. *Dryden.*

Expa'tiating [*expatians*, Lat.] running abroad, launching out in diſcourſe, ſpreading far and wide.

To Expe'ct, *verb act*. [*aſpettaré*, It. *expecto*, Lat.] 1. To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or ill. 2. To wait or attend the coming. *Epecting* there the queen. *Dryden.*

To Expect, *verb neut*. to wait, to ſtay. Elihu had *expected* till Job had ſpoken. *Job.*

Expe'ctable [*expectabilis*, Lat.] to be looked for, to be hoped or feared.

Expe'ctance, or Expe'ctancy [of *expect*] 1. The act or ſtate of expecting, expectation. This bleſſed *expectance* muſt be my theme. *Boyle.* 2. Something expected. There is *expectance* here from both the ſides. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Hope, that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleaſure. Th' *expectancy* and roſe of the fair ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Expe'ctant, Fr. *adj*. [of *expectans*, Lat.] expecting or looking for. The *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

Expectant *Fee* [in common law] land given to a man, and to the heirs of his body, the remainder to him and his heirs, in which caſe there is a fee-ſimple expectant after the fee-tail.

Expe'ctant, *ſubſt*. [of *expect*] one who waits in expectation of any thing. Gentlemen who had employments, or were *expectants*. *Swift.*

Expecta'tion, Fr. [*aſpettazione*, It. *expectaciòn*, Sp. of *expectatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of expecting, looking or longing for. Within the note of *expectation*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The ſtate of expecting, hope or fear of things to come. Serious *expectation* of that day. *Rogers.* 3. Proſpect of any thing good to come. My *expectation* is from him. *Pſalms.* 4. The object of happy expectation; the Meſſiah expected.

Our great *expectation* ſhould be called
The ſeed of woman. *Milton.*

5. A ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us. Of ſo rare not only *expectation* but proof. *Sidney.*

Expe'ctative, as *gratiæ expectativæ*, are certain bulls frequently given by popes or kings for future benefices, before they become void.

Expe'cter [of *expect*] 1. One who has hopes of ſomething. Theſe are not great *expecters* under your adminiſtration. 2. One who waits for another. The *expecters* of our Trojan part. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Expe'ctorate, *verb act*. [*expectoro*, Lat.] to diſcharge or ſpit phlegm out of the ſtomach.

Expectora'tion [of *expectorate*] 1. The act of raiſing and ſpitting forth phlegm. 2. That diſcharge which is made.

Expectora'tive, *adj*. [of *expectorate*] having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Expectorative, *ſubſt*. any thing that cauſes expectoration.

Expe'dience, or Expe'diency [from *expedient*] 1. Fitneſs, neceſſarineſs to be done, propriety. The high *expediency* and great uſe of ſuch practices. *South.* 2. It is uſed in Shakeſpeare for expedition, adventure, or attempt.

Our council did decree
In forwarding this dear *expedience*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It is alſo uſed in Shakeſpeare for expedition, haſte, diſpatch.

I ſhall break
The cauſe of our *expedience* to the queen,
And get her leave to part. *Shakeſpeare.*

Expe'dient, Fr. *adj*. [*ſpediente*, It. and Sp. of *expediens*, *expedit*, Lat.] 1. Needful or fit to be done, proper, convenient. 2. In Shakeſpeare, quick, expeditious. His marches are *expedient* to this town.

Expedient, Fr. *ſubſt*. [*ſpediente*, It.] 1. A method, way, or means to an end. He would never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the other *Decay of Piety.* 2. A ſhift, means to an end which are contrived in an exigency. He flies to a new *expedient* to ſolve the matter. *Woodward.*

Expe'diently, *adv*. [of *expedient*] 1. Fitly, conveniently. 2. In Shakeſpeare, haſtily, quickly. Do this *expediently*, and turn him going. *Shakeſpeare.*

Expe'dientness [of *expedient*] fitneſs, convenientneſs.

Expedita'tion [in foreſt law] the cutting out the ball of a dog's fore-feet, for the preſervation of the game.

To E'xpedite, *verb act*. [*expédier*, Fr. *ſpedire*, It. of *expeditum*, ſup. of *expedio*, Lat.] 1. To diſpatch or rid, to do a thing quickly. *Expedite* the converſion of the papiſts. *Swift.* 2. To facilitate, to free from impediment.

A broad way now is pav'd
To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton.*

3. To diſpatch, to iſſue from a public office. Charters be *expedited*. *Bacon.*

E'xpedite, *adv*. [*ſpedito*, It. of *expeditus*, Lat.] 1. Ready, being in readineſs, eaſy, clear from encumbrances. The way plain and *expedite* enough. *Hooker.* 2. Haſty, ſoon performed, quick. *Expedite* execution. *Sandys.* 3. Active, agile, nimble. The more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operations. *Tillotſon.* 4. It ſeems to be uſed by Bacon for light armed in the Latin ſenſe. With *expedite* forces. *Bacon.*

Expedi'tely, *adj*. [of *expedite*] with quickneſs, haſte and readineſs. *Grew.*

Expedi'tion, Fr. [*ſpedizione*, It. *eſpediciòn*, Sp. of *expeditio*, Lat.] 1. Diſpatch, or quickneſs in diſpatch of buſineſs, activity. Quick and ſpeedy *expedition*. *Hooker.* 2. A march or voyage with martial intentions. Bending their *expedition* tow'rd Philippi. *Shakeſpeare.*

Expedi'tionary [*ſpedizioniere*, It. in the pope's court] an officer who takes care of diſpatches.

Expedi'tious [*expeditif*, Fr. *ſpeditivo*, It. *expeditus*, Lat.] quick, nimble, making diſpatch.

Expedi'tiously, *adv*. [of *expeditious*] quickly, nimbly.

Expedi'tiousness [of *expeditio*, Lat.] quickneſs of diſpatch.

To Expe'l, *verb act*. [*eſpellere*, It. *eſpellér*, Sp. *expello*, Lat.] 1. To drive or chace forth, to thruſt or turn out, to eject by the natural paſſages. Other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by conſent. *Bacon.* 2. To baniſh, to drive from the place of abode. *Expell'd* and exil'd left the Trojan ſhore. *Dryden.*

Expe'ller [of *expel*] one that expels or drives away.

To Expe'nd, *verb act*. [*ſpendere*, It. *expendo*, Lat.] to ſpend or lay out money.

Expe'nditor, a ſteward or officer who looks after the repairs of the banks of Romney-marſh.

Expe'nse [*eſpánſa*, Sp. *expanſa*, Lat.] coſt, charges.

Expe'nsis *Militum Levandis*, Lat. a writ directed to the ſheriff for levying the allowance for knights in parliament.

Expensis *Militum non Levandis*, Lat. a writ forbidding the ſheriff from levying any allowance for knights of the ſhire, upon thoſe who hold in ancient demeſne.

Expe'nseful, *adj*. [of *expenſe* and *full*] coſtly, chargeably. Wotton uſes it.

Expe'nseless, *adj.* [of *expenſe*] bearing no expenſe. Frugal and *expenſeleſs* means. *Milton.*

Expe'nsive, *adj.* [of *expenſe*] 1. Cauſing expence, chargeable, coſtly; as, an *expenſive* table. 2. Given to expence, luxurious, extravagant. Idle and *expenſive* men. *Temple.* 3. Liberal, generous, diſtributive. An active, *expenſive*, indefatigable goodneſs. *Spratt.*

Expe'nsively, *adv.* [of *expenſive*] with great expence or coſt.

Expe'nsiveness [of *expenſive*] 1. Coſtlineſs. 2. Freeneſs in ſpending, extravagance. *Arbuthnot.*

Expergefa'ction, Lat. an awaking out of ſleep.

Expe'rience [*experience*, Fr. *eſperienza*, It. *eſperiéncia*, Sp. of *experientia*, Lat.] 1. Long proof, practice or trial upon ſight or obſervation. Hereof *experience* hath inform'd reaſon. *Raleigh.* 2. Knowledge or ſkill gotten by uſe or practice, without a teacher.

Mark what I adviſe,
Whom age and long *experience* render wiſe. *Pope.*

Experience is the miſtreſs of fools.

Lat. *Experientia ſtultorum magiſtra.* Wiſe men learn by other mens miſhaps, fools by their own: like Ep. Ος επει κακον εχε νοηση: or, as Homer choſe to expreſs it; "ρεχθεν δε τε νηπιος εγνω." The Ger. ſay as we; Erfahrung lehret die narren.

Experience has been repreſented in ſculpture and painting by an elderly woman in a garment of gold; in her right hand a geometrical ſquare, and in her left a ſcroul with the words *rerum magiſtra* (the miſtreſs of things.) At her feet a touch-ſtone, and a vaſe, out of which proceeded flames.

To Expe'rience, *verb act.* [*experior*, Lat.] 1. To try, to practiſe. 2. To know by practice.

Expe'rienced, *part. paſſ.* [*expertus*, Lat.] 1. Made ſkilful by experience, verſed in, ſkilled. Learn them from ſuch as are uſed to that ſort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.* 2. Wiſe by long practice. *Experienc'd* Neſtor. *Pope.*

Expe'riencer [of *experience*] one who makes trials, one who practiſes experiments. *Digby.*

Expe'riment [*eſperimento*, It. of *experimentum*, Lat.] eſſay, trial, proof of any thing; a trial of the effect or reſult of certain applications and motions of natural bodies, in order to diſcover ſomething of the laws and natures thereof. When we are ſearching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this ſort of obſervation is called *experiment*. *Watts.*

To Expe'riment, *verb act.* [*experimenter*, Fr. *eſperimentare*, It.] to ſearch out by experiment, to try. *Ray.*

Experime'ntal, *adj.* Fr. [*eſperimentale*, It.] 1. Pertaining to experiment. 2. Grounded upon experiment, formed by obſervation. *Experimental* teſtimony. *Brown.* 3. Known by trial. An *experimental* exception. *Newton.*

Experime'ntally, *adv.* [of *experimental*] by experience or obſervation, by trial.

Expe'rimenter [of *experiment*] one who makes experiments.

Experime'ntum *Crucis* [a metaphor taken from the ſetting of croſſes where divers ways meet, to direct travellers in their right courſe] ſuch an experiment as leads men to the true knowledge of the thing they enquire after.

Expe'rt, *adj.* Fr. [*eſperto*, It. *experto*, Sp. of *expertus*, Lat.] 1. Skilful, intelligent in buſineſs, that has much experience and practice. *Expert* officers. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Ready, dextrous. *Expert* in mode and figure. *Locke.* 3. Skilful by practice or experience. This ſenſe is rare. *Expert* men can execute and judge of particulars. *Bacon.* It is uſed by Pope, with *of* before the object, but generally with *in*. *Expert of* arms. *Pope.*

Expe'rtly, *adv.* [of *expert*] ſkilfully, readily.

Expe'rtness [of *expert*] readineſs, ſkilfulneſs, dexterity. *Expertneſs* and valour of the ſoldiers. *Knolles.*

Expe'tible, *adj.* [*expetibilis*, Lat.] deſirable, worth ſeeking after.

Expe'tibleness [of *expetible*] deſirableneſs.

Expi'able, *adj.* [*expiabilis*, Lat.] capable of expiation, that may be atoned for.

To E'xpiate, *verb act.* [*expier*, Fr. *eſpiare*, It. *expiàr*, Sp. *expiatum*, ſup. of *expio*, Lat.] 1. To atone, to make ſatisfaction for. To *expiate* their crimes. *Bacon.* 2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

Expia'tion, Fr. [*eſpiazione*, It. of *expiatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of expiating or atoning for a crime. 2. A ſatisfaction or atonement, the means of expiation. Such an *expiation* and atonement as Chriſtianity has revealed. *Addiſon.* 3. Practices by which the threats of prodigies were averted. Upon the birth of ſuch monſters, the Grecians and Romans did uſe diverſe ſorts of *expiations*. *Hayward.*

Expiato'riness [of *expiatory*] expiating quality.

E'xpiatory, *adj.* [*expiatorius*, Lat.] that makes an atonement.

Expila'tion [*expilatio*, Lat.] robbery, the act of committing waſte upon land.

Expilation [in the civil law] the act of withdrawing or diverting any thing belonging to an inheritance, before any body had declared himſelf heir thereof.

Expira'tion, Fr. [*ſpirazione*, It. of *expiratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of expiring or breathing out air. 2. The giving up the ghoſt, the laſt emiſſion of breath, death. We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*. *Rambler.* 3. Evaporation, act of fuming out. 4. Vapour, the matter expired. Cold is an *expiration* from the earth. *Bacon.* 5. The end of an appointed time. The *expiration* of the treaty. *Clarendon.* 6. The ceſſation of any thing to which life is figuratively aſcribed. To ſatisfy ourſelves of its *expiration*, we darken'd the room, and in vain endeavour'd to diſcover any ſpark of fire. *Boyle.*

Expiration [in a medicinal ſenſe] is an alternate contraction of the cheſt, whereby the air, together with fuliginous vapours, are expell'd or driven out by the wind-pipe. *Bacon.*

To Expi're, *verb act.* [*expirer*, Fr. *ſpirare*, It. *eſpiràr*, Sp. of *expiro*, Lat.] 1. To breathe out.

Scorching fire,
Which he from helliſh entrails did *expire*. *Spenſer.*

2. To ſend out in exhalations. The fluid *expired* goes off in inſenſible parcels. *Woodward.* 3. To bring to an end, to conclude.

When as time flying with wings ſwift,
Expired had the term. *Spenſper.*

To Expire, *verb neut.* 1. To die. The fair in all their pride *expire*. *Pope.* 2. To make an emiſſion of the breath. The inſpiring and *expiring* organ. *Walton.* 3. To periſh, to be deſtroyed.

All thy praiſe is vain,
Save what this verſe which never ſhall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchaſe. *Spenſer.*

4. To fly out with a blaſt. The linſtocks touch, the pond'rous balls *expire*. *Dryden.* 5. To breathe one's laſt, to give up the ghoſt, to die. 6. To be out or come to an end, as time does. 7. To *throw* out the air in the act of breathing, as contradiſtinguiſhed from *inſpiration*, which ſignifies the act of *taking it into* the lungs.

To Expla'in [*ſpiegare*, It. *explicàr*, Sp. and Port. *explano*, Lat.] to make plain or clear by notes, to expound.

Expla'inable, *adj.* [of *explain*] capable of being interpreted or explained.

Expla'iner [of *explain*] an expoſitor or commentator.

Explana'tion [of *explain*] the act of explaining or making plain, the interpretation or ſenſe given by a commentator.

Expla'natoriness [of *explanatory*] explicative quality.

Expla'natory, *adj.* [of *explain*] ſerving to explain or give light to, containing explanations.

E'xpletive, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*expletivum*, Lat.] that which fills up a place.

E'xpletiveness [of *expletive*] expletive or filling up quality.

E'xplicable [*eſplicabile*, It. *explicabilis*, Lat.] that may be explained.

E'xplicableness [of *explicable*] capableneſs of being explained.

To E'xplicate, *verb act.* [*explico*, Lat.] 1. To unfold, to lay out, to expand, to diſplay. They *explicate* the leaves. *Blackmore.* 2. To clear, to interpret, to explain.

Eplicate, *n. adj.* explicit. More *explicate*. *Watts.*

Explica'tion, Fr. [*eſplicazione*, It. *explicaciòn*, Sp. of *explicatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of unfolding or opening out. 2. The act of explaining, an expoſition or interpretation. 3. The ſenſe given by an explainer, interpretation.

E'xplicative, *adj.* [of *explicate*] having a tendency to explain.

E'xplicator, Lat. an expounder.

Expli'cit, or Expli'cite, *adj.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] unfolded, plain, clear, diſtinct, not merely implied.

Expli'citly, *adv.* [of *explicite*] plainly, clearly, diſtinctly, not merely by implication.

Expli'citness [of *explicit*] expreſſneſs, plainneſs,

Expli'cia, Exple'tia, or Exple'ta [in old records] the rents or mean profits of an eſtate, in cuſtody or truſt.

To Explo'de [of *explodo*, Lat.] 1. To drive out diſgracefully with noiſe, as with clapping of the hands, &c. to hiſs out, to diſlike abſolutely and openly. 2. To drive out, to emit with noiſe and violence.

The kindled powder did *explode*
The maſſy ball, and the braſs tube unload. *Blackmore.*

Explo'der [of *explode*] one that hiſſes, or drives out any perſon or thing with noiſe and open ſcorn.

Explo'it, Fr. [*expletum*, *res expleta*, Lat.] a great action or performance, a ſucceſsful attempt.

To Explo'it, *verb act.* [from the noun; *exploiter*, O. Fr.] to do ſome great action. *Camden.*

To Explo'rate [*explorer*, Fr. *eſplorare*, It. *exploratum*, ſup. of *exploro*, Lat.] to view thoroughly, to ſearch out. Brown uſes it.

Explora'tion [of *explorate*] a ſpying, a diligent ſearching out.

Explora'tor, Lat. [*eſploratore*, It.] a ſearcher, an examiner.

Explo'ratory, *adj.* [*exploratorius*, Lat.] pertaining to ſearching out diligently or eſpying, examining.

Explorato'rium, a ſurgeon's inſtrument called a probe.

To Explo're, *verb act.* [*exploro*, Lat.] to ſearch into, to examine by trial. The *exploring* experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

Explo'rement [of *explore*] ſearch, trial. Brown uſes it.

Explo'sion, the action of a thing that drives another out of its place, that before it poſſeſs'd, and that with noiſe and violence.

Explosion [with naturaliſts] 1. An action of the animal ſpirits, whereby the nerves are ſuddenly drawn together, when ſome particles of a different kind are mixed with the ſpirits, by which they are violently expanded or ſpread forth, or driven into confuſion, like the parts of fired gun-powder. 2. A violent expanſion of the parts of air, gun-powder, or any fluid that occaſions a crackling ſound.

Explo'sion [with chemiſts] that violent heat and bubbling up, ariſing from the mixture of ſome contrary liquors, as that when ſpirit of nitre and that of wine, oil of vitriol and oil of turpentine, &c. are mingled together.

Explo'sive, *adj.* [of *explode*] driving out with noiſe and violence. Its *exploſive* power. *Woodward.*

Expoli'tion [in rhetoric] a figure whereby the ſame thing is explained in different phraſes, in order to ſhew it more fully.

To Expo'ne, *verb act.* [*eſporre*, It. *exponèr*, Sp. *expono*, Lat.] to ſet forth, to lay open, to expound.

Expo'nent [in algebra] is a number, which being placed over any power, ſhews how many multiplications are neceſſary to produce that power; thus X^3 the figure is its exponent, and ſhews it is produced by three continued multiplications of X into itſelf.

Exponent *of the Ratio* [in algebra] or of the proportion between two numbers or quantities, is the quotient ariſing, when the antecedent is divided by the conſequent. Thus 8 is the exponent of the ratio which 40 has to 5. Alſo a rank of numbers in arithmetical progreſſion, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progreſſion, are called indices or exponents: and on this is founded the reaſon and demonſtration of logarithms; for addition and ſubtraction of theſe exponents anſwers to multiplication and diviſion in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

Expone'ntial [of *exponens*, Lat.] expounding, laying open to view.

Exponential *Calculus*, is the method of differencing exponential quantities, and of ſumming up the differentials of exponentials.

Exponential *Curves* [with mathematicians] are ſuch curves as partake both of the nature of the algebraic and tranſcendental ones. They partake of the algebraic, becauſe they conſiſt of a finite number of terms, though thoſe terms themſelves are indeterminate, and they are in ſome ſort tranſcendental, becauſe they cannot be conſtructed algebraically.

Exponential *Equations* [with mathematicians] are the ſame that are called geometric irrationals by Sir Iſaac Newton; ſometimes they are called tranſcendentals.

Exponential *Quantities* [in mathematics] are ſuch quantities whoſe exponents are indeterminate, variable or flowing, and are of ſeveral degrees and orders; as, when the exponent is a ſimple indeterminate quantity, it is called an exponential of the firſt or loweſt degree. When the exponent itſelf is an exponential of the firſt degree, then it is called an exponential of the ſecond degree, and ſo on.

To Expo'rt [*exporto*, Lat.] to bear, carry or convey out of a country, to ſend abroad over ſea, generally by way of traffic.

E'xport, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] commodity exported or carried out in traffic.

Exporta'tion [of *export*] The act of ſending or carrying commodities abroad.

Expo'rter [of *export*] a merchant, *&c.* who ſends or carries goods into other countries; oppoſed to importer, who brings goods in.

To Expo'se [*expoſer*, Fr. *eſporre*, It. *exponer*, Sp. *expoſitum*, ſup. of *expono*, Lat.] 1. To ſet or lay abroad in pnblic view or examination. Freely *expoſe* their principles to the teſt, and are pleaſed to have them examined. *Locke.* 2. To caſt out to hazard or chance. As, to *expoſe* a child. 3. To render ridiculours, by laying open one's failings to others, to lay open to cenſure. You only *expoſe* the follies of men. *Dryden.* 4. To lay open, to make liable to. *Expoſe* thyſelf to feel what wretches feel. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To put in the power of any thing. He would not to the ſeas expoſe his wife. *Dryden.* 6. To make bare, to lay open ſo as to be acted upon.

While the balmy weſtern ſpirit blows
Earth to the breath her boſom dares *expoſe*. *Dryden.*

7. To put in danger. *Expoſing* himſelf, did ſometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon.* 8. To cenſure, to treat with diſpraiſe; a colloquial impropriety. A little wit is capable of *expoſing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addiſon.*

Exposi'tion, Fr. [*eſpoſizione*, It. *expoſicion*, Sp. of *expoſitio*, Lat.] 1. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air. From ſprings with an eaſterly *expoſition.* *Arbuthnot.* 2. [from *expono*, Lat. to expound] an explication, an expounding, an interpretation. Your *expoſition* of the holy text. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exposition [in rhetoric] a figure, whereby the ſame thing is explained, in different phraſes or expreſſions, in order to ſhew it more clearly.

Expo'sitor, Lat. an expounder, an interpreter, an explainer. Copious *expoſitors* of places. *Locke.*

Ex post, Lat. [in law] a term uſed of a thing done after the time.

To Expo'stulate, *verb neut.* [*expoſtulo*, Lat.] to argue the caſe by way of complaint about an injury received, to debate without open rupture. The biſhop will *expoſtulate*. *Swift.*

Expostula'tion [*expoſtulatio*, Lat.] 1. An arguing a matter in private without rupture. *Expoſtulations* end well with lovers. *Spectator.* 2. An accuſation, a charge brought againſt one. *Expoſtulation* is a private accuſation of one friend touching another, ſuppoſed not to have dealt ſingly or conſiderately in the courſe of good friendſhip. *Ayliffe.*

Expostula'tor, Lat. one who reaſons by way of complaint of wrong done, without any rupture.

Expostula'tory, *adj.* [*expoſtulatorius*, Lat.] ſerving to expoſtulation, or by way of complaint, containing expoſtulation. An *expoſtulatory* debate. *L'Eſtrange.*

Expo'sure. 1. [In gardening] the aſpect or ſituation of a garden wall, building, or the like, with reſpect to the ſun, winds, *&c.* A ſouthern *expoſure.* *Evelyn.* 2. The act of expoſing or ſetting out to obſervation or view. 3. The ſtate of being thus open to obſervation.

When we have our naked frailties hid
That ſuffer in *expoſure*, let us meet. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The ſtate of being expoſed or liable to a thing. A wild *expoſure* to each chance. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. The ſtate of being in danger.

To weaken or defend it our *expoſure*,
How hard ſoever rounded in with danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Expo'und, *verb act.* [*expono*, Lat.] 1. To explain or unfold, to ſhew the meaning of. 2. To lay open: a Latin ſenſe.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets. *Hudibras.*

Expo'under [of *expound*] one that expounds or interprets. Careful *expounders.* *Hooker.*

To Expre'ss [*exprimer*, Fr. *eſprimere*, It. *exprimir*, Sp. *expreſſum*, ſup. of *exprimo*, Lat.] 1. To declare by words, to pronounce or utter. We have nothing but words to *expreſs* them by. *Locke.* 2. To pourtray or repreſent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, painting, or ſculpture.

Each ſkilful artiſt ſhall *expreſs* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith.*

3. To copy, to repreſent, to reſemble.

So kids and whelps their ſires and dams *expreſs*. *Dryden.*

4. To make known any way.

That air and ſhape of harmony *expreſs*,
Fine by degrees, and delicately leſs. *Prior.*

5. To utter, to declare; with the reciprocal pronoun. Mr. Philips did *expreſs himſelf* with much indignation againſt me. *Pope.* 6. To denote, to deſignate. Theſe men *expreſſed* by their names. *Numbers.* 7. To ſqueeze out. The fruits out of which drink is *expreſſed.* *Bacon.* 8. To extort by violence: a ſenſe borrowed from the Latin.

Halters and racks cannot *expreſs* from thee
More than thy deeds. *B. Johnſon.*

Expre'ss, *adj.* [*exprès*, Fr. *eſpreſſo*, It. and Sp. *expreſſus*, Lat.] 1. Plain, manifeſt, in direct terms. Formal *expreſs* conſent. *Hooker.* 2. Copied, exactly like. His face *expreſs.* *Milton.* 3. Clear, not dubious or obſcure. Where ſcripture is *expreſs* for any opinion. *Locke.* 4. On ſet purpoſe, for a particular end. A meſſenger ſent *expreſs* from the other world. *Atterbury.*

Express, *ſubſt.* [*exprès*, Fr.] 1. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe about a particular errand; a courier who carries letters of advice about news. The king ſent an *expreſs.* *Clarendon.* 2. The tidings thus brought, meſſage ſent. Popular captations which ſome men uſe in their ſpeeches and *expreſſes.* *K. Charles.* 3. A declaration in plain terms: unuſual. The general deſign and particular *expreſſes* of the goſpel. *Norris.*

Expre'ssed [*expreſſus*, Lat.] repreſented or pourtrayed; alſo preſſed out. See To Express.

Expr'essed *Oils* [with chymiſts] thoſe that are prepared only by ſqueezing out the juice of fruits or ſeeds.

Expre'ssible, *adj.* [of *expreſs*] 1. That may be uttered or declared. With notes of the greateſt terror *expreſſible.* *Woodward.* 2. That may be forced out by ſqueezing or expreſſing.

Expre'ssion, Fr. and Sp. [*eſpreſſione*, It. of *expreſſio*, Lat.] 1. The manner of delivering or conveying one's idea to another, the form or caſt of language in which our thoughts are uttered. In very ſtrong *expreſſions.* *Broome.* 2. A phraſe, a mode of ſpeech. 3. The act or power of repreſenting any thing. Variety of inſtructive *expreſſions* by ſpeech. *Holder.*

Expression [in phyſic, *&c.*] the act of preſſing or ſqueezing out the juices or oils of plants, either by the hand or the preſs. The juices of leaves are obtained by *expreſſion.* *Arbuthnot.*

Expression [in painting] the natural and lively repreſentation of the ſubject, or of the ſeveral objects intended to be ſhewn.

Expre'ssive [*expreſſif* Fr. *eſpreſſivo*, It.] 1. Proper to expreſs. 2. Having the power of utterance; commonly with *of* before the thing expreſſed. The moſt *expreſſive* acknowledgment. *Rogers.*

Expre'ssively, *adv.* [of *expreſſive*] in a clear expreſſive manner.

Expre'ssiveness [of *expreſſive*] the power of repreſentation by words. All the *expreſſiveneſs* that words can give. *Addiſon.*

Expre'ssly, *adv.* [of *expreſs*] plainly, clearly, manifeſtly, in direct terms, not by implication, not generally.

Expre'ssure [of *expreſs*] now obſolete. 1. Expreſſion, utterance.

An operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expreſſure* to. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The form or likeneſs repreſented. *Expreſſure* of his eye. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The mark, the impreſſion.

Th' *expreſſure* that it bears green let it be. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Expro'brate, *verb act.* [*exprobàr*, Sp. of *exprobro*, Lat.] to upbraid, to blame openly, to charge with reproach. To *exprobrate* their ſtupidity. *Brown.*

Exprobra'tion, Lat. a reproach, a twitting or upbraiding. Matter of *exprobration*, and not of grief. *Hooker.*

To Expro'priate, *verb act.* [of *ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] to make no longer one's own; now obſolete. Conſigned your *expropriated* will to God. *Boyle.*

To Expu'gn, *verb act.* [*expugno*, Lat.] to take by aſſault, to overcome.

Expu'gnable, *adj.* [*expugnabilis*, Lat.] that may be overcome or won by aſſault.

Expugna'tion [*eſpugnazione*, It. of *expugnatio*, Lat.] the act of conquering by force; the act of taking a town by ſtorm. The *Expugnation* of Vienna. *Sandys.*

To Expu'lse, *verb act.* [*expulſum*, ſup. of *expello*, from *ex*, out, and *pello*, Lat. to drive] to expel, drive out, or force away. Peleus was *expulſed* from his kingdom. *Broome.*

Expu'lsion, Fr. [*eſpulzione*, It. *expulcion*, Sp. of *expulſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of thruſting or driving out. Continual attraction and *expulſion* of one another. *Wilkins.* 2. The ſtate of being driven out. The *expulſion* of Tarquin. *Stillingfleet.*

Expulsion [in medicine] the act of driving a thing out by violence from the place it was in. The *expulſion* of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

Expu'lsive, *adj.* [*expulſif*, Fr. *expulſivo*, It. of *expulſivus*, Lat.] having a power to expel or drive out.

Expulsive *Faculty* [in phyſic] that by which the excrements are forced out and voided.

Expu'nction [*expunctum*, ſup. of *expungo*, Lat.] the act of expunging or blotting out, abolition.

To Expu'nge, *verb act.* [*expungo*, Lat.] 1. To blot, croſs or wipe out. *Expungings* made by great authors. *Swift.* 2. To aboliſh or deface, to annihilate. *Expunge* th' offence. *Sandys.*

Expurga'tion, Lat. the act of purging or making clean; purification from bad mixture; as of error or falſehood. Brown uſes it.

Expurga'tion [in aſtronomy] is a term uſed by ſome authors for the ſtate and action of the ſun, wherein, having been eclipſed and hidden by the interpoſition of the moon, it begins to appear again; it is generally called emerſion.

Expu'rgatory, *adj.* [*expurgatoire*, Fr. of *expurgatorius*, Lat.] 1. Of a cleanſing quality, that has the virtue to purge, cleanſe or ſcour. 2. Employed in purging away whatever is noxious. *Expurgatory* animadverſions. *Brown.*

Expu'rgatory *Index*, a book ſet forth and publiſhed by the pope, containing a catalogue of thoſe authors and writings, that he thinks fit to cenſure and forbid to be *read* by Roman Catholics. But the *etymology* of this word ſhould import ſomething more, I mean, the *purging out* of the books themſelves what is *judged* to be erroneous, or contrary to what is the *current orthodoxy* of the times. And thus Dallæus de Uſû Patrum underſtood the term, "Procuſi ſunt indices expurgatorii, &c. *i. e.* The *Expurgatorial Indices* (as they are ſtyled) are coined, the *Belgic*; that of *Madrid*, and others; by which theſe *excellent* cenſors *ſtab*, as with ſo many ponyards, authors of every kind; whole *periods*, *chapters*, and *tracts*, are changed and *new faſhioned* by them at pleaſure. I know it is given out by theſe *cenſors*, that they draw their weapons only upon *modern* writers: but who does not ſee that this is a mere pretence? — What things are with ſo much ſollicitude expunged out of *modern* books, being likely to do much more miſchief when occurring in *ancient* writers." To which he adds, "that the inquiſition of *Madrid* has eraced from the *index* of Athanasius' works this clauſe, "*It belongs to* God *alone to be worſhipped.*" Orat. contra Arian, Ed. Paris, p. 394. And from the *index* of St. Austin, they expunge, "*Chriſt gave the* Sign *of his body.*" And from the ſame [authority] they order theſe words to be inserted, "Austin *judged the* eucharist *neceſſary for infants.*" I ſhall only add, that the *modern* catholics muſt not aſſume to themſelves the whole honour of *new-modelling* books in this gallant manner. Whoever conſiders that famous diſpute between St. Jerom and Ruffinus, will find this *liberty* had been taken by them, with the books of Origen long before. Not to obſerve how often this *artifice* has been played upon the ancient *doxologies*, and indeed on many an ancient writer. And if St. John had not been aviſed how ſome would dare to offer the like violence even to the sacred oracles themſelves, he might have ſpared that ſolemn *caution* and *proteſt* againſt it, with which he concludes his Apocalypſe. "If any man ſhall add unto theſe things, God ſhall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book. And if any man ſhall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God ſhall take away his part out of the book of life."——And no wonder; for of all thefts and frauds, thoſe of the *pious* claſs are the moſt miſchievous and fatal to mankind. See Bibliotaphist, Apostolic Constitutions, and Eunomians compared.

E'xquisite [*exquis*, Fr. *eſquiſito*, It. and Sp. of *exquiſitus*, Lat. much ſought after] 1. Farſought, complete, choice, curious, exact, rare. The moſt *exquiſite* judgment. *Addiſon.* 2. Conſummately bad. With *exquiſite* malice. *K. Charles.*

E'xquisitely, *adv.* [of *exquiſite*] completely; either in a good or bad ſenſe. Rare manuſcripts *exquiſitely* written. *Wotton.* *Exquiſitely* ill. *Addiſon.*

E'xquisiteness [of *exquiſite*] curiouſneſs, exactneſs, artificialneſs, perfection. Boyle uſes it.

Exquisiti'tious [*exquiſititius*, Lat.] not natural, but produced by art, exquiſitely, complete.

Exsa'nguinous [of *exanguis*, Lat.] void or empty of blood. See Exanguious.

Exsa'nguinousness [of *exſanguinous*] the quality of being without blood.

E'xscript, *ſubſt.* [*exſcriptum*, Lat.] a copy, an extract or draught.

Exsibila'tion, Lat. a hiſſing out or off the ſtage.

Exsi'ccant, *adj.* [of *exſiccate*] having the quality of drying. Wiſeman uſes *exſiccants* ſubſtantively.

To Exsi'ccate, *verb act.* [*exſicco*, Lat.] to dry. Droughts *exſiccate* and waſte the moiſture. *Mortimer.*

Exsicca'tion, Lat. the act of drying up. Brown uſes it.

Exsi'ccative, *adj.* [of *exſiccate*] having the quality of drying.

Exsi'ccatives, *Subſt.* [of *exſiccate*] medicaments that are of a drying quality.

Exspui'tion [*expuitio*, from *expuo*, Lat. to ſpit out] a diſcharge of ſaliva by ſpitting. Quincy uſes it.

Exsu'ccous, *adj.* [*exſuccus*, Lat.] dry, without moiſture.

Exsu'ction [*exſuctum*, ſup. of *exugo*, Lat.] the act of ſucking or draining out. Boyle uſes it.

Exsuda'tion [*exudatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſweating out. 2. An extillation, an emiſſion. Derham uſes it.

To Exsu'ffolate, *verb act.* [a word peculiar to Shakeſpeare] to whiſper, to buzz in the ear; from the Ital. *ſuffolare.* *Hanmer.*

Exchange me for a goat,
When I ſhall turn the bus'neſs of my ſoul
To ſuch *exſuffolate* and blown ſurmiſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exsuffla'tion [*exſufflatio*, from *ex* and *ſufflo*, Lat. to blow under] a blaſt working underneath. Bacon uſes it.

To Exsu'scitate, *verb act.* [of *exſuſcito*, Lat.] to wake from ſleep, to rouze, to ſtir up.

E'xta, Lat. the bowels or entrails of an animal body.

E'xtancy [of *extant*] the quality or ſtate of parts riſing up above the reſt. Oppoſed to thoſe depreſſed. Boyle uſes it.

E'xtant [*extans*, Lat.] 1. Standing out to view, ſtanding above the reſt. 2. Public, not ſuppreſſed. Weekly bills of mortality *extant* at the pariſh clerks hall. *Graunt.* 3. Now in being.

E'xtasy, E'xtacy, or E'xstasy [*extaſe*, Fr. *eſtaſi*, It. *extáſi*, Sp. *extaſis*, Lat. of εκςασις, Gr.] a rapture of the mind, a depravation or defect of the judgment and imagination, common to melancholy and diſtracted perſons, or a tranſport whereby a perſon is hurried out of himſelf, and his ſenſes ſuſpended; a trance, a ſwoon. See Ecstasy.

Exta'tic, or Exta'tical, *adj.* [*extatique*, Fr. *eſtatico*, It. εκςατικὸς, Gr.] 1. Of or pertaining to an extacy. 2. Tending to ſomething external. 3. Rapturous. Trance *extatic.* *Pope.* See Ecstatical.

Exta'ticalness [of *extatical*] extatical quality; or the being in extaſy.

Exte'mporal, or Exte'mporary, *adj.* [*extemporalis*, and *extemporarius*, Lat.] 1. Done or ſpoke without ſtudying or thinking beforehand; quick, ſudden, not premeditated. Of good *extemporal* judgment. *Wotton.* 2. Speaking without premeditation. If they ſpeak in haſte or be *extemporal.* *B. Johnſon.*

Exte'mporally, *adv.* [of *extemporal*] quickly, without premeditation. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Extempora'lity [*extemporalitas*, Lat.] a promptneſs or readineſs to ſpeak without premeditation or ſtudy.

Extempora'neous, *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] extemporal, ſudden.

Exte'mporary, the ſame with *extemporal.*

Exte'mporiness [of *extempore*] the faculty of ſpeaking or acting ſuddenly, without premeditation.

Exte'mpore, *adv.* [of *ex* and *tempore*, Lat. out of time] 1. All on a ſudden, immediately, without premeditation or previous preparation, readily. You may do it *extempore.* *Shakeſpeare.* 2. It is ſometimes very improperly uſed as an adjective. A long *extempore* diſſertation. *Addiſon.*

To Exte'mporize, *verb neut.* [of *extempore*] to ſpeak extempore or without premeditation. The *extemporizing* faculty. *South.*

To Exte'nd, *verb act.* [*etendre*, Fr. *eſtendere*, It. *eſtendèr*, Sp. of *extendo*, Lat.] 1. To ſtretch out towards any part. *Extends* his hands. *Pope.* 2. To make longer, to magnify ſo as to fill ſome aſſignable ſpace, to make local.

The mind, ſay they, while you ſuſtain,
To hold her ſtation in the brain,
You grant at leaſt ſhe is *extended.* *Prior.*

3. To ſpread abroad. Perſuades himſelf that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exiſts. *Locke.* 4. To widen to a large comprehenſion. Few *extend* their thoughts towards univerſal knowledge. *Locke.* 5. To encreaſe in force or duration. *Extend* his paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To impart, to communicate. To *extend* mercy unto him. *Pſalms.* 7. To ſeize by a courſe of law.

If it judge upon your ſide,
Will ſoon *extend* her from your bride. *Hudibras.*

8. To continue, to enlarge.

To Helen's bed the gods alone aſſign
Hermione t' *extend* the regal line. *Pope.*

To Exte'nd, *verb neut.* to reach or go far, to be enlarged in comprehenſion. Who can aſſure us that it *extendeth* farther than to thoſe things. *Hooker.*

To Extend [in a legal ſenſe] is to value the lands and tenements of one bound by ſtatute, *&c.* and who hath forfeited his bond, to ſuch an indifferent rate, that by the yearly rent, the obligator may in time be fully paid his debt.

To Extend [a horſe] ſignifies to make him go large.

Exte'nda *Facias*, Lat. a writ commonly called a writ of extent; a writ whereby the value of lands, *&c.* is commanded to be made and levied in divers caſes.

Exte'nded, *part. paſſ.* [of *extend*] ſtretched out. See To Extend.

Exte'nder [of *extend*] the perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extended.

Exte'ndible [of *extend*] capable of extenſion, that may be ſtretched. Rigid and hardly *extendible.* *Arbuthnot.*

Exte'ndlessness [of *extend*] unlimited extenſion. [In this ſenſe it is once found, but I think with little propriety. *Johnſon*] *Extendleſſneſs* of excurſions every moment into new figures and animals. *Hale.*

Extensibi'lity [of *extenſible*] the quality of being extenſible. Grew uſes it.

Exte'nsible [*extenſio*, Lat.] 1. That may be extended or ſtretched into length, depth or breadth. Holder uſes it. 2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehenſion. *Extenſible* beyond the object of poetry. *Glanville.*

Exte'nsibleness [of *extenſible*] capacity of being extended or carried on to a greater length.

Exte'nsion, Fr. [*eſtenſione*, It. of *extenſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of extending, reaching out in length, or far and wide. 2. The ſtate of being extended. The *extenſion* of body diſtinguiſhed from the extenſion of ſpace. *Locke.*

Extension [in phyſics] that property by which a thing is conſtituted long, broad, or deep, *&c.*

Exte'nsive, *adj.* [*eſtenſivo*, It. and Sp. of *extenſivus*, Lat.] large, vaſt, of a great extent, wide.

Exte'nsively, *adv.* [of *extenſive*] in an extenſive manner, widely, largely.

Exte'nsiveness [of *extenſive*] 1. Largeneſs, ſtate of ſtretching out wide, diffuſiveneſs. 2. Poſſibility of being extended. Dilatability or *extenſiveneſs* of the throats and gullets of ſerpents. *Ray.*

Exte'nsor, Lat. [*i. e.* a ſtretcher out] a name common to divers muſcles, which ſerve to extend or ſtretch out the parts; and particularly the hands and feet.

Extensor *Carpi Ulnaris*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle coming from the internal protuberance of the humerus, and paſſing tendinous under the ligamentum annulare, is inſerted into the upper part of the bone metacarpium; this and the ulnaris flexor moving together, draw the hand ſide-ways towards the ulna.

Extensor *Carpi Radialis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the wriſt, or rather two diſtinct muſcles, which lie along the external part of the radius, and are inſerted into the bone of the metacarpus; they extend the wriſt.

Extensor *Digitorum Manus Communis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the fingers, which ariſes from the external protuberances of the humerus, and is divided into three portions, that are let into the upper parts of the firſt, ſecond, and third bones of the fore, middle, and third fingers.

Extensor *Indicis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle which ariſes from the middle of the external part of the ulna, and joins with the tendon of the extenſor communis, and is inſerted with it to the upper part of the third bone of the fore-finger; this muſcle ſtretches out the fore-finger.

Extensor *Primi Internodii Oſſis Pollicis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle that ariſes from the upper and external part of the ulna, and paſſing obliquely over the tendon of the radius externus, is inſerted near the ſecond joint of the thumb.

Extensor *Secundi Internodii Oſſis Pollicis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing from the upper and external part of the radius, and is inſerted into the upper part of the ſecond bone of the thumb.

Extensor *Tertii Internodii, &c.* Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the thumb ariſing from the ulna, a little below the firſt extenſor, and is let into the upper part of the third bone of the thumb.

Extensor *Minimi Digiti*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing from the external protuberance of the humerus, and from the upper part of the ulna, and paſſing under another ligament, is inſerted into the third bone of the little finger.

Extensor *Pollicis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing near the upper part of the perone forwards, and paſſing under the annular ligament, is inſerted into the third bone of the little finger.

Extensor *Pollicis Pedis Brevis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the great toe, ariſing from the fore part of the os calcis, and is let into the upper part of the ſecond bone of the great toe, and ſtretches or pulls it upwards.

Extensor *Pollicis Pedis Longus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle derived from the fore-part of the upper epiphyſis of the tibia, and growing tendinous about the middle of it, runs into four tendons under the annular ligament, to the third bone of every toe, except the pollex.

Exte'nt, *part. paſſ.* [of *extend*, En. *extentus*, Lat.] extended. Spenſer uſes it.

Extent, *ſubſt.* [*extentum*, Lat.] 1. The extenſion or reach of a thing in length, or breadth, depth, compaſs, ſpace, *&c.* 2. Communication, diſtribution.

For th' *extent*
Of equal juſtice us'd with ſuch contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Extent [in law] the eſtimate or valuation of lands, tenements, *&c.* by the ſheriff, by virtue of a writ called the *extent*; an execution, ſeizure.

Let my officers
Make an *extent* upon his houſe and land. *Shakeſpeare.*

Extent *of the Idea* [among logicians] the ſubjects to which that idea agrees; which is alſo called the inferiors of a general term, which with reſpect to them is called ſuperior, as the idea of a triangle in general extends to all the divers kinds of triangles.

To Exte'nuate, *verb act.* [*extenuer*, Fr. *eſtenuare*, It. *atenuàr*, Sp. of *extenuo*, Lat.] 1. To leſſen in bulk. Grew uſes it. 2. To diminiſh in any quality in general.

To perſiſt
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To degrade, to leſſen in honour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton.*

4. To take off from the heinouſneſs of a crime or fault, to leſſen in repreſentation, to palliate; oppoſed to aggravate. To excuſe or *extenuate* his fault. *Bacon.* 5. To make lean.

Extenua'tion, Fr. [*eſtinuazion*, It. *atenuacion*, Sp. of *extenuatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are, palliation; the oppoſite of aggravation. 2. Alleviation of puniſhment. In *extenuation* of our puniſhment. *Atterbury.*

Extenuation [in rhetoric] a figure whereby things are extenuated and made leſs than they really are; it is the oppoſite to an hyperbole.

Extenua'tion [with phyſicians] a leanneſs of the body.

Exte'rior, *adj.* Sp. and Lat. [*exterieur*, Fr. *eſteriore*, It.] outward, not inward; the oppoſite of interior.

Exterior *Polygon* [in fortification] the outlines of the works, drawn from one outmoſt angle to another; or the diſtance of one outward baſtion to the point of another, reckoned quite round the works.

Exte'rior *Talus* [in fortification] is the ſlope allow'd the work on the outſide from the place, and towards the campain or field.

Exte'riorly, *adv.* [of *exterior*] outwardly, not inwardly.

To Exte'rminate, *verb act.* [*exterminer*, Fr. *eſterminare*, It. *exterminatum*, ſup. of *extermino*, from *ex*, and *terminus*, Lat. a bound or term] to drive away or caſt out, utterly to deſtroy, root out or caſt off. To explode and *exterminate* rank atheiſm out of the world. *Bentley.*

Extermina'tion, Fr. [*eſterminatione*, It. of *exterminatio*, Lat.] the act of extirpating or deſtroying a people, race, or family, *&c.* exciſion, deſtruction. *Bacon* uſes it.

Extermina'tor [*exterminateur*, Fr. *eſterminatore*, It. of *exterminator*, Lat.] a deſtroyer, either the perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To Exte'rmine, *verb act.* [*extermino*, It.] to exterminate, to deſtroy. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Exte'rn, *adj.* [*externus*, Lat.] 1. External, viſible. In compliment *extern. Shakeſpeare.* 2. Being without itſelf, not internal, not depending on itſelf, not inherent, nor intrinſical. *Extern* violence impelling it. *Digby.*

Exte'rnal, *adj.* [*eſterno*, It. *externo*, Sp. of *externus*, Lat.] 1. Outard, operating from without, not internal. 2. Having the outward appearance, having to the view any particular nature. South uſes it in the form of a ſubſtantive. Glorious in his *externals.*

External *Angles* [in geometry] are the angles of any right-lin'd figure, without it, when all the ſides are ſeverally produced, and they are, all taken together, equal to four right angles.

External *Digeſtives* [with ſurgeons] are ſuch as ripen a ſwelling, and breed good and laudable matter in a wound, and prepare it for mundification.

Exte'rnally, *adv.* [of *external*] outwardly, not internally.

Exte'rnalness [of *external*] the ſtate of being without, or the property of being outward.

Exte'rnus *Auris*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the ear, ariſing from the upper and outward edge of the auditory paſſage, and is inſerted to the long proceſs of the membrane called malleus.

Exterra'neous [*exterraneus*, Lat.] foreign, or of another country.

Exte'rsory [*exterſorius*, Lat.] rubbing, cleanſing.

Exte'rsion, Lat. the act of wiping or rubbing out.

To Exti'l, *verb neut.* [*extillo*, of *ex*, from, and *ſtillo*, Lat. to fall by drops] to drop or diſtil from.

Extilla'tion [*extillatio*, of *ex*, and *ſtillo*, Lat. to drop] the act of dropping out.

To Exti'mulate, *verb act.* [of *ex*, and *ſtimulo*, Lat. to ſpur] to prick, to incite by ſtimulation. Brown uſes it.

Extimula'tion [*extimulatio*, of *ex* and *ſtimulo*, Lat.] the act of pricking forward, ſtirring up, or egging on, the power of exciting motion or ſenſation, pungency.

Extispi'cious, *adj.* [*extiſpicium*, Lat.] relating to the inſpection of entrails in order to augury or divination.

Ext'inct, *adj.* [*etient*, Fr. *eſtinto*, It. *extinto*, Sp. *extinctus*, Lat] 1. Quenched, put out, extinguiſhed. *Extinct* her fires. *Pope.* 2. Ceaſing to be, dead, being at a ſtop, not having progreſſive ſucceſſion. The nobility are never likely to be *extinct. Swift.* 3. Annull'd, aboliſh'd, being out of force. Tho' ſuch law be *extinct. Ayliffe.*

Exti'nction [*eſtinzione*, It. of *extinctio*, Lat.] 1. The act of putting out fire, light, *&c.* Brown uſes it. 2. The ſtate of being extinguiſhed. Conſumed thro' *extinction* of their native heat. *Harvey.* 3. Deſtruction, exciſion. *Extinction* of nations. *Rogers.* 4. Suppreſſion. Total *extinction* of th' enlighten'd ſoul. *Thomſon.*

Extinction [with chemiſts] is the quenching of red hot minerals in ſome liquor, to abate their ſharpneſs, or to impart their virtue to that liquor.

Exti'nctness [of *extinct*] the ſtate of being extinguiſhed or extinct.

To Exti'nguish [*eteindre*, Fr. *eſtinguere*, It. *extinguìr*, Sp. of *extinguo*, Lat.] 1. To quench, ſmother, or put out any thing that burns. 2. To deſtroy or aboliſh. They *extinguiſh'd* the love of the people to the young king. *Hayward.* 3. To obſcure, to cloud. Her natural graces that *extinguiſh* art. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exti'nguishable, *adj.* [of *extinguiſh*] that may be quenched, put out, ſuppreſſed or deſtroyed.

Exti'nguisher, a hollow cone of metal placed on a burning candle, to put it out.

Exti'nguishment [of *extinguiſh*] 1. The act of quenching, putting out, or extinguiſhing, ſuppreſſion, deſtruction. Reſolution or *extinguiſhment* of the ſpirits. *Bacon.* 2. Abolition, nullification. Divine laws may not be alter'd by *extinguiſhment. Hooker.* 3. Termination of a family or ſucceſſion. He periſh'd himſelf, and made a final *extinguiſhment* of his houſe and honour. *Davies.*

Extinguishment [in law] is an effect of conſolidation; as when a man has a yearly rent out of any lands, and afterwards purchaſes the ſame lands, both the property and rent are conſolidated, and united in one poſſeſſor, and the rent is therefore ſaid to be extinguiſhed.

To Exti'rp, *verb act.* [*extirpo*, of *ex* and *ſtirpo*, Lat.] to root out. Now obſolete.

To Exti'rpate, *verb act.* [*extirper*, Fr. *eſtirpare*, It. *extirparè*, Sp. of *extirpo*, Lat.] to pluck up by the roots, to root out or deſtroy. To *extirpate* the affections. *Addiſon.*

Extirpa'tion, Fr. [*eſtirpazione*, It. *extirpacion*, Sp. of *expirpatio*, Lat.] the act of extirpating, plucking up by the roots or utter deſtroying.

Extirpation [with ſurgeons] a cutting off a part of the body by reaſon of a cancer, mortification, *&c.*

Extirpa'tione, Lat. a writ that lies againſt one, who after a verdict found againſt him for lands, *&c.* ſpitefully overthrows any houſe upon it.

Extirpa'tor, Fr. [*eſtirpatore*, It. of *extirpator*, Lat.] one that expirpates, roots out and deſtroys.

E'xtispice [*extiſpicium*, Lat.] divination by conſulting or viewing the entrails of beaſts offered in ſacrifice.

E'xtispices [of *extra*, entrails, and *inſpitio*, Lat. to inſpect] the ſame with the *aruſpices*, which ſee.

Extispi'cious, *adj.* [*extiſpicium*, Lat.] relating to the inſpection of entrails, in order to augury or divination.

Extoga're [in old records] to grub up wood land, and reduce it to arable or meadow.

To Exto'l [*eſtollere*, It. of *extollo*, Lat.] to praiſe greatly, to raiſe or advance a commendation; to cry up, to celebrate.

Exto'ller [of *extol*] one that praiſes to the clouds.

Exto'rsive, *adj.* [ot *extort*] having the quality of drawing by violent means.

Exto'rsively, *adv.* [of *extorſive*] violently.

To Exto'rt, *verb act.* [*extorquer*. Fr. *extorcér*, Sp. *extortum*, ſup. of *extorqueo*, Lat.] 1. To wreſt, wring, or get out of one by force, threat, or authority, to force out. My real concern for your welfare *extorts* this from me. *Wake.* 2. To obtain by violence or oppreſſion. Are my cheſts filled up with *extorted* gold? *Shakeſpeare.*

To Extort, *verb neut.* to practice extortion or violence. Now obſolete. They *extort* upon all men. *Spenſer.*

Exto'rter [of *extort*] one who uſes extortion or oppreſſion. Camdem uſes it.

Exto'rtion, or Exto'rsion [*extortion*, Fr. *eſtortione*, It. of *extorſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of unlawful and violent wringing out of money or monies worth from any perſon. 2. Force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away. Juſt recovery of rights from unjuſt uſurpations and *extortions. K. Charles.* 3. An exacting more than is due; the taking more for the intereſt of money than the law allows.

Exto'rtioner [of *extortion*; *extortor*, Lat.] a practiſer of extortion, a griping uſurer. *Extortioners*, church-robbers, traitors. *Camden.*

E'xtra, Lat. in the compoſition of Engliſh words, ſignifies without, beyond, over and above.

Extra-conste'llated [of *extra*, without, and *ſtellatio*, Lat.] placed or ſituated out of a conſtellation.

Extra-na'tural, *adj.* [of *extra* and *naturalis*, Lat.] beyond the common courſe of nature.

To Extra'ct, *verb act.* [*extraire*, Fr. *eſtrarre*, It. *extractum*, ſup. of *extraho*, Lat.] 1. To draw or pull out of ſomething. The drawing one metal out of another we call *extracting. Bacon.* 2. To copy out, o take from ſomething of which the thing taken was a part.

Woman is her name, of man
Extracted. *Milton.*

3. To draw out of ſome cavity or containing body. Theſe waters were *extracted. Burnet.* 4. To ſelect from a larger treatiſe. I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falſhoods. *Swift.* 5. (In the practice of Scotland) to take from any of their judicial records. 6. (With chemiſts) to ſeparate the purer parts from the groſſer, as in diſtillations, *&c.* Rum and rices ſpirit *extract. J. Philips.*

E'xtract [*extractum*, Lat.] 1. A draught or copy of a writing, as in the fifth ſenſe of the verb. 2. Some ſelect matter, doctrine, paſſage, *&c.* taken from a book, an abſtract, an epitome. *Extracts* out of authors. *Camden.*

Extract [*extrait*, Fr. *eſtratto*, It. *extráto*, Sp. with chemiſts] is that pure unmix'd, efficacious ſubſtance, which, by the help of ſome liquor, is ſeparated from the groſſer and more unactive earthy parts of plants, *&c.* The *extract* of the vegetables. *Boyle.*

Extra'cta *Curiæ*, Lat. [in old records] the iſſues or profits of holding a court, whieh ariſe from the cuſtomary fines, fees, and dues.

Extra'ction, Fr. [*eſtrazione*, It. of *extractio*, Lat.] 1. The act of extracting or drawing out of a compound the principal ſubſtance by chemical operations. Diſtillations of waters, *extractions* of oils. *Hakewell.*

well. 2. The ſtate of being deſcended of ſuch and ſuch a family, lineage, derivation from an original. A family of an ancient *extraction. Clarendon.*

Extraction [with chemiſts] the drawing forth of an eſſence or tincture from a mixed body by means of ſome proper liquor, as ſpirit of wine, *&c.*

Extraction [in genealogy] is the line, ſtem, branch or family that one is deſcended from.

Extraction *of the Roots* [in mathematics] the method of finding out the true root of any number or quantity given.

Extraction *of the Roots* [in arithmetic] the unravelling of a number (which being multiplied once or more times by itſelf, is called a power) in order to find out its ſide or root.

Extraction *of the Square or Quadrate Root* [in arithmetic] is when having a number given, another is found out, which being multiplied by itſelf, produces the number given.

Extraction *of the Cube Root* [in arithmetic] is that by which, out of a number given, another number is found out, which being firſt multiplied by itſelf, and that product multiplied by the root, becomes equal to the number given.

Extraction *of the Biquadrate Root* [in arithmetic] is the untwiſting or opening of a given number to find another number, which being multiplied by itſelf, and the product alſo being multiplied by itſelf, may produce the number firſt given.

Extra'ctor [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument to lay hold of the ſtone in the operation of cutting for it; alſo the perſon by whom any thing is extracted.

Extra'ctory, *adj.* [*extractorius*, Lat.] that hath the nature or power to draw out.

Extra'ctum *Panchymagogum*, Lat. [in medicine] a collection of the pureſt ſubſtances of ſeveral purgative and cordial medicines, to purge out ill humours.

Extradi'ctionary, *adj.* [of *extra* and *dictio*, Lat. a word] not verbal but real. *Extradictionary* and real fallacies. *Brown.*

Extragene'ity [of *extragenus*, Lat.] the quality of being of a foreign kind.

Extrage'nious, *adj.* [of *extra*, without or beyond, and *genus*, Lat. kind] alien, or of a foreign kind.

Extrajudi'cial, *adj.* [of *extra* and *judicialis*, Lat.] done out of the ordinary courſe of law, as when judgment is given in a court, in which the cauſe is not depending, or where the judge has no juriſdiction.

Extrajudi'cialy, *adv.* [of *extrajudicial*] in a manner different or contrary to the ordinary courſe of law.

Extrami'ssion [of *extra* and *miſſio*, from *miſſum*, ſup. of *mitto*, Lat. to ſend] the act of emitting outwards. Oppoſed to intromiſſion. Brown uſes it.

Extramunda'ne *Space* [of *extra* and *mundanus*, Lat. *i. e.* without the world] a term in philoſophy for the infinite, empty, void ſpace, which (by ſome) is ſuppoſed to reach beyond the bounds of the univerſe; and ſo it muſt, unleſs the things which are *made*, are commenſurate to their author. "God (ſays Sir *Iſaac Newton*) endures always, and is *preſent every where*, and by exiſting *always* and *every where*, he conſtitutes DURATION and SPACE, ETERNITY and INFINITUDE. Newton's Principia Mathemat. p. 483. See Co-immense and First Cause, compared with Eternal Generation.

Extra'neous [*eſtraneo*, It. of *extraneus*, Lat.] foreign, being of different ſubſtance, not intrinſical, but ſuperinduced. Freed from *extraneous* matter. *Woodward.*

Extraneous [in ſurgery] is a term uſed to expreſs the ſame as excreſcence; *i. e.* that is not natural to the ſubſtance it grows out of, or that does not properly belong to the part to which it adheres.

Extrao'rdinarily, *adv.* [of *extraordinary*] 1. In a manner out of the common order, unuſually. To countenance ſome *extraordinarily. Bacon.* 2. Particularly, remarkably. *Extraordinarily* magnificent. *Wilkins.* 3. Uncommonly.

Extrao'rdinary, *adj.* [*extraordinaire*, Fr. *eſtraordinario*, It. *extraordinario*, Sp. of *extraordinarius*, Lat. This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extrordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o*] 1. That is beyond or different from the common order and method, unuſual, uncommon, not ordinary. *Extraordinary* power. *Hooker.* 2. Different from the ordinary courſe of law. A martial or other *extraordinary* way, without any form of law. *Clarendon.* 3. Remarkably eminent, more than common. Things which ſeemed to have ſomething *extraordinary* in them. *Stillingfleet.*

Extraordinary, *adv.* [This word ſeems only a colloquial barbariſm uſed for the eaſe of pronunciation. *Johnſon*] extremely, greatly, extraordinarily. Things in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Addiſon.*

Extrao'rdinariness [of *extraordinary*] extraordinary quality, unuſualneſs, rareneſs, eminence. The *extraordinarineſs* of their guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

Extraparo'chial [of *extra*, out of, and *parochia*, Lat. the pariſh] being out of the bounds of a pariſh; alſo freed from pariſh duties.

Extraparochial *Lands*, ſuch lands as having been newly left by the ſea, have not been taken into any pariſh.

Extraprovi'ncial, *adj.* [of *extra* and *provincia*, Lat. a province] not being within a province, not under the juriſdiction of the ſame archbiſhop. *Ayliffe.*

Extrare'gular, *adj.* [of *extra* and *regula*, Lat. a rule] not comprehended within a certain rule, producing ſtrange things beyond common rules. Taylor uſes it.

E'xtra *Tempora*, Lat. [in the Roman catholic chancery] a licence or leave from the pope to take holy orders at any time beſides the canonical ſeaſons.

Extra'vagance, or Extra'vagancy, Fr. [*ſtravaganza*, It. *extravagáncia*, Sp. *extravagans*, part. of *extravagor*, Lat.] 1. Laviſhneſs, prodigality. Vain and ſuperfluous *extravagance. Arbuthnot.* 2. Sally or excurſion beyond preſcribed bounds. I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*, I ſhall make no delay to recal myſelf into the road again *Hammond.* 3. Irregularity, wildneſs. 4. Outrage, violence, exceſſive vehemence. Wild fury and *extravagancy* of their paſſions. *Tillotſon.* 5. Bombaſt, unnatural ſwelling of ſtyle. Verſes of my own which cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance. Dryden.*

Extra'vagant, *adj.* Fr. [*ſtravagante*, It. *extravagánte*, Sp. of *extravagans*, Lat.] 1. Vainly, expenſive, prodigal, waſteful. An *extravagant* man, who has nothing elſe to recommend him but a falſe generoſity. *Addiſon.* 2. Wandering out of one's bounds. This is the original ſenſe; but now obſolete.

The *extravagant* and erring ſpirit hies
To his confinement. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Roving beyond preſcribed methods and proper bounds.

Wiſhes are *extravagant*,
They are not bounded with things poſſible. *Dryden.*

4. Not compriſed in a thing. This is uſed in a ſubſtantive form by Ayliffe. Twenty conſtitutions of Pope John XXII. are called the *extravagants*; for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantur extra corpus collectionum canonum. Ayliffe.* 5. Wild, irregular, anomalous. There appears ſomething nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuſes. *Addiſon.*

Extravagant, *ſubſt.* one who is not confined in a general rule or definition. Fatuous *extravagants. Glanville.*

Extra'vagantly, *adv.* [of *extravagant*] 1. In an extravagant wild manner, *Extravagantly* new. *Dryden.* 2. In an unreaſonable dagree. Others as raſhly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers. *Pope.* 3. With vain and waſteful expence, luxuriouſly, exceſſively, prodigally, *&c.*

Extra'vagantness [of *extravagant*] extravagancy, exceſs, excurſion beyond limits.

Extravaga'ntes, a part of the canon law, containing divers conſtitutions of the popes not contained in the body of the canon law; alſo certain conſtitutions and ordinances of princes not contained in the body of the civil law.

To Extra'vagate, *verb neut.* [*extravagor*, Lat. *extravaguer*, Fr. *ſtravagare*, It.] 1. To ramble up and down. 2. To talk impertinently, or out of due bounds.

To Extra'vasate, *verb neut.* [of *extravaſer*, Fr. *ſtravaſar*, It. of *extra* and *vas*, Lat. a veſſel] to get out of its proper veſſels, as the blood and humours ſometimes do. Rarely uſed.

Extra'vasated, *adj. part.* [of *extra* and *vaſa*, Lat. *extravaſé*, Fr. This ſeems to be the only form in which the word is uſed] got or forced out of the proper veſſels.

Extravasa'tion [with anatomiſts, *&c.*] 1. Containing any thing extravaſated out of its proper veſſels, as when the blood and humours by ſome accident flow beſides the veins and arteries. 2. The ſtate of being forced out of the proper veſſels.

Extra'venate, *adj.* [of *extra* and *vena*, Lat. a vein] let out of the veins. *Extravenate* blood. *Glanville.*

Extrave'rsion [of *extra* and *verſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of throwing out. 2. The ſtate of being thrown out. An *extraverſion* of the ſulphur. *Boyle.*

Extrau'ght. *part. paſſ.* [the obſolete participle of *extract*, as *diſtraught* from *diſtract*] extracted. Knowing whence thou art *extraught. Shakeſpeare.*

Extre'me, *adj.* Fr. [*eſtremo*, It. and Sp. of *extremus*, Lat. This word is ſometimes corrupted with the ſuperlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itſelf the ſuperlative ſignification. *Johnſon*] 1. Laſt, that beyond which there is nothing.

I go th' *extremeſt* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion and to drench my love. *Dryden.*

2. Utmoſt. On the ſea's *extremeſt* borders ſtood. *Addiſon.* 3. Exceeding, very great, of the higheſt degree. The *extremeſt* of evils. *Bacon.* 4. Preſſing in the laſt degree, very urgent. Caſes of neceſſity ſometime *extreme. Hooker.*

Extreme, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*eſtremo*, It. and Sp. of *extremum*, Lat.] 1. The utmoſt bound of a thing, that which terminates its extremity, points at the greateſt diſtance from each other. The *extremes* on either hand. *Bacon.* 2. Utmoſt point, higheſt degree. Praiſed in an *extreme. Pope.*

Extreme *and mean Proportion* [with geometricians] is when a line is ſo divided, that the whole line is to the greater ſegment as that ſegment is to the other.

Extreme *Unction* [in the Romiſh church] one of the ſacraments; a ſolemn anointing of a ſick perſon at the point of death.

Extre'mely, *adv.* [of *extreme*; *extremment*, Fr.] 1. Very much, greatly; in familiar language. *Extremely* comforted. *Swift.* 2. In the utmoſt degree. En *extremely* doleful voice. *Sidney.*

Extre'mes [in logic] are the two extreme terms of the concluſion of a propoſition, *viz.* the predicate and the ſubject. The ſillogiſtic form only ſhews, that if the intermediate idea agrees with thoſe it is on both ſides immediately applied to, then thoſe two remote ones, or as they are called *extremes*, do certainly agree. *Locke.*

Extre'mity [of *extreme*; *extremitas*, Lat. *extremité*, Fr. *eſtremità*, It. *extremidàd*, Sp.] 1. The edge, hem, ſkirt, brink, or border of a thing, the utmoſt parts, thoſe moſt remote from the middle. The *extremities* or end of the feet. *Dryden.* 2. Neceſſity, great diſtreſs, miſery, the utmoſt rigour, the worſt or loweſt condition or violence. Reduced to *extremity. Clarendon.* 3. The utmoſt point, the higheſt degree. *Extremity* of cold. *Hooker.* 4. The points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition.

Made up of all the worſt *extremities*
Of youth and age. *Denham.*

5. Remoteſt parts, parts far diſtant. To the *extremities* of Æthiopia. *Arbuthnot.* 6. Violence of paſſion. The ſtrong *extremities* of their outrage. *Spencer.*

To E'xtricate [*extrico*, Lat.] to diſentangle or diſengage; to deliver or rid out of a ſtate of perplexity. *Extricating* herſelf from her oppreſſions. *Addiſon.*

Extrica'tion, Lat. the act of diſembarraſſing, diſentanglement, *&c.* Made rather by tranſmutation than *extrication. Boyle.*

Extri'nsic, or Extri'nsical [*eſtrinſeco*. It. and Sp. of *extrinſecus*, Lat] that is on the outſide, outward, being from without, not intrinſic. It is commonly written ſo, but analogy requires *extrinſic* and *extrinſecal. Extrinſical* agent. *Digby.*

Extri'nsically, *adv.* [of *extrinſical*] from without, outwardly.

Extri'nsicalness [of *extrinſical*] the ſtate of being on the outſide.

To Extru'ct, *verb act.* [*extructum*, ſup. of *extruo*, Lat.] to build or ſet up.

EXTRU'CTOR, Lat. a raiſer, builder, or contriver.

EXTRU'CTION, Lat. a building or raiſing up.

To EXTRU'DE, *verb act.* [*extrudo*, from *ex* and *trudo*, Lat. to thruſt out] to thruſt or puſh out with violence. The ſea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud. *Woodward.*

EXTRU'SION [*extruſum*, ſup. of *extrudo*, Lat.] the act of thruſting out. A violent depreſſion of ſome parts, and an *extruſion* and elevation of others. *Burnet's Theery.*

EXTU'BERANCE [*extuberantia*, from *ex* and *tuber*, Lat. a bunch] a ſwelling or bunching out, a knob, or parts prominent from the reſt. The irregularities or *extuberances. Moxon.*

EXTU'BERATED, *adj.* [*extuberatus*, Lat.] ſwoln into knobs or knots.

EXTU'BEROUS [of *ex* and *tuber*, Lat. a ſwelling] ſwelling or bunching out.

EXTU'BEROUSNESS [of *extubero*, Lat.] the ſtate of ſwelling or burſting out in a body.

EXTUBERA'TION, Lat [in ſurgery] a ſwelling or riſing up in the fleſh; alſo the ſtarting out of a bone.

E'XTUMÆ [old records] the reliques of ſaints.

EXTUME'SCENCE [of *extumoſco*, Lat. to ſwell or riſe up] a ſwelling or riſing up in the body.

EXU'BERANCE, or EXU'BERANCY [*exuberantia*, Lat.] an overgrowth, a ſuperabundance, ſuperfluity, luxuriance. In his ſimilies that *exuberance* is avoided. *Garth.*

EXU'BERANT [*exuberans*, Lat.] 1. Overflowing, ſuperabounding, growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots, luxuriant. Similies too *exuberant. Pope.* 2. Abounding in the higheſt degree. *Exuberant* devotion. *Addiſon.*

EXU'BERANTLY, *adv.* [of *exuberant*] abundantly, to a ſuperfluous degree. *Exuberantly* fruitful. *Woodward.*

EXU'BERANTNESS [of *exuberant*] an over abounding, ſuperabundance.

To EXU'BERATE, *verb neut.* [*exuberatum*, ſup. of *exubero*, Lat.] to abound in the higheſt degree. Vaſt confluence and immenſity that *exuberates* in God. *Boyle.*

EXU'CCOUS [*exuccus*, from *ex*, and *ſuccus*, Lat. juice] being without moiſture or juice. Brown uſes it.

EXUDA'TION, Lat. 1. The act of ſweating out, the act of emitting moiſture thro' the pores. 2. The matter iſſuing out by ſweat. The fine *exudations* of ſtone. *Bacon.*

To EXU'DE, or To EXU'DATE, *verb neut.* [*exudo*, Lat.] to iſſue out by ſweat. The humour included doth *exudate. Brown.* Honey *exuding* from all flowers. *Arbuthnot.*

To EXU'LCERATE, *verb act.* [*exulceratum*, ſup. of *exulcero*, from *ex*, and *ulcus*, Lat. an ulcer] 1. To affect with a running or eating ſore. *Exulcerating* the jaws. *Ray.* 2. To afflict, to corrode, to enrage.

> Exaſperate, *exulcerate*, and raiſe
> Dire inflammation. *Milton.*

EXU'LCERATED, *part. paſſ.* [*exulceratus*, Lat.] grown to an ulcer.

EXULCERA'TION, Lat. [with ſurgeons] 1. A ſolution of continuity, which proceeds from ſome gnawing matter, and, in thoſe parts of the body that are ſoft, is attended with a loſs of their quantity. The beginning eroſion which wears away the ſubſtance, and forms an ulcer. *Quincy.* 2. Corroſion, exacerbation, exaſperation. *Exulceration* of mind. *Hooker.*

EXU'LCERATORY [*exulceratorius*, Lat.] that cauſeth ulcers, having a tendency thereto.

To EXU'LT, *verb neut.* [*exulto*, Lat.] to leap and ſkip for joy, to rejoice exceedingly, to triumph. The whole world did ſeem to *exult. Hooker.*

EXU'LTANCE, EXU'LTANCY, or EXULTA'TION, Fr. [*eſultazione*, It. of *exultatio*, It.] a rejoicing or triumphing. Great cauſe of *exultance. Government of the Tongue.* Tranſports of joy and *exultation. Addiſon.*

EXUMBILICA'TION, Lat. a ſtarting out of the navel.

To EXU'NDATE, *verb neut.* [*exundo*, Lat.] to overflow.

EXUNDA'TION, Lat. overflow, abundance. The *exundation* and overflowing of his tranſcendent goodneſs. *Ray.*

To EXU'NGULATE [*exungulatum*, ſup. of *exungulo*, Lat.] 1. To pull off the hoofs. 2. To cut off the white part from roſe leaves.

EXUNGULA'TION, Lat. a pulling off the hoofs.

EXU'PERABLE [*exuperabilis*, Lat.] conquerable; alſo that may be got over, exceeded or ſurpaſſed.

EXU'PERANCE, or EXUPERA'TION [*exuperantia*, Lat.] overbalance, greater proportion; alſo preeminence.

EXU'PERANT [*exuperans*, Lat.] exceeding, overbalancing.

To EXU'SCITATE, *verb act.* [*exſuſcito*, Lat.] to awake or raiſe one up from ſleep, to rouſe, to ſtir up.

EXUSCITA'TION, Lat. a raiſing up from ſleep.

EXU'STION [*exuſtio*, Lat.] the act of burning up, conſumption by fire.

EXU'VIÆ, Lat. the ſlough or old caſt ſkin of a ſnake; any thing thrown off or ſhed by animals. Hence

EXUVIÆ [with natural philoſophers] ſignify thoſe ſhells and other foſſills, that are frequently found in the bowels of the earth, ſuppoſed to have been left there at the univerſal deluge; becauſe they are the caſt ſkins of once living creatures. Only the ſkins or *exuviæ*, rather than entire bodies of fiſhes. *Woodward.*

EY, as formerly written at the end of words, is now more generally and better written with a ſingle y.

EY, EA, or Ee, may either come from ıᵹ, an iſland, by melting the Saxon ᵹ into ẏ, which is uſually done; or from the Saxon ea, which ſignifies a water, river, &c. or laſtly from ıeaᵹ, a field, by the ſame kind of melting. *Gibſon's Camden.*

EY'AS, or EY'ESS, *ſubſt.* [*niais*, Fr.] a young hawk juſt taken from the neſt, not able to take prey for itſelf. *Hanmer.* This is an aiery of children, little *eyaſſes* that cry out. *Shakeſpeare.*

EYAS-MUSKET, *ſubſt.* a young unfledged male hawk of the muſket kind. *Hanmer.* Here comes little Robin—how now, my *eyas-muſket. Shakeſpeare.*

EYE; obſolete: plur. *eyne*, now *eyes* [eaᵹ, eaᵹe or eᵹh, Sax. oge, Dan. oga, Su. and H. Ger. ooge, Du. aug, O. and L. Ger. *oeil*, Fr. *occhio*, It. *ojo*, Sp. *olho*, Port. *oculus*, Lat. all of aucon, auga, Goth. *ee* Scottiſh, plur. *eene*] 1. The wonderful inſtrument or organ of ſight, accounted the ſeat of contempt, and of the paſſions of the ſoul. Fire hurteth the *eye. Bacon.* 2. Sight, ocular view. Before whoſe *eyes* Jeſus Chriſt hath been evidently ſet forth. *Galatians.* 3. Look, conntenance. I'll ſay yon grey is not the morning's *eye. Shakeſpeare.* 4. Front, face. Her ſhall you hear diſproved to your *eyes. Shakeſpeare.* 5. Aſpect or regard. Having an *eye* to a number of rites. *Hooker.* 6. A poſture of direct oppoſition, where one thing is in the ſame line with another.

> Both ſtrive to intercept and guide the wind,
> And in its *eye* more cloſely they come back. *Dryden.*

7. Notice, attention, obſervation. They might have an *eye* and obſervation upon them. *Davies.* 8. Opinion formed upon and reſulting from obſervation. She deſign'd to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his. *Sidney.* 8. Sight, view, the place in which any thing may be ſeen.

> Hear ſweet diſcourſe, converſe with noblemen;
> And be in *eye* of every exerciſe
> Worthy his youth and nobleneſs of birth. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye. Colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather *Newton.* 11. Any ſmall perforation. The ſtreightneſs of a needle's *eye. South.* 12. A ſmall catch into which a hook goes. By little hooks and *eyes* or other kind of faſtenings entangled in one another. *Boyle.* 13. A ſmall ſhade of colour. Red with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle.* 14. The intellectual power of perceiving. The *eyes* of your underſtanding being enlighten'd. *Epheſians.*

EYE [in geography] a borough town of Suffolk, 92 miles from London. It gives title of baron to lord Cornwallis, and ſends two members to parliament.

EYE [with architects] the middle of the ſcroll of the Ionic capital, cut in the form of a little roſe; alſo any round window made in a pediment, an Attic, the reins of a vault, &c.

EYE [in botany] that part of a plant where the buds put forth; alſo the bud itſelf. Save one or two of the ſtouteſt vine-ſhoots with three or four *eyes* of young wood. *Evelyn.*

EYE [with phyſicians] a hole or aperture.

EYE [with printers] is ſometimes uſed for the thickneſs of the types or characters uſed in printing; or more ſtrictly the graving in *relievo* on the top or face of the letter.

EYE *of a Bean* [with horſemen] a black ſpeck or mark in the cavity of the corner-teeth of a horſe, when he is about the age of 5 and a half, and remains till 7 or 8.

An EYE *wide open* [hieroglyphically] repreſented wiſdom and juſtice.

EYE [with jewellers] the luſtre and brilliancy of pearls and precious ſtones, more uſually called *water.*

Bull's EYE [in aſtronomy] a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Taurus.

Cat's EYE, a precious ſtone, called alſo *oculus ſolis*, or the ſun's eye.

Hare's EYE [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe ariſing from the contraction of the upper eye-lid, which hinders it from covering its part of the eye.

Goat's EYE [with oculiſts] a white ſpeck on the cornea.

Bullock's EYE [in architecture] a little ſky-light in the covering or roof, intended to illuminate a granary or the like.

EYE *of an Anchor*, a hole wherein the ring is put into the ſhank.

EYE *of the Strap* [with ſailors] the compaſs or ring which is left of the ſtrap-rope, to which any block or pulley is faſtened.

Pleaſe the EYE, and pick the purſe.

Fr. *Merchandiſe qui plait eſt a demi vendue.* See CHEAP.

The maſter's EYE makes the horſe fat.

Lat. *Oculus magiſtri ſaginat equum.* Gr. Ο τȣ δεσποτȣ οφθαλμος ιππον πιαινει. Fr. *L'oeil du maitre engraiſſe le cheval.* The deſign of this proverb is to intimate the benefit accruing to a man's attending his own concerns; and is thereby an admonition at the ſame time to us not to entruſt in the hands of others what we are capable of performing ourſelves, or at leaſt to have a watchful eye ourſelves over the management of thoſe we do or are obliged to employ to act for us.

One EYE-witneſs is better than ten hearſays.

Lat. *Pluris eſt oculatus teſtis unus, quam auriti decem.* Plaut. Fr. *Un temoin oculaire vaut mieux que dix qui parle par oui-dire.* Relations of things are ſo liable to be vary'd or enlarg'd upon by frequent repetition and conveyance from one to the other, that it is but common prudence to be cautious how we give credit to what is related to us upon hearſay; or, or leaſt, if we are inclined to believe it, and, for any reaſon, to divulge it further, to declare to others, what grounds we have for our belief and report; and that it is not upon our own knowledge.

What the EYE ſees not, the heart rues not.

And therefore it is good ſometimes to wink or ſhut one's eyes; and not to pry too narrowly into trifling things, which may give us more uneaſineſs than they are worth, eſpecially if they are of ſuch a nature that either there is no remedy againſt them, or if there be, it is as bad or worſe than the diſeaſe. The Sp. ſay; *Lo que los ójos no veen, coracón no deſſea.*

Two EYES ſee better than one.

Lat. *Plus vident oculi quam oculus.* See ALL and TWO.

To EYE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to watch, to keep in view. Continually *eyed* and noted of all men. *Spenſer.*

To EYE, *verb neut.* to appear, to ſhow. My becomings kill me when they do not *eye* well to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

EYE-BALL [of *eye* and *ball*] the pupil, the apple of the eye.

To EYE-BITE [of *eye* and *bite*, of eaᵹ and bıhꞇan, Sax.] to bewitch by a certain evil influence of the eye.

EYE-BRIGHT [*euphraſia*, Lat.] a herb; it hath an anomalous perforated flower of one leaf. Out of the flower cup riſes the pointal, which afterwards turns to a fruit or oblong huſk, replete with ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*

EYE-BROW [of *eye* and *brow*, of eaᵹan-bꞃeᵹh, Sax. augen-braun, Ger.] the upper part of the eye lid, the hairy arch over the eye.

EYE-BROW [in architecture] the ſame as liſt or fillet.

EYE *of the Volute* [in architecture] the centre of the volute, or that point

point where the helix or ſpiral, of which it is formed, commences, or elſe it is the little circle in the middle of the volutes, wherein are found the thirteen centres for deſcribing the circumvolutions thereof.

Eye-drop [of *eye* and *drop*] a tear. Gentle *eye-drops*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eye-glass [of *eye* and *glaſs*] glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight, ſpectacles. A concave *eye-glaſs*. *Newton.*

Ey'eless, *adj.* [of *eye* and *leſs*] having no eyes, deprived of ſight.
Eyeleſs in Gaza at the mill with ſlaves. *Milton.*

E'yelet [*aillet*, Fr. a little eye] a ſmall hole for a lace to go through; as, *eyelet-holes*. *Wiſeman.*

Ey'e-lid [of *eye* and *lid*] the membrane that ſhuts over the eye.

Ey'rac, or Iza'co-Arabic [the Arabian Irac] a province of Aſiatic Turkey, on the river Euphrates, being the ancient Chaldea or Babylonica.

Eyrac, or Ira'c-agem [the Perſian Irac] the ancient Parthia, now the principal province of Perſia, ſituated near the centre of that kingdom; its capital is Iſpahan, the metropolis of the whole kingdom.

Ey'ess. See Eyass.

Eye-se'rvant [of *eye* and *ſervant*] a ſervant who works only while watched.

Eye-se'rvice [of *eye* and *ſervice*] ſervice performed only while under the maſter's eye.

Ey'e-shot, *ſubſt.* [of *eye* and *ſhot*] ſight, view, glance. Out of *eye-ſhot* from the other windows. *Dryden.*

Ey'e-sight [of *eye* and *ſight*] ſight of the eye. Joſephus ſets this down from his own *eye-ſight*. *Wilkins.*

Ey'e-sore [of *eye* and *ſore*] ſomething offenſive to the ſight. Is the like concluſion of pſalms become now an *eye-ſore*. *Hooker.*

Ey'e-spotted, *adj.* [of *eye* and *ſpot*] marked with ſpots like eyes. Juno's bird in her *eye-ſpotted* train. *Spenſer.*

Ey'e-string [of *eye* and *ſtring*] the ſtring of the eye, the tendon by which the eye is moved. The *Eye-ſtrings* ruddy. *Mortimer.*

Ey'e-witness [of *eye* and *witneſs*] one who gives evidence to facts ſeen with his own eyes.

Ey'rar [*aire*, Fr. in old records] an eyrie, neſt or brood of young birds.

Eyre, or Eire [*eyre*, of *gruerie*, Fr. *iter*, Lat.] the court of juſtices itinerent or going their circuit, which Bracton in many places calls *juſticiarios itinerantes*.

Eyre *of the Foreſts*, the court that was wont to be held there every three years, by the juſtices of the foreſt, journeying up and down for that purpoſe.

Ey'rie, or Ey'ry [eẏ, Sax. an egg] a brood or neſt; a place where hawks and other birds of prey build and hatch their young.
On cliffs and cedar tops their *eyries* build. *Milton.*

Ezekiel's *Reed*, a meaſure of 6 cubits, or 16 feet 11 inches; mentioned by that prophet; others ſay, 1 Engliſh foot 11 inches one third of an inch.

F.

F f, Roman, *F, f*, Italick, 𝔉, 𝔣, Engliſh; the ſixth letter of the alphabet. The Greeks and Hebrews have no letter that anſwers exactly to F; but thoſe that come the neareſt to it, are the Φ, φ, phi, Gr. and פ, phe, Hebrew. I queſtion the truth of this remark, with reference to the *Greek* and *Hebrew* languages; the Greek φ [*phi*] anſwering to the *Latin f*; and the Hebrew [or Syriac] *phe* being by the *Jewiſh* writers themſelves expreſſed by the *Greek* phi, as in the word "*ephatha*, or *effatha*, the term which our Lord uſed when opening the eyes of the blind. F, is generally reckoned a conſonant, and admitted by Scaliger among the ſemi-vowels, and accordingly diſtinguiſhed in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel; yet it has ſo far the nature of a mute, that it is eaſily pronounced before a liquid in the ſame ſyllable.

F, f, ſtill keeps its force and ſound invariable in the Engliſh, and is formed by compreſſion of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which in the Iſlandic language is only diſtinguiſhed from it by a point in the body of the letter; and when it is the laſt letter of a word, is always doubled; as, ſtaff, ſtiff, muff, *&c.*

F [in old Latin numbers] ſignified 40

$\overline{F}$ with a daſh at top, ſignified 40,000.

F [in muſic books] is an abbreviation of the word *forte*, It. ſtrong.

F [in phyſical preſcriptions] ſtand for *fiat*, *i. e.* let it be done.

F [in muſic] is one of the ſigned clifts or keys placed at the beginning of one of the lines of a piece of muſic.

Fa, one of the notes in muſic.

F. S. A. [in phyſical preſcriptions] ſtands for *fiat ſecundem artem*, Lat. *i. e.* let it be done according to art.

Faba'ceous, *adj.* [*fabaceus*, from *faba*, Lat. a bean] of or belonging to a bean, having the nature of beans.

Faba'ria, Lat. [with botaniſts] orpine, or live-long.

To Fa'ble, *verb neut.* [*dire des fables*, Fr. *fabulo*, Lat. fabilen, Du. and Ger.] 1. To tell a falſhood, to lye. 2. To feign, to write fiction or fables, not truth. *Fabling* poets. *Prior.*

To Fable, *verb act.* to feign, to tell of falſities. Fairer than fam'd of old or *fabl'd* ſince. *Milton.*

Fa'ble, Fr. [*favola*, It. fabel, Du. Ger. and Su. *fabula*, Sp. Port. and Lat.] 1. A tale or feigned narration, deſigned to inſtruct or enforce ſome moral. Jotham's *fable* of the trees. *Addiſon.* 2. A fiction in general. In ſpite of all thoſe *fable-makers*. *Dryden.* 3. A fooliſh or vicious fiction. Old wives *fables*. 1 *Timothy.* 4. A lye. This is a mere familiar ſenſe.

Fable [of an epic or dramatic poem] the ſeries or contexture of events that conſtitute ſuch pieces: fable is the principle part or ſoul of theſe. The firſt thing a good poet ought to think on in forming a fable, is the inſtruction he would give by the moral: this moral is to be afterwards reduced into action; and this action, which is preſented by the recital, muſt be univerſal, imitated, feigned, and the allegory of a moral truth. See Action.

Rational Fables, are relations of things ſuppoſed to have been ſaid and done by men, tho' really they were not; the ſame as parables.

Moral Fables, are thoſe wherein beaſts are introduced as ſpeakers or actors; alſo trees, *&c.* theſe are the ſame as apologues.

Mixt Fables, are thoſe which are compoſed of both ſorts rational and moral, wherein men and brutes are introduced converſing together.

Fable was with the heathens an allegorical deity, feigned to be the daughter of ſlumber and the night, and the wife of lying. She was repreſented richly dreſſed, and her face covered with a maſk.

Fabled, *adj.* [of *fable*] celebrated in fables or romances.
Hail, *fabled* grotto! *Tickel.*

Fa'bler [*fabulator*, Lat.] an inventor or maker of fables, one who writes feigned ſtories.

Fa'bric [*fabbrica*, It. *fabrica*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. A building, a ſtructure, an edifice. As well beauty as ſtrength of the *fabric*. *Wotton.* 2. Any ſyſtem of matter in general, any thing that is framed of diſſimilar parts.
All the parts of this great *fabric* change. *Prior.*

To Fa'bric, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to build, to frame, to conſtruct. How *fabric* their manſions. *Philips.*

To Fa'bricate [*fabbricare*, It. *fabricár*, Sp. *fabrico*, Lat.] 1. To build, to frame, to conſtruct. 2. To invent, to forge, to deviſe falſely. This ſenſe is retained among the Scottiſh lawyers: for when they ſuſpect a paper to be forged, they ſay it is *fabricate*.

Fa'bric *Lands* [in law] lands given for the rebuilding, repairing, or maintaining of cathedrals or other churches.

Fabula'tion, Lat. the moralizing of fables.

Fabuli'nus, Lat. a deity, who, as the Romans imagined, preſided over infants at their firſt beginning to ſpeak.

Fa'bulist [*fabuliſte*, Fr.] one who writes fables or feigned ſtories. Quitting Æſop and the *fabuliſts*. *Croxal.*

Fabulo'sity [*fabuloſitas*, Lat.] quality of lying, fulneſs of ſtories, fabulous invention. In their *fabuloſity* they would report that they had obſervers for twenty thouſand years. *Abbot.*

Fa'bulous, *adj.* [*fabuleux*, Fr. *fabuloſo*, It. and Sp. *fabuloſus*, Lat.] feigned, full of fables, or invented tales. One who thinks the appearance of ſpirits *fabulous* and groundleſs. *Addiſon.*

Fa'bulously, *adv.* [of *fabulous*] in a fabulous manner, in fiction.

Fa'bulousness [*fabuloſitas*, Lat.] fulneſs of fables, feignedneſs, falſeneſs.

Faca'de, Fr. the outſide or fore-front of a great building.

Face, Fr. [*faccia*, It. *faz*, Sp. *facies*, Lat.] 1. Viſage. A man ſhall ſee *faces*. *Bacon.* 2. Countenance, look, air of the face, caſt of the features. To be grave exceeds all pow'r of *face*. *Pope.* 3. The ſuperficies of any thing. *Face* of the ground. *Geneſis.* 4. The front or fore part of any thing. The *face* of the houſe. *Ezekiel.* 5. State of affairs, condition. A new *face* of things in Europe. *Addiſon.* 6. Appearance, reſemblance, ſhew. The *face* of probability. *Baker.* 7. Preſence, ſight; as, before my *face*, in my preſence. 8. Confidence, boldneſs. The *face* to charge others with falſe citations. *Tillotſon.* 9. Diſtortion of the face. Why do you make ſuch *faces*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Face *to face* [an adverbial phraſe] 1. When both parties are preſent. 2. Nakedly, without the intervention of any body. Now we ſee through a glaſs darkly; then *face to face*. 1 *Corinthians.*

To ſet a good Face on a bad game.

Fr. *Faire bonne mine à mauvais jeu.* Lat. *In re mala animo ſi bono utare,*

utare, juvat.. The beſt way to overcome a miſfortune or difficulty is to *conceal* it from every one, but thoſe who we have juſt reaſon to believe have a *capacity* and *inclination* to contribute towards our relief. The world is but too apt to *keep them down* that it knows to be ſo, and therefore prudence teaches us not to give ſuch a handle, where neceſſity don't oblige us to it.

FACE [in architecture, the ſame as *facade*; of *facia*, or *faſcia*, Lat.] a flat member, having but a ſmall breadth, and a conſiderable projecture, ſuch are the bands of architraves, larmiers, *&c.*

FACE *of a Baſtion* [in fortification] is the ſtrait line comprehended between the angle of the ſhoulder and the flanked angle, which is compoſed of the meeting of the two faces, and is the moſt advanced part of a baſtion towards the campaign.

FACE *of a Place* [in fortification] is the front, that is comprehended between the flanked angles of two neighbouring baſtions, compoſed of a curtain, two flanks and two faces. The ſame that is called the *tenaille* of a place.

FACE *Prolonged* [in fortification] is that part of the line of defence razant, which is betwixt the angle of the ſhoulder and the curtain; or the line of defence razant, diminiſhed by the length of a face.

FACE *of a Gun*, is the ſuperficies of the metal, at the extremity of the muzzle.

FACE [in aſtronomy] the third part of a ſign, each ſide being ſuppoſed to be divided into four faces; each conſiſting of ten degrees.

FACE *of a Stone*, is the ſurface or plane of a ſtone, which is to lie in the front of the work.

To **FACE**, *verb neut.* 1. To look toward ſuch a ſide, or to turn the face to it, to come in front. *Face* about, man. *Dryden.* 2. To bear a counterfeit appearance, to act the hypocrite. To *face*, to forge, to ſcoff. *Hubbard's Tale.* 3. To line; as, to *face* a pair of ſleeves, *&c.* 4. To look one in the face.

To **FACE** [in military affairs] is to turn the face and whole body according to the word of command.

To **FACE**, *verb act.* 1. To cover with ſome additional ſuperficies. The whole fortification is *faced* with marble. *Addiſon* 2. To meet one in front, to oppoſe boldly and firmly. To *face* the enemy in the field. *Addiſon.* 3. To turn; as, to *face* a card. 4. To outface, to oppoſe with impudence; generally with *down*. 5. To ſtand oppoſite to. The Palatine mountain that *faces* it. *Addiſon.*

FA'CELESS [of *face*] without a face.

FA'CE-PAINTER [of *face* and *painter*] a drawer of portraits, one who paints from the life.

FA'CE-PAINTING [of *face* and *painting*] the art of portrait drawing.

FA'CET, *ſubſt.* [*facette*, Fr. with jewellers, *&c.*] a little ſide of the body of a diamond, *&c.* cut into a great number of angles. Like diamonds cut with *facets*. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS, *adj.* [*facetieux*, Fr. *faceto*, It. and Sp. of *facetus*, Lat.] witty, merry, pleaſant, jovial, gay.

FACETIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *facetious*] pleaſantly, merrily, *&c.*

FACE'TIOUSNESS [of *facetious*] merry diſcourſe, pleaſant gaiety.

FA'CEAS [in architecture] corruptly pronounced by workmen for *faſciæs*, the broad liſts or fillets commonly made in architraves, and in the corners of pedeſtals.

FA'CIES, Lat. [in botanic writers] a face.

FACIES *Hippocratica*, Lat. [*i. e.* Hippocrates's face] is when the noſtrils are ſharp, the eyes hollow, the temples low, the tips of the ears contracted, the fore-head dry and wrinkled, and the complexion pale or livid. A bad *preſage* indeed!

FA'CILE, *adj.* [Fr. It. and Sp. of *facilis*, Lat.] 1. Eaſy to be done, not difficult, attainable with little labour. To make it more *facile* and commodious. *Wilkins.* 2. Eaſy of belief, as to good or bad, pliant, ductile to a fault. Men are of that *facile* temper. *Calamy.* 3. Eaſy of exceſs or converſe, not ſupercilious or auſtere. Courteous, *facile*, ſweet. *B. Johnſon.* 4. Eaſily ſurmountable. The *facile* gates of hell too ſlightly barred. *Milton.*

FA'CILENESS [of *facile*] 1. Eaſineſs, readineſs to grant or do. 2. Courteouſneſs. See FACILITY.

To **FACI'LITATE**, *verb act.* [*faciliter*, Fr. *facilitare*, It. *facilitàr*, Sp.] to make or render eaſy, to clear from impediments. To *facilitate* their paſſage. *Clarendon.*

FACI'LITY [*facilité*, Fr. *facilità*, It. *facilidàd*, Sp. *facilitas*, Lat.] 1. Eaſineſs to be performed, freedom from difficulty. *Facility* and hope of ſucceſs. *Bacon.* 2. Readineſs in performing, ſkill, dexterity. The *facility* we get of doing things. *Locke.* 3. Courteſy, gentleneſs, eaſineſs of acceſs, affability. Offers himſelf to the viſits of a friend with *facility*. *Bacon.* 4. Vitious ductility, or eaſineſs to be perſuaded to any thing good or bad. To take *facility* for good-nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

FACINE'RIOUS, *adj.* corrupted by Shakeſpeare from *facinorous*. He's of a moſt *facinerious* ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'CING, *ſubſt.* [from *to face*] that which covers any thing on the outſide, by way of decoration. The *facings* and fringes of his greatneſs. *Wotton.*

FACI'NOROUS, *adj.* [*facinoroſus*, Lat.] villanous, wicked, deteſtably bad.

FACK [with ſeamen] a round of a cable quoiled up out of the ſea.

FACT [*fait*, Fr. *fatto*, It. of *factum*, Lat.] 1. Action or deed. However the doubtful *fact* is underſtood *Dryden.* 2. A thing done, an effect produced. To miſtake the *fact* or effect, and raſhly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon.* 3. Reality, not ſuppoſition, not ſpeculation. True in *fact*. *Addiſon.*

FACT [in arithmetic] the product.

FA'CTA *Armorum*, Lat. feats of arms, juſts, or tournaments.

FA'CTION, Fr. [*fazione*, It. of *factio*, Lat.] 1. A company or band of men; a cabal or party, formed in a ſtate to oppoſe an eſtabliſhed government. One of Simon's *faction*. *2 Maccabees.* 2. Tumult, diſſention. In great *faction* among themſelves. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY, *ſubſt.* [*factionaire*, Fr.] one of a faction or party. A word now obſolete.

FA'CTIOUS [*factieux*, Fr. *fazioſo*, It. *factioſus*, Lat.] 1. Given or inclinable to faction, ſeditious; addicted to form parties and raiſe public diſturbances. Be *factious* for redreſs. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Proceeding from public diſſenſions, tending to public diſcord. *Factious* tumults. *K. Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *factious*] ſeditiouſly, criminally tumultuous. *Factiouſly* diſcontenred. *K. Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS [*eſprit factieux*, Fr. of *factious*] factious humour, inclinableneſs to be factious or ſeditious, violent clamourouſneſs for a party.

FACTI'TIOUS [*factice*, Fr. *fattizio*, It. of *factitius*, Lat.] artificial, any thing made by art, in oppoſition to the product of nature, counterfeit. The *factitious* ſtones of chemiſts being eaſily detected. *Ray.*

FACTI'TIOUSNESS [*la qualité artificiel*, Fr. of *factitious*] the quality of being factitious or artificial, counterfeitneſs.

FA'CTOR, Lat. [*facteur*, Fr. *fattore*, It. *fatòr*, Sp.] one who is an agent for a merchant beyond ſea, one that buys and ſells goods as a truſtee for other perſons. I ſhould ſend up an Engliſh *factor*. *Raleigh.*

FACTORS [in arithmetic] are both the numbers that are given to be multiplied, which are ſo called, becauſe they conſtitute or make the product.

FA'CTORAGE [of *factor*] proviſion or commiſſion-money; the wages allowed to a factor, *i. e.* ſo much for every hundred pound value of the proceed of goods bought or ſold by him.

FA'CTORSHIP [of *factor*] the office or employment of a factor.

FA'CTORY [*factorerie*, Fr. *fattoria*, Sp.] a place where a conſiderable number of factors, in a diſtant country reſide for the conveniency of trade; alſo the traders themſelves thus embodied.

FAC TOTUM, Lat. [*i. e.* do all. It is uſed likewiſe in burleſque French] one who manages all affairs in a family, a ſervant who does all buſineſs, like Scrub in the Stratagem.

FAC TOTUM, a thing to play withal; alſo a border which printers uſe to put a letter in.

FA'CTUM, Lat. [in arithmetic] the product of two quantities multiplied by each other.

FA'CTURE, Fr. [*factura*, Lat.] the act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULÆ, Lat. [with aſtronomers] a name given to certain ſpots on the diſk of the ſun, that appear brighter and more lucid than the reſt of his body.

FA'CULENCE [*faculentia*, Lat.] brightneſs, clearneſs.

FA'CULTIES [of *faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.] powers, abilities, talents; commonly applied to the powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, and memory. The underſtanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind. *Locke.*

Court of **FACULTIES**, a court under the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for diſpenſations.

Maſter of the **FACULTIES**, the officer of the court of faculties.

FA'CULTY [*faculté*, Fr. *facultà*, It. *faculdàd*, Sp. *facultas*, Lat.] 1. The power or ability of performing any action. 2. Power, either corporal or intellectual. No kind of *faculty* or power in man. *Hooker.* 3. Knack, habitual dexterity, talent. 4. Aptneſs, readineſs. An excellent *faculty* in preaching. *Swift.* 5. Quality, diſpoſition or habit of good or ill.

> Tongues which neither know
> My *faculties* nor perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Power, authority. Borne his *faculties* ſo meek. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Privilege or right to do any thing. Law hath ſet down to what perſons almoſt every *faculty* or favour ſhall be granted. *Hooker.*

Animal **FACULTY** [in phyſic] that whereby an animal *perceives* and *moves*; or is that whereby the ſoul executes the offices of *imagination*, *reaſoning*, *ſenſe* and *motion*.

Natural **FACULTY**, is that by which the body is *nouriſhed* and encreaſed, or another engendered like it, and is diſtinguiſhed into three parts; nutrition, growth and generation.

Vital **FACULYY**, is that which preſerves *life* in the body, and performs the functions of the *pulſe* and *reſpiration*.

FACULTY [in a civil ſenſe] a privilege or ſpecial power granted to a man, by favour, indulgence, or diſpenſation, to do that which by the common law he cannot do, as to marry without banes, to eat fleſh in Lent, *&c.*

FACULTY [in an univerſity] a body of doctors in any ſcience; as, the faculties of *divinity* and *phyſic*, *humanity* or *philoſophy*, and *juriſprudence*.

FACU'ND, *adj.* [*facundus*, Lat.] eloquent.

FACU'NDIOUS [*facundioſus*, Lat.] full of eloquence.

To **FA'DDLE**, *verb. act.* to dandle, to make much of, to cheriſh.

To **FADDLE**, *verb neut.* [corrupted from to *fiddle*, or toy with the fingers. *Johnſon*] to trifle, to toy, to play.

Fiddle **FADDLE** [a corrupt reduplication of *fiddle*] trifling, of no conſequence; perhaps of *fadouſes*, Fr. trifles.

To **FADE**, *verb neut.* [prob. of *fade*, Fr. impotent, flat, unſavory, or of *vado*, Lat. to go, *i. e.* to decay, or of vaden, Du. or as Caſaubon will, of σφαδαζω, Gr.] 1. To decay as a flower or other vegetable. An oak whoſe leaf *fadeth*. *Iſaiah.* 2. To grow weak, to languiſh. 3. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. The colours not *fading* or declining gradually. *Woodward.* 4. To die away gradually, to vaniſh, to be worn out. Ideas in the mind quickly *fade*. *Locke.* 5. To be naturally tranſient, to loſe vigour or beauty eaſily and ſoon. A *fading* flower. *Iſaiah.*

To **FADE**, *verb act.* to wear any thing away, to deprive of freſhneſs or vigour, to cauſe to wither. Not uſual. A man old, wrinkled, *faded*, wither'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'DELESS, *adj.* [of *fade*] not fading.

To **FADGE** [of ȝeꝼeȝan, Sax. fugen, Ger.] 1. To agree, not to quarrel. 2. To ſucceed, to hit. The fox had a fetch, and when he ſaw it would not *fadge*, away goes he. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. To fit, or ſuit with, to be conſiſtent.

> How will this *fadge*? my maſter loves her dearly,
> And I, poor monſter, fond as much on him. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. This is a mean word not now uſed, unleſs perhaps in ludicrous and low compoſitions.

FA'DING [of *vadens*, Lat. or *ſe vadant*, Fr.] decaying as a flower, loſing its colour, beauty, *&c.* periſhing, languiſhing.

FA´DOM [ꝼæðm, Sax. vadem, Du. faem, or fadem, L. Ger.] a meaſure of ſix feet. See FATHOM.

To FADOM [fademen, L. Ger.] 1. To ſound the depth of water. 2. To penetrate or diſcover the intentions or deſign of any one. See To FATHOM.

FA´DY, *adj.* ſeeming to fade, appearing faded, or decayed in colour.

FÆ´CAL *Matter* [in medicine] the fæces or excrements voided by ſtool.

FÆCES, Lat. the grounds or ſettlings of any liquor or metal; dregs, droſs; alſo the excrements.

FÆCES [with chemiſts] the groſs ſubſtance, dregs, ſettlings or impurities which ſettle after fermentation, or remain after the purer, more volatile and fluid parts have been ſeparated by diſtillation, evaporation, decantation, *&c.*

FÆ´CULÆ, Lat. 1. Small dregs or flying lees. 2. The duſt that ſinks in the preſſing of ſome plants, as in aurum, briony, *&c.* 3. A ſort of white powder made of certain green roots, waſhed and prepared, which, if beaten together with a little water, and ſtrained, will ſink to the bottom of the veſſel, and is to be afterwards lightly dried.

FAE´NZA, a city and biſhop's ſee of Italy, in the pope's territories, about 30 miles eaſt of Bologna.

To FAG, *verb neut.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] to become weary, to faint with wearineſs. Creighton withheld his force till the Italian began to *fag*. *Mackenzie's Lives.*

To FAG, *verb act.* [with the vulgar] to beat ſoundly.

FAGO´NA [in anatomy] a conglomerated gland, called alſo thymus.

FAG END [of *fag* and *end*, ꝼeᵹan, Sax. to join together] 1. The end of a web of cloth, *&c.* generally, ſays Johnſon, made of coarſer materials. 2. The refuſe or meaner part of any thing.

In the world's *fag end*
A nation lies. *Fanſhaw.*

FA´GOT [*fagot*, Fr. *fagod*, Wel. and Armor. *féixe*, Port.] 1. A bundle of ſticks or wood for fuel. Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different perſons. *Watts.* 2. A bundle of ſticks for any purpoſe in general. The black prince filled a ditch with *fagots*. *Addiſon.*

FA´GOT a badge which in times of popery was worn on the ſleeve of the upper garments, by ſuch perſons who had recanted and abjured hereſy.

FAGOTS [with military men] are ineffective perſons, who receive no regular pay, nor do any regular duty; but are hired occaſionally to appear at a muſter, and fill up the companies, and hide the real deficiencies thereof.

FAGGOT of ſteel, 120 pound weight.

To FA´GOT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſtantive] to tie up, to bundle together. *Fagoted* his notions as they fell. *Dryden.*

To FAGGOT *a Perſon*, is to bind him hand and foot. A low phraſe.

FAGOTRI´TICUM, or FAGOPY´RUM, Lat. [of φηγος and πυρος, Gr.] a kind of grain, buck-wheat.

FA´GOTTED, *part. paſſ.* of to *fagot* [of *fagot*, Fr.] 1. Tied up in a bundle. 2. Bound hand and foot.

FAGOTTI´NO, It. [in muſic books] a ſingle curtail, a muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat like a baſſoon.

FAGOTTO, It. a double or large baſs curtail.

FA´GUS, Lat. [with botaniſts] the beech tree.

To FAIGN, or To FEIGN [*feindre*, Fr. *fingir*, Sp. of *fingere*, Lat.] to make a ſhew of, to pretend. See To FEIGN.

To FAIL, *verb neut.* [*faillir*, Fr. *fallare* or *fallire*, It. *faltàr*, Sp. of *fallo*, Lat. faelen, Du. fehlen, Ger. feela, Su. *faeln*, Wel. *Pezron*] 1. To come ſhort of, to be deficient, not to be equal to demand or uſe. Credit and money *fail*. *Locke.* 2. To be extinct, to ceaſe to be produced. The faithful *fail* from among the children of men. *Pſalms.* 3. To ceaſe, to periſh, to be loſt. Leſt the remembrance of his grief ſhould *fail*. *Addiſon.* 4. To die, to loſe life. They all ſhall *fail* together. *Iſaiah.* 5. To ſink, to languiſh through reſiſtance. The ſpirit ſhould *fail* before me. *Iſaiah.* 6. To decay, to languiſh. Mine eyes *fail*. *Pſalms.* 7. To miſs, not to produce the deſired effect; with *of* before the thing miſſed. A cauſe which ſeldom *faileth of* the effect. *Bacon.* 8. To miſs, not to ſucceed in a deſign. Have *failed* in their deſign. *Addiſon.* 9. To be deficient in duty; with *of*. To fulfil God's commands, and repent as often as you *fail of* it. *Wake.*

To FAIL in the world, to break, to turn bankrupt.

To FAIL, *verb act.* 1. To deſert, not to continue to ſupply. Mens hearts *failing* them for fear. *St. Luke.* 2. To neglect, to omit to help. Nature *fails* us in no needful thing. *Davies.* 3. To omit, not to perform. Th' inventive God who never *fails* his part. *Dryden.* 4. To be wanting to. There ſhall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. 1 *Kings.*

FAIL, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Miſcarriage, unſucceſsfulneſs. 2. Omiſſion, nonperformance. Without *fail*. *Joſhua.* 3. Deficience, want. 4. Death, extinction.

Grounded he his crown
Upon our *fail*. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI´LING, *part. act.* of to *fail*; which ſee [of *faillant*, Fr. *fallens*, Lat.] diſappointing, fruſtrating; alſo doing amiſs, offending.

FAILING, *ſubſt.* [of *fail*] deficiency, lapſe, not an atrocious fault. Many *failings* and lapſes to lament. *Rogers.*

FAILING *of Record* [in law] is when the defendant having a day to prove a matter by record, he fails, or elſe brings in ſuch an one, which is no bar to the action.

FAILLIS [in French heraldry] a term uſed to denote ſome failure or fraction in an ordinary, as if it were broken, or a ſplinter taken from it.

FAI´LURE [of *fail*, feel, Su. fehler, Ger.] 1. A ſlight fault, a lapſe. 2. Deficience, ceaſing. An univerſal *failure* and want of ſprings. *Woodward.* 3. Omiſſion, ſlip. *Failure* of memory. *South.*

FAIN, *adj* [ꝼæᵹen, Sax.] 1. Glad, cheerful, fond. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland. My lips will be *fain* when I ſing unto thee. *Common Prayer.* 2. Forced, compelled. [This ſenſe ſeems to have ariſen from the miſtake of the original ſignification in ſome ambiguous expreſſions: as, I was *fain* to do this, would equally ſuit with the reſt of the ſentence, whether it was underſtood to mean, I was *compelled*, or I was *glad*, to do it for fear of worſe. Thus the primary meaning ſeems to have been early loſt.] The learned Caſtalio was *fain* to make trenches at Baſle to keep himſelf from ſtarving. *Locke.*

FAIN, *adv.* [from the adjective] gladly, very deſirouſly. I would *fain* die a dry death. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FAIN, *verb neut.* to wiſh fondly. *Faining* eye. *Spenſer.*

FAINT, *adj.* [*fane*, Fr] 1. Weak, feeble. Rendered *faint* and ſluggiſh. *Temple.* 2. Not bright, not ſtriking. A *faint* dark colour. *Newton.* 3. Not loud, not piercing. The ſound grew *fainter*. *Boyle.* 4. Feeble of body, weak in ſtrength. *Faint* with thirſt. *Rambler.* 5. Cowardly, not vigorous, not ardent. *Faint* heart never won fair lady. *Camden.* 6. Dejected, diſpirited. Leſt ye be weary and *faint* in your minds. *Hebrews.* 7. Not active, not vigorous, ſlack. The *faint* proſecution of the war. *Davies.*

To FAINT, *verb neut.* [of *faner*, Fr. to cauſe to decay] 1. To grow low ſpirited. Leſt they *faint* at the ſad ſentence rigorouſly urg'd. *Milton.* 2. To decay, to waſte away quickly. Figures in the gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye. *Pope.* 3. To ſink motionleſs and ſenſeleſs, to loſe the animal functions for a time, to ſwoon. Ready to *faint* with faſting. 1 *Maccabees.* 4. To grow feeble. It will *faint* and loſe ſtrength. *Bacon.*

To FAINT, *verb act.* to depreſs, to enfeeble: a word little in uſe. It *faints* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAINT *Action* [in law] is ſuch an one, as that though the words of the writ are true, yet, for certain cauſes, there is no title to recover thereby; whereas, in a falſe action, the words of the writ are falſe.

FAINT heart never won fair lady.

This proverb animates to conſtancy and reſolution in any honourable undertaking; having a more extenſive view than the courting of a miſtreſs. It intimates the injuriouſneſs of being low ſpirited and deſpairing, in that a dejection of mind will, in all probability, fruſtrate the ſucceſs: for that deſpair is the parent of ruin; in that it diſpirits a man, and enfeebles or *enervates* his whole forces. *Le couard n'aura belle amie*, ſay the French. And indeed a low ſpirited perſon, who is terrified with diſappointments and difficulties, is as unfit for arms as amours; nay, civil affairs too. But courage, on the other hand, makes difficulties, which to appearance at firſt ſeem unſurmountable, give way; for, *audentes fortuna juvat*, as ſay the Romans; when, *e-contra*, Αλλα οι γαρ αθυμεντες ανερες υποτε τροπαιον, &c. ſay the Greeks.

FAINT-HEA´RTED [of *faint* and *heart*, *faner* or *vain*, Fr. of *vanus*, Lat. and heoꞃꞇ, Sax.] void of courage, cowardly, eaſily depreſſed. *Fainthearted* cowards. *Knolles.*

FAINT-HEA´RTEDLY, *adv.* [of *faint-hearted*] in a cowardly timorous manner.

FAINT-HEA´RTEDNESS [of *faint-hearted*] want of courage, cowardlineſs.

FAI´NTING, *ſubſt.* [from *faint*] temporary loſs of animal motion, ſwooning.

FAI´NTISHNESS [of *faint*] weakneſs in a ſlight degree, beginning weakneſs. *Faintiſhneſs* and *debility*. *Arbuthnot.*

FAI´NTLING, *adj.* [of *faint*] timorous. A burleſque or low word. A *faintling* ſilly creature. *Arbuthnot.*

FAI´NTLY, *adv.* [of *faint*] 1. Feebly, languidly. Will *faintly* burn. *Walſh.* 2. Not in lively colours. The lines, though touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. *Pope.* 3. Without force of repreſentation. Confuſed idea repreſents the object *faintly*. *Locke.* 4. Without ſtrength of body. He *faintly* licks his prey. *Dryden.* 5. Without vigour or activity. *Faintly* beſiege us one hour in a month. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Timorouſly, dejectedly. He *faintly* now declines the fatal ſtrife. *Denham.*

FAI´NTNESS [of *faint*] 1. Weakneſs, lowneſs or ſinking of the animal ſpirits; feebleneſs, want of ſtrength. Languiſhing *faintneſs*. *Hooker.* 2. Want of vigour, inactivity. *Faintneſs* in following. *Spenſer.* 3. Timorouſneſs, dejection, cowardice. The *faintneſs* of my maſter's heart. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. [Spoken of colours] not deep or ſtrong.

FAINT-VI´SION [in optics] is when a few rays make up one pencil; and though this may be diſtinct, yet it is obſcure and dark, at leaſt not ſo bright and ſtrong, as if a great number of rays met together.

FAINTS [with diſtillers] all that runs after the proof is drawn off, where the proportion of water is much greater than of the totally inflammable ſpirit.

FA´INTY, *adj.* [of *faint*] weak, languid, enfeebled. The *fainty* knights were ſcorch'd. *Dryden.*

FAIR, *adj.* [ꝼæᵹeꞃ, Sax.] 1. Beautiful, handſome. Fair ſeems, in the common acceptation, to be reſtrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face. A *fair* woman to look upon. *Geneſis.* 2. Clear-ſkinned, not black, not brown, white in the complexion. The northern people large and *fair* complexioned. *Hale.* 3. Clear, pure; as *fair* water. 4. Upright, honeſt, juſt in dealing, not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious means. The rogue and fool by fits are *fair* and wiſe. *Pope.* 5. Pleaſing to the eye, beautiful in general. *Fair* in his greatneſs and in the length of his branches. *Ezekiel.* 5. Not cloudy, foul or tempeſtuous. The weather was very *fair*. *Clarendon.* 6. Favourable, proſperous; as, a *fair* wind. 7. Likely to ſucceed. In a *fair* way to have enlarged. *Raleigh.* 8. Equal, juſt. *Fair* and honourable couditions of peace. *Clarendon.* 9. Not effected by any inſidious or frandulent means, not foul. Died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.* 10. Open, direct. *Fair* in ſight, full in a line. *Dryden.* 11. Gentle, not compulſory. By *fair* means. *Hudibras.* 12. Mild, not rigid, not ſevere. A *fair* diſmiſſion. *Milton.* 13. Pleaſing, civil. *Fair* words. *L'Eſtrange.* 14. Equitable, not injurious. His doom is *fair*. *Milton.* 15. Commodious eaſy. A ſtand where you may make the *faireſt* ſhoot. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAIR words will not make the pot boil. or
FAIR words butter no parſnips.
V. *Fair words will not fill the* BELLY. See under BELLY.
FAIR and ſoftly goes far.

FAIR, *adv.* [from the adjective] 1. Gently, decently, not violently. He *fair* and ſoftly goes. *Locke.* 2. Civilly, complaiſantly. One ſpoke him *fair*. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. Happily, ſucceſsfully. *Fair* befal thee. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. On good terms. To keep fair with the world. *Collier.*

FAIR and ſoftly goes far.

Fr. *Pas à pas on va bien loin.* (Step by ſtep, or by degrees, goes far, or holds out longeſt.) The Italians ſay; *chi va piano va ſano.* (He that goes ſoftly goes ſafely.) We ſay likewiſe, *ſoft fire makes ſweet malt.* The Lat. ſay; *ſat citò, ſi ſat benè*; and ſo the Fr. *ce qui eſt bien fait eſt toujours aſſé tôt fait.* (That which is well done, is always ſoon enough done.) The Lat. ſay; *feſtina lenté.* The Sp. as the Fr. *páſſa páſſo van a léxos.* They explain one another.

FAIR, *ſubſt.* [*foire*, Fr. *feriæ*, Lat. *fiera*, It. holidays on which fairs were uſually kept, or of *forum*, Lat. a market] an annual or general market for a city or town, a ſtated meeting for buyers and ſellers, a time for traffic more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding *fairs* in England is granted by the king. They traded in thy *fairs. Ezekiel.*

To come a day after the FAIR.

Lat. *Poſt feſtum venire.* Gr. Κατοπιν της εορτης ηκεις. Fr. *venir apres la fête.* It. *venire allo ſcorcio della fiera.* Generally ſpoken to thoſe who come too late to partake of a thing they had in view; or to thoſe who ſpeak of a thing when it is paſt remedy.

FAI'RFORD, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 78 miles from London. It has its name from its old ford over the Coln (a little above its influx into the Thames) over which it has now two fair bridges.

FA'IRING [of *fair*, En. *une foire*, Fr.] a preſent bought and given at a fair.

How pedlars ſtalls with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various *fairings* of the country maid. *Gay.*

FA'IRLY, *adv.* [of *fair*] 1. Honeſtly, juſtly, without fraud or ſhift. The whole body of the people are *fairly* repreſented. *Swift.* 2. Beautifully; as, a manſion *fairly* ſituated. 3. Commodiouſly, ſuitably to any purpoſe.

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full *fairly* ſituate on a haven's ſide. *Dryden.*

4. Ingenuouſly, openly, plainly.

The ſtage how looſely does Aſtræa tread,
Who *fairly* puts all characters to bed. *Pope.*

5. Candidly, without ſiniſtrous interpretation.

I interpret *fairly* your deſign. *Dryden.*

6. Without violence to right reaſon. May be *fairly* deduced from him. *Dryden.* 7. Without blots or blurrs. In a ſet hand *fairly* is engroſs'd. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Completely, without difficiency. All this they *fairly* overcame. *Spenſer.*

FA'IRNESS [of Fæᵹeꞃneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Beauty, clearneſs of complexion; in oppoſition to ſwarthineſs; elegance of form. That made her *fairneſs* much the fairer. *Sidney.* 2. Honeſty, candour, ingenuity. 3. Juſtneſs, equity in dealing. Little of goodneſs or *fairneſs* in this conduct. *Atterbury.*

FA'IR-PLEADING, a writ upon the ſtatute of Marlborough, whereby it is provided, that no fines ſhall be taken of any man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpoſe.

FA'IR-SPOKEN [of *fair* and *ſpoken*, of *ſpeak*] artful. A marvellous *fair-ſpoken* man. *Hooker.*

FA'IRY, *ſubſt.* [ſome derive the name of ꝼeꞃhth, Sax. a ſpirit, and others from *fée* or *phée*, Fr. a terrible elf; but Skinner of ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to go or gad about; and Minſhew from vaerlick, Du. terrible; but Caſaubon of φηρες, Gr. fawns. *Ab* ερα *terra fit &* φερα *Macedonum dialecto, unde* ενεροι *& Romanis inferi, qui Scoto Saxonibus dicuntur feries, noſtratique vulgo corruptius fairies* καταχονιοι δαιμονες *ſive dii manes. Baxter's Gloſſary.*] 1. A kind of genii, or imaginary deities, a ſort of little diminutive elves or ſpirits in human ſhape, fabled to haunt houſes in companies, to reward cleanlineſs, to dance and revel in meadows in the night time; and, according to the tales of old women in old time, play a thouſand freakiſh pranks. Some ſuppoſe them to be an intermediate kind of beings, neither gods nor angels, nor men nor devils. They are of oriental extraction; and the notion of them ſeems to have been firſt introduced by the Perſians and Arabs, whoſe hiſtory and religion abounds with tales of fairies and dragons. The Perſians call them *peri*; and the Arabs *ginn*; who ſuppoſe them to inhabit a peculiar country, which they call Ginniſtan, and we Fairy-land. "Yet they have ſet up the *genii* as partners with God, [*i. e.* as objects of *worſhip* in conjunction with him] altho' he created them, and they have falſely attributed to him *ſons* and *daughters.*" *Sale*'s CORAN, chap. 6. p. 109. Upon which paſſage that judicious tranſlator has the following note.

"[Genii] this word ſignifies properly the *genus* of rational and *inviſible* beings, whither angels, devils, or that INTERMEDIATE ſpecies, uſually call'd *genii.*" And the 72d chap. entitled, the *genii* reveal'd at *Mecca*, begins thus. "Say, it has been reveal'd to me that a company of *genii* attentively heard me reading the CORAN, and ſaid, verily we have heard an *admirable* diſcourſe, which directeth unto the right inſtitution; wherefore we *believe* therein, and we will by no means *aſſociate* any other with our LORD: He (may the majeſty of our LORD be exalted!) has taken no wife, nor *hath He begotten* any iſſue; yet the fooliſh among us [*viz. Eblis*, or that APOSTATE *genius* which we call the *devil*] hath ſpoken that which is extremely falſe of GOD: but we verily thought, that neither *man* nor *genius* would by any means have uttered a lye concerning GOD." *Sale's Coran.* p. 468. See CABA [or CAABA] DITHEISM and FAITH compared.

2. An elf, a hag. 3. An Enchantreſs.

To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bleſs thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAIRY, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. Given by fairies. Such borrow'd wealth, like *fairy* money. *Locke.* 2. Belonging to fairies. This is the *fairy* land. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'RY *Circle*, or FAIRY *Ring*, an appearance pretty frequently ſeen in the fields, &c. being a kind of round, ſuppoſed by the vulgar to be traced by fairies in their dances. There are two ſorts of theſe rings or circles; one of them is about ſeven or eight yards in diameter, being a round bare path about a foot in breadth, having green graſs in the middle; the other is of different ſizes, being encompaſſed with a circumference of graſs, much freſher and greener than that in the middle.

The philoſophers ſuppoſe theſe rings to be made by lightening; and this opinion ſeems to be confirmed, in that they are moſt frequently found after ſtorms, and the colour and brittleneſs of the graſſy roots is a further confirmation.

The ſecond kind of circle they ſuppoſe to riſe originally from the firſt, in that the graſs that had been burnt up by lightening, uſually grows more plentiful afterwards; ſome authors ſay, that theſe fairy rings are formed by ants; theſe inſects being ſometimes found travelling in troops therein.

FAIRY *Sparks*, an appearance often ſeen on clothes in the night, ſhell fire.

FAIRY *Stone* [of *fairy* and *ſtone*] it is found in gravel pits, being of an hemiſpherical figure, hath five double lines ariſing from the centre of its baſis, which meet in the pole. Brown uſes it.

FAIT, Fr. a fact, deed, or action.

FAIT, Fr. [in common law] a deed or writing ſealed and delivered, to teſtify and prove the agreement of the parties, whoſe deed it is, and conſiſts of three principal points, writing, ſealing and delivery.

FAITH [*fides*, Lat. *foy*, Fr. *fede*, It. *fe*, Sp. and Port.] 1. Belief, an aſſent of the mind to ſuch matters, the authority of which depends upon teſtimony, whether *divine* or *human*; and ſometimes it ſignifies an aſſent to a propoſition, the truth of which is demonſtrated to us by the LIGHT OF NATURE, and juſt exerciſe of REASON. Otherwiſe what ſhall we make of that aſſertion of St. *Paul?* "He that cometh to GOD, muſt *believe* that He IS, and is a juſt REWARDER of them that diligently ſeek him." Or that of St. *James?* "Thou believeſt that God is one, [in the original, εις, ONE SINGLE PERSON] thou doeſt well; the devils believe [as much] and tremble. 2. A truſt in the honeſty and veracity of another. 3. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Faith* if it have not works is dead. *St. James.* 4. The ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church, the credenda. This is the catholic *faith. Common Prayer.* 5. Truſt in God. *Faith* is an entire dependence upon the truth, power, juſtice and mercy of God. *Swift.* 6. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her
Muſt be a *faith* that reaſon without miracle
Should never plant in me. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Fidelity, firm and unſhaken adherence. Her *faith* to me remains. *Milton.* 8. Honour, ſocial confidence. I have broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon. *Dryden.* 9. Sincerity, honeſty, veracity. In good *faith*, in mere verity. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. Promiſe given.

I have been forſworn
In breaking *faith* with Julia. *Shakeſpeare.*

Confeſſion of FAITH, a creed or formula, containing all thoſe articles, the belief whereof is accounted neceſſary to ſalvation. See CREED.

FA'ITH-BREACH [of *faith* and *breach*] breach of fidelity, diſloyaly, perfidy. Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faith-breach. Shakeſpeare.*

FA'ITHED, *adj.* [of *faith*] honeſt, ſincere; now obſolete. Make thy words *faith'd. Shakeſpeare.*

The FA'ITHFUL [with divines] believers endued with ſaving faith.

FA'ITHFUL [of *faith* and *full*, En. *fidelle*, Fr. *fedele*, It. *fiel*, Sp. and Port. *fidelis*, Lat.] 1. Honeſt, upright, not fraudulent. Moſes is *faithful* in all mine houſe. *Numbers.* 2. Sincere, obſervant of compact or promiſe. *Faithful* to his word. *Dryden.* 3. Truſty, loyal, true to the allegiance or duty profeſſed.

Among the faithleſs, *faithful* only he. *Milton.*

4. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. Be thou *faithful* unto death. *Revelations.*

FA'ITHFULLY, *adv.* [of *faithful*] 1. Honeſtly, without fraud or ambiguity. They ſuppoſe the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* ſignified by their names. *South.* 2. Sincerely, with ſtrong promiſes. He did *faithfully* promiſe. *Bacon.* 3. Truſtily, with ſtrict adherence to allegiance and duty. Followed both my fortunes *faithfully. Shakeſpeare.* 4. Without failure of performance, exactly. *Faithfully* my laſt deſires fulfil. *Dryden.* 5. With firm belief in religion. 6. With full confidence in God. 7. In Shakeſpeare, according to Warburton, fervently; perhaps rather confidently, ſteadily. *Johnſon.*

If his occaſions were not virtuous
I ſhould not urge it half ſo *faithfully. Shakeſpeare.*

FA'ITHFULNESS [of *faithful*] 1. Truſtineſs, adherence to duty, loyalty. The ſame zeal and *faithfulneſs* continues in your blood, which animated one of your anceſtors to ſacrifice his life in the quarrel for his ſovereign. *Dryden.* 2. Veracity, ſincerity, honeſty. There is no *faithfulneſs* in your mouth. *Pſalms.*

FAITHFULNESS [in God] is a *communicable* attribute, and means an exact correſpondence between his word and his mind, and of conſequence between his word and the truth and reality of things; eſpecially in regard to any promiſes he has made, in which there is an obligation of juſtice added to his word.

FA'ITHLESS, *adj.* 1. Being without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted, unbelieving. Believe we, or be we as yet *faithleſs. Hooker.* 2. Not to be truſted, inſincere, perfidious, not true to duty, profeſſion, or promiſe. A moſt unnatural and *faithleſs* ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'ITHLESSNESS [of *faithleſs*] 1. Unbelief, as to revealed religion. 2. Inſincerity, treachery, perfidy.

FA'ITOR [*faitard*, Fr.] a ſcoundrel, a mean fellow, a poltroon; an obſolete word. Falſe *faitour. Spenſer.*

FA'KIRS, or FA'QUERS, a ſort of dervices or Mahometan religious men, who travel the country and live on alms. See DERVISE.

FAKE, or FACK [ſea term] one circle or roll of a cable or rope quoiled up round.

FA'KENHAM, a market town of Norfolk, 18 miles from Norwich, and 110 from London.

FALA'NGOSIS [with oculiſts] a certain diſeaſe about the eyes.

FALA'SIA, or FALA'ZIA [in old records] a ſteep bank, hill, or ſhore by the ſea-ſide.

FALCA'DE, Fr. [*falcis*, gen. of *falx*, Lat. a hook; in horſemanſhip] a horſe is ſaid to make falcades, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick corvets, which is done in forming a ſtop, and half a ſtop; ſo that a falcade is the action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, as in corvets, when a ſtop or half ſtop is made.

FA'LCATED, *adj.* [*falcatus*, Lat.] hooked, crooked, bowed or bended like a reaping hook; the enlightened part of the moon is ſaid to be falcated when ſhe moves from the conjunction to the oppoſition, that is, from the new moon to the full; but from full to new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*. *Harris.*

FALCA'TION. 1. The act of mowing or cutting with a bill or hook. 2. Form like that of a reaping hook. A long *falcation* or forcipated tail. *Brown.*

FALCATU'RA [in old records] one day's mowing performed by an inferior tenant, as a cuſtomary ſervice due to his lord.

FA'LCHION [*fauchon*, Fr. *enſis falcatus*, Lat.] a kind of ſhort ſword, turning up ſomewhat like a hook, a cymeter.

FA'LCON [*faulcon*, Fr. *falcone*, It. *balcon*, Sp. *falcam*, Port. *falco credo a roſtro falcato ſive adunco*, Lat. from the falcated or crooked bill. *Johnſon.* falck, Ger. all of falncho, Celt.] a ſort of hawk about the bigneſs of a raven, trained for ſport.

FALCON *Gentle*, a kind of hawk, ſo called from its gentle diſpoſition.

FALCON [in gunnery] a ſmall piece of cannon, whoſe diameter at the bore is two inches and a quarter, is in length ſix feet, and in weight 400 pound. Its charge of powder is a pound and a quarter, the ball 2 inches and 1-8th diameter, and in weight 1 pound 5 ounces, and its point blank ſhot 90 paces.

FA'LCONER [*faulconnier*, Fr. *falconarius*, Lat.] one who looks after and manages hawks.

FALCONE'T [*falconnette*, Fr. with gunners] is a ſmall gun, about two inches diameter at the bore. *Falconets* and other ſmall pieces to take the ſtreights. *Knolles.*

FA'LCONRY [*fauconnerie*, Fr. *falconarius*, of *falco*, Lat.] the art of keeping, training and managing of hawks, and training up birds of prey.

FA'LDA [in old records] a ſheep-fold.

FA'LDAGE [*faldagium*, barb. Lat.] the privilege which anciently ſeveral lords reſerved to themſelves, of ſetting up folds for ſheep in any field within their manours, for the better manuring of them, and this not only with their own but their tenants ſheep, which they called *ſecta faldæ*. This *faldage* in ſome places they call a *foldcourſe* or *freehold*, and in ſome old charters 'tis called *foldſoca*, that is, *libertas foldæ*, or *faldagii*. *Harris.*

FA'LDFEE, a compoſition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

FA'LDING, a ſort of courſe cloth.

FA'LDISDORY [of ꝼalda, an hedge, and ꞅꞇop, Sax. a place] the throne or ſeat of the biſhop within the chapel.

FA'LDSTOOL [of *fald* or *fold*, and *ſtool*] a kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

FA'LERA, a certain diſeaſe in hawks.

FALL [val, Du. fall, Ger. fald, Dan. and Su.] 1. The act of falling or dropping from on high.

A mouldring rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a *fall*. *Dryden.*

2. The act of tumbling from an erect poſture. His *fall* enrag'd him. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A ſteep deſcent downwards; a declivity. *Falls* of bridges. *Bacon.* 4. Ruin, diſſolution.

Now ſhalt thou ſtand, tho' ſword, or time, or fire,
Or zeal, more fierce than they, thy *fall* conſpire. *Denham.*

5. The violence ſuffered in dropping from on high. A fever or *fall* may take away my reaſon. *Locke.* 6. Death, overthrow, deſtruction. A great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith.* 7. Downfall, loſs of greatneſs, ſtate of being depoſed from a high ſtation, degradation into miſery or meanneſs. Her own hand-writing was there to bear teſtimony againſt her *fall*. *Sidney.* 8. Declenſion of greatneſs, power or dominion. The *fall* of the Romans huge dominion. *Hooker.* 9. Decreaſe or diminution of price. The *fall* of our intereſt. *Child.* 10. Diminution of ſound, cadence, cloſe of muſic. That ſtrain again, it had a dying *fall*. *Shakeſpeare.* 11. Caſcade, cataract, ruſh of water down a precipice. A pleaſing *fall* of water running violently. *Wiſdom.* 12. The outlet of a current into any other water. The *fall* of the Po into the gulph. *Addiſon.* 13. Fall of the leaf, autumn. How laſt *fall* he rais'd the weekly bills. *Dryden.* 14. Any thing that falls in great quantities. A great *fall* of rain. *L'Eſtrange.* 15. The act of felling or cutting down; as, the *fall* of timber.

FALL [with aſtrolologers] an eſſential debility in a planet, when it is oppoſite to the place of its exaltation.

To FALL, *irreg. verb neut.* FELL, *irreg. pret.* have FALLEN or FALN, *comp. pret.* FALN, FALLN or FALLEN, *irreg. part. paſſ.* [ꝼeallan, Sax. vallen, Du. fallen, Ger. falde, Dan. falla, Su.] 1. To tumble down from an erect to a prone poſture. Saul *fell* all along on the earth. 1 *Samuel.* 2. To drop from a higher place. The night *fell* upon me. *Spectator.* 3. To drop off, to be held on no longer. His chains *fell* off from his hands. *Acts.* 4. To deſcend downwards. Their parts glide and *fall* off any way. *Burnet.* 5. To drop ripe from the tree. As a *falling* fig from the fig-tree. *Iſaiah.* 6. To paſs at the outlet as a river. To build his gallies on the Loire, and the rivers that *fall* into it. *Arbuthnot.* 7. To have a particular tendency, to be determined to ſome preciſe direction. That the centre of gravity may *fall* on the foot they ſtand on. *Cheyne.* 8. To apoſtatize, to depart from faith or goodneſs. To waver or *fall* off, and join with idols. *Milton.* 9. To die by violence. They ſhall *fall* before you by the ſword. *Leviticus.* 10. To come to a ſudden end. The greatneſs of theſe lords ſuddenly *fell* and vaniſhed. *Davies.* 11. To be degraded from greatneſs, to ſink into meanneſs, diſgrace, or ſudden miſery. They ſhall *fall* among them that *fall*. *Jeremiah.* 12. To decline from power, to be overthrown.

Heaven and earth will witneſs,
If Rome muſt *fall*, that we are innocent. *Addiſon.*

13. To enter into a ſtate worſe than the former. *Fallen* into great inconveniencies. *Dryden.* 14. To come into any ſtate of weakneſs, terror, or miſery. Learned men could *fall* into ſo great abſurdity. *Addiſon.* 15. To abate, to decreaſe, to be diminiſhed. The as *fell* to two ounces. *Arbuthnot.* 16. To ebb, to grow ſhallow. 17. To decreaſe in value. The price of corn *falleth*. *Carew.* 18. To ſink, not to amount to the full. Revenue doth *fall* under computation. *Bacon.* 19. To be rejected, to become null. This book muſt ſtand or *fall*. *Locke.* 20. To decline from violence to calmneſs, from intenſeneſs to remiſſneſs. At length her fury *fell*. *Dryden.* 21. To enter into any new ſtate of body or mind. She *fell* diſtracted. *Temple.* 22. To ſink into an air of diſcontent or dejection. Let not thy countenance *fall*. *Judith.* 23. To ſink below ſomething elſe in compariſon. Finding this fame *fall* ſhort of truth. *Waller.* 24. To happen, to befal. Such things do *fall* ſcarce once in many ages. *Hooker.* 25. To come by chance, to light on. The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance. *Swift.* 26. To come in a ſtated method. It does not *fall* within my ſubject. *Felton.* 27. To come unexpectedly. We *fell* into a very pleaſing walk. *Addiſon.* 28. To begin any thing with ardour and great earneſtneſs. They *fell* to blows. *L'Eſtrange.* 29. To handle directly. We muſt immediately *fall* into our ſubject. *Addiſon.* 30. To come vindictively as a puniſhment. There *fell* wrath for it againſt Iſrael. 2 *Chronicles.* 31. To come by any miſchance to a new poſſeſſor. Could not well brook that his province ſhould *fall* into their hands. *Knolles.* 32. To drop, to paſs by careleſneſs or impudence. Some expreſſions *fall* from him *Swift.* 33. To come irreſiſtibly. Fear *fell* on them all. *Acts.* 34. To become any one's property by lot, chance, inheritance, or any other way. All the lands which will *fall* to her Majeſty. *Spenſer.* 35. To languiſh, to grow faint. Their hopes or fears for the common cauſe roſe or *fell* with your lordſhip's intereſt. *Addiſon.* 36. To be born, to be yeaned. Lambs at their firſt *falling*. *Mortimer.* 37. *To fall away*; to grow lean. In a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*. *Arbuthnot.* 38. *To fall away*; to revolt, to change or caſt off allegiance. The fugitives *fell away* to the king. 2 *Kings.* 39. *To fall away*; to apoſtatize, to ſink into wickedneſs. Theſe for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*. *St. Luke.* 40. *To fall away*; to periſh, to be loſt. *Fall away* into nothing, almoſt as ſoon as it is created. *Addiſon.* 41. *To fall away*; to decline gradually, to fade, to languiſh. In a curious brede of needle-work, one colour *falls away* by juſt degrees, and another riſes inſenſibly. *Addiſon.* 42. *To fall back*; to fail of a purpoſe or promiſe. Often *fallen back* from our reſolutions. *Taylor.* 43. *To fall back*, to recede, to give way. 44. *To fall down* [*down* is ſometimes added to *fall*, tho' it adds little to the ſignification] to proſtrate one's ſelf in adoration. All kings ſhall *fall down* before him. *Pſalms.* 45. *To fall down*; to ſink, not to ſtand. As ſhe was ſpeaking ſhe *fell down* for faintneſs. *Eſther.* 46. *To fall down*; to bend in ſupplication. They ſhall *fall down* unto thee. *Iſaiah.* 47. *To fall from*, to revolt, to depart from adherence. *Fell* by degrees *from* the king of England. *Haayward.* 48. *To fall in*; to concur, to coincide with. Any ſingle paper that *falls in* with the popular taſte. *Addiſon.* 49. *To fall in* (or to agree) *with one*. 50. *To fall in*; to comply, to yield to. A ſovereign prone to *fall in* with all the turns. *Addiſon.* 51. *To fall off*; to ſeparate, to be broken. Friendſhip *falls off*. *Shakeſpeare.* 52. *To fall off*; to periſh, to die away, to become obſolete. Words are continually *falling off* thro' diſuſe. *Felton.* 53. *To fall off*; to apoſtatize, to revolt, to forſake. They did then *fall off* and forſake him. *Hayward.* 54. *To fall on*; to begin eagerly to do any thing. *Fall on*, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden.* 55. *To fall on*; to begin the attack, to make an aſſault. To have *fallen* foul *on* prieſthood. *Dryden.* 56. *To fall over*; to revolt, to deſert from one ſide to the other. Doſt thou now *fall over* to my foes? *Shakeſpeare.* 57. *To fall out*; to quarrel, to grow contentious, to jangle and jarr. But one thing can make us *fall out*. *Addiſon.* 58. *To fall out*; to happen, to come to paſs. It ſo *falleth out*. *Hooker.* 59. *To fall to*; to begin eagerly to eat. *Fall to* with eager joy on homely food. *Dryden.* 60. *To fall*; to apply one's ſelf to. They *fell to* raiſing money. *Clarendon.* 61. *To fall under*; to be ſubject to, to become the object of. *Fall under* our deliberation. *Taylor.* 62. *To fall under*; to be ranged or reckon'd with. *Fall under* that claſs of poetry. *Addiſon.* 63. *To fall upon*; to attack, invade, or aſſault. Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way. *Addiſon.* 64. *To fall upon*; to attempt. To *fall upon* nice philoſophical diſquiſitions. *Holder.* 65. *To fall upon*; to ruſh againſt. We are *falling* foul *upon* one another. *Addiſon.* This is one of thoſe general words of which it is very difficult to aſcertain or detail the full ſignification. It retains, in moſt of its ſenſes, ſome part of its primitive meaning, and implies, either literally or figuratively, *deſcent*, *violence*, or *ſuddenneſs*. In many of its ſenſes it is oppoſed to *riſe*; but, in others, has no counterpart or correlative.

To FALL, *verb act.* 1. To drop or let fall any thing. Unuſual. To *fall* this argument. *Dryden.* 2. To ſink or depreſs any thing; as, to raiſe or fall his voice. 3. To diminiſh a thing in value, to let it ſink in price. You *fall* the price of your native commodities. *Locke.* 4. To yean, to bring forth as an ewe in yeaning time. *Fall* party-colour'd lambs. *Shakeſpeare.*

If a man once FALL, all will tread on him.

The Fr. ſay; *Quand l'arbre eſt à terre, tout le monde court aux branches.* (When the tree is fallen, every one will have a ſhare of the branches.) The It. *Al caneche invecchia la volpi gli piſcia adoſſo.* See *To put a good face on a bad game*, under FACE.

To FALL *Off*, [a ſea term] is when a ſhip under ſail, keeps not ſo near the wind as ſhe ſhould do, they ſay, *ſhe falls off*.

Takle FALL [with ſailors] is that part of a rope of a takle which is haled by them.

FALL *Not Off* [a ſea phraſe] a word of command from him that cons the ſhip, and ſignifies as much as *keep the ſhip near the wind*.

FALL [with ſhipwrights] a ſhip is ſaid to have a fall or ſeveral falls, when one part of the deck is raiſed higher, or ſome parts have riſings more than others.

Land FALL [a ſea term] as, *a good landfall*, is when a ſhip makes or ſees the land ſhe expected, or according to her reckoning.

FALLA'CIOUS, *adj.* [*fallacieux*, Fr. *fallace*, It. *fallax*, Lat.] 1. Deceitful, mocking expectation. *Fallacious* fruit, *fallacious* hope. *Milton.* 2. Producing miſtake, ſophiſtical. It is never uſed of perſons but of things, as writings, propoſitions, &c. Things actually falſe and *fallacious*. *South.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *fallacious*] deceitfully, ſophiſtically, with unſound reaſoning. How *fallaciouſly* the author has ſtated the caſe. *Addiſon.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS [of *fallacious*] deceitfulneſs, tendency to deceive, inconcluſiveneſs.

FA'LLACY [*falacia*, Sp. *fallacia*, It. and Lat. *fallace*, Fr.] deceit, craft, a deception or falſe appearance.

FALLACY [with logicians] a propoſition framed with an intention to deceive, and otherwiſe termed a ſophiſm, a logical artifice. By a *fallacy* of argument. *Sidney.*

FALLIBI'LITY, or FA'LLIBLENESS [of *fallible*] liableneſs to err, uncertainty.

FA'LLING, *ſubſt.* [of *fall*] indentings or depreſſions, oppoſed to prominencies. The ſeveral prominencies and *fallings* in the features. *Addiſon.*

FA'LLIBLE [*fallibile*, It. *falible*, Sp. of *fallibilis*, Lat.] that may err, liable to be deceived.

FA'LLING *Evil* [in horſes] a diſtemper.

FALLING *Sickneſs.* See EPILEPSY.

FALLN, or FA'LLEN. See TO FALL.

FALLO'PIAN *Tubes* [in anatomy] two ducts ariſing from the womb, one on each ſide of the fundus thereof, and then extended to the ovaries; having a conſiderable ſhare in the affair of *conception*, ſo named from Fallopius, their firſt diſcoverer. The reader will find a good *draught* of theſe TUBES, and their *uſe* deſcribed, in BOERHAAVE'*s Oeconomia Animal.* ÆREIS *Tabulis Illuſtrat.* Ed. Lond. p. 157. And as to their uſe, it is well known, from *anatomical* diſſection, that the two *broad* ligaments of the womb are only a production or continuation of the *peritonæum* from the ſides of the womb; to which ligaments the *ovaria* are faſten'd at one end, and the FALLOPIAN TUBES run along the other; they riſe from the *bottom* of the womb by a narrow beginning, and *dilate* in form of a *trumpet* (a circumſtance which *explains* their *etymology*) to their extremities; where they are contracted again into a ſmall orifice, from whoſe circumference they *dilate* into a pretty broad *membrane*, which looks as if it were torn at its edges. By this membrane and its *fimbriæ* the FALLOPIAN TUBES (which ſtiffen and contract in the act of copulation) embrace the *ovaria*; and accordingly the *conception* (as Boerhaave obſerves) may take place wherever the ſeed finds its proper *receptacle*, *viz.* the *ovum* or egg; whether firſt in the cavity of the *womb* (in which caſe the egg by the action and compreſſion of the FALLOPIAN TUBES, is forced through their cavity into the womb) or 2dly, if the ſeed ſhould *meet* the *ovum in its paſſage* through the TUBE; or 3dly, when the ſeed (as may ſometimes happen) paſſes through the *womb* and through the TUBES, and arrives at the *ovarium* itſelf: in whoſe bullulæ (while yet *adhering* to it) have the EMBRYOS been found. BOERHAAV. *Oeconom. Animal.* Ed. Lond. p. 156, 157.

FA'LLOW, *adj.* [ꝼaleƿe, Sax. fahl, Ger.] 1. Of a paliſh or paliſh-yellow colour, like that of a burnt brick, a deer-colour. A great park for red as well as *fallow* deer. *Clarendon*, 2. Unſowed, left to reſt after years of tillage. Suppoſed to be ſo called from the colour of naked ground. The ridges of the *fallow* field lay traverſed. *Hayward.* 3. Plowed, but not ſowed, plowed, as prepared for a ſecond tilth. Her predeceſſors did but ſometimes caſt up the ground, and ſo leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Howel.* 4. Unplowed, uncultivated.

Her *fallow* lees,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Unoccupied, neglected. Let the cauſe lie *fallow*. *Hudibras.*

FALLOW, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again. The plowing of *fallows* is a great benefit to land. *Mortimer.*. 2. Ground lying at reſt. Around it *fallows*, meads and paſtures fair. *Rowe.*

A FALLOW *Field* [of ꝼealȝa, Sax. an harrow] a field that has laid long untilled or barren.

TO FALLOW [of ꝼealȝian, Sax. to harrow] to prepare land by ploughing, long before it is ploughed for ſowing. The firſt *fallowing* ought to be very ſhallow. *Mortimer.*

FA'LLOWNESS [of *fallow*] barrenneſs, exemption from bearing any crop. Affects my muſe now a chaſte *fallowneſs*. *Donne.*

FALLOW *Smiter*, a bird.

FA'LMOUTH, or FA'LCHESMOTUM [ꝼolcmote, Sax.] either the county court or ſheriff's turn; alſo a general meeting of the people, to conſult about and order ſtate affairs. *Old records.*

FA'LMOTUM, a market and port town of Cornwal, ſo called from its ſituation at the mouth of the Fale. It is 282 miles from London, and gives title of viſcount to the family of Boſcawen.

FALN. See TO FALL.

FALSE, *adj.* [*faux, fauſſe*, Fr. *falſo*, It. Sp. and Port. of *falſus*, Lat. valſch, Du. falſch, Ger. ꝼalꞅe, Sax falſk, Dan. and Su.] 1. Untrue, not morally true, as expreſſing that which is not thought. There are *falſe* witneſſes. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. Not phyſically true, as conceiving that which does not exiſt.

How can that be *falſe* which every tongue
Of every mortal man affirms for true. *Davies.*

3. Counterfeit, forged, hypocritical, not real. *Falſe* tears true pity moves. *Dryden.* 4. Treacherous, unfaithful, deceitful. Turns *falſe* unto him. *Bacon.* 5. Suppoſititious, ſuccedaneous. Make a *falſe* bottom. *Bacon.* 6. Deceiving expectation. The ground is *falſe* under us. *L'Eſtrange.* 7. Not agreeable to rule or propriety. Fy upon my *falſe* French, in true Engliſh I love thee Kate. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Not honeſt, not juſt. *Falſe* play. *Donne.* 9. In all theſe ſenſes *true* is the word oppoſed.

FALSE *Alarum* [with military men] is ſometimes occaſioned by a fearful or negligent centinel, and ſometimes deſignedly, to try the readineſs of the guards.

FALSE *Arms* [in heraldry] are thoſe wherein the fundamental rules of the art are not obſerved, as if metal be put on metal, and colour upon colour.

FALSE *Attack* [in the art of war] a feigned attack, deſigned to cauſe the enemy to draw all their forces to one ſide, in order to favour them in making a real attack upon the other.

FALSE *Bray* [in fortification] a ſmall mount of earth four fathom wide, erected on a level round the foot of the rampart on that ſide towards the field, bordered with a parapet to defend the moat.

FALSE *Claim* [in law] is when a man claims more than his due.

FALSE *Conception*, a lump of ſhapeleſs fleſh, &c. bred in the womb.

FALSE *Flower* [in botany] a flower which does not ſeem to produce any fruit, as thoſe of the hazel, mulberry, &c. alſo a flower that does not riſe from any embryo, or that does not knit like thoſe of the melon, cucumber, &c.

FALSE *Diamond*, one that is counterfeited with glaſs.

FALSE *Impriſonment*, a treſpaſs by impriſoning a man without lawful cauſe; alſo the name of a writ brought upon the commiſſion of ſuch a treſpaſs.

FALSE *Keel* [with ſhipwrights] a ſecond keel, ſometimes put under the firſt to make it deeper, when the ſhip rolls too much by reaſon of the ſhallowneſs of her keel.

FALSE *Muſter* [in military affairs] is when in the review of a troop of horſe or company of foot, ſuch men paſs who are not actually liſted among the ſoldiers.

FALSE *Quarter* [with farriers] a rift or crack in the hoof of a horſe, which is an unſound quarter, ſeeming as if it were a piece put in, and not all entire.

FALSE *Roof* [with carpenters] is that part of a houſe which is between the roof and the covering.

FALSE *Stem* [of a ſhip] is when the ſtem being too flat, another is faſtened to it, which makes her bear more ſail, and rid more way.

TO FALSE, *verb act.* [from the adj.] 1. To violate by failure of veracity. Thou *falſed* hath thy faith with perjury. *Spenſer.* 2. To deceive. In his *falſed* fancy he her takes

To be the faireſt wight that lived yet. *Spenſer.*

3. To balk, defeat, or ſhift, as fencers commonly do. *Falſed* oft his blows t'allude him with ſuch bait. *Spenſer.* This word in all its ſenſes is now obſolete.

FALSEHEA'RTED [of *falſe* and *heart*] treacherous, deceitful, hollow. *Falſehearted* friends. *Bacon.*

FA'LSEHOOD [of *falſitas*, Lat. *fauſſeté*, Fr. and the Engliſh term *hood*; falſkhed, Dan. falſheet, Su. valſchhayt, Du. falſchheet, Ger. and L. Ger. falſchheit, H. Ger.] 1. Want of truth or veracity. *Falſhood* paſſing from words to things. *South.* 2. Want of honeſty, treachery, perfidy. 3. A lie, a falſe aſſertion.

FA'LSELY, *adv.* [of *falſe*] 1. Not truly, with contrariety to truth. Treated ill and upbraided *falſely*. *Addiſon.* 2. By miſtake, erroneouſly. We *falſely* think. *Smalridge.* 3. Treacherouſly, perfidiouſly.

FA'LSENESS [of *falſe*] 1. Contrariety to truth. 2. Want of veracity, violation of promiſe. Perjury and *falſeneſs* to a man's word. *Tillotſon.* 3. Double dealing, deceit. *Falſeneſs* or foulneſs of intentions. *Hammond.* 4. Treachery, perfidy. Betrayed by the *falſeneſs*, or cheated by the avarice of ſuch a ſervant. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER, *ſubſt.* [of *falſe*] an hypocrite, a deceiver. Now obſolete.

FA'LSEHOOD [in ethics] an act of the underſtanding, repreſenting a thing otherwiſe than it is; a falſe judgment of any thing.

FALSI'FIC, or FALSI'FICK, *adj.* [*falſificus*, Lat.] making falſe, falſifying, dealing falſely, &c.

Crimen FA'LSI, Lat. [in civil law] a fraudulent ſubornation or concealment, with deſign to darken or hide the truth, and make the things appear otherwiſe than they are.

FALSIFI'ABLE, *adj.* [of *falſify*] that may be falſified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

FALSIFICA'TION [*falſificazione*, It. of *falſificatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of counterfeiting or forging any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not. To counterfeit the living image of a king in his perſon, exceedeth all *falſifications*. *Bacon.* 2. Confutation. To preſerve his ſtory from detection of *falſification*. *Broome.* 3. Violation of promiſe, act of not ſtanding to one's word.

FA'LSIFIER [of *falſify*] 1. One that falſifies or counterfeits by making any thing to ſeem what it is not. *Falſifiers* of coin. *Boyle.* 2. A liar, one that contrives falſehoods. Boaſters are naturally *falſifiers*. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO FA'LSIFY, *verb act.* [*falſifier*, Fr. *falſificàr*, Sp. *falſificare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To forge or counterfeit, to produce ſomething for that which in reality it is not. *Falſified* additions. *Hooker.* 2. To break one's word, to violate by falſehood. Thy faith *falſified*. *Sidney.* 3. To confute, to prove falſe. To baffle and *falſify* the prediction. *Addiſon.* 4. To pierce, to run through.

His creſt is raſh'd away, his ample ſhield
Is *falſify'd*, and round with jav'lins fill'd. *Dryden.*

Of this word Mr. Dryden writes thus. My friends quarrell'd at the word *falſified* as an innovation in our language. The fact is confeſs'd; for I remember not to have read it in any Engliſh author, tho' perhaps it may be found in Spenſer's Fairy Queen. But ſuppoſe it be not there, why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a poliſh'd language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *ſi græco fonte cadant*, eſpecially when other words are joined with them which explain the ſenſe. I uſe the word *falſify* in this place to mean that the ſhield of Turnus was not of proof againſt the ſpears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierc'd it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one makes my meaning plain:

Ma ſi l'Uſtergo d'Ambi era perfetto
Che mai poter falſarlo in neſſum canto. Arioſto, can. XXVI.

Falſar cannot otherwiſe be turned than by *falſified*; for, his ſhield was *falſed* is not Engliſh. I might indeed have contented myſelf with ſaying, his ſhield was pierced and bored, and ſtuck with javelins. *Dryden.* [Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalize the new ſignification, which I have never ſeen copied except once by ſome obſcure nameleſs writer; and which indeed deſerves not to be received. *Johnſon.*]

TO FA'LSIFY [in law] to prove a thing to be falſe.

TO FALSIFY *a Thruſt* [with fencers] is to make a feigned paſs.

TO FALSIFY, *verb neut.* to tell lies, to violate the truth. It is abſolutely unlawful to lie and *falſify*. *South.*

FA'LSIFYING, *part. act.* [*falſificans*, Lat. *falſificant*, Fr.] rendring or proving falſe, adulterating, counterfeiting. See FALSIFY.

FALSI'LOQUENCE [*falſiloquentia*, Lat.] deceitful ſpeech.

FA'LSIMONY [*falſimonia*, Lat.] falſity, falſeneſs.

FA'LSITY, or FA'LSENESS [*falſitas*, Lat. *fauſſeté*, Fr. *falſità*, It. *falſidàd*, Sp.] 1. Falſehood, untrueneſs, contrariety to truth. The truth or *falſity* of things. *South.* 2. Counterfeitneſs. 3. A lie, a falſe aſſertion or poſition, an error.

FA'LSO *Judicio*, Lat. a writ which lies for falſe judgment given in the county, hundred, court-baron, or others that are no courts of record.

FALSO *Retorno Brevium*, Lat. a writ which lies againſt the ſheriff for making falſe returns of writs.

To FA'LTER, *verb neut.* [*faltàr*, Sp. to fail or be wanting, **folteren**, Du. to torture or wrack; *vaulter*, a ſtammerer, *Iſlandic*, which is probably a word from the ſame radical. *Johnſon*] 1. To heſitate. *Faltering* tongue. *Dryden.* 2. To ſtammer in one's ſpeech, to ſtumble, to fail in any act of the body.

Her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellion's arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To fail in any act of the underſtanding. How far ideots are concerned in the want or weakneſs of any or all faculties, an exact obſervation of their ſeveral ways of *faltering* would diſcover. *Locke.* 4. To fail in one's deſign, to deſiſt or not to procesd in a buſineſs with reſolution.

To FALTER, *verb act.* to ſift, to cleanſe. This word ſeems to be merely ruſtic or provincial. Barley well *falter'd* from foulneſs. *Mortimer.*

FA'LTERING, *part. act.* [of *falter*] 1. Stumbling in going. 2. Stammering in ſpeech. 3. Slackening or failing in the performance of any thing.

FA'LTERINGLY, *adv.* [from *falter*] with heſitation, with difficulty, with feebleneſs.

FLAX [with anatomiſts] one of the proceſſes made by doubling the membrane of the ſkull, called dura mater, which divides the brain into right and left parts, and ſeparates it from the cerebellum. It is ſo called from its reſemblance to a ſickle or reaping-hook. *Lat.*

FAMAGOU'STA, a city of Aſiatic Turky, ſituated on the eaſt end of the iſland Cyprus.

To FA'MBLE, *verb neut.* [**famber**, Dan.] to falter or ſtammer in ſpeech. This word I find only in Skinner. *Johnſon.*

FA'MACIDE [of *fama* and *cædo*, Lat. to kill] a ſlanderer.

FAME [*fama*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat. φαμα, Doric Gr.] 1. Report, relation. We have heard the *fame* of him and all that he did. *Joſhua.* 2. Renown, glory, reputation. The deſire of *fame*. *Addiſon.* Moraliſts ſay *fame* is to be purſued as far as it redounds from worthy actions, that are agreeable to reaſon, and promote the good of human ſociety, and as it opens a wider field to ſuch generous undertakings.

Common FAME's ſeldom to blame.

To which anſwers: *It muſt be true what every man ſays*; or, *No ſmoke without ſome fire.* That is, a general report is ſeldom without ſome grounds. Lat. *Rumor publicus non omnino fruſtra eſt.* The Lat. ſay likewiſe, *Flamma fumo eſt proxima.*

Better a good FAME than a good face,

That is, reputation is preferable to beauty. According to another proverb. *Grace will laſt, favour will blaſt.*

The one is perpetual, but the other decays viſibly every day.

FA'MED, *adj.* [of *fame*] renowned, celebrated, much talked of. *Famed* for his learning and wiſdom. *Addiſon.*

FA'MELESS, *adj.* [of *fame*] being without fame or renown. Then let me *fameleſs* love the fields and woods. *May.*

FAMELICO'SE, *adj.* [*famelicoſus*, Lat.] often or very hungry.

FA'MES *Caninus* [with phyſicians] a canine appetite, or extreme hunger; a ſort of diſorder.

FAMI'GEROUS, *adj.* [*famiger*, Lat.] carrying news, tales, *&c.*

FAMI'LIAR, *adj.* [*familier*, Fr. *famigliare*, It. *familiàr*, Sp. of *familiaris*, Lat.] 1. Intimately acquainted with, habituated by cuſtom. The mind growing familiar with ſome of them. *Locke.* 2. Common or uſual. There is nothing more *familier* than this. *Locke.* 3. Plain, eaſy, or natural, unconſtrained, unforced. Sports in looſe *familiar* ſtrains. *Addiſon.* 4. Domeſtic, relating to a houſhold. They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope.* Affable, not formal, eaſy in converſation. Be not too *familiar* with Poins. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Unceremonious, free, as among acquaintance. In ſuch *familiar* ſort to have ſpoken. *Sidney.* 7. Well known, brought into knowledge by frequent practice. Made *familiar* unto all. *Hooker.* 8. Too nearly or unlawfully acquainted. A poor man found a prieſt *familiar* with his wife. *Camden.*

FAMI'LIAR, *ſubſt.* [*familier*, Fr. *familiàr*, Sp.] 1. An intimate acquaintance. Neglected his *familiars*. *Rogers.* 2. Dæmon, ſpirit, or devil, ſuppoſed to attend upon ſorcerers, witches, *&c.* to execute their commands. Love is a *familiar*, there is no evil angel but love. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAMILIA'RITY, or FAMI'LIARNESS [*familiaritas*, Lat. *familiarité*, Fr. *famigliarità*, It. *familiaridàd*, Sp.] 1. Intimate correſpondence, acquaintance, habitude, eaſy intercourſe. Any mortals may enjoy the moſt intimate *familiarities* with theſe. *Pope.* 2. Eaſineſs of converſation, affability. 3. Acquaintance, habitude in general. An intimacy and *familiarity* with them. *Atterbury.*

Too much FAMILIARITY breeds contempt.

Fr. *Familiarité engendre mepris.* It. *La troppa famigliarità genera diſprezzo.* Being too familiar renders us open, and often lead us unwarily to the diſcovery of ſecrets, which upon every interruption of friendſhip, are liable to be turn'd to our diſadvantage. The ſureſt rule is not to put it in the power of the moſt intimate friend to do us an ill turn. But of all familiarity, that with our ſervants or inferiors, lays us open to the greateſt contempt. Betray your ſecret to your ſervant, and he becomes your maſter; to your inferior, and it is great odds but he betrays it out of vanity.

To FAMILIARI'ZE [*ſe familiariſer*, Fr.] 1. To make one's ſelf familiar with, to make familiar, to make eaſy by habitude. 2. To bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority. A look of compaſſion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination. *Addiſon.*

FAMI'LIARIZING, *part. act.* [of *ſe familiariſer*, Fr.] making familiar.

FAMI'LIARLY [*familiarement*, Fr. *familiariter*, Lat.] 1. After a familiar manner, without ceremony. He talks *familiarly* of John of Gaunt. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Commonly, frequently, with the eaſineſs of long habitude. Leſſer miſts and fogs than thoſe which cover'd Greece, do *familiarly* preſent our ſenſes with as great alterations. *Raleigh.* 3. Eaſily, without formality.

Like a friend *familiarly* convey
The trueſt notions in the eaſieſt way. *Pope.*

FAMILI'STICAL, *adj.* of or pertaining to the ſect called Familiſts.

FA'MILISTS [of *familia*, Lat. *famille*, Fr.] a ſect called the *family of love.*

FAMI'LLE [*en famille*, Fr.] in a family way, domeſtically.

At their dinners *en famille*,
Get leave to ſit whene'er you will. *Swift.*

FA'MILY [*famille*, Fr. *famiglia*, It. *familia*, Sp. Port. and Lat.] 1. A particular ſociety, conſiſting of a huſband, wife, children, and ſervants; a houſehold. I cannot anſwer for my whole family. *Swift.* 2. Kindred, lineage, or parentage, a race, a generation. 3. A claſs, a ſpecies. Two great *families* of things, ſulphureous and mercurial. *Bacon.*

FAMILY *of Love*, a ſect that ſprung up about the year 1550, whoſe chief tenet was, that Chriſt was already come in his glory to judge the world.

FAMILY [in old records] a hide of plough'd land.

FAMILY *of Curves* [in algebra] a congeries of ſeveral curves of different orders or kinds, all which are defined by the ſame indeterminate equation, but in a different manner, according to their different orders.

FA'MINE [*fames*, Lat. whence *famine*, Fr. *fame*, It.] a general ſcarcity of corn, and other food or proviſions.

To FA'MISH, *verb act.* [*fancis*, O. Fr. *affamer*, Fr. *affamiare*, It. *fameſco*, Lat.] 1. To ſtarve, to kill with hunger. 2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing neceſſary to life. *Famiſh* him of breath, if not of bread. *Milton.*

To FAMISH, *verb neut.* to die of hunger. Reſolved rather to die than to *famiſh*. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'MISHMENT [of *famiſh*] the pain of hunger, want of food. Fearing to ſuffer thirſt and *famiſhment*. *Hakewell.*

FAMO'SE [*famoſus*, Lat.] greatly renowned.

FAMO'SITY [*famoſitas*, Lat.] famouſneſs, renown.

FA'MOUS [*fameux*, Fr. *famoſo*, It. Sp. and Port. *famoſus*, Lat.] 1. Renowned, celebrated by fame or common report, much talked of and praiſed. 2. It has ſometimes a middle ſignification, and imports fame good or ill. Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pirates. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'MOUSLY, *adv.* [of *famous*] 1. Renownedly, with great praiſe.

FA'MOUSNESS [*famoſitas*, Lat.] renowneneſs, great reputation.

A FAN [*vannus*, Lat. *evantail*, Fr. *ventaglio*, It. *avanillo*, Sp. ꝩan, Sax.] 1. An inſtrument to winnow corn, whereby the chaff is blown away. For the cleanſing of corn is uſed a wicker-fan, or a fan with ſails. *Mortimer.* 2. [*Van*, Fr.] A utenſil uſed by ladies for raiſing wind, and for cooling themſelves. 3. Any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan into a triangle. The peacock ſpreads his tail, and challenged the other to ſhow him ſuch a *van* of feathers. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. Any thing by which the air is moved, wings. Then ſtretch'd his feather'd *fans* with all his might. *Dryden.* 5. An inſtrument to raiſe the fire. Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counſels: the contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame that love. *Hooker.*

To FAN [*vanner*, Fr. *vanno*, Lat.] 1. To winnow corn. 2. To cool with a fan, as women, *&c.* do. 3. To ventilate, to affect by air put in motion. Calm as the breath which *fans* our eaſtern groves. *Dryden.*

FANA'TIC, *ſubſt.* [*fanatique*, Fr. *fanatico*, Sp. *fanaticus*, Lat.] a wild, extravagant, viſionary, enthuſiaſtical pretender to inſpiration. The tumultuary weapon ſnatch'd up by a *fanatic*. *Decay of Piety.*

FANA'TICAL, *adj.* [*fanatique*, Fr. *fanatico*, Sp. *fanaticus*, Lat.] enthuſiaſtic, ſtruck or poſſeſſed with a ſuperſtitious frenzy. *Fanatic* Egypt. *Milton.*

FANA'TICISM [of *fanatic*] pretended inſpiration, the opinions or tenets of fanatics, enthuſiaſm, religious frenzy. Aſſaults of popery on the one hand, and *fanaticiſm* on the other. *Rogers.* In this author's uſe of the word [fanaticiſm] it means the main body of the diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church; but with what juſtice a term expreſſive of that falſe and fanciful kind of devotion which belongs to enthuſiaſts on ALL SIDES, is appropriated to ONE SIDE, I muſt leave him to re-conſider. How much better is lord SHAFTESBURY's account of things! "Inſpiration (ſays he) is a *real* feeling of the divine preſence, and enthuſiaſm a *falſe one*. But the paſſion they raiſe is much alike. For when the mind is taken up in viſion, and fixes its view either on any real object, or *mere ſpectre* of divinity; when it ſees, or thinks it ſees, any thing prodigious, and more than human; its horror, delight, confuſion, fear, admiration, or *whatever paſſion* belongs to it, or is uppermoſt on this occaſion, will have ſomething vaſt, *immane*, and, as painters ſay, *beyond life*. And this is what gave occaſion to the name of FANATICISM, as it was uſed by the ancients in its original ſenſe (as an *apparition* tranſporting the mind)". SHAFTESBURY's Charact. Vol. I. p. 53.

FANA'TIO [in old records] the fawning time of deer, or fence month.

FA'NCIFUL [*fantaſque*, Fr. *fantaſtico*, It. *phantaſticus*, Lat. of φανταστικὸς, Gr.] 1. Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reaſon. Some *fanciful* men. *Woodward.* 2. Full of wild images, directed by imagination, not reaſon. His ſumptuous buildings, how fooliſh and *fanciful*. *Bacon.*

FA'NCIFULLY, *adv.* [of *fanciful*] imaginarily, capriciouſly, with the wildneſs of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS [of *fanciful*] aptneſs to be fanciful or imaginative without ſufficient ground or reaſon, capriciouſneſs.

FA'NCY [contracted from *phantaſy*, *fantaſia*, It. *phantaſia*, Lat. of φαντασια, Gr. *fantaſie*, Fr.] 1. The imagination, that power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations of all kinds. No evidence affects the *fancy* ſo ſtrongly as that of ſenſe. *Atterbury.* 2. Image, conception, thought, notion. Of ſorrieſt *fancies* your companions making. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Frolic, vagary. Took up a *fancy* of putting a trick on Mercury. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. Fooliſh conceit, caprice, humour, whim. They ſhould take a *fancy* to turn the courſe of that river. *Arbuthnot.* 5. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reaſon. Not diſturbed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon.* 6. Taſte, conception. Of things built with a pretty *fancy.* *Addiſon.* 7. Inclination, liking, fondneſs. To fit your *fancies* to your father's will. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Something that pleaſes or entertains. London pride is a pretty *fancy.* *Mortimer.*

FA'NCY ſurpaſſes beauty.

The power of imagination is ſo great, and we ſee ſo many unaccountable inſtances of it, in other things, as well as in judging of the fair ſex, that it becomes a ſaying.

FANCY will kill or cure.

To FA'NCY, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To imagine, to image to one's ſelf, to think.

He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er expreſs. *Dryden.*

2. To like a thing, to be pleaſed with. Demoliſh this town in whatever manner ſhe pleaſeth to *fancy.* *Swift.*

To FANCY, *verb neut.* to imagine, to believe without being able to prove. We rather *fancy* than know. *Locke.*

FA'NCY-MONGER [of *fancy*] one who deals in whims or tricks of the imagination.

FA'NCY-SICK, *adj.* [of *fancy* and *ſick*] one whoſe imagination is unſound, one whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind. When we come once to be *fancy-ſick*, there is no cure. *L'Eſtrange.*

FANE [ꝼana, Sax. fahne, Ger. faan, Su.] a weather-cock which turns about as the wind changes, and ſhews from what quarter it blows. This is commonly written *vane*, which ſee.

FANE, Fr. [*fanum*, Lat.] a temple, a place conſecrated to religion. A poetical word. Nor *fane* nor capitol. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'NFARON, Fr. [from the Sp. Originally in Arabic, it ſignifies one who promiſes what he cannot perform. *Menage.*] 1. A hector, or bully. 2. A boaſter of more than he can perform, a bluſtering fellow. The character of a *fanfaron*, or hector. *Dryden.*

FANFA'RONADE [of *fanfaron*, Fr.] a bluſter, a tumour of fictitious grandeur. The *fanfaronade* of Monſieur Bouffleurs. *Swift.*

FANG [of ꝼanȝan, Sax. to faſten upon] 1. A large exerted tooth, like that of a boar, or other animal. Overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tuſks. *Bacon.* 2. The nails, the talons. 3. Any ſhoot or other thing by which hold is taken. The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca. *Evlyn.*

To FANG [ꝼanȝan, Sax. vangen, Du. fangen, Ger. fahan, Goth.] to take or catch, to ſeize, to gripe. Deſtruction *fang* mankind *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'NGED, *adj.* [of *fang*] furniſhed with fangs. Adders *fanged.*

FA'NGLED, as *new fangled* [probably of *evangelia*, Lat. of ευαγγελια, Gr. goſpels, *q. d.* new goſpels] novel, upſtart, &c.

FA'NGLE [*evangelia*, Lat. goſpels, *Henſh.* *q. d.* new goſpels, from ꝼeþan, Sax. to attempt. *Skinner.*] a whimſy, ſilly attempt, ſcheme, or device. It is never uſed, or rarely, but in contempt, with the epithet *new*; as, *new fangles*, *new fangleneſs*, *new fangled.*

FA'NGLED, *adj.* [of *fangle*] This word ſeems to ſignify gaudy, vainly, ſhowy. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland; as, he's *new-fangled*, or whimſical and fond of novelty.

Be not as in this *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'NGLESS, *adj.* [of *fang*] without fangs, toothleſs. Like to a *fangleſs* lion. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'NGOT, a quantity of wares; as raw ſilk, &c. containing from one to two hundred weight three quarters.

FA'NION, Ital. a banner borne by a ſoldier of each brigade of horſe or foot, at the head of the baggage.

FANNA'TIO, or FAONA'TIO, barb. Lat. [in foreſt law] the act of fawning, calving, or bringing forth young, as does or hinds do.

FA'NNEL [*fanon*, Fr.] a ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs prieſt, when he officiates.

FA'NNER, [of *fan*] one that fans. *Fanners* that will fan her. *Jeremiah.*

FANTA'SIA, It. [in muſic books] a kind of air in which the compoſer is not tied up to ſuch *ſtrict* rules as in moſt other airs, but is allowed all the *freedom of fancy* and invention, that can reaſonably be deſired.

FA'NTASIED, *adj.* [of *fantaſy*] filled with wild imaginations or idle whimſies. People ſtrangely *fantaſied.* *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'NTASM [*phantaſma*, Lat. φαντασμα, Gr. *fantôme*, Fr. *fantaſma*, It. and Sp.] 1. A vain apparition, a ſpirit, a hobgoblin, &c. 2. An idle conceit. See PHANTASM.

FANTA'STIC, or FANTA'STICAL [*fantaſtique*, Fr. *fantaſtico*, It. and Sp. of *phantaſticus*, Lat. of Gr.] 1. Irrational, bred only in the fancy. A *fantaſtical*, preternatural complacency. *South.* 2. Subſiſting only in the imagination, imaginary. My thought whoſe murder yet is but *fantaſtical.* *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Having the nature of a phantom, not real, only apparent.

Are ye *fantaſtical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye ſhew? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Capricious, humourſome, unſteady. Any turn of her *fantaſtic* wheel. *Prior.* 5. Whimſical, indulging one's own imagination. Fanciful, expenſive, and *fantaſtic* miſtreſs. *Tatler.*

FANTA'STICALLY, *adv.* [of *fantaſtical*] 1. Whimſically, in compliance with mere fancy. *Fantaſtically* chuſe even or odd. *Grew.* 2. By the force of imagination. 3. Capriciouſly, humourouſly, unſteadily.

Her ſceptre ſo *fantaſtically* borne
By a vain, giddy, ſhallow, humourous youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

FANTA'STICALNESS, or FANTA'STICNESS [of *fantaſtical* or *fantaſtic.* En. *humeur fantaſque*, Fr. *mores phantaſtici*, Lat.] 1. Fantaſtical, fanciful humour, compliance with mere fancy. 2. Whimſicalneſs, unreaſonableneſs. Convinced him of the *fantaſticalneſs* of it. *Tillotſon.*

FANTASTICAL *Colours.* See EMPHATICAL *Colours.*

FA'NTASY [*fantaſie*, Fr. *fantaſia*, It. Sp. and Port. *phantaſia*, Lat. of φαντασια, Gr.] 1. Imagination, the power of imagining. See FANCY. By the power of *fantaſy* we ſee colours in a dream. *Newton.* 2. Idea, image of the mind. *Fantaſies* impure. *Spenſer.* 3. Inclination. Drawing the ſcriptures to your *fantaſies* and affections. *Whitgiſe.* 4. Humour, crotchet, maggot, whim.

FA'NTOME [*fantôme*, Fr. See FANTASM. φαντασμα, Gr.] an hobgoblin, a ſpright, a ſpectre; alſo a chimera, an idle conceit. a vain apparition which we imagine we ſee, tho' it exiſts no where but in our diſturbed imagination. See PHANTOME.

FANTOME *Corn*, lank, or light corn.

FAONA'TIO [of *faonner*, Fr.] the ſame as *fannatio*, which ſee.

FAP, *adj.* fuddled, drunk. It ſeems to have been a cant word in Shakeſpeare's time. The gentleman had drunk himſelf out of his five ſenſes, and being *faped*, Sir was caſhier'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'PESMO [with logicians] is the fourth imperfect mood of the firſt figure of a catagorical ſyllogiſm, in which the firſt propoſition is an univerſal affirmative, the ſecond an univerſal negative, and a third a particular negative.

FA'QUERS, certain counterfeit devotees, or hermits, in the Eaſt-Indies, who voluntarily undergo moſt ſevere and almoſt incredible penances.

FAR, *adv.* [ꝼeoꞃ, Sax. verre, Du. fehr, O. Ger. fern, H. Ger.] 1. To great extent in length. *Far*-ſhooting. *Prior.* 2. To a great extent every way. This is leſs proper. The *far*-extended ocean. *Prior.* 3. To a great diſtance progreſſively. Is it *far* you ride? *Shakeſpeare.* 4. At a great diſtance, remotely. *Far* and wide. *Hooker.* 5. To a diſtance. Travelled *far* off. *Raleigh.* 6. In a great part. The day was *far* ſpent. *Judges.* 7. In a great proportion or meaſure, by many degrees. Her price is *far* above rubies. *Proverbs.* 8. To a great height, magnificently. This is found perhaps only in Shakeſpeare.

———You ſpeak him *far.*
———I don't extend him, Sir. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. To a certain point or degree. So *far* forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reaſon doth teach. *Hooker.* 10. It is often uſed in compoſition; as, *far*-wandering, *far*-ſhooting. See the alphabetical order.

FAR, *adj.* 1. Remote, diſtant. Some to *far* oaxis ſhall be ſold. *Dryden.* 2. It was formerly uſed not only as an adverb but an adjective; with *off.* *Far off* dawning of God's glorious brightneſs. *Raleigh.* 3. From far, elliptically for *a far* or *remote place.* Bring a nation againſt you *from far* from the end of the earth. *Deuteronomy.* 4. The remoter of the two [in horſemanſhip] the right ſide of the horſe, which the rider turns from him when he mounts; as, the *far* foot, *or far* ſide. No true Ægyptian ever knew in horſes the *far* ſide from the near. *Dryden.*

FAR, *ſubſt.* [contracted from *farrow*] the offspring of a ſow, young pigs.

Now is the loſs of the *far* of the ſow,
More great than the loſs of two calves of the cow. *Tuſſer.*

FAR fetch'd and dear bought is good for ladies.

The Fr. ſay; *vache de loin, a laet aſſez.* (a far fetch'd cow never wants milk.) Lat. *Magis ea juvant quæ pluris emuntur.* Witneſs tea, coffee, &c. which, if they were the product of our own country, would probably be little regarded.

A FA'RANDMAN [of ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to travel, and *man*] a merchant ſtranger, to whom, according to the practice of Scotland, juſtice ought to be done with all expedition, that his buſineſs and journey be not hindered.

FA'RANTTY, *adj.* [probably from *farand*, as commonly whatever is foreign or far fetched is valued] handſome.

FARCE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*farſa*, It. and Sp. from the verb, or *faner*, Fr. to mock] a mock comedy or droll. Farce deſcends to grimace and buffoonry of the moſt ordinary ſort, and being wholly compoſed of ridicule and the like, never exceeds her ſtint of three acts; whereas comedy and tragedy contain five. *Farce* is that in poetry which groteſque is in a picture. The perſons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners falſe, that is, inconſiſtent with the characters of mankind. *Dryden.*

To FARCE, *verb act.* [*farcir*, Fr. *farcio*, Lat.] 1. To ſtuff or cram with mingled ingredients. Some ſtuff to the *farcing* of that fable. *Carew.* 2. To ſwell out, to extend. The *farced* title running 'fore the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'RCES, Fr. [in cookery, ſignify *forced meat*, corruptedly for *farce-meat*] meat, ſpice, &c. chopped ſmall for ſtuffing either fleſh, fowl, or fiſh.

FA'RCICAL, *adj.* [of *farce*] relating to a farce, appropriated to a farce. They deny the characters to be *farical*, becauſe they are actually in nature. *Gay.*

FARCIMINA'LIS *Tunica*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a coat pertaining to a child in the womb, which receives the urine from the bladder; ſo named, becauſe in many beaſts it is in the ſhape of a gut pudding; but in ſome others, as well as in men, it is round.

FA'RCY [*farcina*, It. *farcin*, Fr. in horſes] is a diſeaſe, or a poiſon or corruption, that infects their blood, and appears in ſwellings like ſtrings along the veins in knots, and even in ulcers; an infectious leproſy among horſes, probably curable by antimony.

FARD, Fr. 1. A ſort of paint uſed by women for beautifying their face. 2. Diſguiſe, pretence, or diſſimulation.

FA'RDEL [of *fardeau*, Fr. *fardello*, It.] a bundle, a little pack, a burthen. Who would *fardels* bear. *Shakeſpeare.*

FARDEL *of Land*, is the fourth part of a yard land.

FA'RDINGALE [*vertugado*, Sp. which Dr. Th. H. derives from *vertu garde*, *i. e.* the guard of virtue; becauſe young women preſerve the reputation of their chaſtity, by hiding their great bellies. The French call it *vertugadin*] a kind of hoop-petticoat, or whale-bone circle which ladies formerly wore upon their hips, to make their petticoats ſtand out. See FARTHINGALE.

FA'RDING *Deal*, or FA'RUNDEL [of ꝼeoꞃꝺ, fourth, and ꝺæle, Sax.] the fourth part of an acre.

FARE [of ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to journey, whence ꝼaꞃ, Sax. a journey] 1. Money paid for paſſage in any vehicle by land or by water; it is only uſed of the money paid for the perſon, not the goods. He found a ſhip going to Tarſhiſh, ſo he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it. *Jonas.* 2. The perſons ſo called, in popular language. 3. [Of vaeren, Du.] food, diet, victuals for the table. A great deal of coarſe *fare*, of which the emperor eat. *Addiſon.*

Fare [*pharos*, Lat. φάρος, Gr.] a watch tower at ſea; as, the *fare* of Meſſina.

The Fare, or Pha'ros, of Alexandria, in Ægypt, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, was reckoned one of the wonders of the world. See Pharos.

To Fare, *verb neut.* [of ꝼaꞃan, Sax. vaeren, Du. fahren, Ger. fare, Dan. fara, Su. or, as Caſaubon will, of φερεσθαι, Gr.] 1. To go, paſs or travel.

Reſolving forward ſtill to *fare*. *Spenſer.*

2. [In point of health] to be in any ſtate, good or bad; as, how *fare* you? Engliſh miniſters never *fare* ſo well as in a time of war. *Addiſon.* 3. To proceed in a train of conſequences, good or bad. In an imperſonal form; with *it* preceding. Thus *it fareth*. *Hooker.* 4. To happen well or ill. In the ſame imperſonal form as the third ſenſe. We ſhall ſee how *it* will *fare* with the hand. *South.* 5. To eat, to feed. The rich man *fared* ſumptuouſly. *St. Luke.*

Fa'reham, a market town of Hampſhire, ſix miles from Portſmouth, and 65 from London.

Fare-well, *adv.* [vaere-wel, Du. fahr-wohl, Ger. This word is originally the imperative of the verb *fare well*, or *fare you well*, *ſis felix*, or *bene ſit tibi*: but in time uſe familiarized it to an adverb: and it is uſed both by thoſe that go, and thoſe that are left. *Johnſon*] 1. The parting compliment, adieu, God b'y. 2. It is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation, without kindneſs. *Farewel* the year which threaten'd ſo. *Waller.*

Farewel, *ſubſt.* 1. The act of going away, leave. Before I take my *farewel* of this ſubject. *Addiſon.* 2. It is ſometimes uſed adjectively for leave taking. Taken their leave of the public in *farewel* papers. *Spectator.*

Fa'rfara, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb colts-foot.

Farfa'ria, Lat. the herb betony.

Fa'rfarus, or Fa'rfarum, Lat. [with botaniſts] 1. The white poplar-tree. 2. The herb colts-foot.

Fa'r-fetch, *ſubſt.* [of *far* and *fetch*] a deep ſtratagem. A ludicrous word. In all their politic *far-fetches*. *Hudibras.*

Fa'r-fetched [of *far* and *fetch*] 1. Brought from places diſtant. *Farfetch'd* gold. *Dryden.* 2. Elaborately ſtrained, not eaſily or naturally introduced. An unaccountable *farfetch'd* analogy. *Watts.*

Fari'na, Lat. the flower or powder of ſome grain or pulſe, ſifted from the bran.

Farina *fœcundans* Lat. [with botaniſts] a fine duſt prepared in the male flower of plants, which being afterwards ſhed on the female, does the office of ſperm or ſemen, by impregnating it.

Farina'ceous [*farinaceus*, Lat.] 1. Made of corn or meal. 2. Mealy, taſting like meal or flower of corn. The *farinaceous* or mealy ſeeds. *Arbuthnot.*

Fa'ring, *part. act.* [of *to fare*, of ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to travel] as way*faring*, travelling.

Fa'ring, *part.* [of vaeren, Du. to be well] living, enjoying, eating, &c.

Fa'rleu, or Fa'rley, a duty of ſix-pence paid to the lord of the manor of Weſt Slapton, in Devonſhire, in the weſtern parts; *farleu* being diſtinguiſhed as the beſt good thing, from *heriot*, the beſt beaſt.

Farm [*ferme*, Fr. ꝼeoꞃm, food, of ꝼeoꞃmian, Sax. to afford a livelihood] 1. Part of an eſtate in land employed in huſbandry, and let to a tenant, upon condition of paying rent to the owner. Reducing lands and *farms* to their ancient rents. *Hayward.* 2. The ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants. To ſet out your land in *farm*. *Spenſer.*

To Farm [ꝼeoꞃmian, Sax. to afford a livelihood, *prende à ferme*, Fr.] 1. To cultivate land. 2. To hire or take a farm at a certain rate. Scant twenty ſhillings for thirty which the earl of Cornwall *farmed* of the king. *Camden.* 3. To let out to tenants at a certain rate. We are enforced to *farm* our royal realm. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fa'rmable [of *farm*] that may be let out to farm.

Fa'rmer [*fermier*, Fr.] 1. One who occupies and cultivates a farm or hired ground. A *farmer*'s dog. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. One who occupies and cultivates ground, whether his own or another's. 3. A game at cards.

Fa'rmost, *adj.* [ſuperlative of *far*] moſt diſtant. Its *farmoſt* part. *Dryden.*

Fa'rness [ꝼeoꞃneꞅꞅe, Sax.] diſtance, not nearneſs. Their *farneſs* from timely ſuccour. *Carew.*

Fa'rnham, a market town of Surry, the capital of the hundred of its own name. It ſtands on the river Wey; 40 miles from London, and ſuppoſed to have had its name from the fern, which formerly abounded here. Here is one of the largeſt wheat markets in England; and very large plantations of hops.

Fa'ro, a ſea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva. Lat. 36° 50′ N. Long. 9° W.

Fa'ron, a ſort of game.

Fa'r-piercing, *adj.* [of *far* and *pierce*] penetrating a great way. *Far-piercing* eye. *Pope.*

Farra'ceous [*farraceus*, Lat.] made of wheat.

Farra'ginous, *adj.* of or pertaining to a farrago mixture, formed of different ingredients. *Farraginous* concurrence of all conditions. *Brown.*

Farra'go, Lat. a mixture of ſeveral ſorts of grain ſown in the ſame plat of ground, or afterwards mingled together; bollimong, maſlin, meſcelin.

Fa'rrier [*ferrare*, It. *ferrier*, Fr. *ferrader*, Port. *ferrarius*, of *ferrum*, Lat. iron] 1. One whoſe trade is to ſhoe horſes. 2. One who profeſſes to cure thoſe that are diſeaſed or lame. A piece of a *farrier*. *Swift.*

To Fa'rrier, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to practiſe phyſic or ſurgery on horſes The art of *farriering*. *Mortimer.*

Fa'rriers *Company*, were incorporated, they ſay, very early, and are a maſter, three wardens, twenty-four aſſiſtants, and thirty-nine on the livery. Their armorial enſigns are three horſe-ſhoes. They have no hall, but meet at the George in Ironmonger-lane.

F'arroe buck, a roe-buck in the fifth year.

Fa'rrow, *ſubſt.* [ꝼeaꞃh, Sax.] a little pig. Litter'd her nine *farrow*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Fa'rrow [of ꝼaꞃꞃ, Sax. *verres*, Lat. a boar-pig] to bring forth pigs, applied to a ſow. *Tuſſer.*

Fa'rsang [*paraſanga*, Lat.] a Perſian league, or the ſpace of three miles.

To Fart [prob. of ꝼeꞃtan, Sax. or verten, Du. fartzen or furtzen, Ger. fiaerta, Su.] to break wind backwards.

Fart [ꝼeꞃt, Sax. fartz or furtz, Ger. fiaert, Su.] wind from behind.

To Fa'rthel [of *fardeler*, Fr.] to furl; thence

Fa'rtheling *Lines* [in a ſhip] are ſmall lines made faſt to all the top-ſails, top-gallant-ſails, and the miſſen yard arm.

Fa'rther, *adv.* [ꝼuꞃoꞃ, Sax. veerder, Du. O. and L. Ger. ferner, H. Ger. This word is now generally conſidered as the comparative degree of *far*, but by no analogy can *far* make *farther*, or *fartheſt*: it is therefore probable that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further* and *furtheſt*, from *forth*, *forther*, *fortheſt*, ꝼoꞃðoꞃ, ꝼuꞃðeꞃ, Sax. the *o* and *u* by reſemblance of ſound being firſt confounded in ſpeech and afterwards in books. *Johnſon.*] a great way off, at greater diſtance, to a greater diſtance, beyond, moreover.

Farther, *adj.* [ſuppoſed from *far*, more probably from *forth*] 1. More diſtant. A *farther* truth. *Dryden.* 2. Longer, extending to greater diſtance. Before our *farther* way the fates allow. *Dryden.*

Fa'rtherance [more properly *furtherance*, from *further*] encouragement, promotion.

Fa'rthermore, *adv.* [more properly *furthermore*] beſides, moreover, over and above.

To Fa'rther, *verb act.* [more proper to *further*] to promote, to facilitate. Dryden uſes it.

Fa'rthest, *adv.* [more properly *furtheſt*. See Farther] 1. At the greateſt diſtance. 2. To the greateſt diſtance.

Fa'rthest, *adj.* [ꝼuꞃꞃeꞅt, Sax. verſt, Du.] 1. Moſt remote, being at the greateſt diſtance. The greateſt part are they which be *fartheſt* from perfection. *Hooker.*

Fa'rthing [*farden*, Fr. *fardino*, It. ꝼeoꞃðling, or ꝼeoꞃðing, from ꝼeopeꞃ, Sax. four. *q. d.* a fourthling, fierding, Su.] 1. The fourth part of a Saxon penny, a copper coin, the leaſt piece of Engliſh money. 2. Copper money in general.

Our church-wardens
Feed on the ſilver and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

3. Sometimes it is uſed in an hyperbolical or proverbial ſenſe; as, it is not worth a *farthing*.

Farthing *of Gold* [*q.* fourthling] a coin in ancient times, the fourth part of a noble, *i. e.* twenty pence.

Farthing *of Land*, a certain conſiderable quantity of land, different from a farundel.

Fa'rthingale, *ſubſt.* See Fardingdale. [This word has much exerciſed the etymology of Skinner, who at laſt ſeems to determine that it is derived from *vertu garde*. If he had conſidered what *vert* ſignifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true ſenſe. *Johnſon*] a hoop, in which rounds of whalebone are uſed, to ſpread the petticoat wide. A huge *farthingale* to ſwell her fuſtian ſtuff. *Swift.*

Fa'rthingworth, *ſubſt.* [of *farthing* and *worth*] as much as is ſold for a farthing. Arbuthnot uſes it.

Fasc [with phyſicians] See Fasciculous.

Fasce', Fr. [*faſcia*, Lat.] 1. A feſſe. 2. The ſame that we call *barry*.

Fa'sces, Lat. bundles of rods carried before the Roman magiſtrates as a badge of their authority.

Shook aloft the *faſces* of the main. *Dryden.*

Theſe faſces were bundles of rods bound round on the helve of an hatchet, the head of the hatchet appearing at top of them; theſe intimated that ſome offenders were to be chaſtiſed with milder puniſhments, *i. e.* with rods; and that others, when there was no remedy, were to be cut off with an hatchet. Theſe were carried before the conſuls and other ſupreme magiſtrates. Abbe Vertot ſays, "that Romulus had twelve *lictors* to accompany him, when he appeared in public, and every *lictor* was armed with a hatchet, environed with bundles of rods, to ſignify the *right of the ſword*, a ſymbol of sovereignty." *Revolut. Rom.* vol. 1. p. 5.

Fa'scia, Ital. 1. A ſwathe or ſwaddling band. 2. A ſwathe or long bandage uſed by ſurgeons.

Fascia, Lat. [in architecture] 1. One of the bands that make up the architrave, being three in number. 2. A range of ſtones to divide the ſtories in a building.

Fascia *Lata*, or Fascia'lis *latus* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle which moves the leg, the ſame as *muſculus membranoſus*.

Fa'scæ [in aſtronomy] certain rows of ſpots in the planet Jupiter, which appear like ſwathes or fillets round about his body.

Fascia'lis, Lat. [of *faſcia*, Lat. in anatomy] a muſcle of the leg, the ſame that is called *ſartorius*.

Fa'sciated [*faſciatus*, Lat.] bound round with ſwaddling bands, tied with a bandage.

Fascia'tion [*faſcia*, Lat. with ſurgeons] the act of binding ſwathes about a limb in order to its cure, bandage. Wiſeman uſes it.

Fasci'cular [*faſcicularis*, Lat.] of or belonging to a bundle.

Fasci'culus, Lat. [in medicine] as many herbs, &c. as may be held in the arm when bent and reſted on the top of the haunch.

To Fa'scinate, *verb act.* [*faſciner*, Fr. *faſcinatum*, ſup. of *faſcino*, Lat.] to bewitch, to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner by incantation. None of the affections have been noted to *faſcinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Fascina'tion, Fr. [*facinazione*, It. of *faſcinatio*, Lat.] 1. The power or act of bewitching, charming, or enchanting. 2. Witchcraft, charms or ſpells, which alter the appearance of things, and repreſent them quite different from what they are, unſeen, unexplicable influence. A kind of *faſcination* and enchantment. *Bacon.*

Fasci'ne, Fr. and It. [*fagine*, Sp. of *faſcis*, Lat.] a faggot or bavin.

Fasci'nes [in fortification] are branches of trees or ſmall wood, bound about at the ends and middle, which are laid together with earth in ditches to fill them up; alſo to make parapets, trenches, &c.

alſo being the firſt dipt into pitch or tar, are uſed to ſet on fire and burn the enemies lodgments or other works.

FA'SCINOUS, *adj.* [*faſcinum*, Lat.] acting or cauſed by enchantment. Harvey uſes it.

FA'SHION [*façon*, Fr. *faycìon*, Sp.] 1. Mode, cuſtom operating upon dreſs, and other domeſtic ornaments. The cheerful *faſhion. Shakeſpeare.* 2. General practice, cuſtom. It was the *faſhion* to do ſuch things. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Form, make, ſtate of any thing as to its outward appearance. Grieved at our ſolemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *faſhion. Hooker.* 4. The make or cut of clothes. The *faſhion* of your garments. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Manner, way. In ſuch unſeaſonable and unſeaſoned *faſhion. Hayward.* 6. Manner imitated from another way, eſtabliſhed by precedents or examples.

Sorrow ſo royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the *faſhion* on. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. General approbation, mode. Diverſions in *faſhion. Locke.* 8. Rank above the vulgar. It is uſed in a ſenſe below that of quality, but moſtly confounded now therewith. Men of *faſhion* and gentlemen. *Raleigh.* 9. Any thing worn. I ſcorn thee and thy *faſhion*, peeviſh boy. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. The farcy, the leproſy in horſes. A barbarous word. Infected with the *faſhions. Shakeſpeare.*

Better out of the world, than out of the FASHION.

An idle, ridiculous ſaying, to excuſe a too ready compliance with the endleſs changes of the mode. Every one ſhould, as far as his circumſtances will reaſonably allow, avoid being ridicul'd for ſingularity. But for people in inferior ſtations of life to aim at the tip-top of the faſhion, with thoſe of ſuperior quality, either in their clothes, furniture or way of living, expoſes them not only to ridicule and contempt, but often proves the ruin of their fortune, for more reaſons than the bare expence.

FASHION *Pieces* [with ſhipwrights] two pieces of timber which make up the breadth of the ſtern, and are the outmoſt timbers on each ſide of it, excepting aloft where the counters are.

To FA'SHION, *verb act.* [*faſzonner*, Fr.] 1. To form or ſhape, to mould, to figure. Did not one faſhion us? *Job.* 2. To fit, to accommodate. Laws ought to be *faſhioned* to the manners and conditions of the people. *Hooker.* 3. To caſt into outward appearance, to frame. To *faſhion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To form according to the rule preſcribed by the mode or cuſtom. *Faſhioned* plate ſells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE [of *faſhion*] 1. Made rich. *Faſhionable* robes. *Dryden.* 2. Eſtabliſhed or approved by cuſtom, modiſh. Make philoſophy *faſhionable. Glanville.* 3. Obſervant of the mode. Like a *faſhionable* hoſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Having rank above the vulgar, but below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS [of *faſhionable*] modiſhneſs, ſuch appearance as is according to the preſent mode or cuſtom. Outſide *faſhionableneſs* of the taylor. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY, *adv.* [of *faſhionable*] in a faſhionable manner, conformably to cuſtom. He muſt ſo *faſhionably* and genteelly have been duelled into another world. *South.*

FA'SHIONED, *part. paſſ.* of to *faſhion* [*façonné*, Fr.] formed, framed, figured.

FA'SHIONER, FA'SHIONIST, or FA'SHION-*Monger.* 1. One that makes or invents new modes. 2. One that forms, frames, or gives the figure or ſhape. 3. One who affects following the faſhions, a fop, a coxcomb.

FA'SHIONS [in horſes] a diſeaſe, the ſame as farcin.

To FAST, *verb neut.* [ꝼæꞅꞇan, Sax. vaſten, Du. faſten, Ger. faſte, Dan. faſta, Su. faſten, Goth.] 1. To abſtain from food. 2. To mortify the body by religious abſtinence. When thou *faſteſt* anoint thy head. *St. Matthew.*

FAST, *adj.* [ꝼæꞅꞇ, of ꝼæꞅꞇhian, Sax. vaſt, Du. veſt or feſt, Ger. faſt, Dan. and Su.] 1. Firm, immovable. 2. Secure, ſtrong impregnable. Lurking in woods and *faſt* places. *Spenſer.* 3. Fixed. *Faſt* in the deep mud. *Knolles.* 4. Deep, ſound. In a moſt *faſt* ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Firm in allegiance or adherence to any perſon or cauſe. Neither *faſt* to friend nor fearful to foe. *Aſcham.* 6. (From *ffeſt*, Wel. quick) ſpeedy, quick. 7. Swift. This work goeth *faſt* on. *Ezra.* 8. *Faſt and looſe*; uncertain, unconſtant, deceitful. Play at *faſt and looſe* each with other. *Sidney.*

FAST, *ſubſt.* [ꝼæꞅꞇen, Sax. vaſten, Du. faſten, Ger. faſt, Dan. and Su. which Caſaubon derives of απαςεα, Gr.] 1. A forbearance or abſtinence from food. 2. Religious mortification by abſtinence, pious humiliation. The outward ſolemnities of a *faſt. Atterbury.*

FAST, *adv.* 1. Firmly, immovably. *Faſt* to the chair. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Cloſe by, nearly. The caſtle *faſt* by. *Knolles.* 3. Swiftly, quickly. One going *faſt* out of the world. *Pope.* 4. Frequently. Gave evidence of his fidelity as *faſt* as occaſions were offered. *Hammond.*

FAST bind, FAST find.

This proverb teaches that people being generally *looſe* and *perfidious*, it is a great point of *prudence* to be upon our guard againſt *treachery* and *impoſitions*, in all our dealings and tranſactions, either in *buying*, *ſelling*, *borrowing* or *lending*, in order to preſerve a good *underſtanding* and a laſting *friendſhip* among mutual correſpondents.

FAST [with ſailors] a rope to faſten a ſhip or boat.

FAST *Country* [with tin-miners] a ſhelf.

To FA'STEN, *verb act.* [ꝼæꞅꞇnian, Sax. faſtna, Su.] 1. To make faſt, to make firm, to fix immoveably. 2. To hold together, to cement, to link. Their ſhips are *faſtened* with wood. *Brown.* 3. To affix, to conjoin. Different ideas *faſten'd* to them. *Swift.* 4. To ſtamp, to impreſs. To *faſten* in our hearts that they have courage. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To ſettle, to confirm. Not ſo well *faſten* their diſguiſe. *Decay of Piety.* 6. To lay on with ſtrength. Could he *faſten* a blow. *Dryden.*

To FASTEN *Upon*, *verb neut.* [prob. of anfaſſen, Teut.] to ſeize and lay hold upon, to fix one's ſelf. A horſeleech will hardly *faſten* upon a fiſh. *Brown.*

FA'STENER [of *faſten*] one that faſtens or makes faſt and firm.

FASTEN'S *Een* or *Even*, Shrove-tueſday, ſo called as being the eve of Aſh-wedneſday, the firſt day of the faſt of Lent.

FA'STENING, *ſubſt.* [ꝼeꞅꞇnunᵹ, Sax.] that which makes any thing laſt; alſo the making a thing faſt.

FA'STER [of *faſt*] one who faſts or abſtains from food.

FA'STERMANS, or FA'STING *Men*, men of repute and ſubſtance, or rather bonds-men, pledges, ſureties who in the time of the Saxons were to anſwer for one another's peaceable behaviour.

FA'STHANDED, *adj.* [of *faſt* and *hand*] cloſe-handed, covetous. The king being *faſthanded*, and loth to part with a ſecond dowry. *Bacon.*

F'ASTI, Lat. the Roman Calendar, in which were ſet down all days of feaſts, pleadings, ceremonies, and other public buſineſs throughout the year.

FASTI *Dies*, Lat. the days on which the lawyers might plead in, like our term-time.

FASTI'DIOUS [*faſtidioſus*, Lat. *faſtidieux*, Fr. *faſtidioſo*, It.] diſdainful, proud, haughty, ſcornful, delicate to a vice, inſolently nice. A ſqueamiſh *faſtidious* niceneſs in meats. *L'Eſtrange.*

FASTI'DIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *faſtidious*] ſqueamiſhly, diſdainfully, ſcornfully.

FASTI'DIOUSNESS [of *faſtidious*] diſdainfulneſs, ſqueamiſhneſs.

FASTI'DIUM *Cibi*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a loathing of meat.

FASTI'GIA, Lat. the tops of any thing.

FASTI'GIATED [*faſtigiatus*, Lat.] made ſharp towards the top, roofed, narrowed to the top.

FASTI'GIUM, Lat. the top or height of any thing.

FASTIGIUM [in architecture] the ridge of a houſe, the higheſt pitch of a building; alſo a kind of ornamental member.

FA'STINGDAY, *ſubſt.* [of *faſt* and *day*] a day of mortification by religious abſtinence.

FA'STNESS [ꝼeꞅꞇnyꞅꞅe, of ꝼæꞅꞇnian, Sax.] 1. Firmneſs, firm adherence. *Faſtneſs* to the former government. *Bacon.* 2. A ſtrong hold or caſtle, fortification, intrenchment. He intrenches himſelf in a new *faſtneſs. Watts.* 3. Swiftneſs, nimbleneſs. 4. Strength, ſecurity. Places of *faſtneſs* laid open. *Davies.* 5. Cloſeneſs, conciſeneſs. Bring his ſtile from all looſe groſſneſs to ſuch firm *faſtneſs* in Latin as in Demoſthenes. *Aſcham.*

FA'STUOUS, *adj.* [*faſtuoſus*, Lat. *faſtueux*, Fr.] diſdainful, proud, haughty.

FASTUO'SITY, or FA'STUOUSNESS [*faſtuoſitas*, Lat.] diſdainfulneſs, loftineſs, &c. pride.

FAT, *adj.* [ꝼæꞇ, Sax. vet, Du. fatt, Ger. fed, Dan. feet, Su. Caſaubon's derivation of it from φατνη, Gr. a manger, ſeems ſtrain'd] 1. Groſs, coarſe, dull. *Fat* minds. *Dryden.* 2. [*fat*, Fr.] Full or abounding with fat, plump, full fed, not lean. To be *fat* and ſmooth. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. Wealthy, rich. A *fat* benefice. *Ayliffe.*

Every one baſtes the FAT hog, while the lean one burneth.

To him who hath ſhall be given, and he is ſure to have the moſt gifts who the leaſt wants them. The Lat. ſay; *Pauper eris ſemper, ſi pauper es; quintiliane dantur opes nullis, nunc; niſi divitibus.*

FAT, *ſubſt.* [with anatomiſts] a greaſy ſubſtance which is bred of the oily and ſulphureous part of the aliment and blood, which is depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipoſa immediately under the ſkin. There are two ſorts of *fat*, one yellow, ſoft and lax, which is eaſily melted, called *pinguedo*; another, firm, white, brittle, and which is not ſo eaſily melted, called *ſebum*, ſuet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones a third ſort of *fat. Quincy.*

FAT [a ſea term] broad; as they ſay, *a ſhip has a fat quarter*, when the tuck of her quarter is deep.

FAT, or VAT [ꝼæꞇ, Sax. vat, Du. vaſs, faſs, Ger. of *vas*, Lat. This is generally written *vat*, which is more analogous to the derivation] a large wooden veſſel in which any thing is put to ferment or to be ſoaked. It is of various dimenſions according to pleaſure.

FAT, or VAT [of merchandiſe] an uncertain quantity, as of yarn, from 210 to 211 bundles; of wire, from 20 to 25 pound weight, &c.

To FAT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to fatten, to make plump with abundant food. They *fat* ſuch enemies as they take. *Abbot.*

To FAT, *verb neut.* to grow plump and full-fleſhed. An old ox *fats. Mortimer.*

FA'TAL, *adj.* F. and Sp. [*fatale*, It. *fatalis*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to fate, proceeding by deſtiny, inevitable. Theſe things are *fatal* and neceſſary. *Tillotſon.* 2. Deſtructive, deadly. When it ſeizeth the heart *fatal. Arbuthnot.* 3. Appointed by deſtiny. It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money. *Bacon.*

FA'TALIST [of *fate*] one who maintains that all things happen by inevitable neceſſity. *Watts.*

FATA'LITY [*fatalité*, Fr. *fatalita*, It. of *fatalis*, Lat.] 1. Predetermined order of things, preordination of inevitable cauſes acting invincibly in ſucceſſion; the neceſſity of an event, the cauſe of which is unknown, and which the ancients uſually attributed to deſtiny. The Stoics held a *fatality*, and a fixt unalterable courſe of events. *South.* 2. Decree of fate. The *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. Tendency to danger, or to ſome hazardous event. The year ſixty-three is conceived to carry with it the moſt conſiderable *fatality. Brown.*

FA'TALLY, *adv.* [of *fatal*] 1. Deſtructively, even to death.

When *fatally* your virtue they approve,
Cheerful in flames, and martyrs of their love. *Dryden.*

2. By the decree of fate, inevitably. *Bentley.*

FA'TALNESS [of *fatal*] unavoidableneſs, diſaſterouſneſs, invincible neceſſity.

FA'TE [*fato*, It. *fatum*, of *fandi*, Lat. ſpeaking] it primarily implies the ſame with *effatum*, a word or decree pronounced by God, or a fixt ſentence, whereby the deity has preſcribed the order of things, and allotted every perſon, what ſhall befal him. The Greeks call it ειμαρμενη, as tho' a *chain* or *neceſſary ſeries* of things indiſſolubly linked together, and the moderns call it providence.

This deſcription which our *lexicographer* gives of FATE, reminds me of a pretty curious *fragment* of PLATO's, preſerv'd by *Alcinoüs* "παντα μεν, &c. All things (ſays *Plato*) are *in fate* [*i. e.* within its ſphere or ſcheme] But not all things *fated*." And he explains the diſtinction as follows, "For 'tis not in fate (ſays he) that one man ſhall *do* ſo and ſo, and another ſhall *ſuffer* ſo and ſo; for that were deſtructive of our *free agency* and liberty: But if any ſoul ſhould *chooſe* ſuch a life, and do ſuch or ſuch things, then is it in fate, that ſuch and ſuch conſequences ſhall enſue upon it. The ſoul therefore is [αδεσποτον] free, and uncontrouled, and it lies *within itſelf* to act or not; and there is no compulſion or neceſſitating *here:* But what *follows* upon the action, καθ' ειμαρμενην συντελεσθησεται, *i. e.* ſhall be accompliſh'd according to fate, or the conſtitution of things. For example; that *Paris* ſhould bear off *Helen* by force, was ſomething dependent on himſelf; but that a war ſhould enſue, is the [το ακολυθον] the CONSEQUENCE." *Ex Alcinoo* de PLATON. *Dogmat.* Or, as the ſame philoſopher is cited by *Hierocles,* "The *choice* of action is in our *own* power; but the juſt *award,* or retributions of good or ill, which enſue upon the choice, lies in the breaſt of thoſe *ethereal* judges who are appointed under GOD. Such was *Plato*'s fatality; and conſidering how the *Stoics* laid the ſame ſtreſs with him on the το εφ' ημιν, or that which is within our choice, option, and power, as free agents, I ſuſpect *their* FATE and *his* were much the ſame; *viz.* Not that, which neceſſitates our acting ſo and ſo; but where (our choice and action being preſuppoſed) it is in the *eſtabliſh'd order* and *conſtitution* of things, that ſuch and ſuch EVENTS, good or bad, ſhall enſue. Nor am I as yet certain, that HOMER himſelf (tho' his ſyſtem of divinity was far inferior in worth to PLATO's) meant any thing more than this natural *chain,* nexus, and *ſuite* of things. Tho' after all, it muſt be confeſs'd, the words *fate* and *fatality* are ſometimes *with us* taken in a far greater latitude, and imply an *abſolute neceſſity* laid upon us, as well to *chuſe* and *act,* as to ſuſtain the good or evil, which enſues upon our action; which I the rather mention, not only as it gives a new *ſenſe* of the word; but as it alſo ſuggeſts a *caution* of the laſt importance in our enquiries after *truth,* I mean, that we ſhould take care, when converſing with *ancient* writers, not haſtily to affix *modern* ideas to ancient terms (for the ſignification of words alters with time) but examine in *what ſenſe* they are uſed by the *writers themſelves.* A hint of equal uſe, whatever be the *ſubject* of enquiry, and of no leſs conſequence to the PHYSICIAN, than it is to the DIVINE.

Aſtrological FATE, a neceſſity of things and events ariſing from the influence and poſition of the heavenly bodies, which give laws (as they ſay) both to the elements and mix'd bodies, and to the wills of men.

Stoical FATE, is by Cicero defined to be an order or ſeries of cauſes, wherein cauſe being linked to cauſe, each produces other: and thus all things flow from one prime cauſe. Chryſippus calls it a natural, invariable ſucceſſion of all things *ab æterno,* each involving other.

FATE. 1. Deſtiny. What I will is *fate. Milton.* 2. Event predetermin'd. Tellme what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk. 3. Death, deſtruction.

In the common *fate*
The adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*

4. A cauſe of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and ſumpters ſent. *Dryden.*

FA'TED, *adj.* [of *fate*] 1. Ordered, decreed or appointed by fate. Was *fated* here to reign. *Dryden.* 2. Determin'd in any manner by fate. *Fated* from force of ſteel by Stygian charms. *Dryden.* 3. Endu'd with any quality by fate. Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fated. Prior.* 4. Inveſted with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to Shakeſpeare.

Thy *fated* ſky
Gives us free ſcope. *Shakeſpeare.*

The FATES [*fata,* Lat.] the deſtinies according to the poets, the three fatal ſiſters, Clotho, Lacheſis, and Atropos; which ſee.

FA'THER [ꝼaðeꞃ or ꝼæðeꞃ, of ꝼoan, Sax. to feed. foder, Dan. fader, Dan. and Su. vader, Du. fader, O. and L. Gerr vatter, H. Ger. *pere,* Fr. *padre,* It. and Sp. *pay,* Port. *pater,* Lat. and Scyth. πατηρ, Gr. *aacher,* Erſe. This word is found likewiſe in the Perſian language] 1. He who has begotten a child, either ſon or daughter. 2. The firſt anceſtor. Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Romans.* 3. The appellation of an old man. A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognoſticating weather: Epſom, a lawyer, ſaid in ſcorn, tell me *father,* when doth the ſun change? The old man anſwer'd, when ſuch a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.* 4. The title of any man reverend for age, piety, or learning. Reverend *fathers* and well learned biſhops. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad. Jubal was the *father* of all ſuch as handle the harp or organ. *Geneſis.* 6. The eccleſiaſtical writers of the firſt century. Men may talk of the *fathers. Stillingfleet.* 7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderneſs. I was *father* to the poor. *Job.* 8. The title of a confeſſor, particularly of a Jeſuit among the Romaniſts. A *father* of a convent. *Addiſon.* 9. The title of a ſenator of old Rome. From thence the race of Alban *fathers* come. *Dry-* 10. The compellation of God as creator, *begetter* of all things; and in *particular,* as having communicated of his *own* power and Godhead to his *firſt* and [in a ſenſe] his *only begotten* Son. See CIRCUMINCESSION and FIRST-BORN compar'd.

Like FATHER like ſon.

This proverb does not only intimate the force of nature, but alſo of example; as much the ſtrength of imagination and practice in the latter, as the violent bent of inclination in the former. 'Tis true, that children, tho' not always, are generally like the father or mother, in their minds as well as their bodies; the faculties of the former commonly run in a blood; and as for the features and complexion of the latter, they often look as if they were caſt in the ſame mould: But I preſume the point of the proverb is chiefly directed at their examples, and that ſuch as are the parents, as to vice or virtue, ſuch are too commonly the children; that the ill examples of a vicious father almoſt univerſally tend to the debauching a ſon, when the good precepts and examples of a virtuous father go a great way to the forming a virtuous one. *Mali corvi, malum ovum,* ſay the Latins. The It. ſay, *Qual padre, tal figlio.*

Adoptive FATHER, is one who takes the children of ſome other perſon, and owns them for his own.

Natural FATHER, is one who has illegitimate children.

Putative FATHER, is he who is only the reputed or ſuppoſed father.

To FA'THER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To take or adopt as a ſon or daughter. Rather *father* thee than maſter thee. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To ſupply with a father. He childed as I *father'd. Shakeſpeare.* 3. To adopt a compoſition.

Men of wit
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

4. *To father a thing upon a perſon;* is to impute it to him, to aſcribe it to him as his offspring or production. One was pleaſed to *father* on me a new ſet of productions. *Swift.*

FA'THERHOOD [of *father*] the character or authority of a father. Their *fatherhoods* of Trent. *Hall.*

FA'THER-IN-LAW [of *father*] the father of one's huſband or wife.

FA'THER-LASHER, a kind of fiſh.

FA'THERLESS [of ꝼæðeꞃleaꞅ, Sax.] being without a father, deſtitute of a father.

FA'THERLESSNESS [of *fatherleſs*] the ſtate or condition of having no father.

FA'THERLINESS [ꝼæðeꞃlicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] the diſpoſition of a father, fatherly affection.

FA'THERLY, *adj.* [from father] paternal, like a father, tender, careful. The piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch. *Dryden.*

FATHERLY, *adv.* in the manner of a father. Adam *fatherly* diſpleas'd. *Milton.*

FA'THERS [by way of emphaſis] the biſhops of the primitive church; alſo archbiſhops and biſhops of the preſent church. See FATHER.

FA'THIMITES [among the Turks] the deſcendants of Mahomet by his wife Fathima.

FA'THOM, or FA'DOM [ꝼæðm, Sax. fadem, Du. faen, or fadem, O. and L. Ger.] 1. A meaſure of ſix feet; the Hebrew fathom contained ſeven feet three inches, and a little more. 2. It is the uſual meaſure applied to the depth of the ſea, and is called the *fathom-line.* Shakeſpeare uſes it. 3. Reach, depth of contrivance.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

FATHOM *of Wood,* the ſixth part of that quantity commonly called a coal-fire.

To FA'THOM, *verb act.* [ꝼæðmian, Sax.] 1. To ſound the depth of water. To try the heights, and *fathom* the depths of his flights. *Felton.* 2. To dive into or diſcover a perſon's deſigns. 3. To encompaſs with the arms extended or encircling. 4. To reach, to maſter. To *fathom* ſuch high points as theſe. *Dryden.*

FA'THOMLESS, *adj.* [of *fathom*] 1. That of which no bottom can be found. 2. That whoſe circumference cannot be embraced. Buckle in a waſte moſt *fathomleſs. Shakeſpeare.*

FATI'DIC, or FATI'DICAL, *adj.* [*fatidicus,* Lat. *fatidique,* Fr.] prophetic, foretelling future events. The oak of all other trees only *fatidical. Howel.*

FATIDICS, or FATI'DICKS [*fatidici,* of *fatum dico,* Lat.] deſtiny-readers, fortune-tellers.

FATI'FEROUS [*fatifer,* Lat.] bringing on fate, bringing deſtruction, deadly.

FA'TIGABLE, *adj.* [*fatigo,* Lat.] that may be tired eaſily.

FATI'GABLENESS [of *fatigable*] liableneſs, or capableneſs of being wearied, fatigued, or tired.

To FA'TIGATE, or To FATIGUE, *verb act.* [*fatigo,* Lat. *fatiguer,* Fr. *faticare,* It. *fatigàr,* Sp.] to weary, to tire, to harraſs, to exhauſt or oppreſs with labour, only uſed in the participle paſſive. Requicken'd what in fleſh was *fatigate. Shakeſpeare.*

FATI'GUE, Fr. [*fatica,* It. *fatiga,* Sp.] 1. Wearineſs. 2. The cauſe of wearineſs, toil.

FATI'LOQUIST [*fatiloquus,* Lat.] a deſtiny-reader, a ſooth-ſayer.

FAT-KI'DNEYED [of *fat* and *kidney*] fat; in contempt and reproach. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

FA'TLING, *ſub.* [of *fat*] any young animal made fat for the ſlaughter. The young lion and the *fatling* ſhall lie down together. *Iſaiah.*

FA'TNER [of *fat*] that which produces fatneſs. *Fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'TNESS [ꝼætneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. The quality of being fat and full fed. 2. Fat, fulneſs of fleſh.

With *fatneſs* ſwoln were his eyes. *Spenſer.*

3. Greaſy matter. A nitrous *fatneſs. Bacon.* 4. Unctiouſneſs, ſlimineſs. The *fatneſs* and heavineſs of the ground. *Arbuthnot.* 5. Fertility, fruitfulneſs. God give thee of the dew of heaven and the *fatneſs* of the earth. *Geneſis.* 6. That which cauſes fertility. The *fatneſs* of ſhowers. *Bentley.*

To FA'TTEN, *verb act.* [ꝼættian, Sax.] 1. To make plump or fat. 2. To make fertile. Town of ſtuff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Londonienſis.* 3. To feed groſsly, to encreaſe.

Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry ſhores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden.*

To FA'TTEN, *verb neut.* to be pampered, to grow fat.

FA'TTY [ꝼættiᵹ, Sax. vettigh, Du. fettig, Ger.] unctuous. The like cloud, if oily or *fatty,* will not diſcharge. *Bacon.*

FA'TUARI [ſo called of *Fatua,* the wife of the deity Faunus, who, as the Romans imagined, inſpired men with the knowledge of futurity] ſuch perſons who ſeeming to be inſpired foretold future things.

FA'TUOUS, *adj.* [*fatuus,* Lat.] 1. Stupid, fooliſh. *Fatuous* extravagants. *Glanville.* 2. Impotent, illuſory. Alluding to an *ignis fatuus.* Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors. *Denham.*

FATU'ITY [*fatuité,* Fr. from *fatuus,* Lat.] fooliſhneſs, weakneſs of mind, ſome degree of frenzy. Extreme *fatuity* of mind. *K. Charles.* A ſort of *fatuity* or madneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

FAT-WITTED [of *fat* and *wit*] heavy, dull, ſtupid. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

FAU'CET [*fauſſet,* Fr. *fauces,* Lat.] a part of a tap put in a caſk to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot. It is ſometimes improperly written *foſſet.*

FAU'CEUS [with anatomiſts] the upper part of the gullet.

FAU'CHION, or FAU'LCHION [*fauchon,* Fr.] a ſort of crooked ſword. See FALCHION.

FAU'CON, a piece of ordnance, the diameter of which at the bore is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, weight 750 lb, length 7 feet, load $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, ſhot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pound weight.

FAU'CONET, a ſort of cannon, the diameter of which at the bore is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight 400 lb, length 6 feet, load $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, ſhot ſomething more than 2 inches diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ pound weight.

FAU'FEL, *ſubſt.* Fr. the fruit of a ſpecies of the palm-tree.

FAUGH *Ground,* ground that has laid a year or more unploughed.

FAVI'LLOUS, *adj.* [*favilla*, Lat.] conſiſting of aſhes. Brown uſes it.

FAVI'SSA [with antiquaries] a hole, pit, or vault under-ground, wherein ſome rarity of great value was kept.

FAUGHT. See TO FETCH.

FAU'LCON, or FAU'LCONRY. See FALCON, or FALCONRY.

FAULT [*faute*, Fr. *faltar*, Sp. to be deficient, fehler, Ger. the *l* is ſometimes ſounded and ſometimes mute; in converſation it is commonly ſuppreſſed] 1. A ſlight crime, a trivial miſtake, ſomewhat liable to cenſure or objection. He finds no *fault* with your opinion. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Defect, abſence. The *fault* is in thine own people. *Exodus.* 3. Difficulty; as, the enquirer is at a *fault*.

TO FAULT, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to be wrong, to fail; obſolete. To furniſh our tongue in this kind wherein it *faulteth*. *Spenſer.*

TO FAULT, *verb act.* to charge with a fault; obſolete.

FAU'LTER [of *fault*] one who commits a fault.

Behold the *faulter* here in ſight. *Fairfax.*

TO FAU'LTER [prob. of *faltar*, Sp. to fail, or falteren, Du.] 1. To ſtammer or heſitate in one's ſpeech. 2. To proceed but coolly in a deſign. See TO FALTER.

FAU'LT-FINDER [of *fault* and *find*] one that cenſures, an objector.

FAU'LTILY, *adv.* [of *faulty*] not rightly, defectively, blamably.

FAU'LTINESS [of *faulty*] 1. Badneſs, evil diſpoſition. Practiſed in knowing *faultineſs*. *Sidney.* 2. Actual offence, delinquency. The *faultineſs* of their people heretofore, is by us laid open. *Hooker.*

FAU'LTLESS [of *fault*] being without fault; not deſerving blame, complete, excellent.

FAU'LTLESSNESS [of *faultleſs*] the quality of being free from faults.

FAU'LTY [*faultif*, Fr.] 1. That is bad, guilty of a fault, blameable, not innocent; as, one which is *faulty*. 2 *Sam.* 2. Wrong, erroneous. The form of polity by them ſet down, is three ways *faulty*. *Hooker.* 3. Defective, or bad in any reſpect, unfit for the uſe intended. A *faulty* helmet. *Bacon.*

FAUNA'LIA, Lat. [among the Romans] feaſts held in December, in honour of Faunus, during which the country-people leaving work, diverted themſelves with dancing and other merriments.

FAU'NI, Lat. the ſons of Faunus and Fauna; they had horns on their heads and pointed ears and tails. They were crowned with branches of pine-trees; they had hoofs, and their lower parts were like goats.

FAVO'NIUS, Lat. one of the winds, ſuppoſed the moſt advantageous for the good of the earth.

FA'VOUR [*favor*, Lat. *favore*, It. *faveur*, Fr. Sp. and Port.] 1. Countenance, kindneſs, kind or propitious regard. Samuel was in *favour* with the Lord, and alſo with men. 1 *Sam.* 2. Good office or turn, kindneſs granted. All *favours* and puniſhments paſſed by him. 3. Support, vindication. Very different from thoſe in *favour* of which they are here alledged. *Rogers.* 4. Lenity, mitigation of puniſhment; oppoſed to rigour, eſpecially in matters of juſtice. The lenity and *favour* of this ſentence. *Swift.* 5. Leave, good-will, pardon. Becauſe thou haſt a *favour* unto them. *Pſalms.* 6. Object of favour, perſon or thing.

Man
His chief delight and *favour*. *Milton.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn. Wearing a miſtreſs's *favour*. *Spectator.* 8. Any thing worn openly as a token. Wear thou this *favour* for me. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. Feature, countenance. A youth of fine *favour* and ſhape. *Bacon.* 10. A knot of ribbons given at a wedding.

Great mens FAVOURS are uncertain.

Lat. *Favor aulæ incertus*. And unhappy is the man who has any dependance on them. Dryden, who knew this truth as well as any man, ſays;

If I'd curſe the man I hate,
Let attendance and dependance be his fate.

TO FA'VOUR [*faveo*, Lat. *favoriſer*, Fr. *favorire*, It. *favorecer*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To ſhew favour, to ſupport or countenance, to regard with kindneſs. Men *favour* wonders. *Bacon.* 2. To aſſiſt with advantages or conveniencies. To *favour* an enemy in his approaches. *Addiſon.* 3. To be like in countenance or reſemble another perſon in features. The gentleman *favour'd* his maſter. *Spectator.* 4. To conduce to.

FA'VOURABLE [*favorable*, Fr. and Sp. *favorevole*, Sp. of *favorabilis*, Lat.] 1. Apt to favour, aſſiſt or promote, kind, obliging. Lend a *favourable* ear. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Palliative, averſe from cenſure. None can have the *favourable* thought. *Dryden.* 3. Conducive to. *Favourable* to generation. *Temple.* 4. Accommodate, convenient, ſuitable. A place very *favourable* for the making levies. 5. Beautiful, well favoured, well featured; obſolete. None more *favourable* nor more fair. *Spenſer.*

FA'VOURABLENESS [of *favourable*] kindneſs, benignity.

FA'VOURABLY, *adv.* [of *favourable*] kindly, obligingly, with tenterneſs, propitiouſly.

FA'VOURED, *part. paſſ.* [of *to favour*] 1. Regarded with kindneſs. Some *favour'd* traveller. *Pope.* 3. [From *favour*, the 9th ſenſe of the ſubſtantive] featured, always conjoined with *well* or *ill*.

FA'VOUREDLY, *adv.* [of *favoured*] in a fair or foul manner; always joined with *well* or *ill*.

FA'VOURER [of *favour*] one who favours or regards with kindneſs, a well-wiſher. The *favourers* of magic. *Addiſon.*

FAVOURER [*fauteur*, Fr. *fautor*, Lat.] one who countenances or encourages, &c.

FA'VOURITE [*favori*, *favorite*, Fr. *favoreto*, It. *ille*, or *illa qui favetur*, Lat.] 1. A darling, a minion, one who enjoys the good will or kindneſs of another; a perſon or thing regarded with peculiar approbation or affection. *Favourite* paſſages in an author. *Addiſon.* 2. One choſen as a companion to a ſuperior, a mean wretch, whoſe whole buſineſs is by any means to pleaſe. A great *favourite* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

FA'VOURLESS, *adj.* [of *favour*] 1. Not favoured, not regarded with kindneſs, unſupported, uncountenanced. 2. Not favouring, unpropitious. Fortune *favourleſs*. *Spenſer.*

FAU'SEN, *ſubſt.* a ſort of large eel.

Fauſens and other fiſh
Did ſhole. *Chapman.*

FAU'SSEBRAY, Fr. [in fortification] a ſmall rampart about three or four fathoms wide, bordered with a parapet aud banquette, the uſe of which is to defend the foſs.

FAU'STIALIS, the goddeſs of good luck, or public felicity, ſhe had many altars erected to her; was repreſented on a throne with Mercury's wand in one hand, and a horn of plenty in the other; and worſhipped for the increaſe of cattle.

FAU'TOR, Lat. a favourer, an abetter. I am neither author nor *fautor* of any ſect. *B. Johnſon.*

FAU'TRESS [*fautrix*, Lat. *fautrice*, Fr.] a woman that favours or ſhews countenance. Minerva's aid his *fautreſs* ſtill. *Chapman.*

FAUX BURGH, Fr. the ſuburbs of a city, the buildings without the walls.

TO FAWN, *verb act.* [*faonner*, Fr.] to bring forth young, ſpoken of a doe or hind.

TO FAWN, *verb neut.* [of uncertain original, perhaps a contraction of the Fr. *fanfan*, a term of fondneſs for children. *Johnſon*] 1. To court by friſking before one, as a dog does. The dog *fawned* upon his maſter. *Spenſer.* 2. To court by any means. Uſed by animals. Is it not ſtrange that a rational man ſhould worſhip an ox? that he ſhould *fawn* upon his dog? *South.* 3. [Of ꝼanꝺian, Sax.] to coaks, flatter or ſooth, to court ſervilely. The craving *fawning* crowd. *Pope.*

FAWN [*faon*, Fr. from *fan*, in old Fr. a child, prob. from *infans*, Lat.] a young deer, buck or doe of the firſt year.

FA'WNER [of *fawn*] one that fawns or courts ſervilely. The appellation of *fawners*. *Spectator.*

FAW'NING, *ſubſt.* [of *fawn*] flattering, ſoothing behaviour.

FA'WNINGLY, *adv.* [of *fawn*] in a ſervile, cringing manner.

FA'XED, *adj.* [ꝼæx, Sax. hair] hairy; obſolete. They could call a comet a *faxed* ſtar, which is all one with *ſtella crinita* or *cometa*. *Camden.*

FAY, *ſubſt.* [*fée*, Fr.] 1. A fairy, an elf. The yellow-ſkirted *fays*. *Milton.* 2. [From *foi*, Fr.] faith; wholly obſolete. Their doctrine and their *fay*. *Spenſer.*

FAY'TOURS [old ſtatutes] idle fellows, vagabonds. See FAITOURS.

FAY'LING *of Records* [law term] is when an action is brought againſt one who pleads any matter of record, and avers to prove it by record, and fails to bring it into court, or brings ſuch an one as is no bar to the action.

FAYNT *Pleader* [law term] is a falſe, couvinous, or colluſory manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third perſon.

FE, Sp. as *auto de fé* [*i. e.* the act of faith] the trial or ſentence of the inquiſition in Spain, or their execution of burning of heretics.

F F [in muſic books] ſtands for *forte forte*, and denotes very loud.

FE'ABERRY, or FEABS, gooſe-berries.

TO FEAGUE, or TO FEAGE, *verb act.* [Gower uſes to *feige*, free to cenſure; of fegen, Ger. to ſweep, fyken, Du. to ſtrike; in Scottiſh, *feake*, to be idly or officiouſly buſy] to beat, to whip, to chaſtiſe; whence probably comes our word *fagging*.

FEAL, *i. e.* truſty, the tenants by knights ſervice uſed anciently to be *feal and leal*, *i. e.* faithful and loyal to their lord.

TO FEAL, to hide, N. C.

FE'ALTY [*feaulté*, old Fr. *fidelitas*, Lat. *fidelité*, Fr.] fidelity to a maſter, loyalty or duty to a ſuperior. Pledges of my *fealty*. *Shakeſpeare.*

FEALTY [in law] an oath taken at the admitting of a tenant, to be true to the lord of whom he holds the land.

General FEALTY, that which is to be performed by every ſubject to his prince.

Special FEALTY, is what is performed by tenants to their landlord. The forms are, a freeman doing *fealty*, holds his right hand upon a book, and ſays thus. *Hear you, my lord* W. *that* J. R. *ſhall be to you both faithful and true, and owe my* fealty *to you, for the land I hold of you, on the terms aſſigned.* So help me God and all his ſaints.

A Villain doing *fealty*, puts his right hand over the book, and ſays thus. *Hear you, my lord* W. *that* J. R. *from this day forth to you ſhall be true and faithful, and ſhall owe to you* fealty *for the land I hold of you in villenage, and ſhall be juſtified by you in body and goods.* So help me God and all his ſaints.

FEAR [ꝼeꞃhꞇ, Sax. vreeſe, vaer, Du. forcht, O. and L. Ger.] 1. Painful apprehenſion of evil, dread, or fright. *Fear* is an uneaſineſs of the mind upon the thought of future evil likely to befal us. *Locke.* 2. Awe, dejection of mind at the preſence of any perſon or thing. The *fear* of you and the dread of you ſhall be upon every beaſt. *Geneſis.* 3. Anxiety, ſolicitude. The greateſt and principal *fear* was for the holy temple. 2 *Maccabees.* 4. The cauſe of fear.

Near him, thy angel
Becomes a *fear*, as being o'erpower'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The object of fear. Except the God of Abraham, and the *fear* of Iſaac had been with me. *Geneſis.* 6. Something hung up to ſcare deer by its colour or noiſe. He who fleeth from the noiſe of the *fear* ſhall fall into the pit. *Iſaiah.* 7. [Of ꝼoeꞃa, Sax.] a companion; obſolete.

Fair Clariſſa to a lovely *fear*
Was linked, and had many pledges dear. *Spenſer.*

FEAR, is repreſented in painting and ſculpture, by a woman with a little, pale face, in a running poſture, with her hands ſtretched out, and her hair ſtanding an end. On her ſhoulder a frightful monſter whiſpering in her ear.

TO FEAR, *verb act.* [ꝼeꞃan, Sax. vreeſen, Du. forchten, O. and L. Ger. furchten, H. Ger. fuerve, Dan.] 1. To terrify or put into fear. The inhabitants being *feared* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled. *Carew.* 2. To be afraid of, to be apprehenſive of, to dread. It ſhall be *feared* above all the kingdoms before it. 2 *Eſdras.*

To Fear, *verb neut.* 1. To live in horror, to be afraid. Well you may *fear* too far. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To be anxious or ſolicitous; with *for* before the ſubject of anxiety.

If any *fear*
Leſs *for* his perſon than an ill report. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fe'arful [ꝼeꞃhꞇꝼul, Sax.] 1. Timorous, eaſily made afraid. He's gentle and not *fearful.* *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Apprehenſive of evil, afraid; with *of* before the object of fear. *Fearful of* death. *Dryden.* 3. Awful, to be reverenced. *Fearful* in praiſes. *Exodus.* 4. Terrible, frightful, impreſſing fear. Neither faſt to friend nor *fearful* to foe. *Aſcham.*

Fe'arfully, *adv.* [ꝼeꞃhꞇꝼullic, Sax.] 1. After a terrible manner, dreadfully.

There is a cliff whoſe high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Timorouſly, in fear.

Did Thiſbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
And ſaw the lion's ſhadow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fe'arfulness [ꝼeꞃhꞇꝼulneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Apprehenſiveneſs of evil, timorouſneſs. 2. State of being afraid, dread. Profeſſed *fearfulneſs* to aſk any thing. *Hooker.*

Fea'rlesly [ꝼeꞃhꞇleaꞅlic, Sax.] without fear, undauntedly, courageouſly. *Fearleſly* expoſe themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

Fe'arlesness [ꝼeꞃhꞇleaꞅneꞅꞅe, Sax.] unapprehenſiveneſs of danger or death, intrepidity. invincible courage and *fearleſneſs* in danger. *Clarendon.*

Fe'arless [ꝼeꞃhꝺleaꞅ, Sax] void of fear or apprehenſion of evil, bold, daring. *Fearleſs* of death. *Temple.*

Feasibi'lity [of *feaſible*] the quality of a thing being practicable. Brown uſes it.

Fe'asible [*faiſible*, Fr.] that may be done, eaſy to be done; ſometimes in a ſubſtantive form. Eaſy *feaſibles.* *Glanville.*

Fe'asibleness [of *feaſible*] eaſineſs to be done or performed.

Fe'asibly, *adv.* [of *feaſible*] practically.

Feast [*feſte, feſtin,* Fr. *fieſta,* Sp. *feſtino,* It. feeſt, Du. feſt, Ger. *feſtum,* Lat.] 1. A feſtival or anniverſary day of rejoicing, either on a civil or religious account; oppoſed to a faſt. This day is called the *feaſt* of Criſpian. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. An entertainment of the table, a ſumptuous treat. On Pharoah's birth-day he made a *feaſt.* *Geneſis.* 3. Something delicious to the palate. Diſhes which are a *feaſt* to others. *Locke.* 4. An entertainment of eating and drinking. It is uſed by St. Paul to expreſs the Lord's supper. See Eucharist, and read there, " that became passible, or capable of ſuffering.

Better at the latter end of a Feast, than the beginning of a fray.

Fr. *Il vaut mieux venir ſur le fin d'un feſtin, qu'au commencement d'un combat.* It. *E meglio venire alla fine d'un feſtino, ch' al principeo, d'una zuffa.* And the reaſon is very plain; for it is better to take up with a ſlender meal, than to be heartily beaten.

To Feast, *verb act.* [*feſtum adornare,* Lat.] 1. To make a feaſt for, to entertain ſumptuouſly. He was entertained and *feaſted* by the king. *Hayward.* 2. To delight, pleaſe, or pamper. The *feaſted* ſenſe. *Dryden.*

To Feast, *verb neut.* To eat ſumptuouſly together on a day of rejoicing.

Great friends
Did *feaſt* together. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fe'aster [of *feaſt*] 1. One that fares ſumptuouſly and deliciouſly. Thoſe *feaſters* could ſpeak of great and many excellencies in manna. *Taylor.* 2. One that entertains others magnificently.

Fe'astful, *adj.* [of *feaſt* and *full*] 1. Feſtive, joyful. *Feaſtful* days, *feaſtful* friends. *Milton.* 2. Riotous, luxurious.

His herds and flocks in *feaſtful* rites devour. *Pope.*

Fe'astrite [of *feaſt* and *rite*] cuſtom obſerved in entertainments.

Board with plenty crown'd,
Revives the *feaſtrites* old. *Philips.*

Immovable Feasts, are thoſe that are celebrated the ſame day of the year, as Chriſtmas-day, the Circumciſion, Epiphany, Candlemaſs, Lady-day, All Saints, the ſeveral days of the apoſtles, &c.

Moveable Feasts, are thoſe that are not confined to the ſame day of the year, the principal of which is Eaſter, which gives law to the reſt, as Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Aſh Wedneſday, Sexageſima, Aſcenſion-day, Pentecoſt, and Trinity Sunday.

Fea'sting, *part.* eating or drinking with, or entertained at a feaſt.

Fea't, *ſubſt.* [*fait,* Fr. *fatto,* It. *factum,* Lat.] 1. An action, a great and noble deed. Our ſoldiers perform ſuch *feats* as they are not able to expreſs. *Hayward.* 2. A ludicrous performance, a trick or ſlight. *Feats* of activity and motion. *Bacon.*

Feat, *adj.* 1. Fine, ſpruce, neat, nice.

My garments ſit upon me
Much *feater* than before. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Ready, ingenious.

So tender over his occaſions, true,
So *feat,* ſo nurſelike. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It is now only uſed in irony or contempt. That *feat* man at controverſy. *Stillingfleet.*

Fe'ateous, *adj.* [of *feat*] neat, dexterous. Obſolete.

Fe'ateously, *adv.* [of *feateous*] neatly, dexterouſly.

With fine fingers cropt full *feateouſly*
The tender ſtalks on high. *Spenſer.*

Fe'ather [ꝼæꝺeꞃ. Sax. veder, Du. feder, Ger. fiader, Su. which however Caſaubon chooſes rather to derive of πτηρον, Gr.] 1. A plume of a fowl or bird in general. 2. Species, nature, from the proverbial expreſſion, *birds of a feather.*

I am not of that *feather* to ſhake off
My friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. An ornament, an empty title; as, that title is only a *feather* in a man's cap.

Birds of a feather flock together.

Every fowler knows the truth of this proverb; but it has a further meaning than the aſſociation of irrational creatures: It intimates that ſociety is a powerful attractive, but that likeneſs is the lure that draws people of the ſame kidney together. A *covey of partridges* in the country, is but an emblem of a *company of goſſips* in a neighbourhood, a *knot of ſharpers* at the gaming-table, a *pack of rakes* at the tavern, &c. That one *fool* loves another, one *fop* admires another, one *blockhead* is pleaſed at the aſſurance, conceit, and affectation of another, and therefore herd together. Lat. *Pares cum paribus faſcillime congregantur.* Gr. Ωσαει τον ομοιον αγει Θεος ως τον ομοιον. *Homer.*

Fea'ther [with horſemen] is a certain ſort of natural frizling of the hair in horſes, which in ſome places riſes above the lying hair, and there repreſents the figure of the tip of an ear of corn.

To Fe'ather, *verb act.* [of ꝼeaꞇheꞃ, Sax.] 1. To dreſs in feathers. 2. To fit with feathers. 3. To tread as a cock. He *feather'd* her. *Dryden.* 4. To enrich, to adorn, to exalt. To plume his nobility and people to *feather* himſelf. *Bacon.* 5. To ſcrape riches together, to furniſh plentifully; as, to *feather* one's neſt. Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making up their neſts.

To cut a Feather [ſea term] ſaid of a ſhip when ſhe makes the water foam before her.

Fea'therbed [of *feather* and *bed*] a bed ſtuffed with feathers, a ſoft bed.

Feather *Bed Lane,* any bad road, but particularly that between Dunchurch and Daintry.

Feather *Boiling* [with confectioners] is the boiling of ſugar ſo often or ſo long, that blowing through the holes of a ſkimmer, or ſhaking a ſpatula with a back ſtroke, thick and large bubbles fly up on high, it is become *feathered;* and when after frequent trials thoſe bubbles are perceived to be thicker and in greater quantities, ſo that they ſtick together, and form as it were a flying flake, then they ſay the ſugar is *greatly feathered.*

Feather *Driver* [of *feather* and *drive*] one who cleanſes feathers by whiſking them about. *Derham.*

Fea'thered [of *feather*] 1. Cloathed with feathers. *Feathered* creatures. *Addiſon.* 2. Fitted with feathers, carrying feathers. An arrow *feathered* from her own wing. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fea'theredge. *ſubſt.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge.* *Moxon.*

Feather-*edged Boards* [in carpentry] boards that are thinner on one edge than the other. Mortimer uſes it.

Feather-*top Graſs,* an herb.

Fea'therfew, a plant both ſingle and double: it flowereth moſt part of the ſummer. *Mortimer.*

Fea'therless, *adj.* [of *feather*] being without feathers. Howel uſes it.

Fea'therseller [of *feather* and *ſeller*] one who ſells feathers for beds.

Fea'thery, *adj.* [of *feather*] cloathed with feathers. His *feathery* dames. *Milton.*

A Roman Feather [with horſemen] a feather upon the neck of a horſe, which is a row of hair turned back and raiſed, which juſt by the mane forms a mark like the blade of a ſword.

Fea'tly, *adv.* [of *feat*] neatly, nimbly, readily. Foot it *featly* here and there. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fea'tness [of *feat*] neatneſs, dexterity,

Fea'ture [*faiture,* O. Fr. *fatezza,* It. *fayciones,* Sp.] 1. The caſt or make of the face. Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Any ſingle part or lineament of the face. Try if we can find in his looks and *features* the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper. *Addiſon.*

To Fea'ture, *verb act.* to reſemble in countenance, to favour. A glaſs that *featur'd* that. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Feaze, *verb act.* See Faxed. [Perhaps from ꝼax, Sax. hair] 1. To untwiſt the end of a rope. 2. To beat, to whip with rods. See Feague.

Fea'zing, *part. act.* [of *feaze*] the ravelling out of any great rope or cable at the ends.

To Febri'citate, *verb neut.* [*febricitor,* Lat.] to be in a fever.

Febricita'tion, Lat. a ſtate of inclining to a fever or ague.

Febri'culose, *adj.* [*febriculoſus,* of *febris,* Lat. a fever] that hath or is ſubject to a high fever.

Febriculo'sity [*febriculoſitas,* Lat.] the ſame as *febricitation.*

Fe'brifuge, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*febrifuga,* of *febris,* a fever, and *fugo,* Lat. to drive away] a medicine which drives away or cures a fever.

Febrifuge, *adj.* having the power to cure fevers.

Febrile, *adj.* Fr. [*febrilis,* Lat.] 1. Conſtituting a fever. 2. Proceeding from a fever.

Fe'bris, Lat. a fever or ague.

Febris *Ungarica,* a peſtilential fever, common in Hungary, called *lues pannonica.*

Fe'bruary [*Fevrier,* Fr. *Febbrajo,* It. *Febréro,* Sp. *Februarius,* Lat. of Φεβρυαριος, Gr. or *februando,* or *februis,* Lat. the expiatory ſacrifices that the Romans uſed to offer this month for the purifying the people] anciently the 12th month of the year, now the 2d. This month is repreſented in painting and ſculpture, by the image of a man, clad in a dark ſky-colour, carrying in his right hand the aſtronomical ſign *Piſces.*

Fe'ces. See Fæces. [*feces,* Fr. *fæces,* Lat.] 1. Dregs, ſediment. 2. Excrement.

Fecia'les, Lat. [among the Romans] certain ſtate prieſts inſtituted at Rome by Numa, conſiſting of 20 perſons ſelected out of the beſt families, who were to aſſiſt in treaties of peace, and declarations of war. It was not lawful to conclude any buſineſs of peace or war, until they had pronounced it juſt: and when they intended to go to war with any nation, the *pater patratus,* who was the chief of them, was ſent to declare it; and when they concluded a peace, they carried with them ſome graſs out of Rome, and upon meeting the other parties, the *pater patratus* cauſed a hog to be placed at his feet, and with a great ſtone knocked it on the head, ſwearing and wiſhing that Jupiter would thus puniſh him, or that people, that intended any deceit by the treaty, or that ſhould firſt violate their oaths, and break the agreement by any public acts of hoſtility.

Fe'cula, Lat. [in pharmacy] a white, mealy ſubſtance or powder, which ſubſides and gathers at the bottom of the juices or liquors of divers roots.

Fe'culence, or Feculency [*fæculentia,* Lat.] 1. Dreggineſs, muddineſs, quality of being full of dregs and lees. 2. Lees, feces, ſediment,

ſediment. The ſeparation of its *feculencies.* *Boyle.*

FE'CULENT, Fr. [*fæculens*, Lat.] full of dreggs, dreggy, excrementitious. As the light of the candle to the groſs and *feculent* ſnuff. *Glanville.*

FE'CUND [*fæcundus*, Lat.] fruitful, prolific. Graunt uſes it.

FECUNDA'TION [*fæcundo*, Lat.] the act of making fruitful or prolific. A medicine of *fecundation.* *Brown.*

To FECU'NDIFY, *verb act.* to render fruitful or prolific.

FECU'NDITY, or FECU'NDNESS [*fecondite*, Fr. *fecondita*, It. *fæcunditas*, Lat.] 1. Fertility, fruitfulneſs, the quality of producing in great abundance. The extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of the earth. *Woodward.* 2. The power of bringing forth. Some ſeeds retain their *fecundity* forty years. *Ray.*

FECUNDITY [in ſculpture and painting] is repreſented by a young damſel, crowned with a garland of hemp, holding a neſt of goldfinches; at her feet rabbets and chickens.

FED, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *to feed.* See To FEED.

FE'DARY, *ſubſt.* [*fœdus*, or *feudum*, Lat.] This word, peculiar to Shakeſpeare, may ſignify either a confederate, a partner, or dependant.

Damn'd paper,
Black as the ink that's on thee, ſenſeleſs bauble!
Art thou a *fedary* for this act? *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'DERAL [of *fædus*, Lat. a covenant] of or pertaining to a covenant or agreement. Contrary to all *federal* right. *Grew.*

FEDERAL *Holineſs* [with divines] *i. e.* covenanted holineſs, ſuch as is attributed to young children born of chriſtian parents and newly baptized, as being included within the covenant of grace.

FE'DERALNESS [of *federalis*, Lat.] the ſtate of appertaining to a covenant.

The FEE *of a Bullock*, the bones of a bullock's thighs and ſhoulders, having the meat cut off (but not clean) for ſalting for victualling ſhips.

FEE [of ꝼeah, ꝼeoh, Sax. a fief, fee, Dan. cattle, *feudum*, low Lat. *feu*, Scot.] 1. Property, peculiar.

What concern they?
The general cauſe, or is it a *fee* grief
Due to ſome ſingle breaſt? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Reward, wages, gratification.

Livings in courts be gotten tho' full hard,
For nothing there is done without a *fee.* *Spenſer.*

3. Payments occaſionally claimed by perſons in office. At our enlargement what are thy due *fees?* *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Reward paid to lawyers or phyſicians. He does not refuſe doing a good office for a man becauſe he cannot pay the *fee* of it. *Addiſon.* 5. Portion, pittance: obſolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reſerve to each cattle their property *fees.* *Tuſſer.*

FEE [as Spelman defines it] is a right which the vaſſal has in land, or ſome immoveable thing of his lord's, to uſe the ſame, and take the profits of it hereditary, rendering to his lord ſuch feudal duties and ſervices, as belong to military tenure; the meer propriety of the ſoil always remaining to the lord. (In law) All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgement of ſuperiority to a higher lord, wherein a man hath perpetual eſtate to him and his heirs. Such lands and tenements are divided into allodium and feudum: allodium is every man's own land which he poſſeſſes merely in his own right, without acknowledgement of any ſervice, or payment of any rent to any other. Feudum or fee is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe ſervices, or pay rent, or both, to a ſuperior lord. And all our land in England, the crown land, which is in the king's own hands in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of feudum. So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demeſne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has fee has *jus perpetuum* and *utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not ſimply his own. *Cowel.*

FEE *Abſolute*, or FEE *Simple*, is an eſtate, &c. of which a perſon is poſſeſſed in thoſe general words, *To us and our heirs for ever.*

FEE *Conditional*, or FEE *Tail.* 1. Is that whereof a perſon is poſſeſſed in theſe words, *To us and our heirs.* 2. With limitation, that is, the heirs of our body, &c. And fee tail is either general or ſpecial: general is where land is given to a man and the heirs of his body. Fee tail ſpecial is that where a man and his wife are ſeized of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Cowel.*

FEE *Farm* [law term] tenure by which land is held of another in fee, that is, forever to himſelf and his heirs, paying a certain annual rent out of it. John ſurrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them baek again to hold in *fee farm.* *Davies.*

To FEE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſtantive] 1. To give or pay a fee, to reward. No man *fees* the ſun. *South.* 2. To bribe. *Feed* every ſlight occaſion that could but niggardly give me ſight of her. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To keep one in hire as a mercenary.

There's not a thane of them, but in his houſe
I have a ſervant *feed.* *Shakeſpeare.*

FEE'BLE [*foible*, Fr. *feble*, Sp.] weak, languid, ſickly, without ſtrength or force either of body or of mind. The men carried all the *feeble* upon aſſes. 2 *Chronicles.* We be now miſerable and *feeble.* *Bentley.*

To FFE'BLE, *verb act.* [from the adjective] to weaken, to enfeeble: obſolete.

FEE'BLEMINDED [of *feeble* and *mind*] weak of mind, defective in reſolution and conſtancy. 1 *Theſſalonians.*

FEE'BLENESS [of *feeble*; *foibleſſe*, Fr.] weakneſs, languidneſs, want of ſtrength.

FEE'BLY, *adv.* [of *feeble*] faintly, languidly, without ſtrength.

To FEED, *irreg. verb act. pret.* and *part. paſſ. fed.* [foedd, Su. ꝼedan, Sax. fode, Dan. foeda, Su. fodan- Goth. voeden, Du. foeden, O. and L. Ger. but Caſaubon will have it of *πάω*, Gr.] 1. To furniſh or ſupply with food. 2. To furniſh, to ſupply in general. The warm ſprings that *feed* the many baths. *Addiſon.* 3. To graze, to conſume by cattle. *Feed* your mowing lands. *Mortimer.* 4. To cheriſh, to nouriſh. To *feed* deſpair, and cheriſh hopeleſs love. *Prior.* 5. To keep one in expectation. *Feeding* him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles.* 6. To entertain, to delight, to keep from ſatiety. The alteration of ſcenes *feeds* and relieves the eye. *Bacon.*

To FEED, *verb neut.* 1. To eat, to take food; chiefly applied to animals. To *feed* were beſt at home. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To prey, to live by eating. Some birds *feed* upon the berries. *Brown.* 3. To paſture, to place cattle to feed or graze. *Feed* in another man's field. *Exodus.* 4. To grow plump, fat or fleſhy.

FEED, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Food, that which is eaten; chiefly applied to animals. When he comes to the beſt *feed.* *Sidney.* 2. Paſture. Shakeſpeare and Milton uſe it.

FEE'DER [of *feed*] 1. One that gives food. His *feeder's* hand. *Denham.* 2. One that excites, an encourager. *Feeder* of my riots. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. One that eats food. Food doth choak the *feeder.* *Shakeſpeare.* 4. One that preys upon. The miſſelthruſh, or *feeder* upon miſſeltoe. *Brown.* 5. One that eats nicely, one that feeds luxuriouſly. Such fine *feeders* are no gueſts for me. *Dryden.*

To FEEL, *irr. verb neut. felt, preter.* and *part. paſſ.* [ꝼelan, Sax. voelen, Du. fuhlen, Ger.] 1. To uſe the ſenſe of feeling, to have perception of things by the touch. 2. To ſearch by feeling. See FEELER. 3. To have a quick ſenſibility of right or wrong, good or evil. Man who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.* 4. To appear to the touch. One *feels* flaccid. *Sharp.*

To FEEL, *verb act.* 1. To perceive by the touch, to touch, to handle. That I may *feel* the pillars. *Judges.* 2. To try, to ſound. To *feel* my affection. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To have ſenſe of pain or pleaſure. He beſt can paint them, who ſhall *feel* them moſt. *Pope.* 4. To be affected by. *Felt* the flatteries that grow upon it. 5. To know, to be acquainted with. Then, and not till then, he *felt* himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FEEL *a horſe in the hand* [with horſemen] is to obſerve that the will of the horſe is in their hand; that he taſtes the bridle, and has a good appui in obeying the bit.

To FEEL *a horſe upon the haunches* [in horſemanſhip] is to obſerve that he plies or bends them, which is contrary to leaning or throwing upon the ſhoulders.

FEEL, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the ſenſe of feeling, the touch. Sharp uſes it.

FEE'LER [of *feel*] one that feels. Shakeſpeare uſes it. 2. The antennæ and horns of inſects. Derham uſes it.

FEE'LING, *ſubſt.* 1. Is one of the external ſenſes, whereby we get the ideas of ſolid, hard, ſoft, rough, ſmooth, hot, cold, wet, dry, or other tangible qualities; as alſo of diſtance, &c. 2. Senſibility, tenderneſs. Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was ſparing and compaſſionate. *Bacon.* 3. Perception. Internal *feeling.* *Watts.*

FEELING, *part. adj.* [of *to feel*] 1. Expreſſive of great ſenſibility. A *feeling* declaration. *Sidney.* 2. Senſibly felt. This ſenſe is not ſufficiently analogous. By the art of known and *feeling* ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

FEE'LINGLY, *adv.* [of *feeling*] 1. Senſibly, after a feeling manner, with expreſſion of great ſenſibility. Who ſpake ſo *feelingly.* *Sidney.* 2. So as to be ſenſibly felt. *Feelingly* perſuade me what I am. *Shakeſpeare.*

FEES, a premium given to counſellors, attorneys, &c. See FEE.

FEET, the irr. plur. of *foot* [ꝼotaꞅ, Sax. foet, L. Ger.] parts of an animal body; alſo a meaſure in length 12 inches. See FOOT.

FEET [in poetry] a certain number of ſyllables in a verſe. See FOOT. The French and Italian poets are unacquainted with feet and quantity; and ſome have weakly imagined, that the Engliſh have none; but we find, by a very little alteration, that without feet the harmony of the ſweeteſt verſe is ſpoiled; and that plainly ſhews, that the meaſure of feet and quantity being truly obſerved, makes the muſic, as may be perceived in what follows,

When man on many multiply'd his kind.
When man multiply'd his kind on many.

I'll not be reſponſible for this ſorry compliment which our lexicographer has here paid to the *French* and *Italian* poetry: but as to our *own*, may I not venture to affirm, that our *Heroic* verſe, though conſiſting for the *moſt part* of the *Iambic* foot, yet takes in ſeveral others, as the *Spondee*, the Trochaic, the *Anapeſt*, the Pyrrhichius, the Tribrachus, &c. and by a judicious *change* and *arrangement* of theſe, not only makes the *ſound* become the better ECCHOE to the *ſenſe*; but obliges the voice to *reſt* on any part of the verſe in which the poet intends the *emphaſis* ſhould lie; and above all alſo avoids that MONOTONY, which in ſome of our modern compoſitions ſo much diſtaſtes the ear. If the reader deſire to ſee more on this head, he may conſult two eſſays on the ſubject of numbers by SAMUEL SAY.

FEG, *adj.* handſome, clean. *N. C.*

FEGA'RY [q. *vagary*, of *vagando*, Lat. wandering] a roving, rambling, or roaming about. A cant word.

To FEIGN, *verb act.* [*fingere*, It. and Lat. *feindre*, Fr. *fingàr*, Sp.] 1. To pretend falſely to do a thing, to make a falſe ſhow. *Feigns* a laugh to ſee me ſearch around. *Pope.* 2. To diſſemble, to counterfeit, to conceal. Obſolete. Both ſtrive in fearfulneſs to *feign.* *Spenſer.* 3. To contrive, deviſe forge, or invent. No ſuch things are done as thou ſayſt, but thou *feigneſt* them out of thine own heart. *Nehemiah.* 4. To make a ſhow of.

Above the water were on high extent,
And *feigned* to waſh themſelves inceſſantly. *Spenſer.*

To FEIGN, *verb neut.* to image from the invention, to relate falſely. The poet did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees. *Shakeſpeare.*

FEI'GNEDLY, *adv.* [of *feign*] in fiction, not truly. Bacon uſes it.

FEI'GHNER [of *feign*] inventer, contriver of a fiction. B. Johnſon uſes it.

FEIGNING, *part. act.* of *feign* [*feignant*, Fr. *fingens*, Lat.] making a ſhow of, conterfeiting, &c.

FEINT, *part. paſſ.* of *to feign*, for *feigned* [*feint*, Fr.] Any *feint* appearance of truth. *Locke.*

FEINT, *ſubſt.* [*feinte*, Fr.] a counterfeit offer, a ſhow or pretence, a falſe ſhow, a diſguiſe. A *feint* to get off. *Spectator.*

FEINT [in fencing] a falſe attack, a ſhow of giving a ſtroke, or making a puſh in one part, with a deſign to bring a perſon to guard that part, and to leave ſome other part unguarded, where the ſtroke is really intended ; a mock aſſault.

> But in the breaſt encamps prepares
> For well bred *feints* and future wars. *Prior.*

FEINT [in muſic] a ſemi-tone, the ſame that is called *dieſis*.

FEINT [in rhetoric] a figure whereby the orator touches on ſomething, in making a ſhew of paſſing it over in ſilence.

To FEIST [verſten, Du. feiſten, Ger. *veſſer*, Lat.] to let wind go without a noiſe.

FEIST [feaſt, Ger. veeſt, Du. *veſſe*, Fr. ꝼiſt, Sax.] wind let go without noiſe.

FE'LSUS [in old records] a ſmall bundle or armful.

FE'LTRING, *part. act.* entangling.

FEL, Lat. the gall, one of the humours of the body.

FEL *Terræ*, Lat. [in botany] the leſſer or common centaury.

FEL *Vitri*, Lat. the droſs or ſcum of melted glaſs, called *ſandever*.

FELA'NDERS, *ſubſt.* worms in hawks.

FELA'PTON [in logic] a technical name of the ſixth mood of the third figure of a categorical ſyllogiſm, wherein the firſt propoſition is an univerſal negative, the ſecond an univerſal affirmative, and the third a particular negative.

To FELI'CITATE [*feliciter*, Fr. *felicitare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To make or render happy. Pleaſure would fill and *felicitate* his ſpirit. *Watts.* 2. To congratulate. Forms of ſpeeches *felicitating* the good, or depricating the evil to follow. *Brown.*

FELICITA'TION, Fr. [of *felicitate*] congratulation.

FELI'CITATIVE, *adj.* 1. Rendering felicitous. 2. Congratulatory.

FELI'CITOUS, *adj.* [*felix*, Lat.] happy.

FELI'CITOUSLY, *adv.* [from *felicitous*] happily.

FELI'CITOUSNESS [of *felicitous*] happineſs, happy circumſtances.

FELI'CITY [*felicité*, Fr. *felicità*, It. *felicidàd*, Sp. *felicidade*, Port. *felicitas*, Lat.] happineſs, bleſſedneſs, proſperity. The *felicities* of her wonderful reign. *Atterbury.*

FELI'CITY, *the Goddeſs* [in painting, &c.] was repreſented as a lady ſitting on an imperial throne, holding in one hand a caduceus, and in the other a cornucopia, clad in a purple veſtment, trimmed with ſilver.

FE'LINE, *adj.* [*felinus*, of *felis*, Lat. a cat] belonging to a cat, reſembling a cat. His tail, which is *feline. Grew.*

FELL [ꝼelle, Sax. vel, Du. fell, Ger. fiil, Goth. fel, Dan.] 1. Cruel, outragious, barbarous. *Fell* and cruel hounds. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Savage, ravenous. The keen hiena, felleſt of the *fell. Thomſon.* 3. Deſtructive.

> To guard it's readers from *fell* bane,
> And then reveng'd itſelf again.
> Hud. P. 1. Cant. II. L. 804—5.

FELL, *ſubſt.* [ꝼelle, Sax. vel, Teut.] the ſkin of a beaſt, the hide. Devour them fleſh and *fell. Shakeſpeare.*

To FELL, *verb act.* [ꝼeallen, Sax. vellen, Du. fellen, or fallen, Ger. fello, Teut.] 1. To ſtrike, to knock down to the ground. He ſtruck him on the head with the ſtock, and *fell'd* him. *Raleigh.* 2. To cut down, to hew down. Woods which he did lately *fell. Spenſer.*

FELL, *pret.* of to *fall.* See To FALL.

FE'LLER [of *fell*] one that fells or hews down.

FELL *Monger* [of ꝼelle, a ſkin, and manᵹeꞃe, Sax. a monger] one who deals in ſkins of cattle, and parts the wool from the pelts, in order to be dreſſed for leather or parchment.

FELL *Wort*, on herb.

FE'LLABLE, that may be felled, or fit to fell.

FELLI'FLUOUS [*felliſluus*, of *fell*, gall, and *fluo*, Lat. to flow] flowing or abounding with gall.

FE'LLNESS [of ꝼellnyꞅꞅe, Sax.] fierceneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs.

FE'LLOW [prob. of *follow. Minſhew.* from ꝼe, faith, and laᵹ, Sax. bound. *Junius. fallow*, Scottiſh] 1. A companion, one with whom we conſort. In youth I had twelve *fellows* like myſelf. *Aſcham.* 2. A peer, an equal. To be hereafter *fellows*, and no longer ſervants. *Sidney.* 3. An aſſociate, one embark'd in the ſame cauſe or united in the ſame affair. Each on his *fellow* for aſſiſtance calls. *Dryden.* 4. One of the ſame kind or ſpecies. One favourite dog he fed, and took more care of him than of any of his *fellows. L'Eſtrange.* 5. One thing ſuited to another, one of a pair. The ſoul and the body do not ſeem to be *fellows. Addiſon.* 6. One like another ; as, this rogue has not his *fellow.* 7. A familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs, ſometimes with eſteem, but generally with ſome degree of contempt. A pleaſant *fellow. Bacon.* 8. A word of contempt. The fooliſh mortal, the mean wretch, the ſorry raſcal. Some ſcurvy *fellow. Shakeſpeare.* 9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt. The *fellow* cried out that he was not the miller. *Hayward.* 10. A member of a college that ſhares its revenues ; as, *fellow* of Brazen-Noſe in Oxford.

To FELLOW, *verb act.* 1. To match, to pair, or couple. 2. To make to ſuit with.

> Imagination,
> With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
> And *fellow'ſt* nothing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fellow is often uſed in compoſition to mark community of nature, ſtation, or employment.

FELLOWCO'MMONER, *ſubſt.* 1. One who has the ſame right of a common. Lock uſes it. 2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the *fellows.*

FELLOWCRE'ATURE, *ſubſt.* one that has the ſame creator. Our *fellowcreatures* the brutes. *Watts.*

FELLOWHEI'R, *ſubſt.* co-heir, partner of the ſame inheritance.

FELLOWHE'LPER, *ſubſt.* one who concurs in the ſame buſineſs, a coadjutor.

FELLOWLA'BOURER, *ſubſt.* one who labours in the ſame deſign.

FELLOWSE'RVANT, *ſubſt.* one that has the ſame maſter. *Fellowſervants* to the ſame heavenly maſter. *Atterbury.*

FELLOWSO'LDIER, *ſubſt.* one who fights under the ſame commander. An endearing appellation uſed by officers to their men.

FELLOWSTU'DENT, *ſubſt.* one who ſtudies in company with another.

FELLOWSU'BJECT, *ſubſt.* one who lives under the ſame government.

FELLOWSUF'FERER, *ſubſt.* one who ſhares in the ſame misfortune. Not only their patrons but *fellowſufferers. Addiſon.*

FELLOWWRI'TER, *ſubſt.* one who writes at the ſame time or on the ſame ſubject. Addiſon uſes it.

FELLOWFEE'LING, *ſubſt.* 1. Sympathy. L'Eſtrange uſes it. 2. Combination, joint intereſt. Your milkwoman and your nurſery-maid have a *fellowfeeling. Arbuthnot.*

FE'LLOWLIKE, or FE'LLOWLY, *adj.* [of *fellow* and *like*] being on equal terms, like a companion, companionable. A good *fellowlike* kind and reſpectful carriage. *Carew. Fellowly* neighbourhood. *Tuſſer.*

FE'LLOWS [in fortification] are ſix pieces of wood, each of which form an arch of a circle, and thoſe joined altogether by duledges, make an entire circle with twelve ſpokes, which make the wheel of a gun-carriage.

FE'LLOWSHIP [of *fellow*] 1. Society, companionſhip. Made for ſociety and mutual *fellowſhip. Calamy.* 2. Company, ſtate of being together. Parted our *fellowſhip. Shakeſpeare.* 3. Partnerſhip, joint intereſt. *Fellowſhip* in pain divides not ſmart. *Milton.* 4. Aſſociation, confederacy. The *Fellowſhip* of that war. *Knolles.* 5. Equality. 6. Frequency of intercourſe, ſocial pleaſure. In a great town friends are ſcattered, ſo that there is not that *fellowſhip* which is in leſs neighbourhoods. *Bacon.* 7. Fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments, commonly with *good* preceeding. Exceſſive *good fellowſhip. Clarendon.* 8. The place of a member of a college in the univerſity, an eſtabliſhment therein, with ſhare in its revenues.

Rule of FE'LLOWSHIP [with arithmeticians] a rule of great uſe in ballancing accounts among merchants, &c. where a number of perſons putting together a general ſtock, it is required to give every one his proportional ſhare of the loſs or gain.

FELLY, *adv.* [of *fell*] cruelly, barbarouſly. Spenſer uſes it.

FE'LO DE SE [in law] one who commits felony by laying violent hands upon himſelf, a ſelf-murderer ; ſuch a one is to be interr'd without chriſtian burial, with a ſtake driven through his corps, and to forfeit his goods.

FE'LON, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*felow*, low Lat. ꝼel, Sax.] 1. A malefactor who commits felony, one who has committed a capital crime. 2. A whitlow a tumour between the bone and its inveſting membrane that is very painful. *Wiſeman.*

FELON, *adj.* cruel, inhuman, traiterous. *Felon* deeds. *Spenſer. Felon* hate. *Pope.*

FELO'NIOUS [*en felon*, Fr. *fellone ſco*, It. of *felonia*, Lat.] like a felon, wicked, traiterous, deſtructive. *Felonous* heart. *Dryden.*

FELO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *felonious*] in a felonious manner.

FELO'NIOUSNESS [of *felonious*] felonious quality or circumſtances.

FE'LONOUS, *adj.* [of *felon*] wicked, felonious. *Felonous* force. *Spenſer.*

FE'LONY [*felonie*, Fr. *fellonia*, It. and Lat. prob. of φηλωσις or φηλωμα, Gr. a capital crime] an offence that is next in degree to petty treaſon, and comprehends divers particulars, as murder, ſodomy, rape, firing of houſes wilfully, &c. the puniſhment of all which is death.

FELT, *pret.* of to *feel.* See To FEEL.

FELT *ſubſt.* [ꝼelꞇ, Sax. filtʒ, Ger.] 1. A ſort of courſe wool, or wool and hair for making of hats, united into cloath without weaving. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A hide or ſkin. See that the *felt* be looſe. *Mortimer.*

To FELT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to unite without weaving. The ſame wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth. *Hale.*

To FE'LTRE, *verb act.* to clot together like felt. *Feltred* locks. *Fairfax.*

FELTS, *i. e. felt hats*, were made firſt in England by Spaniards and Dutchmen, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry VIII.

FELU'CA, or FEL'UCCA, It. and Sp. [*felouque*, Fr. *felkon*, Arab.] a little veſſel with ſix oars, not covered over, and much uſed in the Mediterranean. It is in ſize about that of a ſloop or chaloop. It may bear its helm on both ſides, which is likewiſe ſhifted from behind forwards occaſionally.

FE'MALE, *ſubſt.* [*femelle*, Fr. *femella*, Sp. and Lat. *fémea*, Port.] the ſhe-kind of all animals, that brings young.

FEMALE, *adj.* 1. Not male *Female* hand. *Dryden.* 2. Female rhymes ; double rhymes ſo called, becauſe in the French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine. For inſtance:

> Th' exceſs of heat is but a fable,
> We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*

FEME *Covert* [Fr. law term] a married woman, who is alſo ſaid to be under covert baron. *Blount.*

FEME SOLE, *ſubſt.* Fr. a ſingle woman, an unmarried woman.

FEMINA'LITY [*fæmina*, Lat.] female nature. Brown uſes it.

FE'MININE, *adj.* [*feminin*, Fr. *femminino*, It. *feminino*, Sp. of *femininus*, Lat.] 1. Of the female kind, of the ſex that brings young.

> Thus we chaſtize the god of wine
> With water that is *feminine. Cleaveland.*

2. Soft, delicate. Soft and *feminine. Milton.* 3. Effeminate, emaſculated. Altogether *feminine* and ſubjected to eaſe and delicacy. *Raleigh.*

FEMININE *Gender* [in grammar] a term applied to ſuch nouns in the Latin as are declined with the feminine article *hæc*. It ſeems to intimate that the noun belongs to the female. We have no diſtinction by articles in the Engliſh language, the French have *la*.

FEMININE *Planets* [in aſtrology] are ſuch as ſurpaſs in the paſſive qualities, *i. e.* moiſture and dryneſs.

FEMININE, *ſubſt.* a female, one of the ſex that brings young.

> Why not fill the world at once
> With men as angels without *feminine. Milton.*

FEMO'RAL, *adj.* [*femoralis*, Lat.] belonging to a thigh. Sharp uſes it.

FEMO'RIUS, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the leg, called alſo *crureus*.

FE'MUR, Lat. the thigh, the part from the buttock to the knee.

FEN [ꝼenne, Sax. veen, Du. fani, Goth.] a marſh or mooriſh ground, a bog.

FE'NBERRY [of *fen* and *berry*] a kind of blackberry. Skinner uſes it.

FEN *Cricket*, an inſect.

FENCE [of *defence*] 1. An hedge or incloſure, a mound. 2. Guard, ſecurity, outwork, defence. There's no *fence* againſt inundations. *L'Eſtrange*. 3. The art of fencing, the art of defence. A maſter of *fence*, *Shakeſpeare*. 4. Skill in defence. Deſpite his nice *fence* and his active practice. *Shakeſpeare*.

To FENCE, *verb act.* [of *defendo*, Lat] 1. To incloſe with a fence, to ſecure by an incloſure. *Fenced* about with walls. 2 *Maccabees*. 2. To guard in general. To *fence* my ear againſt thy ſorceries. *Milton*.

To FENCE, *verb neut.* [of *defendo*, Lat.] 1. To fight with ſwords, to uſe the arts of manual defence, to practiſe the weapons. Swords put into his ſervants hands to *fence* with. *Locke*. 2. To guard againſt, to act on the defenſive. The more dangerous evil, and therefore in the firſt place to be *fenced* againſt. *Locke*. 3. To fight according to art. A man that cannot *fence* will keep out of bullies company. *Locke*.

FENCE *Month* [in foreſt law] a month in which it is unlawful to hunt in the foreſt, becauſe in that month the female deer fawn; it is fifteen days before Midſummer.

FE'NCELESS, *adj* [of *fence*] being without incloſure, open. The wide *fenceleſs* ocean. *Rowe*.

FENCER [of *fence*] a ſword-player, one who teaches or practiſes the art of defence by the uſe of the weapons. A nimble *fencer*. *Digby*.

FE'NCIBLE, *adj*. [of *fence*] capable of defence. Addiſon uſes it.

Simple FE'NCING, is what is performed directly and ſimply on the ſame line.

Compound FENCING, includes all the poſſible arts and inventions to deceive the enemy, and cauſe him to leave unguarded the place that is intended to be attacked.

FE'NCINGMASTER [of *fence* and *maſter*] one who teaches the uſe of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL [of *fence* and *ſchool*] a place in which the uſe of weapons is taught.

To FEND, *verb act.* [of *defend*] to defend or ward off, to ſhut out. To *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden*.

To FEND [with ſailors] as, *to fend the boat*, is to ſave it from being daſh'd to pieces againſt the rocks, ſhore, or ſides of the ſhip.

To FEND, *verb neut.* to diſpute, to ſhift off a charge. To *fend* and prove with terms. *Locke*.

FE'NDER [of *fend*] an iron plate to keep up cinders or aſhes from rolling toward the floor.

FE'NDERS [with ſailors] pieces of old cables, ropes, or wooden billets, hung over the ſides of a ſhip, to keep other ſhips from rubbing againſt her; the ſame alſo as are uſed for boats.

FENDER *Bolts* [in a ſhip] iron pins, having long and thick heads, ſtuck into the outermoſt bends or wales of a ſhip, to ſave her ſides from bruiſes or hurts.

FENDU'EN PAL [in heraldry] ſignifies a croſs cloven down from top to bottom, and the parts ſet at ſome diſtance from one another.

FENERA'TION [*fameratio*, Lat.] uſury, the practice of increaſing money by lending. Brown uſes it.

FENE'STRA, Lat. a window.

FENESTRA, Lat. [with anatomiſts] two holes in the barrel of the ear next the drum, the one called ovalis, and the other rotunda.

FENESTRA *Ovalis* [in anatomy] a hole in the barrel of the ear where the baſis of the ſtapes ſtands.

FENESTRA *Rotunda*, Lat, [in anatomy] a hole in the barrel of the ear that leads to the cochlea, and is covered by a fine membrane incloſed in the rift of the hole. The reader will find the moſt curious *portraitures* of this organ, and indeed of moſt other parts of the human body, in BOERHAAV. *Oeconomia Animal.* ÆRÆ IS *Tabulis Illuſtrat. Ed. Lond.*

FE'NNEL [*fenouil*, Fr. *finocchio*, It. *fenalho*, Port. fenchel, Ger. *fœniculum*, Lat.] an herb of ſtrong ſcent. It is an umbelliferous plant.

FE'NNELFLOWER, the name of a plant.

FE'NNELGIANT, a plant of a large ſucculent milky root.

FE'NNISH, or FE'NNY [ꝼenniᵹ, Sax.] 1. Full of, or abounding with fens, marſhy, mooriſh. Where the ground proves *fenny* or mooriſh. *Moxon*. 2. Inhabiting a marſh or bog. Fillet of a *fenny* ſnake. *Shakeſpeare*.

FENNY *Stones*, a plant ſomewhat of the ſame quality as the plant dog-ſtones.

FE'NSUCKED, *adj*. [of *fen* and *ſuck*] ſucked out of fens. *Fenſuck'd* fogs, *Shakeſpeare*.

FE'NUGREEK [q. d. *fœnum græcum*, Lat.] an herb of a papilionaceous flower.

FEOD, or FEUD [ꝼeod, Sax. *feodum*, low Lat.] the ſame as *fee*.

FE'ODAL, *adj*. Fr. [*feudale*, It. of *feod*] of or pertaining to fee, held of another.

FEODA'LITAS [in old records] fealty or homage paid by a feodal tenant to his lord.

FEO'DARY, FEU'DARY, or FEU'DATORY, *ſubſt*. [*feodum*, Lat.] an officer formerly belonging to the courts of wards and liveries, whoſe office was to ſurvey and value the lands of the ward.

FE'ODARY, or FEU'DATORY, *ſubſt*. a tenant who holds his lands by feodal ſervice; one who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperior lord. *Hanmer*.

FEO'DUM [feudum, Goth.] any fee, benefit or profit.

FEODUM *Laicum*, Lat. [in old records] a lay-fee, or land held in fee for a lay-lord, by common ſervices, in oppoſition to the eccleſiaſtical hold in *frank almoine*.

FEODUM *Militis* [in old records] or

FEODUM *Militare*, Lat. knight's fee, which by the uſual computation is 480 acres; 24 acres making a virgate, 4 virgates a hide, and 5 hides a knight's fee.

To FE'OF, *verb act*. [*fief*, *feffer*, Fr. *feoffo*, low Lat.] to enfeoff, to put in poſſeſſion, to inveſt with title or right.

FEOFFEE' [a law term] he that is infeoffed, or to whom a feoffment is made.

FEOFFE'R, *ſubſt*. [*fieffe*, Fr. *feoffator*, low Lat.] the perſon that puts another in poſſeſſion.

FEO'FFMENT [in common law] the gift or grant of honours, caſtles manours, meſſuages, lands, or other corporeal or immoveable things of the like nature to another in fee-ſimple, *i. e.* to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of ſeiſin, and the poſſeſſion of the thing given, when it is in writing, it is called a deed of feoffment; and in every feoffment the giver is called the *feoffer*, *feoffator*, and he that receives by virtue thereof the *feoffee*, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a feoffor and a donor is, that the feoffor gives in fee-ſimple, the donor in fee tail. *Cowel*.

FEOFFMENT *in Truſt* [in common law] is the deviſing or making over lands, &c. by will to truſtees for the payment of debts, legacies, &c.

FEO'FFOR [*feoffator*, low Lat.] he who makes a feoffment to another, one who gives poſſeſſion. See FEOFFMENT.

FEORM [ꝼeoꞃme, of ꝼeoꞃmian, Sax.] a certain portion of victuals and other neceſſaries, which the tenants of our lands anciently gave to the *thane* or lord; hence comes our name of *farm* and *farmer*.

FER *de Fourchette* [in heraldry] or, *croix a fer de fourchette*, *i. e.* a croſs with forked irons at each end, repreſenting a ſort of iron firmer uſed by muſketeers, to reſt their muſkets on; and in this it differs from the croſs *fourchée*, that the ends of that turn forked, but this has that ſort of fork fixed upon the ſquare end.

FER *de Mouline* [in heraldry] is the ſame as the *croſs milrine*, or *ink milrine*, and is as much as to ſay, the iron of a mill, *i. e.* the piece of iron that upholds the mill.

FERA'CITY [*feracitas*, Lat.] fertility, fruitfulneſs.

FE'RAL [*feralis*, Lat.] mortal, deadly, diſmal, funereal.

FERAL *Signs* [with aſtrologers] are Leo, and the laſt part of Sagittarius, which are ſo called, not only on account of their repreſenting *wild beaſts* in figure, but becauſe they imagine them to have ſome kind of *ſavage influence*, and give fierce and cruel diſpoſition to thoſe that are born under them.

FERDELIA *Terræ* [in old records] a fardel, 10 acres of land.

FERA'LIA [of *ferendis epulis*, Lat. *i. e.* of carrying victuals] feſtivals held in February, and dedicated to the *manes*, in which they carried victuals to the urns and ſepulchres of their deceaſed relations.

FE'RDEN, or VE'RDEN, a city of Germany, ſubject to Hanover, ſituated in the Lower Saxony, on the river Aller, 26 miles ſouth eaſt of Bremen.

FERD FARE [ꝼeꞃd ꝼaꞃe, Sax.] an immunity from going to the wars.

FERD-WIT [ꝼeꞃd-ƿiꞇe, of ꝼeꞃd, an army, and ƿiꞇe, a compoſition] a formulary in ancient times, by which the king pardoned manſlaughter committed in the army.

FERE, the name of two towns of France, one in Picardy, 42 miles from Amiens, and the other in Champaign, 30 miles from Troyes.

FERETI'NO, a city and biſhop's ſee of Italy, 50 miles eaſt from Rome.

FERE'TTE, a town of Alſace, ſubject to France, 45 miles ſouth of Straſburgh.

FERIA'TION [*feriatio*, Lat.] the act of keeping holiday, ceſſation from work. Brown uſes it.

FERISON [with logicians] a term when the propoſitions are anſwerable to *ferio*, as, *no ſeverity is pleaſant*, *ſome ſeverity is neceſſary*, *therefore ſomething that is neceſſary is not pleaſant*.

FE'RITY [*feritas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr. *ferità*, It.] fierceneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs, brutality.

FE'RINE [*ferinus*, Lat.] of or like wild beaſts, ſavage, fierce. Hale uſes it.

FERI'NENESS [of *ferine*] barbarity, ſavageneſs, wildneſs. Barbariſm and *ferineneſs*. *Hale*.

FERIO [with logicians] a mood, when the firſt propoſition of a categorical ſyllogiſm is an univerſal negative, the ſecond a particular negative.

FE'RLING [in old records] the fourth part of a penny; alſo the quarter of a ward in the borough.

FERLINGA'TA, or FERLI'NGUS [in old records] the fourth part of a yard of land.

FERM [ꝼeoꞃm, Sax.] a houſe, or land, or both, taken by indenture of leaſe, or leaſe parole.

FERMANA'GH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, the chief town of which is Inniſkilling.

FERME *a Ferme* [in riding academies] a term uſed to ſignify in the ſame place, without ſtirring or parting.

FERME'NT, Fr. [*fermentum*, Lat. in phyſics] 1. Any kind of body, which being applied to another, produces a fermentation therein, that which cauſes inteſtine motion, as the acid in leaven, &c. 2. The inteſtine motion, tumult. See FERMENTATION.

To FE'RMENT, *verb act*. [*fermenter*, Fr. *fermentare*, It. *fermentàr*, Sp. *fermento*, Lat.] to exalt, to rarify by inteſtine motion of its parts. Youth *ferments* your blood. *Pope*.

To FERMENT, *verb neut.* to riſe or puff up as leaven or yeaſt does, to work as beer and other liquors do, ſo as to clear itſelf from dregs and impurities.

To be in a FERMENT, to have the parts put into inteſtine motion, to be warm in mind, to be diſcompos'd.

FERME'NTABLE, *adj*. [from *ferment*] capable of heing fermented.

FERME'NTAL, *adj*. [of *ferment*] having the power of cauſing fermentation. *Fermental* faculty of the ſtomach. *Brown*.

FERMENTA'TION, Fr. [*fermentazione*, It. of *fermentatio*, Lat.] an inteſtine motion or commotion of the ſmall inſenſible particles of a mixt body, ariſing without any apparent mechanical cauſe, uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and ſubtilizes the ſoft and ſulphureous particles, as when leaven or yeaſt ferments.

FERMENTATION [with chemiſts] a kind of ebullition or bubbling up, raiſed by the ſpirits that endeavour to get out of a mixt body; ſo that meeting with groſs, earthy parts, which oppoſe their paſſage, they ſwell and render the liquor thin, till they find their way.

FERME'NTATIVE, *adj*. [of *ferment*] cauſing fermentation. Arbuthnot uſes it.

Fermiso'na [in ancient deeds] the winter ſeaſon of deer.

Fern [ꝼeaꞃn, Sax. farn, Ger.] a plant that grows on heaths. The female fern is common on the ſtumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches; the leaves are formed of a number of ſmall pinnules, dentated on the edges. On the back of theſe are produced the ſeeds, ſmall and extremely numerous. Decoctions of the root and diet drinks have been uſed in chronic diſorders and obſtructions. The country people eſteem it a ſovereign remedy for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Ferna'ndo, or Juan-Fernandes, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 33° S. Long. 83° W.

Fe'rnigo [in old records] a heat or waſte place, where fern grows

Fe'rny, *adj.* [of *fern*] overgrown with fern. Dryden uſes it.

Fero'cious, *adj.* [*ferocis*, gen. of *ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.] 1. Savage, fierce. Each *ferocious* feature. *Pope.* 2. Ravenous, rapacious. The lion and *ferocious* animals. *Brown.*

Fero'city [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr. *ferocità*, It. *ferocidàd*, Sp.] fierceneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs. Uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance. *Addiſon.*

Fero'nia [among the Romans] a goddeſs of the woods, of whom it is fabled, that when her grove, upon the mountain Soracte was burnt down, the people carried thither her picture, and the wood preſently ſprang up again afreſh.

Ferra'ria, a city and archbiſhop's ſee in Italy, Lat. 44° 50′ N. Long. 12° 6′ E.

Fe'rreous, *adj.* [*ferreus*, of *ferrum*, Lat. iron] irony, of the nature of iron. Brown uſes it.

Fe'rret [ferret, Du. fret, Ger. *furett*, It. *furet*, Fr. *ferám*, Port. *fured*, Wel. *viverra*, Lat.] 1. A ſmall creature like a weaſel, a ſort of rat with red eyes and a long ſnout, uſed in catching of rabbits. 2. A ſort of narrow ribbon.

Ferret [with the canting crew] a pawn-broker.

To Fe'rret, *verb act.* [*fereter*, Fr.] 1. To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret does rabbits. The archbiſhop *ferreted* him out of all his holds. *Heylin.* 2. To teaze or vex one.

Ferret [or red] eyed.

Fe'rreter [of *ferret*] one that hunts another in his privicies.

Fe'rriage [of ꝼaꞃe, Sax.] the hire of a ferry-boat, money paid for a paſſage over a river or arm of the ſea.

Fe'rro, the moſt weſterly of the Canary iſlands, from whence the longitude of places is often reckoned; but thoſe mentioned in this work are from the meridian of London.

Fe'rrol, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the principality of Galacia, ſituated in a bay of the Atlantic ocean, 20 miles north-eaſt of the Groyne, and 50 miles north of Compoſtella.

Ferru'ginous [*ferrugineux*, Fr. *ferruginoſus*, Lat.] like ruſty iron, partaking of the particles and qualities of iron. Ray uſes it.

Ferru'go, Lat. the ruſt of iron, or a kind of calx found on the ſurface of it.

Fe'rrule, *ſubſt.* [*ferrum*, Lat.] an iron ring put round any thing to keep it from ſplitting. Iron hoops or *ferrules*. *Ray.*

Fe'rrum, Lat. the metal called iron.

Ferrumen, Lat. 1. Steel or iron hardened. 2. Solder.

Ferrumina'tion, the act of ſoldering or faſtening together, properly in iron; in chemiſtry, a ſoldering together of metals.

Fe'rrure, Fr. a ſhoeing of horſes.

To Fe'rry *verb act.* [prob. of ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to paſs over, or of veeren, Du. or fahr, or fuhren, Ger. faria, Su. or of *ferri*, Lat. to be carried] to carry over in a boat. Him to *ferry* over that deep ford. *Spenſer.*

To Ferry, *verb neut.* to paſs over water in a boat. Milton uſes it.

Fe'rry, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A veſſel of carriage, in which perſons or goods are carried over water. I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*. *Addiſon.* 2. A place in a river where perſons, horſes, coaches, &c. are carried over.

Fe'rry-man [of *ferry* and *man*] one who keeps a ferry, or who for hire tranſports paſſengers and goods over the water.

Fe'rschet [ꝼaꞃe-ꞅcoꞇ, Sax.] the ferriage or cuſtomary payment for ferrying over and croſſing a river.

Ferth, or Forth, common terminations, the ſame as in Engliſh an army, from the Sax. ꝼyꞃδ. *Gibſon.*

Fe'rtile, Fr. and It. [*fértil*, Sp. of *fertilis*, Lat.] 1. Fruitful, plentiful, abundant. 2. With *of* before the thing produced.

Ferti'lity, or Fe'rtilness [*fertilité*, Fr. *fertilità*, It. of *fertilitas*, Lat.] fruitfulneſs, plentifulneſs.

To Ferti'litate, *verb act.* [of *fertile*] to fertilize, to make fruitful. Brown uſes it.

To Fe'rtilize, *verb act.* [*fertiliſer*, Fr.] to make fertile, fruitful, or plentiful. Woodward uſes it.

Fe'rtily, *adv.* [of *fertile*] fruitfully, plentifully.

Fe'rvency, or Fe'rvour [*fervens*, Lat. *ferveur*, Fr. *fervore*, It. *fervor*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. Earneſtneſs, heat of mind.

A ſalt fiſh on his hook, which he
With *fervency* drew up. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Flame of devotion, pious zeal. Our firſt *fervency* towards God. *Hooker.*

Fe'rvent, Fr. [*fervente*, It. *ferviente*, Sp. of *fervens*, Lat.] 1. Hot, boiling. *Fervent* blood. *Wotton.* 2. Hot in temper, vehement, eager. *Fervent* to diſpute. *Hooker.* 3. Zealous in piety, flaming with devotion. *Fervent* in the ſpirit. *Acts.*

Fe'rvently, *adv.* [of *fervent*] 1. Eagerly, vehemently. *Spenſer* uſes it. 2. Zealouſly, with pious ardour.

Ferve'scent [*ferveſcens*, Lat.] growing hot.

Fe'rvid [*fervido*, It. of *fervidus*, Lat.] 1. Hot, burning, boiling. 2. Full of zeal or fervour, vehement, eager.

Fervi'dity, or Fe'rvidness [*ferviditas*, Lat.] heat, fervency, eagerneſs, paſſion. The *Fervidneſs* of St. Peter. *Bentley.*

Fe'rula, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb fennel-giant.

Fe'rula, *ſubſt.* [*ferule*, Fr. from *ferula*, Lat. fennel giant] an inſtrument of correction, with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand; ſo named becauſe anciently the ſtalks of fennel-giant were uſed for this purpoſe. Theſe differ as much as the rod and *ferula*. *Shaw's Grammar.*

Ferula'ceous *Plants*, plants which grow like the herb fennel-giant.

Ferulæ, Lat. [with ſurgeous] ſplents or light chips made of fir, or paper glued together, or leather, &c. for binding up looſened or disjointed bones, after they have been ſet again.

To Fe'rule, *verb act.* to chaſtiſe with the ferula.

Fe'rvour [*fervor*, Lat. *ferveur*, Fr.] 1 Warmth, heat. That an effectual *fervour* proceeded from this ſtar. *Brown.* 2. Vehemence, great zeal, ardour of devotion. If the devotion of its princes continues in its preſent *fervour*. *Addiſon.*

Fe'rvor *of the Matrix*, a diſeaſe, when the intire ſubſtance of the womb is extremely hot; attended with a pain and heavineſs of the loins, a loathing, ſuppreſſion of urine, and the like; at the ſame time the patient being very deſirous of copulation, though by reaſon of pain at the ſame time ſhe fears it.

Fe'scennine *Verſes* [by ſome derived of *faſcinum*, Lat. a charm, they taking ſuch ſongs to be proper to drive away witches, or prevent their inchantments] a ſort of ſatyrical verſes, full of open, wanton, and obſcene expreſſions, ſung or rehearſed by the company at marriages.

Fe'scue [*fuſcello*, It. *feſtuca*, Lat.] a ſmall wire, or ſome ſuch thing, to point to letters in reading. Holder and Dryden uſe it.

Fe'sels, *ſubſt.* a kind of baſe grain.

Diſdain not *feſels* or poor vetch to ſow. *May.*

Fesse [*faſcia*, Lat. a band or girdle; in heraldry] is one of the nine honourable ordinaries, and conſiſts of lines drawn directly croſs the eſcutcheon, from ſide to ſide, and takes up the third part of it between the honour point and the nombril. It repreſents a waiſt belt, or girdle of honour.

Party per Fesse, ſignifies parted acroſs the middle of the ſhield from ſide to ſide, through the feſs-point.

Fe'ss-point [in heraldry] is the exact centre of the eſcutcheon, and is ſo called becauſe of the point through which the feſs-line is drawn from the two ſides, and accordingly divides it into two equal parts, when the eſcutcheon is parted *per* feſs, as is repreſented by the letter E, in the eſcutcheon. See Escutchion.

Fesse-ways [with heralds] or, in *feſſe*, ſignifies thoſe things that are borne after the manner of a feſſe, that is, in a rank acroſs the middle of the ſhield.

Fe'stal, *adj.* belonging to a feaſt; as, *feſtal* joys, &c. the ſame as *feſtive*.

To Fe'ster [*feſtrer*, Fr. *feſſe*, in Bavarian, a ſwelling corrupted. *Junius*] to putrify, to rankle, as a ſore ſometimes does, to grow virulent. The ſore which had deeply *feſtered*. *Sidney.*

Fe'stinate, *adj.* [*feſtinatus*, Lat.] haſty, hurried. A word not at preſent in uſe. A moſt *feſtinate* preparation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fe'stinately, *adv.* [of *feſtinate*] haſty, ſpeedily. Obſolete. Bring him *feſtinately* hither. *Shakeſpeare.*

Festina'tion [*feſtinatio*, Lat.] haſte, ſpeed, hurry.

Fe'sting-men [of ꝼeꞅꞇnian, Sax. to faſten; with the ancient Saxons] ſuch as were pledges for others, and bound for their forth-coming, who ſhould tranſgreſs the laws.

Fe'sting-penny, earneſt given to ſervants when hired.

Fe'stinance [*feſtinantia*, Lat.] the act of haſtening, haſte.

Fe'sting [with logicians] a technical word, uſed when the firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm is an univerſal negative, the ſecond a particular negative, and the third a particular affirmative; as, *no vice is excuſable; ſome errors are not vices; therefore ſome errors are excuſable.*

Fe'stival, *adj.* [*feſtivo*, It. of *feſtivus*, Lat. pertaining to a feaſt] 1. Merry, jocund, pleaſant, diverting. Great tables and *feſtival* entertainments. *Atterbury.* 2. Pertaining to an holy-day or feſtival.

Festival, *ſubſt.* [*dies feſtus*, or *feſtivus*, Lat.] time of feaſt, anniverſary day of rejoicing, either civil or religious.

Fe'stive *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Lat.] joyous, befitting a feaſt. *Feſtive* mirth. *Thomſon.*

Festi'vity [*feſtività*, It. of *feſtivitas*, Lat.] 1. Mirth, rejoicing, pleaſantneſs, temper or behaviour befitting a feaſt. *Feſtivity* and joy of a holiday. *Taylor.* 2. A feſtival, a time of rejoicing. An annual *feſtivity* obſerved. *Brown.*

Fe'stivous [*feſtivo*, It. of *feſtivus*, Lat.] jocund, jovial, merry.

Fe'stivousness [of *feſtivous*] pleaſantneſs, wittineſs, jocularneſs.

Fe'stoons [*feſtons*, Fr. *feſtoni*, It. *feſtonos*, Sp. the French call them *feſtons*, prob. of *feſtus*, Lat. merry, jovial, being uſually applied on feſtival occaſions; in architecture] an ornament of carved wood in manner of wreaths or garlands hanging down, of flowers or leaves twiſted together, thickeſt at the middle, and ſuſpended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly, as in plate VII, fig. 6. anciently uſed at the gates of temples, &c. where feſtivals were celebrated.

Fe'stucine, *adj.* [*feſtuca*, Lat.] ſtraw colour, between green and yellow. A *feſtucine* or pale green. *Brown.*

Festu'cous, *adj.* [of *feſtuca*, Lat.] 1. Formed of ſtraw. Straws, or *feſtucous* diverſions. *Brown.* 2. Of or pertaining to a ſhoot or ſtalk of a tree or herb. 3. Having a tender branch or ſpring.

To Fet, *verb act.* to fetch, to go and bring. And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt. *Jeremiah.*

Fet, *ſubſt.* [I ſuppoſe from *fait*, Fr. a part or portion. *Johnſon*] a piece.

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a *fet*
Of ſeed pearl. *Drayton.*

To Fetch, *irr. verb*; *fetchtor*, or *faught*, *irr. pret. and part. paſſ. fetched*, anciently *fet*, unleſs it rather came from *to fet*, [ꝼeꞇ-ꞇan, ꝼeccan, Sax.] 1. To go and bring a thing. 2. To derive, to draw. Whoſe blood is *fetcht* from fathers of war proof. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To ſtrike at a diſtance. The conditions of weapons and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off. *Bacon.* 4. To bring to any ſtate by ſome powerful operation. *Fetching* men again when they ſwoon. *Bacon.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition. Not *fetch* us within the compaſs of the ordinance. *Sanderſon.* 6. To produce by ſome kind of force. The ſkill of the poliſher *fetches* out the colours. *Addiſon.* 7. To perform any excurſion. They muſt *fetch* a compaſs three miles. *Knolles.* 8. To perform ſuddenly or violently. She *fetches* a deep ſigh. *Addiſon.* 9. To reach, to arrive at. I can *fetch* up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe. *L'Eſtrange.* 10. To obtain as its price. Silver in the coin will never *fetch* ſo much as the ſilver in bullion. *Locke.*

To FETCH, *verb neut.* to move with a quick reciprocation. It makes the courſe of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakeſpeare.*

FETCH, a ſubtilty, a ſly pretence to deceive a perſon, a trick, an artifice, by which any thing is indirectly performed. With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath played me. *Stillingfleet.*

FETCH *him up* [ſea phraſe] ſignifies give chace, or purſue a ſhip.

FE'TCHER [of *fetch*] one that fetches any thing.

FETCHT. See TO FETCH.

FE'TID [*fetido*, It. of *fœtidus*, Lat.] ſtinking or ſmelling ill. Bacon uſes it.

FE'TIDNBSS [of *fetid*] the quality of ſtinking, ill ſavour.

FETI'FEROUS [of *fœtifer*, Lat.] bringing forth fruit or young.

FE'TIPOUR, a city of the Hither India, 25 miles weſt of Agra.

FE'TLOCK [*q. d.* feetlock] of a horſe, is a tuft of hair, as large as the hair of the main, that grows behind the paſtern joint of many horſes; thoſe of a low ſize have ſcrace any ſuch tuft. *Farriers Dictionary.*

FETLOCK *Joint*, the joint at a horſe's fetlock, his ankle joint.

FE'TOR, *ſubſt.* [*fœtor*, Lat.] a ſtink, a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell. Arbuthnot uſes it.

To FE'TTER [ᵹeꝼeꞇeꞃian, Sax.] to put chains or fetters on the feet, to enchain, to ſhackle, to tie.

FETTERS [ꝼeꞇꞇeꞃe, Sax. from *feet*, moſt commonly uſed in the plural] irons to be put upon the legs either of malefactors or cattle; figuratively, bondage.

To FE'TTLE, *verb neut.* [a cant word from *feel*] to do trifling buſineſs, to ply the hands without labour. Pretend to *fettle* about the room. *Swift.*

FE'TUS, *ſubſt.* [*fœtus*, Lat.] any animal in embrio, any thing unborn, and yet only in the womb. The *fetus* reſpires in the womb. *Boyle.*

FEUD [feude, Teut. ꝼæhꞇh, Sax.] quarrel, contention, war, oppoſition. Inteſtine *feuds* and diſcords. *Addiſon.*

FEUDS [with civilians] a volume of the civil law, ſo called, becauſe it contains the cuſtoms and ſervices which a vaſſal does to his ſovereign prince or lord, for the lands or fees that he holds of him.

FEUD [in the north of England] a combination of kindred to revenge the death of any of their blood upon the killer, and all his race.

FEUD BOTE [ꝼæhꞇh-boꞇe, Sax.] a recompence for engaging in ſuch a feud or faction, and the damages that happen thereupon.

FE'UDAL, *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Lat.] pertaining to fees, fens or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperior lord. Not always the *feudal* territory of *England*. *Hale.*

FE'UDATARY, *ſubſt.* [of *feudal*] one who holds not in chief, but by ſome conditional tenure from a ſuperior. A *feudatary* or beneficiary king of England. *Bacon.*

FEUDE [of ꝼeoh, Sax. a reward, or ꝼoꝺ, Sax. a condition; with civilians] a grant of lands, honours, or fees, made to a man, upon condition that he and his heirs do acknowledge the donor and his heirs to be their lord and ſovereign, and ſhall do ſuch ſervice for the ſaid tenure, to him and his, as is covenanted between them, or is proper to the nature of the feude.

FE'VER [*febris*, Lat. *fievre*, Fr. *febbre*, It. *febre*, Port. feber, Dan. fieber, Ger. ꝼeꝼoꞃ, Sax.] a diſorder very differently defined by phyſicians; as, a ſtrenuous endeavour or effort of nature to throw off ſome morbific matter, that incommodes the body. *Sydenham.* A velocity of the blood; a fermentation or great motion of it, with heat and thirſt. *Quincy.* A diſeaſe wherein the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns.

How much better is that definition which BOERHAAVE has given? "A ſwifter *contraction of the heart* than uſual, joined with an *encreaſed reſiſtance* at the *capillaries*, completes the idea of every *acute* fever." BOERHAAVE's *Aphoriſms*, 581.

Continual FE'VER, is one that never intermits, tho' at times there may be ſome *remiſſion* or abatement of its force. This, ſtrictly ſpeaking, is the *febris continua*, and by this circumſtance of *remiſſion*, it is diſtinguiſhed from the *febris continens*, in which there is no remiſſion of the fervor, tho' a continual fever, in the *latter* acceptation of the word, may include both.

Intermitting FEVER, has certain times of intermiſſion.

An Eſſential FEVER, is one, the primary cauſe of which is in the *blood itſelf*, and does not ariſe as an *effect or ſymptom* from any other diſeaſe in the ſolids or other parts.

A Symptomatical FEVER, is one which ariſes as an *accident* or *ſymptom* of ſome diſorder that is *antecedent* to it.

Diary FEVER, is that which ordinarily does not laſt longer than 24 hours.

Hectic FEVER [of ἑκτικὸς ἕξις, Gr. habitude] is one that is ſlow and durable, extenuating and emaciating the body by inſenſible degrees.

Putrid FEVER, one ariſing from the diſcharge of putrid purulent matter from ſome morbid part; as, an ulcer in the lungs. This is one ſpecies of the putrid fever; but with BOERHAAVE the continent putrid fever is that which ariſes from ſome greater cauſe than a *ſimple inflammation*, and from greater acrimony of the juices, &c. *Aphoriſm*, 730.

Burning, or *Ardent* FEVER, a very acute fever, attended with a vehement heat, intolerable thirſt, a dry cough, a delirium, and other violent ſymptoms.

Colliquative FEVER, one wherein the whole body is conſumed and emaciated in a ſhort time, the ſolid parts and the fat, &c. are melted down, and carried off by a diarrhæa, ſweat, urine, &c.

Quotidian FEVER, is one where the paroxiſm returns every day.

Double Quotidian FEVER, is one, the paroxiſm of which comes twice in 24 hours.

Tertian FEVER, one which returns every other day, and is of two kinds, legitimate and ſpurious.

Legitimate Tertian FEVER, is one that laſts only twelve hours, and is followed by an abſolute intermiſſion.

Spurious Tertian FEVER, holds longer than 12 hours, and ſometimes 18 or 20 hours.

Double Tertian FEVER, is one that returns twice every other day.

Semitertian FEVER [ἡμιτριταιον, Gr.] a *compounded* fever, ſo called, as conſiſting of a *continued* QUOTIDIAN, and an *intermitting* TERTIAN. *Galen.* "It returns (ſays Dr. MEAD) every third day, and out of 48 hours takes up about 36 in the fit, more or leſs; nor does it *abſolutely* deſiſt in the REMISSION, but only abates of its violence." *Monita & Præcepta Medica*, p. 41.

Quartan FEVER, is one which returns every fourth day.

Double Quartan FEVER, is one which has two paroxiſms every fourth day.

Triple Quartan FEVER, is one that has three paroxiſms every fourth day.

Eruptive FEVERS, are ſuch, as, beſides the ſymptoms common to other fevers, have their criſis attended with *cutaneous* eruptions.

Miliary FEVERS, are fevers in which *rough* puſtulæ appear over the whole body, of a bad *ſmell*, ſometimes *red*, ſometimes *white* (which are the more dangerous of the two) and ſometimes a mixture of both. *Monita & Præcepta Med.* p. 22.

Peſtilential FEVERS, are ſuch as are acute, contagious and mortal.

Petechial FEVERS, are a malignant kind of fevers, wherein, on the fourth day, or oftener on the ſeventh day, there appear petechiæ, or red ſpots like flea-bites, on the breaſt, ſhoulders and abdomen.

FEVER, was ſacrificed to by the ancients, as a malevolent deity.

To FEVER, *verb act.* [from the noun] to put into a fever. The white hand of a lady *fever* thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'VERET, *ſubſt.* [of *fever*] a ſlight fever, a febricula. Ayliffe uſes it.

FE'VERFEW, *ſubſt.* [of *febris*, a fever, and *fugo*, Lat. to drive away] a plant of a fibroſe root. There are nine ſpecies of it. The firſt, called common *feverfew*, is the ſort uſed in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England, but is however cultivated in medicinal gardens. *Miller.*

FE'VERISH. 1. Having the ſymptoms of a fever; inclinable to a fever. A *feveriſh* diſorder. *Swift.* 2. Troubled with a fever. Turns *feveriſh*. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Uncertain, now hot, now cold. Our *feveriſh* will. *Dryden.* 4. Hot, burning. The *feveriſh* north. *Dryden.*

FE'VERISHNESS [of *feveriſh*] feveriſh ſymptoms, inclinableneſs to a fever, a ſlight diſorder of a feveriſh kind.

FE'VEROUS, *adj.* [*fievreux*, Fr.] 1. Troubled with a fever or ague.

> Thou mad'ſt thine enemies ſhake, as if the world
> Were *feverous*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Having the nature of a fever. All *feverous* kinds. *Milton.* 3. Having a tendency to produce fevers. A *feverous* diſpoſition of the year. *Bacon.*

FE'VERSHAM, a port-town of Kent, 48 miles from London. It is one of the cinque-ports, and gives title of baron to Anthony Duncomb.

FE'VERY, *adj.* [of *fever*] diſeaſed with a fever. All thy body *fev'ry*. *B. Johnſon.*

FE'UILLAGE, *ſubſt.* Fr. a bunch or row of leaves. To make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*

FE'VILLANTINES, Fr. [in cookery] ſmall tarts filled with ſweetmeats.

FE'UILLE *Mort*, Fr. [*q. d.* dead-leaf] the colour of a faded leaf; corrupted commonly to philemot, or fillemot.

FE'UILLE DE SCIE [with ſome French heralds] a term uſed, to expreſs that an ordinary, that has a feſſe or a pale, is indented only on one ſide, becauſe then it looks like a ſaw, as the French word denotes, ſignifying the leaf of a ſaw.

FE'UTERER, or FEW'TERER, a dog-keeper, he who lets them looſe in a chaſe. Perhaps the cleaner of the kennel. *Johnſon.*

A FEW [faer, C. Br. ꝼeo, ꝼeape, or ꝼeapa, Sax. fua, Dan. fahe, Teut. fawai, Goth.] 1. A ſmall number, not many. 2. Sometimes elliptically. Not many words. The very ſubſtance of that they contain is in *few* but this. *Hooker.*

FEW [in Scotland] a tenure, called alſo *few-farm*, by which lands are held, paying a kind of duty, called *feuda firma*.

FE'WEL, or FU'EL [of *feu*, Fr. fire, and *alo*, Lat. to feed or nouriſh] coals, wood, turf, or any thing to be burned.

Take away FEWEL, take away flame.

A good leſſon for temperance and moderation; for where the body is not pampered, the mind and paſſions are generally cool in proportion. As we ſay in the ſame ſenſe: *Without meat and drink, love is cold*; and ſo the French; *Sans le vin & la bonne chère, l' amour eſt bien froid.* The Lat. ſay; *Sine Cerere & Baccho friget Venus.* Per. Without Ceres, the goddeſs of corn, &c. and Bacchus, the god of wine, Venus, the goddeſs of love, is cold.

To FE'WEL, *verb act.* [from the noun] to feed with fewel

> The dreadful name
> That *fewels* th' infernal flame. *Cowley.*

FE'WNESS [ꝼeapneꞅ, Sax.] 1. Smallneſs of number. 2. Brevity, conciſeneſs. *Fewneſs* and truth 'tis thus. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'W-METS, or FEW-MISHING [of *fimaiſon*, O. Fr. of *fimus*, Lat.] the dung of a deer.

To FEY, *verb act.* [veghen, Du.] to cleanſe a ditch of mud. Tuſſer uſes it.

FEZ, the capital of the empire of Fez and Morocco, in Africa. Lat. 33° 30′ N. Long. 6° W. It is a large and populous city, and uſually the reſidence of the emperor. This city ſuffered very greatly by the late earthquake on the firſt of November, 1755.

F FAUT [in the ſcale of muſic] the ſeventh or laſt note of the third ſeptenaries of the gamut.

FI'ANTS, or FU'ANTS [*fiente*, Fr.] the dung of a badger, fox, &c.

FIASCO'NE, a city and biſhop's ſee of Italy, about 12 miles ſouth of Orvietto.

FIAU'TO, It. a flute.

FIAUTO *Tranſverſe*, It. a German flute.

To FIB, *verb neut.* [prob. of *fable*, *q. d.* to tell a fable or romantic ſtory] to ſay falſe, to lie, to tell lies.

A FIB [a cant word among children] a ſofter expreſſion for a lie, a falſehood. Deſtroy his *fib* or ſophiſtry. *Pope.*

FI'BBER [of *fib*] a teller of fibs.

FI'BRA, Lat. a fibre, a ſimilar part of the animal body, called alſo a filament.

FI'BRES, or FI'BERS [*fibre*, Fr. *fibre*, It. *fibra*, Lat. in anatomy] Fibres are long ſlender threads, which being interwoven or wound up, form the various ſolid parts of an animal body; ſo that the fibres are the ſtamina or matter of which an animal body is compoſed.

The FIBRES are by anatomiſts diſtinguiſh'd into four kinds, as *carneus* or *fleſhy*, *nervous*; *tendinous*, and *oſſeous* or *bony*; which again are divided, according as they are ſituated, into

Direct Longitudinal FIBRES, thoſe are ſuch as proceed in right lines.

Tranſverſe FIBRES, are ſuch as go a-croſs the longitudinal ones.

Oblique FIBRES, are ſuch as croſs or interſect them at unequal angles.

Muſcular FIBRES, are ſuch whereof the muſcles or fleſhy parts of the body are compoſed, theſe are called motive fibres.

Nervous FIBRES, are thoſe minute threads, whereof the nerves are compoſed, theſe are called ſenſitive fibres.

FIBRES [in botany] threads or hairs like ſtrings in plants, roots, &c. the firſt conſtituent parts of bodies.

FI'BRIL, *ſubſt.* [*fibrille*, Fr. *fibrilla*, Lat.] a ſmall fibre or ſtring. Cheyne uſes it.

FIBRI'LLÆ, Lat. [in anatomy] the fibrils, or ſmalleſt threads of which the fibre conſiſt.

FI'BROUS, *adj.* [*fibreux*, Fr. *fibroſo*, It. of *fibroſus*, Lat.] conſiſting of or full of fibres or ſtamina.

FI'BULA, Lat. a button.

FIBULA [with ancient ſurgeons] a ſort of contrivance or bandage for the cloſing up wounds, concerning which authors differ. Guido ſays, that theſe fibula's were made of iron circles, as it were ſemicircles crooked backwards on both ſides, the hooks whereof being faſtened to the gaping wound, anſwered exactly one another. Celſus ſays, that fibula's were made of a needle-full of ſoft untwiſted ſilk or thread, wherewith they ſewed the lips of the gaping wound together.

FIBULA [with anatomiſts] the leſſer and outer bone of the leg; the focile minus much ſmaller than the tibia, it lies on the outſide of the leg. Hippocrates uſes the word for that part only of the bone that forms the outer ancle, perhaps becauſe they uſed to buckle their ſhoes in that place.

FIBULÆ'US, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the leg called peronæus primus.

FICA'RIA, Lat. [with botaniſts; of *ficus*, Lat. a fig] the herb figwort.

FI'CKLE, *adj.* [ficol, Sax. of *facilis*, Lat. as though eaſily perſuaded to change his mind, others fetch it from ποικιλος, Gr. various] 1. Inconſtant, variable, light. 2. Irreſolute, not fixed, ſubject to viciſſitude. Leſt the adverſary

Triumph and ſay, *fickle* their ſtate whom God
Moſt favours. *Milton.*

FI'CKLENESS [of *fickle*] inconſtancy, variableneſs, wavering in mind, changeable humour.

FI'CKLY, *adv.* [of *fickle*] with fickleneſs, without certainty or ſtability. Southern uſes it.

FI'CO, *ſubſt.* It. An act of contempt done with the fingers, expreſſing a fig for one. He then gives the *fico* to all that his adverſaries can by ſiege, force or famine attempt. *Carew.*

FI'CTILE, *adj.* [*fictilis*, Lat.] moulded into form, manufactur'd by the potter. *Fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth. *Bacon.*

FI'CTILENESS [of *fictile*] the quality of being manufactur'd by the potter.

FI'CTION, Fr. [*fizione*, It. *fitiòn*, Sp. of *fictio*, Lat.] 1. The act of feigning or inventing. By a mere *fiction* of the mind. *Stillingfleet.* 2. The thing feigned or invented, an invention or device. The *fiction* of thoſe golden apples kept by a dragon. *Raleigh.* 3. A lie, a falſehood.

FI'CTIOUS, *adj.* [*fictius*, Lat.] fictitious, imaginary. A word coined by Prior. Study'd lines and *fictious* circles draws. *Prior.*

FICTI'TIOUS [*fittizio*, It. of *fictitius*, Lat.] 1. Feigned, imaginary. The human perſons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones. *Pope.* 2. Counterfeit, falſe, not genuine. Trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.* 3. Not real, not true. Characters of a ſhadowy and *fictitious* nature. *Addiſon.*

FICTI'TIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *fictitious*] feignedly, fabulouſly, falſely, counterfeitly. Brown uſes it.

FICTI'TIOUSNESS [of *fictitious*] feignedneſs, counterfeitneſs, fabulouſneſs.

FI'CUS [in ſurgery] are the external protuberances of the anus, commonly called the piles.

FIDD [*fitta*, It. with mariners] an iron or wooden pin, made tapering and ſharp at the end, to open the ſtrands of rope, when they are to be ſpliced or faſtened together; alſo the heel of the top-maſt that bears it upon the cheſs-trees.

FIDD *Hammer*, a mariner's hammer, being a fid at one end, having a head and claw, to drive in, or draw out a nail.

FIDD [with gunners] or fuſe, a little oakam ſhaped like a nail, to put into the touch-hole of a gun, which being covered with a plate of lead, keeps the powder dry in the gun.

FI'DDLE [*fidicula*, Lat. vedel, Du. fiddel, Ger. fedel, Su. fidel, Teut. fithele, Sax. *fiúl*, Erſe] a muſical ſtringed inſtrument, a violin.

To FI'DDLE, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To play upon the fiddle. 2. To trifle, to ſhift the hands often and do nothing. They call *fiddling*-work, where abundance of time is ſpent and little done. *Swift.*

FIDDLE-*Faddle*, a cant word for trifles. *Spectator.*

FIDDLE-*Faddle*, *adj.* trifling, making a buſtle about nothing. A troubleſome *fiddle-faddle* old woman. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLER [of *fiddle*] one who plays upon a fiddle.

FI'DDLESTICK [of *fiddle* and *ſtick*] the bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle.

FI'DDLESTRING [of *fiddle* and *ſtring*] the ſtring of a fiddle.

FI'DDLING, *part. act.* [of fidlen, Teut.] 1. Playing upon a fiddle. 2. Doing or acting triflingly.

FIDE-JUSSOR [in civil law] a ſurety, one who is a pledge and ſurety for another, eſpecially in a pecuniary affair.

FIDE'LITY [*fidelitas*, Lat. *fidelité*, Fr. *fidelià*, It. *fidelidàd*, Sp.] 1. Faithfulneſs, integrity, honeſty, veracity. The principal thing required in a witneſs is *fidelity*. *Hooker.* 2. Faithful adherence. They miſtake credulity for *fidelity*. *Clarke.*

FIDELITY was painted by the ancients as a damſel clad in white, holding in one hand a ſeal, and in the other a key; a dog lying at her feet. Or,

As an agreeable woman ſtanding upright upon a cube, treading maſks of all ſorts under her feet, and holding a looking-glaſs in her hand. All which emblems are very obvious.

FIDELITY [hieroglyphically] was repreſented by an elephant.

FI'DES, Lat. [public faith] had a temple inſtituted to her by Numa, with ſacrifices that were always performed without blood. She was clothed with white robes, drawn in a chariot, with her right hand open to intimate her candour and ſincerity.

To FIDGE, or To FI'DGET, *verb neut.* [a cant word; *q. d. fudge*; of *fugio*, Lat.] to move up and down from place to place nimbly and irregularly. It implies, in Scotland, frequent agitation. You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout. *Swift.*

FI'DGETY, *adj.* [from *fidge*] moving up and down from place to place, unſettled, reſtleſs.

FIDI'CINALES [with anatomiſts] the muſcles of the fingers called lumbricales, from the uſe they are put to by muſicians, in playing upon ſome inſtruments.

FIDU'CIAL, *adj.* [*fiducialis*, Lat.] confident, undoubting. *Fiducial* reliance on the promiſes. *Hammond.*

FIDUCIA'LITY [*fiducialitas*, Lat.] firm truſt.

FIDU'CIARY, *ſubſt.* [*fiduciarius*, Lat.] 1. A truſtee, one who is entruſted by another with ſomething. 2. One who depends on faith without works. Hammond uſes it.

FIDU'CIARY, *adj.* [*fiduciarius*, Lat.] 1. Confident, ſteady, undoubting. A *fiduciary* aſſent to whatever the goſpel reveals. *Wake.* 2. Not to be doubted. *Fiduciary* obedience. *Howel.*

FIE [*fi!* Fr. *vah*, Lat.] an interjection denoting diſapprobation on account of abſurdity, obſcenity, &c.

FIEF [*fief*, Fr. a fee or feodal tenure, or lands held by fealty] lands or tenements which a vaſſal holds of his lord by fealty and homage, and for which he owes ſervice or pays rent; alſo a manour or noble inheritance.

FIELD [feld, or feald, Sax. veldt, Du. feld, Ger. fela, Celt. to wage war] 1. Arable land, cultivated tract of ground. In Pharian *fields* to ſow the golden grain. *Pope.* 2. Ground not inhabited, ground not built on. Buried out of the city in the *fields*. *Ayliffe.* 3. Ground not encloſed. *Field* lands are not excepted from mildews nor ſmut, where it is more than in incloſed lands. *Mortimer.* 4. The open country; oppoſed to quarters. Since his majeſty went into the *field*. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. The ground of battle. What tho' the *field* be loſt. *Milton.* 6. A battle, a campain, the action of an army while it keeps the field. Whilſt a *field* ſhould be diſpatch'd and fought. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. A wide expanſe. Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow. *Dryden.* 8. Space, compaſs, extent. A large *field* to expatiate in. *Addiſon.*

FIELD [with heralds] in an eſcutcheon, ſignifies the whole ſurface of the ſhield, and takes its name probably of thoſe atchievements which were acquired in the field.

FIELD *of a Painting*, the ground or blank ſpace on which figures are drawn. Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean. *Dryden.*

FIELD-*Colours*, ſmall flags about a foot and a half ſquare, carried along with the quarter-maſter-general in marking out the ground for the ſquadrons and battalions of an army.

FIELD-*Officers* [in an army] are ſuch as have the power and command over a whole regiment, *viz.* colonel, lieutenant colonel and major; but thoſe commands which reach no farther than a troop, are not field-officers.

FIELD-*Pieces* [in the art of war] ſmall cannon carried along with an army in the field, as *three pounders*, *minions*, *ſakers*, *ſix pounders*, uſed in battles, but not ſieges.

FIELD-*Staff* [in gunnery] a ſtaff carried by the gunners, with lighted match ſkrew'd into it.

FIELD *Works* [in fortification] are works thrown up by an army in the beſieging of a fortreſs; or by the beſieged in defence of the place.

FIE'LDBASIL, *ſubſt.* [of *field* and *baſil*] a plant with a labiated flower.

FIE'LDBED [of *field* and *bed*] a bed contrived to be eaſily ſet up in the field.

FIE'LDED, *adj.* [of *field*] being in the field of battle. To help our *fielded* friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

FIE'LDFARE, *ſubſt.* [of feld, and faran, Sax. to wander in the fields] a bird. Woodcocks and *fieldfares*. *Bacon.*

FIELDMA'RSHAL [of *field* and *marſhal*] commander of an army in the field.

FIE'LDMOUSE [of *field* and *mouſe*] a mouſe that burrows in banks, and makes her houſe with various apartments.

FIEND [fiende, or feond, Sax. viand, Du. feind, Ger. fiende, Dan. and Su. fiand, Goth. an enemy] 1. A foe, an enemy, the great enemy of mankind, Satan. The foul *fiend*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Any evil ſpirit, or infernal being. All hell contains no fouler *fiend*. *Pope.*

FIE'RABBASS, Fr. [*i. e.* fierce at arms] an hector or bully.

FIERCE [*ferox*, Lat. *fier*, Fr. *feroce*, It. *feroz*, Sp. and Port.] 1. Savage, ravenous, eaſily enraged. As a *fierce* lion. *Job.* 2. Vehement in rage, eager of miſchief. Tyrants *fierce* that unrelenting die. *Pope.* 3. Violent, outrageous. Curſed be their anger for it was *fierce*. *Geneſis.* 4. Paſſionate, angry, furious. Poſitive and *fierce* for poſitions. *Locke.* 5. Strong, forcible. Driven of *fierce* winds. *St. James.*

Fie'rcely, *adv.* [of *fierce*] 1. Violently, furiouſly. *Fiercely* aſſailed. *Knolles.* 2. Cruelly, ſternly.

Fie'rceness [of *fierce*] 1. Ferocity, ſavageneſs. Gives a *fierceneſs* to our natures. *Swift.* 2. Eagerneſs for blood, fury. A ſhe-bear not far from him of little leſs *fierceneſs. Sidney.* 3. Quickneſs to attack, keenneſs in anger and reſentment. Fierce to their ſkill, and to their *fierceneſs* valiant. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Violence, outragious paſſion. His pride and brutal *fierceneſs* I abhor. *Dryden.*

Fieri *Facias*, Lat. a writ which lies for him who has recovered in an action of debt or damages, againſt whom the recovery was had, commanding the ſheriff to levy the debt or damages on his goods.

Fie'rily, furiouſly, haſtily.

Fi'eriness [ꝼyꞃıcᵹneꞅꞅ, Sax.] fiery or furious nature or quality.

Fi'eriness [of *fiery*] 1. Heat, fiery qualities. The aſhes by their heat and *fierineſs. Boyle.* 2. Heat of temper, mental ardour. Natural *fierineſs* of temper. *Addiſon.*

Fierte', *noun ſubſt.* fierceneſs, or alſo a *vivacity* joined with *haughtineſs.* A term imported from the French.

Fi'ery [ꝼyꞃıcᵹ, Sax. vyerigh, Du. furig, O. and L. Ger. feurig, H. Ger.] 1. Conſiſting of fire. *Fiery* footed team. *Spenſer.* 2. Hot like fire. Hath thy *fiery* heart ſo parch'd thy entrails? *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Vehement, active. *Fiery* expedition be my wing. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Paſſionate, outrageous, eaſily provoked, haſty. The *fiery* quality of the duke. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Unreſtrained, fierce. A hot and *fiery* ſteed. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Heated by fire. The ſword made *fiery. Hooker.*

Fiery *Triplicity* [in aſtrology] are thoſe ſigns of the zodiac, which ſurpaſs the reſt in fiery qualities, *viz.* heat and dryneſs, as Leo, Aries and Sagittarius.

Fife [*fifre*, Fr. *piffero*, It. *piſero*, Sp. pfeiffe, H. Ger.] a ſort of military wind muſic, a ſmall pipe, blown to the drum.

Fife [in geography] a county of Scotland, bounded by the Frith of Tay on the north, by the German ſea on the eaſt, by the Frith of Forth on the ſouth, and by Menteeth and Sterling on the weſt.

Fife-*Rails* [in a ſhip] are ſuch as are placed on the banniſters, on each ſide the top of the poop, *&c.*

Fiffa'ro, It. a ſmall pipe, flute or flagelet, uſed by the Germans, together with a drum, in the army.

Fiftee'n, *adj.* [ꝼıꝼꞇen, Sax. vijftien, Du. fuftein, L. Ger. funfzehn, H. Ger.] five and ten.

Fiftee'nth, *adj.* [ꝼıꝼꞇeoða, Sax.] 1. The ordinal of fifteen, the fifth after the tenth. 2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they expreſs; as, a fifth, a fifth part, a third, a third part, *&c.*

Fifteenth, an ancient tribute or impoſition of money, laid upon any city, town, *&c.* through the realm.

Fifth, *adj.* [ꝼıꝼꞇa, Sax. vijfde, Du. fufte, L. Ger. fünfte, H. Ger.] the ordinal of five, the next to the fourth.

Fifth [in muſic] the ſame as *diapente.*

Fi'fthly, *adv.* [ꝼıꝼꞇlıc, Sax.] in the fifth place.

Fi'ftieth, *adj.* [ꝼıꝼꞇıoᵹoþa, Sax.] the ordinal of fifty.

Fi'fty, *adj.* [ꝼıꝼꞇıᵹ, Sax. vyftigh, Du. fuftig, L. Ger. funfzig, H. Ger.] five tens.

Fig [*figue*, Fr. *fico*, It. *higo*, Sp. *figo*, Port. *ficus*, Lat. vyge, Du. feige, Ger. ꝼıᵹ or ꝼıc, Sax. fige, Dan. fika, Su.] 1. A tree that bears figs. The flowers are male and female in the ſame fruit. The entire fruit is for the moſt part turbinated and globular, freſh, and of a ſweet taſte. *Miller.* 2. A luſcious ſoft fruit, fruit of the fig-tree.

Fig [in a horſe] is a kind of wart on the fruſh, and ſometimes all over his body; it makes an evacuation of naſty ſtinking humours that are hard to cure.

To Fig, *verb act.* 1. To inſult with fico's or contemptuous ſnapping of the fingers. Do this and *fig* me. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To put ſomething uſeleſs into one's head. A low cant ſenſe. *Figs* her in the crown with another ſtory. *L'Eſtrange.* See Fico.

Fi'gapple, a fruit which hath no core nor kernel, in theſe reſembling a fig, and differing from other apples. *Mortimer.*

Figa'ry [*q. d.* vagary, of *vagor*, to rove and ramble up and down] a roving or roaming about; alſo a caprice or whimſey. See Vagary.

Fig-*Pecker*, a bird that feeds on figs.

Fig-*Wort*, an herb.

Fige'ntia, Lat. [with chemiſts] things which ſerve to fix volatile ſubſtances.

A Fight [ꝼyhꞇ, Sax. gevecht, Du. gefecht, Ger.] 1. A combat, duel. Herilus in ſingle *fight* I ſlew. *Dryden.* 2. Battle, engagement.

To Fight, *irreg. verb act.* fought, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* vechte, Du. fechte, Ger. [ꝼeohꞇan, Sax. vechten, Du. fechten, Ger. fachta, Su. fihta, Teut.] 1. To combat, to duel, to contend in ſingle fight. One ſhall undertake to *fight* againſt another. 2 *Eſdras.* 2. To contend in battle, to war, to contend in arms. It is uſed of armies and ſingle combatant. To *fight* in thy defence. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To act as a ſoldier in any caſe. *Fought* the holy wars. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. It has *with* before the perſon oppoſed. 5. To contend. The dry and humid *fight. Sandys.*

To Fight, *verb act.* to war or combat againſt. To *fight* the Phrygian and Anſonian hoſts. *Dryden.*

Fight dog, fight bear, the D—l part you.

Spoken when we ſee people contending, and won't concern ourſelves in the quarrel.

Fights [in a ſhip] waſte cloaths which hang round a ſhip in a fight, to prevent the men from being ſeen by the enemy.

Cloſe Fights [in a ſhip] bulk-heads, ſet up for men to ſtand ſecure behind in a ſhip, and thence to fire on the enemy in caſe of boarding.

Running Fights [at ſea] are where the enemies ſhip does not ſtand the battle, but is continually chaſed.

Fi'ghter [of ꝼyhꞇ, Sax. vechter, Du. fechter, Ger.] one who fights, a warrior, a duelliſt.

Fighting, *part. adj.* [of *fight*] 1. Qualified for war, fit for battle. *Fighting* men. 2 *Chronicles.* 2. Occupied by war, being the ſcene of war. In *fighting* fields. *Pope.*

Fight-wite [ꝼyhꞇ-ƿıꞇe, Sax.] a fine impoſed upon a man for cauſing a quarrel.

Fi'gment [*figmentum*, Lat.] a fiction, an invention, the idea feign'd. An appearance of *figment* and invention. *Woodward.*

Fi'gulate [*figulatus*, from *figulus*, Lat. a potter] made of earth or potters clay.

Fi'gurable, *adj.* [of *figura*, Lat.] capable of being brought to a certain form and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable* but not water. *Bacon.*

Figurabi'lity [of *figurable*] the quality of being capable of a certain and ſtable form.

Fi'gural, *adj.* [of *figure*] repreſented by delineation. *Figural* reſemblances. *Brown.*

Figural *Number*, or Figurative *Numbers*, are ſuch numbers as do ordinarily repreſent ſome geometrical figure, and are always conſidered in relation thereto, being either lineary, ſuperficial or ſolid.

Fi'gurance [*figurantia*, Lat.] the act of expreſſing, figuring, or drawing forms or ſhapes, *&c.*

Fi'gurate, *adj.* [*figuratus*, Lat.] 1. Being of a certain and determinate form. Plants are all *figurate* and determinate. *Bacon.* 2. Reſembling any thing of a determinate form; as, *figurate* ſtones retaining the forms of ſhells in which they were formed by the deluge.

Figurate *Deſcant* [with muſicians] is that wherein ſome diſcords are intermix'd with the concords, called alſo *florid deſcant*, and may aptly be termed the rhetorical part of muſic, inaſmuch as here are brought in all the variety of points, ſyncopes, figures, and whatever elſe is capable of affording an ornament to the compoſition.

Figurate *Counterpoint* [in muſic] that wherein there are a mixture of diſcords along with the concords.

Figura'tion [*figurazione*, It. of *figuratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of faſhioning or giving a certain form. Brown uſes it. 2. Determination to a certain form. Articulate *figurations* of the air. *Bacon.*

Figura'tion [with rhetoricians] a figure in which there is a repreſentation of the manners and paſſions of men, either to their praiſe or reproach.

Fi'gurative, *adj.* [*figurativus*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or ſpoken by way of figure, or that teaches under ſome obſcure reſemblance, typical, repreſentative. 2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning, not literal. Words in a *figurative* ſenſe. *Stillingfleet.* 3. Full of figures, full of changes from the original ſenſe. The moſt *figurative* expreſſions. *Dryden.*

Figurative *Speeches*, are ways of expreſſing ourſelves, whereby we make uſe of an improper word, which cuſtom has applied to another ſubject. Arguments taken from *figuration*, and *metaphoric* expreſſions, are very fallacious; becauſe theſe *figurative* terms themſelves muſt be explained from the nature of the subject to which they are apply'd. See Necessary *Cauſe*, and Circum-incession compar'd.

Figurative *Stile*, is one which abounds in figures.

Figuratively [*figurément*, Fr. *figurativè*, Lat.] after a figurative manner, by way of figure, not literally; in a ſenſe different from what words originally imply.

Fi'gure, Fr. [*figura*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat.] 1. Form of any thing as terminated by the outlines. 2. Shape, form, reſemblance. In the *figure* of a lamb. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Perſon, external appearance, as graceful or inelegant, mean or grand. The gracefulneſs of his *figure. Addiſon.* 4. Diſtinguiſhed appearance, remarkable character. To give him a *figure* in my eye. *Addiſon.* 5. A ſtatue, an image, ſomewhat made in reſemblance of ſomething elſe. The ſeveral ſtatues were nothing elſe but ſo many *figures* in ſnow. *Addiſon.*

Figure [in arithmetic] is one of the nine digits or numerical characters; as, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; denoting a number. The only *figure* among cyphers. *Bacon.*

Figure [in theology] the myſteries repreſented or delivered obſcurely to us under certain types in the Old Teſtament; type, repreſentative. Who was the *figure* of him that is to come. *Romans.*

Figure [with grammarians] an expreſſion which deviates from the common and natural rules of grammar; either for the ſake of elegancy or brevity, as when any word is left to be ſupplied by the reader, *&c.*

Figure [in geometry] is a ſpace terminated on all parts by lines either ſtraight or crooked.

Rectilineal Figure, is one, all whoſe extremities are right lines.

Regular Figure, is one which is equilateral and equiangular.

Irregular Figure, is that which is not equilateral and equiangular.

Figure [in conics] is the rectangle made under the latus rectum and tranſverſum in the hyperbola.

Figure [of the diameter] the rectangle under any diameter and its proper perimeter, in the ellipſis or hyperbola.

Figure [in architecture] ſculpture, repreſentation of things made on ſolid matter.

Figure [in painting, drawing, *&c.*] the lines and colours which form the repreſentation of a man. The principal *figures* of a picture. *Dryden.*

Figure [in heraldry] a bearing in a ſhield repreſenting or reſembling a human face, as the ſun, an angel, *&c.*

Figure [in aſtrology] a deſcription or draught of the ſtate and diſpoſition of the heavens, at a certain hour containing the places of the planets and ſtars, marked down in a figure of 12 triangles. *Figure-flingers* and ſtar-gazers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Figure [in geomancy] is applied to the extreme points, lines or numbers thrown or caſt at random; on the combinations or variations whereof the pretenders to this found their divinations.

Figure [in dancing] the ſeveral ſteps which the dancers make in order and cadence, which mark divers figures on the floor.

Figure [in logic] is the due diſpoſing of the middle term in a ſylogiſm with the two extremes, arrangement, modification.

Figure [in rhetoric] any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſignification; or figures are manners of expreſſion diſtinct from thoſe that are natural and common. In ſtrict acceptation, the change of a word is a trope, and any affection of a ſentence a figure, but they are generally confounded by the exacteſt writers. A ſtrange *figure* invented againſt the plain and natural ſenſe of the words. *Stillingfleet.*

Fi'gured, *part. adj.* [*figure*, Fr. *figuratus*, Lat.] repreſented, having figures or forms drawn upon it.

To Fi'gure, *verb act.* [*figurer*, Fr. *figurare*, It. *figuràr*, Sp. of *figuro*, Lat,] 1. To repreſent by a corporeal reſemblance, as in picture or ſtatuary. O'er *figur'd* worlds now travels with his eye. *Pope.* 2. To form into any particular ſhape. Rough with *figur'd* gold. *Dryden.* 3. To cover or adorn with figures, to draw figures upon. My *figur'd* goblet. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To diverſify or variegate with adventitious matter. The vaulty top of heav'n *figur'd* quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To repreſent typically. Holds a globe in his hand to *fignre* out the earth. *Addiſon.* 6. To image in the mind. *Figure* to himſelf thoſe imaginary charms in riches. *Temple.* 7. To prefigure, to foreſhew. The heavens *figure* ſome event. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. To form figuratively, to uſe not in a literal ſenſe. *Figured* and metaphorical expreſſions. *Locke.*

Fi'gure flinger [of *figure* and *fling*] a pretender to aſtrology and fortune-telling. Collier uſes it.

Figure'tto [ſo called from the figures or flowers of it] a ſort of flowered ſtuff.

Fi'gwort [of *fig* and *wort*] a plant of an anomalous flower.

Fila'ceous [of *filum*, Lat. a thread, *&c.*] conſiſting of filaments, *i. e.* of ſmall threads or ſtrings about the roots of plants.

Fi'lacer [*filazarius*, low Lat, of *filum*, Lat. a thread; in the court of common pleas] an officer, ſo called becauſe he files thoſe writs on which he makes proceſs: there are fourteen of them in their ſeveral diviſions and counties.

Fila'cium, low Lat. a file, a thread or wire on which writs and other deeds are filed up in courts.

Fila'go [with botaniſts] a ſort of cud-wort or cotton weed.

Fi'lament [*filamenta*, Lat.] a ſlender thread, any body long and ſlender like a thread, a fibre, *&c.*

Fi'laments [with botaniſts] thoſe ſmall threads which compoſe the beards of roots.

Fi'laments [with phyſicians] little ſlender rays, like threads, that appear in urine.

Filaments [with anatomiſts] are the ſmall fibres or threads which compoſe the texture of the muſcles.

Fi'landers [*filandres*, Fr. *filandre*, It.] a kind of worms, ſmall as threads, which lie in the reins of a hawk.

Fi'lazer [of *fil*, Fr. of *filum*, Lat. a thread] an officer in the court of common pleas, who files the writs, whereon he makes out proceſs. See Filacer.

Fi'lberds [*q. full-beards. Junius* and *Skinner*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from ſome one that introduced or cultivated it, and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who firſt brought it hither] a ſort of fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell.

To Filch, *verb act.* [prob. of *filonter*, Fr. or, according to Caſaubon, of φιλεω, or φιλητης, Gr. A word of uncertain etymology; the Fr. word *filer*, from which ſome derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original. *Johnſon*] to ſteal, to pilfer, to rob. It is uſually ſpoken of petty thefts. *Filch'd* away his neighbour's goods. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fi'lcher [*un filou*, Fr.] a petty thief or robber.

Fi'lching [of *filouterie*, Fr.] petty ſtealing.

File, Fr. [ꝼeol, Sax. vyle, Du. feile, Ger. fyl, Su.] 1. A tool of ſteel, to work or poliſh iron or other metal with, and rub down the prominences. 2. A thread. The *file* of my relation. *Wotton.*

File [of *filum*, Lat a thread] 1. A wire or thread on which looſe papers are filed up together. 2. A catalogue, a roll, a ſeries. Our preſent muſters grow upon the *file*. *Shakeſpeare.*

File [in military diſcipline] is the ſtrait line or row made by ſoldiers, ſtanding one behind or below another; which is the depth of the battalion or ſquadron.

File [in fencing] a ſword without edges, with a button at the point.

To File, *verb act.* [ꝼeolan, Sax. vylen, Du. feilen, Ger.] 1. To poliſh ſteel, *&c.* with a file, to cut with or file 2. [*Filum*, Lat. a thread] to ſtring upon a thread or wire; whence, to *file* a bill, is to offer it in its order to the notice of the the judge. 3. [From ꝼilan, Sax.] to foul, to ſully; this ſenſe is retained in Scotland. All *fil'd* and mangled. *Chapman.*

To File, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to march in a file, not abreaſt, but one after another; as,

To File *Off* [military term] to fall off from marching in a large front, and to march in length by files.

File [in heraldry] is repreſented in plate VII. fig. 7. tho' ſometimes of more, and ſometimes of fewer points. It is ſometimes borne as a charge in coat armour; but it is uſually the mark of diſtinction which the elder brother bears in his coat during his father's life.

Fi'le-leaders the firſt men of every file, which compoſe the front of a battalion.

Double the Files [military phraſe] is to put two files into one.

Fi'lemot, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, Fr. a withered leaf] a brown or yellow brown colour. Swift uſes it.

Fi'ler [of *file*] one who files, or uſes the files in cutting or poliſhing metals.

Fi'let [in anatomy] See Fillet.

Filet, or Fillet [in architecture] a little ſquare member or ornament, uſed in divers places, and upon divers occaſions, but generally as a ſort of corona over a large moulding.

Filet [with botaniſts] is uſed to ſignify thoſe threads that are uſually found in the middle of flowers, as the lilly, tulip, *&c.*

Fi'lets *Minions* [in cookery] large ſlices of beef, veal, *&c.* ſpread over with a rich farce, rolled up and covered with bards, or thin ſlices of bacon, then dreſſed in a ſtew-pan between two fires, and ſerved up with a cullis or ragoo.

Fi'lial, *adj.* [Fr. *filiale*, It. of *filialis*, *filius*, Lat. a ſon] 1. Of or pertaining to a ſon, beſeeming a ſon. *Filial* piety. *Sidney.* 2. Bearing the relation or character of a ſon. The *filial* godhead. *Milton.*

Filia'lity, *adv.* [of *filial*] in a manner like a ſon.

Fi'lialness [of *filial*] ſonſhip, relation of a ſon.

Filia'tion [*filius*, Lat. a ſon] ſonſhip, the relation of a ſon to a father; correlative to paternity. Hale uſes it. "We are all (as St. *Paul* obſerves) *his* offspring" the offspring of that common parent, the firſt *cauſe* and Father of the univerſe "of whom the *whole family*, both in heaven and earth is named." But God has *one* Son, ſo called, by way of diſtinction and eminence, above all the reſt; "the *firſt-born* [or *firſt-begotten*] of every creature." See Creation, and First-born, and *Only*-begotten.

Fi'lings, *ſubſt.* without a ſingular [from *file*] fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

Fi'lius *Ante Patrem* [with botaniſts] *i. e.* the ſon before the father, a term applied to plants, whoſe flowers come out before their leaves.

Filio'lus, Lat. a little ſon. In our writers it is ſometimes uſed for a grandſon, and ſometimes for a nephew.

Filipe'ndula Lat. [with botaniſts] dropwort.

Fi'lix, Lat. [with botaniſts] fern.

Fi'lcale, or Fi'ctale [prob. *q. field ale*] a cuſtom of drinking in the fields by bailiffs of hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants.

To Fill, *verb act.* [ꝼyllan, Sax. vullen, Du. füllen, Ger. fylde, Dan. fylla, Su.] 1. To make full, to ſtore till no more can be admitted. *Fill* the water pots. *St. John.* 2. To ſtore plentifully. Be fruitful and multiply and *fill* the waters. *Geneſis.* 3. To ſatisfy, to content. Adequality *fill*, and ſuperabundantly ſatisfy, the infinite deſires of intelligent beings. *Cheyne.* 4. To ſatiate, to ſurfeit, to glut. To ſee meat *fill* knaves. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. *To fill out*; to pour out liquor for drink. 6. *To fill out*; to extend by ſomething contained. He wants majeſty to *fill* them *out*. *Dryden.* 7. *To fill up* [*up* is often uſed without much addition to the force of the verb] to make full. It pours the bliſs that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.* 8. *To fill up*; to ſupply. *Filling up* the laborious part of life. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. *To fill up*; to occupy by bulk. Hills would *fill up* part of that ſpace upon the land. *Woodward.* 10. *To fill up*; to engage, to employ.

As will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and ſupper. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Fill, *verb neut.* 1. To give to drink. *Fill* to her double. *Revelations.* 2. To grow full. 3. To glut, to ſatiate. Things that are ſweet and fat are more *filling*. *Bacon.* 4. *To fill up*; to grow full. Neither the Euxine, nor any other ſeas, *fill up* or by degrees grow ſhallower. *Woodward.*

Fill, *ſubſt.* as, *to have his* Fill. 1. To have as much as gives entire ſatisfaction. Waters flowed out to your *fill*. 2 *Eſdras.* 2. [more properly *thill*] the place between the ſhafts of a carriage. The *fill* of a cart. *Mortimer.*

Fi'llemot [*feuille morte*, Fr. *i. e.* dead leaf] a colour like that of a faded leaf. See Filemot.

F'iller [of *fill*] 1. Any thing that fills up room without uſe. A mere *filler* to ſtop a vacancy in the hexameter. *Dryden.* 2. One whoſe buſineſs is to fill veſſels of carriage. Five or ſix diggers to four *fillers*. *Mortimer.*

Fi'llet [of *filum*, Lat. *fillett*, Fr. *faléte*, Sp.] 1. An hair-lace or ribbon to tie up womens hair, a band tied round any part. 2. The fleſhy part of the leg adjoining to the loin; applied commonly to veal. Legs and *fillets* for the feaſt. *Dryden.* 3. Meat rolled together and tied round. In *fillets* roll'd or cut in pieces. *Swift.* 4 [In architecture] a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwiſe called *leſtel*. *Harris.*

Fillet [in anatomy] the extremity of the membraneous ligament under the tougue, more commonly called the frœnum or bridle.

To Fi'llet, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To bind with a fillet or bandage. 2. To adorn with an aſtragal. Overlaid the chapiters and *filleted* them. *Exodus.*

Fi'llets [in heraldry] a kind of orle or bordure, containing only a third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure.

Fillets [of a horſe] are the fore-parts of the ſhoulder next the breaſt.

Fillets [with painters] a little rule or riglet of leaf gold, drawn over certain mouldings, or on the edge of frames, pannels, *&c.*

Fi'lleted, *part. adj.* [of *filet*, Fr. of *filum*, Lat. a thread] having a fillet or fillets.

Fi'lligrane, Fi'lligram, or, Fi'llegreen [of *filum* and *granum*, Lat.] a kind of enrichment on gold and ſilver, delicately wrought in manner of little threads or grains, or both intermixed.

To F'illip [probably *q. to fly up*; a word, ſays Skinner, formed from the ſound. This reſemblance I am not able to diſcover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by ſome combination of ideas which cannot be recovered. *Johnſon*] 1. To throw up a piece of money with one's finger and nail. 2. To hit with the ſame method, by a ſudden ſpring or motion. If you *filip* a luteſtring, it ſheweth double or treble. *Bacon.*

Fillip, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

Fi'lly, *ſubſt.* [*filoy*, Wel. *fille*, Fr.] a young horſe or mare. An unback'd *filly*. *Suckling.*

Filly *Foal* [of *fille*, Fr. *filia*, Lat. a daughter, and *foal*] 1. A young mare; as oppoſed to a colt or young horſe. Neighing in likeneſs of a *filly foal*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. In contempt, applied to a woman. I am join'd in wedlock, for my ſins, to one of thoſe *fillies* who are deſcribed in the old poet. *Addiſon.*

Film [ꝼilm, ꝼilmeƿa, Sax. *velamen*, Lat.] a thin ſkin or pellicle. To remove the *film* of the cataract. *Bacon.*

Film [with botaniſts] that thin, woody ſkin, that ſeparates the ſeed in the pods.

To Film, *verb act.* [from the noun] to cover with a thin ſkin. It will but ſkin and *film* the ulcerous place. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fi'lminess [of *filmy*] filmy quality, or ſtate of abounding with films or thick ſkins.

Fi'lmy [ꝼilmic, Sax. prob. of *velamen*, Lat.] having or being full of film. Flap *filmy* pinions oft. *Philips.*

Fi'lter [*filtre*, Fr. of *filtrum*, Lat.] 1. A twiſt of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the veſſel, ſo that the liquor drips from it. 2. A charm, an allurement, a love-potion. 3. A ſtrainer, a ſearce. The ſaline particles will paſs through a tenfold *filter*. *Ray.*

Pl. VII.

Facing File.

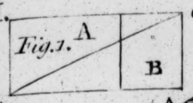
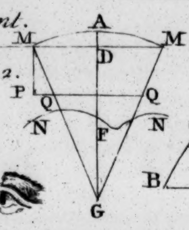


Fig. 1. Complement.


A
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G

Fig. 2.

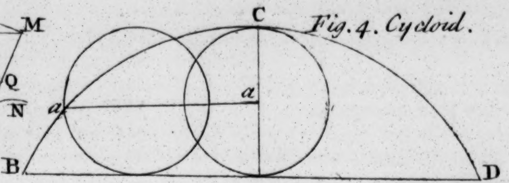

Fig. 4. Cycloid.

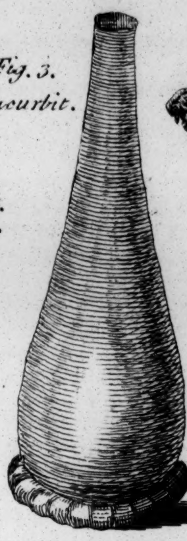

Fig. 3. Cucurbit.

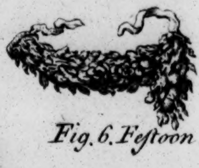

Fig. 6. Festoon.

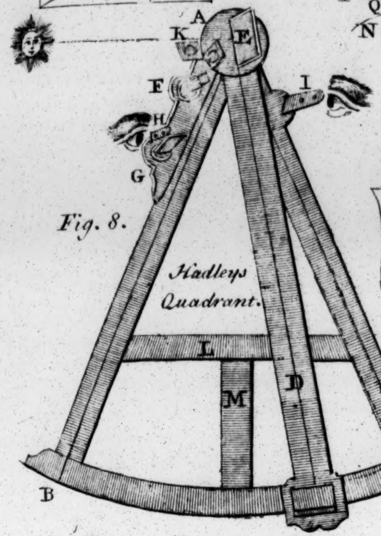
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Fig. 8. Hadleys Quadrant.

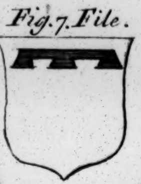


Fig. 7. File.

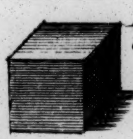


Fig. 5. Cube.

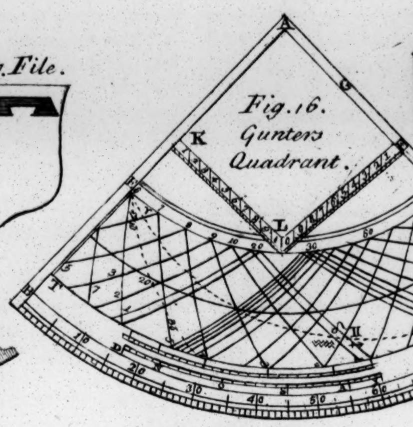


Fig. 16. Gunters Quadrant.

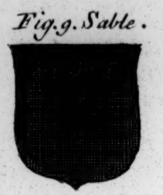


Fig. 9. Sable.

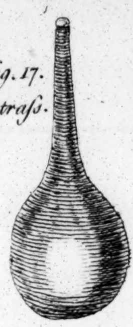


Fig. 17. Matraſs.

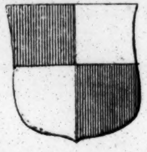


Fig. 10. Quartering.

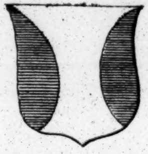


Fig. 11. Flanch.

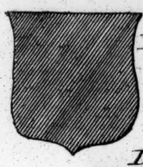


Fig. 19. Murrey

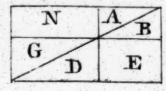


Fig. 14. Gnomon.

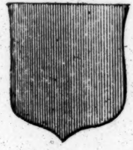


Fig. 15. Gules.

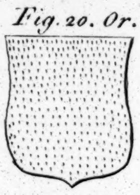


Fig. 20. Or.

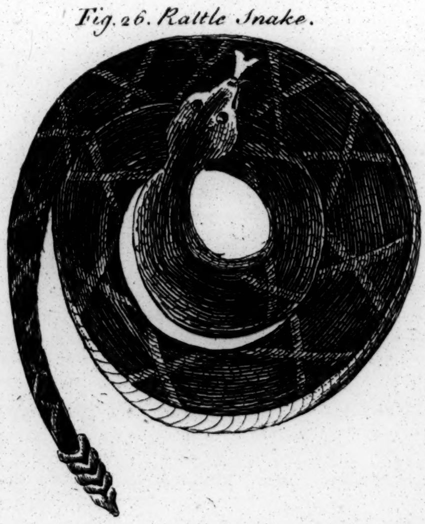


Fig. 26. Rattle Snake.

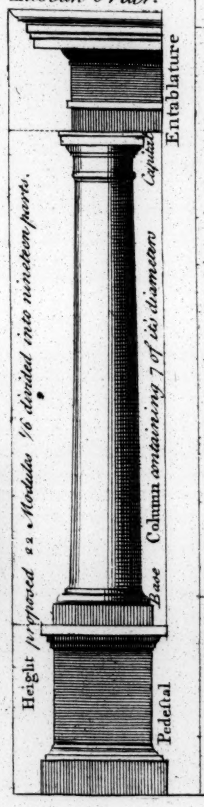

Entablature
Capital
Column containing 7 of its diameters
Base
Pedeſtal
Height proposed 22 Modules ⅚ divided into nineteen parts.

Fig. 21. Tuscan Order.

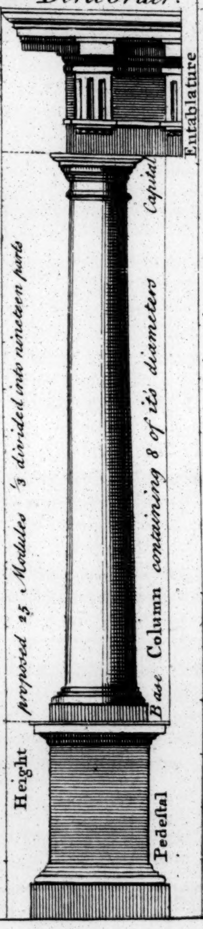

Entablature
Capital
Column containing 8 of its diameters
Base
Pedeſtal
Height proposed 25 Modules ⅓ divided into nineteen parts

Fig. 22. Doric Order.

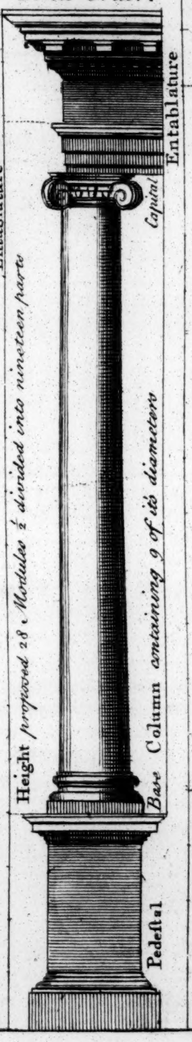

Entablature
Capital
Column containing 9 of its diameters
Base
Pedeſtal
Height proposed 28 Modules ½ divided into nineteen parts

Fig. 23. Ionic Order.

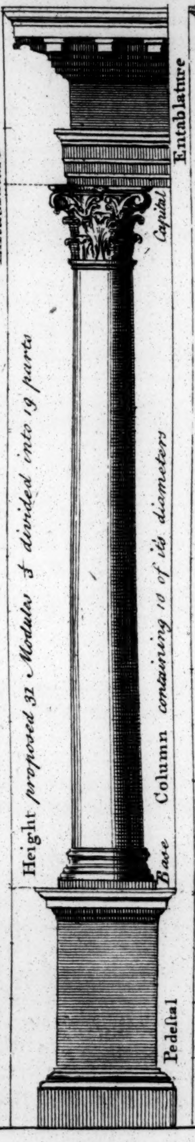

Entablature
Capital
Column containing 10 of its diameters
Base
Pedeſtal
Height proposed 32 Modules ⅓ divided into 19 parts

Fig. 24. Corinthian Order.

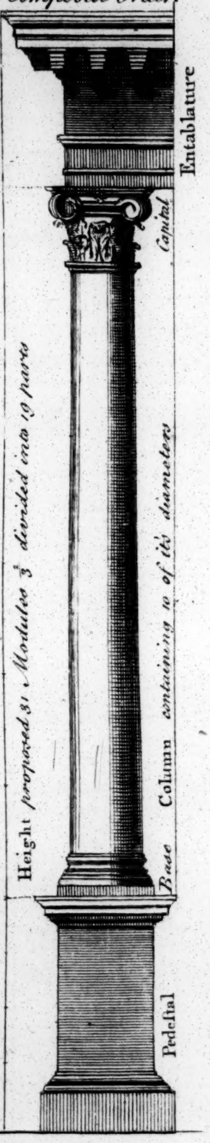

Entablature
Capital
Column containing 10 of its diameters
Base
Pedeſtal
Height proposed 31 Modules ⅔ divided into 19 parts

Fig. 25. Composite Order.

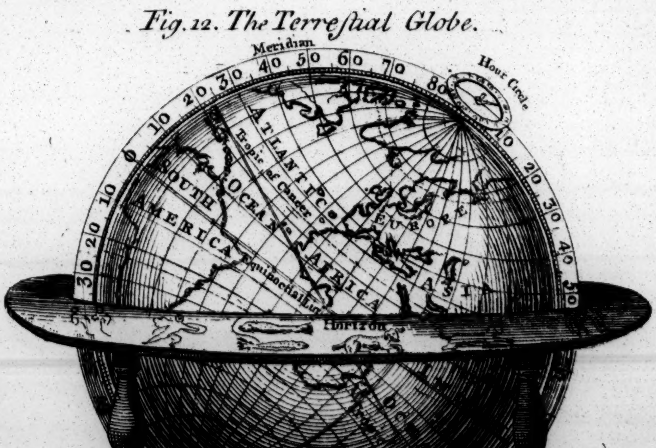

Meridian
Hour Circle
Horizon
Atlantic Ocean
South America
Africa
Asia

Fig. 12. The Terreſtial Globe.

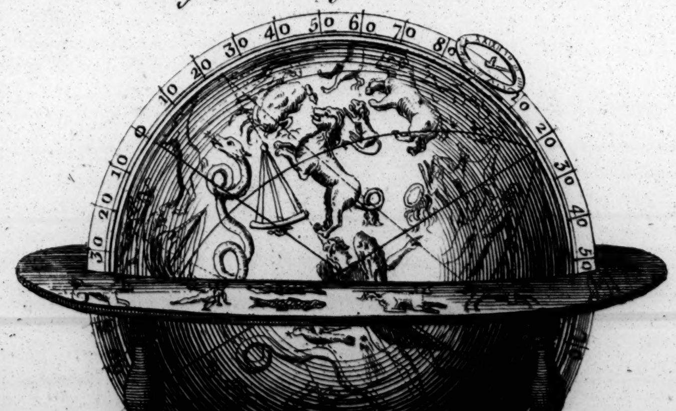


Fig. 13. The Celeſtial Globe.

G R III
BRITISH MUSEUM

To Fi′lter *verb act.* [*filtrer*, Fr. of *filtrum*, Lat. a ſtrainer] [to ſtrain thro' a paper, cloth, *&c.* *Filter* it through a paper. *Grew.* 2. To defecate by drawing off liquor with depending threads.

Filth [ꝼilth, Sax.] 1. Dirt, ſoil, naſtineſs, any thing that fouls. 2. Corruption, pollution, groſſneſs. The droſs and *filth* of ſenſual delights. *Tillotſon.*

Fi′lthily, *adv.* [of *filthy*] after a filthy manner.

Fi′lthiness [ꝼilthneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Dirtineſs, impurity, naſtineſs, *&c.* Men of virtue ſuppreſſed it, leſt their ſhining ſhould diſcover the others *filthineſs. Sidney.* 2. Corruption, pollution. All the *filthineſs* and licentiouſneſs of life. *South.*

Fi′lthy [ꝼilthic, Sax.] 1. Dirty, impure, naſty. The fog and *filthy* air. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Groſs, polluted. Nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy*. *Dryden.*

To Fi′ltrate, *verb act.* [of *filter*] to ſtrain, to filter. Aſhes boiled in water and *filtrated. Arbuthnot.*

Filtra′tion [in pharmacy] a ſtraining of liquor through paper, which, by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of the pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the reſt behind.

Fi′ltrum, or **Fe′ltrum**, Lat. a ſtrainer, through which liquors are paſſed to clarify them.

Filtrum, or **Feltrum** [in old records] a covering for the head, made of coarſe wool cottoned together; a felt hat.

Fi′lum *Aquæ*, Lat. [in ancient deeds] a ſtream or courſe of water.

Fi′mashing [with hunters] the dunging of ſeveral kinds of wild beaſts.

Fi′mblehemp, *ſubſt.* The light ſummer hemp that bears no ſeed, is called *fimblehemp. Mortimer.*

Fi′mbria, Lat. a ſkirt or edge of any thing.

Fi′mbriated [*fimbriatus*, Lat.] bordered, edged round, laced, fringed on the edges.

Fimbriated [with botaniſts] the leaves of plants are ſaid to be ſo, when they are jagged, and have a kind of a fringe about them.

Fimbriated [in heraldry] ſignifies that an ordinary is edged round with another of a different colour; he beareth or, a croſs, pateegules, fimbriated ſable.

Fi′mbriæ [with anatomiſts] the extremities or borders of the tubæ fallopianæ, formerly ſo termed, becauſe they reſemble a fringe or border.

Fin [ꝼin, or ꝼinne, Sax. *pinna*, Lat. vin, Du.] 1. The limb or fin of a fiſh, by which he moves in the water. 2. A quill or wing.

To Fin *a Chevin* [in carving] is to carve or cut up a chub-fiſh or chevin.

Fin, or **Fina′le**, Fr. and It. [in muſic books] the end or laſt note of a piece of muſic.

Fi′neable, *adj.* [of *fine*] liable to be fined, that admits a fine.

Fi′neableness [of *fineable*] liableneſs to be fined, or to pay a fine or amercement.

Fi′nal, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*finale*, It. of *finalis*, Lat.] 1. Laſt, ultimate. Their chief good and *final* hope. *Milton.* 2. Concluſive, deciſive. Sea fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon.* 3. Mortal, deſtructive. To work by *final* ſmart. *Spenſer.* 4. Reſpecting the motive or end.

Final *Cauſe*, is the end for which any thing is done; or that cauſe for which a thing is what it is.

Final *Cauſes* [in theology] are thoſe great, wiſe, and good ends, which Almighty God, the author of nature, had in creating and *proportioning*, in *fitting* and *diſpoſing*, in continuing and preſerving, all the ſeveral parts of the univerſe. Our reaſoning from *final* cauſes, in proof of a *deſigning* all wiſely creating and diſpoſing mind, is very concluſive. Who, for inſtance, that compares the *uſe* or *final* cauſe of an EYE or EAR with the ſtructure of thoſe organs, and with the properties belonging to *light* and *ſound*, but muſt of neceſſity infer DESIGN, and from deſign, INTELLIGENCE? "He that formed the eye, ſhall He not ſee? He that faſhioned the ear, ſhall He not hear?"

Final *Letters* [in the Hebrew tongue] ץ ף ן ם ך, *caph*, *mem*, *nun*, *ph*, *tzade*, which every where, but at the ends of words, are written צ פ נ מ כ.

Final [with carvers] an emblem of the end of life, being an inrichment placed on monuments, *viz.* a boy without wings, holding in his hand an extinguiſhed torch, with the flame end fixed on a death's head at the boy's feet.

Fina′l [in geography] a port town of Italy, ſituated on the Mediterranean ſea, about 37 miles ſouth-weſt of Genoa, to which it is ſubject.

Fi′nally, *adv.* [*final*, En. *finalement*, Fr. *finaliter*, Lat.] 1. In the laſt place, in the end. 2. Completely, without recovery. *Finally* rooted out by the hand of juſtice. *Davies.*

Fina′nce, *ſubſt.* Fr. revenue, profit. It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular. Ordinary *finances* lie caſual. *Bacon.*

Fina′nces, Fr. [*finanze*, It.] a fine, a certain ſum of money paid to the French king for the enjoyment of ſome privilege or other.

Finances [in France] the treaſures or revenues of a king.

Fina′ncer, Fr. an officer belonging to the finances, one who collects or farms the public revenue.

Fi′nary, or **Fi′nery**, *ſubſt.* [from *to fine*; in the iron works] the ſecond forge at the iron mill.

Finch [ꝼinc, Sax. finck Ger.] a bird of ſeveral ſorts; as, *bulfinch*, *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*.

To Find, *irr. verb act. found*, *pret.* and *part. p.* [ꝼunꝺ, Sax. vond, Du. fand or fund, H. Ger. ꝼunꝺen, Sax. gevonden, Du. gefunden, Ger. ꝼinꝺan, Sax. funde, Dan. finna, Su. vinden, Du. finden, Ger.] 1. To obtain by ſeeking or ſearching. Seek and ye ſhall *find*. *St. Matthew.* 2. To recover a thing loſt. He hath *found* his ſheep. 3. To diſcover ſomething which before lay hid. A curſe on him who *found* the oar. *Cowley.* 4. To know experimentally.

His fortunes *find* to be
So airy and ſo vain. *Cowley.*

5. To meet with, to fall upon. In woods and foreſts thou art *found*. *Cowley.* 6. To diſcover by ſtudy. With ſharpen'd ſight ſome remedies may *find*. *Dryden.* 7. To hit on by chance, to perceive accidentally.

They build on ſands, which if unmov'd they *find*,
'Tis but becauſe there was no wind. *Cowley.*

8. To gain by any mental effort in general.

Each *finding* like a friend,
Something to blame and ſomething to commend. *Pope.*

9. To remark, to obſerve. Beauty or wit in all I *find*. *Cowley.* 10. To detect, to catch, to deprehend. When *found* in a lie. *Locke.* 11. To reach, to retain. Glad when they can *find* the grave. *Job.* 12. To meet. In ills their bus'neſs and their glory *find*. *Cowley.* 13. To ſettle any thing in one's opinion.

Some men
The marks of old and catholic would *find*. *Cowley.*

14. To determine by judicial verdict. *Found* him guilty of high treaſon. *Shakeſpeare.* 15. To provide, to allow, to furniſh, to ſupply; as, my father *finds* me in money. 16. [In law] to approve; as, the grand jury *find* a bill. 17. *To find himſelf*; to be, to fare with regard to health or ſickneſs, pain or eaſe. 18. *To find out*; to ſolve, to unriddle. The *finding out* of parables. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 19. *To find out*; to diſcover ſomething hidden. Canſt thou by ſearching *find out* God? *Job.* 20. *To find out*; to obtain the knowledge of. To *find out* and thoroughly to underſtand what nature has made moſt beautiful. *Dryden.* 21. *To find out*; to invent, to excogitate, Skilful to work in gold, and to *find out* every device. *2 Chron.* 22. The particle *out* is added often, without any other uſe than that it adds ſome emphaſis and force to the verb.

To Find *the Ship's Trim* [ſea phraſe] is to find out how ſhe will ſail beſt.

Fi′nder [of *find*] 1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. Crown thee for a *finder* of madmen. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. One that picks up any thing loſt.

Fi′nders [in old ſtatutes] the ſame officers as thoſe now called ſearchers, employed about diſcovering uncuſtomed or prohibited goods.

Fi′nd-fault [of *find* and *fault*] one that cenſures or cavils. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Fi′ndable, *adj.* [*findibilis*, of *findo*, Lat. to cleave] that may be cleft.

Fi′ndableness [of *findable*] capableneſs of being cleft.

Fi′ndy, *adj.* [ꝼynꝺiᵹ, Sax.] plump, weighty, firm. Thus the proverb,

A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*,

means, that it ſtores the barn with plumb and firm corn. *Junius.*

Fine, *adj.* [*fin*, Fr. fyn, Du. Erſe, and L. Ger. fein, H. Ger. perhaps from *funeus*, Lat. compleated. *Johnſon*] 1. Spruce, gay, ſhowy, ſplendid. A *fine* faſhion. *Pope.* 2. Pure, without mixture, refined. *Fine* copper. *Ezra.* 3. Clear, tranſparent; as, the beer or wine is *fine*. 4. Not coarſe. Purple and *fine* linen. *St. Luke.* 5. Subtile, thin; as, the *fine* ſpirits evaporate. 6. Refined, ſubtilely invented or excogitated. Thoſe things were too *fine* to be fortunate and ſucceed in all parts. *Bacon.* 7. Keen, thin, ſmoothly ſharp. The *finer* edges or points of wit. *Bacon.* 8. Nice, exquiſite, delicate. The irons of planes are ſet *fine* or rank. *Moxon.* 9. Artful, dexterous. *Fine* deliveries and ſhifting of dangers. *Bacon.* 10. Fraudulent, knaviſhly ſubtle. His *fine* handling and his cleanly play. *Spenſer.* 11. Elegant, with dignity and elevation. To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*. *Dryden.* 12. Applied to perſons it means beautiful, with dignity, genteel, neat, handſome. 13. Accompliſhed, elegant of manners, polite. The *fineſt* gentleman of his time. *Felton.* 14. [In irony] ſomething that will ſerve the turn, ſomething worth contemptuous notice. The *fineſt* mad devil of jealouſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

FINE feathers make FINE birds.

That is, fine apparel and ornaments will ſet off perſons, and ſometimes make a homely one appear handſome, at leaſt tolerable. Decency, according to a man's rank and circumſtances, is, to be ſure, as commendable as extravagance and foppery is diſpicable. The Lat. ſay; *Veſtis virum facit* (clothes make the man.)

Fine [*fin*, Cimb. of *finis*, Lat. an end, *q.* a final concluſion] 1. A penalty.

Your breathing ſhall expire,
Paying the *fine* of rated treachery. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A pecuniary puniſhment, a mulct or amends made in money for an offence againſt the king and his laws, or againſt a lord of a manor. Davies uſes it. 3. Forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty. *Fines* ſet upon plays. *Addiſon.* 4. [From *fin*, *enfin*, Fr. *finis*, Lat.] the end, the concluſion; as, *in fine*.

Fine [in law] a covenant made before juſtices, and entered of record, for conveyance of lands, tenements, or any thing inheritable; being in *eſſe tempore finii*, to cut off all controverſies, to cut off entails, *&c.* alſo a ſum of money paid for entrance upon lands or tenements let by leaſe.

Fines *for Alienation* [law term] were certain fines paid to the king by his tenants in chief, for licenſe to alien or make over their lands to others.

Fine *Force* [in law] ſignifies an abſolute, unavoidable neceſſity or conſtraint; as, when a man is forced to do what he can no way avoid, he is ſaid to do it, *de fine force*, *i. e.* upon pure force.

Fine *Annullando*, *&c.* Lat. a writ to the juſtice, for the diſannulling or making void a fine levied on lands holden in ancient demeſn, to the prejudice of the lord.

Fine *Levando*, *&c.* Lat. a writ directed to the juſtices of the Common Pleas, and empowering them to admit of a fine for ſale of lands holden *in capite*.

Fine *non Capiendo pro Terris*, *&c.* Lat. a writ which lies for one, who, upon conviction by a jury, having his lands and goods ſeized for the king's uſe, and his body impriſoned, obtains favour for a ſum of money, *&c.* to be ſet at liberty, and recover his eſtate.

Fine *pro Diſſeiſina*, *&c.* Lat. a writ lying for the releaſe of one laid in priſon, for a rediſſeiſin, upon a reaſonable fine.

Thoſe with the *fineneſs* of their ſouls,
By reaſon guide his execution. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Thinneſs and ſmallneſs of threads in cloth, *&c.*

FINE *non Capiendo pro Pulchre, &c.* Lat. a writ forbidding officers of court to take fines for fair pleading.

FINE *Drawing*, a rentering, a fine and imperceptible ſewing up the parts of a cloth, *&c.* torn or rent in the dreſſing, wearing, *&c.*

A FINE *Executed* [in law] is ſuch, which of its own force gives a preſent poſſeſſion (at leaſt in law) to a cognizee, ſo that he needs no writ of *habere facias ſeiſinam*, for execution of the ſame; but may enter.

A FINE *Executory* [in law] is ſuch as of its own force does execute the poſſeſſion in the cognizee.

A Single FINE [in law] one by which nothing is granted or rendered back again by the cognizees to the cognizors or any of them.

A Double FINE, contains a grant and renderback either of ſome rent, common, or other thing out of the land, *&c.* to all or ſome of the cognizors for ſome eſtate, limiting thereby remainders to ſtrangers, not named in the writ of covenant.

To FINE, *verb act.* 1. To purge and clear from dregs, to make tranſparent. The *fining* of wine. *Mortimer.* 2. To refine, to purify from droſs. The *fining* pot is for ſilver. *Proverbs.* 3. To embelliſh, to ſet off. Now obſolete. To *fine* his title with ſome ſhews of truth. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To make leſs coarſe. It *fines* the graſs. *Mortimer.* 5. [from the ſubſt.] to ſet a fine upon, to puniſh with pecuniary mulct. To *fine* men one third of their fortune.

To FINE, *verb neut.* to pay a fine. What poet ever *fin'd* for ſheriff? *Oldham.*

To FI'NEDRAW, *verb act.* [of *fine* and *draw*] to ſow up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is hardly perceivable.

FI'NEDRAWER [of *finedraw*] one whoſe trade is to ſow up rents nicely.

FI'NEFINGERED, *adj.* [of *fine* and *finger*] nice, exquiſite, artful. The moſt *finefinger'd* workman. *Spenſer.*

FI'NELY, *adv.* [of *fine*] 1. Sprucely, gayly as to appearance, not coarſely not meanly. *Finely* attired in white. *Bacon.* 2. Elegantly, beautifully, more than juſtly. Plutarch ſays very *finely*. *Addiſon.* 3. Keenly, ſharply, with a thin edge or point. Black lead ſharpen'd *finely*. *Peacham.* 4. In ſmall parts, not groſsly. *Finely* powdered. *Boyle.* 5. (By way of irony) wretchedly, in ſuch a manner as to deſerve contemptuous notice. You will find that kingdom *finely* govern'd in a ſhort time. *South.*

FI'NENESS [of *fine*, En. *fineſſe*, Lat.] 1. Spruceneſs, gayneſs in cloaths, ſhew. The *fineneſs* of cloaths. *Decay of Piety.* 2. Elegance, beauty, delicacy. The *fineneſs* of her genius. *Prior.* 3. Subtilty, artfulneſs, ingenuity.

FI'NERY, *ſubſt.* [of *fine*] gaiety in attire, ſhow. Cultivating cleanlineſs and *finery* together. *Swift.*

FI'NER [of *fine*] one who purifies or refines metals.

FINE'SSE, *ſubſt.* Fr. artifice, ſtratagem. An unneceſſary word which is creeping into the language.

FINE'W, mouldineſs or hoarineſs, dirtineſs or naſtineſs,

FI'NGER [ꝼinᵹeꞃ, from ꝼanᵹen, Sax. to hold, finger, Dan. Du. and Ger. *Sv.* finger, Teu. fick, Goth.] 1. A part of the hand, that flexible member of the hand by which we catch and hold. The *fingers* and thumb in each hand conſiſt of fifteen bones, there being three to each finger. They are a little convex and round towards the back of the hand, but hollow and plain towards the palm, except the laſt where the nails are. The order of their diſpoſitions is called firſt, ſecond and third phalanx. Beſides theſe there are ſome ſmall bones called oſſa ſeſamoida, becauſe they reſemble ſeſamum grains. They are reckoned about twelve in each hand, and are placed at the joint of the fingers under the tendons of the flexors, to which they ſerve as pullies. *Quincy.* 2. A ſmall meaſure of extenſion. Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death. *Dryden.* 3. The hand, the inſtrument of work, manufacture, art.

Her ſtubborn look
This ſoftneſs from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

To have a thing at one's FINGER's ends.

Lat. *Scire tanquam ungues digitoſque.* To be very apt at a thing, to know it perfectly well.

To have a FINGER *in the Pye*; that is, to be concern'd in, or to have to do with a buſineſs. A cant phraſe.

His FINGERS are lime-twigs.

That is, will ſtick to every thing, or he is given to pilfering. The Fr. ſay; *Il a les doits crochus.* (He has crooked fingers.)

To FI'NGER, *verb act.* [of ꝼenᵹan, Sax. fingeren or fingeren. Du. fingeren, Ger.] 1. To touch lightly, to toy with. The mere ſight and *fingering* of money. *Grew.* 2. To touch thieviſhly or unſeaſonably. *Fingering* the ſceptre, and hoiſting himſelf into his father's throne. *South.* 3. To touch any inſtrument of muſic. Bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To perform any work exquiſitely with the fingers. Skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine. *Spenſer.*

FINGER-*Fern*, a plant.

FINGER'*s Breadth*, a meaſure of two barley-corns in length, or four laid ſide by ſide.

FI'NGLE-FANGLE [a corrupt repetition of *fangle*] a trifle. A burleſque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle
About the ſlighteſt *fingle-fangle.* *Hudibras.*

FI'NICAL, *adj.* [of *fine*] ſpruce, affected, conceited, nice, foppiſh, pretending to ſuperfluous elegance. A *finical* fop. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'NICALLY, *adv.* [of *finical*] ſprucely, conceitedly, foppiſhly.

FI'NICALNESS [of *finical*] affectedneſs in dreſs, foppery, ſuperfluous nicety.

FINI'RE [in old records] to fine, or to pay a fine upon compoſition.

FI'NIS, Lat. [in muſic books] the ſame as *fin* or *finale*, the end.

FINIS, Lat. an end or concluſion.

FINIS *Cujus Gratia*, Lat. [with logicians] is that we pretend to do or obtain. Thus health is the end of phyſic, becauſe it pretends to procure it.

FINIS *Cui* [with logicians] is the perſon for whom work is done; ſo is man of phyſic, becauſe it is deſigned to cure him.

To FI'NISH [*finir*, Fr. and Port. *finalizàr*, Sp. *finire*, It. and Lat.] 1. To end, to put an end to. 2. To bring to the end purpoſed, to complete. Epiſodes taken ſeparately *finiſh* nothing. *Broome.* 3. To perfect, to poliſh to the excellency intended. As *finiſh'd* as my laſt work ought to be. *Pope.*

FI'NISHER [of *finiſh*; *celui qui finit*, Fr. *finitor*, Lat.] 1. One who finiſhes, makes complete or perfects. The author and *finiſher* of our faith. *Hebrews.* 2. A performer, an accompliſher.

He that of greateſt works is *finiſher*,
Oft does them by the weakeſt miniſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. One that puts an end, an ender. No friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finiſher* of all his troubles. *Hooker.*

FI'NISHING [with architects] is frequently applied to a *crowning croter*, &c. raiſed over a piece of building to terminate, compleat or finiſh it.

FI'NITE [*finito*, It. *finitus*, Lat.] that which has terms or bounds to its eſſence, ſomething bounded or limited, in oppoſition to *infinite*; having fixed and determinate bounds ſet to its power, extent and duration. *N. B.* That may be infinite in *one* ſenſe, which is finite in *another*. Thus, an infinite *line* is infinitely leſs than an infinite *plane*; and an infinite plane is infinitely leſs than an infinite *ſolid*. But that, and that only, is *abſolutely* infinite, which is infinite in ALL reſpects. See CO-IMMENSE, CO-ETERNAL, and FIRST CAUSE, compar'd.

FI'NITELESS, *adj.* [of *finite*] being without bounds, unlimited. Brown uſes it.

FI'NITELY, *adv.* [of *finite*] within certain limits, to a certain degree.

FI'NITENESS [of *finite*] boundedneſs, limitation. Norris uſes it.

FI'NITEUR [in Italian riding academies] a term uſed importing the end of a career or courſe.

FI'NITIVE, *adj.* [*finitivus*, Lat.] defining, bounding.

FINI'TOR, Lat. the ſame as *horizon*.

FI'NLAND, a province of Sweden, lying on the north ſide of the gulph of Finland, and on the eaſt ſide of the Bothnic gulph.

FI'NITUDE [of *finite*] confinement within certain boundaries. Cheyne uſes it.

FI'NLESS, *adj.* [of *fin*] being without fins. A *finleſs* fiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'NLIKE, *adj.* [of *fin* and *like*] formed in imitation of fins. *Finlike* oars. *Dryden.*

FI'NNED, *adj.* [of *fin*] having broad edges like fins ſpread out on either ſide. A broad *finned* plough. *Mortimer.*

FINNY, *adj.* [of *fin*] furniſhed with fins, formed for the element of water. *Finny* fiſh. *Dryden.*

FI'NORS, or FI'NERS [*affineurs*, Fr. *affinatori*, It.] of metal, ſuch as purify gold, ſilver, *&c.* from droſs. See FINER.

FINO'CHIO, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of fennel.

FI'NTOED, *adj.* [of *fin* and *toe*] palmipedous, having a membrane between the toes. Ray uſes it.

FI'PPLE, *ſubſt.* [*fibula*, Lat.] a ſtopper. The *fipple* that ſtraiteneth the air. *Bacon.*

FIR [*ffyrr*, Wel. fyr, fir, Dan. vueren, Du. füren, Ger. ꝼuꞃh-ƿuꝺu, Sax.] the fir-wood or tree of which deal boards are made. It is ever green. See PINE-TREE, and FIRR.

FIRDEFA'RE [ꝼiꞃꝺ ꝼaꞃe, Sax.] the act of going into the army, or taking arms.

FI'RDWRITH [ꝼiꞃꝺ-ƿꞃith, Sax.] men worthy to bear arms.

FIRE [ꝼyꞃe, Sax. *feu*, Fr. *fuoco*, It. *fuego*, Sp. *fogo*, Port. πυρ, Gr. fyer, Du. fuer, L. Ger. feuer, H. Ger. fuir, Celt. fon, Goth.] 1. One of the four elements, the igneous element. 2. Any thing burning. A little *fire*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A conflagration of towns or countries. Suffered damage by a great *fire*. *Arbuthnot.* 4. Flame, light, luſtre. Stars hide your *fires*. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Fortune by burning. Rejoice in *fire*. *Prior.* 6. The puniſhment of the damned. *Iſaiah.* 7. Any thing provoking, any thing that inflames paſſion. What *fire* is in my ears. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Ardour of temper, vehemence of paſſion. He had *fire* in his temper. *Atterbury.* 9. Livelineſs of imagination, force of expreſſion, and ſpirit of ſentiment. Life and *fire* in fancy and words. *Felton.* 10. The paſſion of love. The *fire* of love in youthful blood. *Shadwell.* 11. Eruptions or impoſthumations; as, St. Anthony's *fire*. 12. *To ſet fire on*, or *ſet on fire*; to kindle, to inflame. He that *ſet* a *fire on* a plane-tree. *Taylor.*

FIRE [with naturaliſts] is by ſome defined to be a collection of particles of the third element, moved with the moſt rapid motion imaginable; or a lucid and fluid body, conſiſting of earthy particles, moſt ſwiftly moved by the matter of the firſt element, upon which they ſwim as it were.

Fire is propagated ſeveral ways, where there is none.

1. By collecting the ſun's rays in a convex glaſs, which will ſet fire to that point, on which the rays fall, provided it be a combuſtible matter, *i. e.* ſuch as will burn. 2. By ſtriking flints one againſt the other or againſt ſteel. 3. By rubbing wood or iron, or any other ſolid body, a great while together and very hard, at laſt it will take fire; alſo by winding cords about a ſtick and ſwiftly twitching them, this way and that way, will ſet them on fire. Some hard canes ſtruck with a tobacco-pipe, will force out fire.

FIRE *of London*, a dreadful conflagration in the year 1666, which began the ſecond of September, in Pudding-Lane, and in three days ſpace conſumed 78 pariſh-churches, 5 chapels, and beſides halls and the exchange, 13200 houſes; the whole loſs valued at 9,900000 pounds ſterling.

FIRE, as, *to give the fire to a horſe*, is to apply the firing iron red hot to ſome preternatural ſwelling, in order to diſcuſs it.

FIRE and water are good ſervants but bad maſters.

They are ſo good ſervants that there is no poſſibility of living without them, eſpecially the latter. On the other hand, it is hard to determine which is the worſt maſter.

He who will enjoy the FIRE muſt bear with the ſmoak.

The Lat. ſay; *Commoditas quævis ſua fert incommoda ſecum.* (Every conveniency carries its inconveniency along with it.) And indeed it is very hard to find any of the conveniencies of life, entirely freed from all the inconveniencies, which generally, and even naturally attend them. All that a wiſe man can do is to be prudent in the choice, and eaſy and reſigned in the enjoyment of the comforts of this life.

There's no FIRE without ſome ſmoak.

Fr. *Nul feu ſans fumée.* See FUME.

Fire [in coat armour] may ſignify perſons, who being ambitious of honour, have performed brave actions with an ardent courage, and their thoughts aſpiring as the fire continually aſcend upwards; tho' there are but few coats in England that bear fire; yet there are many in France and Germany that do.

To Fire, *verb act.* [of ꝼyꞃe or ꝼyꞃan, Sax.] 1. To ſet on fire, to kindle. *Fired* the houſes. *Hayward.* 2. To animate, to inflame the paſſions. *Fire* your mind. *Dryden.* 3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us ſhall bring a brand from heav'n,
And *fire* us hence. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Fire, *verb neut.* 1. To diſcharge fire arms. 2. To be inflamed with paſſion, to grow hot and fiery. 3. To take fire, to be kindled.

Fire-bare, or Fire-boot [of ꝼyꞃe-beaꞃan, Sax.] a ſort of beacon to be ſet on the higheſt hill in every hundred, throughout the kingdom of England.

Fire-boot, or Fire-bote [ꝼyꞃe-bate, Sax.] fuel for neceſſary occaſions; an allowance of wood to maintain competent firing for the uſe of the tenant, and which he may take out of the lands granted to him.

Fi'rebrand [of *fire* and *brand*] 1. A piece of wood kindled. 2. An incendiary, one who inflames factions, and cauſes miſchief. Took alive John Chamber their *firebrand.* *Bacon.*

Circulary Fire, or *Reverberatory* Fire [with chemiſts] a furnace, the heat of which goes not out by a direct funnel; but is returned upon the veſſel or matter to be managed by it.

Elementary Fire, or *Pure* Fire, is ſuch as it exiſts in itſelf, and which we properly call fire, of itſelf it is imperceptible, and only diſcovers itſelf by certain effects which it produces in bodies.

Common Fire, or *Culinary* Fire, is that which exiſts in ignited bodies, or excited by the former in combuſtible matter.

Potential Fire is that contained in cauſtic medicines.

Fire-cross, two firebrands faſtened croſs-ways on the top of a ſpear, and beſmeared with blood, anciently uſed as a ſignal in Scotland, to give notice of a ſudden invaſion, and in order to a ſudden riſing of the inhabitants. They fly with it from one village to another with the utmoſt ſpeed; and whoever refuſes to take the croſs and convey it on farther, is ſhot directly dead on the ſpot by the perſon who laſt carried it. *Hayward.*

Fi'redrake [in meterology] a fiery meteor, ſometimes flying in the night, bearing ſome reſemblance to a dragon; alſo a kind of artificial firework.

Fi'relock [of *fire* and *lock*] a ſoldier's gun, a muſket.

Fi'reman [of *fire* and *man*] 1. One employed to extinguiſh houſes on fire. 2. A man of violent paſſions. The fate to drink a bottle with two of theſe *firemen.* *Tatler.*

Fi'repan [of *fire* and *pan*] 1. A pan for holding fire. 2. (In a gun) the receptacle for the priming powder.

Fi'reshovel [ꝼyꞃ-ꞅcoꝼl, Sax.] an utenſil with which hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Fi'rewood [of *fire* and *wood*] fuel, wood for burning.

Fire-*Workers*, labourers or under-officers to the fire-maſters.

Fi'repots [with engineers] are ſmall earthen pots, into which is put a granade filled with powder, and covered with a piece of parchment and two matches laid a-croſs lighted, which is to be thrown by a handle of match, to burn what they deſign to ſet fire to.

Fire-*Ships*, are ſhips charged with artificial fire-works, who having the wind of an enemy's ſhip, grapple her, and ſet her on fire..

A Running Fire [in military art] a term uſed when ſoldiers, being drawn up for that purpoſe, fire one after another, ſo that it runs the whole length of the line, or round a town, tower, *&c.*

Fire-works [*ars pyrotechnica*, in painting and ſculpture] is repreſented by a youth with a rocket in one hand, and Jupiter's thunderbolt in the other. At his feet, on the one ſide, a genius blowing up a fire, and on the other ſide all ſorts of fire-works prepar'd.

Wheel Fire [with chemiſts] one that is lighted all round a crucible or other veſſel to heat it all alike.

Olympic Fire, is that of the ſun, collected in the focus of a burning mirrour.

Actual Fire [with ſurgeons] is a hot iron.

Fire *Muſter* [in our train of artillery] an officer who gives directions, and the proportions of the ingredients for all the compoſitions of fire-works.

Fi'restone [of *fire* and *ſtone*] The fire-ſtone or pyrites is a compound metallic foſſil, compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an unmetallic earth, but in very different proportions in the ſeveral maſſes. The moſt common ſort, which is uſed in medicine, is a greeniſh ſhapeleſs kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites or fire-ſtone from its giving fire on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel, much more freely than a flint will do. *Hill.*

Fire-*Stone*, a ſtone uſed about chimneys or fire hearths, which receives, retains, and alſo emits heat.

Fire-*Eater*, a ſort of charletan, or one who pretends to eat fire before ſpectators at ſhews.

Fire-brass [*fier à bras*, Fr.] a bully or hector.

Fire-*Works*, are preparations made of gun-powder, ſulphur, and other inflammable ingredients, on occaſion of public rejoicings, *&c.*

Wild-Fire, a ſort of artificial or factitious fire, which will burn even under water; and alſo with greater violence than out of it.

Walking-Fire, a *Jack in a lanthorn*, or *Will in a wiſp.*

St. Anthony's Fire, a certain diſeaſe, an eriſepylas.

Degrees of Fire [with chemiſts] are five, the *firſt degree* is equal to the natural heat of the human body, or rather that of a hen hatching her eggs.

The *ſecond degree*, is ſuch as gives a perſon pain, but does not deſtroy or conſume the parts, as that of a ſcorching ſun.

The *third degree*, is that of boiling water, which ſeparates and deſtroys the parts of bodies.

The *fourth degree*, is that which melts metals and deſtroys every thing elſe. But this alſo admits of degrees; for lead, which is the heavieſt metal but one, melts with the *ſmalleſt* degree of heat; and iron, which is the lighteſt but one, in order to its fuſion, requires the greatest degree of heat.

The *fifth degree*, is that whereby gold is made to emit fumes and evaporate.

Fi'ring, *ſubſt.* [of *fire*] fewel. Mortimer uſes it.

To Firk, *verb act.* [of *ferio*, Lat. to ſtrike] 1. To beat or whip, to correct, to chaſtiſe. To *firk* and whip another's ſin. *Hudibras.* 2. To cohabit with a woman.

Fi'rkin [q. d. *fourth kin*, of ꝼeopeꞃ, Sax. four and kin, a dimin.] 1. The fourth part of a barrel or 9 galons. 2. A ſmall veſſel in general.

Now liſt to another that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder. *Denham.*

Firkin *of ſoul Stuff* [with the vulgar] a coarſe corpulent woman; very low cant.

Firkin *Man*, one who buys ſmall-beer of the brewer, and ſells it again to his cuſtomers.

Fi'rm, *adj.* [*ferme*, Fr. *fermo*, It. *firme*, Sp. and Port. *firmus*, Lat.] 1. Faſt, ſtrong, not eaſily pierced, hard, ſolid; oppoſed to ſoft. A *firm* building. *Dryden.* 2. Reſolute, unſhaken, conſtant, fixed, ſteady. *Firm* perſuaſion. *Tillotſon.*

To Firm, *verb act.* [*firmo*, Lat.] 1. To ſettle, to confirm, to fix. *Firming* thoſe letters with all their hands and ſeals. *Knolles.* 2. To fix without wandering. He on his card and compaſs *firms* his eye. *Spenſer.*

Fi'rma [in the practice of Scotland] a duty which the tenant pays to his landlord; the ſame with feu or fee.

Firma [in doom's-day book] a tribute anciently paid towards the entertainment of the king of England for one night.

Fi'rmament, Fr. [*fermamento*, It. *firmamento*, Sp. of *firmamentum*, Lat.] the eighth heaven or ſphere, being that wherein the fixed ſtars are ſuppoſed to be placed; alſo the ſky, the heavens. Theſe large volumes of the *firmament.* *Raleigh.* But in the *Moſaic* uſe of the term it ſhould imply no more than that expanſe or atmosphere of air, which is ſtretch'd between waters of the clouds, and thoſe on the ſurface of our earth.

Firmame'ntal, *adj.* [of *firmament*] celeſtial, belonging to the upper regions. *Firmamental* waters. *Dryden.*

Fi'rman [in India, or the Mogul's country] a paſſport or permit granted to foreign veſſels to trade within their juriſdiction.

Firmara'tio [in old records] farming or holding to farm.

Firma'ry, *ſubſt.* [a law term] a farmer's right to the lands, tenements, let to him, *ad firmam.*

Firma'tion, Lat. the act of ſtrengthening.

Firme' [in old records] a farm, or land and tenements hired at a certain rate.

Firmed, or Full firmed [with falconers] well fledg'd; a hawk is ſaid to be ſo, when all the feathers of his wings are entire.

Fi'rmly, *adv.* [of *firm*] 1. Steadily, conſtantly, reſolutely. *Firmly* perſuaded. *Addiſon.* 2. Strongly, impenetrably, immoveably. Stick together ſo *firmly.* *Newton.*

Fi'rmness [of *firm*] 1. Steadineſs, conſtancy, reſolution. This armed Job with *firmneſs* and fortitude. *Atterbury.* 2. Compactneſs, ſtability, hardneſs, ſolidity. It would become by degrees of greater conſiſtency and *firmneſs.* *Burnet.* 3. Durability, laſtingneſs. The eaſineſs and *firmneſs* of union. *Hayward.* 4. Certainty, ſoundneſs The truth and *firmneſs* of the one, and the flaws and weakneſs o the other. *South.*

Fi'rmness [in a philoſophical ſenſe] according to Mr. Boyle, conſiſts, in that the particles which compoſe ſuch bodies as are commonly called *firm* or *ſolid*, are pretty groſs, and are either ſo much at reſt, or ſo entangled one with another, that there is a mutual *coheſion* or ſticking together of their parts, ſo that they cannot flow from, ſlide over, or ſpread themſelves every way from one another, as the parts of *fluid* bodies can, or it is defined to be a conſiſtence of that ſtate of a body, wherein its ſenſible parts are ſo united together, that a motion of one part induces a motion of the reſt.

Firr [ꝼuꞃ puꝺu, Sax.] a fir-tree or wood, deal. See Fir.

First, *adj.* [ꝼyꞃꞅꞇ, Sax. forſt, Dan. and Su. furiſt, Teut.] 1. The ordinal of one, that which is in order before any thing elſe. 2. Earlieſt, in time. The *firſt* covenant. *Hebrews.* 3. Prime, chief, higheſt in dignity. Three preſidents, of whom Daniel was *firſt.* *Daniel.* 4. Great, excellent.

My *firſt* ſon,
Where will you go? *Shakeſpeare.*

First, *adv.* 1. Before any thing elſe, earlieſt. 2. Before any other conſideration. *Firſt*, metals are more durable than plants. *Bacon.* 3. It has often *at* before it, and implies at the beginning. Creatures that can provide for themſelves *at firſt.* *Bentley.* 4. *Firſt or laſt*; at one hour or other. All are fools and lovers *firſt or laſt.* *Dryden.*

First come, first ſerv'd.

Fr. *Qui arrive le premier au moulin, premier doit moudre.* It ſhould be ſo; but, according to another proverb,

He that's first up, is not always first ſerved.

V. *Deſert and reward ſeldom keep company*; under Desert.

The It. ſay as we: *Il primo venuto, il primo ſervito.*

First begot, or First begotten, *ſubſt.* [of *firſt* and *begot*, or *begotten*] the eldeſt in production, or firſt-born.

First-born, [or firſt-begotten] of every creature, Coloſſ. i. 15. first-born, that which is firſt produced. Or 2dly, firſt in *dignity* or *ſtation.* As the firſt-born [or firſt-begotten] of the ſons of *Jacob*, is the first son which *Jacob* begat: And as the "firſt-born [or firſt-begotten] from the dead" [Coloſſ. i. 18.] is the firſt dead perſon whom God begat, in the sense there intended, *i. e.* ſo raiſed to life, as that he ſhould *die no more:* So, by parity of argument, and from the very *nature* of language, "the firſt-born [or firſt-begotten] of every creature", ſhould ſignify the *firſt creature* which God begat. Or (as *St. Irenæus* well expreſſed it) "the *firſt-begotten in the whole creation*". [See Filiation] In what ſenſe St. Hilary and other *Conſubſtantialiſts* of the fourth century, did not ſcruple to apply (as their predeceſſors in the faith had done before them) *theſe* and the like terms to the ſon of God, conſidered in his highest capacity, the reader will find under the word [Creation]; and that they did not herein contradict the Nicene creed and council (in whoſe defence they wrote) will appear hereafter. [See Nicene] It ſhould not be diſſembled, that the learned author of the *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*,

nity, p. 186. has given a *different* turn to this phraſeology, as it ſtands in the original, "πρωτοτοκος πασης κτισεως;" he would ſuppoſe it to expreſs, not "that Chriſt was the firſt born of;" but "born [or brought forth] BEFORE the whole creation." It could have been wiſhed, in juſtice to our tranſlators, (not to ſay in ſupport of his deviating from them) that moſt judicious critic had produced one *ſingle* inſtance out of any Greek writer, whether ſacred or profane, in which the *compound* word [πρωτοτοκος] when placed in *this* conſtruction, *viz.* with a genitive caſe after it, has been uſed in the ſenſe by him aſſigned. He appeals indeed to one or two paſſages in St. JUSTIN, which at firſt bluſh *ſeem* to favour him: But overlooks the whole *ſtrain* and *tenor* of St. JUSTIN's writings and PHRASEOLOGY, which point *another* way. I could offer a great deal more from *St. Juſtin*, *Origen*, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, *Euſebius*, and all ANTIQUITY on this head. But what puts our *preſent* verſion with me beyond all diſpute is this, that could St. PAUL's expreſſion have admitted of any *other rendring*, than what our tranſlators have given; neither St. ATHANASIUS, nor St. CHRYSOSTOM after him (who were both *Greeks*, and well acquainted with the *genius* of their *mother-tongue*) would have been reduced to ſo poor a ſhift (when endeavouring to reconcile St. PAUL's *phraſeology* with their ſcheme) as to inſinuate, though in defiance of the *whole context*, (not to ſay alſo of *all antiquity*) "that St. Paul is ſpeaking here, not of the *firſt*, but *ſecond* creation." "He is ſtyled the firſt-born of every creature (ſays St. Athanaſius) as He is the firſt of *this*, [*i. e.* the new] creation, as his fleſh [or body] was *firſt ſaved*, and delivered, [meaning from the ſtate of death.] And again, "He is called the firſt-born, becauſe of his CONDESCENSION with reference to the creatures, by which he became the BROTHER of MANY." And yet after all, fearing to *reſt* his cauſe here, and knowing the promiſcuous uſe of theſe terms, [*begetting*, *creating*, and the like] with reference to Chriſt's *original* production, not only in SCRIPTURE, but alſo in *primitive* writers, he crowds one ſolution upon the back of another, by telling us, that even with reference to the creation *properly* ſo called, he was ſtyled the *firſt-born*, "becauſe by an act of CONDESCENSION towards the creatures, he laid hold of THEM [in their non-exiſtent ſtate] and brought them into being." Is it poſſible to aſſign a *ſtronger* inſtance of the *force* of LANGUAGE than this, that this moſt zealous (not to ſay alſo moſt artful) writer choſe rather to break through thoſe ESTABLISHED LAWS of CRITICISM, which are founded on *connexion* and *context*; nay more, break through and overturn (ſo far as in him lay) the eternal *truth* and NATURE of things, than dare to oppoſe the well-known and *common acceptation* of WORDS? How much juſter was that reflection, which *St. Irenæus* made on this occaſion: CHRIST (ſays he) is the firſt-begotten of the dead, AS he is the firſt-begotten in the *whole* creation? Or that of St. JUSTIN before him? Who having applied (as did the main body of the *antenicenes*) thoſe words in the 8th of Proverbs, "Κυριος εκτισε με, &c. *i. e.* the LORD *created me*, *the* BEGINNING *of his ways*" to Chriſt's original production, tells us, "that he being the *firſt-born* of every creature, [or of all creation] became *again* the BEGINNING of a new race, which, under him, are born again through water, &c. In plain terms, as he is (in *St. Juſtin*'s ſtyle) God's πρωτον γεννημα, God's FIRST-PRODUCTION in *both* creations, ſo he is the GREAT AGENT *by* [or *through*] whom GOD (in *St. Juſtin*'s ſtyle) PRODUCES all the reſt; "that in ALL things (as the apoſtle obſerves) he might have the PRE-EMINENCE;" that in all he might poſſeſs the *rights* and *prerogatives* of the FIRST-BORN, firſt in *dignity*, as well as *birth*; and bear the *cloſeſt* relation to that COMMON FATHER, "of whom the *whole family* both in heaven and earth is named." The paſſages referred to are IRENÆUS adv. Hæreſes, Ed. Grab. p. 240. ATHANAS. Opera, tom. I. Ed. Paris, p. 436, 432, 433, 435, compared with p. 376, and tom. II. p. 539. And Photius' Bibliothec. p. 847. And, ABOVE ALL, *Juſtin*. Dialog. with Trypho. Ed. Rob. Steph. p. 74, and p. 126. If any thing further be wanting to reconcile *St. Juſtin*, and our *Engliſh* verſion, the reader will find it under the words FIRST CAUSE, compared with GENIUS *of Language*, and UNIVERSAL *Propoſitions*. See FATHER, ENERGUMENI, and *Only*-BEGOTTEN, compar'd.

FIRST-BORN, *ſubſt.* eldeſt, the firſt by the order of birth.

FIRST-FRUITS, *ſubſt.* [of *firſt* and *fruits*] 1. What the ſeaſon firſt produces or ripens of any kind. *Firſt fruits* the green ear and the yellow ſheaf. *Milton.* 2. The earlieſt effect of any thing. See father what *firſt-fruits* on earth are ſprung. *Milton.* 3. The profits of ſpiritual livings for one year, which in old time were given to the pope throughout Chriſtendom, but here in England tranſlated to the king, by ſtat. 26 of Henry VIII.

FI'RSTLING, *adj.* [ꝼirꞅtlinᵹ, Sax.] that which is firſt brought forth or produced. *Deuteronomy.*

FIRSTLING, *ſubſt.* 1. The firſt produce or offſpring. The *firſtlings* of the flock. *Pope.* 2. The thing firſt thought or done.

The very *firſtlings* of my heart ſhall be
The firſtlings of my hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

FIRTH [of ꝼyꞃhto, Sax. *i. e.* terror or aſtoniſhment, *Somner*] a bug-bear or frightful apparition.

FISC [*fiſcus*, Lat.] the treaſury of a prince or ſtate; or that to which all things due to the public do fall.

FI'SCAL, *adj.* [*fiſcale*, It. of *fiſcus*, Lat.] relating to the pecuniary intereſts of the king, the public treaſure or revenue of the Exchequer of a prince or ſtate.

FISCAL, *ſubſt.* [*fiſcus*, Lat. a treaſury] exchequer, revenue. The ordinary *fiſcal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

FISH [ꝼiꞅc, Sax. *poiſſon*, Fr. *peſce*, It. *peſcado*, Sp. *peixo*, Port. *piſces*, Lat. viſch, Du. fiſch, Ger. fiſk, Dan. and Su. fiſg, Teut. it either takes *es* in the plural, or may be uſed without] water animals.

All is FISH that comes to his net.

That is, he makes a gain of every thing.

I have other FISH *to fry*, that is, I have ſomething elſe to do.

FISH muſt ſwim thrice.

Sc. In *water*, its natural element; in *ſauce*, at the table, becauſe otherwiſe inſipid; and in *wine*, or other ſtrong liquor, becauſe ſuppoſed to be cold and phlegmatic.

Neither FISH, nor fleſh, nor good red herring.

That is, nothing at all, or rather, good for nothing at all.

FISH [with mariners] any timber made faſt to the maſts or yards to ſtrengthen them, when there is danger of their breaking.

To FISH, *verb act.* [ꝼiꞅcian, Sax. fisker, Dan. viſchen, Du. fiſchen, Ger. fiſkia, Su.] to ſearch water in order to catch fiſh, or any thing elſe. Some have *fiſhed* the very jakes for papers. *Swift.*

To FISH, *verb neut.* 1. To be employed in catching fiſh. 2. To endeavour at any thing by trick or artifice. Others *fiſh* with craft for good opinion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FISH *the Maſt* [ſea phraſe] is to ſtrengthen it againſt ſtreſs of weather.

Green FISH, is what hath been lately ſalted, and ſtill remains moiſt.

Red FISH, is ſome freſh fiſh broiled on a gridiron, then fryed in oil, and afterwards barreled up in ſome proper liquor.

FI'SHER [of *fiſh*] one who is employed in catching fiſh.

FI'SHERBOAT [of *fiſher* and *boat*] a boat employed in catching fiſh.

FI'SHERMAN [of *fiſher* and *man*] one whoſe employment and livelihood is to catch fiſh.

FI'SHERTOWN [of *fiſher* and *town*] a town inhabited by fiſhermen.

FI'SHERSCOAT [of *fiſher* and *coat*] a coat worn by a fiſher.

FI'SHERY [*pêcherie*, Fr. fiſcherey, Ger. of ꝼiꞅcian, Sax. to catch fiſh] the trade or employment of fiſhing.

FI'SHES [emblematically] repreſent ſilence, becauſe having no organ of ſpeech, they cannot form any voice; and thence proceeds the old proverb, *as mute as a fiſh*. They are alſo an emblem of watchfulneſs, becauſe they either ſleep not at all, or but very little.

FISHES [in blazonry] according to their different poſtures are to be expreſs'd as follows: all fiſhes that are borne in an eſcutcheon-traverſe, in blazoning muſt be termed *naiant*, *i. e.* ſwimming, becauſe that is their poſture, when they ſwim.

Fiſhes that are repreſented directly upright in an eſcutcheon, muſt be blazoned *hauriant*, *i. e.* drawing or ſucking; becauſe they frequently put their heads above water, to take in the air.

Fiſhes that are borne feeding, are in blazonry to be termed *devouring*; becauſe they ſwallow all whole without chewing.

Cartilaginous FISHES, ſuch as have many cartilages or griſtles, as thornbacks, &c.

Cetaceous FISHESS thoſe of the whale kind.

Fluviatile FISHES, river fiſh.

Oviparous FISHES, ſuch as produce their kind by eggs or ſpawn.

Spinous FISHES, ſuch as have prickles, as thornbacks, &c.

Viviparous FISHES, ſuch as produce their kind alive.

FI'SHFUL, *adj.* abounding with fiſh, ſtored with fiſh. *Fiſhful* and navigable rivers. *Camden.*

FI'SHHOOK [of *fiſh* and *hook*] a hook baited, with which fiſh are caught.

To FI'SHIFY, *verb act.* [of *fiſh*] to turn to fiſh. A cant word. O fleſh, fleſh, how art thou *fiſhify'd!* *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'SHING, *ſubſt.* [of *fiſh*] the action of taking fiſh. A good haven, and a plentiful *fiſhing*. *Spenſer.*

FI'SHKETTLE [of *fiſh* and *kettle*] a ſmall caldron made long for the fiſh to be boiled without bending or breaking them.

FI'SHMEAL [of *fiſh* and *meal*] diet of fiſh, an abſtemious diet. Sharpe uſes it.

FI'SHMONGER [ꝼiꞅc-manᵹeꞃe, Sax.] a ſeller of fiſh, a dealer in fiſh.

FISHMONGERS, were formerly two companies, the *Stock-fiſh*, and *Salt-fiſhmongers*, who united *anno* 1536. They are 6 wardens (the firſt of which is called the prime warden) 28 aſſiſtants, and 222 upon the livery; their fine is about 14 *l.* They are the 4th of the 12 companies. Their armorial enſigns are *azure*, 3 dolphins *naiant* in pale between 2 pair of lucies ſaltirewiſe proper crowned *or*, on a chief *gules*. 6 keys in 3 ſaltires (the ward end upwards) as the crowns. The creſt on a helmet and torſe, 2 arms ſupporting an imperial crown upon the ſecond. The ſupporters a merman and maid, the latter with a mirror in her left hand proper. The motto, *All worſhip be to God alone.*

FI'SHPOND [of *fiſh* and *pond*] a ſmall pool for fiſh.

FI'SHY, *adj.* [of *fiſh*] 1. Conſiſting of fiſh. The *fiſhy* flood. *Pope.* 2. Having plenty of fiſh. 3. Having the qualities of fiſh. *Fiſhy* extremity below. *Brown.* 4. Taſting like fiſh.

FI'SSILE, *adj.* [*fiſſilis*, Lat.] that may be cleft, having the grain in a certain direction for that purpoſe.

FI'SKING, running about here and there, flirting from place to place.

FI'SSURE, Fr. [*fiſſura*, Lat.] a cleft or opening. Woodward uſes it.

To FI'SSURE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cleave, to make a fiſſure. Wiſeman uſes it.

FISSU'RE [with ſurgeons] a cleft or opening, as when a bone is ſplit lengthways; and in the ſkull, when the bone is ſplit without depreſſion, riſing, or a piece being wholly divided.

FI'SSURES [with naturaliſts] are certain interruptions, ſerving to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſtrata or layers, of which the body of the earth is compoſed.

Perpendicular FISSURES, ſuch interruptions as are interſected or cut thro' again by others.

FIST [ꝼiꞅt, or ꝼẏꞅta, Sax. vuyſt, Du. fauſt, Ger. vuſt, Teut. and Celt.] the hand clinched, with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold of any thing.

To FIST, *verb act.* 1. To ſtrike with the fiſt. *Fiſting* her moſt unmercifully. *Dryden.* 2. To gripe with the fiſt. *Fiſting* each other's throat. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'STINUT, *ſubſt.* a piſtachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS, *ſubſt.* [of *fiſt* and *cuffs*] blows with the fiſt. Falling together by the ears at *fiſticuffs*. *More.*

FI'STULA, Lat. a pipe, a muſical inſtrument; alſo a conveyance for water, &c.

FISTULA [*fiſtule*, Fr. *fiſtola*, It. *fiſtula*, Sp. and Lat. with ſurgeons] a narrow callous ulcer, hard to cure; any ſinuous ulcer. Wiſeman uſes it.

FISTULA *Lacrymalis* [with ſurgeons] is when the punctum lachrymale, or hole in the bone of the noſe, is grown hard and callous, by means of which there is a continual defluction of tears; but this is only the firſt and mildeſt ſtage of the diſeaſe: in the next there is matter diſcharged with the tears from the punctum lachrymalia, and ſometimes from an orifice broke thro' the ſkin between the noſe and angle of the eye. The laſt and worſt degree of it is, when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring ſoft parts, but alſo affected the ſubjacent bone. *Sharp*.

Fistula *Pulmonis*, Lat. the wind-pipe.

Fistula *Sacra*, Lat. that part of the back-bone which is perforated.

Fistula *Urinaria*, Lat. the urinary paſſage of the penis.

Fi'stular, *adj.* [from *fiſtula*, Lat. a pipe] hollow like a pipe.

Fistular *Flowers* [in botany] ſuch as are compounded of many long, hollow, ſmall flowers, like pipes, all divided into many jags at the end.

Fi'stulary, or Fi'stulous, *adj.* [*fiſtularis*, from *fiſtula*, Lat. *fiſtuleux*, Fr.] of or pertaining to a fiſtula, callous or ſinuous like a fiſtula, having the nature of a fiſtula. Sinuous ulcers become *fiſtulous*. *Wiſeman*.

Fi'stulated, *adj.* [*fiſtulatus*, Lat.] having a fiſtula.

Fi'sty-cuffs, blows with fiſt. See Fisticuffs.

Fit [ꝼiꞇ, or ꝼæꝺ, Sax. vitten, Flemiſh. *Junius*] 1. Apt, meet, proper, right, convenient; with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb. It is *fit for* a man *to* know his own abilities. *Boyle*. 2. Capable, ready, qualified, proper. Men of valour *fit to* go out. 1 *Chron.*

Fit [*q. d.* a fight. *Skinner*. It being a conflict between nature and the diſeaſe, from viit, in Flemiſh, frequent. *Junius*] 1. A paroxiſm, or exacerbation of any intermittent diſtemper. 2. Any ſhort return after intermiſſion, interval. Religion is not the buſineſs of ſome *fits* only and intervals of our lives. *Rogers*. 3. Any violent affection of mind or body, a freak, whim, or humour. To throw him into a *fit* of melancholy. *Addiſon*. 4. Diſorder, diſtemperature.

Beſt knows
The *fits* o' th' ſeaſon. *Shakeſpeare*.

5. It is uſed without an epithet of diſcrimination for the hyſterical diſorders of women and the convulſions of children, and by the vulgar for the epilepſy. She fell downright into a *fit*. *Arbuthnot*.

To Fit, *verb act.* [beꝼiꞇꞇan, Sax. vitten, Flemiſh. *Junius*] 1. To make fit, to accommodate to any thing, to ſuit one thing to another. He *fitteth* it with planes. *Iſaiah*. 2. To accommodate a perſon with any thing, to try on; as, the taylor *fits* his cuſtomers. 3. To be adapted to, to ſuit any thing. She'll *fit* it. *Shakeſpeare*.. 4. To *fit out*; to furniſh, to ſupply with neceſſaries or ornaments. The Engliſh fleet could not be paid, and man'd, and *fitted out*. *Addiſon*. 5. To *fit up*; to furniſh, to make proper for the uſe or reception of any one. He has *fitted up* his farm, *Pope*.

To Fit, *verb neut.* to be proper, to be fit. In an imperſonal form. Nor *fits* it to prolong the heavenly feaſt. *Pope*.

To Fit *Out*, or equip a ſhip.

Fitch [a colloquial corruption of *vetch*; *veſſe*, Fr. *veccia*, It.] a pulſe, a vetch, a ſmall kind of wild pea. Tuſſer uſes it.

Fitch, Fi'tchat, or Fitchow [prob. of fiſſe, Du. *fiſſon*, Fr.] a pole-cat, or ſtrong ſcented ferret, a ſtinking little beaſt that robs the henrooſt and warren; Skinner calls him the ſtinking ferret; but he is much larger, at leaſt as ſome provinces diſtinguiſh them, in which the pole-cat is termed a fitch-cat, and the ſtinking ferret a ſtoat.

Fitchee' [in heraldry] a croſs-fitchee ſignifies a croſs that ends in a ſharp point, fit to be fixed in the ground, and is ſuppoſed to have taken its uſe from the Chriſtians in ancient times carrying croſſes with them, which they fixed in the ground whenever they ſettled any where.

Fi'tful, *adj.* [of *fit* and *full*] varied by paroxiſms, diſordered by change of maladies. After life's *fitful* fever he ſleeps well. *Shakeſpeare*.

Fi'thwite [of ꝼyhꞇ and ƿiꞇe, Sax.] a fine impoſed upon one for fighting and breaking the peace.

Fitly, *adj* [of *fit*] 1. Aptly, conveniently, meetly.

To take a latitude,
Sun and ſtars are *fitteſt* view'd
At their brighteſt. *Donne*.

2. Juſtly, reaſonably, properly. Expreſſed moſt *fitly* by departing from evil. *Tillotſon*.

Fi'tness [of *fit*] 1. Propriety, juſtneſs, reaſonableneſs. In things the *fitneſs* whereof is not of itſelf apparent. *Hooker*. 2. Convenience, the ſtate of being fit.

They've made themſelves, and that their *fitneſs* now
Does unmake you. *Shakeſpeare*.

Fi'tment [of *fit*] ſomething adapted to a particular purpoſe. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Fi'tter [of *fit*] 1. The perſon or thing that cauſes fitneſs for any thing. A *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer*.

Fi'tters [of *fetta*, It. fitzen, Ger.] ſmall pieces of a thing; as, to cut into *fitters*. *Skinner*.

Fits *of eaſy Reflection of the Rays of Light* [in optics] the diſpoſition of the rays to be reflected at any time. Sir *Iſaac Newton*.

Fits *of eaſy Tranſmition* [in optics] the diſpoſition of the rays of light to be tranſmitted. Sir *Iſaac Newton*.

Fitz, Norman [*fils*, Fr. a ſon] a word only uſed in law and geneology, and commonly added to firnames of perſons deſcended of the Norman race; as, *Fitzroy*, *Fitzwilliams*, *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzthomas*. It is now moſtly uſed of illegitimate children.

Five, *adj.* [ꝼiꝼ, Sax. vyf, Du. fijf, O. and L. Ger. fueuf, H. Ger. funf and finf, Teut. finif, Goth. fem, Dan. and Su.] four and one, the half of ten.

A man at five may be a fool at fifteen.

A pregnant witty child, may prove a dull heavy man. The Lat. ſay; *Odi puerulos præcoci ſapientia*.

Five, the number or figure 5 is called hermaphrodite, becauſe it is compoſed of 2, the female, and 3, the male, it is alſo called the firſt of all numbers. It is alſo called a circular number, becauſe the circle turns to the point from whence it begins; for 5 multiplied by itſelf, ends always in 5, as, 5 times 5 makes 25, and that again by 5 makes 125, &c.

Five-fold [ꝼiꝼ-ꝼealꝺ, Sax.] five times as much.

Five-foot, a ſort of ſea-inſect, called alſo a ſtar-fiſh.

Five *leav'd Graſs* [in heraldry] cinque-foil is uſed by ſuch as would introduce a blazon by herbs and flowers inſtead of metals and colours.

Fives. 1. A play at ball or tennis. 2. A diſeaſe of horſes. Paſt cure of the *fives*. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Fix, *verb act.* [*fixer*, Fr. *fiſſure*, It. *fixàr*, Sp. *fixum*, Sup. of *figo*, Lat.] 1. To faſten, to make firm.

Fate had *fix'd* too deep
Her dark foundations. *Milton*.

2. To eſtabliſh invariably, to ſet, to appoint. Cuſtom hath *fixed* his eating to certain periods. *Locke*. 3. To direct without variation. Thine eyes *fixt* to the ſullen earth. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. To deprive of volatility. Gold is *fix'd*. *Locke*. 5. To pierce, to transfix; a ſenſe purely Latin.

While from the raging ſword he vainly flies,
A bow of ſteel ſhall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys*.

6. To withhold from motion.

To Fix, *verb neut.* 1. To ſettle the opinion, to determine the reſolution. We muſt *fix* upon ſome foundation. *L'Eſtrange*. 2. To reſt, to ceaſe to wander. Reſolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller*. 3. To loſe volatility, ſo as to be malleable. The quickſilver will *fix*. *Bacon*.

Fixa'tion, Fr. 1. The act of fixing, ſtability, ſteadineſs. Your *Fixation* in matters of religion. *K. Charles*. 2. Reſidence in a certain place. To light God gave no proper place or *fixation*. *Raleigh*. 3. Confinement, forbearance of excurſion. A *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts*. 4. Reduction from fluidity to firmneſs. Salt diſſolved upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Glanville*.

Fixation [with chymiſts] the act of making any volatile ſubſtances capable to endure the fire, and not to fly away either by repeated diſtillations or ſublimations, or by adding ſomething to it of a fixing quality.

Fi'xed, *part. paſſ.* of *to fix*, En. [*fixus*, Lat. *fixe*, Fr. *fiſſo*, It. *fixo*, Sp. and Port.] faſtened, ſettled; ſet, appointed.

Fixed *Line of Defence* [in fortification] a line that is drawn along the face of a baſtion, and ends in the courtin.

Fixed *Nitre* [with chemiſts] is ſalt-petre diſſolved in a crucible, and then made to flame by throwing in burning coals, and afterwards cooled, powdered, and diſſolved in water, and then evaporated into a a fine white ſalt.

Fixed *Signs* [with aſtronomers] are Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius; ſo called, becauſe the ſun paſſes them reſpectively in the middle of each quarter, when that particular ſeaſon is more fixed and ſettled than under the ſign that begins or ends it.

Fixed *Stars* [in aſtronomy] the ſtars of the ſeveral conſtellations, ſuch as conſtantly retain the ſame poſition and diſtance with reſpect to each other, by which they are contradiſtinguiſhed from erratic or wandering ſtars; which are continually ſhifting their ſituation and diſtance.

Fi'xedly, *adv.* [of *fixed*] certainly, in a manner eſtabliſhed. Locke uſes it.

Fi'xedness [of *fixed*] 1. Stability, firmneſs. 2. Solidity, coherence of parts. Extreme *fixedneſs* and coherency. *Bentley*. 3. Steadineſs, ſettled reſolution. A *fixedneſs* in religion. *K. Charles*. 4. [With chemiſts] a quality oppoſite to volatility.

Fixi'dity [of *fixed*] coherence of parts; oppoſed to volatility. Boyle uſes it.

Fi'xity, Fi'xtness, Fi'xite or Fi'xed, a quality oppoſite to volatility; alſo that enables it to endure the fire, and other violent agents. Kept from fuming away by their *fixity*. *Newton*.

Fi'xure [of *fix*] 1. Poſition. The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in't. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Stable preſſure. The firm *fixure* of the foot. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Firmneſs, ſtable ſtate.

Rend and deracinate the unity and married calm of ſtates,
Quite from their *fixure*. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. In popular language, any thing fix'd; as, the *fixures* in a ſhop.

Fixt *Bodies* [in the general] are ſuch as neither fire nor any corroſive has ſuch effect on as to reduce or reſolve them into their component elements, *i. e.* abſolutely to deſtroy them.

Fixt *Bodies* [with chemiſts] ſuch as bear the violence of the fire without evaporating.

Fi'zgig, a kind of dart or inſtrument with which they ſtrike fiſh while they ſwim. Sandys uſes it.

To Fi'zzle, *verb neut.* [*veſſer*, Fr. veſten, Du. feiſten, Ger.] to break wind backwards without noiſe.

Fi'zzling [of *fizzle*] a breaking wind backwards without noiſe.

Fla'bbiness [of *flabby*] limberneſs, ſoftneſs, not firmneſs; oppoſite to ſtiffneſs.

Fla'bby, *adj.* ſoft, eaſily ſhaking or yielding to the touch, not firm. *Flabby* and black fleſh. *Arbuthnot*.

Flabella'tion [*flabellum*, Lat.] the act of fanning or airing.

Fla'bile, *adj.* [*flabilis*, Lat.] eaſily blown about by the wind.

Flacce'scensy [of *flacceſcens*, Lat.] limberneſs, flagging quality, flabbineſs.

Fla'ccid [*flaccidus*, Lat.] drooping, flagging, withering; alſo weak, limber, not ſtiff, lax, not tenſe. Faint and *flaccid* in their ſtalk. *Bacon*.

Flacci'dity, or Fla'ccidness [of *flaccidus*, Lat. *flaſque*, Fr.] flaggineſs, limberneſs, weakneſs, aptneſs to hang down, laxity, want of tenſion. *Flaccidity* joined with inſenſibility. *Wiſeman*.

Flacci'dity [in phyſic] a diſorder of the fibres or ſolid parts of the body, oppoſite to rigidity or ſtiffneſs.

Fla'cket, N. C. a bottle made in the faſhion of a barrel.

To Flag, *verb neut.* [ꝼleoᵹan, Sax. to fly, *flacceo*, Lat. or flaggeren, Du.] 1. To hang down looſe, without ſtiffneſs. Bodies ſeparated and ſtretch'd out, which otherwiſe, by reaſon of their flexibleneſs and weight, would *flag* and curl. *Boyle*. 2. To wither, to languiſh, to grow weak or feeble. When it is once at a ſtand, it naturally *flags* and languiſhes. *Addiſon*. 3. To grow ſpiritleſs or dejected. The pleaſures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid. *Swift*.

To Flag, *verb act.* 1. To let fall, to ſuffer to droop. *Flag* their wings. *Prior*. 2. [From *flag*, a ſort of ſmooth ſtone] to lay with broad ſtone. The ſides and floor are all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys*.

Flag, *ſubſt.* [prob. of ꝼleoᵹan, Sax. or vlagge, Du. flagge, Ger.

flagga, Su.] 1. A banner, the colours or enſign of a ſhip or land-forces, by which ſignals are made at ſea, or regiments diſtinguiſh'd. He hangs out as many *flags* as he deſcries veſſels. *Sandys.* 2. A ſort of river-graſs or reed with a broad-bladed leaf and yellow flower, ſo called from its motion in the wind. Laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink. *Exodus.* 3. [*flache*, O. Fr.] a ſpecies of ſtone uſed for ſmooth pavements. *Flags* or thin plates. *Woodward.*

FLAG-*Ship* [of *flag* and *ſhip*] a ſhip where the commander of a fleet is, who has a right to carry a flag.

FLAG *Royal* [of England] or ſtandard royal, ought to be yellow, (viz. *or*) as ſome ſay; or, as others, *argent* or white. It is charged with a quartered eſcutcheon of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. This is never carried but by the ſovereign prince himſelf, his high admiral or commiſſion.

Another FLAG *Royal* [of England] is quarterly, the firſt and fourth quarter counter-quartered. In which the firſt and fourth *azure*, 3 flower de luces *or*. The royal arms of France quartered with the imperial enſigns of England, which are in the ſecond and third *gules*, 8 lions paſſant, gardant in pale: or in the ſecond place within a double treſſure counter flower de luce *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, for the royal arms of Scotland. In the ſecond place *azure*, an Iriſh harp *or*, ſtringed *argent*, for the royal enſigns of Ireland.

But ſometimes there is an alteration, as in ſetting the Engliſh arms before the French, and the like.

Union FLAG [of England] is *gules*, charged with theſe words:

FOR THE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND FOR THE LIBERTY OF ENGLAND.

FLAG [of the admiral of England] is red, charged with an anchor *argent*, ſet in *pale*, entangled in, and wound about with a cable of the ſame.

Jack FLAG [of England] is blue, charged with a ſaltire *argent*, and a croſs *gules*, bordered *argent*.

FLAG [of an Engliſh merchantſhip] is red, with a franc-quarter *argent*, charged with a croſs *gules*.

FLAGS, are the colours that the admirals of a fleet carry on their tops, and are marks of diſtinction both of officers and nations. The admiral in chief carries the flag on his main-top, the vice-admiral on the fore-top, and the rear-admiral on the mizen-top, when they are to hold a council of war at ſea: if it be to be held on board the admiral, the flag hangs in the main-ſhrowds; if on board the vice-admiral, in the fore-ſhrowds; and if on board the rear-admiral, in the mizen-ſhrowds.

To Lower a FLAG, or *To Strike a* FLAG, is to take it in, or pull it down upon the cap. And this is a reſpect due from all ſhips or fleets, that are inferior, either in reſpect of right of ſovereignty, place, &c. and ſignifies an acknowledgement and ſubmiſſion, when they happen to meet with any that are juſtly their ſuperiors; it is alſo a ſignal of yielding.

And in the caſe of ſovereignty in the narrow ſeas of Britain, it has been long claimed and made good by our kings, that if any ſhip of any nation, meeting with an admiral of England, ſhall not acknowledge his ſovereignty, by this ſignal of taking in her flags, ſhe may and is to be treated as an enemy.

To Heave out a FLAG, is to put it abroad.

FLA'GBROOM [of *flag* and *broom*] a broom for ſweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch twigs, or the leaves of the dwarf palm imported from Spain.

FLAG-*Officers*, are thoſe who command the ſeveral ſquadrons of a fleet, as admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals. Addiſon uſes it.

FLAG-*Worm*, an inſect, ſo called, becauſe it is found and bred in flaggy ponds or ſedgy places, hanging to the fibres or ſmall ſtrings, that grow to the roots of the flags, and are uſually found in a yellow or reddiſh huſk or caſe. *Walton.*

FLAG-*Staff* [plur. *flag-ſtaves.* Dryden has *flagſtaffs.* Bloody croſſes on his *flagſtaffs* riſe. In a ſhip] the ſtaff which is ſet upon the head of the top-gallant maſt, and ſerves to ſet, *i. e.* to ſhew abroad the flag.

FLAGS [with falconers] the feathers in the wings of an hawk, next to the principal ones.

FLA'GELET [*flageolet*, Fr.] a ſmall flute, an inſtrument of wind muſic. More uſes it.

FLAGE'LLANTS [*flagellantes*, Lat.] a ſect of heretics in the thirteenth century, who maintained that there was no remiſſion of ſins without whipping, and therefore they chaſtiſed and diſciplined themſelves with whips in public, till the blood dropped from their naked backs.

FLA'GELLATED, *part. adj.* [*flagellatus*, Lat.] ſcourged, whipt.

FLAGELLA'TION, Fr. [*flagellazione*, It. *flagellatio*, Lat.] the act of whipping, laſhing or ſcourging, the uſe of the ſcourge. As morning prayer and *flagellation* end. *Garth.*

FLA'GGINESS [of *flaggy*] want of tenſion, limberneſs.

FLA'GGING, *part. adj.* [of *flag*] hanging down, looſe, growing limber, weak or feeble.

FLA'GGY [of *flag*] 1. Limber, weak, not ſtiff. *Flaggy* wings. *Spenſer.* 2. Full of flags or river-graſs. 3. Weak in taſte, inſipid. A great *flaggy* apple. *Bacon.*

FLAGI'TIOUS [*flagitioſus*, Lat.] very wicked, villainous, atrocious. Villainy or *flagitious* action. *South.*

FLAGI'TIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *flagitious*] wickedly, villainouſly.

FLAGITIO'SITY, or FLAGI'TIOUSNESS [*flagitioſitas*, Lat.] outrageous wickedneſs.

FLA'GON [ƿlaxa, Sax. fleſſche, Du. flaſche, Ger. *flacon*, Fr. flaske, Dan. *fflacced*, Wel. *fiaſco*, It. *flaſco*, Sp. prob. of λαγηνος, Gr.] a large drinking-pot.

FLA'GRANCY [*flagrantia*, Lat.] properly a ſtate of being all in a flame, burning, heat, fire. Luſt cauſeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes. *Bacon.*

FLA'GRANT [*flagrans*, Lat.] 1. Very hot, eager or earneſt, burning. *Flagrant* deſires and affections. *Hooker.* 2. Notorious, infamous, flaming. If the crimes be *flagrant.* *Swift.* 3. Glowing, fluſhed.

At her toilet's greaſy taſk,
And iſſuing *flagrant* to an evening maſk. *Pope.*

4. Red, imprinted red. The beedles laſh ſtill *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

FLA'GRANTLY, *adv.* [of *flagrant*; *flagranter*, Lat.] earneſtly, ardently; alſo notoriouſly.

FLA'GRANTNESS [of *flagrant*] flamingneſs, glitteringneſs, ardentneſs of deſire, earneſtneſs; alſo notoriouſneſs.

FLAGRA'TION [*flagro*, Lat.] the act of flaming, burning, glittering; alſo an ardent deſire.

FLAIL [*fleau*, Fr. *flagello*, It. *flagellum*, Lat. or vleule, Du. flegel, Ger.] an inſtrument for threſhing of corn.

No fence againſt a FLAIL,
Or,
Neceſſity has no law.

Spoken when people are neceſſarily forced to do a thing, and have no way to avoid it.

To FLAIR, or To FLARE [with ſhiprights] is when a ſhip being houſed in near the water, and a little above that the work hangs over a little too much, and is laid out broader aloft than the due proportion will allow, they ſay, *ſhe flairs over.*

FLAKE [*flocon*, Fr. *fiocco*, It. vlocke, Du. prob. of *floccus*, Lat. *i. e.* a lock of wool, a lock of ſnow, white and ſoft as wool] 1. Any thing that appears looſely held together like a flock of wool, a thin plate of ice, ſnow, or other thing. Little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burnet.* 2. A layer, film, or lamina in general. Tore away great *flakes* of the metal. *Moxon.*

To FLAKE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to form in flakes or bodies looſely connected. Mould the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy ſnow. *Pope.*

FLA'KINESS, the ſtate of having flakes, flaky quality.

FLA'KY, *adj.* [of *flake*] 1. Hanging looſely together. Long *flaky* ſparks expire. *Pope*, 2. Being in flakes or thin ſlices, lying in ſtrata.

FLAM [Skinner derives it of ƿlyma, a vagrant, or ƿlean, Sax. to flea. A cant word, of no certain etymology. *Johnſon*] a ſham or put off, an illuſory or falſe ſtory, a lye. Cant and cheat, *flam* and deluſion. *South.*

To FLAM, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to deceive with a falſehood or lye. God is not to be *flammed* off with lyes. *South.*

FLA'MBEAU, or FLA'MBOY, a lighted torch made of hempen wicks, and wax, white or yellow, laid over them. Addiſon uſes it.

FLAME [*flamma*, Lat. *flamme*, Fr. *fiamma*, It. *hláma*, Sp. *flama*, Port. vlamme, Du. flamme, Ger.] 1. The blaze of fire, the light emitted from it. 2. Fire. The *flames* he once ſtole from thee, grant him now. *Cowley.* 3. Ardour of temper or imagination, brightneſs of fancy, vigour of thought. Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame.* *Waller.* 4. [In a figurative ſenſe] an ardent affection or paſſion, ardour of inclination, great eagerneſs of deſire. Met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame.* *Pope.* 5. The paſſion of love. My heart's on *flame.* *Cowley.* 6. A raging anger, confuſion.

FLAME [according to Sir Iſaac Newton] is a fume, vapour or exhalation, heated red hot, ſo as to ſhine; becauſe bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and the fume burns in the flame.

FLAME [*flamme*, Fr.] an inſtrument to bleed horſes with. This ſhould be *phleme*; ſeemingly ſome corruption or contraction of *phlebotomy*, or φλεβοτομον, Gr. the inſtrument.

To FLAME, *verb neut.* [*flamber*, Fr. *fiammare*, It. vlamen, Du. flammen, Ger. *flammo*, Lat.] 1. To blaze out in a flame, as fire, to emit light. 2. To ſhine like flame. At noon in *flaming* yellow bright. *Prior.* 3. To break out into violence of paſſion.

FLA'ME-COLOURED [of *flame* and *colour*] being of a bright yellow colour like that of flame. A *flame-coloured* garment. *Peacham.*

FLA'MET, or FLAMMANT, a large wild fowl of the ſize of a wild gooſe, the legs and wings of which are very long, and its ſcent ſo exquiſite, and ſight ſo quick, that it is difficult to be ſhot; ſo that the fowlers are forced to get the wind of them, and to creep along covered with an ox-hide till they come within gun-ſhot.

FLA'MEN, or FLAMIN, Lat. [ſo called of *filamen*, a woollen thread that was uſually tied about their temples] a ſort of prieſts among the Romans, inſtituted by Romulus or Numa Pompilius, the latter fearing that in proceſs of time, kings, who alſo did exerciſe the office of prieſts, might come to neglect the ſervice of the gods, by reaſon of the weight of affairs of ſtate, eſtabliſhed to every god one, to ſupply the king's place. And theſe flamins bore the name of the gods to whom they were conſecrated; Jupiter's was call'd Flamin Dialis; and the chief of Mars was Flamen Martialis, &c. Jupiter's was the moſt honourable, therefore he was permitted to wear a white hat, and a purple gown called *trabea*, which was the cloathing only of kings and augurs in performing their office.

FLA'MING, *pret. part.* of *to flame* [*flammans*, Lat.] 1. Blazing. 2. Notorious. See To FLAME.

FLA'MINGLY, *adv.* [of *flaming*] notoriouſly, egregiouſly.

FLAMMABI'LITY [*flammabilitas*, of *flamma*, Lat. a flame] aptneſs to flame, the quality of admitting to be ſet on fire. Brown uſes it.

FLAMMA'TION [*flammatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſetting on flame. 2. The act of flaming or blazing out. Brown uſes it.

FLAMMEUM, a veil which the Roman brides covered themſelves with, when going to be married.

The Nymph was cover'd with her *flammeum*,
And Phæbus ſung th' *Epithalamium.* *Swift.*

FLA'MMEOUS [*flammeus*, Lat.] like or partaking of the nature of flame. Brown uſes it.

FLAMMI'FEROUS [*flammifer*, of *flamma*, a flame, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bringing, or bearing flames.

FLAMMI'GEROUS [*flammigerus*, of *flamma*, a flame, and *gero*, Lat. to bear] bearing flames.

FLAMMI'VOMOUS [*flammivomus*, of *flamma*, a flame, and *vomo*, Lat. to vomit] that vomits or throws out flames.

FLA'MMULA, Lat. a little flame.

FLAMMULA *Vitalis*, Lat. [*i. e.* the ſmall vital flame] that natural warmth that is the effect of the circulating blood.

FLA'MMULA, a mark or badge worn by the Greek militia, on either the caſque, cuiraſs, or tip of the pike, &c. to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral companies, battalions, regiments, &c.

FLA'MY, *adj.* [of *flame*] 1. Inflamed, burning, being in flames. Which *flamy* breaths do iſſue oft in ſound. *Sidney.* 2. Being of the nature of flame. A ſubſtance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter. *Bacon.*

FLANCH, or FLANQU [in heraldry] is an ordinary, which is a ſegment of a circular ſuperficies, which are ever borne double; as in plate VII. fig. 11.

FLA'NCONADE, Fr. [in fencing] a puſh or thruſt in the flank.

FLA'NDERS, a province of the Netherlands, bounded by the German ocean and United Provinces on the north; by the province of Brabant on the eaſt; by Hainault and Artois on the ſouth; and by another part of Artois, and the German ocean, on the weſt; being about 60 miles long, and 50 broad, and divided between the Auſtrians, the French, and the Dutch. Flanders is a perfectly champaign country, watered with many fine rivers and canals. Its chief commodities are fine lace, linen, and tapeſtry.

FLANK [*flanc*, Fr. according to Menage, from λαγων, more probably from *latus*, Lat. the ſide. *Johnſon.* *Fianco*, It.] 1. That part of the ſide of an animal near the hinder thigh. 2. [In men] the lateral part of the lower belly.

FLANK [in military affairs] the ſide of a fleet or an army, battalion or body of ſoldiers from the front to the rear. He might take the *flank* of the enemy. *Hayward.*

FLANK [in fortification] is that part of the rampart that joins the face and courtin, comprehended between the angle of the courtin, and the angle of the ſhoulder, *&c.* and is the principal defence of a place, and commands the oppoſite face, flank. and courtin.

FLANK *Oblique*, or *Second* FLANK [in fortification] that part of the courtin, where the men can ſee to ſcowr the face of the oppoſite baſtion, being the diſtance between the lines fichant and razant.

FLANK *Retired*, or *Low* FLANK [in fortification] is one of the platforms of the caſemate, and is ſometimes called the covered flank. This is generally called the caſemate, when there is only one platform retired towards the capital of the baſtion, and covered by the orillon.

FLANK *of the Courtin* [in fortification] is that part of the courtin between the flank and the point, where the ſaliant line of defence terminates.

FLANK *Covert* [in fortification] is that, the outward part of which advances to ſecure the innermoſt, which advanced part if it be rounded is called an orillon; it is the ſame as lower or retired flank.

FLANK *Fichant* [in fortification] is that from whence the cannon playing, fireth its bullets directly in the face of the oppoſite baſtion.

FLANK *Raſant* [in fortification] is the point from whence the line of defence begins, from the conjunction of which with the courtin, the ſhot only razeth the face of the next baſtion, which happens when the face cannot be diſcovered.

Second FLANK, or *Simple* FLANK [in fortification] are lines which go from the angle of the ſhoulder to the courtin, whoſe chief office is for defence of the moat and place.

To FLANK, *verb act.* [*flanquer*, Fr.] 1. To ſtrengthen or defend a ſide. They ſtand and *flank* the paſſage. *Dryden.* 2. To attack an army or navy on the flank or ſide.

To FLANK, *verb act.* [in fortification] is to diſcover and fire upon the ſide of any place; alſo to fortify it with flanks.

FLA'NKARDS [hunting term] the knots or nuts in the flank of a deer.

FLA'NKED *Flank* [in heraldry] the ſame as *party per ſaltire*, that is, when the field is divided into four parts, after the manner of an X.

FLANKED *Angle* [in fortification] the angle formed by the two faces of the baſtion, and ſo forms the point of it.

FLA'NKER [of *flank*] a fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to an attack. Beaten by the Spaniards out of their *flankers*. *Knolles.*

To FLA'NKER [*flanker*, Fr.] to fortify the walls of a city with bulwarks or countermures, to fortify laterally.

FLANKS [with farriers] a wrench, crick, ſtroke or other grief in the back of a horſe; alſo a kind of pleuriſy proceeding from too much blood.

FLANKS [in the manage] the ſides of a horſe's buttocks.

FLA'NNEL [*flannelle*, Fr. flanel, Ger. of *lana*, or *lanella*, Lat. ſoft wool, *gwlanen*, Wel. from *gwlan*, wool. *Davies*] a ſort of thin, ſoft, woollen cloth.

FLAP [of læppe, Sax. or of *flabellum*, Lat.] 1. Any thing hanging down broad and looſe, faſtened only by one ſide; as, the *flap* of a pocket hole. A cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx. *Brown.* 2. A diſeaſe in horſes. When a horſe is ſaid to have the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips to be ſwelled on both ſides of his mouth; and that which is in the bliſters is like the white of an egg. You muſt, to cure it, cut ſome ſlaſhes with a knife, and rub it once with ſalt. *Farriers Dictionary.* 3. A blow or ſtroke with the open hand, or ſome broad thing, the motion of any thing looſe and broad. 4. The flap of a ſhoe, of the ear, of a ſhirt, that which hangs broad and looſe in theſe reſpectively.

To FLAP, *verb act.* [prob. of flabbe, Du. or *flabella*, Lat.] 1. To flap or ſtrike with the hand, or with any thing broad; as, to *fly flap*, as butchers do. 2. To move any thing with a flap or noiſe made by the ſtroke of any thing broad. The raven *flap'd* his wing. *Tickel.*

To FLAP, *verb neut.* 1. To ply the wings with noiſe. The dira *flapping* on the ſhield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head. *Dryden.* 2. To hang down with flaps or broad parts, as a hat ſometimes will. *Flapping* hat. *Gay.*

To give one a FLAP *with a fox's tail*, to deceive or cozen one.

FLAP-DRAGON, *ſubſt.* [from a dragon ſuppoſed to breathe fire] 1. A play, in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy, and extinguiſhing them by cloſing the mouth, eat them. 2. The thing eaten at this play. Drinks candles ends for *flap-dragons*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FLA'P-DRAGON, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſwallow, to devour; a low cant word. To ſee how the ſea *flap-dragon'd* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLAP-EARED [of *flap* and *ear*] having looſe and broad ears. *Flap-eared* knave. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLA'PPING [probably of *flacceſcens*, Lat.] hanging down with limberneſs.

To FLARE, *verb neut.* [prob. of flederen, Du. to flutter. *Skinner*; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare*. *Johnſon*] 1. To flutter with a ſplendid ſhow. Ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To glitter with tranſient luſtre.

Speech alone
Doth vaniſh like a *flaring* thing. *Herbert.*

3. To glitter offenſively.

The ſun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams. *Milton.*

4. To be in too glaring light. *Flaring* in ſunſhine all the day. *Prior.*

FLA'RING, *part.* [of *to flare*] 1. Fluttering. 2. Waſting, or conſuming waſtfully; as a candle. See to FLARE.

FLASH [Skinner derives it of blæſe, Sax. blaȝe, Eng. but Minſhew and Caſaubon of φλοξ, Gr. a flame] 1. A ſudden quick blaze, as of lightening. A *flaſh* of a piece is ſeen ſooner than the noiſe is heard. *Bacon.* 2. A body of water driven violently. 3. The laving or daſhing of water. 4. Spurt or ſally of wit, burſt of merriment. The light *flaſhes* of a wanton mirth. *Rogers.* 5. A tranſient ſtate of any thing. The Perſians and Macedonians had it for a *flaſh*. *Bacon.*

To FLASH, *verb neut.* 1. To blaze out on a ſudden, to glitter with a quick and tranſitory flame. Made to *flaſh* like melted nitre. *Boyle.* 2. To burſt out into any kind of violence. He *flaſhes* into one groſs crime or other. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To break out into wit, bright thought or mirth. They *flaſh* out into an irregular greatneſs of thought. *Felton.*

To FLASH, *verb act.* to ſtrike up large quantities of water from the ſurface. The ſea water, *flaſh'd* with a ſtick or oar, caſteth a ſhining colour. *Carew.*

FLASH *of Flames*, a ſheaf of arrows.

FLA'SHER [of *flaſh*] a man of more appearance of wit than reallity.

FLA'SHER [at a gaming table] one who ſits by to ſwear how often he has ſeen the bank ſtript; a cant word.

FLA'SHILY, vainly, frothily.

FLA'SHINESS [of *flaſhy*] 1. Inſipidneſs or unſavourineſs in taſte. 2. Want of ſolidity or ſubſtance in diſcourſe.

FLA'SHY [from *flaſh*, Eng. of *flaccidus*, Lat. *Skinner*] 1. Having loſt its ſavour, frothy, inſipid, without ſpirit or force. Sour, wateriſh, or *flaſhy*. *Bacon* 2. Showy, without ſolidity, empty. *Flaſhy* wits. *Digby.*

FLASK [*flaſque*, Fr.] 1. A powder horn. Powder in a ſkilleſs ſoldier's *flaſk*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A kind of thin glaſs bottle. The champaigne is to each man his *flaſk*. *King.*

FLASK [flaxa, Sax. *fiaſco*, It. *flaſc*, Sp, fleſſche, Du. flaſche, Ger. flaske, Dan. flaska, Su.] a ſort of bottle wrought over with wicker.

FLASK [in gunnery] a bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance.

FLASK [in heraldry] a bearing, more properly called a flaunch. It is an ordinary made by an arched line drawn downwards to the baſe point; and is always borne double.

FLA'SKET [of *flaſk*, Eng. φλασκωλος, Gr. a pouch, according to Meric Caſaubon] a large long baſket, in which victuals is ſerved. The ſilverſtands with golden *flaſkets* grac'd. *Pope.*

FLAT, *adj.* [flaat, or flata, Su. *plat*, Fr. Du. and Ger. prob. of *patulus*, Lat. *Menage*] 1. Broad, ſpreading, horizontally level without inclination. The houſes are *flat* roofed. *Addiſon.* 2. Smooth, without protuberances. A land *flat* to our ſight. *Bacon.* 3. Being without elevation or riſing up. Beauty's plumes fall *flat*. *Milton.* 4. Level with the ground. What ruins kingdoms and lays cities *flat*. *Milton.* 5. Lying along. The woodborn people fall before her *flat*. *Spenſer.* 6. [In painting] being without releivo or relief, having no prominence of the figures. 7. Inſipid, unſavoury, having loſt its briſk, pungent taſte. To the tongue unelegant and *flat*. *J. Philips.* 8. Dull, unanimated. *Flat* inſipid ſtuff. *Dryden.* 9. Depreſſed, ſpiritleſs. My hopes all *flat*. *Milton.* 10. Unpleaſing, taſteleſs. All earthly ſatisfactions muſt needs look little and grow *flat* and unſavoury. *Atterbury.* 11. Peremptory, abſolute, downright. It is a *flat* wrong to puniſh the thought. *Spenſer.* 12. Not ſhrill, not ſharp in ſound. A *flat* noiſe or rattle. *Bacon.*

FLAT, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. A level, an extended plane. He has cut the ſide of the rock into a *flat* for a garden. *Addiſon.* 2. Even ground, not mountainous. Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A ſmooth, low ground, expoſed to inundations; generally uſed only in the plural. *Bogs*, fens, *flats*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The broadſide of the blade of a weapon, not the edge.

The *flat* to ſweep the viſions from thy mind,
The edge to cut them thro' that ſtay behind. *Dryden.*

5. Depreſſion of thought and language. No *flats* amongſt his elevations. *Dryden.* 6. A ſurface without prominences or relievo. A dull unvaried *flat* to make a ſufficient compenſation for the chief things of the ancient mountains. *Bentley.* See FLATS.

FLAT *in the Foreſail* [ſea-term] means, hale in the foreſail by the ſheet, as near the ſhip's ſide as poſſible: this is done when a ſhip will not fall off from the wind.

To FLAT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To level, to make broad and ſmooth. *Flat* them on the ſides. *Bacon.* 2. To make vapid or dead. Their juice ſomewhat *flatted*. *Bacon.* This ſenſe is generally uſed paſſively, or as a participle adjective.

To FLAT, *verb neut.* 1. To grow flat; oppoſed to ſwell. I obſerved the ſkin ſhrink, and the ſwelling to *flat* yet more than at firſt. *Temple.* 2. To obſtruct, to retard, to make unanimated or evarid. Likely to *flat* and hinder the ſpirit of prayer. *K. Charles.*

FLA'TILE [*flatilis*, from *flo*, Lat. to blow] unconſtant.

FLATI'LITY [*flatilitas*, Lat.] unconſtancy.

FLA'TLY, *adv.* [of *flat*] 1. Horizontally, without inclination. 2. Without prominence or elevation. 3. Without ſpirit, frigidly. 4. Peremptorily, abſolutely, downright. *Flatly* refuſed his aid. *Sidney.*

FLA'TNESS [of *flat*] 1. Broadneſs, ſpreadingneſs, without inequalities, evenneſs. 2. Want of prominence. The *flatneſs* of a figure. *Addiſon.* 3. Deadneſs, inſipidity, not briſkneſs. Deadneſs or *flatneſs* in cyder. *Mortimer.* 4. Dejection of ſtate. The *flatneſs* of my miſery. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Dejection of mind, want of life or ſpirit. 6. Dulneſs, frigidity, want of vigour in thoughts and expreſſions. *Flatneſs* and impertinency flow in upon our meditations. *Collier.* 7. Not ſhrillneſs, not acuteneſs of ſound. That *flatneſs* of ſound is joined with a harſhneſs. *Bacon.*

FLATS, *ſubſt.* [commonly uſed only in the plural] ſhallows in the ſea, ſand-banks, ſhelves.

FLATS [in muſic] a kind of additional or half notes as contrived together with ſharps, to remedy the defects of muſical inſtruments.

To FLA'TTEN, *verb act.* [*flatir*, Fr.] 1. To make broader and thinner with a plain ſurface, to make even without prominence. 2. To beat down to the ground. Beat it down or *flatten* it, it will riſe again. *Mortimer.* 3. To make dead or vapid. 4. To depreſs, to diſpirit.

To FLA'TTEN, *verb neut.* 1. To grow even. 2. To grow dull and inſipid. Satisfactions that are attended with ſatiety, ſurfeits and *flattens* in the very taſting. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLA'TTER [of *flat*] the perſon or inſtrument that flattens any thing.

To FLA'TTER [*flater*, Fr.] 1. To praiſe exceſſively, to gratify with ſervile compliments, to pleaſe with blandiſhments. 2. To praiſe falſely. *Flatter'd* crimes of a licentious age. *Young.* 3. To coax, to ſooth, to careſs, to pleaſe. A mere Gallic ſenſe. A harmony pleaſingly fills the ears and *flatters* them. *Dryden.* 4. To raiſe falſe hopes.

> Hopes thee of *flatt'ring* gales
> Unmindful. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER [of *flatter*; *flateur*, Fr.] one that praiſes more than is deſerved, a cajoler, a fawner, one who endeavours to gain favour by pleaſing falſities.

FLA'TTERING, *part.* [of to *flatter*] ſoothing, careſſing.

FLA'TTERINGLY, *adv.* [of *flattering*] ſoothingly, careſſingly.

FLA'TTERY [*flatterie*, Fr.] fawning, falſe praiſe, artful obſequiouſneſs.

FLA'TTISH, *adj.* [of *flat*] ſomewhat flat, approaching to flatneſs. Woodward uſes it.

FLA'TULENCY [of *flatulent*] 1. Windineſs, fullneſs of wind. 2. Emptineſs, levity, airineſs. The natural *flatulency* of that airy ſcheme of notions. *Glanville.*

FLA'TULENT [*flatulens*, of *flatus*, Lat. a blaſt] 1. Windy, ingendring or breeding wind, ſwoln with wind. Arbuthnot uſes it. 2. Empty, vain, big without ſubſtance, puffy. A *flatulent* vanity. *Glanville.* *Flatulent* writers. *Dryden.*

FLA'TULENTNESS [of *flatulent*] windineſs, flatulency.

FLATUO'SITY, or FLA'TUOUSNESS [*flatuoſité*, Fr. *flatuoſus*, of *flatus*, Lat.] windineſs, windy quality. The cauſe is *flatuoſity*. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUOUS [*flatuoſus*, Lat. *flateux*, Fr. *flatuoſo*, It.] windy, full of wind. Not *flatuous* nor loathſome. *Bacon.*

FLAVI'COMOUS [*flavicomus*, of *flavus*, yellow, and *como*, Lat. hair] having yellow hair.

FLA'TUS Lat. [with phyſicians] diſorderly motions ſtirred up in the body by wind or windy meats.

FLA'TWISE, *adj.* [of *flat* and *wiſe*; ſo it ſhould be written, and not *flat ways*] having the flat and not the edge downwards. Its poſture in the earth was *flatwiſe* and parallel to the ſide of the ſtratum. *Woodward.*

To FLAUNT, *verb neut.* [prob. of *vaunt*] 1. To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel. To *flaunt* it out. *Boyle.* 2. To be hung with ſomething looſe and flying. This ſenſe ſeems improper. One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope.*

FLAUNT, *ſubſt.* Any thing looſe and airy. There my borrow'd *flaunts*. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLAU'NTING, *part.* [of to *flaunt*] gaudy and ſtately in apparel.

FLA'VOUR [prob. of *flatus*, Lat.] 1. A certain pleaſant or agreeable reliſh, commonly applied to wine or other liquids. 2. The power of pleaſing the taſte. *Addiſon.* 3. Sweetneſs to the ſmell, fragrance. Each ſeems to ſmell the *flavour* which the other blows. *Dryden.*

To FLAVOUR, *verb act.* [from the noun] to give any thing a flavour or good ſcent.

FLA'VOURLESS, not having any flavour or ſcent.

FLA'VOROUS [of *flavour*] 1. Delightful to the palate. *Flav'rous* taſte. *Dryden.* 2. Fragrant, ſweet ſcented.

FLA'VOURY [prob. of *ſavour*, *S mut.* in *Fl*] palatable, having a good reliſh, ſpoken of wine, *&c.*

FLA'UTO, *It.* a flute.

FLAUTI'NO, It. a ſmall flute, like a ſixth flute, or an octave flute.

FLAW [prob. of ꝼlo, Sax. fragment, or 𝔣𝔩𝔞𝔴, Brit. a ſegment, or ꝼlean, Sax. the white of the eye, or, according to Caſaubon, of φλαω, Gr. to break in pieces, 𝔣𝔩𝔞𝔲𝔴, Du. broken in mind] 1. A fault, a defect. A *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addiſon.* 2. A little ſkin that grows at the root of one's nails. 3. A chink, a crack, a breach in any thing. Tho' the veſſel were whole without any *flaw*. *Bacon.* 4. (A ſea word) a ſudden guſt, a violent blaſt of wind; from *flo*, Lat. to blow. T'expel the winter's *flaw*. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. A tumult, a violent uproar. The fury of this madbrain'd *flaw*. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. A ſudden commotion of mind, a violent perturbation. Theſe *flaws* and ſtarts. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FLAW, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To crack, to break. The cup was *flawed* with a multitude of little cracks. *Boyle.* 2. To violate, to break; obſolete. France hath *flaw'd* the league. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLA'WLESS, *adj.* [of *flaw*] being without cracks, having no defects. Boyle uſes it.

FLA'WY, *adj.* [of *flaw*] having flaws, being full of flaws.

FLAWN, *ſubſt.* [*flan*, Fr. ꝼlena, Sax. 𝔣𝔩𝔞𝔢𝔶𝔢, Du.] a ſort of cuſtard, pie, *&c.* baked in a diſh.

To FLA'WTER, *verb act.* to ſcrape or pare a ſkin.

FLAX [ꝼleax, or ꝼlex, Sax. 𝔣𝔩𝔞𝔰, Du. 𝔣𝔩𝔞𝔠𝔥𝔰, Ger.] 1. A plant from the fibres of which linen thread is made. The leaves grow alternately on branches: the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf and is tubulous. The flower expands in form of a clove-gilliflower. The ovary becomes an almoſt globular fruit, which is pointed and compoſed of many cells, in which are lodged many plain ſmooth ſeeds, blunt at one end and ſharp at the other. The ſpecies are ſix. The firſt ſort is that which is cultivated for uſe in divers parts of Europe, and is reckoned an excellent commodity. *Miller.* 2. The fibres dreſſed and combed for the ſpinner, the matter for ſpinning made of it.

FLA'XCOMB [of *flax* and *comb*] the inſtrument with which flax is dreſſed, and the fibres cleaned of the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER [of *flax* and *dreſs*] he that prepares flax for ſpinning.

FLA'XEN, *adj.* [ꝼleaxen, of ꝼleax, Sax.] 1. Made of flax. The *flaxen* thread. *Thomſon.* 2. Fair, long, and flowing like flax or flaxen hair. A fine *flaxen* long perriwig. *Addiſon.*

FLAX-*Weed*, an herb.

To FLAY, or To FLEA [ꝼlean, Sax. 𝔳𝔦𝔩𝔩𝔢𝔫, Du. 𝔣𝔩𝔞𝔢𝔫𝔢, Su. or, as Caſaubon will, of φλοιω, Gr. to peel off the bark of a tree, *adflaa*, Iſland. 𝔣𝔩𝔞𝔢, Dan. 𝔳𝔩𝔞𝔢𝔫, Du.] 1. To ſtrip off the ſkin. *Flayed* alive. *Raleigh.* 2. To take off the ſurface of any thing. Cutting ſcraws is *flaying* off the green ſurface of the ground to cover their cabbins. *Swift.*

FLA'YER [of *flay*] he that flays or ſtrips the ſkin off any thing.

FLEA [ꝼlea, or ꝼleh, Sax. 𝔳𝔩𝔬𝔶𝔢, Du. 𝔣𝔩𝔬𝔥, Ger. *fleach*, Scottiſh] a little inſect of a deep purple colour, approaching to black, remarkable for its agility in leaping, for which purpoſe it has three pair of legs. It ſucks the blood of larger animals. It lays eggs called nits; theſe produce a kind of nymphs or white worms, which after ſome time are transformed like caterpillars into perfect fleas.

𝔗𝔬 𝔰𝔢𝔫𝔡 𝔬𝔫𝔢 𝔞𝔴𝔞𝔶 𝔴𝔦𝔱𝔥 𝔞 FLEA 𝔦𝔫 𝔥𝔦𝔰 𝔢𝔞𝔯.

It. *Io gli hò meſſo un pulce nel orecchio.* It is ſaid a flea put into that part will make an incredible buzzing or noiſe.

To FLEA, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to clear from fleas.

FLEA-BANE, an herb. It hath undivided leaves, which for the moſt part are glutinous, and have a ſtrong ſcent.

FLE'ABITE, or FLE'ABITING, *ſubſt.* [from *flea* and *bite*] 1. Red marks made by fleas. A breaking out all over the body like a *fleabiting*. *Wiſeman.* 2. A ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea. *Fleabites* to the pains of the ſoul. *Harvey.*

FLEA'BITTEN, *adj.* [of *flea* and *bite*] 1. Stung by fleas. 2. Mean, worthleſs.

> *Fleabitten* ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
> Of clerks and elders ana. *Cleaveland.*

FLEABITTEN *Colour* [in horſes] ſpotted over with ſpots of a darkiſh red.

FLEAM. See PHLEGM.

FLEAM [*flamme*, Fr. corrupted from φλεϐοτομον, Gr. the inſtrument for bleeding] a ſurgeon and farrier's inſtrument for lancing, chiefly for letting blood of cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLEA-*Wort*, an herb. It agrees with plantain and buckſhorn-plantain in every reſpect, excepting that this riſes up with leafy ſtalks, and divides into many branches; whereas both the others produce their flowers upon naked pedicles. *Miller.*

FLEAK, *ſubſt.* [*floccus*, Lat.] a ſmall lock, thread or twiſt. Little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax. *More.* See FLAKE.

To FLECK, *verb act.* [𝔣𝔩𝔢𝔠𝔨, Ger. a ſpot. *Skinner.* Perhaps it is derived from *fleak* or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid tranſverſe, from the Iſlandick *flake*. *Johnſon*] to ſpot, to ſtreak, to variegate. Let it not ſee the dawning *fleck* the ſkies. *Sandys.*

FLE'CKED, or FLECKT, *part paſſ.* [of 𝔣𝔩𝔢𝔠𝔨, Ger. a ſpot] ſpeckled or ſpotted; feathered (ſpoken of an arrow) or fledg'd (ſpoken of yonng birds.) See to FLECK.

FLE'CKED [in heraldry] arched like the firmament.

To FLE'CKER, *verb act.* [of *fleck*] to ſpot, to mark with red whelks, to variegate with ſpots of different colours. *Flecker'd* like a drunkard. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLE'CTA, a feather'd arrow.

FLED [*pret.* and *part.* of *flee*, to run away; not properly of *fly*, to uſe the wings] gone, run away.

FLEDGE, *adj.* [𝔳𝔢𝔡𝔢𝔯𝔢𝔫, Du. to fly] full feather'd, able to fly, able to quit the neſt. His ſhoulders *fledge* with wings. *Milton.*

To FLEDGE, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to furniſh with wings, to ſupply with feathers. The birds were not as yet *fledg'd* enough to ſhift for themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLE'DGED, *part. paſſ.* of to *fledge* [of 𝔣𝔩𝔢𝔡𝔢𝔯𝔢𝔫, Du. to fly] to be well covered with feathers, as young birds are when they begin firſt to fly.

FLE'DWIT [of ꝼlyht, Sax. flight, and ƿite, Sax. fine] a diſcharge or freedom from fines, when an outlaw'd fugitive comes to the peace of his own accord.

To FLEE, *irreg. verb neut.* FLED, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [𝔣𝔩𝔶𝔡𝔢, 𝔣𝔩𝔶𝔢, Dan. ꝼleon, Sax. 𝔣𝔩𝔶𝔞, Su. 𝔣𝔩𝔦𝔢𝔥𝔢𝔫, Ger. This word is now almoſt univerſally written *fly*, tho' properly to *fly*, ꝼleoʒan, is to move with wings, and *flee*, ꝼlean, to run away; they are now confounded. *Johnſon*] to run away haſtily or ſwifty, to eſcape, to flee away from juſtice or danger, to have recourſe to ſhelter. This city is near to *flee* unto. *Geneſis.*

This verb ſhould not be confounded (as it often is) with *to fly* (ſc. *with wings*) is plain from its preter, *fled*, the preter of the other being *flew*, and the particip. *flown*.

FLEECE [ꝼlyſe, ꝼles, Sax. 𝔳𝔩𝔦𝔢𝔰, Du. 𝔳𝔩𝔦𝔢𝔰𝔷, Ger. *vellus*, Lat.] 1. A flock of wool, or ſo much as comes off from one ſheep at once. 2. Sometimes it denotes the ſheep themſelves.

> I am ſhepherd to another man,
> And do not ſheer the *fleeces* that I graze. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Fleece, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To clip the fleece off a ſheep. 2. To take bribes and to fleece the peeple. Addiſon uſes it. 3. To ſtrip a perſon or deſpoil him of all, even to the bare ſkin, as a ſheep is robb'd of his wool.

Flee'ced, *adj.* [of *fleece*] having fleeces. The rich *fleeced* flocks. *Spenſer.*

Flee'cy, *adj.* [of *fleece*] woolly, covered with wool. *Fleecy* wealth. *Milton.*

To Fleer, *verb neut.* [ꝼleaꞃdian, Sax. to trifle, *fleardan*, Scottiſh. Skinner thinks it form'd of leer, Dan. to laugh] 1. To caſt a diſdainful or ſaucy look at one. 2. To mock or jeſt contemptuouſly. To *fleer* and ſcorn at our ſolemnity. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To leer, to grin, flattering with an air of civility. How popular and courteous, how they grin and *fleer* upon every man they meet. *Burton.*

Fleer, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Mockery expreſs'd by words or looks.

Mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable ſcorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A deceitful grin of civility. Such falſe lines, and ſuch a ſly treacherous *fleer* upon their faces. *South.*

Flee'rer [of *fleer*] a mocker, a flatterer, a fawner.

Flee'ring, *part. act.* of to *fleer*. Looking diſdainfully or ſaucily, mocking, jeſting inſolently.

Fleet, Fleot, or Flot, are all derived from the Saxon ꝼleoꞇ, which ſignifies a bay or gulph. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Fleet [of ꝼloꞇa, Sax. *flotte*, Fr. *flotta*, It. *flota*, Sp. *frota*, Port. bloot, Du. flotte, Ger.] a company of ſhips, a navy.

Fleet [ꝼleoꞇ, Sax. an eſtuary or arm of the ſea] a place where the tide comes up, a creek, an inlet of water. A provincial word from which the Fleet-priſon and Fleetſtreet are named. Landfloods or *fleets* running through them, which make a kind of a ſmall creek. *Mortimer.*

Fleet, *adj.* [*fliotur*, Iſland. ꝼlean, Sax. to fly] 1. Swift of pace, nimble. One of the *fleeteſt* horſes in England. *Clarendon.* 2. [In the huſbandry of ſome provinces] light, ſuperficially fruitful. It is very *fleet* for paſture. *Mortimer.* 3. Skimming the ſurface. Thoſe lands muſt be plow'd *fleet*. *Mortimer.*

Fleet *Priſon*, a priſon in London, into which perſons are committed for contempt of the king and his laws; alſo a priſon of eaſe for debtors.

To Fleet, *verb neut.* [ꝼloꞇan, Sax.] 1. To fly ſwiftly, to vaniſh. All the other paſſions *fleet* to air. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To be in any tranſient ſtate, the ſame as flit. This *fleeting* and unremarkable ſuperficies. *Digby.*

To Fleet, *verb act.* 1. To ſkim the water.

Who ſwelling ſails in Caſpian ſea doth croſs,
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *fleet*. *Spenſer.*

2. To live merrily, to paſs time away lightly. Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time careleſsly. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. [Among county people; vlieten, Du.] to ſkim milk, to take the cream off milk. Hence, a *fleeting* diſh.

Flee'ting, *part. act.* of to *fleet* [of ꝼlean, Sax. to fly, or vlieten, flietten, Teut.] paſſing away continually as time, &c. moving continually from place to place.

Fleetingdish [of *fleet* and *diſh*] a ſkimming veſſel.

Fle'etly, *adv.* [of *fleet*] with nimble pace, ſwiftly.

Flee'tness [of *fleet*] fleeting quality; alſo ſwiftneſs, quickneſs.

Flegm. See Phlegm.

Flegma'ticness [of *flegmatic*; *flegmatique*, Fr. *flemmatico*, It. *phlegmaticus*, Lat. of φλεγματικὸς, Gr.] the ſtate of being troubled with flegm, flegmatic quality. See Phlegmatic.

Fle'mafare [of ꝼlyma, an outlaw, and ꝼlean, Sax. to flay] a claim of the felon's goods.

Fle'menes *Firinth* [of ꝼlyma and ꝼiꞃmean, Sax. to offer victuals] the relieving of a fugitive.

Flemenes *Freme* [of ꝼlyma and ꝼꞃeme, Sax.] chattels or goods of a fugitive.

Flemes *Wite* [of ꝼlyma and ƿiꞇe, Sax.] a liberty to challenge the chattels or fines of one's ſervant who is a fugitive.

Fle'mings [of ꝼlyminᵹ or ꝼlyma, Sax. a baniſhed man, becauſe they were frequently forced to change their habitations, and go into neighbouring countries, becauſe of the inundations of the ſea] the natives or inhabitants of the Low Countries.

Fle'mish [of ꝼlyma, Sax.] belonging to the Flemings or Dutch.

Flesh [ꝼlœc, ꝼleꞅc, Sax. vleeſch, Du. fleiſch, Ger. *feol*, Erſe] 1. The muſcles as contradiſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, tendons, and bones. 2. A ſimilar, fibrous part of an animal body. 3. The body as contradiſtinguiſhed from the ſoul. This *fleſh* which walls about our life. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Animal food as contradiſtinguiſhed from vegetable. *Fleſh* ſhould be forborne as long as he is in coats. *Locke.* 5. The body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, as diſtinct from fiſhes. Suffering *fleſh* to be eaten in the houſe. *Shakeſpeare:* 6. Animal nature. The end of all *fleſh* is come before me. *Geneſis.* 7. Carnality, corporal appetites. To mortify the *fleſh* and ſubdue the luſts thereof. *Smalridge.* 8. [With divines] a carnal ſtate, a worldly diſpoſition; oppoſed to ſpiritual ſtate. The *fleſh* luſteth againſt the ſpirit. *Galatians.* 9. Near relation by blood. He is our *fleſh*. *Geneſis.* 10. The outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the literal or immediate ſignification of a precept or type the *fleſh*, and the remote or typical meaning the ſpirit. This is frequent in St. Paul's writings. Ye judge after the *fleſh*. *St. John.*

Flesh [in botany] the ſoft, pulpy ſubſtance of any fruit, incloſed between the outer rind or ſkin and the ſtone; or that part of a root, fruit, &c. that is fit to be eaten.

To Flesh, *verb act.* 1. To initiate; taken from the ſportſman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the firſt game that they take, or training them to purſuit by feeding them with the fleſh of animals. A good tame quarry to enter and *fleſh* himſelf upon. *Government of the Tongue.* 2. To harden, to eſtabliſh in any practice, as dogs are by often feeding on any thing. *Fleſhed* in cruelty, *fleſhed* in malice. *Sidney.* 3. To glut, to ſatiate. He *fleſhes* his will in the ſpoil of her honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Flesh *Broth* [of *fleſh* and *broth*] broth made by boiling fleſh in it. Wiſeman uſes it.

Flesh-*Broker* [with the canting crew] a bawd.

Fle'shcolour [of *fleſh* and *colour*] the colour of fleſh. Earth with a pale *fleſh-colour*, that is, white with a bluſh of red. *Woodward.*

Fle'shfly [of *fleſh* and *fly*] a fly that feeds upon fleſh and depoſites her eggs therein.. In *fleſhflies* a flymaggot in five days ſpace after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth. *Ray.*

Fle'shhook [of *fleſh* and *hook*] a hook to draw fleſh from the caldron.

Fle'shiness [of *fleſhy*] fulneſs of fleſh, or the ſtate of having much fleſh.

Fle'shless [ꝼleꞅcleaꞅ, Sax.] having no fleſh.

Fle'shliness [ꝼlæꞅclicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] carnal diſpoſition, being addicted to the pleaſures of the fleſh.

Fle'shly, *adj.* [ꝼlæꞅclic, Sax. vleeſchelick, Du. fleiſchlich, Ger.] 1. Corporeal, oppoſed to mental.

Our minds themſelves from ſlumber keep,
When from their *fleſhly* bondage they are free. *Denham.*

2. Carnal, given to the fleſh, laſcivious.

After Aſmodai,
The *fleſhlieſt* incubus. *Milton.*

3. Animal, not vegetable. If men with *fleſhly* morſels muſt be fed. *Dryden.* 4. Human, not celeſtial, not ſpiritual.

What time th'eternal lord in *fleſhly* ſhrine
Enwombed was. *Spenſer.*

Fle'shmeat [of *fleſh* and *meat*] animal food. *Fleſhmeat* is monſtrouſly dear. *Swift.*

Fle'shment [of *fleſh*] eagerneſs gained by ſucceſsful initiation. Taken from a dog or hawk that has been enter'd with the fleſh of an animal. The *fleſhment* of this dread exploit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fle'shmonger [of *fleſh*] one who deals in fleſh, a pimp. Was the duke a *fleſhmonger*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fle'shpot [of *fleſh* and *pot*] a veſſel in which fleſh or meat is cooked. Thence it denotes plenty of fleſh. If he takes away the *fleſhpots*, he can alſo alter the appetite. *Taylor.*

Fle'shquake [of *fleſh* and *quake*] a tremor of the body. A word formed by Ben Johnſon in imitation of earthquake.

Fle'shy [ꝼlæꞅicᵹ, Sax. fleiſchicht, Ger.] 1. Having much fleſh, plump, muſculous. All Ethiopes are *fleſhy* and plump. *Bacon.*. 2. Pulpous, plump, with regard to fruits. Thoſe fruits that are ſo *fleſhy*. *Bacon.*

Fle'ta [ꝼleoꞇ, Sax.] a place where the tide comes up.

Fle'tcher [of *fleche*, Fr. an arrow] a maker of arrows and bows. Mortimer uſes it.

Fletchers company. It is probable was as ancient as the *bowyers* as to their incorporation. They are governed by 2 wardens, 10 aſſiſtants, and 18 on the livery. Their enſigns armorial of ſeal are a chevron between 3 arrows.

Flet, *part. paſſ.* [of to *fleet*] ſkimmed, deprived of the cream. *Flet* milk. *Mortimer.*

To Flet, *verb neut.* [ꝼleoꞇan, Sax.] to ſwim, to float.

Fleti'ferous [*fletifer*, of *fletus*, weeping, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] cauſing weeping.

Fleure'tte, or Fleuronne'e. See Flory.

Fleuro'ns [in cookery] fine tarts or puffs of paſtry-work, for garniſhing diſhes.

Fleu'ry. See Flory.

Flew, *pret.* of to *fly*. See To Fly.

Flew, or Flue, *ſubſt.* a ſmall ſort of fiſhing net; alſo the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. Hanmer uſes it.

Flewed, *adj.* [of *flew*] chapped, mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, ſo ſanded. *Shakeſpeare.*

Flexa'nimous [*flexanimus*, of *flexum*, ſup. of *flecto*, Lat. to bend] having power to change the diſpoſition of the mind; alſo eaſy to be overcome by perſuaſion and entreaty.

Flexa'nimousness [of *flexanimous*] flexibleneſs of mind or diſpoſition.

Flexibi'lity, or Fle'xibleness [*flexibilitas*, Lat. *flexibilité*, Fr. *fleſſibilità*, It.] 1. Pliantneſs, aptneſs to bend or yield. 2. Eaſineſs to be perſuaded, facility, compliance. Rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverſeneſs. *Hammond.* 3. Ductility, manageableneſs. The *flexibleneſs* of the former part of a man's age. *Locke.*

Fle'xible [*flexibile*, It. *flexibilis*, Lat.] 1. Eaſy to bend, poſſible to be bent, not brittle. The ſtalk harder and leſs *flexible* than before. *Bacon.* 2. Pliant, a term applied to bodies that are capable of being bent, or changed from their natural form and direction. 3. Not inexorable, not rigid, complying. A man of great ſeverity and nowiſe *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.* 4. Ductile, manageable. Tender and *flexible* years. *Locke.* 5. That may be adapted to various forms and purpoſes. A principle more *flexible* to their purpoſe. *Rogers.*

Fle'xile, *adj.* [*flexilis*, Lat.] pliant, eaſily bent by any power or impulſe. Every *flexile* wave. *Thomſon.*

Fle'xion [*flexio*, Lat.] 1. The act of bowing or bending, a double, the part bent, a joint. A ſinuous pipe that may have ſome four *flexions*. *Bacon.* 2. A turn towards any quarter. A *flexion* or caſt of the eye aſide. *Bacon.*

Flexor, Lat. the general name of the muſcles which act in bending or contracting the joints, which by its *ſoftneſs* and other circumſtances belonging to its conſiſtency is diſtinguiſh'd from a *cartilage* and *bone*.

Flexor *Carpi Radialis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the wriſt, which ariſes from the inward protuberance of the ſhoulder bone, and is inſerted into the upper part of the os metacarpi.

Flexor *Carpi Ulnaris*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the wriſt ariſing tendinous from the inner protuberance of the humerus, with the flexor radialis, and alſo from the upper and outward part of the ulna, and running along under the ligamentum annulare, it is inſerted into the fourth bone of the firſt row of the carpus.

Fle'xor *Pollicis Pedis longus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the great toe, which is a direct antagoniſt to the extenſor longus; it ariſes oppoſite to it from the back part of the fibula, and is inſerted into the upper end of the ſecond bone of the great toe on the under ſide.

FLEXOR *primi & ſecundi Oſſis Pollicis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a large, fleſhy muſcle, which ariſes from the bones of the carpus and os metacarpi of the middle finger; whence it paſſes to its inſertion partly to the oſſa ſeſamoidea of the ſecond internode, and partly to the firſt bone of the thumb.

FLEXOR *tertii Internodii Pollicis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the thumb, having a twofold beginning, *viz.* the upper from the outward knob of the ſhoulder-bone, and the lower from below the upper part of the radius, and thence it proceeds till implanted in the upper part of the third bone of the thumb.

FLEXOR *Pollicis brevis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the great toe, ariſing from the middle of the cuneiform bone, it is ſhort, thick, and fleſhy, ſeemingly two, and running over the termination of the peronæus, has a double inſertion into the oſſa ſeſamoidea.

FLEXOR *ſecundi Internodii Digitorum Pedis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the leſſer toes that ſprings from the lower and inner part of the os calcis, and has its four tendons implanted at the upper part of the ſecond bone of each leſſer toe.

FLEXOR *tertii Internodii Digitorum Pedis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the leſſer toes that ſprings from the back part of the tibia, and is inſerted into four tendons, which march through the holes of the tendons of the perforatus pedis, and are let into the third bone of each toe.

FLEXUO'SITY [*flexuoſitas*, Lat.] crookedneſs.

FLE'XUOSE [*flexuoſus*, Lat.] winding in and out, crooked. See FLEXUOUS.

FLE'XUOUS, *adj.* [of *flexus*, Lat.] 1. Having turnings and windings. The reſtrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things. *Digby.* 2. Bending, not ſtraight, not ſteady, variable. The *flexuous* burning of flames. *Bacon.*

FLE'XURE [*flexura*, Lat.] 1. The act of bending or bowing. His legs are for neceſſity not *flexure. Shakeſpeare.* 2. The direction in which any thing is bent. The *flexure* of the joints of our arms. *Ray.* 3. The joint, the part bent. The *flexure* of his navel. *Sandys.* 4. Servile cringe, mean compliance or obſequiouſneſs. *Flexure* and low bends. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FLI'CKER, *verb neut.* [ꝼlicceꞃian, Sax. fligheren, Du.] 1. To have a flittering motion. *Flick'ring* on her neſt. *Dryden.* 2. To flutter as a bird.

FLI'CKERING, *part. act.* [of *flicker*] fluttering with the wings, as a bird; alſo fleering and laughing ſcornfully.

FLIDE THRIFT, or SLIDE THRIFT, the game called ſhovelboard.

FLIE [of a mariner's compaſs] that part on which the 32 points are drawn, and to which the needle is faſtened underneath.

FLI'ER [of *fly*] 1. One that runs away. 2. That part of a machine which by being put into a more rapid motion ſets the reſt a going; as in a jack.

FLIGHT [ꝼlẏhꞇ, Sax. fllucht, Du. bucht, Ger. *fuite*, Fr.] 1. An eſcape from danger, the act of flying away of a fugitive, criminal, or vanquiſhed perſon. 2. Removal to another place. She to the Latian palace took her *flight. Dryden.* 3. The act of uſing wings. He ſo ſwift and nimble was of *flight. Spenſer.* 4. Removal from place to place by means of wings. The fowls ſhall take their *flght* away together. 2 *Eſdras.* 5. A number, flock, or company flying; as of birds. The infinite *flight* of birds. *Bacon.* 6. A volley, as much as is diſcharged at once; as of arrows, *&c.* 7. A ſprightly ſally of the ſoul. 8. Heat of imagination. Some of his *flights. Pope.* 9. The ſpace paſt by flying. 10. Excurſion on the wing. The higheſt *flight* of folly. *Tillotſon.* 11. The power of flying. I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf ſame *flight. Shakeſpeare.*

FLIGHT [in melting lead ore] a ſubſtance which flies away in the ſmoak.

FLIGHT *of a Stair Caſe*, the ſtairs from one landing place to another.

Capon's FLIGHT, a compaſs of ground, ſuch as a capon might fly over, due to the eldeſt of ſeveral brothers in dividing the father's effects, when there is no principal manor in a lordſhip.

FLI'GHTY [of *flight*] 1. Fleeting, nimble, ſwift.

> The *flighty* purpoſe never is o'ertook,
> Unleſs the deed go with it. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Wild, full of imagination, having extravagant ſallies of fancy.

FLI'MSY, *adj.* [of this word I know not any original, and ſuſpect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers. *Johnſon*] 1. Limber, thin, ſlight of texture. 2. Mean, being without ſpirit or force. *Flimſy* lines. *Pope.*

FLI'MSINESS [of *flimſy*] limberneſs, thinneſs without ſufficient ſtiffneſs or ſubſtance.

To FLINCH, *verb neut.* [prob. of ꝼlicceꞃian, Sax. or of *fling*, En. *Skinner.*] 1. To ſtart, to flinch from any ſuffering or undertaking, to draw back from pain or danger. Nor did they *flinch* from duty for fear of danger. *South.* 2. [In Shakeſpeare] to fail.

> If I break time or *flinch* in property
> Of what I ſpoke, unpitied let me die. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLI'NCHER [of *flinch*] he who flinches, ſhrinks, or fails in any matter.

FLI'NCHING, drawing back from by reaſon of apprehenſion of danger; alſo a flirting the nail of the middle finger ſlapped from the thumb.

FLI'NDERS, ſmall and thin pieces, ſhivers, *&c.*

To FLING, *irr. verb act. flung, pret. and part. p. old part. flong* [prob. of ꝼlean, Sax. to fly or flinden, Goth. to caſt. *Minſhew.* from *fligo*, Lat. *Skinner*; according to others from *flying*; ſo to *fling* is to ſet *flying*] 1. To throw or caſt from the hand. 2. To hurl, to dart, to caſt with violence.

> He among
> A thouſand ſhips like Jove his light'ning *flung. Dryden.*

3. To ſcatter. Ev'ry beam new tranſient colours *flings. Pope.* 4. To drive by violence. Would expel the waters out of their places with ſuch a violence as to *fling* them among the higheſt clouds. *Burnet's Theory.* 5. To move forcibly. The apartments to be *flung* open. *Addiſon.* 6. To eject, to diſmiſs. *Fling* away ambition. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. To caſt reproach. *Fling* but the appearance of diſhonour on it. *Addiſon.*

8. To force into another condition; properly a worſe. Squalid fortune into baſeneſs *flong. Spenſer.* 9. *To fling down*; to demoliſh, to ruin. 10. *To fling off*; to baffle in the chace, to defeat of a prey. Too well acquainted with the chace to be *flung off* by any falſe ſteps or doubles. *Addiſon.*

To FLING, *verb neut.* as, *To fling like a Cow* [ſpoken of horſes] 1 To raiſe only one leg, and to give a blow with it. This makes them wince and *fling. Tillotſon.* 2. To *fling out*; to grow unruly or outrageous. From the act of an angry horſe that throws out his legs.

> Duncan's horſes
> Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls, *flung out. Shakeſpeare.*

FLING, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A throw, a caſt. 2. A gibe, a contemptuous or inſolent remark. Has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. *Addiſon.*

FLI'NGER [of *fling*] 1. He who throws. 2. He who jeers.

FLI'NGING [with horſemen] is the fiery action of an unruly horſe, or a kicking with the hind-legs.

FLINT [ꝼlinꞇ, Sax. *flinta*, Su. φελλεις, Gr.] 1. A hard, livid, or black pebble. A ſemi pellucid ſtone, compoſed of cryſtal debaſed, of a blackiſh grey, of one ſimilar and equal ſubſtance, free from veins, and naturally inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt. It is well known to ſtrike fire with ſteel. It is uſeful in glaſs-making. *Hill.* 2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

> Your tears a heart of *flint*
> Might tender make. *Spenſer.*

FLINT [ꝼlinꞇ, Sax.] See FLYNT. A certain idol of the ancient Britons, ſo called becauſe he ſtood in a flinty place.

FLINT-CASTLE, an old town and caſtle in north-wales, which gives name to Flintſhire. It is ſituated on the river Dee, 10 miles eaſt of St. Aſaph, and ſends one member to parliament. The county of Flint alſo ſends one member.

FLI'NTY [of ꝼlinꞇicᵹ, Sax.] 1. Full of flints. Flints in *flinty* ground. *Bacon.* 2. Made of flint, ſtrong. A pointed *flinty* rock. *Dryden.* 3. Being of the nature of flint, hard of heart, cruel, inexorable. *Flinty* Tartar's boſom. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLIP, a ſort of drink among ſailors, made of beer, geneva, brandy or rum, and ſugar. Dennis uſes it.

FLI'PPANT, *adj.* [a word of no great authority, prob. derived from *flip-flap. Johnſon*] 1. Nimble-tongued, moveable; it is only uſed of the act of ſpeaking. *Addiſon.* 2. Pert, talkative, briſk. Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomſon.*

FLI'PPANTLY, *adv.* [of *flippant*] in a prating, flowing manner, briſkly, pertly.

FLI'PPANTNESS [of *flippant*] nimble-tonguedneſs, briſkneſs, pertneſs.

To FLIRT, *verb act.* [Skinner thinks it formed from the ſound] 1. To throw any thing with a quick, vibrating motion. *Flirts* from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.* 2. To move any thing with quickneſs. To kiſs your hand or *flirt* your fan. *Dorſet.*

To FLIRT *at*, *verb neut.* 1. To banter or jeer at one, to gibe. 2. To run about continually, to be fluttering and unſteady.

FLIRT [from the verb] 1. A quick vibratory motion. In unfurling the fan are ſeveral little *flirts* and vibrations. *Addiſon.* 2. A ſudden trick or ſlight.

> Have licence to play
> At the hedge a *flirt. Ben Johnſon.*

3. A pert young huſſey; as a *jill-flirt*, or a *flirt-jill.* Several young *flirts* about town. *Addiſon.*

FLI'RTING, *part.* [of *to flirt*] throwing out ever and anon; alſo bantering or jeering by flirts.

FLIRTA'TION [of *flirt*] a quick ſprightly motion; a cant word among women. A very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope.*

To FLIT, *verb neut.* [from to *fleet*, or from flytter, Dan. to remove] 1. To fly away; in a paſſive form. At laſt it *flitted* is. *Spenſer.* A dreadful ſtorm away is *flit. Spenſer.* 2. To remove, to migrate. In Scotland it is ſtill uſed for removing from one place to another at quarter day or the uſual term; Spenſer has it in the paſſive form. He the *flitted* life does win. The ſouls of men departing this life did *flit* out of one body into ſome other. *Hooker.* 3. To flutter, to rove on the wing, to remove from place to place. The *flitting* bird. *Dryden.* 4. To be unſtable or fluctuating. *Flitting* air. *Dryden.*

FLIT, *adj.* [of *fleet*] ſwift, quick. Two darts exceeding *flit. Spenſer.*

FLITCH [ꝼlicce, Sax. flycke, Du. flocke, *fleche*, Fr. *Skinner*] the ſide or half of a hog ſalted and cured. He accompanies the preſent with a *flitch* of bacon. *Addiſon.*

To FLITE, N. C. *verb neut.* [ꝼliꞇan, Sax.] to ſcold or brawl

FLI'TTER, a rag or tatter.

FLI'TTER *Mouſe* [fleder-muis, Du. fleder-mauſz, Ger.] a bat.

FLITTING, *ſubſt.* [ꝼliꞇ, ſcandal] an offence or fault. Thou telleſt my *flittings. Pſalms.*

FLITTING, or FLI'TTERING, *part. act.* [of *to flit*, which ſee] removing from place to place, a term properly applied to a horſe, who being tied to a ſtake, eats up all the graſs that is round about him within the compaſs of his rope.

FLIX, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *flax*] down, ſoft hair. His warm breath blows her *flix* up as ſhe lies. *Dryden.*

FLIX *Weed*, an herb.

FLIX-WOOD. See HEDGE-MUSTARD.

To FLOAT, *verb neut.* [*floter*, Fr. *flutuare*, It. *flotàr*, Sp. of *fluctuo*, Lat.] 1. To ſwim on the ſurface of the water. Men being drowned and ſunk, do *float* the ninth day. *Brown.* 2. To move eaſily and without labour in any fluid. That *float* in air. *Dryden.* 3. To paſs with a light irregular courſe. *Floating* ideas make not deep impreſſions. *Locke.*

To FLOAT, *verb act.* to cover with water. A great town half *floated* by a deluge. *Addiſon.*

FLOAT, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The act of flowing, the flux; oppoſed to the ebb; now obſolete. The main *float* and refloat of the ſea. *Bacon.* 2. Any thing ſo contrived as to ſwim upon the water. A *float* of weeds and ruſhes. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. The quill or cork of a fiſhing line which ſwims above the water, by which the angler diſcovers

covers the bite of a fiſh. Caſting a little of it into the place where your *float* ſwims. *Walton.* 4. A level; a provincial and cant word. Banks are meaſured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen feet ſquare and one deep. *Mortimer.*

Floats [*flottas*, Su.] pieces of timber made faſt together with rafters, for conveying burdens down a river with a ſtream.

Flo'atages, thoſe things which float on the ſea or great rivers.

Flo'ating, *part act.* [of *to float*, En. *flotant*, Fr. *fluctuans*, Lat.] ſwimming to and fro upon the water.

Floating, *part. act.* [in huſbandry] the watering or overflowing of meadows.

Floating, *part. act.* [of cheeſe] is the ſeparating the whey from the milk.

Floating *Bridge*, a bridge made in the form of a redoubt, with two boats covered with planks.

Flo'aty, *adj.* [of *float*] ſwimming a top, buoyant. A ſhip if ſhe be *floaty*. *Raleigh.*

Flock [flocca, Sax. *flocon*, Fr. of *floccus*, Lat. a flock of wool, Caſaubon's derivation of it of πωυ, Gr. ſeems a little ſtrained] a company of ſheep.

Flock [flocc, Sax.] 1. A company, commonly a company of birds or beaſts.

The *flock* of all affections elſe
That live in her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A company of ſheep, as contradiſtinguiſhed from herds, which are of oxen or black cattle. The riches of the country conſiſted chiefly in *flocks* and paſturage. *Addiſon.* 3. A body of men. The heathen came to Nicanor by *flocks*. 2 *Maccabees.* 4. [*floccus*, Lat.] a lock of wool.

Flock *Bed*, a bed filled with flocks of wool. For a *flock bed* I can ſhear my ſheep. *Dryden.*

To Flock, *verb neut*, to aſſemble together, to come in flocks, great numbers or companies. Many young gentlemen *flock* to him: *Shakeſpeare.*

To Flog, *verb act.* [*flagrum*, Lat. a ſcourge] to whip or ſcourge, to chaſtiſe. The ſchoolmaſter's joy is to *flog*. *Swift.*

Flong, *part. paſſ.* [from *to fling*] uſed by Spenſer. See the 8th ſenſe of To Fling, *verb act.*

Flood [flood, Dan. flod, Sax. vloedt, Du. flaht, Ger. floed, Da. flodh, Su. flad, Goth. *flot*, Fr.] 1. An inundation, a deluge. Since the great *flood*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The flow or the flux of the tide; not the ebb, not the reflux. 3. The ſwelling of a river by rain or an inland flood. Th' ebbs and *floods* of Nile. *Davies.* 4. A body of water, the ſea, a river. From the *flood* unto the world's end. *Pſalms.* 5. The catamenia. Eſcape by means of their *floods* repelling the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

Flood [with watermen] is when the tide begins to come up, or the water to riſe, which they call young flood; the next quarter-flood, the next half-flood, and the next full-tide, or ſtill, or high water.

Young Flood, the time when the water begins to riſe in the river.

To Flood, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cover with waters, to deluge. Meadows are *flooded*. *Mortimer.*

Flood-gate [of *flood* and *gate*] a kind of gate or ſhutter, by which the courſe of the water is incloſed or opened at pleaſure. The cataracts or *flood-gates* of heaven being opened. *Burnet's Theory.*

Flook *of an Anchor* [pflug, Ger. a plough] that part that takes hold of the ground.

Floor [flor, flore, and flering, Sax. floer, Du. flubr, Ger.] 1. The area or ſurface of a room, the pavement, that part on which one treads. A pavement is always of ſtone; the *floor* of wood or ſtone. *Johnſon.* 2. A ſtory or flight of rooms.

He that building ſtays at one
Floor or the ſecond, hath erected none. *B. Johnſon.*

To Floor [vloeren, Du. or of flore, Sax.] to cover the bottom with a floor.

Floor [in a ſhip] ſo much of her bottom as ſhe reſts on when ſhe lies on ground.

Floo'ring, *ſubſt.* [from *floor*] the bottom, the floor. The *flooring* is a kind of red plaſter made of brick. *Addiſon.*

To Flop, *verb act.* [from *flap*] to clap the wings with a noiſe, to play any thing with a noiſy motion. A huge *flopping* kite. *L'Eſtrange.*

Flo'ra, Lat. the goddeſs of flowers. She is painted in a mantle of various colours, with a garland of flowers.

Flo'ral, *adj.* [*floralis*, of *floris*, the gen. of *flos*, Lat. a flower] pertaining to Flora, or to flowers. Celebrated ſports and *floral* play. *Prior.*

Floral *Games* [in France] a ceremony beginning on May day with a ſolemn maſs, muſic, &c. at which the corporation attend, and poems are rehearſed every day; the magiſtracy give a magnificent treat, and adjudge the prizes, which are the rewards of three different compoſitions, *viz.* a poem, an eclogue, and an ode, which are a violet, an eglantine, and a panſy of gold, each a cubit high, worth 15 piſtoles a-piece.

Flora'lia, Lat. a feaſt and ſports in honour of Flora, who having left a certain ſum of money for the celebration of her birth-day, theſe games were celebrated with obſcenities and debaucheries, and not only with the moſt licentious diſcourſes, but the courteſans being called together by ſound of trumpet, made their appearance naked, and entertained the people with abominable poſtures.

Flo'ramour, [*q. flos amoris*, Lat. or *fleur d'amour*, Fr. *i. e.* the flower of love] a kind of flower.

Flore *Radiato* [in botanic writers] with a radiated flower, or ſuch as is like rays.

Floree', or Flo'rey, the ſcum of boiled glaſtum or woad, dried and beaten to powder; a blue colour uſed in painting.

Flo'ren [ſo named, ſays Camden, becauſe made by Florentines] a gold coin of king Edward III, in value 6 s.

Flo'rence, an archbiſhop's ſee, and city of Italy, on the river Arno, in Tuſcany, 45 miles eaſt of Leghorn, Lat. 43° 30′ N. Long. 12° 15′ E. It is one of the moſt elegant cities in Italy, has an univerſity, and is ſix miles in circumference. The ſtatues, paintings, and curioſities in the grand duke's palace, are the admiration of travellers.

Flo'rentine, a town of Champaign in France, 28 miles ſouth-weſt of Troys.

Florentine [in paſtry] a ſort of tart or pudding baked in a diſh.

Florentine *Marble*, a ſort of marble, the figures in which repreſent buildings naturally, called alſo landſkip marble.

Florentines, natives of Florence.

Flo'res, Lat. flowers. Thus,

Flores [with chemiſts] are the moſt ſubtil parts of a ſubſtance ſeparated from the groſſer by ſublimation.

Flo'ret, or Flou'rish [with botaniſts] 1. Is a little tube expanded at the top, uſually divided into five ſegments, and ſitting upon the embryo of a ſingle ſeed. From the inner part of the floret ariſe five chives, which uniting to the inner part of the floret together form a ſheath; from the embryon of the ſheath ariſes a bifid, reflexed ſtile, which paſſes through the ſheath. 2. [*fleurette*, Fr.] A ſmall imperfect flower.

Flori'comous [*floricomus*, of *floris*, gen. of *flos*, a flower, and *como*, Lat. to dreſs] having the top full of or adorned with flowers.

Flo'rid [*fiorito*, It. *florido*, Sp. of *floridus*, Lat.] 1. Flouriſhing or adorned with flowers, productive of flowers. 2. Bright in colour, fluſhed with red. Our beauty when moſt *florid* and gay. *Taylor* 3. Splendid, embelliſhed, brilliant with ornaments. The *florid*, elevated and figurative way is for the paſſions. *Dryden.*

Florid *Deſcant* [in muſic] See Figurative *Deſcant.*

Florid *Diſcourſe*, a diſcourſe full of rhetorical flowers.

Flo'rid *Stile.* See Florid *Diſcourſe.*

Flo'rida, a name firſt given by the Spaniards to all that part of North America, which lies to the northward of the gulph of Mexico. But all that retains the name of Florida at preſent, is the peninſula between the Britiſh colony of Georgia, and Cape Florida.

Flori'dity [of *florid*] freſhneſs of colour. Floyer uſes it.

Flo'ridness [of *florid*] 1. Freſhneſs of colour. 2. Fulneſs of rhetorical flowers, embelliſhment, ambitious or affected elegance of ſtyle. Boyle uſes it.

Flo'rifer, Lat. [in botanic writings] producing flowers.

Flori'ferous [*florifer*, of *floris*, gen. of *flos*, a flower, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing flowers.

Flori'ferousness, flower-bearing quality.

Flori'gerous [*floriger*, Lat.] carrying or bearing flowers.

Florile'gium, Lat. [of *flores*, flowers, and *lego*, Lat. to collect] a collection of choice pieces, containing the fineſt of their kind.

Flo'rin, Fr. [*fiorino*, It. *florin*, Sp.] a coin firſt made by the Florentines, that of Germany is in value 2 *s.* 4 *d.* that of Spain 4 *s.* 4 *d.* ½, that of Palermo and Sicily 2 *s.* 6 *d.* that of Holland 2 *s.* *Ayliffe.*

Flo'rist [*fleuriſte*, Fr. *fioriſta*, It.] one who delights in and is ſkilled in flowers, one who cultivates flowers. Thomſon uſes it.

Flo'roon [*fleuron*, Fr.] a border of flower-work.

Flo'rulent [*florulentus*, Lat.] flowry or bloſſoming, full of flowers.

Flo'ry [in heraldry] or *fleure de liſſe*, or, as it is comonly written, *flower de luce*, as a croſs flower, is a croſs with flower de luces at the ends.

Flos, Lat. a flower; as

Flos *Æris*, Lat. [with chemiſts] braſs-flower; a compoſition that conſiſts of ſmall grains of braſs like millet ſeed, which are ſeparated from its body, when hot braſs is quenched in water.

Flos *Frumentorum*, Lat. [with botaniſts] a flower called blue-bottle.

Flos [in botanic writings] a flower, as to the different kinds ſee under their proper articles.

Flo'sculous [*floſculus*, Lat.] conſiſting of flowers, having the nature or form of flowers. A dry and *floſculous* coat. *Brown.*

Flo'ta, Sp. [with the Spaniards] the plate fleet, which they ſend every year to ſome part of the Weſt Indies.

Flo'tages, are ſuch things as are floating on the ſurface of the ſea or great rivers.

To Flo'te, *verb act.* to ſkim. Tuſſer uſes it. See To Fleet.

Flo'tson, or Flo'tzam [fleotean, Sax.] any thing loſt by ſhipwreck, which lies floating on the top of the water, theſe with *jetſon* and *lagan*, which ſee, are given to the lord admiral by his letters patent.

Flo'tten *Milk* [*part. paſſ.* of to *flote*] fleet or ſkimmed milk. Skinner uſes it.

Flouk, or Flook [of an anchor; flooc, Sax.] that part of it that is barbed and taketh hold of the ground. See Flook.

To Flounce, *verb neut.* [prob. of plouſſen, Du.] 1. To plunge, to roll about, to move with violence, to ſtruggle or daſh in the water. *Flounces* in the waves. *Addiſon.* 2. To move with weight and tumult. Six *flouncing* Flanders mares. *Prior.* 3. To move with paſſionate commotion, to be in a toſs or fume with anger. You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

To Flounce, *verb act.* to adorn with a flounce or pucker. She was *flounced* and furbelow'd. *Addiſon.*

Flounce [from the verb] any thing ſewed to the garment in a pucker, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake. A muſlin *flounce* made very full. *Pope.*

Flou'nder [flynder, Dan.] a well known flat fiſh.

To Flou'nder, *verb neut.* [from *flounce* or *flounder*] to ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions, as a horſe in the mire. Deeper ſunk by *flound'ring* in the mud. *Dryden.*

Flou'ndring, *part. act.* [of to *flounder*] ruſtling or making a noiſe with its fall, ſtruggling violently in the mire.

Flour [*fleur de farine*, Fr. *flos farinæ*, Lat.] the fine part of ground corn.

Flour [in geography] a city of the Lyonois, in France, 45 miles ſouth of Clermont.

To Flour, *verb act.* to ſprinkle with flour of meal.

To Flo'urish [*fleurir*, Fr. *fiorire*, It. *florecer*, Sp. of *florere*, Lat.] 1. To be proſperous, to be in repute, vogue or eſteem. 2. To be in vigour, not to fade. The righteous ſhall *flouriſh* like a palm-tree. *Pſalms.*

Pſalms. 3. To uſe florid language, to ſpeak with copious and ambitious elegance of ſtyle. To *flouriſh* in a copious harangue and diffuſive ſtyle. *Watts.* 4. To deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines, to play in irregular motions.

Impetuous ſpread,
The ſteam and ſmoking *flouriſh'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*

5. To boaſt, to vaunt. 6. [In muſic] to play ſome prelude.

To FLOURISH, *verb act.* 1. To adorn with vegetable beauty. With ſhadowy verdure *flouriſh'd* high. *Fenton.* 2. To adorn with figures of needle-work. 3. To work with a needle into figures. Bottoms of thread cloſe wound up, which with a good needle perhaps may be *flouriſh'd* into large works. *Bacon.* 4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of ſhow or triumph. *Flouriſh'd* their ſnakes and toſs'd their flaming brands. *Craſhaw.* 5. To adorn with embelliſhments of ſtyle, to ſet off with eloquence, ambitiouſly diffuſive. The labours of Hercules, *flouriſh'd* with much fabulous matter. *Bacon.* 6. To adorn, to grace in general.

The juſtice of your title
Doth *flouriſh* the deceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FLOURISH [in writing] is to adorn writing with ornamental Strokes, *&c.* performed *volante manu.*

To FLOURISH *Colours* [in military affairs] is to diſplay them.

FLOURISH [from the verb] 1. An ornament in diſcourſe or writing, a diffuſive copiouſneſs, a far-fetch'd embelliſhment. Rhetorical *flouriſhes. More.* 2. Bravery, beauty.

The *flouriſh* of his ſober youth
Was the pride of naked truth. *Craſhaw.*

3. Figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly interſecting each other. The neat characters and *flouriſhes* of a bible curiouſly printed. *Boyle.*

FLOURISH [in architecture] a flower-work.

FLOURISH [in diſcourſe] a boaſt, a brag, a vaunt.

FLOURISH [in muſic] a prelude.

FLOU'RISHER [of *flouriſh*] one that is in his prime or in high proſperity. Not the greateſt *flouriſher* can equal him in pow'r. *Chapman.*

FLOU'RISHING, *part. act.* [of to *flouriſh*] being in the prime proſperous, being in vogue or eſteem. I *flouriſhed* in the opinion of the world. *Dryden.*

To FLOUT, *verb act.* [fluyten, Du. *flouwe*, Triſie. Mer. Caſ. derives it of φαυλιζω, Gr. to contemn or ſcorn] to mock or jeer, to treat with gibing contempt. Phillida *flouts* me. *Walton.*

To FLOUT, *verb neut.* to practiſe mockery, to behave with contempt. Nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLOUT [from the verb] a mock, a word or act of contempt. Was there never a *flout* or dry blow given. *Bacon.*

FLOU'TER [from *flout*] one who flouts or jeers.

FLOU'TING, *part. act.* [of to *flout*] mocking, jeering, with ſcorn or diſdain.

To FLOW, *verb neut.* [fleopan, Sax. floeden, floeyen, Du. vieſſen, H. Ger. *fluo*, Lat.] 1. To pour in as water from the ſea into a river, to riſe; oppoſed to ebb. This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To run or ſpread as water. Endleſs tears *flow* down in ſtreams. *Swift.* 3. To run; oppoſed to waters that ſtand.

With oſier floats and ſtanding water ſhow
Of maſſy ſtones make bridges if it *flow.* *Dryden.*

4. To melt, to be liquified. Oh that the mountains might *flow* down at thy preſence. *Iſaiah.* 4. To proceed, to iſſue. That which *flows* from ſpeculation. *South.* 5. To run or glide ſmoothly without aſperity. *Flowing* eloquence. *Hakewill.* 6. To write ſmoothly, to ſpeak volubly. Virgil is ſweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.* 7. To abound, to be crowded. The dry ſtreets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.* 8. To be copious or full. *Flowing* cups. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. To hang looſe or waving. A *flowing* mantle of green ſilk. *Spectator.*

To FLOW, *verb act.* to overflow, to deluge. To *flow* the ground. *Mortimer.*

FLOW [from the verb] 1. The riſe of water; oppoſed to the ebb. The *flows* and motions of theſe ſeas. *Brown.* 2. A ſudden plenty. An accidental *flow* of ſpirits or a ſudden tide of blood. *Pope.* 3. A ſtream of eloquence, volubility of tongue. A *flow* of words. *South.*

It FLOWS *South* [with watermen] it is high water when the ſun is at that point at new or full moon.

It FLOWS *Tide and Half Tide, i. e.* it will be half-flood by the ſhore, before it begins to flow in the channel.

Every FLOW will have its ebb.

The times and fate of men are in a continual fluctuation. Families as well as ſingle perſons are ſubject to this viciſſitude; according to the Lat. proverb; *Variæ ſunt fortunæ vices.* (The changes of fortune are various.) The It. ſay, as we; *Ogni fluſſo hà il ſuo refluſſo*; and ſo the Fr. *Tout flux a ſon reflux.*

FLOWER [*fleur*, Fr. *fior*, It. *flór*, Sp. *flor*, Port. *flos*, Lat. (among botaniſts) is variouſly underſtood. Some mean by it thoſe fine coloured leaves, which are called the petals, others reſtrain it to ſignify the organs of generation; the proper ſignification of it ſeems to be the organs of generation with their coverings] 1. The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds. 2. An ornament or embelliſhment. Excellent *flowers* of rhetoric. *Hakewell.* 3. The prime, the flouriſhing part. In *flower* of age you periſh for a ſong. *Pope.* 4. The meal or edible part of corn. The bread I would have in *flower*, ſo as it might be baked. *Spenſer.* 5. The quinteſſence or moſt valuable part of any thing. The choice and *flower* of all things. *Hooker.* 6. That which is moſt diſtinguiſhed for any thing valuable. He is not the *flower* of courteſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is the beſt FLOWER *in his Garden*, that is, his beſt dependance. We ſay likewiſe;

It is the beſt ſpoke in his wheel.

To FLOWER, *verb neut.* [*floreo*, Lat. *fleurir*, Fr. *fiorire*, It. *florecér*, Sp.] 1. To produce or bear flowers, to be in bloſſom. 2. To flouriſh, to be in the prime. When *flowered* my youthful ſpring. *Spenſer.* 3. To froth, to ferment, to mantle, as drink, *&c.* That beer did *flower* a little. *Bacon.* 4. To come as cream from the ſurface. Theſe few obſervations which have *flowered* off, and are as it were the burniſhing of many ſtudious and contemplative years. *Milton.*

To FLOWER, *verb act.* to adorn with imitated flowers.

FLOWERS [with chemiſts] are the moſt ſubtle parts of dry bodies, which riſe by fire to the top of veſſels made on purpoſe to receive them, as the flowers of benjamin, ſulphur, *&c.*

Amentaceous FLOWER [*flos amentaceus*, Lat.] ſuch as hang pendulous, like the juli or catkins. *Tournefort.*

Apetalous FLOWER [*flos apetalus*, Lat.] is ſuch as want the fine coloured leaves, called petala.

Campaniform FLOWER [*flos campaniformis*, Lat.] ſuch flower as is in the ſhape of a bell.

Caryophylleous FLOWER [*flos caryophylleus*, Lat.] a flower in the ſhape of a gilliflower or carnation.

Compoſit FLOWER [*flos compoſitus*, Lat.] a compound flower, which conſiſts of many floſculi, all making but one flower, is either diſcous or diſcoidal, that is, whoſe floſculi are ſet together ſo cloſe, thick and even, as to make the ſurface of the flower plain and flat, which therefore, becauſe of its compound form, will be like a diſcus; which diſk is ſometimes radiated, when there are a row of petala ſtanding round in the diſk, like the points of a ſtar, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, *&c.* and ſometimes naked, having no ſuch radiated leaves round the limb of its diſk, as in the tenacetum.

Corniculated FLOWERS [*flores corniculati*, Lat.] are ſuch hollow flowers, as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur or little horn, as the linaria, delphinum, *&c.* and the corniculum or calcar, is always impervious at the top or point.

Cruciform FLOWER [*flos cruciformis*, Lat.] a flower that repreſents the form of a croſs.

Cucurbitaceous FLOWER, is one that reſembles the flower of the gourd, or has the ſame conformation with it.

Diſcous, or *Diſcoidal* FLOWERS, are thoſe whoſe floſculi or little flowers are ſet together ſo cloſe, thick and even, as to make the ſurface of the flower plain and flat; which therefore, becauſe of its round form, will be like a diſcus or quoit.

Fecund FLOWER [*flos fæcundus*] a fruitful flower.

Fiſtular FLOWER [*flos fiſtularis*, Lat.] a flower compounded of many long, hollow, little flowers like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends.

Floſculous FLOWER [*flos floſculoſus*, Lat.] a flower compoſed of many little flowers.

Galeated, or *Galericulate* FLOWER [*flos galeatus*, Lat.] a flower that reſembles an helmet or hat. See *Labiated* FLOWER.

Imperfect FLOWERS [*flores imperfecti*, Lat.] ſuch as want ſome of the parts which compoſe a perfect flower, either petala, ſtamina, apex, or ſtylus.

Infundibuliform FLOWER [*flos infundibuliformis*, Lat.] a flower that reſembles a funnel in ſhape.

Labiated FLOWER [*flos labiatus*, Lat.] is ſuch as either has but one lip only. 1. As in the acanthus and ſcordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of labiated flowers. 2. When the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and ſo repreſents a kind of helmet or monkſhood; and from thence theſe are frequently called galeate, galericulate, and cucullate. 3. Corniculate flowers: and in this form are the flowers of the lamium, and moſt verticillate plants. Sometimes alſo the lamium is entire, and ſometimes jagged or divided.

Leguminous FLOWER, the flower of leguminous plants, which bear ſome reſemblance to a flying butterfly, and thence are called papilionaceous.

Liliaceous FLOWER [*flos liliaceus*, Lat.] a flower of the lily form.

Monopetalous FLOWER [*flos monopetalus*, Lat.] is ſuch as has the body of the flower all of one entire leaf, though ſometimes cut or divided a little way into ſeeming petala or leaves, as in borage, bugloſs, *&c.*

Monopetalous Anomalous FLOWER [*flos monopetalus anomalus*, Lat.] an irregular monopetalous flower.

Papilionaceous FLOWER [*flos papilionaceus*, Lat.] is a flower that repreſents ſomething of the papilio or butterfly, with its wings diſplayed. In theſe the flower-leaves or petala are always of a difform figure, being four in number, and joined together at the extremities; ſuch are the flowers of thoſe plants that are of the leguminous kinds, as peas, vetches, *&c.*

Perfect FLOWERS [*flores perfecti*, Lat.] are ſuch as have a petala, ſtamen, apex, and ſtylus; and whatever flower wants any of theſe is accounted imperfect. Theſe are divided into ſimple or compound. 1. Simple are thoſe flowers which are not compoſed of other ſmaller ones, and which uſually have but one ſingle ſtyle. 2. Compounded, which conſiſt of many floſculi, all making but one flower.

Perſonated FLOWER [*flos perſonatus*, Lat.] a flower that ſomewhat reſembles a mouth, as the ſnap-dragon, toad-flax.

Planifolious FLOWER [*flos planifolius*, Lat.] ſuch as is compoſed of plain flowers ſet together in circular rows round the center, and whoſe face is uſually indented, notched, uneven, and jagged, as the hierarchia, ſonchia, *&c.*

Polypetalous FLOWER [*flos polypetalus*, Lat.] ſuch as has diſtinct petala, and thoſe falling off ſingly and not altogether, as the ſeeming petala of the monopetalous always do: both monopetalous and polypetalous are either uniform or difform; the former have their right and left-hand parts, and the forward and backward parts alike; but the difform have no ſuch regularity.

Polypetalous Anomalous FLOWER [*flos polypetalus anomalus*, Lat.] an irregular polypetalous-flower.

Radiated FLOWER [*flos radiatus*, Lat.] a flower whoſe leaves grow in the manner of rays, as the heliotropium, or ſun-flower.

Roſaceous FLOWER [*flos roſaceus*, Lat.] a flower whoſe leaves grow in the form of a roſe, as the ranunculus, *&c.*

Rotated FLOWER [*flos rotatus*, Lat.] ſuch whoſe flower leaves grow like the ſpokes of a wheel.

Semifiſtular FLOWER [*flos ſemifiſtularis*, Lat.] is ſuch an one whoſe upper part reſembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the ariſtolochia, *&c.*

Spicated FLOWER [*flos ſpicatus*, Lat.] when the flowers grow thick together length-ways at the top of the ſtalk, as an ear of corn.

Stamineous FLOWER [*flos ſtamineus*, Lat.] a flower that only conſiſts of the calix, with ſmall threads, *&c.*

Sterile Flower [*flos ſterilis*, Lat.] *i. e.* barren flower.

Verticillate Flowers, are ſuch as are ranged in ſtories, rings, or rays along the ſtems, ſuch as thoſe of hoar-hound, clary, *&c.*

Umbelliferous Flower, is one which has ſeveral leaves double, and diſpoſed after the manner of a roſe, and whoſe calix becomes a fruit of two ſeeds.

Flower *de luce* [*fleur de lis*, Fr. *i. e.* the flower of light] an iris with a bulbous root. It hath a lily flower of one leaf, ſhaped like that of the common iris. The pointal has three leaves, and the empalement turns to a fruit ſhaped like that of the common iris. Miller ſpecifies thirty-four ſpecies of this plant; and among them the Perſian *flower de luce* is greatly eſteemed for the ſweetneſs and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March. The iris is an emblem of the trinity, by reaſon of its three branches, which alſo ſignify wiſdom, faith and proweſs.

Flo'werage [of *flower*] the ſetting of ſeveral ſorts of flowers together in bundles, and hanging them up with ſtrings; alſo ſtore of flowers.

Flow'ered, *part. paſſ.* [of *flower*] wrought with flowers.

Flo'weret [*fleürette*, Fr.] ſee Floret. A flower, a ſmall flower. With *flow'rets* crown'd. *Dryden.*

Flo'wergarden [of *flower* and *garden*] a garden in which flowers chiefly are cultivated.

Flo'weriness [of *flowery*] 1. Fulneſs or plenteouſneſs of flowers. 2. Floridneſs of ſtile or ſpeech.

Flo'wering, *part pcſſ.* of to *flower*; which ſee [*fleurant*, Fr. *flores producens*, Lat.] producing or opening into flowers; alſo mantling as drink.

Flo'weringbush, a plant.

Flo'wers [in architecture] repreſentations of ſome imaginary flowers, by way of crowning or finiſhing on the the top of a dome.

Flowers [in heraldry] have been introduced among other bearrings, perhaps becauſe of them chaplets have been formerly made to adorn the heads of men eſteemed for their virtues or meritorious actions.

Flowers [in rhetoric] are figures and ornaments of diſcourſe. See Flower.

Flowers [in the animal œconomy] are womens menſes.

Flo'wery, of or pertaining to, or full of flowers; alſo adorned with flowers real or fictitious. A *flow'ry* veſt. *Pope.*

Flo'wing, *part act.* [of *to flow*, of ꝼleopan, Sax. *fluens*, Lat.] running in a ſtream as water, abounding.

Flo'wingly, *adv.* [of *flow*] with plenty, with volubility.

Flowk [of *fluke*, Scot] a flounder; a ſort of flat fiſh.

Flowk *Wort*, an herb.

Flown, *part. paſſ.* of *fly*, or *flee*; they being confounded. 1. Gone away. *Flown* to the upper world. *Milton.* 2. Puffed up, elated, inflated. *Flown* with inſolence and wine. *Milton.*

Flown *Sheets* [a ſea term] a ſhip is ſaid to ſail with flown ſheets, when they are not haled home, or cloſe to the block.

Flucti'ferous [*fluctifer*, of *fluctus*, a wave, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing or bringing waves.

Flucti'fragous [*fluctifragus*, of *fluctus*, a wave, and *frango*, Lat. to break] wave-breaking.

Flucti'gerous [*fluctiger*, of *fluctus*, a wave, and *gero*, Lat. to bear] borne by the waves.

Flucti'sonous [*fluctiſonus*, of *fluctus*, a wave, and *ſono*, Lat. to ſound] ſounding or roaring like waves or billows.

Flucti'vagous [*fluctivagus*, of *fluctus*, a wave, and *vagor*, Lat. to wander] floating or toſſed on the waves.

Flu'ctuant, *adj.* [*fluctuans*, Lat.] waving, uncertain. *Fluctuant*, wandering humour. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Flu'ctuate [*fluttuare*, It. *fluctuàr*, Sp. *fluctuatum*, ſup. of *fluctuo*, from *fluctus*, Lat. a wave] 1. To roll too and again as water in agitation. The *fluctuating* fields of liquid air. *Blackmore.* 2. To be carried, float or toſs to and fro, as with the motion of the water. 3. To move with uncertain and haſty motion. New part puts on, and as to paſſion mov'd, *fluctuates* diſturb'd. *Milton.* 4. To be in an uncertain ſtate, to feel ſudden viciſſitudes. As my eſtate has been hitherto of an unſteady and volatile nature, either toſt upon ſeas, or *fluctuating* in funds, it is now fixed and ſettled in ſubſtantial acres. *Addiſon.* 5. To be wavering and unconſtant, or uncertain in mind; to be in ſuſpenſe, to be irreſolute.

Flu'ctuating, *part. act.* [of *to fluctuate*] floating; alſo wavering in mind.

Fluctua'tion, Fr. [*fluctuatio*, Lat.] 1. The reciprocal motion of the water. The impulſes and *fluctuation* of water. *Woodward.* 2. Uncertainty, indeterminate ſtate. *Fluctuation* of judgment. *Boyle.*

Flue. [A word of which I know not the etymology, unleſs it be derived from *flew*, the preter. of to *fly*. *Johnſon*] 1. The down or ſoft heir of a rabbit. 2. Little feathers or flocks which ſtick to cloaths, or may fly in the air.

Flue, a ſmall winding chimney of a furnace, *&c.* to convey air, heat, or ſmoke, and carried up into a main chimney.

Flue'llin, an herb, called alſo ſpeedwel.

Flu'ency [*fluentia*, Lat.] 1. Readineſs of ſpeech, volubility of tongue, copiouſneſs. Extemporary vein and *fluency*. *K. Charles.* 2. The quality of flowing, ſmoothneſs, freedom from harſhneſs. *Fluency* of numbers. *Garth.* 3. Plenty, abundance; obſolete. Thoſe who grow old in *fluency* and eaſe. *Sandys.*

Flu'ent; *adj.* [*fluens*, Lat.] 1. Flowing, volubile in ſpeech, ready, copious. A *fluent* and luxurious ſpeech. *Bacon.* 2. Liquid. It is not malleable, but yet is not *fluent*, but ſtupified. *Bacon.* 3. Being in flux or motion, flowing. Motion being a *fluent* thing. *Ray.*

Flu'ent, *ſubſt.* a ſtream, a running water. To cut th' outrageous *fluent*. *J. Philips.*

Flu'ently, *adv.* [of *fluent*] flowingly, volubly in diſcourſe.

Flu'entness [of *fluent*] quality or ſtate of flowing eaſily.

Flu'id, *adj.* [*fluide*, Fr. *fluidus*, Lat.] having parts eaſily moveable or ſeparable, not ſolid. If particles ſlip eaſily, and are of a fit ſize to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid*. *Newton.*

Fluid, *ſubſt.* 1. A liquid in general. The doctrine of *fluids*. *Boyle.* 2. [In phyſic] an animal juice, as the blood, not the ſolids. The courſe of the *fluids*. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

Fluid *Bodies* [with naturaliſts] bodies whoſe parts eaſily give place, and move out of the way, on any force put upon them, by which means they eaſily move over one another.

Flui'diyy, or Flu'idness [*fluiditas*, Lat. *fluidité*, Fr. *fluidità*, It.] the quality of flowing eaſily, aptneſs to flow; oppoſed to ſolidity or ſtability. *Fluidneſs* and ſtability depend on the texture of the parts. *Boyle.* Heat promotes *fluidity* very much. *Newton.*

Fluidity, is when the parts of any body, being very fine and ſmall, are ſo diſpoſed by motion and figure, that they can eaſily ſlide over one another's ſurfaces, all manner of ways.

Fluidity ſtands in direct oppoſition to firmneſs or ſolidity; and is diſtinguiſhed from liquidity and humidity, in that humidity implies wetting and adhering; thus melted metals, air, æther, and even ſmoke and flame itſelf, are fluid bodies, but not liquid ones, their parts being actually dry, and not leaving any ſenſe of moiſture.

Fluke. 1. A part of an anchor that pecks into the ground. 2. An inſect.

Flu'minose, *adj.* [*fluminoſus*, *fluminis*, gen. of *flumen*, Lat. a river] full of rivers.

Flu'mmery, a kind of food made by coagulation of wheat flour or of oatmeal. Locke uſes it.

Flung, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *fling*. See To Fling.

Flu'or, Lat. a flux, a courſe or ſtream, a fluid ſtate. Agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*. *Newton.*

Fluor *Albus*, Lat. [in medicine] the catamenia. I ſhould rather have ſaid, " a diſeaſe called the whites."

Fluor *Uterinus*, Lat. [with phyſicians] the catamenia.

Fluor [in phyſics, *&c.*] the ſtate of a body, which was before hard and ſolid, but is now by fuſion or fire reduced into a ſtate of fluidity.

Fluo'res, Lat. the catamenia.

Fluores, Lat. [with naturaliſts] ſpars, a ſort of ſtones found in mines and quarries, which at firſt ſight reſemble gems, being of divers colours and ſhapes.

Flu'rry. 1. A ſudden guſt of wind, a haſty blaſt. The boat was overſet by a ſudden *flurry*. *Gulliver.* 2. Hurry, a violent commotion.

To Flurt, to throw out, as ſpittle out of the mouth. This and the ſubſtantive are commonly written *flirt*; which ſee.

Flurt [prob. of flotte, Du. a fool] a ſorry wench or woman; as, a jill-*flirt*.

To Flush, *verb neut.* [fluyſen, Du. to flow, *flus*, *flux*, Fr.] 1. To flow violently. Milk heated to ſuch a degree, doth ſuddenly *fluſh* up and run over the veſſel. *Ray.* 2. To come haſtily.

I make them to *fluſh*
Each owl out of his buſh. *B. Johnſon.*

3. To feel a glowing in the ſkin, to have a colour in the face by a ſudden afflux of blood. The ſudden *fluſhing* and confuſion of a bluſh. *Collier.* 4. To ſhine: obſolete. A flake of fire that *fluſhing* in his beard. *Spenſer.*

To Flush, *verb act.* 1. To redden, to make of a high colour. Faces *fluſh'd* with more exalted charms. *Addiſon.* 2. To elate, to elevate. *Fluſhed* with great victories. *Atterbury.*

Flush, *adj.* 1. Full of vigour, freſh. I love to wear cloaths that are *fluſh*. *Cleaveland.* 2. Abounding: a cant word. Strut was not very *fluſh* in ready. *Arbuthnot.*

Flush, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A red colour in the face, a ſudden flow or afflux of blood. 2. A violent impulſe in general. A preſent *fluſh* of joy. *Rogers.*

Flush *Fore and Aſt* [ſea phraſe] a term uſed of a ſhip, when her decks are laid level from head to ſtern.

Flush *at Cards* [*fluſſo*, It. *flux*, Fr. and Sp.] a ſet or hand of cards, all of one ſort, as all diamonds, *&c.*

Flu'shed, *part. paſſ.* [of *to fluſh*] encouraged, or put into heart, elated or lifted up with good ſucceſs.

Flu'shing, *ſubſt.* [of *fluſh*] a reddening of the face, cauſed by ſome ſudden apprehenſion or tranſport of the mind.

To Flu'ster, *verb act.* [from *to fluſh*. *Johnſon.* Skinner derives it of ꝼlyꞅꞇꞃian, Sax. to weave; it being cuſtomary in ths ſame ſenſe to ſay his cap is well thrumb'd] to make hot and roſy with drink, to make half drunk. *Fluſter'd* with flowing cups. *Shakeſpeare.*

A Flute [*flûte*, Fr. fluyte, Du. *flauto*, It, *flauta*, Sp. and Port.] 1. An inſtrument of wind muſic, with ſtops for the fingers. 2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute ſplit. 3. A ſort of ſea veſſel.

Flute *de Alemande*, It. a German flute.

Flnte *a Bec*, It. a common flute.

To Flute, *verb act.* to cut pillars into channels or hollows.

Flu'ted, *part. adj.* [of *to flute*; with architects] channelled, or wrought in the form of a gutter.

Flutes, or Flu'tings [in botany] uſed in deſcribing the ſtems and fruits of certain plants, which have furrows analogous to thoſe of columns.

Flutes [in architecture] hollows made in the body of a column or pillar.

Flutes [in the pillars of the Corinthian, Compoſite, Doric and Ionic orders] are commonly made along the body of the pillars, from 20 to 24 flutes in each column, each flute being hollowed in exactly a quarter of a circle.

Flutes [in the Doric order] join together without any interſpace.

Flutes [in the Compoſite, Corinthian, and Ionic columns] have a liſt running between every two of them.

To Flutter, *verb neut.* [ꝼoꞇeꞃan, Sax. flattern, Ger. *flotter*, Fr.] 1. To try to fly as a bird, to take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings. An eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, *fluttereth* over her young. *Deuteronomy.* 2. To move about with great buſtle idly. Makes it *flutter* and froth high. *Grew.* 3. To be moved with quick vibrations. The *fluttering* fan. *Pope.* 4. To be in great agitation, to move irregularly, to be in a ſtate of irreſolution or uncertainty. Their thoughts *flutter* about. *Locke.*

To Flutter, *verb act.* 1. To drive in diſorder, like a flock of birds ſuddenly rouſed.

Like an eagle in a dovecoat I
Flutter'd your Volſcians. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To hurry the mind. 3. To diſorder the poſition of a thing.

FLU'TTER, *ſu'ſt.* [from the verb] 1. Quick and irregular motion, undulatory vibration: The *flutter* of a fan. *Addiſon.* 2. Hurry, diſorder of mind. 3. Confuſion, irregular poſition of things.

FLU'TTERING, *part. act.* [of *to flutter*] making a quick motion of the wings, in trying to fly, as young birds.

FLUVIA'TIC, *adj.* [*fluviaticus*, Lat.] that is in or belonging to a river.

FLUVIA'TILE, *adj.* [*fluviatilis*, Lat.] belonging to a river.

FLUVIA'TILIS, Lat. [with botanic writers] growing in or near a river.

FLU'VIOSE, *adj.* [*fluvioſus*, Lat.] flowing much.

FLUX, *ſubſt.* [*fluxus*, Lat. *flux*, Fr. *fluſſo*, It. *fluxo*, Sp.] 1. The act of flowing, paſſage. The moſt ſimple and primary motion of fire is a *flux* in a direct line from the center of the fuel to its circumference. *Digby.* 2. The ſtate of paſſing away and giving room to others. Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux.* *Felton.* 3. [In phyſic] an extraordinary iſſue or evacuation of ſome humour, a dyſentery. 4. Any flow or iſſue of matter in general. Quinces ſtop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbuthnot.* 5. Excrement, that which falls from bodies. Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Concourſe, confluence.

Miſery doth part
The *flux* of company. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. The ſtate of being melted; as, the gold was then in *flux.* 8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt; as,

FLUX *Powders* [in chemiſtry] which are certain powders uſed for diſſolving of the harder metals, and in melting oars, in order to diſcover what proportion of metal they contain.

FLUX *and Reflux* [of the tide] the flowing and ebbing of it, occaſioned by the univerſal law of gravitation.

FLUX [in hydrography] a regular periodical motion of the ſea, happening twice in 24 hours, wherein the water is raiſed, and driven violently againſt the ſhores.

FLUX, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. Having a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts, not durable, unconſtant.

To FLUX, *verb act.* 1. To melt. 2. To ſalivate, to evacuate by ſpitting. Duelled or *fluxed* into another world. *South.*

FLUXIBI'LITY, or FLU'XIBLENESS, capableneſs of being made to flow, or to be rendered fluid.

FLUXI'LITY [*fluxus*, Lat.] poſſibility of being melted, eaſineſs of the ſeparation of parts. *Fluxility* of the bodies here below. *Boyle.*

FLU'XING, *ſubſt.* [from *to flux*] a method of curing the venereal diſeaſe by raiſing a ſalivation in the patient.

FLU'XION, Fr. [*fluſſione*, It. of *fluxio*, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing. 2. The matter that flows.

FLUXION [in chemiſtry] the running of metals or any other bodies into a fluid, either by fire or otherwiſe.

FLUXION, [in medicine] a flowing of humours or rheum.

FLUXION [in ſurgery] that which raiſes a tumor all at once, or in a very little time, by the fluidity of the matter.

FLU'XIONS [with mathematicians] the velocities of the increments of variable or indeterminate quantities, conſidered, not as actually generated, but *quatenus nacentia*, as ariſing, or beginning to be generated: and to form a juſt and adequate notion of them in the mind, we muſt conſider mathematical quantities, not as made up of an infinite number of very ſmall conſtituent parts, but as generated or diſcribed by a continued uninterrupted motion or regular flux.

FLU'XUS, Lat. a flux or flowing.

FLUXUS *Chyloſus*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a purging, when the meat is thrown out, and does not produce any of that humour called chyle. I ſhould rather have thought, from the ETYMOLOGY of the word, that it ſignifies an evacuation of the *chyle* itſelf, before it enters the *abſorbent* veſſels and *lacteals.*

FLU'XUS *Hepaticus*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a flux, in which black ſhining blood, and as it were parched, is driven out of the guts thro' the fundament. It is alſo ſometimes taken for a flux, wherein ſerous ſharp blood is voided.

To FLY, *irr. verb neut.* flew, *preter.* flown, *irr. part. paſſ. and not* fled. To *fly* is properly to uſe wings, and gives *flew* and *flown.* To *flee* is to eſcape or go away, ꝼlean, Sax. and makes *fled.* But they are now confounded. [ꝼleoᵹan, Sax. flyga, Su. and Ger. vliegen, Du. fliegen, Ger. *voler*, Fr. *volar*, Sp. *volar*, Port. *volare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To move to and fro thro' the air. 2. To paſs thro' the air. Man is born unto trouble as the ſparks *fly* upwards. *Job.* 3. To paſs away.

Help thee to paſs the tedious time,
Which elſe would on thy hand remain,
Tho' *flown* it ne'er looks back again. *Prior.*

4. To paſs ſwiftly. The ſcouts with *flying* ſpeed. *Dryden.* 5. To ſpring violently, to fall on ſuddenly. Bark and *fly* at him. *Bacon.* 6. To move with quickneſs. My chaff and corn ſhall *fly* aſunder. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. To burſt aſunder with a ſudden exploſion. Be cautious, or your bottle *flies.* *Swift.* 8. To break, to ſhiver. 9. [ꝼlean, Sax. fliehen, Ger.] to run away, to attempt an eſcape; in this ſenſe the verb is properly to *flee*, whence *fled* is formed, but authors confound them.

He leapt
As lion fierce upon his *flying* prey. *Spenſer.*

Abiather eſcaped, and *fled* after David. 1 *Sam.* 10. *To fly in the face*; to inſult. You will either neglect him or *fly in his face.* *Swift.* 11. To act in defiance. *Fly in* nature's *face.* *Dryden.* 12. *To fly off*; to revolt.

The traitor Syphax
Flew, off at once with his Numidian troops. *Addiſon.*

13. *To fly out*; to burſt into ſudden paſſion. Pride will *fly out* into contumely. *Collier.* 14. *To fly out*; to break out into licence. Papiſts, when unoppoſed, *fly out* into all the pageantries of worſhip. *Dryden.* 15. To ſtart violently from any direction. Would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not reſtrained. *Bentley.* 16. *To let fly*; to diſcharge. The noiſy culverin o'ercharg'd *lets fly.* *Glanville.* 17. To be light and unencumbered; as, a *flying* camp.

To FLY, *verb act.* 1. To ſhun, to decline. If you *fly* phyſic in health altogether, it will be too ſtrong for your body when you ſhall need it. *Bacon.* 2. To refuſe aſſociation with, not to conſort with. Sleep *flies* the wretch. *Dryden.* 3. To quit by flight. To *fly* the Cretan ſhore. *Dryden.* 4. To attack by a bird of prey. With her *fly* other ravening fowl and kill them. *Bacon.* 5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*, when it ſignified the act of uſing the wings, and *fled*, when it ſignified eſcape. *Flown* ſhould be confined likewiſe to the act of uſing the wings; but theſe diſtinctions are now confounded.

FLY [ꝼleᵹe, ꝼleoᵹe, Sax. fluga, Su. fliege, Ger.] 1. A ſmall winged inſect of many ſpecies. 2. That part of a machine which being put into a quick motion, ſets all the reſt a going in a regular gradation. The *fly* or balance of the jack. *Wilkins.*

FLY [of the mariners compaſs] is that part on which the 32 points or winds are deſcribed.

To FLY'-BLOW, *verb act.* [of *fly* and *blow*] to taint any thing with maggots or the nymphæ of flies. A *fly-blown* cake of tallow. *Swift.*

FLY'-BOAT, a large veſſel with a broad bow, uſed by merchants in the coaſting trade.

FLY-*Catcher* [of *fly* and *catch*] 1. One that hunts and catches flies. *Dryden.* 2. A ſmall creature in America, which clears a place of flies and other vermin.

Let FLY *the Sheets* [ſea phraſe] a word of command in caſe of a guſt of wind, leſt a ſhip ſhould overſet, or ſpend her topſails and maſts, to have the ſheet go again, and then the ſail will hold no wind.

FLY'ER [of *fly*] 1. One that flies or runs away. 2. One that uſes wings. 3. The fly of a jack. 4. [In architecture] ſuch ſtairs as go ſtrait, but are of an oblong ſquare, and do not wind round, and whoſe ſteps are not made tapering; but the fore and the back part of each ſtair, and the ends, reſpectively parallel one to the other, the ſecond of theſe flyers ſtands parallel behind the firſt, and the third behind the ſecond, and ſo of the reſt; if one flight carry them not to the intended height, then there is a broad half-pace, whence they begin to fly again as at the firſt.

To FLY-FISH, *verb neut.* [of *fly* and *fiſh*] to angle with a hook that is baited with a fly. Walton uſes it.

FLYING *Army*, is a ſmall body under a lieutenant or major general, ſent out to harraſs the country, intercept convoys, prevent the enemy's excurſions, cover its own garriſons, and keep the enemy in continual alarms.

FLYING *Bridge*, is made of two ſmall bridges laid one upon another, ſo that the uppermoſt, by the help of ropes and pullies, is forced backwards till the end of it points to the place deſigned.

FLYING *Camp*, the ſame as a flying army.

FLYING *Fiſh*, a fiſh like a herring, that has wings like a bat; which, to avoid being made a prey by the greater fiſh, will riſe 20 feet above water, and fly 100 paces, and then drop into the ſea.

FLYING *Tiger*, an inſect in America, ſpotted like a tiger, that has ſix wings, and as many feet; it feeds on flies, and at night ſits on trees and ſings.

FLYING *Pinion*, a part of a clock, having a fly or fan, whereby to gather air, and ſo to bridle the rapidity of the motion of the clock, when the weight deſcends in the ſtriking part.

FLY'ING *Worms* [in horſes] a tetter or ring worm.

There's no FLYING without wings.

Lat. *Sine pennis volare haud facile eſt.* Plaut. It. *Non ſi puo volar ſenza ale.* That is, nothing can be done, or ought to be undertaken, without the proper means, aſſiſtances, and power.

FLYNT, an idol of the ancient Germans and Saxons, ſo called on account of his ſtanding on a great flint ſtone. This idol was made like the image of death, and naked, ſave only a ſheet about him; holding in his right hand a torch, or, as it was then called, a fire-blaze, on his head a lion, reſting his two fore-feet, ſtanding with one of his hinder feet upon his left ſhoulder, and with the other in his hand, which to ſupport, he lifted up as high as his ſhoulder.

FOAL [ꝼola, Sax.] the offſpring of a mare or other beaſt of burden. The cuſtom now is to uſe *colt* for a young horſe, and *foal* for a young mare; but there was not originally any ſuch diſtinction, *Johnſon.*

To FOAL, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to bring forth a foal.

FO'ALBIT, or FO'ALFOOT, plants.

To FOAM, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To froth or gather foam. *Foam'd* at mouth. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To be in a violent agitation, to be in a rage or paſſion.

FOAM, *ſubſt.* [ꝼam, Sax.] froth, ſpume, the white ſubſtance gathered on the top of liquors by agitation or fermentation.

FO'AMY [of *foam*] frothy, covered with foam. Neptune's *foamy* face. *Sidney.*

FOB [of fuppe, Teut. fupſacke, Ger.] 1. A ſmall pocket for a watch, &c. He put his hand into his *fob.* *Addiſon.* 2. A cheat or trick.

To FOB, *verb neut.* [foppen, fuppen, H. Ger.] 1. To cheat, to defraud. He was *fobbed* again with another ſtory. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To *fob off*; to delude by a trick, to put off with ſhams, and trifling excuſes or pretences. *Fob'd off* with a garter. *Addiſon.*

FOB [or ſham] action.

FO'CAGE [*focarium*, Lat.] hearth-money.

FO'CAL, *adj.* [*focus*, Lat.] belonging to the focus, which ſee. *Focal* point. *Derham.*

FO'CALE [in old records] fire-wood or fuel.

FO'CIL, *ſubſt.* [*focile*, Fr.] the ſame with focile.

FO'CILE *Majus*, Lat. the greater bone between the knee and ankle, called tibia, and between the elbow and wriſt, called ulna.

FO'CKEN, a town of China, capital of Fokien. Lat. 26° 20' N. Long. 118° E.

FO'CILE *Minus*, Lat. [in anatomy] the leſſer bone of the arm, called radius, or the leſſer bone of the leg called fibula.

FOCILLA'TION [*focillo*, Lat.] comfort, ſupport.

FO'CILS [in anatomy] the two bones of the legs and of the arms below the elbow, ulna, radius, tibia the major and minor. Wiſeman uſes it

FOCUS, Lat. a fire-hearth.

FOCUS [with anatomiſts] a certain place in the meſentery and other parts, from whence the original of fevers were derived by the ancients.

Focus [in geometry and conic ſections] is applied to certain points in the parabola, ellipſis, and hyperbola, wherein the rays reflected from all parts of the curves do concur or meet.

Focus *of an Ellipſis* [in geometry] are the two navel points of an ellipſis or oval, which ſerve for the drawing of that figure, and from whence if two right lines be drawn to any point of the circumference, the ſum of them is equal to the tranſverſe or longer axis.

Focus *of the Hyperbola*, a point in the principal axis within the oppoſite hyperbolas, from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the oppoſite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis.

Focus *of a Parabola*, is ſo called by geometricians, as being the point on which the ſun's rays will be united, when reflected from a parabolic curve, ſo as to ſet on fire natural bodies; and thence ſome call it the burning point. It is the point in the axis within the figure, diſtant from the vertex, or top, one fourth part of the parameter or latus rectum.

Focus *of a Glaſs* [in optics] is the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs. The firſt point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton.*

Virtual Focus, is the ſame as point of divergence in a concave-glaſs.

Fo'dder [ꝼoꝺꞃe, or ꝼoꝺheꞃ, Sax. voeder, Du. foder, Su. O. and L. Ger. futter, H. Ger.] dry food for cattle of any kind, ſtored up for winter.

Fodder [civil law] a prerogative that the king has to be provided of corn, &c. by his ſubjects, for his horſes in any warlike expedition.

Fodder, or Fo'ther [prob. of fuder, Ger. a cart-load] a weight of lead, containing eight pigs, every pig weighing three ſtone and a half, reckoned at 2600 pounds in the book of rates, 2200¼ at the mines, and 1900½ by the London plumbers.

To Fo'dder, *verb act.* [ꝼoꝺꞃian, Sax. voedern, Du. fodern, O. and L. Ger. futtern, H. Ger. fodra, Su.] to give food, &c. to cattle, to feed them with dry food.

Fo'dderer [of *fodder*] one who fodders cattle.

Foderto'rium [in old records] proviſion of fodder, or forage, made by cuſtom to the king's ſurveyors.

Fodi'na, Lat. a mine or quarry.

Fodi'na [with anatomiſts] the labyrinth, or leſſer pit in the bone of the ear.

Foe, *ſubſt.* [ꝼah, Sax. *fae*, Scottiſh] 1. An enemy in war. The obſolete plural of *one*. 2. A perſecutor or enemy in common life. Make uſe of every friend and every *foe*. *Pope.* 3. An opponent in general, an ill-wiſher. A *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts.*

A ſecret Foe gives a ſudden blow.

Becauſe unſeen and unprovided againſt. The Lat. ſay: *magis nocent inſidiæ quæ latent.*

Foecu'ndity [*fæcunditas*, Lat.] fruitfulneſs. See Fecundity.

Foe'deral [*fæderalis*, Lat.] belonging to a covenant. Thus both *Chriſt* and *Adam* have been ſtyl'd *fæderal* heads by divines; each by ſuppoſition being at the head of his reſpective *covenant*; the one called a covenant of *works*, and the other a covenant of *grace*. And ſo far at leaſt the *ſcripture* ſeems to favour the notion; as mankind are in the ſcripture account of things greatly *intereſted* in the conduct of either; "for as in *Adam* all die, ſo in *Chriſt* ſhall all be made alive." But as to the many *unſcriptural* ideas which have been affixed to this term, we may apply here (as in *many* other inſtances in our *modern* divinity) that moſt excellent caution of the wiſe man, "Add thou not to his words."

Foe'nerated [*fæneratus*, Lat.] put out to uſury.

Foe'neration, Lat. uſury.

Foe'man [of *foe* and *man*] an enemy in war, an antogoniſt; obſolete. Ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Spenſer.*

Foe'mina [with chemiſts] ſulphur.

Foe'niculum, Lat. fennel.

Foe'num *Græcum*, Lat. the herb fenigreek.

Foe'sa [in old records] herbage, graſs.

Foeti'ferous [*fætifer*, Lat.] fruitful, or bringing fruit.

Foeti'fic [*fætificus*, Lat.] making fruitful.

Foe'tor, a ſtink or ill ſmell, ariſing from ſtagnant, extravaſated, corrupted or poiſonous humours; as alſo from any thing capable of attenuating and volatilizing the oil and ſalt.

Foetor *Narium*, Lat. the ſtench of the noſtrils, a ſort of diſeaſe from a deep ulcer, withinſide the noſe, yielding a fœtid ſmell.

Foetor [with phyſicians] ſtinking or fœted effluvia proceeding from the body, or any parts of it; as, a ſtinking breath, proceeding from filthineſs about the teeth and gums.

Foe'tus, the child while yet contained in the womb of the mother, but particularly after it is perfectly formed, till which time it is properly called embryo; alſo the young of other animals in general; but in the ſame ſtate. A *fœtus* in the mother's womb differs not much from the ſtate of a vegetable. *Locke.*

Fog [of ꝼoᵹ, Sax. fog, Dan. a ſtorm] a thick miſt.

Fogs [with naturaliſts] are ſaid to conſiſt of aqueous particles rarefied; as is plain, in that they mightily bedew every thing that lies open to them. It may be obſerved in a hot day, when there is no wind ſtirring, that ſuch a company of vapours riſe out of a moiſt ground as make thick fogs, which are ſometimes higher and ſometimes lower, as the multitude and motion of the vapours happen to be. Theſe fogs riſe out of all places, mountainous or campaign, and continue till they be diſpelled by wind or heat; but they continue longer in loweſt grounds, becauſe thoſe places are fulleſt of moiſture, and are not ſo much expoſed to the winds; but when the wind riſes upon them, whereever they be, they are diſſipated and driven away till we ſee no more of them So likewiſe the heat of the ſun, putting them into a briſker motion, either diſſipates them by rarefaction, or raiſes them higher, and forms them into clouds.

And whereas ſometimes fogs ſtink, it is not becauſe they come from ſtinking water, but becauſe the vapours are mixt with ſulphureous exhalations which ſmell ſo.

Fog, [*fogagium*, Low Lat. *gramen in foreſta regis locatur pro fogagio leges* for Scot.] after graſs; or that which grows in autumn, after the hay has been mown.

Fo'gage, or Fogge [foreſt law] rank graſs not eaten in ſummer.

Fo'ggily, *adv.* [of *foggy*] miſtily, darkly, heavily.

Fo'gginess [ꝼoᵹᵹicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] foggy quality, or the ſtate of being foggy, dark or miſty.

Fo'ggy [of ꝼoᵹᵹiᵹ, Sax.] 1. Miſty, cloudy, full of moiſt vapours. The weather fair and by no means *foggy*. *Evelyn.* 2. Dull, cloudy in intellects.

Foh! [*fi!* Fr. *vah!* Lat. pfuy, Ger. ꝼah, Sax. an enemy. *Johnſon*] an interjection of diſlike, ſcorn, diſdain and abhorrence. As if one ſhould, at the ſight of any thing hated, cry out *foh! Shakeſpeare.*

Foi'ble, *ſubſt.* Fr. a weakneſs of judgment, or blind-ſide, a failing. He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Friend.*

Foil [*feuille*, Fr. *foglia*, It. of *folium*, Lat.] a ſheet of thin tin on the backſide of a looking-glaſs; alſo an ornament or ſet off for a jewel.

To Foi'l, *verb act.* [prob. of *fouler*, Fr. *affoler*, O. Fr. to wound] to ſuppreſs or keep under, to defeat, tho' without a compleat victory. In their conflicts with ſin they have been ſo often *foiled*, that they now diſpair of ever getting the day. *Calamy.*

Foil [*fouille*, Fr.] an inſtrument without a point to fence with. The adventurous knight ſhall uſe his *foil* and target. *Shakeſpeare.*

Foil. 1. A defeat, a miſcarriage, an advantage gained without a compleat conqueſt. 2. [With wreſtlers] a fall not compleat, not cleverly given. Whoſoever overthroweth his mate in ſuch ſort, as that either his back, or the one ſhoulder and contrary heel do touch the ground, ſhall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and make a narrow eſcape, it is called a *foil*. *Carew.*

Foil [*fouille*, Fr. a leaf] 1. A leaf, gilding. Golden *foil* all over them diſplayed. *Spenſer.* 2. An ornament or ſet off, commonly a poliſhed plate of ſteel upon which precious ſtones are ſet to raiſe their luſtre. The *foil* is a mixture of maſtic and burnt ivory. *Grew.*

Fo'iler [of *foil*] one who has foiled or gained ſome advantage over another.

Fo'iling, *ſubſt.* [hunting term] the footing and treading of deer that is on the graſs and ſcarce viſible.

Foin, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a paſs in fencing, a thruſt.

To Foin [prob. of *poindre*, Fr. to prick. *Skinner*] to make a paſs in fencing, to puſh or thruſt. They laſh, they *foin*, they paſs. *Dryden.*

Foi'ningly, *adv.* [of *foin*] in a puſhing manner.

Foins, a kind of fur, black at the top, upon a whitiſh ground, and taken from a little animal like a weeſel, or ferret, called a foine.

Foi'son, *ſubſt.* [ꝼoiꞅon, Sax.] plenty, abundance; now obſolete. All *foiſon*, all abundance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Foist, *verb act.* [prob. of *fauſſer*, Fr. *falſifico*, Lat.] to inſert ſome paſſages into a book that are not genuine, to inſert by forgery. Partiality might admit or *foiſt* in abuſes. *Carew.*

Foi'stiness [of *foiſty*] mouldineſs, fuſtineſs.

Lay it in cellar up ſweet.
Leſt *foiſtineſs* make it for table unmeet. *Tuſſer.*

Foi'sty, *adj.* muſty, fuſty. See Fusty.

Fo'kingham, a market town of Lincolnſhire, 104 miles from London.

Fo'lkestone, a ſea-port and market town of Kent, 69 miles from London. It is one of the cinque-ports, and gives title of viſcount to Bouverie lord Montford.

Fol, abbreviation for folio.

Fo'lcland, Fo'lkland, or Fok'land [ꝼolc-lanꝺ, Sax.] the land of the common people in the time of the Saxons.

Fo'lcmote, or Fo'lkmote [ꝼolc-ᵹemoꞇ, Sax.] a general meeting of the people, to conſult of ſtate affairs.

Fold [ꝼealꝺe, ꝼalæꝺ, ꝼalꝺ, Sax. vouw, Du. folde, O. and L. Ger. falte, Ger. fall, Su.] 1. The ground in which ſheep are confined. Sheep-walks and *folds*. *Milton.* 2. [From ꝼilꝺ, Sax.] a double or plait in a garment, cloth, &c. one part doubled upon another. *Folds* of linen. *Bacon.* From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in compoſition. *Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added.

Fold [ꝼalꝺe, Sax.] 1. The place where ſheep are houſed, a ſheep-fold. Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*. *Raleigh.* 2. The flock of ſheep. The hope and promiſe of my failing *fold*. *Dryden.* 3. A boundary, a march or limit. Nor leave their ſeats and paſs the dreadful *fold*. *Creech.* 4. It ſignifies alſo the convolution of a ſerpent's body; as in that noble deſcription which Milton gives of the *erect* poſition of the ſerpent.

——Riſing *folds*, that towr'd
Fold above *fold*, a ſurging maze. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Fold [ꝼealꝺ, Sax. fold, Dan. faldig, Su. voeldig, Du. and L. Ger. faltig, H. Ger.] ten-fold, &c. ten times the quantity.

To Fold, *verb act.* [ꝼalꝺian, Sax.] to put ſheep into a ſheep-fold.

To Fold [ꝼealꝺan, Sax. vouwen, Du. folden, O. and L. Ger. falten, H. Ger. falla, Su. falde, Dan. faldan, Teut. and Goth.] 1. To complicate. 2. To double up or plait a garment, &c. As a veſture ſhalt thou *fold* them up. *Hebrews.* 3. To incloſe, to ſhut in general. *Fold* him in our arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Fold, *verb neut.* to cloſe over another thing of the ſame kind, to join with another of the ſame kind. The two leaves of the one door were *folding*. 1 *Kings.*

Fo'lding, doubling up, &c. alſo including in a ſheep-fold.

Fold-net, a ſort of net for catching ſmall birds in the night.

Fole, or Foal [ꝼola, or ꝼole, Sax. fuellin, H. Ger. fole, Dan. fulae, Goth. πωλος, Gr. *pullus equinus*, Lat.] a young colt. See Foal.

To Fole, or Foal, to bring forth a colt. See To Foal.

Fo'lia, Lat. [in botany] the leaves of plants and flowers, but more properly of plants.

Folia'ceous [*foliaceus*, of *folium*, Lat. a leaf] bearing a reſemblance to leaves, conſiſting of leaves or laminæ. A blue talky *foliaceous* ſpar. *Woodward.*

Folia'ceum *Expanſum*, Lat. [in anatomy] that extreme of the Fallopian tube next the ovary, and which is expanded like the mouth of a trumpet, and invironed with a ſort of fringe.

Foliaceum *Ornamentum*, Lat. [in anatomy] the foliage leaf-like ornament at the extremity of the tubæ Fallopianæ.

Fo'liage [*feuillage*, Fr. *fogliame*, It. of *folia*, Lat. leaves] branched work in painting, carving, tapeſtry, *&c.*

Foliage, a cluſter or aſſemblage of leaves, branches, flowers, *&c.* tufts of leaves.

Foliage [in architecture] an ornament uſed in cornices, frizes, chapiters of pillars and other members, ſome of which repreſent the leaves of brank urſin, and others thoſe of ſeveral ſorts of trees, as the oak, laurel, *&c.* Finely engraven with fruits and *foliage*. *Addiſon.*

To **Fo'liate**, *verb act.* [*foliatum*, ſup. of *folio*, from *folium*, Lat. a leaf] 1. To beat into laminæ, or leaves. Gold *foliated*. *Bacon.* 2. To foliate looking-glaſſes, is to lay on a foil or thin broad leaf of lead or tin, and then to make it ſtick to the glaſs by laying quickſilver on the back-ſide, which eating through it makes it reflect the image.

Foliate, or **Fo'liated**, *adj.* [*foliatus*, Lat.] leaved or having leaves.

Folia'tion, or **Fo'liature** [*foliatio*, from *folium*, Lat. a leaf] 1. The act of beating into laminæ or thin leaves. 2. [With botaniſts] one of the parts of the flower of a plant, which is a collection of thoſe fine-coloured leaves called petala, which make the compaſs of the flower.

Foliature [*folium*, Lat. a leaf] the ſtate of being hammer'd into thin leaves or plates.

Fo'lio, a book is ſaid to be *in folio*, when a ſheet of paper makes but two leaves.

Folio [in books of accounts] a leaf, or two pages of the ledger-book.

Folio [in printing] the figure ſet at the top of every page in a book.

Foli'ola, Lat. [in botany] little leaves.

Fo'liomort, *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Lat. *feuille morte*, Fr.] a dark yellow colour, being that of a faded leaf. It is vulgarly called *philomott*. The exterior cortex of a *foliomort* colour. *Woodward.* See **Feuille** *Mort.*

Fo'lium, Lat. [with botanic writers] a leaf.

Folk, *ſubſt.* [ꝼolc, Sax. volck, Du. and Ger. folck, Dan. and Su. *vulgus*, Lat.] 1. People, in familiar language. Diſcourſes of their own and other *folks* misfortune. *Sidney.* 2. Nations, mankind. Thou ſhalt judge the *folks* righteouſly. *Pſalms.* 3. Any kind of people as diſcriminated from others. Old *folks* and ſick *folks*. *Bacon.* 4. It is now only uſed in burleſque or familiar language. Goes with *folks* to ſhew the ſight. *Swift.* 5. It was moſt commanly uſed *folks*, and but ſeldom *folk*.

Fo'lkmote, *ſubſt.* that which you call *folkmotes*, built by the Saxons, and ſignifies in the Saxon, a meeting of folk. *Spenſer.* See **Folcmote.**

Fo'llia, It. [in muſic books] a particular air, commonly called *fardinal's round.*

Folli'acles [in botany] the keys or buds of maples.

Fo'llicle [*folliculus*, Lat.] 1. A cavity with ſtrong coats, containing any kind of humour in the body. No eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or veſicle which long containeth this humour. *Brown.* 2. The ſame with **Folliculus**; which ſee.

Folliculus, Lat. [with botaniſts] the ſeed-veſſel, caſe, coat, huſk, or cover, that ſome fruits and ſeeds have over them, as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, *&c.*

Folliculus *Fellis.* Lat. [in anatomy] the gall-bladder.

To **Fo'llow**, *verb act.* [ꝼolᵹian, Sax. volgen, Du. folgen, Ger. folge, Dan. folja, Su.] 1. To go after; not before, nor ſide by ſide. 2. To purſue as an enemy. Wherever guilt can fly, revenge can *follow*. *Irene.* 3. To attend as a dependant. The three eldeſt ſons of Jeſſe went and *followed* Saul to the battle. 1 *Samuel.* 4. To purſue in general. At that time *following* a Merlin. *Sidney.* 5. To ſucceed another in order of time. 6. To be conſequential, as effects to cauſes. 7. To copy, to imitate. Ill patterns are ſure to be *followed*. *Locke.* 8. To addict one's ſelf to, to be buſied with. He that undertaketh and *followeth* other mens buſineſs. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 9. To obey, to obſerve. All who do not *follow* oral tradition. *Tillotſon.* 10. To confirm by new endeavours, to keep up indefatigably. They bound themſelves to his laws and obedience, and in caſe it had been *follow'd* upon them, they ſhould have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenſer.*

To **Follow**, *verb neut.* 1. To come after another. 2. To be poſterior in time. 3. To be conſequential, as effect is to cauſe. Great miſchiefs cannot but *follow*. *Locke.* 4. To be conſequential, as inference to premiſes. This dangerous doctrine muſt neceſſarily *follow*, from making all political power to be nothing elſe but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.* 5. To continue endeavours. Then ſhall we know, if we *follow* on to know the Lord. *Hoſea.*

Follow love and it will flee thee,
Flee love and it will follow thee.

Lat. *Novi ingenium mulierum; nolunt ubi volis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro. Ter.* Experience ſo often confirms the truth of this ſaying, that a prudent man will take care not to be too eager in the purſuit of love, that is, not to let it get the maſtery of his reaſon. The Lat. lays the ſaddle upon the right horſe.

Fo'llower [of *follow*] 1. One who follows or comes after another, not before him, nor ſide by ſide. 2. A dependant. 3. One who waits upon or attends another. No *follower* but a friend. *Pope.* 4. An aſſociate, a companion. With Poins and other his continual *followers*. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. One under the command of another. Rather withdraw their *followers* from them as much as may be. *Spenſer.* 6. A ſcholar, one that imitates or copies, one of the ſame ſort. Be ye *followers* of me, even as I am of Chriſt. 1 *Corinthians.*

Fo'lly [*folie*, Fr. *folia*, It.] fooliſhneſs, ſimplicity, defect of underſtanding, weakneſs of intellect, a drawing falſe concluſions from juſt principles, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from madneſs, which is drawing juſt concluſions from falſe principles. *Locke.* 2. Criminal weakneſs or depravity of mind.

To plainneſs honour
Is bound, when majeſty to *folly* falls. *Dryden.*

3. Act of negligence or paſſion, as unbecoming gravity or deep wiſdom. In this ſenſe it has a plural. The pretty *follies* that themſelves commit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fomaha'nt [in aſtronomy] a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in Aquarius.

Fome [ꝼæm, Sax. faum, Teut.] froth. See **Foam.**

To **Fome** [ꝼœman, Sax.] to froth at the mouth, or as waters do upon a great and violent motion. See To **Foam.**

To **Fome'nt** [*fomentare*, It. and Lat. *fomenter*, Fr. *fomentàr*, Sp.] 1. To cheriſh or comfort by applying warm and liquid remedies. He *fomented* the head with opiates. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To cheriſh with heat. *Fomented* by his virtual power and warm'd. *Milton.* 3. To abet or encourage, to ſupport. They *foment* their deeds no leſs than parents do their children. *Wotton.*

Fomenta'tion, Fr. [*fomentazione*, It. *fomentacion*, Sp. of *fomentatio*, Lat.] 1. A fomenting or bathing any part of the body with a medicinal liquor, uſually a decoction of herbs. A *fomentation* is partial bathing, called alſo ſtuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the ſteams breathe into the parts, and diſcuſs obſtructed humours. *Quincy.* 2. The lotion itſelf prepared to foment the parts. Arbuthnot uſes it.

Simple **Fomentation**, one made with lukewarm milk, water, oil, oxicrate, or ſome other like liquor.

Compound **Fomentations**, are decoctions of herbs, roots, flowers, ſeeds, in water or other proper liquor, and with other ingredients.

Dry **Fomenta'tion**, is the applying bags ſtuffed with herbs and other ingredients to any part of a body aggrieved.

Fome'nted, *part. paſſ.* of *to foment* [*fomentus*, Lat. *fomenté*, Fr.] abetted, encouraged, cheriſhed, ſet on foot. *&c.*

Fome'nter [of *foment*] one that foments, encourages or ſupports. The raiſers and *fomenters* of them. *Howel.*

Fome'ntum, Lat. [with phyſicians] any thing that is laid to the body to cheriſh it.

Fon, *ſubſt.* Scottiſh; now obſolete. A fool, an idiot. I hold him for a greater *fon*. *Spenſer.*

Fonceau', Fr. is the botton or end of a cannon bit mouth, *i. e.* the part of the bit that pins it to the banquet.

Fond, *adj.* [probably of ꝼundian, Sax. to endeavour or gape after, *fonn*, Scottiſh. A word of which I have found no ſatisfactory etymology. To *fonne* is in Chaucer to doat, to be fooliſh. *Johnſon*] 1. Over-loving, Fooliſhly indulgent, injudiciouſly tender. I'm a fooliſh *fond* wife. *Addiſon.* 2. Fooliſh, ſilly, imprudent, indiſcreet. Beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* ſchoolmaſter. *Aſcham.* 3. Trifling, valued by folly. *Fond* ſheckles of the teſted gold. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Pleaſed too highly, fooliſhly delighted. Cicero was perhaps too *fond* of it. *Dryden.*

To **Fond**, or To **Fo'ndle**, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to treat with great indulgence, to cocker, to careſs. *Fonds* thee on her breaſt. *Dryden.* To uſe any *fondling* expreſſions. *Swift.*

To **Fond**, *verb neut.* to doat on, to be in love with, to be fond of. I, poor monſter, *fond* as much on him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fo'ndant, Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies ſtooping for a prey.

Fo'ndi, a city and biſhop's ſee of Naples, in the province of Lavoro, 30 miles north-eaſt of Capua.

Fo'ndler [of *fondle*] one who fondles.

Fo'ndness [of *fond*] 1. Fooliſh tenderneſs, love or indulgence. My heart had ſtill ſome fooliſh *fondneſs* for thee. *Addiſon.* 2. Indiſcretion, want of ſenſe or judgment.

Fondneſs it were for any being free,
To covet fetters, tho' they golden be. *Spenſer.*

3. Tender paſſion. My very hate is conſtru'd into *fondneſs*. *A. Philips.* 4. Unreaſonable liking. *Fondneſs* to any ſin. *Hammond.*

Fo'ndly, *adv.* [of *fond*] 1. With extreme or great tenderneſs, indulgently. *Fondly* or ſeverely kind. *Savage.* 2. Fooliſhly, weakly, injudiciouſly. Facinus *fondly* adviſeth. *Bacon.*

Fo'ndling, a perſon or thing that we are fond of, ſomething regarded with great affection. *Fondlings* are in danger to be made fools. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Fondle**, to make much of, to cocker. See To **Fond.**

Font [*fonte*, Fr. *fonte*, It. funt, Su. of *fons*, Lat. a fountain] a baptiſtery or large baſon of ſtone, in which the water for baptizing infants is contained in the church. *Hooker.*

Font [*fonte*, from *fondre*, Fr. to caſt; with printers] a caſting, or compleat ſet of letters.

Fonta'lis, Lat. belonging to a ſpring.

Fontalis, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb pond-weed.

Fontana'lia, or **Fontinalia**, Lat. [among the Romans] the feaſt of fountains, which they celebrated by crowning the fountains with garlands of flowers, lamps, *&c.*

Fo'ntanel, *ſubſt.* [*fontanelle*, Fr.] an iſſue, a diſcharge for humours open'd in the body. Wiſeman uſes it.

Fontane'lla, Lat. a little fountain.

Fonta'nge, *ſubſt.* [from the name of the firſt wearer] a knot of ribbands on the top of the head-dreſs; now obſolete. Theſe old faſhioned *Fontanges* roſe an ell above the head, they were pointed like ſteeples, and had long looſe pieces of crape, which were fringed and hung down their backs. *Addiſon.*

Fonti'culus [with ſurgeons] an iſſue or little outlet made in ſound parts of the body, to diſcharge bad humours, and to prevent or cure diſeaſes.

Fonti'genous [*fontigena*, Lat.] growing or breeding about fountains or wells.

Food [ffwyd, Brit. fode, Dan. foeda, Su. ꝼoda, of ꝼædan, Sax. voeden, Du. to feed] 1. Victuals, proviſions for the mouth. 2. Any thing that nouriſhes.

Muſic, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Foo'dful [of *food* and *full*] full of food, plenteous, fruitful. The *foodful* earth. *Dryden.*

FOO'DY, *adj.* [of *food*] eatable, fit for food. *Foody* meal. *Chapman.*

FOOL [*ffol*, Wel. *fol*, Iſlandic, *fol*, Fr.] 1. A ſilly perſon, an idiot, one to whom nature has denied reaſon. 2. (In ſcripture) a wicked man. The *fool* hath ſaid in his heart there is no God. *Pſalms.* 3. A word of indignity and reproach. To be thought knowing you muſt put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden.* 4. One who counterfeits folly, a buffoon. It may become him better than that *fool*'s coat. *Denham.* 5. *To play the fool*; to play tricks or pranks like a hired jeſter, to make ſport. *Sidney.* 6. *To play the fool*; to act like one devoid of reaſon or common underſtanding. To be at liberty to *play the fool. Locke.* 7. *To make a fool of*; to diſappoint, to defeat. To break promiſe with him, and *make a fool of him. Shakeſpeare.*

A FOOL's bolt is ſoon ſhot.

The inſtruction of this proverb lies in governing the tongue with diſcretion and prudence. 'Tis a lecture of deliberation, courteſy and affabity in company, of fidelity and ſecrecy in affairs. It is alſo a ſatyr againſt babbling or blurting out a raſh unlucky word to the prejudice of a perſon, whatever comes uppermoſt, without any regard to good manners or ſobriety. The proverb ſeems to be as ancient as Solomon. *Prov.* xxix. 11. And, *Quicquid in buccam venerit effutit*, ſay the Latins. The French ſay; *De fol juge brieve ſentence.* (A weak judge, a quick ſentence.)

Every wan hath a FOOL in his ſleeve.

Or,

No man is a FOOL always, every man ſometimes.

See *No man wiſe at all times*, under WISE.

One FOOL makes many.

To which is generally added,

Four Farthings make a penny.

Either for rhime's ſake, or on a ſuppoſition that one is as certain as the other.

As the FOOL thinks, ſo the bell tinks or clinks.

Lat. *Quod valde volumus faſcile credimus.* (What we eagerly deſire, we eaſily believe.)

Every man at thirty is a FOOL or a phyſician.

It is to be ſuppoſed that every diſcreet man has by that age obſerved and knows his *own conſtitution*, which is a great ſtep towards being his own phyſician.

To FOOL, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To make a fool of, to deceive, bubble, play upon, to diſappoint, to defeat, to treat with contempt. Not to give credit to thoſe by whom they have been ſo often *fool'd* and impos'd upon. *Addiſon.* 2. To infatuate. Eternal adieu to all unlawful pleaſures; I will no longer be *fool'd* or impos'd upon by them. *Calamy.* 3. To cheat; as, to *fool* a man of his money.

To FOOL, *verb neut.* to trifle, to toy, to idle, to ſport. Is this a time for *fooling? Dryden.*

FOO'LBORN [of *fool* and *born*] fooliſh from the birth. A *foolborn* jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOO'LERY [of *fool*] 1. Fooliſh or ſilly actions or ſayings, an act of folly. It is mere *foolery* to multiply diſtinct particulars. *Watts.* 2. Habitual folly *Foolery*, Sir, doth walk about the orb like the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Object of folly. That Pythagoras, Plato or Orpheus believ'd in any of theſe *fooleries*, it cannot be ſuſpected. *Raleigh.*

FOO'LHAPPY [of *fool* and *happy*] lucky by mere chance, without contrivance or judgment. His *foolhappy* overſight. *Spenſer.*

FOOLHA'RDINESS [of *foolhardy*] mad raſhneſs or temerity, a thoughtleſs adventurouſneſs, courage without ſenſe. There is a difference between daring and *foolhardineſs. Dryden.*

FOOLHA'RDISE [of *fool*, and *hardieſſe*, Fr.] the ſame with *foolhardineſs.* Obſolete. Reaſon with *foolhardiſe* over-ran. *Spenſer.*

FOOLHA'RDY [of *fool*, and *hardi*, Fr.] madly raſh, thoughtleſsly daring or ventureſome, fooliſhly bold. Some would be ſo *foolhardy* as to preſume to be more of the cabinet council of God Almighty than the angels. *Howel.*

FOO'LISH [of *fool*] 1. Silly, wanting reaſon, weak of intellect. 2. Imprudent, indiſcreet.

Like Romans, neither *fooliſh* in our ſtands,
Nor cowardly in our retire. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Ridiculous, contemptible, impertinent, trifling. It is a *fooliſh* thing to make a long prologue. 2 *Maccabees.* 4. [In ſcripture] wicked, ſinful.

FOOLISHLY, *adv.* [of *fooliſh*] 1. Weakly, ſillily, &c. 2. [In ſcripture] wickedly, ſinfully.

FOO'LISHNESS [of *fooliſh*] 1. Sillineſs, want of reaſon or underſtanding. 2. Actual deviation from the right, fooliſh practice. *Fooliſhneſs* being properly a man's deviation from right reaſon in point of practice, muſt needs conſiſt in his pitching upon ſuch an end, as is unſuitable to his condition. *South.*

FOO'LSTONES, *ſubſt.* a plant with an anomalous flower.

FOO'LTRAP [of *fool* and *trap*] a trap or ſnare to catch fools in, in the nature of a fly-trap. Dryden uſes it.

FOOT, *irreg. plur.* feet [ꝼoꞇ, Sax. voet, Du. ſoet, O. and L. Ger. fuſz, H. Ger. of fuaz, Teut. foot, Su. fot, Goth.] 1. A member of an animal body, that part on which we ſtand, and on which the body is ſupported. 2. The bottom of a pillar, wall, hill, &c. the lower part, the baſe. The tops and ſides and *feet* of mountains. *Hakewell.* 3. That by which any thing is ſupported in the nature of a foot; as, the *feet* of a table. 4. The end, the lower part.

A trifling ſum of miſery
New added to the *foot* of thy account. *Dryden.*

5. *By foot*; the act of walking. The ſea paſſable *by foot.* 2 *Maccabees.* 6. *On foot*; walking, without carriage. About ſix hundred thouſand *on foot. Exodus.* 7. *On foot*; a poſture of action. To be *on foot* at an hour's warning. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Infantry, armed footmen; not cavalry. In this ſenſe it has no plural. Himſelf with all his *foot* enter'd the town. *Clarendon.* 9. Foundation, bottom, ſtate, condition, character. That we ſhould not put them upon the common *foot* of humanity. *Addiſon.* 10. Scheme, ſettlement. The kingdom may be on a better *foot. Swift.* 11. State of incipient exiſtence. If ſuch a tradition were at any time ſet on *foot*, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain entertainment. *Tillotſon.* 12. It ſeems to have been once proverbially uſed for the level, ſquare, par. To ſell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot. Bacon.* 13. Motion, action. In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on *foot. Grew.* 14. Step. Every *foot* and anon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Foot [in fortification] the ſixth part of a fathom, and the fifth of a geometrical pace.

FOOT *of Verſe* [with grammarians] a certain number of ſyllables, two, three, or more, which ſerve for the meaſuring of ſuch a verſe. Among the Greeks and Latins, thoſe of two ſyllables are the Spondee, Trochee, Iambus, &c. thoſe of three the Dactyl, Anapeſt, Moloſs, Tribrach, &c. thoſe of four, the Choryambus, Metritus, &c. Some of them had in them more *feet* than the verſes could bear. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOOT [in meaſure] in England the length of 12 inches, in Spain the ſame, at Paris 12 4-5ths, at Amſterdam 11 3-4ths, at Copenhagen 11 3-5ths, the ſame at Bremen, at Cologn 11 2-5ths, at Dantzick 11 3-10ths, at Venice 13 9-10ths. In this ſenſe it is often, but vitiouſly, written *foot* in the plural.

To FOOT, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To dance, to trip, to tread wantonly. Featly *footing* ſeem'd to ſkim the ground. *Dryden.* 2. To walk or travel on foot, not ride, not fly. The man ſet the boy on the aſs, and *footed* it himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FOOT, *verb act.* 1. To ſpurn, to kick. You *foot* me as you ſpurn a ſtranger cur over your threſhold. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To begin to fix, to ſettle. Traitors late *footed* in the kingdom. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To tread. They featly *foot* the green. *Tickell.* 4. To repair the worn ſoles of ſtockings.

FOO'TBALL [of *foot* and *ball*] a ball commonly made of a blown bladder covered with leather, and driven with the foot.

FOOT-*Bank*, or FOOT-*Step* [in fortification] a ſtep about a foot and a half high and three foot wide, raiſed of earth under a breaſt-work, upon which the men get up to fire over it.

FOO'TBOY [of *foot* and *boy*] an attendant in livery.

FOO'TBRIDGE [of *foot* and *bridge*] a bridge on which paſſengers walk, a narrow bridge. Sidney uſes it.

FOO'TCLOTH [of *foot* and *cloth*] a ſumpter cloth, Shakeſpeare uſes it.

FOO'TED, *adj.* [of *foot*] ſhaped in the foot. *Footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

FOO'TSIGHT [of *foot* and *ſight*] a ſight on foot, oppoſed to that on horſeback. Sidney uſes it.

FOOT *Pace* [of *foot* and *pace*] 1. A pace no faſter than a ſlow walk. 2. [In architecture] is a part of a pair of ſtairs, on which, after four or ſix ſteps, you arrive to a broad place, where you may take two or three paces before you aſcend another ſtep, thereby to eaſe the legs in aſcending the reſt of the ſteps. Some call it a half-pace.

FOOT-*Pace*, a cloth, mat, &c. ſpread about a chair of ſtate, bed, &c.

FOO'TGELD [of ꝼoꞇ and ᵹelðan, Sax. to pay] an amerciament or fine for not cutting out the balls of the feet of the great dogs in a foreſt.

To put a Horſe upon a good foot. See To GALLOP.

Fat-FOOT [with horſemen] a term uſed of a horſe, whoſe hoof is ſo thin and weak, that unleſs the nails be driven very ſhort, he is in danger of being prick'd in the ſhoeing.

FOOTHOLD [of *foot* and *hold*] ſpace to hold the foot, ſpace on which we may tread ſecurely. L'Eſtrange uſes it.

FOO'THOOKS, or FU'TTOCKS [in a ſhip] the compaſſing timbers, which give the breadth and bearing to the ſhip.

FOOTHUCKS [in botany] are ſhort heads out of which flowers grow.

FOO'TING, *ſubſt.* [of *foot*] 1. Ground for the foot. Every ſtep gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder.* 2. Foundation, baſis, ſupport. Want of a foundation and *footing* in moſt men. *Locke.* 3. Place.

Some more remote and ſlippery ſtar,
Which loſes *footing* when to mortals ſhewn. *Dryden.*

4. Tread, walk. I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Dance.

Theſe freſh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing. Shakeſpeare.*

6. Steps, road, track. Like *footings* up and down, impoſſible to be traced. *Bacon.* 7. Entrance, beginning, eſtabliſhment. Ever ſince our nation had any *footing* in this land. *Davies.* 8. State, condition, ſettlement. Gaul was on the ſame *footing* with Egypt as to taxes. *Arbuthnot.*

FOO'TING, ſituation or manner; as, on what *footing* is he?

FOO'TLICKER [of *foot* and *lick*] one who licks the foot, a fawning ſlave. For ay thy *footlicker. Shakeſpeare.*

FOO'TMAN [ꝼoꞇ-man, *Sax.*] 1. One who travels on foot, one who practiſes to walk or run. 2. A lacquey or page, a menial ſervant in livery. 3. A ſoldier who marches and fights on foot. Of *footmen* three millions, of horſemen one million. *Raleigh.*

FOO'TMANSHIP, the performance, quality, or capacity of a footman. Committed the ſafety of their lives to their nimble *footmanſhip. Hayward.*

FOO'TPAD [of *foot* and *pad*] a highwayman that robs on foot, not on horſeback.

FOO'TPATH [of *foot* and *path*] a narrow path only for travellers, not for horſes or carriages.

—Both ſtile and gate, horſeway and *footpath.* *Shakeſpeare.*

FOO'TPOST [of *foot* and *poſt*] a poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot. Carew uſes it.

FOO'TSTALL [of *foot* and *ſtall*] a woman's ſtirrup.

FOO'TSTEP [ꝼoꞇ-ꞅꞇæpaꞅ, *Sax.*] 1. The mark or impreſſions left by the foot, trace, or track. He has the *footſteps* of others to follow. *Locke.* 2. Token, mark, notice given in general. Viſible *footſteps* of divine wiſdom. *Bentley.* 3. Example, pattern.

FOO'TSTOOL [of *foot* and *ſtool*] the ſtool on which he that ſits places his feet.

FOP [foppen, Ger. to make a fool of; a word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology. *Johnſon*] a vain, fantaſtical fellow, that is over-nice, curious, and affected in dreſs, behaviour, and ſpeech; a coxcomb, a man of ſmall underſtanding, and much oſtentation, an impertinent.

FOP *Doodle*, a fop, a ſilly, vain, empty perſon, an inſignificant wretch. Hudibras uſes it.

FO'PPERY [fopperey, Ger.] 1. Folly, impertinence. *Foppery* of the world. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Affectation of ſhow, or importance. 3. Vain or idle practice. The people were better let alone in their *fopperies*. *Stillingfleet.*

FO'PPISH [of *fop*] 1. Vainly, affected, fooliſh, idle. Wiſe men are grown *foppiſh*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Fantaſtical in dreſs, fooliſhly oſtentatious. Extremely expenſive and *foppiſh* in this article. *Arbuthnot.*

FO'PPISHLY, *adv.* [of *foppiſh*] vainly, oſtentatiouſly.

FO'PPISHNESS [of *foppiſh*] vanity, ſhowy oſtentation, vain affectation, over-nicety, and ſtarchneſs in apparel.

FO'PPLING [of *fop*] a petty fop, an underrate coxcomb. Tickell uſes it.

FOR, *prep.* [ꝼoꞃ, Sax. voor, Du. vor, and fuer, Ger. for, Dan. foer, Su. fora, Teut. faur, Goth.] 1. Becauſe of. That which we *for* our unworthineſs are afraid to crave. *Hooker.* 2. With reſpect to, with regard to. It was young counſel *for* the perſons, and violent counſel *for* the matters. *Bacon.* 3. In this ſenſe it has often *as* before it. *As for* Maramaldus the general, they had no juſt cauſe to miſlike him. *Knolles.* 4. In the character of. Fully aſſured of any thing *for* a truth. *Locke.* 5. With reſemblance of. I hear *for* certain. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Conſidered as, in the place of. The council-table and ſtar-chamber held *for* honourable that which pleaſed, and *for* juſt that which profited. *Clarendon.* 7. In advantage of, for the ſake of. An ant is a wiſe creature *for* itſelf. *Bacon.* 8. As conducive or beneficial to. It can never be *for* the intereſt of a believer. *Addiſon.* 9. With intention of going to a certain place. We ſailed directly *for* Genoa. *Addiſon.* 10. In comparative reſpect. *For* tuſks with Indian elephants he ſtrove. *Dryden.* 11. In proportion to. He could ſee clear *for* thoſe times. *Bacon.* 12. With appropriation to. Shadow will ſerve *for* ſummer, prick him. *Shakeſpeare.* 13. After O, an expreſſion of deſire. O *for* a muſe of fire. *Shakeſpeare.* 14. In account of, in ſolution of. Thus much *for* the beginning and progreſs of the deluge. *Burnet.* 15. Inducing to as a motive. Eternal reaſon *for* that which we call virtue. *Tillotſon.* 16. In expectation of. The father cannot ſtay any longer *for* the portion. *Locke.* 17. Noting power or poſſibility. *For* one whom all men eſteem a ſaint, to fear leaſt himſelf become a devil, is as hard as *for* a prince to ſubmit himſelf to be governed by tutors. *Taylor.* 18. Noting dependance. The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, depend, *for* their viſibility, upon the dimneſs of the light. *Boyle.* 19. In prevention of, for fear of. There muſt be no alleys, with hedges at the hither end, *for* letting your proſpect. *Bacon.* 20. In remedy of. Cold things are good *for* the tooth-ach. *Garretſon.* 21. In exchange for. He quitted that profeſſion *for* this of poetry. *Dryden.* 22. In the place of, inſtead of. To tranſlate him line *for* line is impoſſible. *Dryden.* 23. In ſupply of, to ſerve in the place of. Moſt of our ingenious young men take up ſome cried up Engliſh poet *for* their model. *Dryden.* 24. Through a certain duration. Some pleaſe *for* once, ſome will for ever pleaſe. *Roſcommon.* 25. In ſearch of, in queſt of. Philoſophers have run ſo far back *for* arguments. *Tillotſon.* 26. According to. Chemiſts have not been able, *for* ought is vulgarly known, by fire alone to ſeparate true ſulphur from antimony. *Boyle.* 27. Noting a ſtate of fitneſs or readineſs. If you be an undertaker, I am *for* you. *Shakeſpeare.* 28. In hope of, for the ſake of; noting the final cauſe. A ſight worthy dying *for*. *Boyle.* 29. Of tendency to, towards. It were more *for* his honour to raiſe his ſiege. *Knolles.* 30. In favour of, on the part of, on the ſide of. Void of all zeal *for* God's honour. *Smalridge.* 31. Noting accommodation or adaptation. Good havens both *for* the Adriatic and Mediterranean. *Addiſon.* 32. With intention of. As patterns *for* their daily imitation. *Locke.* 33. Becoming, belonging to. It is a reaſonable account *for* any man to give. *Tillotſon.* 34. Notwithſtanding. This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the ſelf-ſame form. *Hocker.* 35. For all; notwithſtanding. I aſſure you, *for* all my apparel, there is nothing I deſire more than fully to prove myſelf a man. *Sidney.* 36. To the uſe of, to be uſed. The oak *for* nothing ill. *Spenſer.* 37. In conſequence of. *For* love they force through thickets of the wood. *Dryden.* 38. In recompence of. Unconſtrain'd he nothing tells *for* nought. *Dryden.* 39. In proportion to. He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall. *Shakeſpeare.* 40. By means of, by interpoſition of. What would men do in ſuch a caſe if it were not *for* God. *Tillotſon.* 41. In regard of, in preſervation of. I cannot *for* my life, is, I cannot if my life might be ſaved by it. I cannot *for* my heart leave a room before I have thoroughly examined the papers paſted upon the walls. *Addiſon.* 42. *For to.* In the language uſed two centuries ago, *for* was commonly uſed before *to*, the ſign of the infinitive mood, to note the final cauſe; as, I come *for to* ſee you, for I love to ſee you: in the ſame ſenſe with the French *pour*. Thus it is uſed in the tranſlation of the bible. But this diſtinction was by the beſt writers ſometimes forgotten; and *for*, by wrong uſe, appearing ſuperfluous, is now always omitted. *Johnſon.* Theſe things may ſerve *for to* repreſent. *Bacon.*

FOR, *conjunction.* 1. The particle by which the reaſon is given of ſomething advanced before. *For* never any man was yet ſo old. *Denham.* 2. Becauſe, on this account, that. *For* that the worſt men are moſt ready to remove, I would wiſh them choſen by diſcretion of wiſe men. *Spenſer.* 3. *For as much*; in regard that, in conſideration of. *For as much* as in public prayer we are not only to conſider what is needful in reſpect of God; but there is alſo in men that which we muſt regard. *Hooker.* *For why*; becauſe, for this reaſon that. *For why* Solyman purpoſing to draw the emperor unto battle, had brought no greater pieces of battery with him. *Knolles.*

FOR [ꝼoꞃ, Sax. far, Teut. fra and faur, Goth. ver, Du. and Ger.] in the compoſition of Engiſh words, as a præf. or inſeparable prepoſition, ſignifies *negation* or *privation*.

FO'RAGE, Sp. [*fourrage*, Fr. *foraggio*, It.] 1. Proviſions in general. Provided *forage* our ſpent arms renewed. *Dryden.* 2. Search of proviſions, the act of feeding abroad.

A band ſelect from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves. *Milton.*

3. Proviſions ſought abroad. Sent new *forage* to provide. *Dryden.*

To FO'RAGE, *verb neut.* [*fourrager*, Fr. *forragiare*, It.] 1. To wander far, to rove at a diſtance.

Forage and run
To meet diſpleaſure farther from their doors. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To wander in ſearch of ſpoil, generally proviſions. The dam went abroad to *forage* for them. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. To ravage, to feed on ſpoil.

To behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORAGE, *verb act.* to plunder, to ſtrip. It is eaſy to *forage* and overrun the whole land. *Spenſer.*

FO'RAGER [*fourrageur*, Fr. *foragiere*, It.] one that forages or goes to get proviſions.

FORA'GIUM [in old records] ſtraw or ſtubble after the corn is threſhed out.

FORA'MEN, Lat. a hole.

FORAMEN *Arteriæ Duræ Matris*, Lat. [in anatomy] a hole in the cranium, which allows a paſſage for the artery belonging to the dura mater.

FORAMEN *Lacerum*, Lat. [in anatomy] the third hole in the os ſphænoides, by which the third pair of nerves paſs out of the cranium.

FORAMEN *Iſchium*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a large hole in the hip bone, about whoſe circumference the muſcles called obturator externus and internus take their riſe.

FORAMEN *Ovale* [in anatomy] an oval aperture or paſſage thro' the heart of a fœtus, which cloſes after birth.

FORA'MINATED, *adj.* [*foraminatus*, Lat.] bored full of holes.

FORAMINO'SE, or FORA'MINOUS [*foraminoſus*, Lat.] full of holes.

FORASMU'CH, whereas, becauſe. See FOR, *conj.*

FORBA'LCA [in old records] a balk lying forwards or next the highway.

To FORBE'AR, *irr. verb neut. forbore, preter, forbare, old preter. forbore or forborn, irr. part. paſſ.* [ꝼoꞃbæꞃan, Sax. foer-baera, Su.] 1. To deſiſt from, to intermit, to ceaſe from any thing. To quarrel with themſelves *forbear*. *Denham.* 2. To pauſe, to delay.

In chuſing wrong
I loſe your company, therefore *forbear* a while. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To omit voluntarily, to abſtain. He *forbare* to go forth. 1 *Sam.* 4. To reſtrain any violence of temper, to be patient. By long *forbearing* is a prince perſuaded. *Proverbs.*

To FORBEAR, *verb act.* 1. To omit voluntarily, to decline any thing. *Forbear* his preſence. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To abſtain from, to ſhun to do. Execution ſhould be thereupon *forborn* or ſuſpended. *Clarendon.* 3. To ſpare, to treat with mercy. *Forbearing* one another in love. *Epheſians.* 4. To withhold. *Forbear* thee from meddling. 2 *Chron.*

FORBEAR [ſea term] a word of command in a ſhip's boat, to hold ſtill any oar, either on the broad or whole ſide.

FORBE'ARANCE [of *forbear*] 1. The care of avoiding any thing, the negation of practice. The *Forbearance* of ſin. *South.* 2. Intermiſſion of ſomething. 3. Command of temper. Have a continent *forbearance*, till the ſpeed of his rage goes ſlower. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Lenity, delay of puniſhment. To diſplay the mildneſs and *forbearance* made uſe of. *Addiſon.*

FORBEARANCE is no acquittance.

Lat. *Quod defertur non aufertur.* Ger. Aufgeſchoben iſt nicht geſchenckt. Fr. *Ce qui eſt differé n'eſt pas perdu.* It. *Il gaſtigo* (chaſtiſement) *puo differer ſe, mà non ſi toglie* (may be defered, but will come in time.) All which ſignify no more than that tho' a man may defer demanding his right or due for a time, yet he don't entirely give it up.

FORBE'ARER [of *forbear*] one who forbears, an intermitter, one who intercepts any thing.

The weſt as a father all goodneſs doth bring,
The eaſt a *forbearer* no manner of thing. *Tuſſer.*

To FORBI'D, *irr. verb act. forbade, preter.* ꝼoꞃbeoꝺ, Sax. forbod, Dan. *forbid, irr. part. paſſ.* [ꝼoꞃbeoꝺan, Sax. verbieden, Du. verboeden, L. Ger. verbioten, H. Ger. forbinde, Dan. faurbindan, Goth.] 1. To bid not to do or ſay any thing, to prohibit, to interdict any thing. A ſtrict obſervance of what it commands, but eſpecially of what it *forbids*. *South.* 2. To command to forbear any thing. She with ſo ſweet a rigour *forbad* him that he durſt not rebel. *Sidney.* 3. To oppoſe, to hinder. The moiſture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, ſtayeth longer in the root. *Bacon.* 4. To accurſe, to blaſt; now obſolete. To bid is in the old language to pray, to forbid therefore is to curſe. He ſhall live a man *forbid*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORBID, *verb neut.* to utter a prohibition. The good gods *forbid*. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORBI'DDANCE [of *forbid*] the act of forbidding, edict againſt any thing. Milton uſes it.

FORBI'DDENLY, *adv.* [of *forbid*] in an unlawful manner. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

FORBI'DDER [of *forbid*] one that forbids or enacts a prohibition. Brown uſes it.

FORBI'DDING, *part. adj.* [of *forbid*] raiſing abhorrence, cauſing averſion. Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *Aaron Hill.*

FORBO'RE, or FORBO'RN, *part. paſſ.* [of ꝼoꞃbæꞃan, Sax.] let alone for a time, &c. See To FORBEAR.

FO'RCE, Fr. [*forza*, It. *fuérça*, Sp.] 1. Conſtraint, violence.

The crown,
Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Vigour, active power, might, ſtrength. The *force* of his will. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Virtue, efficacy. Great virtue, *force* and efficacy. *Hooker.* 4. Validneſs, power of a law. A teſtament is of *force* after men are dead. *Hebrews.* 5. Armament, warlike preparation, troops. Often *forces* in the plural. Miſcellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.* 6. Deſtiny, neceſſity.

FORCE without fore-caſt is little worth.

Strength alone, without ſkill and diſcretion in the uſe of it, will avail but little. The Lat. ſay; *Vis conſilii expers mole ruit ſuâ.*

Force [with grammarians] ſomething that ſtands in lieu of, or has the ſame effect of another.

Force [in law] an offence by which violence is uſed to perſons.

Simple **Force** [in law] is that which hath no other crime adjoined to it; as if one enters another man's poſſeſſion, but does no other unlawful act.

Mixed **Force**, *Compound* **Force**, is that violence committed with ſuch a fact as of itſelf only is criminal; as if one enters by force into the poſſeſſion of another, and there kills a man, or raviſhes a woman.

Force [in mechanics] is that which is alſo called power, and is the original cauſe of any motion of bodies; as weight, men, horſes, water, wind, *&c.* with reſpect to the body or weight to be moved.

To **Force**, *verb act.* [*forcer*, Fr. *forzare*, It. *forçar*, Sp.] 1. To compel, to conſtrain. More dangers have deceiv'd men than *forced* them. *Bacon.* 2. To ſtorm, to enter by violence, to take by force. A new found world to *force*. *Dryden.* 3. To violate by force, to raviſh. *Force* her—I like it not. *Dryden.* 4. To overpower by ſtrength. To *force* their monarch and inſult the court. *Dryden.* 5. To impel, to preſs. *Forcing* an ax againſt them. *Deuteronomy.* 6. To draw or puſh by main ſtrength.

It ſtuck ſo faſt, ſo deeply bury'd lay,
That ſcarce the victor *forc'd* the ſteel away. *Dryden.*

7. To drive by violence or power. *Forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their poſſeſſions. *Decay of Piety.* 8. To gain by violence or power. They *forc'd* from me one kind look or word. *Dryden.* 9. To enforce, to urge.

High on a mountain wave my head I bore,
Forcing my ſtrength, and gathering to the ſhore. *Dryden.*

10. To conſtrain, to diſtort, not to obtain naturally or with eaſe. *Forced* conceits. *Addiſon.* 11. To man, to garriſon, to ſtrengthen with ſoldiers. That the paſſages be already *forc'd. Raleigh.* 12. *To force out*; to extort. The heat of the diſpute had *forced out* from his expreſſions, that ſeemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To **Force**, *verb neut.* to lay ſtreſs upon. [This word I have only found in the following paſſage. *Johnſon*] His armourer put on his back-piece before, and his breaſtplate behind; the which being eſpied by ſuch as ſtood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore adviſed him not to fight that day; to whom the duke anſwered, I *force* not of ſuch fooleries. *Camden.*

To **Force** *Wool*, is to cut off the upper and moſt hairy part of it.

Fo'rced, *part paſſ.* of *to force* [*forcé*, Fr.] conſtrained, obliged by force, raviſhed; alſo taken as a city, *&c.* by force, ſtorm, *&c.* See To **Force**.

Fo'rcedly, *adv.* [of *force*] violently, unnaturally, with conſtraint. Burnet uſes it.

Fo'rceful [of *force* and *full*] ſtrong, driven with great might, violent, impetuous. His *forceful* ſpear. *Dryden.*

Fo'rcefully, *adv.* [of *forceful*] violently, with impetuoſity.

Fo'rceless [of *force*] without force, weak, feeble.

Force'ne, Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies reared or ſtanding upon his hind legs.

Fo'rceps, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a pair of tongs, pincers, *&c.* to lay hold of dead and corrupt fleſh, and to extract any thing out of wounds, and on the like occaſions.

Fo'rcer [of *force*] 1. That which forces or conſtrains. 2. The embolus of a pump working by pulſion, in contradiſtinction to a ſucker, which acts by attraction. *Wilkins.*

Fo'rcers, an inſtrument uſed with tooth-drawers.

Fo'rces, an army or conſiderable body of forces. See **Force**.

Fo'rcible. 1. Strong, mighty: oppoſed to weak. That puniſhment which hath been ſometimes *forcible* to bridle ſin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.* 2. Prevalent, being of great influence. No inclination or temptation ſo *forcible* which our humble prayers and deſires may not fruſtrate. *Raleigh.* 3. Impetuous. 4. Efficacious, active. Sweet ſmells are moſt *forcible* in dry ſubſtances when broken. *Bacon.* 5. Effected by force. The abdication of king James the advocates on that ſide look upon to have been *forcible* and unjuſt. *Swift.*

Forcible *detaining a Poſſeſſion* [in a law ſenſe] is a violent act of reſiſtance, by which the lawful entry of juſtices is barred and hindered.

Forcible *Entry* [in law] a violent actual entry into a land, houſe, *&c.* ſo as to offer violence to any there, and to put them in fear of being hurt, or to drive any furiouſly out of poſſeſſion.

Fo'rcibleness [of *forcible*] violence, forcible or forcing quality.

Fo'rcibly, *adv.* [of *forcible*] 1. By violence, by force. Carrying away of women *forcibly* and againſt their wills. *Bacon.* 2. Strongly, powerfully, efficaciouſly. Such conſiderations as are fit to work very *forcibly. Tillotſon.* 3. Impetuouſly.

Forci'er, a water-mill, an engine to convey water from one place to another, as thoſe at London-bridge, Iſlington, *&c.*

Fo'rcipated, *adj.* [of *forceps*, Lat.] formed like a pair of pincers to open and incloſe. *Forcipated* tail. *Brown.*

Ford [ꝼoꞃꝺa, ꝼoꞃꝺ, from ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to paſs, fuhrt, Ger. foerd, Su.] 1. A ſhallow place in a river, that may be waded through without ſwimming, or paſſed in a ferry-boat, by puſhing it along with a pole ſtuck in the ground. 2. It ſometimes ſignifies the ſtream, the current, without any conſidertion of paſſage or ſhallowneſs. To paſs the Stygian *ford. Dryden.*

To **Fo'rd**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to paſs without ſwimming. Raleigh uſes it.

Forda, a cow with calf, or a milch-cow.

Fo'rdable [of *ford*] that may be paſſed or waded through on foot without ſwimming. Raleigh uſes it.

Fo'rdableness [of *fordable*] capableneſs of being forded or paſſed over without ſwimming.

Fordici'dia [of *forda*, a cow with calf, and *cædo*, Lat. to ſtay] a Roman feſtival celebrated to the goddeſs Tellus.

Fo'rdika [in old records] herbage, or graſs that grows on the edges of dikes or ditches.

Fo'rdol, or **Fordo'lio**, a but or head-land that ſhoots out upon other ground.

Fore, *adj.* anterior, that which comes firſt in a progreſſive motion. Greater preſſing on the *fore* than hind part. *Cheyne.*

Fore, *adv.* anteriorly, in the part which appears firſt to any that meets it. A ſlight ſpar deck *fore* and aft. *Raleigh.*

Fore [ꝼoꞃe, Sax. voor, Du. vor, Ger. παρος, Gr.] an inſeparable prepoſition, uſed in compoſition, generally denoting priority of time.

To **Foreadvi'se**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *adviſe*] to council early, to council before the time of action or the event. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Foreappo'int** [of *fore* and *appoint*] to appoint or order before-hand.

To **Forea'rm**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *arm*] to provide for attack or reſiſtance before-hand. A man ſhould fix and *forearm* his mind. *South.*

Forearmed, *part. adj.* [of *forearm*] ready armed or prepared againſt any thing, before-hand.

To **Forebo'de**, *verb neut.* [ꝼoꞃe-boꝺian, Sax.] 1. To ſignify or portend before-hand, to preſage. *Foreboding* words. *Dryden.* 2. To foreknow, to feel a ſecret ſenſe of ſomething future. My heart *forebodes. Dryden.*

Forebo'der [of *forebode*] 1. One that forebodes, a ſoothſayer, a prognoſticator. Sets up for a *foreboder. L'Eſtrange.* 2. One that foreknows.

Forbe'y, *prep.* [of *fore* and *by*] near, hard by. *Foreby* a fountain. *Spenſer.*

Fore-bolts [in a ſhip] iron pins made like locks, with an eye at each end, into which a forelock of iron is driven, to prevent ſtarting out.

To **Foreca'st**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *caſt*] 1. To ſcheme or plan before execution. He ſhall *forecaſt* his devices againſt the ſtrong holds. *Daniel.* 2. To adjuſt, to contrive beforehand. The time ſo well *forecaſt. Dryden.* 3. To foreſee, to provide againſt. To *forecaſt* conſequences. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Forecast**, *verb neut.* to form ſchemes beforehand.

How can frail fleſhly wight
Forecaſt, but it muſt needs to iſſue come. *Spenſer.*

Fo'recast [of the verb] contrivance before-hand, ſcheme, plan. The *forecaſt* and predetermination of the gods. *Addiſon.*

Foreca'ster [of *forecaſt*] one who forecaſts or contrives beforehand.

Fo're-castle [in a ſhip] that part where the fore-maſt ſtands, which is ſeparated from the reſt of the floor by a bulk-head. That part of the *fore-caſtle* which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Raleigh.*

Forecho'sen, *part.* [of *fore* and *choſen*] pre-elected.

Foreci'ted, *part. paſſ.* [of *fore* and *cite*] quoted before, cited above.

To **Foreclo'se**, *verb act.* [of ꝼoꞃe and clyꞅan, Sa[illegible] or ſorclorre, Fr.] to ſhut up, to preclude, to prevent. The embargo with Spain *forecloſed* this trade. *Carew.*

To **Foreclose** *a Mortgage* [in law] to cut off the power of redemption.

Foreclo'sed, *part.* [in old law] barred, excluded or ſhut out for ever.

Fore-course, is the fore-ſail of a ſhip.

Fore-deck [of *fore* and *deck*] the anterior part of the ſhip. Chapman uſes it.

To **Foredee'm** [of ꝼoꞃe-ꝺeman, Sax.] to think, judge, or determine before.

To **Fore-desi'gn**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *deſign*] to deſign or plan beforehand. Cheyne uſes it.

To **Foredoo'm**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *doom*] to predeſtinate, to determine beforehand. The realm's *foredoom'd* by Jove. *Dryden.*

To **Foredo'**, *verb act.* [from *for* and *do*, not *fore*] 1. To ruin, to deſtroy; oppoſed to making happy. Obſolete. That either makes me or *foredoes* me quite. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To overdo, to weary, to fatigue, to harraſs. All with weary taſk *foredone. Shakeſpeare.*

Fore-do'or [ꝼoꞃe-ꝺoꞃa, Sax.] a door in the fore-part of a houſe.

Fore-e'nd [of *fore* and *end*] the anterior part. In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him. *Bacon.*

Fore-fa'ther [of *fore* and *father*] predeceſſor, progenitor. The decrees of our *fore-fathers. Hooker.*

Fore-fe'et [ꝼoꞃe-ꝼotaꞅ, Sax.] the foremoſt feet of a four-footed animal.

Fore-fi'nger [ꝼoꞃe-ᵹinᵹeꞃ, Sax.] the foremoſt or firſt finger, the index.

To **Fore-fe'nd**, or To **For-end**, *verb act.* [of ꝼoꞃe, Sax. and *defend*] 1. To hinder, to keep off, to avert. Heav'ns *forefend. Shakeſpeare.* 2. To provide for, to ſecure. His particular to *forefend. Shakeſpeare.*

Fo're-foot, plur. *fore-feet* [of *fore* and *foot*] the anterior foot of a quadruped. In contempt, a hand. Give me thy fiſt, thy *forefoot* to me give. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fore-foot [a ſea term] uſed when one ſhip lies or ſails acroſs the way of another ſhip.

Fore-front [of ꝼoꞃe, Sax. and *frons*, Lat.] a forehead.

To **Forego'**, *verb act.* [of *for* and *go*] 1. To quit, to give up. To *forego* meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker.* 2. To go before, to be paſt [from *fore* and *go*] Many years *foregone. Raleigh.* *Foregoing* ſpeculations. *Addiſon.* 3. To loſe.

This is the very ecſtaſy of love,
Whoſe violent property *foregoes* itſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

Forego'er [of *forego*] anceſtor, progenitor. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Forego'ers, purveyors who go before the king, when he goes a progreſs, to make proviſion for him.

Fo'reground [of *fore* and *ground*] that part of the field or expanſe of a picture which ſeems to lie before the figures. *Dryden.*

Fo'rehand [of *fore* and *hand*] 1. The part of a horſe which is before the rider. 2. The chief part. The ſinew and the *forehand* of our hoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Forehand, *adj.* done too ſoon. The *forehand* ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Foreha'nded [of *fore* and *hand*] 1. Early, timely. An early and *forehanded* care. *Taylor.* 2. Formed in the fore parts. He's a ſubſtantial true bred beaſt, bravely *forehanded. Dryden.*

Fo'rehead [ꝼoꞃe-heaꝼoꝺ, Sax.] 1. The upper part of the face, that part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. 2. Impudence, aſſurance. Theſe men of *forehead. Collier.*

In the Forehead and the eye,
The lecture of the mind doth lie.

Lat. *Vultus index animi.* The Fr. ſay; *Le front & les yeux, ſont comme le miroir de l'ame.* (The forehead and the eyes are, as it were, the mirror of the mind.) And ſo the Ital. *La fronte e gli archi ſeno come lo ſpechio dell' anima.* There are a ſet of people in the world, who are ſo hardened and void of ſhame, that nothing can alter their countenance; but in general moſt men's minds are to be read in their faces.

Foreho'lding, *ſubſt.* [of *fore* and *hold*] predictions, ſuperſtitions prognoſtications. L'Eſtrange uſes it.

Fo'reign [*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Sp. from *foris*, Lat.] 1. Outlandiſh, ſtrange, not of this country, not domeſtic. Domeſtic and *foreign* writers. *Atterbury.* 2. Alien, remote, not allied, without relation. It is often uſed with *to*, but more properly with *from.* Fame is a good wholly *foreign to* our natures. *Addiſon.* 3. Excluded, not admitted, held at a diſtance. Kept him a *foreign* man ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

Foreign *Anſwer* [a law term] an anſwer which is not triable in the county where it is made.

Foreign *Attachment*, an attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a liberty or city.

Foreign *Matter* [in law] a matter triable in another county.

Foreign *Oppoſer*, an officer in the exchequer, to whom all ſheriffs, after they are oppoſed of their ſums out of the Pipe-office, do repair to be oppoſed by him of the Green-wax.

Foreign *Plea.* 1. [In law] *plantum forinſecum*, as being a plea out of the proper court of juſtice; a rejecting the judge as incompetent, becauſe the matter in hand was not within his precinct. 2. Extraneous, adventitious in general. Rich *foreign* mould. *Philips.*

Foreign *Service* [in law] is ſuch ſervice, whereby a mean lord holdeth of another without the compaſs of his own fee; or that which a tenant performs either to his own lord, or to the lord paramount, out of his own fee.

Fo'reigner, an outlandiſh perſon, a ſtranger, not a native; alſo one that is not free of a city, corporation, *&c.*

Fo'reignness [of *foreign*] remoteneſs, want of relation to a thing. The *foreignneſs* of the ſubject. *Locke.*

To **Foreima'gine**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *imagine*] to conceive or fancy before proof. A *foreimagin'd* poſſibility in that behalf. *Camden.*

To **Forju'dge** [of ꝼoꞃe, Sax. and *juger*, Fr. of *judico*, Lat.] to judge beforehand, to be prepoſſeſs'd.

Forejudg'd *the Court*, is when the officer of any court is baniſhed or expelled the ſame for ſome offence, or for not appearing to an action *per* bill filed againſt him.

Foreju'dger [in law] a judgment whereby a man is deprived or put by the thing in queſtion.

Fore-knight [of a ſhip] a piece of wood in the figure of a man's hand, and firſt bolted to the beams upon the ſecond deck.

To **Forekno'w** [of ꝼoꞃe-cnaƿan, Sax.] to know beforehand, to foreſee. We *foreknow* that the ſun will riſe. *Raleigh.*

Forekno'wable [of *foreknow*] poſſible to be known before an event happens. More uſes it.

Fore'knowledge [of *foreknow*] preſcience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Fo're-land [ꝼoꞃe-lanꝺ, Sax.] a point of land jutting out into the ſea, a cape or promontory. Nigh rivers mouth or *foreland. Milton.*

Fore-land [in fortification] a ſmall ſpace of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

To **Forela'y**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *lay*] to lay wait for, to entrap by ambuſh. An ambuſh'd thief *forelays* a traveller. *Dryden.*

To **Foreli'ft**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *lift*] to raiſe aloft any anterior part. *Forelifting* up aloft his ſpeckled breaſt. *Spenſer.*

Fo'relocks [in a ſhip] are little flat wedges or pieces of iron, uſed at the ends of bolts, to keep them from flying out of the holes.

Fo'relock [ꝼoꞃe-loccaꞅ, Sax.] the hair which grows on the fore part of the forehead. We muſt take time by the *forelock. Swift.*

Fore-lo'in [of ꝼoꞃe and lunᵹ, Sax. of *longes*, Fr.] the ſhoulder and part of the loin of a hog, *&c.*

Fore-loin [a hunting term] is when a hound going before the reſt of the cry, meets chace and goes away with it.

Fo're-man [ꝼoꞃe-man, Sax.] the preſident or chief man of a company, *&c. Foreman* of the petty jury. *Addiſon.*

Fo're-mast [ꝼoꞃe-mæꞅꞇ, Sax.] the firſt maſt of a ſhip towards the head.

Fore *Maſt-Men* [on ſhip-board] are thoſe that take in the top-ſails, ſling the yards, furl the ſails, bend, trice, and take their turn at the helm.

Foreme'ntioned, *adj.* [of *fore* and *mentioned*] mentioned or recited before. Addiſon uſes it. It is obſervable, that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whoſe verbs have no ſuch compoſition.

Fo'remost, *adj.* [ꝼoꞃemæꞅꞇ, Sax.] 1. Firſt in place. 2. Firſt in dignity. The *foremoſt* ranks of fame. *Sidney.*

The Foremost dog catches the hare. See Early.

Forena'med [of *fore* and *name*] nominated before. B. Johnſon uſes it.

Fo'reness [of ꝼoꞃe, Sax. and *neſus*, Lat.] a promontory.

Fore-no'on [ꝼoꞃe-non, Sax.] that part of the day betwixt morning and noon, oppoſed to afternoon.

Foreno'tice [of *fore* and *notice*] information of an event before it happens. Rymer uſes it.

To **Fore-orda'in**, *verb act.* [of ꝼoꞃe, Sax. and *ordonner*, Fr. or *ordino*, Lat.] to ordain beforehand, to predeſtinate. Hooker uſes it.

Fo're-part [of ꝼoꞃe, Sax. and *part.* Fr.] the anterior part. The *fore-part* of the day. *Raleigh.*

Fore-pa'st [of *fore* and *paſt*] paſt before a certain time. All *fore-paſt* ſins. *Hammond.*

Fore-posse'ssed [of *fore* and *poſſeſs*] pre-occupied, pre-engaged, prepoſſeſſed. *Fore-poſſeſſed* with prejudice. *Sanderſon.*

Fo're-prized, a term uſed in conveyances, and ſignifies excepted.

Fo'rerank [of *fore* and *rank*] firſt rank, front. The *forerank* of our articles. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Fore-re'ach** [ſea language] is when two ſhips ſail together, or one after another; the ſhip which ſails faſteſt is ſaid to fore-reach upon the other.

Fore-reci'ted [of *fore* and *recite*] mentioned or enumerated before. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

To **Foreru'n**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *run*] 1. To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following, to introduce as an harbinger. Heavineſs *foreruns* the good event. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To precede, to have the ſtart of. To follow if not *forerun* all that is or will be practiſed in London. *Graunt.*

Foreru'nner [of *forerun*] 1. An harbinger, a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of others that follow. The *forerunner* of day and the ſun. *Stillingfleet.* 2. A prognoſtic, a ſign foreſhowing any thing. The *forerunner* of death. *South.*

Fo're-sail, the ſail belonging to the fore-maſt.

Foresa'w, *pret.* See *To* Foresee.

To **Foresa'y**, *verb act.* [ꝼoꞃꞅæᵹen, Sax.] to predict, to foretel. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

To **Forese'e**, *irr. verb act.* foreſaw, *or* foreſeen, *irr. part paſſ.* [ꝼoꞃꞅeon, Sax. foreſea, Su.] to perceive before-hand, to foreknow. Any thing *foreſeen* that is not uſual. *Taylor.*

To **Foresha'me**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *ſhame*] to bring reproach upon, to ſhame. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

To **Foreshe'w**, *irr. verb act.* foreſhewn, *irr. part paſſ.* [ꝼoꞃe-ꞅceaƿian, Sax.] to ſhew, ſignify, or betoken beforehand. See *To* Foreshow.

Foreshi'p [of *fore* and *ſhip*] the anterior part of the ſhip. *Acts.*

To **Fore-sho'rten** [ꝼoꞃe-aꞅceoꞃꞇian, Sax.] to ſhorten at the fore-end.

To **Fore-shorten** [with painters] is when a head or face in a draught is made to appear ſhorter before, for the ſake of ſhowing the figures behind. He forbids the *fore-ſhortenings*, becauſe they make the parts appear little. *Dryden.*

To **Fore-sho'w**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *ſhow*] 1. To predict, to prognoſticate. According to that which the prophets and Moſes had *foreſhow'd. Hooker.* 2. To repreſent before it comes. What elſe is the law but the goſpel *foreſhow'd? Hooker.*

Fo'resight [ꝼoꞃe-ᵹeꞅihꞇhe, Sax. geſicht, Ger.] foreknowledge. The accent was anciently on the laſt ſyllable, but now on the firſt. Thou to *fóreſight* wak'ſt. *Milton.* 2. Provident care of futurity. He had a ſharp *foreſight* and working wit. *Spenſer.*

Foresi'ghtful [of *foreſight*] preſcient, provident. *Foreſightful* care. *Sidney.*

Foresi'gnify, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *ſignify*] to betoken beforehand, to typify. Hooker uſes it.

To **Fo'reskin** [of *fore* and *ſkin*] the prepuce. Cowley uſes it.

Foreski'rt [of *fore* and *ſkirt*] the pendulous and looſe part of the coat before. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

To **Foresla'ck**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *ſlack*] to neglect by idleneſs. So happy an occaſion *foreſlacked. Spenſer.*

To **Foreslo'w**, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *ſlow*] 1. To loiter, to delay, to obſtruct.

No mountain could *foreſlow*
Their haſty pace. *Fairfax.*

2. To neglect, to omit. No coldneſs in *foreſlowing*, but wiſdom in chuſing his time. *Bacon.*

To **Foreslo'w**, *verb neut.* to be dilatory. *Foreſlow* no longer, make we hence amain. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Fore-spe'ak**, *verb act.* [ꝼoꞃe-ꞅpæcan, Sax.] 1. To predict, to foretel. Godfrey of Wincheſter thinketh no ominous *foreſpeaking* to lie in names. *Camden.* 2. To forbid.

Thou haſt *foreſpoke* my being in theſe wars,
And ſay'ſt it is not fit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Forespe'nt, *part. adj.* [of *fore* and *ſpent*] 1. Waſted, tried. A gentleman almoſt *foreſpent* with ſpeed. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Forepaſſed, paſt. Is not enough thy evil life *foreſpent? Spenſer.* 3. Beſtowed before. His goodneſs *foreſpent* on us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Forespu'rrer [of *fore* and *ſpurr*] one that rides before. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Fo'rest [*forêt*, Fr. *foreſta*, It. and barb. Lat. *q. d. ferarum ſtatio*, Lat. *i. e.* the reſidence of wild beaſts] 1. A large ſpace of ground or wood-land, left uncultivated; or partly paſture, and partly wood, for breeding and hunting beaſts of chaſe, *&c.* 2. [In law] a certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts and fowls of foreſt, chace and warren, to reſt and abide in, the ſafe protection of the king for his pleaſure. For the preſervation of which place, vert and veniſon, there are certain particular laws. The properties of a foreſt are theſe: A foreſt, as it is ſtrictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commiſſion to a juſtice in eyre for the foreſt; the courts, the officers, for preſerving the vert and veniſon. The chief property of a foreſt is the ſwainmote, which is no leſs incident to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair. *Cowel.*

Fo're-staff, an inſtrument formerly uſed by mariners for taking obſervations of the ſun, moon, and ſtars, with the face towards the object.

Foresta'gium, a duty anciently paid by a foreſter to the king.

To **Fore-sta'll**, *verb act.* [ꝼoꞃeꞅꞇallan, of ꝼoꞃe and ꞅꞇal, Sax. a ſtall, or voor and ſtallen, Du.] 1. To buy or bargain for corn, cattle, *&c.* as it is coming to any market or fair to be ſold, in order to ſell the ſame at a higher price; to ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another. Abandon this *foreſtalled* place. *Spenſer.* 2. To prevent, to hinder by preoccupation. I will not *foreſtall* your judgment of the reſt. *Pope.* 3. To anticipate, to take up beforehand. What need a man *foreſtall* his date of grief. *Milton.*

Fore-sta'ller, one who buys proviſions coming to the market or fair, in order to ſell them at a higher price. Locke uſes it.

Forestbo'rn [of *foreſt* and *born*] born in a wild. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Fo'rester [*forêtier*, Fr.] a foreſt-keeper, an officer who is ſworn and appointed by the king's letters patents to walk the foreſt, and to watch the vert and veniſon ; and to attaint or preſent all offences againſt both, within his own bailiwic or walk ; alſo one who inhabits the wild country.

FORESTER *in Fee*, one who enjoys that office to him and his heirs.

FORESWA'T, or FORESWA'RT, *adj.* [of *fore* and *ſwat*, from *ſweat*] ſpent with heat. Like a couple of *foreſwat* melters. *Sidney.*

To FORETA'STE, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *taſte*] 1. To have antepaſt of, to have foreknowledge of. 2. To taſte before another. Milton uſes it.

FO'RETASTE [of ꝼoꞃe, Sax. and *tâter*, Fr. or taſten, Ger. of ꞇaꞅꞇan, Sax.] a taſte beforehand, anticipation of. The *foretaſte* of heaven. *South.*

To FORETE'LL, *verb act.* [ꝼoꞃe-ꞇællan, Sax. foertalia, Su.] 1. To tell of a matter before it happens, to predict, to propheſy. 2. To foretoken, to foreſhow.

To FORETE'LL, *verb neut.* to utter prediction, or propheſy. *Acts.*

FORETE'LLER [of *foretell*] one that foretells, a predicter. Boyle uſes it.

To FORETHI'NK, *verb act.* [ꝼoꞃe-ꞇhinkan, Sax.] to anticipate in the mind, to have preſcience of. Felt in himſelf another terror than he had *forethought*, or could imagine. *Raleigh.*

To FORETHINK, *verb neut.* to contrive or think on beforehand. Thou wiſe *forethinking*, weighing politician. *Smith.*

FORE-THO'UGHT [ꝼoꞃe-ꞇhohꞇ, Sax.] 1. Anticipation, preſcience. By ſpitefulneſs of *forethought*, or by the folly of overſight. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. Provident care.

FO'RTHEN, or FO'RTHY, N. C. therefore.

To FORETO'KEN, *verb act.* [ꝼoꞃe-ꞇacnian, Sax.] to ſignify beforehand by ſome ſigns or tokens, to foreſhow. Strange prodigious ſigns *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

FORETO'KEN [from the verb] prognoſtication. Some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune. *Sidney.*

FORETO'OTH [of *fore* and *tooth*] the tooth in the anterior part of the mouth, an inciſor.

FO'RETOP [ꝼoꞃe-ꞇop, Sax.] the uppermoſt or forepart of any thing, as that of a woman's head-dreſs that is forward, or the top of a periwig. So may your hats your *foretops* never preſs. *Dryden.*

FOREVO'UCHED, *part. adj.* [of *fore* and *vouch*] affirmed before, told formerly. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

FOREU'SIC, *adj.* [*foreuſius*, Lat.] pertaining to courts of juſtice or judicature. Perſon is a *foreuſic* term, appropriating actions and their merit, and ſo belongs only to intelligent agents. *Locke.*

FO'REWARD, *ſubſt.* [of *fore* and *ward*] the van, the rout. They that marched in the *foreward.* 1 *Maccabes.*

To FOREWA'RN, *verb act.* [ꝼoꞃe-ƿæꞃnian, Sax.] 1. To give warning of beforehand, to caution againſt any thing beforehand. Phæbus had *forewarn'd* him of ſinging wars. *Dryden.* 2. To admoniſh beforehand. I will *forewarn* you whom you ſhall fear. *St. Luke.* 3. To inform previouſly of any future event.

To *forewarn*
Us timely, of what might elſe have been our loſs
Unknown. *Milton.*

FOREWARN'D, fore-arm'd.

Lat. *Præmonitus, præmunitus.* Fr. *Un averti en vaut deux.* Ger. Vorwarnung bringt vorbereitſchaft.

To FOREWA'STE, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *waſte*] to deſolate, to deſtroy ; obſolete. Spenſer uſes it.

A FOREWI'ND [ꝼoꞃe-ƿinꝺ, Sax.] a wind that blows right forward.

To FOREWI'SH, *verb act.* [of *fore* and *wiſh*] to deſire beforehand. The good *forewiſhed.* *Knolles.*

FOREWO'RN, *part. paſſ.* [of *fore* and *worn*, from *wear*] worn out, waſted by time or uſe. The ink was already *foreworn.* *Sidney.*

FORFA'NG [of ꝼoꞃe and ꝼanᵹen, Sax.] a taking beforehand, the taking up of proviſions in fairs or markets, before the king's ſurveyors are ſerved.

FO'RFAR, the capital of the county of Angus in Scotland. It is a parliament town, claſſed with Perth, Dundee, Cowper, and St. Andrews, which all together ſend one member.

To FO'RFEIT [*forfaire*, Fr.] to loſe eſtates, goods, employments, &c. for neglecting to do one's duty, or for ſome crime committed. *Forfeited* all right to happineſs. *Boyle.*

FORFEIT, *part. paſſ.* [from the verb] liable to penal ſeizure, loſt as to the right or poſſeſſion by breach of conditions. Thy wealth being *forfeit* to the ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RFEIT. *ſubſt.* [*forfait*, Fr.] 1. Something by the commiſſion of a crime, ſomething paid for expiation of a crime, a default, a penalty, a fine. 2. A perſon obnoxious to puniſhment, one whoſe life is forfeited by his offence ; obſolete. Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law. *Shakeſpeare..*

FO'RFEITABLE, liable to be forfeited.

FO'RFEITABLENESS [of *forfeitable*] liableneſs or capableneſs of being forfeited.

FO'RFEITED, *part.* [of *forfeit*] loſt by ſome crime or breach of conditions.

F'ORFEITURE [*forfaiture*, Fr.] 1. The act of forfeiting, the puniſhment diſcharged by loſs of ſomething poſſeſſed. 2. That which is forfeited, a fine, a mulct. To ſave and debar *forfeitures.* *Bacon.*

FORFEITURE *of Marriage*, a writ lying for the lord againſt his ward, or tenant, under age, by knight's ſervice, who refuſes a convenient marriage offered him by his lord, and marries another without the ſaid lord's conſent.

To FORFE'ND, *verb act.* to prevent, to forbid. *Hanmer.*

FORGA'BULUM [in law] forgavel, a ſmall reſerved rent in money, a quit-rent.

FORGA'T, old *pret.* [of *forget*] See To FORGET.

FORGA'VE, *pret.* [of *forgive*] See To FORGIVE.

A FORGE [*forge*, Fr.] 1. A little furnace wherein ſmiths and other artificers in iron or ſteel, &c. heat their metals red hot to ſoften them, and render them more malleable and pliable, the place where iron is beat into form. In common language we uſe *forge* for large work, and *ſmithy* for ſmall ; but in books the diſtinction is not kept. *Johnſon.* 2. Any place where a thing is made or ſhaped. From no other *forge* hath proceeded a ſtrange conceit. *Hooker.*

To FORGE, *verb act.* [*forger*, Fr.] 1. To heat and hammer as a ſmith does. 2. To make by any means. Names that the ſchools *forged.* *Locke.* 3. To falſify, to counterfeit.

I ſhould *forge*
Quarrels unjuſt againſt the good and loyal. *Shakeſpeare.*

A FO'RGER [*forgeur*, Fr.] 1. A worker at a forge, a counterfeit, a falſifier. *Forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.* 2. One who makes or forms in general.

FORGER *of falſe Deeds*, one who makes and publiſhes falſe writings.

FO'RGERY [of *forge*] 1. The crime of falſification. A *forgery* in ſetting a falſe name to a writing. *Swift.* 2. Smith's work, the act of the forge.

Uſeleſs the *forgery*
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear. *Milton.*

To FORGE'T, *irr. verb.* forgat, *or* forgot, *pret.* forgotten, *irr. part. paſſ.* [ꝼoꞃᵹyꞇan, Sax. vergeten, Du. O. and L. Ger. vergeſſen, H. Ger.] 1. To loſe memory of, to let ſlip from the remembrance. 2. Not to attend, to neglect. Can a woman *forget* her ſucking child. *Iſaiah.*

FORGE'TFUL [ꝼoꞃᵹyꞇꝼull, Sax.] 1. Apt to forget, inattentive, careleſs. Be not *forgetful* to entertain ſtrangers. *Hebrews.* 2. Not retaining the memory of. 3. Cauſing oblivion, oblivious. In large *forgetful* draughts to ſteep the cares. *Dryden.*

FORGE'TFULLY, in a forgetful manner.

FORGE'TFULNESS [ꝼoꞃᵹyꞇꝼulneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Aptneſs or readineſs to forget, negligence, inattention. Charged with *forgetfulneſs* of her duty. *Hooker.* 2. Ceſſation to remember, loſs or deficiency of memory. Steep my ſenſes in *forgetfulneſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

FORGE'TTER [of *forget*] 1. One that forgets. 2. A careleſs, inattentive perſon.

FO'RGIA, or FORGIA *Ferraria* [old records] a ſmithy, or ſmith's forge.

To FORGI'VE, *irr. verb act.* forgave, *pret.* forgiven, *irr. part. paſſ.* [ꝼoꞃᵹiꝼan, Sax. vergeven, Du. O. and L. Ger. vergeben, H. Ger.] 1. To paſs by an offence or fault, to pardon a crime. The people ſhall be *forgiven* their iniquity. *Iſaiah.* 2. To quit a perſon of a debt or penalty, to remit. 3. To pardon a perſon, not to puniſh. Heaven *forgive* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORGI'VENESS [ꝼoꞃᵹiꝼeneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. The pardon or remiſſion of a fault or offence, forgiveneſs of ſin. 2. Pardon of an offender. *Forgiveneſs* to them that have ſinned. *Prayer of Manaſſeh.* 3. The act of forgiving. To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgiveneſſes.* *Daniel.* 4. Tenderneſs, willingneſs to pardon. Principles of meekneſs, *forgiveneſs*, bounty. *Sprat.* 5. Remiſſion of a fine or penalty.

FORGI'VER [of *forgive*] one that forgives or pardons.

FORGO'T, or FORGO'TTEN, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* See To FORGET.

To FORHAI'L, *verb act.* [an old word, probably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul*] to harraſs, to tear, to torment. Nought eaſeth the care that doth me *forhail.* *Spenſer.*

FORHE'RDA [ꝼoꞃheꞃꝺa, Sax.] a herd-land, fore-land, or headland.

FORI'CULUS [among the Romans] a deity, who, as they fancied had the guardianſhip or tuition of their doors, as Cardinia had of the hinges, and Limentius of the threſholds.

FORI'NSECUM *Manerium*, a manour which lies without the town or bars, and is not included within the liberties of it.

FORINSECUM *Servitium* [in old records] the payment of aid, ſcutage, and other extraordinary impoſitions of knight's ſervice, in oppoſition to *intrinſecum ſervitium*, which ſignified the common and uſual duties within the lord's court and liberties.

A FORK [ꝼoꞃc, Sax. *ſforch*, Welſh, vorck, Du. and L. Ger. *fourchette*, Fr. *forchetta*, It. *furca*, Lat.] 1. An inſtrument divided at the end into two or more prongs for various uſes, eſpecially for the table. *Swift.* 2. Sometimes the point of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn : make from the ſhaſt.
—Let it fall rather, tho' the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A point of a fork. A thunderbolt with three *forks.* *Addiſon.*

FORK [*fourche*, Fr. *forca*, It. and Port. *furca*, Lat.] a dung-fork.

FORK *Fiſh*, a kind of thorn-back.

To FORK, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground. Mortimer uſes it.

FO'RKED, *adj.* [of *fork*] having ſharp points like a fork, opening into two or more parts. Like a *forked* radiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORKED *Heads* [with hunters] a term uſed for all the heads of deer that bear two croches on the top, or which have their croches doubled.

FO'RKEDLY, *adv.* [of *forked*] in a forked manner.

FO'RKEDNESS [of *forked*] the ſtate of being pointed as a fork, the quality of opening into two parts.

FO'RKHEAD [of *fork* and *head*] point of an arrow. *Spenſer.*

FO'RKY, *adj.* [of *fork*] forked, furcated, opening into two or more parts. *Forky* tongue. *Pope.*

FORLA'NA, It. a ſlow kind of jig, the ſame as *ſtarella.*

FO'RLET *Land*, ſuch land in the biſhopric of Hereford, which was granted upon leaſe, for the term, *dum epiſcopus in epiſcopatu ſteterit*, that the ſucceſſor might have it for his preſent income.

FORLO'RE, [the *pret.* and *part.* of the Sax. ꝼoꞃleoꞅan, in Du. verloren] deſerted, forſook, forſaken. *Spenſer.*

FORLO'RN, *adj.* [ꝼoꞃleoꞃan, Sax. verloren, Du. verlohren, Ger.] 1. Forſaken, left comfortleſs, afflicted, miſerable, ſolitary. Altogether loſt and *forlorn.* *Knolles.* 2. Loſt, deſperate. Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done ? *Spenſer.* 3. Small, deſpicable ; ludicrouſly. He was ſo *forlorn*, that his dimenſions to any thick ſight were invincible. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORLORN, *ſubſt.* a loſt, ſolitary, forſaken man. Forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The FORLORN *Hope of an Army* [ſo called from the greatneſs of their danger] men detached from ſeveral regiments, or otherwiſe appointed to give the firſt onſet in battle, or to begin the attack of a beſieged place. Still charge firſt the true *forlorn* of wit. *Dryden.*

FORLO'RNLY, *adj.* [ꝼoꞃloꞃenlic, Sax.] after a forſaken, comfortleſs manner.

Forlo'rnness [ꝼoꞃloꞃnneꞅꞅe, Sax.] deſtitution, deſolateneſs, miſery. Boyle uſes it.

To Fo'rlye, *verb neut. pret.* forlay, *part.* forlaid [of *for* and *lye*] to lie acroſs.

Knit with a golden baldric which *forlay*
Athwart her ſnowy breaſt. *Spenſer.*

Form [*forma*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat. *forme*, Fr.] 1. Faſhion, figure, ſhape, manner, external appearance of any thing. I could not diſcern the *form* thereof. *Job.* 2. Being, as modified by a particular ſhape. *Forms* terrible to view. *Dryden.* 3. Particular model or modification. Any tranſient *form* of words. *Addiſon.* 4. Beauty, elegance of appearance. He hath no *form* nor comelineſs. *Iſaiah.* 5. Regularity, order. What he ſpoke lack'd *form* a little. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. External appearance without the eſſential qualities, empty ſhew. Sent only for *form* from ſchools. *Swift.* 7. Ceremony, external rites. To obſerve all decency in their *forms*. *Clarendon.* 8. Stated method, eſtabliſhed practice. Conſtant *forms* of prayer. *K. Charles.* 9. A claſs, a rank of ſtudents. The maſters of the firſt *form*. *Dryden.* 10. A formal cauſe, that which gives eſſence.

Form [hunting term] the ſeat of an hare.

Form [with philoſophers] is the manner of being peculiar to each body, or that which conſtitutes it ſuch a particular body, and diſtinguiſhes it from every other body; or it is the ſecond principle in philoſophy, which being joined to matter, compoſes all natural bodies.

Form [in metaphyſics] ſignifies the ſame as *being*, and is by its form as well as its eſſence, what it is; yet there is in this term this reſpect involved, that philoſophers do more generally apply it to particular and determinate beings. *N. B.* I queſtion whether it can be made to appear that the SCRIPTURE ever uſes this term in the *metaphyſic* ſenſe.

Form *and* Figure [with logicians] is the exterior determination of qualities, as being round, ſpherical, ſquare, cubical, &c. or *external appearance* in general; as in that noble portraiture of HAPPINESS which the *Table of* Cebes gives us:

Within the porch, high on a *jaſper* throne,
Th' *imperial mother* by her FORM is known;
Bright as the *morn*, when *ſmiling* on the hills,
Earth, air, and ſea, with *vernal joy* ſhe fills.
Table of Cebes *in Engliſh verſe with* notes.

Form, is an internal cauſe, by which a material being is conſtituted what it is.

Eſſential Forms, are thoſe forms whereby the ſeveral ſpecies of bodies become each what they are, and are diſtinguiſhed from all others, as a hammer, a knife, &c.

Accidental Forms, are ſuch as are really inherent in bodies; but in ſuch manner that the body may exiſt in all its perfections without them; as whiteneſs in a wall.

Syllogiſtic Form, is the juſt diſpoſition both of the terms in reſpect both of predicate and ſubject, and of the propoſitions in reſpect to quantity and quality.

Simple Forms, are thoſe of ſimple bodies, *i. e.* of ſuch as have but few properties.

Natural Forms, are thoſe which are inherent in bodies, without any thing contributed thereto on the part of man; as the form of marble.

Artificial Forms, are thoſe which ariſe from human induſtry; as a ſtatue.

Form *of Corporeity* [according to the Scotiſts] is that which conſtitutes body in the general eſſence of body.

Form [in theology] is one of the eſſential parts of the ſacrament, being that which gives them their ſacramental *eſſe*.

Form [in mechanics] a kind of mould, whereon a thing is faſtened or wrought.

Printer's Form, a frame compoſed of divers pages of compoſed letters, to be printed off by the preſs-men.

Form [in a moral ſenſe] a manner of being or doing a thing according to rule.

Form [in law] certain eſtabliſhed rules to be obſerved in proceſſes or judiciary proceedings.

To Form, *verb act.* [*formo*, Lat. *former*, Fr. *formàr*, Sp. and Port. *formare*, It.] 1. To ſhape, to faſhion, to model to a particular ſhape. 2. To frame, deviſe, or contrive, to coin. The thought that labours in my *forming* brain. *Rowe.* 3. To make out of materials. God *formed* man of the duſt. *Geneſis.* 4. To modify, to ſcheme, to plan. To *form* his hero. *Dryden.* 5. To arrange, to combine in any particular manner; as, he *formed* his army before ſuch a ſiege, in ſuch a manner. 6. To adjuſt, to ſettle. Our differences with the Romaniſts are *formed* into an intereſt. *Decay of Piety.* 7. To model by inſtitution or education. Thus *form'd* for ſpeed he challenges the wind. *Dryden.*

Fo'rma *Pauperis* [law phraſe] is when any perſon has cauſe of ſuit, and is ſo poor that he cannot diſpend the uſual charges of ſuing at law or equity.

Fo'rmable [of *form*] capable of being formed.

Fo'rmal, Sp. [*formel*, Fr. *formale*, It. of *formalis*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to form or faſhion, punctual, preciſe, affected, ceremonious, particular in apparel. 2. Done according to eſtabliſhed rules, not irregular, not extemporaneous. *Formal* and written leagues. *Bacon.* 3. Methodical, regular. The *formal* ſtars do travel ſo. *Waller.* 4. External, having the appearance but not the eſſence. *Formal* duty. *Dryden.* 5. Depending upon cuſtom or eſtabliſhment. Bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.* 6. Having the power of making any thing what it is, eſſential, conſtituent. The *formal* act of adoration. *Stillingfleet.* 7. Retaining its proper and eſſential characteriſtic.

Thou ſhould'ſt come like a fury cover'd with ſnakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Formal *Cauſe* [with logicians] is that which gives an inward eſſence or being to ſubſtance and accidents.

Fo'rmalist [*formaliſte*, Fr.] a follower of forms and modes; a perſon of ceremony and compliment, one who ſeems what he is not. To ſee what ſhifts *formaliſts* have. *Bacon.*

Forma'lity [*formalité*, Fr. *formalità*, It. *formalidàd*, Sp. of *formalitas*, Lat.] 1. Form or ceremony, eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour. A matter of mere *formality*. *Hooker.* 2. Solemn order, dreſs, or habit. All ſat down in their *formalities*. *Swift.* 3. Eſſence, the quality by which any thing is what it is. The *formality* of faculties. *Glanville.* 4. Affectation.

Forma'lities, robes worn by the magiſtrates of a city or corporation, &c. on public occaſions or ſolemnities.

To Fo'rmalize, *verb act.* [*formaliſer*, Fr.] to model, to modify; an obſolete word. The ſame ſpirit which anointed the bleſſed ſoul of our Saviour, doth ſo *formalize*, unite and actuate his whole race. *Hooker.*

To Formalize, *verb neut.* to be fond of ceremony, to act or play the formaliſt.

Fo'rmally, *adv.* [of *formal*] 1. In form, according to form, according to eſtabliſhed rules or ceremonies. *Formally* according to our law. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. With formality or ceremony, ſtiffly, preciſely. Stiff, and *formally* reſerved. *Collier.* 3. In external appearance, with viſible ſhow. *Formally* divided againſt the authorized guides of the church. *Hooker.* 4. Eſſentially, characteriſtically. Dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God. *South.*

Formally [with ſchoolmen] is uſed in various ſenſes.

1. Formally is uſed really, in oppoſition to objectively; as a thing is ſaid to be *formally* ſuch, when it is ſuch in the proper notion of the thing ſpoken of.

2. Formally is uſed in oppoſition to virtually and eminently, in ſpeaking of the manner, wherein a thing is contained in another.

3. Formally is uſed in the ſame ſenſe with adequately and totally; thus a ſyllogiſm taken *formally*, requires three propoſitions.

4. Formally is underſtood of the ſubject, when a predicate is therein on account of ſome form; thus white *formally* taken, diffuſes the light, *q. d.* whiteneſs the form inherent in this ſubject, is the cauſe why the ſubject diſperſes the light.

5. Formally has alſo place in ſuppoſitions; a word being formally ſuppoſed, when it is taken for the thing it was intended to ſignify; as man is an animal.

6. Formally is ſometimes uſed for quidditatively; this man *formally* taken is a reaſonable animal.

Fo'rmament [*formamentum*, Lat.] a mould, form, or ſhape.

Fo'rmalness [of *formal*] ceremony, affectation.

Forma'tion, Fr. [*formazione*, It. of *formatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of forming, or generating. Contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward.* 2. The manner in which a thing is formed. A thick membrane obſcuring the *formation*. *Brown.*

Fo'rmative, *adj.* [*formo*, Lat.] having the power of giving form, plaſtic. Any *formative* power. *Bentley.*

Forma'trix, or Forma'trice, Lat. [with the ancients] *virtus* or *facultas formatrix*, that whereby all bodies had their forms given them.

Forme, or Formy [in heraldry] as, a *croſs formé*, is a croſs narrow at the centre, and broad at the extremities, the ſame that is commonly called patée or pattee.

Fo'rmed *Stones* [with naturaliſts] are ſuch bodies, which being either pure ſtone or ſpars, are found in the earth ſo formed, that their outward ſhape very nearly reſembles the external form of muſcles, cockles, and other ſhells, &c.

Forme'don [in the deſcender] a writ that lies for the recovery of lands, &c. given to one and the heirs of his body, or to a man and his wife, being couſin to the donor in frank marriage, and afterwards alienated by the donee; for after his deceaſe, his heirs may have this writ againſt the tenant or alliance.

Formedon [in the reverter] a writ which lies for the donor or his heirs, where lands intailed to certain perſons and their iſſue, with condition that for want of ſuch iſſue it ſhall revert to the donor and his heirs, againſt him to whom the donee alienateth after the iſſue extinct, to which it was entailed.

Formedon [in the remainder] a writ which lies where a man gives lands in tail, the remainder to another in tail; and afterwards the former tenant in tail dieth without iſſue of his body, and a ſtranger abateth; then he in the remainder may have this writ.

Formee' [in heraldry] the ſame as croſs-patee.

Fo'rmer, *ſubſt.* [of *form*] one that forms, maker, contriver, planner. Ray uſes it.

Former, *adj.* [of ꝼoꞃmoꞃ, ꝼoꞃma, Sax. firſt; whence *former* and *formoſt* now commonly written *foremoſt*, as if derived from *before*. *Formoſt* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time. For when we ſay the *laſt* rank of the proceſſion is like the *former*, we reſpect time rather than place, and mean that which we ſaw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place. *Johnſon*] 1. Before another in time. A third is like the *former*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Mentioned before another, the preceeding, either perſon or thing. To this anſwers the latter. A bad author deſerves better uſage than a bad critic: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment, but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.* 3. Paſt; as, this faſhion prevailed in *former* days.

Fo'rmerly, *adv.* [of *former*] in former times, in ancient times.

Fo'rmers [on ſhip-board] round pieces of wood fitted to the bore of a great gun to hold the cartridges, which contain the due charge of powder; alſo hollow caſes of tin or latten, in which the cartridges are carried about in the time of an engagement.

Fo'rmeth [in hunting] *i. e.* ſquatteth, a term uſed of a hare, when it ſquats in any place.

Fo'rmica, Lat. the ant, emmet, or piſmire, an inſect.

Formica, Lat. [in falconry] a diſtemper that commonly ſeizes on the beak of a hawk, and oftentimes, if not timely prevented, will eat it away.

Fo'rmidable, Fr. and Sp. [*formidabile*, It. of *formidabilis*, Lat.] to be feared, dreadful, terrible.

Fo'rmidableness [of *formidable*] 1. Terribleneſs, the quality of exciting dread. 2. The thing cauſing dread. Shewed the *formidableneſs* of their danger. *Decay of Piety.*

Fo'rmadably, *adv.* [of *formidable*] dreadfully, terribly. Dryden uſes it.

Formidolo'se [*formidoloſus*, Lat.] fearful, dreading very greatly.

Formidolo'sity [*formidoloſitas*, Lat.] fearfulneſs, very great dread.

Fo'rming [*formans*, Lat.] the art of giving being, or birth to any thing.

Fo'rmless [of *form*] having no regular form, ſhapeleſs. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Formo'sa, an iſland in the Indian ocean, about 100 miles eaſt of Canton in China; ſubject to the Chineſe.

Fo'rmost [ꝼoꞃmoꞅꞇ, Sax.] the firſt, going in the front. See Former, *adj.*

Fo'rmula, Lat. [with phyſicians] a little form or preſcription of d in extemporaneous practice, in diſtinction from the great forms which are officinal medicines.

Formula [in law] a rule or model, an ordinance or certain terms preſcribed and decreed by authority for the form or manner of an act or inſtrument, *&c.*

Formula [in theology, *&c.*] a profeſſion of faith; a formulary. See Creed.

Fo'rmulary [*formulaire*, Fr. *formulario*, It. and Sp. of *formularium*, Lat.] 1. A book of forms or precedents for law matters. 2. The manner or ſtyle of proceeding in the law. 3. A writing which contains the form of an oath to be taken upon ſome occaſions.

Formule, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*formula*, Lat.] a ſet form or model.

Fornaca'lia [among the Romans] the feaſt of ovens, kept in commemoration of thoſe ancient ovens, in which wheat was baked, before the way of grinding corn, and making bread, was found out.

Forna'gium [*fornage*, Fr. of *fornax*, Lat. a furnace, or *furnus*, Lat. an oven] 1. A fee taken by a lord of his tenant, bound to bake in his oven; or for liberty to uſe his own. 2. Hearth-money, chimney-money.

To Fo'rnicate, *verb neut.* [*fornicare*, It. *fornicàr*, Sp. from *fornicor*, Lat.] to commit fornication. It is a new way to *fornicate* at a diſtance. *Brown.*

Fornica'tion, Fr. [*fornicazione*, It. *fornicaciòn*, Sp. of *fornicatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of unchaſtity between ſingle perſons, concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman. 2. [In ſcripture] ſometimes idolatry. Poureds't out thy *fornications* on every one that paſſed by. *Ezekiel.*

Fornication [of *fornix*, Lat. in architecture] an arching or vaulting ſo called.

Fornica'tor [*forcicateur*, Fr. *fornicatore*, It. *fornicàrio*, Sp. of *fornicator*, Lat.] a whoremonger, one that has commerce with unmarried women. *Query*, whether fornication, in the *ſcripture uſe* of the word, is not diſtinct from *concubinage?* and, if ſo, whether our *modern* acceptation of the word, gives a juſt idea of it? And by the way, if adultery, in the *ſcripture uſe*, means only the cohabitation with another's wife, *query*, if the *modern* uſe of this word alſo ſhould not be reconſidered? See Adultery and Concubinage. *N. B.* Both adultery and whoredom, in the ſcriptures, are alſo uſed metaphorically, to ſignify the ſin of idolatry. And, accordingly, the *great whore* in the Apocalypſe, is a certain *apoſtate* church, and where reſiding is determined too, *viz.* " in a city famed for its *ſeven hills*, and which, in St. John's time, reigned over the kings of the earth. *Revelations* c. xvii, v. 9 and 18.

Fo'rnix, Lat. an arch or vault.

Fornix, Lat. [with ſurgeons] the brawny ſubſtance of the brain.

Fornix [in anatomy] the extremity of the corpus calloſum, which is ſeparated or divaricated into two legs, forming a kind of arch or fornix.

Fo'rprise [in law] an exaction.

Fo'rrage [*fourrage*, Fr. See Forage] proviſion of hay, oats, ſtraw, *&c.* eſpecially in a time of war.

To Fo'rrage, or To *go a* Fo'rraging [*fourrager*, Fr. See To Forage] to ride about the country to get forage.

Fo'rres, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Murray, about 13 miles weſt of Eglin. It is claſſed with Inverneſs, Fortroſe, and Nairn, which all together ſend one member to parliament.

To Forsa'ke, *irr. verb act.* forſook, *preter.* forſook, or forſaken, *irr. part. paſſ.* [ꝼoꞃꞅecan, Sax. forſage, Dan. verſagen, Ger. verſaeken, Du. to deny] 1. To leave, to go away from, to quit. Unwilling I *forſook* your friendly ſtate. *Dryden.* 2. To leave in reſentment, neglect or diſlike. The time when firſt Saul God *forſook.* *Cowley.* 3. To deſert, to fail. Shame the world *forſook.* *Dryden.*

Forsa'ker [of *forſake*] one that forſakes, a deſerter. Hateful, *forſakers* of God. *Apocrypha.*

Fo'rschet [in old Sax. records] the outer or fore-part of a furlong, ſkirt, or ſlip of ground that lies next the highway.

Forscho'ke [in old law] land or tenements ſeized by the law for want of the performance of ſervices due from the tenant.

Fo'rses, water-falls.

Fo'rset, a ſmall trunk or coffin.

Forso'ok. See To Forsake.

Forsoo'th [ꝼoꞃꞅoꞇh, Sax.] 1. In truth, very well. It is uſed almoſt always in irony, or as an interjection of contempt. A fit man, *forſooth*, to govern a realm. *Hayward.* 2. It is ſuppoſed to have been once a title of reverence uſed in addreſs to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, ſhewed his attention by anſwering in the word yes, *forſooth*, which in time loſt its true meaning, and inſtead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was ſuppoſed a compellation. It appears in Shakeſpeare to have been uſed likewiſe to men. *Johnſon.* Our old Engliſh word *forſooth*, has been changed for the French *madam.* *Addiſon.*

Fo'rstal [ꝼoꞃe-ꞅꞇal, Sax.] a being quit of fines for cattle arreſted within one's land.

To Forswea'r, *irr. verb neut.* forſwore, *preter.* forſwore, or forſworn, *irr. part. paſſ.* [ꝼoꞃꞅƿeaꞃian, Sax. verſweren, Du. verſchweren, Ger. forſwaere, Dan foerſwaria, Su. farſwaran, Goth.] 1. To take a falſe oath, to be perjured. Falſe *forſwearing*, and for murther too. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Forswea'r, *verb act.* 1. To renounce upon oath. Never to woe her more, but do *forſwear* her. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To deny upon oath. Loudly he *forſwears* thy gold. *Dryden.* 3. With the reciprocal pronoun; as, to *forſwear one's ſelf*; to be perjured, to ſwear falſly.

Forswea'rer [of *forſwear*] one who forſwears or is perjured.

Forswo'rn [of ꝼoꞃꞅƿeꞃian, Sax.] one that hath taken a falſe oath, perjured.

Fort, Fr. [*forte*, It. *fuèrte*, Sp. probably of *fortis*, Lat. ſtrong] a little caſtle or fortreſs: a place of ſmall extent, fortified either by art or nature, or both; being encompaſſed round with a moat, rampart, and parapet, to ſecure ſome high ground or paſſage of a river, and for other advantages.

Fort *Royal*, a fort which has 26 fathoms for the line of defence.

Star Fort, a kind of redoubt, compoſed of re-entering and ſaliant angles, which commonly have from five to eight points.

Fortaventu'ra, one of the Canary iſlands, ſubject to Spain.

Forte, Ital. [in muſic books] directs to play or ſing loud and ſtrong.

Forte forte, or F. F. It. [in muſic books] ſignifies a degree louder than *forte* only.

Fo'rted, *adj.* [of *fort*] furniſhed or guarded by fort; now obſolete.

It deſerves with characters of braſs,
A *forted* reſidence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fo'rtement, Fr. the ſame as *forte*.

Piu Fo'rte, or P. F. It. [in muſic books] ſignifies a degree louder than only *forte*.

Forth, *adv.* [ꝼoꞃꞇh, Sax. voort, Du. fort, L. Ger.] 1. Out of doors, abroad. I muſt come *forth.* *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Forward. outward in time. From that day *forth.* *Spenſer.* 3. Forward in order or place. Madam Pandarus ſteps *forth.* *Dryden.* 4. Out, away, beyond the boundary of any place. They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth.* *Spenſer.* 5. Out, in public ſtate, or public view. Your troubled country call'd you *forth.* *Waller.* 6. Thoroughly, from beginning to end. To hear this matter *forth.* *Shakeſpeare* 7. To a certain degree. Hence we learn how far *forth* we may expect juſtification. *Hammond.* 8. On to the end. I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquiſitor bad me ſay *forth*; I ſaid I was taught no more. *Memoir in Strype.*

Forth, *prep.* out of. Some *forth* their cabbins peep. *Donne.*

Forth-co'ming, *adj.* [of ꝼoꞃꞇh and coman, Sax.] ready to be produced or brought forth, not abſconding, not loſt. See that he be *forth-coming.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Forth-i'ssuing, *adj.* [of *forth* and *iſſue*] coming out, coming forward from a covert. Pope uſes it.

Forthri'ght, *adv.* [of *forth* and *right*] 1. Straight-forward, without deflections. The river not running *forthright*, but almoſt continually winding. *Sidney.* 2. It is uſed by Shakeſpeare as a ſubſtantive.

There's a maze trod indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shakeſpeare.*

Forthwi'th, *adv.* [ꝼoꞃꞇh ƿiꞇh, Sax.] preſently, immediately, out of hand, at once, ſtraight.

Fo'rtieth, *adj.* [of *forty*] the ordinal of forty, the fourth tenth, the next after the thirty-ninth.

Fo'rtifiable, *adj.* [of *fortify*] capable of being fortified.

Fortifica'tion, Fr. [*fortificazione*, It. *fortificaciòn*, Sp. of *fortificatio*, Lat. or military architecture] is the art of fortifying or ſtrengthening a place, by making works around the ſame, in order to render it capable of being defended by a ſmall force againſt the attacks of a more numerous enemy, a place built for ſtrength. Images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory. *Sidney.*

Ancient Fortification, was walls of defence made of trunks of trees, *&c.* mixed with earth to ſecure them againſt the aſſaults of an enemy. Theſe in time were altered for walls of ſtone, with little walls or parapets raiſed on the top of the other, behind which they made uſe of their darts in ſecurity, the parapets being cut into loop holes, and theſe walls flanked by round or ſquare towers.

Artificial Fortification, is works raiſed by the engineers, to ſtrengthen the natural ſituation of a place, by repairing it, and ſupplyplying its defects; ſuch as ravelins, horn-works, half-moons, redoubts, *&c.*

Natural Fortification, conſiſts in a place being ſtrong by nature, as being ſituated on a hill or in a marſh, or any other way that makes it of difficult acceſs; whether by rivers, marſhes, ſtrong defiles, or the like.

Offenſive Fortification, has regard to the ſeveral ways of annoying an enemy, and is the particular concern of the general of an army, who deſigns to lay ſiege to ſome town; it conſiſts in knowing how to take all advantages in the manner of carrying on a ſiege, *&c.*

Defenſive Fortification, has reſpect to the precaution and induſtry by which a weak party oppoſes a ſtronger, and particularly concerns governors of places, who knowing the ſtrength and weakneſs of the place intruſted to them, ought to endeavour to ſecure it from ſurprizes, *&c.*

Regular Fortification, is one whoſe baſtions are all equal, or that are built in a regular polygon, the ſides and angles whereof are generally about a muſket ſhot from each other.

Irregular Fortification, is when a town has ſuch an irregular form or ſituation, as to render it uncapable of being fortified regularly, either becauſe of the difference of its ſides; ſome being too long, and others too ſhort; or by its being ſurrounded with precipices, valleys, ditches, rivers, hills, rocks or mountains, *&c.*

Durable Fortification, is one that is built with a deſign that it ſhall remain a ſtanding ſhelter for ages.

Temporary Fortification, is one that is erected upon ſome emergent occaſion, and deſigned to laſt only a little time.

Fo'rtified, *part. adj.* [*fortifié*, Fr.] made ſtrong, ſtrengthened with fortifications.

Fo'rtifier [of *fortify*] 1. One who erects works for defence. The *fortifier* of Pendennis. *Carew.* 2. One who ſupports or ſecures, one who upholds. The *fortifiers* of wickedneſs. *Sidney.*

To Fo'rtify, *verb act.* [*fortificare*, It. and Lat. *fortifier*, Fr. *fortificàr*, Sp.] 1. To ſtrengthen or make ſtrong, to fence, to ſecure a place after a regular manner with ramparts, ditches, and other bulwarks,

warks. He *fortified* the city againſt beſieging. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 2. To confirm, to encourage. It greatly *fortified* her deſires. *Sidney.* 3. To fix, to eſtabliſh in reſolution. *Fortified* with reſolution to ſecure his works. *Locke.*

FO'RTILAGE [of *fort*] a little fort, a blockhouſe. There ſhould be ſome little *fortilage* or wooden caſtle ſet. *Spenſer.*

FORTI'LITY [in old ſtatutes] a fortified place, a caſtle or bulwark.

FO'RTIN, Fr. a little fort or ſconce built in haſte for the defence of a poſt or paſs, *&c.* called a field-fort; a little fort raiſed to defend a camp, particularly in a ſiege. Hanmer.

FO'RTINS, or FO'RLINS, are field forts or ſmall fortreſſes or ſconces, the flanked angles of which are generally diſtant 120 fathom one from another; they are different in their extent and figure, according to the nature and ſituation of the ground; ſome of them having whole baſtions, and others only demi baſtions; the uſe of them is only temporary, and are either to defend the line of circumvallation, or to guard ſome paſſage or dangerous poſt.

FO'RTINGLES, the ſame as *farundel.*

FORTI'SSIMO, It. [in muſic books] denotes extreme loud.

FO'RTITUDE [*fortitudo*, Lat.] 1. Valour, courage, or ſtoutneſs of mind; by which a man acts according to the rules of reaſon, even in the midſt of the greateſt misfortunes or adverſity. 2. Strength, vigour, force; obſolete. Deſpairing of his own arm's *fortitude. Shakeſpeare.*

FORTITUDE [*fortitudo*, Lat.] bravery, the power of acting or ſuffering well. It is one of the four cardinal virtues, which by moraliſts is defined to be a conſtant purpoſe of mind to undergo dangers, pain, labour, *&c.* whenever we think them to be beſt; and its chief rules are to undertake and to endure. Yet by undertaking is not meant foolhardineſs, running raſhly into dangers; but the knowledge of undergoing an action to overcome a danger, weighing it well before it be undertaken. Moraliſts alſo divide it into four ſpecies, *viz. Magnanimity*, *Magnificence*, *Conſtancy* and *Patience*, as to private evils, ſuch as impriſonment, poverty, *&c.*

FORTITUDE [in ſculpture and painting] was repreſented by the goddeſs Pallas embracing a pillar. *Chriſtian* FORTITUDE has been repreſented by a damſel in the habit of an Amazon, with a helmet on her head, eagles wings on her ſhoulders, having in one hand a buckler upon which was the ſign of the croſs, and in the other the banner of Conſtantine. Both theſe portraitures remind me of thoſe moſt beautiful lines in the late maſterly verſion of the *Table* of *Cebes.*

See KNOWLEDGE graſping a refulgent ſtar,
See FORTITUDE in *panoply* of war.
Table of CEBES in Engliſh verſe, with notes.

FO'RTITUDES [with aſtrologers] are certain advantages which planets have to make their influences more ſtrong by being ſo or ſo placed, qualified or affected.

FO'RTLET [from *fort*; in old law] a little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT, *ſubſt.* contracted from *fourteen nights* [ꝼeoꞃꞃeꞇyne niȝhꞇ, Sax. It was the cuſtom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights. Thus we ſay, This day ſevennight: So *Tacitus, non dierum numerum ut nos, ſed noctium computant*] the ſpace of two weeks.

FO'RTRESS [*forterεſſe*, Fr. *fortezza*, It. *fortaleza*, Sp.] a place fortified either by art or nature, a ſtrong hold, a caſtle of defence.

FORTU'ITOUS [*fortuit*, F. *fortuito*, It. and Sp. of *fortuitus*, Lat.] happening by chance, caſual, accidental.

FORTU'ITOUSLY, *adv.* [of *fortuitous*] caſually, accidentally.

FO'RTUNA [in ancient law books] the ſame that we call *treaſure.*

FO'RTUNATE [*fortunatus*, Lat. *fortuné*, Fr. *fortunato*, It. *afortunàdo*, Sp. *fortunado*, Port.] happy, lucky, ſucceſsful, not ſubject to miſcarriage; applied to perſons and things.

FORTUNATE *Iſlands*, a place famous among the ancients, on account of golden apples, fancied to grow in them; or, as Varro ſays, for ſheep with golden fleeces. Ancient geographers deſcribe them as ſituate without the ſtraits of Gibraltar in the Atlantic ocean; but the moderns take them to be the Canary ſlands, on account of their great temperature and fertility.

FO'RTUNATELY [of *fortunate*] happily, proſperouſly, ſucceſsfully.

FO'RTUNATENESS [of *fortunate*] luckineſs, ſucceſsfulneſs, proſperouſneſs.

FORTUNE, Fr. [*fortuna*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat.] 1. The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour. *Fortune* that arrant whore. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The good or ill that befalls mankind. *Fortune* is underſtood to befal only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.* 3. The chance of life, the means of life. Driven to London to ſeek his *fortune. Swift.* 4. Event or ſucceſs, good or bad. Surrounded by the *fortune* and boldneſs of many navigators. *Temple.* 5. Eſtate, poſſeſſions. Of a good birth but ſmall *fortune. Swift.* 6. The portion of a man or woman, generally that of a woman. The *fortune*-hunters. *Spectator.* 7. Futurity, future events. You who mens *fortunes* in their faces read. *Cowley.*

FORTUNE is fabled to be the daughter of Oceanus, and the ſervant of the gods. They fancied ſhe had in her poſſeſſion, and *at her diſpoſal*, the honours, riches, and happineſs of life; that ſhe gave them and took them away at her pleaſure: but that ſhe was *blind* and very unconſtant; that ſhe had a *wheel* in her hand, which ſhe turned without ceaſing, raiſing men ſometimes to the top of the wheel, and ſometimes caſting them down, ſo that there was nothing ſetled or ſecure, that did concern her; ſhe was univerſally adored, and great princes had her image in gold kept ſafe with them in their dwelling, that ſhe might be always favourable to them.

She was repreſented in a chariot dragged by four blind horſes; under her feet was a globe, and in her right hand ſhe held the helm of a ſhip, and in the left a *cornucopia* or horn of plenty. She had many images, ſtatues and temples erected to her, and the Romans adored no deity more than *Fortuna*. At her right hand a youth named *Favor*, play'd upon a wheel to intimate how ſoon her favours might fly away from us: there were at Rome two images of her that were remarkable, *Fortuna Calva*, and *Fortuna Vitrea*, which were both very ſignificant.

She had alſo ſeveral temples erected to her honour. One to *Fortuna Primigenia*, the other to *Fortuna Maſcula*, which was near to the temple of Venus, and alſo *Fortuna Muliebris.* There was alſo *Fortuna Privata* and *Fortuna Obſequens*, and alſo *Fortuna Barbata*; there were ſeveral other *fortunes*, who had temples.

When *Fortune* was not favourable to them, they were wont to load her with curſes and imprecations.

FORTUNE [τυχη, Gr.] was not known in the earlier ages; we do not find in Homer or Heſiod any mention of her, the name not being then invented.

In after days, it was introduc'd as a machine, and made to ſerve divers purpoſes in theology, *&c.*

Men taking notice of a world of evils and diſorders which happened, and not daring directly to complain of providence; and withal being unwilling to excuſe themſelves from being the authors of their own misfortunes, had recourſe to the notion of *Fortune*, upon which they might vent all their reſentments with impunity.

Plutarch obſerves, that before the name of Fortune had got into the world, men perceiving a certain arbitrary cauſe, which diſpos'd of matters in an irreſiſtible manner, called it God; but obſerving that the ſame cauſe did ſeem ſometimes to act at random and without any rule or order at all, the Supreme being came to be diveſted of the attribute, and Fortune or Deſtiny acknowledged in its ſtead.

It is not eaſy to determine what the ancients meant by Fortune.

The Romans meant by it ſome principle of fortuity, whereby things came to paſs without being neceſſitated thereto; but it ſeems as if they never preciſely thought what and whence that principle was.

Whence the philoſophers often intimated that men only fram'd the phantom fortune to hide their ignorance, and that they called whatever befel a man, without his knowing the reaſon why, Fortune.

Juvenal affirms, that it was men that made a deity of Fortune.

Sed te, nos facimus, fortuna, deam, &c.

So then, according to the ſentiments of the heathens, Fortune was no more than the arrival of things in a ſudden and unexpected manner, without any apparent cauſe or reaſon. So that fortune, in a philoſophical ſenſe, is what is vulgarly called *Chance.*

But Fortune, in a religious ſenſe, had a farther force, for ſhe had many altars and temples erected to her.

This intimates that the heathens had perſonify'd and even deify'd their Chance, and conceiv'd her as a ſort of goddeſs, who diſpoſed of the fate of men at her pleaſure.

Hence it may be inferr'd that the ancients at one time took fortune for a peremptory cauſe, bent upon doing good to ſome and injury to others; and ſometimes for a blind, inconſtant cauſe, without any view or determination at all.

Fortune was alſo painted as a naked lady ſtanding upon a globe or ball, having an enſign or ſail over-ſhadowing her. This poſition of the goddeſs fortune is moſt happily explained by the ingenious author of CEBES in Engliſh verſe:

Her grace *unſtable* as her tottering BALL,
Whene'er ſhe ſmiles, ſhe meditates our fall.

Nor is the aforemention'd *blind* and *promiſcuous* diſtribution of her favours and frowns, leſs happily expreſs'd by him in theſe lines:

———With reſtleſs wings
The world ſhe ranges, and her favours *flings*:
Flings, and *reſumes*, and plunders and beſtows;
CAPRICE divides the *bleſſings* and the *woes.*

FORTUNE [immutable] is repreſented in the ſame figure as uſual, but ſtanding upon a cube inſtead of a wheel or ball, without wings on her feet, and her ſail hanging looſe by her ſide.

FORTUNE favours fools.

Lat. *Fortuna favet fatuis.* Sp. *Al ombre oſádo la fortuna de da la máno.* (Fortune lends a hand to the bold.)

When FORTUNE knocks be ſure to open the door.

That is, let no opportuuity that offers ſlip, for fear it ſhould never come again.

To FORTUNE, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to fall out, to happen, to come caſually to paſs; generally in an imperſonal form. It *fortuned. Knolles.*

FO'RTUNED, *adj.* [of *fortune*] ſupplied by fortune. The full *fortun'd* Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RTUNEBOOK [of *fortune* and *book*] a book conſulted to know fortunes, and foretel future events. Beauty lays ope love's *fortune-book. Craſhaw.*

FORTUNEHU'NTER [of *fortune* and *hunt*] a man whoſe employment is to enquire after unmarried women with great portions, to enrich himſelf by marriage. *Spectator.*

FORTUNES [with aſtrologers] the two benevolent planets, Jupiter and Venus, ſo termed on account of their kind and benevolent nature.

To FO'RTUNETELL, *verb neut.* [of *fortune* and *tell*] 1. To pretend to the power of revealing future events. The profeſſion of *fortune-telling. Shakeſpeare.* 2. To reveal future events. Her *fortune-telling* lines. *Clarendon.*

FO'RTUNETELLER [of *fortune* and *teller*] one who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. Dreams or *fortunetellers. Duppa.*

FO'RTUNY [in ancient writings] a kind of tournament or running a tilt on horſeback with lances.

FO'RTY [ꝼeopeꞃꞇiȝ, Sax. veertigh, Du. viertig, L. Ger. vierzig, H. Ger.] four times ten.

To FORWA'NDER, *verb act.* [of *for* and *wander*] to wander wildly and wearily. A weary wight *forwandering* by the way. *Spenſer.*

FO'RUM, a place of negotiation or merchandizing among the Romans, anſwering to our market-place; alſo the place where a governor of a province ſat to give judgment; alſo a public ſtanding place in the city of Rome, where cauſes were judicially tried, and orations deliver'd to the people: it is alſo ſometimes uſed by the caſuiſts for juriſdiction. The *forum* was a public place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their ſpeeches before the proper judge, in matters of property, or in criminal caſes, to accuſe or excuſe, to complain or defend. *Watts.*

FORURTH [in ancient deeds] a long ſlip of ground.

FO'RWARD [ꝼoꞃpeaꞃꝺ, Sax. voorwaert, Du. vorwaerts, Ger.] 1. Ready, prompt, quick, haſty. Too *forward* or too ſlow in making

king obſervations. *Locke.* 2. Ardent, hot, violent. You'll ſtill be too *forward. Shakeſpeare.* 3. Eager, warm, earneſt. We ſhould remember the poor, which I alſo was *forward* to do. *Galatians.* 4. Ready, confident, preſumptuous. The boy too *forward* for his years. *Dryden.* 5. Not reſerved, not over-modeſt. Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Premature, early, ripe. A *forward* ſpring. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Antecedent, anterior; oppoſed to poſterior. Let us take the inſtant by the *forward* top. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Not being behind-hand, not inferior. *Forward* of her breeding. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RWARD, *adv.* ſtrait on before, in the fore part, onward progreſſively.

To FORWARD [from the adv.] 1. To puſh on, to haſten, to accelerate in growth or improvement. We may houſe our own country plants to *forward* them. *Bacon.* 2. To advance, to patroniſe.

FO'RWARDER [of *forward*] he who forwards or promotes any thing.

FO'RWARDLY, *adv.* [of *forward*] eagerly, haſtily, quickly.

FO'RWARDNESS [ꝼoꞃpeaꞃdneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Promptneſs, quickneſs, readineſs. His teachers were fain to reſtrain his *forwardneſs. Wotton.* 2. Eagerneſs, ardour, readineſs to act. Willingneſs to live, or *forwardneſs* to die. *Hooker.* 3. Early ripeneſs. 4. Confidence, aſſurance, want of modeſty. A kind of *forwardneſs* and aſſurance. *Addiſon.*

FO'RWARDS, *adv.* ſtraight before, progreſſively. Backward and *forwards* ſeveral times. *Arbuthnot.*

FOSS [*foſſe*, Fr. *foſſo*, It. *fos*, Wel. of *foſſa*, Lat.] a trench, moat, ditch or pit.

FOSS [with anatomiſts] a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture, but no exit or perforation.

FO'SSA, Lat. a ditch in which, in ancient times, women committing felony were drowned.

FOSSA [in anatomy] the middle part of the cervix, or hinder part of the human neck; alſo the great chink of the pudendum muliebre.

FOSSA *Magna* [in anatomy] an oblong cavity, forming the inſide of the pudendum muliebre, and which preſents itſelf upon opening the labia, and in the middle of which are the carunculæ myrtiformes.

FOSSATO'RUM *Operatio* [in old records] foſs-work, or the labour formerly performed by the inhabitants and neighbouring tenants for repairing and maintaining the ditches round a town.

FOSSA'GIUM, the duty paid for ſuch ſervice.

FOSSA'TUM, a trench, a place intrenched.

FOSSATUM [in old records] a place fenced with a ditch, or the trench of a cut river.

FO'SSET. See FAU'CET.

FOSSET, or FORSET, a ſmall cheſt or cabinet.

FO'SSIL, *adj.* Fr. and It. [of *foſſilis*, Lat.] that which is dug out of the earth. Woodward uſes it.

FO'SSILS, *ſubſt.* [*foſſilia*, of *fodere*, Lat. to dig] all manner of things that are dug out of the earth, or they are ſuch as grow adhering to the earth in ſuch manner, as that there is no apparent diſtinction of parts containing or contained, *i. e.* veſſels and juices circulating in them. Many other bodies, which becauſe we diſcover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *foſſils*, under which are comprehended metals and minerals. *Locke.* By the word *foſſil* we underſtand bodies of a plain and ſimple ſtructure, in which there is no viſible difference of parts, no diſtinction of veſſels and their contents, but every portion of which is ſimilar to and perfect as the whole. *Hill.*

Native FOSSILS [by mineraliſts] are ſtrictly defined to be ſenſible bodies, generated and growing in and of the earth, whoſe conſtituent parts are ſo ſimple and homogeneous, that there is no apparent diſtinction of veſſels and juices between the part and the whole.

Compound FOSSILS [with miners] are ſuch as may be divided into different and diſſimilar parts.

Adventitious FOSSILS, or *Foreign* FOSSILS [in mineralogy] are the ſubterraneous exuviæ of ſea and land animals; and even vegetables, as ſhells, bones, teeth, leaves, which are found in plenty in divers parts of the earth.

Simple FOSSILS, are all metals, ſalts, both common and precious; alſo earth.

FOSSIL-WOOD, trees dug deep out of the ground, ſuppoſed to have laid there ever ſince the univerſal deluge.

FOSS-WAY, one of the four principal highways of England, made by the Romans, and ſo called on account of its being ditch'd in on both ſides; or becauſe in ſome places it was never perfected; but left as a great ditch. It leads from Cornwall through Devonſhire, by Coventry, Leiceſter, Newark, *&c.* and to Lincoln.

To FO'STER [ꝼoꞅꞇꞃian, Sax. foſterer, Dan. voeſteren, Du.] 1. To nouriſh, to bring up, to ſupport, to nurſe, to feed. *Foſtering* has always been a ſtronger alliance than blood. *Davies.* 2. To pamper, to encourage. *Foſter'd* up in blood. *Sidney.* 3. To cheriſh, to forward. Ye *foſtering* breezes blow. *Thomſon.*

FO'STERAGE, *ſubſt* [of *foſter*] the charge of nurſing. The charge and *foſterage* of this child. *Raleigh.*

FOSTERBRO'THER [of *foſter* and *brother*; ꝼoꞅꞇeꞃ-bꞃoðeꞃ, Sax.] one bred at the ſame breaſt, one fed by the ſame nurſe. Davies uſes it.

FOSTER-CHILD [ꝼoꞅꞇeꞃ-cild, Sax.] a child brought up by thoſe that are not his natural parents, a nurſling.

FO'STERDA'M [of *foſter* and *dam*] a nurſe, one that performs the office of a mother by ſuckling a young child belonging to another. Dryden uſes it.

FO'STEREA'RTH [of *foſter* and *earth*] earth by which a plant is nouriſhed, though it did not grow at firſt in it. Cheriſh'd with *foſterearth. Philips.*

FO'STERER [of *foſter*] a nurſe, one who gives food in the place of a parent. In Ireland they put their children to *foſterers. Davies.*

FOSTER-FA'THER [ꝼoꞅꞇeꞃ-ꝼæðeꞃ, Sax.] one who brings up another man's child, one who gives a child food in the place of the father. Davies uſes it.

FOSTER-LA'ND, land allotted for the ſuſtenance of any perſon.

FOSTER-LEA'N [ꝼoꞅꞇeꞃ-lean, Sax.] the jointure of a wife or nuptial gifts.

FOSTERMO'THER [of *foſter* and *mother*] a nurſe.

FOSTERNU'RSE [of *foſter* and *nurſe.* This is an improper compound, becauſe *foſter* and *nurſe* mean the ſame. *Johnſon*] a nurſe. Our *foſternurſe* of nature is repoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'STERSON [of *foſter* and *ſon*] one fed, and educated, tho' not the ſon by nature. O *foſter-ſon* of Jove. *Dryden.*

FO'THER [of ꝼoðeꞃ, Sax.] any ſort of meat for cattle. See FODDER.

FO'TUS, Lat. the ſame as fomentation.

FO'VEA, Lat. a pit or deep hole in the ground to catch wild beaſts.

FOVEA, Lat. [in old records] a grave.

FOVEA [with aſtrologers] the fourth houſe of the figure of the heavens, the ſame as *Imum Cœli.*

FOVEA *Cordis*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a hollowneſs in the breaſt above the pit of the ſtomach.

FOUGA'DE [in the military art] a ſort of little mine in the manner of a well, ſcarce more than 10 foot wide and 12 deep, dug under ſome work or fortification, and charged with barrels or ſacks of gunpowder, to blow it up, and covered over with earth.

FOUGHT, the *pret.* and *part.* See To FIGHT.

FOU'GHTEN, the *part. paſſ.* of *fight*; ſeldom uſed. On the *foughten* field. *Milton.*

FOUL [ꝼaul, Sax. vuyl, Du. fuhl, L. Ger.] 1. Not clean, filthy, dirty, miry. Through moſt of its ſignifications it is oppoſed to *fair.* Deep and *foul* ways. *Tillotſon.* 2. Impure, polluted, full of filth. The *foul* diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Wicked, deteſtable. Jeſus rebuked the *foul* ſpirit. *St. Mark.* 4. Not lawful, not according to eſtabliſhed rules. By *foul* play were we heav'd hence. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Hateful, ugly, loathſome. *Foul* ſights. *Bacon.* 6. Diſgraceful, ſhameful. That *foul* revolt. *Milton.* 7. Coarſe, groſs. Rank and *foul* feeding. *Felton.* 8. Full of groſs humours or bad matter, requiring mundification or purgation. How *foul* it is, what rank diſeaſes grow. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. Not bright, not ſerene. Be fair or *foul*, or rain or ſhine. *Dryden.* 10. With rough force, with unſeaſonable violence. Their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarendon.*

FOUL [a ſea term] intangled as a rope.

The Anchor is FOUL [a ſea term] ſignifies *the cable is got about the flook.*

The Ship makes FOUL *Water* [a ſea term] is when a ſhip under ſail comes into ſhole water, ſo as to raiſe the ſand.

To be FOUL *on each other*, is when ſhips come ſo cloſe, as to entangle their rigging, and do one another damage.

The Rope is FOUL [a ſea term] ſignifies, the rope is entangled in itſelf, or hinder'd by another, ſo that it cannot run or be haled.

FOUL *Ship*, is one that has been long untrimmed, ſo that graſs, weeds, periwinkles or barnacles ſtick or grow to her ſides under water.

To FOUL [ꝼaulan, Sax.] to make filthy, to daub, to dirty. She *fouls* a ſmock. *Swift.*

FO'ULFACED [of *foul* and *face*] having an ugly or hateful viſage. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

FOULDS, folds. Milton uſes it. See FOLD.

FOU'LLY, *adv.* filthily, odiouſly, ſhamefully.

Never ſeek by FOUL means what you may have by fair.

It. *Non cercar per forza, quel che puoi aver di buono voglia.*

FOUL-MOUTHED [of *foul* and *mouth*] ſcurrilous, habituated to the uſe of opprobrious language. So *foulmouthed* a witneſs never appeared. *Addiſon.*

FOU'LNESS [ꝼylneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Filthineſs, naſtineſs, the quality of being foul. The ſpots or *foulneſs* of cloaths. *Wilkins.* 2. Pollution, impurity. Free from all pollution or *foulneſs. Bacon.* 3. Hatefulneſs, atrociouſneſs. Diſcharging all its filth and *foulneſs* into this one quality, as into a great ſink. *South.* 4. Uglineſs, deformity. The *foulneſs* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden.* 5. Diſhoneſty, want of candour. All falſeneſs or *foulneſs* of intentions. *Hammond.*

To FOUND [*fundare*, Lat. *fonder*, Fr. *fondare*, It. *fundir*, Sp.] to build, ſettle, eſtabliſh or ground.

To FOUND, *verb act.* [*fundo*, Lat. *fonder*, Fr.] 1. To lay the baſis or foundation of any building. It was *founded* on a rock. *St. Mattew.* 2. To build, to raiſe. He did the Theban city *found. Davies.* 3. To eſtabliſh, to erect. He *founding* a library. 2 *Maccabees.* 4. To give birth or original to; as, he *founded* an art or a family. 5. To raiſe upon, as on a principle or ground. Power *founded* on contract. *Locke.* 6. To fix firm. Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOUND, *verb act.* [*fundo*, Lat. *fondre*, Fr.] to melt and caſt metals.

FOUND, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *to find.* See To FIND.

FOUNDA'TION, Fr. [*fundacion*, Sp. of *fundatio*, Lat.] 1. The loweſt part of a building, the baſis which ſupports a building. 2. The act of fixing the baſis.

Ne'er to theſe chambers where the mighty reſt,
Since their *foundation*, came a nobler gueſt. *Tickell.*

3. The ground work of any thing, the principles on which any notion is raiſed. There is a *foundation* in nature for it. *Locke.* 4. Original riſe. Throughout the world even from the firſt *foundation* thereof. *Hooker.* 5. Eſtabliſhment, ſettlement. 6. A donation or legacy, either of money or lands, for the maintenance or ſupport of ſome community, hoſpital, ſchool, lecture, or other work of piety. Opportunity of going to ſchool on a *foundation. Swift.*

FOU'NDAY [in the iron works] the ſpace of ſix days.

FOU'NDER [of *found*] 1. One who lays the foundation of, a builder, one who preſides at the erection of a city. Preneſte's *founder. Dryden.* 2. One who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any purpoſe, particularly charity. The honourable *founder* of this lecture. *Boyle.* 3. One from whom any thing has its riſe or original. James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race. *Addiſon.* 4. [*fondeur*, Fr.] A caſter, one who forms figures by caſting melted metal into moulds. *Founders* add a little antimony to their bell metal. *Grew.*

To Fo'under, *verb neut.* [*fond*, Fr. the bottom, *ad fundum ſubmergere*, Lat. *couler à fond*, Fr. See Foundering] 1. To ſink to the bottom. 2. To fail, to miſcarry. In this point all his tricks *founder*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Founder *a horſe* [*fondre*, Fr.] to cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in a horſe's foot, by over-riding him in a hard road, that he is unable to ſet it to the ground. I have *founder'd* nine ſcore and odd poſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fou'ndering, ſinking: a ſhip is ſaid to ſounder, when by a great leak, or a great ſea breaking in upon her, ſhe takes in ſo much water, that ſhe cannot be freed from it; ſo that ſhe will neither veer nor ſteer; but lies like a log, and not being able to ſwim long, will at laſt ſink.

Fou'ndering [in the body] befals a horſe by eating too much provender ſuddenly, when too hot; as alſo by drinking too much upon travelling when hot, and not riding him after it.

Fou'nders were incorporated *anno* 1614, and are a maſter, two wardens, twenty-four aſſiſtants, and ninety-ſix on the livery, *&c.* the livery fine is 6 *l.* Their armorial enſigns are *azure*, an ewer between two pillars *or*; their creſt a furnace, flames, and therein a pair of tongues held by two hands, all proper.

Fou'ndery, or Fou'ndry [*fouderie*, from *foudre*, Fr.] 1. The art of melting and caſting all ſorts of metals, particularly braſs, iron, *&c.* 2. A caſting-houſe, or place where figures are formed of melted metals.

Fou'ndress [of *founder*] 1. A woman who founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing. 2. A woman who eſtabliſhes any charitable revenue. Clariſſa was their chiefeſt *foundreſs*. *Spenſer.*

Fou'ndling, *ſubſt.* [of ꝼindan, Sax. found, from *to find*] a child left in a place, or dropt, and found there, a child expoſed to chance, and found without any parent or owner. We, like baſtards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings*. *Sidney.*

Fou'ndring [in horſes] is an univerſal rheumatiſm, or a defluxion of humours upon the ſinews of the legs, which cauſes ſo great a ſtiffneſs in them, that they loſe their wonted motion.

Cheſt Foundring [in horſes] a diſeaſe in a horſe, diſcovered by his often coveting to lie down, and ſtanding ſtradling with his fore legs.

Fount [*fonte*, It. *fuénte*, Sp. of *fons*, Lat.] 1. A fountain, well, or ſpring. From the *fount* of life ambroſial drink. *Milton.* 2. A ſmall baſon of ſpring water. Proofs as clear as *founts* in July. *Shakeſpeare.* See the other ſenſes under Fountain.

Fount [of *fundere*, Lat.] a ſet of printing letters or types.

Fou'ntain [*fontaine*, Fr. *fontana*, It. *fuente*, Sp.] 1. A ſpring. 2. A well, a ſmall baſon of ſpring water. Can a man drink better from the *fountain* when it is finely paved with marble, than when it ſwells over the green turf? *Taylor.* 3. A Jet, a ſpout of water. Bacon uſes it. 4. The head or firſt ſpring of a river. Waters keep the tenor of their *fountains*. *Dryden.* 5. Firſt principle, firſt cauſe. Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodneſs. *Common Prayer.*

Arched Fountain, one whoſe baſon and jet are placed perpendicularly under an arch.

Baſon Fountain, a baſon having a jet, ſpout, or perhaps a ſtatue, *&c.* in the middle.

Covered Fountain, a kind of pavilion built of ſtone, incloſing a reſervoir, and ſpouting forth the water at a pipe or cock.

Cup Fountain, one which beſides a baſon has a cup ſupported on a pedeſtal *&c.* and receiving a jet or ſpout of water riſing out of the middle of it.

Marine Fountain, a fountain compoſed of aquatic figures; as ſea divinities, naiades, tritons, dolphins, *&c.*

Naval Fountain, one made in the form of a ſhip or galley.

Open Fountain, is any ſpouting fountain, with a baſon, cup or other ornaments.

Ruſtic Fountain, a fountain adorned or enriched with rock-work, ſhell-work, petrifactions, *&c.*

Satyrical Fountain, a ruſtic fountain in manner of a grotto, adorned with ſatyrs, ſylvans, fauns, *&c.*

Statuary Fountain, one which being open and inſulated is adorned with one or more ſtatues.

Symbolical Fountain, one whoſe principal ornaments are the attributes, arms, or cogniſance of the owner or erector.

Pyramidal Fountain, one that is compoſed of ſeveral baſons or cups, raiſed in ſtone over each other, each leſs than the other to the top, ſupported by a hollow ſhaft or ſtem.

Spouting Fountain, any fountain whoſe water is darted forth impetuouſly through one or more jets or ajutages, and returns in rain, net-folds, or the like.

Spring Fountain, a kind of plain ſpout or ſtream of water, iſſuing out of a ſtone or hole in the wall, without any decoration.

Fountains [*fontes*, Lat. *fontaines*, Fr.] are of two ſorts, ſuch as dry up in the winter, and ſuch as flow always. Moſt are of opinion that the former are produced by the rain. Thoſe perpetual ſprings may be defined to be collections of waters running down from the higher to the lower parts of the earth. Out of a great number of ſuch fountains rivers are gathered, which carry the waters into the ſea.

Some have imagined, that the perpetual ones are derived from the ſea, and that there are ſubterraneous tubes in the earth, thro' which the ſea water is conveyed to the fountains. But this opinion is liable to theſe two difficulties, how it is poſſible for the ſea-water to be carried to the tops of the higheſt mountains, ſince by all experiments in hydroſtatics it appears, that the ſurface of any water contained in any veſſel always lies even, ſo that it is impoſſible for any one part of the ſurface to be higher than another, except it be made ſo by ſome external force.

2. How it comes to paſs that fountain water is not ſalt.

Others again diſlike this hypotheſis, and that for ſeveral reaſons, and aſſign rain as the cauſe of fountains; but if rain were the only cauſe, whence can it be, that thoſe fountains are never dry in the time of the greateſt draught, when there has been no rain for a long time? and therefore others to rain add vapours; which being by the heat of the ſun exhaled in vaſt quantities (as the learned Dr. Halley has proved) and they being carried over the low land by the wind to the ridges of mountains, where they preſently precipitate, and gliding down by the crannies of ſtone, and part of the vapours entering into the caverns of the hills, the water thereof gathers, as in an alembic, in the baſons of ſtone it finds; which being once filled, all the overplus of water runs over by the loweſt place, and breaking out by the ſides of the hills, forms ſingle ſprings, and many of theſe running down the vallies between the ridges of the hills, and coming to unite, form little rivulets or brooks; and many of theſe meeting again in one common valley, and gaining the plain ground, being grown leſs rapid, become rivers; and many of theſe being united in one common channel, make the largeſt rivers, as the Thames, the Rhine, the Danube, *&c.*

Fou'ntainless [of *fountain*] being without a fountain or ſpring. Barren, deſert, *fountainleſs*, and dry. *Milton.*

Fou'ntful [of *fount* and *full*] full of fountains or ſprings. The *fountful* Ida's top. *Chapman.*

To Foupe, *verb act.* to drive with ſudden impetuoſity; a word now obſolete. The northern nations *foupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full ſpirits. *Camden.*

Four, *adj.* [ꝼeopeꞃ, Sax. veer, Du. vier, Ger. fire, Dan. fyra, Su. fidwor, Goth. *quatuor*, Lat. *quatre*, Fr.] twice two; this figure is called the cube's baſe, a cube or ſquare having a foot or baſe of four angles; and the cube among ſolid bodies is accounted the more excellent and perfect, repreſenting firmneſs, continuance, and virtue. The figure in its parts makes up ten, being conſidered two times and a half, and alſo in this manner, 1, 2, 3, 4, make ten. It is the number of letters in the Hebrew name יהוה, and thence by divines called *tetragrammaton*, or name of four letters; and many other nations have given to God a name of four letters; as the Aſſyrian *Adad*, the Greek Θεος, the Latins *Deus*, and thence the French *Dieu*.

He who gets Four and ſpends five has no need of a purſe.

Sp. *Qui én tiéne quatro, y gáſta cinco, no ha meneſtér bolnco.* (he who ſpends more than his plow, or profeſſion, can ſupport, muſt come to ruin or be hang'd) one or other of theſe is generally the fate of ſuch inconſiderate people.

Four *Corners* [with horſemen] to work a horſe upon four corners is, in imagination, to divide the volt or round into four quarters; and when he has done ſo upon each of theſe quarters, the horſe makes a round or two at trot or gallop, and when he has done ſo upon each quarter, he is ſaid to have made the four quarters.

Fourbe, *ſubſt.* Fr. a cheat or tricking fellow; now obſolete. Thou art a falſe impoſter and a *fourbe*. *Denham.*

Fourch [in law] a delay or putting off or prolonging an action.

Fou'rcer [old law term] a putting off, prolonging, or delaying of an action.

Fourchee' [in heraldry] as a *croſs fourchée*, is one that is forked at the ends, that has its forks compoſed of ſtrait lines and blunt ends, as if cut off.

Fou'rberie, Fr. tricking, cheating, knavery.

Fo'urfold, *adj.* [of *four* and *fold*] four times repeated.

Fourfoo'ted, *adj.* [of *four* and *foot*] quadruped, having four feet.

Fouri'er, Fr. an under harbinger or meſſenger.

Fou'rneau, a powder-chamber, or chamber of a mine; a hole or cavity made under a work; the top of which is ſometimes cut into ſeveral points like chimnies, to make more paſſages for the powder, that it may have its effects on ſeveral ſides at the ſame time.

Foursco're, *adj.* [of *four* and *ſcore*] 1. Four times twenty, eighty. 2. It is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years, in reckoning the age of man.

Foursqua're, *adj.* [of *four* and *ſquare*] quadrangular, having four ſides and angles equal. A wall carried *fourſquare*. *Raleigh.*

Fourtee'n, *adj.* [ꝼeopeꞃtyne, Sax. veertien, Du. viertein, L. Ger. vierzehn, H. Ger. fiorten, Dan.] four and ten, twice ſeven.

Fourtee'nth, *adj.* [veertiende, Du. vierteinte, L. Ger. vierzehnte, H. Ger.] the ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth, the next to the thirteenth.

Fourth, *adj.* [ꝼeoꞃeh, Sax. vierde, Du. vierte, Ger. fierde, Dan.] the ordinal of four, the next to the third, or the firſt after the third.

Fo'urthly, *adv.* [of *fourth*] in the fourth place.

Four-whee'led [of *four* and *wheel*] running upon four wheels. Pope uſes it.

Fou'tra, *ſubſt.* [*foutre*, Fr.] a fig, a ſcoff, an act of contempt. A *foutra* for the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fout-geld, an amercement for not cutting out the balls of great dogs feet in the foreſt.

Fow, fowl. A word uſed in Cheſhire.

Fow'ey, or Foy, a borough town of cornwall, ſituated on a river of its own name, 240 miles from London. Here is a coinage for tin. It has a great ſhare in the fiſheries of this county, and ſends two members to parliament.

Fowl [ꝼuᵹel, ꝼuhl, Sax. fugl, fugl, Dan. vogel, Du. and Ger. fogel, Su. fugal, Teut. fuclo, or fuglo, Goth.] a bird, a winged and feathered animal. It is colloquially uſed of edible birds; but in books, of all the feathered tribes.

To Fowl [ꝼulᵹelan, Sax. vogelen, Du. and Ger.] to go a fowling, to kill birds for food or game.

Fow'ler [ꝼuᵹeleꞃ, Sax.] a bird-catcher, a ſportſman who purſues birds.

Fowler [in military affairs] a piece of artillery ſo called.

Fo'wling-piece [of *fowl* and *piece*] a gun for killing birds. Mortimer uſes it.

Fox [ꝼox, Sax. fuchs, Dan. vos, Du. O. and L. Ger. fuchs, H. Ger.] 1. A crafty animal, a beaſt of chace; a wild animal of the canine kind, with ſharp ears and a buſhy tail, living in holes and preying upon fowls and ſmall animals. 2. By way of reproach, it is applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

A Fox [hieroglyphically] was uſed to repreſent a ſubtil fellow, full of wicked intentions; becauſe that animal is remarkable on account of its craftineſs.

He who will deceive the Fox muſt riſe betimes.

That is, he who will be too wiſe (or wiſe enough) for a cunning, deceitful man, had need to open his eyes in time, and be ever watchful.

Fire, quoth the Fox, when he piſs'd on the ice.

This proverb is uſed in deriſion to thoſe who make a great buſtle, and pretend great expectations from what is very unlikely to ſucceed.

The Fox knows much, but he knows more who catches him.

Sp. *Mucho ſabe la rapóſa, peré mas il que la tóma.* This Spaniſh proverb ſignifies no more, than that he who over-reaches a crafty man muſt have more cunning than he.

Every Fox muſt pay his own ſkin to the flayer.

Fr. *En fin le renard ſe trouve chez le pelletier.* It. *Tutte le volpi ſi trovano in pellicaria.* (Every fox is to be found in the end at the furriers.) The moſt crafty are overtaken at laſt, and the moſt ſubtle thieves generally come to the gallows in the end. The Lat. ſay, *Sibi quiſque peccat.* (Every one ſins for his own reckoning.)

He ſets the Fox to keep his geeſe.

This proverb reflects upon the ill conduct of men in the management of their affairs, by entruſting either ſharpers with their money, blabs with their ſecrets, or enemies or informers with their lives. Agreeable to the Engliſh is the Latin, *Ovem lupo commiſiſti*; and the Greek, Τοις κυσι τȣς αρνας.

A Fox [in coat armour] may repreſent thoſe, that have done ſignal ſervice to their prince and country by the adminiſtration of juſtice; or upon embaſſies or ſuch like negotiations, where wit and dexterity is of more uſe than ſtrength or valour.

Fo′xcase [of *fox* and *caſe*] a fox's ſkin. L'Eſtrange uſes it.

Fo′xchase [of *fox* and *chaſe*] the purſuit of the fox with hounds. Pope uſes it.

Fo′x-gloves [ꝼolcs-ᵹloꝼaꞃ, Sax. *i. e.* folks gloves] the herb called by botaniſts digitalis. The leaves are produced alternately on the branches. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, is tubuloſe and compreſſed, and a little reflexed at the brim. Theſe flowers are diſpoſed in a long ſpike, and always grow upon one ſide of the ſtalk, and the ovary becomes a roundiſh fruit. *Miller.*

Fox′hunter [of *fox* and *hunter*] a man who hunts foxes. A term of reproach applied to country gentlemen. *Spectator.*

Fo′xship [of *fox* and *ſhip*] the character or qualities of a fox, cunning, miſchievous art. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Fo′x-evil [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe, when the hair falls off from the head, by the roots ſhedding of the hair, cauſed by the lues venerea, or otherwiſe.

Fo′x-tail, an herb.

Fo′x-trap [of *fox* and *trap*] a gin or ſnare for catching foxes. *Tatler.*

Foy, N. C. [*voye*, Fr. a way, foy, Du.] 1. A treat given to friends by thoſe who are going a journey. 2. [*Foi*, Fr.] faith, allegiance; obſolete. Of them both did *foy* and tribute raiſe. *Spenſer.*

To Foyl [with huſbandmen] to fallow land in the ſummer or autumn.

Foy′ling [a hunting term] the footſteps of a ſtag upon the graſs.

Fra′cid [*fracidus*, Lat.] rotten, ripe, hoary, and putrefied.

To Fract, *verb act.* [*fractus*, Lat.] to break, to violate. Found perhaps only in the following paſſage, and as a participle adjective.

My rehance on his *fracted* dates
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fra′ction, Fr. [of *fractio*, Lat.] the act of breaking, the ſtate of being broken. Several parcels of nature retain ſtill the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Burnet's Theory.*

Fraction [in arithmetic] a broken number, being a proportionable part of any integer, or whole thing.

A Compound Fraction, is one that conſiſts of ſeveral numerators and denominators, as $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$.

Decimal Fraction, is one that has for its denominator 1, with cypher or cyphers, as $\frac{5}{10}$ $\frac{10}{100}$ $\frac{400}{1000}$ commonly for brevity ſake is ſet down thus, ,5 ,10.

Improper Fraction, is when the numerator is either equal to, or bigger than the denominator, as $\frac{25}{25}$ and $\frac{30}{20}$.

Proper Fraction, is one whoſe numerator is leſs than the denominator, as $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{0}$.

A Simple Fraction, is ſuch as conſiſts of one numerator, and denominators, as $\frac{1}{5}$.

Vulgar Fraction, is one always expreſſed by two numbers, the one written over the other with a line between, as $\frac{2}{3}$.

Fra′ctional [of *fraction*] belonging to a fraction, or broken number.

Fra′ctious [of *fractus*, or *fractio*, Lat.] quarrelſome, peeviſh.

Fla′ctiously, *adv.* [of *fractious*] peeviſhly.

Fra′ctiousness [of *fractious*] quarrelſome temper, aptneſs to take offence, peeviſhneſs.

Fra′cture, Fr. [*frattura*, It. of *fractura*, Lat.] 1. Breach, ſeparation of continuous parts in general. *Fracture* of the more ſtable and fixed parts of nature. *Hale.* 2. The breach or rupture of a bone in living bodies.

To Fracture, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to break a bone.

Fra′ctured, *part. paſſ.* [of *fracture*] crackt, broken.

Fræ′nulum, Lat. [a little bridle; with anatomiſts] a ſkinny ſtring under the tongue.

Fræ′num Lat. [a bridle; in anatomy] a ſlender ligament, whereby the prepuce is tied to the lower part of the glans.

Fraga′ria, Lat. [with botanic writers] a ſtraw-berry buſh.

Fra′gile, *adj.* Fr. [*fragilis*, Lat.] 1. Brittle, eaſy to be broken, or ſnapped. The ſtalk of ivy is tough and not *fragile. Bacon.* 2. Weak, uncertain, eaſily deſtroyed. *Fragile* arms. *Milton.*

Fragi′lity, of Fra′gileness [*fragilitas*, Lat. *fragilité*, Fr. *fragilità*, It. *flagilidàd*, Sp. of *fragile*] 1. Brittleneſs, eaſineſs to be broken. Bacon uſes it. 2. Weakneſs, uncertainty, eaſineſs to be deſtroyed. The uncertainty of man's *fragility. Knolles.* 3. Frailty, liableneſs to fault. This lower age of *fragility. Wotton.*

Fra′gment [*frammento*, It. *framento*, Sp. of *fragmentum*, Lat.] a broken piece of any thing, an imperfect piece, an unfiniſhed piece. Broken into *fragments. Newton.*

Fra′gmentary, *adj.* [of *fragment*] conſiſting of fragments. A word not elegant, nor in uſe. What *fragmentary* rubbiſh this world is. *Donne.*

Fra′gor, Lat. a noiſe, craſh, or crack. Purſued by hideous *fragors. Sandys.*

Fra′grance, or Fra′grancy [*fragantia*, Lat.] ſweetneſs of ſmell, grateful odour. In their full *fragrancy* and verdure. *Addiſon.*

Fra′grant [*fragrans*, Lat.] odorous, ſweet of ſmell.

Fra′grantly, *adv.* [of *fragrant*] with a ſweet ſmell. Mortimer uſes it.

Fraight, or Freight [vrachte, Du. fracht, Su. fracht, Ger. *fret*, Fr. *flete*, Sp. *frete*, Port.] the cargo, lading, or merchandize of a ſhip; alſo the money paid for the carriage of it.

To Fraight [vrachten, Du. frachten, Ger. *fletàr*, Sp. *fretar*, Port.] to hire or furniſh the cargo of a ſhip. See Freight.

Frail, *ſubſt.* 1. A baſket of raiſins, &c. about 75 pounds weight. 2. A baſket made of ruſhes. 3. A ruſh for weaving baſkets.

Frail, *adj.* [*fragilis*, Lat. *fragile*, Fr. and It. *frágil*, Sp.] 1. Weak of nature, feeble, eaſily decaying, ſubject to caſualties, eaſily deſtroyed. The materials of the ſtructure are *frail* and periſhing. *Rogers.* 2. Weak of reſolution, liable to error. Man is *frail* and prone to evil. *Taylor.*

Frai′lty, or Frai′lness [*fragilitas*, Lat. *fragilité*, Fr. *fragilitá*, It. *flagilidad*, Sp. or from *frail*] 1. Weakneſs, infirmity, inſtability of mind. Among all the *frailneſs* and uncertainties of this ſublunary world. *Norris.* God knows our *frailty. Locke.* 2. Fault proceeding from weakneſs, ſins of infirmity. Common *frailties. Dryden.*

Fra′ischeur, *ſubſt.* Fr. freſhneſs, coolneſs. A word fooliſhly introduced by Dryden. To taſte the *fraiſcheur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*

Fraise, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. The caul of any animal. 2. A pancake with bacon in it.

Fra′ises [in military affairs] are pieces of wood of ſix or ſeven feet long, planted under the cordon, in places which are not faced with ſtone or brick, they are planted at the baſe of a parapet, being let about half way into the rampart; they are not laid parallel to the baſe of the rampart, but a little ſloping downwards with their points, that men cannot ſtand on them; their chiefeſt uſe is to hinder the garriſon from deſerting, which would be eaſy without them, eſpecially in places with dry moats. They likewiſe prevent ſurprizes and eſcalades.

To Fraize *a Battalion*, is to line it every way round with pikes, that if they ſhould be charged with a body of horſe, the pikes being preſented may cover the muſketeers from the ſhock of the horſe, and ſerve as a barricade.

Fra′me [ꝼꞃome, Sax. rahm, Ger.] 1. Form, figure, make, ſhape, proportion.

A bear's a ſavage beaſt,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into ſhape and *frame. Hudibras.*

2. A fabric, any thing conſtructed of various parts, as the ſupporters of a table. *Frames* of timber. *Bacon.* 3. Any thing made ſo, as to incloſe or admit ſomething elſe. As the uſual borders of a picture, &c. A convenient wooden *frame. Boyle.* 4. Order, regularity, adjuſted ſeries. Still a repairing, ever out of *frame. Shakeſpeare.* 5. Scheme, order, eſtabliſhment. The whole *frame* of the government. *Clarendon.* 6. Contrivance, projection. Whoſe ſpirits toil in *frame* of villanies. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Mechanical conſtruction.

Frame [with painters] a kind of chaſſy or ſquare compoſed of four long pieces or ſlips of wood joined together, the intermediate ſpace of which is divided by little ſtrings or threads into a great number of little ſquares, like the maſhes of a net, uſed in reducing figures from great to ſmall, or from ſmall to great.

To Frame, *verb act.* [ꝼꞃemman, Sax.] 1. To form by orderly conſtruction of various parts. *Framed* of burniſhed ivory. *Spenſer.* 2. To fit one to another, to ſquare. They cut down their timber to *frame* it. *Abbot.* 3. To make, to compoſe. Thereof did verſes *frame. Spenſer.* 4. To regulate, to adjuſt. If we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Tillotſon.* 5. To form and digeſt by thought. Ideas, ſuch as the underſtanding *frames* to itſelf. *Locke.* 6. To contrive, to plan. Inſolence in contriving and *framing* this letter. *Clarendon.* 7. To ſettle, to ſcheme out. I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. To fabricate, to invent; in a bad ſenſe. As to *frame* a lie.

To be out of Frame, *i. e.* to be diſordered or diſcompoſed in body or mind.

Frame-work knitters were incorporated about the year 1664; they are a maſter, two wardens, eighteen aſſiſtants, but no livery. Their arms or ſeal (for I find them not in colours) are: G on a cheveron between two combs, and as many leads of needles in chief, and an iron jack, lead-ſinker in baſe; a main ſpring between two ſmall ſprings; all which parts belong to a frame. Their hall is ſituated in Red-Croſs Street.

Fra′mlingham, a market-town of Suffolk, near the ſource of the river Ore, by ſome called Winckel, 86 miles from London.

Fra′mpole *Fence* [in the manor of Writtle in Eſſex] a privilege belonging to the inhabitants, to have the wood that grows on the fence, and as many trees or poles as a man can reach from the top of the ditch with the helve of an axe, for the repairing of his fence.

Franc, a French livre, in value 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

France, a large kingdom of Europe, bounded by the Engliſh Channel and Auſtrian Netherlands, on the north; by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont, in Italy, on the weſt; by the Mediterranean Sea, and Pyrenean Mountains, which ſeparate it from Spain, on the ſouth; and by the Bay of Biſcay, on the weſt. This kingdom was formerly divided into twelve provinces, but at preſent it is divided into twenty-five general governments, over which is an officer called an intendant, appointed by the king, who has a power of comptrolling the governor, and all other officers of juſtice; and preſides over the receivers-general of his generality.

Fra′ncfort, a city of Germany, ſituated on the confines of Heſſe and Franconia, on both ſides of the river Maine.

Francfort *on the Oder*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Germany, and Marquiſate of Brandenburgh.

Franche-Comte. See Burgundy.

Fra′nchise, Fr. [of *franc*, Fr. free, *franchiggia*, It.] 1. A particular immunity or privilege pertaining to a city or corporation, right granted. They granted them markets and other *franchiſes. Davies.* 2. Exemption from any onerous duty. 3. Extent of juriſdiction, diſtrict. Not be travell'd forth of their own *franchiſes. Spenſer.*

Franchise [in common law] a privilege or exemption from the ordinary juriſdiction, or an aſylum or ſanctuary where people are ſecure in their perſons, *&c.*

Franchise *of Quarter* [at Rome] a certain ſpace or diſtrict wherein the houſes of ambaſſadors of the European princes are, and where, when they retire, they cannot be arreſted, nor proſecuted at law.

Franchise *Royal,* is when the king grants to a man and his heirs, that they ſhall be free from toll, and ſuch like impoſitions; alſo a place where the king's writ runs not, as Cheſter and Durham.

To **Fra'nchise,** *verb act.* [*affranchir, francare,* It.] to grant liberty, privileges, freedoms, immunities, to make free, to keep free.

Still keep
My boſom *franchis'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Franci'gena, a Frenchman, in our ancieut cuſtoms, was a general name for all foreigners.

Franci'scans, an order of friars founded by ſaint Francis; they are enjoined charity, poverty and obedience to the pope and their ſuperiors, and are to live in common.

Fran'cling, an old law word for a free-hold.

Fra'ncolin, a ſort of red-legg'd bird, fit for hawking; a heathcock, ſnite or rail.

Franco'nia, a circle of the German empire, lying between Bohemia on the eaſt, and the electorate of Mentz on the weſt: Its capital is Nuremburg.

Fra'ngible [*frangibile,* It. *frangibilis,* Lat.] that may be eaſily broken, fragile, brittle. Boyle uſes it..

Fra'ngibleness [*frangibilitas,* of *frangere,* Lat. to break] capableneſs or eaſineſs to be broken.

Fra'ngipane, an exquiſite kind of perfume, frequently given to the leather wherewith gloves, *&c.* are made. Pere Richelet adds, that the name is borrowed from *Frangipani,* an *Italian,* who was the inventor of this perfume.

Fra'ngula, Lat. [with botaniſts] the black alder-tree.

Fra'nion, *ſubſt.* a paramour, a boon companion.

A mincing minion,
Who in her looſeneſs took exceeding joy,
Might not be found a franker *franion.* *Spenſer.*

Frank, *adj.* [*franc,* Fr. *franco,* It. and Sp.] 1. Free, open in ſpeech and dealing, ſincere, not reſerved. 2. Liberal, generous, not niggardly, not pinching. Their *frank* hearts and their open hands. *Sprat.* 3. Without conditions, without payment. It is of *frank* gift. *Spenſer.* 4. Not reſtrained, licentious. Might not be found a *franker* franion. *Spenſer.*

Frank, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. A place to feed hogs in, a ſty; ſo called from the liberality of food. Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank? Shakeſpeare.* 2. A letter which pays no poſtage.

To **Frank.** 1. To feed, to fatten, to cram. Junius and Ainſworth uſe it. 2. To ſhut up in a *frank* or ſty. Hanmer uſes it.

In the ſty of this moſt bloody boar,
My ſon George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Frank** *Letters* [from the adj.] to order them to be carried without paying the poſtage, to exempt them from paying poſtage. I ſend this under his cover, or at leaſt *frank'd* by him. *Swift.*

Frank *Allen,* or **Frank** *Allodum,* a land tenement or demeſne that does not hold of any ſuperior lord.

Frank *Almoin,* or **Franka'lmoigne** [a law term] a ſort of tenure, holding ſuch lands or tenements, as are beſtow'd upon people, who wholly give themſelves up to the ſervice of God, for pure and perpetual alms; the ſame which we in Latin call *libera eleemoſyna,* or free alms in Engliſh. Whence that tenure is commonly known among our Engliſh lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank almoin* or *frankalmoigne,* which, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine ſervice. *Ayliffe.*

Frank *Bank,* that eſtate in copy-hold lands, which the wife, being eſpouſed a virgin, has after her huſband's deceaſe as a dower.

Frank *Fee* [a law term] a tenure in fee-ſimple, which a man holds at the common law, to him and his heirs, and not by ſuch ſervice as is required in ancient demeſn.

Frank *Ferme* [a law term] is land or tenement, wherein the nature of the fee is changed by feoffment, or grant in fee-ſimple, out of knights ſervice for certain annual ſervices, ſo as to be freed from homage, worſhip, relief, and all other ſervices, not contained in the feoffment.

Frank *Chaſe,* a liberty of free chace in a circuit, which adjoins to a foreſt, by which all men, though they have land of their own within that compaſs, are forbidden to cut down wood, *&c.* without the leave of the foreſter.

Frank *Fold,* is where the lord hath the benefit of folding his tenants ſheep.

Frank *Law,* is the benefit of the free and common law of the land.

Frank *Marriage,* a tenure in tail ſpecial, whereby lands or tenements are held to a man and his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, on condition of doing no ſervice to the donor, but fealty to the fourth degree.

Frank *Pledge* [*franciplegium,* Lat. of *franc,* i. e. *liber,* and *pleige,* i. e. *fidei juſſor*] a pledge or ſurety for a free-man, an ancient cuſtom in England for the preſervation of the public peace, whereby a certain number of neighbours were bound one for another, to ſee every man of their pledge forth coming at all times, or to anſwer for any tranſgreſſion with which he ſhould be charged. Hence every free-born man, at fourteen years of age (religious perſons, clerks, knights, and their eldeſt ſons, excepted) was obliged to find ſecurity for his fidelity to the king, or elſe be kept in priſon. This was called *frankpledge,* and the circuit thereof *decenna,* becauſe it commonly conſiſted of ten houſholds, and every particular perſon thus bound was called *decennier.* This cuſtom was ſo ſtrictly obſerved, that the ſheriffs in every county did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen, and ſee that they combined in one dozen or other: whereupon this branch of the ſheriff's authority was called *viſus franci plegii,* or view of *frankpledge. Cowel.*

Fra'nkendal, a city of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Rhine.

Fra'nkincense [of *frank* and *incenſe;* ſo called, perhaps, from its liberal diffuſion of odour; *q. d. free incenſe; encens,* Fr. *incenſo,* It. *incienſo,* Sp. *emcenſo,* Port.] an odoriferous drug. *Frankincenſe* is a dry reſinous ſubſtance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowiſh white colour, a ſtrong ſmell, but not diſagreeable, and a bitter, acrid and reſinous taſte. As well as the world has been acquainted with the drug itſelf, we are ſtill uncertain as to the place whence it is brought, and much more ſo as to the tree which produces it. It is commended againſt diſorders in the head and breaſt, and againſt diarrhæas and dyſenteries. *Hill.*

Fra'nklin, *ſubſt.* [of *frank*] a ſteward, a bailiff of land. It ſignifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Engliſhed a gentleman ſervant. Them does meet a *franklin* fair and free. *Spenſer.*

Fra'nkly, *adv.* [of *frank*] 1. Freely, plainly, ſincerely, without conſtraint, without reſerve. Voluntiers who *frankly* liſted themſelves. *Clarendon.* 2. Liberally, kindly, readily. He *frankly* forgave them. *St. Luke.*

Fran'kness [of *frank*] 1. Freeneſs, open-heartedneſs, ſincerity. Sincerity and *frankneſs* of behaviour. *Addiſon.* 2. Liberality, bountifulneſs. 3. Freedom from reſerve or conſtraint. The *frankneſs* of a friend's tongue. *Sidney.*

Fra'ntic, *adj.* [corrupted from *phrenetic, frenetique,* Fr. *frenetico,* It. and Sp. *phreneticus,* Lat. φρενετικος, Gr.] 1. Diſtracted, mad, deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs. Cebels *frantic* rites have made them mad. *Spenſer.* 2. Tranſported by violence of paſſion, outrageous.

See, *frantic* with *remorſeleſs fury,* there
Fierce ANGUISH *ſtamps* and *rends* her *ſhaggy* hair.
Table of Cebes.

Fra'nticly [*avec freneſie,* Fr. *more phrenetico,* Lat.] after a frantic manner, madly. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Fra'nticness [of *frantic*] frenzineſs, crazineſs, madneſs, fury of paſſion.

Frate'ria [in old records] a fraternity, brotherhood, or ſociety of religious perſons who were mutually bound to pray for the health, *&c.* of their living brethren, and alſo the ſouls of thoſe who were dead.

Frate'rnal, *adj.* [*fraternalis,* Lat. *fraternel,* Fr. *fraternal,* It. *fraternál,* Sp.] of or belonging to or like a brother, brotherly, becoming a brother. Admonitions *fraternal* or paternal. *Hammond.*

Fraterna'lity [*fraternalitas,* Lat.] brotherhood, brotherlineſs, brotherly affection.

Frate'rnally, *adv.* [of *fraternal; fraternaliter,* Lat. *fraternellement,* Fr.] after the manner of or like a brother.

Frate'rnity [*fraternité,* Fr. *fraternità,* It. *lofrádia,* Sp. of *fraternitas,* Lat. φρατρια or φρητρα, Gr. which Eustathius in his comment on that clauſe in Neſtor's ſpeech;

Κριν' ανδρας κατα φυλα, κατα φρητρας———

ſays, is the *third* part of Tribe *Euſtath.* Vol. I. p. 180.] 1. A brotherhood, the relation of one brother to another. 2. A company of men entered into a ſociety, corporation, aſſociation. Alliances, ſocieties and *fraternities,* and all manner of civil contracts. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. Perſons of the ſame claſs or character. With what terms of reſpect will knaves and ſots ſpeak of their own *fraternity. South.*

Fraternity *of Arms,* an alliance or aſſociation in arms, in ancient times concluded between two knights, who thereby agreed to go together, ſhare their fortune, and mutually aſſiſt each other againſt all the world.

Fra'trage, the partition among brothers or coheirs, coming to the ſame inheritance or ſucceſſion; alſo that part of the inheritance that comes to the youngeſt brothers.

Fra'tres *Coniurati,* Lat. [in ant. Lat.] ſworn brothers or companions.

Fra'tricide, Fr. [*fratricido,* Sp. *fratricida,* It. and Lat.] the murder of a brother.

Fraud [*fraus,* Lat. *fraude,* Fr. Sp. and Port. *frode,* It.] deceit, guile, ſubtilty, ſtratagem.

Frau'dful, *adj.* [of *fraud* and *full*] treacherous, artful, ſubtle. That *fraudful* man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Frau'dfully, *adv.* [of *fraudful*] deceitfully, with treachery, by ſtratagem.

Frau'dulence, Frau'dulency, or **Fraudulentness** [*fraudulenza,* It. *fraudulentia,* of *fraudulentus,* Lat.] deceitfulneſs, guilefulneſs, knaviſhneſs, proneneſs to trick. The *fraudulence* of heretics. *Hooker.*

Fra'udulent [*frauduleux,* Fr. *fraudolente,* It. *fraudulento,* Sp. of *fraudulentus,* Lat.] 1. Deceitful, cheating, knaviſh, full of artifice. His *fraudulent* temptation. *Milton.* 2. Performed by artifice, treacherous. Fruſtrated the conqueſt *fraudulent. Milton.*

Fra'udulently, *adv.* [of *fraudulent*] deceitfully, knaviſhly. Taylor uſes it.

Fraught, *part. paſſ.* [from *fraight,* now commonly written *freight,* **befrachter,** Ger.] 1. Freighted, laden, charged. A veſſel of our country richly *fraught. Shakeſpeare.* 2. Filled, ſtored, thronged. The ſcripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*

Fraught, *ſubſt.* [from the part.] a freight, a cargo. Swell boſom with thy *fraught. Shakeſpeare.*

To **Fraught,** *verb act.* [for *freight,* by corruption] to load, to crowd.

If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthineſs, thou dy'ſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Frau'ghtage [of *fraught*] lading, cargo. A bad word.

Our *fraughtage,* Sir,
I have convey'd aboard. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fray [*affray,* of *effrayer,* Fr. to fright; but Caſaubon derives it of φυγαν, Gr. to mingle] 1. A ſcuffle, a fight, a broil. After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A duel, a combat. Nature and death continue long their *fray. Denham.*

To Fray, *verb act.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] 1. To ſcare away, to fright, to terrify. Fiſhes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion cauſed by noiſe on the water. *Bacon.*

To Fray, *verb neut.* [*frayer*, Fr.] to rub, to fret as muſlin, *&c.*

Fray [a hunting term] a deer is ſaid *to fray* her head, when ſhe rubs it againſt a tree to renew it, or cauſe the pills of her new horns to come off.

Fraycht [of fracht, Ger.] fraighted, *i. e.* full laden. See Freight, Fraught, and Fraight.

Fraxine'lla, Lat. [with botaniſts] baſtard dittany.

Freak [ꝼꞃæc, Sax. fugitive, frech, Ger. raſh, ſawcy, petulant] 1. A caprice, a whimſey, a maggot, an idle conceit, a capricious prank. That *freak* has taken poſſeſſion of a fantaſtical head. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. A ſudden and cauſeleſs change of place. In a *freak* will inſtantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*

To Freak, *verb act.* [a word I ſuppoſe Scotch, brought into England by Thomſon. *Johnſon*] to variegate.

Sables of gloſſy black and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous *freak'd* with many a mingled hue. *Thomſon.*

Fre'akish, maggotty, whimſical, *&c.* L'Eſtrange uſes it.

Fre'akishly, *adv.* [of *freakiſh*] cacriciouſly, humourſomely.

Fre'akishness [of *freakiſh*] capriciouſneſs, maggottineſs, *&c.*

Fream [with huſbandmen] arable or ploughed land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recovers.

To Fream [of *fremo*, Lat. *fremir*, Fr. a hunting term] uſed of a boar that makes a noiſe at rutting time.

Fre'ckle [fleck, Ger. a ſpot; whence *fleckle, freckle. Johnſon*] 1. A ſort of ſmall, hard, duſky ſpot, ariſing on the ſkin of the face or hands, by the ſun, and moſtly in perſons of the fineſt and faireſt ſkins. Dryden uſes it. 2. Any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration. Eaſterly winds now ſpot your tulips, therefore cover ſuch with matts to prevent *freckles. Evelin.*

Fre'ckled, or Fre'ckly, *adj.* [*q. d.* ſpeckled] having many ſmall reddiſh ſpots in the ſkin, diſcoloured with ſmall ſpots. The *freckled* trout. *Drayton.*

Fred, the ſame with *peace*; upon which our fore-fathers called their ſanctuaries *fred-ſtole, i. e.* the ſeats of peace. So *Frederic*, is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, ſincere peace. *Gibſon.*

Fre'derica, a town of Georgia, in North America, on the iſland of St. Simons, in the mouth of the river Alatamaha.

Fre'dericshall, a ſtrong town of Norway, in the province of Agerhuys, ſituated on the frontiers of Sweden, 30 miles north-weſt of Frederickſtat.

Fre'dericksode, a town of Jutland in the province of Reypen, ſituated on the little Belt in the Baltic ſea, 20 miles weſt of Odenſee.

Fre'drerickstadt, a town of Sleſwick, on the ſouth of Jutland, ſituated on the river Eyder, near the German ocean, 31 miles weſt of Sleſwick.

Fre'derickstat, a town of Norway, in the principality of Agerhuys, ſituated on a bay of the ſea, called the Schaggerrack, near the frontiers of Sweden.

Free, *adj.* [ꝼꞃeah, ꝼꞃeo, or ꝼꞃyꝣꞇ, Sax. vry, Du. frey, Ger. fry, Dan. and Su. frigar, or friſe, Goth.] 1. Not in bondage or ſervitude, at liberty, not in priſon, not dependant. A *free* nation. *Temple.* 2. Uncompelled, unreſtrained. It was *free* and in my choice. *South.* 3. Not bound by fate, not neceſſitated.

Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n ſincere
Of true allegiance. *Milton.*

4. Permitted, allowed. Leaves *free* to all. *Milton.* 5. Licentious, unreſtrained. The critics have been very *free* in their cenſures. *Felton.* 6. Open, ingenuous, ſincere, not reſerved. *Free* of ſpeech. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Acquainted, converſing without reſerve. Very *free* at a great feaſt. *Hakewell.* 8. Liberal, bountiful, not parſimonious or niggardly. Too *free* of theſe in his latter works. *Pope.* 9. Frank, not gained by importunity, not purchaſed. His noble *free* offers. *Bacon.* 10. Clear from diſtreſs. Leaving *free* things and happy ſhows behind. *Shakeſpeare.* 11. Guiltleſs, innocent. Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free. Shakeſpeare.* 12. Exempt. The will, *free* from the determination of ſuch deſires. *Locke.* 13. Inveſted with privileges or franchiſes, poſſeſſing a thing without vaſſalage. Art thou of Bedlam's noble college *free? Dryden.* 14. Being without expence, conſtituted by charity; as, a *free*-ſchool. 15. Exempt, privileged, frank, open, liberal.

To Free, *verb act.* [from the adj. befreyen, Ger. ꝼꞃian, Sax. vryen, Du.] 1. To ſet or make free, to deliver from ſlavery or captivity, to looſe. He recover'd the temple, *freed* the city. 2 *Maccabees.* 2. To rid from, to clear from any thing ill. To be *freed* of theſe inconveniencies. *Clarendon.* 3. To clear from obſtructions. The furious lover *freed* his way. *Dryden.* 4. To baniſh, to rid. *Free* from our feaſts and banquets bloody knives. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To exempt. He that is dead is *freed* from ſin. *Romans.* 6. To unlock, to open. This maſter key *frees* every lock, and leads us to his perſon. *Dryden.*

To Free [a ſea term] when a ſhip's pump throws out more water than ſhe leaks into her, it is ſaid to free her.

To Free [a boat] is to bale or lade out the water.

Free-*Bench*, is that eſtate in copy-hold lands, which the wife hath after the death of her huſband, for her dower, according to the cuſtom of the manor: different manors have different cuſtoms, as in the manors of Eaſt and Weſt Embourn, in the county of Berks, if a cuſtomary tenant die, his wife ſhall have for her free bench all his copy-hold lands, *dum ſola & caſta fuerit*; but if ſhe commit incontinency, ſhe forfeits her eſtate: but if ſhe will come into court riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and ſay the following words, the ſteward is bound by the cuſtom to reſtore her to her free-bench.

Here I am,
Riding upon a black ram,
Like a whore as I am;
And for my crincum crancum,
Have loſt my bincum bancum,
And for my tail's game,
Have done this worldly ſhame;
Therefore I pray you Mr. Steward,
Let me have my land again.

Free-*Booter.* 1. A Soldier who makes inroads into an enemy's country to drive away cattle. 2. A pirate or ſea-rover. 3. A ſoldier who ſerves for plunder without pay, a plunderer, robber or pillager. His forces conſiſted moſtly of baſe people and *free-booters. Bacon.*

Frbeboo'ting, *ſubſt.* the act of pillaging, plunder, robbery. When he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting. Spenſer.*

Free'born, *adj.* [of *free* and *born*] inheriting liberty, not a ſlave. Like a *freeborn* ſubject. *Dryden.*

Free-born, *ſubſt.* [of ꝼꞃeah-beoꞃne, Sax. fryboren, Su.] a perſon born in freedom, with a right to privileges and immunities.

Free *Bord*, , a certain quantity of ground, beyond or without the fence; as, of two foot and a half, which is claimed in ſome places.

Free *Chapel*, one that is of the king's foundation, exempted or freed from the juriſdiction of the ordinary; or a chapel founded within a pariſh, over and above the mother church, to which it was free for all the pariſhioners to come.

Free-cost, *ſubſt.* [of *free* and *coſt*] freedom from expence or charges. Being kind upon *free-coſt. South.*

Freed-ma'n, a ſlave manumitted, whom the Romans called *libertus.* Dryden uſes it.

Free'dom [ꝼꞃeaꝺom, or ꝼꞃeoꝺome, Sax.] 1. Liberty, exemption from ſervitude, captivity, or confinement; independence. Their liberty and natural *freedom. Spenſer.* 2. Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing. 3. Privileges, franchiſes, immunities. Your city's *freedom. Shakeſpeare.* 4. Exemption from fate or neceſſity. A higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South.* 5. Unreſtraint. Days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews. *Maccabees.* 6. The ſtate of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

Freedom is an ineſtimable jewel.
Or,
No man loves fetters tho' they are of gold.

Lat. *Dico tibi verum, libertas optima rerum. Nunquam ſervili ſub nictu vivito fili.*

We, who live in the land of liberty, hardly know or are ſenſible of our happy ſtate. They, who have travelled and ſeen in what ſlavery and ſervile ſubjection the vulgar of others (ſome reckoned the moſt polite nations) live, under the deſpotic government of their princes, and the pride and inſolence of their miniſters and officers, can beſt judge of the difference.

Freedom *of the Will*, a ſtate or faculty of the mind, wherein we are enabled to determine on this or that; to do good or evil without any *force* or *conſtraint* from any *foreign* cauſe whatſoever.

Freedom *of Contradiction* [with ſchoolmen] is that whereby we are at our choice to will or nill; to love or not love, *&c.*

Freedom *of Contrariety* [with ſchoolmen] is that whereby we are at our own choice to do good or evil; to be virtuous or vicious, to take a horſe or a lion.

Freedom *of a City*, *&c.* a right of exerciſing a trade or employment, *&c.* in a city or town corporate, and being elected to the dignities and offices of it.

Free'dstoll, or Fri'dstoll [of ꝼꞃiꞇh, peace, and ꞅꞇole, Sax. a ſeat] a ſtone chair in a church, near the altar, granted by king Athelſtan to John de Beverly, archbiſhop of York, to which offenders uſed to fly for ſanctuary.

Free-foo'ted [of *free* and *foot*] not reſtrained in the marching. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Free hea'rted [of *free* and *heart*] liberal, unreſtrained. Davies uſes it.

Feee-ho'ld [of ꝼꞃeah and healꝺan, Sax.] a free eſtate.

Free-hold *in Deed* [in law] the actual poſſeſſion of or right a man has to hold lands or tenements, in fee, fee-tail, or for life, and that before his entry or ſeizure. *Freehold* is ſometimes taken in oppoſition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either *bockland*, that is, holden by book or writing, which was by better conditions and by the better ſort of tenants, as noblemen or gentlemen; or *foleland*, that is, holden without writing. This was commonly in the poſſeſſion of clowns, being that which we now call, at the will of the lord. *Cowel.*

Free-ho'lder [of *freehold*] one who has a freehold.

Free'ly, *adv.* [ꝼꞃeolice, Sax.] 1. At liberty, without vaſſalage, ſlavery, or dependence. 2. Without reſtraint, laviſhly. You would drink *freely. Shakeſpeare.* 3. Without ſcruple or reſerve. Cenſure *freely. Pope.* 4. Without impediment. 5. With freedom and eaſe. To eat acorns with ſwine, when we may *freely* eat wheatbread. *Aſcham.* 6. Without neceſſity or predetermination. They who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely. Rogers.* 7. Frankly, liberally. Nature *freely* and indifferently opens the boſom of the univerſe to all. *South.* 8. Spontaneouſly, of its own accord.

Free'man [ꝼꞃea-man, Sax.] 1. One intitled to particular privileges and immunities. Both having been made *freemen* on the ſame day. *Addiſon.* 2. One free from ſervitude, neither a vaſſal nor ſlave. Madmen and fools are only the *freemen. Locke.*

Free-mi'nded [of *free* and *mind*] unconſtrained, being without load of care. To be *free-minded* and cheerfully diſpoſed. *Bacon.*

Free'ness [ꝼꞃehneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. State or quality of being free. 2. Generoſity, liberality. *Freeneſs* of giving. *Sprat.* 3. Openneſs, unreſervedneſs, ſincerity, candour. The *freeneſs* of the confeſſion. *Dryden.*

Free-schoo'l, *ſubſt.* [of *free* and *ſchool*] a ſchool in which learning is given, without pay or fees. There ſhould be one *free-ſchool* at leaſt erected in every dioceſe. *Davies.*

Free-spo'ken, *adj.* [of *free* and *ſpoken*] accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve. A *free-ſpoken* ſenator. *Bacon.*

Free'-stone, a ſort of ſtone uſed in building, and dug up in many parts of England. *Free-ſtone* is ſo named from its being of ſuch a conſtitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

Free-thi'nker [of *free* and *think*] a libertine, one that contemns religion, particularly the revealed doctrines of Chriſtianity. Atheiſt is an old-faſhioned word; I am a *free-thinker. Addiſon.*

Free *Warren*, the power of granting or denying licence to any to hunt or chace in any ſuch lands.

cular immunity or privilege pertaining to a city or corporation, right granted. They granted them markets and other *franchiſes*. *Davies*. 2. Exemption from any onerous duty. 3. Extent of juriſdiction, diſtrict. Not be travell'd forth of their own *franchiſes*. *Spenſer*.

FRANCHISE [in common law] a privilege or exemption from the ordinary juriſdiction, or an aſylum or ſanctuary where people are ſecure in their perſons, *&c.*

FRANCHISE *of Quarter* [at Rome] a certain ſpace or diſtrict wherein the houſes of ambaſſadors of the European princes are, and where, when they retire, they cannot be arreſted, nor proſecuted at law.

FRANCHISE *Royal*, is when the king grants to a man and his heirs, that they ſhall be free from toll, and ſuch like impoſitions; alſo a place where the king's writ runs not, as Cheſter and Durham.

To FRA'NCHISE, *verb act.* [*affranchir*, *francare*, It.] to grant liberty, privileges, freedoms, immunities, to make free, to keep free.

> Still keep
> My boſom *franchis'd*. *Shakeſpeare*.

FRANCI'GENA, a Frenchman, in our ancieut cuſtoms, was a general name for all foreigners.

FRANCI'SCANS, an order of friars founded by ſaint Francis; they are enjoined charity, poverty and obedience to the pope and their ſuperiors, and are to live in common.

FRAN'CLING, an old law word for a free-hold.

FRA'NCOLIN, a ſort of red-legg'd bird, fit for hawking; a heath-cock, ſnite or rail.

FRANCO'NIA, a circle of the German empire, lying between Bohemia on the eaſt, and the electorate of Mentz on the weſt: Its capital is Nuremburg.

FRA'NGIBLE [*frangibile*, It. *frangibilis*, Lat.] that may be eaſily broken, fragile, brittle. Boyle uſes it..

FRA'NGIBLENESS [*frangibilitas*, of *frangere*, Lat. to break] capableneſs or eaſineſs to be broken.

FRA'NGIPANE, an exquiſite kind of perfume, frequently given to the leather wherewith gloves, *&c.* are made. Pere RICHELET adds, that the name is borrowed from *Frangipani*, an *Italian*, who was the inventor of this perfume.

FRA'NGULA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the black alder-tree.

FRA'NION, *ſubſt.* a paramour, a boon companion.

> A mincing minion,
> Who in her looſeneſs took exceeding joy,
> Might not be found a franker *franion*. *Spenſer*.

FRANK, *adj.* [*franc*, Fr. *franco*, It. and Sp.] 1. Free, open in ſpeech and dealing, ſincere, not reſerved. 2. Liberal, generous, not niggardly, not pinching. Their *frank* hearts and their open hands. *Sprat*. 3. Without conditions, without payment. It is of *frank* gift. *Spenſer*. 4. Not reſtrained, licentious. Might not be found a *franker* franion. *Spenſer*.

FRANK, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. A place to feed hogs in, a ſty; ſo called from the liberality of food. Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank?* *Shakeſpeare*. 2. A letter which pays no poſtage.

To FRANK. 1. To feed, to fatten, to cram. Junius and Ainſworth uſe it. 2. To ſhut up in a *frank* or ſty. Hanmer uſes it.

> In the ſty of this moſt bloody boar,
> My ſon George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold. *Shakeſpeare*.

To FRANK *Letters* [from the adj.] to order them to be carried without paying the poſtage, to exempt them from paying poſtage. I ſend this under his cover, or at leaſt *frank'd* by him. *Swift*.

FRANK *Allen*, or FRANK *Allodum*, a land tenement or demeſne that does not hold of any ſuperior lord.

FRANK *Almoin*, or FRANKA'LMOIGNE [a law term] a ſort of tenure, holding ſuch lands or tenements, as are beſtow'd upon people, who wholly give themſelves up to the ſervice of God, for pure and perpetual alms; the ſame which we in Latin call *libera eleemoſyna*, or free alms in Engliſh. Whence that tenure is commonly known among our Engliſh lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank almoin* or *frank-almoigne*, which, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine ſervice. *Ayliffe*.

FRANK *Bank*, that eſtate in copy-hold lands, which the wife, being eſpouſed a virgin, has after her huſband's deceaſe as a dower.

FRANK *Fee* [a law term] a tenure in fee-ſimple, which a man holds at the common law, to him and his heirs, and not by ſuch ſervice as is required in ancient demeſn.

FRANK *Ferme* [a law term] is land or tenement, wherein the nature of the fee is changed by feoffment, or grant in fee-ſimple, out of knights ſervice for certain annual ſervices, ſo as to be freed from homage, worſhip, relief, and all other ſervices, not contained in the feoffment.

FRANK *Chaſe*, a liberty of free chace in a circuit, which adjoins to a foreſt, by which all men, though they have land of their own within that compaſs, are forbidden to cut down wood, *&c.* without the leave of the foreſter.

FRANK *Fold*, is where the lord hath the benefit of folding his tenants ſheep.

FRANK *Law*, is the benefit of the free and common law of the land.

FRANK *Marriage*, a tenure in tail ſpecial, whereby lands or tenements are held to a man and his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, on condition of doing no ſervice to the donor, but fealty to the fourth degree.

FRANK *Pledge* [*franciplegium*, Lat. of *franc*, i. e. *liber*, and *pleige*, i. e. *fidei juſſor*] a pledge or ſurety for a free-man, an ancient cuſtom in England for the preſervation of the public peace, whereby a certain number of neighbours were bound one for another, to ſee every man of their pledge forth coming at all times, or to anſwer for any tranſgreſſion with which he ſhould be charged. Hence every free-born man, at fourteen years of age (religious perſons, clerks, knights, and their eldeſt ſons, excepted) was obliged to find ſecurity for his fidelity to the king, or elſe be kept in priſon. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof *decenna*, becauſe it commonly conſiſted of ten houſholds, and every particular perſon thus bound was called *decennier*. This cuſtom was ſo ſtrictly obſerved, that the ſheriffs in every county did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen, and ſee that they combined in one dozen or other: whereupon this branch of the ſheriff's authority was called *viſus franci plegii*, or view of *frankpledge*. *Cowel*.

FRA'NKENDAL, a city of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Rhine.

FRA'NKINCENSE [of *frank* and *incenſe*; ſo called, perhaps, from its liberal diffuſion of odour; *q. d. free incenſe*; *encens*, Fr. *incenſo*, It. *incienſo*, Sp. *emcenſo*, Port.] an odoriferous drug. *Frankincenſe* is a dry reſinous ſubſtance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowiſh white colour, a ſtrong ſmell, but not diſagreeable, and a bitter, acrid and reſinous taſte. As well as the world has been acquainted with the drug itſelf, we are ſtill uncertain as to the place whence it is brought, and much more ſo as to the tree which produces it. It is commended againſt diſorders in the head and breaſt, and againſt diarrhæas and dyſenteries. *Hill*.

FRA'NKLIN, *ſubſt.* [of *frank*] a ſteward, a bailiff of land. It ſignifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Engliſhed a gentleman ſervant. Them does meet a *franklin* fair and free. *Spenſer*.

FRA'NKLY, *adv.* [of *frank*] 1. Freely, plainly, ſincerely, without conſtraint, without reſerve. Voluntiers who *frankly* liſted themſelves. *Clarendon*. 2. Liberally, kindly, readily. He *frankly* forgave them. *St. Luke*.

FRAN'KNESS [of *frank*] 1. Freeneſs, open-heartedneſs, ſincerity. Sincerity and *frankneſs* of behaviour. *Addiſon*. 2. Liberality, bountifulneſs. 3. Freedom from reſerve or conſtraint. The *frankneſs* of a friend's tongue. *Sidney*.

FRA'NTIC, *adj.* [corrupted from *phrenetic*, *frenetique*, Fr. *frenetico*, It. and Sp. *phreneticus*, Lat. φρενετικος, Gr.] 1. Diſtracted, mad, deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs. Cebels *frantic* rites have made them mad. *Spenſer*. 2. Tranſported by violence of paſſion, outrageous.

> See, *frantic* with *remorſeleſs fury*, there
> Fierce ANGUISH *ſtamps* and *rends* her *ſhaggy* hair.
> *Table of* CEBES.

FRA'NTICLY [*avec freneſie*, Fr. *more phrenetico*, Lat.] after a frantic manner, madly. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

FRA'NTICNESS [of *frantic*] frenzineſs, crazineſs, madneſs, fury of paſſion.

FRATE'RIA [in old records] a fraternity, brotherhood, or ſociety of religious perſons who were mutually bound to pray for the health, *&c.* of their living brethren, and alſo the ſouls of thoſe who were dead.

FRATE'RNAL, *adj.* [*fraternalis*, Lat. *fraternel*, Fr. *fraternal*, It. *fraternál*, Sp.] of or belonging to or like a brother, brotherly, becoming a brother. Admonitions *fraternal* or paternal. *Hammond*.

FRATERNA'LITY [*fraternalitas*, Lat.] brotherhood, brotherlineſs, brotherly affection.

FRATE'RNALLY, *adv.* [of *fraternal*; *fraternaliter*, Lat. *fraternellement*, Fr.] after the manner of or like a brother.

FRATE'RNITY [*fraternité*, Fr. *fraternità*, It. *lofrádia*, Sp. of *fraternitas*, Lat. φρατρια or φρητρα, Gr. which EUSTATHIUS in his comment on that clauſe in Neſtor's ſpeech;

> Κριν' ανδρας κατα φυλα, κατα φρητρας——

ſays, is the *third* part of TRIBE *Euſtath*. Vol. I. p. 180.] 1. A brotherhood, the relation of one brother to another. 2. A company of men entered into a ſociety, corporation, aſſociation. Alliances, ſocieties and *fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts. *L'Eſtrange*. 3. Perſons of the ſame claſs or character. With what terms of reſpect will knaves and ſots ſpeak of their own *fraternity*. *South*.

FRATERNITY *of Arms*, an alliance or aſſociation in arms, in ancient times concluded between two knights, who thereby agreed to go together, ſhare their fortune, and mutually aſſiſt each other againſt all the world.

FRA'TRAGE, the partition among brothers or coheirs, coming to the ſame inheritance or ſucceſſion; alſo that part of the inheritance that comes to the youngeſt brothers.

FRA'TRES *Coniurati*, Lat. [in ant. Lat.] ſworn brothers or companions.

FRA'TRICIDE, Fr. [*fratricido*, Sp. *fratricida*, It. and Lat.] the murder of a brother.

FRAUD [*fraus*, Lat. *fraude*, Fr. Sp. and Port. *frode*, It.] deceit, guile, ſubtilty, ſtratagem.

FRAU'DFUL, *adj.* [of *fraud* and *full*] treacherous, artful, ſubtle. That *fraudful* man. *Shakeſpeare*.

FRAU'DFULLY, *adv.* [of *fraudful*] deceitfully, with treachery, by ſtratagem.

FRAU'DULENCE, FRAU'DULENCY, or FRAUDULENTNESS [*fraudulenza*, It. *fraudulentia*, of *fraudulentus*, Lat.] deceitfulneſs, guilefulneſs, knaviſhneſs, proneneſs to trick. The *fraudulence* of heretics. *Hooker*.

FRA'UDULENT [*frauduleux*, Fr. *fraudolente*, It. *fraudulento*, Sp. of *fraudulentus*, Lat.] 1. Deceitful, cheating, knaviſh, full of artifice. His *fraudulent* temptation. *Milton*. 2. Performed by artifice, treacherous. Fruſtrated the conqueſt *fraudulent*. *Milton*.

FRA'UDULENTLY, *adv.* [of *fraudulent*] deceitfully, knaviſhly. Taylor uſes it.

FRAUGHT, *part. paſſ.* [from *fraight*, now commonly written *freight*, befrachter, Ger.] 1. Freighted, laden, charged. A veſſel of our country richly *fraught*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Filled, ſtored, thronged. The ſcripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. *Hooker*.

FRAUGHT, *ſubſt.* [from the part.] a freight, a cargo. Swell boſom with thy *fraught*. *Shakeſpeare*.

To FRAUGHT, *verb act.* [for *freight*, by corruption] to load, to crowd.

> If after this command thou *fraught* the court
> With thy unworthineſs, thou dy'ſt. *Shakeſpeare*.

FRAU'GHTAGE [of *fraught*] lading, cargo. A bad word.

> Our *fraughtage*, Sir,
> I have convey'd aboard. *Shakeſpeare*.

FRAY [*affray*, of *effrayer*, Fr. to fright; but Caſaubon derives it of φυγαν, Gr. to mingle] 1. A ſcuffle, a fight, a broil. After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. A duel, a combat. Nature and death continue long their *fray*. *Denham*.

To **Fray**, *verb act.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] 1. To ſcare away, to fright, to terrify. Fiſhes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion cauſed by noiſe on the water. *Bacon.*

To **Fray**, *verb neut.* [*frayer*, Fr.] to rub, to fret as muſlin, *&c.*

Fray [a hunting term] a deer is ſaid *to fray* her head, when ſhe rubs it againſt a tree to renew it, or cauſe the pills of her new horns to come off.

Fraught [of fracht, Ger.] fraighted, *i. e.* full laden. See **Freight**, **Fraught**, and **Fraight**.

Fraxine'lla, Lat. [with botaniſts] baſtard dittany.

Freak [ꝼꞃæc, Sax. fugitive, frech, Ger. raſh, ſawcy, petulant] 1. A caprice, a whimſey, a maggot, an idle conceit, a capricious prank. That *freak* has taken poſſeſſion of a fantaſtical head. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. A ſudden and cauſeleſs change of place. In a *freak* will inſtantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*

To **Freak**, *verb act.* [a word I ſuppoſe Scotch, brought into England by Thomſon. *Johnſon*] to variegate.

Sables of gloſſy black and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous *freak'd* with many a mingled hue. *Thomſon.*

Fre'akish, maggotty, whimſical, *&c.* L'Eſtrange uſes it.

Fre'akishly, *adv.* [of *freakiſh*] cacriciouſly, humourſomely.

Fre'akishness [of *freakiſh*] capriciouſneſs, maggottineſs, *&c.*

Fream [with huſbandmen] arable or ploughed land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recovers.

To **Fream** [of *fremo*, Lat. *fremir*, Fr. a hunting term] uſed of a boar that makes a noiſe at rutting time.

Fre'ckle [fleck, Ger. a ſpot; whence *fleckle, freckle. Johnſon*] 1. A ſort of ſmall, hard, duſky ſpot, ariſing on the ſkin of the face or hands, by the ſun, and moſtly in perſons of the fineſt and faireſt ſkins. Dryden uſes it. 2. Any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration. Eaſterly winds now ſpot your tulips, therefore cover ſuch with matts to prevent *freckles. Evelin.*

Fre'ckled, or **Fre'ckly**, *adj.* [*q. d.* ſpeckled] having many ſmall reddiſh ſpots in the ſkin, diſcoloured with ſmall ſpots. The *freckled* trout. *Drayton.*

Fred, the ſame with *peace*; upon which our fore-fathers called their ſanctuaries *fred-ſtole*, *i. e.* the ſeats of peace. So *Frederic*, is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, ſincere peace. *Gibſon.*

Fre'derica, a town of Georgia, in North America, on the iſland of St. Simons, in the mouth of the river Alatamaha.

Fre'dericshall, a ſtrong town of Norway, in the province of Agerhuys, ſituated on the frontiers of Sweden, 30 miles north-weſt of Frederickſtat.

Fre'dericksode, a town of Jutland in the province of Reypen, ſituated on the little Belt in the Baltic ſea, 20 miles weſt of Odenſee.

Fre'drerickstadt, a town of Sleſwick, on the ſouth of Jutland, ſituated on the river Eyder, near the German ocean, 31 miles weſt of Sleſwick.

Fre'derickstat, a town of Norway, in the principality of Agerhuys, ſituated on a bay of the ſea, called the Schaggerrack, near the frontiers of Sweden.

Free, *adj.* [ꝼꞃeah, ꝼꞃeo, or ꝼꞃyᵹꞇ, Sax. vry, Du. frey, Ger. fry, Dan. and Su. frigar, or friſe, Goth.] 1. Not in bondage or ſervitude, at liberty, not in priſon, not dependant. A *free* nation. *Temple.* 2. Uncompelled, unreſtrained. It was *free* and in my choice. *South.* 3. Not bound by fate, not neceſſitated.

Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n ſincere
Of true allegiance. *Milton.*

4. Permitted, allowed. Leaves *free* to all. *Milton.* 5. Licentious, unreſtrained. The critics have been very *free* in their cenſures. *Felton.* 6. Open, ingenuous, ſincere, not reſerved. *Free* of ſpeech. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Acquainted, converſing without reſerve. Very *free* at a great feaſt. *Hakewell.* 8. Liberal, bountiful, not parſimonious or niggardly. Too *free* of theſe in his latter works. *Pope.* 9. Frank, not gained by importunity, not purchaſed. His noble *free* offers. *Bacon.* 10. Clear from diſtreſs. Leaving *free* things and happy ſhows behind. *Shakeſpeare.* 11. Guiltleſs, innocent. Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free. Shakeſpeare.* 12. Exempt. The will, *free* from the determination of ſuch deſires. *Locke.* 13. Inveſted with privileges or franchiſes, poſſeſſing a thing without vaſſalage. Art thou of Bedlam's noble college *free? Dryden.* 14. Being without expence, conſtituted by charity; as, a *free*-ſchool. 15. Exempt, privileged, frank, open, liberal.

To **Free**, *verb act.* [from the adj. verreyen, Ger. ꝼꞃian, Sax. vryen, Du.] 1. To ſet or make free, to deliver from ſlavery or captivity, to looſe. He recover'd the temple, *freed* the city. 2 *Maccabees.* 2. To rid from, to clear from any thing ill. To be *freed* of theſe inconveniencies. *Clarendon.* 3. To clear from obſtructions. The furious lover *freed* his way. *Dryden.* 4. To baniſh, to rid. *Free* from our feaſts and banquets bloody knives. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To exempt. He that is dead is *freed* from ſin. *Romans.* 6. To unlock, to open. This maſter key *frees* every lock, and leads us to his perſon. *Dryden.*

To **Free** [a ſea term] when a ſhip's pump throws out more water than ſhe leaks into her, it is ſaid to free her.

To **Free** [a boat] is to bale or lade out the water.

Free-*Bench*, is that eſtate in copy-hold lands, which the wife hath after the death of her huſband, for her dower, according to the cuſtom of the manor: different manors have different cuſtoms, as in the manors of Eaſt and Weſt Embourn, in the county of Berks, if a cuſtomary tenant die, his wife ſhall have for her free bench all his copyhold lands, *dum ſola & caſta fuerit*; but if ſhe commit incontinency, ſhe forfeits her eſtate: but if ſhe will come into court riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and ſay the following words, the ſteward is bound by the cuſtom to reſtore her to her free-bench.

Here I am,
Riding upon a black ram,
Like a whore as I am;
And for my crincum crancum,
Have loſt my bincum bancum,
And for my tail's game,
Have done this worldly ſhame;
Therefore I pray you Mr. Steward,
Let me have my land again.

Free-*Booter*. 1. A Soldier who makes inroads into an enemy's country to drive away cattle. 2. A pirate or ſea-rover. 3. A ſoldier who ſerves for plunder without pay, a plunderer, robber or pillager. His forces conſiſted moſtly of baſe people and *free-booters. Bacon.*

Frbeboo'ting, *ſubſt.* the act of pillaging, plunder, robbery. When he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting. Spenſer.*

Free'born, *adj.* [of *free* and *born*] inheriting liberty, not a ſlave. Like a *freeborn* ſubject. *Dryden.*

Free-born, *ſubſt.* [of ꝼꞃeah-beoꞃne, Sax. fryboren, Su.] a perſon born in freedom, with a right to privileges and immunities.

Free *Bord*, , a certain quantity of ground, beyond or without the fence; as, of two foot and a half, which is claimed in ſome places.

Free *Chapel*, one that is of the king's foundation, exempted or freed from the juriſdiction of the ordinary; or a chapel founded within a pariſh, over and above the mother church, to which it was free for all the pariſhioners to come.

Free-cost, *ſubſt.* [of *free* and *coſt*] freedom from expence or charges. Being kind upon *free-coſt. South.*

Freed-ma'n, a ſlave manumitted, whom the Romans called *libertus.* Dryden uſes it.

Free'dom [ꝼꞃeaꝺom, or ꝼꞃeoꝺome, Sax.] 1. Liberty, exemption from ſervitude, captivity, or confinement; independence. Their liberty and natural *freedom. Spenſer.* 2. Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing. 3. Privileges, franchiſes, immunities. Your city's *freedom. Shakeſpeare.* 4. Exemption from fate or neceſſity. A higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South.* 5. Unreſtraint. Days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews. *Maccabees.* 6. The ſtate of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

Freedom is an ineſtimable jewel.
Or,
No man loves fetters tho' they are of gold.

Lat. *Dico tibi verum, libertas optima rerum. Nunquam ſervili ſub nictu vivito fili.*

We, who live in the land of liberty, hardly know or are ſenſible of our happy ſtate. They, who have travelled and ſeen in what ſlavery and ſervile ſubjection the vulgar of others (ſome reckoned the moſt polite nations) live, under the deſpotic government of their princes, and the pride and inſolence of their miniſters and officers, can beſt judge of the difference.

Freedom *of the Will*, a ſtate or faculty of the mind, wherein we are enabled to determine on this or that; to do good or evil without any *force* or *conſtraint* from any *foreign* cauſe whatſoever.

Freedom *of Contradiction* [with ſchoolmen] is that whereby we are at our choice to will or nill; to love or not love, *&c.*

Freedom *of Contrariety* [with ſchoolmen] is that whereby we are at our own choice to do good or evil; to be virtuous or vicious, to take a horſe or a lion.

Freedom *of a City*, *&c.* a right of exerciſing a trade or employment, *&c.* in a city or town corporate, and being elected to the dignities and offices of it.

Free'dstoll, or **Fri'dstoll** [of ꝼꞃiꞇh, peace, and ꞅꞇole, Sax. a ſeat] a ſtone chair in a church, near the altar, granted by king Athelſtan to John de Beverly, archbiſhop of York, to which offenders uſed to fly for ſanctuary.

Free-foo'ted [of *free* and *foot*] not reſtrained in the marching. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Free hea'rted [of *free* and *heart*] liberal, unreſtrained. Davies uſes it.

Feee-ho'ld [of ꝼꞃeah and healꝺan, Sax.] a free eſtate.

Free-hold *in Deed* [in law] the actual poſſeſſion of or right a man has to hold lands or tenements, in fee, fee-tail, or for life, and that before his entry or ſeizure. *Freehold* is ſometimes taken in oppoſition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either *bockland*, that is, holden by book or writing, which was by better conditions and by the better ſort of tenants, as noblemen or gentlemen; or *foleland*, that is, holden without writing. This was commonly in the poſſeſſion of clowns, being that which we now call, at the will of the lord. *Cowel.*

Free-ho'lder [of *freehold*] one who has a freehold.

Free'ly, *adv.* [ꝼꞃeolice, Sax.] 1. At liberty, without vaſſalage, ſlavery, or dependence. 2. Without reſtraint, laviſhly. You would drink *freely. Shakeſpeare.* 3. Without ſcruple or reſerve. Cenſure *freely. Pope.* 4. Without impediment. 5. With freedom and eaſe. To eat acorns with ſwine, when we may *freely* eat wheatbread. *Aſcham.* 6. Without neceſſity or predetermination. They who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely. Rogers.* 7. Frankly, liberally. Nature *freely* and indifferently opens the boſom of the univerſe to all. *South.* 8. Spontaneouſly, of its own accord.

Free'man [ꝼꞃea-man, Sax.] 1. One intitled to particular privileges and immunities. Both having been made *freemen* on the ſame day. *Addiſon.* 2. One free from ſervitude, neither a vaſſal nor ſlave. Madmen and fools are only the *freemen. Locke.*

Free-mi'nded [of *free* and *mind*] unconſtrained, being without load of care. To be *free-minded* and cheerfully diſpoſed. *Bacon.*

Free'ness [ꝼꞃehneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. State or quality of being free. 2. Generoſity, liberality. *Freeneſs* of giving. *Sprat.* 3. Openneſs, unreſervedneſs, ſincerity, candour. The *freeneſs* of the confeſſion. *Dryden.*

Free-schoo'l, *ſubſt.* [of *free* and *ſchool*] a ſchool in which learning is given, without pay or fees. There ſhould be one *free-ſchool* at leaſt erected in every dioceſe. *Davies.*

Free-spo'ken, *adj.* [of *free* and *ſpoken*] accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve. A *free-ſpoken* ſenator. *Bacon.*

Free'-stone, a ſort of ſtone uſed in building, and dug up in many parts of England. *Free-ſtone* is ſo named from its being of ſuch a conſtitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

Free-thi'nker [of *free* and *think*] a libertine, one that contemns religion, particularly the revealed doctrines of Chriſtianity. Atheiſt is an old-faſhioned word; I am a *free-thinker. Addiſon.*

Free *Warren*, the power of granting or denying licence to any to hunt or chace in any ſuch lands.

FREEWI'LL [of *free* and *will*] 1. The power of directing our own actions without comſtraint, by neceſſity or fate. We have a power to ſuſpend this or that deſire: this ſeems to me the ſource of all liberty: in this ſeems to conſiſt that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke*. 2. Voluntarineſs, ſpontaneity. Minded of their own *freewill* to go up. *Ezra*.

FREE-WO'MAN [of *free* and *woman*] a woman not enſlaved, not a bond-woman.

To FREEZE, *irr. verb neut. pret.* froze [ꝼꞃyꞅan, Sax. frysa, Su. vrieſen, Du.] 1. To be congealed with cold. 2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed. Thou art all ice, thy kindneſs *freezes*. *Shakeſpeare*.

To FREEZE, *verb act. part. paſſ.* froze. 1. To congeal with cold. 2. To kill by cold. *Frozen* to death. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To chill by the loſs of power or motion. What he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryden*.

FREEZE [ſo called probably becauſe firſt made by the Friſons, or in Friezland] a ſort of coarſe woollen cloth. See FRIEZE.

FREEZE [with gunners] the ſame as the muzzle-ring of a cannon.

FREEZE [*friſe*, Fr. *freggio*, It. in architecture] is that part of the entablature of columns between the architrave and corniche. This is generally written FRIEZE, which ſee.

Tuſcan FREEZE; Vitruvius makes it flat and plain, the higheſt 30 minutes, the leſſer 35; Scammozzi makes it plain, and 42, and Palladio, convex or ſwelling, and in height but 26 minutes.

Doric FREEZE; both Vitruvius and Vignola make this freeze flat, only carved with triglyphs and metopes, and the height of it 30 or 45 minutes, and Scammozzi and Palladio 45 minutes.

Ionic FREEZE; Vitruvius makes this freeze flat, but commonly carved with acanthus leaves, lions, men, &c. and in height 30 minutes, Vignola 45, Scammozzi 28, and Palladio convex or ſwelling, but 27 minutes.

Corinthian FREEZE; Vitruvius makes this like the Ionic, and in height 50 minutes 2 thirds; Vignoli the ſame, but 45 minutes; Scammozzi and Palladio the ſame, but the former 31 and 3 fourths, and the latter 28 minutes in height.

Compoſit FREEZE; Vitruvius makes this freeze flat, but beſet with cartouſes, and carved between every cartouſe, and in height 42 minutes and a half; Vignola the ſame, but 45 minutes; Scammozzi but 32 minutes; Palladio, convex or ſwelling, but in height 32 minutes.

Convex FREEZE, or *Pulvinated* FREEZE, are thoſe whoſe profile is a curve.

Flouriſhed FREEZE, is one inriched with rings of imaginary foliages.

Hiſtorical FREEZE, is one adorned with baſs relievos, repreſenting hiſtories, ſacrifices, &c.

Marine FREEZE, one repreſenting ſea-horſes, tritons, and other things pertaining to the ſea; as ſhells of fiſhes, baths, grottos, &c.

Ruſtic FREEZE, is one whoſe courſes are ruſticated or imboſſed.

Symbolical FREEZE, one adorned with things pertaining to religion, as the apparatus of ſacrifices, &c.

FREEZE [with Vintners] a ſmall cyder, with which wine-coopers lower their wines.

FREE'ZING [in phyſiology] congelation, the fixing of a fluid; or the depriving it of its natural mobility, by the action of cold; or the act of converting a fluid ſubſtance into a firm, coherent, rigid one, called ice.

FREEZING *Mixture* [in chemiſtry] a compoſition of ingredients, or ſome ſimple ones which mixed with other bodies will cauſe them to congeal into ice.

FREE'ZLAND *Horſe*, the ſame as *chevaux de friez*.

To FREIGHT, *verb act. pret.* freighted, *part.* fraught which being now uſed as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted [*fretter*, Fr.] 1. To load a ſhip or veſſel of carriage with goods for tranſportation. Who *freights* a ſhip to venture on the ſeas. *Dryden*. 2. To load, as the burthen or freight of a veſſel. The *freighting* ſouls within her. *Shakeſpeare*.

FREIGHT, *ſubſt.* 1. Any thing with which a ſhip is laden. Receives the mighty *freight*. *Dryden*. 2. The money due for tranſportation of goods.

FRE'IGHTER [*fretteur*, Fr.] he who freights or loads a veſſel.

FREN, *ſubſt.* a worthleſs woman. [An old word wholly forgotten. *Johnſon*] By the oppoſition it would ſeem to be a ſoe. So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spenſer*.

FRENCH [*François*, Fr.] of or belonging to the French nation.

FRENCH *Chalk*, *ſubſt.* *French chalk* is an indurated clay, extremely denſe, of a ſmooth gloſſy ſubſtance, and ſoft and unxious to the touch, of a greyiſh white colour, variegated with a duſky green. *Hill*.

FRENCH *Marigold*, the name of a plant.

To FRE'NCHIFY, *verb act.* to infect with the manner of France, to make a coxcomb. It would ſeem as if generally uſed participally. They miſliked nothing more in king Edward the Confeſſor, than that he was *frenchified*. *Camden*.

FRE'NCHIFIED, addicted to the French faſhions, cuſtoms or intereſt.

FRE'NDENT [*frendens*, Lat.] gnaſhing the teeth.

FRE'NDLESS *Man* [with the Engliſh Saxons] an outlawed man.

FRE'NETIC, *adj.* [*frenetique*, Fr. φρενιτικὸς, Gr. generally therefore written *phrenetic*] mad, diſtracted. *Frenetic* malady. *Daniel*.

FRE'NSY, or FRENZY [*phrenitis*, Lat. of φρενῖτις, Gr. *freneſie*, Fr. *freneſia*, It. *freneſi*, Sp. *frenezia*, Port. whence *phrenetiſy*, *phreneteſgue*, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy*] madneſs, diſtraction of mind, any violent paſſion approaching to madneſs. Towering *frenzy* and diſtraction. *Addiſon*.

FRE'QUENCE [*frequentia*, Lat.] crowd, concourſe.

The *frequence* of degree,
From high to low throughout. *Shakeſpeare*.

FRE'QUENCY, or FRE'QUENTNESS [*frequentia*, Lat.] 1. The condition of being often ſeen or done, uſualneſs, commonneſs of occurrence. Its force and influence would be loſt by the *frequency* of it. *Atterbury*. 2. Concourſe, full aſſembly.

Who,
Of ſuch a *frequency*, ſo many friends
And kindred thou haſt here, ſaluted thee? *B. Johnſon*.

FRE'QUENT [*frequens*, Lat. *frequente*, It. Sp. and Port.] 1. Often done or ſeen, often happening, ordinary, common. *Frequent* funerals. *Dryden*. 2. Habituated or often uſed to practiſe any thing. He has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himſelf. *Swift*. 3. Full of concourſe, thronged, crowded. *Frequent* and full. *Milton*.

To FREQUE'NT [*frequento*, Lat. *frequenter*, Fr. *frequentar*, Sp.] to go often to a place, to viſit often, to be much in a place. The apoſtles *frequented* them. *Hooker*.

FRE'QUENTABLE [of *frequent*] converſable, acceſſible; a word not now uſed, but not inelegant. *Johnſon*.

FREQUE'NTITIVE, *adj.* [*frequentatif*, Fr. *frequentativus*, Lat.] a term applied by grammarians to ſuch verbs as denote the repetition or often doing of an action.

FREQUE'NTOR [of *frequent*] one who often reſorts to a place.

FRE'QUENTLY, *adv.* [of *frequent*] often, common.

FRE'SCA [in old records] freſh water, rain; alſo a land flood.

FRESCA'DES, It. cool walks, ſhady, retiring places.

FRE'SCO, It. 1. Freſh, cool, ſhade, duſkineſs like that of the morning or evening; to drink in *freſco*, to drink in the cool ſhade, or to drink cool liquors; to walk in *freſco*, to walk in the cool.

Helliſh ſprites,
Love more the *freſco* of the nights. *Prior*.

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in duſk; as, to paint in *freſco*, to paint upon green walls, that the colours may the better ſink in.

Ridotto al FRESCO [an aſſembly in the cool] a pretty contrivance lately put in practice to cool inordinate heat, and *vice verſa*.

FRESCO, a way of painting or plaiſtering (or rather both) upon walls, to endure the weather, and repreſenting birds, beaſts, herbs, fruit, &c. in relief. It is done with a compoſt of the powder of old rubbiſh ſtones, mixt with burnt flint (or lime) and water, with which the wall is plaiſtered a good thickneſs, and painted with colours ground with lime-water, milk, or whey, and laid on the plaiſter while it is wet, by which means they incorporate with the plaiſter ſo as never to waſh out.

This was the ancient Grecian way of painting, and afterwards uſed by the Romans; there have been ſeveral whole towns of this work in Germany, and excellently well done, but now they are ruined by the wars.

There are three chambers in the pope's palace at Rome, done in freſco, by Raphael Urbin and Julio Romano, and likewiſe a moſt excellent freſco work at Fontainbleau in France, which was the work of Bollameo, Martin Rouſe, a Florentine, and others, containing the continued travels of Ulyſſes, in ſixty pieces. A fading *freſco* here demands a ſigh. *Pope*.

FRESH [ꝼꞃeꞅc, Sax. friſch and verich, Du. friſch, Ger. fersk, Dan. frisk, Su. *frais*, *fraiche*, Fr. *freſco*, It. Sp. and Port.] 1. New, not ſtale; ſweet, not ſtinking. 2. Not ſalt. A very great way within the ſea, men may take up *freſh* water. *Abbot*. 3. Cool, not heated, not vapid with heat. Water from the *freſheſt* ſpring. *Prior*. 4. New, not impaired by time. A *freſher* date. *Dryden*. 5. In a ſtate like that of recentneſs. Still keep *freſh* like flowers in water. *Denham*. 6. Recent, newly come. *Freſh* from life a new admitted gueſt. *Dryden*. 7. Repaired from any loſs or diminution. Springs up to life, and *freſh* to ſecond pain. *Dryden*. 8. Florid, vigorous, cheerful, unimpaired. A pope of *freſh* years. *Bacon*. 9. Healthy in countenance, ruddy. *Freſh* coloured young gentlemen. *Addiſon*. 10. Briſk, vigorous, ſtrong. A *freſh* gale of wind. *Holder*. 11. Faſting, oppoſed to eating or drinking, particularly the latter; a provincial low word.

FRESH *Diſſeiſin* [law term] that diſſeiſin that a man may ſeek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the king or the judges.

FRESH *Fine* [law term] that which was levied within a year paſt.

FRESH *Force* [in law] a force done within forty days.

FRESH *Gale* [ſea term] is when the wind blows pretty ſtrongly immediately after a calm.

FRESH *Man*, a novice or young ſtudent in an univerſity, college, &c. a colloquial phraſe.

FRESH *Shot* [with mariners] the falling of a large river into the ſea, ſo that it will make the water freſh for a mile or two at the mouth of the river.

FRESH *the Hawſe* [ſea phraſe] or *veer out more Cable*, is when part of a cable that lies in the hawſe, is fretted or chafed, and it is required that more cable be veered out, that ſo another part of it may reſt in the hawſe.

FRESH *Spell* [ſea term] a freſh gang to relieve the rowers in the long boat.

FRESH *Suit*, ſuch a following of an offender as never ceaſes from the time of the offence committed or diſcovered, till he be apprehended or ſeized.

FRESH *Suit within the View*, impowers the officers who purſue treſpaſſers in the foreſt, to ſeize them even without the bounds of it.

FRESH *Water Soldier*, a raw and unexperienced one; a cant term.

FRESH, *ſubſt.* water not ſalt.

Shall drink nought but brine, for I'll not ſhew him
Where the quick *freſhes* are. *Shakeſpeare*.

To FRE'SHEN, *verb act.* [of *freſh*, En. *rendre frais*, Fr.] to make freſh that which has been ſalted; or that which is grown faint or diſcoloured. Large effuſions o'er the *freſhen'd* word. *Thomſon*.

To FRESHEN, *verb neut.* to grow freſh. A *freſhening* breeze. *Pope*.

FRE'SHET, *ſubſt.* [of *freſh*] a pool of freſh water. *Freſhet* or purling brook. *Milton*.

FRE'SHLY, *adv.* [of *freſh*] 1. Coolly. 2. Newly, in the former ſtate renewed. Seeds which for a while lie unſeen and buried in the earth, but afterwards *freſhly* ſpring up again. *Hooker*. 3. With a healthy, ruddy look. Looks he as *freſhly* as he did? *Shakeſpeare*.

FRE'SHNESS [of *freſh*] 1. Newneſs, vigour, ſpirit; oppoſed to vapidneſs. The *freſhneſs* and ſweetneſs of their odour. *Bacon.* 2. State of not being ſalted, the ſtate of being refreſhed from tiredneſs, newneſs of ſtrength, freedom from fatigue. *Freſhneſs* of men. *Hayward.* 4. Freedom from diminution by time, not ſtaleneſs. The conſtant *freſhneſs* of it is ſuch a pleaſure as can never cloy. *South.* 5. Coolneſs of air. There are ſome rooms in Italy and Spain for *freſhneſs*, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of ſummer. *Bacon.* 6. Ruddineſs, colour of health and complexion. Her cheeks, their *freſhneſs* loſe. *Granville.*

FRE'SHWATER [a compound word of *freſh* and *water*, uſed as an adj.] raw, unexperienced, unſkilled. A low term borrowed from ſailors, who ſtigmatize thoſe who come firſt to ſea as freſhwater-men, or novices. The nobility as *freſhwater* ſoldiers, who had never ſeen but ſome light ſkirmiſhes. *Knolles.*

FRET, *ſubſt.* [of this word the etymology is very doubtful. Some derive it from ꝼꞃeꞇan, to eat, others from ꝼꞃeꞇꞃan, Sax. to adorn; ſome from φϱιτlω, Gr. *Skinner:* more probably from *fremo* or the French, *fretiller.* Perhaps it comes immediately from the Lat. *fretum. Johnſon*] 1. A frith or ſtreight of the ſea, where the water, by confinement, is always rough. Euripus generally ſignifieth any ſtrait, *fret*, or channel of the ſea running between two ſhores. *Brown.* 2. Any agitation of liquids by fermentation, confinement, or other cauſe in general. It runs along upon the *fret. Addiſon.* 3. That ſtop of the muſical inſtrument, which cauſes or regulates the vibrations of the ſtrings. All the ſtrings and *frets* of a lute. *Grew.* 4. Work riſing in relievo or protuberance. Curious *fretworks* of rocks and grottos. *Spectator.* 5. Agitation of the mind, violent commotion of the mind, fume or heat, paſſion. Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret. Pope.*

To FRET, *verb act.* [of ꝼꞃeꞇꞇan, Sax. freton, Goth. freeten, L. Ger. freſſen, H. Ger. *part. paſſ.* ſometimes *fret*, or, according to Meric. Caſaubon, of φϱιτlω, or φϱυαιτω, Gr.] 1. To rub againſt any thing, to put into a violent agitation or motion.

To make a noiſe,
When they are *fretted* with the noiſe of heaven. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To wear away by attrition. Grate and *fret* the object metal. *Newton.* 3. To hurt by attrition.

They that over-ween,
And at thy growing virtues *fret* their ſpleen. *Milton.*

4. To gnaw, corrode, or eat away. It is *fret* inward. *Leviticus.*
5. To form into raiſed work. The roof was *fretted* gold. *Milton.*
6. To be chafed in mind, to variegate, to diverſify.

Yon grey lines
That *fret* the clouds, are meſſengers of day. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To make angry, to chafe, to vex. Thou haſt *fretted* me in all theſe things. *Ezekiel.*

To FRET, *verb neut.* 1. To be in commotion, to be agitated. Diabolical rancor that *frets* and ferments in ſome helliſh breaſts. *South.* 2. To be corroded or worn away. Sal armoniac will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind. *Peacham.* 3. To make way by attrition. Many wheals aroſe, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiſeman.* 4. To be angry, to be peeviſh, to vex himſelf. We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

FRET, or FRETTE' [in architect] is a knot or ornament that conſiſts of two liſts, or ſmall fillets, variouſly interlaced or interwoven, and running at parallel diſtances equal to their breadth, every turn of which and interſection muſt be at right angles, they were uſed by the ancients on flat members, as the faces of the corona or eaves of cornices, under the roofs, foſſits, *&c.*

FRET, or FRETTE [in heraldry] is ſuppoſed by ſome to be called ſo, becauſe its pieces ſeem to fret one another by their alternate ſuperpoſition. Some are of opinion it repreſents a true lover's knot.

FRE'TFUL [ꝼꞃeꞇꝼul, Sax.] peeviſh, angry, in a ſtate of vexation. Extremely *fretful* and peeviſh, never well at reſt. *Harvey.*

FRE'TFULLY, *adv.* [of *fretful*] peeviſhly, in a fretful manner.

FRE'TFULNESS [of *fretful*] peeviſhneſs, angry paſſion; as being in pain.

FRETS [with miners] openings made in the banks of rivers by land-floods.

FRE'TTY, *adj.* [of *fret*] adorned with raiſed work.

FRE'TWORK [ſo called of *fretter*, Fr.] it ſignified the timber-work of a roof; alſo frets or raiſed work uſed to fill up and inrich flat, empty ſpaces, principally uſed in roofs which are fretted over with plaiſter work.

FRIABI'LITY, the ſame with *friableneſs.*

FRI'ABLE, Fr. [of *friabilis*, Lat.] that may be crumbled or rubbed into ſmall particles, eaſily reduced to powder. Bacon uſes it.

And in a metaphorical uſe of the word, it ſignifies what eaſily gives way, or yields to a diſſolution; *e. g.* a certain phyſician, ſpeaking of the LIVER when *inflamed*, ſays, "It is a very *friable viſcus*, and "ſoon comes to a *ſuppuration*". See INFLAMMATION, and *Continual* FEVER; and under the laſt word, read [LAXER] inſtead of [latter.]

FRI'ABLENES, or FRIABI'LITY [*friabilitas*, Lat.] brittleneſs, aptneſs to crumble into ſmall particles, capability of being reduced to powder. Hardneſs, *friability* and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadſtone. *Locke.*

Friability is ſuppoſed to ariſe from this, that friable bodies conſiſt wholly of dry parts, irregularly combined, and which are readily ſeparated, as having nothing glutinous, *&c.* to bind them together.

FRI'AR [a corruption of *frere*, Fr.] a religious, a brother of ſome regular order. See FRIER.

FRI'ARLIKE, *adj.* [of *friar* and *like*] monaſtic, one unſkilled in the world. Their *friarlike* general. *Knolles.*

FRI'ARLY, *adj.* being like a friar, or man unconverſant in life. Have no abſtract or *friarly* contempt of riches. *Bacon.*

FRI'ARSCOWL [of *friar* and *cowl*] a plant. It agrees with the dragon and arum, from both which it differs only in having a flower reſembling a cowl.

FRI'ARY, *adj.* [of *friar*] like a friar. A *friary* cowl. *Camden.*

FRI'ARY, *ſubſt.* [of *friar*] a monaſtry, or convent of friars.

FRIA'TION [*friatio*, Lat.] the act of crumbling.

To FRI'BBLE, *verb neut.* to trifle.

Tho' cheats, yet more intelligible
Than thoſe that with the ſtars do *fribble.* *Hudibras.*

FRI'BBLER [of *fribble*] a trifler. A *fribbler* is one who profeſſes rapture for the women, and dreads her conſent. *Spectator.*

FRI'BBLING, captious, impertinent, trifling; as, a *fribbling* queſtion.

FRI'BURGH, or FRI'THBURGH [of ꝼꞃiꞇh, peace, and boꞃᵹe, Sax. a ſurety] a ſurety for the peace and good behaviour of another.

FRIBURG, the capital of a canton of the ſame name in Switzerland, ſituated 18 miles ſouth weſt of Bern.

FRIBURG, a city of Swabia in Germany, 28 miles ſouth of Straſburg.

FRICA'NDOES [in cookery] a ſort of Scotch-ſcollops, larded, farced, and ſtewed.

FRICASSE'E, or FRICASEY', *ſubſt.* Fr. [in cookery] a diſh of meat, as rabbets, chickens, *&c.* cut ſmall, and dreſſed with ſtrong ſauce. Stinking cheeſe and *fricaſy* of frogs. *King.*

FRI'CATION, the act of rubbing, chafing, or grating the ſurface of one body againſt that of another. Gentle *frication* draweth forth the nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

FRICE'NTO, a town and biſhop's ſee of Italy, 43 miles eaſt of Naples.

FRI'CTION, Fr. [*frictio*, of *frico*, Lat. to rub; in mechanics] 1. The act of rubbing two bodies together. Newton uſes it. 2. The reſiſtance that a moving body meets withal from the ſurface whereon it moves. 3. Medical rubbing with the fleſhbruſh, or with cloaths. Bacon uſes it.

FRICTION [with phyſicians] act of rubbing or chafing any part of the body, either dry, with the hand, or linen-cloths; or moiſt, with oils, ointments, waters, *&c.*

FRI'DAY [Fꞃiᵹaꞅ-ꝺæᵹ, Sax. Vrydaegh, Du. Freytag, Ger.] the ſixth day of the week; ſo called of *Freya* or *Friga*, a Saxon deity. See FRIGO.

Good FRIDAY, the Friday next before Eaſter.

FRI'DBURG, the name of three places in Germany; one an imperial city of Bavaria, and the other two towns in the circle of Upper Saxony.

FRI'DEGAST, a certain idol of the ancient Britons.

FRI'DSTOLL, or FRI'THSTOW [ꝼꞃiꞇh, ꝼꞃop, of ꝼꞃiꞇh, peace, and ꞅꞇop, Sax. a place] a ſeat, chair, or place of peace.

FRIEND [ꝼꞃeonꝺ, Sax. vriendt, Du. fraend, L. Ger. freund, H. Ger. friendt, Dan. and Su. friunt, Teut. frigen, Goth. This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced as if written *frend, frendly,* &c. the *i* being totally neglected] 1. A familiar or kind perſon, one joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy; oppoſed to foe or enemy. Some man is a *friend* for his own occaſion. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 2. One without hoſtile intention.

Who comes ſo faſt in ſilence of the night?
——A *friend.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. One reconciled to another. This is put, by the cuſtom of the language, ſomewhat irregularly in the plural. He's *friends* with Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. An attendant, a company.

Aſcends
His royal ſeat, ſurrounded by his *friends.* *Dryden.*

5. One propitious, one that favours. A *friend* to poetry. *Peacham.* 6. A familiar compellation to a perſon in general. *Friend*, how cameſt thou in hither. *St. Matthew.*

Tell thy FRIEND the ſecret, and he'll lay his foot on thy throat.

Dio tuo amigo tuo ſecreto, glitenerte ha el pie on el peſcue. Vid. *Too much familiarity breeds contempt.*

A FRIEND in need is a FRIEND indeed.

Lat. *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.* Fr. *On connoit l'ami en beſoin.* The Ger.

Einen guten freund erkennet man in der noht.

It is good however, according to another proverb,

To prove our FRIENDS before we have need,

Leſt in time of neceſſity we find we have lean'd on a broken reed: for, as another ſaying has it,

All are not FRIENDS who ſpeak us fair.

But on the contrary,

He is my FRIEND who grindeth at my mill.

Or that ſhews me real kindneſs.

Be a FRIEND to thy ſelf, and others will befriend thee.

Take care by induſtry and frugality to make thy own circumſtances eaſy, and ſo not to want friends, and then thou wilt have friends enough. Whereas, on the contrary: *Infelicibus nulli ſunt cognati, nec amici.* The unhappy have neither friends nor relations.

Be a FRIEND to one, and an enemy to none.

Sp. *Amigo de uno, enemígo de ningúno.*

That is, have one intimate boſom friend, but carry it fair and candidly to the whole world.

Never truſt much to a new FRIEND, or an old enemy.

Very wholeſome and always ſeaſonable advice; for it is hard to know how far the firſt is to be depended on, or the ſecond may have ſtifled his enmity.

Lat. *Subita amicitia raro ſine pænitentia colitur.* The Sp. ſay, *De amigo reconciliádo guándate del cómo del diablo.* Be as wary of a reconcil'd friend, as you would be of the devil.

A FRIEND in the way is better than a penny in the purſe.

The Sp. ſay: *Aquéllos ſon ricos que tiénen amigos.* (They are rich who have friends.) Friends do indeed ſometimes ſupply the place of riches; but it is to be feared, riches oftener ſupply the place of friends, or procure them.

To FRIEND, *verb act.* [from the noun] to favour, to befriend, to ſupport. For the fault's love is the offender *friended.* *Shakeſpeare.*

FRIE'NDLESS [ꝼꞃeonꝺleaꞅ, Sax.] 1. Having no friends, wanting ſupport or countenance, deſtitute. The *friendleſs* perſon. *South.* 2. *Friendleſs man.* The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, becauſe he was, upon his excluſion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRIE'NDLINESS [ꝼꞃeonꝺlicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Friendly or kind behaviour, exertion of benevolence. Charity, *friendlineſs*, and neighbourhood. *Taylor.* 2. A diſpoſition to friendſhip. Such a liking and *friendlineſs* as hath brought forth the effects. *Sidney.*

Frie'ndly, *adj.* [of *friend*] 1. Having the temper of a friend, benevolent, favourable, friendlike, kind. Deſiring them to be *friendly* unto them. 2 *Maccabees.* 2. Diſpoſed to union. Like *friendly* colours. *Pope.* 3. Salutary, homogeneal. To life ſo *friendly*, or ſo cool to thirſt. *Milton.*

Friendly, *adv.* [from the adj.] in the manner of a friend, with the appearance of friendſhip. Let's drink together *friendly* and embrace. *Shakeſpeare.*

Frie'ndship [of fꞃeonꝺ, Sax. and *ſhip*, Eng. vriendeſchip, Du. fruendſchap, L. Ger. fruendſchaft, H. Ger. frendeſchaft, Dan. and Su.] 1. The quality or ſtate of minds united in mutual benevolence. There is little *friendſhip* in the world. 2. Kindneſs of a friend, perſonal favour. Only preferred by *friendſhip*, and not choſen by ſufficiency. *Spenſer.* 3. Higheſt degree of intimacy. His *friendſhip*'s ſtill to few confin'd. *Swift.* 4. Aſſiſtance, help.

Hard by here is a hovel,
Some *friendſhip* will it lend you 'gainſt the tempeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Conformity, affinity, correſpondence, aptneſs to unite. Colours which have a *friendſhip* with each other, and thoſe which are incompatible. *Dryden.*

Fri'er [*fater*, Lat. *frere*, Fr.] a brother of a religious ſociety, a monk, &c. See Friar, and its derivatives.

Frier [with printers] a page or ſheet ſo ill wrought off at the preſs, that it can ſcarce be read.

Fri'ers [*fratres*, Lat. *freres*, Fr. *i. e.* brethren] monks, or religious perſons, of which there are four principal orders. 1. The Friers Minors, or Franciſcans, or Grey Friers. 2. The Auguſtins. 3. The Dominicans, or Black Friers. 4. The Carmelites, or White Friers.

Friers, the ſeveral places of the city of London that are called by the name of *Friers*, as White-Friers, &c. took their name originally from houſes or cloiſters of friers there formerly ſituate.

Fri'ery, or Fri'ary [*confraire*, Fr.] a ſociety of friers; alſo their cloiſter or habitation.

Frieze, or Frize. See Freeze, in architecture. The former is the more uſual ſpelling.

Frie'zed, *adj.* [of *frieze*] ſhagged or napped with frieze.

Frie'zelike, *adj.* [of *frieze* and *like*] reſembling a frieze. A little *friezelike* tower. *Addiſon.*

Frie'sland, one of the moſt northern provinces of the United Netherlands, bounded by the German ocean on the north, by Groningen and Overyſſel on the eaſt, by the Zuider-ſee and Overyſſel on the ſouth, and by the ſame ocean on the weſt; its chief town is Lewarden.

Eaſt-Frie'sland, a province of Weſtphalia in Germany, being the north-weſt part of Germany, bordering on Groningen.

Fri'ga [fꞃiᵹa, Sax.] a goddeſs of the ancient Britons, Saxons, Germans, &c. whom they adored to obtain plenty and earthly bleſſings and proſperity in their affairs. The idol repreſented both ſexes, as well man as woman, and as a hermophrodite is ſaid to have both the members of a man and the members of a woman. A certain author writes, that ſhe ſtood on the right hand of the great god Theramis, or Thor, ſitting or lying in a great hall, and Woden, the god of war, on the left. She was pictured with a ſword in one hand, and a bow in the other, to intimate that women as well as men ſhould, in time of need, be ready to fight. She was reputed the giver of peace and plenty, and alſo the cauſer of love and amity. From this goddeſs our Friday is ſuppoſed to have taken its name.

Fri'gat [*fregate*, Fr. *fregata*, It. *fragata*, Sp.] 1. A ſort of ſhip, a ſmall man of war, built ſomewhat lower and longer than others for ſwift ſailing, and having no more than two decks. King's ſhips under fifty guns are generally termed *frigats*. *Johnſon.* Embezzled in certain *frigats*. *Raleigh.* 2. Any ſmall veſſel on the water.

Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigat*, therein making way. *Spenſer.*

Frigatoo'n, a Venetian veſſel, built with a ſquare ſtern, without any foremaſt, having only a main-maſt, a mizzen-maſt, and bowſprit, uſed in the Adriatic ſea.

Frigefa'ction [of *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of making cold.

Fri'gefied [*frigefactus*, Lat.] make cold.

Fri'geratory, *ſubſt.* [*frigeratorium*, Lat.] a place either to make or keep things cool in.

To Fright, or To Fri'ghten, *verb act.* [fꞃihtan, Sax. fricter, Dan. vorchenn or vruchten, Du. fürchten, Ger. forhten, Teut. faurhtan, Goth.] to put into a fright, to terrify, to daunt.

Fright [frict, Dan. fꞃiht, Sax. forhto, Teut. faurhta, Goth. vorcht, Du. furcht, Ger.] ſudden fear or terror.

Fri'ghtful [fꞃihtful, Sax.] 1. Cauſing fright or terror, dreadful. 2. Apt to be put into a fright. 3. A cant word among women, for any thing unpleaſing.

Fri'ghtfully, *adv.* [of *frightful*] horridly, terribly, diſagreeably, unpleaſantly, not beautifully.

Betty, pray
Don't I look *frightfully* to day. *Swift.*

Fri'ghtfulness [fꞃihtfulneſſe, Sax.] 1. Aptneſs to be affrighted. 2. Terribleneſs of aſpect, the power of cauſing or impreſſing dread.

Fri'gid, *adj.* [*frigidus*, Lat. *frigido*, It.] 1. Cold, having no warmth. In this ſenſe it is ſeldom uſed but in the ſciences. The *frigid* zones. *Cheyne.* 2. Impotent, being without warmth of body. 3. Being without warmth of affection. 4. Dull, being without fire or life of fancy. *Frigid* rhimes. *Swift.*

Frigid *Stile*, is a low, jejune manner of diction, wanting force, warmth of imagination, figures of ſpeech, &c.

Frigi'dity, or Fri'gidness [*frigilidas*, Lat. of *frigid*] 1. Coldneſs, want of warmth. 2. Impotency, want of bodily warmth. *Frigidity* of decrepit age. *Glanville.* 3. Dulneſs, want of intellectual fire or ſpirit. The *frigidities* of wit. *Brown.* 4. Coldneſs of affection.

Fri'gidly, *adv.* [of *frigid*] coldly, dully, without affection.

Frigori'fic [*frigorificus*, of *frigus*, cold, and *facio*, Lat. to make] making or producing cold. A word uſed in ſcience.

Frigorific *Particles* [with philoſophers] ſuch particles as are in themſelves eſſentially cold, and by entering and piercing other bodies, produce in them that quality which is called cold. *Frigorific* atoms or particles, mean thoſe nitrous ſalts which float in the air in cold weather, and occaſion freezing. *Quincy.*

To Frill, *verb neut.* [of *friller*, Fr.] to quake or ſhake with cold; uſed of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*.

Fri'nge [*frange*, Fr. *frangia*, It. *frigio*, Lat. *fránias*, Sp. franje, Du. franze, Ger. tranſa, Su.] a ſort of ornamental appendages ſet on dreſs or furniture.

To Fringe, *verb act.* [*franger*, Fr.] to garniſh with fringes.

Fri'perer [*un fripier*, Fr.] a broker that new cleans, trims, and ſells old cloaths.

Fri'ppery [*fripperie*, Fr. *fripperia*, It.] 1. The place where old cloaths are ſold. Rag-fair is a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *frippery* are ſold. *Broome.* Laurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts. *Howel.* 2. Old cloaths, caſt dreſſes, tatter'd rags. Whoſe works are e'en the *frippery* of wit. *Ben Johnſon.*

To Frisk, *verb neut.* [prob. of *frizzare*, It. or of *friquer*, Fr. freſh and briſk, or, according to Caſaubon, of σφριγαω, Gr.] 1. To leap, to ſkip. It will make the water *friſk*, and ſprinkle up in a fine dew. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To dance. A wanton heifer *friſk'd* up and down in a meadow at eaſe and pleaſure. *L'Eſtrange.*

Frisk, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a frolic, a fit of wanton gaiety.

Fri'sker [of *friſk*] a wanton, one that is not conſtant or ſettled. Camden uſes it.

Fri'skiness [of *friſky*] ſkittiſh wantonneſs in ſkipping and flitting to and fro, gaiety, liveline ſs. A low word.

Fri'sky [prob. of *friquet*, *friſque*, Fr. briſk, or *frizzare*, It.] gay, airy, leaping and jumping up and down. A low word.

To Frist [prob. of fyꞃſtan, Sax. to give reſpite, or friſten, Du. and Ger.] to ſell goods on truſt or on time.

Frit [with chemiſts] aſhes or ſalt baked or fryed together with ſand.

Frith [prob. of *fretum*, Lat.] 1. The ſea, or ſtrait of the ſea, where the water being confined, is rough. It is now uſed in Scotland for an arm of the ſea or the mouth of a river.

What deſp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this ſenſe be retained. *Johnſon.* It ſeems rather an artificial wear, or trap for catching fiſh. The wear is a *frith*, reaching through the oſe from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye-hook, where the fiſh entering, upon their coming back with the ebb are ſtopped from iſſuing out again. *Carew.*

Frith [fꞃiþ, Sax. peace] among the Engliſh Saxons ſignified a wood; for they accounted ſeveral woods ſacred, and made them ſanctuaries.

Frith-breach [of fꞃiþ and bꞃice] the breaking of the peace.

Fri'thgar [fꞃiþ-ᵹeaꞃ, Sax.] the year of jubilee.

Fri'thgild [in ancient records] the ſame as is now called a gild, fraternity, or company.

Frithso'ken [fꞃiþ-ſocn, Sax. aſylum] a liberty, privilege or power of having frank pledge.

Friti'llary *ſubſt.* [*fritillaire*, Fr. with botaniſts] a plant which hath a flower that is very finely checquered, and reſembles the ſhape of a dice-box, from whence it has its name.

Fri'tinancy, *ſubſt.* [*fritinnio*, Lat.] the ſcream of an inſect, as of the cricket or graſhopper. Brown uſes it.

Fri'tter [of *frit*, *frette*, or *friture*, Fr. fried, of *frigo*, Lat.] 1. A ſort of ſmall pancake, a ſmall piece cut to be fried. Tuſſer uſes it. 2. A fragment, a ſmall piece of any thing in general. Breaketh all about into ſhivers and *fritters*. *Bacon.* 3. A cheeſecake, a wigg.

To Fri'tter, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To cut meat into ſmall pieces to be fried. 2. To break into ſmall bits or fragments in general. Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their ſenſe. *Pope.*

Fri'volous [of *frivolus*, Lat. *frivole*, Fr. *frivolo*, It. and Sp.] trifling, inſignificant.

Fri'volously, *adv.* [of *frivolous*] vainly, inſignificantly.

Fri'volousness [of *frivolous*] triflingneſs, inſignificantneſs.

Frize. See Freeze.

To Fri'zle, or To Fri'zzle, *verb act.* [*friſer*, Fr.] to curl or criſp in ſhort curls like nap of frieze cloth. They *frizled* and curled their hair with hot irons. *Hakewell.*

Fri'zler [of *frizle*] one that frizles or makes hair into ſhort curls.

Fro, *adv.* [fꞃa, Sax.] backward, by regreſſion. It is only uſed in oppoſition to the word *to*; as, *to and fro*, backward and forward.

Fri'zzling [*friſure*, Fr.] a curling or criſping, properly of the hair.

Fro' [contraction of *from*] *Fro'* the delves. *Ben Johnſon.*

Frock [*froc*, Fr. a monk's habit] 1. A garment worn over other apparel, a dreſs or coat. *Frock* of mail. *Milton.* 2. A ſort of cloſe upper coat for a man. My ſhepherd's *frock*. *Dryden.* 3. A kind of gown for children.

Fro'dingham, a market-town of the eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, on the Hull road, 172 miles from London.

Fro'dsham, a market town of Cheſhire, on the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Merſey, 162 miles from London.

Frodmo'rtel, or Freomo'rtel [fꞃeo moꞃþ-ꝺeaꝺ, Sax.] an immunity or free pardon granted for murder or manſlaughter.

Froe'nulum *Penis*, or Froenum *Penis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a membrane which ties the præputium to the glans of the penis.

Frog [fꞃoᵹᵹa or fꞃocca, Sax. froe, Dan. vorſch, Du. pogge, L. Ger. froſche, H. Ger. or, according to Caſaubon, of φρυν, Gr.] 1. A creature that lives both on land, and in the water, having four feet. It is placed by naturaliſts among mixed animals, as partaking of beaſt and fiſh. There is likewiſe a ſmall green *frog* that perches on trees, ſaid to be venomous. 2. The hollow part of a horſe's hoof.

Frogs are at Paris, by way of banter, called Dutch nightingales.

Frog-bit *Graſs*, *Lettice*, ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

Fro'gfish [of *frog* and *fiſh*] a kind of fiſh.

Fro'ise [*froiſer*, Fr. as the pancake is criſped and crimpled in *frying*] a ſort of pancake with bacon incloſed in it.

Fro'lic, *adj.* [vrolick, Du. frohlich, Ger.] jocund, gay, merry, full of play.

To be **Frolick** [vrolicken, Du. frolocken, Ger.] to be in a merry humour, merrily diſpoſed.

Frolick, *ſubſt.* [vrolick, Du.] a merry prank, a flight of whim and levity.

To **Fro'lick**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to play wild pranks. To play tricks of gaiety or levity. Rowe uſes it.

Fro'lickly, *adv.* [of *frolic*] gaily, wildly.

Fro'licksome, diſpoſed to play, or full of merry pranks, whimſies or wild gaiety.

Fro'licksomeness, the playing of merry pranks, whimſies.

Fronda'tion, the act of ſtripping or pulling the leaves off from boughs.

From, or **Fro'** [ꝼꞃa and ꝼꞃam or ꝼꞃom, Sax. fra, Dan. fram, Su. Teut. and Goth.] 1. Away, noting privation. Took him trembling *from* his ſov'reign's ſide. *Dryden.* 2. Noting reception. What time would ſpare, *from* Steel receives its date. *Pope.* 3 Noting proceſſion, deſcent or birth. The ſong began *from* Jove. *Dryden.* 4. Noting tranſmiſſion. The meſſengers *from* our ſiſter. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Noting abſtraction, or vacation from.

I ſhall find time
From this enormous ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. With *to* following. *From* firſt *to* laſt. *Burnet.* 7. Out of, noting emiſſion. Sigh'd *from* her inward ſoul. *Dryden.* 8. Noting progreſs from premiſes to conſequences. The concluſion of experience *from* the time paſt to the time preſent. *Bacon.* 9. Noting the perſon or place from whom a meſſage is brought. Cam'ſt thou *from* the bridge? *Shakeſpeare.* 10. Out of, noting extraction. *From* high Meonia's rocky ſhores I came. *Addiſon.* 11. Becauſe of; noting the reaſon or motive of an act or effect. David celebrates the glory of God *from* the conſideration of the greatneſs of his works. *Tillotſon.* 12. Out of; noting the ground or cauſe of any thing. The praiſes which ariſe *from* valour. *Dryden.* 13. Not near to; noting diſtance.

Half a mile at leaſt
South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

14. Noting ſeparation, or receſſion. *From* thee to die were torture worſe than death. *Shakeſpeare.* 15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

From jealouſy's tormenting ſtrife,
For ever be thy boſom free. *Prior.*

16. At a diſtance: noting abſence.

Differences which I beſt thought it fit
To anſwer *from* our home. *Shakeſpeare.*

17. Noting derivation. Enos named *from* me. *Dryden.* 18. Since; noting diſtance from the paſt. There were mountains *from* the creation. *Raleigh.* 19. Contrary to. Any thing ſo overdone is *from* the purpoſe of playing. *Shakeſpeare.* 20. Noting removal. Thrice *from* the ground ſhe leap'd. *Dryden.* 21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs; as, *from above*, from the parts above; 22. *From below*, from the places below. 23. *From afar*, from a diſtant place. 24. *From beneath.* 25. *From behind.* 26. *From far.* 27. *From thence.* Here *from* is ſuperfluous. 28. *From whence.* Here *from* is ſuperfluous too. 29. *From where.* 30. *From without.* 31. *From* is ſometimes followed by another prepoſition with its proper caſe. 32. *From amidſt.* 33. *From among.* 34. *From beneath.* 35. *From beyond.* 36. *From forth.* 37. *From off.* 38. *From out.* 39. *From out of.* 40. *From under.* 41. *From within.*

Above all, 42. Supreme Agency, Iſaiah, c. xliv. v. 24. compared with John, c. v. v. 19; and c. xvi. v. 13. Vide *Original.* See Of.

Fro'mward, *prep.* [of ꝼꞃam and peaꞃꝺ, Sax.] away from; oppoſed to the word *towards.*

Frome, or **Frome-Selwood**, a large cloathing town of Somerſetſhire, nine miles from Bath, 18 from Briſtol, and 99 from London.

Fro'ndated [*frondatus*, Lat.] leaved, having leaves.

Fro'ndent [*frondens*, Lat.] bringing forth leaves.

Frondi'ferous [*frondifer*, Lat.] bearing leaves.

Frondo'seness, or **Frondo'sity** [*frondoſitas*, Lat.] leafineſs.

Front, Fr. [*fronte*, It. of *frons*, Lat.] 1. The forehead, the upper part of the face. This *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.* 2. The face; by way of cenſure or diſlike; as, a harden'd *front*, a ſurly *front.* This is the uſual ſenſe. 3. The face, as oppoſed to an enemy.

His forward hand inur'd to wounds makes way
Upon the ſharpeſt *fronts* of the moſt fierce. *Daniel's Civil War.*

4. The part or place oppoſed to the face. The rampier in *front.* *Knolles.* 5. The van of an army. *Front* to *front* preſented. *Milton.* 6. The forepart, the face of a work or building. The *front* of his edifice. *Brown.* 7. The moſt conſpicuous part or particular.

Front [in proſpective] the orthographical projection of an object upon a parallel plane.

Front *of a Battalion*, is the firſt rank of men.

Front *of an Army* [in a camp] is the firſt row of tents in the firſt line, which (in the horſe) are the quarter-maſters tents, and (in the foot) thoſe of the ſerjeants.

Front [of a place] is the face of a plane, or the *tenaille*, *i. e.* all that is contained between the flanked angles of two neighbouring baſtions, *viz.* the two faces, the two flanks, and the curtain.

To **Front**, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To oppoſe directly as face to face, to encounter. *Fronted* with ſome other of the ſame party that may oppoſe them. *Bacon.* 2. To ſtand oppoſed or over-againſt any place. A town-houſe built at one end to *front* the church. *Addiſon.*

To **Front**, *verb neut.* to ſtand foremoſt.

To **Front** *every Way* [a military phraſe] is when men are faced to all ſides.

Fro'ntal [in architecture] a little frontum or pediment ſometimes placed over a little door or window.

Frontal *Bone*, the bone of the forehead.

Frontal, a part of the bridle of an horſe; alſo any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.

Fronta'le, Lat. [with phyſicians] an external medicine applied to the forehead.

Fronta'les [in anatomy] two muſcles, one on each ſide of the forehead, commonly ſuppoſed to ſpring from the ſcull; but now known to ariſe from the occipital muſcles; or the frontales and occipitales are rather one continued digaſtric muſcle on each moving the ſcalp and ſkin of the forehead and eyebrows.

Fronta'lis *Vena* [in anatomy] a vein in the front or forehead.

Fro'ntated [in botany] ſignifies that the petalum, or leaf of a flower, grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line. Oppoſed to cuſpated, which is when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

Front-box [of *front* and *box*] the box in the playhouſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage.

Fro'nted, *adj.* [of *front*] formed with a front. Milton uſes it.

Fronti'er, *ſubſt.* [*frontiere*, Fr. *frontiera*, It. *frontera*, Sp.] the border, confine or boundary of a kingdon or province, which the enemies find in the front when they are about to enter the ſame; properly that which terminates not at the ſea, but fronts another country.

Frontier, *adj.* bordering. *Frontier* grounds. *Addiſon.*

Fronti'gniac, a town of Languedoc, 16 miles ſouth-weſt of Montpelier famous for producing excellent wines.

Fro'ntis *Os* [with anatomiſts] a bone of the ſkull, in figure almoſt round, which joins the bones of the ſinciput and the temples by the coronal ſuture, and the bones of the upper jaw by the tranſverſe ſuture, and the os ſphænoides by the ſphenoidal ſuture.

Fro'ntispiece [*frontiſpicium*, Lat. *frontiſpice*, Fr. *frontiſpizio*, It. *frontiſpicio*, Sp.] the title or firſt page of a book done in picture; alſo the forefront of a building; that part of any thing that directly meets the eye.

Fro'ntless, *adj.* [of *front*] without bluſhes, without ſhame or diffidence. *Frontleſs* man. *Dryden.*

Fro'ntlet [*frontale*, of *frons*, Lat. *ün fronteau*, Fr.] forehead attire, a bandage worn upon the forehead.

Fro'nton [in architecture] an ornament with us more uſually called pediment.

Frontroo'm [of *front* and *room*] an apartment in the forepart of the houſe.

Fro'ppish, fretful, froward, peeviſh.

Frore, *adj.* [frohr, Ger. and Su. bevroren, Du.] frozen. This word has not been uſed ſince Milton's time.

Frorne, *adj.* [ᵹeꝼꞃoꞃen, Sax. gefrohren, Ger. bevroren, Du.] frozen, congealed with cold. My heart blood is well nigh *frorne* I feel. *Spenſer.*

Frost [ꝼꞃoꞅꞇ, Sax. and Dan.] an exceſſive cold ſtate of the weather, whereby the motion and fluidity of liquors is ſuſpended; or that ſtate of the air, *&c.* whereby fluids are converted into ice. A hoar-froſt is generated, when the vapours near the earth are *congealed* by the coldneſs of the night, which only happens in winter, when cold predominates, ſo that the difference between dew and hoar-froſt is, that miſts turn to dew, if they conſiſt of drops of water; but into hoar-froſt, when they conſiſt of vapours that are congealed in their paſſage down to the earth.

Froſt *contracts* metals, or rather the cold effects it; but on the contrary it *dilates* fluids; for a 12 foot tube of iron loſt two lines in length, being expoſed to the air in a froſty night; but liquids are ſwelled and dilated by froſt near one tenth of their bulk, and by that means burſts not only veſſels of glaſs and earth; but even of wood or iron or other metals, as has been found by many experiments: the appearance of plants, trees, and the face of the earth ſparkling with congelation of dew. The groves that ſhine with ſilver *froſt.* *Pope.*

Fro'stbitten [of *froſt* and *bitten*] nipped or wither'd by the froſt. Mortimer uſes it.

Fro'sted, done or made in imitation of froſt upon plants. *Froſted* gold. *Gay.*

Fro'stily, *adv.* [of *froſty*] 1. With froſt, with exceſſive cold. 2. Without warmth of affection.

I rather thou ſhould's utterly
Diſpraiſe my work, than praiſe it *froſtily.* *B. Johnſon.*

Fro'stinfss [ꝼꞃoꞅꞇiᵹhneꞅꞅe, Sax.] froſty quality, cold, freezing cold.

Fro'stnail [of *froſt* and *nail*] a nail with a prominent head driven into the horſes ſhoes, that it may pierce the ice. Grew uſes it.

Fro'st-work [of *froſt* and *work*] work in which the ſubſtance is laid on unequally, like the dew congealed on ſhrubs. Blackmore uſes it.

Fro'sty [ꝼꞃoꞅꞇiᵹh, Sax. froſtig, Ger.] 1. Having the power of congelation, extreme cold; as, a *froſty* ſeaſon. 2. Chill in affection, without warmth of courage or kindneſs. What a *froſty* ſpirited rogue is this. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Hoary, greyhaired, reſembling froſt. The *froſty* head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Froth [prob. of ἀφρος, Gr. or of fraade, froe, Dan. *froe*, Scottiſh] 1. The ſpume of fermented liquors or liquid things, foam, the bubbles cauſed in liquors by agitation. 2. Any empty or ſenſeleſs ſhow of wit or eloquence. 3. Any thing not hard, ſolid, or ſubſtantial.

Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *froth*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tuſſer.*

Fro'thily, *adv.* [of *frothy*] 1. With foam. 2. In an empty manner.

Fro'thiness, fulneſs of froth, frothy quality; the want of ſolidity and ſubſtance; lightneſs, emptineſs, windineſs.

Fro'thy. 1. Full of froth. 2. Empty, vain, trifling. Vain and *frothy* men. *Tillotſon.* 3. Not ſubſtantial nor ſolid; light, ſoft, waſting. Bathing ſhould make them *frothy.* *Bacon.*

To **Froth**, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to foam, to give or produce froth.

To **Frounce**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to frizzle or curl the hair about the face. This word was at firſt probably uſed in contempt. An overſtairing *frounced* head. *Aſcham.*

To **Frounce** [with falconers] a diſeaſe in the mouth of an hawk. in which white ſpittle gathers about a hawk's bill.

Frounce [with farriers] pimples or warts on the palate of an horſe.

Fro'wzy, *adj.* a cant word, fœtid, muſty. Swift uſes it.

Frow [frouw, Du. frau, Ger.] a Dutch or German woman.

Fro'ward, *adj.* (ꝼꞃampeaꞃꝺ, Sax.] peeviſh, croſs, ſurly, ſtubborn; the contrary to toward.

Fro'wardly [ꝼꞃampeaꞃꝺlice, Sax.] in a froward manner.

Fro'wardness [ꝼꞃampeaꞃꝺneꞅꞅe, Sax.] peeviſhneſs, fretfulneſs, ſurlineſs.

Fro'wer, *ſubſt.* a cleaving tool. Tuſſer uſes it, FRO'WEY [with carpenters] timber is ſaid to be frowey, when it is evenly tempered all the way, and works freely without tearing.

FROWEY, without knots.

To FROWN, *verb neut.* [*refrogner*, or *fronſer le ſourcil*, Fr. *frogner*, O. Fr. to wrinkle. *Skinner*] to knit the brows, wrinkle the forehead, to look ſtern, threatning, or diſcouraging.

The landſkip *frowns* with danger and diſmay. *Table of* CEBES.

FROWN, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a wrinkled look, a look of diſpleaſure.

FRO'WNING [*ſourcils froncez*, Fr.] knitting the brows, wrinkling the forehead.

FRO'WNINGLY, with an air of diſpleaſure, &c.

FRO'WY, *adj.* muſty, moſſy. This word is now obſolete; but in- inſtead of it is uſed *frouzy*.

FROYSE, a pancake with bacon in the middle of it.

FRO'ZEN, *part. paſſ.* [of *to freeze*] See To FREEZE.

FRO'ZENNESS, congealedneſs by froſt or cold air.

F. R. S. an abbreviation for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

FRUCTI'FEROUS [*fruttifero*, It. *fructifer*, Lat.] fruit-bearing; alſo producing gain or profit.

FRUCTIFICA'TION [of *fructify*] the act of producing fruit, or of bearing fruit; fertility.

To FRU'CTIFY, *verb act.* [*fructifier*, Fr. *fruttare*, It. *frutificàr*, Sp. *fructifico*, Lat.] to make fruitful, to fertilize. To *fructify* the earth. *Howel.*

To FRUCTIFY, *verb neut.* to bring forth fruit. To the end it may *fructify*. *Hooker.*

FRUCTUO'SITY [*fructuoſitas*, Lat.] fruitfulneſs.

FRUCTUO'SE [*fructuoſus*, Lat.] fruitful, commodious, beneficial.

FRU'CTUOUS, *adj.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] fruitful, impregnating with fertility. *Fructuous* moiſture. *Philips.*

FRU'GAL, Fr. [*frugale*, It. *frugalis*, Lat.] thrifty, ſparing, not profuſe.

FRUGA'LITY, or FRU'GALNESS [*frugalitas*, Lat. *frugalité*, Fr. *frugalità*, It.] thriftineſs, ſparingneſs in expences.

FRU'GALLY, *adv.* [of *frugal*] thriftily, ſparingly.

FRU'GGIN, a fork or pole to ſtir the fire about in an oven.

FRUGI'FERENT [*frugiferens*, Lat.] bearing or producing fruit.

FRUGI'FEROUS [*frugifero*, It. *frugifer*, Lat.] fruit-bearing.

FRUGI'FEROUSNESS, fruit-bearing quailty, fertility.

FRUGI'VOROUS [*frugivorus*, Lat.] devouring fruit.

FRUGI'VOROUSNESS [of *frugivorous*] fruit-devouring quality or faculty.

FRUIT, Fr. [*frutto*, It. *fruto*, *fruito*, Sp. and Port. of *fructus*, Lat. vrucht, Du. frucht, Ger. and Dan.] 1. In its general ſenſe includes whatſover the earth produces for the nouriſhment and ſupport of human kind and animals, the product of a tree or plant in which the ſeeds are contained. It either takes an *s*, in the plural, or is uſed without. 2. Production. The *fruit* of the ſpirit is in all goodneſs. *Ezekiel.* 3. The offspring of the womb, the young of any animal. When their ſwoln bellies ſhall enlarge their *fruit*. *Sandys.* 4. Advantage gained by any enterprize or conduct. What are the *fruits* of them at this Day? *Swift.* 5. The effect or conſequence of any action. This is the *fruit* of my labour. *Philippians.*

FRUIT [with botaniſts] is defined to be that which ſucceeds to each flower, whether it conſiſts of one or more ſeeds; ſome reſtrain the word *fruit*, to ſignify only that which is eſculent.

Natural FRUITS, are ſuch as the earth produces of its own accord, without any culture.

FRUITS *of Induſtry*, are ſuch as tho' they are natural, require ſome culture to bring them to perfection.

Civil FRUITS [in law] are rents, ſalaries, wages.

FRUITS [in the canon law] denote every thing, whereof the revenue of a benefice conſiſts, as glebe, tithes, rents, offerings, &c.

FRU'ITAGE, Fr. [of *fruit*] all kinds of edible fruits. Ambroſial *fruitage*. *Milton.*

FRUITAGE [with painters, carvers, &c.] the repreſentation of fruits or branched works.

FRU'IT-BEARER [of *fruit* and *bearer*] that which produces fruit. Mortimer uſes it.

FRU'IT-BEARING, *adj.* [of *fruit* and *bear*] having the quality of yielding fruit. Mortimer uſes it.

FRU'ITERER [*fruitier*, Fr. *fruttaruolo*, It. *frutero*, Sp. *frutiér*, Port.] a ſeller of fruit.

FRU'ITERERS *Company*, were firſt incorporated *anno* 1604, and conſiſt of a maſter, two wardens, about ſeventeen aſſiſtants, and thirty-nine on the livery. Their armorial enſigns are azure; the tree of Paradiſe between Adam and Eve, all proper. They have no hall, but ſometimes meet at that of the pariſh clerks in Wood-ſtreet.

FRU'ITERY [*fruiterie*, Fr.] 1. Fruit collectively taken. The ſmall *fruitery*. *Philips.* 2. A place for laying up and keeping fruits.

FRU'ITFUL [of *fruit*, Fr. and ꝼull, Sax. &c.] 1. Fertile, abundantly productive. 2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis gardens,
That one day bloom'd and *fruitful* were the next. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Childbearing, not barren. The damſel's *fruitful*. *Gay.* 4. Plenteous, abounding in any thing. Nations *fruitful* of immortal lays. *Addiſon.*

FRUITFUL *Signs* [with aſtrologers] are Gemini, Cancer, and Piſces, ſo called, becauſe if the moon and principal ſignificators be in any of thoſe ſigns, and ſtrong, they doubt not but the enquiring party will have children.

FRUI'TFULLY, *adv.* [of *fruitful*] 1. In ſuch a manner as to be prolific; plentiſully. 2. Abundantly.

FRU'ITFULNESS [of *fruit*, Fr. and ꝼulneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Fertility, the quality of being prolific, So bleſs'd the bed ſuch *fruitfulneſs* convey'd. *Dryden.* 2. Exuberance of invention, great abundance. The remedy of *fruitfulneſs* is eaſy. *B. Johnſon.*

FRUITFULNESS [in hieroglyphics] is repreſented by an olive tree.

FRUITFULNESS [in ſculpture, &c.] was repreſented by a lady ſitting upon a bed, with two little infants hanging about her neck.

FRU'IT-GROVES [of *fruit* and *groves*] ſhades, or cloſe plantations of fruit trees. Pope uſes it.

FRUI'TION [*fruizione*, It. *fruicion*, Sp. of *fruitio*, of *fruor*, Lat.] enjoyment, poſſeſſion, pleaſure given by poſſeſſion or uſe.

FRUITION [by moraliſts] is defined to be the reſt or delight of the will in the end obtained.

FRU'ITIVE, *adj.* enjoying, poſſeſſing, having the power of ejoy. Boyle uſes it.

FRUI'TLESS [of *fruit*, and leaꞅ, Sax.] 1. Barren of fruit, not bearing fruit. 2. Vain, productive of no advantage, unprofitable. Whoſe joys ſo *fruitleſs* are. *Spenſer.* 3. Being without progeny or offspring. A *fruitleſs* crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRU'ITLESSLY, *adv.* [of *fruitleſs*] idly, vainly, unprofitably.

FRU'IT-TIME [of *fruit* and *time*] the time for gathering fruit, the autumn.

FRU'IT-TREE [of *fruit* and *tree*] a tree of that kind, whoſe principal worth ariſes from the fruit it produces.

FRUM; obſolete; luxuriant.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS [*frumentaceus*, Lat.] pertaining to bread corn, made of grain.

FRUMENTACEOUS *Plants*, are ſuch as have a conformity with *frumentum*, Lat. wheat, either in reſpect to their leaves, fruit, ears, or the like; or ſuch as have their culm pointed, and their leaves like reeds; bearing their ſeeds in ears, like common corn.

FRUMENTA'TION, Lat. a general dole of corn.

FRUMENTO'SE [*frumentoſus*, Lat.] full of corn.

FRU'MENTY [of *frumentum*, Lat.] furmety, a pottage made of wheat, milk, ſugar, &c.

FRU'MGILD [with the Engliſh Saxons] a payment, or recompence to the kindred of a perſon ſlain or murdered

FRU'MSTOLE [ꝼꞃumꞅꞇole, Sax.] a chief ſeat or manſion-houſe.

To FRUMP [prob. of rumpfen, Teut. *i. e.* to frizzle up the noſe, as in deriſion] to flout, jeer, or mock; to taunt, to ſnub, to browbeat.

FRU'SCA *Terræ* [in old records] untilled, waſte ground.

To FRUSH, *verb act.* [*froiſſer*, Fr.] to break, bruiſe, or cruſh. I'll *fruſh* it, and unlock the rivits all. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRUSH, or FRUG [in horſes] a ſort of tender horn, ariſing in the middle of the ſole, and at ſome diſtance from the toe, dividing into two branches, running towards the heel in the form of a fork.

FRU'SSARE *Terram* [in ancient deeds] to break up new ground.

FRUSSURA *Domorum* [in old records] burglary, the breaking of houſes by thieves.

FRUSSURA *Terræ* [in old records] land newly broken or lately ploughed up.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS [of *fruſtra*, Lat. in vain] vain, uſeleſs, unprofitable.

FRUSTRAI'NEOUSLY, *adv.* [of *fruſtraneous*] vainly, unprofitably.

To FRU'STRATE, *verb act.* [*fruſtrer*, Fr. *fruſtrar*, Sp. *fruſtror*, Lat.] 1. To make void, to nullify. To *fruſtrate* the efficacy of it. *Atterbury.* 2. To deceive, to diſappoint, to baulk. Natural deſire cannot be utterly *fruſtrate*. *Hooker.*

FRUSTRATE, *part. adj.* [from the verb] 1. Ineffectual, uſeleſs, unprofitable. Made the enterprize *fruſtrate*. *Raleigh.* 2. Void, null. They ſhould forthwith utterly become *fruſtrate*. *Hooker.* And in conſtruction with [*of*] it ſignifies baffled and diſappointed.

Shorn of their all, and *fruſtrate of* their aim. *Table of* CEBES.

FRUSTRA'TION [*fruſtratio*, Lat.] the act of rendering void, a diſappointment. South uſes it.

FRUSTRATION [with aſtrologers] a debility or weakneſs that happens to a planet, when it proceeds towards a conjunction with another, but before they are joined one of them becoming retrograde, the deſign is fruſtrated.

FR'USTRATIVE, *adj.* fallacious, diſappointing.

FRU'STRATORY, *adv.* 1. Of or belonging to fruſtration. 2. Apt to fruſtrate. 3. Making any proceedure void. Ayliffe uſes it.

FRU'STUM, Lat. a fragment, a broken piece; a piece cut off or ſeparated from a body.

FRUSTRUM *of a Pyramid or Cone*, is a part or piece thereof, cut off uſually by a plane parallel to the baſe.

FRU'TEX, Lat. [in botanic writings] a ſhrub.

FRUTICA'TION [with botaniſts] a ſprouting forth of young ſprigs.

FRUTICO'SE *Stalks* [in botany] thoſe ſtalks of plants that are of a hard, woody ſubſtance.

To FRY, *verb act.* [*frigere*, Lat. *frire*, Fr. *friggere*, It. *freyr*, Sp. friten, Du. φρυγειν, Gr. *ffrio*, Wel.] to dreſs victuals in a frying-pan, laid on the fire.

To FRY, *verb neut.* 1. To be roaſted in a pan on the fire. 2. To ſuffer the action of the fire. With crackling flames a cauldron *fries*. *Dryden.* 3. To melt with heat. To keep the oil from *frying* in the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

FRY [*frai*, Fr. *frega*, It. fro, foam, Dan. fraiw, Goth. ſperm or ſeed in general] 1. The ſpawn of fiſh, young fiſhes. 2. A multitude or ſwarm of animals or young people, in contempt. The *fry* of theſe rake-hell horſe-boys. *Spenſer.* 3. A kind of ſieve. Mortimer uſes it.

FRY'ING-PAN, a pan for dreſſing meat on the fire.

Out of the FRYING-PAN into the fire.

The Fr. ſay; *tombre de fievre en chaud mal* (to fall from a common into a burning fever.) or, *tomber de la poële dans la braiſe.*

This proverb is uſually applied to perſons, who, impatient under ſome ſmaller inconveniency, and raſhly endeavouring to extricate themſelves, for want of prudence and caution, intangle themſelves in difficulties greater than they were in before: *incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, ſay the Latins; and εις το πυρ εκ καπνου, the Greeks.

The It. ſay as the Fr. *cader della padella nelle bragie.* The Ger. vom regin in a bach kommen (to come out of the rain into the brook) The Sp. *del lódo, en el arrbyo.*

FU'AGE [*fouage*, Fr.] chimney-money, hearth-money.

FUB; as, a fat *fub*, or fubs, a plump young child.

To FUB, *verb act.* to put off, to delay by falſe pretences, to cheat. Generally written *fob*, which ſee. *Fub'd* off and *fub'd* off from this day to that. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fu'cated [*fucatus*, Lat.] 1. Painted, coloured with paint. 2. Diſguiſed by falſe ſhow.

Fuca'tion, a diſguiſing, a cloaking.

Fucus, Lat. a paint for the face to heighten the complexion. The *fucus* pull'd off, and the coarſeneſs underneath diſcover'd. *Collier.*

Fu'cus [in botany] a ſea-plant; called alſo *alpa*. The flowers grow on the whole extent of its leaves, in form of little tufts, compoſed of a great number of extremely fine filaments, about the length of a line. The ſeed is incloſed in a viſcid matter at the extremity of the leaves.

To Fu'ddel, *verb neut.* [ſome derive it of a *puddle*, *q. d.* to drown in a puddle of drink, wine, *&c.* others of the word ꝼull, Sax. full, by inſerting *d*, and the Scots uſe the word *full* to ſignify being in liquor or drunk; as do likewiſe the Du. and Ger. Of unknown etymology. *Johnſon*] to drink till one is drunk, to drink to exceſs. L'Eſtrange uſes it.

To Fuddle, *verb act.* to make one drunk. The pavement faithleſs to the *fuddled* feet. *Thomſon.*

Fuddle ca'p, or Fu'ddler, a tippler, a drunken fellow.

To Fu'dgel, to make a ſhew of doing or acting, but making no riddance.

Fu'el [of *feu*, Fr. fire] the aliment of fire, firing, as wood, coals, or any matter fit for burning, for culinary or other uſes.

To Fuel, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To feed fire with combuſtible matter.

The dreadful name
That *fuels* the eternal flame. *Cowley.*

2. To ſtore with firing. That the ſeat be well water'd and well *fuel'd. Wotton.*

Fu'ellist [of *fuel*] a maker of charcoal, ſmallcoal, *&c.*

Fuei'llemorte, Fr. [corruptly pronounced and written *philomot*] *Fueillemorte* colour ſignifies the colour of wither'd leaves in autumn. *Locke.*

Fu'er [a law term; *fuïr*, Fr.] eſcaping by flight.

Fuer *en Fait*, Fr. [a law term] is when a man does actually run away.

Fuer *en Lay*, Fr. [a law term] is when a perſon being called in the county, he appears not till he is outlaw'd.

Fu'ga *Dæmonium*, Lat. [*i. e.* the flight of the devils] the herb St. John's wort.

Fuga *Vacui*, Lat. [in ancient philoſophy] a principle whereby various effects were produced, ariſing from an averſion (which they ſuppos'd) in nautre to a *vacuum*. But moſt of theſe phænomena modern philoſophers have demonſtrated to ariſe from the gravity and preſſure of the air.

Fuga'ciousness, or Fuga'city [*fugacitas*, of *fugacis*, gen. of *fugax*, from *fugio*, Lat. to fly] 1. Aptneſs to fly away, volatility. Spirits and ſalts by their *fugacity* were like the ſalt and ſpirit of urine and ſoot. *Boyle.* 2. Inſtability, uncertainty.

Fuga'lia, feſtivals obſerv'd by the ancient Romans on account of the expulſion of their kings. From which pattern the Engliſh ſeem to have taken their Hock-Tide, and having cleared the land of their inſolent neighbours the Danes, inſtituted the annual ſports of Hock-Tide, conſiſting of ſuch paſtimes, as throwing at cocks.

Fuga'tion, Lat. the act of putting to flight.

Fu'gha, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies a particular manner, according to which ſome muſic is compoſed, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

Fu'gile, an impoſtume in the ears.

Fu'gitive, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. One who flies out of his country, a deſerter, a renegade from his ſtation or duty. They are light to run away, and almoſt all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon.* 2. One who takes ſhelter under another's power from puniſhment. The homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden.*

Fu'gitive, *adj.* [*fugitif*, Fr. *fugitivo*, It. and Sp. *fugitivus*, Lat.] 1. Not tenable, not to be detain'd or held. Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, ſtill in a boundleſs progreſſion that can ſtop no where. *Locke.* 2. Unſteady, not durable, unſtable. 3. Volatile, apt to evaporate, or fly away. The more tender and *fugitive* parts the leaves. *Woodward.* 4. Flying, running from danger. The *fugitive* Parthians. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Flying from duty, falling off. 6. Wandering, runnagate, vagabond. A libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* phyſician. *Wotton.*

Fugitive *Goods* [a law term] the proper goods of him that flies upon having committed a felony; which being lawfully found after the flight, belong either to the king or the lord of the manor.

Fu'gitiveness [of *fugitive*] 1. Volatility, aptneſs to fly away or evaporate. The *fugitiveneſs* of ſalt of hartſhorn. *Boyle.* 2. Inſtability, uncertainty.

Fugue, *ſubſt.* [from *fuga*, Lat. flight; in muſic] ſome point conſiſting of four, five, ſix, or any other number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many, repeating the ſame or ſuch-like notes, ſo that the ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow. *Harris.* Plies his grave and fancied deſcant in lofty *fugues*. *Milton.*

Ful, an adjective termination which denotes fulneſs or abundance of any quality.

Fu'lciment, *ſubſt.* [*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Lat.] a prop or underſet.

Fulciment [in mechanics] is the ſame as point of ſuſpenſion, or that point on which a libra or vectis plays, or is ſuſpended. *Wilkins.*

Fuld, a town and abbey in Germany, the abbot of which is a prince of the empire.

To Fulfi'l [ꝼulfillan, Sax. fullfolia, Su.] 1. To accompliſh, to perform, either a promiſe or prophecy. They have *fulfill'd* them in condemning him. *Acts.* 2. To fill till there is no room for more. This ſenſe is now obſolete. Correſponſive and *fulfilling* bolts. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To anſwer any purpoſe or deſign in general. Here nature ſeems *fulfill'd* in all her ends. *Milton.* 4. To anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification. Faithfully my laſt deſires *fulfil*. *Dryden.* 5. To anſwer any law by obedience. Love is the *fulfilling* of the law. *Romans.*

Fullfrau'ght [of *full* and *fraught*] fully ſtored. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Fu'lgency, or Fu'lgentness [of *fulgentia*, Lat.] brightneſs, fulgidity, ſpendor, glitter.

Fu'lgent [*fulgens*, of *fulgeo*, Lat. to ſhine] ſhining, gliſtering, dazzling. Milton uſes it.

Fu'lgid [*fulgidus*, Lat.] bright, ſhining, dazzling.

Fulgi'dity [*fulgiditas*, Lat.] brightneſs, ſhining glory.

Fu'lginated [*fulginatus*, of *fuligo*, Lat. ſoot] beſmeared with ſoot.

Fu'lgour [*fulgor*, Lat.] dazzling brightneſs, like that of the lightning. Brown uſes it.

Fulgura'tion [*fulguratio*, of *fulguro*, Lat. to lighten] the act of a lightning, or flaſhing of fire in the clouds, which tho' to us it ſeems to precede thunder, yet in reality they are both together.

Fu'lham, *ſubſt.* a cant word for falſe dice. *Hanmer.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts for gourd and *fulham*'s hold,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fuli'ginous [*fuliginoſus*, of *fuligo*, Lat. ſoot, *fuligineux*, Fr.] full of ſoot, ſmoaky. To repreſs the *fuliginous* vapours of duſky melancholy. *Bacon.*

Fu'limart [This word, of which Skinner obſerves that he found it only in this paſſage, ſeems to mean the ſame with *ſloat*. *Johnſon*] 1. A ſort of ſtinking ferret. The frichat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret. *Walton.* 2. A pole-cat, a kind of wild cat.

Full [ꝼull, Sax. vol, Du. voll, Ger. fuldt, Dan. fulls, Goth.] 1. Well filled or ſtored with any thing. *Full* of days was he. *Tickell.* 2. Replete, being without any ſpace void. Both the hands *full*. *Eccleſiaſtes.* 3. Abounding in any quality, good or bad. *Full* of inconvenience. *Bacon.* 4. Plump, fat. Of a *full* body. *Wiſeman.* 5. Saturated, fated. I am *full* of the burnt-offerings. *Iſaiah.* 6. Crowded in the imagination or memory. Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths. *Locke.* 7. That which fills or makes full, large. A *full* meal. *Arbuthnot.* 8. Complete, being ſuch as that nothing further is deſired or wanted. He gave *full* credit to that promiſe. *Hammond.* 9. Complete, without abatement, being at the utmoſt degree. At the end of two *full* years. *Geneſis.* 10. Containing the whole matter, expreſſing much. My expreſſions are not ſo *full* as his. *Denham.* 11. Strong, not faint, not attenuated, So *full* a voice. *Shakeſpeare.* 12. Mature, perfect. After *full* age. *Bacon.* 13. [Applied to the moon] Complete in its orb. Towards the *full* moon. *Newton.* 14. Noting the concluſion of a matter or a full ſtop. Therewith he ended, making a *full* point of a hearty ſigh. *Sidney.* 15. Spread out to view in all its dimenſions. Drawn with a *full* face. *Addiſon.*

Full, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. Complete meaſure, freedom from deficiency. Preſerved the dignity of it to the *full*. *Clarendon* 2. (Applied to the tide) the higheſt ſtate or degree. At *full* tide. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The whole, the total. This is the news at *full*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The ſtate of being full. When I had fed them to the *full*. *Jeremiah.* 5. (Applied to the moon) the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb; as, the *full* of the moon.

To Full, *verb act.* [*fullare*, Lat. *fouler*, Fr. vollen, Du.] to mill cloth in order to thicken it, to cleanſe cloth from its greaſe.

Full, *adv.* 1. Without abatement. In the unity of place they are *full* as ſcrupulous. *Dryden.* 2. With the full effect. The pencil thrown luckily *full* upon the horſe's mouth. *Dryden.* 3. Exactly. *Full* in the centre. *Addiſon.* 4. Directly. He met her *full*. *Sidney.* 5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or ſtrengthen their ſignification; as,

Full-*Nigh* [ꝼullic, Sax.] very nigh.

Full-*Oft* [ꝼull oꝼt, Sax.] very often. *Full well* we reject the commandment. *St. Mark.* *Full* is much uſed in compoſition, to intimate any thing arrived at its higheſt ſtate or utmoſt degree.

Fu'llage, the money paid for fulling cloth.

Fullblo'wn, *adj.* [of *full* and *blown*] 1. Spread to the utmoſt extent, as a perfect bloſſom. 2. Stretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent. A *fullblown* ſail. *Dryden.*

Fullbo'ttomed [of *full* and *bottom*] having a large bottom. A *fullbottom'd* wig. *Addiſon.*

Fullea'red [of *full* and *ear*] having the heads full of grain. *Full-ear'd* corn. *Denham.*

Fu'ller [*fullo*, Lat. ꝼullere, Sax. *foulon*, Fr. *follone*, It. volder, Du.] one who fulls or cleanſes cloth from the greaſe.

Fullers *Earth*, a ſort of nitrous earth which ſcours like ſoap. *Fuller's earth* is a marl of a cloſe tecture, extremely ſoft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyiſh-brown colour in all degrees from very pale to almoſt black, and generally has ſomething of a greeniſh caſt in it. The fineſt *fullers earth* is dug in our own iſland. *Hill.*

Fullers *Weed*, or Fullers *Thiſtle*, an herb.

Fu'llery, a workhouſe or place where cloth is fulled.

Fulle'yed [of *full* and *eye*] having large prominent eyes.

Fullfe'd [of *full* and *fed*] ſated, fat, ſaginated. As a partridge plump, *fullfed* and fair. *Pope.*

Fu'llingmill, *ſubſt.* [of *full* and *mill*] a mill where the water raiſes hammers, which beat the cloth till it is cleanſed. Mortimer uſes it.

Full-la'den [of *full* and *laden*] laden till there can be no more. Like fruit upon a *full-laden* bough. *Tillotſon.*

Fullo'nical [*fullonicus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to a fuller.

Fullspre'ad [of *full* and *ſpread*] ſpread out to the utmoſt extent. With *fullſpread* ſail to run before the wind. *Dryden.*

Fullsu'mmed [of *full* and *ſum*] complete in all its parts. With *fullſummed* wings. *Howel.*

Fu'lly [ꝼullice, Sax.] 1. To the full, completely, without lack, without more to be deſired. Graces which are in beſtowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this preſent life. *Hooker.* 2. Without vacuity, without void ſpace.

Fu'lminant, *adj.* Fr. [*fulminans*, of *fulmino*, Lat. to thunder] thundering, making a noiſe like thunder.

To Fu'lminate, *verb neut.* [*fulmino*, It. and Lat. *fulminer*, Fr.] 1. To thunder. 2. To make a loud noiſe or crack. We caſt in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afreſh. *Boyle.* To iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

To FULMINATE, *verb act.* to throw out as an object of terror. Excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England as now *fulminated. Ayliffe.*

FU'LMINATING *Legion*, a legion in the Roman army of Marcus Aurelius, who were Chriſtian ſoldiers, who in the war againſt the Sarmata, Marcomanni, *&c.* ſaved the whole army, ready to periſh with thirſt, by their prayers procuring a very plentiful ſhower, with thunder, lightning, and hail.

FULMINA'TION, Fr. [*fulminazione*, It. of *fulminatio*, Lat.] the act of thundering.

FULMINATION [with chemiſts] is the great and crackling noiſe made by metals or minerals heated in a crucible.

FULMINATION [in the Romiſh canon law] is the ſentence of a biſhop or other eccleſiaſtic appointed by the pope, whereby it is decreed that ſome bull ſent from the pope ſhall be executed; it is alſo the execution or denunciation of a ſentence of anathema made in public with due ſolemnity. Denunciations of eccleſiaſtical cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

Sir Iſacc Newton, when commenting on thoſe words in the Apocalypſe, "He maketh fire come down from heaven, *&c.*" ſuppoſes the *prophetic ſpirit* to allude here to the act of excommunication, in pronouncing which they uſed to * *ſwing down a lighted torch from above.* NEWTON'S *Obſervations on Daniel*, &c. p. 319.

* This relation is made not in favour of the *criticiſm*, but only to point out the FACT.

FULMINA'TORY, *adj.* [of *fulminate*] thundering, ſtriking terror.

FULMI'NEOUS [*fulmineus*, Lat.] of or belonging to thunder.

FULMI'NEUM *Telum*, or FULMI'NEUS *Lapis*, Lat. the thunder-ſtone, a ſort of hard ſtone that is ſuppoſed to fall out of the clouds with a clap of thunder.

FU'LNESS [ꝼyllneſſe, Sax.] 1. Plenty, wealth.

To lapſe in *fulneſs*
Is ſorer than to lie in need. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The ſtate of being fill'd ſo as to have no vacancy. The *fulneſs* of the wine-preſs. *Numbers.* 3. The ſtate of abounding in any quality, good or bad. 4. Completeneſs, ſuch as leaves nothing to be deſired. Congratulating their *fulneſs* only with their continuance. *K. Charles.* 5. Completeneſs from the union of many parts. The *fulneſs* of the cry. *Bacon.* 6. Completeneſs, freedom from deficiency. Whoſe *fulneſs* and perfection lies in him. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Repletion, ſatiety. Effects of *fulneſs*, pride and luſt. *Taylor.* 8. Swelling in the mind, mental perturbation. The eaſe and diſcharge of the *fulneſs* of the heart. *Bacon.* 9. Extent, largeneſs. There wanted the *fulneſs* of a plot and variety of characters. *Dryden.* 10. Force of ſound, ſuch as fills the ear, vigour. This ſort of paſtoral derives its whole beauty from a natural eaſe of thought and ſmoothneſs of verſe: whereas that of moſt other kinds conſiſts in the ſtrength and *fulneſs* of both. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME [ꝼulle, Sax. foul or fulſome, *q. d.* foulſom] 1. Noiſome, diſtaſteful, naſty, loathſome, nauſeous, offenſive. *Fulſome* objects. *Roſcommon.* 2. Smelling rankly and ſtrongly. Of rank and *fulſome* ſmell. *Bacon.* 3. Tending to obſcenity. A certain epigram which is aſcribed to the emperor is more *fulſome. Dryden.*

FU'LSOMELY, *adv.* [of *fulſome*] diſtaſtefully, naſtily, rankly, obſcenely.

FU'LSOMENESS [of *fulſome*] 1. Loathſomeneſs, naſtineſs, nauſeouſneſs. 2. Rank and ſtrong ſmell. 3. Obſcenity. No *fulſomeneſs* is omitted. *Dryden.*

FU'LVID [*fulvidus*, Lat.] of a deep yellow colour.

FUMA'GIUM, ſmoak-farthing, fire-money, or a cuſtomary payment for the hearths.

FUMA'DO, or FUMA'THO, It. and Sp. [from *fumus*, Lat. ſmoke] our pilchards, garbaged, ſalted, and dried in the ſmoak. Fiſh that ſerve for the hotter countries they uſed at firſt to fume by hanging them up on long ſticks one by one, drying them with the ſmoke of a ſoft and continual fire, from which they purchaſed the name of *fumadoes. Carew.*

FU'MAGE [*fumus*, Lat.] hearth-money.

FUMA'RIA, or FU'MUS *Terræ*, Lat. [with botaniſts] fumitory, earth-ſmoke.

FUMATED, *adj.* [*fumatus*, Lat.] ſmoaked, fumed.

FU'MATORY [*fumaria*, Lat. *fumeterre*, Fr. It is more uſually written *fumetory* or *fumitory*] a plant which hath divided leaves reſembling thoſe of the umbelliferous plants. The flowers, which are collected into a ſpike, are of an anomalous figure, ſomewhat reſembling a papilionaceous flower. The fruit is either of a long or a round figure, which is like a pod. *Miller.* The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory. Shakeſpeare.*

To FU'MBLE, *verb neut.* [fommolen, Du. fambler, Dan.] 1. To attempt any thing clumſily or aukwardly. Our mechanic theiſts will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in theſe their motions, nor to have produced any inept ſyſtem. *Cudworth.* 2. To be puzzled, to ſtrain in perplexity. *Fumbling* half an hour for this excuſe. *Dryden.* 3. To play childiſhly. I ſaw him *fumble* with the ſheets, and play with flowers. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FUMBLE, *verb act.* to manage any thing aukwardly. He *fumbles* up all in one looſe adieu. *Dryden.*

FU'MBLER [of *fumble*] one who fumbles or acts aukwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY, *adv.* [of *fumbling*] in an aukward manner, clumſily, awkwardly.

To FUME, *verb neut.* [*fumo*, Lat. *fumer*, Fr. *fumare*, It.] 1. To ſmoak. The golden altar *fum'd. Milton.* 2. To vapour, to yield exhalation, to ſteam. Keep his brain *fuming. Shakeſpeare.* 3. To paſs away in vapours. Our hate is ſpent and *fum'd* away in vapour. *B. Johnſon.* 4. (Prob. of faum, Teut. froth, *q. d.* to foam or froth at the mouth for anger or rage, or of *fumer*, Fr. *fumare*, It.) to chafe, to be in a fret, to be enraged. He frets, he *fumes. Dryden.*

To FUME, *verb act.* 1. To ſmoke, to dry any thing in the ſmoke. Thoſe that ſerve for hotter countries they uſed at firſt to *fume* by drying them with the ſmoke of a ſoft fire. *Carew.* 2. To perfume with odours in the fire. The *fuming* of the holes with brimſtome. *Mortimer.* 3. To diſperſe or diſſipate any thing in vapours. The heat will *fume* away moſt of the ſcent. *Mortimer.*

FUME [prob. of faum, Teut. froth, *q. d.* frothing in the mouth by reaſon of paſſion, or *fumée*, Fr. *fuma*, It. *fumus*, Lat. ſmoak, ſteam or vapour] a rage, a fret.

FU'METORY, an herb. See FUMATORY.

FU'METS [with hunters] the ordure or dung of a hare, hart, *&c.*

FUME'TTE, *ſubſt.* Fr. a word introduced by cooks, to denote the ſtink of meat.

A haunch of ven'ſon made her ſweat,
Unleſs it had the right *fumette.* *Swift.*

FU'MID, *adj.* [*fumidus*, Lat.] ſmoky, vaporous. Brown uſes it.

FUMI'DITY, or FU'MIDNESS, ſmoakineſs, or quality of being ſmoaky, tendency to ſmoke.

FUMI'FEROUS [*fumifer*, of *fumus*, ſmoke, and *fero*, Lat. to bring] bringing ſmoke.

FUMI'FIC [*fumificus*, Lat.] making ſmoke, perfuming.

FU'MIGANT [*fumigans*, Lat.] ſmoaking, fuming.

To FU'MIGATE, *verb neut.* [*fumigo*, Lat. of *fumus*, ſmoke, *fumiger*, Fr.] 1. To perfume a place by ſmoke or vapour, to ſmoke. With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate. Dryden.* 2. To medicate, to heal by vapours. 3. To raiſe a ſalivation by the fumes of Mercury.

To FUMIGATE, *verb act.* [with chemiſts] is to make one mixt body receive the ſmoke of another; to impregnate it with the volatile parts of the burnt body.

FUMIGA'TION [*ſuffumigation*, Fr. *fumigazion*, It. *fumigatio*, Lat.] the act of perfuming with the ſmoke of ſweet-wood, or other matter for qualifying the air, ſcents raiſed by fire. *Fumigations* often repeated are beneficial. *Arbuthnot.*

FUMIGATION [with chemiſts] the act of fumigating or ſmoaking, an eroſion or eating away of metals by ſmoke or vapour, for helping ſome kind of diſtempers.

FUMIGATION [with ſurgeons] a ſalivation raiſed by ſmoke, or fumes of Mercury; alſo applications of medicines in general to the body in fumes.

FU'MINGLY, *adv.* [of *fume*] angrily, in a rage. They anſwer *fumingly. Hooker.*

FU'MITER, *ſubſt.* ſee FUMATORY. Crown'd with rank *fumiter. Shakeſpeare.*

FU'MOUS [*fumoſus*, Lat. *fumeux*, Fr. *fumoſo*, It.] ſmoaky, producing fumes or vapours.

FUMO'SITY [*fumoſitas*, Lat.] ſmoakineſs.

FU'MY [of *fumus*, Lat.] ſmoaky, or full of fume, producing fumes. Puff'd the *fumy* God from out his breaſt. *Dryden.*

FUN, ſport, game, banter. A low cant word. Moor uſes it.

To FUN *one*, to ſooth, cajole, coaks, wheedle; a low cant phraſe.

FUNAMBULA'TION, Lat. [of *funis*, a rope, and *ambulo*, Lat. to walk] the act of walking, or dancing on a rope.

FU'NCHAL, the capital of the Madeira iſlands, ſubject to Portugal.

FU'NCTION [*functio*, Lat. *fonction*, Fr. *funzione*, It. *funcion*, Sp.] 1. The act of the performance or exerciſe of any office or duty. A repreſenting commoner in the *function* of his public calling. *Swift.* 2. Office or employment. This double *function* of the goddeſs. *Addiſon.* 3. Single act of any office. Without difference thoſe *functions* cannot in orderly ſort be executed. *Hooker.* 4. Particular calling, trade, occupation. Follow your *function. Shakeſpeare.* 5. Power, faculty. Nature ſeems

In all her *functions* weary of herſelf. *Milton.*

6. Office of any particular part of the body.

FUNCTION [in a phyſical ſenſe] is the ſame as action; an effective motion produced in any part of an animal, by the proper aptitude or fitneſs of ſuch a part, for the uſes appointed by the author of nature.

Animal FUNCTION, is that without which we cannot perceive, will, remember, *&c.* ſuch as feelnig, ſeeing, imagining, judging, paſſions, voluntary motions, *&c.*

Natural FUNCTIONS, are thoſe which change the food, *&c.* ſo as to aſſimilate it to our own nature; ſuch are the viſcera or bowels, and the veſſels that receive, retain, ſecern, *&c.* the humours.

Vital FUNCTIONS, are thoſe neceſſary to life; and without which it cannot ſubſiſt, as the action of the heart, brain, lungs, *&c.*

FUND [*fundus*, land or a bottom, *funda*, Lat. a bag. *Johnſon*; or of *fond*, Fr. *fondo*, It.] 1. A bank or repoſitory of public money, the capital or ſtock of a company or corporation. My eſtate fluctuating in *funds. Addiſon.* 2. By which any expence is ſupported or defrayed, a ſtock or capital in general. Performs all this out of his own *fund. Dryden.*

FUND *of the Eye* [in anatomy] the part poſſeſſed by the choroeides and retina.

FU'NDAMENT [of *fundamentum*, Lat. a foundation, *fondement*, Fr. *fondamento*, It.] the breech or buttocks, which are as it were the ſeat and foundation of the body.

FUNDAME'NTAL, *adj.* [*fondamentale*, It. *fondamental*, Fr. and Sp. *fundamentalis*, Lat.] pertaining to a foundation, principal, chief; ſerving for a baſe, reſt or ſupport of any thing, eſſential, not merely accidental. The *fundamental* laws of the kingdom. *Swift.*

FUNDAME'NTAL, *ſubſt.* a leading propoſition, an important or eſſential part, which is the ground-work of the reſt. The *fundamentals* of faith. *South.*

FUNDAMENTAL *Diagram*, the projection of a ſphere upon a plane.

FUNDAME'NTALLY, *adv.* [of *fundamental*] eſſentially, originally, according to fundamental principles. Virtue is ſeated *fundamentally* in the intellect. *Grew.*

FUNDAME'NTALNESS [of *fundamental*] fundamental quality; chiefneſs, principalneſs.

FU'NDUS *Cæli*, Lat. [in aſtronomy] is the point oppoſite to the point of culmination, or the point of the ecliptic, wherein it is interſected by the meridian, beneath the horizon.

FUNDUS *Plantæ*, Lat. [in botany] that part of a plant, where the ſtalk meets and joins the root.

FUNDUS *Veſicæ* Lat. [in anatomy] is the cavity of the bladder, wherein the urine is contained.

FUNDUS *Uteri* [in anatomy] the bottoms, or principal part of the womb, in contradiſtinction to the cervix or neck.

FUNE'BRAL *Staves*, torches, links, flambeaux, uſed at funerals.

FUNE'BREOUS [*funebris*, Lat. *funebre*, Fr. and It.] belonging to a funeral, doleful, mournful.

FU'NEN, the ſecond iſland for magnitude belonging to the king of Denmark, ſituated at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, and ſeparated from Jutland by the ſtreight, called the Leſſer Belt; and from the iſland of Zealand by the belt, called the Great Belt: its chief town is Odenſee.

Fu'neral, *adj.* [*funeralis*, Lat. *funerale*, It.] of or pertaining to a burial; uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Funeral* rites. *Denham.*

Funeral *Oration*, a ſermon or diſcourſe pronounced in praiſe of a perſon deceaſed, at the ceremony of his funeral.

Fu'neral, *ſubſt.* [*funerale*, It. and Lat. *funerailles*, Fr.] 1. A burial, an interrment.

May he find his *funeral*
I'th' ſands, when he before his day ſhall fall. *Denham.*

2. The ſolemnization of a burial, obſequies, the payment of the laſt honours to the dead. Had none to mourn for him, nor any ſolemn *funerals.* 2 *Maccabees.* 3. The pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried. Deſirous to ſee a *funeral* paſs by. *Swift.*

Fu'nerary, *adj.* [*funerarius*, Lat.] pertaining to funerals.

Fune'real, *adj.* [*funereus*, Lat.] fitting a funeral, diſmal, dark. To the pale ſhade *funereal* rites ordain. *Pope.*

Fune'st [*funeſtus*, Lat.] deadly, mortal.

Fungo'sity, or Fu'ngousness [of *fungous*, from *fungus*, Lat.] ſpunginеſs, an excreſſence porous and unſolid.

Fu'ngous, *adj.* [*fungoſo*, It. *fungoſus*, Lat.] ſpungy or full of holes like a muſhroom, excreſcent, wanting firmneſs. Sharp uſes it.

Fu'ngous *Fleſh*, a ſpongious excreſcence, called proud fleſh, frequently growing on the lips of wounds, *&c.*

Fu'ngus, *ſubſt.* Lat. ſtrictly a muſhroom: A word uſed to expreſs any fleſhy tumor or excreſcence, very ſpongious, ſoft, and pale, ariſing on the membranes, tendons, and other nervous parts, in conſequence of ulcers, wounds; or any excreſcence from trees or plants, not naturally belonging to them; as the agaric from the larch-tree, and auriculæ judæ from elder. The fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *funguſes.* *Arbuthnot.*

Fu'nicle [*funiculus*, Lat.] a little rope, a ſmall ligature, a fibre; alſo the navel-ſtring.

Funi'cular, *adj.* [*funiculaire*, Fr. *funicularis*, Lat.] belonging to a rope or ſtring, conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

Funicular *Hypotheſis* [in mechanics] an hypotheſis produced by one Francis Linus, againſt the ſpring and weight of the air, ſo as to explain the riſing and falling of quick-ſilver in a weather-glaſs or barometer, by means of a funiculus or little ſtring at the top, or a very fine thin ſubſtance, which is continually drawing itſelf up, or is ſtretched out more or leſs, according to the different temperature of the outward air.

Funi'culus, Lat. a ſmall rope.

Funi'culus, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the navel-ſtring of a young child, a ſkinny channel that reaches from the navel of the child to the placentia of the womb. The uſe of which is to convey the blood of the mother by the veins to the child, for its nouriſhment, *&c.*

Funk, a ſtrong rank ſmell, a ſuffocating ſmoke, *&c.* alſo touchwood. A low word.

Fu'nnel [*q. d. tunnel*, of *tun*, or contract. of *infundibulum*, Lat. whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel. Johnſon*; or of *funil*, Port.] 1. A veſſel for pouring liquor into a bottle, a tundiſh; it is ſomewhat in the ſhape of a hollow inverted cone, with a pipe deſcending from it. 2. A pipe or paſſage of communication. Towards the middle are two large *funnels* bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light. *Addiſon.*

Fur. See Furr.

Fur, *adv.* [it is now commonly written *far*] at a diſtance. Sidney uſes it.

Fura'cious [*furacis*, gen. of *furax*, Lat.] thieviſh, inclined to ſteal.

Fura'ciousness [of *furacious*] thieviſhneſs, *&c.*

Fura'city [*furacità*, It. *furacitas*, Lat.] thieviſh inclination, thieviſhneſs.

Fu'rbeloe, or Fu'rbelow [of *fur* and *below*, *fulbala*, Fr.] fur ſewed formerly as an ornament on the lower part of the garment: now any ſort of plaited or ruffled trimming for women's ſcarves, petticoats, *&c.* Pope uſes it.

To Fu'rbelow, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to adorn with furbelows, or ornamental appendages of dreſs. Flounced and *furbelowed* from head to foot. *Addiſon.*

To Fu'rbish, *verb act.* [*fourbir*, Fr. *forbire*, It.] to make arms, or any thing elſe, bright, by ſcouring, cleanſing, and poliſhing. *Furbiſh* the ſpears. *Jeremiah.*

Fu'rbisher [*fourbiſſeur*, Fr. *forbitore*, It.] one who brightens or gives a luſtre to arms, one who poliſhes any thing.

Fu'rca and Fossa, Lat. [in old records] the forked gibbet and ditch, an ancient juriſdiction of puniſhing felons, the men by hanging, and the women by drowning.

Ad Fu'rcam *& Flagellum*, Lat. [old law] the meaneſt ſervile tenure or manner of holding land, when the bondſman was at his lord's diſpoſal, either for life or death.

Furca'le *Os*, Fu'rcula *Superior*, or Furce'lla, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the upper bone of the ſternum, otherwiſe called jugulum.

Furca'tion [from *furca*, Lat. a fork] the ſtate of ſhooting out two ways, like the points of a fork.

Furche' [*fourchée*, Fr.] a kind of croſs in a coat of arms, forked at each end.

Fu'rendal. See Farding-deal.

Furfura'ceous [*furfuraceus*, Lat.] branny, huſky, ſcaly.

Furfura'tion, Lat. the falling of ſcurf from the head, in combing, *&c.*

Fu'rfures, Lat. thoſe ſcales which fall from the head, or from any other part or the body, which often happens, when the cuticula or ſcarf-ſkin is ſeparated from the cutis or real ſkin, ſcurff or dandriff, ſomewhat reſembling bran.

Fu'ria, or *Con* Fu'ria, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies with fury and violence; but not ſo much in reſpect to the loudneſs of ſound, as the quickneſs of time and movement.

The Fu'ries [*furies*, Fr. *furie*, It. *furias*, Sp. *furiæ*, Lat.] infernal deities, ſuppoſed to enter and poſſeſs men, to torment and puniſh them; they are repreſented with eyes enflamed, their heads twiſted round with ſnakes, holding whips and burning torches in their hands. According to the poets, they are the daughters of *nox* (night) and Acheron one of the rivers of hell. Homer makes *Agamemnon* appeal to them, as the avengers of perjury, when he reſtores *Briſeis* to *Achilles*, and when declaring, at the ſame time, that her honour remained *inviolate* from him. [See Erynnes, and read there, "*Briſeis.*"] But in Virgil we find their office extends to *crimes in general*; as appears from thoſe lines:

Continuò ſontes ultrix accincta flagello
Tiſiphoné, *quatit inſultans*——— Æneid. lib. 6. l. 570.

Or as Mr. *Dryden* renders it:

Straight o'er the *guilty* ghoſt the fury ſhakes
The ſounding *whip*, and brandiſhes her *ſnakes.*

Fu'rious [*furieux*, Fr. *furioſo*, It. and Sp. of *furioſus*, Lat.] 1. Mad, phrenetic. No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be puniſhable. *Hooker.* 2. Raging, violent, fierce, tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.

Fu'riously, *adv.* [of *furious*] madly, fiercely, violently, vehemently.

Furio'sity, or Fu'riousness [*furioſitas*, Lat.] furious mood or quality, frenzy, violent tranſport of paſſion.

To Furl, *verb act.* [*ferler*, *freſler*, Fr.] to wrap up and bind a ſhip's-ſail cloſe to the yard, to contract, to draw up. *Furl* thy ſails. *Creech.*

Fu'rled, *part. adj.* [*ferlée*, Fr.] tied up as ſails.

Fu'rling *Lines* [in a ſhip] ſmall lines made faſt to the top-ſails, top-gallant ſails, and miſſen-yard arms, to furl up thoſe ſails.

Fu'rlong [ꝼuꞃlanᵹ, Sax.] a meaſure of length, being an acre in length, or the 8th part of a mile.

Fu'rlough [verloef, L. Ger. foerloff, Su.] a leave granted to a ſoldier to be abſent a while from his company.

Brutus and Cato might diſcharge their ſouls,
And give them *furlo's* for another world. *Dryden.*

Fu'rmety, or Fer'menty [more properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, from *frumentum*, Lat. *fromentée*, Fr.] a ſort of pottage made of hulled wheat, boiled in milk. Tuſſer uſes it.

Fu'rnace [*fornax*, Lat. *fourneau*, Fr. *fornace*, It.] a kiln or fire-place for melting, brewing, diſtilling, generally incloſed.

Moveable Furnace, one uſed by chemiſts, in ſhape like a reverberatory furnace.

Wind Furnace, a furnace ſo built as to draw the air ſtrongly, to make the fire burn vehemently, to ſuſe or melt the matter in the veſſels called coppels or crucibles.

To Fu'rnace, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to throw out as ſparks from a furnace; a bad word.

He *furnaces*
The thick ſighs from him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fu'rnage [*fournage*, Fr.] a fee formerly paid by tenants of a lord of a manor, for baking bread in his oven.

To Fu'rnish, *verb act.* [*fournir*, Fr. *fornire*, It. *fornìr*, Sp.] 1. To find, provide, or ſupply what is neceſſary. Thou ſhalt *furniſh* him liberally out of thy flock. *Deuteronomy.* 2. To give things for uſe. The materials of all our knowledge are ſuggeſted and *furniſhed* to the mind. *Locke.* 3. To fit up, to fit with appendages. A bed or couch neatly and coſtly *furniſhed. Bacon.* 4. To fit out for any undertaking. Chriſt is *furniſh'd* with ſuperior powers to all the angels. *Watts.* 5. To adorn, to deck, to ſet off.

The wounded arm would *furniſh* all their rooms,
And bleed for ever ſcarlet in the looms. *Halifax.*

Fu'rnisher [of *furniſh*, *fourniſſeur*, Fr.] one who furniſhes. ſupplies, or fits out.

Fu'rniture [*fourniture*, Fr. *fornimento*, It.] 1. The utenſils requiſite for an houſe, or any other thing; goods put in a houſe for uſe, or for ornament. 2. Appendages. The form, and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotſon.* 3. Decorations, equipage.

Fit it with ſuch *furniture* as ſuits
The greatneſs of his perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Horſes *furniture. Dryden.*

Furniture [in dialling] lines drawn on dials for ornament, as the parallels of declination, length of the day, azimuth, almacantars, *&c.*

Fu'ro, the fitchet or fitchow.

Furole' [probably of *feu*, fire, and *roulir*, Fr. to roll] a little blaze of fire, which ſometimes appears by night on the tops of ſoldiers lances, or on the ſail yards of a ſhip at ſea, which whirls and leaps in a moment from place to place. It is at ſea ſometimes the fore-runner of a ſtorm. If there were two of theſe, the ancients called them Caſtor and Pollux, and they were accounted to forebode ſafety; but if one, Helena, and was thought to forebode ſhipwreck. This meteor has lately been found to be electrical fire.

Fu'ror, Lat. fury, madneſs, rage.

Furor *Uterinus*, Lat. [with phyſicians] *i. e.* the fury of the womb, a ſpecies of madneſs peculiar to women, exciting them to a vehement deſire of venery, and rendering them inſatiate therewith.

Furr [*fourure*, Fr.] 1. The ſkin of ſome ſorts of wild beaſts dreſſed with the hair on, worn both for warmth and ornament. Holding in *furr* mittens the ſign of Capricorn. *Peacham.* 2. The ſoft hair or pile of beaſts found in cold countries, hair in general. Swallowing the hair or *furr* of the beaſts they prey upon. *Ray.* 3. A ſort of hoarineſs upon the tongue in a fever, any moiſture exhaled ſo, as that the remainder ſticks on the part. A filthy *furr* upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

To Furr, *verb act.* [*fourror*, Fr. *foderare*, It.] 1. To adorn or line a garment with furrs. Like rich tiſſue *furred* with lambſkins. *Sidney.* 2. To cover with ſoft matter. *Furr'd* with mouldy damps. *Addiſon.*

To Furr, *verb neut.* to grow hoary or foul as the tongue, or as an urine-veſſel, *&c.*

Furr [in heraldry] is the repreſentation of the ſkins of certain wild beaſts, ſeen in the doubling of mantlings in coat armour, and is ſometimes uſed in the bearing.

Fu'rrier [*fourreur*, Fr. *furriél*, Sp.] one who deals in furrs.

Fu'rring [with architects] is the making good the rafters feet in the cornice, or it is, when rafters are cut with a knee, theſe furrings are pieces that go ſtrait along with the rafter from the top of the knee to the cornice.

Furring *a Ship*, a laying on double planks on the ſides of a ſhip after ſhe is built, called plank upon plank; or more properly the ripping off the planks, and putting new timbers on the former timbers, and alſo other planks upon them, to make a ſhip the ſtronger.

Fu’rrow [ꝼuꞃh, Sax.] 1. A trench caſt up by a plough, *&c.* 2. Any long trench or hollow in general; as a wrinkle.

Time has plough’d that face
With many *furrows* ſince I ſaw it firſt. *Dryden* and *Lee*.

To **Fu’rrow**, *verb act.* [ꝼyꞃian, Sax.] 1. To cut in furrows. *Furrow’d* land. *Milton.* 2. To divide in long furrows. No briny tear has *furrow’d* her ſmooth cheek. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To make by cutting; with *out* emphatical. There go the ſhips that *furrow out* their way. *Wotton.*

Fu’rrow-weed [of *furrow* and *weed*] a weed that grows in furrowed land. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Fu’rr-wrought, *adj.* [of *furr* and *wrought*] made of furr. With the *furr-wrought* fly delude the prey. *Gay.*

Fu’rry, *adj.* [of *furr*] 1. Covered with furr, dreſſed in furr. His *furry* troops. *Fenton.* 2. Conſiſting of furr. Their *furry* ſpoils. *Dryden.*

Fu’rstenburgh, a town and caſtle of Germany, the capital of a country of the ſame name, 30 miles from Conſtance.

Fu’rther, *adj.* [from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined: *forth*, *further*, *furtheſt*, corrupted from *further*, *fortheſt*; ꝼoꞃꞃoꞃ, Sax. *Forther* is uſed by Sir Thomas More. See Forth and Farther, of which the examples are to be referred to this word. *Johnſon*] 1. Being at a greater diſtance. 2. Being beyond this. What *further* need have we of witneſſes. *St. Matthew.*

Fu’rther, *adv.* [of *forth*] to a greater diſtance, beyond. The angel of the Lord went *further*. *Numbers.*

To **Fu’rther**, *verb act.* [ꝼoꞃðꞃian, Sax. vorderen, Du. befordern, L. Ger.] to forward, to promote; to aſſiſt, to countenance. *Further* not his wicked device. *Pſalms.*

Fu’rtherance [of *further*] a promotion and help, advancement. For the *furtherance* of their trade. *Spenſer.*

Fu’rtherer [of *further*] promoter, advancer. Earneſt favourer and *furtherer* of God’s true religion. *Aſcham.*

Fu’rthermore [ꝼoꞃðeꞃ-maꞃe, Sax.] and beſides what has been ſaid, moreover. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Fu’rthermost [ꝼuꞃðeꞃ-mæꞅꞇ, Sax.] the moſt diſtant.

Fu’rthest [ꝼuꞃþæꞅꞇ, Sax.] the moſt diſtant.

Fu’rtive, *adj.* [*furtivus*, Lat. *furtif*, Fr. *furtivo*, It.] ſtolen, gotten by ſtealth. Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own. *Prior.*

Fu’rtively, *adv.* [of *furtive*] clandeſtinely, by theft.

Fu’runcle, *ſubſt.* [*furoncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Lat.] a bile, an angry puſtule. Wiſeman uſes it.

Furu’nculus [with ſurgeons] a ſwelling as big as a pigeon’s egg, puffed up and painful, eſpecially when it begins to ripen and putrify.

Fu’ry [*furor*, Lat. *furie*, Fr. *furia*, It. and Sp.] 1. Rage, paſſion of anger, tumult of mind approaching to madneſs. The *furies* of wild beaſts. *Wiſdom.* 2. Madneſs, frenzy. 3. Enthuſiaſm, exaltation of fancy. Her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inſpired. *Sidney.* 4. [*Furia*, Lat.] one of the deities of vengeance, and thence a ſtormy, violent raging woman. See Furies. It was the moſt proper place for a *fury* to make her exit. *Addiſon.*

Furz [ꝼyꞃꞅ, Sax.] a prickly ſort of plant, uſed for fewel, gorſe, goſs. The whole plant is very thorny. The flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are diſpoſed in ſhort thick ſpikes, which are ſucceeded by ſhort compreſſed pods. The ſpecies are three, each of which grow wild on the heaths and upland commons in England. *Miller.* Tuſſer calls it *furzin*.

Fu’rzy, *adj.* [of *furze*] overgrown with furze, full of gorſe. The *furzy* field. *Gay.*

Fusa’role [with architects] a moulding or ornament placed immediately under the echinum in the Doric, Ionic, and Compoſit capitals.

Fusca’tion [from *fuſcus*, Lat.] the act of darkening or clouding.

To **Fuse**, *verb act.* [*fuſum*, ſup. of *fundo*, Lat,] to melt or liquify by heat, to put into fuſion.

To **Fuse**, *verb neut.* to be melted, to be capable of being liquified by heat.

Fuse, or **Fusee’**, of a bomb or granado ſhell, is a pipe of wood filled with meal powder, ſalt-petre and ſulphur, having ſome threads of quick-match fixed in the top of it. When it is uſed, it is driven into the bomb, being cut to a length proportional to the diſtance the bomb is to be thrown, that it may be ſpent, and the bomb break when it falls.

Fusee [*fuſil*, Fr.] a kind of light, neat musket. This is more properly written *fuſil*.

Fusee [of a watch; *fuſeau*, Fr.] that part about which the chain or ſtring is wound. The motion of the *fuſee*. *Hale.*

Fusibi’lity, or **Fu’sibleness** [of *fuſibilité*, Fr. of *fuſilis*, Lat.] aptneſs or readineſs to flow or melt, that quality in metals or minerals that diſpoſes them for fuſion. Metals are diſtinguiſhed from other bodies by their weight, *fuſibility*, and malleableneſs. *Locke.*

Fu’sibl, or **Fu’sile**, *adj.* [from *fuſe*, En. *fuſilis*, Lat. *fuſile*, Fr.] 1. That may be melted, liquifiable by heat. Other bodies, eſpecially *fuſible* ones. *Boyle.* A kind of *fuſil* marble. *Woodward.* 2. Running by the force of heat. Turn into a *fuſil* ſea. *Philips.*

Fu’sil, *ſubſt.* a ſmall neat muſquet, a kind of firelock.

Fu’sil, or **Fuse’e** [*fuſus*, Lat. in coat armour] is a ſpindle, and differs from the lozenge, in that it is longer, and the lower part is more acute and ſharp than the other, *i. e.* the collateral or middle parts. *Peacham.*

Fusile’er [*fuſelier*, Fr.] a ſoldier that carries a fuſil or light gun.

Fusi’llis or **Fusile’** [in heraldry] ſignifies a field or an ordinary intirely covered over with fuſils.

Fu’sion, Fr. [*fuſione*, It. of *fuſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of founding, melting, or running metals with heat. 2. The ſtate of being melted or running. Metals in *fuſion* do not flame. *Newton.*

Fuss, a buſtle, noiſe, hurry; as, to make a *fuſs*. A low cant word. Nor with ſenates keep a *fuſs*. *Swift.*

Fust, Fr. [*fuſto*, It. with architects] 1. The ſhaft of a column, from the aſtragal to the capital, or that part comprehended between the baſe and capital, called alſo the naked. 2. [From *fuſté*, Fr.] a ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To **Fust**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to become mouldy, to ſmell badly.

Fu’stian, *ſubſt.* [of *futaine*, Fr. *fuſtàn*, Sp. a place in Egypt, where it was made; or, as Menage ſays, of *fauſtanum*, in corrupt Latin writers, and ſuppoſes it to be derived of *fuſtis*, or *fuſte*, a tree, on account of the tree on which cotton grows] 1. A ſort of nappy cotton cloth, now made of cotton only, formerly of linen and cotton together. In their new *fuſtian* and their white ſtockings. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A high ſwelling kind of writing, made up of words and ideas ill aſſociated, bombaſt. Abominable *fuſtian*, that is, thoughts and words ill ſorted, and without the leaſt relation to each other. *Dryden.*

Fu’stian, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. Made of fuſtian. 2. Swelling, ridiculouſly tumid; applied to ſtyle. His *fuſtian* deſcription of the ſtatue on the brazen horſe. *Dryden.*

Fu’stic, a ſort of wood brought from the Weſt-Indies, uſed in dying cloth.

To **Fu’stigate**, *verb act.* [*fuſtigo*, Lat.] to cane, to beat with a ſtick.

Fu’sti-lugs, a dirty drab, a ſluttiſh woman, that ſmells rank; a low cant word.

Fustila’rian, *ſubſt.* [of *fuſty*] a low fellow, a ſcoundrel, a ſtinkard. A word uſed by Shakeſpeare only.

Fu’stiness [of *fuſty*] rankneſs in ſmell, muſtineſs.

Fu’sty, *adj.* [of *fuſt*] rank in ſmell, ſtinking, muſty. A *fuſty* nut with no kernel. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fu’sure [*fuſura*, Lat.] the act of flowing, or melting of metals.

Fu’tile [*futilis*, Lat.] 1. Babbling, talkative, ſilly, fooliſh. One *futile* perſon maketh it his glory to tell. *Bacon.* 2. Worthleſs, trifling.

Futi’lity [*futilitas*, Lat. *futilité*, Fr.] 1. Blabbing, talkativeneſs. The *futility* of women. *L’Eſtrange.* 2. Sillineſs, lightneſs, vanity, triflingneſs, want of ſolidity. Trifling *futility* appears in their ſigns of the zodiac. *Bentley.*

Fu’ture, *adj.* [*futurus*, Lat. *futur*, Fr. *futuro*, It. and Sp.] that is to come hereafter; as, the *future* ſtate.

Future, *ſubſt.* [from the adj. unleſs by ellipſis for the future time] time to come. The mind once jaded by an attempt above its power is diſabled for the *future*. *Locke.*

Fu’turely, *adv.* [of *future*] in time to come. Preſcience is not the cauſe of any thing *futurely* ſucceeding. *Raleigh.*

Futuri’tion [with philoſophers] a future being or exiſting; the ſtate of being, to come to paſs hereafter. In reſpect of its *futurition*. *South.*

Futu’rity [of *future*] 1. The time to come, events to come. All *futurities* are naked before that all-ſeeing eye. *South.* 2. The ſtate of being to be, futurition. It may be well reckoned among the bare poſſibilities which never commence into a *futurity*. *Glanville.*

Fu’ttocks, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *foothooks*. *Skinner.* In a ſhip] the compaſſing timbers, which make the breadth of it, and are ſcarfed upon the ground timbers, the lower timbers that keep a ſhip together.

Fu’ty [*futilis*, Lat.] fooliſh, ſilly, talkative. It ſeems a corruption of *futile*. Which ſee.

Futy [*futée*, Fr.] crafty, cunning.

Fuzee’ [in horſes] two dangerous ſplents, joining above and downwards.

To **Fuzz**, *verb neut.* [without etymology. *Johnſon*] to fly out in ſmall particles.

Fu’zz-ball [of *fuzz* and *ball*] a kind of blaſted fungus, which when preſſed burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

Fy, or **Fie** [*fi*, Fr. and Flem. foy, Du. pfuy, Ger. φευ, Gr. *vah*, Lat.] an interjection of blame, diſapprobation, or abhorrence.

Fyrdero’nga [ꝼyꞃꞇeꞃunᵹ, Sax.] a fault in not going upon a warlike expedition after a ſummons.

G.

G g, Roman; *G g*, Italic; 𝔊𝔤, English; are the ſeventh letters of the alphabet; Γ γ, *gamma*, Gr. and ג, *gimel*, Hebrew, are the third letters of their alphabets.

G, in Latin numbers, ſignified 400.

Ḡ, with a daſh at top, ſignified 40000.

The letter *G*, in Engliſh, has a double ſound, the one from the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *G*, becauſe it is formed by a preſſure ſomewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue againſt the upper gum. This ſound *G* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, as, *gate*, *gold*, *gull*, *glad*, *grand*. The other ſound, called that of the ſoft *G*, reſembles that of *J*, and is commonly, tho' not always, found before *e i*; as, *gem*, *gibbet*. *G* hath a hard and ſoft ſound in *gorgeous*, as if it were written *gorjeous*.

Foreigners reckon it a deficiency in our alphabet, that the name of *G* only expreſſes one of theſe ſounds or powers, and that in the borrowed inſtead of the original ſound, and that in the ſoft ſound it is confounded with *J* conſonant.

We have followed the French in making our *g* ſoft or hard according to the vowel it precedes; but we have altered the power, and given our ſoft *g* a middle ſound, between its original hard, and the modern French ſound, exactly agreeing with the Italian,

It is likewiſe reckoned a fault in our pronunciation, that our grammarians give no certain rule to determine when *g* muſt be ſoft, and when hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*; but an obſervation of the derivation of words would in a great meaſure remove this difficulty.

G before *n* at the end of a word is melted away, as in the French, from which theſe words are commonly derived; thus for *benign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*; and likewiſe it is not hard in *phlegm*, *ſign*, *campaign*, *reign*, *deſign*, *feign*. It is often ſilent in the middle of words before *h*, as *night*. The Saxon Ᵹ ᵹ ſeems to have had generally the ſound of *y* conſonant: whence *gate* is by ruſtics ſtill pronounced *yate*.

G h ſounds like *ff* in *laugh*, *cough*; nor is it ſounded in *night*, *might*, *caught*, *bought*, *ſought*, *thought*, &c.

GA'BARAGE, wrappers in which Iriſh goods are wrapped.

GA'BBARA, a name by which the Egyptians called the dead bodies, which they kept by them inſtead of burying them.

GA'BARDINE, *ſubſt.* [*gavardina*, It.] a coarſe frock, any mean dreſs. My Jewiſh *gabardine*. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'BBERDING [*galverdine*, Fr.] a ſhepherd's coarſe frock or coat. See GABARDINE.

To GA'BBLE, *verb neut.* [*gabbare*, It. gabberen, Du. gabbelen, Ger. to chirp, as birds do, or of *javioler* or *babler*, Fr. to prate] 1. To talk faſt, to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter loud without meaning. To *gabble* like tinkers. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To make any inarticulate noiſe.

Flocks of fowl that when the tempeſts roar,
With their hoarſe *gabbling* ſeek the ſilent ſhore. *Dryden.*

GA'BBLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Inarticulate noiſe, like that of brute animals. Chough's language, *gabble* enough. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Loud talk without meaning.

A hideous *gabble* riſes loud
Among the builders. *Milton.*

GA'BBLER [of *gabble*] one that gabbles or prates, a chatterer.

GA'BEL [*gabelle*, Fr. *gabella*, It. ᵹaꝼel, or ᵹaꝼol, Sax. a tribute] an exciſe in France upon ſalt, which writers ſay raiſes the king as much money as all the mines of Chili, Potoſi, and all the reſt of America yields to the king of Spain. The whole commerce of ſalt for the inland conſumption lying wholly in the king's hands, who ſells and diſtributes all of it to his farmers and officers appointed for that purpoſe. In our ancient records, *&c.* it is taken to ſignify a rent, cuſtom, duty or ſervice done to the king or to ſome other lord; an exciſe, a tax in general. The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil. *Addiſon.*

GA'BION, *ſubſt.* See GABIONS.

GA'BIN, a town of Great Poland, 46 miles north-weſt of Warſaw.

GABIANA'DO, a bulwark made with gabions.

GA'BIONS, Fr. [*gabbioni*, It. *gabionos*, Sp.] are baſkets of five or ſix feet high, and four or five broad, equally wide at top and bottom; they are made of pieces of willow of about ſix feet long, ſtuck in the ground in a circle, which they work round with ſmall branches, leaves and all, and afterwards fill them with earth, to make a cover or parapet between them and the enemy; they are ſometimes uſed in making batteries. His battery was defended all along with *gabions* and caſks filled with ſand. *Knolles.* See Plate VIII. fig. 10, 11.

GA'BLE *End of a Houſe*, Fr. [*gaval*, Wel.] 1. Is the upright and triangular end, from the cornice or eaves to the top of the houſe. 2. The ſloping roof of a building. Take care that all your brickwork be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable-ends*, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brickwork. *Mortimer.*

GA'BLOCS [with ſportſmen] falſe ſpurs for fighting cocks.

GAD, a meaſure of nine or ten feet, a geometrical perch.

GAD *of Steel* [ᵹaꝺ, Sax. *gaddur*, Iſlan. a club] 1. A ſmall bar, wedge, or ingot of ſteel. Flemiſh ſteel is brought down the Rhine, ſome in bars and ſome in *gads*, and therefore called Flemiſh ſteel and ſometimes *gad* ſteel. *Moxon.* 2. It ſeems to be uſed by Shakeſpeare for a ſtile or graver [from ᵹaꝺ, Sax. a goad]

I will go get a leaf of braſs,
And with a *gad* of ſteel will write theſe words. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GAD [prob. of gaen, Du. or ᵹanᵹan, Sax. to go; derived by Skinner from *gadfly*; by Junius from *gadaw*, Wel. to forſake] to ramble, rove, range, or ſtraggle about without any ſettled purpoſe, looſely and idly.

GA'DDER [of *gad*] one that gads or runs much abroad without buſineſs. A drunken woman and a *gadder* abroad. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

GA'DDING [prob. of *gad*] rambling, roving, ranging, ſtraggling about.

GA'DDINGLY, *adv.* [of *gad*] in a roving rambling manner.

GAD-FLY [prob. as tho' *goad fly*. *Skinner.* Becauſe it pricks like a goad; in Sax. ᵹaꝺ; or of *gadding*, becauſe it makes cattle to go aſtray] an inſect, called alſo the gad-bee or breeze, that when he ſtings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about. Angry *gadflies* faſten on the herd. *Thomſon.*

GAFF. 1. An iron hook to pull great fiſhes into a ſhip, an harpoon or large hook. 2. A falſe ſpur for a fighting cock.

G'AFFER [of ᵹoꝺ, good, and ꝼaꞇheꞃ, Sax. a father, ᵹeꝼeꞃe, Sax. a companion. *Johnſon*] a country appellation for a man; now only applied in contempt, to a mean man, formerly a word of reſpect. Obſolete.

GA'FFLES, *ſubſt.* [ᵹaꝼelucaꞃ, Sax. ſpears] 1. Artificial ſpurs put on cocks when ſet to fight. 2. A ſteel contrivance to bend croſs bows.

GA'FFOLD-GILD, the payment of cuſtom or tribute.

GA'FFOLD-LAND, land that pays a certain cuſtom or tribute, called *gaffold-gild*.

To GAG, *verb neut.* [gaghel, Du. the palate. *Minſhew*] to ſtop the mouth with ſomething that may allow to breathe, but hinder to ſpeak. He is *gagg'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

GAG [from the verb] an inſtrument to put in the mouth to keep it from cloſing, and conſequently to hinder a perſon from ſpeaking or eating. A *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*

GAGA'TES [ſo called of *Gagus* a city of Lyſia in Aſia, where it was in Plenty] a ſort of ſtone, which, when rubbed, ſmells like brimſtone, and that will take fire immediately.

GAGE [*gauge*, or *jauge*, Fr.] a rod to meaſure caſks with. This is more properly written *gauge*.

GAGE, Fr. a pledge or pawn, any thing given in ſecurity. The vouchers and *gage* of its probability. *Locke.*

Mort GAGE, is that which is left in the hands of the proprietor, ſo that he reaps the fruit of it; in oppoſition to *viſgage*, where the fruits or revenues are reaped by the creditor, and reckoned as part of the debt paid.

GAGE *of a Ship*, is ſo many feet of water as ſhe draws.

To GAGE, or To GAUGE, *verb act.* [*jauger*, Fr.] 1. To meaſure with a gage, to find out how much any veſſel of liquid contains. This is more properly written *gauge*. You ſhall not *gage* me. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To wager, to depoſit as a wager. 3. To give as a pawn, pledge, or ſecurity. *Gaging* his faith for their ſafety. *Knolles.*

To GAGE *Deliverance* [law term] to give ſecurity that a thing ſhall be delivered; the ſame as to wage deliverance.

Weather GAGE, when one ſhip is to the wind, or is to the weather of another, ſhe is ſaid to have the *weather gage*.

GAGE [with joiners] is an inſtrument made to ſtrike a line truly parallel to the ſtrait ſide of any board, *&c.*

GA'GER [*jaugeur*, Fr.] a meaſurer of casks or veſſels.

GA'GGED, *part paſſ.* [of *gag*, which ſee. Prob. of ᵹeaᵹ, Sax. the cheek-bone] having an inſtrument or piece of wood put into the mouth to keep it from ſhutting.

To GA'GGLE, *verb neut.* [gagen, gagelen, Du.] to make a noiſe like a gooſe. Geeſe *gagle*. *Bacon.*

GA'GGLING, *ſubſt.* [of *gaggle*] the noiſe made by a gooſe.

GAI'ANITES [of *Gaian*, biſhop of Alexandria] a ſect, who denied that Jeſus Chriſt, after the hypoſtatical union, was ſubject to any of the infirmities of human nature. I wiſh St. *Hilary* himſelf (tho', in other reſpects, of all the *Athanaſian* writers he *warped the leaſt* from his PREDECESSORS in the FAITH) could be well cleared of *this* charge. What other conſtruction ſhall we put on that aſſertion of his? "that our SAVIOUR's body was no more ſuſceptible of pain from a wound, than the *ſurface of water* from a ſpear or javelin thruſt into it." And in the ſame tract, addreſſing himſelf to the ARIANS, againſt whom he wrote, "you will not allow, you HERETICS, that when the nails pierced his palms, he *felt no pain*." What is all this, but in effect to deny *that Jeſus Chriſt is come in the fleſh?* [See ANTICHRIST and CERINTHIANS] And by the way, as St. *John*, in his Epiſtles, has made it the *characteriſtic* of *antichriſt*, that he ſhould ſubvert the *Chriſtian* doctrine of the INCARNATION, it is very remarkable that about that time in which our apoſtle fixes the GREAT APOSTACY, I mean, between the *fall* of *Paganiſm* and the irruption of the *northern* nations on the *Roman* empire [*Revelat.* cap. 6th, 7th, and 8th, compared] I ſay, in that age, this mark of *antichriſt* was moſt conſpicuous. I do not mean that all carried the matter *ſo far* as the *Gaianites* and St. *Hilary* did; but that, in *ſome ſhape* or other, *Cerinthianiſm* was now revived; a TRUE AND PROPER INCARNATION was *explained away*; and, maugre that *generous ſtand* which was made by the *Euſebians*, *Eunomians*, and *Apollinarians*, a *new ſyſtem* of religion, by the aid of the *ſecular* arm, was eſtabliſhed before the cloſe of that cen-

Furring *a Ship*, a laying on double planks on the ſides of a ſhip after ſhe is built, called plank upon plank; or more properly the ripping off the planks, and putting new timbers on the former timbers, and alſo other planks upon them, to make a ſhip the ſtronger.

Fu'rrow [ꝼuꞃh, Sax.] 1. A trench caſt up by a plough, &c. 2. Any long trench or hollow in general; as a wrinkle.

Time has plough'd that face
With many *furrows* ſince I ſaw it firſt. *Dryden* and *Lee*.

To **Fu'rrow**, *verb act*. [ꝼyꞃian, Sax.] 1. To cut in furrows. *Furrow'd* land. *Milton*. 2. To divide in long furrows. No briny tear has *furrow'd* her ſmooth cheek. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To make by cutting; with *out* emphatical. There go the ſhips that *furrow out* their way. *Wotton*.

Fu'rrow-weed [of *furrow* and *weed*] a weed that grows in furrowed land. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Fu'rr-wrought, *adj*. [of *furr* and *wrought*] made of furr. With the *furr-wrought* fly delude the prey. *Gay*.

Fu'rry, *adj*. [of *furr*] 1. Covered with furr, dreſſed in furr. His *furry* troops. *Fenton*. 2. Conſiſting of furr. Their *furry* ſpoils. *Dryden*.

Fu'rstenburgh, a town and caſtle of Germany, the capital of a country of the ſame name, 30 miles from Conſtance.

Fu'rther, *adj*. [from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined: *forth*, *further*, *furtheſt*, corrupted from *forther*, *fortheſt*; ꝼoꞃꝼoꞃ, Sax. *Forther* is uſed by Sir Thomas More. See Forth and Farther, of which the examples are to be referred to this word. *Johnſon*] 1. Being at a greater diſtance. 2. Being beyond this. What *further* need have we of witneſſes. *St. Matthew*.

Fu'rther, *adv*. [of *forth*] to a greater diſtance, beyond. The angel of the Lord went *further*. *Numbers*.

To **Fu'rther**, *verb act*. [ꝼoꞃðꞃian, Sax. vorderen, Du. befordern, L. Ger.] to forward, to promote; to aſſiſt, to countenance. *Further* not his wicked device. *Pſalms*.

Fu'rtherance [of *further*] a promotion and help, advancement. For the *furtherance* of their trade. *Spenſer*.

Fu'rtherer [of *further*] promoter, advancer. Earneſt favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion. *Aſcham*.

Fu'rthermore [ꝼoꞃðeꞃ-maꞃe, Sax.] and beſides what has been ſaid, moreover. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Fu'rthermost [ꝼuꞃðeꞃ-mæꞅꞇ, Sax.] the moſt diſtant.

Fu'rthest [ꝼuꞃþæꞅꞇ, Sax.] the moſt diſtant.

Fu'rtive, *adj*. [*furtivus*, Lat. *furtif*, Fr. *furtivo*, It.] ſtolen, gotten by ſtealth. Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own. *Prior*.

Fu'rtively, *adv*. [of *furtive*] clandeſtinely, by theft.

Fu'runcle, *ſubſt*. [*furoncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Lat.] a bile, an angry puſtule. Wiſeman uſes it.

Furu'nculus [with ſurgeons] a ſwelling as big as a pigeon's egg, puffed up and painful, eſpecially when it begins to ripen and putrify.

Fu'ry [*furor*, Lat. *furie*, Fr. *furia*, It. and Sp.] 1. Rage, paſſion of anger, tumult of mind approaching to madneſs. The *furies* of wild beaſts. *Wiſdom*. 2. Madneſs, frenzy. 3. Enthuſiaſm, exaltation of fancy. Her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inſpired. *Sidney*. 4. [*Furia*, Lat.] one of the deities of vengeance, and thence a ſtormy, violent raging woman. See Furies. It was the moſt proper place for a *fury* to make her exit. *Addiſon*.

Furz [ꝼyꞃꞅ, Sax.] a prickly ſort of plant, uſed for fewel, gorſe, goſs. The whole plant is very thorny. The flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are diſpoſed in ſhort thick ſpikes, which are ſucceeded by ſhort compreſſed pods. The ſpecies are three, each of which grow wild on the heaths and upland commons in England. *Miller*. Tuſſer calls it *furzin*.

Fu'rzy, *adj*. [of *furze*] overgrown with furze, full of gorſe. The *furzy* field. *Gay*.

Fusa'role [with architects] a moulding or ornament placed immediately under the echinum in the Doric, Ionic, and Compoſit capitals.

Fusca'tion [from *fuſcus*, Lat.] the act of darkening or clouding.

To **Fuse**, *verb act*. [*fuſum*, ſup. of *fundo*, Lat,] to melt or liquify by heat, to put into fuſion.

To **Fuse**, *verb neut*. to be melted, to be capable of being liquified by heat.

Fuse, or **Fusee'**, of a bomb or granado ſhell, is a pipe of wood filled with meal powder, ſalt-petre and ſulphur, having ſome threads of quick-match fixed in the top of it. When it is uſed, it is driven into the bomb, being cut to a length proportional to the diſtance the bomb is to be thrown, that it may be ſpent, and the bomb break when it falls.

Fusee [*fuſil*, Fr.] a kind of light, neat musket. This is more properly written *fuſil*.

Fusee [of a watch; *fuſeau*, Fr.] that part about which the chain or ſtring is wound. The motion of the *fuſee*. *Hale*.

Fusibi'lity, or **Fu'sibleness** [of *fuſibilité*, Fr. of *fuſilis*, Lat.] aptneſs or readineſs to flow or melt, that quality in metals or minerals that diſpoſes them for fuſion. Metals are diſtinguiſhed from other bodies by their weight, *fuſibility*, and malleableneſs. *Locke*.

Fu'sibl, or **Fu'sile**, *adj*. [from *fuſe*, En. *fuſilis*, Lat. *fuſile*, Fr.] 1. That may be melted, liquifiable by heat. Other bodies, eſpecially *fuſible* ones. *Boyle*. A kind of *fuſil* marble. *Woodward*. 2. Running by the force of heat. Turn into a *fuſil* ſea. *Philips*.

Fu'sil, *ſubſt*. a ſmall neat muſquet, a kind of firelock.

Fu'sil, or **Fuse'e** [*fuſus*, Lat. in coat armour] is a ſpindle, and differs from the lozenge, in that it is longer, and the lower part is more acute and ſharp than the other, *i. e.* the collateral or middle parts. *Peacham*.

Fusile'er [*fuſelier*, Fr.] a ſoldier that carries a fuſil or light gun.

Fusi'llis or **Fusile'** [in heraldry] ſignifies a field or an ordinary intirely covered over with fuſils.

Fu'sion, Fr. [*fuſione*, It. of *fuſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of founding, melting, or running metals with heat. 2. The ſtate of being melted or running. Metals in *fuſion* do not flame. *Newton*.

Fuss, a buſtle, noiſe, hurry; as, to make a *fuſs*. A low cant word. Nor with ſenates keep a *fuſs*. *Swift*.

Fust, Fr. [*fuſto*, It. with architects] 1. The ſhaft of a column, from the aſtragal to the capital, or that part comprehended between the baſe and capital, called alſo the naked. 2. [From *fuſté*, Fr.] a ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To **Fust**, *verb neut*. [from the ſubſt.] to become mouldy, to ſmell badly.

Fu'stian, *ſubſt*. [of *futaine*, Fr. *fuſtàn*, Sp. a place in Egypt, where it was made; or, as Menage ſays, of *fauſtanum*, in corrupt Latin writers, and ſuppoſes it to be derived of *fuſtis*, or *fuſte*, a tree, on account of the tree on which cotton grows] 1. A ſort of nappy cotton cloth, now made of cotton only, formerly of linen and cotton together. In their new *fuſtian* and their white ſtockings. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. A high ſwelling kind of writing, made up of words and ideas ill aſſociated, bombaſt. Abominable *fuſtian*, that is, thoughts and words ill ſorted, and without the leaſt relation to each other. *Dryden*.

Fu'stian, *adj*. [from the ſubſt.] 1. Made of fuſtian. 2. Swelling, ridiculouſly tumid; applied to ſtyle. His *fuſtian* deſcription of the ſtatue on the brazen horſe. *Dryden*.

Fu'stic, a ſort of wood brought from the Weſt-Indies, uſed in dying cloth.

To **Fu'stigate**, *verb act*. [*fuſtigo*, Lat.] to cane, to beat with a ſtick.

Fu'sti-lugs, a dirty drab, a ſluttiſh woman, that ſmells rank; a low cant word.

Fustila'rian, *ſubſt*. [of *fuſty*] a low fellow, a ſcoundrel, a ſtinkard. A word uſed by Shakeſpeare only.

Fu'stiness [of *fuſty*] rankneſs in ſmell, muſtineſs.

Fu'sty, *adj*. [of *fuſt*] rank in ſmell, ſtinking, muſty. A *fuſty* nut with no kernel. *Shakeſpeare*.

Fu'sure [*fuſura*, Lat.] the act of flowing, or melting of metals.

Fu'tile [*futilis*, Lat.] 1. Babbling, talkative, ſilly, fooliſh. One *futile* perſon maketh it his glory to tell. *Bacon*. 2. Worthleſs, trifling.

Futi'lity [*futilitas*, Lat. *futilité*, Fr.] 1. Blabbing, talkativeneſs. The *futility* of women. *L'Eſtrange*. 2. Sillineſs, lightneſs, vanity, triflingneſs, want of ſolidity. Trifling *futility* appears in their ſigns of the zodiac. *Bentley*.

Fu'ture, *adj*. [*futurus*, Lat. *futur*, Fr. *futuro*, It. and Sp.] that is to come hereafter; as, the *future* ſtate.

Future, *ſubſt*. [from the adj. unleſs by ellipſis for the future time] time to come. The mind once jaded by an attempt above its power is diſabled for the *future*. *Locke*.

Fu'turely, *adv*. [of *future*] in time to come. Preſcience is not the cauſe of any thing *futurely* ſucceeding. *Raleigh*.

Futuri'tion [with philoſophers] a future being or exiſting; the ſtate of being, to come to paſs hereafter. In reſpect of its *futurition*. *South*.

Futu'rity [of *future*] 1. The time to come, events to come. All *futurities* are naked before that all-ſeeing eye. *South*. 2. The ſtate of being to be, futurition. It may be well reckoned among the bare poſſibilities which never commence into a *futurity*. *Glanville*.

Fu'ttocks, *ſubſt*. [corrupted from *foothooks*. *Skinner*. In a ſhip] the compaſſing timbers, which make the breadth of it, and are ſcarfed upon the ground timbers, the lower timbers that keep a ſhip together.

Fu'ty [*futilis*, Lat.] fooliſh, ſilly, talkative. It ſeems a corruption of *futile*. Which ſee.

Futy [*futée*, Fr.] crafty, cunning.

Fuzee' [in horſes] two dangerous ſplents, joining above and downwards.

To **Fuzz**, *verb neut*. [without etymology. *Johnſon*] to fly out in ſmall particles.

Fu'zz-ball [of *fuzz* and *ball*] a kind of blaſted fungus, which when preſſed burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

Fy, or **Fie** [*fi*, Fr. and Flem. foy, Du. pfuy, Ger. φευ, Gr. *vah*, Lat.] an interjection of blame, diſapprobation, or abhorrence.

Fyrdero'nga [ꝼyꞃðeꞃunᵹ, Sax.] a fault in not going upon a warlike expedition after a ſummons.

G.

G.

G g, Roman; *G g*, Italic; 𝔊𝔤, Engliſh; are the ſeventh letters of the alphabet; Γ γ, *gamma*, Gr. and ג, *gimel*, Hebrew, are the third letters of their alphabets.

G, in Latin numbers, ſignified 400.

Ḡ, with a daſh at top, ſignified 40000.

The letter *G*, in Engliſh, has a double ſound, the one from the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *G*, becauſe it is formed by a preſſure ſomewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue againſt the upper gum. This ſound *G* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, as, *gate*, *gold*, *gull*, *glad*, *grand*. The other ſound, called that of the ſoft *G*, reſembles that of *J*, and is commonly, tho' not always, found before *e i*; as, *gem*, *gibbet*. *G* hath a hard and ſoft ſound in *gorgeous*, as if it were written *gorjeous*.

Foreigners reckon it a deficiency in our alphabet, that the name of *G* only expreſſes one of theſe ſounds or powers, and that in the borrowed inſtead of the original ſound, and that in the ſoft ſound it is confounded with *J* conſonant.

We have followed the French in making our *g* ſoft or hard according to the vowel it precedes; but we have altered the power, and given our ſoft *g* a middle ſound, between its original hard, and the modern French ſound, exactly agreeing with the Italian,

It is likewiſe reckoned a fault in our pronunciation, that our grammarians give no certain rule to determine when *g* muſt be ſoft, and when hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*; but an obſervation of the derivation of words would in a great meaſure remove this difficulty.

G before *n* at the end of a word is melted away, as in the French, from which theſe words are commonly derived; thus for *benign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*; and likewiſe it is not hard in *phlegm*, *ſign*, *campaign*, *reign*, *deſign*, *feign*. It is often ſilent in the middle of words before *h*, as *night*. The Saxon Ᵹ ʒ ſeems to have had generally the ſound of *y* conſonant: whence *gate* is by ruſtics ſtill pronounced *yate*.

G h ſounds like *ff* in *laugh*, *cough*; nor is it ſounded in *night*, *might*, *caught*, *bought*, *ſought*, *thought*, &c.

GA'BARAGE, wrappers in which Iriſh goods are wrapped.

GA'BBARA, a name by which the Egyptians called the dead bodies, which they kept by them inſtead of burying them.

GA'BARDINE, *ſubſt.* [*gavardina*, It.] a coarſe frock, any mean dreſs. My Jewiſh *gabardine*. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'BBERDING [*galverdine*, Fr.] a ſhepherd's coarſe frock or coat. See GABARDINE.

To GA'BBLE, *verb neut.* [*gabbare*, It. 𝔤𝔞𝔟𝔟𝔢𝔯𝔢𝔫, Du. 𝔤𝔞𝔟𝔟𝔢𝔩𝔢𝔫, Ger. to chirp, as birds do, or of *javioler* or *babler*, Fr. to prate] 1. To talk faſt, to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter loud without meaning. To *gabble* like tinkers. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To make any inarticulate noiſe.

Flocks of fowl that when the tempeſts roar,
With their hoarſe *gabbling* ſeek the ſilent ſhore. *Dryden.*

GA'BBLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Inarticulate noiſe, like that of brute animals. Chough's language, *gabble* enough. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Loud talk without meaning.

A hideous *gabble* riſes loud
Among the builders. *Milton.*

GA'BBLER [of *gabble*] one that gabbles or prates, a chatterer.

GA'BEL [*gabelle*, Fr. *gabella*, It. ʒaꝼel, or ʒaꝼol, Sax. a tribute] an exciſe in France upon ſalt, which writers ſay raiſes the king as much money as all the mines of Chili, Potoſi, and all the reſt of America yields to the king of Spain. The whole commerce of ſalt for the inland conſumption lying wholly in the king's hands, who ſells and diſtributes all of it to his farmers and officers appointed for that purpoſe. In our ancient records, *&c.* it is taken to ſignify a rent, cuſtom, duty or ſervice done to the king or to ſome other lord; an exciſe, a tax in general. The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil. *Addiſon.*

GA'BION, *ſubſt.* See GABIONS.

GA'BIN, a town of Great Poland, 46 miles north-weſt of Warſaw.

GABIANA'DO, a bulwark made with gabions.

GA'BIONS, Fr. [*gabbioni*, It. *gabionos*, Sp.] are baſkets of five or ſix feet high, and four or five broad, equally wide at top and bottom; they are made of pieces of willow of about ſix feet long, ſtuck in the ground in a circle, which they work round with ſmall branches, leaves and all, and afterwards fill them with earth, to make a cover or parapet between them and the enemy; they are ſometimes uſed in making batteries. His battery was defended all along with *gabions* and caſks filled with ſand. *Knolles.* See Plate VIII. fig. 10, 11.

GA'BLE *End of a Houſe*, Fr. [*gaval*, Wel.] 1. Is the upright and triangular end, from the cornice or eaves to the top of the houſe. 2. The ſloping roof of a building. Take care that all your brickwork be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable-ends*, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brickwork. *Mortimer.*

GA'BLOCS [with ſportſmen] falſe ſpurs for fighting cocks.

GAD, a meaſure of nine or ten feet, a geometrical perch.

GAD *of Steel* [ʒad, Sax. *gaddur*, Iſlan. a club] 1. A ſmall bar, wedge, or ingot of ſteel. Flemiſh ſteel is brought down the Rhine, ſome in bars and ſome in *gads*, and therefore called Flemiſh ſteel and ſometimes *gad* ſteel. *Moxon.* 2. It ſeems to be uſed by Shakeſpeare for a ſtile or graver [from ʒad, Sax. a goad]

I will go get a leaf of braſs,
And with a *gad* of ſteel will write theſe words. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GAD [prob. of 𝔤𝔞𝔢𝔫, Du. or ʒanʒan, Sax. to go; derived by Skinner from *gadfly*; by Junius from *gadaw*, Wel. to forſake] to ramble, rove, range, or ſtraggle about without any ſettled purpoſe, looſely and idly.

GA'DDER [of *gad*] one that gads or runs much abroad without buſineſs. A drunken woman and a *gadder* abroad. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

GA'DDING [prob. of *gad*] rambling, roving, ranging, ſtraggling about.

GA'DDINGLY, *adv.* [of *gad*] in a roving rambling manner.

GAD-FLY [prob. as tho' *goad fly*. *Skinner.* Becauſe it pricks like a goad; in Sax. ʒad; or of *gadding*, becauſe it makes cattle to go aſtray] an inſect, called alſo the gad-bee or breeze, that when he ſtings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about. Angry *gadflies* faſten on the herd. *Thomſon.*

GAFF. 1. An iron hook to pull great fiſhes into a ſhip, an harpoon or large hook. 2. A falſe ſpur for a fighting cock.

G'AFFER [of ʒod, good, and ꝼæðeꞃ, Sax. a father, ʒeꝼeꞃe, Sax. a companion. *Johnſon*] a country appellation for a man; now only applied in contempt, to a mean man, formerly a word of reſpect. Obſolete.

GA'FFLES, *ſubſt.* [ʒaꝼelucaꞅ, Sax. ſpears] 1. Artificial ſpurs put on cocks when ſet to fight. 2. A ſteel contrivance to bend croſs bows.

GA'FFOLD-GILD, the payment of cuſtom or tribute.

GA'FFOLD-LAND, land that pays a certain cuſtom or tribute, called *gaffold-gild*.

To GAG, *verb neut.* [𝔤𝔞𝔤𝔥𝔢𝔩, Du. the palate. *Minſhew*] to ſtop the mouth with ſomething that may allow to breathe, but hinder to ſpeak. He is *gagg'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

GAG [from the verb] an inſtrument to put in the mouth to keep it from cloſing, and conſequently to hinder a perſon from ſpeaking or eating. A *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*

GAGA'TES [ſo called of *Gagus* a city of Lyſia in Aſia, where it was in Plenty] a ſort of ſtone, which, when rubbed, ſmells like brimſtone, and that will take fire immediately.

GAGE [*gauge*, or *jauge*, Fr.] a rod to meaſure caſks with. This is more properly written *gauge*.

GAGE, Fr. a pledge or pawn, any thing given in ſecurity. The vouchers and *gage* of its probability. *Locke.*

Mort GAGE, is that which is left in the hands of the proprietor, ſo that he reaps the fruit of it; in oppoſition to *viſgage*, where the fruits or revenues are reaped by the creditor, and reckoned as part of the debt paid.

GAGE *of a Ship*, is ſo many feet of water as ſhe draws.

To GAGE, or To GAUGE, *verb act.* [*jauger*, Fr.] 1. To meaſure with a gage, to find out how much any veſſel of liquid contains. This is more properly written *gauge*. You ſhall not *gage* me. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To wager, to depoſit as a wager. 3. To give as a pawn, pledge, or ſecurity. *Gaging* his faith for their ſafety. *Knolles.*

To GAGE *Deliverance* [law term] to give ſecurity that a thing ſhall be delivered; the ſame as to wage deliverance.

Weather GAGE, when one ſhip is to the wind, or is to the weather of another, ſhe is ſaid to have the *weather gage*.

GAGE [with joiners] is an inſtrument made to ſtrike a line truly parallel to the ſtrait ſide of any board, *&c.*

GA'GER [*jaugeur*, Fr.] a meaſurer of caſks or veſſels.

GA'GGED, *part paſſ.* [of *gag*, which ſee. Prob. of ʒeaʒ, Sax. the cheek-bone] having an inſtrument or piece of wood put into the mouth to keep it from ſhutting.

To GA'GGLE, *verb neut.* [𝔤𝔞𝔤𝔢𝔫, 𝔤𝔞𝔤𝔢𝔩𝔢𝔫, Du.] to make a noiſe like a gooſe. Geeſe *gagle*. *Bacon.*

GA'GGLING, *ſubſt.* [of *gaggle*] the noiſe made by a gooſe.

GAI'ANITES [of *Gaian*, biſhop of Alexandria] a ſect, who denied that Jeſus Chriſt, after the hypoſtatical union, was ſubject to any of the infirmities of human nature. I wiſh St. *Hilary* himſelf (tho', in other reſpects, of all the *Athanaſian* writers he *warped the leaſt* from his PREDECESSORS in the FAITH) could be well cleared of *this* charge. What other conſtruction ſhall we put on that aſſertion of his? "that our SAVIOUR's body was no more ſuſceptible of pain from a wound, than the *ſurface of water* from a ſpear or javelin thruſt into it." And in the ſame tract, addreſſing himſelf to the ARIANS, againſt whom he wrote, "you will not allow, you HERETICS, that when the nails peirced his palms, he *felt no pain*." What is all this, but in effect to deny *that Jeſus Chriſt is come in the fleſh?* [See ANTICHRIST and CERINTHIANS] And by the way, as St. *John*, in his Epiſtles, has made it the *characteriſtic* of *antichriſt*, that he ſhould ſubvert the *Chriſtian* doctrine of the INCARNATION, it is very remarkable that about that time in which our apoſtle fixes the GREAT APOSTACY, I mean, between the *fall* of *Paganiſm* and the irruption of the *northern* nations on the *Roman* empire [*Revelat.* cap. 6th, 7th, and 8th, compared] I ſay, in that age, this mark of *antichriſt* was moſt conſpicuous. I do not mean that all carried the matter *ſo far* as the *Gaianites* and St. *Hilary* did; but that, in *ſome ſhape* or other, *Cerinthianiſm* was now revived; a TRUE AND PROPER INCARNATION was *explained away*; and, maugre that *generous ſtand* which was made by the *Euſebians*, *Eunomians*, and *Apollinarians*, a *new ſyſtem* of religion, by the aid of the *ſecular* arm, was eſtabliſhed before the cloſe of that century;

tury; as Mede and Sir Isaac Newton have moſt fully ſhewn. But this circumſtance, how deplorable ſoever, has at leaſt this good effect, that it affords a freſh atteſtation to the truth of *Chriſtianity*. "The accompliſhment of *prophecies* (as one of her *moſt acute* oppoſers has confeſt) being itſelf a standing miracle." If the reader would ſupply himſelf with yet further materials on this head, he may pleaſe to conſult the words, Creed, Cataphrygians, Dimæritæ, [or Dimeritæ] and Eunomians, compared.

Gaie'ta, a ſtrong fortified town of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, 35 miles north weſt of the city of Naples.

Ga'iety [*gaieté*, Fr. *gajezza*, It.] 1. Cheerfulneſs of temper. 2. Gallantry or fineneſs in apparel. See Gayety.

Gailla'rd, Fr. briſk, merry, blithe, jolly, pleaſant, light-hearted, cheerful.

Ga'ily, *adv.* [of *gay*] 1. Airily, cheerfully. 2. Splendidly, with great pomp and ſhow. That *gaily* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*

Gain. Fr. [*guadagno*, It. *ganancia*, Sp. *ganho*, Port.] 1. Profit, lucre, what a perſon reaps from his trade, employment, or induſtry; advantage. Light *gains* come thick. *Bacon.* 2. Intereſt, lucrative view. 3. Unlawful advantage. Did I make a *gain* of you? *2 Corinthians.* 4. Overplus in a comparative computation; oppoſed to loſs.

Gain [with architects] the bevelling ſhoulder of a joiſt or other timber; alſo the lapping of the end of a joiſt, &c. upon a trimmer or girder, and then the thickneſs of the ſhoulder is cut into the trimmer; alſo bevelling upwards, that it may juſt receive the *gain*.

To Gain, *verb act.* [*gagner*, Fr. *guadagnare*, It. *ganar*, Sp. *ganhar*, Port. ʒynan, Sax. gewinnen, Ger.] 1. To get, to obtain as profit or advantage. Thou haſt greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extortions. *Ezekiel.* 2. To win. They who were ſent to the other paſs, after a ſhort reſiſtance, *gained* it. *Clarendon.* 3. To have the overplus in comparative computation. If you empty one veſſel to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that. *Burnet.* 4. To obtain, to procure. It is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt *gain* entertainment. *Tillotſon.* 5. To obtain any thing good or bad. Have *gained* this harm and loſs. *Acts.* 6. To obtain increaſe of any thing allotted. Ye would *gain* the time. *Daniel.* 7. To draw into any party or intereſt. To gratify the queen and *gain* the court. *Dryden.* 8. To reach, to attain. A very troubleſome march to *gain* the top. *Addiſon.* 9. To carry a point; as, he *gained* his point. 10. To *gain over*; to draw to another party or intereſt. To *gain over* thoſe who were repreſented as their enemies. *Swift.*

To Gain, *verb neut.* 1. To encroach, to come forwards by degrees.

On the land while here the ocean *gains*,
In other parts it leaves wide ſandy plains. *Pope.*

2. To get ground, to prevail againſt. The Engliſh have not only *gained* upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itſelf. *Addiſon.* 3. To obtain influence with. My good behaviour had *gained* on the emperor. *Gulliver.* 4. To grow rich, to be advanced in intereſt or happineſs.

Gain, *adj.* [an old word, now obſolete] handy, ready, dexterous.

Ga'inage [*gaignage*, Fr.] all plough tackle and inſtruments for huſbandry-work, carried on by the baſer ſort of ſokemen and villains.

Ga'inage [in law] 1. Land held of the meaner ſort or villains. 2. The profit ariſing from the cultivation of ſuch lands.

Ga'iner [of *gain*] one who gains, or receives profit or advantage. We are as great *gainers* by the commodities of many other countries as thoſe of our own nation. *Addiſon.*

Ga'inery, or Ga'inure [in old records] 1. Tillage or huſbandry. 2. The profits ariſing thence, or of the beaſts uſed in that way.

Ga'inful [of *gain* and *full*] 1. Profitable, advantageous. The luſcious propoſal of ſome *gainful* purchaſe. *South.* 2. Lucrative, productive of money. Nor knows he merchants *gainful* care. *Dryden.*

Ga'infully, *adv.* [of *gainful*] profitably, advantageouſly.

Ga'infulness [of *gainful*] profitableneſs, advantageouſneſs.

Ga'ingiving, *ſubſt.* [of *gain* and *give*] the ſame as miſgiving, a giving againſt; as gainſaying, which is ſtill in uſe, is ſaying againſt or contradicting. *Hanmer.* It is but foolery; but it is ſuch a kind of *gaingiving* as would perhaps trouble a woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ga'inless, *adj.* [of *gain*] unprofitable, producing no advantage.

Ga'inlessness [of *gainleſs*] unprofitableneſs, want of advantage. The parallel too in the *gainleſſneſs* as well as laboriouſneſs of the work. *Decay of Piety.*

Gai'nly, *adv.* [of *gain*, *adj.*] cleverly, handily, dexterouſly.

Gai'nness, handineſs, dexterity.

To Gai'nsay, *verb act.* [ʒean-ꞅecʒan, Sax. geenſaga, Su. or '*gainſt* and *ſay*] 1. To ſpeak againſt, or contradict, to diſpute with. Speeches which *gainſay* one another. *Hooker.* 2. To deny any thing.

Leſs impudence to *gainſay* what they did,
Than to perform it firſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gai'nsayer [of *gainſay*] an opponent, an adverſary in diſpute. Such as may ſatisfy *gainſayers*. *Hooker.*

Gai'nsborough, or Ga'nesborough, one of the moſt flouriſhing market towns of Lincolnſhire; it ſtands on the river Trent, which brings up ſhips of good burden with the tide, tho' near forty miles, by water from the Humber. It is 137 miles from London, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Noel.

'Gainst, *prep.* for *againſt*, which ſee.

To Gai'nstand [of '*gainſt* and *ſtand*] to withſtand, to reſiſt, to oppoſe. *Gainſtand* the force of ſo many enraged deſires. *Sidney.*

Gai'nstanding, *part. act.* [of *gainſtand*, of ʒean-ꞅꞇanꝺan, Sax.] reſiſting, oppoſing.

Gai'nstanding, *ſubſt.* [of *gainſtand*] reſiſtance, oppoſition.

Gai'rish [ʒeaꞃꞃian, Sax. to dreſs fine] 1. Gaudy, pompous, ſhowy, fine. Hide me from day's *gairiſh* eye. *Milton.* 2. Extravagantly gay, flighty. It makes the mind looſe and *gairiſh*. *South.*

Gai'rishness [of *gairiſh*] 1. Flaunting, gaudery, finery. 2. Flighty or extravagant joy. Without vanity or *gairiſhneſs* of ſpirit. *Taylor.*

Gait [of ʒanʒan, Sax. to go, gat, Du.] 1. A particular motion of the body, or an air in walking. The appearance of a great man, which he preſerved in his *gait* and motion. *Clarendon.* 2. A way; as among the Scots, *gang your gait*. 3. March, walk. Scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*. *Spenſer.*

Gai'tre [ʒetꞃeop, Sax.] the dog berry-tree.

Galacti'tes [γαλακτιτης, of γαλακτος, *gen.* of γαλα, Gr. milk] a precious ſtone ſo called, becauſe it is as white as milk; alſo a ſort of earth called milk marl.

Gala'ctopote [*galactopota*, Lat. of γαλακτοποτης, of γαλα, milk, and πινω, Gr. to drink] a milk drinker.

Galacto'phagist [*galactophagus*, Lat. of γαλακτοφαγος, of γαλα, milk, and φαγω, Gr. to eat] a milk-eater, a milk ſop.

Galacto'phorus, Lat. [γαλακτοφορος, of γαλα, milk, and φερω, Gr. to carry] carrying or conveying milk; ſuch cattle as by reaſon of a plenty of good herbage produce more milk [in the original γαλακτοφορα] than others. *Append. ad Theſaurum H. Stephan.* &c.

Galacto'phori *Ductus*, Lat. [in anatomy] certain veſſels which ſerve to convey the milk and humour, called chyle, from the inteſtines to the glandules or kernels of the breaſt.

Galactople'tic *Faculty* [of γαλακτος, of γαλα, milk, and πλεω, Gr. to fill] an aptitude to ſeparate milk in the breaſts.

Gala'ctosis [γαλακτωσις, Gr.] the act of changing into milk, or the production of milk in the breaſts.

Ga'lange, *ſubſt.* a ſhepherd's clog. My *galange* grown faſt to my heel. *Spenſer.*

Ga'langal, an Indian aromatic plant. It is a medicinal root, of which there are two ſpecies. The leſſer *galangal* is in pieces about an inch or two long, of the thickneſs of a man's little finger, of a browniſh red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger *galangal* is in pieces about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickneſs, its colour is brown with a faint caſt of red; it has a diſagreeable but much leſs acid and pungent taſte than the other: both are brought from the Eaſt-Indies, the ſmall kind from China, and the larger from the iſland of Java, wherewith the natives while it is freſh, by way of ſauce, ſeaſon their diſhes; the ſmall ſort is uſed by us in medicine as a ſtomachic, and is an ingredient in almoſt all bitter infuſions and mixtures. *Hill.*

Galanti'ne, Fr. [in cookery] a particular way of dreſſing a pig.

Gala'tia, the ancient name of Amaſia, a province of Leſſer Aſia.

Ga'laxy [γαλαξια, of γαλα, Gr. milk] that long, white, luminous tract which ſeems to encompaſs the heavens like a ſwathe or girdle, and which is perceivable in a clear night, eſpecially when the moon does not appear; the milky way. Thoſe innumerable ſtars in the *galaxy*. *Bentley.*

Galbane'tum, Lat. [with phyſicians] a medicinal compoſition made of galbanum.

Galba'num, a gum iſſuing from the inciſion of a ferulaceous plant, called *ferula galbanifera*. We meet with galbanum ſometimes in looſe granules called drops or tears, which is the pureſt, and ſometimes in large maſſes. It is ſoft like wax, of a yellowiſh or reddiſh colour; its ſmell ſtrong and diſagreeable, its taſte acrid, nauſeous and bitteriſh. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a reſin, being inflammable as a reſin, and ſoluble in water as a gum, and will not diſſolve in oil as pure reſins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant, whoſe ſtalks are about an inch thick, and five or ſix feet high; its leaves are like the common aniſe, of a ſtrong ſmell and acrid taſte, but the flowers, and eſpecially the ſeeds, are much more ſo. The whole plant abounds with a viſcous milky juice, which it yields when wounded, and which ſoon concretes into the ſubſtance called *galbanum*. The plant is frequent in Perſia, and in many parts of Africa. Its medicinal virtues are conſiderable in aſthmas, coughs, and hyſteric complaints. *Hill.*

Gale [prob. of awel, Brit. gahling, Ger. haſty, ſudden. *Johnſon*] a blaſt or ſtream of wind, not ſtormy, yet ſtronger than a breeze. Freſh *gales* and gentle air. *Milton.*

Loom Gale [a ſea phraſe] is when the wind blows gently, ſo that the ſhip may bear her top-ſails a trip.

A Freſh Gale, *Stiff* Gale, or *Strong* Gale [ſea phraſes] is uſed of the wind when it is very high.

To Gale *Away* [a ſea phraſe] is ſaid of a ſhip that ſails faſter than another, finding more wind than the other in fair weather, when there is but little wind.

Ga'lea, Lat. [with botaniſts] the upper part of a flower, ſo called becauſe it reſembles a helmet.

Galea [with phyſicians] a pain in the head, ſo called becauſe it takes in the whole head like an helmet.

Galea [with anatomiſts] a term uſed of the head of an infant that is newly born, when it is covered with part of the membrane or ſkin called amneos.

Galeanco'nes, Lat. [of γαλεν, weaſle, and αγκων, Gr. an elbow] ſuch perſons who have ſhort arms.

Gale'as [*galeaſſe*, Fr. *galeazza*, It. *galeáca*, Sp.] a heavy, low built veſſel, with both ſails and oars; it carries three maſts; but they cannot be lowered as in a galley, *viz.* a main-maſt, fore-maſt, and miſen-maſt. It has 32 ſeats for rowers, and ſix or ſeven ſlaves to each. They carry three tire of guns at the head; the lowermoſt has two pieces of 36 pounders each; the ſecond two pieces of 18 pounders each. At the ſtern there are two tire of guns, each of two pieces, and each piece 18 pounders. Thirty men of war, an hundred gallies, and ten *galeaſſes*. *Addiſon.*

Galeate *Flowers*, the ſame as *galeatus*.

Galea'ted, *adj.* [*galeatus*, of *galea*, Lat. an helmet] 1. Wearing an helmet, covered as with an helmet. A *galeated* eſchinus copied. *Woodward.* 2. (In botany) ſuch plants as bear a flower like a helmet.

Galea'tus, Lat. [in botanic writers] hooded; whoſe upper part reſembles a kind of helmet or hood, as in the flower of ſage, monkshood, &c.

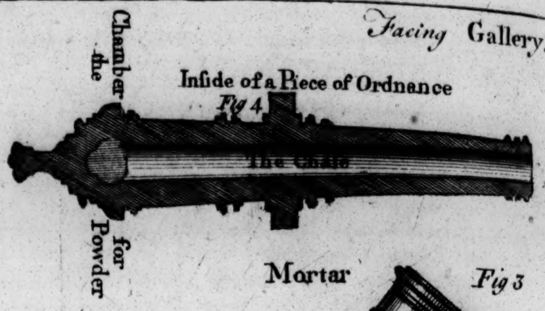
BRITISH MUSEUM

Pl.VIII.

Facing Gallery.

Inside of a Piece of Ordnance

Fig 4



Chamber the for Powder
The Chase

Fig. 8.
Petard

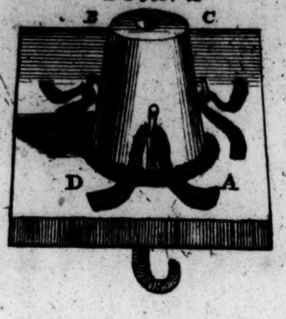
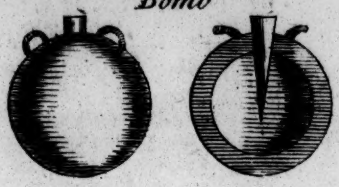
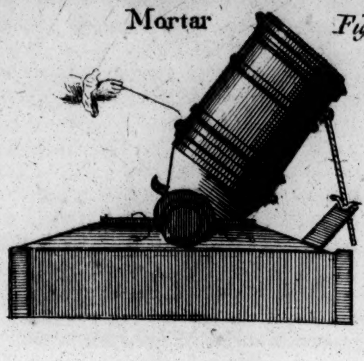


Fig. 9
Bomb



Mortar *Fig* 3



Fort.

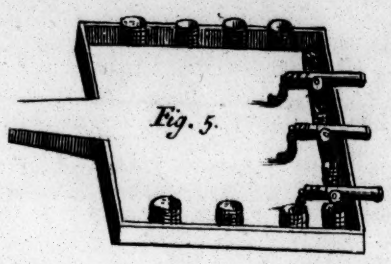
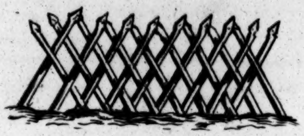


Fig. 7.
Pallisadoes.



Gabions,

Fig. 10.

& *Fascines*

Fig. 11.

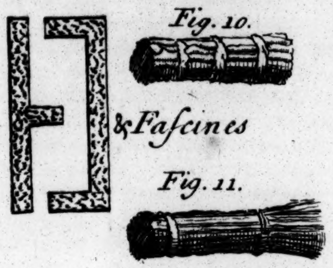
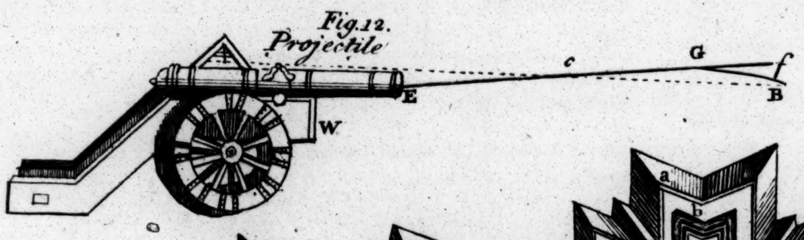
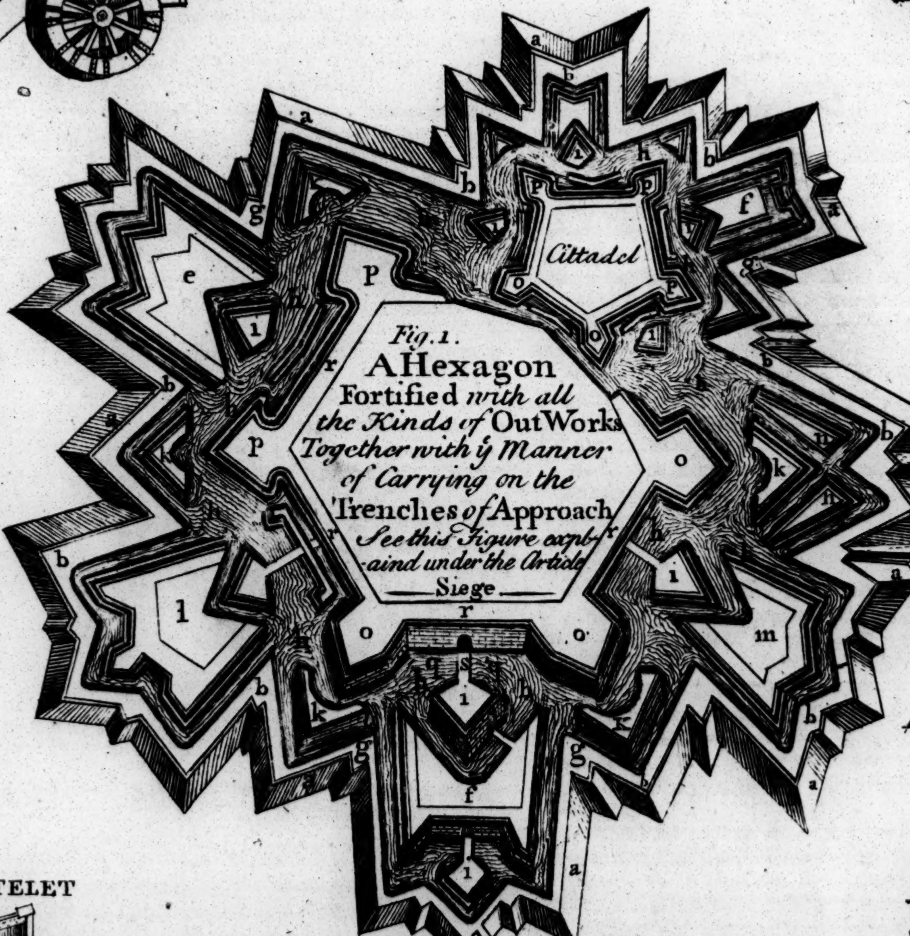


Fig.12.
Projectile





Cittadel
a
b
g
f
e
p
l
o
r
k
m

Fig. 1.
A Hexagon
Fortified *with all the Kinds of* OutWorks
Together with ye Manner of Carrying on the
Trenches *of* Approach
See this Figure expl-aind under the Article
Siege

Fig. 6.
Gallery

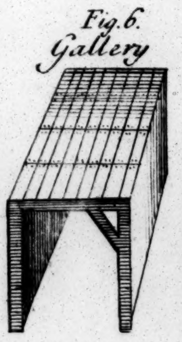
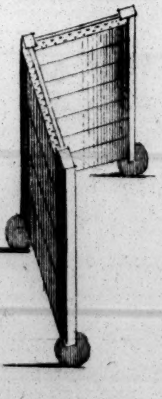


Fig 12 MANTELET



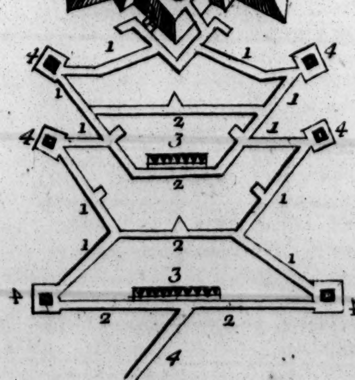
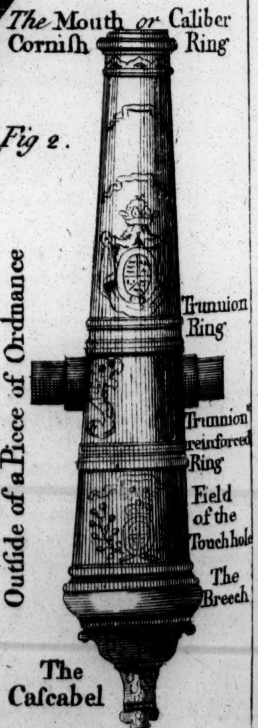


Fig 2.

Outside of a Piece of Ordnance



The Mouth *or* Cornish
Caliber Ring
Trunnion Ring
Trunnion reinforced Ring
Field of the Touchhole
The Breech
The Cascabel

J. Mynde sc.

Gale'ga, Lat. [with botaniſts] goat's rue.

Gale'na, a ſort of oar in mines that affords both ſilver and lead.

Gale'nical, or Gale'nic, of or pertaining to Galen the phyſician, as Galenic phyſic, that which is founded upon the practice of Galen.

Ga'lenist, one who practiſes phyſic according to the principles of Galen. See Dogmatica *Medicina*.

Galeo'ns, or Gallio'ns [*galions*, Fr. *galeoni*, It. *galeonos*, Sp.] thoſe Spaniſh ſhips that are ſent to Vera Cruz in New Spain, and if they are employed to any other part, they are not called by that name.

Galeo'psis, Lat. [of γαλιοφις, Gr. with botaniſts] water betony, or ſtinking dead nettle.

Galeri'culate *Flowers* [*galerus*, Lat. a hat; in botany] covered as with a hat; the ſame as *cucullate*.

Galeri'culated, *adj.* [*galericulatus*, Lat.] having brims like a hat.

Gali'cia, a province of Spain, bounded on the north-weſt by the ocean, on the eaſt by the provinces of Aſturias and Leon, and on the ſouth by Portugal.

Galicia, is alſo the name of a province of Mexico, bounded by New Mexico on the north, by the gulph of Mexico on the eaſt, by Mexico proper on the ſouth, and by the Pacific Ocean and the gulph of California on the weſt.

Ga'lile, or Ga'lilee, once a province of Judea, now of Turky in Aſia. It was the ſcene of many of our Saviour's miracles.

Ga'lium, or Ga'llium, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb cheeſe-rennet, or our lady's bed-ſtraw.

Gall [galle, Du. and Ger. galde, Dan. gall, Teut. and Su. ȝealla, Sax. the bile] 1. One of the humours of the body, a yellow juice, ſecreted from the blood in the glands of the liver, remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs. 2. The part which contains the bile. The married couple, as a teſtimony of their future concord, did caſt the *gall* of the ſacrifice behind the altar. *Brown.* 3. Any thing extremely bitter. Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more. *Dryden.* 4. Rancour, malignity. A perpetual *gall* in the mind of the people. *Spenſer.* 5. A fret or ſore, a ſlight hurt by rubbing off the ſkin. As a gangrene is to a *gall* or ſcratch. *Government of the Tongue.* 6. Anger, bitterneſs of mind.

Tho' he before had *gall* and rage,
He grows diſpirited and low,
He hates the fight, and ſhuns the blow. *Prior.*

7. [From *galla*, Lat.] Galls or gallnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours produced on various trees, but thoſe of the oak only are uſed in medicine. We have two kinds, the oriental and the European. The oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigneſs of a large nutmeg, with tuburcles on their ſurface, of a very firm and ſolid texture, and a diſagreeable acerb and aſtringent taſte. The European galls are of the ſame ſize, with perfectly ſmooth ſurfaces; they are light, often ſpongy and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a leſs auſtere taſte, and are of much leſs value both in manufactures and medicine. The general hiſtory of galls is this: An inſect of the fly kind, for the ſafety of her young wounds the branches of the tree, and in the hole depoſites her egg; lacerated veſſels of the tree diſcharging their contents, form a tumor or woody caſe about the hole: this tumor alſo ſerves for the food of the tender maggot, which, as ſoon as it is perfect and in its winged ſtate, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is ſeen on its ſurface, the maggot or its remains are ſure to be found within on breaking it. The true reaſon of hard galls not being produced with us, ſeems to be, that we want the peculiar ſpecies of inſect to which they owe their original, which is a fly of the ichneumon kind, only found in hot countries. We find the ſeveral kinds which occaſion the different galls in our own kingdom, produce different kinds, and thoſe of different degrees of hardneſs on the ſame tree. Galls are uſed in making ink, in dying and dreſſing leather, and in many other manufactures. In medicine they are very aſtringent and good under proper management. *Hill.*

Gall-*Bladder*, a membranaceous receptacle, in figure reſembling a pear, ſituate at the lower margin of the liver, in which the humour called gall is contained.

To Gall, *verb act.* [ȝeallan, Sax. *galer*, Fr.] 1. To fret or rub off the ſkin. His *galled* horſe. *Locke.* 2. To impair, to wear away. It would *gall* the ground, waſh away plants by the roots. *Ray.* 3. To teaze or vex, to fret. To *gall* their minds. *Hooker.* 4. To harraſs, to miſchief. We us'd to *gall* them with our long bows. *Addiſon.*

To Gall, *verb neut.* to fret, to be peeviſh. I have ſeen you glecking and *galling* at this gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Touch a gall'd horſe and he'll winch.

That is, accuſe a perſon of what his conſcience convinces him he is guilty, and he will be ſure to ſhew by ſome means or other that he is touched to the quick. It is generally uſed tauntingly to thoſe who take every thing that is ſaid as if deſignedly *levell'd* at them, when perhaps the perſon who is ſpeaking has nothing leſs in view.

Gall-*Nut*, a ſort of round nut or excreſcence that grows on a oak, uſed in making ink. See the 7th ſenſe of Gall.

St. Gall, a town in Switzerland, five miles weſt of the lake of Conſtance; forming a republic of itſelf, but without any territory. Its legiſlative power is lodged in two councils. It is ſaid to contain 10,000 inhabitants, all employed in the linen manufacture.

Ga'lla, Lat. the gall-nut, or oak-apple.

Galla *Moſchata*, Lat. [with apothecaries] a certain fragment confection.

Ga'llant, *adj.* [*galant*, Fr. *galante*, It. and Sp. from *gala*, Sp. fine dreſs] 1. Fine, ſpruce, gay, ſhowy, well-dreſſed, magnificent. Neither ſhall *gallant* ſhips paſs thereby. *Iſaiah.* 2. Courageous, brave, high-ſpirited. Made him ſeek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough. *Sidney.* 3. Fine, noble, ſpecious. How *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highneſs to make a journey into Spain. *Clarendon.* 4. Inclined to courtſhip. In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings. *Thomſon.*

Ga'llant, *ſubſt.* [*galant*, Fr. *galante*, It. *galàn*, Sp.] a beau, a gay, ſprightly, ſplendid man. The *gallants* and luſty youths of Naples came. *Knolles.* 2. One who careſſes women to debauch them. She had left the good man at home and brought away her *gallant*. *Addiſon.* 3. One who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter ſenſes it has commonly the accent on the laſt ſyllable.

A Gallant *Man*, one ſomewhat gayer, brighter, and more agreeable than men in common are.

Ga'llantly, *adv.* [of *gallant*] 1. Gaily, ſplendidly. 2. Bravely, nobly, generouſly. You have not dealt ſo *gallantly* with us as we did with you. *Swift.*

Ga'llantry [*galanterie*, Fr. *galanteria*, Sp. 1. Amorous intrigue, vicious love, debauchery. As if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends and infancy begins. *Swift.* 2. Splendor of appearance, magnificence, glittering ſhow, finery. Make the ſea ſhine with *gallantry*. *Waller.* 4. Valour, bravery, nobleneſs, generoſity. The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles. *Glanville.* 4. A number of gallants, gallant men. Hector, Deiphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Courtſhip, refined addreſs to women.

The martial Moors in *gallantry* refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind. *Glanville.*

Galle'ass [*galleaſſe*, Fr.] a great double galley. Bacon uſes it. See Galeas.

Galleo'n [*galion*, Fr.] a large ſhip with four or ſometimes five decks, now in uſe only among the Spaniards. The Spaniſh *galeons*. *Bacon.* See Galeon.

Ga'lleyhalpens, a ſort of coin brought into England by the Genoeſe merchants.

Ga'llery [*gallerie*, Fr. *galleria*, It. *galeria*, Sp.] a ſort of balcony that ſurrounds a building.

Gallery, a paſſage leading to ſeveral apartments in a great houſe.

Gallery *of a Mine*, a narrow paſſage under-ground, leading to the mine that is carried on under any work that is deſigned to be blown up.

Gallery *for paſſing a Moat*, is a covered walk made of ſtrong beams, and cover'd over head with planks, and loaded with earth; 'twas formerly uſed for carrying the mine to the foot of the rampart: ſometimes the gallery is covered over with raw hides, to defend it from the artificial fires of the beſieged. The gallery ought to be very ſtrong, of double planks on that ſide towards the flank, to make it muſket-proof. It is made in the camp, and brought along the trenches in pieces, to be joined together in the foſs; it ought to be eight foot high, and ten or twelve wide; the beams ought to be half a foot thick, and two or three foot aſunder; the planks or boards nailed on each ſide, and filled with earth or planks in the middle; the covering to riſe with a ridge, that what is thrown upon it by the beſiegers with a deſign to burn it, may roll off. See plate VIII. fig. 6.

Gallery [in a ſhip] is a kind of balcony made upon the ſtern without board, in which there is a paſſage out of the captain's cabbin, called the great cabbin.

Gallery [*galerie*, Fr. derived by Du Cange from *galeria*, low Lat. a fine room; with architects] 1. A covered place in a houſe, much longer than broad, and which is uſually on the wings of the building, or it is a long narrow room on the ſides or fronts of houſes, ſerving to walk in; alſo a little iſle or walk, ſerving as a common paſſage to ſeveral rooms placed in a line or row; in general, any building whoſe length much exceeds its breadth. Covered *galleries* that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addiſon.* 2. The ſeats in the play-houſe that are raiſed above the pit, in which the meaner ſort of people ſit. All its throats the *gallery* extends. *Pope.*

Ga'lletyle, *ſubſt.* [I ſuppoſe this word has the ſame import with gallipot. *Johnſon*] Make a compound body of glaſs and *galletyle*. *Bacon.*

Ga'lley [*galere*, Fr. *galera*, It. and Sp. *galée*, Port. derived, ſome think, from *galea*, Lat. a helmet, which was pictured anciently on the prow; others from γαλεώτης, Gr. the ſword-fiſh; others from *galleon*, expreſſing in Syriac men expoſed to the ſea. From *galley* come *galleaſs*, *galleon*, *galliot*] 1. A ſhip that has both ſails and oars, much in uſe in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. It is a low built veſſel, that has both ſails and oars, and commonly carries two maſts, *viz.* a main-maſt and a fore-maſt, that may be ſtruck or lowered at pleaſure. They are generally about 130 feet long, and 18 feet broad in the middle. 2. It is proverbially conſidered as a place of toilſome miſery, becauſe criminals are condemned to row in them. He would fly to the mines and the *gallies*. *South.*

Captain Galley, is the principal galley of ſtate commanded by the captain-general of the galleys.

Patroon Galley, the ſecond galley of France, *&c.* commanded by the lieutenant.

Galley [with printers] a wooden frame into which the compoſitor empties his compoſing-ſtick as often as it is filled.

Galley-*Men*, merchants at Genoa, which antiently arrived in England in galleys, landing their goods at a key near the cuſtom-houſe, thence called Galley-Key.

Galley-*Slave*, a perſon condemned to row in the galleys.

Galley-*Worm*, an hairy inſect, whoſe legs on each ſide reſemble the oars of a galley.

Condemnation to the Galleys [in France and in Turkey] a penalty impoſed on criminals and delinquents, whereby they are adjudg'd to ſerve the king or ſtate as ſlaves on board the galleys, either for their life-time, or for a limited time. Such another freedom as the Turkiſh *galley ſlaves* enjoy. *Bramhall.*

Gallia'mbic *Verſes*, verſes ſo named of the Galli, or prieſts of the goddeſs of Cybele and Jambus, a verſe conſiſting of an anapæſtus and tribrachus.

Gallia'rd, *ſubſt.* [*gaillard*, Fr. imagined to be derived from the Gauliſh *ard*, genius, and *gay*. *Johnſon*; *gagliardo*, It.] a gay, briſk, merry, jocund man, a fine fellow. Selden in a *galliard* by himſelf. *Cleaveland.*

Galliard, a ſort of nimble dance, conſiſting of very different motions and actions, ſometimes gliding ſmoothly, ſometimes capering, and ſometimes acroſs: in both ſenſes now obſolete. Thoſe that dance too long *galliards*. *Bacon.*

GALLIA'RDA, It. [in muſic books] the name of the tune that belongs to the dance called galliard, and is commonly in triple time, of a briſk lively humour, ſomething like a jigg.

GA'LLIARDISE, mirth, jocundneſs, gaiety.

GA'LLIC, or GA'LLICAN, *adj.* [*Gallicane*, It. *Gallicano*, It. *Gallicanus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to France or the French nation; as, the *Gallic* church, *Gallic* arms, and *Gallic* faith.

Anti-GALLICANS, an aſſociated body ſo called, from the main *end* and *deſign* of their ſocieties, which are now of ſome years ſtanding; and were originally formed with intention to give the ALARM with reference to the GROWING POWER of FRANCE; as alſo to diſcourage the uſe of her manufactures; as well knowing that TRADE is the very *nerves* and *ſinews* of war. To which we may add, the encouragement they give to our own, by *præmiums*, which are annually given to thoſe artiſts who can produce the *beſt* ſpecimen. They have ſeveral ſocieties, with their reſpective officers, and preſidents; and one GRAND PRESIDENT, who is choſe at their annual feaſt; nor ſhould it be over-look'd, that they do alſo engage to be *mutually aſſiſtant* in their reſpective *ſpheres* of buſineſs to one another. Upon the whole, whatever the world might think of this inſtitution in its *firſt riſe*, I believe *by this time* ſhe is well ſatisfied, the ſcheme was POLITICALLY GOOD; and theſe kingdoms would have been ſcarce threatened, as they now are, with an INVASION from that quarter, had the ANTI-GALLICAN PRINCIPLES and SPIRIT more generally prevail'd.

GALLICE'NTRUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] ſage of Rome.

GALLICHRI'STA [with botaniſts] the herb yellow or white rattle.

GA'LLICISM [*galliciſme*, Fr. *galliciſmo*, It.] a French idiom, or mode of ſpeaking after the manner of the French, ſuch as he *figured* in controverſy, he *held* this conduct, he *held* the ſame language that another had *held* before, with many other expreſſions to be found in Bolingbroke's works. In Engliſh I would have *galliciſms* avoided. *Felton.*

GALLIGA'SKINS [of *caligæ-gallo-vaſconium*, Lat. Skinner; *i. e.* ſtockings of the Gallo-vaſcones, or the French-vaſcones, a people of Gaſcoiny in France, who uſed them] a ſort of wide breeches, large open hoſe.

My *galligaſkins*, that have long withſtood
The winter's fury, and encroaching froſts,
By time ſubdu'd. *Philips.*

GALLIMA'TIAS, *ſubſt.* [*gallimathias*, Fr.] a dark, perplexed diſcourſe, where ſeveral things are huddled together, ſo as to make an inconceivable jargon, nonſenſe, talk without meaning.

GALLIMA'UFREY [*gallimafreé*, Fr.] 1. An hotch-potch of ſeveral ſorts of meats dreſſed together; a haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat, a medley. *Hanmer.* They have made of our Engliſh tongue a *gallimaufry*, or hodge-podge of all other ſpeeches. *Spenſer.* 2. Any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley in general. A ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimauffry. Dryden.* It is uſed by Shakeſpeare ludicrouſly of a woman. He loves thy *gallimaufry* friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

GALLIO'N, or GALLEO'N, a ſort of ſhip or large galley, having four decks, and only uſing ſails; in which the Spaniards, in war time, convey their bullion and plate from the Weſt-Indies. See GALEONS.

GA'LLIOT [*galiote*, Fr. *galeotta*, It. *galeòta*, Sp.] a ſmall ſhip or galley, fit for the chaſe. Knolles uſes it.

GALLIOT, is a little galley, or a ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight, and fit for chaſe. It carries but one maſt, and two or three pattereroes: it can both ſail and row, and has ſixteen or twenty ſeats for the rowers, with one man to each oar. All the ſeamen on board it are alſo ſoldiers, and each has a muſket lying by him ready, when he quits his oar.

GALLI'POLI, a port town of European Turky, ſituated at the entrance of the Propontis, or ſea of Marmora, about 100 miles ſouth-weſt of Conſtantinople.

GALLIPOLI is alſo the name of a port-town in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on the gulph of Otranto, about 23 miles weſt of that ity.

GA'LLIPOT, *ſubſt.* [gleye, Du. ſhining earth. *Skinner.* The true derivation is from *gala*, Sp. finery; ſo that *gala* or *gallypot* is a fine painted pot. *Johnſon.*] A pot painted and glazed, commonly uſed for medicines in apothecaries ſhops. The apothecary's *gallipots. Bacon.*

GALLOGLA'SSES, wild Iriſh ſoldiers, that fight on horſeback. See GALLOWGLASSES.

GA'LLON [*gelo*, low Lat. a liquid meaſure, containing four quarts.

GALLON [corn-meaſure] contains 272 ¼ ſolid inches. Wincheſter-meaſure contains 272 ¼ ſolid inches.

GALLON [wine-meaſure] contains eight pints, or 231 ſolid inches.

GALLOO'N [*galon*, Fr. and Sp. *q. Gallica fimbria*, a French lace] a kind of narrow ribbon or tape of ſilk, a bone, or a cloſe lace made of gold or ſilver.

To GA'LLOP [*galoper*, Fr. *galoppare*, It. *galopeàr*, Sp. derived by all the etymologiſts after Budæus, from καλπαζειν, Gr. but perhaps it comes from *gant*, all, and loopen, Du. to run, that is to go on full ſpeed. *Johnſon*] 1. To ride faſt, or with the ſwifteſt pace of a horſe. We *gallop'd* toward them. *Sidney.* 2. To move very faſt. Superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

GA'LLOP [*galop*, Fr. *galoppa*, It. *galòpe*, Sp.] the ſwifteſt pace of a horſe, the motion of a horſe when he runs at full ſpeed, in which making a kind of a leap, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the ſame time; and while theſe are in the air, and juſt upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almoſt at once. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

I ſhould have thought, the RUN is the *ſwifteſt* kind of motion; and have been told, that it is diſtinguiſhable from the *gallop*, by this circumſtance, that in *running*, all the four feet are *off* the ground at *once*, as appears by meaſuring the quantity of ſpace that is gained by any one ſingle ſtroke or effort of the racer-ſteed.

GA'LLOPER [of *gallop*] 1. A horſe that *gallops. Mortimer.* 2. A man that rides faſt, or makes great haſte.

GALO'SHES [*galoches*, Fr. *galochas*, Sp.] leather-caſes, a ſort of clogs to be worn o'er ſhoes.

To GA'LLOW, *verb act.* [aʒælpan, Sax.] to fright, to terrify, to affright.

The wrathful ſkies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOW, or GA'LLOWS, *ſubſt.* It is uſed by ſome in the ſingular, but by more in the plural only, or ſometimes it has another plural, *gallowſes* [*galga*, Goth. ʒaplap, ʒalʒa, or ʒealʒa, *Sax.* galge, Dan. galge, Du. and Su. galgen, Ger. which ſome derive from *gabalus furca*, Lat. others from *gallu*, Wel. power. But it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from aʒælpan, Sax. the gallows being the general object of legal terror. *Johnſon*] 1. A frame of wood upon which malefactors are hanged; it conſiſts of a beam laid over two poſts. Goalers and *gallowſes. Shakeſpeare.* 2. A wretch that deſerves the gallows. A ſhrewd unhappy *gallows. Shakeſpeare.* 3. A part of a printing preſs. It has no ſingular.

GA'LLOWAY [prob. of *gallopade*, Fr. a ſmall gallop] A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the north, probably as coming originally from *galloway*, a ſhire in Scotland. *Johnſon.*

GA'LLOWAY, a province of Scotland, which gives title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Stuart. It is divided into two diſtricts; the weſtern, called Upper Galloway, being the ſame with Wigtonſhire; and the eaſtern, or ſtewarty of Kircudbright, called Lower Galloway.

GALLOWAY, is alſo the name of the capital of a country of the ſame name, in the province of Connaught in Ireland.

New GALLOWAY, a borough-town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, with which, and ſome other boroughs, it claſſes.

GALLOWGLA'SSES, *ſubſt.* 1. It is worn then likewiſe of footmen under their ſhirts of mail, the which footmen call *gallowglaſſes*: the which name doth diſcover them alſo to be ancient Engliſh, for *galloglaw* ſignifies an Engliſh ſervitor, or yeoman. And he being ſo armed in a long ſhirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*, and was, inſtead of the footman that now weareth a corſlet, before the corſlet was uſed, or almoſt invented. *Spenſer.* 2. Soldiers among the wild Iriſh, who ſerve on horſeback.

A puiſſant and mighty power
Of *gallowglaſſes* and ſtout kernes. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOWSES, contrivances made of cloth, and hooks and eyes, worn over the ſhoulders by men to keep their breeches up.

GA'LLOWSFREE, *adj.* [of *gallows* and *free*] exempt by deſtiny from being hanged. *Dryden.*

GA'LLOWTREE [of *gallow* and *tree*] the gallows. From the *gallowtree* got looſe. *Cleaveland.*

GALLS, a ſort of hard fruit like a nut, which grow on the gall-tree. See GALL.

GA'LNES [in the Scotch law] any kind of ſatisfaction for murder or manſlaughter.

GALRE'DA, a thick viſcous juice extracted from the griſtly parts of animals, by boiling to a jelly.

GAM, GA'MA, or GA'MMOT, the firſt or graveſt note in the modern ſcale of muſic.

GAMBA'DOES [of *gamba*, It.] a ſort of leather-caſes for the legs, affixed to a horſe-ſaddle, to preſerve the legs from dirt in riding; ſpatterdaſhes, boots worn on the legs above the ſhoe. The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes. Dennis.*

GAMBA'GES, GA'MBADE, or GAMBA'DO [*gamaches*, Fr.] gambadoes, ſpatterdaſhes. See GAMBADOES.

GAMBA'LOOK, a ſort of riding-gown worn in the eaſtern parts.

GAMBE'RIA, or GA'MBIA [old writ.] a ſort of military boot or defence for the legs.

GAMBEZO'N, a kind of coat or doublet of canvas, anciently worn by military men under their cuiraſs, to make it ſit eaſy, and hinder it from hurting the body.

GA'MBIA, a great river of Africa, ſaid to be navigable for ſloops 600 miles; its courſe is nearly from eaſt to weſt, emptying itſelf into the Atlantic Ocean.

GAMBOI'DEA, gamboge.

GA'MBE [in heraldry] a leg, for *jambe*, Fr.

GA'MBLER [a cant word, I ſuppoſe, for *game* or *gameſter. Johnſon*] a knave, whoſe practice is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMBO'GE, *ſubſt.* a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a reſinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and ſcarce any ſmell. It is brought from America, and many parts of the Eaſt-Indies, particularly Cambaja or Cambogia, whence it has its name. It was not known in Europe till 1603, and ſoon after got into uſe as a purgative medicine, but the roughneſs of its operation rendering it leſs eſteemed as ſuch, it got into uſe in painting, where it yet retains its credit. *Hill.*

To GA'MBOL, *verb act.* [*gambader*, *gambiller*, Fr. *gambettare*, It.] 1. To dance, ſkip, or friſk, to ſhew tricks by tumbling, and ſuch like exerciſes, wantonly.

Bears, tygers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them. *Milton.*

2. To leap, to ſtart.

I the matter will record, which madneſs
Would *gambol* from. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'MBOL [*gambade*, Fr. *gambetto*, It.] 1. A ſkip, a leap for joy. Playing a thouſand pretty *gambols. L'Eſtrange.* 2. Games or tumbling tricks played with the legs, certain ſports uſed about Chriſtmas time, a frolic, a wild prank.

Who did ever play his *gambols*
With ſuch inſufferable rambles. *Hudibras.*

GA'MBREL [*gamba*, *gambarella*, It.] the leg of a horſe. The tendon lying on a horſe's *gambrel. Grew.*

To GAME [ʒamepian, ʒamean, or ʒamian, Sax. Caſaubon derives it of γαμειν, Gr. to join in matrimony, all games and contentions being by pairs, or matches] to play at any ſport, to play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Gaming* leaves no ſatisfaction behind it. *Locke.*

GAME [ʒaming and ʒamene, Sax. *gaman*, a jeſt. Iſland.] 1. A play, ſport, or divertiſement of any kind. 2. Jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt, or ſeriouſneſs. 'Twixt earneſt and 'twixt *game*. *Spenſer*. 3. Inſolent merriment. Or make a *game* of my calamities. *Milton*. 4. A ſingle match at play. 5. Advantage in play. And play the *game* into each others hand. *Dryden*. 6. Scheme purſued, meaſures concerted. The preſent *game* of that crown. *Temple*. 7. Field ſports, as the chace, falconry. Sportſmen that were abroad upon *game*. *L'Eſtrange*. 8. Animals purſued in the fields. And thus, by a moſt *beautiful metaphor*, it is applied to the *debauchée*, by one of our poets.

> A ſhort *illuſion* his imagin'd feaſt,
> HIMSELF the GAME, himſelf the *ſlaughter'd beaſt*.
> *Table of* CEBES.

9. All ſorts of beaſts for hunting, and fowl for ſhooting. A variety of *game* ſpringing up before me. *Dryden*. 10. Solemn conteſts exhibited as ſpectacles to entertain the people. The *games* are done. *Shakeſpeare*.

Better play at ſmall GAME than ſtand out.

Lat. *Auloedus ſit, qui citharoedus eſſe non poſſit*. Ger. Wer kein harffenſchlager werden kan, der bleibe ein pfeiffer. (He that can't play upon the harp, let him play upon the pipe.) That is, let every man do what he can, tho' it be never ſo little, rather than do nothing.

GA'MECOCK [of *game* and *cock*] cocks bred to fight. As fiercely as two *gamecocks*. *Locke*.

GA'ME-EGG [of *game* and *egg*] eggs from which fighting cocks are bred. Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey. *Garth*.

GA'MEKEEPER [of *game* and *keeper*] one who looks after game, and ſees that it is not unlawfully deſtroyed.

GA'MESOME, *adj.* [of ʒamian and ꞅom, Sax.] full of play, wanton, frolickſome, gay, ſportive. Geron, tho' old, yet *gameſome*. *Sidney*.

GA'MESOMELY, *adv.* [of *gameſome*] wantonly, frolickſomely, merrily.

GA'MESOMNESS [of *gameſome*; of ʒamian, ꞅom, and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] wantonneſs, frolickſomneſs, &c.

GA'MESTER [ʒameꞅtꞃe, Sax.] 1. One that plays at games, one that is vitiouſly addicted to play. A common *gameſter*. *Addiſon*. 2. One that is engaged at play. That a *gameſter* ſeeth always more than a looker on. *Bacon*. 3. A merry, frolickſome perſon. You're a merry *gameſter*. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. A proſtitute, a common woman. A common *gameſter* to the camp. *Shakeſpeare*.

GA'MING [in ſculpture and painting] is repreſented by a woman ſitting at a gaming table, and ſweeping money into a bag full *of holes*, through which it immediately falls out again. By her ſide an anchor, and with her right foot *endeavouring* to ſtop the *wheel of fortune*.

GA'MMER [of ʒoð, good, and moðeꞃ, or moðeꞃ, Sax. a mother: perhaps of *grand* and *mere*, Fr. and therefore uſed commonly to old women. *Johnſon*] a country appellation for a woman, correſponding with gaffer.

GA'MMON [of *jambon*, Fr. a leg, *gambone*, It.] 1. A thigh, a ham of an hog ſalted and dried, the lower end of a flitch; as, a *gammon* of bacon. *Dryden*. 2. A kind of play with dice. The ſounding *gammon*. *Thomſon*.

GAMMON *Eſſence* [in cookery] a diſh made of thin ſlices of gammon of bacon dreſſed with ragoo.

GA'MMUT [*game*, Fr. *gama*, It.] the firſt note in the ordinary ſcale of muſic; alſo the ſcale itſelf. To teach you *gamut* in a briefer ſort. *Shakeſpeare*.

GAMPHE'LÆ [of γαμψὸς, Gr. crooked] the jaws.

'GAN, for began. Spenſer uſes it.

GANCH [*gancio*, It. a hook, *ganche*, Fr.] a ſort of puniſhment with the Turks, of throwing a malefactor from a high place, ſo as to be catched on hooks or ſpikes, and ſo hang on them.

To GANCH, *verb act.* or To GAUNCH [*ganciare*, It.] to execute, by dropping a malefactor from a high place. To this practice Smith alludes in his Pocockius:

> *Pendulive*
> *Sanguineis luctantur in uncæs*. Muſæ Anglican.

GA'NDER [ʒandꞃa, Sax.] the male of the gooſe.

GA'NET [*canet*, Fr.] a wild duck.

GANG [ʒanʒe, Sax. a walk] a company of perſons that go or herd together, a herd, a tribe. It is ſeldom uſed but in contempt or abhorrence; as, a ſhip's gang, a preſs gang, a gang of porters, a gang of thieves.

To GANG [ʒanʒan, Sax. gangen, Du. *gang*, Scottiſh] to go, to walk; an old word now obſolete, except ludicrouſly, and in Scotland. Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breaſts open. *Arbuthnot*.

GA'NGAMON [γαγγαμον, Gr. a fiſhing net] the omentum or caul, ſo called from its various intertexture of veins and arteries, reſembling a net.

Bruno adds, "that by *others*, a PLEXUS of *nerves*, which is perceived round *about the navel*, is called *gangaman*." And HESYCHIUS, in his lexicon, defines the *gangamon*, to be either a *net*, or that part of the *hypochondria*, which is round about the navel.

GANG-*Flower* [of ʒanʒ, Sax. and *fleur*, Fr.] a flower that flouriſhes in gang-week.

GA'NGHON, *ſubſt.* Fr. a ſort of flower.

GANGIA'TORES [in the practick of Scotland] officers whoſe buſineſs is to examine meaſures, weights, &c.

GA'NGLION [γαγγλιον, Gr.] a ſmall, hard, knotty tumour, formed on the nervous and tendinous parts, without any diſcolouring of the ſkin, or ſenſe of pain.

CASTELL. RENOVAT. calls it, "a knotty and renitent contraction of a nerve, &c. but *clear of pain*." GORRÆUS adds, that it frequently happens in the *hands* and *feet*; and Foreſtus, lib. 26. obſerv. 8. noticed one upon the *penis*.

GA'NGREL [of ʒanʒeꞃe, a goer, and ellen, Sax. ſtrong, *q. d.* a ſtout walker] a tall, ill ſhapen fellow or woman.

To GA'NGRENE, *verb neut.* [*ſe gangrener*, Fr. *incangrenàr*, It. *gangrenàr*, Sp. *gangrænam corripere*, Lat. of γαγγρος inde γαγγραινα, Gr.] to contract a cadaverous corruption, attended with a ſtench, blackneſs, and mortification, to become mortified. They are apt to *gangrene*. *Wiſeman*.

To GA'NGRENE, *verb act.* to corrupt to mortification. *Gangrened* with cold. *Bacon*.

A GANGRE'NE [*gangrena*, Sp. of Lat. γαγγραινα, Gr. *gangrené*, Fr. *gangrena*, It.] a ſtoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction, a mortification in its firſt beginning.

Bruno defines it, "*Incipiens mortificatio*, and adds, that when the part is *wholly* dead, it is called a *ſphacelus*, or *ſideratio*, quæ eſt gangrænæ terminus. But ſee SPHACELUS.

GA'NGRENOUS, *adj.* [of *gangrene*] mortified, producing or betokening mortification.

GANGS [with ſeamen] are the ſeveral companies belonging to a ſhip, and employed in executing their ſeveral watches, works, &c. as the boat-ſwain's gang, &c.

GANG-*Way* [of a ſhip] all the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other.

GANG-*Week* [ʒanʒan ƿeoc, Sax.] *i. e.* walking week; rogation-week, when proceſſions are made to luſtrate the bounds of pariſhes, &c.

GA'NTLET, or GA'UNTLET [*gantelet*, Fr.] a ſort of glove or armour for the hand or arm, made of iron, &c.

GANTLET [with ſurgeons] a ſort of bandage for the hand.

GANTLET, GANTELOPE, or GANTLOPE [*gantlet* is only corrupted from *gantelope*, of *grant*, all, and loopen, Du. to run] a puniſhment among ſoldiers, in which the criminal running between the ranks, receives on his back a laſh from each man, with a green rod. To run the *gantlet*. *Dryden*.

To run the GANTLET, to undergo that puniſhment.

GA'NZA, *ſubſt.* [*ganſa*, Sp. a gooſe] a kind of wild gooſe, by a flock of which a virtuoſo was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

> They are but idle dreams and fancies,
> That ſavour ſtrongly of the *ganza's*. *Hudibras*.

GAOL [*gayol*, O. Fr. *geol*, Wel. *geole*, Fr.] a priſon. It is always pronounced, and too often written *jail*, and ſometimes *goal*.

GA'OLER [of *gaol*] the keeper of a gaol, a priſon keeper.

GAOL-*Delivery*, is the clearing of a priſon of priſoners, by a judicial condemnation or acquittal of ſuch as have been confined therein. A general *gaol-delivery* of ſouls not for puniſhment. *South*.

GAP [of ʒeapan, Sax. to gape, gaap, Su.] 1. An open or broken place in a hedge. To mend *gaps*. *Mortimer*. 2. A breach in general. The opening of that *gap*, not into the kingdom of Hungary only, but to all that ſide of Chriſtendom. *Knolles*. 3. Any paſſage. Stands in the *gap*, and heads for more preferment. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. An avenue, an open way. Now ſuch a *gap* of miſchief lies open thereby, that I could wiſh it were well ſtopt. *Spenſer*. 5. A hole, a deficiency. Nor is it any botch or *gap* at all in the works of nature. *More*. 6. Any interſtice, a vacuity. A third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift*. 7. An opening of the mouth in ſpeech during the pronunciation of two ſucceſſive vowels. The hiatus or *gap* between two words is cauſed by two vowels opening on each other. *Pope*. 8. To ſtop a *gap* is to eſcape by ſome mean ſhift: alluding to hedges mended with dead buſhes till the quickſets will grow. *Swift*.

GA'P-TOOTHED, *adj.* [of *gap* and *tooth*] having interſtices between the teeth. The broad-ſpeaking *gap-toothed* wife of Bath. *Dryden*.

GAP [in geography] a city and biſhop's ſee of Dauphine, in France, 18 miles weſt of Embrun.

To GAPE, *verb neut.* [ʒeopan, or ʒeapan, Sax. gapen, Du. and L. Ger. gapa, Su.] 1. To open the mouth, to yawn. 2. To open the mouth for food as a young bird. 3. To deſire earneſtly, to crave; with *for*. Thou who *gap'ſt for* my eſtate, draw near. *Dryden*. 4. With *after*. *Gaping after* court favour. *L'Eſtrange*. 5. With *at*. Many have *gap'd at* the church revenues. *South*. 6. To open in fiſſures or holes. The great horſe-muſſel with the fine ſhell doth *gape* and ſhut. *Spenſer*. 7. To open with a breach. When the veſſels are open, and *gape* by a wound. *Arbuthnot*. 8. To open, to have an hiatus. One vowel gaping on another for want of a cæſura. *Dryden*. 9. To make a noiſe with open throat. That noiſy, nauſeous, *gaping* fool is he. *Roſcommon*. 10. To ſtare with hope or expectation.

> Others will *gape* t'anticipate
> The cabinet deſigns of ſtate. *Hudibras*.

11. To ſtare with wonder. A very monſter in a Bartholomew fair for the mob to *gape* at. *Dryden*. 12. To ſtare irreverently. They have *gap*'d upon me with their mouth. *Job*.

You may GAPE long enough e'er a bird fall in your mouth.

He that GAPETH until he be fed,
Well may he GAPE until he is dead.

That is, a man is not ſo entirely to depend upon providence, as not to uſe the ordinary means, and his utmoſt endeavours, to gain a livelihood, and obtain all his ends in a lawful and commendable manner.

GA'PER [of *gape*] 1. One who gapes or opens his mouth. 2. One who ſtares fooliſhly. 3. One who longs or craves. Every *gaper's* mouth. *Carew*.

GAPING is catching.

The Fr. ſay; *Un bon bàilleur en fait bailler deux*. (One good gaper will make two follow him.) It might as well have been ſaid twenty, for it affects the whole company.

GA'PING, *part. act.* of *to gape* [ʒapeunʒ, Sax.] opening wide

GAPE-*Seed*, one ſtaring, gaping, loitering, idling in going on an errand. A cant word.

GAR, in Sax. ſignifies a weapon; ſo *Edgar* is a happy weapon, *Ethelgar* a noble weapon. *Gibſon's Camden*.

To GAR, *verb act.* [*geira*, Iſland.] to cauſe, to make. Obſolete. It is ſtill in uſe in Scotland. What *gars* the greet. *Spenſer*.

GARANTRO'NIUM-*Marmor*, a ſort of marble ſtone of a gold colour, and a purple ground, with lines reſembling Arabic letters.

GA'RB [prob. of ʒeaꞃpan, Sax. to trim up, or *garbe*, O Fr.] 1. Exterior appearance.

> Conſtrains the *garb*
> Quite from his nature. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. Attire, dreſs, cloaths. The *garb* and habit of a profeſſor of phyſic. *L'Eſtrange*. 3. Faſhion of dreſs.

> Horace's wit and Virgil's ſtate,
> He did not ſteal but emulate,
> And when he would like them appear,
> Their *garb* but not their clothes did wear. *Denham*.

GARB [of *liquor*] a ſharp and poignant taſte.

GARBA *Sagittarum* [in old records] a ſheaf of 24 arrows.

GA'RBAGE [prob. of *garbolare*, It. or of *garbler*, O. Fr. or *cribler*, Fr. to cleanſe drugs, *garblear*, Sp. This etymology is very doubtful. *Johnſon*] the entrails, *&c.* or offal of cattle, that part of the inwards which is ſeparated and thrown away. Your confeſſor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*. *Dryden*.

GARBE [in heraldry] a ſheaf (of *garbe*, Fr. a ſheaf of any kind of grain.) The garbe repreſents Summer, as the bunch of grapes does Autumn; flowers the Spring, and a tree withered and without leaves, Winter.

GA'RBEL, a plank next the keel of a ſhip, called alſo a garboard.

GA'RBIDGE, *ſubſt.* corrupted for *garbage*. *Mortimer*.

GA'RBISH, *ſubſt.* corrupted for *garbage*. *Mortimer*.

To GA'RBLE, *verb act.* [*garbellare*, It.] to ſift, to part, to ſeparate the good from the bad. Had our author ſet down this command without *garbling*, as God gave it. *Locke*.

GA'RBLER [of *garble*] one who garbles or ſeparates one part from another. The projectors, or at leaſt the *garblers*. *Swift*.

GA'RBLER *of Spices*, an officer of the city of London who was impowered to enter into any ſhop or warehouſe to view and ſearch drugs, ſpices, *&c.* and to garble or cleanſe them.

GA'RBLES, the duſt, filth, *&c.* ſeparated by garbling.

GA'RBLING [*part. act.* of *to garble*] cleanſing of ſpices from droſs, *&c.*

GA'RBLING *of Bow-Staves* [in old ſtatutes] the ſorting or culling out the good from the bad.

GA'RBOARD *Plank* [of a ſhip] the firſt plank of a ſhip, faſtened to her keel on the outſide.

GARBOARD *Strake*, is the firſt ſeam in a ſhip next to her keel.

GA'RBOIL [of *garbouil*, O. Fr. *garbuglio*, It.] trouble, diſturbance, uproar, diſorder. *Hanmer*. What *garboils* ſhe awak'd. *Shakeſpeare*.

GARCE, or GA'RCIO [in old records] a poor ſervile lad, a boy-ſervant.

GARCO'N, Fr. a boy or male child any time before marriage.

GARD [*garde*, Fr. *guardia*, It. *guarda*, Sp. and Port.] protection or defence. See GUARD.

GARD [in a law ſenſe] guardianſhip or management of children under age, or of idiots.

Writ of GARD, a writ in relation to guardianſhip.

GARD-*du-Cord*, or GARD-*du-Gut*, that which ſtops the fuzee of a watch when wound up, called alſo the guard-cock.

GARD-*Manger*, Fr. a ſtore-houſe for victuals.

GA'RDANT, Fr. [in heraldry] denotes any beaſt full fac'd, looking right forward.

GARD-*Robe*, Fr. a ward-robe or place to keep clothes in.

GA'RDEN [gardel, Brit. *jardin*, Fr. and Sp. *jardim*, Port. *giardino*, It. garten, Ger. gaard, Dan. all of gard or gaerd, of the verb gaerda, Celt. to incloſe] 1. A plot of ground incloſed and cultivated with extraordinary care, furniſhed with plants, flowers or fruit, for food, or laid out for pleaſure. 2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

Fruitful Lombardy,
The pleaſant *garden* of great Italy. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. Garden is often uſed in compoſition, to denote belonging to a garden.

To GARDEN, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to lay out gardens, to cultivate a garden. Men come to build ſtately ſooner than to *garden* finely. *Bacon*.

To GARDEN *a Hawk* [in falconry] is to put her on a turf of graſs to chear her; alſo to give her an airing, or to let her fly at large.

GA'RDENER [*jardinier*, Fr. *giardiniero*, It. *gardinéiro*, Port. gaertner, Ger.] a dreſſer of a garden, one that attends a garden.

GA'RDENING, *ſubſt.* [of *garden*] the act of planning out or cultivating gardens. My compoſitions in *gardening* are after the Pindaric manner. *Addiſon*.

GARDENMOU'LD, *ſubſt.* [of *garden* and *mould*] mould fit for a garden. Mortimer uſes it.

GARDENTI'LLAGE [of *garden* and *tillage*] tillage uſed in cultivating gardens. Mortimer uſes it.

GARDENWARE [of *garden* and *ware*] the produce of gardens. Mortimer uſes it.

GA'RDIAN. See GUA'RDIAN.

GA'RDIANSHIP, for GUA'RDIANSHIP, the office of a guardian.

GARE, a ſort of coarſe wool, ſuch as grows about the ſhanks of ſheep.

GARGA'NTUA [of *gargantua*, Sp.] the name of an imaginary great giant or monſter, a bugbear.

GARGA'REON [γαργαρεων, Gr.] the cover of the wind-pipe.

To GA'RGARIZE, *verb act.* [*gargarizare*, Lat. *gargariſer*, Fr. *gargarizzare*, It. *gargarizàr*, Sp. γαργαριζειν, Gr.] to gargle, to rinſe or waſh, ſpoken of the throat or mouth, with medicated liquors. Bacon uſes it.

GA'RGARISM [*gargariſme*, Fr. *gargariſmo*, It. and Sp. *gargariſmus*, Lat. γαργαρισμος, Gr.] a liquid medicine to waſh or cleanſe the throat or mouth.

Query, If HIPPOCRATES de Naturâ Oſſ. p 279. does not uſe this term [*gargariſm*] to expreſs a more than ordinary *ſecretion* from the glands and veſſels belonging to the mouth? and by what Plutarch ſays [*de Sanitate tuend.* p. 126] it ſhould ſeem to expreſs a *liquid application* to OTHER parts, beſides the *mouth* and *fauces*. APPENDIX AD THESAUR. H. STEPHAN, SCAPULÆ, CONSTANTIN, *&c.*

GA'RGET, a diſtemper in cattle, cauſing their eyes and lips to ſwell. The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts. *Mortimer*.

GA'RGID, a diſtemper in geeſe.

GARGI'LLON [a hunting term] the principal part of the heart of a deer.

To GA'RGLE, *verb act.* [*gargarizo*, Lat. *gargogliare*, It. *gargouiller*, O. Fr. gorgelen, Du. gurgeln, of gurgel, Ger. the throat.] 1. To waſh the mouth and throat, by gargling the liquor to and fro in the mouth, without ſwallowing it. 2. To warble, to play in the throat. Improper.

Thoſe which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a ſong. *Waller*.

GA'RGLE, *ſubſt.* [*gargouille*, Fr. the ſpout of a gutter, gurgel, Ger. and Teut. gorgel, Du. *gurgulia*, Lat.] 1. The gullet of the throat. 2. A waſh for the mouth or throat. *Wiſeman*.

GA'RGLION, *ſubſt.* an exſudation of nervous juice, from a bruiſe or the like, which indurate into a hard immoveable tumor. *Quincy*.

GA'RGOL, *ſubſt.* a diſtemper in hogs. The ſigns of the *gargol* in hogs are hanging down of the head, moiſt eyes, ſtaggering and loſs of appetite. *Mortimer*.

GA'RISH [of ȝeꞃpian, Sax. to make preparation] gawdy, gorgeouſly apparelled. See GAIRISH.

GA'RISHLY, gayly, gawdily.

GA'RISHNESS, gayneſs, glaringneſs; gorgeouſneſs in attire, ſhowineſs.

GA'RLAND [*garlande*, Fr. *ghirlanda*, It. *guirnalda*, Sp.] a coronet or ornament of flowers made for the head, a wreath of branches or flowers.

GARLAND [of a ſhip] a collar of rope wound up about the head of a main maſt, to keep the ſhrouds from galling.

GA'RLIC [ȝaꞃleac, of ȝaꞃ, Sax. a lance, and *leek*, the leek that ſhoots up in blades] a plant. It has a bulbous root, conſiſting of many ſmall tubercles included in its coats. The leaves are plain. The flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, and are ſucceeded by a ſubrotund fruit. *Miller*. *Garlic* is of an extremely ſtrong ſmell, and of an acrid and pungent taſte. It is an extremely active and penetrating medicine, as may be proved by applying plaiſters of garlic to the ſoles of the feet, which will in a very little time give a ſtrong ſmell to the breath. Bruized and laid on any tender part of the ſkin, it corrodes it and raiſes bliſters. Some are very fond of it in food, and a little of it is not only agreeable this way, but aſſiſts digeſtion, and ſtrengthens the ſtomach. *Hill*.

Wild GARLIC, *ſubſt.* a plant that agrees in every reſpect with the garlic, but hath for the moſt part a ſweet ſcent, and the flowers are produced in an umbel. *Miller*.

GARLIC-EA'TER [of *garlic* and *eater*] a mean fellow. The breath of *garlic-eaters*. *Shakeſpeare*.

GARLIC-PEA'RTREE, a plant which hath an anomalous flower, conſiſting of four petals, which ſtand erect. The pointal becomes a globular fleſhy fruit. The tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and ſeveral other of the warmer parts of America, where it uſually riſes to the height of thirty or forty feet, and ſpreads into many branches. The fruit is about the ſize of a tennis ball, which when ripe has a rough browniſh rind, and a mealy ſweet pulp, ſomewhat like ſome of the European pears, but has a ſtrong ſcent of garlic. *Miller*.

GA'RMENT [*guarniment*, O. Fr. of *garnir*, Fr. to garniſh or adorn, *q. d.* garniſhment or *garniture*, Fr.] any veſtment or wearing apparel by which the body is covered.

GA'RNER [*granarium*, Lat. *grenier*, Fr. *granajo*, It. *granéro*, Sp.] a ſtorehouſe for corn, a granary, in which threſhed grain is ſtored up.

To GA'RNER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſtore up, as in garners. There where I have *garner'd* up my heart. *Shakeſpeare*.

GARNESTU'RA [in ancient writings] furniture or implements of war.

GA'RNET [of *garnata*, Sp. *garnato*, It, *granatus*, low Lat.] a garnate ſtone, a ſort of carbuncle, ſo called from its red colour, like that of the ſeed of a pomegranate. The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardneſs between the ſaphire and the common cryſtal. Its ſurfaces are not ſo ſmooth as thoſe of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a ſtrong red, with a plain admixture of bluiſh. It always wants much of the brightneſs of the ruby. *Hill*.

GARNIAME'NTUM [in old records] any manner of garniſhing or trimming of clothes, *&c.*

To GA'RNISH, *verb act.* [of ȝeaꞃpian, Sax. to prepare, or *garnir*, Fr. *guarnire*, It. *guarnecèr*, Sp.] to adorn, ſet off or trim, to furniſh with ornamental appendages. A terreſtrial garden *garniſhed* with fruits. *Raleigh*. 2. [In cookery] to adorn diſhes with ſomething laid round them, Or *garniſhes* his lamb with ſpitchcock'd eel. *King*. 3. To fit with fetters.

GA'RNISH, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Ornament, embelliſhment. For *garniſh* this, and that for uſe. *Prior*. 2. Things laid round a diſh. 3. [In gaols] fetters.

GARNISH, a priſon fee paid to the fellow priſoners, *&c.* at the firſt entrance into priſon, *penſiuncula carceraria*, Lat.

GARNISHEE' [in the court of Guild-hall] the party in whoſe hands the money of another perſon is attach'd.

GA'RNISHER [of *garniſh*] he that adorns or ſets off.

GA'RNISHMENT [of *garniſh*] 1. Ornament, embelliſhment. Without any *garniſhment* of ſculpture. *Wotton*. 2 [In law] a warning or notice given to one for his appearance, for the better furniſhing of the cauſe and court.

GA'RNITURE, Fr. [of *garnir*, Fr.] furniture of a chamber or dwelling-houſe, trimming of garments, *&c.* ornament. The *garniture* of their knees. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

GA'ROUS, *adj.* [*garum*, Lat.] reſembling pickle made of fiſh. A *garous* excretion. *Brown*.

GA'RRAN, *ſubſt.* [an Erſe word importing the ſame as gelding. The word is ſtill retain'd in Scotland] a ſmall horſe. A highland horſe which when brought into the north of England takes the name of *galloway*. *Swift*.

GA'RRET [of *garite*, O. Fr. a turret, or of *gaktas* or *grenier*, M. Fr. in the ſame ſignification] 1. The uppermoſt floor in a houſe. 2. Rotten wood. The colour of the ſhining part of rotten wood by day-light is in ſome pieces white and ſome pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon*.

GARRETE'ER, one who lives in a garret or upper room of a houſe.

GA'RRISON [*garniſon*, Fr. *guarnigione*, It. *guarnicion*, Sp.] 1. A place of defence, into which ſoldiers are put.

Whom the old Roman wall ſo ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garriſons* you bind. *Waller*.

2. A body of forces diſpoſed in a fortreſs, to defend it againſt an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in ſubjection, or to be ſubſiſted during the ſeaſon. Thou art no ſoldier fit for Cupid's *garriſon*. *Sidney*. 3. The ſtate of being placed in a fortification for its defence. Some of them that are laid in *garriſons*. *Spenſer*.

To GA'RRISON [from the noun; *mettre en garriſon*, Fr.] 1. To furniſh a garriſon with ſoldiers. 2. To ſecure by fortified places.

Others thoſe forces join,
Which *garriſon* the conqueſts near the Rhine. *Dryden.*

GA'RRULOUSNESS, or GARRU'LITY [*garrulità*, It. of *garrulitas*, Lat.] 1. Incontinence of tongue, inability to keep a ſecret. Shameful *garrulity*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Talkativeneſs, pratingneſs. Loquacity or *garrulity*. *Ray.*

GA'RRULOUS [*garrulo*, It. *garruloſus*, Lat.] full of talk, always prating.

Old age looks out,
And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth. *Thomſon.*

GARSU'MME [in old records] a fine or amerciament. It is much uſed in Scotland, where it is cuſtomary with the tenants under their lords and lairds, upon the expiration of their leaſes, to pay down a ſum of money before they can be renewed.

GA'RTER [*jarretière*, Fr. *jaratèira*, Port.] 1. A bandage for the leg, being a ſtring or ribbon to hold up the ſtocking. 2. The mark of the garter, the higheſt order of Engliſh knighthood. By my George, my *garter*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The principal king at arms. The moſt noble order of the garter, a military order of knighthood, was inſtituted in the year 1350, by king Edward III. as ſome ſay, on account of his many ſignal victories, particularly one, that over the French at Creſſy, wherein, it is ſaid, the king's garter was uſed for the ſignal. But others ſay, on the following account; that the king dancing one night with his queen and other ladies, took up a garter, which one of them had dropt; whereat ſome of the lords preſent ſmiling, the kind ſaid, that he would make that garter of high reputation; and ſoon after erected the order of the Blue Garter, with this motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, *i. e.* Evil to him that evil thinks. The latter of theſe motives is moſt generally believed to have been the ground of the inſtitution of this order of knighthood, tho' our beſt antiquaries think the former. However, both theſe motives might concur to the ſame end; and it has ever ſince been eſteemed a great addition of honour beſtow'd on the nobleſt perſon of the Engliſh nation, and many *foreign* princes have thought themſelves *honoured* in being admitted into it. The number of the knights is 26, including the king, who is the ſovereign or chief of the order, and that is one thing that enhances the value of it, that never any more are admitted, whereas all, or moſt other orders, have been ſo *freely* beſtowed, that they have loſt their eſteem by it. The famous warrior, St. George of Cappadocia, is made the patron of this order; and every knight of it is to wear a blue ribbon acroſs his left ſhoulder, and, as his badge, a gold collar, and the image of St. George on horſeback, trampling on a dragon, with his ſpear ready to pierce him, the whole garniſhed with precious ſtones appendant to a blue ribbon about their necks; becauſe that Saint is ſaid to have ſlain ſuch a monſter, that in his days ravaged the country.

They are alſo obliged to wear a garter on the left leg, ſet with pearls and precious ſtones, having this motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, i. e. *Evil to him that evil thinks*; without which two ornaments they are never to appear abroad; and alſo king Charles the Iſt ordained, that every knight ſhould always wear a ſtar of ſilver, embroidered on his coat or cloak, with the eſcutcheon of St. George within the garter, in the centre of it. See St. George. This order is a college or corporation, having a great and little ſeal; their officers are a prelate, chancellor, regiſter, king at arms, and uſher of the black rod; they have alſo a dean, with twelve canons and petty canons, vergers, and twenty-ſix penſioners or poor knights. The college of the order is ſeated in the caſtle of Windſor, with the chapel of St. George and the chapter-houſe, erected by the founder for that purpoſe.

GARTER *King at Arms*, the chief of the three kings at arms, the other two being named Clarencieux and Norroy; alſo a bend in heraldry.

To GARTER, *verb act.* [from the noun; *attacher les jarretieres*, Fr.] to tie or bind with a garter.

GARTH, *ſubſt.* N. C. [ᵹeaꞃꝺ, Sax.] a yard or backſide.

GARTH, *ſubſt.* [as if *girth*, from *gird*] the bulk of the body meaſured by the girdle.

Fiſh GARTH, a wear or dam in a river for catching of fiſh.

GA'RTHMAN, the owner of an open wear, where fiſh are kept.

GARYOPHY'LLUM, Lat. [τȣ καρυȣ φυλλον, Gr. *i. e.* the leaf of a nut] the glove-gilliflower.

GAS [a word invented by the chemiſts] according to Van Helmont, a ſpirit not capable of being coagulated, or the moſt ſubtile and volatile parts of any thing; but he uſes it looſely in many ſenſes, and very unintelligibly and inconſiſtently.

GASCONA'DE, a boaſting or vaunting of ſomething very improbable; ſo termed from the Gaſcoons, a people of Gaſcony in France, ſaid to be much addicted to bragging and rhodomontade. Swift uſes it.

To GASCONA'DE, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt. *faire des gaſconnades*, Fr.] to boaſt, brag, vaunt, *&c.*

GASCO'YNS, the inward parts of a horſe's thighs, commencing from the ſtiffle, and reaching to the ply or bending of the ham.

GA'SE HOUND [*agaſæus*, Lat.] a dog that hunts by ſight, ſo as to make excellent ſport with the fox and hare. See GAZEHOUND.

To GASH, *verb act.* [*hacher*, Fr. to cut. *Skinner*] to cut deep, ſo as to make a gaping wound. Grievouſly *gaſhed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

GASH [from the verb] 1. A deep cut or wide wound. Newton gave him ſuch a *gaſh* on the leg. *Hayward.* 2. The mark of a wound. This ſeems to be improper. I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gaſh* and ſcar. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'SKINS, *ſubſt.* [from *gaſcoigne*] wide hoſe, wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold,
Or if both break, your *gaſkins* fail. *Shakeſpeare.*

GASP [from the verb] 1. The act of gaping for breath. 2. The ſhort catch of breath in the laſt agonies. At the lateſt *gaſp* of breath. *Addiſon.*

To GASP, *verb neut.* [*q. d.* gape. *Skinner.* by an epentheſis of the letter S, giſpe, Dan. to ſob. *Junius*] 1. To open the mouth wide, to pant for breath. A ſcantling of wit lay *gaſping* for life. *Dryden.* 2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively. To *gaſp* my lateſt breath. *Dryden.* 3. To long earneſtly for; this ſenſe is improper, as nature never expreſſes deſire by gaſping. Dearly they loved one another, and *gaſped* after their liberty. *Spectator.*

To GAST, *verb act.* [from ᵹaſt, Sax. See AGHAST] to make afraid, to ſhock, to terrify.

Whether *gaſted* by the noiſe I made,
Full ſuddenly he fled. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'STER [γαςηρ, Gr.] the whole lower belly, the womb or the ſtomach.

GASTER *Epiploica* [in anatomy] a vein which opens into the trunk of the vena portæ, formed of ſeveral branches derived from the ſtomach and epiploon.

GA'STLINESS [ᵹaſtᵹelicneſſe, of ᵹaſt, Sax. a ghoſt] ghoſtlikeneſs, frightfulneſs, terribleneſs of aſpect.

GA'STLY [ᵹaſtᵹelic, Sax.] like a ghoſt, frightful, terrible.

GA'STRIC [of γαςρικ☉, Gr.] pertaining to the belly or the gaſtrica.

GASTRIC *Juice*, the juice of the ſtomach.

GA'STRICA, Lat. [in anatomy] the upper branch of the ſplenic vein beſtowed on the ſtomach.

GA'STRICUS *Major* [in anatomy] the greateſt gaſtric vein, which is inſerted into the ſplenic vein.

GASTRICUS *Minor* [in anatomy] the leſſer gaſtric vein, which is inſerted into the trunk of the vena portæ.

GASTRILO'QUUS, Lat. [of γαςηρ, Gr. the belly, and *loquor*, Lat. to ſpeak] one who ſpeaks out of the belly.

GASTROCNE'MIUS *Externus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the tarſus, which, with the gaſtrocnemius internus, makes up the calf of the leg; when this muſcle acts, the foot is ſaid to be extended or pulled backwards.

GASTROCNEMIUS *Internus*, Lat. [in anatomy] called alſo ſoleus, from its figure, reſembling a ſole fiſh, is placed under the gaſtrocnemius externus. Theſe muſcles are ſerviceable in walking, running, leaping, *&c.* Οι κατα γαστροκνημιην πονοι, *&c.* HIPPOC. *Prædict.* lib. 1. p. 70. B.

GASTROCNEMIUS *Suralis Internus*, Lat. [in anatomy] is placed under the external, and is called ſoleus.

GASTRO-EPIPLOICA, Lat. [of γαςηρ and επιπλοον, Gr. the caul] a vein and artery that go to the ſtomach and omentum.

GASTRO'LOGY [of γαςηρ, the belly, and λογ☉, Gr. a treatiſe] a treatiſe concerning the belly. *Athen. Deipn.* lib 3. p. 104. APPENDIX *ad Theſaur. H. Stephan. &c.*

GASTRO'LATER, Lat. [of γαςηρ, the belly, and λατρευω, Gr. to worſhip] a glutton or belly god. See *Philip.* c iii. v. 19.

GASTRO'MANCY [γαςρομαντεια, of γαςηρ, the belly, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] the manner of which was thus; they filled certain round glaſſes with fair water, about which they placed lighted torches, and then invoked a dæmon, praying in a low murmuring voice, and propoſed the queſtion to be ſolved; a chaſte, unpolluted boy, or a woman big with child, was appointed to obſerve with the greateſt care and exactneſs all the alterations of the glaſſes; at the ſame time deſiring, beſeeching, and alſo commanding an anſwer; which at length the dæmon uſed to return by images in the glaſſes, which by reflection from the water repreſented what ſhould come to paſs.

GA'STROMARGY [*gaſtromargia*, Lat. of γαςρομαργια, Gr.] gluttony, ravening.

GASTROMY'TH, *ſubſt.* [εγγαςριμυθ☉, of γαςηρ, the belly, and μυθ☉, Gr. ſpeech] one who ſpeaks inwardly, as out of the belly. Such (if I am not miſtaken) was the witch of *Endor*, whom king *Saul* in his diſtreſs conſulted. And of much the ſame claſs were ſome of thoſe *lying wonders*, with which the GRAND APOSTACY from the *faith once delivered to the ſaints* was introduced. The reader will find a *ſpecimen* of them under the word EUNOMIANS; to which I would here beg leave to ſubjoin one or two quotations more from antiquity on that head. "*Vigilantius* (ſays St. JEROM) aſſerts, that the TOMBS of the *martyrs* are not to be reverenced." *L. contra. Vigilant.* And again in the ſame book; "the devils, ſays he, with which *Vigilantius* [that *good reformer*] is poſſeſſed, ROAR at the *reliques*, and confeſs they cannot bear the preſence of the martyrs." And in his 53d epiſtle he writes thus: "he calls us DUST-WORSHIPPERS and IDOLATERS for reverencing dead mens bones." "So true it is, ſays a late *popiſh* writer, that the imputation of ſuperſtition and idolatry, for the *veneration of reliques*, is an *old calumny* againſt the *catholic* church." And what if we ſhould ſay, this IMPUTATION (tho' not in the form of *calumny*) is ſomewhat *older* ſtill; and, in proof of that, appeal to 2 *Theſſalon.* c. ii. v. 3—11, compared with 1 *Tim.* c. iv. v. 1—3, and *Revelat.* c. ix. v. 20, 21? all which texts refer to ſome *great corruption* and *apoſtacy within the pale* of the chriſtian church; and which we have ſhewn [under the word GAIANITES, CREED, CATAPHRYGIANS, GNOSTICS, *&c.*] to be as old, at leaſt, as the *fourth* century; but the *firſt ſeeds* of it to have been caſt (as St. PAUL ſuggeſts) long before.

GASTRO'TOMY [γαςροτομια, of γαςηρ, the belly, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] a cutting open the belly or womb.

GASTRO'RAPHY [of γαςηρ, the belly, and ραφη, Gr. a ſuture] a ſewing up of wounds of the belly. This, in ſtrictneſs of etymology, ſignifies no more than ſewing up any wound of the belly; yet, in common acceptation, it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the inteſtine.

GAT, *pret.* of GET. See To GET.

GATE [gata, Su. ᵹate, or ᵹeat, Sax.] 1. An entrance into a city, palace, caſtle, or large building. 2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give paſſage into incloſures. Both ſtile and *gate*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. An avenue, an opening in general. Setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war. *Knolles.*

GATE, a motion or poſture of the body in walking.

GATE [with hunters] a term uſed when they endeavour to find a hart by his ſlot, *&c.*

GATE *of the Sea*, or *Sea* GATE [with ſailors] is when two ſhips lie aboard one another in a wave or billow, and by that means ſometimes become rib broken.

GATE-VEIN [of *gate* and *vein*] the vena portæ. Bacon uſes it.

GA'TEWAY [of *gate* and *way*] a way through the gates of incloſures. Mortimer uſes it.

To **Ga'ther**, *verb act.* [ᵹaꞇheꞃian, ᵹadeꞃan, Sax.] 1. To collect, to bring into one place, to get harveſt in. 2. To pick up, to glean, to collect. *Gather* out the ſtones. *Iſaiah.* 3. To crop; as, herbs, flowers, &c. A roſe juſt *gathered* from the ſtalk. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To lay in plaits, to pucker needle-work. 5. To aſſemble. There were *gathered* ſome people. *Bacon.* 6. To heap up or accumulate. He that by uſury and unjuſt gain increaſeth his ſubſtance, ſhall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Proverbs.* 7. To ſelect and take. *Gather* us from among the heathen. *Pſalms.* 8. To ſweep together. A net that was caſt into the ſea and *gathered* of every kind. *St. Matthew.* 9. To collect charity. 10. To bring into one body, party, or intereſt. I will *gather* others to him, beſides thoſe that are gathered unto him. *Iſaiah.* 11. To draw together from a ſtate of diffuſion, to contract, to bring into leſs room. *Gathering* his flowing robe. *Pope.* 12. To gain. He *gathers* ground upon her in the chace. *Dryden.* 13. To collect logically, to know by inference. *Gathering* that the Lord had called us. *Acts.* 14. To gather breath [a proverbial expreſſion] to have reſpite from any calamity. To *gather* breath in many miſeries. *Spenſer.*

To **Gather**, *verb neut.* 1. To thicken, to be condenſed. The *gathering* clouds we fear. *Dryden.* 2. To grow larger by the accretion of ſimilar parts. Their ſnow-fall did not *gather* as it went. *Bacon.* 3. To be aſſembled. The *gathering* together of an unruly multitude. *Eccleſ.* 4. To generate pus or matter. The eaſe of a broken impoſthume after the painful *gathering* and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

Ga'ther [from the verb] 1. Pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles. 2. A plait in a garment. The length of breeches and the *gathers.* *Hudibras.*

Ga'therer [of *gather*] 1. One that gathers or collects, a collector. I am but a *gatherer* and diſpoſer of other mens ſtuff. *Wotton.* 2. One that gets in a crop of any kind. A *gatherer* of ſycamore fruit. *Amos.*

Ga'thering [ᵹadꞃunᵹe, Sax.] 1. A collection of charitable contributions. That there be no *gatherings* when I come. 1 *Corinthians.* 2. What is collected at one time.

Ga'tten-tree, a ſpecies of cornelian cherry.

Ga'tton, a borough town of Surry, 18 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Gau'de *ſubſt.* [the etymology of this word is uncertain. Skinner imagines it may come from *gaude*, Fr. a yellow flower, yellow being the moſt gaudy colour. Junius, according to his cuſtom, talks of αγαυος; and Mr. Lye finds *gaude* in Dowglaſs to ſignify deceit or fraud, from *gwaudio*, Wel. to cheat. It ſeems to me moſt eaſily deducible from *gaudium*, Lat. joy; the cauſe of joy, a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing that gives or expreſſes pleaſure. In Scotland this word is ſtill retained both as a ſhowy bauble and the perſon that is fooled thereby. It is alſo retained in Scotland to denote a yellow flower. *Johnſon*] an ornament, a fine thing, any thing worn as a ſign of joy, any variegated toy or bauble; as a necklace; only the Scots pronounce it *gawdy*. Bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gaudes*, conceits. *Shakeſpeare.* Bore all the *gaudes* the ſimple natives wear. *Dryden.*

To **Gaude**, *verb neut.* [*gaudeo*, Lat,] to exult, to rejoice at any thing. Go to a goſſip's feaſt and *gaude* with me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gau'dery, *ſubſt.* finery, oſtentatious, luxury of dreſs. The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery.* *Bacon.*

Gau'dles [of *gaudia*, Lat. joys] double commons, ſuch as are allowed in inns of court on gaudy days.

Gaudilo'quous [*gaudiloquus*, Lat.] ſpeaking gladſome things.

Gau'dily, *adv.* [of *gaudy*] Showily, affectedly, gayly.

Gau'diness [of *gaudy*] affected gayneſs in apparel; ſhewineſs, tinſel appearance.

Gau'dy, *adj.* [of *gaude*] affected, gay or fine, ſhowy, oſtentatiouſly ſplendid. To gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

Gaudy, *ſubſt.* [*gaudium*, Lat.] a feaſt, a day of plenty. He may ſurely be content with a faſt to day, that is ſure of a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

Gaudy *Days* [of *gaudium*, Lat. joy] certain feſtival days obſerved in inns of court and colleges.

Gave, the *preter.* of *give.* See To Give.

Ga'vel [ᵹaꝼel, Sax.] 1. Tribute, toll, or cuſtom; yearly rent, payment or revenue. 2. A provincial word for ground. Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel.* *Mortimer.*

Gavel-kind [of ᵹeꝼe eal cyn, Sax. *i. e.* given to all the kin] William the conqueror, after paſſing through Kent towards Dover, was ſuddenly ſurrounded by the Kentiſh men, each of them bearing a bough in his hand; but ſoon, throwing down their branches, they diſcovered their arms, proffering to give him battle, if he would not let them enjoy their ancient liberties and cuſtoms of *gavel-kind*, &c. which he then, compelled by his ill circumſtances, ſwore to do; and now they only, of all England, enjoy the ancient Engliſh liberties.

Gavel-kind [in law] ſignifies a cuſtom, whereby the land of the father was equally divided at his death among all his ſons; or the land of the brother at his death, equally divided among all his brethren, if he have no iſſue of his own. This cuſtom, with ſome difference, is ſtill obſerved in Urchenfield in Herefordſhire, and elſewhere; and all *gavel-kind* lands in Wales, are made deſcendable to the heirs according to the courſe of the common law. In *gavel-kind*, tho' the father be hanged, the ſon ſhall inherit; for their cuſtom is, *The father to the bough, the ſon to the plough.* Among other Welch cuſtoms he aboliſhed that of *gavel-kind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the baſtards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Iriſh *gavel-kind.* *Davies.*

Ga'veloc, a piece or bar of iron to enter ſtakes into the ground.

Ga'velocs [ᵹaꝼelucaꞃ, Sax.] ſhafts, javelins, warlike engines, &c.

To **Gauge**, *verb act.* [*gauge*, *jauge*, Fr. a meaſuring rod. It is pronounced *gage*] 1. To meaſure the contents of a veſſel. 2. To meaſure, with regard to any proportion. That artful manner in Homer's battles of taking meaſure or *gauging* his heroes by each other. *Pope.*

Gauge *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a meaſure, a ſtandard. This plate muſt be a *gauge* to fill your worm and groove. *Moxon.*

Gauge *Point*, of ſolid meaſure, the diameter of a circle whoſe area is equal to the ſolid content of the ſame meaſure.

Gau'ger [from *gauge*, Eng. *jaugeur*, Fr.] a meaſurer of caſks and veſſels containing liquid things, or one who meaſures quantities. Carew uſes it.

Gau'ging, *ſubſt.* [of *jauger*, Fr. gauge] the art of meaſuring of veſſels for liquids, and finding their capacities or contents.

Gaunt, *adj.* [as if *gewant*, of ᵹeꝼanian, Sax. to decreaſe] lean, having loſt his fleſh and fat, ſlender, meager. Two maſtiffs *gaunt* and grin. *Dryden.*

Gau'ntly, *adv.* [of *gaunt*] leanly, meagerly, ſlenderly.

Gau'ntlet, *ſubſt.* [*gantelet*, Fr.] an iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is ſometimes uſed in poetry for the ceſtus or boxing glove. A ſcaly *gauntlet.* *Shakeſpeare.* Who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil. *Dryden.*

Ga'vot [*gavote*, Fr.] a ſort of briſk dance in common time.

Gavo'tta [in muſic books] an air of a briſk and lively nature, and always in common time; divided into two parts, each to be played twice over; the firſt part uſually in four or eight bars, and the ſecond in four, eight, twelve, or more.

Gaur, a word in frequent uſe with the *Turks*, it anſwers to the word *infidel* with us.

Gauze, or **Gawz** [*gaze*, Fr.] a ſort of very thin ſilk for hoods, neckcloths, &c. They were thin like *gauze.* *Arbuthnot.*

Gawk, *ſubſt.* 1. A cuckoo. 2. A fooliſh fellow. In both ſenſes it is retained in Scotland.

Gaw'ntree, *ſubſt.* Scottiſh, a wooden frame on which beer caſks are ſet when tunned.

Gay, *adj.* [*gai*, Fr. *gajo*, It. prob of *gaudens*, Lat. rejoicing] 1. Merry, pleaſant of temper, airy, frolic. Belinda ſmil'd, and all the world was *gay.* *Pope.* 2. Fine, ſpruce in attire, ſhowy. A virgin that loves to go *gay.* *Baruch.*

Gay, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] an ornament. *Gays* and pictures. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gay'ety, *ſubſt.* [*gayeté*, Fr.] 1. Chearfulneſs, airineſs. 2. Acts of juvenile pleaſure or frolic.

And from thoſe *gayeties* our youth requires,
To exerciſe their minds our age retires. *Denham.*

3. Pomp, finery, ſhow. Our *gayety* and our guilt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ga'yly, *adv.* [of *gay*] 1. Merrily, pleaſantly; 2. Sprucely, ſhowily.

Gay'nage [in huſbandry] 1. Plough-tackle and ſuch like inſtruments. 2. The profit proceeding from tillage of land, held by the baſer kind of ſokemen.

Gayna'rium [in old Lat. records] wainage, plough-tackle, or inſtruments of huſbandry.

Gay'ness. 1. Airineſs, briſkneſs, merrineſs. 2. Gayety, finery. Not much in uſe.

Gay'ter *Tree*, the tree called prickwood.

To **Gaze**, *verb neut.* [prob. of ᵹeꞅean, Sax. to ſee; but Minſhew will have it from αγαζομαι, Gr. to admire] to ſtare, to look about or earneſtly upon.

Gaze, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Fixed look, look of eagerneſs or wonder. Having ſtood at *gaze.* *Addiſon.* 2. The object gazed on. Made of my enemies the ſcorn and *gaze.* *Milton.*

Ga'zer [of *gaze*] he that gazes, or looks with eagerneſs or admiration.

Ga'zeful, *adj.* [of *gaze* and *full*] looking intently. Spenſer uſes it.

Gaze-*Hound*, or **Gast-***Hound* [*canis agaſæus*, Lat.] a dog which hunts by ſight and not by the ſmell, and makes good ſport with a fox or hare.

See'ſt thou the *gazehound!* how with glance ſevere,
From the cloſe herd he marks the deſtin'd deer. *Tickell.*

Ga'zing [of ᵹeꞅean, Sax. or αγαζωμαι, Gr. to admire, according to Minſhew] ſtaring, looking about, or earneſtly.

Ga'zel. 1. A kind of Arabian deer. 2. An antelope of Barbary.

Gaze'tte, Fr. [*gazzetta*, It. *gazéta*, Sp. ſome derive it of *gazetta*, a Venetian halfpenny, a coin anciently current at Venice, the common price of the firſt news-papers printed there] a news-paper, a paper of public intelligence. It is accented indifferently on the firſt or laſt ſyllable.

Gazettee'r, or **Gazettie'r** [*gazetier*, Fr. *gazzettiere*, It. *gazetére*, Sp.] 1. A writer or publiſher of gazettes, or news-papers in general. 2. It was lately a term of the utmoſt infamy, being uſually applied to wretches who were hired to vindicate the court.

Satire is no more: I feel it die,
No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*

Ga'zing-stock, *ſubſt.* [of *gaze* and *ſtock*] a perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence. Making us *gazing-ſtocks* to others, and objects of their ſcorn and deriſion. *Ray.*

Ga'zi, [from *gazà*, to make a military expedition, or invade a country] Monſ. Dherbelot ſays it is a title in uſe among the *Turks* and *Arabs*, and applied to ſuch princes as made war upon *infidels* [*i. e.* upon us Chriſtians, &c.] and by ſo doing extended the limits of the *Mahometan* religion. Thus Sultan *Morad*, who reigned the third of the *Ottoman* houſe, who took many cities both in *Europe* and *Aſia*, and *Adrianople* among the reſt, and who firſt inſtituted that military body called the *Janiſaries*, was ſtiled Morad Al-gazi. *Pocock Supplement*, p. 44.

Ga'zons [in fortification] ſods or pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, about a foot long, and half a foot broad, cut in form of a wedge to line the parapet and the traverſes of galleries; if the earth be fat and full of herbs it is the better; they are made ſo, that their ſolidity makes a triangle; to the end, that being mixed and beat with the reſt of the earth of the rampart, they may eaſily ſettle together, and incorporate in a maſs with the reſt of the rampart. The firſt bed of gazons is fixed with pegs of wood; the ſecond bed ought to be laid to bind the former, that is, over the joints of it, and ſo continued till the rampart is finiſhed; betwixt theſe beds there is uſually ſown all ſorts of binding herbs to ſtrenthen the rampart.

Ga'zul, a weed growing in Egypt, of which the fineſt glaſſes are made.

Gear, or **Geer** [of ᵹeaꞃpian, to make ready, ᵹẏꞃian, to cloath, or ᵹeaꞃpe, Sax. furniture] 1. Furniture, accoutrements, dreſs, attire, habit, ornaments. Array thyſelf in her moſt gorgeous *gear*. *Spenſer*. 2. Harneſs for draught horſes, or oxen.

Took her angry run
At king Eumulus, and brake his *gears*. *Chapman*.

3. Stuff. *Hanmer*. If fortune be a woman, ſhe is a good wench for this *gear*. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. In Scotland, goods or riches.

Ge'ason, *adj.* [a word which I find only in Spenſer. *Johnſon*] wonderful. It to leeches ſeemed ſtrange and *geaſon*. *Hubberd's Tale*.

Geat [*gagates*, Lat.] a kind of precious ſtone or ſolid bitumen, commonly called black-amber or jett.

Geat, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *jett*] the hole thro' which the metal runs into the mold. Moxon uſes it.

Ge'burscrip [ᵹebuꞃſcipe, Sax.] neighbourhood, an adjoining town or territory.

Ge'burus [ᵹebuꞃ, Sax.] a country neighbour.

Geck, *ſubſt.* [ᵹeac, Sax. a cuckow, geck, Ger. a fool, *gowk*, Scottiſh] a bubble, one eaſily impoſed upon. *Hanmer*. To become the *geck* and ſcorn o'th' other's villany. *Shakeſpeare*.

To **Geck**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to truck, to cheat.

Gee, a term uſed by waggoners to their horſes, when they would have them go faſter.

In his **Geers** [of ᵹeaꞃpuepe, Sax. preparation] in order, furniſhed, dreſſed, ready prepared to act. See **Gear**.

Geese [ᵹeeſ, of ᵹoſ, Sax.] the plural of gooſe.

Gehe'nna [גיא הנום, Heb. *i. e.* the valley of Hinnom, probably the poſſeſſor of it] a valley near Jeruſalem, in which there was a place called Tophet, where the Iſraelites ſacrificed their children to Moloch; wherefore, to put a ſtop to thoſe cruel and abominable practices, king *Joſias* gave order for all the filth and carcaſſes to be carried thither, and a fire to be kept *continually* burning to conſume them. And hence, by a *metaphor*, it is taken to ſignify hell.

Query, If the word *Tophet* alſo, by the like figurative uſes, does not expreſs as much? But *N. B.* The idea of *filth*, *ordure*, and CORRUPTION in this place [as well as the *perpetual fire*] muſt not be overlooked in the COUNTERPART; as appears from that clauſe in the laſt chapter of *Iſaiah*, "and they ſhall be an *abhorrence* [or *nauſea*] to all fleſh."

Ge'lable [*gelabilis*, of *gelu*, Lat. froſt] capable of being frozen, or congealed into a jelly.

Gelati'na [in pharmacy] any ſort of clear, gummy juice.

Ge'latine, or **Gela'tinous**, *adj.* [*gelatus*, Lat.] formed into a jelly; viſcous, ſtiff, coheſive. That pellucid *gelatinous* ſubſtance. *Woodward*. Spermatic *gelatine* matter. *Derham*.

Geld, **Gild**, or **Gyld** [ᵹilꝺ, of ᵹilꝺan, Sax. to pay, gelt, Du. geld, Ger.] money, tribute, or tax; alſo an amends or ſatisfaction made for a crime.

To **Geld**, *irr. verb*; *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* gelded, *or* gelt [ᵹylꞇe, Sax. gaelder, Dan. ᵹylꞇan, Sax.] 1. To caſtrate, to deprive of the power of generation. 2. To deprive of any eſſential part.

Gelding th' oppoſed continent as much,
As on the other ſide it takes from you. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. To deprive of any thing immodeſt, or liable to objection. To make ſure work, and to *geld* it ſo clearly in ſome places, they took away the manhood of it. *Dryden*.

Ge'ldable [of ᵹildan, Sax. to pay] liable to pay taxes.

Geldable [of gaelder, Dan.] capable of being gelded.

Ge'lded, *part paſſ.* of *geld* [ᵹylꞇe, Sax. or of guelder, Dan.] caſtrated.

Ge'lder [of *geld*] one that gelds or caſtrates. Sow *gelder*. *Hudibras*.

Gelder *Roſe*, a flower. I ſuppoſe brought from Guelderland, *Johnſon*. The leaves are like thoſe of the maple-tree. The flowers conſiſt of one leaf, which expands in a circular roſe-form, and collected in form of an umbel, the largeſt of which grow on the outſide, and are barren, but thoſe in the middle are fruitful, producing red berries. *Miller*.

Ge'lderland, comprehending Zutphen, is a province of the United Netherlands, bounded by the Zuider Sea and Overyſſel, on the north; by Weſtphalia, on the eaſt; by Brabant, on the ſouth; and by the province of Utrecht, on the weſt.

Ge'lding [of ᵹylꞇe, Sax. or gaelder, Dan.] a gelded animal, particularly a horſe.

Ge'ldress, a city of Gelderland, 23 miles ſouth of Nimeguen; ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

Gelenhau'sen, an imperial city of Germany, governed by its own magiſtrates, nine miles north of Hanau.

Ge'lid [*gelidus*, Lat.] extremely cold, frozen. *Thomſon*.

Geli'dity, or **Ge'lidness** [*geliditas*, Lat.] coldneſs, frozenneſs, extreme cold.

Ge'lly [of *gelando*, Lat. *gelée*, Fr. *gelatina*, It. *jaléa*, Sp.] the liquor of meat boiled to a thick conſiſtence, any viſcous body, viſcidity, gluey ſubſtance.

Gelo'scopy [of γελως, laughter, and σκοπτεω, Gr. to view or conſider] a ſort of divination performed by means of laughter, or a divining any perſons, qualities, or character, by obſervation of the manner of his laughing.

Gelse'minum, Lat. [with botaniſts] jeſſamin.

Gelt [gaeld, Su. *pret.* and *part paſſ.* of to *geld*] See To **Geld**.

Gelt, *ſubſt.* [corrupted, for the ſake of rhyme, from *gilt*] tinſel, any gilded ſurface.

I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,
Emboſt with bugle about the belt. *Spenſer*.

Gem [*gemma*, It. and Lat.] 1. A jewel, a precious ſtone of whatever kind. 2. The firſt bud.

From the joints of thy prolific ſtem,
A ſwelling knot is raiſed, call'd a *gem*. *Denham*.

To **Gem**, *verb act.* [*gemmo*, Lat.] to adorn as with jewels or buds.

To **Gem**, *verb neut.* [*gemmo*, Lat.] to put forth gems or the firſt buds. *Gem'd* their bloſſoms. *Milton*.

Ge'mara, the ſecond part of the Babyloniſh Talmud of the Jews.

Gema'tria [גמרתיא, Heb.] the firſt kind of *arithmetical* cabbala, in uſe among the cabaliſtical Jews. An arithmetical or geometrical manner of explaining words; the firſt conſiſts in taking the *numerical* value of each letter in a word or phraſe, and giving it the ſenſe of ſome *other* word, whoſe *numeral* letters, taken after the ſame manner, make the ſum.

BUXTORF calls it, a ſpecies of the CABBALA [or traditionary doctrine of the Jews] wherein, from the *equal number* of different words, they collect the *ſame* ſenſe. *E. g.* From the word SHILO [Gen. c. xlix. v. 10.] containing the *ſame number* [394] with MESSIAH, they infer that the prediction relates to *him*. And again, from the words SHEFAH ACHATH [*i. e.* one lip [or language] Gen. c. xi. v. 1. containing the ſame number [794] with LESHON HACCODESH, i. e. *holy tongue*, they infer, that the *Hebrew* was the *original* language of mankind. See CABBALA, and CHERUB, or CHERUBIM, and inſtead of the *fanciful etymology* of the word there aſſigned, ſubſtitute as follows. The judicious MEDE, by comparing *Ezekiel*, c. i. v. 10. and c. x. v. 14. together, infers that the proper import of the word *cherub*, is that *horned animal* which is uſed in ploughing—and its true *etymology* with him is from CHERAB, *Syr.* to plough; and I find that SHAAF in his *Syriac* Lexicon, aſſigns the *ſame* derivation.

Gemblou'rs, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, on the river Orne, 10 miles north of Namur.

Ge'melles [in heraldry] the bearing bars by pairs or couples in a coat of arms.

Geme'llus [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the elbow, ſo called from its double riſe, *viz.* from the upper part of the ſhoulder blade inwardly, and from the upper back part of the ſhoulder bone.

To **Ge'minate**, *verb act.* [*gemino*, Lat.] to double.

Gemina'tion, Lat. [of *geminate*] the act of doubling, reduplication, repetition. Boyle uſes it.

Ge'mini, or **Geminy**, *ſubſt.* [*gemini*, Lat.] twins, two children or young born at one birth, a brace, a pair, a couple. A *gemini* of baboons. *Shakeſpeare*.

Gemini [with anatomiſts] a pair of muſcles ſerving to move the thigh outward.

Gemini [with aſtrologers] one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac.

Gemini [with aſtronomers] twins, one of the ſigns of the zodiac, Caſtor and Pollux, the ſons of Jupiter and Leda. Theſe are called dioſcuri; they were born and brought up in the land of Laconia, where they chiefly ſhewed themſelves, and out-did all men in brotherly love. For they neither contended for command, nor any thing elſe. Jupiter therefore, that he might make the memory of their unanimity immortal, called them *gemini*, i. e. *twins*, and aſſigned them both the ſame place among the ſtars. *Poet*.

Gemina'tus, Lat. [in botanic writers] divided into two by a partition, as the ſeed-pots of tragacantha, goat's beard, *&c.*

Ge'minous, *adj.* [*geminus*, Lat.] double. *Geminous* births, and double connaſcencies. *Brown*.

Geminous *Arteries* [in anatomy] two ſmall arteries paſſing down the joint of the knee, between the proceſſes of the thigh-bone.

Gemi'tes, a precious ſtone, in which one may ſee two white hands holding together.

Ge'mma, Lat. [with botaniſts] the turgid bud of any tree, when it is beginning to bear.

Gemmæ *Sal*, Lat. a ſort of common ſalt, which is taken out of pits, and ſhines like cryſtal.

Ge'mmary, *adj.* [of *gemma*] belonging to gems or jewels. The principle and *gemmary* affection is its tranſlucency. *Brown*.

Gemmary, *ſubſt.* a jewel-houſe.

Ge'mmow *Ring* [of *geminus*, Lat. double] a double ring in links.

Ge'mote [ᵹemoꞇ, Sax.] a court holden on any occaſion, the court of the hundred: now obſolete.

Ge'mund, the name of three towns in Germany; the firſt on the river Roer, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Juliers; the ſecond on the river Rems, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Rechſberg; and the third on the river Maine, in the circle of Franconia.

Gena *Mala*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the part of the face from the noſe to the ears; alſo the chin and the jaw-bone, either upper or under.

Genda'rmes, Fr, horſemen who formerly ſerved in compleat arms, now a particular body of cavalry in France.

Ge'nder [*gendre*, Fr, *genere*, It. *género*, Sp. of *genus*, Lat.] 1. A kind, a ſort. If we will ſupply it with one *gender* of herbs. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. A ſex. 3. [Among grammarians] a denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective, in this or that termination. *Clarke*. Gender is founded on the difference of two ſexes, male and female, and they are called from the Latins maſculine and feminine, and few languages have any more genders but theſe two; but the Greeks and Latins have another gender, which the Latins call neuter, that is, as much as to ſay neither (maſculine or feminine) as *homo*, a man, is maſculine; and *mulier*, a woman, is feminine; and *ſaxum*, a ſtone, is neuter.

Theſe genders are in Latin diſtinguiſhed by the articles *hic*, *hæc*, and *hoc*; but it is a difficult thing to diſtinguiſh the gender in the Engliſh tongue; and there is ſcarce any language in the world, but the Engliſh tongue, that does not admit of a difference of gender in its articles and nouns; all the diſtinctions that it has, conſiſts in the pronouns, *he*, *ſhe*, &c. The adjectives of either gender in the Engliſh tongue have no difference in their termination. As for inſtance, the adjectives *good* and *white* have no difference in the termination, whereas the Latins have *albus*, *alba*, *album*, for white, and the French, *blanc* and *blanche*.

Gender [with geometricians] geometrical lines are diſtinguiſhed into genders, claſſes, or orders, according to the number of the dimenſions of an equation, expreſſing the relation between the ordinates and the abſciſſæ.

To **Ge'nder**, *verb act.* [*engender*, Fr.] 1. To beget. 2. To produce, to cauſe. They do *gender* ſtrife. 2 *Timothy*.

To **Gender**, *verb neut.* to copulate, to breed. Thou ſhalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverſe kind. *Leviticus*.

GENEALO'GICAL, *adj.* [*genealogique*, Fr. *genealogico*, It. and Sp. *genealogicus*, Lat. γενεαλογικος, Gr.] of or pertaining to genealogies or pedigrees.

GENEA'LOGIST [*généalogiſte*, Fr. *genealogiſta*, It. *genealogus*, Lat. of γενεαλογος, of γενος, race, and λογος, Gr. a treatiſe] one ſkilled in deſcribing pedigrees.

GENEA'LOGY [*genéalogie*, Fr. *genelozia*, Port. *genealogia*, It. Sp. and Lat. of γενεαλογια, of γενος, a deſcent, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] a ſeries or ſucceſſion of anceſtors or progenitors; a ſummary account of the relations and alliances of a perſon or family, in the direct or collateral lines.

As to St. Paul's uſe of this word, 1 Tim. c. i. v. 4. See BASTIDIANS and GNOSTICS.

GE'NEARCH [*genearcha*, Lat. γενεαρχος, Gr.] the chief of a ſtock or family.

GE'NERABLE [*generabilis*, Lat.] that may be engendered or begotten.

GE'NERAL, *adj.* [*general*, Fr. and Sp. *generale*, It. of *generalis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to all kinds, common, that extends to a genus, comprehending many ſpecies or individuals, not particular, not ſpecial; ſometimes in a ſubſtantive form. To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a falſe way of arguing. *Pope.* 2. Lax or looſe in ſignification, not reſtrained to any ſpecial or particular import. The more looſe and *general* explications. *Watts.* 3. Not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive limitations. A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, conſidered there as ſeparated from time and place. *Locke.* 4. Relating to a whole claſs or body of men, or a whole kind of any being. They becauſe ſome have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgifte.* 5. Public, compriſing the whole. The *general* ſafety. *Milton.* 6. Not directed to any ſingle object. That *general* averſion will be turned into a particular hatred. *Sprat.* 7. Extenſive, though not univerſal. 8. Common, uſual. I knew it the moſt *general* way. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. General is appended to ſeveral officers; as, attorney-general, ſolicitor-general, vicar-general.

GENERAL, *ſubſt.* [Fr. Sp. and Port. *generale*, It.] 1. The chief commander of an army. A *general* is one that hath power to command an army. *Locke.* 2. The whole, the totality, the main, without inſiſting on particulars. He excels in *general* under each of theſe heads. *Addiſon.* 3. The public, the intereſt of the whole; obſolete.

Nor doth the *general*
Take hold on me, for my particular grief
Ingluts and ſwallows other ſorrows. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The principal governor of a religious order among the catholics.

GENERAL [in military affairs] a particular beat of drum early in the morning, to give notice for the foot to be in readineſs to march.

GENERAL *Officers* [in an army] are ſuch as command a body of ſeveral regiments of horſe and foot.

GENERAL *Synod*, a council held, in which biſhops, prieſts, &c. of all nations are aſſembled together.

GENERA'LE, the ſingle commons, or the ordinary or uſual proviſion of the religious in convents.

GENERALI'SSIMO [*generaliſſimus*, Lat.] ſupreme general, one that commands generals; a commander in chief.

GENERA'LITY [*generalitas*, Lat. *generalité*, Fr. *generalità*, It. *generalidàd*, Sp.] 1. The whole, the main body, the common maſs. He excludes from ſalvation the *generality* of his own church. *Tillotſon.* 2. The ſtate of being general, the quality of including ſpecies or particulars. Reſtrained unto ſuch *generalities*, as every where offering themſelves are apparent. *Hooker.*

GE'NERALLY, *adv.* [of *general*] 1. Commonly, for the moſt part, frequently. 2. In general, without ſpecification or exception. So many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their whole ſex withal. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Extenſively, though not univerſally. 4. In the main, without minute detail in the whole taken together. *Generally* ſpeaking they live very quietly. *Addiſon.*

GE'NERALNESS [of *general*] wide extent, though ſhort of univerſality, frequency, commonneſs. A general conſent rather ſpringing by the *generalneſs* of the cauſe, than of any artificial practice. *Sidney.*

GE'NERALSHIP, the office or dignity of a general.

GE'NERALTY [of *general*] the whole, the totality. The municipal laws of this kingdom are of vaſt extent, and include in their *generalty* all thoſe ſeveral laws which are allowed as the rule of juſtice. *Hale.*

GE'NERANT, *adj.* [*generans*, Lat.] begetting, generating, or bringing forth.

GE'NERANT, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] the begetting or productive power. Some believe that the ſoul is made by God, ſome by angels, and ſome by the *generant*. *Glanville.*

To GE'NERATE, *verb act.* [*generare*, It. and Lat,] 1. To beget, to propagate. 2. To cauſe to produce. Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

GE'NERATED *Quantity*, or GE'NITED *Quantity* [with mathematicians] whatever is produced in arithmetic, either by the multiplication, diviſion, extraction of roots; or in geometry, by the invention, or finding out the contents, area, and ſides; or of extreme and mean proportionals, without arithmetical addition and ſubtraction.

GE'NERATING *Line*, or GE'NERATING *Figure* [in geometry] is that which by its motions or revolutions produces any other figure plain or ſolid.

GENERA'TION, Fr. [*generazione*, It. *generaciòn*, Sp. of *generatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of procreating or producing a thing, which before was not in being. So it may be thought of ſounds in their firſt *generation*. *Bacon.* 2. Lineage, race, or deſcent, family. Thy mother's of my *generation*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Offſpring, progeny. He that makes his *generation* meſſes. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A ſingle ſucceſſion, one gradation in the ſcale of genealogy. This *generation* ſhall not paſs. *St. Matthew.* 5. An age. Throughout all *generations* and ages of the Chriſtian world. *Hooker.*

Our *lexicographer* ſeems here to have overlooked the *eccleſiaſtic* uſe of this term, with the word [eternal] prefixed; which imports the production of ſomething, which has *always* exiſted. See *Eternal* GENERATION.

Eternal GENERATION: All antiquity applied thoſe words in the 8th of Proverbs, "the LORD *created* me (for ſo the *Septuagint* verſion, then moſt in uſe, renders it) or as it might have been rendered more cloſe to the *original*, the LORD *poſſeſſed* [or *obtained poſſeſſion* of] me, the BEGINNING of his ways," to CHRIST's original production from GOD the FATHER; St. *Irenæus* only excepted, who ſeems (if not *interpolated*) to have underſtood it of the *third* perſon; IRENÆUS adverſ. Hereſes, Ed. *Grabe*, p. 331. I ſay, if not *interpolated*; becauſe he moſt undoubtedly affirm'd of the SON, that "He is the firſt-begotten in the *whole* creation." [See FIRST-BORN.] This therefore was a *generally* receiv'd article, that CHRIST was the *firſt* of beings, which God by his WILL and POWER produced, and by producing obtained POSSESSION of (for the *higheſt poſſeſſion* [or PROPERTY] is that which is founded in the COMMUNICATION OF EXISTENCE.) Nor did even the *poſt-Nicenes* ſcruple to affirm as much, as we have fully ſhewn under the words FIRST-CAUSE, BEGOTTEN, CREATION, GHOST, EſSENCE, &c. But now comes on a *difficulty* (tho' a difficulty perhaps more of our *own* making, than founded in any *ſcripture-paſſage*, which ſeldom, if ever, amuſes us with *metaphyſic* problems; but contents itſelf with truths of the moſt *ſubſtantial* uſe, and *beſt adapted* to our capacities) I mean, whether we are to conceive of GOD to be prior in *duration*, as well as in the *order of nature*, to his *firſt* production; or whether we ſhould affirm with Doctor CLARKE, and the latter *Platoniſts*, "that 'tis juſt as eaſy to conceive of God *always acting*, as *always exiſting*, and OPERATING before all ages as eaſily as DECREEING before all ages." [*Script. Doct.* p. 275.] I need not obſerve what *embarraſments* ariſe, on *either* hypotheſis; ſince, on the one hand, the *cauſe* (in our conception of things) muſt be PRIOR to the *effect*; and on the other (*i. e.* ſuppoſing any point of *duration* in which GOD's *firſt production was not yet in being*) 'tis no leſs hard to conceive, how the FIRST CAUSE and FOUNTAIN of all perfection ſhould have ſpent a whole eternity *before* that date, without having one ſingle object on which to exerciſe his GOODNESS and POWER. See GENESIS and ISOCHRONAL.

GENERA'TION [with ſchoolmen] a total change or converſion of a body into a new one, which contains no ſenſible part or mark of its former ſtate.

GENERATION [with philoſophers] is defined to be a real action, whereby a living creature begets another like it of the ſame kind.

GE'NERATIVE, *adj.* [*generatif*, Fr. *generativo*, It. and Sp. of *generativus*, Lat.] 1. Having the power to generate or beget. He gave to all that have life a power *generative*, thereby to continue their ſpecies. *Raleigh.* 2. Prolific, fruitful, having the power to produce, or multiply. The *generative* faculty. *Bentley.*

GENERA'TOR, *ſubſt.* [*genero*, Lat.] the power which begets or produces. Brown uſes it.

GE'NERIC, or GENE'RICAL, *adj.* [*generique*, Fr. from *genus*, or *genericus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to a genus or kind, that which comprehends the genus or diſtinguiſhes from another genus, but does not diſtinguiſh the ſpecies. A general or *generic* difference. *Watts.*

GENE'RICALLY, *adv.* [of *generic*] with regard to the genus, tho' not the ſpecies. Woodward uſes it.

GERERO'SA, Lat. [a law term] a gentlewoman, ſo that if a gentlewoman be termed ſpinſter in any original writ, appeal or indictment, ſhe may abate and quaſh the ſame.

GENERO'SITY, or GE'NEROUSNESS [*generoſité*, Fr. *generoſita*, It. *genéroſidàd*, Sp. *generoſitade*, Port. *generoſitas*, Lat.] generous diſpoſition, bountifulneſs, magnanimity. The grounds of true virtue and *generoſity*. *Locke.* The overflowing *generouſneſs* of the divine nature. *Collier.*

GE'NEROUS [*generoſus*, Lat. *generoſe*, It. Sp. and Port.] 1. Not of mean birth, of good education. 2. Noble of mind, open of heart, magnanimous, free. His *generous* ſpouſe. 3. Liberal, munificent, bountiful. 4. Strong, vigorous. *Generous* wine. *Boyle.*

GENERO'SITY [in painting and ſculpture] is repreſented by a comely dame clad in cloth of gold, leaning with her left hand on the head of a lion, and holding in her right chains of gold, with jewels hanging on them for preſents.

GE'NEROUSLY, *adv.* [of *generous*] 1. Not meanly, with regard to extraction. 2. Nobly, magnanimouſly. *Generouſly* he does his arms withhold. *Dryden.* 3. With liberality, with munificence, nobly, bountifully.

GE'NESIS [γενεσις, Gr. *geneſe*, Fr.] the firſt of the five books of Moſes, ſo called by the Greeks, on account of its beginning with the hiſtory of the generation or production of all things. By its *etymology* it ſhould import production, or the *bringing into being*; and yet the ANTIENTS did not ſcruple to apply this word to CHRIST's *original* exiſtence before all worlds. Thus St. CLEMENS [ſtromat. Ed. Paris, p. 702.] calls the SON "το πρεσβυτερον εν γενεσει, that which is older in point of production. And St. IRENÆUS ſays, in his *treatiſe againſt hereſies*, Ed. GRABE, p. 173. "that we are NOVISSIMI *a Verbô & Spiritû Dei*," *i. e.* the NEWEST [*lateſt* or *youngeſt*] from the WORD and SPIRIT of God." His meaning is, that thoſe two perſons were God's *moſt ancient* productions, as being AB INITIO, &c. *i. e.* from the beginning, with the Father; for ſo he explains it, p. 333, 331: or, as St. ORIGEN expreſs'd it, "the Son of God (ſays he) the FIRST-BORN of every creature, tho' he was *lately* incarnate; yet is he not therefore νεος, *i. e. new*, or of *late* original: for the ſcriptures declare, that He is the *ancienteſt* of all things, that God has built [or made.] *Cont. Celſ.* lib. 5. And yet I think, neither St. *Origen*, nor his predeceſſor St. *Clement*, would have affirmed, "that there was any *point* of duration, in which the SON of GOD was not." Becauſe both appear to have *reaſon'd* upon that plan, which was ſuggeſted under the words, GRACE, and ETERNAL GENERATION, compared. And becauſe tho' St. *Clemens* does not ſcruple to call him "the BEGINNING and FIRST-FRUITS of the things that are," p. 152; and in the next page tells us, "that He *came into being*." Yet in theſe very places, he as much ſcruples to aſſign a BEGINNING to his production, as in other places he expreſsly denies, that "GOD ever BEGAN, or will ever CEASE to do GOOD." Tho', after all, *abſolute* eternity, or to be, in ſtrictneſs of ſpeech, the MOST ANTIENT OF ALL THINGS, was in the judgment of theſe writers (add if you will *Euſebius* of *Cæſarea*, St. *Irenæus*, and I think alſo the main body of the *Antenicenes*) the peculiar prerogative of the UNBEGOTTEN and SELF-EXISTENT FATHER.

ther. See Clem. *Alex. Stromat.* Ed. Paris, p. 615, 702, 703. *Irenæus* adv. Hereſes, Ed. *Grube*, p. 120, 122, 379. *Juſtin.* Dialog. cûm *Tryphone*, Ed. *Rob. Steph.* p. 36. Huet. *Origenian*, p. 45. with Co-eternal and Origenism, compared.

Geneſis, generation, original, riſe.

Geneſis [with geometricians] the forming of any plain or ſolid figure by the motion of ſome line or ſurface, called the deſcribent, and that, according to which the motion is made, called the dirigent. Thus a right line moved parallel to itſelf, is ſaid to generate a parallelogram, and a parallelogram turned about one of its ſides as an axis, generates a cylinder.

Ge'net [The word originally ſignified a horſeman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight. *Johnſon*] a ſmall-ſized well proportion'd Spaniſh horſe.

Genet [with horſemen] a Turkiſh bit, the curb of which is all of one piece, and made like a large ring, and made above the liberty of the tongue.

Genet, a little creature, whoſe fine furr is cal'ed by that name.

Genethli'acal, *adj.* [γενεϑλιακος, of γενεθλη, Gr. nativity] of or pertaining to nativities, ſhewing the configurations of the ſtars at any birth. *Genethliacal* ephemeriſts. *Howel.*

Genethli'aci, Lat. [γενεϑλιακοι, Gr.] aſtrologers, perſons who erect horoſcopes, or pretend to tell perſons what ſhall befal them, by means of the planet which preſided at their nativity.

Gene'thliacs, *ſubſt.* [γενεϑλη, Gr.] the ſcience of calculating nativities or predicting the future events of life, from the ſtars predominant at one's birth.

Genethli'acum *Carmen*, Lat. a poem or compoſition in verſe upon the birth of a prince or other illuſtrious perſon, in which the poet, by a kind of prediction, promiſes him honours, ſucceſſes, *&c.*

Genethlia'tic, *ſubſt.* [γενεϑλη, Gr.] he who calculates nativities. Drummond uſes it.

Genethlia'logy [*genethlialogia*, Lat. γενεϑλιαλογια, Gr.] the art of caſting nativities. *Tiberius* was alſo greatly addicted to *genethlialogy.* Joſeph. Ant. p. 894. Appendix ad Theſaur. H. *Steph. Scapulæ, Conſtantin. &c.*

Gene'va [*genevre*, Fr. a juniper-berry] a diſtilled water, chiefly produced from the berries of the juniper tree. We uſed to keep a diſtilled ſpirituous water of juniper in the ſhops, but the making of it became the buſineſs of the diſtiller, who ſold it under the name of *geneva.* At preſent only a better kind is diſtilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly ſold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine put into the ſtill with a little common ſalt, and the coarſeſt ſpirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof ſtrength. *Hill.*

Geneva [in geography] a city near the confines of France and Switzerland, on the river Rhone, about 60 miles north-weſt of Lyons. Lat. 46° 20′ N. Long. 60° E. Geneva is a fortified town, about two miles in circumference, ſituated at the weſt end of a lake 60 miles long, and 12 broad, called the lake of Geneva. It is a republic, governed by a council of 200, and a ſenate of 25 members; and is ſaid to contain 30,000 inhabitants.

Ge'nial, *adj.* [*genialis*, Lat.] 1. That gives cheerfulneſs or ſupports life. So much I feel my *genial* ſpirits droop. *Milton.* 2. That which contributes to propagation. A term applied by the ancients to certain deities, who (as they imagined) preſided over the affairs of generation. *Genial* power of love. *Dryden.* 3. Natural, native. Natural incapacity and *genial* indiſpoſition. *Brown.* 4. Feſtival, joyful, merry.

Genia'les *Dii*, Lat. the four elements, the twelve ſigns, and the ſun and moon, ſo called by the ancients.

Genia'lity, or Ge'nialness, feſtivity, merrineſs at table.

Ge'nially, *adv.* [of *genial*] 1. By genius, naturally. *Genially* diſpoſed to ſome opinions. *Glanville.* 2. Cheerfully, merrily, gayly.

Genicula'ris, Lat. [with botaniſts] garden valerian.

Geni'culated, *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Lat.] knotted, jointed. Some *geniculated* plant. *Woodward.*

Genicula'tion [*geniculatio*, Lat.] knottineſs, the quality in plants of having joints.

Geni'culum, Lat. [with botaniſts] the joint or knot in the ſtalk of a plant; hence thoſe plants which have knots or joints are called geniculate plants.

Ge'nio, *ſubſt.* It. [*genius*, Lat.] a man of a particular turn of mind. Some *genio's* are not capable of pure affection. *Tatler.*

Ge'nii [of *gignendo* or *generando*, begetting, *i. e.* ſuggeſting unto us thoughts] the heathens imagined that every perſon was born with two *genii*, proper to him or her; theſe were alſo named *dæmones*; the one was good and favourable, and perſuaded to honeſty and virtue, and in recompence of it procured all manner of good things proper to his eſtate; and the other was the *evil genius*, who was the cauſe of all wickedneſs and miſhap. That they were of a *middle* nature between gods and men; that they partook of immortality from the one, and paſſions from the other; and having bodies framed of an aerial matter, inhabited the vaſt region of the air, and acted as *mediators* between gods and men, and were the interpreters and agents of the gods, communicated the wills of the gods to men, and carried the prayers and vows of men to them; they believed that the good *genii* rejoiced at the good, and were afflicted at the ill fortune of their wards; that the evil *genii* took a pleaſure in perſecuting men and bringing them evil tidings, which laſt were called *larvæ* and *lemures.* That they very rarely appeared to men, and wherever the former did, it was in favour of ſome exrraordinary virtue, *&c.*

Genioglo'ssi, Lat. [in anatomy] a pair of muſcles proceeding inwardly from the fore-part of the lower jaw, under another called geniohyoides, and which, enlarging themſelves, are faſtened into the baſis of the tongue.

Geniohyoi'dæus, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the hyoides, which, with its partner, ariſing from the internal parts of the lower jaw bone, are interted into the ſuperior part of the fore-bone of the os hyoides.

Genio'graphy, conſiders or treats of the nature of angels and intelligences.

Geniste'lla, Lat. [with botaniſts] dier's-weed, baſe-broom.

Geni'sta, Lat. the ſhrub called broom.

Ge'nital, Fr. [*genitale*, It. of *genitalis*, Lat.] generative, begetting.

Genital *Bodies*, the beginning of all things, the elements.

Genital [in medicine] relating to genitals.

Genita'lis, Lat. [with botaniſts] glader, ſword-graſs.

Ge'nitals, or Genito'res, *ſubſt.* [*genitoires*, Fr. *genitivos*, Sp. *genitalia*, Lat.] the parts belonging to generation. *Brown.*

Ge'nites, or Geni'tei, ſuch perſons among the Jews, who deſcended from Abraham, without any mixture of foreign blood; or ſuch who iſſued from parents, who, during the Babyloniſh captivity, had not married with any gentile family.

Ge'niting, or Genitin [q. d. *Junetin* of *June.* A corruption of *Janeton*, Fr. ſignifying *Jane* or *Janet*, having been ſo called in honour of ſome lady of that name, and in the Scottiſh dialect they are called *Janet* apples, which is the ſame with *Janeton. Johnſon*] a kind of apple that is the earlieſt ripe of all others, and gathered in June.

Ge'nitive, *adj.* [*genitif*, Fr. *genitivo*, It. and Sp. *genitivus*, Lat.] *Caſe* [in grammar] one of the ſix caſes of nouns, by which property or poſſeſſion is chiefly implied; as, *filii*, of a ſon, from *filius*, Lat. a ſon. This caſe, among other relations, ſignifies one begotten, as ſon of a father. *N. B.* There is a genitive of the *efficient* and a genitive of the *ſubject matter*, *e. g.* "The doctrines OF *Dæmons* in 1 Tim. iv. 1. may either ſignify doctrines of which *Dæmons* are the AUTHORS, or doctrines of which they are the SUBJECT, *i. e.* doctrines *relating* to the Dæmons; and in this latter ſenſe it is underſtood by the judicious *Mede.* See Dæmon.

Genitu'ra, Lat. a name by ſome given to the ſemen, male and female.

Genius *of Language*, *i. e.* any particular *idiom* or manner of diction, in which one language differs from another; *e. g.* In expreſſing the *comparative* degree, an Engliſhman would ſay CÆSAR WAS GREATER THAN *Alexander*; but a *Hebrew*, when conveying the ſame idea in his language, would ſay, *Cæſar* was GREAT FROM [or after] *Alexander*, and a *Grecian* would differ from both. Again, it would ſound very uncouth to an Engliſh ear, to ſay, with Novatian, "*Poſt omnem creaturam homo*," *i. e.* Man [was produced] after every creature; and by the way, whoever ſhould infer from this *phraſeology*, that in Novatian's judgment *man was no creature*, might with eaſe be refuted, by ſhewing that Novatian meant no more, than this, that man, in the order of production, was the *laſt* of the creatures. And by *parity of argument*, had he ſaid, that man was produced *before* all creatures, no more could be fairly inferred from this *lax* manner of expreſſion, than man being (in his judgment) the *firſt* of creatures; eſpecially if, in the *ſelf-ſame* tract, he ſhould have affirm'd, that "God CREATED man; and above all, if in the ſame writer we ſhould find a PROMISCUOUS USE of the words, *creating*, *producing*, *begetting*, and the like, WHATEVER be the SUBJECT ſpoken of, whether *greater* or *leſs*; and that he judged one *common* circumſtance belonging to all *derived* beings without exception, *viz.* the being an *effect* of God the Father's *will* and *power.* And this, by the way, is one ſolution of all thoſe citations from Justin Martyr, which are referred to (as produced, and, I think, miſunderſtood by Dr. Clarke) under the word FIRST-BORN. But ſome further light may poſſibly be thrown upon this branch of *criticiſm* under another head. See Universal Propositions, compared with a moſt remarkable inſtance of this *lax* kind of phraſeology in *Clemens Alexand.* Stromat. Ed. Paris. p. 703.

Genius *of Mankind*, a good *genius* preſiding over mankind.

——But yet untold remains
What the *good genius* to the crowd ordains,
Juſt on the *verge* of life. *Table of* Cebes, *in Engliſh verſe*, &c.

On which the learned and ingenious tranſlator has the following note: "Does not this *venerable perſonage* repreſent HUMAN REASON? and does not the *manuſcript* he holds in his hand, contain the *laws* and *dictates* of reaſon?—or are we to ſuppoſe our author's *Dæmon* or *genius* perſonates thoſe SUPERIOR BEINGS, which ſome philoſophers imagined to attend on mankind? *&c.*" What ſtrokes of *literature* he gives us on this head, the reader may conſult at leiſure.

Ge'nius. 1. [Among the ancients] was uſed to ſignify a ſpirit either good or evil, which they ſuppoſed did attend upon every perſon; they alſo allow'd *genii* to each province, country, town, *&c.* Th' unſeen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.* 2. A man's natural diſpoſition, inclination, by which he is qualified for ſome particular employment. A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden.* 3. The force or faculty of the ſoul, conſidered as it thinks or judges; the intellectual powers.

The ſtate and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. A man endowed with ſuperior faculties. Mentioned as a prodigious *genius. Addiſon.* 5. Nature, diſpoſition. Studious to pleaſe the *genius* of the times. *Dryden.*

Ge'nnet, an animal not much unlike a cat, as well for bigneſs as ſhape; but the noſe or ſnout is long and ſlender like a weaſel; it is extraordinary light and ſwift, and the ſkin as fine and ſoft as down. There are two ſorts of them, the moſt common is grey, mottled or full of black ſpots, the other as black as jet, and as gloſſy as the fineſt velvet; but ſpecked with red, and their ſmell is much like that of a civet cat.

Ge'noa, a city and archbiſhop's ſee of Italy, and capital of a republic of the ſame name, built on a ſtrand near the ſea, and riſes gradually to the top of a hill; the houſes, which are loſty and well built, riſing like the ſeats of a theatre, afford a fine proſpect at ſea. The harbour is large and deep, and the principal ſtreet, from one end to the other, reſembles a double row of palaces. Lat. 44° 30′ N. Long. 9° 30′ E.

The territories of the republic lie in the form of a creſcent, along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, extending 150 miles; but the country no where reaches above 20 miles from the ſea, and in ſome places not ten.

Gent, *adj.* O. Fr. elegant, ſoft, politic: a word now obſolete. Genuſſa *gent. Spenſer.* Noble, wiſe as fair and *gent. Fairfax.*

Gent [abbrev. of *genteel*] in a good garb, fine, ſpruce, neat.

Gent, an abbreviation of *gentleman.*

Ge'ntness [of *gent*] neatneſs, ſpruceneſs, fineneſs in dreſs.

Gente'el, *adj.* [of *gentilis*, Lat.] 1. Having the air, behaviour, and carriage of a gentleman, graceful in mien. 2. Civil, polite, elegant,

gant. No notion of *genteel* comedy. *Addiſon.* 3. Handſomely dreſſed, gallant.

Gentee'lly, *adv.* [of *genteel*] 1. Elegantly, politely. *Genteelly* learned. *Glanville.* 2. Gracefully, handſomely. 3. Neatly, ſprucely.

Gentee'lness [of *genteel*] 1. Genteel carriage, elegance, politeneſs, gracefulneſs. A genius full of *genteelneſs* and ſpirit. *Dryden.* 2. Qualities befitting a man of rank. 3. Genteel dreſs.

Ge'ntian, *ſubſt.* [*gentiane*, Fr. *gentiana*, Lat.] the plant felwort or baldmoney. The leaves grow by pairs oppoſite to each other, the flower conſiſts of one leaf ſhaped like a cup; it is ſucceeded by a membranous oval ſhaped fruit, ending in a ſharp point. *Miller.* The root of the *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerable firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintiſh and ſomewhat diſagreeble ſmell, and an extremely bitter taſte. *Hill.*

Gentia'na, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb gentian.

Gentiane'lla, Lat. the herb baſtard-felwort; alſo a kind of blue colour.

Ge'ntil, a ſort of maggot or worm that is a bait to fiſh with. See Gentle.

Ge'ntile, *ſubſt.* [*gentile*, Fr. *gentil*, It. *gentilo*, Sp. *gentilis*, Lat.] 1. Among the Jews all were called Gentiles, who were not of the twelve tribes; but now thoſe are called Gentiles by the Chriſtians, who do not profeſs the Chriſtian faith; one of an uncovenanted nation, who knows not the true God. Of the Jew firſt, and alſo of the *Gentile*. *Romans.* 2. A perſon of rank: obſolete. Ladies and *gentiles*. *Tuſſer.*

Gentiles [with grammarians] nouns which betoken a perſon's being of ſuch a country.

Gentile'sse, *ſubſt.* Fr. complaiſance, civility. Her complaiſance and *gentileſſes*. *Hudibras.*

Ge'ntilism [from *gentle*; *gentiliſme*, Fr.] heatheniſm, *i. e.* the opinions or practices of the heathens, paganiſm. Stillingfleet uſes it.

Gentili'tious [*gentilitius*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a ſtock, kindred or anceſtors, hereditary, intailed on a family. A particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* diſpoſition of body. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Peculiar to a nation, endemial. An unſavory odour is *gentilitious* or national. *Brown.*

Genti'lity [*gentilité*, Fr. *gentilità*, Sp. of *gentilis*, Lat.] 1. The quality of a gentleman, good extraction, dignity of birth. 2. Elegance of behaviour, gracefulneſs of mien, nicety of taſte. 3. Generally the claſs of perſons well born. Gavelkind muſt in the end make a poor *gentility*. *Davies.* 4. Heatheniſh, paganiſm. The falſhood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built. *Hooker.*

Ge'ntle, *adj.* [*gentil*, Fr. Sp. and Port. *gentile*, It. of *gentilis*, Lat.] 1. Meek, mild, tame, moderate, civil, obliging. Reverend in converſation, and *gentle* in condition. *Maccabees.* 2. Well born, well deſcended, antient, tho' not noble. Our noble and *gentle* youth. *Milton.* 3. Soothing, pacific. *Gentle* muſic. *Davies.*

Gentle, *ſubſt.* 1. A gentleman, a man of birth: now obſolete. *Gentles*, methinks you frown. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The ſame with gentil. A particular kind of worm or maggot. A green *gentle*. *Walton.*

To Ge'ntle, *verb act.* to make gentle, to raiſe from the vulgar: obſolete. Be he ne'er ſo vile,

This day ſhall *gentle* his condition. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ge'ntlefolk, *ſubſt.* [of *gentle* and *folk*] perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar. Swift uſes it.

Ge'ntleness [of *gentle*] 1. Dignity of birth or extraction. 2. Softneſs of manners, ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, tenderneſs. Perpetual *gentleneſs* and inherent goodneſs. *Dryden.* 3. Kindneſs, benevolence: obſolete. The *gentleneſs* of all the gods go with thee. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Meekneſs, mildneſs, tameneſs, civility, *&c.*

Ge'ntleman [*gentilhomme*, Fr. *gentilhuomo*, It. that is, *homo gentilis*, or *generoſus*, Lat. a man of family or anceſtry. All other derivations ſeem to be whimſical. *Johnſon*] 1. A man of birth and extraction, tho' not noble. The *gentlemen* and the peaſants. *Sidney.* 2. A man raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt.

Some mean born *gentleman*,
Whom I will marry ſteight to Clarence daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A term of complaiſance. The ſame *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked ſiſters. *Addiſon.* 4. The ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank. His *gentleman* uſher. *Camden.* 5. It is uſed of any man, however high. The king is a noble *gentleman*. *Shakeſpeare.*

When Adam dug and Eve ſpan,
Where was then the GENTLEMAN?

Lat. *Primus majorum quis quis fuit ille tuorum,*
Aut paſtor fuit, aut illud quod dicere nolo.

This proverb intimates that merit and not birth makes the gentleman; and that tho' ſome of our fore-fathers may have had that claim to gentility, yet if we have degenerated we have no real right or pretenſion to it, whatever law or cuſtom may have given us.

Jack will never make a GENTLEMAN.

This proverb teaches, that every one will not make a gentleman, that is vulgarly called ſo, now a days: there is more than the bare name required, to the making him what he ought to be by birth, honour and merit. *You cannot make a ſilken purſe of a ſow's ear. Ex quovis ligno Mercurius non fit*, ſay the Latins.

Ge'ntlemanlike, or Ge'ntlemanly, *adj.* [of *gentleman* and *like*] like a gentleman, becoming a man of birth. Enureth himſelf to his weapon and *gentlemanly* trade of ſtealing. *Spenſer.* A moſt lowly *gentlemanlike* man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gentlemen *of the Chapel*, officers in number thirty-two, whoſe duty and attendance is in the royal chapel; of which twelve are prieſts, and the other twelve are called *clerks of the chapel*, who aſſiſt in the performance of divine ſervice.

Ge'ntlewoman [of *gentle* and *woman*] 1. A woman of birth, a woman well deſcended. The *gentlewoman* of Rome. *Abbot.* 2. A man who waits about one of high rank. The late queen's *gentlewoman*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A word of civility or irony. Now *gentlewoman* you are confeſſing. *Dryden.* See Gentleman.

Ge'ntly, *adv.* [of *gentle*] 1. Softly, mildly, tamely, meekly, tenderly, inoffenſively. Miſchiefs that come by inadvertency or ignorance are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.* 2. Softly, without violence. A wound ſo *gently* made as not to awake them. *Grew.*

Ge'ntry [*gentilhommerie*, Fr. *gentlery*, *gentry*, from *gentle*] 1. The loweſt degree of nobility, ſuch as have deſcended of ancient families, and always borne a coat of arms; thoſe between the vulgar and the nobility. They ſlaughtered many of the *gentry*. *Sidney.* 2. Birth, condition.

Clerklike experienc'd; which no leſs adorns
Our *gentry*, than our parents noble name. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A term of civility real or ironical. The many colour'd *gentry* there above. *Prior.* 4. Civility, complaiſance: obſolete. Shew us ſo much *gentry* and good will. *Shakeſpeare.*

Genufle'xion, Fr. [*genufleſſione*, It. of *genuflectio*, from *genu*, the knee, and *flecto*, Lat. to bend] the act of bending the knee, or kneeling down, adoration thereby expreſſed. "With all ſubmiſſion and genuflection to your beauty." Don Quixot.

Ge'nuine, *adj.* [*genuinus*, Lat.] true, real, natural, not ſpurious nor counterfeit. The true and *genuine* effects. *Tillotſon.*

Genuine *Teeth*, *dentes ſapientiæ*; which ſee.

Ge'nuinely, *adv.* [of *genuine*] naturally, truly, without ſophiſtication or foreign admixtures. Boyle uſes it.

Ge'nuineness [of *genuine*, and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] natural ſtate, freedom from adulteration, purity, freedom from being counterfeit. Boyle uſes it.

Ge'nus, Lat. 1. Kindred, ſtock or lineage. 2. Manner, ſort, faſhion.

Genus, Lat. [with grammarians] ſignifies the kind of the noun, maſculine, feminine or neuter.

Genus, Lat. [among logicians] is the firſt of the univerſal ideas; and is when the idea is ſo common, that it extends to other ideas, which are alſo univerſal; as, the quadrilater is *genus* with reſpect to the parrallelogram and trapezia; ſubſtance is *genus* with reſpect to body and mind.

Genus *Summum*, Lat. [with logicians] is that which holds the uppermoſt claſs in its predicament; or it is that which may be divided into ſeveral ſpecies, each whereof is a genus in reſpect to other ſpecies placed below.

Genus *Subaltern*, Lat. [with logicians] is that, which being a medium between the higheſt genus and the loweſt ſpecies, is ſometimes conſidered as a genus and ſometimes as a ſpecies.

Genus *Remotum*, Lat. [with logicians] is where there is another genus between it and its ſpecies.

Genus *Proximum*, Lat. [in logic] the next or neareſt genus is where the ſpecies is immediately under it; as man under animal.

Genus [in botany] is a ſyſtem or aſſemblage of plants agreeing in ſome one common character, in reſpect to the ſtructure of certain parts, whereby they are diſtinguiſhed from all other plants.

Genus [in muſic] a certain manner of ſub-dividing the principles of melody, *i. e.* the conſonant intervals into their concinnous parts.

Genus [with rhetoricians] is diſtributed into demonſtrative, deliberative, and judiciary.

Genus [in algebra] this art by the ancients was diſtributed into two genera, logiſtic and ſpecious.

Genus [with anatomiſts] an aſſemblage or ſyſtem of ſimilar parts, diſtributed throughout the body; as, the *genus nervoſum*, the nerves ſo conſidered.

Geoce'ntric [of γη, the earth, and κεντρον, Gr. a centre] the earth being ſuppoſed to be the centre.

Geocentric [with aſtronomers] is applied to a planet or its orbit, to denote its being *concentric* with the earth, or as having the earth for its centre.

Geocentric *Latitude of a Planet* [in aſtronomy] is the latitude of the planet beheld from the earth; or the inclination of a line connecting the planet and the earth to the plane of the earth or true ecliptic.

Geocentric *Place of a Planet* [in aſtronomy] is the place in which it appears to us from the earth; ſuppoſing the eye fixed there; or it is a point in the ecliptic to which a planet ſeen from the earth is referred.

Geoce'ntrically, *adv.* [from *geocentric*] according to that ſyſtem of the world, that ſuppoſes the earth to be the centre of the univerſe.

Geodæ'sia [γηοδασια, of γη and δαιω, Gr. to divide or diſtribute] the art of meaſuring and ſurveying of land or ſurfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures.

Geodæ'tical, *adj.* [from *geodæſia*] pertaining to the art of ſurveying or meaſuring ſurfaces and finding their contents.

Geodætical *Numbers*, ſuch as are conſidered according to the vulgar name or denominations; by which money, weights, meaſures, *&c.* are generally known or particularly *divided* by the laws or cuſtoms of ſeveral nations.

Geodæ'tically, *adv.* [from *geodætical*] by way of ſurvey of the earth.

Geo'grapher [*geographe*, Fr. *geografo*, It. and Sp. *geographus*, Lat. γεωγραφος, of γη, the earth, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a perſon ſkilled in geography, one who deſcribes the earth according to the poſition of its different parts.

Geogra'phic, or Geogra'phical [*geographique*, Fr. *geografico*, It. and Sp. *geographicus*, Lat. of γεαγραφικος, Gr.] pertaining to geography.

Geographical *Mile*, is the 60th part of a degree of a great circle, the ſame as a ſea mile.

Geogra'phically, *adv.* [of *geographical*] according to the rules of geography, in a geographical manner.

Geo'graphy [*geographie*, Fr. *geografia*, It. *geographia*, Sp. Port. and Lat. γεωγραφια, of γη, the earth, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] the doctrine or knowledge of the earth as to its ſelf, and as to its affections; or it is a deſcription of the whole globe of the earth or known habitable world; together with all parts, limits, ſituations, and other remarkables pertaining to it. Geography, in a ſtrict ſenſe, ſignifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the ſituation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger ſenſe, it includes the knowledge of the ſeas alſo; and in the largeſt ſenſe of all, it extends to the various habits and governments of nations. *Watts.*

GEOGRAPHY was repreſented by the ancients, in painting and ſculpture, by an elderly woman, having a terreſtrial globe ſtanding by her, in her right hand a compaſs, and in her left a ſquaring rule.

GEO'LOGY [of γη and λογος, Gr.] the doctrine of the earth, the knowledge of its ſtate and nature.

GEO'MANCER [γεωμαντις, from γη, the earth, and μαϑις, Gr. a diviner] a pretender to ſkill in geomancy, a fortune-teller, a caſter of figures, a cheat who pretends to foretel future events by other means than an aſtrologer. Brown uſes it.

GEO'MANCY [*geomance*, Fr. *geomanzia*, It. *geomancia*, Sp. *geomantia*, Lat. γεωμαντια, of γη, the earth, and μαντια, Gr. divination] a kind of divination performed by a number of little points or dots made on paper at random; and conſidering the various figures and lines, which thoſe points preſent, and thence forming a judgment of futurity, and deciding any queſtion propoſed; the art of caſting figures.

GEOMA'NTIC [of *geomancy*] belonging to the art of caſting figures. Dryden uſes it.

GEOMA'NTICALLY, *adv.* [of *geomantic*] according the to art of geomancy.

GEO'METRIC, or GEOME'TRICAL, [*geometrique*, Fr. *geometrico*, It. and Sp. *geometricus*, Lat. of γεωμετρικος, Gr.] 1. Of or pertaining to geometry. A *geometrical* ſcheme. *More.* 2. Preſcribed or laid down by geometry. *Geometrical* proportions. *Stillingfleet.* 3. Diſpoſed according to geometry. *Geometric* jaſper ſeemeth of affinity with the lapis ſanguinalis. *Grew.*

GEO'METER, *ſubſt.* [of *geometre*, Fr. γεωμετρης, Gr.] a geometrician, one ſkilled in geometry. Watts uſes it.

GEO'METRAL, *adj.* Fr. [from *geometry*] relating to geometry.

GEOME'TRICAL *Place*, is a certain bound or extent, wherein any point may ſerve for the ſolution of a local or undetermined problem.

GEOMETICAL *Line*, is that wherein the relation of the abſciſſæ to the ſemi-ordinates may be expreſſed by an algebraic equation.

GEOMETRICAL *Proportion*, is a ſimilitude or identity of ratios; as 8, 4, 30, and 15, are in *geometrical proportion.*

GEOMETRICAL *Progreſſion*, a ſeries of quantities in continued geometrical proportion, *i. e.* increaſing in the ſame ratio; as, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, and ſo on.

GEOMETRICAL *Place*, a line whereby an indeterminate problem is conſtructed.

GEOMETRICAL *Conſtruction of an Equation*, is the contriving and drawing lines and figures, whereby to demonſtrate the equation, theorem, or canon to be geometrically true.

GEOMETRICAL *Solution of a Problem*, is when the problem is ſolved according to the rules of geometry; and by ſuch lines as are truly geometrical or agreeable to the nature of the problem.

GEOME'TRICALLY, *adv.* [of *geometrical*] according to the geometrical art, according to the rules of geometry.

GEOMETRI'CIAN [*geometre*, Fr. *geometro*, It. *geométra*, Sp. and Lat. γεωμετρης, Gr.] one ſkilled in the ſcience of geometry. An expert *geometrician. Watts.*

To GEO'METRIZE, *verb neut.* [γεωμετρεω, Gr.] to act according to the rules of geometry. Confined herſelf to *geometrize. Boyle.*

GEO'METRY [*géometrie*, Fr. *geometria*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat. γεομετρια, of γη, the earth, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] geometry originally ſignified the art of meaſuring the earth, or any diſtances or dimenſions on or within it; but it is now uſed for the ſcience of quantity, extenſion or magnitude abſtractedly conſidered, without any regard to matter.

It is very probable, that it had its firſt riſe in Egypt, where the river Nile, every year overflowing the country, and leaving it covered with mud, laid men under a neceſſity to *diſtinguiſh* their lands one from another by the conſideration of their figure; and to be able alſo to meaſure the quantity of it, ſo that each man, after the fall of the waters, might have his portion of ground allotted and laid out to him.

Theoretical GEOMETRY, or *Speculative* GEOMETRY, is a ſcience which treats of magnitude or continued quantity, with its properties conſidered abſtractedly, without any relation to material beings; it contemplates the property of continuity, and demonſtrates the truth of general propoſitions, called theorems.

Practical GEOMETRY, is the method of applying ſpeculative to practice; as the meaſuring of land or ſolid bodies, as navigation, fortification, dialling.

Elementary GEOMETRY, is that which is employed in the conſideration of right lines, and plain ſurfaces and ſolids generated from them.

Sublimer GEOMETRY, is employed in the conſideration of curvelines, conic ſections, and bodies formed from them.

GEOPO'NICAL [*geoponique*, Fr. γεωπονικος, of γη and πονος, Gr. labour] pertaining to the tilling or manuring of land.

GEOPO'NICS [γεωπονικα, of γη, the earth, and πονος, Gr. labour] 1. The ſcience of agriculture. 2. Books treating of huſbandry.

GEORGE. 1. A figure of St. George on horſeback, worn by the knights of the garter. Look on my *George. Shakeſpeare.* 2. A brown loaf. [Of this ſenſe I know not the original. *Johnſon*] Commonly uſed with the word *brown.* On a *brown george* with louſy ſwobbers fed. *Dryden.*

St. GEOROE, the patron of England, ſome ſay, was a famous warrior of Cappadocia, who, after he had exerciſed his valour in the wars, laid down his life for the chriſtian faith, on which account he was revered of all the chriſtian world, and many churches were erected in honour of him, and he became at length to be the patron ſaint of England. This St. George, according to the legend, did many brave exploits in his life time, and after his death is ſaid to have appeared ſeveral times in the wars undertaken againſt the infidels in the holy land, and to have fought on the ſide of the chriſtians. And the devotion of Juſtinian introduced him into the calendar, and that of Robert d'Oily built him a church in the caſtle at Oxford, and king Edward III built him a chapel at Windſor. However, Gelaſius, biſhop of Rome, condemned the legend of St. George, as heretical and ridiculous; and the ſynod of Ariminum declared the ſufferings of George apocryphal, as ſet forth by heretics.

GEORGE *Noble*, a golden coin in the time of king Henry VIII, in value or current at 6*s.* 8*d.*

GEO'RGIA, a province in Aſia, bounded by Circaſſia and Dageſtan on the north, by the Caſpian ſea on the eaſt, by Armenia, or Turcomania, on the ſouth, and by Mingrelia on the weſt.

GEORGIA, one of the Britiſh plantations in America, taken out of South Carolina, from which it is ſeparated by the river Savannah.

GEO'RGIANS [ſo called from one David George, a Hollander] who held that the law and goſpel were unprofitable for the attaining heaven, and that himſelf was the true meſſias.

GEO'RGIC, *adj.* relating to the ſcience of agriculture. The Mantuan's *georgic* ſtrains. *Gay.*

GEO'RGICS, *ſubſt.* [*georgiques*, Fr. *giorgica*, It. and Lat. γεωργικα; Gr.] books treating of huſbandry, tillage, breeding cattle, *&c.* Some part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embeliſhments of poetry. *Addiſon.*

GEO'SCOPY [of γη and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] a knowledge of the nature and qualities of the earth or ſoil, obtained by viewing and conſidering it.

GEO'TIC, *ſubſt.* [of γη, Gr. the earth] a ſort of magic performed by the aſſiſtance of a dæmon, the ſame as geomancy.

GEOTIC, *adj.* terreſtrial, relating to the earth.

GEO'TY, geotic magic.

GE'RAH, Heb. a ſilver coin, in value 7*d.* half-penny Engliſh; but others ſay $\frac{159}{160}$ of a penny. TAYLOR, in his CONCORDANCE, calls it a piece of money of the value of three half-pence.

GERA'NIUM, Lat. [γερανιον, Gr.] the herb called ſtork's bill.

GERANO'MACHY, Gr. the crane-fight, or fight of the pygmies with the cranes. HOMER's *Geranomachy* of the pygmies. *Strab. Geor.* lib. 2. p. 121. See BATRACHOMYOMACHY.

GERA'NTES [of γερανη, Gr. a crane] a precious ſtone in colour like a crane's neck.

GE'RENT, *adj.* [*gerens*, Lat.] bearing, carrying or behaving.

GE'RESOL [in muſic] one of the cleffs.

GE'RFALCON, or GY'RFALCON [*gerfalcone*, It. prob. of *gyro*, Lat. to turn round, and *falco*, Lat. from its turning round in the flight] a bird of prey, in ſize between a vulture and a hawk; and of the greateſt ſtrength next the eagle.

GERGE'NTUN, a town of Sicily, the Agnigendum of the ancients, about 50 miles ſouth of Palermo.

St. GER'MAINS, a town and royal palace of France, 14 miles north of Paris.

St. GERMAINS, a borough of Cornwall, eight miles weſt of Plymouth. It ſends two members to parliament.

GERMAIN, *ſubſt.* a kind of long and pretty large pear.

GE'RMAN, *ſubſt.* [*germain*, Fr. *germano*, It. *ermáno*, Sp. of *germanus*, Lat.] brother, one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. Thus the children of brothers or ſiſters are called *couſins german.*

GERMAN, *adj.* related, come of the ſame ſtock. Thoſe that are *german* to him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Brother GERMAN, a brother both by the father and mother's ſide, in diſtinction to an *uterine brother*, which is only ſo by the mother's ſide.

Couſin GERMANS, are couſins in the firſt or neareſt degree, being the children of brother or ſiſter.

GERMA'NDER [*germandrée*, Fr.] the herb called Engliſh treacle. It has ſmall thick leaves, which are lacinated ſomewhat like thoſe of the oak; the flowers which are produced at the wings of the leaves are labiated. The cup of the flower is fiſtulous. *Miller.*

GERMA'NITY [*germanitas*, Lat.] brotherlineſs; the relation of a brother; alſo brotherly behaviour.

GERMAN, or GERMANIC, belonging to *Germany.* "The *Iſter* [or Danube] ariſes from the *Germanic* weſtern extremities." *Strabo*, as cited by the APPENDIX *ad Theſaur. H. Stephan.* &c.

GE'RME, *ſubſt.* [*germen*, Lat] a ſprout, a ſhoot, that part which grows and ſpreads. The *germe* or treadle of the egg. *Brown.*

GE'RMIN, *ſubſt.* [*germen*, Lat.] a ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed.

All *germins* ſpill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'RMANY, an extenſive empire of Europe, bounded by Denmark and the Baltic ſea on the north, by Poland and Hungary on the eaſt, by Switzerland and the Alps on the ſouth, and by France, Holland, *&c.* on the weſt. It is divided into ten circles; three on the north, three on the ſouth, three about the middle, and one on the weſt; but the laſt, which conſiſted of the dutchy of Burgundy and the ſeventeen united Netherlands, has long been detached from the empire.

GER'MERSHEIM, a town of Germany, ſubject to France, about 10 miles eaſt of Landau.

GE'RMINANT, *adj.* [*germinans*, Lat.] ſprouting, budding, ſhooting out.

To GE'RMINATE [*germer*, Fr. *germinare*, It. and Lat] to ſprout out, to bud, to bloſſom, to put forth. A ſpirit that will put forth and *germinate. Bacon.*

GERMINA'TION, Fr. [*germinazione*, It. of *germinatio*, Lat.] the act of ſpringing, ſpouting, or budding forth, growth. Acceleration of *germination. Bacon.*

GE'RMINS, *plur.* of *germin* [*germina*, Lat.] See GERMIN.

GEROCO'MICA, Lat. phyſic preſcribing diet for old men.

GERO'NTES, Lat. [of γερων, Gr. an old man] magiſtrates in Greece, the ſame at Sparta that the Areopagites were at Athens.

GERONTOCO'MIA, Lat. [γεροντοκομια, Gr.] a part of phyſic which ſhews the way of living for old men, in order to preſerve their health.

GERONTOCO'MIUM, Lat. [γεροντοκομειον, of γερων, an old man, and κομεω, Gr. to take care of] an hoſpital or alms-houſe for poor old people.

GE'RSA [with apothecaries] a fine powder made of ſome ſorts of roots, as ſnake-weed, wake-robin, *&c.*

GE'RSA *Serpentaria*, Lat. [with apothecaries] a kind of ceruſs made of the roots of the herb aron or cuckowpintle.

Ge'rsuma, or Ge'rsume [ʒeꞃꞅuma, Sax.] a fine. See Garſumme.

Gersuma'rius, one fineable, liable to be amerced, or fined at the diſcretion of the lord of the manor.

Ge'rund, *ſubſt.* [*gerondiff*, Fr. *gerundio*, It and Sp. *gerundium*, Lat. of *gero*, to adminiſter or govern; in the Latin grammar] it is a part of a verb, or a verbal noun, that admits no variation, and governs the ſame caſes as the verb; but has neither tenſe, number, or perſon.

In the Engliſh tongue, gerunds and participles are the ſame in termination, and have no other diſtinction but the participle and the noun-ſubſtantive, which always follow and precede the one the other; as *loving* is both a participle and a *gerund*, as a *loving man*, *loving* is here a participle; in *loving him*, *loving* is a *gerund*.

N. B. I humbly conceive this diſtinction is not very adequate, becauſe the *gerund* in Engliſh is very often uſed without any particle or ſubſtantive before or after it, as the nominative and accuſative of a ſubſtantive itſelf; as *ſtealing* brings a man to the gallows, he abhors *ſtealing*. And ſo in infinite other inſtances. The beſt diſtinction, I take it, is, that the participle is always an adjective, and the *gerund* always a ſubſtantive.

Ge'ryon [as the poets tell us] this *Geryon* was a monſtrous giant that had three heads. But the truth of the matter is, there was a city in the Euxine ſea, called Tricarenia [τρικαρηνια, Gr. *i. e.* three heads] where *Geryon* dwelt in great reputation, and abounding in wealth, and, among the reſt, had an admirable herd of oxen; Hercules coming to drive them away, ſlew *Geryon*, who oppoſed him; and they that ſaw him drive away the oxen admired at it, and to thoſe that enquired concerning the matter, they anſwered, that Hercules had driven away the oxen of *Tricarenian Geryon*; from which ſome imagined that *Geryon* had three heads: and this gave birth to the fiction. *Palæphatus.*

Gessampi'ni [in botany] cotton-trees.

Ge'ssant [in heraldry] a term uſed when the head of a lion is borne over a chief.

Ge'sses, the furniture pertaining to an hawk.

Gest, *ſubſt.* [*geſtum*, Lat.] 1. An atchievement, an exploit, an action. Goodly can diſcourſe of many a noble *geſt*. *Spenſer.* 2. Show, repreſentation. *Geſts* ſhould be interlarded after the Perſian manner by ages young and old. *Bacon.* 3. The roll or journal of the ſeveral days and ſtages prefixed in the progreſſes of our kings, many of them being ſtill extant in the herald's office [from *giſte* or *gite*, Fr. *Hanmer*]

To let him there a month behind the *geſt*
Prefix'd for's parting. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gesta'tion [*geſtatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of carrying or bearing the young in the womb. 2. The time or continuance of a child or other young in the womb of the mother. Time of its *geſtation*. *Brown.*

To Gesti'culate, *verb act.* [*geſticuler*, Fr. *geſticulor*, Lat.] to be full of action or motion, to play antic tricks, to ſhow poſtures.

Gesticula'tion, Fr. of Lat. the act of repreſenting a perſon by geſtures and poſtures, antic tricks, various poſtures; alſo the uſing too much geſture in ſpeaking.

Gesticulo'se [*geſticuloſus*, Lat.] full of geſtures or motions of the body.

Gests, *plur.* of *geſt* [*geſta*, Lat. *geſtes*, Fr. *geſti*, It.] noble feats, noble exploits, *&c.*

Gestuo'se [*geſtuoſus*, Lat.] full of geſture.

Ge'sture [*geſtus*, Lat. *geſte*, Fr.] 1. Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment or paſſion of the mind; behaviour. If you had heard his words or ſeen his *geſtures*. *Sidney.* 2. Movement of the body, carriage and air in walking. In ev'ry *geſture* dignity and love. *Milton.*

To Ge'sture, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to accompany with action or poſture. Not orderly read, nor *geſtured* as beſeemeth. *Hooker*

To Get, *irr. verb act.* got, anciently gat, *pret.* got, gotten, *part. p.* [ʒeꞇan, or ʒyꞇan, Sax.] 1. To obtain, to acquire, to procure. David *gat* him a name. 2 *Samuel.* He inſenſibly *got* a facility. *Locke.* 2. To force, to ſeize. Such loſels and ſcatterings cannot eaſily by any conſtable or other ordinary officer be *gotten*. *Spenſer.* 3. To win. To have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles.* 4. To have poſſeſſion of, to hold. Thou haſt *got* the face of man. *Herbert.* 5. To beget upon a female. Children they *got* on their female captives. *Locke.* 6. To gain as profit. Tho' the creditors will loſe one fifth of their principal and uſe, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it. *Locke.* 7. To gain as advantage or ſuperiority. If they *get* ground and 'vantage of the king. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. To earn, to gain by labour. A tree which they *get* down not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot.* 9. To receive as a price or reward. Makes the importer *get* more for them. *Locke.* 10 To learn. *Get* by heart the more common and uſeful words. *Watts* 11. To procure to be. How we may *get* it thus informed. *South.* 12. To put into any ſtate. How to *get* the lovers out of the place, the gates being watch'd. *Addiſon.* 13. To prevail on, to enduce. Could not *get* him to engage in a life of buſineſs. *Spectator.* 14. To draw, to hook. He *got* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addiſon.* 15. To betake, to remove. *Get* thee out and depart hence. *St. Luke.* 16. To remove by force or art. She was quickly *got* off the land again. *Knolles.* 17. To put on. *Get* on thy boots. *Shakeſpeare.* 18. To *get off*; to ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient. To *get* his half-pence *off*. *Swift.*

To Get, *verb neut.* 1. To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees, with ſome kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. Cannot *get* to ſleep. *Bacon.* 2. To fall, to come by accident; in a paſſive form. Two or three men of the town are *got* among them. *Tatler.* 3. To find the way. Nothing appears to *get* in at the ſhell. *Boyle* 4. To move, to remove. Riſe up and *get* you forth. *Exodus.* 5. To have recourſe to. To *get* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles.* 6. To go, to repair. Not as yet all *got* into the caſtle. 7. To put one's ſelf in any ſtate. They might *get* over the river. *Clarendon.* 8. To become by any act what one was not before. Bathes and *gets* drunk. *Dryden* 9. To be a gainer, to receive advantage. Her beauty by the ſhade does *get*. *Waller.* 10. To *get off*; to eſcape. The gallies, by the benefit of the ſhores and ſhallows, *got off*. *Bacon.* 11. To *get over*; to conquer, to ſuppreſs, to paſs without being ſtopped in the thinking or acting. To hear the lady propoſe her doubts, and to ſee the pains he is at to *get over* them. *Addiſon.* 12. T *get up*; to riſe out of bed or from repoſe. Sheep will *get up* betimes. *Bacon.* 13. *To get up*; to riſe from a ſeat. *Get* you *up* from about the tabernacle of Koran. *Numbers.* 14. *Get* is very often a pleonaſm in Engliſh, as *I have* got *no money*, and in thouſands of the like examples.

Ge'tter [of *get*] 1. One who gets, procures, or obtains. 2. One who begets on a female. A *getter* of more baſtard children than war's a deſtroyer of men. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ge'tting [ʒeꞇan, Sax. to get] 1. The act of getting acquiſitions, things gotten by labour, traffic, *&c.* With all thy *getting* get underſtanding. *Proverbs.* 2. Gain, profit. A ſmall monthly ſhare of their *gettings* to be a portion for the child. *Swift.*

Geu'les [in heraldry] a red or vermilion colour.

Ge'wgaw, *ſubſt.* [ʒeʒaꞃ, trifles, or heapʒaꞃ, Sax. images, *jayau*, Fr.] playthings for children, toys, trifles, ſhowy playthings. A glittering *gewgaw*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gewgaw, *adj.* ſhowy without value, glitteringly, trifling. Poor *gewgaw* happineſs. *Law.*

Gha'stful, *adj.* [of ʒaꞅꞇ and ꝼulle, Sax.] diſmal, melancholly, fit for walking ſpirits. *Ghaſtful* grave. *Spenſer.*

Gh'astliness, ghoſtlineſs, frightful aſpect, reſemblance of a ghoſt, paleneſs.

Gha'stness [ʒaꞅꞇ, Sax.] ghaſtlineſs, horror of looks. The *ghaſtneſs* of the eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gha'stly [ʒaꞅꞇlic, Sax.] 1. Like a ghoſt, having horror in the countenance, pale, dreadful. To ſhew her *ghaſtly* face. *Knolles.* 2. Horrible, ſhocking. Mangled with *ghaſtly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milton.*

Ghe'nt, or Ga'unt, a capital city of Flanders, 30 miles northweſt of Bruſſels. It is large and fortified, 12 miles in circumference, and defended by a citadel.

Ghe'rkins [gurcken, Ger. gurker, Su. a cucumber] a ſort of foreign cucumbers pickled. *Skinner.*

To Ghess, *verb neut.* See To Guess. [*Gheſs* is by critics conſidered as the true orthography, but *gueſs* has univerſally prevail'd. *Johnſon*] to conjecture.

Gheux [*gheux*, Fr. a beggar] a name given to the proteſtants in the time of the civil commotions in the Low Countries, becauſe the proteſtant perſons of quality, habited like beggars, aſſembled together to a banquet in the houſe of Florentius Pallan, count of Gulemburgh; and there, while they were merry over their cups, laid the ſcheme of a conſpiracy for the liberty of their country.

Ghi'lun, a province of Perſia, lying cloſe upon the ſouth-weſt part of the Caſpian ſea; its longitude from 74 to 76, latitude from 35 to 36. *Dherbelot.*

Ghi'lian, a town of the French Netherlands, 5 miles weſt of Mons.

Ghi'ttar, or Ghi'ttern [*guitern*, Fr. prob. of *Cithara*, Lat.] a muſical inſtrument formerly much in uſe with the Italians, *&c.*

Ghi'zzard [*gigerium*, Lat. or of *ghizzern*, Lincoln] one of the ſtomachs of a fowl. See Gi'zzard.

Ghost [ʒaꞅꞇ, or ʒæꞅꞇe, Sax. geiſt, Du. geuſt, Ger. which Caſaubon derives of αγαϛος, Gr. *terriblis*, Lat.] 1. The ſpirit of a perſon deceaſed appearing after death. The mighty *ghoſts* of our great Harry's roſe. *Dryden.* 2. The ſoul of man. Vex not his *ghoſt*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. *To give up* or *yield up the ghoſt*; to die, to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God. Our army lies ready to give *up the ghoſt*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The third perſon in the ever-bleſſed Trinity, called the holy ghost: ſo ſtyl'd from his moſt *ſacred and important office*, erected in ſupport of truth, piety and virtue, in oppoſition to that spirit of sin and error, which *worketh in the children of diſobedience*. [See Devil.] I need not repeat here what has been already ſuggeſted (under the words, Dove, Christ, *&c.*) concerning the subordinate capacity of this *divine perſonage*, with reference, not only to the one God and Father; but alſo to the one lord, "who has receiv'd from the Father *all* power both in heaven and in earth."—I ſhall only ſubjoin here (in *confirmation* of the accounts we there gave of the primitive doctrine) two moſt remarkable reflections, which St. Basil made on this head. The firſt is contained in his fifth book againſt Eunomius, p. 120. where he puts the queſtion, "Why the Spirit is not ſtyled the *ſon of the ſon?*" and then gives this anſwer, "ȣ δια το μη ειναι εκ Θεȣ δι' υιȣ," *&c. i. e.* not becauſe he is not from God thro' the Son (for St. Basil, with *Athanaſius*, *Origen*, *Euſebius*, and other ancients, held that the Spirit was, as Tertullian expreſs'd it, *a Patre per Filium*, *i. e.* from the Father thro' the Son) but that the Trinity might not be conceiv'd, πληθος απειρον υιȣς εξ υιων, *&c. i. e.* an *endleſs multitude* [or *ſeries*] of *ſons produced from ſons*, as in *human* genealogies. And in the preceding book, enquiring by what *name* [or title] this Spirit ſhould be called, he ſays, "αγεννητον δε ȣδεις, *&c. i. e.* no one is ſo absolutely diveſted of *all thought and reaſon* as to ſtyle any one unbegotten [or ſelf exiſtent] except the God of the whole [meaning the first cause and Father of the univerſe] neither can we call him "son; becauſe there is but one only begotten [ſon.] What then, ſays he, muſt we call him? The *Holy Spirit*, and *Spirit of God*, and *Spirit of truth*, who is ſent from the father, and adminiſter'd [to us] thro' the son, *&c.* What is all this but to own, that we had beſt acquieſce in the *ſcripture ſtyle*, and not inſert more articles into our *creed* (ſo far as *reveal'd* religion is conſider'd) than what are *expreſsly* contain'd in the ſacred writings? Basil *adv. Eunom.* See Essence, First-cause, and Homousians.

To Ghost, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to yield up the ghoſt, to die: now obſolete. Sidney uſes it.

To Ghost, *verb act.* to haunt with apparitions of departed men: obſolete.

Julius Cæſar,
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghoſted*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gho'stliness [ʒaꞅꞇʒelic and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] likeneſs to a ghoſt; alſo ſpiritualneſs, in oppoſition to carnalneſs, quality of having reference, chiefly to the ſoul.

Gho'stly, *adj.* [of *ghoſt*] 1. Spiritual, not carnal, not ſecular, relating to the ſoul. Lack which we all have, as well of *ghoſtly* as of earthly favours. *Hooker.* 2. Having a character from religion, ſpiritual. The *ghoſtly* father now hath done his ſhrift. *Shakeſpeare.*

Giala'lina, *ſubſt.* It. earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. Woodward uſes it.

Gia'mbeux, *ſubſt.* [*jambes*, Fr. legs] armour for the legs, greaves. A large purple ſtream adown their *giambeux* falls. *Spenſer.*

Gi'ant [ȝiȝant, Sax. *gigas*, Lat. of γιγας, Gr. *geant*, Fr. *gigante*, It. Sp. and Port.] a perſon of a large and uncommon ſize and ſtature, a man unnaturally large. It is obſervable that the idea of a giant is always connected with pride, brutality and wickedneſs.

Gi'antess [of *giant*; *une geante*, Fr.] a gigantic woman, a woman of unnatural bulk and height. That huge *giantes*. *Howel.*

Gi'antlike, or Gi'antly, *adj.* [of *giant* and *like*] gigantic, vaſt, bulky. *Giantly* difficulties. *Decay of Piety.* Their *giantlike* objections. *South.*

Gia'ntship [of *giant*] quality or character of a giant. Milton uſes it.

Gi'bbe, *ſubſt.* any old worn out animal. *Hanmer.*

Who that's but a queen, fair, ſober, wiſe,
Wou'd from a paddock, from a bat, a *gibbe*,
Such dear concernings hide. *Shakeſpeare*

To Gi'bber, *verb neut.* [of *jabber*] to ſpeak inarticulately. Squeek and *gibber*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gi'bbier, *ſubſt.* [from *gibier*] the genus of game, all kinds of game. Addiſon uſes it.

Gi'bberish [prob. *q. d. jabberiſh*, of *jabber*, or gabberen, Du. to trifle away the time, or of ȝabbere, Sax. an inchanter: Derived by Skinner from *gaber*, Fr. to cheat. But as it was anciently written *gebriſh*, it is probably derived from the chemical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe. *Johnſon*] pedlers French, jargon, nonſenſical, unintelligible talk, cant, the private language of rogues and gypſies. That we ſpeak no Engliſh, but *gibberiſh*. *Spenſer.*

Gibbero'sity [*gibberoſitas*, Lat.] crumb-ſhoulderedneſs, crookedneſs in the back.

Gi'bberus, Lat. [in anatomy] the backward and larger proceſs of the ulna, which enters the hinder cavity of the ſhoulder.

Gi'bbet, or Gi'bet [*gibet*, Fr. *guibetto*, It.] 1. A gallows with one poſt upright, and another at the top in the form of the letter T, for the hanging malefactors on, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed. 2. Any traverſe beams.

To Gi'bbet, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To hang or expoſe on a gibbet. I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham.* 2. To hang on any thing that goes traverſe, as the beam of a gibbet. Swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gibbi'er, *ſubſt.* Fr. game, wild fowl. The fowl and *gibbier* are tax free. *Addiſon.*

Gi'bble, gabble, prating, nonſenſical fooliſh talk.

Gibbo'sity, or Gi'bbousness [*gibboſitas*, Lat.] 1. The bunchineſs or ſticking out moſt commonly on the back. 2. Protuberance, convexity in general. The *gibboſity* of the interjacent water. *Ray.* The convexity and *gibbouſneſs* would vaniſh. *Bentley.*

Gi'bbous [*gibboſo*, It. *gibboſus*, Lat.] hump-backed, crooked-backed, convex, protuberant, ſwelling into inequalities in general. Reducing thoſe that are concave and *gibbous* to a flat. *Woodward.*

Gibbous [in aſtronomy] a word applied to the enlightened parts of the moon, during her courſe from full to new, when the dark part appears falcated or horned, and the light one gibbous and bunched out.

Gibbous *Solid* [with mathematicians] is that which is comprehended under gibbous ſuperficies, and is either a ſphere or various. A ſphere is a gibbous body abſolutely round and globular.

A Various Gibbous *Body*, is a body which is comprehended by various ſuperficies, and a circular baſe, and is either a cone or a cylinder.

Gi'bcat, *ſubſt.* [of *gib* and *cat*] an old worn out cat, a he cat. As melancholy as a *gibcat*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Gibe, *verb neut.* [of *gaber*, Fr. to ſneer, to ridicule, gabberen, Du. to trifle away the time] to jeer, mock, flout, to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt. Leſt they ſhould afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hooker.*

To Gibe, *verb act.* to reproach one by contemptuous hints, to ridicule, to taunt. While I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

Gibe, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a ſneer, taunt, hint of contempt by word or look.

The rich have ſtill a *gibe* in ſtore,
And will be monſtrous witty on the poor. *Dryden.*

Gi'ber [of *gibe*] one who gibes or ſneers, one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints. He's a *giber*. *Ben Johnſon.*

Gi'bbingly, *adv.* [of *gibe*] with ſcorn, contemptuouſly. *Gibbingly* and ungravely. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gi'bblets [of *gobe*, *V.* Fr. dainty mouthfuls; according to Minſhew from *gobbet*, *gobblet*, q. d. *gobblets*: according to Junius more probably from *gibier*, Fr. game] the neck, legs, pinions, gizzard, and liver of a gooſe, which are cut off before it is roaſted. When I am laid, may feed on *gibblet* pie. *Dryden.*

Gi'belot [in cookery] a particular way of dreſſing chickens.

Gi'ddily, *adv.* [of *giddy*] 1. With the head ſeeming to turn round, vertiginouſly. 2. Inconſtantly, unſteadily. To roam *giddily*. *Donne.* 3. Careleſsly, heedleſsly, raſhly, inconſiderately. I hold as *giddily* as fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gi'ddiness [of *giddy*] 1. Inconſiderateneſs, raſhneſs, heedleſneſs, wildneſs. 2. Vertiginouſneſs, the ſenſation we have when every thing ſeems to turn round. Megrims and *giddineſs*. *Bacon.* 3. Inconſtancy, changeableneſs. There be that delight in *giddineſs*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief. *Bacon.* 4. Frolic, wantonneſs of life. Theſe vanities and *giddineſſes*. *Donne.* 5. Quick rotation, inability to keep its place. Such a *giddineſs* ſeized upon government. *South.*

Gi'ddy [ȝidiȝ, prob. of ȝydдan, Sax. to play. I know not whether this word may not come from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion, *gad*, *gid*, *giddy*. *Johnſon*] 1. Vertiginous, having in the head a ſenſation of circular motion, ſuch as happens through diſeaſe or drunkenneſs. By *giddy* heads and ſtaggring feet betray'd. *Tate.* 2. Whirling, running round with celerity. The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.* 3. Unſteady, changeful, unſettled in mind. Flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddy*. *Bacon.* 4. Heedleſs, wild, raſh, inconſiderate. Many *giddy* fooliſh hours. *Rowe.* 5. That which cauſes giddineſs. The *giddy* precipice. *Prior.* 6. Tottering, unfixed. The *giddy* footing of the hatches. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Intoxicated or elated to thoughtleſneſs, overcome by any predominant enticement. Art thou not *giddy* with the faſhion? *Shakeſpeare.*

Giddy-bra'inbd [of *giddy* and *brain*] careleſs, thoughtleſs. *Giddy-brain'd* aſs. *Otway.*

Giddy-hea'ded [of *giddy* and *head*] being without thought or caution, being without ſteadineſs. Our *giddy-headed* antic youth. *Donne.*

Giddy-pa'ced [of *giddy* and *pace*] moving without regularity. Moſt briſk and *giddy-paced* times. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gier-eagle, *ſubſt.* [ſometimes written *ger-eagle*] an eagle of a particular kind, mentioned in Leviticus.

Gift, *ſubſt.* [ȝift, Sax. geft, L. Ger. goefwa, Su.] 1. Something given or beſtowed without price. 2. A donation, gratuity, preſent. 3. Endowment, qualification, power, faculty. The *gift* of ridicule. *Addiſon.* 4. The act of giving freely. That which comes to him by free *gift*. *South.* 5. Oblation, offering. Many nations ſhall come with *gifts*. *Tobit.* 6. A bribe. Thou ſhalt not reſpect perſons, neither take a *gift*. *Deuteronomy.*

Gift, *adj.* [for *gifted*] given, as,

We muſt not look a gift horſe in the mouth.

Lat. *Noli equi dentes inſpicere donati.* It. *A cavallao daio non guardar in bocca.* Fr. *A cheval donné il ne faut pas regarder aux dents.* Or, according to the monkiſh rhyme. Lat. *Si quis det mannos ne quære in dentibus annos.* The Sp. ſay, as we; *A cavall dáio no le mirem el diénte.* The meaning of all which is, we are not to pry too narrowly into and cavil at the faults of what coſts us nothing.

Gi'fted [of ȝift, Sax.] 1. Endowed, qualified, furniſhed with extraordinary gifts or endowments; as, a *gifted brother* among enthuſiaſts, commonly by way of irony. Two of their *gifted* brotherhood. *Dryden.* 2. Given, beſtowed. My heaven *gifted* ſtrength. *Milton.*

Gift-*Rope* [a ſea term] a boat-rope, a rope with which the boat is faſtened to the bow, when ſhe is ſwifted, in order to her being towed at the ſtern of the ſhip.

Gig, *ſubſt.* [etymology uncertain. *Johnſon*] 1. Any thing that's whirl'd round in play, a ſort of horn top for boys to whip round; as, tops, *gigs*, battledores. *Locke.* 2. [of *gigia*, Iſland.] a fiddle; now obſolete.

Gig, Gi'gue, or Gi'gque, It. [in muſic books] a jigg, ſome of which are to be play'd ſlow, and others briſk and lively, but alſo in triple time of one kind or another.

Giga'ntic [*giganteſque*, Fr. *giganteſco* It. *giganteus*, of *gigantes*, plur. of *gigas*, Lat. a giant, γιγαντειος, of γιγας, Gr. a giant] 1. Giant-like, of or pertaining to giants, big-bodied. *Gigantic* deeds. *Milton.* 2. Wicked, atrocious.

Giga'nticness [of *gigantic*] giant-like ſize.

Giganto'machy [*gigantomachia*, Lat. of γιγαντομαχια, of γιγας and μαχη, Gr. a fight] the war (as the poets tell us) that the giants made againſt heaven. See Gerano'machy.

Gig-*Mill*, a fulling-mill for woollen cloth.

To Gi'ggle, *verb neut.* [of gichgelen, Du.] to laugh wantonly or ſillily, to titter, to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland. Our preſent joking, *giggling* race. *Garrick.*

Gi'ggler, *ſubſt.* [of *giggle*] one that giggles or titters, one idly merry. The *giggler* is a milkmaid. *Herbert.*

Gi'glet, *ſubſt.* [ȝeaȝl, Sax. gegl, Du. *Gillat*, Scottiſh, is ſtill retained] a wanton laſcivious girl: now obſolete. Away with thoſe *giglets*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gi'ggling, *part. adj.* [of *to giggle*] laughing out, wantonly, childiſhly or ſillily.

Gi'got, Fr. a leg of a ſheep or calf, or the knuckle part after the fillet has been cut off, the hip-joint.

Gigs [in horſes] a diſeaſe, when ſwellings grow on the inſide of the lips.

Gilan, a province of Perſia, bounded by the Caſpian ſea on the north. Its capital is of the ſame name.

Gi'lbertines, a religious order of 700 friars and 1100 nuns, founded by one Gilbert in Lincolnſhire, in the year 1145.

Gild [gild, Goth. ȝild, of ȝildan, Sax. to pay] a tribute, a tax, a contribution; alſo a ſociety or fraternity, a company of perſons united jointly to carry on ſome affair, either religious or civil. In Popiſh times there were many gilds in moſt pariſh-churches, by the contributions of ſeveral perſons, who beſtowed ſo much annually, for the maintenance of a prieſt to ſay ſo many maſſes, &c. on ſuch certain days, and for themſelves particularly, and alſo for wax tapers and other neceſſaries in that ſervice.

To Gild, *irreg. verb act.* gilt and gilded, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [of ȝyldan, Sax. vergulden, Du. verguelden, Ger.] 1. To waſh, plait or do over with gold, &c. to cover with foliated gold. We loſe our freedom in a *gilded* ſnare. *Roſcommom.* 2. To cover with any yellow matter in general. The ſtale of horſes, and the *gilded* puddle. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To decorate ſplendidly, to adorn with luſtre. No more the riſing ſun ſhall *gild* the morn. *Pope.* 4. To brighten, to illuminate. Not that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing that only *gilds* the apprehenſion, and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South.* 5. To recommend, to ſet off by adventitious ornaments. I'll *gild* it with the happieſt terms I have. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gi'ldable, liable to pay a gild.

Gild-*Ale* [ȝild æle, Sax.] a drinking-match, where every one paid his club or ſhare.

Gilha'lda *Teutonicorum*, the fraternity of eaſterly merchants, held at a place in London, called the Still or Steel-yard.

Gild-*Hall*, or Guild-*Hall* [*gilda-aula*, Lat.] the chief hall of the city of London.

Gild *Merchant*, a privilege by which merchants may hold pleas of land among themſelves.

Gild *Rent*, certain rents payable to the crown by any gild or fraternity.

Gi'lder [of *gild*] 1. One who gilds or does over any ſurface with gold. 2. A coin from one ſhilling and ſix-pence to two ſhillings.

Gi'lding, *ſubſt.* [of *gild*] gold laid on any ſurface by way of ornament. Cover'd with ſtatues, *gilding* and paint. *Addiſon.*

Gilgul ha'mmethim [גלגול חמתים, *Heb.* *i. e.* the *rolling* of the dead] the Jews have a tradition, that at the coming of the Meſſiah, all the Iſraelites, in whatſoever part of the world buried, ſhall riſe in the Holy Land, and that they ſhall *roll* thither from their tombs under ground. How *fanciful* ſoever this notion is, it looks to me, as if founded on ſome miſconſtruction of that prophecy in *Ezekiel*, where the reſtoration of the Jews to their own land, and their being once more form'd into a *body politic nation*, profeſſing the true religion, is finely adumbrated, by God's re-inſpiring the *dead bones* with life, *&c.* And as to their *future reſtoration*, it ſeems not only grounded on ſeveral paſſages of their *own* prophets; but to have been the prevailing belief of the *Chriſtian* world in St. *Juſtin*'s time. The learned and judicious Mede, if I'm not miſtaken, affirms that Pope Damasus, and his chief agent St. Jerom, were the men, that procur'd this doctrine, or at leaſt that of the *millennium*, to be run down and exploded out of the church. See Hierom, Chiliast, Millennium and Dimæritæ, [or Dimeritæ] compar'd.

Gill [*gilla*, barb. Lat.] 1. A meaſure of liquids, containing a quarter of a pint. 2. [of *aguilla*, Sp. *gula*, Lat.] the apertures on each ſide a fiſh's head. 3. The flaps that hang below the beak of ſome fowls. The turkey-cock hath great and ſwelling *gills*. *Bacon.* 4. The fleſh under the human chin; generally in contempt. About the cheeks and *gills*. *Bacon.*

Gill *Hooter*, an owl.

Gill, or Gill *creep by the Ground*, the herb ale-hoof or groundivy; a ſort of malt liquor medicated with the groundivy.

Gill [*Gillian*, the old Engliſh way of writing *Julian*, *Juliana*, Lat.] 1. The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language. Each Jack will have his *gill*. *Ben Johnſon.* 2. A mean ſorry wench.

Gi'lla *Vitrioli* [in chemiſtry] vomitive vitriol, or white vitriol purified.

Gill-house [of *gill* and *houſe*] a houſe where the medicated gill is ſold. Thee each *gill-houſe* mourn. *Pope.*

Gi'lly-flower, *ſubſt.* [either corrupted from *July-flower*, or from *giroflée*, Fr.] See July-flower. *Gillyflowers*, or rather *July-flowers*, ſo called from the month they blow in, are of a very great variety. *Mortimer.*

Gilt, *ſubſt.* [of *gild*] golden ſhow, gold laid on any ſurface: now obſolete. Our gayneſs and our *gilt* are all beſmirch'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gilt, *part. paſſ.* of *to gild*. See To Gild.

Gilt head. *ſubſt.* [of *gilt* and *head*] a ſea-fiſh.

Gilt tail, *ſubſt.* [of *gilt* and *tail*] a worm ſo called from his yellow tail.

Gim, *adj.* neat, ſpruce, well-dreſſed: an old word.

Gi'mcrack, *ſubſt.* [ſuppoſed by Skinner to be ludicrouſly formed from *gin* as derived from *engine*] a ſlight or trivial mechaniſm.

Gi'mlet [*un gibelot*, *guimbelet*, Fr.] a nail-piercer or borer, with a ſcrew or worm at its point.

Gi'mmal, *ſubſt.* [ſuppoſed by Skinner and Ainſworth to be derived from *gemellus*, Lat. and to be uſed only of ſomething conſiſting of correſpondent parts or double. It ſeems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry*, *geometrical*. *Johnſon*] ſome little quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hanmer.*

I think by ſome odd *gimmals* or device,
Their arms are ſet like clocks, ſtill to ſtrike on. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gimmal *Ring*. See Gemmow.

Gi'mmer, *ſubſt.* movement, machinery. The *gimmers* of the world hold together. *More.* See Gimmal.

Gimp, *ſubſt.* See Gim. [*Gimp* in old Engliſh is neat, ſpruce. *Johnſon. guipure*, Fr.] a ſort of mohair thread covered with the ſame, or a ſilk twiſt or lace for ſeveral works formerly in uſe.

To Gimp [*guiper*, Fr.] to make gimp-work, or to work in gimp.

Gin, *ſubſt.* [prob. a contraction of *engine*] 1. A trap or ſnare for catching wild beaſts or birds, *&c.* With twenty *gins* we will the ſmall birds take. *Sidney.* Thy *gins* and toils. *Milton.* 2. [A contraction of *geneva*, *genevre*, Fr.] a ſpirit made of Juniper-berries. And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope.* 3. Any thing moved with ſcrews, as a rack or an engine of torture. Typhæus' joints were ſtretched upon a *gin*. *Spenſer.* 4. A pump worked by rotatory ſails. The *gin*-pump of Moſtyn coalpits. *Woodward.*

Gi'ncrack [the ſame with *gimcrack*; which ſee] a contemptible name for ſome trivial things of engine-work or machinery. This ſpelling ſeems more analogous to the etymology.

Gi'nger [*gingembre*, Fr. *zenzero*, It. *gingibre*, Sp. and Port. of *zinziber*, Lat. of σιγγιβερις, Gr.] an Indian root of a biting hot taſte; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, ſhaped ſomewhat like thoſe of the iris. *Miller.* The root is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked and irregular. The Indians eat both the young ſhoots of the leaves, and the roots themſelves, cut ſmall in their ſallads, and make an excellent ſweetmeat of them. Ginger is an excellent carminative and ſtomachic. *Hill.*

Gi'ngerbread [of *ginger* and *bread*] a kind of farinaceous ſweetmeat, made of dough, like that of bread or biſcuit, ſweetened with treacle and flavoured with ginger, and ſome other aromatic ſeeds. It is ſometimes *gilt*.

Gi'ngerly, *adv.* [I know not whence derived. *Johnſon*] cautiouſly, nicely, gently, ſoftly, eaſily, tenderly.

What is't that you
Took up ſo *gingerly*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Gi'ngerness, tenderneſs, niceneſs

Gi'ngival, *adj.* [*gingiva*, Lat.] belonging to the gums. *Holder.*

Gi'ngiber *Florens*, Lat. [with botaniſts] dittany or dittander.

To Gi'ngle, *verb neut.* [prob. of *jangle*] 1. To make a tinkling noiſe, or like little bells; to utter a ſharp noiſe in quick ſucceſſion. *Gingling* halfpence. *Gay.* 2. To uſe words which have a chiming and affected ſound in the periods and cadence.

To Gingle, *verb act.* to ſhake ſo that a ſharp, ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made. The bells ſhe *gingled* and the whiſtle blew. *Pope.*

Gingle. *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe, 2. Affectation in the ſound and cadence of periods.

Gi'ngling, *ſubſt.* [q. d. *tingling*, prob. of *tinnio*, Lat.] a noiſe like that of bells, *&c.* alſo chiming in ſound.

Gi'nglymoid, *adj.* [γιγγλυμος, a hinge, and ειδος, Gr. form] reſembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus. Holder uſes it.

Gi'nglymus [γιγγλυμος, Gr. a hinge. *Heſyth.*] a joining of bones, when the head of one is received into the cavity of the other; and again, the cavity of the latter into the head of the former, as that of the thigh bone with the tibia, and that of the elbow.

To Gi'ngreat, to chirp as a bird does.

Gi'ngumbobs, toys or trifles. A cant word.

Gi'nnet, *ſubſt.* [γιννος, Gr.] a nag, a mule, a degenerated breed. Hence, according to ſome, but I believe, erroneouſly, a Spaniſh *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*. *Johnſon.*

Gi'nseng [I ſuppoſe Chineſe. *Johnſon*] a root brought lately into Europe. It never grows to any great ſize, and is of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and ſomewhat yellowiſh within, and ſo pure and fine, that it ſeems almoſt tranſparent. Its taſte is acrid and aromatic, and has ſomewhat bitter in it. We have it from China, and there is of it in the ſame latitudes in America. The Chineſe value this root ſo highly, that it ſells with them for three times its weight with ſilver. The Aſiatics in general think the ginſeng almoſt an univerſal medicine. The virtues moſt generally believed to be in it, are thoſe of a reſtorative and a cordial. The European phyſicians eſteem it a good medicine in convulſions, vertigoes, and all nervous complaints, and recommend it as one of the beſt reſtoratives known. *Hill.*

Giovena'zzo, a biſhop's ſee in the kingdom of Naples, 12 miles weſt of Barri.

To Gip, *verb act.* to take out the guts of herrings.

Gipe, a coat full of plaits.

Gi'psies, *plur.* [of *gipſy*, corrupted from *Ægyptii*, i. e. *Egyptians*; for when they firſt appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations. *Johnſon*] 1. Pilfering ſtragglers and vagabonds, who pretend to tell people their fortunes, commonly by palmeſtry and phyſiognomy. Shuts himſelf up in the pantry with an old *gipſy*. *Addiſon.* The French call them Bohemians, and the Germans Tartars 2. A name of reproach for a dark complexion. Cleopatra a *gipſy* *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A name of ſlight reproach to a woman. The widow play'd the *gipſy*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gi'raffa, an Aſiatic beaſt, called in Latin *camelopardalus*.

Gi'rasol [of *giro* and *ſol*, Lat.] the ſun-ſtone, the opal-ſtone, a precious ſtone of a whitiſh, ſhining colour, which, when placed towards the ſun, ſends forth a golden luſtre; alſo the herb turnſol.

To Gird, *irr. verb act.* [ȝyꞃꝺan, Sax. giorde, Dan. guerten, Ger.] 1. To bind round about. *Girded* their loins with ſackloth. 2 *Maccabees.* 2. To tie up cloſe, to faſten by binding. He *girt* his warlike harneſs about him. 1 *Maccabees.* 3. To put on ſo, as to ſurround or bind. Bandages which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Swift.* 4. To inveſt. I *gird* thee with the valiant ſword of York. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To dreſs, to clothe, to habit. I *girded* thee about with fine linen. *Ezekiel.* 6. To reproach, to gibe. He will not ſpare to *gird* the gods. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. To furniſh, to equip. *Girded* with ſnaky wiles. *Milton.* 8. To incloſe, to encircle.

That Nyſerian iſle
Girt with the river Triton. *Milton.*

To Gird, *verb neut.* to give cutting language, to break a ſcornful jeſt, to gibe, to ſneer. Men of all ſorts take a pride to *gird* at me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gird, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a twitch, a pang, from the ſenſation cauſed by a bandage or girdle drawn hard ſuddenly. This word is now ſeldom uſed. Many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheiſt feels. *Tillotſon.*

Gi'rder [in architecture] the largeſt pieces of timber in a floor, whoſe ends are uſually faſtened into the ſummers or breaſt ſummers, and the joiſts are uſually framed into the girders.

Gi'rdle [ȝyꞃꝺel, Sax. gioerdel, Su. guertel, Ger.] 1. A belt or band of leather or other matter, to gird up the loins, either tied or buckled. 2. Encloſure, circumference. Within the *girdle* of theſe walls. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The equator, the torrid zone. Under the *girdle* of the world. *Bacon.*

To Girdle, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To gird, to bind as with a girdle. *Girdling* one another. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To environ, to incloſe, to ſhut in.

Thoſe ſleeping ſtones,
That as a waiſt do *girdle* you about. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chriſtians of the Girdle, the chriſtians of Aſia, and particularly thoſe of Syria and Meſopotamia, who are almoſt all Neſtorians or Jacobites, are ſo called, on account of their wearing a broad leathern girdle, by the order of Motavachal, 10th califf of the Abaſſines, *A. C.* 856. See Nestorians and Jacobites.

Queen's Girdle [in France] an ancient duty or tax intended for the maintenance of the queen's houſhold, at the rate of 3 deniers upon every muid of wine, and 6 upon each queue at Paris.

G'irdle-belt [of *girdle* and *belt*] the belt that ſurrounds the waiſt. *Dryden.*

Gi'rdler [of *girdle*] a maker of girdles; but now chiefly a maker of bridles for horſes, *&c.*

Girdlers, were incorporated Auguſt 6, *anno* 1448. They are a maſter, 3 wardens, 24 aſſiſtants, and 84 livery-men, *&c.* Their armorial enſigns are per feſs azure, and or a pale counter-changed, each piece of the 1ſt, charged with a gridiron of the 2d. The creſt is the demy effigy of St. Laurence, holding in his right hand a gridiron, in the left a book, the firſt of the colour, the latter of the metal aforeſaid. The motto, *Give thanks to God.* Their hall is in Baſinghall-Street.

Gire, *ſubſt.* [*gyrus*, Lat.] a circle deſcribed by any thing in motion. This ſhould be written Gyre.

Gire'lla, a vane or weather-cock.

Girl. [About the etymology of this word there is much queſtion. Skinner imagines that the Saxons, who uſed ceoꞃl, for a man, might likewiſe have ceoꞃla, Sax. for a woman, though no ſuch word is now found. Minſhew ſuppoſes it to be derived of *garrula*, Lat. prating, becauſe they are uſually talkative; or of *girella*, It. a weather-cock, becauſe of their fickleneſs; or according to Meric Caſaubon, of κορη, Gr. Junius thinks that it comes from *herlodes*, Wel. from which, ſays he, *harlot* is very eaſily deduced. Dr. Hickes derives it moſt probably from the Iſlandic, *karlinna*, a woman] a young maid, or female child.

Girle [a hunting term] a roe-buck of two years old.

Gi'rlish, *adj.* [of *girl*] ſuiting a girl, youthful like a girl.

Gi'rlishly, *adv.* [of *girliſh*] after the manner of a girl.

Gi'rlishness [of *girliſh*] diſpoſition or behaviour of a girl.

To Girn, *verb neut.* ſeems a corruption of *grin.* It is ſtill uſed in Scotland, and applied to a crabbed, captious, or peeviſh perſon.

Gi'rning, *part. act.* [of *grin*] grinning.

Gi'ron, or Gu'iron [in heraldry] a gore or triangular figure, having a long, ſharp point, like the ſtep of a ſtair-caſe, and ending in the centre of the eſcutcheon.

Gironne', or Giro'nny [of *giran*, Fr. a lap; in heraldry] as if you ſuppoſe one ſitting, his knees being poſited ſomewhat aſunder, and a traverſe line being imagined drawn from one to the other, that with the two thighs make a giron.

Gironne [in geography] a large city and biſhop's ſee of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 45 miles north-eaſt of Barcelona.

Gi'rrock, *ſubſt.* a ſort of fiſh.

Girt, *part. paſſ.* of to *gird.* See To Gird.

To Girt, *verb act.* [of *gird*] to encompaſs, to gird; improper. The radiant line that *girts* the globe. *Thomſon.*

Girt, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A band by which the ſaddle or burthen is faſtened upon the horſe. Death hath broke his *girt Milton.* 2. A circular bandage. *Wiſeman.*

Girding Girt, or *To be* Girt [a ſea term] uſed of a ſhip, when the cable is ſo taught, *i. e.* ſtrained, that upon the turning of the tide they cannot get it over the ſtern-poſt, but it lies acroſs it.

Girth [of *gird*, ʒyrdel, Sax. gordel, Du. guertel, Ger.] 1. A girdle for a horſe, which comes under his belly, and is buckled on his ſide, to faſten the ſaddle on. 2. The compaſs meaſured by the girdle. He's a luſty jolly fellow that lives well, at leaſt three yards in the *girth.* *Addiſon.*

To Girth, *verb act.* to faſten with a girth.

The Girth of a piece of timber, the compaſs of it round.

Girth [with cock-fighters] the compaſs of the body of a cock.

Girth *Web*, the tape or ribbon of which horſe-girths are made.

Gi'rthol [in the practick of Scotland] a ſanctuary or place of refuge.

Gi'sarms, or Gui'sarms, a kind of halbert or weapon with two ſpikes, which ſome call biſarms.

Gi'sborn, a market-town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, 189 miles from London.

Gi'sborough, a very pleaſant town in the north-riding of Yorkſhire, 214 miles from London, and 4 from the mouth of the Tees, where there is a bay and harbour for ſhips.

To Gise *Ground*, is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own ſtock, but takes in other cattle to graze.

Gi'sement [of *giſe*] cattle ſo taken in to be grazed, or to feed at ſo much *per* week.

Gi'sle, among the Engliſh Saxons, ſignifies a pledge. Thus *fredgiſle* is a pledge of peace, *giſlebert*, an illuſtrious pledge, like the Greek Homerus. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Gith, an herb or weed that grows among corn, called Guiney pepper.

To Give, *irr. verb act.* [ʒifan, Sax. geben, Du. O. and L. Ger. geben, H. Ger. give, Dan. gifwa, Su. or, as Caſaubon will, of *εγγυαω*, Gr.] gave, *pret.* [gafve, Dan. ʒeaf, Sax. gab, Du. O. and L. Ger. gab, H. Ger.] given, *irr. part. paſſ.* [ʒifen, or aʒifen, Sax. gegeben, Du. gegeben, Ger. givven, Dan.] 1. To beſtow, to confer without price or reward. *Give* us of your oil. *St. Matthew.* 2. To tranſmit from one's ſelf to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing, to deliver, to communicate. She *gave* me of the tree. *Geneſis.* 3. To put into one's poſſeſſion, to conſign into one's hands. Nature *gives* us many children. *Temple.* 4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange. All that a man hath will he *give* for his life. *Job.* 5. To yield, not to with-hold. Having ſo tamely *given* an ear to the propoſal. *Addiſon.* 6. To quit, to yield as due. *Give* place, thou ſtranger. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 7. To confer, to impart. Nothing can *give* that to another, which it hath not itſelf. *Bramhall.* 8. To expoſe. *Give* to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryden.* 9. To grant, to allow. He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury.* 10. To yield, not to deny. I *gave* his wiſe propoſal way. *Rowe.* 11. To yield without reſiſtance. 12. To permit, to commiſſion. Then *give* thy friend to ſhed the ſacred wine. *Pope.* 13. To enable, to allow. God hath *given* the world to underſtand. *Hooker.* 14. To pay. The applauſe and approbation, moſt reverend for thy ſtretch'd out life, I *give* to both your ſpeeches. *Shakeſpeare.* 15. To utter, to vent. The Rhodians ſeeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave* a loud ſhout. *Knolles.* 16. To exhibit, to expreſs. This inſtance *gives* the impoſſibility of an eternal exiſtence. *Hale.* 17. To exhibit as the reſult of a calculation. The number of men being divided by the number of ſhips, *gives* four hundred and twenty-four. *Arbuthnot.* 18. To do any act, the conſequence of which reaches to others. We deſire to *give* no offence ourſelves. *Burnet.* 19. To exhibit, to ſend forth as odours from a body. The ripping of their rind *giveth* out their ſmell. *Ray.* 20. To addict, to apply. The firſt thing we read they *gave* themſelves into, was the tilling of the earth. *Hooker.* 21. To reſign, to yield up. We *gave* ourſelves for loſt men. *Bacon.* 22. To conclude, to ſuppoſe. All *gave* you loſt. *Garth.* 23. To give away, to alienate from one's ſelf, to make over to another, to transfer. The more he got, the more he ſhewed that he *gave* away to his new miſtreſs. *Sidney.* 24. To *give back*; to return, to reſtore. Their vices *give back* all thoſe advantages which their victories procured. *Atterbury.* 25. To *give forth*; to publiſh, to tell abroad. Soon after it was *given forth* and believed. *Hayward.* 26. To *give the hand*; to yield pre-eminence, as being ſubordinate or inferior. They may in this reſpect no leſs take, than in others they muſt *give the hand*, which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.* 27. To *give over*; to leave, to quit. Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endleſs contradictions. *Hooker.* 28. To *give over*; to addict, to attach to. I am wholly *given over* unto thee. *Sidney.* 29. To *give over*; to conclude loſt. The phyſicians had *given* her *over.* *Addiſon.* 30. To *give over*; to abandon. Beſt to *give* it *over.* *Hooker.* 31. To *give out*; to proclaim, to utter. The fathers *give* it *out* for a rule. *Hooker.* 32. To *give out*; to ſhow in falſe appearance. She that ſo young could *give out* ſuch a ſeeming. *Shakeſpeare.* 33. To *give up*; to reſign, to yield, to quit. Ready to *give up* the ghoſt for cold. *Knolles.* 34. To *give up*; to abandon. A vain young creature *given up* to the ambition of fame. *Pope.* 35. To *give up*; to deliver. Joab *gave up* the ſum of the number. *2 Samuel.*

To Give, *verb neut.* 1. To ruſh, to fall on, to give the aſſault; a phraſe merely French, and not worthy of adoption. The enemy *gives* on with fury led. *Dryden.* 2. To relent, to ſoften, to grow moiſt, to begin to thaw. They afterwards *give* again and grow ſoft. *Bacon.* 3. To move; a French phraſe. Now back he *gives*, then ruſhes on amain. *Daniel's Civil War.* 4. To *give in*; to go back, to give way. The Scots battalion was inforced to *give in.* *Hayward.* 5. To *give in to* [a French phraſe] to adopt, to embrace. The poets have ſometimes *given in to* it. *Addiſon.* 6. To *give off*; to ceaſe, to forbear. If we *gave off*, as ſoon as we perceived that it reached the mind. *Locke.* 7. To *give over*; to ceaſe, to act no more. If they ſpeak to the purpoſe, they muſt *give over.* *Hooker.* 8. To *give out*; to publiſh, to proclaim. *Giving out* that himſelf was ſome great one. *Acts.* 9. To *give out*; to ceaſe, to yield. That for twenty denials you would not *give out.* *Swift.* 10. To *give way*; to yield, not to reſiſt, to make room for. Private reſpects with him *gave way* to the common good. *Carew.*

To Give or to forbear, requires judgment.
It. *A dare e tenere, ingegno biſogna havere.*

That is, to give or to forbear with equity, juſtice, candor, and reaſon, requires a great deal of caution and conſideration.

Give a thing, and take a thing, &c.

This proverb, though puerile, is very ancient. Plato mentions it as a ſaying in his time: Των ορθως δοθε των αφαιρεσις ȣκ εςι. Gr.

Gi'ven, *part. paſſ.* of to *give.* See To Give.

Given [with mathematicians] ſignifies ſomething ſuppoſed to be known.

Given [of ʒifan, Sax.] beſtowed, afforded, produced.

Given *to*, propenſe or addicted to.

Gi'ver [of *give*] one that gives or beſtows, a donor, a diſtributer, a granter.

Gives [gevangniſſe, Du. a priſon] fetters, ſhackles. See Gyves.

Gi'zzard [*geſier*, Fr. *gigeria*, Lat. it is ſometimes called *gizzerne.* See Ghizzard] 1. The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl. Their ſecond ventricle the *gizzerne.* *More.* 2. It is proverbially uſed for apprehenſion or conception of mind. The *gizzards* of our publicans. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gla'brity [*glabritas*, from *glaber*, Lat.] ſmoothneſs, bareneſs of hair.

Gla'cial, *adj.* Fr. [*glacialis*, Lat.] icy, belonging to ice, made of ice, frozen.

Glacia'lis *Humor*, Lat. [with oculiſts] the icy humour, one of the three humours of the eye, which is contained in the uveous coat, and is thicker than the reſt.

To Gla'ciate, *verb act.* [*glacer*, Fr. from *glacies*, Lat. ice] to turn any liquor into ice.

Gla'ciated, *part. adj.* [*glaciatus*, Lat.] frozen, turned to ice.

Glacia'tion, the act of freezing or turning any liquid into ice, ice formed. Brown uſes it.

Gla'cis *of a Corniſh* [in architecture] an eaſy, imperceptible ſlope in the cymaiſe of a corniſh, to promote the deſcent and draining off the water.

Glacis [in fortification] a gentle ſteepneſs, or an eaſy ſloping bank; but eſpecially that which ranges from the parapet of the covered way, to the level on the ſide of the field.

Glad, *adj.* [ʒlad, or ʒlæd, Sax. glad, or glade, Dan. gladh, Su. but Caſaubon derives it of αγαλλιαθαι, Gr. to rejoice] 1. Joyful, merry, chearful, gay. 2. Wearing a gay appearance, fertile, bright. The wilderneſs and the ſolitary place ſhall be *glad.* *Iſaiah.* 3. Pleaſed, elated with joy. It has generally *of*, ſometimes *at* or *with*, before the cauſe of joy; perhaps *of* is moſt proper, when the cauſe of joy is ſomething gained or poſſeſſed; and *at* or *with*, when it is ſome accident befallen one's ſelf or another. Very much *glad of* it. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Pleaſing, exhilerating, enlivening.

Her converſation
More *glad to* me than to a miſer money is. *Sidney.*

5. Expreſſing gladneſs. Hark, a *glad* voice the lonely deſert cheers. *Pope.*

To Glad, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to make glad, to chear. Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

To Gla'dden, *verb act.* [ʒladian, Sax.] to make glad, to delight. Vital heat in the ſoul chears and *gladdens* her. *Addiſon.*

Gla'dder [of *glad*] one that makes glad. Dryden uſes it.

Gla'ddon, or Gla'dwin, an herb, alſo called ſpurge-wort.

Glade [from ʒlopan, Sax. to be hot, or to ſhine; whence the Daniſh, glod, and the obſolete Engliſh, *gleed*, a red-hot coal *Johnſon*; ʒlade, Sax. the ſetting of the ſun] a view or paſſage made through a wood, by lopping the branches of trees; a lawn or opening in a wood, *lucus*, Lat. It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or ſhaded, and has therefore epithets of oppoſite meaning.

As in that deſcription which the Table of Cebes gives us, of the place in which *ſenſual pleaſure* reſides.

In the green centre of thoſe *citron* ſhades,
'Mong gardens, fountains, bow'ry walks, and *glades*,
Voluptuous sin, &c. *Table of* Cebes.

Gla'den, or Glader, *ſubſt.* [from *gladius*, Lat. a ſword] ſword-graſs. A general name of plants, that riſe with a broad blade like ſedge. *Junius.*

Gla'dfulness [of *glad* and *fulneſs*] joy, gladneſs. *Spenſer.*

Gladia'tors [*gladiateurs*, Fr. *gladiatori*, It. *gladiatores*, Lat. among the Romans] were ſword-players or prize-fighters, who fought in the Circenſian games, and at the funerals of great men, one againſt another, even to the loſs of their lives; either to *divert* the people, or to *pacify* the ghoſts of their kindred. Theſe exerciſes in the amphitheatres were very extravagant, for according to the greatneſs of him that gave theſe paſtimes to the people, there were to be ſeen many hundred combatants appearing on the liſts one after another. And ſome emperors gave 1000, others 10000 fencers.

This CRUDELE SPECTACULUM, as *Cicero* calls it, was one of thoſe public entertainments, from which the primitive *chriſtians* thought themſelves bound in duty to be abſent; as appears (if my memory does not fail me) from St. CYPRIAN and other ancient writers.

GLADIA'TURE [*gladiatura*, Lat.] the feat of fighting with ſwords.

GLA'DLY [of *glad*] joyfully, merrily.

GLA'DNESS [ʒlaꝺneꞅꞅe, Sax.] joy, mirth.

GLA'DSOME [ʒlaꝺꞅome, Sax.] 1. Merry, joyous, delighted, gay. *Gladſome* company. *Spenſer*. 2. Cauſing joy, having the appearance of mirth or gayety. *Gladſome* day. *Prior*.

GLA'DSOMELY, *adv.* [of *gladſome*] with gayety and delight.

GL'ADSOMENESS [of *gladſome*] gayety, ſhowineſs.

GLAIR, *ſubſt.* [ʒlæꞅ, Sax. amber, glar, Dan. glaſs, *glarea*, Lat.] 1. The white of an egg. Peacham uſes it. 2. A kind of halbert.

To GLAIR, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. *glairer*, Fr.] to rub over with glair, or the white of an egg. This word is ſtill uſed among bookbinders.

GLAIVE, O. Fr. a ſort of weapon like an halbard, a kind of ſword.

GLAMO'RGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded by Brecknockſhire on the north, by Briſtol channel on the ſouth, by Monmouthſhire on the eaſt, and by Pembrokeſhire and Caermarthenſhire on the weſt. Its capital is Landaff, and it ſends one member to parliament.

To GLANCE, *verb neut.* [prob. of glaentzen, Ger. to ſhine, ſparkle, or glitter] 1. To give a glance or quick caſt of the eye, to play the eye. They ſit again and ſigh and *glance*. *Suckling*. 2. To ſhoot a ſudden beam of ſplendour. Through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly. *Rowe*. 3. To fly off in an oblique direction. The jeſt did *glance* away from me. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. To ſtrike in an oblique direction. *Glancing* downwards near his flank deſcends. *Pope*. 5. To cenſure by indirect hints. Some men *glance* and dart at others. *Bacon*.

To GLANCE, *verb act.* to move nimbly, to ſhoot obliquely. *Glancing* an eye of pity on his loſſes. *Shakeſpeare*.

GLA'NCINGLY, *adv.* [of *glance*] in an oblique, broken and indirect manner. Tranſiently, brokenly and *glancingly*. *Hakewell*.

GLA'NDAGE *Maſtage*, the ſeaſon of turning hogs into the woods; alſo the feeding hogs with maſt.

GLA'NDERS, a diſeaſe in a horſe, a thick, ſkinny and bloody humour, proceeding from a defect in the lungs, and voided by the noſtrils. It is a corrupt matter, and differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green, or black. *Farriers Dictionary*. It has no ſingular.

GLANDI'FEROUS [of *glandifer*, of *glans*, maſt, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing maſt or acorns, bearing fruit like acorns. Mortimer uſes it.

GLA'NDINOSE [*glandinoſus*, Lat.] full of maſt.

GLAND [*glans*, Lat. *gland*, Fr.] glands are fleſh-kernels, a ſort of ſubſtance in an animal body of a peculiar nature, the uſe of which is to ſeparate the fluids. All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to two ſorts, *viz.* conglobate and conglomerate.

But I ſhould think Dr. KEIL's deſcription of the *glands* far better, who, after having obſerved that they are either *ſimple* and conglobate, or *compound* and conglomerate, proceeds as follows. "A *conglobate* gland is a *little ſmooth body* wrapped up in a *fine ſkin*, by which it is ſeparated from all other parts, only admitting an *artery* and *nerve* to paſs in, and giving way to a *vein* and *excretory canal* to come out; of this ſort are the glands of the BRAIN, the *labial* glands, and the teſtes. A *conglomerate* gland is compoſed of *many* litte conglobate glands, *&c.* See CONGLOMERATE.

Compound GLAND, the ſame with conglomerate gland. See GLAND.

Vaſcular GLANDS, are only cluſters of little veſſels, which uniting together form the canal or excretory duct through which their ſecreted juice is diſcharged.

Veſicular GLANDS, are aſſemblages of veſiculæ, communicating with each other, and all terminating in two or three larger veſſels, by the prolongation of which the excretory duct is formed.

GLANDI'VES, a city and biſhop's ſee of Provence in France, ſituated on the river Var, 26 miles north-weſt of Nice.

GLA'NDULA, or GLA'NDULE [*glandulé*, Fr. *glandula*, It. and Lat. with anatomiſts] a ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours, a kernel in the fleſh, a ſoft, fat, ſpongy ſubſtance of a peculiar nature, ſerving to ſtrengthen the veſſels, to ſuck up ſuperfluous humours, and to moiſten other parts. *Ray*.

GLANDULA *Guidonis* [with anatomiſts] a kind of ſwelling like a glandule, ſoft, moveable without roots, and ſeparate from the parts about it.

GLA'NDULA *Pinealis* [with anatomiſts] a glandule or kernel in the folding of the brain, called choroides, called alſo coronarium, on account of its reſembling a cone or pine-apple in ſhape.

GLANDULA *Pituitaria* [in anatomy] a ſmall glandule in the ſella equina of the brain, which kernel is covered over with the rete mirabile in many brutes, but not in men.

GLA'NDULÆ *Lumbares* [in anatomy] three glands ſo termed on account of their lying upon the loins.

GLANDULÆ *Odoriferæ* Lat. [in anatomy] certain ſmall glands in that part of the penis where the præputium is joined to the balanus, ſo called from a ſtrong ſcent their ſeparated liquor emits.

GLANDULÆ *Sebaceæ*, Lat. [in anatomy] a large number of glands, lying under the ſkin of the auricle of the ear, and which becauſe they ſeparate a greaſy matter, are ſo called by Valſalva, the firſt diſcoverer.

GLANDULÆ *Myrtiformes*, Lat. [in anatomy] the contracting of the fibres of the broken hymen upon the firſt coition.

GLANDULÆ *Renales* [in anatomy] two glands lying wrapt up in fat, between the aorta and the kidney, a little above the emulgent veſſels.

GLA'NDULE [*glandula*, Lat.] a kernel in the fleſh, a ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours.

GLA'DULES *Adventitious* [with ſurgeons] are thoſe kernels, which are ſometimes under the arm-holes, in the neck; as the king's evil, *&c.*

Perpetual GLANDULES, or *Natural* GLANDULES [with ſurgeons, *&c.*] are the pancreas or ſweet-bread, the glandula pinealis, *&c.*

GLANDULO'SA *Tunica Inteſtinorum*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] ſmall glandules or kernels, of which the innermoſt coat of the inteſtines or guts is full; whoſe uſe is to ſoak in the ſtrained juice called chyle, and to diſtribute it to the lacteal veins.

GLANDULO'SA *Corpora*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] two glandules or kernels, lying under the ſeminal veſicæ, near the common paſſage of the ſemen and urine, which they ſerve to lubricate or make ſlippery; alſo affording a kind of vehicle to the ſeminal matter.

GLANDULO'SE or GLA'NDULOUS [*glanduloſus*, Lat. *glanduleux*, Fr.] full of glandules or kernels.

GLANDULO'SITY [of *glandulous*] a collection of glands. Brown uſes it.

GLA'NDULOUSNESS [of *glandulous*] fulneſs of glandules.

GLA'NDULOUS [*glanduloſo*, It. *glanduloſus*, Lat.] full of kernels, belonging to the glands, ſubſiſting in the glands, having the nature of glands.

GLANDULOUS *Roots* [with botaniſts] thoſe roots that grow kernel-wiſe, and are faſtened together with ſmall glandules, fibres or threads.

GLANDULOUS *Fleſh* [with anatomiſts] is ſuch fleſh as that of the almonds of the ears, breaſts, ſweet breads, *&c.*

GLANS, Lat. 1. An acorn. 2. The tip of the penis and clitoris.

GLANS *Unguentaria*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the fruit of a tree like tamariſk, about the ſize of an hazel nut, with a kernel like an almond.

To GLARE, *verb neut.* [glaeren, Du. *eclairer*, Fr.] 1. To overblaze ſo as to dazzle the eyes. A *glaring* light. *Bacon*. 2. To ſtare intently upon, to look with fierce piercing eyes. Look how pale he *glares*. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To ſhine oſtentatiouſly and with overlaboured luſtre. The moſt *glaring* and notorious paſſages are none of the fineſt or moſt correct. *Felton*.

To GLARE, *verb act.* to ſhoot ſuch ſplendor as the eye cannot bear.

> One ſpirit in them rul'd, and ev'ry eye
> *Glar'd* lightning, and ſhot forth pernicious fire. *Milton*.

GLARE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Overpowering luſtre, ſuch ſplendor as dazzles the eye. Looking like a ſpectre amidſt a *glare* of flambeaux. *Addiſon*.. 2. A fierce piercing look. A lion now he ſtalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton*.

GLAREO'SE, or GLA'REOUS, *adj.* [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareoſus*, Lat.] 1. Full of gravel and ſand. 2. Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING [probably of *eclairant*, Fr.] dazzling, blazing out, apparent.

GLA'RIS, the capital of one of the cantons of Switzerland of the ſame name, ſituated about 35 miles ſouth-eaſt of Zurich.

GLA'SCOW, a large city of Scotland, in the ſhire of Clydeſdale, ſituated on the river Clyde; 20 miles north-weſt of Lanerk, and 40 miles weſt of Edinburgh. It has an univerſity, and a good foreign trade.

To GLASE, or To GLAZE [of ʒlæꞅ, Sax. glaſs. To glaſs, only accidentally varied. *Johnſon*.] 1. To do over with glaſs, as potters do their earthen ware; from the Fr. *glaiſe*, *argilla*, Lat. 2. To overlay with ſomething ſhining and pellucid. Strong colours with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*. *Dryden*. 3. To ſet a gloſs upon linen, ſilk, *&c.* 4. To furniſh with windows of glaſs, to make glaſs lights for windows. *Glazed* with cryſtalline glaſs. *Bacon*. See To GLAZE.

GLA'SIER, or GLAZIER [corrupted from *glaſſier*, of *glaſs*] one whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows. Other manufacturers of glaſs are otherwiſe named.

GLA'SIERS, were incorporated in the reign of queen Elizabeth. They conſiſt of one maſter, two wardens, twenty-one aſſiſtants, and ſeventy-five livery-men, *&c.* the fine for which is 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Their arms are *argent*, two croſſing irons ſalterways between four cloſing nails ſable on a chief gules, a lion of England creſt, a lion's head eraſed *or*, between two wings azure, ſupporters two fiſcals (or boys) each holding a torch proper. Their motto, *Lucem tuam da nobis*, *O Deus*. They have no hall ſince the fire of London, but meet at Lorimers hall.

GLASS [ʒlæꞅ, Sax. glas, Du. and Dan. as Pezron imagines from *glas*, Britiſh, green, glaas, Su. glaſʒ, Ger. in Erſe it is called *klânn*, and this primarily ſignifies clean or clear, being ſo denominated from its tranſparency. The word *glaſs* cometh from the Belgic and High Dutch glauſen, which ſignifieth amongſt them to ſhine; or perhaps from *glacies*, in the Latin, which is ice, whoſe colour it reſembles. *Peacham*] 1. An artificial tranſparent ſubſtance, made by fuſing fixt ſalts and flint or ſand together, with a very vehement fire. Glaſs is ſaid to have been firſt invented by the inhabitants of Sidon; the firſt maker of it in Rome was in Tiberius's time, whom he put to death, for fear it ſhould take from the value of gold and ſilver, and they loſe their repute (as ſome relate.) It was firſt brought to England in the year 662, by Renault, a foreign biſhop. 2. A glaſs veſſel of any kind.

> The eighth appears who bears a *glaſs*
> Which ſhews me many more. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. A looking-glaſs, a mirrour.

> With twinkling *glaſſes* to betray
> The larks that in the meſhes light. *Dryden*.

4. An hour glaſs; a glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the running of ſand in it. 5. A cup of glaſs uſed to drink in. The ſparkling *glaſs*. *Philips*. 6. The quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs, a draught. A man thinks one *glaſs* more will not make him drunk. *Taylor*. 7. A perſpective glaſs. Thoſe who have ſurvey'd the moon by *glaſſes*. *Dryden*.

GLASS *Drops* or *Bubbles*, are ſmall parcels of coarſe green glaſs, taken out of a pot in fuſion at the end of an iron pipe, and being exceeding hot, are dropt into a veſſel of cold water, and let to lie there till they are cold. Theſe are called Prince Rupert's drops, and exhibit this ſurprizing phænomenon, that as ſoon as you break off the leaſt bit from the ſtem or picked end of them, the whole bulk of the drop, or great part of it, flies into ſmall atoms or duſt, with a briſk noiſe.

Glass *of Antimony* [with chymiſts] the moſt fixed and hardeſt matter of that mineral, that is found at the bottom of the crucible, cleared from the fæces or dregs.

Jealous Glass, a ſort of wrinkled window glaſs, of ſuch a quality, that a perſon cannot diſtinctly ſee what is done on the other ſide of it, but yet admits light to paſs through it. It is caſt in a mould, and is compoſed all over its ſurface with oblong circular figures, or in the form of a weaver's ſhuttle, concave on one ſide and convex on the other.

Glasses and laſſes are brittle ware.
Both apt to fall, and both ruined by it.

Glass, *adj.* made of glaſs, vitreous. Get thee *glaſs* eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Glass, *verb act.* 1. To ſee as in a glaſs, to repreſent as in a mirrour. In thy caſe do *glaſs* mine own debility. *Sidney* 2. To caſe in glaſs. Tendring their own worth from whence they were *glaſt.* *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To cover with glaſs, to glaze. *Glaz'd* over by a vitrifying heat. *Boyle.*

Glass-furnace [of *glaſs* and *furnace*] a furnace in which glaſs is made by liquefaction.

Gla'ss-gazing, *adj.* [of *glaſs* and *gazing*] finical, often beholding one's ſelf in a glaſs.

Gl'ass-Grinder [of *glaſs* and *grinder*] one whoſe trade is to grind and poliſh glaſs.

Gla'ss-house [of *glaſs* and *houſe*] a houſe where glaſs is manufactured.

Gla'ss-man [of *glaſs* and *man*] one who ſells glaſs.

Glass-me'tal [of *glaſs* and *metal*] glaſs in fuſion.

Gla'ss-work [of *glaſs* and *work*] manufactory of glaſs.

Gla'sswort, *ſubſt.* ſalicornia or ſaltwort. A plant with an apetalous flower wanting the empalement; for the ſtamina or chives and the embryoes grow on the extreme part of the leaves, which afterwards become pods or bladders: the ſpecies are two. Theſe plants grow on the ſea coaſts in many parts of Europe, and upon the ſhores in ſeveral parts of England, which are waſhed every tide with the ſalt water. The inhabitants upon the ſea-coaſt cut them up toward the latter end of ſummer, when they are fully grown, and after having dried them in the ſun, they burn them for their aſhes which are uſed in making of glaſs and ſoap. Theſe herbs are by the country people called kelp, and are promiſcuouſly gathered for uſe. From the aſhes of theſe plants is extracted the ſalt called ſal kali or alkali, much uſed by the chemiſts. *Miller.*

Gla'ssy, *adj.* [ʒlæꞅꞅıcʒ, Sax.] 1. Made of glaſs, vitreous. Turns to a *glaſſy* ſubſtance. *Bacon.* 2. Being of the nature of glaſs, or like glaſs. The *glaſſy* ſtream. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gla'stonbury *Thorn*, a ſpecies of medlar. It produces ſome bunches of flowers in winter, and flowers again in ſpring, and in no other reſpect differs from the common hawthorn. *Miller.*

Gla'stonbury, a market town of ſommerſetſhire, 120 miles from London. Its abbey, the ruins of which are yet remaining, was one of the moſt magnificent in the world. A mineral water, of great efficacy in ſome diſorders, has lately been diſcovered here.

Gla'stum, Lat. the herb woad, wherewith cloth is dyed blue; with which the ancient Britons painted themſelves, in order to make a more terrible appearance to their enemies.

Glave, *ſubſt.* [*glaive*, Fr. *glaif*, a hook, Wel. *glaive* is Erſe for a ſword] a broad ſword, a falchion. Each a *glave* had pendant by his ſide. *Fairfax.*

Gla'vea [in old records] a glave, javelin, or hand-dart.

To Gla'ver [*glave*, Wel. flattery, ʒlıꝼan, Sax. to flatter. It is ſtill retained in Scotland] to flatter, to wheedle, to fawn upon. A *glavering* council. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gla'vering, *part.* [of *glaver*] fawning, flattering.

Glau'cia, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb celandine.

Glau'coma, or Glau'cosis, Lat. [γλαυκωμα, Gr. *glaucome*, Fr.] a fault in the eye, when the cryſtalline humour is changed into a grey or ſky-colour, without detriment of ſight, and therein differs from what is commonly called ſuffuſion. *Quincy.* The *glaucoma* is no other diſeaſe than the cataract. *Sharp.*

Glauco'nium, Lat. [with botaniſts] penny-royal.

Glau'cous [with botanic writers] of a whitiſh green colour, with ſomething of a blueiſh caſt; as the leaves of the Perſian lily, French ſorrel-tree, ſedums, *&c.*

Glau'cus [according to the poets] a fiſherman, who, as he caught fiſh, threw them on the bank, and they had no ſooner taſted of a certain herb, but they leaped into the ſea again; which Glaucus perceiving, taſted of the herb himſelf, and preſently leaped into the ſea, and became one of the ſea gods.

Glay'mous, muddy, clammy.

Gla'ymousness [of *glaymous*] muddineſs, clammineſs.

To Glaze [ʒlæꞅean, Sax.] 1. To do over with glaſs. 2. To ſet a gloſs upon linen, *&c.* See To Glase.

Gla'zed, *adj.* [of ʒlæꞅean, Sax.] 1. Done with glaſs. 2. Having a gloſs ſet upon it.

Gla'zen [ʒlæꞅen, Sax. glaeſern, Ger.] made of glaſs.

Gla'zier, one who works or makes glaſs windows. See Glasier.

Glead [ʒlıꝺa, Sax.] a kite, a buzzard hawk. It ſtill retains this name in Scotland.

Gleam [ʒleoma, ʒleam, or ʒleomunʒ, Sax. a light] a ſudden ſhoot of light, luſtre, brightneſs. Covers all the field with *gleams* of fire. *Addiſon.*

To Gleam, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To ſhine with ſudden flaſhes of light. At firſt faint *gleaming* in the dappled eaſt. *Thomſon.* 2. To ſhine. Or *gleam* in lengthen'd viſtas thro' the trees. *Thomſon.*

To Gleam [with falconers] is ſaid of a hawk, when ſhe caſts or throws up filth from her gorge.

Gle'aming, *adj.* [of *gleam*] ſhining or caſting forth beams or ſudden flaſhes of light.

Gee'amy, *adj.* [of *gleam*] flaſhing, darting ſudden corruſcations of light. A *gleamy* ray. *Pope.*

To Glean, *verb act.* [*glaner*, Fr. as Skinner thinks, from *granum*, Lat. a grain] 1. To pick up the ſcattered ears of corn after reaping. She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth.* 2. To gather any thing thinly ſcattered. They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thouſand men. *Judges.*

Glean, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a collection made laboriouſly and by ſlow degrees. The *gleans* of yellow thyme diſtend his thighs. *Dryden.*

Gle'aner [of *glean*] 1. One who gleans or gathers after the reapers. Thomſon uſes it. 2. One who collects any thing ſlowly and laboriouſly. Coffee-houſe *gleaner* of the city. *Locke.*

Gle'aning, *adj.* [of *glean*] gathering ears after reaping.

Gleaning, *ſubſt.* [of *glean*] 1. The act of gleaning. 2. The thing gleaned. To gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harveſt. *Atterbury.*

Glear. See Glair.

Gleba'riæ [in old records] turf, pete or earth fit to burn.

Glebe, Fr. [*gleba*, Lat.] a turf or clod of earth, ſoil, ground. Fertile of corn the *glebe.* *Milton.*

Glebe *Land*, church-land, moſt commonly taken for land belonging to a pariſh-church or parſonage beſides the tithe and other offerings. *Spelman.*

Glebo'us, or Gle'bose, *adj.* [*glebosus*, of *gleba*, Lat.] full of clods, turfy.

Gle'bousness, or Glebo'sity [of *glebous*] fulneſs of clods, quality of being turfy.

Gle'bulent, *adj.* [*glebulentus*, Lat.] cloddy, abounding with turfs.

Gle'by, *adj.* [of *glebe*] turfy. Perhaps in the folowing paſſage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning. Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land. *Prior.*

Glede [ʒlıꝺa, ʒleꝺa, ʒlıꝺa, Sax.] a kite. See Glead. *Deuteronomy.*

Glede, or Gleed, [from ʒloƿan, Sax. to glow] a hot ember or live coal. A provincial and obſolete word.

Glee [ʒle, ʒlıc, ʒlıʒe, Sax.] gladneſs, mirth, joy. It anciently ſignified muſic played at feaſts. It is not now uſed, except in ludicrous writings, or with ſome mixture of irony and contempt. Many wayfarers make themſelves *glee.* *Carew.*

Glee'ful, *adj.* [ʒleꝼul, Sax.] full of gladneſs, cheerful. Every thing doth make a *gleeful* boaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Glee'fully, *adv.* [of *gleeful*] joyfully, *&c.*

Glee'fulness [of *gleeful*] fulneſs of joy, mirth, *&c.*

Gleek, *ſubſt.* [ʒlıʒʒe, Sax.] 1. Muſic, or the muſician.—No money but the *gleek* — I will give you the minſtrel. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A game at cards.

To Gleek, *verb neut.* [ʒlıʒman in Saxon is a mimic or droll] 1. To ſneer, to gibe, to droll upon. I can *gleek* upon occaſion. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. In Scotland it is ſtill retained, and ſignifies to fool or ſpend time idly with ſomething of mimickry or drollery.

To Gleen, *verb neut.* [I know not the original notion of this word; it may be of the ſame race with *glow* or *gleam.* *Johnſon*] to ſhine with heat, poliſh, or burniſh. Harden *gleening* armour. *Prior.*

Gleet, *ſubſt.* [it is written by Skinner *glitt*, and derived of ʒlıꝺan Sax. to glide or run ſoftly] 1. A venereal diſeaſe, a flux of thin humour from the urethra. 2. A thin matter iſſuing out of ulcers or ſores. A ſanious ooze. *Wiſeman.*

If the running *continues*, after other ſymptoms of a *gonorrhæa* are gone off, 'tis called a gleet, and is very difficult to cure. *Query*, if this is not that diſeaſe which Astruc calls the habitual gonorrhæa? *Aſtruc de Morb. Vener. Ed. Paris*, p. 201.

To Gleet, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To drip or ooze with thin ſanious liquor. *Wiſeman.* 2. To run ſlowly. *Gleet* down the rocky caverns of theſe mountains. *Cheyne.*

Glee'ty, *adj.* [of *gleet*] ichorous, thinly ſanious. Wiſeman uſes it.

Glen, *ſubſt.* [*gleann*, Erſe] a valley, a dale, The widow's daughter of the *glen.* *Spenſer.*

Gle'ne, or Gle'na [γληνη, Gr.] 1. The ball or apple of the eye. 2. The hollowneſs of a bone, which receives another into it; thoſe cavities of bones that are of a middle kind, that is, neither the deepeſt nor ſhalloweſt, but in a mean between both

Glenoi'des [of γληνη and ειδος, Gr. form] are two cavities in the lower part of the firſt vertebra or turning joint of the neck.

Glew, *ſubſt.* a viſcous cement, made by diſſolving the ſkins of animals in boiling water, and drying the jelly. This is more uſually written *glue.* See Glue.

Glib [prob. of ʒlıꝺan, Sax. λειος, Gr. *Skinner*] ſlippery, ſmooth as glaſs, ſo formed as to be eaſily moved. The parts being *glib*, and continually in motion, fall off from one another. *Burnet.* 2. Smooth, voluble. Never ſo much *glib* nonſenſe put together. *Locke.*

Glib, *ſubſt.* Long *glibs*, which is a thick curled buſh of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monſtrouſly diſguiſing them. *Spenſer.*

To Glib, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to caſtrate. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Gli'bly, *adv.* [of *glib*] ſmoothly, volubly.

Gli'bness [of *glib*, Eng. ʒlıꝺenꝺ and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] ſlipperineſs. A poliſh'd ice-like *glibneſs* doth enfold. *Chapman.*

Glicy'rrhiza. See Glycyrrhiza.

To Glide, *irr. verb neut.* glid and glided, *pret.* and *part. p.* [ʒlıꝺen, Sax. glijden, Du.] 1. To ſlide or paſs along eaſily and gently. The *gliding* ghoſts. *Dryden.* 2. To flow gently and ſilently; as water in a brook. The *gliding* Lethe leads her ſilent flood. *Dryden.* 3. To move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along. The objects only *glide* before the eyes and diſappear. *Dryden.*

Glide, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] lapſe, the act or manner of paſſing ſmoothly. With indented *glides* did ſlip away. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gli'der [of *glide*] one that glides. Spenſer uſes it.

Glike, *ſubſt.* [ʒlıʒ, Sax. See Gleek] a ſneer, a ſcoff, a gibe; now obſolete. Charles his *glikes.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To Gli'mmer, *verb neut.* [glimmer, Dan. to ſhine, glimmen, Du. to glow, glimma Su.] 1. To ſhine faintly. The weſt yet *glimmers* with ſome ſtreaks of day. *Shakeſpeare.* Or as the word is by a moſt beautiful *metaphor* introduced in the *Table of* Cebes.

An author's meaning in a tongue unknown,
May GLIMMER thro' *tranſlation* in our own.
Table of CEBES *in Engliſh verſe*, &c.

2. To begin to appear by degrees and faintly, as the light does at break of day, to be perceived imperfectly. Got a *glimmering* who they were. *Wotton.*

GLI'MMER, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Faint ſplendor, weak light. 2. A kind of foſſil. The leſſer maſſes that are lodged in ſparry and ſtony bodies diſperſedly, from their ſhining and *glimmering* were an inducement to the writers of foſſils to give thoſe bodies the name of mica and *glimmer*. *Woodward.*

GLI'MMERING *part.* [of to *glimmer*] caſting a glancing or trembling light.

GLIMPSE. 1. A ſudden and tranſient beam or flaſh of light. Light as the lightning *glimpſe* they ran. *Milton.* 2. A ſudden and ſhort view. A taſte and *glimpſe* of his preſent juſtice. *Hakewell.* 3. A weak faint light. Got ſome faint *glimpſe* of. *Locke.* 4. Tranſitory luſtre. One *glimpſe* of glory to my iſſue give. *Dryden.* 5. Short fleeting enjoyment. *Glimpſe* of delight or pauſe from anxious woe. *Prior.* 6. The exhibition of a faint reſemblance. No man hath a virtue that he hath not a *glimpſe* of. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLI'SCERE, Lat. to kindle or grow light, as fire does.

GLISCERE [in a medicinal ſenſe] is applied to the natural heat and increaſe of ſpirits; or the excerbation of fevers, which return periodically.

GLISS, Lat. [with botaniſts] a thiſtle or piony root.

To **GLI'STEN**, or To **GLI'STER**, *verb act.* [glittra, Su. glittan, Ger. gliſteren, glinſteren, Du. glaentzen, Ger.] to ſhine, to be bright or ſparkling with light. Helmets *gliſter* brighteſt in the faireſt ſunſhine. *Spenſer.* *Gliſtening* earth. *Thomſon.*

GLI'STER [properly *clyſter*, from κλυζω, Gr.] See CLYSTER.

To **GLI'TTER**, *verb neut.* [ȝlitenian, ȝlitinian, Sax.] to ſhine, to gleam, to exhibit luſtre. The *glittering* of a blade. *Bacon.* 2. To be ſpecious, to be ſtriking. The moſt *glittering* temptations. *Decay of Piety.*

GLI'TTER, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] luſtre, bright ſhow. The *glitter* of his fortune. *Collier.*

GLI'TTERANCE, ſhining, ſparkling. A particle uſed by Chaucer and the old Engliſh poets. This participial termination is ſtill retained in Scotland.

GLITT, or **GLEET** [with ſurgeons] a thin matter iſſuing out of wounds and ulcers; eſpecially when the nervous or ſinewy parts are bruiſed and hurt.. See GLEET.

GLI'TTERING, *part.* [of *glitter*, ȝlitenunȝ, Sax.] ſhining, bright, ſparkling.

Sees *glitt'ring viſions* in ſucceſſion riſe,
And laughs at *Socrates* the chaſte and wiſe. *Table of* CEBES.

GLI'TTERINGLY, *adv.* [of *glitter*] with ſhining luſtre.

To **GLOAR**, *verb neut.* [glueren, Du.] 1. To look aſkew, to ſquint. *Skinner.* 2. [In Scotland] to ſtare; as, what a *gloarund* quean!

GLOAR, *adv.* [prob. of *glorioſus*, Lat.] as, *gloar* fat, fulſomely fat.

GLO'ARY, fulſomely.

GLO'BARD, *ſubſt.* [of *glow*] a glow-worm.

GLO'BATED, *adj.* [*globatus*, Lat.] made round or like a ball; ſpherical, ſpheroidical.

GLOBE, Fr. [*globo*, It. and Sp. of *globus*, Lat. with mathematicians] is a ſolid body exactly round, contained under one ſurface, in the middle of which is a point, from whence all right lines drawn to the ſurface, are equal one to another. 2. The terraqueous ball. This terreſtrial *globe*. *Locke.* 3. A body of ſoldiers drawn into a circle. A *globe* of fiery ſeraphim incloſ'd. *Milton.*

GLOBE *Artificial Terreſtrial*, a globe that has all the parts of the earth and ſea drawn or delineated on its ſurface, like as on a map, and placed in their natural order and ſituation. See plate vii. fig. 11.

GLOBE *Artificial Celeſtial*, is a globe, upon whoſe ſuperficies is painted the images of the conſtellation, and the fixed ſtars, with the circles of the ſphere. See plate vii. fig. 12.

GLOBE *Hieroglyphically*, repreſents inſtability. Thus in CEBES, *Ethics*, or *moral philoſophy*, is portray'd as ſtanding on a CUBE, for its firmneſs and ſtability [See ETHICS] but FORTUNE, on a GLOBE or *Ball*, for a reaſon well expreſſed by the *ingenious tranſlator* in theſe lines.

" Her grace *unſtable* as her tottering BALL,
" Whene'er ſhe *ſmiles*, ſhe meditates our *fall*.
Table of CEBES *in Engliſh verſe*, &c.

A **GLOBE** is one of the emblems of eternity.

GLOBE-A'MARANTH, or everlaſting flower [*amaranthoides*, Lat.] the flowers are ſmall and cut into four ſegments which are collected into ſquamoſe heads, from each of theſe ſcales is produced a ſingle flower; the ovary in the bottom of the flower becomes a roundiſh crooked ſeed contained in a thin pellicle. *Miller.*

GLOBE-DA'ISY, a kind of flower.

GLO'BE-FISH, a kind of orbicular fiſh.

GLOBE-RANU'NCULUS [*bellebororanunculus*, Lat.] it hath ſingle circumſcribed leaves like the ranunculus; the cup of the flower conſiſts of five ſmall leaves of the ſame colour with the flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE-THI'STLE. It hath the whole appearance of a thiſtle. The leaves are produced alternately; the florets conſiſt of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments, and is hollow, and each ſingle floret has a ſcaly cup. The flowers are collected into a ſpherical head. *Miller.*

GLOBO'SE, or **GLO'BOUS**, *adj.* [*globoſus*, Lat.] round as a globe or bowl. When the accent is intended to be on the laſt ſyllable, the word ſhould be written *globóſe*; and when on the firſt, *glóbous*.

Then form'd the moon
Globoſe. *Milton.*

But the above rule for the accent is not obſerved in the following paſſage.

Wide over all the plain and wider far
Than all this *glóboſe* earth in plains outſpread. *Milton.*

GLOBO'SENESS, or **GLOBO'SITY**, *ſubſt.* [*globoſità*, It. *globoſitas*, Lat.] roundneſs in form, globular form, ſphericity. The *globoſity* of the earth. *Ray.*

GLO'BULAR, *adj.* [*globularis*, of *globulus*, Lat.] round like a globe. Grew uſes it.

GLOBULAR *Chart*, is the repreſentation of the ſurface, or ſome part of the ſurface of the terraqueous globe upon a plain, wherein the parallels of latitude are circles nearly concentric; the meridians curves bending towards the poles, and the rhumb lines alſo curves.

GLOBULA'RIA, the name of a floſculous flower conſiſting of many florets which are divided into ſeveral ſegments and have one lip. *Miller.*

GLO'BULARNESS [of *globularis*, Lat] the ſame as globoſeneſs.

GLO'BULES [*globulus*, Lat.] globules are ſuch particles of matter as are of a globular or ſpherical figure.

GLO'BULOUS [*globuloſus*, Lat.] being round in form of a globe. Boyle uſes it.

GLO'BULUS *Naſi* [in anatomy] the lower cartilaginous moveable part of the noſe.

GLO'CESTER, the capital of Gloceſterſhire, and a biſhop's ſee, 102 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament. The county of gloceſter alſo ſends two members.

GLO'GOW, a city of Sileſia, on the river Oder, 45 miles north-weſt of Breſlaw.

To **GLO'MERATE**, *verb act.* [*glomeratum*, ſup. of *glomero*, from *glomus*, Lat. a ball] to gather any thing into a ball or ſphere.

GLO'MERATED, *part. adj.* [*glomerato*, Lat.] wound round in a bottom, as yarn, &c.

GLOMERA'TION [*glomeratio*, Lat.] the act of winding round in a bottom or of forming into a ball, as yarn, &c. is wound; a body formed into a ball. Bacon uſes it.

GLO'MEROUS, *adj.* [*glomeroſus*, Lat.] round like a bottom of thread, yarn, &c. gathered into a ball or ſphere.

GLOOM, *ſubſt.* [ȝlomanȝ, Sax. twilight] 1. Imperfect darkneſs, diſmalneſs, defect of light. Damps and dreadful *gloom*. *Milton.* 2. Cloudineſs of aſpect, ſullenneſs, heavineſs of mind.

To **GLOOM**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To ſhine obſcurely, as the twilight; this ſenſe is now obſolete. A little *glooming* light much like a ſhade. *Spenſer.* 2. To be cloudy, to be dark. 3. To be melancholy, to be ſullen.

GLOO'MILY, *adv.* [of *gloomy*] 1. Obſcurely, without perfect light, diſmally. 2. Sullenly, with cloudy aſpect, with dark intentions. How *gloomily* he looks. *Dryden*,

GLOO'MINESS [of *gloomy*] 1. Duſkineſs, cloudineſs, imperfect light, diſmalneſs. 2. Sullenneſs, melancholy, cloudineſs of look, heavineſs of mind. The *gloomineſs* in which ſometimes the minds of the beſt men are involved. *Addiſon.*

GLOO'MY, *adj.* [ȝlomunȝ, Sax.] 1. Duſky, almoſt dark or cloudy, diſmal for want of light. Hid in *gloomieſt* ſhade. *Milton.* 2. Dark of complexion. *Gloomy* dis. *Milton.* 3. Sullen, melancholy, cloudy of look.

GLO'RIA PATRI [*i. e.* glory to the father] a formula or verſe in the liturgy, repeated at the end of each pſalm, and upon other occaſions to give glory to the holy trinity, called alſo doxology. See DOXOLOGY.

GLO'RIA *in Excelſis*, Lat. [*i. e.* glory in the higheſt] a kind of hymn alſo rehearſed in the divine offices.

GLO'RIED, *adj.* [from *glory*] illuſtrious, decorated with glory, dignified with honours. Your once *gloried* friend. *Milton.*

GLORIFICA'TION, Fr. [*glorificazione*, It. *glorificación*, Sp. of *glorificatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of glorifying. 2. An admitting to the ſtate of glory. 3. A giving glory. The *glorification* of God. *Taylor.*

To **GLO'RIFY**, *verb act.* [*glorificare*, It. and Lat. *glorifier*, Fr. *glorifiàr*, Sp.] 1. To give glory to, to pay honour or praiſe to in worſhip. God is *glorified*. *Hooker.* 2. To procure honour or praiſe to a perſon. Makes them ſit ſure and *glorifies* the throne. *Daniel.* 3. To praiſe, to extol. Him they ſet up and *glorify*. *Spenſer.* 4. To exalt to glory or dignity, to place among the bleſſed. Whom he juſtified they he alſo *glorified*. *Romans.*

GLO'RIOUS [*glorieux*, Fr. *glorioſo*, It. and Sp. of *glorioſus*, Lat.] 1. Honourable, renowned, praiſe-worthy, noble, excellent. *Glorious* over the whole world. *Daniel.* 2. Boaſtful, haughty, oſtentatious. They that are *glorious* muſt needs be *factious*. *Bacon.*

GLO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *glorious*] ſplendidly, illuſtriouſly. Celeſtial flames which ſhine ſo *glorioufly* in their works. *Dryden.* 2. Honourably, renounedly.

GLO'RY [*gloire*, Fr. *gloria*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat.] 1. Honour, renoun, reputation, fame. Thought it no *glory* to ſwell in tyranny. *Sidney.* 2. Praiſe paid in adoration and worſhip. *Glory* to God in the higheſt. *St. Luke.* 3. The felicity of heaven prepared for thoſe that pleaſe God. Receive me to thy *glory*. *Pſalms.* 4. Splendor, magnificence. Solomon in all his *glory*. *St. Matthew.* 5. Luſtre, brightneſs. The ſeveral *glories* of the heaven and earth. *Addiſon.* 6. Pride, boaſtfulneſs, arrogance. The vain *glory* of men. *Wiſdom.* 7. Generous pride. Your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sidney.*

To **GLORY** [*glorio*, Lat. *ſe glorifier*, Fr.] to boaſt, brag or vaunt; to pride one's ſelf in. Your *glorying* is not good. 1 *Corinthians.*

GLORY [in painting] thoſe beams of light commonly drawn round the head of our Saviour, ſaints, &c. Sits like a *glory* upon the countenance. *Collier.*

GLORY [with divines] the majeſty of God conſidered with infinite power, and all other divine perfections. *Query*, if the word GLORY, in the ſcripture uſe, does not alſo imply ſome *viſible* brightneſs, or emblematic *ſymbol* of the divine preſence, ſuch as deſcended on the *Moſaic* tabernacle, or ſuch as appeared to *Ezekiel* in the prophetic viſion? And as to that uſe of the word which imports an *aſſemblage* and *blaze* of divine power and perfections, it admits of different DEGREES, according to the different *ſubjects* to which it is applied in ſcripture; whether to the *angelic* world in general, or to beings of a higher order, for " one *ſtar* differs from another ſtar in glory." But what is the whole ſyſtem of ſun, moon, and ſtars, what the upſhot of all *derived* excellence and perfection, if compared with that BEING *who dwells in light that cannot be approached*, that FATHER of GLORY, of whom the whole family both in heaven and earth is named. See

Ditheism, First Cause, Homousians, and Scale of Being, compared.

N. B. The word [*glory*] is ſometimes uſed in the *concrete* ſenſe, to ſignify the personage to whom it belongs; as in 2 Pet. c. i. v. 17. c. ii. v. 10. and Jude viii. 9. [Vid. original] See Majesty, Deity, Divinity, *&c.*

Glory iſ the reward of virtue.

Fr. *La gloire eſt la recompenſe de la vertû.* H. Ger. Die ehre iſt die vergeltung der tugend.

What encouragement have we not then ſtrictly to walk in her paths, and to act and live conformable to her dictates; eſpecially if we conſider that this *glory*, which our great creator has appointed for the *reward of virtue*, is eternal.

To Glose [of ᵹleꞅan, Sax.] to flatter, to ſooth, to collogue. *Hanmer.* See to Gloze.

Gloss [*gloſe*, Fr. *gloſa*, It. and Sp. gloſſe, Ger. *gloſſa*, Lat. γλοσσημα, of γλωσσα, Gr.] 1. A comment, expoſition, or interpretation. Their *gloſſes* upon it are the word preached. *Hooker.* 2. A ſhining luſtre ſet upon ſilk, cloth, ſtuff, *&c.* Steel *gloſſes* are more reſplendent. *Bacon.* 3. An interpretation artfully ſpecious, a ſpecious repreſentation. To ſet upon the face of this cauſe any fairer *gloſs*. *Hooker.*

Gloss, a literal tranſlation or interpretation of an author in another language word for word.

To Gloss, *verb neut.* [*gloſare*, It. *gloſàn*, Sp. *gloſer*, Fr. *gloſſo*, Lat.] 1. To comment or make notes upon. *Gloſſing* on the gods commands. *Dryden.* 2. To make ſly remarks. And laughing *gloſs'd* that libra ſerv'd ſo well. *Prior.*

To Gloss, *verb act.* 1. To explain by comment. Aſſurance big as *gloſs'd* civil laws. *Donne.* 2. To palliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation. Paradiſe in deſcription, whereof ſo much *gloſſing* and deceiving eloquence hath been ſpent. *Hooker.* 3. To embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre. *Gloſs'd* over only with a ſaint-like ſhow. *Dryden.*

Glo'ssary, *ſubſt.* [*gloſſaire*, Fr. *gloſa*, It. *gloſſario*, Sp. of *gloſſarium*, Lat,] a dictionary explaining the hard, obſcure or antiquated words of a language. I could not add another word to the *gloſſary*. *Baker.*

Glossa'tor, *ſubſt.* [*gloſſateur*, Fr.] a writer of gloſſaries, a commentator. Ayliffe uſes it.

Glo'sser [*gloſſarius*, Lat.] a ſcholiaſt, a commentator, a poliſher.

Glo'ssing *upon*, *adj.* [of *gloſs*] commentating briefly upon.

Glo'ssiness [of *gloſſy*] ſhewineſs, ſmooth poliſh, ſuperficial luſtre. Their ſurfaces had a ſmoothneſs and *gloſſineſs*. *Boyle.*

Glossocato'chos [of γλωσσα, the tongue, and κατεχω, Gr. to repreſs] an inſtrument to repreſs the tongue.

Glossoco'mium, Lat. [of γλωσσα, and κομεω, Gr. to guard] an inſtrument for ſetting broken limbs.

Glossoco'mon [in mechanics] a machine compoſed of divers dented pinions, for raiſing huge weights or burthens.

Glo'ssographer [*gloſſographe*, Fr. of *gloſſographus*, Lat. γλωσσογραφος, of γλωσσα, the tongue, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a writer of explanations, a commentator, a ſcholiaſt. I ſhould rather (as to the primary ſenſe of this word) have ſaid with the *learned* and *judicious* author of the Appendix ad Theſaur. H. Stephan. *&c.* *Gloſſographus* is one who profeſſes to aſſign the ſignification of *words*. "The *gloſſographers* (ſays Eustathius) affirm, that the word ιερος, *i. e. ſacred*, ſignifies *great*." Eustath. in *Iliad* K. p. 702. *Odyſſ.* A. p. 29.

Glo'ssography [γλωσσογραφια, of γλωσσα, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] the act of compiling, or the ſkill of writing a commentary.

Glossogra'phical, according to the art of gloſſography.

Glosspe'tre [of γλωσσα and πετρα, Gr.] a precious ſtone reſembling the tongue of a man; alſo a ſtone called the tongue-ſtone.

Glo'ssy [of *gloſs*] ſhining, ſmoothly poliſhed. Azure colour far more *gloſſy* than ours. *Bacon.*

Glo'ttis [γλωττις, Gr.] one of the five griſtles of the larynx or head of the wind-pipe; the chink of the wind-pipe.

Glove [ᵹloꝼ, Sax. from klaffue, Dan. to divide, *luva*, Port.] a covering for the hand.

Glove *Silver* [in old records] money given to ſervants to buy them gloves.

To throw the Glove, a practice or ceremony anciently uſed, being a challenge to a ſingle combat.

To Glove, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cover as with a glove.

A ſcaly gauntlet now with joints of ſteel,
Muſt *glove* this hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

Glo'ver [ᵹloꝼeꞃe, Sax.] a maker or ſeller of gloves.

Glo'vers, they were incorporated a maſter, four wardens, and aſſiſtants not exceeding 24, and the livery are 120. Their arms party per feſs *ſable* and *argent*, a pale counterchang'd on every piece of the firſt, a ram ſpringant of the ſecond. Their hall is in Beech-lane.

Glovers *Stich* [with ſurgeons] is when the lips of a wound are ſew'd upward after the manner of gloves.

To Glout, or To Glowt, *verb neut.* [a low word, of which I find no etymology. *Johnſon.* It is ſtill uſed in Scotland, and I may add, in common uſe amongſt ourſelves] to look ſurlily and doggedly, to pant. Where *glowting* round her rock to fiſh ſhe falls. *Chapman.*

Glou'ty, *adj.* dogged, ſullen, ſurly.

To Glow [ᵹloƿan, Sax. gloeyen, Du. gluhen, Ger.] 1. To grow hot or red as the cheeks or ears do, to feel heat of body. Did not his temples *glow*? *Addiſon.* 2. To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame. Did take ſeven *glowing* irons. *Hakewell.* 3. To burn with vehement heat. Fires that *glow*. *Pope.* 4. To exhibit a ſtrong bright colour.

With ſmile that *glow*
Celeſtial roſy red. *Milton.*

5. To feel paſſion of mind or activity of fancy. *Glow* in thy heart, and ſmile upon thy face. *Pope.* Or, 'tis expreſſive of the *vital warmth*, in a *ſound* and *vigorous* ſtate of health, as in that elegant deſcription, which the *Table* of Cebes gives us of a recovery,

Then clear and ſtrong the *purple current* flows,
And *life renew'd* in every member *glows*.

Table *of* Cebes *in* Engliſh *Verſe*, *with Notes.*

But the Scotch phyſicians uſe the ſame term to expreſs a *præternatural* and *morbid* heat: "The pulſe is *ſlow*, ſays one of them, when there is *ſimple water* [in the head] but if the water has an *ebullition*, there is a glow."

To Glow, *verb act.* to make hot ſo as to ſhine: obſolete.

Divers colour'd fans whoſe wind did ſeem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakeſpeare.*

Glow, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Shining heat. 2. Vehemence of paſſion. 3. Brightneſs or vividneſs of colour. The red *glow* of ſcorn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Glow-worm [ᵹlep-ƿyꞃm, Sax.] a ſort of creeping inſect that ſhines in the dark by a luminous tail.

To Gloze, *verb neut.* 1. To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn, to inſinuate. A falſe *glozing* paraſite. *South.* 2. To comment. This ſhould be *gloſs*.

Which Salique land the French unjuſtly *gloze*,
To be the realm of France. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gloze, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Flattery, inſinuation. Now to plain dealing, lay theſe *glozes* by. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Specious ſhow, ſmooth and ſhining gloſs. If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden. *Sidney.*

Glo'zing *part. act.* [of *to gloze*] flattering, colloguing, *&c.*

Glu'ckstat, a fortified town of Germany, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Elbe, 30 miles north-weſt of Hamburg.

Glue [*glu*, Fr. birdlime, *gluten*, Lat. *glud*, Wel.] a ſticky, clammy compoſition, commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a jelly, to join boards together, *&c.* any tenacious matter, cement.

To Glue. 1. To join together with this viſcous cement or compoſition. 2. To hold together. Others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by reſt. *Newton.* 3. To join, to inviſcate. Sink us down into ſenſe, and *glue* us to thoſe low and inferior things. *Tillotſon.*

Glu'e-boiler [of *glue* and *boil*] one whoſe trade is to make glue.

Glu'er [of *glue*] one who joins with glue.

Glu'iness [of *glue*] ſticky quality.

Glu'ish [*glutinoſus*, Lat.] of a ſticking, clammy, or gluey nature or quality.

Glum, *adj.* [a low cant word, formed by corrupting *gloom*. *Johnſon.* Or of ᵹlome, Sax. or *gloom*, Eng.] ſour, ſullen, frowning, ſtubbornly grave.

Glumness [of ᵹlomunᵹ, Sax.] ſullenneſs in looks.

To Glut [*glutio*, Lat. to ſwallow, γλυζω, Gr. *engloutir*, Fr.] 1. To ſwallow, to devour. Suck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton.* 2. To cloy, to ſate, to diſguſt. Enough to *glut* the hearers. *Bacon.* 3. To feaſt, to delight even to ſatiety. With death's carcaſe *glut* the grave. *Milton.* 4. To over-fill, to load. *Glutting* the market. *Arbuthnot.* 5. To ſaturate. The menſtruum being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully. *Boyle.*

Glut, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. That which is gorged or ſwallowed.

Diſgorging foul
Their *deviliſh glut*, chain'd thunderbolts and hail. *Milton.*

2. Plenty even to ſatiety and loathing. In the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. An over-charge or over-ſtock, more than enough, overmuch. If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle. *Ben Johnſon.* 4. Any thing that fills up a paſſage. By ſome *glut*, ſtop, or other means, arreſted in their paſſage. *Woodward.*

Glutæ'i, Lat. [γλουτια, Gr.] the name of ſeveral muſcles which move the buttocks.

Glu'tæus *Major* [with anatomiſts] the largeſt muſcle of the thigh, that makes up the buttocks, which takes its riſe from the outward part of the ſpine of the os ileum, as alſo from the hindermoſt parts of the ſacrum and os coccygis, and is let into the linea aſpera, on the back of the thigh bone; ſo that when this muſcle acts, it puts the thigh directly backwards.

Glutæus *Medius* [with anatomiſts] the middle muſcle of the thigh, lying chiefly under the tendinous beginning of the glutæus major, ariſing from the outward part of the os ileum, and having its inſertion into the upper and outward part of the root of the great trochanter. This muſcle is employed in turning the thigh inwards.

Glutæus *Minor* [with anatomiſts] the leſſer muſcle of the thigh, lying wholly under the glutæus medius, taking its riſe from the dorſum ilei, and having its inſertion at the upper part of the root of the great trochanter, ſo that its fibres running parallel with thoſe of the medius, aſſiſt it in all its actions.

Glu'ten, Lat. [with the ancient phyſicians] a kind of dewy humour, that ſticks cloſe to the parts, otherwiſe called ros glutæa.

Glu'tia, Lat. [γλουτια, Gr.] two prominences of the brain called nates.

Gluti'nament, Lat. paſte or gluiſh matter.

Glu'tinous, *adj.* [*glutineux*, Fr. from *gluten*, Lat. glue] gluey, viſcous, tenacious.

Glu'tinousness [of *glutinous*] gluiſh or ſticking quality, tenacity. Cheyne uſes it.

Glu'tos [γλυτος, Gr.] one of the proceſſes in the upper part of the thigh bone, otherwiſe called the greater rotator.

Glu'tton [*glouton*, Fr. *ghiotto*, It. *glotòn*, Sp.] 1. A greedy devourer of victuals, one who indulges himſelf too much in eating. 2. One eager of any thing to exceſs. *Gluttons* in murder, wanton to deſtroy. *Glanville.*

Glutton, a certain animal ſaid to be found in Lithuania, Muſcovy, and other northern nations. This gluttonous beaſt ſtuffs itſelf with carrion, till its paunch ſticks out like a drum, and then getting in between two trees, *&c.* it preſſes out the ordure backwards and forwards, and afterwards returns to the carcaſs to gorge itſelf again.

To Glu'ttonize, *verb neut.* [of *glutton*] to play the glutton, to be luxurious.

Glu'ttonous, *adj.* [of *glotton*] given to exceſſive feeding, delighted over-much with food.

Glu'ttonously, *adv.* [of *gluttonous*] with the luxury and voracity of a glutton.

Glu'ttony [*gloutonnie*, Fr. *ghiottornia*, It. *glotoneria*, Sp. *glotonaria*, Port.] exceſs of eating, luxury of the table.

Glu'y, *adj.* [of *glue*; *glutinoſus*, Lat.] ſticking, or like glue, tenacious, quality of being very gluy or viſcous.

Glyco'nian *Verſe*, a verſe conſiſting of two feet and a ſyllable; or, as others ſay, of three feet, a ſpondee and two dactyls, or rather a ſpondee, choriambus and a pyrrhiohius.

GLYCHE [in architecture] a general name for any cavity or canal uſed as an ornament.

GLYCIPI'CRIS, Lat. [with botaniſts] the plant bitter-ſweet, or windy night ſhade.

GLYCYRRHI'ZA, Lat. [γλυκυῤῥιζα, Gr.] the plant called liquorice.

GLY'CYSIDE, Lat. of Gr. [with botaniſts] the piony.

GLYN, *ſubſt.* Iriſh [*glean*, Erſe, plur. *glynn*, *glenn*, Scottiſh; in dooms-day-book] a valley or dale, a hollow between two mountains. Thoſe narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountain's foot. *Spenſer.*

GLY'PHICE [γλυφικη, of γλυφω, Gr. to carve or engrave] the art of carving, cutting or caſting the images or reſemblances of natural things in metal.

GNAPHA'LIUM, Lat. of Gr. [with botaniſts] the plant cud-weed.

GNAR, a hard knot in wood.

To GNAR, or To GNARL, *verb neut.* [ȝnyrran, Sax. knorren, Du.] to growl, to ſnarl, to murmur. And felly *gnar*. *Spenſer.* *Gnarling* ſorrow hath leſs power to bite. *Shakeſpeare.*

GNA'RLED, *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is, in Staffordſhire, a hard knot of wood which boys drive with ſticks. *Johnſon*] gnotty. *Gnarled* oak. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GNASH, *verb act.* [of ȝnæȝan, Sax. to gnaw] to ſtrike togother, to claſh. *Gnaſh'd* his teeth. *Dryden.*

To GNASH, *verb neut.* 1. To grate or make a grating noiſe with the teeth, to grind the teeth. He ſhall *gnaſh* with his teeth. *Pſalms.* 2. To rage even to colliſion of the teeth, to fume, to growl. *Gnaſhing* for anguiſh. *Milton.*

GNAT [ȝnæt, or ȝnat, Sax. or according to Caſaubon, of κνιψ, Gr.] 1. A ſmall inſect or fly that ſtings. 2. Any thing proverbially ſmall. Which ſtrain at a *gnat* and ſwallow a camel. *St. Matthew.*

GNA'TFLOWER [of *gnat* and *flower*] a flower otherwiſe called the beeflower.

GNAT *Snapper* [of *gnat* and *ſnap*] a bird, ſo called becauſe he lives by catching gnats. Hakewell uſes it.

GNATHO'NICAL [playing or acting the part of *Gnatho*, a paraſite] flattering, deceitful in words, ſoothing perſons humours for ſelf ends.

GNA'THONIZING, *part. adj.* as if from *gnathonize* [of *Gnatho*, a flatterer in Terence] flattering, ſoothing the humour of a perſon, &c.

To GNAW, *verb act.* [of ȝnæȝan, Sax. or knagen, Du. nagen, Ger. naga, Su.] 1. To bite off by little and little, to eat or devour by degrees. 2. To bite in agony or rage. They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Revelations.* 3. To wear any thing away by biting. The mouſe *gnawed* the threads to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. To fret, to waſte, to corrode. 5. To pick with the teeth. His very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden.*

To GNAW, *verb neut.* to exerciſe the teeth. Like the ſpaniel *gnaw* upon the chain. *Sidney.*

GNA'WER [of *gnaw*] one that gnaws.

GNO'MA [γνωμη, from γινοσκω, Gr. to know] a ſhort, pathetic, uſeful, ſententious obſervation, reflection or the like, worthy to be treaſured up or remembered.

GNOMES, a name which the cabaliſts give to a ſort of *inviſible* people, who, as they fancy, inhabit the inward parts of the earth, and fill it to its centre. They are repreſented to be very ſmall of ſtature, tractable and *friendly* to men, and are accounted the guardians of mines, quarries, hidden treaſures, &c.

GNOMOLO'GICAL, *n. adj.* what relates to *gnomology*. "The diction is charg'd after the *gnomologic* manner, [*i. e.* ſo as to convey a *ſentiment*] for to attempt a thing beyond our power, is fooliſh." *Scholiaſt. in Sophoc. Antigon.* ver. 67. as cited by APPENDIX *ad Theſaur. H. Stephan.*

GNOMO'LOGY [of γνωμη, a ſentiment, and λογος, Gr. treatiſe] The HOMERIC GNOMOLOGY is a treatiſe concerning the *ſentiments*, *i. e.* divine, moral, or political reflections, which are found in the writings of HOMER.

GNO'MON [γνωμων, Gr.] an index.

GNOMON [in parallelograms] a figure made of two complements, together with either of the parallelograms about the figure, as in this parallelogram, the gnomon is N added to A, A added to B, or N added to G, added to D, added to E. Plate VII. Fig. 14.

GNOMON [in dialling] is the ſtile, pin or cock of a dial, the ſhadow of which pointeth out the hours. The gnomon of every dial is ſuppoſed to repreſent the axis of the world, and therefore the two extremities thereof muſt directly anſwer to the north and ſouth. *Harris.*

GNOMO'NIC, or GNOMO'NICAL, *adj.* [of γνωμονικος, of γνωμων, Gr. the ſtile, pin, or cock of a dial] belonging to a dial, or the art of dialling or gnomonics.

GNOMONICS, *ſubſt.* [of γνωμονικη, Gr.] the art of dialling.

GNOMONOLO'GICAL, *adj.* [of γνωμων, a pin of a dial, and λογος, Gr. a deſcription] of or pertaining to the art of dialling.

GNOSI'MACHI [γνοσιμαχοι, Gr. *q. d.* enemies of wiſdom or knowledge] a ſect of heretics who were profeſſed enemies to all ſtudied knowledge in divinity.

GNO'STICS [*gnoſtiques*, Fr. *gnoſtici*, It. and Lat. γνωστικοι, of γνωσις, Gr. knowledge] a ſect of heretics, in the *1ſt* and *2d* centuries, who arrogated to themſelves a high degree of knowledge, and looked upon all other Chriſtians as ſimple and ignorant. St. Irenæus (in his 2d book againſt Hereſies, Ed. GRABE, p. 142.) ſuppoſes St. Paul refers to theſe *ancient corrupters* of the *faith once delivered to the ſaints* in thoſe words, "O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy truſt, avoid profane vain-babblings, and oppoſitions of SCIENCE FALSELY SO CALL'D." 1 Tim. cap. vi. ver. 20. And to the ſame effect, in his 2d Ep. cap. ii. ver. 15, 16. "Rightly dividing the word of truth; but avoid profane vain babblings;" or, as St. IRENÆUS' copies read it, βεβηλους καινοφωνιας, *i. e.* profane *novelties* of ſpeech; alluding to thoſe *new* doctrines, which under pretence of higher degrees of *knowledge*, the GNOSTICS introduced; who by the way rejected theſe two epiſtles of St. Paul; and no wonder, as St. CLEMENT (STROM. Ed. Paris, Lib. I. p. 383.) obſerves, when finding themſelves mark'd out by them. St. Irenæus (p. 95.) traces up their riſe to *Menander* and other diſciples of SIMON MAGUS, "a quibus FALSI NOMINIS SCIENTIA accepit initia." And from this *root*, as he obſerves, they *branch'd out* into various ſects, as *Valentinians*, *Cerinthians*, *Baſilidians*, *Marcionites*, *Colobarſians*, &c. of which more under their reſpective names. But *one* thing, and which is too *important* to be overlooked, I muſt here, in juſtice to truth, obſerve; that whoever impartially examines that FATHER's portraiture of theſe ancient hereſies, will find there the FIRST SEEDS and ELEMENTS of thoſe controverſies, which ſo much diſturbed the peace of the church in the 4th and following centuries. And indeed it could be wiſh'd, the chief patrons of ſome doctrines which our *firſt reformers* either *ſtarted themſelves* or BROUGHT WITH THEM out of the Romiſh perſuaſion, wou'd carefully examine St. *Irenæus*; were it only to ſee, under *what claſs* that ancient writer would have ranged them; whether *within the pale* of the PRIMITIVE church; or, among the errors which ſhe *unanimouſly* exploded. And indeed I muſt refer my reader to the ſame author for a *more full detail* of the *Gnoſtic* and *Valentinian* ſyſtems. But *one* or *two* things ſhould not be overlooked, as which of all others have created the moſt confuſion; I mean *firſt*, their tenet of PROBOLÆ or *internal* productions; by which they meant ſomething originally reſiding *within* the eſſence of God, and formed by him into a DISTINCT PERSONAL SUBSISTENCE from him; a doctrine not only inconſiſtent with the *ſimplicity* and *immutability* of the divine nature; but which alſo is attended with this manifeſt contradiction, *viz.* the ſuppoſing one and the ſame eſſence to be both UNDERIV'D, and DERIV'D, SELF-EXISTENT, and BEGOTTEN. "*Anaximander* (ſays this ancient father, and meaning the Pagan philoſopher ſo called) affirmed that which is *immenſe* to be the original of all things; containing after a SEMINAL MANNER within himſelf the production of all.—This notion they have *borrowed* from him, and applied to their BYTHUS and ÆONS, *i. e.* to their SUPREME FATHER; and the whole ſyſtem of divine perſonages derived from Him." IREN. adv. Hereſes. Ed. Grabe, p. 140. And on the ſame plan they profeſt to explain the production of the *animal* and *material* world, not by God's creating it *out of nothing*; for this *Valentinus* deny'd: But by ſome *flux* or *emanation* of ſubſtance, or paſſion, from one of their *Æons*, *e. g.* from the *tears* of *Achamoth*, they ſuppoſed the element of *water* to have been produced, and *light* from her laughter, p. 130. 2dly, In much the ſame way they accounted for the origin of MORAL GOOD and EVIL, not by founding them wholly in the *will* of the free agent; but in his SUBSTANCE or NATURE, made up (it ſeems) of certain qualities *originally* implanted in Him; qualities in which his own *conſent* and *will* was not the leaſt concern'd, as being *coæval* with his *exiſtence*, and, as I before obſerv'd, *interwoven* with his very NATURE. From hence came the *coſmocrator*, or diabolic power; and (to uſe their phraſeology) the WHOLE SPIRITUAL SUBSTANCE of wickedneſs, p. 26. And from hence, 3dly, deſcending lower down, I mean to the *human* ſpecies, they divided it into number three, the *material*, *animal*, and *ſpiritual*: The firſt claſs, whoſe ſouls were of much the ſame kind with that of the brutes, they affirmed was *abſolutely uncapable* of ſalvation; and, by the way, they abjured to a man all belief of the reſurrection of the *body*, and affirmed, that departed ſouls were *immediately* upon death conveyed beyond the ſeventh heaven, and admitted to the *beatific* viſion of God. The 2d were *candidates* for happineſs, and were train'd up for it by *faith* and *good works*; tho' allotted to a happineſs of a lower kind; as being made up *only* of SOUL, and not like the *third* claſs, having a SPIRIT too, nor being, like them, poſſeſs'd of PERFECT KNOWLEDGE; and under *this* [*i. e.* the 2d] diviſion (ſays *Irenæus*) they place us who are of the *church*. For which reaſon, a GOOD LIFE [or *practice*] (they ſay) is neceſſary for us; becauſe in no *other* way is it poſſible that WE ſhould be ſaved. But they affirm that themſelves [who are of the 3d and higheſt rank] ſhall be ſaved, μη δια πραξεως, αλλα δια το φυσει πνευματικους ειναι. *i. e.* not by PRACTICE; but becauſe they are BY NATURE SPIRITUAL and SEEDS of ELECTION. p. 29, 30, and 450, 451, &c. compared. And laſtly, when applying all this to the doctrine of the INCARNATION, they laid down this *foundation principle*, "that the Saviour *from above*, *aſſum'd* the FIRST-FRUITS of whatever he intended to ſave." Accordingly he aſſum'd both a *ſoul* and *ſpirit*, as belonging to the 2d and 3d claſs: But they abſolutely deny'd his aſſuming any thing *material*, or a *body* of the *ſame kind* with ours. p. 29. This ſoul they called the *animal* Chriſt, as contradiſtinguiſhed from the SAVIOUR [or divine perſonage] that *came down from heaven*; and it was this *Animal* Chriſt [or human ſoul] and not the SAVIOUR FROM ABOVE, that *ſuffered for us*. p. 33. It is not eaſy to trace every ſcheme from its firſt riſe, through all the changes it undergoes with time, and through all its *various ſhapes* and forms (tho' in effect ſtill the ſame): But if the reader deſire to furniſh himſelf with ſome materials of this kind, he may conſult the following words: CATAPHRYGIANS, HOMOUSIANS, MONTANISM, ORIGENISM, NICENE and LATERAN *Councils*, DECREE of *Election* and *Reprobation*, MANICHÆANS, BEATIFIC *Viſion*, CERINTHIANS, and INCARNATION.

To GO, *irr. verb act.* [*went*, *gone*, or I have *gone*, ȝan, Sax. This was probably changed to *gone* or *gang*, then contracted to *go*. *Johnſon.* ȝan and ȝanȝan, Sax. gaen, Du. and L. Ger.] 1. To walk, to move ſtep by ſtep. 2. To move, not to ſtand ſtill. Riſe, let us be *going*. *St. Matthew.* 3. To walk ſolemnly. To *go* forth in ſolemn proceſſion. *Hooker.* 4. To walk leiſurely, not to run. Muſt I *go* to him?—thou muſt run to him. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To travel a-foot. To *go* a mile. *St. Matthew.* 6. To proceed, to make progreſs. So the jeſt *goes* round. *Dryden.* 7. To remove from place to place. Returning were as tedious as to *go* o'er. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. To depart or move from a place: oppoſed to the verb *to come.* She *went* her way. *John.* 9. To move or paſs in any manner or to any purpoſe. The mourners *go* about the ſtreets. *Eccleſiaſtes.* 10. To paſs in company with others. Thou ſhalt *go* forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jeremiah.* 11. To proceed in any courſe of life, good or bad. He *goeth* in company with the workers of iniquity. *Job.* 12. To proceed in mental operations. *Going* over all theſe particulars. *South.* 13. To take any road. A man may *go* his own way and his own pace. *Temple.* 14. To march in a hoſtile or warlike manner. Not able to *go* up againſt the people. *Numbers.* 15. To change ſtate or opinion for better or worſe. To *go* from our religion. 1 *Maccabees.* 16. To apply one's ſelf. He *went* not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel falſhood. *Sidney.* 17. To have recourſe to. *Go* to law. *Corinthians.* 18. To go about to do. Deſerves for the rarity, and I was *going* to ſay for the incredibility. *Locke.* 19. To ſhift, to paſs life not quite well. They ſhould be ſure to *go* without it. *Locke.* 20. To decline, to tend towards death or ruin. He is far *gone*. *Shakeſpeare.* 21. To be in party or deſign. They with the vanquiſh'd prince and party *go*. *Dryden.* 22. To eſcape. Let him *go* with his life. 2 *Maccabees.* 23. To tend to any act.

Wou'd have *gone* near
To fall in love with her. *Shakeſpeare.*

24. To be uttered. The report which had *gone* abroad. *Addiſon.* 25. To be talked of, to be known. That *goes* under the name of Anocaprea. *Addiſon.* 26. To paſs, to be receiv'd. She *goes* for a woman. *Sidney.* 27. To move by mechaniſm. The bell *goeth* for him. *Bacon.* 28. To be in motion, from whatever cauſe. Clipt and waſh'd money *goes* about. *Waller.* 29. To move in any direction. It will *go* into his hand and pierce it. *2 Kings.* 30. To flow, to paſs, to have a courſe.

Fattens as it *goes*,
Tiber my name. *Dryden.*

31. To have tendency. Againſt right reaſon all your counſels *go.* *Dryden.* 32. To be in a ſtate of compact or partnerſhip. They were to *go* equal ſhares in the booty. *L'Eſtrange.* 33. To be regulated by any method, to proceed upon principles. We are to go by another meaſure. *Sprat.* 34. To be pregnant. Women *go* commonly nine months. *Bacon.* 35. To paſs, not to remain. His ſtrength *went* from him. *Judges.* 36. To paſs, not to be retained. Then he lets me *go.* *Shakeſpeare.* 37. To be expended. To let age *go* for ornament, if they will not ſerve for uſe. *Felton.* 38. To be in order of time or place. The connexion of that ſentence with thoſe that *go* before. *Watts.* 39. To reach or be extended to any degree. No man's knowledge here can *go* beyond his experience. *Locke.* 40. To extend to conſequences. It *goes* a great way barely to permit them. *L'Eſtrange.* 41. To reach by effects. So much money might *go* farther. *Wilkins.* 42. To extend in meaning. His amorous expreſſions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden.* 43. To ſpread, to be diſperſed, to reach farther. Cut to make it further *go.* *Tate.* 44. To have influence, to be of weight. Another reaſon to decline it that ever *goes* far with me. *Temple.* 45. To be rated one with another, to be conſidered with regard to greater or leſs worth. As the world *goes*, he was a good ſort of man. *Arbuthnot.* 46. To contribute, to conduce, to concur. The medicines which *go* to the ointments. *Bacon.* 47. To fall out or terminate, to ſucceed. They ſhall declare unto him how things *go* with thee. *Tobit.* 48. To be in any ſtate. This ſenſe is imperſonal. It ſhall *go* ill with him. *Job.* 44. To proceed in train or conſequence. Duration in itſelf is to be conſidered as *going* on. *Locke.* 50. *To go about*; to attempt, to endeavour, to ſet one's ſelf to any buſineſs. Like to prevail in what they *went about.* *Clarendon.* 51. *To go aſide*; to err, to deviate from the right. If any man's wife *go aſide.* *Numbers.* 52. *To go between*; to interpoſe, to moderate between two. I did *go between* them. *Shakeſpeare.* 53. *To go by*; to paſs away unnoticed. The time *goes by.* *Shakeſpeare.* 54. *To go by*; to find or get in the concluſion. He's ſure to *go by* the worſt. *L'Eſtrange.* 55. *To go by*; to obſerve as a rule. A better rule to *go by.* *Sharp.* 56. *To go down*; to be ſwallowed, to be received, not rejected. It *goes down* whole with him for truth. *L'Eſtrange.* 57. *To go in and out*; to do the buſineſs of life. Thy *going out* and thy coming *in.* *Pſalms.* 58. *To go in and out*; to be at liberty. He ſhall *go in and out* and find paſture. *John.* 59. *To go off*; to die, to deceaſe. In this manner he *went off*, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler.* 60. *To go off*; to depart from a poſt. Will not *go off* until they hear you ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare.* 61. *To go on*; to make attack. He would *go on* upon the gods. *Ben Johnſon.* 62. *To go on*; to proceed. Fain to *go on* in his ſtory. *Sidney.* 63. *To go over*; to revolt, to betake himſelf to another party. The practice of thoſe to whom they *go over.* *Addiſon.* 64. *To go out*; to go upon any expedition. Other men fitter to *go out* than I. *Shakeſpeare.* 65. *To go out*; to be extinguiſhed. Spirit of wine burned till it *go out* of itſelf, will burn no more. *Bacon.* 66. *To go through*; to perform throughly, to execute. Able to *go through* that kind of life. *Sidney.* 67. *To go through*; to ſuffer, to undergo. Thou ſhouldſt *go through* this operation. *Arbuthnot.* 68. The ſenſes of this word are very indiſtinct. Its general notion is motion or progreſſion.

Go *To, interj.* Come, come, take the right courſe: a ſcornful exhortation. *Go go, go to,* thou art a fooliſh fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go *By, ſubſt.* deluſion, circumvention, over-reach. Give you the *go by* upon occaſion. *Collier.*

Go-*Cart, ſubſt.* [of *go* and *cart*] a machine in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk, and which they puſh forward without danger of falling.

Go *to Bed at Noon*, the name of a herb.

To Go *to God*, or To Go *without Day* [a law phraſe] is to be diſmiſſed the court.

Go, *ſubſt.* a gate, or manner of going, ſpoken chiefly of horſes; in common uſe among the vulgar.

Goa [in geography] a large city and ſea-port of the hither India, in Aſia, ſituated on the Malabar coaſt, in the kingdom of Viſapour, the capital of the Portugueſe ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies.

Goa, the arched fig-tree; a tree in ſome parts of Aſia, of one of which comes a whole wood; for the boughs reaching to the ground, take root.

To Goad, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To prick or drive with a goad. 2. To incite, to inſtigate, to drive forward. *Goaded* on by thee. *Dryden.*

Goad, *ſubſt.* [ʒoad, Sax.] a ſtaff pointed with ſharp iron, to drive cattle with, particularly oxen.

Goad, an Engliſh ell, by which Welch frize is meaſured.

Goal [as ſome imagine of goel, Du. or *gaule*, a pole, which being ſet in the ground was the place to run to] 1. The end of a race, the point marked out to which racers run. Shun the *goal.* *Milton.* 2. The ſtarting poſt. From the *goal* they ſtart. *Dryden.* 3. The final purpoſe, the end to which a deſign tends. Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye. *Dryden.*

Goal [*geole*, Fr.] a priſon or jail. This is ſometimes improperly written for *gaol* or *jail.*

Goa'ler [*geolier*, Fr.] the keeper of a jail or priſon. This is improperly written too for *gaoler.*

To Goar [prob. of ʒeboꞃian, Sax.] to boar or piercewith a horn, as a bull, *&c.*

Goar, *ſubſt.* [*goror*, Wel.] 1. Any edging ſewed upon cloth to ſtrengthen it. Skinner uſes it. 2. Any piece put in to widen cloth.

Goa'ry, dawbed with gore blood.

Goa'ring [a ſea term] a ſail is ſaid to be cut goaring, when it is gradually cut ſloping, and is broader at the clew than at the earing.

Goat [ʒæte, Sax. *gote*, Scottiſh, geyt, Du. gede, Dan. geet, Su. geis, Teut. gait, Goth.] a ruminant animal, that ſeems a middle ſpecies betwixt deer and ſheep.

A Goat is uſed in coat armour; but it is hard to gueſs what induced them that took them for their arms, unleſs it were to denote that they had ſubdued their paſſions, or that they had conquered ſome enemy, who was ſubject to the viciouſneſs of goats.

A wild Goat [hieroglyphically] was uſed to repreſent a very ſober man, becauſe this animal lives in deſart places not frequented, drinks ſeldom, and will ſubſiſt a long time without water.

A Goat is, however, a common emblem of laſciviouſneſs.

Goat's *Bread, Goat's-beard, Goat's-marjoram, Goat's-rue*; ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

Goat-*Chafer*, an inſect, a kind of beetle.

Goat *Hart*, a ſtone buck.

A Goa't-herd [ʒæte-hieꞃde, Sax.] a keeper or feeder of goats.

Goa'tish [of ʒæticʒ, Sax.] being of the nature of, or like a goat in any qualities, as rankneſs, luſt, *&c.*

Goat's *Milker*, Goat *Milker*, or Goat *Sucker* [of *goat* and *milk*, of ʒæte and melcan, Sax.] a kind of owl ſo called from ſucking goats, *&c.*

Goat's-rue, *ſubſt.* [*galega*, Lat.] a plant that hath a perennial root. The flower is of the papilionaceous kind. This plant is propagated for medicinal uſe. *Miller.* Goat's rue is a native of Italy, and ſome parts of Spain, where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmic and ſudorific. The Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a kind of tea of it, but with us it is of no eſteem. *Hill.*

Goa't-skin [of *goat* and *ſkin*] the hide of a goat.

Goat's-*Thorn*, a ſhrub. It hath a papilionaceous flower, which afterwards becomes a bicaſpular pod. Tournefort ſays, the gum adrigant, or dragon, is produced from this plant in Crete.

Gob, *ſubſt.* [*gobe*, Fr.] a ſmall quantity; a low word. To part with ſuch a *gob* of money. *L'Eſtrange.*

Go'bbet, *ſubſt.* [*gobe*, Fr.] a mouthful, a great bit of meat, as much as can be ſwallowed at once. Slicing it into little *gobbets.* *Sandys.*

To Go'bbet, *verb act.* [from the noun] to ſwallow at a mouthful. A low word.

To Go'bble [*gober*, O. Fr.] to eat voraciouſly, or ſwallow down without chewing, as ducks, *&c.* to ſwallow haſtily with noiſe. So keep upon the acorns, that they *gobbled* up now and then a piece of the coat. *L'Eſtrange.*

Go'bbler [of *gobble*] one that devours in haſte, a greedy eater.

Go'bbling, *part.* of *gobble* [*gobam*, Fr.] eating voraciouſly, ſwallowing down haſtily.

Go'belins, a celebrated manufactory at Paris for the making of tapeſtry, *&c.* for the uſe of the crown.

Go'between, *ſubſt.* [of *go* and *between*] one that tranſacts buſineſs, by running between two parties. Her aſſiſtant or *gobetween.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Go'blet [*gobelet*, Fr. as ſome will have it of *cupa*, barb. Lat. but Budæus of κυπελλον, Gr.] a large drinking veſſel, commonly of a round form, and without either foot or handle.

Go'blin [*gobelin*, Fr. *gobelina*, It. which Spenſer has once retained, writing it in three ſyllables. This word ſome derive from the *gibellines*, a faction in Italy, ſo that *elfe* and *goblin* is *guelph* and *gibelline*, becauſe the children of either party were terrified by their nurſes with the name of the other: but it appears that *elffe* is Welch, and much older than thoſe factions. *Eilff dylhon* are phantoms of the night; and the Germans likewiſe have long had ſpirits among them named *goboldi*, from which *gobelin* might be derived. *Johnſon*] 1. An evil ſpirit, a bugbear, a hobgoblin, a frightful phantom. Notions of ſpirits and *goblins.* *Locke.* 2. A fairy, an elf. The wicked *gobbelines* in bloody field. *Spenſer.*

Go'bone, or Go'bonated [in heraldry] See Compone.

God [ʒod, Sax. which likewiſe ſignifies *good.* The ſame word paſſes in both ſenſes, with only accidental variations through all the Teutonic dialect; godt, Du. gott, Ger. gud, Dan. gudh, Su. goth, Goth.] 1. The divine being, the ſupreme being. 2. A falſe being, an idol. 3. Any perſon or thing deified, or too much honoured. Whoſe *God* is their belly. *Philippians.*

To which we may add, 4. An *earthly prince* or *magiſtrate*, "*I have ſaid ye are gods.*" As princes reſemble God not in *nature* (for that is of the ſame kind with the meaneſt of their ſubjects) but in *authority* and *power*; and this is the *true* key to the different acceptations of this term [God] as we have in part ſuggeſted under the word [Deity.] Thus one and the ſame word, which is expreſſive of power and dominion, is applied in ſcripture to earthly princes; it is applied in a *higher* ſenſe to the angels; in a *higher* ſtill to that truly divine and glorious perſonage, who has all the angels [and indeed the whole creation] of God, put in ſubjection to him: But in the HIGHEST ſenſe of all, to the ONE God and Father of all, who is *above* all, whoſe *godhead* or *dominion* extends *over* all. We have already given Sir *Iſaac Newton's* definition of God to this effect; [ſee Deity] in which that great philoſopher ſpoke the language of all antiquity. Thus *Clemens Alexand.* "It may ſuffice for me to ſay, that God is *Lord of all*; I mean, *abſolutely* ſpeaking, Lord of ALL, and where nothing is *left out* by way of exception." *Stromat.* Ed. Pariſ. lib. 6. p. 689. So *Lactantius*, "*Deus eſt nomen* SUMMÆ POTESTATES," *i. e.* the term [God] abſolutely underſtood, is expreſſive of SUPREME POWER." So St *Cyprian*, "There is *one* Lord God OF ALL; neither has that SUBLIMITY any compeer; becauſe within itſelf *alone* it contains ALL POWER." So St. *Irenæus*, *Novatian*, *Euſebius*, and *Juſtin Martyr* perpetually; above all, St. *Gregory Nyſſen*, and St. *Baſil*; the laſt of which [p. 905.] expreſly denies the word [God] to be expreſſive of NATURE; and in ſupport of his remark he appeals to that text, "I have made thee a God to *Pharaoh.*" And this, by the way, will explain one circumſtance, otherwiſe not eaſy to be accounted for, in the *old conſubſtantialiſts*; I mean, that although they maintained a *ſameneſs of nature* between the Father and the Son, yet they did not ſcruple (with all antiquity) to affirm the Father alone to be the God OF THE WHOLE, the *God over all*, not the *Son* and *Spirit* excepted; as has been ſhewn under the words *Firſt* Cause, Ghost, or Holy Spirit, Essence, Apostolical Constitutions, *&c.* And herein the *Nicene* creed led them the way; and indeed every other creed which appropriates the title "Almighty [παντοκρατωρ, *i. e.* who has the command and power over all] to GOD THE FATHER; according to that moſt juſt explication of this term, which *Hippolytus* has given, " παντων μεν κρατει ο Χριςος, αυτȣ δε ο Πατηρ, *i. e.* Chriſt has the command or power over all; but the FATHER OVER HIM." See APOSTOLIC CONSTITUTIONS; and *rectify* the MISTAKE of the PRESS (with reference to this *laſt* citation) from HENCE.

GOD [hieroglyphically] was by the ancient Egyptians repreſented by the body of a man, covered with a long garment, bearing on the top of the head an hawk; by the excellency, courage, nimbleneſs, and good qualities of this bird, ſhadowing out the incomparable perfections of its creator.

The Egyptian prieſts alſo repreſented God, by a man ſitting upon his heels, with all his lower parts covered, to intimate, that he hath hid the ſecret of his divine nature, in his works that appear to our eys.

To GOD, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to deify, to exalt to divine honours. Lov'd me above the meaſure of a father,

Nay *godded* me indeed. *Shakeſpeare.*

As ſure as GOD's in Glouceſterſhire.

This proverb is ſaid to have its riſe, on account that there were more rich and mitred abbies in that, than in any two ſhires in England beſides; but ſome from William of Malmſbury refer it to the fruitfulneſs of it in religion, in that it is ſaid to have returned the ſeed of the goſpel, with the increaſe of an hundred fold.

When GOD wills all winds bring rain.

Lat. *Deus undecunque juvat modò propitius.* Eraſm.

What the divine providence gives a bleſſing to, muſt and will proſper.

GO'DALMIN, a market-town of Surry, on the river Wey, 34 miles from London.

GO'DBOTE [ʒoꝺboꞇe, Sax.] an eccleſiaſtical fine or amercement antiently paid for offences againſt God.

GOD-*Child* [ʒoꝺcylꝺ, Sax.] the child for whom ſureties undertake at baptiſm, and promiſe to ſee educated as a chriſtian. A term of ſpiritual relation.

GOD-*Daughter* [ʒoꝺꝺohꞇoꞃ, Sax.] a woman-child, for whom ſponſors have anſwered in baptiſm, and promiſed to ſee educated in chriſtianity. A term of ſpiritual relation.

GO'DDESS [ʒoꝺeꞅꞅe, Sax.] a ſhe deity.

GO'DDESSHOOD, in Clariſſa.

GO'DDESSLIKE, *adj.* [of *goddeſs* and *like*] reſembling a goddeſs.

GOD-*Father* [ʒoꝺ-ꝼaꝺeꞃ, Sax.] a man that is ſurety for a child in baptiſm. The correlative to *god-ſon.*

GOD-*Fathers* [of duels] in antient times, were a kind of advocates choſen by the two parties, to repreſent the reaſons of their combat to the judge.

GO'DHEAD [gottheit, Ger.] 1. The divinity, the deity, the divine nature.

Th' imperial throne
Of *godhead.* *Milton.*

2. A deity in perſon, a god or goddeſs. Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forſake the gods. *Shakeſpeare.*

Or laſtly, what is the ſtrict and proper import of the word, " divine *power*, and *dominion*." " *Moſes*, ſays St. BASIL, was conſtituted a god over the Egyptians." And if *Moſes*, ſays NOVATIAN, had this title given him, when conſtituted a god to Pharaoh, how much more may it be applied to Chriſt, who is CONSTITUTED God of the whole creation? See Coloſſ. c. ii. v. 9, compared with Coloſſ. c. i. v. 19; and John, c. x. v. 34—36. Above all, ſee the words, GOD, DEITY, GHOST, MARCELLIANS, and ESSENCE, compared.

GODI'VO [in cookery] a delicious kind of fare.

GO'DLESS [ʒoꝺleaꞅ, Sax.] without God, that is without ſenſe or duty to God, atheiſtical, impious, wicked.

GO'DLIKE, *adj.* [of *god* and *like*] divine, reſembling a divinity, ſupremely excellent. So wiſe and *godlike.* *Locke.*

GO'DLILY, *adv.* [of *godly*] piouſly, religiouſly.

GO'DLINESS [ʒoꝺlicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Pious or religious quality or diſpoſition, piety to God. 2. General obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion. Virtue and *godlineſs* of life. *Hooker.*

GO'DLING, *ſubſt.* [of *god*] a little divinity, a diminutive god. *Dryden.* Mede, I think, uſes it by way of contempt, to expreſs ſome fictitious deity, whether in *ancient* or *modern* ROME. See CHRISTLING, LORDLING, &c.

GO'DLY, *adj.* [of *God*] 1. Pious towards God. 2. Good, righteous, religious. The *godly* man ceaſeth. *Pſalms.*

GODLY, *adv.* piouſly, righteouſly. Every one which will live *godly.* *Hooker.*

GO'DLYHEAD, *ſubſt.* [of *godly*] goodneſs, righteouſneſs; an old word. I crave your *godlyhead.* *Spenſer.*

GOD-MAN, a name given to the *Son of God,* conſidered as *incarnate.* See GNOSTICS, MANHOOD, and INCARNATION.

GO'D-*Mother*, [ʒoꝺmoꝺeꞃ, Sax.] a woman that is ſurety for a child at baptiſm. The correlative to *god-daughter.*

GO'DSHIP, *ſubſt.* [of *God*] the rank or character of a god, deity, or divinity.

GOD-*Son* [ʒoꝺ-ꞅuna, Sax.] a man-child, for whom ſureties have undertaken at baptiſm to ſee him educated a chriſtian. The correlative to *god-father.*

GO'DWARD, *adv.* to godward, is toward God. So we read,

Hac arethuſa tenus, for *hactenus arethuſa.* Virgil.

GO'DWIT, *ſubſt.* [of ʒoꝺ, *good,* and ƿıꞇa, Sax. an animal] a kind of quail, a bird of a peculiar delicacy. Nor ortelans nor *godwits* crown his board. *Cowley.*

GO'DYELD, or GO'DYIELD, *adv,* [corrupted from *God ſhield,* or *protect*] a term of thanks; now obſolete, except in the north country, where it is pronounced as if godchild. How you ſhould bid *godyeld* us for your pains. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'EL, *adj.* [ʒoleꞃ, Sax.] yellow; an old word. The *goeler* and younger, the better I love. *Taſſer.*

GO'ER [of *go*] 1. One that goes, a runner. Impertinence of thoſe *goers* between us. *Pope.* 2. A joaker, one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. So far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer.* *Wotton.*

To be a GOG [probably of *gogues,* O. Fr. a merry, mad, fellow] to be eagerly deſirous of.

To GO'GGLE, *verb neut.* to look aſquint. And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*

GOGGLE *Eyed, adj.* [ꞅceʒl eʒen, Sax.] ſquint-eyed, not looking ſtraight. Aſcham uſes it.

GO'GING *Stool,* a ducking ſtool. A cant phraſe.

GOGMA'GOG, a Britiſh giant, ſaid to have been twelve cubits high; an image of which ſtands in the Guild-hall of London.

GO'ING, *part. act.* of to *go* [of ʒan, Sax. to go] walking, moving.

GOING *to the Vault* [with hunters] uſed of a hare, when ſhe takes to the ground like a coney.

GOING, *ſubſt.* 1. The act of walking, *Going* ſhall be uſed with feet. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Pregnancy. Moſt women coming according to their reckoning, within the compaſs of a fortnight, that it is the twentieth part of their *going.* *Grew.* 3. Departure. Thy *going* is not lowly. *Milton.*

GO'LA [with architects] an ornament, an ogee or wave, the ſame with cymatium. *Spectator.*

GOLD [ʒolꝺ, Sax. goudt, Du. gold, Ger. guld, Dan. and Su. *golud,* Wel. riches. It is called gold in our Engliſh tongue, either of *geel,* as Scaliger ſays, which is in Dutch to ſhine, or of another Dutch word, which is *gelten,* and ſignifies in Latin *valere*; in Engliſh, to be of price or value. Hence cometh their ordinary word *gelt,* for money. *Peacham*] 1. The richeſt and heavieſt metal, and the moſt ſolid or leaſt porous. Gold is not ſubject to ruſt, and being heated or melted, preſerves its heat longer than any other metal, and in weight is ten times heavier than earth, and there is ſeven times as much matter in a piece of gold, as in one of glaſs of the ſame magnitude. 2. Money. Give me thy *gold,* if thou haſt any *gold.* *Shakeſpeare.* 3. It is uſed for any thing pleaſing or valuable. So among the ancients, χρυσῆ αφροδιτη, and *animamque moreſque* aureos *educit in aſtra.* Horace. A heart of *gold.* *Shakeſpeare.*

All is not GOLD that gliſters.

Fr. *Tout ce qui reluit n'eſt pas or.* H. Ger. Es iſt nicht alles gold, was da glaentzet. The Lat. ſay: *Fronti nulla fides.* The It. as we, *Non è oro tutto quel che luce.* And ſo the Lat. likewiſe, *Non omne quod ſplendet aurum eſt*; or, *aurea ne credas, quæcunque niteſere cernis.* This proverb is deſigned as an admonition to us not to depend too much upon outward appearances, for in ſo doing we may be eaſily deceived.

GOLD goes in at any gate except heaven's.

Philip, the father of Alexander, is reported to have ſaid, that he did not queſtion but he would take any fort or caſtle, let the aſcent be never ſo ſteep, or the avenues never ſo difficult, if he could but drive up an aſs laden with gold to the gate. A later great monarch knew this ſecret likewiſe very well. The Ger. ſay as we: Das gold machet alle thûre auf nur des himmels nicht.

A man may buy GOLD too dear.

That is, pay too dear for a commodity, tho' never ſo good.

GOLD *of Pleaſure, ſubſt.* [*myagrum,* Lat.] a plant which hath a flower of four leaves, placed in form of a croſs, which becomes a turbinated fruit. *Miller.*

Burniſh'd GOLD, is gold ſmoothed and poliſhed with a ſteel inſtrument, called a burniſher.

Fine Gold, is that which is refined and purged by fire, of all its impurities, and all alloys.

Million of GOLD, a phraſe uſed to ſignify a million of crowns. A cant word.

Moſaic GOLD, gold applied in pannels on a proper ground, diſtributed into ſquares, lozenges, and other compartments, part whereof is ſhadowed to raiſe or heighten the reſt.

Shell GOLD, is that uſed by the illuminers, and with which perſons may write in gold with a common pen. It is made of leaves of gold reduced to an impalpable powder, by grinding on a marble.

A Tun of GOLD, with the Dutch, is in value 100000 florins; with the Germans, it is 100000 dollars, or about 20000 *l.* a tun of gold, at 4*l.* the ounce, amounts to 96000 *l.*

Virgin GOLD, is gold juſt taken out of the mines, before it hath paſſed under any action of fire, or other preparation.

GO'LDBEATER [of *gold* and *beat*] one whoſe buſineſs is to beat, or foliate gold ſo, as to gild other matter.

GO'LDBEATERS-SKIN, *ſubſt.* The inteſtinum rectum of an ox, properly prepared, which gold-beaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is made thin, and fit to apply to cuts, and ſmall freſh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

GO'LDBOUND, *adj.* [of *gold* and *bound*] encompaſſed with gold.

GO'LDEN, *adj.* [from *gold,* ʒolꝺen, Sax. goude, Du. gulden, Ger.] 1. Made or conſiſting of gold. 2. Shining, reſplendent. Wear a *golden* ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Yellow, of the colour of gold. *Golden* ruſſeting hath a gold-coloured coat under a ruſſet hair. *Mortimer.* 4. Excellent, valuable. *Golden* opinions. *Shakeſpeare.* That *golden* rule. *Watts.* 5. Happy, reſembling the age of gold. As they did in the *golden* world. *Shakeſpeare.*

GOLDEN *Age* [according to the poets] the reign of Saturn. The happineſs of which times was ſo magnified by them, as to be called the golden age. They ſay there was no occaſion then for ploughing or ſowing, but that the earth then freely produced whatever might contribute to uſe or pleaſure; all things being common to all, with abundance of ſuperfluity beyond the profuſeſt wiſhes; ſo there could be no differences or contentions, but a perfect harmony in the affections of all perſons who were good and juſt, out of their own inclinations and tempers; that care, want, puniſhments, wars, diſeaſes, old age, were things unheard of, but that perſons after length of days were diſſolved in a pleaſing ſort of ſleep, and wafted to the manſions of the gods, and to regions of eternal love and happineſs.

GOLDEN *Fleece.* The ſtory is this: Athamas king of Thebes, had Phrixus and Helle by a wife called Nephele; but he afterwards took another wife called Ino, who fell in love with Phrixus; but ſhe being neglected by him, fell into an extreme averſion to him, and there happening a great dearth of corn, ſhe perſuaded Athamas that it could not be remedied till Phrixus or Helle was ſacrificed. But as they ſtood at the altar, Nephele (*i. e.* a cloud) took them away, and gave them a golden ram that ſhe had received from Mercury, which carried them through the air to Colchis, where Phrixus was kindly received by king Æta. That there he ſacrificed the ram to Jupiter, and hung up the ſkin in the grove of Mars. From whence it was carried away by Jaſon and the Argonauts. See Argonautæ and Egyptian Empire.

Go'ldenly, *adv.* [of *golden*] delightfully, ſplendidly. Reports ſpeaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Golden *Number* [in aſtronomy] a number beginning with one, and encreaſing one every year, till it comes to nineteen, and there begins again, the uſe of which is to find the change, full and quarter of the moon.

Golden-ring, a worm that gnaws the vine, and wraps itſelf up in its leaves.

Go'lden-rod, the name of an herb.

Go'lden-rule [is ſo called by way of excellence] a rule in arithmetic, and which is either ſingle or compound, direct or inverſe.

The ſingle Golden-Rule, is when three numbers or terms are propoſed, and a fourth proportional to them is demanded; as the queſtion following: If four horſes eat eighteen buſhels of corn in a certain number of days, what will eight horſes require in the ſame time? *viz.* thirty-ſix buſhels.

The compound Golden-Rule, is when five terms are propounded, in order to find out a ſixth: As if four horſes eat eight buſhels of corn in three months, how much will ſerve eight for nine months?

The Golden-Rule direct, is when the ſenſe or tenor of the queſtion requires the fourth number ſought, to bear ſuch proportion to the ſecond, as the third number has to the firſt: ſo in the firſt queſtion, as eight is the double of four, ſo ought the fourth number to be the double of eighteen, *i. e.* thirty-ſix.

The Golden-Rule inverſe, is when the fourth term required ought to proceed from the ſecond term, according to the ſame rate or proportion, that the firſt proceeds from the third; as for example, if four horſes require a certain quantity of corn in ſix days, how many days will the ſame quantity ſerve eight horſes? here four is half eight, ſo ought the fourth term required to be half ſix. This is called alſo the *rule of three indirect*, or *backwards*.

Golden *Saxifrage* [*chryſoplenium*, Lat.] a plant. It hath a perennial fibrous root.

Golden *Sulphur of Anatomy* [with chemiſts] regulus of antimony boiled in water and ſtrained, having vinegar afterwards poured on it, ſo that a reddiſh or gold-coloured powder will ſink to the bottom of the veſſel.

Go'ldfinch [ȝolð-ꝼinc, Sax.] a bird.

Go'ld-finder [of ȝolð and ꝼinðan, Sax.] one who finds gold; a term ludicrouſly applied to one who empties privies or houſes of eaſement.

Gold-*Foil* [of *gold*, and *feuille*, Fr. a leaf] leaf-gold.

Gold-hammer [ȝolð-hameꞃ, Sax.] a bird.

Go'ldilocks, or Go'ldylocks, *ſubſt.* [*coma aurea*, Lat. ȝolðiloccaꞅ, Sax.] a plant which hath a fibrous, perennial root, and a yellow, or golden flower.

Golding [guldelin, Du.] a ſort of apple.

Go'ldling, a fiſh.

Go'ld-pleasure, the name of an hero.

Go'ldsmith [ȝold ꞅmiðꞇ, Sax. tout-ſmit, Du. gold-ſchmied, Ger. guld-ſmedh, Su.] 1. A worker or ſeller of gold or ſilver veſſels. 2. A banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands. *Swift.*

Goldsmiths. They were incorporated in the 16th of king Kichard II, *anno* 1392. They are 4 wardens, about 90 aſſiſtants, 294 on the livery. Their livery fine is 11 *l.* 5 *s.* They are the 5th of the 12 companies. Their patron is St. Dunſtan. Their arms are gules, a leopard's head *or*, quartered with azure, a covered cup between 2 bucklers of the 3d; creſt, a dainty lady holding in her right hand a balance (with her arms extended proper) in the left a touchſtone of the 3d. The ſupporters 2 unicorns *or.* Their hall is in Forſter-Lane.

Goll, or Golls, *ſubſt.* [corrupted, as Skinner thinks, from pal or pol, whence pealðan, Sax. to handle or manage. Others of ȝalꞅꞇ, of ȝealꞅian, Sax. to weild, becauſe the hands handle and manage affairs] hands, claws, paws. Uſed in contempt; now obſolete. They ſet hands, and Mopſa put to her golden *golls* among them, and blind fortune that ſaw not the colour of them, gave her the pre-eminence. *Sidney.*

Go'lnaw, a city of Brandenburg-Pomerania, 15 miles north of Stetin.

Go'lops, or Go'lpes [in heraldry] little balls or roundelets of a purple colour.

Go'man, or Go'mman [prob. *q.* goodman] a huſband or maſter of a family.

Gombi'on, the greateſt ſea-port in Perſia, ſituated on the ſtreight at the entrance of the gulph of Perſia, oppoſite to the iſland Ormus.

Gome, the black and oily greaſe of a cart-wheel, &c.

Go'mphæne [with botaniſts] the herb jealouſy or popinſay.

Gomphi'asis [γομφιασις, Gr.] a diſtemper of the teeth, when they are looſe and ready to drop out.

Bruno ſays, it is a word peculiar to Dioscorides, and relates more eſpecially to the grinders, which are called *gomphoi*, i. e. nails; becauſe, like a *nail faſtened in a ſure place*, they are inſerted into the gums.

Go'mphoma, or Go'mphosis, Lat. [γομφωμα, and γομφωσις, Gr.] the faſtening of one bone into another like a nail, as of the teeth in the jaws, a particular ſort of articulation. *Gomphoſis* is the connection of a tooth to its ſocket. *Wiſeman.*

Go'nambush [in Braſil] a bird not much bigger than a fly, with ſhining wings, that ſings ſo ſweetly, that it is not much inferior to a nightingale.

Go'mphos [γομφος, Gr.] a kind of ſwelling in the eye, when the ball of it goes beyond the ſkin called uvea tunica.

Gona'gra [γοναγρα, of γονυ, the knee, and αγρα, Gr. a capture] the gout in the knee.

Gona'rcha, or Gono'rcha [of γονυ, a knee, or γωνια, Gr. an angle] ſome take it to be a dial drawn on divers ſurfaces or planes, ſome of which being horizontal, others vertical, others oblique, &c. whereby are formed divers angles.

Gondali'er, or Gondoli'er *ſubſt.* [from *gondola*, It.] one that rows a gondola, a boatman. A knave of hire, a *gondalier*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go'ndola, It. [*gondole*, Fr. ſome derive it of γομπελας, a bark or little ſhip; others of γονδυ, Gr. a little vaſe] a flat long boat uſed by the Venetians, a ſmall boat. A little *gondola* bedecked trim. *Spenſer.*

Gone, *part.* of to *go*; ſee To Go. 1. Advanced, forward in progreſs. Farther *gone* of late in lies. *Swift.* 2. Ruined, undone. 'Tis none of your daughter nor my ſiſter; we are *gone* elſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Paſt. The particular accidents *gone* by. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Loſt, departed. The hope of their gains was *gone.* *Acts.* 5. Dead, departed this life. I mourn Adonis dead and *gone.* *Oldham.*

Gone *out a Head* [a ſea phraſe] a term uſed, when a ſhip under ſail has paſſed before the head of another.

Go'nfalon, Go'nfanon, or Gou'fanon, Fr. [*gunfana*, Iſland. from *gunn*, a battle, and *fani*, a flag. *Mr. Lye*] 1. An enſign, a ſtandard in general.

Standards and *gonfalon's*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton.*

2. The church-banner carried in the pope's army. 3. A kind of round tent, borne as a canopy at the head of the proceſſions of the principal churches in Rome, in caſe of rain, its verge or banner ſerving for a ſhelter.

Gonfaloni'er [of *gonfalon*] the pope's ſtandard bearer

Go'ngrona [with ſurgeons] a ſwelling that happens in the ſinewy parts, with hardneſs and roundneſs.

Gonorrhoe'a [γονοῤῥοια, of γονος, ſeed, and ῥεω, Gr. to flow] a venereal diſeaſe when there is a frequent diſcharge, or an involuntary dripping of the ſeed without erection of the penis; called alſo a clap or running of the reins.

Gonorrhoea *Cordata*, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a venereal diſtemper; when, together with the effuſion of matter, the urethra is bent like a bow with pain.

Good, *adj.* [ȝoð, Sax. goedt, Du. and L. Ger. gut, H. Ger. god, Dan. godh, Su.] 1. Having ſuch phyſical qualities, as are expected or deſired. Behold it was very *good.* *Geneſis.* 2. Proper, fit, convenient. It was a *good* time to comply. *Clarendon.* 3. Uncorrupted, undamaged. For nuts that would laſt *good* for his eating. *Locke.* 4. Wholeſome. Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior.* 5. Medicinal, ſalutary. Sweeter than other waters in taſte, and excellent *good* for the ſtone. *Bacon.* 6. Pleaſant to the taſte. Eat thou honey becauſe it is *good.* *Proverbs.* 7. Compleat, full. A *good* third of its people. *Addiſon.* 8. Uſeful, valuable. Uſeful and *good* for ſomewhat. *Locke.* 9. Sound, not falſe, not fallacious. The propoſition which Luther let go for *good.* *Atterbury.* 10. Legal, valid, rightly claimed or held. According to military cuſtom the place was *good.* *Wotton.* 11. Confirmed, atteſted, valid. Make *good* your accuſation. *Smith.* 12. Having the qualities deſired to a conſiderable degree. A *good* fleet. *Clarendon.* 13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative, or inverted ſenſe; *as good as*, no better than. Of one, and him *as good as* dead. *Hebrews.* 14. No worſe. *As good as* his word. *L'Eſtrange.* 15. Well qualified, not deficient. Every father of a family had been *as good* a prince, and had *as good* a claim to royalty, *as* theſe. *Locke.* 16. Skilful, ready, dexterous. Thoſe are generally *good* as flattering, who are *good* for nothing elſe. *South.* 17. Happy, proſperous. *Good* morrow Cateſby. *Shakeſpeare.* 18. Honourable. Silence the knaves repute, the whore's *good* name. *Pope.* 19. Cheerful, gay; joined with any words expreſſing temper of mind. They may be of *good* comfort. 2 *Maccabees.* 20. Conſiderable, not ſmall, though not very great. A *good* while ago. *Acts.* 21. Elegant, decent, delicate; joined with *breeding*. *Good breeding* in his raillery. *Addiſon.* 22. Real, ſerious, earneſt. Love not in *good* earneſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 23. Rich, being of credit, able to fulfil engagements. Antonio is a *good* man. *Shakeſpeare.* 24. Having moral qualities, ſuch as are wiſhed, virtuous. For a *good* man ſome would even dare to die. *Romans.* 25. Kind, ſoft, benevolent. Her manners did breed *good* will. *Sidney.* 26. Favourable, loving. The men were very *good* unto us. 1 *Sam.* 27. Companionable, ſociable, merry; often uſed ironically. Sir Roger had been a *good* fellow in his youth. *Aſcham.* 28. It is ſometimes uſed as an epithet of ſlight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue, or bare freedom from ill. She had left the *good* man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addiſon.* 29. In a ludicrous ſenſe. For all other *good* women that love to do but little work. *Spenſer.* 30. Hearty, earneſt, not dubious. The *good* will of the nation. *Temple.* 31. In *good time*; not too faſt. *Collier.* 32. In *good ſooth*; really, ſeriouſly. *Shakeſpeare.* 33. To *make good*; to keep, to maintain, not to give up, not to abandon. To *make good* their retreat. *Clarendon.* 34. To *make good*; to perform, to confirm. To *make* all this *good.* *Shakeſpeare.* 35. To *make good*; to ſupply. To *make good* in one circumſtance what it wants in another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Good, *ſubſt.* 1. That which phyſically contributes to happineſs, benefit, advantage; oppoſed to evil. The emperor means no *good* to us. *Shakeſpeare.* Or as the *contraſt*, in the *philoſopher*'s ſenſe of the word is well expreſſed in theſe lines:

His EVIL was not EVIL, nor his GOOD
Ought elſe but *vanity* miſunderſtood. *Table of* Cebes.

2. Proſperity, advancement. Unto the *good*, not ruin of the ſtate. *Ben Johnſon.* 3. Earneſt, not jeſt. She came to die for *good* and all. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. Moral qualities, ſuch as are deſireable, virtue, righteouſneſs, piety. Depart from evil and do *good.* *Pſalms.* 5. Good placed after bad, with *as*, ſeems a ſubſtantive; but the expreſſion is, I think, vitious, and good is rather an adjective elliptically uſed, or it may be conſidered as adverbial; See Good, *adv.* He had *as good* leave his veſſel to the direction of the winds. *South.*

Good, *adv.* 1. Well, not ill, not amiſs. 2. *As good*; no worſe. Had you not *as good* have been eating worms now as pidgeons. *L'Eſtrange.*

Good, *interj.* well! right! It is ſometimes uſed ironically.

Good wine needs no buſh.

This proverb intimates, that virtue is valuable for itſelf, and that internal goodneſs ſtands in need of no external flouriſhes, or ornaments; and ſo we ſay, *a good face needs no band.* It ſeems to be of a Latin original; as, *Vino vendibili hedera ſuſpenſa nihil eſt opus*; and accordingly the French ſay, *A bon vin il ne faut point d'enſeigne.*

Good is Good, but better is better.

That is, there is hardly any thing ſo good, but better may be found.

Good *a Bearing*, or **Good** *Behaviour* [in law] is an exact carriage of a ſubject towards the king and his liege people, to which ſome perſons, upon their diſſolute courſe of life, are bound.

Good-condi'tioned, *adj.* being without ill qualities or ſymptoms.

Good *Country*, an aſſize or jury of countrymen or good neighbours.

Good *Eſcheat* [in law] forfeited.

Good-hope, or *Cape of* **Good-hope**, the moſt ſouthern promontory of Africa, ſubject to the Dutch, who have built there a good town and caſtle.

Good-lack! an interjection of admiration.

Go'odliness [ȝodlicneſſe, Sax.] goodly appearance, beauty, grace, elegance. The *goodlineſs* of trees. *Hooker.*

Go'odly, *adj.* [of *good*] 1. Comely, handſome, fine, ſplendid; now little in uſe. A prince of a *goodly* aſpect. *Sidney.* 2. Bulky, ſwelling, affectedly turned. *Goodly* and great he ſails beyond his link. *Dryden.* 3. Happy, deſirable, gay. The mild and *goodly* government of the confeſſor. *Spenſer.*

Go'odly, *adv.* excellently; obſolete. Attempered *goodly* well for health and for delight. *Spenſer.*

Go'odlyhood, *ſubſt.* [of *goodly*] grace, goodneſs; obſolete. But mote thy *goodlyhood* forgive it me. *Spenſer.*

Go'odman [ȝodman, Sax.] 1. A ſlight appellation of civility; generally ironically. *Goodman* boy, if you pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A country appellation for a maſter of a family, gaffer. *Goodman* Hodge's barn. *Gay.*

Go'odness [of *good*] 1. Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical, kindneſs, favour. Becauſe therein he might exerciſe his *goodneſs.* *Sidney.* 2. Good quality.

Goodness, is whatever tends or conduces to preſerve or improve nature or ſociety; in oppoſition to evil, which tends to deſtroy or impair it.

Go'od-now, *interj.* 1. In good time, *a la bonne heure*, Fr. a gentle exclamation of entreaty; it is now a low word. 2. A ſoft exclamation of wonder.

Go'ody, *q. d.* [ȝod-ƿiſe, Sax. *i. e.* good-wife] a common country appellation of a woman, a term of civility uſed to mean perſons. Soft *goody* ſheep then ſaid the fox, not ſo. *Spenſer.*

Goods, *ſubſt.* [from *good*, it has no ſingular] 1. Moveables in a houſe. To forfeit all your goods. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Wares, merchandize. The *goods* of our Engliſh merchants were attached. *Raleigh.*

Adventitious **Goods** [in law] are ſuch as ariſe otherwiſe than by ſucceſſion from father or mother, or from anceſtor to deſcendant.

Dotal **Goods**, are ſuch as accrue from a dowry, and which the huſband is not allowed to alienate.

Paraphernal **Goods** [in law] are thoſe which the wife gives the huſband to enjoy, on condition of withdrawing them when ſhe pleaſes.

Provectitious **Goods** [in law] are ſuch as ariſe by direct ſucceſſion.

Receptitious **Goods** [in law] are ſuch as the wife might reſerve a full or intire property of to herſelf, and enjoy them independant of her huſband, in diſtinction from dotal and paraphernal.

Vacant **Goods** [in law] are thoſe abandoned and left at large, either becauſe the heir renounces them, or becauſe the deceaſed has no heir.

Ill gotten Goods ſeldom proſper.

Lat. *Mala lucra æqualia damnis.* Gr. Κατα κερδεα ισ' ατησιν, *Heſ.* It. *Vien preſto conjumato l'ingiuſtament acquiſtato.* The French ſay, among other proverbs to the ſame purpoſe: *De mal eſt venu l'agneau, et à mal retourne le peau.* (Ill come the lamb, and ill goes its ſkin.) The Germans ſay, **Nebel gewohnen, nebel geronnen.** We have ſeveral other proverbs to the ſame purpoſe, which, with obſervations on them, ſee under their reſpective heads.

A man has no more Goods than he gets good of.

This proverb is Scottiſh; we ſay to the ſame purpoſe:

The gown is her's that wears it, and the world his who enjoys it.

The meaning is, that what a man enjoys of his ſubſtance is really his, the reſt he has only in keeping. The Lat. ſay, *Nullus argenti color eſt——niſi temperato ſplendeat uſu.* The It. ſay: *La robba non è di chi la hà, mà di chi la gode.* (Wealth is not his who poſſeſſes it, but his who enjoys it.)

Googe [*gouge*, Fr. *gurgio*, It.] a tool for rounding or hollowing wood. This ſhould be written *gouge.* See **Gouge**.

Goole [prob. of ȝepaian, Sax.] a ditch, a trench, a puddle.

Goose, *irr. plur. Geeſe* [ȝoſ, Sax. **gaas**, Su. **gans**, Da. **gos**, G. and L. Ger. **gans**, H. Ger. **gawe**, Erſe, plur. *geey*; *anſar*, Sp. *ganzo*, Port. *anſer*, Lat. *all of* can, Celt. white] 1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for fooliſhneſs. 2. A taylor's ſmoothing iron.

A **Goose** [hieroglyphically] was by the Egyptians pourtrayed, to ſignify a vain babbler, or a ſilly poet.

Every man thinks his own Geese ſwans.

This proverb intimates that an inbred philauty runs through the whole race of fleſh and blood, and that ſelf-love is the mother of vanity, pride, and miſtake. It turns a man's geeſe into ſwans, his dunghill poultry into pheaſants, and his lambs into veniſon. It blinds the underſtanding, perverts the judgment, depraves the reaſon of the otherwiſe moſt modeſt diſtinguiſhers of truth and falſity. It makes a man ſo fondly conceited of himſelf, that he prefers his own art for its excellency, his own ſkill for its perfection, his own compoſitions for their wit, and his own productions for their beauty. It makes even his vices ſeem to him virtues and his deformities beauties; for ſo *every crow thinks her own bird faireſt*, though never ſo black and ugly: *Suum cuique pulchrum*, ſay the Latins. The Germans ſay, **Eine gutte mutter halt ihre kinder vor die ſchönſten.** (Every mother thinks her own children the faireſt.)

What is ſauce for the Goose is ſauce for the gander.

A proverb among the women to ſignify that what is proper for the wife is fit for the huſband.

Wincheſter **Goose**, a ſwelling in the thigh; an old name for a venereal bubo, ſo called, as the biſhop of Wincheſter had the licenſing of the ſtews and brothels in Southwark in former times.

Goo'se-berry [ȝoſbeꞃian, Sax. probably ſo called, becauſe uſed as ſauce for green geeſe] The leaves are lacineated or jagged. The whole plant is ſet with prickles. The fruit grows diſperſedly upon the buſh, having, for the moſt part, but one fruit upon a foot-ſtalk, which is of an oval or globular figure, containing many ſmall ſeeds ſurrounded by a pulpy ſubſtance. The ſpecies are: 1. The common gooſeberry. 2. The large manured gooſeberry. 3. The red hairy gooſeberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooſeberry. 5. The large amber gooſeberry. 6. The large green gooſeberry. 7. The large red gooſeberry. 8. The yellow leav'd gooſeberry. 9. The ſtriped leav'd gooſeberry. *Miller.*

Goo'se-bill, an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons.

Goose-foot [*chenopodum*, Lat.] the plant wild orach.

Goo'se-grass, an herb generally called clivers. Mortimer uſes it.

Goose *Intentos* [Lancaſhire] a cuſtom by which the huſbandmen claim a gooſe on the ſixteenth ſunday after pentecoſt, at which time the old church prayer ended thus; *ac bonis operibus jugitur præſtat eſſe intentos.*

Goose *Wing* [ſea term] a particular way of fitting up the ſail on the miſſen yard, in order that the ſhip may ſail more freely before a wind or quarter wind, with a fair, freſh gale; it is ſometimes called a ſtudding ſail.

Gor, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the Eaſt-Indies, ſubject to the mogul.

Go'rbellied, *adj.* [of ȝoꞃ, filth, and bælıȝ, Sax.] having a great belly, fat, having ſwelling paunches. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Go'rbelly, *ſubſt.* [from ȝoꞃ, Sax. dung, and *belly*, according to Skinner and Junius. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welſh, beyond, too much; or, as ſeems to me moſt likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gorman's belly*, the belly of a glutton. *Johnſon*] a big paunch, a ſwelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man.

Gorce, or **Gorze** [ȝeoꞃſ, Sax.] furz, a ſhrub. See **Gorse**.

Gorce, 1. A pool of water to keep fiſh in. 2. A ſtop in a river; as mills, ſtakes, *&c.*

Go'rcum, a city of the United Provinces, ſituated in that of Holland, on the river Waal, 22 miles eaſt of Rotterdam.

Gord, *ſubſt.* an inſtrument of gaming, as appears from Beaumont and Fletcher. Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now but *gords* and ninepins. *Beaumont* and *Fletcher.* *Gords* and Fulham holds. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go'rdian knot, an intricacy, ſo called in alluſion to one Gordius, a Phrygian, who being exalted from a huſbandman to be a king, hung his plough and huſbandry utenſils in the temple, ty'd up in ſuch an intricate knot, that the monarchy of the world was promiſed to him that ſhould untie it; which Alexander the Great, after ſeveral eſſays, not being able to do, cut it with his ſword.

Gore [ȝoꞃe, Sax. *gor*, Wel, ſanious matter] 1. Blood. Forth guſh'd a ſtream of *gore* blood thick. *Spenſer.* 2. Congealed, corrupt or clotted blood. Rolling in duſt and *gore*. *Milton.*

Gore [in old records] a ſmall, narrow ſlip of ground.

Gore [in heraldry] is one of the abatements of honour, and is a figure conſiſting of two lines drawn, one from the ſiniſter chief, and the other in the ſiniſter baſe, both meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the feſſe point; and Guillim ſays, denotes a coward.

To **Gore** [ȝeboꞃian, Sax.] to wound with a horn, as a bull, *&c.* does. Some toſs'd, ſome *gor'd*, ſome trampling down he kill'd. *Dryden.* 2. To ſtab, to pierce in general. His brother ſwine to *gore*. *Tate.*

Gorge, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. The throat, the ſwallow. Songs when the watry inſtrument did make their *gorge* deliver. *Sidney.* 2. That which is gorged or ſwallowed. He ſpew'd up his *gorge*. *Spenſer.*

Gorge [in fortification] the entrance of a baſtion, or of a ravelin, or of other out-work.

Gorge *of a flat Baſtion* [in fortification] is a right line, which bounds the diſtance comprehended between the two flanks.

Gorge *of a Ravelin*, is the ſpace contained between the two ends of their faces next the place.

Gorge [in architecture] a kind of moulding hollow on the inſide, which is larger, but not ſo deep as the ſcotia, and ſerves for compartments, chambranles, *&c.* alſo the narroweſt part of the Doric and Tuſcan capitals, lying between the aſtragal, the ſhaft of the pillar, and the annulus.

Gorge *of a Chimney*, is that part between the chambranle and the crowning of the mantle.

Gorge *of the Half-moon* [in fortification] is the ſpace contained between the two ends of the faces next the place, called alſo *gorge of the ravelin.*

Gorge *of the Out-works* [in fortification] is the ſpace between their wings or ſides, next to the great ditch.

To **Gorge**, *verb act.* [*gorger*, Fr.] 1. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to cram. To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To ſwallow; as, the fiſh has *gorged* the hook.

Go'rged [*gorgé*, Fr.] filled, glutted, crammed, *&c.*

Gorged [with farriers] ſwelled.

Gorged [in heraldry] is when a crown, coronet, or the like, is repreſented about the neck of a lion or ſwan.

Go'rgeren, a part of the ancient armour, being that which covered the throat.

Go'rgeous, *adj.* [*gorgias*, O. Fr. *Skinner*] fine, coſtly, rich, magnificent, ſplendid, glittering in various colours. In ſuch a *gorgeous* palace. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go'rgeously, *adv.* [of *gorgeous*] ſumptuouſly, ſplendidly.

Go'rgeousness, *ſubſt.* [of *gorgeous*] ſumptuouſneſs, coſtlineſs, ſplendidneſs, ſhow.

Go'rget [*une gorgette*, Fr. *gorgietta*, It.] 1. A woman's neckdreſs. 2. A ſort of breaſt-plate worn by ſoldiers, and which formerly defended the throat. His head-piece, *gorget* and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*

Go'rgon, *ſubſt.* [γοργων, Gr.] 1. A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned the beholders to ſtone. 2. Any thing ugly or horrid. *Gorgons* and hydras and chimeras dire. *Milton.*

Go'rgons [according to the poets] came of the ſame parents as Meduſa. They uſed to turn all perſons into ſtones that they looked on, and were ſaid at length to have been thrown into hell, to become the tormentors of wicked perſons, according to the heathen mythology. I do not remember that HOMER mentions more than ONE *gorgon*, whoſe head he fixes (I ſuppoſe for its terrible aſpect) in the ſhield [or *ægis*] which *Minerva* bore, when deſcending to aſſiſt the *Greeks*.

Εν δε τε γοργειν κεφαλη δεινοιο πελωρε. *Iliad, lib.* 5. *l.* 741.

But the heathen *mythology* might have its *improvements* with time as well as ours; and accordingly we find the term mentioned in the PLURAL number by *Virgil*.

Gorgones, Harpyæque.——*Æneid, lib.* 6. *l.* 289.

Upon which his learned editor has the following note.

Theſe *Gorgons* are ſaid to be *three* daughters of *Phorcus*, reſiding in the extreme parts of *Africa*, near Mount *Atlas*, and had but *one* eye in common to them all, which they uſed by turns. Their names were *Sthenyo, Euryale*, and *Meduſa*. —— But SERENUS the poet ſays, they were *three* maids of the ſame beauty, who ſtruck the youths that beheld them with aſtoniſhment, and from hence the fiction of this turning their beholders (at the firſt ſight) into *ſtone*.

Go'rlitz, a city of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 50 miles eaſt of Dreſden.

Go'rmand, *ſubſt.* [*gourmand*, Fr.] a greedy eater, a glutton, a luxurious voracious feeder.

To **Go'rmandize**, *verb neut.* [*gourmander*, Fr.] to eat gluttonouſly.

Go'rmandizer [from *gormandize*] a voracious eater.

Go'rmagons, a ſociety of men who of late years pretend to have been of great antiquity, like the free and accepted maſons.

Go'rsty, or **Go'ssy** [ᵹorſtiᵹ, Sax.] furzy, full of furze.

Gorse, or **Gorz**, *ſubſt.* [ᵹorſ, Sax.] furz, a thick prickly ſhrub that bears a yellow flower.

Go'ry, *adj.* [of *gore*] 1. Covered with congealed blood. *Gory* ſides. *Spenſer.* *Gory* locks. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Bloody, murtherous, fatal; obſolete. A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go'shawk [of ᵹoſ, a gooſe, and haᵹꝼoc, or haꝼoc, Sax. a hawk] a bird of prey, a hawk of a large kind. Fairfax uſes it.

Go'slar, an imperial city of Lower Saxony, in Germany, 30 miles ſouth of Brunſwic.

Go'slin, or **Go'sling**, *ſubſt.* [of *gooſe*, a diminitive of ᵹoſ, a gooſe, *q. d.* gooſeling] 1. A young gooſe. 2. A ſort of ſubſtance called cats tail, that grows on nut trees and pines.

Go'spel [ᵹodſpel, of God, God or good, and ſpellan, Sax. to tell or relate. *q. d.* God's relation or good ſaying, God's or good tidings, *ſoſkkell, ſkeal ſuach*, Erſe, happy tidings] God's word, the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation, particularly the books of the New Teſtament, *Matthew, Mark, Luke*, and *John*; alſo the principles and doctrines of Chriſtianity in them revealed, divinity, theology.

To **Gospel**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to fill with ſentiments of religion. This word, in Shakeſpeare, in whom alone I have found it, is uſed, tho' ſo venerable in itſelf, with ſome degree of irony; I ſuppoſe from the Goſpellers, who had long been held in contempt.

> Are you ſo *goſpel'd*
> To pray for this good man and for his iſſue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go'speller. 1. He that reads the goſpel in a cathedral church. 2. A name of the followers of Wickliff, who firſt attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papiſts, in reproach, for their profeſſing to follow and preach only the goſpel.

> Theſe *goſpellers* have had their golden days,
> Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe.*

Go'ssamer, *ſubſt.* [*goſſipium*, low Lat.] the down of plants, the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm, ſunny weather, eſpecially about the time of autumn. *Hanmer.*

> A lover may beſtride the *goſſamer*
> That idles in the wanton ſummer air. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go'sport, a market town of Hants, on the weſt ſide of Portſmouth harbour. See PORTSMOUTH.

Go'ssip [of ᵹod, God, and ſyb, Sax. affinity, relation, *q. d.* relation in God] 1. A ſponſor in baptiſm. Go to the *goſſip*'s feaſt and gaude with me. *Shakeſpeare*, 2. A tippling companion. And ſometimes lurk I in a *goſſip*'s bowl. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in. 4. Hence a prating, talkitive woman, that goes from houſe to houſe, telling or hearing goſſipping ſtories. The common chat of *goſſips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

The Spectator thus deſcribes the talkitive faculty of a goſſip: Mrs. Fiddle-Faddle, ſays he, launches out into diſcriptions of chriſtenings; runs diviſions upon a head-dreſs; knows every diſh of meat that is ſerved up in her neighbourhood, and entertains the company a whole afternoon with the wit of her little boy, before he is able to ſpeak.

To **Gossip**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To chat, to prate, to be merry. 2. To be a pot companion. Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *goſſiping*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go'ssiping, a merry meeting of goſſips at a woman's lying-in; a ſpending the time idly, in gadding from place to place, to hear or tell news or tales concerning perſons or things. *Goſſipings* muſt not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke.*

Go'ssipred, *ſubſt.* [*goſſipry*, from *goſſip*] goſſipred or compaternity by the canon law is a ſpiritual affinity. *Davies.*

Go'sting, *ſubſt.* an herb.

Go'ssomer, a thin, cobweb-like, or downy ſubſtance, that flies about in ſunny weather, and which is ſuppoſed to rot ſheep. See GOSSAMER.

Got, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of to *get*. See To GET.

Go'tha, the capital of the dutchy of Saxe-gotha, in Upper Saxony.

Go'thic *Building*, a manner of building brought into uſe after thoſe barbarous people, the Goths and Vandals, made their irruptions into Italy; for they demoliſhed the greateſt part of the ancient Roman architecture, as the Moors and Arabs did the Grecian, and inſtead of thoſe admirable and regular orders and modes of building, introduced a licentious and fantaſtical mode, wild and chimerical, whoſe profiles are incorrect, which altho' it was ſometimes adorned with expenſive and coſtly carvings, but lamentable imagery, has not that auguſtneſs, beauty, and juſt ſymmetry, which the ancient Greek and Roman fabrics had: however, it is oftentimes found very ſtrong, and appears rich and pompous, as particularly in ſeveral Engliſh cathedrals. The acute and ingenious author of the *Eſſay on Ridicule*, has, in his INVESTIGATOR, ſuggeſted, that the *Gothic* architecture is no leſs than the old PARTHIAN mode of building revived; and I think has given the public to expect from him a diſtinct treatiſe in ſupport of that aſſertion.

Ancient GOTHIC *Architecture*, is that which the Goths brought with them from the north. Thoſe edifices built after this manner, are exceeding maſſive, heavy, and coarſe.

Modern GOTHIC *Architecture*, is light, delicate, and rich to an extreme, full of whimſical and impertinent ornaments; as Weſtminſter-Abbey, Coventry croſs, *&c.*

GOTHIC *Character*, is a letter pretty much like the Roman, only full of angles, turns and bendings, eſpecially at the beginnings and endings of the letters.

GOTHIC *Column* [in architecture] is any round pillar in a Gothic building, that is either too ſmall or too thick for its heigth.

Goths, an ancient people of Gothia, an iſland in the Baltic ſea, eighteen miles in length, ſituated by Denmark, and not far from Norway, ſubject to the crown of Sweden. The firſt of them came out of Scythia, in the northern part of Europe. From Gothia or Gothland they rambled into Germany, where an hundred thouſand of them were ſlain before the year of Chriſt 314. But not long after they brought into ſubjection and *barbariſm* a great part of the Chriſtian world. If by BARBARISM our *lexicographer* means not ſo elegant a taſte for the FINE ARTS; allowed. — But I think theſe NORTHERN people have ſufficiently *aton*'d for that defect, by introducing, wherever they ſpread their conqueſts thro' the Roman empire in its moſt *degenerate* ſtate, a ſpirit of LIBERTY, both *civil* and *eccleſiaſtic*; by tying up the hands of perſecution, and no longer ſuffering that SECT, which had got poſſeſſion of the *imperial* ear, to rend and worry the reſt. Not to add, that CHASTITY and SOBRIETY, for which (in the confeſſion of *Salvianus*, tho' an enemy) they were ſo much famed—to the utter ſhame of the CATHOLICS, falſely ſo called, who were now become as corrupt in their *morals* as they were in their FAITH; above all, theſe *moſt excellent* and wholeſome LAWS, by which Italy in particular, under the rule of the *Gothic* princes, was made the *pride* and *glory* of the earth. This account of the *Goths* is the more *authentic*, as being delivered by *Salvianus, Bower*, and other writers, who were no friends to their SYSTEM OF RELIGION, a ſyſtem very oppoſite to the *Conſubſtantialiſts*; but which [in the true *ſpirit of chriſtianity*) allowed LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE to its greateſt enemies. See CÆLICOLÆ, CROISADES, and EUNOMIANS, compared.

Go'thland, the moſt ſouthern province of Sweden, being a Peninſula, ſurrounded on three ſides by the Baltic ſea. It is ſubdivided into eaſt and weſt Gothland, Smaland, Halland, Bleken and Schonen.

Gothland, is alſo the name of an iſland in the Baltic, ſituated between the provinces of Gothland and Livonia.

Go'tten, *part. paſſ.* of to *get*. See To GET.

Go'ttenburg, a port town of Sweden, ſituated without the Sound, on the coaſt of the Schaggerac ſea, near the entrance of the Baltic.

Go'ttengen, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dukedom of Brunſwic.

Go'ttorp, a city of the dukedom of Sleſwic, in Denmark, and capital of the territories of the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp.

Goud, or **Gaud**, the plant called woad, uſed by dyers in making a yellow colour.

Goude, a city of the United Netherlands, in the province of Holland, 10 miles north of Rotterdam.

Gou'dhurst, a market town of Kent, 48 miles from London.

To **Gove**, *verb act.* to mow, to put in a gove, goff, or mow. An old word.

To **Go'vern**, *verb act.* [*gouverner*, Fr. *governare*, It. *governàr*, Sp. and Port. *guberno*, Lat.] 1. To rule as a chief magiſtrate. 2. To manage, to reſtrain. Go after her; ſhe's deſperate; *govern* her. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To regulate, to influence, to direct. By this he is to *govern* all his counſel. *Atterbury.* 4. [In grammar] to have force with regard to Syntax; as, doceo *governs* the accuſative caſe. 5. To pilot, to regulate the motions of a ſhip, to look to, to take care of.

To **Govern**, *verb neut.* to keep ſuperiority, to behave with haughtineſs. To give bad counſel, that you ſtill may *govern*, *Dryden.*

Go'vernable [of *govern*] 1. Submiſſive to authority, manageable. Locke uſes it. 2. That may be governed.

Go'vernableness [of *govern*] capableneſs or diſpoſition to be governed or ruled.

Go'vernance, *ſubſt.* [of *govern*] 1. Government, rule, management. Jonathan took the *governance* upon him. 1 *Maccabees.* 2. Controul, as that of a guardian. Under the ſurly Glo'ſter's *governance*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Behaviour, manners; obſolete.

Governa'nt, or **Governa'nte** [*gouvernante*, Fr.] a governeſs, or lady who has the bringing up of young girls of quality; the more uſual and proper word is *governeſs*.

Go'verness, *ſubſt.* [*gouverneſſe*, O. Fr.] 1. A female inveſted with authority, a female governor. The moon, the *governeſs* of floods. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A woman who has the care of young ladies. As the old *governeſs* of Danae is painted. *Sidney.* 3. An inſtructreſs, a directreſs, a tutoreſs. Great affliction that ſevere *governeſs* of the life of man brings. *More.*

Go'verning, *part. adj.* of *govern* [*gouvernant*, Fr. *gubernans*, Lat.] exerciſing rule, *&c.*

Go'vernment [*gouvernement*, Fr. *governo*, It. and Port. *goviérno*, Sp.] 1. The manner of governing, rule, dominion, form of a community as to the diſpoſition of the authority. There ſeem to be but two general kinds of *government* in the world. *Temple.* 2. The place governed. As he was ordered away to his *government* of Jamaica. *Swift.* 3. An eſtabliſhment of legal authority. Every one knows who has conſidered the nature of *government*. *Addiſon.* 4. Adminiſtration of public affairs. Safety and equal *government*. *Waller.* 5. Regularity of behaviour. Defect of manners, want of *government*. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Manageableneſs, obſequiouſneſs. 7. Management of the limbs or body; obſolete. I them warded off with wary *government*.

ment. Spenſer. 8. [In grammar] influence, with regard to conſtruction.

Go'vernour [*gouverneur*, Fr. *governatore*, It. *governadòr*, Sp. and Port. of *gubernator*, Lat.] 1. A ruler, one who has the ſupreme direction in general. Chriſt working as a creator and *governor* of the world. *Hooker.* 2 One who is inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate. He is the *governour* among the nations. *Pſalms.* 3. One who rules any place with temporary and delegated power. To you, lord *governour. Shakeſpeare.* 4. A tutor, one who has care of a young man. The great work of a *governour* is to faſhion the carriage and form the mind. *Locke.* 5. A pilot, one that regulates or manages. Turned about with a very ſmall helm whitherſoever the *governour* liſteth. *St. James.*

Gouge, an inſtrument uſed by divers artificers; a ſort of round, hollow chiſſel, for cutting holes, channels, grooves, *&c.* See Googe.

Gou'jeres, *ſubſt.* [of *gouje*, Fr. a camp trull] the French diſeaſe. *Hanmer.*

Gourd, *ſubſt.* [*cucurbita*, Lat. *gourde*, Fr.] a plant, ſomething reſembling a melon. It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, of the expanded bell ſhape. This, like the cucumber, has male and female flowers on the ſame plant. The fruit of ſome ſpecies are long, of others round or bottle ſhaped. *Miller.*

Go'urdiness, *ſubſt.* [of *gourdy*] a ſwelling in a horſe's leg after a journey. *Farriers Dictionary.*

Gou'rdy *Legs* [of *gourd*] ſwollen legs, a diſtemper in horſes.

Gou'rnet. 1. A ſmall bird. 2. A fiſh.

Goust [*goût*. Fr. *guſto*, It. *guſtus*, Lat.] taſte. See Gout.

Gout [*la goutte*, Fr. *gotta*, It. *gota*, Sp. and Port. prob. of *gutta*, Lat. a drop, *q. d.* a humour that deſcends as it were by drops into the joints, γυτοϱα, Gr.] 1. A painful, periodical diſeaſe, which may affect any membranous part, but commonly thoſe which are at the greateſt diſtance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the ſloweſt, the reſiſtance, friction and ſtricture of the ſolid parts the greateſt, and the ſenſation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme. *Arbuthnot.* 2. A drop [*goutte*, Fr. *gutta*, Lat.] *gout* for *drop* is ſtill uſed in Scotland by phyſicians. On the blade of the dudgeon *gouts* of blood. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. [*goût*, Fr.] a taſte; an affected cant word. Any one that has a *gout* for the like ſtudies. *Woodward.*

Gou'tiness [of *gouty*] the ſtate or condition of a gouty perſon.

Gou't-wort [of *gout* and *wort*] the herb gerard, aſh-weed, or jump-about.

Gou'ty [*gouteux*, Fr. *gottoſo*, It. *gotóſo*, Sp.] 1. Afflicted or diſeaſed with the gout. 2. Relating to the gout.

Gown [goon, C. Br. *gonnelle*, Fr. *gonna*, Ital. *gwne*, Erſe] 1. A long upper garment in general. I ſaid a looſebodied *gown. Shakeſpeare.* 2. A woman's upper garment in particular. 3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace; as, divinity, medicine, law. 4. The dreſs appropriated to peace, in contradiſtinction to arms, which are peculiar to war. Arms to *gowns* made yield. *Dryden.*

Go'wned [of *gown*] dreſſed in a gown. Gravely *gowned. Spenſer.*

Gow'nman [of *gown* and *man*] one who wears a gown, particularly one devoted to the acts of peace, whoſe proper habit is a gown. Mean fawning *gownmen. Swift.*

Gowts, canals or pipes under ground.

Grabata'rii, Lat. [of γϱαϐατος, Gr. a hanging bed or couch] ſuch perſons which antiently deferred the receiving baptiſm till they came to be on their death bed.

To Gra'bble [grabbelen, Teut. probably corrupted from *grapple. Johnſon*] 1. To handle outwardly, to grope, to feel eagerly with the hands. With their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To lie proſtrate on the ground. *Ainſworth*,

Grace, [*grazia*, It. *grácia*, Fr. *gratia*, Lat. *graace*, Erſe] 1. Favour, good-will, kindneſs. The higheſt love in no baſe perſon may aſpire to *grace. Sidney.* 2. Agreeableneſs, a genteel air, pleaſing appearance, adventitious or artificial beauty. To write and ſpeak correctly gives a *grace* and gains a favourable attention. *Locke.* 3. [With divines] a gift which God gives to man of his own free liberality, and without his having * *deſerved* it at his hands; whether this gift reſpect the *preſent* or the *future* life; favourable influence of God upon the human mind. 4. Virtue, effect of God's influence. How Van wants *grace*, who never wanted wit. *Pope.* 5 Pardon. Bow and ſue for *grace. Milton.* 6. Favour conferred. Great favour and *grace. Prior.* 7. Privilege. To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace. Dryden.* 8. A goddeſs, by the heathens ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty. See Graces. 9. Behaviour, conſidered as decent or unbecoming. They would have ill *grace* in denying it. *Bolingbroke.* 10. Natural excellence. Men whom God hath endowed with *graces* both of wit and learning. *Hooker.* 11. Embelliſhment, recommendation, beauty. Know that order is the greateſt *grace. Dryden.* 12. Single beauty. I paſs their form and ev'ry charming *grace. Dryden.* 13. Ornament, flower, higheſt perfection. By their hands this *grace* of kings muſt die. *Shakeſpeare.* 14. Virtue, goodneſs. The *graces* of his religion prepare him. *Rogers.* 15. Virtue phyſical.

> Mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
> In plants. *Shakeſpeare.*

16. The title of an archbiſhop or duke in England, formerly of the king, meaning the ſame as your goodneſs, or your clemency. High and mighty king, your *grace. Bacon.* 17. A ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat. While *grace* is ſaying. *Swift.*

Act of Grace, is an act of parliament for the relief of inſolvent debtors in priſon, *&c.*

Days of Grace [in commerce] a certain number of days allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange after it becomes due; which in England are three.

To Grace, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. *faire-grace*, Fr.] 1. To do honour, to favour. Paſs'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu. *Dryden.* 2. To dignity, to recommend, to adorn. This they *grace* with a wanton ſuperfluity of wit. *Hooker.* 3. To raiſe or dignity by an act of favour. *Grace* with a nod and ruin with a frown. *Dryden.*

Gra'ce-cup [of *grace* and *cup*] the cup or health drank after grace. The *grace-cup* ſerv'd. *Prior.*

Gra'ced [of *grace*] 1. Beautiful, graceful. One of the propereſt and beſt *graced* men that ever I ſaw. *Sidney.* 2. Virtuous, regular, chaſte.

> More like a tavern or a brothel
> Than a *graced* palace. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gra'ceful [of *grace*] handſome, comely, beautiful with dignity. *Graceful* eaſe. *Pope.*

Gra'cefully, *adv.* [of *graceful*] 1. Elegantly, with pleaſing dignity. Walking *gracefully. Watts.* 2. Handſomely.

Gra'cefulness [of *grace*, and ꝼulneꞅꞅe, Sax.] comelineſs, elegance of manner, dignity with beauty. A ſecret *gracefulneſs* of youth. *Dryden.*

Gra'celess [of *grace*, and leaꞅ, Sax.] void of grace, wicked, abandoned, hopeleſly corrupt. *Graceleſs* and hopeleſs characters. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gra'celessly [*adv.* of *graceleſs*] wickedly.

Gra'celessness [of *graceleſs*] graceleſs or wicked nature or diſpoſition.

Graces, *ſubſt.* good graces or favour; ſeldom uſed in the ſingular. Her goods and chattels and *good graces. Hudibras.*

Expectative Gra'ces, are a ſort of reverſionary benefices, diſpoſed of before they become vacant.

Graces [in the heathen theology] were a ſet of fabulous deities, three in number, who attend on Venus, ſuppoſed to be the daughters of Jupiter; their names Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphroſyne.

The Graces are ſaid to be the beneficent daughters of Jupiter; and they will have them to have been born of Eurydomene, who poſſeſſed ample fortunes. And ſome ſay that Juno was mother of the *graces.*

The Graces are ſaid to accompany the Muſes and Mercury as well as Venus; for where learning, eloquence and love are conjoined, there will never be wanting true joy, health and contentment; and where good-will, concord and bounty meet, there Thalia with a *flouriſhing* eſtate, Aglaia with *ſplendor* and *glory*, and Euphroſyne with *true joy* and comfort, will be always preſent.

The Graces are called χαϱιτες, of χαϱα, Gr. joy; becauſe thoſe who are beneficent are of a cheerful countenance, and their beneficence makes them that receive it cheerful.

They are repreſented handſome, both becauſe they are *beautiful* themſelves, and in that they add a *luſtre* to the beauty of thoſe that exerciſe liberality, and are prone to do good offices.

Gra'cile [*gracilis*, Lat.] ſlender, lean, ſmall.

Gra'cileness [of *gracile*] ſlenderneſs, leanneſs.

Gra'cilent [*gracilentus*, Lat.] ſlender, lean.

Gracilis *Muſculus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] *i. e.* the ſlender muſcle; a muſcle of the leg, ariſing from the inward jointing of the os pubis, and inſerted into the tibia, ſo as to aſſiſt in bending the leg and thigh inwards.

Graci'lity, *ſubſt.* [*gracilitas*, Lat.] ſlenderneſs, ſmallneſs.

Gra'cious [*gracieux*, Fr. *grazioſo*, It. *gracióſo*, Sp. of *gratioſus*, Lat.] 1. Full of grace, virtuous, good. Kings are unhappy, their iſſue not being *gracious*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Merciful, benevolent. The good and *gracious* God could not be pleaſed with any thing barbarous. *South*. 3. Favourable, kind. The Lord was *gracious* unto them. *2 Kings*. 4 Acceptable, favoured. He made us *gracious* before the kings of Perſia 1 *Eſdras*. 5. Excellent. To ſtudy how ſo *gracious* a thing may again be reduced to that firſt perfection. *Hooker*. 6. Graceful, becoming. Our womens names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia, that is, red head. *Camden*.

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* This excluſion of *deſert* or *merit* on the receiver's part, frequently enters into the *ſcripture-uſe* of this term, according to that text, "Not of *works*, but of GRACE", or that, "To him that worketh the reward is not reckoned of GRACE, but of DEBT", and, to ſay no more, "Not of WORKS, but according to his own purpoſe and GRACE given us in *Chriſt Jeſus* before the world began [or, as it is in the original, before the eternal times] *Tit.* c. i. v. 9. And ſuch, beyond all diſpute, was the *goſpel-plan*, of which *St. Paul* is here ſpeaking, *viz.* the effect of rich all-bounteous GRACE; 'tis ſo, whether we conſider the GREATNESS of the *benefit*, or the ſuppoſed *corrupt* and *degenerate ſtate* of the SUBJECTS, for whom it was ordained.

ALL is of GRACE, and no wonder it ſhould be ſo with reference to US, when even that univerſal authority and power, with which CHRIST HIMSELF (good and excellent as He is beyond compare) now ſtands inveſted, is reſolved by *St. Paul* into the FATHER'S GRACE; "Becauſe he humbled himſelf and became obedient to death, — therefore God alſo has highly exalted him, and *given* him [in the original ἐχαϱισατο, *i. e.* has given him of his GRACE] a name above every name, that at the name [or authority] of *Jeſus* every knee ſhould bow— and every tongue ſhould confeſs that *Jeſus* is LORD, to the GLORY OF GOD THE FATHER". *Philip.* c. ii. v. 9. compared with *Rom.* c. viii. v. 32. 1 *Cor.* c. ii. v. 12. *Gal.* c. iii. v. 18. for in all theſe texts one and the ſame term is uſed, and in all an act of GRACE is intended. STRANGE language (it may poſſibly be ſaid) and *new* to *modern* ears, this of St. PAUL! But what if we ſhould venture to add ſomething *ſtranger* ſtill? and make it to appear, that the moſt ſtrenuous defenders of the *Nicene* creed and council in the fourth century did not ſcruple to apply theſe and the like terms to CHRIST'S ORIGINAL production from GOD THE FATHER before all worlds? What elſe ſhall we make of that clauſe in St. HILARY, "GRATIAM *ſumptæ nativitatis*", *i. e.* the GRACE [OR FAVOUR] of his received nativity; ſpeaking of his *antemundane* production, and giving it by way of comment, on theſe words, "My FATHER IS GREATER than I". *Hil. de Trinitat. Ed. Eraſm.* p. 186. For in that text even the old *Conſubſtantialiſts* underſtood our Saviour as ſpeaking in his *higheſt* capacity; as the learned Cudworth has proved from ſome paſſages of theirs; and which might be confirmed by more. But to reſume St. *Hilary*; having affirmed, p. 94, that the *Son of God* was originally produced "*virtute omnipotentiæ*", *i. e.* by the efficacy of GOD'S OMNIPOTENCE, he adds (by way of *addreſs* to the FATHER) "BONUM *te etiam ex nativitate meâ didici; atque ob id* NON INVIDUM *te bonorum tuorum in* UNIGENITI *tui* nativitate *eſſe confido*". *i. e.* in other words, ALL production muſt be ultimately reſolved into the FATHER'S GOODNESS; not his *firſt* and *greateſt* excepted. Nor was St. HILARY ſingular in this; the learned reader will find the *ſame* ſentiment frequently occur in EUSEBIUS, APOSTOLIC CONSTITUTIONS, and other ancient writings. See *Euſeb. Dem. Evang. Ed. Rob. Steph.* p. 63, 64. and *Clem. Alex. Stromat. Ed. Paris*, p. 613, 702, compared. See FIRST-CAUSE, GENESIS, and CIRCUM-INCESSION.

GRA'CIOUSLY, *adv*. [of *gracious*] 1. Courteouſly, favourably, in a pleaſing manner. 2. Kindly, with kind condeſcenſion. His teſtimony he *graciouſly* confirmed. *Dryden*.

GRA'CIOUSNESS [of *gracious*] 1. Gracious diſpoſition. 2. Kind condeſcenſion. The *graciouſneſs* and temper of this anſwer. *Clarendon*. 3. Pleaſing manner.

GRA'DATED, *adj*. [*gradatus*, Lat.] having, or made with degrees or ſteps.

GRADA'TIO, Lat. [with rhetoricians] the ſame figure that is called climax. See CLIMAX.

GRADA'TION, Fr. of Lat. 1. Going ſtep by ſtep, regular progreſs from one degree to another. The deſire of more and more riſes by a natural *gradation* to moſt. *L'Eſtrange*. 2. Regular advance, ſtep by ſtep. The ſeveral *gradations* by which men at laſt come to this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotſon*. 3. Order, arrangement.

Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not as of old *gradation*, where each ſecond
Stood heir to th' firſt. *Shakeſpeare*.

GRADATION [in architecture] an artful diſpoſition of ſeveral parts, as it were by ſteps or degrees, after the manner of an amphitheatre.

GRADATION [with chemiſts] a kind of proceſs belonging to metals, &c. and is the raiſing or exalting them to a higher degree of purity and goodneſs, ſo as both to increaſe their weight, colour, conſiſtence, &c.

GRADATION [with logicians] an argumentation, conſiſting of four or more propoſitions, ſo diſpoſed, as that the attribute of the firſt is the ſubject of the ſecond, and the attribute of the ſecond the ſubject of the third, and ſo on; a regular proceſs of argument. A direct *gradation* of conſequences from this principle of merit. *South*.

GRADA'TORY, *ſubſt*. a place which aſcended by ſteps; the aſcent out of a cloiſter into a choir of a church.

GRA'DIENT, *adj*. [*gradiens*, Lat.] walking, moving by ſteps. *Gradient* automata. *Wilkins*.

GRADI'SKA, a city of Sclavonia, on the river Save, 25 miles weſt of Poſega.

GRADUAL [*gradalis*, Lat. *graduel*, Fr. *graduale*, It.] done by degrees, advancing ſtep by ſtep from one ſtage to another.

GRADUAL, *ſubſt*. [from *gradus*, Lat.] an order or range of ſteps.

The GRADUAL [*le graduel*, Fr. in the Romiſh church] that part of the maſs, which is ſung between the epiſtle and the goſpel.

GRADUAL *Pſalms*, are 15 pſalms, from the 118th or the 119th to the 134th, which were anciently ſung by the Levites, as they went up the 15 ſteps of Solomon's temple, a pſalm on each ſtep.

GRADUA'LITY, or GRA'DUALNESS [of *gradual*] regular progreſſion, gradual procedure, the act of going ſtep by ſtep. Brown uſes it.

GRA'DUALLY, *adv*. [of *gradual*] by degrees, ſtep by ſtep, in regular progreſſion.

To GRA'DUATE, *verb act*. [*graduer*, Fr. of *gradus*, Lat.] 1. To give degrees in an univerſity. *Graduated* a doctor, and dub'd a knight. *Carew*. 2. To mark with degrees. He *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham*. 3. [Among chemiſts] to raiſe to a higher place in the ſcale of metals. To tranſmute or *graduate* as much ſilver as equall'd in weight that gold. *Boyle*. 4. To heighten, to improve. Dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with ſalts. *Brown*.

GRA'DUATE [*gradué*, Fr. *graduato*, It. *graduado*, Sp.] one who has taken a degree in the univerſity, a man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I diſlike the learned rout,
And chuſe a female doctor for the gout. *Bramſton*.

GR'ADUATED, *part. adj*. [*graduatus*, Lat.] having taken, or on whom is conferred a degree in the univerſity.

GRADUA'TION [with mathematicians] 1. The act of graduating or dividing any thing into degrees. 2. Regular progreſſion by ſucceſſion of degrees. The *graduation* of the parts of the univerſe is likewiſe neceſſary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew*. 3. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, *ſubſt*. a ditch, a moat. The walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon*.

GRAFF, or GRAFT [*greffe*, Fr.] a ſcion of a tree, &c. inſerted or ingraffed into another ſtock, and nouriſh'd by its ſap, but bearing its own fruit, tho' larger and more improved; a young ſcion. God gave unto man all kinds of ſeeds and *graffs* of life. *Raleigh*.

To GRAFF, or To GRAFT [*greffer*, Fr.] 1. To inſert a branch or ſcion of one tree into the ſtock of another. *Graft* you on to bear. *Dryden*. 2. To propagate by inſertion or inoculation. To *graft* not only upon young ſtocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree. *Bacon*. 3. To inſert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. God is able to *graff* them in again. *Romans*. 4. To fill with an adſcititious branch. Her royal ſtocks *graft* with ignoble plants. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. To join one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another. A new incident *grafted* on the original quarrel. *Swift*.

GRA'FFER [in old ſtatutes] a ſcrivener or notary.

GRA'FFIUM [in old records] a writing-book or regiſter of deeds and evidences.

GRA'FTER [of *graft*] one who grafts or propagates fruit by graffing. Evelyn uſes it.

GRAIL, *ſubſt*. [*grele*, Fr.] ſmall particles of any kind. Lying down upon the ſandy *grails*. *Spenſer*.

GRAIN [*granum*, Lat. *graine*, Fr. *grano*, It. and Sp. *gram*, Port.] 1. Any ſingle fruit or ſeed growing in a ſpica or ear of corn, as wheat, &c. 2. A minute body or parcel of a body pulverized, as a grain of ſalt, ſand, &c. 3. Corn. Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his *grain*. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. The ſeed of any fruit. 5. The ſmalleſt weight uſed in England, taken from the weight of a grain of wheat, taken out of the ear of corn dried; 24 grains make a penny-weight, 20 penny-weights an ounce, 12 ounces a pound Troy weight. 6. Any thing proverbially ſmall. As a little *grain* of the balance. *Wiſdom*. 7. *Grain of allowance*; ſomething indulged or remitted, ſomething above or under the exact weight. He whoſe very beſt actions muſt be ſeen with *grains of allowance*. *Addiſon*. 8. The body of the wood. Hard box and linden of a ſofter *grain*. 9. The body conſidered with reſpect to the form or direction of its conſtituent parts. A curdled *grain* which is not to be found in ivory. *Brown*. 10. *Grain* [of gold] is in value two pence, of ſilver, half a farthing. 11. *Grain Colour* [prob. of *grana*, Sp. and It.] red or purple, dyed with the grain called cochineal. Like crimſon dyed in *grain*. *Spenſer*. 12. Temper, diſpoſition, humour. Tho' much againſt the *grain* forc'd to retire. *Dryden*. 13. The heart, the bottom. As brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward*. 14. The form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs. Bringing its roughneſs to a very fine *grain*. *Newton*.

GRAIN, the figure or repreſentation of grains on leather, as Morocco leather, &c.

GRAIN [with apothecaries] 20 grains make a ſcruple, 3 ſcruples a dram, 8 drams an ounce.

GRAI'NED, *adj*. [of *grain*] rough, made leſs ſmooth. This *grained* face. *Shakeſpeare*.

GRAINS, *ſubſt*. [without a ſingular] the huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing by infuſion. Give them *grains* their fill. *Ben Johnſon*.

GRAINS *of Paradiſe*, the plant or ſeeds of cardamum.

GRAINING-*Board* [with curriers] a board made with nicks or teeth like a ſaw, uſed in graining leather.

GRA'INY, *adj*. [of *grain*] 1. Full of corn. 2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY, or GRAMME'RCY, *interj*. [contracted from *grant me mercy*, others from *grandem mercedem det tibi Deus*, *i. e.* God gives you a great reward] an obſolete expreſſion of ſurprize.

GRAMI'NEOUS, or GRAMINO'SE [*gramineus*, Lat.] full of or abounding with graſs, graſſy. Gramineous plants are ſuch as have a long leaf without a footſtalk.

GRAMINIFO'LIOUS [of *gramen*, graſs, and *folium*, Lat. a leaf] having leaves like graſs.

GRANIMI'VOROUS [of *gramen*, graſs, and *voro*, Lat. to devour] eating graſs, living upon graſs. The *graminivorous* kind. *Sharp*.

GRA'MMA [γραμμα, Gr. a letter] hence comes *grammar*, becauſe it ſhews in the firſt place how to form articulate ſounds, which are repreſented by letters.

GRA'MMAR [*grammaire*, Fr. *gramatica*, It. and Sp. of *grammatica*, Lat. γραμματικη, Gr.] 1. The art of ſpeaking and writing truly, eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, reaſon and authority. The *grammar* rules. *Locke*. 2. Propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech, ſpeech according to grammar. The adjectives are neuter and animal muſt be underſtood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden*. 3. A book that contains the rules of any language.

GRAMMA'RIAN [*grammairien*, Fr. *gramatico*, It. and Sp. *grammaticus*, Lat. of γραμματικος, Gr.] one who is ſkilled in grammar learning, one who teaches grammar. *Dryden*.

GRA'MMAR-SCHOOL, *ſubſt*. a ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMA'TICAL [*gramatical*, Fr. *gramaticale*, It. and Sp. *grammaticalis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to grammar. *Grammatical* rules. *Sidney*. 2. Taught by grammar. *Grammatical* conſtruction. *Dryden*.

GRAMMA'TICALLY, *adv*. [of *grammatical*] according to the rules or ſcience of grammar. Analyſed *grammatically*. *Watts*.

GRAMMATICA'STER, Lat. a ſmatterer in grammar, a mean verbal pedant, a paltry ſchool-maſter. The eternal triflings of the French *grammaticaſters*. *Rymer*.

GRA'MMIC [*grammicus*, Lat. of γραμμη, Gr. a line] made by lines, demonſtrated by lines.

GRA'MPUS, a fiſh of the whale kind; but that does not grow ſo large.

GRANADI'ER [*grenadier*, Fr. *granatiero*, It. *granadéro*, Sp.] a ſoldier that throws granadoes. See GRENADIER.

GRANA'DO [*grenade*, Fr.] an iron and ſometimes a paſteboard globe filled with combuſtible matter, having a fuzee at the touch-hole, to be fired and thrown among the enemies in a battle. See GRENADE.

GRA'NARY [*granarium*, Lat. *grenier*, Fr. *granajo*, It. *granéro*, Sp.] a ſtore-houſe for threſhed corn.

GRA'NATE, *ſubſt*. [*granato*, It. *grenat*, Fr. *granate*, Sp.] a precious ſtone of a ſhining, tranſparent, yellowiſh red; alſo a kind of marble, ſo called becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains, otherwiſe granite.

GRA'NATE, *adj*. [*granatus*, Lat.] that has many grains or kernels.

GRAND, Fr. [*grande*, It. Sp. and Port. of *grandis*, Lat.] 1. Great, illuſtrious, high in power. So *grand* a lord. *Raleigh*. 2. Great, ſplendid, magnificent. *Louis* le grand, *Lewis* the great. See BOURBON, and read there, *Lewis* the 14th. 3. Noble, ſublime, conceived or expreſſed with great dignity.

A voice has flown
To re-enflame a *grand* deſign. *Young*.

4. It is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity, as *grandfather*, *grandſon*.

GRA'NDAM, or GRA'NDAME [of *grand* and *dam* or *dame*] 1. A grandmother, my father's or my mother's mother. 2. An old wither'd woman. The *grandame* hag. *Dryden*. 3. Any female, as a predeceſſor in general in the aſcending line. We have our forefathers and great *grandames* all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden*.

GRAND *Cape* [in common law] a writ which lies when any real action is brought, and the tenant does not appear; but makes default upon the firſt ſummons.

GRA'NDCHILD, the child of ones child, either ſon or daughter; one in the ſecond degree of deſcent.

GRAND-DAU'GHTER [of *grand*, and dohtor, Sax.] a ſon or daughter's daughter.

GRAND *Diſtreſs* [in law] a diſtreſs taken of all lands or goods that a man has within the county or bailliwick.

GRAND *Days* [at the inns of court] certain days ſolemnly obſerved in every court, as Aſcenſion day, St. John Baptiſt, All-Saints, All-Souls, and Candlemas-day.

GRAND *Guſto* [with painters] a term uſed to ſignify, that there is ſomething in the picture that is very great and extraordinary, calculated to ſurprize, pleaſe, and inſtruct.

GRANDE, It. [in muſic books] grand or great, and is uſed to diſtinguiſh the grand or great chorus from the reſt of the muſic.

GRANDEE' [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Lat.] a man of great rank, power or dignity, particularly a noblenan of Spain, one of the prime rank and quality, *&c.* Such an interview of *grandees. Wotton.*

GRA'NDEUR, Fr. 1. Greatneſs, dignity, ſtate, magnificence, ſplendor of appearance. The diſtance of ceremony and *grandeur. South.* 2. Elevation of ſentiments or language.

GRANDE'VITY [*grandævitas*, of *grandævus*, Lat.] very great age, length of life.

GRANDE'VOUS [*grandævus*, Lat.] very old, long lived.

GRA'NDFATHER [of *grand*, Fr. of Lat. and ꝼaꞇheꞃ, Sax.] a father's or mother's father.

GRA'NDMOTHER [of *grand*, and moꞇheꞃ, Sax.] a father's or mother's mother.

GRAND *Seignior* [a great lord] the title given to the emperor of the Turks. See SULTAN.

GRAND *Serjeantry*, is where a man holds certain lands of the king by the perſonal ſervice of carrying a banner or lance, or leading his horſe, or being his champion, carver, butler, *&c.* at his coronation.

GRA'NDSIRE [of *grand* and *ſire*] 1. A grandfather. My *grandſire* and my father. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Any anceſtor in general. Poetical. Placed in their ranks their godlike *grandſires* ſtood. *Dryden.*

GRANDI'LOQUENCE [*grandiloquentia*, Lat.] loftineſs of ſpeech, high ſtyle or manner of expreſſion.

GRANDI'FIC [*grandificus*, of *grandis*, great, and *facio*, Lat. to make] 1. Making great. 2. Doing great things.

GRANDINO'SUM *Os* [in anatomy] the fourth bone in the foot, otherwiſe called cuboides.

GRA'NDITY [of *grandis*, Lat.] greatneſs, grandeur, magnificence: an old word. Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity. *Camden.*

GRA'NDSON [of *grand* and *ſon*] the ſon of a ſon or daughter.

GRANGE, Fr. a large farm furniſhed with barns, granaries, ſtables, and all conveniencies for huſbandry; generally a farm with a houſe at a diſtance from neighbours. An unlucky odd *grange. Ben Johnſon.*

GRANI'FEROUS *Seed Pods* [in botany] ſuch pods as bear ſmall ſeeds like grains.

GRA'NITE [*granit*, Fr. *granito*, It. from *granium*, Lat.] a ſort of ſpeckled marble reſembling or as it were conſiſting of grains or ſmall diſtinct particles. Granite is compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together, of great hardneſs, giving fire with ſteel, not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite, with black ſpots, commonly called moorſtone, that is beautifully variegated, is found in Cornwall and the adjacent counties, on the ſurface of the earth, in prodigious maſſes, and brought to London, where it is uſed for the ſteps of public buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardneſs and beauty, and capable of a moſt elegant poliſh. It is common in Egypt and Arabia, and is alſo found in the weſt of England little inferior. A third ſort of granite has a beautiful variegation of red, white, black, and yellow, and capable of an elegant poliſh. It is little inferior in beauty to the oriental granite, and there are immenſe ſtrata of it in Minorca. Detached nodules of it two or three feet in circumference are alſo frequent on the ſhores of Guernſey, Jerſey, from whence it is brought as ballaſt, and uſed in paving our ſtreets. *Hill.*

GRA'NNAM, *ſubſt.* [from *grandam*] grandmother. Only uſed in burleſque language or writing. *Gay.*

GRANI'VOROUS [*granivorus*, of *grana*, grains, and *voro*, Lat. to devour] devouring or feeding on grains. Brown and Arbuthnot uſe it.

GRANT. 1. The act of granting or beſtowing. 2. A conceſſion of a thing deſired or begged of one, the thing granted, a boon, a gift, an allowance.

GRANT [in law] 1. A gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot aptly be paſſed or conveyed by word of mouth only; as rents, reverſions, ſervices, advowſons in groſs, common in groſs, tithes, *&c.* or made by ſuch perſons as cannot give but by deed; as the king and all bodies politic. 2. Admiſſion of ſomething in diſpute. Of this ſo large a *grant* we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker.*

To GRANT, *verb act.* [Minſhew derives it of *gratuitò*, Lat. freely; others of *garantir*, Fr. to *warrant*, or *engage to make good*, Skinner and Junius; or rather, as Johnſon ſuppoſes, from *gratia* or *gratificor*] 1. To allow, to admit that which is not yet proved. They may take it for *granted. Addiſon.* 2. To give, to beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed of right. God alſo to the gentiles *granted* repentance. *Acts.*

To lie or be in GRANT [a law phraſe] uſed of a thing that cannot be aſſigned without deed.

GRA'NTABLE [of *grant*] that which may be granted. Ayliffe uſes it.

GRANTEE' [of *grant*] the perſon to whom a grant is made. Swift uſes it.

GRA'NTOR [of *grant*] the perſon who makes a grant. Ayliffe uſes it.

GRA'NULARY, *adj.* [of *granule*] reſembling a ſmall grain of ſeed, ſmall and compact. Brown uſes it.

To GRA'NULATE, *verb neut.* [*granuler*, Fr. of *granium*, Lat. a grain] to be formed into ſmall grains.

To GRANULATE, *verb act.* 1. To break into ſmall maſſes or granules. 2. To raiſe into ſmall aſperities. *Ray.*

GRA'NULATED, *part. adj.* [of *granulate*] made into grains or corns.

GRANULA'TION, Fr. [with chemiſts] 1. An operation performed on metals, by dropping them melted thro' an iron colander, birchen broom, *&c.* into cold water, that it may congeal or harden into grains. 2. The act of ſhooting or breaking into ſmall maſſes. The little *granulations* of the fleſh. *Sharp.*

GRA'NULE [*granulum*, of *granium*, Lat. a grain] a ſmall grain. Boyle uſes it.

GRA'NULOUS, *adj.* [of *granule*] full of little grains.

GRANULOUS *Root* [with botaniſts] is a kind of grumous root, with ſmall knobs, each reſembling a grain of wheat, as in white ſaxifrage.

GRAPE [*grape*, Fr. a bunch or cluſter of grapes] the fruit of the vine growing in cluſters, the fruit from which wine is expreſſed.

GRAPE-HYACINTH, or GRAPE-FLOWER. See MUSK.

GRA'PESTONE [of *grape* and *ſtone*] the ſtone or ſeed contain'd in the grape.

GRA'PHICAL [of γραφικος, of γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] curiouſly deſcribed, or after the life, exact, well delineated. The letters will grow more large and *graphical. Bacon.*

GRA'PHICALLY, *adv.* [of *graphical*] in a graphical manner, with good deſcription or delineation. Brown uſes it.

GRA'PHICE, Lat. [γραφικη, Gr.] the art of painting, limning or drawing.

GRAPHOI'DES [in anatomy] a proceſs of the ſcull-bone, about the baſis of the brain, ſhaped like a pen for a table-book.

GRAPHO'METER, a mathematical inſtrument, being half a circle divided into 180 degrees, having a ruler, ſights, and a compaſs in the middle, to meaſure heights, *&c.*

GRA'PNEL *Anchor* [*grapin*, Fr.] a ſmall anchor for a boat, ſmall ſhip, or galley, being without a ſtock, and having four flooks; alſo a grappling-iron with which in fight one ſhip faſtens on another.

GRA'PNELS [in ſhips of war] iron inſtruments to be thrown into an enemy's ſhip to take hold of her.

To GRA'PPLE, *verb neut.* [grabbelen, Teut. and Du. krappeln, Ger.] 1. To contend or ſtrive earneſtly for, by ſeizing each other as wreſtlers. To tug or *grapple*, and to cloſe. *Milton.* 2. To cloſe in boxing. 3. To conteſt in cloſe fight. Two *grappling* Ætna's on the ocean meet. *Dryden.*

To GRAPPLE [with horſemen] is when a horſe lifts up one or both his legs at once, and raiſes them with precipitation, as if he were a curveting.

To GRAPPLE, *verb act.* 1. To faſten, to fix, to join indiſſolubly: now obſolete. *Grapples* you to the heart and love of us. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To ſeize, to graſp or lay faſt hold of.

GRA'PPLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Conteſt hand to hand, in which the combatants ſeize each other, the wreſtlers hold or gripe. Fiercer *grapple* join'd. *Milton.* 2. Cloſe fight. In the *grapple* I boarded them. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. An iron inſtrument, by which one ſhip faſtens on another. His crooked *grapples. Dryden.*

GRA'PPLEMENT [of *grapple*] cloſe fight, hoſtile embrace. Spenſer uſes it.

GRA'SHOPPER. See GRASSHOPPER.

GRA'SIER, or GRAZIER [of *graſs*, or as ſome will have it, of *gras*, Fr. fat] one who grazes, feeds and fattens cattle for ſale.

To GRASP, *verb act.* 1. To incloſe in the hand, to take hold on with or in the hand, to gripe, or rather to ſeize with ſome degree of force, and by ſeizing to hold,

> "Like him, who of ſome *virtuous drug* poſſeſt,
> "GRASPS the fell viper coil'd within her neſt. TABLE *of* CEBES.

Fool, that thought I could *graſp* water. *Sidney.* 2. To ſeize or catch at. This *graſping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands. *Clarendon.*

To GRASP, *verb neut.* 1. To endeavour ſtrenuouſly to obtain a thing, to catch, to try at. They will *graſp at* all. *Swift.* 2. To ſtruggle, to ſtrive, to grapple: now obſolete.

> As one that *graſpt*
> And tug'd for life. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To gripe, to encroach. Who *graſps* and *graſps* till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*

GRASP, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The gripe or ſeizure of the hand. One may ſee it held ſomething in its *graſp. Addiſon.* 2. Poſſeſſion, hold. The whole ſpace that's in the tyrant's *graſp. Shakeſpeare.* 3. Power of ſeizing.

> Within the powerful *graſp*
> Of ſavage hunger, or of ſavage heat. *Milton.*

GRA'SPER [of *graſp*] one that graſps, ſeizes, or catches at.

GRA'SPING, *part. act.* niggardly, covetous; alſo ambitious.

All GRASP, all loſe.

Lat. *Plurima qui aggreditur, nil apte perficit unquam.* See *All covet, all loſe.*

GRASS [ᵹꞃæꞅ, Sax. gras, Du. graſz, Ger. græs, Dan. gracae, Su.] herbage for cattle, an herb with long narrow leaves.

GRASS *Cocks* [in huſbandry] ſmall heaps of mown graſs, lying the the firſt day to dry.

GRASS *of Parnaſſus* [*parnaſſia*, Lat.] it hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, out of the flower-cup ariſes an oval membranaceous fruit. This plant grows wild in moſt meadows, particularly in the north. It is called Parnaſſia from mount Parnaſſus, where it was ſuppoſed to grow; and becauſe the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of graſs, tho' the plant has no reſemblance to the graſs kind. *Miller.*

To GRASS, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To breed graſs, to become paſture. *Tuſſer.* 2. To ſpread out on the graſs.

GRA'SSHOPPER [of ᵹꞃæꞅ and hoppaꞃ, Sax. graſz-hoepper, L. Ger. græſhopper, Dan. graaſhoppa, Su.] an inſect that hops in the ſummer graſs. The *cidada* of the Latins, or *cicala* of the Italians, is often by the poets tranſlated graſhopper, but improperly.

GRA'SSINESS [of *graſſy*; or of ᵹꞃæꞅ and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] the ſtate or quality of abounding in graſs.

GRA'SSPLOT [of *graſs* and *plot*] a ſmall level covered with ſhort graſs. *Graſsplots* bordered with flowers. *Mortimer.*

GRA'SSPOLY, a ſpecies of willow wort.

GRA'SSY [ᵹꞃæꞅıcᵹ, Sax.] full of or covered with graſs. *Graſſy* turf. *Milton.*

GRATE [*crates*, Lat.] 1. The range of bars within which fires are made, a part of chimney furniture, conveniency for a fire. An old-faſhion'd *grate* conſumes coals. *Spectator.* 2. A ſort of iron lattice work or partition made with bars placed near to one another or croſſing each other, ſuch as are in cloyſters or priſons. Endeavouring to creep out at the *grates. Addiſon.*

To GRATE, *verb act.* [*gratter*, Fr. *grattare*, It.] 1. To ſcrape or reduce into a coarſe powder by rubbing on a grater, to rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. By rolling up and down *grate* and fret the object metal. *Newton.* 2. To offend, to vex, to fret, to gall, by any thing harſh or vexatious. More gentle dictates, which ſhould leſs *grate* and diſturb them. *Dryden.* 3. To form a ſound by colliſion of rough or hard bodies. On their hinges *grate* harſh thunder. *Milton.* 4. To incloſe or furniſh a place with grate-work.

To GRATE, *verb neut.* 1. To rub hard ſo as to injure or offend, to offend as by oppreſſion or importunity; with *on* or *upon*. To *grate upon* the truth. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To make a harſh noiſe, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

GRATE, *part. adj.* [of *to grate*; *graté*, Fr.] 1. Fretted or made ſmall by rubbing on a grater. 2. Vexed, galled, fretted. 3. Done with grate-work.

GRA'TEFUL [of *gratus*, Lat. and ꝼull, Sax.] 1. Willing or propenſe to reward, or make amends for ſervice done; or ready to acknowledge a favour receiv'd. 2. Agreeable, acceptable, pleaſant. *Grateful* by cuſtom. *Bacon.*

GRA'TEFULLY, *adv.* [of *grateful*] 1. In a grateful manner, with willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits. 2. In a pleaſing manner. *Gratefully* ſtrike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS [of *grateful*] 1. Grateful diſpoſition or temper, duty to benefactors: now obſolete. *Sidney.* 2. Quality of being acceptable, pleaſantneſs.

GRA'TER [*gratoir*, Fr. *grattuggia*, It.] an utenſil to grate any thing upon; alſo a kind of courſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubb'd to powder.

GRATES [plur. of *grate*, which ſee; *crates*, Lat.] 1. Iron lattices. 2. Iron bars in a frame on a fire hearth to make a fire in.

GRA'TIA *Dei*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the plant leſſer centaury.

GRATIÆ *Expectativæ*, Lat. expectative benefices or favours, bulls by which the pope grants mandates for church livings before they become void.

GRATICULA'TION, the act of dividing a draught or deſign into ſquares, in order to reduce it.

GRATIFICA'TION, Fr. [*gratificazione*, It. *gratificacion*, Sp. of *gratificatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of rewarding and making amends for ſome ſervice; a low word. 2. The act of pleaſing. The preſent *gratification* of their palates. *South.* 3. Pleaſure, delight. To renounce thoſe *gratifications* in which he has been long uſed to place his happineſs. *Rogers.* 4. A reward, a recompence: a low word.

GRATIFICA'TOR, *n. ſubſt.* one that performs the act of gratifying. See To GRATIFY.

To GRATIFY, *verb act.* [*gratifier*, Fr. *gratificare*, It. *gratificàr*, Sp. of *gratificor*, Lat.] 1. To recompenſe, to requite with one good turn for another; as, I'll *gratify* you for this trouble. 2. To indulge, to pleaſe by compliance. Nor *gratify* whate'er the great deſire. *Dryden.* 3. To delight, to pleaſe. *Gratified* with ſauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

GRA'TING, *adj.* [*gratant*, Fr.] rough, harſh, diſagreeable.

GRA'TINGLY, *adv.* [of *grating*] harſhly, diſagreeably, offenſively.

GRA'TINGS [of ſhips] wooden grate-work, which lies on the upper deck, between the main and fore-maſts, to let in air and light to the parts underneath.

GRA'TIOUS, &c. See GRACIOUS.

GRATIO'SO, It. [in muſic books] an agreeable manner of playing.

GRATIS, *adv.* Lat. freely, for nothing, without reward or recompence.

GRA'TITUDE [*gratitudine*, It. *gratitud*, Sp. *gratitudo*, Lat.] 1. Duty to benefactors, 2. Thankfulneſs, grateful diſpoſition or carriage, deſire to return benefits. *Gratitude* is properly a virtue diſpoſing the mind to an inward ſenſe and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readineſs to return the ſame or the like. *South.* It is a virtue in the receiver of a benefit, by which he demonſtrates, that the kindneſs was acceptable to him, and upon that ſcore entertains a hearty reſpect for the author of it, ſeeking all occaſions to requite him.

GRATU'ITOUS [*gratuit*, Fr. *gratuito*, It. *gratuitus*, Lat.] 1. Done voluntarily, without any regard to intereſt or recompence; freely beſtowed without claim or merit. The *gratuitous* bleſſings of heaven. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. Aſſerted without proof. To introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms. *Ray.*

GRATU'ITOUSLY, *adv.* [of *gratuitous*] 1. Without claim or merit. 2. Without proof. *Cheyne.*

GRATU'ITOUSNESS, free beſtowment, without expectation of reward or recompence.

GRATU'ITY [*gratuité*, Fr.] a free gift, a preſent, an acknowledgment. Diſmiſſed him with a ſmall *gratuity*. *Broome.*

To GRA'TULATE, *verb act.* [*gratulatus*, of *gratulor*, Lat.] 1. To ſalute with congratulations or expreſſions of pleaſure on good ſucceſs, &c. And *congratulate* his ſafe return to Rome. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To declare joy for. Who this thy 'ſcape from rumour *gratulate*. *Ben Johnſon.*

GRATULA'TION [*gratulatio*, Lat.] the act of rejoicing on the behalf of another; the act of wiſhing joy, expreſſion of joy. I ſhall turn my wiſhes into *gratulations*. *South.*

GRA'TULATORY, pertaining to gratulation, or wiſhing another joy of good ſucceſſes.

GRATZ, a city of Germany, and capital of the dutchy of Stiria, 65 miles ſouth of Vienna.

GRAVE, a final ſyllable in the names of places, is from the Sax. ʒꞃæꝼ, a grove or cave.

GRAVE [ʒꞃaꝼe, ʒꞃæꝼ, Sax. gref, Du. and L. Ger. grab, H. Ger. grafve, Dan. gruoba, Teut.] a hole in the ground, dug for burying a dead perſon.

He hath one foot in the GRAVE.

Lat. *Pedem alterum habet in cymbâ Charontis.* (in Charon's boat.) Gr. Τον ετερον ποδα εν των πορθμειω εχει. Luc. Fr. *Il a un pied dans la foſſe.* It. *Aver un piede nella foſſa.* That is, he is at death's door, or near his end.

GRAVE-CLOATHS [of *grave* and *cloaths*] the dreſs of the dead. *St. John.*

GRAVE-STONE [of *grave* and *ſtone*] the ſtone that is laid over the grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRAVE, *adj.* [Fr. It. and Sp. *gravis*, Lat.] 1. That is of a compoſed countenance, ſerious, ſober, ſedate, not light, not gay, not trifling, ſolemn. 2. [Spoken of ſounds] low or deep, not ſharp of ſound, not acute. The acute accent raiſing the voice in ſome certain ſyllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depreſſing it lower. *Holder.* 3. Being of weight, credible, not futile; little uſed. The *graveſt* of their own writers. *Grew.* 4. Not ſhowy, not tawdry; as, a *grave* ſuit of cloaths.

He is more GRAVE than wiſe.

That is, he has only the appearance of wiſdom. The Lat. ſay ironically, *Tertius è cœlo cecidit Cato.* Juv. (A third Cato is fallen from heaven.)

GRAVE, Ital. [in muſic books] a very grave or ſlow motion, ſomewhat faſter than *adagio*, but ſlower than *largo*.

GRAVE, or GREEVE [ʒꞃeꝼe, Sax. a governor, grave, greve, Du. a viſcount, graaf, Ger. gravo, Teut. an earl] a German title, ſignifying a count, a governor, &c.

GRAVE [in grammar] an accent oppoſed to acute, thus (\`).

GRAVE [in geography] a ſtrong city of the Netherlands, in the province of Dutch Brabant, 8 miles ſouth of Nimeguen.

To GRAVE, *irr. verb act.* graved, *pret.* graven, *irr. part. paſſ.* [ʒꞃaꝼen, Sax. but as it is very little in uſe except adjectively, and then not always, this verb might be reckoned among the regulars; ʒꞃaꝼan, Sax. *graver*, Fr. prob. of γραφω, Gr. to write, graven, or eingraven, Ger. grafve, Dan. grafwa; Su. to dig] 1. To engrave, to carve a figure or inſcription in any hard ſubſtance. With boſſy ſculptures *graven*. *Milton.* 2. To carve or form. The *graven* image. *Hebrews.* 3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal; in order to be impreſſed on paper. To give much ſtrength to what they *grave*. *Dryden.* 4. [From *grave*, ſubſt.] to inter, to entomb; obſolete. Ditches *grave* you all. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To clean, caulk, and ſheath a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

To GRAVE *a Ship*, is to bring her to lie dry a ground, and then to burn off all the old filth that ſticks to her ſides without board.

GRAVE'DO, Lat. [in phyſic] a heavineſs or liſtleſneſs which accompanies a leſſened tranſpiration or taking cold.

GRA'VEL [*gravelle*, or *gravier*, Fr. gravel, Du. *gravel*, Armor. *glarea*, Lat.] 1. The larger and ſtony part of ſand, ſand conſiſting of very ſmall pebble-ſtones. *Gravel* conſiſts of flints of all the uſual ſizes and colours of the ſeveral ſorts of pebbles; ſometimes with a few pyritæ, and other mineral bodies, confuſedly intermixed, and common ſand. *Woodward.* 2. [*Gravelle*, Fr.] ſandy matter concreted in the bladder and kidneys of human bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'VEL, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To cover or pave with gravel, to lay walks with gravel. Bacon uſes it. 2. To ſtick in the ſand. William the conqueror, when he arrived in this iſland, chanced, at his arrival, to be *gravelled*, and one of his feet ſtuck ſo faſt in the ſand, that he fell. *Camden.* 3. To puzzle, perplex, or non-plus. How are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemma's. *Glanville.* 4. [In horſemanſhip] to hurt the foot with gravel confined by the ſhoe.

GRA'VELESS [of *grave*] not buried, being without a tomb or grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRA'VELIN, a port-town of the French Netherlands, 12 miles ſouth of Dunkirk.

GRA'VELLINESS [of *gravelly*] fulneſs of gravel.

GRA'VELLING [with farriers] a diſorder incident to travelling horſes, occaſioned by little gravel ſtones getting in between the hoof and the ſhoe.

GRA'VELLY, *adj.* of *gravel* [*graveleux*, Fr.] full of gravel, conſiſting of gravel. *Gravelly* ſtone. *Bacon.*

GRA'VELY, *adv.* [of *grave*] 1. Seriouſly, ſoberly, ſedately, ſolemnly, not lightly, without mirth. 2. Without gaudineſs, without ſhow.

GRAVE'MENT, *adv.* Fr. [in muſic books] a very ſlow movement, the ſame as grave.

GRA'VEN, *part. paſſ.* of to *grave*. See To GRAVE.

GRA'VENESS [of *grave*] a ſevere, compoſed, quiet countenance, ſoberneſs, and ſolemnity of behaviour, ſeriouſneſs. Numbers make long diſputes, and *graveneſs* dull. *Denham.*

GRAVEO'LENCE, or GRAVEO'LENCY [*graveolentia*, Lat.] a ſtinking, rank ſmell.

GRAVEO'LENT [*graveolens*, Lat.] ſmelling rank, ſtinking.

GRA'VER [ʒꞃæꝼeꞃ, of ʒꞃaꝼan, Sax. to *engrave*, *graveur*, Fr.] 1. An engraver, one who carves upon hard ſubſtances, as wood or metal to be printed on paper. *Dryden.* 2. The ſtyle or tool uſed in graving. The known ways of ſoftening *gravers*. *Boyle.*

GRAVER [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument for taking the ſcales off from teeth, &c.

GRA'VESEND, a port town of Kent, on the ſouthern ſhore of the river Thames, 20 miles eaſt of London.

GRA'VID [*gravidus*, Lat.] big with child.

GRAVI'DITY [*graviditas*, Lat.] ſtate of being big with child, pregnancy. *Arbuthnot.*

GRAVI'NA, a city, a biſhop's ſee of Naples, 27 miles ſouth-weſt of Barri.

GRA'VING, *ſubſt.* [of *grave*] carved work. To grave any manner of *graving*. 2 *Chronicles.* Leagues can never blot out thoſe former *gravings* or characters. *K. Charles.*

GRA'VITAS *Acceleratrix*, Lat. [in mechanics] the ſame as vis centripeta, or that quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre of the earth, accelerating their motion as they come nearer to its ſurface.

To GRA'VITATE, *verb neut.* [*gravis*, Lat.] to weigh or preſs downwards, to tend to the centre of attraction.

GRA'VITATING, *part. act.* [of *gravitate*] weighing or preſſing downward.

GRAVITA'TION [with philoſophers] is the exerciſe of gravity, or a preſſure that a body, by the force of its gravity, exerts on another body under it.

GRA'VITY [*gravitas*, Lat. *gravité*, Fr. *gravità*, It. *gravedàd*, Sp.] 1. Is that force by which bodies are carried or tend towards the centre of the earth, or the natural tendency of one body towards another; alſo the mutual tendency of each body, and each particle of a body towards all others. 2. Atrocioufneſs, weight of guilt. To puniſh the injury committed according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hooker.*

GRAVITY [in mechanics] the conatus or tendency of bodies towards the centre of the earth.

Abſolute GRAVITY [with philoſophers] is the whole weight, by which any body tends towards the earth.

Accelerate GRAVITY, is the force of gravity conſidered as growing greater, the nearer it is to the attracting body.

Relative GRAVITY, is the exceſs of the gravity in any body, above the ſpecific gravity of a fluid it is in.

GRAVITY [in hydroſtatics] the laws of bodies gravitating in fluids.

Specific GRAVITY, or *Apparent* GRAVITY, is the exceſs of gravity in any body, above that of an equal quantity and bulk of another.

GRAVITY [in muſic] an affection of ſound, whereby it becomes denominated grave, low, or flat.

GRAVITY, ſerioufneſs, a compoſed ſedate countenance. Serioufneſs, patience, and *gravity* of hearing. *Bacon.*

GRA'VY, the juice of meat, not much dried by the fire.

GRAY [ᵹꞃaᵹ, ᵹꞃaiᵹ, or ᵹꞃei, Sax. grauw, Du. grau, Ger. grae, Dan. grea, Su. *gris*, Fr. *grigio*, It.] 1. A mixed colour, partly of black and white. 2. White or hoary with old age. *Gray* headed. *Walton.* 3. Dark, like the opening or cloſe of day. The *gray-eyed* morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRAY, *ſubſt.* a badger. *Ainſworth.*

GRA'YBEARD [of *gray* and *beard*] an old man in contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRAY-*Hound*, or GREY-*Hound* [of ᵹꞃiᵹ-hunꝺe, ᵹꞃaᵹ-hunꝺe, Sax. or graa, Dan. and hunꝺe, Sax.] an hunting-dog. See GREY-*Hound.*

GRAY *of the Morning*, the break of day.

GRAY'LING, a fiſh; the umber. The grayling lives in ſuch rivers as the trout does, and is uſually taken with the ſame baits, and after the ſame manner; he is of a fine ſhape; his fleſh white, and his teeth, thoſe little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not ſo general a fiſh as the trout, nor ſo good to eat. *Walton.*

GRAY'NESS [of *gray*] aſhcolouredneſs, the quality of being gray.

To GRAZE, *verb neut.* [*ecraſer*, to cruſh, or rather of *razer*, Fr. in the ſame ſenſe] 1. To glance, paſs lightly on the ground, as a bullet does. Like to the bullets *grazing*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To move on devouring. The fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon.*

To GRAZE, *verb neut.* ᵹꞃaꞅian, of ᵹꞃaꞅ, Sax.] 1. To feed on graſs, to eat graſs. To ſee my ewes *graze*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To ſupply graſs. It will never *graze* to purpoſe. *Bacon.*

To GRAZE, *verb act.* 1. To tend grazing cattle, to ſet cattle to feed on graſs, to keep cattle at graſs. To *graze* his cows. *Swift.* 2. To feed upon. The lambs with wolves ſhall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

GRA'ZIER [either of *graze*, ᵹꞃaꞅ, Sax. or *graiſſer*, or *engraiſſer*, Fr. to fatten] one who fattens cattle for ſale.

GRA'ZING, *part. act.* [of to *graze*] 1. Feeding on graſs. 2. Glanceing, paſſing lightly over a thing.

GREASE [*graiſſe*, Fr. *graſſo*, It. *gráca*, Port.] the ſoft part of the fat of beaſts.

GREASE [with farriers] a ſwelling and gourdineſs of legs, which generally happens to a horſe after his journey.

To GREASE, *verb act.* [*graiſſor*, Fr.] to dawb or ſmear with greaſe, to bribe, to corrupt with preſents. The *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryden.*

To GREASE in the fiſt.

Fr. *Deſoncer le poignet.* To fee or bribe a perſon.

GREASE *Molten*, a diſtemper in a horſe, when his fat is melted by over-hard riding or labour.

GRE'ASED, *part. paſſ.* [*graiſſe*, Fr.] dawbed with greaſe.

GREA'SILY, in a greaſy manner.

GREA'SINESS [of *greaſe*] greaſy condition, oilineſs, fatneſs. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY [*couvert de graiſſe*, Fr.] 1. Dawbed with greaſe. The *greaſy* rogues. *Otway.* 2. Fat, oily. *Greaſy* reliques. *Shakeſpeare* 3. Fat of body, bulky; in reproach. This *greaſy* knight. *Shakeſpere.*

GREAT, *adj.* [ᵹꞃeat, Sax. groot, Du. groet, O. and L. Ger. groſʒ, H. Ger.] 1. Large, big, huge, as to bulk or number. A *great* multitude. *St. Matthew.* 2. Having any quality in a high degree. There were they in *great* fear. *Pſalms.* 3. Conſiderable in extent or duration. A *great* while to come. *2 Samuel.* 4. Important, weighty. A *great* truth. *Tillotſon.* 5. Chief, principal. The *great* ſeal. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Mighty, noble, of high rank, of large power. None could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rowe.* 7. Illuſtrious, eminent. O Lord thou art *great*. *Jeremiah.* 8. Grand of aſpect, of exalted mein. She walks ſerenely *great*. *Dryden.* 9. Noble, magnanimous. *Great* mindedneſs. *Sidney.* 10. Swelling, proud. *Great* looks. *Knolles.* 11. Familiar, much acquainted; a low word. Thoſe that are *great* with them. *Bacon.* 12. Teeming, pregnant. Cattle *great* with young. *May.* 13. It is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity; as, my *great* grandfather is the father of my grandfather, or grandmother; *great* grand-daughter is the daughter of my grandſon, or grand-daughter. 14. Difficult, hard, grievous; a proverbial expreſſion. It is no *great* matter. *Taylor.*

GREAT, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] the whole, the groſs, the whole in a lump. No ſhips ſhould be builded by the *great*. *Raleigh.*

GEE'ATBELLIED [of *great* and *belly*] pregnant, teeming. A *great-bellied* woman. *Wilkins.*

GREAT *Circles of the Globe or Sphere* [with aſtronomers] are thoſe, whoſe planes paſſing through the centre of the ſphere, divide it into two equal parts or hemiſpheres, of which there are ſix drawn on the globe, *viz.* the meridian, horizon, equator, ecliptic, and the two coloures.

GREAT *Circular-ſailing* [with navigators] is the manner of conducting a ſhip in, or rather pretty near the arch of a great circle, that paſſes through the zenith of the two places, from whence and to which ſhe is bound.

To GRE'ATEN, *verb act.* [from *great*] to make great, to amplify, to enlarge, to augment, to aggrandize themſelves in Italy. *Raleigh.* FORDYCE's *dialogues on Education.*

GRE'ATHEARTED [of *great* and *heart*] high-ſpirited, undejected. The earl as *greathearted* as he. *Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY, *adv.* [of *great*] 1. In a great degree. Thy ſorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.* 2. Nobly, illuſtriouſly. By an high fate thou *greatly* didſt expire. *Dryden.* 3. Magnanimouſly, generouſly, bravely.

> Where are theſe bold intrepid ſons of war,
> That *greatly* turn their back upon the foe. *Addiſon.*

4. Hugely, mightily, very much.

GRE'ATNESS [ᵹꞃeatneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Largeneſs of number or quantity. 2. Comparative quantity. We judge of the *greatneſs* of theſe ſort of quantities. *Locke.* 3. High degree of any quality. The *greatneſs* of the reward. *Rogers.* 4. High place, dignity, influence, empire. *Greatneſs* at ſea. *Swift.* 5. Mightineſs, nobleneſs; ſometimes a title of dignity. I beg your *greatneſs* not to give the law. *Dryden.* 6. Swelling pride, affected ſtate. It is not of pride or *greatneſs* that he cometh not. *Bacon.* 7. Merit, nobleneſs of mind, magnanimity. *Greatneſs* of mind and nobleneſs. *Milton.* 8. Grandeur, ſtate. *Greatneſs* with Timon dwells in ſuch a draught. *Pope.*

GREAVE, *ſubſt.* [ᵹꞃæꝼ, Sax.] a grove. *Spenſer.*

GREAVES [*greves*, Fr.] armour antiently worn on the legs, a kind of boots; without a ſingular. He had *greaves* of braſs upon his legs. *2 Samuel.*

GRE'CIAN, a native of Greek; alſo one learned in the Greek tongue.

GRECIAN *Empire.* The *Medo-Perſian* or *Perſian* empire (as has been already ſhewn) raiſed itſelf on the ruins of the *Babylonian*, whoſe metropolis was taken by CYRUS, in the year before Chriſt 538. And in the year before Chriſt 333, was that *deciſive battle* of Iſsus fought, in which *Alexander the Macedonian*, at the head of all confederate Greece (the *Lacedemonians* only excepted) overcame *Darius Codomannus*, the laſt of the Perſian kings; and laid the foundation of a new empire, which extended from *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, as far as *India*. This kingdom, as Sir *Iſaac Newton* obſerves, remained entire, during the reign of *Alexander the Great*, and his brother *Aridæus* and two young ſons; and then it broke into ſeveral independent ſtates. *Antigonus*, who firſt of all Alexander's officers aſſumed the title of KING, reigned over *Syria* and *Leſſer Aſia*. After his example, *Seleucus*, *Caſſander*, *Lyſimachus*, and *Ptolemy*, took upon themſelves the ſame title and dignity. *Seleucus* reigned over the nations which were beyond the *Euphrates*; but after ſix years he conquered *Antigonus*, and thereby became poſſeſſed of *one* of the FOUR HORNS, or kingdoms, which, in the prophetic viſion of *Daniel*, aroſe out of the *he-goat*, after the FIRST HORN [*i. e.* the whole *entire* kingdom under *Alexander* and his houſe] was broken up. *Caſſander* reigned over *Macedon*, *Greece*, and *Epirus*; *Lyſimachus* over *Thrace*; and *Ptolemy* over *Egypt*. But theſe kingdoms, through a ſeries of wars, and changes in proceſs of time, became reduced into *two* notable ones, henceforward called by the ſame prophet, the kings of the *South* and the *North*: For *Ptolemy* now reigned over *Egypt*, *Lybia*, *Æthiopia*, *Arabia*, *Phœnicia*, *Cœloſyria*, and *Cyprus*; and *Seleucus* having united *three* of the *four* kingdoms, had a dominion ſcarce inferior to that of the *Perſian* empire, conquered by *Alexander the Great*. But how great and formidable ſoever theſe powers were, they were obliged at length to ſtoop under the force of the ROMAN arms; which (after the conqueſt of *Macedon*, in the year before Chriſt 168) rent from them at leaſt all the territories on this ſide the *Euphrates*; and at length extended their empire ſo far *ſouthward*, as to take in *Egypt*. NEWTON's Obſervat. on Daniel, &c. p. 116, 117, 172, 173, 189; compared with *Petav.* Rationar. Temp. p. 137, &c.

GRE'CISM [*greciſm*, Fr. of *græciſmus*, Lat.] the idiom or propriety of the Greek language.

GREE [*gré*, Fr. probably from *gratia*, Lat.] 1. Good will, favour, good graces.

> To her makes preſent of his ſervice ſeen,
> Which ſhe accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Spenſer.*

2. Contentment, ſatisfaction.

GREE [in heraldry] degree or ſtep.

GREE [in law] will, allowance, liking.

To make GREE *to Parties* [in law] is to give them ſatisfaction for an injury done.

GREECE, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from degrees] a flight of ſteps. The lord archbiſhop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon.*

GREECE [in geography] the preſent Rumelia, and the ancient Hellas, reaches from the Adriatic Sea, to the Archipelago.

GRE'EDILY, *adv.* [of *greedy*] eagerly, ravenouſly, with keen appetite or deſire.

GRE'EDINESS [ᵹꞃæꝺiᵹneꞅꞅe, Sax.] a greedy, covetous, eager appetite or deſire after any thing, voracity, ravenouſneſs. Wolf in *greedineſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRE'EDY [ᵹꞃeꝺiᵹ, Sax. graadig, Dan. gretig, Du.] 1. Ravenous, hungry, covetous or eager after, deſiring more than enough. 2. Eager, vehemently deſirous of any thing; now commonly taken in an ill ſenſe. *Greedy* of gain. *Proverbs.*

GREEK, of or pertaining to Greece; alſo the Greek language.

GREEN, *adj.* [ᵹꞃene, Sax. grun, Ger. groen, Du.] 1. Not ripe, young, becauſe fruits are green before they are ripe. 2. Half raw, not roaſted. We ſay the meat is *green* when it is half roaſted. *Watts.* 3. Freſh, new. As a *green* wound. *Bacon.* 4. Having a colour formed, by mixing blue and yellow; having the colour of graſs, herbs, leaves of tree. This colour is ſaid to be the moſt favourable to the ſight. The general colour of plants is *green*. *Bacon.* 5. Pale, ſickly. Whence we call the maid's diſeaſe the green ſickneſs, the chloroſis; like Sapphos, χλωροτερη ποιας. 6. Flouriſhing, undecayed, freſh. From the colour of trees in ſpring. 7. Not dry, moiſt, juicy, having the ſap in it. The wood was *green*. *Hooker.*

GREEN, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. The green colour, which is of different ſhades. The two colours of yellow and blue, if mingled together in any conſiderable proportion, make a *green*. *Watts.* 2. A graſſy plain. Theſe *greens* before your town. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Leaves, branches, wreaths. The fragrant *greens* I ſeek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*

To GREEN, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to make green. A low word. *Thomſon.*

Gree'n-broom [*cytiſo geniſta*, Lat.] a plant which hath a papilionaceous flower, ſucceeded by compreſſed pods, that contain many kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. This ſhrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths. *Miller.*

Green *Chaffer*, a kind of beetle.

Green-*Cloth*, a board or court of juſtice held in the compting-houſe of the king's houſhold, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court-royal, and for correcting all the ſervants that ſhall offend. The *green-cloth* law. *Bacon.*

Gree'neyed [of *green* and *eye*] having eyes of a green colour. *Greeney'd* jealouſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Green-*Finch*, a bird. *Mortimer.*

Gree'nfish, a kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Greenga'ge, a ſpecies of plum.

Green-*Hide*, is one not yet curried; but as it is juſt taken off from the carcaſſes of beaſts.

Green-*Houſe*, a conſervatory for tender plants. Like ſo many natural *green-houſes*. *Addiſon.*

Green-*Hue* [in foreſt law] every thing that grows green within the foreſt.

Gree'nish, *adj.* [of *green*] inclinable to, or of a faint green, ſomewhat green.

Gree'nishness [of *greeniſh* ᵹꞃeneꞅꞅe, Sax.] a faint greenneſs.

Gree'nland, a cold, miſerable country, lying near the north-pole; but remarkable for the whale-fiſhery, carried on with great ſucceſs on its coaſts.

Gree'nly, *adv.* [of *green*] 1. With a green, or greeniſh colour. 2. Freſhly, newly. 3. Not ripely. 4. Wanly, palely, timidly. I cannot look *greenly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mountain **Green**, a ſort of greeniſh powder, found in little grains like ſand, in ſome mountains in Hungary, &c.

Gree'nness [of *green*] 1. Green colour, or quality. 2. Unripeneſs, not maturity. The errors in his nature were excuſed by the *greenneſs* of his youth. *Sidney.* 3. Freſhneſs, vigour. The picture of a man in the *greenneſs* and vivacity of his youth. *South.* 4. Newneſs, not ſtaleneſs.

Greens, whatever grows in a kitchen-garden, excepting roots and pulſe.

Greensi'ckness [of *green* and *ſickneſs*] the chloroſis.

Green *Silver* [in Writtle in Eſſex] the duty of an half-penny paid yearly to the lord of the manor.

Gree'nsward, or **Gree'nsword** [of *green* and *ſword*; of the ſame original with *ſwarth*] the turf on which graſs grows. The *greenſword*. *Dryden.* A thin *greenſward*. *Swift.*

Green *Wax* [ſtatute law] a term uſed for the eſtreats, iſſues, and fines in the Exchequer, delivered to the ſheriffs under the ſeal of that court, made in green wax, to be levied in the county.

Gre'enweed [of *green* and *weed*] dyers weed.

Gre'enwich, a market town of Kent, ſix miles from London. It is famous for a royal hoſpital for ſeamen, and a royal obſervatory.

Gre'enwood [of *green* and *wood*] a wood conſidered, as it appears in the ſpring or ſummer; it is ſometimes uſed as one word. *Greenwood ſhade*. *Dryden.*

To **Greet**, *verb act.* [ᵹꞃeꞇan, Sax. grooten, Du. groten, O. and L. Ger. grüſſen, H. Ger. *grator*, Lat.] 1. To ſalute one in kindneſs or reſpect, to wiſh to or for a perſon ſome felicity or other. The mayor of London comes to *greet* you. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To congratulate. To *greet* his victory. *Spenſer.* 3. To addreſs at meeting.

> I would gladly go
> To *greet* my Pallas. *Dryden.*

4. To addreſs in whatever manner in general. Mark my *greetings* well. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To pay compliments at a diſtance. This diamond he *greets* your wife withal. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To meet as thoſe do who go to pay congratulations; not much in uſe. We will *greet* the time. *Shakeſpeare.* Our eyes unhappy never *greeted* more. *Pope.*

To **Greet**, *verb neut.* to meet and ſalute. There *greet* in ſilence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gre'eter [from *greet*] one that greets or ſalutes.

Gree'ting, *ſubſt.* [of *greet*] the act of ſaluting; ſalutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Greeze, *ſubſt.* [otherwiſe written *greece*, *grieze*, *griſe*, or *grice*] a flight of ſteps, a ſtep. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gre'gal [*gregalis*, Lat.] pertaining to a flock.

Grega'rious [*gregarius*, Lat.] going in flocks, herds, or companies, like ſheep or partridges. *Ray.*

Gregarious *Birds*, ſuch as do not live ſolitary, but aſſociate in flights or coveys, a great many together in company.

Grego'rian *Calendar*, is one which ſhews the new and full moon, with the time of Eaſter, and the moveable feaſts that depend upon it, by means of epacts diſpoſed through the ſeveral months of the Gregorian year, and is different from the Julian calendar, in both the form of the year, and that it uſes epacts inſtead of golden numbers.

Gregorian *Epocha*, is the epocha or time whence the Gregorian calendar or computation took place.

Gregorian *Year*, a new account of time, the new account or new ſtyle, eſtabliſhed upon the reformation of the calendar, by pope Gregory XIII, *A. D.* 1582, according to which the year conſiſts of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 ſeconds; whereas, according to the old ſtyle, or Julian account by Julius Cæſar, the year did conſiſt of 365 days, 6 hours, whereby 11 days being taken out of the month of October, the days of their months go always 11 days before the computation in the Julian account. Which new ſtyle or account is uſed now in England, ſince the year 1752, when the old ſtile was altered by act of parliament, which example hath been followed by Sweden and Denmark: and it is now become the common way of reckoning in moſt parts of Europe.

Grena'de [in cookery] veal collops larded, pidgeons, and a ragoo baked in a ſtew-pan, being covered underneath and on the top with thin ſlices of bacon.

Grena'de, *ſubſt.* [from *ponum granatum*, Lat.] a little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, commonly two inches and a half in diameter, which being filled with fine powder, is ſet on fire by means of a ſmall fuſee faſtened to the touch-hole. As ſoon as it is kindled, the caſe flies into many ſhatters. They ſerve to fire cloſe and narrow paſſages, and are aften thrown with the hand among the ſoldiers to diſorder their ranks. See **Granade**.

Grenadi'er, Fr. a tall foot ſoldier, that wears a cap, of whom there is one company in every regiment; ſuch men being employed to throw granades.

Grena'do, *ſubſt.* the ſame with grenade. To quench a flaming *grenado*. *Watts.*

Greno'ple, a city of France, capital of Dauphiny, 45 miles ſouth-eaſt of Lyons.

Greve [ᵹeꞃeꞅa, or ᵹꞃeeꞅa, Sax.] a denomination of power and authority, ſignifying as much as count. See **Grave**.

Greut [in mines] the earthy part of what is dug up, having no oar in it.

Grew, *pret.* of *to grow*. See To **Grow**.

Grey, *adj.* [*gris*, Fr.] more properly written *gray*. See **Gray**.

Grey-hound [ᵹꞃiᵹ-hunꝺ, Sax. which Minſhew will have of *græcus*, *q.* greek-hound, ſuch dogs having been firſt uſed in hunting; but others of *grey*, a badger, a hound, *q.* a dog that hunts the badger] a ſwift, ſlender hunting dog that chaſes in ſight.

Grice, *ſubſt.* 1. A young wild boar, a little pig. *Gouldman.* Twelve white *greeces*. *Gawin Douglas.* 2. For greeze or degrees, a ſtep. No, not a *grice*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Gride**, *verb neut.* [*gridare*, It.] to cut, to make way by cutting [A word elegant but not in uſe. *Johnſon*] Through his thigh the mortal ſteel did *gride*. *Spenſer.*

> The *griding* ſword with diſcontinuous wound,
> Paſs'd through him. *Milton.*

Gri'delin *Colour*, a changeable colour, mixt of white and red. The bloomy *gridelin*. *Dryden.*

Gri'd-iron [prob. of *grate* and *iron*, *q. d.* a grated iron. Of *grind*, Iſland. a grate, and *iron*. *Johnſon*] 1. A kitchen utenſil, a portable grate for broiling meat upon the fire

Grief [from *to grieve*, *griff*, Wel. prob. from the Engliſh. *Johnſon*] 1. Sorrow of heart, trouble of mind for ſomething paſt. 2. Grievance, harm [*grier*, Fr. *grave*, Lat. heavy] Be factious for redreſs of all theſe *griefs*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3 Pain, diſeaſe.

Gri'evance [of *grief*, Fr. or *gravis*, Lat.] 1. An injury, loſs, or any thing that cauſes grief. Uſed of ſuch cauſes as are the effects of human conduct. *Swift.* 2. A ſtate of uneaſineſs; obſolete.

To **Grieve**, *verb act.* [prob. of *grever*, O. Fr. to aggrieve, grieber, Flem. *gravo*, of *gravis*, Lat.] to afflict, to hurt, ſometimes in an imperſonal form. It *grieved* him at his heart. *Geneſis.*

To **Grieve**, *verb neut.* to be ſorrowful, to be in pain for ſomething paſt, to mourn, as for the death of friends; with *at* or *for*.

Grie'vingly, *adv.* [of *grieving*] in ſorrow. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Grie'vous [of *grief* or *grever*, O. Fr.] 1. Cauſing grief or ſorrow. A great, but *grievous* truth. *Watts.* 2. Afflictive, painful, burdenſome, hard to bear. Affliction is naturally *grievous*. *Hooker.* 3. Expreſſing a great degree of uneaſineſs. *Grievous* complaints. *Clarendon.* 4. Atrocious, heavy, odious. A *grievous* fault. 5. Sometimes uſed adverbially in low language. He's *grievous* ſick. *Shakeſpeare.*

Grie'vously, *adv.* [of *grievous*] 1. In a grievous manner, painfully, with pain.

> A large lukewarm flood,
> Red as the roſe, thence guſhed *grievouſly*. *Spenſer.*

2. With diſcontent, with ill-will. *Grievouſly* the matter was taken. *Knolles.* 3. Calamitouſly, miſerably. *Grievouſly* vexed. *Hooker.* 4. Vexatiouſly, to a great degree of uneaſineſs. *Grievouſly* annoyed with mire and dirt. *Ray.*

Grie'vousness [of *grievous*] ſorrow, pain, calamity, heavineſs, burdenſomeneſs, afflictedneſs. *Iſaiah.*

Gri'ffin, or **Gri'ffon** [*griffon*, Fr. *grifone*, It. *griſo*, Sp. gryp, Su. Du. and L. Ger. greiff, H. Ger. this ſhould rather be written *gryfon* or *gryphon*, *gryps*, Lat. γρυψ, Gr. but it is generally written *griffin*. *Johnſon.*] a fabulous creature, half an eagle and half a lion, as being generated between theſe two animals, having the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle; to expreſs ſtrength and ſwiftneſs joined together, extraordinary vigilancy to preſerve things with which they are intruſted. They really exiſt no where but in painting or ſculpture, tho' the poets feign that Apollo had his chariot drawn by them; the heathen naturaliſts perſuaded the ignorant, that theſe creatures guarded the gold mines with incredible watchfulneſs and reſolution, that none might come at them.

Grig [prob. of cꞃecca, Sax. the brink of a river, under which they chiefly lie, kricke, Bavar. a little duck. *Johnſon*] 1. It ſeems originally to have ſignified any thing below the natural ſize. 2. The ſmalleſt ſort of eel. 3. A merry creature [ſuppoſed from *Greek*, *græculus feſtivus*, Lat.] Merry as a *grig*. *Swift.*

Grill, a ſort of ſmall fiſh.

To **Grill**, *verb neut.* [*grille*, Fr. a grate] to broil on a grid-iron.

To **Grill** *Oiſters*, the ſame as ſcolloping them, to roaſt oiſters in the deep ſhell on the fire with butter and crumbs of bread.

Grilla'de, Fr. a diſh of broiled meat; any thing broiled on a gridiron.

To **Gri'lly**, *verb act.* [from *grill*] this word ſignifies, as it ſeems, to harraſs, to hurt; as we now ſay, to roaſt a man, for to teize him. We're *grilled* all at Temple-Bar. *Hudibras.*

Grim, *adj.* [ᵹꞃim, ᵹꞃimma, Sax. grimmich, Du.] 1. Fierce of countenance, frightful, hideous. To ſee the lion look ſo *grim*. *Spenſer.* 2 Ugly, ill looking. *Grim* viſag'd war. *Shakeſpeare.*

Grima'ce, Fr. [of ᵹꞃim, Sax. or Eng. and *acies*, Lat. prob. of grimmig, Ger. gryn, Su.] 1. A diſtortion of the viſage or countenance, either by way of contempt, or from affectation or habit. Addicted to *grimace*. *Spectator.* 2. Air of affectation.

> Vice in a vizard to avoid *grimace*,
> Allows all freedom but to ſee the face. *Granville.*

Grima'lkin, *ſubſt.* [*gris*, Fr. *grey* and *malkin*, or little moll] 1. A grey little woman. 2. The name of an old cat. *J. Philips.*

To **Grime**, *verb act.* [begrimen, Du.] to beſmut or dawb with ſoot, to ſully deeply. My face I'll *grime* with filth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Grime, *ſubſt.* [*grim*, Eng. or grime, Du.] ſmut, or daubed with ſoot, dirt deeply inſinuated, ſullying blackneſs not eaſily cleanſed.

Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward.*

GRI'MLY, *adv.* [of *grim*] 1. Horribly, terribly. The ſkies look *grimly*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Sourly, crabbedly, ſullenly. Look *grimly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'MNESS [of *grim*] fierceneſs of countenance, horror.

GRI'MSBY, a borough and port town of Lincolnſhire, near the mouth of the Humber, 158 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

To GRIN, *verb neut.* [ʒꞃinian, Sax. grienen, L. Ger. grinden, grynen, Du. Undoubtedly of the ſame origin with *to grind*, as we now ſay, to *grind* the teeth, *grincer*, Fr. *Johnſon*] 1. To ſhew the teeth, to ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips, to laugh contemptuouſly. Others *grinning* and only ſhewing their teeth. *Stillingfleet.* 2. To fix the teeth, as in anguiſh. I like not ſuch *grinning* however. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRIN, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the act of cloſing the teeth and ſhewing them. He ſhewed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addiſon.* 2. [ʒꞃyn, ʒꞃyene, Sax.] a trap or ſnare. Like a birde that haſteth to his *gryn*. *Chaucer.* The *grin* ſhall take him by the heel. *Job.*

To GRIND, *irr. verb act. pret.* I ground, *part. paſſ.* ground, [ʒeʒꞃunden, of ʒꞃindan, Sax.] 1. To break ſmall with a mill, to reduce any thing to powder by attrition. Do we *grind* inanimate corn into living and rational meal? *Bentley.* 2. To ſharpen or ſmooth by rubbing upon ſomething hard; as, to *grind* an ax, a knife, *&c.* 3. To rub one thing againſt another. *Grinding* of one ſtone againſt another. *Bacon.* 4. To harraſs, to oppreſs. To *grind* the Neapolitans. *Addiſon.*

To GRIND, *verb neut.* 1. To perform the act of grinding, to move a mill.

To *grind*
Among the ſlaves and aſſes. *Milton.*

2. To be moved, as in the act of grinding. My *grinding* jaws. *Rowe.*

To GRIND with every wind.

Lat. *Servire ſcenæ.* Ger. ſich in alles ſchicken. To accommodate one's ſelf to every occurrence of life; or to hold with every ſide or party, to be a turn-coat or time-ſerver.

GRI'NDER [ʒꞃindeꞃe, Sax.] 1. One who grinds, one that works in a mill. 2. The inſtrument of grinding. 3. [ʒꞃind-toꞇhaꞅ, Sax.] the great teeth of an animal, that grind and break the meat in chewing, the back teeth, the double teeth. 4. The teeth, in irony or contempt. Whetted *grinders* try'd. *Dryden.*

GRI'NDING, *part. act.* [of *grind*] 1. Sharpening by grinding on a grindſtone. 2. Breaking ſmall with a mill.

GRI'ND-STONE, or **GRI'NDLE-STONE** [of *grind* and *ſtone*, ʒꞃindꞅꞇan, Sax.] a round ſtone for grinding or ſharpening iron tools. The *grind-ſtone* to ſharpen the coulters. *Hammond.*

GRINGOLEE' [in heraldry] as a croſs *gringolée*, is a croſs made in the ſame manner as the croſs *anchrée* or *anchored*, with this difference, that thoſe that ſhould repreſent the flooks of the anchors at the end, are the heads of the ſtakes, which turn both ways as the flooks do.

GRI'NNER [of *grin*] he that grins. *Addiſon.*

GRI'NNINGLY, *adv.* [of *grin*] with a grinning laugh.

GRI'NSTEAD-EAST, a borough town of Suſſex, 29 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament

GRIP, or **GRIPE** [ʒꞃip, Sax.] a ſmall ditch cut acroſs a meadow or ploughed land, in order to drain it.

GRIPE [ʒꞃipe, Sax. greep, Du. O. and L. Ger. grieff, H. Ger. garve, O. Ger. garwan, Teut.] 1. A ſqueeze, preſſure.

He ſtrain'd the breaſt,
'Tis true the harden'd breaſt reſiſts the *gripe*. *Dryden.*

2. Graſp, hold, ſeizure of the hand or paw. They put a barren ſceptre in my *gripe*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Oppreſſion, cruſhing power. Out of the *gripes* of cruel men. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Affliction, pinching diſtreſs. Chilling *gripe* of ſorrow. *Milton.* 5. A covetous, tenacious, oppreſſive uſerer.

GRIPE [of a ſhip] is the compaſs or ſharpneſs of her ſtern under water, eſpecially towards the bottom of the ſtern.

To GRIPE, *verb act.* [greipan, Goth. ʒꞃipan, Sax. gribe, Dan. grypa, Su. grypen, Du. O. and L. Ger. greiffen, H. Ger. ghiriſften, Perſ.] 1. To hold faſt in the fiſt, to graſp, to preſs with the fingers. *Griping* hold. *Dryden.* 2. [*griper*, Fr.] To ſeize or lay faſt hold of, to catch eagerly. The *griped* prey. *Spenſer.* 3. To cloſe, to clutch. The more thou tickleſt, *gripes* his hand the faſter. *Pope.* 4. To ſqueeze hard with the hand, to pinch, to preſs. *Grip'd* her flanks. *Dryden.*

To GRIPE, *verb neut.* to give the cholic, to twinge or wring the guts. The *griping* of an hungry belly. *Locke.*

To GRIPE [with ſailors] a ſhip is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe keeps a good wind.

GR'IPER [of *gripe*] an oppreſſor, uſerer, or extortioner. Burton uſes it.

The **GRIPES**, in the plur. [of ʒꞃipe, Sax.] a wringing or twiſting of the bowels, belly-ach, cholic; in low language.

GRI'PE-STICK [with ſurgeons] a ſtick uſed in cutting off an arm.

GRI'PINGLY, *adv.* [of *griping*] with pain in the guts. Bacon uſes it.

GRI'PLE, *ſubſt.* a greedy ſnatcher, or griping miſer. Spenſer uſes it.

GRI'SAMBER, *ſubſt.* uſed by Milton for ambergriſe, in his *Pardiſe Regained.*

GRISE, *ſubſt.* See GREEZE, as it ſhould be written. A ſtep, or ſcale of ſteps. As a *griſe* or ſtep. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'SKIN, *ſubſt.* [*griſgin*, Iriſh, roaſt meat] the vertebræ of a hog; as, a pork *griſkin*.

GRI'SLED, hoary, grey-headed.

GRI'SLY [ʒꞃiꞅlic, Sax. gruwelick, or afgryſelick, Du. afgrieſelich, L. Ger. grauſzlich, H. Ger.] hideous, frightful to behold; rough, ſqualid, ugly. The *griſly* toadſtool grown there. *Spenſer.* The *griſly* bear. *Addiſon.*

GRIST [ʒꞃiꞅꞇ, Sax.] 1. Corn to be ground at a mill. Get *griſt* to the mill. *Tuſſer.* 2. Supply, proviſion.

Form ſay I, as well as they,
Muſt fail, if matter bring no *griſt*. *Swift.*

3. *To bring griſt* to one's mill; to bring advantage or gain. Ayliffe uſes it.

GR'ISTLE [ʒꞃiꞅꞇle, Sax.] a cartilage, a part of the body next in hardneſs to a bone. Bacon uſes it.

GRI'STLINESS [of ʒꞃiꞅꞇle, Sax.] fulneſs of griſtles.

GRI'SLY, full of griſtles, made of griſtles. Fins are made of *griſly* ſpokes or rays. *Ray.*

GRIT, a fiſh, called alſo a *grample*.

GRIT [gret, grwt, Brit. ʒꞃeꞇꞇa, ʒꞃeoꞇ, Sax.] 1. The coarſe part of meal. 2. Oats huſked or coarſely ground. 3. The duſt of ſtones, ſand, rough hard particles. Without the leaſt particle of *grit*. *Grew.* 4. Grits are foſſils found in minute maſſes, forming together a kind of powder; they ſeem the rudely broken fragments of larger maſſes. One ſort is a fine, dull-looking, grey grit, which, if wetted with ſalt water into mortar or paſte, dries almoſt immediately, and coaleſces into a hard ſtony maſs, ſuch as is not eaſily afterwards diſunited by water. This is the pulvis nuteolanus of the ancients, mixed among their cements uſed in buildings ſunk into the ſea; and in France and Italy, an ingredient in their harder plaiſters, under the name of pozzolane. It is common on the ſides of hills in Italy. Another ſpecies, which is a coarſe, beautifully green, dull grit, is the chryſocolla of the ancients, which they uſed in ſoldering gold; long ſuppoſed a loſt foſſil. It ſerves the purpoſe of ſoldering metals better than borax, and may be had for carriage from the ſhores of New England. The ferrugineous black glittering grit, is the black ſhining ſand employed to throw over writing, found on the ſhores of Italy. What is commonly uſed in London is from Genoa. The coarſe, glittering, browniſh black is nearly of the ſame nature, but inferior in all reſpects. *Hill.*

GRI'TTINESS [of *gritty*] ſandineſs, fulneſs of grit, or duſt of ſtones, *&c.* Mortimer uſes it.

To GRI'TTLE, to juſt break corn, or to grind it but a little in the mill.

GRI'TTY [of *grit*] ſandy, or full of grit. Newton uſes it.

GRITH [ʒꞃiꞇh, Sax.] peace, agreement.

GRI'ZELIN, *adj.* [more properly *gridelin*] A *grizelin* or pale red. *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE, *ſubſt.* [*griſaille*, from *gris*, Fr. gray] a mixture of white and black; gray. When time has ſown a *grizzle* on thy face. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'ZLED, or **GRIZZLE**, *adj.* [of *grizzle*] variegated with ſtreaks, *&c.* of different colours, as black and white intermixt, interſperſed with grey. His beard was *grizzled*. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'ZZLY [*gris*, Fr. gray] ſomewhat gray, grizled. Old ſquirrels turn *grizzly*. *Bacon.*

GROAN [prob. of grwn, Brit. or ʒꞃan, Sax.] 1. A deep ſigh, either from ſorrow or pain, breath expired with noiſe and difficulty. Sighs and *groans* and ſhrieks that rend the air. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Any hoarſe dead ſound. Such *groans* of roaring wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GROAN [ʒꞃanian, Sax.] to fetch deep, hard and loud ſighs; as in pain or agony. To ſigh his griefs and *groan* his pains. *South.*

To GROAN [with hunters] who ſay a buck groans when ſhe makes a noiſe at rutting time.

GRO'ANFUL [of *groan* and *full*] ſad, agonizing. A *groanful* ſound. *Spenſer.*

GLO'ANING, *part. act.* [of *to groan*, of ʒꞃaman, Sax.] fetching deep or loud ſighs, *&c.*

GROAT [groot, Du. *groſſe*, Fr. *groſſa*, It.] 1. A ſilver coin of four pence value. 2. A proverbial word for a ſmall ſum. Without a *groat* to her fortune. *Swift.*

GROATS, hull'd grits or oatmeal coarſely ground. *Scott.*

GRO'CER [this ſhould be written *groſſer*, from *groſs*, a large quantity, becauſe anciently they ſold all by the groſs or wholeſale; or as others, of *groſſus*, Lat. a green fig, in which they traded, and which their preſent ſtate ſeems to favour.] A *grocer* is a man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar, plums and ſpices for gain. One of the twelve chief companies of London.

GROCERS, were incorporated *anno* 1344, by the name of grocers, having been formerly called pepperers. They are governed by a maſter, four wardens, ſeventy aſſiſtants, and there are about 277 on the livery; the livery fine is 20 *l.* they are the ſecond of the twelve companies.

Their armorial enſigns are argent, a cheveron gules, between ſix cloves in chief, and three in baſe ſable, creſt on a helmet, and torſe a camel trippant proper, bridled of the ſecond, ſupporters two griffins per feſs gules and *or*. The motto, *God grant Grace.*

GRO'CERY, *ſubſt.* [of *grocer*] 1. Grocers ware, ſuch as tea, plums, ſugar, ſpices, *&c.* which are ſold by grocers. Clarendon uſes it. 2. Half-pence and farthings.

GRO'ENLAND. See GREENLAND.

GRO'GRAM, or **GRO'GRAN** [*q. gros-grain*, Fr. *i. e.* coarſe grain or thread, *groſſogranus*, low Lat.] ſtuff woven with large wooff and a rough pile, a ſort of ſtuff and ſilk; it is in reality no more than a taffety coarſer and thicker than ordinary.

GROIN [prob. of ʒꞃoꝼan, Sax. to grow, on account of the increaſe of nature. Of uncertain derivation. *Johnſon*] the part of the body between the belly and the thighs. Pierced his *groin*. *Dryden.*

GRO'METS [in a ſhip] ſmall rings faſtened with ſtaples on the upper ſide of the yard, to which the lines called laſkets and caſkets are tied and made faſt.

GRO'MWELL, *ſubſt.* [*lithoſpermum*, Lat.] a plant called gromil or graymil.

GRO'NENGEN, the capital of a province of the ſame name, which makes one of the ſeven United Provinces.

GROOM [of grom, Du. a boy, *&c.*] 1. Formerly a ſervant in ſome mean ſtation, a lad ſent on errants, a laquey, a waiter; but now it is uſually taken for one who looks after horſes. Them many a 'ſquire attends and many a *groom*. *Fairfax.* 2. A young man. I preſume for to entreat this *groom*. *Fairfax.* 3. A man newly married. It is now chiefly compounded with bride. The brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dreſs'd. *Dryden.*

GROOM *Porter*, an officer belonging to the king's court, who has the direction of games.

GROOM *of the Stole* [of ϛολη, Gr. a robe] an officer of the court, who has the charge of the king's wardrobe.

Groove [ᵹꞃave, of ᵹꞃaꝼan, Sax. to engrave] a hollow channel cut with a tool in ſtone, wood, *&c.* Into which *grooves* fit the reſpective taps. *Moxon.*

Groove [with miners] a deep hole or pit ſunk in the ground to ſearch for minerals. Work in a *groove* or mine pit. *Boyle.*

To **Groove**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cut hollow. Every point of it was well *grooved. Swift.*

To **Grope**, *verb neut.* [ᵹꞃapian, or ᵹꞃapan, Sax.] to feel with the hands, as perſons in the dark. Better for men than that they ſhould in the dark *grope* after knowledge. *Locke.*

To **Grope**, *verb act.* to ſearch by feeling in the dark, to feel without being able to ſee. To *grope* them out by twilight. *Brown.*

Gro'per [of *grope*] one that gropes or ſearches in the dark.

Gross [groſʒ, Ger. *craſſus*, Lat. *gros*, Fr. *groſſa*, It.] 1. Having large ſize, or bulk. Two *groſs* volumes. *Baker.* 2. Shameful, unſeemly, foul, notorious. Foul and *groſs* corruptions. *Hooker.* 3. Intellectually coarſe, palpably impure, unrefined. The *groſſeſt* ſenſuality. *Spratt.* 4. Inelegant, diſproportionate in bulk. The gloomy hue and feature *groſs. Thomſon.* 5. Burly, thick, fat. 6. Stupid, dull. Talking in *groſs* confuſion. *Watts.* 7. Thick, not refined, not pure and clear. The object ſtandeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *groſſer. Bacon.* 8. Coarſe, rough; oppoſed to delicate. Fine and delicate ſculptures are helped with nearneſs, and *groſs* with diſtance. *Wotton.*

Gross [in the ſenſe of the law] abſolute or independant; as, advowſon in *groſs*, is diſtinguiſhed from advowſon appendant.

Gross *Weight*, the weight of goods together with the caſk or veſſel containing, *&c.* out of which both tare and tret are to be allowed.

Gross, *ſubſt.* [grot, O. and L. Ger.] 1. In ſome of the lower parts of Germany, eſpecially at Bremen, and thereabouts, they have to this day pieces of current money which go by that denomination, and are four of their pennies, or in value near ⅖ of an Engliſh penny. 2. [*groſſe*, Fr.] The number of twelve dozen. Thoſe diſtinct ſimple modes of a dozen, a *groſs*, and a million. *Locke.* 3. The chief or main part of any thing. The *groſs* and maſs of things. *Bacon.* 4. The main body, the main force. The *groſs* of the people. *Addiſon.* 5. The bulk, the whole, not divided into ſeveral parts. An opinion in *groſs. Abbot.* 6. Not individual, but a body together. They rejoin one by one into a *groſs. Dryden.*

Gro'ssly, *adv.* [of *groſs*] 1. Greatly, bulkily, coarſely; as, the powder is *groſsly* pounded. 2. Without ſubtilty, without delicacy or refinement, palpably, coarſely. Ceremonies as have been ſo *groſsly* and ſhamefully abuſed. *Hooker.*

Gro'ssness [of *groſs*] 1. Thickneſs, greatneſs of parts, coarſeneſs, not ſubtilty. The *groſſneſs* of the vapours. *Bacon.* 2. Inelegant, fatneſs, unweildy corpulence. So by little and little eat away the *groſſneſs* that is in them. *Aſcham.* 3. Dulneſs, baſeneſs, want of refinement or delicacy, intellectual coarſeneſs. The *groſſneſs* of thoſe faults. *Dryden.*

Grot, or **Gro'tta** [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, It. grotte, Ger.] 1. A cave or den, a hole in the ground, a cavern or den in a mountain or rock; alſo a little artificial edifice made in a garden, in imitation of a natural grotto. For coolneſs and pleaſure lonely *grot. Prior.* The egerian *grot. Pope.*

Grote'sk [*groteſco*, It. *groteſque*, Fr.] figures in painting or carving, repreſenting odd or prepoſterous things; a ſort of antique work.

Gro'tska, a city of Sileſia, a capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, 30 miles ſouth of Breſlaw.

Grote'sque, or **Grote'sco**, *adj.* [*groteſque*, Fr. *groteſio*, It.] 1. Didiſtorted of figure, wildly formed, unnatural. *Groteſques* wild. *Milton.* *Groteſque* work. *Addiſon.* 2. [In painting and ſculpture] a work or compoſition in the groteſque manner or taſte, conſiſting either of things which are entirely imaginary and have no exiſtence in nature, ſo as to ſurprize and raiſe ridicule. *Groteſco* roofs. *Pope.*

Gro'tto, *ſubſt.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, It.] a cave or cavern made for coolneſs. It is not uſed properly by Woodward, of a dark horrid cavern. The cool *grotto*'s. *Dryden.*

Grove [ᵹꞃove, Sax.] a ſmall wood or place ſet with trees, a walk covered by trees meeting above.

To **Gro'vel**, *verb neut.* [*grufde*, Iſland. flat on the face. It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground-feel. Johnſon*] 1. To lie prone, to creep low on the ground. 'Tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden.* 2. To be without dignity, to be mean. Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *groveling Addiſon.*

Gro'veling, *part. adj.* [grutwelig, Su.] lying with the face towards the ground.

To **Groul** [prob. of grollen, Teut. to be angry] to make a noiſe as a dog beginning to be angry, to grumble or mutter. See to Growl.

Gro'uling, *part. act.* [of grollen, Teut. to be angry] grumbling, muttering.

Ground [ᵹꞃund, Sax Su. Dan., Ger. and Teut. grondt, Du. grunde, Dan.] 1. The earth conſidered as ſolid or as low. On dry *ground. Exodus.* 2. A pavement, the floor, the level of a place. Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground.* 1 *Samuel.* 3. The earth as diſtinguiſhed from air or water. Man and beaſt upon the *ground. Jeremiah.* 4. Land, country. The level *grounds. Hudibras.* 5. Region, territory. Syrian *ground. Milton.* 6. Farm, eſtate, poſſeſſion. Thy neighbours *grounds. Dryden.* 7. The ſettlings or dregs of drink, lees, fæces, that which ſettles at the bottom of liquors. *Mortimer.* 8. [In painting] the firſt layer of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted, or the ſurface upon which the figures and other objects are raiſed and repreſented. Placed on light and tranſparent *grounds. Dryden.* 9. The fundamental ſubſtance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are ſupported. The fineſt lines in nature ſhould be drawn upon the moſt durable *ground. Pope.* 10. The plain ſong, the tune on which deſcants are raiſed. On that *ground* I'll build a holy deſcant. *Shakeſpeare.* 11. Firſt hint, firſt traces of an invention, that which gives occaſion to the reſt.

Tho' jealouſy of ſtate th' invention found,
Yet love refin'd upon the former *ground.* **Dryden.**

12. The foundation or original cauſe, the true reaſon. The *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney.* 13. The firſt principles of knowledge, principles of any art or ſcience. The eaſy *grounds* of religion. *Milton.* 14. The field or place of action.

This act thy death did bring,
Or haſten'd at the leaſt upon this *ground.* *Daniel's Civ. War.*

15. The ſpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire. The Arcadians began to loſe *ground. Sidney.* 16. The intervening ſpace between the flier and purſuer. To ſee another get *ground* upon them. *Addiſon.* 17. The ſtate in which one is with reſpect to opponents or competitors. He will ſtand his *ground* againſt all the attacks that can be made. *Atterbury.* 18. State of progreſs or receſſion. I wonder it has gain'd no more *ground. Temple.* 19. The foil to ſet a thing off. Like bright metal on a ſullen *ground. Shakeſpeare.*

Ground, *pret.* and *part.* of *to grind* See To Grind.

Ground *Angling*, a fiſhing under water without a float.

Ground *Ivy* [ᵹꞃunꝺ-ıꝼıᵹ, Sax. *hedera terreſtris*, Lat.] an herb called alehoof or tunhoof. The ſhoots trail upon the ground, and emit roots almoſt from every joint, which faſten themſelves into the earth. The leaves are roundiſh; the flowers are produced at the joints of the ſhoots. The ſpecies are, firſt, common ground-ivy or gill go-by-ground, and the ſecond leſſer ground-ivy. *Miller.*

Ground is much uſed in compoſition for that which is next the ground or near the ground.

Gro'undash, *ſubſt.* A ſapling of aſh, taken from the ground, not a branch cut from the tree. Some cut the young aſhes off about an inch above the ground, which cauſes them to make very large ſtraight ſhoots, which they call *groundaſh. Mortimer.*

Ground-bait [of *ground* and *bait*] a bait made of barley or malt boiled, which being thrown into the place where you deſign to angle, ſinks to the bottom, and draws the fiſh to it. *Walton.*

Ground-floor [of *ground* and *floor*] the lower floor of a houſe.

Ground-oak [of *ground* and *oak*] an oak taken from the ground. *Mortimer.*

Ground-pine [*chamæpitys*, Lat.] the name of a plant. The leaves are narrow and trifid, and the flower labiated. The flowers rarely grow in whorles, but one or two are produced at the wings of the leaves. *Miller.* The whole plant has a very ſingular ſmell, reſembling that of reſin, whence the name ground-pine. It grows on dry and barren hills, and on the ditch-banks by ſome road ſides. It is highly extolled by the generality of medical writers as an aperient, cephalic and nervous medicine; but it is however little uſed at preſent. *Hill.*

Ground *Plates* [with architects] the outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſe and tenons, in theſe alſo are mortiſes made to receive the tenons of the joiſts, the ſummers and girders; and ſometimes the trimmers for the ſtair-caſe and chimney-way, and the binding joiſts. *Mortimer.*

Ground-plot. 1. The ground on which any building is placed. Canſt thou find any ſmall *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.* 2. The ichonography of a building.

Grou'nd-rent, rent paid for the privileges of building on another man's ground.

Ground-room, a room on the ſame level with the ground.

Ground *Plumbing* [with anglers] is the finding the depth of the water with a leaden plummet on the line.

Ground *Tackle* [in a ſhip] anchors, cables, *&c.* and all thoſe things requiſite to make her ride ſafe at anchor in a convenient road.

Ground *Timbers* [in a ſhip] are the timbers which lie on the keel, and are faſtened to it with bolts through the keelſon.

To **Ground**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To fix, to ſet or lay a thing in the ground. Wherever ſhe had *grounded* her foot. *Rambler.* 2. To found as upon cauſe or principle. *Grounded* upon the principles of nature. *Swift.* 3. To ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge. Rooted and *grounded* in love. *Epheſians.*

Grou'nded, *part. adj.* [of *to ground*] founded, built or reſted upon, ſuſtained by.

Grou'ndedly, *adv.* [of *grounded*] upon firm and ſtable principles. Glanville uſes it.

Grou'ndless [ᵹꞃunꝺleaꞅ, Sax.] without ground, foundation or reaſon. How *groundleſs* that reproach. *Addiſon.*

Grou'ndlessly, *adv.* [of *groundleſs*] in a manner without grounds or reaſon. Boyle uſes it.

Grou'ndling [grundling, Ger.] a fiſh ſo called, which keeps at the bottom of the water. Hence one of the low vulgar. *Hanmer.* To ſplit the ears of the *groundlings. Shakeſpeare.*

Grou'ndsel [ᵹꞃunꝺ, Sax. and prob. of *ſeuil*, Fr. or ſchwalle, Ger. or from ᵹꞃunꝺ and ꞅyle, Sax. the baſis, perhaps from *ſella*, Lat. *Johnſon*] the ground timber, raiſed pavement or threſhold of a door. Moxon uſes it.

Groundsel [*ſenecio*, Lat.] a plant. It hath a floſculous flower, conſiſting of many florets. The embryo afterward becomes a ſeed furniſhed with down, at which time the empalement is reflexed to make way for the ſeeds to eſcape. *Miller.*

Ground-work [of *ground* and *work*] 1. The ground, the firſt ſtratum, the firſt part of the whole, that to which the reſt is additional. The *ground-work* is of ſtars. *Dryden.* 2. The firſt part of an undertaking, the fundamentals. The main ſkill and *ground-work* will be. *Milton.* 3. Firſt principle, original cauſe or reaſon. The *ground-work* of his inſtruction. *Dryden.*

Group [*groupe*, Fr. *gruppo*, It. in painting and ſculpture] an aſſemblage or knot of two or more figures of men, beaſts, fruits, or the like, which have no apparent relation one to the other, a cluſter, a huddle, a number thronged together. *Groups* or knots of figures diſpoſed at proper diſtances. *Dryden.*

Within, a *group* of female figures ſtood,
In motley dreſs. Table *of* Cebes.

Group [in regard to the deſign] are combinations of divers figures, which have relation to each other, either on account of the action, or of their proximity, or of the effect they have.

Group [in muſic] is one of the kind of diminutions of long notes, which in the working forms a ſort of group, knot, buſh, *&c.* a group commonly conſiſts of four crotchets, quavers, *&c.* tied together.

Group [in architecture] a term uſed of columns; as they ſay a group of columns, when there are three or four columns joined together on the ſame pedeſtal.

Groups [in regard to the *clair obſcure*] are bodies of figures, wherein the *lights* and *ſhadows* are diffuſed in ſuch manner, that they ſtrike the eye together, and naturally lead it to conſider them in one view.

To **Group** [*grouper*, Fr.] to make an aſſemblage or complication of figures, to huddle together, to put into a group or crowd, as the painters term it. *Grouping* ſuch a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*

Grou'se, a kind of fowl, a heathcock.

Fly the houſe
For better game, and look for *grouſe*. *Swift.*

Grout [ᵹnut, Sax. grutt, L. Ger. grütz, H. Ger. In Scotland they call it *groats*] 1. Coarſe oatmeal, or the larger or hully part of oatmeal, pollard. Carous'd in nutbrown ale and din'd on *grout*. *King.* 2. That which purges off. Sweet honey ſome condence, ſome purge the *grout*. *Dryden.* 3. [*Agriomelum*, Lat.] a ſort of wild apple.

To **Grow**, *irr. verb act.* grew, *irreg. preter.* grown, *irreg. part. paſſ.* [ᵹnopan, Sax. groeyan, Du.] 1. To vegetate, to increaſe by vegetation, to thrive. The graſs to *grow* for the cattle. *Proverbs.* 2. To be produced by vegetation. Such things as *grow* of themſelves. 2 *Kings.* 3. To ſhoot in any particular form. As they firſt are faſhion'd always *grow*. *Dryden.* 4. To increaſe in ſtature. It *grew* up together with him. 2 *Samuel.* 5. To come to manhood from infancy. The prince *groweth* up faſt to be a man. *Bacon.* 6. To iſſue as plants from a ſoil, or as branches from the main ſtock. Not ſtuck into him, but *grow* out of him. *Dryden.* 7. To encreaſe in bulk, to become greater or more numerous. As for nails they *grow* continually. *Bacon.* 8. To improve, to make progreſs. *Grow* in grace. 2 *Peter.* 9. To advance to any ſtate. *Grown* to ſuch an height of reputation. *Bacon.* 10. To come by degrees to any ſtate. After they *grew* to reſt upon number. *Bacon.* 11. To come forward, to gather or gain ground. Winter began to *grow* faſt on. *Knolles.* 12. To turn or to be changed from one ſtate to another, to become either better or worſe. We may trade and be buſy, and *goow* poor by it. *Locke.* 13. To proceed as from a cauſe. What will *grow* out of errors. *Hooker.* 14. To accrue, to be fourth coming.

Ev'n juſt the ſum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholis. *Shakeſpeare.*

15. To adhere, to ſtick together. The frog's mouth *grows* up. *Walton.* 16. To ſwell, a ſea term. Uſed of the tumbling and rolling of ſhips from ſide to ſide. When the ſea is never ſo little *grown*. *Raleigh.*

Gro'wer [of *grow*] an increaſer. *Mortimer.*

Gro'wing [of ᵹnopan, Sax.] encreaſing, thriving, waxing larger, &c.

To **Growl** [grollen, Teut.] 1. To ſnarl or make a noiſe, as a dog when irritated. By nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked. *Ellis's Voyage.* 2. To murmur, to grumble in general. He would *growl* ſo manfully. *Gay.*

Gro'wling, *part. act.* [of *to growl*] ſnarling, making a noiſe like a dog.

Grown, *part. paſſ.* [of *grow*] 1. Advanced in growth. 2. Covered or filled with the growth of any thing. All *grown* over with thorns. *Proverbs.* 3. Arrived at full growth or ſtature. A *grown* woman. *Locke.* See To Grow.

Grown, *ſubſt.* an engine to ſtretch woollen cloth upon after it has been woven.

Growse, a kind of fowl in the northern parts of England, a heath powt. See Grouse.

Growth [ᵹnopthe, Sax.] 1. Vegetation, increaſe of vegetation. Trees that have the ſloweſt *growth*. *Atterbury.* 2. Product, the thing produced. His ſtory was of Engliſh *growth*. *Dryden.* 3. Increaſe in number, bulk or frequency. The *growth* of this diſeaſe. *Temple.* 4. Increaſe of ſtature, advance to maturity. An animal arrives at its full *growth*. *Atterbury.* 5. Progreſs, improvement, advancement. The *growth* of his own eſtate and dignity. *Hooker.*

Growth *Half-penny*, a rate paid in ſome places, as a tithe for every fat beaſt.

Grow'thead, **Grow'tnol**, or **Grow'tnob**, *ſubſt.* [from *groſs* or *greathead*, *capito*, Lat.] 1. A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.* 2. An idle, lazy fellow. Hob *growthead*. *Tuſſer.*

Grub [from *grubbing* or *mining*] 1. A ſort of maggot or ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies. They are eaten with *grubs*. *Mortimer.* 2. A ſhort thick man, a dwarf: in contempt. A ſhort clowniſh *grub*. *Carew.*

To **Grub** *Up*, *verb act.* [groben, Teut. graban, to dig, *pret.* grob, Goth.] to delve or dig up the roots of trees, to deſtroy by digging out of the ſoil. The *grubbing* up of woods. *Mortimer.*

Grub-ax [in huſbandry] a grubbing-tool.

Grubbs [with phyſicians] a kind of white, unctuous, little pimples or tumours, riſing on the face, chiefly on the *alæ* of the noſe.

To **Gru'bble**, *verb act.* [grabbelen, grubelen, Ger. to ſearch into] to grobble, to ſearch or feel all over in the dark. Let me rowl and *grubble* thee *Dryden.*

Gru'bstreet, *ſubſt.* originally the name of a ſtreet in Moorfields, London, much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems. Whence any mean production is called *Grubſtreet*. *Arbuthnot.*

To Grudge, *verb act.* [*gruger*, Fr. which, according to Skinner, ſignifies to cranch with the teeth, to grind or eat. In this ſenſe we ſay of one who reſents any thing ſecretly, he chews it. *Grwgnach*, in Welch, is to murmur, to grumble. *Grunig*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling moroſe countenance. Caſaubon, however, will have this verb, as well as to *growl* and to *grumble*, derived from γογγυζειν, Gr.] 1. To think much of, to envy one a thing, to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent, a grudging incommunicative diſpoſition. *Spectator.* 2. To give or take unwillingly. They have *grudged* thoſe contributions. *Addiſon.*

To **Grudge**, *verb neut.* 1. To murmur, to repine. Nor is there cauſe why the guilty ſhould *grudge* or complain of injuſtice. *Hooker.* 2. To be unwilling, to be reluctant. They go with *great grudging* to ſerve. *Raleigh.* 3. To be envious. *Grudge* not one againſt another. *St. James.* 4. To wiſh in ſecret: A low word. He had a *grudging* ſtill to be a knave. *Dryden.* 5. To give or have any uneaſy remains. [I know not whether the word in this ſenſe be not rather *grudgeous* or remains, *grudgeous* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has paſſed the ſieve. *Johnſon*] Haſt thou not ſtill ſome *grudgings* of thy fever. *Dryden.*

Grudge [from the verb] 1. Old quarrel, ſullen and inveterate malice. Old *grudges* to Corinth. *Sidney.* 2. Anger, ill will.

The god of wit, to ſhew his *grudge*,
Clapt aſs's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingneſs to benefit. 4. Envy, odium, invidious cenſure.

Thoſe to whom you have
With *grudge* prefer'd me. *Ben Johnſon.*

5. Remorſe of conſcience. *Ainſworth.* 6. Some little commotion or forerunner of a diſeaſe. *Ainſworth.*

Gru'dging, *ſubſt.* [from *grudge*] See the verb.

Gru'dging, *part. act.* [of *to grudge*] thinking much, envying.

Gru'dgingly, *adv.* [of *grudging*] with an ill will, with reluctance. Dryden uſes it.

Gru'el [*gruau*, *gruelle*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of food made of oatmeal by boiling it with water. 2. Any mixture made by boiling ingredients in water. *Gruel* made of grain. *Arbuthnot.*

Gruff [groff, Su. O. and L. Ger. grob, H. Ger. coarſe, unmannerly] ſour of aſpect, churliſh, dogged. Such an one the *gruff*. *Addiſon.*

Gru'ffly, *adv.* [of *gruff*] churliſhly, doggedly, harſhly, ruggedly. *Gruffly* look'd the god. *Dryden.*

Gru'ffness [of *gruff*] ſurlineſs, churliſhneſs, ſour looks, &c. harſhneſs of mien or voice.

Grum, *adj.* [ᵹnum or ᵹnam, Sax. grumm, Du. Contracted from *grumble*. *Johnſon*] grim-faced, ſour-looked, ſurly, ſevere: A low word. Nic look'd ſour and *grum*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Gru'mble**, *verb neut.* [*grommeler*, Fr. grommelen, grommen, Du.] 1. To murmur with diſcontent. Thou *grumbleſt* and raileſt every hour on Achilles. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To growl, to gnarle, to mutter between the teeth. With ſullen pleaſure *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryden.* 3. To make a hoarſe rattle. Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice. *Motteux.*

Gru'mbler [of *grumble*] one that grumbles, one that murmurs, a diſcontented perſon. Swift uſes it.

Gru'mbling, *part. adj.* [of *to grumble*, *grommelan*, Fr.] muttering between the teeth, ſignifying diſpleaſure, tho' unwilling to declare the cauſe.

Gru'mbling, *ſubſt.* [of *grumble*] a murmuring thro' diſcontent, a grudge. Without or grudge or *grumblings*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Grume [*grumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Lat. in medicine] a particle of blood, milk, or other fluid, which is coagulated, thickened, hardened, or not ſufficiently thin and diluted.

Gru'mness [of *grum*] crabbedneſs, fierceneſs of countenance.

Gru'mous [*grumoſus*, Lat.] full of grumes, little clots or lumps, thick, clotted.

Grumous *Blood* [in medicine] that which is too thick for circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

Grumous *Root* [with botaniſts] that which is compoſed of ſeveral knobs, as the aſphodel and pile-wort.

To **Grunt**, or To **Gru'ntle**, *verb neut.* [*grunnio*, Lat. grynter, Dan.] to murmur, or make a noiſe like a hog.

Grunt, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the noiſe of a hog. The *grunts* of briſtled boars. *Dryden.*

Gru'nter [of *grunt*] 1. He that grunts. 2. [Χρομις, Gr.] a kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Gru'nting, *part.* [*grunniens*, Lat. gruntzen, Teut.] making a noiſe like a hog. The *grunting* hog. *Swift.*

Gru'ntling, *ſubſt.* [of *grunt*] a young hog.

Gru'ppa, It. [in painting, ſculpture, &c.] a cluſter or crowd of figures, as cherubims heads, &c. ſo cloſe that the whole figures of them cannot be diſcerned.

To **Grutch**, *verb neut.* [corrupted for the ſake of rhyme from *grudge*] to envy, to repine.

Grutch [from the verb, for *grudge*] malice, ill will. To whom he bore ſo fell a *grutch*.

Gry [γρυ, Gr. according to Mr. Locke] 1. A meaſure containing $\frac{1}{10}$ of a line, a line being $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, and an inch one $\frac{1}{10}$ of a philoſophical foot. 2. Any thing of little value, as the pairing of the nails, &c. Ainſworth uſes it. The term in *Greek* ſignifies (according to *Heſychius*) the dirt that gathers under the nails; and from thence τo ελαχιϛον και ϐραχυ, *i. e.* what is *ſhort*, and *very little*.

Guaia'cum, the wood of a tree in the Weſt Indies, very much uſed in phyſic, called alſo *lignum ſanctum*. See Lignum *Vitæ*. Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient, and promotes diſcharges by ſweat and urine. It is an excellent medicine in many chronic caſes, and was once famous for curing the venereal diſeaſe, which it ſtill does ſingly in warmer climates, but with us we find it inſufficient. We have a reſin of it improperly called gum guaiacum. *Hill.*

Guaia'vas, a ſort of Indian root.

Guarante'e, *ſubſt.* [*garant*, of *garder*, Fr. to keep, &c.] a prince or power appointed by ſtipulating parties, to ſee that articles of agreement are performed on each ſide; the power that undertakes this office. *Guarantee* of the Weſtphalian treaty. *Addiſon.*

Guarante'e [in law] he whom the warranter undertakes to indemnify or ſecure from damage.

Gua'ranty, the office or duty of a guarantee.

To **Guaranty**, *verb act.* [*guarantir*, Fr.] to undertake to ſecure the performance of any articles.

Guard [*guarde*, of *guarantir*, Fr. *guardia*, It. *guarda*, Sp. and Port. *ward*, Teut.] 1. A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch by way of defence or prevention. The *guard* bare him. 1 *Kings.* 2. A ſtate of caution or vigilance, defence or protection. To ſtand upon his *guard*. *Davies.* 3. Limitation or reſtriction, anticipation of objection, caution of expreſſion. They have expreſſed themſelves with as few *guards* and reſtrictions as I. *Atterbury.* 4. An ornament, hem or border of lace. 5. A part of a ſword hilt.

Guard [in fencing] an action or poſture proper to defend or ſcreen the body from the efforts or attacks of an enemy's ſword.

Guard [in military art] the duty performed by a body of ſoldiers, to ſecure all by watchfulneſs againſt the attempts of the enemy.

Advance GUARD, a party of horſe or foot, which marches before when an army is upon the march, to give notice of the approaching danger.

Main GUARD [in a garriſon] a guard from whence all the other guards are detach'd; and (in the field) it is a conſiderable body of horſe, ſent out to the head of the camp, to ſecure the army.

Picquet GUARDS, ſmall guards at the head of every regiment.

Royal GUARDS, are ſuch as guard the king's perſon.

Quarter GUARD [in a camp] a ſmall guard, commanded by a ſubaltern officer, and poſted about an hundred yards before every battalion.

Grand GUARD [in a camp] conſiſts in three of four ſquadrons of horſe, commanded by a field officer, and poſted before the camp on the right and left wing, towards the enemy, for the ſecurity of the camp.

Regiment of GUARDS, certain regiments which do duty whereſoever the king's perſon is.

Standard GUARD, a ſmall guard of foot, which a regiment of horſe mounts in their front, under a corporal.

To GUARD [*garder*, Fr. *guardare*, It. *guardàr*, Sp. from the Eng. *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*, as *Galles* for *Wales*. *Johnſon*] 1. To watch by way of defence and ſecurity; as, to *guard* a town in the night time with ſoldiers. 2. To defend or keep from, to ward off danger, to protect. The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* againſt the ſtorms. *Addiſon*. 3. To preſerve by caution. To *guard* ones ſelf againſt this particular imperfection. *Addiſon*. 4. To provide againſt objections. Homer has *guarded* every circumſtance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Broome*. 5. To decorate or ſet off with liſts, laces or ornamental borders. In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow. *Shakeſpeare*.

To GUARD, *verb neut.* to be in a ſtate or caution of defence. Nice caſes in which a man muſt *guard*. *Collier*.

GUA'RDAGE [of *guard*] the ſtate of wardſhip.

A maid ſo tender, fair, and happy,
Run from her *guardage*. *Shakeſpeare*.

GUA'RDANT [in heraldry] a term uſed of a lion borne in a coat of arms, when his face is turned towards the ſpectator, and he appears in a poſture of defence of himſelf.

GUA'RDED, *part. paſſ.* of *to guard* [*gardé*, Fr.] defended with a guard.

GUARD *Cock*. See GARDECAUT.

GUA'RDER [of *guard*] one who guards. *Ainſworth*.

GUARDS [with aſtronomers] a name ſometimes applied to the two ſtars neareſt the pole, being in the hind part of the chariot, at the tail of the little bear.

GUA'RDIAN, *ſubſt.* [*gardien*, Fr.] he to whom the charge or cuſtody of any perſon or thing is committed.

GUA'RDIAN [in law] 1. One who is intruſted with the education, tuition, &c. of ſuch as are not of ſufficient diſcretion to guide themſelves and their own affairs, as children and idiots; one that has the care of an orphan, ſerving inſtead of parents. Her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. One to whom the care and preſervation of any thing in general is committed.

I gave you all;
Made you my *guardians*, my depoſitaries. *Shakeſpeare*.

3, A repoſitary or ſtorehouſe; obſolete.

The ſacred ſtorehouſe of his predeceſſors,
And *guardian* of their bones. *Shakeſpeare*.

GUARDIAN *of the Spiritualities*, a perſon to whom the ſpiritual juriſdiction of a biſhopric is committed, during the vacancy of the ſee. He may be either *guardian* in law, or *jure magiſtratus*, as the archbiſhop is of any dioceſe within his province, or *guardian* by delegation, as he whom the archbiſhop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowel*.

GUARDIAN, *adj.* performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendant. Like my *guardian* angel. *Dryden*.

GUA'RDIANSHIP [of *guardian*] the office of a guardian. A kind of titulary *guardianſhip* over goods and chattels. *L'Eſtrange*.

GUA'RDLESS, *adj.* [of *guard*] being without guard or defence. The *guardleſs* herd, their keeper ſlain. *Waller*.

GUARD-SHIP [of *guard*] 1. Protection, care. Under whoſe wiſe and careful *guardſhip*. *Swift*. 2. [from *guard* and *ſhip*] a king's ſhip to guard the coaſts.

GUAIA'VA, or GUA'VA, a plant whoſe flowers conſiſt of five leaves, produced in a circular order, the ovary is of a long, tubulous figure, which becomes a fleſhy fruit; which, ſays Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholſome. They have only this inconvenience, that being very aſtringent, they ſtop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller*.

GUA'STALD, a perſon who has the cuſtody or keeping of the king's manſion-houſes.

GUAY [in French heraldry] as a *cheval guay*, ſignifies a horſe rearing and ſtanding upon his hind legs.

GUBERNA'TION [*gubernatio*, Lat.] government, ſuperintendency, ſuperior direction. Employed as a medium or conſcious inſtrument of this extenſive *gubernation*. *Watts*.

GU'DGEON [*gobio*, Sp. and Lat. *goujon*, Fr.] 1. A ſmall fiſh found in rivers and brooks, eaſily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man eaſily cheated. To draw you in like ſo many *gudgeons* to ſwallow his falſe arguments. *Swift*. 2. Something to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage, a bait, an allurement; gudgeons being commonly uſed as baits for pike. For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shakeſpeare*.

GUDGEONS [in a ſhip] a ſort of rudder-irons, being the eyes drove into the ſtern poſt, into which the hooks called pintles go to hang on the rudder.

GUELPHS, a noted faction in Italy; antagoniſts to the Gibellines.

GUE'RDON, *ſubſt.* [*guerdon*, *gardon*, Fr.] a reward, a recompence. A word now obſolete. Spencer, Knolles and Milton uſe it.

GUE'RITE, is a ſort of ſmall tower of ſtone or wood, generally on the point of a baſtion, or on the angles of the ſhoulder, to hold a centinel, who is to take care of the ſoſs, and to watch to hinder ſurprizes; ſome call *eçaugette* thoſe which are made of wood and are of a ſquare ſorm, for the guerites of ſtone are roundiſh, and are built half without the wall, and terminate at a point below, which ought to be at the gordon, that the centinel may diſcover along the faces, flanks and curtins, and all along the ſoſs; they ought to be about ſix feet high, and their breadth three and a half.

GUE'RNSEY, an iſland in the Engliſh channel, on the coaſt of Normandy, ten miles long and about ſeven broad, containing ten pariſhes. The inhabitants are ſtill governed by the Norman laws, but ſubject to England.

GUE'RKINS, a ſort of pickling or pickled cucumbers.

GUESS [ghiſſe, Du.] a conjecture, a judgment without certain grounds.

To GUESS, *verb neut.* [ghiſſen, Du.] to conjecture, to judge without any certain principle. Should he not very often *gueſs* rightly of things to come. *Raleigh*. 2. To conjecture rightly. One may *gueſs* by Plato's writings what his meaning as to the inferior deities was. *Stillingfleet*.

To GUESS, *verb act.* to hit upon by accident, to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.

GUE'SSER [of *gueſs*] one that gueſſes or conjectures, one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUE'SSINGLY, *adv.* [of *gueſſing*] by conjecture, with uncertainty. *Shakeſpeare*.

GUEST [ʒieꞅꞇ, or ʒeꞅꞇ, Sax. *gweſt*, Wel. gaſt, Du. and Ger. gieſte, Dan. gaſt or gieſt, Su. haſt, Teut. gaſt, Goth. all of guaiſtan, Goth. to honour or revere] 1. A perſon invited to an entertainment, one entertained in the houſe of another. 2. A ſtranger, one who comes newly to reſide.

GUE'ST-CHAMBER [of *gueſt* and *chamber*] a chamber of entertainment. *St. Mark*.

GUEST *Rope* [with mariners] a rope by which the boat is kept from ſteeving, or going too much in and out, as ſhe is towed after a ſhip.

To GU'GGLE [of *gorgoggliare*, It. or of *glou-glou*, a word the Fr. have invented to imitate that ſound] to make a noiſe, as liquor poured out of a bottle that has a narrow neck.

GUI'DAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *guide*] the reward given to a guide, money paid for a ſafe conduct through a ſtrange and foreign territory.

GUI'DANCE [of *guide*] conduct, leading, government. The *guidance* of reaſon. *Atterbury*.

To GUIDE, *verb act.* [*guider*, Fr. *guidare*, It. *guiàr*, Sp.] 1. To direct or conduct in a way or journey. He will *guide* you into all truth. *St. John*. 2. To govern by counſel, to inſtruct. Lead me and *guide* me. *Pſalms*. 3. To regulate, to ſuperintend. The *guiding* of the houſe. *Decay of Piety*.

GUIDE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*guida*, It. *guia*, Sp.] 1. A director or conductor of another in his way. Judas was *guide* to them that took Jeſus. *Acts*. 2. One who directs another in his conduct. Left him to an happy *guide*. *Waller*. 3. A director, a regulator. Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? *Hooker*.

GUI'DELESS [of *guide*] being without a guide, governor, or ſuperintendant. *Dryden*.

GUI'DER [of *guide*] one that guides, a director, a regulator. To acknowledge chance for his chirurgeon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand. *South*.

GUI'DON. 1. A kind of flag or ſtandard borne by the king's life-guard; being broad at one extreme and almoſt pointed at the other, and ſlit or divided into two. 2. The officer who bears it.

GUIE'NNE, a province of France, bounded by the Orleanois on the north, by Gaſcony, from which it is ſeparated by the river Garonne, on the ſouth, by Languedoc on the eaſt, and by the Bay of Biſcay on the weſt.

GUILD [ʒilꝺ, ʒilꝺꞅcip Sax. a corporation, gilde, Du. O. and L. Ger.] a tax, tribute, or fine; alſo a company or incorporated ſociety combined together by orders and laws made among themſelves by their prince's licence; hence comes *gild* or *guild-hall*. *q. d.* the hall of the *guilds* or companies of the city, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, ſupporting the common charge by mutual contribution. *Cowel*. Ancient *guilds* were ſettled in England for this manufacture. *Hale*.

GUI'LD-HALL [ʒilꝺ, of ʒilꝺan, Sax. to pay, becauſe a common contribution, and heal, Sax. an hall, *i. e.* the common hall of the gilds, or companies, or incorporated citizens of London] this hall was firſt built in the year 1411, by Thomas Knolls, then mayor, the aldermen and citizens; but being deſtroyed by the great fire, 1666, it was rebuilt more ſpacious, being in length from eaſt to weſt 170 feet, and in breadth 68. It coſt the city 40,000 *l.* the two giants of terrible aſpect and monſtrous height, that ſtand facing the entrance of the hall, the one holding a pole-ax, the other a halbert, are ſuppoſed, the former to repreſent an ancient Briton, and the latter a Saxon.

GUILD-MERCHANT, a certain liberty or privilege, whereby merchants are enabled to hold certain pleas of land within their own precincts.

GUI'LDERS [gulden, Du. and Ger.] a Dutch coin in value about 2 *s.* or 1 *s.* 10 *d.* ſterling; that of Germany is in moſt or all parts about 2 *s.* 8 *d.* excepting the guilders of Miſnia, which is about 3 *s.* 1 *d.*

GUILE [*guille*, *gille*, of *guiller*, O. Fr. the ſame with wile, or beʒalian, Sax. to bewitch] fraud, deceit, miſchievous cunning.

GUI'LEFUL, *adj.* [of *guile* and *full*] wily, inſidiouſly artful. Inveigled by them that are ſo *guileful* thro' ſkill. *Hooker*. 2. Treacherous, ſecretly miſchievous. That *guileful* hole. *Shakeſpeare*.

GUI'LEFULNESS [of *guileful*] fraudulentneſs, deceitfulneſs, craftineſs, wilineſs, tricking cunning, ſecret treachery.

GUI'LELESS [of *guile*] free from guile or deceit, ſimply honeſt.

GUI'LFORD, a borough town of Surry, ſituated on the river Wye, 30 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

GUI'LER [of *guile*] See BEGUILE. One that inſidiouſly betrays into danger. Spenſer uſes it.

GUILT [ʒuilꞇ, or ʒylꞇ, Sax. of ʒilꝺ, a tax, &c. of ʒilꝺan, Sax. to pay a tax, &c. *q. d.* liable to make an amends or pay for a fault committed. It originally ſignified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterwards the offence itſelf. *Johnſon*. gielde, Dan.] 1. Guiltineſs, conſciouſneſs of having committed a fault, the ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence. 2. An offence,

fence, a crime, *&c.*

Cloſe pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing confinements. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gui'ltiness, the ſtate of being guilty, wickedneſs, culpableneſs, liableneſs to ſuffer for a crime proved to have been committed. Sidney uſes it.

Gui'ltily, *adv.* [of *guilty*] without innocence, without clearneſs of conſcience. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Gui'ltless [of *guilt*] free from crime, innocent.

Gui'ltlessly, *adv.* [of *guiltleſs*] without guilt, innocently.

Gui'ltlessness [of *guiltleſs*] freedom from crime, innocency.

Gui'lty [ʒuilꞇiʒ, or ʒylꞇiʒ, Sax.] 1. One condemned to pay a fine for an offence, juſtly chargeable with a crime, culpable, being in fault, deſerving to be condemned or blamed, not innocent. 2. Wicked, corrupt. The tumult of a *guilty* world. *Thomſon.*

Gui'nea [in geography] a large country in Africa, where the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and other nations, have factories.

Gui'nea, or Gui'ney [of *Guinea*, a country in Africa abounding with gold] a gold coin, now current at 21 *s.*

Gui'nea-dropper [of *guinea* and *drop*] one who cheats by dropping guineas. Gay uſes it.

Gui'nea-hen, a ſmall Indian hen.

Gui'nea-pepper [*capſicum*, Lat.] a plant, whoſe flowers conſiſt of one leaf, and expanded like thoſe of nightſhade; the fruit is ſoft, fleſhy, and membranous, in which are contained many flat kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

Gui'nea-pig, a ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout; a ſmall ſpecies of pig.

Guise, the ſame with wiſe [*guiſe*, Fr. *guiſa*, It. and Sp. wijſe, Du. O. and L. Ger. weiſe, H. Ger. ƿiꞅa, Sax. the ƿ, or *w*, being changed, as is commonly the caſe, into *g*] 1. Manner, mien, caſt of behaviour. This is her very *guiſe. Shakeſpeare.* 2. Mode, faſhion, cuſtom, practice. Old *guiſe* muſt be kept. *B. Johnſon.* 3. External appearance, dreſs. Under the *guiſe* of religion. *Swift.*

Guita'r, *ſubſt.* [*ghitara*, It. *guiterne*, Fr.] a ſtringed inſtrument of muſic. Prior uſes it.

Gu'la, Lat. the upper part of the throat.

Gu'le, or Gu'la [in architecture] the neck or narroweſt part of the loweſt capital of a pillar; or a wavy member, whoſe contour reſembles the letter S, called an ogee.

Gulch, or Gu'lchin [prob. of *gulo*, Lat. a glutton] a little glutton. *Skinner.*

Gules [a red roſe. *Meneſtrier. gueule*, Fr. the throat; in heraldry] ſignifies the red colour; in engraving it is made by perpendicular lines from the top of the eſcutcheon to the bottom. See plate VII, fig. 15.

Gulf [*golfe*, Fr. *golfo*, It. Sp. and Port.] 1. Apart of the ſea running between two land scalled ſtreights; being embraced and almoſt ſurrounded, a bay, an opening into land. The *gulf* of the Adriatic. *Knolles.* 2. A depth that cannot be fathomed, an abyſs. This is the *gulph* through which Virgil's Alecto ſhoots herſelf into hell. *Addiſon.* 3. A ſucking eddy, a whirlpool. As waters to the ſucking of a *gulf. Shakeſpeare.* 4. Any thing inſatiable.

Maw and *gulph*
Of the rav'ning ſalt ſea ſhark. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gu'lfy, *adj.* [of *gulf*] full of gulfs or whirlpools, *vorticoſus.* Utmoſt Tweed, or Ooſe, or *gulfy* Dun. *Milton.*

Gull [from the verb] 1. A weed that grows among corn. 2. A ſea bird. 3. A cheat, fraud, or trick. An apparent cheat and *gull. Government of the Tongue.* 4. A ſtupid animal, one eaſily cheated. Forged to cheat ſuch *gulls* as you. *Hudibras.*

To Gull [*guiller*, Fr.] to deceive, cheat, to couſen, chouſe or defraud. Groſly *gulled. Dryden.*

Gu'll-catcher [of *gull* and *catch*] a cheat, a tricking man, one who catches ſilly people. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gu'ller [of *gull*] a cheat, an impoſter.

Gu'llery [of *gull*] cheat, trick, impoſture. *Ainſworth.*

Gu'llet [*gula*, Lat. *goulet*, Fr. *gola*, It. *golla*, Port.] the throat, the œſophagus, the meat-pipe. The *gullet*, or feeding channel. *Brown.*

Gu'lling, *part. adj.* [of *to gull*] deceiving, cheating, defrauding, duping.

Gulling [a ſea term] is when the pin of a block or pulley eats into the ſhiver, or the yard into the maſt.

To Gu'lly, *verb neut.* [of *goulet*, Fr. the throat. Corrupted from *gurgle. Johnſon*] to make a noiſe in drinking, to run with noiſe.

Gu'lly-hole, a place at the grate, or entrance of the ſtreet-channels for a paſſage into the common ſewer.

To Gu'lly, or To Go'ggle, *verb neut.* [*gorgogliare*, It.] to make a noiſe, as liquor poured out of a bottle.

Gulo'sity [*guloſitas*, of *gula*, Lat.] gluttony. Brown uſes it.

Gulp [*goulée*, Fr.] as much liquor as goes down the throat at one ſwallow. *Gulps* of air. *More* and *Dryden.*

To Gulp [golpen, Du.] to ſwallow down eagerly, and with a noiſe, to ſuck down without intermiſſion. See them puff off the froth and *gulp* amain. *Gay.*

To Gum [*gommer*, Fr.] to cloſe or dawb with gum. *Wiſeman.*

Gum [*gomme*, Fr. *gomma*, It. and Port. *goma*, Sp. gomme, Du. *gummi*, Lat.] 1. A vegetable juice iſſuing through the pores of certain plants, and there hardening into a tenacious tranſparent maſs by the warmth of the ſun and air, but is ſtill diſſolvable by water. It differs from a reſin, in being more viſcid and leſs friable. See Resin. 2. [ʒoma, Sax. gumme, Du.] The fleſhy covering that inveſts and contains the teeth.

Gu'mmata [in medicine] ſtrumous tumors.

Gu'mmated, *adj.* [*gummatus*, Lat.] done over with gum.

Gu'mminess [of *gummy*] gummy nature or quality, the ſtate of being gummy, accumulation of gum. *Wiſeman.*

Gummo'se, *adj.* [*gummoſus*, Lat.] that hath much gum, having the nature of gum. *Woodward.*

Gu'mmous, or Gummo'sity [of *gummous*] gumminеſs, the nature of gum, gummy quality. *Floyer.*

Gu'mmy [*gummoſus*, Lat. *gommeux*, Fr.] 1. Full of gum, overgrown with gum. His *gummy* eyes. *Dryden.* 2. Conſiſting of gum, having the nature of gum. A *gummy* juice. *Raleigh.* 3. Productive of gum. The *gummy* bark of fir. *Milton.*

Gun [Somner derives *gun* of mangon, a warlike machine, uſed before the invention of guns; but there is no ſatisfactory etymology. Mr. Lye obſerves, that *gun* in Iceland ſignifies battle, but when guns came into uſe, we had no commerce with Iceland. *Johnſon*] a fire-arm or weapon of ſeveral ſorts and ſizes, the inſtrument from which ſhot is diſcharged by fire. It is a general name for fire-arms.

Gu'nnel [corrupted from *gunwale*] See Gunwale.

Gu'nner [of *gun*] 1. A cannoneer, he whoſe employment is to manage artillery. 2. One that uſes fire-arms.

Gu'n-powder, a compoſition of ſalt-petre, ſulphur, and charcoal, mixed together, and uſually granulated, which eaſily takes fire, and rarefies or expands with great vehemence, by means of its elaſtic force.

Gun-powder *Treaſon*, a feſtival day obſerved on the fifth of November, in commemoration of the happy deliverance of king James I, and the houſe of lords and commons, by the diſcovery of the *gun-powder* plot.

Gu'nshot, *ſubſt.* [of *gun* and *ſhot*] the reach or range of a gun, the ſpace to which a ſhot can be thrown. *Dryden.*

Gu'nsmith [of *gun* and *ſmith*] a man who makes guns.

Gu'nstick [of *gun* and *ſtick*] the rammer or ſtick with which the charge is driven.

Gu'nstock [of *gun* and *ſtock*] the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fix'd.

Gu'nstone [of *gun* and *ſtone*] the ſhot of cannon. They uſed formerly to ſhoot ſtones from artillery. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gu'nter's *Line* [ſo called of Mr. Gunter, formerly geometry profeſſor of Greſham college] called alſo the line of numbers, is the logarithms laid off upon ſtraight lines; the uſe of which is for performing arithmetical operations, by means of a pair of compaſſes, or even without, by ſliding two of theſe lines of numbers by each other.

Gunter's *Quadrant*, a quadrant of wood, braſs, *&c.* being partly of a ſtereographical projection upon the plane of the equinoctial, the eye being in one of the poles, where the tropic, ecliptic, and horizon, are arches of circles; but the hour circles are all curves, drawn by means of the ſeveral altitudes of the ſun, for ſome particular latitude, every day in the year. The uſe of it is to find the hour of the day, ſun's azimuth, *&c.* See Plate VII, fig. 16.

Gunter's *Scale*, that which ſailors commonly call the gunter, is a large plain ſcale, with the lines of artificial ſines and tangents upon it, laid off by ſtraight lines, and ſo contrived to a line of numbers that is on it, that by the help of this ſcale, and a pair of compaſſes, all the caſes of trigonometry, both plain and ſpherical, may, to a tolerable exactneſs, be ſolved, and of conſequence all queſtions in navigation, dialling, *&c.* may be wrought by it.

Gu'nwale [of a ſhip] is that piece of timber, which on either ſide ſide reaches from the half-deck to the fore-caſtle, being the uppermoſt bend which finiſheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the ſtanchions which ſupport the waſte trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ſhip or no; alſo the lower part of the port, where any ordnance are.

Gurge [*gurges*, Lat.] a whirl-pool, a gulf. *Milton.*

Gu'rgion, the coarſer part of the meal ſifted from the bran.

To Gu'rgle, *verb neut.* [*gurgulio*, Lat. *gorgoliare*, It.] to fall or guſh with noiſe, as water from a bottle. A fountain's *gurgling* waters play. *Pope.*

Gu'rgling, *part.* [of to *gurgle*] making a noiſe, as water pouring out of a bottle, or in ſwallowing a liquid.

Gurgu'lio, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the cover of the wind-pipe; the ſame as cion and epiglotis.

Gu'rnard, or Gu'rnet [*gournal*, Fr. a kind of ſea-fiſh] the name of a fiſh. Sowc'd *gurnet. Shakeſpeare.*

To Gush [of ʒeoꞇan, Sax. geutelen, Du.] 1. To pour or run out ſuddenly, and with force, not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream, but in a large body. The water *guſh'd* out that made the deluge. *Burnet's Theory.* 2. To emit in a copious ſtream or effluxion. My *guſhing* eyes. *Pope.*

Gush [from the verb] 1. An emiſſion of liquor in a large quantity at once. 2. The liquor ſo emitted. *Harvey.*

Gu'shing, *part.* [ʒeoꞇunʒ, Sax.] pouring or running out ſuddenly, and with force.

Gu'sset [*gouſſet*, Fr.] a triangular, ſmall piece of cloth, uſed in ſhirts, ſmocks, *&c.* in order to ſtrengthen them.

Gusset [in heraldry] is formed by a line drawn either from the dexter or ſiniſter chief points, and falling perpendicularly down to the extreme baſe: or thus, it proceeds from the dexter or ſiniſter angle of the chief, deſcending diagonally to the chief point, and from thence another line falls perpendicularly upon the baſe. Mr. Guillim calls it one of the whimſical abatements of honour, for a perſon who is either laſcivious, effeminate, or a ſot, or all of them.

Gust [ʒiꞅꞇ, Sax. guſter, Iſland. *guſtus*, Lat. *goute*, Fr. *guſto*, It] 1. A ſudden puff, or violent blaſt of wind. Libels are the *guſts* of liberty of ſpeech reſtrained. *Bacon.* 2. The ſenſe of taſte. For thy ſport or *guſt. Pope.* 3. Height of perception, height of ſenſual enjoyment. Mere ſenſual *guſt. Dryden.* 4. Love, liking. The *guſt* and reliſh of true happineſs. *Tillotſon.* 5. Turn of fancy, intellectual taſte. The *guſt* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.* 6. It is written in Spenſer vitiouſly for *juſts*, ſports. Knightly *guſts* and fierce encounters. *Spenſer.*

Gust [old writ.] a ſtranger or gueſt who lodges with a perſon the ſecond night.

Gu'stable [*guſtoſo*, It. *guſtabilis*, of *guſto*, Lat. to taſte] 1. That may be taſted. *Brown.* 2. Agreeable to the taſte. A *guſtable* thing ſeen or ſmelt, excites the appetite. *Derham.*

Gusta'tion [*guſto*, Lat.] the act of taſting. *Brown.*

Gu'stful [of *guſt* and *full*] taſteful, well taſted. *Decay of Piety.*

Gu'sto, It. 1. A reliſh, ſavour, or taſte of any thing, the power by which any thing excites ſenſations in the palate. Pleaſant *guſto's. Derham.*

Derham. 3. Intellectual taſte or liking. Let them bring no particular *guſts* along with them. *Dryden.*

GU'STY, *adj.* [of *guſt*] ſtormy, tempeſtuous. A raw and *guſty* day. *Shakeſpeare*

GUT [prob of kutteln, or, according to Caſaubon, of γεγτα; Gr.] 1. A canal or pipe in the abdomen, through which the food paſſes to the colon, the ſtomach, the receptacle of food; proverbially. Cram'd them till their *guts* did ake. *Hudibras.* 2. Gluttony, love of gormandiſing.

Apicius thou didſt on thy *guts* beſtow
Full ninety millions. *Hakewell.*

To GUT, *verb act.* 1. To take out the guts, to draw. Moſt part of their fiſh are *gutted. Carew.* 2. To empty, to plunder of contents. Having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels. *Spectator.*

GU'TTA, Lat. a drop of any liquor.

GUTTA *Roſacea* [with phyſicians] a redneſs, with pimples in the noſe, cheeks, or over the whole face, as if they were ſprinkled with roſe-coloured drops.

GUTTA *Serena* [with oculiſts] a diſeaſe in the eye, conſiſting in an entire prevention of ſight, without any *apparent* defect of the eyes; excepting a *dilatation* of the pupil, which SOMETIMES *gradually* ariſes from this diſeaſe; I ſay SOMETIMES, and where the diſeaſe itſelf comes on *gradually*, and does not break forth at once from a *ſudden* cauſe. See MEAD *Monita*, &c. p. 183.

GU'TTAL *Cartilage* [with anatomiſts] is that which includes the third and fourth griſtle of the larynx.

GU'TTATED, *adj.* [*guttatus*, Lat.] ſpotted with ſpots or ſpeckles like drops, beſprinkled with drops, bedropped.

GU'TTE [in architecture] are certain parts in figure like little bells, in number ſix, placed below the triglyphs in an architrave, of the doric order. They are ſo called of *gutta*, Lat. a drop, from their ſhape, reſembling the drops of water that have run along the tryglyph, and ſtill hang under the cloſure betwixt the pillars.

GU'TTER [*goutiere*, Fr. *guttur*, Lat.] a canal or ſpout for carrying off water.

To GU'TTER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cut in ſmall hollows. It ſeems commonly uſed as the particle paſſive. The *gutter'd* rocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GU'TTER, *verb neut.* to ſweal or run as a candle.

GUTTER *Tile*, a three-cornered tile laid in gutters.

GU'TTERA [old records] a gutter or ſpout to convey water from leads or roofs of buildings.

To GU'TTLE, *verb neut.* [of *gut*, Fr.] to eat much, to feed luxuriouſly, to gormandiſe; a low word. *Dryden.*

To GUTTLE, *verb act.* to ſwallow. He *guttled* them up. *L'Eſtrange.*

GU'TTLER [of *guttle*] one that guttles or gormandiſes.

GU'TTULOUS, *adj.* [*guttula*, Lat. a little drop] being in the form of a ſmall drop. *Brown.*

GU'TTURAL [*gutturalis*, Lat.] of or pertaining to the throat.

GUTTURAL *Letters*, ſuch as are pronounced in the throat.

GU'TTURIS *Os*, Lat. [in anatomy] the ſame that is called hyoides os.

GU'TTUS, Lat. [with antiquaries] a ſort of vaſe uſed in the Roman ſacrifices, to take wine and ſprinkle it *guttatim, i. e.* drop by drop upon the victim.

GU'TTY [in heraldry] ſignifies drops; and they being repreſented in coat armour of ſeveral colours, the colour ſhould be mentioned in blazon.

GUY *Rope* [in a ſhip] 1. A rope made faſt to the fore-maſt at one end, and is received through a ſingle block ſiezed to the pennant of the winding tackle, and then again reeved through another, ſeized to the fore-maſt. The uſe of which is to hale forward the penant of the winding tackle. 2. A rope uſed to lift any thing into the ſhip. *Skinner.*

GU'ZES [in heraldry] with the Engliſh, are roundles of a ſanguine or murrey colour; but the French call them torteux. Guzes being of a bloody hue, are ſuppoſod by ſome to repreſent wounds.

To GU'ZZLE, *verb neut.* [from *gut* or *guſt*, to *guttle* or *guſtle*] to gormandiſe, to feed immoderately; alſo to drink greedily or much, to tipple. Lapping and *guzzling* till they burſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

GU'ZZLER [of *guzzle*] one that guzzles, or eats or drinks voraciouſly.

GWA'LSTOW [of ȝpal, a gallows, and ſτop, Sax. a place] a place for the execution of malefactors.

GWAYF, goods that felons, when purſued, threw down and left in the high-way, which were forfeited to the king or lord of the manor, unleſs lawfully claimed by the right owner within a year and a day.

To GYBE, *verb neut.* to joke upon, banter, jeer, flout, *&c.* Common courtiers love to *gybe* and fleer. *Spenſer.*

GYBE, *ſubſt.* ſee GIBE. A ſneer, a ſarcaſm. Ready in *gybes. Shakeſpeare.*

GYLT-WITE [ȝylτ-pıτe, Sax.] a ſatisfaction or amends for a treſpaſs.

GYMNA'SIARCHA [*gymnaſiarcha*, Lat. γυμνασιαρχης, of γυμνασιον, a place of exerciſe, and αρχη, Gr. rule] a chief or head maſter of a ſchool, the governor of a college.

GYMNA'SIUM, Lat. [γυμνασιον, Gr.] a place of exerciſe in any art or ſcience, a ſchool.

GYMNA'STICALLY, *adv.* [of *gymnaſtic*] athletically, in a manner fit for ſtrong exerciſes. *Brown.*

GYMNA'STICE [γυμναστικη, Gr.] the gymnaſtic art, or the art of performing the exerciſes of the body.

GYMNA'STIC, *adj.* [of *gymnaſticus*, Lat γυμναστικος, of γυμναζω, Gr. to exerciſe] pertaining to exerciſe, conſiſting of leaping, wreſtling, running, throwing the dart or quoit.

GYMNA'STICS [γυμναστικη, Gr.] that part of phyſic which teaches how to preſerve health by exerciſe.

GY'MNIC, *adj.* [γυμνικος, Gr. *gymnique*, Fr.] ſuch as practice the athletic or gymnaſtic exerciſe. *Gymnic* artiſts. *Milton.*

GYMNODISPE'RMOUS *Plants* [of γυμνος, naked, δις, twice, and σπερμα, Gr. ſeed] ſuch as bear *two* naked ſeeds incloſed in a calyx, without any ſeed-veſſel.

To GYMNO'LOGIZE [γυμνολογιζω, Gr.] to diſpute naked, or like an Indian philoſopher.

GYMNOPÆ'DIA, Lat. [γυμνοπαιδια, Gr.] a kind of dance in uſe among the Lacedæmonians, performed by young perſons dancing naked, during the time of the ſacrifices, and ſinging a ſong in honour of Apollo.

Plutarch, if I'm not miſtaken, ſays, *Lycurgus* inſtituted this rite in his *ſmall republic*, with deſign to encourage matrimony.

GYMNOPO'LYSPERMOUS *Plants* [of γυμνος, πολυ, many, and σπερμα, Gr. ſeed] ſuch as have *many* naked ſeeds incloſed in a calyx, without any ſeed-veſſel.

GYMNOSO'PHISTS [of γυμνος, naked, and σοφιστης, Gr. a ſophiſter] certain Indian philoſophers who went naked, and lived ſolitary in woods and deſarts, feeding on herbs.

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS *Plants* [of γυμνος, naked, and σπερμα, Gr. ſeed] ſuch fruits as bear a naked ſeed incloſed by the calix only, without any ſeed-veſſel.

GYMNOTE'TRASPERMOUS *Plants* [of γυμνος, τετρα, four, and σπερμα, Gr. ſeed] ſuch as have four naked ſeeds incloſed in a calyx, without any ſeed-veſſel.

GYNÆCI'A, Lat. [γυναικια, Gr.] ſuch accidents in general as happen to women; alſo womens monthly courſes.

GYNÆCI'UM, Lat. [γυναικειον, Gr.] the *womens apartment*, or a ſeparate place, where the women kept themſelves retired, and out of the ſight of men.

A cuſtom, to this day not unuſual in *Aſiatic* countries. The *Arabians* call this *part* of the houſe or palace the "*Haram*, or *prohibited* place;" and by the ſame term they expreſs the *ſacred encloſure* of the *Beit-ollah*, or houſe of God in *Meccah*.

GYNÆCO'CRACY [γυναικοκρατια, of γυνη, a woman, and κρατος, Gr. power] petticoat government, feminine rule, female power.

GYNÆ'COCRA'TUME'NIANS [of γυνη and κρατουμενος, Gr. overcome] an ancient people of Sarmatia Europæa, ſaid to be ſo called, becauſe, after they had been overcome by the Amazons, they were obliged to have venereal commerce with them.

GYNÆ'COMASTON, or GYNÆ'COMASTOS [γυναικομαστον, Gr.] a tumor or ſwelling in the fleſh or breaſts of women.

GY'PSUM, *Parget*, Lat. white lime, plaiſter; alſo a ſort of plaiſter-ſtone, white and ſoft like alabaſter, which being lightly burnt, ſerves to make the chalk called plaiſter of Paris.

GY'PSY [q. *Ægyptii*, Lat. of *Ægyptians*] ſtroling beggars, who pretend to tell fortunes. See GIPSY.

GYRA'TION [*gyro*, Lat.] 1. The act of turning or whirling any thing round. *Brown.* 2. A giddineſs.

GY'ROMANCY [of *gyro*, Lat. and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a kind of divination, by walking round in a circle.

GYRE [*gyrus*, Lat.] a circle deſcribed by any thing going in an orbit. Quick and more quick he ſpins in giddy *gyres*. *Dryden.*

GYRO'NE, Fr. [in heraldry] an ordinary which conſiſts of two ſtraight lines, drawn from ſeveral parts of the eſcutcheon, and meeting in an acute angle in the feſſe point of the ſame.

GYRO'SE [*gyroſis*, *gyroſus*, Lat.] full of turnings.

To GYVE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to fetter, to ſhackle, to enchain, to enſnare. I will *gyve* thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

GY'VES, *ſubſt.* [without a ſingular; *gevyn*, Wel.] fetters, chains for the legs. Break off their chains and *gyves*. *Knolles.*

H.

H h, Roman; *H h*, Italic; ℌ 𝔥, Engliſh; ה, Hebrew, is expreſſed only by (ʽ) a note of aſpiration in Greek.

H, in Engliſh, as in other languages, is not accounted properly a letter, but note of aſpiration before a vowel, being ſounded only by a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of ſpeech; among the poets it ſometimes obtains the power of a conſonant. The *h* in Engliſh is ſcarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel. In Latin it never comes before a conſonant; but always before one of the five vowels and *y*; as *habeo*, *habes*, *hiatus*, *homo*, *homus*, *hydra*, *&c.* but in Engliſh it does, as *bought*, *taught*, &c. In this caſe, where it is followed by a conſonant it has no ſound according to the preſent pronunciation; but antiently, as now in Scotland, it made the ſyllable guttural.

H̄, with a daſh at the top [with the ancients] ſignified 200000.

HA, *interj.* [*ha*, Lat.] 1. An expreſſion of wonder, ſurpriſe, ſudden queſtion or ſudden exertion. *Ha!* what art thou? *Rowe.* 2. An expreſſion of laughter.

HANK, or HAKE, a ſort of dried fiſh.

HABDA'LA [חברלה of ברל, *Heb. i. e.* to ſeparate] *ſeparation, i. e.* a ceremony practiſed by the Jews every ſabbath-day in the evening. It runs thus: Towards the cloſe of the ſabbath, when the ſtars begin to appear, each maſter of a family lights a torch, or at leaſt a lamp with two wicks. A little box of ſpices is prepared, or a glaſs of wine taken; then ſinging or rehearſing a prayer, and bleſſing the wine and the ſpices, they all ſmell them; and after they have performed a few ceremonies about the torch, or lamps, they caſt a little of the conſecrated wine into the flame; every one taſtes, and thus they break up, wiſhing one another a good week.

HA'BEAS *Corpora*, Lat. a writ lying for the bringing in a jury, or ſo many of them as refuſe to appear upon the ſummons called *venire facias*, for the trial of a cauſe.

HABEAS *Corpus*, Lat. a writ which a man, indicted of a treſpaſs before juſtices of the peace, or otherwiſe, and laid in priſon, may have out of the king's bench, to remove himſelf thither at his own coſt, and to anſwer the cauſe there.

HABE'NA [with ſurgeons] a bandage for the drawing together the lips of wounds, inſtead of ſtitching them.

HABE'NDUM [in a deed or conveyance] *i. e.* to have and to hold; a word of form. All deeds or conveyances conſiſt of two parts, the premiſſes and the habendum; the former conſiſts of the names of the grantor and grantee, and the thing granted; the latter limits and qualifies the eſtate.

HA'BERDASHER [Minſhew derives it of habt ihr das, Teut. have you this? as ſhop-keepers ſay when offering their wares to ſale] a pedlar, a dealer in ſmall wares, as tape, thread, pins, needles, *&c.* alſo a dealer in hats.

HA'BERDASHERS, were incorporated a brotherhood of St. Katharine their patroneſs, *anno* 1447; and were confirmed in the ſeventeenth of Henry VII. *anno* 1501, and named *Merchant Haberdaſhers.* They are a maſter, four wardens, ninety on the court of aſſiſtants, three hundred and twenty-nine on the livery. The livery-fine is twenty-five pounds. They bear for their arms barry nebule of ſix *argent* and *azure* on a bend *gules*, a lion paſſant gardant *or*, creſt on a helmet and torſe, two arms ſupporting a laurel proper, and iſſuing out of a cloud *argent.* Their ſupporters two Indian goats *argent*, attired and hoofed *or.* Their motto, *Serve and obey.*

They are the eighth of the twelve companies. There have been twenty-two lord mayors free of this company. Their hall is in Maiden-Lane.

HA'BERDINE [abberdaen, Du.] a ſort of ſalt-fiſh, a dried ſalt cod.

HA'BERGION, HA'BERGEON, or HA'BERION [*haubergion*, Fr. *halbergium*, low Lat.] 1. Armour to cover the neck and breaſt, breaſt-plate, neck-piece, gorget. Some a *haberion. Fairfax.* Lodg'd in Magnano's braſs *habergeon. Hudibras.* 2. A ſhort coat of mail covering the head and ſhoulders.

HABE'RE *Facias Seiſinam*, Lat. a judicial writ, which lies where a man has recovered lands in the king's court, directed to the ſheriff, commanding him to give him the ſeiſin thereof.

HABE'RE *Facius Viſum*, Lat. a writ which lies in divers caſes, as in dower, formedon, *&c.* where a view is to be taken of the land or tenements in queſtion.

HA'BERJECTS, a ſort of cloth of a mix'd colour.

HABI'LE, Fr. [*abile*, It. and Sp. of *habilis*, Lat.] active, nimble.

HABI'LIMENT [*habilement*, Fr.] apparel, cloathing, attire. *Spenſer.*

HABI'LIMENTS *of War* [in ancient ſtatutes] armour, harneſs, utenſils, and other proviſions for war.

To HABI'LITATE, *verb act.* [*habiliter*, Fr.] to qualify, to entitle.

HABILITATE, *part. adj.* [from the verb, for habilitated] qualified. Not legal nor *habilitate* to ſerve in parliament. *Bacon.*

HABILITA'TION [of *habilitate*] qualification. *Habilitations* towards arms. *Bacon.*

HABI'LITY [*habilité*, Fr.] faculty, power. It is now commonly written *ability.*

HA'BIT [*abito*, It. and Sp. of *habitus*, Lat.] 1. The conſtitution or temper of the mind or body. 2. The ſtate of any thing; as, a *habit* of body. 3. Inveterate uſe, cuſtom. A fixed confirmed *habit* of ſin. *South.* 4. Attire, dreſs, accoutrement. Dreſſed in the ſame Engliſh *habit. Dryden.*

HABIT [in metaphyſics] is a quality that is ſuperadded to a natural power, that makes it very readily and eaſily perform its operations.

HABIT [with logicians] one of the ten predicaments.

To HABIT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to dreſs, to array, to accoutre. They *habited* themſelves like thoſe rural deities. *Dryden.*

HA'BITABLE, Fr. and Sp. [*abitabile*, It. *habitabilis*, Lat.] that may be inhabited or dwelt in, capable of ſuſtaining human creatures. The *habitable* world. *Bacon.*

HA'BITABLENESS [of *habitable*] capacity of being inhabited. Ray uſes it.

HA'BITABLE, Fr. [*abitaculo*, It. *habitaculo*, Sp. of *habitaculum*, Lat.] a dwelling-place.

HA'BITANCE [*habitatio*, Lat.] dwelling, abode. Spenſer uſes it.

HA'BITANT, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*habitans*, Lat.] one that lives or dwells in any place, an inhabitant. Milton uſes it.

HABITA'TION, Fr. [*abitazione*, It. *habitaciòn*, Sp. of *habitatio*, Lat.] 2. A dwelling, a place of abode. Wiſdom made not this nor that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hooker.* 2. The act of dwelling, the ſtate of a place receiving dwellers. Inconvenient for *habitation. Woodward.*

HABITA'TOR, Lat. a dweller, an inhabitant. Brown uſes it.

HA'BITED, *part. adj.* [from *to habit*; *habillé*, Fr.] attired, dreſſed; alſo accuſtomed.

HABI'TUAL [*habituel*, Fr. *abituale*, It.] grown to a habit by long uſe, cuſtomary, eſtabliſhed by frequent repetition. *Habitual* knowledge. *South.*

HABITUAL *Grace* [with divines] is that which is conveyed to perſons by baptiſm, and afterwards augmented and improved by the euchariſt and other means.

HABI'TUALLY, *adv.* [of *habitual*] cuſtomarily, by habit.

To HABI'TUATE [*s'habituer*, Fr. *abituarſi*, Ital. of *habitus*, Lat.] to accuſtom to by frequent repetition. They *habituate* themſelves to their vitious practices. *Tillotſon.*

HABI'TUATED, *part. paſſ.* [of *habituate*] that which has gotten a habit of, accuſtomed to.

HA'BITUDE, Fr. [*habitudo*, Lat.] 1. The reſpect or relation that one thing bears to another. A certain *habitude* or relation to one another. *South.* 2. [With philoſophers] is uſed for what we popularly call habit, *viz.* a certain diſpoſition or aptitude for the performing or ſuffering certain things, contracted by *reiterated* acts of the ſame kind. Impoſſible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts. *Dryden.* And to the ſame import the *Table* of CEBES, ſpeaking of a man *confirm'd* in the practice of virtue, ſays,

——In righteous *habitude* inur'd,
From paſſion's *baneful anarchy* ſecur'd,
In each enticing ſcene, each inſtant hard,
That *ſovereign antidote* his mind will guard.

3. Familiarity, frequent intercourſe. Frequent *habitudes* with the beſt company. *Dryden.* 4. Long cuſtom, inveterate habit or uſe. A pleaſing error ſtrengthened by a long *habitude. Dryden.*

HA'BITUS, Lat. [in metaphyſics] is the application of a body to that which is near it.

HA'BLE, a ſea-port or haven.

HAB-NAB [a contraction of habban, to have, and nabban, Sax. not to have; or, if you had rather, of *happen hap*, *i. e.* whether it happen or not, *hap ne hap* or *nap*, as *would ne would*, *will ne will*, that is, let it happen or not. *Johnſon*] raſhly, at a venture, without any rule or certainty of effect. *Hudibras.*

To HACK, *verb act.* [hacken, Du. and Ger. haccan, of acaſe, Sax. an ax, *hacka*, Teut. *hacher*, Fr.] 1. To cut into ſmall pieces, to cut ſlightly with frequent or unſkilful blows. Armour *hack'd* in ſome places. *Sidney.* 2. To ſpeak unreadily, and with ſomething of heſitation. Let them keep their limbs whole and *hack* our Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HACK, *verb neut.* to hackney, to turn hackney or proſtitute. *Hanmer.* Theſe knights will *hack. Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'CKLE, *verb act.* [hackelen, Du.] to cut ſmall; alſo to dreſs flax.

HA'CKLE, *ſubſt.* 1. An inſtrument for dreſſing flax. 2. Raw ſilk, any filmy ſubſtance unſpun, according to Johnſon. It would ſeem to be a kind of ſhining feather uſed by anglers. Take the *hackle* of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's top, take off one ſide of the feather, and then take the *hackle*, ſilk, gold or ſilver thread, and make theſe faſt. *Walton.*

HA'CKNEY [*haquenée*, Fr. a nag or pad, *hacnai*, Wel. *hackeneye*, Teut. a horſe] 1. Let to hire, hired horſes being uſually taught to pace or recommended as good pacers. 2. A pacing horſe. 3. A hackney coach-horſe, a hireling, a proſtitute, a common writer, *&c.* *Hackney* tongue. *Roſcommon. Hackney* lady. *Hudibras.* 4. Any thing let out for hire. A *hackney* coach may chance to ſpoil a thought. *Pope.* 5. Much uſed, common. Notions young ſtudents in phyſick derive from the *hackney* authors. *Harvey.*

To HACKNEY, *verb act.* [from the noun] to practiſe in one thing, to accuſtom to the road, to make a hackney or ſlave of one. He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'CQUETON, *ſubſt.* [*haquet*, O. Fr. a little horſe] ſome piece of armour. Riding ſhoes of coſtly cordwain, his *hacqueton* and his habergeon. *Spenſer.*

Had-bote [haꝺ-boꞇe, Sax.] a recompence made for offences againſt the holy order, or violence offered to clergymen.

Had, the *preter.* and *part. paſſ.* of *have.* See To Have.

Ha'ddington, a parliament town of Scotland, about 18 miles eaſt of Edinburgh.

Ha'ddock [*hadot*, Fr.] a ſort of cod-fiſh, but ſmall. *Carew.*

Had-I-wist [*i. e.* I wiſt or I thought I had it] it imports an uncertainty, a doubtful matter. Hence in the N. C. one who trifles or idles time away without any certain aim, is called a *had-i-wiſt.*

Ha'dley, a market town of Suffolk, 64 miles from London.

Hælo'sis, Lat. [with oculiſts] a reflected inverſion of the eyelid.

Hæma'lops [αιμαλοψ, of αιμα, blood, and ωψ, Gr. the ſight] a redneſs of the eyes, proceeding from an inflammation; or a ſtretching of the blood veſſel, commonly called blood-ſhotten eyes.

Hæmasta'tical [of αιμα and ϛατικος, Gr.] pertaining to the weight or ponderoſity of the blood.

Hæmati'tes [αιματιτης, Gr.] the blood-ſtone, a ſtone uſed in ſtopping of blood.

Hæmato'des, Lat. [αιματοδης, Gr.] the herb cranes bill.

Hæmatochy'sis, Lat. [αιματοχυσις, of αιμα, blood, and χυω, Gr. to flow] any preternatnral flowing of blood, whether critical or ſymptomatical; the ſame as *hæmorrhage.*

Hæmatoce'le, Lat. [αιματοκηλη, Gr.] a tumour turgid with blood.

Hæmatomphaloce'le, Lat. [of αιμα, blood, ομφαλ☉, a navel, and κηλη, Gr. a tumour] a ſwelling in the navel turgid with blood.

Hæmo'ptoicus, Lat. [of αιμα, and πτυω, Gr. to ſpit] one who ſpits blood.

Hæmato'sis, Lat. [αιματοσις, Gr.] the act or faculty of making blood.

Hæmapho'bus, Lat. [of αιμα, blood, and φοβος, Gr. fear] one who is afraid to be let blood.

Hæmo'ptica, Lat. [αιμοπτυκα, Gr. belonging to blood-ſpitting] remedies which cure ſpitting of blood.

Hæmopty'sis, Lat. [αιμοπτυσις, of αιμα, blood, and πτυω, Gr. to ſpit] a ſpitting of blood.

Hæmorrha'gia, Lat. [αιμοῤῥαγια, of αιμα, blood, and ρηγνυμι, Gr. to burſt] a burſting forth of blood out of the noſtrils, mouth, eyes, or other parts of the body.

Hæmorrhoi'dal *Veins Internal* [with anatomiſts] are branches of the meſenteric vein, which paſs to the gut rectum, and thence to the fundament.

Hæmorrho'idal *Veins External*, ariſe from the hypogaſtric vein, and ſometimes from a double branch of it, ſpreading about the ſphincter of the anus.

Hæ'morrois, Lat. [αιμοῤῥοις, of αιμα, blood, and ρεω, Gr. to flow] the hæmorrhoid ſerpent; ſo called, becauſe thoſe that are bitten by it, blood *iſſues out* of all the paſſages of their body.

Hæmorrhoi'des [αιμοῤῥοις, of αιμα, blood, and ρεω, Gr. to flow] ſwelling inflammations in the fundament, the emerods or piles; ſo called, becauſe frequently (not always) they are attended with diſcharge of blood.

Hæmosta'tics, *ſubſt.* plur. of *hæmoſtatic* [of αιμα, blood, and ϛατικος, Gr. cauſing to ſtop] medicines which ſtanch blood.

Hæ'rede *Abducto* [in law] a writ which lay for the lord, who having by right the wardſhip of his tenant under age, could not come at his body, he being conveyed away by ſome perſon.

Hærede *Deliberando, &c.* a writ directed to the ſheriff, willing him to command one who had the body of him who was ward to another, to deliver him to the party whoſe ward he was by reaſon of his land.

Hære'siarch [*hæreſiarcha*, Lat. αρεσιαρχης, of αρεσις, hereſy, and αρχος, Gr. a ruler] an arch or chief heretic.

Hæreta're [a law term] to give a right of inheritance, to make donation, feoffment or gift hereditary to the grantee and his heirs.

Hære'tico *Comburendo*, a writ which lay againſt one who was an heretic, *viz.* who having once been convicted of hereſy by his biſhop, and having abjured it, afterwards falling into it again, or ſome other, is thereupon committed to the ſecular power. See Donatists and Cælicolæ.

Ha'erlem, a populous city of the United Provinces, in the province of Holland, ſituated near a lake, which from this town is called Haerlem-meer; four miles from the German ocean, and 12 weſt of Amſterdam.

Haft [haꝼꞇ, Sax. hacht or hafet, Du. hefft, Ger. from to *have* or to *hold*] the handle of any inſtrument, that part which is taken into the hand.

To Haft, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſet in a haft or handle. *Ainſworth.*

Hag [haʒʒeꞅꞅe, Sax. hexe, Ger. heckse, Du. a witch] 1. A fury, a ſhe monſter. His foul *hags* rais'd their heads and clapt their hands. *Craſhaw.* 2. An enchantreſs, a witch. You witch, you *hag. Shakeſpeare.* 3. An old ugly woman. Old *hag*, of threeſcore years and three. *Dryden.*

To Hag, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to torment, to harraſs with vain terror. Superſtitious men *hagged* out of their wits with the fancy of omens. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ha'ga [haʒa, Sax.] a manſion or dwelling-houſe.

Ha'gard, *adj.* Fr. 1. Wild, untamed, irreclaimable, having a fierce or wild look. *Hagard* hawk. *Spenſer.* 2. [hager, Ger.] lean. To this ſenſe I have put the following paſſage; for ſo the author ought to have written. A *hagged* carrion of a wolf, and a jolly ſort of dog. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. [*Hage*, Wel.] ugly, rugged, wildly diſorder'd. As *hagard* as the rock. *Shakeſpeare. Hagard* eyes. *Dryden.*

Hagard *Hawk* a wild hawk, who prey'd for herſelf ſome time before ſhe was taken.

Ha'ggard, *ſubſt.* 1. Any thing wild or untameable. I have lov'd this proud diſdainful *haggard.* 2. A ſpecies of hawk. The wild *haggard. Sandys.* 3. A hag. [So Garth has us'd it for want of underſtanding it. *Johnſon*] In a dark grot the baleful *haggard* lay. *Garth.*

Ha'ggardly, *adv.* [of *haggard*] uglineſs, with deformity. Dryden uſes it.

Ha'ggess [of hacken, Du. to cut ſmall. Of *hog* or *hack. Johnſon*] a maſs of meat, generally pork chopt and incloſed in a membrane. In Scotland it is a ſort of pudding made of liver, lights, *&c.* a ſheep's maw filled with minced meat, ſhredded ſuet and ſpices.

Ha'ggish, *adj.* [of *hag*] being of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid. *Haggiſh* age. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Ha'ggle, *verb act.* [*q. d.* to *hackle* or *hack*, of hackelen, Du.] to cut unhandſomely, to chop, to mangle. York all *haggled* o'er. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Haggle, *verb neut.* to be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

Ha'ggler [of *haggle*] 1. One that haggles or chops. 2. One that is long in bargaining.

Hags, a kind of fiery meteor which appears on mens hair, or on the manes of horſes.

Hagio'grapha, Lat. [αγιογραφα, of αγιος, holy, and γραφω, Gr. to write] the canonical books of holy ſcripture. But the modern *Jews*, (who divide their bible into the *law, prophets*, and *hagiographa*) reduce under the laſt the 12 following books: Pſalms, Proverbs, Job, Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Eccleſiaſtes, Eſther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah and Chronicles. And in compliance with this *arbitrary arrangement* of theirs, John Leusden, in his edition of the Hebrew bible, *Amſterdam, anno* 1667, places theſe books (in the order above given) all together.

Hagiosi'dere [of αγι☉, holy, and σιδηρος, Gr. iron] a plate of iron about three inches broad, and ſixteen long, which the Greeks under the dominion of the Turks (being prohibited the uſe of bells) ſtrike on with a hammer, to call the people to church.

Hagio'grapher [αγιογραφ☉, of αγι☉, holy, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a writer of holy things, the title appropriated to the authors of the holy bible. The Jews divide the holy ſcriptures of the old teſtament into the law, the prophets, and the hagiographers.

Hah, *interj.* an expreſſion of ſudden effort. She ſtamps and then cries *hah!* at every thruſt. *Dryden.*

Hague, a town of the United Provinces, in the province of Holland, two miles from the ſea, and 14 from Rotterdam. It is one of the fineſt towns in Europe; but tho' it enjoys all the privileges of a city of Holland, except that of ſending repreſentatives to the ſtates, it it has no walls, and is eſteemed only a village. Here all the public affairs of the United Provinces are tranſacted.

Ha-ha [in gardens] a ſmall canal of water, a bank with a moat that interrupts any alley or walk.

Hail [of hæʒel, or hæʒol, Sax. hagel, Su. Du. and Ger.] a meteor formed of flakes of ſnow, which being melted by warm air, and afterwards meeting with cold air, is congealed and turns to hail, whoſe ſtones are of a different figure, according to the ſolution of the flakes, and fall rudely by reaſon of their weight. Others ſuppoſe the ſtones of hail to be formed of drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

Hail, *interj.* [hæl, healꞇh, Sax. heel, Du. heil, Ger. hil, Dan. hails, Goth. hail, therefore is the ſame as *ſalve* of the Latins or υγιαινε of the Greeks] health be to you, a term of ſalutation, now only uſed in poetry.

To be Hail *Fellow*, well met together; that is, to be very familiar together, without diſtinction or reſpect of perſons. The Scots ſay, *All fellows, Jockey and the laird*, (the man and the maſter.) Theſe proverbs are likewiſe ſpoken when unworthy perſons intrude themſelves into the company of their betters.

To Hail, *verb neut.* [hagla, Su. hageln, Du. and Ger.] to ſhower hail.

To Hail, *verb act.* [from the interj.] to ſalute, to call to. *Hail* me thrice to everlaſting reſt. *Dryden.*

To Hail *a Ship* [a ſea phraſe] to call to men on board, to ſalute them, and enquire whither ſhe is bound. *Knolles.*

Hai'led, *adj.* [of *hail*, ſubſt.] ſtruck with hail.

Hai'lshot, *ſubſt.* [of *hail* and *ſhot*] ſmall ſhot ſcatter'd like hail. Murthering *hailſhot. Hayward.*

Hail-*Stone* [hæʒolꞅꞇan, Sax.] a ſmall globule of hail.

Hai'ly, *adj.* [of *hail*] conſiſting of hail. Pope uſes it.

Hai'nous [*haineux*, of *hain*, Fr. hatred] odious, hateful, horrid, outragious. See Heinous.

Hai'nously, *adv.* [of *hainous*] odiouſly, hatefully, *&c.*

Hai'nousness [of *hainous*] outragiouſneſs, flagitiouſneſs, odiouſneſs, hatefulneſs, *&c.*

Hair [heaꞃe, or hæꞃ, Sax. hayr, Du. haar, Ger. Dan. and Su.] 1. A flexible ſubſtance growing out of the ſkin of animals, one of the common integuments of the body. It is found upon all the parts of the body except the ſoles and palms. With a microſcope we find that each hair hath a round bulbous root which lies pretty deep in the ſkin, and that each hair conſiſts of five or ſix others wrapt up in a common tube. They grow as the nails, each part near the root thruſting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow. *Quincy.* 2. A ſingle hair. Like the courſers *hair. Shakeſpeare.* 3. Any thing proverbially ſmall. He judges to a *hair. Dryden.* 4. Courſe, order, grain, the hair falling in a particular direction. You go againſt the *hair* of your profeſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hai'rbrained, *adj.* [this ſhould rather be written *harebrained*] unconſtant, unſettled, wild as a hare, irregular, unſteady. Shakeſpeare uſes it.

Hair-breadth, or Hair's-breadth [among the Jews] it was accounted the 48th part of an inch. A very ſmall diſtance, the diameter of a *hair. Judges.*

Hai'rbel, *ſubſt.* the name of a flower, the hyacinth.

Hai'rcloth [of *hair* and *cloth*] ſtuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification. *Grew.*

Hai'riness [heaꞃicʒneꞅꞅe, Sax.] the ſtate of being hairy, the quality of abounding with hair.

Hai'rlace [of *hair* and *lace*] the fillet with which women tie up their hair. A woman's *hairlace* or fillet. *Harvey.*

Hai'rless [of *hair*] being without hair. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hai'ry [heaꞃicʒ, Sax.] 1. Covered with hair, overgrown with hair. *Bacon.* 2. Conſiſting of hair. *Hairy* honours of their head. *Dryden.*

Hake, a pot-hook, alſo a kind of fiſh. Mackel and *hake. Carew.*

Hakeds, a ſort of large pike fiſh, caught in Ramſey Meer.

Hal is derived like *al*, from the Sax. healle, *i. e.* a hall, a palace. In Gothic *alh* ſignifies a temple or any other famous building. *Gibſon's Cambden.*

HA'LBARD, or HA'LBERD [*halebarde*, Fr. *alabarda*, It. and Sp. hellebaert, Du. hellebarde, Ger. from baꞃde, an ox, and halle, Sax. a court: halberds being the common weapons of guards. *Johnſon*] a battle-ax fixt to a long pole.

HALBERD [among farriers] an iron ſoldered to the toe of a horſe's ſhoe, that ſets out before to prevent a lame horſe from treading on his toe.

HALBERDI'ER [*haleberdier*, Fr. *alaberdiere*, It. *alaberdéro*, Sp.] an halberd-bearer, one armed with a halberd. *Bacon.*

HA'LCYONS, *ſubſt.* plur. of *halcyon* [*halcyo*, Lat.] a kind of ſea birds, of whom it is related that they build their neſts on the waves of the ſea, in the midſt of the moſt ſtormy winters; but when the young ones, being hatched, peep out of the ſhell, the ſea round about them appears calm, and if it be rough, it never hurts them. As *halcyons* brooding on a winter ſea. *Dryden.*

HA'LCYON, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] quiet, ſtill, peaceful; as,

HALCYON *Days*, a time of peace and tranquility. *Denham.*

To HALE, *verb act.* [*haler*, Fr. halen, Du.] to pull or drag along violently; alſo to call to a ſhip at ſea: This is commonly written *hail*, which ſee.

HALE, *adj.* [this ſhould rather be written *hail*, from hæl, Sax. health] healthy, hearty, well-complexion'd. *Hale* men. *Addiſon.*

HA'LER [from *to hale*] one that hales or pulls by force.

HA'LESWORTH, a market town of Suffolk, on the river Blyth, 97 miles from London.

HALF, *ſubſt.* plur. *halves* [halꝼ, or healꝼ, Sax. and all the Teutonic dialects. Often the *l* is not pronounced] 1. The equal part of any thing divided into two, a moiety. 2. Sometimes it has a plural ſignification, when a number is divided.

Had the land ſelected of the beſt,
Half had come hence. *Dryden.*

3. It is much uſed in compoſition to ſignify a thing imperfect, as will appear from the following examples.

Well begun HALF ended.

Lat. *Dimidium facti qui bene cœpit habet.* Ger. Wole angefangen eſt halb vollei det. Sp. *Buén princípio la metád es hicho.*

HA'LF-BLOOD, *ſubſt.* one not born of the ſame father and mother. *Locke.*

HALF-BLOO'DED [of *half* and *blood*] mean, degenerate. *Half-blooded* fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'LF-CAP, a cap imperfectly put off or but faintly mov'd. With certain *halfcaps* and cold moving nods. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'LFENDEAL, *ſubſt.* [of half and ꝺeal, Sax.] part. *Spenſer.*

HALF-FACED [of *half* and *face*] ſhewing only part of the face, ſmall faced. *Half-faced* fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

HALF-HATCHED [of *half* and *hatch*] imperfectly hatched. *Gay.*

Front HALF *Files* [with military men] the three foremoſt men of a battalion.

Rear HALF *Files*, the three hindermoſt men of a battalion.

HALF-HEARD, *adj.* imperfectly heard, not heard to an end.

HALF *Bloom* [in the iron works] a round maſs of metal that comes out of the finery.

HALF *Mark*, a noble, ſix ſhillings and eight pence.

HALF *Moon*. 1. The moon's appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe. 2. Any thing in the ſhape of a half-moon. Rhombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings. *Milton.* 3. [In fortification] an outwork that hath only two faces, forming together a ſailant angle, which is flanked by ſome part of the place, and of the other baſtions.

Knights of the HALF *Moon or Creſcent*, an order of knighthood, created by Rene, duke of Anjou, when he conquered Sicily, with this motto, *Los, i. e. praiſe.*

HALF *Pence*, the plur. of *halfpenny* [of *half* and *penny*] a copper coin, of which two make a penny. Halfpence and farthings were firſt ordered to be made by king Edward I. in the year 1280, for before that time the penny had a double croſs, with a creaſe, ſo that it might be eaſily broken in the middle to make halfpence, or into four quarters to make farthings.

HALF-*Pike* [of *half* and *pike*] the ſmall pike carried by officers of foot-ſoldiers. *Tatler.*

HA'LF-PINT [of *half* and *pint*] the fourth part of a quart of liquor.

HA'LF-SCHOLAR, imperfectly learned. *Watts.*

HA'LF-SEAL [in chancery] the ſealing of commiſſions to delegates appointed upon any appeal in caſes eccleſiaſtical or marine.

HALF *Seas Over*, a proverbial phraſe for any one far advanced. It is commonly uſed for one half drunk. I am *half ſeas o'er* to death. *Dryden.*

HA'LF-SIGHTED [of *half* and *ſight*] ſeeing imperfectly, having a weak diſcernment. *Bacon.*

HA'LF-SPHERE [of *half* and *ſphere*] hemiſphere. *Ben Johnſon.*

HA'LF-STRAINED [of *half* and *ſtrain*] half-bred, imperfect. A *half-ſtrained* villain. *Dryden.*

HA'LF-SWORD, cloſe fight within half the length of a ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'LF-TONGUE, a jury impanelled in a cauſe where the party to be try'd is a foreigner.

HA'LF-WAY, *adv.* [of *half* and *way*] in the middle. Meets deſtiny *half-way*. *Granville.*

HA'LF-WIT [of *half* and *wit*] a fooliſh fellow, a blockhead. *Half-wits* are fleas. *Dryden.*

HALF-WITTED [of *half* and *wit*] imperfectly furniſhed with underſtanding. *Half-witted* crack brained fellow. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'LIBUT, a ſort of fiſh. See HALLIBUT.

HALICA'CABUS, Lat. [αλικακαβος, Gr.] the red winter-cherry, or red night-ſhade.

HA'LIDOM [haliᵹꝺom, *i. e.* holy judgment, or haliᵹ and dame, Sax. for lady. *Johnſon.*] Our bleſſed lady. *Spenſer.* Whence, in ancient times, *by my halidom*, was a ſolemn oath among country people.

HALIEU'TICS, *ſubſt.* [αλιευτικη, of αλς, Gr. the ſea] books treating of fiſhes, or the art of fiſhing.

HA'LIFAX, one of the largeſt and moſt populous towns in England, ſituated near the Calder, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, 199 miles from London. It formerly gave title of Marquis to the family of Savil, as it does now thoſe of earl and baron to the preſent noble George Montague, ſon to the late auditor of the exchequer.

HA'LIMASS [*q. d.* holy-maſs, of haliᵹ and maſs, Sax.] the feaſt of All-Saints; November 1. Sent back like *halimaſs* or ſhorteſt day. *Shakeſpeare.*

HALIO'GRAPHER [of αλς, the ſea, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a deſcriber of the ſea, an hydrographer.

HALIO'GRAPHY, the deſcription of the ſea.

HALI'TUOUS [*halituoſus*, of *halitus*, Lat. breath] paſſing through the pores, vaporous, thin, fumous. A peculiar thin and *halituous* liquor. *Boyle.*

HALL [of heal, hal, or healle, Sax. halle, Du. *aula*, Lat.] 1. A public edifice, a place or court of juſtice. 2. A great room where the ſervants of a noble family dine, called the ſervants *hall*. 4. A place or noble houſe for the aſſemblies of companies of tradeſmen. In antient time, manſion houſes were called halls; and hence, at this day, the ſeats of gentlemen are ſtill called halls. 4. A manor houſe, ſo called, becauſe in it were held courts for the tenants. The *hall-houſe* and the whole eſtate. *Addiſon.*

HALL [with architects] a large room at the entrance of a fine houſe, *&c.*

HA'LLAGE, a fee due for cloths brought for ſale to Blackwell-Hall in London; alſo a toll paid to the lord of a fair or market, for commodities ſold in the common hall of the place.

HA'LLATON, a market town of Leiceſterſhire, 80 miles from London.

HA'LLIARDS [in a ſhip] are ropes which ſerve for hoiſing up all the yards, except the croſs jack, and the ſprit-ſail-yard.

HA'LLIBUT [heilbut, L. Ger.] a fiſh ſomething like a plaice, but longer.

HALLILU'JAH, Heb. [*i. e. praiſe the Lord*] a ſong of thankſgiving, a term of rejoicing; ſometimes repeated at the end of verſes on that occaſion.

To HALLO'O, *verb act.* 1. To ſet on or incite a dog to fall on cattle, *&c.* to encourage with ſhouts. Old John *hallooos* his hounds again. *Prior.* 2. To chace with ſhouts. *Halloo* me like a hare. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To call or ſhout to. He that firſt lights on him *halloo* the other. *Shakeſpeare.*

HALLOO, *interj.* [the original of this word is controverted; ſome imagine it from *à lui*, Fr. to him! others from *allons*, Fr. let us go! and Skinner from *haller*, Fr. to draw] a word of encouragement when dogs are let looſe on their game. Cries *halloo*. *Dryden.*

To HALLO'O, *verb neut.* to cry, as after dogs. Country folks *hallooed* and houted after me. *Sidney.*

To HA'LLOW, *verb act.* [halᵹian, haliᵹ, Sax. holy, heyligen, Du. heiligen, Ger. helga, Su.] 1. To make holy, to conſecrate, to ſet apart for divine ſervice. We ſanctify or *hallow* churches. *Hooker.* 2. To reverence as holy. *Hallowed* be thy name. *Lord's Prayer.*

HALLUCINA'TION [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] a blunder or overſight, an error of opinion, miſtake, folly. The *hallucination* of the tranſcriber. *Addiſon.*

HALM or HAULM [healm, Sax. halm, Su.] the ſtem or ſtalk of corn, ſtraw, *&c.* it is pronounced *hawm*.

HALMYRO'DES αλμυρωδης, of αλς, Gr. the ſea] a fever attended with ſharp, brackiſh ſweats.

HA'LO [with aſtronomers] a ring or circle round the ſun or moon, which ſometimes appears coloured like the rainbow.

HALO [with phyſicians] the red circle round the nipples of women.

HA'LSENING, *adj.* [hals, Ger. *haſs*, Scottiſh, the neck or throat] ſounding harſhly, unharmonious in the throat or tongue. This ill *halſening* horny name. *Carew.*

HA'LSER, or HAW'SER [of halꞅe, the neck, and ꞅeel, Sax. a rope, or of *haſiere*, Fr. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawſer*] a rope leſs than a cable, to hale a barge, *&c.* along a river.

HA'LSER, or HA'LSTER, one who hales a barge or ſhip along.

HA'LSTED, a market town of Eſſex, 45 miles from London.

HALT, *adj.* [from the verb, healꞇ, Sax. halte, Dan. halt, Su.] lame, crippled.

To HALT [healꞇan, to limp, healꞇ, Sax. lame] halte, Dan. halta, Su.] 1. To go lame, to limp. 2. [*faire halte*, Fr. *far alto*, It.] to ſtand ſtill, to diſcontinue the march; a phraſe moſt properly uſed to ſoldiers; to ſtop in a march. Forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march. *Addiſon.* 3. To heſitate, to ſtand doubtful. How long *halt* ye between two opinions. 1 *Kings.* 4. To fail, to faulter. All my familiars watch'd for my *halting*. *Jeremiah.*

HALT, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The act or manner of limping. 2. [*alte*, Fr.] a ſtop in a march.

You HALT *before you are lame*, or, you cry before you are hurt.

HA'LTER [healꞇꞃe, healꞅe, Sax. halſter, Du. and Ger.] 1. A rope to tie about the neck of an horſe; or of a malefactor, in order to hanging. 2. [From *to halt*] one who halts or limps. 3. A cord, any ſtrong ſtring in general. Whom neither *halter* binds nor burdens charge. *Sandys.*

To HA'LTER, *verb act.* [of healꞇꞃe, Sax.] to put a rope, *&c.* about the neck, to bind with a cord, to catch in a nooſe. Catching moles and *haltering* frogs. *Atterbury.*

HA'LTER-CAST [with farriers] an excoriation of the paſtern, cauſed by the halter of an horſe being intangled about the foot, upon the horſe's endeavouring to rub his neck with his hinder foot.

HALTWE'SEL, a market town of Northumberland, 257 miles from London.

To HALVE, *verb act.* [from *halves*, plur. of *half*] to divide into two equal parts.

HALVES, *interj.* [from *halves*, the plur. of *half*] an expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare of any thing, particularly of that found by accident. When the twin cries *halves* ſhe quits the firſt. *Cleaveland.*

HA'LYMOTE [haliᵹ-ᵹemoꞇe, Sax.] 1. The meeting of the tenants of an hall or manor; a court-baron. 2. An aſſembly of citizens in their public hall, ſo termed in ſome places in Herefordſhire. 3. It may alſo ſignify an eccleſiaſtical or holy court.

HAM, Sax. [hamme, Teut. and Du.] 1. The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee. 2. The leg and thigh of a hog ſalted. Pope uſes it.

Ham, either at the beginning or end of a name or place, is derived from ham, Sax. a houſe, farm or village.

Hamadry'ades [αμαδρυαδες, of αμα and δρυς, Gr. an oak] nymphs feigned to have inhabited the woods and meadows, among the flowers and green paſtures, and were thought to be born and to die with the trees over which they had charge. The Limniades in lakes, the Ephydriades in fountains, in which they uſed to hide themſelves. Theſe nymphs denote the power of moiſture, which diffuſes itſelf through every thing; and how the nature of water contributes to the procreation of all things, and to the nouriſhment of Ceres and Bacchus, that is, of whatever conduces to the neceſſary ſupport or pleaſure of human life. See Dryades.

Ha'mated, *adj.* [*hamatus*, Lat.] hooked, ſet with hooks.

To Ha'mble, *verb act.* [of *ham*] to cut the ſinews of the thigh, to hamſtring.

Ha'mbling, or Ha'meling *of Dogs*, *part. adj.* [foreſt law] is the ſame as expeditating or lawing, but moſt properly ham-ſtringing.

Ha'mburgh, a large city and well fortified port-town of Germany, on the north ſide of the river Elbe. It is an imperial city, or ſovereign ſtate, governed by its own magiſtrates, and ſubject only to the general laws of the empire.

Hame, *ſubſt.* [hama, Sax.] the collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon.

Ha'mlet [prob. of ham, Sax. and let, Teut. a member, or *let*, the diminitive termination, or of *hameau*, Fr. a village] a diviſion of a manor, *&c.* divided into precincts, having pariſh officers diſtinct from the other parts or diviſions; alſo a few ſtraggling houſes that depend upon another pariſh or town, any ſmall village.

Ha'mma [in ancient writings] a home cloſe, or ſmall croft, or little meadow.

To Ha'mmel, or Ha'm-string, *verb act.* [from *ham*] to cut the ham, or ſinews of the thigh; to hough.

Ha'mmer [hamen, Sax. hammer, Dan. and Su. hamer, Du. hammer, L. and H. Ger.] 1. A tool uſed by various ſorts of artificers. It conſiſts of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven. 2. Any thing deſtructive. That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of hereſies, *St. Auguſtine. Hakewell.*

To Ha'mmer [of hamen, Sax.] 1. To knock or beat with a hammer. *Hammer'd* ſteel. *Sandys.* 2. To forge or form with a hammer. *Hammered* money inſtead of milled. *Dryden.* 3. To work intellectually, to contrive by mutual labour. *Hammering* treachery. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Hammer, *verb neut.* 1. To work, to be buſy. I'll *hammer* on't. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To be in great commotion or agitation. Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ha'mmerer [of *hammer*] one who hammers or works with a hammer. The word is alſo uſed [I ſuppoſe by way of *metaphor*] to expreſs the act of *ſtammering.* Swift.

Ha'mmer-hard, *adj.* [of *hammer* and *hard*] hammer-hard is when you harden iron or ſteel with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*

Ha'mmoc [of hammaca, Sax.] a hanging bed for ſailors on ſhipboard, any bed that ſwings. Temple uſes it.

To Ha'mper [prob. of *embaraſſer*, Fr. The original of this word in its preſent meaning is uncertain. Junius obſerves that *hamplyns* in Teutonic is a quarrel. Other imagine that *hamper* or *hanaper* being the treaſury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied to to the law, means originally to fine. *Johnſon*] 1. To ſhackle, to entangle. A lion *hamper'd* in a net. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To perplex, to confound, to embarraſs by many lets and troubles. When they're *hamper'd* by the laws. *Hudibras.* 3. To inveigle, to catch with allurements. 'Till they're *hamper'd* in the nooſe. *Hudibras.* 4. To complicate, to tangle. Stretch their ſmall tubes and *hamper'd* nerves unwind. *Blackmore.*

Hamper [of *hand panier*, as Minſhew ſuppoſes, but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in uſe: whence *hanaper, hamper. Johnſon*] a ſort of large baſket with handles, for putting up bottles of liquor, or any other carriage.

Ha'mstring, *ſubſt.* [of *ham* and *ſtring*] the tendon or ſinew of the ham.

To Ha'msrting, *verb act. pret.* hamſtringed and ham ſtrung, *part. paſſ.* hamſtrung. To lame, by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Hamſtring'd* behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd. *Dryden.*

Han, in the third perſon plural, for *have. Spenſer.*

Ha'naper, *ſubſt.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat.] a treaſury, an exchequer.

Clerk of the Hanaper [in chancery] an officer who receives all money due to the king for the ſeal of charters, patents, *&c.* and the fees due to the officers for enrolling, *&c.*

Ha'nces [in architecture] the ends of elliptical arches, which are areas of a ſmaller circle than the ſcheme, or middle part of the arch.

Ha'mpshire, a fine and fertile county in England, on the Engliſh channel. Its principal towns are Wincheſter, Southampton and Portſmouth; and its iſlands, the Wight, Guernſey, and Jerſey. It ſends two members to parliament.

Ha'nces, or Ha'nses [in a ſhip] falls or deſcents of the fiſe-rails; placed on baniſters on the poop and quarter deck down to the gangway.

Hanch [*hanche*, Fr. hanke, Du. *anca*, Sp.] the hip, a part of the body. See Haunch.

Hand [hand, hond, Sax. handt, Du. hand, Ger. hand or heend, Dan. and Su. hant, Teut. handius, Goth.] 1. A member of the body, with which we hold or uſe any inſtrument, the palm with the fingers. 2. [With horſemen] the meaſure of the fiſt clinched, *i. e.* four inches, a meaſure uſed in the matches and height of horſes, a palm. 3. Side, right or left. On this *hand* and that *hand. Exodus.* 4. Part, quarter ſide. It is allowed on all *hands. Swift.* 5. Ready payment, with reſpect to the receiver. Receiving in *hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles.* 6. Ready payment, with regard to the payer. Give it him out of *hand. Tobit.* 7. Rate, price. Bought at a dear *hand. Bacon.* 8. Terms, conditions. At no *hand* conſiſtent with humility. *Taylor.* 9. Act, deed, external action. The contradiction between my heart and *hand. K. Charles.* 10. Labour, act of the hand. That poem which lay ſo long under Virgil's correction, and had his laſt *hand* put to it. *Addiſon.* 11. Actual performance. Y'ave made a fine *hand*, fellows. *Shakeſpeare.* 12. Power of performance. To try his *hand* at a ſpectator. *Addiſon.* 13. Attempt, undertaking. You dare take in *hand* to lay open the original of ſuch a nation. *Spenſer.* 14. Manner of gathering or taking. As her majeſty hath received great profit, ſo may ſhe by a moderate *hand* from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.* 15. Workmanſhip, power or act of manufacturing or making. Coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection. *Cheyne.* 16. Manner of acting or performing. Chang'd his *hand* and check'd his pride. *Dryden.* 17. Agency, part in any action. That which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in. *South.* 18. The act of giving or preſenting. That I may eat it at her *hand.* 2 *Samuel.* 19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken. The materials that are made to his *hand. Locke.* 20. Care, neceſſity of managing. A farm a long time upon his *hands. L'Eſtrange.* 21. Diſcharge of duty. Requir'd at the *hands* of the clergy. *Hooker.* 22. Reach, nearneſs; as, at *hand*, within reach, near, approaching. 23. Manual management. Nor ſwords at *hand*, nor hiſſing darts afar. *Dryden.* 24. State of being in preparation. What revels are in *hand. Shakeſpeare.* 25. State of being in preſent agitation. The matter in *hand. Locke.* 26. Cards held at a game. There was never an *hand* drawn. *Bacon.* 27. That which is uſed in oppoſition to another. Confute, change *hands*, and ſtill confute. *Hudibras.* 28. Scheme of action. Willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war. *Clarendon.* 29. Advantage, gain, ſuperiority. Suppoſing to make his *hand* by thoſe rude ravages. *Hayward.* 30. Competition, conteſt.

> She in beauty, education, blood,
> Holds *hand* with any princeſs of the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

31. Tranſmiſſion, conveyance, agency of conveyance. The ſalutation by the *hand* of me Paul. *Coloſſians.* 32. Poſſeſſion, power. The uſe whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his. *Hooker.* 33. Preſſure of the bridle. Like horſes hot at *hand. Shakeſpeare.* 34. Method of government, diſcipline, reſtraint. Menelaus bare an heavy *hand* over the citizens. 2 *Maccabees.* 35. Influence, management.

> Flattery, the dangerous nurſe of vice,
> Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleaſures bent. *Daniel Civ. War.*

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. The *hands* of clocks. *Locke.* 37. Agent, perſon employed. What may not his ſubject hope for when he changeth *hands. Swift.* 38. Giver and receiver. Tranſmitted from *hand* to *hand. Tillotſon.* 39. An actor, a workman, a ſoldier. Requires too many *hands. Locke.* 40. Catch or reach without choice. All that came to *hand. Judges.* 41. A hand-writing or ſignature, the form or caſt of writing. The *hand* writing agreed with the contents. *Addiſon.* 42. *Hand over head*; negligently, raſhly, without ſeeing what one does. Doing things *hand over head*, without fear or wit. *L'Eſtrange.* 43. *Hand to hand*; cloſe fight. In ſingle oppoſition *hand to hand. Shakeſpeare.* 44. *Hand in hand*: in union, in conjunction. The advantage of the country would then have gone *hand in hand* with his own. *Swift.* 45. *Hand to mouth*; as want requires. I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end. *L'Eſtrange.* 47. *To bear in hand*; to keep in expectation, to elude. A raſcally yea forſooth knave, to *bear in hand* and then ſtand upon ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare.* 47. *To be hand and glove*; to be intimate and familiar.

An empty hand is no lure for a hawk.

He that will have his buſineſs done, muſt greaſe. The Ger. ſay, Wer ſchmeert der fahert. (He who greaſes, *ſc.* the wheels of his coach, rids way.) The Lat. ſay, *Da ſi vis accipere.* (Give if thou wilt receive;) as likewiſe, *pro nihilo*, as well as *de nihilo, nihil fit*, for nothing, as well as of nothing, nothing comes.

Hand [in the menage] is uſed in diviſion of the horſe into two parts, in reſpect to the rider's hand; as,

Bridle Hand, the left hand;

Spear Hand, the right hand.

Fore Hand [of a horſe] is the fore-parts of him, as head, neck, and fore-quarters.

Hind-Hand [of a horſe] all the parts except thoſe before mentioned.

To live from hand to mouth.

Fr. *Vivre au jour la journeé.* Lat. *In diem vivere*; that is, *to ſpend all one gets*; or, according to another ſaying, *To make both ends meet.*

Help Hands for I have no lands.

That is, I have no dependance but my labour or ingenuity.

To Hand, *verb act.* 1. To paſs a thing from one to another by the hand. Our Saviour could *hand* the ſop unto him. *Hooker.* 2. To guide, to lead by the hand. Angels did *hand* her up. *Donne.* 3. To ſeize, to lay hands on.

> Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes,
> Firſt *hand* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To manage, to move with the hand. I bleſs my chains, I *hand* my oar. *Prior.* 5. To tranſmit in ſucceſſion, to deliver down from one to another. *Handed* down to future ages. *Addiſon.*

Hand's *Breadth*, a meaſure of four inches.

Hand *of Juſtice.* a ſceptre or battoon, about a cubit long, having an ivory hand at the extremity of it, uſed as an attribute of kings, with which they are painted in their royal robes, as on their coronation day.

Hand is much uſed in compoſition, for that which is manageable by the hand; as, a *handſaw*; or borne in the hand; as, a *hand-barrow.*

Ha'nd-barrow [of *hand* and *barrow*] a wooden frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground. *Tuſſer.*

Ha'nd-basket, a portable baſket. *Mortimer.*

Ha'nd-bell, a bell rung by the hand. *Bacon.*

Ha'nd-breadth, a ſpace equal to the breadth of the hand, a palm. The Eaſtern people determined their *hand-breadth* by the breadth of barley-corns, ſix making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's-breadth. Arbuthnot.*

HA'NDED, *adj.* [of *hand*] 1. Having the uſe of the right or left hand. *Brown.* 2. With hands joined. *Milton.*

HA'NDER [of *hand*] one that hands or tranſmits, a conveyer in ſucceſſion. *Dryden.*

HA'NDED-*Root* [with botaniſts] is a kind of tuberous root, divided as it were into ſeveral fingers, as in ſome ſpecies of orchis.

HAND-FAST, *ſubſt.* [of *hand* and *faſt*] hold, cuſtody; obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'NDFUL, *ſubſt.* [hanꝺꝼulle, Sax.] 1. As much as can be graſped in the hand. *Addiſon.* 2. A palm, a hand's-breadth, four inches. About an *handful* from the bottom. *Bacon.* 3. A ſmall number or quantity; proverbially. A *handful* of men *Clarendon.*

HAND-GRITH [hanꝺ-ᵹꞃiꞇh, Sax.] peace or protection given by the king with his own hand.

HAND *Habend* [*i. e.* having in the hand, handla, Dan.] a thief taken in the very fact, having the ſtolen goods in his hand.

HA'NDICRAFT [of hanꝺcꞃaꝼꞇ, Sax.] 1. A working trade, work performed by the hand. Several kinds of *handicrafts. Moxon.* 2. The perſons who have manual occupations. Children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts. Swift.*

HA'NDICRAFTSMAN [of *handicraft* and *man*] a manufacturer, one of a manual occupation. The profaneneſs and ignorance of *handicraftſmen. Swift.*

HA'NDILY, *adv.* [of *handy*] with ſkill, dextrouſly.

HA'NDINESS [of *handy*] dexterity, readineſs.

HA'NDIWORK [of *handy* and *work*] work of the hand, manufacture, product of labour. They are his own *handiwork. Hooker.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF [of hanꝺ, Sax. the hand, and *couvrer*, Fr. to cover, and *chief*, the head] a piece of ſilk or linen for covering the neck, or for the pocket, to wipe the face with.

HA'NDGALLOP, a ſlow gallop, in which the hand preſſes the bridle, to hinder increaſe of ſpeed. He is always upon a *handgallop. Dryden.*

HA'NDGUN, a gun managed in the hand. *Camden.*

HA'NDLE [hanꝺle, Sax.] 1. That part of an inſtrument, veſſel, or of any thing elſe. 2. That of which uſe is made. The ſure but-fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South.* 3. That is to be held in the hand.

To HANDLE [of *hand*, hanꝺlian, Sax. handle, Dan. handelen, Du. or hendeln, Ger.] 1. To touch, to feel with the hand. The bodies which we daily touch. *Locke.* 2. Thence metaphorically; to manage, to wield. That fellow *handles* his bow like a cowkeeper. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. To houſe and *handle* their colts. *Temple.* 4. To treat of in diſcourſe. The exact *handling* of every particular. 2. *Maccabees.* 5. To deal with, to practiſe. They that *handle* the law. *Jeremiah.* 6. To treat well or ill. Rid of an enemy that had *handled* them ſo ill. *Clarendon.* 7. To practiſe upon, to do with. Give me leave to queſtion: you ſhall ſee how I'll *handle* her. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'NDLESS [of *hand* and *leſs*] being without a hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'NDMAID, a maid that waits at hand. Wait on her as her *handmaids. Addiſon.*

HA'NDMILL [of *hand* and *mill*] a mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*

HA'NDSAILS, ſails managed by the hand. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW, a ſaw manageable by the hand.

HA'NDSEL [hanſel, Du. a firſt gift] the firſt act of uſing any thing, the firſt act of ſale. The *handſel* or earneſt of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

To HA'NDSEL, *verb act.* to uſe or do any thing the firſt time. In timorous dear he *handſels* his young paws. *Cowley.* See HANSEL.

HANDS OFF, a vulgar phraſe for keep off, forbear. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDSOME [of hanꝺ, and the term ꞅom, Sax. handſaem, Du. ready, dexterous] 1. Comely, beautiful, with dignity, graceful. Finding his wife very *handſome. Addiſon.* 2. Ready, gainly, conveniently. For a thief it is ſo *handſome. Spenſer.* 3. Elegant, graceful. That eaſineſs and *handſome* addreſs in writing. *Felton.* 4. Ample, liberal, plentiful; as, a *handſome* eſtate. 5. Generous, noble; as, a *handſome* action. 6. Decent, becoming.

To HA'NDSOME, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to render elegant and neat. For his device in *handſoming* a ſuit. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY, *adv.* [of *handſome*] 1. Elegantly, neatly. Wrought it *handſomely*, and made a veſſel thereof. *Wiſdom.* 2. Conveniently, dexterouſly. Cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handſomely* in his way. *Spenſer.* 3. Beautifully, gracefully, decently, becomingly. 4. Liberally, generouſly. An alms-houſe which I intend to endow very *handſomely. Addiſon.*

HA'NDSOMENESS [of *handſome*] comlineſs, beauty, grace, elegance. For *handſomeneſs* ſake, it were good you hang the upper glaſs upon a nail. *Bacon.*

HAND *Speck*, or HAND *Spike*, a ſort of wooden leaver for moving heavy bodies.

HA'NDVICE [of *hand* and *vice*] a vice to hold ſmall work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWRITING, *ſubſt.* [of *hand* and *writing*] a form of writing peculiar to each hand. The diverſity of *handwriting. Cockburn.*

HA'NDY [handigh, Du. or from *hand*] 1. Ready with the hand, dexterous, ſkilful. Each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.* 2. Executed or performed by the hand. If ever they came to *handy* blows. *Knolles.* 3. Convenient. More *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY, *ſubſt.* a play in which children change hands and places. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'NDYWORK [of hanꝺ and ƿeoꞃc, Sax.] work done by the hand.

To HANG, *verb act.* hanged, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* hung, hong, anciently [hanᵹan, Sax. hanglia, Su. hangen, Du. hangen, Ger. hange, or henge, Dan.] 1. To ſuſpend or hang upon, to faſten in ſuch a manner, as to be ſuſtained not below but above. *Hung* up before Jeruſalem. *South.* 2. To place without any ſolid ſupport. That *hangſt* the ſolid earth in fleeting air. *Sandys.* 3. To choak and kill, by ſuſpending by the neck, ſo as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation. Virgil has deſcribed *hanging* more happily than Homer. *Broome.* 4. To diſplay, to ſhow aloft. Like the *hanging* out of falſe colours. *Addiſon.* 5. To let fall below the proper ſituation, to decline. A wicked man that *hangeth* down his head. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 6. To fix in ſuch a manner, as to be moveable in a certain direction. The chambers they renewed and *hanged* doors upon them. 1 *Maccabees.* 7. To adorn by hanging upon. *Hung* be the heavens with black. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. To furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall. Muſic is better in chambers wainſcotted than *hanged. Bacon.*

To HANG, *verb neut.* 1. To be ſuſpended, to be ſupported above, not below. Over it a fair portcullis *hung. Spenſer.* 2. To depend, to fall looſely on the lower part, to dangle. *Hanging* ſleeves. *Hudibras.* 3. To bend forward. By *hanging* is only meant a poſture of bending forward to ſtrike the enemy. *Addiſon.* 4. To float, to play.

That gentle tongue,
Where civil ſpeech and ſoft perſuaſion *hung*. *Prior.*

5. To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground. Whatever is placed on the head may be ſaid to *hang*, as we call *hanging* gardens ſuch as are planted on the top of the houſe. *Addiſon.* 6. To reſt upon by embracing. She *hung* about my neck. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. To hover, to impend. The dread of popery *hung* over us. *Atterbury.* 8. To be looſely joined. As idle as ſhe may *hang* together for want of company. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. To drag, to be incommodiouſly joined. Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burthen. *Addiſon.* 10. To be compact or united. Your device *hangs* very well together. *Addiſon.* 11. To adhere. Gloomineſs is apt to *hang* upon the mind. *Addiſon.* 12. To reſt. The babes *hanging* at their breaſts. 2 *Maccab.* 13. To be in ſuſpenſe, to be in a ſtate of uncertainty. Thy life ſhall *hang* in doubt before thee. *Deuter.* 14. To be delayed, to linger. She thrice eſſay'd to ſpeak, her accents *hung. Dryden.* 15. To be dependant on. That poor man that *hangs* on a prince's favours. *Shakeſpeare.* 16. To be fix'd or ſuſpended with attention. Wondring ſenates *hung* on all he ſpoke. *Pope.* 17. To have a ſteep declivity. The ſides of *hanging* grounds. *Mortimer.* 18. To be executed by the halter. The court forſakes him, and Sir Balaam *hangs. Pope.* 19. To decline, to ſend down. His neck obliquely o'er his ſhoulders *hung. Pope.*

HA'NGER [of *hang*] a broad, crooked, ſhort ſword.

A HA'NGER-ON [of *hang*] a ſpunger, a dependant, one that eats and drinks without payment. He is a perpetual *hanger-on. Swift.*

HA'NGERS, 1. That by which any thing hangs; as, *pothangers.* 2. Irons for hanging a pot over the fire.

HA'NGINGS, *ſubſt.* [of to *hang*] lining for rooms, &c. of arras, tapeſtry hung or faſtened againſt the walls, by way of ornament.

HA'NGING, *adj.* [of to *hang*] 1. Foreboding death by the halter. You have a *hanging* look. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Requiring to be puniſhed by the halter.

Save a thief from HANGING, or the gallows, and he'll cut your throat.

This proverb is as ſevere a lecture againſt doing an unthankful perſon a kindneſs, as againſt ſaving a thief from the gallows; intimating, that there is as much imprudence in the one, as danger in the other; for nothing can engage an ingrate againſt abuſing his benefactor, or a thief unhang'd againſt cutting his friend's throat. Thus ſay the Romans, *Perit quod facis ingrato*; and the French, *Otez un vilain du gibet il vous y mettera.*

Marriage and HANGING go by deſtiny. Probably one as much as t'other.

HA'NGLING, *adj.* [with cock fighters] meaſuring the girth of a fighting cock's body, by the graſp of the hand and fingers.

HANG-*Man* [of *hang* and *man*, hanᵹan and man, Sax. hanger, Dan.] the public executioner.

HA'NGWITE [of hanᵹan and ƿiꞇe, Sax. a fine] a liberty to be quit of a felon, who had been hanged without a trial, or eſcaped out of cuſtody.

HANK [hunk, Iſland.] 1. A chain or coil of rope. 2. A ſkain of thread or ſilk, a tie, obligation, check, influence; a low word. Do we think we have the *hank* that ſome gallants have on their trading merchants. *Decay of Piety.* 3. A habit, cuſtom, or propenſity of mind.

To HA'NKER, *verb neut.* [hankeren, Du.] to long importunately, to covet after, to be earneſtly deſirous of; generally with *after* before the object of deſire. Always *hankering after* the diverſions of the town. *Addiſon.*

HA'NOVER, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dukedom of Brunſwick, ſituated on the river Leina, 36 miles weſt of Brunſwic: It is the capital of his Britannic majeſty's German dominions.

HANSE [an antient Gothic word, ſignifying a meeting, or aſſembly] a ſociety of merchants, or a corporation united together for the good uſage and ſafe paſſage of merchandize from kingdom to kingdom, or for the better carrying on of commerce.

HANSE *Towns* [in Germany] the Germans bordering on the ſea, being antiently infeſted with Barbarians, for their better defence entered into a mutual league, and gave themſelves that name, either from the ſea on which they bordered, or from their faith, which to one another they had plighted (with their hand, hanſa) or from the ſame word, which in their *old* language ſignified a league, ſociety, or aſſociation.

HANSEA'TIC, belonging to Hanſe.

HA'NSEL [q. d. *handſale*, probably of handſet, a new-year's gift] the firſt money taken for the ſale of any commodity, or taken the firſt in the morning. See HANDSEL.

HANS *in Kelder* [*i. e.* Jack in the cellar] a child in the belly of the mother.

HANS-GRAVE, the chief of a company, or Society.

HAN'T, an abbreviation of *have not*, *hath not*, and *has not.*

HAP, *ſubſt.* [*anhap* in Welſh, is misfortune] 1. Fortune, chance. That which a man doth but chance to think well of, cannot ſtill have the like *hap. Hooker.* 2. That which happens by chance. It hath been the *hap* thereof to have been uſed by the church of Rome. *Hooker.* 3. Accident, caſual event, misfortune. Valour in their evil *haps. Knolles.*

To HAP, *verb neut.* [of *happer*, Fr. happen, Du. to ſnatch up] by chance to fall out, to come or happen by accident. The remnant which *hap* to be reproved. *Bacon.*

HA'PLESS [of *hap*] unhappy, unfortunate, luckleſs.

HA'PLY, *adv.* [of *hap*] 1. Perhaps, peradventure, it may be. For inſtruction of any other ſtate that may *haply* labour under the like circumſtances. *Swift.* 2. By chance or accident. Him *haply* ſlumbring on the Norway foam. *Milton.*

To HA'PPEN, *verb act.* [of *hap*] 1. To fall out, to chance. Shew us what ſhall *happen. Iſaiah.* 2. To light, to fall by chance. I have *happen'd* on ſome other accounts. *Graunt.*

HA'PPILY, *adv.* [of *happy*] 1. Proſperouſly, fortunately, luckily. To make a tragedy end *happily. Dryden.* 2. Gracefully, without labour.

Form'd by thy converſe *happily* to ſteer
From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere. *Pope.*

3. In a ſtate of felicity; as, he lives *happily.* 4. By chance, per adventure; in this ſenſe *happily* is written erroneouſly for *haply.* To deſire of them who *happily* may peruſe theſe two treatiſes. *Digby.*

HA'PPINESS [of *happy*] 1. Felicity, a ſtate wherein the deſires are ſatisfied. Every one does not place his *happineſs* in the ſame thing. *Locke.* 2. Good luck, good fortune. 3. Fortuitous elegance, unſtudied grace. Certain graces and *happineſſes* peculiar to every language. *Denham.*

HA'PPY [from *hap,* as *lucky,* from *luck,* happus, C. Brit.] 1. Proſperous, felicitous, ſucceſsfully. *Happy* in finding experiments. *Boyle.* 2. Being in a ſtate where the deſire is ſatisfied, being in a ſtate of felicity. The preſence of imaginary good cannot make us *happy. Addiſon.* 3. Addreſsful, ready. *Happy* at a reply. *Swift.*

Better be the HAPPY man, than the HAPPY man's ſon.

Spoken when the ſon of a proſperous man is come to penury.

HA'QUETON, *ſubſt.* a piece of armour. *Spenſer.*

HARA'NGUE [*harangue,* Fr. *aringa,* It. derived, as ſome think, of *ara,* Lat. an altar, becauſe harangues were made before altars. The original of the French word is much queſtioned. Menage thinks it a corruption of hearing Engliſh. Junius imagines it to be *diſcours au rang.* Fr. diſcourſe to a circle; which the It. *aringa* ſeems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *orare,* or *orationare, orationer, oraner, aranger, haranguer. Johnſon*] a public oration or ſpeech; alſo a tedious or troubleſome diſcourſe, a too pompous, prolix, or unſeaſonable declamation.

To HARANGUE [*haranguer,* Fr. *aringare,* It.] to make a public ſpeech or oration.

HARA'NGUER [of *harangue*] one that harangues, a public ſpeaker. Generally with ſome mixture of contempt.

To HA'RASS [*haraſſer,* Fr. from *haraſſe,* a heavy buckler, according to *Du Cange*] 1. To tire, to weary out, to fatigue with labour and uneaſineſs. *Haraſſed* with a long and weariſome march. *Bacon.* 2. To lay waſte a country by continual inroads.

HARASS [from the verb] waſte, diſturbance. The *haraſs* of their land. *Milton.*

HA'RBINGER [herberger, Ger. one who has harbours or ſhelters, one who goes to provide lodgings or an harbour for thoſe that follow] 1. A forerunner, a precurſor. I'll be myſelf the *harbinger. Shakeſpeare.* 2. An officer of the court, who goes a day before, and provides lodgings for a king in his progreſs.

HA'RBOUR [heꞃebeꞃᵹa, Sax. herberg, Ger. an inn, hereberge, Teut. *herberge,* Fr. herberg, Du. *albergo,* It.] 1. A port or harbour, a ſtation where ſhips may be ſafe. 2. A lodging, a place of entertainment. For *harbour* at a thouſand doors they knocked. *Dryden.* 3. A ſhelter, or place of refuge.

To HA'RBOUR, *verb neut.* [herbergen, Du. and Ger.] to receive entertainment, to take ſhelter, to ſojourn. This night let's *harbour* here. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HARBOUR, *verb act.* 1. To receive, entertain, or lodge, to permit, to reſide. An old friend who *harbours* us. 2. To ſhelter, to ſecure. *Harbour* yourſelf this night in this caſtle. *Sidney.*

To HARBOUR, *verb neut.* [a hunting term] is ſaid of a deer, when it lodges or goes to reſt.

HA'RBOURAGE [of *harbour*; *herbergage,* Fr.] ſhelter, entertaiment. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RBOURER [of *harbour*] one that harbours or entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS [of *harbour,* heꞃebeꞃᵹa and leꞅꞅe, Sax.] without lodging, having no harbour or ſhelter.

HA'RBROUGH, uſed for *harbour,* by Spenſer.

HARD, *adj.* [heaꞃꝺ, Sax. hardt, Du. harte,, Ger. haart, Dan. hard, Su. hardo, Teut. hardu, Goth.] 1. Cloſe, compacted, firm, reſiſting penetration or ſeparation, not ſoft. 2. Difficult, not eaſy to the intellect. *Hard* to be known. *Sidney.* 3. Difficult of accompliſhment, full of difficulties. Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? *Geneſis.* 4. Burdenſome, ſour, rough. Have you given him any *hard* words? *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Painful, diſtreſsful, laborious, covetous. Continual *hard* duty. *Clarendon.* 6. Cruel, oppreſſive, rigorous. Grievances of a *hard* government. *Addiſon.* 7. Unfavourable, unkind. A little *hard* on his fanatic nations. *Dryden.* 8. Inſenſible, untouched.

I'm not ſo ſtupid or ſo *hard,*
Not to feel praiſe, or fame's deſerv'd reward. *Dryden.*

9. Unhappy, vexatious. A *hard* quality upon our ſoil. *Temple.* 10. Vehement, keen, ſevere; as, a *hard* froſt. 11. Unreaſonable, unjuſt. The *hardeſt* caſe in the world. *Swift.* 12. Forced, not eaſily granted. No *hard* ſuppoſition. *Burnet.* 13. Powerful. Struggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addiſon.* 14. Auſtere, rough as liquors. Leaveth the ſpirit more ſour and *hard. Bacon.* 15. Harſh, ſtiff, conſtrained. Make their figures *harder* than even the marble itſelf. *Dryden.* 16. Not plentiful, not proſperous. If the times had not been *hard. Dryden.* 17. Faultily ſparing, covetous.

HARD, *adv.* [hardo, very old Ger.] 1. Cloſe, near. *Hard* by was a houſe of pleaſure. *Sidney.* 2. Diligently, laboriouſly, inceſſantly, earneſtly. An ant works *hard. Addiſon.* 3. Uneaſily, vexatiouſly, It goes *hard. Shakeſpeare.* 4. Vehemently, diſtreſsful. The queſtion is *hard* ſet. *Brown.* 5. Faſt, nimbly. The Philiſtines followed *hard* upon Saul. 2 *Samuel.* 6. With difficulty, in a manner requiring labour. They draw and wind *hard. Bacon.* 7. Tempeſtuouſly, boiſterouſly. When the north wind blows *hard. Taylor.*

HA'RDBOUND, *adj.* [of *hard* and *bound*] coſtive. *Hardbound* brains. *Pope.*

To HA'RDEN, *verb neut.* [of *hard,* heaꞃꝺian, Sax. verharten, Du. harten, or verharten, Ger. hardna, Su.] to grow hard. It will *harden* to the hardneſs of a ſtone. *Bacon.*

To HARDEN, *verb act.* 1. To make hard, to indurate. 2. To make impudent, to confirm in audacious aſſurance or effrontery. 3. To confirm in wickedneſs, to make obdurate. Leſt any of you be *harden'd* thro' the deceitfulneſs of ſin. *Hebrews.* 4. To ſtupify or make inſenſible. Years have not yet *harden'd* me. *Swift.* 5. To make firm, to endue with conſtancy. One raiſes the ſoul, and *hardens* it to virtue. *Dryden.*

HA'RDENER [of *harden*] one that hardens or makes any thing hard.

HARDFA'VOURED [of *hard* and *favour*] coarſe of features, harſh of countenance. The ſiſter *hardfavoured. L'Eſtrange.*

HARDHA'NDED [of *hard* and *hand*] coarſe, mechanic, having hands hard with labour. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RDHEAD, *ſubſt.* [of *hard* and *head*] claſh of heads, a manner of fighting, in which the combatants daſh each others heads together. I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens. *Dryden.*

HARDHE'ARTED [of *hard* and *heart*] cruel, inexorable, mercileſs, ſavage. *Hardhearted* to his ſiſter Peg. *Arbuthnot.*

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS of [*hardhearted*] cruelty, want of tenderneſs and compaſſion. *Hardheartedneſs* or want of compaſſion. *South.*

HA'RDIHEAD, or HA'RDIHOOD, *ſubſt.* [of *hardy*] ſtoutneſs, bravery; obſolete. Fierce *hardyhead. Spenſer.* With dauntleſs *hardihood. Milton.*

HA'RDILY, boldly, ſtoutly.

HA'RDIMENT, *ſubſt.* [of *hardy*] courage, ſtoutneſs. Full of fire and greedy *hardiment. Spenſer.*

HA'RDINESS [of *hardineſſe,* Fr.] 1. Hardſhip, fatigue. Great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardineſs. Spenſer.* 2. Boldneſs, ſtoutneſs.

HA'RDISH, *adj.* [of heaꞃꝺicᵹ, Sax.] being ſomewhat hard.

HA'RDLABOURED [of *hard* and *labour*] elaborate, ſtudied, diligently wrought. My *hardlaboured* poem. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY, *adv.* [of *hard*] 1. Severely, unfavourably. To think *hardly* of our laws. *Hooker.* 2. With difficulty, with much ado, not eaſily. Parts that nouriſh and repair *hardly. Bacon.* 3. Scarcely, ſcantly, not lightly. *Hardly* ſhall you find any one ſo bad. *South.* 4. Grudgingly, as an injury. Aught committed that is *hardly* borne. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Rigorouſly, oppreſſively. *Hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon.* 6. Unwelcomely, harſhly. Such information comes very *hardly* and harſhly to a grown man. *Locke.* 7. Not ſoftly, not tenderly, not delicately.

Heaven was her canopy, bare earth her bed,
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

Things HARDLY attain'd, are long retain'd.

Fr. *On retient facilement ce qu'on a bien de la peine à apprendre*; like plants, the longer they are taking roots, the deeper the roots are.

HA'RDMOUTHED [of *hard* and *mouth*] diſobedient to the rein, not ſenſible of the bit, not tractable. My *hardmouth'd* courſers to controul. *Dryden.*

HA'RDNESS [heaꞃꝺneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Hard quality; that quality whereby the parts cohere firmly together, ſo as to reſiſt the touch. *Hardneſs* is a firm coheſion of the parts of matter that make up maſſes of a ſenſible bulk, ſo that the whole does not eaſily change its figure. *Locke.* 2. Difficulty to be underſtood.

This label on my boſom, whoſe containing
Is ſo from ſenſe in *hardneſs,* that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Difficulty to be accompliſhed. The *hardneſs* of this enterprize. *Sidney.* 4. Scarcity, penury. The *hardneſs* of the times. *Swift.* 5. Obduracy, profligateneſs. Every commiſſion of ſin introduces into the ſoul a certain degree of *hardneſs. South.* 6. Coarſeneſs, harſhneſs of look. By their virtuous behaviour they compenſate the *hardneſs* of their favour. *Ray.* 7. Keenneſs, vehemence of weather or ſeaſons. The *hardneſs* of the winter. *Mortimer.* 8. Cruelty of temper, ſavageneſs, harſhneſs. Make roughneſs ſmooth, and *hardneſs* mollify. *Denham.* 9. Stiffneſs, harſhneſs. To make many ample folds which are inſufferable *hardneſſes,* and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.* 10. Stingineſs, faulty parſimony.

HA'RDOCK, *ſubſt.* I ſuppoſe the ſame with burdock. *Johnſon.* With *hardocks,* hemlock. *Shakeſpeare.*

HARDS *of Flax,* &c. [heoꞃꝺeꞅ, Sax.] the coarſer part of flax ſeparated from the finer, the refuſe.

HA'RDSHIP [of *hard*; heaꞃꝺ and ſhip, Sax.] 1. Injury, oppreſſion, hard caſe. The effects of their *hardſhips* upon us. *Swift.* 2. Inconvenience, fatigue. Expoſed to *hardſhip* and penury. *Sprat.*

HA'RDSHREW, a kind of mouſe.

HA'RDWARE [of *hard* and *ware*] manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN [of *hardware* and *man*] a maker or ſeller of metal manufactures. Wood an *hardwareman. Swift.*

HA'RDY, *adj.* [*hardi,* Fr.] 1. Bold, ſtout. To make one cock more *hardy. Bacon.* 2. Strong, hard, firm. His *hardy* fabric. *South.* 3. Confident, firm.

HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, ſignify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army, *hareman* a chief man in the army, *herwin* a victorious army, which are much like *Stratocles, Polemarchus,* and *Hegeſiſtratus* among the Greeks. *Gibſon's Camd.*

HARE [haꞃa, Sax. hare, Dan. hare, Su. hare, Du. and Ger. karb, Erſe] 1. A beaſt of venery or foreſt, with long ears and ſhort tail; it moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity. 2. A conſtellation. The *hare* appears. *Creech.*

A HARE [emblematically] denotes vigilancy, quick hearing, wantonneſs, fear, fruitfulneſs, and ſolitude.

To HARE, *verb act.* [*harier,* Fr.] to hurry with terror, to put into confuſion. To *hare* and rate them. *Locke.*

HA'RE-BELL, *ſubſt.* [of *hare* and *bell*] a blue campaniform flower. The azur'd *hare-bell. Shakeſpeare.*

HARE-*Brained* [from *hare,* the verb, and *brain*] 1. Unſettled, wild, fluttering, hurried. That *hare-brained* wild fellow. *Bacon.* 2. Heedleſs, giddy-headed.

HARE's-*Ear,* an herb.

HARE's-*Foot* [of *hare* and *foot*] 1. A bird. *Ainſworth.* 2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HARE-*Lip,* a lip cloven or parted like that of a hare, a fiſſure in the upper lip with want of ſubſtance, a natural defect. *Quincy.*

HARE-*Pipe*, a ſnare for catching hares.

HA'RESEAR, *ſubſt.* [*bupleurun*, Lat.] a plant. Its leaves grow alternately upon the branches, and for the moſt part ſurround the ſtalk, having no foot-ſtalk, the ſeeds are oblong, ſmooth and furrowed. *Miller.*

HA'RIER [of *hare*] a ſort of hunting dog to catch hares. *Ainſworth.*

HARIOLA'TION, Lat. a ſoothſaying. See ARIOLA'TION.

HA'RIOT, or HERIOT [heꞃeᵹat, according to Sir Edward Coke, of heꞃe, an army, and ᵹat, Sax. a beaſt] the beſt beaſt that a tenant has at the hour of his death, which by cuſtom is the due of the lord of the manor.

HA'RIOTABLE [of haꞃeᵹat, Sax.] liable to pay hariots.

HA'RIOT-*Service* [a law term] is when a man holds land by paying hariots at the time of his death.

To HARK, *verb neut.* [contracted from *hearken*] to liſten.

HARK, *interj.* [it is originally the imperative of the verb to *hark*] liſt, hear, liſten!

HARL. 1. The filaments of flax. 2. Any filamentous matter. Hives of privet, willow, or *harl. Mortimer.*

HA'RLEQUIN [this name is ſaid to have been given by Francis of France to a buſy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Charles le Quint. Menage derives it more probably of *harlequino*, little Harlay, a nickname given by his friends to a famous Italian comedian, on account of his frequenting the houſe of Monſieur Harlay in Paris] a buffoon, a merry-andrew, a jack-pudding.

HA'RLESTON, a market town of Norfolk, on the river Waveney, 94 miles from London.

HARLING-EAST, a market town of Norfolk, 88 miles from London.

HA'RLOT [a diminutive of *whore*, *q. d. whorelet*, *i.e.* little whore, or of *Arlotta*, concubine of Robert, father to William the Conqueror, or *arlotta*, It. a proud whore; *herlodes*, Wel. a girl. *Hurlet* is uſed in Chaucer for a low male drudge. See the following article] a whore, a concubine, a miſs.

HA'RLOTRY [from *harlot*; q. d. *whoreletry*, or little *whoredom*] 1. The practice of whores or harlots, fornication. *Dryden.* 2. A name of contempt for a woman. A peeviſh ſelfwill'd *harlotry. Shakeſpeare.*

HARM [heaꞃm, Sax. herms, Teut. calumny] 1. Injury, crime, wickedneſs. 2. Hurt, damage, miſchief. It would keep them out of *harm*'s way. *Swift.*

HARM watch, HARM catch.

This proverb intimates; that to intend, ſtudy, or contrive any harm to our neighbours, is birdlime all over, and will catch ourſelves at laſt. This, though perſons are generally apt to forget in the raging of their anger, or in inſenſibility, is a trite adage, and accordingly, *Et ſi parat malum, qui alteri parat*, ſay the Latins. The Germans ſay, Wer ſinen andern agt winſelber mude, He who hunts another, tires himſelf.

To be out of HARM's way.

Lat. *In portu navigare.* Ter.

To HARM [heaꞃmian, Sax.] to injure, hurt, to do damage to, *&c.*

HA'RMFUL [heaꞃmꝼul, Sax.] hurtful, miſchievous, noxious. Without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMFULLY, *adv.* [of *harmful*] hurtfully, miſchievouſly, noxiouſly. *Aſcham.*

HA'RMFULNESS [of *harmful*] hurtfulneſs, miſchievouſneſs.

HA'RMLESS [heaꞃmleꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Innocent, not apt to do harm, not hurtful. Ceremonies *harmleſs* in themſelves. *Hooker.* 2. Unhurt, undamaged. To ſave himſelf *harmleſs. Raleigh.*

HA'RMLESLY, *adv.* [of *harmleſs*] innocently, without hurt, without crime. *Walton.*

HA'RMLESNESS [of *harmleſs*] harmleſs diſpoſition or quality, innocence, freedom from hurt. *South.*

HARMO'NIA, It. [in muſic books] harmony, the reſult or agreement of ſeveral different notes or ſounds joined together in concord.

HARMONIA [in anatomy] a joining of bones by a plain line, as is viſible in the bones of the noſe and palate.

HARMONICA [in muſic] a term uſed by the ancients of that part which conſiders the difference and proportion of ſounds, with reſpect to acute and grave.

HARMO'NICAL, or HARMO'NIC [*harmonicus*, Lat. αρμονικος, Gr.] pertaining to harmony, muſical, proportioned to each other. *Harmonical* ſounds. *Bacon.*

HARMONICAL *Diviſion of a Line* [with geometricians] is a diviſion of a line in ſuch manner, that the whole line is to one of the extremes, as the other extreme is to the intermediate part.

HARMONICAL *Proportion* [in muſic] three or four quantities are ſaid to be in an *harmonical proportion*; when in the former caſe, the difference of the firſt and ſecond ſhall be to the difference of the ſecond and third, as the firſt is to the third; and in the latter, the difference of the firſt and ſecond to the difference of the third and fourth, as the firſt is to the fourth.

If there are three quantities in an harmonical proportion, the difference between the ſecond and twice the firſt, is to the firſt as the ſecond is to the third; alſo the firſt and laſt is to twice the firſt, as the laſt is to the middle one.

If there are four quantities in an harmonical proportion, the difference between the ſecond and twice the firſt, is to the firſt as the third to the fourth.

HARMONICAL *Arithmetic*, is ſo much of the theory and doctrine of numbers, as relates to the making the compariſons, reductions, *&c.* of muſical intervals, which are expreſſed by numbers, in order to the finding out the mutual relations, compoſitions, and reſolutions.

HARMO'NICAL *Series*, is a ſeries of many numbers in continued harmonical proportion.

HARMONICAL *Compoſition*, in a general ſenſe, includes the compoſition both of harmony and melody.

HARMONICAL *Intervals*, is an interval or difference of two ſounds, which are agreeable to the ear, whether in conſonance or ſucceſſion.

HARMONICAL *Sounds*, ſuch ſounds as always make a certain determinate number of vibrations in the time that ſome other fundamental ſound, to which they are referred, makes one vibration.

HARMO'NIOUS [*harmonieux*, Fr. *armonioſo*, It. *harmonicus*, Lat.] 1. Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other. God has made the intellectual world *harmonious. Locke.* 2. Full of harmony or melody, muſical. The verſe of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us. *Dryden.*

HARMO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *harmonious*] 1. With juſt proportion of parts to each other. Accurately and *harmoniouſly* adjuſted. *Bentley.* 2. Melodiouſly, with concord of ſounds.

HARMO'NIOUSNESS [of *harmonious*] agreeableneſs in ſound and muſical proportion.

HA'RMONISTS, writers which ſtudy to make the goſpels and ſacred writings harmonize or agree one with another.

To HA'RMONIZE. *verb act.* [of *harmony*] to adjuſt in fit proportion, to make muſical. The motion meaſur'd *harmoniz'd* the chime. *Dryden.*

HA'RMONY [*harmonie*, Fr. *armonia*, It. Sp. and Port. *harmonia*, Lat. αρμονια, Gr.] melody, a muſical concert, a due proportion, an agreement or pleaſing union between ſeveral ſounds continuing at the the ſame time, either of voices or muſical inſtruments. *Harmony* is a compound idea, made up of different ſounds united. *Watts.* 2. [In a lower ſenſe] ſignifies agreeableneſs, ſuitableneſs, the due proportion of one part to another. Equality and correſpondence are the cauſes of *harmony. Bacon.* 3. Mental concord, correſpondent ſentiment. *Harmony* to behold in wedded pair. *Milton.*

HARMONY *of the Spheres*, or HARMONY *Celeſtial* [with philoſophers] a kind of muſic, *ſuppoſed* to be produced by the ſweetly tuned motions of the ſtars and planets; a phiſoſophic *chimæra*, long ſince exploded.

HARMONY [in architecture] an agreeable relation between the parts of a building.

HARMONY [in painting] is a term uſed both in the ordonnance and compoſition, and in the colours of a picture: In the ordonnance it ſignifies the union or connection between the figures, with reſpect to the ſubject of the piece.

To HA'RNESS [*harnacher*, Fr.] 1. To accoutre, to dreſs in armour. *Harneſs'd* in rugged ſteel. *Rowe.* 2. To fix horſes in their traces. *Harneſs* the horſes. *Jeremiah.*

HA'RNESS [*arneſe*, It. harniſch, Ger. *harnois*, Fr. ſuppoſed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runnic, *hiairn*, Wel. harnas, Du. harniak, Dan. harnes, Su.] 1. The accoutrements of an armed horſeman, armour, defenſive furniture of war. Doff thy *harneſs*, youth. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. All the accoutrements of an horſe, the furniture of horſes, particularly for carriages of pleaſure or ſtate: Of other carriages we ſay *geer*. Their *harneſs* ſtudded all with gold and pearl. *Shakeſpeare.*

Haſting HARNESS, a ſort of harneſs, the wearers whereof have but ſingle allowance.

HARP [heaꞃpe, Sax. harpa, Su. harpe, Du. and L. Ger. harffe, H. Ger. *harpe*, Fr. *arpa*, It. *harpa*, Sp. and Port. It is uſed through both the Teutonic and Roman dialects, and has been long in uſe.

Romanuſq; lyrâ plaudat tibi, barbarus harpa. Ven. Fort.]

1. A muſical inſtrument of a triangular form, having twenty-ſeven ſtrings of wire, and ſtruck with the fingers. 2. A conſtellation. Next ſhines the *harp. Creech.*

To HARP, *verb neut.* [heaꞃpian, Sax. *harper*, Fr.] 1. To play upon an harp. 2. To touch any paſſion as the harper touches a ſtring; to dwell on any ſubject. *Harp* on that. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HARP *upon the ſame String*, *i. e.* to inſiſt pertinaciouſly on any particular matter, to mention the ſame thing over and over.

HA'RPER [haꞃpeꞃe, Sax.] one who plays on the harp.

HA'RPIES, plur. of *harpy* [*harpie*, Fr. *arpa*, It. *harpyiæ*, Lat. αρπυια, αρπαζω, Gr. to ſeize violently] three fabulous monſters, called Aello, Ocypete, and Celæno; who, according to the fictions of the poets, were birds having the faces of virgins, the ears of bears, the bodies of vultures, crooked hands and feet, with ſharp talons.

Gorgones, harpyæq;——— ——— Virgil.

HA'RPING *Irons* [*harpagines*, Lat.] a ſort of bearded darts or ſpears faſtened to lines, wherewith they ſtrike and catch wales and other fiſh, as ſturgeons, *&c. Waller.*

HARPO'CRATES [among the Egyptians] was eſteemed the god of ſilence, and the ſon of Iſis; and his ſtatue ſtood near the image of Serapis, with a finger on his lips, and a wolf's ſkin full of eyes about his ſhoulders.

HARPONE'ER [*harponneur*, Fr.] one who catches fiſh by ſtriking them with harping-irons.

HA'RPSICORD, or HA'RPSICOL [*harpſicorde*, Fr. *arpicordo*, It.] a kind of muſical inſtrument.

HA'RPY [*harpyia*, Lat. *harpie*, *harpye*, Fr.] 1. A kind of foul ravenous bird, according to the fables of the poets. 2. A ravenous wretch. Conference with this *harpy. Shakeſpeare.* See HARPIES.

HA'RQUEBUSS [*arquebuſe*, Fr. *archibuſo*, It. *archabuz*, Sp.] a ſort of hand gun. See ARQUEBUSE.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER [of *harquebuſs*] one armed with a harquebuſs. *Knolles.*

HA'RRIDAN, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *harridelle*, a worn-out worthleſs horſe] a decayed ſtrumpet. Batter'd *harridan. Swift.*

HA'RRIER [of *harier*, Fr. to hurry] a hound of an admirable ſcent, and excellent to hold the purſuit of his game. See HARIER.

To HA'RROW [of heꞃᵹian, Sax. harfuta, Su. *herſer*, Fr. *erpicare*, It.] 1. To break the clods of ground with an harrow. 2. To tear up, to rip up. My aged muſcles *harrow'd* up with whips. *Rowe.* 3. To pillage, to ſtrip, to lay waſte. See to HARRY, which in the Scottiſh dialect is the ſame thing. To *harrow* his people. *Bacon.* 4. To invade, to haraſs with incurſions, [heꞃᵹian, Sax.] He that *harrowed* hell with heavy ſtowre. *Spenſer.* 5. To diſturb, to put into commotion. [This ſhould rather be written *harry*, *harer*, Fr.] It *harrows* me with fear. *Shakeſpeare.*

HARROW [*charroul*, Fr. harcke, Ger. a rake, harf, Su. *herſe*, Fr. *erpice*, It.] a drag or frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with iron teeth, to break the clods of earth after ploughing, and particularly drawn over ſowed ground to throw the earth over the ſeed.

HARROW, *interj.* an exclamation of ſudden diſtreſs: now obſolete.

HA'RROWER [of *harrow*] 1. One who harrows. 2. A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

HARROW-TINE, an iron ſpike of a harrow.

To HA'RRY, *verb act.* [*harer*, Fr.] 1. To teaze, to hare, to ruffle. I ſo *harry'd* him. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. In Scotland it ſignifies to rob, plunder, or oppreſs. As one *harried* a neſt, that is, he took the young away; as alſo, he *harried* me out of houſe and home; that is, he robb'd me of my goods and turn'd me out of doors. See To HARROW.

HARSH [herbiſch, Teut. herbiſche, Germ. *Skinner.* harſk, Su.] 1. Sharp, tart, auſtere, roughly ſour. The *harſh* fruit of colder countries. *Swift.* 2. Severe, crabbed, peeviſh. In his nature *harſh* and haughty. *Bacon.* 3. Rough to the ear. *Harſh* in ſound. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Rugged or rough to the touch. *Harſh* ſand. *Boyle.* 5. Unpleaſing, rigorous. Tho' *harſh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RSHLY, *adv.* [of *harſh*] 1. Sharply, tartly, ſourly or auſterely to the palate, as unripe fruit. 2. With violence, in oppoſition to gentleneſs: unleſs in the following paſſage, it rather ſignifies unripely.

> Till like ripe fruit thou drop
> Into thy mother's lap, or be with eaſe
> Gather'd, not *harſhly* pluck'd. *Milton.*

3. Severely, moroſely, crabbedly. A man of a rough temper that would treat me *harſhly*. *Addiſon.* 4. Ruggedly to the ear. 'Twould ſound *harſhly* in her ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RSHNESS [of *harſh*] 1. Sharpneſs in taſte, ſourneſs. *Bacon.* 2. Severity, moroſeneſs, crabbedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Roughneſs to the ear. The perpetual *harſhneſs* of their ſound. *Dryden.* 4. Roughneſs or ruggedneſs to the touch. *Harſhneſs* and ruggedneſs of bodies. *Bacon.*

HA'RSLET, or HA'SLET [probably of *hatilles*, Fr. of *hate*, O. Fr. a ſpit; becauſe roaſted on a ſpit] the entrails of a hog.

HART [heoꞃꞇ, Sax. hiort, Su. hert or hirt, Du. hirſch, Ger. hiret, Teut.] a ſtag, a he deer of the large kind, the male of the roe.

HART-ROYAL, *ſubſt.* a plant, a ſpecies of buckthorn plantain.

HART'S-HORN [heoꞃꞇꞅ-hoꞃn, Sax.] 1. The horn of ſtags ſhaved or raſped, and uſed in phyſic. The hartſhorn that is uſed here are the whole horns of the common male deer which fall off every year. This ſpecies is the fallow deer. But ſome tell us that the medicinal hartſhorn ſhould be that of the true hart or ſtag called the red deer. The ſalt of hartſhorn is a great ſudorific, and the ſpirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies. It is uſed to bring people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the noſe, and pouring down ſome drops of it in water. *Hill.* 2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HA'RTS-TONGUE, *ſubſt.* [*lingua cervina*, Lat.] a plant that commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moiſt and ſhady. There are very few of them in Europe. *Miller.*

HART-EVIL [with farriers] the ſtag-evil, a rheum or defluxion that falls upon the jaws and other parts of the fore-hand of a horſe, which hinders him from eating.

HART-WORT [*tordylium*, Lat.] it is an umbelliferous plant with a roſe-ſhaped flower. It is an annual plant, and periſhes ſoon after it has perfected its ſeed. It is found wild in ſeveral parts of England. *Miller.*

HART *Royal*, one that has been hunted by the king or queen, and has eſcaped alive.

HA'RTFORD, the ſhire town of Hertfordſhire, ſtands on the river Lee, 23 miles from London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Seymour, and ſends two members to parliament. The county of Hartford alſo ſend two members.

HA'RTLAND, a market town of Devonſhire, 197 miles from London.

HA'RTLEPOOL, a port town of Durham, 236 miles from London.

HA'RVEST [hæꞃꝼeꞅꞇ, Sax. prob. q. d. *herb-feaſt*, farmers uſually making a feaſt for their reapers, harwſt, L. Ger. herbſt, H. Ger.] 1. The time of reaping and gathering the corn. 2. The corn ripened, gathered and inn'd. Such ſeed he ſows, ſuch *harveſt* ſhall he find. *Dryden.* 3. The product of labour. Let us the *harveſt* of our labour eat. *Dryden.*

Good HARVESTS make men prodigal, bad ones provident.

Proſperity is apt to make men extravagant; as, on the other hand, poverty or ſcarcity neceſſarily makes us careful of the little we have.

HA'RVEST-HOME, *ſubſt.* 1. The ſong which the reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inn'd the harveſt. Merrily roar out *harveſt-home.* *Dryden.* 2. The feaſt at the end of harveſt. At *harveſt-home* and on the ſhearing day. *Dryden.* 3. The opportunity of gathering treaſure. I will uſe it as the key of the cukoldy rogues coffer, and there's my *harveſt-home.* *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RVESTER [of *harveſt*] one at work at the harveſt.

HA'RVEST-LORD, the head reaper at the harveſt. *Tuſſer.*

HA'RVEST-MAN [of *harveſt* and *man*] a labourer in harveſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

HARVEST *Work* [hæꞃꝼeꞅꞇ ꝩoꞃc, Sax.] the gathering in the fruits of harveſt.

HA'RWICH, a borough and port town of Eſſex, 71 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament; and is the ſtation for the packet-boats between England and Holland.

HAS, for HATH, the 3d perſon ſingular of *to have.* See To HAVE.

HASH [*hachi*, Fr.] a diſh of meat minced and ſtewed, &c.

To HASH, *verb act.* [*hacher*, Fr.] to mince, to chop into ſmall pieces and mingle them.

HASK, *ſubſt.* This ſeems to ſignify a caſe or habitation made of ruſhes or flags.

> Eſtabliſh'd hath his ſteeds in lowly lay,
> And taken up his inn in fiſhes *haſk.* *Spenſer.* See HASSOCK.

HA'SLE [hæꞅl, Sax.] a ſort of wood. See HAZEL.

HA'SLE-WORT, an herb.

HA'SLET, or HA'RSLET, *ſubſt.* [*haſla*, Iſland. a bundle, *haſterel*, *haſtereau*, *haſtier*, Fr.] the heart, liver and lights of a hog, with the wind-pipe, and part of the throat to it.

HA'SLEMERE, a borough town of Surry, 41 miles from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

HA'SLINGDEN, a market town of Lancaſhire, 178 miles from London.

To HASP [hæꞅꝑian, Sax. geſpen, Du.] to faſten with a haſp.

HASP, *ſubſt.* [*aſpo*, It.] 1. A reel to wind yarn on. 2. [Hæꞅꝑ, Sax. whence in ſome provinces it is yet called *hapſe*, geſpe, Du. and L. Ger.] a faſtening for a door, being a claſp folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened on with a padlock. *Mortimer.* 3. A hook.

HA'SSOCK [ſome derive it of haſe, Teut. an hare, and *ſocks*, hare-ſkins, being ſometimes worn inſtead of ſocks on the feet in winter; haſeck, Ger. *Skinner*] 1. A mat or cuſhion made of ruſhes to kneel upon in churches. *Addiſon.* 2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of ruſhes or privet, on which a perſon may ſit. It is therefore probable that *haſſock* and *haſk* are the ſame.

HAST, the 2d perſon ſing. of *to have.* See To HAVE.

To HASTE, or To HA'STEN, *verb neut.* [haſten, Du. and Ger. haſta, Su. *haſter*, *hâter*, Fr.] 1. To make haſte, to be in a hurry, to be buſy, to be expeditious. I have not *haſten'd* from being a paſtor to follow thee. *Jeremiah.* 2. To move with ſwiftneſs. They were troubled and *haſted* away. *Pſalms.*

To HASTE, or To HASTEN, *verb act.* to quicken, preſs, or urge on, to drive to a ſwifter pace. Nor *haſtens* nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*

HASTE, or HA'STINESS [of haeſte, Du. and Ger. *haſte*, *hâte*, Fr.] quickneſs, urgency, hurry, ſpeed, paſſion, vehemence. I ſaid in my *haſte* all men are lyars. *Pſalms.*

The more HASTE the worſe ſpeed.

Lat. *Qui nimiùm properat, ſeriùs abſolvit.* The Latins ſay likewiſe, *Canis feſtinans cæcos parit Catulos.* Gr. Ἡ κυων σπευδουσα τυφλα τικτει. The French ſay, *Qui trop ſe hâte en cheminant, en bon chemin ſe fourvoy ſouvent.* (He who walks too haſtily, often ſtumbles in an even way.) *Let us take more time, that we may have the ſooner done*, may ſeem a paradox; but when put in practice, generally proves true. The Italians ſay, *Chi troppo s'affretta meno avanza.*

HASTE makes waſte.

Any thing too haſtily done, is generally ſpoiled.

HA'STENER [of *haſten*] one that haſtens or hurries.

HA'STILY, *adv.* [of *haſty*] 1. In a hurry, ſpeedily. 2. Raſhly, with precipitation. We *haſtily* engaged in a war. *Swift.* 3. With vehemence, angrily, paſſionately.

HA'STINESS [of *haſty*] 1. Speed, haſte. *Sidney.* 2. Hurry, precipitation. *Haſtineſs* to embrace a thing. *Hooker.* 3. Paſſionate vehemence, angry teſtineſs.

HA'STINGS, a borough town of Suſſex, on the Engliſh channel, 62 miles from London. It is one of the cinque-ports, and ſends two members to parliament.

HASTINGS, *ſubſt.* [of *haſty*] peas that come early. *Mortimer.*

HA'STIVE, *adj.* haſty, forward; as, *haſtive* fruits. This ſeems a corruption of *haſty.*

HA'STY [haſtig, Su. and Ger. haeſtigh, Du. *hatif*, Fr.] 1. Done in haſte, ſudden, quick, hurrying. *Haſty*-footed time. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Soon angry, paſſionate, vehement. He that is *haſty* of ſpirit exalteth folly. *Proverbs.* 3. Raſh, precipitate, A man *haſty* in his words. *Proverbs.* 4. Early ripe. As the *haſty* fruit before the ſummer. *Iſaiah.*

HA'STY-PUDDING, *ſubſt.* a pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as alſo of oatmeal and water boiled together. *Dorſet.*

HAT [hett, Brit. hæꞇ, Sax. hoedt Du. hut, hatt, H. Ger. hat, or hatta, Su.] a covering for the head.

HA'TBAND [of *hat* and *band*] a ſtring tied round the hat.

HA'T-CASE [of *hat* and *caſe*] a ſlight box for a hat.

HATCH [hæca, Sax. hecke Du. a bolt] 1. A ſort of half door, frequently made of wooden grate work, the opening over the door. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A brood excluded from the egg, a brood of young birds. 3. The act of excluſion from the egg. 4. Diſcloſure, diſcovery.

> His melancholy ſits on brood,
> And I do doubt the *hatch* and the diſcloſe
> Will be ſome danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. [In the plur.] the doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another. 6. *To be under hatches*; to be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion, to be in bad circumſtances, or trouble. Made and ſupported all the kings of the earth, till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor father-hood was under *hatches.* *Locke.*

To HATCH, *verb act.* [hecken, Ger. as Skinner thinks from heȝhen, eȝhen, æȝ, Sax. egg.] 1. To produce young from eggs, as birds do, by the warmth of incubation. The number of eggs they can cover and *hatch.* *Ray.* 2. To quicken the egg by incubation. Others *hatch* their eggs. *Addiſon.* 3. To produce by precedent action. 4. To plot, to contrive, to form by meditation; generally in a bad ſenſe. To *hatch* the hereſy. *Hooker.* 5. [*hacker*, Fr. to cut] to ſhade by croſs lines in drawing or graving. This ſword ſilver'd and *hatcht.* *Chapman.*

HATCH. 1. A veſſel or place to lay grain in. 2. A trap to catch weaſels.

HA'TCHEL, or HI'TCHEL [hackel, Du. heckel, Ger.] an inſtrument for dreſſing flax.

To HA'TCHEL, *verb act.* [hackelen, Du. heckelen, Ger.] to dreſs flax with an hatchel, ſo as to ſeparate the fibres from the brittle parts. *Hatchelling*, ſpinning and weaving it. *Woodward.*

HA'TCHELLER [of *hatchel*] one that hatchels or beats flax.

HA'TCHES [in a ſhip] a ſort of trap doors of the deck in the middle of the ſhip, between the main and fore-maſt, for letting down goods of bulk into the hold.

HATHCES, flood-gates ſet in a river, to ſtop the current of the water.

HA'TCHET [*hachette* or *hache*, Fr. *hacha*, Sp. *aſcia*, Lat.] a little ax.

HA'TCHET-FACE, *ſubſt.* an ugly face; ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet. *Johnſon.*

HA'TCHING, the act whereby fecundated eggs, after ſeaſonable incubation, exclude their young.

Ha'tching, *part.* [of *to hatch*; in drawing] a method of ſhadowing by a continued ſeries of many lines, ſhorter or longer.

Ha'tchment, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *atchievement*, which ſee] an atchievement.

Hatchment [in heraldry] the marſhalling of ſeveral coats of arms in an eſcutcheon; alſo an eſcutcheon fixed on the ſide of an houſe where a perſon died.

Ha'tch-way [of *hatches* and *way*; in a ſhip] that place directly over or through the hatches.

To Hate, *verb act.* [hæꞇian, Sax. haata, Su. haten, Du. O. and L. Ger. haſſen, H. Ger. hadr, Dan. hatjan, Goth. *hatir*, Fr.] to bear ill-will to, to have an averſion to, to abhor, to regard with the paſſion contrary to love.

Hate, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; haꞇe, Sax.] deteſtation, malignity; the contrary to love.

Ha'teful [haꞇeꝼul, Sax.] 1. Deſerving hate, odious, that which cauſes abhorrence. There is no vice more *hateful* to God. *Hooker.* 2. Deteſting, malevolent. To view with *hateful* eyes. *Dryden.*

Ha'tefully, *adv.* [of *hateful*] 1. Abominably, odiouſly. 2. Maliciouſly. They ſhall deal with thee *hatefully*. *Ezekiel.*

Ha'tefulness [of *hateful*] odious quality.

Ha'ter [of *hate*] one that hates or deteſts. A *hater* of virtue. *Sidney.*

Ha'tfield-bishops, a market town of Hartfordſhire, 20 miles from London.

Ha'tfield broad-oak, or Ki'ng's-hatfield, a market town of Eſſex, 28 miles from London.

Ha'therly, a market town of Devonſhire, on a branch of the river Towridge, 160 miles from London.

Ha't-makers *Company*, is an ancient company, of a maſter, four wardens, and twenty-four aſſiſtants; but no livery. Their armorial enſigns, a dexter hand and hat. They have no hall ſince the fire; but now meet at pewterers-hall.

Ha'tred [of haꞇeꝼul, Sax. to hate, and ꞃeð, counſel, haet, Du. hafz, H. Ger. haat, Su.] ill-will, hate, deteſtation. The paſſion contrary to love.

To Ha'tter *verb act* [perhaps corrupted from *batter*. *Johnſon*] to harraſs, to wear out with fatigue. He's *hatter'd* out with penance. *Dryden.*

Ha'tter [of *hat*] a maker of hats.

Ha'ttoc [*attoc*, Erſe] a ſhock of corn containing twelve ſheafs; or, as others ſay, three ſheafs laid together.

Hau'berk [*hauberg*, O. Fr.] a coat of mail, a breaſt-plate. *Dryden.*

Hava'nna, a port town in the iſland of Cuba in America, ſituated at the entrance of the gulph of Mexico, ſubject to Spain.

Ha'vant, a market town of Hampſhire, 63 miles from London.

To Have, *irr. verb act.* this verb, contrary to the general rule, is irregular in the preſent tenſe, and has *haſt* in the ſecond, and *has* or *hath* in the third perſon ſingular, *had*, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [hafde, Dan. hadde, Du. hatte, H. Ger. and likewiſe, contrary to the general rule, has not the compound preſ. and imp. tenſes with *do* and *did*. habban, Sax. hebben, Du. O. and L. Ger. haben, H. Ger. hafv, Dan. haſwa, Su. haban, Teut. and Goth. *avoir*, Fr. *avere*, It. *aver*, Sp. and Port. *habeo*, Lat.] 1. To poſſeſs, to hold. He that gathered much *had* nothing over. *Exodus.* 2. To obtain, to enjoy. Glorify thou me with thine own ſelf with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *St. John.* 3. Not to be without. That after examination had I might *have* ſomething to write. *Acts.* 4. To carry, to wear. *Having* nothing upon him. *Sidney.* 5. To make uſe of. I *have* no Levite to my prieſt. *Judges.* 6. To bear, to carry, to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant. Nor believe he can *have* every thing in him by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. To take, to receive. *Curioſa felicitas* I ſuppoſe he *had* from the *feliciter audere* of Horace. *Dryden.* 8. To be in any ſtate. *Have* I need of madmen. 1 *Sam.* 9. To put, to take. Go and cart it and *have* it away. *Tuſſer.* 10. To procure, to find. I would fain *have* any one name to me that tongue. *Locke.* 11. Not to neglect, not to omit. *Have* a care of thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare.* 12. To hold, to regard. The proud *have had* me greatly in deriſion. *Pſalms.* 13. To maintain, to hold opinion. They will *have* them to be natural heat. *Bacon.* 14. To contain. Pedlars that *have* more in them than you'd think. *Bolingbroke.* 15. To require, to claim. What would theſe madmen *have?* *Dryden.* 16. To be an huſband or wife to another. I would not *have had* him. *Shakeſpeare.* 17. To be engaged, as in a taſk. We *have* to ſtrive with a number of heavy prejudices. *Hooker.* 18. To wiſh, to deſire. I would *have* no man diſcouraged. *Addiſon.* 19. To buy. We ſhould *have* them much cheaper. *Collier.* 20. It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes; *have*, the preterperfect, and *had*, the preterpluperfect. 21. *Have at*, or *with*, is an expreſſion denoting reſolution to make ſome attempt. 'Tis my occupation, *have at* it with you. *Shakeſpeare.* *Have with* you, lady mine. *Dryden.*

Ha'ven, [hafn, Brit. hafen, Dan. and Ger. haven, Du. hsaf, Su. *havre*, Fr.] 1. A harbour for ſhips, a port, a ſafe ſtation for ſhipping. 2. A ſhelter, an aſylum.

> All places that the eye of heaven viſits,
> Are to a wiſe man ports and happy *havens*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ha'vener [of *haven*] an overſeer of a port. *Carew.*

Ha'ver, *ſubſt.* [of *have*] 1. A poſſeſſor, a holder. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A common word in the northern counties for oats; as, *haver-bread*, for oaten-bread. *Peacham.*

Ha'verford-west, a borough town of Pembrokeſhire, in South-Wales, 12 miles from St. David's. It ſends one member to parliament.

Ha'veril, a market town, partly in Eſſex and partly in Suffolk, 49 miles from London.

Haugh, or Hawgh [according to Camden] a little meadow lying in a valley.

Haught, *adj.* [*haut.* Fr.] 1. Haughty, proud, inſolent. The *haught* Northumberland. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. High, proudly magnanimous. His courage *haught*. *Spenſer.*

Hau'ghtily, *adv.* [of *haughty*] proudly, loftily, contemptuouſly. *Dryden.*

Hau'ghtiness [of *haughty*, Eng. *hauteſſe*, Fr.] loftineſs of mind, pride, arrogance. *Dryden.*

Hau'ghty [*hautain*, Fr.] 1. Proud, lofty, contemptuous. A woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature. *Clarendon.* 2. Proudly great, elated. *Haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary ſway. *Prior.* 3. Bold, adventurous. This *haughty* enterprize. *Spenſer.*

Ha'ving, *ſubſt.* [of *have*] 1. Poſſeſſion, eſtate, fortune. My *having* is not much. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The act or ſtate of poſſeſſing.

> Having that do choak their ſervice up
> Even with the *having*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Behaviour, regularity; this is ſtill retained in the Scottiſh dialect. The gentleman is of no *having*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ha'viour, *ſubſt.* [from *behaviour*] conduct, manners. Their ill *haviour* gars men miſſay. *Spenſer.*

To Haul, *verb act.* [*haler*, Fr. to draw] to pull, to draw, to drag by violence. A word, which when applied to things implies violence, and to perſons awkwardneſs or rudeneſs. To *haul* up others after him. *Swift.*

Haul, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] Pull, violence in dragging. The leap, the ſlap, the *haul*. *Thomſon.*

Haum, Hame, or Halm, *ſubſt.* [See Halm healm, Sax. halm, Du. and Dan.] ſtraw. *Tuſſer.*

Haunch, *ſubſt.* [hancke, Du. *hanche*, Fr. *anca*, It.] 1. The thigh, the hind hip. 2. The rear, the hind part. The *haunch* of winter. *Shakeſp.* 3. [of a horſe, &c.] is the hip, or that part of the hind quarter that extends from the reins or back to the hough or ham. To reſt on his *haunches*. *Locke.*

To Haunt, *verb act.* [*hanter*, Fr.] 1. To frequent troubleſomly, as ſpirits are ſaid to do; this is eminently uſed of apparitions. Your *haunted* town. *Pope.* 2. To frequent, to be much about any place or perſon. She continually almoſt *haunted* us. *Sidney.* 3. It is uſed frequently in an ill ſenſe of one that comes unwelcome. Thus ſtill to *haunt* my houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Haunt, *verb neut.* to be much about, to appear frequently. Where they moſt breed and *haunt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Haunt, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A place in which one is frequently found. In their own *haunts* and walks. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. Habit of being in a certain place. The *haunt* you have got about the courts. *Arbuthnot.*

Haunt [with hunters] the walk of a deer, or the place of her uſual paſſage.

Hau'nter [of *hanteur*, Fr.] one that goes often to, or frequents a place, &c. *Haunters* of theatres. *Wotton.*

Ha'vock, *ſubſt.* [of haƿoc, Sax. an hawk, *hafog*, Wel. devaſtation. *Johnſon*] waſte, ſpoil, wide deſtruction, general devaſtation. To expreſs the great *havock*. *Addiſon.*

Havock, *interj.* [from the ſubſt.] a word of encouragement to ſlaughter. Cry *havock*, kings. *Shakeſpeare.*

To make Havock [of haƿoc, Sax. an hawk, being a bird of prey] to make waſte, to deſtroy, &c.

To Havock, *verb act.* [from the ſubſtantive] to deſtroy, to lay waſte. The ſoldier ſpoileth and *havocketh* likewiſe. *Spenſer.*

Hau'riant [in heraldry] is a term peculiarly applied to fiſhes, and denotes their being raiſed directly upright.

Haut Gout, Fr. high reliſh.

Hau'tbois, or Hautboy *ſubſt.* [of *haut* and *bois*, Fr.] a hoboy, a muſical wind inſtrument. *Shakeſpeare.*

Haw'tboy *Strawberry*. See Strawberry.

Haw [haʒan, Sax.] a berry, the fruit of the white thorn.

Haw [of haʒa, Sax. haw, Dan. a garden] 1. A cloſe, a ſmall piece of land near an houſe; in Scotland they call it *haugh*. 2. [haʒ, hæʒ, Sax.] the berry and ſeed of the hawthorn. Store of *haws* and hips. *Bacon.*

Haw [with farriers] a griſtle or excreſſence growing between the nether eyelid and the eye of a horſe.

To Haw, as, to *hum and haw*, to heſitate.

To Hawk, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To go a fowling with hawks, to fly hawks at fowls, to catch birds by means of a hawk. He that *hawks* at larks. *Locke.* 2. To fly at, to attack on the wing. Or *hawk* that flies elſewhere. *Dryden.* 3. [*hoch*, Wel.] To force up phlegm with a noiſe. Without *hawking* or ſpitting. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To ſell by proclaiming or crying about in the ſtreets [from hock, Ger. a ſaleſman] his works were *hawk'd* in every ſtreet. *Swift.*

Hawk [haƿoc, Sax. hacke, Teut. *hæbeg*, Wel.] 1. A bird of prey of a bold and generous nature, uſed much anciently in ſport to catch other birds. 2. [*hoch*, Wel.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

Haw'ked, *adj.* [of *hawk*] formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown.*

Haw'ker [hock, Ger.] one who ſells his wares by crying them in the ſtreets. Bawled about by common *hawkers*. *Swift.*

Haw'kers, were anciently fraudulent perſons, who went about from place to place buying braſs, pewter, &c. which ought to be uttered in open markets; now pedlers, who go about the town or country ſelling wares.

Haw'kshead, a market town of Lancaſhire, 265 miles from London.

Haw'kweed, a plant; its ſtalks are branched and ſlender, the leaves produced alternately, and the flower conſiſts of many leaves placed orbicularly and open, in form of a marigold; the ſeeds are ſlender and angular or furrowed: the whole plant hath a milky juice. Oxtongue is a ſpecies. *Miller.*

Hawm [healm, Sax.] the lower part of the ſtraw, after the ears of corn have been cut off.

Haws [in doom's-day book] manſions or dwelling-houſes.

Haw'ser [*hauſiere*, Fr.] a three ſtrond rope, or ſmall cable.

Haw'ses [in a ſhip] are two round holes under her head, through which the cables paſs when ſhe is at anchor.

Clearing the Hawse [ſea term] is the untwiſting of two cables, which being let out at different hawſes, are twiſted about one another.

To freſh the Hawse [ſea term] *i. e.* to lay new pieces upon the cable in the hawſe, to prevent it from fretting.

Thwart the HAWSE [ſea term] the ſame as rides upon the hawſe, *i. e.* when a ſhip lies athwart with her ſtern juſt before the hawſe of another ſhip.

Riding upon the HAWSE [ſea term] is when any heavy thing lies acroſs, or falls directly before the hawſe.

HAY [of hæʒ, hieʒ, hıʒ, Sax. hoo, Su. hoe, Dan. heu, Teut. hotwi, Goth. hey, Du. heu, Ger. *heno*, Sp.] graſs mowed and dried in the ſun to fodder cattle in winter.

To make HAY while the ſun ſhines

Is a proverb, and implies, that we ſhould not neglect the *proper time and opportunity* of doing a thing, or obtaining ſome advantage ſuppoſed.

HAY, or HA'YA [in old records; *haie*, Fr. a hedge] a fence or incloſure formed with rails, wherewith ſome foreſts, parks, *&c.* were incloſed in ancient times.

HAY [hæʒ, Sax. *haie*, Fr. a hedge] a net to catch conies in, and which incloſes the haunt of animals. *Mortimer.*

HAY, a ſort of dance.

To dance the HAY, to dance in a ring; probably from dancing round a haycock. *Johnſon.* Let them dance the *hay*. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'Y-BOOT [hæʒ-bote, Sax.] a mulct or recompence for hedge-breaking; but rather, a right to take wood neceſſary for repairing hedges.

HA'YESHAM, a market town of Suſſex, 53 miles from London.

HA'Y-MAKER [of *hay* and *make*] one employed in drying graſs for hay. *Pope.*

HAY *Monds*, the herb ale-hoof.

HAYNAU'LT, a province of the Netherlands, bounded by Brabant and Flanders on the north; by Namur and Leigh on the eaſt; by the Cambreſis, Picardy, and Champaign on the ſouth; and by Artois, and another part of Flanders on the weſt. The north part is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and the ſouth part to France.

HA'YWARD, a keeper of the common herd of cattle of a town; whoſe buſineſs is to look to them that they do not break or crop hedges or incloſures.

HAYZ [with aſtrologers] a certain dignity or ſtrengthening of a planet, by being in a ſign of its own ſex; and a part of the world agreeable to its own nature.

HA'ZARD, Fr. [*azar*, Sp. *haſki*, Runic, danger] 1. Chance, fortune, fortuitous hap, accident. The effects of chance and *hazard*. *Locke.* 2. Chance of danger, peril, danger. The *hazard* I have run. *Dryden.* 3. A game at dice or billiards. Playing at *hazard* at the groom-porters. *Swift.* 4. A term uſed at tennis, when a ball does not rebound as uſual, ſo that no judgment can be made of it.

To HA'ZARD, *verb act.* [*hazarder*, Fr.] to expoſe to chance, to put into danger. To *hazard* himſelf againſt a man of private conduct. *Hayward.*

To HAZARD, *verb neut.* 1. To run the hazard or riſk of, to venture, to lay at ſtake. Rather than *hazard* to have you her foe. *Waller.* 2. To try the chance.

Pauſe a day or two
Before you *hazard*. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'ZARDABLE [of *hazard*] ventureſome, liable to chance. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER [of *hazard*] he who hazards.

HA'ZARDOUS [*hazardeux*, Fr.] full of hazard, dangerous, expoſed to chance. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY [of *hazardous*] with hazard or danger.

HA'ZARDOUSNESS [of *hazardous*] dangerouſneſs.

HA'ZARDS, the holes in the ſides of a billiard-table, into which the gameſters endeavour to ſtrike their adverſaries ball.

HAZE [prob. of haꞅ, Sax. The etymology unknown. *Johnſon*] a thick fog or rime.

To HAZE, *verb neut.* to be foggy or miſty.

To HAZE, *verb act.* to fright one. *Ainſworth.*

HA'ZEL, *ſubſt.* [hæꞅl, Sax. haſel, Su. and Ger.] the nut-tree. It hath male flowers growing at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The nuts grow in cluſters, and are cloſely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward huſk or cup which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The leaves are roundiſh and entire. The ſpecies are hazel nut, cob nut, and filbert. The red and white filbert are moſt eſteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*

HAZEL, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] being light brown, of the colour of hazel. Light *hazel* mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZELLY, *adj.* being of the colour of hazel, a light brown. *Mortimer.*

HAZEL-NUT [hæꞅl-hnutu, Sax. hazel-nooth, Su.] the common ſmall nut.

HA'ZY, *adj.* [of *haze*] thick, foggy, rimy, miſty. Our cleareſt day here is miſty and *hazy*. *Burnet's Theory.*

HE [he, Sax. hy, Du. he, O. and L. Ger. a pronoun of the third perſon ſingular maſculine. Gen. *him*, plur. *they*, gen. *them*. It ſeems to have borrowed the plural from ðis, plur. ðas, dative ðiꞅum] 1. The man that was named before. All the conſpirators ſave only *he*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The man, the perſon. It ſometimes ſtands without reference to any foregoing word.

He is never poor
That little hath, but *he* that much deſires. *Daniel.*

3. Man or male being. Death to any *he* that utters them. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Male in general, to diſtinguiſh the male from the female; as, *he*-couſin, or *he* goat, *&c.* 5. In the two laſt ſenſes *he* is rather a noun than a pronoun.

HE is as good as ſhe.

Fr. *Monſieur vaut bean Madam.* Jack is as good as Jill.

HEAD [heaꝼed, heaꝼd, Sax. hooft, Du. haupt, H. Ger. hoft, L. Ger. hafvet, Dan. hufwud, Su. haubith, Goth. haubit, Teut. heved, O. Eng. whence by contraction, *head*] 1. The uppermoſt or chief part of the body, the part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of ſenſation or thought. Some who hold their *heads* higher. *Swift.* 2. Perſon as expoſed to any danger or penalty. Let it lie on my *head*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. *Head and ears*; the whole perſon. *Granville.* 4. Denomination of any animals. Thirty thouſand *head* of ſwine. *Addiſon.* 5. Chief, principal perſon, leader, one to whom the reſt are ſubordinate. Where they have great and potent *heads*. *Bacon.* 6. Place of honour, the firſt place. They made room for the old knight at the *head* of them. *Addiſon.* 7. Place of command. Marlborough at the *head* of them. *Addiſon.* 8. Countenance, preſence. Never ſhew thy *head*. *Shakeſp.* 9. Underſtanding, faculties of the mind. We laid our *heads* together. *Addiſon.* 10. Face, front, forepart. The raviſhers turn *head*. *Dryden.* 11. Reſiſtance, hoſtile oppoſition. Making *head* againſt them. *Raleigh.* 12. Spontaneous reſolution. Voluntaries upon their own *head*. *Davies.* 13. State of a deer's horns by which his age is known. A buck of the firſt *head*. *Shakeſpeare.* 14. Individual. It is uſed in numbers or computation. Four acres for every *head*. *Graunt.* 15. The top of any thing bigger than the reſt. His ſpear's *head*. 1 *Samuel.* 16. Place of chief reſort. The *head* quarters. *Clarendon.* 17. The forepart of any thing, as of a ſhip. Gallies with brazen *heads*. *Raleigh.* 18. That which riſes on the top. Beating down the *head* or yeaſt. *Mortimer.* 19. The blade of an ax. The *head* ſlippeth from the *helve*. *Deuteronomy.* 20. Upper part of a bed. The bed's *head*. *Geneſis.* 21. The brain. And turn their *heads* to imitate the ſun. *Pope.* 22. Dreſs of the head. To buy them a laced *head*. *Swift.* 23. Principal topics of diſcourſe. There *heads* are ſet down more fully. *Burnet.* 24. Source of a ſtream. At the *head* they never fail. *Hooker.* 25. Criſis, pitch. The indiſpoſition is at laſt grown to ſuch a *head*. *Addiſon.* 26. Power, influence, ſtrength. He has ſo long given his unruly paſſions their *head*. *South.* 27. Body, conflux. Rebels run upon an *head* together. *Bacon.* 28. Power, armed force. A mighty and a fearful *head* they are. *Shakeſpeare.* 29. Liberty in running a horſe. He gave his able horſe the *head*. *Shakeſpeare.* 30. It is very improperly applied to roots. Turnips hide their ſwelling *heads* below. *Gay.* 31. *Head and ſhoulders*; by force, violently. Bringing it in by *head and ſhoulders*. *L'Eſtrange.*

You have hit the nail on the head.

Fr. *Vous avez frappé au but.* You have hit the mark. The Italians ſay, *Havete dato in brocca.* You have hit the pitcher. Lat. *Rem acu tetigiſti.* You have gueſs'd right; or, you have begun your buſineſs at the right end, or the right way.

It is a ſound HEAD that has not a ſoft piece in it. See WISE.

Better be the HEAD of a pike than the tail of a ſturgeon.

And ſo we ſay, *Better be the* HEAD *of an aſs than the tail of an horſe; the* HEAD *of a dog, than the tail of a lion*; or, to ſpeak plainer, *The* HEAD *of the yeomanry, than the tail of the gentry.* So prevalent is the love moſt men have to priority and precedency, that they rather chuſe to rule than be ruled, to command than obey, *&c.* though in an inferior rank. The Italians ſay as we, in the firſt proverb. *E meglio eſſer teſta di luccio, che coda di ſturione.*

HEAD [with anatomiſts] the extremity of a bone; alſo the extreme of a muſcle that is inſerted in the ſtaple bone; alſo the head of a muſcle, which is a tendon.

HEAD [in mechanic arts] the upper parts of inanimate and artificial bodies, as the head of a nail, *&c.*

HEAD [in painting, carving, *&c.*] the picture or repreſentation of that part of a human body.

HEAD [with architects] an ornament of ſculpture or carved work, often ſerving as the key of an arch, platband, *&c.*

HEADS [with bricklayers] a term by which they mean half in length, but to the full breadth of a tile. Theſe they uſe to lay at the eves of a houſe.

HEAD *of a Work* [in fortification] the front of it neareſt to the enemy, and fartheſt from the body of the place.

Moor's HEAD [in engineery] a kind of bomb or grenado ſhot out of a cannon.

Moor's HEAD [with chemiſts] a cover or capital of an alembic, having a long neck for the conveyance of the vapours into a veſſel that ſerves as a refrigeratory.

HEAD *of a Camp*, is the ground before which an army is drawn out.

HEA'D-ACH [of *head* and *ach*] a pain in the head.

HEA'D-BAND [of *head* and *band*] 1. A fillet for the head, a top-knot. *Iſaiah.* 2. [Among bookbinders] the band at each end of a book.

HEA'DBOROUGH [of heaꝼod and boꞃꝫe, Sax. q. d. *head* or principal officer of a *borough*] he who anciently was the chief officer of the frank-pledge; now an officer ſubordinate to the conſtable; or the ſame as conſtable.

HEA'D-DRESS [of *head* and *dreſs*] 1. The covering of a woman's head. *Addiſon.* 2. Any thing reſembling a head-dreſs and prominent on the head. Among birds the males often appear in a moſt beautiful *head-dreſs*, whether it be a creſt, or a comb. *Addiſon.*

HEA'DER [from *head*] 1. One that heads nails, or pins, or the like. 2. The firſt brick in the angle. *Moxon.*

HEAD *of Flax*, twelve ſticks of flax tied up to make a bunch.

HEA'DGARGLE [of *head* and *gargle*] a diſeaſe, I ſuppoſe, in cattle. *Johnſon.* For the *headgargle* give powder of fennygreek. *Mortimer.*

HEA'D-LAND [in huſbandry] that part plough'd acroſs at the ends of other lands, ground under the hedges. *Tuſſer.*

HEAD-LAND [with navigators] a point of land lying farther out at ſea than the reſt, a promontory, a cape. *Dryden.*

HEA'DLESS [of *head*] 1. Being without a head, beheaded. A *headleſs* carcaſs. *Denham.* 2. Being without a chief or leader. They had made the empire ſtand *headleſs*. *Raleigh.* 3. Obſtinate, inconſiderate, wanting underſtanding. Perhaps for *heedleſs*. *Headleſs* hardineſs in condemning. *Spenſer.*

To HEAD, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To command, to be at the head of, to lead, to influence, to govern. From him that *heads* an army. *South.* 2. To behead, to kill by taking away the head. If you *head* and hang all. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To fit any thing with a head or principal part. *Headed* with flints and feathers. *Spenſer.* 4. To lop trees. Neceſſary to *head* them. *Mortimer.*

HEA'DILY, *adv.* [of *heady*] obſtinately, ſtubbornly.

HEA'DINESS [of heaꝼdiʒ, Sax.] ſtrong quality in liquors; alſo hurry, raſhneſs, obſtinacy. Witleſs *headineſs* in judging. *Spenſer.*

HEA'DSHIP [of *head*] dignity, authority, chief place.

HEA'DSMAN [of *head* and *man*] executioner, one that cuts off heads. *Dryden.*

HEA'DSTALL [of *head* and *ſtall*] part of the bridle that covers the head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hea'dstone [of *head* and *ſtone*] the firſt or capital ſtone. The ſtone which the builders refuſed is become the *headſtone*. *Common-prayer Pſalms*.

Hea'dlong, *adj.* 1. Raſh, thoughtleſs. 2. Sudden, precipitate. Never ſtopt his race till it came to a *headlong* overthrow. *Sidney*.

Hea'dlong, *adv.* [of *head* and *long*] 1. With the head foremoſt. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb. 2. Raſhly, without thought, with precipitation. To puſh him on *headlong* into it. *South*. 3. Haſtily, without delay or reſpite. Drag'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb. *Dryden*. 4. It is very negligently uſed by Shakeſpeare. Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels. *Shakeſpeare*.

Head-*Mould-Shot* [in anatomy] is when the ſutures of the ſkull, generally the coronal, ride, *i. e.* have their edges ſhot over one another, which is frequent in infants, and occaſions convulſions and death.

Head-piece. 1. Armour of defence for the head, an helmet, a morion. I pull'd off my *head-piece*. *Sidney*. 2. Underſtanding, force of mind. Eumenes had the beſt *head-piece* of all Alexander's captains. *Prideux*.

Head-quarters, *ſubſt.* [of *head* and *quarters*] the place of general rendezvous or lodgment for ſoldiers. The brain is the *head-quarters* or office of intelligence. *Collier*.

Head-sail [of a ſhip] thoſe ſails belonging to the foremaſt and boltſprit, which govern the ſhip's head.

Head-sea, a great wave coming right a-head of the ſhip in her courſe.

Hea'don, a borough town of the Eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, 172 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Hea'dstrong, *adj.* [of *head* and *ſtrong*] ungovernable, violent, reſolute, to run his own way; as, a horſe whoſe head cannot be held in. *Headſtrong* and inconſiderate zeal. *Hooker*.

Hea'dstrongness [of *headſtrong*] ungovernableneſs.

Head-workman [of *head*, *work*, and *man*] the foreman or chief ſervant over the reſt. *Swift*.

To Heal, *verb act.* [halgan, Goth. hælan, Sax. hela, Su. heilen, Ger. haulian, Du.] 1. To cure a wound, ſore, *&c.* Thou haſt no *healing* medicines. *Jeremiah*. 2. To reſtore from hurt or ſickneſs, to cure a perſon. Our Saviour *healed* the ſick. *Addiſon*. 3. To perform the act of making a ſore, to cicatrize after it has been cleanſed. After ſeparation of the eſcar, I deterged and *healed*. *Wiſeman*. 4. To reconcile, to make friends again; as, he *healed* all diſſenſions.

To Heal, *verb neut.* to grow well. Uſed of wounds or ſores. Wounds *heal*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Hea'ler [of *heal*] one who heals or cures. *Iſaiah*.

Hea'ling, *part. adj.* [of hælan, Sax.] ſanative, making ſound; alſo mild, mollifying, aſſuaſive; as, he's of a *healing* pacific diſpoſition.

Healing, *ſubſt.* [with bricklayers] the covering of the roof of any building, either lead, ſlate, tiles, *&c.*

Health [of hwyl, Brit. hæl, hælu, or hælð, Sax. helſa, Su.] 1. A ſtate of body oppoſed to diſeaſe, a due *temperament* or conſtitution of the ſeveral parts, juices, *&c.* whereof an animal body is compoſed, both in reſpect of quantity and quality; freedom from bodily pain or ſickneſs. *Health* is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a human body in the moſt perfect manner. *Quincy*. 2. Welfare of mind, goodneſs, principle of ſalvation. There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer*. 3. Salvation ſpiritual and temporal. Why haſt thou forſaken me, and art ſo far from my *health*. *Common-prayer Pſalms*. 4. Wiſh of happineſs in drinking.

Health ſurpaſſes riches.

Or, *Is the greateſt riches*; or, *Is above wealth*.

Lat. *Si ventri bene, ſi lateri pedibuſque tuis,*
Nil divitiæ poterunt regales addere majus.

G . Geſundheit iſt beſſer als reichtulin.

That health is one of the greateſt happineſſes or riches, none are more ſenſible of, than thoſe who have been in an ill ſtate of body: but to ſee how free and laviſh moſt people are of it, one would think it was of no value.

Hea'lthful [of *health* and *full*] 1. Of a ſound conſtitution, free from ſickneſs. 2. Well-diſpoſed. Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Wholeſome, ſalubrious. Good and *healthful* airs. *Bacon*. 4. Salutary, productive of ſalvation. The *healthful* ſpirit of thy grace. *Common-prayer*.

Hea'lthfully, *adv.* [of *healthful*] in good health; alſo wholſomely.

Hea'lthfulness [healꝼulneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Soundneſs of conſtitution, ſtate of being well. 2. Wholſomeneſs, ſalubrious qualities. The *healthfulneſs* of their air. *Addiſon*.

Hea'lthily, *adv.* [of *healthy*] without ſickneſs or bodily pain.

Hea'lthiness [of *healthy*] healthfulneſs, the ſame as *health*, that ſtate of the body, whereby it is fitted to diſcharge the natural functions eaſily, perfectly, and durably.

Hea'lthless, [hæl-leaꞅ, Sax.] wanting health, ſickly, infirm. *Taylor*.

Hea'lthsome, *adj.* [of *health*] wholſome, ſalutary. *Healthſome* air. *Shakeſpeare*.

Hea'lthy [healꝺꝣ, Sax.] having health, free from ſickneſs, hale, ſound.

Heam, the ſame in beaſts as the after-burthen in women.

Heap [heape, Sax. hoop, Du. and Scottiſh, hupen, L. Ger. hauffen, H. Ger.] 1. A pile of things laid one upon another. 2. A crowd, a rabble. A *heap* of vaſſals. *Bacon*. 3. Cluſter, number driven together. The ſailors run in *heaps*. *Dryden*.

To Heap, *verb act.* [of hẏpan, or heapıan, Sax. hoopen, Du. hupen, L. Ger. haffuen, H. Ger.] 1. To pile, to throw together. *Heap* on wood. *Ezekiel*. 2. To lay up in heaps, to accumulate; with *up*. The wicked *heap up* ſilver. *Job*. 3. To add to ſomething elſe. The late dignities *heap'd* up to them. *Shakeſpeare*.

The more you heap the worſe you cheap.

Many men, as their riches increaſe, inſtead of being more generous, grow the more niggardly. The Lat. ſay, *Creſcit amor nummi quantum ipſa pecunia creſcit*. Money, and the love of money, increaſe together.

Hea'per [of *heap*] one that heaps or makes piles.

Hea'py, *adj.* [of *heap*] lying in heaps. *Gay*.

To Hear, *irreg. verb neut.* heard [horde, Dan.] *irreg. pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [of hẏꞃan, Sax. hooren, Du. horen, Ger. hora, Su.] 1. To receive a voice or ſound by the ear, to enjoy the Senſe by which ſounds are diſtinguiſhed. 2. To liſten, to hearken.

What you ſo well
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham*.

3. To be informed, to have an account of. I have *heard* by many of this man. *Acts*.

To Hear, *verb act.* 1. To perceive by the ear. As one ſound to be *heard*. 2 *Chronicles*. 2. To give an audience or allowance to ſpeak. He ſent for Paul and *heard* him concerning the faith. *Acts*. 3. To attend, to liſten to, to obey. *Hear* the word at my mouth. *Job*. 4. To attend favourably. They think they ſhall be *heard* for their much ſpeaking. *St. Matthew*. 5. To try, to attend judicially, to examine a cauſe as a judge or arbitrator does. *Hear* the cauſes and judge righteouſly. *Deuteronomy*. 6. To acknowledge: A Latin phraſe.

Or *heareſt* thou rather pure ethereal ſtream,
Whoſe fountain who ſhall tell? *Milton*.

Heard ſignifies a keeper, and is ſometimes initial; as, *heardbearth*, a glorious keeper; ſometimes final, as *cyneheard*, a royal keeper. *Gibſon's Cambden*. It is now written *herd*; as, *cowherd*, a cow-keeper, hẏꞃꝺ, Sax.

Hea'rer [of *hear*] one who hears or attends to any doctrine or diſcourſe delivered originally by another.

Hea'ring, *ſubſt.* [hẏꞃunꝣ, Sax.] 1. That ſenſation whereby from a due motion of the ſmall fibres of the auditory nerves, impreſs'd upon the ears, and convey'd to the brain or common ſenſory, the ſoul perceives ſounds, and judges of them. They have *hearing*. *Bacon*. 2. Audience. To give him *hearing*. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Judicial trial. The place of *hearing*. *Acts*. 4. Reach of the ear. In our *hearing* the king charged thee. 2 *Samuel*.

To Hea'rken, *verb neut.* [of heaꞃcnıan, Sax. horchen, Ger.] 1. To liſten by way of curioſity. To *hearken* after any expedient. *Rogers*. 2. To give ear to, to attend, to pay regard. *Hearken* unto me thou ſon of Zippor. *Numbers*.

Hea'rkener [of *hearken*] a hearer, a liſtener.

Hea'rkee, abbreviation for *hearken you*.

Hea'rsay, *ſubſt.* [of *hear* and *ſay*] report, rumour, what is known no otherwiſe than by account from others. Depend upon *hearſay* to defame him. *Addiſon*.

Hearse, *ſubſt.* [of unknown etymology. *Johnſon*] 1. A cloſe carriage for carrying dead corps to burial. 2. A temporary monument ſet over a grave. You now bedew king Henry's *hearſe*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Hearse [a hunting term] a hind in the ſecond year of her age.

Heart [of heoꞃꞇ, Sax. hiarto, Goth. herte, Du. O. and L. Ger. hertz, H. Ger. hierte, Dan. hierta, Su.] 1. The ſeat of life in an animal body, ſituated in the thorax, which by its alternate contraction and dilatation is the *chief inſtrument* of the circulation of the blood, and the principle of vital action. It is ſuppoſed in popular language to be the ſeat ſometimes of courage, ſometimes of affection. 2. The chief part, the vital part. Barley will ſprout half an inch, and if it be let alone much more, until the *heart* be out. *Bacon*. 3. The inner part of any thing. The *heart* of the country. *Abbot*. 4. Perſon, character. Uſed with reſpect to courage or kindneſs. What ſays my *heart* of elder? *Shakeſpeare*. 5. Courage, ſpirit. I will after take *heart*. *Sidney*. 6. Seat of love. Who loſt my *heart* while I preſerv'd my ſheep. *Pope*. 7. Affection, inclination. The king's *heart* was towards Abſalom. 2 *Samuel*. 8. Memory. Deliver'd over by *heart* and tradition. *Raleigh*. 9. Good-will, ardour of zeal. To take to *heart* any thing is to be zealous or ſolicitous about it. 10. Paſſions, anxiety, concern. Set your *heart* at reſt. *Shakeſpeare*. 11. Secret thoughts, receſſes of the mind. She deſpis'd him in her *heart*. 2 *Samuel*. 12. Diſpoſition of mind. He had a *heart* to do well. *Sidney*. 13. The heart is conſidered as the ſeat of tenderneſs. A hard *heart* therefore is cruelty. *Heart-hardening* ſpectacles. *Shakeſpeare*. 14. To find in the heart; to be not wholly averſe. *Sidney*. 15. Secret meaning, hidden intention. Then ſhew you the *heart* of my meſſage. *Shakeſpeare*. 16. Conſcience, ſenſe of good or ill. Every man's *heart* and conſcience. *Hooker*. 17. Strength, power. To give trees more *heart*. *Bacon*. To plow ground out of *heart*. *Mortimer*. 18. Utmoſt degree. Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loſs. *Shakeſpeare*. 19. Life. *For my heart*, ſeems ſometimes to ſignify, if life was at ſtake, and ſometimes for tenderneſs. 20. It is much uſed in compoſition for mind or affection.

What the Heart thinketh the tongue ſpeaketh.

It ſhould be ſo always; and tho' wicked men take a great deal of pains to conceal the evil intentions of their hearts by lying and deceit, yet their tongue generally betrays them ſoon or late.

Hearts [in coat armour] anciently denoted the valour or ſincerity of the bearer, when arms were the reward of virtue; but ſince, they are become common to all perſons that have wealth inſtead of worth.

Heart *of a Tree*, the middle part of it longitudinally.

Heart-ach [of *heart* and *ach*] ſorrow, anguiſh of mind. *Shakeſpeare*.

Heart-break [of *heart* and *break*] overpowering ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare*.

Heart-brea'ker [of *heart* and *break*] a cant name for a woman's curls, ſuppoſed to break the heart of all her lovers. Like Samſon's *heart-breakers* it grew. *Hudibras*.

Hea'rt-breaking, *adj.* [of *heart* and *break*] overpowering with ſorrow. *Heart-breaking* moan. *Spenſer*.

Heart-breaking, *ſubſt.* overpowering grief. Greater *heart-breaking* and confuſion. *Hakewell*.

Hea'rt-burned [of *heart* and *burn*] having the heart enflamed. *Shakeſpeare*.

Hea'rt-burning, *ſubſt.* [of *heart* and *burn*] 1. A pain in the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour. *Woodward*. 2. Diſcontent. *Heart-burning* and diſcontent. *Swift*. 3. A ſpleen or grudge againſt a perſon.

Heart-dear, *adj.* [of *heart* and *dear*] ſincerely beloved. *Shakeſpeare*.

Heart-ease, *ſubſt.* [of *heart* and *eaſe*] quiet, tranquillity. *Shakeſpeare*.

Hea'rted, *adj.* It is only uſed in compoſition, as *hard-hearted*.

HEART-EASING, *adj.* living quiet. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT, *adj.* felt in the conſcience. *Pope.*

HEART-PEAS, a plant. It hath a trailing ſtalk, emitting claſpers, whereby it faſtens itſelf to whatever plant ſtands near it. The flower-cup conſiſts of three leaves, and the flower of eight, and are of an anomalous figure; the ovary becomes a fruit like a bladder, containing round ſeeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart, of a white colour, upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING, *adj.* conquering the affections. *Spenſer.*

HEART-RENDRING, *adj.* killing with anguiſh. *Waller.*

HEART-ROBBING, *adj.* exſtatic, depriving of thought. *Spenſer.*

HEARTS-EASE, a plant. It is a ſort of violet that blows all ſummer, and often in winter. It ſows itſelf. *Mortimer.*

HEA'RT-SICK, *adj.* 1. Pained in mind. If we be *heart-ſick. Taylor.* 2. Mortally ill, hurt in the conſtitution. *Heart-ſick* groan. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEART-SORE, *ſubſt.* that which ſtrikes the heart with ſorrow. *Spenſer.*

HEART-STRING, *ſubſt.* [of *heart* and *ſtring*] the tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart. To be ſad till thy *heart-ſtrings* crack. *Taylor.*

HEART-STRUCK, *adj.* 1. Smitten to the heart. *Milton.* 2. Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'ART-SWELLING, *adj.* rankling in the mind. *Spenſer.*

HE'ART-WHOLE, *adj.* 1. Having the affections yet unfixed. *Dryden.* 2. Having the vitals yet unimpaired. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'ART-WOUNDED, *adj.* Filled with paſſion of love or grief. *Pope.*

HE'ART-WOUNDING, *adj.* Filling with grief. *Rowe.*

To HE'ARTEN, *verb act.* [of *heart*, of hyꞃtan, Sax.] 1. To put into heart, to encourage, to ſtrengthen, to make lively. *Heartening* them that were formed. *Sidney.* 2. To meliorate with manure. *May.*

HEARTH [heoꞃð, or heaꞃth, Sax. haerdt, Du. hert, Ger.] a chimney-floor, on which a fire is made.

HE'ARTILY, *adv.* [of *hearty*] 1. Sincerely, vigorouſly, diligently. *Atterbury.* 2. From the heart, fully. I *heartily* forgive them. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Eagerly, with deſire. Eating *heartily* of the food. *Addiſon.*

HEA'RTINESS [of *hearty*] 1. Freedom from hypocriſy, ſincerity, cordialneſs. Derive a liberty from *heartineſs. Shakeſpeare.* 2. Vigor, diligence, ſtrength. With more *heartineſs* than the kindneſs of a friend. *Taylor.*

HEA'RTLESS [heaꞃtleꞅꞅe, Sax.] wanting courage or hope, deſpairing, ſpiritleſs.

HE'ARTLESLY, *adv.* [of *heartleſs*] without courage, faintly.

HE'ARTLESNESS [of *heartleſs*] want of courage or ſpirit, dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY [of heoꞃta, Sax.] 1. Healthy, luſty, lively, in full health. 2. Cordial, ſincere, warm, zealous. *Hearty* inclination to peace. *Clarendon.* 3. Vigorous, ſtrong. Whoſe laughs are *hearty. Pope.* 4. Strong, hard, durable. True *hearty* timber. *Wotton.*

HE'ARTYHALE, *adj.* [of *heart* and *hale*] good for the heart. Baſil *heartyhale. Spenſer.*

HEAT [heat, or hæt, Sax. heede, Dan. heeta, Su. heito, Goth. hitte, Du. and L. Ger. hitze, H. Ger.] 1. One of the four primary qualities, which (according to the new philoſophy) conſiſts very much in the rapidity of motion in the ſmaller particles of bodies, and that every way; or in the parts being rapidly agitated all ways. 2. Under vehemence of rage. 3. The cauſe of the ſenſation of burning. The intolerable *heats* which are there. *Bacon.* 4. Hot weather. Fearing the *heats* might advance. *Addiſon.* 5. State of any body under the action of the fire. A blood-red *heat. Moxon.* 6. One violent action unintermitted. Refreſhment betwixt the *heats. Dryden.* 7. A courſe at a race, between each of which courſes there is an intermiſſion. The laſt *heat. Dryden.* 8. Pimples in the face. Fluſh *heats* in their faces. *Addiſon.* 9. Agitation of ſudden or violent paſſion, vehemence of action. In the *heat* of the battle. *Atterbury.* 10. Faction, conteſt, party rage. Popular *heat. K. Charles* II.

Actual HEAT [in phyſic] is that which is an effect of real elementary fire.

Potential HEAT, is that which is found in wine, pepper, and ſeveral chymical preparations; as brandy, oil of turpentine, &c.

HEAT [in geography] is diverſified according to the different climes, ſeaſons, &c. and ariſes from the different angles under which the ſame rays ſtrike upon the ſurface of the earth: For it is ſhewn by mechanics, that a moving body ſtriking perpendicularly upon another, acts with its whole force; and that a body that ſtrikes not directly, by how much more it deviates from the perpendicular, acts with the leſs force.

And this is *one* reaſon aſſigned in ſolution of that *philoſophic problem*, "Why it is warmer in *ſummer* than in *winter*, when it is well known, that the earth is nearer the ſun in winter than in ſummer?" Anſwer, Becauſe in ſummer, his rays ſtrike more *direct* upon us, in winter more *oblique*.

To HEAT, *verb act.* [hætian, Sax. eeten, Du.] 1. To make hot, to endue with the power of burning. 2. To cauſe to ferment. Hops lying undried *heats* them. *Mortimer.* 3. To make the conſtitution feveriſh. To ſee meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire. A noble emulation *heats* your breaſt. *Addiſon.* 5. To agitate the blood and ſpirits with action. When he was well *heated. Dryden.*

HE'ATER, *ſubſt.* [of *heat*] an iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to ſmooth and plait linen.

HEATH [hæð, Sax. heyde, Du. heede, L. Ger. heade, Su. and H. Ger. *erica*, Lat.] 1. A kind of plant, or wild ſhrub. It is of low ſtature, the leaves are ſmall, and abide green all the year; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is naked, and for the moſt part ſhaped like a pitcher. The ovary, which is in the bottom of the flower, becomes a roundiſh fruit, containing many ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.* 2. The place or land where it grows plentifully, a place overgrown with it. Upon this blaſted *heath* you ſtop our way. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A place covered with ſhrubs of whatever kind. *Heaths* of roſemary. *Bacon.*

HEATH-*Cock*, a large fowl that frequents heaths.

HE'ATHEN, *ſubſt.* [hæden, Sax. heyden, Du. heiden, Ger. hedning, Dan. haithn, Goth.] pagans, idolaters. It either takes an *s* in the plural, or may be uſed without.

HEATHEN, *adj.* gentile, pagan.

HE'ATHENISH, belonging to the heathens, wild, ſavage, rapacious, cruel. A *heatheniſh*, or rather inhuman, edict. *South.*

HEA'THENISHLY, like an heathen.

HEA'THENISHNESS [of *heatheniſh*] heatheniſh manner, nature, or diſpoſition.

HEA'THENISM [of *heathen*] the principles or practices of heathens, paganiſm.

HEATH-*Powt*, a bird.

HEATH-*Peaſe*, a kind of wild peaſe, a ſpecies of bitter vetch.

HEATH-*Roſe*, a flower.

HEATS, *plur.* [of *heat*; which ſee] the exerciſes that are given horſes by way of preparation.

To HEAVE, *irr. verb act.* hove, *pret.* hoven, *irr. part. paſſ.* [heoꝼen, Sax. hoven, Du. heffan, Teut. hafian, Goth. *N. B.* This verb may always, and is now generally uſed as a regular one; hæꝼian, Sax. hafwa, Su. heven, Du. and L. Ger. hewen, H. Ger.] 1. To lift, to raiſe from the ground. Had riſen or *heav'd* his head. *Milton.* 2. To carry. *Heave* him away upon your winged thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To raiſe, to lift. His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high. *Spenſer.* 4. To cauſe to ſwell.

The groans of ghoſts that cleave the earth with pain,
And *heave* it up. *Dryden.*

5. To force up from the breaſt. The wretched animal *heav'd* forth ſuch groans. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To exalt, to elevate. One *heav'd* on high to be hurl'd down below. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. To puff, to elate. *Heaved* up into high hope. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE, *verb neut.* 1. To pant, to breathe with pain. He *heaves* for breath. *Dryden.* 2. To labour. Struggled and *heaved* at a reformation. *Hooker.* 3. To riſe with pain, to ſwell and fall. The *heaving* of this prodigious bulk of waters. *Addiſon.* 4. To keck, to feel a tendency to vomit.

To HEAVE *and Set* [a ſea phraſe] uſed of a ſhip, when at anchor, ſhe riſes and falls by the force of the waves.

HEAVE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Lift, effort upwards. The next *heave* of the earthquake. *Dryden.* 2. Riſing of the breaſt. There's matter in theſe ſighs, theſe profound *heaves. Shakeſpeare.* 3. Effort to vomit. 4. Struggle to riſe.

After many ſtrains and *heaves*
He got up to his ſadle eaves. *Hudibras.*

HE'AVEN [heoꝼen, probably of heaꝼian, Sax. to elevate, becauſe we muſt lift up our heads to behold it; or heoꝼð, Sax. the places over head, *Johnſon*; heven, O. and L. Ger.] 1. The throne of God, the ſeat of the bleſſed, both angels and pure ſpirits departed. That ſummons thee to *heaven. Shakeſ.* 2. The regions above, the expanſe of the ſky, the firmament. Rome, whoſe aſcending tow'rs ſhall *heav'n* invade. *Dryden.* 3. The ſupreme power, the ſovereign of heaven. As a teſtimony of their being ſent by *heaven. Temple.* 4. The pagan gods, the heathen divinities, the celeſtials. No more obey the *heavens* than our courtiers. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Elevation, ſublimity. The brighteſt *heav'n* of invention. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. It is often uſed in compoſition.

Query, If the words [HEAVENS and EARTH] mean any more than our *ſublunary* ſyſtem, or the earth and its *atmoſphere*, in many paſſages of ſcripture; and in particular in theſe texts, "The waters ABOVE the heavens", and "the heavens and earth which now are, are reſerved for fire"—&c?

HEA'VEN [with aſtronomers, called alſo the etherial or ſtarry heaven] is that immenſe region, wherein the ſtars, planets, and comets are diſpoſed.

HEA'VEN-BEGOT, begot by a celeſtial power. *Dryden.*

HEA'VEN-BORN, deſcended from the celeſtial regions, native of heaven. *Pope.*

HEA'VEN-BRED, produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEA'VEN-BUILT, built by the agency of gods. *Pope.*

HEA'VEN-DIRECTED. 1. Raiſed towards the ſky. *Pope.* 2. Taught by the powers of heaven. *Pope.*

HEA'VENLY, *adj.* [of *heaven*] 1. Reſembling heaven, ſupremely excellent. The love of heaven makes one *heavenly. Sidney.* 2. Inhabiting heaven, celeſtial. The mother of the *heavenly* race. *Dryden.*

HEAVENLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner reſembling that of heaven. *Heavenly* penſive contemplation. *Pope.* 2. By the agency or influence of heaven. Our *heavenly* guided ſoul. *Milton.*

HEA'VENWARD, *adv.* [of *heaven*, and peaꞃð, Sax.] towards heaven. *Prior.*

HE'AVE-*Offering* [among the Jews] the firſt-fruits given to the prieſts. *Numbers.*

HEAULME, or HEAUME, Fr. [in heraldry] an helmet, or head-piece.

HE'AVILY, *adv.* [of *heavy*] 1. With great weight. 2. Grievouſly, afflictively. *Collier.* 3. Sorrowfully, with an air of dejection. Why looks your grace ſo *heavily* to day? *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Slowly, dully.

HE'AVINESS [of *heavy*] 1. The quality of being ponderous weight. 2. Dejection of mind, depreſſion of ſpirit. Inclined unto ſorrow and *heavineſs. Hooker.* 3. Inaptitude to motion or thought, dulneſs of ſpirit, languor. Our ſtrength is all gone into *heavineſs. Shakeſpeare.* 4. Oppreſſion, affliction. 5. Deepneſs or richneſs of ſoil. The fatneſs and *heavineſs* of the ground. *Arbuthnot.* 6. Weightineſs, ſadneſs of mind.

HE'AVY [heaꝼiᵹ, Sax. heefde, Dan.] 1. Weighty, tending ſtrongly to the centre; oppoſite to light. 2. Dejected, ſad, melancholy. A light wife doth make a *heavy* huſband. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Sluggiſh, ſlow. *Heavy-gaited* toads lie in his way. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Grievous, oppreſſive, afflictive. Menelaus bore a *heavy* hand over the citizens. 2 *Maccabees.* 5. Wanting alacrity, wanting briſkneſs of appearance. My *heavy* eyes. *Prior.* 6. Wanting ſpirit of ſentiment, unanimated. A *heavy* writer. *Swift.* 7. Wanting activity, indolent, lazy. A *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.* 8. Drowſy, dull, torpid. *Heavy* with ſleep. *St. Luke.* 9. Stupid, fooliſh. *Heavy* headed. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. Burthenſome, tedious, troubleſome. My idle and *heavy* hours. *Locke.* 11. Loaded; encumbered. His men *heavy* and laden with booty. *Bacon.* 12. Not eaſily digeſted, not light to the ſtomach. *Heavy* to the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.* 13. Rich in ſoil, fertile; as, *heavy* lands. 14. Deep, cumberſome; as, *heavy* roads.

Heavy, *adv.* [and as ſuch, it is only uſed in compoſition] heavily. *Heavy*-laden. *St. Matthew.*

He´bberman [probably ſo called of *ebb*] one that fiſhes below bridge for whitings, ſmelts, *&c.* and commonly at ebbing water.

Hebdo´mad, *ſubſt.* [of εϐδομας, Gr. the number ſeven] ſeven, as years, weeks, days, *&c.* *Brown.*

Hebdo´madal, *adj.* or Hebdo´madary [of *hebdomas*, Lat. a week] pertaining to a week, weekly, conſiſting of ſeven days. *Brown.*

Hebdo´madary, or Hebdomadee´r [of εϐδομας, Gr. a week] the hebdomary or week's-man, a canon or prebendary in a cathedral church, who took care of the choir and offices of it for his week.

He´be [ηϐη, Gr. youth] the goddeſs of youth.

Hebe´nus, Lat. [with botaniſts] the ebony tree.

To He´betate, *verb act.* [*hebeto*, Lat. *hebeter*, Fr.] to dull, to blunt, to ſtupify. *Hebetate* and clog his intellectuals. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

Hebeta´tion [*hebetatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making dull or blunt. 2. The ſtate of being dulled.

He´betude [*hebetudo*, Lat.] bluntneſs, dullneſs. *Harvey.*

Hebi´scus, Lat. [with botaniſts] marſh-mallows.

He´braism [*hebraiſmus*, Lat. *hebraiſme*, Fr.] an idiom of the Hebrew language.

He´braist [*hebræus*, Lat.] one ſkilled in Hebrew.

He´brew [עברית, Heb.] the Hebrew language.

Hebri´cian, *ſubſt.* [of *Hebrew*] one ſkilled in Hebrew. *Raleigh* and *Peacham.*

Hebri´des, iſlands on the weſt of Scotland, of which Sky, Mull, Iſla, and Arraan, are ſome of the largeſt.

He´cate, a goddeſs of the heathens, to whom the poets give three names, as Luna, in heaven; Diana, on earth; and Proſerpina, in hell.

He´catomb [*hecatombe*, Fr. *ecatombe*, It. *hecatumia*, Sp. *hecatombe*, Lat. εκατον βȣς, *i. e.* an hundred oxen] Euſtathius ſays, an hecatomb ſignifies a ſacrifice of an hundred oxen; but it is generally taken for an hundred animals of any ſort. Others are of opinion, that hecatomb is only a finite number put for an indefinite, and ſo ſignifies no more than a great many. Slaughter'd *hecatombs* around them bleed. *Addiſon.*

Hecatombæ´on, Lat. [εκατομϐαιον, of εκατον, an hundred, and βȣς, Gr. an ox, becauſe an hundred oxen were then offered in ſacrifice to Jupiter] the month of June.

Hecatompho´nia, Lat. [of εκατον, an hundred, and φονευω, Gr. to ſlay] a ſacrifice offered among the Meſſenians, by ſuch as had ſlain an hundred enemies in battle.

Hecatontaphy´llum, Lat. [of εκατον, an hundred, and φυλλον, Gr. a leaf] the hundred-leafed roſe.

Heck, a rack at which horſes are fed with hay.

To He´ckle *Flax* [hackelen, Du. hachelen, Ger. heckla, Su.] to break it with a wooden inſtrument, called

A Heckle [hackel, Du. hechel, Ger. hackle, Su.] an inſtrument for dreſſing flax or hemp.

He´ctic, or He´ctical, *adj.* [*hectique*, Fr. of εξις, Gr. habit] 1. Pertaining to a hectic fever, habitual, conſtitutional. This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is ſlow and continued, and ending in a conſumption, is the contrary to thoſe fevers which ariſe from a plethora, or too great fulneſs from obſtruction, becauſe it is attended with too lax a ſtate of the excretory paſſages, and generally thoſe of the ſkin, whereby ſo much runs off, as leaves not reſiſtance enough in the contractile veſſels to keep them ſufficiently diſtended, ſo that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.* 2. Troubled with a morbid heat. No *hectic* ſtudent ſcars the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

Hectic, *ſubſt.* an hectic fever. *Shakeſpeare.*

He´ctica, Lat. an hectic fever.

Hectica Febris, Lat. [of εξις, Gr. habit] a continual ſlow fever, as though it was riveted in the conſtitution.

He´ctor, a vapouring, bluſtering, turbulent, noiſy fellow, a bully; from Hector, the valiant ſon of Priamus king of Troy. *South.*

To Hector, *verb act.* [from the noun] to play the hector, to threaten, to treat with inſolent authoritative terms. *Hectoring* his ſervants. *Arbuthnot.*

To He´ctor, *verb neut.* to inſult, to bully, to vapour, to vaunt. Others ranting and *hectoring.* *Stillingfleet.*

He´da [old records] a haven, a port, a landing-place, a wharf.

Heda´gium, toll or cuſtom paid at an hythe or wharf for landing goods.

He´dera, Lat. [with botaniſts] the ivy-tree.

Hedera´ceous [*hederaceus*, Lat.] belonging to ivy, producing ivy.

He´dera *Terreſtris* [with botaniſts] the herb ground-ivy.

He´deral *Crown* [among the Romans] a crown of ivy, worn in public feaſtings and rejoicings.

Hederi´ferous [*hederifer*, Lat.] bearing ivy.

Hederifo´rmis Lat. [of *hedera*, ivy, and *forma*, Lat. form] of the form of ivy.

Hedero´se [*hederoſus*, Lat.] full of ivy.

To Hedge, *verb act.* [heȝian, Sax. heggen, Du. hecken, L. Ger.] 1. To incloſe or encompaſs with an hedge, or fence of wood, either dry or quickſets. 2. To obſtruct. I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hoſea.* 3. To encircle for defence. England *hedg'd* in with the main. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To ſhut up within an incloſure. A law to *hedge* in the cuckow. *Locke.* 5. To force into a place already full. [This ſeems to be miſtaken for *edge.* To *edge* in, is to be put in by the way that requires leaſt room; but *hedge* may ſignify to thruſt in with difficulty, as into a *hedge.* *Johnſon*]

You forgot yourſelf
To *hedge* me in, I am a ſoldier. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Hedge, *verb neut.* to ſhift, to hide the head. To ſhuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Hedge [at cock-fighting] to lay on both ſides.

Hedge, *ſubſt.* [heȝȝe, Sax. hegge, Du. hecke, L. Ger. *haye*, Fr.] a fence of thorns, or ſome ſhrubs about a piece of land.

Hedge, prefixed to any word, notes ſomething mean, vile, of the loweſt claſs: perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedgeborn-man*, a man without any known place of birth. *Johnſon.* The *hedge* prieſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

He´dgeborn, *adj.* [of *hedge* and *born*] meanly born, of no known birth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hedgefu´mutory, *ſubſt.* a plant. *Ainſworth.*

Hedge-hog [heȝȝe-hoȝ, Sax.] 1. A quadruped all over defended with ſharp prickles, like thorns in a hedge. 2. A term of reproach.

——I grant ye
——Doſt grant me *hedge hog.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Hedge-hog, trefoil, an herb; alſo the globe fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Hedge-hy´ssop, *ſubſt.* [of *hedge* and *hyſſop*] a ſpecies of willow-wort. It is a purging medicine, and a very rough one. Externally it is ſaid to be a vulnerary. *Hill.*

Hedgemu´stard, a plant. The flower has four leaves expanded in a crucial form, it becomes a long, ſlender, bivalve pod, containing many round ſeeds. The ſpecies are five. *Miller.*

He´dgenettle, a plant.

He´dgenote [of *hedge* and *note*] a word of contempt for low writing. They left theſe *hedgenotes* for another ſort of poem. *Dryden.*

He´dgepig [of *hedge* and *pig*] a young hedgehog. *Shakeſpeare.*

He´dger [of *hedge*] one that makes hedges. *Milton.*

He´dgerow [of *hedge* and *row*] the ſeries of trees or buſhes planted for incloſures. *Hedgerows* of myrtle. *Berkeley.*

He´dgesparrow, a ſparrow that lives in buſhes.

He´dgingbill, *ſubſt.* [of *hedge* and *bill*] a cutting bill uſed in making hedges.

Hedy´osmus, or Hedy´osmum [εδυοσμος, Gr. ſweet-ſmelling] the herb mint.

Hedy´pnois [ηδυπνοις, Gr. ſweet treating] the herb prieſt's-crown, a ſort of ſuccory.

Hedy´smata, ſweet oils or ſauces.

Hedysmata [with phyſicians] any thing that gives a medicine a good ſcent.

Heed, *ſubſt.* [of heꝺan, Sax. to beware, hoeden, Du. huten, Ger.] 1. Warineſs, carefulneſs, fearful attention, ſuſpicious watch. Take *heed*, have open eye. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Care, attention. With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning. *Milton.* 3. Care to avoid. We ſhould take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worſhip. *Hooker.* 4. Notice, obſervation. Birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beaſts. *Bacon.* 5. Seriouſneſs, ſtayedneſs.

He did it with a ſerious mind, a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Regard, reſpectful notice. No *heed* is given to what he ſays. *L'Eſtrange.*

Take good Heed will ſurely ſpeed.

Lat. *Abundantia juris non nocet.* (Abundance of law, breaks no law.) The more carefully we go about a thing, the more reaſon we have at leaſt to hope ſucceſs.

To Heed, *verb act.* [heꝺan, Sax. hoeden, Du.] to mind, to obſerve, to attend, to regard.

He´edful [heꝺꝼull, Sax.] 1. Careful, attentive, obſerving. His *heedful* ears. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Wary, cautious, ſuſpicious. Give him *heedful* note. *Shakeſpeare.*

He´edfully, *adv.* [of *heedful*] attentively, carefully, warily. *Watts.*

He´edfulness [of *heedful*] warineſs, watchfulneſs, *&c.*

He´edily, *adv.* cautiouſly, with vigilance.

He´edless [of heꝺleaꞅ, Sax.] careleſs, regardleſs, unattentive.

He´edlesly, *adv.* [of *heedleſs*] careleſly, unwarily. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

He´edlesness [of *heedleſs*] negligence, inattention, want of heed. *Locke.*

Heel [hele, Sax. hiele, Du. haal, Su.] 1. The back part of the foot that protuberates behind. 2. The whole foot of animals. A fountain running from his *heel.* *Addiſon.* 3. The feet as employed in flight. Shew them a fair pair of *heels* for't. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. To be at the *heels*; to purſue cloſely, to follow hard. Upon the *heels* of my preferment. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To purſue as an enemy. Chaſed by the Engliſh navy at their *heels.* *Bacon.* 6. To follow cloſe as a dependant.

He came ſighing on,
After th' admir'd *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. *To lay by the heels*; to fetter, to ſhackle, to put in gyves. 8. Any thing ſhaped like a heel. A kind of *heel* or knob. *Mortimer.* 9. The back part of a ſtocking; whence the phraſe to be *out at heels*, to be worn out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Heel, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to dance.

I cannot ſing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt. *Shakeſpeare.*

One pair of Heels is worth two pair of hands.

That is, it is better to run for it, than be beaten, where a man has not the courage or force to withſtand his enemy. The Fr. ſay, *qui n'a cœur, qu'il ait jambes*; he who has no heart, let him have legs.

Heel *of a Maſt*, that part at the foot of a maſt of a ſhip that is pared away ſlanting, to fit the ſtep in the keelſon.

To Heel, *verb neut.* [ſea language] a ſhip is ſaid to heel, when ſhe lies down on her ſide.

To Heel, *verb act.* or lay down a ſhip on one ſide, in order to caulk, cleanſe, or ſheathe her.

He´eler [with cock-fighters] a cock who ſtrikes much with his ſpurs.

He´el-piece [of *heel* and *piece*] a piece of leather fixt on the hinder part of the ſhoe, to ſupply what is worn away.

To He´el-piece, *verb act.* [of *heel* and *piece*] to put a piece of leather on a ſhoe-heel.

Heft [heꝼꞇ, or heave, Sax.] heaving, effort.

He cracks his gorge, his ſides,
With violent *hefts.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. [For *haft*] handle. Both blade and *heft.*

Hege'monicæ, Lat. [with phyſicians] a term uſed for the principal actions of a human body, called vital and animal.

He'gira [*flight*, Arabic; with chronologers] the epocha or account of time uſed by the Turks and Arabians, who begin their accounts from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his eſcape or flight from the city of Mecca, which was on Friday, July 16. A. C. 622.

He'gler, a fore ſtaller, a huckſter, one who buys up proviſions in the country to ſell them again by retail. See Higler.

Hei'fer [heaꝼoꞃ, Sax.] a young cow.

Hei'gh-ho, *interj.* 1. An expreſſion of ſlight uneaſineſs and languor. *Heigh ho*, an't be not four by the day I'll be hang'd. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. It is uſed by Dryden, contrary to cuſtom, as a voice of exultation. And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England. *Dryden.*

Height [of *haut*, Fr. hyꝺe, heꝺe, or heah, Sax. high; hooghte, Du. hochte, O. and L. Ger. hoche, H. Ger. hochet, Su.] 1. Elevation above the ground or any place aſſigned, tallneſs. From what *height* fallen. *Milton.* The height of a well proportioned man, is equal to the diſtance from one end of the finger of one hand to the other, when the arms are extended as wide as may be. 2. Altitude, ſpace meaſured upwards. In breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty feet. *Addiſon.* 3. Degree of latitude. Guinea lieth to the north ſea in the ſame *height* as Peru. *Abbot.* 4. Summit, aſcent, towering eminence. Not climb the *heights* to which ſome others have arrived. *Watts.* 5. Elevation of rank, dignity of ſtation. England to her greateſt *height* attained. *Daniel.* 6. The utmoſt degree, full completion. Putrefaction doth not riſe to its *height* at once. *Bacon.* 7. Utmoſt exertion. I ſhall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. State of excellence, advance towards perfection. Social duties are carried to greater *heights*. *Addiſon.*

Height [with geometricians] the third dimenſion of a body, conſidered with regard to its elevation above the ground.

Height *of a Figure* [in geometry] is a perpendicular line drawn from the top to the baſe. As A B, Plate VIII.

To Hei'ghten, *verb act.* 1. To encreaſe in height, to raiſe higher. 2. To improve, to meliorate. 3. To aggravate. To *heighten* our confuſions. *Addiſon.* 4. To improve by decorations. The *heightenings* of poetry. *Dryden.*

Heights [in military art] the eminences round a fortified place, on which the beſiegers uſually poſt themſelves.

Heilami'des, Lat. the membranes which inveſt the brain.

Hei'nous, *adj.* See Hainous [*haineux*, Fr. from *hain*, hate, or from the Teutonic hoon, ſhame; hence *hainous* would ſeem the more analogous orthography] atrocious, wicked in a high degree. Moſt *heinous* and accurſed ſacrilege. *Hooker.*

Hei'nously, *adv.* [of *heinous*] atrociouſly wicked.

Hei'nousness [of *heinous*] atrociouſneſs, wickedneſs. *Rogers.*

He'inuse [hunting term] a roebuck of the fourth year.

Heir [*hæres*, Lat. *heretier*, Fr. *erede*, It. *heredero*, Sp. *heredeiro*, Port. erf, Du. and L. Ger. erbe, H. Ger. eꞃꝼe, Sax. ercve, Teut. *heire*, O. Fr.] one who ſucceeds to an inheritance, &c.

Heir [in common law] one who ſucceeds by right of blood to any man's lands or tenements in fee.

Heir *of Blood* [law term] one that ſucceeds by right of blood to any man's lands.

Heir *of Inheritance*, an heir that cannot be defeated of his inheritance upon any diſpleaſure.

Heir *Loom* [heiꞃ and ȝeloma, Sax. goods; law term] houſhold goods, furniture, ſuch as having for ſeveral deſcents belonged to a houſe, are never inventoried, but neceſſarily come to the heir along with the houſe or other freehold. *Swift.*

Heir *Apparent*, is he on whom the ſucceſſion is ſo ſettled that it cannot be ſet aſide, without altering the laws of ſucceſſion.

Heir *Preſumptive*, the next relation or heir at law to a perſon, who is to inherit from him *ab inteſtato*, and who, 'tis preſum'd, will be heir; nothing but a contrary diſpoſition in the teſtator being able to prevent him.

To Heir, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to inherit. *Dryden.*

He'irdom, heirſhip, or the right and title of an heir or heireſs.

Hei'ress [*heretiere*, Fr. *herede*, It. *heredera*, Sp. *heredeira*, Port. *hæres*, Lat.] a female heir, a woman that inherits, an inheritrix.

Hei'rless [of *heir*] being without an heir, wanting one to inherit after him.

Hei'rship [of *heir*] the ſtate, character, or privileges of an heir.

Helce'saites, a ſect in the ſecond century, who condemned virginity, and held it a duty of religion to marry.

He'lcoma, or Helco'sis, Lat. [with ſurgeons] an ulceration; a turning to an ulcer.

Helcy'dria, Lat. certain ſmall ulcers in the ſkin of the head, thick and red like the nipples of breaſts, and that run with matter; little ulcers. *Bruno* calls them puſtulæ ulceroſæ, in general, and appeals both to Galen's, and P. Æginæta's uſe of the word.

Held, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [of *to hold*] See To Hold.

Helea'gnus, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb elecampane.

Hele'polis, Lat. an ancient military machine, for the battering down the walls of beſieged places.

He'liaca, Lat. [of ηλιος, Gr. the ſun] ſacrifices and other ſolemnities performed in honour of the ſun.

Heli'acal [ηλιακος, Gr. *heliaque*, Fr.] pertaining to the ſun.

Heliacal *Riſing of a Star* [with aſtronomers] is its iſſuing or emerging out of the rays and luſtre of the ſun, wherein it was before hidden. *Brown.*

Heliacal *Setting of a Star*, &c. is its entering or emerging into the rays of the ſun, and ſo becoming inconſpicuous by the ſuperior light of that luminary.

He'liacally, *adv.* [of *heliacal*] by emerſion from the rays of the ſun. *Brown.*

Helia'nthe, Helia'nthemum, or Helia'nthon, Lat. [ηλιανθεμον, Gr.] the herb hedge-hyſſop, or wild ruſh.

He'lical, *adj.* [ελιξ, Gr. *helice*, Fr.] ſpiral, having many convolutions. *Wilkins.*

He'lice *Major* and *Minor*, Lat. [with aſtronomers] two conſtellations, the ſame as *Urſa Major* and *Minor*.

Helicoi'd *Parabola* [with mathematicians] is a parabolic ſpiral, or a curve, that ariſes from the ſuppoſition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola, being bent round into the periphery of a circle; and is a line then paſſing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the ſaid circle.

Helico'metry [of ελιξ, a ſpiral curve, and μετρον, Gr.] an art which teaches how to draw or meaſure *ſpiral* lines upon a plain, and ſhew their reſpective properties.

Helico'metes [of ηλιος, the ſun, and κωμητης, Gr. a comet] a phœnomenon ſometimes ſeen at the ſetting of the ſun.

Helico'nian, of or pertaining to Mount Helicon, a hill of Phocis, ſacred to the Muſes.

Helico'sophy [of ηλιξ, a ſpiral curve, and σοφια, Gr. wiſdom] is the art of delineating all ſorts of ſpiral lines in plano.

Helioce'ntric *Place of a Planet* [of ηλιος, the ſun, and κεντρον, a centre, Gr. *heliocentrique*, Fr. in aſtronomy] is that point of the ecliptic to which the planet, ſuppoſed to be ſeen from the ſun, is referred, and is the ſame as the longitude of the planet ſeen from the ſun.

Heliochry'sus [ηλιοχρυσος, Gr.] the flower golden locks, or golden tufts.

Helio'graphic, *adj.* [of ηλιος, the ſun, and γραφικος, Gr. deſcriptive] belonging to the deſcription of the ſun.

Helio'graphy [ηλιογραφια, of ηλιος, the ſun, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a deſcription of the ſun.

Helio'scope [ηλιοσκοπιον, of ηλιος, the ſun, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view, *helioſcope*, Fr.] is a ſort of teleſcope, fitted ſo as to look on the body of the ſun without offending the eye; which is done by making the object and eye-glaſſes of it either of red or green glaſs.

Helio'strophon, Lat. [ηλιοστροφον, Gr.] the great marygold, or turnſole flower.

He'liotrope [ηλιοτροπιον, of ηλιος, the ſun, and τρεπω, Gr. to turn] a plant called turnſole, which is ſaid always to follow the courſe of the ſun; the ſun-flower.

Heliotrope of *Pherecydes*, was an erected *ſtylus*, whoſe ſhadow ſhould mark the advance and receſs of the ſun to and from the *tropics*. The old *Scholiaſt* on Homer's *Odyſſey*, ſuppoſes ſome ſuch *heliotrope* to have been in the iſland of *Ortygia*; and that the poet refers to it in that clauſe,

——— οθι τροπαι ηελιοιο.

i. e. Where are the returns, or *tropics* of the ſun.

Odyſſ. lib. 15. l. 403.

An Enquiry *into the Life and Writings of* Homer, p. 284, &c.

Helisphe'rical *Line* [of *helix* and *ſphere*; in navigation] is the rhumb line, ſo called, becauſe on the globe it winds round the pole ſpirally, and ſtill comes nearer and nearer to it.

He'lix, Lat. [ελιξ, Gr.] the outward brim of the ear, or the outward circle of the auricle. By its *etymology* it ſhould ſignify ſomething in a *ſpiral* form.

Helix [with geometricians] a ſpiral line, or figure.

Helix [in architecture] the collicoles or little volutes under the capital of the Corinthian order.

Hell [helle, Sax. helle, Du. O. and L. Ger. holle, H. Ger. hella, Teut. halge, Goth. *enfer*, Fr. *infernum*, Lat. αδης, Gr. שאול, Heb.] 1. The reſidence of the devil and of wicked ſpirits. That ſummons thee to heaven or to *hell*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The place of ſeparate ſouls, whether good or bad. He deſcended into *hell*. *Apoſtles Creed.* See Hades. 3. Temporal death. The pains of *hell* came about me, the ſnares of death overtook me. *Pſalms.* 4. The place at a running play to which ſuch as are caught are carried. *Sidney.* 5. The vacancy underneath a taylor's ſhop-board, into which he throws his ſhreads. *Hudibras.* 6. The infernal powers. While Saul and *hell* croſt his ſtrong fate in vain. *Cowley.* 7. It is uſed in compoſition by the old writers more than by the modern.

He'll-black, *adj.* Black as *hell*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He'll-bred, *adj.* [of *hell* and *bred*] produced in hell. *Spenſer.*

He'll-broth, *ſubſt.* [of *hell* and *broth*] a compoſition boiled up for infernal purpoſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

He'll-doomed [of *hell* and *doom*] conſigned to hell. *Milton.*

Hellebora'strum, Lat. [with botaniſts] the wild black hellebore.

Hellebora'ster, Lat. [with botaniſts] the great ox-heel.

He'llebore [ελλεβορος, Gr. *helleborus*, Lat.] a plant called Chriſtmas flower. It hath a digitated leaf, the flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed orbicularly, and expanding in form of a roſe; in the centre of the flower riſes the pointal, encompaſſed about the baſe with ſeveral little horns between the chives and petals, which turn to fruit full of roundiſh or oval ſeeds. *Miller.*

Hellebore, *White* [*veratrum*, Lat.] a plant. The flower is naked, conſiſting of ſix leaves expanding in form of a roſe; the pointal turns to a fruit, in which three membranaceous ſheaths are gathered into a little head full of oblong ſeeds, reſembling a grain of wheat. There are great doubts whether any of its ſpecies be the true hellebore of the ancients. *Miller.*

Hellebori'ne, wild white hellebore.

Helleboro'se [*helleboroſus*, Lat.] full of hellebore.

He'll-governed, directed by hell. *Shakeſpeare.*

He'll-hated, abhorred like hell. *Shakeſpeare.*

He'll-haunted [of *hell* and *haunt*] haunted by the devil. *Dryden.*

He'll-hound, *ſubſt.* [helle-hunꝺ, Sax.] 1. Dogs of hell. A *hell-hound* that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Agents of hell. My *hellhounds* to lick up the draff and filth. *Milton.*

He'llish. 1. Having the nature and qualities of hell, infernal, deteſtable, egregiouſly wicked. Some *helliſh* breaſts. *South.* 2. Sent from hell, belonging to hell. What other heavenly or *helliſh* title thou liſt to have. *Sidney.*

He'llishly, *adv.* [of *helliſh*] egregiouſly wicked, infernally deteſtable.

He'llishness [of *helliſh*] wickedneſs, deteſtableneſs.

Hell *Kettles* [in the county of Durham] certain pits full of water.

He'll-kite [of *hell* and *kite*] a kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes deteſtation.

He'llenism [ελληνισμος, Gr.] an imitation of the Greek tongue, the proper idiom or peculiar phraſes in the Greek tongue.

HELLENI'STICAL [ελληνιϛικος, Gr.] pertaining to the Greeks or Helleniſts.

HE'LLENISTS, Grecians; alſo Greciſing Jews, who uſed the Septuagint tranſlation of the bible.

HE'LLESPONT [ελλησποντος, Gr.] the narrow ſea or ſtreight of Conſtantinople, ſo called of Helle, who was drowned there.

HE'LLWARD, *adv.* [of *hell*] towards hell. *Pope.*

HELM, denotes defence; as, *eadhelm*, happy defence; *ſighelm*, victorious defence; *berthelm*, eminent defence: like *Amyntas* and *Bætius* among the Greeks. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HELM [helm, from helan, Sax. to cover, to protect, helm, Du. and Ger. hielm, Su.] 1. A covering for the head in war, a helmet, a morion, a head-piece. 2. The upper part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt. *Camden.* 3. [helma, Sax.] The tiller, or handle of the rudder of a ſhip. 4. [With chemiſts] the head of a ſtill or alembic, the upper part of the retort, ſo called from its bearing ſome reſembance to an helmet. 5. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether ſteerſman or defender is intended: I think ſteerſman.

You ſlander
The *helms* o'th' ſtate, who care for you like fathers. *Shakeſp.*

HELM *of the State*, the chief place of government in a nation, the ſtation of government. Let thoſe who are at the *helm* contrive it better. *Swift.*

To bring a Thing over the HELM [with chemiſts] is to force it by fire up to the top of the veſſel, ſo that it may diſtil down by the beak of the head into the receiver.

To HELM, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to guide, to conduct. *Hanmer.* The buſineſs he hath *helmed*. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'LMED, *adj.* [of *helm*] furniſhed with a helm or head-piece. *Milton.*

HE'LMSLEY, a market town of the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, near the river Rye, 197 miles from London.

HEL'MET [of helm, Sax. probably a diminutive of *helm*. *Johnſon.* helm, Du. Ger. and Teut. or *heaume*, Fr. *elmo*, It. *yelmo*, Sp. *helmus*, barb. Lat.] armour for the head, a helm, a head-piece.

HELMET [with heralds] is accounted the nobleſt part of a coat-armour, for which there were anciently eſtabliſhed rules; but, at preſent, many wear rather what they fancy, than what they have a right to.

HELMINTHAGO'GIC [of ελμινθος, a worm, and αγωγος, of αγω, Gr. to draw or lead out] expelling worms.

HELMINTHA'GOGUES, medicines which expel worms by ſtool.

HELMI'NTHIC, *adj.* [ελμινθος, Gr. a worm] relating to worms.

HE'LODES [ελωδες, Gr. moiſt, marſhy] a particular kind of fever, accompanied with colliquative ſweats, the tongue being dry and hard. *Bruno* more correctly defines it to be a *humid* fever, and which is from the beginning attended with SYMPTOMATIC [not *critical*] ſweats, ſweats which give no relief, *&c.*

HE'LOS [ηλος, Gr. a nail or ſtud] a round, white, callous ſwelling of the foot, like the head of a nail, and fixed in the roots of the hard ſkin of the foot.

HELO'SIS, Lat. of Gr. [with ſurgeons] a turning back of the eyelid.

To HELP, *irr. verb act.* [holp, *pret.* holp, or hialp, Dan. holpen, *irr. part. paſſ.* hiulpen Dan. holpen, Du. and L. Ger. helpan, Sax. helpen, O. and L. Ger. helffen, H. Ger. hielpe, Dan. hielps, Su. helfan, Teut. hilpan, Goth.] 1. To aid, to aſſiſt, to ſupport. 2. To remove, to advance by help. To *help* him up. *Eccleſiaſtes.* 3. To free from pain or diſeaſe .*Help* and eaſe them. *Locke.* 4. To cure, to heal.

Love doth to her eyes repair
To *help* him of his blindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To remedy, to change for the better. It is a thing we cannot *help*. *Sanderſon.* 6. To forbear, to avoid. He cannot *help* believing. *Atterbury.* 7. To promote, to forward. It will *help* the experiment. *Bacon.* 8. To *help to*; to ſupply or furniſh with. Whom they would *help to* a kingdom, thoſe reign. 1 *Maccabees.* This verb may always, and is now moſtly uſed as a regular one.

To HELP (or ſerve) one at table.

To HELP, *verb neut.* 1. To contribute aſſiſtance. Servants *help* much to reputation. *Bacon.* 2. To bring a ſupply. Made it their care that the actors ſhould *help* out where the muſes failed. *Rymer.*

HELP [help, Sax. hielp, Su. hilp or hulp, Du. O. and L. Ger. hulff, H. Ger. helf, Teut. hilp, Goth.] 1. Aid, aſſiſtance, ſuccour, ſupport. 2. That which forwards or promotes. An *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon.* 3. That which gives help. Another *help* St. Paul himſelf affords us. *Locke.* 4. Remedy. There is no *help* for it. *Holder.*

HE'LPER [of *help*] 1. One that helps or aſſiſts, an aſſiſtant, an auxiliary. His *helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor.* 2. One that adminiſters a remedy. An *helper* oftentimes of evils. *More.* 3. A ſupernumerary ſervant. A *helper* in the ſtable. *Swift.* 4. One that ſupplies with any thing wanted.

As it hath fated her to be my motive
And *helper* to a huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'LPFUL [of helpꝼul, Sax.] 1. Aſſiſting, uſeful. *Helpful* ſwords. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Wholeſome, ſalutary. *Helpful* medicines. *Raleigh.*

HE'LPLESS [of helpleaꞅ, Sax.] 1. Deſtitute of help, unſupported, void. *Helpleſs* of all that human wants require. *Dryden.* 2. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf. All three now *helpleſs* by each other lie. *Dryden.* 3. Wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance. Your *helpleſs* fame defend. *Pope.* 4. Irremediable, admitting no help. Such *helpleſs* harms it's better hidden keep. *Spenſer.*

HE'LPLESLY, *adv.* [of *helpleſs*] without ſuccour, without ability.

HE'LPLESNESS [of *helpleſs*] want of ſuccour, want of ability, the being deſtitute of help.

HELPS [in the manage] are ſeven; the voice, rod, bit, or ſnaffle, the calves of the legs, the ſtirrups, the ſpur, and the ground.

HE'LSTON, a borough town of Cornwal, 294 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

HE'LTER-SKELTER, *adv.* [heolꞅteꞃ-ꞅceaðo, Sax. *Skinner. i. e.* the darkneſs of hell; hell, ſays he, being a place of confuſion] confuſedly, diſorderly, in a hurry. *Shakeſpeare.*

HELVE [helꝼe, Sax.] the handle of an ax. *Raleigh.*

To HELVE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to fit with a helve or handle.

HE'LXINE [ελξινη, Gr.] pellitory of the wall.

HELVE'TIC, of or pertaining to the *Helvetii, i. e.* the Switzers or Swiſs Cantons.

HEM [*hem*, Lat.] an interjection of calling.

HEM, *ſubſt.* [hem, Sax.] 1. The edge part of cloth. 2. The edge of a garment turned down and ſewed to keep threads from ſpreading. *Wiſeman.* 3. [hemmen, Du.] the noiſe uttered by a ſudden and violent expiration of the breath. His morning *hems*. *Addiſon.*

To HEM, *verb act.* 1. To cloſe the edge of cloth by a hem or double border ſewed together. 2. To border, to edge.

All the ſkirt about
Was *hemm'd* with golden fringe. *Spenſer.*

3. [hemmen, Ger.] to incloſe, to encompaſs, to ſurround, to ſhut. *Hemm'd* in by woody hills. *Sidney.*

To HEM, *verb neut.* to utter a noiſe by violent expulſion of the breath; as,

To HEM *a Perſon* [hummen, Du.] to call a perſon at a diſtance by crying *hem*.

HEMEROBA'PTISTS [of ημερα, a day, and βαπτιϛης, Gr.] daily baptiſts, a ſect who baptiz'd themſelves every day.

HEMERALO'PIA, Lat. [ημεραλωπια, of ημερα, the day, and ωψ, Gr. an eye] a diſtemper when a perſon can only ſee by day-light.

HEMERO'BIOUS, *adj.* [of ημερα, a day, and βιος, Gr. life] that lives but one day.

HEMEROCA'LLIS, Lat. [ημεροκαλλις, Gr.] a ſort of lilly that opens itſelf in a very clear day, and ſhuts itſelf up at night.

HEMERODRO'MI, Lat. [of ημεροδρομος, of ημερα, a day, and δρομος, Gr. a courſe] centinels or guards among the ancients, appointed for the ſecurity and preſervation of cities and other places, by walking round the city every morning, and patrolling all day round to ſee that no enemy was nigh the place.

HEMEROLO'GIUM, Lat. [ημερολογιον, Gr.] a diary; a book in which the actions of every day are enter'd down.

HE'MI [ημισυ, Gr.] half, a word only uſed in compoſition.

HEMICERAU'NIUS, Lat. [of ημικερασυ, and υνιος, Gr.] a ſurgeon's bandage for back and breaſt. *Bruno.*

HEMICRA'NION [ημικρανιον, of ημισυ, half, and κρανιον, Gr. the cranium] a pain in either half part of the head only at a time.

HE'MICRANY, *ſubſt.* [of ημισυ, half, and κρανιον, Gr. the ſkull or head]

HE'MICYCLE, Fr. [*hemicyclus*, Lat. ημικυκλος, of ημισυ, half, and κυκλος, Gr. a circle] an half circle.

HEMIDRA'CHMON, Lat. [of ημισυ and δραχμη, Gr.] half a dram.

HE'MINA, *ſubſt.* an ancient meaſure. Now uſed in medicine to ſignify about ten ounces in meaſure. *Quincy.*

HEMIO'LUS, Lat. [of ημισυ, half, and ολος, Gr. the whole] an ancient mathematical term, occurring chiefly in muſical writers, ſignifying the ratio of a thing, whereof one contains the other once and a half.

HEMIO'NITIS, Lat. [ημιονιτις, Gr.] the herb moon-fern or mules-fern.

HEMIO'NIUM, Lat. [ημιονιον, Gr.] the herb hart's-tongue.

HEMIPLE'GIA, Lat. [ημιπληξια, of ημισυ, and πλησσω, Gr. to ſtrike] a palſy on one ſide of the head only. By its etymology it ſhould ſignify that ſpecies of the *palſy*, which attacks one HALF of the body.

HE'MIPLEGY, *ſubſt.* the ſame with *hemiplegia*. Some partial diſorder of the nervous ſyſtem.

HE'MISPHERE, Fr. [*emisfero*, It. *emisferio*, Sp. *hemiſphærium*, Lat. ημισφαιρα, of ημισυ, and σφαιρα, Gr. a ſphere] the half of the globe or ſphere, ſuppoſed to be cut through the centre, in the plane of one of its greateſt circles. Thus the equator divides the terreſtrial globe into northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres; and the equinoctial the heavens after the ſame manner. The horizon alſo divides the earth into two hemiſpheres; the one light, and the other dark, according as the ſun is above or below that circle.

HEMISPHE'RIC, or HEMISPHE'RICAL, *adj.* [of *hemiſphere*] being half round, containing half a globe.

HEMESPHEROI'DAL [in geometry] ſomething approaching the figure of an hemiſphere; but is not juſtly ſo.

HE'MISTIC [*hemiſtiche*, Fr. ημιϛιχιον, Gr.] half a verſe. *Dryden.*

HE'MITONE [in muſic] half a tone.

HEMITRITÆ'US, Lat. [ημιτριταιος, Gr.] an irregular intermitting fever, which returns twice every day.

HEMITRITÆUS [with phyſicians] a *ſemitertian* fever. MEAD calls it a kind of *intermittent*, which returns every *third* day, and of 48 hours takes up about 36 in the fit, nor in the *remiſſion* does it *abſolutely ceaſe*; but becomes only lighter; for which reaſon GALEN rightly obſerv'd, that 'tis a compound of a quotidian *continued fever*, and a tertian *intermittent*. MEAD Monita, *&c.* p. 41.

HE'MLOCK [heamleac, hemloc, Sax.] a narcotic plant uſed in phyſic. The leaves are cut into many minute ſegments, the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-ſhaped and unequal. The flower is ſucceeded by two ſhort channelled ſeeds. One ſort is ſometimes uſed in medicine, tho' it is noxious. But the *hemlock* of the ancients, which was ſuch deadly poiſon, is generally ſuppoſed different. *Miller.*

HE'MMED *In*, *part. adj.* of *to hem* [of hemmen, Ger.] incloſed, ſurrounded.

HE'MORRHAGE, or HE'MORRHAGY [*hemorragie*, Fr. αιμορραγια, from αιμα, blood, and ρηγνυμι, Gr. to break or burſt] a violent flux of blood.

HE'MORRHOIDS, *ſubſt.* without a ſingular [*hemorrhoides*, Fr. *emorroido*, It. αιμορροιδες, of αιμα, blood, and ρεω, Gr. to flow] a diſeaſe in the fundament, commonly called the piles.

HEMORRHOI'DAL, Fr. *adj.* [from *hemorrhoids*] belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP [henep, Sax. hamp or hennep, Du. hamp, hannep, O. and L. Ger. hanff, H. Ger. *chanvre*, Fr. *canapa*, It. *canamo*, Sp. *canhamo*, Port. *cannabis*, Lat.] a ſort of fibrous plant of which linen and ropes are made. It hath digitated leaves oppoſite to one another, the flowers have no viſible petals, it is male and female in different plants. It is propagated in the rich fenny parts of Lincolnſhire in great quantities for its bark, which is uſed for cordage, cloth, *&c.* And the ſeed affords an oil uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

HEMP-A'GRIMONY, a plant. It is found wild by ditches and ſides of rivers. *Miller.*

HE'MPEN, *adj.* [of *hemp*] made of hemp.

HE'MUSE [a hunting term] a roe in the third year.

HEN [henne or hen-ꝼugel, Sax. hoen, Du. O. and L. Ger. henn, han, H. Ger. a cock, hene, Dan. hona, Su.] 1. The female of the houſe cock. 2. A land fowl of any ſpecies of the female ſex, to diſtinguiſh the females from the male; as, a *hen*-ſparrow.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Pl. IX.

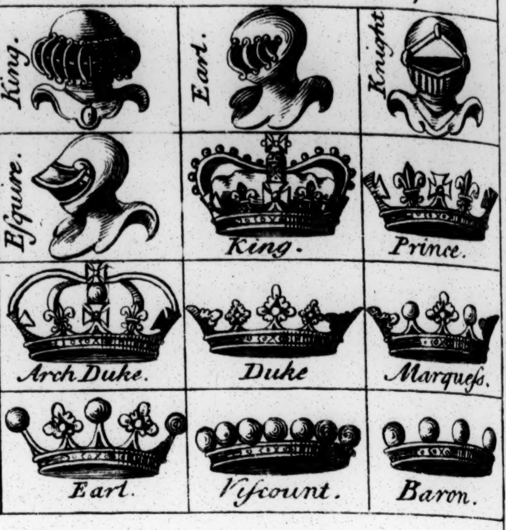
Coats are blazon'd either by metals precious ſtones or Planets the latter are commonly made uſe of in blazoning the Arms of Princes and perſons of Honour.

Colours	Metalls	Precious Stones	Planets
Yelow	Or	Topaz	Sol
White	Argent	Pearl	Luna
Black	Sable	Diamond	Saturn
Red	Gules	Rubie	Mars
Blew	Azure	Saphire	Jupiter
Green	Vert	Emrald	Venus
Purple	Purpure	Amethyſt	Mercury

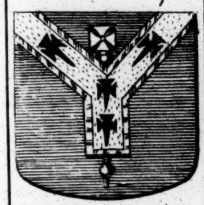
Obſerve to give the true names to all Charges of this ○

if they be	then they are called
Or	Beſants
Argent	Plates
Sable	Pallets
Gules	Torteuxes
light Blue	Hurts
Vert	Pomey
Purpure	Golpes
Tenne	Oranges

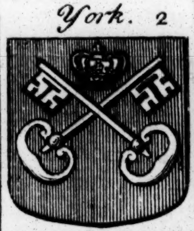
These are the manner of Helmets Crowns & Coronets that ſuch perſons bear as you ſee the titles under theſe Examples.



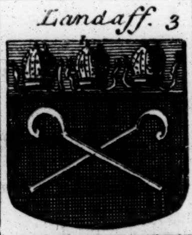
Canterbury. 1



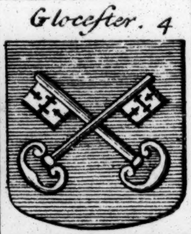
York. 2



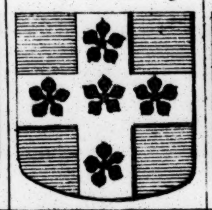
Landaff. 3



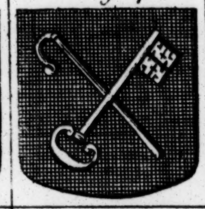
Glocester. 4



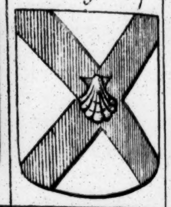
St. David. 5



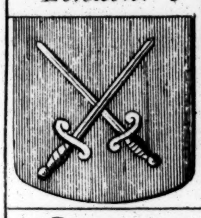
St. Aſaph. 6



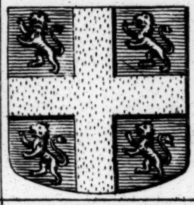
Rocheſter. 7



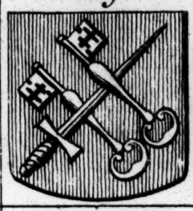
London. 8



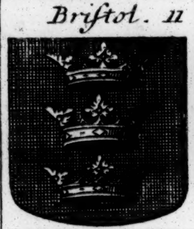
Durham. 9



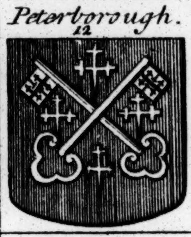
Wincheſter. 10



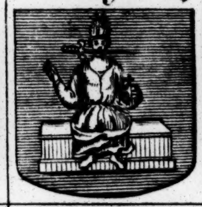
Briſtol. 11



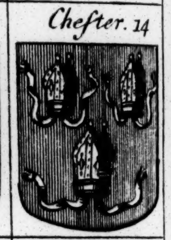
Peterborough. 12



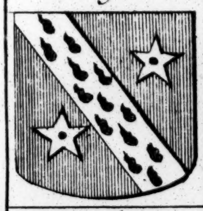
Chicheſter. 13



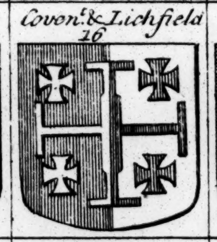
Cheſter. 14



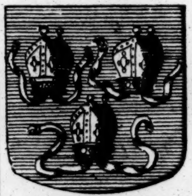
Bangor. 15



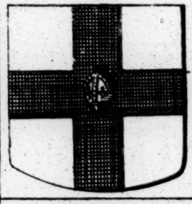
Coven. & Lichfield 16



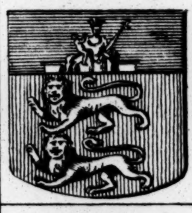
Norwich. 17



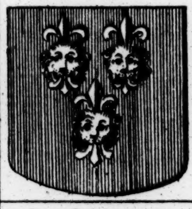
Carliſle. 18



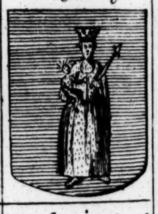
Lincoln. 19



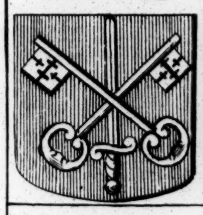
Hereford. 20



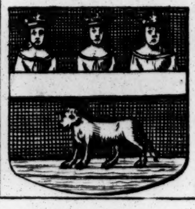
Saliſbury. 21



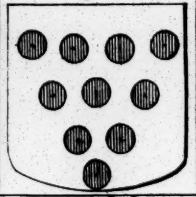
Exeter. 22



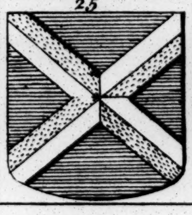
Oxford. 23



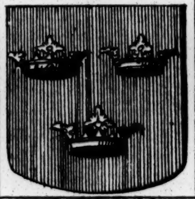
Worceſter. 24



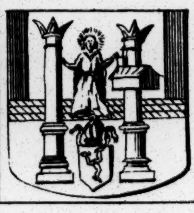
Bath & Wells. 25



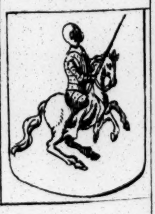
Ely. 26



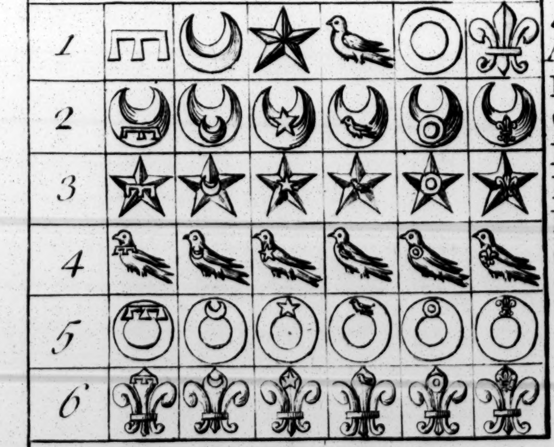
Se Sodorens. 27



Antient. 28



These are the differences of houses that are added to Coat armour to diſtinguiſh the deſcent of Families whether they be of the firſt ſecond or third houſe &c.



There is a care to be taken with reſpect to the honourable parts of the Eſcutcheon & the leſs honourable as to location which are obſerved as followeth

A. The Dexter Chief
B. The preciſe middle Chief
C. The ſiniſter Chief
D. The honor point
E. The feſs point
F. The numbril point
G. The dexter baſe
H. The preciſe middle baſe
I. The ſiniſter baſe

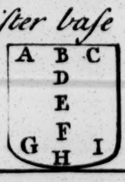
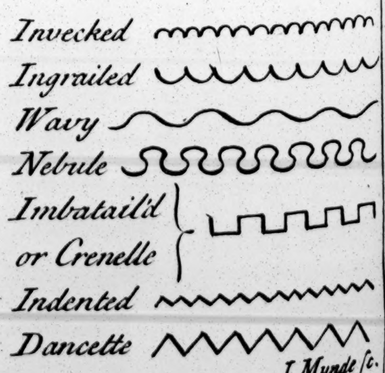


Fig. 29.

When any ordinaries are drawn with any of theſe lines yͤ Blazoner is to ſay a bend ſeſs pale Croſs bordure or what it is invecked ingrailed wavy or the like.



J. Mynde ſc.

HENCE, *adv.* or *interj.* [hindan, Goth. heonon, Sax. *hennes*, O. Eng.] 1. From this place to another. Let them *hence* away. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Away, to a diſtance. *Hence* with your little ones. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. At a diſtance, in other place. All members of our cauſe both here and *hence*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. From this time, in the future. A year *hence*. *Locke.* 5. For this reaſon, in conſequence of this. *Hence* perhaps it is that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wiſdom. *Tillotſon.* 6. From this reaſon, from this ground. By too ſtrong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction. *Hence* may be deduced the force of exerciſe in helping digeſtion. *Atterbury.* 7. From this ſource, original, or ſtore.

All other faces borrow'd *hence*,
Their light and grace as ſtars do thence. *Suckling.*

8. *From hence*, is a vitious expreſſion which crept into uſe even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten. *Dryden.*

To HENCE, *verb act.* to ſend off, to diſpatch to a diſtance: obſolete. With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curſt. *Sidney.*

HE′NCEFORTH, *adv.* [heonon-forð, Sax.] from this time forward.

HEN-BANE [hen-bana, Sax. *hyocyamus*, Lat.] an herb. The leaves are ſoft and hairy, growing alternately upon the branches. The cup of the flower is ſhort, bell-ſhaped, and divided into five ſegments. The fruit reſembles a pot with a cover to it, containing many ſmall ſeeds. It is very often found growing upon the ſides of banks and old dunghills. It is a very poiſonous plant.

HE′NBIT, a plant. The ſeeds of the ivy-leaved ſpeed well, or ſmall *hen-bit*. *Derham.*

HENCEFO′RWARD, *adv.* [of *hence* and *forward*] after this time, for all time to come.

HE′NCHMAN [of hync, a ſervant, and *man*. *Skinner.* hengſt, a horſe, and *man*. *Spelman*] a page, an attendant, a groom: obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HEND, *verb act.* [hendan, Sax. from *hends*, low Lat. *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* hent; which ſeems borrowed from hand or hond, Teut.] 1. To ſeize, to lay hold on.

The ſerjeants *hent* the young man ſtout,
And bound him likewiſe in a worthleſs chain. *Fairfax.*

2. To crowd, to ſurround. Perhaps the following paſſage is corrupt, and ſhould be read *hemmed*. *Johnſon.*

Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE′N-DRIVER [of *hen* and *driver*] a kind of hawk. *Walton.*

HE′N-HARM, or HEN-HA′RRIER, a kind of kite. *Ainſworth.* So called probably from deſtroying chickens.

HEN-HEA′RTED [of *hen* and *heart*] timorous, cowardly, like a hen: a low word.

HE′N-PECKED [of *hen* and *peck*] governed by the wife, cowed, kept under by a woman. He was *hen-pecked*. *Arbuthnot.*

HE′N-ROOST [of *hen* and *rooſt*] the place where the poultry reſt at night.

HE′NS-FEET, a ſort of plant. *Ainſworth.*

HENDE′CAGON [of ενδεκαγωνος, of ενδεκα, eleven, and γωνια, Gr. a corner] a geometrical figure, having *eleven* ſides, and as many angles.

HENDECASY′LLABUM *Carmen*, Lat. a Greek or Latin verſe, conſiſting of eleven ſyllables, and comprehending a dactyle, a ſpondee, and three trochees.

HENDI′ADIS [ενδιαδις, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, when two noun ſubſtantives are uſed inſtead of a ſubſtantive and adjective. See a bold inſtance of this figure under MANHOOD of CHRIST.

HE′NLEY *upon Thames*, a market town of Oxfordſhire, 35 miles from London.

HE′NLEY *in Arden*, a market town of Warwickſhire, 83 miles from London.

HE′NFARE [in doomſday-book] a fine for flight upon the account of murder.

HE′NGHEN [in old law] a priſon or houſe of correction.

HENI′OCHUS, Lat. [in aſtronomy] one of the northern conſtellations of fixed ſtars. See AURIGA.

HENEPHY′LLUM, Lat. [of ενος, of εις, one, and φυλλον, Gr. a leaf] the herb one-blade.

HENO′TICUM [ενοτικον, Gr. unitive, reconciliative] an edict of the emperor Zeno, intended to reconcile and unite the Eutychians and the catholics. See EUTY′CHIANS, and CHRISTIANS of the GIRDLE, and read there, *Caliph* of the houſe of *Abbas*.

HENO′SITY [ενοτης, Gr.] unity, oneneſs, identity.

HE′PAR, Lat. [ηπαρ, Gr.] the liver.

HEPA′TICA [ηπατικη, Gr.] the herb liver-wort.

HEPATICA *Vena* [in anat.] the liver-vein, the inner vein of the arm.

HEPA′TIC, or HEPA′TICAL [*hepatique*, Fr. *epatico*, It. *hepaticus*, Lat.] pertaining to the liver.

HEPATIC *Aloes*, the fineſt ſort of aloes, ſo called, of its being in colour ſomething like that of the liver.

HEPA′TICUS *Ductus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a paſſage in the liver, otherwiſe called *porus biliarius*.

HEPATICUS *Morbus*, Lat. [with phyſicians] the hepatic flux; a diſeaſe, when a thin ſharp blood like water, in which raw fleſh has been waſhed, is voided by ſtool.

HEPATO′RIUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb liver-wort.

HEPATI′TIS, Lat. [in phyſic] an inflammation of the liver, with an abſceſs or impoſthume.

HEPATOSCO′PIA, Lat. [of ηπατος, gen. of ηπαρ, the liver, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] a ſort of divination by inſpecting the entrails of beaſts.

HEPS, or HIPS, the fruit of the black thorn ſhrub, commonly written *hips*. *Bacon.*

HEPTACA′PSULAR [of επτα, *ſeven*, and *capſula*, Lat. a ſeed-veſſel] having *ſeven* ſeed-veſſels.

HE′PTACHORD *Verſes* [of επτα, ſeven, and χορδη, Gr. a ſtring] verſes ſung or play'd on ſeven chords, *i. e.* in ſeven different tones or notes, and probably on an inſtrument of ſeven ſtrings.

HEPTAE′DRON [επταεδρον, Gr.] a geometrical figure having ſeven ſides.

HE′PTAGON [of *heptagone*, Fr. *ettagono*, It. of επτα, *ſeven*, and γονια, Gr. an angle] a figure of ſeven ſides and angles.

HE′PTAGON [in fortification] a place that has ſeven baſtions for its defence.

HEPTA′GONAL, *adj.* [of *heptagon*] pertaining to an heptagon, having ſeven angles and ſides.

HEPTAGONAL *Numbers*, a ſort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the correſponding arithmetical progreſſion is five.

HEPTA′MERIS, Lat. [of επτα, ſeven, and μερις, Gr. part] a ſeventh part.

HEPTA′MERON, Lat. [of επτα, ſeven, and ημερα, Gr. a day] a book or treatiſe of the tranſactions of ſeven days.

HE′PTATEUCH [επτατευχος, of επτα and τευχος, Gr. a work or book] a volume conſiſting of ſeven parts.

HEPTA′NGULAR [of επτα, Gr. ſeven, and *angularis*, Lat. having angles] conſiſting of ſeven angles.

HEPTA′PHONY [επταφωνια, Gr.] the quality of having ſeven ſounds.

HEPTA′PHYLLUM, Lat. [επταφυλλον, Gr.] the herb ſetſoil, *i. e.* ſeven leaves, or tormentil. Its *etymology* imports what has ſeven leaves.

HEPTA′PLEURON [επταπλευρον, Gr.] the greateſt ſort of plantain.

HE′PTARCHY [επταρχια, of επτα, ſeven, and αρχη, Gr. dominion] a government of ſeven kings or ſovereigns, as that of the Saxons here in England called the Saxon Heptarchy.

HEPTHEMI′MERIS, a verſe in Greek and Latin poetry, conſiſting of three feet and a ſyllable, *i. e.* of ſeven half feet.

HER, *pronoun* [hera, her, in Sax. ſtood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female poſſeſſive; haer, Du. ehr, L. Ger. ihr, H. Ger.] ſhe, in the oblique caſes. Fear attends *her* not. *Shakeſpeare.*

HER [the feminine of the pronoun poſſeſſive conjunctive] belonging to a female, of a ſhe, of a woman. See HERS.

HERACLE′ON, Lat. [ηρακλειον, Gr.] the herb milfoil or yarrow.

HERACLEONI′TES [ſo called of Heracleon their leader] heretics of the ſect of the Gnoſtics, upon whoſe divinity they refined. They denied the authority of the prophecies of the old teſtament, and maintained that St. John the Baptiſt was the only true voice that directed to the Meſſiah.

HERACLI′DES, Lat. the deſcendants from Hercules.

HE′RALD [of here, an army, and heald, Sax. a champion, *herault*, *heraut*, Fr. *herald*, Ger. *araldo*, It. becauſe it was part of his office to charge or challenge unto battle or combat] 1. One whoſe buſineſs it is to regiſter genealogies, adjuſt enſigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meſſages between princes, and to proclaim war and peace. 2. A forerunner, a harbinger.

The moſt mighty gods by tokens ſend
Such dreadful *heralds* to aſtoniſh us. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HE′RALD, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to introduce as a herald; now obſolete. To *herald* thee into his ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE′RALDRY, *ſubſt.* [*herauldérie*, Fr.] 1. The art or office of a herald. I am writing of *heraldry*. *Peacham.* 2. Blazonry.

Metals may blazon common beauties, ſhe
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*. *Cleaveland.*

Heraldry is a ſcience which conſiſts in the knowledge of what relates to royal ſolemnities, cavalcades, and ceremonies, at coronations, inſtalments, creation of peers, funerals, marriages, and all other public ſolemnities; and alſo all that appertains to the bearing of coat-armor, aſſigning thoſe that belong to all perſons, regulating their right and precedency in point of honour, reſtraining thoſe from bearing coat-armor, that have not a juſt claim to them, &c. See Plate IX.

HERALDS *College*, a corporation eſtabliſhed by king Richard III, conſiſting of kings at arms, heralds, and purſuivants; who are employed to be meſſengers of war and peace; to martial and order coronations, funerals, interviews, &c. of kings, &c. cavalcades; alſo to take care of the coats of arms, and genealogies of the nobility and gentry.

HERB [*herbe*, Fr. *erba*, It. *yerva*, Sp. *erva*, Port. of *herba*, Lat. with botaniſts] is defined to be a plant that is not woody, and whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, as graſs and angelica, and which generally loſes that part which appears above ground, every year.

HERB *Chriſtopher*, or *Baneberries*, a plant. The flower conſiſts of five leaves, placed orbicularly in form of a roſe. The ovary becomes a ſoft fruit or berry, of an oval ſhape, and filled with ſeeds, which for the moſt part adhere together. *Miller.*

HERB *Paris*, *Robert*, *Two-pence*, ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

HERBA′CEOUS [*herbaceus*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to herbs or graſs. *Herbaceous* plant. *Ray.* 2. Feeding on vegetables. Their teeth are fitted to their food, the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey, the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham.*

HE′RBÆ *Capitatæ* [in botany] ſuch herbs as have their flowers made up of many ſmall, long, fiſtulous, or hollow flowers gathered together in a round button, knob, or head, as the thiſtle.

HER′BAGE, Fr. [*erbaggio*, It.] 1. Herbs collectively, graſs, paſture. Thin *herbage*. *Dryden.* 2. The fruit of the earth provided by nature for cattle. 3. The tythe of paſture. *Ainſworth.*

HERBAGE [in law] the liberty that one has to feed his cattle in another man's ground, or in the foreſt.

HERBA′GIUM *Anterius*, Lat. [in ancient writers] the firſt crop of graſs or hay, in oppoſition to the ſecond cutting or aftermath.

HERBA *Salutaris* [in botany] the white thorn, ſo called upon ſuppoſition that our Saviour Chriſt was crown'd with it in deriſion, when he ſuffered on the croſs.

HE′RBAL [of *herba*, Lat.] 1. A book which gives an account of the name, genus, ſpecies, nature, and uſe of herbs or plants. We leave the deſcription of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural hiſtory. *Bacon.* 2. A ſet or collection of ſpecimens of the ſeveral kinds of plants, dried and preſerved in the leaves of a book.

HE′RBALISM [from *herbal*] ſkill in herbs.

HE′RBARIST, or HE′RBORIST [*herbarius*, of *herba*, Lat. an herb, *herboriſte*, Fr.] a perſon ſkilled in diſtinguiſhing the forms, virtues, and nature of all ſorts of herbs, a perſon curious in herbs. *Herboriſt* ſeems a miſtake for *herbariſt*. *Herbariſts* have exerciſed a commendable curioſity. *Boyle.* A curious *herboriſt* has a plant, whoſe flower periſhes in about an hour. *Ray.*

HE′RBAR, *ſubſt.* [a word, I believe, to be found only in Spenſer. *Johnſon*] an herb, a plant. Decked with flowers and *herbars* daintily. *Spenſer.*

HERBA′RIOUS [*herbarius*, Lat.] pertaining to herbs or graſs.

HERBA′TIC [*herbaticus*, Lat.] belonging to herbs.

He'rbe [in French academies] a reward, or ſome good ſtuff given to a horſe that has work'd well in the manage.

He'rbelet, *ſubſt.* [diminutive of *herb*, or *herbula*, Lat.] a ſmall herb.

> Even ſo
> Theſe *herbelets* ſhall which we upon you ſtrow. *Shakeſ.*

Herbe'scent [*herbeſcens*, Lat.] growing to be herbs.

He'rbid [*herbidus*, Lat.] full of graſs or herbs.

Herbi'ferous [*herbifer*, Lat.] bearing or producing herbs.

He'rbile [*herbilis*, Lat.] belonging to herbs, or fed with herbs.

Herbi'vorous [*herbivorus*, Lat.] eating or devouring herbs or graſs.

He'rborough, *ſubſt.* a place of temporary reſidence; now commonly written *harbour*. The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms ſet up in his laſt *herborough*. *B. Johnſon.*

He'rbulent [*herbulentus*, Lat.] plentiful in graſs, containing herbs.

He'rbwoman [of *herb* and *woman*] a woman that ſells herbs. *Arbuthnot.*

He'rby, *adj.* [of *herb*] having the nature and qualities of herbs. Moſs or *herby* ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

Hercu'lean, pertaining to Hercules, an antient famous heroe.

Herculean *Labours*, great and dangerous exploits, ſuch as thoſe that were performed by Hercules.

He'rcules, according to the poets, was the ſon of Jupiter and Alcmena, the moſt illuſtrious and glorious of all the heroes of antiquity. Dion Halicarn. ſays, he was a prince of Greece, that travelled with his army as far as the Straights of Gibraltar, and deſtroyed all the tyrants of his time. See Bacchus and *Herculis* Columnæ.

Hercules's *Pillars*, two pillars which Hercules is ſaid to have erected; the one at Cadiz in Spain, and the other at Ceuta in Africa. See Columnæ and Bacchus.

Hercule'us *Morbus*, Lat. [with phyſicians] the epilepſy or falling-ſickneſs; ſo termed from the *terror* of its attacks, and the *difficulty* of cure.

I ſhould rather ſuſpect it was ſo called from the manner of its attack, as though the patient were *ſtruck down* by a ſudden blow of a club; and for the ſame reaſon as it is called the *morbus caducus*, or *falling-ſickneſs*.

Herd [heoꞃð, Sax. herde, Du. and Ger. hiard, Dan. hairda, Goth.] 1. A number of cattle or beaſts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. Thus flocks and herds are ſheep and oxen with kine. 2. A company of men: in contempt or deteſtation.

> Survey the world, and where one Cato ſhines,
> Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*

3. It anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is ſtill retained. hẏꞃð, Sax. And it is here alſo ſtill uſed in compoſition; as, a *cowherd*, *goatherd*, *ſhepherd*.

To **Herd** *together* [of heoꞃð, Sax. an herd] 1. To live, run, or keep together in herds. *Herd* together like fellow-ſailors in a ſtorm. *Norris.* 2. To aſſociate. I'll *herd* among his friends. *Addiſon.*

To **Herd**, *verb act.* to throw or put into an herd. Are *herded* with the vulgar. *B. Johnſon.*

He'rdgroom [of *herd* and *groom*] a keeper of herds. Yonder *herdgroom*. *Spenſer.*

He'rdman, or **He'rdsman** [of *herd* and *man*] one that tends herds, formerly an owner of herds. A *herdſman* rich. *Sidney.*

He'rdwerch, or **Heo'rdwerch** [heoꞃðpeꞃc, Sax.] labours or ſervices of herdſmen, formerly done at the will of their lord.

Here, *adv.* [heꞃe, Sax. hier, Du. and Ger. her, Dan. haer, Su. hiera, Teut. her, Goth.] 1. In this place. 2. In the preſent ſtate. Thus ſhall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.* 3. It is uſed in making an offer or attempt. *Here's* to the king one cries. *Prior.* 4. It is often oppoſed to there, diſperſedly, in one place and another. In the heath *here* and there, not in order. *Bacon.* 5. *Here* ſeems, in the following paſſage, to mean this place. Thou loſeſt *here*, a better where to find. *Shakeſpeare.*

He'reabout, or **He'reabouts**, *adv.* [of *here* and *about*; of heꞃe and buꞇan, Sax.] about, or near this place. I ſaw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable. *Addiſon.*

Herea'fter, *adv.* [of *here* and *after*; of hẏꞃe-æꝼꞇeꞃ, Sax. herafter, Dan. hareafter, Su.] 1. After this time, in time to come. 2. In a future ſtate.

Hereafter, *ſubſt.* a future ſtate. 'Tis heaven itſelf that points out an *hereafter*. *Addiſon.*

Here-at, *adv.* [of *here* and *at*; heꞃe and æꞇ, Sax.] at this, upon this. Offended *here-at*. *Hooker.*

Hereby', *adv.* [of *here* and *by*; of heꞃe and bı, Sax.] by this. *Hereby* the Moors are not excluded. *Brown.*

And ſo *herein*, *hereof*, *hereon*, *hereto*, *heretofore*, *hereunto*, *herewith*, &c.

Here *de Cæſar*, an account of time, or epocha, from which the Saracens and Arabians reckoned their number of years: It took date thirty-eight years before Chriſt.

Here'ditable, *adj.* [*hæres*, Lat.] what may be poſſeſſed as inheritance. *Locke.*

Heredi'tament [*heredium*, Lat. in law] hereditaments are ſuch things unmoveable, as a man may have to himſelf and his heirs by way of inheritance; or ſuch things as deſcend to a man and his heirs by way of inheritance, and fall not within the compaſs of an executor or adminiſtrator, as chattels do.

Here'ditarily, *adv.* [of *hereditary*] by inheritance. *Pope.*

Here'ditary, *adj.* [*hæreditarius*, Lat. *héréditaire*, Fr. *ereditario*, It. *hereditário*, Sp.] pertaining to inheritance, or ſucceſſion; that which paſſes from family to family, or from perſon to perſon, by right of natural ſucceſſion, poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance.

Here'ditary *Diſeaſes*, ſuch as children derive from their parents in the firſt rudiments of the fœtus.

Hereditary *Right*, is a right or privilege, by virtue whereof a perſon ſucceeds to the eſtate or effects of his anceſtors.

He'refare [of heꞃe, an army, and ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to go] a going on a military expedition.

He'regate [of heꞃe, war, and ᵹaꞇe, Sax. a beaſt] a tribute paid in ancient times towards carrying on a war.

He'regeld [of heꞃe and ᵹelð, Sax. a payment] a tax raiſed for maintaining an army.

Herei'n, *adv.* [of *here* and *in*] in this.

He'reinto, *adv.* [of *here* and *into*] into this. *Hooker.*

Heremi'tical, *adj.* [*heremitique*, Fr. it ſhould be written *eremitical*, from ερημος, Gr. a deſart] ſolitary, adapted to an hermit. *Heremitical* ſtate of life. *Pope.*

Hereo'f, *adv.* [of *here* and *of*] from this, of this.

Hereo'n, *adv.* [of *here* and *on*] upon this.

Hereo'ut, *adv.* [of *here* and *out*] 1. Out of this place. *Spenſer.* 2. All the words compounded of *here* and a prepoſition, except *hereafter*, are obſolete or obſoleſcent: never uſed in poetry, and ſeldom in proſe, by elegant writers, though, perhaps, not unworthy to be retained. *Johnſon.*

Here'siarch [*héréſiarque*, Fr. *ereſiarca*, It. αιρεσιαρχης, of αιρεσις, an hereſy, and αρχος, Gr. a chief] an arch or chief of hereticks, or the author of an hereſy. *Stillingfleet.*

Heresio'grapher [of αιρεσις and γραφω, Gr. to write] a writer of hereſies.

Heresio'graphy [of αιρεσις, hereſy, and γραφω, Gr. to write] the writing or treating of hereſies

Heresio'logy [of αιρεσις and λεγω, Gr.] a diſcourſe of hereſies.

He'resy [*héréſie*, Fr. *ereſia*, It. *heregia*, Sp. *hæreſis*, Lat. αιρεσις, Gr.] an error in ſome fundamental point of chriſtian faith; and an obſtinacy in defending it; an opinion of private men, different from that of the catholic and orthodox church.

Query, If St. Austin does not ſuggeſt a much better definition of *hereſy* in that ſaying, "Errare poſſum, hæreticus eſſe nolo," *i. e.* err I may; [as being a fallible man] but I will not be a *heretic*; making error to be ſomething incident to the *underſtanding*: But hereſy [or the coining ſome *new doctrine* in order to make a party in the church] an act of the will *; or as St. Paul ſtiles it, "a work of the flesh," *i. e.* the effect of ſome *corrupt* and *degenerate* ſtate of mind; a work in which the ſpirit of *ambition*, *avarice*, or *ſenſual pleaſure*, is included; and where conſequently the party concerned is a ſubject, not of *conviction*, as in mere miſtake of judgment, but of admonition, or reproof; and if hardening himſelf againſt the latter, ſhould be *rejected*, as self-condemn'd, as appears from *Gal.* c. v. v. 19, 20. *Tit.* c. iii. v. 10, 11. *Acts*, c. xx. v. 30. 1 *Tim.* c. v. v. 5, 6. 2 *Pet.* c. ii. v. 14, 15, compared. See Basilidians, Cerdonians, Cerinthians, *&c.*

* St. *Auguſtin*'s own definition of a *heretic* is, *Qui alicujus temporalis commodi gratiâ*, &c. *falſas ac novas opiniones vel gignit vel ſequitur.* Iren. Ed. Grab. p. 94.

Heresy [in law.] Hereſy, *in ſcripture*, is a work of the flesh: But hereſy, in *law*, is a *diſſent of judgment*, from the *firſt four* general councils. See Beræans, Councils, and œcumenical Creed compared. Above all, conſult the word Adrianists, and add there: But why this miſtaken body ſhould be branded with the name of *heretics*, I know not; but of this, I'm aſſured, that it is not a mere error of the underſtanding that conſtitutes any man a *heretic*.

He'reteg, or **He'retog** [of heꞃe an army, and ꞇoᵹen, Sax. to lead] a leader of an army, a duke.

He'retic, *ſubſt.* [*heretique*, Fr. *hæreticus*, Lat. αιρετικος, Gr.] one who holds heretical opinions, and propagates them in oppoſition to the catholic church.

Here'tical, *adj.* [*hérétique*, Fr. *eritico*, It. *herético*, Sp. *hæreticus*, Lat. αιρετικος, Gr.] pertaining to heretics, or hereſy, containing hereſy. *Hooker.*

Here'tically, *adv.* [of *heretical*] with hereſy, in the manner of an heretic.

Hereto', *adv.* [of *here* and *to*] to this, further, add to this.

Heretofo're, *adv.* [of *hereto* and *fore*] formerly, anciently.

Hereunto', *adv.* [of *here* and *unto*] to this.

Herewi'th, *adv.* [of *here* and *with*] with this.

He'riot *Cuſtom*, was when the tenant for life was by cuſtom obliged to the payment of the beſt thing in his poſſeſſion, commonly the beſt horſe, at his death; which payment is to be made, not only by the next heir in blood, but by any the next ſucceſſor. The olive diſpenſeth with his conſcience to paſs it over with a compliment, and an *heriot* every year. *Howel.* Love as lord doth claim a *heriot* due. *Cleaveland.*

He'rison, is a barriere made of one ſtrong beam or plank of wood, ſtuck full of iron ſpikes: it is ſupported in the middle, and turns upon a pivot, or axis. It is uſed in ſtopping a paſſage, in nature of a turnſtile; for it is equally balanced upon the pivot which ſtands upright in the middle of the paſſage, upon which it turns round, as there is occaſion to open or ſhut the paſſage.

He'risse [in heraldry, of *heriſſon*, an hedgehog] ſignifies ſet with long ſharp points.

He'ritable, *adj.* [*hæres*, Lat.] one that may inherit whatever may be inherited. This ſon ſhall be legitimate and *heritable*. *Hale.*

He'ritage, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. Inheritance, eſtate devolved by ſucceſſion, eſtate in general. His proper home and *heritage*. *Rogers.* 2. [In divinity] the people of God. Bleſs thine *heritage*. *Common-Prayer.*

Herma'phrodite, *ſubſt.* [*ermafrodito*, It. *hermaphrodita*, Sp. *hermaphroditus*, Lat. ερμαφροδιτης, of Ερμης, Mercury, and Αφροδιτη, Gr. Venus] an animal uniting both ſexes. Monſtroſity could not incapacitate from marriage, witneſs *hermaphrodites*. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

Bruno very gravely puts this queſtion, Whether there have been any ſuch? though Galen (as he obſerves) *ſeems* to deny the fact; and no wonder if the *ſtructure* of the parts in either ſex be well conſidered, and what has been already ſaid under the words Crura Clitoridis, and Corpora Cavernosa *Penis*, be compared.

Hermaphrodi'tical, *adj.* [of *hermaphrodite*] partaking of both ſexes. *Brown.*

Hermeneuma'tical, or **Hermeneutical** [*hermeneuticus*, or *hermeneumaticus*, Lat. *hermetique*, Fr. from *Hermes* or Mercury, from ερμηνευω, Gr. to interpret] interpreting, pertaining to interpretation.

HE'RMES [Ερμης, Gr. Mercury] the god of eloquence.

HE'RMES [with antiquaries] a kind of figure or ſtatue of the god Mercury, uſually made of marble, but ſometimes of braſs, without arms and legs, and uſually placed by the Greeks and Romans in their croſs-ways.

St. HERMES *Fire*, a ſort of meteor that appears in the night on the ſhrouds, *&c.* of ſhips.

HERME'TIC *Art* [*hermetique*, Fr. *ermetico*, It.] a name given to chemiſtry, upon a ſuppoſition, that Hermes Triſmegiſtus was the inventor thereof, or excelled therein. We know but little of this Hermes, but that he was an ancient king of Egypt, a thouſand years before Æſculapius. There are ſeveral pieces ſtill extant under his name, but all ſuppoſititious.

HERME'TIC, or HERME'TICAL, *adj.* [*hermetique*, Fr. from *Hermes* or Mercury] pertaining to Hermes or Mercury, or to Hermes Triſmegiſtus, the famous Egyptian philoſopher. See ALCHYMY and ALCORAD, and under both read " GOLIUS.

HERMETICAL *Philoſophy*, is that which pretends to ſolve and explain all the phænomena of nature, from three chemical principles, ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury.

HERMETICAL *Phyſic*, is that ſyſtem or hypotheſis in the art of healing, which explains the cauſes of diſeaſes, and the operation of medicines, on the principles of *hermetical* philoſophy.

HERMETICAL *Seal.* See HERMETICALLY.

HERME'TICALLY, *adv.* [of *hermetical*; with chemiſts] as a glaſs ſealed hermetically, is one, that having its neck heated, till it is juſt ready to melt, is twiſted cloſe together with a pair of red-hot pincers.

HE'RMIANS, a ſect of heretics in the ſecond century, who held that God was corporeal.

HE'RMIT [*hermite*, Fr. contracted from *eremite*, *ermitanno*, Sp. *eremita*, It. and Lat. ερημιλης, of ερημος, Gr. a wilderneſs[1. A devout perſon retired into ſolitude, to be more at leiſure for contemplation, a ſolitary, an anchorite. He took on him the habit of a *hermit*. *Addiſon.* 2. A beadſman, one bound to pray for another; improper.

For thoſe of old,
And the late dignites heap'd up to them,
We reſt your *hermit*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reader will diſtinguiſh theſe *ſingle recluſes* from thoſe *incorporated* MONKS, who form ſocieties. But I think that obſervation of MEDE and NEWTON holds good of both, *viz.* that *monkery*, and the *invocation of dead men*, came in together. A late popiſh writer obſerves, from the learned Chemnitius, that the invocation of ſaints was BROUGHT INTO public aſſemblies about the year 730, by St. *Baſil*, St. *Gregory Nyſſen*, and St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, all of the monaſtic order. *Examen Concil. Trident*, part 3, p. 200; and then, after having enforced the argument with the additional *weight* of St. *Ambroſe*, St. *Auſtin*, St. *Jerom*, St. *Chryſoſtom*, St. *Cyril*, and many other *lights* both of the *Greek* and *Latin* church, he adds, " Shall we have the boldneſs to ſay, that all theſe GREAT and HOLY men were guilty of encouraging an *abominable* practice?" To which I anſwer, " Yes; if the deciſion of St. PAUL (who is a much better authority than all put together) may be received, 1 *Tim.* iv. 1——5. See CREED, BRANDEUM, CATAPHRYGIANS, and EUNOMIANS, compared.

HE'RMITAGE, Fr. [*ermitaggio*, It. *ermita*, Sp.] the place of retirement or dwelling of an hermit, the cell of an hermit. We went to ſee an *hermitage*. *Addiſon.*

HER'MITAN, a dry north and north-eaſterly wind, that blows on the coaſt of Guinea; a hurricane.

HE'RMITESS [of *hermit*] a female hermit.

HERMI'TICAL [ερμιτικος, Gr.] pertaining to an hermit, ſuitable to an hermit.

HE'RMITORY, *ſubſt.* [*hermitorium*, in old records] a chapel, oratory, or place of prayers belonging to an hermitage.

HERMODA'CTYL [ερμοδακτυλος, Gr. *i. e.* Mercury's finger] a root repreſenting the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was firſt brought into medicinal uſe by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people uſe them, while freſh, as a vomit or purge, and have a way of roaſting them for food, which they eat in order to make themſelves fat. The dried roots which we have are a gentle purge, but they are now little uſed. *Hill.*

HERMOGE'NIANS [ſo called of Hermogenes their leader] a ſect of heretics in the ſecond century, who held that matter was the firſt principle, or at leaſt ſelf-exiſtent and co-eternal with God, and idea the mother of all the elements.

HERN, contracted from *heron* [*heron*, Fr. *airone*, It. *airòn*, Sp.] a kind of large fowl. *Peacham.*

HERN *at Seige*, a hern ſtanding at the water-ſide, and watching for prey.

HE'RNRY, or HE'RNSHAW [from *hern*] a place to which hern sreſort, and where they breed.

HERNE'SIUM, barb. Lat. [in old Writings] any ſort of houſhold furniture, implements of trade, *&c.*

HE'RNHILL, *ſubſt.* [of *hern* and *hill*] the name of an herb. *Ainſworth.*

HE'RNIA, Lat. [with phyſicians] any kind of rupture, diverſified according to the name of the part affected. *Wiſeman.*

HE'RNIA *Aquoſa*, Lat. a watry rupture.

HERNIA *Carnoſa*, Lat. a fleſhy rupture.

HERNIA *Humoralis*, Lat. is when the teſtes are filled with unnatural humours.

HERNIA *Scrotalis*, or HERNIA *Veneris*, a diſtemper when the teſtes grow too big by reaſon of immoderate venery. I ſhould have thought the *ſcrotal* Hernia conſiſts in the inteſtine ſlipping thro' the ring of abdominal muſcles into the *ſcrotum*, as the *thigh rupture* is, when it ſlips down into the thigh, and *umbilical rupture*, when it ſlips thro' at the navel.

HERNIA *Ventoſa*, Lat. a windy rupture.

HERNIA *Uteri*, Lat. the ſame as PROCEDENTIA *Uteri*; which ſee.

HERNIA'RIA, Lat. rupture-wort, burſt-wort, or knot-graſs.

HE'RNIOUS, *adj.* [of *hernia*, Lat.] burſten bellied.

HE'RO, Sp. [*eroe*, It. *heroe*, Port. *heros*, Fr. and Lat. of ηρως, Gr.] 1. It anciently ſignified a great and illuſtrious perſon, who, though he was of mortal race, yet was eſteemed by the people a participant of immortality; and after his death, was numbered among the gods; now it is uſed for a perſon of eminent magnanimity and virtue. And ſo it was uſed as old as HOMER's time, who applies it to the *Greek ſoldier* in common; as in the beginning of *Agamemnon*'s ſpeech.

Ω φιλοι ηρωες Δαναοι. *Iliad* book 2. l. 109.

2. A man of the higheſt rank in any reſpect.

HERO'DIANS, Jewiſh heretics, who took Herod for the Meſſiah.

HE'ROESS, *ſubſt.* [*herois*, Lat.] a heroine, a female hero. *Chapman.*

HERO'ICAL, *adj.* [of *hero*] becoming an hero, heroic.

HERO'I-COMICAL, *adj. i. e.* both heroic and comical.

HERO'IC, *adj.* [*heroicus*, Lat. *heroique*, Fr. *eroico*, It. *heroico*, Sp. ηρωικος, Gr.] 1. Becoming an hero, brave, noble, intrepid, illuſtrious. That which juſtly gives *heroic* name. *Milton.* 2. Productive of heroes. That *heroic* line. *Shakeſpeare* 3. Reciting the acts of heroes. An *heroic* poem. *Dryden.*

HEROIC *Age*, that age or period of the world wherein the heroes lived.

An HEROIC *Poem* may be divided into theſe ſix parts. 1. The fable. 2. The action. 3. The narration. 4. The characters. 5. The machines. 6. The thoughts and expreſſions.

HEROIC *Verſe*, is the ſame with hexameter in latin poetry, and conſiſts of ſix feet, being either dactyls or ſpondees, without any certain order, ſave that a dactyl is commonly in the fifth place; though it is not always ſo; for ſometimes a ſpondee is found in the fifth place. As to our *Engliſh* heroic, ſee FOOT [or FEET] and BLANK *Verſe* compared. See alſo *Achilles*, and read, " it takes its name from *Achilles*; its action conducing—

HERO'ICALNESS, or HERO'ICNESS, heroical nature, quality, diſpoſition, *&c.*

HERO'ICALLY, *adv.* [of *heroical*] in an heroical manner, in a way ſuitable to a hero.

HERO'ICLY, *adv.* [of *heroic*] ſuitably to an hero. *Heroically* is more frequent and more analogical. *Milton.*

HE'ROINE [*heroïne*, Fr. *eroina*, It. *heroina*, Lat. ηρωινη, Gr.] a female hero. Anciently, according to Engliſh analogy, *heroeſs*. The *heroine* aſſum'd the woman's place. *Dryden.*

HE'ROISM [*heroiſme*, Fr.] the actions or principles of heroes, the qualities or character of a hero. *Broome.*

HE'RON, Fr. a large kind of water-fowl that feeds upon fiſh. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*. *Gay.*

HE'RONRY, or HE'RONSHAW. See HERNRY.

HE'RON'S-*Bill*, an herb.

HE'RPES [ερπης, of τȣ ερπειν, Gr. *i. e.* creeping] a kind of St. Anthony's fire, which ſome call the ſhingles, ſome the running worm, others wild-fire. A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds, miliaris or puſtularis, which is like millet ſeed upon the ſkin, and exedens, which is more corroſive or penetrative, ſo as to form little ulcers, if not timely taken care of. *Quincy.*

HERPES *Puſtularis*, or HERPES *Miliaris*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a ſort of yellow bladders or wheals like millet-ſeed, that ſeize the ſkin, cauſe much itching, and turn to eating ulcers.

HERPES *Exedens*, Lat. a cutaneous inflammation, more corroſive and penetrating as to form.

HE'RRING [hæꞃinᵹ, Sax. haering, Du. haring, Ger. *harang*, Fr. *aringa*, It. *arenque*, Sp. and Port.] a ſmall ſea fiſh.

HERRING *Buſs*, a veſſel or ſhip uſed in the herring-fiſhery.

HERRING *Cob*, a young herring.

HERRING *Hog*, a large kind of fiſh, that follows the ſhoals of herrings to prey upon them.

HERRING *Silver*, money anciently paid in lieu of a certain quantity of herrings for the proviſion of a religious houſe.

Crux HERRINGS, ſuch as are caught after the fourteenth of September.

Corred HERRINGS, ſuch as are caught in the middle of Yarmouth ſeas, from the end of Auguſt to the middle of October, and ſerve to make red herrings.

HERS, *pronoun*; the female poſſeſſive which is uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before; as, ſuch are *her* charms, ſuch charms are *hers*. This pride of *hers*. *Shakeſpeare.* See HER.

HERSE [*herſia*, low Lat. ſuppoſed to come from heꞃian, to praiſe] 1. A temporary monument raiſed over a grave. 2. A carriage for drawing dead corpſe to the grave. Frequent *herſes* ſhall beſiege your gates. *Pope.* See HEARSE.

HERSE [in military architecture] an engine like a harrow, ſtuck full of iron ſpikes; it is uſed in place of the chevaux de friſe, to throw in the ways where horſe or foot are to paſs, to hinder their march, and upon breaches to ſtop the foot. Common harrows are ſometimes made uſe of, and are turned with their points upwards.

To HERSE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to put into a herſe. Wou'd ſhe were *herſed* at my foot. *Shakeſpeare.*

HERSE'LF, *pronoun*, the female perſonal pronoun, in the oblique caſes reciprocal.

HE'RSELIKE, *adj.* [of *herſe* and *like*] funereal, ſuitable to funerals. You ſhall hear as many *herſelike* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

HERSI'LLON, is for the ſame uſe as the herſe, and is made of one ſtrong plank of wood about ten or twelve feet long, ſtuck full of points or ſpikes on both ſides.

HERST [hyꞃꞅꞇ, Sax.] in the names of places, intimates, that the places took their name from a wood or foreſt.

To HE'RY, *verb act.* [heꞃian, Sax.] to praiſe, to celebrate; now obſolete. And *hery* with hymns thy laſs's glove. *Spenſer.*

HE'S, abbreviation for *he is*.

HE'SITANCY [*hæſitantia*, Lat.] heſitation; a ſtate of being in doubt or uncertainty; ſuſpence. *Boyle.*

To HE'SITATE, *verb neut.* [*heſiter*, Fr. and Sp. *eſitare*, It. *hæſitatum*, ſup. of *hæſito*, Lat. to doubt] 1. To doubt, to be uncertain what to do or ſay, to pauſe, to make a difficulty. They *heſitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Broome.* 2. To ſtammer or faulter in the ſpeech.

HESITA'TION, Fr. 1. Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made. The difficulties and *heſitations* of every one. *Woodward.* 2. Faultering or intermiſſion in the ſpeech, want of volubility. They are hardly able to go on without perpetual *heſitations*. *Swift.*

HEST [heſt, Sax.] command or decree, precept, injunction. As him that doth thy lovely *heſts* deſpiſe. *Spenſer.*

HESPE'RIAN *Gardens*, the gardens of the Heſperides.

HESPE'RIDES, the daughters of Heſperus; Ægle, Arethuſa, and Æſperathuſa; who, according to the poets, had gardens and orchards that bore golden fruit, which were guarded by a vigilant dragon. Varro is of opinion, thoſe golden apples were ſheep (which might be ſo called, becauſe their fleeces were of the colour of gold; or that the word μηλον, in Greek, ſignified both a ſheep and an apple) and that the dragon was the ſhepherd.

HESPE'RIUM *Malum*, Lat. an orange or lemon.

HE'SPERIS, Lat. [εσπερις, Gr.] a kind of wall-flower, dame-violet or rocket.

HE'SPERUS, Lat. [εσπερος, Gr.] the evening ſtar, or evening tide.

HE'SPERUS, is ſaid to be the ſon of Atlas, who lived in Italy, from whom it was called Heſperia; and had the evening ſtar, the brighteſt in the heavens, called after his name.

HESYCHA'STES [of ησυχαζω, Gr. to be quiet] a perſon who keeps himſelf at [illegible]re to attend on the contemplation of divine things.

HETÆRIA'RCHA [εταιριαρχης, of εταιρος, a friend or ally, and αρχη, Gr. dominion] an abbot, or prior; the head of a college or hall; the warden of a corporation or company; alſo an officer of the Greek empire, of which there were two, the chief of which had the command of the troops of the allies.

HETERO'CLITES, *plur.* of *heteroclita*, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*heteroclitum*, Lat. of ἑτερος, different, and κλινω, Gr. to decline *heteroclites*, Fr. *eterocliti*, It. *heterocliti*, Lat. with grammarians] 1. Nouns which vary in their gender or declenſion, being either defective or redundant. 2. Any perſon or thing that deviates from the common rule.

HETEROCLI'TICAL, *adj.* [of *heteroclite*] deviating from the common rnle. Of ſins *heteroclitical. Brown.*

HETERO'CRANY [*heterocrania*, Lat. ετεροκρανια, Gr.] a diſeaſe, a pain or ſwelling on one ſide of the head.

HE'TERODOX, *adj.* [*heterodoxe*, Fr. *eterodoſſo*, It. *heterodoxus*, Lat. ετεροδοξος, Gr.] 1. Contrary to the faith or doctrine eſtabliſhed in the true church; ſuch OUGHT TO BE the definition of *heterodoxy*; but in *fact* no more is meant by it, than to diſſent from the *commonly received* opinion, whether right or wrong. 2. Not orthodox. *Heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX, *ſubſt.* an opinion peculiar. Not only a ſimple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox. *Brown.*

HE'TERODOXY, or HE'TERODOXNESS [of ετεροδοξια, Gr.] the ſtate or quality of being different in opinion from the generality of the eſtabliſhed principles.

HETERO'DROMOUS, *adj.* [of ετερος and δρομος, Gr. a courſe] a ſtatical term for the common vectis or leaver, which has the hypomoclion placed below the power and weight. Of this kind of leavers are the prong and dung-fork; whoſe hypomoclion is the labourer's knee. And all pincers, ſheers, cutting-knives, *&c.* faſtened to blocks which are double.

HETERO'DROMOUS *Vectis* [in mechanics] is a leaver, or that where the hypomoclion is placed, between the power and the weight; and where the weight is elevated by the deſcent of the power, and *è contra.*

Perpetual HETERODROMOUS *Leavers* [in ſtatics] are the wheel, windlas, capſtan, crane, *&c.* and alſo the outermoſt wheels of all wind and water-mills, and all log wheels.

HETEROGE'NEAL, or HETEROGE'NEOUS, *adj.* [*heterogene*, Fr. *eterogeneo*, It. *heterogeneus*, Lat. ετερογενης, of ἑτερος, different, and γενος, Gr. kind] being of a different nature, kind, or quality, not kindred.

HETEROGE'NEAL, or HETEROGE'NEOUS *Bodies* [in mechanics] thoſe bodies whoſe denſity is unequal in different parts of their bulk. *Heterogeneous* bodies. *Woodward.*

HETEROGE'NEAL *Light* [according to Sir Iſaac Newton] is light that conſiſts of rays of differing degrees of refrangibility: Thus the common light of the ſun or clouds is heterogeneal, being a mixture of all ſorts of rays. That light, whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal* and diſſimilar. *Newton.*

HEREROGE'NEAL *Nouns* [in grammar] are ſuch as have one gender in the ſingular number, and another in the plural.

HETEROGE'NEAL *Numbers*, are thoſe referred to different units, or integers.

HETEROGENEAL *Quantities*, are thoſe which are of ſuch different kind and conſiderations, as that one of them, taken any number of times, never equals but exceeds or falls ſhort of the other.

HETEROGENEAL *Surds* [in algebra] are ſuch as have different radical ſigns.

HETEROGENE'ITY [in phyſic] 1. The quality or diſpoſition that renders a thing heterogeneous, oppoſition of nature. 2. Oppoſite or diſſimilar part. The ſame wood diſtilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities. Boyle.*

HETEROGENE'ITIES [with chemiſts] the parts and principles of different natures, ſuch as oil, ſalt, ſpirit, water, and earth, that can be ſeparated from any body, being analized by fire, are ſo called, becauſe they are all of very different natures and kinds from one another.

HETEROGENEOUS *Particles* [of ετερογενης, of ετερος and γενος, Gr. kind; with philoſophers] are ſuch as are of different kinds, natures, and qualities, of which generally all bodies are compoſed. See HETEROGENEAL.

HETEROGE'NEOUSNESS, heterogeneity; the ſtate of being of a different nature, kind or quality.

HETEROGE'NIUM, Lat. [in phyſic] is uſed when any thing that is diſproportionate is mingled with the blood and ſpirits.

HETERORHY'THMUS, Lat. [of ετερος, another, and ρυθμος, Gr. a proceeding by *rule, order, juſt proportion* and meaſure] a word uſed for pulſes, when they beat differently or irregularly in diſeaſes. Some uſe it for a courſe of life, unſuitable to the age of thoſe who live in it; as if a young man ſhould uſe the way of living of an old man.

HETERO'PTICS, falſe optics. *Spectator.*

HETERO'SCII, or HETERO'SCIANS, *ſubſt.* Lat. [of ετεροσκιοι, of ετερος, another, and σκια, Gr. ſhadow] the people who inhabit between the equator and the two tropics in either of the temperate zones; who have their ſhadow at noon caſt on a contrary ſide towards one of the poles, *viz.* that which is above their horizon.

HETEROU'SII [of ετερος, another, and ουσια, Gr. ſubſtance] ſuch as held that the ſon of God was not of a ſubſtance the ſame in kind or *ſpecies* with that of the Father. The characteriſtic of the ÆTIANS, EUNOMIANS, and many other Chriſtians of the *fourth* and ſucceeding centuries, who oppoſed the admiſſion of theſe and the like *metaphyſic* ſpeculations into the creed. See the word [GOD] and read there, "*Deus eſt nomen ſummæ poteſtatis.*" See alſo LUCIFERIANS, EUNOMIANS, and ÆTIANS, and read *there*, "Aëtians, ſo called from Aëtius, a preſbyter of *Antioch* in the fourth century—And after *Nicephorus*, &c. add, "Not much beholden is this *heterodox* body (as they are called) to *Nicephorus*, for this *portraiture*, which he gives of them: But perhaps a *more juſt* account, may be found under the words EUNOMIANS and DEMONSTRATIO *a* POSTERIORI compar'd."

To HEW, *irreg. verb act.* [heapian, Sax. houwen, Du. hauen, Ger. huge, Dan. hugga, Su. HEWN, *irreg. part. paſſ.* hauwen, Du. hauen, Goth.] 1. To cut with edged tools, to hack. One vane was grievouſly *hewn. Hayward.* 2. To cut, to chop. Us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew. Dryden.* 3. To fell as with an ax. And *hew* down all that would oppoſe our paſſage. *Addiſon.* 4. To form, to ſhape with an ax. A long valley that ſeems *hewn* out on purpoſe. *Addiſon.* 5. To form laboriouſly. Rather poliſhing old works than *hewing* out new. *Pope.*

N. B. This verb may be always regular.

HEW, or HUE [hype, Sax.] form, colour, appearance.

HEWER [of hepeian, Sax.] a cutter of timber or ſtones.

HEXACA'PSULAR [of εξ, Gr. ſix, and *capſula*, Lat. a little cheſt, *&c.*] a term uſed of ſuch plants as have ſix ſeed-veſſels.

HE'XACHORD [εξοχορδον, Gr.] a chord in muſic, commonly called by the moderns a ſixth.

HEXAE'DRON [εξαεδρον, Gr.] one of the five regular bodies, having ſix ſides, a cube.

HE'XAGON, *ſubſt.* [*hexagone*, Fr. *eſagono*, It. *hexagonius*, Lat. εξαγωνος, Gr.] a ſolid figure, having ſix equal ſides, and as many angles, a cube, a parallelopepid, bounded by ſix equal ſquares, the moſt capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interſtice; and therefore the cells in honey-combs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL [of εξαγωνος, of εξ, ſix, and γωνια, Gr. a corner] having ſix ſides and as many corners. *Hexagonal* or ſix cornered. *Brown.*

HEXA'GONALLY, *adv.* [of *hexagonal*] after the manner of an hexagon, or a geometrical figure that has ſix equal ſides, and as many angles.

HEXA'GONY, *ſubſt.* [of *hexagon*] a hexagon, a figure of ſix angles. I read in St. Ambroſe of *hexagonies*, or ſexangular cellars of bees. *Bramhall.*

HEXA'MERON [εξαμερον, of εξ, ſix, and ημερα, Gr. a day] a name given to diſcourſes or commentaries on the *firſt ſix* days of the world, according to the firſt chapter of Geneſis.

HEXA'METER [*hexametre*, Fr. *eſametro*, It. *hexàmetro*, Sp. εξαμετρος, of εξ, ſix, and μετρον,, Gr. meaſure] a verſe conſiſting of ſix feet. The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the Engliſh heroic. *Dryden.*

HEXAMI'LION [of εξ, ſix, and μιλιον, Gr. a mile] a celebrated wall, built by the emperor Emmanuel over the iſthmus of Corinth, ſix miles in length.

HEXA'NGULAR, *adj.* [of εξ, Gr. ſix, and *angulus*, Lat.] the ſame as hexagonal, having ſix angles. *Woodward.*

HEXAPE'TALOUS [of εξ, ſix, and πεταλον, Gr. a leaf] compoſed of ſix leaves, as the felix, pulſatilla, *&c.*

HEXAPHY'LLOUS, *adj.* [of εξ, ſix, and φυλλον, Gr. a leaf] a term applied to ſuch plants as have ſix leaves.

HEXA'PLA, Lat. [εξαπλα, Gr.] a work of Origen's, a bible diſpoſed in ſix columns, containing the four firſt Greek tranſlations of the bible: Together with the Hebrew text, and the Hebrew written in Greek characters.

HE'XAPOD, *ſubſt.* [of εξ, ſix, and ποδος, gen. of πους, Gr. a foot] an animal having ſix feet. *Ray.*

HEXA'PTOTON [of εξ, ſix, and πτωσις, Gr. caſe] a noun declined with ſix caſes.

HEXA'STIC, *ſubſt.* [εξαστιχον, of εξ, ſix, and στιχος, Gr. a verſe] an epigram or ſtanza conſiſting of ſix verſes or lines.

HEXA'STYLE, *ſubſt.* [εξαστυλος, of εξ, ſix, and στυλος, Gr. a column] an ancient building which had ſix columns in the front.

HE'XAM, a market town of Northumberland, near the conflux of the north and ſouth Tine, 176 miles from London.

HE'XIS [εξις, Gr.] a habit or conſtitution.

HEY, *interj.* [from *high*] an expreſſion of joy or mutual exhortation, the contrary to *hei*, Lat. *Hey*, for praiſe and panegyric. *Prior.*

HEY'BOTE [in old records] the liberty granted to a tenant for cutting ſo much underwood, buſhes, *&c.* as were neceſſary for mending, or maintaining the hedges or fences belonging to the land.

HEY-DAY [for *high-day*] an interjection of frolic and exultation, and ſometimes of admiration. Thou ſpend'ſt ſuch *hey-day* wit in praiſing him. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEY-DAY, *ſubſt.* a frolic wildneſs. The *hey-day* in the blood is tame. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEY'DEGIVES, a wild frolickſome dance.

> Light-foot nymphs can chace the ling'ring night
> With *heydegives* and trimly trodden traces. *Spenſer.*

HEY-HO! an interjection of bewailing.

HEYRS [in huſbandry] young timber-trees uſually left for ſtanders in felling of woods or copſes.

HI'ACINTH [in heraldry] in blazoning by precious ſtones, ſignifies blue. See HYACINTH.

HIA'TION, *ſubſt.* [from *hio*, Lat.] the act of gaping. *Brown.*

HIA'TUS, Lat. 1. A chaſm or gap, an aperture, a breach. Theſe *hiatus's* are at the bottom of the ſea. *Woodward.* 2. The opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope.* 3. A defect in a manuſcript copy, where ſome of it is loſt.

Hibe'rnal, *adj.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

Hibe'rnian, *adj.* [of *Hibernia*, Lat. Ireland] belonging to Ireland.

Hibi'scum, or Hibi'scus, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb maſhmallows.

Hi'bris, Lat. a mongrel; alſo one born of parents of different countries.

Hi'ccius *Doctius*, *ſubſt.* [an unintelligible term, ſometimes uſed by jugglers; corrupted, I fancy, from *hic eſt doctus*, Lat. this, or here is the learned man: uſed by jugglers of themſelves. *Johnſon*] a cant word for a juggler; one that plays faſt and looſe. *Hiccius doctius* play'd in all. *Hudibras.*

Hi'ccough, Hi'cket, or Hi'ckup [ſo called by way of ſimilitude to the catching motion; or of hicken, Su. and Dan. *hoquet*, Fr.] a convulſive motion of the ſtomach that produces ſobs. Bruno chooſes rather to call it "a convulſive motion of the diaphragm, drawing into a conſent the ſtomach and neighbouring parts." With Hippocrates the *hiccup-fevers* [πυρετοι λογγωδεες η λυγμωδεες] are fevers attended with frequent hiccup. Hippoc. *Coac.* T. 45. See Acrasy, and read there, κρασις. Sneezing cureth the *hiccough*. *Brown.*

To Hi'ccough, or To Hi'ccup, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach. *Hiccup* is a corruption of *hiccough*, and formed by Hudibras for the ſake of rhyme.

Hi'ckling, a market-town of Norfolk, ſituated in a marſhy ground, not far from the ſea, 119 miles from London.

Hi'ckwal, or Hi'ckway, a bird called otherwiſe a woodpecker.

Hid, or Hi'dden [hýꝺ, hýꝺꝺen, Sax.] *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *to hide.* See To Hide.

Hi'dage, a royal aid or tribute raiſed on every hide of land.

Hide [hýꝺe or hiꝺe, Sax. huyt, Du. huut, O. and L. Ger. haut, H. Ger. hund, Dan. hudh, Su.] 1. The ſkin of a beaſt, either raw or dreſt. 2. The human ſkin. In contempt. Oh tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide!* *Shakeſpeare.* 3. [*Hyde*, Fr. *hida*, barb. Lat.] a certain quantity of land, as much as one plough can till. *Ainſworth.*

Raw Hide, a hide juſt taken off the beaſt, before it has undergone any preparation.

Salted Hide, a green hide ſeaſoned with ſalt, allom, or ſaltpetre, to prevent it from corrupting by lying long.

Tanned Hide, a hide having the hair taken off, and ſteeped in tanpits.

Curried Hide, one which, after tanning, has paſſed through the hands of the currier, and is fitted for uſe in making ſhoes, *&c.*

To Hide, *irreg. verb act.* *pret.* hid, *part. paſſ.* hid, hidden [hyꝺan, Sax.] to lay or put in a private place, to conceal, to withdraw from ſight or knowledge.

To Hide, *verb act.* to lye hid, to be conceal'd, to abſcond, to lurk. Some *hiding* place. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hide *and Seek*, *ſubſt.* a play among children, in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them. *Swift.*

Hide nothing from thy prieſt, phyſician, or lawyer;
Leſt thou wrong thy ſoul, body, or eſtate.

Hide-*Bound*, *adj.* [of *hide* and *bound*; with farriers] a diſorder in a horſe, or other beaſt, when his ſkin ſticks ſo tight to his ribs and back, that it cannot be looſened from it with the hand. It ſometimes proceeds from poverty or bad keeping, at other times from over-riding or a ſurfeit. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Hide-*Bound* [in huſbandry] a term uſed of trees, when the bark ſticks too cloſe and hinders their growth. *Bacon.*

Hide-*Bound*, 1. Harſh, untractable.

And ſtill the harſher and *hide-bounder*
The damſels prove, become the fonder. *Hudibras.*

2. Stingy, cloſe-fiſted, niggardly.

Hide *of Land*, a meaſure or quantity of land, as much as one plough could cultivate in a year. See Hide.

Hide-*Lands*, appertaining to a hide, or manſion-houſe.

Hide *and Gain* [in old law] arable or ploughed lands.

Hi'del, a ſanctuary or place of protection.

Hi'deous [*hideux*, Fr.] dreadful, frightful, terrible to look at, ſhocking.

Hi'deously, *adv.* [of *hideous*] dreadfully, frightfully.

Hi'deousness [of *hideous*] frightfulneſs, terror.

Hi'degild [of hiꝺe and ȝilꝺ, Sax.] the price by which a perſon redeemed his hide from being whipped, or bought off a whipping.

Hi'der [of *hide*] one that hides.

To Hie, *verb neut.* [hieȝan, Sax.] 1. To haſten, to go in haſte. *Hie* you home to bed. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. It was anciently uſed with the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almoſt obſolete. Cruel Auſter thither *hy'd* him. *Craſhaw.*

Hi'era *Picra* [of ιερος, holy, ſacred, and πικρος, Gr. bitter] a purging compoſition made of aloes, cinnamon, zedoary, aſſarum, the leſſer cardamon ſeeds, and ſaffron.

Hiera'nthemis, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb camomil.

Hi'erarch, *ſubſt.* [*hierarque*, Fr. of ιερος, ſacred, and αρχη, Gr. government] the chief of a ſacred order. Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milton.*

Hiera'rchical [*hierarchique*, Fr. *gerarchico*, It. *jerárchicho*, Sp. *hierarchicus*, Lat. ιεραρχικος, Gr.] pertaining to hierarchy or church-government.

Hi'erarchy [*hierarchie*, Fr. *gerarchia*, It. *jerarchía*, Sp. *hierarchia*, Lat. ιεραρχια. of ιερος, ſacred, and αρχη, Gr. domination] ſacred or church-government, the ſubordination between prelates and other eccleſiaſtics. The *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*

Hierarchy [in theology] the order or ſubordination among the ſeveral choirs or ranks of angels and holy beings. The higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial *hierarchy*. *Howel.*

Hiera'tic *Paper* [among the ancients] the fineſt ſort of paper, which was ſet apart only for ſacred or religious uſes.

Hirobota'ne [ιεροβοτανη, Gr.] the herb vervain.

Hie'roglyph, or Hierogly'phic, *ſubſt.* [*hieroglyphe*, Fr. *geroglifico*, It. *hieroglyfica*, Lat. ιερογλυφικα, of ιερος, ſacred, and γλυφω, Gr. to carve or engrave] 1. Certain characters or portraitures of ſeveral ſorts of creatures inſtead of letters, under which forms they expreſſed their conceptions; or, hieroglyphics are certain *ſacred* or *myſterious* characters, figures, or images of creatures, under which the ancient Egyptians couched their principles of philoſophy, hiſtory, and policy; whence the word is now taken for any ſymbol, emblem, or myſtical figure. Hieroglyphics were uſed before the alphabet was invented. A lamp amongſt the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphic* of life. *Wilkins.* 2. The art of writing in picture. It is againſt all the rules of *hieroglyph* to aſſign thoſe animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*

Hierogly'phic, or Hierogly'phical, *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, Fr. *hieroglyfico*, Sp. *geroglyfico*, It. *hieroglyficus*, Lat. ιερογλυφικος, Gr.] pertaining to hieroglyphics, ſymbolical, expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears. The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*. *Brown.*

Hieroglyphic *Marks* [in palmiſtry] are thoſe crooked or winding lines or wrinkles in the hand, by which the retainers of that art pretend to tell perſons their fortunes.

Hierogly'phically, *adv.* [of *hieroglyphical*] emblematically, ſymbolically. *Brown.*

Hierogrammate'i [of ιερογραμματοι, Gr.] prieſts among the ancient Egyptians, appointed to explain the myſteries of religion, and to direct the performance of the ceremonies thereof. They invented and wrote the hieroglyphics, and hieroglyphical books, and explained them, and other religious matters. See *Jackſon Chronol. Antiquities.*

Hi'erograms [ιερογραμματα, Gr.] ſacred writings.

Hiero'grapher [of ιερογραφος, Gr.] a writer of divine things.

Hierogra'phic, or Hierogra'phical [ιερογραφικος, Gr.] pertaining to hierography.

Hiero'graphy [of ιερα, holy, and γραφω, Gr. to write.] ſacred writings, or the writings of ſacred things.

Hi'erome, or Hiero'nymus, Jerome, one of the fathers of the church. He belonged to the *weſtern* or *Latin* church, and was perhaps one of the *moſt learned* men of the times; but in whoſe controverſial writings, *Meae*, *Bower*, and others, have diſcovered ſuch *traits* of diſingenuity and want of candor; (not to ſay fraud and foul play) as renders ſome *caution* neceſſary, when converſing with his works.— Happy! for the cauſe of truth if that kind of *artifice* had ceas'd with him. To which I may add, that with all his literature and knowledge, he *crouched* low enough to the biſhop of *Rome*; ſo far, that upon a certain controverſy ariſing in the *Eaſt*, concerning the Trinity [See Hypostasis] he applied to pope *Damaſus* for his orders: He would know from him which ſide to eſpouſe; and does it in that courtly ſtyle, "Jube *quid dicam*; *i. e.* Command me, what I ſhall ſay." Not to obſerve, that his zeal for *monkery* ran ſo high, as to have been the author of that very wiſe remark, "that all the *unclean* beaſts went into the *ark* by pairs;" and tracing this *religious cælibacy* higher ſtill, he ſays, if I remember right, "Before the fall [*i. e.* of our firſt parents] was *virginity*: No ſooner sin enter'd, but forthwith commenced marriage." Compare all this with thoſe other branches of his ſcheme, referred to under the words Eunomians, and Hermit, and with that *ſpirit* of the times, which St. Gregory gives us under the word Creed; and then conſider, if we have not here, at leaſt in part, that prediction of *St. Paul* fulfilled, 1. Tim. iv. 1—3. See Hermit and Creed.

Hierono'mians, an order of monks ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed by St. Jerome; alſo another order of hermits founded *A. C.* 1365, by one Granel of Florence.

Hieropha'ntæ, Lat. [at Athens in Greece] prieſts who were overſeers of ſacrifices and holy things; alſo the prieſts of the goddeſs Hecate.

Hi'erophant, *ſubſt.* [ιεροφαντης, of ιερος, ſacred, and φαινω, Gr. to ſhew] 1. A prieſt, one who teaches rules of religion. Heatheniſh prieſts and *hierophants*. *Hale.* 2. An officer that ſhews ſacred places, relics, or myſteries.

Hieropha'ntic, *adj.* pertaining to an hierophant.

Hiero'scopy [ιεροσκοπια, of ιερα, ſacred things, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] a kind of divination, performed by viewing and conſidering the victim, and every circumſtance that occurs during the courſe of the ſacrifice.

To Hi'ggle, *verb neut.* [of uncertain etymology, probably corrupted from *haggle*. *Johnſon*] 1. To chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain. Why all this *higgling* with thy friend about ſuch a paultry ſum? *Arbuthnot.* 2. To go ſelling proviſions from door to door. This ſeems the original meaning.

Hi'ggedly *Piggedly*, a cant expreſſion, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confuſed maſs, as higlers carry a huddle of proviſions together.

Hi'ggler [of to *higgle*] one who ſells proviſions by retail.

High, *adj.* [heah, Sax. hey, Dan. hog, Su. hauch, Goth. hoogh, Du. hoch, Ger. *haut*, Fr.] 1. Tall, long upwards, riſing above from the ſurface or center. The *higher* parts of the earth. *Burnet.* 2. Raiſed aloft, elevated in place. Reaſon elevates our thoughts as *high* as the ſtars. *Locke.* 3. Exalted in nature. 4. Exalted in condition or rank; as *high* prieſt. 5. Exalted in ſentiment.

Solomon liv'd at eaſe, nor aim'd beyond
Higher deſign than to enjoy his ſtate. *Milton.*

6. Difficult, abſtruſe. They meet to hear and anſwer ſuch *high* things. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Boaſtful. After all their *high* diſcourſes. *Clarendon.* 8. Arrogant, proud, lofty. His *high* and threatening language. *Clarendon.* 9. Severe, oppreſſive. There appeareth on either ſide an *high* hand. *Bacon.* 10. Noble, illuſtrious. So *high* blood. *Shakeſpeare.* 11. Violent, tempeſtuous, loud: applied to the wind. A *high* wind. *Duppa.* 12. Tumultuous, turbulent, ungovernable *High* paſſions. *Milton.* 13. Full, complete. It was *high time* to do ſo. *Clarendon.* 14. Strong taſted, guſtful. *High* ſauces and rich ſpices. *Baker.* 15. Advanced in latitude from the line. To take their courſe either *high* to the north, or low to the ſouth. *Abbot.* 16. Being at the moſt perfect ſtate, in the meridian; as, by the ſun it is *high* noon. 17. Far advanced into antiquity. The nominal obſervation of the ſeveral days of the week is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians. *Brown.* 18. Dear, exorbitant in price. At ſo *high* a rate. *South.* 19. Capital, great: oppoſed to little; as, *high* treaſon, in oppoſition to petty treaſon.

The Higher the tree, the greater the fall.
Lat. *Celſæ graviore caſu decidunt turres.* Hor.
The Higher ſtanding, the lower fall.
Lat. *Tolluntur in altum, ut lapſu graviore ruant.*

Thoſe who climb (or aſpire) the higheſt, muſt expect when they do make a ſlip, to fall the heavier; and their preſumption makes them generally fall unpitied.

High, *ſubſt.* high place, elevation, ſuperior region. The king of gods beheld from *high*. *Dryden.*

On High, aloft, above, into ſuperior regions. Rais'd *on high*. *Dryden.*

High is much uſed in compoſition with variety of meaning.

High-*Bearing Cock*, a fighting cock.

High-blest, *adj.* ſupremely happy. God *high-bleſt*. *Milton.*

High-blown, *adj.* ſwelled much with wind. My *high-blown* pride. *Shakeſpeare.*

High-born, *adj.* being of a noble extraction. *High-born* beauties. *Rowe.*

High-built, *adj.* 1. Being of lofty ſtructure. His pile *high built* and proud. *Milton.* 2. Covered with loftly buildings. The *high-built* elephant his caſtle rears. *Creech.*

High-coloured, *adj.* having a deep or glaring colour. *High-coloured* urine. *Floyer.*

High-cre'sted, or High-ri'gged [with archers] the ſame as ſhouldered.

High-desi'gning, having great ſchemes. His *high-deſigning* thoughts were figur'd there. *Dryden.*

High-fed, *adj.* pampered. A favourite mule *high-fed*. *L'Eſtrange.*

High-fla'ming, *adj.* throwing flames to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune ſlain,
High-flaming pleaſe the monarch of the main. *Pope.*

High-fli'er, *ſubſt.* one that carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift.*

High-flown. 1. Proud, haughty, elevated. *High-flown* hopes. *Denham.* 2. Turgid, extravagant. A *high-flown* hyperbole. *L'Eſtrange.*

High-fly'ing, extravagant in claims or opinions. *High-flying* arbitrary kings. *Dryden.*

High-hea'ped, *adj.* 1. Covered with high piles. The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates divine. *Pope.* 2. Raiſed into high piles. Braſs *high-heap'd*. *Pope.*

High-heeled, *adj.* having the heel of the ſhoe much raiſed. Theſe embroider'd *high-heel'd* ſhoes. *Swift.*

High-hung, *adj.* hung aloft. The *high-hung* taper. *Dryden.*

Hi'ghland, *ſubſt.* [of *high* and *land*] a mountainous or hilly region. The *highlands* of Scotland. *Clarendon.*

Hi'ghlander, *ſubſt.* [of *highland*] an inhabitant of a hilly country. His cabinet-council of *highlanders*. *Addiſon.*

Hi'gham-Ferris, or Fe'rrers, a borough town of Northamptonſhire, 45 miles from London. It was once one of the king's manors, and took the latter part of its name from the Ferrers family. It ſends one member to parliament.

Hi'ghly, *adv.* [of *high*] 1. Elevated with regard to places and ſituation. 2. In a great degree. Greatly uſeful to the public, and *highly* tend to its ſafety. *Addiſon.* 3. Proudly, arrogantly, ambitiouſly.

What thou would'ſt *highly*,
That thou would'ſt boldly. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. With eſteem. Not to think of himſelf more *highly* than he ought. *Romans.*

Hi'ghmost, *adj.* [an irregular word] higheſt, topmoſt. Now is the ſun upon the *highmoſt* hill. *Shakeſpeare.*

High-me'ttled, *adj.* proud or ardent of ſpirit.

High-mi'nded, *adj.* proud, arrogant. Be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Romans.*

Hi'ghness [heahneꞅ, Sax.] 1. Elevation above the ſurface, talneſs. 2. A title given princes, anciently that of kings. 3. Dignity of nature, ſupremacy. By reaſon of his *highneſs* I could not endure. *Job.*

High-pri'ncipled, *adj.* extravagant in notions of politics. *Swift.*

High-red, *adj.* deeply red. A *high-red* tincture. *Boyle.*

High-sea'soned, *adj.* piquant to the palate. *High-ſeaſoned* meats. *Locke.*

High-si'ghted, *adj.* always looking upwards. *High-ſighted* tyranny. *Shakeſpeare.*

High-spi'rited, *adj.* bold, daring, inſolent.

High-sto'mached, *adj.* obſtinate, lofty. *High-ſtomached* are they both, and full of ire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hight [this is an imperfect verb uſed only in the preterite tenſe, with a paſſive ſignification; of heꞇan or heeꞇan, of haꞇan, Sax. to call; heeten or heiten, O. and L. Ger. heiſſen, H. Ger. to be named or called] 1. Was called, was named. The city of the great king *hight* it well. *Spenſer.* 2. It is ſometimes uſed as a participle paſſive, and ſignifies called, named. It is now obſolete, except in burleſque writings.

Quoth Ralph, not far from hence doth dwell,
A cunning man HIGHT Sidrophel.
Hud. P. II. Cant. III. l. 105, 106.

So I have ſeen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpy HIGHT,
Majeſtically ſtalk, &c.
Swift *and* Pope's *Miſcellany*, Vol. III. p. 139.

High-ta'sted, guſtful, piquant. *High-taſted* meats. *Denham.*

High-vi'ced, *adj.* enormouſly wicked. Some *high-vic'd* city. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hi'ghty-*Tighty*, or Hoity-*Toighty*. 1. Hand over head 2. Inconderately. 3. After a ramping wanton manner. A cant word.

High-wa'ter, *ſubſt.* [of *high* and *water*] the utmoſt flow of the tide juſt before its reflux. *Halley.*

Hi'ghway, *ſubſt.* [of *high* and *way*] the great road, the public path. Appius who made the *highway*. *Addiſon.*

Hi'ghwayman, *ſubſt.* [of *highway* and *man*] a robber on the highway.

Hi'ghworth, a market town of Wiltſhire, 73 miles from London.

Hi'gler, one who buys poultry, eggs, butter, &c. in the country markets, and brings it to town to ſell. See Higgle and Higgler.

Hi'gledy-*Pigledy*, *adv.* confuſedly, pell-mell: a cant word. See Higgedly-*Piggedly*.

Hila'ria, Lat. [among the Romans] feaſts celebrated annually with great gaiety in honour of the mother of the gods.

Hila'rity [*hilaritas*, Lat.] cheerfulneſs, merriment. *Brown.*

Hilaro'dia, Lat. [of ἱλαρος, cheerful, and ᾠδη, Gr. a ſong] a poem or compoſition in verſe, ſung by a ſort of rhapſodiſts, called *hilarodes*.

Hila'ro-tragedia, a dramatic performance, partly tragic or ſerious, and partly comic or merry.

Hild, in Ælric's grammar is interpreted a lord or lady: So *Hildebert* is a noble lord, *Mathild* an heroic lady: And in the ſame ſenſe is *Wiga*, alſo found. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Hi'lding, *ſubſt.* [hilꝺ, Sax. ſignifies a lord. Perhaps *hilding* means originally a little lord, in contempt for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank, or a term of reproach abbreviated from *hinderling*, degenerate. *Hughes's Spenſer*] 1. A ſorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. He was ſome *hilding* fellow. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. It is likewiſe uſed for a mean woman. Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hill [hill, Sax. hugel, Ger. hals, Goth.] a riſing or high ground leſs than a mountain.

Up the Hill favour me;
Down the Hill, take care of thee.

Spoken with reference to a horſe, that we ſhould never ride him hard, either up hill or down hill: The firſt, in regard to him; the ſecond, for our own ſafety.

The higher the Hill, the lower the graſs.
People of the greateſt fortunes are not always the moſt liberal.

Hi'lloc [hilloc, Sax.] a little hill. *Addiſon.*

Hi'llocky, *adj.* [of *hilloc*] full of hillocs or little hills.

Hi'lly, *adj.* [of *hill*] full of hills, being unequal on the ſurface.

Hilt [hilꝺ, from healꝺan, Sax. to hold] the handle of a ſword, &c.

Him [him, Sax. hem, Du. ihm, Germ. hannem, Dan.] 1. An oblique caſe of the pronoun *he*. 2. Him was anciently uſed for *it*, in a neutral ſenſe.

Himse'lf, *pron.* [of *him* and *ſelf*] 1. In the nominative the ſame as he, but more emphatically. 2. In ancient authors it is uſed neutrally for itſelf. Above the clouds as high as heaven *himſelf*. *Shakeſpeare* 3. In the oblique caſes it has a reciprocal ſignification. A reprovable badneſs in himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. It is ſometimes not reciprocal. To ſee another ſo much *himſelf* as to ſigh his griefs. *South.*

To Himple, *N. C.* to halt.

Hin [הִין, *Heb.*] a Jewiſh liquid meaſure, containing one gallon, two pints, two inches and a half ſolid meaſure.

Hind, *adj.* compar. *hinder*, ſuper. *hindermoſt* [hẏnꝺan, Sax.] backward, contrary in poſition to the face. *Hind* legs. *Pope.* See Hinder and Hi'ndermost.

Hind [hine, Sax. hinde, Du. hindin, H. Ger. hinh. Su.] a doe of the third year, the ſhe to a ſtag, the female of red deer. *Job.*

Hind, or Hine [hine, a ſervant, hineman, Sax.] a peaſant, a boor, a mean ruſtic. A lab'ring *hind* in ſhow. *Dryden.* A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hind-*Berries* [hinꝺ-beꞃian. Sax.] raſpberries.

Hind-*Calf*, a hart of the firſt year.

He'ndeni [of henꝺene, Sax.] a ſociety, or claſs of men.

To Hi'nder [hynꝺꞃian, Sax. hindern, Du.] to let, to put a ſtop to, to obſtruct.

Hi'nder, *adj.* [of *hind*] being in a poſition oppoſite to the face, the ſame with *hind*; as, the *hinder* or *hind* part of any thing. *Hinder* feet. *Addiſon.*

Hi'nderance [of *hinder*] a ſtop, let, or impediment.

Hi'nderer [of *hinder*] he or that which hinders or obſtructs. Brakes, great *hinderers* of all ploughing, grow. *May.*

Hi'nderling [hẏnꝺeꞃlinꝣ, Sax.] an unthriving child, a paltry, worthleſs beaſt, a degenerate fruit, &c.

Hi'ndermost, or Hi'ndmost, *adj.* [*hindermoſt* ſeems to be leſs proper than *hindmoſt*] laſt, moſt behind, in the rear.

Hi'ndersome, *adj.* [of *hinder*] troubleſome, in the way.

Hi'ndfare [of hinꝺ, a ſervant, and ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to go] the running away of a ſervant from his maſter.

Hi'nckly, a market town of Leiceſterſhire, 91 miles from London.

Hi'ndon, a borough town of Wiltſhire, 94 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Hinge [hengh or henghſel, Du. and L. Ger. or *hingle*, from *hangle*, or *hang*. *Johnſon*] 1. Joints of iron, on which a gate or door turns. 2. The cardinal points of the world, eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth. If when the moon is in the *hinge* at eaſt. *Creech.* 3. A governing rule or principle. The other *hinge* of puniſhment might turn upon a law. *Temple.* 4. *To be off the hinges*; to be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder. Out of order, and *off the hinges*. *Tillotſon.*

To Hinge, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To furniſh with hinges. 2. To bend as an hinge. Be thou a flatt'rer now, and *hinge* thy knee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hi'ngham, a market town of Norfolk, 94 miles from London.

To Hint [*enter*, Fr. *Skinner*] 1. To give a brief, ſhort, or partial notice of any thing, to bring to mind by a ſlight mention or remote alluſion. Juſt *hint* a fault and heſitate diſlike. *Pope.* 2. *To hint at*; to allude to, to touch ſlightly upon. Agriculture ought to be ſomewhat *hinted at*. *Addiſon.*

Hint, *ſubſt.* [*ente*, Fr.] 1. A brief notice, remote alluſion, diſtant inſinuation. The firſt *hints* and whiſpers of good and evil. *South.* 2. Suggeſtion, intimation. They take different *hints*. *Addiſon.*

Hip [hipe, Sax. heuped, Du, huſtes, Ger. hup, Goth.] 1. The uppermoſt part of the thigh, the joint of the thigh, the fleſhy part of it. 2. *To have on the hip*; a low phraſe, implying to have an advantage over another. [It ſeems to be taken from hunting, the hip or haunch of a deer being the part commonly ſeized by the dogs. *Johnſon.*]

Hip, *ſubſt.* [heopa, Sax.] the fruit of the briar or dog-roſe. Store of haws and *hips*. *Bacon.*

To Hip, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To ſprain or ſhoot the hip. His horſe was *hip'd* with an old motly ſaddle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hip-hop, a cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*. Like Volſcius *hip-hop* in a ſingle boot. *Congreve.*

Hip, *interj.* an exclamation or calling to one. The ſame as the Latin *ebo, heus*. *Ainſworth.*

Hip, or Hi′ppish, *adj.* a corruption of hypochondriac. *Ainſworth.*

Hi′ppius [of ιππος, Gr. an horſe] a title given to Neptune.

Hi′pshot, *adj.* [of *hip* and *ſhot*] ſprained or diſlocated in the hip. Waggling ſo like a fool, as if you were *hipſhot*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hip-shot [with horſemen] is ſaid of a horſe, when he has wrung or ſprain'd his haunch or hip, ſo as to relax the ligaments that keep the bone in its due place.

Hip *Wort*, an herb.

Hip *Roof* [in architecture] ſuch a roof as has neither gable-heads, ſhred-heads, nor jerkin-heads.

Hippela′phus Lat. [ιππελαφος, of ιππος, a horſe, and ελαφος, Gr. a ſtag or hind] a beaſt part horſe and part ſtag.

Hi′ppeus [ιππευς, Gr.] a comet or blazing ſtar, with beams reſembling a horſe's mane.

Hi′ppia *Major*, Lat. [with botaniſts] chickweed.

Hippi′ades [ιππιαδες, of ιππος, Gr. a horſe] images repreſenting women on horſeback.

Hippi′atrice [of ιππος, a horſe, and ιατρευω, Gr. to cure] the art of curing the diſeaſes of horſes and other beaſts.

Hip, or Hi′ppo [contractions of *hypochondra*, Lat. υποχονδριον, Gr. that part of the belly where the liver and ſpleen lie] a diſeaſe called *hypochondriacus affectus*, a lower ſpecies of melancholy.

Hi′pping-hold, or Hi′pping-hawd, a place where people ſtay to chat or goſſip, when they are ſent on an errand.

Hippoca′melus, Lat. a monſter, part horſe and part camel.

Hippoca′mpa [ιπποκαμπη, Gr.] a ſea-horſe.

Hippocampa, Lat. of Gr. [with anatomiſts] the proceſſes or channels of the foremoſt ventricles of the brain.

Hippoce′ntaur [of ιπποκενταυρος, Gr.] fabulous monſters, repreſented by painters as half men half horſes.

Hippo′courius [of ιππος, an horſe, and κυριευω, Gr. to lord over] a title given to Neptune.

Hi′ppocras, Fr, and Sp. [*ipocras*, It. *quaſi vinum Hippocratis*, Lat.] an artificial ſort of wine, made of claret, or white wine and ſpices, and ſtrained through a flannel bag; a medicated wine. *King.*

Hippo′crates's *Sleeve* [in pharmacy] a woollen bag of a ſquare piece of flannel, having the oppoſite corners joined, ſo as to make it triangular, for ſtraining ſyrups and decoctions for clarifications.

Hippocra′tica *Facies* [with phyſicians] *i. e.* hippocratical, or Hippocrates's countenance, a diſtemper, when the noſtrils are ſharp, the eyes hollow, the temples low, the laps of the ears drawn together, the ſkin about the forehead high and dry, the complexion pale, of a leaden colour, or black.

Hippocra′tia, Lat. [of ιππος and κρατος, Gr. *q. d.* the power or command over horſes] a feſtival obſerved in honour of Neptune; during which horſes were led along the ſtreets richly harneſſed, and decked with flowers.

Hippoma′chy [ιππομαχια, Gr.] a fighting or juſting on horſeback.

Hippodro′me [ιπποδρομος, of ιππος, an horſe, and δρομος, Gr. a race] a place for the courſing and running of horſes.

Hipposlo′ssa, or Hippoglo′ssum, Lat. [ιππογλωσσον, Gr.] the herb horſe-tongue, blade or tongue-wort.

Hippoglo′ttion, Lat. [υπογλοττιον, Gr.] laurel of Alexandria, or tongue-laurel.

Hi′ppogriff, *ſubſt.* [*hippogriffe*, Fr. of ιππος, a horſe, and γρυψ, Gr. a griffon] without wing. Of *hippogriff* bore thro' the air ſublime. *Milton.*

Hippola′pathum, Lat. of Gr. [with botaniſts] the herb patience or monks-rhubarb.

Hippo′manes [ιππομανης, *q.* ιππου μανια, Gr. what the mare is mad for] 1. A black fleſhy kernel in the forehead of a young colt, which the mare bites off as ſoon as ſhe has foaled. 2. A noted poiſon among the ancients, one of the chief ingredients in love potions.

Hippomanes [with botaniſts] the thorn apple, a kind of herb, which if eaten by horſes makes them mad.

Hippomara′thrum, Lat. [ιππομαραθρον, Gr.] wild or great fennel.

Hippo′phaes, Lat. [ιπποφαες, Gr.] a kind of bur or teaſel with which ſheer-men dreſs their cloth.

Hippophæ′ston, Lat. [ιπποφαιϛον, Gr.] a ſort of herb growing on the fullers thorn.

Hippopo′des [of ιππος, a horſe, and πους, ποδος, Gr. a foot] an appellation given by ancient geographers to certain people ſituate on the Scythian ſea, who were ſuppoſed to have horſes feet.

Hippopo′tamus [ιπποποταμος, of ιππος, a horſe, and ποταμος, Gr. a river] an amphibious creature, that lives both on land and in the water, a river horſe; an animal found in the Nile, and ſuppoſed by the learned Bochart to be the *behemoth* in *Job*; as the *leviathan*, in his judgment, is the *crocodile*. See Behemoth.

Hi′ppuris, Lat. [ιππουρις, Gr.] the herb horſe-tail or ſhave-graſs.

Hi′ppus [of ιππος, Gr. a horſe] an affection of the eyes, wherein they continually ſhake and tremble, and thereby repreſent objects as continually fluctuating, or in the like kind of motion as if they were on horſeback.

Hi′rci *Barba*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb goat's-beard.

Hircisu′nda [old law term] the diviſion of an eſtate among heirs.

Hircula′tion [with gardeners] a diſeaſe in vines, when they run out into branches and wood, and bear no fruit.

Hi′rculus, Lat. [with botaniſts] a kind of ſpikenard.

Hi′rcus, Lat. [with meteorologiſts] a goat, a ſort of comet, encompaſſed with a kind of mane, ſeeming to be rough and hairy.

Hircus [with anatomiſts] the corner of the eye, otherwiſe called *canthus*; alſo a knob in the hollow of the ear.

To Hire, *verb act.* [hyꞃan, Sax. hueren, Du. huren, L. Ger. heuren, H. Ger.] 1. To take or procure a thing for temporary uſe at certain price.

His ſordid avarice rakes
In excrements and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden.*

2. To engage a man to temporary ſervice for wages. *Hire* to bear their ſtaves. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To bribe.

Themetes firſt, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,
Or ſo the Trojan deſtiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. To engage one's ſelf for pay. They that were full, *hired* out themſelves for bread. 1 *Sam.*

Hire [hyꞃe, Sax. huer, Du. hur, L. Ger. haur, H. Ger.] 1. Wages paid for ſervice. Little was their *hire*, and light their gain. *Dryden.* 2. Price, recompence paid for the uſe of any thing.

Hi′reling, *ſubſt.* [hyꞃlinᵹ, Sax.] 1. One who works for hire. Three hundred carpenters employed for a year, beſides many other *hirelings* for carriages. *Wilkins.* 2. A mercenary, a proſtitute. No *hireling* ſhe, no proſtitute to praiſe. *Pope.*

Hi′reling, *adj.* ſerving for hire, venal, mercenary. *Hireling* mourners for his funeral. *Dryden.*

Hi′rer [of *hire*] 1. One who uſes any thing paying a recompence, one who hires or employs others by paying wages. 2. In Scotland, it denotes one who keeps ſmall horſes to let.

Hirse [heers, or heers-grut, Du. and L. Ger.] millet, a ſort of grain.

Hirst [hyꞃꞅꞇ, Sax.] a little wood.

Hi′rsute, *adj.* [*hirſutus*, Lat.] rough, briſly, full of hair. Rugged *hirſute* roots. *Bacon.*

Hirundina′ria [of *hirundo*, Lat. a ſwallow; with botaniſts] celandine, or ſwallow-wort.

Hiru′ndo, Lat. [with anatomiſts] *i. e.* a ſwallow, the hollowneſs in bending the arm.

His, *pron. poſſeſſive* [hiꞅ, Sax] 1. The maſculine poſſeſſive, pertaintaining to him that was before mentioned. 2. It was anciently uſed in a neutral ſenſe, where we now ſay *its*. This rule is not ſo general, but that it admitteth *his* exceptions. *Carew.* 3. It is ſometimes uſed as a ſign of the genitive caſe; as, the man *his* hat, for the *man's* hat. 4. It is ſometimes uſed in oppoſition to *this man's*. Deſire *his* jewels, and this other's houſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Anciently before *ſelf*. Every of us, each for *his ſelf*. *Sidney.*

To Hiss, *verb neut.* [hiſſen, Du.] to imitate the hiſſing of a ſerpent, to utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals. It is remarkable that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noiſe which it ſignifies.

To Hiss, *verb act.* [hiꞅcean, Sax.] 1. By way of contempt or loathing. 2. To condemn by hiſſing, to explode. She would deſerve to be *hiſſed* off the ſtage. *More.* 2. To procure hiſſes or diſgrace.

A part whoſe iſſue,
Will *hiſs* me to my grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hiss *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The noiſe of a ſerpent and ſome other animals. 2. Cenſure, expreſſion of contempt uſed in theatres.

A diſmal univerſal *hiſs*, the ſound
Of public ſcorn. *Milton.*

Hi′ssing, *ſubſt.* [of *hiſs*] a noiſe or cry of ſerpents, or people by way of contempt.

Hist, *interj.* [of this word I know not the original. Probably it may be a corruption of *huſh*, *huſh it*, *huſht*, *hiſt*. *Johnſon*] an exclamation commanding ſilence.

Histriodro′mia, or Hystriodro′mia [of ιϛιον, a ſail, and δρομος, Gr. a courſe] navigation, the art of ſailing or conducting ſhips.

Histo′rian, *ſubſt.* [*hiſtorien*, Fr. *iſtorico*, It. *hiſtorico*, Sp. *hiſtoricus*, Lat. ιϛορικος, Gr.] one well verſed in facts and events, or a writer of hiſtories.

Histo′ric, or Histo′rical [*hiſtorique*, Fr. *iſtorico*, It. *hiſtoriador*, Sp. of *hiſtoricus*, Lat. ιϛορικος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining or ſuitable to hiſtory or narrative. In an *hiſtorical* relation. *Burnet.* 2. Containing or giving an account of facts and events. The method of a poet *hiſtorical* is not ſuch as of an hiſtoriographer. *Spenſer.*

Histo′rically [of *hiſtorical*, Eng. *hiſtoriquement*, Fr.] by way of hiſtory.

Histo′rice [ιϛορικη, Gr.] part of grammar, that explains the meaning of authors.

To Histo′rify, *verb act.* [of *hiſtory*] to relate, to record in hiſtory. Matters have been more truly *hiſtorified*. *Brown.*

Historio′grapher [*hiſtoriographe*, Fr. *iſtoriografo*, It. *hiſtoriador*, Sp. *hiſtoriographus*, Lat. ιϛοριογραφος, Gr.] a writer of hiſtories, an hiſtorian. The writings of thoſe our *hiſtoriographers*. *Addiſon.*

Historio′graphy [*hiſtoriographia*, Lat. ιϛοριογραφια, of ιϛορια and γραφω, Gr. to write] the art or employment of writing hiſtory.

Historio′logy [ιϛοριολογια, Gr.] the knowledge of, or quality of being well verſed in hiſtory.

Hi′story [*hiſtoire*, Fr. *iſtoria*, It. *hiſtoria*, Sp. Port. and Lat. ιϛορια, Gr.] 1. A recital, narration, or relation of facts and events with dignity, as they have happened in a continued ſeries of the principal facts and circumſtances thereof. 2. Narration, relation in general. The *hiſtory* part lay within a little room. *Wiſeman.* 3. The knowledge of facts and events. *Hiſtory*, ſo far as it relates to the affairs of the bible, is neceſſary to divines. *Watts.*

Natural History, a deſcription of natural bodies; either terreſtrial, as animal, vegetables, foſſils, fire, water, air, meteors; or celeſtial, as planets, ſtars, comets, &c.

Civil History, is that of people, ſtates, republics, cities, communities, &c.

Singular History, is one which deſcribes a ſingle action, as an expedition, battle, ſiege, &c.

Simple History, one delivered without any art or foreign ornament; being only a juſt and bare relation of matters, in the exact manner and order wherein they were tranſacted.

Perſonal History, is one that gives the life of ſome ſingle perſon. See Biography.

Figurate HISTORY, is one that is inriched with the ornaments of wit, ingenuity, and addreſs of the hiſtorian.

Mixt HISTORY, is that, which beſides the ornaments of figured hiſtory, calls in the proofs and authorities of ſimple hiſtory, furniſhing authentic memoirs, letters, *&c.*

HISTORY, or HISTORY *Piece* [in painting] is a picture compoſed of divers figures, or perſons, and repreſents ſome tranſaction, either real or feigned. A large *hiſtory piece*, where even the leſs important figures have ſome convenient place. *Pope.*

HISTRIO'NIC, or HISTRIO'NICAL, *adj.* [*hiſtrion*, Fr. *hiſtrionicus*, of *hiſtrio*, Lat. a buffoon] pertaining to an actor or ſtage-player, befitting the ſtage, becoming a buffoon, theatrical.

HISTRIO'NICALLY, *adv.* [of *hiſtrionical*] in the manner of a buffoon, theatrically.

To HIT, *irr. verb neut.* hit, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [Minſhew derives it of *ictus*, Lat. a blow; Junius from hitte, Dan. to throw at random] 1. To ſtrike, to touch with a blow. His conſcience ſhall *hit* him in the teeth. *South.* 2. To touch the mark, not to miſs. To *hit* the mark with a ſhaking hand. *South.* 3. To attain, to reach the point. Their endeavours to *hit* the notes right. *Locke.* 4. To ſtrike a ruling paſſion. There you *hit* him; St. Dominic loves charity. *Dryden.* 5. To *hit off*; to ſtrike out, to fix or determine luckily. What prince ſoever can *hit off* this great ſecret, need know no more. *Temple.* 6. To *hit out*; to perform by good luck. He mought needs in ſinging *hit out* ſome of their tunes. *Spenſer.*

To HIT, *verb neut.* 1. To claſh, to collide. How can they move and *hit* one againſt another. *Locke.* 2. To chance luckily, to ſucceed by accident, not to miſs. Conveying of effectual, and imprinting paſſages amongſt compliments, is of ſingular uſe, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon.* 3. To ſucceed, not to miſcarry. This may *hit.* *Dryden.* 4. To light on. None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addiſon.*

HIT, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A ſtroke. In a dozen paſſes between you and him, he ſhall not exceed you three *hits.* *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A lucky chance. Not a true judgment but a lucky *hit.* *South.*

To HITCH [perhaps of hiegan, Sax. or *hocher*, Fr. *Skinner*] to wriggle or move by degrees, to catch. I know not where it is uſed but in the following paſſage. Slides in a verſe, or *hitches* in a rhime. *Pope.*

To HITCH [ſpoken of horſes] to hit the legs together in going.

To HITCH [a ſea term] to catch hold of any thing with a hook or rope.

To HI'TCHEL, *verb act.* ſee HATCHEL; to bend or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHEL, *ſubſt.* [hechel, Ger.] the inſtrument with which flax or hemp is beaten or combed.

HI'TCHEN; or as Mr. Norden will have it, HI'TCHEND, becauſe ſituated at the end of a wood called Hitch, a market-town of Hertfordſhire, 35 miles from London.

HITH, HIDD, or EAST-HITH, one of the cinque ports, ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county of Kent, 67 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament, called barons of the cinque ports.

HI'THE [hyðe, Sax.] a ſmall port for landing goods, out of ſmall veſſels or boats; as, *Queenhithe* and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth.*

HI'THER, *adv.* [hiðer, Sax. hicher, Ger. hid, Dan. hidre, Goth.] 1. To this place, from ſome other. 2. It is uſed in oppoſition; as, *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that. 3. To this end, to this topic of argument [*huc*, Lat. *huc refer exitum*] *Hither* belong all theſe texts. *Tillotſon.*

HITHER, *adj.* [of *hithermoſt*] nearer towards this part. The *hither* end. *Hale.*

HI'THERMOST, *adj.* [ſuperl. of *hither*, adv. of hiðer-mæſt, Sax.] the neareſt on this ſide. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO, *adv.* [of *hither*] 1. To this time, yet, in any time till now. *Hitherto* I have only told the reader what ought not to be the ſubject of a picture. *Dryden.* 2. At every time till now. This alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryden.*

HI'THERWARD, or HI'THERWARDS, *adv.* [hiðer-weard, Sax.] towards this place, this way.

A rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward.* *Milton.*

HIVE [hive, hyfe, Sax.] 1. A conveniency for keeping bees, their habitation or cell. 2. The bees inhabiting a hive. The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A company. What modern maſons call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *hive* of free maſons. *Swift.*

To HIVE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To put into a hive, to harbour. My latter ſwarm is ſcarcely worth *hiving.* *Dryden.* 2. To contain in hives.

At Fuſcara's ſleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious ſweets are *hiv'd.* *Cleaveland.*

To HIVE, *verb neut.* to take ſhelter together. At this ſeaſon we get into warmer houſes, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope.*

HI'VER [of *hive*] one who hives bees, or puts them into a hive. *Mortimer.*

HIVE *Droſs*, a ſort of wax which bees make at the mouth of their hives to expel the cold.

HO, or HOA, *interj.* [*eho*, Lat.] a word of ſudden exclamation, to give notice of approach, or any thing elſe.

HOAR, *adj.* [har, Sax.] 1. White. From loughs and foreſts *hoar.* *Fairfax.* 2. Gray with age. A matron grave and *hoar.* *Spenſer.* Youth and *hoar* age. *Pope.* 3. White with froſt.

HOAR-*Froſt* [hoarig-froſt, Sax.] the congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs, *&c.*

HOAR-*Froſt*, is generated when the vapours near the earth are congealed by the coldneſs of the night; which is only in winter time, when the cold is predominant. The difference between dew and hoar-froſt, is, that miſts turn to dew, if they conſiſt of drops of water; but into hoar-froſt, when they conſiſt of vapours that are frozen before, or are congealed in their paſſage down to the earth.

HOARD, *ſubſt.* [hord, Sax.] a ſtore laid up in ſecret, a hidden treaſure. This providential reſerve, this *hoard* that was ſtowed in the ſtrata underneath. *Woodward.*

To HOARD, *verb neut.* to make hoards, to lay up ſtore. Nor cared to *hoard* for thoſe whom he did breed. *Spenſer.*

To HOARD, *verb act.* To lay any thing in hoards, to ſtore ſecretly. They *hoard* him up as miſers do their grandam gold. *Dryden.*

HO'ARDER [of *hoard*] one that hoards or ſtores up in ſecret. *Hoarders* of money. *Locke.*

HO'ARHOUND, *ſubſt.* [*marrubium*, Lat.] a plant of the verticillate kind, with a lip flower conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip or creſt is upright, with two horns, but the under-lip or beard is divided into three parts. *Miller.* Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick, with a white hoarineſs. It is famous for the relief it gives in moiſt aſthmas, and in all diſeaſes of the breaſt and lungs, of which a thick and viſcous matter is the cauſe; but it is now little uſed. *Hill.*

HOA'RINESS [of *hoar*] whiteneſs by reaſon of age, mould, *&c.* *Dryden.*

HOARSE [of heerſch, Du. heiſch, Ger. heeſe, Su. or has, Sax.] having a rough voice, as with cold, having a rough ſound. Without hawking or ſpitting, or ſaying we are *hoarſe.* *Shakeſpeare.*

HOA'RSELY, with hoarineſs, or with a hoarſe voice. *Dryden.*

HOA'RSENESS [harneſſe, Sax.] a roughneſs of voice.

HO'ARY [of hoarig, or harian, har, harung, Sax.] 1. White, whitiſh. The *hoary* willows. *Addiſon.* 2. White with age. The *hoary* old prince. *Knolles.* 3. White with froſt. *Hoary* headeſt froſts. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. White with moldineſs, moſſy, ruſty. *Hoary* moulded bread. *Knolles.*

To grow HOARY [harian, Sax.] to grow grey-headed, to grow white with age, froſt, mouldineſs, *&c.*

HOB. 1. A contraction of Robin. 2. A clown.

HO'BNOB. This is probably corrupted from *habnab*, by a coarſe pronunciation; ſee HABNAB. *Hobnob* is his word, give't or take't. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HO'BBLE [of hobben, hobbelen, or huppelen, Du. or from to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble.* *Johnſon*] 1. To limp, to go lame or aukwardly upon one leg more than the other, leaning now to this ſide, then to that, to hitch. A kind of *hobbling* march. *Addiſon.* 2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being aſcribed to verſes, whatever is done with feet is likewiſe applied to them. Untunable *hobbling* verſe. *Dryden.*

HO'BBLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] uneven, aukward walk or gait. One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Swift.*

HO'BBLER [prob. of *hobble*] one who limps or goes lame.

HO'BBLERS [in our antient cuſtoms] men, who by their tenure, were obliged to keep a little light nag or horſe for certifying of any invaſion towards the ſea-ſide; alſo certain Iriſh knights, who rode on hobbies, ſerving as light-horſe men. For twenty *hobblers* armed the Iriſhmen were ſo called, becauſe they ſerv'd on *hobbies*, he paid ſixpence a piece *per diem.* *Davies.*

HO'BBLINGLY, *adv.* [of *hobble*] aukwardly, with a halting gait.

HO'BBY [hobbie, Du. *hobereau*, Fr.] a ſort of hawk. *Bacon.*

HO'BBY [hoppe, Dan. and Goth. a horſe, *hobin*, Fr. a pacing horſe] a little Iriſh or Scottiſh nag, a pacing horſe, a highland garran.

HOBBY, or HOBBY-*Horſe.* 1. A ſtick, with a horſe's head at the end of it, for children to ride on. Like aged Socrates on his boy's *hobby-horſe.* *Glanville.* 2. A ſtupid fellow. Theſe *hobby-horſes* muſt not hear. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOB-GOBLIN [as Skinner thinks for *Rob-goblins*, a corruption of *Robin-goodfellow*, hob being the nickname of Robin; but more probably according to Wallis and Junius, *hob-goblins*, *empuſæ*, becauſe they do not move their feet: whence, ſays Wallis, came the boys play of fox in the hole, the fox always hopping on one leg] Imaginary apparitions, ſpirits, fairies.

HO'BIT [in gunnery] a ſort of ſmall mortars, of uſe for annoying of an enemy at a diſtance with ſmall bombs.

HO'BNAIL, *ſubſt.* [of *hobby* and *nail*] a nail uſed in ſhoing a hobby or little horſe, a nail with a thick ſtrong head. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'BNAILED, *adj.* [of *hobnail*] ſet with hobnails. *Hobnail'd* ſhoes. *Dryden.*

HO'BSON'S-*Choice.* Tobias Hobſon was a carrier who lived in Cambridge, and was the firſt in this iſland who let out hackney horſes; and obſerving that the ſcholars rid hard, his manner was to keep a large ſtable of horſes, with boots, bridles, and whips, *&c.* to furniſh gentlemen at once, without going from college to college to borrow, as they have done ſince his death. He kept a ſtable of forty good cattle, always ready, and fit for travelling; but when a man came for a horſe, he was ſent into the ſtable, where there was a very great choice; but he obliged him to take the horſe which ſtood next the ſtable door: So that every cuſtomer was alike ſerved, according to his chance; and every horſe ridden with the ſame juſtice: From whence it became a proverb, when what ought to be your election, was forced upon you, to ſay *Hobſon's Choice.*

HO'CCUS *Salis* [in doomſday-book] a hoke or ſmall pit of ſalt.

HO'CHSTET, a town of Swabia in Germany, 25 miles north-eaſt of Ulm.

HOCK, the ſame with *hough* [hoh, Sax. hock, Du.] the joint between the knee and fetlock, the ſmall end, or knuckle of a gammon of bacon.

HOCK, or HOCA [*hoc*, Fr.] a game at cards.

HOCK, or HO'CKAMORE [old hock, rheniſh wine] ſo called from the village of Hockheim on the Mayne, oppoſite to Mentz, where is ſuppoſed to be the beſt growth. Wine becomes ſharp as in *hock.* *Floyer.* As unfit to bottle as old *hockamore.* *Mortimer.*

To HOCK, *verb act.* [from the noun] to cut beaſts in the hock or hough, ſo as to diſable them.

HO'CKHERB [of *hock* and *herb*] a plant, the ſame with mallows. *Ainſworth.*

To HO'CKLE [of hoh, Sax. *q. d.* to *houghle*] to hamſtring, or cut the joints about the ham or hock. *Hanmer.*

HOCK-*Tide* [of heah-tid, Sax. hooghtide, Du. q. d. hichtid, O. and L. Ger. hochtcit, H. Ger.] a time of ſcorning and triumphing; though, in reality, it ſignifies no more than a high time, or feſtival; and in the modern German, a wedding. The Danes having reigned in England twenty-ſix years, and tyrannized two hundred and fifty-five, the Engliſh, enraged at their oppreſſors, ſlew moſt of the Danes in one night, *&c.* by way of ſurprize; and ſo got rid of their troubleſome maſters. It conſiſted of ſuch paſtimes in the ſtreets, as are now uſed at Shrove-tide.

Hock-*Tueſday Money*, a tribute anciently paid to the landlord, for giving his tenants and bondmen leave to celebrate *hock-Tueſday*, or *hoke-day*, in commemoration of the expulſion of the Danes.

Ho'cus-*Pocus* [a humorous term] a juggler, one who ſhews tricks by leger-de-main, or ſlight of hand.

Hocus-*Pocus* [q. d. *hoc eſt corpus*, a corruption of words uſed by the Roman catholics, at the conſecration of the ſacramental bread, according to Tillotſon. Junius derives it from *hocced*, Wel. a cheat, and *poke* or *pokus*, a bag, jugglers uſing a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from ſome words that had once a meaning, which perhaps cannot be diſcovered. *Johnſon*] A juggle, a cheat. See Revelat. c. v. v. 21. L'Eſtrange licentiouſly uſes it in the form of a verb. This gift of *hocus-pocuſſing*, and of diſcuſſing matters.

Hod, *ſubſt.* [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a *hod* being carried on the head. *Johnſon*] a ſort of a tray with a long handle, for carrying mortar for maſons to work with.

Ho'ddesdon, a market-town of Hartfordſhire, on the river Lee, 19 miles from London.

Ho'ddy, Scot. well-diſpoſed, pleaſant, jocund, in good humour.

Hodge [with the vulgar] a nickname for Roger; alſo a country clown.

Ho'degos [οδηγ☉, Gr.] a guide.

Hodge-*Podge*, *ſubſt.* [*haché*, *poché*, *hochepot*, *quaſi*, *hachis en pot*, Fr.] a diſh of meat cut in pieces, and ſtewed together with ſeveral ſorts of other things, a medly of ſundry incredients. They have made our Engliſh tongue a gallimanfry or *hodge-podge* of all other ſpeeches. *Spenſer.*

Hodge *Pot* [in law] a mixture or putting ſeveral tenures together, for the more equal dividing them.

Hodi'ernal, *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to the preſent day or time.

Ho'dman [at the univerſity] a young ſcholar admitted from Weſtminſter ſchool, to be ſtudent in Chriſt-Church college at Oxford; a cant word.

Hodman [of *hod* and *man*] a labourer who carries a hod.

Ho'dmandod, a fiſh. The *hodmandod* or dodman. *Bacon.*

Ho'dnet, a market-town of Salop, 135 miles from London.

Hodome'trical, *adj.* [of οδος, a way, and μετρικος, Gr. pertaining to meaſure] pertaining to the meaſuring of any way. It is applied to the finding the longitude at ſea, which is the method of computation of the meaſure of the way of a ſhip between place and place, *i. e.* of obſerving the rhumbs and lines on which the ſhip ſails, and what way ſhe has made.

Hoe, *ſubſt.* [*houe*, Fr. houwe, Du.] a huſbandman's tool for cutting up weeds, whoſe blade is at right angles with the handles. *Mortimer.*

To Hoe, *verb act.* [*houer*, Fr. houwen, Du.] to cut or dig with a hoe. *Mortimer.*

Hog [prob. of ꞅuᵹe, Sax. ſoegh, Du. ſog, L. Ger. a ſow. *Skinner*; Wachterus derives it of *chok*; Purſ. of *ſcyth*, or of *hwch*, Camb. Br.] 1. The general name of ſwine. 2. A caſtrated boar. 3. A wild boar in the ſecond year. 4. To bring hogs to a fair market, to fail of one's deſign. *Spectator.*

To loſe a Hog for a halfpennyworth of tar.

That is, to ſpare out of ſeaſon; or run the hazard of loſing a great deal, to ſave a little. This is in particular the caſe of thoſe who let houſes, ſhips, or any thing elſe run to ruin for want of neceſſary repairs; and of thoſe who hazard their lives and conſtitutions, rather than be at the charge of a little phyſic.

He has brought his Hogs to a fine market.

Lat. *Ad reſtim ipſi res rediit.* Spoken when a man has brought his circumſtances, or any matter, to an ill criſis.

Hoga'cius, or Ho'ggaster [old records] a young ſheep of the ſecond year, the ſame as hoggerel; which ſee.

Ho'gan-*Mogan* [hoogen moegend, Du. high and mighty] a title given to the States of Holland, or the United Provinces of the Netherlands; a cant phraſe.

Hog'cote, *ſubſt.* [of *hog* and *cote*] a hogſty, a place or houſe for hogs. *Mortimer.*

Ho'genhine, one who comes to an inn or houſe as a gueſt, and lies there the third night; after which time the hoſt or landlord was to be anſwerable, if he committed any breach of the king's peace, while he continued there.

Ho'ggerel, *ſubſt.* a two year old ewe. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'ggish, *adj.* ſwiniſh, having the qualities and nature of a hog, brutiſh, ſelfiſh, greedy. The *hoggiſh* ſhrewdneſs of her brain. *Sidney.*

Ho'ggishly, *adv.* [of *hoggiſh*] greedily, ſelfiſhly, in the manner of a hog.

Ho'ggishness [of *hoggiſh*; of ꞅuᵹu and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] ſwiniſh nature, ſelfiſhneſs, greedineſs, brutality.

Hog-*Grubber*, a hoggiſh, niggardly fellow; a cant word.

Hogh, *ſubſt.* [otherwiſe written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from hoogh, Du.] a hill, a riſing ground, a cliff; obſolete.

The weſtern *hogh* beſprinkled with the gore
Of mighty Goemot. *Spenſer.*

Ho'gherd, *ſubſt.* [of *hog*, and hẏꞃꝺ, Sax. a keeper] a keeper of hogs. *Broome.*

Hog-*Louſe*, an inſect.

Ho'go [*haut gout*, Fr.] a high ſavour or reliſh; alſo a ſtink or noiſome offenſive ſmell.

Ho'goe [in cookery] a meſs ſo called from its high ſavour or reliſh.

Ho'gsbeans, Ho'gsbread, Ho'gsfennel, or Ho'gsmushrooms, *ſubſt.* plants. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'gshead [hogſhede, C. Br. oxhooft, L. Ger.] 1. A caſk or veſſel of liquid meaſure, containing ſixty-three gallons. 2. Any large barrel in general. They flung up one of their largeſt *hogſheads*. *Swift.*

Hog-*Steer*, a wild boar three years old.

Hog-*Sty*, a hut for keeping hogs in to be fed. *Swift.*

Ho'gwash [of *hog* and *waſh*] the draff or ſwillings which are given to ſwine. *Arbuthnot.*

Hoi'den, *ſubſt.* [*hœden*, Wel. *fæmina levioris famæ*, Lat.] a ramping, ill-bred, clowniſh, aukward wench.

To Hoi'den, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to romp indecently. *Hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

To Hoise *up*, or To Hoist *up*, *verb act. pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [of *hoiſt* or *hoiſied*; *hauſſer*, Fr.] to liſt up by ſtrength, to raiſe aloft. The engineer *hoiſt* up with his own petar. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hoke-*Day*, the Tueſday fortnight after Eaſter-day; which in old times was celebrated with rejoicings and ſports, in commemoration of the ſlaughter of the Danes on that day, and the expelling the reſt the kingdom, in the reign of king Ethelred, *A. D.* 1002.

Ho'lbeck, a market-town of Lincolnſhire, ninety-eight miles from London.

To Hold, *verb act.* [healdan, Sax. holde, Dan. halla, Su. haltan, Teut. haldan, Goth. holden, houden, or henden, Du. and L. Ger. halten, H. Ger. held, *irr. pret.* heod, Sax. hielt, Ger. huld, Dan. held, *or* holden, *irr. part. paſſ.* heolden, Sax. halten, Ger. houden, Du.] 1. To lay hold of, to graſp in the hand, to gripe. That hand which thou doſt *hold*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To gripe faſt, to keep or retain. *Hold* faſt that which is good. 2 *Theſſ.* 3. To reſtrain, to ſtop. Men *held* their hands. *Bacon.* 4. To contain. 5. To maintain as an opinion. Men with aſſurance *hold* and profeſs. *Locke.* 6. To conſider as good or bad, to hold in regard. *Hold* ſuch in eſteem. *St. Paul.* 7. To have any ſtation. To have a light *held* us forth from heaven. *Cheyne.* 8. To poſſeſs, to enjoy. The caſtle *holden* by a garriſon. *Knolles.* 9. To poſſeſs in ſubordination. Of him to *hold* his ſeigniory. *Knolles.* 10. To ſuſpend, to refrain. *Hold* thy blow. *Craſhaw.* 11. To fix to any condition.

His gracious promiſe you might,
As cauſe had call'd him up, have *held* him to. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. To preſerve, to keep.

My cloud of dignity
Is *held* from falling with ſo weak a wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

13. To confine to a certain ſtate. The moſt high then ſhewed ſigns for them, and *held* ſtill the flood. 2 *Eſdras.* 14. To detain. It was not poſſible that he ſhould be *holden* of it. *Acts.* 15. To retain, to continue. But ſtill he *held* his purpoſe to depart. *Dryden.* 16. To ſolemnize, to celebrate. He *held* a feaſt in his houſe. 1 *Samuel.* 17. To offer, to propoſe. *Holding* forth nothing but piety, charity, and humility. *Temple.* 18. To conſerve, not to violate. Her huſband heard it, and *held* his peace. *Numbers.* 19. To manage, to handle intellectually. Able to *hold* all arguments. *Bacon.* 20. To maintain. They *held* them battle a long ſeaſon. 1 *Maccabees.* 21. To form, to plan. The phariſees went and *held* a council againſt him. *St. Matthew.* 22. To carry on, to continue. *Holding* his courſe. *Abbot.* 23. To *hold forth*; to offer, to exhibit. Propoſitions which thoſe books *hold forth* and pretend to teach. *Locke.* 24. To *hold in*; to reſtrain, to govern by the bridle as a horſe. I could ſcarce *hold* him *in*. *Swift.* 25. To *hold in*; to reſtrain in general. Ye wiſh they had *held* themſelves longer *in*, and not ſo dangerouſly flown abroad. *Hooker.* 26. To *hold off*; to keep at a diſtance. The cave of the ear doth *hold off* the ſound a little from the organ. *Bacon.* 27. To *hold on*; to continue, to protract, to puſh forward. *Holding on* his courſe to Afric. *Raleigh.* 28. To *hold out*; to extend, to ſtretch forth. The king *held out* to Eſther the golden ſceptre. *Eſther.* 29. To *hold out*; to offer, to propoſe. Fortune *holds out* theſe to you as rewards. *B. Johnſon.* 30. To *hold out*; to continue to do or ſuffer. He cannot long *hold out* theſe pangs. *Shakeſpeare.* 31. To *hold up*; to raiſe aloft. Does he not *hold up* his head? *Shakeſpeare.* 32. To *hold up*; to ſuſtain, to ſupport. As, he *holds* himſelf *up* in virtue. *Sidney.*

To Hold, *verb neut.* 1. To ſtand, to be right, to be without exception. This *holdeth* not in the ſea-coaſts. *Bacon.* 2. To continue unbroken or unſubdued. Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To laſt, to endure. We ſee by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* ſubſtance the ſkin is. *Bacon.* 4. To continue. He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L'Eſtrange.* 5. To reſrain.

His dauntleſs heart would ſain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

6. To ſtand up for, to adhere. If they *hold* to their principles. *Hale.* 7. To be dependent on. Great princes tho' *holding* of him. *Sidney.* 8. To derive right. I therefore *hold* from that which firſt made kings. *Dryden.* 9. To *hold forth*; to harangue, to ſpeak in public, to ſet forth publicly. A petty conjurer telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-place. *L'Eſtrange.* 10. To *hold in*; to reſtrain one's ſelf. I am weary with *holding in*. *Jeremiah.* 11. To *hold in*; to continue in luck. A duke *held in* a great many hands. This ſeems to be laying ſtakes at any game. 12. To *hold off*; to keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers. With a perverſe coyneſs we *hold off*. *Decay of Piety.* 13. To *hold on*; to continue, not to be interrupted. The trade *held on* for many years. *Swift.* 14. To *hold on*; to proceed. He *held on*. *L'Eſtrange.* 15. To *hold out*; to laſt, to endure. They diſſipate and cannot *hold out*. *Bacon.* 16. To *hold out*; not to yield, not to be ſubdued. The Spaniards ſore charged by Achimetes, had much ado to *hold out*. *Knolles.* 17. To *hold together*; to be joined. Thoſe old Gothic caſtles made at ſeveral times *hold together*. *Dryden.* 18. To *hold together*; to remain in union. Robbers, who break with all the world beſides, muſt keep faith amongſt themſelves, or elſe they cannot *hold together*. *Locke.* 19. To *hold up*; to ſupport one's ſelf. Obſtinate minds, without the aſſiſtance of philoſophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themſelves. *Tillotſon.* 20. To *hold up*; not to be foul weather. It may *hold up* and clear. *Hudibras.* 21. To *hold up*; to continue the ſame ſpeed. Why could not he *hold up*. *Collier.*

A man may Hold his tongue in an ill time.

Lat. *Amyclas ſilentium perdidit.* The Amycleans had been ſo often alarmed with falſe reports of their enemy coming upon them, that they at laſt made a law, forbidding any man, under ſevere penalty, to bring or tell ſuch news: upon which it happened, that when they were indeed attacked, they were ſurprized and overcome. Thus ſilence may ſometimes be of prejudice, though, perhaps, it is oftener on the other ſide of the queſtion.

Hold, has the appearance of an interjection, but is the imperative mood.

Forbear, ſtop, be ſtill;
Hold, hold! are all thy empty wiſhes ſuch. *Dryden.*

Hold, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; a hunting term] 1. A cover or ſhelter for deer, and wild beaſts. 2. [Healꝺ, Sax.] priſon, place of cuſtody. They lay him in *hold. Hooker.* 3. Cuſtody.

King Richard he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Power, influence. Gives fortune no more *hold* of him than of neceſſity he muſt. *Dryden.* 5. The act of ſeizing, gripe, graſp, ſeizure. Many things they cannot lay *hold* on at once. *Hooker.* 6. Something to be held, ſupport. An high place without rails or good *hold. Bacon.* 7. Catch, power of ſeizing or keeping. The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. A fortified place, a fort. To leave no *hold* behind him. *Spenſer.* 9. *Hold of a Ship,* that part between the keelſon and the lower deck, where the goods, ſtores, *&c.* are laid up. Now a ſea into the *hold* was got. *Dryden.*

Hold, in the old gloſſaries, is mentioned in the ſame ſenſe with *wold,* i. e. a governor or chief officer; but in ſome other place for *love,* as *holdlic,* lovely. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Hold-*Faſt, ſubſt.* [of *hold* and *faſt*] 1. An iron hook, in the ſhape of the letter S, fixed in a wall to ſupport it. 2. Any thing which takes hold, a catch, a hook. Teeth are furniſhed with *hold-faſts* ſuitable to the ſtreſs they are put to. *Ray.* 3. A joiner's tool.

To Hold *off* [in ſea language] is to hold the cable faſt with nippers, or elſe to bring it to the jeer-capſtan, when in heaving it is ſtiff, and apt to ſlip back.

To Hold *Water,* is to ſtop a boat by a particular way of turning the oar.

Ho'lden, *part paſſ.* [of to *hold*] See To Hold.

Ho'lder [of *hold*] 1. One that holds or graſps any thing in his hand. *Mortimer.* 2. A tenant, one that holds lands under another. *Carew.*

Holder-forth [of *hold* and *forth*] one who ſpeaks in public, an haranguer, a preacher, in contempt. Seeing the *holder-forth. Addiſon.*

Ho'lding, *ſubſt.* [of *hold*] 1. Tenure, farm. *Carew.* 2. It ſometimes ſignifies the burthen or chorus of a ſong. *Hanmer.* The *holding* every man ſhall beat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hole [hole, Sax. hol, Du. hole, Ger. huule, Dan. hola, Su.] 1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal. In *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.* 2. A perforation, a ſmall interſtitial vacuity. Linen that has ſmall *holes. Boyle.* 3. A cave, a hollow place. A precious ring that lightens all the *hole. Shakeſpeare.* 4. A cell of an animal. A tortoiſe ſpends all his days in a *hole. L'Eſtrange.* 5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally uſed, unleſs in ſpeaking of manual works, with ſome degree of diſlike or contempt; as, a *doghole.* 6. Some ſubterfuge or ſhift. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'lidom, or Ha'lidom [of haliȝdom, Sax. ſanctity, or holy judgment, or of holy dame, *i. e.* the Virgin Mary] an ancient oath, by the bleſſed lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ho'lily, *adv.* [of *holy*] 1. Piouſly, religiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Inviolably, without breach. Friendſhip ſo *holily* was obſerved to the laſt. *Sidney.*

Ho'liness [of haliȝneſſe, Sax.] 1. Piety, ſanctity, religious goodneſs. The *holineſs* of the profeſſors is decayed. *Bacon.* 2. The ſtate of being hallowed, dedication to religion; as, the *holineſs* of a place. 3. The title of the pope.

Holi'ppæ [with phyſicians] ſmall cakes or wafers made of wheat-flour and ſugar, tempered with a medicinal liquor.

Holla', *interj.* [*hola,* Fr.] a word uſed in calling any one at a diſtance.

Liſt, liſt, I hear
Some far off *holla* break the ſilent Air. *Milton.*

who ſeems to uſe it in a ſubſtantive form.

To Holla, *verb neut.* [from the interjection.] This word is now vitiouſly written *hollo* by the beſt authors, ſometimes *holloo,* and ſometimes *hollow.* In his ear I'll *hollo. Shakeſpeare.*

Ho'lland, *ſubſt.* fine linen made in Holland. *Dryden.*

Ho'lland [prob. q. d. *hollow land,* becauſe it abounds with ditches full of water] a place in Lincolnſhire.

Holland, one of the United Provinces: it is about 100 miles long, from north to ſouth; and about 30 broad, from eaſt to weſt; but enjoys the greateſt trade of any province in the world; and in point of ſtrength and riches, is equal to the other ſix United Provinces. Sir William Temple ſays, Holland is a country where the earth is better than the air, and profit more in requeſt than honour; where there is more ſenſe than wit, more good nature than good humour, and more wealth than pleaſure; where a man would rather chuſe to travel, than to live; and will find more things to obſerve, than deſire; and more perſons to eſteem, than love.

Holland, is alſo the name of the ſouth-eaſt diviſion of Lincolnſhire.

Ho'llow [hol, of holian, Sax. holligh, Du. hal, Ger. holig, Su.] 1. Having a cavity within, not ſolid. 2. Noiſy, like ſound reverberated from a cavity. Such a blaſt and *hollow* roar. *Dryden.* 3. Not faithful, not ſound, not what one appears. *Hollow* church papiſts. *Bacon.*

Hollow, *ſubſt.* 1. A cavity. Some vault or *hollow. Bacon.* 2. Cavern, den, hole. This gaping *hollow* of the earth. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Pit. An unſightly *hollow. Addiſon.* 4. Any opening or vacuity. He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Geneſis.* 5. Paſſage, canal. The main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addiſon.*

Hollow [in architecture] a concave moulding, being about a quadrant of a circle; the ſame as ſome call a caſement, and others an abacus.

Hollow *Tower* [in fortification] is a rounding made of the remainder of two briſures, to join the curtain to the orillon; where the ſmall ſhot are played, that they may not be ſo much expoſed to the view of the enemy.

To Hollow, *verb act.* [holian, Sax. hola, Su. holen, Ger.] to make hollow.

To Hollow, *verb neut.* [this is written by neglect of etymology for *holla.* See Holla] to ſhout, to hoot. I do not hoot and *hollow* and make a noiſe. *Addiſon.*

Hollow-root [of *hollow* and *root*] a plant. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'llowly, *adv.* [of *hollow*] 1. With cavities. 2. Unfaithfully, with inſincerity.

Try your penitence; if it be ſound,
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ho'llowness [of *hollow*] 1. The ſtate of having a cavity, a cavity. 2. Treachery, inſincerity. The hardneſs of moſt hearts, the *hollowneſs* of others. *South.*

Hollow *Square* [in the military art] is a body of foot drawn up with an empty ſpace in the middle, for the colours, drums, and baggage, facing every way, and covered by the pikes to oppoſe the horſe.

Ho'lly [holeyn, Sax.] a ſort of tree. The leaves are ſet about the edges with long, ſharp, ſtiff prickles; the berries are ſmall, round, and generally red, containing four triangular ſtriated ſeeds in each. There are ſeveral ſpecies, ſome variegated in the leaves, ſome with yellow berries, and ſome with white. *Miller.*

Holly-bush [prob. q. *holy buſh*] *i. e.* on account of its being ſet up in churches; or as tho' it were the buſh in which the lord appeared to Moſes.

Ho'llyhock [holihoc, Sax. commonly called and written *holyoak*] roſemallow. It is in every reſpect larger than the common mallow; its leaves are rougher, and its flowers, which are in ſome ſpecies double, adhere cloſely to the ſtalk. They flower in July. *Miller.*

Holly-rose, or Holly-tree, *ſubſt.* names of plants. *Ainſworth.*

Holm [*holme,* or *howme,* holme, Sax.] 1. Either ſingle or joined to other words, ſignifies a river-iſland, or a place ſurrounded with water. But if this ſignification be not applicable to ſome places, then it may probably ſignify a hill, or any riſing ground, or plain graſſy ground by the water-ſide. 2. The evergreen oak or ilex.

Ho'locaust, *ſubſt.* [*holocauſte,* Fr. *olocoſto,* It. *holocauſto,* Sp. *holocauſtum,* Lat. of ολοκαυϛον, from ολος and καιω, Gr. to burn] a ſacrifice, where the whole is burnt on the altar, or conſumed by fire. An *holocauſt,* or burnt offering, to be conſumed into aſhes. *Brown.* An *holocauſt,* or an entire ſacrifice. *Broome.*

Ho'logrammon [of ολος, and γραμμα, Gr. a letter] a will written all with the teſtator's own hand.

Ho'lograph [ολογραφον, from ολος, whole, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a will all written with the teſtator's own hand. This word is uſed in the Scottiſh law to denote a deed written altogether by the granter's own hand.

Holo'meter [of ολος, whole, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] a mathematical inſtrument ſerving univerſally for taking all ſorts of meaſures, both on the earth and in the heavens.

Holo'steon [ολοϛεον, Gr.] the herb ſtitch-wort.

Holp, or Ho'lpen, the old *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of to *help.* See To Help.

His great love, ſharp as his ſpur, hath *holp* him
To's home before us. *Shakeſpeare.*

In a long trunk the ſound is *holpen. Bacon.*

Ho'lsom [in ſea language] is uſed of a ſhip, which, when ſhe will hull, try and ride well without labouring, is then ſaid to be *holſom.*

Holste'in, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 100 miles long, and 50 broad. It is bounded by Sleſwic on the ſouth, Jutland on the north, by the Baltic ſea and the dutchy of Saxe-Lawenburg on the eaſt, by the river Elbe on the ſouth, and by the German ſea on the weſt.

Ho'lster, *ſubſt.* [heolſteꞃ, Sax. holſter, Du.] leather caſes for piſtols to be carried on horſeback. *Hudibras.*

Holt, either at the beginning of the name of a place, as *Holton,* or at the end, denotes, the place did anciently abound with wood, or is now woody; from the Sax. holt, a wood; or ſometimes, poſſibly, from the Sax. hol, *i. e.* hollow, eſpecially when the name ends in *ton* or *dun. Gibſon's Camden.*

Ho'ly [haliȝ, hæliȝ, or hælȝ, from hal, Sax. healthy, or in a ſtate of ſalvation; heyligh, Du. hillig, O. and L. Ger. heilig, H. Ger. hellig, Dan. helig, Su. which ſome will force from αγιος, Gr. but they might as well ſay of *ſanctus,* Lat.] 1. Sacred. An evil ſoul producing *holy* witneſs. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Hallowed, conſecrated to divine uſe. State *holy* or unhallowed. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Pious, good. A *holy* man. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Pure, immaculate. The moſt *holy* God. *South.*

Holybut, a fiſh.

Ho'lyday, *ſubſt.* [of *holy* and *day*] 1. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival. 2. Anniverſary feaſt. They kept that day as one of their ſolemn *holy days. Knolles.* 3. A day of gaiety and joy. The *holy-day* time of my beauty. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A time that comes ſeldom. Courage is but a *holy-day* kind of virtue to be ſeldom exerciſed. *Dryden.*

Ho'lihock, or Ho'lyhock [holihoc, Sax.] a flower, a kind of garden mallows. See Ho'llyhock.

Holy *Ghoſt, ſubſt.* [of haliȝ and gaſt, Sax.] the third perſon of the adorable trinity.

Holy *Ghoſt* [in heraldry] as a croſs of the *Holy Ghoſt,* has a circle in the middle, and on it the Holy Ghoſt in figure of a dove; the four arms are drawn narrow from the centre, and widening towards the end; and there the returning lines divide each of them into two ſharp points: upon each of which is a pearl; and four *fleurs-de-lis* iſſue from the intervals of the circle, between the arms.

Order of the Holy-Ghost, the principal military order in France, inſtituted by Henry III, in 1569. It conſiſts of an hundred knights, who are to make proof of their nobility for three deſcents. The king is the grand maſter or ſovereign. The knights wear a golden croſs, hung about their necks by a blue ſilk ribbon or collar. But before they receive the order of the Holy Ghoſt, that of St. Michael is conferred, as a neceſſary degree; and for this reaſon their arms are ſurrounded with a double collar.

Holy *Myſteries that were brought to Light* [hieroglyphically] were by the Egyptians repreſented by a crab-fiſh; becauſe it lives in holes under the rocks.

Holy-*Rood-Day,* a feſtival, otherwiſe called the exaltation of the croſs.

Knights of the Holy *Sepulchre,* an order of knighthood founded by a Britiſh lady, St. Helena, after ſhe had viſited Jeruſalem, and found the croſs of our bleſſed Saviour.

HOLY *Thurſday*, a feſtival obſerved ten days before Whitſuntide, upon the account of our Saviour's aſcenſion.

HOLY *Water Sprinkle* [with hunters] the tail of a fox.

HOLY *Week*, the laſt week in Lent, the week immediately before Eaſter.

HOLY *Year*, the year of jubilee.

HO'MAGE [*hommage*, Fr. *ommaggio*, It. *omenáge*, Sp. *homagium*, low Lat. of *homo*, Lat. a man; becauſe when the tenant takes the oath, he ſays, *ego devenio homo veſter*, i. e. *I become your man*] 1. In the general and literal ſenſe, denotes the reverence, reſpect, and ſubmiſſion, which a perſon yields his maſter, lord, prince, *&c.* by external action, obeiſance in general. To this both knights and dames their *homage* made. *Dryden.* 2. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperior lord. The chiefs in a ſolemn manner did their *homages*. *Davies.*

HOMAGE [in law] is an engagement of promiſe or fidelity, which is rendered to the lord by the vaſſal or tenant who holds a fee, when he is admitted to it.

HOMAGE *Anceſtral*, is where a man and his anceſtors have held land of the lord and his anceſtors time out of mind by homage.

Plain HOMAGE, is where no oath of fidelity is taken.

HOMAGE *Liege*, a more extenſive kind of homage, where the vaſſal held of the lord not only for his land, but for his perſon.

HOMAGE *of Devotion*, is a donation made the church, and imports not any duty or ſervice at all.

HOMAGE *of Peace*, is that which a perſon makes to another after a reconciliation.

To HO'MAGE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to reverence by external action, to profeſs fealty.

HO'MAGEABLE, *adj.* [of *homage*] ſubject or liable to do homage; alſo pertaining to homage.

HO'MAGER [*hommageur*, Fr.] one who pays homage, one who holds by homage of ſome ſuperior lord. The duke of Bretagne his *homager*. *Bacon.*

HOMA'GIO *Reſpectuando*, Lat. a writ directed to the eſcheator, requiring him to deliver poſſeſſion of lands to the heir, who is of full age, tho' his homage be not done.

HOMA'GIUM *Reddere*, Lat. was renouncing homage, when a vaſſal made a ſolemn declaration of diſowning and denying his lord.

HOME, *ſubſt.* [ham, or hæm, Sax. heem, O. and L. Ger. heim, H Ger. hemme, Dan. heima, Teut. and Celt. haim, Goth.] 1. One's own or private dwelling. I'm now from *home*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. One's own country. Their native *home*. *Atterbury.* 3. Houſe, place of abode, or of conſtant reſidence. The *home* of war. *Prior.* 4. When joined with a ſubſtantive it ſignifies domeſtic. Or *home* commodities. *Bacon.*

HOME is HOME, though it be never ſo homely.
Fr. *Il n'y a rien tel que d'être chez ſoi.*
There is nothing like being at HOME.
Lat. *Domus amica, domus optima.*
Gr. Οιχος φιλος, οιχος αριςος.
It. *Più pro fà, il pan ſciutto à caſa ſua che l'aroſto fuori.*
(Better dry bread at home, than roaſt meat at abroad.)
Ger. Oſt i peſt, zu hauſe beſt :
(Eaſt or weſt, at home is beſt) Or,
Eignener heerd is goldes wehrt.
(One's own hearth is worth gold:) or again.
Wer da will haben gut gemach, der bleib daheim unter ſeinem tach:
He that will be at eaſe, let him remain under his own roof.

The meaning is, that we are generally more at our eaſe, and better ſatisfied with homely plain cheer at home, than with dainties abroad: a hankering after variety will, however, ſometimes get the maſtery.

One's Long HOME, the grave.

HOME, *adv.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To one's own habitation. *Home* he carries it. *Locke.* 2. To one's own country. 3. Cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs. A conſideration that comes *home* to our intereſt. *Addiſon.* 4. It is likewiſe uſed both as an adjective, and ſignifies effectual, as a *home-thruſt*, *home-proof*, and as an adverb, and ſignifies to the purpoſe, to the utmoſt, cloſely, fully; as, to *ſpeak-home*, &c.

HO'ME-BORN, *adj.* [of *home* and *born*] 1. Natural, native. *Home-born* intrinſic harm. *Donne.* 2. Domeſtic, not foreign. With *Home-born* lyes or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*

HOME-BRED, *adj.* [of *home* and *bred*] 1. Natural, native. *Home-bred* luſts. *Hammond.* 2. Not poliſhed by travel, plain, rude. Only to me two *home-bred* youth belong. *Dryden.* 3. Domeſtic, not foreign. By *home-bred* fury rent. *J. Philips.*

HO'ME-FELT, *adj.* [of *home* and *felt*] inward, private. *Homefelt* delight. *Milton.*

HO'MELINESS [of *homely*] plainneſs, unadornedneſs, want of beauty, *&c.* rudeneſs, ſimplicity. The *homelineſs* of ſome of his ſentiments. *Addiſon.*

HO'MELILY, *adv.* [of *homely*] rudely, inelegantly.

HO'MELY, *adj.* [from *home*, *q. d.* ſuch as is commonly worn at home] unadorned, not handſome, courſe, plain, rude, homeſpun, not fine. *Homely* without loathſomeneſs. *Sidney.*

HOMELY, *adv.* plainly, coarſely, rudely. His father *homely* dreſt. *Dryden.*

HO'MELYN, *ſubſt.* a kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HO'ME-MADE, *adj.* [of *home* and *made*] made at home, not manufactured in foreign parts. *Home-made* commodities. *Locke.*

HO'MER, *ſubſt.* a meaſure of about three pints. *Leviticus.*

HO'ME-SPUN, *adj.* [of *home* and *ſpun*] 1. Unpoliſhed, clowniſh, coarſe, rude, homely. *Home-ſpun* cotton. *Sandys.* 2. Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufacturers. *Home-ſpun* coifs. *Swift.* 3. Not made in foreign countries. *Home-ſpun* ware. *Addiſon.*

HOME-SPUN, *ſubſt.* a coarſe, rude, untaught, ruſtic man. What hempen *home-ſpuns*. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOME'RICAL, *adj.* pertaining to the poet Homer.

HO'MESTAL, or HO'MESTEAD, *ſubſt.* [of ham, and ſtall or ſtede, Sax.] the place of the houſe. Both houſe and *homeſtead* into ſeas are borne. *Dryden.*

HO'MESOKEN [ham and ſocn, Sax.] freedom from an amercement or fine for entering houſes violently, and without licence.

HO'MEWARD, or HO'MEWARDS, *adv.* [of ham-peapd, Sax.] towards home, towards the place of reſidence.

HOMICI'DAL, *adj.* [of *homicide*] murtherous, bloody. *Homicidal* rage. *Pope.*

HO'MICIDE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*omicida*, It. *homicidá*, Sp. and Lat.] a man-ſlayer, a murderer. Hector comes the *homicide*. *Dryden.*

HOMICIDE [*omicido*, It. *homicído*, Sp. *homicidium*, Lat.] manſlaughter, murder. *Hooker.* 2. Deſtruction. In the following line it is not proper. The *homicide* of names is leſs than lives. *Dryden.*

Caſual HOMICIDE, when the ſlayer kills a man, *&c.* by meer miſchance.

Voluntary HOMICIDE, is when it is deliberate, and committed deſignedly on purpoſe to kill, either with precedent malice, or without: the former is murder; the latter only manſlaughter.

HOMILE'TICAL, *adj.* [ομιλητικος, Gr.] ſocial, converſible.

HOMILETICAL *Virtues*, are virtuous habits required in all men of all conditions, for the regulating their mutual converſation. His virtues active chiefly and *homiletical*. *Atterbury.*

HO'MILIST [of *homily*] a writer of homilies.

HO'MILY [of *homelie*, Fr. *omelia*, It. *homilia*, Sp. and Lat. ομιλια, of ομιλω, Gr. to make a ſpeech] a plain diſcourſe made to the people, inſtructing them in matters of religion. Upon feſtival days the ſubject of the *homily* was conſtantly the buſineſs of the day. *Hammond.*

HO'MINE *Eligendo*, *&c.* a writ directed to a corporation for the choice of a new man, to keep one part of the ſeal, appointed for ſtatutes-merchant, when another perſon is dead.

HOMINE *Replegiando*, a writ to bail a man out of priſon.

HOMINE *Capto*, *&c.* a writ to take him, who has conveyed any bond-man or woman out of the county, ſo that he or ſhe cannot be replevy'd according to law.

HOMINI'COLÆ [of *homo*, a man, and *colo*, Lat. to worſhip] a name by which the *Apollinarians* denominated all thoſe, who, with pope *Damaſus* and St. *Baſil*, affirmed Chriſt to be a *compound* of *two* intelligent minds, one *divine*, and the other *human*; and conſequently, if worſhipping the latter at all, were worſhippers of a MAN; whereas the *Apollinarians* knew no other object of this *mediatorial* worſhip, beſides that *divine perſon*, who had glory with the FATHER *before all ages*; and had now aſſumed a *body* for our ſakes. "We therefore (ſaid the APOLLINARIANS) are worſhippers of a GOD; but you (that make in *effect* TWO PERSONS of Chriſt) are worſhippers of a man." THEODORET, in the *Dialogues* aſcribed by *Petavius* to him, thought to ward off this ſtroke, by obſerving, "that the *Apollinarians* themſelves worſhipped a God *united to a body*." But with ſubmiſſion, if he thought to RETORT the charge of being *man-worſhippers* upon them, he was miſtaken here; the caſes being widely different: for he that worſhips a GOD *united to a body*, pays no worſhip to the BODY, but to that GOD who *dwells in it*: whereas he that profeſſes to worſhip a COMPOUND OF TWO INTELLIGENT AGENTS, the one *divine*, and the other *human*, muſt either EXCLUDE the *latter*; and if ſo, what becomes of thoſe words, "that in the name of *Jeſus* every knee ſhould bow?" Or if forced by theſe and the like ſcriptures to INCLUDE the *man* in the act of worſhip, ſtill as the GOD muſt be worſhiped too, a *new* difficulty will ariſe, *viz.* the neceſſity of applying *two different* kinds of worſhip, ſupreme, and ſubordinate, to ONE and THE SELF SAME INDIVIDUAL PERSON. However, in juſtice to the *old conſubſtantialiſts*, it ſhould not be diſſembled, that they did not (if I underſtand *Theodoret* aright) proceed ſo *far as this*; they had indeed eſpouſed that notion, which St. *Irenæus* combats, of *two intelligent* minds or ſpirits in the ONE perſon of Chriſt; but I do not find as yet they appropriated any worſhip to the *human* ſpirit; no,—nor would they allow the latter to be a το ηγεμονικον, or ruling principle; (for that *Theodoret* expreſly denies) But addreſſed their worſhip to that *divine perſon*, which dwelt in the *man*; and to whom the *human ſpirit* was ſubjected (upon their ſcheme) in much the ſame manner, as a *muſical inſtrument* is to the *artiſt's* will and hand, that plays upon it; as himſelf obſerves in the proceſs of that debate. The PASSAGES referred to in THEODORET are taken from Dialog. VII. *Adverſ. Apollinar.* Ed. *Paris*, p. 404, 389, 405. See DIMERITÆ, CERINTHIANS and NESTORIANS, compared. See alſo the word [GRACE] and read there, CLEM. ALEX. STROM. p. 615.

HOMOCE'NTRIC, *adj.* [of ομος, joint, or the ſame, and κεντρον, Gr. a centre] having the *ſame* centre, concentrical.

HOMO-DROMUS *Vectis* [in mechanics] is ſuch a leaver, where the weight is in the middle, between the power and the fulcrum; or the power in the middle, between the weight and the fulcrum.

HOMOIO'PTOTON [ομοιοπτωτον, Gr. like caſed] a rhetorical figure, where ſeveral members of a ſentence end in like caſes.

HOMOGE'NEAL, or HOMOGE'NEOUS, *adj.* [*homogene*, Fr. *homogeneus*, Lat. of ομογενης, Gr.] being of ſimilar parts, being of the ſame kind and nature, ſuitable to each other. Congregation of *homogeneal* parts. *Bacon.* *Homogeneous* concretion. *Brown.*

HOMOGE'NEOUS, or HOMOGE'NEAL *Light* [in optics] that whoſe rays are all of *one and the ſame* colour, degree of refrangibility and reflexibility. The light whoſe rays are all alike refrangible I call ſimple, *homogeneal* and ſimilar, and that whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others I call compound, heterogeneal and diſſimilar. *Newton.*

HOMOGENEOUS *Particles* [with philoſophers] particles that are altogether like one another, being all of the *ſame kind*, nature, and properties; as the ſmall parts of pure water, *&c.*

HOMOGENEAL *Surds* [in algebra] are ſuch as have one common radical ſign.

HOMOGE'NEALNESS, HOMOGENE'ITY, or HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS, *ſubſt.* the ſameneſs of nature, property, *&c.* participation of the ſame principles, ſimilitude of kind. Similarity or *homogeneity* of parts. *Cheyne.*

HOMOGE'NEUM *Comparationis*, Lat. [with algebraiſts] is the abſolute number or quantity in a quadratic or cubic equation, and which always poſſeſſes one ſide of the equation.

HOMO'GENY, *ſubſt.* [ομογενεια, Gr.] joint nature. Every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny*. *Bacon.*

HOMOIME'RICAL, or rather HOMOIOME'RICAL *Principles*, the principles of Anaxagoras were ſo called; which were as follows; He held, that there were in all mixed bodies (ſuch as fleſh, fruits, *&c.*) determinate numbers of ſuch *ſimilar principles*, that when they came to become parts *(exempli gratia)* of an animal body, would there make ſuch maſſes and combinations as the nature of them required, *viz.* the ſanguinary particles, would then meet altogether, and make blood; the urinous particles, would make urine; the carneous, fleſh; and the oſſeous, bones.

HOMOI'MERY, or HOMOI'MOMERY [ομοιομερεια, of ομοιος, like, and μερος, Gr. a part] a *likeneſs* of parts one to another.

HOMO'LOGAL, *adj.* [ομολογος, Gr.] agreeable, or like one another.

HOMO'LOGOUS, *adj.* [*homologue*, Fr. ομολογος, Gr.] having the ſame ratio, or proportion, agreeable or like to one another.

HOMO'LOGOUS *Quantities*, &c. [in geometry] thoſe which are proportionate and like to one another in ration.

HOMOLOGOUS *Sides or Angles of two Figures*, are ſuch as keep the ſame order from the beginning in each figure, as in two ſimilar triangles.

HOMO'LOGOUSNESS [of *homologous*] agreeableneſs, or likeneſs in reaſon or proportion to one another.

HOMO'LOGOUS *Things* [in logic] are ſuch as agree only in *name*, but are of *different natures*.

HOMO'LOGY [ομολογια, Gr.] proportion, agreeableneſs.

HOMONI'MITY [of *homonymia*, Lat. of ομονυμια, Gr.] the ſignifying divers things by one word.

HOMONY'MIA [ομονυμια, Gr.] is when divers things are ſignified by one word.

HOMO'NYMOUS [*homonyme*, Fr. *homonymus*, Lat. of ομονυμος, Gr.] comprehending divers ſignifications under the ſame word, ambiguous, equivocal. As words ſignifying the ſame thing are called ſynonimous, ſo equivocal words, or thoſe which ſignify ſeveral things, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when perſons uſe ſuch ambiguous words with a deſign to deceive, it is called equivocation. *Watts.*

HOMO'NYMY, *ſubſt.* [*homonyme*, Fr. ομονυμια, Gr.] equivocation, ambiguity.

HOMO'OUSIANS [of ομος, jointly, and ουσια, Gr. *eſſence*] a name by which that body of profeſſors in the *fourth* and ſucceeding centuries were denominated, who maintained, *firſt*, that the SON, and in *proceſs of time* that the *Holy Ghoſt* alſo are of a ſubſtance the ſame in KIND or SPECIES with GOD the FATHER; not as the *moderns* underſtand it, *identically* or *numerically* the ſame; for St. *Athanaſius* and his cotemporaries diſowned this *latter* ſenſe, as being mere SABELLIANISM. And when ſtyling the SON *coeſſential* or *conſubſtantial* with the FATHER, profeſſed to intend no more by it than this; that he derived his exiſtence FROM Him, and was of a ſubſtance DISTINCT indeed in *number*, but the SAME IN KIND OR SPECIES with him; as we have already proved under the words BEGOTTEN, CIRCUMINCESSION, *&c.* by many a citation from St. ATHANASIUS and others. Nor was that writer [as Doctor WHITBY, in his *Diſquiſitiones Modeſtæ*, imagin'd) *inconſiſtent* with himſelf on this head. For tho' he ſpeaks ſometimes of a ταυτοτης της ουσιας, *i. e.* a *ſameneſs* of eſſence; yet he meant no more by this word alſo than a *ſameneſs* in KIND or *ſpecies*, appears from what he ſays in his book *De Synodis*, p. 107, 928, *&c.* and ſo Heſychius in his Lexicon defines it. And on this foot St. BASIL obſerved, that *Sabellianiſm* is overthrown by the word CONSUBSTANTIAL. "For one and THE SAME thing (ſays he) is not CONSUBSTANTIAL to ITSELF, but one thing to ANOTHER." Lib. III. Ep. 300. It ſhould not be diſſembled, this notion of the *old conſubſtantialiſts* has been long ſince *deſerted* by the *ſchoolmen*, and after them by the main body of our *modern* divines, as being, I ſuppoſe, judged incompatible with the *divine nature* and *unity*, and introductory either of DITHEISM or TRITHEISM under another name. [See ATHENASIANS and MARKII MEDULLA, p. 64. compared] Tho' in juſtice to the *old conſubſtantialiſts* it ſhould be obſerved, that few (if any) of them, in the infancy of this debate, profeſſed to underſtand by this term an *abſolute coequality*; as we have already ſhewn under the words FIRST *Cauſe*, APOSTOLIC *Conſtitutions*, DITHEISM, CO-ORDINATION, GHOST, DIMÆRITÆ [or DIMERITÆ] compared. Nor indeed did the *term itſelf* imply as much; as St. *Irenæus* well obſerves. *Iren. adv. Hereſes*, Ed. *Grabe*, p. 147, 148. And accordingly we find TERTULLIAN the firſt of all our *eccleſiaſtic* writers, that expreſly advanced this notion of a *conſubſtantial* production did not include under it the idea of *equality*; "For the FATHER (ſays he, in his book againſt Praxeas) is the WHOLE ſubſtance; the SON a derivation *from* the WHOLE, and a PART." Tertull. *Ed. Coloniæ*, p. 608. And in the ſame book, he repreſents the latter as bearing no *greater proportion* to the former, than a *ſingle* ray does to that immenſe plenitude and maſs of light which reſides in the whole ORB of the SUN, p. 610; and deſcending *lower* ſtill, I mean to the *third* perſon (whom he derives from the firſt THRO' the ſecond) he repreſents him (if I'm not miſtaken) as the "*Apex a radiô*, or tip of the ray." p. 608; and ſuggeſts, in the ſame tract, that the SPIRIT (when ſpeaking in his OWN PERSON, concerning the FATHER and the SON) ſtyles the latter "HIS LORD," in theſe words; *The* LORD *ſaid unto my Lord*, "Sit *Thou at my right hand, till I make thy enemies thy footſtool.*" p. 609. Not to obſerve how (with all antiquity) he applied thoſe words in *Proverbs*, "the Lord *created* me [he reads it, *condidit* me] the beginning of his ways," to the Son's *original* production, p. 607. And in his tract againſt *Hermogenes*, who maintained the SELF-EXISTENCE and ABSOLUTE ETERNITY of MATTER, he ſays to him, "How can it be that any thing ſhould be MORE ANCIENT than God's *firſt and only-begotten* Son, and upon that account MORE NOBLE? Not to add, that which is UNBEGOTTEN is greater in power than what *is begotten*; and what is UNMADE [obſerve his expreſſion] is ſtronger than what *is made:* for that which ſtood in need of no author, is MUCH SUBLIMER, than that, which *in order to its exiſting* had an author." Alluding to that SUBLIMITY of the UNBEGOTTEN GOD which (as St. CYPRIAN after him well expreſſed it) has no COMPEER. TERTULL. *adv. Hermog.* p 297. But to reſume his notion of *generation* or production, this (as by him explained) was little elſe than the old *Gnoſtic* or *Valentinian* PROBOLE revived: Himſelf ſtarts this objection againſt his ſcheme, and owns, in *effect*, the charge, p. 608. Nay more, appeals in ſupport of this very doctrine, to that PROPHETIC SPIRIT which ſpoke in *Montanus*;—"*Quemadmodum etiam paracletus docet*, &c. *i. e.* GOD produced his *word after that manner*, which the PARACLITE alſo teaches, AS a *root* its *ſhrub*; a *fountain* its *ſtream*; and SUN its *ray:* For theſe kinds alſo are PROBOLÆ, [*i. e. internal* productions and emanations] of thoſe SUBSTANCES from whence they proceed," p. 608. and p. 617. He calls this *Paraclete* (or ſpirit which he ſuppoſed to have inſpired *Montanus*) the INTERPRETER of the OECONOMY; tho' by his own confeſſion, it was a ſcheme regarded with a *jealous* eye by his cotemporaries, and which had *as yet* got *little or no footing* either in the *Greek* or *Latin* churches, p. 606, 607. If the reader deſires to ſee this moſt important piece of *church hiſtory* carried ſomewhat *lower down*, he may compare what has been already offered under the words GNOSTICS, DOVE, DEITY, and CATAPHRYGIANS, with MONTANISM, NICENE and LATERAN *Councils*, PROBOLE', and INTERPOLATION. *Above all* ſee the word [FIRST-BORN] and reſtore the *true order*, which by a *miſtake of* the *preſs* has been diſturbed, by *proceeding* after the words [*another way*] to "I could offer, *&c.* and read on as far as the words "*ſecond creation.*" And then return back to thoſe words, "He is ſtiled, *&c.*

HOMO'PHAGI, Lat. [of ωμος, raw, and φαγω, Gr. to eat] a name given by the ancient geographers, to certain people who eat raw fleſh.

HOMO'PLATA, Lat. [ομοϖλατη, Gr.] the ſhoulder-blade.

HOMO'TONA, Lat. [ομοτονος, Gr.] a continued fever that always acts alike.

HOMO'TONOUS, *adj.* [ομοτονος, Gr.] equable, a term which phyſicians uſe of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenor of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion. Galen applies it to ſuch continued fevers, as otherwiſe are called *acmaſtic*.

HOMU'NCIONATES, orthodox in the fourth century, to whom the Arians gave that name, by reaſon they admitted two ſubſtances and two natures in Jeſus Chriſt.

HOMU'NCIONISTS [of *homuncio*, Lat. a little man] a ſect the ſame as Photinians, ſo called, of denying the two natures of Jeſus Chriſt, and holding, that he was only mere man.

HOMU'NCIONITES, heretics who denied the Godhead of Chriſt, or ſuch as held that the image of God was impreſſed on the body, but not on the mind.

HOMU'NCULUS'S [*homunculi*, Lat. *i. e.* little men] monkies.

HONE [Junius derives this word from *hogſaen*, Wel. Skinner, who is always rational, ſays Johnſon, from hæn, a ſtone, hænan, Sax. to ſtone; and M. Caſaubon of ακονη, Gr.] a fine ſort of whetſtone for razors; alſo any whetſtone in general. A *hone* and a parer to pare away graſs. *Tuſſer.*

To HONE, *verb neut.* [honᵹian, Sax.] to pine, to long for any thing.

HO'NEST, *adj.* [*honeſte*, *honnête*, Fr. *oneſto*, It. *honeſto*, Sp. and Port. *honeſtus*, Lat.] 1. Juſt, righteous, giving every man his due. 2. Upright, true, ſincere. An *honeſt* and diligent enquiry. *Watts.* 3. Chaſte. Wives may be merry and yet *honeſt* too. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. It is uſed in a criminal ſenſe for diſhoneſt, baſe. I'll deviſe ſome *honeſt* ſlanders. *Shakeſpeare.*

An HONEST *Man* [hieroglyphically] was repreſented by a man with his heart hanging by a chain upon his breaſt.

HO'NESTLY, *adv.* [of *honeſt*] 1. Uprightly, juſtly. *Honeſtly* and innocently deſigned. *Swift.* 2. With chaſtity, modeſty.

HO'NESTY [*oneſtà*, It. *honeſtidad*, Sp. *honeſtidade*, Port. of *honeſtus*, Lat. *honeſtete*, *honnêteté*, Fr.] truth, virtue, principle of juſtice between man and man, purity. Goodneſs as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promiſe before their paſſions or their intereſt, and is properly the object of truſt, in our language goes by the name of *honeſty*. *Temple.*

HONESTY is the beſt policy.

To which ſome wickedly add,

But plain-dealing will a beggar die.

HONESTY may be dear bought, but can never be an ill pennyworth. Becauſe it certainly makes a man a gainer in the end. The Latins ſay, *Lætius eſt quoties magno ſibi conſtat honeſtum.*

To HONEST [*honeſto*, Lat.] to dignify.

HO'NEY [huniᵹ, Sax. honigh, Du. honig, Ger. hunning, Dan. honig, Su.] 1. A ſweet juice made by bees; a thick, viſcid, fluid ſubſtance, of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water, and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquifiable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant ſmell. We have three kinds of honey; the firſt and fineſt is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant ſmell; it is the firſt produce of the ſwarm, obtained by draining from the combs without preſſing. The ſecond is thicker than the firſt, often almoſt ſolid, procured from the combs by preſſure; and the worſt is the common yellow honey extracted by heating the combs over the fire, and then preſſing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the baſis in the petals, is ſecreted a ſweet juice, which the bee, by means of its proboſcis or trunk, ſucks up, ſwallows it, flies away with it to the hive, and diſcharges again from the ſtomach thro' the mouth into ſome of the cells of the comb. This honey is deſtined for the food of the young offspring; but in hard ſeaſons the bees are ſometimes reduced to the neceſſity of feeding on it themſelves, and die of hunger after they have eat it all up. Honey is an excellent pectoral, is detergent, aperient and diuretic. *Hill.* 2. Sweetneſs, luſciouſneſs. A *honey* tongue. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A name of tenderneſs. *Honey*, you ſhall be well deſir'd in Cyprus. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who hath no HONEY in his pot, let him have it in his mouth.

He comes too dear by HONEY, who licks it off of thorns.

Fr. *Trop achete le miel, qui ſur epines le leche.* See THORNS.

To HONEY, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to talk fondly. *Honeying* and making love. *Shakeſpeare.*

HONEY-BAG, *ſubſt.* [of *honey* and *bag*] The *honey-bag* is the ſtomach. *Grew.*

HO'NEY-COMB [honiᵹ-camb, Sax.] that repoſitory the bees make to ſave their honey in.

HONEY-COMB [with gunners] a flaw in the metal of a piece of ordnance, when it is ill caſt.

HO'NEY-COMBED, *adj.* [of *honey-comb*] ſpoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill caſt. *Wiſeman.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER [*melanthus*, Lat] a plant with a perennial root, and the appearance of a ſhrub: The leaves are like thoſe of burnet. The flower conſiſts of four leaves, ſometimes in the ſhape of a fan, and at other times conical. The ovary becomes a fruit reſembling a bladder, four-cornered, pregnant, with roundiſh ſeeds. This plant produces large ſpikes of chocolate coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black ſweet liquor, whence it is ſuppoſed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HO'NEY GNAT [of *honey* and *gnat*; *mellio*, Lat.] an inſect. *Ainſworth.*

HO'NEY-MOON, the firſt month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderneſs and pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE [*caprifolium*, Lat.] woodbine; a plant. It hath a climbing ſtalk, which twiſts itſelf about whatſoever tree ſtands near it. The flowers are tubulous and oblong, conſiſting of one leaf. The tube of the flowers is bent, ſomewhat reſembling a huntſman's horn. They are produced in cluſters and are very ſweet. Miller enumerates ten ſpecies, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

HO'NEYLESS, *adj.* [of *honey*] without honey. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'NEY-WORT [*cerinthe*, Lat.] a plant. It hath glancous, deep green leaves beſet with prickles: The flowers are cylindrical in ſhape like thoſe of comfrey, and are pendulous. *Miller.*

HO'NEY-DEW [of *honey* and *dew*] a ſweet-taſted dew, found early in a morning on the leaves of divers kinds of plants. *Mortimer.*

HO'NFLEUR, a port town of France, in the province of Normandy, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Seyne, near the Engliſh Channel.

HONI *ſoit qui mal y penſe*, Fr. *i. e.* Evil (*or rather* ſhame) to him that evil thinks of it. The motto of the moſt noble order of the knight of the garter.

HO'NITON, a borough town of Devonſhire, 156 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

HO'NORABLE. See HO'NOURABLE.

HO'NORARY, *adj.* [*honorarius*, Lat.] 1. Done in honour. *Honorary* arches erected. *Addiſon.* 2. Conferring honour without gain. Little *honorary* rewards. *Addiſon.*

HONORARY *Counſellors*, ſuch as have a right to ſit in aſſemblies, courts, *&c*

HONORI'FIC, *adj.* [*honorificus*, Lat.] bringing honour.

HO'NOUR [*honor*, Lat. *honneur*, Fr. *onore*, It. *honra*, Sp. and Port.] 1. Reſpect or reverence paid to a perſon, due veneration. This is a duty in the fifth commandment required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of *honour*. *Rogers.* 2. Fame, reputation, glory. An ill huſband of his *honour*. *Bacon.* 3. Chaſtity, modeſty. Be ſhe *honour* flaw'd. *Shakeſpeare.* 4 High rank, dignity. 5. The title of a man of rank. His *honour* and myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Subject of praiſe.

The cleareſt gods who make them *honours*
Of man's impoſſibilities, have preſerv'd thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Nobleneſs of mind, magnanimity, ſcorn of meanneſs. If by *honour* is meant any thing diſtinct from conſcience, 'tis no more than a regard to the cenſure and eſteem of the world. *Rogers.* 8. Dignity of mien.

With native *honour*, clad
In naked Majeſty, ſeem'd lords of all. *Milton.*

9. Boaſt, glory. The *honour* of his profeſſion. *Burnet.* 10. Public mark of reſpect. In *honour* of the dead. *Atterbury.* 11. Privileges of rank or birth. Reſtored to me my *honours*. *Shakeſpeare.* 12. Civilities paid. To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope.* 13. Ornament. The *honours* of his head. *Dryden.* 14. At cards, a court card.

HONOUR is or ſhould be the reward of virtue; and he that aſpires after it, ought to arrive at it in the paths of virtue. This the Romans intimated very ſignificantly, by building the temple of honour in ſuch a manner, that there was no coming at it without paſſing through the temple of virtue. Kings are called fountains of honour; becauſe it is in their power to beſtow titles and dignities.

Where HONOUR ceaſeth, there knowledge decreaſeth.

Lat. *Honos alit artes.* Cic. Fr. *L'Honneur nourit les arts.*

HONOUR and eaſe are ſeldom bedfellows:

For it generally is attended with great care and ſolicitude, and a hundred other inconveniencies, which keep eaſe at too great a diſtance from it.

HONOURS change manners. Lat. *Honores mutant mores.*

As poverty depreſſes a man's mind, ſo honours and preferment do (or at leaſt ought) to enlarge it; and ſo far it is good: But they very often likewiſe corrupt it, and make it haughty and untoward. The reaſon is pretty obvious. The French ſay as we: *Les honneurs changent les mœurs.*

HO'NOURS, plur. of *honour*; which ſee [*honores.* Lat.] dignities, preferments; alſo court or pictured cards, that are the higheſt trumps at the game called whiſk, or whiſt.

HONOUR [in a law ſenſe] the nobler ſort of lordſhips or ſigniories, upon which other inferior lordſhips and manors do depend.

HONOUR *Courts*, are courts held within the bounds of an honour or lordſhip.

HONOURS *of a City*, are the public offices or employments of it.

HONOURS *of a Church*, are the rights belonging to the patron, *&c.*

Funeral HONOURS, are the ceremonies performed at the interments of great men.

HONOURS *of the Houſe*, certain ceremonies obſerved in receiving viſits, making entertainments, *&c.*

Maids of HONOUR, are young ladies in the queen or princeſs's houſhold, whoſe office is to attend the queen, *&c.*

HONOUR-*Point* [in heraldry] is that which is next above the exact centre of the eſcutcheon, and divides the upper part into two equal portions; ſo that the firſt upwards from the centre, is the honour-point; and the next above that, is the preciſe middle-chief.

To HONOUR, *verb neut.* [*honnorer*, Fr. *onorare*, It. *honàr*, Sp. *honoro*, Lat.] 1. To reſpect or reverence, to regard with veneration, to value or eſteem. The poor man is *honoured* for his ſkill. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 2. To dignify, to raiſe to greatneſs. I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh. *Exodus.*

To HONOUR *a Bill of Exchange* [among the merchants] is to pay it in due time.

HO'NOURABLE, *adj.* [*honorable*, Fr. *onorabile*, It. *honoróſo*, Sp. *honorado*, Port. *honorabilis*, Lat.] 1. Worthy, or poſſeſſed of honour, noble. The *honourable* of the earth. *Iſaiah.* 2. Great, magnanimous, generous.

Think'ſt thou it *honourable* for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Conferring honour. This *honourable* taſk. *Dryden.* 4. Accompanied with tokens of honour. Vouchſafe her *honourable* tomb. *Spenſer.* 5. Not to be diſgraced. My chambers are *honourable*. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Being without taint or reproach. He was *honourable* in all his acts. 1 *Maccabees.* 7. Honeſt, being without intention of deceit. They did conceive him to be ſo *honourable*. *Hayward.* 8. Equitable.

HONOURABLE *Amends*, an infamous or diſgraceful kind of puniſhment: The offender is delivered up to the common hangman, who having ſtripped him to his ſhirt, puts a rope about his neck, and a wax taper in his hand, and leads him to the court, there to beg pardon of God, the king, and the court.

HO'NOURABLENESS, or HO'NORABLENESS [of *honourable*] honourable quality, magnificence, generoſity.

HO'NOURABLY, *adv.* [of *honourable*] 1. Noble, in an honourable manner, reputably, with exemption from reproach. Why did I not more *honourably* ſtarve? *Dryden.* 2. With tokens of honour. *Honourably* received. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Magnanimouſly, generouſly. Six weeks diſtance of time the king did *honourably* interpoſe. *Bacon.*

HO'NOURARY, or rather HO'NORARY, *adj.* [*honoraire*, Fr. *honorarius*, Lat.] pertaining to honour, done or conferred upon any one upon account of honour.

HO'NOURARY, *ſubſt.* [*honorarium*, Lat.] a lawyer's fee, a ſalary given to public profeſſors of any art or ſcience.

HONOURARY, or HONORARY, is a term uſed of a perſon who bears or poſſeſſes ſome quality or title, only for the name's ſake, without doing any of the functions thereto belonging, or receiving any of the advantages thereof.

HOOD [haꝺ, hæꝺ, and haꝺe, Sax. heyt, Du. heet, Su. O. and L. Ger. heit, H. Ger. and Teut. hed, Dan.] a termination, which denotes ſtate, condition, and quality, as *manhood*, *livelihood*, *prieſthood*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *childhood*, *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is uſed after the Du. as maidenhead. Sometimes it is taken collectively, as *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *ſiſterhood*, a company of ſiſters.

HOOD [hoꝺ, Sax. prob. from heꝼoꝺ, head, hoedt, Du.] 1. The upper covering for a woman's head. 2. Any thing drawn upon the head and wrapping round it. To geſture and muffle up himſelf in his *hood*. *Wotton.* 3. [With falconers] a piece of leather wherewith the head of a hawk, *&c.* is covered when he is not to fly. 4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree.

To HOOD, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To dreſs in a hood. The friar *hooded*. *Pope.* 2. To blind as with a hood. I'll *hood* mine eyes. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To cover. And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry ſtrove. *Dryden.*

HOO'DMAN-BLIND, *ſubſt.* a play among children, in which the perſon hooded is to catch another and tell his name, blindman's buff. Cozen'd you at *hoodman-blind*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOOD-WINK, to keep a perſon in ignorance or blind-folded.

To HOOD-WINK, *verb act.* [of *hood* and *wink*] 1. To blind with ſomething bound over the eyes. *Hood-winking* themſelves from ſeeing his faults. *Sidney.* 2. To cover, to hide in general.

The prize I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hood-wink* this miſchance. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To deceive, to impoſe upon. He, *hood-wink'd* with kindneſs, leaſt of all men knew who ſtruck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF [hoꝼ, Sax. hoef, Du. huff, Ger.] the horny part of the foot of a horſe, and of other graminivorous animals.

HOOF-*Bony* [with farriers] a round bony ſwelling growing on a horſe's hoof.

HOOF-*Bound*, *adj.* [of *hoof* and *bound*] a ſhrinking of the top of a horſe's hoof. A horſe is ſaid to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occaſioned by the dryneſs and contraction or narrowneſs of the horn of the quarters, which ſtraitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horſe lame. *Farriers Dictionary.*

HOOF-*Caſt*, is when the coffin or horn of the hoof falls clean away from it.

HOO'FED, *adj.* [of *hoof*] furniſhed with hoofs. *Grew.*

HOOF-*Looſen'd*, is a looſening of the coffin from the fleſh.

HOOK [hoce, Sax. hoeck, Du. haac, O. and L. Ger. haacken, H. Ger. haks, Su.] 1. A bent iron to hang things on, any thing bent ſo as to catch hold, as a ſhepherd's hook and pothooks. 2. The bent wire on which the bait is put for catching fiſh, and with which the fiſh is pierced. 3. A ſnare, a trap in general.

That *hook* of wiring
Fairneſs which ſtrikes the eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A kind of ſickle, but without teeth, to reap corn. *Mortimer.* 5. An iron to ſeize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd
With *hooks* and ladles. *Spenſer.*

6. An inſtrument to cut or lop with. Slaſhing Bently with his deſperate *hook*. *Pope.* 7. The part of the hinge fixed to the poſt. Whence the proverb, *Off the hooks*, for being in diſorder. Eaſily put *off the hooks*, and monſtrous hard to be pleaſed again. *L'Eſtrange.* 8. [In huſbandry] a field ſown two years running. *Ainſworth.*

HOOK-*Land* [in huſbandry] land ploughed and ſowed every year, called alſo ope-land.

HOOK-*Pins* [with architects] taper iron pins, only with a hooked head to pin the frame of a roof or floor together.

HOOKS [in a ſhip] thoſe forked timbers placed upright upon the keel, both in her rake and run.

A HOOK well loſt to catch a ſalmon.

Fr. *Il faut bien perdre un veron, pour pêcher un ſaumon:* That is, it is good to hazard a ſmall matter, for greater things in view. And it is to be ſure ſo, when our views are grounded on reaſon.

By HOOK or by crook.

Lat. *Quo jure quâque injuriâ.* Ter. Fr. *A droit, ou à tort:* (right or wrong) one way or other, by any means direct or oblique.

To HOOK, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To catch with a hook. *Addiſon.* 2. To entice or draw any one in, to entrap, toenſnare. *Dryd.* 3. To draw as with a hook. But ſhe I can *hook* to me. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To faſten as with an hook. 5. To draw by force or artifice. No way reducible of the two tables, unleſs *hooked* in by tedious conſequences. *Norris.*

HOO'KED [of *hook*] crooked, bent. An *hooked* or aquiline noſe. *Brown.*

Hoo'kedness [of *hooked*] the ſtate of being bent like a hook.

Hook'nosed [of *hook* and *noſe*] having the aquiline noſe riſing in the middle. The *hooknos'd* fellow of Rome there. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hoop [*huppe*, Fr. *abobilla*, Sp. *poupa*, Port. *upapa*, It. and Lat.] a bird called a lapwing.

Hoop [hop, Sax. hoep, Du.] 1. Any thing circular, to bind ſomething elſe, as a caſk or barrel, *&c.* 2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats, a farthingale. A petticoat without a *hoop*. *Swift.* 3. Any thing circular in general. A wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addiſon.*

To Hoop, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To bind or encloſe with hoops. *Hooped* as a wine caſk, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh.* 2. To encircle, to claſp, to ſurround.

I *hoop* the firmament, and make
My embrace the zodiac. *Cleaveland.*

To Hoop, *verb neut.* ſee Whoop [from wopgan, or wopyan, Goth. or *houpper*, Fr. derived from the Goth. This word is generally written *whoop*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothic; and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French. *Johnſon*] to ſhout, to make an outcry by way of call or purſuit.

To Hoop, *verb act.* 1. To drive with a ſhout. *Hoop'd* out of Rome. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To call one by a ſhout.

Hoo'per [from *hoop*, to incloſe with hoops] one that hoops veſſels, a cooper; alſo a wild ſwan.

Hoo'ping-cough, or Whoo'ping-cough [from to *hoop*, to ſhout] a convulſive cough ſo called from its noiſe, the chincough.

To Hoot, *verb neut.* [*hwt*, Wel. *huer*, Fr.] 1. To ſhout in contempt. Hollowed and *hooted* after me. *Sidney.* 2. To make a noiſe like an owl. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Hoot, *verb act.* to drive with noiſe and ſhouts. Patridge and his clan may *hoot* me. *Swift.*

Hoot [from the verb, *huée*, Fr.] clamour, ſhout, noiſe. The *hoot* of the rabble. *Glanville.*

Hop, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A leap with one leg. I can go above an hundred yards at a *hop*, ſtep, and jump. *Addiſon.* 2. A jump, a light leap. 3. An aſſembly of lewd people, under pretext of dancing. 4. A place where meaner people dance. *Ainſworth.* 5. A plant. See Hops.

To Hop, *verb neut.* [hoppan, Sax. hopper, Dan. huppelen, Du. huppen, O. and L. Ger. hupfen, H. Ger. hoppa, Su.] 1. To leap with one leg. Others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Abbot.* 2. To jump, to ſkip lightly. The thruſh *hopping* about my walks. *Spectator.* 3. To walk lamely, or with one leg leſs nimble or ſtrong than the other, to limp, to halt. And *hopping* here and there, himſelf a jeſt. *Dryden.* 4. To move, to play.

To prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Spenſer.*

To Hop, *verb act.* to impregnate with hops, to put hops into beer.

Hops, plur. of *hop* [hopes, Du. hoppen, Ger. *hoblon*, Sp. *houblon*, Fr. *lupulus*, Lat.] a plant with a creeping root. The leaves are rough, augular, and conjugated; the ſtalks climb and twiſt about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants. The male flower has no petals; the female plants have their flowers collected into ſquamoſe heads, which grow in bunches: from each of the leafy ſcales is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a ſingle roundiſh ſeed. *Miller.* It is an ingredient uſually boiled in beer, to ſtrengthen and keep it from ſowring.

To Hope, *verb act.* [hopian, Sax. hoppen, Du. haapen, O. and L. Ger. hoffen, H. Ger. haabe, Dan. hoppa, Su.] 1. To live in expectation of ſome good. *Hope* for good ſucceſs. *Taylor.* 2. To place confidence in futurity, to truſt. He ſhall ſtrengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord. *Pſalms.*

To Hope, *verb act.* to expect, to wait for with deſire. And *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

Hope [hopa, Sax. hoppa, Su. hope, Du. haapnung, O. and L. Ger. hoffnung, H. Ger.] 1. Expectation of ſome good indulged with pleaſure. 2. Aſſiſtance, truſt, confidence in a future event, or the future conduct of any body. Bleſſed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 3. That which gives hope, that on which the hopes are fixt, as an agent by which ſomething deſired may be effected. Forty truncheoneers draw to her ſuccour, the *hope* of the ſtrand where ſhe was quarter'd. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The object of hope. Such was his care, his *hope*, and his delight. *Dryden.*

If it were not for Hope, the heart would break.

Lat. *Spes alunt exules:* Or, *Spes ſervat afflictos.* Gr. Ανηρ ατυχων σωζεται ταις ελπισι.

Lat. *Spes bona dat vires, animum quoque ſpes bona firmat.*
Vivere ſpe vidi, qui moriturus erat.

We ſay, however, in another proverb:

He that lives on Hope, has a ſlender diet.

Lat. *Qui ſpe aluntur, pendent, non vivunt.*

The beſt is to follow another proverb:

Hope well, and have well.

That is, Let your hopes be grounded on reaſon: hope for nothing but what is good, juſt, and what, at leaſt, there is a reaſonable probability of obtaining; and then you have a reaſonable expectation.

Ho'peful, *adj.* [hopeꝼul, Sax.] 1. Affording ground of hopes, promiſing, likely to anſwer expectation. A moſt *hopeful* young prince. *Bacon.* 2. Full of expectation of ſucceſs. This ſenſe is almoſt confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers. Men of their own natural inclination, *hopeful* and ſtrongly concerted. *Hooker.*

Ho'pefully, *adv.* [of *hopeful*] 1. In ſuch a manner as to raiſe hope, promiſcuouſly. Ready to renew the war, and to proſecute it *hopefully*. *Clarendon.* 2. With hope, without deſpair. This ſenſe is rare. We may *hopefully* expect a conſiderable enlargement of the hiſtory of nature. *Glanville.*

Ho'pefulness [of *hopeful*] a quality that affords grounds to hope for ſome benefit, likelihood to ſucceed, promiſe of good. Certain ſignatures of *hopefulneſs* or characters. *Wotton.*

Ho'peless [hopeleaꝼ, Sax.] 1. Not affording ground to hope, promiſing nothing pleaſing. The *hopeleſs* word of never to return. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Being without hope, or pleaſing expectation. Immoderate and *hopeleſs* lamentation. *Hooker.*

Ho'per [of *hope*] one that hopes, or has pleaſing expectations. *Swift.*

Ho'pingly, *adv.* [of *hoping*] with hope or expectation of good. *Hammond.*

Ho'plomachi, Gr. [with the antients] a ſort of gladiators who fought in armor, either *cap-a-pee*, or only with a caſk and cuiraſs.

Ho'plochrism [of οπλον, a weapon, and χρισμα, Gr. ſalve] weapon-ſalve.

Ho'pper [ſo called, becauſe it is always hopping, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the ſame reaſon, *tremie*, or *tremue*. *Johnſon*] 1. The open and wooden frame or trough of a corn-mill, into which the corn is put to be ground. *Grew.* 2. A baſket for carrying ſeed. *Ainſworth.* 3. [From *hop*] he who hops or jumps on one leg. *Ainſ.*

Hopper-*Arſ'd*, having the buttocks or hips ſtanding out more than is common.

Hoppers [commonly calld *Scotch hoppers*] a ſort of play, in which the actor hops on one leg.

To Ho'pple *an Horſe*, *verb act.* [prob. of *copulo*, Lat. to couple] to tie his feet with a rope.

Ho'ræ, Lat. [hours] are perſonified by the poets, and made goddeſſes, the daughters of Jupiter and Themis, nurſes to Venus, and perpetual companions of the graces. They are ſaid, by Homer, to have the keeping of the gate of heaven committed to them, and that they could make fair or cloudy weather when they pleaſed.

Ho'ral, *adj.* [*hora*, Lat.] relating to the hour.

If the *horal* orbit ceaſes,
The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

Ho'rariness [of *horarius*, Lat. *horaire*, Fr.] horary, or hourly quality.

Ho'rary, *adj.* [*horaire*, Fr. *orario*, It. *horarius*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to hours. An *horary* queſtion. *Tatler.* 2. Continuing for an hour. *Horary* or ſoon decaying fruits of ſummer. *Brown.*

Hord, or Horde. 1. A clan, a company or body of wandring people (as of the Tartars) who have no ſettled abode or habitation. Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful ſweep. *Thompſon.* 2. A ſort of village of fifty or ſixty tents, with an open place in the middle.

Hord [hoꞃd, Sax. hord, or hoard, Dan. hort, Teut.] a hord, a ſtorehouſe, a treaſury; alſo what is laid up there. This is commonly written hoard.

To Hord [hoꞃdan, Sax.] to lay up money, *&c.* See Hoard.

Horda'ceous [*hordaceus*, of *hordeum*, Lat. barley] made of barley.

Hordea'tum [from *hordeum*, Lat. barley; with phyſicians] a liquid medicine made of barley beaten and boiled, *&c.*

Hordeo'tum, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a ſmall puſh or ſwelling growing in the eye-brows; ſo named from its reſemblance to barley-corns.

Horde'rium, barb. Lat. [old records] a hord, treaſury, or ſtorehouſe.

Hordica'lia, or Hordici'dia [of *horda*, Lat. a cow with calf] a Roman feſtival, wherein they ſacrificed cattle big with young.

Hore'hound, an herb. See Hoarhound.

Hori'zon, Fr. [*orizonte*, It. *horizónte*, Sp. οριζον, or οριζων, of οριζω, Gr. to terminate, limit, or bound; it is falſely pronounced *hórizon* by Shakeſpeare] that great circle that divides the heavens and earth into two parts or hemiſpheres, diſtinguiſhing the upper from the lower. It is either ſenſible or apparent, rational or true.

Apparent Horizon [with aſtronomers] is that circle of the heavens which bounds the ſight of any perſon; who being placed either in a large plain, or in the ſea, looks round about, and by which the earth and heavens ſeem to be joined, as it were, with a kind of incloſure, the ſame as ſenſible or viſible horizon.

Rational, *Real*, or *True* Horizon [with aſtronomers] is a circle which encompaſſes the earth exactly in the middle, and whoſe poles are the zenith and nadir, which are the two points; the one exactly over our head, and the other under our feet.

Horizon *on a Globe*, &c. a broad wooden circle encompaſſing it about, and repreſenting the natural horizon.

Oblique Horizon, is that which cuts the equator obliquely.

Parallel Horizon, is that where the pole of the world is the zenith, or that which is either in the equator, or parallel to it.

Right Horizon, is that which cuts the equator at right angles.

The ſenſible or apparent Horizon [with aſtronomers] is that circle, which limits our ſight, and may be conceived to be made by ſome great plain, or the ſurface of the ſea.

It divides the heavens and earth into two parts; the one light, and the other dark; which are ſometimes greater or leſſer, according to the condition of the place, *&c.*

Horizo'ntal, *adj.* [Fr. and Sp. *orizontale*, It. *horizontalis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the horizon. 2. Near the horizon. Looks through the *horizontal* miſty air. *Milton.* 3. Parallel to the horizon, being on a level. An obeliſk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal* about it. *Brown.*

Horizontal *Dial*, is one drawn on a plane parallel to the horizon.

Horizontal *Line*, any line drawn upon a plane parallel to the horizon.

Horizontal *Plane*, is that which is parallel to the horizon of the place.

Horizontal *Plane* [in perſpective] is a plane parallel to the horizon, paſſing through the eye, and cutting the perſpective plane at right angles.

Horizontal *Projection*, a projection of the ſphere in arches of circles, wherein the ſphere is preſſed into the plane of the horizon, and the meridians and parallels of the ſphere deſcribed on it.

Horizontal *Range* [with gunners] is the level range of a piece of ordnance; being the line it deſcribes parallel to the horizon, or the horizontal line.

Horizontal *Shelters* [in gardening] are defences over fruits, parallel to the horizon, as tiles, boards, *&c.* fixed to walls over tender fruits, to preſerve them from blaſts, froſts, *&c.*

Horizontal *Superficies* [in fortification] the plain field which lies upon a level, without any riſing or ſinking.

Horizo'ntally, *adv.* [of *horizontal*, *horizontalement*, Fr.] in a direction parallel to the horizon. *Brown.*

Horn [hoꞃn, Sax. horn, Du. Ger. and Su. haurn, Goth.] 1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of ſome graminivorous quadrupeds, and ſerve them for defenſive weapons. 2. An inſtrument of wind muſic made of horn. 3. The extremity of the waxing or waining moon, as mentioned by the poets. 4. The feelers of a ſnail. Whence the proverb, *to pull in the horns*, to repreſs or refrain one's ardor. The tender *horns* of cockle ſnails. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. A drinking cup made of horn. 6. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me; I'll be *horn* mad. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. *Horn-mad*; perhaps mad as a cuckold. See the 6th ſenſe

Horn *Beam, ſubſt.* [from *horn*, and boem, Du. a tree, from the hardneſs of the timber] a ſort of tree. It hath leaves like the elm or beech tree; the katkins are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree, and the outward ſhell of the fruit is winged. This tree was formerly much uſed in hedges for wilderneſſes and orangeries; the timber is very tough and inflexible. *Miller.*

Horna´gium, barb. Lat. the ſame as horn-geld.

Ho´rn-beak, or Ho´rn-fish, *ſubſt.* a ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Horn-*Beam Pollengers*, trees which have been lopped, of about twenty years growth.

Horn-book [of *horn* and *book*] the firſt book for children, in which the alphabet is covered with tranſparent horn.

Ho´rned, *adj.* [of *horn*] furniſhed with horns. Their *horned* fronts. *Spenſer.*

Ho´rner [of *horn*] one that works and ſells horns. *Grew.*

Ho´rnet [hyꞃneꞇꞇe, Sax. *q. d.* horned, hornise, Ger.] an inſect or fly, that is large, ſtrong and ſtinging; it makes its neſt in hollow trees. *Mortimer.*

Horn-fly, an American inſect.

Ho´rn-foot [of *horn* and *foot*] hoofed. *Hornfoot* horſes. *Hakewell.*

Horn-geld, a tax on all manner of horned beaſts feeding within the bounds of a foreſt.

Horn-owl, a bird, a ſpecies of the owl. *Ainſworth.*

Shoeing Horn, a horn for drawing on a tight ſhoe.

Shoeing Horn, a fond lover, drilled on by a coquet to draw on others.

Ho´rnpipe [of *horn* and *pipe*] a country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *Johnſon.* The Derbyſhire *hornpipe.* *Tatler.*

Ho´rnstone, a kind of blue ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

Ho´rn-work [in fortification] an outwork which advances towards the field, carrying two demi-baſtions in the form of horns in the forepart, a ſort of angular fortification.

Horn *with Horn* [in old law] the feeding together of horned beaſts that are allowed to run upon the ſame common

Ho´rncastle, a market town of Lincolnſhire, 122 miles from London.

Horndon *on the Hill*, a market town of Eſſex, 25 miles from London.

Ho´rnsey, a market town of the eaſt riding of Yorkſhire, 170 miles from London.

Ho´rny, *adj.* [of *horn*] 1. Of the nature of horn, hard as horn, callous. His *horny* fiſt. *Dryden.* 2. Made of horn. 3. Reſembling horn. Encompaſſed with a kind of *horny* ſubſtance. *Addiſon.*

Ho´rodix, *ſubſt.* Gr. [of ωρα and δειξις, Gr. a ſhew] an inſtrument or machine to indicate the paſſing away of time.

Horo´graphy [*horographie*, Fr. of ωρη, and γραφω, Gr. to write, *&c.*] the art of making and conſtructing dials; alſo an account of the hours.

Ho´rologe, or Ho´rology [*horloge*, Fr. *orologio*, It. *horologium*, Lat. of ωρολογειον, Gr.] a dial, clock or watch; any inſtrument that tells the hour. He'll watch the *horologe.* *Shakeſpeare.* Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies.* *Brown.*

Horolo´gical, *adj.* [*horologicus*, Lat. of ωρολογικος, Gr.] pertaining to a dial, clock, *&c.*

Horologio´grapher [of ωρολογειον, an inſtrument or machine that ſhews the hours or time of the day, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a maker of dials, clocks or inſtruments to ſhew the time of the day.

Horologio´graphy [of ωρολογειον and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] the art of clock-making, or any other machine or inſtrument to ſhew the time; alſo a treatiſe about it.

Horo´metry [of ωρα and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] the art of meaſuring time by hours, *&c.* *Brown.*

Horo´pter [in optics] is a right line drawn through the point, where the two optic axes meet, parallel to that which joins the two eyes, or the two pupils.

Horo´scopan, *adj.* pertaining to an horoſcope.

Ho´roscope [*oroſcopo*, It. *horoſcopus*, Lat ωροσκοπος, Gr.] is the degree of the aſcendant, or ſtar riſing above the horizon, at any certain time when a prediction is to be made concerning a future event; as the fortune of a perſon then born, *&c.* the configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. That one *horoſcope* or conjunction which is found at his birth. *Brown.*

Lunar Horoscope [in aſtronomy] is the point which the moon iſſues out when the ſun is in the aſcending point.

Horo´scopist [of *horoſcopus*, Lat. of ωροσκοπος, Gr.] one who obſerves horoſcopes, or the degree of the aſcendant, or the ſtar aſcending above the horizon, at the moment an aſtrological figure or ſcheme is made; an aſtrologer.

Horre´ndous [*horrendus*, Lat.] horrible, horrid.

Ho´rrible, Fr. and Sp. [*orribile*, It. *horribilis*, Lat.] hideous, ghaſtly, frightful, enormous. The moſt *horrible* to human apprehenſion. *South.*

Ho´rribleness [of *horrible* and *neſs*] dreadfulneſs, terribleneſs, *&c.*

Horribi´lity [*horribilitas*, Lat.] great terror or fear.

Ho´rribly, *adv.* [of *horrible*] 1. Hidiouſly, frightfully. *Horribly* loud. *Milton.* 2. To a dreadful degree. *Horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

Ho´rrid [*horridus*, Lat.] 1. Dreadful, terrible, ſhocking. *Horrid* hell. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Shocking, offenſive, unpleaſing. In woman's cant. Already hear the *horrid* things they ſay. *Pope.* 3. Rough, ruggid. *Horrid* with fern. *Dryden.*

Ho´rridly, *adv.* [of *horrid*] dreadfully, terribly.

Ho´rridness [of *horrid*] horribleneſs, hideouſneſs, enormity. *Horridneſs* of the fact. *Hammond.*

Horri´ferous [*horrifer*, Lat.] bringing horror.

Horri´fic [*horrificus*, Lat.] cauſing dread, fear, trembling, *&c.* His jaws *horrific.* *Thomſon.*

Horri´fica *Febris* [with phyſicians] a fever that cauſes the patient to fall into ſhaking fits, and an horrible agony; the ſame as *phricodes.*

Horri´sonous [*horriſonus*, Lat.] ſounding dreadfully.

Ho´rrour [in medicine] a ſhivering or trembling of the ſkin over the whole body, with a chilneſs after it.

Ho´rror, or Ho´rrour [*horreur*, Fr. *orrore*, It. *horror*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. Such an exceſs of fear as makes a perſon tremble, terror mixed with deteſtation, both ſtrong. A trembling *horror* in our ſouls we find. *Davies.* 2. Gloom, drearineſs. And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.* 3. [With phyſicians] the ſhuddering or quivering which precedes the fit of an ague, a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking. *Quincy.*

Hors *de ſon fee* [in law] an exception to quaſh an action brought for rent iſſuing out of certain lands, by one who pretends to be lord; or for ſome cuſtom or ſervices

Horse [hoꞃꞅ, Sax. hors, Su. horſʒ, Teut. froſe, Ger.] 1. A Neighing quadruped, uſed in war, and for draught and carriage. 2. It is uſed in the plural ſenſe but with a ſingular termination, for horſes, horſemen, or cavalry. Twenty five thouſand *horſe* and foot. *Bacon.* 3. Something upon which another thing is ſupported; as, a *horſe* for drying of linen. 4. A wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment, with their hands tied, and muſkets faſtened to their heels; it is ſometimes called a timber mare. 5. When joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe; as, a *horſe-face*; a face, of which the features are large and indelicate. 6. An horſe is an emblem of war, ſtrength, and ſwiftneſs.

It is a good Horse that never ſtumbles.

This proverb intimates to us, that there is no creature but has made ſome falſe ſtep or other; that there is no perſon in the world without his weak ſide; and therefore pleads a pardon for miſtakes, either in converſation or action, and puts a check upon intemperate mockery, or uncharitable cenſure.

Fr. *Il n'y a bon cheval, qui ne bronche.*

They can't ſet their Horses together.

That is, they can't agree.

I'll get the Horse or loſe the ſaddle.

That is, I'll get all, or loſe all.

Horse [in a ſhip] a rope made faſt to one of the ſhrowds, having a dead man's eye at the end, through which the pendant of the ſpritſail ſheet is reeved.

Horse [with carpenters] a piece of wood joined acroſs two other perpendicular ones, to ſupport the boards, planks, *&c.* which make bridges over ſmall rivers.

To Horse, to cover a mare, as a ſtallion does; alſo at ſchool, to take up a boy to be whipp'd.

Ho´rse-back [hoꞃꞅbæc, Sax.] the ſeat of the rider, the ſtate of ſitting upon an horſe.

Horse-bean [of *horſe* and *bean*] a ſmall bean uſually given to horſes. *Mortimer.*

Ho´rse-block [of *horſe* and *block*] a block on which they mount a horſe.

Ho´rse-boat, a boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

Ho´rse-boy [of *horſe* and *boy*] a boy employed in dreſſing horſes, a ſtable boy. *Knolles.*

Ho´rse-breaker [of *horſe* and *break*] one who breaks or tames horſes to the ſaddle. *Creech.*

Horse-chesnut [of *horſe* and *cheſnut*] a plant. It hath digitated leaves; the flowers are of an anomalous figure, and there are male and female upon the ſame ſpike; the female flowers are ſucceeded by nuts which grow in green prickly huſks. *Miller.*

Horse-courser [of *horſe* and *courſer*. Junius derives it from *horſe* and *coſe*; an old Scotch word which ſignifies to change; and it ſhould therefore, he thinks, be written *horſecoſer*. The word now uſed in Scotland is *horſecouper*, to denote a jockey, ſeller, or rather changer of horſes. It may well be derived from *courſe*, as he that ſells horſes may be ſuppoſed to courſe or exerciſe them. *Johnſon*] 1. One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race. 2. A dealer in horſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ho´rse-crab [of *horſe* and *crab*] a ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Horse-cucumber [of *horſe* and *cucumber*] a plant. The large green cucumber, and the beſt for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*

Ho´rse-dung [of *horſe* and *dung*] the excrements of horſes.

Horse-emmet [of *horſe* and *emmet*] an ant of a large kind.

Horse-flesh [of *horſe* and *fleſh*] the fleſh of horſes.

Horse-fly [of *horſe* and *fly*] a fly that ſtings horſes and ſucks their blood.

Horse-foot, an herb, the ſame with coltsfoot. *Ainſworth.*

Horse-hair [of *horſe* and *hair*] the hair of horſes.

Horse-heel, an herb. *Ainſworth.*

Horse-knobs, heads of knap weed.

Horse-laugh [of *horſe* and *laugh*] a rude violent loud laugh. *Pope.*

Horse-leech [of *horſe* and *leech*] 1. A large leech that bites horſes. *Proverbs.* 2. A farrier. *Ainſworth.*

Horse *Leechery*, the art of curing horſes of diſeaſes.

Horse-litter [of *horſe* and *litter*] a carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, in which the perſon carried lyes along. 2 *Maccabees.*

Ho´rseman [of *horſe* and *man*] 1. One ſkilled in riding, a good rider. *Dryden.* 2. One that ſerves in war on horſeback. Six-pence a day to a *horſeman.* *Arbuthnot.* 3. A rider, a man on horſeback. A *horſeman*'s coat. *Prior.*

Ho´rsemanship [of *horſeman*] the art of riding or managing horſes.

Horse-marten, a ſort of large bee. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEMATCH, a bird. *Ainſworth.*

HORSE-MEASURE, a meaſuring rod, divided into hands and inches, for meaſuring the height of horſes.

HORSE-MEAT [of *horſe* and *meat*] provender for horſes. *Bacon.*

HORSE-MINT, a large coarſe mint.

HORSE-MUSCLE, a large ſort of muſcle. *Bacon.*

HORSE-PLAY [of *horſe* and *play*] coarſe, rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*

HORSE-POND [of *horſe* and *pond*] a pond for horſes.

HO'RSERACE [of *horſe* and *race*] a match of horſes in running. *Addiſon.*

HORSE-RADISH [of *horſe* and *radiſh*] a root acrid and biting, a ſpecies of ſcurvy-graſs.

HORSE-SHOE [of *horſe* and *ſhoe*] 1. A plate of iron fitted and nailed to horſes feet 2. An herb. *Ainſworth.* 3. [In fortification] a work ſometimes of a round ſometimes of an oval figure, raiſed in the ditch of a marſhy place, or in low grounds, and bordered with a breaſt-work.

HORSE-SHOE-HEAD, a diſeaſe in infants, wherein the ſutures of the head are too open.

HORSE *Twitchers* [among the farriers] an inſtrument to hold an unruly horſe by the noſtrils.

HORSE-STEALER [of *horſe* and *ſteal*] a thief who takes away horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HORSE-TAIL, a plant

HORSE-TONGUE, an herb. *Ainſworth.*

HORSE-WAY [of *horſe* and *way*] a broad way by which horſes may travel. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'RSHAM, a borough town of Suſſex, 35 miles from London; ſo called from Horſa, brother to Hengiſt the Saxon. It ſends two members to parliament.

HO'RTA, Lat. [of *hortor*, Lat. to exhort] a goddeſs eſteemed by the Romans, who invited men to great enterprizes, and had a temple which ſtood always open.

HORTA'TION [*hortatio*, Lat.] the act of exhorting. A *hortatory* precept or encouragement.

HORTA'TIVE, or HORTATORY [*hortativus*, Lat.] pertaining to exhortation, encouraging; uſed of precepts, not of perſons; as, a *hartatory* ſpeech, not a *hortatory* ſpeaker.

HO'RTATIVE, *ſubſt.* [from *hortor*, Lat.] precept by which one invites or animates; exhortation.

HO'RTICULTURE [of *hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*, Lat. tillage] the art of gardening.

HORTICULTURE was repreſented by the ancients, in painting and ſculpture, by the goddeſs Flora, crowned with a garland of flowers, and holding up another in her hand, embraced by Pomona, having under her arm a horn of plenty, out of which fell all manner of fruit, holding in her hand a pruning knife.

HO'RTULAN, *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Lat.] pertaining to a garden or gardener. My *hortulan* kalendar. *Evelyn.*

HOSA'NNA [הושענא, Heb. *i. e.* ſave, we beſeech thee; ωσαννα, Gr.] a ſolemn exclamation of praiſe to God, uſed by the Jews, and eſpecially at the feaſt of tabernacles. The *hoſannas* and acclamations of the people. *Fides.*

HOSANNA *Rabbi*, a name the Jews give to the ſeventh day of the feaſt of tabernacles, in which the word *hoſanna* is often repeated in their prayers, &c.

HOSE [hoſa, Sax. hoſe, Du. O. and L. Ger. *hoſan*, Wel, *oſſan*, Erſe, *oſſanen*, plur. *chauſſe*, Fr.] 1. A ſtocking, coverings for the legs. 2. Breeches. Theſe men were bound in their coats, their *hoſen*, and their hats. *Daniel.*

HOSE *Huſk* [with botaniſts] a long round huſk within another.

HO'SIER [of *hoſe*] one who ſells ſtockings.

HO'SPITABLE [*hoſpitalier*, Fr. *oſpitale* It. *hoſpitabilis*, Lat.] uſing hoſpitality, friendly, courteous to ſtrangers.

HO'SPITABLENESS [of *hoſpitable*] hoſpitality, hoſpitable diſpoſition.

HO'SPITABLY, *adv.* [of *hoſpitable*] with hoſpitality, with kindneſs to ſtrangers. *Prior.*

HO'SPITAL [*hoſpitium*, Lat. *hôpital*, Fr. *ſpodale*, It. *hoſpedàl*, Sp.] 1. A houſe built for the entertainment and ſupport of the poor, ſick, lame. &c. To build an *hoſpital.* *Addiſon.* 2. A place for ſhelter or entertainment in general.

Which chuſing for that evening's *hoſpital*,
They thither marched. *Spenſer.*

HOSPITA'LITY [*hoſpitalité*, Fr. *oſpitalità*, It. *hoſpedalidàd*, Sp. *hoſpitalitas*, Lat.] the practice of entertaining and relieving ſtrangers.

HO'SPITALLER [*hoſpittallier*, Fr. *hoſpitalarius*, low Lat. *hoſpital*, Eng.] one reſiding in an hoſpital, who entertains and provides for poor people, travellers and ſtrangers. *Ayliffe.*

HO'SPITALLERS, an order of knights ſo called, becauſe they built an hoſpital at Jeruſalem, in which the pilgrims were received.

To HO'SPITATE *verb neut.* [*hoſpitor*, Lat.] to reſide under the roof of another. This *hoſpitates* with the living animal in the ſame ſhell. *Grew.*

HO'SPITICIDE [*hoſpiticida*, Lat.] one who murders his hoſt or entertainer; alſo the killing of a gueſt.

HO'SPODAR, a title of the princes of Moldavia and Walachia.

HOST [*hoſpes*, Lat. *hôte*, Fr. *oſte*, It. *hueſped*, Sp.] 1. One who gives entertainment to another. *Sidney.* 2. The landlord of an inn, an inn-keeper. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOST [of *hoſtia*, Lat. a ſacrifice, *hoſtie*, Fr. and Sp. *oſtia*, It. *hortia*, Port.] the conſecrated wafer in the Roman Catholic communion, the ſacrifice of the maſs.

HOST [*hoſtia*, Lat.] a victim or ſacrifice to the deity.

HOST [from *hoſtis*, Lat.] 1. An army of ſoldiers, numbers aſſembled in war, hoſtile forces. The numbers of our *hoſt.* *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Any great number. An *hoſt* of tongues. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOST, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To take up entertainment. The centrum where we *hoſt.* *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To encounter in battle.

That angel ſhould with angel war,
And in fierce *hoſtings* meet. *Milton.*

3. To review a body of men, to muſter. Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general *hoſtings.* *Spenſer.*

To reckon without one's HOST. See CHICKEN and BEER.

HO'STAGES [*otage*, Fr. *oſtaggio*, It. of *hoſpes*, Lat.] a perſon left as ſurety for the performance of the articles of a treaty, or of any conditions.

HO'STEL, or HO'STELRY, *ſubſt.* [*hoſtel*, *hoſtelene*, Fr.] an inn. *Ainſworth.*

HOSTELA'GIUM [in ancient deeds] a right which lords had to take lodging and entertainment in their tenants houſes.

HO'STELER [*hotelier*, Fr.] an inn-keeper.

HO'STERS, ſuch who take in lodgers.

HO'STESS [*hoſpita*, Lat. *hôteſſe*, Fr. *oteſſa*, It. *hueſpéda*, Sp.] the miſtreſs of an inn; alſo a female hoſt, a woman that gives entertainment. Be as kind an *hoſteſs* as you have been to me. *Dryden.*

The fairer the HOSTESS, the fouler the reckoning:

Fr. *Belle hôteſſe, mal pour la bourſe:* Or, *La belle hôteſſe augmente l'écot: (The beauty of the hoſteſs encreaſes the reckoning.)*

A pretty woman in the bar of a public houſe, makes many an unreaſonable bill paſs unexamined.

HOSTESS-SHIP [of *hoſteſs*] the character of an hoſteſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'STIA, Lat. [among the Romans] a ſacrifice for having obtained victory over enemies.

HO'STICIDE [*hoſticida*, Lat.] one who kills or beats his enemy.

HO'STILE [*oſtile*, It. *hoſtilis*, Lat.] enemy-like, pertaining to an enemy, adverſe, oppoſite. *Hoſtile* ſtrokes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'STILENESS [of *hoſtile*] hoſtility, the ſtate or practice of enemies.

HOSTILI'NA [among the Romans] a goddeſs who preſides over the corn when it ſhoots forth into ears.

HOSTI'LITY [*hoſtilité*, Fr. *oſtilità*, It. *hoſtilidad*, Sp. *hoſtilitas*, Lat.] the ſtate or practices of open enemies, oppoſition in war. *Hoſtility* being thus ſuſpended with France. *Hayward.*

HOSTILA'RIA [in old records] a room or place in religious houſes, where gueſts and ſtrangers were received.

HO'STING, *part. adj.* encountering in a hoſtile manner, fighting, warring. See To HOST.

HO'STLER [of *hoſtelier*, Fr. from *hoſtel*] one who looks after the ſtables, and has the care of horſes at an inn. *Spenſer.*

HO'STRY [corrupted from *hoſtelry*; *hotelerie*, Fr.] the place where horſes of gueſts are kept.

An *hoſtry* now for waggons, which before
Tall ſhips of burthen on its boſom bore. *Dryden.*

HOT [hot or hat, Sax. heet, Du. O. and L. Ger. heiſe, H. Ger.] 1. Having the power to cauſe the ſenſe of heat, fiery, contrary to cold, luſtful, lewd. The *hot*-blooded Gods. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Strongly affected by ſenſible qualities; in alluſion to dogs hunting. In *hot* ſcent of gain. *Dryden.* 3. Violent, furious, dangerous. One of the *hotteſt* ſervices and moſt dangerous aſſaults that hath been known. *Bacon.* 4. Ardent, vehement, paſſionate, precipitate. 5. Eager, keen in deſire. *Hot* in the purſuit of pleaſure. *Locke.* 6. Piquant, acrid.

HOT ſup, HOT ſwallow. See BREW.

HOT-*Beds* [in gardening] wooden frames filled with old horſe-dung, with a good coat of mould covered with glaſs doors, for raiſing tender plants early in the ſpring.

HOT-BRAINED [of *hot* and *brain*] violent, vehement, furious. *Dryden.*

HOTCH-POT, or HOTCH-POTCH, *ſubſt.* [huts-pot, Du. *haché en poche*, Fr. or *haché en pot*, Fr. as Camden has it, as being boiled up in a pot. Yet *hotchpotch* is now generally uſed] a mixture, a mingled haſh, fleſh cut into ſmall pieces, and ſtewed with herbs and roots. Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* of our tongue, and in effect brings the ſame rather to a Babelliſh confuſion than any one entire language. *Camden.* And hence, by way of metaphor, it ſignifies the putting together of lands for the equal diſtribution of them.

HOT-*Cockles* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] a play, in which one covers his eyes and gueſſes who ſtrikes him.

At *hot-cockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown. *Gay.*

HO'TEL-DIEU, Fr. the chief hoſpital of any city, in France, for ſick perſons.

HOT-*Shoots*, a compound of one third part of the ſmalleſt pit-coal, charcoal, &c. and mixing them together with loam, to be made into balls with urine, and dried for firing.

HO'TLY, *adv.* [of *hot*] 1. With heat, not coldly. 2. Violently, vehemently, ardently. *Hotly* purſued. *Sidney.* 3. Luſtfully. Voracious birds that *hotly* bill and breed. *Dryden.*

HOT-MOUTHED [of *hot* and *mouth*] headſtrong, ungovernable. Spoken of a horſe particularly. That *hot-mouth'd* beaſt that bears againſt the curb. *Dryden.*

HO'TNESS [of *hot*] heat; alſo paſſion, violence, fury.

HOTTS, or HUTTS [with cockers] round balls of leather faſtened to the ſharp ends of the ſpurs of fighting cocks, to prevent them from hurting one another in ſparring or breathing one another.

HO'T-HEADED [of *hot* and *head*] vehement, violent, paſſionate. *Arbuthnot.*

HOT-HOUSE [of *hot* and *houſe*] 1. A bagnio, a place to ſweat and cup in. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A brothel. *Ben Johnſon.* 3. A green-houſe or ſtove. *Miller.*

HO'TSPUR [of *hot* and *ſpur*] 1. One violent, paſſionate, heady and precipitate. Unquiet *hotſpurs.* *Burton.* 2. A kind of pea of quick growth. *Mortimer.*

HO'TSPURRED [of *hotſpur*] raſh, heady, vehement. *Hotſpurred* Harpalice in Virgil. *Peacham.*

HOVE, *pret.* of *to heave.* See To HEAVE.

HO'VEL [diminutive of horſe, Sax. a horſe] 1. A ſhed open on the ſides and covered over head, a covering or ſheltering of hurdles, &c. for cattle. Make a large *hovel* thatched over ſome quantity of ground. *Bacon.* 1. Any mean building, a poor cottage. Such ſorry *hovels* and ſheds as they build to inhabit. *Ray.*

To HO'VEL, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſhelter one in an hovel. To *hovel* thee with ſwine. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOVEN, *part. paſſ.* of *to heave.* *Tuſſer.* See To HEAVE.

To HO'VER, *verb neut.* [of hefian, Sax. to heave up, *hovio*, Wel. to hang over] 1. To flutter with ſpread wings, to hang over the head in the air, without flying off one way or other. Birds are *hovering* about the bridge. *Addiſon.* 2. To ſtand in ſuſpence or expectation. He *hovereth* in expectation of new worlds. *Spenſer.* 3. To wander about one place. So great an army *hovering* on the borders. *Addiſon.*

Hough [hoh, hoe, Sax.] 1. The joint of the hinder leg of a beaſt, the lower part of the thigh. 2. [*Hüe*, Fr.] an adz, a hoe. See Hoe. That a man by *houghs* and an ax could cut a God out of a tree. *Stillingfleet.*

To Hough, *verb act.* [howen, Ger.] 1. To cut the hough, to hamſtring. *Joſhua.* 2. To break clods of earth, to cut up with a hough or hoe. 3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See To Hawk. Neither could we *hough* or ſpit from us. *Grew.*

Hough, or How, at the beginning of a name, is an intimation that the place is of low ſituation, as ***Holland*** in Lincolnſhire, which is the ſame as *Howland.*

Hough-*Bonny* [in horſes] A hard round ſwelling or tumour, growing upon the tip of the hough or hoof.

Hou'let [*bouletee*, Fr.] a little owl; the vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern countries retain it, the latter calling it *gennyboulet.*

Hoult, *ſubſt.* [holt, Sax.] a ſmall wood: obſolete. The wind in *boults* and ſhady greaves. *Fairfax.*

Hou'lsworthy, a market town of Devonſhire, on the river Tamar, near the borders of Cornwall, 194 miles from London.

Hound [hunde, Sax. and Scottiſh, hondt, Du. hund, Ger. Dan. and Su. which, however, ſignify *any ſort of dog.* Caſaubon derives it, without neceſſity, of κυνίδιον, Gr.] a dog for hunting.

To Hound *verb act.* 1. To hunt, to purſue in general. If the wolves had been *bounded* by tygers, they ſhould have worried them. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. *To hound a Stag* [a hunting term] to ſet the dogs at him. As he who only lets looſe a greyhound out of the ſlip, is ſaid to *bound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

Hou'ndfish, a ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Hounds [in a ſhip] are holes in the cheeks at the top of the maſt, to which the ties run to hoiſe the yards.

Hound's-tongue [*cynogloſſum*, Lat.] an herb. The cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf and the flower two, and is fennel-ſhaped. The pointal changes into a fruit containing a flat ſeed. *Miller.*

Hound-tree, a ſort of tree. *Ainſworth.*

Houp [*upupa*, Lat.] the puet. *Ainſworth.* See Hoop.

Hour [uyr, Du. uhr, Ger. *ora*, It. *heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.] 1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the ſpace of ſixty minutes. 2. A particular time. The *hour* of death. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The time as marked by the clock. A genteel man who kept good *hours. Tatler.*

Hour *Lines* [on a dial] are lines which ariſe from the interſection of the dial-plane, with the ſeveral planes of the hour-circles.

Hour *Circles* [with aſtronomers] great circles meeting in the poles of the world, and croſſing the equinoctial at right angles, dividing it into twenty-four equal parts.

Aſtronomical Hour [*hora*, Lat. *heur*, Fr. ωρα, of ωριζειν, Gr. to bound, limit, or divide, becauſe it divides the day] is the twenty-fourth part of a natural day, and contains ſixty minutes, and each minute ſixty ſeconds, *&c.* which hours always begin at the meridian, and are reckoned from noon to noon.

Babyloniſh Hours, are begun to be accounted from the horizon at the ſun's riſing, and are reckoned on for twenty-four hours, till his riſing again.

Jewiſh Hours, are one twelfth part of the day, or night, reckoned from the ſun-riſing to the ſun-ſetting (whether the days or nights be longer or ſhorter) which are called, in ſcripture, the firſt, ſecond, or third hours, *&c.* of the day, or night; as appears from Math. xx. 1—5. I ſpeak of the DAY, as oppoſed to NIGHT. But the *Jews* in general began the *nyethemer*, or ſpace of time containing 24 hours from the *evening* of the preceding day, conformable to thoſe words of *Moſes*, "And the evening and the morning was the firſt day." And accordingly we find they open their *ſabbath worſhip* not on the morning of the 7th day, but on the *evening* of the ſixth.

N. B. St. *John*, who wrote his *goſpel* the laſt of all, and when chriſtianity had now made a conſiderable ſpread in the *gentile* world, makes uſe of the *Roman* computation, which began (like ours) at midnight. And accordingly, it being about *ſix* in the morning when *Pilate* had that ſtruggle with the Jews, before he delivered up Chriſt into their hands, it might be about our *nine* (*i. e.* what St. Mark calls the 3d hour of the day) when they crucified him *without the gates.* And this reconciles what otherwiſe might ſeem to be a contradiction in the two goſpels, as touching the time of our Saviour's ſuffering. See Mark xv. 25. John xix. 14. and Matthew xx. 1—5. compared.

European Hours, are equal hours reckoned from midnight twelve hours, from thence to noon, and twelve from noon to midnight.

Italian Hours, are reckoned after the manner of the Babyloniſh hours, only they begin at the ſun's ſetting, inſtead of its riſing.

Forty Hours *of Prayer* [with Roman catholics] are public prayers continued for the ſpace of eight days ſucceſſively, and without intermiſſion, before the holy ſacrament, to obtain the aſſiſtance of heaven upon ſome important occaſion. On theſe occaſions, the ſacrament is expoſed forty hours.

Hour-*Grunters*, old watchmen. A cant word.

Hour-glass [of *hour* and *glaſs*] 1. A glaſs filled with ſand, which running through a narrow hole, marks the time. 2. Space of time. A manner of ſpeaking rather affected than elegant. Within the *hour-glaſs* of two months. *Bacon.*

Hou'rly, *adj.* [of *hour*] happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated. *Hourly* expectation. *Swift.*

Hourly, *adv.* frequently, every hour.

Hourly conceiv'd,
And *hourly* born. *Milton.*

Hour-plate [of *hour* and *plate*] the plate on which hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inſcribed, the dial-plate. *Locke.*

Hou'sage, money paid by carriers, *&c.* for laying up goods in a houſe.

House [hus, Sax. huys, Du. *huſe*, Scottiſh, huus, O. and L. Ger. and Dan. haus, H. Ger. hus, Teut. and Goth.] 1. A place to dwell in, a place wherein a man lives. 2. Any place of abode in general. From their hives and *houſes* driven away. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A place in which religious or ſtudious perſons live in common, a monaſtery, a college. A religious *houſe* in the city. *Addiſon.* 4. The manner of living, the table. He kept a miſerable *houſe. Swift.* 5. Family of anceſtors, deſcendants and kindred, race. The patrimonies of your *houſe. Dryden.* 6. A body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively conſidered. The major part of both *houſes. K. Charles.*

To bring an old House *over one's Head*, to bring one's ſelf into trouble.

House [with aſtrologers] a twelfth part of the heavens, the ſtation of a planet in the heavens aſtrologically conſidered. The celeſtial *houſes. Stillingfleet.*

House-*Botet* [husebote, Sax.] an allowance of timber out of the lord's wood, to repair, *&c.* a tenant's houſe.

House-breaker [of *houſe* and *break*] one who makes his way into a houſe to ſteal, a burglar. *L'Eſtrange.*

House-breaking, *ſubſt.* [of *houſe* and *break*] burglary. *Swift.*

House-dog [of *houſe* and *dog*] a maſtiff kept to guard a houſe. *Addiſon.*

House-leek, an herb. The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a roſe; it turns to a fruit compoſed of many ſeed-veſſels, reſembling huſks, which are collected into a kind of head, and full of ſmall ſeeds. The ſpecies are ſix. *Miller.*

House-wa'rming, *ſubſt.* [of *houſe* and *warm*] a meeting of friends to eat and drink at an houſe newly inhabited or entered into.

House-wife [hus-wif, Sax. This is now frequently written *huſwife* or *huſſy.*] 1. The miſtreſs of a family. A good *houſewife. Spenſer.* 2. A woman of good œconomy in houſhold affairs. A bad *houſewife. Spenſer.* 3. One ſkilled in female buſineſs. She made him as good a *houſewife* as herſelf; he could preſerve apricots, and make jellies. *Addiſon.*

Hou'sing, *ſubſt.* [of *houſe*] 1. Quantity of inhabited buildings. The increaſe of *houſing. Graunt.* 2. [*Houſeau, houſes*, or *houſſes*, Fr.] a horſe-cloth, a piece of cloth worn about and behind the ſaddle.

Housing [with bricklayers] a term uſed when a tile or brick is warped or caſt crooked or hollow in burning, the ſay ſuch a brick or tile is *houſing.*

Hou'sholder [of *houſhold*] a maſter of a houſe or family. *St. Matthew.*

Hou'shold-*Stuff* [of *houſhold* and *ſtuff*] furniture of an houſe, utenſils proper for a family. Coſtly *houſhold-ſtuff. Bacon.*

House-keeper [of *houſe* and *keep*] 1. A houſe-holder, a maſter of a family. *Houſe-keepers* and ſubſtantial tradeſmen. *Locke.* 2. One who lives in plenty. Apter to applaud *houſe keepers* than houſe-raiſers. *Wotton.* 3. One who lives much at home. You are manifeſt *houſe-keepers. Shakeſpeare.* 4. A woman ſervant that has care of a family, and ſuperintends the other maid-ſervants. The old *houſe-keeper. Swift.* 5. A houſe-dog. Diſtinguiſh the *houſe-keeper*, the hunter. *Shakeſpeare.*

House-keeping, *ſubſt.* hoſpitality, liberal and plentiful table. The old *houſekeeping* of an Engliſh nobleman. *Prior.*

To House, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To give houſe-room for any perſon or thing, to bring cattle into the houſe, to harbour, to admit to reſidence. To *houſe* all the helots. *Spenſer.* 2. To ſhelter, to keep under a roof. We *houſe* hot country plants. *Bacon.*

To House, *verb neut.* to take ſhelter, to reſide. Ne ſuffer it to *houſe* there. *Spenſer.* 2. To have an aſtrological ſtation in the heavens. I *houſing* in the lion's hateful ſign. *Dryden.*

Housed-*In* [with ſhipwrights] is when a ſhip, after the breadth of her bearing, is brought in too narrow to her upper works.

Hou'sel [husel, Sax. of hunſla, Goth. a ſacrifice, or *hoſtia*, diminut. *hoſtiola*, Lat.] the euchariſt or ſacrament.

To Housel, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to give or receive the ſacrament. Both the verb and ſubſtantive are obſolete.

Hou'seless [of *houſe*] being without abode, wanting habitation. This hungry, *houſeleſs*, ſuffering, dying Jeſus, fed many thouſands with five loaves and two fiſhes. *Weſt.*

House-maid [of *houſe* and *maid*] a maid employed to keep the houſe clean. *Swift.*

House-room [of *houſe* and *room*] *Dryden.*

House-snail, a ſort of ſnail.

Hou'shold [of *houſe* and *hold*; of hus, and healdan, Sax.] 1. A family living together. A little kingdom is a great *houſhold. Bacon.* 2. Family life, domeſtic management. Rich ſtuffs and ornaments of *houſhold. Shakeſpeare.* 3. It is uſed in the manner of an adjective to ſignify domeſtic, belonging to the family. Two of his *houſhold* ſervants. *Acts.*

Houshold *Days*, four ſolemn feſtivals in the year, when the king, after divine ſervice, offers a bezant of gold on the altar to God. Theſe days are Chriſtmas, Eaſter, Whitſunday, and All Saints.

Ho'usewifely, *adj.* [of *houſe-wife*] ſkilled in the practices becoming a houſewife.

Housewifely, *adv.* [of *houſe-wife*] with the œconomy of a houſewife.

Hou'swifery. 1. Domeſtic or female buſineſs, management becoming the miſtreſs of a family. To buſy herſelf about her *houſwifery. Spenſer.* 2. Good œconomy in managing the affairs of an houſe. The obligation of Chriſtian women to good *houſwifery. Taylor.*

Hou'sling, *adj.* [of *houſe*] provided for entertainment at firſt entrance into a houſe, houſewarming. The *houſling* fire. *Spenſer.*

Houss, *ſubſt.* [*houſeaux* or *houſes*, Fr.] covering of cloth laid over horſes, originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental; houſings. This word, though uſed by Dryden, I do not remember in any other place. *Johnſon.* The *houſs* and trappings of a beaſt. *Dryden.*

To Houst [heostan, Sax. hoeſten, Du. huſten, Ger.] to cough.

How, *adv.* [hu, Sax. hoe, Du. wo, L. Ger. wie, H. Ger.] 1. After what manner, to what degree. *How* long wilt thou refuſe to humble thyſelf. *Exodus.* 2. In what manner. 'Tis much in our power *how* to live. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. For what reaſon, from what cauſe. *How* chance the roſes there do fade ſo faſt? *Shakeſpeare.* 4. By what means. *How* is it thou haſt found it ſo quickly? *Geneſis.* 5. In what ſtate. For *how* ſhall I go up to my father? *Geneſis.* 6. It is uſed in a ſenſe noting proportion or correſpondence. So much the more dangerous, by *how* much the ſpirits were more active. *Hayward.* It is much uſed in exclamations. *How* are the mighty fallen! *Samuel.* 8. In an affirmative ſenſe, not eaſily explained, that ſo it is, that. Knowing *how* that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown. *Bacon.*

HOWBE'IT, or HOWBE', *adv.* [*how be it*] nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding, yet, however: now obſolete. *Howbe* I am but rude and borrel. *Spenſer.* *Howbeit* this wiſdom ſaveth them not. *Hooker.*

HOWD'YE [contracted from *how do ye.* In what ſtate is your health] a meſſage of civility. I now write no letters but of plain buſineſs or plain *howd'ye's. Pope.*

HOW, or HOE [with gardeners] a tool for cutting up weeds. See HOE.

To HOW, or dig up [*bouër*, Fr.] See To HOE.

To HOWT [*huër*, Fr.] to exclaim againſt or ridicule one; alſo to ſhout. See to HOUT.

How-*now?* What is the meaning of that?

HOWE'VER, or HOWSOE'VER, *adv.* [of *howſo*, and *ever*] 1. In whatſoever manner, in whatſoever degree. Higheſt agents deem'd *however* wiſe. *Milton.* 2. Yet, notwithſtanding, nevertheleſs. Several ranges of mountains which are, *however*, at ſo great a diſtance that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful proſpects. *Addiſon.* 3. Be it as it will, at all events, at leaſt. Freed from all, if it may be, *however*, from the greateſt evils. *Tillotſon.*

HO'WKER, a veſſel built like a pink, but maſted and rigged like a hoy.

To HOWL, *verb neut.* [huylen, Du. hyle, Dan. heulen, Ger. *hurler*, Fr. *ululo*, Lat.] 1. To cry like a wolf, dog, *&c.* 2. To utter cries in diſtreſs. New widows *howl. Shakeſpeare.* 3. To ſpeak with a belluine cry or tone.

> Go tell thy horrid tale
> To ſavages, and *howl* it out in deſerts. *A. Philips.*

4. It is uſed poetically of any noiſe loud and horrid.

HOWL, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The cry of a wolf or dog. The laſt *howls* of a dog. *Swift.* 2. The cry of a human creature, in horror.

> She raves, ſhe runs with a diſtracted pace,
> And fills with horrid *howls* the public place. *Dryden.*

To HOWL [with ſhipwrights] when the foot hooks of a ſhip are ſcarfed into the ground-timbers, and bolted, and the plank laid on up to the orlop, then they ſay, they begin to make their howl.

HO'WLET [of *howling*] a night-bird. See HOULET.

HOWSOE'VER. See HOWEVER.

To HOX, *verb act.* [hoȝ, Sax.] to hough, to hamſtring. With his ſword *hoxed* his horſe. *Knolles.*

HOY [prob. of hoogh, Du. high, or *hou*, O. Fr.] a ſmall bark, or a large boat with one deck. To define a barge and a *hoy*, which are between a boat and a ſhip, is hard. *Watts.*

HOYE, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, and ſubject to the elector of Hanover.

To HOZE *Dogs*, to cut off their claws or balls of their feet.

A HU'BBLE-*Bubble*, a device for ſmoaking tobacco through water, which makes a bubbling noiſe; alſo a perſon who ſpeaks ſo quick, as to be ſcarce intelligible, a talkative perſon, a rattle. A cant word.

HU'BBUB, *ſubſt.* [I know not the etymology, unleſs it be from *up up*, or *hobnob. Johnſon*] a tumult or uproar, a riot. In the *hubbub* of the firſt day there appeared nobody of name. *Clarendon.*

HU'CKABACK, a ſort of linen cloth that is woven ſo, as to be partly raiſed.

HU'CKLE-BACK'D [of huckend, Teut. bending, hocker, Ger. a bunch and *back. Johnſon*] crump-ſhouldered, having a bunch on the back.

HU'CKLE-BONE [prob. of hucken, Ger. to bend, or ſit down] the hip-bone.

HU'CKSTER, or HU'CKSTERER, *ſubſt.* [hock, Ger. a pedlar, hockſter, a ſhe-pedlar. *Johnſon*] 1. One who ſells goods or proviſions by retale, or in ſmall quantities, a pedlar. The being *huckſters* to ſuch vile merchandiſe. *Government of the Tongue.* Thoſe *huckſterers* or money-jobbers. *Swift.* 2. A trickiſh mean fellow. Now the ape wanted his *huckſter* man. *Spenſer.*

To HU'CKSTER, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to deal in petty bargains. They muſt pay a ſhilling for changing their piece into ſilver to ſome *huckſtering* fellow, who follows the trade. *Swift.*

To HU'DDLE, *verb act.* [hudeln, Ger. probably from *hood. Johnſon*] 1. To put or lay things up after a rough, confuſed manner, to throw together in confuſion. Our adverſary *huddling* ſeveral ſuppoſitions together. *Locke.* 2. To dreſs up cloſe, ſo as not to be diſcovered, to mobble. 3. To put on careleſly in a hurry. Her cloaths were *huddl'd* on by two. *Prior.* 4. To cover up in haſte. 5. To perform in a hurry. This is not a play *huddled* up in haſte. *Dryden.*

To HU'DDLE, *verb neut.* to come in a crowd, or in a hurry. They will run againſt things, and *huddling* forward fall from high places. *Brown.*

HU'DDLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a confuſion, a buſtle, a diſorder, a crowd. A *huddle* of words. *Glanville.*

HU'DSON's *Bay*, a large Mediterranean ſea in North America, ſituated between the latitude 51° and 63° N.

HUE [hæpe, heap, or hyep, Sax.] 1. Complexion, colour, dye. Three months have changed thrice their *hue. Spenſer.* 2. [*Huée*, Fr.] a clamour, a legal purſuit, an alarm given to the country.

HUE *and Cry* [of *huër* and *crier*, Fr. *i.e.* to ſhout or cry aloud] in ancient times, if a perſon who had been robbed, or any one in the company had been murdered, came to the next conſtable, ordering him to raiſe hue and cry, and make purſuit of the offender, deſcribing the perſon, and the way he was gone, the conſtable was obliged to call upon his pariſhioners to aid and aſſiſt him in ſeeking him; and not finding him, to give notice to the next conſtable, and he to the next, and ſo from one to another till he was apprehended, or to the ſea-ſide. In Scotland, this was performed by blowing an horn, and making an outcry after the offender. Immediately comes a *hue and cry* after a gang of thieves. *L'Eſtrange.*

HU'ER [*huer*, Fr. to cry] one whoſe buſineſs is to call to others. Directed by a balker or *huer. Carew.*

To HUFF, *verb act.* [from the noun, of heofan, Sax.] 1. To puff or blow, to ſwell. The diaphragm may eaſily be *huffed* up with air. *Grew.* 2. To hector, to treat with arrogance or brutality. 3. To give angry words to a perſon, to chide.

To HUFF, *verb neut.* to ſwell with indignation or pride, to bounce, to ſwagger, rant, or vapour. *Huffing* to cowards. *Roſcommon.*

HUFF [from *hove*, or *hoven*, ſwelled; he is huffed up by diſtempers. So in ſome provinces we ſtill ſay, the bread *huffs* up, when it begins to heave or ferment: *huff* therefore may be ferment. To be in a *huff*, is then to be in a ferment, as we now ſpeak. *Johnſon*] 1. A ſwaggering fellow, a bully, one ſwelled with a falſe opinion of his own value. Lewd, ſhallow-brained *huffs. South.* 2. Treatment with angry words, ſwell of arrogance. Wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. *L'Eſtrange.*

HU'FFER [of *huff*] one that huffs, a bluſterer, a bully. *Hudibras.*

HU'FFING, *part. adj.* [of to *huff*] vapouring, ranting, *&c.*

HU'FFISH, *adj.* [of *huff*] arrogant, hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY, *adv.* [of *huffiſh*] with arrogance, with hectoring bluſter.

HU'FFISHNESS [of *huffiſh*] petulance, noiſy ſwell and bluſter.

To HUG, or To HUGG, *verb act.* [heȝian, Sax. to hedge, to incloſe, hugghen, Du. to be tender of hoȝan, Sax. to embrace cloſe in the arms] 1. To preſs cloſe in an embrace. What would not he do now to *hug* the creature? *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To fondle, to treat with tenderneſs, to be pleaſed with a thing one's ſelf. We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names. *Glanville.* 3. To hold faſt. Age makes us moſt fondly *hug* and retain the good things of life. *Atterbury.*

HUG, or HUGG [from the verb] cloſe embrace.

A Corniſh HUG [with wreſtlers] is when one has his adverſary on his breaſt, and holds him faſt there.

HUGE [Minſhew derives it of *augero*, Lat. to increaſe; others of hefiȝ, Sax. weighty. *Johnſon.* from hoogh, H. Du.] 1. Very large, vaſt, immenſe. This ſpace of earth is ſo *huge. Abbot.* 2. Great, even to deformity or terribleneſs. A *huge* feeder. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'GELY, or HU'GEOUSLY. 1. Vaſtly, immenſely, enormouſly. Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the ſea? *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Very much, greatly. I am *hugely* bent to believe. *Swift.*

HU'GENESS [of *huge*] vaſtneſs, largeneſs, enormous bulk. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'GEOUS, very large.

HU'GGER *Mugger* [prob of hoȝan, Sax. hugghen, Du. and morker, Dan. darkneſs; corrupted perhaps from hugger mercker, or, *hug in the dark.* Morker, in Daniſh, is darkneſs; whence our *murky.* It is written by Sir Thomas More, *hoker moker. Hoker*, in Chaucer, is peeviſh, croſs-grained, of which *moker* may be only a ludicrous reduplication. Hooke is likewiſe in Ger. a corner, and *moky* is in Engliſh, dark. I know not how to determine. *Johnſon*] by-place, ſecrecy.

> Where-e'er th' in HUGGER-MUGGER lurk,
> I'll make them rue their handiwork.
> HUD. P. I. Cant. III. L. 267, 268.

HU'GUENOTE, Fr. a kind of kettle for a ſtove, or an earthen ſtove for a pot to boil on.

HU'GUENOTS [this name is variouſly derived by authors: Some derive it from *huc non venimus*, the beginning of the firſt proteſtation of the apologetical oration, made before cardinal Lotharingius, in the time of Francis II. of France. Du Verdier derives it of John Huſs, whoſe opinions they embraced; and *guenon*, an ape, *q. d.* John Huſs's apes. Others from Hugh Capet, whoſe right of ſucceſſion to the crown, the calviniſts maintained againſt the houſe of Guiſe. Others of Huguenot, a piece of money, a farthing in the time of Hugh Capet, *q. d.* not worth a farthing. Others of Hugon, a gate in the city of Tours, where they aſſembled when they firſt ſtirred. Paſquer derives it of Hugon, an imaginary ſpright, that the populace fancied ſtroled about in the night; and becauſe in the night they generally went to pray, they called them *huguenots*, i. e. diſciples of king Hugon] a nickname the papiſts give to the proteſtants in France. See CÆLICOLÆ.

HUGUENOTISM, the profeſſion or principles of the huguenots.

HU'GY, *adj.* vaſt, large, huge; ſee HUGE.

> This *hugy* rock one finger's force
> Apparently will move. *Carew.*

HUKE, *ſubſt.* [*huque*, Fr.] a cloak. A meſſenger in a rich *huke. Bacon.*

HULK [hulc, Sax. hulcke, Du. and L. Ger.] 1. A broad veſſel or ſort of ſhip for ſetttng in of maſts. 2. The body of a ſhip. You have not ſeen a *hulk* better ſtuff'd in the hold. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Any thing bulky or unweildy, a great lazy fellow. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland. The *hulk* Sir John. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HULK [with hunters] to take out the garbage of a hare or coney, to exenterate,

HULL [hulle, Teut. hulgan, Goth. to cover, *hule*, Scottiſh] the huſk of pulſe, chaff, *&c.* the outer covering; as, the *hull* of a nut covers the ſhell.

HULL, the body of a ſhip without rigging, the hulk. *Hull* and *hulk* are now confounded, but *hulk* ſeems originally to have ſignified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ſhip of burthen, heavy and bulky.

HULL [in geography] a large borough-town in the eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Hull. It has a large trade both inland and foreign, and ſends two members to parliament.

To HULL, *verb neut.* [ſea language] to float, to ride to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder. They ſaw ſomewhat come *hulling* to them. *L'Eſtrange.*

To lie a HULL [ſea language] a term uſed of a ſhip when ſhe takes all her ſails in, ſo that nothing is abroad but her maſts, yards, and rigging; and this is done either in a dead calm (that ſhe may not beat them againſt the maſts) or in a ſtorm, when ſhe cannot carry them.

HU'LLOCK [ſea word] a piece of miſſen ſail cut, and let looſe, to keep the ſhip's head to ſea in a ſtorm.

HU'LLY [of *hull*] full of hulls.

HU'LVER, *ſubſt.* holly. *Tuſſer.*

To HUM, *verb neut.* [hummen, Ger.] 1. To make the noiſe of bees. *Bacon.* 2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound. I heard a *humming. Shakeſpeare.* 3. To pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath. The man lay *humming*

ming and hawing. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. To ſing low. The muſical accents of the Indians to us are but inarticulate *hummings. Glanville.* 5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in public aſſemblies by a *hum*, about a century ago.

Hum [from the verb] 1. The noiſe of bees or inſects. The ſhard-born beetle with his drowſy *hums. Shakeſpeare.* 2. The noiſe of buſtling crowds. The buſy *hum* of men. *Milton.* 3. Any low, dull noiſe.

Who ſat the neareſt by the *hum* o'ercome
Slept faſt, the diſtant nodded to the *hum.* *Pope.*

4. A pauſe, with an inarticulate ſound. Theſe *hums* and haws. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. In Hudibras it ſeems uſed for *ham.*

His countrymen the Hums
Did ſtew their meat between their *hums*,
And the horſes backs o'er which they ſhaddle. *Hudibras.*

6. An expreſſion of applauſe. You hear a *hum* in the right place. *Spectator.*

Hum, *interj.* a ſound implying doubt and deliberation. See Sir Robert——*hum!* *Pope.*

Hu'man [*humain*, Fr. *umano*, It. *humáno*, Sp. of *humanus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to mankind. The higheſt of all *human* certainty. *Locke.* 2. Having the qualities or nature of man. Whether he be a *human* creature. *Swift.*

Human *Signs* [with aſtrologers] thoſe ſigns of the zodiac, which have a human ſhape, as Virgo, Aquarius, and half Sagittarius.

Huma'ne, *adj.* [*humaine*, Fr.] kind, civil, good-natured. It maketh men become *humane* and charitable. *Bacon.*

Huma'nely, *adv.* [of *humane*] affably, courteouſly, *&c.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Hu'manist [*humaniſte*, Fr. *umaniſta*, It.] one who is ſkilled in human learning, a grammarian, a philoſopher.

Huma'nities, *plur.* [of *humanity*, which ſee; *humaniores literæ*, Lat.] the ſtudy of the Greek and Latin tongue, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and the ancient poets, orators, and hiſtorians.

Huma'nity [*humanité*, Fr. *umanità*, It. *humanidàd*, Sp. of *humanitas*, Lat.] 1. The nature of man, or that which denotes him human. Reach not beyond *humanity. Sidney.* 2. The collective body of mankind. He is able to teach all *humanity. Glanville.* 3. Gentleneſs, courteſy, affability, mildneſs. The common offices of *humanity* and friendſhip. *Locke.* 4. Grammatical ſtudies, philology. See **Humanities**.

To **Hu'manize**, *verb act.* [*humaniſer*, Fr. *umanare*, It.] to civilize, to make tractable, gentle, or mild, to make ſuſceptive of benevolence or tenderneſs. To *humanize* our natures with compaſſion. *Addiſon.*

Hu'manized, *part. adj.* [*humaniſé*, Fr.] rendred humane, ſoftened.

Hu'mankind, *ſubſt.* [of *human* and *kind*] mankind, the race of man. A knowledge both of books and *humankind.* *Pope.*

Hu'manly, *adv.* [of *human*; *humaniter*, Lat. *humaniment*, Fr.] 1. After a human manner, after the notions of men, according to the power of men. *Humanly* ſpeaking. *Atterbury.* 2. Kindly, with good nature. This ſhould be *humanely.* Modeſtly bold and *humanly* ſevere. *Pope.*

Hu'manness [of *human*] humanity.

Hu'mber, a river of England formed by the Trent, Ouſe, and ſeveral other ſtreams united. It divides Yorkſhire from Lincolnſhire, and falls into the German ſea at Holderneſſe.

Hu'mbird [of *hum* and *bird*] the humming bird. The *humbird* not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown.*

To **Hu'mble**, *verb act.* [*humilier*, Fr. *umiliare*, It. *humillar*, Sp. *humilio*, Lat.] 1. To lower, to bring down from an height. The higheſt mountains may be *humbled* into valleys. *Hakewell.* 2. To make humble or ſubmiſſive, to make to bow down with humility. *Humble* yourſelves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 *Peter.* 3. To cruſh, to ſubdue, to mortify. To ſee him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation. *Addiſon.* 4. To make to condeſcend. He *humbles* himſelf to ſpeak to them. *Locke.*

Hu'mble, Fr. [*humile*, It. *humilde*, Sp. and Port. *humilis*, Lat.] 1. Low-minded, lowly, modeſt, not proud, not arrogant. *Humble* in our imperfections. *Taylor.* 2. Low, not high, not great. An *humble* roof, and an obſcure retreat. *Yalden.*

Hu'mble-bee [of *hum* and *bee*] a buzzing wild bee. The *humble-bees* and the tinderboxes. *Atterbury.*

Humblebe'e-eater, a fly that eats the humble-bee. *Ainſworth.*

Hu'mblemouthed [of *humble* and *mouth*] mild, meek. You are meek and *humblemouthed.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Hu'mbleness [of *humble*] humility, abſence of pride. With all ſubjected *humbleneſs* to thank her excellencies. *Sidney.*

Hu'mbler [of *humble*] one that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

Hu'mble-plant, a ſpecies of ſenſitive plant, ſo called, becauſe as ſoon as you touch it, it proſtrates itſelf on the ground, and in a ſhort time elevates itſelf again. *Mortimer.*

Hu'mbles, *ſubſt.* entrails of a deer.

Hu'mbless, *ſubſt.* [of *humble*] humbleneſs, humility. With meek *humbleſs* and afflicted mood. *Spenſer.*

Hu'mbly, *adv.* [of *humble*] 1. Without pride.

And praiſe thee for thy goodneſs paſt,
And *humbly* hope for more. *Addiſon.*

2. Without height, without elevation, with humility or ſubmiſſion.

Hu'mdrum, *adj.* [from *humdrone*, or *humming-drone. Johnſon*] dull, droniſh, ſtupid. An old *humdrum fellow.* *Addiſon.*

Hu'mect, *verb act.* [the ſame with *humectate*; which ſee] of a cool *humecting* quality. *Wiſeman.*

Humecta'ntia, Lat. [with phyſicians] moiſtening remedies, ſuch as are capable of inſinuating themſelves into the pores of the body.

To **Hume'ctate**, *verb act.* [*humecter*, Fr. *umettare*, It. *humectatum*, ſup. of *humecto*, Lat.] to make moiſt, to wet. To *humectate* the bordering ſoil. *Howel.*

Humecta'tion [*umettazióne*, It. of *humectatio*, Lat. in pharmacy] the act of moiſtening or preparing of a medicine, by ſteeping it in water, to ſoften it when too dry; or to cleanſe it, or to hinder its ſubtile parts from being diſſipated in grinding, or the like. Reſolved by *humectation.* *Brown.*

Hu'meral, *adj.* Fr. [from *humerus*, Lat. the ſhoulder] belonging to the ſhoulder. *Sharp.*

Humette'e [in heraldry] a term applied to a chevron, the ſame as *feſſee.*

Humicuba'tion, *ſubſt.* [of *humi*, on the ground, and *cubo*, Lat. to lie down] the act of lying on the ground. *Bramhall.*

Hu'mid [*humide*, Fr. *umido*, It. *humido*, Sp. *humidus*, Lat.] damp, moiſt, wet, watery. If it be apt to ſtick to things it is *humid.* *Newton.*

Humi'dity [*humidité*, Fr. *umidità*, It. *humedàd*, Sp. of *humiditas*, Lat.] dampneſs, moiſtneſs, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs from fluidity, in that ſome fluids will not wet or adhere to all they touch; as quickſilver will not wet or adhere to hands or cloaths, though it will to gold and other metals. Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity* than old. *Arbuthnot.*

Hu'midness [*humiditas*, Lat. *humidité*, Fr.] moiſture.

Humi'fic [*humificus*, Lat.] moiſtening.

Hu'midum *Primogenium*, Lat. [in medicine] the blood which is to be ſeen in generation before any thing elſe.

Humidum *Radicale*, Lat. [in medicine] the radical moiſture of man's body; which is underſtood by ſome, to be the maſs of blood, which is the common promptuary whence all other fluids in a human body are derived; or the pureſt and moſt defecate part of the nutritious matter, in a condition ready to be aſſimilated.

Humilia'tes, a religious order, who lived very ſtrict and mortified lives.

Humilia'tion, Fr. [*umiliazicne*, It. *humiliacion*, Sp. of *humiliatio*, Lat.] 1. State of being humbled, abaſed, or brought down or low, mortification, external expreſſion of ſin and unworthineſs. The doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown.* 2. The act of bringing down, or abating a perſon's pride or ſelf-conceit. A great leſſon of *humiliation* to mankind. *Swift.* 3. Deſcent from greatneſs, act of humility. The former was an *humiliation* of deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood. *Hooker.*

Hu'milis *Muſculus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle which draws the eye down towards the cheek.

Humi'lity [*humilité*, Fr. *umilità*, It. *humilidàd*, Sp. *humilidade*, Port. of *humilitas*, Lat.] 1. Humbleneſs, lowlineſs of mind, meekneſs, freedom from pride, modeſty. The *humility* of a chriſtian teacheth to forgive. *Hooker.* 2. Act of ſubmiſſion. With theſe *humilities* they ſatisfied the young king. *Davies.*

Hu'mmer [of *hum*] an applauder. *Ainſworth.*

Hu'mmerkin, a veſſel containing two thirds of a hogſhead.

Hu'mming *Liquor*, ſtrong liquor that makes a humming noiſe, by being put into agitation, by pouring out of a bottle, *&c.* into another veſſel.

Hu'mmums, the name of a ſweating-houſe.

Hu'moral, *adj.* [of *humour*] proceeding from the *humours.* *Harvey.*

Humo'res, Lat. [with phyſical authors] the humours of the body, of which, three that are called general, are diſtributed, through the whole body, *viz.* the blood, the lymph, and the nervous juice.

Humores *Oculares*, Lat. the humours of the eye; which are three, *viz.* the aqueous or watry, the chryſtalline or icy, and the vitreous or glaſſy.

Humores *in Secundinis*, Lat. [with phyſicians] are the humours in the three membranes or ſkins, that cover a child in the womb.

Hu'morist [*humoriſta*, It. *humoriſte*, Fr.] 1. One full of humors, whimſies, or conceits, a fantaſtical or whimſical perſon, one who gratifies his own fancy and humor. The notion of a *humoriſt* is one that is greatly pleaſed, or greatly diſpleaſed with little things, his actions ſeldom directed by the reaſon and nature of things *Watts.* 2. One who has violent and peculiar paſſions. The peccant humors and *humoriſts* muſt be diſcovered and purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

Humorists, the title of the members of a celebrated academy of learned men at Rome.

Humoro'si, the name of an academy eſtabliſhed at Cortona in Italy.

Hu'mour [*umore*, It. *humeur*, Fr. Sp. and Port. *humor*, Lat.] 1. Moiſture, juice. The aqueous *humour* of the eye. *Ray.* 2. General turn or temper of mind. A young lord led hither with the *humour* of youth. *Sidney.* 3. Preſent diſpoſition. Their *humours* are not to be won. *Hudibras.* 4. Groteſque imagery, jocularity. 5. Diſeaſed or morbid diſpoſition. A body full of *humours. Temple.* 6. Petulance, peeviſhneſs. Has he not *humours* to be endured. *South.* 7. A trick, a practice. I like not the *humour* of lying. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Caprice, predominant inclination, fancy, whim. In private men are more bold in their own *humours.* *Bacon.*

Humour [in comedy] is defined to be a fainter or weaker paſſion, peculiar to comic characters, as being found in perſons of a lower degree than thoſe proper for tragedy; or it is that which is low, ridiculous, *&c.*

Humour, is accounted as peculiar to the Engliſh drama, at leaſt, our comic poets have excelled therein, and carried it beyond thoſe of any other nation: and ours, perhaps, is the only language that has a name for it.

I ſuſpect, the incomparable *Moliere*, and his admirers, will ſcarce think themſelves much beholden to our *Lexicographer* for this reflection.

Humour [in dramatic poetry] is uſed for a ſubordinate or weaker ſpecies, of what the critics call manners.

Humour [in medicine] the particular temperament or conſtitution of a perſon, conſidered as ariſing from the prevalence of this or that humour or juice of the body. The different kind of moiſture in man's body were reckoned by the old phyſicians to be phlegm, blood, choler and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were ſuppoſed to determine the temper of mind; as, a choleric *humour*, a melancholy *humour*, a ſprightly *humour*, &c. See **Bilious**; and after [*Criſpy* hair] read, **Homer** has given, *&c.*

Aqueous **Hu'mour** [with oculiſts] or wateriſh humour, or rather *lens*, lies in the *forepart* of the globe, immediately under the *cornea.* "This humour, ſays Dr. Keil, is thin and liquid, of a ſpirituous nature; for it will not freeze in the greateſt froſt". But this *laſt* remark of his, I fear, is a miſtake.

Cryſtalline HUMOUR [with oculiſts] lies immediately next to the *aqueous*, behind the *uvea*, oppoſite to the *pupilla*; it is the *leaſt* of the humours; but much more *ſolid* than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both ſides, reſembles two *unequal ſegments* of ſpheres, of which the moſt convex is its backſide, which makes a ſmall cavity in the *glaſſy* humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called *aranea*. KEIL. This by ſome is called *glacialis*, and is the primary inſtrument of viſion, in reſpect of its collecting and reception of the rays, which coming thither, dilated by the aqueous humour, are collected and conveyed to the retina.

Vitreous HUMOUR [with oculiſts] or glaſſy humour, is bigger than any of the reſt, and fills the backward cavity of the eye.

Dr. KEIL adds, "That it is contained in a very fine coat of the ſame name; and that, upon its back-part, the *retina* is ſpread; which it holdeth from the *chryſtalline* humour, at a diſtance requiſite to receive the impreſſion of objects diſtinctly." The reader will find moſt *curious draughts* both of theſe, and other organs, in BOERHAAVE *Oeconomia Animal.* Ed. *Londin.*

To HU'MOUR, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To pleaſe, to gratify, to ſooth by compliance. I would *humour* his men. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To fit, to comply with. The king has *humour'd* the genius of the place. *Addiſon.*

HU'MOURIST. See HUMORIST.

HU'MOROUS, *adj.* [of *humour*] 1. Fantaſtical, without any rule but the preſent whim, irregular. A fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts.* 2. Full of groteſque or odd images. Others, that this paſſage alludes to the ſtory of the ſatire Marſgas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous. Addiſon.* 3. Pleaſant, jocular.

HU'MOROUSLY, *adv.* [of *humorous*] 1. Whimſically, fantaſtically. 2. Merrily, jocoſely. A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls very *humorouſly, conciſum argentum in titulos facieſque minutas. Addiſon.*

HU'MOROUSNESS, comicalneſs, fulneſs of pleaſantry; alſo fantaſticalneſs, fickleneſs.

HU'MORSOME. 1. Peeviſh, fretful, hard to pleaſe, petulant. 2. Odd, humorous. Singular and *humorſome* diſguiſes. *Swift.*

HU'MORSOMELY, *adv.* [of *humorſome*] peeviſhly, petulantly.

HU'MORSOMENESS [of *humorſome*] hardneſs to be pleaſed, peeviſhneſs.

HUMP, *ſubſt.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump. Johnſon.* See BUMP] the protuberance formed by a crooked back. The *hump* fell. *Tatler.*

HUMP-BACK, *ſubſt.* [of *hump* and *back*] crooked back, high ſhoulders. Born with an *hump-back* and high noſe. *Tatler.*

HU'MP-BACKED, having a crooked back.

To HUNCH [prob. of hutſch, Teut. a blow] 1. To puſh or thruſt with the elbow. To *hunch* and puſh one another. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To ſtrike or punch with the fiſt. 3. [Hocker, Ger. a crooked back] to crook the back. Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back. *Dryden.*

HUNCH-BACK'D [q. *hunched-backed*] crook-backed, hump-ſhouldered. Flat noſed and *hunch-backed. L'Eſtrange.*

HU'NDRED, *adj.* [hunꝺ, hunꝺꞃeꝺ, Sax. hondert, Du. hundert, Ger. hundrede, Dan. hundrade, Su. hund, Goth.] the number conſiſting of ten, multiplied by ten. It has no plural, except when the number is indeterminate, and a genitive follows, as hundreds of pounds; or when a genitive itſelf, as what number of hundreds; or in the numeration-table, unites, tens, hundreds, where it is properly a genitive, and ſuppoſes the place of hundreds; or when another prepoſition goes before, as by hundreds.

HUNDRED, *ſubſt.* [hunꝺꞃeꝺ, Sax. *hundredum*, Lat. *hundrede*, O. Fr.] 1. A particular part of a ſhire or county, becauſe it conſiſted of ten tithings, and each tithing of ten houſholds, and ſo conſiſted of an hundred families, and thence called hundred; or becauſe it furniſhed the king with a hundred men for his wars. Johnſon ſays, a canton or diviſion of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. That that he wins in the *hundred* he loſeth in the ſhire. *Bacon.* 2. A company or body, conſiſting of an hundred.

HU'NDREDERS, men empannelled, or fit to be impannelled on a jury, upon any controverſy, dwelling within the hundred where the land in queſtion lies; alſo bailiffs of hundreds.

HUNDRED-*Lagh*, the hundred-court, from which all the officers of the king's foreſt are freed.

HUNDRED-*Law*. See HUNDRED-*Lagh*.

HUNDRED *Secta* [old law] the payment of perſonal attendance, ordering ſuit and ſervice at the hundred-court.

HU'NDREDTH, *adj.* [hunꝺꞃeonꞇeoᵹoꞃa, Sax.] the ordinal of a hundred, the tenth ten times told.

HU'NDREDUS *Affirmatus* [old records] the profits of an hundred-court, farmed out for a ſtanding rent.

HUNG, the *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of to *hang*. See To HANG.

HU'NGARY, a kingdom of Europe, bounded by the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Poland, on the north; by Tranſilvania and Walachia on the eaſt; by the river Drave, which ſeparates it from Sclavonia, on the ſouth; and by Auſtria and Moravia on the weſt.

HU'NGER [hunᵹeꞃ, Sax. hunger, Ger. Dan. and Su. *hambre*, Sp.] 1. A craving of the appetite after food, the pain felt from faſting. The ſubacid part of the animal ſpirits being caſt off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the ſtomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the ſenſe we call *hunger. Grew.* 2. Any violent deſire. The neceſſity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them. *Decay of Piety.*

HUNGER will break through ſtone walls. See NECESSITY *has no Law*, under NECESSITY.

HUNGER makes hard bones ſweet beans.

L. *Famem efficere ut crudæ etiam fabæ ſaccharum ſapiant.* Eraſm. *The full ſtomach* (ſaith Solomon) *loatheth the honeycomb; but to the hungry every bitter thing is ſweet.* The Scot. ſay, *the hungry man ſees meat far.* The French ſay, *l'appitit fait toute bon: (a good ſtomach makes every thing good.)* See HUNGRY *dogs will eat dirty pudding*, under HUNGRY.

Natural HUNGER, is an irritation of the ſtomach, occaſioned by faſting.

Animal HUNGER, is the ſenſation or perception of that irritation, and the appetite or deſire of food, that is the conſequence of it.

To HUNGER, *verb neut.* [hunᵹꞃian, Sax. hungrer, Dan. hungra, Su. hungeren, Du. hungern, Ger.] 1. To crave after food, to feel the pain of hunger. As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Cowley.* 2. To deſire with great eagerneſs. Doſt thou ſo *hunger* for my empty chair? *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NGER-BIT, or HU'NGER-BITTEN, *adj.* [of *hunger* and *bit*] pained or weakened with hunger. His ſtrength ſhall be *hunger-bitten. Job.*

HU'NGERFORD, a market town of Berkſhire, on the river Kennet, 64 miles from London.

HU'NGERLY, *adj.* [of *hunger*] hungry, being in want of nouriſhment.

His beard
Grew thin and *hungerly*, and ſeem'd to aſk
His ſops as he was drinking. *Shakeſpeare.*

HUNGERLY, *adv.* with keen appetite. They eat us *hungerly. Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NGERSTARVED [of *hunger* and *ſtarved*] ſtarved with hunger, pinched by want of food. Or lambs purſu'd by *hungerſtarved* wolves. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NGRED, *adj.* [of *hunger*] pinched by want of food. Men an *hungred* love to ſmell hot bread. *Bacon.*

HU'NGRILY, *adv.* [of *hungry*] with keen appetite. When on harſh acorns *hungrily* they fed. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRINESS [of *hungry*] craving appetite.

HUNGRY [hunᵹꞃiᵹ, Sax. hongerigh, Du. hungerig, Ger. Dan. and Su.] 1. Craving after food, feeling pain from want of food. 2. Not fat, not fruitful, not prolific, more diſpoſed to draw from other ſubſtances than impart to them. *Hungry* and barren ſoil. *Smalridge.*

HU'NGRY *Evil* [in horſes] an unnatural and over-haſty greedineſs to devour their meat before they can chew it.

HUNGRY Dogs will eat dirty pudding.

This proverb is uſed by way of ſatire againſt thoſe perſons, whoſe impetuous luſts make them demean themſelves beneath their quality.

HUNGER's the beſt ſauce.

Thus ſay the Latins: *Jejunus raro ſtomachus vulgaria temnit; & fames eſt optimum condimentum.* The Fr. *A la faim, il n'y a point de mauvais pain*: And the Ital. *L'aſino chi a fame mangia d'ogni ſtrame.*

HUNGRY flies bite ſore.

This is ſpoken when needy people are very importunate and craving.

HUNKS, *ſubſt.* [hunskur, Iſlandic, ſordid] a miſer, a covetous niggardly wretch. A cloſe *hunks* worth money. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT, *verb act.* [hunꞇian, from hunꝺ, Sax. a dog] 1. To chaſe wild beaſts. 2. To purſue, to follow cloſe. Evil ſhall *hunt* the violent man. *Pſalms.* 3. To ſearch after. I do *hunt* out a probability. *Spenſer.* 4. To direct or manage hounds in the chaſe. He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any man. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT, *verb neut.* 1. To follow the chace. To *hunt* for veniſon. *Geneſis.* 2. To purſue or ſearch. *Hunting* after arguments. *Locke.*

HUNT [from the verb] 1. A pack of hounds. The common *hunt. Dryden.* 2. A chace. The *hunt* is up. *Gay.* 3. Purſuit in general.

By the happy hollow of a tree,
Eſcap'd the *hunt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HUNT *Change*, is when the hounds take freſh ſcent, hunting another chace, till they ſtick and hit it again.

To HUNT *Counter*, ſignifies that the hounds hunt by the heel.

HU'NTER [of *hunt*] 1. A chaſer of wild beaſts for paſtime. 2. A dog that ſcents game or beaſts of prey. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NTING, *part. adj.* [from *to hunt*] chaſing of wild beaſts, or ſearching after.

HUNTING *the Foil*, is when the chace falls off and comes on again.

HU'NTINGDON, the ſhire town of a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Ouſe, 57 miles from London; it gives title of earl to the noble family of Haſtings, and ſends two members to parliament; the county of Huntingdon alſo ſends two members.

HU'NTING-HORN [of *hunting* and *horn*] a horn uſed to cheer the hounds, a bugle. *Prior.*

HU'NTRESS [of *hunter*] a woman that follows the chace. He deſcribes her as an *huntreſs. Broome.*

HU'NTSMAN [of *hunt* and *man*] 1. One who hunts or delights in the chace. 2. The ſervant whoſe office it is to manage the chace. Apply this moral rather to the *huntſman* that managed the chace than to the maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

HU'NTSMANSHIP [of *huntſman*] the qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*

HU'RDLE [of hyꞃꝺel, Sax. hurdel, Du. hurde, Ger.] 1. Haſle rods or any other ſticks wattled together. *Hurdles* and the flail. *Dryden.* 2. A kind of low carriage, upon which criminals for treaſon are conveyed to the place of execution. Taking pleaſure upon the *hurdle* to think that he ſhould be famous in after times. *Bacon.*

HU'RDLES, or CLAYES, are made of branches or twigs, interwoven together in the figure of a long ſquare, about five or ſix feet long, and three, or three and a half broad; the cloſer they are woven they are the better. They are for ſeveral uſes, as for covering traverſes and lodgments, caponeers, &c. and are covered over with earth to ſecure them from the artificial fireworks of the enemy, and from the ſtones which might be thrown upon them; and likewiſe to lay upon marſhy ground, or to paſs the foſs, eſpecially when it is full of mud or ſlime.

HU'RDLES [in huſbandry] are frames made either of ſplit ſticks, or hazle rods platted together, to make ſheep-folds, &c.

HURDS, *ſubſt.* the refuſe of hemp or flax. *Ainſworth.* This in the country is commonly called *hards*.

HURE [in heraldry] the head of a wild boar, a bear, a wolf, or ſome ſuch fierce creature; but not of lions, or other ſuch noble creature.

To HURL, *verb act.* [from *huorlt*, Iſlandic, to throw down, or, perhaps, corruptly, according to Skinner, of *whirl*] 1. To throw, to caſt with violence, to drive impetuouſly. *Hurling* ſtones. *Chronicles.* 2. To utter with vehemence. 3. [*hurler*, Fr.] To make an howling or hideous noiſe. He *hurls* out vows. *Spenſer.* 3. To play at a ſort of game. *Hurling* taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two ſorts, to goals and to the country; for *hurling* to goals, there are fifteen or thirty players, more or leſs, choſen out on each ſide, who ſtrip themſelves, and then join hands in ranks one againſt another; out of theſe ranks they match themſelves by pairs, one embracing another, and ſo paſs away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play. *Carew.*

Hurl, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] tumult, riot, commotion. *Knolles.*

Hu'rlbat [of *hurl* and *bat*] a whirlbat. *Ainſworth.*

Hurl-bone [of an horſe] a bone near the middle of the buttocks, very apt to go out of its ſocket by a ſlip or ſtrain.

Hurle, the hair of flax, which is either fine or wound.

Hu'rler [of *hurl*] one that plays at hurling. *Carew.*

Hu'rling, *part. act.* [of *hurl*, *q. d.* whirling] throwing ſtones, *&c.* with a whirling motion of the hand.

Hu'rl-wind [of *hurl* and *wind*] a whirlwind, a violent guſt; an obſolete word. We now call it whirlwind. *Sandys.*

Hu'rly, or Hu'rly-burly [of *whirle*, Eng. and buꞃᵹh, Sax. I have been told that this word owes its original to two neighbouring families, named *Hurly* and *Burly*, or *Hurleigh* and *Burleigh*, which filled their part of the kingdom with conteſts and violence. If this account be rejected, the word muſt be derived from *hurl*, *hurly*, and *burly*, a ludicrous reduplication; *hurlade*, Fr. *hurlubrelu*, inconſiderately. *Johnſon*] a tumult, uproar, buſtle, or commotion. At the *hurly* death itſelf awakes. *Shakeſpeare.* All places were filled with tumult and *hurly-burly*. *Knolles.*

Hu'rly-thrumbo, a bawling noiſy preacher, orator, *&c.* who lays about him violently, uſing much action and geſture; alſo one that uſes many extravagant expreſſions and rants.

Hu'rricane, or Hurrica'no, *ſubſt.* [*ouragan*, Fr. of *hurracàn*, Sp.] a violent ſtorm of wind, which often happens in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, in September and October, overthrowing trees, houſes, and whatſoever is in its way. Hurricanes begin in the north, but turn round, and in a little time veer through all the points of the compaſs. A ſtorm or *hurricano*, tho' but the force of air, makes a ſtrange havock where it comes. *Burnet's Theory.*

Hu'rry [of *harier*, Fr.] great haſte.

To Hurry, *verb act.* [*harier*, Fr. heꞃᵹian, Sax. to plunder; hura was likewiſe a word uſed by the old Germans, in urging their horſes to ſpeed, but ſeems the imperative of the verb. *Johnſon*] to hare, to haſten too much, to put into precipitation or confuſion. Impetuous luſt *hurries* him on. *South.*

To Hurry, *verb neut.* to move on with precipitation, to make great haſte. You would not *hurry*. *Dryden.*

Hu'rry [from the verb] commotion, precipitation. A very great *hurry*. *Addiſon.*

Hurst [of hyꞃꞅꞇ, Sax.] joined with the names of places, denotes that they took their name from wood or foreſt.

Hurst [hyꞃꞅꞇ, Sax.] a grove or thicket of trees. *Ainſworth.*

Hurts, Huerts, or Heurts [in heraldry] are roundles, azure, *&c.* the ſame the Fr. call *torteaux d'azure*. Some imagine they ſignify bruiſes or contuſions in the fleſh, but others hurtle-berries.

Hurt [hyꞃꞇ, Sax.] 1. A wound or bruiſe. Received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.* 2. Harm, miſchief, an injury, a damage. The *hurt* which cometh thereby is greater than the good. *Spenſer.*

To Hurt [*irr. verb act.* hurt and hurted, *pret.* and *part. p.* hyꞃꞇan, hyꞃꞇ, Sax. wounded, *heurtur*, Fr. to ſtrike] 1. To harm, to miſchief, to do injury. Virtue may be aſſailed, but never *hurt*. *Milton.* 2. To wound, to pain by ſome bodily harm. It *hurts* my hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hu'rter [of *hurt*] one that hurts or does harm.

Hu'rtful [hyꞃꞇ-ꝼull, Sax.] injurious, prejudicial, miſchievous.

Hu'rtfully, *adj.* [of *hurtful*] pernicioully, miſchievouſly.

Hu'rtfulness [of *hurtful*] miſchievouſneſs.

To Hu'rtle, [*verb neut. heurter*, Fr. *urtare*, It.] to daſh, to ſkirmiſh, to run againſt any thing, to joſtle, to meet in ſhock and encounter. *Hanmer.* The noiſe of battle *hurtled* in the air. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Hu'rtle, *verb act.* [to move violently or impetuouſly. This harmful chub he gan to *hurtle* high. *Spenſer.*

Hu'rtle-berry [hiort bar, Dan.] bilberry.

Hu'rtless [hyꞃꞇleaꞅ, Sax.] 1. Harmleſs, innocent. *Hurtleſs* blows. *Dryden.* 2. Receiving no hurt.

Hu'rtlesly, *adv.* [of *hurtleſs*] without hurt or harm.

Hu'rtlesness [of *hurtleſs*] freedom from harm or any hurtful quality.

Hu'rt-sickle, an herb.

Hu'sband [huꞅbanꝺ, Sax. haſbonde, huſbandt, from *houſe* and *bonda*, Runic, a maſter] 1. The conſort of a wife, a man married to a woman, the correlative to wife. 2. The male of animals.

Tho' a ſnowy ram thou ſhouldſt behold,
Prefer him not in haſte for *husband* to thy fold. *Dryden.*

3. An œconomiſt, a man that knows and practiſes the arts of frugality and profit. Its ſignification is always qualified by ſome epithet that implies good or bad. Edward I. ſhewed himſelf a right good *husband*. *Davies.* 4. A farmer or tiller of the ground. *Husbands* work is laborious and hard. *Spenſer.*

Husband *of a Ship*, a perſon whoſe office it is to ſee a ſhip's cargoe entered, landed, laid up in warehouſes, *&c.* for the merchants.

To Hu'sband, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To manage with frugality. Wiſely *husbanding* the poſſeſſion of a victory. *Clarendon.* 2. To ſupply with a huſband. If he ſhould *huſband* you. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To till the ground, to cultivate it properly. A farmer cannot *huſband* his ground, if he ſits at a great rent. *Bacon.* 4. To be a good huſband, or ſparing of a thing.

Hu'sbandless, *adj.* [of *huſband*] being without a huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hu'sbandly, *adj.* [of *huſband*] frugal, thifty. A *huſbandly* part. *Tuſſer.*

Hu'sbandman [of *huſband* and *man*] one who works in tillage. He is your ſerving man and your *huſbandman*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hu'sbandry [of *huſband*] 1. Manner of cultivating land, tillage of land. The art of *huſbandry*. *Sidney.* 2. The management of expences, frugality, thrift. To break into any rules of the ſtricteſt good *huſbandry*. *Swift.* 3. Care of domeſtic affairs. The *huſbandry* and manage of my houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Husbandry was repreſented by the antients, in ſculpture and painting, by the goddeſs Ceres, holding in her left hand the zodiac, and in her right a young tree which began to grow up.

Husca'rle [huꞅ-caꞃl, Sax.] an houſhold ſervant.

Huse, a fiſh, of which the white glue called iſinglaſs is made.

Hu'seans [*huſeaux*, Fr.] a ſort of boots or ſpatterdaſhers.

Husefa'stne [of huꞅ, and ꝼaꞅꞇ, Sax.] one who holds houſe and land.

Husga'ble [in old records] houſe-rent.

Hush, *interj.* [prob. of השקט, Heb. or of huſchen, L. Ger. to ſing, lull, or entice to ſleep, as nurſes do children in their cradles. Johnſon ſays 'tis without etymology] be ſtill, ſilence, no noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hush, *adj.* [from the interj.] ſilent, quiet. As *huſh* as death. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Hush, *verb neut.* [from the interj.] to be ſtill, to be ſilent. At theſe ſtrangers preſence every one did *huſh*. *Spenſer.*

To Hush, *verb act.* to ſilence, to ſtill, to appeaſe. The court was *huſhed*, and a whiſper ran. *Addiſon.*

To Hush *Up*, *verb act.* to ſuppreſs in ſilence, to forbid to be mentioned. This matter is *huſh'd up*. *Pope.*

Hu'shmoney [of *huſh* and *money*] a bribe to hinder information, pay to ſecure ſilence. *Swift.*

Husk [hulſe, Ger. *gouſſe*, Fr. *guſcio*, It. huldſch or hwyſcken, from hys, Du. *Johnſon*] the outer coat of corn, grain, ſeed, *&c.* the rind. *Bacon.*

To Husk, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſtrip off the outward rind.

Huskanawing, a ſolemnity practiſed by the Virginian Indians, once every fourteen or ſixteen years. It is an inſtitution or diſcipline that all young men muſt paſs under before they can be admitted to be of the number of great men, officers or *cockarouſes* of the nation.

Hu'sked, *adj.* [of *huſk*] covered with a huſk.

Hu'sky, *adj.* [of *huſk*] abounding in huſks, conſiſting of huſks. A *huſky* harveſt from the grudging ground. *Dryden.*

Hussa'rs, Hungarian horſemen, ſaid to be ſo called from the huzza, or ſhout, they give at the firſt charge.

Hu'sseling *People*, people who received the ſacrament.

Hu'ssites, the followers of John Huſs the reformer.

Hu'ssy [corrupted of *houſe-wife*, huꞅƿiꝼ, Sax. taken in an ill ſenſe] a ſorry or bad woman, a worthleſs wench; a name given to a girl, maid, or woman in contempt or anger. And it is often uſed ludicrouſly in ſlight diſapprobation. Get you in, *huſſy*. *Southerne.*

Hu'stings [this ſome derive of huꞅ, an houſe, and Ꝺing, Sax. *q. d.* the houſe for trying cauſes] 1. A council, a court held particularly, a court held before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London. 2. The place where this court is held; as, he made a ſpeech from the *huſtings*.

To Hu'stle, *verb act.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*] to ſhake together.

Hu'swife [huꞅƿiꝼ, Sax. the miſtreſs of a houſe] 1. A bad manager, a ſorry woman. It is common to uſe *houſewife* in a good, and *huſwife* or *huſſy* in a bad ſenſe. *Johnſon.*

A *huſwife* that by ſelling her deſires,
Buys herſelf bread and cloth. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A good manager of houſhold affairs, a thrifty woman, The bounteous *huſwife* nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Hu'swife, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to manage with œconomy and frugality. *Huſwifing* the little heaven had lent. *Dryden.*

Hu'swifery, *ſubſt.* [of *huſwife*] 1. Management good or bad.

Good *huſwifery* trieth
To riſe with the cock;
Ill *huſwifery* lyeth
Till nine of the clock. *Tuſſer.*

2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women.

If cheeſes in dairy have Argos's eyes,
Tell Ciſley the fault in her *huſwifery* lies. *Tuſſer.*

Hu'ust, N. C. [of hƿoꞅꞇan, Sax. hoeſten, Du. huſten, Ger. to cough] a cough.

Hut [huꞇꞇe, Sax. hutte, Du. and Ger. *hutte*, Fr.] 1. A ſmall poor cottage or hovel. In his poor *hut* to paſs the night. *Swift.* 2. A lodge for ſoldiers in the field.

Hutch, *ſubſt.* [*huche*, Fr. hutha, Su. huæcca, huꞇꞇa, Sax.] 1. A veſſel to lay corn in, a corn-cheſt. Keep them in *hutches* or cloſe caſks. *Mortimer.* 2. A wooden cage, *&c.* to keep rabbits in. 3. A trap for catching vermin.

Hute'sium [in old records] a hue and cry, eſpecially in Scotland, where, when a robbery had been committed, they blew an horn, and made an outcry; after which, if the thief ran away and did not ſurrender himſelf, he might be lawfully killed, or hanged upon the next gallows.

Hu'thersfield, a market town in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, 161 miles from London. It ſtands on the Calder, and is one of the five towns in this county moſt noted for the clothing trade.

Hu'xing *a Pike* [with anglers] a particular and diverting method of catching that fiſh.

To Huzz, *verb neut.* [from the ſound] to hum as bees do, to buzz, to murmur.

Huzza', *interj.* [of *Huſſars*, or Hungarian horſemen; it being their cuſtom to ſhout at the making the onſet; or, as ſome imagine, from *hoſanna*, Heb. *i. e. ſave now*] a loud acclamation, a ſhout for joy. The *huzza's* of the rabble. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Huzza, *verb neut.* [from the interjection] to utter acclamation. The *huzzaing* mob *King.*

To Huzza', *verb act.* to receive one with acclamations. He was *huzzaed* into the court. *Addiſon.*

To Hy, *verb neut.* [of hiᵹan, Sax.] to make haſte. See To Hie.

Hy'acinth, or Ja'cinth [ὑάκινθος, Gr.] a precious ſtone; the ſame with the lapis lyncurius of the ancients; ſo called from its reſemblance of the purple flower named *hyacinth*; of which there are four ſorts; thoſe that are intermixed with a vermillion colour, thoſe of a ſaffron colour, thoſe of an amber colour, and thoſe of a white intermixed with a faint red, and are either oriental or occidental. Theſe ſtones either engrave or cut fine, and were it not that the graving oftentimes coſts more than the ſtone, they would be more uſed for ſeals, *&c.*

Theſe ſtones were uſed by the antients for amulets and taliſmans, who wore them about their necks or in rings, *&c.* and imagined they had in them a virtue to ſecure them from the plague. The *jacinth* or *hyacinch* was a mixture of purple and blue, or a blue purple. *Criſp.*

Confection of **HYACINTH** [in medicine] is a thin electuary of a cordial quality, compoſed of divers precious ſtones, the hyacinth ſtone being one of the principal ingredients; and alſo coral, hartſhorn, ſeeds, roots, and divers other ingredients pulverized or ground, and mixed together.

HY'ACINTH [*hyacinth*, Fr. *jacinto*, It. Sp. and Port. *hyacinthus*, Lat. υακινθος, Gr.] a plant. It hath a bulbous root; the leaves are long and narrow, the ſtalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part of a ſpike. *Miller.*

HY'ACINTH [in heraldry] the tenne, or tawny colour in the coats of noblemen.

HYACI'NTHIA, feſtivals held at Sparta, in honour of Apollo, and remembrance of his famous Hyacinth.

HYATHI'NTHINE [*hyathinthinus*, Lat. υακινθινος, Gr.] pertaining to or like the hyacinth, made of hyacinths.

HYACI'NTHING, or **HYACI'NTHIAN**, *n. adj.* reſembling the hyacinth or flower ſo called. His *hyacinthian* locks. *Milton.* And thus HOMER long before him, —*υακινθινω ανθει ομοιας*, *i. e.* reſembling the flower of a *hyacinth*, not much for its *colour*, which is diverſe; but, as I rather think, for its CURLS.

HYACI'THIZONTES [of *υακινθιζω*, Gr.] a kind of emeralds inclining to a violet colour.

HY'ADES, or **HY'ADS** [ſo called of *απο τȣ υειν*, *i. e.* to rain] a watery conſtellation, called the ſeven ſtars. The poets feign them to be the daughters of Atlas and Æthra, whence they are alſo called Atlantiades. Their names are Ambroſia, Eudora, Paſithoe, Coronis, Plexauris, Pytho, and Tyche. They are famous among the poets for bringing rain; they are placed in the bull's head, and the chief of them (the *moſt fulgid*, ſays GOLIUS) is by the Arabs called *aldebaran*.

The poets feign, that *Hyas* their brother having been torn to pieces by a lioneſs, they wept ſo vehemently for his death, that the Gods, in compaſſion to them, tranſlated them to heaven, and placed them in the forehead of the bull; where they ſtill continue to weep: And hence the conſtellation is ſuppoſed by ſome to preſage rain.

HY'ALINE [*hyalinus*, Lat. of υαλινος, Gr.] pertaining to glaſs, glaſſy, reſembling glaſs. The clear *hyaline*, the glaſſy ſea. *Milton.*

HYÆ'NA, or **HY'EN**, Lat. [*υαινα*, Gr.] a kind of beaſt much like a wolf, very ravenous and ſubtil; of which it is fabulouſly related by ſome writers, that he will come in the night-time to ſhepherd's houſes, and learning their names, by counterfeiting a man's voice, call them out and devour them.

> A wonder more amazing would we find,
> The *Hyen* ſhews it of a double kind,
> Varying the ſexes in alternate years,
> In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden.*

HYALOI'DES [*υαλοειδες*, of *υαλον*, glaſs, and *ειδος*, Gr. look] the vitreous or glaſſy humour of the eyes.

HYBERNA'GIUM [in old records] the ſeaſon for ſowing winter corn.

HYBE'RNAL [*hybernus*, Lat.] pertaining to winter.

HYBERNAL *Occident*, the winter-weſt, or ſouth-weſt. That point where the ſun ſets at its entrance into the tropic of Capricorn, *i. e.* on the ſhorteſt day.

HYBERNAL *Orient*, the winter-eaſt, or ſouth-eaſt. That point of the horizon where the ſun riſes at its entrance into the tropic of Cancer.

HYBI'STRICA, a feſtival with ſacrifices and other ceremonies celebrated by the Greeks; at which the men wore the apparel of women, and the women of men, in honour of Venus, either as a God, or a goddeſs, or both; or, as others ſay, a feſtival held at Argos; where the women, habited like men, inſulted their huſbands with all the tokens of ſuperiority, in memory of the Argian dames having defended their country with notable courage againſt Cleomenes and Demaratus.

HYBO'MA [*υϐομα*, Gr. gibboſity] a bending-in of all the vertebras or turning-joints. Bruno ſays the *Hyboma* is the ſame with *cyphoſis* or gibboſity; tho' GALEN ſometimes uſes the word to expreſs "*omnem vertebrarum everſionem.*" Gal. 3 Artic. Tom. 53.

HY'BRIDA, Lat. a mongrel creature, whoſe ſire is of one kind, and dam of another.

HY'BRIDOUS, *adj.* [*υϐρις*, Gr. *hybrida*, Lat.] begotten between animals of different ſpecies. *Ray.*

HYDA'RTHROS [of *υδωρ*, water, *αρθρον*, Gr. a joint] a gleet from a wounded joint.

HYDA'TIDES [*υδατιδες*, of *υδωρ*, Gr. water] watery bliſters on the liver or bowels of dropſical perſons, ſuppoſed to proceed from a diſtention and rupture of the lymphæducts.

HYDATOI'DES [*υδατοειδες*, of *υδωρ*, water, and *ειδος*, Gr. form] the watery humour of the eye.

HYDA'TIS [*υδατις*, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eyes, conſiſting of a fatty ſubſtance or excreſcence growing under the ſkin of the upper eye-lid. See LORDOSIS. CASTELL. RENOVAT. who ſays alſo, "it is a puſtule of the palpebræ, or *pinguis quædam materia palpebræ cuti, p. n. ſubſtracta*." GALEN. *and* C. HOFFMAN.

HYDATOSCO'PIA [of *υδατος*, of water, and *σκοπεω*, Gr. to view] a divination or foretelling future events by means of water.

HYDE-GILD [hẏꝺ-ȝılꝺ, Sax.] a ranſom paid to ſave a perſon's hide from being beaten.

HY'DEROS, the ſame as *hydrops*, a dropſy.

HYDO'GRAPHER [of *υδωρ*, water, and *γραφω*, Gr. to deſcribe] a deſcriber of water, of ſeas, with the coaſts, iſlands, *&c.* belonging to them. "Our *hydographers* do not place them ſo far weſtward." *Dampier.*

HY'DRA [*hydre*, Fr. *idra*, It. *hydra*, Sp. and Lat. *υδρα*, Gr.] The poets tell us, That hydra was a Lernæan ſerpent, having an hundred heads, and but one body; and that when one head was cut off, two ſprang up in its place; and that Carcinus came and aſſiſted the hydra. The ground of the ſtory is this: Lernus was a king at that time, when men univerſally dwelt in towns or villages, and every town had its king; among which, Sthenelus, the ſon of Perſeus, governed Mycenæ, the largeſt and moſt populous place: Lernus not bearing to be ſubject to him, it was the occaſion of a war between them. Lernus's town was a little well-fortified place, defended by fifty ſtout archers; which, day and night, were ſhooting their arrows from the tower. The name of this little town was Hydra. Upon which, Euriſtheus ſent Hercules thither; but they who were beneath threw fire, and aimed at the defenders of the tower; and if any one was hit with it, and fell, immediately two ſtout archers roſe up in his place. But Hercules at length took the town, burnt the tower, and deſtroyed the town: And this gave birth to this fable. *Palaphætus.*

HY'DRA [*υδρα*, Gr.] a water-ſerpent; eſpecially that monſtrous one ſaid by the poets to have an hundred heads, and bred in the lake Lerna, and to have been ſlain by Hercules, and placed among the ſtars, whence any multiplicity of evils is called a hydra. The *hydra* of the many-headed hiſſing crew. *Dryden.*

HYDRÆ'LON [of *υδωρ*, water, and *ελαιον*, Gr. oil] a compoſition of common oil and water.

HYDRA'GOGA, Lat. [of *υδωρ* and *αγω*, Gr.] medicines that drive out, or purge watery humours.

HYDRAGO'GICAL [of *υδραγωγια*, of *υδωρ*, water, and *αγω*, Gr. to lead] pertaining to the conveyance of water.

HYDRA'GOGNES, *ſubſt.* [of *υδωρ*, water, and *αγω*, to drive, *hydragogue*, Fr.] ſuch medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours, which is generally the caſe of ſtronger cathartics, becauſe they ſhake moſt forcibly by their vellications the bowels and their appendages, ſo as to ſqueeze out water enough to make the ſtools ſeem to be little elſe. *Quincy.*

HYDRA'GOGY [*υδραγωγια*, Gr.] a conveying of water by furrows and trenches, from one place to another.

HYDRA'RGIRAL, pertaining to, or of the nature of quickſilver.

HYDRA'RGYRUM [*υδραργυρον*, Gr. *i. e.* water-ſilver] quick-ſilver.

HYDRAU'LIC, or **HYDRA'ULICAL** [of *υδραυλικος*, of *υδραυλος*, ſounding water, of *υδωρ*, water, and *αυλος*, Gr. a pipe] pertaining to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derham.*

HYDRA'ULICS [*υδραυλικη*, Gr.] the art of making engines for carrying and raiſing water, and all ſorts of water-works; alſo that part of ſtatics that conſiders the motion of fluids, and particularly water.

HYDRAU'LOPNEUMATIC *Engine*, one that raiſes water by means of the ſpring of the air.

HYDRO'A, Lat. of Gr. [with ſurgeons] certain little moiſt pimples, like millet-ſeeds, which make the ſkin ulcerous and rough.

HYDROCA'RDIA [*υδροκαρδια*, Gr.] a dropſy of the pericardium.

HYDROCANISTE'RIUM, Lat. a machine which ſpouts water plentifully, and for extinguiſhing fires and conflagrations.

HYDROCE'LE [*υδροκηλη*, Gr.] a kind of ſwelling of the outermoſt ſkin of the *ſcrotum*, or teſtes, called *hernia aquoſa*, a watery rupture.

BRUNO calls it a *ſerous* tumor, ariſing from a collection of *lymph* or *ſerum* in the *ſcrotum*.

HYDROCE'PHALOS [*υδροκεφαλος*, from *υδωρ*, water, and *κεφαλη*, Gr. the head] a dropſy, or ſwelling of the head, cauſed by a watery humour; and ſometimes a burſting of the lymphatic veſſels. To which I may venture to add, or, if *not burſt*, at leaſt there may be too great a collection of *lymph* within the *cranium*, which admits of a cure; but deſperate indeed, if diſcharged within the SUBSTANCE of the BRAIN.

HYDROCRI'TICS [of *υδωρ*, and *κριτικα*, Gr.] a critical judgment taken from ſweating.

HYDROENTERO'CELE [of *υδωρ*, water, *εντερον*, the entrails, and *κηλη*, Gr. a tumour] a falling of the guts, together with water, into the ſcrotum, or a ſwelling or bloating of the outward integument or ſkin of the ſcrotum, cauſed by watery humours caſt or detained therein.

BRUNO takes no notice of this *latter* ſenſe.

HYDRO'GRAPHER [*hydrógraphe* Fr. of *υδωρ*, water, and *γραφω*, Gr. to deſcribe] one ſkilled in hydrography. *Boyle.*

HYDROGRA'PHICAL [*hydrographique*, Fr. *idrografico*, It. *hidrographia*, Sp.] of or pertaining to hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL *Charts*, certain ſea maps delineated for the uſe of pilots, *&c.* in which are marked the points of the compaſs, the rocks, ſhelves, ſands, capes, *&c.*

HYDRO'GRAPHY [*hydrographie*, Fr. *idrografia*, It. *υδρογραφια*, from *υδωρ*, water, and *γραφω*, Gr. to deſcribe] the art of making ſea-charts. It teaches how to deſcribe and meaſure the ſea, accounting for its tides, counter tides, currents, bays, ſoundings, gulphs; alſo its ſands, ſhallows, ſhelves, rocks, promontories, diſtances, *&c.* from port to port, with whatſoever is remarkable either out at ſea, or on the coaſt.

HYDROLA'PATHUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb water-dock.

HY'DROMANCY [*hydromancie*, Fr. *idromancia*, It. *hydromantia*, Lat. of *υδρομαντεια*, of *υδωρ*, water, and *μαντεια*, Gr. divination] a manner of divining or making conjectures by water, in which the victims had been waſhed, and ſome parts of them boiled; alſo a divination by common water, in which they obſerved the various impreſſions, changes, fluxes, refluxes, ſwellings, diminutions, colours, images, *&c.* of the water. Sometimes they dipped a looking-glaſs into the water, when they deſired to know what would become of a ſick perſon; for as he looked well or ill in the glaſs, accordingly they conjectured as to his future condition. Sometimes they filled a bowl with water, and let down into it a ring, equally poiſed on both ſides, and hanging by a thread tied to one of their fingers; and then in a form of prayer, requeſted the gods to declare or confirm the queſtion in diſpute: whereupon, if the thing were true, the ring of its own accord would ſtrike againſt the ſide of the bowl a ſet number of times: ſometimes they threw ſtones into the water, and obſerved the turns they made in ſinking.

HY'DROMEL [*υδρομελι*, of *υδωρ*, water, and *μελι*, Gr. honey] mead, a decoction of water and honey. *Mortimer.*

Hydro'meter [of υδωϱ, water, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] an inſtrument to meaſure the gravity, denſity, velocity, force, or other property belonging to water.

Hydrometri'a [υδρομετρια, Gr.] the menſuration of waters, and other fluid bodies; their gravity, force, velocity, quantity, &c.

Hydro'metry, *ſubſt.* [of υδωρ, water, and μετϱον, Gr. meaſure] the art of meaſuring the extent and other properties of water.

Hydrompha'lum [υδϱομφαλον, of υδωϱ, water, and ομφαλος, Gr. the navel] a protuberance of the navel, proceeding from watery humours in the abdomen.

Castell. Renovat. calls it a ſpecies of the *watery hernia*, produced in the *navel*.

Hydromy'stes [of υδωϱ, water, and μυςης, Gr. a perſon ſet apart for the offices of religion] officers in the Greek church, whoſe buſineſs it was to make the holy water, and ſprinkle it on the people.

Hydro'nosus, Lat. [with phyſicians] a fever, in which the patient ſweats extreamly; the ſweating-ſickneſs.

Hydropara'states [of υδωϱ, water, and παϱιςημι, Gr. to offer or ſet before] a ſect; a branch of the Manichees, whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet was, That water ſhould be uſed in the ſacrament inſtead of wine.

Whereas the primitive church (in imitation of the *Jewiſh* cuſtom, which it is ſuppoſed our *Saviour* followed) uſed water in conjunction with wine. See Eucharist.

Hydro'pege [of υδωϱ, and πηγη, Gr. a fountain] ſpring-water.

Hydropho'bia, Lat. [υδϱοφοβια, of υδωϱ, water, and φοβος, Gr. fear] a diſtemper proceeding from the bite of a mad dog; in which the patient dreads water, &c. the pathognomic ſign, that the diſeaſe is come to its height, and rarely happens till within three or four days of the patient's death, the diſeaſe being then unanimouſly allowed to be incurable by phyſicians, both antient and modern. Among thoſe diſmal ſymptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the dread of water is the moſt remarkable. *Quincy.*

Hydrophori'a [of υδωϱ, and φεϱω, Gr. to bear] a feſtival, or funeral ceremony, performed by the Athenians, &c. in memory of them that periſhed in the deluge.

Hydroptha'lmion; that part under the eye, which uſually ſwells in thoſe who have the dropſy. See Hydrophthalmy.

Hydrophtha'lmy [of υδωρ, water, and οφθαλμος, Gr. an eye] a diſeaſe in the eye, when it grows ſo big, as almoſt to ſtart out of its orbit.

Hydro'pic, *ſubſt.* a dropſical perſon. The water of the *hydropics* is a remedy for the diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

Hydro'pic, or Hydro'pical [*hydropicus*, Lat. of υδϱωπικος, Gr. *hydropique*, Fr. *hydrops*, Lat.] pertaining to the dropſy, dropſical, diſeaſed with extravaſated blood.

Hydro'pica, Lat. [of υδϱωπικος, Gr. pertaining to a dropſy] medicines that drive out the watery humours in a dropſy.

Hydro'pics [υδρωπικα, Gr.] medicines good to expel watery humours in the dropſy.

Hydropi'per [υδϱοπιπεϱ, Gr.] the herb water-pepper, or arſemart.

Hy'dropote [of υδϱοποτες, Gr.] a water-drinker.

Hy'drops *ad Matulam* [in medicine] the diſeaſe otherwiſe called diabetes.

Hy'droscope [υδϱοσκοπειον, of υδωϱ, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] an inſtrument for diſcovering the watery ſtreams of the air.

Hydroseli'num, Lat. [with botaniſts] water-parſley.

Hydrosta'tical [of υδωϱ, water, and ςατικα, Gr. relating to weight] pertaining to the doctrine of hydroſtatics. Taught by *hydroſtatics. Bentley.*

Hydrosta'tical *Balance*, an inſtrument contrived for the eaſy and exact finding the ſpecific gravities of bodies, either liquid or ſolid. It eſtimates the degrees of the purity of bodies of all kinds, the quality and richneſs of metals, oars, or minerals, the proportions in any mixture, adulterations, &c. of which, the only adequate way of judging, is the ſpecific weight.

Hydrosta'tically, *adv.* [of *hydroſtatical*] according to hydroſtatics. *Bentley.*

Hydrosta'tics [υδϱοςατικη, of υδωϱ, and ςατικη, Gr.] the doctrine of gravitation in fluids; or that part of mechanics that conſiders the weight or gravity of fluid bodies, eſpecially of water; and alſo of ſolid bodies immerged therein.

Hydro'tic, *ſubſt.* [of υδωϱ, Gr. water, *hydrotipe*, Fr.] a purger of water or phlegm.

Hye'mal [*hyemalis*, of *hyems*, Lat. winter] pertaining to winter.

Hy'en, or Hye'na, *ſubſt.* *hyene*, Fr. *hyæna*, Lat.] an animal like a wolf; ſee Hyæna. I will laugh like an *hyen*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hygia'stic [of υγιεια, Gr.] tending to preſerve health.

Hygi'ea [υγιεια, Gr. health] which conſiſts in a good temperature and right conformation of parts. Health is a diſpoſition of the parts of an human body, fit for the performance of the actions of that body; or a ſound and *natural* ſtate of things in the animal œconomy.

Hygi'eia, Lat. [υγιεια, Gr.] health, which conſiſts in a good temperature and right diſpoſition of the parts of the body.

Hygiei'na [υγιεινη, Gr. health] that part of phyſic that teaches the way of preſerving health, which ſome divide into three parts.

Hygieina *Analeptica* [υγιεινη αναληπτικη, Gr.] that part of phyſic that *reſtores* the ſtrength, fleſh, &c. after the expulſion of the diſeaſe.

Hygieina *Prophylactica* [υγιεινη πϱοφυλακτικη, Gr.] that part of phyſic which has regard to future diſeaſes.

Its etymology ſignifies the art of *guarding* againſt diſeaſes, before they arrive. See Diateretica; and after [preſerve] read, "the *Art of preſerving Health*," which is alſo the *title* of a moſt excellent *poem* upon that ſubject, for which the public is *indebted* to Doctor Armstrong.

Hygieina *Synteretica* [υγιεινη συντηϱητικη, Gr.] which *preſerves* preſent health.

Hygrau'lic [of υγϱος, moiſt, and αυλος, Gr. a pipe] pertaining to pipes, or conveyances for water.

Hygro-orga'nical [of υγϱος, moiſt, and οϱγανον, Gr. an inſtrument] pertaining to veſſels or contrivances for the conveyance of moiſture or water.

Hygrocirsoce'le [υγϱοκιϱσοκηλη, of υγϱος, and κιϱσοκηλη, Gr.] a branch of the vein ſwelled with ill blood, or other humours.

Hygrocolly'rium [υγϱοκολλυϱιον, Gr.] a liquid medicine for curing diſtempers in the eyes.

Hygro'meter, or Hy'groscope [υγϱομετϱον, of υγϱος, moiſt, and μετϱον, meaſure, *hygrometre*, Fr. or υγϱοσκοπιον, of σκοπεω, Gr. to view] hpgroſcope, a machine or inſtrument for meaſuring the degrees of dryneſs or moiſture of the air. Moiſture in the air is diſcovered by *hycroſcopes. Arbuthnot.*

Statical Hygroscope, an inſtrument or machine for diſcovering the dryneſs and moiſture of the air by a balance, or pair of ſcales.

Hygrosta'tics [of υγϱος, and ςατεω, Gr. to weigh] the art of finding the ſpecific weights of moiſt bodies.

Hyla'rchical, *adj.* [of υλη, matter, and αϱχη, Gr. dominion] preſiding over matter.

Hyla'rchical *Principle* [according to Dr. Henry Moore] the univerſal ſpirit of the world.

Hyleg, or Hyle'ch, an Arabic term which aſtrologers apply to a planet or part of heaven, which, in a man's nativity, becomes the moderator and ſignificator of life. Its *etymology* is uncertain; perhaps from *halega*, Arab. *i. e.* to relate incredible things; or poſſibly from *halaca*, Arab. *i. e.* to mark a camel with the ſtamp of a ring or circle."

Hylegi'acal *Places* [with aſtrologers] are ſuch, in which when a planet happens to be, it may be ſaid to be fit to have the government of life attributed to it.

Hylo'bii [of υλη, wood, and βιος, Gr. life] ſuch philoſophers who retired to woods and foreſts, to be more at leiſure for contemplation.

Hy'men [in poetry] a term of invocation, as *Hymen Hymenæe.*

Hymen [υμεναιος, Gr.] the god of marriage. The antients repreſented Hymen with a chaplet of roſes, and, as it were, diſſolved and enervated with pleaſures, with long yellow hair, in a mantle of purple or ſaffron colour, holding a veil of flame colour, to repreſent the bluſhes of virgins, bearing a torch in his hand.

Hymen [in anatomy] is a *circular* folding of the inner membrane of the *vagina uteri*, which being broke at the *firſt copulation*, its fibres *contract* in three or four places, and form what they call *glandulæ myrtiformes*. See Nymphæ.

Hymen [in botany] a fine delicate ſkin, wherewith flowers are incloſed while in the bud, and which burſts, as the flower blows or opens.

Hyme'nial, or Hyme'nean, *adj.* [υμεναιος, Gr.] nuptial, relating to marriage. A ſignal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope.*

Hymn [υμνος, of υμνοδεω, Gr. to celebrate] a ſong or ode in honour of God; or a poem proper to be ſung in honour of ſome deity, an encomiaſtic ſong.

To Hymn, *verb act.* [υμνεω, Gr.] to praiſe in ſong, to worſhip with hymns. *Milton.*

Hy'mnic, *adj.* [υμνος, Gr.] relating to hymns. The *hymnic* notes. *Donne.*

Hymnigra'pher [of υμος, a hymn, and γϱαφω, Gr. to write] a writer of hymns.

Hymno'logy [υμνολογια, Gr.] a ſinging of hymns or pſalms.

Hymno'polist [υμνοπωλης, of υμνος, and πολεω, Gr. to ſell] a ſeller of hymns.

Hyoi'des [υοειδες, of Υ or υ, upſilon, the Greek letter, and ειδος, Gr. form, *i. e.* of the ſhape of the letter ſo called] a bone at the root of the tongue, having two muſcles which keep it in its place.

Hyothyroi'des [of *hyoides* and *thyroides*] two muſcles of the larinx, which proceed from the lower part of the bone hyoides, and ſerve to draw the larinx upwards.

To Hyp, *verb act.* [barbarouſly contracted from *hypochondriac*] To make melancholy, to diſpirit. *Hypped* ſince I ſaw you. *Spectator.*

Hypæ'thron, or Hypæ'thros [of υπο, under, and αιθηϱ, Gr. the air] a kind of temple expoſed to the air, being open at the top.

Hypa'llage [υπαλλαγη, Gr. a changing or altering] a rhetorical figure, wherein words change their caſes with each other, or the order of words is contrary to the meaning of them in conſtruction.

Hypa'nte, or Hy'papante [with the Greeks] a name given to the feaſt of the purification of the Virgin Mary, on the preſentation of Jeſus in the temple.

Hy'per [υπεϱ, Gr.] in the compoſition of Engliſh words, ſignifies over-and-above or beyond.

Hy'per, *ſubſt.* [a word barbarouſly contracted by Prior from *hypercritic*, the meaning of which he did not know. *Johnſon*] a hypercritic, one more critical than neceſſity requires.

Critics I read on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again. *Prior.*

Hype'rbaton [υπεϱβατον, of υπεϱβαινω, Gr. to paſs over or beyond] this is ſometimes treated on as a figure in grammar; but always rather to be taken notice of, as bearing the character of a ſtrong and violent paſſion, and ſo a figure in rhetoric. It is nothing but a tranſpoſition of *thoughts* and *words* from the *natural* order of diſcourſe. Such is the definition which Longinus in his treatiſe of the ſublime, gives of this figure. "It is, ſays he, a *diſturbed* kind of arranging our thoughts or expreſſions ſo as to deviate from the natural order, and is the true characteriſtic of ſome strong and vivid passion. *Ed. Londin.* p. 76. And p. 81. he obſerves, that this *figure* occurs moſt frequently in the orations of Demosthenes; may not I alſo add, in the epiſtles of St. Paul; a circumſtance which ſhould be *moſt carefully* attended to, if we propoſe to *keep pace* with either of thoſe *maſterly* writers.

Hype'rbola [in geometry] is one of the curve lines formed by the ſection of a cone by a plane, ſo that the axis of the ſection inclines to the oppoſite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and the ellipſis interſects it. The axis of the hyperbolical ſection will meet alſo with the oppoſite ſide of the cone, when produced above the vertex.

Apollinarian Hyperbola, is the common hyperbola, in contradiſtinction to hyperbola's of the higher kinds.

Hype'rbole, Fr. [*iperbole*, It. *hiperbole*, Sp. *hyperbole*, Lat. υπεϱβολη, Gr. *i. e.* a ſurpaſſing] a figure in rhetoric, wherein an expreſſion goes beyond truth, ſo as to repreſent things much greater or leſſer than they are; as, *a horſe runs ſwifter than the wind*; *he moves ſlower than a ſnail*, &c. They were above the *hyperboles* that fond poetry beſtows. *Glanville.*

Hyperboloi'des, hyperboliform figures, or hyperbola's of the higher kind.

Hyperbo'lic, or Hyperbo'lical [*hyperbolique*, Fr. *iperbolico*, It. *hiperbólico*, Sp. *hyperbolicus*, Lat. υϖεϱϐολικ☉, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to an hyperbola, having the nature of an hyperbola. *Hyperbolic* lines. *Grew*. *Hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray*. 2. [From *hyperbole*] exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. It is parabolical and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not to be taken in a ſtrict ſenſe. *Boyle*.

Hyperbo'lic *Space* [in geometry] is the area, ſpace, or content, which is comprehended between the curve of an hyperbola, and the whole ordinate.

Hyperbo'lically, *adv.* [of *hyperbolical*] 1. In form of an hyperbola. 2. With exaggeration or extenuation, in an hyperbolic manner. *Hyperbolically* deſcribed by Homer as inacceſſible. *Broome.*

Hyperbo'licum *Acutum*, Lat. [in geometry] a ſolid, made by the revolution of the infinite area of the ſpace made between the curve and its aſſymptote, in the Apollinarian hyperbola, turning round that aſſymptote, which produces a ſolid infinitely long, which is nevertheleſs cubable.

Hyperbo'liform *Figures* [of *hyperbola*, and *forma*, Lat. in mathematics] ſuch curves as approach in their properties to the nature of an hyperbola, the ſame that are called *hyperboloides*.

Hyperbo'lium [in civil law] that which is given by the huſband to the wife at his death above her dowry.

To Hype'rbolize, *verb neut.* to uſe hyperboles.

Hyperbo'rean, *adj.* [*hyperborien*, Fr. *hyperboreus*, Lat.] northern.

Hyperbo'reans, *ſubſt.* thoſe people who inhabit very far north.

Hypercatale'ctic *Verſe* [υϖεϱκαλαληκλικον, of υϖεϱ, beyond, and καλαληγω, Gr. to number] a verſe that has one or two ſyllables too much, or beyond the meaſure of regular verſe.

Hypercatha'rtics, *ſubſt.* [of υϖεϱ, beyond, and καθαιϱω, Gr. to purge] purges which work too long, and too violently.

Hy'percrisis [υϖεϱκϱεισις, Gr.] an *immoderate* critical excretion; or a voiding any thing above meaſure in the turn of a diſeaſe; as when a fever terminates in a looſeneſs, and the humour ſometimes flows off faſter than the ſtrength can bear.

Hypercri'tic, *ſubſt.* [υϖεϱκϱιλικ☉, Gr. *hypercritique*, Fr.] over-rigid cenſurer or critic, who lets nothing paſs, but animadverts ſeverely on the ſlighteſt fault. Theſe *hypercritics* in Engliſh poetry. *Dryden*. See Hyper.

Hypercri'tical, *adj.* [of *hypercritic*] critical beyond neceſſity or uſe. Nice and *hypercritical* punctilios. *Evelyn.*

Hypercri'ticism, a too ſevere cenſure; and over-nice criticiſm.

Hyperdissy'llable [of υϖεϱ, beyond, and δισσυλλαϐον, Gr.] a word conſiſting of more than two ſyllables.

Hype'rmeter [υϖεϱμελϱος, Gr.] the ſame as *hypercatalectic*; any thing greater than the ſtandard requires. When a man riſes beyond ſix foot, he is an *hypermeter*. *Addiſon.*

Hyperdu'lia [υϖεϱδȣλεια, of υϖεϱ, above, and δȣλεια, Gr. worſhip] the worſhip paid to the Virgin Mary, ſo called, as being ſuperior to Dulia, the worſhip paid to the ſaints. See Creed and Hermit, and read there 370.

Hiperephri'dosis, or rather Hyperephi'drosis [of υϖεϱ, beyond, and εφιδϱωω, Gr. to ſweat; with phyſicians] a too great ſweating.

Hype'ricon, Lat. [υϖεϱικον, Gr.] St. John's-wort.

Hypero'a [υϖεϱωα, Gr.] the roof of the mouth.

Hypero'on [of υϖεϱ, Gr. above] the palate of the mouth.

Hyperphy'sical [of υϖεϱ, and φυσικος, Gr.] that which is ſuperior to phyſics, or natural philoſophy; metaphyſical.

Hypersa'rcosis [of υϖεϱ, beyond, and σαϱκος, gen. of σαϱξ, Gr. fleſh] a fleſhy excreſcence, ſuch as ariſes on the lips of wounds, the growth of fungous or proud fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

Hype'rthyron [υϖεϱθυϱον, Gr. above the door] with ancient architects, a ſort of table uſed after the manner of a frieze *over* the jambs of the doors and gates, and lintels of windows of the Doric order.

Hype'thre [in architecture] is two ranks of pillars all about, and ten at each face of any temple, with a peryſtile within, of ſix columns.

Hy'phen [υφεν, Gr.] a ſmall or ſhort line ſet between two words, to ſhew that they are to be joined together, as loving-kindneſs. By its etymology [υφ' εν] it ſhould ſignify the bringing two or more things *into one*; and ſo Hesychius explains it by the words αμα or ομȣ, *i. e.* together.

Hy'po [υϖω, Gr. under] a particle uſed in the compoſition of many words.

Hypno'tics, *ſubſt.* [υϖνολικα, of υϖνος, Gr. ſleep] medicines which cauſe ſleep.

Hy'pobole [υϖοϐολη, of υϖο, under, and from thence 2dly by way of prevention, and ϐαλλω, Gr. to caſt] a rhetorical figure, whereby an anſwer is made to what the adverſary was *prevented* of objecting.

Hypocatha'rsis [υϖοκαθαϱσις, Gr.] a too faint or feeble purgation. See Hypo.

Hypoca'ustria [υϖοκαυϛον, of υϖοκαιω, Gr. to ſet on fire] were feaſts conſecrated to Minerva, for reſcuing perſons from the injuries of caſual fire.

Hypocau'stum [υϖοκαυϛον, Gr.] a *ſubterraneous* funnel or ſtove under ground, uſed by the ancients to heat the baths.

Hypochæ'ris [with botaniſts] the herb ſow-thiſtle.

Hypocho'ndres, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*hypochondre*, Fr. υποχονδϱιον, Gr.] the ſame with *hypochondria*. See Hypochondria.

Hypocho'ndria [*hypocondres*, Fr. *ipocondria*, It. *hipochondria*, Sp. *hypochondria*, Lat. υποχονδϱια, of υπο, under, and χονδϱος, Gr. a cartilage] the two ſides of the upper part of the belly about the ſhort ribs, the cartilago enſiformis, and the tip of the breaſt, under which the liver, ſtomach, and ſpleen lie.

Hypocho'ndriac, or Hypocho'ndriacal [*hypocondriaque*, Fr. *ipocondriaco*, It. *hypochondriaco*, Sp. *hypochondriacus*, Lat. υποχονδϱιακος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to the hipochondria, afflicted with the ſpleen, or a *lower ſpecies* of melancholy, diſordered in the imagination. He's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriac*. *Decay of Piety*. 2. Producing melancholy. *Hypochondriacal* paſſions. *Bacon.*

Hypochondriac *Regions* [in anatomy] the two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, and thoſe of the ribs, and the tip of of the breaſt, which have in one the liver, and in the other the ſpleen.

Hypo'chyma [υποχυμα, of υπο, under, and χυμα, Gr. effuſion] a ſuffuſion, a fault in the ſight, when gnats, cobwebs, little clouds *&c.* ſeem to fly before the eyes.

Hypochy'sis, the ſame as *hypochyma*.

Hy'pocist, *ſubſt.* [υποκιϛις, Gr. *hypociſte*, Fr. See Hypo] an inſpiſſated juice in large flat maſſes, conſiderably hard and heavy, of a fine ſhining black colour when broken. It is brought from the Levant, ſometimes from France and other parts of Europe. The ſtem of the plant, from which it is produced, is thick and fleſhy, and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, which are gathered before they are ripe, and the juice is expreſſed, then evaporated over a gentle fire, formed into cakes, and dried in the ſun. It is an aſtringent medicine of conſiderable power. *Hill.*

Hypocle'pticum *Vitrum*, Lat. [with chemiſts] a glaſs funnel to ſeparate oils from water.

Hypocoe'lon [of υπο, under, and κοιλος, Gr. hollow] that hollow part that lies under the eyes.

Hypocopho'sis [of υϖο and κωφοσις, Gr.] the ſame as *cophoſis*, but in a leſs degree. See Hypo.

Hypo'crisy [*hypocriſie*, Fr. *ipocriſia*, It. *hipocresía*, Sp. *hypocriſis*, Lat. υποκϱισις, Gr.] diſſimulation, counterfeit goodneſs or holineſs; knavery cloaked with a veil of religion or honeſty.

Hy'pocrite, Fr. [*ipocrito*, It. *hipocrita*, Sp. *hypocrita*, *hypocriticus*, Lat. υποκϱιτης, Gr.] a diſſembler, one who makes a falſe ſhew of virtue or piety.

Hypocri'tic, or Hypocri'tical [*hypocrite*, Fr. *ipocrito*, It. *hipocritico*, Sp. υποκϱιτικος, Gr.] diſſembling, making a falſe ſhew of virtue and piety.

Hypocri'tically, *adv.* [of *hypocritical*] with diſſimulation, inſincerely, falſely.

Hypocri'sis [υποκϱισις, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, which the Latins call *pronunciatio*.

Hypo'desis [υποδησις, Gr. an under-binding] a bandage uſed by ſurgeons before the bolſter is laid on; alſo called *epideſmus*.

Hypoga'stric, *adj.* [*hypogaſtrique*, Fr. from υπεϱ and γαϛηϱ, Gr. the belly] ſeated in the lower belly.

Hypogastric *Artery* [in anatomy] an artery that ariſes from the iliaca interna, and is diſtributed to the bladder, the rectum, and the genital parts, eſpecially in women.

Hypogastric *Vein* [in anatomy] a vein ariſing in the ſame parts with the hypogaſtric artery, and diſcharging itſelf into the iliaca interna.

Hypoga'strium [υπογαϛϱιον, Gr.] the lower part of the belly, or the lower belly, beginning from two or three inches below the navel, and extending to the os pubis.

Hypogæ'um [υπογειον, of υϖο, and γη, Gr. the earth, a place under ground] the fourth houſe of the heavens, by aſtrologers called alſo *imum cæli*. See Heliotrope, and read — " τϱοπαινηλιοιο.

Hypoge'um [in ancient architecture] a name commonly uſed of all the parts of a building that are under ground, as cellars, vaults, *&c.*

Hypoge'sum, Lat. [υϖογεισον, Gr.] the herb ſengreen, or houſleek.

Hypoglo'ssis, or Hypoglo'ttis [υπογλοσσις, of υπο, under, and γλοσσα, Gr. tongue] an inflammation or ulceration under the tongue; alſo in anatomy, two glands of the tongue, or a piece of fleſh that joins the tongue to the nether part of the mouth.

Hypoglossum [υπογλωσσον, Gr.] the herb horſe-tongue.

Hypoglo'ttides [in anatomy] two large glands of the tongue, ſituate under it, near the venæ ranulares, and there are two more large glands on the ſide of it. They all filtrate a kind of ſerous matter of the nature of ſaliva, which they diſcharge into the mouth by little ducts.

Hypoglottides *Pillulæ* [with phyſicians] pills to be put under the tongue, for aſſwaging a cough.

Hypoglu'tis [of υπο, under, and γλȣτ☉, Gr. the buttock] the fleſhy part under the buttocks.

Hypono'mon [of υπονομ☉, Gr. a mine, or ſubterraneous paſſage, prob. of υπο and νομ☉, of νεμω, to feed or paſture upon and conſume] an ulcer that has many ſinus's.

Hypomo'clion [υπομοκλιον, Gr. in mechanics] is a fulcrum or prop, or any roler, which is uſually ſet under the lever, or under ſtones or pieces of timber, that they may be more eaſily moved.

Hypopha'ulum, Lat. [with phyſicians] an ordinary diet, obſerving a mean between a plain and exquiſite diet.

Hypopho'ræ [of υποφεϱω, Gr. to carry under] deep gaping and fiſtulous ulcers. Gorræus adds, " *quaſi quæ* deorſum *feruntur*, *i. e.* as tending downwards." agreeable to its *etymology*.

Hypopho'ra [υποφοϱα, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, which produces the objection, as the anthepophora anſwers it.

Hypophtha'lmia [υποφθαλμια, Gr.] a pain in the eye, under the horny coat. Castell. Renovat. ſays, " the *hypophthalmium* is that part which lies *under* or *below* the eye, which is wont to ſwell in * *cachectic* and *hydropic* ſubjects." And indeed its *etymology* ſhould import as much. He adds; that 'tis *alſo* the ſame as the *hypopion*. See Hypopion and Hydatis, and read there " ſubſtrata."

* Hippocrates calls it τα υπο τȣς οφθαλμȣς, and obſerves of theſe parts, that they are raiſed [or elevated] in ſubjects whoſe *ſpleen* is over-grown. *Gorræus.*

Hypophilospe'rmous *Plants*, are ſuch as bear their ſeeds on the backſide of their leaves.

Hypophy'sis, Lat. a fault in the eye, the ſame as hypochyma.

Hypopo'dium [υποποδιον, Gr.] a plaiſter to be laid to the feet.

Hypopi'on [υποπιον, Gr.] a collection or gathering together of matter under the tunica cornea of the eye. Castell. Renovat. ſays, the *hypopion* ſignifies sugillatio sub oculis, *i. e.* when the blood, from a ſolution of the continuity of the veins, is poured out *under* the ſkin. With him therefore it is a black kind of appearance below the eyes, and not ſomething ſeated *in* the eye itſelf; or, as Gorræus well obſerves, a diſeaſe rather of the *face* than the eye: and indeed its *etymology* ſhould import as much; and accordingly, as Homer, when deſcribing the ardour of *Hector* in the field, tells us, " that he *foam'd* at the mouth": ſo when repreſenting his forcing the *Greek* entrenchments, he ſays, that the illuſtrious *Hector* leap'd within the gates,

men

νυκτι θοη αταλαντος υπωπια.— *i. e.* with a *gloom*, not *upon*, but *below* or *juſt under* his eyes, reſembling night. *Iliad. Lib.* 12. *l.* 463.

Hyporche'ma [in Greek poetry] a poem compoſed in divers kinds of verſes, and of different lengths, but always ſhort, and full of pyrrhic feet.

Hypospadiæ'us [prob. *quaſi aliquo modo ſpado*] one whoſe urethra is terminated underneath the glands.

Hypospathi'smus [υποσπαθισμος, Gr.] an inciſion made by three lines or diviſions on the forehead, to the pericranium, ſo that a ſpatula may be thruſt in between it; and from this laſt circumſtance (as Gorræus well obſerves) its etymology is explained, "subjicienda *etiam eſt* spatha, *unde ſectioni huic inditum nomen fuit*."

Hyposa'rca, or Hyposarci'dium [of υπο, under, and σαξ, Gr. fleſh] a kind of dropſy; called alſo *anaſarca*.

Hypo'sphagma [υποσφαγμα, Gr.] bloodſhottenneſs of the eye proceeding from a blow.

Hyposta'sis [*hipoſtaſe*, Fr. *ipoſtaſi*, It. *hypoſtaſi*, Sp. *hypoſtaſis*, Lat υποϛασις, Gr.] in theology, it is uſed to ſignify a ſubſiſtence or perſon of the trinity. The *etymology* of this word is of the *compound* kind, of υπο, under, and ιϛημι, Gr. to ſtand; and accordingly it anſwers to *ſubſtantia* in *Latin*, and individual substance, or *ſubſtantial individual* exiſtence with us (whether of the *corporeal* or *intellectual* kind) and ſo Tertullian, the *firſt* of all our *conſubſtantialiſts*, underſtood it; *i. e.* to imply a *diſtinct* being; and not (in the *ſcholaſtic* ſenſe of the word) a different *mode* of exiſtence in one and the ſame being; for he ſays, *quæcunque ergo* substantia *ſermonis fuit*, illam *dico perſonam*, &c. *i. e.* whatever therefore was the substance of the *logos*, that I call the *Perſon*, and to that I aſcribe the name of *Son. Adverſ. Prax. Ed. Colon. p.* 608: Nor was he ſingular in this; for St. *Jerom*, the moſt learned of all the *Latins*, aſſures us, in his letter to pope Damasus, 57 "*tota ſecularium literarum ſchola*, *&c. i. e.* the whole learned world knows of no other ſenſe of the word *hypoſtaſis* beſides that of *eſſence*; ſo (ſays he) the *Nicene* fathers underſtood it; ſo the fathers of *Sardica*; and it is probable [he might have ſaid *moſt certain*] that Origen uſed it in the ſame ſenſe." Not to add the whole council of *Antioch*, A. C. 340, which affirmed the Father, Son and Holy-Ghoſt to be τρια υποϛασει συμφωνια εν, *i. e.* (as St. Hilary well interprets it) *three* things in substance, but *one* thing in *agreement* or *concord*. And the reflection which St. Jerom made on the like expreſſion in Origen, is well worth our notice. "When *Origen* ſaid, that the Father and ſon are *one* in consent and concord, after he had ſaid they were *two* in *hypoſtaſis*, he ſeems plainly to uſe the word hypostasis to denote substance; for if in this paſſage he had meant they were *two* with reſpect to person only, he would have added, that they were *one* as to essence: but ſince he [and I may add the whole council of *Antioch*] has ſaid, that they are *one* in consent, he ſeems not to have acknowledged any other unity, but to have believed them to be *two* in essence."——But if the reader deſires to ſee Origen's ſentiments on this head more fully explained, he may conſult the words Nicene *Council* and Origenism. St. Athanasius tells us, that the *collection of properties* with reſpect to man in general is that which is called ουσια or *eſſence*; but the ſame when applied to one ſingle [individual] man is called *hypoſtaſis*." *De ſanct. Dep.* vol. 1. p. 1031. And St. Basil, to the like purport, in his 43d epiſtle, ſhews, that "the Greek word ουσια, or eſſence, denotes the *common* nature of things of the ſame kind, as man in general; but *hypoſtaſis* is [το ιδιως λεγομενον] that which is ſpoken of any one in particular; as *Peter*, *Paul*, &c." And in his *Ep.* 300, he ſays, "that ουσια, or *eſſence*, has the ſame reſpect to *hypoſtaſis*, as that which is common [or general] to that which is single, or individual." So far therefore this part of the *conſubſtantialiſts* agreed with St. *Origen*, and other *antenicenes*, as by affirming three *hypoſtaſes*, they affirmed the Son and Spirit to be *numerically diſtinct* in substance from God the father: but herein they differed from them (at leaſt before the close of the *fourth* century) in aſcribing to all three one common coequal nature. What changes have been ſince made in our *conception of things*, and (with that) in the *ſignification* of words, the reader will find already ſuggeſted under the words Athanasians and Homousians, and read, *as appears*.

Hypo'stasis *Urinæ* [in medicine] is that thick ſubſtance that ſubſides at the bottom of urine; as, on the other hand, what floats upon the ſurface of the urine is called by Hippocrates and Galen, *epiſtaſis*; and the *etymology* of both explains the ſignification; the firſt (in Greek) ſignifying what ſtands *under*, and the ſecond what ſtands *above*.

Hyposta'tical [*hypoſtatique*, Fr. *ipoſtatico*, It. *hypoſtático*, Sp. *hypoſtaticus*, Lat. υποϛατικος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to an hypoſtaſis, or perſonal ſubſiſtence, perſonal, diſtinctly perſonal. Uſed in ſpeaking of the adorable Trinity. 2. Conſtitutive, conſtituent, as diſtinct ingredients.

Hypostatical *Principles* [with chymiſts] are the three chymical elements. ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury. *Boyle.*

Hypostatical *Union* [in theology] the union of the human nature with the divine in Jeſus Chriſt; or more explicitly thus: ſuch a union of *two* intelligent ſubſtances, as to conſtitute (if poſſible) but *one* perſon. Thus in ſome *modern* ſyſtems of divinity, *three* perſons conſtitute *one* intelligent being: and, on the *reverſe*, *two* intelligent beings conſtitute *one* perſon. But what the main body of *antiquity* would have ſaid to all this, ſee Hypostasis, Hominicolæ, and Circum-incession, compared.

Hypo'theca, Lat. [in civil law] an obligation, whereby the effects of a debtor are made over to his creditor, to ſecure a debt due to him.

Hypothe'nar [υποθεναρ, Gr.] a muſcle ſerving to draw the little finger from the reſt; alſo the ſpace from the forefinger to the little finger.

Hypo'thennar [of υπο, beneath, and θεναρ, Gr. the hollow of the hand] the ſpace from the fore to the little finger.

Hypothenu'sal *Line*, the ſame as *hypothenuſe*.

Hypothenu'se [υποθεινουσα, Gr.] is the longeſt ſide of a right angled triangle, or that ſide which ſubtends, or is oppoſite to the right angle, the ſubtenſe. The ſquare of the *hypotenuſe* in a right angled triangle is equal to the ſquares of the two other ſides. *Locke.*

Hypo'thesis [*hypotheſe*, Fr. *ipoſteſi*, It. *hypóteſi*, Sp. *hopotheſis*, Lat. υποθεσις, Gr.] ſuppoſition of that which is not, for that which may be, a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principle not proved. *South.*

Hypo'thesis [with philoſophers] principles ſuppoſed as granted for the ſolution of any phænomena, that from thence an intelligible and plauſible account may be given of the cauſes and effects of the phænomena propoſed. The laying down or ſuppoſing ſuch principles to be granted, is called an *hypotheſis*. It is not abſolutely neceſſary, that what is ſuppoſed be true, but it muſt be poſſible, and ought alſo to be probable. But "*hypotheſes non fingo*; I coin no hypotheſes" (ſays Sir Isaac Newton) No;— he raiſed his ſuperſtructure on a far more ſure and ſtable foundation, upon experiments and mathematics. For *hypotheſes* have been as great a bane to *philoſophy* as they have been to *religion*.

Where wild *hypotheſis* and learn'd romance,
Too oft lead up the *philoſophic* dance. *Table of* Cebes.

Hypothesis [with aſtronomers] ſignifies a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principle not proved, and is commonly uſed and underſtood in reſpect to the univerſe, and in relation to the diſpoſitions of the heavens, and the motions of the ſtars; concerning which, an hypotheſis that is elaborately contrived, is called a ſyſtem; as the Ptolemaic, Copernican, or Tychonian.

Hypothetic, or Hypothe'tical [*hypothetique*, Fr. *hypotheticus*, Lat. υποθετικος, Gr.] pertaining to an hypotheſis or ſuppoſition, including a ſuppoſition, conditional.

Hypothe'tical *Syllogiſm* [with logicians] is one which begins with a conditional conjunction; as, *if he be a man, he is an animal. Watts.*

Hypothe'tically, *adv.* [of *hypothetical*] by ſuppoſition, conditionally. *Broome.*

Hypotrache'lion [υποτραχηλιον, of υπο and τραχηλιον, Gr. the neck] the top or neck of a column, the moſt ſlender part of it which is next to the capital; or a little freeze in the Tuſcan and Doric order, between the aſtragal and the annulets.

Hypotrachelion [in anatomy] the lower part of the neck.

Hypoty'posis [υποτυπωσις, of υπο and τυπος, Gr. a type or form] a figure in rhetoric; this figure is thus denominated, becauſe it paints things, and forms images, as ſtriking as if the things themſelves were preſent It is a kind of enthuſiaſm, which cauſes a perſon to fancy he ſees things that are abſent, and to repreſent them ſo ſenſibly to the ſight of them that hear him, that they fancy they ſee them too. It is frequently uſed by orators, and in dramatic poetry, and expreſſes a paſſion very lively, when the object of our paſſion is before our eyes, and we hear or ſee it, though abſent; as, in *Macbeth*'s Dagger, or,

Auditis? an me ludit amabilis
Inſania? &c. Hor. lib. 3. ode 4.

Hypozeu'gma [with grammarians] a part of the figure called zeugma.

Hypozo'ma, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a membrane, or that ſkin which parts two cavities or hollow places in the body, as that called mediaſtinum in the cheſt.

Hypsiologlo'ssum [with anatomiſts] a pair of muſcles that draw the tongue downwards; called alſo *baſiogloſſum*.

Hypsistra'rians, a ſect in the fourth century, who (if we may credit all that their adverſaries have ſaid of them) made a mixture of the Jewiſh religion with paganiſm; for they obſerved the ſabbath and legal abſtinence with the Jews, and worſhipped fire with the pagans.

Hy'pulus [of υπο, under, and ουλη, Gr. a cicatrix] an ulcer that lurks under the cicatrix or ſcar.

Hyrst, Hurst, or Herst [hyrſt, Sax.] in the names of places, denotes that they took their names from a wood or foreſt.

Hy'ssop [*hyſſope*, Fr. *iſopo*, It. and Port. *yſopo*, Sp. of *hyſſopus*, Lat.] a virticillate plant with long narrow leaves, the creſt of the flower is roundiſh, erect, and divided into two parts: the whorles of the flowers are ſhort, and at the lower part of the ſtalk are placed at a great diſtance, but toward the top are cloſer joined, ſo as to form a regular ſpike. It hath been a great diſpute, whether the hyſſop commonly known, is the ſame which is mentioned in ſcripture. *Miller.*

Hysso'pic *Art*, a name given to chymiſtry by Paracelſus; in alluſion to that text in the Pſalms, *Purge me with hyſſop*; becauſe that art purifies metals, minerals, *&c.*

Hysso'pus, [υσσωπος, Gr.] an herb.

Hyste'ra, Lat. [υϛερα, Gr.] the uterus or womb.

Hysteralgi'a, Lat. [of υϛερα, the womb, and αλγος, pain] a pain in the matrix or womb, cauſed by an inflammation or otherwiſe.

Hyste'rica, Lat. [υϛερικος, Gr.] medicines proper againſt diſeaſes of the womb, or againſt the *hypochondriac* diſeaſe, ſo called as being *ſuppoſed* to ariſe from ſome diſorder in that part. But ſurely we may here (as well as in many other caſes) apply that remark of the poet.

Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas.

See Hysterics.

Hysterica *Paſſio*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe in women, called fits of the mother; alſo a ſuffocation of the womb.

Hyste'ric, or Hyste'rical [*hyſterique*, Fr. *iſterico*, It. *hyſtericus*, Lat. of υϛερικος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to the womb, troubled with fits, diſordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey* and *Floyer.* 2. Proceeding from uterine diſorders. Who gave th' *hyſteric* or poetic fit. *Pope.*

Hyste'rics [υϛερικα, Gr.] 1. Remedies againſt hyſteric affections. 2. Alſo fits of women ſuppoſed to preceed from diſorders in the womb.

Hysteroce'le [υϛεροκηλη, Gr.] a rupture, or falling down of the womb.

Hystero'logy [υϛερολογια, Gr.] the ſame as *hyſteron proteron*.

Hystero'lithos [of υϛερα and λιθος, Gr.] a kind of ſtone, ſo called (I ſuppoſe) becauſe of its *reſemblance* to the womb, or parts adjacent.

Histeropo'tmoi [υϛεροποτμοι, Gr.] ſuch as had been thought dead, and after a long abſence in foreign conntries, returned ſafe home; or ſuch as had been thought dead in battle, and after unexpectedly eſcaped from their enemies, and return home. Theſe (among the Romans) were not permitted to enter their own houſes at the door, but were received at the paſſage opened in the roof.

Hy'steron *Proteron* [υϛερον προτερον, Gr. *i. e.* the laſt firſt] a prepoſterous manner of ſpeaking, putting that which ſhould be laſt firſt; or, as we ſay, *The cart before the horſe*.

Hysteroto'mia, Lat. [υϛεροτομια, of υϛερα and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] the cutting of a child out of the womb.

Hysterotomato'cia, Lat. [of υϛερα, τομη, a cutting, and τοκος, Gr. birth] an operation more uſually called the *Cæſarian* operation, the ſame as *hyſterotomy*.

Hyth, or Hythe [hyðe, Sax.] a little haven or port where ſmall ſhips load and unload goods; as Queen-Hythe. See Hithe.

I.

I, i, Roman; *I, i,* Ital. 𝔍, *i*, Eng. Ι, ι, Gr. are the ninth letters of their reſpective alphabets; and ', Heb. is the tenth in order of that alphabet.

I, is in Engliſh conſidered both as a vowel and conſonant; tho' ſince the vowel and conſonant differ in their form as well as ſound, this may be more properly accounted two letters. I vowel has a long ſound; as, *fine, thine, ſhine, brine*; which is uſually marked by an *e* final, and a ſhort ſound; as, *fin, gin, binn, thin*. Prefixed to *e*, it makes a dipthong of the ſame ſound with the ſoft *i*, or double *e, ee*, thus *field, ſhield, wield, yield*, are ſpoken as *feeld, ſheeld*, except *friend*, which is ſpoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long; as *fail, neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled ſound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a dipthong, or a ſound compoſed of the ſounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the Engliſh language; as *oil, coil, boil, coin*. The ſound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expreſſed by *y*. J conſonant has invariable the ſame ſound with that of *g*, in *giant*; as *jay, jade, jet, jilt, jolt, juſt*.

I, the vowel, is not ſounded in *parliament, ſuit, fruit, height*, &c. and though it very often ends foreign words, it never ends Engliſh ones: before *r*, it has the ſound of *u* ſhort; as *bird, third, firſt*, &c. or rather of the French *e* feminine.

Foreigners find fault with our alphabet, becauſe the name of *I*, expreſſes only its power when long; and that that power is not ſimple, as the power of ſimple vowels ought to be, but compound, or the power of a proper dipthong, which ought to be expreſſed by two letters; and likewiſe that our *J* conſonant has no name to expreſs its power.

I [Ic, Sax. Ick, Du. Ik, Goth. Ich, Ger. *Ego*, Lat. Εγω, Gr.] 1. The pronoun perſonal; *I*, gen. *me*, plur. *we*, gen. *us*, the pro-
ic me ƿe uꞅ
noun of the firſt perſon ſingular, myſelf. 2. *Me*, is in the following paſſage improperly written for *I*. There is but one man whom ſhe can have, and that is *me*. *Clariſſa*. 3. *I*, is more than once, in Shakeſpeare, Ben Johnſon, and other old writers, written for *ay*, or *yes*. Did your letters pierce the queen? — *I*, Sir, ſhe took them and read them in my preſence. *Shakeſpeare*.

Jaba'rii [among the Muſſelmen] a ſect who are ſaid to hold, that God may, without making any diſcrimination of good or bad, either admit all men into *Paradiſe*, or plunge them into *hell*; and not be guilty of any injustice on either ſuppoſition: justice being (according to them) the diſpoſing of what is *our own* according as we pleaſe. Abulpharag. *Query*, if we have not heard doctrines of *a-kin* to this, advanced among us *Chriſtians*, under covert of a blind and miſtaken zeal for the divine sovereignty.

To Ja'bber [gabberen, Du. *gaber*, Fr. to banter] 1. To ſpeak much, to talk idly and without thinking, to chatter. To *jabber* of parties. *Swift*. 2. To ſpeak haſtily and indiſtinctly, to talk gibberiſh.

Ja'bberer [of *jabber*] one who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

> Outcant the Babylonian labourers,
> At all their dialects of *jabberers*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Ja'cent, *adj.* [*jacens*, Lat.] lying at length. They are more apt in ſwaggering down to pierce them in the *jacent* poſture. *Wotton*.

Ja'cinth, for *hyacinth*; as *Jeruſalem* for *Hieruſalem* [*hiacinthus*, Lat. υακινθος, Gr.] 1. A precious ſtone of a deep reddiſh yellow, approaching to a flame colour or the deepeſt amber. *Woodward*. 2. A kind of flower. See Hyacinth.

Jack [probably by miſtake from *jaques*, which in French is *James*. *Johnſon*] 1. The deminutive of *John*, uſed as a general term of contempt for ſaucy or paltry fellows, Every *jackſlave* hath his belly-full of fighting. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. A common name given to boys employed in mean offices, and ſuch being uſed in great houſes as turnſpits, before the invention of machines for that uſe, they afterwards were called by the ſame name. 3. An engine or machine for roaſting meat. Ordinary *jacks* uſed for roaſting of meat, commonly conſiſt but of three wheels. *Wilkins*. 4. An inſtrument for pulling off boots, as ſupplying the place of a boy. 5. A horſe or wooden frame to ſaw timber upon. 6. [In a ſhip] a flag uſually hoiſted at the ſpritſail topmaſt head, the colour of a ſhip. 7. The male of animals. A *jack*-aſs for a ſtallion was bought. *Arbuthnot*. 8. [With falconers] the male kind of birds of ſport. 9. [At bowls] a little bowl which is the mark to be bowled at. It may acquire a liberty of will, and ſo run ſpontaneouſly to the *jack*. *Bentley*.

Jack, is an engine much uſed about guns or mortars, and is always carried along with the artillery, for raiſing up the carriages, or ſupporting the axletree, if a wheel chance to be broken; it is likewiſe uſed for traverſing large mortars, ſuch as thoſe of eighteen inches diameter, which are upon Low Dutch carriages, and for elevating them; for traverſing the ſea mortars, and many other uſes too tedious to be named. With this engine, one man is able to raiſe more than ſix could without it.

Jacks [of virginals] ſmall bits of wood fixed to the keys, or to thoſe of a harpſicord or ſpinet. In a virginal, as ſoon as ever the *jack* falleth and toucheth the ſtring, the ſound ceaſeth. *Bacon*.

Jack, a young pike-fiſh. *Mortimer*.

Jack [*jaque*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of coat of mail, anciently worn by horſemen, in the wars; not made of ſolid iron, but of many plates of iron faſtened together: theſe jacks, ſome ſort of tenants who held lands were obliged to provide upon any invaſion made upon the country. The reſidue were on foot well furniſhed with *jack* and ſkull. *Hayward*. 2. A cup of waxed leather. A foul *jack* or greaſy mapple cup. *Dryden*. 3. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing. *Jack of all trades*, ſhow and ſound. *Cleaveland*.

Jack *by the Hedge*, an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other ſallads are, and much uſed in broth. *Mortimer*.

Jack *in* (or with) *a Lanthorn*, an ignis fatuus, a certain meteor, or clammy vapour in the air, which reflects light in the dark, common in church-yards, fens, and marſhes, as ſteaming out of a fat ſoil, and there hovering about where there is a continual flux of air. It appears like a candle and lanthorn, and ſometimes leads travellers out of their way.

Jacka'l [*chacal*, Fr.] a wild beaſt, about the bigneſs of a ſpaniel-dog, with black ſhagged hair; who, in the evening, hunts for prey for the lion with open cry; to whom the lion liſtens, and follows to ſeize it: for the jackal will not eat of it till the lion is ſatisfied, and afterwards feeds on what he leaves. The mighty lion, before whom ſtood the little *jackal*, the faithful ſpy of the king of beaſts. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope*.

Jackale'nt, *ſubſt.* [*jack in lent*, a poor ſtarved fellow] a ſimple, ſheepiſh fellow. You little *jackalent*, have you been true to us? *Shakeſpeare*.

Ja'ckanapes, *ſubſt.* [of *jack* and *ape*] 1. A monkey, an ape. 2. A coxcomb, an impertinent. A young upſtart *jackanapes*. *Arbuthnot*.

Ja'ckboots [from *jack*, a coat of mail] boots which ſerve as armour to the legs. A man on horſeback in his breeches and *jackboots*. *Spectator*.

Jackda'w [of *jack* and *daw*] a cock-daw, a bird taught to imitate the human voice. *Watts*.

Ja'cket [*jaquette*, Fr. *jaquetilla*, Sp.] 1. A ſhort coat anciently worn by horſemen over their armour and cuiraſſes. It was made of cotton or ſilk ſtitched between two light ſtuffs, and ſometimes of cloth of gold. 2. A ſhort coat, a cloſe waiſtcoat in general. Here a ſailor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Swift*. 3. To trim or beat one's jacket, is to beat the man. She fell upon the *jacket* of the parſon. *L'Eſtrange*.

Ja'ck-ketch, the common hangman in London, ſo called from one formerly, whoſe name was ſo.

Jack-*Pan*, a device uſed by barbers to heat water.

Ja'ck-pudding [of *jack* and *pudding*] a zani, a merry andrew. A buffoon is called by every nation, by the name of the diſh they like beſt: In French, *jean pottage*; and in Engliſh, *jack-pudding*.

Jacobæ'a [with botaniſts] the herb St. James-wort, or rag-wort.

Ja'cobine, *ſubſt.* a pidgeon with a high tuft. *Ainſworth*.

Ja'cobins [ſo called, becauſe their principal convent ſtands near the gate of St. James, in the city of Paris, in France] monks and nuns of the order of St. Dominic.

Ja'cobites [of *Jacobus*, James] a term of reproach beſtowed on thoſe, who vindicating the doctrines of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, with reſpect to the arbitrary proceedings of princes, diſallow of the late revolution, and aſſert the ſuppoſed rights, and adhere to the intereſts of the late abdicated king James, and his family.

Ja'cobites, a ſect, anciently a branch of the Eutychians, followers of one Jacob, a Syrian, who owned but one nature in Jeſus Chriſt. See Eutychian.

Monſieur Dherbelot obſerves, that this Jacob [or Jacoub] Albaradei, was a diſciple of Severus, patriarch of Antioch, in the reign of the Greek emperor Anaſtaſius: That Jacob went to preach the doctrine of *Etyches* in *Meſopotamia*, and *Armenia*; and that from him the *Eutychians* took the name of *Jacobins*, which they keep to this day. He adds, that the *Jacobins* poſſeſſed the churches of Egypt and Syria, from the time in which the *Arabians* rendered themſelves maſters of thoſe provinces, for the ſpace of about a hundred year; until the *chaliph Heſham*, ſon of *Abdolmelic*, re-eſtabliſhed the *Mekbites*, *i. e.*

the *royaliſts* [a name by which the *orthodox* had been ſtiled, as being of the KING's religion.] He concludes with obſerving, " that *Dioſcorus*, patriarch of *Alexandria*, had *infected* the *greater* part of thoſe people with the *hereſy* of *Eutyches*, and had ſent heretical biſhops into *Nubia*, and *Ethiopia*; ſo that this *hereſy* (as Monſieur *Dherbelot* calls it) muſt have had an *ample ſpread* indeed; by extending from *Nubia* and *Ethiopia* in the ſouth, ſo far as to *include* the countries above-mentioned in the north. And conſidering that LIBERTY of CONSCIENCE, which the *Mahometan* princes in general allowed it was now exempt from thoſe hardſhips and ſeverities, which under the *Greek* emperors, the COURT-RELIGION [or *eccleſiaſtic royaliſm*] almoſt perpetually laid on all that *diſſented* from it." See DONATISTS, CÆLICOLÆ, DIMÆRITÆ, EUNOMIANS, with *Newton*'s Obſervations on *Daniel* and the *Apocalypſe* compared.

JACOBI'TISH, inclined to the principles of Jacobites, or attached to the intereſt of king James II.

JA'COB'S-LADDER, the ſame with valerian.

JA'COB'S-STAFF. 1. A mathematical inſtrument for taking heights and diſtances, a croſs ſtaff, a ſort of aſtrolabe. 2. A ſtaff concealing a dagger. 3. [With pilgrims] a ſtaff which they carry in their hands, in going a pilgrimage to St. James of Compoſtella in Spain.

JACO'BUS, a gold coin of king James I. of two ſorts: the one weighing five-penny weights, eighteen grains, lately current at twenty-three ſhillings; the other weighing ſix-penny weights ſix grains, current at twenty-five ſhillings, but called in by king George II.

JACTITA'TION [of *jactitio*, Lat.] toſſing, motion, reſtleſneſs, heaving. *Harvey*.

JACULA'TION [*jaculatio*, from *jaculor*, Lat.] the act of ſhooting or darting, any miſſive weapon.

> So hills amid the air encounter'd hills,
> Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milton*.

JA'CULATORY [*jaculatorius*, Lat.] ſuddenly caſt like a dart.

JADE [of uncertain etymology. *Johnſon*; according to Skinner, of gaad, Sax. a goad or ſpur, *q. d.* one that will not go without the ſpur] 1. A ſorry horſe, a horſe of no ſpirit, a hackney or hired horſe, a worthleſs nag. Tir'd as a *jade* in over-loaden cart. *Sidney* 2. A ſorry woman; a word of contempt, ſometimes noting age, but generally vice, as a lewd wench, a ſtrumpet. She ſhines the firſt of batter'd *jades*. *Swift*. 3. A young woman; in irony and ſlight contempt. You ſee now and then ſome handſome young *jades* among them. *Addiſon*.

JADE, a ſpecies of ſtone. The *jade* is a ſpecies of the jaſper, and of extreme hardneſs. Its colour is compoſed of a pale bluiſh gray, or aſh-colour, and a pale green, not ſimple and uniform, but intermixed. It appears dull and coarſe on the ſurface, but it takes a very elegant and high poliſh. It is found in the Eaſt-Indies, and is much uſed by the Turks for handles of ſabres. It is ſo highly eſteemed by the Indians, as to be called the divine ſtone. They wear it externally as a remedy for the gravel, and an amulet to preſerve them from the bite of venomous animals. *Hill*.

To JADE, *verb act*. [from the noun] 1. To tire, to haraſs, to diſpirit, to weary. It is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon*. 2. To overbear, to cruſh, to degrade, to haraſs as a horſe that is ridden too hard. To be thus *jaded* by a piece of ſcarlet. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To employ in vile and mean offices.

> The honourable blood
> Muſt not be ſhed by ſuch a *jaded* groom. *Shakeſpeare*.

4. To ride, or rule tyrannically. I do not now fool myſelf, to let imagination *jade* me. *Shakeſpeare*.

To JADE, *verb neut*. to loſe ſpirit, to ſink. Many offer at the effects of friendſhip, but they do not laſt: they are promiſing in the beginning, but they fail and *jade*, and tire in the proſecution. *South*.

JA'DISH, *adj*. [of *jade*] 1. Lazy, apt to be tired; ſpoken of a horſe. 2. Vitious, bad, as an horſe.

> That hors'd us on their backs, to ſhow us
> A *jadiſh* trick at laſt, and throw us. *Hudibras*.

3. Incontinent, unchaſte. If the humour takes her to be *jadiſh*, not all the locks and ſpies in nature can keep her honeſt. *L'Eſtrange*.

To JAGG, *verb act*. [*gagaw*, Wel. ſlits or holes] to cut into indentures, to notch in the form of a ſaw. Some ſquare, and many *jagged* on the ſides. *Bacon*.

JAGG, *ſubſt*. [from the verb] an indenture, a protuberance. The figure of the leaves is divided into ſo many *jaggs* or eſcallops, and curiouſly indented round the edges. *Ray*.

JA'GGED, *part. adj*. [of to *jagg*] ragged, or notched like the teeth of a ſaw, uneven, denticulated, indented. His teeth ſtood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows. *Addiſon*.

JA'GGEDNESS, *ſubſt*. [of *jagged*] unevenneſs, the ſtate of being indented or denticulated. Making them plain with your coal or lead, before you give them their veins or *jaggedneſs*. *Peacham*.

JA'GGING-*Iron*, an inſtrument uſed by paſtry-cooks.

JAIL, *ſubſt*. [*geol*, Fr.] a gaol, a priſon, a place where criminals are confined; ſee GAOL. It is written either way, but commonly by latter writers, *jail*.

JAIL-*Bird* [of *jail* and *bird*] one that has been priſoner in a goal. See GOAL.

JAI'LER [of *jail*] a gaoler, one that keeps a priſon. Her jealous *jailers*. *Sidney*.

JAKES [prob of *jaceo*, to lie along, or *jacio*, Lat. to caſt. Of uncertain etymology. *Johnſon*] a lay-ſtall; alſo an houſe of office. Some have fiſhed the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift*.

JA'LAP [*jalapium*, L. Lat.] the root of a ſort of a Weſt-Indian ſolanum, or nightſhade, of a black colour on the outſide, and reddiſh within, with reſinous veins. Jalap is a firm and ſolid root of a wrinkled ſurface, and generally cut into ſlices, heavy and hard to break; of a faintiſh ſmell, and of an acrid and nauſeous taſte. It was not known in Europe till after the diſcovery of America, and had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from *Xalapa*, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was diſcovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative in all caſes where ſerous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill*.

JAM *of Cherries*, *Raſpberries*, &c. [I know not whence derived. *Johnſon*. Probably of *j'aime*, i. e. *I love it*; as children uſed to ſay in French formerly, when they liked any thing] a ſweetmeat or conſerve, made by boiling theſe fruits with ſugar and water.

JAM, or JAMB [with miners] a thick bed of ſtone, which hinders them from purſuing the vein or oar.

JAMA'ICA, an iſland of America in the Atlantic ocean, about 140 miles long, and 60 broad, belonging to the Engliſh. Lat. 17° 29′ N. Long. 77° 30′ W.

JAMA'ICA *Wood*, a ſort of ſpeckled wood, of which cabinets, &c are made.

JAMA'NA, a province of Arabia, ſituated about the middle of it.

JAMB, *ſubſt*. [*jambe*, Fr. a leg] any ſupporter on either ſide; as, the poſts of a door. The foreſide of the chimney *jambs*. *Moxon*.

IA'MBE [according to the poets] the daughter of Pan and Echo; who, to divert the goddeſs Ceres from her melancholy, would tell her pleaſant ſtories, and make her laugh by jeſts and fancies that ſhe would put into Iambic verſe; and from her, that ſort of metre, which was before unknown, took its name.

IA'MBIC, *ſubſt*. [*jambique*, Fr. *iambicus*, Lat.] verſes compoſed of iambic feet, that is a ſhort and long ſyllable alternately; originally uſed in ſatire, therefore taken for ſatire.

> Thy genius call thee not to purchaſe fame
> In keen *iambics*, but mild anagram. *Dryden*.

IAMBIC *Verſe* [*jambique*, Fr. *jambo*, It. *jambicus*, Lat.] is ſo called of the jambic feet, of which it chiefly conſiſts, which are one ſhort, and one long ſyllable; as (mĕōs.) It is the moſt various of all other ſorts of verſe, being of three ſorts; dimeter, trimeter, or ſenarie; the laſt of which is moſt in uſe: This conſiſts chiefly of iambic feet, and has now and then a ſpondee and trochee; as, (ſŭīs ĕt īpſă Rōmă vīrĭbūs rŭĭt)

JA'MBIER, Fr. an armour for the leg, a greave, or leg-piece.

JAMBS, or JAUMBS, *plur*. of *jamb*, which ſee [*jambs*, *jambage*, Fr.] the ſide of the poſts of a door.

IA'MBUS, Lat [ιαμβος, which ſome derive of ιαμβιζω, Gr. to revile] an iambic foot in verſe, conſiſting of two ſyllables, the firſt ſhort, and the other long.

St. JAMES's-*Croſs* [in heraldry] is one whoſe head or top terminates in the form of a heart, and the two arms bearing ſome reſemblance to the *croſs patonee*, ſo called, becauſe worn by the Spaniſh knights of Santiago, or St. James.

JA'MES-TOWN, a pretty large town in Virginia, and once the capital of that colony; but the ſeat of government and courts of juſtice are now removed to Williamſburgh.

St. JAMES-*Wort*, an herb.

JA'MPNUM [a law word] furze, or gorſe; alſo gorſy-ground.

JANEI'RO, a province of Brazil in South America, ſo called from the river Janeiro, which runs through it. This province is the moſt valuable part of Brazil, affording great quantities of gold, and precious ſtones.

To JA'NGLE, *verb neut*. [*jangler*, Fr. *Skinner*] 1. To differ, or be at variance, to contend in words. Matter of contention and *jangling*. *Raleigh*. 2. To make a noiſe, as bells when rung in no ſet time.

To JANGLE, *verb act*. to make to ſound untuneable.

> In our verſe, ere monkiſh rhymes
> Had *jangl'd* their fantaſtic chimes. *Prior*.

JA'NGLER [from *jangle*] one that jangles, a wrangling, noiſy, chattering fellow.

JA'NITOR [in anatomy] the lower orifice of the ſtomach, the ſame as pylorus.

JA'NIZARIES, *plur*. [of *janizary*, a Turkiſh word; *janiſſaire*, Fr. *giannizzary*, It.] the grand ſignior's guard, or the ſoldiers of the Turkiſh infantry. The ſtandards loſt, and *janizaries* ſlain. *Waller*.

JA'NIZARY [in the court of Chancery at Rome] an officer of the third bench in that court; of which there are ſeveral, who are reviſors and correctors of the pope's bulls.

JA'NNOC, *ſubſt*. [prob. a corruption of *bannoc*] oaten bread. A northern word.

JA'NSENISM [*janſeniſme*, Fr. *gianſeniſmo*, It.] the principles and tenets of Janſenius, biſhop of Ypres, who held St. Auguſtin's opinion concerning grace, freewill, and predeſtination, and oppoſed the jeſuits. But *Janſenius*' treatiſe on grace, entitled *Auguſtin's*, was condemned by the popes. And at laſt Clement XI. put an end to the diſpute, by his conſtitution of July 17, 1705 (the controverſy having been carried on with great warmth on both ſides, from the year 1640.) This is the famous bull UNIGENITUS, ſo called from its beginning with the words, " UNIGENITUS *dei filius*, &c." which has occaſioned ſo much confuſion in France.

But St. *Auſtin* himſelf (it is to be feared) had firſt introduced a *far greater* CONFUSION in the church by that *teint*, which he imbibed in his youth from the MANICHEES; for long-ingrafted principles are not eaſily eraſed; and whoever compares the points in which he differed from St. *Chryſoſtom*, *Theodoret*, and other lights of the *Greek* church in thoſe days (not to ſay from the whole body of the ANTENICENES) with the doctrine of the old GNOSTICS and MANICHÆANS, will perhaps wonder, how the biſhop of *Hippo* ſhould have been the *chief ſtandard* of ORTHODOXY with us, for ſo many ages. See MANICHÆANS.

JA'NSENIST [*janſeniſte*, Fr. *gianſenſta*, It.] a follower of Janſenius.

JA'NTY, *adj*. [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr. ſee JAUNTY] fluttering, ſhowy. This ſort of woman is a *janty* ſlattern. *Spectator*.

JA'NUARY [*janvier*, Fr. *genajo*, It. *enero*, Sp. *janéiro*, Port. *januarius*, Lat. is ſuppoſed to take its name of Janus, an ancient king of Italy, whom they eſtabliſhed to bear rule at all beginnings; and by others, of *janua*, Lat. a gate, it being, as it were, the enterance to the reſt of the months] the firſt month in the year. Is repreſented in painting all in white, like ſnow or hoar-froſt, blowing his fingers; holding in the left arm a billet, and Aquarius ſtanding by his ſide.

JA'NUS, the moſt ancient king of Italy among the Aborigines, about the year of the world 2629, and 1319 before the birth of Chriſt; who entertained Saturn when he was baniſhed by his ſon Jupiter. It is related of him, That he was the *wiſeſt* of all kings, and knew things paſt and to come; and therefore they pictured him with *two* faces, and deified him after his death; and Numa built him a temple, which was kept ſhut in time of peace, and open in time of war. Some are of opinion, that Janus was the ſame as Ogyges, or Noah, or Japhet; and thence ſaid to have two faces; the one looking backwards, and the other forwards, *i. e.* the one on the world before the flood, and the other on the world after the flood: and he is ſaid to have come into Italy in the golden age of the world (when there was no gold coined, when men were juſt) and to have taught men to plant vines, *&c.* to offer ſacrifice, and to live temperately.

JAPA'N, *ſubſt.* [from *Japan*, in Aſia, where figured work was originally made] work varniſhed and raiſed in gold and colours. A large *japan* glaſs. *Swift.*

JAPA'N, the largeſt of a cluſter of iſlands in the Eaſtern Ocean, forming a very rich and powerful kingdom.

To JAPA'N, 1. To varniſh and draw raiſed figures, *&c.* on utenſils of wood, metal, *&c.* after the manner of the artificers of Japan.

Nor ſtandiſh well *japan'd* avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

2. To black ſhoes, and make them ſhine; a low phraſe. And aids with ſoot the new *japanning* art. *Gay.*

JAPA'NNER [of *japan*] 1. One ſkilled in japan work. 2. A ſhoe-black.

They change their weekly barber, weekly news
Prefer a new *japanner* to their ſhoes. *Pope.*

JAR [from the verb] 1. A kind of rattling vibration of ſound. The ſound is affected with a trembling *jar. Holder.* 2. A difference, a contention, a quarrel, claſh, diſcord. His peace is but continual *jar. Spenſer.* 3. A ſtate in which a door unfaſtened and half open may ſtrike the poſt. Like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a *jar. Swift.* 4. [*Jarra*, Sp. *giarro*, It.] an earthen veſſel of oil, it contains from 18 to 36 gallons. About the upper part of the *jar* there appear'd a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*

To JAR, *verb neut.* [from eoꞃꞃe, Sax. anger, or *guerre*, Fr. war, or *garren*, O. Teut. to clamour. *Johnſon.* Of *guerroyer*, O. Fr. to brawl, according to Skinner; of *garrio*, Lat. to prattle, according to Minſhew] 1. To ſtrike or beat together with a ſort of ſhort rattle. A *jarring* ſound. *Dryden.* 2. [In muſic] to diſagree in ſound, or to go out of tune. 3. To ſtrike or ſound untuneably. The untun'd and *jarring* ſenſes O wind up. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To interfere, to claſh, to act in oppoſition, to be inconſiſtent. A *jarring* murmur fill'd the factious court. *Dryden.* 5. To quarrel, to contend. Ignorant of the means conducing to thoſe ends, in which alone they can *jar* and oppoſe each other. *Dryden.*

JA'RDES, or JA'RDONS [with horſemen] are callous and hard ſwellings in the hinder legs of an horſe, ſeated on the outſide of the hough, a little below the bending of the ham, as the ſpavin is on the inſide. This diſtemper, in time, will make the horſe halt, and become ſo painful, as to cauſe him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is moſt common to managed horſes, that have been kept too much upon their haunches. *Farriers Dictionary.*

JA'RGON, *ſubſt.* [*jargon*, Fr. *gerigonça*, Sp.] intelligible talk, gibberiſh, gabble. He will hold it to be plain fuſtian or *jargon. Bramhall.*

JARGONE'LLE, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of pear.

JARRE'TIER, O. Fr. [with horſemen] a horſe, whoſe houghs are too cloſe together; now, by the French, called *crouchu*, *i. e.* crooked.

JA'RRING, *ſubſt.* [of *jar*] diſagreement between perſons, falling out, quarrelling.

JA'SHAWK, *ſubſt.* a young hawk. *Ainſworth.*

JA'SMINE, Fr. [*gelſamino*, It. *jaſminum*, Lat. It is often pronounced *jeſſamine*] a certain ſhrub bearing very fragrant flowers, of a funnel ſhape; the pointal becomes the fruit or pod, which grows double and opens lengthwiſe, diſcovering the ſeeds, which are oblong. Theſe are ranged over each other like ſlates on a houſe, and are faſtened to the placenta. *Miller.*

JASMINE, *Perſian*, *ſubſt.* a plant. A ſpecies of lilac.

JA'SPER [*jaſpe*, Fr. and Port, *diaſpro*, It. *diáſpero*, Sp. *jaſpis*, Lat. ιασπις, Gr.] a hard ſtone of a bright beautiful green colour, ſometimes clouded with white, found in maſſes of various ſizes and ſhapes. It is capable of a very elegant poliſh, and is found in many parts of the Eaſt Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary and China. *Hill.* The baſis of jaſper is uſually of a greeniſh hue, and ſpotted with red, yellow and white. *Woodward.* A precious ſtone of a deep tranſparent *bluiſh green.* CRISPE. But if the ancient *jaſper* admitted of no other colour, how ſhall we underſtand that deſcription which *Virgil* gives us of his hero's ſword:

——*Atque illi ſtellatus Jaſpide fulvâ,*
Enſis erat.—— Æneid, Lib. IV. v. 261.

Shall we venture to ſay, with his learned editor, that the poet uſes the word [fulva] for *viridis*, *i. e.* the *tawny* for *green?* or with *Pliny*, [Natural Hiſt. Book 37. c. 8.] that there were *many kinds* of jaſpers, and, among the reſt, that of the [fulvus or] tawny hue?

JASPO'NYX [ιασπονυξ, Gr.] a kind of jaſper of a white colour with red ſtreaks.

JASS-HAWK, a young hawk newly taken out of the neſt.

JATROLE'PTES, Lat. [ιατραλειπτης, of ιατρος, a phyſician, and αλειπτης, an anointer, of αλειφω, Gr. to anoint] a phyſician who undertakes to cure diſeaſes by external unctions.

JATROLE'PTIC, *adj.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. of ιατρος, a phyſician, and αλειφω, Gr. to anoint] that which cures by anointing, that part of of phyſic that cures by friction, with unctuous ſubſtances and the application of fomentations and plaſters.

JATROCHY'MIST [*jatrochymicus*, Lat. of ιατρος, a phyſician, and χυμια, Gr. chemiſtry] a chemical phyſician, or one who uſes or preſcribes chiefly chemical preparations. See ALCHYMY.

JATROMATHEMATI'CIAN [of ιατρος, a phyſician, and μαθηματικος, Gr. a mathematician] a phyſician who conſiders diſeaſes and their cauſes mathematically, and preſcribes according to mathematical proportions; a goodly rule indeed! See DOGMATICA *Medicina.*

JA'VA, an iſland of the Eaſt Indies, partly under the dominion of the Dutch.

JAVA'RIS, a ſort of ſwine in America, difficult to be taken; becauſe it is ſcarcely to be tired in running, and ſo furious, that it rends every thing to pieces with its tuſhes.

To JA'VEL, or To JA'BBLE, *verb act.* to ſoil over or beſpatter with dirt through much traverſing and travelling. This word is ſtill retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

JA'VEL, *ſubſt.* [perhaps from the verb] a wandering migratory fellow.

The term that thoſe two *javels*
Should render up a reckoning of their travels. *Spenſer.*

JA'VELIN [*javeline*, Fr. *giavalotto*, It. *javelina*, Sp.] a ſort of half-pike or ſpear, a long dart, anciently uſed either by foot or horſe. It had a pointed iron head.

Flies the *javelin* ſwifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addiſon.*

JAU'NDICE [*jauniſſe*, of *jaune*, Fr. yellow] a diſeaſe proceeding from obſtructions in the glands of the liver, and which turns the complexion yellow. Sometimes the glands are ſo indurated as never after to be opened, and ſtraighten the motion of the blood ſo much through that viſcus, as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gaſtric arteries which go off from the hepatic, to break through them, and drain into the ſtomach: ſo that vomiting of blood, in this diſtemper, is a fatal ſymptom. *Quincy.*

JAU'NDICED, *adj.* [of *jaundice*] infected with the jaundice. All looks yellow to the *jaundic'd* eye. *Pope.*

To JAUNT, *verb neut.* [*janter*, Fr. or *jancer*, O. Fr. to drive a horſe about till he ſweat] to wander here and there, to buſtle from place to place. It is now always uſed in contempt or levity. Spur-gall'd and tir'd by *jaunting* Bolinbroke. *Shakeſpeare.*

JAUNT, *ſubſt.* a tedious fatiguing walk, an excurſion, a ramble. It is commonly uſed ludicrouſly, but ſolemnly by Milton.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,
After his airy *jaunt*, tho' hurry'd ſore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his reſt. *Milton.*

JAU'NTINESS, *ſubſt.* [from *jaunty* or *janty*, corrupted from *gentil*, Fr. See JANTY] airyneſs, flutter, genteelneſs. A certain ſtiffneſs in my limbs entirely deſtroyed that *jauntineſs* of air I was once maſter of. *Addiſon.*

JAUNTS [*jantes*, Fr.] the fellows of a wheel.

JAW [Dr. Henſhaw ſuppoſes it to be derived of *chawing*, and that it was anciently written *chaw*; but Skinner rather of ʒeaʒle, Sax. the cheek-bone; and Caſaubon of γιον, Gr. *joue*, Fr. a cheek: whence *joowbone* or cheekbone, then *jaw*] 1. A bone of the mouth in which the teeth are ſet. His nether *jaw* is immoveable. *Grew.* 2. The mouth. My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws. Pſalms.*

JA'WLAPS, the red ſkins under the cock's jaws.

JAY [named from his cry. *Skinner. geai*, Fr.] a bird. To ſee the *jay* or the thruſh hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*

JA'ZEL, a precious ſtone of an azure or blue colour.

IBERNA'GIUM [in old records] the ſeaſon for ſowing winter corn.

I'BIS, a tall bird in Egypt, ſaid to have eaten up the ſerpents which annoyed the country, and was therefore worſhipped anciently by the inhabitants. Langini writes, that they learned the uſe of clyſters from this bird; who, when it was ſick, uſed to inject the water of the river Nile into its fundament. It is a kind of ſnipe or ſtork.

ICA'DES [of εικας, of εικοσι, Gr. twenty] an ancient feſtival celebrated monthly on the twentieth day, by the Epicurean philoſophers, in memory of their maſter Epicurus, born on the twentieth. They bore his images about their houſes in ſtate, and made ſacrifices.

ICA'RUS, the ſon of Dædalus, who (according to the poets) flying from Crete with his father, through youthful wilfulneſs, deſpiſed his father's counſel, and flew higher than he ſhould, and ſo melted the wax which held his feathers together, and was drowned.

ICE [iis, Dan. iꞅ, Sax. iis, Du. iſe, L. Ger. eiſe, H. Ger.] 1. Water congealed into a glaſſy ſubſtance by a cold air or freezing wind. 2. Concreted ſugar. 3. *To break the Ice* [*Scindere glaciem*, Lat. *Romper il giaccio*, It.] to be the firſt in any hazardous attempt, or difficult undertaking. Thus have I broken the *ice* to invention. *Peacham.* 4. *To break the ice*; to be the firſt to propoſe, or break the diſcourſe upon a ſubject.

To ICE, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To cover with ice, to turn to ice. 2. To cover with concreted ſugar; as, to *ice* a plumcake over.

ICE-*Birds*, a ſort of Greenland birds.

ICE-HOUSE, *ſubſt.* [of *ice* and *houſe*] a houſe in which ice is repoſited againſt the warm months.

I'CELAND, an iſland in the northern ocean, belonging to Denmark, famous for three vulcanoes, from whence there continually iſſue flames and ſmoak.

ICE'NI, the name of the people who anciently inhabited the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeſhire, and Huntingdonſhire.

ICH *Dien* [ich, I. and dienen, Ger. to ſerve] a motto which Edward the black prince took for his, and ever ſince has been the motto of the arms of the princes of Wales. The prince obſerved it on the ſhield of John, king of Bohemia, who ſerved in the French wars, at the battle of Creſſi, where he was killed; and therefore took it as his motto, in token of ſubjection to his father, under whom he ſerved in that war againſt France.

ICHNEU'MON [ιχνευμων, of τȣ ιχνευω, Gr. to trace, becauſe it *ſearches* after the eggs of the crocodile] an Egyptian rat, an animal about the bigneſs of a cat, a bitter enemy to the crocodile, whoſe eggs it breaks; and ſometimes kills them, by ſtealing unawares into their mouths when they gape, and eating out their bowels.

The ICHNEUMON [hieroglyphically] was uſed to repreſent ſafety and and preſervation.

ICHNEUMON-FLY, *ſubſt.* a ſort of fly. *Derham.*

ICHNOGRA'PHICAL [of ιχνος, veſtige, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] relating to or repreſenting the ground-plot of any thing.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [of ιχνογραφια, of ιχνος, a draught, or rather the *impreſſion* made by *a foot* on the ground, and γραφη, Gr. a delineation] is threefold; geometrical, in fortification, and perſpective.

ICHNOGRAPHY [in fortification] is the plan or repreſentation of the *length* and *breadth* of a fortreſs; the diſtinct parts of which are marked either upon paper, or upon the ground itſelf.

ICHNOGRAPHY [with architects] is a plan or platform of an edifice, or the *ground-plot* of an houſe or building, delineated upon paper, deſcribing the forms of the ſeveral apartments, windows, chimneys, *&c.* the ſame that is called a plan; ſo that the ichnography of a church is the mark left by it, if it were razed; or the firſt appearance of it in building, when the *foundation* of it is ready to appear above ground. To have a draught of the ground-plot or *ichnography* of every ſtory in a paper by itſelf. *Moxon.*

ICHNOGRAPHY [in perſpective] is the view of any thing cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, juſt at the *baſe* or bottom of it.

I'CHOGLANS, the grand ſignior's pages or white eunuchs, who ſerve in the ſeraglio. They are Chriſtians children, and brought up in a diſcipline ſo ſevere, as is ſcarce credible.

I'CHOR [ιχωρ, Gr.] in ſtrictneſs, a thin watery humour. It will turn to an *ichor. Arbuthnot.* But is uſed for a thick matter of ſeveral colours, that iſſues out of ulcers or ſores. BRUNO obſerves that the word has various ſenſes, as firſt the *ſcum* of the blood in a ſound and natural ſtate, in which ſenſe, he obſerves that both GALEN and PLATO uſe it; ſecondly, it is uſed to expreſs too *watry* a ſtate of the blood, whether mild or accompanied with acrimony; thirdly, for a *ſanies* or *thin excretion* iſſuing from ulcers. *Celſ.* Lib. V. c. 26. Fourthly, and moſt eſpecially a liquor that diſtils from a wound of the joints, and nervous parts, accompanied with pain and other ſevere ſymptoms. HILDAN. *de Ichore & Meliceria.* And what if to all we ſhould add, *Homer*'s uſe of the word, when applying it to a fluid of a different kind from all animal juices; and which he tells us, flowed from a WOUNDED GOD.

Ιχωρ, οιος περ τε ρεει μακαρεσσι Θεοισι. Iliad, Lib. V. l. 340.

ICHOROI'DES [of ιχωρ, and ειδος, Gr. form; with phyſicians] a moiſture like corruption.

I'CHOROUS, *adj.* [of *ichor*] ſanious, thin, undigeſted. A ſuperficial, ſanious, or *ichorous* exulceration. *Harvey.*

ICHTHYOCO'LLA [ιχθυοκολλα, of ιχθυς, a fiſh, and κολλα, Gr. glue] fiſh-glue; glue made of the ſkins of fiſhes.

ICTHYO'LOGIST [ιχθυολογος, Gr.] a writer or deſcriber of fiſhes.

ICHTHYO'LOGY [ιχθυολογια, of ιχθυς, a fiſh, and λογος, from λεγω, Gr. to deſcribe] a treatiſe or deſcription of fiſhes. *Brown.*

ICHTHY'OMANCY [ιχθυομαντεια, of ιχθυς, a fiſh, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] divination by the entrails of fiſhes; for which, Tireſias is ſaid to have been famous.

ICHTHYO'PHAGIST [of ιχθυοφαγος, of ιχθυς, a fiſh, and φαγω, Gr. to eat] a fiſh-eater.

ICHTHYO'GRAPHY [ιχθυοφαγια, from ιχθυς, a fiſh, and φαγω, Gr. to eat] the practice of eating of fiſh, diet of fiſh.

I'CICLE, *ſubſt.* [of *ice*] a ſhoot of ice hanging down from the upper part. Found in form of an *icicle* hanging down from the tops and ſides of grottos. *Woodward.*

I'CINESS [of *icy*] icy nature or qualities; alſo plenty or abundance of ice, the ſtate of producing ice.

I'CON [εικων, Gr.] a cut or picture, the image or repreſentation of any thing. *Brown* and *Hakewell.*

ICONO'CLAST [*iconoclaſte*, Fr. εικονοκλαστης, of εικων, an image, and κλαω, Gr. to break] a demoliſher or deſtroyer of images and ſtatues. See ICONOLATER.

ICONOGRA'PHIA, Lat. [of εικων, an image, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a deſcription of images or ancient ſtatues of marble and copper, of buſts and ſemibuſts, of penates, paintings in freſco, Moſaic work, and ancient pieces of miniature.

ICO'NISM [of εικονισμος, Gr.] an expreſſion or act of faſhioning, a true and lively deſcription of a thing.

ICONO'LATER [of εικων, an image, and λατρευω, Gr. to worſhip] a worſhipper of images. The great ſtruggle in the Greek church between the oppoſers of *image-worſhip*, and its votaries, held, according to MEDE, from A. C. 720, till after 840, *i. e.* for about 120 years. It was eſtabliſhed by a *packed* council (as he calls it) at *Nice*, under the empreſs *Irene*; and was at the ſame time (or rather long before) moſt ſtrenuouſly eſpouſed by the biſhops of *Rome* MEDE's Works. *Ed. Lond.* p. 684, 685. I ſaid *long before*, "for Bale, our countryman [Script, Illuſt. Britan. Cent. 1. c. 91, 99] relates, that about the year 712. one Egwin of *Worceſter*, publiſhed certain *Revelations*, yea expreſs *viſions*, he had ſeen, wherein he was enjoin'd to ſet up in his dioceſe of *Worceſter*, the IMAGE of the *bleſſed Virgin* for the people to worſhip; which pope *Conſtantine* the Firſt having made him confirm by oath, not only RATIFIED by his bull; but cauſed *Brithwald* the archbiſhop to hold a council of the whole clergy at *London* to commend them to the people, "And thus you ſee, ſays MEDE, p. 687. (after having told us how the *invocation of ſaints* was introduced by St. *Baſil* and the two *Gregories* about the year 370.) You ſee, how the FIRST-BORN and MOST ANCIENT *part of the doctrine of dæmons*, i. e. the DEIFYING of *ſaints* and *martyrs*, was advanced by the *hypocriſy of liars* [alluding to that prediction of St. PAUL, 1 Tim. iv. 1, 2, *&c.*] The ſame you ſhall find to be verified alſo in the advancing of the NEXT-BORN *dæmonalatry*, IMAGE-WORSHIP; and of the THIRD, the idolatry of the MASS-GOD; all brought in and eſtabliſhed by the *means* and *ways* afore-named; they are all well enough known; and *primum in unoquoque genere eſt menſura conſequentium.* By that I ſpake of the FIRST, [meaning thoſe forged and fictitious *miracles*, with which the *monks* of the fourth century introduced the FIRST abuſe] you may judge of thoſe which follow." Alluding to thoſe *pious* FRAUDS, which have been practiſed in ſupport of this *great apoſtacy* ever ſince. See CATAPHRYGIANS and EUNOMIANS, and under the laſt word, add to the *lying wonders*, there mentioned from St. *Jerom*, the tales of many *miraculous cures* and *deliverances* obtained by touching the *relics* of the ſaints, or by prayers put up at *their tombs*. See HERMIT and HIEROM.

ICONO'LOGY [*iconologie*, Fr. of εικων, and λογος, Gr.] the doctrine of picture or repreſentation, interpretation of ancient images, monuments, and emblems; alſo of the virtues, vices, paſſions, *&c.*

ICOSAE'DRON [εικοσαεδρον, of εικοσι, twenty, and εδρα, Gr. baſe or ſeat] a regular body, conſiſting of twenty triangular pyramids; the vertexes of which meet in the centre of a ſphere, ſuppoſed to circumſcribe it, and have their height and baſes equal.

ICTE'RIAS [of ικτερος, Gr. the jaundice] a precious ſtone good for the yellow jaundice.

ICTE'RICAL [*ictericus*, of *icterus*, Lat. the jaundice, ικτερικος, Gr. *ictrique*, Fr.] 1. Troubled with, or ſubject to the jaundice. The *icterical* have a great ſourneſs. *Floyer.* 2. Good againſt the jaundice.

ICTE'RUS, Lat. [ικτερος, Gr.] the jaundice.

ICTERUS *Albus*, Lat. [with phyſicians] the green ſickneſs, a diſeaſe in young virgins, proceeding from the ſtoppage of the courſes, *&c.*

I'CTUS, Lat. 1. A ſtroke or blow. 2. Biting or ſtinging. 3. A blaſt, puff, *&c.*

I'CTUS *Cæcus*, or ICTUS *Orbis* [in old writers] a bruiſe or ſwelling; any ſort of maim or hurt without breaking the ſkin, as diſtinguiſhed from a wound.

I'CY [of ıſıcᵹ, Sax.] 1. Having or abounding with ice, covered with ice, cold, froſty. The exceſſive coldneſs of the water they met with in ſummer in that *icy* region. *Boyle.* 2. Cold, free from paſſion. The *icy* precepts of reſpect. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Frigid, backward.

If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'D, is uſed as an abbreviation both of *I had*, and *I would*; more generally the latter.

IDE'A [*idée*, Fr, *ydéa*, Sp. and Port. *idea*, It. and Lat. ιδεας, of ειδος, form, or of ειδω, Gr. to ſee] the form or repreſentation of any *ſenſible* object, tranſmitted into the brain through the organs of ſight or the eye; But in a more general ſenſe, it is taken for the *immediate object* of underſtanding, *whatever* it be; or, as others define it, thus: Idea is whatever the mind perceives in itſelf, or ſtands there for the immediate object of any phantaſm, notion, ſpecies, thought, or underſtanding. *Locke.* Ideas are either ſimple or complex.

Simple IDEAS, are thoſe ideas that come into our mind by ſenſation; as colours, by the eye; ſounds, by the ear; heat, cold, and ſolidity, by the touch; which come into the mind only by one ſenſe: Alſo ſpace, extenſion, figure, reſt and motion, which we gain by more than one ſenſe: Alſo pleaſure, pain, power, exiſtence, unity, and ſucceſſion; which convey themſelves into the mind by all the ways of ſenſation.

Complex IDEAS, or compounded ideas, are formed by the power which the mind hath of comparing, ſeparating, or extracting its ſimple ideas, which come into it by ſenſation and reflection.

IDEA [with logicians] is not to be underſtood only of thoſe images that are painted by the fancy, but all that is within our underſtanding, when we can truly ſay, we conceive a thing, after what manner ſoever we conceive it.

IDEA *the Goddeſs.* See VESTA.

IDEA *Morbi*, Lat. [in medicine] the property or quality of a diſeaſe; or a complex perception of ſuch a collection of accidents as concur to any diſtemper, expreſſed by ſome particular term.

IDE'AL, *adj.* Fr. [*ideale*, It. of *idealis*, Lat.] pertaining to an idea, mental; not perceived by the ſenſes. There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and the real impreſſion thereof on our ſenſes is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing abſent in itſelf is repreſented to and conſidered on the imagination. *Cheyne.*

IDE'ALLY, *adv.* [of *ideal*] intellectually, not materially. A tranſmiſſion is made materially from ſome parts, and *ideally* from every one. *Brown.*

IDÆI *Dactyli*, Lat. were the ancient inhabitants of Crete, and had their original from mount Ida in Phrygia, and were called *dactyli*, from their being ten in number, according to that of the fingers. They carried their rites and myſteries into Samothracia; and being believed to have found out the uſe of fire, to have diſcovered the nature and uſe of braſs, iron, and other metals, and to have invented many other things of great ſervice and advantage to mankind; were therefore reputed as gods or dæmons. The reader, if I'm not miſtaken, will find a more correct account of them in JACKSON's *Chronologic Antiquities*; who adds, that "as the *Curetes* and *Idæi Dactyli*, were both prieſts of *Cybelè* and her *myſteries*, which were the ſame with thoſe of *the mother of the gods*, which ſhe carried from *Samothrace* into *Phrygia*, they might live about the ſame time; unleſs we ſuppoſe that the *Curetes* were the ancient inhabitants of *Crete*, and inſtituted there the myſteries of the *mother of the gods*, many ages before the *Phrygian* myſteries were inſtituted by *Cybelè*." I the rather produce this citation from him, as it ſhews, how much *darkneſs* and *uncertainty* envelops the ancient account of things. *Jackſon's Chronolog. Antiq.* Vol. III. p. 70. See CURETTES, and read CURETES, and correct the account there given *from hence*.

IDÆ'US, Lat. [of mount Ida] a ſurname of Jupiter.

IDE'NTIC, or IDE'NTICAL, *adj.* [*identique*, Fr. *identico*, It. and Sp. of *idem*, Lat] the ſame, implying the ſame thing, compriſing the ſame idea. There Majus is *identical* with Magis, *Hale.*

IDE'NTICALLY, *adv.* [of *identical*] by, or according to the ſame idea.

IDE'NTITATE *Nominis*, Lat. a writ lying for one, who upon capias or exigent, is taken and committed to priſon for one of the ſame name.

IDE'NTITY [*identité*, Fr. *identità*, It. *identitas*, ſchool Lat.] ſameneſs, not diverſity. It is defined by metaphyſicians, to be the agreement of two or more things in another.

I'DEOT. See IDIOT.

IDES, Fr. [*idi*, It. *idus*, Lat. ſo called of *iduo*, in the old Tuſcan language, to divide; becauſe they divided the months, as it were, into two parts] were the days of the month, among the Romans, after the nones were out: and they commonly fell out on the 13th of all the months, except March, May, July, and October, in which they fell on the 15th; becauſe in thoſe months, the nones were on the 7th. It has no ſingular. Beware the *ides* of March. *Shakeſpeare.*

IDIO'CRACY [*idiocraſe*, Fr. of ιδιοκρασια, of ιδιος, proper, and κρασις, Gr. temperature] the proper temperament or diſpoſition of a thing, peculiarity of conſtitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL, *adj.* [of *idiocraſy*] pertaining to idiocracy, peculiar in conſtitution.

IDI'OCY [ιδιωτια, Gr.] want of underſtanding. Their *idiocy* in thinking that horſes did eat their bits. *Bacon.*

I'DIOM [*idioma*, It. Sp. and Lat. *idiome*, Fr. ιδιωμα, of ιδιος, Gr. proper] the peculiar phraſe or manner of expreſſion in any language, a propriety or mode in ſpeaking, the peculiar caſt of a tongue. He followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.* See GENIUS *of Language.*

IDIOMA'TIC, or IDIOMA'TICAL, *adj.* [from *idiom*] being according to the idiom, *i. e.* the peculiar phraſe or manner of expreſſion in a language, or the propriety of ſpeech, phraſeological. *Idiomatic* ways of ſpeaking. *Spectator.*

IDIOMA'TICALLY, *adv.* [of *idiomatical*] by the idiom, or after the manner of an idiom.

IDIOPATHE'TICAL, *adj.* [of *idiopathy*] pertaining to idiopathy.

IDIO'PATHY [*idiopathie*, Fr. ἰδιοπαθεια, of ἰδιος, proper, and παθος, Gr. affection] that proper or peculiar affection that perſons naturally have to any thing; alſo, in phyſic, a primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIOSY'NCRASY [*idioſyncraſe*, Fr. of ἰδιοσυγκρασις, of ἰδιος, proper, συν, with, and κρασις, Gr. temperament] a temperament of body peculiar to any living creature, not common to another, by which the creature hath, either in health or ſickneſs, a peculiar inclination to, or averſion from ſome things; or by means of which ſome medicines, which agree well enough with other conſtitutions, are found to be here injurious. Any *idioſyncraſy* or peculiarity of conſtitution. *Brown.*

IDIOSYNCRA'TICAL, *adj.* [of *idioſyncraſus*] pertaining to idioſyncracy, peculiar in conſtitution.

I'DIOT [*idiot*, Fr. of *idiota*, It. Sp. and Lat. of ἰδιωτης, of ἰδιος, Gr. proper] a changeling, a natural, a fool, one devoid of reaſon. He holds them *idiots*. *Raleigh.*

I'DIOTISM, or I'DIOCY [*idiotiſme*, Fr. *idiotiſmo*, It. *idiotiſmus*, Lat. ἰδιωτισμος, Gr.] 1. A propriety or peculiarity of ſpeech belonging to any language. Terminations and *idiociſms* ſuitable to their native language. *Hale.* 2. The condition of an idiot; natural folly or ſimplicity.

I'DLE, *adj*, [ẏðel, Sax. ydel, Du ytel, O. and L. Ger. eitel, Ger. which, however, in their general uſe, ſignify vain or empty] 1. Slothful, lazy, averſe from labour. 2. Not buſy, being at leiſure. For want of *idle* time. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Unactive, unemployed. Children generally hate to be *idle*. *Locke.* 4. Uſeleſs, vain, ineffectual. Down their *idle* weapons drop'd. *Milton.* 5. Worthleſs, barren, not productive of good. Of antres vaſt and deſarts *idle*. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Silly, trifling, of no importance; as, an *idle* ſtory. This anſwer is *idle*. *Hooker.*

Better be IDLE than ill-employed,

May be true; but there is no manner of neceſſity for either. A man has it every moment in his power to be doing ſome good to himſelf, or others: Beſides, as *Idleneſs is the root of all evil*, there is ſo little diſtance between the root and the ſtock, that it is hard to determine ſometimes whether be the worſt, the remedy or the diſeaſe. The Latins ſay however, *Satius eſt otioſum eſſe, quàm nihil agere.* PLIN. [By *Nihil agere*, it is to be ſuppoſed, Pliny means doing nothing to the purpoſe] Fr. *Il vaut mieux être à rien faire qui de ne rien fare qui vaille.* We ſay likewiſe, *The brain that ſows not corn, plants thiſtles.*

To I'DLE, *verb neut.* [from the adj.] to loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity.

She and all her fellow gods,
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

IDLE-HEADED, *adj.* [of *idle* and *head*] fooliſh, unreaſonable. Theſe *idle-headed* ſeekers. *Carew.*

I'DLENESS [ıðelneſſe, Sax.] 1. Lazineſs, ſlothfulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, averſion from labour. *Idleneſs* is both itſelf a great ſin, and the cauſe of many more. *South.* 2. Abſence or want of employment. To loſe any of our time in ſo troubleſome an *idleneſs*. *Sidney.* 3. Omiſſion of buſineſs.

Ten thouſand harms more than the ills I know,
My *idleneſs* doth hatch. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Trivialneſs, unimportance. 5. Inefficacy, uſeleſneſs. 6. Barrenneſs, worthleſneſs. 7. Want of judgment, or reaſon, fooliſhneſs, madneſs. There is no heat of affection but is jocund with ſome *idleneſs* of brain. *Bacon.*

IDLENESS is the key of beggary.

Lat. *Otia non diteſcunt.* Fr. *L'Oiſivete nous mene* (leads us) *à la mendicité.*

I'DLER [of *idle*] a ſluggard, an idle perſon. Poor fiſhermen and *idlers*. *Raleigh.*

I'DLY, *adv.* [from *idle*; ıðelıcȝ, Sax.] 1. After a lazy, ſlothful manner, without employment. Living *idly* here in pomp and eaſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Fooliſhly, in a trifling manner, ſillily.

Yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd ſo *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*

3. Careleſsly, without attention.

This from Rumour's tongue
I *idly* heard. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Ineffectually, in vain. Ceaſe to bark any longer *idly* againſt the truth. *Hooker.*

I'DOL [*idole*, Fr. *idolo*, It. and Sp. *idolum*, Lat. ειδωλον, Gr.] 1. An image; and accordingly the worſhip of an *idol* is the worſhip of an image; whether it be deſigned to repreſent a *true* or *falſe divinity*: for in *both* caſes it is alike forbid in ſcripture; "Thou ſhalt not bow down and worſhip them." And 'tis a pretty extraordinary kind of reply, which a Romiſh writer makes to this prohibition; "As to the *Jews* (a nation ſo extremely prone to idolatry, *&c.*) if they had any *further reſtraint* [meaning than what the law of natural religion lays on mankind in common] we *Chriſtians* are not at all concerned in it." In anſwer to which ſee ICONOLATRY, and DEMONOLATRY, compar'd with 1 Tim. iv. 1, 2, *&c.* and Revelat. ix. 20, 21. 2. An image worſhipped as God, a counterfeit. Woe to the *idol* ſhepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zechariah.* 3. An image.

Never did art ſo well with nature ſtrive,
Nor ever *idol* ſeem'd ſo much alive. *Dryden.*

4. A repreſentation.

Do her adore with ſacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Spenſer.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honour'd and lov'd by all,
The ſoldier's god, and people's *idol*. *Denham.*

IDO'LATER [*idolatre*, Fr. *idolatro*, It. *idolátra*, Sp. *idololatra*, Lat. ειδωλολατρης, Gr.] a worſhipper of idols, one who pays divine honours to images, one that worſhips for God what is not God. He may be an *idolater*, or a pagan. *Bentley.*

IDO'LATRESS, a female image-worſhipper.

To IDO'LATRIZE, *verb act.* [of *idolater*] to worſhip idols. *Ainſworth.*

IDO'LATRIZING, *part. adj.* [of *adolatrize*] committing idolatry, worſhipping of idols.

IDO'LATROUS, *adj.* [of *idolater*] tending to idolatry, compriſing the worſhip of falſe gods. *Peacham.*

IDO'LATROUSLY, *adv.* [of *idolatrous*] after an idolatrous manner. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idolatria*, It. Sp. and Lat. of ειδωλολατρεια, Gr.] idol-worſhip, the worſhip of images or of any thing as God which is not God. *Idolatry* is not only an accounting or worſhipping that for God which is not God, but it is alſo a worſhipping the true God in a way wholly unſuitable to his nature, and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal reſemblances. *South.*

Query, If the applying to any *inviſible* being a homage *ſuperior* to his proper due, is not to make an *idol* of him? See DEITY, GOD, and LATRIA, compar'd with *Philipp.* ii. 11.

I'DOLIST [of *idol*] a worſhipper of images. A poetical word.

Op'd the mouths
Of *idoliſts* and atheiſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

To I'DOLIZE, *verb act.* [of *idol*] to love or reverence to adoration. The firſt broacher of their *idolized* opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

I'DOLIZING, *part. adj.* [of *idolize*] making an idol of, being extremely fond of, doting upon.

IDOLOTHY'SY [ειδωλοθυσια, of ειθωλον, an idol, and θυω, Gr. to ſacrifice] act of ſacrificing to idols.

IDOLS *of the Ancients*, were at firſt nothing but a rude ſtock or ſtone; and ſuch a one was that of Juno Samia, which afterwards, in the magiſtracy of Procles, was turned into a ſtatue. Pauſanias relates, That in Achaia, there were kept very religiouſly thirty ſquare ſtones, on which were engraven the names of ſo many gods. And in another place, he tells us of a very ancient ſtatue of Venus at Delos, which, inſtead of feet, had only a ſquare ſtone. And ſome imagine the foundation of adoration being paid to ſtones, was from the ſtone that Saturn is fabled to have ſwallowed.

One thing is remarkable in theſe ſtones; as particularly in the ſquare ſtone that repreſented the god Mars at Petra in Arabia, that their colour was commonly black; by which it ſhould ſeem, that that colour, in thoſe times, was thought moſt ſolemn, and becoming things dedicated to ſacred uſes.

They were called in Greek, βαιτυλια, which ſeems to be derived from the Phœnician language, ביתאל, *Bethel*, that ſignifies the houſe of God: And thence, ſome think that their true original is to be derived from the pillar of ſtone that the patriarch Jacob erected at Bethel.

IDO'NEUS [of *idoneus*, Lat.] fit, meet, adequate, convenient. *Idoneous* body. *Boyle.* *Idoneous* perſon. *Ayliffe.*

IDU'MEA, or EDOM, a country anciently ſo called, being part of Arabia Patræa, in Aſia, lying between Paleſtine and the Red Sea, peopled by the deſcendants of Eſau.

I'DYL, or IDY'LLON [*idyllum*, Lat. ειδυλλιον, of ειδος, Gr. figure or repreſentation] a little ſhort poem, containing a deſcription or narration of ſome agreeable adventure.

I. E. for *id eſt*, Lat. that is.

JE *ne ſcay quoi*, Fr. I know not what.

JEA'LOUS [*jaloux*, Fr. *geloſo*, It. *zeloſo*, Sp.] 1. Suſpicious in love. The virtuous creature that hath the *jealous* fool to her huſband. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Emulous, full of competition. I am *jealous* of this ſubject. *Dryden.* 3. Zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour. I have been very *jealous* for the Lord. 1 *Kings.* 4. Suſpiciouſly vigilant. His *jealous* nature had much of ſagacity in it. *Clarendon.* 5. Suſpiciouſly careful. *Jealous* of the honour of the Engliſh nation. *Bacon.* 6. Suſpiciouſly fearful, afraid of having a rival. *Jealous* of the clergy's ambition. *Swift.*

JEA'LOUSLY, *adv.* [of *jealous*; *avec jealouſie*, Fr.] with jealouſly, with ſuſpicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JEA'LOUSNESS [of *jealous*] the ſtate of being jealous, rivalry, ſuſpicious vigilance. The unjuſt hatred and *jealouſneſs* of too many. *K. Charles.*

JEA'LOUSY [*jealouſie*, Fr. *geloſia*, It. *zélos*, Sp. *zelotypia*, Lat. ζηλοτυπια, Gr.] 3. Suſpicion, miſtruſt in love. He's a very *jealouſy* man. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Suſpicious fear. Refuſing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealouſy*. *Clarendon.* 3. Suſpicious caution or rivalry.

JEAR-ROPE [in a ſhip] a piece of hawſer faſtened to the main and fore-yard, to help to hoiſe up the yard, and to keep the yard from falling, if the ties ſhould break.

JEAT [*jayet*, Fr.] is a mineral or foſſil ſtone, extremely black, formed of a lapidific or bituminous juice in the earth, in the manner of coal; called alſo black amber. See JET.

JECORA'RIA, Lat. [of *jecoris*, the gen. of *jecur*, Lat. the liver; in botany] liverwort, or woodrow; or agrimony, as ſome take it.

JECTIGA'TION [with phyſicians] a trembling felt in the pulſe of a ſick perſon; which indicates that the brain, which is the organ of the nerves, is attacked and threatened with convulſions,

JECUR, Lat. the liver.

JECUR *Uterinum*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a part which in colour and ſubſtance ſomewhat reſembles the liver; its fleſh is ſoft, and full of glandules or kernels, having many fibres or ſmall veſſels. Its uſe is to convey nouriſhment to the child in the womb, and is taken out after the birth; it is alſo called placenta uterina.

JE'DDO, the capital of the kingdom of Japan.

To JEER, *verb neut.* [of ſcheeren, Ger. to teize. *Skinner.* Or, of ſchertzen, Ger. to jeſt. Of uncertain etymology. *Johnſon*] to laugh at, to flout, to ſcoff. Loud talking and *jeering* are called indecencies. *Taylor.*

To JEER, *verb act.* to treat with ſcoffs, to ridicule. My children abroad are driven to diſavow me for fear of being *jeered*. *Howel.*

JEER, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] ſcoff, taunt, mock, flout, jibe. Expos'd to all their *jeers*. *Swift.*

JEE'RER [of *jeer*] one that jeers, a ſcoffer, a mocker.

JEE'RINGLY, *adv.* [of *jeering*] ſcornfully, in deriſion. *Derham.*

JEER-*Rope*. See JEAR-*Rope*.

JEE'RCT, a ſort of running race on horſeback, the combatants darting

ing lances one at another, an exerciſe among the Turks.

JE'GGET, *ſubſt.* a ſort of ſauſage. *Ainſworth.*

JEHO'VAH, *ſubſt.* [יהוה, Heb.] the proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JE'JUNE [*jejunus*, Lat.] 1. Empty, wanting, vacant. The melting ſheweth that gold is not *jejune*, or ſcarce in ſpirit. *Bacon.* 2. Hungry, not ſaturated. *Jejune* or limpid water. *Brown.* 3. Unaffecting, barren, dry, mean; as, a *jejune* ſtile. You may look upon an enquiry made up of mere narratives, as ſomewhat *jejune. Boyle.*

JEJU'NENESS [of *jejune*] 1. Penury, poverty. The *jejuneneſs* or extreme comminution of ſpirits. *Bacon.* 2. Want of matter that can engage the attention, barrenneſs, emptineſs of ſtile, dryneſs.

JEJU'NUM *Inteſtinum*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſecond of the ſmall guts; ſo called, becauſe it is often found empty. It is about eight feet long in men.

JE'LLIED. *adj.* See GELLY. Viſcous, brought to a ſtate of glutinouſneſs.

The kiſs that ſips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY [*gelée*, Fr. *gelatina*, It. *jaléa*, Sp. of *gelatinum*, of *gelando*, Lat. See GELLY, which is the proper orthography] 1. Any thing brought to a ſtate of glutinouſneſs, as ſome kinds of broth made of glutinous ſubſtances.

Diſtill'd
Almoſt to *jelly* with th' effect of fear. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A ſweetmeat made by boiling ſugar in the gelly. The deſert came on and *jellies* brought. *King.*

JE'MMARD, creaſed and ſcalloped; alſo the peculiar affection that we naturally have to any particular things. Dr. *More.*

JE'NNET, *ſubſt.* See GENNET. A Spaniſh horſe. The Spaniſh king preſents a *jennet. Prior.*

JE'NNETING, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *juneting. Johnſon*; *janneton*, Fr.] a ſpecies of apple, ſoon ripe, and of a pleaſant taſte. *Mortimer.*

JEO'FAIL [in common law] is when a cauſe or iſſue is ſo badly pleaded or joined, that it would be error if they did proceed; an overſight in pleading.

To JE'OPARD, *verb act.* See JEOPARDY. To hazard, to put in danger; obſolete. He had been accuſed of Judaiſm, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. 2 *Maccabees.*

JE'OPARDED, *part. adj.* [of *to jeopard*] brought into danger or hazard.

JE'OPARDOUS, *adj.* [of *jeopardy*] dangerous, hazardous.

JE'OPARDOUSNESS [of *jeopardous*] hazardouſneſs.

JE'OPARDY [of *j'ai perdu*, Fr. I have loſt. *jeu perdu*, Fr. *i. e.* a loſt game. *Skinner* and *Junius*] danger, hazard, riſk, peril. A word now obſolete. A caſualty or *jeopardy. Bacon.*

JE'RGUER, an officer belonging to the cuſtoms, who overſees the actions and accounts of the waiters.

JE'RBY, a market town of Cumberland, near the ſource of the Eine, 290 miles from London.

JERK [either of ʒẏꞃð, Sax. a rod, or gerchen, Goth. according to Minſhew] 1. A ſmart quick laſh, as of a whip, a haſty pull or twitch. Wit is not the *jerk* or ſting of an epigram. *Dryden.* 2. A ſudden ſpring, a quick jolt that ſhocks or ſtarts. They commonly ſwim backwards by *jerks* or ſprings, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

To JERK, *verb act.* [gerchen, Goth. to beat, ʒepeckan, Sax. to ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow] 1. To laſh. Sometimes it is written *yerk.* I thought to have *jerk'd* him here under the ribs. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To pull or twitch ſuddenly.

To JERK, *verb neut.* to ſtrike up, to accoſt eagerly. This ſeems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant. *Johnſon.*

Nor bluſh ſhould he ſome grave acquaintance meet,
But proud of being known will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden.*

JE'RKEN, JERKIN, or JERKING [of cyꞃꞇel, a coat, and KIN, Sax. a diminutive] 1. A ſhort upper coat, a jacket, a cloſe waiſtcoat. A man may wear it on both ſides, like a leather *jerken. Shakeſpeare.* 2. A male hawk; this ſhould be written *gyrkin.*

IE'ROMANCY [ιερομαντεια, Gr.] divination by ſacrifices; it made conjectures from the external parts and motions of the victim; from its entrails; the flame in which it was conſumed; the cakes and flower; from the wind and water, and from ſeveral other things.

IEROMONA'RCHES [of ιερος, ſacred, and μοναρχης, Gr. a chief] the prieſts or regulars among the Greeks.

JEROSCO'PISTS [ιεροσκοποι, of ιερος, ſacred, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] perſons, who when they eſpied any thing in the victim (at offering ſacrifice) that ſeemed to portend any misfortune to themſelves, or their country, uſed to pray that it might be turned on the victim's own head.

JE'RSEY, *ſubſt.* [from the iſland of Jerſey, where much yarn is ſpun] fine yarn made of wool.

JE'RSEY, an iſland in the Engliſh channel, 15 miles from the coaſt of Normandy, belonging to the crown of England,

New JERSEY, the name of two provinces in North America, ſituated between New York and Penſylvania.

JERU'SALEM, the capital city of Judea or Paleſtine, in Aſiatic Turkey; once an imperial and opulent city, but now ſubject to the Turks, and the buildings mean, and but thinly inhabited.

JERU'SALEM *Artichokes*, a root reſembling artichokes in taſte, a ſpecies of ſun-flower. *Mortimer.*

JE'SDEGERDIC *Epocha* [with chronologers] a Perſian epocha, which takes its date from the coronation of *Jeſdegerdis*, the laſt king of Perſia; or rather from Perſia being conquered by the Saracens. July 16, A. C. 632.

JESS, *ſubſt.* [*geſte*, Fr. *getto*, It.] a ſhort ſtrap of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which ſhe is held on the fiſt. *Hanmer.*

If I prove her haggard,
Tho' that my *jeſſes* were her dear heartſtrings,
I'd whiſtle her off. *Shakeſpeare.*

JE'SSAMIN [*jaſminum*, Lat. *jaſemin*, Fr. *gelſamino*, It. *jaſmin*, Sp. and Port.] a plant bearing flagrant flowers. See JASMINE.

JESSAMIN [in heraldry] by thoſe that blazon by flowers, inſtead of metals and colours, is uſed for argent, on account of the whiteneſs of the flowers,

JE'SSANT [in heraldry] ſignifies ſhooting forth, as vegetables do, and frequently occurs in *fleurs-de-luce.*

JESSES, *plur.* of *jeſs*, which ſee [with falconers] leather ſtraps faſtened to a hawk's legs, and ſo to the varvels.

To JEST, *verb neut.* [of *geſto*, or *geſtus*, Lat. or, perhaps of ſchertzen Ger. in the ſame ſignification, *geſticulor*, Lat. *Johnſon*] to ſpeak jocoſely, to divert or be merry by words or actions. *Jeſt* not with a rude man. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

JEST, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Any thing ludicrous or meant only to raiſe laughter, a joke or banter.. As for *jeſt* there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it. *Bacon.* 2. The object of jeſt, a laughing-ſtock. Let me be your *jeſt. Shakeſpeare.* 3. Manner of doing or ſpeaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not ſerious; game, not earneſt. He ſpoke and did thoſe things in *jeſt*, which would have become a king in earneſt. *Grew.*

He who laughs at his own JEST, ſpoils all the mirth of it:

And not only ſo, but makes himſelf ridiculous, or, at leaſt to be look'd upon as a perſon who has an exceeding good opinion of his own wit.

Better loſe a JEST than a friend.

There are very few, or perhaps none, but what are convinced of the truth of this ſaying; and yet the itch of breaking a jeſt has ſuch a power over the minds of many, who have a great opinion of their own wit, that they hazard not only the loſs of a friend, but of their own fortune and welfare, rather than ſtifle it.

JE'STER [of *jeſt*, Eng. *geſticulator*, Lat. a mimick; for in antient times, the mimicks uſed geſticulations or geſtures in breaking their jeſts to the company] 1. A jocoſe perſon, formerly kept by princes, &c. to break jeſts for their diverſion; a buffoon, a jack-pudding. Looſe fellows do paſs up and down amongſt gentlemen by the name of *jeſters. Spenſer.* 2. One given to merriment and pranks. Shallow *jeſters. Shakeſpeare.* 3. One addicted to ſarcaſms.

Now as a *jeſter* I accoſt you,
Which never yet one friend has loſt you. *Swift.*

JE'STINGLY, *adv.* [of *jeſting*] in a jeſting manner.

JESUA'TI, an order of monks, ſo called from their having the name of Jeſus often in their mouth.

JE'SUITED, *adj.* [of *jeſuit*] which has embraced the principles of the Jeſuits.

JESUI'TICAL, pertaining to, or like the Jeſuits; alſo equivocating.

JESUI'TICALLY, *adv.* [of *jeſuitical*] after the manner of the Jeſuits; alſo with equivocation.

JE'SUITS [of *de juſuite*, Fr. a religious order, ſo denominated from Jeſus] certain religious men of the ſociety of Jeſus, firſt founded by Ignatius Loyola, a native of Guipuſcoa, in Spain. This is now the moſt famous religious order in the Romiſh church. Ignatius, in the year 1538, having aſſembled ten of his companions at Rome, principally choſen out of the univerſity of Paris, made a propoſal to them, to form a new order; when after many deliberations, it was agreed to add to the three ordinary vows, of chaſtity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth, which was to go into all countries whither the pope ſhould pleaſe to ſend them, in order to make converts to the Romiſh church.

JE'SUIT'S *Powder*, the drug quinquina, or cortex peruviana.

JE'SUS [Ιησȣς, Gr. *Joſhuah*, Heb.] a SAVIOUR. *Thou ſhalt call his* name JESUS; *for he ſhall* SAVE *his people from their ſins.*" Matt. c. i. v. 21. See CHRIST, CERINTHIANS, and INCARNATION, compared.

JET [*gagates*, Lat. ʒaʒaꞇ, Sax. *jayet*, Fr.] 1. A black kind of brittle ſtone. *Jet* is a very beautiful foſſil, of a firm and very even ſtructure, and of a ſmooth ſurface, found in maſſes, ſeldom of a great ſize, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain reſembling that of wood. The ancients recommend jet in medicine, but it is now uſed only in toys. It is confounded with canal coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard, and the jet is but moderately ſo. *Hill.* 2. A yard; ſometimes written *yate*, obſolete, for *gate.*

What orchard unrobbed eſcapes,
What pullet dare walk in their *jet. Tuſſer.*

To JET, *verb neut.* [*jetter*, Fr.] 1. To caſt, toſs, or to carry the bodyin a ſtately manner; to move up and down in a friſky manner, to ſtrut. Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him; how he *jets* under his advanced plumes. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To ſhoot forward, to jut out, to intrude upon.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To jolt or be ſhaken [*jetter*, Fr.] Upon the *jetting* of a hackney coach ſhe was thrown out. *Wiſeman.*

JET *d'Eau*, Fr. the pipe of a fountain which throws up the water into the air; a ſpout or ſhoot of water.

Thus the ſmall *jet* which haſty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

JE'TTY, *adj.* [of *jet*] 1. Made of jet. 2. Black as jet, of the colour of jet. Of a *jetty* black. *Brown.*

JE'TSAM, or JE'TSON [prob. of *jetter*, Fr. to throw up] goods, merchandiſes, or other things, which having been caſt over-board in a ſtorm, or after ſhipwreck, are thrown upon the ſhore, and belong to the lord admiral.

JEW, one who makes profeſſion of Judaiſm, an Hebrew.

JE'WEL [jeweel, jeweelen, Du. *joyau*, Fr. *gioja*, It. *joya*, Sp. and Goth.] 1. A wearing ornament of great value, commonly adorned with precious ſtones. Wear this *jewel* for me, 'tis my picture. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A gem, a precious ſtone. 3. A name of fondneſs, an appellation of tender regard.

—— Ye *jewels* of our father, with waſh'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakeſpeare.*

JEWEL *Office*, or *Houſe*, an office, where care is taken of faſhioning and weighing the king's plate, and deliverieg it out by ſuch warrants as the maſters receive from the lord chamberlain, alſo the place where the regal ornaments are repoſited. Maſter of the *jewel-houſe. Shakeſpeare.*

JE'WELLER [*jouailier*, Fr. *giojellire*, It. *joyéro*, Sp.] a dealer in, or worker of Jewels. I will turn *jeweller*: I ſhall then deal in diamonds and all ſorts of rich ſtones. *Addiſon.*

JE'WELRY [of *jewel*] the place or office where Jewels are kept; alſo the art and myſtery of a jeweller.

JE'WESS, a female Jew.

JE'WISH, pertaining to the Jews,

JEWS *Ears* [from its reſemblance to the human ear. *Skinner. auriculæ judæ*, Lat.] a plant, a kind of muſhroom, of a ſpongy ſubſtance; a fungus tough and thin, and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variouſly hollowed cup. Its ſides are undulated, and in many places run into the hollow, ſo as to repreſent in it ridges like thoſe of the human ear. Its ſubſtance is tough like leather, and its colour very dark. It is light when dry, of a diſagreeable ſmell, and nauſeous taſte. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder trees, eſpecially where they are decaying. It is not much uſed by phyſicians, but the common people cure themſelves of ſore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

JEWS-HARP. See JEWS TRUMP.

JEWS-MALLOW, *ſubſt.* [*corchorus*, Lat.] a plant whoſe leaves are produced alternately at the joints of the ſtalks; the flower has five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, the pointal becomes a cylindrical fruit filled with angular ſeeds. Ranwolf ſays it is ſown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Miller.*

JEWS-STONE, a ſtone otherwiſe called a *marchaſite*; an extraneous foſſil, being the clavated ſpine of a very large egg-ſhaped ſea urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, ſwelling in the middle, and gradually tapering to each end. It is ridged and furrowed alternately in a longitudinal direction, and its colour is a pale duſky grey, with a feint caſt of duſky rediſhneſs. It is found in Syria, lodged in a looſe, ſandy ſtone or a marly very hard earth. It is diuretic, but has been falſely recommended as a lithontriptic. *Hill.*

JEWS-TRUMP, or JEWS-HARP, a muſical inſtrument held between the teeth, which gives a ſound by the motion of a broad ſpring of ſteel, which being ſtruck by the hand, plays againſt the breath.

IF [ʒıꝼ, Sax. iof, Teut.] a conditional conjunction. 1. Suppoſe that, allowing that, Abſolute approbation without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs* or ands. *Hooker.* 2. Whether or no. Uncertain *if* by augury or chance. *Dryden.* 3. Tho', I doubt whether, ſuppoſe it be granted that. Such mechanical circumſtances, *if* I may ſo call them. *Boyle.*

IGNA'VUS, Lat. a wild beaſt called the ſluggard.

I'GNEOUS, *adj.* [*igneus*, Lat.] fiery, containing fire, emitting fire, having the nature of fire. Ignorant of the immediate way of *igneous* ſolutions. *Glanville.*

IGNI'FEROUS [of *ignifer*, Lat.] bearing or producing fire.

IGNI'FLUOUS [*ignifluus*, Lat.] running or flowing with fire.

IGNI'GENOUS [*ignigena*, Lat.] ingendered in or by fire.

IGNI'POTENCE [of *ignipotens*, Lat.] efficacy, prevalency againſt, or power over fire.

IGNI'POTENT, *adj.* [of *ignis*, fire, and *potens*, Lat. powerful] preſiding over fire. *Pope's Homer.*

I'GNIS, Lat. fire.

IGNIS *Actualis*, Lat. [with ſurgeons] actual fire, that which burns at firſt touch, as fire itſelf, or heated ſearing irons.

IGNIS *Judicium*, Lat. [old law] purgation, or clearing a perſon's ſelf by fire, or the old way of fiery ordeal.

IGNIS *Perſicus*, [with ſurgeons] a gangrene, a carbuncle, or fiery plague-ſore

IGNIS *Potentialis*, Lat. [in ſurgery] potential fire, a cauſtic or burning compoſition, which being laid on a part of the body for ſome time, produces the ſame effect as fire.

IGNIS *Reverberii*, Lat. [with chemiſts] a reverberatory fire, the flame of which beats back upon the veſſel, and is heightened by bellows.

IGNIS *Rotæ*, Lat. [with chemiſts] a wheel fire, is when the flame in the furnace runs round like a wheel, covering the crucible, &c. entirely over both at the top, and round the ſides.

IGNIS *Sacer*, Lat. the diſtemper called St. Anthony's fire, or the ſhingles.

IGNIS *Suppreſſionis*, Lat. [with chemiſts] a fire above the ſand.

IGNIS *ſylveſtris*, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a ſort of pimple otherwiſe called *phlyctæna*.

To I'GNITE, *verb act.* [of *ignis*, Lat. fire] to kindle, to ſet on fire. *Ignite* it in a crucible. *Grew.*

IGNITE'GIUM, Lat. the covering of fire; the eight-o'clock bell, ſo termed from the injunction that king William the Conqueror laid upon his ſubjects, to put out their fires and lights at that hour, upon the ſignal of a bell.

IGNI'TION, Fr. [from *ignite*] 1. The act of kindling or ſetting on fire. The laborant ſtirr'd the kindled nitre that the *ignition* might be preſently communicated. *Boyle.* 2. [With chemiſts] the application of fire to metals till they become red-hot, without melting.

IGNI'TIBLE, *adj.* [of *ignite*] inflammable, capable of being ſet on fire. Such bodies only ſtrike fire which have ſulphur or *ignitible* parts. *Brown.*

IGNI'VOMOUS [*ignivomus*, Lat.] vomiting out fire. Vulcanos and *ignivomous* mountains. *Derham.*

IGNO'BLE, Fr. [*ignobile*, It. *ignobilis*, Lat.] 1. Being of mean birth, not noble, not of illuſtrious race. Th' *ignoble* crowd. *Dryden.* 2. Worthleſs, not deſerving honour, vile, baſe, being of no repute or eſteem; uſed of things or perſons. Her royal ſtock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shakeſpeare.*

IGNO'BLY, *adv.* [of *ignoble*] 1. Ignominiouſly, diſhonourably. There ſcatter'd o'er the field *ignobly* fly. *Dryden.* 2. Baſely, vilely.

IGNOMI'NIOUS [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominioſo*, It. *ignominioſus*, Lat.] diſhonourable, full of ſhame or reproach, diſgraceful; uſed both of perſons and things. One ſingle, rapacious, obſcure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *ignominious*] meanly, reproachfully, ſhamefully, diſhonourably. It is ſome allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiouſly* to be buried privately. *South.*

I'GNOMINY [*ignominie*, Fr. *ignominia*, It. Sp. and Lat.] diſcredit, diſhonour, diſgrace, reproach, ſhame. Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conqueſt. *Addiſon.*

IGNORA'MUS, Lat. [*i. e.* we know not] 1. A term uſed by the grand-jury, which they write upon a bill of information for the inquiſition of criminal cauſes, when they approve not the evidence, as defective, or too weak to make a true preſentation; and then all further enquiry upon the party is ſtopped as to that fault, and he delivered without further anſwer. 2. An ignorant or ſilly fellow, a vain uninſtructed pretender. A low word. Tell an *ignoramus* in place and power. *South.*

I'GNORANCE [*ignorantia*, Lat. *ignorance*, Fr. *ignoranza*, It. *ignorancia*, Sp.] 1. Want of knowledge, unſkilfulneſs. As learned as themſelves are that moſt complain of *ignorance* in others. *Hooker.* 2. Want of knowledge, diſcovered by external effects. In this ſenſe it has a plural. Forgive us all our ſins, negligencies, and *ignorances*. *Common Prayer.*

I'GNORANT, *adj.* Fr. [*ignorante*, It. and Sp. *ignorans*, Lat.] 1. That knows nothing of a matter, unacquainted with it, illiterate or unlearned. So fooliſh was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beaſt. *Pſalms.* 2. Unknown, undiſcovered.

> If you know aught which does behove my knowledge
> Thereof to be inform'd, impriſon't not
> In *ignorant* concealment. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Having no knowledge of ſome particular; with *of*. Let not judges be ſo *ignorant of* their own right. *Bacon.* 4. Unacquainted with. In a good ſenſe; with *of*. *Ignorant of* guilt, I fear not ſhame. *Dryden.* 5. Ignorantly made, bunglingly performed.

> His ſhipping,
> Poor *ignorant* bawbles, on our terrible ſeas
> Like eggſhels mov'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'GNORANT, *ſubſt.* one untaught, one uninſtructed.

> Did I for this take pains to teach,
> Our zealous *ignorants* to preach? *Denham.*

I'GNORANTLY, *adv.* [of *ignorant*] without knowledge, unſkilfully, through ignorance. We ſometimes miſtake his blunders for beauties, and are ſo *ignorantly* fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*

To I'GNORE, *verb act.* [*ignorer*, Fr. *ignoro*, Lat.] not to know a thing, to be ignorant of it. This word Boyle endeavour'd to introduce, but it has not been received. I *ignored* not the ſtricter interpretation. *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE [*ignoſcibilis*, Lat.] fit to be pardoned or forgiven, capable of pardon.

I'GNUS FATUUS, Lat. [*q. d.* a fooliſh fire] a certain meteor, which appears chiefly in ſummer nights, and for the moſt part frequents church-yards, meadows and bogs, conſiſting of a ſomewhat viſcous ſubſtance, or a fat exhalation, which being kindled, reflects a kind of thin flame in the dark, but having no ſenſible heat; often flying about rivers, hedges, &c. becauſe it meets with a flux of air in thoſe places, and it frequently cauſes people to wander out of the way. The country people know this meteor by the name of *Jack with a lanthorn*, and *Will of the wiſp*. Vapours ariſing from putrified waters are uſually called *ignes fatui*. *Newton.*

I. H. S. are a contraction of the words *Jeſus hominum ſalvator*, Lat. *i. e.* Jeſus the Saviour of men, a motto which the jeſuits commonly make uſe of. It is ſometimes alſo taken to ſignify *Jeſus hominum ſanctiſſimus*, i. e. Jeſus the moſt holy of men: but moſt commonly it ſignifies the former, the middle letter H being taken for H the Greek long E.

I ſhould rather have ſaid, it is a mere *abbreviation*, as containing the three firſt letters of the *Greek* word, which anſwers to *Jeſus* in Latin and Engliſh.

JIG [of gige, Dan. or geig, Ger. a fiddle, according to Skinner; or of *gigue*, Fr. *giga*, It.] an airy, briſk kind of dance, or tune. Theſe *jig*-given times. *B. Johnſon.*

To JIG, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to dance careleſly, to dance lightly; expreſſed in contempt. The *jigging* part and figures of dances. *Locke.*

JI'GMAKER, *ſubſt.* [of *jig* and *make*] one who dances or plays merrily. Your only *jigmaker?* What ſhould a man do but be merry? *Shakeſpeare.*

JI'GGUMBOB, *ſubſt.* [a cant word] a knick-knack, a ſlight contrivance in machinery.

> He rifled all his pokes and fobs
> Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*. *Hudibras.*

JILL, a quarter of a pint; this is commonly written *gill*.

JILL [of *Julia*, or *Juliana*, Lat.] a doxy, an harlot.

JILL *Flirt*, a ſorry wench, an idle baggage.

JILT [*gilia*, Iſland. to entrap in an amour, Mr. Lye. Perhaps from *giglot* by contraction, or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman. It is alſo called *jillet* in Scotland. *Johnſon*] 1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, yet cheats or diſappoints him.

> Dilitary fortune plays the *jilt*
> With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
> To throw herſelf away on fools. *Otway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Jilts* rul'd the ſtate, and ſtateſmen farces writ. *Pope.*

To JILT, *verb act.* to cheat, deceive, or diſappoint, a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another. Tell a man paſſionately in love that he is *jilted*. *Locke.*

JI'LTING, *part. adj.* [of to *jilt*] deceiving, tricking, cheating, &c. uſed by ſome ſtrumpet and lewd woman, eſpecially in the point of amours. See JILT, and To JILT.

To JI'NGLE, *verb neut.* [a word made from *jangle*, or copied from the ſound intended to be expreſſed. *Johnſon*] to chink, to ſound correſpondently. There *jingling* fools. *Shakeſpeare.*

JINGLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Correſpondent ſounds. Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and *jingles* wit. *Dryden.* 2. Any thing ſounding, a rattle, a bell. If you plant where ſavages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but uſe them juſtly. *Bacon.*

ILE, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *aiſle*, Fr.] 1. A walk or alley in a church or public building; properly *aile*. And arches widen, and long *iles* extend. *Pope.* 2. [*Aiſle*, Fr.] an ear of corn. *Ainſworth.*

Ile [ειλεος, Gr. *ileus*, Lat. in anatomy] the cavity or hollowneſs from the cheſt to the thigh-bones, the flanks that contain the ſmall guts, *&c.*

Iles, or **Oils**, *plur.* [of *iſle*; which ſee] the ſpires or beards of corn.

I'let [*iſlette*, or *iſle*, Fr.] a little iſland.

Ilet-*Hole*. See Oylet.

I'leum, **I'lium**, or **I'lion** [ειλεος, Gr.] the third of the ſmall guts, ſo called, by reaſon of its turnings and windings, and being in length about twenty hands breadth. It begins where the gut jejunum ends, and ends itſelf at the cœcum.

Ile'us, Lat. The conſequences of inflammation is an *ileus*, commonly called the twiſting of the guts, but is really either a circumvolution or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

I'lex, Lat. [with botaniſts] the holm-oak. The ilex or great ſcarlet oak thrives well in England, and is a hardy ſort of tree. The Spaniards have a ſort they call enzina, the wood of which, when old, is finely chambleted, as if it were painted, and is uſeful for ſtocks of tools, mallet-heads, chairs, axle-trees, wedges, beetles, pins, and palliſadoes for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer.*

I'lia, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the flanks, the ſide parts of the lower belly between the laſt rib and the privities, the ſmall guts.

I'lia [ιλια, Gr.] the daughter of Numitor, king of the Albanes, who being a veſtal virgin (as it is ſaid, was gotten with child by Mars on the bank of the river Tiber, and brought forth twins, Romulus and Remus; for which fact ſhe was ſet alive in the ground, and her children expoſed hard by the ſame river; but being found by Fauſtulus, the king's ſhepherd, he brought them up.

I'liac *Paſſion* [with phyſicians] a kind of convulſion in the belly, a nervous colic, whoſe ſeat is the ileum, which is a painful wringing or twiſting of the guts, when the *periſtaltic* motion is inverted; or when the upper part ſinks or falls into the lower, the ſame that is called *chordapſus* and *volvulus*, from *volo*, Lat. to roll.

Iliac *Veſſels* [in anatomy] the double forked veſſels of the trunks of the great artery, and the great vein of the belly, about the place where the bladder and womb are ſituated.

Ili'acal, or **I'liac** [*iliaque*, Fr. *iliacus*, Lat.] pertaining to the *ilia*, or lower bowels.

Ilia'cus *Externus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the thigh, that takes its name from its ſituation, ariſing from the lower and inner part of the os ſacrum, and is inſerted by a round tendon to the upper part of the root of the great trochanter: the uſe of it is to move the thigh-bone ſomewhat upwards, and turn it outwards.

Iliacus *Internus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the thigh, ariſing from the inward hollow part of the ilium, and joining with the pſoas magnus, is inſerted with it under the pectineus, ſo that they both ſerve to move the thigh forward in walking.

I'liads, *plur.* of *iliad* [ιλιαδες, *plur.* of ιλιας, Gr.] the title of one of Homer's *heroic* poems, ſo called, as the ſcene of action is upon the coaſt and plains of Ilium, which is only another name for the city of *Troy*.

I'lium, or **I'lios** [with anatomiſts] the ſmall or thin gut.

Ilium, or **Ilios**, Lat. [with phyſicians] the twiſting of the ſmall guts when their coats are doubled inward, and there is ſuch a ſtoppage that nothing can paſs downward. See Ileus.

Ilium *Os* [with anatomiſts] the upper part of the bone called oſſa innominata, ſo called, becauſe it contains the gut ilium, which lies between it and its fellows. It is a large bone, and connected to the ſides of the three ſuperior vertebræ of the os ſacrum.

Ilk, *adv.* [ealc, Sax.] eke, alſo. It is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes each, as *ilk* ane of you, every one of you. It alſo ſignifies *the ſame*, as Macintoſh of that *ilk*, denotes a gentleman, whoſe ſurname, and the title of his eſtate, are the ſame.

Shepherds ſhould it not yſhend
 Your roundels freſh, to hear a doleful verſe
Of Roſalind, who knows not Roſalind,
 That Colin made, *ilk* can I you rehearſe. *Spenſer.*

Ill, before words beginning with *l*, ſtands for *in*.

I'll, an abbreviation for *I will*.

Ill, *adj.* [an abbreviation of evil, and retaining all it ſenſes; ſee Evil; ild, Dan. worſe, worſt, *irr. comp.* and *ſuperl.*] 1. Bad or evil in any reſpect, contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral. Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* ſeat, but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, *ill* neighbours. *Bacon.* 2. Sick, diſordered, not in health [I know not that evil is ever uſed in this ſenſe. *Johnſon.*]

You wiſh me health in very happy ſeaſon,
For I am on the ſudden ſomething *ill*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ill, *ſubſt.* 1. Wickedneſs. *Ill* to man's nature, as it ſtands perverted, hath a natural motion ſtrongeſt in continuance. *Bacon.* 2. Miſfortune, miſery.

Who can all ſenſe of others *ills* eſcape,
Is but a brute at beſt in human ſhape. *Tate.*

Ill, *adv.* 1. Not well, not rightly in any reſpect. *Ill* at eaſe both ſhe and all her train. *Dryden.* 2. Not eaſily. *Ill* bears the ſex a youthful lover's fate. *Dryden.*

Ill, *ſubſt.* or *adv.* is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition.

Ill, *ſubſt.* the craft of *ill*-deſigning men. *Swift.*

Ill, *adv.* the ungrateful treaſon of her *ill*-choſen huſband overthrows her. *Sidney.*

Ill news comes a-pace:

Or at leaſt, ſooner than we would have it; for that is all the ſaying can mean.

Ill weeds grow a-pace.

Fr. *Mauvaiſe herbe croit toujours.* It. *Pazzi creſcono ſenza in affiargli.* It is generally uſed jeſtingly to or of children who grow a-pace.

Illa'cerable [of *illacerabilis*, Lat.] whole, or uncapable of diviſion.

Illa'crymabile [*illacrymabilis*, Lat.] uncapable of weeping.

Illa'pse, *ſubſt.* [*illapſus*, Lat.] 1. Gradual entrance of one thing into another. A piece of iron red hot, by reaſon of the *illapſe* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire. *Norris.* 2. Sudden attack, caſual coming.

Liſe is oft preſerv'd
By the bold ſwimmer, in the ſwift *illapſe*
Of accident diſaſtrous. *Thomſon.*

Illa'psed, *part. adj.* [*illapſus*, Lat.] fallen or ſlid gently in or upon.

To **Illa'queate**, *verb act.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] to entangle, to entrap, to enſnare. I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into an aſſent to your concluſion. *More.*

Illa'queated, *part. adj.* [*illaqueatus*, Lat.] intangled or inſnared.

Illaquea'tion [of *illaqueate*] 1. The act of catching or enſnaring. The word in Matthew doth not only ſignify ſuſpenſion or pendulous *illaqueation*, but alſo ſuffocation. *Brown.* 2. A ſnare, any thing to catch or entrap.

Illa'tion, Lat. an inference or concluſion drawn from premiſes. *Locke.*

Illa'tive, *adj.* [*illatus*, Lat.] relating to illation, or concluſion. Such cauſal particles as, *for*, *becauſe*, manifeſt the act of reaſoning, as well as the *illative* particles, *then* and *therefore*. *Watts.*

Illa'tively, *adv.* [of *illative*] by way of inference.

Illauda'ble [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] unworthy of praiſe. *Milton.*

Illece'bra, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb wall-pepper, or ſtonecrop.

Ille'ctive, *ſubſt.* [of *illiceo*, Lat.] an allurement or enticement.

Ille'gal [of *in*, neg. and *legalis*, Lat.] contrary to law. An *illegal* patent. *Swift.*

Illega'lity, *ſubſt.* [of *illegal*] contrariety to law. The *illegality* of all thoſe commiſſions. *Clarendon.*

Ille'gally, *adv.* [of *illegal*] not according to law, in a manner contrary thereto.

Ille'galness [of *illegal*] contrary to law.

Ille'gible, *adj.* [of *in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Lat. to read] that cannot be read. *Howel.*

Illegi'timacy [of *illegitimate*] ſtate or quality of baſtardy.

Illegi'timate [*illégitime*, Fr. *illegitimo*, It. and Sp. of *illegitimus*, Lat.] unlawfully or baſely born, belonging to a baſtard, not begotten in wedlock. Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderneſs. *Addiſon.*

Illegi'timately, *adv.* [of *illegitimate*] not in wedlock.

Illegitima'tion [of *illegitimate*] baſeneſs of birth, the ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock. Falſe and incompetent pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation*. *Bacon.*

Ille'viable [of *levar*, a law term] that cannot or may not be levied, recovered, or exacted. He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obſolete and *illeviable* parts of charge. *Hale.*

Illfa'voured, deformed. An old *illfavoured* caſtle. *Sidney.*

Illfa'vouredly, *adv.* [of *illfavoured*] with deformity.

Illfa'vouredness, deformity.

Illi'beral [*illiberalis*, Lat.] 1. Ungenteel, not noble, not ingenuous. The charity of moſt men is grown ſo cold, and their religion ſo *illiberal*. *K. Charles.* 2. Baſe, niggardly, not generous, not munificent. That earth did not deal out their nouriſhment with an overſparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward.*

Illi'berally, *adv.* [of *illeberal*] ungenteel, baſely.

Illibera'lity [*illiberalitas*, Lat.] niggardlineſs, unbountifulneſs, meanneſs of ſpirit, want of munificence. The *illiberality* of parents in allowance towards their children is an harmleſs error. *Bacon.*

Illi'cit [*illicitus*, Lat. *illicite*, Fr. *illicito*, It.] unlawful.

To **Illi'ghten**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *lighten*] to enlighten, to illunate; a word I believe only in Raleigh. Every day we ſee the air *illightened*. *Raleigh.*

Illi'mitable [of *in*, neg. and *limes*, Lat. a limit] unbounded, that cannot be limited. The idolatry was direct in the people, whoſe credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown.*

Illi'mitably, *adv.* [of *illimitable*] without capability of bounds.

Illi'mited [of *in* and *limes*, Lat. *illimité*, Fr.] unbounded, interminable.

Illi'mitedness [of *illimited*] exemption from all bounds. The abſoluteneſs and *illimitedneſs* of his commiſſion. *Clarendon.*

Illi'nctus, Lat. [in medicine] broth or liquor that may be ſupped, as an electuary or lohoch.

Illi'quated, *part. adj.* [*illiquatus*, Lat.] melted down.

Illiqua'tion, Lat. the act of melting down one thing in another.

Illi'terate [*illiteratus*, Lat.] not learned, untaught. The ignorant and *illiterate* embraced torments and death. *Tillotſon.*

Illi'terately, *adv.* [of *illiterate*] unlearnedly.

Illi'terateness [of *illiterate*] unlearnedneſs of ſcience. The *illiterateneſs* and impoſtures of thoſe that pretend ſkill in it. *Boyle.*

Illi'terature [of *ill* and *literature*] want of learning. Want of holy orders, *illiterature* or inability for the diſcharge. *Ayliffe.*

Illna'ture [of *ill* and *nature*] habitual malevolence, want of humanity. *Illnature* inclines a man to thoſe actions that thwart and ſour, and diſturb converſation. *South.*

Illna'tured [of *illnature*] 1. Habitually malevolent, wanting good will. Theſe ill qualities denominate a man *illnatured*. *South.* 2. Philips applies it to land; not yielding to culture, untractable.

The fondly ſtudious of increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their *ill-natur'd* land
Induce. *J. Philips.*

Illna'turedly, *adv.* [of *ill-natured*] with ill-nature, in a peeviſh manner.

Illna'turedness [of *ill-natured*] want of a kindly diſpoſition.

I'llness [of epel, Sax. and *neſs*] 1. Sickneſs, want of health. On the Lord's day which immediately preceeded this *illneſs*, he had received the ſacrament. *Atterbury.* 2. Badneſs or inconvenience, natural or moral. The *illneſs* of the weather. *Locke.* 3. Wickedneſs.

Art not without ambition, but without
The *illneſs* ſhould attend it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Illo'gical [of *in* and *logical*] 1. Not agreeable to the rules of logic, unreaſonable. An inference ſo utterly *illogical*. *Decay of Piety.* 2. Ignorant, or negligent of the rules of reaſoning. Bold and *illogical* in the diſpute. *Walton.*

Illo'gically, *adv.* [of *illogical*] in a manner contrary to the rules of reaſoning.

To ILLU'DE, *verb act.* [*illudo*, Lat.] to mock, to jeer, to play upon, to deceive, to torment by ſome contemptuous artifice of mockery. T'*illude* him with ſuch bait. *Spenſer.*

To ILLU'ME. *verb act.* [*illuminer*, Fr.] 1. To enlighten, to illuminate. T'*illume* that part of heaven. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To adorn, to brighten. *Illum'd* with fluid gold. *Thomſon.*

ILLU'MINABLE, capable of being enlightened.

ILLU'MINARY, pertaining to illuminating.

To ILLU'MINATE [*illuminer*, Fr. *illuminare*, It. *illuminàr*, Sp. *illuminatum*, ſup. of *illumino*, from *lumen*, Lat. light] 1. To enlighten, to ſupply with light. All nature is *illuminated* by a ſingle light. *Wotton.* 2. To adorn with bonfires or feſtal lamps. 3. To enlighten intellectually with grace or knowledge. He *illuminates* the mind with ſupernatural light. *Locke.* 4. [With painters] to beautify, to ſet off; to lay gold or colours on initial capital letters, and other ornaments, as was anciently done in manuſcript books. 5. To illuſtrate. To *illuminate* the ſeveral pages with variety of examples. *Watts.* 6. To gild and colour maps and prints, ſo as to give them, as it were, the greater light and beauty.

ILLUMINA'TION, Fr. [*illuminazione*, It. *illuminaciòn*, Sp. of *illuminatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of enlightening or ſupplying with light. 2. That which gives light. A body illightened and an *illumination* created. *Raleigh.* 3. Feſtal lights, as lamps and bonfires as a token of joy. Windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryden.* 4. Brightneſs, ſplendor. The illuminators of manuſcrips borrowed their little from the *illnmination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.* 5. Infuſion of intellectual light, knowledge or grace. Forms of prayers imploring God's aid and bleſſing for the *illumination* of our labours. *Bacon.*

ILLU'MINATIVE, *adj.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. of *illuminate*] tending to enlighten, having the power to give light. What admits the *illuminative* action of fire and is not ſeen, is called air. *Digby.*

ILLU'MINATIVE *Month* [in aſtromony] that ſpace of time, during which the moon gives light, or is to be ſeen betwixt one conjunction and another.

ILLUMINA'TOR [from *illuminate*] 1. One who gives light. 2. A gilder or colourer, *&c.* of writing, *&c.* one who decorates manuſcripts with pictures and other ornaments of various colours at the beginning of chapters. See 4th ſenſe of *illumination. Raleigh.*

To ILLU'MINE, *verb act.* [*illuminor*, Lat. *illuminer*, Fr.] to illuminate, to enlighten, to ſupply with light.

The ſudden blaze,
Far round *illumin'd* hell. *Milton.*

2. To adorn, to ſet off with decorations.

To Cato Virgil paid one honeſt line,
O may my country's friends *illlumine* mind. *Pope.*

ILLU'MINED, *part. adj.* a term uſed anciently of ſuch as had been baptized, and aroſe from a cuſtom of putting a lighted taper in the hand of the baptized, as a ſymbol of the faith and grace received thereby. I ſhould rather have ſaid with JUSTIN MARTYR, who flouriſhed long before ſuch idle and ſuperſtitious ceremonies were introduced amongſt us, "Becauſe the perſons, who in *baptiſm* DEDICATED themſelves thro' *Chriſt* (as St. *Juſtin* expreſſes it) to God, the *abſolute* LORD and FATHER of all things, had their minds well ENLIGHTENED with the knowledge of theſe truths; and in particular of the indiſpenſable neceſſity of a *free and voluntary* regeneration from the *vain converſation tranſmitted to them* by their fathers, before they were admitted to that moſt ſolemn ordinance. JUSTIN *Apolog.* 2d Ed. *Rob. Stephan.* p. 160. This uſe of the word ſeems to have been as old as the *apoſtolic* age; as appears from Heb. vi. 4. and Heb. x. 32. See BAPTISM, and PRIMITIVE *Chriſtianity* compared.

ILLU'MINERS, or ILLU'MINATORS, painters and gilders of manuſcript capital letters. See To ILLUMINATE.

ILLU'SION, Fr. [*illuſione*, It. *iluſion*, Sp. of *illuſio*, Lat.] a mockery, a falſe repreſentation or ſhew, a ſham or cheat, error, or rather a *falſe appearance* to the mind.

——— and deceiv'd no more,
They own th' *illuſion*, which deceiv'd before.
TABLE of CEBES.

ILLU'SIVE, *adj.* [of *illuſus*, Lat.] deceitful, *&c.* deceiving by falſe appearance. *Illuſive* dreams. *Blackmore.*

ILLU'SORY, *adj.* [*illuſoire*, Fr. of *in luſorius*, Lat.] deceiving, fraudulent. The fallacious and *illuſory* uſe of obſcure or deceitful terms. *Locke.*

ILLU'SIVENESS, or ILLU'SORINESS [of *illuſive* and *illuſory*] mocking nature, deceitfulneſs.

To ILLU'STRATE, *verb act.* [*illuſtrare*, It. *iluſtràr*, Sp. *illuſtratum*, ſup. of *illuſtro*, Lat. *illuſtrer*, Fr.] 1. To make clear and evident, to explain. *Illuſtrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown.* 2. To brighten with light. 3. To brighten with honour.

Thee ſhe enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illuſtrating the noble liſt. *J. Philips.*

ILLUSTRA'TION, Fr. [*illuſtrazione*, It. *iluſtraciòn*, Sp. of *illuſtratio*, Lat.] the act of making clear, evident or plain, expoſition. The comparing them one with another may perhaps be of uſe for their *illuſtration. Locke.*

ILLUSTRA'TIVE, *adj.* [of *illuſtrate*] having the quality of clearing or explaining. They play much upon the ſimile or *illuſtrative* argumentation. *Brown.*

ILLU'STATIVELY, *adv.* [of *illuſtrative*] by way of illuſtration or explication. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRIOUS [*illuſtris*, Lat. *illuſtre*, Fr.] eminent, famous, renowned, noted, noble, excellent. The moſt *illuſtrious* titles are derived from things ſacred. *South.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *illuſtrious*] eminently, renownedly, nobly, conſpicuouſly. That he might more *illuſtriouſly* manifeſt his charity. *Atterbury.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS [of *illuſtrious*] illuſtrious quality, famouſneſs, nobleneſs, renownedneſs.

ILLUTAME'NTUM, Lat. [in medicine] an ancient form of an external medicine, like the ceroma, with which the limbs of wreſtlers and others were rubbed, eſpecially after bathing.

ILLY'RICUS, Lat. [in botanic writers] growing in Dalmatia, in the countries to the north-eaſt of the gulf of Venice.

I'M, abbreviation for *I am.*

I'M is uſed commonly in compoſition for in before mute letters.

I'MAGE, Fr. [*imagine*, It. *imagàn*, Sp. *imagem*, Port. of *image*, of *imago*, Lat.] 1. A natural lively repreſentation of an object oppoſed to a ſmooth well-poliſhed ſurface, generally uſed for any corporeal repreſentation or likeneſs of a thing, either natural or artificial; a ſtatue or picture. Whoſe is this *image* and ſuperſcription? *St. Matthew.* 2. An idol, a falſe image. Thou ſhalt not make unto thee any graven *image. Deuteronomy.* 3. A copy, repreſentation, likeneſs.

He made us to his *image* all agree,
That *image* is the ſoul, and that muſt be
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance, ſhew, appearance. The face of things a frightful *image* bears. *Dryden.*

IMAGE [in phyſics] is the trace or mark which outward objects impreſs upon the mind, by means of the organ of ſenſe, an idea, a picture drawn in the fancy. We may have a clear idea of the number one thouſand angles; but the *image* or ſenſible ideas we cannot diſtinguiſh by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*

IMAGE [in optics] is an object projected on the baſe of a convex mirror.

IMAGES [in diſcourſe] any thoughts proper to produce expreſſions, and which preſent a kind of picture to the mind; or, in a more limited ſenſe, ſuch diſcourſes as ſome perſons, when by a kind of enthuſiaſm or extraordinary emotion of the ſoul, they ſeem to ſee things whereof they ſpeak.

To IMAGE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to repreſent, to copy by the fancy, to imagine. How are immaterial ſubſtances to be *imaged*, which are ſuch things whereof we have no notion? *Dryden.*

I'MAGERY [of *image*] 1. Painted or carved work, tapeſtry with figures, any ſenſible repreſentations of figures. An altar carved with cunning *imagery. Spenſer.* 2. Show, appearance. The paint and *imagery*, that attracted our ſenſes, fade. *Rogers.* 3. Copies of the fancy, falſe ideas, imaginary phantaſms. The *imagery* of a melancholy fancy. *Atterbury.* 4. Repreſentations in writing, ſuch deſcriptions as force the image of the thing deſcribed upon the mind. I wiſh there may be in this poem any inſtance of good *imagery. Dryden.*

IMA'GINABLE, Fr. [*immaginabile*, It. of *imaginabilis*, Lat.] that may be imagined, poſſible to be conceived. Sunk into the greateſt darkneſs *imaginable. Tillotſon.*

IMA'GINABLENESS [of *imaginable*] capableneſs of being imagined.

IMA'GINANT, *adj.* Fr. forming ideas, imagining what the force of imagination is either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINARINESS [of *imaginary*] the quality of not having a real exiſtence, but only in the fancy.

IMA'GINARY [*imaginaire*, Fr. *immaginario*, It. *imaginario*, Sp. *imaginarius*, Lat.] fancied, exiſting only in the imagination. Fortune is nothing elſe but a power *imaginary. Raleigh.*

IMAGINA'TION, Fr. [*immaginazione*, It. *imaginaciòn*, Sp. *imaginaçam*, Port. of *imaginatio*, Lat.] 1. Is an appellation of the mind to the phantaſm or image of ſome corporeal thing impreſſed in the brain: Or it is a power or faculty of the ſoul, by which it conceives and forms ideas of things, by means of certain traces and impreſſions that had been before made on the brain by ſenſation or reflection; the power of repreſenting things abſent to one's ſelf or others. *Imagination* I underſtand to be the repreſentation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds, joined with belief of that which is to come, joined with memory of that which is paſt, and of things preſent, or as if they were preſent. *Bacon.* 2. Idea, conception, image in the mind. Deſpair darkens all her *imaginations. Sidney.* 3. Contrivance, ſcheme. Thou haſt ſeen all their vengeance and all their *imaginations* againſt me. *Lamentations.* But the author of that *noble* poem called the *Pleaſures of Imagination*, obſerves, "that there are certain powers in human nature, which ſeem to hold a *middle* place between the organs of *bodily* ſenſe, and the faculties of moral perception; they have been called by a very general name, THE POWERS OF *Imagination.*——As they are the inlets of ſome of the moſt exquiſite pleaſures we are acquainted with, men of warm and ſenſible tempers have ſought means to *recall* the delightful perceptions they afford, independent of the objects which originally produced them. This gave riſe to the *imitative* or deſigning arts; ſome of which like PAINTING and SCULPTURE, *directly* copy the external appearances which were admired in nature; others, like MUSIC and POETRY, bring them back to remembrance by *ſigns* univerſally eſtabliſhed and underſtood."——And concludes by obſerving, that tho' theſe arts, when improved with time, might take in ſomething more, "yet as their *primary* intention was only to expreſs the OBJECTS of IMAGINATION, and as they ſtill abound chiefly in ideas of that claſs, they of courſe retain their original character, and all the different *pleaſures* they excite, are termed in general, PLEASURES OF IMAGINATION."

IMA'GINATIVE [*imaginatif*, Fr. *immaginativo*, It. of *imaginativus*, Lat.] apt to imagine, pertaining to or full of imagination, fantaſtic. Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft-times they do that which they do not. *Bacon.*

IMAGINA'TIVENESS [of *imaginativus*, Lat. and *neſs*] fantaſticalneſs; alſo ſuſpiciouſneſs, jealouſy, thoughtfulneſs.

To IMA'GINE, *verb act.* [*imaginer*, Fr. *immaginare*, It. *imaginàr*, Sp. and Port. *imaginor*, Lat.] 1. To conceive or fancy, to think or ſuppoſe, to paint in the mind. The repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expanſion with the infinity of number. *Locke.* 2. To ſcheme, to contrive. They *imagined* a miſchievous device. *Pſalms.*

IMA'GINER [of *imagine*] one who imagines or forms ideas. Still he did it by firſt telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINES, Lat. [among the Romans] certain images of anceſtors, which the noblemen kept under the porches of their houſes, in wooden caſes; which were carried about at their funeral pomps or triumphal entries.

To IMBA'LM, *verb act.* [*embaumer*, Fr. *imbaſſamare*, It. *embalſamàr*, Sp.] to anoint a dead body with certain unguents, drugs, or ſpices, *&c.* in order to preſerve it. See EMBALM.

To IMBA'NK, *verb act.* [of *in*, and banc, Sax.] to incloſe, bound or keep up within banks.

Imba'rgo, Sp. and Port. [*imbarco*, It.] a ſtop or ſtay upon ſhipping by public authority; ſometimes that none ſhall go out of the port or harbour, ſometimes that none ſhall either come in or go out. See Embargo.

To Imba'rk [of *embarquer*, Fr.] to ſhip, to get or put on ſhipboard; alſo to engage in a buſineſs, to undertake it, to be in with it. See To Embark.

Imbarka'tion [*embarquement*, Fr.] the act of putting or going on ſhipboard. See Embarkation.

Imba'sed, *part. adj.* [of *im*, and *bas*, Fr.] made lower in value, mixed with a baſer metal. See To Embase.

To Imba'ttle, *verb act.* [of *im*, and *batailler*, Fr.] to draw an army up in battalia, or diſpoſe it in order of battle. See To Embattle.

Imbe'cile [*imbecille*, Fr. *imbecillis*, Lat.] weak, feeble, wanting ſtrength of either mind or body.

To Imbe'cile, *verb act.* [from the adj. This word is corruptly written *embezzle*] to weaken a ſtock or fortune by clandeſtine expences or unjuſt appropriations. Not ſuffering their perſons to be oppreſſed, or their eſtates *imbeciled*. *Taylor*.

Imbeci'leness, or Imbeci'lity [*imbecilio*, Lat. *imbecillité*, Fr. *imbecillità*, It.] weakneſs, feebleneſs of mind or body. A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection. *Hooker*.

To Imbe'llish, *verb act.* [*embellir*, Fr. *abbellire*, It.] to adorn, beautify, ſet off, or grace. See To Embellish.

An Imbe'llishing, or Imbe'llishment [*embelliſſement*, Fr. *abbellimento*, It.] an ornament or beautifying. See Embellishment.

To Imbe'zzle, *verb act.* [of *imbecillis*, Lat. weak, *q. d.* to weaken] to make away with, waſte, or purloin; ſpoken of things committed to one's truſt. This ſhould be written *imbecile*; which ſee.

Imbe'zzlement, waſte, conſumption, ſpoil.

Imbibi'tion [*imbibition*, Fr. with chymiſts] the act of eager receiving or drinking in any liquid thing. To all made faction there is received an *imbibition*. *Bacon*.

To Imbi'be, *verb act.* [*imbiber*, Fr. *imbevere*, It. *embebèr*, Sp. of *in* and *bibo*, Lat. to drink] 1. To ſuck or drink in. The warm water *imbibeth* more of the ſalt. *Bacon*. 2. To admit into the mind, to receive by education. Prejudices it has *imbibed* by cuſtom. *Locke*. Or apply'd to good inſtruction; as,

Then wing your journey forward, till you reach
True *wiſdom*, and imbibe the truths ſhe'll teach.
Table of Cebes.

3. To drench, to ſoak. [This ſenſe, though unuſual, perhaps unexampled, is neceſſary in the Engliſh, unleſs the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers ſeem not willing to receive. *Johnſon*] This earth *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallic ſalt. *Newton*.

Imbi'ber [of *imbibe*] that which drinks or ſucks. Salts are ſtrong *imbibers* of ſulphureous ſteams. *Arbuthnot*.

To Imbi'tter, *verb act.* [of *im* and *bitter*; biꞇꞇeꞃ, Sax.] 1. To make bitter. 2. To deprive of pleaſure, to make unhappy. Let them extinguiſh their paſſions which *imbitter* their lives. *Addiſon*. 3. To exaſperate, to provoke.

Imbla'zed, *part. adj.* [of *in* and blaꞅe, Sax.] made to blaze, ſhining. See To Emblaze.

Imbla'zonary, or Imbla'zonry [of *blazon*, Fr.] ſhield and colours with coat armour, &c. *Milton*.

To Imbo'dy [of *im* and beꝺiᵹe, Sax.] 1. To make up into one body, to bring together into one maſs or company.

I by vow am ſo *embodied* yours,
That ſhe which marries you muſt marry me. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. To inveſt with matter, to join to a body. More than our *imbodied* ſouls can bear without laſſitute. *Glanville*. 3. To mingle together, as ſeveral ingredients. 4. To condenſe to a body. 5. To incloſe; improper. The ſame metal or mineral *imbodied* in ſtone, or lodged in coal. *Woodward*.

To Imbody, *verb neut.* to coaleſce, to be united into one body or maſs. They *imbody* and run into one. *Locke*.

To Imbo'il, *verb neut.* [of *boil*] to move with violent agitation, as boiling liquor in a caldron. The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart. *Spenſer*.

To Imbo'lden, *verb act.* [of *im* and *bold*; of balꝺ, Sax.] to make bold, to encourage. Their virtues and ſuperior genius *imbolden'd* them. *Swift*.

Imbo'rdered, *part. adj.* [of *im* and *border*; *bordure*, Fr.] bordered, having borders, or ranged by *way of border*; as,

——— ———Flowers
Imborder'd on each bank, the hand of *Eve*. *Milton*.

See Emborder.

To Imbo'rdure, *verb act.* [of *im* and *bordure*, Fr.] to encompaſs with a border. See Embordure.

Imbo'rduring [in heraldry] is when the field, and circumference of the field, are both of one metal and colour, or fur.

To Imbo'som, *verb act.* [of *boſom*] 1. To hold on the boſom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garments, to hide under any cover. Villages *imboſom'd* in trees. *Thomſon*. 2. To admit to the heart or affection.

Glad deſire his late *emboſom'd* gueſt,
Yet but a babe with milk of ſight he nurſt. *Sidney*.

Imbo'somed, *part. adj.* [of *im* and *boſom*, from boꞅom, Sax.] incloſed in the boſom. By whom in bliſs *imboſom'd* ſat the ſon. *Milton*.

To Imbo'ss, *verb act.* [of *imboſſare*, It.] to raiſe with boſſes. See To Emboss.

To Imbo'ss *a Deer* [with hunters] is to chaſe her into a thicket.

Imbo'ssement, or Imbossing, imboſſed work, a ſort of carving or engraving, on which the figures ſtand out above the plan on which they are made. See Embossment.

To Imbo'und, *verb act.* [of *bound*] to incloſe, to ſhut in.

That ſweet breath
Which was *imbounded* in this beauteous clay. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Imbo'w, *verb act.* [of *bow*] to vault, to arch. *Imbowed* windows be pretty retiring places for conference. *Bacon*.

Imbo'welled, *part. adj.* [of *im*, neg. and *bowel*] having the bowels taken out. See To Embowel.

To Imbo'wer, *verb act.* [of *in* and *bower*] to cover with a bower, to ſhelter with trees. Ham's *embowering* walks. *Thomſon*.

Imbo'wment [of *imbow*] an arch, a vault. Not ſo much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon*.

Imbra'cery [a law term] the act of tampering with a jury; the penalty of which is 20*l*. and impriſonment at the pleaſure of the judge.

To Imbra'ngle, *verb act.* to entangle; a low word.

They're catch'd in knotted law like nets;
In which when once they are *imbrangled*
The more they ſtir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras*.

Imbrica'ted, *adj.* [with botaniſts] applied to the leaves of ſome plants which are hollowed in like an imbrex or gutter-tile.

Imbrica'tion [*imbrex*, Lat. with architects] the act of making crooked like a gutter or roof-tile. Concave indenture adorned with neat *imbrications*. *Derham*.

Imbroca'do, Sp. cloth of gold or ſilver.

Imbro'cus, barb. Lat. [old records] a brook, drain, or water-courſe.

To Imbroi'der [of *im* and *broder*, Fr.] to make flowers or other figures with a needle, on ſilk, cloth, &c. See Embroider, and its derivatives.

Imbroi'derer [of *imbroider*] a worker of imbroidery.

Imbroi'dery [of *im* and *broderie*, Fr.] imbroidered work.

To Imbroi'l, *verb act.* [of *im* and *brouiller*, Fr.] to cauſe broils, ſtirs, or quarrels; to put into confuſion or diſorder, to ſet together by the ears. See Embroil.

To Imbro'wn, *verb act.* [of *brown*] to make brown, to darken, to cloud. *Imbrown'd* in native bronze, lo Henley ſtands. *Pope*.

Imbro'wned, rendered opaque, ſhady.

Where th' unpierc'd ſhade
Imbrown'd the noontide bowers. *Milton*.

To Imbru'e, *verb act.* [of *in* and *brue*; *imbuo*, Lat.] 1. To moiſten or wet, to ſoak or ſteep much or long, as to imbrue the hands in blood, *i. e.* to commit murder. *Embrued* with the chriſtian blood. *Knolles*. 2. To pour, to emit moiſture; obſolete.

Some bathed kiſſes, and did oft *embrue*
The ſugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Spenſer*.

To Imbru'te, *verb act.* [of *im* and *brute*] to render brutal, or like a brute beaſt. This eſſence to incarnate and *imbrute*. *Milton*.

To Imbrute, *verb act.* to ſink down to brutality.

The ſoul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*. *Milton*.

To Imbu'e, *verb act.* [*imbuo*, Lat. This word, which ſeems wanted in our language, has been propoſed by ſeveral writers, but not yet adopted by the reſt. *Imbû*, Fr. the participal adjective is only uſed] 1. To tincture deep with any liquor or die. Throughly *embued* with black. *Boyle*. 2. To ſeaſon one's mind with good principles, virtue, learning. Thoſe that are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby*.

To Imbu'rse [*embourſer*, Fr.] to ſtock with money, alſo to put to a ſtock of money; this ſhould be written *emburſe*.

Imbu'rsement [of *imburſe*] money to put into a purſe or ſtock.

Imitabi'lity [*imitabilis*, Lat.] the quality of being imitable. The multifariouſneſs of this *imatibility*. *Norris*.

I'mitable, Fr. [*imitabile*, It. of *imitabilis*, Lat.] 1. That may be imitated. The characters of men placed in lower ſtations of life are more uſeful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury*. 2. Worthy of imitation. The moſt baſe men, and ſeparate from all *imitable* qualities. *Raleigh*.

I'mitableness [of *imitable*] a capableneſs of being imitated.

To I'mitate, *verb act.* [*imiter*, Fr. *imitare*, It. *ymitár*, Sp. *imitar*, Port. of *imitatum*, ſup. of *imito*, Lat.] 1. To follow the example of another, to do the like according to a pattern, to endeavour to reſemble. We *imitate* and practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any out of your muſkets. *Bacon*. 2. To counterfeit. That ſuſtained an *imitated* ſhield. *Dryden*. 3. To purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples. For ſhame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay*.

Imita'tion, Fr. [*imitazione*, It. *imitaciòn*, Sp. of *imitatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of imitating or copying, endeavouring to reſemble. Both theſe arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the beſt nature. *Dryden*. 2. That which is offered as a copy. 3. A method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtic for foreign. In the way of *imitation* the tranſlator not only varies from the words and ſenſe, but forſakes them as he ſees occaſion. *Dryden*.

Imitation [in painting and ſculpture] is repreſented by a woman holding in one hand a painter's pallat and pencils, and in the other a maſk, at her feet an ape; all emblems of imitation.

Imita'tione, or Imitazzione [in muſic books] a particular way of compoſition, wherein each part is made to imitate the other.

I'mitative [*imitativus*, Lat.] inclined to copy, done by imitation. *Imitative* of the firſt in Thrace. *Dryden*.

I'mitatives [with grammarians] verbs that expreſs any kind of imitation, as *patriſſare*, to take after the father; as to imitate his actions, humour, &c.

Imita'tor, Lat. [*imitateur*, Fr. *imitatore*, It. *imitàdor*, Sp.] he who imitates or copies another, one who endeavours to reſemble anothe. *Imitators* are but a ſervile kind of cattle. *Dryden*.

Imita'trix [*imitratrice*, Fr. and It. of *imitratrix*, Lat.] ſhe who imitates.

Imma'culate [*immaculé*, Fr. *immaculato*, It. *immaculado*, Sp. of *immaculatus*, Lat.] 1. Unſpotted, ſpotleſs, undefiled. To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameleſs. *Hooker*. 2. Pure, clear, limpid; improper. Thou clear, *immaculate*, and ſilver fountain. *Shakeſpeare*.

Imma'culateness [of *immaculate*] ſpotleſneſs, undefiledneſs.

To Imma'nacle, *verb act.* [of *im* and *manacle*] to fetter, to confine.

Tho' this corporal rind
Thou haſt *immanacl'd*. *Milton*.

Imma'ne [*immanis*, Lat.] huge, vaſt, prodigeouſly great.

Imma'nent, *adj.* [of *in* and *manens*, Lat.] inherent, internal. Contrary to the very firſt notions we have of the infinite perfections of the divine nature, to ſtate or ſuppoſe any new *immanent* act in God. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST, *adj.* [of *in* and *manifeſt*] not plain, not manifeſt. *Immanifeſt* and unknown. *Brown.*

IMMA'NITY [*immanitas*, Lat.] cruelty, outrageouſneſs, fierceneſs, ſavageneſs. Such *immanity* and bloody ſtrife. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE [*immarceſſibilis*, of *in* and *marceſio*, Lat.] never-fading, that cannot wither or decay.

IMMARCE'SSIBLENESS [of *immarceſſible*] never-fading nature, *&c.*

IMMA'RTIAL, *adj.* [of *in* and *martial*] not martial, not warlike.

My powers are unfit,
My ſelf *immartial.* *Chapman.*

To IMMASK, *verb act.* [of *in* and *maſk*] to cover, to diſguiſe. To *immaſk* our noted outward garments. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMATE'RIAL [*immaterial*, Fr. *immateriale*, It. *immaterial*, Sp. *immaterialis*, of *in* and *materia*, Lat. matter] 1. Not conſiſting of matter, incorporeal, diſtinct from matter. Angels are ſpirits *immaterial. Hooker.* 2. Of little or no conſequence, impertinent, having no relation. [This ſenſe has crept into the converſation and writings of barbarians, but ought to be utterly rejected. *Johnſon*]

IMMATERIA'LITY [*immaterialité*, Fr.] quality of not being made up of matter, diſtinctneſs from body or matter, incorporeity. When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a ſpirit, we infer its *immateriality. Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALIZED, *adj.* [of *in* and *materia*, Lat.] incorporeal, diſtinct from matter. No trouble to *immaterialized* ſpirits. *Glanville.*

IMMATE'RIALLY, *adv.* [of *immaterial*] in a manner not depending upon matter. The viſible ſpecies of things ſtrike not our ſenſes *immaterially. Brown.*

IMMATE'RIATE, *adj.* [of *in* and *materia*, Lat.] incorporeal, not conſiſting of matter, not having a body. A virtue which may be called incorporeal and *immateriate. Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE [*immaturo*, It. *immaturus*, Lat.] 1. Unripe. 2. Not come to perfection, not arrived at completion. An ill meaſured and *immature* counſel. *Bacon.* 3. Early, haſty, done before its time, come to paſs before the natural time. Call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till ſeventy. *Taylor.*

IMMATU'RE [in medicine] a term applied to the aliments and animal juices not ſufficiently digeſted or concocted.

IMMATU'RELY, *adv.* [of *immature*] before the time or ſeaſon, out of ſeaſon, before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATU'RITY [*immaturità*, It. *immaturitas*, Lat.] unripeneſs, incompleteneſs. Faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgment. *Glanville.*

IMMEABI'LITY [*immeabilis*, Lat.] want of power to paſs. *Immeability* of the juices. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMEA'SURABLE [of *in* and *meaſure*] immenſe, not to be meaſured, indefinitely extenſive. Churches reared up to an height *immeaſurable. Hooker.*

IMMEA'SURABLY, *adv.* [of *immeaſurable*] immenſely, beyond all meaſure. The Spaniards *immeaſurably* bewail their dead. *Spenſer.*

IMMECHA'NICAL, *adj.* [of *in* and *mechanical*] not according to the laws of mechanics. To ſhow any thing that is *immechanical*, or not according to the eſtabliſhed laws of nature *Cheyne.*

IMME'DIACY [*immediaté*, Fr.] perſonal greatneſs, power of acting without dependance; this is a harſh word, and ſenſe peculiar to Shakeſpeare. *Johnſon.*

He led our powers,
Bore the commiſſion of my place and perſon,
The which *immediacy* may well ſtand up
And call itſelf your brother. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMME'DIATE [*immediat*, Fr. *immediato*, It. and Sp. of *immediatus*, of *in* and *medius*, Lat.] 1. That acts without means, not acting by ſecond cauſes. To be aſcribed to the *immediate* will of God. *Abbot.*

This, in the moſt *ſtrict and proper* ſenſe of the word, expreſſes that act of GOD THE FATHER, by which he produced his firſt, and (in a ſenſe) his *only-begotten* Son. GOD having produced all other beings BY [or THRO'] him. See FIRST CAUSE, and *Mediate* AGENCY compared.

2. That follows, or happens preſently, inſtant with regard to time; Prior therefore ſhould not have written *more immediate.* Supply *immediate. Shakeſpeare.*

And arm'd with *more immediate* power,
Calls cruel ſilence to her aid. *Prior.*

3. Without any thing between, proximate, being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe, as that there is nothing between them. Moſes mentions the *immediate* cauſes. *Burnet's Hiſtory.*

IMME'DIATELY, *adv.* [of *immediate*] 1. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event. *Immediately* by himſelf, or mediately by the hands of the biſhop. *South.* 2. Inſtantly, at the time preſent, without delay.

With him at Eaton
Immediately to marry. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMME'DIATENESS [of *immediate*] 1. Preſence, with regard to time. 2. The ſtate of following another thing without any thing coming between. 3. The acting without means, exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMME'DICABLE [*immedicabilis*, Lat.] incurable. Wounds *immedicable. Milton.*

IMME'MORABLE [of *immemorabilis*, Lat.] not worthy of remembrance, not remarkable.

IMMEMO'RIAL [*immemoriel*, Fr. *immemorabile*, It. from *in* and *memoria*, Lat. memory] that is, out of mind, or beyond the memory of man; being of ſo long continuance, that its beginning cannot be known or traced. Long *immemorial* practice. *South.*

IMMEMORIAL [in a law ſenſe] a time immemorial, that was before the reign of our king Edward II.

IMMEMO'RIALNESS [of *immemorial*] the quality of being out of mind, or beyond the memory of man.

IMME'NSE, Fr. [*immenſo*, It. and Sp. of *immenſus*, Lat.] being of ſo great or large an extent, that it cannot be meaſured or equalled by any finite meaſure, unmeaſurable, infinite, unbounded. Infinite or *immenſe* eſſence hath no relation unto body. *Grew.*

IMME'NSELY, *adv.* [of *immenſe*] infinitely, beyond meaſure. The void ſpace of our ſyſtem is *immenſely* bigger than all its corporeal maſs. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSENESS, or IMME'NSITY [*immenſité*, Fr. *immenſità*, It. *immenſidad*, Sp. of *immenſitas*, Lat.] unmeaſurableneſs, unbounded greatneſs, an amplitude or extenſion that cannot be equalled by any finite meaſure whatſoever, or how oft ſoever repeated. By the power we find in ourſelves of repeating as often as we will, any idea of ſpace, we get the idea of *immenſity. Locke.* See COIMMENSE.

IMMENSURABI'LITY, or IMME'NSURABLENESS [of *immenſurable*] uncapableneſs, or impoſſiibility of being meaſured.

IMME'NSURABLE [of *in*, neg. and *menſurabilis*, Lat.] incapable of being meaſured.

To IMME'RGE, *verb act.* [*immergo*, Lat. ſee BAPTISM] to dip or plunge into water, or ſome liquid.

IMME'RIT, *ſubſt.* [*immerito*, Lat.] want of worth or merit. Reaſon and my own *immerit* tell me it muſt not be for me. *Suckling.*

IMME'RSE, for IMME'RSED, *part. adj.* [*immerſus*, Lat.] buried, covered, ſunk deep. Inquiry of things *immerſe* in matter. *Bacon.*

To IMME'RSE, *verb act.* [*immerſum*, ſup. of *immergo*, Lat.] 1. To dip or plunge over head and ears, to put under water. 2. To ſink or cover deep. More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood. *Dryden.* 3. To keep in a ſtate of intellectual depreſſion. *Immerſed* in the errors of the church of Rome. *Addiſon.*

IMME'RSED, or IMME'RGED, *part. adj.* [of *immerſe* and *immerge*, which ſee; *immerſus*, Lat.] plunged or dipped into, over head and ears.

IMME'RSION, Fr. [*immerſione*, It. of *immerſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of dipping, plunging, or pulling any body into a fluid below the ſurface. Invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immerſion. Addiſon.* 2. The ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a fluid. 3. The ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in any reſpect. Too deep an *immerſion* in the affairs of life. *Atterbury.* See BAPTISM.

IMMERSION [with aſtronomers] ſignifies, that any planet is beginning to come within the ſhadow of another, as in eclipſes; and whenever the ſhadow of the eclipſing body begins to fall on the body eclipſed, they ſay, that is the time of the immerſion; and when it goes out of the ſhadow, that is the time of the emerſion.

IMMERSION [with chemiſts] is the putting metals or minerals into ſome corroſive matter, to reduce them to powder.

IMMERSION [with phyſicians] a method of preparing a medicine, by ſteeping it in water.

IMME'RSUS *Muſculus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the arm, which ariſes from its whole baſis in the upper and lower rib, and is inſerted in a ſemicircular manner, into the neck of the os humeri.

IMMETHO'DICAL [of *im* and *methodical*, from *methodus*, Lat.] without due method or order, confuſed. M. Bayle compares the anſwering of an *immethodical* author, to the hunting of a duck. *Addiſon.*

IMMETHO'DICALLY, *adv.* [of *immethodical*] after an immethodical or irregular manner.

To IMMI'GRATE, *verb neut.* [*immigro*, Lat.] to paſs, or come into.

I'MMINENCE [of *imminent*] any ill impending, ſtate of being near danger; an obſolete word.

I do not ſpeak of flight, of fear or death,
But dare all *imminence* that gods and men
Addreſs their dangers in. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'MMINENT, Fr. [*imminente*, It. and Sp. *imminens*, Lat.] approaching, at hand, ready to come upon a perſon, hanging over the head, threatening; always in an ill ſenſe. What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

I'MMINENTNESS [of *imminent*] readineſs to come upon us, *&c.* ſtate of being, or as it were, hanging, juſt over our heads.

To IMMI'NGLE, *verb act.* [of *mingle*] to mix, to unite things together. Where purity and peace *immingle* charms. *Thomſon.*

IMMINU'TION [*imminuo*, Lat.] the act of diminiſhing, or leſſening, decreaſe, diminution. Did not a providence continually overſee and ſecure them from all alteration or *imminution. Ray.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY [of *in* and *miſceo*, Lat. to mingle] incapacity of being mixed.

IMMI'SSION [*immiſſio*, from *in* and *mitto*, Lat. to ſend] injection, the act of ſending in; oppoſed to emiſſion.

To IMMI'T, *verb act.* [*immitto*, Lat.] to inject, to let or ſend in.

To IMMI'X, *verb act.* [of *in* and *mix*] to mingle. Sampſon with theſe *immixt*, inevitably pulled down the ſame deſtruction on himſelf. *Milton.*

IMMI'XABLE [of *in* and *mix*] impoſſible to be mingled. Such liquors as may be clear, of the ſame colour and *immixable. Wilkins.*

IMMOBI'LITY [*immobilité*, Fr. *immobilità*, It. *immobilitas*, Lat.] unmoveableneſs, ſtedfaſtneſs, want of motion, reſiſtance to motion. Weakneſs, *immobility* and debility of the vital force. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMO'DERATE [*immoderè*, Fr. *immoderato*, It. *immoderàdo*, Sp. of *immoderatus*, Lat.] beyond the bounds of moderation, exceſſive, diſorderly. Not afflicted with violent paſſions, or diſtracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray.*

IMMO'DERATELY, *adv.* [of *immoderate*] exceſſively, *&c.* Drying it *immodorately*, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory.*

IMMO'DERATENESS [of *immoderate*] immoderation, exceſs.

IMMO'DERATION, Fr. [*immoderatio*, Lat. without moderation, exceſs, want of moderation.

IMMO'DEST [*immodeſté*, Fr. *immodeſto*, It. and Sp. *immodeſtus*, Lat.] 1. That has no modeſty, wanting ſhame, chaſtity, or delicacy. So *immodeſt* to write to one ſhe knew would flout her. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Unchaſte, impure, wanton, bold, laſcivious.

Immodeſt deeds you hinder to be wrought,
But we proſcribe the leaſt *immodeſt* thought. *Dryden.*

3. Obſcene. The moſt *immodeſt* word. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Unreaſonable, exorbitant, arrogant.

IMMO'DESTLY, *adv.* [of *immodeſt*, *immodeſte*, Lat. *immodeſtement*, Fr.] without modeſty.

IMMO'DESTY [*immodeſtie*, Fr. *immodeſtia*, Lat. It. and Sp.] want of modeſty, or ſhamefacedneſs, indecency. It was a piece of *immodeſty. Pope.*

To I'MMOLATE, *verb act.* [*immolo*, Lat. *immoler*, Fr.] to offer or kill in ſacrifice, to ſacrifice. Forced to *immolate* their own deſires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

Immola'tion, Fr. [*immolazione*, It. of *immolatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſacrificing, or offering in ſacrifice. In the picture of the *immolation* of Iſaac, or Abraham ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed as a little boy. *Brown.* 2. The ſacrifice offered. We make more barbarous *immolations* than the moſt ſavage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

Immo'ment, *adj.* [of *in* and *moment*] trifling, of no importance or value; a barbarous word. *Immoment* toys. *Shakeſpeare.*

Immo'ral [of *in*, neg. and *moralis*, Lat.] of depraved morals, contrary to good manners, wanting regard to the laws of natural religion, diſhoneſt.

Immora'lity [of *im* and *moralitas*, Lat.] want of morality, or contrariety to morality, want of virtue, diſhoneſt. Who encourage the groſſeſt *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution. *Swift.*

Immo'rally [of *immoral*] in a manner contrary to morality.

Immori'gerous [*immoriger*, Lat.] diſobedient.

Immo'rtal, *adj.* Sp. [*immortel*, Fr. *immortale*, It. of *immortalis*, Lat.] 1. Never dying, exempt from death. The king eternal, *immortal*, inviſible. *Timothy.* 2. Sometimes uſed ſubſtantively.

Like terror did among th' *immortals* breed,
Taught by her wound that goddeſſes may bleed. *Waller.*

3. Perpetual, never ending. I have *immortal* longings. *Shakeſpeare.*

Immorta'lity [*immortalitas*, Lat. *immortalité*, Fr. *immortalità*, It. *immortalidàd*, Sp.] the ſtate of that which is immortal, ſtate of never dying, life that never ends. This corruptible ſhall put on incorruption, and this mortal *immortality*. *Corinthians.*

To Immo'rtalize, *verb act.* [*immortaliſer*, Fr. *immortalare*, It. *immortalizàr*, Sp.] to render everlaſting, to exempt from death, to perpetuate.

Mortal things deſire their like to breed,
That ſo they may their kind *immortalize*. *Davies.*

To Immo'rtalize, *verb neut.* to become immortal. [This word is, I think, peculiar to Pope. *Johnſon*]

Fix the year preciſe,
When Britiſh bards begin t' *immortalize*. *Pope.*

Immo'rtally, *adv.* [from *immortal*, Eng. *immortaliter*, Lat.] ſo as never to die, perpetually. He cannot wallow *immortally* in his ſenſual pleaſures. *Bentley.*

Immo'veable, *adj*, [of *in* and *moveable*, Eng. *immobilis*, Lat.] 1. Which cannot be moved, unmoveable, not to be forced from its place. An *immoveable* baſe to place his engine upon. *Brown* 2. [In law] not liable to be carried away, real. The *immoveable* eſtate. *Ayliffe.* 3. Unſhaken, unaffected. Much happier is he, who centering on himſelf remains *immoveable*, and ſmiles at the madneſs of the dance about him. *Dryden.*

Immoveable *Feaſts*, ſuch feſtivals as conſtantly are upon the ſame day of the month, though they vary as to the day of the week.

Immo'veably, *adv.* [of *immoveable*, Eng. *immobiliter*, Lat.] in an immoveable manner, in a ſtate not to be ſhaken. *Immoveably* firm to their duty. *Atterbury.*

Immo'veableness [of *immoveable*] unmoveableneſs, unſhakenneſs.

Inmu'nity [of *immunitas*, Lat. *immunité*, Fr. *immunità*, It. *immunidàd*, Sp.] 1. Privilege or exemption. Granting great *immunities* to the commons. *Sidney.* 2. Diſcharge from any obligation. To argue from any man's *immunity* from obſerving the ſame, it were a point of moſt inſolent madneſs. *Hooker.* 3. Freedom. *Immunity* from venomous creatures. *Brown.*

To Immu're, *verb act.* [of *in* and *murus*, Lat. a wall, *emmurer*, O. Fr. ſo that it might be written *emmure*] to ſhut up or incloſe within walls, to impriſon. Lyſimachus *immured* it with a wall. *Sandys.*

Immu're, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a wall, an incloſure; as in *Shakeſpeare.*

To ranſack Troy, within whoſe ſtrong *immures*,
The raviſh'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris ſleeps. *Shakeſpeare.*

Immu'sical [of *in* and *muſical*] unmuſical, not harmonious. All ſounds are either muſical, which are ever equal, or *immuſical*, which are ever unequal. *Bacon.*

Immutabi'lity [*immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilité*, Fr.] unchangeableneſs. The *immutability* of God. *Hooker.*

Immutability [in God] is an *incommunicable* attribute, and is a freedom from all poſſibility of change or unconſtancy, both as to his nature and purpoſes. When our lexicographer calls this an incommunicable attribute, does he not refer to that *manner of exiſtence* which is peculiar to the First Cause; I mean *ſelf exiſtence*, an exiſtence founded in *neceſſity* of nature, and which by neceſſary conſequence is *abſolutely uncapable* of admitting any change? This is that attribute, which St. *Irenæus* ſo excellently deſcribes in thoſe words, "*Sine initiô & ſine fine, verè & ſemper* idem, *& eodem modô ſe habens* solus *eſt Deus*, qui est omnium Dominus. *Iren.* Ed. *Grabe*, p. 192, 193. On this attribute St. *Euſebius* grounds his reaſoning, when proving that the First cauſe and Father of the univerſe was not the perſon that made thoſe appearances which are mentioned in the *Old Teſtament. Euſeb. Hiſt. lib.* 1. *Ed. Rob. Stephan.* p. 2. And from the ſame attribute, in conjunction with abſolute *ſupremacy* and *immenſity*, St. *Juſtin* argues; "When 'tis ſaid, *God aſcended from* Abraham; — or, *the Lord deſcended to behold the tower*; or, that *God ſhut the ark after Noah*; and the like, do not imagine that the unbegotten God himſelf has *deſcended*, or *aſcended* from any place. For the ineffable Father and Lord of all, neither *arrives* nor *moves up and down* at any place, nor *walks*, nor *ſleeps*, nor *riſes up*; but in his ſtation (wherever it is) abides.—Nor does He *move*, who is not to be contained by any place, nor by the *whole* univerſe. — How then ſhould He hold *conference* with any man? or be *ſeen* by any? or *appear* upon ſome ſmall ſpot of ground? when even the glory of a perſon *ſent and commiſſioned* from him was too great for the people at Mount *Sinai* to bear?" —— And then concludes by obſerving, "that neither *Abraham*, nor *Iſaac*, nor *Jacob*, nor any other man has ſeen the Father and ineffable Lord of all, and of Christ himself; but him [*i. e.* Christ] who, according to his [*i. e.* the Father's] will, is both a *God*, as being his Son, and an *angel* [or meſſenger] ſo called from his *miniſterial* capacity or acting in ſubſerviency to his will; and whom alſo he has will'd to *become a man*; alluding [I ſuppoſe) to that new mode of existence on which he entered, when emptying himſelf of his pre-exiſtent glory, and aſſuming the form of a *ſervant* [or rather a *ſlave*] who was before in the form of a *God. Juſtin. cum Tryphone. Ed. Stephan. p.* 119, 120. See First-Cause, and Co-immense.

Moral Immutability [in God] conſiſts in his not being liable to any change in his thoughts or deſigns, but that what he wills, he has willed from all eternity.

Immu'table, Fr. and Sp. [*immutabile*, It. of *immutabilis*, Lat.] unchangeable, conſtant. By two *immutable* things in which it was impoſſible for God to lie, we have a ſtrong conſolation. *Hebrews.*

Immu'table *Circles* [in aſtronomy] are the ecliptic and equator, ſo called, becauſe they never change, but are the ſame to all the inhabitants of the earth.

Immu'tably, *adv.* [of *immutable*] unchangeably. His love is like his eſſence *immutably* eternal. *Boyle.*

Immuta'tion [with rhetoricians] a change, the ſame as *hypallage.*

Imp, *ſubſt.* [*imp*, Wel. a ſhoot, ſprout, or ſprig] 1. A ſon, the offspring, progeny. That noble *imp* your ſon. *Lord Cromwell to king Henry.*

Moſt dreaded *imp* of higheſt Jove,
Fair Venus' ſon. *Spenſer.*

2. [Of *impius*, Lat. wicked] a familiar ſpirit, a ſubaltern or puny devil, a dæmon, ſaid to attend upon witches. Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hooker.* 3. A kind of graff to be ſet in a tree.

To Imp, *verb act.* [*impio*, Wel. to engraff] to lengthen or enlarge with any thing adſcititious. *Imp* out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shakeſpeare.*

Help the tart ſatiriſts to *imp* my rage,
With all the ſcorpions that ſhould whip this age. *Cleaveland.*

To Imp *the Feathers of Time with Pleaſure*, &c. to divert one's ſelf with recreation.

To Impa'ct, *verb act.* [*impactum*, ſup. of *impingo*, Lat.] to drive cloſe or hard.

Impa'cted, *part. adj.* [*impactus*, Lat.] driven in. *Impacted* ſo thick and confuſedly together. *Woodward.*

To Impa'int, *verb act.* [of *in* and *paint*] to paint, to decorate with colours; obſolete. Such water colours to *impaint* his cauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Impa'ir, *verb act.* [*impairer*, O. Fr. or of *im*, neg. and *pejoro*, Lat. to make worſe; or, according to Caſaubon, of αμπηρος, for αμαπηρος, Gr. maimed or hurt, *empirer* Fr. to make worſe. *Skinner*] to weaken, to make worſe, to leſſen in quantity, value, or excellence. To change any ſuch law, muſt needs, with the common people, *impair* and weaken the force of thoſe grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*

To Impair, *verb neut.* to be leſſened, to be worn out. Fleſh may *impair*, quoth he, but reaſon can repair. *Spenſer.*

Impair, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] diminution, decreaſe. *Impair* in activity and exchange of faces. *Brown.*

Impa'iring, or Impa'irment [prob. of *im*, and *pejorare*, Lat.] the act of diminiſhing, leſſening, making worſe; injury, diminution. His poſterity, at this diſtance, and after ſo perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception. *Brown.*

To Impa'le, *verb act.* [*impalare*, It. *impaler*, Fr. *empalàr*, Sp. of *in* and *palus*, Lat. a ſtake] 1. To incloſe or fence about with ſtakes. 2. A way of puniſhing malefactors, by driving a ſtake through their bodies. See to Empale.

Impa'led, undaunted. *Milton.*

Impa'led [in heraldry] is when the coats of a man and his wife, who is not an heireſs, are borne in the ſame eſcutcheon, and are marſhalled in pale; the husband's on the right ſide, and the wife's on the left; called alſo *baron* and *femme*, two coats impaled.

Impa'lement [of *impale*] an execution by driving a ſtake, *&c.* through the body of a malefactor.

Impa'lpable [of *im*, and *palpabilis*, Lat.] that whoſe parts are ſo extremely minute, that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed by the feeling. Beaten into an *impalpable* powder. *Boyle.*

Impana'tion [of *im*, and *panis*, Lat. bread] a term applied to the Lutheran doctrine of the Lord's ſupper, on account of their principles that the body of Chriſt ſubſiſts with the ſpecies of bread in the ſacrament.

Impa'nnelled, *part. adj.* [prob. of *in*, and *paneau*, Fr. a ſquare piece] inrolled, or put into the roll, containing the names of jurymen. See Empanel.

Impannula're, barb. Lat. [in old law] to impannel a jury.

To Impa'radise, *verb act.* [*imparadiſare*, It.] to put into a place or ſtate reſembling paradiſe in felicity. This *imparadiſed* neighbourhood made Zelmane's ſoul cleave unto her. *Sidney. Imparadis'd* in one another's arms. *Milton.* It ſeems only uſed in the paſſive form.

Impa'radised, *part. adj.* [of *imparadiſe*, Eng. of *in*, and *paradiſus*, Lat. παραδεισος, Gr.] placed in a ſtate reſembling the bliſs of paradiſe, enjoying a paradiſe, delighted. *Milton.*

Imparasy'llabic, *adj.* [of *impar*, unequal, and *ſyllabus*, Lat. a ſyllable] having unequal ſyllables.

Impargame'ntum, barb. Lat. [in old records] the right of pounding cattle.

Impari'lity [*imparilitas*, Lat.] inequality, unequalneſs, unlikeneſs.

Impa'rity [*imparitas*, *impar*, Lat.] inequality, unlikeneſs, unevenneſs, diſproportion. Hardneſs is cauſed chiefly by the jejuneneſs of the ſpirits and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.* 2. Oddneſs, indiviſibility into equal parts. By pariety or *impariety* of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes on either ſide of their bodies. *Brown.*

To Impa'rk, *verb act.* [of *in*, and *park*] to incloſe with a park, to ſever from a common.

Impa'rked, *part. adj.* [of *impark*, of *in*, and *park*, Eng. of peannoc, Sax. or *imparcatus*, Lat. incloſed in a park] cloſed or fenced in for a park.

IMPA'RLANCE [law term; of *im*, and *parlant*, Fr. ſpeaking] a motion made in court upon account of the demandant, by the tenant, on the declaration of the plaintiff, by the defendant, whereby he craveth reſpite, or another day to put in his anſwer.

General IMPARLANCE, is when it is ſet down and entered in general terms, without any ſpecial clauſe.

Special IMPARLANCE, is when the party deſires a farther day to anſwer, adding alſo theſe words, *ſalvis omnibus advantagiis*, *&c.*

IMPARSONNE' [law term] inducted; as, a parſon *imparſonné*, *i. e.* one inducted or put into poſſeſſion of a benefice.

To IMPA'RT, *verb act.* [*impartior*, Lat] 1. To grant, to give.

High ſtate and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To give part to another, to communicate, to deliver one's mind. Secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather diſcharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

IMPA'RTIAL [*impartiel*, Fr. *imparziale*, It.] void of partiality, juſt, upright, diſintereſted, equal in diſtribution of juſtice, free from regard to party. It is uſed both of actions and perſons. Jove is *impartial*, and to both the ſame. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIA'LITY [of *im*, neg. and *partialité*, Fr.] diſintereſtedneſs, ſtate of not favouring or inclining to one party, *&c.* more than to another, equitableneſs, juſtice. A pious and well diſpoſed will, gives not only diligence, but alſo *impartiality* to the underſtanding in its ſearch into religion. *South.*

IMPA'RTIALLY, *adv.* [of *impartial*] equitably, honeſtly, uprightly, diſintereſtedly. He only can plead a title to ſuch a pardon, whoſe conſcience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South.*

IMPA'RTIBLE, Fr. [of *im*, and *partior*, Lat.] that may be imparted, communicable, to be conferred or beſtowed. [This word is elegant, tho' uſed by few writers. *Johnſon*] The ſame body may be conceived to be more or leſs *impartible* then it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

IMPA'SSABLE [of *in* and *paſſable*] that cannot be paſſed or gone through. There are in America many high and *impaſſable* mountains, which are very rich. *Raleigh.*

IMPASSIBI'LITY [from *impaſſible*, Eng. *impaſſibilite*, Fr.] exemption from ſuffering, unſuſceptibility of injury from any thing external. Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impaſſibility*, or at leaſt not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIBLE, Fr. and Sp. [*impaſſibile*, It. of *impaſſibilis*, *paſſus*, from *patior*, Lat. to ſuffer] uncapable of ſuffering, exempt from pain or the agency of external cauſes. A perpetual *impaſſible* nothing. *Hammond.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS [of *impaſſible*] exemption from pain, impaſſibility. To reſerve all the ſenſualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impaſſibleneſs* of the next. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPA'SSIONED [of *in* and *paſſion*] 1. Seized with a paſſion. The tempter all *impaſſioned*. *Milton.* 2. Wrought up to a paſſion. *Milton.*

IMPA'SSIVE, *adj.* [of *in* and *paſſive*] exempt from the agency of external cauſes. Forms without bodies and *impaſſive* air. *Dryden.*

IMPASTA'TION [in maſonry] a work made of ſtuck or ſtone, beaten to powder, and wrought up in manner of a paſte. Some perſons are of opinion, that the huge obeliſks, and antique columns, ſtill remaining, were made either by impaſtation or fuſion.

IMPA'STED [of *in* and *paſte*] covered as with paſte.

With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, ſons,
Bak'd and *impaſted* with the parching fires. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPA'TIENCE, Fr. [*impazienza*, It. *impaciencia*, Sp. of *impatientia*, Lat.] 1. Uneaſineſs of mind, or rage, under ſufferings, inability to ſuffer pain. Upon thought and not raſhneſs or *impatience*. *Temple.* 2. Haſtineſs of temper or heat of paſſion. 3. Eagerneſs, inability to bear delay.

IMPA'TIENT, Fr. [*impaziente*, It. *impaciente*, Sp. of *impatiens*, Lat.] 1. Haſty, unquiet, choleric, vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion. *Impatient* at the death of a perſon. *Taylor.* 2. Not able to endure, incapable to bear; with *of*. Fame *impatient of* extremes. *Pope.* 3. Unable to bear pain, furious with pain; with *of*. And flings about his foam, *impatient of* the wound. *Dryden.* 4. Eager, vehemently deſirous, unable to bear delay. *Impatient* for the world, and graſps his promis'd pow'r. *Dryden.*

IMPA'TIENTNESS [of *impatient*] impatience, impatient temper, *&c.*

IMPA'TIENTLY, *adv.* [of *impatient*] 1. Paſſionately. He conſidered one thing ſo *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing elſe to be worth conſideration. *Clarendon.* 2. With eagerneſs or great deſire, haſtily, unquietly.

IMPATRONIZA'TION [from *in* and *patronize*] the act of putting into full poſſeſſion of a benefice.

To IMPA'TRONIZE, *verb act.* [*impatroniſer*, Fr. of *in* and *patronize*] to gain to one's ſelf the juriſdiction of any ſeigniory; an unuſual word. To *impatronize* himſelf of the dutchy. *Bacon.*

IMPA'TRONIZED *part. adj.* [of *impatronize*, Eng. *impatroniſé*, Fr.] having taken, or being put into the poſſeſſion of any benefice.

To IMPAW'N, *verb act.* [of *in* and *pawn*] to pawn, to give as a pledge or ſecurity.

Take heed how you *impawn* our perſon,
How you awake our ſleeping ſword of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMPE'ACH, *verb act.* [of *empecher*, Fr. to hinder; or of *in* and *pecco*, Lat. to offend, *&c.*] 1. To accuſe of a crime by public authority; as felony, treaſon, *&c.* Both *impeached* by a houſe of commons. *Addiſon.* 2. To hinder, to impede. This ſenſe is little uſed. There was no bar to ſtop, nor foe him to *impeach*. *Spenſer.*

IMPEA'CH, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] hindrance, impediment. Why, what an intricate *impeachment* is this? *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPE'ACHABLE [of *impeach*] capable or liable to be impeached, accuſable. The wiſdom of his providence had been *impeachable*. *Grew.*

IMPE'ACHER [of *impeach*] one who impeaches or brings an accuſation againſt another. Many of our fierceſt *impeachers*. *Government of the Tongue.*

IMPE'ACHMENT [of *impeach*] 1. Obſtruction, hindrance; obſolete. The greateſt *impeachment* to the good government thereof *Spenſer.* 2. Public charge or accuſation preferred. His accuſers would gladly have dropped their *impeachment*. *Addiſon.* 3. An accuſation or information againſt one.

IMPEACHMENT *of Waſte* [common law] a reſtraint from committing waſte upon lands or tenements.

To IMPEA'RL. 1. To form into pearls of dew.

Dew-drops which the ſun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower. *Milton.*

2. To decorate as with pearls. The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn. *Digby* to *Pope.*

IMPE'CCANCE, IMPECCABILI'TY, or IMPE'CCABLENESS [*impeccabilità*, It. *impeccabilité*, Fr. of *impeccable*] an incapacity to commit ſin, exemption from ſin or failure. Infallability and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

IMPE'CCABLE, Fr. [*impeccabile*, It. *impecáble*, Sp. of *impeccabilis*, of *in*, neg. and *pecco*, Lat. to ſin] that cannot ſin or offend, exempt from poſſibility of ſinning. A rare charm to render him *impeccable*. *Hammond.*

I'MPED, *part. adj.* [of *imp*; with gardeners] inoculated or grafted.

To IMPE'DE [*impedire*, It. *impedio*, Lat.] to hinder, ſtay, let, *&c.* Forces are muſtered to *impede* its paſſage. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'DIMENTS, *plur.* of *impediment* [*impedimenti*, It. *impedimentos*, Sp. of *impedimenta*, Lat.] hindrance, obſtruction, obſtacle, impeachment, oppoſition. We have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conſcience. *Sidney.*

IMPE'DIATI *Canes* [in law records] dogs that are lawed or diſabled from doing miſchief in a foreſt, by cutting out the balls of their feet.

To IMPE'L, *verb act.* [*impellere*, It. *impello*, Lat.] to drive or thruſt forward, to force or preſs on. The ſurge *impell'd* me on a craggy coaſt. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT, *ſubſt.* [*impellens*, Lat.] a power that impels or drives forward. Mere blind *impellents* and material conveyances. *Glanville.*

To IMPE'ND, *verb neut.* [*impendeo*, Lat.] to hang over one's head, as dangers or judgments, to be at hand, to preſs nearly. God's *impending* wrath. *Smalridge.*

IMPE'NDENCE, *ſubſt.* [of *impendent*] the ſtate of hanging over, near approach, cloſe preſſure. The *impendence* of a greater ſenſible evil. *Hale.*

IMPE'NDENT, or IMPE'NDING, *part. adj.* [*impendens*, Lat.] hanging over the head, being at hand, imminent, cloſely preſſing. The evil feared or *impendent*. *Hale.*

IMPENETRABI'LITY [*impenetrabilité*, Fr. *impenetrabilità*, It. of *impenetrabilis*, Lat.] 1. An uncapableneſs of being penetrated or pierced through. We have no other evidence of univerſal *impenetrability* beſides a large experience. *Newton.* 2. Impracticability or impoſſibility of. 3. Divided into, inſuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſions.

IMPENETRABI'LITY [with philoſophers] is the diſtinction of one extended *material* ſubſtance from another, by which the extenſion of one is different from that of another; ſo that two cannot be in the ſame place, but muſt of neceſſity exclude each other.

IMPE'NETRABLE, Fr. and Sp. [*impenetrabile*, It. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.] 1. That cannot be penetrated or pierced through by any external force. Th' *impenetrable* ſhield. *Dryden.* 2. Not admitting entrance. Wrapped up in *impenetrable* obſcurity. *Locke.* 3. That cannot be dived into; as, an *impenetrable* ſecret, 4. Not to be taught, not to be informed nor inſtructed. 5. Not to be moved or affected. Credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a ſermon of the goſpel. *Taylor.*

IMPE'NETRABLENESS [of *impenetrable*] uncapableneſs of being penetrated, pierced, or divided into; impenetrability.

IMPE'NETRABLY, *adv.* [of *impenetrable*] with ſuch degree of hardneſs as not to be pierced or penetrated.

Blunt the ſenſe, and fit it for a ſkull
Of ſolid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE, IMPE'NITENCY, or IMPE'NITENTNESS, Fr. [*impenitenza*, It. *impœnitentia*, Lat.] want of remorſe for crimes, unrelentingneſs, a hardneſs of heart, which cauſes a man to continue in ſin, and hinders him from repenting, obduracy of heart, final diſregard of God's threatenings or mercy. Where one man overcomes to repent, a thouſand end their days in final *impenitence*. *South.* The wickedneſs and *impenitency* of the heathens. *Hooker.*

IMPE'NITENT, Fr. [*impenitente*, It. and Sp.] 1. Finally diſregardful of the duty of repentance, unrelenting, obdurate, remorſeleſs. Our Lord in anger hath granted ſome *impenitent* mens requeſts. *Hooker.* 2. Sometimes uſed ſubſtantively. Puniſhment of *impenitents*. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY, *adv.* [of *impenitent*] without penitence, obdurately, unrelentingly. Mixed with much weakneſs and perhaps with many ſins, ſo they be not wilfully and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Hammond.*

I'MPENNOUS, *adj.* [of *in*, and *penna*, Lat.] having no wings. It is generally received an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned among *impennous* inſects. *Brown.*

I'MPERATE, *adj.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] done with conſciouſneſs or direction of the mind. Thoſe *imperate* acts wherein we ſee the empire of the ſoul. *Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE [a term of grammar; *imperatif*, Fr. *imperativo*, It. and Sp. *imperativus*, Lat.] bidding or commanding. The verb is formed in a different manner, to ſignify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, diſallowing, entreating: which likewiſe, from the principal uſe of it, is called the imperative mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

IMPERATO'RIA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb maſter-wort.

IMPERATO'RIUS, Lat. or emperor's piece, a Roman cold coin, in value 15 *s.* Sterling.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE, Fr. [*imperceptibile*, It. of *imperceptus*, Lat.] that cannot be perceived, ſmall, ſubtle, ſo as to elude obſervation. Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our ſenſe. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS, or IMPERCEPTIBI'LITY [of *imperceptible*] quality of being unperceivable, or uncapableneſs of being perceived. Their ſubtilty and *imperceptibility* to us. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLY, *adv.* [of *imperceptible*] 1. Unperceivably, in ſuch a manner as not to be perceived. The moral inſinuates itſelf *imperceptibly*. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECT [*imperfait*, Fr. *imperfetto*, It. *imperfecto*, Sp. *imper* *feito*, Port. of *imperfectus*, Lat.] not perfect or compleat, unfiniſhed, faulty; uſed either of perſons or things. Opinion is a light, vain, crude and *imperfect* thing. *Ben Johnſon.* 2. Frail, not completely good.

Imperfect *Flowers* [in botany] are ſuch as want the petala, or thoſe fine coloured leaves that ſtand round and compoſe a flower.

Imperfect *Plants* [in botany] are ſuch as either really want flowers or ſeeds, or ſeem to want them.

Imperfect *Tenſe* [in grammar] a time between the preſent and the paſt.

Impe'rfect *Numbers* [in arithmetic] are ſuch whoſe aliquot parts taken together, do either exceed, or fall ſhort of that whole number of which they are parts.

Imperfe'ction, Fr. [*imperfezione*, It. *imperfecion*, Sp. of *imperfectio*, Lat.] unperfectneſs, defect, the want of ſomething that is requiſite or ſuitable to the nature of the thing, failure, fault, whether phyſical or moral. Reſpecting perſons or things. Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*. *Hooker.*

Imperfe'ction [with printers] one or more ſheets that are wanting to make a complete or perfect book.

Impe'rfectly [of *imperfect*; *imperfaitement*, Fr.] after an imperfect manner, incompletely, not without failure. *Imperfectly* the many vows are paid. *Stepney.*

Impe'rfectness [of *imperfect*] want of perfection.

Impe'rforable [of *in*, neg. and *perforo*, Lat.] not to be bored through.

Impe'rforate, *adj.* for *imperforated* [of *in*, and *perforatus*, Lat.] not pierced through, being without a hole. Sometimes children are born *imperforate*. *Sharp.*

Impe'rial, Fr. and Sp. [*imperiale*, It. of *imperialis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to an emperor or monarch, royal, monarchical. Th' *imperial* palace. *Dryden.* *Imperial* arts. *Dryden.* 2. Royal, poſſeſſing royalty. Th' *imperial* votreſs paſſed on. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Betokening or marking royalty. My due from thee is this *imperial* crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Imperial [with moraliſts] are acts enjoined, performed by other human faculties on the motion and appointment of the will.

Imperial *Lilly*, a flower.

Imperial *Table*, a mathematical inſtrument for meaſuring land.

Impe'rialist, *ſubſt.* [of *imperialis*, Lat.] a partizan or ſubject of an emperor, one that belongs to an emperor. The *Imperialiſts* imputed the cauſe of ſo ſhameful a flight to the Venetians. *Knolles.*

Impe'rious [*imperieux*, Fr. *imperioſo*, It. and Sp. of *imperioſus*, Lat.] 1. Commanding, lordly, haughty, tyrannical, arrogant. An *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice. *More.* 2. Powerful, overbearing, having aſcendent. A man by a vaſt and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the ſand upon the ſea-ſhore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillotſon.*

Impe'riously, *adv.* [of *imperious*] with arrogance of command, haughtily. *Imperiouſly* obtruded upon God and his church. *Hall.*

Impe'riousness [of *imperious*] 1. Authority, air of command. So would he uſe his *imperiouſneſs*, that we had a delightful fear aud awe. *Sidney.* 2. Arrogance of command, inſolence of authority, lordly, domineering, &c. humour, or acting. *Imperiouſneſs* and ſeverity is but an ill way of treating men. *Locke.*

Impe'rishable [of *imperiſſable*, Fr. of *in*, and *periſh*] uncapable of periſhing.

> We find this our empyreal form
> Incapable of mortal injury,
> *Imperiſhable.* *Milton.*

Impe'rsonal, Sp. [*imperſonel*, Fr. *imperſonale*, It. of *imperſonalis*, Lat.] not varied according to the perſons. Thus

Impersonal *Verbs* [with grammarians] are generally ſuch as have no other ſign, but that of the third perſon ſingular (*it*) as *it rains*, *it ſnows*, &c. and in Latin, *pluit*, *ningit*.

Impe'rsonally, *adv.* [of *imperſonal*] after the manner of an imperſonal verb. *e. g.* the verb *rain* is uſed imperſonally.

Impersua'sible [*imperſuaſibilis*, Lat.] that cannot be perſuaded. As *imperſuaſible* an auditory. *Decay of Piety.*

Impe'rtinence, or Impe'rtinency, Fr. [*impertinenza*, It. *impertinéncia*, Sp. of *impertinentia*, Lat.] 1. That which is of no preſent weight, that which has no relation to a matter in hand. Their thoughts do end with themſelves, and account future times *impertinencies*. *Bacon.* 2. Foolery, nonſenſe, rambling thought.

> O, matter and *Impertinency* mixt,
> Reaſon and madneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Intruſion, troubleſomeneſs. The vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be underſtood. *Swift.* 4. Trifle, thing of no conſequence. To repreſent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning. *Addiſon.*

Impe'rtinent, Fr. [*impertinente*, It. and Sp. of *in*, and *pertinens*, Lat.] 1. Not to the purpoſe, having no relation to the matter in hand. The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us. *Tillotſon.* 2. Meddling, intruſive, importunate. So *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.* 3. Fooliſh, trifling, abſurd, ſilly.

Impertinent, *ſubſt.* a troubleſome or fooliſh perſon, a trifler, a meddler, an intruder. Every meddling officious *impertinent*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Impe'rtinently, *adv.* [of *impertinent*; *impertinentement*, Fr.] 1. After a ſilly, abſurd manner. 2. Without relation to the matter in hand. 3. Troubleſomely, intruſively, with officiouſneſs. *Impertinently* officious. *Addiſon.*

Impe'rtinentness [of *impertinent*] extravagance, nonſenſe, abſurdneſs; alſo unreaſonable or ill-tim'd troubleſomeneſs.

Impertransibi'lity [of *in*, neg. *per*, thro', and *tranſeo*, Lat. to paſs] impoſſibility to be paſſed through. The *impertranſibility* of eternity, and impoſſibility therein to attain to the preſent limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

Impe'rvious [*impervius*, Lat.] 1. That does not afford any paſſage through it, conſiſting of ſuch a cloſeneſs of pores, or particular configuration of parts, as will not admit another through; impenetrable. The ſolid or *impervious* parts of bodies. *Newton.* 2. Inacceſſible; perhaps improper. A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind. *Pope.*

Impervious *Bodies* [with philoſophers] bodies are ſaid to be impervious to others, when they will neither admit the rays of light, &c. nor the effluvia of other bodies to paſs through them.

Impe'rviousness [of *impervious*] the ſtate of being impracticable to be paſſed, impaſſableneſs; or the ſtate of having no way.

Impe'tible [*impetibilis*, Lat.] that cannot be come at or hurt.

Impeti'ginous [*impetiginoſus*, Lat.] troubled with the impetigo or ſcabbineſs, ſcurfy, covered with ſmall ſcabs.

Impe'tigo, Lat. [in medicine] a cutaneous foulneſs; as the itch, a ring-worm, or tetter.

Impetigo *Celſi*, a ſort of leproſy or ſcabbineſs.

Imaetigo *Plinii* [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe called *lichen græcorum*.

Impe'trable [*impetrabile*, It. of *impetrabilis*, Lat.] eaſy to be attained by entreaty, poſſible to be obtained.

To I'mpetrate, *verb act.* [*impétrer*, Fr. *impetrare*, It. of *impetro*, Lat.] to get or obtain by earneſt requeſt or entreaty.

Impetra'tion, Fr. [*impetragione*, It. of *impetratio*, from *impetro*, Lat.] the act of obtaining by requeſt or prayer. Means of *impetration* in this world. *Taylor.*

Impetration [in old ſtatutes] a getting of benefices and church offices before-hand from the church of Rome, which belong to the king or other lay patron.

Impetuo'sity, or Impe'tuousness [*impetuoſité*, Fr. *impetuoſità*, It. of *impetuſitas*, Lat.] a violent motion or driving on; vehemency, furiouſneſs, force. Violently purſued by his ſpirit and *impetuoſity*. *Clarendon.*

Impe'tuous [*impetueux* Fr. *impetuoſo*, It. and Sp. of *impetuoſus*, Lat.] 1. Violent, forcible, fierce. The torrent's too *impetuous* ſpeed. *Prior.* 2. Vehement, raging, boiſterous, haſty, paſſionate. The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*. *Rowe.*

Impe'tuously, *adv.* [of *impetuous*] vehemently, boiſterouſly, violently. Through rocks and woods *impetuouſly* he glides. *Addiſon.*

Impe'tuousness. See Impetuosity.

Impe'tus, Lat. 1. Violent tendency to any point, ſtrong effort. Both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them. *Bentley.* 2. [In mechaniſm] the blow or force with which one body ſtrikes another.

Impie'rceable [of *in* and *pierce*] impenetrable, not to be pierced.

> For never felt his *impierceable* breaſt,
> So wondrous force from hand of living wight. *Spenſer.*

Impi'erment [in old ſtatutes] the act of impairing or prejudicing.

Impi'ety, or I'mpiousness [*impiete*, Fr. *impietà*, It. *impiedàd*, Sp. of *impietas*, Lat.] irreligion, ungodlineſs, irreverence to the deity; contempt of religious duties.

> To keep that oath were more *impiety*
> Than Jephtha's, when he ſacrific'd his daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A particular act of wickedneſs, expreſſion of irreligion. In this ſenſe it has a plural. Such amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by thoſe cities conſumed of old by fire. *Swift.*

To Impi'gnorate, *verb act.* [of *in*, and *pignus*, Lat. a pledge] to pawn, to pledge.

I'mping, *part. adj.* [of *to imp*] See To Imp.

To Impi'nge, *verb neut.* [*impingo*, Lat.] to ſtrike againſt, to fall againſt, to claſh with. The cauſe of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the ſolid or impervious parts of bodies. *Newton.*

To Impi'nguate, *verb act.* [of *in*, and *pinguis*, Lat.] to fatten, to make fat. Frictions alſo do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exerciſe. *Bacon.*

I'mpious [*impieu*, Fr. *impio*, It. and Sp. of *impius*, Lat.] ungodly, wicked, profane, without reverence for religion. We judge it profane, *impious* and irreligious. *Hooker.*

I'mpiously, *adv.* [of *impious*] wickedly, profanely.

> The Roman wit, who *impiouſly* divides
> His hero and his gods to different ſides. *Granville.*

Implacabi'lity, or Impla'cableness [*implacabilitas*, Lat.] unappeaſable, or irreconcileable hatred, determined malice.

Impla'cable, Fr. and Sp. [*implacabile*, It. of *implacabilis*, Lat.] not to be appeaſed or pacified, inexorable, conſtant in enmity. The moſt *implacable* and dangerous enemies. *Addiſon.*

Impla'cably, *adv.* [of *implacable*] 1. Inexorably, with malice not to be pacified, irreconcileably. And diſinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more *implacably* to hate. *Clarendon.* 2. It is once uſed by Dryden in a kind of mixed ſenſe of a tyrant's love. Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryden.*

To Impla'nt [*impiantare*, It. of *in*, and *planto*, Lat.] to engraft, to ſettle, to ſet, to ſow, to fix or faſten in the mind. To *implant* thoſe innate notions in his mind. *Locke.*

Implanta'tion, the act of ſetting, planting, or fixing into.

Implantation, is one of the ſix kinds of tranſplantation.

Implantation [with ſome pretenders to phyſic] a method of curing by placing plants, or at leaſt their roots, in a ground prepared for that purpoſe, and watered with what the patient uſed to waſh himſelf, by which means they pretend that the diſeaſe is tranſlated into the plant.

To Implea'd, *verb act.* [of *im*, and *plaider*, Fr.] to ſue or proſecute by courſe of law.

I'mplement [*implement*, from *impleo*, Lat. to fill, or of *employer*, Fr. *q. d.* employment] 1. Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies want. Unto life many *implements* are neceſſary. *Hooker.* 2. Commonly uſed in the plural only. Inſtruments of manufacture, neceſſaries of a handicraft trade, as tools, &c. to carry about with them. The whole *implements* of trade. *Broome.* 3. The veſſels of a kitchen.

Imple'tion [*impleo*, Lat.] the act of filling; alſo, the ſtate of being full. Upon a plentiful *impletion* there may ſucceed a diſruption of the matrix. *Brown.*

Imple'x, *adj.* [*implexus*, Lat.] intricate, entangled, not ſimple. Every poem is either ſimple or *implex*: It is called ſimple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

To I'mplicate, *verb act.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implicare*, It. *implicàr*, Sp. *implicatum*, ſup. of *implico*, Lat.] to infold, to wrap up in, to entangle. The ingredients of ſalt-petre do mutually *implicate* and hinder each other. *Boyle.*

I'mplicated, *part. adj.* [of *implicate*] in medicine, is applied to thoſe fevers, when the patient is afflicted by two at a time; either of the ſame kind, or a different; as, a double tertian, or an intermittent tertian, and a quartan.

Implica'tion, Fr. [*implicazion*, Sp. of *implicatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of folding or wrapping up within another thing; act of intangling, an incumberance, involution, entanglement. The *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.* 2. Inference not expreſſed, but tacitly inculcated. The doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe.*

IMPLI'CIT [*implicite*, Fr. *implicito*, It. and Sp. of *implicitus*, Lat.] 1. Entangled, complicated, enfolded.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope.*

2. Inferred, tacitly underſtood, that is not expreſſed in plain terms, but only follows by conſequence. Our expreſs requeſts are not granted, but the *implicit* deſires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge.* 3. Reſting upon another, truſting without reſerve or examination. *Implicit* ignorance. *Bacon.*

IMPLICIT *Faith* [with divines] is ſuch a belief, as is grounded upon, and altogether upheld by the judgment and authority of others. See BERÆANS.

IMPLI'CITLY, *adv.* [of *implicet*] 1. By inference compriſed tho' not expreſſed in implicit terms. He that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his exiſtence. *Bentley.* 2. By connexion with ſomething elſe, with unreſerved confidence or obedience, dependently. We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us. *Rogers.*

IMPLI'CITNESS [of *implicit*] a ſtate of being folded or enveloped in another; alſo the quality or ſtate of not being expreſſed in plain terms, but only following by conſequence; a tacit underſtanding.

To IMPLO'RE, *verb act.* [*implorer*, Fr. *implorare*, It. *imploràr*, Sp. of *imploro*, Lat.] 1. To beg earneſtly with prayers and tears, to beſeech, to call upon in ſupplication, to ſolicit. *Imploring* all the gods. *Pope.* 2. To aſk, to beg in general. I kneel, and then *implore* her bleſſing. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPLORE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the act of begging, ſolicitation. Obſolete. With piercing words and pitiful *implore.* *Spenſer.*

IMPLO'RER [of *implore*] one that implores or ſolicits. Mere *implorers* of unholy ſuits. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMPLO'Y [*employer*, Fr. *impiegare*, It. *enpleàr*, Sp.] to keep in action. See EMPLOY, and its derivatives..

IMPLOY, or IMPLO'YMENT [*employ*, Fr. *impiego*, It. *emplèo*, Sp.] occupation, buſineſs, trade, &c. See EMPLOYMENT.

IMPLU'MED, *adj.* [of *implumis*, Lat.] unfledged, not feathered,

IMPLU'VIOUS [of *impluvius*, Lat.] wet with rain.

To IMPLY', *verb act.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implicàr*, Sp. *implicare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To enfold or contain, to cover, to entangle. His bluſhing face in foggy cloud *implies.* *Spenſer.* 2. To involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant. That it was in uſe among the Greeks the word triclinium *implieth.* *Brown.*

To IMPOI'SON, *verb act.* [*empoiſonner*, Fr. It ought to be written *empoiſon.* See EMPOI'SON] 1. To corrupt with poiſon. An ill word doth *impoiſon* liking. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To kill with poiſon. This is rare.

A man by his own alms *empoiſon'd*,
And with his charity ſlain. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'LARILY, *adv* [of *in*, and *polar*] not according to the direction of the poles. *Impolarily* adjoined into a more vigorous loadſtone. *Brown.*

IMPOLI'TE [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] unpoliſhed, rude, coarſe, rough.

IMPOLI'TELY, *adv.* [of *impolite*] rudely, coarſely.

IMPO'LITIC, or IMPOLI'TICAL, *adj.* [of *in* and *politic*; of *in*, neg. and *politicus*, Lat. πολιτικος, Gr.] diſagreeable, contrary to the rules of policy, imprudent, unwiſe, void of art or forecaſt. He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give council to be *impolic*, but rather to uſe all prudent foreſight and circumſpection. *Hooker.*

IMPO'LITICLY, or IMPOLI'TICALLY, *adv.* [of *impolitic* or *impolitical*] imprudenly, without art or forecaſt.

IMPO'LITICNESS [of *im* and *politic*] contrariety to the rules of policy, imprudence, want of art or forecaſt.

IMPORCA'TION, Lat. the act of making a balk or ridge in ploughing of land.

IMPO'NDEROUS, *adj.* [of *in* and *ponderous*] void of perceptible weight. *Imponderous* and inviſible emiſſions. *Brown.*

IMPORO'SITY [of *in*, and *porous*] cloſeneſs, abſence of interſtices. The poroſity or *imporoſity* betwixt the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS [of *in.* neg. and *poroſus*, Lat.] having no pores or little holes for the paſſage of ſweat, vapours; free from interſtices or vacuities; cloſe of texture; compact. Its body is left *imporous.* *Brown.*

IMPO'ROUSNESS [of *imporous*] a ſtate of, a being free from pores for the paſſage of ſweat, vapours, &c.

I'MPORT, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Importance, conſequence. In proportion to the *import* of the cauſe. *Ayliffe.* 2. Tendency. Add to the former obſervations made about vegetables, a third of the ſame *import.* *Boyle.* 3. Any foreign goods imported into a nation.

To IMPO'RT [*importàr*, Sp. *importare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To bring in foreign commodities into a port, to carry into any country from abroad. Oppoſed to export.

For Elis I would ſail with utmoſt ſpeed,
T' *import* twelves mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope.*

2. To imply, to infer. This queſtion we now aſked, *imported* as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.* 3. To produce conſequentially.

Something he left imperfect in the ſtate,
Which ſince his coming forth is thought of, which
Imports the kingdom ſo much fear and danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. [*qu' importe*, Fr. Imperſonally] to be of moment; as, it *imports.* It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done. *Temple.*

IMPO'RTABLE [of *in*, and *portable*] not to be endured, unſupportable. A word peculiar to Spenſer, which he accents on the firſt ſyllable. With hideous ſtroakes and *importable* power.

IMPO'RTANCE [*importance*, Fr. *importanza*, It. *importancia*, Sp.] 1. Moment, conſequence, weight. Thy own *importance* know. *Pope.* 2. Meaning, thing imported or implied. The wiſeſt beholder that knew no more but ſeeing, could not ſay if the *importance* were joy or ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Matter, ſubject. Put together with ſo mortal a purpoſe as then each bore upon *importance* of ſo ſlight a nature. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Importunity. An improper uſe peculiar to Shakeſpeare.

Maria writ
The letter at Sir Toby's great *importance.* *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'RTANT [*important*, Fr. *importante*, It. and Sp.] 1. Being of moment, conſequence, weight. The moſt *important* and preſſing care. *Wotton.* 2. Momentuous, forcible, of great efficacy. This ſeems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him aſſailed. *Spenſer,*

3. Importunate. A corrupt uſe of the word.

Great France,
My mourning and *important* tears have pitied. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPORTA'TION [of *import*] the act or practice of importing or bringing into any country from abroad. Not exportation. Profit ſhould not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation. *Bacon.*

IMPO'RTER [of *import*] one that imports or brings in goods from abroad. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS, *adj.* [of *import*] being of no moment or conſequence. This is a word not in uſe, but not inelegant. That matter needleſs, of *importleſs* burthen. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'RTING, *part. adj.* [*importans*, Lat. *important*, Fr.] bringing commodities into a port; alſo concerning, conſequentially.

IMPO'RTUNATE [*importun*, Fr. *importuno*, It. and Sp. *importunus*, Lat.] troubleſome, wearying with repeated requeſts, or unreaſonable ones; very urgent and inceſſant in ſolicitations, not to be repulſed. The clamour of an *importunate* ſuitor. *Smalridge.*

IMPORTU'NE, *adj.* [*importun*, Fr. *importuno*, It. and Sp. of *importunus*, Lat. It was anciently accented on the ſecond ſyllable, but now on the laſt] 1. Troubleſome by frequency, continually recurring, inceſſant. With greedy malice and *importune* toil. *Spenſer.* To have buſied himſelf with *importune* and inceſſant labour. *Bacon.* 2. Troubleſome, vexatious in general. That *importune* rebellious ſervant ſhall be eternally caſt off. *Hammond.* 3. Unreaſonable, coming, aſking or happening at an undue time.

Compell'd
Me thus, tho' *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worſhip thee. *Milton.*

To IMPORTU'NE [*importunare*, It. *importuner*, Fr. *importunus*, Lat. Anciently accented on the ſecond ſyllable, now on the laſt] to teize, to haraſs with ſlight vexation, continually recurring, to moleſt. Againſt all ſenſe you do *importune* her. *Shakeſpeare.* Some friſking ideas which thus *importune* the underſtanding. *Locke.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY, *adv.* [of *importunate*] pertinaciouſly, with inceſſant ſolicitation, troubleſomely, preſſingly. So *importunately* trouſome as makes many think it impoſſible to be freed from them. *Duppa.*

IMPORTU'NELY, *adv.* [of *importune*] 1. Inceſſantly, vexatiouſly. To weet who called ſo *importunely.* *Spenſer.* 2. Unſeaſonably, improperly. With much importunity, but very *importunely* urged by the diſciplinarians. *Sanderſon.*

IMPORTU'NITY [*importunité*, Fr. *importunità*, It. *importunidàd*, Sp. of *importunitas*, Lat.] the act of eager urging or preſſing, troubleſomeneſs, a wearying with too frequent or unſeaſonable requeſts, hard dunning, inceſſant ſolicitation. She with more and more *importunity* craved. *Sidney.* Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife. *Knolles.*

IMPO'RTUOUS [*importuoſus*, Lat.] without ports or harbours.

To IMPO'SE [*impoſitum*, ſup. of *impono*, from *in*, and *pono*, Lat. to place, *impoſer*, Fr. *imporre*, It. *imponèr*, Sp.] 1. To put, ſet, or lay upon, to fix on, to impute to. Except we impute that unto the firſt cauſe which we *impoſe* not on the ſecond. *Brown.* 2. To lay or ſet a tax upon, to lay on as a penalty. It ſhall not be lawful to *impoſe* toll upon them. *Ezra..* 3. To enjoin as a law or duty. The law which God hath *impoſed* upon his creatures. *Hooker.* 4. *To impoſe upon*; to put upon one, to deceive, to put a cheat on. Philoſophers have ſuffered themſelves to be ſo far *impoſed on.* *Boyle.* 5. To obtain fallaciouſly.

Our poet thinks not fit
T'*impoſe upon* you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

6. [With printers] is to ſet the pages in their proper order in a form or chace, in order to be ready for the preſs. 7. The five firſt ſenſes have commonly *on* or *upon.*

IMPO'SE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] command, injunction. Obſolete.

According to your ladyſhip's *impoſe*,
I am thus early come. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'SEABLY [of *impoſe*] to be laid as obligatory on any body. Not ſimply *impoſeable* on any particular man, further than as he was a member of ſome church. *Hammond.*

IMPO'SER [of *impoſe*] one who impoſes or enjoins, one who lays any thing on another as a hardſhip. The *impoſers* of theſe oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IMPOSI'TION, Fr. [*impoſizione*, It. *impoſitiòn*, Sp. of *impoſitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of laying any thing on another. The *impoſition* of hands. *Hammond.* 2. The act of giving a note of diſtinction. The firſt *impoſition* of names. *Camden.* 3. In an injunction of any thing as a law or duty. *Impoſition* of ſtrict laws. *Milton.* 4. An aſſeſſment. 5. Conſtraint, oppreſſion. The conſtraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority, was rightly called *impoſition..* *Locke.* 6. Deceiving, fallacy, impoſture.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY [*impoſſibilitas*, Lat. *impoſſibilité*, Fr. *impoſſibilità*, It. *impoſſibilidàd*, Sp.] 1. The ſtate of that which is not feaſible or practicable. They confound difficulty with *impoſſibility.* *South.* 2. That which cannot be done. A manifeſt *impoſſibility* in itſelf. *Hooker.*

IMPO'SSIBLE, Fr. and Sp. [*impoſſible*, It. of *impoſſibilis*, Lat.] that is not poſſible, or cannot be done, impracticable. Difficult it is, but not *impoſſible.* *Chillingworth.*

IMPO'SSIBLY, *adv.* [of *impoſſible*] in an impoſſible manner.

I'MPOST [*impôt*, Fr. *impoſta*, It. *impoſitum*, Lat.] toll, cuſtom, tribute, and more particularly the tax received by the prince for ſuch merchandizes, as are brought into any haven from other nations. Taxes and *impoſts* upon merchants. *Bacon.*

IMPOST [in architecture] is a plinth or little cornice, that crowns a piedroit or pier, and ſupports the couſſinet, which is the firſt ſtone that a vault or arch commences; or,

I'MPOSTS [*impoſte*, Fr. *incumba*, Lat. in architecture] are ſometimes called chaptrels, they being the parts on which the feet of arches ſtand, or the capitals of pilaſters that ſupport arches. Theſe impoſts are conformable to their proper orders: The Tuſcan has a plinth only; the Doric two faces crowned; the Ionic a larmier or crown over the two faces; the Corinthian and Compoſite have a larmier, freeze, and other mouldings.

To IMPO'STHUMATE, *verb neut.* [of *impoſthume*] to form an abſceſs, to gather matter, to form a cyſt or bag that contains pus. The bruiſe *impoſthumated. Arbuthnot.*

To IMPOSTHUMATE, *verb act.* to afflict with an impoſthume. That ſurgeon whoſe lancet threatens none but the *impoſthumated* parts. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPO'STHUMATED, *part. adj.* [*apoſtumé*, Fr.] grown to an impoſthumation, *i. e.* a gathering or collection of corrupt matter in the body.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION [of *impoſthumate*] the act of impoſthumating or forming an impoſthume, the ſtate in which an abſceſs is formed. Malign ulcers and pernicious *impoſthumations. Bacon.*

IMPO'STHUME, *ſubſt.* [this ſeems to have been formed by corruption from *impoſtem*, as South writes it; and *impoſtem* to have been written erroneouſly for *apoſtem*, *αποϛημα*, Gr. an abſceſs. *Johnſon*] a collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyſtis. Bladders full of *impoſthumes. Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'STOR [*impoſteur*, Fr. *impoſtore*, It. *impoſitor*, Lat.] a falſe pretender, a deceiver, a cheat, one who impoſes on people under a fictitious character. That grand *impoſtor* the devil. *South.*

IMPO'STURE, Fr. [of *impoſtura*, It. and Lat.] deceit, coſenage, fraud, cheat, committed by giving to perſons or things a falſe character. Who is it that retains not a great part of the *impoſture. Glanville.*

I'MPOTENCE, or I'MPOTENCY [*impuiſſance*, Fr. *impotenza*, It. *impotencia*, Sp. of *impotentia*, Lat.] 1. Weakneſs, want of power, or ſtrength, or means to perform any thing. This is not a reſtraint or *impotency. Bentley.* 2. Ungovernableneſs of paſſion, A Latin ſignification, *animi impotentia.* Your beauty, and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden.* 3. A natural defect which hinders generation, incapacity of propagation. *Impotence* in love. *Pope.*

I'MPOTENT [*impuiſſant*, Fr. *impotente*, It. and Sp. of *impotens*, Lat.] 1. Unable, weak, wanting force or power. We that are ſtrong muſt bear the imbecility of the *impotent. Hooker.* 2. Diſabled by nature or diſeaſe. A certain man *impotent* in his feet. *Acts.* 3. Being without power of reſtraint, without command of paſſion. *Animi impotens.*

Then *impotent* of tongue her ſilence broke. *Dryden.*
By *paſſion* fir'd, and *impotent* of mind. TABLE *of* CEBES.

4. Being without power of propagation, Beau Prim who is thought *impotent. Tatler.*

I'MPOTENTLY, *adv.* [of *impotent*] without power, weakly. Ignobly vain and *impotently* great. *Pope.*

To IMPO'VERIH, *verb act.* [*appauvrer*, Fr. *impoverire*, It. *empobrecer*, Sp. *depaupero*, Lat.] to make poor. See EMPOVERISH.

IMPO'VERIHMENT [of *impoveriſh*] the ſtate of being made poor. See EMPO'VERISHMENT.

To IMPO'UND, *verb act.* [of *in*, and *pound*] 1. To incloſe as in a pound, to confine, to ſhut in. To *impound* the rebels, that none of them might eſcape. *Bacon.* 2. *To Impound cattle*; to ſhut them up in a pinfold. I took him up for a ſtray and *impounded* him. *Dryden.* 3. To put them in a pound, upon account of ſome treſpaſs done by them. See POUND.

To IMPO'WER [of *in* and *power*, of *pouvoir*, Fr. or *poteſtas*, Lat.] to put into power, to authorize, to furniſh with power. See EMPOWER.

IMPRA'CTICABLE [*impracticabile*, It. *impraticable*, Sp.] 1. That cannot be done, unfeaſible, impoſſible. An extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking. *Woodward.* 2. Unmanageable, untractable. That fierce *impracticable* nature. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS [of *impracticable*] impoſſibility. The *impracticableneſs* of doing this. *Swift.*

To I'MPRECATE, *verb act.* [*imprecor*, Lat.] to wiſh evil, to curſe, to call down miſchief upon.

IMPRECA'TION, Fr. [*imprecazione*, It. of *imprecatio*, Lat.] the act of curſing, calling or wiſhing for miſchief upon another, prayer by which any evil is wiſhed. Uncurſed by any language or *imprecation* of mine. *K. Charles.*

IMPRECA'TIONS [with the ancients] a kind of goddeſſes which the Latins alſo called *Diræ*, who they imagined to be the executioners of evil conſciences; who were called *Eumenides* in hell, *Furies* on earth, and *Imprecations* in heaven. They invoked theſe deities with prayers and pieces of verſes to deſtroy their enemies.

IMPRECA'TORY [of *imprecate*] that contains or implies imprecation or curſing, or wiſhes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN, *verb act.* [of *in*, and *prægno*, Lat.] 1. To fill with young. 2. To fill with any matter or quality.

His perſuaſive words *impregn'd*
With reaſon to her ſeeming. *Milton.*

IMPRE'GNABLE [*impregnable*, Fr.] 1. That cannot be taken by force, not to be ſtormed. A rock *impregnable. Sidney.* 2. Unſhaken, unaffected. The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable. South.*

IMPRE'GNABLENESS [of *impregnable*] uncapableneſs of being taken by force, impoſſibility and impractability or being ſtormed.

IMPRE'GNABLY, *adv.* [of *impregnable*] ſo as not to be ſtormed, in ſuch a manner as to defy force and hoſtility. *Impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE, *verb act.* [*s'impregner*, Fr. *impregnarſi*, It. *emprennàr*, Sp. of *in*, and *prægneo*, Lat.] 1. To get with child, to fill with young, to make prolific. Hermaphrodites, altho' they include the parts of both ſexes, cannot *impregnate* themſelves. *Brown.* 2. [*Impregner*, Fr.] to ſaturate, to fill. To *impregnate* the hearts and the lives of its proſelites. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPRE'GNATED, *part. adj.* [*impregnatus*, Lat.] great with child, &c.

IMPREGNATED, *part. adj.* [*s'impregné*, Fr.] imbibed, ſoaked, ſaturated.

IMPREGNA'TION [of *impregnate*] 1. The act of making prolific, fecundation. The firſt begetting or *impregnation. Bacon.* 2. That with which any thing is impregnated. What could implant in the body ſuch *impregnations. Derham.* 3. [*Impregnation*, Fr.] ſaturation

IMPRE'GNED, *part. adj.* [*impregné*, Fr.] impregnated. *Milton.* See IMPREGN.

IMPREJU'DICATE, *adj.* [for *imprejudicated*; of *in*, *præ* and *judico*, Lat. to judge] not prepoſſeſſed or prejudiced, impartial. *Imprejudicate* apprehenſions. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION [of *in* and *preparation*] want of preparation, unpreparedneſs. *Impreparation* and unreadineſs. *Hooker.*

IMPRE'SS [*impreſſio*, Lat.] 1. A ſtamp, a mark of diſtinction. This general *impreſs* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South.* 2. Mark, or print made by preſſure taken. The *impreſſes* of the inſides of theſe ſhells. *Woodward.* 3. Effects upon another ſubſtance. What *impreſſes* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them. *Glanville.* 4. Device, motto. *Impreſſes* quaint, capariſons and ſteeds. *Milton.* 5. Act of forcing any into ſervice, ſeizure, compulſion; now commonly written *preſs*; as, a *preſs*-gang. Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impreſs. Shakeſpeare.*

To IMPRE'SS [*imprimer*, Fr. *imprimere*, It. *imprimir*, Sp. *impreſſum*, ſup. of *imprimo*, from *in* and *premo*, Lat. to preſs] 1. To print by preſſure, to ſtamp. He his own image on the clay *impreſt. Denham.* 2. To fix deep, to make an impreſſion on the mind, or upon the natural faculties. We ſhould dwell upon the arguments, and *impreſs* the motives of perſuaſion upon our own hearts. *Hooker.*

To IMPRESS *Soldiers or Seamen*, is to force or compel them into the public ſervice. This is now generally ſpoken and written *preſs*. For *impreſſing* of ſhips. *Clarendon.*

IMPRE'SSED, *part. adj.* [of *impreſſus*, Lat.] printed, ſtamped, having an impreſſion on it; alſo compelled into the public ſervice. See To IMPRESS.

IMPRE'SSED *Species* [with the peripatetics] ſpecies which (they *ſay*) bodies *emit* reſembling them, which are conveyed by the exterior ſenſes to the common ſenſory, theſe impreſſed ſpecies or impreſſions, being material and ſenſible, are rendered intelligible by the active intellect, and being thus ſpiritualized, they are thus termed as expreſſed from others.

IMPRE'SSIBLE [of *impreſs*] that may be impreſſed. The differences of *impreſſible* and not *impreſſible*, figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

IMPRE'SSION, Fr. and Sp. [*impreſſione*, It. of *impreſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of preſſing one body upon another. Senſation is ſuch an *impreſſion* or motion made in ſome part of the body, as produces ſome perception in the underſtanding. *Locke.* 2. A print, ſtamp, or mark made by preſſure. That carries no *impreſſion* like the dam. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Image fixed in the mind. A due *impreſſion* on the mind. *Atterbury.* 4. Operation, influence. The *impreſſions* of flattery. *Atterbury.* 5. [Of books] is that number which is printed off at the ſame time, edition of a book. Ten *impreſſions* which his works have had. *Dryden.* 6. Effect of an hoſtile attack. Any of the braveſt *impreſſions* in ancient times. *Wotton.*

IMPRE'SSION [with philoſophers] is a term applied to the ſpecies of objects, which are ſuppoſed to make ſome mark or impreſſion on the ſenſes, the mind, and the memory.

IMPRE'SSURE [of *impreſs*] the mark made by preſſure, the impreſſion.

Lean but upon a ruſh,
The cicatrice and capable *impreſſure*
Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'MPREST *Money*, money given to ſoldiers, &c. compelled into the public ſervice.

IMPRI'MING [with hunturs] is the rouſing, unharbouring, or diſlodging a wild beaſt; alſo cauſing her to forſake the herd.

IMPRI'MINGS, firſt eſſays, beginnings.

IMPRI'MIS, Lat. in the firſt place, firſt of all.

To IMPRI'NT, *verb act.* [*imprimo*, Lat. *imprimer*, Fr. *imprimir*, It.] 1. To impreſs or fix a thing, or make an impreſſion upon the mind, or memory. Retention is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas, which after *imprinting* have diſappeared. *Locke.* 2. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure. One and the ſame ſeal *imprinted* upon pieces of wax. *Holder.* 3. To ſtamp words upon paper with types, by means of a printing-preſs.

To IMPRI'SON [*empriſonner*, Fr. *imprigionaré*, It.] to put into priſon or jail; alſo to ſhut up, to confine, to keep from liberty in general. A man *impriſons* himſelf in his cloſet. *Watts.*

IMPRI'SONMENT [*empriſonnement*, Fr. *imprigionamento*, It.] ſtate of being impriſoned, confinement, the reſtraint of a perſon's liberty, whether in his own houſe, the jail, or the ſtocks; it may be written *empriſonment*. Loſt his ſenſes by his long *impriſonment*. *Addiſon.*

IMPROBABI'LITY [*impropabilita*, It. *improbabilidàd*, Sp. of *improbabilitas*, Lat.] unlikeneſs to be true, difficult to be believed. The *improbabilities* of a ſpirit appearing. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'BABLE, Sp. [*improbabile*, It. *improbabilis*, Lat.] unlikely, that has not any likelihood of being true, incredible. This account of party patches will appear *improbable*. *Addiſon.*

IMPRO'BABLY, *adv.* [of *improbable*] 1. Without likelihood. 2. In a manner not to be approved; obſolete. He ſpeaks very *improbably*.

To IMPRO'BATE, *verb act.* [of *in* and *probo*, Lat. to prove] not to approve. *Ainſworth.*

IMPROBA'TION, Fr. [*improbatio*, Lat.] act of diſallowing or diſapproving of, diſlike.

IMPRO'BITY [*improbite*, Fr. *improbidàd*, Sp. *improbitas*, from *improbas*, Lat.] knavery, diſhoneſty, baſeneſs. Caſt out for notorious *improbity*. *Hooker.*

IMPRO'CREATED, *part. adj.* [*improcreatus*, Lat.] not begotten.

To IMPROLI'FICATE, *verb act.* [of *in* and *prolific*] to impregnate, to fecundate; an obſolete word. How the ſperm of the cock *improlificates*, and makes the oval conception fruitful. *Brown.*

IMPRO'PER [*impropre*, Fr. *improprio*, It. and Sp. of *improprius*, Lat.] 1. Unfit, not conducive to the right end. The methods uſed in an original diſeaſe, would be very *improper* in a gouty caſe. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Not well adapted, unqualified. A genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. *Burnet.* 3. Not juſt, not accurate; applied to language. Thus an *improper word*, is a word that does not agree with the thing, nor expreſſes it ſufficiently. 'Tis *improper* ſpeech to ſay he dy'd. *Dryden.*

Improper *Fraction*. See Fraction.

Impro′perly, *adv.* [of *improper*] 1. Not fitly, incongruouſly, inconveniently. 2. Not juſtly, not accurately. Where I ſpoke *improperly*. *Dryden.*

To **Impro′priate**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *proprius*, Lat.] 1. To convert to private uſe, to ſeize for one's own uſe. To *impropriate* the thanks to himſelf. *Bacon.* 2. To put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laics. The *impropriate* parſonage of Bardwel. *Spelman.*

Impropria′tion, is when a layman is poſſeſſed of a church-living, and converts the profits of it to his own private uſe, only maintaining a vicar to ſerve the cure. *Ayliffe.*

Impropria′tor, a layman that has a parſonage or eccleſiaſtical living in his poſſeſſion. *Ayliffe.*

Impropri′ety [*impropriete*, Fr. *improprietà*, It. *impropriedàd*, Sp. *improprietas*, Lat.] quality of ſomething that is unfit or improper, unſuitableneſs, inaccuracy, want of juſtneſs in language, the uſe of improper and inſignificant words by a ſpeaker or writer. The *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown.*

Impro′sperous [of *in* and *proſperous*] unfortunate, not ſucceſsful. Puniſhment of *improſperous* rebels. *Decay of Piety.*

Impro′sperously, *adv.* [of *improſperous*] unhappily, unſucceſſfully. *Improſperouſly* attempted. *Boyle.*

Impro′vable [of *improve*] that may be improved or made better, capable of being advanced from a good to a better ſtate. *Improvable* lands. *Addiſon.*

Impro′vableness [of *improvable*] capableneſs of being improved or made better.

Impro′vably, *adv.* [of *improveable*] in a manner that admits melioration.

To **Impro′ve**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *prouver*, Fr. or *in* and *probus*, *probum facere*, Lat. *Skinner*] 1. To better, or make the beſt of; to promote or advance, to bring to greater perfection, to raiſe from good to better. We amend a bad, but *improve* a good thing. To *improve* the honour of the living, by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.* 2. To make a progreſs in goodneſs. To *improve* in our frugality. *Atterbury.*

To **Improve**, *verb neut.* [of *in* and *prouve*, *improuver*, Fr. *improbo*, Lat.] to diſprove. Tho' the prophet Jeremy was unjuſtly accuſed, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have ſaid. *Whitgifte.*

Impro′vement [of *improve*] 1. The act of bettering, advancement of any thing from good to better. The *improvement* and ſecurity of eſtates. *Tillotſon.* 2. An advancing of profits, progreſs from good to better. The hiſtory of architecture, with its ſeveral *improvements* and decays. *Addiſon.* 3. Act of improving. Sinon, Camilla, and ſome few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addiſon.* 4. Act of thriving, or benefiting in any kind of profeſſion, effect of melioration. Friendſhip the nobleſt and moſt refined *improvements* of love. *South.* 5. Inſtruction, edification. The beſt place of *improvement*. *Swift.*

Impro′ver [of *improve*] 1. One that makes himſelf, or any thing elſe better. The greateſt *improvers* of thoſe qualifications. *Clarendon.* 2. Any thing that improves or meliorates. Chalk is a very great *improver* of moſt lands. *Mortimer.*

Improvi′ded [*improviſus*, Lat. *imprevu*, Fr.] unexpected, unprovided for. To work new woe and *improvided* ſcath. *Spenſer.*

Impro′vidence [*improvidezza*, It. *improvidentia*, Lat.] want of forecaſt, or of taking thought beforehand, want of caution. Some might periſh through *improvidence*. *Hale.*

Impro′vident [*improvido*, It. *improvidénte*, Sp. *improvidus*, Lat.] not forecaſting, unheedful, wanting care to provide. That briſk and *improvident* reſolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

Impro′vidently, *adv.* [of *improvident*] without forecaſt or care, unheedfully. *Improvidently* proud. *Donne.*

Improvi′sion [of *in* and *proviſion*] want of forethought. Her *improviſion* would be juſtly accuſable.

Impru′dence [*imprudence*, Fr. *imprudenza*, It. *imprudencia*, Sp. of *imprudentia*, Lat.] indiſcretion, unadviſedneſs, want of deliberation, forethought, precaution, inattention to intereſt.

Impru′dent, Fr. [*imprudento*, It. and Sp. *imprudens*, Lat.] inconſiderate, unwiſe, unadviſed, negligent. There is no ſuch *imprudent* perſon as he who neglects God. *Tillotſon.*

Imrpru′dently, *adv.* [of *imprudent*] inconſiderately, unadviſedly.

I′mpudence, **I′mpudency**, or **I′mpudentness** [Fr. *impudencia*, Sp. of *impudentia*, Lat.] ſhameleſneſs, ſtate or quality of being void of modeſty. Cham's *impudency*. *K. Charles.*

I′mpudent, Fr. [*impudente*, It. of *impudens*, Lat.] ſhameleſs, brazen-faced, wanting modeſty. *Impudent* ſaucineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

I′mpudently, *adv.* [of *impudent*] ſhameleſsly, immodeſtly. *Impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

To **I′mpugn**, *verb act.* [*impugner*, Fr. *impugnàr*, Sp. *impugnare*, It. and Lat.] to endeavour to confute a doctrine, *&c.* by argument, to attack, to aſſault. The truth hereof I will not raſhly *impugn*. *Peacham.*

Impu′gner [of *impugn*] one that impugns or attacks.

Impui′ssance, Fr. want of power, ſtrength, or ability. *Bacon.*

I′mpulse [*impulſo*, It. and Sp. of *impulſus*, Lat.] 1. The act of puſhing or driving forward, the effect of one body acting upon another, communicated force. Bodies produce ideas in us manifeſtly by *impulſe*. *Locke.* 2. An inforcement, motive, perſuaſion, influence upon the mind, idea. Finding an *impulſe* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh. *Locke.* 3. Hoſtile impreſſion. Suſtain th' *impulſe*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

Impu′lsed, *part. adj.* [*impulſus*, Lat.] driven forward, forced on, *&c.*

Impu′lsion, Fr. [*impulſo*, It. and Sp. of *impulſus*, Lat.] 1. Act of driving forward; act of thruſting or puſhing on, the agency of body in motion upon another body. To the *impulſion* there is requiſite the force of the body that moveth, and the reſiſtance of the body that is moved. *Bacon.* 2. Influence, operating on the mind. Divine *impulſion*. *Milton.*

Impu′lsive [*impulſif*, Fr. *impulſivo*, It.] that drives or thruſts forward, having the power of impulſe, impellent. The fountain, of *impulſive* cauſe of this prevention of ſin. *South.*

Impu′lsiveness, impelling, forcing or driving in quality.

Impu′nity [*impunité*, Fr. *impunità*, It. *impunidàd*, Sp. *impunitas*, Lat.] a freedom or exemption from puniſhment. A general *impunity* would confirm them. *Addiſon.*

Impu′re [*impur*, Fr. *impuro*, It. and Sp. of *impurus*, Lat.] 1. Unclean, unholy; contrary to ſanctity. Condemning as *impure* what God has made pure. *Milton.* 2. Lewd, unchaſte. One could not deviſe a more proper hell for an *impure* ſpirit, than that which Plato has touch'd upon. *Addiſon.* 3. Foul with extraneous mixtures, droſſy, feculent.

Impu′rely, *adv.* [of *impure*] with impurity, foully, lewdly, *&c.*

Impu′reness, or **Impu′rity** [*impureté*, Fr. *impurità*, It. *impuridad*, Sp. of *impuritas*, Lat.] 1. Filthineſs, uncleanneſs, want of holineſs. 2. Act of unchaſtity, lewdneſs. The foul *impurities* that reigned among the monkiſh clergy. *Atterbury.* 3. Droſſy admixture, feculence. The *impurities* will be carried into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Impu′rple**, *verb act.* [*empourprer*, Fr.] to colour as with purple, to make red.

Impu′rpled, *part*, *adj.* [of *in* and *pourpree*, Fr. *purpuratus*, Lat.] rendered of a purple colour. *Impurpled* with celeſtial roſes. *Milton.*

Impu′table [of *impute*] 1. Chargeable upon any one. That firſt ſort of fooliſhneſs is *imputable* to them. *South.* 2. Accuſable, chargeable with a crime or fault; not proper. The fault lies at his door, and ſhe is no wiſe *imputable*. *Ayliffe.*

Impu′tableness [of *imputable*] the quality of being imputable. 'Tis neceſſary, to the *imputableneſs* of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

Imputa′tion, Fr. [*imputazione*, It. *imputaciòn*, Sp.] 1. Act of imputing or laying to one's charge, attribution of any thing, generally of ill. To clear myſelf from any *imputation* of ſelf-conceit. *Dryden.* 2. Sometimes attribution of good. I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their maſter. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Reproach, cenſure. There groundleſs *imputations* of our enemies. *Addiſon.* 4. Hint, reflection, inſinuation.

——Anthonio is a good man.
——Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?
Shakeſpeare.

Impu′tative [of *imputatus*, Lat.] that is imputed; alſo that which may impute. *Ainſworth.*

To **Impu′te**, *verb act.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputare*, It. *imputàr*, Sp. *imputo*, Lat.] 1. To charge upon, to attribute; generally ill, ſometimes good. It was *imputed* to him for righteouſneſs. *Romans.* Thoſe who *imputed* it to folly. *Temple.* 2. To account, reckon, or aſcribe to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit
Imputed, ſhall abſolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*

Impu′ter [of *impute*] one that imputes.

Imputrescibi′lity [of *imputreſcibilis*, Lat.] incorruptibleneſs.

I′mum *Cœli*, Lat. [*i. e.* the lower part of the heavens] a term that aſtrologers uſe for the fourth houſe in a figure in the heavens.

In [on, Sax. inđ and i, Dan. in, Goth. Du. and Ger. *en*, Fr. *in*, Lat.] 1. As a ſeparable prepoſition, among a great many ſignifications and uſes, ſerves chiefly to denote the time. The preſent time we are *in*. *Locke.* 2. Noting the place, where any thing is preſent. *In* ſchool of love are all things taught averſe. *Fairfax.* 3. Noting the ſtate preſent at any time. No one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be ſo *in* very deed. *Hooker.* 4. Noting power. To feed mens ſouls, quoth he, is not *in* man. *Spenſer.* 5. Noting proportion. Let uſury in general be reduced to five *in* the hundred. *Bacon.* 6. Concerning. I only conſider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument fartheſt, has ſaid *in* it. *Locke.* 7. For the ſake; a ſolemn phraſe. Now *in* the names of all the gods at once. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Noting cauſe. Lord Clifford vows to fight *in* thy defence. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. Noting the manner of being, thinking, acting, or doing; the motive which ſets us on *in* action, and the means by which we act. 10. *In that*; becauſe. Some things they do *in that* they are men. *Hooker.* 11. *In as much*; ſince, ſeeing that. Thoſe things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, *in as much* as we might ſtay our doing of them if we would. *Hooker.*

In, *adv.* 1. Within ſome place, not out. To play *in* and out. *South.* 2. Engaged to any affair. Theſe pragmatical flies value themſelves for being *in* at every thing. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. Placed in ſome ſtate. Who loſes and who wins, who's *in*, who's out. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Noting entrance. Serve *in* the meat, and we will come *in*. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Into any place. To come *in* with a ſmooth gale. *Collier.* 6. Cloſe, home. They are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

In. In compoſition is uſed to denote privation, or negation, as the Latin, *in*, and gives a contrary ſenſe to the word it is compounded with. Thus active denotes that which acts, *inactive* that which does not act.

In before *r*, is changed into *r*; as, *irregular*, *irreſolute*: before *l*, into *l*; as, *illative*, *illiterate*, *illegal*; and into *m*, before ſome other conſonants; as, *impotent*, *improbable*, *impious*.

In, the ſame as the Latin prepoſition; as, *in a place*, &c.

Inabi′lity [of *in*, neg. and *habilis*, Lat. *inhabilité*, Fr. *inabilità*, It. *inabilidàd*, Sp.] incapacity to do or act, want of power, impotence. Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended. *Rogers.*

To **Ina′ble** [of *in* and *able*] to put into a capacity. See To Enable.

Ina′bstinence [of *in*, neg. and *abſtinentia*, Lat.] intemperance, want of power to abſtain.

What miſery the *inabſtinence* of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milton.*

Inacce′ssible, Fr. and Sp. [*inacceſſibile*, It. of *in* and *acceſſibilis*, Lat.] unapproachable, that no perſon can approach, not to be come at. Too remote and *inacceſſible* for us to come to. *Ray.*

Inaccessible *Height* or *Diſtance* [with ſurveyors] that which cannot be meaſured, by reaſon of ſome obſtacle in the way, as a river, ditch, *&c.*

INACCE'SSIBLENESS [of *inacceſſible*] unapproachableneſs.

INA'CCURACY [of *inaccurate*] the want of accuracy, inartificialneſs, want of exactneſs.

INA'CCURATE [of *in*, neg. and *accuratus*, Lat.] without care and exactneſs, not accurate. It is uſed ſometimes of perſons, but more frequently of performances.

INA'CTION, Fr. inactivity, a privation of motion, ceſſation from labour, forbearance of labour. I lie in a refreſhing kind of *inaction*. *Pope.*

INA'CTIVE [of *in* and *active*] indolent, not buſy, idle, ſluggiſh.

INA'CTIVELY, *adv.* [of *inactive*] idly, without labour, without motion, indolently. Whether he *inactively* loiters. *Locke.*

INACTI'VITY, or INA'CTIVENESS [of *inactive*] want of activity, ſlothfulneſs, reſt. To introduce a lazy *inactivity*. *Rogers.*

INA'DEQUATE [of *in*, neg. and *adæquatus*, Lat.] diſproportionate, not equal to the purpoſe, defective. *Inadequate* ideas are ſuch which are but a partial or incomplete repreſentation of thoſe archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

INADEQUATE *Ideas* [in philoſophy] is a partial or incomplete repreſentation of any thing to the mind.

INA'DEQUATELY, *adv.* [of *inadequate*] not completely, defectively, diſproportionately. Theſe pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inadequately*. *Boyle.*

INA'DEQUATENESS [of *inadequate*] diſproportionateneſs, incompleteneſs.

INADVE'RTENCE, or INADVE'RTENCY [of *inadvertance*, Fr. *inavertenza*, It. *inadvertencià*, Sp.] 1. Want of heed or care, inattention, negligence. An habitual, heedleſs *inadvertency*. *Addiſon.* 2. The act or effect of negligence. Many lapſes and *inadvertencies*. *Addiſon.* 3. Not ſufficiently heeding.

INADVE'RTENT [of *in*, and *advertens*, Lat.] negligent, careleſs.

INADVE'RTENTLY, *adv.* [of *inadvertent*] heedleſsly, negligently.

INA'FFABLE [of *in*, neg. and *affabilis*, Lat.] unpleaſant in converſation, uncourteous.

INAFFECTA'TION [of *in* and *affectation*] unaffectedneſs, quality of being free from preciſeneſs or formality.

INA'LIENABLE, Fr. [*inalienabile*, It. of *alieno*, Lat.] that which cannot be validly alienated or made over to another.

INA'LIENABLENESS [of *inalienable*] incapableneſs of being alienated, or transferred to another by law.

INALIME'NTAL [of *in* and *alimentum*, Lat.] that does not nouriſh, affording no nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

INA'MIABLE [of *inamabilis*, Lat.] unlovely, not worthy to be loved.

INA'MIABLENESS [of *inamiable*] unlovelineſs, quality of not deſerving love.

INAMI'SSABLE [*inamiſſibile*, It. of *amiſſibilis*, Lat.] that can never be loſt. Theſe advantages are *inamiſſible*. *Hammond.*

INAMISSIBI'LITY, or INAMI'SSIBLENESS [of *inamiſſible*] uncapableneſs of being loſt.

INAMORA'TO, It. a lover, a ſweetheart.

To INA'MOUR [of *in*, and *amor*, Lat.] to engage in love, to indear in affection. See ENAMOUR.

INA'NE [*inanis*, Lat.] empty, vain. We ſometimes ſpeak of ſpace in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

INANI'LOQUENT [*inaniloquus*, Lat.] talking or babbling vainly.

To INA'NIMATE, *verb act.* [of *in*, and *animo*, Lat.] to animate, to quicken. This word is now obſolete.

> There's a kind of world remaining ſtill,
> Tho' ſhe which did *animate* and fill
> The world be gone. *Donne.*

INA'NIMATE, *adj.* [from *animated*, Eng. *inanimé*, Fr. *inanimato*, It. *inanimatus*, Lat.] void of life, being without animation. *Inanimate* bodies have their ſpirits no whit inflamed. *Bacon.* The *inanimated* part of the univerſe. *Cheyne.*

INA'NIMATED, *adj.* [*inanimatus*, Lat.] lifeleſs, dead, without life or animation.

INANI'TION, Fr. of Lat. [in medicine] emptineſs, want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

INA'NITY [*inanitas*, from *inanis*, Lat. empty] emptineſs, or abſolute vacuity, implying abſence of all body and matter whatſoever, void ſpace. This opinion excludes all ſuch *inanity*, and admits no vacuity but ſo little ones as no body whatever can come to but will be bigger than they. *Digby.*

INA'PPETENCY [*inappetenza*, It. of *in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] a want of appetite for victuals.

INA'PPLICABLE, *adj.* [of *in* and *applicable*] not to be put to a particular uſe.

INA'PPLICABLENESS [of *in* and *applicabilis*, Lat. and *neſs*] uncapableneſs of being applied to.

INAPPLICA'TION, Fr. heedleſneſs, indolence.

INA'RABLE [*inarabilis*, of *in* and *aro*, Lat. to plough] not to be ploughed, not capable of tillage.

To INA'RCH, *verb act.* [of *in* and *arch*] Inarching is a method of grafting which is commonly called *grafting by approach*. This method is uſed when the ſtock and the tree may be joined. Take the branch you would inarch, and having fitted it to that part of the ſtock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one ſide about three inches in length; after the ſame manner cut the ſtock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, ſo that they may join equally together that the ſap may meet; then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the ſtock to admit it; ſo that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their ſlipping, and the graft will more cloſely unite with the ſtock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them, then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound or the wet from getting in to rot the ſtock. You ſhould fix a ſtake into the ground, to which that part of the ſtock, as alſo the graft, ſhould be faſtened, to prevent the wind from breaking them aſunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be ſufficiently united, and the graft may then be cut from the mother tree, obſerving to ſlope it off cloſe to the ſtock and cover the joined parts with freſh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practiſed upon oranges, myrtles, jaſmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not ſucceed by common grafting or budding. *Miller.*

INARGENTA'TION [of *in* and *argentum*, Lat. ſilver] the act of gilding or covering a thing with ſilver.

INARTI'CULATE [*inarticule*, Fr. of *in* and *articulatus*, Lat.] not articulate, indiſtinct, confuſed, not uttered with the diſtinctneſs of human voice. Our ſolemn muſic which is *inarticulate* poeſy. *Dryden.*

INARTI'CULATELY, *adv.* [of *inarticulate*] not diſtinctly.

INARTI'CULATENESS [of *inarticulate*] confuſion of ſounds, want of diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL [of *inartificialis*, Lat.] artleſs, unworkmanlike, contrary to art. I have rank'd this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cauſe alſo. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFI'CIALLY, *adv.* [of *inartificial*] artleſly, in a manner contrary to the rules of art. Clumſily and *inartificially* managed. *Collier.*

INARTIFI'CIALNESS [of *inartificial*] artleſneſs, want of art, clumſineſs.

INATTE'NTION, Fr. [of *in* and *attention*] want of heed, heedleſneſs, diſregard, neglect. A ſtrange *inattention* to this moſt important proſpect. *Rogers.*

INATTE'NTIVE, *adj.* [of *in* and *attentive*] careleſs, negligent. An unſteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

INAU'DIBLE, It. [*inaudibilis*, Lat.] not to be heard, void of ſound.

To INAU'GURATE [*inaugurare*, It. *inauguràr*, Sp. *inauguratum*, ſup. of *inauguro*, Lat.] 1. To admit into the college of augers among the Romans. 2. To conſecrate, to inſtall, to inveſt with a new office or dignity by ſolemn rites, to begin with good omens, to begin. As if kings did chuſe remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours. *Wotton.*

INAUGURA'TION, Fr. [*inaugurazione*, It. of *inauguratio*, Lat.] an inſtallment, the ceremony performed at the coronation of a king, or making a knight of the garter, &c. inveſtiture by ſolemn rites. At his regal *inauguration*. *Brown.*

To INAU'RATE [*inauratum*, of *inauro*, from *in* and *aurum*, Lat. gold] to gild or cover with gold.

INAURA'TION, Lat. the act of covering or gilding with gold. Some ſort of their *inauration* or gilding muſt have been much dearer than ours. *Boyle.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS [*inauſpicatus*, Lat.] unlucky, ill-boding. The ſtars feel not the diſeaſes their *inauſpicious* influence produces. *Boyle.*

INAUSPI'CIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *inauſpicious*] unlucky.

INAUSPI'CIOUSNESS [of *inauſpicious*] unluckineſs, unfortunateneſs.

INBE'ING, *ſubſt.* [of *in* and *being*] inherence, inſeparableneſs. They have a ſort of *inbeing* in the ſubſtance itſelf. *Watts.*

INBLAU'RA, barb. Lat. [in old records] the product or profit of land.

INBO'RN, *adj.* [of *in* and *born*] innate, implanted by nature. All paſſions being *inborn* to us. *Dryden.*

IN-BOROW *and Out-borow*, an office in ancient times of obſerving the ingreſs and egreſs of thoſe who travelled between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland.

I'NBREATHED, *adj.* [of *in* and *breath*] inſpired, infuſed by inſpiration. Dead things with *inbreath'd* ſenſe able to pierce. *Milton.*

I'NBRED [of *in*, *i. e.* within, and *bred*, of bꞃeðan, Sax. to breed] natural, bred within, produced within, hatched or generated within. *Inbred* affection. *L'Eſtrange.*

I'NCA, or YNCA, a name or title given by the Peruvians to their kings and princes of the blood.

To INCA'GE, *verb act.* [of *in* and *cage*] to confine in a cage, to ſhut up in any narrow ſpace. *Incaged* birds. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCALE'SCENCE, or INCALE'SCENCY [of *incaleſco*, Lat.] the ſtate of growing warm by ſome internal motion and fermentation, or by friction, warmth, beginning heat. A ſober *incaleſcence* and regulated eſtuation from wine. *Brown.*

INCALE'SCENT [*incaleſcens*, Lat.] a growing hot by ſome internal motion or fermentation.

INCALESCENT *Mercury* [with chemiſts] a name which Mr. Boyle gives to mercury or quickſilver, prepared after a particular manner, ſo that being mingled with a due proportion of leaf gold or filings, would amalgamate or turn to a paſte, and grow hot with the gold, even in the palm of the hand.

INCAMERA'TION [in the apoſtolic chancery at Rome] the union of ſome land, right, or revenue, to the dominion of the pope.

To INCA'MP [of *in* and *camper*, Fr. *accampare*, It. *accampàr*, Sp.] to pitch tents, or build huts, on a place appointed for that purpoſe. See ENCAMP.

INCA'MPMENT [*campement*, Fr.] an encampment, the lying of an army in the field. See ENCAMPMENT.

INCANTA'TION, Fr. [*incantazione*, It. *encánto*, Sp. *incanto*, Lat.] enchantment, a charm or ſpell uttered by ſinging, words or ceremonies uſed by magicians to raiſe devils; or to abuſe the ſimplicity of the people. Paternal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*. *Brown.*

INCA'PABLE, Fr. [*incapace*, It. *incapàz*, Sp. of *incapax*, Lat.] 1. Not capable, unable, unfit, not equal to any thing.

> Is not your father grown *incapable*
> Of reaſonable affairs? Is he not ſtupid? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Wanting power, wanting underſtanding, unable to comprehend or learn. *Incapable* and ſhallow innocents. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Not able to receive any thing. Wilmot, when he ſaw Goring put in command, thought himſelf *incapable* of reparation. *Clarendon.* 4. Diſqualified by law. Rendered *incapable* of purchaſing. *Swift.* 5. In converſation it is uſual to ſay a man is *incapable* of falſehood, *incapable* of generoſity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPA'CIOUS [of *in* and *capacious*] narrow, of ſmall content. Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts. *Burnet.*

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS [of *incapacious*] the ſtate of wanting room or ſpace, narrowneſs.

INCAPABI'LITY, or INCA'PABLENESS, inability natural, diſqualification legal. A kind of *incapability* in yourſelf to the ſervice. *Suckling.*

To **Incapa'citate**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *capacitate*] 1. To diſable, to weaken. 2. To diſqualify. Monſtroſity could not *incapacitate* from marriage. *Arbuthnot.* 3. To render uncapable, to put out of a capacity.

Incapa'city [*incapacité*, Fr. *incapacità*, It. *incapacidàd*, Sp.] the want of qualities, power, or parts, ſufficient or neceſſary to do or receive a thing; inability, want of power of body or comprehenſiveneſs of mind. Natural *incapacity*, and genial indiſpoſition. *Brown.*

Incapacity *in Matters of Benefices* [with the Roman Catholics] is of two kinds, the one renders the proviſion of a benefice null in its original; as want of a diſpenſation for age in a minor, legitimation in a baſtard, naturalization in a foreigner, &c. the other is acceſſionary, and annuls the proviſions, which at firſt were valid; as grievous offences and crimes, &c. which vacate the benefice to all intents, and render the holding it irregular.

To **Inca'rcerate** [*incarcerare*, It. *incarcero*, Lat.] To impriſon, to confine. It is uſed in the Scots law to denote impriſoning or confining in a goal, otherwiſe it is ſeldom found. Denſe bodies that eaſily *incarcerate* the infected air. *Harvey.*

Incarcera'tion [of *incarcerate*] the act of impriſoning, or putting into priſon, confinement, impriſonment.

To **Inca'rn**, *verb act.* [of *incarno*, Lat.] to cover with fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

To **Incarn**, *verb neut.* to acquire fleſh. The ulcer happily *incarned*. *Wiſeman.*

To **Inca'rnadine**, *verb act.* Fr. [*incarnadino*, It.] to die of a pale carnation or fleſh-colour. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous ſea *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red. *Shakeſpeare.*

Incarna'ntia, Lat. [in ſurgery] ſuch medicaments as bring on fleſh.

To **Inca'rnate**, *verb act.* [*incarner*, Fr. *incarno*, Lat.] to cloath with fleſh, to embody with fleſh. This eſſence to *incarnate* and imbrute. *Milton.*

Inca'rnate, *part. adj.* for *incarnated* [*incarnat*, Fr.] 1. Cloathed with fleſh, embodied in fleſh. The nature of God itſelf, in the perſon of the Son, is *incarnate* and has taken to itſelf fleſh. *Hooker.* 2. In Scotland, *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red or ſcarlet colour, from its reſembance to a fleſh colour. [*incarnadine*, Fr. *incarnadino*, It.]

Incarnate *Devil*, a deviliſh perſon, a devil in the ſhape of a man or cloathed with fleſh. It may be doubted whether Swift underſtood this word.

But he's poſſeſs'd
Incarnate with a thouſand imps. *Swift*,

Inca'rnated, *part. adj.* [*incarné*, Fr. *incarnato*, It *encarnàdo*, Sp. of *incarnatus*, Lat.] having taken fleſh upon him; alſo ſupplied or filled up with new fleſh. See **Incarnate**.

Incarna'tion, Fr. [*incarnazione*, It. *encarnaciòn*, Sp. of *incarnatio*, Lat.] the act of aſſuming body or taking of fleſh. "When coming into the world, he ſaith, a BODY haſt thou prepared me". What the ſentiments of St. IRENÆUS were on this head, we have in part ſuggeſted under the word CERINTHIANS; wherein the reader will find him combating theirs and the old *Valentinian* notion of TWO [or more] intelligent minds in the ONE perſon of *Chriſt*. [See GNOSTICS and CERINTHIANS.] I ſhall now give that writer's *own* deſcription of the incarnation: only premiſing, that the *Valentinians* affirmed their ſouls to be of the ſame kind with *Jeſus*; to which he replies, that their ſouls were "*in nullo ſimiles*; *i. e.* in NOTHING like to *Jeſus*, and He only was the SON of GOD; by which term St. *Irenæus* always means *Chriſt* in his HIGHEST capacity. *Iren. Adv. Hæreſ. Ed. Grabe.* p. 188. But to proceed: "As from the *beginning* of our formation in *Adam*, that *inſpiration of life* which was from God, being united to the body, *animated* the man, and ſhewed a rational animal; ſo in the end, the *word* of the FATHER and SPIRIT of GOD [meaning by an *endiadis*, *one and the ſame* perſon under *different* names] being *united* [AD UNITUS, in the *ſingular* number] to the ancient ſubſtance of *formation* of Adam [*i. e.* to a human body] makes [or conſtitutes] a living and PERFECT man which holds the perfect FATHER [for in *Irenæus'* judgment, whereſoever the *Son* of GOD reſides, there THE FATHER with all his powers is preſent] that as in the ANIMAL [*i. e.* in *Adam*] we all die, ſo in the SPIRITUAL we ſhould all be made alive." *Irenæus Adv. Hæreſes. Ed. Grabe.* p. 394 and 415 compared. On the firſt of which places his learned editor has made this juſt remark; "that by the INSPIRATION (or, as an old manuſcript reads it, *aſpiration*) of LIFE, St. IRENÆUS means the *human ſoul*;" that *breath of life*, which GOD infuſed in Adam; and ſo our author *himſelf* calls it, p. 408, 409. Now the COUNTERPART to this SOUL, or *breath of life*, is moſt evidently that divine *intelligent* agent which he calls the WORD and SPIRIT of God. [See p. 393] And thus St. *Irenæus* explains himſelf in more places than one; for, when ſpeaking of this *divine Spirit* or perſon, uniting himſelf to a body, he uſes the term CONSPERSIO; that very term by which the *ancients* expreſſed the *union* of ſoul and body, as ſuppoſing (with St. *Irenæus*) the one [*i. e.* the ſoul] to be diſtributed and *diffuſed* throughout the whole of the other. p. 421. And to the ſame effect in another place, which I cannot at preſent recollect, he ſays, the *divine logos* was *unitus* & conſparſus * *ſuo plaſmati*, *q. d.* after the manner of an *animating* ſoul he was united and *diffuſed thro'* that body, which HIMSELF HAD FORMED. The firſt man, *Adam*, therefore (with *Irenæus*) was an *animal* man, or human body animated by a *mere ſoul*, a ſoul of the *ſame ſpecies* with ours; but the ſecond man was a being of a far HIGHER and MORE PERFECT kind [p. 393] united to a body [p. 358] or, as St. PAUL before him expreſſed it [1 *Cor.* c. 15. v. 45] "a QUICKNING SPIRIT." But ſo much for St. IRENÆUS; in whom we have the doctrine of the WHOLE CHURCH in his days; for ſo he tells us, p. 266, &c. and indeed the doctrine of the ANTENICENES in general; I ſay in general, becauſe St. *Origen* (and, I think, alſo *Methodius*) was an exception. But 'tis no leſs remarkable, that St. *Origen*, by affirming TWO SPIRITS in *Chriſt*, advanced a notion foreign to the age in which he lived; as appears from hence, that one charge drawn up againſt him by his own *cotemporaries* was that of his making TWO CHRISTS. But more of St. *Origen* in another place. If we deſcend into the *fourth* century, we ſhall find here the whole body of the EUSEBIANS, EUNOMIANS, and APOLLINARIANS, on St. *Irenæus'* ſide; and throughout the controverſy between EUSEBIUS of *Ceſarea*, and *Marcellus*, it was an agreed point between them both, that the *divine logos* was the SOLE PRINCIPLE of *life*, *intelligence*, and *operation* in our Saviour's body. Nor did St. *Athanaſius* himſelf at firſt think otherwiſe; as appears not only from his *phraſeology*, but from his *reaſonings* and *conſtructions* which he puts on ſcripture, in *all* his *earlier* writings, and before (for reaſons *beſt known to himſelf*) he changed his ſentiments. If the reader would ſee more of *antiquity* on this head, he may conſult the words, EUNOMIANS, DIMÆRITÆ, EUTYCHIANS, NESTORIANS, MANHOOD, PERFECT MAN, UNION, and ORIGINISM compared.

* The paſſage, which I have ſince found, is in p. 241; and *Grabe's* annotation is worth our notice "*Conſparſus*, *Græcè*, πεφυρμενος, *uti conjicio*, commixtus, *i. e. intimè unitus*, *quomodo* PLUTARCHO in *Romulo dicitur* πεφυρμενη σωματι ψυχη.

Incarnation 1. [In theology] is the union of the Son of God with human nature. The *incarnation* of our bleſſed Saviour. *Taylor.* 2. [With ſurgeons] the act of making fleſh grow in wounds, &c. the ſtate of breeding fleſh. *Incarnation* of the wound. *Wiſeman.*

Incarnation [*incarnadin*, Fr. *incarnato*, It.] a deep, rich carnation colour.

Inca'rnative *Bandage* [with ſurgeons] is a fillet with a nooze or eye at one end of it, ſo that the other may be put through it.

Incarnative *ſubſt.* [*incarnatif*, Fr.] a medicine that produces or cauſes fleſh to grow. *Wiſeman.*

To **Inca'se**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *caſe*] to incloſe, to enwrap. Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incaſe*. *Pope.*

Inca'stelled [of *in*, and *caſtellum*, Lat. a caſtle] incloſed within a ſort of round caſtle of ſtone or brick, as conduits are.

Incastelled [of *encaſtellé*, Fr.] hoof-bound, or narrow-heeled, ſpoken of beaſts

Inca'vated [*incavatus*, Lat.] made hollow.

Incau'tious [of *in* and *cautious*] unwary, negligent. Any *incautious* reader. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

Incau'tiously, *adv.* [of *incautious*] unwarily, negligently. *Incautiouſly* expoſe themſelves. *Arbuthnot.*

Ince'ndiary [*incendiaire*, Fr. *incendiario*, It. and Sp. of *incendiarius*, Lat.] one who ſets houſes on fire in malice or for robbery; alſo one who ſows ſtrife and diviſion, one who promotes quarrels and inflames animoſities. *Incendiaries* of figure. *Addiſon.*

I'ncense, *ſubſt.* [*encens*, Fr. *incenſo*, It. *inciénſo*, Sp. of *incenſum*, Lat.] a rich perfume, uſed in Sacrifices and ſacred uſes.

To **Ince'nse**, *verb act.* [*incenſus*, Lat.] to enkindle to rage, to provoke, to fire, to heat, to exaſperate. How could my pious ſon thy pow'r *incenſe?* *Dryden.*

Incense-wort, an herb.

Ince'nsed, *part. adj.* [*incenſus*, of *incendo*, Lat. to burn] perfumed or fumed with incenſe.

Ince'nsed, *part. adj.* [*incenſus*, of *incendo*, Lat. to kindle] provoked to anger, ſet in a flame, exaſperated.

Ince'nsement [of *incenſe*] rage, great heat, fury. His *incenſement* at this moment is implacable. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ince'nsing, *part. adj.* the burning of perfumes to the honour of ſome deity.

Ince'nsion [*incenſio*, Lat.] the act of kindling, the ſtate of being on fire. *Incenſion* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

Ince'nsor, Lat. a kindler of anger, an inflamer of paſſions. Importunate *incenſors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

I'ncensory, *ſubſt.* [of *incenſe*, Eng. *encenſoir*, Fr. *incenſiere*, It. *incenſorium*, Lat.] a cenſer, or perfuming pan, in which incenſe is burnt and offered.

Ince'ntif, *ſubſt.* [*incentivum*, Lat.] 1. That which kindles. Unreaſonable ſeverity was not the leaſt *incentive* that blew up into thoſe flames the ſparks of diſcontent. *King Charles.* 2. That which provokes or encourages, an incitement or motive. It is uſed of that which incites, whether to good or ill. Powerful *incentives* to charity. *Atterbury.*

Incentive, *adj.* [*incentivo*, It. and Sp. *incentivus*, Lat.] 1. Encouraging. Competency is the moſt *incentive* to induſtry. *Decay of Piety.* 2. Inciting or ſtirring up.

Ince'ntor, the ſame as *incendiary*.

Ince'ption [*inceptio*, Lat.] beginning. The *inception* of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

Ince'ptive, *ſubſt.* [with grammarians] as, verbs *inceptives* are ſuch as expreſs a proceeding by degrees in any action, inchoative beginning.

Inceptive, *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.] pertaining to a beginning, noting a beginning. An *inceptive* and deſitive propoſition; as, *the fogs vaniſh as the ſun riſes; but the fogs have not yet begun to vaniſh; therefore the ſun is not yet riſen.* Locke.

Inceptive *Magnitude* [in geometry] a term uſed to ſignify ſuch motions or firſt principles, as tho' of no magnitude themſelves, are yet capable of producing ſuch: as for inſtance, a point has no magnitude of itſelf, but is *inceptive* of it. A line conſidered one way, has no magnitudes as to breadth, but by its motion is capable of producing a ſurface, which hath breadth.

Ince'ptor, Lat. 1. A beginner, one who is in his rudiments. 2. [In the univerſity] it ſignifies one who has newly taken the degree of maſter of arts, &c.

Ince'rated, *adj.* [*inceratus*, Lat.] covered with wax, ſeared.

Incera'tion [*incero*, Lat.] 1. The act of covering with wax. 2. [In pharmacy] the act of mixing moiſture with ſomething that is dry, till the ſubſtance is brought to the conſiſtence of ſoft wax.

Ince'rtitude, Fr. [*incertitudo*, Lat.] uncertainty, doubtfulneſs.

Ince'ssant [*inceſſans*, Lat.] without ceaſing, continual. Raging wind blows up *inceſſant* ſhowers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ince'ssantly, *adv.* [of *inceſſant*] continually, without interruption. *Inceſſantly* comforting one another with the example and hiſtory of our Saviour. *Addiſon.*

Ince'ssantness, continualneſs, unceaſingneſs.

I'NCEST [*inceſte*, Fr. *inceſto*, It. and Sp. of *inceſtus*, Lat.] unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited: but it ſhould be remembered, that by theſe arbitrary reſtrictions, which the BISHOPS of ROME have made, they have occaſioned the applying the word [INCEST] to caſes, where, in ſtrictneſs of ſpeech, it does not belong.

Spiritual INCEST, is when a vicar, or ſpiritual perſon, enjoys both the mother and the daughter, *i. e.* holds two benefices, the one of which depends upon the collation of the other.

INCE'STUOUS [*inceſtueux*, Fr. *inceſtuoſo*, It. and Sp. of *inceſtuoſus*, Lat.] guilty of inceſt or unnatural cohabitation. An *inceſtuous* Herod diſcourſing of chaſtity. *South.*

INCE'STUOUSLY, *adj.* [of *inceſtuous*] with inceſt or unnatural love. Loved each other *inceſtuouſly*. *Dryden.*

INCE'STUOUSNESS [of *inceſtuoſus*, Lat. and *neſs*] marriage or carnal copulation with one that is too near a kin.

INCH [ince, Sax. *uncia*, Lat.] 1. A meaſure of length ſuppoſed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end. 2. A proverbial name for any ſmall quantity. To conſume by *inches*. *Collier.* 3. A nice point of time. Beldame, I think we watch'd you at an *inch*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The twelfth part of a foot.

INCH *by Inch*, gradually.

Give him an INCH, and he'll take an ell.

Fr. *Si on lui en donne un pouce, il en prendra grand comme un bras*; (allow him one inch of it, and he'll take it as long as his arm) Scots ſay, *give a carl* (an unmannerly fellow) *your finger, and he'll take your whole hand. Let the devil into the church, and he'll ſoon be upon the high altar.* The Lat. ſay, *Poſt folio cadunt & arbores*; (after the leaves, fall the trees too.) The Spaniards ſay, *All villáno dádle el pie, tema-ráſe la m'ano*; (give a clown your foot, and he'll take your hand.

INCH *of Candle, or Sale*, is when a large parcel of merchandiſes are divided into ſeveral parcels, called lots, and according to the propoſals of ſale; the buyers bid, while about an inch of wax candle is burning, the laſt bidder, before the going out of the candle, has the lot.

To INCH *Out*, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To drive by inches.

He gets too far into the ſoldiers graces,
And *inches* out my maſter. *Dryden.*

2. To deal out by inches, to give ſparingly. 3. To inch out, to lengthen out to the utmoſt.

To INCH, *verb neut.* to advance or retire a little at a time.

I'NCHED, *adj.* [with a word of number before it] containing inches in length or breadth. To ride on a bay trotting horſe over four *inched* bridges. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCHA'IN, *verb act.* *enchainer*, Fr. *encatenare*, It.] to put into chains. See ENCHAIN.

To INCHA'NT, *verb act.* [*incantare*, It. and Lat. *enchanter*, Fr. *encantàr*, Sp.] to bewitch or charm, to uſe ſome magic or a diabolical art, for the working of ſomething not agreeable to the courſe of nature. See ENCHANT.

INCHA'NTMENT [*enchantement*, Fr. *incantamento*, It. *encánto*, Sp. of *incantamentum* Lat.] a ſpell or charm. See ENCHANTMENT.

INCHA'NTER [*enchanteur*, Fr. *incantatore*, It. *encantadòr*, Sp. of *incantator*, Lat.] a magician. See ENCHANTER.

INCHA'NTRESS [*enchantereſſe*, Fr. *incantatrice*, It. of *incantatrix*, Lat.] a forcereſs, a witch. See ENCHANTRESS.

To INCHA'CE, *verb act.* [*enchaſſer*, Fr. *incaſtrare*, It.] to ſet or work in gold, ſilver, *&c.* See ENCHASE.

I'NCHIPIN [with hunters] the loweſt gut of a deer, ſome of the inſide. *Ainſworth.*

I'NCHMEAL, *ſubſt.* [of *inch* and *meal*] a piece an inch long.

Make him
By *inchmeal* a diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To I'NCHOATE, *verb act.* [*inchoatum*, ſup. of *inchoo*, Lat.] to begin, to commence. Not a ſubſtance *inchoate*. *Raleigh.*

INCHO'ATED, *part. adj.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] begun.

I'NCHOATIVE, *adj.* a term ſignifying the beginning of a thing or action, inceptive.

INCHO'ATIVE, [in grammer] See INCEPTIVES.

INCI'CURABLE [of *in*, neg. and *curabilis*, of *cicur*, Lat.] not to be made gentle or tame.

To INCI'DE [*incido*, Lat.] to cut into: medicines are ſaid to *incide* which conſiſt of pointed or ſharp particles, as acids and moſt ſalts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another. Thus ſome expectorating medicines are ſaid to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*

I'NCIDENCE, or IN'CIDENCY [*incidence*, Fr. *incidenza*, It. of *incidens*, of *incido*, Lat. to fall] a falling in with, or meeting together.

I'NCIDENCE [in geometry] the direction by which one body ſtrikes upon another.

Angle of INCIDENCE, the angle made by that line of direction, and the plane ſtruck upon.

INCIDENCE *Point* [in optics] is that point, in which a ray of light is ſuppoſed to fall on a piece of glaſs.

I'NCIDENCY [*incidens*, Lat.] accident, hap. What *incidency* thou doſt gueſs of harm, declare. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NCIDENT, *ſubſt.* [*incidens*, Lat. *incident*, Fr. *incidente*, It.] a thing that happens or falls out occaſionally, ſomething happening beſide the main deſign. No *incident* in the play but muſt be of uſe to carry on the main deſign. *Dryden.*

INCIDENT, *adj.* Fr. [*incidens*, Lat.] 1. Caſual, falling in beſide the main deſign, happening beſide expectation. Mens rather *incident* neceſſities. *Hooker.* *Incident* occaſions. *Wotton.* 2. Happening, apt to happen. Paſſion *incident* to human nature. *South.* 3. [In common law] a thing neceſſary, and depending on another as more principal; as, a court baron is *incident* to a manor, *&c.*

I'NCIDENT [in a poem] is an epiſode or particular action, tack'd to the principal action or depending on it.

INCIDE'NTAL, *adj.* happening or falling out occaſionally, not intended, not deliberate. *Incidental* diſcourſes which we have wandered into. *Milton.*

INCIDE'NTALLY, *adv.* [of *accidental*] beſide the main deſign, occaſionally. Occaſionally and *incidentally* mentioned in ſcripture. *Sanderſon.*

INCIDE'NTALNESS [of *incident*] the quality of happening or falling out occaſionally.

I'NCIDENTLY, *adv.* [of *incident*] occaſionally, by the bye. It was *incidently* moved amongſt the judges. *Bacon.*

I'NCIDENTNESS [of *incident*] liableneſs.

INCI'DING *Medicines*, cutting ones, which divide the particles of other bodies that before cohered one with another. See To INCIDE.

To INCI'NERATE, *verb act.* [of *in* and *cineris*, gen. of *cinis*, Lat. aſhes] to burn to aſhes. It doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon.*

INCI'NERATED, *part. adj.* [*incineratus*, Lat.] reduced to aſhes by a violent fire.

INCINERA'TION [with chemiſts] the reducing the bodies of plants, minerals, *&c.* to aſhes by means of a ſtrong fire. Salts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*

INCI'RCLED, *part. adj.* [*incirclé*, Fr. of *in* and *circulus*, Lat.] incompaſſed or ſurrounded with a circle. See ENCIRCLE.

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION [of *in*, and *circumſpection*] want of caution or heed. The *incircumſpection* of their belief. *Brown.*

INCI'SED, *adj.* [*inciſer*, Fr. *inciſus*, Lat.] 1. Cut, made by cutting; as, an *inciſed* wound.

INCI'SION, Fr. [*inciſione*, It. of *inciſio*, Lat.] 1. A cut, a gaſh, the act of cutting or lancing, made with a ſharp inſtrument. Generally uſed for wounds made by a ſurgeon. The *inciſions* of the plough. *South.* A ſmall *inciſion* knife. *Sharp.* 2. Diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines. Abſterſion is a ſcouring off or *inciſion* of the more viſcous humours. *Bacon.*

INCISION [with ſurgeons] the cutting the ſkin or fleſh to open a tumour, or widen the orifice of a wound; alſo a fracture or wound of the ſkull, made by a cutting inſtrument.

Crucial INCISION [in ſurgery] the cutting or lancing of an impoſthume or ſwelling croſswiſe.

INCI'SIVE, *adj.* [*inciſif*, Fr. *inciſus*, Lat.] having the quality of cutting or dividing. Very piercing and *inciſive* liquors. *Boyle.*

INCISI'VI, or INCISO'RES, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the foremoſt teeth in each jaw.

INCISI'VUS *Muſculus* [in anatomy] a muſcle which draws the upper lip upwards.

INCI'SOR, *ſubſt.* Lat. a cutter, a tooth in the fore part of the mouth. See INCISIVI or INCISORES.

INCI'SORY, *adj.* [*inciſoire*, Fr. *inciſorius*, Lat.] that cutteth, having the quality of cutting.

INCISORES [with anatomiſts] *i. e.* the cutters; the foremoſt teeth, moſt commonly four in each jaw, which have but one root or fang.

INCI'SURE [*inciſura*, Lat.] a cut or gaſh, an aperture. A deep *inciſure* up into the head. *Derham.*

INCITA'TION, or INCI'TEMENT, Fr. [*incitazione*, It. *incitaménto*, Sp. of *incitatio*, or *incitamentum*, Lat.] inducement, motive, impulſe, inciting power. *Incitations* to the other paſſions to act. *Decay of Piety.* Occaſion and *incitement* of great good to this iſland. *Milton.*

To INCI'TE, *verb act.* [*inciter*, Fr. *incitàr*, Sp. *incito*, Lat.] to ſtir up, to move, to egg, ſet or ſpur on, to animate. He *incited* Pruſias to join in war. *Bacon.*

INCI'VIL, Fr. [*inſivile*, It. *incivilis*, Lat.] unmannerly, clowniſh, rude, ill-bred. See UNCIVIL.

INCIVI'LITY [*incivilité*, Fr. from *incivil*, or from *in*, and *civility*] 1. Rudeneſs, unmannerlineſs, want of courteſy. 2. Act of rudeneſs. Loud talking and jeering in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*. *Taylor.*

INCI'VILLY, clowniſhly, rudely.

INCLAU'SA [in old records] a home cloſe or incloſure near an houſe.

I'NCLE, a ſort of tape. See INKLE.

INCLE'MENCY [*inclementia*, Lat. *inclemence*, Fr. *inclemenza*, It.] rigorouſneſs, ſharpneſs, unmercifulneſs, cruelty, roughneſs.

And tho' by tempeſts of the prize bereſt,
In heav'n's *inclemency* ſome eaſe we find. *Dryden.*

INCLE'MENT [*inclemens*, Lat.] unkind, unmerciful, unpitying; alſo rigorous.

Th'*inclement* ſeaſons, rain, ice, hail and ſnow. *Milton.*

INCLI'NABLE [*enclin*, Fr. *inclinevole*, It. *inclinabilis*, of *inclino*, Lat.] 1. Inclining to, bent, prone, favourably diſpoſed, willing. That divine authority was the ſame way *inclinable*. *Hooker.* 2. Having a tendency, apt to. More likely and *inclinable* to fall this thouſand years than the laſt. *Bentley.*

INCLINA'TION [from *inclinable*, or *inclinaiſon*, *inclination*, Fr. *inclinazione*, It. *inclinaciòn*, Sp. of *inclinatio*, Lat.] 1. Tendency towards any point. 2. Proneneſs to, propenſity, natural aptneſs, natural diſpoſition. The natural *inclination* of the ſoil leads that way. *Addiſon.* 3. Propenſion of mind, favourable diſpoſition, incipient deſire. Totally aliened from all thoughts or *inclination* to the marriage. *Clarendon.* 4. Love, affection. We have had few knowing painters, becauſe of the little *inclination* which princes have for painting. *Dryden.* 5. Diſpoſition of mind.

Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the eaſt or weſt.

INCLINATION [with mathematicians] ſignifies a mutual approach, tendency or leaning of two lines or two planes towards each other, ſo as to make an angle.

INCLINATION *of two Planes* [in geometry] is the acute angle, made by two lines drawn one in each plane, and perpendicular to their common ſection.

INCLINATION *of Meridians* [in dialling] is the angle that that hour-line on the globe, which is perpendicular to the dial-plate, makes with the meridian.

INCLINATION *of a Plane* [in dialling] is the arch of a vertical circle, perpendicular to both the plane and the horizon, and intercepted between them.

INCLINATION *of the Planes of the Orbits of the Planets to the Plane of the Ecliptic*, are, by aſtronomers, accounted as follows: The orbit of Saturn makes an angle of 2 degrees 30 minutes; that of Jupiter 1 degree and 1 third; that of Mars is a ſmall matter leſs than 2 degrees; that of Venus is 3 degrees and 1 third; that of Mercury is almoſt 7 degrees.

Inclination *of a right Line to a Plane,* is the acute angle which this right line makes with another right line drawn in the plane thro' the point, where it is alſo cut by a perpendicular, drawn from any point of the inclined line.

Inclination *of the Axis of the Earth,* is the angle that it makes with the ecliptic.

Inclination *of a Ray* [in dioptrics] is the angle made by that ray with the axis of incidence in the firſt medium, *i. e.* at the point of incidence.

Inclination [in pharmacy] is the pouring any liquor from its ſettlement or dregs, by cauſing the veſſel to lean on one ſide; which is alſo called decantation.

Incli'natory, *adj.* [of *incline*] having a quality to incline to one or other. The *inclinatory* virtue. *Brown.*

Incli'natorily, *adv.* [of *inclinatory*] with inclination to one ſide or the other, obliquely, with ſome deviation from north to ſouth. Refrigerated *inclinatorily. Brown.*

To Incli'ne, *verb neut.* [*incliner,* Fr. *inclinàr,* Sp. *inclinare,* It. and Lat.] 1. To lean or bend, to tend towards any part. Her houſe *inclineth* unto death. *Proverbs.* 2. To be favourably diſpoſed to, to feel deſire beginning.

Doth her majeſty
Incline to it or no? *Shakeſpeare.*

To Incline, *verb act.* 1. To give a tendency or direction to any thing, place or ſtate. Now to the bar on fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.* 2. To turn the deſire towards any thing. 3. To bend, to incurvate. With due reſpect my body I *inclin'd. Dryden.*

Incli'ning, *adj.* [*inclinatus,* Lat. *inclinant,* Fr.] bowing or bending to, leaning forwards.

Incli'ning *Planes* [in dialing] are thoſe that lean or bend to the horizon.

To Incli'p, *verb act.* [of *in,* and *clip*] to graſp, to incloſe or ſurround. Whate'er the ocean pales, or ſky *inclips. Shakeſpeare.*

To Incloi'ster, *verb act.* [of *in.* and *cloiſter*] to ſhut up in a cloiſter.

Incloi'stered, *part. adj.* [of *in,* and *cloitrér,* Fr.] ſhut up in a cloiſter or monaſtery.

To Inclo'se, *verb act.* [*incloſum,* ſup. of *includo,* Lat. *inclorre,* Fr. *inchiudere,* It. *inchuyre,* Sp.] to ſhut in, to fence about, to ſurround with a wall, bank, *&c.* to contain. See Enclose.

Inclo'sure [*encloſe,* or *clôture,* Fr. or of *in,* and *clauſura,* Lat.] a place incloſed or fenced in. See Enclosure.

To Inclou'd, *verb act.* [from *in,* and *cloud*] to darken, to obſcure as with a cloud.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of groſs diet, ſhall we be *inclouded. Shakeſpeare.*

To Inclu'de, *verb act.* [*includo,* Lat. *inchiudere,* It. *encluìr,* Sp.] to incloſe, to ſhut in, to take in, to comprehend, to contain, to compriſe. To *include* the ſame within one entire leaſe. *Bacon.*

Inclu'sio, Lat. a figure in rhetoric called *epanadiploſis,* the repetition of any word.

Inclu'sive [*incluſif,* Fr. *incluſivo,* It. and Sp.] 1. That comprehends or takes in; as, from Saturday to Monday *incluſive.* 2. Incloſing, encircling.

The *incluſive* verge
Of golden metal that muſt round my brow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inclu'sively, *adv.* [of *incluſive*] with an incluſion, or with reckoning the thing mentioned into the account. The ſeveral percods or growth of the common law until the time of Edward I. *incluſively. Hale.*

Inclu'sion, the act of including, incloſing or comprehending.

Incoa'gulable [of *in,* neg. and *coagulo,* Lat.] that cannot be curdled or congealed together.

Incoexi'stence [of *in, con,* and *exiſtence*] the quality of not exiſting together, non-aſſociation of exiſtence. The *incoexiſtence* of ideas. *Locke.*

Inco'g [corrupted by mutilation; of *incognito,* Lat.] privately, in a ſtate of concealment,

But if you're rough, and uſe him like a dog,
Depend upon it he'll remain *incog. Addiſon.*

Inco'gitancy, Inco'gitantness, or Incogita'tiveness [*incogitantia,* Lat.] a want of thought. *Boyle.* Stupid and merely vegetable ſtate of *incogitancy. Decay of Piety.*

Inco'gitative, *adj.* [of *in,* and *cogitative*] wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*

Inco'gnito, *adv.* Lat. See Incog. In a ſtate of concealment.

It was long ago
Since gods came down *incognito. Prior.*

Incogno'scible [*incognoſcibilis,* Lat.] that cannot be known.

Incohe'rence, or Incohe'rentness [of *in,* and *coherens,* Lat.] 1. Diſagreement, or ſtate of not ſuiting well together, want of connection. The *incoherence* of the argumentations. *Locke.* 2. Laxneſs of parts, want of coheſion. The ſmallneſs and *incoherence* of the parts. *Boyle.*

Incohe'rent [*incohærens,* Lat.] 1. That does not hang, agree, or ſuit well together, inconſiſtent, inconſequential. We have inſtances of perception whilſt we are aſleep, and retain the memory of them, but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they? *Locke.* 2. Looſe, not fixed to each other, incoheſive. The matter whereof they conſiſt continued lax and *incoherent. Woodward.*

Incohe'rently, *adv.* [of *incoherent*] inconſiſtently, inconſequentially. Speaking irrationally and *incoherently. Broome.*

Incolu'mity [*incolumitas,* Lat.] ſafety, freedom from all danger. A word very little in uſe. The *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Howel.*

Incombustibi'lity [of *incombuſtible*] the quality of reſiſting fire ſo as not to be conſumed by it. *Ray.*

Incombu'stible, Fr. [*incombuſtible,* It. *incombuſto,* Sp. of *in,* and *combuſtibilis,* Lat.] that cannot be burned or conſumed by fire. Being *incombuſtible* and not conſumable by fire. *Wilkins.*

Incombu'stibleness [of *incombuſtible*] a quality of that which will not be waſted by fire.

Incombustible *Cloth,* a ſort of linen cloth made from a ſtone in the form of talc; which ſtone is called *lapis amianthus* and *aſbeſtos.* This cloth is ſaid to be of that nature, that it will not be conſum'd, tho' thrown and let to lie never ſo long over a hot fire; and therefore in ancient times (as Pliny relates) ſhrouds were made of it, and uſed at royal obſequies to wrap up the corps, that the aſhes of the body might be preſerved diſtinct from thoſe of the wood of the funeral pile.

But in two trials made before the royal ſociety in London, a piece of this cloth, of twelve inches long, and ſix broad, which weighed twenty-four drams, being put into a ſtrong fire for ſome minutes, loſt one dram each time.

I'ncome [*q. d.* comings in] revenue, rent, profit, gain, produce of any thing. The greatneſs of his *incomes. South.*

Incommensurabi'lity [of *incommenſurable*] the ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

Incomme'nsurable, Fr. [*incommenſurabile,* It. of *in,* neg. *con,* with, and *menſurabilis,* Lat.] that cannot be meaſured, that has not an equal meaſure or proportion.

Incomme'nsurable *Numbers* [with arithmeticians] are ſuch as have no common diviſor, that can divide them both equally,

Incomme'nsurable *Quantities* [with mathematicians] are ſuch, which have no aliquot part, or any uncommon meaſure, that may meaſure them; as the diagonal and ſide of a ſquare; for although, that each of thoſe lines have infinite aliquot parts, as the half, the third, *&c.* yet not any part of the one, be it never ſo ſmall, can poſſibly meaſure the other.

Incomme'nsurable *Quantities* [in power] is when between the ſquares of two quantities, there can no area or content be found, that may ſerve for a common meaſure to meaſure both exactly.

Incomme'nsurableness [of *incommenſurable*] uncapableneſs of being meaſured by any other equal quantity.

Incomme'nsurate, *adj.* [of *in, con,* and *menſura,* Lat.] not admitting one common meaſure. The diagonal line and ſide of a quadrate, which to our apprehenſion are *incommenſurate,* are yet commenſurable to the infinite comprehenſion of the divine intellect. *More.*

Incomme'nsurateness [of *incommenſurate*] incommenſurability, incommenſurable quality.

To Inco'mmmodate, or To Incommo'de, *verb act.* [*incommoder,* Fr. *incommodàr,* Sp. *incommodare,* It. and Lat.] to cauſe inconvenience, to hinder or embaraſs without any great injury. They ſometimes moleſt and *incommode* the inhabitants. *Woodward.*

Incommo'dious [*incommode,* Fr. *incomodo,* It. and Sp. of *incommodus,* Lat.] inconvenient, troubleſome, vexatious without great injury, *Incommodious* to a few. *Hooker.*

Incommo'diously, *adv.* [of *incommodious*] inconveniently.

Incommo'diousness, or Incommo'dity [*incommoditas,* Lat. *incomodità,* It. *incomodidàd,* Sp. *incommodité,* Fr. or *incommodious*] inconveniency, ſlight trouble. What *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law. *Spenſer.*

Incommu'nicable, Fr. [*incommunicabile,* It. of *incommunicabilis,* Lat.] 1. That cannot be made common, or imparted to others. One ſupreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creatures. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Not to be expreſſed or told. Thoſe *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love. *South.*

Incommu'nicableness, or Incommunicabi'lity, incommunicable quality, quality of not being impartible.

Incommu'nicably, *adv.* [of *incommunicable*] in a manner not to be communicated. *Incommunicably* the effect of a power divine. *Hakewell.*

Incommu'nicating, *adj.* [of *in* and *communicating*] having no intercourſe with each other. If the adminiſtration was by ſeveral *incommunicating* hands. *Hale.*

Incommu'table [*incommutabilis,* Lat.] not liable to change, or that cannot change.

Incompa'ct, or Incompa'cted, *adj.* [of *in* and *compact,* or *compacted*; *incompatus,* Lat.] not compact, or cloſe joined together. The other four elements might be variouſly blended, but would remain *incompacted. Boyle.*

Inco'mparable, Fr. [*incomparabile,* It. *incomparabilis,* Lat.] beyond compare, not having its like, matchleſs, peerleſs, excellent, above all competition. *Incomparable* Pamela. *Sidney.*

Inco'mparableness [of *incomparable*] incomparable nature or quality.

Inco'mparably, *adv.* [of *incomparable*] 1. Without competition, beyond compare. *Incomparably* the wiſeſt man. *Hooker.* 2. Excellently, in the higheſt degree; a low phraſe. All *incomparably* well cut. *Addiſon.*

To Inco'mpass. See To Encompass.

Incompa'ssionate [of *in* and *compaſſionate*] void of compaſſion or pity.

Incompatibi'lity [*incompatibilité,* Fr. *incompatibilità,* It. or from *incompatible,* properly *incompetibility,* from *in* and *competo,* Lat. *Johnſon*] a ſtate of being incompatible, contrariety, inconſiſtency of one thing with another. He overcame that natural *incompatibility,* which hath been noted between the vulgar and the ſovereign favour. *Wotton.*

Incompa'tible, Fr. and Sp. [*incompatibile,* It. of *incompatibilis,* Lat. rather *incompetible,* as it is ſometimes written, of *in* and *competo,* Lat. *Johnſon.*] that cannot ſubſiſt, ſuit, or agree together, inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe, that cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe. Fortune and love have ever been ſo *incompatible. Suckling.*

Incompa'tibly, for *incompetibly, adv.* [of *incompatible*] inconſiſtently.

Incompe'nsable [*incompenſabile,* It. of *in* and *compenſare,* Lat.] uncapable of being compenſated, or that cannot be recompenſed.

Inco'mpetency [*incompetance,* Fr. *incompetenza,* It. of *incompetens,* Lat.] inſufficiency, inability, want of adequate ability or qualification. The *incompetency* of our eyes to diſcern ſome motions. *Boyle.*

Inco'mpetent [*incompetant,* Fr. *incompetente,* It. and Sp. of *in* and *competens,* Lat.] uncapable, not duly qualified, improper, unſuitable, unfit, not adequate, not proportionate; in the civil law it denotes ſome defect of right to do any thing. *Incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Inco'mpetently, *adv.* [of *incompetent*] unſuitably, unduly, inſufficiently.

Incompe'tible [of *in*, neg. and *competible*, Fr. of *competo*, Lat.] unſuitable, that does not agree with.

Incompe'tibleness, the condition of a thing that will not ſquare or agree with another.

Incompe'tibly, *adv.* incompetible, unſuitably, *&c.*

Incomple'te [of *in* and *completus*, Lat.] not complete, not brought to perfection, unfiniſhed. In *incomplete* ideas. *Locke.*

Incomple'tely, *adv.* [of *incomplete*] imperfectly.

Incomple'teness [of *incomplete*] incomplete, unfiniſhed quality, imperfection. The *incompleteneſs* of our ſeraphic lovers happineſs. *Boyle.*

Incompli'ance [of *in* and *compliance*] 1. The ſtate of not conſenting, or not being diſpoſed to comply with, untractableneſs, impracticableneſs, contradictious humour. Peeviſhneſs and *incompliance* of humour. *Tillotſon.* 2. Refuſal of compliance. The worſt inconveniencies that can attend our *incompliance* with men. *Rogers.*

Incompo'sed [of *in* and *compoſed*, from *compoſitus*, Lat.] diſordered, diſcompoſed, diſturbed. Somewhat *incompoſed* they are in their trimming. *Howel.*

Incompo'sedly, *adv.* [of *incompoſed*] with diſcompoſure.

Incompo'sedness [of *incompoſed*] diſorderedneſs, the ſtate of being out of frame, or diſturbed in mind.

Incompo'site *Numbers* [in arithmetic] are thoſe numbers made only by addition; or the collection of units, and not by multiplication; ſo as an unit can only meaſure it, as 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.* called alſo prime numbers.

Incompossibi'lity [of *incompoſſible*] quality of not being poſſible, but by the negation or deſtruction of ſomething elſe, inconſiſtency with ſomething. The manifold *incompoſſibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the ſame fitneſſes in any modification. *More.*

Incompo'ssible [of *in*, *con* and *poſſible*] 1. Not poſſible to exiſt together. 2. Not poſſible but by the negation of ſomething elſe.

Incompo'ssible *Propoſition* [in logic] that which affirms what another denies.

Incomprehensibi'lity, or **Incomprehe'nsibleness** [of *incomprehenſibilité*, Fr. *incomprenſibilità*, It. of *incomprehenſibilis*, Lat.] quality that cannot be comprehended or conceived in the mind, unconceivableneſs, ſuperiority to human underſtanding. I might argue from God's *incomprehenſibleneſs.* *Watts.*

Incomprehe'nsible, Fr. and Sp. [*incomprenſibile*, It. *incomprehenſibilis*, Lat.] 1. That cannot be comprehended or conceived in the mind, not to be fully underſtood. Annexing *incomprehenſible* rewards. *Hammond.* 2. Not to be contained or comprized; now obſolete. Preſence every where is the ſequel of an infinite and *incomprehenſible* ſubſtance: for what can be every where, but that which can no where be comprehended? *Hooker.*

Incomprehe'nsibly, *adv.* [of *incomprehenſible*] in a manner not to be conceived. *Incomprehenſibly* infinite. *Locke.*

Incompressibi'lity, or **Incompressi'bleness**, uncapacity of being compreſſed into leſs room.

Incompre'ssible [*incompreſſibilis*, Lat.] not to be compreſſed or ſqueezed together into leſs room. Water is *incompreſſible* when the air lodged in it is exhauſted. *Cheyne.*

Inconce'alable [of *in* and *conceal*] not to be hid or kept ſecret. The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourſelves. *Brown.*

Inconcei'vable [*inconceivable*, Fr.] not to be conceived or imagined. Divine *inconceivable* promiſes. *Hammond.*

Inconcei'vableness [of *inconceivable*] quality, nature, or property, that cannot be conceived.

Inconcei'vably, *adv.* [of *inconceivable*] in a manner not to be conceived. A condition *inconceivably* more miſerable. *South.*

Ince'ptible [of *in* and *conceptible*; *conceptus*, Lat.] not to be conceived, incomprehenſible; a word now obſolete. It is *inconceptable.* *Hale.*

Inconci'nnity [*inconcinnitas*, Lat.] ill-faſhionedneſs, unfitneſs, *&c.*

Inconclu'dent [of *in* and *concludens*, Lat.] inferring no conſequence. *Ayliffe.*

Inconclu'sive *adv.* [of *in* and *concluſive*] not enforcing any determination of the mind, not exhibiting cogent evidence.

Inconclu'sively, *adv.* [of *inconcluſive*] without cogent evidence.

Inconclu'siveness [of *inconcluſive*] want of rational cogency.

Inconco'ct, or **Inconco'cted**, *adj.* [of *in* and *concoct*] unripened, not wholly digeſted. It is all that while crude and *inconcoct.* *Bacon.* My organical parts leſs digeſted and *inconcocted.* *Hale.*

Inconco'ction [of *inconcoct*] unripeneſs, the ſtate of being indigeſted. Crudity and *inconcoction.* *Bacon.*

Inconcu'rring, *adj.* [of *in* and *concur*] not concurring. *Inconcurring* cauſes. *Brown.*

Inco'ndite, *adj.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] irregular, rude, unpoliſhed. *Incondite* rhymes. *Philips.*

Incondi'tional [of *in* and *conditional*] without exception, limitation, or ſtipulation. An *inconditional* and abſolute verity. *Brown.*

Incondi'tionate, *adj.* [of *in* and *condition*] abſolute, not limited, not confined by any conditions. *Inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

Inconfo'rmity [of *in* and *conformity*] incompliance with the practice of others. Utter *inconformity* with the church of *Rome.* *Hooker.*

Inconfu'sion [of *in* and *confuſion*] indiſtinctneſs. The *inconfuſion* in ſpecies viſible. *Bacon.*

Incongea'lable [of *in* and *congelabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be frozen.

Incongea'lableness [of *incongealable*] nature or quality of not being liable, or that cannot be congealed or frozen.

Inco'ngruence [of *in* and *congruence*] unſuitableneſs. *Incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

Incongru'ity [*incongruité*, Fr. *incongrità*, It. *incongruéncia*, Sp. of *incongruitas*, Lat.] 1. Unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs of one thing to another. The *incongruity* of images to the deity. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Inconſiſtency, abſurdity, impropriety. To avoid abſurdities and *incongruities.* *Dryden.* 3. Diſagreement of parts, want of ſymmetry.

> She whom after what form ſoe'er we ſee
> Is diſcord and rude *incongruity.* *Donne.*

Incongruity [with grammarians] an impropriety of ſpeech.

Incongruity [in phyſics] a property by which a fluid body is hindered from uniting with another fluid or ſolid body, that is diſſimilar to, or different from it.

Inco'ngruous [*incongruo*, It. *incongru*, Fr. *incongruus*, Lat.] 1. Unfitting, unſuitableneſs. *Iucongruous* to a divine nature. *Stillingfleet.* 2. Inconſiſtent, abſurd.

Inco'ngruously, *adv.* [of *incongruous*] improperly, unfitly, unſuitably.

Inconne'xedly, *adv.* [of *in* and *connex*] without connexion, or dependance. What perhaps but caſually or *inconnexedly* ſucceeds. *Brown.*

Inconne'xio [in rhetoric] the ſame as aſyndeton.

Inconne'xion [of *in*, neg. and *connexio*, Lat.] a defect in joining things together, want of coherence, or the quality of things that are not hanged, linked, or joined together.

Inco'nscionable [of *in* and *conſcionable*] void of the ſenſe of good and evil; without influence of conſcience. So *inconſcionable* are theſe common people, and ſo little feeling have they of God, or their own ſouls good. *Spenſer.*

Inco'nsequence, **Inco'nsequency**, or **Inco'nsequentness** [*inconſequence*, Fr. *inconſequentia*, Lat.] weakneſs of arguing, when the concluſion does not follow, or cannot be fairly drawn from the premiſes, inconcluſiveneſs. Shewing the *inconſequence* of it. *Stillingfleet.*

Inco'nsequent, *adj.* [of *in* and *conſequens*, Lat.] without juſt concluſion; without regular inference. His illation from thence deduced *inconſequent.* *Hakewell.*

Inco'nsequently [of *inconſequent*] by a weak manner of argument.

Inconsi'derable [*inconſiderabile*, It.] not worthy of regard, or notice; of little or no account or worth, unimportant. Cares very *inconſiderable* with reſpect to us. *Addiſon.*

Inconsi'derableness [of *inconſiderable*] ſmall importance. The *inconſiderableneſs* of this ſhort dying life. *Tillotſon.*

Inconsi'derancy [*inconſiderancia*, Lat.] inconſiderateneſs, unadviſedneſs, raſhneſs.

Inconsi'derate, *adj.* [*inconſideré*, Fr. *inconſiderato*, It. *inconſideratus*, Lat.] 1. Unadviſed, raſh, careleſs, negligent, inattentive. That there ſhould be any ſo *inconſiderate* among us, as to ſacrifice morality to politics. *Addiſon.* 2. Wanting due regard. He cannot be ſo *inconſiderate* of our frailties. *Decay of Piety.*

Inconsi'derately, *adv.* [of *inconſiderate*] negligently, unattentively. *Inconſiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge. *Bacon.*

Inconsi'derateness, or **Inconsidera'tion** [*inconſideration*, Fr. *inconſiderazione*, It. *inconſideracion*, Sp. of *inconſideratio*, or *inconſiderantia*, Lat.] want of thought, thoughtleſneſs, negligence, inattention. *Inconſideration*, precipitancy, or giddineſs in actions. *Taylor.* Great ſtupidity and *inconſiderateneſs.* *Tillotſon.*

Inconsi'stence, **Inconsi'stency**, or **Inconsi'stentness** [of *in*, neg. and *conſiſtentia*, Lat.] 1. Quality of not agreeing, ſuiting, or conſiſting with; a ſtate of being incompatible; ſuch oppoſition, as that one propoſition infers the negative of the other; ſuch contrariety, that both cannot be together. There is a perfect *inconſiſtency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South.* 2. Abſurdity in argument or narration, ſelf-contradiction, argument, or narrative, where one part deſtroys the other. 3. Incongruity. Mutability of temper, and *inconſiſtency* with ourſelves. *Addiſon.* 4. Unſteadineſs, changeableneſs.

Inconsi'stent [of *in* and *conſiſtens*, Lat.] 1. That is not conſiſtent, ſuitable, or agreeable to; that does not comport with. *Inconſiſtent* with conſcience. *Clarendon.* 2. Contrary, ſo as that one infers the negation or deſtruction of the other. Made up of two parts very different; if not *inconſiſtent.* *Locke.* 3. Abſurd, having parts of which one deſtroys the other.

Inconsi'stently, *adv.* [of *inconſiſtent*] abſurdly, incongruouſly, with ſelf contradiction.

Inconso'lable, Fr. [*inconſolabile*, It. *inconſolabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be comforted or cheered, ſorrowful beyond ſuſceptibility of comfort. She is *inconſolable* by reaſon of my unkindneſs. *Addiſon.*

Inconso'lableness, a ſtate of uncomfortableneſs, or that will not admit of comfort.

Inconso'lably, *adv.* [of *inconſolable*] in an inconſolable manner.

Inco'nsonancy [*inconſonantia*, Lat.] diſagreeableneſs in ſound; alſo diſagreement with itſelf.

Inconspi'cuous [of *in* and *conſpicuous*] not perceptible by the ſight, indiſcernible. There yet remained ſtore of *inconſpicuous* bubbles. *Boyle.*

Inco'nstancy, Fr. [*incoſtanza*, It. *inconſtancia*, Sp. *inconſtantia*, Lat.] unſteadineſs, changeableneſs, fickleneſs, mutability of temper and affection. Irreſolution on the ſchemes of life that offer to our choice, and *inconſtancy* in purſuing them. *Addiſon.*

Inco'nstant, Fr. [*inconſtante*, It. of *inconſtans*, Lat.] 1. Fickle, light, wavering, uncertain, not ſteady in affection, wanting perſeverance. He is ſo naturally *inconſtant.* *Sidney.* 2. Changeable, variable. Th' *inconſtant* moon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inco'nstantly, fickly, wavering.

Inconsu'mable [of *in* and *conſume*] not to be conſumed or waſted. Coats *inconſumable* by fire. *Brown.*

Inconsu'mptible [of *in* and *conſumptus*, Lat.] not to be ſpent, not to be brought to an end, not to be deſtroyed by fire. [This ſeems a more elegant word that *inconſumable.* *Johnſon*] Pretended *inconſumptible* lights. *Digby.*

Inconte'stable [*inconteſtable*, Fr. *inconteſtabile*, It.] indiſputable, not admitting debate. An evident and *inconteſtable* proof of a deity. *Locke.*

Inconte'stableness [of *inconteſtable*] inconteſtability, indiſputableneſs.

Inconte'stably, *adv.* [of *inconteſtible*] indiſputably.

Inconti'guous [of *in* and *contiguous*] not touching, not joined together. Little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

Inco'ntinence, **Inco'ntinency**, or **Inco'ntinentness** [*incontinence*, Fr. *incontinenza*, It. *incontinéncia*, Sp. of *incontinentia*, Lat.] inability of the want of a due reſtraint of unlawful deſires, unchaſtity. The Julia's were both noted of *incontinency.* *Dryden.*

Inco'ntinency [with phyſicians] is a term uſed of ſuch natural diſcharges as are involuntary *through weakneſs*; as, an involuntary diſcharge of urine, *&c.*

Inco'ntinent, Fr. [*incontinente*, It. and Sp. of *incontinens*, Lat.] 1. Unchaſte, indulging unlawful pleaſure. Falſe accuſers, *incontinent*. 2 *Timothy*. 2. Shunning delay, immediate; a meaning now obſolete. Put on ſullen black *incontinent*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inco'ntinently, *adv.* [of *incontinent*] 1. Without reſtraint of unlawful appetites, unchaſtely. 2. Preſently, at once, immediately; an obſolete ſenſe. We will not *incontinently* ſubmit ourſelves. *Hayward.* *Incontinently* I left Madrid. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

Incontrove'rtible [of *in* and *controvertible*] indiſputable, not to be controverted.

Incontrove'rtibly, *adv.* [of *incontrovertible*] to a degree beyond controverſy, in a manner beyond diſpute. The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and ſureſt teſt to rely upon. *Brown.*

Inconve'nience, or **Inconve'niency**, *ſubſt.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *inconvenienza*, It. *inconveniência*, Sp. of *inconveniens*, Lat.] 1. Croſs accident, difficulty, diſadvantage, cauſe of uneaſineſs. Above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*. *Raleigh.* 2. Unfitneſs, inexpedience. They plead againſt the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulneſs of popiſh apparel. *Hooker.*

Inconveni'ent, *adj.* [*inconveniente*, It. and Sp. of *inconveniens*, Lat.] 1. Incommodious, diſadvantageous. More unjuſt and more *inconvenient* for the common people. *Spenſer.* 2. Unfit, inexpedient.

Inconveni'ently, *adv.* [of *inconvenient*] 1. Unfitly, incommodiouſly. 2. Unſeaſonably. *Ainſworth.*

Inconve'nientness [of *inconvenient*] inconvenience.

Inconve'rsable, Sp. [of *in* and *converſable*, Fr.] unſociable, unfit for converſation, incommunicative. He is a perſon very *inconverſable*. *More.*

Inconve'rsableness [of *inconverſable*] unſociableneſs.

Inconve'rtible, Fr. and Sp. [*inconvertibile*, It. of *inconvertibilis*, Lat.] that cannot be changed, or altered, not tranſmutable. It accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion into the ſiege. *Brown.*

Inconve'rtibleness [of *inconvertable*] uncapableneſs of being changed or turned, unalterableneſs.

Inconvi'ncible [of *in* and *convincible*] not to be convinced, incapable of conviction.

Inconvi'ncibly, *adv.* [of *inconvincible*] without admitting conviction. Obſtinately and *inconvincibly* to ſide with any one. *Brown.*

Inco'ny, *adj.* [perhaps from *in coun*, to know. *Johnſon*] In Scotland it denotes miſchievouſly unlucky; as, he's an *incony* fellow. This ſeems to be the meaning in Shakeſpeare.

O my troth, moſt ſweet jeſts, moſt *incony* vulgar wit,
When it comes ſo ſmoothly off. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inco'rding [with farriers] a diſeaſe when a horſe's guts fall down into his teſtes or ſheath.

Inco'rporal, *adj.* [of *in* and *corporal*] immaterial, diſtinct from matter or body. Whether light be corporeal or *incorporal*. *Raleigh.*

Inco'rporalness, **Incorpore'ity**, or **Incorpora'lity** [*incorporalitàs*, Fr. of *incorporalitas*, Lat.] the ſtate or quality of being without a body, immaterialneſs, diſtictneſs from body.

Inco'rporally, *adv.* [of *incorporal*] immaterially, without matter or body,

To **Inco'rporate**, *verb act.* [*incorporer*, Fr. *incorporare*, It. *incorporàr*, Sp. of *incorporo*. Lat.] 1. To imbody. Courteſy that ſeemed *incorporated* in his head. *Sidney.* 2. To mingle different ingredients ſo as that they ſhall make one maſs. A fifteenth part of ſilver *incorporate* with gold. *Bacon.* 3. To conjoin inſeparably.

That great
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To form into a ſociety, corporation, or body politic. The ſame is *incorporated* with a mayoralty. *Carew.* 5. To unite, to aſſociate. To *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addiſon.*

To **Incorporate**, *verb neut.* to unite into one maſs. Painters colours and aſhes do better *incorporate* with oil. *Bacon.*

Inco'rporate, *adj.* [of *in* and *corporate*] immaterial, imbodied. Things inviſible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

Inco'rporated, *part. adj.* [*incorporatus*, Lat. *incorporê*, Fr. *incorporato*, It. *incorporàdo*, Sp.] imbodied, formed, or admitted into a corporation or ſociety. See To Inco'rporate.

Incorporated [with chemiſts] mixed well or united, as the particles of one body with thoſe of another, ſo as to appear an uniform ſubſtance.

Inco'rporatedness [of *incorporated*] the ſtate or condition of being incorporated, or the union of one thing with another.

Incorpora'tion, Fr. [*incorporazione*, It.] 1. The act of incorporating, uniting or joining of one body or ſubſtance with another, the union of ſeveral ingredients together. The *incorporation* of iron with flint. *Bacon.* 2. The formation of a body politic. 3. Adoption, union, aſſociation. By our actual *incorporation* into that ſociety which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

Incorporation [with chemiſts] the mixing of dry and moiſt bodies together, ſo as to make one uniform maſs, without leaving a poſſibility of diſtinguiſhing the ingredients or bodies mixed.

Incorpo'real [*incorporeus*, *incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. *incorporeo*, It. and Sp.] having no body, bodileſs, immaterial, A virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immateriate. *Bacon.*

Incorpo'really, *adv.* [of *incorporeal*] without body, immaterially. More *incorporeally* than the ſmelling. *Bacon.*

Incorpore'ity, the ſtate or condition of that which has no body, immateriality, diſtinctneſs from body; as, *the incorporeity of the ſoul of man.*

To **Inco'rpse**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *corpſe*] to unite into one body.

He grew unto his ſeat,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demi-natur'd
With the brave horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Incorre'ct [*incoretto*, It. of *incorrectus*, Lat.] faulty, not nicely finiſhed, inaccurate. The piece you think is *incorrect*. *Pope.*

Incorre'ctly, *adv.* [of *incorrect*] not accurately, not exactly, faultily, not well corrected.

Incorre'ctness [of *incorrect*] faultineſs, inaccuracy, want of exactneſs.

Inco'rrigible [*incorrigibile*, It. *incorregible*, Sp. *incorrigibilis*, Lat.] bad beyond correction, depraved ſo as not to be amended or reclaimed by any means, erroneous, beyond hope of inſtruction. Variety of *incorrigible* error. *L'Eſtrange.*

Inco'rrigibleness, or **Incorrigibi'lity** [of *incorrigible*, Fr. of *in*, neg. and *corrigibilis*, Lat.] bad quality or temper, *&c.* that will not be amended, hopeleſs depravity. Penitence becomes a ſad atteſtation of our *incorrigibleneſs*. *Decay of Piety.*

Inco'rrigibly, *adv.* [of *incorrigible*] to a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. Appear *incorrigibly* mad. *Roſcommon.*

Incorru'pt, or **Incorru'pted** [*incorotto*, It. of *incorruptus*, Lat.] 1. Free from foulneſs or depravation.

Sin, that firſt
Diſtemper'd all things, and of *incorrupt*
Corrupted. *Milton.*

2. Pure of manners, honeſt, good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

Incorruptibi'lity [*incorruptibilité*, Fr. *incorruttibilità*, It.] 1. Inſuſceptability of corruption, incapacity of decay. In his book of the world's *incorruptibility*. *Hakewell.* 2. [With metaphyſicians] is an inability not to be.

Incorru'ptible [*incorruptibilis*, Lat.] 1. Not ſubject to corruption or decay. Our bodies ſhall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal ſubſtances. *Wake.* 2. That cannot or will not be bribed.

Incorru'ptibles, a ſect of the Eutychians, who held, that the body of Jeſus Chriſt was incorruptible, *i. e.* not ſuſceptible of any change or alteration from its formation in the womb of his mother, nor of natural paſſions, as hunger, thirſt, *&c.* See Gaianites.

Incorru'ptibleness [*incorruptible*] the ſtate or condition of that which is incorruptible.

Incorru'ptibly, in a manner not to be corrupted.

Incorru'ption [of *in* and *corruption*] incapacity of corruption. It is ſown in corruption, it is raiſed in *incorruption*. 1 *Corinthians.*

Incorru'ptness [of *in* and *corrupt*] 1. Purity of manners, honeſty, integrity. Integrity and *incoruptneſs* of manners. *Woodward.* 2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To **Incou'nter** [*rencontrer*, Fr. *incontrare*, It. though only in the latter ſenſe, *encontràr*, Sp.] 1. To fight with, to join in battle 2. To meet.

Incou'nter, *ſubſt.* [*rencontre*, Fr. *incontro*, It. though only in the latter ſenſe] 1. A brunt, ſkirmiſh or fight. 2. A meeting. See Encounter.

To **Incou'rage**, *&c.* See Encourage.

Incrassa'ntia, Lat. [with phyſicians] incraſſating or thickening things, ſuch as are mixed with thin watery liquid juices, or with blood of too diſſolute a ſtate, to bring them to a due conſiſtence.

To **Incra'ssate**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *craſſus*, Lat.] to thicken. The contrary to attenuate. Acids diſſolve or attenuate, alkalies precipitate or *incraſſate*. *Newton.*

Incra'ssative, *ſubſt.* [of *incraſſate*] that which hath the quality of thickening. *Incraſſatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

Incra'ssated, *part. adj.* [of *incraſſate*; *incraſſatus*, Lat] thickened.

Incrassa'tion. 1. The act of making thick or groſs, a rendering fluids thicker than before by the mixture of leſs fluid particles. 2. The ſtate of growing thick. The determination of quickſilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incraſſation*. *Brown.*

To **Increa'se**, *verb neut.* [*creſciere*, It. *crecèr*, Sp. of *in* and *creſco*, Lat.] to grow more in number or greater in bulk, to advance in quantity or value, or any quality that is capable of being more or leſs. That ye may *increaſe* mightily. *Deuteronomy.*

To **Increase**, *verb act.* to make more or greater. I will *increaſe* the famine. *Ezekiel.*

Increa'se, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The ſtate of growing more or greater, augmentation. For three years he lived with great *increaſe*. *Dryden.* 2. Increment, that which is added to the original ſtock. 3. Produce. Thoſe grains which grew produced an *increaſe* beyond expectation. *Mortimer.* 4. Generation. Dry up in her the organs of *increaſe*. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Progeny, offſpring.

Him young Thoaſa bore the bright *increaſe*
Of Phorcys. *Pope.*

6. The ſtate of waxing or growing full orbed. Applied to the moon. Not decreaſe. The *increaſe* of the moon. *Bacon.*

Incre'ased *in Number* [in aſtrology] a planet is ſaid to be ſo, when by its proper motion it exceeds the mean motion.

Incre'aser [of *increaſe*] he who increaſes.

Increa'te, *adj.* for *increated* [of *in*, neg. and *creatus*, Lat.] not depending upon another by creation, uncreated.

Increa'ted, the ſame with *increate*. The abſolute and *increated* infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne.*

Incredibi'lity, or **Incre'dibleness** [*incredibilité*, Fr. *incredibilitas*, Lat.] the quality of ſurpaſſing belief, the quality of not being credible. Objects of *incredibility*. *Dryden.*

Incre'dible [*incroyable*, Fr. *incredibile*, It. *incroyble*, Sp. *incredibilis*, Lat.] that is not to be believed, ſurpaſſing belief. The ſhip Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, ſpoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Incre'dibly, *adv.* [of *incredible*] in a manner not to be believed.

Incredu'lity, or **Incre'dulousness** [*incredulitas*, Lat. *incredulité*, Fr. *incredulità*, It. *incredulidàd*, Sp.] unbelieving temper, hardneſs of belief. To take away all ſcruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*

Incre'mable [of *in* and *cremo*, Lat.] not conſumable by fire. If from the ſkin of the ſalamander theſe *incremable* pieces are compoſed. *Brown.*

Incre'dulous [*incrédule*, Fr. *incredulo*, It. and Sp. of *incredulus*, Lat.] hard of belief, who will not believe. I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be ſuch candles. *Bacon.*

I'ncrement [*incrementum*, Lat.] 1. An increaſe, cauſe of growing more. Matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.* 2. Act of waxing bigger. Divers conceptions are concerning its *increment* or inundation. *Brown.* 3. Produce.

The looſen'd roots then drink
Large *increment*, earneſt of happy years. *J. Philips.*

INCREMENT [with algebraiſts] is uſed to ſignify the infinitely ſmall increaſe of a line, *&c.* in fluxions, growing bigger by motion.

INCREME'NTUM [with rhetoricians] a figure wherein a ſpeech riſes up by degrees, from the loweſt to the higheſt pitch; as, *neither ſilver, gold, nor precious ſtones, are worthy to be compared with virtue.*

INCREMENTUM, Lat. [in old records] the advance in rent or other payments, in oppoſition to *decrementum.*

INCREMENTUM, improvement of land; alſo a plot of land encloſed out of common or waſte ground.

To I'NCREPATE, *verb act.* [*increpare*, It. and Lat.] to chide or rebuke.

INCREPA'TION [*increpazione*, It. of *increpatio*, Lat.] act of rebuking or chiding, a rebuke, a check. Than more public reprehenſions and *increpations. Hammond.*

INCRE'SSANT, or INCRE'SCANT [in heraldry] ſignifies the moon in the increaſe, from the new to the full.

To INCRI'MINATE [of *incriminor*, Lat.] to recriminate.

To INCRO'ACH [of *accrocher*, Fr. to hook in] to gain upon. See To ENCROACH.

INCRO'ACHMENT, the act of entering upon, gaining, hooking in, or uſurping. See ENCROAHMENT.

INCRO'ACHINGNESSS [from *incroach*] incroaching diſpoſition or quality.

INCRU'ENTOUS [*incruentus*, Lat.] unbloody.

To INCRU'ST, or To INCRU'RSTATE, *verb act.* [*incruſter*, Fr. *incruſto*, Lat.] to cover with an additional adhering to the internal matter. Baked and *incruſtate* upon the ſides. *Bacon.* To cover and *incruſt* the ſtones. *Woodward.*

INCRUSTA'TION [*incruſtatura*, It. of *incruſtatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making or becoming hard on the outſide like a cruſt, an adherent coat, ſomething ſuperinduced. Theſe chapels are laid over with ſuch a rich variety of *incruſtations. Addiſon.* 2. Rough caſting or pargetting.

INCRUSTATION [in architecture] is a column which conſiſts of ſeveral pieces of hard poliſhed ſtones, or rather brilliant matter diſpoſed in compartiments in the body of a building; alſo a plaiſter with which a wall is lined.

INCRU'STED, *part. adj.* [*incruſtatus*, Lat.] covered with a hard cruſt.

INCRUSTED *Column* [in architecture] is a column conſiſting of ſeveral pieces or ſlender branches of ſome precious marble, agate, jaſper, *&c.* maſticated or cemented round a mould of brick, or any other matter; which is done for two reaſons; the one is to ſave the precious ſtones, or to make them appear of an uncommon largeneſs, by the neatneſs and cloſeneſs of the incruſtation, when the maſtic is of the ſame colour.

To I'NCUBATE, *verb neut.* [*incubo*, Lat.] to ſit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION, or INCU'BITURE, Fr. [of *incubatio*, Lat.] the act of ſitting abrood, for hatching eggs as a hen. Whether that vitality was by *incubation. Raleigh.*

I'NCUBATED, *part, adj.* [*incubatus*, Lat.] brooded or ſet over, as by a bird on her eggs or neſt.

INCU'BUS, a dæmon, who in the ſhape of a man, has carnal knowledge of a woman.

INCUBUS, Lat. [*incube*, Fr. with phyſicians] a diſeaſe called the night-mare, proceeding from an inflation of the membranes of the ſtomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, pulſe, with a ſenſe of a weight of preſſing the breaſt. *Floyer.*

To INCU'LCATE, *verb act.* [*inculquer*, Fr. *inculcare*, It. *inculcàr*, Sp. *inculcatum*, ſup. of *inculco*, Lat.] to repeat and inſiſt upon often, to impreſs by frequent admonitions. Homer continually *inculcates* morality. *Broome.*

INCULCA'TION [of *inculcate*] the act of impreſſing by frequent admonition.

INCU'LPABLE, Sp. [*incolpabile*, It. of *inculpabilis*, Lat.] unreproveable, unblameable, blameleſs. *South.*

INCU'LPABLENESS [of *inculpable*] unblameableneſs.

INCU'LPABLY, *adv.* [of *inculpable*] irreproveably. *South.*

I'NCULT, *adj.* [*inculte*, Fr. *incultus*, Lat.] uncultivated, untilled.

Her foreſts huge,
Incult, robuſt and tall. *Thomſon.*

INCU'MBENCY [of *incumbens*, Lat.] 1. The act of lying upon another. 2. The ſtate of keeping or poſſeſſing a benefice. Paid to the biſhop during his *incumbency* in the ſame ſee. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT, *adj.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] 1. Lying or reſting upon. The weight of the *incumbent* water. *Boyle.* 2. Impoſed as a duty. Thoſe good works that are *incumbent* on all Chriſtians. *Sprat.*

INCU'MBENT, *ſubſt.* [of *incumbeo*, Lat. to labour ſtrenuouſly; becauſe he ought to bend his whole ſtudy to diſcharge his function] a perſon who has the care or cure of ſouls, one that enjoys a benefice, one in preſent poſſeſſion. *Swift.*

To INCU'MBER, *verb act* [*encombrer*, O. Fr. *ingombrare*, It] to clog, to hinder, to embarraſs.

My cauſe is call'd, and that long long'd for day
Is ſtill *incumber'd* with ſome new delay. *Dryden.*

INCU'MBRANCE [*encombre*, Fr. *ingombro*, Sp.] hinderance, clog, embarraſment.

To INCU'R [*incourir*, *incorrere*, It. *incurrìr*, Sp. of *incurro*, Lat.] to expoſe or render one's ſelf liable to a puniſhment or reprehenſion. I have *incurred* diſpleaſure.

To INCUR, *verb neut.* to occur, to preſs on the ſenſes. The motions of the minute parts of bodies are inviſible, and *incur* not to the eye. *Bacon.*

INCURABI'LITY [*incurabilité*, Fr.] impoſſibility of cure, utter inſuſceptibility of remedy. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE, Fr. and Sp. [*incurabile*, It.] that cannot be cured, healed or remedied, irremediable, hopeleſs. A ſchirrus is not abſolutely *incurable. Arbuthnot.*

INCU'RABLENESS [of *incurable*] incapacity of being cured, ſtate of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY, *adv.* [of *incurable*] without remedy, in an incurable manner. *Incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

INCU'RIOUS [*incurioſus*, Lat.] careleſs, negligent, inattentive. A careleſs *incurious* eye. *Derham.*

INCU'RIOUSNESS [of *incurious*] careleſneſs, heedleſneſs.

INCU'RSION [*incurro*, Lat.] 1. Attack, miſchievous occurrence. Sins of daily *incurſion. South.* 2. [*Incurſion*, Fr.] inroad, ravage, invaſion without conqueſt. To make an hoſtile invaſion or *incurſion. Bacon.*

To INCU'RVATE, *verb act.* [*incurvo*, Lat.] to bend, to crook. Rays paſſing by the edges of bodies are *incurvated* by the action of theſe bodies. *Newton.*

INCURVA'TION. 1. The act of bending, bowing, or making crooked. One part moving while the other reſts, one would think ſhould cauſe an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanville.* 2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence. As *incurvation* and ſacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

INCURVATION *of the Rays of Light* [in dioptrics] is the variation of a ray of light, from that right line, in which its motions would have continued, were it not for the reſiſtances made by the thickneſs of the medium through which it paſſes, ſo as to hinder its ſtrait courſe, and turn it aſide.

INCURVATION [with ſurgeons] a bunch or ſwelling on the back; alſo the bending of a bone, *&c.* from its natural ſhape.

INCU'RVITY [*incurvus*, Lat.] crookedneſs, the ſtate of bending inward. The *incurvity* of a dolphin. *Brown.*

I'NCUS, Lat. a ſmith's anvil.

INCUS, Lat. [with anotomiſts] a bone of the inner part of the ear, reſembling a grinder-tooth, and lying under the bone called malleus. See BOERHAAVE *Oeconom. Ed. Lond.*

INCU'RSION, Lat. a violent ſhaking againſt or into.

To I'NDIGATE [*indigare*, It. and Lat.] to ſearch diligently, to beat out.

INDAGA'TION, Lat. [*indagazione*, It. of *indagatio*, Lat.] the act of diligent ſearching or enquiring into, examination. In the *indagation* of colours. *Boyle.*

INDAGA'TOR, Lat. a ſearcher or enquirer into matters. Skilful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

To INDA'MMAGE, *verb act.* [of *endommager*, Fr. *danneggiare*, It.] to bring damage, to hurt or prejudice. See ENDAMAGE.

INDA'MMAGEMENT, damage, hurt, prejudice. See ENDAMAGEMENT.

To INDA'NGER, *verb act.* [of *in* and *danger*, Fr.] to expoſe to danger or hazard. See ENDANGER.

To INDA'RT, *verb act.* [of *in* and *dart*] to dart or ſtrike in.

No more deep will I *indart* my eye,
Than your conſent gives ſtrength to make it fly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INDE'AR, *verb act.* [of *in*, intenſive, and ꝺyꞃan, Sax.] to render dear to, to gain the affection of. See ENDEAR.

INDEA'RMENT [of *indear*] the act of rendering dear, an engaging carriage. See ENDEARMENT.

INDE'AVOUR. See ENDEAVOUR.

To INDE'BT, *verb act.* 1. To put into debt. 2. To oblige, to put under obligation.

INDE'BTED, *part. adj.* [of *in* and *debt*; *endetté*, Fr. *indebitato*, It.] having incurred a debt, that owes to another, obliged by ſomething received, bound to reſtitution. It has *to* before the perſon to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received. Let polity acknowledge itſelf *indebted to* religion. *Hooker.*

INDE'CENCY, or INDE'CENTNESS [*indecentia*, Lat. *indecence*, Fr. *indecènza*, It. *indecencia*, Sp.] unbecomingneſs, unſeemlineſs, any thing contrary to good manners, ſomething wrong, but ſcarce criminal. To reform *indecency* in his pupil. *Locke.*

INDE'CENT, Fr. [*indecente*, It. and Sp. *indecens*, Lat.] unbecoming, unſeemly, unfit either for the eyes or ears. Intrinſically unlawful or *indecent. South.*

INDE'CENTLY, *adv.* [of *indecent*] without decency, unbecomingly.

INDECI'DUOUS [of *in* and *deciduous*] not falling, not ſhed. The *indeciduous* and unſhaken locks of Apollo. *Brown.*

INDE'CIMABLE [of *in* and *decimæ*, Lat.] not tithable, not liable to pay tithes.

INDECLI'NABLE, Fr. [*indeclinabile*, It. of *indeclinabilis*, Lat.] not varied by terminations; as indeclinable nouns, in grammar, are ſuch as do not vary the caſes. *Arbuthnot.*

INDE'COROUS [*indecorus*, Lat.] undecent, unſeemly, unbecoming. What can be more *indecorous. Norris.*

INDE'COROUSNESS [of *indecorous*] indecency.

INDECO'RUM, Lat. unbecoming behaviour, unſeemlineſs.

INDEE'D [of *in*, and ꝺæꝺ, Sax.] 1. Certainly, truly, in fact, in reality. Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore conſtant. *Sidney.* 2. Above the common rate. Far from being Iſraelites *indeed. South.* 3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection. This limitation, *indeed*, of our author, will ſave thoſe the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongſt the race of brutes. *Locke.* 4. It is uſed ſometimes as a ſlight aſſertion or recapitulation in a ſenſe hardly perceptible or explicable. This is *indeed* more criminal in thee. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. It is uſed to note conceſſion in compariſons. Againſt theſe forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ſhips; not ſo great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE [of *indefatigabile*, Fr. *infaticabile*, It. of *indefatigabilis*, Lat.] unwearied, not tired, not exhauſted by labour. A conſtant *indefatigable* attendance. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLENESS [of *indefatigable*] unwearied diligence, or application.

INDEFA'TIGABLY, *adv.* [of *indefatigable*] unweariedly. A man *indefatigably* zealous in the ſervice of the church and ſtate. *Dryden.*

INDEFEA'SIBLE [of *in*, neg. and *defaire*, Fr.] that which cannot be cut off, defeated, or made void; as, *an indefeaſible right to an eſtate*, &c.

INDEFECTIBI'LITY, the quality of being never liable to fail, or not being ſubject to defect or decay.

INDEFE'ISIBLE [*indefaiſible*, Fr.] not to be vacated, irrevocable, not to be cut off. Generally written *indefeaſable*. So *indefeiſible* is our eſtate in thoſe joys, that if we do not ſell it in reverſion, we ſhall, when once inveſted, be beyond the poſſibility of ill huſbandry. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE [of *in* and *defenſum*, ſup. of *defendo*, Lat.] what cannot be defended or maintained. It is altogether falſe and *indefenſible. Sanderſon.*

INDEFE'CTIBLE [of *indefectus*, Lat.] that cannot or will not fail, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'NSUS [in old records] one who is impleaded, and refuſes to anſwer.

INDE'FINITE [*indefini*, Fr. *indefinito*, It. and Sp. of *indefinitus*, Lat.] 1. That has no bounds or limits ſet, unlimited, undefined. Her advancement was left *indefinite. Bacon.* 2. Which has no certain bounds, or to which the human mind cannot conceive any, large beyond the comprehenſion of man, tho' not abſolutely without limits. Tho' it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; tho' it is not boundleſs in itſelf, it may be ſo to human comprehenſion. *Spectator.*

INDE'FINITE *Pronouns* [with grammarians] are ſuch that have a looſe and undetermined ſignification, and are called either *indefinite pronouns perſonal*; as, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*, *each*, *other*; or, *pronouns indefinite*, which relate both to perſon and thing; as, *any*, *one*, *none*, *and the other.*

INDE'FINITENESS [of *indefinite*] uncapableneſs of bounds or limits, unlimitedneſs.

INDEFINI'TELY, *adv.* [of *indefinite*] 1. In an indefinite manner, to a degree indefinite. If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is ſo far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we ſee muſt be the leaſt part. *Ray.* 2. Without any ſettled or determinate limitation. To ſhew *indefinitely* what was done. *Hooker.*

INDEFI'NITUDE [of *indefinite*] quantity not limited by our underſtanding, tho' yet finite. They ariſe to a ſtrange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude. Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE, or **INDELI'BERATED**, *adj.* [*indelibere*, Fr. *in* and *deliberate*, Eng.] unpremeditated, done without conſideration. The *indeliberate* commiſſions of many ſins. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDE'LIBLE [*indélébile*, Fr. and It. of *indelibilis*, Lat.] 1. That cannot be cancelled or blotted out; it ſhould be written *indeleble. Indelible* characters. *K. Charles.* 2. Not to be annulled. *Indeleble* power from above. *Sprat.*

INDE'LIBLENESS [of *indelible*] uncapableneſs of being blotted out or deſtroyed.

INDE'LICACY [of *in* and *delicacy*] want of delicacy, want of elegant decency. Your papers would be chargeable with worſe than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral. *Addiſon.*

INDE'LICATE [of *in* and *delicate*] wanting elegant decency, void of a ſenſibility of decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION [of *indemnify*] 1. Security againſt loſs or penalty. 2. Reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To **INDE'MNIFY**, *verb act.* [of *fio* and *indemnis*, Lat. or *indemnifier*, Fr.] 1. To ſave or bear harmleſs, to maintain unhurt. Inſolent, ſignifies rude and haughty; *indemnify*, to keep ſafe. *Watts.* 2. To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty.

INDE'MNITY [*indemnité*, Fr. *indemnità*, It. of *indemnitas*, Lat.] a ſtate of being ſcreened or exempted from puniſhment. In the ways of amneſty and *indemnity. K. Charles.*

INDEMNITY [in old law] an annual penſion of one or two ſhillings, paid to the archdeacon, when a church was appropriate to an abby or college, inſtead of induction money.

INDEMO'NSTRABLE [*indemonſtrabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be proved or demonſtrated.

INDEMO'NSTRABLENESS [of *indemonſtrable*] incapableneſs of being demonſtrated.

To **INDE'NT**, *verb act.* [*endenter*, Fr. from *in* and *dens*, Lat. a tooth] 1. To mark any thing with inequalities, like a row of teeth; to make to wave or indulate. The margins on each ſide do not terminate in a ſtraight line, but are *indented. Woodward.* 2. To jag or notch in and out.

INDE'NT, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] inequality, inciſure, indentation. Trent ſhall not wind with ſuch a deep *indent. Shakeſpeare.*

INDENTA'TION [of *in* and *dens*, Lat. a tooth] an indenture, a waving in any form. Each *indentation* being continued in a ſmall ridge acroſs the line to the *indentation* that anſwers it on the oppoſite margin. *Woodward.*

INDE'NTED [in heraldry] having indentations; there are two ſorts of it, which are only diſtinguiſhable by the largeneſs of the teeth, the ſmaller being commonly called *indented*, and the larger, by the French, *dancette*, or *dantelé.*

INDE'NTURE [*indentura*, Lat.] an agreement or contract between two or more perſons in writing, becauſe cut or indented at the top, and anſwering to another copy, which contains the ſame covenants and articles, to be kept by the other party. In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred by *indenture* Engliſh. *Aſcham.*

INDEPE'NDENCE, or **INDEPE'NDENCY** [*independance*, Fr. *independenza*, It. *independéncia*, Sp.] ſtate of having no dependence upon another, freedom, exemption from reliance or controul. Some intimations of its *independency* on matter. *Addiſon.*

INDEPE'NDENT, *adj.* [*independant*, Fr. *independente*, It. and Sp.] 1. That has no dependency upon any one, not relying on another, not controlled. It is uſed with *on*, *of*, or *from*, before the object; of which *on* ſeems moſt proper, ſince we ſay, to *depend on*, and conſequently *dependent on. Johnſon.* Princes *of independent* governments. *Locke.* 2. Not relating to any thing elſe as to a ſuperior cauſe or power. An incorporeal ſubſtance *independent from* matter. *Bentley.*

INDEPENDENT, *ſubſt.* See **INDEPENDENTS**. A very famous *independent* miniſter. *Addiſon.*

INDEPENDENT [with metaphyſicians] is when one thing does not depend on another as its cauſe.

INDEPE'NDENTISM, the ſtate or condition of being independent; alſo the principles of a ſect called Independents.

INDEPE'NDENTS [*plur.* of *independent*] diſſenters, who manage all things relating to church diſcipline within their own congregations, and allow not of any dependence on any other church or ſuperior authority. See **CONGREGATIONALLY.**

INDEPE'NDENTLY, *adv.* [of *independent*] without reference to other things. Furniſhing every thing *independently* the one after the other. *Dryden.*

INDE'PRECABLE, that will not be entreated.

INDESE'RT, *ſubſt.* [of *in* and *deſert*] want of merit. To think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeſerts. Addiſon.*

INDESI'NENTLY, *adv.* [*indeſinenter*, from *in* and *deſino*, Lat. to ceaſe] without ceaſing. They continue a month *indeſinently. Ray.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE [of *in* and *deſtructible*] not to be deſtroyed. *Indeſtructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE [of *in* and *determinable*] not to be defined or ſettled. As its period is inſcrutable, ſo is its nativity *indeterminable. Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATE [*indeterminé*, Fr. *indeterminato*, It. *indeterminatus*, Lat.] not defined, unfixed. For an *indeterminate* number of ſucceſſions. *Newton.*

INDETE'RMINATELY, *adv.* [of *indeterminate*] in an indeterminate manner, not in any ſettled manner. The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expreſſed. *Arbuthnot.*

INDETE'RMINED [of *in* and *determined*] unſettled, unfixed. Floating words of *indetermined* ſignification. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION [of *in* and *determination*] want of determination, want of ſettled direction. The *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the cauſes. *Bramhall.*

INDETE'RMINED *Problem* [with mathematicians] is one which is capable of an infinite number of anſwers; as to find out two numbers, whoſe ſum, together with their product, ſhall be equal to a given number; or to make a rhomboides, ſuch that the rectangle under the ſides be equal to a given ſquare; both of which problems will have infinite ſolutions.

INDEVO'TION Fr. [*indevozione*, It. of *indevotio*, Lat.] want of devotion, irreligion. Our former *indevotion. Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOU'T, *adj.* [of *in* and *devout*, Eng. *indevot*, Fr.] not devout, irreligious. Whilſt he is meek, but *indevout. Decay of Piety.*

I'NDEX. 1. A mark to ſhew or direct to any thing, as the hour or way, or the hand of a clock. The *index* of a watch. *Bentley.* 2. The diſcoverer, the pointer out. Taſtes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants. *Arbuthnot.* 3. A table of the contents of a book, generally arranged alphabetically. If a book has no *index. Watts.*

I'NDEX [in muſic books] a little mark at the end of each line of a tune, ſhewing the note the next line begins with.

I'NDEX *of a Logarithm*, is the character or exponent of it, and is that figure, which ſhews of how many places the abſolute number belonging to the logarithm does conſiſt, and of what nature it is, whether it be an integer or a fraction. Thus in this logarithm, 2·562293, the number ſtanding on the left hand of the point, is called the *index*, and ſhews that the abſolute number anſwering to it conſiſts of three places; for it is always one more than the index. Again, if the abſolute number be a fraction, then the index of the logarithm hath a negative ſign, and is marked thus, $\bar{2}.562293$.

INDEX *of a Quantity* [with algebraiſts, is that quantity ſhewing to what power it is to be involved, as a^3 ſhews that *a* is to be involved to the third power, *&c.*

INDEXES *of Powers* [in algebra] are the exponents of powers, and are ſo named, becauſe they ſhew the order, ſeat, or place of each power; as alſo its number of dimenſions or degrees, *i. e.* how many times the root is multiplied in reſpectively producing each power: thus 2 is the *index* or exponent of the ſecond power or ſquare, 3 of the third power or cube, 4 of the fourth power or biquadrate, *&c.*

INDEXTE'RITY [of *in* and *dexterity*] want of dexterity, want of handineſs. *Harvey.*

I'NDIAN, belonging to India.

I'NDIAN *Arrow Root*, *ſubſt.* [*marcanta*, Lat.] a root with a flower conſiſting of one leaf, almoſt funnel-ſhaped. It afterwards becomes an ovalſhaped fruit, having one cell with one hard rough ſeed. It was brought from the Spaniſh ſettlements in America into the iſlands of Barbadoes and Jamaica, where it is cultivated as a medicinal plant, it being a ſovereign remedy for the bite of waſps, and expelling the poiſon of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. After they have dug it up, they clean it, maſh it and lay it as a poultice to the wounded part, and are generally ſucceſsful in the cure. *Miller.*

INDIAN *Creſſes* [*agriviola*, Lat.] an herb, the leaves are round, imbilicated and placed alternately, the ſtalks trailing, the flower-cup is quinquifid. The ſpecies are five. *Miller.*

INDIAN *Fig*, [*opuntia*, Lat.] a plant. The flower conſiſts of many leaves which expand in form of a roſe; the ovary becomes a fleſhy umbilicated fruit with a ſoft pulp. *Miller.*

INDIAN *Mouſe*, an ichneumon, a little creature that creeps into the mouths of crocodiles, and gnaws their intrails and ſo kills them.

INDIAN *Red*, a kind of mineral earth. *Indian Red*, ſo called by the painters, is a ſpecies of ochre, and is a very fine purple earth of firm compact texture and great weight: while in the ſtratum it is of a pure blood colour and almoſt of a ſtony hardneſs: when dry it is of a ſtrong glowing red, of a rough duſky ſurface, and, when broken, full of white particles, large, ſolid, bright and glittering. It is alſo called *Perſian Earth*, and is dug in the iſland of Ormuz in the Perſian gulf, and alſo at Bombay. *Hill.*

I'NDICANT, *adj.* [*indicans*, Lat.] indicating, ſhewing, pointing to as it were with the finger.

INDICANT *Days* [with phyſicians] thoſe days which ſignify that a criſis or a change in a diſeaſe will happen on ſuch a day.

To **I'NDICATE** [*indiquer*, Fr. *indicàr*, Sp. *indicare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To ſhew, to point out. 2. [In phyſic] to diſcover or point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION, Fr. [*indicazione*, It. *indicacion*, Sp. of *indicatio*, Lat.] the act of ſhewing, a ſign or ſymptom, mark taken.

INDICATION [in medicine] a diſcovering what is to be done in order to recover the patient's health.

INDICATION *Curative* [with phyſicians] thoſe indications that ſhew how the diſeaſe is to be removed that the patient labours under at the preſent time.

INLICATION *Palliative*, is that which directs what is to be done by leſſening the effects or taking off ſome of the ſymptoms of a diſtemper before it can be wholly removed.

INDICATION *Preſervative*, are thoſe that ſhew what is to be done for the preſervation and continuance of health.

INDICATIONS *Vital*, are ſuch as reſpect the life of the patient.

INDI'CATIF [in law] the name of a writ by which the patron of a church may remove a writ commenced againſt the clerk upon account of tithes, from the court chriſtian to the king's court.

I'NDIA, *Proper*, the name of a large diſtrict of Aſia, bounded by Uſbec Tartary and Thibet on the north; by another part of Thibet, the kingdom of Aſem, Ava, and Pegu, on the eaſt; by the bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean on the ſouth; and by the ſame ocean and Perſia on the weſt; being about 2000 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 1500 miles in breadth from eaſt to weſt, where broadeſt; tho' the ſouthern part of the peninſula is not above 300 miles broad. It is frequently called Indoſtan, a name ſuppoſed to be derived from the river Indus, on its weſtern frontiers.

INDIA *beyond the Ganges*, a large country of Aſia, bounded by Thibet and Boutan on the north; by China, Tonquin, and Cochin-China on the eaſt; by the Indian ocean on the ſouth; and by the Hither India, the bay of Bengal, and the ſtraits of Malacca on the weſt.

I'NDIA, *Weſt*, a name given to the Antilles and Caribbee Iſlands of America.

INDI'CATIVE [*indicatif*, Fr. *indicativo*, It. of *indicativus*, Lat.] ſhewing or declaring, informing or pointing out.

INDICATIVE *Mood* [in grammar] a mood which barely affirms and denies, and no more The verb is formed in a certain manner, to affirm, deny, or interrogate, which formation, from the principal uſe of it, is called the *indicative mood. Clarke's Latin Grammar*.

INDI'CATIVELY, *adv.* [of *indicative*] in ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens. Theſe images formed in the brain are *indicatively* of the ſame ſpecies with thoſe of ſenſe. *Grew*.

INDI'CATOR, Lat. [in anatomy] one of the muſcles which extends the fore-finger, ſo called, becauſe it ſerves to point at any thing.

INDICATO'RIUS *Muſculus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle which turns the eye aſide.

INDICA'TUM [in medicine] is that which is ſignified to be done in order to recover the patient's health.

I'NDICES *Dies* [with phyſicians] the ſame as critical days.

To INDI'CT, *verb act.* [*indictum*, ſup. of *indico*, from *in* and *dico*, Lat. to ſay] to impeach, accuſe, or prefer a bill againſt an offender in due courſe of law.

INDI'CTABLE [of *indict*] that may or is liable to be indicted or proſecuted.

INDI'CTED, *part. adj.* [of *indictus*, Lat.] accuſed or impeached in a court of judicature.

INDI'CTION, Fr. [*indizione*, It. *indiciòn*, Sp. of *indictio*, Lat.] 1. Declaration, proclamation. A denunciation and *indiction* of a war. *Bacon*. 2. [With chronologers] the ſpace of 15 years, a way of reckoning time. The *indiction* inſtituted by Conſtantine the Great is properly a cycle of tributes orderly diſpoſed for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept; afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Conſtantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Chriſtianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Conſtantine, ordained that the accounts of years ſhould be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that inſtead thereof the *indiction* ſhould be made uſe of by which to reckon and date their years; which hath its epocha, A. D. 313, Jan. 1. 3. *Indiction* alſo ſignifies the convocation of an eccleſiaſtical aſſembly, as of a ſynod or council, and even a diet.

INDI'CTIVE [among the Romans] an epithet given to certain feaſt days appointed by the magiſtrates, as conſul, prætor, *&c.*

INDI'CTMENT [*indictamentum*, of *indico*, Lat. to ſhew, *&c.*] an accuſation or impeachment for ſome crime, preſented in a court of juſtice.

INDI'FFERENT, Fr. [*indifferente*, It. *indiferénte*, Sp. *indifferens*, Lat.] 1. Neutral, not determined to either ſide. *Indifferent* in his choice to ſleep or die. *Addiſon*. 2. Unconcerned, unattentive, regardleſs. An *indifferent* ſpectator of the contending parties. *Addiſon*. 3. Not to have ſuch difference as that the one is for its own ſake preferable to the other. *Indifferent* to the matter in hand which way the learned ſhall determine. *Locke*. 4. Impartial, diſintereſted. Partial to none, but *indifferent* to all. *Aſcham*. 5. Having mediocrity, neither the beſt nor the worſt, pretty good or paſſable; this is an improper and colloquial uſe, eſpecially when applied to perſons. To publiſh an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worſe. *Prior*. In the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb. I am myſelf *indifferent* honeſt. *Shakeſpeare*.

INDI'FFERENTLY, *adv.* [of *indifferent*] 1. With indifference; in a neutral ſtate, without wiſh or averſion. And I will look on death *indifferently. Shakeſ.* 2. Without preference, without diſtinction. Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himſelf under any particular obligation? *Addiſon*. 3. Not well, tolerably, paſſably. A moyle will draw *indifferently* well. *Carew*.

INDI'FFERENCE, INDI'FFERENCY, or INDI'FFERENTNESS [*indifferentia*, Lat. *indifference*, Fr.] 1. The ſtate of having little or no concern or affection for, negligence. With the *indifference* of ſtrangers. *Rogers*. 2. Nutrality, ſuſpenſion, equipoiſe, or freedom from motives on either ſide. An equal *indifferency* for all truth. *Locke*. 3. Impartiality. Read the book with *indifference* and judgment. *Whitgift*. 4. State in which no moral nor phyſical reaſon preponderates, ſtate in which there is no difference. The choice is left to our diſcretion, except a principal bond of ſome higher duty remove the *indifference* that ſuch things have in themſelves. *Hooker*.

I'NDIGENCE, I'NDIGENCY, or I'NDIGENTNESS [*indigentia*, Lat. *indigence*, Fr. *indigenza*, It.] needineſs, poverty, want. Where there is happineſs there muſt not be *indigency* or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet*.

INDIGE'NOUS [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.] native to a country, originally born or produced in a region. Negroes were all tranſported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown*.

I'NDIGENT, Fr. [*indigente*, It. of *indigens*, Lat.] 1. Needy, poor, neceſſitous. Charity conſiſts in relieving the *indigent*. *Hooker*. 2. In want, wanting. *Indigent* of nothing from without. *J. Philips*. 3. Void, empty. The tangible parts *indigent* of moiſture. *Bacon*.

INDIGE'ST, or INDIGE'STED [*indigeſté*, Fr. *indigeſto*, It. and Sp. of *indigeſtus*, Lat.] 1. Not digeſted, confuſed, out of order, not ſeparated into diſtinct orders. *Indigeſted* matter or chaos created in the beginning, was without the proper form. *Raleigh*. 2. Not formed or ſhaped. Foul *indigeſted* lump. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Not well conſidered and methodiſed. Senſeleſs effuſions of *indigeſted* prayers. *Hooker*. 4. Not digeſted or concocted in the ſtomach, crude or raw. Fumes of *indigeſted* food. *Dryden*. 5. Not brought to ſuppuration. His wound was *indigeſted* and inflamed. *Wiſeman*.

INDIGE'STEDNESS [of *indigeſt*] the ſtate of not being digeſted; confuſedneſs, want of order.

INDIGE'STIBLE [*indigeſtibile*, It. of *indigeſtibilis*, Lat.] that cannot be digeſted in the ſtomach, not convertible to nutriment. *Arbuthnot*.

INDIGE'STIBLENESS, uncapableneſs of being digeſted.

INDIGE'STION, Fr. [*indigeſtione*, It. of *indigeſtio*, Lat.] want of digeſtion in the ſtomach, the ſtate of meats unconcocted. The fumes of *indigeſtion* may indiſpoſe men to thought. *Temple*.

To INDI'GITATE [*indigitatum*, ſup. of *indigito*, Lat.] to ſhew or point at as it were with a finger. The depreſſing this finger which in the left hand implied but ſix, in the right hand *indigitated* ſix hundred. *Brown*.

INDIGITA'TION, the act of pointing or ſhewing as it were with a finger, a plain proof, a convincing demonſtration. Which things I conceive no obſcure *indigitation* of a providence. *Brown*.

INDI'GITES [according to ſome ſo called of *indigeo*, Lat. to want, *q. d.* thoſe that wanted nothing; but others of *in loco geneti*, born in the place] demi-gods, or certain eminent perſons or heroes, for their noble atchievements enrolled among the gods.

INDI'GN, *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Lat.] 1. Unworthy, undeſerving. Unable or *indign* to govern. *Bacon*. 2. Bringing indignity; now obſolete.

> All *indign* and baſe adverſities,
> Make head againſt my eſtimation. *Shakeſpeare*.

INDIGNABU'NDUS, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the eye, which draws off the eye from the noſe, ſo called, becauſe it is made uſe of in ſcornful looks.

INDI'GNANT, *adj.* [*indignans*, Lat.] angry raging, inflamed at once with anger and diſdain. The valorous and *indignant* Martin. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope*.

INDIGNA'TION, Fr. [*indegnazione*, It. *indignaciòn*, Sp. of *indignatio*, Lat.] anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt. Suſpend your *indignation* againſt my brother. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. The anger of a ſuperior. There was great *indignation* againſt Iſrael. 2 *Kings*. 3. The effect of anger.

> If heavens have any grievous plague in ſtore,
> Let them hurl down their *indignation*. *Shakeſpeare*

INDIGNATO'RIUS *Muſculus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the eye, the fourth ſtraight one; ſo named becauſe in drawing the eye outward, it cauſes that caſt or motion that is peculiar to perſons in anger.

INDI'GNITY [*indignité*, Fr. *indegnità*, It. *indignidàd*, Sp. of *indignitas*, Lat.] affront, unworthy uſage or treatment of a perſon beneath his merit or character; contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with inſult. A perſon of ſo great place and worth conſtrained to endure ſo foul *indignities*. *Hooker*.

I'NDIGO, or I'NDICO [*indicum*, Lat.] a plant, by the Americans called anil. It hath pennated leaves terminated by a ſingle lobe, the flowers diſpoſed in a ſpike conſiſt of five leaves, and are of the papilionaceous kind. The ſtyle becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical ſeed in one partition. *Miller*. The indigo uſed by the dyers is a fecula procured from the leaves of this plant, frequent in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, where they plant and cultivate it with great care; when it is ripe they cut the leaves, tie them up in bundles, and lay them to rot in large vats of river or ſpring water: in three or four days the water boils by mere force of the plant heating it, *&c.* upon this they ſtir it up with large poles, and then letting it ſtand to ſettle again, take out the plant, which is now void both of leaves and bark. Afterwards they continue to ſtir what remains at bottom divers times; after it has ſettled for good, they let out the water, take the ſediment which remains at bottom, put it into forms or moulds, and expoſe it in the air to dry; and this is indigo.

INDIRE'CT [Fr. *indiretto*, It. of *indirectus*, Lat.] 1. Not ſtraight, not rectilinear. 2. Not direct, or ſtrait forwards, not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially to a point. An *indirect* and peeviſh courſe. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Not upright, unfair, foul, baſe, not honeſt. *Indirect* dealing will be diſcovered one time or other. *Tillotſon*.

INDIRECT *Modes of Syllogiſm* [in logic] are the four laſt modes of the firſt figure, expreſſed by the barbarous words, *baralipton*, *celantis*, *dabitis*, *friſeſomorum*.

INDIRE'CTION [of *in* and *direction*] 1. Oblique means, tendency not in a ſtraight line. By *indirections* find directions out. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Diſhoneſt practice.

> I had rather coin my heart, than wring,
> From the hard hands of peaſants, their vile traſh,
> By any *indirection*. *Shakeſpeare*.

INDIRE'CTLY, *adv.* [of *indirect*] 1. Unfairly, not rightly. I took the forfeiture *indirectly*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Not in expreſs terms. She *indirectly* mentions it. *Broome*. 3. Not directly, not in a right line, obliquely.

INDIRE'CTNESS [of *indirect*] 1. Unfair dealing or management. 2. Obliquity.

INDISCE'RNIBLE [of *in*, neg. and *diſcernible*] not to be diſcerned, not perceptible. *Denham*.

INDISCE'RNIBLENESS [of *indiſcernible*] uncapableneſs of being diſcerned.

INDISCE'RNIBLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be diſcerned.

INDISCE'RPIBLE [of *in* and *diſcerpo*, Lat.] that cannot be rent, divided, or ſeparated, incapable of being deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCERPIBI'LITY, or INDISCE'RPIBLENESS [of *indiſcerptible*] a term uſed by philoſophers, to ſignify incapability of diſſolution.

INDISCO'VERY [of *in* and *diſcovery*] the ſtate of being hidden; an unuſual word. The *indiſcovery* of its head. *Brown*.

INDISCREE'T [of *in* and *diſcretus*, Lat. *indiſcret*, Fr. *indiſcreto*, It. and Sp.] unwiſe, unadviſed, unwary, imprudent. If thou be among the *indiſcreet*, obſerve the time. *Eccleſiaſticus*.

INDISCREE'TLY, *adv.* [of *indiſcreet*] without prudence, unadviſedly, unwarily. Let him manage it *indiſcreetly*. *Taylor.*

INDISCRE'TION, or INDISCRE'ETNESS, Fr. [*indiſcrezione*, It. *indiſcreſion*, Sp.] want of diſcretion or judgment, imprudence, inconſideration. From negligence, raſhneſs, or other *indiſcretion*. *Hayward.*

INDISCRI'MINATE [*indiſcriminatus*, Lat.] undiſtinguiſhable, not differenced, not marked by any note, no diſtinction.

INDISCRI'MINATELY, *adv.* [of *indiſcriminate*] without difference or diſtinction. A flowing current bears away *indiſcriminately* whatever lies in its way. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDISPE'NSABLE, or INDISPE'NSIBLE, Fr. and Sp. [*indiſpenſabile*, It.] not to be diſpenſed with or ſpared, that is of abſolute neceſſity. Of *indiſpenſable* uſe and neceſſity. *Woodward.*

INDISPE'NSABLENESS [of *indiſpenſable*] neceſſity.

INDISPE'NSABLY, *adv.* [of *indiſpenſable*] without remiſſion, neceſſarily. *Indiſpenſably* obliged to the practice of duty. *Addiſon.*

To INDISPO'SE, *verb act.* [*indiſpoſer*, Fr.] 1. To render unfit or uncapable; with *for*. Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any further than it prepares or *indiſpoſes* us *for* the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury.* 2. To diſincline, to make averſe; with *to*. To *indiſpoſe* the heart *to* religion. *Hooker.* 3. To diſorder, to diſqualify for its proper functions. The diſtemperature of *indiſpoſed* organs. *Glanville.* 4. To diſorder ſlightly with regard to health. It made him rather *indiſpoſed* than ſick. *Walton.* 5. To make unfavourable; with *towards*. The king was ſufficiently *indiſpoſed towards* the perſons or the principles of Calvin's diſciples. *Clarendon.*

INDISPO'SED, *part. adj.* ſee TO DISPOSE [*indiſpoſé*, Fr. *indiſpoſto*, It. *indiſpuéſto*, Sp. of *in*, neg. and *diſpoſitus*, Lat.] diſordered in body or mind.

INDISPO'SEDNESS [of *indiſpoſed*] ſtate of unfitneſs or diſinclination, a depraved ſtate. The *indiſpoſedneſs* of our own hearts. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSI'TION, Fr. [*indiſpoſizione*, It. *indiſpoſiciòn*, Sp.] 1. A diſorder of health, tendency to ſickneſs. Rather an *indiſpoſition* in health, than any ſet ſickneſs. *Hayward.* 2. Diſlike or diſinclination. The *indiſpoſition* of the church of Rome to reform herſelf. *Stillingfleet.*

INDISPU'TABLE, Fr. [*indiſputabile*, It. of *in*, neg. and *diſputabilis*, Lat.] that is not to be diſputed or queſtioned, uncontrovertable. No maxim in politics more *indiſputable*. *Addiſon.*

INDISPU'TABLENESS [of *indiſputable*] unqueſtionableneſs, certainty.

INDISPU'TABLY, *adv.* [of *indiſputable*] 1. Inconteſtably, certainly. Nor is it *indiſputably* certain. *Brown.* 2. Without oppoſition. A duty that had been *indiſputably* granted to ſo many preceding kings. *Howel.*

INDISSO'LVABLE, or INDISSO'LUBLE [of *in* and *diſſolvable*, or *indiſſoluble*, Fr. and Sp. *indiſſolubile*, It. *indiſſolubilis*, Lat.] 1. Reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts, firm, ſtable. Their union will be *indiſſoluble*. *Boyle.* Taſteleſs and *indiſſolvable* in water. *Newton.* 2. That cannot be broken or undone, binding for ever, ſubſiſting for ever. Bands of *indiſſoluble* love. *Hooker.* An *indiſſolvable* bond. *Ayliffe.*

INDISSO'LVABLENESS, or INDISSO'LUBLENESS [of *indiſſolvable*, or *indiſſoluble*] reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts, indiſſolubility, uncapableneſs of being diſſolved, *&c.*

INDISSOLUBI'LITY [of *indiſſoluble*; *indiſſolubilité*, Fr.] reſiſtance to any diſſolving power, firmneſs, ſtableneſs. Whence ſteel has its firmneſs, and the parts of a diamond their hardneſs and *indiſſolubility*. *Locke.*

INDISSO'LUBLY, *adv.* [of *indiſſoluble*] 1. In a manner not to be diſſolved. *Indiſſolubly* united. *Boyle.* 2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTI'NCT, Fr. [*indiſtinto*, It. of *indiſtinctus*, Lat.] 1. Not diſtinct, confuſed, diſordered. Our ideas of theſe little bodies become obſcure and *indiſtinct*. *Watts.* 2. Not exactly diſcerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main, and th' ethereal blue
An *indiſtinct* regard. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDISTI'NCTION [of *indiſtinct*] 1. Confuſion, uncertainty. The *indiſtinction* of many of the ſame name. *Brown.* 2. Omiſſion of diſcrimination. An *indiſtinction* of all perſons, or equality of all orders. *Sprat.*

INDISTI'NCTLY, *adv.* [of *indiſtinct*] 1. Uncertainly, confuſedly, diſorderly. In its ſides it was bounded diſtinctly, but on its ends confuſedly and *indiſtinctly*. *Newton.* 2. So as not to be diſtinguiſhed. Both the liquors ſoaked *indiſtinctly* through the bowl. *Brown.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS [of *indiſtinct*] confuſion, obſcurity, uncertainty. Unevenneſs or *indiſtinctneſs* in the ſtyle. *Burnet.*

INDISTI'NGUISHABLE [of *in* and *diſtinguiſhable*] that cannot be diſtinguiſhed.

INDISTU'RBANCE [of *in* and *diſturb*] calmneſs, freedom from diſturbance. *Temple.*

To INDI'TE [prob. of *inditum*, Lat. to put in, or of ꝺihꞇan, Sax. or Dichten, Ger. to invent or compoſe, particularly in writing] to compoſe or dictate the matter of a letter, or other writing. See TO ENDITE.

INDIVI'DUAL, *adj.* [*individuel*, Fr. *individuo*, It. and Sp. of *individuus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to an individuum, numerically one, ſingle, ſeparate from others of the ſame ſpecies; commonly uſed in a ſubſtantive form. As *individual* and private mortals. *Swift.* 2. Undivided, not to be ſeparated or disjoined. United as one *individual* ſoul. *Milton.*

INDIVI'DUAL, or INDIVI'DUUM, *ſubſt.* Lat. a body or particle ſo ſmall, that it cannot be divided, an atom.

INDIVIDUA'LITY [of *individual*] ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence. That *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIVI'DUALLY, *adv.* [of *individual*] in an individual manner, with ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence, numerically. An attribute *individually* proper to the godhead. *Hakewell.*

To INDIVI'DUATE, *verb act.* [*individuus*, Lat.] to diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies, to make ſingle. Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers. *More.*

INDIVI'DUATION [of *individuate*] that which makes an individual. What is the principle of *individuation?* *Watts.*

INDIVIDU'ITY [*individuus*, Lat.] the ſtate of being an individual, ſeparate exiſtence.

INDIVI'DUUM, Lat. [with logicians] is what denotes one only perſon or thing, or it is a particular being of any ſpecies, or that which can't be divided into two or more beings equal or alike, and is four fold.

INDIVIDUUM *Demonſtrativum*, is when a demonſtrative pronoun is uſed in the expreſſion, as, this man, or that woman.

INDIVIDUUM *Determinatum*, Lat. is when the thing is named and determined, as, Alexander, the river Thames, *&c.*

INDIVIDUUM *ex Hypotheſi*, Lat. or by ſuppoſition, is when an univerſal name or term is reſtrained by the ſuppoſition, to a particular thing, as, the ſon of ſuch an one, and it is known that he had but one ſon.

INDIVIDUUM *Vagum*, is that, which though it ſignifies but one thing, yet may be any of that kind; as when we ſay a man, a certain perſon, one ſaid ſo or ſo; but one perſon is meant; but that one perſon, may be any body, for what appears to the contrary.

INDIVI'NITY [of *in* and *divinity*] want of divine power; obſolete. How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Crœſus? *Brown.*

INDIVISIBI'LITY, or INDIVI'SIBLENESS [*indiviſibilité*, Fr. *indivibilità*, It. *indiviſibilis*, Lat.] uncapableneſs of being divided, ſtate in which no more diviſion can be made. *Locke.*

INDIVI'SIBLE, Fr. [*indiviſibile*, It. of *indiviſibilis*, Lat.] which cannot be divided, or broken into parts. One *indiviſible* point of time. *Dryden.*

INDIVI'SIBLES [*indiviſibilia*, Lat.] things that cannot be divided.

INDIVI'SIBLES [with geometricians] are ſuch principles or elements, that any body or figure may ultimately be reſolved into; and theſe are ſuppoſed to be infinitely ſmall in each peculiar figure. As for example, a line may be ſaid to conſiſt of an infinite number of points; a ſurface of an infinite number of parallel lines; and a ſolid of infinite parallel ſurfaces. This doctrine of indiviſibles, the antients called by the name of the method of exhauſtions. and is ſuppoſed to have been invented by Archimedes.

INDIVI'SIBLY, *adv.* [of *indiviſible*] in an indiviſible manner, ſo as it cannot be divided.

INDIVI'SUM, Lat. [in law] that which two perſons hold in common, without partition.

INDO'CILE, or INDO'CIBLE [*indocile*, Fr. and It. of *indocilis*, Lat.] unteachable, that cannot be taught, ſtupid, dull, blockiſh. *Indocile*, intractable fools. *Bentley.*

INDO'CIBLENESS, INDOCI'LITY, or INDO'CILNESS [*indocilitas*, Lat. *indocilité*, Fr. *indocilità*, It.] unaptneſs to learn or be taught, unteachableneſs, refuſal of inſtruction.

To INDO'CTRINATE [*endoctriner*, O. Fr.] to inſtruct or teach, to tincture with any ſcience or opinion. *Indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite. *Clarendon.*

INDOCTRINA'TION [of *indoctrinate*] inſtruction, information. Poſtulates are very accommodable to junior *indoctrinations*. *Brown.*

I'NDOLENCE, I'NDOLENCY, or I'NDOLENTNESS [*indolentia*, Lat. *indolence*, Fr. *indolenza*, It.] 1. Freedom from pain or grief. As there muſt be *indolency* where there is happineſs, ſo there muſt not be indigency. *Burnet.* 2. An unconcernedneſs, regardleſſneſs, lazineſs. Rouſed from their ancient *indolence*. *Bolingbroke.*

I'NDOLENT, Fr. [*indolente*, It. of *indolens*, Lat.] 1. Free from pain. *Ainſworth.* 2. Inſenſible, careleſs, ſupine, negligent, lazy. To waſte long nights in *indolent* repoſe. *Pope.*

I'NDOLENTLY, *adv.* [of *indolent.*] 1. With freedom from pain. 2. Lazily, unattentively, careleſly, ſupinely. Calm and ſerene you *indolently* ſit. *Addiſon.*

INDO'MABLENESS [of *indomabilis*, Lat.] untameableneſs.

To INDO'RSE, *verb act.* [*endoſſer*, Fr. *indorſare*, It. *endoſſar*, Port.] to write on the back of an inſtrument or deed, ſomething that relates to the matter therein contained; alſo to write ones name on the back of a money-bill.

INDO'RSED [in heraldry] fiſhes are ſaid to be borne indiſorſed, when they are repreſented with their backs to each other.

INDO'RSEMENT [*endoſſement*, Fr. *indorſamento*, It. of *in* and *dorſum*, Lat. the back] a writing on the backſide of a bond, deed, note, *&c.*

To INDO'W [*indoto*, Lat. or of *indouaire*, Fr.] to beſtow a dower, to ſettle rents or revenues upon, to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See TO ENDOW.

INDO'WMENT [of *indow*] act of beſtowing a gift of nature, an accompliſhment, as to natural gifts or parts.

INDRAPO'RE, a Dutch ſettlement on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, in the Eaſt-Indies, 160 miles north-weſt of Bencoolen.

I'NDRAUGHT [of *in* and *draught*, of ꝺꞃohꞇ, Sax.] 1. A gulph or bay running in between two lands, an opening into the land into which the ſea flows. Ebbs and floods there could be none, when there was no *indraught*, bays or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.* 2. Inlet, paſſage inwards. Navigable rivers are ſo many *indraughts* to attain wealth. *Bacon.*

To INDRE'NCH, *verb act.* [of *drench*] to ſoak, to drown.

My hopes lie drowned, in many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDU'BIOUS [of *in* and *dubious*] not doubtful, not ſuſpecting, certain. An *indubious* confidence. *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE, Fr. [*indubitabile*, of *indubitabilis*, Lat.] not to be queſtioned, paſt all doubt. Certain and *indubitable*. *Watts.*

INDU'BITABLENESS [of *indubitable*] undoubtedneſs, certainty.

INDU'BITABLY, *adv.* [of *indubitable*] undoubtedly, unqueſtionably. *Indubitably* inveſted with both theſe authorities. *Sprat.*

INDU'BITATE [*indubitatus*, Lat.] undoubted, certain, evident. The *indubitate* heirs of the crown. *Bacon.*

INDU'BITATELY, *adv.* [of *indubitate*] undoubtedly.

To INDU'CE, *verb act.* [*induire*, Fr. *indurre*, It. *induzir*, Sp. of *induco*, Lat.] 1. To bring on, to ſuperinduce. A kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* the induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is conſequent. *Decay of Piety.* 2. To introduce, to bring into view. *Inducing* his perſonages in the firſt Iliad. *Pope.* 3. To cauſe extrinſically, to produce. Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves. *Bacon.* 4. To lead, to perſuade, to influence to any thing. Yet would ſhe never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward.* 5. To produce by perſuaſion or influence. As this belief is abſolutely neceſſary to all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it muſt be of that nature, as to accommodate itſelf to all ſpecies of men. *Forbes.* 6. To offer by way of induction, or conſequential reaſoning. To *induce* their enthymemes into people. *Brown.* 7. To inculcate, to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion concerning the perſon. *Temple.*

INDU´CEMENT [of *induce*] motive, reaſon for doing any thing, that which allures or perſuades. Many *inducements* beſides ſcripture may lead me. *Hooker.*

INDU´CER [of *induce*] one that induces, perſuades, or influences.

INDU´CIARY [*induciarius*, Lat.] pertaining to a truce.

INDU´CIATE [of *induciatus*, Lat.] immediate, next, preſumptive; as, *induciate* heir, &c.

To INDU´CT, *verb act.* [*inductus*, Lat.] 1. To introduce, to bring in. The ceremonies in the gathering were firſt *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandys.* 2. To put into the actual poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

INDU´CTION, Fr. [*induzione*, It. of *inductio*, Lat.] the act of bringing or leading into, entrance, introduction.

These promiſes are fair, the parties ſure,
And our *induction* full of proſp'rous hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDUCTION [with logicians] an inference or conſequence drawn in reaſoning from ſeveral eſtabliſhed principles; a kind of imperfect ſyllogiſm, when the ſpecies is gathered out of the individuals, the genus out of the ſpecies, and the whole out of the parts. *Induction* is when, from ſeveral particular propoſitions, we infer one general; as the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the goſpels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apoſtles, it cannot be proved from the epiſtles, nor the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the new teſtament, *Watts.*

INDUCTION [in a law ſenſe] a term uſed for the giving poſſeſſion to an incumbent of his church, by leading him into it, and delivering him the keys by the commiſſary or deputy of the biſhop, and by his ringing one of the bells.

INDU´CTIVE [of *inductus*, Lat.] 1. Apt to induce or lead into, perſuaſive; with *to*.

A brutiſh vice
Inductive mainly *to* the ſin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Capable to infer or produce. They may be probable and *inductive* of credibility. *Hale.*

To INDU´E, *verb act.* [of *in* and *douaire*, Fr. or *induo*, Lat. to inveſt] 1. To qualify, ſupply, or furniſh with.

One firſt matter all
Indu'd with various forms. *Milton.*

2. It ſeems ſometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*; to furniſh or enrich with any quality or excellence. The angel by whom God *indued* the waters of Betheſda with ſupernatural virtue, was not ſeen. *Hooker.* His pow'rs with dreadful ſtrength *indu'd*. *Chapman.*

To INDUE [of *in* and 𝔡𝔞𝔲𝔢𝔫, Ger. to digeſt] ſignifies ſpeaking of an hawk, to digeſt or concoct her meat.

To INDU´LGE [*indulgere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To cocker, to make much of, to fondle, to gratify with conceſſion, to foſter. To *indulge* her daughters with dogs. *Locke.* 2. To grant not of right, but favour. Privileges *indulged* by former kings to their people. *Taylor.*

To INDU´LGE, *verb neut.* [a latiniſm now obſolete] to be favourable, to give indulgence; with *to*. He muſt, by *indulging* to any one ſort of reproveable diſcourſe himſelf, defeat all his endeavours againſt the reſt. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDU´LGENCE, or INDU´LGENCY [of *indulgence*, Fr. *indulgenza*, It. *indulgéncia*, Sp. of *indulgentia*, Lat.] 1. Fondneſs, fond kindneſs. She firſt his weak *indulgence* will accuſe. *Milton.* 2. Forbearance, gentleneſs, tenderneſs; oppoſed to ſeverity and rigour. They err, that thro' *indulgence* to others, or fondneſs to any ſin in themſelves, ſubſtitute for repentance any thing leſs. *Hammond.* 3. Favour granted. If all theſe gracious *indulgencies* are without any effect on us, we muſt periſh. *Rogers.* 4. [With Romaniſts] grant of the church of Rome, defined by themſelves, the remiſſion of a puniſhment due to a ſin, granted by the pope, &c. and ſuppoſed to ſave the ſinner from purgatory. Baſe proſtitution of *indulgencies*. *Atterbury.*

INDU´LGENT, Fr. [*indulgence*, It. and Sp. of *indulgens*, Lat.] 1. Favourable, mild. Th' *indulgent* cenſure of poſterity. 2. Kind, gentle. All that the moſt *indulgent* Creator could do. *Rogers.* 3. Gratifying, favouring, giving way to; with *of*. The feeble old *indulgent of* their eaſe. *Dryden.*

INDU´LGENTLY, *adv.* [of *indulgent*] without ſeverity, favourably, mildly, kindly, &c.

INDU´LGENTNESS [of *indulgent*; *indulgentia*, Lat.] indulgence, indulgent nature.

INDU´LT, Fr. or INDU´LTO, It. [of *indulgeo*, Lat.] a ſpecial grant of the pope, to any ſociety, corporation, or private perſon, to do or obtain ſomething contrary to the canon law.

INDULTO [in commerce] a duty or impoſt laid by the king of Spain, to be paid for the commodities imported in the galeons, &c. from the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.

INDULT *of Kings*, a power granted by the pope to nominate to conſiſtorial benefices, either by treaty or agreement, or otherwiſe.

INDU´RABLE [of *in* and *duro*, Lat.] that may be endured or borne.

INDU´RABLENESS [of *indurable*] capableneſs of being borne or ſuffered; alſo laſtingneſs.

INDU´RANCE, the act of bearing, ſuffering, or holding out.

INDURA´NTIA, Lat. [with phyſicians] hardening medicines.

To I´NDURATE, *verb neut.* [*induratum*, ſup. of *induro*, Lat.] to harden, to grow hard. Ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water. *Brown.*

To INDURATE, *verb act.* 1. To make hard. A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumſtance ſometimes attending on the ſtone. *Sharp.* 2. To harden the mind, to ſear the conſcience.

INDURA´TION [from *indurate*] 1. The act of hardening or of giving a harder conſiſtence to a thing by a greater ſolidity of their particles; or a diſſipation of the thinner parts of any matter, ſo that the remainder is left harder. 2. The ſtate of growing hard. A notable inſtance of condenſation and *induration*. *Bacon.* 3. Obduracy, hardneſs of heart. A kind of petrifying crime which induces that *induration*. *Decay of Piety.*

To INDU´RE [*indurer*, Fr.] to laſt or continue; alſo to bear or ſuffer. See ENDURE.

I´NDUS, a large river of Aſia, has its riſe in the mountains which ſeparate Tartary from India, and after a long courſe through ſeveral provinces, diſcharges itſelf into the Indian ocean.

INDU´SIUM, Lat. a ſhirt or ſhift.

INDUSIUM [with anatomiſts] the innermoſt coat, which covers a child in the womb; called alſo *amnion*.

INDU´STRIOUS [*induſtrieux*, Fr. *induſtrioſo*, It. Sp. and Port. *induſtrioſus*, Lat.] 1. Laborious, pains-taking, diligent. Oppoſed to ſlothful. *Induſtrious* to ſeek out the truth. *Spenſer.* 2. Deſigned, done for the purpoſe. The *induſtrious* perforations of the tendons. *More.*

INDU´STRIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *induſtrious*] 1. Laboriouſly, diligently.

If *induſtriouſly*
I play'd the fool, it was my negligence. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. With deſign, for the ſet purpoſe. The uniting had been *induſtriouſly* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

I´NDUSTRY [*induſtrie*, Fr. *induſtria*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat.] pains-taking, diligence, labour. To employ our *induſtry*, that we might not live idle loiterers. *More.*

INDUSTRY is fortune's right hand, and frugality her left.
And where both are but in action it is very hard if ſucceſs does not follow.

To INE´BRIATE, *verb act.* [*enyvrer*, Fr. *inebriare*, It. *inebrio*, Lat.] to make drunk, to intoxicate. Wine ſugared *inebriateth* leſs than wine pure. *Bacon.*

To INEBRIATE [in a metaphorical ſenſe] to make proud or conceited.

To INEBRIATE, *verb neut.* to grow drunk, to be intoxicated. Fiſh that come from the Euxine ſea into the freſh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies. *Bacon.*

INEBRIA´TION [*inebriazione*, It. of *inebriatio*, Lat.] drunkenneſs, intoxication. Not that an amethyſt prevents *inebriation*. *Brown.*

INE´DIA, Lat. want of food or drink.

INEDIA [in medicine] abſtinence, an eating leſs than uſual.

INEFFABI´LITY [of *ineffable*] unſpeakableneſs.

INE´FFABLE, Fr. and Sp. [*ineffabile*, It. of *ineffabilis*, Lat.] unſpeakable, not to be uttered or expreſſed. It is uſed almoſt always in a good ſenſe. *Ineffable* comforts. *South.*

INEFFABLE *Numbers* [with algebraiſts] the ſame as *ſurd numbers*, which ſee.

INE´FFABLENESS, or INEFFABI´LITY [*ineffabilità*, It.] unſpeakableneſs, &c.

INE´FFABLY, *adv.* [of *ineffable*] in a manner not to be expreſſed.

He all his father full expreſſed,
Ineffably into his face receiv'd. *Milton.*

INEFFE´CTIVE [*ineffectif*, Fr.] that can have no effect. The word of God without the ſpirit, is a dead *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

INEFFE´CTUAL [of *in* and *effectual*] unable to produce its proper effect, being without power, weak. A thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hooker.*

INEFFE´CTUALLY, *adv.* [of *ineffectual*] without effect.

INEFFE´CTUALNESS [of *ineffectual*] want of power to produce its proper effect, inefficacy. The *ineffectualneſs* of ſome men's devotions. *Wake.*

INE´FFICACIOUS [*inefficace*, Fr. and It. of *inefficax*, Lat.] ineffectual, not able to produce effects, weak. Better than always to have the rod in hand, and by frequent uſe of it miſapply and render *inefficacious* this uſeful remedy. *Locke.*

INEFFICA´CIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *inefficacious*] ineffectually, weakly.

INEFFICA´CITY, INE´FFICACY, or INEFFE´CTUALNESS [*inefficacité*, Fr. of *inefficax*, Fr.] inefficaciouſneſs, want of force and virtue, want of effect.

INELA´BORATE [*inelaboratus*, Lat.] unlaboured, not well wrought or compoſed.

INE´LEGANT [*inelegans*, Lat.] 1. Not having any gracefulneſs or beauty, unbecoming. Oppoſed to elegant. This very variety of ſea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed ſo *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming. *Woodward.* 2. Mean, deſpicable, Low and *inelegant* tranſlations. *Broome.*

INE´LEGANTLY, *adv.* [of *inelegant*] without elegance or grace.

INE´LEGANCE, INE´LEGANCY, or INE´LEGANTNESS [*inelegantia*, Lat.] want of elegancy, abſence of grace or beauty.

INE´LOQUENT [of *in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] not perſuaſive, unoratorical. Oppoſed to eloquent.

INEME´NDABLE [*inemendabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be amended; in ancient times a crime was ſaid to be inamendable, which could not be atoned for by fine.

INEME´NDABLENESS [of *inamendable*] uncapableneſs of being amended.

INENA´RRABLE [*inenarrabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be related.

INENA´RRABLENESS [of *inenarrable*] unſpeakableneſs.

INENO´DABLE [*inenodabilis*, Lat.] not to be united or explained.

INENO´DABLENESS [of *inenodable*] uncapableneſs of being unlooſed, untied, or explicated.

INE´PT [*ineptus*, Lat.] unfit, uncapable, uſeleſs, fooliſh. The works of nature neither uſeleſs nor *inept*. *More.* *Inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

INE´PTLY, *adv.* [of *inept*; *inepté*, Lat.] triflingly, unfitly, fooliſhly, None of them made fooliſhly or *ineptly*. *More.*

INE´PTITUDE [*ineptitudo*, Lat.] unaptneſs, incapacity, unfitneſs. No *ineptitude* or ſtubbornneſs of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray.*

INE´QUABLE [of *in*, neg. and *æquabilis*, Lat.] unequal or uneven.

INEQUA´LITY, or INE´QUALNESS [of *in*, neg. and *æqualitas*, Lat. *inegalité*, Fr.] 1. Inequality, difference of comparative quantity. An *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms. *Ray.* 2. Interchange of higher and lower parts, unevenneſs. The country is cut into ſo many hills and *inequalities*. *Addiſon.* 3. Diſproportion to any purpoſe or office, ſtate of not being adequate. The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational ſoul. *South.* 4. Change of ſtate, unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf, difference of quality or temper. *Inequality* of air is even an enemy to health. *Bacon.* 5. Difference of rank or ſtation. *Inequality* between man and man. *Hooker.*

INEQUALITY *of Natural Days*, though the ſun is ſuppoſed, vulgarly, to meaſure our time equally, yet it is very far from doing ſo; and as it is impoſſible for a good clock or movement to keep time with the ſun; ſo one that is truly ſuch, will meaſure time more truly, and go exacter than any ſun-dial.

The reaſon of the inequality of natural days, is, that the motion of the earth itſelf, round its axis, is not exactly equable or regular, but is ſometimes ſwifter and ſometimes ſlower.

INERGE'TICAL [of *in*, neg. and *energia*, Lat. of *ενεργια*, Gr.] ſluggiſh, unactive.

INERGETICAL *Bodies* [with naturaliſts] are ſuch as are unactive and ſluggiſh.

INERGE'TICALLY [of *inergetical*] ſluggiſhly, unactively.

INERRABI'LITY, or INE'RRABLENESS [of *inerrable*] exemption from error, infallability, uncapableneſs of erring. I cannot allow their wiſdom ſuch a completeneſs and *inerrability* as to exclude myſelf from judging. *K. Charles.* Infallibility and *inerrableneſs*. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLE [of *in.* neg. and *err*, from *erro*, Lat.] that cannot err, infallible. Deciſions from the *inerrable* and requiſite conditions of ſenſe. *Brown.*

INE'RRABLY, *adv.* [of *inerrable*] infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY, *adv.* [of *in* and *erring*] without error or miſtake. *Glanville.*

INE'RT [*iners*, Lat.] ſluggiſh, unfit for action, motionleſs. Body alone, *inert* and brute. *Blackmore.*

INE'RTITUDE [*inertitudo*, Lat.] ſlothfulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

INE'RTLY, *adv.* [of *inert*] dully, ſluggiſhly. Suſpend awhile your force *inertly* ſtrong. *Pope.*

INESCA'TION [of *in* and *eſca*, Lat.] the act of catching with a bait.

INESCATION [with ſome pretenders to phyſic] a kind of tranſplantation uſed in curing ſome diſeaſes. It is done by impregnating a proper medium or vehicle with ſome of the mumia or vital ſpirit of the patient, and giving it to ſome animal to eat. It is pretended that the animal unites and aſſimilates that mumia with itſelf, imbibing its vicious quality, by which means the perſon to whom the mumia belonged is reſtored to health.

INESCU'TCHEON [in heraldry] is a ſmall eſcutcheon borne within the ſhield, with ſome other coat, and is generally the ſame as ſcutcheon of pretence, as the arms of a wife, who is an heireſs, and by that means has brought the arms and eſtate into her huſband's, which he bears within his own: it contains one fifth of the field, is borne as an ordinary thus; *Ermin and ineſcutcheon gules.*

IN *Eſſe* [*i. e.* in being] ſignifies a thing that is apparent and viſible, having a real being, oppoſed to a thing in *poſſe* or *potentia*, which is not, but may be.

INE'STIMABLE, Fr. and Sp. [*ineſtimabile*, It. of *inæſtimabilis*, Lat.] which cannot be ſufficiently eſteemed or valued, ſurpaſſing all price. His infinite perfections and his *ineſtimable* benefits. *Boyle.*

INE'VIDENT [of *in* and *evident*] not plain, obſcure. Now obſolete. A ſtable aſſent unto things *inevident*. *Brown.*

INEVITABI'LITY [of *inevitable*] impoſſibility to be avoided, certainty. An univerſal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination. *Brambal.*

INE'VITABLE [*inévitable*, Fr. and Sp. *inevitabile*, It. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] not to be eſcaped, unavoidable. It is *inevitable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

INE'VITABLENESS [of *inevitable*] unavoidableneſs.

INE'VITABLY, *adv.* [of *inevitable*] unavoidably. How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a ſigh? *South.*

INEXCO'GITABLE [*inexcogitabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be found out or thought of.

INEXCU'SABLE, Fr. [*ineſcuſabile*, It. *ineſcuſable*, Sp. of *inexcuſabilis*, Lat.] that will admit of no excuſe or that cannot be excuſed or palliated by apology. A folly *inexcuſable*. *L'Eſtrange.*

INEXCU'SABLENESS [of *inexcuſable*] enormity beyond palliation or forgiveneſs. *South.* Alſo uncapableneſs or undeſervingneſs to be excuſed.

INEXCU'SABLY, *adv.* [of *inexcuſable*] to a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe, in a manner not to be excuſed. *Brown.*

INEXHA'LABLE [of *in* and *exhale*] that which cannot exhale or be evaporated. *Brown.*

INEXI'STENT, or INEXI'STING [of *in* and *exiſtent*, or *exiſt*] not having any exiſtence or being, not to be found in nature. To compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexiſtent*. *Brown.*

INEXI'STENCE [of *in* and *exiſtence*] want of being or exiſtence. From a ſtate of *inexiſtence*. *Broome.*

INEXHAU'STED [*inexhauſtus*, Lat.] not exhauſted, drawn out, or emptied, not poſſible to be emptied. An early rich and *inexhauſted* vein. *Dryden.*

INEXHAU'STIBLE [of *in* and *exhauſtible*] not to be ſpent, that cannot be drawn out or emptied. The variety of combinations which may be made with number whoſe ſtock is *inexhauſtible*. *Locke.*

INEXHAU'STIBLENESS [of *inexhauſtible*] uncapableneſs of being emptied or drawn dry.

INE'XORABLE, Fr. [*ineſorabile*, It. of *inexorabilis*, Lat.] that is not to be entreated or perſuaded, not to be prevailed upon with prayers or entreaties. *Inexorable* to all his invitations. *Rogers.*

INE'XORABLENESS [of *inexorable*] temper or humour not to be intreated.

INEXPA'NSUS, Lat. [in botanic writers] that does not blow open as flowers do.

INEXPE'CTABLE [*inexpectabilis*, Lat.] not be looked for.

INEXPE'DIENCE, or INEXPE'DIENCY [of *in*, neg. and *expediens*, Lat.] inconveniency, unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs to time or place, impropriety. The expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin. *Sanderſon.*

INEXPE'DIENT [of *in* and *expedient*] that is not expedient, convenient or fit, unſuitable to time or place. It is *inexpedient* they ſhould be known. *Boyle.*

INEXPE'RIENCE, Fr. [*ineſperianza*, It. of *in* and *experiantia*, Lat.] want of experience or ſkill, want of experimental knowledge. Prejudice and ſelf-ſufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world. *Addiſon.*

INEXPE'RIENCED [*inexpertus*, Lat.] not experienced.

INEXPE'RT [*inexpertus*, Lat.] unſkilled, unſkilful. In letters and in laws *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INE'XPIABLE, Fr. [*inexpiabilis*, Lat.] 1. Not to be expiated or atoned for. 2. Not to be mollified by atonement. To raiſe in me *inexpiable* hate. *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLENESS [of *inexpiable*] uncapableneſs of being expiated.

INE'XPIABLY, *adv.* [of *inexpiable*] to a degree beyond atonement. Excurſions are *inexpiably* bad. *Roſcommon.*

INEXPLA'NABLE [*inexplanabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be explained.

INE'XPLEABLY, *adv.* [of *in* and *expleo*, Lat.] inſatiably. An obſolete word. What were theſe harpies but flatterers, delatous and *inexpleably* covetous. *Sandys.*

INE'XPLICABLE, Fr. [*ineſplicabile*, It. *inexplicabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be unfolded or explained. *Inexplicable* paſſions of the mind. *Hooker.*

INE'XPLICABLENESS [of *inexplicable*] capableneſs of being explained.

INE'XPLICABLY, *adv.* [of *inexplicable*] in a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE [of *in* and *expreſſible*] ineffable, unutterable. So *inexpreſſible* a pleaſure. *South.*

INEXPRE'SSIBLY, *adv.* [of *inexpreſſible*] unutterably. *Inexpreſſibly* melodious. *Addiſon.*

INEXPU'GNABLE, Fr. [*ineſpugnabile*, It. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] not to be taken or won by force, impregnable, not to be ſubdued. Such a vehement and *impregnable* appetite. *Ray.*

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE [*inextinguible*, Fr. *ineſtinguibile*, It. of *inextinguibilis*, Lat.] unquenchable, not to be quenched or put out. An *inextinguiſhable* deſire, *Grew*

INEXTI'RPABLE [*inextirpabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be extirpated, rooted out, pulled up or utterly deſtroyed.

INE'XTRICABLE, Fr. [*ineſtrigabile*, It. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] not to be diſentangled, not to be freed from obſcurity or perplexity. Loſt in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

INE'XTRICABLENESS [of *inextricable*] uncapableneſs of being diſentangled or extricated.

INE'XTRICABLY, *adv.* [of *inextricable*] to a degree of perplexity or obſcurity, as not to be cleared. *Inextricably* puzzled and baffled. *Bentley.*

INEXU'PERABLE [*inexuperabilis*, Lat.] not to be overcome or ſurpaſſed.

TO INE'YE, *verb neut.* [of *in* and *eye*] to inoculate, to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock.

> Let ſage experience teach thee all the arts
> Of grafting and *ineying*. *J. Philips.*

INFALLIBI'LITISHIP, the gift of being infallible; a ſarcaſtical title given to the pope, or any other pretender to infallibility.

INFALLIBI'LITY, or INFA'LLIBLENESS [*infallibilité*, Fr. *infallibilità*, It. *infalibilidàd*, Sp.] unerring quality, impoſſibility of being deceived, exemption from error. *Infallibility* is the higheſt perfection of the knowing faculty. *Tillotſon.*

INFA'LLIBLE, Sp. [*infallible*, Fr. *infallibile*, It. of *infallibilis*, Lat.] that cannot err, or be deceived, certain, never failing. *Infallible* evidence of proof. *Hooker.*

INFA'LLIBLY, *adv.* [of *infallible*] 1. Without danger of deceit, with ſecurity from error. We cannot be as God, *infallibly* knowing in good and evil. *Smalridge.* 2. Certainly, without fail. Such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy. *Rogers.*

TO INFA'ME, *verb act.* [*infamer*, Fr. *infamo*, Lat.] to defame, to cenſure publickly, to brand. Livia is *infamed* for the poiſoning of her huſband. *Bacon.*

INFAME', Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies diſgraced, ſpoken of a lion, or ſome other beaſt that hath loſt his tail, as if by that it were made infamous or diſgraced.

I'NFAMOUS [*infame*, of *infamant*, Fr. It. and Sp. of *infamis*, Lat.] publickly branded with guilt, being of a bad nature, notoriouſly contrary to virtue or honour. Whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull or Tower-hill. *K. Charles.*

I'NFAMOUSLY, *adv.* [of *infamous*] 1. With open reproach. 2. Shamefully, ſcandalouſly. That poem was *infamouſly* bad. *Dryden.*

I'NFAMOUSNESS, or I'NFAMY [*infamie*, Fr. *infamia*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat.] infamous quality or condition, public reproach. Indelible characters of *infamy*. *K. Charles.*

I'NFANCY [*infantia*, Lat. *enfance*, Fr. *infanzia*, It. *infancia*, Sp.] 1. the firſt ſtate of human life, reckoned, according to naturaliſts, from the firſt to the ſeventh year. Impreſſions on our tender *infancies*. *Locke.* 2. Civil infancy, extended by the Engliſh law to one and twenty years. 3. The firſt age of any thing, original, commencement. In the *infancy*, and in the grandeur of Rome. *Arbuthnot.*

INFA'NGTHEFE, or HINGFA'NGTHEFT [in ꝼanᵹtheoꝼ, Sax. from *in*, *fang*, or *fong*, to take or catch, and *thef*] a privilege allowed in the time of our Saxon anceſtors, to the lords of certain manours, of paſſing judgment upon any theft committed by their own ſervants, or any thief within the fee.

I'NFANT [*infans*. Lat. *enfans*, Fr. *infante*, It. and Sp. of *in* neg. and *fari*, Lat. to ſpeak] 1. A child under the age of ſeven years. That powerful grace which openeth the mouths of *infants* to ſound his praiſe. *Hooker.* 2. [In law] all perſons are ſo reputed, who are under the age of twenty-one years.

INFA'NTA, Sp. a daughter of the king of Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTE, a ſon of the king of Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTICIDE [of *in* and *fanticide*, Fr. particularly the ſlaughter of the infants by Herod; *infanticida*, or *infanticidium*, Lat.] 1. A killer of infants. 2. A killing of infants.

INFA'NTILE [*infantilis*, Lat.] belonging to childhood, pertaining to an infant. The fly lies all the winter in theſe balls in its *infantile* ſtate. *Derham.*

I'NFANTRY [*infanterie*, Fr. *fanteria*, It. *infanteria*, Sp.] the foot ſoldiers in an army. The principal ſtrength of an army conſiſteth in the *infantry* or foot. *Bacon.*

INFA'RCTION [of *in* and *farcio*, Lat. to ſtuff.] ſtuffing.

INFA'TUATE, *adj.* the ſame in *ſenſe* with *infatuated.*

> *There ſtation'd to what end?*——In watch for prey,
> Fortune's INFATUATE favourites *of a day.* *Table of* CEB

See INFATUATED and FRANTIC, and under the laſt of thoſe words read,

And *frantic* with REMORSEFUL fury, there
Fierce *anguiſh* ſtamps, and rends her ſhaggy hair.
Table of Cebes.

To Infa'tuate, *verb act.* [*infatuer*, Fr. *infatuare*, It. and Lat. from *in* and *fatuus*, Lat.] to deprive of underſtanding, to ſtrike with folly. Univerſally *infatuated* with the notion. *Addiſon.*

Infa'tuated, *part. adj.* [*infatuatus*, Lat. *infatué*, Fr.] made or become fooliſh, beſotted.

Infatua'tion [of *infatuate*] the act of ſtriking with folly, deprivation of reaſon. *South.*

Infa'usting, *ſubſt.* [*infauſtus*, Lat.] the act of making unlucky; an odd and inelegant word. *Johnſon.* He did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infauſting* upon the marriage, as an ill prognoſtic. *Bacon.*

Infau'stous [*infauſtus*, Lat.] unhappy, unlucky.

Infe'asible [of *in* and *feaſible*] impracticable. So difficult and *infeaſible. Glanville.*

To Infe'ct [*infecter*, Fr. *infettare*, It. *inficionàr*, Sp. *infectum*, ſup. of *inficio*, Lat.] 1. To communicate to another poiſon or peſtilence, to taint, to poiſon, to pollute. One of thoſe fantaſtical mind *infected* people, that children and muſicians call lovers. *Sidney.* 2. To fill with ſomething hurtfully contagious. *Infected* be the air whereon they ride. *Shakeſpeare.*

Infe'cted, *part. adj.* [*infectus*, Lat. *infecté*, Fr.] corrupted or tainted, ſeized with a noxious diſtemper received from another.

Infe'ction, Fr. [*infezione*, It. *inficiòn*, Sp. of *infectio*, Lat in medicine] that way of communicating a diſeaſe by ſome effluvia or particles which fly off from diſtempered bodies, or bales of goods, *&c.* a plague, a peſtilence, a poiſon.

Infe'ctious [*infect*, Fr. *infecto*, It. of *infectio*, Lat.] apt to infect or taint, contagious, influencing by communicated qualities. Some known diſeaſes are *infectious. Bacon.*

Infe'ctiously, *adv.* [of *infectious*] contagiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Infe'ctiousness [of *infectious*] contagiouſneſs, infectious nature, or quality.

Infe'ctive, apt or tending to infect, having the quality of contagion. True love well conſider'd, hath an *infective* power. *Sidney.*

Infecu'nd [*infæcundus*, Lat.] barren, unfruitful. Render'd *unfecund* in the waters. *Derham.*

Infecu'ndity [of *infæcunditas*, Lat.] unfruitfulneſs, barrenneſs.

To Infee'ble, *verb act.* [of *in* and *foibler*, or *affoibler*, Fr. *infiebolire*, It.] to make feeble, to weaken. See Enfeeble.

Infeli'city [*infelicitas*, Lat.] unhappineſs, unfortunateneſs, miſery, calamity. The ignorance and *infelicity* of the preſent ſtate. *Glanville.*

To Infeo'ff [of *infeoder*, Fr.] to unite or join to the fee.

Infeo'ffment [*feoffamentum*, barb. Lat.] a ſettlement in fee. See Feoffment.

To Infe'r, *verb act.* [*inferrer*, Fr. *inferire*, It. *inferìr*, Sp. *infero*, Lat.] 1. To bring on, to induce. Vomits *infer* ſome ſmall detriment to the lungs. *Harvey.* 2. To conclude or gather, to draw a conſequence. To *infer* is nothing but by virtue of one propoſition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, *i. e.* to ſee or ſuppoſe ſuch a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* propoſitions. *Locke.* 3. To offer, to produce.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'nference, Fr. a conſequence, a concluſion drawn from premiſes. Theſe *inferences* or concluſions are the effects of reaſoning. *Watts.*

Infe'rible [of *infer*] deducible from premiſes. Concluſions no way *inferible* from their premiſes. *Brown.*

Infe'rior, *adj.* Lat. and Sp. [of *inferieur*, Fr. *inferiore*, It.] 1. Lower in place. 2. Lower in ſtation or rank of life. A great perſon gets more by obliging his *inferior*, than by diſdaining him. *South.* 3. Lower in value or excellency. Whether they are equal or *inferior* to my other poems, an author is the moſt improper judge of. *Dryden.* 4. Subordinate. General and fundamental truths in philoſophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thouſand *inferior* and particular propoſitions. *Watts.*

Inferior *Planets* [with aſtronomers] ſuch as are placed between the orbit of the earth and the ſun.

Inferio'rity, or Infe'riorness [*inferiorité*, Fr. *inferiorità*, It. *inferioridàd*, Sp. or of *inferior*, Lat. and *neſs*] lower rank or value. We are to reſt contented with that only *inferiority*, which is not poſſible to be remedied. *Dryden.*

Infe'riour, *ſubſt.* [*inferior*, Lat.] one of a lower degree or merit, a perſon of a meaner quality, or lower rank than another.

Infe'rnal, Fr. and Sp. [*infernale*, It. of *enfernus*, *infernalis*, Lat.] pertaining to hell, tartarean, helliſh. Nine acres of *infernal* ſpace. *Dryden.*

Infernal *Stone* [with ſurgeons] a perpetual cauſtic or burning compoſition, ſo called on account of the exquiſite pain it cauſes in the operation; it is the ſame with the ſilver cautery. Infernal ſtone, or the lunar cauſtic, is prepared from an evaporated ſolution of ſilver, or from cryſtals of ſilver. It is a very powerful cauſtic, eating away the fleſh, and even the bones to which it is applied. *Hill.*

Infe'rnalness [of *infernal*] the being of the nature, temper, or diſpoſition of hell, helliſh quality.

Infe'rtile, Fr. and It. [of *infertilis*, Lat.] unfruitful, barren. An *infertile* ſoil. *Government of the Tongue.*

Inferti'lity, or Infe'rtileness [*infertilité*, Fr. *infertilità*, It. of *in*, neg. and *fertilitas*, Lat.] unfruitfulneſs, barrenneſs. The *infertility* or noxiouſneſs of the ſoil. *Hale.*

To Infe'st, *verb act.* [*infeſter*, Fr. *infeſtár*, Sp. *infeſtare*, It. and Lat.] to annoy, to harraſs, to plague. A people *infeſted* and mightily hated of all others. *Hooker.* Paſſions that *infeſt* human life. *Addiſon.*

Infesti'vity [*infeſtivitas*, Lat.] unpleaſantneſs, mournfulneſs, want of cheerfulneſs.

Infe'stred, *adj.* [of *in* and *feſter*] rankling, inveterate. Mindful of that old *infeſtred* grudge. *Spenſer.*

Infeuda'tion [of *in* and *feudum*, Lat.] the act of enfeoffing, or of putting one in poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate. Upon the *infeudation* of the tenant. *Hale.*

Infibula'tion, Lat. the act of buttoning or buckling into.

I'nfidel, *ſubſt.* [*infidelis*, Lat. *infidelle*, Fr. *infidele*, It. *infiél*, Sp.] an unbeliever, one who does not profeſs or believe the truths of the chriſtian religion, a miſcreant. Not to join herſelf to an *infidel. Hooker.*

Infide'lity [*infidelitas*, Lat. *infidelité*, Fr. *infedeltà*, It. *infieldàd*, Sp.] 1. Unbelief, the ſtate of unbelief, or of an unbeliever, want of faith. Silencing the murmurs of *Infidelity*. *Taylor.* 2. Diſbelief of the doctrines of chriſtianity. *Infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceneſs and contention, as if the ſafety of mankind depended upon it. *Addiſon.* 3. Unfaithfulneſs, treachery, deceit. The *infidelities* between the two ſexes. *Spectator.*

Infi'mus *Venter*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the lowermoſt of the three ventures in a human body.

I'nfinite [*infini*, Fr. *infinito*, It. and Sp. of *infinitus*, Lat.] 1. Endleſs, boundleſs, immenſe, having no limits to its nature. The very ſubſtance of God is *infinite. Hooker.* 2. It is hyperbolically uſed for large, great. *Infinite* implies a contradiction, to have terms or bounds to its *eſſence* and *attributes*, and in this ſenſe God only is infinite. See God, Divinity, Co-immense, and Co-eternal, compared with Energumeni, and First-born. The word is alſo uſed to ſignify that which had a beginning, but ſhall have no end, as angels and human ſouls. See Finite.

Infinitely Infinite *Fractions* [in arithmetic] are thoſe whoſe numerator being one, are together equal to an unite; from whence it is deduced, that there are progreſſions infinitely farther than one kind of infinity,

Infinite *Line* [in geometry] an indefinite or undeterminate line to which no certain bounds or limits are preſcribed.

Infinite *in itſelf* [in metaphyſics] is not that which is only ſo in reference to us, as the ſand, ſtars, *&c.* becauſe their number cannot be diſcovered by any man; but as God.

Infinite, in reſpect to us, as the ſand, ſtars, *&c.* becauſe their number cannot be diſcovered by any man.

I'nfinitely, *adv.* [of *infinite*] immenſely, boundleſly, endleſly; alſo, by way of hyperbole, exceedingly.

Infi'niteness [of *infinite*] immenſity, boundleſſneſs, infinity. The *infiniteneſs* of his vows. *Sidney.*

Infiniteness [in God] is an incommunicable attribute; by which is meant, that he is not bounded by place, ſpace, or duration; but is without limits or bounds, without beginning or end.

Infinite'simal, *adj.* [with mathematicians] applied to ſuch quantities as are ſuppoſed to be infinitely ſmall, infinitely divided. Sometimes it is uſed in a ſubſtantive form.

Infi'nitive *Mood* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivo*, It. and Sp. of *infinitivus*, Lat. with grammarians] a mood ſo termed, becauſe not limited by number or perſon, as the other moods are. The *infinitive* affirms or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one uſe of the indicative; but then it does not do it abſolutely. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*

Infi'nitude [of *infinite*] infiniteneſs, boundleſſneſs. Stood vaſt *infinitude* confin'd. *Milton.* The incompoſſibility of the very nature of things ſucceſſive or extenſive with *infinitude. Hale.*

Infi'nity, or I'nfiniteness [*infinité*, Fr. *infinità*, It. *infinidàd*, Sp. of *infinitas*, Lat.] 1. Endleſſneſs, boundleſſneſs, unmeaſurableneſs, immenſity, boundleſs qualities. *Infinity* of goodneſs. *Hooker.* 2. Endleſs number; an hyperbolical uſe. Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties. *Broome.*

Infi'rm [*inferme*, Fr. *infermo*, It. *enfermo*, Sp. of *infirmus*, Lat.] 1. Weak, feeble, ſickly, diſabled of body. A poor, *infirm*, weak, and deſpis'd old man. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Weak of mind, irreſolute. *Infirm* of purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Not ſtable, not ſolid. He who fixes upon falſe principles, treads upon *infirm* ground. *South.*

To Infi'rm, *verb act.* [*infirmer*, Fr. *infirmo*, Lat.] to weaken, to enfeeble, to ſhake; now obſolete. A ſufficient reaſon to *infirm* all thoſe points. *Raleigh.*

Infi'rmary [*infirmarium*, Lat. *infermerie*, Fr. *infermerio*, It.] an apartment, or lodgings, for ſick people. One ſhould be for an *infirmary*, if any ſpecial perſon ſhould be ſick. *Bacon.*

Infi'rmity [*infirmité*, Fr. *infirmità*, It. *infermidàd*, Sp. of *infirmitas*, Lat.] 1. Weakneſs of age, ſex, or temper. The *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diſeaſes. *Rogers.* 2. Failing, weakneſs, fault. A friend ſhould bear a friend's *infirmities. Shakeſpeare.* 3. Diſeaſe, malady, weakneſs, feebleneſs of body, ſickneſs. General laws are like general rules of phyſic, according whereunto, as now, no wiſe man will deſire himſelf to be cured, if there be joined with his diſeaſe ſome ſpecial accident, in regard to others in the ſame *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may. *Hooker.*

Infi'rmnfss [of *infirm*] weakneſs, feebleneſs. The *infirmneſs* and inſufficiency of the paripatetic doctrine. *Boyle.*

Infi'stulated, *adj.* [of *in* and *fiſtulatus*, Lat.] turned to or become fiſtulous; alſo full of fiſtula's.

To Infi'x, *verb act.* [*infixum*, ſup. of *infigo*, Lat.] to fix or faſten into, to drive in immoveable. *Infix'd* and frozen round. *Milton.*

To Infla'me, *verb act.* [*enflammer*, Fr. *infiammare*, It. *inflamàr*, Sp. of *inflammo*, Lat.] 1. To ſet, to kindle. Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with rage. *Milton.* 2. To kindle deſire. Their luſt was *inflamed* towards her. *Suſannah.* 3. To aggravate, to exaggerate. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addiſon.* 4. To heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter. 5. To heat, to inrage, to incenſe, to provoke, to irritate. A little vain curioſity weighs ſo much with us, or the church's peace ſo little, that we ſacrifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other. *Decay of Piety.* 6. To put into a paſſion, to fire with paſſion. Satan with thoughts *inflam'd* of higheſt deſign. *Milton.*

To Inflame, *verb neut.* to grow hot, angry, and painful, by obſtructed matter. If the veſiculæ are oppreſt, they *inflame. Wiſeman.*

Infla'mer [of *inflame*] the thing or perſon that inflames. Intereſt is a great *inflamer*, and ſets a man on perſecution under the colour of zeal. *Addiſon.*

Inflammabi'lity [of *inflammable*] the quality of being eaſily kindled or catching fire. If the ambient air be impregnate with ſubtile *inflammabilities. Brown.*

Infla'mmable [*inflammable*, Fr. *inflammabile*, It. of *inflammo*, Lat.] capable of being inflamed or ſet on fire, having the quality of flaming, eaſy to be ſet on a flame. Sulphureous, fat and *inflammable* parts. *Newton.*

Inflaʹmmableness [of *inflammable*] the quality of being eaſily ſet on flame. The *inflammableneſs* of bodies. *Boyle.*

Inflammaʹtion Fr. [*inflamazione*, It. *inflamaciòn*, Sp. of *inflammatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſetting on flame. 2. The ſtate of being in a flame. 3. [In medicine] a diſeaſe ſo called. If that bright ſpot ſtay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning. *Leviticus.* 4. The act of exciting heat or fervour of mind. The mind delighted with that contemplative ſight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations.* *Hooker.*

Inflaʹmmative [*inflammativo*, It.] being of an inflaming nature or quality.

Inflaʹmmatory, *adj.* [of *inflamed*] having the power of inflaming. An *inflammatory* diſtemper. *Arbuthnot.*

To Inflaʹte, *verb act.* [*inflatum*, ſup. of *inflo*, from *in* and *flo*, Lat. to blow] 1. To blow, ſwell, or puff up with wind. The muſcles are *inflated* in time of reſt. *Ray.* 2. To fill with the breath. With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box. *Dryden.*

Inflate *Expreſſion*, an expreſſion ſwelling with big words, but to no great purpoſe.

Inflaʹtion [in medicine] the ſtate of being puffed up, a windy ſwelling, the extention of a part occaſioned by windy humours, flatulence. *Inflations* and tumours of the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

To Infleʹct [*inflecto*, Lat.] 1. To bend or bow, to turn. Are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the ſame principle. *Newton.* 2. To change, to vary. 3. To vary a noun or verb in its termination.

Infleʹction, or Infleʹxion [*inflectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of bending or bowing. The divine determinations, perſuaſions, or *inflexions* of the underſtanding. *Hale.* 2. Modulation of the voice. The motion of his body, and the *inflections* of his voice. *Hooker.* 3. [With grammarians] is the variation of nouns and verbs in their ſeveral caſes, tenſes, and declenſions. The ſame word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Brerewood.*

Inflection [in optics] a multiplex refraction of the rays of light, cauſed by the unequal thickneſs of any medium; ſo that the motion or progreſs of the ray is hindred from going on in a right line, and is inflected or bent back on the inſide by a curve.

Infleʹctive, *adj.* [of *inflect*] having the power of bending or turning. This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance. *Derham.*

Inflexibiʹlity, or Infleʹxibleness [*inflexibilitas*, Lat. *inflexibilité*, Fr. *infleſſibilità*, It.] quality of that which cannot be bowed or bended, ſtiffneſs; alſo a temper not to be bent, obſtinacy, ſtiffneſs of diſpoſition, inexorable pertinacy.

Infleʹxible, Fr. [*infleſſibile*, It. of *inflexibilis*, Lat.] 1. Not to be bent or incurvated. *Inflexible* to the powerful arm of reaſon. *Brown.* 2. Not to be prevailed on, ſtiff, obſtinate, immoveable. A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper. *Addiſon.* 3. Not to be changed or altered. The nature of things are *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable. *Watts.*

Infleʹxibly, *adv.* [of *inflexible*] obſtinately, inexorably, invariably, without relaxation or remiſſion. It ſhould be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to. *Locke.*

To Infliʹct, *verb. act.* [*infliger*, Fr. *infliggere*, It. *infligir*, Sp. *inflictum*, ſup. of *infligo*, Lat.] to lay a puniſhment upon. Sufficient is this puniſhment which was *inflicted.* 2 *Corinthians.*

Infliʹcter [of *inflict*] he who inflicts any thing as a puniſhment. Extended to the utmoſt power of the *inflicter.* *Government of the Tongue.*

Infliʹction, Fr. [*inflizione*, It. of *inflictio*, Lat.] 1. The act of laying a puniſhment upon. Death not only as to merit, but alſo as to actual *infliction.* *South.* 2. The puniſhment impoſed. His ſevereſt *inflictions* are in themſelves acts of juſtice. *Rogers.*

Infliʹctive [of *inflict*; *influctive*, Fr.] being laid on as a puniſhment.

Iʹnfluence, Fr. [*influenza*, It. *influéncia*, Sp. *influentia*, of *influo*, Lat.] 1. An emiſſion of a power or virtue. The ſacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.* 2. The act of working or prevailing upon, power over in directing or modifying. God hath his *influence* into the very eſſence of all things. *Hooker.*

Influence [in aſtrology] power of the celeſtial aſpects, operating upon terreſtrial bodies and affairs; a quality ſuppoſed to flow from the bodies of the ſtars, or the effect of their heat and light, to which, the pretenders to that art, attribute all the events that happen on the earth.

To Iʹnfluence [*influer*, Fr. of *influere*, It. and Lat.] to have an influence upon, to ſway, bias, or have power over, to lead or guide to any end. Not *influenced* by the weight or preſſure of the atmoſphere. *Newton.*

Iʹnfluenced, *part. adj.* ſwayed, biaſſed, inclined towards, wrought upon.

Iʹnfluent, *adj.* [*influens*, Lat.] flowing into. A term uſed where any liquor or juice, by the contrivance of nature, or the laws of circulation, flows or falls into another current or receptacle.

Influent *Juices* [in medicine] ſuch juices of a human body, that by the contrivance of nature and laws of circulation, fall into another current or receptacle, as the bile into the gall-bladder, &c. Keeping a juſt equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vaſcular ſolids. *Arbuthnot.*

Influeʹntial, *adj.* [of *influence*] 1. Exerting influence or power. Dangerouſly *influential.* *Glanville.* 2. Influencing, or bearing ſway.

Iʹnflux [*influxus*, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing or running into, eſpecially of one river into another. The *influx* of the rivers. *Addiſon.* 2. Infuſion. The *influx* of the knowledge of God. *Hale.* 3. Influence, power; in this ſenſe now obſolete. Tranſmiſſion and *influx* of immaterial virtues. *Bacon.*

Influʹxious, *adj.* [of *influx*] influential; obſolete. The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impreſſions upon their humours. *Howel.*

To Infoʹld, *verb. act.* [of *in* and *fold*, from ꝼeolban, Sax.] to fold or wrap up, to involve. Let me *infold* thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Infoʹliate, *verb act.* [of *in* and *folium*, Lat. a leaf] to cover with leaves. Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and claſp about him. *Howel.*

To Infoʹrce [*enforcer*, Fr.] to prevail upon by force or argument, to conſtrain or oblige. See Enforce.

Infoʹrcement, a compulſion or reſtraint. See Enforcement.

To Infoʹrm, *verb. act.* [*informer*, Fr. *informár*, Sp. *informare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To tell, to inſtruct, to teach, to make acquainted with, to ſupply with new knowledge. Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally *of*, ſometimes *in*. I know not how proper. *Johnſon.* To *inform* their minds with ſome method of reducing the laws *into* their original cauſes. *Hooker.* What ſenſe *informs* us *of*. *Digby.* Few *inform* themſelves *in* theſe to the bottom. *Locke.* 2. To animate, to actuate by vital powers. Breath *informs* fleeting frame. *Prior.* 3. To prefer an accuſation before a magiſtrate. Tertullus *informed* the government againſt Paul. *Acts.*

To Infoʹrm, *verb neut.* to give notice, to give intelligence.

It is the bloody buſineſs which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Infoʹrm [*informis*, Lat.] unſhapen, without form; alſo ugly.

Infoʹrmal, *adj.* [of *inform*] offering an information, accuſing; an obſolete word.

Theſe poor *informal* women are no more
But inſtruments of ſome more mightier member. *Shakeſpeare.*

Infoʹrma *Pauperis*, Lat. [*i. e.* under the form of a poor perſon] is when a perſon having made oath before a judge, that he is not worth five pounds, his debts paid, is admitted to ſue, having council or an attorney aſſigned to manage his buſineſs without any fees.

Infoʹrmant, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. One who gives information or inſtruction. Made up of terms which his *informant* underſtands. *Watts.* 2. One who preſſes an accuſation.

Informaʹtion, Fr. [*informazione*, It. *informacion*, Sp. of *informatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of informing or actuating. 2. Intelligence given, inſtruction. The active *informations* of the intellect. *South.* 3. Charge or accuſation preferred. 4. An accuſation brought againſt one before a magiſtrate.

Informaʹtus *non Sum* [*i. e.* I am not informed] a formal anſwer made in court, by an attorney who has no more to ſay in the defence of his client.

Infoʹrmed *Stars* [with aſtronomers] are ſuch fixed ſtars as are not ranged under any form or particular conſtellation.

Infoʹrmer [of *inform*] 1. One who gives intelligence. A want of judgment to chuſe his *informers.* *Swift.* 2. One who in any court of judicature informs againſt, or proſecutes any perſons who tranſgreſs any law or penal ſtatute, one who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate. *Informers* are a deteſtable race of people. *Swift.*

Infoʹrmidable [of *in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] not to be dreaded. Foe not *informidable.* *Milton.*

Infoʹrmity [*informis*, Lat.] ſhapeleſſneſs. *Brown.*

Infoʹrmous [*informe*, Fr. and It. of *informis*, Lat.] that is without form, faſhion, or ſhape, being of no regular figure. A bear brings forth her young *informous* and unſhapen. *Brown.*

Infoʹrtunate [*infortuné*, Fr. *infortunatus*, Lat.] unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy; ſee Unfortunate, which is commonly uſed. All either falſe, faint, or *infortunate.* *Brown.*

Infoʹrtunateness [of *infortunate*] unhappineſs, unluckineſs.

Infoʹrtunes [with aſtrologers] the planets Saturn and Mars, ſo called, by reaſon of their ill-diſpoſed natures and unfortunate influences.

Iʹnfra *Scapularis Muſculus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a broad or fleſhy muſcle of the arm, ariſing from the lower ſide of the ſcapula, and ending in the third ligament of the ſhoulder.

Infra *Spinatus Muſculus* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the arm, ſo termed from its being placed below the ſpine, under which it ariſes from the ſcapula, and is inſerted into the ſhoulder bone. This muſcle moves the arm directly backwards.

To Infraʹct, *verb act.* [*infractum*, ſup. of *infringo*, from *in* and *frango*, Lat. to break] to break. With wild *infracted* courſe and leſſen'd roar. *Thomſon,*

Infraʹction [*infraction*, Fr. *infractio*, Lat.] the act of breaking in, a rupture or violation of a treaty, a law, ordinance, &c. Pretending an *infraction* in the abuſe of their hoſtages. *L'Eſtrange.*

Infralapsaʹrians, a ſect who hold that God has created a certain number of men, only to be damned; or, in other words, ſent them into being upon ſuch terms, as preclude all *poſſiibility* of their being *ſaved*; and the votaries of this doctrine, which ſeems ſo much to derogate from the GOODNESS (not to ſay JUSTICE) of the ever-bleſſed God, are called *infra-lapſarians*, becauſe they ſuppoſe God (in this abſolute decree) to have conſidered the objects of it, as FALLEN IN ADAM; and by him ſo *morally depraved*, as to become *proper ſubjects* of ſo ſevere and rigorous a proceeding. See Gnostics, Manichæans, and *Bull* Unigenitus.

Inframuʹndane [of *infra*, beneath, and *mundanus*, of *mundus*, Lat. the world] beneath or below the world.

To Fraʹnchise [of *affranchir*, Fr. *affrancare*, It.] to ſet free, to give one his liberty; to make a freeman or denizon, to incorporate into a ſociety or body politic. See Enfranchise.

Infraʹnchisement [*affranchiſement*, Fr.] the act of making free, &c. alſo delivery, diſcharge, releaſe. See Enfranchisement.

Infraʹngible [of *infrangibilis*, Lat.] not to be broken, durable, ſtrong. Theſe atoms are ſuppoſed *infrangible.* *Cheyne.*

Infraʹngibleness, uncapableneſs of being broken.

Infra-scapularis *Muſculus*, Lat. [in anatomy] the ſhoulder-blade.

Infreʹquency [of *infrequentia*, Lat.] rarity, uncommonneſs. The *infrequency* of objects. *Broome.*

Infreʹquent [of *infrequens*, Lat.] ſeldom happening, rare, uncommon.

Infricaʹtion, or Infriʹction, Lat. the act of rubbing or chafing in.

To Infriʹgidate, *verb act.* [of *in* and *frigidus*. Lat.] to make cold, to chill. *Boyle.*

To Infriʹnge [*enfraindre*, Fr. *infringo*, Lat.] 1. To break a law, cuſtom, or privilege, to violate a contract. Having *infringed* the law. *Waller.* 2. To deſtroy, to hinder. Homilies being plain and popular inſtructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy. *Hooker.*

Infri'ngement [of *infringe*] violation or breach. The puniſhing of this *infringement*. *Clarendon.*

Infri'nger [of *infringe*] one that infringes, breaks or violates. *Ayliffe.*

Infructuo'se [*infructuoſus*, Lat.] unfruitful.

Infrugi'ferous [*infrugiferus*, Lat.] bearing no fruit.

Infu'cated [*infucatus*, Lat.] painted over.

Infuca'tion, Lat. the act of painting of the face, a colouring or diſguiſing.

I'nfula, a name antiently given to ſome of the pontifical ornaments, which are ſaid to be filaments or fringes of wool, with which prieſts, victims, and even temples were adorned.

To Infu'mate, *verb act.* [*infumare*, Lat.] to ſmoke or dry in the ſmoke.

Infuma'tion, Lat. the act of drying in the ſmoke.

Infundibu'liform, *adj.* [of *infundibulum*, a funnel, and *forma*, Lat. ſhape] being of the ſhape of a funnel or tundiſh.

Infundi'buliformes, Lat. [with botaniſts] a term applied to ſuch flowers, as are ſhaped like a funnel.

Infundi'bulum, Lat. a tunnel or funnel for the poring of liquors into a veſſel.

Infundibulum *Cerebri*, Lat. [in anatomy] the brain tunnel, a hollow place in the root of the brain, through which ſerous humours are diſcharged.

Infundibulum *Renum*, Lat. [in anatomy] the pelvis or baſin of the reins, thro' which the urine paſſes to the ureters and bladder.

Infu'riate [of *in* and *furiatus*, from *furia*, Lat. fury] raging, furious.

At th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton.*

Infusca'tion, Lat. the act of making dark or duſky.

To Infu'se, *verb act.* [*infuſer*, Fr. *infondere*, It. *infundir*, Sp. of *infuſum*, ſup. of *infundo*, Lat.] 1. To pour in, or into, to inſtil. To have qualities *infuſed* into his ſon. *Swift.* 2. To ſteep or ſoak in any liquor with a gentle heat, to macerate ſo as to extract the virtues of any thing. Take violets, and *infuſe* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon.* 3. To inſpire, to pour into the mind. *Infuſe* into their young breaſts ſuch a noble ardor, as will make them renowned. *Milton.* 4. To make an infuſion with any ingredient, to tincture, to ſaturate with any thing infuſed. Drink *infuſed* with fleſh. *Bacon.* To inſpire with, to endue with. *Infuſe* his breaſt with magnanimity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Infu'sible [of *infuſe*] 1. Poſſible to be infuſed. From whom the doctrines being *infuſible* into all. *Hooker.* 2. Incapable of ſolution, not fuſible. The ſubtile earth draws the earth and *infuſible* part into one continuum. *Brown.*

Infu'sion, Fr. and Sp. [*infuſione*, It. of *infuſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of pouring in, inſtillation. Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from the *infuſion* of hebraiſms, which are derived to it from the poetical paſſages in holy writ. *Addiſon.* 2. The act of pouring into the mind, inſpiration. By habitual and real *infuſion*, as when grace is inwardly beſtowed. *Hooker.* 3. [In pharmacy] the act of ſteeping of any kinds of drugs, roots, leaves, *&c.* in ſome liquor proper to draw out their virtues. Repeat the *Infuſion* of the body. *Bacon.* 4. The liquor made by infuſion. *Boyle.*

Infu'sive, *adj.* [of *infuſe*] having the power of infuſion, or being infuſed; a word not authoriſed. Th' *infuſive* force of ſpring on man. *Thomſon.*

Ing, a Saxon, Dan. Teut. and Ger. diminutive term, ſignifying the young or offſpring of any animal.

Ing, Dan. a meadow, a paſture, N. C.

Ing is the Engliſh termination of the active participle, and is added to the infinitive mood.

To Inga'ge. See To Engage.

Inga'te, *ſubſt.* [of *in* and *gate*] entrance, paſſage into. One noble perſon ſtoppeth the *ingate* of all the evil. *Spenſer.*

Inganna'tion [*ingannare*, It.] cheat, juggle, trick, ſlight; a word hardly ever uſed or neceſſary. Inability to reſiſt ſuch trivial *ingannations* from others. *Brown.*

Inga'thering, *ſubſt.* [of *in* and *gathering*] the act of getting in the harveſt. The feaſt of *ingathering*. *Exodus.*

I'nge, in the names of places, ſignifies a meadow, from the Sax. ing, of the ſame import. *Gibſon's Camden.* See Ing.

To Inge'minate, *verb act.* [*ingemino*, Lat.] to double or repeat often. He would often *ingeminate* the word peace. *Clarendon.*

Inge'minated *Flowers* [with botaniſts] are ſuch when one flower ſtands on, or grows out of another.

Ingemina'tion [of *in* and *geminatio*, Lat.] the act of doubling or repeating, reduplication, repetition.

To Inge'nder [*ingenero*, Lat. and It. *engendrer*, Fr. *engendrar*, Sp.] to beget, to produce, or cauſe to breed. See To Engender.

Inge'nderer [of *ingender*] he that generates or ingenders. See Engenderer.

Inge'nerable [*ingenerabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be engendered, not to be produced or brought into being. *Ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle.*

Inge'nerableness, uncapableneſs of being generated; alſo incapableneſs of being born.

Inge'nerate, or Inge'nerated [*ingeneratus*, Lat.] 1. Unbegotten, not produced by generation; not commonly uſed. Our firſt and *ingenerated* forefathers. *Brown.* 2. Innate, inborn, naturally imbred in a perſon or thing. Qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment or nature. *Bacon.*

Ingeni'er. See Engineer.

Inge'nio, It. a ſugar-mill or workhouſe.

Inge'nious [*ingenieux*, Fr. *ingegnoſo*, It. *ingenioſo*, Sp. *engenhoſo*, Port. *ingenioſus*, Lat.] 1. Quick, full of wit, inventive, poſſeſſed of genius. Our *ingenious* friend Cowley. *Boyle.* 2. Mental, intellectual; now obſolete.

I ſtand up and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge ſorrows. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inge'niously, *adv.* [of *ingenious*] wittily, ſubtily. Men too *ingeniouſly* politic. *Swift.*

Inge'niousness [*ingenioſus*, Lat.] wittineſs, ingenious nature or diſpoſition, ſtrength of genius. Appearance of *ingeniouſneſs* there is in the practice. *Boyle.*

Inge'nite [*ingenitus*, Lat.] inborn, inbred, bred by nature, natural. Notions are not *ingenite* and imprinted by the finger of nature. *South.*

Ingenite *Diſeaſe* [in medicine] a diſeaſe that a perſon brings into the world with him, much the ſame as hereditary.

Ingenu'ity [*ingenuité*, Fr.] 1. Openneſs, candor, freedom from diſſimulation. Part of my profeſſed *ingenuity*. *Wotton.* 2. [Of *ingenious*] genius, wit, invention, ſubtilty. *Ingenuity* of diſcourſe, nor fineneſs of converſation. *South.* Virtue ſurpaſſes *ingenuity*. *Woodward.*

Ingenuity [in painting and ſculpture] is repreſented by a young man, becauſe the intellect never grows old; of a daring aſpect, to denote ſtrength and vigour; a helmet on his head, with an eagle for it's creſt, to ſhew the generoſity and loftineſs of ingenuity, and with a bow and arrow ready to ſhoot, to denote its inquiſitiveneſs and acuteneſs.

Inge'nium, Lat. natural quality or diſpoſition, fancy, capacity, judgment.

Inge'nium, Lat. [old records] an engine, inſtrument or device.

Ingenu'itas *Regni* [in old records] the free-holders or commonalty of the kingdom; and ſometimes it was uſed to ſignify the chief barons, *i. e.* the great lords, and the king's common council.

Inge'nuous [*ingenu*, Fr. *ingenuo*, It. of *ingenuus*, Lat.] 1. Frank, ſincere, without diſguiſe or double meaning, generous, noble. The glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchaſed by theſe words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth. *Hooker.* 2. Free born, not of ſervile extraction. It will never diminiſh rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. *K. Charles.*

Inge'nuously, *adv.* [of *ingenuous*] frankly, openly, fairly, candidly, generouſly. I will *ingenuouſly* confeſs. *Dryden.*

Inge'nuousness, or Ingenu'ity [*ingenuitas*, Lat. *ingenuité*, Fr. *ingenuità*, It.] frankneſs, freeneſs in diſcourſe or dealing, ſincerity, candor.

I'ngeny [*ingenium*, Lat.] genius, parts, wit. Now obſolete. The production of his *ingeny*. *Boyle.*

I'ngerstone, a market town of Eſſex, 23 miles from London.

To Inge'st [*ingeſtum*, ſup. of *ingero*, from *in* and *gero*, Lat. to bear] to throw into the ſtomach. Through which *ingeſted* meats with eaſe deſcend. *Blackmore.*

Inge'stion [of *ingeſt*] the act of throwing into the ſtomach. The daily *ingeſtion* of milk and other food. *Harvey.*

Ingini'er [of *engin*, Fr. of *ingenium*, Lat.] enginier an artiſt in either fortifying or attacking fortified places.

I'ngle, a boy hired to be abuſed contrary to nature, a pathic.

Inglo'rious [of *in* and *glorieux*, Fr. *inglorioſo*, It. *inglorius*, Lat.] that is of no renown or repute, diſhonourable, baſe, mean. It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council. *Howel.*

Inglo'riously, *adv.* [of *inglorious*] diſhonourably, ſhamefully. Repleniſh'd not *ingloriouſly* at home. *Pope.*

Inglo'riousness, diſhonourableneſs, *&c.*

Inglu'vies, Lat. [in medicine] a ravenous appetite.

To Ingo'rge [of *in* and *gorger*, Fr.] to cram, glut or ſtuff the ſtomach.

I'ngot [*un lingot*, Fr. or from ingegoten, Du. melted] 1. A maſs of metal. *Ingots* of gold. *Dryden.* 2. A wedge of metal, either gold or ſilver.

To Ingra'ff, or To Ingra'ft, *verb act.* [of *in* and *greffer*, Fr.] 1. To ſet in as a ſhoot in the ſtock of a tree. 2. To propagate trees by incition. How to *ingraff*, how to inoculate. *May.* 3. To implant, imprint or fix in the mind, to ſettle. We have a natural thirſt after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.* 4. To plant any thing not native.

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our ſtock. *Dryden.*

Ingra'ftment [of *ingraft*] 1. The act of ingrafting. 2. The ſprig ingrafted.

Ingrai'led, *part. adj.* [*ingrelé*, Fr.] notched about, as a bordure ingrailed in heralday is, when the line of which it is made bends towards the end.

Ingra'te, or Ingra'teful, *adj.* [*ingrat*, Fr. *ingratus*, Lat.] 1. Ungrateful, unthankful. Perfidious and *ingrate*. *Pope.* 2. Unpleaſing to the ſenſe. That which is pleaſing or *ingrate* to the hearing. *Bacon.*

Ingrate, *ſubſt.* [*ingratus*, Lat.] an ungrateful, an unthankful perſon.

To Ingra'tiate [of *in* and *gratia*, Lat.] to put in favour of another, to recommend to kindneſs. Generally with the reciprocal pronoun. To *ingratiate* themſelves with them. *Addiſon.*

Ingra'titude, Fr. [*ingratitudine*, It. *ingratitud*, Sp. *ingratidao*, Port. *ingratitudo*, Lat.] unthankfulneſs, ungratefulneſs, return of evil for good. *Ingratitude* is abhorred both by God and man. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ingravida'tion [of *in* and *gravidatio*, Lat.] the ſame as impregnation, or the ſtate of being young with child.

Ingra'vidated [of *in* and *gravidatus*, Lat.] impregnated, great with child.

Ingre'dient, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*ingredienti*, It. *ingredientes*, Sp. of *ingredientia*, Lat.] 1. Any ſimple in a compound medinine 2. The reſpective parts or principles that go to the making up of a mixed body. The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*. *Bacon.*

I'ngress [*ingreſſus*, Lat.] an entrance, power of entrance. The *ingreſs* and egreſs of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

Ingress [with aſtronomers] ſignifies the ſun's entering the firſt ſcruple of one of the four cardinal ſigns; eſpecially Aries.

Ingre'ssion, Fr. [*ingreſſio*, Lat.] the act of entering. To get *ingreſſion*. *Digby.*

Ingre'ssu *in Caſu Conſimili*, a writ of entry granted where a tenant in courteſy, or tenant for term of life, or for the life of another, alienates or makes over land in fee or in tail, or for the term of another's life.

Ingressu *in Caſu Proviſo*, a writ of entry given by the ſtatute of Glocester, where a tenant in dower aliens in fee, or for term of life, or in tail; and it lies for the party in reverſion againſt the alienee.

Ingressu *ad Terminum que Præteriit* [in law] a writ lying where the lands or tenements are let for a term of years, and the tenant holdeth over his term.

Ingressu *Cauſa Matrimonii Prælocuti*, Lat. [in law] a writ lying in caſe, where a woman gives lands to a man in fee ſimple, to the intent he ſhall marry her, and he refuſes to do ſo in a reaſonable time, the woman having required him ſo to do.

Ingressu *dum fuit infra Ætatem*, Lat. [in law] a writ lying where one under age ſells his land, *&c.*

Ingressu *dum non fuit Compos Mentis*, Lat. [in law] a writ lying where a man ſells lands or tenements, when he is not *compos mentis*, *i. e.* while he is mad.

Ingre'ssu *in le per* [in law] a writ lying where one man demands lands or tenements, let by another after the term is expired.

Ingressu *ſine Aſſenſu Capituli*, Lat. [in law] a writ given by common law to the ſucceſſor of him that alienated, *ſine aſſenſu capituli*.

Ingressu *ſuper Deſſeiſina*, Lat. [in law] a writ lying where a man is diſſeiſed and dies, for his heir againſt the diſſeiſor.

Ingressu *ſur Cui in Vitâ* [in law] a writ lying where one demands lands or tenements of that tenant that had entry by one to whom it was let, by ſome anceſtor of the plaintiff, for a term now expired.

Ingressus *ad Communem Legem*, a writ that lies where a tenant for term of life makes a feoffment and dies; ſo that he in reverſion ſhall have the ſaid writ againſt any perſon, who is in the land.

In gross [a law term] that which appertains to the perſon of the lord, and not to any manor, lands, *&c.*

To Ingro'ss [of *in* and *groſſoyer*, Fr.] 1. To write over the draught of a deed in fair and large characters. 2. To buy up any commodities in the groſs, to foreſtal, to enhance the price of the market. See Engross.

Ingrossa'tor *Magni Rotuli* [in law] the clerk of the pipe.

Ingro'sser, a clerk that writes deeds, conveyances, records, or any law writings.

Ingrosser, one who buys up corn while it is growing, or other proviſions before the market, in order to ſell them again.

Ingro'ssing *of a Fine* [in law] is when the indentures being drawn up by the chirographer, are delivered to the party to whom the cognizance is made.

Ingro'ssment, the act of ingroſſing.

I'nguen, Lat. [in anatomy] the upper part of the thigh, the groin, the ſhare, the ſpace from the bending of the thigh to the privities.

I'nguinal, *adj.* Fr. [from *inguen*, Lat. the groin] belonging to the groin. The axillary, *inguinal* and other glands. *Arbuthnot.*

Inguina'lia, Lat. [in medicine, *&c.*] any ſubdiviſion made of the groin, or any thing therein contained, or applied thereto, as a medicine.

To Ingu'lf [of *in* and *gouffre*, or *engloutir*, Fr. *inghiottire*, It. or golpe, Du.] 1. To ſwallow down, to devour as a gulph.

A river large
Paſs'd underneath *ingulph'd.* *Milton.*

2. To caſt into a gulf. We *ingulf* ourſelves into aſſured danger. *Hayward.*

To Ingu'rgitate, *verb act.* [*ingurgitatum*, ſup. of *ingurgito*, from *in* and *gurges*, Lat. a whirlpool] to ſwill, to ſwallow greedily, to devour gluttonouſly.

Ingurgita'tion, Lat. [of *Ingurgitate*] the act of ſwilling or ſwallowing greedily, voracity.

Ingu'stable [*inguſtabilis*, Lat.] that may not or cannot be taſted, not perceptible by the taſte, The body of the element is *inguſtable*, void of all ſapidity. *Brown.*

Inha'bile, Fr. [*inhabil*, Sp. of *inhabilis*, Lat.] unmeet, unfit, unſkilful, unqualified.

Inhabi'lity [*inhabilité*, Fr, *inhabilidàd*, Sp. *inhabilitas*, Lat.] diſability.

To Inha'bit, *verb act.* [*habiter*, Fr. *inabitare*, It. *habitar*, Sp. of *inhabito*, Lat.] to dwell in, to hold as a dweller. They ſhall build houſes and *inhabit* them. *Iſaiah.*

To Inhabit, *verb neut.* to dwell, to live. Wild beaſts *inhabit* here. *Waller.*

Inha'bitable, Fr. [*inabitabile*, It. of *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] 1. Not habitable, incapable of inhabitants, uninhabitable. Obſolete.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. That may be inhabited, capable of affording habitation. Syſtems of *inhabitable* planets. *Locke*,

Inha'bitableness [of *inhabitable*] fitneſs or commodiouſneſs to be inhabited.

Inha'bitance [of *inhabit*] reſidence of dwellers. The ruins yet reſting in the wild moors, teſtify a former *inhabitance*. *Carew.*

Inha'bitant [*habitant*, Fr. *abitante*, It. of *inhabitans*, Lat.] one who dwells in a place, a reſider. In this place they report that they ſaw *inhabitants*. *Abbot.*

Inhabita'tion [of *inhabit*] 1. Habitation, place of reſidence.

Univerſal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* periſh'd. *Milton.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings, ſtate of being inhabited. The beginning of nations and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Raleigh.* 3. Quantity of *inhabitants*. We ſhall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown.*

Inha'biter [of *inhabit*] one that inhabits, a dweller. The inlanders or midland *inhabiters* of this iſland. *Brown.*

To Inha'le, *verb act.* [*inhalo*, Lat.] to draw in with the air, to inſpire. To *inhale* the freſh breeze. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

Inharmo'nical, It. inharmonious.

Inharmo'nious, *adj.* [of *in* and *harmonious*] unmuſical, not ſweet of ſound. His lines are rough, and his numbers *inharmonious*. *Felton.*

To Inhe're [*inhæreo*, Lat.] to ſtick or cleave faſt to, to exiſt in ſomething elſe. They do but *inhere* in their ſubject which ſupports them. *Digby.*

Inhe'rence, or Inhe'rency [*inhérence*, Fr. *inerenza*, It. *inherencia*, Sp. of *inhærentia*, Lat.] quality of that which adheres.

Inherence [with philoſophers] a term applied to the junction and connexion of an accident with its ſubſtance.

Inhe'rent, Fr. [*inerente*, It. *inherénte*, Sp. of *inherens*, Lat.] 1. Exiſting in ſomething elſe, adhering or cleaving to. 2. Innate, inborn. Their *inherent* right. *Swift.*

To Inhe'rit, *verb act.* [*inheriter*, Fr. *ereditare*, It. *heredàr*, Sp. and Port. of *hæres*, Lat. an heir] 1. To receive, to enjoy or poſſeſs by inheritance or ſucceſſion, to be heir to a perſon. The ſon cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title. *Locke.* 2. To poſſeſs, to obtain poſſeſſion of in general.

To bury ſo much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inhe'ritable [of *inherit*] obtainable by ſucceſſion, tranſmiſſible by inheritance. A kind of *inheritable* eſtate. *Carew.*

Inhe'ritance [*jus hæreditarium*, Lat. *heritage*, Fr. *eredità*, It. *herencia*, Sp.] 1. A perpetual deſcendance of lands and tenements to a man and his heirs; alſo an eſtate by ſucceſſion; as every fee ſimple and fee tail, patrimony, hereditary poſſeſſion. Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's houſe. *Geneſis.* 2. In Shakeſpeare, poſſeſſion in general. The *inheritance* of their loves. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right. Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themſelves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents uſe of it; and this we call *inheritance*. *Locke.*

Inhe'ritor [*heritier*, Fr. *erede*, It. *hæres*, Lat.] one who holds lands or receives any thing by inheritance, an heir. They mulct it in the *inheritors*. *Bacon.*

Inhe'ritress, or Inhe'ritrix [*heretiere*, Fr.] a female inheritor, an heireſs. *Inheritrix* is more commonly uſed, tho' *inheritreſs* be a word more analogically Engliſh. *Johnſon*]

No feme
Should be the *inheritrix* in Salike land. *Shakeſpeare.*

Anne, *inheritreſs* to the dutchy of Bretagne. *Bacon.*

To Inhe'rse, *verb act.* [of *in* and *herſe*] to incloſe in a funeral monument. See where he lies *inherſed*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inhe'sion [*inhæſio*, Lat.] the act of cleaving to, the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

To Inhi'bit, *verb act.* [*inhiber*, Lat. and Fr. *inibire*, It. *inhibir*, Sp. of *inhibeo*, Lat.] 1. To hold in, to hinder, to repreſs. Their motions alſo are excited and *inhibited*. *Bentley.* 2. To prohibit, to forbid. All men were *inhibited* by proclamation at the diſſolution, ſo much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Inhibi'tion, Fr. [*inhibizione*, It. *inhibición*, Sp. of *inhibitio*, Lat.] 1. Prohibition, embargo. He might be judged to have impoſed an envious *inhibition* on it, becauſe himſelf has not ſtock enough to maintain the trade. *Gov. of the Tongue.* 2. [In law] a writ forbidding a judge from proceeding farther in the cauſe before him: but *inhibition* is moſt uſually a writ iſſuing out of a higher court chriſtian to a lower or inferior, upon an appeal, and prohibition out of the king's court to a court chriſtian, or to an inferior temporal court. *Cowel.* 3. [In the Scottiſh law] a precept from the lords of council and ſeſſion at Edinburgh, whereby a perſon is precluded from contracting debts upon lands or tenements already involved, and ſuch creditors as have got ſecurities upon them, have their reſpective claims farther aſcertained. So that priority of inhibition gives a preference to the ſeveral claimants.

Inho'c, or Inho'ke [in old records] a corner or out-part of a common field, plough'd up and ſown, and ſometimes encloſed, whilſt the other part of the field lies fallow.

To Inho'ld, *verb act.* [of *in* and *hold*] to contain it itſelf, to have inherent. The ſame which the ſun *inholdeth* and caſteth forth. *Raleigh.*

I'nholder [of inne and healdan, Sax. to hold or keep] 1. An innkeeper 2. A maſter of a houſe.

Inn-holders were incorporated *anno* 1505. They conſiſt of a maſter, 3 wardens, about 24 aſſiſtants, and 112 on the livery. Their armorial enſigns are *azure* a chevron *argent* between three oat-garbes *or*, on a chief of the 2d, St. Julian's croſs *ſable*. Their creſt a ſtar on a helmet and torſe involved in clouds. Their ſupporters two horſes. Their hall is on College-Hill.

Inhonesta'tion, Lat. the act of diſparaging or diſgracing.

Inho'spitable [*inhoſpitalis*, Lat.] not given to hoſpitality, ſhowing no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers, uncourteous, uncivil. *Inhoſpitable* rocks. *Dryden.*

Inho'spitableness, or Inhospita'lity [*inhoſpitalité*, Fr. of *inhoſpitalitas*, Lat.] inhoſpitable temper or behaviour, diſcourteouſneſs to ſtrangers or gueſts.

Inho'spitably, *adv.* [of *inhoſpitable*] unkindly to ſtrangers.

Of gueſts he makes them ſlaves,
Inhoſpitably. *Milton.*

Inhu'man [*inhumaine*, Fr. *inumano*, It. *inhumáno*, Sp. *inhumanus*, Lat.] void of humanity, barbarous, ſavage, cruel, uncompaſſionate. *Inhuman* cruelties. *Atterbury.*

Inhu'manly, *adv.* [of *inhuman*] barbarouſly, cruelly. Moſt *inhumanly* treated. *Swift.*

Inhu'manness, or Inhuma'nity [*inhumanitas*, Lat. *inhumanité*, Fr. *inumanità*, It. *inhumanidàd*, Sp.] is as it were a putting off, or ſtripping one's ſelf of human nature, ſavage nature, cruelty, barbarity. *Inhumanity* and impudence. *K. Charles.*

To Inhu'mate, or To Inhu'me, *verb act.* [*inhumer*, Fr. *inhumatum*, ſup. of *inhumo*, Lat.] to bury, to interr. *Inhume* the natives in their native plan. *Pope.*

Inhuma'tion, Lat. the act of burying or interring.

Inhumation [with chemiſts] is when two pots, the lowermoſt of which is full of little holes, are covered with earth, and a wheel fire made, cauſing the vapours to ſweat through in the diſtillation; alſo a digeſtion made by burying the materials in dung or in the earth.

To Inje'ct, *verb act.* [*injectum*, ſup. of *injicio*, Lat.] 1. To caſt or dart in. Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds. *Glanville.* 2. To throw up, to caſt up. And mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

Inje'ctio *Inteſtinalis*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a clyſter.

Inje'ction, Fr. [*injezione*, It. of *injectio*, Lat.] the act of caſting or throwing in. The repeated *injection* of well kindled charcoal. *Boyle.*

Injection [in ſurgery] the injecting or caſting in any liquid medicine into wounds, or the cavities of the body, by ſyringe, clyſter, *&c.*

Injection [with anatomiſts] is the filling the veſſels of a human or animal body with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ramifications.

Ini'lum, or **I'nium** [with anatomiſts] the beginning of the oblongated marrow.

Inima'ginable [of *in* and *imaginable*] not to be imagined.

Inimitabi'lity [of *inimitable*] incapacity to be imitated. The various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

Ini'mitable, Fr. and Sp. [*inimitabile*, It. of *inimitabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be imitated, not to be copied. What is moſt excellent is moſt *inimitable*. *Denham.*

Ini'mitableness [of *inimitable*] quality, *&c.* that cannot be imitated.

Ini'mitably, *adv.* [of *inimitable*] in a manner not to be imitated. A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature. *Pope.*

To **Injoi'n** [*injungo*, Lat. *enjoindre*, Fr. *ingiugnere*, It.] 1. To command, to enforce by authority, to require, to lay an injunction upon. See **Enjoin**. Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *enjoin* it; they have in them a certain conſtraining force. *Hooker.* 2. In Shakeſpeare, To join. There *injoined* them with a fleet.

To **Injo'y** [of *in* and *jouir*, Fr.] to take pleaſure in; alſo to poſſeſs. See To **Enjoy**.

Injo'yment [of *injoy*] pleaſure, poſſeſſion.

Ini'quitous [from *iniquity*; *inique*, Fr.] unjuſt, ſinful, wicked.

Ini'quitously, *adv.* [of *iniquitous*] unjuſtly, wickedly, *&c.*

Ini'quity [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, Fr. *iniquità*, It. *iniquidàd*, Sp.] 1. Injuſtice, unreaſonableneſs. According to the righteouſneſs or *iniquity* of the cauſe. *Smalridge.* 2. Crime, ſin, wickedneſs. Want of the knowledge of God is the cauſe of all *iniquity* amongſt men. *Hooker.*

Ini'tial, Fr. [*iniziante*, It. *initialis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to beginning, placed at the beginning. *Initial* letters. *Pope.* 2. Incipient, not complete. *Initial* diſeaſes. *Harvey.*

Initia'lia [among the Romans] a name given to the myſteries of Ceres.

To **Ini'tiate**, *verb act.* [*initiatum*, ſup. of *initio*, Lat. *initier*, Fr. *iniziare*, It.] to enter, to inſtruct in the firſt principles of any art or ſcience, to admit into any ſociety, order or faculty, to place in a new ſtate. To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning. *Locke.*

To **Ini'tiate**, *verb neut.* to do the firſt part, to perform the firſt rite. The king himſelf *initiates* to the power. *Pope.*

Initiate, *adj.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Lat.] unpractiſed.

My ſtrange and ſelf abuſe
Is the *initiate* fear that wants hard uſe,
We're yet but young. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ini'tiaments, plur. of *initiament* [*initiamenta*, Lat.] the firſt inſtructions of any kind of knowledge, ſcience, *&c.*

Initia'tion, Fr. [*iniziazione*, It. of *initiatio*, Lat.] the act of entering or admitting one into any order or faculty, admiſſion into a new ſtate. At our *initiation* into ſacred myſteries. *Broome.*

Injo'cund [*injocundus*, Lat.] unpleaſant.

Injocu'ndity [*injocunditas*, Lat.] unpleaſantneſs.

Inju'dicable [*injudicabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be judged, not cognizable by a judge.

Injudi'cial [of *in* and *judicialis*, Lat.] not agreeable to judgment, injudicious.

Injudi'cious [of *in*. neg. and *judicieux*, Fr.] void of judgment or diſcretion. To expoſe him to the contempt of *injudicious* people. *Tillotſon.*

Injudi'ciously, *adv.* [of *injudicious*] without judgment or diſcretion, not wiſely. Scaliger *injudiciouſly* condemns this deſcription. *Broome.*

Injudi'ciousness [of *injudicious*] want of judgment or diſcretion, *&c.*

Inju'nction [*injonction*, Fr. of *injunctio*, Lat.] a command, order, precept. Eſtabliſhed by ſolemn *injunction*. *Hooker.*

Inju'nction [in law] a writ grounded upon an order or interlocutory decree in chancery, to give poſſeſſion to the plaintiff, for want of the defendant's appearance; or to ſtay proceedings in another court; ſometimes the king's ordinary court, and ſometimes the court chriſtian.

To **I'njure** [*injurior*, Lat. *injurier*, Fr. *ingiuiare*, It. *injuriàr*, Sp.] 1. To wrong, to hurt unjuſtly, to miſchief undeſervedly. They *injure* by chance in a croud. *Temple.* To annoy, to affect with any inconvenience in general. Leſt heat ſhould *injure* us. *Milton.*

I'njurer [of *injure*] one that hurts another unjuſty, one who wrongs or injures. Whoever be the *injurer* or the ſufferer. *Atterbury.*

Inju'rious [*injurieux*, Fr. *ingiurioſo*, It. *injurioſo*, Sp. *injurioſus*, Lat.] 1. Unjuſt, invaſive of another's rights. *Injurious* ſtrength would rapine ſtill excuſe. *Dryden.* 2. Wrongful, guilty of injury or wrong.

Yet beauty, tho' *injurious*, hath ſtrange power
After offence, returning to regain
Love once poſſeſt. *Milton.*

3. Unjuſtly, hurtful, miſchievous. To undo our fault, or at leaſt to hinder the *injurious* conſequences of it. *Tillotſon.* 4. Outragious, abuſive, wrongful, reproachful. How *injurious*, how contumelious muſt it be. *South.*

Inju'riously, *adv.* [of *injurious*] wrongfully, unjuſtly, abuſively. The vindication of his character when it is *injuriouſly* attacked. *Pope* and *Gay.*

Inju'riousness [of *injurious*] hurtful quality, injury, wrong, *&c.* *Injuriouſneſs* or oppreſſion. *K. Charles.*

I'njury [*injure*, Fr. *ingiuria*, It. *injuria*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. Abuſe, outrage, reproachful language. Spake all the *injuries* he could deviſe of Charles. *Dryden.* 2. Hurt with injuſtice. In keeping of them no *injury* was offered. *Hayward.* 3. Miſchief, detriment. We do *injury* to a cauſe by dwelling on trifling arguments. *Watts.* 4. Annoyance. Great *injuries* ſuch vermin as mice and rats do. *Mortimer.* 5. Any thing contrary to juſtice and equity.

Injury [with civilians] a private offence committed deſignedly, and with an evil intention to any man's prejudice.

Inju'st [*injuſte*, Fr. *injuſtus*, Lat.] wrongful, offenſive. See **Unjust**.

Inju'stly, *adv.* [of *injuſt*] wrongfully, offenſively.

Inju'stice, Fr. [*ingiuſtizia*, It. *injuſticia*, Sp. *injuſtitia*, Lat.] unfair dealing, diſhoneſty, *&c.* any vice contrary to juſtice.

Ink [inck, Du. *inchioſtro*, It. *ancre*, Fr. *tinta*, Sp. and Port. tint, H. Ger.] 1. A black liquor for writing. Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*. *Brown.* 2. Ink denotes any liquor with which we write; as, red *ink*, green *ink*, *&c.*

Ink [with falconers] the neck of any bird which a hawk preys upon.

To **Ink**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to black or daub with ink; as, his cloaths is all over *inked*.

Ink-box, or **Ink-horn** [of inck, Du. and box or horn, Sax.] a veſſel to hold ink, being a portable caſe for writing implements, commonly made of horn. What is more frequent than to ſay a ſilver *inkhorn*. *Grew.*

I'nkiness [of inck, Du.] inky nature; alſo ſmearedneſs or ſtate of being blotted with ink.

To **Inki'ndle**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *kindle*, of cynbelan, Sax.] to light, to ſet on fire.

To **Inki'ndle**, *verb neut.* to catch fire, to break out into a flame, See **Enki'ndle**.

I'nkle, a ſort of linen tape or narrow fillet. *Inkles*, caddiſſes, cambrics. *Shakeſpeare.*

In'kling [ſome derive it of *in* and kallen, Du. to prate, or of munkelen, Teut. a ſmall rumour. But Minſhew of *inclinando*, Lat. and Skinner from inklincken, Ger. to ſound within; which ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland; as, I heard not an *inkling* of it] a whiſper, a hint, an intimation. They had ſome *inkling* of ſecret meſſages between the marquis of Newcaſtle and young Hotham. *Clarendon.*

Ink-maker [of *ink* and *maker*] one who makes and ſells ink.

I'nky, *adj.* [of *ink*] 1. Conſiſting of ink. *Inky* blots. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Reſembling ink. *Inky* blackneſs. *Boyle.* 3. Black as ink. My *inky* cloak. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inla'ugh [law word] a perſon ſubject to the law, one who was included in ſome frank pledge, and not outlawed.

Inla'gary, *ſubſt.* the act of reſtoring of an outlawed perſon to the king's protection, and to the eſtate or benefit of a ſubject.

I'nland, *adj.* [of *in*, within, and land, Sax.] ſituate upon the mid-land, or in the heart of the country, remote from the ſea, interior. For a general exciſe or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

Inland, *ſubſt.* interior or midland parts. They ſpread themſelves into the *inland*. *Spenſer.*

Inland [Saxon Law] that inner land, or part of a manor, which lay next, or moſt convenient for a lord's manſion-houſe, for the maintenance of his family, *&c*

Inland *Bills* [in commerce] bills for money, payable in the ſame lands in which they are drawn.

Inland *Towns*, towns ſituated far in the land, to which ſhips, *&c.* cannot come up.

Inland *Trade*, a trade carried on wholly within one country.

I'nlander [of *inland*] a dweller remote from the ſea. The *inlanders* or midland inhabiters of this iſland. *Brown.*

Inla'ntal [in old records] inland, or demeſn, oppoſed to *delantal*, or outland, or land tenanted.

To **Inla'pidate**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *lapido*, Lat.] to make ſtoney, to turn to ſtone. Some natural ſpring waters will *inlapidate* wood. *Bacon.*

To **Inla'rge** [of *in* and *large*] to make large.

To **Inlarge**, *verb neut.* to diſcourſe largely upon a ſubject. See To **Enlarge**.

Inla'rgement [*élargiſſement*, Fr.] the act of enlarging or making more large; an expaciating or treating more largely. See **Enlargement**.

Inla'y, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] an inlaid work, or what is inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

Crocus and hyacinth with rich *inlay*,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton.*

To **Inla'y** [*in* and *lay*, Eng. of leyden, Du.] 1. To make inlaid work, to diverſify with different bodies inſerted into any ground or ſubſtratum. The timber bears a great price with the cabinet-makers, when large for *inlaying*. *Mortimer.* 2. To variegate or make variety by being inſerted into bodies.

Seagirt iſles,
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
Th' unadorned boſom of the deep. *Milton.*

Inlayd-work [of *in* and leaȝan, Sax.] worked in wood or metal, with ſeveral pieces of different colours curiouſly ſet together. See **Marquettry**.

Inle'ased, *adj.* [*enlaſſe*, Fr.] catched in a leaſh or ſnare, entangled.

To **Inla'w**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *law*] to clear of outlawry or attainder. It ſhould be a great incongruity to have them to make laws, who themſelves were not *inlawed*. *Bacon.*

I'nlet [of *in*, into, and letan, Sax. to let] an entrance or paſſage into. Doors and windows *inlets* of men and of light. *Wotton.*

To **Inli'ghten** [of *in* and lihtan, Sax.] to give light to. See **Enlighten**.

Inli'ghtened, *part. adj.* [of *in* and lihtan, Sax. to make light] having received light, or being made light; being made to know was before unknown.

Inli'sted, *part. adj.* [of *in* and *liſte*, Fr. *liſta*, It. a roll] entered as a ſoldier into the ſervice of a prince, *&c.* See **Enlisted**.

I'nly, *adj.* [from *in*] internal, ſecret. The *inly* touch of love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inly, *adv.* internally, ſecretly in the heart. I've *inly* wept. *Shakeſpeare.* Whereat he *inly* raged. *Milton.*

I'nmate [of *in* and maca, Sax. a mate] a lodger in the ſame houſe with the poſſeſſor or owner of it.

I'N-MATES [in law] are ſuch as for money dwell jointly in the ſame houſe with another man, but in different rooms, paſſing in and out at the ſame door, and not being able to keep a whole houſe themſelves.

I'NMOST [of immæꞅꞇ, Sax.] the moſt inward, remoteſt from the ſurface, deepeſt within. I got into the *inmoſt* court. *Swift.*

INN [inne, or inn, Sax. a dwelling in general; or, as Caſaubon will, of ἐνδιον, Gr.] 1. A houſe of entertainment for travellers. Rambling from one *inn* to another. *Locke.* 2. A houſe where ſtudents were boarded and taught: whence we ſtill call the colleges of common law *inns of court*. See INNS.

To INN, to lodge at a public inn.

To INN *Corn*, to get it into the barns, *&c.* at the harveſt-time.

INNS *of Court*, are four particular houſes or colleges for the entertainment of ſtudents in the law, *viz.*

Gray's INN, anciently the manor houſe of baron Gray, in the reign of king Edward III.

Lincoln's INN, firſt built, for his own dwelling houſe, by Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln.

The two TEMPLES, the inner and the middle, which were anciently the habitation of the knights templars; to which the outward temple was added afterwards, called Eſſex-houſe.

INNS *of Chancery* are eight, appointed for young ſtudents in the law.

1. *Bernard's* INN, which once belonged to Dr. Macworth, dean of Lincoln; and in the poſſeſſion of one Lionel Bernard.

2. *Clement's* INN, once a meſſuage belonging to the pariſh of St. Clement Danes.

3. *Clifford's* INN, ſometime the dwelling houſe of Malcolm de Herſey, and afterwards of the Cliffords, earls of Cumberland, of whom it was rented.

4. *Furnival's* INN, once the manſion houſe of Sir Richard Furnival, and afterwards of the Talbots, earls of Shrewſbury.

5. *Lion's* INN, once a private houſe, known by the name of the Black lion.

6. *New* INN, once the dwelling houſe of Sir J. Tynclaux; which has been alſo called *our lady's inn*.

7. *Staple's* INN, ſo called, becauſe formerly it belonged to the merchants of the ſtaple.

8. *Thavy's* INN, anciently the dwelling houſe of John Thavy, armourer of London.

And alſo *Serjeant's* INNS, two houſes of a higher rank, ſet apart for the judges and ſerjeants at law.

INNA'TE, *adj.* [*innatus*, Lat. *inne*, Fr.] born with a perſon, inbred, natural, not adſcititious. It is applied to things as well as perſons, but more properly to perſons. *Johnſon.* *Innated* integrity. *Howel.* *Innate* and eſſential to matter. *Bentley.*

INNA'TED, or INNATE *Principles* or *Ideas* [with moraliſts] certain original notions or characters, which ſome hold to be ſtamped on the mind of man, when it firſt receives its being, and which it brings into the world with it; but this doctrine has been ſufficiently confuted by Mr. Locke.

INNA'TENESS [of *innate*] the quality of being innate or inborn, naturalneſs.

INNA'VIGABLE [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be ſailed in, not to be paſſed by ſailing. Twice to paſs th' *innavigable* lake. *Dryden.*

INNA'VIGABLENESS [of *innavigable*] unfitneſs to be ſailed in, quality of not being navigable.

I'NNER [from *in*; inoꞃ, Sax.] inward, not outward. The *inner* parts of America. *Addiſon.*

I'NNERMOST [innemeꞅꞇ, Sax.] the inmoſt, or moſt inward, remoteſt from the outward parts. [This ſeems leſs proper than *inmoſt*. *Johnſon*] the *innermoſt* rings. *Newton.*

I'NN-HOLDER [of *inn* and *hold*] one who keeps an inn.

I'NNINGS, lands recovered from the ſea by draining and banking.

INN-KEEPER [of *inn* and *keeper*] one who keeps an inn, where there are lodgings and proviſions for the entertainment of ſtrangers.

I'NNOCENCE, or I'NNOCENCY [*innocence*, Fr. *innocenza*, It. *inocéncia*, Sp. of *innocentia*, Lat.] 1. Inoffenſiveneſs, harmleſſneſs. Suited to a golden age and to the firſt *innocency* of nature. *Burnet's Theory.* 2. Untainted integrity, purity from injurious actions. A conſcience of its own *innocence* and integrity. *Tillotſon.* 3. Freedom from guilt. If truth and upright *innocency* fail me. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with ſome degree of weakneſs.

> I urge this childhood proof,
> Becauſe what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ancients repreſented INNOCENCY in ſculpture and painting, by a beautiful damſel, crowned with palms, clad in white, her hands folded together, her eyes lift up towards heaven, a flame riſing out of the midſt of her crown, and at her feet a lamb. The dreſs which our lexicographer has here given to INNOCENCE, reminds me of that *couplet*, which, in the *Table of Cebes*, winds up his deſcription of the ſeveral *virtues*:

> While *moral order* tunes her golden lyre,
> And *white rob'd probity* compleats the choir.
> *Table of* CEBES *in* Engliſh *verſe with* NOTES.

I'NNOCENT, *adj* [Fr. *innocente*, It. *inocénte*, Sp. of *innocens*, Lat.] 1. Inoffenſive, guiltleſs, harmleſs. So pure an *innocent* as that ſame lamb. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Silly, ſimple.

INNOCENT, *ſubſt.* a ninny, a ſilly or half witted perſon, a natural, an idiot. *Innocents* are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*

I'NNOCENTLY, *adv.* [of *innocent*] 1. Inoffenſively, harmleſsly. Balls at his feet fell *innocently* dead. *Cowley.* 2. With ſimplicity, ſillineſs or imprudence. 3. Without guilt. The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf *innocently* and eaſily. *South.*

I'NNOCENT's *Day*, a feſtival held the 28th of December, in memory of the innocent children, whom Herod ſlew upon the birth of our Saviour.

INNO'CUOUS [*innocuus*, Lat.] harmleſs in effects, doing no hurt. The moſt dangerous poiſons, ſkilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the moſt effectual. *Grew.*

INNO'CUOUSLY, *adv.* [of *innocuous*] harmleſsly, without miſchievous effects. *Brown.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS [of *innocuous*] harmleſſneſs. *Innocuouſneſs* of the effect. *Digby.*

INNO'MINABLE [*innominabilis*, Lat.] not fit, or that cannot be named.

INNO'MINATA *Oſſa*, Lat. [in anatomy] the nameleſs bones, two large bones ſituate on the ſides of the os ſacrum; each of which, in young children, may be ſeparated into three bones; but in thoſe of riper years, grow all into one bone.

INNOMINATA *tunica oculi*, Lat. [with occuliſts] a certain coat of the eye which wants a name.

INNOMINA'TUS *Humor*, Lat. [in medicine] one of the four ſecondary humours, with which the ancients thought the body to be nouriſhed; the other three being, *ros*, *gluten*, and *cambium*.

INNO'MINATE, *adj.* unnamed, not having a name aſſigned to it.

INNOTE'SCIMUS [of *innoteſcimus per præſentes*, Lat. *i. e.* we make known by theſe preſents] letters patents ſo called, which are always of a charter of feoffment, or ſome other deed not of record.

To I'NNOVATE, *verb act.* [*innover*, Fr. *inovàr*, Sp. *innovare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To lay aſide old cuſtoms and bring up new ones, to change by introducing novelties. He proceeds to *innovate* God's worſhip. *South.* 2. To bring in ſomething not known before. Time *innovateth* greatly. *Bacon.*

INNOVA'TION, Fr. [*innovazione*, It. *innovaciòn*, Sp. of *innovatio*, Lat.] the act of bringing in of new cuſtoms or opinions, change, alteration by the introduction of novelties. Want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*, *Hooker.*

INNOVA'TOR [*novateur*, Fr. *innovatore*, It. *inovadòr*, Sp. of *innovator*, Lat.] 1. One who lays aſide old cuſtoms, and brings up new ones, one that makes changes by introducing novelties. *Innovators* of *divine* worſhip. *South.* See INTERPOLATION and DOXOLOGY. 2. An introducer of novelties. Time is the greateſt *innovator*. *Bacon.*

INNO'XIOUS [*innoxius*, Lat.] 1. Not hurtful, harmleſs, free from miſchievous effects. Benign and of *innoxious* qualities. *Brown.* 2. Pure from crimes.

> Stranger to civil and religious rage,
> The good man walk'd *innoxious* thro' his age. *Pope.*

INNO'XIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *innoxious*] harmleſsly. *Brown.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS [of *innoxious*] harmleſsneſs.

INNUE'NDO [of *innuo*, to beckon or nod with the head] an oblique hint; a word frequently uſed in writs, declarations and pleadings, to declare a perſon or thing that was mentioned before but obſcurely, or left doubtful. A libellous *innuendo* on all the great men. *L'Eſtrange.*

INNU'MERABLE, Sp. [*innombrable*, Fr. *innumerabile*, It. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be numbered, numberleſs. *Innumerable* parts. *Locke.*

INNU'MERABLENESS [of *innumerable*] uncapability of being numbered.

INNU'MERABLY, *adv.* [of *innumerable*] beyond number.

INNU'MEROUS [*innumerus*, Lat.] innumerable, being too many to be counted. In this cloſe dungeon of *innumerous* boughs. *Milton* and *Pope.*

INOBE'DIENCE [*inobedientia*, Lat.] diſobedience.

INOBSE'RVABLE [of *in*, neg. and *obſervabilis*, Lat.] unworthy of obſervation; not to be obſerved.

To INO'CULATE, *verb act.* [*inoculo*, from *in* and *oculus*, Lat. the eye] to practice inoculation, to propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock. See INOCULATION.

INOCULA'TION [*inoculatio*, Lat.] 1. A kind of grafting in the bud; as when the bud of the fruit-tree is ſet in the ſtock or branch of another, ſo as to make ſeveral ſorts of fruits grow on the ſame tree. Inoculation is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines. In order to perform it, be provided with a ſharp penknife having a flat haft, and ſome ſound baſs-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees you would propogate, chuſe a ſmooth part of the ſtock; then with your knife make an horizontal cut croſs the rind of the ſtalk, and from the middle of that cut make a ſlit downwards about two inches in length in form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, leſt you wound the ſtock; then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the footſtalk remaining, make a croſs cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife ſlit off the bud, with part of the wood to it: this done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, obſerving whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all theſe buds which loſe their eyes in ſtripping are good for nothing; then raiſing the bark of the ſtock with the flat haft of your penknife clear to the wood, thruſt the bud therein, placing it ſmooth between the rind and the wood of the ſtock, cuting off any part of the rind belonging to the bud which may be too long; and ſo having exactly fitted the bud to the ſtock, tie them cloſely round with baſs-maſs, beginning at the upper end of the ſlit and ſo proceed to the top, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. The March following cut off the ſtock three inches above the bud, ſloping it that the wet may not paſs off. To this part of the ſtock above the bud faſten the ſhoot which proceeds from the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out, but this muſt continue no longer than one year; after which it muſt be cut off cloſe above the bud, that the ſtock may be covered thereby. *Miller.* 2. An operation, to give the ſmall pox to perſons in perfect health, much in uſe in ſome eaſtern countries: and of late years practiſed in England. The method of tranſplanting the ſmall pox, is by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder ſort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

INO'CULATOR [of *inoculate*] 1. One that practiſes the inoculation of trees. 2. One who propogates the ſmall-pox by tranſplantation o inoculation. Had John a Gaddeſden been now living, he woul have been at the head of the *inoculators*. *Friend.* See CIRCASSIA.

To INO'DIATE, *verb act.* [of *in*, neg. and *odi*, Lat. to hate] bring an odium upon, to render odious, to diſgrace.

INO'DORATE, *adj.* [of *in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] having no ſcent or ſmell. *Bacon.*

INO'DOROUS [*inodorus*, Lat.] without ſcent, unperfumed, not effe ing the noſe. Inſipid *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

INOFFE'NSIVE, *adj.* [of *in* and *offenſive*, Fr.] that gives no offen or ſcandal, giving no provocation. A ſtranger *inoffenſive*, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.* 2. Giving no pain, cauſing no terror. Till it be grown *inoffenſive* to them. *Locke.* 3. Harmleſs, hurtleſs, innocent. Thy *inoffenſive* ſatires never bite. *Dryden.* 4. Unembarraſſed, being without ſtop or obſtruction; a Latin idiom of ſpeech.

A paſſage broad,
Smooth, eaſy, *inoffenſive*, down to hell. *Milton.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY, *adv.* [of *inoffenſive*] innocently, harmleſsly.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS [of *inoffenſive*] freedom from appearance of harm, harmleſſneſs.

INOFFI'CIOUS [*inofficioſus*, Lat.] backward in doing any good office or turn, diſcourteous, diſobliging.

INOFFI'CIOUSNESS [of *innofficious*] backwardneſs in doing any good office.

INOPERA'TIO [in law] one of the legal excuſes to exempt a man from appearing in court.

INO'PINATE [*inopiné*, Fr. *inopinato*, It. *inopinatus*, Lat.] unexpected.

INOPPORTU'NE [*inopportunus*, Lat.] unſeaſonable, inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY [of *inordinate*] irregularity, diſorder. That *inordinacy* ſets them in oppoſition to God's deſignation. *Government of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE [*inordinato*, It. of *inordinatus*, Lat.] out of order, irregular, deviating from rectitude. Left unto their own *inordinate* life. *Spenſer.*

INORDINATE *Proportion* [in geometry] is where the order of the terms is diſturbed.

INORDINATE *Proportion* [in numbers] is as follows, ſuppoſe 3 magnitudes in one rank, and three others proportionate to them in another, then compare them in a different order; as theſe three numbers 2 3 9 being in one rank, and theſe three other 3 24 36 in another rank proportional to the precedent in a different order, ſo that 2 ſhall be to 3 as 24 to 36, and 3 to 9 as 8 to 24; then caſt away the mean terms in each rank, conclude the firſt 2 in the firſt rank is to the laſt 9, as 8 the firſt of the other rank to the laſt 36.

INO'RDINATELY, *adv.* [of *inordinate*] 1. Not rightly. A man deſires any thing *inordinately*. *Taylor.* 2. diſorderly, immoderately.

INO'RDINATENESS [of *inordinate*] want of regularity, exceſs or intemperance of any kind, immoderateneſs, extravagantneſs.

INORDINA'TION [of *inordinate*] irregularity, deviation from right. Intrinſic *inordination* and deviation from right reaſon. *South.*

INORDINA'TUS [in old records] one who died inteſtate.

INORGA'NICAL [of *in*, neg. and *organicus*, Lat. of οϱγανικος, Gr.] without proper organs or inſtrumental parts. The loweſt and moſt *inorganical* parts of matter. *Locke.*

INOSCULA'TION [of *inoſculate*] motion of the mouths of the capillary veins and arteries, union by conjunction of the extremities. Infinite ramifications and *inoſculations* of all the ſeveral ſorts of veſſels may eaſily be detected by glaſſes. *Ray.*

IN PACE, Lat. [*i. e.* in peace] a term uſed by the monks for a priſon, where ſuch of them are ſhut up as have committed any grievous fault.

I'NPENY *and Outpeny* [in old records] money paid by the cuſtom of ſome manors upon the alienation of tenants, *&c.*

IN POSSE, or IN POTENTIA [in a law ſenſe] that is not, but may be.

IN PROCI'NO [*in procinctu*, Lat.] in readineſs, ready. *Milton.*

IN PROMPTU, Lat. [*readily*] a term ſometimes uſed to ſignify ſome piece made off hand, extemporary, without any previous meditation, merely by the vivacity of imagination.

I'NQUEST [*inqueſte*, Fr. *inquiſitio*. Lat.] 1. Judicial enquiry or examination. When that grand *inqueſt* begins. *Atterbury.* 2. [In law; *enquête*, Fr. *inchieſta*, It.] a ſearch, eſpecially made by a jury. The *inqueſt* of jurors, or by jury, is the moſt uſual trial of all cauſes both civil and criminal, in our realm; for in civil cauſes, after proof is made on either ſide, ſo much as each part thinks good for himſelf, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the diſcretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the ſheriſh for the purpoſe; and as they bring in their verdict, ſo judgment paſſes: for the judge ſaith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law, and ſo we judge. For the *inqueſt* in criminal cauſes, ſee JURY. *Cowel.* 3. The jury itſelf; enquiry, ſearch, ſtudy in general. This is the laborious and vexatious *inqueſt* that the ſoul muſt make after ſcience. *South.*

The Court of INQUEST [at Guild-hall, London] a court held for determining all complaints preferred for debt, by one freeman againſt another, under 40 s. called alſo the *Court of Conſcience.*

INQUI'ETUDE, Fr. [*inquietudine*, It. of *inquietudo*, Lat.] reſtleſſneſs, diſquiet, uneaſineſs, want of quiet, an attack on the quiet. Engaged in honour to ſupport him at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Wotton.*

INQUIETUDE [with phyſicians] a convulſive motion of the muſcles in the limbs, which cauſes the ſick patient to throw himſelf from one ſide to the other.

To INQUI'NATE, *verb act.* [*inquino*, Lat.] to pollute, to corrupt. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION [*inquinatio*, Lat.] the act of defiling or fouling, corruption, pollution. *Inquination* or inconcoction is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

INQUI'RABLE [of *inquiro*, Lat.] that may be inquired about or ſearched into.

To INQUI'RE, *verb neut.* [*enquirer*, Fr. *inchierere*, It. *inquirir*, Sp. *inquiro*, Lat.] 1. To aſk queſtions, to make ſearch, to exert curioſity on any occaſion. They began to *inquire* among themſelves which of them it was. *St. Luke.* 2. To examine or ſearch into.

He hears and judges each committed crime,
Inquires into the manner, place and time. *Dryden.*

To INQUI'RE, *verb act.* 1. To aſk about any thing, to ſeek out. 2. To call, to name; obſolete. See ENQUIRE. Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*. *Spenſer.*

INQUIRE'NDO [in law] an authority given to a perſon or perſons, to enquire into ſomething for the king's advantage.

INQUI'RER [of *inquire*] a ſearcher, an examiner, one curious and inquiſitive. A queſtion only of *inquirers*, not diſputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.* 2. One who interrogates or queſtions.

INQUI'RY [of *inquire*] 1. The act of aſking, interrogation, ſearch by queſtion. The men which were ſent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's houſe. *Acts.* 2. Examination, ſearch in general. Phyſical *inquiries*. *Locke,*

INQUISI'TION, Fr. [*inquiſizione*, It. *inquiſicion*, Sp. of *inquiſitio*, Lat.] 1. A ſtrict enquiry, ſearch, or examination. When *inquiſition* was made of the matter, it was found out. 2 *Eſther.* 2. Judicial inquiry. When he maketh *inquiſition* for blood, he remembereth them. *Pſalms.* 3. [In a legal ſenſe] is a manner of proceeding in matters criminal by the office of the judge; or by the great inqueſt before juſtices in eyre. 4. The court eſtabliſhed in ſome Romiſh countries for the detection of hereſy; as the Spaniſh *inquiſition*, a ſort of council (ſo called becauſe the judges of this office take cognizance of crimes by common report, without any legal evidence) firſt appointed by Ferdinand, king of Spain, who having ſubdued the Moors, and having obtained from ROME a *diſpenſation* of his oath and treaty, ordered that no Moors nor Jews ſhould ſtay there, but ſuch as were baptized. But though the occaſion of this court has long ſince ceaſed, yet the power of it is ſtill continued, and exerciſed with barbarous cruelty againſt Chriſtians themſelves, under the notion of heretics, and even againſt all who are not ſtanch Roman catholics.

If they want *antiquity* in ſupport of theſe and like *generous* practices, our *Lexicon* will ſupply them with many preſidents; and ſome, I think, as old as the FOURTH century. Let them conſult DONATISTS, EUNOMIANS, DIMÆRITÆ, CÆLICOLÆ; and above all, *Revelat.* c. xiii. v. 17. compared with that remark St. AUGUSTIN, who (if I am not miſtaken) obſerves, that upon his coming to his biſhopric at *Hippo*, he could do little with the *diſſenters* by way of reaſoning, but made converts in plenty, whence once letting looſe the *imperial* edicts upon them.

INQUI'SITIVE, *adj.* [*inquiſitus*, Lat.] deſirous to know every thing, curious, prying; with *about*, *after*, or *of*, ſometimes *into*. The Iriſh were ever the moſt *inquiſitive* people *after* news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

INQUI'SITIVELY, *adv.* [of *inquiſitive*] with curioſity, with ſtrict and narrow ſcrutiny.

INQUI'SITIVENESS [of *inquiſitive*; *inquiſitus*, Lat. and *neſs*] inquiſitive humor, *&c.* a deſire to know every thing, diligence to pry into things hidden. He thought *inquiſitiveneſs* an uncomely gueſt. *Sidney.*

INQUI'SITOR, Lat. [*inquiſiteur*, Fr.] a judge of the Spaniſh inquiſition; alſo a coroner, or any perſon that makes judicial ſearch after any thing. In theſe particulars I have played myſelf the *inquiſitor*. *Bacon.*

INQUISITORS [in law] ſheriffs, coroners, *&c.* who have power to enquire judicially in certain caſes.

To INRA'GE [*enrager*, Fr.] to put into a rage, to make mad. See ENRAGE.

To INRA'IL, *verb act.* [of *in* and *rail*] to incloſe with rails. What the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the ſame if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again. *Hooker.*

To INRI'CH, *verb act.* [*enrichir*, Fr. *arrichire*, It. *enriquecèr*, Sp.] to make rich, to imbelliſh, to adorn. See ENRICH.

INRI'CHMENT [of *inrich*] an inriching, or being inriched, imbelliſhment, *&c.*

I'NROAD [of *in* and *rode*, did ride, of ꞃiðan, Sax. or *in* and *road*] an invaſion, or entring a country in a hoſtile manner, a ſudden and deſultory incurſion. Some alarms and *inroads* into the northern parts. *Bacon.*

To INRO'L, *verb act.* [of *enroller*, Fr. *arrolare*, It.] to enter or write down in a roll, to regiſter. See ENROL.

INRO'LMENT [*enrolement*, Fr.] act of regiſtring, recording, or enrolling of any act, as a recognizance, ſtatute, fine, *&c.* in the rolls of Chancery, or in thoſe of the Exchequer, King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, *&c.*

INSA'NABLE [*inſanabilis*, Lat.] not to be cured.

INSA'NE, *adj.* [*inſanus*, Lat.] out of order as to health, alſo mad, making mad; this is the more uſual ſenſe.

Have we eaten of the *inſane* root,
That takes the reaſon priſoner? *Shakeſpeare.*

INSA'NENESS [of *inſane*] unhealthfulneſs; alſo madneſs.

INSA'NGUINED [of *in* and *ſanguinis*, gen. of *ſanguis*, Lat. blood] rendered bloody, drenched with blood.

INSA'NIA, Lat. madneſs, frenzy, dotage, which happens when the faculties of imagination and judgment are damaged, impaired, or quite deſtroyed.

To INSA'NIATE, *verb act.* [of *inſanio*, Lat.] to render or make mad.

INSA'TIABLE, Fr. *inſaziabile*, It. *inſaciable*, Sp. of *inſatiabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be ſatisfied with meat, drink, *&c.* greedy beyond meaſure.

INSATIABLE [in a metaphorical ſenſe] is applied to the paſſions; as, *inſatiable* ambition, *inſatiable* avarice, *&c.*

INSA'TIABLENESS [of *inſatiable*] unſatisfiedneſs, uncapableneſs of ing ſatisfied, greedineſs not to be gratified or appeaſed. Hydropic *inſatiableneſs*. *K. Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY, *adv.* [of *inſatiable*] with greedineſs, not to be appeaſed, unſatisfiedly.

INSA'TIATE, or INSA'TIATED, *adj.* [*inſatiaus*, Lat.] greedy, ſo as not to be ſatisfied or filled. That *inſatiate* Edward. *Shakeſpeare.* *Inſatiate* to purſue. *Milton.*

INSA'TIATENESS, or INSATI'ETY [*inſatietas*, Lat.] unſatisfiedneſs.

INSATISFA'CTION [of *in* and *ſatisfaction*] want, unſatisfied eſtate. The emptineſs or *inſatisfaction* of ſeveral bodies, and their appetite to take in others. *Bacon.*

INSA'TURABLE [*inſaturabilis*, Lat.] that cannot have enough, not to be glutted or filled.

INSCO'NCED, *adj.* [of *in* and ſkantʒe, Dan.] ſpoken of part of an army, encompaſſed with a ſconce or little fort, in order to defend ſome paſs.

Inscri'bable, that may be inſcribed or contained in other figures, as a triangle, ſquare, *&c.* in a circle.

To **Inscri'be**, *verb act.* [*inſcrire*, Fr. *inſcrivere*, It. of *inſcribo*, Lat.] 1. To write within or upon any thing; generally applied to ſomething written on a monument, on the outſide of ſomething. Originally *inſcribed* in the mind. *Hale.* 2. To mark any thing with writing; as, I *inſcribed* the ſtone with my name. 3. To aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication. That which is *inſcribed* to the preſent earl of Rocheſter. *Dryden.* 4. To draw a figure within another. In the circle *inſcribe* a ſquare. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

Inscri'bed, *part. adj.* [in geometry] a figure is ſaid to be inſcribed in another, when all the angles of the figure inſcribed touch either the angles, ſides, or planes of the other figure.

Inscribed *Bodies* [in geometry] the ſame as regular bodies.

Inscribed *Hyperbola* [with geometricians] is ſuch an one as lies entirely within the angle of its aſymptotes, as the conical hyperbola doth.

Inscri'ption, Fr. [*inſcrizione*, It. *inſcripciòn*, Sp. of *inſcriptio*, Lat.] 1. A title. Joubertus by the ſame title led our expectation, whereby we reap'd no advantage, it anſwering ſcarce at all the promiſe of the *inſcription*. *Brown.* 2. A character, or ſomething written or engraved on marble, braſs, *&c.* Thoſe long *inſcriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.* 3. [In law] an obligation made in writing, whereby the accuſer binds himſelf to undergo the ſame puniſhment, if he ſhall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accuſed in his accuſatory libel, as the defendant himſelf ought to ſuffer, if the ſame be proved. *Ayliffe.* 4. Conſignment of a book to a patron, without a formal dedication.

Inscriptions [old records] written inſtruments, by which any thing was granted.

Inscru'table, Fr. [*ineſcrutable*, Sp. of *inſcrutabilis*, Lat.] unſearchable, unfathomable, not to be traced out by ſtudy or ſearch. This king had a large heart *inſcrutable* for good. *Bacon.*

Inscru'tableness, [of *inſcrutable*] unſearchableneſs.

Inscru'tably, *adv.* [of *inſcrutable*] in a manner not to be traced out, unfathomably.

To **Inscu'lp**, *verb act.* [*inſculpo*, Lat.] to engrave, to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stampt in gold, but that *inſculpt* upon it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inscu'lped, *part. adj.* [*inſculptus*, Lat. *inſculpé*, Fr.] engraved, carved, or cut upon.

Inscu'lpture [of *in* and *ſculpture*] any thing engraved. On the graveſtone this *inſculpture*. *Shakeſpeare.* Precious gems and rich *inſculptures* were added. *Brown.*

To **Inse'am**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſeam*] to mark with a ſeam or cicatrice. Deep o'er his knee *inſeam'd* remain'd the ſcar. *Pope.*

I'nsect [*inſectum*, of *inſecare*, Lat. to cut in, *inſecte*, Fr. *inſetto*, It. *inſecto*, Sp. and Port.] 1. A worm, fly, *&c.* any ſmall creature that creeps or flies, either not divided into limbs and joints, as other creatures are, but encompaſſed with rings or diviſions, capable of being parted without deſtroying life, as worms, *&c.* or elſe divided between the head and body, as bees, flies, piſmires, *&c.* Inſects may be conſidered together as one great tribe of animals: They are called *inſects* from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies. *Locke.* 2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible.

Some with whom compar'd your *inſect* tribes,
Are but the beings of a ſummer's day,
Have held the ſcale of empire. *Thomſon.*

Inse'ctable [*inſectabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be followed.

Insecta'tion [*inſector*, Lat.] the act of railing or inveighing againſt one, *q. d.* a following or perſecuting a perſon with foul language.

Insecta'tor, [from *inſector*, Lat.] a railer, ſlanderer, or backbiter; alſo one that perſecutes or harraſſes with purſuit, a proſecutor at law.

Inse'ctile, *adj.* [of *inſect*] having the nature of inſects. *Inſectile* animals. *Bacon.*

Inse'ction, Lat. the act of cutting into.

Insecti'vorous [of *inſectum* and *vorax*, Lat.] that feeds upon inſects.

Insecto'loger [of *inſect* and λογ☉, Gr. deſcription] one who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects.

Insecu're [of *in* and *ſecurus*, Lat.] 1. Not ſecure, not confident of ſafety. Continually *inſecure*, not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itſelf. *Tillotſon.* 2. Unſafe.

Insecu'reness, or **Insecu'rity** [of *in* and *ſecuritas*, Lat.] 1. Unſafety, hazard, danger. The danger and deſperate *inſecurity* of thoſe that have not ſo much as a thought. *Hammond.* 2. Uncertainty, want of reaſonable confidence. Witty, without *inſecurity* of truth. *Brown.*

Insecu'rely, *adv.* [of *inſecure*] unſafely.

Insemina'tion, Fr. [*inſemino*, from *in* and *ſemen*, Lat. ſeed] 1. The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground. 2. [With pretenders to phyſic] one of the four kinds of tranſplantation of diſeaſes; the method of performing it is by mixing the impregnated medium with the mumia taken from the patient, with fat earth, where has been ſown the ſeed of a plant appropriate to that diſeaſe, and by ſprinkling it with water wherein the patient has waſhed; this done, they imagine the diſeaſe will decline in proportion as the plant grows.

Inse'nsate [*inſenſé*, Fr. *inſenſato*, It. of *inſenſatus*, Lat.] ſtupid, void of thought, being without ſenſibility. Obdurate *inſenſate* creatures. *Hammond.*

Inse'nsately, *adv.* [of *inſenſate*] ſtupidly, without thought.

Insensibi'lity, or **Inse'nsibleness** [from *inſenſible*, or *inſenſibilite*, Fr.] 1. Abſence of perception, inability to perceive. *Inſenſibility* of ſlow motions. *Glanville.* The *inſenſibleneſs* of the pain. *Ray.* 2. Stupidity, dulneſs of mental perception. 3. Torpor, dulneſs of corporal ſenſe. 4. Voidneſs of ſenſe, ſenſeleſneſs.

Inse'nsible, Fr. and Sp. [*inſenſibile*, It. of *inſenſibilis*, Lat.] 1. Void of ſenſe or feeling, mental or corporal. *Inſenſible* and forthwith to diſſolve. *Milton.* 2. Not perceptible by the ſenſes. Two ſmall and almoſt *inſenſible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown.* 3. Slowly, gradual.

They fall away,
And languiſh with *inſenſible* decay. *Dryden.*

4. Void of emotion or affection. *Inſenſible* to their beauties. *Dryden.*

Inse'nsibly, *adv.* [of *inſenſible*] 1. By ſlow degrees. Propoſals agreeable to our paſſions will *inſenſibly* prevail. *Rogers.* 2. In ſuch a manner as is not perceivable by the ſenſe imperceptibly. The hills riſe *inſenſibly*. *Addiſon.* 3. Without mental or corporal ſenſe.

Inseparabi'lity [of *inſeparable*] not to be divided. The parts of pure ſpace are immoveable, which follows from their *inſeparability*. *Locke.*

Inse'parable, Fr. and Sp. [*inſeparabile*, *inſeparabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be ſeparated, ſevered, or parted. The parts of pure ſpace are *inſeparable* one from the other. *Locke.*

Inse'parableness [of *inſeparable*] inſeparable quality or condition. The ſame with inſeparability.

Inse'parably, *adv.* [of *inſeparable*] in an inſeparable manner, indiſſolubly. *Inſeparably* incorporated. *Bacon.*

To **Inse'rt** [*inſerer*, Fr. *inſerire*, It. *inſerir*, Sp. of *inſertum*, ſup. of *inſero*, from *in*, and *ſero*, Lat. to ſow] to put or place in or amongſt other things. Thoſe words were *inſerted*. *Stillingfleet*,

Inse'rtion, Fr. [of *inſerzione*, It. of *inſertio*, Lat.] 1, The act of inſerting or putting in or amongſt other matter. The *inſertion* of records in their narration. *Felton*, 2. The act of grafting. 3. The thing inſerted. He ſoftens the relation by ſuch *inſertions*. *Broome.*

Insertion [in phyſics] the implication of one part within another.

To **Inse'rve**, *verb act.* [*inſervio*, Lat.] to promote, to be of uſe to an end.

Inse'rviceable [of *in* and *ſerviceable*] unſerviceable. See **Unserviceable.**

Inse'rvient, *adj.* [*inſervens*, Lat.] conducive, of uſe to an end, *Inſervient* to that intention. *Brown.*

Inservi're [in old records] to reduce perſons to ſervitude.

Ince'ssus [in medicine] a bath, or half bath, prepared of a decoction of ſeveral kinds of herbs, proper for the lower parts, in which the patient ſits down to the navel.

Insete'na [inꞅeꞇena, Sax,] an inditch.

To **Inshe'l**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſhell*] to hide in a ſhell.

Thruſts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inſhell'd* when Marcius ſtood for Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Inshi'p**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſhip*] to ſhut or ſtow in a ſhip, to put on board.

See them ſafe brought to Dover, where *inſhip'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Inshri'ne**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſhrine*] to incloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inſhrines thee in his heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

Insicca'tion, Lat. the act of drying in.

Insi'de [of *in* and *ſide*, from ꞅiꝺe, Sax.] the inward part of any thing. Oppoſed to the outſide or ſurface. Here are the outſides of the one, the *inſides* of the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

Insi'diator, Lat. a lier in wait.

Insidiato'res *Variorum*, Lat. [in old ſtatutes] way-layers, or liers in wait to inſnare or deceive.

Insi'dious [*inſidioſo*, It. *inſidieux*, Fr. *inſidioſus*, Lat.] ſly, inſnaring, treacherous, circumventive. Their *inſidious* vigilance. *Atterbury.*

Insi'diously, *adv.* [of *inſidious*] treacherouſly, in a ſly manner, deceitfully. *Inſidiouſly* and in violation of league. *Bacon.*

Insi'diousness [of *inſidious*] fulleſs of wiles, deceitfulneſs, craftineſs.

I'nsight [inſicht, Du. and L. Ger. einſicht, H. Ger.] thorough knowledge of a matter, inſpection, deep view. Fraught with an univerſal *inſight* into things. *Milton.*

Insi'gnia, Lat. enſigns or arms.

Insigni'ficant [of *in* and *ſignificans*, Lat.] 1. Signifying nothing, wanting meaning. Thoſe words are *inſignificant* and vain. *Blackmore.* 2. Unimportant, wanting weight, inconſiderable. *Inſignificant* teſtimonies. *Glanville.*

Insigni'ficantly, *adv.* [of *inſignificant*] 1. Without meaning. They underſtood not their import, but uſe them *inſignificantly*. *Hale.* 2. Without importance or effect.

Insigni'ficance, **Insigni'ficancy**, or **Insigni'ficantness** [*inſignificance*, Fr. of *in*, neg. and *ſignificantia*, Lat.] 1. Inconſiderateneſs, worthleſneſs, unimportance. 2. Want of meaning, unmeaning terms. The *inſignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philoſophy. *Glanville.*

Insi'lium [in old records] deſtructive counſel, ill advice.

I'nsimul *Tenuit*, one ſpecies of the writ called formedon..

Insince're, *adj.* [*inſincerus*, Lat.] 1. Not what one appears, not hearty, diſſembling. 2. Not ſound, corrupted. To render ſleep's ſoft bleſſings *inſincere*. *Pope.*

Insince'rity [of *inſincere*] diſſimulation, want of truth or fidelity. That betrays deſign and *inſicerity*. *Broome.*

To **Insi'new**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſinew*] to ſtrengthen, to confirm.

All members of our cauſe,
That are *inſinew'd* to this action. *Shakeſpeare.*

Insi'nuant, *adj.* Fr. having the power to gain favour. Plauſible *inſinuant* and fortunate men. *Wotton.*

To **Insi'nuate**, *verb act.* [*inſinuer*, Fr. *inſinuare*, It. *inſinuàr*, Sp. of *inſinuo*, Lat.] 1. To introduce any thing gently. With the reciprocal pronoun. The water eaſily *inſinuates* itſelf into, and placidly diſtends the veſſels of vegetables. *Woodward.* 2. To puſh gently into regard; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun. To wind or ſcrew one's ſelf into favour, cunningly or craftily. Some appearance of goodneſs whereby to *inſinuate itſelf*. *Hooker.* 3. To impart indirectly, to intimate, to hint.

And all the fictious bards purſue,
Do but *inſinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To inſtil, to infuſe gently. To *inſinuate* wrong ideas. *Locke.*

To **Insinuate**, *verb neut.* 1. To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. Baſe *inſinuating* flattery. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To ſteal into imperceptibly, to be conveyed inſenſibly. Peſtilential miaſms *inſinuate* into the humoral and conſiſtent parts. *Harvey.* 3. I know not whether Milton does not uſe this word, according to its etymology, for to *enfold*, to *wreath*, to *wind*.

Cloſe the ſerpent ſly,
Inſinuating of his fatal guile,
Gave proof. *Milton.*

Insinua'tion [with rhetoricians] is a crafty addreſs or beginning of an oration, whereby the orator ſlily creeps into the favour of the audience.

Insinuation *of a Will* [in civil law] the firſt production of it; or the leaving it with the regiſter in order to its probate.

Insi'nuative, *adj.* [*inſinuant*, Fr. *inſinuante*, It. and Sp. *inſinuativus*, Lat.] apt to inſinuate, engaging, ſtealing on the affections. A ſtrange *inſinuative* power which example and cuſtom have upon us. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Insi'nuator, Lat. he that inſinuates. *Ainſworth.*

Insi'pid [*inſipide*, Fr. *inſipido*, It. of *inſipidus*, Lat.] 1. Having no taſte or reliſh, unſavoury. A liquor very far from being inodorous or *inſipid. Boyle.* 2. Flat or dry, without ſpirit or pathos, heavy, dull. Flat *inſipid* ſtuff. *Dryden.*

Insipi'dity, or **Insi'pidness** [*inſipidité*, Fr. *ſcipidezza*, It.] 1. Unſavorineſs, the want of taſte or reliſh. 2. Want of life, ſpirit, or pathos. Dryden's lines ſhine ſtrongly through the *inſipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

Insi'pidly, *adv.* [of *inſipid*] unſavorily, flatly, drily, dully. Children abandon themſelves wholly to ſilly ſports, and trifle away all their time *inſipidly. Locke.*

Insi'pience, or **Insi'piency** [*inſipienza*, It. *inſipientia*, Lat.] ſillineſs, want of underſtanding, folly.

To **Insi'st**, *verb neut.* [*inſiſter*, Fr. *inſiſtere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To ſtand or reſt upon. The angles on one ſide *inſiſt* upon the centres of the bottom. *Ray.* 2. To dwell upon in diſcourſe, to urge, to preſs hard upon. No other act of hoſtility but that which we have hitherto *inſiſted* on. *Decay of Piety.* 3. To perſiſt or hold on in one's deſigns or pretenſions, not to recede from terms or aſſertions.

Upon ſuch large terms, and ſo abſolute
As our conditions ſhall *inſiſt* upon,
Our peace ſhall ſtand as firm as rocky mountains. *Shakeſpeare.*

Insi'stent, *adj.* [*inſiſtens*, Lat.] reſting upon any thing. Double to the *inſiſtent* wall. *Wotton.*

Insi'sting, *part. adj.* [with geometricians] the angles in any ſegment are ſaid to be inſiſting, when they ſtand upon the arch of another ſegment below.

Insi'stency [of *in* and *ſitio*, Lat to thirſt] exemption from thirſt. The *inſiſtency* of a camel for travelling in deſarts. *Grew.*

Insi'sture [of *inſiſt*. This word ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify conſtancy or regularity. *Johnſon*]

Inſiſture, courſe, proportion, ſeaſon, form,
Office and cuſtom, in all line of order. *Shakeſpeare.*

Insi'tion [of *inſitio*, Lat. with gardeners] the act of letting or grafting any branch, cion or bud into the ſtock of a tree. No pruning or lopping, grafting or *inſition. Ray.*

Insi'tive, *adj.* [*inſitivus*, Lat.] grafted or put in, not natural.

To **Insla've**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſlave*; from ſlave, Du] to make a ſlave or drudge of.

To **Insna're**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſnare*; prob. of beſnaere, Du.] 1. To draw into a ſnare, to ſurprize or catch in a trap, gin or ſnare, to inveigle.

That bottled ſpider,
Whoſe deadly web *inſnareth* thee about. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To entangle in difficulties. That the hypocrite reign not, leſt the people be *inſnared. Job.*

Insna'rer [of *inſnare*] one that inſnares.

Inso'ciable, Fr. [of *inſociabilis*, Lat.] 1. Not ſociable, unfit for ſociety or converſation, incapable of connexion or union. Lime and wood are *inſociable. Wotton.* 2. Averſe from converſation. This auſtere *inſociable* life. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inso'ciableness [of *inſociable*] unfit for ſociety, unſociable temper.

Insobri'ety [of *in* and *ſobriety*] want of ſobriety, drunkenneſs. *Inſobriety* towards himſelf. *Decay of Piety.*

To **I'nsolate**, *verb act.* [of *inſolo*, from *in* and *ſol*, Lat. the ſun] to dry in the ſun, to expoſe to the action of the ſun.

I'nsolated, *part. adj.* [*inſolatus*, Lat.] laid in the ſun, bleached.

Insola'tion, Fr. the act of laying in the ſun, the act of bleaching; alſo expoſition to the ſun. We uſe theſe towers for *inſolation*, refrigeration. *Bacon.*

Insolation [in pharmacy] the digeſtion of any ingredients or mixed bodies, by expoſing them to the ſun-beams.

I'nsolence, **I'nsolency**, or **I'nsolentness** [*inſolence*, Fr. *inſolenza*, It. *inſoléncia*, Sp. of *inſolentia*, Lat.] haughtineſs, ſaucineſs, contemptuous treatment of others, petulant contempt. They could not reſtrain the *inſolency* of O'Neal. *Spenſer.*

To **I'nsolence**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to treat with contempt, to inſult. A very bad word. The biſhops who were firſt faulty, *inſolenced* and aſſaulted. *K. Charles.*

I'nsolent, Fr. [*inſolente*, It. and Sp. *inſolens*, Lat.] ſaucy, proud, lifted up in mind, contemptuous of others, over-bearing. Victory itſelf hath not made us *inſolent* maſters. *Atterbury.*

I'nsolently [of *inſolent*; *inſolenter*, Lat.] ſaucily, proudly, with inſolence or contempt of others. Briant being naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *inſolently. Addiſon.*

Inso'lvable, Fr. [from *in* and *ſolve*] 1. Not to be ſolved, inextricable, admitting of no explication. Some *inſolvable* difficulties. *Watts.* 2. That cannot be paid, not able to pay.

Inso'lvableness, inabiliy to pay.

Inso'luble, Fr. [*inſolubilis*, Lat.] 1. That cannot be cleared or reſolved. Doubts *inſoluble. Hooker.* 2. Not to be diſſolved or ſeparated. When any thing *inſoluble* ſticks in any part of the body, it gathers a cruſt. *Arbuthnot.*

Inso'lubleness, uncapableneſs of being reſolved.

Inso'lvency [of *inſolvent*] inability to pay debts.

Inso'lvent, *adj.* [*inſolvens*, of *in* and *ſolvo*, Lat.] 1. Not able to pay. He proclaimed himſelf *inſolvent* of thoſe vaſt ſums. *Hayward.* 2. Sometimes in a ſubſtantive form. An *inſolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

Inso'lvency, or **Inso'lventness** [of *inſolvent*; of *in*, neg, and *ſolvo*, Lat. to pay] incapacity of paying debts, &c.

Inso'mnious [*inſomnioſus*, or *inſomnis*, Lat.] troubled with dreams, not ſleeping ſoundly.

Insomu'ch, *conj.* [from *in*, *ſo*, and *much*] ſo that, to ſuch a degree. That they made the ground uneven about their neſt, *inſomuch* that the ſlate did not lie flat. *Addiſon.*

To **Inspe'ct**, *verb act.* [*inſpectum*, ſup. of *inſpicio*, Lat.] to look narrowly into by way of examination, to overſee.

Inspe'ction, Fr. [*inſpezione*, It. *inſpecion*, Sp. of *inſpectio*, Lat.] 1. Prying examination, narrow and cloſe ſurvey. The *inſpection* of the ſevereſt and the moſt awakened reaſon. *South.* 2. Superintendence, preſiding care. In the firſt ſenſe it ſhould have *into* before the object, and in the ſecond ſenſe may admit *over*: But authors confound them. His perpetual preſence with us, and *inſpection over* us. *Atterbury.* The divine *inſpection into* the affairs of the world. *Bentley.*

Inspe'ctor [*inſpecteur*, Fr. *inſpettore*, It. of *inſpector*, Lat.] 1. An overſeer, one to whom the care and conduct of any work is committed. A wiſe *inſpector* or tutor. *Watts.* 2. A prying examiner.

To **Inspe'rse**, *verb act.* [*inſperſum*, ſup. of *inſpergo*, from *in* and *ſpargo*, Lat. to ſprinkle] to ſprinkle upon.

Inspe'rsion, Lat. a ſprinkling upon.

Inspe'ximus, Lat. [ſo called, becauſe they begin with the word *inſpeximus*, *i. e.* we have looked upon or conſidered] letters patents.

To **Insphe're**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſphere*] to place in an orb or ſphere.

Where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright aereal ſptrits live *inſpher'd*. *Milton.*

Inspi'rable, *adj.* [of *inſpire*] which may be drawn in with the breath, that may be infuſed. *Inſpirable* hurts. *Harvey.*

An **Inspira'do**, a perſon who pretends to be divinely inſpired.

Inspira'tion, Fr. [*inſpirazione*, It. *inſpiración*, Sp. of *inſpiratio*, Lat. in phyſic] 1. The act of inſpiring or breathing into any thing. 2. The act of taking in air or breath by the alternate contraction and dilatation of the cheſt. A moſt exquiſite pain increaſed upon *inſpiration. Arbuthnot.*

Inspiration [with divines] the act of conveying of certain extraordinary or *ſupernatural* notices or motions into the ſoul; alſo being moved by the ſpirit of God to ſpeak and act in an extraordinary manner. *Inſpiration* is when an overpowering impreſſion of any propoſition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: So were the prophets and the apoſtles inſpired. *Watts.*

I ſhould rather have thought, *inſpiration* came not immediately from God himself; for by that term, St. Justin, Tertullian, and all antiquity would have expreſſed the first cause and Father of the univerſe; but from that *Spirit*, which is from God. "The *Spirit* (ſays *Ignatius*) is not deceived [or does not err] as being from God; for he knows, from whence he cometh, and whether he goeth [or withdraws] and he detects [or reproves] ſecret things." Ignat. *Epiſt. Ed. Smith*, p. 28. And a greater than *Ignatius* has told us, "He [*i. e.* the *Spirit*] ſhall lead you into all truth; for he ſhall not ſpeak of [or from] himſelf: But whatſoever he ſhall hear, that ſhall he ſpeak"; —alluding to his *ſubordinate* capacity and commiſſion received from the Father and the Son. See Christ, Ghost, Dove, Holy Spirit; and above all, the word Cerinthians and Authentic, compared.

To **Inspi're**, *verb neut.* [*inſpirer*, Fr. *inſpirar*, Sp. *inſpirare*, It. and Lat.] to draw in the breath. The *inſpiring* and expiring organ of an animal. *Walton.*

To **Inspi're**, *verb act.* 1. To breathe into, to infuſe into the mind, to impreſs upon the fancy. He that *inſpired* into him an active ſoul. *Wiſdom.* 2. To animate by ſupernatural infuſion. To *inſpire* with ſentiments of virtue. *Addiſon.* 3. To draw in with the breath. To *inſpire* and expire the air with difficulty. *Harvey.*

Inspi'rer [of *inſpire*] he that inſpires.

To **Inspi'rit**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſpirit*] to fill with life and vigour, to animate, to encourage. To *inſpirit* and actuate all his evangelical methods, by a concurrence of ſupernatural ſtrength. *Decay of Piety.*

Inspi'rited, *part. adj.* [of *inſpirit*] having life and ſpirit put into one. *Inſpirited* by love of empire. *Pope.*

To **Inspi'ssate**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſpiſſus*, Lat. thick] to thicken. Sugar doth *inſpiſſate* the ſpirits of the wine. *Bacon.*

Inspissate, *part. adj.* [for *inſpiſſated*; *inſpiſſatus*, Lat.] thickened.

Inspissa'tion, Lat. the act of thickening or rendering thick; as when a liquid is brought to a thicker conſiſtence, by evaporating the thinner parts. The *inſpiſſation* of the air. *Bacon.*

Instabi'lity, or **Insta'bleness** [*inſtabilitas*, Lat. *inſtabilité*, Fr. *inſtabilità*, It.] unſtedfaſtneſs, unconſtancy, fickleneſs, uncertainty, mutability of opinion or conduct. *Inſtability* of temper ought to be check'd. *Addiſon.*

Insta'ble, Fr. [*inſtabile*, It. *inſtabilis*, Lat.] unſtable, inconſtant, uncertain, changeable. See Unstable.

To **Insta'll**, *verb act.* [of *in* and ſtal, Sax. or *inſtaller*, Fr. *inſtallare*, It.] to put into poſſeſſion of an office, order, or benefice; properly to place a clergyman in a cathedral church, or a knight of the garter in his ſtall, where every one has his particular ſtall or ſeat. He was *inſtalled* of the moſt noble order. *Wotton.*

Installa'tion, or **Insta'lment** [*inſtallation*, Fr. *inſtallazione*, It.] 1. The act of inſtalling into an order, as that of the garter; the act of giving viſible poſſeſſion of a rank or office, &c. 2. The ſeat in which one is inſtalled.

I'nstance, or **I'nstancy**, Fr. [*inſtanza*, It. *inſtancia*, Sp. of *inſtantia*, Lat.] 1. Eager ſuit, earneſtneſs, entreaty, ſolicitation. Precepts which our Lord and Saviour with ſo great *inſtancy* gave us concerning peace. *Hooker.* 2. Motive, influence, preſſing argument. Not now in uſe. My deſires had *inſtance* and argument to recommend them. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Proſecution, proceſs of a ſuit. The *inſtance* of a cauſe is ſaid to be that judicial proceſs, which is made from the conteſtation of a ſuit even to the time of pronouncing ſentence in the cauſe, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe.* 4. Document, model, example. 5. State of any thing. The form of a law in the firſt *inſtance. Hale.* 6. Occaſion, act. The moſt ſevere and difficult *inſtances* of duty. *Rogers.*

TO I'NSTANCE, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to bring or produce an inſtance or example. I ſhall *inſtance* in two or three. *Tillotſon.*

I'NSTANT, *adj.* [*inſtant*, Fr. *inſtans*, Lat.] 1. Preſſing, importunate, earneſt. *Inſtant* in prayer. *Romans.* 2. Immediate, preſent, without any time intervening. Impending death is thine, and *inſtant* doom. *Prior.* And in the ſame ſenſe it is applied to the *ſufferer himſelf.*

——By folly's law we die,
Not INSTANT VICTIMS of his cruelty.
From day to day our reas'ning pow'r ſhe wounds.——
Table of CEBES.

3. Quick, without delay. *Inſtant* he flew with hoſpitable haſte. *Pope.*

I'NSTANT, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*inſtante*, It. and Sp. with philoſophers] 1. Is defined to be an indiviſible in time, that is neither time nor a part of it, whereto nevertheleſs all the parts of time are joined; a portion of time ſo ſmall, that it can't be divided; or, as others define it, an inſtant is an inſtantly ſmall part of duration, that takes up the time of only one idea in our minds, without the ſucceſſion of another, wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion at all. *Inſtant* is ſuch a part of duration, wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion. *Locke.* 2. It is uſed in low and commercial language, for a day of the preſent or current month. On the twentieth *inſtant*. *Addiſon.*

INSTANTA'NEOUS [*inſtantaneus*, Lat.] done in an inſtant, acting with the utmoſt ſpeed. The *inſtantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet's Theory.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* [of *inſtantaneous*] in an indiviſible point of time. *Inſtantaneouſly* generated. *Derham.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSNESS [of *inſtantaneous*] the quality of being done in an inſtant, or with the utmoſt ſpeed.

I'NSTANTLY, *adv.* [of *inſtant*] 1. Earneſtly. 2. Preſently, or immediately. Sleep *inſtantly* fell on me. *Milton.*

I'NSTANTNESS [of *inſtant*] immediateneſs.

To INSTA'TE, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſtate*] 1. To place in a certain rank or condition. This kind of conqueſt does only *inſtate* the victor in theſe rights of government, which the conquered prince had. *Hale.* 2. To inveſt; obſolete.

INSTAURA'TA *Terra* [in antient deeds] land ready ſtocked or furniſhed with all things neceſſary to carry on the employment of a farmer.

INSTAURA'TION, Fr. [*inſtauratio*, Lat.] reſtoration, reparation, renewal.

INSTAU'RUM [in antient deeds] the whole ſtock upon a farm, as cattle, waggons, ploughs, and all other implements of huſbandry.

INSTAURUM *Eccleſiæ*, the veſtments, plate, books, and other utenſils belongingging to a church.

INSTEA'D, *prep.* [a word formed by the coalition of *in* and *ſtead*, place. *Johnſon. in* or *on* ſtede, Sax. anſtatt, Ger.] 1. In the lieu, or place of. *Inſtead* of the word church, make it a queſtion in politics, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.* 2. Equal to. *Inſtead* of a thouſand arguments. *Tillotſon.*

To INSTE'EP, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſteep*] 1. To ſoak, to macerate in moiſture. In gore he lay *inſteep'd*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Lying under water.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated ſands,
Traitors *inſteeped* to clog the guiltleſs keel. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NSTEP [of *in* and *ſtep*] the upper part of the foot, where it joins to the leg. Tied above the *inſtep* with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot.*

To I'NSTIGATE, *verb act.* [*inſtiguer*, Fr. *inſtigàr*, Sp. *inſtigare*, It. and Lat.] to ſpur, to egg or ſet on to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION, Fr. [*inſtigazione*, It. of *inſtigatio*, Lat.] an egging on, ſollicitation or incitement to a crime, impulſe to ill.

INSTIGA'TOR [*inſtigateur*, Fr. *inſtigatore*, It. *inſtigadôr*, Sp. of *inſtigator*, Lat.] an encourager or inciter to ill,

To INSTI'L, *verb act.* [*inſtiller*, Fr. *inſtilàr*, Sp. *inſtillare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To pour in by drops. He from the well of life three drops *inſtill'd. Milton.* 2. To infuſe principles or notions, to inſinuate any thing inſenſibly into the mind. To *inſtil* their poiſon into men's minds. *Hooker.*

INSTILLA'TION, Fr. [*inſtillazione*, It. of *inſtillatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of dropping into, or of pouring in by drops. 2. The act of infuſing ſlowly into the mind. 3. The thing infuſed. They embitter the cup of life by inſenſible *inſtillations. Rambler.*

INSTI'MULATION, Lat. a pricking forward, an egging on.

I'NSTINCT, *adj.* Fr. [*inſtinctus*, Lat.] moved, animated. A word now obſolete. Itſelf *inſtinct* with ſpirit. *Milton.*

I'NSTINCT, Fr. [*inſtinto*, It. and Sp. of *inſtinctus*, Lat. This word was formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable] a natural bent or inclination; that aptitude, diſpoſition, or natural ſagacity in any creature, which by its peculiar formation it is naturally endowed with, by virtue whereof, they are enabled to provide for themſelves, know what is good for them, and are determined to preſerve and propagate the ſpecies.

INSTI'NCTED, *adj.* [*inſtinctus*, Lat.] impreſſed as an animating power. This word, nether muſical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by Bentley.

INSTI'NCTIVE [of *inſtinctus*, Lat.] belonging to inſtinct, acting without the application or choice of reaſon, ariſing in the mind without apparent cauſe. *Milton.*

INSTI'NCTIVELY, *adv.* [of *inſtinctive*] by inſtinct or the call of nature.

To I'NSTITUTE, *verb act.* [*inſtituer*, Fr. *inſtituire*, It. *inſtituyr*, Sp. of *inſtituo*, Lat.] 1. To enact, to ordain, to appoint, to eſtabliſh, to fix. God then *inſtituted* a law natural. *Hooker.* 2. To educate, to form by inſtruction. If children were early *inſtituted*, knowledge would inſenſibly inſinuate itſelf. *Decay of Piety.*

I'NSTITUTE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*inſtituto*, It. *inſtitutum*, Lat.] 1. Principle, maxim, precept. To make the Stoic *inſtitutes* thy own. *Dryden.* 2. Eſtabliſhed law or ordinance.

This law, tho' cuſtom now directs the courſe,
As nature's *inſtitute* is yet in force. *Dryden.*

I'NSTITUTES, the firſt part of the four volumes of the civil law, made by the order of Juſtinian the emperor, for young ſtudents.

INSTITU'TION, Fr. [*inſtituzione*, It. *inſtituciòn*, Sp. of *inſtitutio*, Lat.] 1. The act of eſtabliſhing. 2. Settlement, eſtabliſhment appointment. The *inſtitution* of God's law is deſcribed. *Hooker. Inſtitutions* of government. *Swift.* 3. Poſitive law. The law and *inſtitution* founded by Moſes was to eſtabliſh religion. *Forbes.* 4. Inſtruction, education, the act of training up. His learning was not the effect of precept or *inſtitution*. *Bentley.*

INSTITU'TION *to a Benefice*, is the biſhop's putting a clerk into poſſeſſion of the ſpiritualities of a benefice; a rectory or parſonage for the cure of ſouls.

INSTITU'TIONARY, *adj.* [of *inſtitution*] containing the firſt principles of doctrine, elemental. The *inſtitutionary* rules of youth. *Brown.*

INSTITU'TOR, Lat. [*inſtituteur*, Fr.] 1. One who ſettles, an eſtabliſher. The *inſtitutors* of the civil months of the ſun. *Hooker.* 2. One who educates, an inſtructor. Every *inſtitutor* of youth. *Walker.*

INSTI'TUTIST [of *inſtitute*] a writer of inſtitutes or elemental principles. *Harvey.*

To INSTO'P, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ſtop*] to ſtop or cloſe up.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The ſeams *inſtops*. *Dryden.*

To INSTRU'CT [*inſtruire*, Fr. and It. *inſtruyr*, Sp. *inſtructum*, ſup. of *inſtruo*, Lat.] 1. To teach, to train or bring up, to educate, to inform authoritatively, to direct. His God doth *inſtruct* him to diſcretion. *Iſaiah.* 2. To model, to form. Little in uſe. They ſpeak to the merits of a cauſe, after the proctor has prepared and *inſtructed* the ſame for a hearing. *Ayliffe.*

INSTRU'CTER [of *inſtruct*] a teacher or inſtitutor, one who delivers precepts. Several *inſtructers* were diſpoſed among this little helpleſs people. *Addiſon.*

INSTRU'CTION, Fr. [*inſtruzione*, It. *inſtruciòn*, Sp. of *inſtructio*, Lat.] 1. The act of teaching, education, information, precepts, conveying knowledge. Will ye not receive *inſtruction* to hearken to receive my words. *Jeremiah.* 2. Mandate, authoritative information. Anon I'll give thee more *inſtruction*. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSTRU'CTIONS, directions in an affair of moment and conſequence.

INSTRU'CTIVE [*inſtructif*, Fr. *inſtruttivo*, It.] inſtructing, conveying knowledge. If my mirth ceaſes to be *inſtructive*, it ſhall never ceaſe to be innocent. *Addiſon.*

INSTRU'CTIVENESS [of *inſtructive*] inſtructive quality.

I'NSTRUMENT, Fr. [*inſtrumento*, It. and Sp. of *inſtrumentum*, Lat.] 1. A tool to do any thing with. An *inſtrument* of iron. *Numbers.* 2. A public act, deed or writing drawn up between two or more parties, and containing ſeveral covenants agreed upon between them. An *inſtrument* of covenants. *Tobit.* 3. A frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmonious ſounds. He that ſtriketh an *inſtrument* with ſkill. *Hooker.* 4. The agent or mean of any thing. It is uſed of perſons as well as things; but of perſons very often in an ill ſenſe. Arms and legs, *inſtruments* of doing. *Sidney.* The *inſtruments* of our ruin. *Swift.* 5. One who acts only as ſubſervient to the purpoſes of another. It is the principal that we are to conſider, not the *inſtrument*. *L'Eſtrange.*

INSTRUME'NTAL, Fr. [*inſtrumentale*, It. of *inſtrumentalis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to an inſtrument, ſerviceable or contributing to as a means, to an end, organical. Second and *inſtrumental* cauſes. *Raleigh.* 2. Acting to ſome end, helpful: uſed of perſons and things. They alledge themſelves *inſtrumental* towards the reſtoration. *Swift.* 3. Conſiſting of muſical inſtruments, not of voices. *Inſtrumental* muſic. *Hooker.* 4. Produced by muſical inſtruments, not vocal. Sweet voices mixt with *inſtrumental* ſounds. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTA'LITY, inſtrumental agency of any thing as means to an end. The *inſtrumentality* of the ſpirits. *Hale.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY, *adv.* [of *inſtrumental*] in the manner of an inſtrument, as means to an end. Wrought chiefly by God's ſpirit, and *inſtrumentally* by his word in the heart. *South.*

INSTRUME'NTALNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *inſtrumental*] inſtrumental action. The *inſtrumentalneſs* of riches to works of charity. *Hooker.*

INSUCCA'TION [in pharmacy] the moiſtening of drugs with the juice of roſes, violets, &c.

INSU'FFERABLE [of *in* and *ſufferable*] 1. Intolerable, intenſe, beyond indurance. *Inſufferable* cold. *Brown.* 2. Contemptible, deteſtable. Their *inſufferable* ſtuff. *Dryden.*

INSU'FFERABLY, *adv.* [of *inſufferable*] to a degree beyond endurance. *Inſufferably* proud. *South.*

INSUFFI'CIENCE, or INSUFFI'CIENCY [*inſufficience*, *inſuffiſance*, Fr. *inſufficienza*, It. *inſufficiéncia*, Sp.] inability, incapacity, inadequateneſs to any end or purpoſe, want of requiſite value. The miniſter's aptneſs or *inſufficiency*. *Hooker.*

INSUFFLA'TION, [of *in* and *ſufflo*, Lat.] the act of breathing upon. That divine *inſufflation* which Chriſt uſed. *Hammond.*

INSUFFI'CIENT [*inſufficient*, *inſuffiſant*, Fr. *inſufficiente*, It. and Sp. of *in* and *ſufficiens*, Lat.] not ſufficient, incapable, inadequate to any need or purpoſe, wanting abilities, unfit. Reject them as incapable and *inſufficient*. *Spenſer.* *Inſufficient* to our own happineſs. *Rogers.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY, *adv.* [of *inſufficient*] with want of proper abilities, without ſkill.

INSULA'TA *Columna* [in architecture] a pillar which ſtands alone or free from any contiguous wall.

I'NSULAR, or I'NSULARY, *adj.* [*inſulaire*, Fr. *inſularis*, Lat.] belonging to an iſland. Many other *inſulary* advantages. *Howel.*

INSU'LSE [*inſulſus*, Lat.] unſavoury, inſipid, dull, heavy.

To INSU'LT, *verb act.* [*inſulter*, Fr. *inſultàr*, Sp. *inſultare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To treat with inſolence or contempt. It is uſed ſometimes with *over*, ſometimes without a prepoſition, *Inſulting* over his murtherer. *Pope.* 2. To trample upon, to triumph over. *Inſulting* o'er the toil they underwent. *Dryden.*

To INSULT [in a military ſenſe] to attack a poſt by open force, falling to handy ſtrokes without making uſe of trenches, ſaps or other methods to gain ground foot by foot. This ſhould be written *aſſault*.

I'NSULT, *ſubſt.* [*inſulte*, Fr. *inſulto*, It. and Sp. of *inſultus*, Lat.] 1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this ſenſe it is accented on the laſt ſyllable. This ſenſe is rare. The bull's *inſult* at four ſhe may ſuſtain. *Dryden.* 2. Act of inſolence or contempt. Railleries are an *inſult* on the unfortunate. *Broome.*

INSU'LTER [of *inſult*] one who inſults, one who treats another with inſolent triumph and contempt. The mercileſs *inſulter* man. *Rowe.*

INSU'LTINGLY, *adv.* [of *inſulting*] with inſult or contemptuous triumph. *Inſultingly* he made your love his boaſt. *Dryden.*

INSU'PER, Lat. [*i. e.* over and above] a term uſed by the auditor of accounts in the exchequer, who ſays ſo much remains *inſuper* to ſuch an one.

INSUPERABI'LITY [of *inſuperable*] the quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE [*inſuperabile*, It. of *inſuperabilis*, Lat.] not to be overcome, invincible, inſurmountable. An *inſuperable* objection. *Digby.*

INSUPERABI'LITY, the ſame with *invincibleneſs*.

INSU'PERABLENESS, impoſſibility to be ſurmounted.

INSU'PERABLY, *adv.* [of *inſuperable*] invincibly, inſurmountably. *Inſuperably* hard. *Grew.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE, Fr. [*inſupportabile*, It. of *in*, neg. and *ſupportable*] not to be borne up under, intolerable.

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS [of *inſupportable*] intolerableneſs, the ſtate of being beyond endurance. The *inſupportableneſs* of her deſires. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY, *adv.* [of *inſupportable*] beyond endurance. The poem was *inſupportably* too long. *Dryden.*

INSU'RANCE [of *aſſeurance*, Fr. *aſſicuranza*, It.] ſecurity given to make good any loſs that ſhall happen of ſhips or merchandize at ſea, or houſes and goods on land, for a certain premium paid.

To **INSU'RE**, *verb act.* [*aſſeurer*, Fr. *aſſicurare*, It. *aſſiguràr*, Sp. and Port.] to ſecure by making inſurance. See ENSURE.

INSU'RER [*aſſureur*, Fr.] one who for a certain premium or ſum of money, undertakes to make good any loſs that may happen, or has happened unknown, to goods, ſhips, houſes, &c. by caſualties of pirates, the ſeas, fire, &c.

INSURMOU'NTABLE [of *in* and *ſurmountable*, Fr. *inſurmountabile*, It.] that cannot be overcome by labour or induſtry, inſuperable. This difficulty is *inſurmountable*. *Locke.*

INSURMOU'NTABLENESS [of *inſurmountable*] impoſſibility of being overcome, by labour, induſtry, &c.

INSURMOU'NTABLY, *adv.* [of *inſurmountable*] invincibly, inſuperably.

INSURRE'CTION, Fr. of Lat. a ſeditious riſing againſt, a revolt, a popular tumult or uproar. *Inſurrections* of baſe people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

INTA'BULATED, *part. adj.* [*intabulatus*, Lat.] written on tables.

INTA'CTÆ, Lat. [with geometricians] are right lines to which curves do continually approach, and yet can never meet with or touch them, which are moſt uſually called *aſymptotes*.

INTA'CTILE [*intactilis*, Lat.] that cannot be touched.

INTA'CTIBLE, or **INTA'NGIBLE**, *adj.* [of *in* and *tactum*, ſup. of *tango*, Lat. to touch] 1. Not perceivable to the touch. Something which is inviſible, intaſtable and *intangible*. *Grew.* 2. That cannot be touched.

INTA'GLIOS, *ſubſt.* It. any thing, as precious ſtones, having the heads of great men or inſcriptions, &c. engraved on them, ſuch as we frequently ſee ſet in rings, ſeals, &c. We meet with the figures which Juvenal deſcribes on antique *intaglios* and medals. *Addiſon.*

To **INTA'NGLE** [prob. of *in* and tangle, Sax. a little twig, of which they made ſnares for birds; unleſs you had rather derive it from *tendicula*, Lat. a ſnare or trap] to make intricate, to twiſt together, to perplex, to confound, to engage one's ſelf perplexedly. See ENTANGLE.

INTA'NGLEMENT [of *intangle*] puzzle, perplexity, &c.

INTA'STABLE [of *in* and *taſte*] not guſtible, not cauſing any ſenſation in the organs of taſte. Something that is inviſible, *intaſtable* and intangible. *Grew.*

I'NTEGER, *ſubſt.* Lat. [with arithmeticians] a whole number, as diſtinguiſhed from a fraction, or any thing entire, as one pound, one ounce, one yard, &c. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NTEGRAL, *adj.* [*integrale*, It. of *integer*, Lat.] 1. Whole, intire: applied to a thing conſidered as compriſing all it conſiſtituent parts. A local motion keepeth bodies *integral* and their parts together. *Bacon.* 2. Complete, not defective, uninjured. Of *integral* principles. *Holder.* 3. Not broken into fractions. Thus

INTEGRAL *Numbers*, are whole numbers in oppoſition to broken numbers or fractions.

INTEGRAL *Parts* [with philoſophers] thoſe parts that make up the whole.

INTEGRAL, *ſubſt.* the whole conſiſting of parts. *Integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

I'NTEGRATED, *adj.* [*integratus*, Lat.] renewed, reſtored, brought into the former ſtate, made whole.

INTEGRA'TION, the act of making whole, a renewing, a reſtoring.

INTE'GRITY [*integritas*, Lat. *integrité*, Fr. *ictegrità*, It. *integridàd*, Sp.] ſincerity, uprightneſs, honeſty, purity of manners, uncorruptedneſs. Without violence to his *integrity*. *Swift.* 2. Purity, genuine unadulterate ſtate. Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.* 3. Entireneſs, unbroken, whole. There is no chaſm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT [*integumentum*, from *in* and *tego*, Lat. to cover] a covering.

INTE'GUMENTS [in anatomy] the common coverings of the body, whether the cuticula, cutis, or membranes of any particular parts. One of the *integuments* of the body. *Addiſon.*

I'NTELLECT [*intellectus*, Lat. *intellect*, Fr. *intelletto*, It.] that faculty of the ſoul commonly called the underſtanding, judgment, the intelligent mind. The reliques of an *intellect* defaced with ſin and time. *South.*

INTELLE'CTION, Fr. [*intellectio*, Lat.] the act of underſtanding. The ſoul's naked *intellection* of an object. *Glanville.*

INTELLE'CTIVE, *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr.] having the power of underſtanding. A man as *intellective*. *Glanville.*

INTELLE'CTUAL, *adj.* [*intellectuel*, Fr. *intellettuale*, It. *intellectuál*, Sp. of *intellectualis*, low Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the underſtanding, tranſacted by the mind. In actions natural, civil and *intellectual*. *Taylor.* 2. Belonging to the mind, compriſing the faculty of underſtanding. Our reaſon or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.* 3. Ideal, perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes. *Intellectual* ſcene. *Pope.* 4. Having the power of underſtanding. An *intellectual* worker. *Hooker.* 5. Propoſed as the object not of the ſenſes, but of the intellect. Thus Cudworth calls his book the *intellectual* ſyſtem of the univerſe.

INTELLECTUAL, *ſubſt.* [*l'intellect*, Fr. *intellelto*, It. of Lat.] the power, faculties, &c. of the underſtanding, the intellect. This is little in uſe. The repute of my *intellectuals*. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGENCE, or **INTE'LLIGENCY** [*intelligence*, Fr. *intelligenza*, It. *intelligéncia*, Sp. of *intelligentia*, Lat.] 1. Knowledge, underſtanding, judgment or ſkill. 2. Commerce of information, the correſpondence that ſtateſmen and merchants hold in foreign countries, advice or news of things diſtant or ſecret. 3. Commerce of acquaintance, intercourſe, terms on which men live one with another. 4. Spirit, unbodied. Glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*

INTE'LLIGENCER, one who gives intelligence, *i. e.* notice, knowledge or advice of what happened; one who makes it his buſineſs to enquire into and ſpread news of private or diſtant tranſactions, one who carries meſſages between parties. The beſt *intelligencers* to the king of the true ſtate of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

INTE'LLIGENCES, plur. [of *intelligence*; which ſee] angels or other ſpiritual beings.

INTE'LLIGENT, Fr. [of *intelligens*, Lat.] 1. Knowing well, inſtructed, ſkilful. A moſt wiſe and *intelligent* architect. *Woodward.* 2. Giving information or intelligence.

> To France the ſpies and ſpeculations,
> *Intelligent* of our ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTELLIGE'NTIAL, *adj.* [of *intelligence*] 1. Intellectual exerciſing, underſtanding.

> His heart or head poſſeſſing ſoon inſpir'd
> With act *intelligential*. *Milton.*

2. Conſiſting of unbodied mind. *Intelligential* ſubſtances. *Milton.*

INTELLIGIBI'LITY [of *intelligible*] 1. Poſſibility to be underſtood. 2. The power of underſtanding, intellection. Not proper. The ſoul's nature conſiſts in *intelligibility*. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE, Fr. [*intelligibile*, It. *inteligible*, Sp. of *intelligibilis*, Lat.] capable of being underſtood, poſſible to be apprehended or conceived by the underſtanding. A fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet's Theory.*

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS [of *intelligible*] poſſibility of being underſtood, perſpicuity. The propriety and *intelligibleneſs* of our ſpeaking. *Locke.*

INTE'LLIGIBLY, *adv.* [of *intelligible*] clearly, plainly, in an intelligible manner. To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*. *Woodward.*

Sub **INTELLI'GITUR** [*i. e.* underſtood] ſignifies that ſomething is to be underſtood, that is not directly expreſſed.

INTE'MERATE, *adj.* [*intemeratus*, Lat.] unpolluted, undefiled.

INTE'MPERAMENT [of *in* and *temperament*] bad conſtitution. The *intemperament* of the part ulcerated. *Harvey.*

INTE'MPERANCE, or **INTE'MPERANCY** [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperanza*, It. *intemperància*, Sp. *intemperantia*, Lat.] a vice the contrary to temperance, uncapableneſs to rule aud moderate one's appetites, inordinateneſs of life or deſires, exceſs as to appetites, particularly in meat or drink. To hate drunkenneſs and *intemperance*. *Watts.*

INTE'MPERATE [*intemperé*, of *intemperant*, Fr. *intemperato*, It. *intemperado*, Sp. of *intemperatus*, Lat.] 1. Immoderate in appetite as to food, drink, drunken, gluttonous. Men being more *intemperate* than women, die. *Graunt.* 2. Ungovernable, paſſionate, being under no rule or reſtraint. Uſe not thy mouth to *intemperate* ſwearing. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

INTE'MPERATELY, *adv.* [of *intemperate*] 1. Exceſſively. Many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid. *Sprat.* 2. With breach of the rules of temperance, immoderately, diſſolutely. Living *intemperately* or unjuſtly. *Tillotſon.*

INTE'MPERATENESS [of *intemperate*] 1. Want of moderation. 2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather. *Ainſworth.*

INTE'MPERATURE [of *intemperate*] a diſorder in the air; alſo in the humours of the body, an exceſs of ſome quality.

INTEMPERATURE [with phyſicians] a diſtemper or indiſpoſition that conſiſts in inconvenient qualities of the body, as an hot, thin, or ſalt diſpoſition.

To **INTE'ND**, *verb act.* [*intentàr*, Sp. *intendere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To deſign or purpoſe, to mean. The words themſelves ſounded ſo as ſhe could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.* 2. To ſtretch out. Obſolete. With ſharp *intended* ſting ſo rude him ſmote. *Spenſer.* 3. To enforce, to make intenſe. Oppoſed to remit. To cauſe or *intend* the heat *Brown.* Magnetiſm may be *intended* and remitted. *Newton.* 4. To regard, to attend, to take care of. 5. To pay regard or attention to. This ſenſe is but little uſed at preſent They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country. *Spenſer.* While the king *intended* his pleaſure. *Bacon.*

INTE'NDANCY [*intendance*, Fr.] the office or management of an intendant, *i. e.* one who has the inſpection, conduct of a juriſdiction, &c.

INTE'NDANT, Fr. [*intendente*, It.] 1. One who has the inſpection, conduct and management of certain public affairs. Oneſicrates his *intendant* general of marine. *Arbuthnot.* 2. The governor of a province in France.

INTE'NDIMENT [*intendement*, Fr.] attention, patient hearing, accurate examination. This word is only to be found in Spenſer.

INTE'NDMENT [*entendement*, Fr. *intendimento*, It. of *intendo*, Lat.] true meaning, purpoſe, intention, deſign. Within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **INTE'NERATE**, *verb act.* [of *in* and *tener*, Lat.] to make tender, to ſoften. *Intenerating* milky grain. *J. Philips.*

INTENERA'TION [of *in* and *tener*, Lat. or *intenerire*, It.] the act of ſoftening or making tender. *Inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon.*

INTE'NIBLE, *adj.* [of *in* and *tenible*] that cannot hold. It is commonly written *intenable*.

> In this captious and *intenible* ſieve,
> I ſtill pour in the waters of my love. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTE'NSE [*intenſo*, It. and Sp. of *intenſus*, Lat.] raiſed or ſtrained to a high degree, not ſlight, not lax, not unbent. So *intenſe* and unuſual a degree of heat. *Boyle.* 2. Vehement, ardent. Ardent and *intenſe* phraſes. *Addiſon.* 3. Anxiouſly attentive, kept on the ſtretch, not relaxed.

In diſparity
The one *intenſe*, the other ſtill remiſs. *Milton.*

INTE'NSELY, or INTE'NSIVELY, *adv.* [from *intenſe* or *intenſive*] to a great degree, to a high pitch. *Intenſively* in the degree of freedom, but not extenſively in the latitude of the object. *Bramhall.* How *intenſely* it is heated. *Addiſon.*

INTE'NSENESS, or INTE'NSITY [of *intenſe*] the ſtate of being affected to a high degree, contrariety to laxity or remiſſion, force. Evaporated more or leſs in proportion to the greater or leſſer *intenſeneſs* of heat. *Woodward.*

INTE'NSION, Fr. [*intenſio*, Lat.] the act of forcing or ſtraining a thing, not remiſſion or relaxation. The *intenſion* or remiſſion of the wind. *Bacon.*

INTE'NSIVE [of *intenſe*] 1. Sretched or increaſed with reſpect to itſelf. The *intenſive* diſtance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.* 2. Full of care, intent. Aſſiduous attendance and *intenſive* circumſpection. *Wotton.*

INTE'NT, or INTE'NSION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*intento*, It. and Sp.] meaning, purpoſe, deſign, drift, a view formed. The principal *intent* of ſcripture is to deliver the laws of duties ſupernatural, *Hooker.*

INTE'NT, or INTE'NTIVE, *adj.* [*intento*, It. *intentus*, Lat.] fixed or cloſe bent upon a buſineſs, anxiouſly diligent. Generally with *on* or *upon*, ſometimes *to*. Moſt men *intent to* their own ſafety. *K. Charles.* *Intent upon* his command. *Clarendon.* To have the ſenſe *intentive* and erect. *Bacon.*

INTE'NTION, Fr. of Lat. the end propoſed in any action, the determination of the will in reſpect to any thing, deſign, purpoſe. The principal *intention* is to reſtore the tone of the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

INTENTION [of ſtudy] 1. Eagerneſs of deſire, deep thought or attention, vehemence or ardour of mind. *Intention* is when the mind with great earneſtneſs and of choice fixes its view on any idea, conſiders it on every ſide, and will not be called off by the ordinary ſolicitation of other ideas. *Locke.* 2. The ſtate of being intenſe or ſtrained. This for diſtinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intenſion* The operations of agents admit of *intenſion* and remiſſion. *Locke.*

INTE'NTIONAL [of *intentionnel*, Fr. *intentionale*, It. of *intentio*, Lat.] belonging to the intention, deſigned, done deſignedly. A direct and *intentional* ſervice. *Rogers.*

INTE'NTIONALLY, *adv.* [of *intentional*] 1. With fixed choice, with deſign. This inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purpoſely. *Hale.* 2. In will, if not actually. You are *intentionally* doing ſo. *Atterbury.*

INTE'NTIVE. See INTENT.

INTE'NTIVELY, or INTE'NTLY, *adv.* [of *intentive*, or *intent*] with cloſe application or attention, with eager deſire. Fix your eye *intently* upon them. *Atterbury.*

INTE'NTNESS [of *intent*] the ſtate of being intent, cloſe application. *Intentneſs* of his own affairs. *Swift.*

I'NTER [a Latin prepoſition, uſed in the compounding many Engliſh words] within, between, among.

INTER *Canem & Lupum*, Lat. an expreſſion antiently uſed for the twilight, which is called *day-light's gate* in ſome place in the north of England, and in others, betwixt *hawk* and *buzzard*.

To INTE'R, *verb act.* [*enterrer*, Fr.] to cover under-ground, to bury. *Interred* between the very wall and the altar. *Addiſon.*

INTE'RCALAR, or INTERCA'LARY *Day* [*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercolare*, It. of *intercalaris*, Lat.] the odd day added in leap-year, inſerted out of the common order, to preſerve the equation of time; as, the 29th of February, in a leap-year, is an *intercalary* day.

To INTE'RCALATE, *verb act.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Lat.] to inſert an extraordinary day.

INTE'RCALATED, *part. adj.* [*intercalatus*, Lat.] put between; as the putting in a day in the month of February, in leap-year.

INTERCALA'TION, Fr. [*intercalazione*, It. of *intercalatio*, Lat.] an inſerting or putting in a day in the month of February every 4th year, which is called the leap-year, or biſſextile. Omitting the *intercalation* of one day every 4th year. *Brown.*

To INTERCE'DE, *verb neut.* [*interceder*, Fr. and Sp. *intercedere*, It. of *intercedo*, Lat.] 1. Signifies properly to come in between, to paſs between. A vaſt period *interceded. Hale.* 2. To perform the office of a mediator, to act between two parties, with a view of reconciling differences. Our advocate continually *interceding* with his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy.* 3. To entreat, or pray in the behalf of another.

INTERCE'DENT, *part. adj.* [*intercedens*, Lat.] coming in between.

INTERCEDE'NTAL *Day* [with phyſicians] an extraordinary critical day, which being occaſioned by the violence of the diſeaſe, falls between the ordinary critical days.

INTERCE'DER [of *intercede*] one that intercedes, a mediator, an agent.

To INTERCE'PT [*interceptum*, ſup. of *intercipio*, Lat. *intercepter*, Fr. *intercettare*, It. *interceptàr*, Sp.] to cut off, to obſtruct, to take up by the way, or in the mean while, to prevent, or ſtop from being communicated. To *intercept* ſome part of the light. *Newton.*

INTERCE'PTED, *part. adj.* [*interceptus*, Lat. *intercepté*, Fr.] catched up by the way, prevented.

INTERCEPTED [with mathematicians] taken between, comprehended, or contained.

INTERCEPTED *Axes*, or INTERCEPTED *Diameters* [in conic ſections] the ſame as abſciſſæ.

INTERCE'PTION, Fr. [*interceptio*, Lat.] the act of intercepting, ſtoppage in courſe, obſtruction. *Interception* of the ſight. *Wotton.*

INTERCE'SSION, Fr. and Sp. [*interceſſione*, It. of *interceſſio*, Lat.] as it were a ſtepping in between to keep off harm or danger, intreaty in behalf of another, mediation, agency in the cauſe another, generally in his favour.

INTERCE'SSOR, Lat. [*interceſſeur*, Fr. *interceſſore*, It.] a mediator, an agent between two parties to procure a reconciliation.

To INTERCHAI'N, *verb act.* [of *inter* and *chain*] to chain, to link together. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INTERCHA'NGE [of *inter* and *change*] 1. To exchange between parties, or reciprocally, as complement, writing; to put each in the place of the other, to give and take mutually. 2. To ſucceed alternately.

I'NTERCHANGE [from the verb] 1. Commerce, permutation of commodities. Thoſe people have an *interchange* or trade with Elana. *Howel.* 2. Alternate ſucceſſion. The *interchanges* of light and darkneſs, and ſucceſſion of ſeaſons. *Holder.* 3. Mutual donation and reception. A continual *interchange* of kindneſſes. *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE [of *interchange*] 1. Mutual, given or taken. 2. Following each other in alternate ſucceſſion, or by turns.

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, *adv.* [of *interchangeable*] in a manner whereby each gives and receives, mutually. It ought to have been done *interchangeably*. *Swift.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT [of *interchange*] exchange, mutual transference. Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTERCI'PIENT, *ſubſt.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] ſomething that makes a ſtoppage, an intercepting power. *Wiſeman.*

INTERCI'SION [of *inter* and *cædo*, Lat. to cut] act of cutting off between, an interruption. By ceſſation of oracles we may underſtand their *interciſion*, not abſciſſion or conſummate deſolation. *Brown.*

INTERCLU'SION, a ſhutting up between, or a ſtopping up the paſſage between one thing and another.

To INTERCLU'DE, *verb neut.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] to ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening, to intercept. The voice is ſometimes *intercluded* by a hoarſeneſs. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION [of *intercluſum*, ſup. of *intercludo*, from *inter* and *claudo*, Lat. to ſhut] interception, ſtoppage, obſtruction.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION [with architects] the ſpace or diſtance between the pillars of a building. *Wotton.*

To INTERCO'MMON, *verb neut.* [of *inter* and *common*] to feed at the ſame table.

INTERCO'MMONING, *part. adj.* [in law] is when the commons of two manors lie together, and the inhabitants of both have, time out of mind, cauſed their cattle to feed promiſcuouſly in each.

To INTERCOMMU'NICATE, *verb act.* [of *inter* and *communico*, Lat.] to communicate mutually, or one with another.

INTERCOMMU'NITY [of *inter* and *community*] a mutual communication, a mutual freedom or exerciſe of religion.

INTERCO'STAL, *adj.* [*intercoſtal*, Fr. from *inter* and *coſta*, Lat. a rib] between the ribs. The inward *intercoſtal* muſcles. *More.*

INTERCO'STAL *Nerve* [with anatomiſts] a nerve proceeding from the ſpinal marrow, and ſpreading itſelf in the belly through all the bowels.

INTERCOSTAL *Veſſels* [with anatomiſts] veſſels that lie between the ribs, *i. e.* the veins and arteries that run along through the parts.

INTERCOSTA'LES *Externi*, or INTERCOSTA'LES *Interni* [with anatomiſts] certain muſcles lodging in the intervals or ſpaces of the ribs, their number on each ſide being 22; being 11 outward, and as many inward.

I'NTERCOURSE [*intercurſus*, Lat. a running amongſt, or of *entrecours*, Fr.] 1. Mutual correſpondence, communication. 2. Commerce, exchange.

This ſweet *intercourſe*
Of looks and ſmiles. *Milton.*

INTERCU'RRENCE [of *intercurro*, Lat.] paſſage between. Without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

INTERCU'RRENT, *adj.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] running between two lands, as a river. Some very ſubtile, *intercurrent* matter. *Boyle.*

INTERCUTA'NEOUS [of *intercutaneus*, Lat.] lying between the fleſh and ſkin.

INTERDE'AL, *ſubſt.* [of *inter* and *deal*] traffic, intercourſe. The alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations, has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenſer.*

To INTERDI'CT, *verb act.* [*interdire*, Fr and It. *interdictum*, ſup. of *interdico*, Lat.] 1. To prohibit or forbid, to exclude from partaking of the ſacraments. 2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. An archbiſhop may excommunicate, and *interdict* by ſuffragans. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDICT [from the verb] prohibition, prohibiting decree. He did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of ſtrangers. *Bacon.*

INTERDI'CT [*interdictio*, Lat.] a papal cenſure, forbidding all divine offices (except baptiſm to children, the ſacrament of the euchariſt, and extreme unction at the point of death) to be performed within any pariſh, town, county, or nation. This was commonly inflicted on a pretence that the privileges of the church had been violated, by the lords, magiſtrates, or princes of any nation; and England wholly lay under an interdict from the pope for ſix years, in the reign of king John. In the time of the *interdict*. *Wotton.*

Does not this kind of *ſpiritual* power and juriſdiction, ſeem to *tally* with that portray'd by St. PAUL? 2 *Theſſ.* v. 2, 4. See INQUISITION and ANATHEMA.

INTERDI'CTED [of water and fire] a ſentence antiently pronounced againſt ſuch as for ſome time were to be baniſhed, which though it was not pronounced, yet was with an order that no man ſhould receive them into his houſe, or afford them the uſe of water or fire, which are two elements very neceſſery for life.

INTERDI'CTION, Fr. [*interdizione*, It. of *interdictio*, Lat.] 1. The act of forbidding or debarring from the uſe of any thing, prohibition, forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdiction*. *Milton.*

2. Curſe, from the papal interdict; an improper uſe of the word. *Johnſon.*

——The trueſt iſſue of thy throne,
By his own *interdiction* ſtands accurſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTERDICTION [in law] is an eccleſiaſtical cenſure, forbidding the exerciſe of the miniſterial function, or the performance of ſacred rites.

INTERDI'CTORY, *adj.* [of *interdict*] belonging to an interdiction. *Ainſworth.*

INTERDU'CTUS, a ſpace left between periods or ſentences, in writing or printing; alſo a ſtop or fetching one's breath in reading or writing.

To I'NTEREST, *verb act.* [*intéreſſer*, Fr. *intereſſare*, It. *intereſſàr*, Sp. of *inter* and *eſſe*, infin. for *edo*, Lat. to eat] to concern, to affect, to give ſhare in; generally with a reciprocal pronoun. Every one to be *intereſted* in thoſe precious bleſſings which any one of them receiveth. *Hooker.*

To I'NTEREST, *verb neut.* to affect, to move, to touch with compaſſion, to gain the affections; as, this is an *intereſting* ſtory.

I'NTEREST, *ſubſt.* [of *intereſt* impers. verb Lat. it concerneth, *interet*, Fr.] 1. Concern, good, advantage, benefit. For the common good and *intereſt*. *Calamy.* 2. Power or influence over others. They who had hitherto perſerved them, had now loſt their *intereſt*. *Clarendon.* 3. Share, part in any thing. 4. Regard to private profit. Wherever *intereſt* or power thinks fit to interfere. *Swift.* 5. Uſury, money paid for the uſe, loan, or forbearance of money lent. Paying *intereſt* for old debts. *Arbuthnot.* 6. Any ſurplus of advantage. You ſhall have your deſires with *intereſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Compound INTEREST, is that which ariſes from the principal, and the intereſt forborn.

Simple INTEREST, is that which ariſes from the principal only.

INTERFÆMI'NEUM, *Lat.* [with anatomiſts] a part of the body betwixt the thighs and the groin.

To INTERFE'RE, *verb neut.* [of *inter*, among, *&c.* and *ferio*, Lat. to ſtrike] 1. To interpoſe or intermeddle. 2. To claſh, to be in oppoſition to each other. 3. [Spoken of horſes] to ſtrike or hit one heel againſt the other, ſo as to hurt one of the fetlocks, or graze the ſkin off.

INTERFLU'ENT, or INTERFLU'OUS [*interfluens*, *interfluus*, Lat.] flowing between. Swimming in the celeſtial *interfluent* matter. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT [*interfulgens*, Lat.] ſhining among or between.

INTERFU'SED [*interfuſus*, Lat.] poured forth, in, or among. *Milton.*

INTERGA'PING *Vowel* [with grammarians] is when two vowels meet together, one at the end of a word, and the other at the beginning of the next, ſo as to make a harſh ſound.

INTERJA'CENCY [*interjacens*, Lat.] 1. The act or ſtate of lying between. Divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed. *Hale.* 2. The thing that lies between. Motions which winds, ſtorms, ſhores, and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT, *adj.* [*interjácens*, Lat.] lying between, intervening. Void of little iſlands *interjacent*. *Raleigh.*

To INTERJE'CT, *verb act.* [*interjectum*, ſup. of *interjicio*, from *inter* and *jacio*, Lat. to throw] to throw in between.

INTERJE'CTION, Fr. [*interjezione*, It. of *interjectio*, Lat. with grammarians] 1. Is an expreſſion which ſerves to ſhew a ſudden motion of the ſoul, either of grief, joy, deſire, fear, averſion, admiration, ſurprize, *&c.* And as the greateſt part of thoſe expreſſions are taken from nature only in all languages; true interjections conſiſt generally of one ſyllable. The Latins borrowed moſt of their interjections from the Greeks, and we, and the reſt of the moderns, borrowed them from the Latins; though the Engliſh have ſome of their own; but they are but few.

Sanctius, and other modern grammarians, do not allow it a place in the parts of ſpeech, but account it among the adverbs; but Julius Cæſar Scaliger, reckons it the *firſt* and *principal* part of ſpeech, becauſe it is that which moſt ſhews the *paſſions*. A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion, ſuch as are in Engliſh, *o*, *alas*, *ah!* *Clarke's Lat. Gram.* 2. Intervention, interpoſition, act of ſomething coming between, act of putting ſomething between. The loud noiſe which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

I'NTERIM, *ſubſt.* Lat. the mean time or while, intervening time. In this *interim* comes a torrent. *L'Eſtrange.*

INTERIM, a certain formulary or confeſſion of faith which was tendered by the emperor Charles V. at Augſburgh, to be ſubſcribed both by papiſts and proteſtants, and to be obſerved till a general council ſhould be called, to decide all points in diſpute between them. It was obtruded upon the proteſtants after Luther's death by the emperor, when he had defeated their forces, and was by moſt of them rejected. It retained the greateſt part of the doctrines and ceremonies of the Romaniſts, excepting that of marriage, which was allowed to prieſts, and communion to the laity under both kinds.

To INTERJOI'N, *verb act.* to join mutually, to intermarry.

Grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their iſſues. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTE'RIOR, *adj.* [*interieur*, Fr. *interiore*, It. *interiòr*, Sp. and Lat.] more inward, belonging to the inſide, internal, inner, not outward or ſuperficial. The *interior* parts of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

INTERKNO'WLEDGE [of *inter* and *knowledge*] mutual knowledge. All nations have *interknowledge* one of another. *Bacon.*

To INTERLA'CE, *verb act.* [*entrelacer*, *entrelaſſer*, Fr. *intralaciare*, It. *entrelacár*, Sp.] to twiſt one with another, to inſert or put in among, to intermix. Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law. *Hooker.* Every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLA'PSE, *ſubſt.* [of *inter* and *lapſe*] the flow of time between any two events. A ſhort *interlapſe* of time. *Harvey.*

To INTERLA'RD [*entrelarder*, Fr.] 1. To lard between, or as the lean of well fed meat is with ſtreaks of fat; to ſtuff bacon or fat in between meat. 2. To interpoſe or inſert between. Jeſts ſhould be *interlarded*. *Carew.* 3. To diverſify by mixture. Mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own. *Hale.* 4. J Philips has uſed this word very harſhly, and probably did not underſtand it. *Johnſon.*

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of ſtrongeſt brandy. *J. Philips.*

To INTERLE'AVE, *verb act.* [of *inter* and *leave*] to chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

INTERLEA'VED, *part. adj.* [of *inter*, Lat. and leaꝼ, Sax.] put between leaves of a book, as blank paper.

To INTERLI'NE, *verb act.* [*interlineare*, It. *entrelineàr*, Sp. of *inter*, between, and *linea*, Lat. a line] 1. To write in alternate lines. *Interlining* Latin and Engliſh one with another. *Locke.* 2. To correct by ſomething written between the lines, to write any thing between two lines. The *interlining* and raſing out of words *Ayliffe.*

INTERLI'NEARY, *adj.* [*interlinearis*, Lat.] interlined.

INTERLI'NEARY *Bible*, a bible that has one line of a Latin tranſlation, printed between every two lines of the Hebrew and Greek originals.

INTERLINEA'TION [of *inter* and *lineation*] correction made by writing between the lines. With ſuch frequent blots and *interlineations*. *Swift.*

To INTERLI'NK, *verb act.* [of *inter* and *link*] to connect links or chains one to another, to join one in another. Two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the ſame time contained. *Dryden.*

INTERLOCU'TION, Fr. [*interlocuzione*, It. *interlocuciòn*, Sp. of *interlocutio*, Lat.] 1. Dialogue, interchange of ſpeech. It is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of ſentences from ſide to ſide. *Hooker.* 2. [In law] an intermediate ſentence before a final deciſion, or a determining ſome ſmall matters in a trial, till ſuch time as the principal cauſe be fully known and determined. Some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ayliffe.*

INTERLO'CUTOR [of *inter* and *loquor*, Lat. to ſpeak] a dialogiſt, one that talks alternately with one another. The *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY [*interlocutoire*, Fr. *interlocutorio*, It. and Sp. of *interlocutorius*, from *inter* and *loquor*, Lat. to ſpeak] 1. Pertaining to interlocution, conſiſting of dialogue. *Interlocutory* forms of ſpeech. *Hooker.* 2. Some incidental determination, preparatory to a final deciſion.

INTERLO'CUTORY, INTERLO'CUTOR, or INTERLOQUITUR, *ſubſt.* in the Scottiſh law, an incidental or preparatory deciſion, very frequent in the court of ſeſſion before the lords at Edinburgh, and alſo in inferior courts. This, though for the moſt part uſed ſubſtantively, is an adjective, to which ſentence is referred, as the ſubſtantive underſtood.

INTERLOCUTORY *Order*, *Sentence*, or *Judgment* [in law] is that which does not decide the cauſe, but only ſettle ſome intervening matters relating to it.

To INTERLO'PE, *verb act.* [of *inter*, Lat. between, and loopen, Du. to run, *q. d.* to run in between, and intercept the commerce of others] to trade without proper authority, or interfere with a company in commerce, to run in between parties, and intercept the advantage that one ſhould gain from the other, to foreſtal, to anticipate irregularly. To leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the induſtry to their ſhare. *Tatler.*

INTERLO'PER [of *interlope*] one who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right, an irregular, or illegal trader. An *interloper* upon the ſpider's right. *L'Eſtrange.*

INTERLO'PERS [in law] are thoſe who, without legal authority, intercept or hinder the trade of a company or corporation legally eſtabliſhed, by trading the ſame way.

INTERLUCA'TION, Lat. [in agriculture] the lopping off branches to let in light between.

INTERLU'CENT [*interlucens*, Lat.] ſhining between.

I'NTERLUDE [*interludium*, Lat.] that part of a play, that is repreſented or ſung between the ſeveral acts, ſomething plaid at the intervals of feſtivity, a farce or entertainment. Maſques, and revels, and *interludes*. *Bacon.*

INTERLU'ENCY [*interluo*, from *inter* and *luo*, Lat. to waſh] interpoſition of a flood, water intervening. Now disjoined by the *interluency* of the ſea. *Hale.*

INTERLU'NAR, or INTERLU'NARY, *adv.* [of *inter* and *lunaris*, from *luna*, Lat. the moon] pertaining to the time or ſpace between the old moon and the new, when it is about to change, and is inviſible. Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton.*

INTERLU'NIUM, Lat. [with aſtronomers] the time in which the moon has no phaſis or appearance.

INTERMEA'TION, Lat. act of flowing between or paſſing through.

INTERMA'RRIAGE [of *inter* and *marriage*] marriage between two families, where each takes one, and gives another. Many alliances and *intermarriages*. *Addiſon.*

To INTERMA'RRY, *verb neut.* [of *inter*, between, and *marry*, from *marier*, Fr.] to marry one among another of the ſame families, as the brother or ſiſter of one, with the ſiſter or brother of the other. It was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

To INTERME'DDLE, *verb neut.* [of *inter* and *meddle*; *entremêler*, Fr.] to concern one's ſelf in the buſineſs of another, to interpoſe.

To INTERME'DDLE, *verb act.* to mingle, to intermix [This is, perhaps, miſprinted for *intermelled*. *Johnſon.*] Many other adventures are *intermeddled*. *Spenſer.*

INTERME'DDLER [of *intermeddle*] one that intermeddles or interpoſes officiouſly, one that thruſts himſelf into buſineſs to which he has no right.

INTERME'DIACY [of *intermediate*] interpoſition, intervention; an unauthoriſed word. *Johnſon.* In buds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham.*

INTERME'DIAL [of *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] intervening, lying between. Active enough without any *intermedial* appetites. *Taylor.*

INTERME'DIATE [*intermediate*, Fr. *intérmediato*, It. of *intermediatus*, Lat.] lying between, intervening, holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

INTERME'DIATELY, *adv.* [of *intermediate*] by interpoſition, by way of intervention, by lying in a manner between.

To INTERME'LL, *verb act.* [*entremeſler*, Fr.] to mix, to mingle. Many other adventures are *intermelled*, but rather as accidents than intendments. *Spenſer.*

INTE'RMENT [from *interr*; *enterrement*, Fr. interment] ſepulture, burial.

INTERMIGRA'TION, Fr. [of *inter* and *migro*, Lat.] the act of removing from one place to another, ſuch as that of two parties removing when each takes the place of the other.

INTE'RMINATED [*interminatus*, Lat.] unbounded, having no limits.

INTE'RMINABLE, or INTE'RMINATE [*interminatus*, of *in* and *termino*, Lat.] boundleſs, endleſs, immenſe, admitting no bounds. A ſleep *interminate*. *Chapman.*

To INTERMI'NGLE [*intermiſcere*, Lat. *entremêler*, Fr.] to mingle among or with.

INTERMINA'TION, Fr. [*intermino*, Lat. from *inter* and *minæ*, threats] the act of threatening, threat, menace. The threats and *interminations* of the goſpel. *Decay of Piety.*

To INTERMI'NGLE, *verb. act.* [of *inter* and *mingle*] to mingle together, to mix, to put ſome things amongſt others.

To INTERMINGLE, *verb neut.* to be mixed or incorporated,

INTERMI'SSION, Fr. and Sp. [*intermiſſione*, It. of *intermiſſio*, Lat.] 1. Diſcontinuance, a breaking or leaving off for a while, ceaſing, pauſe, intermediate ſtop. The water aſcends gently and by *intermiſſions. Wilkins.* 2. Intervening time. Cut ſhort all *intermiſſion. Shakeſpeare.* 3. State of being intermitted. Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermiſſion* do win to themſelves a kind of gracelike newneſs. *B. Johnſon.* 4. The ſpace between the paroxyſms of a fever or any fits of pain, reſt, pauſe from ſorrow. Reſt or *intermiſſion* none I find. *Milton.*

INTERMI'SSIONS [with architects] the ſpaces between a wall and the pillars, or between one pillar and another.

INTERMI'SSIVE, *adj.* [of *intermit*] coming by fits, not continual. After ſo many *intermiſſive* wars. *Howel.*

To INTERMI'T, *verb act.* [*intermettere*, It. *intermitir*, Sp. *intermitto*, Lat.] to leave off any thing for a while, to interrupt. If nature ſhould *intermit* her courſe. *Hooker.*

To INTERMI'T, *verb neut.* to grow mild between the paroxyſms or fits; applied to fevers.

INTERMI'TTENT, or INTERMI'TTING, *adj.* Fr. [*intermittenta*, It. *intermittens*, Lat.] leaving off for a while, coming by fits. Short *intermittent* or ſwift recurrent pains. *Harvey.*

INTERMI'TTENT *Diſeaſe*, ſuch as comes at certain times and then abates a little. I ſhould rather have ſaid, with BOERHAAVE, "that 'tis called an *intermittent*, when there is a FULL [or compleat] *apyrexy* between fit and fit;" by which circumſtance it is diſtinguiſhed from a REMITTENT fever, which *abates* indeed at certain times of its force and fervour, but never is wholly ſuſpended. BOERHAAV. *Aphoriſm.* 727.

INTERMITTENT *Stitch* [in ſurgery] a ſort of ſtitch made at certain ſeparate points, in the ſewing up of croſs or traverſe wounds.

INTERMITTENT *Pulſe* [with phyſicians] a pulſe which is held up or ſtopped by the fit for a while, and then beats again.

To INTERMI'X, *verb act* [*intermixtum*, ſup. of *intermiſceo*, from *inter* and *miſceo*, Lat. to mix, or of *inter*, Lat. and miſchē, H Ger.] to mingle, to join, to put ſomething between or among other things. Her perſuaſions ſhe *intermixed* with tears. *Hayward.*

To INTERMIX, *verb neut.* to be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE [of *inter* and *mixture*, from *mixtura*, Lat.] 1. The act of mingling between or among others. 2. Maſs formed by mingling bodies. Some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with thoſe employed. *Boyle..* 3. Something additional mingled in a maſs. An *intermixture* of levity. *Bacon.*

INTERMU'NDANE [of *inter* and *mundanus*, Lat. the world] relating or pertaining to the ſpace between worlds, according to the ſuppoſition of Epicurus, ſubſiſting between orb and orb. The vaſt diſtances between theſe great bodies are called *intermundane* ſpaces. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL *Space* [of *intermuralis*, from *inter* and *murus*, Lat. a wall] a ſpace betwixt two walls.

INTERMU'TUAL [of *inter* and *mutual*] mutual, interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper. By *intermutual* vows proteſting. *Daniel's Civil War.*

INTE'RN, *adj.* [*interne*, Fr. *internus*, Lat.] inward, inteſtine, not foreign. Her riches are *intern* and domeſtic. *Howel.*

INTE'RNAL [*interne*, Fr. *interno*, It. and Sp. of *internus*, Lat.] 1. Inward, not outward. Such *internal* veneration for good rules. *Locke.* 2. Intrinſic, real, not depending on external accidents. The *internal* rectitude of our actions. *Rogers*

INTERNAL *Angles* [in geometry] are all angles made by the ſides of any right lined figure within; alſo the two angles between the parallel lines on each ſide the croſſing line; as A, B, and C are called the *internal Angles*, and are always equal to two right angles. See plate IV, fig. 13.

INTERNAL *Digeſtives* [with phyſicians] ſuch as are preſcribed to prepare the body by purgation, by rendering the humours fluid; thinning, &c. clammy or rough ſubſtances, and tempering ſuch as are ſharp.

INTE'RNALLY, *adv.* [of *internal*] 1. Inwardly. 2. Mentally, intellectually. By faith and the ſpirit of God *internally* united to Chriſt. *Taylor.*

INTE'RNALNESS [of *internal*] inwardneſs.

INTERNE'CINE, *adj.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] endeavouring mutual deſtruction.

> Th' Egyptians worſhip'd gods, and for
> Their faith made *internecine* war. *Hudibras.*

INTERNE'CION, Fr. [*internecio*, Lat.] maſſacre, ſlaughter. Natural principle of ſelf preſervation will neceſſarily break out into wars and *internecions. Hale.*

INTERNO'DII *Muſculi*, Lat. [in anatomy] certain muſcles in the hand, likewiſe called the extenſores pollicis.

INTERNO'DIUM, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſpace betwixt the joining together of the bones of the fingers and toes.

INTERNU'NTIO [*internonce*, Fr. *internunzio*, It. *internuncio*, Sp. of *inter* and *nuntius*, Lat.] an agent for the court of Rome, in the courts of foreign princes, where there is not an expreſs nuntio.

INTE'RNUS *Muſculus Auris* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the ear which lies in a bony channel, cavated in the bone called *os petroſum.*

INTERO'SSEI *Muſculi* [in anatomy] the muſcles of the hands between the bones which move the fingers.

INTEROSSEI *Pedis* [in anatomy] ſeven muſcles of the toes ariſing from the oſſa metatarſi of the leſſer toes, and falling down into the firſt internode of each toe ſide-ways.

INTERPELLA'TION, Fr. [*interpellatio*, Lat.] interruption or diſturbance; alſo a ſummons, a call upon. One citation, monition or extrajudicial *interpellation* is ſufficient. *Ayliffe.*

To INTERPLEA'D [of *entre* and *plaider*, Fr.] to diſcuſs or try a point which accidentally falls out, before the determination of the main cauſe: as when two ſeveral perſons are found heirs to land by two ſeveral offices, and the thing is brought in doubt to which of them poſſeſſion ought to be given; ſo that they muſt interplead; *i. e.* formally try between themſelves who is the right heir.

To INTE'RPOLATE, *verb act.* [*interpoler*, Fr. *interpolatum*, ſup. of *interpolo*, Lat.] 1. To alter from the original copy, to falſify, to inſert ſomething not genuine or written by the original author, to foiſt any thing into a place to which it does not belong. Another law which was cited by Solon, or, as ſome think, *interpolated* by him. *Pope.* 2. To renew, to begin again, to carry on with intermiſſions. That motion of the firſt moveable partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*

INTERPOLA'TION, Fr. [from *interpolate*] the act of new vamping; a falſifying an original by putting in ſomething which was not in the authors copy; alſo that which is ſo inſerted. I have changed the ſituation of ſome of the Latin verſes and made ſome *interpolations. Cromwell to Pope.* This liberty of *adding* to, and *taking* from ancient writers, is one *ſpecies* of thoſe PIOUS FRAUDS, by which the *grand apoſtacy* has ſupported itſelf from its firſt riſe down to the preſent day. See 2 *Theſ.* c. 2. v. 10. compared with 2. *Tim.* c. 4. v. 2. and *Rev.* c. 22. v. 18, 19. I'll give you one ſingle inſtance out of many: When St. *Baſil*, in the latter half of the fourth century, introduced ſomething like our *modern* doxology into his church, he was immediately charged with *innovation.* In reply to which, he confeſſes, that the other doxology, for which his adverſaries pleaded, *viz.* the aſcribing glory to *God* the FATHER thro' his Son and Spirit, was the *uſual* and *ordinary* one in the *foregoing* century; as indeed St. JUSTIN tells us, it was the practice of the church in his days [See DOXOLOGY and EUCHARIST compared] Nay more; he [*i. e.* St. Baſil] is ſo much at a loſs for any authentic preſident in the *public liturgies* of the church, that he is obliged to have recourſe to what he calls a *mean and trivial* thing, *viz.* a *private* form, uſed (as he ſuppoſes) time out of mind. And when ſearching for authorities in the works of St. ORIGEN, IRENÆUS, CLEMENS ROMAN, and other *antenicene* writers, he is not able to produce *one* paſſage that is clearly in *point.* Whereas in our *preſent* and even beſt editions of the *antenicene* both liturgies and private writers, we find a plenty of thoſe very doxologies, for which St. BASIL, in the fourth century, ſearched; but, with all his literature, ſearched in vain. How come this? I anſwer with the poet,

> *Tum vero manifeſta* FIDES, *danaûmque pateſcunt*
> INSIDIÆ ——

But, alas! this is but *one* inſtance out of *many*: CLARKE, in his *Scripture Doctrine*, p. 302, and in his *reply* to *Nelſon*, p. 206, has mentioned ſome liberties of this kind, that affect the SACRED WRITINGS themſelves; and no doubt but others might be produced; as St. EPIPHANIUS himſelf confeſſes upon *Luke*, c. 22, v. 44, *and his ſweat was as it were great drops of blood.* Of which text he ſays, "ορθοδοξοι, &c. *i. e.* the ORTHODOX *out of fear* took it away." GRABE *notæ in* IRENÆUM, p. 260. And if the reader deſires *further* ſatisfaction on this head, I mean of *forgery* in general, he may conſult that elaborate comment which MEDE has given upon one of the *above-cited* texts. MEDE's *works, Ed. Lond.* p. 687, &c compared with what we have already offered under the words, CREED, BIBLIOTAPHIST, EUNOMIANS, BRANDEUM, &c.

INTERPOLA'TOR, Lat. [*interpolateur*, Fr.] one that interpolates or foiſts in counterfeit paſſages, a falſifier of original writings by interpolations. You or your *interpolator. Swift.*

INTERPO'SAL, *ſubſt.* [of *interpoſe*] 1. Interpoſition, agency between two perſons. The *interpoſal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication. *South.* 2. Intervention. Intercepted by the *interpoſal* of the benighting element. *Glanville.*

To INTERPO'SE, *verb act.* [*interpoſer*, Fr. *interporre*, It. *interpoſitum*, ſup. of *interpono*, Lat.] 1. To put in or between, to make intervenient. Some weeks the king did honourably *interpoſe. Bacon.* 2. To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption, or inconvenience. Human frailty will too often *interpoſe* itſelf. *Swift.* 3. To offer as a favour or relief. The common father of mankind ſeaſonably *interpoſed* his hand. *Woodward.*

To INTERPOSE, *verb neut.* 1. To mediate, to act between two parties. 2. To put in by way of interruption, to intermeddle in an affair.

INTERPO'SER [of *interpoſe*] 1. One that comes between others. No reſt be *interpoſer* between us twain. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. One that interpoſes as a mediator, any intervenient agent.

INTERPOSI'TION, Fr. [*interpoſitione*, It. of *interpoſitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſtepping in or concerning one's ſelf in a buſineſs, or difference between two parties, mediation, agency between. 2. Intervening agency. 3. Intervention, ſtate of being placed between two. By reaſon of the entire *interpoſition* of the earth. *Raleigh.* 4. The thing interpoſed.

> A ſhelter and a kind of ſhading cool
> *Interpoſition*, as a ſummer's cloud. *Milton.*

To INTE'RPRET, *verb act.* [*interpréter*, Fr. *interpretrare*, It. *interpretàr*, Sp. of *interpretor*, Lat.] to expound or explain, to tranſlate, to ſolve, to decipher, to clear by expoſition. *Interpreting* of dreams. *Daniel.*

INTE'RPRETABLE [*interpretabilis*, Lat.] that may be, or that is eaſy to be expounded or deciphered. Theſe ſingularities are *interpretable* from more innocent cauſes. *Collier.*

INTERPRETA'TION, Fr. [*interpretazione*, It. *interpretacion* Sp. of *interpretatio*, Lat.] 1. An expoſition, the ſenſe given by an interpreter, or tranſlation, a commentary, the act of interpreting. *Interpretation* will miſquote our looks. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The power or faculty of explaining. To give us the *interpretation* and uſe of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE, *adj.* [of *interpret*] collected by interpretation. The rejecting their conditions may juſtly be deemed an *interpretative* ſiding with hereſies. *Hammond.*

INTE'RPRETATIVELY, *adv.* [of *interpretative*] ſo as may be collected by interpretation. The Almighty *interpretatively* ſpeaks to him in this manner, *Ray.*

INTE'RPRETER [*interprete*, Fr. and Sp. *interpretatore*, It. of *interpres*, or *interpretator*, Lat.] 1. A perſon who explains the thoughts, words or writings of another perſon, an expoſitor, an expounder. 2. A tranſlator.

INTERPU'NCTION, Fr. [from *inter* and *pungo*, Lat.] a diſtinction, by pricks or points, ſet between, a pointing between words or ſentences.

To INTE'RR [of *in* and *terra*, Lat. *enterrer*, Fr. *enterrar*, Sp.] to bury or lay under ground. See INTER.

INTERRE'GNUM [*interregne*, Fr. *interregno*, It. of Lat.] the vacancy of a throne; or the ſpace between the death or depoſition of one king, and the ſucceſſion or reſtoration of another.

INTERREI'GN [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.] vacancy of the throne. There could not be any *interreign* or ſuſpenſion of title. *Bacon.*

I'NTER-REX, Lat. the perſon who governs during an interregnum, or while there is no king.

To INTE'RROGATE, *verb neut.* [*interroger*, Fr. *interrogár*, Sp. of *interrogare*, It. and Lat.] to aſk, to put queſtions.

To INTERROGATE, *verb act.* to queſtion, to examine.

INTERROGA'TION, Fr. [*interrogazione*, It. *interrogacion*, Sp. of *interrogatio*, Lat.] a queſtion put, an examining or enquiry.

Note of INTERROGATION, a point of diſtinction denoting a queſtion, marked thus (?) as, Is this conſiſtent with common honeſty?

INTERROGATION [with rhetoricians] is a figure that is very common. In a figurative diſcourſe, *paſſion* continually carries an orator towards thoſe that he would perſuade, and cauſes him to addreſs what he ſays to them by way of queſtion. An interrogation has a wonderful efficacy in making the audience liſten to what is ſaid. LONGINUS, in his treatiſe of the SUBLIME, repreſents this *figure* as one of the more *active* and *vivid* kind, and which gives not only a greater *force* and *ſpirit*, but alſo *credit* to what is ſpoken. "For the *pathetics*, ſays he, then impreſs us moſt, when they do not ſeem to have been *furniſh'd* or introduced by the artifice of the ſpeaker; but to ariſe out of the occaſion, or ſubject itſelf." LONGIN. *de ſublim. Ed. Pearce*, p. 72. I ſhall only add, that this celebrated *critic* ranges the interrogation, as our lexicographer has done, under the claſs of PATHETICS; and accordingly HOMER, who was a perfect maſter of nature, has given us a whole *ſeries* of theſe *impaſſionate* forms of ſpeech, in that reply which his *incenſed* hero makes to *Ulyſſes*. *Iliad* 9th. l. 337. 341.

INTERRO'GATIVE [*interrogatif*, Fr. *interrogativo*, It. of *interrogativus*, Lat.] that interrogates or aſks, denoting a queſtion, expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE [with grammarians] certain pronouns, &c. uſed in aſking queſtions; as, who? what? which?

INTERRO'GATIVELY, *adv.* [of *interrogative*] in the manner or form of a queſtion.

INTERRO'GATOR [of *interrogate*] one who aſks queſtions.

INTERRO'GATORY, *ſubſt.* [*interrogatoire*, Fr.] a queſtion, an enquiry. To put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney.*

INTERRO'GATORIES [*interrogatoires*, Fr. *interrogatorio*, It. *interrogatorios*, Sp. of *interrogatoria*, Lat.] queſtions.

INTERRO'GATORY, *adj.* [*interrogatoire*, Fr. *interrogatorio*, It. and Sp. *interrogatorius*, Lat.] pertaining to an interrogation or examination, containing or expreſſing a queſtion.

To INTERRU'PT, *verb act.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interrompere*, It. *interrumpir*, Sp. *interruptum*, ſup. of *interrumpo*, from *inter* and *rumpo*, Lat. to break] 1. To break or take off, to hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it. Neither tree nor buſh to *interrupt* his charge. *Clarendon.* 2. To hinder, to ſtop one from proceeding, by interpoſition. Anſwer not before thou haſt heard the cauſe, neither *interrupt* men in the midſt of their talk. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 3. To divide, to ſeparate.

INTERRUPT, *part. paſſ.* for *interrupted.*

Seeſt thou what rage
Tranſports our adverſary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the main abyſs wide *interrupt* can hold. *Milton.*

INTERRU'PTEDLY, *adv.* [of *interrupted*] not in continuity, with interruption, not without ſtoppages. Reflected more or leſs *interruptedly. Boyle.*

INTERRU'PTER [of *interrupt*] one who interrupts.

INTERRU'PTION, Fr. [*interruzione*, It. *interrupcion*, Sp. of *interruptio*, Lat.] 1. Intervention, interpoſition. 2. A diſcontinuance or breaking off, interpoſition, breach of continuity. Severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the ſea. *Hale.* 3. Hindrance, let, ſtop.

INTERSCA'PULAR, *adj.* [of *inter* and *ſcapula*, Lat. the ſhoulder] placed between the ſhoulders.

INTERSCAPULAR [in anatomy] a proceſs or knob of the ſcapula or ſhoulder-blade, in that part of it which riſes, and is commonly called the ſpine.

INTERSCAPULA'RIA, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the cavities or hollow places between the ſhoulder-blades and the vertebræ or turning joints.

To INTERSCI'ND *verb. act.* [*interſcindo*, from *inter* and *ſcindo*, Lat. to cut] to cut in two in the midſt, to cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRI'BE, *verb act.* [*interſcribo*, from *inter* and *ſcribo*, Lat. to write] to write between, to interline.

INTERSCRI'PTION, Lat. an interlineation or writing between.

INTERSE'CANT, *adj.* [*interſecans*, Lat.] cutting in two in the middle, dividing any thing into parts.

INTERSE'CANTS [in heraldry] pertranſient lines, which croſs one another.

To INTERSE'CT, *verb act.* [*interſectum*, ſup. of *interſeco*, from *inter* and *ſeco*, Lat.] to cut off in the middle, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSE'CT, *verb neut.* to meet and croſs each other. At that point where theſe lines *interſect*. *Wiſeman.*

INTERSE'CTION, Fr. [*interſezione*, It. of *interſectio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off in the middle, the point where lines croſs each other. Without any *interſection* or meeting aloft. *Wotton.*

INTERSECTION [with mathematicians] ſignifies the cutting off one line or plane by another; and thus they ſay the mutual *interſection* of two planes is a right line.

To INTERSE'MINATE, *verb act.* [*interſeminatum*, ſup. of *interſemino*, from *inter* and *ſemen*, Lat. ſeed] to ſow among or between.

To INTERSE'RT, *verb act.* [*interſertum*, ſup. of *interſero*, from *inter* and *ſero*, Lat. to ſow] to put in between other things. If I may *interſert* a ſhort philoſophical ſpeculation. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION [of *interſert*] an inſertion, or what is inſerted between any thing.

INTERSHO'CK, [of *inter* and *choquer*, Fr.] a claſhing or hitting of one thing againſt another.

To INTERSHOCK, *verb act.* [*s'entechoquér*, Fr.] to claſh or hit one againſt another.

INTERSOI'LING [with huſbandmen] the laying of one kind of earth upon another.

I'NTERSPACE [of *inter*, between, and *ſpatium*, Lat.] a ſpace between things.

To INTERSPE'RSE, *verb act.* [of *inter* and *ſparſum*, ſup. of *ſpargo*, Lat.] to ſcatter or ſprinkle here and there, or among other things. A void ſpace *interſperſed* amongſt bodies. *Locke.*

INTERSPE'RSION [of *interſperſe*] the act of ſcattering here and there. The *interſperſion* of now and then an elegiac or a lyric ode. *Watts.*

INTERSPE'RSUM *Vacuum*, Lat. See VACUUM.

INTERSPI'NALES *Colli* [with anatomiſts] the name of five pair of ſmall muſcles of the neck, ariſing from the upper parts of each double ſpinal proceſs of the neck, except of the ſecond vertebræ, and end in the lower part of all the ſaid double ſpines.

INTERSPIRA'TION [from *inter* and *ſpiro*] the act of breathing between, a fetching breath.

INTERSTE'LLAR, *adj.* [of *inter* and *ſtellaris*, Lat. pertaining to a ſtar] being between or among the ſtars, intervening between the ſtars. The *interſtellar* ſky hath ſo much affinity with the ſtar, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the ſtar. *Bacon.*

INTERSTELLAR *Parts of the Univerſe* [in aſtronomy] thoſe parts which are without and beyond our ſolar ſyſtem; in which there are ſuppoſed to be ſeveral other ſyſtems of planets, moving round the fixed ſtars, as the centres of their reſpective motions, as the ſun is of ours; and ſo, if it be true, as it is not improbable, that every ſuch ſtar may thus be a ſun to ſome habitable orbs moving round it, the *interſtellar world* will be infinitely the greateſt part of the univerſe.

I'NTERSTICE, Fr. [*interſtizio*, It. *interſtitium*, Lat.] 1. A diſtance or ſpace between one thing and another. 2. The time between one act and another. The *interſtices* of time. *Ayliffe.*

INTERSTI'TIAL, *adj.* [of *interſtice*] containing interſtices, having a ſpace between. The *interſtitial* diviſion. *Brown.*

INTERTE'XT, *adj.* [*intertextus*, Lat.] interwoven.

INTERTE'XTURE [*intertexo*, Lat.] the act of weaving between.

INTERTRANSVERSA'LES *Colli* [in anatomy] certain muſcles between the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the neck, of the ſame ſize and figure with the interſpinales.

To INTERTWI'NE, or to INTERTWI'ST, *verb act.* [of *inter* and *twine*, or *twiſt*] to unite by twiſting one in another.

I'NTERVAL [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallo*, It. *entreválo*, Sp. of *intervallum*, Lat.] 1. The diſtance or ſpace between two extremes of a place, interſtice, void or vacant ſpace. Through any one *interval* of the teeth. *Newton.* 2. Time paſſing between any two aſſignable points. The *intervals* between every war being ſo ſhort. *Swift.* 3. Remiſſion of a diſtemper or delirium. His *intervals* of ſenſe being few and ſhort, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterbury.*

INTERVAL [in muſic] the difference between two ſounds in reſpect of grave or acute, or that imaginary ſpace terminated by two ſounds differing in gravity or acuteneſs.

INTERVAL *of the Fits of eaſy Reflection, or of eaſy Tranſmiſſion of the Rays of Light* [in optics] is the ſpace between every return by a fit, and the next return.

To INTERVE'NE, *verb neut.* [*intervenire*, It. *intervenio*, Lat.] to come between things or perſons, to make intervals, to be intercepted. Every croſs accident that can *intervene*. *Taylor.*

INTERVENE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] oppoſition or perhaps interview. A word now obſolete. They had ſome ſharper and ſome milder differences which might eaſily happen in ſuch an *intervene* of grandees. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT, *adj.* [*interveniens*, Lat. *intervenant*, Fr.] intervening or coming in between, interpoſed, paſſing between. I intermit things *intervenient*. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NTION, Fr. [*interventio*, Lat.] 1. An interpoſition, the ſtate of being interpoſed. The *intervention* of that lax membrane. *Holder.* 2. Agency between perſons. God will judge the world in righteouſneſs by the *intervention* of the man Chriſt Jeſus. *Atterbury.* 3. Agency between antecedents and conſecutives. Some things he does by himſelf, others by the *intervention* of natural means. *L'Eſtrange.*

To INTERVE'RT, *verb. act.* [*interverto*, from *inter* and *verto*, Lat. to turn] to turn to another courſe. The duke *interverted* the bargain. *Wotton.*

I'NTERVIEW [*entreveue*, Fr.] mutual ſight, a ſight of one another. It is commonly uſed for a formal and appointed meeting or conference between perſons.

INTERVIGILA'TION, the act of watching or waking between whiles.

To INTERVO'LVE, *verb act.* [*intervolvo*, Lat.] to involve one thing with another.

INTERVO'LVED, *part. adj.* [of *inter* and *volve*] rolled one within another.

Mazes intricate,
Eccentric, *intervolv'd*, yet regular. *Milton.*

To INTERWEA'VE, *verb act.* pret. *interwove*, part. paſſ. *interwove*, *interwoven* or *interweaved* [of *inter* and *weave*; from ƿeaꝼan, Sax. weven, Du. and L. Ger. weben, H. Ger.] to weave in, with, or among any thing elſe, to intermingle. Trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton.* Words *interwove* with ſighs. *Milton.* So *interweav'd*, ſo like, ſo much the ſame. *Denham.*

To INTERWI'SH, *verb act.* [of *inter* and *wiſh*] to wiſh mutually to each other.

What tyrants and their ſubjects *interwiſh*,
All ill fall on that man. *Donne.*

INTERWO'VEN, *part. adj.* [of *interweave*] weaved or woven with or among.

INTE'STABLE [*inteſtabilis*, Lat.] uncapable or unqualified to make a will. Rendered infamous and *inteſtable*. *Ayliffe.*

INTE'STATE, *adj.* [*inteſtatus*, Lat. *inteſtat*, Fr. *inteſtato*, It.] dying without making a will, wanting a will. *Inteſtate* death. *Dryden.*

INTESTI'NA *Gracilia*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſmall guts.

INTE'STINAL, *adj.* Fr. belonging to the guts. The *inteſtinal* tube. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'STINE, *adj.* [*inteſtius*, Lat. *inteſtin*, Fr. *inteſtino*, It. and Sp.] 1. Inward, being within ſide, not external. Theſe inward and *inteſtine* enemies to prayer. *Duppa.* 2. Contained in the body. *Inteſtine* ſtone and ulcer. *Milton.* 3. Domeſtic, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly uſed in the following example of Shakeſpeare. Perhaps for *mortal* and *inteſtine* ſhould be read *mortal internecine. Johnſon.*

Since the mortal and *inteſtine* jars
'Twixt thy ſeditious countrymen and us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Intestine *War*, a civil war, as it were within the bowels of a ſtate or kingdom.

Intestine *Motion of the Parts of Fluids*, where the attracting corpuſcles of any fluid are elaſtic, they muſt of neceſſity produce an inteſtine motion; and this greater or leſſer according to the degrees of their elaſticity and attractive force.

Intestines, Fr. [*inteſtini*, It. *inteſtinos*, Sp. of *inteſtina*, Lat.] the entrails, the bowels, the inward parts of any living creature.

Inte'stinum, Lat. a bowel or gut.

Intestinum *Rectum*, Lat. the ſtrait gut.

To Inthra'l [of *in* and *thrall*, from Ðꞃæl, Sax. a ſlave] to enſlave, to bring into bondage, to ſhackle. A word now ſeldom uſed, at leaſt in proſe. Thoſe people which he has ſubjected and *inthralled. Raleigh.*

Inthra'lment [of *inthral*] ſlavery, ſervitude, or the act of bringing into bondage, the ſtate of being enſlaved.

Sent from God to claim
His people from *inthralment*. *Milton.*

To Inthro'ne, or To Inthroni'ze, *verb act.* [*inthronizatum*, Lat. *inthroniſer*, Fr.] to ſeat or place on a throne, to raiſe to royalty. One chief in gracious dignity *inthron'd. Thomſon.*

Inthroniza'tion, an inſtalment, the act of placing on the throne or ſeat of majeſty.

To Inci'te, *verb act.* [prob. of *in* and ꞇihꞇan, Sax. to over-perſuade, or *actiſer*, Fr.] to allure or draw in by fair words, *&c.* See Entice.

Inti'cement [from *entice*. See Enticement] the act of alluring or drawing in, *&c*

In'timacy [of *intimate*] cloſe familiarity. To confine our friendſhips and *intimacies* to men of virtue. *Rogers.*

I'ntimate, *ſubſt.* [*intimus*, Lat. *intime*, Fr. *intimo*, It. *intimado*, Sp.] a familiar friend.

Intimate, *adj.* [*intime*, Fr. *intimo*, It. *intimado*, Sp. of *intimus*, Lat.] 1. Familiar, particular, cloſely acquainted. 2. Inward, inteſtine, inmoſt. Fear being ſo *intimate* to our natures, it is the ſtrongeſt bond. *Tillotſon.* 3. Near, not kept at a diſtance. He was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admiſſion. *South.*

To I'ntimate, *verb act.* [*intimare*, It. and low Lat. *intimer*, Fr.] to give to underſtand, to hint, to point out indirectly or not very plainly.

I'ntimately, *adv.* [of *intimate*] 1. Familiarly, particularly, with cloſe friendſhip. 2. Cloſely, with intermixture of parts. 3. Nearly, inſeparably.

I'ntimacy [of *intimate*] great familiarity, ſtrict friendſhip.

Intima'tion, Lat. and Fr. [*intimazione*, It. of *intimatio*, Lat.] a hint, an obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

I'ntime, *adj.* [*intimus*, Lat.] inward, being within the maſs, not external nor on the ſurface. An *intime* application of the agents.

To Inti'midate [*intimider*, Fr. *intimidire*, It. of *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] to put in fear, to frighten, to diſhearten, to make cowardly.

Intimida'tion [of *intimidate*] the act of affrighting or putting in fear.

Inti're, *adj.* See Entire.

To Inti'tle [*intituler*, Fr. *intitolare*, It. *intitulàr*, Sp. of *intitulo*, Lat.] to give a title. See Entitle.

Inti'tled, *part. adj.* [of *intitle*, *intitulé*, Fr.] having a title, name or ſubſcription; alſo having a right to claim, *&c.*

Intitula'tion, Fr. [*intitolazione*, It.] an intitling.

I'nto [inꞇo, Sax.] 1. A prepoſition, noting entrance with regard to place. To put *into* them a living ſoul. *Locke.* 2. Noting penetration beyond the outſide, or ſome action which reaches beyond the ſuperficies. To look *into* letters already opened or dropt, is held an ungenerous act. *Pope.* 3. Noting a new ſtate, to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe. They naturally ſpread themſelves *into* lakes. *Addiſon.*

I'ntol [of *in* and ꞇol, Sax. tol, Du. and L. Ger.] cuſtom paid for commodities imported.

Into'lerable, Fr. and Sp. [*intollerabile*, It. of *intolerabilis*, Lat.] 1. Unſufferable, not to be borne with or endured, having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured. Our load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreaſonable. *Taylor.* 2. Bad beyond ſufferance,

Into'lerableness [of *intolerable*] unbearableneſs, *&c.*

Into'lerably, *adv.* [of *intolerablé*] to a degree beyond ſufferance, unſufferably.

Into'lerant, *adj.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] not enduring, not able to endure. The powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of exceſſes. *Arbuthnot.*

To Into'mb, *verb act.* [from *in* and *tomb*; *entomber*, Fr.] to put in a tomb, to bury.

To I'ntonate, *verb neut.* [*intonare*, It. and Lat.] to thunder or make a rumbling noiſe.

Intona'tion, Fr. [*l'intonare*, It.] 1. In muſic, is the giving the tone or key, by the chanter in a cathedral, to the reſt of the choir. 2. The act of thundering.

To Into'ne, *verb neut.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tone*, *intonner*, Fr.] to make a ſlow protracted noiſe. Aſs *intones* to aſs. *Pope.*

To Into'rt, *verb act.* [*intortuo*, Lat.] to twiſt, to wreath, to wring. A canal variouſly *intorted* and wound up together. *Arbuthnot.*

To Into'xicate, *verb. act.* [*toſſicare*, It. *entoſigár*, Sp. *intoxico*, from *in* and *toxicum*, Lat. a poiſonous potion] to make drunk, to inebriate. The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it *intoxicateth. Bacon.*

Intoxica'tion [of *intoxicate*] the act of making drunk or fuddling, the ſtate of being drunk, inebriation, ebriety.

Intra'ctable [*intraitable*, Fr. *intrattabile*, It. *intratable*, Sp. of *intractabilis*, Lat.] 1. Not to be managed. 2. Violent, ſtubborn, obſtinate, ungovernable, unruly.

Intra'ctableness [of *intractable*] obſtinacy, perverſeneſs, ungovernableſs, unmanageableneſs.

Intra'ctably, *adv.* [of *intractable*] ungovernably, ſtubbornly.

Intra'neous [*intraneus*, Lat.] that is within, inward.

Intranqui'llity [of *in* and *tranquillity*] unquietneſs, want of reſt. To relieve that *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

Intra'nsed [of *in* and *tranſe*, Fr.] caſt into a trance. *Milton.* See Entranced.

Intra'nsitive [*intranſitivus*, Lat.] 1. Not paſſing into another. 2. [In grammar] A verb *intranſitive* is that which ſignifies an action not conceived as having an effect upon any object, as *curro*, I run. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*

Intransmu'table [of *in* and *tranſmutable*] that cannot be changed into any other ſubſtance. Experienced chemiſts do affirm quickſilver to be *intranſmutable*. *Ray.*

To Intra'p [*attraper*, Fr. *attrapare*, It. *entrampár*, Sp.] to catch in a trap, to inſnare. See Entrap.

To Intrea'sure, *verb act.* [of *in* and *treaſure*] to lay up as in a treaſury. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Intrea't [of *in* and *traiter*, Fr.] to aſk humbly, to ſupplicate.

Intrea'ty [from *intreat*] a ſubmiſſive acting, a ſupplication. See Entreaty.

To Intre'nch, *verb. act.* [of *in* and *tranchér*, Fr. *trincierare*, It. *atrincheràr*, Sp.] 1. To fortify with a trench or rampart; as, the French army were *intrench'd* in their camp. 2. To break with hollows.

His face
Deep ſcars of thunder had *intrench'd*. *Milton.*

To Intrench, *verb neut.* to encroach upon, to uſurp, to invade, to cut off part of what belongs to another; with *upon*. We are not to *intrench upon* truth. *Locke.*

Intre'nchant, *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in Shakeſpeare, is thus explained by one of his editors: The *intrenchant* air means the air which ſuddenly encroaches and cloſes upon the ſpace left by any body which had paſſed through it. *Hanmer.* I believe Shakeſpeare intended rather to expreſs the idea of indiviſibility or invulnerableneſs, and derived *intrenchant* from *in*, privative, and *trancher*, to cut, *intrenchant* is indeed properly not cutting, rather than not to be cut: but this is not the only inſtance in which Shakeſpeare confounds words of active and paſſive ſignification. *Johnſon*] not to be divided, not to be wounded, indiviſible.

As eaſy may'ſt thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen ſword impreſs, as make me bleed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Intre'nchment [*retranchement*, Fr. *trinciamento*, It.] 1. The act of intrenching with a breaſtwork. 2. An encroachment.

Intrenchment [in the art of war] any work that defends a poſt againſt the attacks of an enemy, and is generally taken for a trench or ditch.

Intre'pid [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepido*, It. of *intrepidus*, Lat.] fearleſs, undaunted, reſolute, daring, brave.

Argyle,
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of ſulphurous war on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomſon.*

Intrepi'dity, or Intre'pidness [*intrepidité*, Fr. *intrepidità*, It.] undauntedneſs, fearleſneſs, courage. The *intrepidity* of theſe diminutive mortals, who durſt venture to walk upon my body without trembling. *Swift.*

Intre'pidly, *adv.* [of *intrepid*] fearleſly, courageouſly, daringly. He launches forward *intrepidly*. *Pope.*

I'ntricacy, or I'ntricateness, perplexity, intanglement, difficulty, involution, complication of facts or notions. He found ſuch *intricateneſs* that he could ſee no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.* Perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*. *Addiſon.*

To I'ntricate [*intricatum*, ſup. of *intrico*, Lat.] to intangle, to perplex, to darken. Not proper, and now obſolete. Alterations of ſirnames have ſo *intricated* or rather obſcur'd the truth of our pedigrees. *Camdem.*

I'ntricate [*intrigato*, It. *entricado*, Sp. of *intricatus*, Lat.] perplexed, intangled, involved, obſcure. Fit to convey the moſt *intricate* buſineſs to the underſtanding with the utmoſt clearneſs. *Addiſon.*

I'ntricately, *adv.* [of *intricate*] in a perplexed manner, with perplexity, with complication or involution of one in another. Variety of factions into which we are ſo *intricately* engaged. *Swift.*

Intri'gue [*intrigue*, Fr. *intrigo*, It,] 1. A ſecret contrivance, cunning deſign, a plot, a private tranſaction, in which many parties are engaged; uſually an affair of love. 2. Intricacy, complication, involution; little in uſe. *Hale.* 3. The complication of a fable or poem. As theſe cauſes are the beginning of the action, the oppoſite deſigns againſt that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greateſt part of the poem. *Pope.* 4. An aſſemblage of events or circumſtances occurring in an affair, and perplexing the perſons concerned in it.

To Intri'gue, *verb neut.* [*intriguer*, Fr.] to plot, to cabal, to carry on an intrigue, or private deſigns.

Intri'guer [of *intrigue*; *intriguer*, Fr.] one who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions, one who forms petty plots, one who purſues women.

Intri'guingly, *adv.* [of *intriguing*] with intrigue, with ſecret plotting.

Intri'nsecal, Intri'nsic, or Intri'nsical [*intrinſeque*, Fr. *intrinſeco*, It. and Sp. of *intrinſecus*, Lat. This word is now generally written *intrinſical*, though contrary to etymology] 1. Inward, real, genuine, ſolid, natural, not accidental. *Intrinſic* goodneſs. *Hammond.* 2. Not extrinſic, outward, or merely apparent. Theſe meaſure the laws of God not by the *intrinſecal* goodneſs and equity of them. *Tillotſon.* *Intrinſic* value. *Rogers.* 3. Intimate, cloſely familiar; obſolete. He falls into *intrinſecal* ſociety with Sir J. Graham. *Wotton.*

Intri'nsecally, *adv.* [of *intrinſecal*] 1. Inwardly, naturally, really. A lie is a thing abſolutely and *intrinſecally* evil. *South.* 2. Within, at the inſide. The leſs he ſhewed without, the more it wrought *intrinſecally*. *Wotton.*

Intri'nsecalness [of *intrinſecal*] reality, inwardneſs.

Intri'nsecate, *adj.* [This word ſeems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinſecal*. *Johnſon*] perplexed, involved or complicated.

I'NTRO, a Latin adverb, that ſignifies within.

To INTRODU'CE, *verb act.* [*introduire*, Fr. *introdurre*, It. *introducir*, Sp. of *introduco*, Lat.] 1. To bring or lead in, to uſher into a place, or to a perſon. To *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.* 2. To bring ſomething into notice or practice. He ſhall *introduce* a new way of cure. *Brown.* 3. To produce, to give occaſion to. Whatſoever *introduces* habits in children. *Locke.* 4. To bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODU'CER [of *introduce*] 1. One who conducts another to a perſon or place. 2. One who brings any thing into notice or practice. As an *iutroducer* or ſupporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

INTRODU'CTION, Fr. [*introduzione*, It. *introducion*, Sp. of *introductio*, Lat.] 1. The act of leading in or introducing to any place or perſon, the ſtate of being uſhered in or conducted. 2. The act of bringing any thing new into notice or practice. The archbiſhop had purſued the *introduction* of the liturgy, and the canons into *Scotland*. *Clarendon.* 3. A preface to a book, diſcourſe, &c. containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE [from *introduce*; *introductif*, Fr.] 1. Serving as the means or preparatory to ſomething elſe. That great inſtrumental *introductive* art, that muſt guide the mind into the former. *South.* 2. Serving to bring in.

INTRODU'CTOR [*introducteur*, Fr. *introduttore*, It. of *introductor*, Lat.] an introducer of ambaſſadors, &c.

INTRODU'CTORY, *adj.* [*introductus*, *introductorius*, Lat.] ſerving to introduce, ſerving as a means to ſomething further, previous. This *introductory* diſcourſe. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION [*introgreſſio*, Lat.] the act of going into, entrance.

INTRO'IT, *ſubſt.* [*introit*, Fr.] the beginning of the maſs, the beginning of public devotions.

INTROMI'SSION [*intromiſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of letting or ſending in. A general *intromiſſion* of all ſects and perſuaſions. *South.* 2. [In the Scottiſh law] the act of intermeddling with another's effects. As he ſhall be brought to an account for his *intromiſſions* with ſuch an eſtate.

To INTROMI'T, *verb act.* [*intromitto*, Lat.] to ſend or let in, to be the medium by which any thing enters. Glaſs in the window *intromits* light without cold. *Holder.*

To INTROSPE'CT, *verb act.* [*introſpectum*, ſup. of *introſpicio*, Lat.] to take a view of the inſide, to look into, to conſider.

INTROSPE'CTION [*introſpectio*, Lat.] a view of the inſide, the act of looking narrowly into. To make an *introſpection* into my own mind. *Dryden.*

INTROSU'MPTION [in philoſophy] the taking in of nouriſhment, whereby animal bodies are increaſed.

INTROVE'NIENT, *adj.* [of *intro* and *veniens*, Lat.] coming in, entering. The commixture of *introvenient* nations. *Brown.*

INTROVE'RSION [of *intro* and *verſum*, ſup. of *verto*, Lat. to turn] the act of turning inwards.

To INTRU'DE, *verb neut.* [*intrudere*, It. *intrudo*, Lat.] 1. To thruſt one's ſelf rudely into company or buſineſs, to intermeddle, to uſurp or get poſſeſſion of a thing unjuſtly, to come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to enter without invitation or permiſſion; commonly with *upon*. That this might ſo enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the ſame hand. *South.* 2. To encroach, to force in uncalled or unpermitted; with *into*. *Intruding into* thoſe things which he hath not ſeen. *Coloſſians.*

To INTRU'DE, *verb act.* to force without right or welcome; with the reciprocal pronoun. Not to *intrude* one's ſelf into the myſteries of government. *Pope.*

INTRU'DER [of *intrude*] he who intrudes, an uſurper, one who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right or welcome. Every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Addiſon.*

INTRUDER [in common law] one who gets poſſeſſion of lands that are void by the death of a tenant for life or years, and differs from an abator, in that an abator enters upon lands void by the death of a tenant in fee. They were but *intruders* upon the poſſeſſion. *Davies.*

INTRU'SION, Fr. and Sp. [*intruſione*, It. *intruſio*, Lat.] 1. An unmannerly thruſting one's ſelf rudely into company, where one is not acceptable, or into buſineſs; the act of thruſting or forcing a perſon or thing into any place or ſtate. The ſeparation of the part of one body upon the *intruſion* of another. *Locke.* 2. Encroachment upon any place or perſon, entrance without invitation or permiſſion. I may cloſe, after ſo long an *intruſion* upon your meditations. *Wake.* 3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. I handle an art no way ſuitable to my employment or fortune, and ſo ſtand charged with *intruſion* and impertinency. *Wotton.*

INTRUSION [in law] a violent or unlawful ſeizing upon lands or tenements, void of a poſſeſſer, by one who has no right to them.

To INTRU'ST, *verb act.* [of *in* and *truſt*] to put in truſt with, to treat with confidence, to charge with any ſecret commiſſion or thing of value. None of the duke's officers were *intruſted* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

INTUI'TION [of *intuitus*, *intueor*, Lat.] 1. Sight or view of a matter, commonly uſed of mental view, immediate knowledge. Theſe propoſitions we know by a bare ſimple *intuition* of the ideas. *Locke.* 2. [In metaphyſics] a perception of the certain agreement or diſagreement of any two ideas, immediately compared together. *Locke.* 3. Knowledge not obtained by the deduction of reaſon, but inſtantaneouſly accompanying the ideas that are its object. All knowledge of cauſes is deductive, for we know none by ſimple *intuition*. *Glanville.*

INTU'ITIVE [*intuitive*, Fr. *intuitivus*, low Lat.] 1. Seen by the mind immediately, without the deduction or intervention of reaſon. When by comparing two ideas together in our minds, we ſee their agreement or diſagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.* 2. Seeing, not barely believing. The *intuitive* viſion of God. *Hooker.* 3. Having the power of diſcerning truth immediately without raciocination. Their *intuitive* intellectual judgment. *Hooker.*

INTU'ITIVELY, *adv.* [of *intuitive*; *intuitivement*, Fr. by immediate perception, without deduction of reaſon. The ſearcher of all mens hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know who are his. *Hooker.*

INTUME'SCENCE, or INTUMESCENCY [*intumeſcentia*, *intumeſco*, Lat.] the act of ſwelling, puffing, or riſing up, tumor, the ſtate of being ſwoln. They variouſly begin, continue, or end their *intumeſcencies*. *Brown.*

INTU'RGESCENCE, or INTU'RGESCENCY [of *in* and *turgeſco*, Lat.] the act or ſtate of ſwelling, ſwell. Not by attenuation of the upper part of the ſea, but *intergeſcencies* cauſed firſt at the bottom. *Brown.*

INTU'SE, *ſubſt.* [from *intuſum*, ſup. of *intundo*, from *in* and *tundo*, Lat. to beat] bruiſe. *Spenſer.*

To INTWI'NE, *verb act.* [of *in* and *twine*] 1. To twiſt or wreath together. This opinion, though falſe, yet *intwined* with a true. *Hooker.* 2. To encompaſs, by circling round it.

The veſt and veil divine
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flowers *intwine*. *Dryden.*

To INVA'DE, *verb act.* [*envadir*, Fr. *invadere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To attack a country, to enter it hoſtily. Should he *invade* any part of their country. *Knolles.* 2. To attack or ſet upon, to aſſail, to aſſault. There ſhall be ſedition among men, and *invading* one another. 2 *Eſdras.* 3. To ſeize violently, to uſurp, to violate with the firſt act of hoſtility, to attack, not to defend. And virtue may repel tho' not *invade*. *Dryden.*

INVA'DER [of *invade*] 1. One that invades or enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another. Neither durſt they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon.* 2. An aſſailant 3. An encroacher, an intruder. Enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders*. *Hammond.*

To INVA'LIATE, *verb act.* [from *in* and *vadis*, gen. of *vas*, Lat. a ſurety; old records] to engage or mortgage lands.

INVADIA'TIONS [old records] mortgages or pledges.

INVALE'SCENCE [*invaleſcentia*, of *invaleſco*, from *in* and *valeo*, Lat.] health, ſtrength, force.

INVA'LID [*invalide*, Fr. *invalido*, It. and Sp. of *invalidus*, Lat.] 1. Infirm, weak. 2. Of no force or ſtrength, of no cogency, that does not ſtand good in law.

Admitting motion in the heavens to ſhew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

To INVA'LIDATE, *verb act.* [*invalider*, Fr. *invalidare*, It.] to weaken, to make void, to deprive of force or efficacy. To *invalidate* ſuch a conſequence. *Boyle.*

INVALI'DE. *ſubſt.* Fr. one diſabled by ſickneſs or wounds.

What beggar in the *invalides*,
With lameneſs broke, with blindneſs ſmitten,
Wiſh'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*

INVELI'DITY, or INVA'LIDNESS [*invalidité*, Fr. *invalidità*, It.] 1. The nullity of an act or agreement, weakneſs, want of cogency. 2. Want of bodily ſtrength. This is no Engliſh meaning. That none who could not work by age, ſickneſs, or *invalidity*, ſhould want. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE [of *in* and *valuable*] ineſtimable, precious above eſtimation. The glorious and *invaluable* bleſſings of believing. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLE [of *in* and *variable*, Fr. *invariabilis*, Lat.] unchangeable, conſtant, firm, ſtedfaſt. Known and *invariable* ſigns. *Brown.*

INVA'RIABLENESS [of *invariable*] immutability, conſtancy.

INVA'RIABLY, *adv.* [of *invariable*] conſtantly, ſteadfaſtly, unchangeably. He who ſteers his courſe *invariably* by this rule. *Atterbury.*

INVA'SION, Fr. and Sp. [*invaſione*, It. of *invaſio*, Lat.] 1. A deſcent upon a country, an hoſtile encroachment upon the rights or poſſeſſions of another. We made an *invaſion* upon the Cherethites. 1 *Samuel.* 2. An attack of an epidemical diſeaſe. What demonſtrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invaſion* and going off at certain ſeaſons. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE, *adj.* [of *invade*] entering hoſtilely upon others poſſeſſions, not defenſive. Not make more *invaſive* wars abroad. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTED, or INVE'CHED [in heraldry] is fluted or furrowed, and is the reverſe of ingrailed, in that ingrailed has the points outwards toward the field; whereas invected has them inwards, the ordinary and ſmall ſemi-circles outwards toward the field.

INVE'CTIVE, *adj.* [*invettivo*, It. of *invectus*, Lat.] railling, reproachful, virulent, ſatirical, abuſive. His *invective* muſe. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVE, *ſubſt.* [*invecte*, Fr. *invettiva*, It. *invectiva*, Sp. and low Lat.] railing, ſharp, virulent words or expreſſions. A reproachful accuſation, a cenſure in words or writing. Bitter *invectives*. *Hooker.*

INVE'CTIVELY, *adv.* [of *invective*] ſatirically, abuſively, reproachfully, virulently.

INVE'CTIVENESS [of *invective*] reproachfulneſs, virulence in words, &c.

To INVEI'GH, *verb act.* [*inveho*, Lat.] to rail, to declaim, to ſpeak bitterly againſt one, to utter cenſure or reproach; generally with *againſt*. *Inveighing* ſo ſharply *againſt* the vices of the clergy *Dryden.*

INVEI'GHER [of *inveigh*] one that inveighs, a vehement railer. Theſe *inveighers* againſt Mercury. *Wiſeman.*

To INVEI'GLE, *verb act.* [of *invogliare*, It. Minſhew; or *aveugler*, *enaveugler*, Fr. to make blind, Skinner and Junius] to allure, entice, or deceive with fair words, to wheedle, to perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful. Deſigned to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

INVEI'GLER [of *inveigle*] a ſeducer, an enticer to ill. The prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandys.*

To INVE'LOP, *verb act.* [*enveloper*, Fr. *inviluppare*, It.] to wrap up, to infold. See ENVELOPE.

INVE'NDIBLE [*invendibilis*, from *in* and *vendo*, Lat. to ſell] unſaleable, that cannot be ſold.

To INVE'NOM [*envenimer*, Fr.] to poiſon, to infect. See ENVENOM.

To INVE'NT [*inventare*, It. *ynventàr*, Sp. *inventar*, Port. *inventer*, Fr. *invenio*, Lat.] 1. To find out, to contrive or deviſe, to produce ſomething not made before. A ſcrew *invented* by Archimedes. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To forge, to contrive falſely, to fabricate. Such things as thoſe men have maliciouſly *invented* againſt me. *Suſannah.* 3. To feign, to make by the imagination. Hercules' meeting with pleaſure and virtue, was *invented* by Prodicus. *Addiſon.* 4. To light on, to meet with; obſolete.

Or Bacchus merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantic rites have made them mad. *Spenſer.*

INVE´NTER [of *invent*] 1. One who deviſes ſomething new, or not known before. As an *inventer* he was rich. *Garth.* 2. A forger, one who fabricates.

INVE´NTION, Fr. [*invenzione*, It. *invencion*, Sp. of *inventio*, Lat.] 1. The act of finding out, a contrivance or device, a ſubtlety of mind, or ſomewhat peculiar in a man's genius, which leads him to the diſcovery of things that are new. Mine is the *invention* of the charming lyre. *Dryden.* 2. Fiction. *Invention* is a kind of muſe. *Dryden.* 3. Diſcovery. Four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*. *Ray.* 4. Forgery.

If thou canſt accuſe,
Do it with *invention* ſuddenly. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The thing invented. A place not fairer in natural ornaments, than artificial *inventions*. *Sidney.*

INVENTION [with logicians] is that part of logic that ſupplies arguments for demonſtration.

INVENTION [with poets] every thing that the poet adds to the hiſtory of the ſubject he has choſen, and of the turn he gives it.

INVE´NTIVE [*inventif*, Fr. *inventivo*, It.] apt to invent, ingenious, ſharp witted, ready at expedients, having the power of fiction. He had an *inventive* brain. *Raleigh.*

INVE´NTOR, Lat. 1. One that finds out ſomething new. Your monk that was the *inventor* of ordnance and gunpowder. *Bacon.* 2. A contriver, a framer; in an ill ſenſe.

In this upſhot purpoſes miſtook,
Fal'n on th' *inventors* heads. *Shakeſpeare.*

INVE´NTORIALLY, *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial*] in the manner of an inventory. To divide *inventorially* would dizzy the arithmetic of memory. *Shakeſpeare.*

I´NVENTORY [*inventaire*, Fr. *inventorio*, It. *inventario*, Sp. of *inventarium*, Lat.] a catalogue of goods and chattels, particularly thoſe found in the poſſeſſion of a party deceaſed, and appraiſed, which every executor or adminiſtrator is bound to deliver to the ordinary, whenever it ſhall be required. In Perſia, the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels. *Spectator.*

INVENTORY [in commerce] a liſt or particular valuation of goods.

To INVE´NTORY, *verb act.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] to regiſter, to place in a catalogue. The philoſopher thought friends were to be *inventored* as well as goods. *Government of the Tongue.*

INVE´NTORIED, *part. adj.* [*inventorié*, Fr.] written down in an inventory.

INVE´NTRESS [*inventrix*, Lat. *inventrice*, Fr.] a female inventer. Their inventors and *inventreſſes* were to be deified. *Burnet's Theory.*

INVERNE´SS, a port town of Scotland, capital of the county of Inverneſs, ſituated at the mouth of the river Neſs, in Murray frith, 106 miles north of Edinburgh.

INVE´RSE, *adj.* [*inverſus*, Lat.] inverſe a reciprocal, oppoſed to direct.

INVERSE *Rule of Three*, or INVERSE *Rule of Proportion*, a method of working the rule of three, which ſeems to be inverted or turned backwards. It is ſo called, when the fourth term is ſo much greater than the third, as the ſecond is leſs than the firſt; or ſo much leſs than the third, as the ſecond is greater than the firſt.

INVERSE *Method of Fluxions* [with mathematicians] is the method of finding the flowing quantity of the fluxion given, and is the ſame that foreigners call *calculus integralis*.

INVERSE *Method of Tangents*, is the method of finding an equation to expreſs the nature of a curve in an equation expreſſed in the neareſt terms.

INVERSE *Ratio* [with mathematicians] is the aſſumption of the conſequent to the antedent; like as the antecedent to the conſequent, as if B : C : : D : E, then by inverſion of ratio's C : B : : E : D.

INVE´RSELY, *adv.* [of *inverſe*] backwardly, or in an inverted order.

INVE´RSION, Fr. [*inverſione*, It. of *inverſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of turning the inſide out. 2. A change in the order of words or things, ſo as that each takes the room of the other. 3. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is the firſt, and the firſt laſt. A ſubtile *inverſion* of the precept of God. *Brown.*

INVERSION [with geometricians] is when, in any proportion, the conſequents are turned into antecedents, *&* *e contra*.

INVERSION [with rhetoricians] a figure whereby the orator makes that for his advantage, which was alledged againſt him.

To INVE´RT, *verb act.* [*invertere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To turn upſide down, or inſide out, to turn backward, or the contrary way, to place in a contrary order to that which was before. Poeſy and oratory omit things eſſential, and *invert* times and actions. *Watts.* 2. To place the laſt firſt. 3. To divert or turn into another channel, to embezzle. Inſtead of this, *convert* or *intervert* is now commonly uſed. *Inverting* his treaſure to his own private uſe. *Knolles.*

INVE´RTED [in heraldry] as wings inverted, is when the points of them are down.

INVE´RTEDLY, *adv.* [of *inverted*] in a contrary or reverſed order. A pretty landſkip of the objects abroad *invertedly* painted on the paper. *Derham.*

To INVE´ST, *verb act.* [*inveſtir*, Fr. and Sp. *inveſtire*, It. and Lat.] 1. To confer on any one the title of a fee, dignity, or office, to place in poſſeſſion thereof; having *with* or *in*. We *inveſt* God himſelf *with* them. *Hooker.* *Inveſted in* that high dignity. *Clarendon.* 2. To dreſs, to cloath, to array; it has *in* or *with* before the thing.

Thou *with* a mantle didſt *inveſt*
The riſing world of waters. *Milton.*

3. To adorn, to grace; having *with*.

For this they have been thoughtful to *inveſt*
Their ſons *with* arts and martial exerciſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To confer, to give. It *inveſteth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

To INVEST [in law] to put into poſſeſſion of lands, tenements, *&c.* alſo to inſtal with any dignity or honour.

To INVEST *a Place* [in the art of war] is to beſiege a place ſo cloſely, as to ſtop up all its avenues, and cut off all communication with any other place; as, the enemy *inveſted* the town.

INVE´STIENT, *adj.* [*inveſtiens*, Lat.] clothing, covering. Its *inveſtient* ſhell. *Woodward.*

INVE´STIGABLE, *adj.* [of *inveſtigate*] that may be ſearched out, diſcoverable by a rational diſcuſſion. In ſuch ſort they are *inveſtigable*. *Hooker.*

To INVE´STIGATE, *verb act.* [*inveſtigare*, It. and Lat.] to trace or find out by ſteps, to ſearch or enquire diligently, and by rational diſquiſition. *Inveſtigate* the variety of motions. *Holder.*

INVESTIGA´TION [*inveſtigazione*, It. *inveſtigacion*, Sp. of *inveſtigatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of tracing, ſearching or finding any thing out by rational diſquiſition. The *inveſtigation* of truth. *Watts.* 2. Examination, A diligent *inveſtigation* of my own territories. *Pope.*

INVESTIGATION [with grammarians] is the art, method, or manner of finding the theme in verbs, the mood, tenſe, *&c.*

INVE´STITURE, Fr. [*inveſtidúra*, Sp. *inveſtitura*, It. and Lat.] 1. The act of giving up, or putting into the poſſeſſion of any manor, office or benefice. 2. The right of giving the poſſeſſion of theſe. To yield up to the pope the *inveſtiture* of biſhops. *Raleigh.*

INVE´STMENT [of *in* and *veſtment*] dreſs, clothes, habit. Whoſe white *inveſtments* figure innocence. *Shakeſpeare.*

INVE´TERACY, or INVE´TERATENESS [*inveteratio*, Lat.] 1. Long continuance of any thing bad, obſtinacy confirmed by time. The *inveterateneſs* of his malice. *Brown.* The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices. *Addiſon.* 2. [In phyſic] long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVE´TERATE [*invétéré*, Fr. *inveterato*, It. *inveterádo*, Sp. of *inveteratus*, Lat.] 1. Grown, rooted in, or ſettled by long continuance, old, long, eſtabliſhed. An *inveterate* and received opinion. *Bacon.* 2. Obſtinate by long continuance. A long *inveterate* courſe and cuſtom of ſinning. *South.*

To INVE´TERATE, *verb act.* [*inveterer*, Fr. *invetero*, Lat.] to harden or make obſtinate by long continuance. An ancient tacit expectation which had by tradition been infuſed and *inveterated* into mens minds. *Bacon.*

INVETERA´TION, Lat. the act of growing into uſe by long cuſtom.

INVI´DIOUS [*invidioſus*, Lat.] 1. Envious, malignant. Without impoſture or *invidious* reſerve. *Evelyn.* 2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more uſual ſenſe. Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any. *Pope.*

INVI´DIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *invidious*] 1. Enviouſly, malignantly. The laity *invidiouſly* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Sprat.* 2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI´DIOUSNESS [of *invidious*] the quality of provoking hatred or envy.

INVI´GILANCY, Lat. want of watchfulneſs or of carefulneſs.

To INVI´GORATE, *verb act.* [*invigorire*, It. of *in* and *vigoratum*, Lat.] to inſpire with vigour, life and ſpirit, to ſtrengthen, to enforce. *Invigorating* the laws. *Addiſon.*

INVIGORA´TION [of *invigorate*] 1. The act of invigorating. 2. The ſtate of being invigorated. In the very height of activity and *invigoration*. *Norris.*

INVI´NCIBLE, Fr. and Sp. [*invincibile*, It. of *invincibilis*, Lat.] not to be overcome or conquered, not to be ſubdued. That *invincible* nation. *Knolles.*

INVI´NCIBLENESS [of *invincible*] inſuperableneſs, unconquerableneſs.

INVINCIBLY, *adv*, [of *invincible*] unconquerably. *Invincibly* impeded. *Decay of Piety.*

INVI´OLABLE, Fr. and Sp. [*inviolabile*, It. *inviolabilis* Lat.] 1. Not to be violated or broken. In a league of *inviolable* amity. *Hooker.* 2. Not to be profaned, not to be injured. *Inviolable* powers ador'd with dread. *Dryden.* 3. Not ſuſceptible of hurt or wound.

Th' *inviolable* ſaints
In cubic phalanx firm advanc'd entire. *Milton.*

INVI´OLABLENESS [of *inviolable*] uncapableneſs of being violated.

INVI´OLABLY, *adv.* [of *inviolable*] without breach or failure, in an inviolable manner. *Inviolably* yours. *Dryden.*

INVI´OLATE for INVI´OLATED, *adj.* Fr. [*inviolatus*, Lat.] unhurt, unpolluted, unbroken. His fortune of arms was ſtill *inviolate*. *Bacon.*

INV´IOLATED [*inviolato*, It. *inviolatus*, Lat.] not violated or broke.

I´NVIOUS, *adj.* [*invius*, Lat.] impaſſable, not trodden. Virtue *invious* ways can prove. *Hudibras.*

To INVI´RON [*environner*, Fr. *invironare*, It.] to compaſs or ſurround. See ENVIRON.

To INVI´SCATE, *verb act.* [of *in* and *viſcus*, Lat.] to ſlime, to entangle in glutinous matter. It hath in the tongue a mucous and ſlimy extremity, whereby upon a ſudden emiſſion it *inviſcates* and entangleth thoſe inſects. *Brown.*

INVISIBI´LITY, or INVI´SIBLENESS, the quality of being inviſible, uncapableneſs of being ſeen, imperceptibleneſs to the ſight. Subſtituting their ſmalneſs for the reaſon of their *inviſibility*. *Ray.*

INVI´SIBLE, Fr. and Sp. [*inviſibile*, It. of *inviſibilis*, Lat.] that cannot be ſeen. That he is a ſpirit, and conſequently that he is *inviſible* and cannot be ſeen. *Tillotſon.*

INVI´SIBLY, *adv.* [of *inviſible*] imperceptibly to the ſight.

INVITA´TION, Fr. [*invitamento*, It. of *invitatio*, Lat.] the act of bidding, inviting or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other anſwer'd with a lowly look,
And ſoon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*

INVITA´TORY [*invitatoire*, Fr.] of an inviting quality, uſing or containg invitation.

INVITATORY *Verſe* [in the Roman catholic ſervice] a verſe that ſtirs up to praiſe and glorify God.

To INVI´TE, *verb act.* [*inviter*, Fr. *invitare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To bid, call or deſire one to come to a place, particularly one's houſe, with intreaty and civility. If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 2. To perſuade, to incite, to entice, or allure. Facility and hope of ſucceſs might *invite* ſome other choice. *Bacon.*

To INVITE, *verb neut.* [*invito*, Lat.] to aſk or call to any thing pleaſing.

All things *invite*
To peaceful counſels. *Milton.*

INVI´TER [of *invite*] he who invites. Intereſt was the ſcope of the *inviter*. *Smalridge.*

INVI´TINGLY, *adv.* [of *inviting*] in ſuch a manner as invites or allures, a temptation. To look *invitingly*. *Decay of Piety.*

To Inu'merate, *verb act.* [*inumbro*, from *in* and *umbra*, Lat. a ſhadow] to ſhade, to cover with ſhades.

I'nula, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb enulacampane.

Inu'mbrated, *part. adj.* [*inumbratus*, Lat.] ſhadowed.

Inunca'tion, Lat. the act of hooking into.

Inu'nction [from *inuctum*, ſup. of *inunguo*, of *in* and *unguo*, Lat. to anoint] the act of anointing or ſmearing. An oily liniment fit for the *inunction* of the feathers. *Ray.*

Inunda'tion [*inondation*, Fr. *inondazione*, It. *inundaciòn*, Sp. of *inundatio*, Lat.] 1. An overflowing of water, a flood, a delugate. *Inundation*, ſays Cowley, implies leſs than deluge. The ſame *inundation* was not paſt forty feet. *Bacon.* 2. A confluence of any kind. That *inundation* of the Iriſh. *Spenſer.*

To I'nvocate, or To Invo'ke, *verb act.* [*invoquer*, Fr. *invocàr*, Sp. *invocare*, It. and Lat.] to call upon for aid, help or relief, to implore, to pray to. The power I will *invoke* lies in her eyes. *Sidney.* Be't lawful that I *invocate* thy ghoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Invoca'tion, Fr. [*invocazione*, It. *invocaciòn*, Sp. *invocatio*, Lat.] 1. The act or form of calling upon or crying to any being for help, aid or aſſiſtance. The *invocation* is divided between two deities. *Addiſon.* 2. The act of calling upon God for aid or aſſiſtance in prayer. Devout *invocation* of the name of God. *Hooker.*

Invocation [in an epic poem] is accounted the third part of the narration; and moſt poets, in imitation of Homer, have *begun* their poems with an invocation; who, no doubt, thought the invocation would give a *ſanction* to what he ſhould ſay, as coming from divine inſpiration. But the great maſters of antiquity have introduced the *invocation* of their muſe, not only in the beginning of their poem, but alſo upon any extraordinary work, or labour, which ariſes in the ſet quel of the compoſition; as Homer in his catalogue of the ſhips; and Virgil in his muſter of the *Italian* forces. I need not add, that our Milton has taken the ſame liberty with both; tho' as the muſe which he invokes had far better pretenſions to *divinity* than theirs, he adds very judiciouſly in the cloſe of one of theſe *invocations*, with which he opens his *ſeventh* book:

For thou art *heav'nly*; ſhe an *empty* dream.
Paradise Loſt, Book 7th.

I'nvoice, *ſubſt.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the Fr. *envoyez*, ſend; in traffic] a particular account of merchants goods, cuſtom, proviſion, charges, &c. ſent by a merchant to his factor or correſpondent in another country.

Invoice *Tare*, the weight of the caſk, bag, &c. in which goods mentioned in the invoice, are contained.

Involu'crum, Lat. any covering of particular parts of the body.

Involucrum *Cordis* [with anatomiſts] a membrane which ſurrounds the heart, the ſame as *pericardium*

To Invo'lve, *verb act.* [*involvo*, Lat.] 1. To wrap or fold any thing in. So vain are they to think they oblige the world by *involving* it in darkneſs. *Decay of Piety.* 2. To imply, to compriſe. To ſhew that the contrary neceſſarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotſon.* 3. To entwiſt, to join. He knows his end with mine *involv'd. Milton.* 4. To take in, to catch. Our hatred of it may *involve* the perſon which we ſhould not hate. *Spratt.* 5. To entangle. It only ſerves the more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke.* 6. To complicate, to make intricate. Fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty or *involved* diſcourſes. *Locke.* 7 To blend, to mingle together confuſedly. Earth with hell mingle and *involve. Milton.*

To Involve [with algebraiſts] is to multiply a number by itſelf.

Invo'luntarily, *adv.* [of *involuntary*] not by choice, not ſpontaneouſly, unwillingly, without a free will.

Invo'luntary [*involuntaire*, Fr. *involuntario*, It. and Sp. *involuntarius*, Lat.] 1. Not voluntary, not choſen, not done willingly. The forbearance of that action conſequent to ſuch command of the mind, is called voluntary, and whatſoever is performed without ſuch a thought of the mind, is called *involuntary. Locke.* 2. Not having the power of choice.

The gathering number as it moves along,
Involves a vaſt *involuntary* throng. *Pope.*

Involuntary [in medicine] applied to any natural excretion, which happens thro' weakneſs, or want of power to reſtrain it; all convulſive motions, where the muſcles are preternaturally invigorated to action, without the conſent of the mind.

Invo'luntariness [of *involuntary*] unwillingneſs, or the quality of not being done with the free will.

Involu'tion [*involutio*, Lat.] 1. The act of wrapping or rolling up in any thing. 2. The ſtate of being entangled, complication. Cauſes blended by mutual *involutions. Glanville.* 3. That which is wrapped round any thing. The *involution* or membranous covering called the ſillyhow. *Brown.*

Involution [with algebraiſts] is the raiſing up any quantity aſſigned, conſidered as a root to any power aſſigned; ſo that if the root be multiplied into itſelf, it will produce the ſquare, or ſecond power, and if the ſquare be multiplied by the root, it will produce the cube, or third power, and ſo on.

Inurba'ne, *adj.* [*inurbanus*, Lat.] uncivil, clowniſh.

Inurba'neness, or Inurba'nity [of *inurbane*] clowniſhneſs, incivility.

To Inu're, *verb act.* [of *in* and *ure* or *uti*, Lat. to uſe] 1. To accuſtom, to habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and cuſtom. It had antiently *with* before the thing accuſtomed, now *to.* We muſt a little *inure* their ears *with* hearing. *Hooker.* Lately *inured to* the mild and goodly government of the Confeſſer. *Spenſer.* And to the ſame import in conſtruction with the prepoſition [In].

——In *righteous habitude inur'd*,
From passion's *baneful anarchy* ſecur'd. Table of Cebes.

2. To bring into uſe, to practiſe again,

He ſoon after freſh again *inur'd*
His former cruelty. *Spenſer.*

To Inure [in a law ſenſe] to be of effect, to be available.

Inu'rement [of *inure*] practice, uſe, cuſtom, frequency. A conſtant plight and *inurement.*

To Inu'rn, *verb act.* [of *in* and *urn*] to intomb, to bury.

The ſepulchre
Wherein we ſaw thee quietly *inurn'd. Shakeſpeare.*

Inu'sitate [*inuſité*, Fr. *inuſitato*, It. of *inuſitatus*, Lat.] not in uſe.

Inu'stion [*inuſtio*, Lat.] 1. The act of burning. 2. [In medicine] a term ſometimes uſed for hot and dry ſeaſons.

Inustion [with ſurgeons] the operation of cauterizing.

Inu'tile, *adj.* Fr. [*inutilis*, Lat.] uſeleſs, unprofitable. A compendious and *inutile* ſpeculation.

Inuti'lity [*inutilitas*, Lat. *inutilité*, Fr. *inutilità*, It.] unprofitableneſs, uſeleſneſs.

Invu'lnerable, Fr. [*invulnerabile*, It. of *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be wounded, ſecure from wound. Th'*invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

Invu'lnerableness [of *invulnerable*] uncapability of being wounded.

To Inwa'll, *verb act.* [of *in* and *wall*] to incloſe within a wall. They would be able with little to *inwall* themſelves ſtrongly. *Spenſer.*

I'nward, or I'nwards, *adv.* [ınƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax. inwaertes, Su.] 1. On the inſide, within, towards the inner parts. If they were uſed *inwards*, they would kill. *Bacon.* 2. With incurvity, concavely. His breaſt winding *inward. Dryden.* 3. Into the mind or thoughts. Looking *inward* we are ſtricken dumb. *Hooker.*

Inward, *adj.* 1. Placed within, not on the outſide. The *inward* ſtructure. *Pope.* 2. Reflecting, deeply thinking.

Bent and *inward* to myſelf again
Perplex'd, theſe matters I revolv'd in vain. *Prior.*

3. Intimate, domeſtic. All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job.* 4. Seated in the mind. An outward honour for an *inward* toil. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inward, *ſubſt.* 1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this ſenſe a ſingular. The *inwards* and their fat. *Milton.* 2. An intimate, a near acquaintance. Sir, I was an *inward* of his. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'nwardly, *adv.* [of *inward*] 1. Within, on the inſide. Cantharides he preſcribes both outwardly and *inwardly. Arbuthnot.* 2. In the heart, privately. That which *inwardly* each man ſhould be. *Hooker.* 3, With inflexion or concavity.

I'nwardness [of *inward*] familiarity, intimacy.

My *inwardneſs* and love
Is very much unto the prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The ſtate of being on the inſide.

To Inwea've, *verb act.* [pret. *inwove*, or *inweaved*, part. paſſ. *inwove, inwoven, inweaved*] 1. To mix any thing in weaving ſo that it forms part of the texture. *Inwoven* with an ivy winding trail. *Spenſer.* Rich tapeſtry ſtiffen'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope.* 2. To intwine, to complicate.

The roof
Of thickeſt covert was *inwoven* ſhade. *Milton.*

To Inwoo'd, *verb act.* [of *in* and *wood*] to hide in woods. He got out of the river, *inwooded* himſelf. *Sidney.*

Inwo'ven, *part paſſ.* [of *inweave*] weaved in.

To Inwra'p, *verb act.* [of *in* and *wrap*] 1. To involve or wrap round. As an amber drop *inwraps* a bee. *Donne.* 2. To perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity. The caſe is no ſooner made than reſolved, if it be made not *enwrapped* but plainly. *Bacon.*

Inwrou'ght, *adj.* [of *in* and *wrought*] adorned with work. *Inwrought* with figures dim. *Milton.*

To Inwrea'th, *verb act*, [of *in* and *wreath*] to ſurround as with a wreath. Bind their reſplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton.*

Joa'chimites [of *Joachim*, an abbot of Flora in Calabria] a ſect who eſteemed Joachim a prophet, and who left at his death ſeveral books of prophecies.

Joa'nnitics, a certain order of monks, who wear the figure of the chalice upon their breaſts.

Jobb [a low word, now much in uſe, of which I cannot tell the etymology. *Johnſon*] 1. A ſmall piece of chance-work to be done, petty pedling work. 2. A low mean lucrative buſy affair. Like an old favourite of a cunning miniſter after the *job* is over. *Arbuthnot.* 3. A ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To Job, *verb act.* 1. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument, or any thing like it. As an aſs with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and there ſat *jobbing* of the ſore. *L'Eſtrange.* 2 To drive in a ſharp inſtrument. Let peacock or turkey leave *jobbing* their bex. *Tuſſer.*

To Job, *verb neut.* to play the ſtockjobber, to buy and ſell as a broker. The judge ſhall *job. Pope.*

Jo'bber [of *job*] 1. One that undertakes jobs, one that does chancework. 2. One who ſellſt ocks in the public funds.

So caſt it in the ſouthern ſeas,
And view it through a *jobber*'s bill. *Swift.*

Jo'bbernowl [of jobbe, Flemiſh, dull or ſtupid, and nowl, the crown of the head, hnol, Sax. a head] a ſtupid fellow, a blockhead, a loggerhead.

And like the world mens *jobbernowls*
Turn round upon their ears the poles. *Hudibras.*

To Jobe [at the univerſity] to rebuke, to reprimand, to chide.

Jobe [with the canting crew] a guinea.

Jo'bent *Nails*, a ſmaller ſort of nails, commonly uſed to nail thin plates of iron to wood.

Job's *Tears*, *ſubſt.* an herb. *Ainſworth.*

Jo'ckey, *ſubſt.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of John, comes *Jacky*, or as the Scotch *Jockey*, uſed for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race horſes] 1. A fellow that rides horſes in a race. Theſe were the wiſe ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than the poet himſelf. *Addiſon.* 2. One who trims up and rides about with horſes for ſale, one who deals in horſes. 3. A cheat, a tricking fellow.

To Jo'ckey, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To juſtle by riding againſt one. 2. To cheat, to trick.

Jo'cklet, or Yo'cklet [yocleꞇ, Sax.] a little farm, requiring as it were but one yoke of oxen to till it. *Kentiſh.*

Joco'se [*giocoſo*, It. of *jocoſus*, Lat.] given to jeſting, merry, pleaſant, waggiſh. *Jocoſe* or comical airs ſhould be excluded. *Watts.*

Joco'sely, *adv.* [of *jocoſe*] in jeſt, in game, waggiſhly. That Ulyſſes may poſſibly ſpeak *jocoſely. Broome.*

Joco'seness, or Joco'sity [from *jocoſe* or *jocoſitas*, Lat.] merrineſs in jeſting, drollery, waggery. A laugh there is of contempt or indignation as well as of mirth or *jocoſity*. *Brown.*

Joco'sity, or Jo'cular [from *jocoſe*, or *jocularis*, Lat.] uſed in jeſt, merry, waggiſh, not ſerious. The ſtyle is partly ſerious and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*

Jocula'rity [of *jocular*] diſpoſition to jeſt, merriment. Men could maintain immutable faces, and perſiſt inalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown.*

Jo'cularness [of *jocular*] jocoſeneſs, jeſting humour.

Jo'cund [*jocundus*, Lat.] full of joy, blithe, ſportful, merry, pleaſant, airy, lively. With *jocund* muſic charm his ear. *Milton.*

Jo'cundly, *adv.* [of *jocund*] merrily, gaily. He is ruined *jocundly* and pleaſantly. *South.*

Jo'cundness [of *jocund*] merrineſs, pleaſantry, ſportfulneſs.

To Jog, or To Jo'ggle, *verb act.* [incertain etymology, unleſs of ſhaka, Su. ſchocken, Du. according to Johnſon] to puſh, to ſhove, or ſhake by a ſudden impulſe, to give notice by a ſudden puſh. Fruition *jog'd* me out of my pleaſing ſlumber. *Norris.*

To Jog, *verb neut.* to move by ſuccuſſation, to move with ſmall ſhocks like thoſe of a low trot. As they were *jogging* on, the wolf ſpied a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Eſtrange.*

Jog, or Joggle, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A puſh or ſhove, a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake, a hint given by a puſh. A fox gave him a *jog* and whiſper'd him. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. A rub, a ſmall ſtop, an irregularity of motion. How that which penetrates all bodies without the leaſt *jog*, ſhould impreſs a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glanville.*

Jo'gger [of *jog*] one who moves heavily and dully. They with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

To Jo'ggle, *verb neut.* See Jog. To ſhake. There is leſs danger of the two brains *joggling*. *Derham.*

Jo'ghis [in Eaſt India] a ſect of heathen religious, who never marry, nor hold any thing in private property; but live on alms, and practiſe great ſeverities; they travel from country to country preaching; are properly a ſort of penitent pilgrims, and are ſuppoſed to be a branch of the Gymnoſophiſts. They pretend to live ſeveral days without eating or dreaking, and after having gone through a courſe of diſcipline for a certain time, they account themſelves as impeccable and privileged to do any thing; upon which they give a looſe to their paſſions, and run into all manner of debauchery.

Jo'hnapple, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of apple. A *johnapple* is a good reliſhed ſharp apple the ſpring following when moſt other fruit is ſpent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer.*

St. John's *Bread*, a kind of ſhrub.

St. John's *Wort*, an herb.

To Join, *verb act.* [*jungo*, Lat. *joindre*, Fr. *giungere*, It. *juntàr*, Sp. *ajuntar*, Port.] 1. To knit or unite together, to add one to another in continuity. The wall was *joined* together into the half. *Nehemiah.* 2. To couple, to combine, Repeating and *joining* together its ideas. *Locke.* 3. To unite in league or marriage.

> Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
> With any native of the Auſonian line. *Dryden.*

4. To daſh together, to encounter. When they *joined* battle, Iſrael was ſmitten. 1 *Samuel.* 5. To aſſociate. Go near and *join* thyſelf to this chariot. *Acts.* 6. To unite in one act. Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*. *Dryden.* 7. To unite in concord. Be perfectly *joined* together in the ſame mind. 1 *Corinthians.* 8. To act in concert with. We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden.*

To Join, *verb neut.* 1. To grow to, to adhere to, to be continuous. Juſtus' houſe *joined* hard to the ſynagogue. *Acts.* 2. To cloſe, to claſh. As the battles *joined*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To unite within marriage or any other league. Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Ezra.* 4. To become confederate. They *join* unto our enemies and fight againſt us. *Exodus.*

Joi'nder, *ſubſt.* [of *join*, or *joindre*, Fr.] conjunction, joining. Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

Joinder [in law] two joined in an action againſt another.

Joi'ner [of *join*] one who makes wooden furniture and utenſils of wood joined.

Joi'ners, were incorporated *anno* 1570, and are a maſter, 2 wardens, 24 aſſiſtants, and 190 on the livery. Their armorial enſigns are *gules*, a chevron *argent* between two pair of compaſſes above, and a ſphere in baſe *or*, on a chief of the 3d, two roſes of the firſt, and between them a pale *ſable*, charged with an eſcallop-ſhell of the ſecond. The creſt is a demi-ſavage proper, holding a ſpear *or*. The ſupporters 2 cupids of the laſt, the dextet holding a woman crowned with a caſtle, the ſiniſter a ſquare, both proper. Their hall is in Thames-ſtreet, near Dowgate-hill.

Joi'nery, the art of working in wood, and of fitting or aſſembling various parts or members of it together; it is employed chiefly in ſmall work, and in that differs from carpentry, which is converſant about larger work. *Joinery* is an art whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are ſo fitted and joined together by ſtrait lines, ſquares, miters, or any level, that they ſhall ſeem one entire piece. *Moxon.*

Joi'ning, *part. adj.* from *join* [*jungens*, Lat. *joinant*, Fr.] uniting, *&c.*

Joint, *ſubſt.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, Fr. *giuntura*, It. *juntura*, Sp.] 1. A place where any bone is added to another, the juncture or articulation of limbs in animal bodies. 2. Hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts. 3. A knot or commiſſure in a plant. 4. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. See the fourth ſenſe of the verb. 5. [With architects] the ſeparation between the ſtones, which which is filled with mortar, plaiſter or cement. 6. [In carpentry or joinery; *jointre*, Fr.] the ſeveral manners of joining or fitting pieces of wood together. Straight lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is two pieces of wood are ſhot that is plained. *Moxon.* 7. *Out of joint*; thrown into confuſion and diſorder, confuſed, full of diſturbance.

> The time is *out of joint*, oh, curſed ſpight!
> That ever I was born to ſet it right. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. *Out of joint*; ſpoken of bones. Slipped from the ſocket or correſpondent part where a bone naturally moves, luxated.

Joint, *adj.* [*joint*, Fr.] 1. Shared among many. The *joint* property of this country. *Locke.* 2. United in the ſame poſſeſſion; as, *joint-heirs*, *joint-heireſſes*, ſignifying co-heirs or co-heireſſes; thus, *joint-tenants* [in law] are ſuch as come to and hold lands or tenements by one title, or without partition. Man walk'd with beaſt *joint-tenant* of the ſhade. *Pope.* 3. Combined, acting together in conſort. The *joint* force of ſo many nations. *Addiſon.*

To Joint, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To join together in confederacy. *Jointing* their force 'gainſt Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To form many parts into one. Pierc'd thro' the yielding planks of *jointed* wood. *Dryden.* 3. To form in articulations. The fingers are *jointed* together for motion. *Ray.* 4. To divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints. This ſeems a market corruption of *disjoint*, as alſo the ſubſtantive in this ſenſe.

Joi'nted, *adj.* [of *joint*] full of joints, knots, or commiſſures.

Joi'nter [of *joint*; with joiners] a ſort of plane.

Joi'ntly, *adv.* [of *joint*] 1. Together, not ſeparately, in conjunction with. All that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work. *Hooker.* 2. In a ſtate of union or co-operation. Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*

Joi'ntress, *ſubſt.* [of *jointure*] a female who holds any thing in jointure. Th' imperial *jointreſs* of this warlike ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Joint-stool, *ſubſt.* [of *joint* and *ſtool*] a ſtool made not merely by inſertion of the feet, but by inſerting one part in another.

Joi'nture, or Joy'nture [*jointure*, Fr. *junctura*, Lat.] a maintenance allotted or made over by the huſband to the wife, to be enjoyed after his deceaſe, in conſideration of the dowry ſhe brought him.

To Jointure *a Wife*, is to make over a jointure or ſettlement to her.

Joi'ntured, *adj.* [ſpoken of a wife] having a jointure ſettled on her.

Joist [of *joindre*, Fr. to join] timbers framed into the girders or ſommers of a building, the ſecondary beam of a floor.

To Joist, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to fit in the ſmaller beams of a flooring.

To Joke, *verb neut.* [*glocare*, It. to play, or ſauchzen, Ger. jeuchen, Du. to frolic, *jocor*, Lat.] to jeſt, to ſpeak merrily, to act merrily, to droll. In *joking* talk. *Gay.*

Joke [*jocus*, Lat.] a jeſt, a merry drolling ſpeech, ſomething not ſerious. A merry *joke* upon a ſtage. *Watts.*

Jo'ker [of *joke*] a jeſter, a merry fellow.

Jole, *ſubſt.* [*gueule*, Fr. crol, Sax.] 1. The face or cheek. It is ſeldom uſed but in the phraſe *cheek by jole*. 2. The head of a fiſh, particularly of a ſalmon.

To Joll, *verb act.* [*joll*, the head] to beat the head againſt any thing, to claſh with violence. *Jolled* to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. *L'Eſtrange.*

Jo'llity, *adv.* [of *jolly*] in a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth. The goodly empreſs *jollity* inclin'd. *Dryden.*

Jo'lliment, *ſubſt.* [of *jolly*] mirth, merriment, gaity.

Jo'llity, or Jo'lliness [q. d. *jovialitas*, of *jovis*, Lat. Jupiter, or from *jolly*] 1. Gaiety, elevation of ſpirit. He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him. *Sidney.* 2. Feſtivity, mirth, good humour. Never ſo ſurpriſed as in the midſt of their *jollities*. *South.* Dropping in the midſt of mirth and *jollity*. *Addiſon.*

Jo'lly [of *joli*, Fr. pretty, or jol, Goth. delight, *jovialis*, Lat.] 1. Briſk, gay, merry, cheerful, jovial. All my griefs to this are *jolly*. *Burton.* 2. Plump, like one in high health. A florid *jolly* white and red. *South.*

To Jolt, *verb act.* [prob. of *jouter*, Fr. I know not whence derived. *Johnſon*] to ſhake or joſtle too and fro, as a coach, waggon, *&c.* in rough ground, or a trotting horſe. A *jolting* of the chariot. *Wilkins.*

To Jolt, *verb act.* to ſhake one as a carriage does.

Jolt, *ſubſt.* ſhock, violent agitation.

Jolt *Head* [prob. of ceole, Sax. the cheek or jaws] one who has a great head; a block-head, a dolt. Had he been a dwarf he had ſcarce been a reaſonable creature, for he muſt then have had a *jolt-head*. *Grew.*

Io'nia, anciently a province of the leſſer Aſia, or Natolia, bounded by Etolia on the north, Lidia on the eaſt, Caria on the South, and the Archipelago on the weſt. The chief cities of this province were Epheſus and Smyrna.

Io'nick *Dialect*, a manner of ſpeech peculiar to the people of Ionia.

Ionick *Mood* [in muſic] a light and airy ſort of ſoft and melting ſtrains.

Ionick *Order* [in architecture] an order ſo called from Ionia in Leſſer Aſia, the body of the pillar is uſually channelled or furrowed with 24 gutters, and its length, with the capital and baſe, is 29 modules, the chapiter being chiefly compoſed of volutes or ſcrolls.

Virtruvius ſays, the people of Ionia formed it on the model of a young woman dreſſed in her hair, and of an eaſy, elegant ſhape; whereas the Doric had been formed on the model of a robuſt, ſtrong man.

Jonqui'l [*jonquille*, Fr. *giunchiglia*, It.] a flower, a ſpecies of daffodil. The flowers of this plant, of which there are ſingle and double kinds, are greatly eſteemed for their ſtrong ſweet ſcent. *Miller.*

Jo'nthus, Lat. [ιονθος, Gr.] a little hard callus in the ſkin of the face.

Jo'rdan, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Judea or Paleſtine, riſing in the mount Libanus, and diſcharges itſelf into the lake called the Dead Sea.

Jo'rden, *ſubſt.* [ȝor, ſtercus, and ben, Sax. receptaculum] a pot. They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Jo'sephs *Flowers*, *ſubſt.* a plant. *Ainſworth.*

Jo'ssing *Block*, a block for getting on horſeback.

To Jo'stle, *verb act.* [of *jouſter*, *jouter*, Fr.] to thruſt, ſhake or puſh with the elbows, to ruſh againſt, to juſtle.

Jo'stum [in old records] agiſtment, the paſturing or feeding of cattle.

Jot [*jota*, Lat. and Fr. of ιωτα, Gr.] a point or tittle, the leaſt quantity aſſignable. Not one *jot* of knowledge. *Locke.*

Jo'tacism [*iotaciſmus*, Lat. of ιωτακισμος, Gr.] a running much upon the letter Iota or I.

Jo'vial, Fr. [*gioviale*, It. of *jovialis*, Lat. of *jove*] jolly, merry, airy. Of a *jovial* nature. *Bacon.* 2. Being under the influence of Jupiter. The planets are eſteemed martial or *jovial. Brown.*

Jo'vialist [*q. d.* one born *jove læto*, under the jovial planet Jupiter] a pleaſant, jolly, merry fellow.

Jo'vially, *adv.* [of *jovial*] merrily, gaily.

Jo'vialness [of *jovial*] gaity, merriment.

Jo'vianists, heretics in the fourth century, who diſputed againſt the virginity of the mother of our Saviour.

Joui'sance, *ſubſt.* [*rejouiſſance*, Fr.] jollity, merriment, feſtivity. Songs of ſome *jouiſance. Spenſer.*

Jo'urnal, *adj.* [*journale*, Fr. *giornale*, It.] daily, quotidian. Obſolete. Whilſt from their *journal* labours they did reſt. *Spenſer.*

Journal, *ſubſt.* [*giornale*, It. of *jour*, Fr. a day] a day-book, diary, or regiſter of what paſſes daily. A moſt judicious *journal. Hayward.*

Journal [in merchants accounts] a book into which every particular article is poſted out of the waſte book and made debtor or creditor, clearly expreſſed and fairly written.

Journal [with navigators] a book wherein is kept an account of the ſhip's way at ſea, the changes of the wind and other occurences.

Journal, any news-paper publiſhed daily, a common name of ſeveral news-papers, which give a detail of the particular tranſactions of Europe.

Jo'urnalist [of *journal*] a writer of journals.

Jo'urney [*journeé*, Fr. the whole day, or the courſe of the day, of *jour*, Fr. a day, *giornata*, It. *jornada*, Sp. and Port.] 1. The travel of a day. 2. Travel by land, a voyage or travel by ſea. 3. Paſſage from place to place.

To Journey, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To paſs from place to place, to travel. 2. A day's work in huſbandry, properly as much ground as may be paſſed over in a day. I have *journeyed* this morning. *Bacon.*

Journey *Choppers*, ſellers of yarn by retail.

Journey *Accounts* [law term] is when a writ is abated or overthrown with the default of the plaintiff or demandant, and a new one purchaſed by *journey accounts, i. e.* as ſoon as poſſibly it can be done, after the abatement of the firſt writ.

Journeyman [of *journée*, Fr, a day, and *man*; *journalier*, Fr.] one who works by the day, a hired workman.

Journey-work [of *journée*, Fr. and *work*] work performed for hire. Her family ſhe was forced to hire out at *journey-work* to her neighbours. *Arbuthnot.*

Joust, *ſubſt.* Fr. mock fight, tilt, tournament. It is now written, leſs properly, *juſt. Milton.*

To Joust, *verb neut.* [*jouſter*, Fr.] to run in the tilt. *Jouſted* in Aſpramont or Montalban. *Milton.*

Jowl [ceole, Sax. the jaw] the head, neck, *&c.* of a ſalmon. See Jole.

Jow'ler [prob. from having a great jowl or head; or perhaps corrupted from *howler*, as making a hidious noiſe after the game, whom the reſt of the pack follow as their leader] a ſort of hunting dog or beagle.

Jow'ring, or Jou'ering, as a *jowring* pain, a conſtant grumbling pain, as that of the tooth-ach.

Jo'wter, *ſubſt.* [perhaps corrupted from *jolter*] plenty of fiſh is vented to the fiſh-drivers, whom we call *jowters. Carew.*

Joy [*joye*, Fr. *gioja*, It.] 1. The paſſion produced by any happy accident. 2 Gladneſs, mirth, gaiety, feſtivity. The roofs with *joy* reſound. *Dryden.* 3. Happineſs, felicity. To the general *joy* of the whole table. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A term of fondneſs.

Now our *joy*
Altho' our laſt, yet not our leaſt young love. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Joy, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt. *rejouir*, Fr.] to be glad, to rejoice. I will *joy* in the Lord. *Hebrews.*

To Joy, *verb neut.* 1. To congratulate, to entertain kindly. To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.* 2. To make glad, to exhilerate. My ſoul was *joy'd* in vain. 3. [*jouir de* Fr.] To enjoy, to have happy poſſeſſion. And let her *joy* her raven colour'd love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Jo'yance, *ſubſt.* [*joiant*, old Fr.] gaiety, merriment. With *joyance* bring her and with jollity. *Spenſer.*

Jo'yful, or Jo'yous [*joyeux*, Fr. of *joy* and *full*, Eng.] 1. Merry, glad, full of joy, exulting. My ſoul ſhall be *joyful* in my God. *Iſaiah.* 2. Sometimes with *of* before the cauſe of joy. Sad for their loſs, but *joyful of* our life. *Pope.*

Jo'yfully, *adv.* [of *joyful*] merrily, gladly, with joy. *Joyfully* receives his ſummons. *Wake.*

Jo'yfulness [of *joyful*] joy, gladneſs. Thou ſervedſt not the Lord with *joyfulneſs* and gladneſs of heart. *Deuteronomy.*

Jo'yless, *adj.* [of *joy*] 1. Deſtitute of joy. 2. It has ſometimes *of* before the object. Is *joyleſs of* the grove, and ſpurns the growing graſs. *Dryden.* 3. Giving no pleaſure.

Not in the bought ſmiles
Of harlots, loveleſs, *joyleſs*, unendear'd. *Milton.*

Joi'nder, or Joy'nder [in common law] the joining or coupling of two perſons in a ſuit or action againſt another.

Jo'yning *of Iſſue* [law term] is when the parties agree to join, and refer their cauſe to the trial of the jury.

Joy'nture, the ſtate or condition of joint tenants, alſo the joining of one bargain to another. See Jointure.

Jo'yous, *adj.* [*joyeux*, Fr.] 1. Glad, gay, merry. Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove. *Dryden.* 2. Giving joy. They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime. *Spenſer.* 3. Sometimes with *of* before the cauſe of joy. And *joyous of* our conqueſt early won. *Dryden.*

I'pswich, a borough town of Suffolk, on the river Orwell, 68 miles from London; it ſends two members to parliament.

Ipecacua'nha, a medicinal Weſt-Indian root. *Ipecacuanha* is a ſmall irregularly contorted root, rough, denſe and firm. One ſort is of a duſky greyiſh colour on the ſurface, and of a paler gray when broken, which is brought from Peru: the other ſort is a ſmaller root, reſembling the former, but it is of a deep duſky brown or blackiſh colour on the outſide, and white when broken; brought from the Braſils. The gray ought to be preferred in medicinal uſe, becauſe the brown being ſtronger is apt to operate more roughly. Ipecacuanha was in the middle of the laſt century firſt brought into Europe, and became celebrated for the cure of dyſenteries, a virtue diſcovered in it by the Indians; but after a few years it ſunk into oblivion, being given in two large doſes. *Hill.*

Ira'scible, Fr. and Sp. *iraſcibile*, It. *iraſcibilis*, low Lat. of *iraſci*, Lat.] capable of anger, pertaining of the nature of anger. The *iraſcible* paſſions follow the temper of the heart. *Brown.*

Irascible *Appetite*, a paſſion of the ſoul to which philoſophers aſcribe wrath, boldneſs, fear, hope and deſpair.

Ira'scibleness [of *iraſcible*] capableneſs of being angry, angrineſs, aptneſs or readineſs to be angry.

Ire, Fr. [*ira*, It. and Lat. ıɼɼe, ẏɼɼe, or ıɼɼunᵹ, Sax.] anger, rage, paſſionate hatred. Fain would be free, but dreaded parents *ire. Sidney.*

Ire *ad largum* [*i. e.* to go at large] an expreſſion frequently uſed in law.

I'reful, *adj.* [ıɼɼeꝼul, or ıɼɼunᵹꝼul, Sax.] very angry, raging, furious. There learn'd this maid of arms the *ireful* guiſe. *Fairfax.*

I'refully, *adv.* [of *ireful*] with ire, angrily.

I'refulness [of *ireful*] wrathfulneſs, angrineſs.

I'reland, *i. e.* the land of the people called *Erii*; an iſland in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to the crown of England.

I'ris, Lat. [ıɼıꞅ, Sax.] 1. The rain-bow. The ſolary *iris* which God ſhewed unto Noah. *Brown.* 2. Any appearance of light reſembling the rainbow. I meaſured the breadth of the *iris. Newton.*

Iris [in anatomy] the black about the nipples of a woman's breaſts; alſo the fibrous circle next the pupil of the eye. The *iris*, ſays Dr. *Keill*, is the outſide of the *uvea*, where the different colours appear, and the excurrent margin of the choroeides, ſays *Boerhaave*, forms the *uvea*, in whoſe center is the pupil. Boerhav. *Oecon. Animal. Ed. Lond.* Æneis *Tabulis Illuſtrat.*

Iris [with botaniſts] the fleur-de-luce, creſſes, rocket gentle or rocket gallant. *Iris* all hues, roſes and jeſſamines. *Milton.*

Iris [in optics] thoſe changeable colours that ſometimes appear in the glaſſes of teleſcopes, microſcopes, *&c.* alſo that coloured figure which a triangular glaſs will caſt on a wall, when placed at a due angle in the ſun-beams.

I'rish *Tongue*, the language ſpoken in Ireland. It is accounted to have been of Britiſh extraction; but the old Iriſh is now become almoſt unintelligible, very few perſons being able to read or underſtand it.

To Irk, *verb act.* [*yrk*, Iſlandic, work. This word is uſed only imperſonally; it *irks* me, *mihi pœnæ eſt*, it gives me pain, or I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the accidence ſay, *tædet*, it irketh. *Johnſon*] to be troubleſome or uneaſy to the mind. It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'rksome, *adj.* [from *irk*, Eng. ẏɼhðe, Sax. yrkie, Goth. to urge] uneaſy, tedious, weariſome, tireſome, unpleaſing. There is nothing ſo *irkſome* as general diſcourſes. *Addiſon.*

I'rksomely, *adv.* [of *irkſome*] uneaſily, tediouſly, weariſomely.

I'rksomeness [of *irkſome*] weariſomeneſs, troubleſomeneſs, tediouſeneſs, *&c.*

I'ron [*kaiarn*, Wel. *hiarn*, Erſe, ıɼeɲn, ıɼon, or ıꞅen, Sax. iſern, L. Ger. eiſern, H. Ger. jaern, Su.] 1. A hard, fuſible, malleable metal. Iron is accounted the hardeſt of all other metals, and yet it is one of the lighteſt. I ſhould rather have ſaid, that Iron, the *lighteſt* metal but one, requires the *greateſt degree* of heat in order to its *fuſion*; and *lead*, the heavieſt metal but one, melts with the *ſmalleſt* degree of heat. [See Gold and Tin] It is a metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in moſt, and of a ſmall price, tho' ſuperior in real value to the deareſt. When wrought into ſteel, or when in the impure ſtate from its firſt fuſion, in which it is called caſt iron, it is ſcarce malleable; and the moſt ductile iron heated and ſuddenly quenched in cold water loſes much of this quality. Iron is more capable of ruſt than any other metal, is very ſonorous, and requires the ſtrongeſt fire of all the metals to melt it, and is with difficulty amalgamated with mercury. Moſt of the other metals are brittle while they are hot, but this is moſt malleable as it approaches neareſt to fuſion. It conſiſts of a vitriolic ſalt, a vitrifiable earth, and a peculiar bituminous matter. The ſpecific gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is the only known ſubſtance that is attracted by the loadſtone. Iron is not only ſoluble in all the ſtronger acids, but even in common water. Pure iron has been found in ſome places, but very rarely. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.* 2. Any inſtrument or utenſil made of iron. Canſt thou fill his ſkin with barbed *irons. Job.* 3. Chain, ſhackle, manackle; as, he was put in *irons.*

He who hath many Irons in the fire will let ſome of them burn,
(or cool.)

The meaning is, he that has too many affairs in hand will neglect ſome of them; and of ſuch a man we ſay; *he has too many irons in the fire.* The Scots ſay; *many irons in the fire part mon coole.*

Iron [with chemiſts] is called Mars, and repreſented by the character ♂ which is an hieroglyphic, and denotes gold at the bottom; only its upper part, too ſharp, volatile and half corroſive, which being taken away the iron would become gold.

Iron, *adj.* 1. Made of iron. Powdered with *iron* duſt. *Woodward.* 2. Reſembling iron in colour. Of dark *iron*-gray colour. *Woodward.* 3. Harſh, ſevere, rigid, calamitous; as, the *iron* age, for an age of hardſhip and wickedneſs. Jove cruſh the nations with an *iron* rod. *Pope.* 4. Indiſſoluble, unbroken. Him death's *iron* ſleep oppreſt. *J. Philips.* 5. Hard, impenetrable. I will converſe with *iron* witted fools. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Iron, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To put into irons, *i. e.* chains or fetters. 2. To ſmooth linen, *&c.* with a heated iron. 3. To ſhackle with irons.

Iron-*Monger* [ıɼon-monᵹeɼe, Sax.] a dealer in iron.

I'ron-mongers were incorporated in 1462, and conſiſt of a maſter, two wardens, and a hundred aſſiſtants (being all on the livery) beſides yeomanry. The livery fine is 15 *l.* 12 *s.* and that for ſteward 16 *l.* Their arms are argent on a chevron gules between 3 gads of ſteel azure, as many pair of ſhacles *or.* The creſt on the helmet and torſe 2 lizards combatant proper, chained or collared, *or*; no ſupporters.

Their motto, *God is our ſtrength*. Their hall is in Fenchurch-ſtreet, near Billeter-lane.

Iron *Moulds*, certain yellow lumps of earth or ſtone found in chalk pits; alſo certain ſpots in linen.

Iron *Oar*, is found in the mines, in grains and lumps, and being melted and burned in forges, is brought into forms by main force of fire. Iron being heated red hot, and then put into water, hardens it; and by the often doing ſo, it becomes ſteel, which is more ſtiff and hard, but yet more brittle; but has more of a ſpringy nature to leap back, than any other metals, for both ſteel and iron have abundance of pores, which go turning and winding like ſcrews, by means of which it approaches to the loedſtone, and is ſaid to be a-kin to the loadſtohe, being dug out of the ſame mines. If a plate of iron be put in the fire, and made red-hot, it (is ſaid) will come out longer than it was when it was put in.

Iron *Sick* [a ſea phraſe] a ſhip is ſaid to be ſo, when her ſpikes; bolts, nails, *&c.* are ſo eaten away with ruſt, and worn out, that they ſtand hollow in the planks, and ſo cauſe the ſhip to leak.

I'ron-wood, *ſubſt.* a kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water. It grows in America.

Iron-*Wort* [*ſideritis*, Lat.] an herb with a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf. Out of the flower cup riſes the pointal, attended by four embryos, which turn to ſo many oblong ſeeds, ſhut up in an huſk. The flowers grow in whorles at the wings of the leaves, which are cut like a creſt, and differ from the other leaves of the plant. *Miller*.

Clerk of the Irons, an officer in the mint, whoſe buſineſs is to take care that the irons be clean, and fit to work with.

Iro'nical [*ironique*, Fr. *ironico*, It. and Sp. of *ironicus*, Lat. of ειρωνικος, Gr.] pertaining to irony or raillery, expreſſing one thing, and meaning another; ſpeaking by contraries.

Iro'nically, *adv.* [of *ironical*] by the uſe of irony, in an ironical ſenſe. The dean *ironically* grave. *Swift*.

I'rony [*ironie*, Fr. *ironia*, It. Sp. and Lat. ειρωνεια, Gr.] is a manner of ſpeaking quite contrary to what we think, as when we call a *lewd* woman *chaſte*, and a *known rogue* an *honeſt* man. The chief ſign of this trope is generally the tone of the voice in pronouncing ironies. So grave a body upon ſo ſolemn an occaſion, ſhould not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift*.

Irony [with rhetoricians] a figure uſed by orators, when they ſpeak contrary to what they mean, ſo as to make a ſhew of praiſing an adverſary, and at the ſame time to ſcoff and deſpiſe him, and *e contra*.

Query, If St. Paul (whoſe writings abound in *tropes* and *figures*) does not make uſe of the irony in the *cloſe* of that text, *Galat.* c. ii. v. 2. for conſidering the *fulneſs* of his commiſſion, c. i. v. 1. He was too INDEPENDENT from the apoſtles at *Jeruſalem*, to fear, that without applying to them, he *might run*, or *ſhould have run in vain*. And accordingly we find, in the ſame context, he oppoſed St. Peter to his face, when finding that apoſtle's *conduct* to be not of a piece with his *principles*.

I'rony, *adj.* [of *iron*] made of iron, partaking of iron. The *irony* particles. *Woodward*.

Irra'diance, or Irra'diancy [*irradiance*, Fr. *irradio*, from *in radius*, Lat. a ray] 1. Emiſſion of rays, or beams of light upon any object. The *irradiancy* and ſparkling found in many gems. *Brown*. 2. Beams of light emitted.

Or do they mix
Irradiance, virtual, or immediate touch? *Milton*.

To Irra'diate, *verb act.* [*irradiare*, It. *irradio*, Lat.] 1. To adorn with light emitted upon any thing, to brighten. The whole place it *irradiates*. *Digby*. 2. To enlighten intellectually, to illuminate.

Celeſtial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs
Irradiate. *Milton*.

3. To animate by heat or light. Ethereal or ſolar heat muſt digeſt, influence, and *irradiate*, and put thoſe mere ſimple parts of matter into motion. *Hale*.

Irra'diating [in chemiſtry] is the operating of ſome mineral ingredients, by imparting their virtue, without ſending forth any thing material out of them, or loſing any thing of their own ſubſtance or weight.

Irradia'tion, Fr. 1. The act of caſting forth beams of light, an enlightening, a luſtre or brightning. Within the whole ſphere of the *irradiation* of it. *Digby*. 2. Illumination of the mind, intellectual light. By immediate *irradiation* or revelation. *Hale*.

Irra'tionable [*irrationabilis*, Lat.] unreaſonable.

Irra'tionableness [of *irrationable*] unreaſonableneſs, irrationality.

Irra'tionably, *adv.* [of *irrationable*] unreaſonably.

Irra'tional [*irrazionale*, It. *irracionál*, Sp. of *irrationalis*, Lat.] 1. Void of reaſon, or underſtanding, being without the diſcourſive faculty, unreaſonable.

And knows, and ſpeaks, and reaſons, and diſcerns
Irrational till then. *Milton*.

2. Abſurd, contrary to reaſon. Not wiſhing ſo *irrational* a thing that every body ſhould be deceived. *Pope*.

Irra'tional *Lines* [with geometricians] are ſuch as are incommenſurable to rational ones; and ſo figures incommenſurable to a rational ſquare, may be called irrational or ſurds.

Irrational *Quantities* [with mathematicians] are ſuch, between which there is no expreſſible reaſon or proportion; all ſuch as are in no wiſe commenſurable to a given quantity.

Irra'tional *Root* [with mathematicians] is a ſurd root, *i. e.* that ſquare root, or any other root, which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational number, and is uſually expreſſed by ſome character called the radical ſign: thus √ 5, or √ (2) 5, ſignifies the ſqure root of 5: and √ (3) 16, the cube root of 16, *&c.*

Irrationa'lity, or Irra'tionalness [of *irrational*] want of reaſon.

Irra'tionally, *adv.* [of *irrational*] unreaſonably, abſurdly.

Irreclai'mable [of *in* and *reclaimable*] not to be reclaimed or changed to the better. Obſtinate, *irreclaimable*, profeſſed enemies. *Addiſon*.

Irreconci'lable, *adj.* [*irreconcilable*, Fr. and Sp. *irreconciliabile*, It.] 1. That cannot be reconciled, not to be appeaſed; with *to*. *Irreconcilable to* one another. *Dryden*. 2. Not to be made conſiſtent; it has *with* or *to*. *Irreconcilable to* the rules of honeſty. *Arbuthnot*.

Irreconci'lableness [of *irreconcilable*] eſtate, condition, quality, *&c.* that cannot or will not be reconciled, impoſſibility to be reconciled.

Irreconci'lably, *adv.* [of *irreconcilable*] in a manner not to be reconciled.

Irre'conciled, *adj.* [of *in* and *reconcile*] not atoned. Many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shakeſpeare*.

Irreco'verable [of *in*, neg. and *recoverable*, of *recouvrable*, Fr.] 1. That is not to be recovered or gotten away, not to be repaired or reſtored. Time, in a natural ſenſe, is *irrecoverable*. *Rogers*. 2. Not to be remedied. The *irrecoverable* loſs of ſo many livings. *Hooker*.

Irreco'verably, *adv.* [of *irrecoverable*] in a manner not to be recovered. The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* loſt. *Temple*.

Irredu'cible [of *in* and *reducible*] not to be turned or reduced. The corpuſcles of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle*.

Irrefragabi'lity, or Irrefra'gableness [of *irrefragable*] ſtrength of argument not to be refuted, undeniableneſs, uncapableneſs of being baffled, *&c.*

Irrefra'gable, Fr. [*irrefragabile*, It. of *irrefragabilis*, Lat.] undeniable, not to be baffled or withſtood, not to be confuted. An *irrefragable* reaſon. *Swift*.

Irrefra'gably, *adv.* [of *irrefragable*] with force above confutation, undeniably.

Irrefu'table [*irrefutabilis*, Lat.] not to be refuted, or overthrown by argument.

Irrefu'tableness [of *irrefutable*] impoſſibleneſs of being refuted or diſproved.

Irrefu'tably, *adv.* [of *irrefutable*] in a manner not to be refuted.

Irre'gular, Sp. [*irregulaire*, Fr. *irregolare*, It. of *irregularis*, Lat.] 1. Deviating from rule, cuſtom, or nature. Howe'er *irregular* his fire. *Prior*. 2. Not confined to any certain rule or order. This motion ſeems excentrique and *irregular*. *K. Charles*. 3. Not being in conformity to the laws of virtue. A ſoft word for vitious.

Irregularr *Bodies* [with mathematicians] are ſolids not terminated by equal and like ſurfaces.

Irregular *Column* [with architects] is ſuch an one as not only deviates from the proportions of any of the five orders, but whoſe ornaments either in the ſhaft or capital are abſurd and ill choſen.

Irregula'rity, or Irre'gularness [*irregularité*, Fr. *irregolarità*, It. *irregularidàd*, Sp. of Lat.] 1. Deviation from rule. 2. Neglect of method or order. So much *irregularity* and confuſion. *Addiſon*. 3. Inordinate practice. Aſhamed of his *irregularities*. *Rogers*.

Irre'gularity [in common law] an incapacity of taking holy orders, *viz.* being baſe born, notoriouſly guilty of a crime, maimed or much deformed, *&c.*

Irre'gularly, *adv.* [of *irregular*] without obſervation of rule or method. *Irregularly* bold. *Locke*.

To Irre'gulate, *verb act.* [from *in* and *regular*, Lat. a rule] to diſorder or make irregular.

Irre'lative, *adv.* [of *in* and *relativus*, Lat.] having no reference to any thing, unconnected, ſingle. In uncommunicated varieties and *irrelative* ſeminalities. *Brown*.

Irreli'gion, Fr. [*irriligione*, It.] contempt of religion, ungodlineſs, impiety. Prophaneneſs and *irreligion*. *Rogers*.

Irreli'gious [*irreligieux*, Fr. *irreligioſo*, It. of *irreligioſus*, Lat.] 1. Ungodly, contemning of religion, or deſpiſing ſacred things. The portion of the impious and *irreligious*. *South*. 2. Contrary to religion. *Irreligious*, prophane diſcourſe. *Swift*.

Irreli'giously, *adv.* [of *irreligious*] with irreligion, impiouſly.

Irreli'giousness [of *irreligious*] irreligion, ungodlineſs.

Irre'meable [*irremeabilis*, Lat.] admitting no return. Paſs'd on and took the *irremeable* way. *Dryden*.

Irreme'diable, Fr. [*irremediabile*, It. of *irremediabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be remedied, deſperate, helpleſs, admitting no cure. The *irremediable* error of former times. *Hooker*.

Irre'mediableness [of *irremediable*] quality or circumſtance that cannot be remedied.

Irre'mediably, *adv.* [of *irremediable*] without cure, in a manner not to be remedied. It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably. *Taylor*.

Irremi'ssible, Fr. [*irremiſſibile*, It. *irremiſſibilis*, Lat.] not to be remitted or forgiven, unpardonable.

Irremi'ssibleness [of *irremiſſible*] uncapable of being remitted, unpardonableneſs. The aggravation and *irremiſſibleneſs* of the ſin. *Hammond*.

Irremi'ssibly, *adv.* [of *irremiſſible*] unpardonably.

Irremo'vable [of *in* and *remove*] not to be moved, not to be changed.

Irreno'wned [of *in* and *renown*] void of honour. And end their days with *irrenowned* ſhame. *Spenſer*.

Irre'parable, Fr. and Sp. [*irreparabile*, It. of *irreparabilis*, Lat.] not to be repaired, not to be recovered. An *irreparable* injuſtice. *Addiſon*.

Irre'parableness [of *irreparable*] impoſſibility of being repaired or reſtored to its firſt ſtate.

Irre'parably, *adv.* [of *irreparable*] in a manner not to be repaired. *Irreparably* injurious to her. *Decay of Piety*.

Irreple'viable [of *in* and *replevy*; a law term] not to be redeemed or recovered, that cannot be replevied.

Irreprehe'nsible, Fr. and Sp. [*inreprenſibile*, It. of *irreprehenſibilis*, Lat.] not to be reprehended or blamed, exempt from blame or fault.

Irreprehe'nsibleness [of *irreprehenſible*] undeſervingneſs of being blamed or reprehended.

Irreprehe'nsibly [of *irreprehenſible*] unblameably.

Irreproa'chable [*irreprochable*, Fr.] not to be reproached or charged with any fault. Of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Atterbury*.

IRREPRO'ACHABLY, *adv.* [of *irreproachable*] without reproach or blame.

IRREPRO'VEABLE [of *in*, neg. and *reprovable*] not to be reproved.

IRREPRO'VEABLENESS [of *irreproveable*] exemption from reproof.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY [of *irreſiſtible*] power or force above oppoſition. The doctrine of *irreſiſtibility* of grace. *Hammond.*

IRRESI'STIBLE [of *irreſiſtible*, Fr.] that cannot be reſiſted. *Irreſiſtible* power to hurt. *Hooker.*

IRRESI'STIBLY, *adv.* [of *irreſiſtible*] in a manner not to be reſiſted. God *irreſiſtibly* ſways all. *Dryden.*

IRRESI'STLESS [a barbarous, ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives] irreſiſtible, reſtleſs.

Thoſe radiant eyes, whoſe *irreſiſtleſs* flame
Strikes envy dumb, and keeps ſedition tame. *Granville.*

IRRE'SOLUBLE [of *in* and *reſolubilis*, Lat.] not to be broken, not to be diſſolved. *Irreſoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS [of *irreſoluble*] reſiſtance to ſeparation of the parts. The *irreſolubleneſs* of diamonds. *Boyle.*

IRRESO'LVEDLY, *adv.* [of *in* and *reſolved*] with ſettled determination, or fixt reſolution. To hear me ſpeak ſo *irreſolvedly*. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUTE [*irreſolu*, Fr. *irreſoluto*, It. and Sp. of *irreſolutus*, Lat.] not conſtant in purpoſe, not determined. Ingenious but *irreſolute* men. *Temple.*

IRRE'SOLUTENESS, or IRRESOLU'TION, Fr. [*irreſoluzione*, It.] uncertainty, unreſolvedneſs, want of firmneſs of mind, ſuſpence. Men in fear, or men in *irreſolution*. *Bacon*

IRRE'SOLUTELY, *adv.* [of *irreſolute*] without firmneſs or determined purpoſe of mind, unreſolvedly.

IRRESPE'CTIVE [of *in* and *reſpective*] having no regard to any circumſtances. Perſuading himſelf of his particular, *irreſpective* election. *Hammond.*

IRRESPE'CTIVELY, *adv.* [of *irreſpective*] without regard to circumſtances.

IRRETRIE'VABLE [of *in* and *retrievable*] irrecoverable, not to be retrieved.

IRRETRIE'VABLENESS [of *in retrouver*, Fr. and *neſs*] irrecoverable or irretrievable ſtate or quality.

IRRETRIE'VABLY, *adv.* [of *irretrievable*] irreparably, irrecoverably. *Irretrievably* loſt. *Woodward.*

IRRE'VERENCE, Fr. [*irreverenza*, It. *irreveréncia*, Sp. *irreverentia*, Lat.] 1. Want of reverence, reſpect or veneration. Our ſcandalous *irreverence* towards God's worſhip. *Decay of Piety.* 2. State of being diſregarded. The *irreverence* and ſcorn the judges were juſtly in. *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VERENT, Fr. [*irreverente*, It. *irrevérente*, Sp. of *irreverens*, Lat.] without reverence, not paying due homage, not conceiving or expreſſing due veneration. *Irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility cannot ſtand. *Hooker.*

IRRE'VERENTLY, *adv.* [of *irreverent*] without due reſpect or veneration, diſregardfully of ſacred things, *&c.*

IRRE'VERENTNESS [of *irreverent*] irreverence, want of reſpect or regard to ſacred or dignified perſons or things.

IRREVE'RSIBLE [of *in* and *reverſus*, Lat.] that cannot be revoked, or recalled, irrevocable, not to be changed. An eternal *irreverſible* ſentence. *Rogers.*

IRREVE'RSIBLY, *adv.* [of *irreverſible*] without change, irrevocably.

IRREVO'CABLE, Fr. and Sp. [*irrevocabile*, It. of *irrevocabilis*, Lat.] not to be recalled, reverſed, or brought back. Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom. *Shakeſpeare.*

IRREVO'CABLENESS, condition, *&c.* that cannot be revoked or called back to its former ſtate.

IRREVO'CABLY, *adv.* [of *irrevocable*] without recall, irreverſibly. *Irrevocably* extinguiſhed. *Boyle.*

To I'RRIGATE, *verb act.* [*irrigare*, It. and Lat.] to water, to wet.

IRRIGA'TION [of *irrigate*] the act of moiſtening. The help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*. *Bacon.*

IRRI'GUOUS [*irriguus*, Lat. *irriguo*, It.] 1. Dewy, moiſt. Philips ſeems ſeems to have miſtaken the Latin phraſe, *irriguus ſopor*. *Johnſon.* T'exhale his ſurfeit by *irriguous* ſleep. *Philips.* 2. Watery, wet, plaſhy.

The flow'ry lap
Of ſome *irriguous* valley ſpreads her ſtore. *Milton.*

IRRI'SION, Fr. [*irriſione*, It. of Lat.] the act of laughing to ſcorn, flouting or mocking at another.

I'RRITABLE [*irritabilis*, Lat.] quickly made angry.

To I'RRITATE, *verb act.* [*irriter*, Fr. *irritare*, It. *irritàr*, Sp. of *irrito*, Lat. ıɼɼıan, of ıɼɼe, Sax.] 1. To provoke, to incenſe, to ceaſe to exaſperate. To *irritate* his choleric diſpoſition. *Clarendon.* 2. To fret, to put into motion or diſorder by irregular or unaccuſtomed impulſe, to ſtimulate. Cold maketh the ſpirits rigorous, and *irritateth* them. *Bacon.* 3. To heighten, to agitate, to enforce. Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame. *Bacon.*

IRRITA'TION, Fr. [*irritazione*, It. of *irritatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of provoking, exaſperation. 2. Act of ſtirring up, eſpecially of the humours of the body, vellication, ſtimulation. *Irritations* of the nerves. *Arbuthnot.*

IRRITATION [with phyſicians] a ſpecies of ſtimulus, expreſſing a leſſer degree of it than vellification or corrugation.

IRRORA'TION [from *roris*, gen. of *ros*, Lat. dew] the act of bedewing or ſprinkling.

IRRORATION [with ſome pretenders to phyſic] a kind of tranſplantation, uſed for the curing ſome diſeaſes. It is thus performed; they ſprinkle trees, or other proper plants, daily with the urine or ſweat of the patient, or with water in which his whole body, or at leaſt the part affected, has been waſhed, till ſuch time as the diſeaſe is removed.

IRRU'MPENT, *adj.* [*irrumpens*, Lat.] breaking into.

IRRU'PTION, Fr. of Lat. 1. The act of breaking into by violence, the act of any thing forcing an entrance. Inundations made in maritime countries, by the *irruption* of the ſea. *Burnet's Theory.* 2. An inroad, a burſt of invaders into any country. The *irruptions* of the barbarous nations. *Addiſon.*

IS, *irr.* 3d *perſ. ſing.* of the *pr. ind.* of the verb, *to be*; ſee To BE [iſt, H. Ger. and is, L. Ger. Du. and Teut. *eſt*, Lat. εστι, Gr. ıſ, or yſ, Sax.] 1. As, I am, thou art, he or ſhe is. 2. It is ſometimes expreſſed elliptically by 's. *There's* ſome among you. *Shakeſpeare.*

ISABE'LLA *Colour*, *ſubſt.* a kind of colour. *Ainſworth.*

ISAGO'GICAL, *adj.* [of *iſagogicus*, Lat. of εισαγωγικος, of εισαγωγω, Gr. to introduce] pertaining to an introduction; introductory.

I'SAGON, Lat. [ισαγωνος, of ισος, equal, and γωνια, Gr. a corner] a figure in geometry that conſiſts of equal angles.

ISATO'DES [with ſurgeons] a boil ſore, whoſe colour reſembles that of woad.

ISA'TIS, Lat. of Gr. the herb woad; alſo a kind of wild lettice.

ISCHÆ'MA [ισχαιμων, Gr.] medicines for ſtopping blood.

ISCHIA'DIC, *adj.* [*iſchiadique*, Fr. ισχιαδικος, from ισχιον, Gr. the haunch or hough; in anatomy] a term applied to the two veins of the foot, which terminate in the crural.

I'SCHIAS [ισχιας, Gr.] the hip-gout.

ISCHI'AS *Major* [with anatomiſts] a branch of the crural, which goes to the muſcle and the calf of the leg, and then is divided into ſeveral branches, which are ſpread out to the toes.

ISCHIAS *Minor* [in anatomy] a ſmall branch of the crural veins which is wholly ſpent on the muſcles and ſkin, which are about the upper joint of the thigh.

ISCHIA'TIC [of ισχιας, Gr.] troubled with, or ſubject to a pain in the hip.

ISCHI'UM, Lat. [ισχιον, of ισχυς, Gr. ſtrength] the hip or huckle bone.

ISCHOPHO'NIA, Lat. [ισχοφωνια, of ισχος, ſhrill, and φωνη, Gr. voice] a ſhrilneſs of voice.

ISCHNO'TES [ισχνοτης, Gr.] a fault in ſpeech, being a pronouncing of words with a mincing and ſlender tone.

ISCHURE'TIC, *adj.* [*iſchuretique*, Fr. from *eſchury*] belonging to ſuch medicines as force urine when ſuppreſſed.

I'SCURY [*iſchurie* Fr. *iſcuria*, Lat. ισχουρια, Gr. a ſtoppage, *&c.* of urine, of ισχω, to ſuppreſs, and ουρον, Gr. the urine] a ſuppreſſion or ſtoppage of urine.

ISH [ıſc, Sax. iſch, Ger. iſh, Goth.] 1. Termination of an adjective; as, *whitiſh*, *&c.* in which, and the like, when derived from adjectives, it implies a diminutive; or, 2. As *wolfiſh*, in which, and the like, when derived from ſubſtantives, it generally denotes a likeneſs or participation of the qualities of the ſubſtantive to which it is added; as, *fool*, *fooliſh*; *rogue*, *roguiſh*. 3. It is likewiſe ſometimes the termination of a gentile or poſſeſſive adjective; as, *Scottiſh*, belonging to the Scots; *Swediſh* territories, the territories of the *Swedes*.

I'SIA, Lat. feaſts and ſacrifices antiently ſolemnized in honour of the goddeſs Iſis.

ISIA'CI, Lat. prieſts of the goddeſs Iſis; they wore ſhoes made of the thin bark of the tree called papyrus, and were clothed with linen garments, becauſe Iſis was held to be the firſt that taught the culture of linen to mankind; they bore in their hands a branch of the marine abſynthium, ſung the praiſes of the goddeſs twice a day, *viz.* at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; at the firſt of which they opened their temple, and went about begging alms the reſt of the day; and at night, they returned, repeated their oriſons and ſhut their temple.

I'SICLE, more properly *icicle* [of ıce, Sax. but *ice* ſhould be written *iſe*, from ıſſ, Sax.] a drop, *&c.* of water frozen, that hangs on eaves of houſes, or ſuch like places, a pendant ſhoot of ice.

Chaſte as the *iſicle*
That's curdled by the froſt from pureſt ſnow,
Hanging on Diana's temple. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'SINGLASS, *ſubſt.* [from *ice* or *iſe*, and *glaſs*, matter congealed into glaſs, *ichthyocolla*, Lat.] a kind of fiſh glue, brought from Iſlandia and other parts, uſed in phyſic, and for fining down wines. *Iſinglaſs* is a tough, firm and light ſubſtance, of a whitiſh colour, and in ſome degree tranſparent, much reſembling glue, but cleanlier and ſweeter. We uſually receive it in twiſted pieces of a roundiſh figure, like a ſtaple, which the druggiſts divide into thin ſhreds like ſkins, that eaſily diſſolve. The fiſh from which Iſinglaſs is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a ſpecies of ſturgeon. It grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and in its general figure greatly reſembles the ſturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boriſthenes, the Volga, and many other of the largeſt rivers of Europe. From the inteſtines of this fiſh the iſinglaſs is prepared, by boiling. The greateſt quantity of iſinglaſs is made in Ruſſia. It is an excellent agglutenant and ſtrenghener, and is often preſcribed in jellies and broths. The wine coopers find it efficacious for clearing wines. *Hill*

ISINGLASS *Stone*, *ſubſt.* this is a foſſil which is one of the pureſt and ſimpleſt of the natural bodies It is found in broad maſſes, compoſed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The maſſes are of a browniſh or reddiſh colour, but when the plates are ſeparated they are perfectly colourleſs, and more bright and pellucid than the fineſt glaſs. It is found in Muſcovy, Perſia, the Iſland of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apenines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it inſtead of glaſs. It is alſo ſometimes uſed for glaſs before pictures, and for horn in lanthorns. *Hill.*

I'SIS [in portraiture] was repreſented full of breaſts, to ſignify (hieroglyphically) the benefits that men receive from the happy influences of the moon, which was worſhipped under the ſtatue of Iſis in Egypt.

I'SLAND, or ISLE [pronounced *iland*, and *ile*; *iſle*, Fr. *iſola*, It. *iſla*, Sp. *inſula*, Lat. eıᵹ lanð, ea-lanð, or ıᵹ-land, Sax. *q. d.* water-land, *ealand*, Erſe, eilandt, Du. inſel, or eiland, Ger.] a country ſurrounded with the ſea, or other water.

ISLAND *Cryſtal*, a tranſparent ſtone of the nature of a talc, a bit whereof laid on a book, every letter ſeen through it will appear double.

I'SLANDER [from *iſland*, Eng. *inſularis*, Lat. *inſulaire*, Fr.] an inhabitant of an iſland.

ISLE [written I think corruptly for *aile*, *aile*, Fr. *ala*, Lat. a wing; the *aile* being probably at firſt only a wing or ſide walk. It may come likewiſe from *alleé*, Fr. a walk. *Johnſon*] a long paſſage in a church or public building. Long ſounding *iſles* and intermingled graves.

ISLE *of France*, a province of that kingdom, in which Paris, the capital, is ſituated. It is bounded by Picardy on the north, by Champain on the eaſt, by Orleanois on the ſouth, and by Normandy on the weſt.

I'SLET [*iſleta*, Sp.] a little iſle.

Iso'chronal [ισοχρονος, of ισος, equal, and χρονος, Gr. time] being of equal time or duration.

Isochronal *Line* [in geometry] is that in which a heavy weight is ſuppoſed to deſcend, without any acceleration.

Isochronal [ισοχρονος, Gr.] equal in time; as the *iſochronal* vibrations of a pendulum, are ſuch as are made in equal time; or *coequal* in reſpect of duration. Thus *Galen* call pulſes of *equal* times *iſochronal* pulſes; and thus St. *Irenæus*, when comparing SELF-EXISTENCE with *deriv'd* exiſtence, ſuppoſes the latter not to be ſtrictly ſpeaking *iſochronal*, or equal in reſpect of duration to the former. "If (ſays he, ſpeaking of the *Valentinian* vacuum) it is not derived, then is it *ſelf-exiſtent*, and æquiparans in tempore [Græcè ισοχρονος uti conjicio] *i. e.* Isochronal or *equal in duration* to that perſon, who, according to them, is *Bythus*, the Father of all; and ſo it will be of the SAME NATURE and of the SAME HONOUR with him. Irænæus *adv. Hæreſes, Ed. Grabe*, p. 119, compared with p. 192, 193, and 379. What is all this, but in *effect* to ſay, that nothing *derived* can (in ſtrictneſs of ſpeech) be of the SAME NATURE, and of the SAME HONOUR, and Co-EQUAL in reſpect of *duration*, to that which is SELF-EXISTENT? In other words; would we find out an EQUAL to the UNBEGOTTEN God, we muſt produce ſome *other* perſon UNBEGOTTEN like him, ſome other to whom SELF-EXISTENCE belongs; THAT (and THAT ONLY) conſtituting a ſtrict and proper equality with him. The reader will find much the ſame ſentiment in Justin Martyr, whom St. Irenæus by the way often copies. Justin *Dialog. cum Tryphone, Ed. Rob. Stephan.* p. 36. And to the ſame purport with them both, Tertullian (when oppoſing the *abſolute eternity* of matter which *Hermogenes* affirmed) expreſſes himſelf as follows: "How can it be that any thing ſhould be *more ancient* than God's firſt and only-begotten Son, except the Father?" The reader will find the paſſage cited more at large under the word Homousians; and the ſentiments of Eusebius and other ancients on this head, under Co-eternal, Essence, First-Cause, &c.

Iso'colon [of ισος, equal, and κολον, Gr. a member] a term uſed by grammarians, when two ſentences are alike in length.

Isoperi'meters, *n. ſubſt.* See Isoperimetrical.

Isoperime'trical, *adj.* [of ισος, περι, round, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure; in geometry] what have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greateſt. *Harris.*

Iso'sceles [*iſoſcele*, Fr. of ισος, equal and σκελος, Gr. a leg] a triangle that has two legs equal.

I'spahan, the capital of the Perſian empire, ſituated in a fine plain almoſt ſurrounded with mountains. The city is of an oval form, 12 miles in circumference, and ſtands 200 miles north of the gulph of Perſia.

I'ssuant [in heraldry] ſignifies coming up or out, intimating that the thing is half come out; but it is uſed chiefly of thoſe beaſts, &c. that come out of the bottom of a chief. See Naissant.

I'ssue, Fr. 1. A paſſage, outlet, exit. Unto the Lord belongs the *iſſues* from death. *Pſalms.* 2. The act of paſſing out, an end, conſequence, or event. If things were caſt upon this *iſſue*. *South.* 3. Offspring. 4. Termination, concluſion. To bring difficult matters to an iſſue. *Broome.* 5. Sequel deduced from premiſes.

Not to ſtrain my ſpeech
To groſſer *iſſues*. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Progeny, offspring. Strange *iſſues* of human birth. *Locke.*

Issue [in common law] are children begotten between man and wife; alſo profits from fines, or of lands and tenements; alſo that point of matter depending in ſuit, upon which the parties join and put their cauſe to the trial of the jury.

General Iſſue [in law] that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant hath done any ſuch thing as the plantiff lays to his charge.

Special Issue [in law] is that when ſpecial matter being alledged by the defendant in his defence, both parties join thereupon, and ſo grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *queſtio juris*, or to the trial by a jury, if it be *queſtio facti*.

Issue [in ſurgery] is a ſmall artificial aperture, made in ſome fleſhy part of the body, to give vent to ſome noxious humour; alſo a flux of the blood, an evacuation. Diſeaſed with an *iſſue*. *St. Matthew.*

To I'ssue, *verb neut.* [of *iſſuë*, Fr. *iſſe*, *uſcire*, It.] 1. To paſs or come out of any place. Waters *iſſued* out. *Ezekiel.* 2. To make an eruption. And furl their ſails and *iſſue* from the land. *Pope.* 3. To proceed as an offspring. Of thy ſons that ſhall *iſſue* from thee. *2 Kings.* 4. To be produced by any fund. Theſe alterages *iſſued* out of the offerings. *Ayliffe.* 5. To run out in lines. *Iſſuing* into a ſtraight concave. *Bacon.*

To Issue, *verb act.* 1. To ſend out, to put forth. To *iſſue* the ſpirits. *Bacon.* 2. To ſend out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent ſenſe. The council *iſſued* out any order againſt them. *Clarendon.*

I'ssueless [of *iſſue*] without offspring or deſcendants. Dying *iſſueleſs*. *Carew.*

I'sthmian *Games* [among the ancient Greeks] certain games appointed by Theſeus in honour of Neptune, and celebrated every fifth year on the iſthmus of Corinth.

I'sthmus [ισθμος, Gr.] a narrow part or neck of land, that lies between two ſeas, and joins a peninſula to the continent.

Isthmus [in anatomy] are ſuch parts, as in the ſituation have ſome reſemblance to an iſthmus of land; as that part which lies between the mouth and the gullet; the ridge that ſeparates the noſtrils, &c. Hence *Hippocrates* calls an inflammation of the *tonſils* (as being placed on each ſide of the *iſthmus*) PARISTHMIA.

It [hyꞇ, Sax. yt, L. Ger. het, Du. det, Su.] 1. The pronoun neuter in the ſingular number, the pronoun neutral, uſed in ſpeaking of things. 2. It is uſed abſolutely for the ſtate of a perſon or affair. How is *it* with our general? *Shakeſpeare.* 3. It is uſed for the thing, matter or affair. *It's* come to paſs. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. It is ſometimes expreſſed by *'t*. He rallied and again fell *to't*. *Hudibras.* 5. It is uſed ludicrouſly after neutral verbs, to give an emphaſis. A mole courſes *it*. *Addiſon.* 6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrouſly, or rudely to perſons. *It* is a peerleſs kinſman. *Shakeſpeare.* It is ſometimes uſed for the firſt or ſecond perſon, ſometimes of more. This mode of ſpeech, tho' uſed by good authors, and ſupported by the *il y a* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbariſm. *Johnſon.* *'Tis* two or three my lord that bring you word. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ita'lian, or Ita'lic [*italien*, Fr. *italiano*, It. and Sp. *italicus*, Lat.] pertaining to Italy.

Ita'lic *Architecture*, the compoſite order.

I'taly, a part of Europe, ſomething in the form of a boot, divided into ſeveral ſtates and dutchies. Its capital city is Rome, once the miſtreſs of the world.

Itch, *ſubſt.* [ʒicha, Sax. itch, Ger.] 1. A cuticular diſtemper, extremely contagious, which overſpreads the body with ſmall puſtules filled with a thin ſerum, and raiſed, as microſcopes have diſcovered, by animalcula. It is cured by ſulphur, white precipitate, &c. 2. The ſenſation of uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is eaſed by rubbing. 3. A conſtant teazing deſire.

Itch and eaſe can no man pleaſe.

A ſilly proverbial rhime of little ſignification; ſome will have it Scotch, who ſay the reverſe.

Itch and eaſe muſt all men pleaſe.

To Itch, *verb neut.* [from the noun] 1. To feel that uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing. 2. To long, to have a continual teaſing deſire. *Itching* ears. *Decay of Piety.*

I'tching, *ſubſt.* [of *itch*] a certain uneaſineſs in the ſkin removed by rubbing.

Itchy, *adj.* [of *itch*] infected with the itch.

I'tem, *adv.* Lat. alſo, a word uſed when any article is added to the former.

Item, *ſubſt.* 1. Any new article of an account. I have one *item* more of mine. *Glanville.* 2. A warning or caution, a hint or inuendo.

I'terant, *adj.* [*iterans*, Lat.] repeating. An *iterant* echo. *Bacon.*

To I'terate, *verb act.* [*itero*, Lat.] 1. To repeat, to inculcate by frequent mention. To *iterate* his motion that the French would deſiſt. *Bacon.* 2. To do over again. By *iterated* decoctions. *Brown.*

I'terated, *part. adj.* [of *to iterate*] repeated, done over again.

Itera'tion, Fr. [*iteratio*, Lat.] recital over again, repetition. *Iterations* are commonly loſs of time. *Bacon.*

Iti'nerant, *adj.* Fr. [*itenerans*, Lat.] 1. Wandering, not ſettled. To ſweeten and mellow the voices of *itenerant* tradeſmen. *Addiſon.* 2. Travelling, or journeying; as, *itenerant* judges.

Juſtices Itinerant, ſuch juſtices as were formerly ſent into divers countries to hear and determine ſuch cauſes eſpecially as were pleas of the crown.

Itinera'rium, Lat. [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument, which being fixed in the urinary paſſage ſhews the ſphincter or neck of the bladder, in order to a more ſure making an inciſion to find out the ſtone.

Iti'nerary, *ſubſt.* [*itinerarium*, Lat. *itineraire*, Fr. *itinerario*, It. and Sp.] a journal or diary of the occurrences in a journey, a book of travels. Reproached in moſt *itineraries*. *Addiſon.*

Itinerary, *adj.* [*itinerarius*, Lat] pertaining to a journey, done on a journey, travelling. An *itinerary* circuit of juſtice. *Bacon.*

Its, the pronoun poſſ. or adj. neut. in the ſing. numb. See It.

Itse'lf, *pronoun* [of *it* and *ſelf*] the neuter reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Ju'ba [with botaniſts] a ſoft, looſe beard, hanging at the ends of the huſks of ſome plants, which are of the nature of corn.

Ju'barb [q. d. *Jovis barba*, i. e. *Jupiter's beard*] the plant houſeleek.

Ju'bebs. See Jujubes.

Ju'bilant, *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] ſinging for joy, uttering ſongs of triumph. The proud pomp aſcended *jubilant*. *Milton.*

Ju'bilate [in the Romiſh church] a term uſed of a monk, canon, or doctor, who has been fifty years a profeſſor.

Jubilee [of יובל, Heb. a *ram's horn*] a year of rejoicing or a feſtival year among the Jews, which was celebrated every 50th year, at which time thoſe who were bond ſervants were made free; and poſſeſſions that had been alienated or ſold, returned to the firſt owners. This feſtival was called the Jubilee, or RAM'S-HORN, becauſe the proclamation of it was made with that inſtrument. Buxtorf.

Jubila'tion, Fr. [*jubilatio*, Lat.] the act of declaring triumph.

Ju'bilee, a ſeaſon of joy, a time of public rejoicing. The recreation of the judgment or rejoicing, the *jubilee* of reaſon. *South.*

Jubilee [among Chriſtians] was a ſolemnity firſt inſtituted *A. D.* 1300, by pope Boniface VIII, to be obſerved once every hundred years; and afterwards, in the year 1350, pope Clement VI. ordered it to be obſerved every 50th year; and in the year 1475, pope Sixtus IV, enjoyned it to be obſerved every 25th year, which cuſtom has continued ever ſince, and is obſerved not on ſecular accounts, as the Jewiſh was; but in the performance of ſeveral pompous ceremonies, in order to obtain pardons, remiſſions from ſins, indulgences, &c.

Ju'cking *Time* [with fowlers] the ſeaſon of going to the haunts of partridges, to liſten for the calling of the cock partridges.

Jucu'ndity [*jucunditas*, from *jucundis*, Lat.] pleaſantneſs, agreeableneſs. The new or unexpected *jucundities*. *Brown.*

Juda'ical [*judaique*, Fr. *giudaico*, It. of *judaicus*, Lat.] pertaining to the Jews, Jewiſh.

Juda'icus *Lapis* [with apothecaries] a ſtone found in Judea, often uſed in diſtempers of the reins.

Juda'icum *Bitumen.* See Aspha'ltos.

Ju'daism, the religion, cuſtoms, or religious rites of the Jews.

To Ju'daize, *verb neut.* [*judaiſer*, Fr. *judaizo*, low Lat.] to conform to the manner of the Jews. Paul *judaiz'd* with Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.* *N. B.* St. Paul himſelf uſes the word, Gal. ii. 14. where he blames *St. Peter* for that falſe ſtep of his, by which he did in effect compel the Gentile converts to *Judaize*, *i. e.* conform to the rites and cuſtoms of Moſes. See the Original.

Ju'daizing, *adj.* [*judaizans*, Lat. *judaizant*, Fr.] imitating the Jews, practiſing Judaiſm, *i. e.* the religion, cuſtoms, or religious ceremonies of the Jews.

Ju'das-*Tree* [*ſiliquaſtrum*, Lat.] a tree with broad leaves, ſomething reſembling thoſe of the apricot, growing in the hedges of Italy and Spain. It hath a papilionaceous flower, which afterwards becomes a long flat pod, containing ſeveral kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

JUDGE [*judex*, Lat. *juge*, Fr. *giudice*, It. *juez*, Sp. *juiz.* Port.] 1. One who is inveſted with authority to determine any cauſe real or perſonal. A *judge* of the widows is God. *Pſalms.* 2. One who preſides in a court of judicature. By learned approbation of the *judges. Shakeſpeare.* 3. One who has ſkill ſufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit
With the ſame ſpirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

Lateral JUDGE, is one who aſſiſts and ſits on the bench with another judge.

To JUDGE, *verb neut.* [*judico*, Lat. *juger*, Fr. *giudicare*, It. *juzgàr*, Sp. *julgar*, Port.] 1. To think, believe, or ſuppoſe, to conceive or imagine. To form or give an opinion whether it be a divine revelation or no, reaſon muſt *judge. Locke.* 2. To paſs ſentence. Ye *judge* not for man. 2 *Chronicles.* 3. To diſcern, to diſtinguiſh. *Judge* yourſelves. 1 *Corinthians.*

To JUDGE, *verb act.* 1. To hear and determine a cauſe finally, to paſs ſentence upon. Traitors *judg'd* their cauſe. *Dryden.* 2. To paſs ſevere ſentence, to doom ſeverely. *Judge* not that ye be not judged. *St. Matthew.*

JU'DGER [of *judge*] one who forms judgment, or paſſes ſentence. *Judgers* of their judges. *K. Charles.*

JU'DGMENT [*judicium*, Lat. *jugement*, Fr. *giudicio*, It. *juyzio*, Sp. *juizo*, Port. *judaico*, Sp.] 1. The diſcerning faculty, reaſon. The faculty which God has given man to ſupply the want of certain knowledge is *judgment*, where the mind takes any propoſition to be true or falſe, without perceiving a demonſtrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.* 2. Notion, opinion. She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Sentence of a judge againſt a criminal. Deſiring to have *judgment* againſt him. *Acts.* 4. Doom, the right or power of paſſing judgment. *Judgment* only doth belong to thee. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. The act of exerciſing judicature. They gave *judgment* upon him. 2 *Kings.* 6. Determination, deciſion in general. We would form a juſt *judgment* of things propoſed. *Watts.* 7. The quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety, criticiſm. 'Tis with our *judgments* as our watches. *Pope.* 8. Condemnation. The *judgment* was by one to condemnation. *Romans.* 9. The laſt doom. The dreadful *judgment* day. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. Diſtribution of juſtice. In *judgments* between rich and poor. *Taylor.* 11. Statutes, judiciary laws. If ye hearken to theſe *judgments. Deuteronomy.* 12. [In phyſics] a faculty of the ſoul, by which it perceives the relation that is between two or more ideas.

JUDGMENTS *of God*, are the remarkable puniſhments, which he inflicts upon nations, families, and private perſons, for their ſins and tranſgreſſions. And the LAST or *general* judgment, is that *judicial* proceeding, by which "GOD ſhall judge the *world* in righteouſneſs by that *Man*, whom he has ordained," and render to every man, not according to ſome *abſolute unconditional* decree, whether of the *ſupra-lapſarian* or *infra-lapſarian* kind; but, "*according to the* DEEDS *done in the body, whether good or evil.*" See SUPRA-LAPSARIANS, and INFRA-LAPSARIANS, and (what appear to me to have been the *true progenitors of both*) GNOSTICS and MANICHÆANS.

JU'DICABLE [*judicabilis*, Lat.] that may be judged.

JU'DICATORY, *adj.* [of *judicatorius*, Lat.] belonging to judgment.

JUDICATORY, *ſubſt.* [*judico*, Lat.] 1. Diſtribution of juſtice. The lords the ſupreme *judicatory. Clarendon.* 2. Court of juſtice. Human *judicatories* give ſentence. *Atterbury.*

JU'DICATURE, Fr. [*giudicatura*, It. of *judico*, Lat.] judgment or trying cauſes, power of diſtributing juſtice; a term applied either to the court wherein the judge ſits, or the extent of his juriſdiction; alſo the profeſſion of thoſe who adminiſter juſtice. A place of *judicature. Bacon.*

Court of JUDICATURE, an aſſembly of competent judges and other officers, for the hearing, trying, and determining of cauſes.

JUDI'CIAL [*judicaire*, Fr. *giudiciale*, It. *judiciàl*, Sp. of *judicialis*, Lat.] 1. Practiſed in the diſtribution of public juſtice, done in due form of juſtice, or according to the courſe of law. What government can be without *judicial* proceedings? *Bentley.* 2. Inflicted on as a penalty. A *judicial* hardneſs. *South.*

JUDI'CIAL, or JUDI'CIARY [in aſtrology] a ſcience or art that pretends to judge of and foretel future events, by conſidering the poſitions and influences of the ſtars, &c.

JUDI'CIALLY, *adv.* [of *judicial*] 1. In the forms of legal juſtice. Paſſing the ſame judgment which he intends hereafter *judicially* to declare. *Grew.* 2. In a judiciary manner.

JUDI'CIALNESS [of *judicial*] judicial quality, ſtate or condition.

JUDI'CIARY, *adj.* [of *judiciaire*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Lat.] paſſing judgment upon any thing. Notions of *judiciary* aſtrologers. *Boyle.*

JUDI'CIOUS [*judicieux.* Fr. *giudizioſo*, It. *judicioſo*, Sp.] endowed with much judgment and reaſon, rational, diſcreet, prudent, adviſed, ſkilful in any matter or affair. Beholden to *judicious* writers. *Locke.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *judicious*] ſkilfully, wiſely, with juſt determination, diſcerningly.

JUDI'CIOUSNESS [of *judicious*] diſcerning faculty, &c.

JUDI'CIUM *Dei* [*i. e.* the judgment of God] a name given by our anceſtors to the trials called *ordeal.*

St. IVES, a borough and port-town of Cornwall, on the Iriſh channel, 258 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

St. IVES, is alſo the name of a market town in Huntingdonſhire, on the river Ouſe, 57 miles from London.

JUG [not improbably of *Jug* a nick-name for *Joan*, jugge, Dan.] a ſort of large pitcher or earthen pot with a handle and gibbous or ſwelling belly for drink; alſo a common paſture or meadow.

JUGA [of *jugo*, Lat. to yoke] a title of Juno, ſo called on account of her introducing perſons into the yoke of matrimony, and recommending that union that ought to be between them.

JU'GALE *Os* [in anatomy] the jugal bone about the temples; the ſame as *zygoma.*

JU'GATED, *adj.* [*jugatus*, Lat.] yoked or coupled together.

To JU'GGLE, *verb neut.* [*jougler*, or *jongler*, Fr. *jocor*, Lat. *giocolare*, It. *juglár*, Sp. gyckla, Su.] 1. To play tricks by ſlight of hand, to ſhew falſe appearances of extraordinary performances. 2. To practiſe artifice or impoſture.

JU'GGLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A trick by legerdemain. 2. An impoſture, a deception.

JU'GGLING, *adj.* ſhewing tricks with ſlight of hand; alſo acting clandeſtinely, cheating, &c.

JU'GGLINGLY, *adv.* [of *juggling*] in a cheating manner.

JU'GLANS, Lat. a walnut tree or walnut.

JU'GLER [of *juggle*; *giocolatore*, It. *jugador*, Sp. and Port.] one who practiſes ſlight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance, one who gets his livelihood by ſuch tricks, alſo a cheat, a trickiſh fellow.

JU'GULAR [*jugularis*, from *jugulum*, Lat. *jugulaire*, Fr.] pertaining to the throat or wind-pipe.

JU'GULAR *Veins* [in anatomy] thoſe veins that go along the ſide of the neck, and terminate in the ſubclavian.

JU'GULATED, *adj.* [*jugulatus*, Lat.] having the throat cut.

JU'GULUM, Lat. [in anatomy] 1. The fore-part of the neck, where the wind-pipe lies. 2. The neck-bone or channel-bone. 3. The upper breaſt-bone.

JUICE [*jus*, Lat. and Fr. juys, Du.] moiſture, gravy.

JUICE [with naturaliſts] 1. A liquid ſubſtance, which makes part of the compoſition of plants and fruits, which communicates itſelf to all the other parts, and ſerves to feed and increaſe them. Wine is a *juice* not liquid, for *juice* includes both ſubſtance and liquid. *Watts.* 2. The vapours and humidities incloſed in the earth.

JUICE [with phyſicians] a kind of fluid in an animal body, as *nervous juice*, that which is found in the nerves. Our *lexicographer* ſhould not have ſaid, "IS FOUND"; becauſe no ſuch juice can be FOUND, I'll not ſay by the naked eye; but with the beſt aſſiſtance of glaſſes; tho' that there is ſuch a *fluid*, ſecreted in the *brain*, and diſtributed by the *nerves* throughout the body, may from the *ſtructure of* the brain, &c. be with reaſon INFERR'D.

Pancreatic JUICE [with phyſicians] a liquor ſeparated in the glands of the pancreas.

JUI'CELESS [*ſans jus*, Fr.] having no juice or moiſture, dry. A *juiceleſs* green carpet. *More.*

JUI'CINESS [of *juicy*] the quality of abounding in, or abundance of juice, ſucculence.

JUICY]of *juice*; *plen de jus*, Fr.] full of juice, moiſt. Herbs of a flat and *juicy* ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

I'VINGO, a market town of Buckinghamſhire, 55 miles from London.

JU'JUB, or JU'JUBES, *ſubſt.* [*zizyphus*, *jujubæ*, Lat.] a ſort of Italian prunes, whoſe flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe, which afterwards becomes an oblong fleſhy fruit, ſhaped like an olive, including an hard ſhell divided into cells, each containing an oblong nut or kernel. The fruit is like a ſmall plum, but it has little fleſh upon the ſtone. *Miller.*

To JUKE [*joucher*, Fr. of *jugum*, Lat.] 1. To perch or rooſt as a hawk or any other birds do. 2. Juking in Scotland ſtill denotes any complaiſance by bending of the head. He went *juking* and toſſing of his head. *L'Eſtrange.*

JUKE [with falconers] the neck of any bird that a hawk preys upon.

JU'KING, *adj.* [of *jouchant*, Fr.] 1. Perching as a hawk or other bird does. 2. Bending or bowing the head in complaiſance.

JU'LAP, or JU'LEP [*julep*, Fr. *giulebbo*, It. *julepe*, Sp. *julapium*, Lat. of *julep*, Perſ. or Arab. a ſweet potion] a liquid medicine of an agreeable taſte. *Julap* is an extemporaneous form of medicine made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened, and ſerves as a vehicle to other forms not ſo convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*

JULE [with the Greeks and Romans] a hymn ſung in honour of Ceres and Bacchus, in the time of harveſt, to engage thoſe deities to be propitious.

JU'LI, or JU'LUS, Lat. [in botanic writers] a catkin, or catkins, *i. e.* bunches of ſmall duſty flowers grewing on ſome trees, as pines, poplars, haſels, walnuts, &c.

Mr. Ray ſuppoſes them to be a kind of collection of the ſtamina of the flowers of the tree; becauſe in fertile trees and plants they have abundance of ſeminal veſſels and ſeed pods.

JU'LIAN *Period* [ſo called of *Julius Cæſar Scaliger* the inventer of it] is a cycle of 7980 years ſucceſſively following one another; by the continual multiplication of the 3 cycles, *viz.* that of the ſun of 28 years, and that of the moon of 19 years, and that of the indiction of 15 years; which epocha, altho' but feigned, is yet of very good uſe in calculations, in that every year, within the period, is diſtinguiſhable by a certain peculiar character; for the year of the ſun, moon, and the indiction will not be the ſame again, till the whole 7980 years be revolved. He fixed the beginning of this period 764 years before the creation.

JULIAN *Year*, is the old account of the year (or a ſpace of time conſiſting of 365 days and 6 hours, inſtituted by Julius Cæſar, who cauſed the Roman calendar to be reformed) which till the 2d of Sptember, 1752, we uſed in England, and called it the old ſtile in contradiſtinction to the new account, framed by pope Gregory, which is 11 days before the Julian account, and is called the new ſtile, and which is now adopted among us by act of parliament.

JU'LIERS, *the Duchy of*, a diſtrict in the circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, about 60 miles long, and thirty broad.

JU'LIFER, Lat. [in botanic writers] that bears catkins, or long ſlender bunches of ſtamineous flowers.

JU'LIO. a piece of Italian or Spaniſh coin, in value about 6*d*. Sterling.

JU'LUS, July flower. See CLOVE-GI'LLIFLOWER and GILLIFLOWER.

JU'LY [*Juillet*, Fr. *Lugtio*, It. *Julio*, Sp. *Julho*, Port. of *Julius*, Lat. was ſo called of *Julius Cæſar*, who regulated the year, for before that time the month was called *Quintilis*, as being the fifth from March] the 7th month in the year, beginning with January.

JU'MART, *ſubſt.* Fr. Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an aſs and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

JU'MBALS [in confectionary] a ſort of ſugared paſte.

To JU'MBLE, *verb act.* [in Chaucer *jombre*, from *combler*, Fr. Skinner] to mingle, to confound, to ſhake violently together.

To JUMBLE, *verb neut.* to be ſhaken together. They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

JUMBLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] confuſed mixture, violent and confuſed agitation.

JU'MENT [*guimento*, It. of *jumentum*, Lat.] a labouring beaſt, any ſort of beaſt uſed in tilling land, or in drawing carriages, a beaſt of burthen. *Juments*, as horſes, oxen and aſſes. *Brown.*

JUMENTA'RIOUS, of or pertaining to jumenta or labouring beaſts.

To JUMP, *verb. neut.* [gumpen, Du.] 1. To ſkip, to move forward without ſtep or ſliding, to leap. 2. To leap ſuddenly. 3. To jolt. The *jumping* chariots. *Nahum.* 4. To agree, to tally, to join. Good wits *jump. More.*

JUMP, *adv.* exactly, nicely. Obſolete. Hitting *jump* that indiviſible point or center wherein goodneſs conſiſteth. *Hooker.*

JUMP, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The act of jumping, a leap, a ſkip. 2. A lucky chance.

Our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [*Jupe*, Fr. It is generally uſed in the plural] A ſhort coat, a waiſtcoat, a ſort of bodice, looſe or limber ſtays for women, and worn by ſickly ladies.

The weeping caſſock ſcar'd into a *jump*,
A ſign the preſbyter's worn into the ſtump. *Cleaveland.*

JU'NAMES [in agriculture] a land ſown with the ſame grain that it was ſown with the year before.

JUNCA'RE [in old records] to ſtrew or ſpread with ruſhes, according to the old cuſtom of adorning churches.

JU'NCATE, *ſubſt.* [*juncade*, Fr. *giuncata*, It.] 1. Cheeſecake, a kind of ſweetment made of curds and ſugar. 2. Any delicacy. 3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket*, in this ſenſe, which alone remains much in uſe.

JUNCO'SE, or JU'NCOUS, *adj.* [*junceus*, *juncoſus*, Lat.] full of bullruſhes.

JU'NCTO, or JU'NTO, Sp. a cabal, a factious aſſembly, a meeting of men to ſit in council.

JU'NCTUM, Lat. a ſoil or place where ruſhes grow.

JU'NCTURE, Lat. [with ſurgeons] the reducing of crooked members to their due ſtate; the ſame as *diorthroſis*.

JU'NCTURE [*jointure*, Fr. in the firſt, *conjoncture*, Fr. in the ſecond ſenſe, *congiontura*, It. in the ſecond ſenſe, *coyuntura*, Sp. of *junctura*, Lat.] 1. The act of joining or coupling together, union, amity. *Juncture* of hearts. *K. Charles.* 2. The preſent poſture of affairs, a critical point of time. In that *juncture* of time. *Addiſon* 3. The line at which two things are joined together. At the *junctures* of the diſtillatory veſſels. *Boyle.* 4. Joint, articulation. All one entire bone without thoſe griſtly *junctures. More.*

JUNE [*Juin*, Fr. *Guigno*, It. *Junio*, Sp. *Junho*, Port. *Junius*, Lat. takes its name, either of *Juniores*, Lat. the youngers, becauſe young people had an aſſembly in that month for their recreation; or of *Junius Brutus* (as others ſay) who drove out the king of the Romans in that month] the ſixth month of our year from January.

JU'NETIN [*q. d.* an apple of *June*, or perhaps *Janeton*, Fr. the name of Jane] a ſmall apple that ripens early, commonly called a *geniting*.

JU'NIOR, *adj.* Lat. 1. One younger in age than another. I was ripening at the riſe of my *juniors. Tatler.* 2. A younger in ſtanding in any art, profeſſion or faculty,

JU'NIPER [*genevrier*, Fr. *ginepro*, It. *henebro*, Sp. *junipro*, Port. of *juniperus*, Lat.] a ſort of tree or ſhrub. The leaves of the juniper are long, narrow and prickly; the male flowers are in ſome ſpecies produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree; but in other ſpecies they are produced on different trees from the fruit. The firſt is a ſoft pulpy berry containing three ſeeds in each. *Miller.* It is no uncommon thing to ſee berries of three different years at once on the ſame tree. The ſhrub is very common with us on heaths and barren hills, but the berries uſed medicinally in our ſhops are brought from Germany, where it is greatly more abundant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diuretics and carminative. *Hill.*

JUNK. 1. Pieces of old cable. 2. An Indian ſea-veſſel or ſhip. America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ſhips. *Bacon.*

JU'NKET, *ſubſt.* [*joncades*, O. Fr. ſweetmeats. Properly *juncate*. See JUNCATE.] 1. A ſweatmeat. There wants no *junkets* at the feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A ſtolen entertainment.

To JU'NKET, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To feaſt ſecretly, to make entertainments by ſtealth. Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, ſave them to *junket* with your fellow-ſervants at night. *Swift.* 2. To feaſt in general. Job's children feaſted and *junketed* often. *South.*

JU'NKETING, *adj.* [of *junket*] feaſting or making merry.

JU'NO, the Pagan goddeſs ſo called, in HOMER's account was the daughter of CRONUS [ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Saturn*] and both *ſiſter* and *wife* of JOVE; his partner (according to that poet's repreſentation) of the *bed*, but not of the *throne*; and by what *Homer* obſerves of her ſtopping the labour pains in one woman, and *haſtening* the birth in another, it ſhould ſeem, this goddeſs had a peculiar ſuperintendency over the nuptial bed. And accordingly Virgil gives her the title of *Pronuba* or preſident of marriage.

——Prima & tellus & PRONUBA Juno
Dant ſignum, ſummoque ulularunt vertice nymphæ.

See JUNONIA. Æneid. lib. IV. l. 166, &c.

JUNO'NIA, a yearly ſolemnity performed in commemoration of her marriage, at which time the maids of all ages ran races in honour of Juno, petitioning her for huſbands, calling her Juno Pronuba and Jugalis; and at Rome an altar was erected to Juno Juga, where the new-married couple appeared to offer ſacrifice, which was either a white cow, geeſe or ravens; and they took the gall from the ſacrificed beaſt, and caſt it behind the altar, to intimate that all bitterneſs of ſpirit ſhould be baniſhed from married perſons.

JUNO'NES, were the *genii dæmones*, or goddeſſes that waited upon women, watching over and protecting them.

JU'NTO, *ſubſt.* It. a cabal, a kind of men combined in any ſecret deſign. A *junto* of petty tyrants. *South*,

I'VORY [*ebur*, Lat. *ivoire*, Fr.] the tooth of an elephant.

JU'PITER, the ſon of Cronus [or Saturn] and Rhæa.

Lord *Herbert* tells us, "That the moſt celebrated of all the Jupiters was the CRETAN (tho' of later date than the *Argive*) who, as *Diodorus Siculus* writes, excelled all the reſt in fortitude and virtues, and having received the kingdom after *Saturn*, conferred many and very great benefits on human life, what with his *juſt adminiſtration* at home, and his making wars for ſuppreſſing *robbers* and *pirates* abroad." HERBERT *de Relig. Gentilium.* As to the *Egyptian Jupiter*, or JUPITER AMMON, ſee BACCHUS and EGYPTIAN *Empire*.

JU'PITER [with heralds] who blazon the arms of princes by planets, inſtead of metals and colours, is uſed for azure or blue. This colour is repreſented in engraving by parallel ſtrokes. See Plate IV. fig. 27.

JUPITER [with aſtronomers] is accounted the biggeſt of all the planets, being computed to be 2460 times bigger than our earth. Its periodical time is 43332 days, 12 hours, and revolves about its axis, in 9 hours, 56 minutes.

JUPITER's *Diſtaff*, an herb, otherwiſe called mullein.

JU'PPON, *ſubſt.* Fr. a ſhort cloſe coat. A breaſtplate and a light *juppon. Spenſer.*

JU'RAT [of *juratus*, and *jurator*, from *jura*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.] a magiſtrate in ſome corporations in the quality of an alderman, for governing the corporation.

JU'RATORY, *adj.* [*juratoire*, Fr. from *jura*, Lat.] giving an oath. To give *juratory* caution, *de parendo juri. Ayliffe.*

JU'RDEN, or JU'RDON [prob. of ȝoꞃ, filth, and ꝺen, Sax. a receptacle or lodging, *q. d.* the filth of the chamber] a chamber-pot. See JORDEN.

JURI'DICAL [*juridique*, Fr. *giuridico*, It. of *juridicus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the law, uſed in courts of juſtice, judicial, orderly. A *juridical* account. *Hale.* 2. Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice.

JURIDICAL *Days*, court days on which the law is adminiſtred.

JURI'DICALLY, *adv.* [of *juridical*] with legal authority, according to forms of juſtice, judicially.

JURISCONSU'LT, *ſubſt.* [*juris conſultus*, Lat.] one who gives his opinion in caſes of law. A deciſion of the *juriſconſult* javolemus. *Arbuthnot.*

JURISDI'CTION, Fr. [*giuriſdizione*, It. *juridiciòn*, Sp. of *juriſdictio*, Lat.] 1. A power or authority which a man has to do juſtice, in caſe of complaint made before him, legal authority, extent of power. No ſuch power as gave him ſovereign *juriſdiction* over mankind. *Locke.* 2. A court of judicature. 3. The verge or extent of any authority.

JU'RIS-PRUDENCE, Fr. [*juris-prudenza*, It. *juris-prudentia*, Lat.] the ſkill or knowledge of the law, rights, cuſtoms, ſtatutes, &c. of what is juſt or unjuſt.

Canonical JURIS-PRUDENCE, is that of the canon law.

Civil JURIS-PRUDENCE, is that of the Roman law.

Feodal JURIS-PRUDENCE, is that of the fees.

JU'RIST [*juriſte*, Fr. from *jura*, Lat.] a civilian, a lawyer, one who profeſſes the ſcience of the law. Not to be meaſured by the principles of *juriſts. Bacon.*

JU'ROR [*juro*, Lat.] a juryman, who has been ſworn, one who ſerves on a jury. The *jurors* picked out of choice men. *Spenſer.*

JU'RY [in common law] ſignifies either 24 or 12 men ſworn to inquire of the matter of fact, and to declare the truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them, touching the matter in queſtion.

Grand JURY, conſiſts of 24 grave and ſubſtantial perſons, either gentlemen, or ſome of the better ſort of yeomen, choſen indifferently by the ſheriff, out of the whole county, to conſider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they approve of by writing upon them *billa vera*, or elſe diſallow, by indorſing on them *ignoramus*.

Petty-JURY, conſiſts of 12 men at the leaſt, and are impannelled as well upon criminal, as upon civil cauſes. Thoſe that paſs upon offences of life and death, do bring in their verdict either guilty or not guilty; whereupon the priſoner, if he be found guilty, receives judgment and condemnation; or otherwiſe is acquitted or ſet free. In civil caſes, the jury, after due conſideration, bring in their verdict either for the plaintiff or defendant; and in real actions, either for the demandant or tenant.

Clerk of the JURIES, an officer in the court of Common-Pleas, who makes out the writs called *habeas corpora*, and *diſtringas*, for the appearance of the jury, after they have been returned upon the *venire facias*.

JURY-MAST [with mariners] is when the fore-maſt or main-maſt is broken down by a ſtorm, or loſt in a fight, they put ſome great yard that is ſaved into the ſtep of the broken maſt, and faſten it into the partners; fitting it with ſails and ropes, ſo as to make a ſhift to ſail and ſteer the ſhip.

JU'RYMAN [of *jury* and *man*] one who is impannelled on a jury.

JUS, Lat. law, right, equity.

JUS *Coronæ*, Lat. the right of the crown, which differs in many things from the general law, relating to the ſubject.

JUS *Curialitatis Angliæ*, Lat. the law called the courteſy of England.

JUS *Hæreditatis*, Lat. the right of inheritance.

JUS *Patronatus* [in canon law] the right of preſenting a clerk to a benefice, the ſame that is called advowſon in the common law.

JUS *Retractus*, or JUS *Retrovendendi* [in the civil law] is an agreement between buyer and ſeller, that the latter and his heirs, may buy back the goods or wares again, before any other.

JUSQUI'AMUS [with botaniſts] the herb henbane or hogbane.

JU'SSEL, a diſh made of ſeveral meats minced together.

JUSSU'LENT [*juſſulentus*, Lat.] ſodden or ſtewed in broth.

JUST [*juſte*, Fr. *giuſto*, It. *juſto*, Sp. and Port. of *juſtus*, Lat.] 1. Right, righteous, upright, incorrupt, equitable in the diſtribution of juſtice. 2. Honeſt, being without crime in dealing with others. *Juſt* balances, *juſt* weights. *Leviticus.* 3. Exact, proper, accurate. 4. Virtuous, innocent, pure. Noah was a *juſt* man and perfect. *Geneſis.* 5. True, not forged, not falſely imputed, well grounded. Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the leaſt whereof being *juſt*, had bereaved him of eſtimation. *Hooker.* 6. Equally retributed. He received a *juſt* recompence of reward. *Hebrews.* 7. Complete, without

out ſuperfluity or defect. A little above *juſt* ſtature. *Bacon.* 8. Regular, orderly. The war ſhall ſtand ranged in its *juſt* array. *Addiſon.* 9. Exactly proportioned. *Juſt* diſtance 'tween our armies. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. Full, of full dimenſions. Like to have come to a *juſt* battle. *Knolles.* 11. Exact in retribution.

JUST, *adv.* [juſt, Du. Ger. Su.] 1. Exactly, nicely, accurately. Pan guided my hand *juſt* to the heart of the beaſt. *Sidney.* 2. Merely, barely. To value themſelves upon *juſt* nothing at all. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. Nearly, in the very point. *Juſt* at the point of death. *Temple.*

JUST, *ſubſt.* [*jouſte*, Fr.] mock encounter on horſeback tilt tournament. *Juſts* with both ſword and launce. *Sidney.*

To JUST, *verb neut.* [*jouſter*, Fr.] 1. To tilt, to engage in a mock fight. 2. To puſh, to drive, to juſtle. See JUSTLE.

JUST *Diviſors* [in mathematics] ſuch numbers or quantities, which will divide a given number or quantity, ſo as to leave no remainder.

JU'STICE, Fr. [*giuſtizia*, It. *juſtitia*, Sp. *juſtiſſa*, Port. of *juſtitia*, Lat.] juſtneſs, equity, reaſonableneſs, right law.

JUSTICE, or JUSTI'CER [*juſticiarius*, Lat.] an officer appointed by the king or commonwealth, to do right by way of judgment. And thou Eſdras, ordain judges and *juſtices*. *2 Eſdras.*

To JU'STICE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to adminiſter juſtice to any; a word now obſolete. The emperor hath been judge and party, and hath *juſticed* himſelf. *Bacon.*

JUSTICE [in God] is a communicable attribute, by which is intended not only the rectitude of his nature in general, but more eſpecially his dealing with his creatures, according to the deſert of their deeds. See JUDGMENTS of God, and GNOSTICS.

JUSTICE [in men] 1. The virtue by which they give every man his due. O that I were judge, I would do *juſtice*. *2 Samuel.* 2. Vindicative retribution, puniſhment. He executed the *juſtice* of the Lord. *Deuteronomy.* 3. Right, aſſertion of right. Thy arm may do thee *juſtice*. *Shakeſpeare.*

JUSTICE [with moraliſts] is not to injure or wrong any one.

Commutative JUSTICE, is that which concerns all perſons one with another, in relation to dealings, as buying, ſelling, exchanging, lending, borrowing, *&c.*

Diſtributive JUSTICE, is that which concerns princes, magiſtrates, and officers, *&c.*

General JUSTICE, or *Univerſal* JUSTICE is a conſtant giving to every one his due, and this hath for its object all laws divine and human.

Particular JUSTICE, is a conſtant will and deſire of giving to every one his due, according to a particular agreement, or the laws of civil ſociety; and this is alſo called commutative, or expletory juſtice.

Poſitive JUSTICE [with moraliſts] is to do right to all, to yield them whatſoever belongs to them.

And this, in the moſt *extenſive* uſe of the word, implies a due obſervance of *rights*, whatever be the ſubject in which *thoſe rights* reſide, whether of a *ſuperior*, *equal*, or *inferior* kind. A thought which the Table of *Cebes* has moſt judiciouſly (not to ſay elegantly) portray'd in that couplet,

> *Juſtice* her *equal ſcale* aloft diſplays,
> And RIGHTS both *human* and *divine* ſhe weighs.

And in the ſame *latitude* the term juſtice or righteouſneſs [δικαιοσον] is frequently uſed in ſcripture, I mean as expreſſive of all true *ſanctity* and *virtue*; or the GOOD CHARACTER in *general*, as being founded in the obſervance of thoſe *rights*, which belong both to GOD and to MAN,

JUSTICE *Seat*, the higheſt foreſt court, always held before the lord chief juſtice in eyre of the foreſt, upon warning forty days before; where judgments are given, and fines ſet for offence.

JUSTICE, or *Lord Chief Juſtice* [of the Common Pleas, *juſticiarius communium placitorum*, Lat.] is one who, with his aſſiſtants, hears and determines all cauſes at the common law; that is to ſay, all civil cauſes between common perſons, as well perſonal as real.

JUSTICE *of the Foreſt* [*juſticiarius foreſtæ*, Lat.] is alſo a lord by office, and the only juſtice that can appoint a deputy. He is alſo called *juſtice in eyre of the foreſt*. He has the hearing and determining of all offences, within the king's foreſts, committed againſt veniſon or vert.

JUSTICE, or *Chief Juſtice* [of the King's Bench, *juſticiarius de banquo regis*, Lat.] is the capital or chief juſtice of England, and alſo a lord by his office. Which is more eſpecially to hear and determine all pleas of the crown, *i. e.* ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as, treaſons, felonies, mayhems, *&c.*

JU'STICEMENT, *ſubſt.* [of *juſtice*; a law word] importing all things belonging to juſtice, procedure in courts.

JU'STICER, *ſubſt.* [from to *juſtice*] an adminiſtrator of juſtice; an old word. He was a ſingular good *juſticer*. *Davies.*

JU'STICES *of Aſſize* [*juſticiarii ad capiendas aſſiſas*, Lat.] are ſuch as were wont by ſpecial commiſſion to be ſent into this or that county to take aſſizes for the eaſe of the ſubjects. Theſe commiſſions of late years have been ſettled and executed only in Lent, and the long vacation, when the juſtices of both benches go on their circuit by 2 and 2 through all England, and diſpatch their buſineſs by ſeveral commiſſions.

JUSTICES *in Eyre* [*juſticiarii itinerantes*, Lat. ſo termed of the French; *erre iter*, Lat.] theſe, in ancient times, were ſent with commiſſions unto divers counties to hear ſuch cauſes, eſpecially as were termed pleas of the crown; and that for the eaſe of the ſubject, who muſt elſe have been hurried to the courts of Weſtminſter, if the cauſe were too high for the county court.

JUSTICES *of Goal Delivery* [*juſticiarii ad gaolas deliberandas*, Lat.] are ſuch as are commiſſioned to hear and determine cauſes appertaining to thoſe, who for any offence are caſt into goals. Their commiſſion is now turned over to the juſtices of aſſize.

JUSTICES *of Labourers*, were juſtices formerly appointed to curb the frowardneſs of labouring men, who would either be idle, or exact unreaſonable wages.

JUSTICES *of Niſi Prius*, are now all one with juſtices of aſſize, for it is a common adjournment of a cauſe in the Common-Pleas, to put it off to ſuch a day, *Niſi prius juſticiarii venerint ad eas partes*, i. e. unleſs the juſtices come before into thoſe parts to take aſſize; and from that clauſe of the adjournment, they are alſo called juſtices of *niſi prius*.

JUSTICES *of Oyer and Terminer*, were juſtices that were deputed on ſome ſpecial occaſions, to hear and determine ſome particular cauſes.

JUSTICES *of the Pavilion*, were certain judges of a pie-powder court, of a ſingular juriſdiction, which were anciently authorized by the biſhop of Wincheſter, at a fair kept at St. Giles's-hill, near that city.

JUSTICES *of the Peace* [*juſticiarii ad pacem*, Lat.] are perſons of intereſt and credit, appointed by the king's commiſſion to maintain the peace in the county where they dwell. Thou haſt appointed *juſtices* of the peace to call poor men before them. *Shakeſpeare.*

JUSTICES *of the Peace* [within the liberties] are ſuch, in cities and towns corporate, as the former are in any county; and their authority and power is altogether the ſame, within their ſeveral precincts.

JUSTICES *of the Quorum*, are ſuch of thoſe juſtices before-mentioned, whoſe commiſſion has this clauſe, *Quorum vos unum eſſe volumus.*

JU'STICES *of Trial Baſton*, or *Trayl Baſton* [of *trailer*, to draw, and *baſton*, Fr. a ſtaff, becauſe they had a ſtaff delivered to them as a badge of their office] were certain juſtices appointed by king Edward I, to make inquiſition through the realm upon all officers, touching bribery or extortion, and intruſion; as alſo upon barretors, breakers of the peace, and other offenders.

Lords JUSTICES [of the kingdom] are noble perſons deputed to be regents or chief governors of the realm, during the abſence of the king.

JU'STICESHIP [of *juſtice*] rank or office of a juſtice. *Swift.*

JU'STICIABLE [of *juſtice*] proper to be examined in courts of juſtice; alſo being under juriſdiction, ſubject to ſuit.

JUSTI'CIARY [*juſticiaire*, Fr. *juſticiarius*, Lat. *juſticier*, Fr. *giuſtiziere*, It.] one that adminiſters juſtice.

JU'STICIES [in law] a writ directed to the ſheriff for the diſpatch of juſtice in ſome ſpiritual cauſe, wherewith, of his own authority, he cannot deal in the county court. This writ particularly enables him to hold plea of a great ſum; whereas, by his ordinary power, he can hold no pleas but of ſums under forty ſhillings.

JUSTIFI'ABLE [from to *juſtify*; of *juſtus* and *fio*, Lat.] that may be juſtified, defenſible by law or reaſon, conformable to juſtice. A *juſtifiable* reſemblance to ſome at land. *Brown.*

JUSTIFI'ABLENESS [of *juſtifiable*] rectitude, poſſibility of being fairly defended, capability of being juſtified, warrantableneſs.

JUSTIFI'ABLY, *adv.* [of *juſtifiable*] with juſtice, juſtly, ſo as to be ſupported by right. A man may more *juſtifiably* throw croſs and pile for his opinions. *Locke.*

JU'STIFIED, *part. adj.* [*juſtificatus*, Lat.] cleared or proved innocent of any crime, charge, or accuſation; alſo verified, maintained for good, proved. See To JUSTIFY.

JUSTIFICA'TION, Fr. [*giuſtificazione*, It. *juſtificaciòn*, Sp. of *juſtificatio*, low Lat.] the act of juſtifying, clearing, or making good, defence, maintenance, ſupport. For my brother's *juſtification*. *Shakeſpeare.*

JUSTIFICATION [with divines, ſo far as they all *agree*] is an act of God's free GRACE, or CLEMENCY, by which he *forgives* our ſins, and by conferring ETERNAL life and happineſs upon us, treats us, as *though we had not offended*, and all this *through the redemption* which is in his Son *Jeſus Chriſt*. See *Romans*, c. iii. v. 24, compared with c. v. v. 17, 18, 19. and what has been already offered under the word GRACE. FÆDERAL *Head*, CALVINISM, *&c.*

JUSTIFICATION [in common law] a ſhewing in court a good reaſon, why a perſon did ſuch a thing, for which he is called to anſwer.

JUSTIFICA'TOR, *ſubſt.* [from to *juſtify*] one who juſtifies, defends, or vindicates.

JUSTIFICATORS [in law] are compurgators; ſuch perſons, who upon oath juſtify the innocence, report, or oath of another: alſo jurymen, becauſe they juſtify that party for whom they give their verdict.

To JU'STIFY, *verb act.* [*juſtifier*, Fr. *giuſtificare*, It. *juſtificàr*, Sp. of *juſtifico*, low Lat.] 1. To clear from imputed guilt, to abſolve from an accuſation, to make innocency appear. Wiſdom is *juſtified* of her children. *St. Matthew.* 2. To verify, to ſhew or prove, to maintain or make good. To *juſtify* his cruel falſhood. *Sidney.* 3. To free from paſt ſin by pardon. By him all that believe are *juſtified* from all things. *Acts.* *N. B.* It implies more than a *mere pardon*. See JUSTIFICATION.

To JUSTIFY [with divines] to declare innocent; to bring into a ſtate of grace.

To JUSTIFY [in law] is to give a reaſon why ſuch an act was done.

To JUSTIFY [with printers] is to make the lines they compoſe even.

JU'STIFYING, *adj.* [*juſtificans*, Lat.] rendering or declaring innocent.

JU'STINGS, or JUSTS, *ſubſt.* See JUST [*joûtes*, of *joûter*, Fr. to run at tilts] were exerciſes uſed in former times by ſuch perſons, who deſired to gain reputation in feats of arms, of whatſoever degree or quality, from the king to the private gentleman; they were uſually performed at great ſolemnities, as marriages of princes, and alſo on other occaſions. The time and place being appointed, challenges were ſent abroad into other nations, to all that deſired to ſignalize themſelves. And rewards were appointed by the prince for thoſe who came off conquerors.

There were many circumſtances relating to theſe performances; as, if a man was unhorſed he was quite diſgraced, or if he was ſhaken in the ſaddle, or let his lance fall, or loſt any piece of his armour, or wounded his antagoniſt's horſe, *&c.* all which were accounted diſreputable. And there were alſo certain rules for diſtributing the prizes to them that behaved with the greateſt gallantry.

JU'STLE, *verb neut*, [from *jouſter*, Fr.] to encounter, to claſh, to ruſh againſt each other. They ſhall *juſtle* one againſt another. *Nahum.*

To JUSTLE, *verb act.* to joſtle, ſhake or jogg, to puſh, to force by puſhing againſt it. A man may *juſtle* a poſt. *Collier.*

JU'STLY, *adv.* [of *juſt*] 1. In a juſt manner, uprightly, honeſtly. Nothing can *juſtly* be deſpiſed, that cannot *juſtly* be blamed. *South.*

2. Properly, exactly, accurately. Their feet aſſiſt their hands, and *juſtly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

Ju'stly, *adv.* [of *juſt*] duly, rightly, reaſonably, with juſtice.

Ju'stness [of *juſt*] 1. Juſt quality, juſtice, reaſonableneſs, equity. *Juſtneſs* is properly applied to things, and *juſtice* to perſons: Tho' we now ſay the the juſtice of a cauſe as well as of a judge. *Johnſon.* According to the *juſtneſs* of the cauſe. *Spenſer.* 2. Accuracy, propriety, the exactneſs or regularity of any thing. The *juſtneſs* and regularity of his productions. *Addiſon.*

Justness *of Language*, conſiſts in uſing proper and well-choſen terms, and in ſpeaking neither too much nor too little.

Justness *of Thought*, conſiſts in a certain accuracy or preciſeneſs, by which every part of it is perfectly true and pertiment to the ſubject.

To **Jut** *Out*, *verb neut.* [of *jetter*, Fr. to caſt or throw. This word is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *ſhoot*. *Johnſon.*] to ſtand out beyond the reſt of a building, to ſhoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk. It ſeems to *jut* out of the ſtructure of the poem. *Broome.*

Ju'ter [with chemiſts] the fertile, congealing, ſaltiſh quality of the earth.

Ju'tland, a peninſula of Denmark, anciently called the Cimbrian Cherſoneſe, bounded by the Catgate ſea, which ſeparates it from Norway on the north; by the ſame ſea, which divides it from the Daniſh iſlands and Sweden, on the eaſt; by Holſtein on the ſouth, and by the German ocean on the weſt.

To **Ju'tty**, *verb act.* to ſhoot out beyond.

As doth a galled rock
O'erhand and *jutty* his confounded baſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Juvena'lia, Lat. [among the Romans] certain games or feats of activity, inſtituted by Nero the firſt time his beard was ſhaved, celebrated for the health of youth.

Ju'venile [*giovanile*, It. of *juvenilis*, Lat.] youthful, young. Its youth when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*. *Bacon.*

Ju'venileness, or **Juveni'lity** [*juvenilitas*, Lat.] youthfulneſs, youthful heat or temper. The reſtoration of grey hairs to *juvenility*. *Glanville.*

Ju'xta *Poſition*, Fr. [*juxta* and *poſitio*, Lat. with philoſophers] Appoſition, the ſtate of being placed near each other, a contiguity or nearneſs; a ranging the ſmall parts of any mixt body into ſuch a poſition, order or ſituation, that the parts being contiguous, ſhall determine or ſhew a body to be of ſuch a figure or quality; or to be endued with ſuch properties, as are the natural reſult of ſuch a configuration or diſpoſition of parts. At laſt come to parts that are united by a *juxta poſition*. *Glanville.*

I'vy [ıꝼıᵹ, Sax. *hedera*, Lat.] it is a paraſytic or a twining plant, that runs about trees, walls, *&c.* by means of roots and fibres from its branches. The leaves are angular, the flowers for the moſt part conſiſting of ſix petals, and are ſucceeded by round berries which grow in round bunches. *Miller.*

I'xia [ιξια, Gr.] a ſwelling of the veins; the ſame as *cirſos* and *varix*. Some diſtinguiſh between the *cirſos* and ixia, applying the former term to theſe kind of ſwellings, *wherever* they happen; and the latter term, only when appearing in the *legs*. But *Gorræus* and *Caſtellus* both are of opinion, that no ſuch diſtinction ſhould be admitted.

Ixia, or **I'xine** [ιξια or ιζιν, Gr.] a ſort of carduus, called *cameleon*.

I'xworth, a market town of Suffolk, 73 miles from London.

Jy'mold, *adj.* See **Gimal**. And in their pale dull mouths the *jymold* bit. *Shakeſpeare.*

K.

K, k, Roman, *K k*, Italic, 𝔎 𝔨, Engliſh, K k, Saxon, K κ, Greek, are the 10th letters in order of the alphabets, ק, the 19th of the Hebrew. K is a letter borrowed by the Engliſh from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable ſound, as *keen*, *ken*, *kill*, but is not much in uſe except after *c* at the ends of words, as *knock*, *clock*, which were anciently written with *e* final, as *clocke*, *checke*. It is alſo in uſe between a vowel and the ſilent *e* final, as *cloke*, *broke*, *brake*. It likewiſe ends a word after a dipthong, as *look*, *book*, *break*. K is ſilent in the preſent pronunciation before *n*, as *knife*, *knee*, *knell*.

K, is a numeral letter, ſignifying 250.

$\overline{\text{K}}$, with a daſh over it, ſtood for 150000.

The letter K, tho' moſt commonly written, is not pronounced, but is loſt after C, as in *arithmetick*, *logick*, *magick*, *phyſick*, &c. *pick*, *prickle*, *ſtick*, *ſtickle*, &c. In thoſe words derived from the French, it is better omitted, becauſe that tongue has no *k*: But in thoſe derived from the northern tongues, it may for the ſake of etymology be preſerved.

The letter K [in old charters and diploma's] had various ſignifications, as *K. R.* was ſet for *Chorus*, *K. R. C.* for *Cara Civitas*, *i. e.* the dear city; *K. R. M.* for *Carmen*, *i. e.* a verſe, *K. R. A. M. N.* for *Charus Amicus Noſter*, *i. e.* our dear friend, *&c.*

Karl-*Cat* [of kaꞃle, Sax. a male] a boar cat.

Kab [קַב, Heb.] an Hebrew meaſure containing three Engliſh pints. Rabbi David Kimchi in his book of *roots*, ſays 'tis the ſixth part of a seah. See **Seah**.

Ka'bin, or **Ke'bin** [among the Perſians and Turks] a temporary marriage for a time, upon condition that the huſband ſhall allow the wife a certain ſum of money if he repudiates or quits her. What our *lexicographer* here calls a temporary marriage, is (I fear) the only marriage which the Mahometans uſe; as not regarding the ſtate as intended for *life*; but to be exchanged *at pleaſure*; and accordingly proviſion is made in the *marriage articles* for the ſupport of the woman when divorced. See **Divorce**.

Ka'dares, or **Ka'darites** [among the Mahometans] a ſect who deny the generally received tenet of *predeſtination*, and maintain the doctrine of free will, and the liberty of it in its full extent. See **Cadarians**.

Kale [kael, Su. kohl, Du. and Ger.] colewort.

Ka'lendar, or **Ka'lender** [*calendarium*, of *calendæ*, Lat. the firſt days of every month among the Romans] an ephemeris or almanack, to ſhew the days of the month, an account of time.

Kali [an Arabic word] the ſea herb graſs-wort, which grows on the ſands, on the ſea-ſhore in Egypt, Syria, and other places, uſed in making glaſs, ſoap, *&c.* Whence the word *alkali*. The aſhes of the weed *kali* is ſold to the Venetians. *Bacon.* See **Alkali**.

Kam, *adj.* crooked. *Kaam* in Erſe is ſquint-eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean *kam* ſignifies crooked, athwart, awry, croſs from the purpoſe, *A-ſchembo*, It. Hence our Engliſh *a kimbo*. Clean kam is by a vulgar pronunciation brought to *kim kam*.

—This is *clean kam*
—Merely awry. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kan [in Perſia] a magiſtrate, the ſame as a governor in Europe, and ſometimes ſovereign prince, and lord. [See **Cham**.] *Golius* ſays, it ſignifies in general the *ſatrapa* or prefect of any great province.

Ka'ntref [kant, kref, C. Br.] a diviſion of a county in Wales, containing an hundred towns.

Ka'rata, a kind of aloes, which grow in America, the leaves of which being boiled, are formed into thread, of which fiſhing nets, cloth, *&c.* are made. The root or leaves being thrown into a river, ſtupifies the fiſh, ſo that they may be eaſily taken with the hand; and the ſtalk being dried and ſet on fire, burns like a match; and if it be rubbed briſkly on a harder wood, takes fire and conſumes itſelf.

Kare'na [with chemiſts] the 23d part of a drop.

Ka'rite, a name which the monks gave to the beſt drink or ſtrong beer, that was kept in the monaſtery.

Karl [ceoꞃl, Sax. karel, Du. kerl, Ger.] a man, a ſervant; as, huꞅcaꞃle, Sax. a houſhold ſervant; buꞅcaꞃle, a ſeaman.

Karl, hemp, the latter green hemp.

Ka'rob, a ſmall weight uſed by goldſmiths, being the 24th part of a grain. See **Carat**.

Ka'si, the fourth pontiff of Perſia, who is the ſecond civil lieutenant, and judge of temporal as well as ſpiritual affairs.

Ka'tzen *Silver*, a ſort of ſtone, which, it is ſaid, cannot be conſumed either by fire or water.

To **Kaw**, *verb neut.* [of kawe, Du. a jack-daw, or from the ſound] to cry as a jack-daw, raven, crow, or rook. Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about their neſts. *Locke.* See **Caw**.

To **Kaw** *verb act.* [of kauchen, Du.] to fetch the breath with difficulty; to gape for breath.

Kaw, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the cry of a raven, crow, or rook. With her loud *kaws* her craven kind doth bring. *Dryden.*

Kay, or **Key** [kaeye, Du. kae, L. Ger. and Teut. *quai*, Fr. See **Key**.] a place to land or ſhip off goods at, a wharf.

Kayle, *ſubſt.* [*quille*, Fr.] 1. Ninepins, kettlepins, of which ſkittles ſeems a corruption. And now at *Kayle* they try a harmleſs chance. *Sidney.* 2. A kind of play ſtill retained in Scotland, in which nine holes, ranged in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

Ke'ber [among the Perſians] a ſect who are generally rich merchants. They are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the Perſians by their beards and dreſs, and are had in great eſteem for the regularity of their lives. They believe the immortality of the ſoul, and hold ſome notions like thoſe of the ancients, concerning hell and the Elyſian fields. When any of them die, they let looſe a cock in his houſe, and drive it into a field; if a fox ſiezes it and carries it away, they take it for a proof that the ſoul of the dead perſon is ſaved. If this experiment does not anſwer their expectations, they prop the carcaſs up with a fork againſt a wall in the church-yard, and if the birds firſt pick out the right eye, they take it for granted, that he is one of the predeſtinated, and bury it with great ceremony; but if the birds firſt pick out the left eye, they look upon him a reprobate, and throw the carcaſs into a ditch.

Ke'bleh, or **Ki'bleh** [among the Turks] the point or quarter to which they turn themſelves when they make their prayers, which is towards the temple at Mecca; alſo an altar or nich in all their moſques, which is placed exactly on the ſide which looks toward the temple at Mecca. Its *etymology* is derived from *cabala*, Arab. to be in an *oppoſite* ſituation, as *Seſtos* and *Abydos*; and, according to Golius, the word *kebleh* [*keblah* or *cabilat*] is applied by the *Aſiatic* writers as well to the temple of *Jeruſalem*, as to that of *Mecca*. *Sale*, in his notes on the *Coran*, tells us, that "when the prophet fled to *Medina*, he directed his followers to turn [in the act of prayer] towards the temple at *Jeruſalem* [probably to ingratiate himſelf with the *Jews*] which continued to be their KEBLAH for ſix or ſeven months; but either finding the Jews too untractable, or deſpairing otherwiſe to gain the pagan *Arabs*, who could not forget their reſpect to the temple of Mecca, he ordered that prayers for the future ſhould be towards the laſt. This change was made in the ſecond year of the *hegira*, as *Abulfeda* relates, and occaſioned many to fall from him, taking offence at his inconſtancy." Sale's *Coran*, p. 17. I cannot diſmiſs this ſubject, without ſubjoining that moſt excellent *moral* reflection, which Mahomet throws in, when appointing this very change. "Every ſect (ſays he) has a certain *tract* [or region] to which they *turn themſelves* in prayer; but do ye ſtrive to run after GOOD THINGS: WHEREVER ye be, God will bring you back] [meaning at the reſurrection] for God is almighty". And indeed, in juſtice to *Mahomet*, it ſhould be obſerved in general, that tho' he has inſtituted both this and other *rites*, yet he has taken the utmoſt care to guard his followers againſt confounding *poſitive inſtitutions* with the MORAL GOOD, and does moſt uniformly and conſtantly remind them of this truth, that nothing ſhort of *ſolid* and *ſubſtantial* PIETY and VIRTUE will entitle to the future happineſs. See Mahometism, Bait-ollah, and Divorce.

Ke'bleh noma, a pocket compaſs which the Turks always carry about them, to direct them how to place themſelves exactly when they go to prayers.

To **Keck**, or To **Ke'ckle**, *verb neut.* [prob. of kuchgen or kuch, Du. a cough] 1. To make a noiſe in the throat, by reaſon of difficulty of fetching breath. 2. [kecken, Du.] to heave the ſtomach, to reach at vomitting. Patients muſt not *keck* at them. *Bacon.*

To **Ke'ckle** *a cable*, to wind or twine ſome ſmall ropes about the cable or bolt rope, to prevent them from galling in the hawſe, or in the ſhip's quarter.

Kecks, or **Ke'cksy**, *ſubſt.* commonly **Kex** [*cique*, Fr. *cicuta*, Lat. *Skinner*] 1. Skinner ſeems to think *keckſy* or *kex* the ſame as hemlock. It is uſed in Staffordſhire both for hemlock and any other hollow jointed plant. 2. The dry hollow ſtalks of ſome plants. Hateful docks, rough thiſtles, *keckſies*, burs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ke'cky, *adj.* [from *kecks* or *kex*] reſembling a kex. A ſoft *kecky* body. *Grew.*

To **Kedge**, *verb neut.* [kaghe, Du. a ſmall veſſel]

Ke'dger, a ſmall anchor uſed in a river.

Ke'dging [with mariners] is ſetting up the fore-ſail or fore-top-ſail and miſſen, and ſo letting a ſhip drive with the tide; letting fall and lifting up the kedg-anchor, as oft as occaſion ſerves; when in a narrow river they would bring the ſhip up or down, the wind being contrary to the tide.

Ke'dlack, *ſubſt.* a weed that grows among corn, charnock. *Tuſſer.*

Kee, the provincial plur. of *cow*, properly *kine*. Cic'ley the weſtern laſs that tends the *kee*. *Gay.*

Keel [*quille*, Fr. cæle or cæla, Sax. kiel, Du. kioel, Su. prob. of κοιλος, Gr. a hollow, or the belly] the loweſt timber in a ſhip, at the bottom of her hull. Her ſharp bill ſerves for a *keel* to cut the air. *Grew.*

Keel, a veſſel for liquors to ſtand and cool in.

To **Keel**, *verb act.* [cœlan, Sax.] this word, which is preſerved in Shakeſpeare, probably ſignifies to cool; tho' Hanmer explains it otherwiſe. To *keel* ſeems to mean to drink ſo deep as to turn up the bottom of the pot; like turning up the *keel* of a ſhip. *Hanmer.* While greaſy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kee'l-fat, *ſubſt.* [cœlan, Sax. to cool, and *fat*, or *vat*, a veſſel] a cooler, a tub in which liquor is let to cool.

Keel-ha'ling, or **Keel-ra'king**, a puniſhment at ſea, inflicted on a malefactor, by putting a rope under his arms, about his waſte, and under his breech, and hoiſting him up to the end of the yard, and thence letting him down into the ſea, and drawing him underneath the ſhip's keel and up again on the other ſide.

Kee'lson [of a ſhip] the piece of timber near to her keels.

Falſe **Keel** [of a ſhip] a ſecond keel, which is ſometimes put under the firſt.

Keel *Rope* [of a ſhip] a hair rope, running between the keel and the keelſon, to clear the limber holes when they are choaked with ballaſt.

Kee'ling, a ſort of fiſh, a ſpecies of cod.

Kees [Cælꞅ, Sax.] a ſort of long boats, in which the Saxons invaded England; alſo a large boat or lighter, uſed at Newcaſtle, for loading of coals.

Keen [cene, Sax. keen, kuhn, Ger. kienn, Goth.] 1. Sharp, that cuts well, not blunt. A ſword *keen*-edged. 2. Severe, piercing. As it changed to the north-weſt or north it became exceſſively *keen*. *Ellis's Voyage.* 3. Eager, vehement. The ſheep were ſo *keen* upon the acorns. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. Acrimonious, bitter of mind. *Keen* againſt Ireland. *Swift.*

To **Keen**, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to make keen, to ſharpen. An unauthoriſed word. Cold winter *keens* the brightening flood. *Thomſon.*

Kee'nly, *adv.* [of *keen*] ſharply, vehemently, eagerly, bitterly.

Kee'nness [of ceneneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Sharpneſs, edge. Not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Piercing cold, rigour of weather. 3. Aſperity or bitterneſs of mind. The *keenneſs* againſt the court. *Clarendon.* 4. Eagerneſs, vehemence.

To **Keep**, *irr. verb act.* kept, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [keepen, Du. kepan, Sax.] 1. To retain, not to loſe. I *kept* the field with the death of ſome. *Sidney.* 2. To preſerve, not to let go. Men of war that could *keep* rank. 1 *Chron.* 3. To have in cuſtody. Always *kept* in the caſtle. *Knolles.* To preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity. Where the duke *keeps* his gallies. *Addiſon.* 5. To protect, to guard. I am with thee to *keep* thee. *Geneſis.* 6. To guard from flight. A ſoldier that *kept* him. *Acts.* 7. To detain. What's the cauſe that *keeps* you here with me. *Dryden.* 8. To hold for another. A man delivers money or ſtuff to *keep*. *Exodus.* 9. To reſerve, to conceal. To *keep* back ſomewhat. *Bacon.* 10. To tend. God put him in the garden of Eden to *keep* it. *Geneſis.* 11. To preſerve in the ſame tenor or ſtate. I will *keep* this order. *Bacon.* 12. To regard, to attend. If that idea be ſteadily *kept* to. *Locke.* 13. To not ſuffer to fail. My mercy will I *keep* for him for ever. *Pſalms.* 14. To hold in any ſtate. To hold the reins and *keep* the child in order. *Locke.* 15. To retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate. To ſuffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have *kept* under. *Spenſer.* 16. To continue any ſtate or action. The houſe of Ahaziah had no power to *keep* ſtill the kingdom. *Kings.* 17. To preſerve in any ſtate. *Keep* the flower of thine age ſound. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 18. To practiſe, to uſe habitually. I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours. *Pope.* 19. To copy carefully. Her meaſures *kept* and ſtep by ſtep purſued. *Dryden.* 20. To obſerve any time. You ſhall *keep* it a feaſt to the Lord. *Exodus.* 21. To obſerve, not to violate. *Keep* with thy ſervant that thou promiſedſt him. 1 *Kings.* 22. To maintain, to ſupport with neceſſaries of life. The work of many hands which earns my *keeping*. *Milton.* 23. To have in the houſe. Nor ſhall my Nell *keep* lodgers. *Shakeſpeare.* 24. Not to intermit. *Keep* a ſure watch over a ſhameleſs daughter. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 25 To maintain, to hold. Every one of them *kept* houſe by himſelf. *Hayward.* 26. To remain in, not to leave a place. Doth he *keep* his bed? *Shakeſpeare.* 27. Not to reveal, not to betray. A fool cannot *keep* counſel, *Eccleſiaſticus.* 28. To reſtrain, to withhold. To *keep* them from being religious. *Tillotſon.* 29. To debar from any place. To *keep* out ſuch a foe. *Milton.* 30. To *keep back*; to withhold, to reſtrain. *Keep back* thy ſervant from preſumptuous ſins. *Pſalms.* 31. To *keep back*; to reſerve, to withhold. I will *keep* nothing *back* from you. *Jeremiah.* 32. To *keep company*; to accompany, to frequent any one. Who *keeps* her *company*? *Shakeſpeare.* 33. To *keep company with*; to have familiar intercourſe. *Keeping company with* men. *Broome.* 34. To *keep in*; to conceal, not to tell. That you will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep in*. *Shakeſpeare.* 35. To *keep in*; to reſtrain, to curb. *Keep* her *in* ſtraightly. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 36. To *keep off*; to bear to diſtance, not to admit. 37. To *keep off*; to hinder. The common opinion of his invincible obſcurity has *kept off* ſome from ſeeking in him the coherence of his diſcourſe. *Locke.* 38. To *keep up*; to maintain without abatement. Land *kept up* its price. *Locke.* 39. To *keep up*; to continue, to hinder from ceaſing. To *keep up* and improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor.* 40. To *keep under*; to oppreſs, to ſubdue. *Kept under* with the ſenſe of our wretchedneſs. *Hooker.*

To **Keep**, *verb neut.* 1. To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate. A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of bullies and gameſters company. *Locke.* 2. To continue in any place or ſtate, to ſtay. The neceſſity of *keeping* well with the maritime powers. *Temple.* 3. To remain unhurt, to laſt. Grapes will *keep*. *Bacon.* 4. To dwell, to live conſtantly in a place. Knock at the ſtudy where they ſay he *keeps*. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To adhere ſtrictly. Did they *keep* to one conſtant dreſs. *Addiſon.* 6. To *keep on*; to go forward. With unalter'd pace *kept on*. *Dryden.* 7. To *keep up*; to continue undiſmayed. Yet he ſtill *kept up* that he might free his country. *Dryden.* 8. The general idea is care, continuance, or duration.

Keep, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Cuſtody, guard. Which of our lambkins takeſt *keep*. *Spenſer.* 2. Guardianſhip, reſtraint. Youth is leaſt look'd into when they ſtand in moſt need of good *keep* and regard. *Aſcham.* 2. A ſtrong tower in the middle of a caſtle, the laſt reſort of the beſieged; as, the *keep* of Windſor-caſtle, *&c.*

To **Keep** *her to*, or To **Keep** *your Loof* [ſea phraſe] a term uſed when the ſteerſman is directed to keep the ſhip near the wind.

Kee'per [of *keep*] 1. One who holds any thing for the uſe of another. Received the things with the mind of a *keeper*, not of an owner. *Sidney.* 2. One who has priſoners in cuſtody. The *keeper* of the priſon called to him. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. One who has the care of parks or of beaſts of chace. A *keeper* here in Windſor foreſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. One who has the ſuperintendance or care of any thing. Hildah, *keeper* of the wardrobe. 2 *Kings.*

Keeper *of the Exchange and Mint*, the ſame as warden of the mint.

Keeper *of the Great Seal of England* [is a lord by his office, and one of the king's privy-council, whoſe authority and juriſdiction is much the ſame in effect with that of the lord chancellor, thro' whoſe hands paſs all charters, commiſſions, and grants from the king, ſtrengthened by the great or broad ſeal, without which they are of no force at all.

Keeper *of the Privy Seal*, a member of the privy-council, thro' whoſe hands paſs all charters ſigned by the king, before they come to the broad-ſeal; and alſo ſome deeds which do not paſs the great-ſeal at all: he is alſo a lord by office.

Keeper *of the Foreſt*, is an officer who has the principal government of all things belonging to the foreſt, and the check of all the other officers; called alſo the warden of the foreſt.

Keeper *of the Touch*, an officer of the mint, who is now called the maſter of aſſay.

Keeper *of the liberties of England, by the authority of Parliament, &c.* [*cuſtodes libertatis Angliæ autoriate parliamenti*] the ſtyle in which writs and other proceedings at law run during the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell.

Kee'pership [of *keeper*] the office of a keeper. The common gaol of the ſhire is kept at Launceſton. This *keeperſhip* is annexed to the conſtableſhip of the caſtle. *Carew.*

Kee'ver, a brewing veſſel to cool wort in before it is work'd.

Keg [*caque*, Fr.] a veſſel for ſturgeon, ſalmon, and other pickled fiſh, a ſmall barrel.

Kell, *ſubſt.* 1. A ſort of pottage. *Ainſworth.* The ſame with *kale*. It is ſo called in Scotland, being a ſcupe made with oatmeal and ſhredded greens. 2. The omentum or fat that enwraps the guts. The very weight of bowels and *kell* in fat people is the occaſion of a rupture. *Wiſeman.* 3. A kiln; which ſee.

KE′LLINGTON, a borough town of Cornwall, on the road to Lamara, 199 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

KELP, *ſubſt.* 1. A ſalt produced from calcined ſeaweed. 2. A ſubſtance made of ſea-weed dried and burnt, which being ſtirred with an iron rake cakes together. The aſhes of a ſea-weed called *kelp.* *Boyle.*

KE′LTER [prob. of *cultura*, Lat, trimming, cultivation, *&c.* but Skinner chuſes to derive it of opkilter, Dan. to gird] order, fitneſs, preparedneſs; as, he is not in *kelter*; that is, he is not ready.

To KEMB, *verb act.* [cæmban, Sax. kammen, Du. kâmmen, Ger. Now written, perhaps leſs properly, to *comb.* *Johnſon*] to comb, to ſeparate or diſintangle by a denticulated inſtrument. More *kemb'd* and bath'd, and rub'd and trim'd. *B. Johnſon.*

KEN, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] view, reach of ſight. What lies within our *ken.* *Locke.*

KEN-*Miller* [with the canting crew] a houſe-breaker.

KEN-BOW, or AKI′MBO [ſome derive it of καμπτω, Gr. to bow or bend; others of *aſcembo*, It.] as, *the arms ſet akembo*, i. e. each hand upon each hip.

To KEN, *verb act.* [cennnan, Sax. kennen, Du. and Ger. kianna, Su. κοννειν, Gr.] 1. To know. 'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gate. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To deſcry, to ſpy out at ſome diſtance. We ſaw within a *kenning* before us thick clouds. *Bacon.*

Within KEN, within ſight or view.

KE′NDAL, a market town of Weſtmoreland, on the river Can, 257 miles from London.

KENKS [ſea term] doublings in a cable or rope, when it does not run ſmooth, as it is handed in or out; alſo when any rope makes turns, and does not run clever in the blocks or pullies, they ſay it makes *kenks.*

To *make* KENKS [ſea phraſe] is ſaid of a rope that makes turns, and does not run clever in the blocks or pullies.

KE′NNEL [of *canile*, Lat. *chenil*, Fr.] a dog's hut or cote, the hole of a fox.

KENNEL *of Hounds* [with ſportſmen] a pack of hounds.

KENNEL [*chenal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat. kennel, Teut.] a courſe in a ſtreet for water.

To KENNEL, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To lie, to dwell. Uſed of beaſts, and of man in contempt. The dog *kennel'd* in a hollow tree. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. A fox is ſaid to *kennel* when he lies cloſe in his hole.

KENNETS [in a ſhip] ſmall pieces of timber nailed to the inſide, to which the tacks or ſheets are belayed or faſtened.

KE′NNING, *adj.* [from *ken*, cenunȝ, Sax.] knowing, deſcrying at a diſtance.

KENODO′XTY [κενοδοξια, of κενος, empty, vain, and δοξη, Gr. glory] vain-glory.

KENT, a county of England, bounded by the river Thames on the north; by the ocean on the eaſt; by Suſſex and the Streights of Dover on the South; and by Surry on the weſt. This county ſends two members to parliament.

KEPT, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *to keep.* See To KEEP.

KERB *Stone*, a ſtone laid round the brim of a well.

KE′RCHEIF [*couvre-chef*, Fr. Chaucer, *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, Fr. the head, *q. d.* a covering for the head; and hence a *handkerchief* to wipe the face or hands] 1. A ſort of garment of linnen, ſilk, *&c.* a head-dreſs—A plain *kerchief*, Sir John. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Any cloth uſed in dreſs; as *handkerchief*, *neckerchief.* Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck. *Hayward.*

KE′RCHEIFED, or KE′RCHEIFT, *adj.* [from *kerchief*] covered, veiled.

The evening comes
Kercheift in a comely cloud. *Milton.*

KERF, *ſubſt.* [ceorfan, Sax. to cut; with ſawyers] the way made by the ſaw, or the away ſlit in a piece of timber or board. The ſawn away ſlit between two pieces of ſtuff is called a *kerf.* *Moxon.*

KE′RMES, a roundiſh body of the bigneſs of a pea, and of a browniſh red colour, covered, when moſt perfect, with a purpliſh gray duſt. It contains a multitude of little diſtinct granules, ſoft, and when cruſhed yield a ſcarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm oak, and till lately was generally underſtood to be a vegetable excreſcence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent filled with a numerous offspring which are the little red granules. *Hill.*

KERN [in old Britiſh, prob. of *cornu*, Lat.] an horn.

KERN [an Iriſh word] an Iriſh foot ſoldier, lightly armed with a dart or ſkene; alſo a vagabond or ſtrolling fellow, a country bumpkin, an Iriſh boor. Out of the fry of theſe rakehell horſe-boys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their *kern* ſupplied. *Spenſer.*

KERN, *ſubſt.* a handmill, conſiſting of two pieces of ſtone by which corn is ground. It is ſtill uſed in ſome parts of Scotland, and called a *kurn.*

To KERN, *verb neut.* [probably from *kernel*, or by change of a vowel corrupted from *corn*] 1. To harden as ripen'd corn. An ill *kerned* or ſaved harveſt ſoon emptieth their old ſtore. *Carew.* 2. To take the form of grains, to granulate. Making the juice when ſufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate. *Grew.* 3. To ſalt meat, to powder beef, pork, *&c.*

KE′RNEL [cirnel, or cyrnel, Sax. a gland, *cerneau*, Fr. keern, Du. kern, Ger. koarna, Su.] 1. The eatable part of a nut contained within the ſhell. The *kernel* of the nut ſerves them for bread and meat. *More.* 2. Any thing included in a huſk or integument, or the ſtone of any fruit.. The *kernel* of a grape. *Denham.* 3. The ſeeds of pulpy fruits. The apple incloſed in wax was as freſh as at the firſt putting in, and the *kernels* continued white. *Bacon.* 4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient ſtrata are concreted; a nucleus. A ſolid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a ſtone. *Arbuthnot.* 5. Knobby concretions in childrens fleſh.

To KE′RNEL. *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to ripen to kernels. Garden rouncivals ſown in the fields *kernel* well. *Mortimer.*

KE′RNELLY, *adj.* [of *kernel*] full of kernels, having the quality or reſemblance of kernels.

KE′RNELWORT, *ſubſt.* an herb. *Ainſworth.*

KE′RRY, a county of Ireland in the province of Munſter, bounded by the river Shannon, which divides it from Clare on the north, by Limeric and Cork on the eaſt, by another part of Cork on the ſouth, and by the Atlantic ocean on the weſt.

KE′RSEY [q. d. *courſe ſay*; karſaye, Du. *cariſée*, Fr.] a ſort of coarſe woollen cloth. Another weaves it into cloth, and another into *kerſey* or ſerge. *Hale.*

KE′SHITAH [קשיטה, Heb. *i. e.* a lamb] an Hebrew coin, ſo called from its having the figure of a lamb upon it. BUXTORF. It occurs in *Gen.* xxxiii. 19. which our tranſlators render "with a 100 pieces of money"; and the *marginal correction* "with a 100 lambs."

KEST, the pret. of *caſt.* It is ſtill uſed in Scotland. Only that noiſe heav'ns rolling circles *keſt.* *Fairfax.*

KE′STREL, a little kind of baſtard hawk. *Hanmer.* Kites and *keſtrels* have a reſemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*

KE′SWICK, a market town of Cumberland, 283 miles from London.

KETCH [*caicchio*, It. a barrel] a heavy ſhip, a veſſel like a hoy, but ſomething leſs.

KE′TTERING, a market town of Northamptonſhire, 72 miles from London.

KE′TTLE [cetl, Sax. ketel, Du. and L. Ger. keſſel, H. Ger.] a large boiling veſſel of braſs or other metal.

KE′TTLE-DRUM, *ſubſt.* [of *kettle* and *drum*] a drum, the vellum head of which is ſpread over a body of braſs.

KE′VILS [*chevilles*, Fr. in a ſhip] ſmall wooden pins, upon which the tackle and ſails are hung to dry; called alſo *chevils.*

KEY [cæȝ, coȝe, or caiȝe, Sax. *clavis*, Lat. *clé*, Fr. *chiave*, It. *clave*, Sp. *chave*, Port. κλεις, Gr.] 1. An inſtrument for opening a lock. It is formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is puſhed forward or backward. 2. An inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned. Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.* 3. [With muſicians] is a certain tone, whereto every compoſition, whether it be long or ſhort, ought to be fitted; and this key is ſaid either to be flat or ſharp, not in reſpect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or ſharp third, which is joined with it. In what *key* ſhall a man take you to go in the ſong? *Shakeſpeare.*

KEY [of an author or book] an explication that lets into ſome ſecrets in reſpect to perſons, places, and times, *&c.* which don't appear without it, an explication of any thing difficult. An emblem without a *key* to't. *L'Eſtrange.*

KEY [in polygraphy and ſtenography] is the alphabet of the writing in cypher, which is a ſecret known only to the perſon who writes the letter, and he to whom it is ſent.

KEY *of a River* [kay, Teut. kaye, Du. *quai*, Fr.] a wharf, a place on the ſide of a river for ſhipping off and landing goods. A *key* of fire ran along the ſhore. *Dryden.*

KE′YAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *key*] money paid for lying at the key. *Ainſworth.*

KE′YHOLE, *ſubſt.* [of *key* and *hole*] the perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEY *Stone* [with architects] the middle ſtone of an arch, for binding the ſweeps of the arch together. *Moxon.*

KEYS [of ſpinets, organs, *&c.*] little bits, by means of which the jacks play, ſo as to ſtrike the ſtrings of the inſtrument; and wind is given to the pipes of an organ, by raiſing and ſinking the ſucker of the ſound-board. The parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers.

KEYS *of the Iſland* [in the Iſle of Man] are the 24 chief commoners, who are as it were the keepers of the liberties of the people.

KE′YNSHAM, a market-town of Somerſetſhire, 111 miles from London.

KIBE, *ſubſt.* kibwz, C. Br. *Minſhew*, from kerb, Ger. a cut. *Skinner*] a chilblain, with inflammation on the heels, often occaſioned by cold. If it were a *kibe*, 'tw'd put me to my ſlipper. *Shakeſpeare.*

KI′BED, *adj.* [of *kibe*] troubled with kibes; as, *kibed* heels.

KI′BED *Heels*, [in horſes] ſcabs breeding about the nether joint, and overthwart the fetlock.

To KICK, *verb act.* [kauchen, Ger. *calco*, Lat.] to ſtrike with the foot.

To KICK, *verb neut.* to beat the foot in anger or contempt.

KICK, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a blow with the foot.

KI′CKER [of *kick*] one who ſtrikes with his foot.

KI′CKLE, or KI′TTLE, *adj.* uncertain, doubtful, as when a man knows not his own mind.

KI′CKSHAW [prob. of *quelque choſe*, Fr. any thing, or ſomething. Yet Milton ſeems to have underſtood it otherwiſe, for he writes it *kickſhoe*, and ſeems to think it uſed in contempt of dancing] 1. Something uncommon, fantaſtical, or ridiculous. Transformed into mimics, apes, and *kickſhoes.* *Milton.* 2. A diſh ſo changed by the cookery, that it can ſcarcely be known. A joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickſhaws.* *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Tarts, cheeſe-cakes, or ſuch like piddling things.

KI′CKSY-WICKSEY, *ſubſt.* [from *kick* and *wince*] a made word, in ridicule and diſdain of a wife. *Hanmer.* Hugs his *kickſy-wickſey* here at home. *Shakeſpeare.*

KID [kud, Dan. kid, Su. geyte, Du. *hædus*, Lat. of גדי, Heb.] 1. A young goat. He would ſnap one of the *kids.* *Wotton.* 2. [From *cidwlen*, Wel. a faggot] a bundle of heath or furze. 3. [From kind, Du. a child] a young perſon trepanned by a kidnapper.

To KID, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to bring forth kids.

To KI′DNAP, *verb act.* [from kind, Du. a child, and *nap*] to ſteal children, to ſteal human beings.

KI′DNAPPER [of *kidnap*] a trepanner of children and young perſons, to ſell them for the plantations, one who ſteals human beings. Theſe people lie in wait for our children, and may be conſidered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spectator.*

KI′DNEY [ſome derive it of cennan, Sax. to beget. Etymology unknown. *Johnſon*] parts of animal bodies, in which the urine is percolated. Theſe are two in number, one on each ſide, they have the ſame figure as *kidneybeans*; their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickneſs two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the ſpleen. The uſe of the kidneys is to ſeparate the urine from the blood, which by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thruſt into the emulgent branches which carry it to the little glands, by which the ſeroſity being ſeparated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.* 2. Kind or race. A man of my *kidney.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Kidney-bean [ſo named from its ſhape] a pulſe, more commonly called French beans. It hath a papilionaceous flower, the pointal becomes a long pod, incloſing ſeveral ſeeds, which are ſhaped almoſt like a kidney. *Miller.*

Kidney-vetch, an herb.

Kilda′re, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded by Eaſt-Meath, on the north; by the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, on the eaſt; by Caterlaugh, on the ſouth; and by Neath and King's counties, on the weſt.

Ki′lderkin [kindekin, Dan. and Du. a baby] a veſſel containing two firkins, or eighteen gallons. Make in the *kilderkin* a great bunghole. *Bacon.*

Ki′lharn, a market-town of the eaſt riding of Yorkſhire, 198 miles from London.

Kilke′nny, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded by Queen's county, on the north; by the county of Wexford, on the eaſt; by Waterford, on the ſouth; and by the county of Tipperary, on the weſt. The capital city of the county is alſo called Kilkenny.

To Kill, *verb act.* anciently to *quell* [cƿellan, or cuellan, Sax. kilia, Goth. to wound, kelen, Du.] 1. To deprive of life, to put to death as an agent. There was *killing* of young and old. 2 *Maccabees.* 2. To deſtroy animals for food. Fleſh that I have *killed* for my ſhearers. 1 *Samuel.* 3. To deprive of life as a cauſe or inſtrument. If they were uſed inwards would *kill* thoſe that uſe them. *Bacon.* 4. To deprive of vegetative, or other motion, or of any active qualities. Such things as *kill* not the bough. *Bacon.*

Ki′ller [of *kill*] one that kills or deprives of life. The *killer* of his only ſon. *Sidney.*

Ki′llow, *ſubſt.* [this ſeems a corruption of *coal*, and *low*, a flame, as ſoot is thereby produced] a mineral, uſed in drawing lines. The cæruleus, lapis an earth of a blackiſh or deep-blue colour, and doubtleſs had its name from *kollow*, by which name in the north, the ſmut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*

Kiln, or Kill, [cyln, Sax.] a ſort of furnace, where chalk is burnt for lime, or for drying malt, hops, &c. Creep into the *kilnhole.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To Ki′lndry, *verb act.* [of *kiln* and *dry*] to dry by means of a kiln. The beſt way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer.*

Ki′lt, for Killed. *Spenſer.*

Ki′mbo, *adj.* [*a ſchembo*, It.] 1. Crooked, bent, arched. The *kimbo* handles. *Dryden.* 2. Adverbially. Forced to ſit with his arms *akimbo.* *Arbuthnot.*

Kimbo′lton, a market-town of Huntingdonſhire, 62 miles from London.

Kin, *ſubſt.* [cynne, Sax.] 1. Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity. 2. Relatives, thoſe who are of the ſame race. 3. A relation, one related. Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray. *Davies.* 4. The ſame generical claſs, though perhaps not the ſame ſpecies; thing related. Of *kin* to that of other alcalizate ſalts. *Boyle.* 5. A diminutive termination, from kind, Du. Ger. and Teut. a child; as, *mannikin*, *minikin.*

Kin, Du. [chen, or gen, Ger] a diminutive termination, which being added to words, leſſens the ſignification of them; as lambkin, a little lamb; *manikin*, a little man, &c.

Kind, *adj.* [from cynne, Sax. relation] 1. Filled with general goodwill, benevolent. Like *kind-hearted* men. *South.* 2. Favourable, beneficent. He is *kind* to the unthankful. *St. Luke.*

Kind, *ſubſt.* [cynne, cyn, or cynd, Sax. kyn, Goth.] 1. Race, generical claſs. *Kind*, in teutonic Engliſh, anſwers to *genus*, and *ſort* to ſpecies; though this diſtinction in popular language, is not always obſerved. Of what nature and force laws are according to their *kinds.* *Hooker.* 2. Particular nature. Moſt perfect in their *kind.* *Baker.* 3. Natural ſtate. To take them in *kind*, or compound for them. *Bacon.* 4. Nature, natural determination. Led by *kind* Vadnine, your fellow creature. *Dryden.* 5. Manner, way. Many will rather venture in that *kind*, than take five in the hundred. *Bacon.* 6. Sort. It has a ſlight and unimportant ſenſe. Aſked in a *kind* of ſcorn. *Bacon.*

Ki′nder, a company of cats.

To Ki′ndle, *verb neut.* [*cinnu*, Wel. cynꝺelan, Sax.] 1. To catch fire. Neither ſhall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Iſaiah*, 2. [From cennan, Sax. to bring forth] ſpoken of rabbets, &c. to bring forth young. The coney that you ſee dwells where ſhe is *kindled.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To Ki′ndle, *verb act.* [cynꝺelan, Sax. tünden, L. Ger. zünden, H. Ger.] 1. To light, to cauſe to burn as fire, to ſet on fire. 2. To inflame the paſſions, to exaſperate, to animate.

Ki′ndler [of *kindle*] one who kindles, lights, or enflames.

Ki′ndly, *adv.* [of *kind*] benevolently, favourably, with good will.

Ki′ndly, *adj.* [prob. from *kind*, the ſubſtantive] 1. Congeneal, kindred, of the ſame nature, homogeneal. *Kindly* juice. *Hammond.* 2. The foregoing ſenſe ſeems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind.* 3. Mild, ſoftening. And ſcatter'ſt where thou goeſt the *kindly* ſeeds of love. *Dryden.*

Ki′ndness [of *kind*] benevolence, friendly diſpoſition, favour, love.

Ki′ndred [from *kin*; of cynꞃene, Sax.] 1. Thoſe of the ſame deſcent or blood, relatives. The queen's *kindred.* *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Relation by birth or marriage, cognation, affinity. Like her of equal *kindred* to the throne. *Dryden.* 3. Relation, ſort. The ſtirrups of no *kindred.*

Kine, *ſubſt.* [the plural of *cow*] to milk the *kine.* *B. Johnſoa.* See Cow.

Ki′neton, a market-town of Warwickſhire, 89 miles from London.

King [kong, Dan. konig, Du. konung, Su. kônig, Ger. and Teut. cynᵹ, cyniᵹ, or cyninᵹ, Sax. of kennen, Teut. to know, on account of the great knowledge and prudence wherewith ſuch perſons ought to be endued; or of können, to can, to be able, or to have power, becauſe of their power over the people; a contraction of the Teutonic word *cuning* or *cyning*, the name of ſovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue, it ſignifies ſtout or valiant, the kings of moſt nations being, in the beginning, choſen by the people, on account of their valour and ſtrength. *Verſtegan*] 1. A chief ruler of a kingdom, a monarch. 2. It is taken by Bacon in the feminine, as prince alſo is. Ferdinand and Iſabella *kings* of Spain. *Bacon.* 3. A card, with the picture of a king.

To King, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To ſupply with a king. England is ſo idly *king'd.* *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To make royal, to raiſe to royalty. Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakeſpeare.*

King *Apple*, a kind of apple. The *king-apple* is preferred before the jenneting. *Mortimer.*

Kings *at Arms*, or *of Heralds*, officers of great antiquity, and antiently of great authority; they direct the heralds, preſide at their chapters, and have the juriſdiction of armory. There are three in number, Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux, of whom Garter is the principal officer at arms, and has the pre-eminence over the ſociety.

King's-*Bench*, a court of judgment ſeat, ſo called in regard the king is ſuppoſed to ſit in perſon, as judge of the court, and may do whenſoever he pleaſes, as kings antiently have done. This court is more eſpecially exerciſed about criminal matters and pleas of the crown. The lord chief juſtice of England is preſident of it.

King's-county, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded by Weſtmeath, on the north; by the county of Kildare, on the eaſt; by Queen's county and Tipperary, on the ſouth, and by the river Shannon, which ſeparates it from Galloway, on the weſt.

Ki′ng-craft, *ſubſt.* [of *king* and *craft*] the act of governing; a word commonly uſed by king James.

King-cup, *ſubſt.* [of *king* and *cup*] a flower very common in the meadows.

Ki′ngdom [from *king*; cynᵹꝺom, Sax.] the dominion of a king, the territories ſubject to a monarch.

Kingdom [with chemiſts and naturaliſts] 1. A claſs, as the three orders of natural bodies are, animal, vegetable, and mineral. The animal and vegetable *kingdoms.* *Locke.* 2. A region, a tract. The watry *kingdom* is no bar. *Shakeſpeare.*

King's *Evil*, a ſcrophulous diſeaſe, in which the glands are ulcerated, the gift of curing which has been commonly attributed to the kings and queens of England, ever ſince the time of Edward the Confeſſor.

King's *Fiſher*, a bird ſo called, becauſe it feeds on fiſh, and has blue feathers reſembling a king's purple robe.

King-geld, eſcuage or royal aid.

Ki′nglike, or Ki′ngly, *adj.* [from *king*] 1. Pertaining to a king. With thy *kingly* hand. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Royal, monarchical, ſovereign. A *kingly* government. *Swift.* 3. Noble, auguſt. Such a *kingly* entertainment, ſuch a *kingly* magnificence, ſuch a *kingly* heart for enterprize. *Sidney.*

Ki′ngly, *adv.* [of *king*] with an air of royalty, with ſuperior dignity. Low bow'd the reſt, he *kingly* did but nod. *Pope.*

King *Piece* [in architecture] a piece of timber ſtanding upright in the middle, between two rafters.

Ki′ngs have long hands.

For their power and authority reach through their whole dominions. The Lat. ſay: *An neſcis longas regibus eſſe manus.* The Ger. ſay: Mit greſſen herren iſt nicht gut kirſchen eſſen. (It is not good to eat cherries with great men.) Becauſe they may chance to throw the ſtones in your eyes.

Ki′ngsbridge, a market-town of Devonſhire, 201 miles from London.

Ki′ngsclere, a market-town of Hampſhire, 52 miles from London. It was once the ſeat of the Saxon kings, whence its name.

Ki′ngship, *ſubſt.* [of *king*] royalty, monarchy.

Clerk of the King's *Silver*, an officer of the court of Common-Pleas, to whom every fine is brought after it has been with the *cuſtos brevium.*

King's *Spear*, an herb, the flower of which is ſuppoſed to be good againſt the poiſon of aſps.

Ki′ngston, a large port-town of the iſland of Jamaica, in America.

Kingston *upon Thames*, a market-town of Surry, 12 miles from London. It has its name from being formerly the reſidence of the Saxon kings.

Ki′ngton, or Ke′yneton, a market-town of Herefordſhire, on the river Arrow, 146 miles from London.

Ki′ngstone, *ſubſt.* a fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

King's *Widow*, a widow of the king's tenant in chief, who to keep the land after her huſband's deceaſe, was obliged to make oath in chancery, that ſhe would not marry without the king's leave.

Ki′nsfolk, *ſub.* [of *kin* and *folk*] thoſe who are of the ſame family, relations. My *kinsfolk* have failed. *Job.*

Ki′nsman [of *kin*, from kind, Teut. or cynne and man, Sax.] a man of the ſame race or family, a male-couſin. Choſen out of their neareſt *kinſmen.* *Spenſer.*

Ki′nswoman [of *kin* and *woman*; cynne and ƿiman, Sax.] a ſhe couſin, a female relation.

Ki′ntal [*quintal*, Fr.] a weight of one hundred pounds more or leſs, according to the different cuſtoms of nations.

Ki′nver, a market-town of Staffordſhire, 109 miles from London.

Kipe, a baſket of oſiers broad at bottom, and brought narrower to the top, for taking of fiſh.

Ki′pper *Time*, a ſpace of time between the 3d of May and the 12th day, during which, ſalmon fiſhing in the river Thames is forbidden.

Ki′rat, a weight of three grains.

Kirk [ciꞃce, or cyꞃc, Sax. kirk, Du. kirch, Ger. kyrkia, Su.]

κυριακη, Gr.] an old word for a church ; it is yet retained in Scotland ; as, the *kirk* of Scotland.

KIRK *Mote*, a meeting of pariſhioners upon church affairs.

KIRK *Seſſions*, the name of a petty, eccleſiaſtical ſeſſions in Scotland. It is the loweſt judicature in the kirk, and conſiſts of the elders of a pariſh, and their miniſter, who preſides over them. Matters of ſcandal amongſt the pariſhioners, particularly fornication, are the chief matters that come before them.

KI'RKBY-LONSDALE, a market-town of Weſtmorland, 232 miles from London.

KIRKBY-MORESIDE, a market-town of the north riding of Yorkſhire, 198 miles from London.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN, a market-town of Weſtmorland, on the river Eden, 223 miles from London.

KI'RKHAM, a market-town of Lancaſhire, 191 miles from London.

KI'RK-OSWALD, a market town of Cumberland, on the rive Eden, 248 miles from London.

KI'RTLE [cyrtel, of cyrt, Sax. kort, Du. and L. Ger. and kurtz, H. Ger. ſhort] a ſort of ſhort jacket, an upper garment, a gown. Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy poſies. *Raleigh.*

KIRTLE *of Flax*, a bunch containing 22 heads, in weight about an 100 pounds.

KI'RTON, a market-town of Lincolnſhire, 136 miles from London.

KISS [coſſe, Sax. kys, Dan. kyſe, Su. kus, Du. kuſz, Ger.] a loving or friendly ſalute by joining lips.

TO KISS, *verb act.* [kyſſan, cyſſan, or cyſſian, Sax. kyſſe, Dan. kuſſen, Du. *cuſan*, Wel. küſſen, Ger. κυσαι, Gr.] 1. To ſalute or touch with the lips. 2. To treat with fondneſs. The hearts of princes *kiſs* obedience. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To touch gently. When the ſweet wind did gently *kiſs* the trees. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you can KISS the miſtreſs, never KISS the maid.

To which, however, ſome add, unleſs the maid be handſomer or younger; this proverb is beſt anſwered by another, *Fancy ſurpaſſes beauty*, and, indeed, every other quality and qualification of the female ſex.

KI'SSER [of *kiſs*] one that kiſſes.

KI'SSING, *ſubſt.* [from *kiſs*] ſaluting, by joining the lips.

KISSING goes by favour.

And what does not? This proverb is a reflection upon partiality, where particular marks of kindneſs and bounty are beſtowed on perſons who are favourites, whether they deſerve it or no, when perſons more meritorious are neglected. But thus it will be, where perſons are led more by humour than judgment ; ſo ſay the Romans, *Trahet ſua quemque voluptas* ; and the Greeks, Ου παντος ανδρος εις κορινθον εσθ, ο πλους.

KI'SSING-CRUST, *ſubſt.* [of *kiſſing* and *cruſt*] a cruſt formed, where one loaf in the oven touches another.

KIT. 1. An abbreviation of Chriſtopher. 2. [kitte, Du.] a large bottle. 3. A ſmall wooden veſſel, or a ſmall tub with a cover, in which Newcaſtle ſalmon is ſent up to town. 4. A ſmall diminutive fiddle, or a ſmall violin for the pocket. Like a dancing maſter's *kit*. *Grew.* 5. A milking pail.

KIT *Keys*, the fruit of the aſh-tree.

KI'TCHEN [cycene, Sax. *kegin*, Wel. *keg*, Flem. *cuiſine*, Fr. *cucina*, It. *kytſhen*, Erſe, keucken, Du. küche, Ger. cioek, Su. *coquina*, Lat.] the room in a houſe where victuals are dreſt.

Clerk of the KITCHEN [in a king's houſe, *&c.*] one whoſe buſineſs is to buy in proviſions, *&c.*

KI'TCHEN-GARDEN, *ſub.* [of *kitchen* and *garden*] a garden in which eſculent plants are produced for the kitchen.

KI'TCHEN-MAID, *ſubſt.* [of *kitchen* and *maid*] a cookmaid.

KITCHEN-*Stuff* [from *kitchen* and *ſtuff*, of cycene, Sax. and *etoffe*, Fr.] greaſe, *&c.* the refuſe of a kitchen, or the fat of meat ſkum'd off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KI'TCHENWENCH [of *kitchen* and *wench*] a ſcullion, a wench employed to clean the inſtruments of cookery. Roaſting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench*. *Swift.*

KI'TCHENWORK [of *kitchen* and *work*] work done in the kitchen, cookery.

KITE [cyta, Sax.] 1. A bird of prey, that infeſts the farms, and ſteels the chickens. 2. A name of reproach that denotes rapacity. Deteſted *kite!* thou lieſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A factitious bird made of paper common among boys.

KI'TE'SFOOT, *ſubſt.* a plant.

KI'TLING, or KI'TTEN [of *cat* and *ling*, dimin. katteken, Du.] a young cat.

TO KI'TTEN, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to bring forth young cats.

TO KLICK, *verb neut.* [prob. *clack*, of *cliquet*, a mill clapper] 1. To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe. 2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or ſteal away ſuddenly with a ſnatch.

TO KNAB, *verb act.* [knaapen, Du. *knaap*, Erſe] to bite. Perhaps properly to bite ſomething brittle, that makes a noiſe when it is broken ; ſo as that *knab* and *knap* may be the ſame. *Knabbing* cruſts. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO KNACK, *verb act.* [knacken, Du. and Ger. knacka, Su.] to ſnap with the fingers, to make a ſharp, quick noiſe, as when a ſtick breaks

KNACK [of knapinge, Sax. knapp, Su. knowledge] 1. A little machine, petty contrivance or knick-knack. 2. A readineſs, a lucky dexterity, a particular ſkill or facility. There is a certain *knack* in the art of converſation. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. A nice track.

KNA'CKER [of *knack*] 1. A maker of ſmall work or toys. 2. [*reſtio*, Lat.] a ropemaker. *Ainſworth.*

KNAG, or KNAP [cnæp, Sax. the top of an hill, or any thing that ſtands out.

KNAG, or KNAP [cnæp, Sax. knag, Dan. a wart] a knot in wood; it is retained in Scotland ; alſo a ſtump that grows out of the horns of an heart, near the forehead.

KNA'GGINESS [of *knaggy*; cnæp and neſſe, Sax.] fulneſs of knots, as wood.

KNA'GGY, *adj.* [from *knag*] ſet with hard rough knots, full of knags or knots.

KNAP, *ſubſt.* [*cnap*, Wel. a protuberance, or a broken piece, cnæp, Sax. the ſame] a ſwelling prominence, a protuberance. Many fine ſeats ſet upon a *knap* of ground. *Bacon.*

TO KNAP, *verb act.* [knappen, Du.] 1. To ſnap or break in ſunder, to bite. He *knappeth* the ſpear in ſunder. *Common Prayer Pſalms.* 2. [*Knaap*, Erſe] to ſtrike ſo, as to make a ſharp noiſe like that of breaking. *Knap* a pair of tongues. *Bacon.*

TO KNAP, *verb neut.* to make a ſhort ſharp noiſe. I reduced ſhoulders ſo ſoon, that the ſtanders by heard them *knap* in. *Wiſeman.*

TO KNAP [a hunting term] to brouze or feed upon the tops of leaves, ſhrubs, *&c.*

TO KNA'PPLE, *verb act.* [of *knap*; knappen, Du.] to knaw off.

TO KNA'PPLE, *verb neut.* to be broken off with a ſharp quick noiſe. *Ainſworth.*

KNA'PPY, *adj.* [of *knap*] having knots or knaps. The leaves are neither rough nor *knappy*. *Miller.*

KNAP-*Sack*, [of *knappen*, to eat. *Johnſon* ; probably of knab, H. Ger. and Teut cnapa, Sax. a boy, and ſack, a bag] *q. d.* boys bag, in which a ſoldier carries his neceſſaries upon his back in a march.

KNAP *Weed* [*jacea*, Lat.] an herb. This is one of the headed plants, deſtitute of ſpines ; the cup is ſquamoſe, the borders of the leaves are equal, being neither ſerrated nor indented ; the florets round the border of the head is barren ; but thoſe placed in the center are ſucceeded each by one ſeed, having a down adhering to it. There are fifty ſpecies of this plant, thirteen of which grow wild in England, and the reſt are exotics. *Miller.*

KNARE, *ſubſt.* [knor, Ger.] a hard knot. Woods with knots and *knares* deform'd and old. *Dryden.*

KNAVE [cnapa, or cnape, Sax. knab, Teut. and Ger. a boy] 1. A male child ; and ſo the meaning of it was originally in Engliſh. 2. A ſervant; both theſe ſenſes are obſolete. 3. A petty raſcal, a ſcoundrel, a diſhoneſt, tricking fellow. Crafty *knaves*. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. A card, with a ſoldier painted on it.

KNAVE *Child* [cnapa cild, Sax.] a male-child; afterwards it was uſed to ſignify a ſervant boy, and afterwards a ſerving man: now uſed to ſignify a fraudulent perſon in dealing.

KNA'VERY [of *knave*] 1. In antient times, had no worſe ſenſe than a ſervile ſtate or condition, ſcyld-cnapa, Sax. ſhield bearer ; but now it is generally uſed in an opprobrious ſenſe, for craft, deceit, cheating, fraud, petty villainy, tricks. 2. Miſchievous tricks or practices. In a paſſage of Shakeſpeare it ſeems a general term for any thing put to an ill uſe, or perhaps for trifling things of more coſt than uſe.

When KNAVES fall out, honeſt men come by their right.

Fr. *Les larrons s' entrebattent, les larcins ſe decouvrent.* (When rogues fall out theft is diſcover'd.) The meaning of this proverb is too obvious to need any illuſtration ; and it is very often verified ; tho' oftner in the ſenſe of the French, than of our proverb.

KNA'VESBOROUGH, a borough town in the north riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Nid, 175 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

KNA'VISH. 1. Deceitful, fraudulent, diſhoneſt, wicked. It is fooliſh to conceal it at all, and *knaviſh* to do it from friends. *Pope.* 2. Waggiſh, miſchievous.

A KNAVISH wit, a KNAVISH will.

Lat. *Mala mens, malus animas.* Ter. in Adr.

Fr. *C'eſt un méchant, eſprit qui a les inclinations maudites.*

KNA'VISHLY, *adv.* [of *knaviſh*] 1. Diſhoneſtly, fraudulently. 2. Waggiſhly, miſchievouſly, deceitfully, fraudulently.

KNA'VISHNESS, *verb act.* [of *knaviſh*] 1. Diſhoneſty, fraudulentneſs, *&c.* 2. Waggiſhneſs.

TO KNEAD *verb act.* [cnædan, or cnedan, Sax. knada, Su. kneden, Du. knâten, Ger.] to treat or mingle any ſubſtance together. It is ſeldom applied in popular language, but to work meal mixed with water and yeaſt into dough. Pronetheus, in the *kneading* up of the heart, ſeaſoned it with ſome furious particles of the lion. *Addiſon.*

KNEA'DING-TROUGH [of *knead* and *trough*] a trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together.

KNECK [with ſailors] the twiſting of a rope or cable as it is veering out.

KNEE [knie, Du. Ger. and Teut. cneo, or cneop, Sax. knæ, knae, Su. Dan.] 1. That part that joins the leg and thigh together. Seven thouſand who have not bowed the *knee* to Baal. *Kings.* 2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and ſo cut, that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon.*

TO KNEE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To ſupplicate by kneeling. To *knee* his throne, and ſquirelike penſion beg. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To faſten with a knee, as ſhipwrights do the ſides of ſhips, boats, *&c.*

KNEED, *adj.* [from *knee*] 1. Having knees. 2. Having joints.

KNE'EDEEP, *adj.* [of *knee* and *deep*] 1. Riſing to the knees. 2. Sunk to the knees.

KNEE *Graſs*, an herb.

KNEE *Holm*, a ſhrub; alſo an herb. *Ainſworth.*

KNE'EPAN, *ſubſt.* [of *knee* and *pan*] a little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both ſides, and covered with a ſmooth cartilage on its foreſide. It is ſoft in children, but very hard in thoſe of riper years. It is called patella or mola ; over it paſſes the tendon of the muſcles, which extend the leg, to which it ſerves as a pully. *Quincy.*

KNEE *Timber* [with ſhipwrights] timber proper for making the knees of a ſhip. Like to *knee* timber that is good for ſhips, that are to be toſſed. *Bacon.*

TO KNEEL, *verb neut.* [from *knee*; knielen, Du. cneopian, Sax. knien, Ger.] to bear one's ſelf upon the knees, to bend the knees, to perform the act of genuflection.

KNEE'LING, a ſort of ſmall cod-fiſh of which ſtock-fiſh is made; called alſo *menwell* or *melwell*.

KNEES [in botany] thoſe parts in ſome plants, which reſemble the knees and joints in animals.

KNEES *of a Ship*, are pieces of timber, bowed like a knee, which bind the beams and futtocks together.

KNEE-TRIBUTE [of *knee* and *tribute*] worſhip or obeiſance ſhewn by kneeling, genuflection. *Knee-tribute* yet unpaid, proſtration vile. *Milton.*

Knell, *ſubſt.* [*cnil*, Wel. a funeral pile, of cnyllan, or cnellan, Sax. to knock or ſtrike a bell] a paſſing-bell, anciently rung at the departure of a perſon juſt ready to expire; but now when dead, the ſound of a bell rung at a funeral.

Kne'ttles [with ſailors] two pieces of ſpun yarn, put together untwiſted into a block or pully.

Knew, *pret.* [of *to know*] See To Know.

Knick-*Knacks*, fine things to play withal, gew-gaws; alſo curioſities valued more for fancy than real uſe.

Knick-*Knacketary Man*, one who makes a collection of knick-knacks or curioſities; things uncommon in nature or art, a vertuoſo. A cant phraſe.

Knife, plur. *knives* [cnif, Sax. knyf, Du. and O. Ger. knif, Su. kniff, Dan.] a cutting inſtrument for various uſes, being edged and pointed. Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us. *Watts.*

Knight [knecht, Ger. and Teut. knegt, cniht, or cnyht, Sax. a ſervant: And ſo it originally ſignified in Engliſh; but from being uſed for the ſervants or attendants of kings, in their wars, it became a title of honour] 1. A perſon whom the king has ſingled out from the common claſs of gentlemen, and dignified with the honour of knighthood, a man advanced to a certain degree of military honour. It was anciently the cuſtom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the liſts, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *Sir*, as *Sir Thomas*, *Sir Robert*. When the name was not known, it was uſual to ſay *Sir knight*. 2. Among us, the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets. 3. A champion. To help their *knight* againſt their king. *Denham.* In ancient times there were ſix particulars required in him that was to be made a knight. 1. That he was no trader. 2. That beſides other things he was not of ſervile condition. 3. That he ſhould take an oath that he would not refuſe to die for the ſake of the goſpel and his country. 4. His ſword was to be girt on by ſome nobleman. 5. That he ſhould have the badge of knighthood put upon him. And, 6thly, That he ſhould be enrolled in the king's books. It was alſo required, that knights ſhould be brave, undaunted, expert, provident and well behaved. Chriſtian kings appointed many religious ceremonies to be obſerved at the creation of knights, and none were admitted to the order of knights, but ſuch as had merited the honour by ſome commendable and extraordinary exploits. They were antiently diſtinguiſhed by a belt, a target, a ſword, or ſome material token. But now the honour being grown cheap, theſe ceremonies have been laid aſide, and there goes nothing now to the making a knight in England, but the king's touching him with a ſword as he kneels, and ſaying, *Riſe up Sir* R. N.

Knights *Bannerets*, the ceremony of their creation is thus: The king, or his general, at the head of his army, drawn up in order of battle after a victory, under the royal ſtandard diſplay'd, attended by all the officers and the nobility of the court, receives the knight, led by two knights of note or other men renowned in arms, carrying his pennon or guidon of arms in his hand, being preceeded by the heralds, who proclaim his valiant atchievements, for which he has merited to be made a knight banneret, and to diſplay his banner in the field; then the king or the general ſays, *Advances thy banneret*, and cauſes the point of his pennon to be rent off, and the new knight is ſent back to his tent, the trumpets ſounding before him, and the nobility and officers attending him, where they are nobly entertained. This order is certainly moſt honourable, becauſe never conferr'd but upon the performance of ſome heroic action in the field; whereas all other orders are beſtowed by favour or other meaner motives. But there have been none of theſe knights made for many years paſt, excepting thoſe made after the battle of Dettingen,

Knights *Baronets*, is a modern degree of honour, and next to a baron: they have precedency before all knights, except thoſe of the garter, bannerets and privy counſellors, and the honour is hereditary in the male line. This order was firſt inſtituted in the year 1611 by king James I. They are created by patent, the proem whereof ſignifies, that it is for propagating a plantation in the province of Ulſter in Ireland, for which purpoſe each of them was to maintain thirty ſoldiers in Ireland for three years, allowing each ſoldier 8*d*. *per diem*, the whole ſum of which was paid into the exchequer upon paſſing the patent. They are to bear in a canton, or in an eſcutcheon, the arms of Ulſter, *viz.* a field *argent*, a ſiniſter hand couped at the wriſt *gules*.

Knights *Batchelors* [either of *bas chevaliers*, Fr. *i. e.* low knights, or of *baccalaria*, a kind of fees or farm, conſiſting of ſeveral pieces of ground, each of which contained twelve acres, or as much as two oxen would plough; the poſſeſſors of which *baccalaria* were called *batchelors*; others derive the name of *baſtailler*, Fr. to combat or fight] knights ſo called, as being the loweſt order of knights, or inferior to bannerets. They were obliged to ſerve the king in his wars at their own expence, for the ſpace of forty days. They are now called *equites aurati* in Latin; *equites*, *i. e.* horſemen, becauſe they were to ſerve on horſeback; and *aurati*, golden or gilded, becauſe they had gilt ſpurs given them at their creation. This dignity was at firſt confined to military men, but afterwards it was conferred on men of the robe. It was an ancient ceremony at the creation, to honour the knights with the girdle of knighthood; which he who received was to go to church and ſolemnly to offer his ſword upon the altar, and to vow himſelf to the ſervice of God. In proceſs of time, beſides the girdle and ſword, gilt ſpurs were added for the greater ornament.

Knights *of the Bath*, this order of knighthood is of no leſs antiquity than the times of our Saxon anceſtors, and tho' the original of it cannot be exactly determined, yet it appears that Geoffrey of Anjou, before his marriage to Maud the empreſs, daughter to our king Henry I. was thus made a knight at Rome, *An.* 1227, tho' Cambden and others write that it was inſtituted by Richard II. and Henry IV. *an.* 1339, upon this occaſion: King Henry being in the bath, and being informed by ſome knight that two widows were come to demand juſtice of him, he immediately leaped out of the bath, ſaying, *He ought to prefer doing juſtice to his ſubjects before the pleaſure of the bath*; and thereupon created knights of the bath. Some ſay theſe knights were made within the liſts of the bath, and that king Richard ordain'd that there ſhould be no more than four of them; but King Henry IV. encreaſed them to forty-ſix; their motto was *Tres in uno*, Lat. *i. e.* three in one, ſignifying the three theological virtues.

Knight *Errant* [*chevalier errant*, Fr.] a pretended order of knights mentioned in romances. A ſort of heroes who travelled the world in ſearch of adventures, redreſſing wrongs, reſcuing damſels, and taking all opportunities of ſignalizing their prowefs. Like a bold *knight errant* did proclaim combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*

Knight *Errantry* [from *knight errant*] the character or manners of wandering knights.

Knights *Fee* [ancient law term] ſignifying ſo much inheritance as was ſufficient to maintain a knight and a ſuitable retinue; which in Henry III. time was reckoned at 15 *l. per an.* others ſay 40. All who had 20*l*. a year in fee or for term of life, might be compelled to be knights.

Knight *Marſhal*, an officer of the king's houſe, having juriſdiction and cognizance of any tranſgreſſion within the king's houſe and verge; as alſo of contracts made there, when one of the king's houſe is a party.

Knight *of the Poſt*, a perſon who for hire will ſwear before a magiſtrate or in a court of judicature, whatſoever you would have him, a hireling evidence. There are *knights of the poſt* and booby cheats enough, to ſwear the truth of the broadeſt contradictions. *South.*

Knights [in a ſhip] are two pieces of timber, to each of which go 4 ſhivers, 3 for the halliards and one for the top ropes, they are uſually in the figure of ſome head.

Knights *of the Shire*, the repreſentatives of a county, of which there are two knights or gentlemen of worth, choſen to ſerve in parliament by the king's writ *in pleno comitatu*, by ſuch of the freeholders as can expend 40*s*. a year; he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an eſtate in land of ſix hundred pounds a year, is qualified.

Knights *Service*, a tenure whereby ſeveral lands in this nation were anciently held of the king, which drew after it homage, eſcuage, wardſhip, marriage, *&c.*

Knights *Spur*, an herb.

To Knight, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to create one a knight.

Kni'ghten *Court*, a court baron of honour court, held twice a year by the biſhop of Hereford, at his palace, where the lords of the manors and their tenants, holding by knights ſervice of the honour of that biſhoprick, are ſuitors.

Knighten *Guild*, an ancient gild or ſociety conſiſting of 13 knights, founded by king Edgar, and he gave them a portion of ground lying without the city, now called Port-ſoken ward.

Kni'ghthood [cniht-hade, Sax. knechtheit, Ger. a ſtate of ſervitude] the dignity or character of being a knight. You'll gain at leaſt a *knighthood*. *Pope.*

Kni'ghtly, *adj.* [of *knight*] befitting or beſeeming a knight. A more *knightly* combat ſhall be performed. *Sidney.*

Kni'ghtless, *adj.* [of *knight*] unbecoming a knight. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To Knit, *irr. verb act.* knit or knitted, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [cnitt, Sax. gehnütt, L. Ger. have knit. cnyttan, cnytten, or cnyttan, Sax. knyta, Su. knitten, Du. knütten, L. Ger.] 1. To make or unite by texture without a loom. 2. To tie. 3. To join, to unite. Mine heart ſhall be *knit* unto you. 1 *Chronicles.* 4. To contract. What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in frowns. *Addiſon.* 5. To tie up. A great ſheet *knit* at the four corners, *Acts.*

To Knit, *verb neut.* 1. To weave without a loom. A young ſhepherdeſs *knitting* and ſinging. *Sidney.* 2. To join, to cloſe, to be united.

Our ſever'd navy too
Have *knit* again. *Shakeſpeare.*

Knit, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] texture. Their garters of an indifferent *knit*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kni'tter [of *knit*] one who knits or weaves.

Kni'tting-needle [of *knit* and *needle*] a wire which is uſed in knitting.

Kni'ttle, *ſubſt.* [of *knit*] a ſtring that gathers a purſe round. *Ainſworth.*

Knob [cnœp, Sax. knoppe, Dan. and Su. knoop, Du. and L. Ger. knopf, H. Ger. a button] a riſing, *&c.* upon a tree, an extuberance or bunching, a blunt riſing out on any thing.

Kno'bbed, *adj.* [of *knob*] ſet with knobs, having protuberances.

Kno'bbiness [of *knobby*] the quality of having knobs.

Kno'bby, *adj.* [of *knob*] full of, or having knobs, hard, ſtubborn. A *knobby* kind of obſtinacy. *Howel.*

Knock, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A ſudden ſtroke, a blow. 2. A loud ſtroke at a door for admiſſion.

To Knock, *verb neut.* [cnoc, Sax. a blow, of cnoccio, Brit. cnucian, Sax.] 1. To beat, as at a door for admiſſion. 2. To claſh, to be driven ſuddenly together, to hit or ſtrike upon, any hard body thruſt forwards by another body contiguous. 3. To *knock under*; a common expreſſion, that denotes when a man yields or ſubmits.

To Knock, *verb act.* 1. To affect or change in any reſpect by blows. He that has his chains *knocked* off. *Locke.* 2. To daſh together with a ſharp noiſe. On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his head. *Dryden.* 3. To *knock down*; to fell by a blow. He began to *knock down* his fellow citizens. *Addiſon.* 4. To *knock on the head*; to kill by a blow, to deſtroy. *Knock'd on the head* by a tree. *South.*

Kno'cker [of *knock*] 1. He that knocks. 2. The hammer affixed to the door in order to ſtrike for admiſſion.

To Knoll, *verb act.* [from *knell*] to ring the bell, generally for a funeral. His knell is *knoll'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Knoll, *ſubſt.* a little hill. *Ainſworth.* In the North they call it *knowl*.

Knop [a corruption of *knap*; cnæp, Sax. knoppe, Dan. and Du. knopf, Ger.] a knob, alſo any tufty top. *Ainſworth.*

Knoph, a divinity of the Egyptians, whom they repreſented as a beautiful man with feathers upon his head, a girdle, and a ſcepter in his hand; and an egg proceeding out of his mouth; the egg was the hieroglyphic of the world; the ſhell ſignified the heavens, that ſhut in all viſible things on every ſide; the white, the air and water, and the yolk the earth, that contains in it a ſecret virtue, that cauſeth it to produce living creatures by the aſſiſtance of a natural heat: the egg proceeding out of the mouth, beſpeaks the image and repreſentation of the creator of the univerſe.

Knot [cnuꞇꞇa or cuoꞇꞇa, of cnyꞇꞇan, Sax. knut, Su. knot, Ger. knutte, Du. *knotte*, Erſe] 1. Complication of a line, ſtring, *&c.* not eaſily diſentangled. 2. Any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other. Garden *knots*. *Bacon*. 3. Any bond of union or aſſociation. Nuptual *knot*. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. A hard part in a piece of wood, cauſed by the protuberance of a bough, and conſequently by a tranſverſe direction of the fibres; a joint in a plant. 5. A confederacy, an aſſociation, a ſmall band. A *knot* of his admirers. *Addiſon*. 6. Difficulty, intricacy. Perplexed with *knots* and problems of buſineſs. *South*. 7. Any intrigue, or difficult intricacy of affairs. The *knot* of the play untied. *Dryden*.. 8. A cluſter, a collection. A meeting or *knot* of a number of ſmall ſtars. *Bacon*.

To **Knot**, *verb act.* [knutten, L. Ger. knoten, Ger.] 1. To tye in knots, to complicate or involve in knots. Here's a queen, when ſhe rides abroad is always *knotting* threads. *Sidney*. 2. To perplex, to entangle. 3. To unite.

To **Knot**, *verb neut.* 1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetables. 2. To knit knots for fringes.

Kno'tberrybush, *ſubſt.* a plant. *Ainſworth*.

Kno'tted, *adj.* [of *knot*] full of knots.

Knots [ſo called from king Canutus, who eſteemed them very highly] a kind of delicious ſmall birds, well known in ſome parts of England.

Knots [with phyſicians] tuberoſities formed in the joints of old gouty people, conſiſting of a thick, viſcous, crude, indigeſted pituita, accompanied with a bilious humour, hot and acrimonious.

Kno'ttesford, a market town of Cheſhire, near the river Merſey, 154 miles from London.

Kno'tting, *part. adj.* [of *knot*] tying of thread, or other materials full of knots, an amuſement well known to the ladies; alſo the thread, *&c.* when ſo tied into knots.

Kno'ttiness [of *knotty*] unevenneſs, fulneſs of knots, intricacy, perplexedneſs, difficulty.

Kno'tty, *adj.* [of *knot*] 1. Full of knots. The *knotty* oaks. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Hard, rugged. When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together. *Rowe*. 3. Intricate, perplexed, embarraſſed. A point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to ſolve. *Bacon*.

To **Know**, *irr. verb act.* knew, or have known, cneop, Sax. *irr. pret.* known. cnapen, Sax. *irr. part. paſſ.* cnapan, or cænnan, Sax. [kianna, Su. kennen, Du. and Ger. *connoitre*, Fr. *conoſcere*, It. *conocer*, Sp. *conhecer*, Port. *cognoſco*, Lat.] 1. To perceive with certainty, either intuitive or diſcurſive. 2. To be informed of, to be taught. 3. To diſtinguiſh. Giving to the whole a new name whereby to *know* it from thoſe before and after. *Locke*. 4. To recogniſe. How he was *known* of them in breaking of bread. *St. Luke*. 5. To be no ſtranger to.

Who by the art of *known* and feeling ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakeſpeare*.

6. To converſe with another ſex. Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Geneſis*. 7. To ſee with approbation. They have ſet a ſeigniory over themſeves, but I *knew* nothing of it. *Hoſea*.

To **Know**, *verb neut.* 1. To underſtand, to have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful. 2. Not to be ignorant of. When they *know* within themſelves they ſpeak of that they do not well know, they would nevertheleſs ſeem to others to know of that which they may not well ſpeak. *Bacon*. 3. To be informed. Sir John muſt not *know* of it. *Shakeſpeare*. 4 To *know for*; to have knowledge of; a colloquial expreſſion. He might have more diſeaſes than he *knew for*. *Shakeſpeare*. 5, To *know of*; in Shakeſpeare is to take cognizance of, to examine. *Know* of your youth, examine well your blood. *Shakeſpeare*.

He Knows much who knows how to ſpeak; but he knows more who
knows how to hold his tongue.

Fr. *Beaucoup ſcait qui ſcait parler, mais plus ſcait qui ſcait ſe taire.* The Ger. ſay; Schweigen und dencken mag niemand krancken. [Silence and thought hurts no man.] The Lat. ſay; *Tutum præmium ſilentii*. We have ſeveral other proverbs to inculcate the caution of not letting our tongues run before our wits.

He who Knows how to want, knows how to have

Ger. Wer wohl mangeln kan, der kan wohl haben. That is, by being content to deprive ourſelves of ſome ſuperfluities, we ſhall always have it our power to ſupply our real wants.

Know when to ſpend and when to ſpare.
And be you not buſy, and you need not be bare

This proverb is Scotch: we ſay in the ſame ſenſe, to give and keep requires art.

Kno'wable, *adj.* [of *know*] poſſible to be diſcovered or underſtood. The law of nature *knowable* by reaſon. *Locke*.

Kno'wer [of *know*] one who knows, one who has ſkill or knowledge. We are pitiful *knowers*. *Glanville*.

Kno'wing, *adj.* [of *know*] 1. Skilful, well inſtructed, remote from ignorance. *Knowing* in their profeſſion. *South*. 2. Conſcious, intelligent. A *knowing* prudent cauſe. *Blackmore*.

Kno'wing. *ſubſt.* [of *know*] knowledge. As ſuits gentlemen of your *knowing*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Kno'wingly, *adv.* [of *knowing*] with knowledge, with ſkill, deſignedly. He *knowingly* and willingly brought evil into the world. *More*.

Kno'wingness [of *knowing*] knowledge.

Knowledge, 1. Acquaintance with things or perſons. 2. Certain perception, indubitable apprehenſion. 3. Learning, illumination of the mind. *Knowledge*, the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. Skill in any thing.

Do but ſay to me what I ſhould do
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done. *Shakeſpeare*.

5. Cogniſance, notice. Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou ſhouldſt take *knowledge* of me. *Ruth*. 6. Information, power of knowing. I pulled off my head-piece and humbly intreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why ſhe was cruel. *Sidney*.

Kno'wledge [according to Mr. Locke] conſiſts in the perception of the connection and agreement, or diſagreement and repugnancy of our ideas. Thus we know that "what is of GRACE, cannot be of DEBT;" "what is *underived* cannot be *one and the ſame thing* with that which is *derived*," and the like, are ideas that do not agree.

To **Knowledge**, *verb act.* to acknowledge, to avow. Now obſolete. *Bacon*.

Known. See Know.

To **Knu'bble** [of knipler, Dan. to beat. *Skinner*. Or, knubble, Teut. a knuckle] to beat with the knuckles or fiſt.

Knu'ckle [knogle, Dan. knoge, Su. cnucle, Sax. knockle, Du.] 1. The external middle joint of a finger, the joints of the fingers protuberant when the fiſt is cloſed. With *knuckles* bruis'd and face beſmear'd with blood. *Garth*. 2. The knee joint of a calf. 3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

To **Knuckle**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſubmit. I ſuppoſe from an old cuſtom of ſtriking the under ſide of the table with the knuckles in confeſſion of an argumental defeat.

Knu'ckled, *adj.* [of *knuckle*] joined. It is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both ſtalk and rook. *Bacon*.

Knuff, *ſubſt.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the ſame with *chuff*. *Johnſon*.] a lowt: an old word preſerved in a rhyme of prediction by *Hayward*.

Knur, or **Knurle** [knorr, Teut.] a knot in wood, a hard ſubſtance.

Ko'ned, for *knew*. *Spenſer*.

Kt. is uſed as an abbreviation for *knight*.

To **Kyd**, *verb neut.* [corrupted, probably, from cuð, Sax.] to know. obſolete. *Spenſer*.

Kyrie eleeson [κυϱιε ελεεισον, Gr. *i. e.* Lord have mercy upon us] a form of ſolemn invocation uſed in the popiſh liturgy.

Kyrk [of κυϱιακη, Gr.] a church. See Kirk.

Ky'stus [κυϛις, Gr.] a bag or membrane in form of a bladder full of unnatural and morbid humours.

L.

L l, Roman, *L l*, Italic, 𝔏 l, Engliſh, L l, Saxon, Λ λ, Greek, are the eleventh letters of the alphabet, and ל, Hebrew, the twelfth. L, a liquid conſonant which preſerves always the ſame ſound in Engliſh. In the Saxon it was aſperated, plaꞇ, leaf; plæꝼꝺıᵹ, Lady. L, if it be the laſt letter of a word of two or more ſyllables, it is generally ſingle; as *evil*, *civil*, &c. eſpecially ſuch as are derived from the Latin; but in words of one ſyllable it is for the moſt part double; as *fall*, *tell*, *fill*, *roll*, *bull*, except after a dipthong; as *fail*, *feel*, *veal*, *cool*; and if a conſonant be next before *l*, joined with a vowel at the end of a word, they muſt not be parted; as *bi-ble*, *ca-ble*, *affa-ble*, &c. and in theſe it is ſounded feebly.

L, ſtands for *libra*, a pound; alſo for *liber*, a book.

L, in Latin numbers, ſtands for 50.

L̄, with a daſh over it, denotes 50000.

La. is uſed as an abbreviation for lady.

La, *interj.* corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo*. See Lo.

La'bant, *adj.* [*labans*, Lat.] ſliding, falling down, wavering.

La'bdanum, *ſubſt.* a reſin of the ſofter kind, of a ſtrong and not unpleaſant ſmell, and an aromatic but not agreeable taſte. This juice exſudates from a low ſpreading ſhrub of the ciſtus kind in Crete and the neighbouring iſlands; and the Grecian women make balls of it with a ſmall admixture of ambergris by way of a perfume. It was formerly uſed externally in medicine, but is now neglected. *Hill*.

La'barum, a royal ſtandard which the Roman emperors had borne before them in the wars. It was a long pike or ſpear, with a ſtaff going croſs way at the top, from which hung down a long purple ſtandard or ſtreamer, embroidered with gold, fringed on the edges, and adorned with precious ſtones.

Labefa´ction, act of weakening, enfeebling, or cauſing to decay.

To La´befy, *verb act.* [*labeſacio*, Lat.] to weaken, to impair.

La´bel [*labellum*, Lat.] 1. A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing. This *label* on my boſom. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing. On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impreſſed from the papal ſeal. *Ayliffe.* 3. A long thin braſs ruler, with a ſmall ſight at one end and a centre hole at the other, commonly uſed with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferenter, to take altitudes, *&c.*

Label [in law] a narrow ſlip of paper or parchment, affixed to a deed or writing in order to hold the appending ſeal; ſo alſo any paper annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or teſtament, is called a label or codicil. *Harris.*

Label [in heraldry] is generally allowed to be the difference of the ſecond ſon, and his family, and of ſuch dignity, that the ſon of an emperor cannot bear a difference of higher eſteem. And Morgan conjectures, that it may repreſent in the one label, the banner of love from all eternity, or that of the three *lambeaux*, is the ſymbal of the three divine virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity, united in one being.

La´bels, ribbands hanging down on each ſide of a miter, crown or garland of flowers.

La´bia, Lat. the lips of the mouth, of the womb, or a wound, *&c.*

Labia *Leporina*, Lat. [with ſurgeons] ſuch lips as, by reaſon of their ill make, will not come together.

La´bial [*labialis*, Lat.] pertaining to the lips, as labial letters, ſuch as require the uſe of the lips in pronouncing them. The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are *labial. Bacon.*

La´biate, *adj.* [of *labium*, Lat. a lip] having lips.

Labiate *Flowers* [with floriſts] are difform monopetalous flowers, divided uſually into two lips, as in ſage, roſemary, *&c.* of which ſome repreſent a monk's hood, or a ſort of helmet.

La´biated [in botanic writers] which has an under lip hanging down or formed with lips, as have moſt of the hooded flowers; tho' ſome have a lip and no hood, as germander, ſcordium, *&c.*

Labiode´ntal, *adj.* 1. Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth. 2. Sometimes in a ſubſtantive form. The *labiodentals. Holder.*

La´bis, Lat. [of λαμβανω, Gr. to lay hold of] any forceps or ſuch like inſtrument.

La´borant, *ſubſt.* [*laborans*, Lat. with chemiſts] 1. An aſſiſtant, or one who attends upon them, while they are about any proceſs or experiment. 2. A chemiſt; now obſolete in both ſenſes.

Labora´tion [*laboratio*, Lat.] the act of labouring.

La´boratory, *ſubſt.* [*laboratoire*, Fr. *laboratorium*, of *laboro*, Lat.] a work-room or a chemiſt's ſhop, where he performs operations, where the furnaces are built, the veſſels kept, *&c.*

Laboratory [with gunners] a place or work-houſe, where the fire-workers and bombardiers prepare their ſtores; as, driving fuzees, fixing ſhells, making quick-match, fixing carcaſſes, and all other fire-works belonging to war, *&c.*

Laboratory *Tent* [in an army] a large tent, carried along with the artillery into the field, furniſhed with all ſorts of tools and materials for the fire-workers, for the uſes above mentioned.

Labori´ferous [*laborifer*, Lat.] 1. Bearing or enduring labour. 2. Bringing or cauſing labour.

Labo´rious [*laborieux*, Fr. *laborioſo*, It. and Sp. of *laborioſus*, Lat.] 1. Pains-taking, diligent in work, aſſiduous. 2. Requiring much labour, tireſome, not eaſy.

Labo´riously, *adv.* [of *laborious*] with toil, in a laborious manner.

Labo´riousness [of *laborious*] 1. Toilſomeneſs, difficulty. 2. Diligence, aſſiduity, pains-taking.

To La´bour, *verb neut.* [*lavorare*, It. *laboro*, Lat.] 1. To do work, to take pains. 2. To endeavour earneſtly, to act with painful effort, to toil. 3. To move with difficulty. The ſtone that *labours* up the hill. *Granville.* 4. To be diſeaſed [*morbo laborare*, Lat.] Another who in child bed *laboured* of an ulcer. *Wiſemam.* 5. To be in diſtreſs, to be preſſed. Afflictions you now *labour* under. *Wake.* 6. To be in child-birth, to be in travail of bringing forth.

To Labour, *verb act.* 1. To work at, to move any thing with difficulty, to form with labour, to proſecute with effect. 2. To beat, to belabour.

To Labour [a ſea phraſe] is ſaid of a ſhip when ſhe rolls, tumbles, and is very unſteady, either a hull or under ſail.

La´bour [*labeur*, O. Fr. *labor*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. The act of doing that which requires painful effort or tireſome perſeverance, pains, work, toil, drudgery, difficulty. 2. Travel, child-birth. 3. Work to be done. A *labour* of ſo great difficulty. *Hooker.* 4. Exerciſe, motion ſomewhat violent.

I have my Labour for my pains.

The Fr. ſay; *J'ai l'aller pour le venir.* (I have my going for my coming.) That is, I have done it for nothing.

La´bourer [*laboureur*, Fr.] 1. One who does coarſe and toilſome work. 2. One who takes pains in any employment. Sir, I am a true *labourer*, I earn that I eat. *Shakeſpeare.*

La´boursome [*laborioſus*, Lat.] laborious, toilſome, made with great labour and diligence. Your *labourſome* and dainty trims. *Shakeſpeare.*

La´bra, *ſubſt.* Sp. a lip. *Hanmer.* Word of denial in thy *labras* here. *Shakeſpeare.*

La´bring, *adj.* [contracted from *labouring*; of *labour*] eſſaying, ſtriving with effort at any thing, labouring. *Milton.*

La´byrinth, *ſubſt.* [*labyrinthe*, Fr. *laberinto*, It. and Sp. *labyrinthus*, Lat. λαβυρινθος, Gr.] a maze, a place formed with inextricable windings and meanders.

Labyrinth *of Egypt*, built by Pſamniticus, on the banks of the river Nile, ſituate on the ſouth of the pyramids, and north of Arſinoe: It contained within the compaſs of one continued wall, 1000 houſes, and 12 royal palaces, all covered with marble; and had only one entrance; but innumerable turnings and returnings, ſometimes one over another; and all in a manner ſcarce to be found, but by ſuch as were acquainted with them. The main entrance of all was white marble, adorned with ſtately columns, and curious imagery. Being arrived at the end, a pair of ſtairs of 90 ſteps, conducted to a ſtately portico, ſupported with pillars of Theban ſtone, which was the entrance into a ſtately and ſpacious hall (the place of their general conventions) all of poliſhed marble, adorned with the ſtatues of their gods. This labyrinth was accounted one of the ſeven wonders of the world. This work was afterwards imitated by Dædalus, in the Cretan labyrinth, tho' it fell as ſhort of the glories of this, as Minos was inferior to Pſamniticus in power and riches. There was alſo a third at Lemnos, famous for its ſumptuous pillars; and a fourth, that of Italy, which Porſenna, king of Hetruria, deſigned for a ſepulchre for him and his ſucceſſors. There was alſo one at Wooſtock in Oxfordſhire, made by king Henry II. for fair Roſamond.

Labyrinth [in a figurative ſenſe] is uſed to ſignify any kind of intanglement or intricate buſineſs.

Labyrinth [with anatomiſts] the name of the ſecond cavity of the internal ear, which is hollowed out of the os petroſum, and ſo called on account of its having ſeveral windings in it. The tender *labyrinth* of a maid's ſoft ear. *Donne.* See Boerhav. *Oeconom. Tabulis Æris Illuſtrat.*

Lac, is uſually diſtinguiſhed by the name of a gum, but improperly, becauſe it is inflammable and not ſoluble in water. We have three ſorts of it, which are all the product of the ſame tree. 1. The ſtick lac. 2. The ſeed lac. 3. The ſhell lac. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

Lac *Lunæ*, Lat. [in chemiſtry] a kind of white earth, which being diſſolved in water, will tinge it of a milky colour, or a fat, porous, friable earth, inſipid, but diſſolvable in water.

Lac *Sulphuris*, Lat. [with chemiſts] a white liquor, made of brimſtone diſſolved and diſtilled in vinegar.

La´cca. See Lac.

Lace [*lacet*, Fr. *laqueus*, Lat.] 1. A line, ſtring, or cord, of ſilk, thread, *&c.* 2. An edging of fine white thread wrought in figures, for womens head clothes, *&c.* 3. Textures of thread with gold and ſilver. 4. A ſnare, a gin, a trap. The king had ſnared been in love's ſtrong *lace. Fairfax.* 5. A plaited ſtring of thread or ſilk, with which women faſten their clothes. 6. Sugar. A cant word. He drinks his coffee without *lace. Prior.*

To Lace, *verb act.* [*lacer*, Fr.] 1. To brace, to tye, faſten or join with a lace or ſtring run thro' oilet holes. 2. To adorn with lace, or textures of gold and ſilver ſewed on. 3. To embelliſh with variegations. 4. To beat, whether from the form which L'Eſtrange uſes, or by a corruption of the *laſh*. I'll *lace* your coat for you. *L'Eſtrange.*

La´ced *Mutton*, an old word for a whore. *Shakeſpeare.*

La´ceman [of *lace* and *man*] one who deals in lace.

Lace´demon, now Mi´sitra, a city of European Turkey, in the peninſula of the Morea, the ancient Peloponneſus, on the river Eucolus. Lat. 36° 45′ N. Long. 23° E.

La´cerable [*lacerabilis*, Lat.] that may be rent or torn. Their thin and *lacerable* compoſure. *Harvey.*

To La´cerate, *verb act.* [*lacerer*, Fr. *lacerare*, It. and Lat.] to rent or tear in pieces, to ſeparate by violence. My ſons *lacerate* and rip up viper-like the womb that brought them forth. *Howel.*

Lacera´tion, Fr. [*lacerazione*, It. of *laceratio*, Lat.] the act of tearing or rending in pieces, the breach made by tearing. *Arbuthnot.*

La´cerative, *adj.* [of *lacerate*] tearing, having the power to tear. The continual afflux of *lacerative* humours. *Harvey.*

Lace´rtus, Lat. [with anatomiſts] 1. The arm from the elbow to the wriſt. 2. The baſtard mackarel ſpotted like a lizard. 3. A lizard.

La´chesis [of λαχειν, from λαγχανω, Gr. to apportion or to *obtain* by lot] one of the three deſtinies, the others being Clotho and Atropos. The three fatal goddeſſes, who (according to the poets) reſide in the palace of Pluto; or the deſtinies, who appointed to every one the ſeveral adventures of his life; what they had decreed, according to the judgment of the gods, could not be altered: they were more eſpecially occupied in handling the thread of man's life: the youngeſt held the diſtaff and drew the thread; the next in age wound it about the ſpindle or reel; and the third, being old and decrepid, cut it off: and this was followed by the immediate death of the perſon living.

La´chrymæ [with naturaliſts] whatſoever is ſtrained through and drops out naturally, or is let out by inciſion, from any part of a plant, whether gum, oil, roſin, *&c.*

Lachrymæ [in anatomy] a moiſture which is ſeparated by the glandules or kernels of the eyes to moiſten them; which, when it falls in drops in weeping, is called tears.

Lachrymæ *Chriſti*, Lat. [*i. e.* the tears of Chriſt] a pleaſant ſort of wine, made of grapes growing in Terra di Lavoro in the province of Naples.

Lachrymæ *Jobi*, Lat. [*i. e.* the tears of Job] the herb gromwel.

Lachrymal, *adj.* Fr. generating tears. The *lachrymal* glands. *Cheyne.*

Lachrymal *Point* [with anatomiſts] a hole in the bone of the noſe, by which the matter that makes tears paſſes to the noſtrils.

Lachryma´lis *Glandula*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the name of a ſmall oblong gland, ſituate above the eye, whence proceed two or three ſmall ducts, which filtrate a ſeroſity to moiſten the ball of the eye and facilitate its motion.

Fiſtula Lachrymalis, Lat. [with oculiſts] a fiſtula in the larger angle of the eye.

Lachryma´lia *Puncta*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] two ſmall apertures in the extreme angles of each eyelid, by which an aqueo-ſaline, pellucid humour is conveyed to the noſe.

La´chrymary, *adj.* [*lachrymæ*, Lat.] containing tears. Ancient urns, lamps and *lachrymary* veſſels. *Addiſon.*

Lachryma´tion [*lachryma*, Lat.] 1. The act of weeping or ſhedding of tears. 2. A dropping of moiſture.

Lacaryma´tory, *ſubſt.* [*lachrymatoire*, Fr.] a ſmall earthen veſſel, in which, in ancient times, the tears of ſurviving relations and friends were put and buried with the urns and aſhes of the dead.

Laci'niated [*laciniatus*, from *lacina*, Lat.] notched, jagged on the edges, adorned with fringes and borders.

Laciniated *Leaf* [with botaniſts] a jagged leaf.

To Lack, *verb act.* [laecken Du. to leſſen, laccan, or laccean, Sax. to decreaſe] to want, to need, to be without.

To Lack, *verb neut.* 1. To be in want of. The lions do *lack* and ſuffer hunger. *Common-Prayer pſalms.* 2. To be wanting, to be deficient in. Peradventure there ſhall *lack* five of the fifty righteous. *Geneſis.*

Lack, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] want, need, failure. Lack, whether verb or ſubſtantive, is now almoſt obſolete.

La'ckbrain, *ſubſt.* [of *lack* and *brain*] one that wants wit. What a *lackbrain* is this? *Shakeſpeare.*

La'cker, *ſubſt.* [ſo called of *gum lac*, of which it is made] a varniſh uſed over leaf-ſilver, or ſpread upon any white ſubſtance, in gilding picture frames, whereby it exhibits a gold colour.

To La'cker, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to do over with lacker.

La'ckey [*laquais*, Fr. of lakei, Goth. a runner, jumper, or foot-ſervant, from laikan, Goth. to leap] a page, a footman or boy, an attending ſervant.

To La'cquey, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to attend ſervilely. I know not whether Milton has uſed the word properly, *Johnſon.* A thouſand liveried angels *lacquey* her. *Milton.*

To La'ckey, *verb neut.* to act as a footboy, to pay ſervile attendance. He *lacqueys* by the ſide of Virgil, but never mounts behind him. *Dryden.*

La'cklinen, *adj.* [of *lack* and *linen*] wanting ſhirts. Your poor, baſe, raſcally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate. *Shakeſpeare.*

La'cklustre, *adj.* [of *lack* and *luſtre*] wanting brightneſs. Looking on it with a *lackluſtre* eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

Laco'nic [*laconique*, Fr. *laconico*, It. of λακωνικος, Gr.] conciſe, brief, according to the cuſtom of the Lacedæmonians, or Lacones, who uſed few words. I grow *laconic* even beyond laconiciſm. *Pope.* See Diasyrmus.

Laco'nicum, Lat. [ſo called, becauſe much in uſe in Laconia] a dry ſtove to ſweat, a ſtew or hot-houſe.

La'conism [*laconiſme*, Fr. *laconiſmo*, It. *laconiſmus*, Lat. λακωνισμος, Gr.] a ſhort, pithy way of ſpeaking, ſuch as the Lacedæmonians uſed, a conciſe ſtile; called by Pope *laconiciſm*; ſee Laconic. No *laconiſm* can reach it. *Collier.* See Diasyrmus.

La'ctant [*lactans*, Lat.] ſuckling, giving milk.

La'ctary, *adj.* [*lactis*, gen. of *lac*, Lat. milk] milky, full of juice like milk. *Lactary* or milky plants. *Brown.*

La'ctary, *ſubſt.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] a dairy houſe.

Lacta'tion, Lat. the act or time of ſuckling a child; alſo a ſucking of milk from the breaſt.

La'ctea *Febris*, Lat. [*i. e.* a lacteal fever] the milk fever, which happens to women in child-bed.

La'ctea *Via*, Lat. the milky way. See Galaxy.

La'cteal, *adj.* [*lactis*, of *lac*, Lat. milk] conveying chyle. The *lacteal* veins. *Locke.*

La'cteal, *ſubſt.* the veſſel that conveys the chyle. The mouths of the *lacteals*. *Arbuthnot.*

La'cteal *Veins* [in anatomy] certain veins which ſpread themſelves all over the meſentery, and take their name from their milky ſubſtance.

La'cteous, *adj.* [*lacteus*, Lat.] 1. Milky, pertaining to, or like milk. Plants which have a white and *lacteous* juice. *Brown.* 2. Lacteal, conveying chyle. The *lacteous* veſſels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley.*

Lacte'scence, *ſubſt.* [*lacteſcio*, Lat.] tendency to milk. This *lacteſcence* does commonly enſue. *Boyle.*

Lacte'scent, *adj.* [*lacteſcens*, Lat.] producing milk. Among the potherbs are ſome *lateſcent* plants, as lettuce, and endive. *Arbuthnot.*

Lacti'ferous, *adj.* [of *lac* and *fero*, Lat. to bring] that conveys or brings milk. Its excretory veſſel, or *lactiferous* duct. *Ray.*

Lacti'fic, or Lacti'fical [*lactificus*, Lat.] that makes or breeds milk.

Lactu'cina, the goddeſs of young corn, while the milk is in it.

Lactu'mina, Lat. [with phyſicians] wheals or pimples about the internal parts of the mouth; as alſo about the ventricle in infants: the thruſh, ſo called, becauſe they happen chiefly to ſucking children. Bruno ſays, it is a word of the ſame import with Achores. See Achores.

Lactu'mnia, or Lactu'mia, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a cruſted ſcab on the head, the ſame as achor.

Lacu'næ [with anatomiſts] ſmall pores or paſſages in the urethra, or paſſage of the yard and vagina uteri, eſpecially in the lower part of the urinary ducts; they pour a viſcous liquor into the paſſage that lubricates and defends it from the ſalts of the urine.

La'cus, Lat. a ſtanding pool.

Lad [leode, Sax. which commonly ſignifies people, but ſometimes, ſays Mr. Lye, a boy; probably of *Jeled*, Heb. a child] 1. A boy, a ſtripling, in familiar language. The poor *lad* who wants knowledge. *Locke.* 2. A boy, in paſtoral language. The ſhepherd *lad.* *Milton.*

La'da [old records] 1. A lathe, or court of juſtice. 2. A lade, or water-courſe. 3. Purgation or acquitment by a lawful trial.

La'danum. See Labdanum.

La'dder [hlædre, Sax. leeder, or leer, Du. leiter, Ger.] 1. A machine or wooden frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces, for mounting up high places. 2. Any thing by which one climbs. Such a one who wanted true ſufficiency to raiſe him, would make a *ladder* of any miſchief. *Sidney.* 3. A gradual riſe. Mounting faſt towards the top of the *ladder* eccleſiaſtical, which he hath a fair probability to reach. *Swift.*

Lade [lade, Sax. or Lode, lode, Sax.] a purging or diſcharging, uſually ſignifies the mouth of a river, there being a diſcharge of the waters into the ſea, or into ſome greater river; ſometimes a ford, and is part of the proper names of places; as, Crecklade, Fromlade, Lechlade, *&c.*

To Lade, *verb act. pret.* laded, *part. paſſ.* laded, *or* laden [hladan, Sax. to dip or draw, laden, Du. and Ger. lada, Su] 1. To empty liquors out of a veſſel with a ladle, or other ſmall veſſel, to heave out, to throw out. There is no need of *lading* out any of the water. *Temple.* 2. To load [from ladan, Sax. It is now commonly written *load*] to freight, to burthen. In *lading* of ſhips, and ſhewing what burden they will bear. *Bacon.*

La'ding, *ſubſt.* [from *lade*; of hladan, Sax. to load] the burden or cargo of a ſhip.

La'dle [hlædle, from hladan, Sax. *leangh*, Erſe] 1. A kitchen utenſil, a ſort of large ſpoon, being a veſſel of wood or metal, with a long handle, uſed in throwing out any liquid. 2. The receptacles of a mill-wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

La'dleful, *ſubſt.* [of *ladle* and *full*] the quantity that fills a ladle.

La'dy [of hlaꝼdiȝ, laꝼdiȝ, or læꝼdiȝe, of hlaꝼ, Sax. a loaf or bread, and dienen, Ger. to adminiſter, on account of their diſtributing the proviſions to the family and the poor. This derivation of Verſtegan's is followed by moſt of our etymologiſts; but I rather take it to be derived from lafda, or lafd, Goth. which have the ſame ſignification] 1. The wife or daughter of a perſon of quality, any woman of high rank. The title of lady properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks. 2. Any illuſtrious or eminent woman. Before Homer's time, this great *lady* was ſcarce heard of. *Raleigh.* 3. A woman who has authority or juriſdiction over any land. 4. A word of complaiſance uſed of women. I hope I may ſpeak of women without offence to the *ladies*. *Guardian.*

Lady-bedstraw, *ſubſt.* [*gallium*, Lat.] A plant of the ſtellate kind; the leaves are neither rough nor knappy, and produced at the joints of the ſtalks five or ſix in number, in a radiant form. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, each of theſe flowers is ſucceeded by two dry ſeeds. *Miller.*

Lady-bird, Lady-cow, or Lady-fly, *ſubſt.* a ſmall red inſect, vaginopennous. *Gay.*

La'dy-day, *ſubſt.* [of *lady* and *day*] the day on which the annunciation of the bleſſed virgin is celebrated.

La'dylike, *adj.* [of *lady* and *like*] ſoft, delicate, elegant.

La'dymantle, *ſubſt.* [*alchimilla*, a plant] the leaves of which are ſerrated, the cup of the flower is divided into eight ſegments, expanded in form of a ſtar; the flowers are collected into bunches upon the tops of the ſtalks, each ſeed veſſel generally contains two ſeeds. *Miller.*

La'dyship, *ſubſt.* [of *lady*] the title or character of a lady.

La'dy's-slipper, *ſubſt.* [*calceolus*, Lat.] a plant which hath an anomalous flower, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar leaves, four of which are placed in form of a croſs, the other two paſs the middle, one of which is bifid, and reſts on the other, which is ſwelling and ſhaped like a ſhoe. The empalement becomes a fruit open on three ſides, to which adhere the valves pregnant with very ſmall ſeeds like duſt. *Miller.*

La'dy's-smock [*cardamine*, Lat.] a plant, the flower of which conſiſts of four leaves ſucceeded by narrow pods, which when ripe, roll up and caſt forth their ſeeds: the leaves are for the moſt part winged. The firſt ſort is ſometimes uſed in medicine: the third ſort is a very beautiful plant, continuing a long while in flower. They are preſerved in botanic gardens. *Miller.*

Lady-*Traces*, a ſort of ſatyrion or ragwort.

Lag, *adj.* [lænȝ, Sax. long, lagg, Su. the end] 1. Coming behind, falling ſhort. The ſloweſt footed who come *lag*. *Carew.* 2. Sluggiſh, ſlow, tardy; it is retained in Scotland. *Lag* ſouls and rubbiſh of remaining clay. *Dryden.* 3. Laſt, long delayed. The *lag* end of their lewdneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lag, *ſubſt.* 1. The loweſt claſs, the fag end, the rump. The common *lag* of people. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. [Spoken of perſons] the laſt, the hindermoſt, he that comes laſt, or hangs behind. The laſt, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryden.*

To Lag, *verb neut.* [of lanȝ, Sax. long. I chuſe rather to derive it from lagg, Su. end or extremity of a thing] 1. To loiter, to move ſlowly. 2. Not to come in, to ſtay behind.

La'gan, or Lagon [of liȝȝan, Sax. to lie, or leggen, Du. legen, Ger. to lay] ſuch goods as mariners, in danger of ſhipwreck, caſt overboard; to which a cork or buoy is uſually faſtened, that they may find them again.

La'gemen [laȝaman, Sax.] legal men, ſuch as we call good men of the jury.

La'gger [of *lag*] a loiterer, an idler, one that lags or loiters behind.

La'gman, 1. A loiterer, one that is the laſt of a line or family. 2. One that degenerates from the virtues of his anceſtors, and thereby becomes a diſgrace to his family.

Lago'chilus [λαγοχειλος, of λαγως, a hare, and χειλος, Gr. lip] one who has cloven lips like a hare.

La'gon [old law] a parcel of goods caſt overboard in a ſtorm, with a buoy or cork faſtened to them, in order to find them again.

Lagophtha'lmus, Lat. [λαγοφθαλμος, of λαγως, an hare, and οφθαλμος, Gr. the eye] one who has eyes like a hare.

Lagophtha'lmy [λαγοφθαλμια, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eyes, or the upper eye-lids, when they are ſo contracted that they cannot cover the eyes, which is common to hares.

Lagopo'nos [*qu.* των λαγονων πονος, Gr.] a diſeaſe, a fretting or griping in the guts.

Lago'pus [λαγωπους, of λαγως and πους, Gr. a foot] the herb hare's cummin, or hare's foot.

Lagotro'phy [*lagotrophia*, Lat. of λαγοτροφια, of λαγως and τρεφω, Gr. to feed] a warren of hares.

La'ical [*laique*, Fr. *laico*, It. of *laicus*, Lat. of λαικος, of λαος, Gr. people] pertaining to the laity, or lay-men, or the people, as diſtinct from the clergy.

Laica'lity [*laicalitas*, Lat. of λαικος, of λαος, Gr. the people] the quality by which any one is ſaid to be a lay-man.

La'ic [λαικος, of λαος, Gr. the people] one not engaged in the miniſtry, or who has not taken holy orders. See Clergy and Disme.

Laid, *pret.* and *part.* [of *lay*] See To Lay. Money *laid* up for the uſe of widows. 2 *Maccabees.*

Laid. This is more properly written *lain*, *part. paſſ.* of *lye*. Where the body of Jeſus had *lain*. *St. John.* See To Lie.

Lain. See To Lie.

LAI'NES [*lanieres*, Fr.] thongs, ſtraps of leather.

LAINES [with architects] courſes or ranks laid in the building of walls.

LAIR, or LAY'ER [*laier*, Fr. a place where cattle uſually reſt under ſome ſhelter. And moſſy caverns for your noontide *lair*. *Dryden*.

LAIR [with hunters; *lai* in French ſignifies a wild ſow or foreſt: the derivation is eaſy in either ſenſe, or from legen, Du.] 1. The couch of a boar or wild beaſt. 2. The place where deer harbour by day.

LAIRD [hlaꝼoꞃd, Sax.] the lord of a manor in the Scottiſh dialect. A Scots gentleman of eſtate, who has a baronry, and which holds only of the crown, and by theſe alone are the members of parliament for the ſhires in Scotland choſen.

LA'ITY [of λαὸς, Gr. the people] 1. The ſtate or condition of laymen, or the want of holy orders. 2. The body of lay-perſons, as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy. An humble clergy is avery good one, and an humble *laity* too. *Swift*.

LAKE [laca, Sax. *lac*, Fr. *lago*, It. Sp. and Port. *lacus*, Lat.] 1. A large diffuſion of inland water. 2. A ſmall plaſh or puddle of water, a place of large extent full of water, encompaſſed with dry land, and not having any communication with the ſea, unleſs it be through ſome great rivers; or it is a great quantity of water of an inland place, of a great extent and depth; but, properly ſpeaking, a lake is only ſuch as receives and emits ſome river.

LAKE, a fine crimſon ſort of paint, a middle colour betwixt carmine and vermilion, yet it is rather ſweet than harſh. *Dryden*.

To LAM [lamen, Du. to make lame] to beat or bang.

LAMASABA'CHTHANI [of למה, why, and שבקתני, Syr. haſt thou forſaken me] why haſt thou forſaken me? *Goſpel*.

LAMB [lamb, Sax. and Goth. lamb, Su. lamm, Dan. Du. and Ger.] 1. The young of a ſheep while under a year old. 2. Typically the Saviour of the world.

LAMB'S-*Wool* [prob. from the ſimilitude of it, in ſoftneſs to the palate, as the other in ſoftneſs to the touch] roaſted apples mixed with water, wine, and ſugar, commonly ale mixed with the pulp of roaſted apples.

LA'MBATIVE, *ſubſt*. [of *lambo*, Lat. to lick] a medicine to be licked off the end of a liquorice ſtick. Adviſing a *lambative* to be taken. *Wiſeman*.

LA'MBATIVE, *adj*. [from *lambo*, Lat. to lick] taken by licking. Syrups and *lambative* medicines. *Brown*.

LA'MBEAUX, Fr. [in heraldry] Morgan ſays it is a croſs patee at the top, and iſſuing out at the foot into three labels, having a great deal of myſtery in relation to the top, whereon the firſt born Son of God did ſuffer; ſending out three ſtreams from his hands, feet, and ſide.

LA'MBENT, *adj*. [*lambens*, Lat.] licking, playing about, gilding over without harm. And *lambent* dulneſs play'd around his face. *Dryden*.

LAMBENT *Medicines* [with phyſicians] ſuch medicines as are taken by licking them off a ſtick of liquorice, &c.

LA'MBITIVE, *adj*. Lat. pertaining to licking or lapping.

LA'MBKIN [from *lamb*] a little, or young lamb. And 'twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left. *Spenſer*.

LA'MBORNE, a market-town of Berkſhire, 57 miles from London.

LAMDACI'SMUS [*lamdaciſmus*, Lat.] a fault in ſpeaking, when a perſon inſiſts too long on the letter *lamda* (λ) in Greek, or (L l) in Engliſh, &c.

LAMDOI'DAL *Suture*, or LAMDOI'DES [among anatomiſts] the hindermoſt ſeam of the ſcull, ſo named, becauſe in ſhape it reſembles the Greek capital *lamda* (Λ), and ειδος, Gr. ſhape, or a pair of compaſſes.

LAME [laam, lama, Sax. lam, Su. laem, Du. and L. Ger. lahm, H. Ger.] 1. Enfeebled in limbs, crippled. 2. Hobbling, not ſmooth; alluding to the feet or cadence of a verſe. The proſe is fuſtian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dryden*. 3. Imperfect, unſatisfactory. And offer'd many a *lame* excuſe. *Swift*.

To LAME, *verb act*. [of laemen, Du. and L. Ger. lahmen, H. Ger. to make lame] to make lame, to cripple. To let the child fall and *lame* it. *Swift*.

You are good to help a LAME dog over a ſtile.

Spoken, when they who were thought to be our friends, either through inadvertency or ignorance, ſpeak to our diſadvantage. The Scots ſay, a man has no worſe friends than thoſe he brings with him, for if they chance to ſay any thing to our diſadvantage, it is believed, upon a ſuppoſition, that they know us.

LAME'LLA, Lat. a little thin plate of metal.

LAME'LLÆ [with naturaliſts] little thin plates, whereof the ſcales and ſhells of fiſhes are compoſed, as it were by a ſort of net-work of very fine fibres. See LAMINÆ.

LA'MELLATED, *adj*. [*lamella*, Lat.] covered with films or plates. The *lamellated* antennæ of ſome inſect. *Ray*.

LA'MELY, *adv*. [of *lame*] haltingly, like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly, without a complete exhibition of all the parts. So *lamely* drawn, you ſcarcely know 'tis ſhe. *Dryden*.

LA'MENESS [laamneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. A defect or weakneſs, loſs, or hurt in the legs, arms, &c. the ſtate of a cripple. 2. Imperfection, weakneſs in general. If the ſtory move, or the actor help the *lameneſs* of it with his performance. *Dryden*.

LAME'NT [*lamentum*, Lat.] ſorrow audibly expreſſed by complaints or cries, a lamentation, expreſſion of ſorrow in general. To add to your *laments*. *Shakeſpeare*.

To LAMENT, *verb neut*. [*lamenter*, Fr. *lamentàr*, Sp. *lamentare*, It. *lamentor*, Lat.] to wail, to mourn, to moan, to take on grievouſly, to expreſs ſorrow. Ye ſhall weep and *lament*, but the world ſhall rejoice. *St. John*.

To LA'MENT, *verb act*. to bewail, to bemoan, to mourn, to be ſorry for.

LA'MENTABLE, Fr. and Sp. [*lamentabile*, It. of *lamentabilis*, Lat.] 1. To be lamented, cauſing ſorrow. 2. Woeful, mournful, ſorrowful, expreſſing ſorrow. A *lamentable* tune is the ſweeteſt muſic to a woeful mind. *Sidney*. 3. Miſerable, in a ludicrous or low ſenſe, pitiful, deſpicable. This *lamentable* refuge. *Stillingfleet*.

LA'MENTABLENESS [of *lamentable*] woefulneſs, pitiableneſs.

LA'MENTABLY, *adv*. [of *lamentable*] 1. Woefully, in a piteous manner, mournfully, with tokens, or expreſſions, or ſorrow. 2. So as to cauſe ſorrow. 3. In a ludicrous ſenſe, pitifully, deſpicably.

LAMENTA'TION, Fr. [*lamentazione*, It. *lamentacion*, Sp. of *lamentatio*, Lat.] the act of bemoaning or bewailing, mournful complaint, audible grief.

LAMENTA'TIONE, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies to play or ſing in a lamenting, mournful, doleful manner, and therefore pretty ſlow.

LA'MENTER [of *lament*] he who mourns or laments.

LAME'NTINE, a fiſh called a ſea-cow or *Manatee*, ſome of which are near twenty feet long, the head reſembling that of a cow, and two ſhort feet, with which it creeps on the ſhallows and rocks to get food, but has no fins. The fleſh of them is commonly eaten, and is delicious meat.

LA'MIA, as the poets feign, being beloved by Jupiter, Juno, out of jealouſy, deſtroyed all the children ſhe had as ſoon as ſhe bare them, which ſo enraged her, that like a cruel monſter, ſhe devoured all the children ſhe found.

LA'MIÆ [among the Romans] hags, witches, ſhe-devils, which the vulgar fancied had eyes that they could take out and put in at their pleaſure, who, under the ſhape of fair women, enticed youth to devour them: or, as others ſay, the lamiæ were the three harpies, called Aello, Ocypite and Celæno, a ſtrange ſort of birds, with womens faces, dragons tails, and eagles talons; who are ſaid to ſuck in the night the blood of infants, and were very troubleſome at public feaſts in the night. They are alſo called Furiæ and Striges.

LA'MIERS. See LANNIERS.

LA'MINA, Lat. a plate or thin piece of metal, a ſlate, one coat laid over another; alſo a thin piece of board.

LA'MINÆ [with anatomiſts] two plates of the ſkull, the outmoſt of which is ſomething thick and ſmooth, and the innermoſt hard and furrowed.

LA'MINATED, plated over. A term uſed of ſuch bodies, the contexture of which diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another.

LAMINA'TION, Lat. the act of beating into thin plates.

LA'MIUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] archangel, or dead nettle.

To LAMM [prob. of laemen, Du. and L. Ger. lahmen, H. Ger. to lame] to baſt ones ſides, to drub or bang one ſoundly with a cudgel.

At latter LA'MMAS. See CALENDS.

LAMMAS *Day* [ſo called, as ſome ſay, from the Saxon laꝼꝼmæꞅꞅe, *i. e.* bread maſs, it being obſerved as a feſtival of thankſgiving for the fruits of the earth] the firſt of Auguſt. In 1578 was that famous *lammas* day, which buried the reputation of Don John of Auſtria. *Bacon*.

LAMP, *ſubſt*. [lampe, Dan. Du. and Ger. lampa, Su. *lampe*, Fr. *lampada*, It. and Port. *lampara*, Sp. of *lampas*, Lat. of λαμπας, Gr.] 1. A light made with oil and a wick. 2. Any kind of light, in poetical language real or metaphorical. The dying *lamp* of life. *Rowe*.

Perpetual LAMP, the ancient Romans are ſaid to preſerve lights in their ſepulchres many ages, by the oilineſs of gold reſolved by art into a liquid ſubſtance. And it is reported, that at the diſſolution of monaſteries, in the time of King Henry VIII. there was a lamp found that had then burnt in a tomb from about 300 years after Chriſt, which was near 1200 years. Two of theſe ſubterranean lamps are to be ſeen in the muſæum of rarities at Leyden in Holland. One of theſe lamps, in the papacy of Paul III. was found in the tomb of Tullia, Cicero's daughter, which had been ſhut up 1550 years.

LAMPADAPHO'RIA [λαμπαδαφορια, of λαμπας, a lamp, and φερω, Gr. to bear] a ceremony of carrying lighted torches.

LA'MPADARY, an officer in the church of Conſtantinople, whoſe office was to ſee the church well illuminated, and to bear a tapor before the emperor, empreſs and patriarch, when they went in proceſſion or to church.

LAMPA'DIAS [of λαμπας, Gr.] a bearded comet or blazing ſtar, that reſembles a lamp or burning torch.

LA'MPAS, LA'MPERS, or LA'MPRAS [*lampas*, Fr. with farriers] a kind of ſwelling about the bigneſs of a nut, in a horſe's mouth or palate, *i. e.* an inflammation in the roof of his mouth, behind the nippers of the upper jaw, and which riſes above the teeth. It is ſo called, becauſe it is cured by a burning lamp or hot iron.

LAMPASSE', Fr. [in heraldry] is what is by the Engliſh heralds called *langued*, *i. e.* the tongue of a beaſt appearing out of his mouth, being of a colour different from the body.

LA'MPBLACK, *ſubſt*. [of *lamp* and *black*] a black made by holding a torch under the bottom of a baſon, and as it is furred, ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell, and grind it with gum water. *Peacham*.

LAMPE'TIANS, a ſect ſo called of Lampetius one of their ringleaders, who condemned all kinds of vows, particularly that of obedience, as inconſiſtent with the liberty of the ſons of God.

LA'MPING, *adj*. [λαμπελαων, from λαμπελαω, Gr.] ſhining, ſparkling. Obſolete. *Spenſer*.

LAMPOO'N [of *lampon*, Fr. a drunken ſong. It imports, let us drink, from the old French *lamper*; and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carouſals. *Trevoux*] a perſonal ſatire, abuſe, cenſure written not to reform but vex, commonly exhibited in a poem or pamphlet, by which ſome perſon is treated with reproach or abuſeful language. Make ſatire a *lampoon*. *Pope*.

To LAMPOO'N *one*, *verb act*. to treat him with ridicule in a lampoon, libel or ſatire, to abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

LAMPOO'NER [of *lampoon*] a ſcribler of perſonal ſatire.

LA'MPREY [*lamproye*, Fr. lampreye, Du. *lampreda*, It. *lampréa*, Sp. *lampréya*, Port. of *lampreta*, Lat.] a fiſh ſhaped like an eel; called alſo a ſuckſtone.

LA'MPRON, a kind of ſea-fiſh. Thoſe rocks are frequented by *lamprons* and greater fiſhes, that devour the bodies of the drowned. *Broome*.

LAMPRO'PHORI [λαμπροφοροι, of λαμπρος, white, and φερω, Gr. to bear] the Neophytes or New Converts, ſo called, during the ſeven days after they had been baptized, on account of their being clothed with a white robe.

LA'NAR [with falconers] a ſort of hawk, a bird of prey.

LANA'RIOUS [*lanarius*, Lat.] pertaining to wool.

LA'NARY, *ſubſt*. [*lanarium*, Lat.] a wool-houſe, a ware-houſe or ſtorehouſe for wool.

LA'NCASHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the eaſt by Yorkſhire; on the weſt by the Iriſh ſea; on the north by Weſtmorland; and on the ſouth by the Merſey, which divides it from Cheſhire. It ſends two members to parliament.

La′ncaster, the capital of Lancaſhire, ſituated near the mouth of the Lone, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge, 232 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

To Lance, *verb act.* 1. To cut, to pierce in general. They *lance* themſelves with knives. *Glanville.* 2. To cut with a lancet, to ſcarify, to open chirurgically in order to a cure.

Lance, Fr. [*lancia*, It. *lanca*, Sp. of *lancea*, Lat.] a javelin, pike or ſpear, an offenſive weapon much in uſe with the ancients, it being a long ſtaff like a pike, pointed at the end, and armed with iron. In the heroic ages it ſeems to have been generally thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In later times the combatants thruſt them againſt each other on horſeback.

La′ncely, *adj.* [of *lance*] ſuitable to a lance, done with a lance. He carried his lances which were ſtrong, to give a *lancely* blow. *Sidney.*

Lancepesa′de, *ſubſt.* [*lance ſpezzate*, Fr.] an officer under a corporal, who aſſiſts him in his duty, and performs it for him in his abſence. They teach the new raiſed men their exerciſe, and poſt the centries. They are generally accounted the moſt vigilant and brave of the company: and on a march, their place is on the right hand of the ſecond rank: not now in uſe among us. Arm'd like a dapper *lancepeſade. Cleaveland.*

La′ncet [*lancette*, Fr. *lancetta*, It. *lancéta*, Sp.] a ſurgeon's ſmall pointed inſtrument, uſed in letting blood, opening tumours, *&c.*

To Lanch, or To Launch, *verb act.* [of *lancer*, Fr. This word is too often written *launch*, and is only a vocal corruption of *lance*] 1. To dart, to caſt as a lance, to throw, to let fly. See whoſe arm can *lanch* the ſurer bolt. *Dryden* and *Lee.* 2. To put a ſhip or boat afloat out of a dock, or from the ſtocks or place where it is built.

To Lanch *out*, *verb act.* [*ſ' elancher*, Fr.] to put a ſhip or boat afloat out of a dock.

To Lanch *out*, *verb neut.* 1. To expatiate in words. 2. To be extravagant in expences.

Lanci′ferous [*lancifer*, Lat.] bearing a lance or ſpear.

To La′ncinate, *verb act.* [*lancinatum*, ſup. of *lancino*, Lat.] to tear, to rend.

Lancina′tion [*lancinatio*, Lat.] the act of tearing, laceration.

To Land, *verb act.* [ȝelandian, Sax. lander, Dan. landen, Du. and Ger. landa, Su.] to ſet on ſhore. And *land* him ſafely on the ſhore. *Dryden.*

To Land, *verb neut.* to come on land, from on board. *Land* ye not, none of you. *Bacon.*

Land [land, Sax. land, Goth. Dan. Su. Du. and Ger. and all the Teutonic dialects] 1. In a general ſenſe includes not only all kinds of grounds, as meadows, paſture, arable, wood, *&c.* but alſo houſes and all manner of buildings: yet this latter part of the ſenſe ſeems appropriated to Scotland, for at Edinburgh a cloſe or tract of building is called ſuch a man's lands; but, in a reſtrained ſenſe, it ſignifies only ſuch ground as is ploughed. 2. A country, a region, as diſtinct from other countries. The chief men of the *land* had great authority. *Broome.* 3. Earth, as diſtinct from water. The ſea diſcipline differed from the *land* ſervice. *Sidney.* 4. Ground, ſurface of a place. Unuſual. And roll'd with limbs relax'd along the *land. Pope.* 5. An eſtate real and immoveable. And enjoyed certain *lands* and towns in the borders of Polonia. *Knolles.* 6. Nation, people. The king himſelf divulg'd, the *land* believ'd. *Dryden.* 7. Urine [plond, Sax. Probably this was a courſe expreſſion in the cant ſtrain, formerly in common uſe, but ſince laid aſide and forgotten, which meant the taking away a man's life: For *land* or *lant* is an old word for urine; and to ſtop the common paſſages and functions of nature, is to kill. *Hanmer*]

Wou'd I knew the villain,
I wou'd *land*-damn him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Head-Land, a point of land, or that which lies farther out into the ſea than the reſt.

To ſet Land [among ſailors] is to ſee by the compaſs how it bears.

Land *Loper* [of *land* and loopen, Du.] 1. A vagrant, one that ſtroles about the country. 2. A landman. A term of reproach uſed by ſeamen, of thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

Land-*Boc* [land-boc, Sax. land=bock, Du. and L. Ger. land=buch, H. Ger.] a charter or deed, by which lands or tenements were made over or held.

La′ndbred, *adj.* [of *land* and *bred*] native, belonging to a certain country. Waſh'd away whatſoever reliques there were left of the *landbred* people. *Spenſer.*

Land *Cheap* [at Malden in Eſſex, *&c.*] an ancient fine ſtill paid, of 13 pence of every mark of the purchaſe money for certain lands and houſes ſold in that town.

La′nded, *adj.* [of *land*] 1. Having a fortune or eſtate, not in money, but land. A houſe of commons muſt conſiſt, for the moſt part of *landed* men. *Addiſon.* 2. Diſembarked, put on ſhore out of a ſhip, *&c.*

Land-fall [of *land* and *fall*] a ſudden tranſlation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

Land-fall [among ſailors] ſignifies to fall in with land: thus, when mariners have been in expectation of ſeeing land in a ſhort time, and they happen to ſee it accordingly, they ſay, *they have made a good land-fall.*

Landega′ndman [in old records] a ſort of cuſtomary inferior tenant of a manor.

La′neous [*laneous*, Lat.] woolly, made of wool.

La′ndflood [of *land* and *flood*] inundation. A *landflood* that might roll they knew not how far. *Clarendon.*

La′ndforces [of *land* and *force*] warlike powers, not naval, ſoldiers that ſerve on land. The greateſt *landforces* that have ever been known. *Temple.*

Land *Gabel*, or Land *Gavel* [in doom's-day book] a tax or rent iſſuing out of land; a quit rent for the ſoil of an houſe, or the land on which it ſtood.

La′ndholder [of *land* and *holder*] one whoſe eſtate is in land. That pays the labourer and *landholder. Locke.*

La′ndjobber [of *land* and *job*] one who buys and ſells lands for other men. At home to none but his *landjobbers. Swift.*

Land-*Layled* [with mariners] the land is ſaid to be laid, when a ſhip is juſt got out of ſight of the land.

Land-*Lock'd* [a ſea phraſe] a ſhip is ſaid to ride land-lock'd, when ſhe is ſhut in between land, *i. e.* when in a road or harbour the land lies ſo round a ſhip at anchor, that no one point appears upon the ſea. Few natural parts better *land-lock'd* and cloſed on all ſides. *Addiſon.*

Land-*Mark* [land-merck, Dan.] a boundary ſet up between lands and pariſhes, in roads, *&c.* Then *land-marks* limited to each his right. *Dryden.*

Land-*Mark* [in ſea language] any mountain, rock, church, windmill, *&c.* by which the pilot knows how they bear by the compaſs.

Land *Tenant* [in ſtatute law] a perſon who actually poſſeſſes land.

Landa′ff, a city of South-Wales, in the county of Glamorgan. It is the ſee of a biſhop, but ſends no member to parliament. See the arms of this biſhop on Plate IX. Fig. 3.

La′nding, or La′nding-place, *ſubſt.* [of *land* and *place*] 1. The top of ſtairs. The *landing place* is the uppermoſt ſtep of a pair of ſtairs, *viz.* the floor of the room you aſcend upon. *Moxon.* 2. [Of ȝelandian, Sax.] to go or put out of a ſhip upon land.

La′ndgrave [landgrave, Du. land-graaf, Ger.] one who has the government of a tract of land or province in Germany; a count or earl. This title in Germany is now peculiar to the houſe of Heſſe, of which we have now the Landgraves of Heſſe Caſſel, Heſſe Homberg and Heſſe Rheinfels, all ſovereign princes.

Landgra′viate, the juriſdiction or territory of a landgrave.

La′ndlady. 1. Properly a woman to whom lands or houſes pertain, and of whom tenants hold. 2. The miſtreſs of any inn or public houſe. If a ſoldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's halfpence, the *landlady* may be under ſome difficulty. *Swift.*

La′ndless, *adj.* [of *land*] being without property, fortune or eſtate in land. A *landleſs* knight hath made a landed ſquire. *Shakeſpeare.*

La′ndlord [of *land* and *lord*] 1. An owner of lands and houſes who has tenants under him. The univerſal *landlord. Shakeſpeare.* 2. The maſter of an inn. The jolly *landlord* knew him by his whiſtle. *Addiſon,*

La′ndress [*lavandiere*, Fr. *lavandara*, It. *lavandéra*, Sp.] a waſher-woman. See Laundress.

La′ndry [of *lavo*, Lat. to waſh] a place or office where linen is waſhed. See Laundry.

La′ndschape, or La′ndskip [landſcip, Sax. land=ſchap, Du. and L. Ger. land-ſchaft, H. Ger.] 1. A region, the proſpect of a country. Like men entertained with the view of a ſpacious *landſchape*, where the eye paſſes over one pleaſing proſpect into another. *Addiſon.* 2. A picture repreſenting an extent of ſpace, with the various objects in it; a repreſentation of part of a country, both place and perſons; the landſkip being called the *parergon* or by-work, and the perſons the argument: or a landſkip is a deſcription of the land, as far as it can be ſeen above our horizon, by hills, valleys, cities, woods, rivers, *&c.* all that in a picture which is not of the body or argument (which denote the perſons) is called by this name of landſkip. You cannot make finer *landſchapes* than thoſe about the king's houſe. *Addiſon.*

La′ndtax, *ſubſt.* [of *land* and *tax*] tax laid upon land and houſes.

La′ndwaiter [of *land* and *waiter*] an officer of the cuſtoms who is to watch what goods are landed. A knaviſh *landwaiter. Swift.*

La′ndward, *adv.* [of *land*] towards the land. Slender fortification to *landward. Sandys.*

Lane, *ſubſt.* [laen, Du. lana, Sax.] 1. A narrow ſtreet, an alley. There is no ſtreet nor many *lanes* where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat.* 2. A narrow way between hedges. A pack-horſe is driven conſtantly in a narrow *lane. Locke.* 3. A paſſage between men ſtanding on each ſide. The earl's ſervants ſtood ranged on both ſides, and made the king a *lane. Bacon.*

To make a Lane [a military term] is to draw up ſoldiers in 2 ranks for any great perſon to paſs through.

La′neret, *ſubſt.* a little hawk.

La′ngate [with ſurgeons] a linen roller for a wound.

La′ngport, a market town of Somerſetſhire, 129 miles from London.

La′ngrel [with guuners] a ſhot uſed at ſea to cut the enemies rigging, a ſort of ſhot that runs looſe with a ſhackle or joint in the middle, having half a bullet at each end, which is to be ſhortened when put into the piece, but ſpreads itſelf when diſcharged.

La′nguage [*langue* or *langage*, Fr. *lengua*, Sp. *lingoa*, Port. of *lingua*, It. and Lat.] 1. Human ſpeech in general. We may define *language*, if we conſider it more materially, to be letters forming and producing words and ſentences; but if we conſider it according to the deſign thereof, then language is apt ſigns for communication of thoughts. *Holder.* 2. Tongue or ſpeech of one nation as diſtinct from others, a ſet of words upon which a particular nation or people are agreed, to make uſe of to expreſs their thoughts.

I am not ſuch a truant ſince my coming,
As not to know the *language* I have. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Stile, manner of expreſſion. Others for *language* all their care expreſs. *Pope.*

La′nguaged, *adj.* [of *language*] having various languages. And many *languag'd* nations has ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

Language-master [of *language* and *maſter*] one whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages. A ſort of *language-maſter*, who is to inſtruct them in the ſtile proper for a miniſter. *Spectator.*

La′ngued [of *langue*, Fr. the tongue] having a tongue.

La′ngued [in heraldry] ſignifies the tongue of any animal hanging out, of a different colour from the body; as, *langued, azure, gules*, &c. i. e. having the tongue of a blue or red colour.

La′nguedoc, a province of France, bounded by the Lionois on the north; by the river Rhone, which divides it from Dauphine and Provence, on the eaſt; by the mediterranean and the Pyranees on ſouth; and by Guienne and Gaſcony on the weſt.

Langue′nte, It. [in muſic books] the ſame as *lamentation*; ſlowly.

La′nguet [*languette*, Fr.] any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

La'nguid [*languiſſant*, Fr. *languido*, It. of *languidus*, Lat.] 1. Languiſhing, weak, faint, feeble. No motion ſo ſwift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or ſlowneſs may ſtill be conceived. *Bentley.* 2. Dull, heartleſs. And fire their *languid* ſouls with Cato's virtue. *Addiſon.*

La'nguidly, *adv.* [of *languid*] faintly, weakly. The menſtruum worked *languidly* upon the coral. *Boyle.*

La'nguidness [of *languid*] feebleneſs, want of ſtrength.

Langui'do. It. [in muſic books] the ſame as *lamentatione*; ſlowly.

To **La'nguish**, *verb act.* [*langueo*, Lat. *languir*, Fr. and Sp. *languire*, It.] 1. To decay, to grow feeble, to loſe ſtrength, to pine away. We and our fathers do *languiſh* of ſuch diſeaſes. 2 *Eſdras.* 2. To be no longer vigorous in motion, not to be vivid in appearance. Dryden uſes it as a participle paſſive.

Their darts with clamour at a diſtance drive,
And only keep the *languiſh'd* war alive. *Dryden.*

3. To pine or ſink under ſorrow or any ſlow paſſion. She *languiſhes* for the loſs of her deceaſed lover. *Addiſon.* 4. To look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs. *Languiſhing* regards. *Dryden.*

La'nguish, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] ſoft appearance. And the blue *languiſh* of ſoft Allia's eye. *Pope.*

La'nguishingly, *adv.* [of *languiſhing*] feebly, weekly, with feeble ſoftneſs. What's roundly ſmooth and *languiſhingly* ſlow. *Pope.* 2. Dully, tediouſly. Thou ſeeſt how long and *languiſhingly* the weeks are paſt over. *Sidney.*

La'nguishment [*languiſſement*, Fr.] 1. The ſtate of pining, decaying or drooping. 2. Softneſs of mien. Humility it expreſſes by the ſtooping or bending of the head; *languiſhment* when we hang it on one ſide. *Dryden.*

La'nguor, Lat. [*langueur*, Fr. *langore*, It.] want of ſtrength or ſpirit. *Languor* and laſſitude ſignify a faintneſs which may ariſe from want or decay of ſpirits, thro' indigeſtion or too much exerciſe, or from an additional weight of fluids from a diminution of ſecretion by the common diſcharges. *Quincy.*

La'nguorous, *adj.* [*languoreux*, Fr.] tedious, melancholy. Left in *languorous* conſtraint. *Spenſer.*

To **La'niate**, *verb act.* [*laniatum*, ſupine of *lanio*, Lat.] to butcher, to cut in pieces, to rend, to tear.

La'nifice [of *lanificium*, of *lana*, wool, and *facio*, Lat. to make, &c.] the act of ſpinning, carding, or working wool, woollen manufacture. The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*. *Bacon.*

Lani'gerous [*laniger*, from *lana*, wool, and *gero*, Lat. to bear] bearing wool.

Lanigerous *Trees* [with botaniſts] ſuch trees which bear a woolly, downy ſubſtance.

Lank [ſlank, lancke, Du.] 1. Slender, that hangs flat down, not filled up, not plump, looſe. A great bladder well tied at the neck, but very *lank*. *Boyle.* 2. Milton ſeems to uſe this word for faint, languid. He piteous of her woes rear'd her *lank* head. *Milton.*

La'nkness [of *lank*] want of plumpneſs, ſlenderneſs.

La'nner, *ſubſt.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lannarius*, Lat.] a ſpecies of hawk.

La'nniers, or **La'nniards** [in a ſhip] the ropes which faſten the ſtoppers of the halliards to them; alſo ſmall ropes let into the blocks or pullies, called dead mens eyes, which ſerve to ſtiffen or ſlacken the ſhrouds, chains and ſtays.

Lansque'net, Fr. [of lands-knecht, Ger. lance and knecht, Du. *Johnſon*] 1. A German foot ſoldier, a common foot ſoldier. 2. A game at cards.

La'ntern, or **La'nthorn** [*lanterne*, Fr. *linterna*, Sp. *lanterna*, It. and Port. *laterna*, Lat. It is by miſtake often written *lanthorn*] 1. A device, being a tranſparent caſe for carrying a candle in. A candle laſteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.* 2. A light-houſe, a light hung out to guide ſhips.

Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high,
Shines like a moon through the benighted ſky,
While by its beams the wary ſailor ſteers. *Addiſon.*

Magical **Lantern** [in optics] an inſtrument, by means whereof little painted images are repreſented on an oppoſite wall of a dark room, magnified to any bigneſs at pleaſure.

Lantern-jaws, a term uſed of a thin viſage, ſuch as if a candle were burning in the mouth might tranſmit the light. Very lucky in a pair of *lantern-jaws*. *Addiſon.*

Lanu'ginous [*lanuginoſus*, Lat] downy, covered with ſoft hair.

Lanu'go, Lat. [with botaniſts] a ſort of ſoft down or cotton on ſome fruits, as peaches, quinces, &c. on ſome herbs, as mullein, clary, &c.

Lanugo, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſoft tender hairs that firſt appear on the faces of young men.

La'on, a great city of France, 57 miles north-eaſt from Paris. It is a biſhopric, and its biſhop a peer of France.

Lap [of læppe, Sax. lappe, Ger. or lap, Du.] 1. The looſe part of a garment which may be doubled at pleaſure. Wipe it with the *lap* of your coat. *Swift.* 2. The part of the cloaths that is ſpread horizontally over the knees as one ſits down, ſo as any thing may lie in it. Men expect that religion ſhould coſt them no pains, and that happineſs ſhould drop into their *laps*. *Tillotſon.*

To **Lap**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To wrap or twiſt round any thing. A long tail, which, as he deſcends from a tree, he *laps* rounds about the boughs. *Grew.* 2. To involve in any thing. Bellona's bridegroom *lapt* in proof. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Lap**, *verb neut.* to be ſpread or twiſted over any thing. At their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, tranſparent. *Grew.*

To **Lap**, *verb neut.* [lappian, Sax.] to feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. In the dog and cat kind by *lapping*. *Ray.*

To **Lap** *verb act.*. to lick up. As a cat *laps* milk. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lap-dog [of *lap* and *dog*] ſmall chamber dogs, favourites of the ladies, which they fondle in their laps. One made his court to the *lap-dog*. *Collier.*

Lapa'ra [of λαπαζω, Gr. to empty] the fleſhy part between the ribs and the hips, ſo called, becauſe it falls in as if it were empty.

La'pathum, Lat. [λαπαθον, Gr.] a general name with botaniſts, for all kind of docks.

La'pful, *ſubſt.* [of *lap* and *full*] as much as can be contained in the lap. And gathered there of wild goards his *lapful*. 2 *Kings.*

Laphri'a [λαφρια, Gr.] an anniverſary feſtival held in Achaia, in honour of Diana. At the approach of the feſtival they made an aſcent to the altar, heaping up earth in the manner of ſtairs; round the altar they placed in order pieces of green wood, all of 16 cubits long, and upon that they laid the drieſt wood that could be gotten. On the firſt day of the ſolemnity, the prieſteſs of Diana, who was a virgin, rode in a chariot drawn by bucks: on the ſecond they offered ſacrifice of birds, bears, bucks, lions, wolves, and all ſorts of animals and garden-fruits.

La'pidary, *ſubſt.* [*lapidiare*, Fr. *lapidario*, It. and Sp. of *lapidarius*, Lat.] one who cuts, poliſhes, &c precious ſtones; a jeweller, one who deals in ſtones or gems. Of all the many ſorts of the gemkind reckoned up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are original. *Woodward.*

Lapidary, *adj.* done or engraved on a ſtone.

Lapidary *Verſes*, epitaphs of a middle nature, between proſe and verſe; which are put on a grave ſtone, or other ſepulchral manument.

To **La'pidate**, *verb act.* [*lapido*, Lat.] to ſtone, to kill by ſtoning.

La'pidated, *part. adj.* [*lapidatus*, Lat.] ſtoned, battered with ſtones.

Lapida'tion, *ſubſt.* [*lapidatio*, Lat.] the act of ſtoning.

Lapi'deous, *adj.* [*lapideus*, Lat.] ſtony, of the nature of ſtone. The *lapideous* matter. *Ray.*

Lapi'descence [*lapideſco*, Lat.] ſtony concretion. *Brown.*

Lapide'scent, *adj.* [*lapideſcens*, Lat.] having a property of turning bodies into a ſtony nature; alſo growing or turning to ſtone.

Lapidescent *Water*. [with naturaliſts] ſuch waters, which being full of ſtony matter diſſolved in them, and covering graſs, leaves, ruſhes and ſticks that lie in them all over, cover them with a ſort of ſtony coat, ſo that they ſeem to be changed into a perfect ſtone.

Lapidi'fic, *adj.* [*lapidifique*, Fr.] forming ſtones. The *lapidific* as well as ſaline principle. *Grew.*

Lapidifica'tion, Fr. 1. The act of forming ſtones. Induration and *lapidification* of ſubſtances more ſoft is another degree of condenſation. *Bacon.* 2 [With chemiſts] is the art of turning any metal into ſtone; which operation is performed by diſſolving the metal in ſome corroſive ſpirit, and afterwards boiling the diſſolution to the conſiſtence of a ſtone.

Lapidi'lium [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument for extracting ſtones out of the bladder.

La'pidist, *ſubſt.* [from *lapidiſt*, gen. of *lapis*, Lat. a ſtone] a dealer in ſtones or gems. An ordinary *lapidiſt*. *Ray.*

Lapilla'tion [with Parcelſians] that faculty in a human body of turning things to a ſtony ſubſtance.

La'pis, Lat. a ſtone.

Lapis *Admirabilis*, Lat. [in medicine] an artificial ſtone, ſo called on account of its great virtues; it is compounded of vitriol, ſalt-petre, allum, and ſeveral other ingredients.

Lapis *Armenus* [of Armenia, where firſt found] a light, brittle ſtone, of a blue colour inclining to green, of uſe in phyſic.

Lapis *Cæruleus Anglicus*, a mineral found in Lancaſhire, there called killow, uſed for drawing lines.

Lapis *Cruſis*, Lat. [*i. e.* the croſs ſtone] is of two ſorts, the one ſhews a white croſs on an aſh-coloured ground; and the other a purple or black one.

Lapis *Hæmatites*, Lat. [of αιμα, Gr. blood] the blood-ſtone; a certain red ſtone good for ſtopping of blood.

Lapis *Infernalis*, Lat. [*i. e.* the infernal ſtone] a ſort of cauſtic compoſition.

Lapis *Judaicus*, Lat. [ſo called, becauſe found in Judæa] a little ſtone in the ſhape of an olive, with lines or ſtreaks ſo equally diſtant as if they were artificially made by a turner.

Lapis *Lazuli*, Lat. a ſtone of an azure or blue colour, of which the paint called ultramarine is made. The *lapis lazuli*, or azure ſtone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, ſo as take a high poliſh, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, uſually of the ſize of a man's fiſt, of an elegant blue colour, beautifully variegated with clouds of white and veins of a ſhining gold colour. That of Aſia and Africa is much ſuperior to the Bohemian or German kind. It has been uſed in medicine, but the preſent practice takes no notice of it. To it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultramarine colour, which is only a calcination of lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

Lapis *limacis*, Lat. the ſnail-ſtone; a ſmall white ſtone of an oval figure, found in the head of ſuch ſnails as are without ſhells, and wander about in fields and places under ground.

Lapis *Lipis*, Lat. a ſtone of a ſaphire blue colour like indigo, but ſomewhat tranſparent.

Lapis *Medicamentoſus*, Lat. an artificial ſtone, made of colcothar or calcined vitriol, litharge, allum, &c. efficacious in ſtopping the running of the reins, &c.

Lapis *Nephriticus*, Lat. a ſtone of a green and milk white colour mixed, of great efficacy againſt the ſtone in the kidneys.

La'pland, the moſt northerly country in Europe, ſituated between 65 and 70 degrees of north latitude.

La'ppa [with botaniſts] the plant bur or clot-bur.

Lappa'go, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb maiden-lips, ſhepherd's-rod or teazle.

La'pper [of *lap*] 1. One who laps or wraps up. They may be *lappers* of linen. *Swift.* 2. One who laps or licks.

La'ppet, [of *lap*, læppe, Sax.] the parts of a head-dreſs that hang down looſe. *Lappets* and ruffles. *Swift.*

La'ppice, or **La'pice** [hunting term] uſed when greyhounds open their mouths in the courſe; or hounds in the leaſh or ſtring.

Lapsa'na, Lat. [with botaniſts] wild cole-wort or dock-creſs; a plant, on the root of which Cæſar's army lived a long time at Dyrrachium.

Lapse [*lapſus*, Lat.] 1. A ſlip, a ſmall miſtake, a petty error. Theſe are petty errors and minor *lapſes*. *Brown.* 2. Fall, flow, glide. *Lapſe* of time. *Hale.*

Lapse [in law] 1. A tranſlation of right from one to another; a benefice is ſaid to be in *lapſe*, when the patron, who ought to preſent thereto in ſix months after it is vacant, has omitted to do it; upon which default the ordinary has a right to collate to the ſaid benefice. In a preſentation to a vacant church a layman ought to preſent within four months, and a clergyman within ſix, otherwiſe a devolution or *lapſe* of right happens. *Ayliffe.*

To LAPSE, *verb neut.* [*lapſus*, of *labor*, Lat.] 1. To fall from perfection, truth or faith The *lapſing* ſtate of human corruption. *Decay of Piety.* 2. To glide ſlowly, to fall by degrees, A tendency to *lapſe* into the barbarity of thoſe northern nations from whom we are deſcended. *Swift.* 3. To ſlip, to fail in any thing.

To *lapſe* in fulneſs
Is ſorer than to lie for need. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To ſlip by inadvertency or miſtake. *Lapſed* into the burleſque character. *Addiſon.* 5. To loſe the proper time. By the appellants *lapſing* the term of law. *Ayliffe.* 4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another. If the archbiſhop ſhall not fill it up within ſix months enſuing, it *lapſes* to the king. *Ayliffe.*

LA'PSED [in theology] fallen from the ſtate of innocency.

LA'PWING [of *lap* and *wing*; hleap-pince, Sax. *q. d.* clap-wing] a clamorous bird, ſo called from its often clapping its long wings.

LA'PWORK [of *lap* and *work*] work in which one part is interchangeably wrap'd over the other. A kind of *lapwork*. *Grew.*

LA'QUEUS, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the navel-ſtring

LAQUEUS [with ſurgeons] a ſort of bandage for ſtretching out broken or disjointed bones, to keep them in their places when they have been ſet; ſo tied, that if it be drawn together or preſſed with weight, it ſhuts up cloſe.

LA'RA, or LA'RANDA, one of the Naiades, a nymph, on whom Mercury is ſaid to have begotten the houſhold gods, called Lares. They were diſtinguiſhed into public and private; the public Lares were eſteemed protectors of cities, people, and high-ways; and the private Lares of familiies.

LA'RBOARD [q. d. *lever-board*, of *lævus*, Lat. the left ſide] the left hand ſide of a ſhip or boat, when a perſon ſtands with his face towards the head. Tack to the *larboard*, and ſtand off to ſea. *Dryden.*

LARBOARD *the Helm* [a ſea phraſe] is to put the helm on the larboard, or left ſide of the ſhip.

LARBOARD *Watch* [a ſea term] one half of a ſhip's crew, under the direction of the chief mate, which watches in its turn with the ſtarboard watch.

LA'RCENY [*latrocinium*, Lat. *larcin*, Fr. *ladrocinio*, It.] petty theft, ſtealing, a wrongful taking away of another perſon's goods. Thoſe laws would be very unjuſt, that ſhould chaſtize murder and petty *larceny* with the ſame puniſhment. *Spectator.*

Grand LARCENY [in law] is where the goods exceed the value of one ſhilling from a perſon, five ſhillings in a ſhop, forty ſhillings in a dwelling houſe.

Petit LARCENY, is when the goods ſtolen exceed not the value of a ſhilling, &c.

LARCH *Tree* [*larix*, Lat. ſo called of Lariſſa, a city of Theſſaly, where it was firſt known] a lofty tree, bearing leaves like thoſe of a pine-tree, and a ſort of muſhroom or fruit called agaric. The gum of this tree is called Venice turpentine. The leaves, which are long and narrow, are produced out of little tubercles, in form of a painter's pencil, as in the cedar of Libanus, but fall off in winter. The cones are ſmall and oblong, and for the moſt part have a ſmall branch growing out of the top. Theſe are produced at remote diſtances from the male flowers, on the ſame tree. The male flowers are, for the moſt part, produced on the under-ſide of the branches, and at their firſt appearance are very like ſmall cones. *Miller.*

LARD, Fr. [*lardo*, It. and Sp. of *lardum*, Lat. bacon] 1. The fat of a hog's belly melted, the greaſe of ſwine; commonly called ſwine's ſeam. As ſuddenly as *lard* fat thy lean beaſts. *Donne.* 2. Bacon, ſwine's fleſh. And to the table ſent the ſmoaking *lard*. *Dryden.*

To LARD *Meat*, *verb act.* [*larder*, Fr. *lardare*, It. *enlardàr*, Sp. in cookery] 1. To draw thin ſlips of fat bacon through the outſides of it, to ſtuff with bacon. No man *lards* ſalt pork with orange peel. *King.* 2. To fatten in general.

Now Falſtaff ſweat to death,
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement. To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epſom proſe. *Dryden.*

LARDA'RIUM, Lat. [old records] the larder in a nobleman's houſe, the place where the victuals are kept.

LA'RDER [of *lard*; *lardier*, O. Fr.] the room where meat is kept or ſalted. In a cool and wet *larder* it will keep. *Bacon.*

LARDERA'RIUS *Regis*, Lat. the king's larderer, or clerk of the kitchin.

LA'RDERER [of *larder*] one who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON, or LARDO'ON, *ſubſt.* Fr. [in cookery] a ſmall ſlip of bacon, proper for larding.

LARE, a turner's bench, bow, ſtring, ſeat, &c. whereto he ſits to turn things.

LARES, certain domeſtic gods of the Romans, called alſo *penates*, placed in ſome private place of the houſe, or in the chimney corner, which the family honoured as their protectors, and therefore offered to them wine and frankincenſe. Plutarch tells us, that they were covered with dog's ſkin, and a dog placed next to them, to expreſs the care they had of the houſe, and their friendſhip to thoſe that did belong to it. The poets feign that Lara being ſentenced to loſe her tongue for revealing to Juno, Jupiter's intention of deflowring Juturna, ſhe was ſent to hell under the conduct of Mercury, who lying with her by the way, begat two ſons, named Lares, from whence theſe gods are derived.

LARGE, Fr. [*largo*, It. Sp. and Port. of *largus*, Lat.] 1. Wide, extenſive. There he conquer'd a thouſand miles wide and *large*. *Abbot.* 2 Big, bulky. Great Theron *large* of limbs, and giant height. *Dryden.* 3. Liberal, abundant, plentiful. Thy ſiſter's cup deep and *large*. *Ezekiel.* 4. Copious, diffuſe. A *large* teſtimony under his hand. *Clarendon.* 5. *At large*; without reſtraint. It will carry the voice farther than in the air *at large*. *Bacon.* 6. *At large*; diffuſely. That point debated *at large*. *Watts.*

To LARGE [ſpoken of a ſhip] when ſhe goes neither before the wind, nor upon the wind, but as it were quartered between both.

To LARGE [a ſea phraſe] the wind is ſaid to large, when it blows a freſh gale.

LARGE, as *to go large* [in horſemanſhip] is when a horſe gains, or takes in more ground in going wider of the center of the volt, and deſcribing a greater circumference.

LARGE [in muſic] the greateſt meaſure of muſical quantities; one *large* containing two longs, one long two briefs, and one brief two ſemibriefs.

LA'RGELY, *adv.* [of *large*] 1. Widely, extenſively. 2. Copiouſly, diffuſely. Where the author treats more *largely*. *Watts.* 3. Liberally, bounteouſly. How *largely* gives, how ſplendidly he treats. *Dryden.* 4. Abundantly.

They their fill of love, and love's diſport
Took *largely*. *Milton.*

LA'RGENESS [of *large*] 1. Greatneſs, elevation. *Largeneſs* of mind. *Collier.* 2. Bigneſs, bulk. 3. Extenſion, amplitude. The *largeneſs* of that offer. *Hooker.* 4. Wideneſs. The multitude and *largeneſs* of rivers. *Bentley.*

LA'RGESS [*largitio*, Lat. *largeſſe*, Fr. *larghezza*, It.] a free gift beſtowed upon any one, a dole or preſent, a bounty. Two thouſand ducats for a bounty to me and my fellows, for they give great *largeſſes* where they come. *Bacon.*

LARGE'TTO [in muſic books] ſignifies a movement a little quicker than *largo*.

LARGI'FLUOUS [*largifluus*, Lat.] flowing abundantly.

LA'RGO [in muſic books] ſignifies a ſlow movement, yet one degree quicker than *grave*, and two than *adagio*.

LA'RIX, Lat. the larch-tree that yields turpentine.

LARK [laƿeꞃc, Sax. lerch, Ger. lærka, Su. lerk, Dan. *lavrock*, Scottiſh] a ſmall ſinging bird. It was the *lark* the herald of the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'RKER [of *lark*] one that catches *larks*.

LA'RK-SPUR, *ſubſt.* a plant. Its flower conſiſts of many diſſimilar petals, with the uppermoſt contracted, which ends in a tail, and receives another bifid petal, which alſo ends in a tail; in the middle riſes a pointal, which becomes a fruit of many pods collected into a head, and filled with ſeeds generally angular. *Miller.*

LA'RMIER [of *larme*, Fr. a tear, becauſe it cauſes the water to fall by drops or tears at a diſtance from the wall; in architecture] the eaves or drip of a houſe; a flat ſquare member placed on the cornice, below the cymatium, and juts out the fartheſt.

LA'RVÆ, the ghoſts or ſpirits of wicked men, which after death, were believed to wander up and down the earth; phantoms or apparitions that torment the wicked, and affright good men.

LA'RVATED [*larvatus*, Lat.] 1. Wearing a maſk. 2. Frighted with ſpirits.

LA'RUM, *ſubſt.* [of *alarum*, or *alarm*] 1. Alarm, a noiſe noting danger. His *larum* bell might loud and wide be heard. *Spenſer.* 2. An engine that makes a noiſe at a certain hour. That *larum*, which though it were but three inches big, yet would both wake a man, and of itſelf light a candle for him at any ſet hour. *Wilkins.*

LARYNGO'TOMY [of λαρυγξ and τομα, from τεμνω, Gr. to cut] the act of cutting or opening of the wind-pipe, to prevent the perſons being choaked by a quinſey.

LA'RYNX [λαρυγξ, Gr. with anatomiſts] the top of the wind-pipe, which lies below the root of the tongue before the pharynx, by which the breath is drawn, and the voice formed. There are thirteen muſcles for the motion of the fine cartilages of the *larynx*. *Derham.*

LA'RYNX, Lat. [with botaniſts] the larinch-tree, or larch-tree, that yields turpentine. See LARCH-TREE.

LASCI'VIENT, *adj.* [*laſciviens*, Lat.] playing, wantoning, frolickſome.

LASCI'VIOUS [*laſcif*, Fr. *laſcivo*, It. and Sp. of *laſcivus*, Lat.] 1. Wanton in behaviour, luſtful, lewd. The *laſcivious* man to throw off his leud amours. *South.* 2. Soft, luxurious, wanton in general.

LASCI'VIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *laſcivious*] leudly, looſely, wantonly, luſtfully.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS [of *laſcivious*] wantonneſs, looſeneſs, leudneſs. The *laſciviouſneſs* of his elegies. *Dryden.*

LA'SER, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb Benjamin.

LASERPI'TIUM [q. d. *lac ſerpitium*, Lat.] the plant laſer-wort.

LASH [the moſt probable etymology of this word ſeems to be that of Skinner, from ſchlagen, Du. to ſtrike; whence *ſlaſh* and *laſh*. *Johnſon*] 1. A blow with a whip, rod, or any thing pliant and tough. Sounding *laſhes*. *Dryden.* 2. The thong or ſmaller cord of the whip that gives the cut or blow. Your whip wanted a *laſh* to it. *Addiſon.* 3. A leaſh or ſtring, in which an animal is held, a ſnare; obſolete. The farmer they leave in the *laſh*. *Tuſſer.* 4. A ſtroke of ſatire, a ſarcaſm. The moral is a *laſh* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourſelves, which ſucceeds well. *L'Eſtrange.*

To LASH, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. ſome derive it of *laqueus*, Lat. an halter, *q. d.* to laſh one with a rope's end] 1. To whip, to ſcourge, to ſtrike with any thing pliant. Lucagus to *laſh* his horſes bends. *Dryden.* 2. To move with a ſudden ſpring or jirk. He falls, and *laſhing* up his heels his rider throws. *Dryden.* 3. To beat, to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound. And big waves *laſh* the frighted ſhoars. *Prior.* 4. To ſcourge with ſatire. Could penſion'd Boileau *laſh* in honeſt ſtrain. 5. To tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip.

To LASH, *verb neut.* 1. To ply the whip. They *laſh* aloud, each other they provoke. *Dryden.* 2. To uſe ſatire againſt. To laugh at follies, or to *laſh* at vice. *Dryden.*

LA'SHER [of *laſh*] one that laſhes or whips.

LA'SHERS [in a ſhip] the ropes which bind faſt the tackles and breechings of the ordnance, when they are made faſt with boards.

LA'SHING, *adj.* [among ſailors] the act of making faſt, or tying any thing to the ſhip's ſides, maſts, &c. as pikes, muſkets, boards, caſks, &c.

LA'SHITE, or LA'SHLITE, in the Daniſh times, a common forfeiture of twelve ores, each ore being in value 6 *d.* or as others 16 *d.* ſterling.

La'skets [in a ſhip] thoſe ſmall lines like loops, faſtened by ſowing into the bonnets and drablers.

La'sking [a ſea term] the ſame as veering or ſailing with quarter winds, or going roomer, or going large, *i. e.* when a ſhip ſails neither by a wind, nor directly before the wind, but as it were quartering between both.

Lass [the feminine of *lad*, and prob. an abbreviation of *ladde*ſ*s*. *Hickes*] a girl, a maid, a young woman; now applied only to mean girls or wenches. An honeſt, downright, plain-dealing *la*ſ*s* it was. *L'E*ſ*trange.*

La'ssitude, Fr. [*laſſezza*, It. of *laſſitudo*, Lat.] wearineſs, a heavineſs in the limbs, fatigue. *Laſſitude* is a kind of contuſion and compreſſion of the parts. *Bacon.*

Lassitude [with phyſicians] a ſtoppage of the animal ſpirits in the nerves and muſcles, which forebodes ſome ſickneſs approaching. Laſſitude generally expreſſes that wearineſs which proceeds from a diſtempered ſtate, and not from exerciſe, which wants no remedy but reſt: it proceeds from an increaſe of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a conſumption of the fluids, neceſſary to maintain the ſpring of the ſolids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated ſecretion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not ſupplied. *Quincy.*

Lassitu'do *Ulceroſa* [with phyſicians] a ſymptom uſually attending the cold fit of an intermitting fever, being a ſoreneſs and wearineſs of all the joints and bones.

La'sslorn, *adj.* [of *laſs* and *lorn*] forſaken by one's miſtreſs.

Brown groves,
Whoſe ſhadow the diſmiſſed batchelor loves,
Being *laſslorn.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Last, *adj.* [lateſt, Sax. lateſte, or leſte, Du. letzt, Ger.] 1. The lateſt, that which follows all the reſt in time. Here *laſt* of Britons let your names be read. *Pope.* 2. The hindmoſt, which follows in order of place. 3. Beyond which there is no more. Unhappy to the *laſt* the kind releaſing-knell. *Cowley.* 4. Next before the preſent; as, *laſt* week. 5. Utmoſt.

Fools ambitiouſly contend
For wit and pow'r, their *laſt* endeavours bend. *Dryden.*

6. *At laſt*; in concluſion, at the end. He ſhall overcome *at* the *laſt*. *Geneſis.* 7. *The laſt*; the end. And blunder on in buſineſs to *the laſt*. *Pope.*

Last, *adv.* 1. The laſt time, the time next before the preſent. When *laſt* I dy'd. *Donne.* 2. In concluſion.

Pleas'd with his idol he commends, admires,
Adores, and *laſt* the thing ador'd deſires. *Dryden.*

Last, *ſubſt.* [læſte, Sax. lieſt, Du. and L. Ger. leiſt, Ger. læſt, Su.] a mould or wooden foot to make ſhoes on. Uſed to cut faces over his *laſt*. *Addiſon.*

To Last, *verb neut.* [læſtan, Sax.] to abide, to continue, to endure. Contriv'd with great wiſdom to *laſt* till time ſhould be no more. *Addiſon.*

Last [læſt, of hlæſtan, Sax. to load, laſt, Du. and Ger.] a burthen or meaſure, as of pitch, tar, or aſhes, 12 barrels; of hides, 12 dozen; of red herrings, 20 cades; of ſtock-fiſh, 1000; of gun-powder, 24 barrels.

Last [in the marſhes of Kent] a court held by 24 jurats, ſummoned by the bailiff.

A ſhoemaker muſt not go beyond his Last.

The moral inſtruction of this proverb, is, that perſons, though ſkilful in their own art, ought not to meddle or make with things out of their own ſphere, and not preſume to correct or amend what they do not underſtand. The proverb is only the Latin, *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam*, in an Engliſh dreſs; and firſt took its authority from a ſtory of the celebrated painter Apelles, who having drawn a famous piece, and expoſed it to public view, a cobler came by and found fault with it, becauſe he made too few latchets to the goloſhoes; Apelles mends it accordingly, and ſets it out again; and the next day the cobler coming again, finds fault with the whole leg; upon which Apelles comes out, ſaying, *Cobler, go home, and keep to your laſt.* See Cobler.

Last *Heir* [in law] he to whom lands fall by eſcheat, for want of a lawful heir, as the king, lord of the manor, *&c.*

La'stage, or Le'stage [*leſtage*, Fr. laſtagie, Du.] 1. Cuſtom challenged in ſome markets or fairs for carrying goods to them to be ſold. 2. Cuſtom paid for freightage. 3. The ballaſt of a ſhip.

La'sting, *part. adj.* [from *laſt*] 1. Containing, durable. Renders the body leſs durable and *laſting*. *Ray.* 2. Of long continuance, perpetual. It leaves a *laſting* caution in the man. *Locke.*

La'stingly, *adv.* [of *laſting*] perpetually, in a laſting manner.

La'stingness [of *laſting*] continuance, durableneſs. The *laſtingneſs* of the motions. *Sidney.*

La'stly, *adv.* [from *laſt*] 1. In the laſt place. I will juſtify the quarrel, ſecondly, balance the forces, and *laſtly*, propound variety of deſigns. *Bacon.* 2. In the concluſion or end, at laſt.

Latch, *ſubſt.* [letſe, Du. *laccio*, It.] a faſtning for a door, being a ſort of catch that is moved by a ſtring or a handle. The *latch* moved up. *Gay.*

To Latch, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To faſten with a latch. The door was only *latched*. *Locke.* 2. To faſten, to cloſe, perhaps, in this place; unleſs it rather ſignifies to waſh, from *lather*. *Johnſon.*

But haſt thou yet *latch'd* th' Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shakeſpeare.*

La'tches *of a Clock*, thoſe parts which wind up, and unlock the work.

La'tchet [*lacet*, Fr. a lace to lace with] the ſtring of a ſhoe, by which it is faſtened. The *latchet* of whoſe ſhoes I am not worthy to unlooſe. *St. Mark.*

La'tchets, La'tches, or La'skets [in a ſhip] are ſmall lines ſewn into the top-ſails, called bonnets and drablers, in the form of loops, by which the bonnets are laced to the courſes or plain ſails, and the drablers to the bonnets.

Late [late, læt, or lœte, Sax. laet, Du. and L. Ger.] 1. Behind in time, contrary to early, ſlow, long delayed. My *late* ſpring. *Milton.* 2. Laſt in any placee, office, or character. The *late* ſervants, and thoſe who ſtay'd in the family. *Addiſon.* 3. The deceaſed; as, the *late* dean Swift. 4. Far advanced in the day or night.

Late, *adv.* 1. After long delays, after a long time. When mortals ſearch too ſoon, and fear too *late*. *Dryden.* 2. In a latter ſeaſon. Some flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late* in the year. *Bacon.* 3. Lately, not long ago. Men have of *late* made uſe of a pendulum. *Locke.* 4. Far in the day or night. Was it ſo *late*, friend, ere your went to bed? *Shakeſpeare.*

Better Late than never.

Fr. *Il vaut mieux tard que jamais.* Ger. Beſſer ſpâht als gar nicht. This is generally meant of reformation, or leading a new life; and ſo we ſay,

It is never too Late to repent.

It is true, when it is done; but how many (it is to be feared) relying too much upon this proverb, let *ſlip* the opportunities and aſſiſtances, which *divine goodneſs* affords them, till it is out of their power at all; we are therefore by no means to underſtand by this proverb, that it is no matter how late we return, but that where perſons have been ſo unfortunate to defer it till the *decline* of their days, it is better then, than not at all.

La'ted, *adj.* [of *late*] belated, ſurprized, or overtaken by the night.

Now ſpurs the *lated* traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſpeare.*

La'tely, *adv.* [of *late*] not long ago. Aquila *lately* come from Italy. *Acts.*

La'teness [of *late*] time far advanced. *Lateneſs* in life might be improper to begin the world with. *Swift.*

La'tent, *adj.* [*latens*, Lat.] lying hid, concealed, ſecret. Its retired movements, and more ſecret *latent* ſprings. *Woodward.*

La'teral [*lateralis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the ſides of any thing, growing out on the ſide. *Lateral* branches. *Ray.* 2. Placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizantal line. Eurus and Zephyr with their *lateral* noiſe. *Milton.*

Lateral *Diſeaſe*, the pleuriſy.

Lateral *Equation* [in algebra] an equation that has only one root, whereas a quadratic has two, a cubic three roots, *&c.*

Lateral *Judge*, an aſſeſſor, one that ſits on the bench with, and aſſiſts another judge.

Latera'lity, *ſubſt.* [from *lateral*] the quality of having diſtinct ſides. A right and left *laterality* in the ark. *Brown.*

La'terally, *adv.* [of *lateral*] by the ſide, ſidewiſe. The days are ſet *laterally* againſt the columns of the golden number. *Holder.*

La'teran *Council*, a *modern* council, ſo called from the place in which it was held at Rome, under pope *Innocent* the third, and which, by *decreeing*, "that the DIVINE ESSENCE neither *generates*, nor is *generated*," gave (what we may call) the final blow to *Athanaſianiſm*. See Bull. *Defenſ. Fd Nicen. Eid. Oxon. p.* 441. And the firſt council of *Toledo*, as cited by archbiſhop *Uſher*, gave the like deciſion: "*Si quis dixerit*, &c. *i. e.* if any one ſhall ſay, or believe, that Deity is capable of being born [or begotten] let him be *anathema*." Usher *de Ignatii Epiſt.* p. 109. Of which decree it is very remarkable, that biſhop *Bull*, not without approbation, takes notice of Luther's having ranged theſe deciſions among the CORRUPTIONS of the *Roman* church, p. 440. And on the other ſide, the good ARCHBISHOP (if I do not miſtake him) gives his ſanction to them. For he proteſts againſt the notion of a *begotten* eſſence; and adds, "*Illud enim arctè nobis tenendum*, &c. *q. d.* we muſt never let go *firm hold* of this, that from the perſon of the Father by generation, the UNBEGOTTEN ESSENCE was communicated to the Son." p. 109. Thus *one and the ſame numeric* eſſence (with him) is both *begotten* and *unbegotten*, i. e. SELF-EXISTENT, and yet DERIVED. What the old *conſubſtantialiſts*, and indeed all antiquity would have ſaid to all this, the reader will find under the words, First-Cause, Circumincession, Essence, and Ghost, compared. But the *innovation* and *confuſion* does not ſtop here; if we may credit biſhop *Bull*; who *there* complains of ſome other *Neoteric* writers, that have *ventured ſo far* as to affirm, that the Son is not (as the *Nicene* council declared) *God of God*; but αυτοθεος, *a ſeipſo Deus*, i. e. God FROM HIMSELF. "But why, ſays he, ſhould I attempt to hamper them with the AUTHORITY of the *Nicene* Synod, who do not ſeem to value the AUTHORITY of that ſynod more than a *ſtraw*? For the chief leader and main champion of thoſe that eſpouſe this doctrine [meaning *Calvin*] was *not afraid* to call the MOST HOLY and VENERABLE FATHERS of the *Nicene* council *fanatics*; and that formula of their confeſſion, "*God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God*", he calls "*harſh*"; and he charges it with being a manifeſt *battology*, and fitter to be the burden of a *ſong*, than clauſe of a *creed*. Bull, *Defenſ. fid Nicen.* p. 440, 441. But he goes on, "*Horreſco referens*, &c. *i. e.* I ſhudder while relating this, and moſt ſeriouſly exhort our youth, to guard themſelves againſt *that ſpirit*, from whence *ſuch things* have proceeded. We are much indebted to that man, for his excellent ſervice againſt the church of Rome; but God forbid that we ſhould take him for our *maſter*," may not I add, "or any other *human authority* whatſoever. See Creed, Nicene *Council*, Hypostasis, and Athanasians, compared.

La'test [lateſt, Sax.] hindmoſt in time. See Late, *adj.*

La'teward, *adv.* [of *late* and ƿeard, Sax.] ſomewhat late.

Lath [lætta, or latt, Sax. *late, latte*, Fr.] a thin piece of cleft wood, commonly uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes, and for other purpoſes. Binding it with a *lath* or ſtick. *Bacon.* *Laths* are made of heart of oak for outſide work, as tiling and plaiſtering; and of fir for inſide plaiſtering, and pantile lathing. *Moxon.*

To Lath, *verb act.* [*latter*, Fr.] to fit up with laths. An oaken frame *lathed* on every ſide. *Mortimer.*

Lath [læþe, læð, Sax.] a great part or diviſion in a country, containing three or more hundreds. It is explained ſo by Du Cange, I ſuppoſe from Spelman, *portio comitatus major tres vel plures hundredas continens*. This is apparently contrary to Spenſer in the following example. If all that tything failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that tything; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the ſhire. *Spenſer.*

Lathe, *ſubſt.* the tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter ſo, as to ſhape it by the chizel. The veſſel turned nimbly in the *lathe*. *Ray.*

LA'THER [læðer, Su.] the froth of water and ſoap.

TO LA'THER, *verb neut.* [leþꞃan, Sax.] to form a foam.

Chuſe water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with ſoap. *Baynard.*

TO LATHER, *verb act.* to cover with froth of water and ſoap.

LA'THREVE, or LEI'DGREVE [in the Saxon government] an officer who had authority over the third part of a country, whoſe territory was called a tithing.

LA'THYRIS, Lat. [λαθυρις, Gr.] the herb called garden ſpurge.

LA'THYRUS [λαθυρος, Gr.] chichelings, peaſe-everlaſting.

LA'TIAR, a feaſt inſtituted in honour of Jupiter Latialis.

LATICLA'VIUS [among the Romans] a tunic or coat trimmed with broad ſtuds or buttons like the head of a nail. It was a garment of diſtinction, and of the ſenatorial order.

LATIFO'LIOUS [in botanic writings] broad leafed.

LA'TIN, *ſubſt.* [*lingua Latina*, Lat.] the tongue anciently ſpoken in Rome; alſo an exerciſe practiſed by ſchool-boys, who turn Engliſh into Latin In learning farther his ſyntaxis, he ſhall not uſe the common order in ſchools for making of *latin. Aſcham.*

LATIN, *adj.* [*latinus*] written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans. Auguſtus himſelf could not make a new *Latin* word. *Locke.*

LAT'INÆ *Feriæ*, certain feaſts appointed by Tarquinius Superbus, king of Rome, and celebrated four days ſucceſſively, during which they offered ſacrifices to Jupiter Latialis, for preſerving the union between the Latins and Romans.

LA'TINISM [*latiniſme*, Fr. *latiniſmus*, L. Lat.] a mode of ſpeaking or writing according to the propriety of the Latin tongue, a Latin idiom. Milton has made uſe of frequent tranſpoſitions and *latiniſms. Addiſon.*

LA'TINIST [of *Latin*] one well verſed in Latin.

LATI'NITY [*latinité*, Fr. *latinitas*, Lat.] the Latin tongue, the propriety of it, the purity of Latin ſtile. If Shakeſpeare was able to read Plautus with eaſe, nothing in *latinity* could be hard to him. *Dennis*

TO LA'TINIZE, *verb neut.* [*latiniſer*, Fr. from *Latin*] 1. To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin. Terms and phraſes that are *latinized. Watts.* 2. To expreſs one's ſelf after the manner of the Latins. 3. To give Latin terminations to words.

LA'TION [with philoſophers] the tranſlating or moving of a natural body from one place to another in a right line; and is much the ſame as local motion.

LATIRO'STROUS, *adj.* [of *latus*, broad, and *roſtrum*, Lat. a beak] broadbeaked. *Latiroſtrous* and flat-billed birds. *Brown.*

LA'TISH, *adj.* [of *late*] ſomewhat late.

LATI'SSIMUS *Dorſi* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the arm which ariſes chiefly from the ſeven lower ſpines of the vertebræ, or turning joints of the cheſt, and all thoſe of the loins, and is inſerted into the ſhoulder-bone, by a ſhort, flat, ſtrong tendon. It is alſo called *aniſcalptor* and *terſer.*

LA'TITANCY, or LATITA'TION [*latitatio*, *latitans*, from *latito*, Lat.] the ſtate of lurking or lying hid. Their ſeceſſion or *latitancy. Brown.*

LA'TITANT, *adj.* [of *latitans*, Lat.] concealed, lying hid. This is evident in ſnakes and lizzards *latitant* many months in the year. *Brown.*

LA'TITAT, a writ whereby all men in perſonal actions are called originally to the king's-bench. *Latitat* ſignifies he lies hid, ſo that being ſerved with this writ, he muſt put in ſecurity for his appearance at the day appointed.

LA'TITUDE, Fr. [*latitudine*, It. *latitud*, Sp. of *latitudo*, Lat.] 1. Width, breadth; in bodies of unequal dimenſions, the ſhorter axis; in equal bodies, the line drawn from right to left. Provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third. *Wotton.* 2. Room, ſpace, extent. There is a difference of degrees in mens underſtandings to ſo great a *latitude*, that there is a greater difference between ſome men and others than between ſome men and beaſts. *Locke.* 3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. 4. Of a place [in geography] is the diſtance of that place either north or ſouth, from the equinoctial, and is meaſured by that arch of the meridian of the place which is intercepted between the place and the equinoctial. Places of the ſame *latitude. Addiſon.* 5. Unreſtrained acceptation, licentious or lax interpretation. The benign *latitude* of the doctrine of goodwill. *South.* 6. Freedom from ſettled rules, laxity. In human actions there are no degrees and preciſe natural limits deſcribed, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor.* 7. Extent, diffuſion. Great learning and *latitude* of knowledge. *Brown.*

Difference of LATITUDE [in navigation] is the northing or ſouthing of a ſhip, or the way gained, to the northward or ſouthward.

LATITUDE *of a Star* [with aſtronomers] is the ſpace that any ſtar or planet is at any time from the ecliptic.

Apparent LATITUDE [in aſtronomy] is the diſtance of its apparent place from the ecliptic.

Northern LATITUDE *if a Star* [in aſtronomy] is its diſtance from the ecliptic towards the north pole.

Southern LATITUDE *of a Star* [in aſtronomy] is its diſtance from the ecliptic towards the ſouth pole.

LATITUDE *of Health* [with phyſicians] that deviation from a certain ſtandard of weight and bulk, which a perſon cannot admit of without falling into a diſeaſe.

LATITUDINA'RIAN, *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, Fr. *latitudinarius*, L. Lat.] not reſtrained, thinking or acting at large. *Latitudinarian* love will be expenſive. *Collier.*

LATITUDINA'RIANS, *ſubſt.* [of *latitudo*, Lat.] perſons who take too great a liberty in matters of religion. Johnſon ſays it implies thoſe who depart from orthodoxy, but others, perſons of moderation with regard to religious opinions, who believe there is a latitude in the road to heaven which may admit people of different perſuaſions.

LA'TOMIST [*latomus*, Lat. λατομος, of λας, a ſtone, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] a ſtone cutter, a maſon.

LATO'NA [according to the poets] the mother of Apollo and Diana by Jupiter. *Homer.*

LA'TRANT, *adj.* [*latrans*, Lat.] barking; as, a *latrant* writer, an author who ſnarls at others. The minds and genius of the *latrant* race. *Tickell.*

LATRI'A, Lat. [λατρεια, Gr. *latrie*, Fr.] the worſhip of God; this is the higheſt kind, and diſtinguiſhed by the Romaniſts from *dulia*, or inferior worſhip. Supplications and other acts of *latria* to the croſs. *Stillingfleet.* And this, if I am not miſtaken, is what Dr. *Clarke* ſtyles *accumulated* idolatry; and partly as conſiſting in a violation of the ſecond commandment, *viz.* by worſhipping an *image*, and partly as (by their own confeſſion) they apply that worſhip [worſhip in the MOST HIGH and ABSOLUTE ſenſe of the word] to a *ſubordinate* character, which in his judgment belongs only to the ONE SUPREME. See CO-ORDINATION, DEITY and WORSHIP compared.

LATROCINA'TION, the act of robbing, plundering or pillaging.

LA'TTEN [*latta*, It. *latón*, Sp. lattoen, Du. *leton*, Fr. *lattwn*, Wel.] thin plates of iron tinned over. A *latten* baſon. *Peacham.*

LA'TTER, *adj.* [this is the comparative of late, tho' univerſally written with double *tt*, contrary to analogy and to our own practice in the ſuperlative, *lateſt.* When the thing of which the compariſon is made is mentioned, we uſe *later*; as, this fruit is *later* than the reſt; but *latter*, when no compariſon is expected; as, thoſe are *latter* fruits. *Johnſon*] 1. Happening after ſomething elſe. 2. Modern, lately done or paſt. In theſe *latter* ages. *Locke.* 3. Mentioned the laſt of two. The difference between reaſon and revelation, and in what ſenſe the *latter* is ſuperior. *Watts.*

LATTER *Math* [latteꞃ mæð, Sax.] a ſecond mowing.

LA'TTICE [of latta, Sax. a lathe, *lattis*, Fr. By Junius written *lettice*, and derived from lett iſen, a hindering iron, or iron-ſtop; by Skinner imagined to be derived from latte, Du. a lath, or to be corrupted from nettice, or network. I have ſometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*, *leteyes*, that which lets the eye. It may be deduced from *laterculus. Johnſon*] a window made of lathe work; a window made with ſticks or irons croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

TO LA'TTICE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to mark or bar with croſs parts like a lattice.

LATUS *Primarium* [in conic ſections] a right line drawn thro' the vertex of the ſection, parallel to the baſe of the triangular ſection of the cone, and within it.

LATUS *Rectum* [in conic ſections] the ſame as *perameter.*

LATUS *Tranſverſum* [of the hyperbola] is a right line intercepted between the vertices of the two oppoſite ſections.

LAVEME'NTUM, Lat. a fomentation.

LAVA'NDULA, Lat. [with botaniſts] lavender, lavender ſpike.

LAVA'TION, *ſubſt.* [*lavatio*, Lat.] the act of waſhing, eſpecially of metals and minerals, a cleanſing them from their filth, by waſhing them in water or ſome other liquor. The ſolemn day of her *lavation. Hakewell.*

LA'VATORY, or LAVADE'RO, *ſubſt.* [from *lavo*, Lat. to waſh; in phyſic] 1. A waſh, ſomething in which parts diſeaſed are waſhed. *Lavatories* to waſh the temples, wriſts, and jugulars. *Harvey.* 2. [In Chili in America] certain places where gold is got out of the earth by waſhing.

TO LAUD, *verb. act.* [*laudare*, It. *laudo*, Lat.] to praiſe, to celebrate. We *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bentley.*

LAUD [*laude*, It. of *laus*, Lat.] 1. Praiſe, honour paid, celebration in general. Great *laud* and praiſe were mine. *Pope.* 2. That part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe. *Laud* and thanks to God. *Bacon.*

LAU'DABLE, Fr. and Sp. [*laudabile*, It. of *laudabilis*, Lat.] 1. Worthy of praiſe, commendable. The *laudable* aim of pleaſing. *Locke.* 2. Healthy, ſalubrious. *Laudable* animal juices. *Arbuthnot.*

LAUDABLE *Matter* [with ſurgeons] ſuch matter of a wound as is natural, and has no bad quality.

LAU'DABLENESS [of *laudable*] praiſe-worthineſs.

LAU'DABLY, *adv.* [of *laudable*] in a manner deſerving praiſe, praiſe-worthy. Obſolete words may be *laudably* revived. *Dryden.*

LAU'DANUM [with phyſicians, a cant word from *laudo*, Lat. to praiſe] a ſoporific tincture, the finer and purer parts of opium, drawn in water and ſpirits of wine, and then reduced to its due conſiſtence uſed to compoſe to reſt.

LAU'DATIVE [*laudativus*, Lat.] pertaining to praiſe or commendation.

LAUDI'MIUM [in the civil law] the fiftieth part of the value of the land or houſes, which in ancient times the proprietor paid to the new tenant, as an acknowledgment upon inveſtiture, or for being put into poſſeſſion.

LAU'DUM, a deciſive ſentence or award of an arbitrator.

LAUDS [*laudes*, Lat.] praiſes ſaid or ſung laſt at morning or evening ſervice.

TO LAVE, *verb act.* [of *lavo*, Lat. to waſh] 1. To waſh, to bathe. 2. [*lever*, Fr.] To lade, to draw out, to ſcoop or throw water out of a veſſel, boat, &c.

A fourth with labour *laves*
Th' intruding ſeas, and waves ejects on waves. *Dryden.*

TO LAVE, *verb neut.* to waſh one's ſelf, to bathe. In her chaſte current oft the goddeſs *laves. Pope.*

TO LAVE *a Deſign* [with painters] is to do a picture over with waſh; to cleanſe, freſhen, or touch it up.

LA'VEDAN, a gennet of an iron gray.

TO LAVE'ER, *verb act.* [labeeren, Du. and L. G.] to ſteer a ſhip ſometimes one way, and ſometimes another, to vary the direction often in a courſe. Thoſe that 'gainſt ſtiff gales *laveering* go. *Dryden.*

LA'VENDER [*lavende*, Fr. *lavanda*, It. *lavendala*, Port. of *lavendula*, Lat.] a fragrant herb. It is one of the verticillate plants, whoſe flower conſiſts of one leaf, divided into two ſlips; the upper lip ſtanding upright is roundiſh, and for the moſt part bifid, but the under lip is cut into three ſegments. Theſe flowers are diſpoſed in whorles, and are collected into a ſlender ſpike upon the top of the ſtalks. *Miller.*

LAVENDER *Cotton*, an herb.

LA'VENHAM, a market town of Suffolk, on a branch of the river Bret, 52 miles from London.

LA'VER [*lavoir*, Fr. *labrum*, Lat.] a veſſel to waſh in.

With *lavers* pure and cleanſing herbs waſh of
The clodded gore. *Milton.*

LAVER, a ſort of ſea plant; oiſter-green or ſea-liver-wort.

LAVE'RNA, the goddeſs of thieves.

TO LAUGH, *verb neut.* [hlæhan, or hlihan, Sax. lachen, Du. and Ger. *lach*, Scottiſh] 1. To make that noiſe which ſudden merriment excites. 2. [In poetry] to appear gay, favourable, pleaſant, or fertile. Then *laughs* the childiſh gear with florets crown'd. *Dryden.* 3. To *laugh at*; to treat with contempt, to ridicule. You'll be laugh'd at. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LAUGH, *verb act.* to ſcorn, to mock, to deride. *Laugh* him to ſcorn. *Pſalms.*

Let him LAUGH that wins.

Fr. *Marchand qui perd ne peut rire.* (The merchant who loſes can't laugh.) Spoken when perſons laugh at our loſſes or misfortunes. The Lat. ſay; *Tu rides at ego ringor.*

He'll LAUGH in your face and cut your throat.

This proverb is meant in general of thoſe who are ever fawning and flattering perſons, againſt whom they are at the ſame time imagining miſchief in their hearts.

Women LAUGH when they can, and weep when they will.

To LAUGH *in one's Sleeve*, to be pleaſed with a thing privately, without making any ſhew of it.

LAUGH, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the convulſion cauſed by merriment, an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment. But feigns a *laugh* to ſee me ſearch around. *Pope.*

LAU'GHABLE, *adj.* [of *laugh*] ſuch as may properly excite laughter. He was not a *laughable* writer. *Dryden.*

LA'UGHER [of *laugh*] one that laughs or is fond of merriment. The *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGLY, *adv.* [of *laughing*] in a merry manner, merrily.

LA'UGHING-STOCK [of *laugh* and *ſtock*] a butt, an object of ridicule. Both a prey and *laughing-ſtock* at once. *L'Eſtrange.*

LA'UGHTER [of *laugh*] convulſive merriment. See LAUGH and LAUGHING.

LA'UGHING, or LA'UGHTER [hlapanðe and hleaðoꞃ, hleoðoꞃ or hleahꞇeꞃ, Sax. gelachter, Du. gelächter, Ger.] the act of laughing. *Laughing* cauſeth a continual expulſion of the breath, with the loud noiſe which maketh the interjection of laughing, ſhaking of the breaſt and ſides, running of the eyes with water if it be violent. *Bacon.*

LA'UGHTER, the ancients uſed to paint *laughter*, or the genius or deity of it, in a garment of various colours.

LA'VINGTON-EAST, a market town of Wiltſhire, 87 miles from London.

To LA'VISH, *verb act.* [of *lavo*, Lat. to waſh. *Skinner.* Of this word I have been able to find no ſatisfactory etymology. *Johnſon.*] 1. To ſcatter with profuſion, to be laviſh of, to waſte or ſquander away. We *laviſh'd* at our deaths the blood of thouſands. *Addiſon.*

LA'VISH, *adj.* 1. Prodigal, waſteful, extravagant, indiſcretely liberal. The dame has been too *laviſh* of her feaſt. *Rowe.* 2. Scattered in waſte, profuſe. 3. Wild, unreſtrained. Curbing his *laviſh* ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'VISHER [of *laviſh*] a prodigal, an unthrift, a profuſe man.

LA'VISHLY, *adv.* [of *laviſh*] profuſely, prodigally. And *laviſhly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*

LA'VISHNESS, or LA'VISHMENT [from *laviſh*] 1. Prodigality. Spent with pride and *laviſhneſs*. *Spenſer.* 2. profuſeneſs, waſtefulneſs.

LA'UNCESTON, a borough town of Cornwall, 208 miles from London. It gives title of viſcount to the Prince of Wales, and ſends two members to parliament.

To LAUNCH, *verb neut.* [of *lancer*, Fr. it is derived by Skinner from *lance*; becauſe a ſhip is puſhed into water with great force] 1. To force into the ſea; as, to *launch* a ſhip or boat, is to put it afloat out of a dock. *Launch* out into the deep. *St. Luke.* 2. To rove at large, to expatiate. He *launches* out into very flow'ry paths. *Prior.*

To LAUNCH, *verb act.* 1. To puſh to ſea. To ſink epiſcopacy and *launch* preſbytery in England. *K. Charles.* 2. To dart from the hand. [This perhaps for diſtinction ſake might better be written *lanch*. *Johnſon.*]

Launching from the ſky
His writhen bolt. *Dryden.*

LAUND [launð, Sax. *lande*, Fr. *lawn*, Wel.] ſignifies a plain among trees. *Lawn*, a plain extended between woods. *Hanmer.* Through this *laund* anon the deer will come. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'UNDER [in the tin works] a trench in a floor cut eight feet long and ten feet over, with a turf at one end for a ſtopper, to let the water (that comes along with the bruiſed ore from the coffer of a ſtamping mill) run away while the ore ſinks to the bottom.

LA'UNDRESS [*lavandara*, It. *lavandera*, Sp. *lavandéira*, Port. *lavandiere*, Fr. Skinner imagines that *lavandereſſe* may have been the old word] one whoſe buſineſs is to waſh linen, a waſher-woman. Carry them to the *laundreſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'UNDRY, *ſubſt.* [as if *lavanderie*] 1. The room in which cloaths are waſhed. *Swift.* 2. The act or ſtate of waſhing. *Laundry* of cloaths. *Bacon.*

LAVO'LTA, *ſubſt.* [*la volte*, Fr.] an old dance in which was much turning and capering. *Hanmer.*

I cannot ſing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

LAU'REA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the bay-tree or laural.

LAU'REATE, or LAU'REATED, *adj.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] decked or crowned with laurel. The ancient conquerors uſed to wear crowns of laurel, in token of victory. To ſtrew the *laureate* herſe where Lycid lies. *Milton.*

Poet LAU'REAT, a title commonly given to the king's poet, *&c.*

LAU'REATED *Letters*, letters bound up in laurel, ſuch as the Roman generals were wont to ſend to the ſenate, when the contents of them were victory and conqueſt.

LAUREA'TION [of *laureate*] it denotes, in the Scottiſh univerſities, the act or ſtate of having degrees conferred, as maſter of arts, having ſome of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

LAU'REL [lauꞃ, Sax. *laurier*, Fr. *alloro*, It. of *laurus*, Lat.] one of the ever-green trees; called alſo the cherry-bay. It hath broad, thick, ſhining, ever-green leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of the bay tree; the cup of the flower is hollow and funnel ſhaped, ſpreading open at the top, and is divided into five parts. The flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe. The fruit, which is like that of the cherry-tree, is produced in bunches, and the ſtone is longer and narrower than that of the cherry. *Miller.* The laurus, or *laurel* of the antients, is affirmed by naturaliſts to be what we call the bay-tree. *Ainſworth.*

LAUREL [figuratively] is the emblem of victory and triumph.

LAUREL [hieroglyphically] repreſents favour and preſervation, becauſe lightening never blaſts it as it does other trees; and upon that account it is dedicated to Jupiter and Apollo.

LAU'RELED, *adj.* [of *laurel*] crowned or decorated with laurel.

Th' expreſs is come,
With *laurel'd* letters from the camp to Rome. *Dryden.*

LAURENTA'LIA, Lat. [among the Romans] feſtivals or holydays dedicated to Laurentia, who was the nurſe to Romulus and Remus.

LAU'RETS, certain pieces of gold, coined A. D. 1619, with the head of king James I. laureated. The twenty-ſhilling piece was marked with XX, the ten ſhilling piece with X.

LAU'RUS, Lat. the bay tree.

LAURUSTI'NUS [with botaniſts] the wild bay.

LAW [laȝe, laȝea, or lah, Sax. law, Dan. lag, Su. *loi*, Fr. *legge*, It. *ley*, Sp. and Port. *lex*, Lat. *lawgh*, Erſe] 1. A rule of action. 2. A decree, edict, ſtatute, or cuſtom, publickly eſtabliſhed as a rule of juſtice. 3. Judicial proceſs. Taking the *law* of every body. *Addiſon.* 4. Conformity to law, any thing lawful. When what's not meet, but what muſt be, was *law*. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. An eſtabliſhed and conſtant mode or proceſs, a fixed correſpondence of cauſe and effect.

I dy'd whilſt in the womb he ſtaid,
Attending nature's *law*, *Shakeſpeare.*

He'll go to LAW, for the wagging of a ſtraw.

That is, he is a very letigious quarrelſome perſon.

LAW [among moraliſts] is a decree by which a ſovereign obliges a ſubject to conform his actions to what he preſcribes, or a rule of acting or not acting, ſet down by ſome intelligent being, or perſons having authority for ſo doing.

LAW *of Merchants*, a ſpecial law peculiar to merchants, and different from the common law of England; which is, if there be two joint merchants, and one of them dies, his executor ſhall have the moiety. It is alſo called the law of the ſtaple.

LAW *of Mark*, or LAW *of Mart*, called alſo *repriſal*, it is that whereby men take the goods of thoſe by whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary juſtice, whenever they find them within their own bounds or precincts.

LAW-*Day* [laȝe-ðæȝ, Sax.] any day of open court; but was anciently uſed of the more ſolemn courts of a county or hundred.

LAWS [of nations] are of two ſorts, either primary or ſecondary; the primary laws are ſuch as concern embaſſies, and the entertainment of ſtrangers, and ſuch as concern traffic and the like; the ſecondary laws, are ſuch as concern arms.

LAW, was painted by the ancients in purple robes, ſeeded with ſtars, in a mantle of carnation colour, fringed with gold.

LAW [lap, Sax.] ſignifies a hill among the borderers.

LAW [of arms] the allowed rules and precepts of war, as to make and obſerve leagues and truces, to puniſh ſuch as offend in a camp, *&c.*

LAWS [of Molmutius] the laws of Dunwallo Molmutius, the 16th king of the Britains, who began his reign 444 years before the birth of our Saviour.

LAWS *of Oleron* [ſo called, becauſe made at Oleron, an iſland of France, when king Richard was there] certain laws belonging to ſea affairs.

LAWS *Spiritual*, the eccleſiaſtical or civil laws, according to which the ordinary and eccleſiaſtical judges act in thoſe cauſes that come under their cognizance.

LAWS *of the twelve Tables* [among the Romans] certain laws compoſed from thoſe of Solon, and other conſtitutions of Greece, by order of the Roman ſenate; which were engraved on ten tables of braſs, and committed to the cuſtody of the magiſtrates, called Decemviri.

LAWES [in the borders between England and Scotland] certain round heaps of ſtones.

LA'WFUL, *adj.* [of *law* and *full*] agreeable or conformable to law, allowed legal, legitimate. It is not *lawful* for thee to have her. *St. Matthew.*

LA'WFULLY, *adv.* [of *lawful*] legally, agreeably to law. What an extent of power you have, and how *lawfully* you may exerciſe it. *Dryden.*

LA'WFULNESS [of *lawful*] legality, allowance of law. The *lawfulneſs* of the action. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVER [of *law* and *giver*] one that makes laws, a legiſlator. The *lawgiver* of our nation. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVING, *adj.* [of *law* and *giving*] legiſlative. *Lawgiving* heroes fam'd for taming brutes. *Waller.*

LA'WING *of Dogs*, is cutting off three claws of the fore foot by the ſkin, or the ball of the fore foot.

LA'WLESS *Court* [ſo called, becauſe held at an unlawful hour] a court held at King's-hall at Rochford in Eſſex, on the Wedneſday next after every Michaelmas-day, at the cock-crowing, by the lord of the manor of Raleigh. The ſteward and ſuiters whiſper to each other, and have no candles, or any pen and ink, but ſupply that office with a coal. And he that owes ſuit and ſervice to this court, and appears not, forfeits to the lord double his rent, every hour he is abſent.

LAWLESS *Man*, one who has no benefit of the law, an outlaw.

LAWLESS, *adj.* [laȝheleꞃꞅe, Sax.] 1. That is without law, irregular, diſorderly. 2. Not ſubject to law, not reſtrained by any law. The neceſſity of war among human actions is the moſt *lawleſs*. *Raleigh.* 3. Contrary to law, illegal. Lay down thy *lawleſs* claim. *Dryden.*

LA'WLESLY, *adv.* [of *lawleſs*] in a manner contrary to law. And will not uſe a woman *lawleſly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'WLESNESS [of *lawleſs*] illegality, diſorderlineſs; alſo the condition of an outlaw'd perſon.

LA'WMAKER [of *law* and *maker*] one who makes laws, a lawgiver, a legiſlator. Their judgment is that the church of Chriſt ſhould admit no *lawmakers* but the evangeliſts. *Hooker.*

LAWN [land, Dan. *lawn*, Wel. *lande*, Fr.] 1. A great plain in a park, an open ſpace between woods. Foreſts intermixt with walks and *lawns* and gardens. *Addiſon.* 2. [*Linen*, Fr. of λινον, Gr.] a ſort of fine linen cloth, remarkable for being uſed in the ſleeves of biſhops. To ſtop the wounds my fineſt *lawn* I'd tear. *Prior.*

LAWN [in dooms-day book] a plain between two woods.

LA'WSUIT [of *law* and *ſuit*] a proceſs in law, a litigation. *Lawſuits* and wrangles. *Swift.*

LA'WYER [of *law*] a profeſſor of law, a pleader, an advocate, one who has ſtudied and practiſes the law.

A good LAWYER, an evil neighbour.

Becauſe it is his intereſt to ſet his neighbours together by the ears.

LAX, *ſubſt.* 1. A kind of ſalmon fiſh. 2. A looſeneſs of body, a diarrhœa.

LAX, *adj.* [*laxus*, Lat.] 1. Looſe, not confined, not cloſely joined. Gravel and the like *laxer* matter. *Woodward.* 2. Slack, not tenſe. Tho' your outward ear be ſtopt by the *lax* membrane. *Holder.* 3. Vague, not rigidly exact. Dialogues were only *lax* and moral diſcourſes. *Baker.* 4. Looſe in body, ſo as to go frequently to ſtool. *Laxative* medicines are ſuch as promote that diſpoſition. *Quincy.*

LA'XAMENT [*laxamentum*, Lat.] releaſe, refreſhment, relaxation.

LAXA'NTIA, Lat. [with phyſicians] looſening medicines, which produce a ſlight and gentle diſcharge by the bowels. See ECCOPROTICA, and PURGATIVES.

LA'XATED, *adj.* [*laxatus*, Lat.] looſened, *&c.*

LAXA'TION [*laxatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of looſening or ſlackening. 2. The ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LA'XATIVE, *adj.* [*laxatif*, Fr. *laſſativo*, It. of *laxativus*, of *laxo*, Lat.] that is of a looſening or opening quality, having the power to eaſe coſtiveneſs. Honey is of a *laxative* power. *Brown.*

LAXATIVE, *ſubſt.* a looſening medicine, a medicine that relaxes the bowels without ſtimulation, a gentle purgative. Downward *laxative.* *Dryden.*

LA'XATIVENESS [of *laxative*] power of eaſing coſtiveneſs.

LA'XITY [*laxitus*, Lat.] 1. Looſeneſs, not coſtiveneſs. If ſometimes it cauſe any *laxity*, it is in the ſame way with iron unprepared. *Brown.* 2. Slackneſs, contrariety to tenſion. *Laxity* of a fibre is that degree of coheſion in its parts which a ſmall force can alter, ſo as to increaſe its length beyond what is natural. *Quincy.* 3. Not compreſſion, not cloſe coheſion. A chaos of ſo great a *laxity* and thinneſs. *Bentley.* 4. Contrariety to rigorous preciſion. 5. Openneſs, not cloſeneſs. Enfeebled by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows. *Digby.*

LA'XNESS [of *lax*] laxity, not tenſion, not preciſion, not coſtiveneſs.

LAY, *ſubſt.* [a word originally ſignifying ſorrow or complaint; *lay*, O. Fr. and then transferr'd to poems written to expreſs ſorrow. It is derived by the Fr. from *leſſus*, Lat. a funeral ſong; but it is found likewiſe in the Teutonic dialect, ley, leoð, Sax. leey, Dan. *Johnſon*] a kind of ancient poetry, conſiſting of very ſhort verſes, a ſong, a poem. With a loud *lay* ſhe thus him ſweetly charmed. *Spenſer.*

LAY, *ſubſt.* [from *to lay*] 1. A row, a ſtratum. A *lay* of wire ſtrings below. *Bacon.* A *lay* of wood. *Mortimer.* 2. A wager. An even *lay*. *Graunt.* 3. [Ley, leaȝ, Sax. *ley*, Scottiſh] graſſy ground, meadow, ground unploughed and kept for cattle. More frequently and more properly written *lea.* A flowry *lay*. *Shakeſpeare.*

LAY, *pret.* [of *lye*] I *lay* the firſt night at a village. *Addiſon.*

LAY [of leaȝ, Sax.] whether it ſtand at the beginning or end of a name, ſignifies a field or paſture; but ſuch a field as is not often ploughed.

To LAY, *irreg. verb act.* [leȝan, Sax. legge, Dan. laegga, Su. leggen, Du. legen, Ger. LAID, *pret. and part. paſſ.* lede, Sax. lagde, Dan. lagd, Su. legte. Ger.] 1. To place along. And *lay* a ſtumbling-block in the way of thy uprightneſs. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 2. To beat down corn or graſs. *Laying* of corn with great rains in harveſt. *Bacon.* 3. To keep from riſing, to ſettle, to ſtill. A refreſhing fragrant ſhower of rain had *laid* the duſt. *Ray.* 4. To fix deep. To *lay* the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon.* 5. To put, to place. Loth to *lay* his fingers on it. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To bury, to interr. David fell on ſleep and was *laid* unto his fathers. *Acts.* 7. To ſtation, to place privily. *Lay* thee an ambuſh for the city. *Joſhua.* 8. To ſpread on a ſurface. The colouring upon thoſe maps ſhould be *laid* on ſo thin as not to obſcure or conceal any part. *Watts.* 9. To plant, to enamel. The pictures drawn in our minds are *laid* in fading colours. *Locke.* 10. To put into any ſtate of quiet. To abuſe and *lay* aſleep the queen. *Bacon.* 11. To calm, to ſtill, to quiet, to allay. At once the wind was *laid*. *Dryden.* 12. To prohibit from appearing; as, to *lay* a ſpirit. 13. To prohibit it from walking. To *lay* the devil in a petticoat. *L'Eſtrange.* 14. To ſet on the table. I *laid* meat unto them. *Hoſea.* 15. To wager. *Lay* no wagers. *K. Charles.* 16. To repoſit any thing. Where ſhe may *lay* her young. *Pſalms.* 17. To exclude eggs. After the egg *laid* there is no further growth. *Bacon.* 18. To apply with violence. *Lay* ſiege againſt it. *Ezekiel.* 19. To apply nearly. She *layeth* her hands to the ſpindle. *Proverbs.* 20. To add, to conjoin. Woe unto them that *lay* field to field. *Iſaiah.* 21. To put in any ſtate. *Lay* it open firſt. *Wiſeman.* 22. To ſcheme, to contrive. *Laying* plans for empire. *Pope.* 23. To charge as a payment. A tax *laid* upon land. *Locke.* 24. To impute, to charge. God *layeth* not folly to them. *Job.* 25. To impoſe, to enjoin. A puniſhment *laid* upon Eve. *Locke.* 26. To exhibit, to offer. The crime *laid* againſt him. *Acts.* 27. To throw by violence. The lofty city he *layeth* it low even to the ground. *Iſaiah.* 28. To place in compariſon. *Lay* down by thoſe pleaſures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no compariſon. *Raleigh.* 29. *To lay apart*; to reject, to put away. *Lay apart* all filthineſs. *James.* 30. *To lay aſide*; to put away, not to retain. Let us *lay aſide* every weight. *Hebrews.* 31. *To lay away*; to put from one, not to keep. Queen Eſther *laid away* her glorious apparel. *Eſther.* 32. *To lay before*; to expoſe to view, to ſhew, to diſplay. *Laying before* you a proſpect of your labours. *Wake.* 33. *To lay by*; to reſerve for ſome future time. Let every one *lay by* him in ſtore. 1 *Corinthians.* 34. *To lay by*; to put from one, to diſmiſs. She went away and *laid by* her veil. *Geneſis.* 35. *To lay down*; to depoſite as a pledge, equivalent or ſatisfaction. I *lay down* my life for the ſheep. *St. John.* 36. *To lay down*; to quit, to reſign. I will not have him to *lay down* his arms any more. *Spenſer.* 37. *To lay down*; to commit to repoſe. I will *lay me down* in peace and ſleep. *Pſalms.* 38. *To lay down*; to advance as a propoſition. I have *laid down* the deſcription of the old known world. *Abbot.* 39. *To lay for*; to attempt by ambuſh or inſidious practices. Not without the knowledge of Solyman hardly *laid for* at ſea by Cortug-Ogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles.* 40. *To lay forth*; to diffuſe, to expatiate. He *lays* himſelf *forth* upon the gracefulneſs of the raven. *L'Eſtrange.* 41. *To lay forth*; to place when dead in a decent poſture. Embalm me, then *lay* me *forth.* *Shakeſpeare.* 42. *To lay hold of*; to ſeize, to catch. Then ſhall his father and his mother *lay hold of* him. *Deuteronomy.* 43. *To lay in*; to ſtore, to treaſure. To *lay in* timely proviſions for manhood and old age. *Addiſon.* 44. *To lay on*; to apply with violence. Blows *laid on* in a way different from the ordinary. *Locke.* 45. *To lay open*; to ſhew, to expoſe. A fool *layeth open* his folly. *Proverbs.* 46. *To lay over*; to incruſt, to cover, to adorn ſuperficially. It is *laid over* with gold and ſilver. *Habbakuk.* 47. *To lay out*; to expend. The money of all other the beſt *laid out.* *Locke.* 48. *To lay out*; to diſplay, to diſcover. To *lay out* bigotry and falſe confidence in all its colours. *Atterbury.* 49. *To lay out*; to diſpoſe, to plan. The garden is *laid out* into a grove for fruits. *Broome.* 50. *To lay out*; with the reciprocal pronoun. To exert, to put forth. To *lay out himſelf* for the good of his country. *Smalridge.* 51. *To lay to*; to charge upon. To *lay* his unkindneſs *unto* him. *Sidney.* 52. *To lay to*; to apply with vigour. We ſhould now *lay to* our hands to root them up. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.* 53. *To lay to*; to harraſs, to attack. The Engliſh ſtation was then hardly *laid to* by the baſſa. *Knolles.* 54. *To lay together*; to collect, to bring into one view. Hints upon this ſubject *laid together.* *Addiſon.* 55. *To lay under*; to ſubject to.

To civilize the rude unpoliſh'd world,
And *lay* it *under* the reſtraint of laws. *Addiſon.*

56. *To lay up*; to confine. No one was ever troubled with or *laid up* by that diſeaſe. *Temple.* 57. *To lay up*; to ſtore, to treaſure. Every man to *lay up* ſomewhat by him. *Hooker.* 58. *To lay upon*; to importune, to requeſt earneſtly and inſtantly: obſolete. All the people *laid* ſo earneſty *upon* him to take that war in hand. *Knolles.*

To LAY [with gardeners] is to bend down the branches of a tree, or the twigs of a plant, and to cover them, that they may take root. The chief time of *laying* gilliflowers is in July. *Mortimer.*

To LAY, *verb neut.* 1. To bring eggs. Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer.* 2. To contrive. To *lay* to draw him in by any train. *Daniel's Civil War.* 3. *To lay about*; to ſtrike on all ſides, to act with great diligence and vigour. Before, behind, and round *about him lays.* *Spenſer.* 4. *To lay at*; to ſtrike, to endeavour to ſtrike. The ſword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold. *Job.* 5. *To lay in for*; to make overtures of public invitation. I have *laid in for* theſe, by relating the ſatire. *Dryden,* 6. *To lay on*; to ſtrike, to beat. He *lays me on,* and makes me bear the blame. *Dryden.* 7. *To lay on*; to act with vehemence. My father has made her miſtreſs of the feaſt, and ſhe *lays* it *on.* *Shakeſpeare.* 8. *To lay out*; to take meaſures. And began to *lay out* their corn in the ſun. *Addiſon.*

To LAY *Land* [a ſea phraſe] is to ſail from it juſt as far as you can ſee it.

LAY, *adj.* [*laicus*, Lat. λαὸς, Gr.] not clerical, belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy. *Lay* perſons. *Ayliff.*

LAY *Brother* [among the Romaniſts] an illiterate perſon, who does the ſervile offices in a convent or monaſtery; but is not in any orders, nor makes any vows, enters not into the choir, and wears a habit different from the monks, *&c.*

LAY-*Man* [of *laicus*, Lat. of λαικὸς, Gr.] one who follows a ſecular employment, or has not entered into holy orders, one of the people as diſtinct from the clergy. His title as ancient and as legal as that of a *layman.* *Swift.*

LAY-*Man*, a ſtatue of wood, whoſe joints are ſo made, that they may be put into any poſture, an image. You are to have a *layman* almoſt as big as the life for every figure in particular. *Dryden.*

LAY-*Stall* [of lay and ſtal, Sax.] a place to lay dung, ſoil or rubbiſh in.

Like a great *lay-ſtall*
Of murdered men, which therein ſtrewed lay. *Spenſer.*

LA'YER, a place in a creek, where ſmall oiſters are thrown, which, by the laws of the admiralty, are to lie there till a broad ſhilling, put in between both ſhells, my be heard to rattle when it is ſhut.

LAYER, *ſubſt.* [of *lay*] 1. A ſtratum, a row, a bed, one body ſpread over another. The terreſtrial matter is diſpoſed into ſtrata or *layers* placed one upon another. *Woodward.* 2. [With gardeners] a young ſprout or ſprig of a plant, covered with mould, in order to raiſe its kind. Many trees may be propagated by layers. This is to be performed by ſlitting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot, the ground ſhould be firſt made very light, and after they are laid they ſhould have a little water given them: If they do not comply well in laying them down, they muſt be pegged down with a hook or two, and if they have taken ſufficient root by the next winter, they muſt be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nurſery. Some twiſt the branch or bare the rind: and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they faſten a tub or baſket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it. *Miller.* 3. A hen that lays eggs: The oldeſt are always reckoned the beſt ſitters, and the youngeſt the beſt *layers.* *Mortimer.*

LA'ZAR [of *Lazarus* in the goſpel] one deformed and nauſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes. Like loathſome *Lazars* by the hedges lay. *Spenſer.*

LA'ZARHOUSE, or LAZARE'TTO [*lazaret*, Fr. *lazzeretto*, or *lazar*, It.] a houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed, an hoſpital. A *lazarhouſe* it ſeem'd. *Milton.*

LA'ZARWORT, *ſubſt.* a plant.

LA'ZILY, *adv.* [of *lazy*] in a ſlothful, idle manner, heavily.

LA'ZINESS [of *lazy*] heavineſs to action, ſlothfulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, idleneſs. That inſtance of Fraud and *lazineſs* the unjuſt ſteward. *South.*

LA'ZING, *adj.* [of *lazy*] ſluggiſh, idle. He lay *lazing* and lolling upon his couch. *South.*

LA'ZULI, *ſubſt.* See LAPIS *Lazuli.*

LAZY [This word, Johnſon ſays, is derived by a correſpondent, with great probability, from *à l'aiſe*, Fr. But it is however Teutonic, liiſer in Dan. and loſigh, Du. and L. Ger. have the ſame meaning. And Spelman gives this account of the word: *Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut teſtatur Nithardus, in tres ordines,* Edhilingos, Trilingos & Lazzos, *hoc eſt nobiles, ingenuos & ſerviles: quam & nos diſtinctionem diu retinuimus. Sed Ricardo autem ſecundo pars ſervorum maxima ſe in libertatem vindicavit; ſic ut hodie apud Anglos rarior inveniatur ſervus, qui manicipium dicitur. Reſtat nihilominus antiquæ appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie* lazie *dicimus*] 1. Unwilling to work, ſlothful, ſluggiſh, idle. Not fall to work, but be *lazy* and ſpend victuals. *Bacon.* 2. Slow, tedious. Too dull and *lazy* an expedient to reſiſt this torrent. *Clarendon.*

LD. is uſed as an abbreviation for *Lord.*

L. D. is uſed as an abbreviation for *Doctor in Law.*

LEA, *ſubſt.* See LAY. [ley, a fallow, leaȝ, Sax. a paſture] ground incloſed, not open. On the lawns and on the *leas. Milton.*

LEA [at Kederminſter] a quantity of yarn, containing 200 threads, reeled on a reel four yards about.

LEACH, hard work, a term very common with the miners in the north.

To LEACH [a term in carving] to cut up; as, *leach that brawn, i. e.* cut it up.

LEACH *Troughs* [in the ſalt works] veſſels in which the ſalt is ſet to drain.

LEA'CHER [prob. of leȝeր, Sax. or perhaps of *leger*, Fr. light, or of *lecher*, Fr. to lick, *q. d. lickeriſh*, or of lecher, Ger. nice or delicate] a luſtful perſon, a whoremonger. See LECHER.

LE'ACHEROUS, luſtful. See LECHEROUS.

LEAD [leaðe, or læd, Sax. loodt, Du.] a metal compoſed of an earthy ſalt and ſulphur, impure and ill digeſted with imperfect Mercury, coming near to the nature of antimony. 1. It is the heavieſt of all bodies after mercury and gold. 2. It is the ſofteſt of all metals, and very ductile, tho' leſs ſo than gold. 3. It melts the readieſt. 4. It eaſily diſſolves in all weak acids, as in aqua fortis diluted with water, and in vinegar; but very difficult in ſtrong ones. It is very little ſubject to ruſt, and the leaſt ſonorous of all the metals except gold. The ſpecific gravity of lead to that of water, is as 11322 to 1000. Lead, when kept in fuſion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies that are mixed, except gold. It afterwards vitrifies with the baſer metals, and carries them off in form of ſcoriæ to the ſides of the veſſel. Gold, ſilver or copper become brittle on being mixed with lead in fuſion; and if lead and tin be melted together, the tin is thrown up to the ſurface in little duſty globes. Lead is found in divers countries, but abounds particularly in England in ſeveral kinds of ſoils and ſtones. The ſmoke of the lead-works at Mendip in Somerſetſhire is a prodigious annoyance, and ſubjects both the workmen and the cattle that graze about them to a mortal diſeaſe; trees that grow near them have their tops burnt, and their leaves and outſides diſcoloured and ſcorched. *Hill.* It is eaſily bent, and differs only from iron, in that the parts lie more cloſe together, and more ſmooth, which make it ſo pliable and heavier than iron. Lead is employed for the refining of gold and ſilver by the cupel; hereof is made common ceruſs with vinegar, of ceruſs, red lead; of plumbum ciſtum, the beſt yellow ochre; of lead and half as much tin ſolder for lead. *Grew.* 2. [In the plural] a flat roof to walk on. Goodly *leads* upon the top. *Bacon.*

To LEAD, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to fit with lead in any manner. He applieth himſelf to *lead* it over. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

LEAD [among ſailors] See *Sounding* LEAD.

Sounding LEAD, or *Dead Sea* LEAD, is a lead of about ſix or ſeven pound weight, ten or twelve inches longs and faſtend at the end of the ſounding-line or deep ſea-line.

To heave the LEAD [a ſea phraſe] is to ſtand by the ſhip's horſe, or in the chains, and to throw out the lead, and ſound the depth of the waters, to know where the ſhip may ſail; and he that heaves the lead, ſings the depth he finds.

To LEAD, *irreg. verb. act.* [læðan, or leðan, Sax. leder, Dan. leda, Su. leyden, Du. leiten, Ger. LED, *pret. and part. paſſ.* læd, Sax. led, Dan.] 1. To conduct to any place. He *leadth* me beſide the ſtill waters. *Pſalms.* 2. To guide by the hand. And *lead* him away to watering. *St. Luke.* 3. To conduct as head or commander. Would you *lead* forth your army againſt the enemy. *Spenſer.* 4. To introduce by going firſt. Which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in. *Numbers.* 5. To guide, to ſhew the method of attaining any thing. Not ſo proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the eſſence of things. *Watts.* 6. To entice, draw or allure. How to *lead* him into a miſtake. *Clarendon.* 7. To induce, to prevail on by pleaſing motives. *Led* by his own diſpoſition. *K. Charles.* 8. To paſs, to ſpend in any certain manner. Luther's life was *led* up to the doctrines he preached. *Atterbury.*

To LEAD, *verb neut.* 1. To go firſt and ſhew the way. I will *lead* on ſoftly. *Geneſis.* 2. To conduct as a commander. Cyrus was beaten and ſlain under the *leading* of a woman. *Temple.* 3. To ſhew the way by going firſt. A new *leading* example. *Wotton.*

LEAD, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] guidance, firſt place: A low deſpicable word. *Johnſon.* Yorkſhire takes the *lead* of the other countries. *Herring.*

LEA'DEN, *adj.* [leaðen, Sax.] 1. Made of lead. A *leaden* bullet. *Wilkins.* 2. Heavy, unwilling, motionleſs. If he be *leaden*, icy, cold, unwilling. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Heavy, dull. Leſt *leaden* ſlumber poiſe me down to-morrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEA'DER [of *lead*] 1. One that leads or conducts. 2. A captain, a commander. A *leader* and commander to the people. *Iſaiah.* 3. One at the head of any party or faction. The underſtandings of a ſenate are enſlaved by three or four *leaders. Swift.*

LEA'DING, *part. adj.* principal. The ſhape is the *leading* quality. *Locke.*

LEA'DING-STRINGS, *ſubſt.* [of *lead* and *ſtring*] ſtrings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEA'DMAN [of *lead* and *man*] one who leads or begins a dance. Obſolete. *B. Johnſon.*

LEAD-WORT [of *lead* and *wort*] a kind of herb; the flower conſiſts of one leaf ſhaped like a funnel, and cut into ſeveral ſegments a-top, the pointal becomes one oblong ſeed, for the moſt part ſharp-pointed which ripens in the flower-cup. *Miller.*

LEAF. *ſubſt.* plur. *leaves.* [leaꝼe, or leaꝼ, Sax. loef, Su. leaf, Du.] 1. The green deciduous parts of a tree or plant. 2. [With botaniſts] is defined to be a part of a plant extended into length and breadth, in ſuch a manner, as to have one ſide diſtinguiſhable from the other. 3. A part of a book containing two pages. Peruſe my *leaves. Swift.* 4. One ſide of a double door. The two *leaves* of the one door were folding. 1 *Kings.* 5. Any thing foliated or thinly beaten. *Leaf* gold flies in the air as light as down. *Digby.*

A ſimple LEAF, is that which is divided to the middle in ſeveral parts, each reſembling a leaf itſelf, as in a dock.

To LEAF, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to bring forth leaves, to bear leaves. Moſt trees ſprout and fall off the leaves at antumn, and, if not kept back by the cold, would *leaf* about the ſolſtice. *Brown.*

LEA'FLESS, *adj.* [of *leaf*] naked or ſtipped of leaves. As a *leafleſs* tree. *Government of the Tongue.*

LEAF *Silver*, a fine anciently paid by a tenant to his lord for leave to plough and ſow; alſo ſilver beat thin into leaves.

LEA'FY, *adv.* [of *leaf*] full of leaves. The *leafy* foreſt, and the liquid main. *Dryden.*

LEAGUE [*leuca*, Lat. *lega*, It. *legua*, Sp. *lieuë*, Fr. *lech*, Wel.] 1. A ſtone that was uſed to be erected at the end of every league. *Camden.* 2. A meaſure containing three miles. Ere the ſhips could meet by twice five *leagues. Shakeſpeare.* In France a league contains 2282 fathoms or toiſes, in Spain 3400 geometrical pacss, in Sweden 5000, and in Hungary 6000.

LEAGUE [*ligue*, Fr. *lega*. It. *liga*, Sp. *q. d. ligatio*, Lat. a binding] a confederacy, a combination, a treaty of alliance between nations, princes, ſtates, &c. A conjunction in parts and *leagues. Bacon.*

To LEA'GUB, *verb neut.* to be united or confederated. Men are put to a loſs where to *league. South.*

LEA'GUED, *adj.* [of *league*] confederated. And now thus *leagu'd* by an eternal bond. *Philips.*

LEA'GUER, *ſubſt.* [beleggeren, Du. legger, Dan. leger, Ger.] a ſiege laid to a town, any inveſtment of a place; hence *to beleaguer.*

LEAK [lecke, Du. laeck, Su. in a ſhip] a hole or breach in it, by which the water comes in.

To LEAK [lecken, Du. laeckae, Su. ſpoken of veſſels] 1. Is when the liquor contained in them, runs out at the ſame hole or chink, to drop through a breach. *Lee.* 2. To let water in or out. Have his ſhoes ſo thin that they might *leak* and let in water. *Locke.*

LEA'KAGE [in traffic] an allowance made to a merchant of 12 *per cent.* in liquid things.

LEAKAGE [with brewers] an allowance of 3 in 23 barrels of beer, and 2 in 22 of ale.

LEA'KING, *part. adj.* [of *leak*] running out of a veſſel, through ſome hole or chink.

LEA'KY, *adj.* [of *leak*] 1. Full of leaks, battered or pierced ſo as to let water in or out. 2. Loquacious, not cloſe, too open. Women are ſo *leaky*, that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than ſhe could keep a ſecret. *L'Eſtrange.*

LEAM [leoma, Sax.] a flaſh of fire or lightning.

LEAN, *adj.* [hlæne, læne, Sax.] 1. Poor in fleſh, meagre, not fat, bareboned. 2. Not unctuous, thin, hungry. Of terreſtrial liquors thoſe that are fat and light, and thoſe that are *lean* and more earthy like common water. *Burnet.* 3. Low, poor. In oppoſition to great and rich.

> That which combin'd us was moſt great, and let not
> A *leaner* action rend us. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEAN, *ſubſt.* that part of fleſh which conſiſts of the muſcle without the fat.

To LEAN, *verb act.* [hlynan, Sax. lana, Su.] to reſt againſt, to ſtay upon, to incline or bend againſt. A lady *leanning* againſt a pillar. *Peacham.* 2. To propend, to tend towards. To *lean* to their old cuſtoms. *Spenſer.* 3. To be in a bending poſture. Sharpening their ſight, and *leaning* from their ſtars. *Dryden.*

LEA'NLY, *adv.* [of *lean*] without plumpneſs, meagerly.

LEA'NNESS [of *lean*; lænerꝛe, Sax.] poorneſs in fleſh, meagreneſs, not plumpneſs.

To LEAP, *verb neut.* [hlepan, or hleapan, Sax. *loup*, Scottiſh] 1. To jump, to move upward or progreſſively, without change of the feet. A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without. *Bacon.* 2. To ruſh with vehemence. After he went into the tent and found her not, he *leaped* out to the people. *Judith.* 3. To bound, to ſpring. *Leap* for joy. *St. Luke.* 4. To fly, to ſtart. Sparks of fire *leap* out. *Job.*

To LEAP, *verb act.* to paſs over or into a place by leaping. To *leap* a gulph for the ſaving of his country. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To compreſs as animals. Let him not *leap* the cow. *Dryden.*

LEAP, *ſubſt.* [hleap, Sax.] 1. A jump, a bound, the act of leaping. 2. Space paſt by leaping. Carried their riders ſafe over all *leaps. L'Eſtrange.* 3. Sudden tranſition. Sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. An aſſault of a beaſt of prey. The cat made a *leap* at the mouſe. *L'Eſtrange.* 5. Compreſſion or embrace of animals. The ruſhing *leap*, the doubtful progeny. *Dryden.* 6. Hazard or effect of leaping. You take a precipice for no *leap* of danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEA'PFROG, *ſubſt.* [of *leap* and *frog*] a play of children, in which they imitate the jumping of frogs. If I could win a lady at *leapfrog*, I ſhould quickly leap into a wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEAP *Year* [ſo called of leaping a day] conſiſts of 366 days, and returns every 4th year, the other 3 containing but 365 days each. The reaſon of it is, the ſun not making his annual revolution in exactly 365 days, but in 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes and 16 ſeconds, a day is added to every 4th year, and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28, to make amends for the 5 hours, 49 minutes, 16 ſeconds, which yet is too much.

LEA'RMOUTH, a market town of Northumberland, on the bank of the river Tweed, 326 miles from London.

To LEARN, *verb neut.* [leoꞃnian, Sax.] 1. To gain inſtruction in letters, arts, ſciences, *&c.* to get knowledge or ſkill of. *Learn* a parable of the fig-tree. *St. Matthew.* 2. To take a pattern.

To LEARN, *verb act.* [læran, Sax. lære, Dan. læra, Su. leeren, Du. lernen, Ger.] 1. To inſtruct or inform. 2. To teach. [It is obſervable that in many of the European languages the ſame word ſignifies to learn and to teach, to gain or impart knowledge. *Johnſon.*]

LEA'RNED, *adj.* [of *learn*] 1. Verſed in ſcience and literature. The *learned* biſhop of Bath. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Skilled, ſkilful, knowing. *Learned* in martial acts. *Granville.* 3. Skilled in ſcholaſtic knowledge. Men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

LEA'RNEDLY, *adv.* [of *learned*] with learning, knowledge, or ſkill. But *learnedly* mad. *Hooker.*

LEA'RNER [leornere, Sax.] one who learns, or is yet in his rudiments, one who is acquiring ſome new art or knowledge. The late *learners* cannot ſo well take the ply. *Bacon.*

LEA'RNING [of *learn*] 1. Erudition, ſkill in languages or ſciences, generally ſcholaſtic knowledge. St. Paul was a great maſter in all the *Learning* of the Greeks. *Bentley.* 2. Skill in any thing good or bad. An act of contradiction by way of ſcorn, a *learning* wherewith we were long ſithence forewarned that the miſerable times whereunto we are fallen ſhould abound. *Hooker.*

LEASE [of *laiſſer*, Fr. to leave or let. *Spellman*] 1. A deed or writing, relating the demiſe or letting of lands or tenemenss for a certain rent. for a rent reſerved in writing indented.

LEASE [by indenture] 1. Is letting land or tenement, right or common, rent or any inheritance, to another for terms of years or life, Biſhops *leaſes.* *Swift.* 2. Any tenure in general. Shorten'd haſt thy own life's *leaſe.* *Milton.*

LEASE *Parole*, is a leaſe as above, but by word of mouth.

To LEASE, *verb act.* [liſan, Sax.] to let by leaſe. The vicar *leaſes* his glebe. *Ayliffe.*

To LEASE, *v. a.* [of leſen, Du. and Ger. to gather] to glean, to gather what the harveſt people leave. She in harveſt uſed to *leaſe.* *Dryden.*

LE'ASER [of *leaſe*] a gleaner, or one who gathers after reapers. In the condition of *leaſers* and gleaners. *Swift.*

LEASH, or LEASE [*leſſe*, Fr. *laſcio*, It. letſe, Du.] a leather thong, with which a falconer holds a hawk, or a courſer leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

To LEASH, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to bind, to hold in a ſtring. *Leaſht* in like hounds. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEASH *of Greyhounds*, 1. Three in number. Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leaſh.* *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A tierce, three in number of any kind. Sworn brother to a *leaſh* of drawers. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. Thou art a living comedy, they are a *leaſh* of dull devils. *Dennis.*

LEA'SING, *part. adj.* [of *leaſe*] gleaning, picking up ſcattered corn after reapers.

LEA'SING [leaſe, leaſunge, Sax.] lies, falſhood. How long will ye have ſuch pleaſure in vanity, and ſeek after *leaſing?* *Pſalms.*

LEASSEE', or LESSEE, the party to whom a leaſe is granted. See LESSEE.

LEASSO'R, the perſon who lets or grants a leaſe. See LESSOR.

LEAST, *adj.* the ſuperlative of little [leaſt, or læſt, Sax. This word Wallis would perſuade us to write *leſt*, that it may be analogous to *leſs*; but ſurely the profit is not worth the change. *Johnſon*] little beyond others, the ſmalleſt. A man can no more have a poſitive idea of the greateſt, than he has of the *leaſt* ſpace. *Locke.*

LEAST, *adv.* in the loweſt degree, in a degree below others, leſs then any other way. He who *leaſt* deſerves it. *Pope.*

At LEAST, or *At* LEA'STWISE, to ſay no more, not to demand or affirm more than is barely ſufficient at the loweſt degree. They ſaw a young man, at *leaſt* if he were a man. *Sidney.*

LEA'SURE, or LEI'SURE [*loiſir*, Fr.] opportunity, convenient, or vacant time. See LEISURE.

LE'ASY, *adj.* [this word ſeems formed from the ſame root with *loiſir*, Fr. or *looſe.* *Johnſon*] flimſy, of weak texture. He never leaveth, while the ſenſe itſelf be left looſe and *leaſy.* *Aſcham.*

LEAT, a trench for the conveyance of water, or to or from a mill.

LEATH [leað, Sax.] a barn. N. C.

LEA'THER [leðer, Sax. læder, Dan. læder, Su. leer, or leder, Du. leder, Ger. *leaâr*, Erſe] 1. The ſkin or hide of a beaſt tanned, or otherwiſe dreſſed. 2. Skin; ironically. Some *leather* loſt behind. *Swift.*

LEA'THERCOAT [of *leather* and *coat*] an apple with a rough rind.

LEA'THERDRESSER [of *leather* and *dreſſer*] he who dreſſes leather. Entertained at the houſe of one Tychius a *leatherdreſſer.* *Pope.*

LE'ATHERMOUTHED, *adj.* [of *leather* and *mouth*] by a *leathermouthed* fiſh I mean, ſuch as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub or cheven. *Walton.*

LEA'THERN, *adj.* [of *leather*] made of leather.

LE'ATHERSELLER [of *leather* and *ſeller*] he who deals in leather, and ſells it.

LEA'THERSELLERS, were incorporated *anno* 1382, and confirmed by ſeveral kings ſince, and are the 15th company in London. They are a maſter, 3 wardens, 26 aſſiſtants, and 167 on the livery. Their livery fine 20 *l.* and ſtewards 12 *l.* Their armorial enſigns are argent, 3 bucks regardant gules. Creſt a buck *or*, attired ſable, ſupporters a buck as the laſt, and a ram of the firſt. Motto, *Soli Deo honor & gloria.* Their hall is ſituate on the eaſt end of *Little St. Helens.*

LE'ATHERY, *adj.* [of *leather*] reſembling leather. Wormius calls this cruſt a *leathery* ſkin. *Grew.*

LEAVE [leafe, from lyfan, Sax. to grant. lof, Su. oorlof, Du. urlaub, Ger.] 1. Grant of liberty, permiſſion, licence. By your *leave* Ireneus. *Spenſer.* 2. Farewel, adieu. Take *leave* and part. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LEAVE, *irr. verb act.* [of lifan, or læfan, Sax. left, to have left, *pret.* and left, *part. paſſ.* lafed, or læfd, Sax. leſnt, Dan. Of the derivation of this word, the etymologiſts give no ſatisfactory account. *Johnſon.*] 1. To quit, to forſake, to depart from. A man ſhall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife. *Geneſis.* 2. To deſert, to abandon. He that is of an unthankful mind, will *leave* him in danger that delivered him. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 3. To have remaining at death. There be of them that have *left* a name behind them. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 4. Not to deprive of. They ſhall have *left* me the providence of God. *Taylor.* 5. To ſuffer, to remain. It *leaveth* a ſuſpicion, as if more might be ſaid than is expreſſed. *Bacon.* 6. Not to carry away. They ſhould *leave* behind them unneceſſary baggage. *Knolles.* 7. To fix as a token or remembrance. This I *leave* with my reader, as an occaſion for him to conſider. *Locke.* 8. To bequeath, to give as inheritance. That peace thou *leav'ſt* to thy imperial line. *Dryden.* 9. To give up, to reſign. Thou ſhalt *leave* them for the poor. *Leviticus.* 10. To permit, without interpoſition. Whether Eſau were a vaſſal, I *leave* the reader to judge. *Locke.* 11. To ceaſe to do, to deſiſt from. Let us return, leſt my father *leave* caring for the aſſes, and take thought for us. 1 *Samuel.* 12. *To leave off*; to deſiſt from, to forbear. He *left off* fox hunting. *Addiſon.* 13. *To leave off*; to forſake. He began to *leave off* ſome of his old acquaintance. *Addiſon.* 14. *To leave out*; to omit, to neglect. Nothing is *left out* or omitted. *Bacon.*

To LEAVE, *verb neut.* 1. To ceaſe, to deſiſt. He began at the eldeſt, and *left* at the youngeſt. *Geneſis.* 2. *To leave off*; to deſiſt. Grittus *left off* to batter, or undermine it. *Knolles.* 3. *To leave off*; to ſtop. Wrongs do not *leave off* there where they begin. *Daniel's Civil War.*

To LEAVE, *verb act.* [from *levy*; *lever*, Fr.] to levy, to raiſe; a corrupt word, made, I believe, by Spenſer for a rhyme. An army ſtrong ſhe *leav'd.* *Spenſer.*

To give LEAVE [of lifan, Sax. oorlof eeren, Du. erlauben, Ger.] to permit.

LE'AVED, *adj.* [from *leaves*, plur. of *leaf*] 1. Furniſhed with foliage or leaves. 2. Made with leaves or folds. To open before him the two *leaved* gates. *Iſaiah.*

LEA'VEN [*levain*, Fr. of *levo*, Lat.] 1. Ferment mixt with any body to make it light, particularly a piece of ſower dough put to ferment a maſs of bread. It ſhall not be baken with *leaven.* *Leviticus.* 2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs. Many of their propoſitions ſavour very ſtrong of the old *leaven* of innovations. *K. Charles.*

To LE'AVEN, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To ferment by ſomething mixt. *Leavened* bread. *Exodus.* 2. To taint, to imbue.

> That cruel ſomething unpoſſeſt,
> Corrodes and *leavens* all the reſt. *Prior.*

LEA'VER [from *leave*; *levier*, Fr. *leva*, It. of *levator*, Lat.] 1. One who leaves, deſerts, or forſakes. A maſter *leaver* and a fugitive. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A bar for raiſing a heavy weight.

LEAVER [in mechanics] one of the 6 principles, is a balance reſting on a determinate point, called its *hypomoclion* or *fulcrum*, the centre not being in the middle, as in the common ballance, but near to one end, by which means it will raiſe a great weight.

LEAVES, *plur.* [of *leaf*; of leaf, Sax.] of a tree, plant, *&c.* See LEAF.

LE'AVINGS, *ſubſt.* of *leave*] remnant, relicks, offal; it has no ſingular. With ſcraps and *leavings* to be fed. *Swift.*

LE'AVY, *adj.* [of *leaf*] full of leaves, covered with leaves. *Leavy* twigs of laurel tree. *Sidney.*

LECA'NOMANCY [λεκανομαντεια, of λεκανη, for λακανη and μαντι, Gr.] divination by water in a baſon.

To LECH, *verb act.* [*lecher*, Fr.] to lick over. *Hanmer.*

LE'CHER [derived by Skinner from *luxure*, O. Fr. *Luxuria* is uſed in the middle ages in the ſame ſenſe, *Johnſon.*] a whoremaſter, a lewd luſtful perſon or animal. I will now take the *lecher.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To LE'CHER, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to whore. The ſmall gilded fly does *lecher.* *Shakeſpeare.*

LE'CHEROUS, *adj.* [of *lecher*] leud, luſtful. One that is *lecherous.* *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY, *adv.* [of *lecherous*] leudly, luſtfully.

LE'CHEROUSNESS [of *lecherous*] leudneſs.

LE'CHERY [of *lecher*] leudneſs, luſt. Open *lechery.* *Aſcham.*

LE'CHLADE. See LETCHLADE.

LE'CTION [*lectio*, Lat.] a reading, a variety in copies. A various *lection* ſhall be made authentic. *Watts.*

LE'CTIONARY, *ſubſt.* a ſervice-book or miſſal in the Romiſh church.

LE'CTURE, Fr. [*lettura*, It. *lectura*, Sp. Port. and Lat] 1. The act or practice of reading, peruſal. In the *lecture* of holy ſcripture. *Brown.* 2. An inſtruction given by a maſter to his ſcholars. 3. A diſcourſe, a ſermon, or any other topic made upon a text of ſcripture, art or ſcience. Dametas reads his ruſtic *lecture.* *Sidney.*

To LE'CTURE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To inſtruct formally. 2. To inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

LECTURE, a magiſterial reprimand or chiding ſpeech; as, a curtain *lecture.*

LE'CTURER [of *lecture*] a reader of lectures, *i. e.* certain portions of any art or ſcience, read in public ſchools.

LECTURER [of a church] a miniſter who preaches in the afternoon, having no benefice beſides the free gift of the people. To admit into his church a *lecturer* recommended by them. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHIP [of *lecture*] the office of a lecturer. He got a *lectureſhip* in town of ſixty pounds a year, where he preached. *Swift.*

LECTU'RNIUM [old records] a reading deſk or pew in a church.

LED, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *lead.* See To LEAD.

LE'DBURY, a market-town of Herefordſhire, 118 miles from London.

LEDGE, *ſubſt.* [leggen, Du. to lie] 1. A row, layer, or ſtratum. The loweſt *ledge* or row ſhould be merely of ſtone. *Wotton.* 2. A ridge riſing above the reſt. Stick riſing above five inches higher than the handkerchief, ſerved as *ledges* on each ſide. *Gulliver.* 3. Any prominence or riſing part. Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides. *Dryden.*

LE'DGER [prob. of *lego*, Lat. to gather together] the chief of a merchant's books, in which every man's particular account, and alſo all the goods bought and ſold, are diſtinctly placed, each by themſelves; as debtor on the left page, and creditor on the right.

LED-HORSE, *ſubſt.* [of *led* and *horſe*] a ſumpter-horſe.

LEE, LEG, or LEY [of leag, Sax.] whether it ſtand at the beginning or end of a name, ſignifies a field or paſture, but ſuch a field as is not often ploughed. See LAY and LEA.

LEE, *ſubſt.* [*lie*, Fr.] 1. Dregs, ſediment, refuſe. I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee. Prior.* In this ſenſe the *ſingular* is rare; but in the *plural*, it is moſt happily applied by the *judicious tranſlator* of CEBES, to thoſe foul kind of *relics* which a *diſeaſe* leaves behind it.

——In ſome dire diſeaſe
Machaon's ſkill firſt purges off the *lees*;
Then clear and ſtrong the *purple current* flows,
And *life renew'd* in every member *glows*.
Table of CEBES, *with Notes.*

2. Suppoſed by Skinner to be derived from *l'eau*, Fr. [ſea language] that part which the wind blows upon, or is oppoſite to the wind, as the lee-ſhore. Making a *lee-ſhore* in all weathers. *Raleigh.*

LEE *Fangs* [in a ſhip] a rope reeved, or let into the crengles of the courſes, when the mariners would hale to the bottom of the ſail, either to lace on a bonnet, or to take in the ſail.

To be under the LEE *Shore* [a ſea term] is to be cloſe under the ſhore on which the wind blows.

To come by the LEE, or *To lay a Ship by the* LEE [a ſea phraſe] is to bring her ſo, that all her ſails may be flat againſt the maſts and ſhrouds, and that the wind may come right on her broad-ſide, ſo that ſhe will make little or no way.

LEECH [læce, læc of læcnian, Sax. to heal] 1. A phyſician, a profeſſor of the art of healing; whence we ſhall uſe a *cow-leech*, and *horſe-leech*, i. e. a cow doctor, or a horſe-doctor.

A *leech*, the which had great inſight
In that *diſeaſe*. *Spenſer.*

The learned *leaches* in deſpair depart. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of ſmall water ſerpent, which faſtens on animals, and ſucks the blood. It is uſed to draw blood where the lancet is leſs ſafe; whence, perhaps, the name.

To LEECH, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to treat with medicines.

LE'ECHCRAFT [of *leech* and *craft*] the art of healing. We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it. *Davies.*

LEEDS, a market-town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Aire, 181 miles from London.

LEEF, *adj.* [lieve, leve, Du.] kind, fond. Whilome all theſe were low and *leefe*. *Spenſer.*

LEEK [leac, Sax. loek, Su. looik, Du. *leechk*, Erſe] a potherb. Its flower conſiſts of ſix petals, and is ſhaped like a bell; in the centre ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a roundiſh fruit, divided into three cells, containing roundiſh ſeeds. The ſtamina are generally broad and flat, ending in three capillaments, of which the middle one is furniſhed with a chive. The flowers are alſo gathered into almoſt globular branches. The roots are long, cylindrical, and coated, the coats ending in plain leaves. *Miller.*

LEEK, a market-town of Staffordſhire, 137 miles from London.

LEER, *ſubſt.* [hleare, Sax. the face] 1. An oblique view. She gives the *leer* of invitation. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A laboured caſt of countenance. Damn with faint praiſe, conſent with civil *leer*. *Pope.*

To LEER, *verb neut.* [prob. of hlear, Sax. the fore-head, or leer, Dan. to laugh] 1. To caſt a ſly or wiſhful look, to look obliquely. I will *leer* upon him as he comes by. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To look with a forced countenance. To gild a face with ſmiles, and *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryden.*

LEER, or LAIR, the place where a deer lies to dry himſelf after he hath been wet by the dew.

To LEESE, *verb act.* [leſen, Du.] to loſe; an old word. Peradventure we may find graſs to ſave the horſes and mules alive, that we *leeſe* not all the beaſts. 1 *Kings.*

LEET [of *litibus*, Lat. law-ſuits, or of lyte, Sax. little, *q. d.* a little court; or of lætan, Sax. to cenſure, or of leita, Goth. to reconcile, to enquire] a kind of court held by the lords of manors; as, *court-leet*, *leet-jury*, &c. *Leete*, or *leta*, is otherwiſe called a *law-day*. The word ſeemeth to have grown from the Saxon, lede, which was a court of juriſdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwiſe called thirſhing, and contained the 3d part of a province or ſhire. Theſe juriſdictions be now aboliſhed and ſwallowed up in the county court. *Cowel.*

LEETCH [of a ſail] the outward edge or ſkirt of it, from the earing to the clew; or rather the middle of the ſails between theſe two.

LEETCH Lines [in a ſhip] lines to hale in the topſails, when they are to be taken in.

LEE'WARD, *adj.* [of *lee* and peard, Sax.] See LEE. Towards the ſhore on which the wind blows.

To fall to the LEEWARD [a ſea phraſe] is to looſe the advantage of the wind.

LEEWARD *Tide*, is when the wind and tide go both one way.

LEEWARD *Way* [with mariners] ſomewhat allowed for the driving of a ſhip to the leeward, from that point which ſhe ſeems to go by the compaſs. Great quantity of *leeward* way. *Arbuthnot.*

LEFT, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *leave*. See *To* LEAVE. Alas, poor lady, deſolate and *left*. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEFT, *adj.* [luft, Du. *lævus*, Lat.] ſiniſtrous, not right. And on the right and *left* the palace bound. *Dryden.*

LE'FTHANDED, *adj.* [of *left* and *hand*] uſing the left hand rather than right. Some are *lefthanded*. *Bacon.*

LEFTHA'NDEDNESS [of *lefthanded*] habitual uſe of the left hand.

LEG, [leg, Dan. leggar, Iſland. laeg, Su. lenghde, Du. lange, Ger.] 1. A limb or part of an animal body, that part by which we walk, particularly from the knee to the foot. 2. An act of obeiſance. He made his *leg* and went away. *Swift.* 3. *To ſtand on one's own legs*; to ſupport one's ſelf. Could well have *ſtood upon their own legs*. *Collier.* 4. That by which any thing is ſupported on the ground; as, the *leg* of a table.

LEGS [in a ſhip] ſmall ropes of the martnets that go through the bolt ropes of the main and fore-ſail.

LEGS [in trigonometry] the two ſides of a right-angled triangle, when the third is taken for the hypothenuſe.

LE'GA [old records] the allay of money.

LE'GABLE [*legabilis*, Lat.] not intailed as hereditary, but that may be bequeathed as a legacy.

LE'GACY [*legs*, Fr. *legato*, It. of *legatum*, Lat.] a gift bequeathed by a teſtator in his will. *Legacy* is a particular given by the laſt will and teſtament. *Cowel.*

LE'GAL, *adj.* Fr. [*legale*, It. *legalis*, Lat.] 1. Lawful, according to law, not contrary to law. 2. Conceived or done according to law. In a *legal* ſenſe. *Hale.*

LEGA'LITY, or LE'GALNESS [*legalité*, Fr.] lawfulneſs.

To LE'GALIZE, *verb act.* [*legaliſer*, Fr.] to make lawful, to authorize. If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it ſhould be injury from an extremely obliged perſon, *South.*

LE'GALLY, *adv.* [of *legal*] lawfully. Juſtice when it is *legally* and competently demanded. *Taylor.*

LE'GATARY, or LEGATEE', *ſubſt.* [*legataire*, Fr. *legatorio*, It. of *lĕgatarius*, Lat.] a perſon to whom a legacy is bequeathed. Creditors and *legataries*. *Ayliffe.*

LE'GATE [*legat*, Fr. *legato*, It. *legádo*, Sp. of *lĕgatus*, Lat.] is properly an envoy or ambaſſador, ſent by one prince or ſtate to another, to treat on ſome affair; a deputy. The *legates* from the Ætolian prince return. *Dryden.* But now the title of *legate* is given particularly to one that is ſent by the pope to a prince or ſtate, and is eſtemed equal in dignity to the extraordinary ambaſſador of any other prince, a commiſſioner deputed by the pope for eccleſiaſtical affairs. Upon the *legate's* ſummons he ſubmitted. *Atterbury.*

LEGATEE'. See LEGATARY.

LEGATI'NE, or LEGA'NTINE, *adj.* [of *legate*] pertaining to a legate, made by a legate. Provided by a *legatine* conſtitution. *Ayliffe.*

LEGA'TION, or LE'GATESHIP, Fr. [*legazione*, It. of *legatio*, Lat.] the office or function of a legate, deputation, embaſſy. Upon occaſion coſtly as in his *legations*. *Wotton.*

LEGA'TOR [*lego*, Lat.] one who makes a will and leaves legacies. Bequeath'd by ſome *legator's* laſt intent. *Dryden.*

LE'GEND [*legende*, Fr. *leggenda*, It. *legénda*, Sp. of *legendo*, Lat. reading] 1. A book uſed in the ancient Roman churches, containing the leſſons that were to be read in the holy offices. 2. An account, chronicle, or regiſter of the lives of ſaints. *Legends* grown in a manner to be nothing elſe but heaps of frivolous and ſcandalous vanities. *Hooker.* 3. An incredible unauthentic narrative. 4. Any memorial or relation in general. 5. Any inſcription particularly. The beauty and comprehenſiveneſs of *legends* on ancient coins. *Addiſon.* If the reader would ſee when this game of *eccleſiaſtic legends* began and how carried on, he may conſult the words BRANDEUM, EUNOMIANS, &c. compared with 2 *Theſſ.* c. ii v. 7—12. 1 Tim. c. iv. v. 1—3 and *Rev.* c. xiv, v. 1—5. 6. A fabulous tale or relation. 7. The words that are about the edge of a piece of coin or medal, ſerving to explain the figure or device.

LE'GENDARY, *adj.* [of *legend*] pertaining to a legend, fabulous.

LE'GER, *ſubſt.* [from legger, Du. to lie or remain in a place] any things that lies in a place; as a *leger* ambaſſador, a reſident; one that continues at the court to which he is ſent. *Leger* ambaſſadors or agents ſent to remain near the courts of princes. *Bacon.* See LEAGER.

LE'GERDEMAIN, *ſubſt.* [*leger eté de main*, Fr. lightneſs of hand] ſlight of hand, juggling, power of deceiving the eye by a nimble motion, trick, knack. The tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impoſe upon their own ſouls. *South.*

LE'GEREMENT, Fr. [in muſic books] ſignifies lightly, gently, and with eaſe.

LEGE'RITY, *ſubſt.* [*legereté*, Fr.] lightneſs, nimbleneſs; obſolete. With caſted ſlough and freſh *legerity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

LE'GGED, *adj.* [of *leg*] having legs, furniſhed with legs.

LEGHO'RN, or LIVORNO, a port town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuſcany, on the Tuſcan ſea, 150 miles north weſt from Rome. It is a free port, which has made it rich and populous.

LE'GIBLE [*leggibile*, It. of *legibilis*, Lat.] 1. That may be read, eaſy to be read. To read what is hardly *legible*. *Swift.* 2. Apparent, diſcoverable. Peoples opinions of themſelves are *legible* in their countenances. *Collier.*

LE'GIBLENESS [of *legible*] eaſineſs, or poſſibility of being read.

LE'GIBLY, *adv.* [of *legible*] in a manner eaſy to be read.

LE'GION, Fr. and Sp. [*legione*, It. of *legio*, Lat.] 1. In the Roman army, a regiment or body of ſoldiers, commonly conſiſting of 6000 men; but ſometimes leſs. The greateſt confirmation poſſible of the ſtory of the chriſtian *legion*. *Addiſon.* 2. A military force. 3. Any great number. Where one ſin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the ſame breach. *Rogers.*

LE'GIONARY, *adj.* [*legionairy*, Fr. *legionario*, It. and Sp. of *legionarius*, Lat.] pertaining to a legion. 2. Containing a legion. 3. Containing ſome great indefinite number. The *legionary* body of error. *Brown.*

LEGISLA'TION [*legiſlator*, Lat.] the act of giving or enacting laws. Pythagoras joined *legiſlation* to his philoſophy. *Littleton.*

LEGISLA'TIVE, *adj.* [of *legis* and *latus*, Lat.] having the authority of making laws, lawgiving. Their *legiſlative* frenzy they repent. *Denham.*

LEGISLA'TOR [*legiſlateur*, Fr. *legiſlatore*, It. *legiſladòr*, Sp. of *legiſlator*, Lat.] a law maker, a law-giver. It ſpoke like a *legiſlator*; the thing ſpoke was a law. *South.*

LEGISLA'TURE [of *latura legis*, Lat.] the authority of making laws, the power that makes laws. Conſent of all three parts of the *legiſlature*. *Hale.*

LEGI'TIMACY [of *legitimate*] 1. Lawfulneſs of birth. In reſpect of his *legitimacy*. *Ayliffe.* 2. Genuineneſs, not ſpuriouſneſs. The *legitimacy* or reality of thoſe marine bodies. *Woodward.*

LEGI'TIMATE, *adj.* [*legitime*, Fr. *legitimo*, It and Sp. of *legitimus*, Lat.] lawfully begotten, born in marriage. That they may do no injury to the *legitimate*. *Taylor.*

To LEGI'TIMATE, *verb act.* [*legitimer*, Fr. *legitimare*, It. *legitimar*, Sp. *legitimatum*, Lat.] 1. To make lawful. It would be impoſſible for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which ſhould *legitimate* it is ſubſequent to it. *Decay of Piety.* 2. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth, to qualify with ſuch conditions as are according to law. *Legitimate* him that was a baſtard. *Ayliffe.*

LEGI'TIMACY [*legitimaté*, Fr. *legitimità*, It.] genuineneſs; alſo the ſtate of being born in lawful wedlock.

Legi'timately, *adv.* [of *legitimate*] lawfully, rightly, genuinely. Difficulties prove a ſoul *legitimately* great. *Dryden.*

Legitima'tion, Fr. [*legitimazione*, It. *legitimaciòn*, Sp.] 1. The act of rendering natural children legitimate, or inveſting with the previleges of lawful birth. 2. Lawful birth. Queſtions of *legitimation. Locke.*

Legu'me, or Legumen, *ſubſt.* [in botany; *legume*, Fr. *legumen*, of *lego*, Lat. to gather, becauſe they may be gathered with the hand without cutting] all manner of pulſe; as peaſe, beans, tares, and in general all large ſeeds not reaped but gathered by the hand. Some *legumens*, as peaſe or beans. *Boyle.* The corn and *legumes. Arbuthnot.*

Legu'minous, *adj.* [*legumineux*, Fr.] pertaining to pulſe, conſiſting of pulſe. The ſiliquoſe or *liguminous*, as peaſe or beans. *Arbuthnot.*

Le'icester, the county town of Leiceſterſhire, ſituated on the river Soure, 98 miles from London. It gives title of earl to the honourable family of Coke, and ſends two members to parliament.

Lei'ghton-Beaudesert, or Buzzard, a market-town of Bedfordſhire, 39 miles from London.

Le'ipswick, a city of Germany, in the circle of the upper Saxony, and province of Minia, ſituated on the river Pleiſs, 42 miles north-weſt of Dreſden.

Leith, a port-town in Scotland, two miles north of Edinburgh, and may be called the port-town of that capital.

Le'isure, *ſubſt.* [*loiſir*, Fr.] 1. Freedom from buſineſs or hurry, vacancy of mind, power to ſpend time according to choice. 2. Convenience of time. To be conſidered at his *leiſure. Locke.* 3. Want of leiſure; obſolete.

The *leiſure* and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lei'surable, *adj.* [of *leiſure*] done at leiſure, not hurried, enjoying leiſure. His works of *leiſurable* hours. *Brown.*

Lei'surably, *adv.* [of *leiſurable*] at leiſure, without hurry or tumult. *Leiſurably* ending their days in peace. *Hooker.*

Lei'surely, *adj.* [of *leiſure*] not haſty, deliberate, done without hurry. A *leiſurely* march. *Hayward.*

Lei'surely, *adv.* [from *leiſure*] not in a hurry, ſlowly. We deſcended very *leiſurely. Addiſon.*

Le'ma [with occuliſts] a white humour or matter, congealed in the eyes.

Le'man [generally ſuppoſed to be *l'aimant*, the lover, or *l'aimante*, Fr. the ſweetheart; but imagined by Junius, with almoſt equal probability, to be derived from leef, Du. or leoꝼ, Sax. beloved, and *man*; this etymology is ſtrongly ſupported by the antient orthography, according to which it was written *leveman*] a ſweetheart, a gallant, or a miſtreſs. *Hanmer.* And drink unto the *leman* mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Le'mingston, or Ly'mington, a borough town of Hampſhire, 85 miles from London. It gives title of viſcount to the earl of Portſmouth, and ſends two members to parliament.

Le'mma [λημμα, Gr. *lemme*, Fr. with geometricians] a propoſition previouſly aſſumed, an *aſſumption* or *preparatory propoſition*, laid down to clear the way for ſome following demonſtration; often prefixed to theorems, to render their demonſtrations leſs perplext and intricate, and to problems, in order to make their reſolution more eaſy and ſhort.

Le'mnian *Earth* [of the iſland Lemnos, whence it is brought] a medicinal aſtringent uſed in the ſame caſes as bole.

Le'mon [*limon*, Fr. *limonium*, L. Lat.] 1. The fruit of the lemon-tree. The juice of *lemons. Arbuthnot.* 2. The tree that bears lemons.

Lemona'de, *ſubſt.* [of *lemon*] a drink made of water, lemons and ſugar. Buy toys, and drink *lemonade. Arbuthnot.*

Le'mpet, a ſort of fiſh, a limpin.

Lemu'res [q. *Remures*, of *Remus*, whoſe ghoſt is ſaid to have appeared to his brother Romulus, after he was ſlain by him] reſtleſt ghoſts of departed perſons, who returned to torment the living; the ſpirits of dead perſons, whom the Romans thought haunted houſes in the night, and were diſpoſed to be miſchievous.

Lemu'ria [among the Romans] the feſtival of the Lemures, inſtituted by Romulus, to the ghoſts and phantoms; which was obſerved the 9th day of May, every other night for three times, to pacify the ghoſts of the dead; they threw beans on the fire of the altar, to drive them out of their houſes: the temples were all ſhut up; and to marry in this time, was accounted unlucky.

To Lend, *irr. verb act.* lent, *pret.* and *part. p.* [lenete, Du. lehnte, Ger. lænan, Sax. laaner, Dan. laenen, Du. lehnen, Goth.] 1. To grant the uſe of to another on condition that it be reſtored. I'll *lend* it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To afford on condition of repayment. Nor *lend* him thy victuals for increaſe. *Leviticus.* 3. To afford, to grant in general. They *lend* to each other their name and office. *Dryden.*

He that Lends to his friend loſeth double.

Fr. *Qui prête à ſon ami, perd au double.* That is, his money and his friend. So the proverb means it, and ſo it but too often happens. But it is to be hoped, there are grateful friends (and that the greater number) in the world; and therefore this proverb won't become a rule.

Le'nder [of *lend*] 1. One who lends any thing. 2. One who makes a trade of putting money out to intereſt, an uſerer. If the abatement be but ſmall, it will not diſcourage the *lender. Bacon.*

To Le'nefy [*lenefier*, Fr.] to ſoften, aſſuage. See Lenity.

Length [lenȝð, or lænȝe, Sax.] the extent or meaſure of any thing material from end to end, the longeſt line that can be drawn through a body. A church that is in *length* one hundred feet. *Bacon.* 2. Horizontal extenſion. Stretch'd at his *length* he ſpurns the ſwarthy ground. *Dryden.* 3. A certain portion of ſpace or time. Large *lengths* of ſeas. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Extent of duration. Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get ſome meaſure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different *lengths. Locke.* 5. Long duration or protraction. In *length* of time it will cover the whole plain. *Addiſon.* 6. Reach or expanſion of any thing. Thoſe extenſive *lengths* to which the moderns have advanced them. *Watts.* 7. Full extent, uncontracted ſtate. I will inſert it at *length* in one of my papers. *Addiſon.* 8. Diſtance. He had marched to the *length* of Exeter. *Clarendon.* 9. End, latter part of any aſſignable time. All was brought at the *length* unto that wherein now we ſtand. *Hooker.* 10. *At length* [it was formerly written *at the length*] at laſt, in concluſion. *At length* I have thee in my arms. *Dryden.*

Length [with geometricians] the firſt dimenſion of bodies, conſidered in their utmoſt extent.

To Le'ngthen, *verb act.* [lenȝðen, of lenȝ, Sax. long] to make longer, to draw out, to elongate. Eaſy to be *lengthened* without rupture. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To protract, to continue. It may be a *lengthening* of thy tranquility. *Daniel.* 3. To protract pronunciation. Grammatical figures for the *lengthening* or abbreviation of them. *Dryden.* 4. To *lengthen out* [the particle *out* is only emphatical] to protract, to extend. It *lengthens out* every act of worſhip. *Addiſon.*

To Lengthen, *verb neut.* to grow longer, to increaſe in length. One may as well make a yard whoſe parts *lengthen* and ſhrink, as a meaſure of trade. *Locke.*

Le'ngthwise, *adv.* [of *length* and *wiſe*] according to the length.

Le'nient, *adj.* [*leniens*, Lat.] 1. aſſuaſive, mitigating, ſoftening. *Lenient* of grief and anxious thought. *Milton.* 2. Emollient, laxative. Oils relax the fibres, are *lenient. Arbuthnot.*

Lenient, *ſubſt.* an emollient, or aſſuaſive application. I dreſſed it with *lenients. Wiſeman.*

Lenie'ntia [with phyſicians] medicines that are ſoftening and aſſuaging of pain.

To Le'nify, *verb act.* [lena, or lindra, Su. lindern, Ger. *lenifier*, O. Fr. *lenificare*, It. of *lenio*, Lat.] to allay, to ſoften, to appeaſe, to aſſwage. It ſeemeth to have a mollifying and *lenifying* virtue. *Bacon.*

Le'nitive, *adj.* [*lenitif*, Fr. from *lenio*, Lat.] emollient, aſſuaſive. Thoſe milks have all an acrimony, tho' one would think they ſhould be *lenitive. Bacon.*

Lenitive, *ſubſt.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenitivo*, It. and Sp.] 1. A medicine good to allay or eaſe pain. 2. A palliative. *Lenitives* that friendſhip will apply. *South.*

Le'nitiveness [of *lenitive*] ſoftening or aſſuaging quality.

Le'niment [*lenimentum*, Lat.] the act of moderating, or that which takes away uneaſineſs or harſhneſs, *&c.*

Le'nity [*lenitas*, Lat.] meekneſs, mildneſs, gentleneſs, mercy, tenderneſs of temper. Yet could not the boldneſs be beaten down either with ſeverity, or with *lenity* be abated. *Hayward.*

Le'no, or Li'non [with anatomiſts] a part of the brain; alſo called torcular.

Lens [in dioptrics] a glaſs which either collects the rays into a point in their paſſage thro' it, or deſperſes them farther apart, according to the refraction. A glaſs ſpherically convex on both ſides is uſually called a *lens*; ſuch as is a burning glaſs or ſpectacle glaſs, or an object glaſs of a teleſcope. *Newton.*

Lens [with oculiſts] the cyſtalline humour of the eye, ſo called from its performing the ſame office with a convex glaſs, or rather from its reſembance to it.

Lens [with botaniſts] a lentil, a kind of round and flat pulſe.

Lens *Paluſtris*, Lat. [with botaniſts] a water vegetable called duck's-meat.

Lens *Marina*, Lat. [with botaniſts] ſea or water lentils.

Lent, *prèt.* and *part paſſ.* of *to lend.* See To Lend.

Lent [lenct, Sax. lent, Teut. the ſpring of the year, lentemaent, in Du. and lentz-monaht, in Ger. are ſometimes found to expreſs the month of March] a time of faſting and abſtinence for forty days next before Eaſter. It was firſt ordered to be obſerved in England, A. D. 640, or, as Baker in his Chronocles relates, that Erconbert, the 7th king of Kent (who reigned about the year 650) commanded it. *Lent* is from ſpringing, becauſe it falleth in the ſpring, for which our progenitors the Germans uſe glent. *Camden.*

Le'nten, pertaining to Lent, ſuch as is uſed in Lent, ſparing. What *lenten* entertainment the players ſhall receive from you. *Shakeſpeare.* And with a *lenten* ſallad cool'd her blood. *Dryden.*

Lenti'cula, Lat. [in optics] a ſmall concave or convex glaſs.

Lenticula [with phyſicians] a kind of fever, the ſame as petechialis, which throws upon the ſkin little ſpots like flea-bites; alſo the ſame as lentigo.

Lenti'cular, *adj.* [*lenticulaire*, Fr.] doubly convex, having the form of a lens. Of a *lenticular* figure, convex on both ſides. *Ray.*

Lenticula're *Inſtrumentum*, Lat. [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument to make bones ſmooth.

Le'ntiform, *adj.* [from *lentis*, gen. of *lens*, and *forma*, Lat.] having the form of a lens or convex glaſs.

Lentiform *Prominences* [in anatomy] protuberances on the *crura medullæ oblongatæ*, i. e, the two heads or beginning of the marrowy ſubſtance of the brain, gathered together as it were into two bundles.

Lenti'ginous, *adj.* [of *lentigo*, Lat.] full of freckles, ſcurfy, furfuraceous.

Lenti'go, Lat. a freckle, a ſmall red ſpot in the face or other part of the body, reſembling a lentil, a freckly or ſcurfy eruption of the ſkin, ſuch eſpecially as is common to women in child-bearing. *Quincy.*

Le'ntils, *ſubſt.* the *plur.* of *lentil* [*lentilles*, Fr. *lenti*, It. *lentejas*, Sp. *lentelhas*, Port. *lens*, Lat.] a ſort of pulſe. It hath a papilionaceous flower, the pointal of which becomes a ſhort pod, containing orbicular ſeeds for the moſt part convex: the leaves are conjugated, growing to one midriff, and are terminated by tendrils. *Miller.*

Le'ntisck [*lentiſcus*, Lat. *lentiſcue*, Fr.] Lentiſck wood is of a pale brown colour, almoſt whitiſh, reſinous, of a fragrant ſmell and acrid taſte. It is the wood of the tree which produces the maſtich, and is eſteemed aſtringent and balſamic in medicine. *Hill.*

Lenti'scus *Vulgaris* [with botaniſts] the lentiſc or maſtic tree.

Le'ntitude, ſlowneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, negligence.

Le'ntner, *ſubſt.* a kind of hawk. The haggard and the two ſorts of *lentners. Walton.*

Le'nto, It. [in muſic books] a ſlow movement, the ſame as lent or lentement.

Le'ntor, Lat. *ſubſt.* [*lenteur*, Fr.] 1. Tenacity, viſcoſity in general. Some bodies have a kind of *lentor* and more depectible nature than others. *Bacon.* 2. Slowneſs, delay. The *lentor* of eruptions not inflammatory points to an acid cauſe. *Arbuthnot.* 3. [In medicine] that ſizy, viſcid, coagulated part of the blood, which obſtructs the capillary veſſels in malignant fevers,

Le'ntous, *adj.* [*lentus*, Lat.] tenacious, viſcous, capable of being drawn out. A ſpawn of a *lentous* and tranſparent body. *Brown.*

Le'o [with aſtrologers] the 5th in order of the 12 ſigns of the zodiac, whoſe character is (♌).

Le'od, ſignifies the people, or rather a nation, country, *&c.* Thus *leodgar* is one of great intereſt with the people or nation. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Le'of, denotes love: ſo *leofwin* is a winner of love; *leoftan*, beſt beloved. Like theſe *Agapetus, Eraſmus, Philo, Amandus.* &c. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Leo'minster, a borough town of Herefordſhire, on the river Lug, 136 miles from London. It gives title of baron to the earl of Pontefact, and ſends two members to parliament.

Le'on, the capital of the province of Leon, in Spain, ſituated on the river Elſa, 165 miles north-weſt of Madrid. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella.

Leo'nard *Hawk*, a lanner hawk.

Leonard [leonhaꞃꞇ, Sax. a lion's heart] the proper name of a man.

Leoni'ne [*leonin*, Fr. *leonino*, It. of *leoninus*, of *leo.* Lat.] pertaining to a lion, of a lion like nature.

Leoni'ne *Verſes*, a ſort of Latin verſes, that rhime in the middle and end, ſo called from *Leo* the inventor; as, *Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum.*

Leo'ntica [with the ancients] a feſtival and ſacrifice, celebrated in honour of the ſun. It was ſo called of *Leo*, a lion, becauſe they repreſented the ſun in the form of a lion radiant, bearing a tiara, and griping the horns of a bull in his fore paws, who in vain ſtruggled to diſengage himſelf.

Leo'ntike, Lat. [λεοντικη, Gr.] the herb wild chervil.

Leontope'talon [λεοντοπεταλον, of λεων, a lion, and πεταλον, Gr. a leaf] the herb lion's-blade, lion's-leaf, or lion's-turnep.

Leontopo'dium, Lat. [λεοντοποδιον, of λεων, a lion, and πȣς Gr. a foot] the herb called lion's-foot.

Leonto'stomum, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb columbine.

Leo'pard, or Li'bbard, Fr. [*leopardo*, It. Sp. and Port. *leopardus*, Lat. λεοπαρδαλις, of λεων, a lion, and παρδαλις, Gr. a panther] a wild beaſt that is all over full of ſpots or ſtreaks, ingendered by a male panther and lioneſs. A *leopard* is every way in ſhape and actions like a cat; his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's; he boxes with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kittens, leaps at the prey as a cat at a mouſe; and will alſo ſpit much after the ſame manner: ſo that they ſeem to differ juſt as a kite doth from an eagle. *Grew.*

Leopard's *Bane*, or Libbard's *Bane* [with botaniſts] a ſort of herb.

Leopard [in heraldry] repreſents thoſe brave and generous warriors, who have performed ſome bold enterprize, with force, courage, promptneſs and activity.

Leo'rning *Knight* [leoꞃninᵹ cnihꞇaꞅ, Sax. learning ſervants] diſciples, ſcholars.

Lep *and Lace* [in the manor of Whittle in Eſſex] a cuſtom that every cart that comes over a part of it, called Green-bury, pays four pence to the lord of the manor, except the owner of it be a nobleman.

Le'per, *ſubſt.* [*lepreux*, Fr. *lebroſo*, It. *leproſo*, Sp. of *leproſus*, from *lepra*, Lat.] one who has the leproſy. The *leper* in whom the plague is. *Leviticus.*

Le'perous, *adj.* [formed from *leprous*, to make out a verſe] leprous, infected with leproſy, cauſing leproſy. The *leperous* diſtilment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lepi'dium [λεπιδιον, of λεπις, Gr. a ſcale, becauſe it is believed to take off ſpots and ſcurf from the face] the herb pepper wort or dittander.

Lepidoei'des, Lat. [of λεπις, a ſcale, and ειδος, Gr. form] the ſcaly ſuture of the ſkull.

Lepidosa'rcoma, Lat. [of λεπις, a ſcale, and σαρξ, Gr. fleſh] a certain tumor or ſwelling ſo called. See Lepis.

Le'pis, Lat. [λεπις, Gr.] the ſcum or droſs of ſilver, the ſcales of braſs, *&c.* Celsus ſays "that the *caruncula* which ſprings up between the ſound and dead part of a cauterized bone, is called (becauſe of its *thinneſs* and *ſlightneſs*) by the Greeks λεπις, *i. e.* ſquama, *i. e.* a ſcale. Cels. *Ed. Amſtelædam*, p. 513.

Lepora'ria, Lat. [with phyſicians] a diſtemper, when perſons ſleep with their eyes open.

Lepori'na *Libia*, Lat. *i. e.* hare's lips, uſed of ſuch perſons whoſe upper lip has a natural defect like a ſlit towards the noſe, reſembling that of an hare.

Le'porine, Lat. *adj.* [*leporinus*, of *lepers*, Lat. a hare] pertaining to an hare, having the nature of an hare.

Le'pra, Lat. a ſcurfy eruption upon the ſkin, that makes it ſcaly; the leproſy. See Elephantiasis.

Lepro'sity, *ſubſt.* [of *leprous*] ſquamous diſeaſe. If the crudities, impurities and *leproſities* of metals were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon.*

Le'prosy [*lepre*, Fr. *lebra*, It. *lepra*, Sp. and Lat. *leproſus*, Lat. λεπρα, Gr.] a dry white ſcab or ſcurf, by which the ſkin becomes ſcaly like a fiſh. It is a plague of *leproſy*. *Leviticus.* Bruno derives the *etymology* of the word from λεπις, a *ſcale*, as being (ſays he) a *ſcaly* diſeaſe. He deſcribes it as a middle diſeaſe, between the *pſora*, which is a milder kind of leproſy, and the *elephantiaſis* or *lepra arabum*; which laſt takes place when the humour is become more *malignant* and the diſeaſe of a *longer-ſtanding*. He adds, that Celsus calls it the *impetigo*, l. 5. c. 28, and Avicen, the *al-baras* nigra, and *impetigo excorticativa*, becauſe the ſkin is reſolved into *bark* and *ſcale*. *Bruno* himſelf calls it the *lepra græcorum*.

Le'prous [*lepreux*, Fr. *lebroſo*, It. *leproſo*, Sp. of *leproſus*, Lat.] troubled with a leproſy.

Leptu'ntica, Lat. [with phyſicians] attenuating, thinning medicines, which, by their acid particles, ſeparate thick and clammy humours.

Le'pus [in aſtronomy] the hare, a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere.

Le're, *ſubſt.* [læꞃe, Sax. leere, Du.] a leſſon, lore, doctrine. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland.

Le'rry [of *lere*] a rating, a lecture; a ruſtic word.

Le *Roy s'aviſera* Fr. [*i. e.* the king will conſider] by theſe words, written on a bill preſented to the king by the parliament, is underſtood his abſolute denial of that bill in civil terms, and it is thereby wholly made null and void.

Le *Roy le veut* [*i. e.* the king is willing] a term in which the royal aſſent is ſignified by the clerk of the parliament to public bills, giving authority to them, which before were of no force nor virtue.

Le'skard, a borough town of Cornwall, 229 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Less, [leaꞅ, Sax. loos, Du.] a negative or privative termination. which added to ſubſtantives forms adjectives denoting want, abſence or privation of the thing expreſſed by that ſubſtantive; as, *helpleſs, worthleſs, ſenſeleſs*, &c.

Less, *adj.* [leaꞅ, Sax.] 1. The comparative of little: oppoſed to *greater*. Mary the mother of James the *leſs*. *St. Mark.* 2. *Leſſer* is ſometimes uſed, which is only a corrupt comparative for *leſs*. See Lesser.

Less, *adv.* in a ſmaller or lower degree. A *leſs* merry, but not *leſs* dangerous temptation to thoſe in adverſity. *Decay of Piety.*

Less, *ſubſt.* [læꞅ or laꞅꞅ, Sax.] not ſo much, not ſo great a quantity. Oppoſed to more.

Lessee', the perſon to whom a leaſe is granted.

To Le'ssen, *verb act.* [of *leſs*] 1. To diminiſh in bulk. 2. To diminiſh in degree of any quality. 3. To degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.

To Lessen, *verb neut.* to grow leſs, to be diminiſhed, to ſhrink.

Lesser, *adj.* [a barbarous corruption of *leſs*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er*; afterwards adopted by poets, and then by writers of proſe. *Johnſon.*]

The larger here, and there the *leſſer* lambs. *Pope.*

Lesser, *adv.* [formed by corruption from *leſs*] Others that *leſſer* hate him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lesser *Circles* [with aſtronomers] thoſe which divide the globe into two unequal parts, as the polar circles, tropics, and parallels of declination and altitude.

Le'sses [*laiſſes*, Fr.] the dung of a wolf, bear or wild boar, and other beaſts, left on the ground.

Le'ssian *Diet* [of Leſſius, a phyſician who preſcribed rules for diet] a ſpare, moderate diet.

Le'sson [*lectio*, Lat. *leçon*, Fr. *lezione*, It. *lecion*, Sp.] 1. A portion of any thing to be read or recited by a teacher at one time, in order to the improvement of the hearers. 2. Precept, notion inculcated. Teach her not an evil *leſſon* againſt thyſelf. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 3. Portions of ſcripture read in the divine ſervice. 4. Tune pricked for an inſtrument. *Leſſons* ſet for a flute. *Davies.* 5. A rating lecture. She would give her a *leſſon* for walking ſo late. *Sidney.*

Le'ssor, the perſon who grants a leaſe.

Lest, *conj.* [ðh-læꞅ, or laꞅ-ðhe, Sax.] that, not, for fear that. King Luitprand brought hither the corps, *leſt* it might be abuſed by the barbarous nations. *Addiſon.*

Le'stercock, *ſubſt.* Upon the north coaſt, for want of good harbours, they have a device of two ſticks filled with corks, and croſſed flatlong, out of whoſe midſt there riſeth a thread, and at the ſame hangeth a ſail; to this engine, termed a *leſtercock*, they tie one end of their boulter, ſo as the wind coming from the ſhore filleth the ſail, and the ſail carrieth the boulter into the ſea, which after the reſpite of ſome hours is drawn in again by a cord faſtened at the nearer end. *Carew.*

Lestwi'thiel, a borough town of Cornwall, on the river Foy, 239 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

To Let, *irreg. verb act.* [læꞇan, or leꞇan, Sax. letten, laeten, Du. læta, Su. let, *pret. and part. paſſ.* læꞇ, Sax.] 1. To allow, to ſuffer, to permit. *Let* the uncertainty go. Bp. *Sanderſon.* 2. A ſign of the optative mood uſed before the firſt perſon, and of the imperative before the third perſon. Before the firſt perſon ſingular it ſignifies reſolution, fixed purpoſe, or ardent wiſh. *Let* me die with the Philiſtines. *Judges.* 3. Before the firſt perſon plural, *let* implies exhortation. Riſe, *let* us go. *St. Mark.* 4. Before the third perſon ſingular or plural *let* implies permiſſion or precept. *Let* the ſoldiers ſeize him. *Dryden.* 5. Before a thing in the paſſive voice, *let* implies command. *Let* not the objects which ought to be contiguous be ſeparated. *Dryden.* 6. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it, without expreſſing the particle *to*. Thou ſhalt *let* it reſt. *Exodus.* 7. To leave. *Let* me alone to accuſe him afterwards. *Dryden.* 8. To more than permit. If your name is Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. To lend out to hire, to grant to a tenant; as, to *let* a houſe, horſe, *&c.* He *let* his vineyard unto keepers. *Canticles.* 10. To ſuffer any thing to take a courſe which requires no impulſive violence. She *let* them down by a cord. *Joſhua.* 11. To permit to take any ſtate or courſe. He *let* looſe his thoughts wholly to pleaſure. *Sidney.* 12. To let blood. Elliptically for to *let* out blood. To ſuffer it to ſtream out of the vein, to free it from confinement. Hippocrates *let* great quantities of blood. *Arbuthnot.* 13. To let blood is uſed, with a dative of the perſon or thing whoſe blood or juice is let. *Letting* plants *blood*, as pricking vines. *Bacon.* 14. *To let in* or *into*; to admit. They *let in* their ſprings and reſervoirs among their works. *Addiſon.* 15. *To let into*; to procure admiſſion. They may *let* their thoughts *into* other mens minds the more eaſily. *Locke.* 16. *To let off*; to diſcharge. Originally uſed of an arrow diſmiſſed from the gripe, and therefore ſuffered to fly off the ſtring. Now applied to guns. Charging my piſtol only with powder, I firſt caution'd the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let it off* in the air. *Swift.* 17. *To let out*; to leaſe out, to give to hire or farm. 18. *To let* [leꞇꞇan, Sax.] to hinder, to obſtruct, to oppoſe. Their ſenſes are not *letted* from enjoying their objects. *Sidney.* 19. To *let*, when it ſignifies to permit or give leave, has *let* in the preterite and participle paſſive; but when it ſignifies to hinder, it has *letted*; as, *multa me impedierunt*, many things have *letted* me. *Introduction to Grammar.*

To Let, *verb neut.* to forbear, to withhold one's ſelf. After king Ferdinando had taken upon him the perſon of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not *let* to counſel the king. *Bacon.*

LET, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] hindrance, obſtacle, obſtruction, impediment. Secret *lets* and difficulties in public proceedings. *Hooker.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words from lýꞇe, Sax. little, ſmall.

LE'TCHER, a luſtful perſon. See LECHER and the derivatives.

LE'TCHEROUS, luſtful.

LE'TCHERY, or LE'TCHEROUSNESS [prob. of leᵹeꞃ-ꞅcipe, Sax.] luſtfulneſs, proneneſs to luſt.

LE'TCHLADE, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 74 miles from London.

LETHA'RGIC [*lethargique*, Fr. *letargico*, It. *lethargico*, Sp. *lethargicus*, Lat. of ληθαργικος, of ληθη, oblivion, and αργος, Gr. ſlow] heavy, pertaining to, alſo afflicted with a lethargy, ſleepy beyond the natural power of ſleep. Till they awake from the *lethargic* ſleep. *Hammond.*

LETHA'RGICNESS [of *lethargic*] the ſtate of being afflicted with a lethargy.

LETHA'RGIED, *adj.* [from *lethargy*] laid aſleep, entranced, ſleepineſs, drowſineſs.

LE'THARGY [*lethargie*, Fr. *letargia*, It. and Sp. *letargi*, Port. *lethargia*, Lat. of ληθαργια, Gr.] a diſeaſe that cauſes an heavy ſleepineſs, attended with a fever, and in a manner loſs of reaſon and all the ſenſes, a ſleep from which one cannot be kept awake. Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*. *Atterbury.* BRUNO chuſes rather to call it an *impairing* and *depravation* of the *ſenſus communes*, and other *internal* ſenſes, joined with an *intenſe proclivity to ſleep*, and *oblivion*; to which he adds, that it has generally an acute *malignant* fever attending it. HIPPOCRAT. Lib. II. *de Morbis* LXIII.

LE'THE [ληθη, Gr. *i. e.* oblivion or forgetfulneſs] a draught of oblivion.

LETHE, a river in Hell, which, according to the poëts, had the virtue of making all that drank of it forget every thing paſt. The ancients had this notion, that after the ſouls had been a certain number of years in the Elyſian fields, they were to return into the world again, and there to live in other bodies; and that they might be content to undergo the trouble of a ſecond life, before their departure they drank a draught of the river Lethe, whoſe water had the virtue to make them forget the miſeries of a former life, and whatever paſſed in thoſe happy manſions.

LE'TTER [of *let*] 1. One who lets or permits. 2. One who hinders. 3. One who gives vent to any thing.

LETTER [*lettre*, Fr. *lettera*, It. *letra*, Sp. and Port. of *littera*, Lat. but theſe of let, lid, lit, Teut. whence glied, Ger. a member, as every *letter* is of the words it compoſes; and thence the Ger. letter, and litter, in their ancient writings, as well as in ſome modern authors] a character, ſuch as the alphabets of all languages are compoſed of, one of the elements of ſyllables. In *letters* of Greek, Latin and Hebrew. *St. Luke.*

LETTERS [by whom invented] the firſt letters are ſaid to be the Chaldæan, which Philo affirms were invented by Abraham, and uſed by the Chaldæans, Aſſyrians and Phœnicians; tho' there are ſome that attribute the invention of letters, among the Aſſyrians, to Badamanth; but whether theſe were the ſame that Moſes wrote in, is a difficult matter to determine. Thoſe characters, that Moſes delivered to the Jews, are by ſome thought not to be the ſame now uſed by the Jews: And not without reaſon is it ſuppoſed by ſome learned men, that what is now called the *Samaritan* type or letter, was that in uſe by the Jewiſh ſtate before the revolt of the *ten tribes*; and that the preſent, *i. e.* the *Chaldean* character, was not in uſe, till after the *Babyloniſh* captivity: But if the reader deſires further ſatisfaction on this and the following head, he may conſult JACKSON's *Chronologic Antiquities.*

LETTER, an epiſtle ſent by one perſon to another, a written meſſage.

LETTER *of Advice* [among merchants] a letter from one correſpondent to another, giving him advice or notice of what bills he hath drawn on him.

LETTER. 1. The literal or expreſſed meaning. The *letter* of the law. *Taylor.* 2. Letters without the ſingular [from the Fr.] learning. How knoweth this man *letters*, having never learned. *St. John.* 3. Any thing to be read. Good laws are at beſt but a dead *letter*. *Addiſon.* 4. Type with which books are printed.

LETTER *of Attorney*, a writing whereby a perſon conſtitutes another to do a lawful act in his ſtead, as to receive debts, give poſſeſſion of land, *&c.*

LETTERS *Clauſe*, i. e. *cloſe letters*, ſuch as are uſually ſealed up with the king's ſignet or privy ſeal; and are diſtinguiſhed from letters patent, which are ſealed with the broad ſeal and left open.

LETTERS *of Credit* [with merchants] letters given by merchants, or bankers, to a perſon in whom they confide, to take up money of their correſpondents in foreign parts.

Dominical LETTERS [with aſtronomers] are the firſt ſeven letters of the alphabet, which ſerve each in their turns to mark out the ſeven days of the week; ſo that one of them always ſtands for Sunday or Lord's day, and thence they take their name.

LETTERS *Patents* [ſo called from their being open] are writings ſealed with the great ſeal of England; whereby a man, a ſociety or corporation, are authorized to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwiſe of themſelves they could not do.

LETTERS *of Mart*, are letters under the privy ſeal, granted to the king's ſubjects, impowering them to take by force of arms, what was formerly taken from them contrary to the laws of mart.

LETTER *of Licence*, an inſtrument or writing granted by his creditor, to a man who has failed or broke, to give him a longer time of payment.

LETTER *of Reſpite*, a letter iſſued out by the king in favour of honeſt and unfortunate debtors, againſt too rigorous creditors, whereby payment is delayed for a certain time.

LETTER *Founder*, one who caſts letters or characters for printers.

To LE'TTER, *verb act.* [of *letter*] to ſtamp with letters.

LE'TTERED, *adj.* [*literati*, Lat.] 1. Skilled in letters, learned, literate, educated to learning. 2. Having letters marked or impreſſed, as books lettered on the back.

LE'TTICE, or LE'TTUCE [*laituë*, Fr. *lattuca*, It. *lechuga*, Sp. *lactuca*, Lat.] a garden herb.

LEVA'NA, a goddeſs that had an altar, and was worſhipped at Rome; ſhe was thought to lift up young children from the ground. As ſoon as the infant was born, the midwife laid it on the floor; then the father took it up in his arms and embraced it; and without this ceremony was performed, the children were ſcarce thought legitimate.

LEVA'NT, *adj.* Fr. [in geography] ſignifies any country on the eaſt of us, on the eaſtern ſide of any continent or country, eaſtern.

LEVANT, *ſubſt.* [with merchants, *&c.*] is underſtood of the Mediterranean ſea, or countries on the eaſt ſide of it, or to the eaſt of Italy.

LEVANT *and Couchant*, Fr. [in law] is when cattle have been ſo long in another man's ground, that they have lain down and got up again to feed.

LEVA'NTINE, *adj.* [of *levant*] that belongs to, or comes from the Levant.

LEVA'TOR, Lat. a lifter up, a chirurgical inſtrument whereby depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up.

LEVATOR *Ani*, Lat. [with anatomy] a pair of muſcles ariſing, fleſhy from each ſide of the ſhare bone, *&c.* and are implanted in the lower end of the ſtrait gut in the anus, their uſe is to draw the anus upwards.

LEVATOR *Scapulæ*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the ſhoulder blade, taking its riſe from the ſecond, third, fourth and fifth tranverſe proceſſes of the vertebra's of the neck, and is inſerted at the upper corner of the ſcapulæ, which it draws upwards.

LEVA'TORY, *ſubſt.* [*levatorium*, Lat.] an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons to raiſe up depreſſed parts of the ſkull; the ſame with *lavator*.

LEUCE [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe, when the hair, ſkin, and ſometimes the fleſh underneath turns white; and the latter, being pricked with a needle, is inſenſible, and ſends not forth blood but a milky humour.

LEUCOLA'CHANON [of λευκος and λαχανον, Gr.] lamb's-lettice, or the white valerian.

LEU'COMA [λευκωμα, Gr.] a white ſcar in the horny coat of the eye.

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY [λευκοφλεγματιας, of λευκον, white, and φλεγμα, Gr. phlegm] a dropſy, conſiſting in a tumor or bloating of the *whole outer* ſurface of the body, or *ſome of* its parts, white and ſoft, eaſily giving way to the touch, and keeping the impreſſion of the finger for ſome time. See ANASARCA.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY [of *leucophlegmatic*] paleneſs, with viſcid juices and cold ſweatings. *Arbuthnot.*

LEUCOPHLE'GMATIC [λευκφλεγματικος, of λευκος, white, and φλεγμα Gr. phlegm] troubled with the *leucophlegmacy*. Having ſuch a conſtitution of body, where the blood is of a pale colour, viſcid and cold, whereby it ſtuffs and bloats the habit, or raiſes white tumors in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and ſuch are commonly aſthmatic and dropſical. *Quincy.*

LEU'CORRHÆA, Lat. [of λευκος, white, and ρεω, Gr. to flow] the *fluor albus*, or whites in women.

LEVEE' [*levée*, Fr.] 1. The time of riſing. 2. The concourſe of thoſe who crowd round a man of power in a morning. 3. A lady's toilet or dreſſing cloth.

LE'VEL, *adj.* [læꝼel, Sax.] 1. Even, plain, flat, not having one part higher than another. 2. Even with any thing elſe, in the ſame line with any thing.

LE'VEL, *ſubſt.* [from the *adj.*] 1. A plane, a ſurface without protuberances or inequalities. The *level* of Northamptonſhire. *Hale.* 2. Rate, ſtandard. Thoughts above the ordinary *level* of the world. *Sidney.* 3. A ſtate of equality. The time is not far off when we ſhall be upon the *level*. *Atterbury.* 4. An inſtrument uſed by artificers, to try whether a floor, *&c.* lies parallel to the horizon. 5. Rule; borrowed from the mechanic level. 6. The line of direction, in which any miſſive weapon is aimed. 7. The line in which the ſight paſſes. Plate V. Fig. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, repreſents ſeveral ſorts of levels. Fig. 1. is called a plumb level, becauſe it ſhews the horizontal lines by means of another line, perpendicular to that deſcribed by a plummet. The plummet is faſtened at the point 2, the branch 2 G being hollow, and the circular hole at G covered with a glaſs, to prevent the plummet's being agitated by the air. A teleſcope, 1, is placed on the horizontal branch of the inſtrument, having a hair placed horizontally in its focus, which determines the point of level. It is faſtened at 4 to a ball and ſocket. H, is a carpenter's and paviour's level; and F, a level uſed by engineers. Fig. 2, is called an air-level, becauſe the horizontal poſition of the inſtrument is ſhewn by a bubble of air. It conſiſts of a glaſs-tube almoſt filled with ſome liquor, the two ends being hermetically ſealed. It is fitted with two ſights, one of which is plainly ſhewn at 3, and mounted on a ball and ſocket. Fig. 3, is an inſtrument like the laſt, except that inſtead of plane ſights, it has a teleſcope to determine exactly a point of level at a good diſtance. E, is the bubble that determines the horizontal poſition of the inſtrument, and 3, 4, the ſcrews that raiſe or depreſs it. D and 2, are parts of the inſtrument ſeparated, the better to ſhew the contrivance. At 1, there is an hair ſtretched to ſhew the level point, by applying the eye to the eye-glaſs at I. The whole is mounted on a ball, and ſocked, as expreſſed in the figure. Fig. 5, is called Hygens's level, becauſe invented by that gentleman. It conſiſts of a teleſcope, *a*, 4, ſuſpended by a ferril having two flat parts *b*, *b*, at ends whereof are faſtened little moving pieces which carry two rings, by one of which the teleſcope is ſuſpended to an hook at the end of the ſcrew 3; and to the other, a pretty heavy weight is ſuſpended to keep the teleſcope in equilibrio. I, is a balance lever, which being ſuſpended by a ring, the two lights, when in equilibrio, will be horizontal, or in a level. Fig. 6, is called a gunner's level, becauſe uſed by engineers in levelling ordnance. It conſiſts of a triangular braſs plate, about four inches long, at the bottom of which is a portion of a circle divided into 45 degrees; on the center of this circular ſegment is ſcrewed a piece of braſs, by means of which it may be fixed at pleaſure; the end of this piece of braſs is made ſo, as to ſerve for a plummet and index, in order to ſhew the different degrees of elevation of pieces of artillery. The foot of this inſtrument is placed on the piece to be elevated, and the mouth of the piece raiſed or depreſſed, till the point of plummet fall on the propoſed degree: this is what they call levelling the piece.

To Le'vel, *verb act.* [of læꝼel, Sax. or *libro*, Lat.] 1. To make level, even or plain, to free from inequalities. 2. To reduce to the ſame height with ſomething elſe. 3. To lay any thing flat. 4. To bring to equality of condition. 5. To aim in point, in taking aim. 6. To direct to any end. A few men, whoſe deſigns from the firſt were *level'd* to deſtroy both religion and government. *Swift.*

To Le'vel, *verb neut.* 1. To take aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the ſame direction with the mark. 2. To conjecture, to attempt to gueſs. And according to my deſcription *level* at my affection. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To be in the ſame direction with a mark. 4. To make attempts, to aim. Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Level *Coil* [of *lever le cul*, Fr. *i. e.* to lift up the buttock] hitch buttock; a term uſed at play, when one who has loſt the game ſits out, and gives another his place.

Level *Range* [with gunners] the diſtance that a piece of ordnance does carry a ball in a direct line; the ſame as point blank.

Le'veller [of *level*] 1. One who makes any thing even. 2. One who deſtroys ſuperiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the ſame ſtate of equality.

Le'vellers, people in Oliver Cromwel's army, who were for having an *equal ſhare* in the adminiſtration of the government between the nobility and commonality.

Le'velling, the art of finding a line parallel to the horizon at one or more ſtations, in order to determine the height of one place in reſpect to another. Plate V. Fig. 7, ſhews the manner of finding the difference of the level of a place, where D is the level, C and B two ſights level with each other; whence it follows, that as much as the perpendicular diſtance C B exceed that between E, and the ſurface of the ground, ſo much is the ſurface near E elevated above B. Suppoſe it were required to know whether there be a ſufficient deſcent for conveying water from the ſpring A (Plate V. Fig. 8.) to the point B. Here, becauſe the diſtance from A to B is conſiderable, it will be neceſſary to make ſeveral operations.

Having then choſen a proper place for the firſt ſtation, as at I, ſet up a ſtaff in the point A, near the ſpring, with a proper mark to ſlide up and down the ſtaff, as L, and meaſure the diſtance from A to I, which ſuppoſe two thouſand yards. Then the level being adjuſted in the point I, let the mark L be raiſed and lowered till ſuch time as you ſpy ſome conſpicuous part of it through the teleſcope or ſights of the level, and meaſure the height A L, which ſuppoſe thirteen feet five inches. But in regard the diſtance A I is two thouſand yards, you muſt have recourſe to your table for a reduction, becauſe of the circular figure of the earth, ſubtracting eleven inches, which will leave the height of A L twelve feet ſix inches, and this note down in your book. Now turn the level horizontally about, ſo that the eye-glaſs of the teleſcope may be towards A, and fixing up another ſtaff at H, cauſe the mark G to be moved up and down, till you ſpy ſome conſpicuous part through the teleſcope or ſights. Meaſure the height H G, which ſuppoſe ſeven yards, one foot, two inches. Meaſure likewiſe the diſtance of the points I H, which ſuppoſe one thouſand three hundred yards, for which diſtance four inches eight lines muſt be ſubtracted from the height H G, which conſequently will only leave ſeven yards, nine inches, four lines, to be taken down in your book. This done, remove the level forwards to ſome other eminence as E, whence the ſtaff H may be viewed; as alſo another ſtaff at D, near the place whether the water is to be conveyed. The level being again adjuſted in the point E, look back to the ſtaff H, and managing the mark as before, the viſual ray will give the point F. Meaſure the height H F, which ſuppoſe eleven feet ſix inches. Meaſure likewiſe the diſtance HE, which ſuppoſe a thouſand yards, for which there is two inches, nine lines of abatement, which being taken from the height H F, there will remain eleven feet three inches, three lines, which enter in your book. Laſtly, turning the level to look at the next ſtaff D, the viſual ray will give the point D. Meaſure the height of D from the ground, which ſuppoſe eight feet three inches. Meaſure alſo the diſtance from the ſtation E to B, which ſuppoſe nine hundred yards, for which diſtance there are two inches three lines of abatement, which being taken from the height B D, there will remain eight feet nine lines, which enter as before.

For the manner of entering down obſervations in your book, obſerve, that when a proper place or ſtation for the level between the two points has been pitched upon, write down the two heights obſerved at that ſtation in two different columns, *viz.* under the firſt column, thoſe obſerved in looking through the teleſcope when the eye was from the ſpring, or towards the point, which we may call back-ſights; and under the ſecond column, thoſe obſerved when the eye was next the ſpring, which we call fore-ſights. Having ſummed up the heights of each column ſeparately, ſubtract the leſſer from the greater, the remainder will be the difference of the level between the points A and B. If the diſtance of the two points be required, and all the diſtances meaſured together; and dividing the difference of height by the yards of the diſtances, for each two hundred yards you will have a deſcent of about two inches nine lines.

Le'velness [of *level*] 1. Evenneſs, equality of ſurface. 2. Equality with ſomething elſe.

Le'ven [*levain*, Fr.] 1. Ferment, that which being mixt in bread makes it riſe and ferment. 2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater maſs, any thing that tinctures the whole. See Leaven.

Le'ver [*levier*, Fr. of *levo*, Lat. to lift up; in mechanics] is one of the ſix powers; the lever differs from the common ballance in this, that the center of motion is in the middle of a common ballance, but may be any where in the lever.

Le'veret [*leveraut*, from *lievre*, Fr. a hare] a young hare.

Le'verpool, a large, populous, and trading ſea-port borough-town of Lancaſhire, on the river Merſey, 183 miles from London: It ſends two members to parliament.

Le'verook, *ſubſt.* [laꝼeꞃe, Sax.] this word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark.

Le'vet, a leſſon on the trumpet, a blaſt on the trumpet in general; probably that by which the ſoldiers are called in the morning.

Le'viable, *adj.* [of *levy*] that may be levied. To be *leviable* by courſe of law. *Bacon.*

Levi'athan [לויתן, Heb.] a whale, or as ſome ſuppoſe a water-ſerpent of a great bigneſs. It is mentioned in the book of Job. By ſome imagined to be the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale. Can'ſt thou draw out *leviathan* with an hook? *Job.*

Leviathan [in a metaphorical ſenſe] the devil.

To Le'vigate, *verb act.* [*lævigo*, Lat.] 1. To rub or grind to an impalpable power. 2. To mix till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform.

Leviga'tion, Lat. the act of making ſmooth.

Levigation [with chemiſts] the reduction of any hard ponderous bodies into a light, ſubtile powder, by grinding on a marble ſtone with a muller; but unleſs the inſtruments are extremely hard, they will ſo wear, as to double the weight of the medicine.

Levita'tion, the property directly oppoſite to gravitation.

Le'vite, Fr. [*levita*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. One of the tribe of Levi among the Jews.. 2. One born to the office of prieſthood among the Jews. 3. A prieſt; uſed in contempt.

Levi'tical [*levitique*, Fr. *levitico*, It. and Sp. *leviticus*, Lat.] belonging to the tribe of Levi, or to the prieſts office, which was the peculiar inheritance of that tribe, under the Moſaical diſpenſation, making part of the religion of the Jews. See Clergy.

Levi'ticus, one of the five books of Moſes, ſo called, becauſe it treats of the office and duties of the levetical order.

Le'vity [*levità*, It. of *levitas*, Lat.] 1. Lightneſs of mind, inconſtancy, fickleneſs, changeableneſs. They every day broached ſome new thing, which reſtleſs *levity* they did interpret to be their growing in ſpiritual perfection. *Hooker.* 2. Unſteadineſs, laxity of mind. 3. Idle pleaſure, vanity. He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or oſtentation. *Calamy.* 4. Trifling gaiety, want of ſeriouſneſs. 5. [With philoſophers] is oppoſed to gravity, or is the want of weight in a body, when compared with another that is heavier.

Abſolute Levity, or *Poſitive* Levity, a quality which ſome ſuppoſe to be the cauſe, why bodies that are lighter in ſpecie than water, do ſwim up to the ſurface of it; but it appears by experiments, that gravity and levity are only relative things.

To Le'vy [*lever*, Fr. *leventàr*, Sp. *levare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To raiſe, gather, or collect men. And to that end *levied* a mighty army. *Davies.* 2. To raiſe money. Inſtead of a ſhip, he ſhould *levy* upon his country ſuch a ſum of money. *Clarendon.* 3. To make war. This ſenſe, though Milton's, ſeems improper. And *levy* cruel wars. *Milton.*

To Levy [in a law ſenſe] is to ſet up or erect; as, to *levy* a mill.

To Levy, is alſo to caſt up or cleanſe; as, to *levy* a ditch.

Le'vy [*levee*, Fr. *leva*, It.] 1. The act of raiſing money or men. Every new *levy* they make muſt be at the expence of their farms. *Addiſon.* 2. War raiſed. Malice domeſtic, foreign *levy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lewd, *adj.* [etymologiſts differ as to the original of this word; ſome derive it of læƿede, Sax. one of the laity, who were accounted lewd in compariſon to the religious clergy; or elſe of leoꝺ, Sax. the common people, who are prone to lewdneſs; others from leidig, Ger. wicked, damnable] 1. Lay, not clerical; obſolete. 2. Naughty. Void of learning or *lewd* in life. *Whitgifte.* 3. Debauched, wanton, riotous, luſtful, libidinous.

Le'wdly, *adv.* [of *lewd*] 1. Wickedly, naughtily, debauchedly. 2. Libidinouſly, luſtfully.

Le'wdness [of *lewd*] 1. Wickedneſs. 2. Luſtful licentiouſneſs, debauchedneſs.

Le'wdster [of *lewd*] a lecher, one addicted to criminal pleaſures. Againſt ſuch *lewdſters* and their lechery. *Shakeſpeare.*

Le'wes, a borough-town of Suſſex, on the river Ouſe, 50 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Lex, Lat. a law.

Lex *Talionis*, Lat. [the law of retaliation, or like for like] a law that renders one good or ill turn for another; or the requital of an injury in the ſame kind; as, *an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c.*

Lexico'grapher [*lexicographe*, Fr. λεξικογραφος, of λεξικον, a dictionary, of λεξις, a word, from λεγω, to ſay, and γραφω Gr. to write] a writer or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary. Commentators and *lexicographers* acquainted with the Syriac language have given theſe hints. *Watts.*

Lexico'graphy, the art or employment of compiling lexicons, or dictionaries. See Etymology; and, to compleat what is there ſuggeſted, add the following remark. How great a ſtreſs Socrates, the beſt and greateſt of the gentile ſages, laid on the adjuſting the *true force* and *import* of words, appears from *Plato's* teſtimony. And indeed as words are the *medium* or channel of conveyance thro' which we come at truth, it is of the *laſt importance* to be careful and accurate *here*: it is ſo in almoſt every art and ſcience; but perhaps no where of ſo much conſequence as under *revealed* religion; becauſe there a certain book is admitted for a rule both of *fact* and *worſhip*, I mean ſo far as any thing *diſtinct* from the *light of nature* is advanced; and conſequently of all men under the ſun, both *Jews* and *Chriſtians* (may not I alſo add the *Mahometans* too?) ſhould, with Socrates, not diſdain the labour of adjuſting the true and proper import of words; and, above all, moſt carefully to enquire in *what ſenſe* they are uſed by the writers themſelves; and not (as is too frequently the caſe) content ourſelves with affixing *modern* ideas to ancient terms. See Hypostasis, Begotten, Grace, Monement, Decree of *Election*, with many other terms in the *ſequel* of this work, to which this important *caution* may be applied.

Leys [in doom's-day-book] a paſture ground.

Ley, *ſubſt.* *ley*, *lee*, *lay* are all from the Sax. leaȝ, a field or paſture, by the uſual melting of the letter ȝ or g. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Li'able, *adj.* [from *lier*, O. Fr.] obnoxious, not exempt, ſubject.

Li'ar, *ſubſt.* [from *lie*; this word would analogically be *lier*, but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of diſtinction from *lier*, he who lies down, is ſufficient to confirm it: leoȝoꞃe, Sax.

ſognar, Dan. lügner, Ger. luigare, Su.] a teller of untruths or falſhoods, one who wants veracity.

Li'ard, Fr. a French farthing.

Liard, *adj.* 1. Mingled, roan. *Markham.* 2. Liard, in Scotland, denotes gray-haired; as, he's a *liard* old man.

Liba'nomancy [λιβανομαντεια, Gr.] a divination by frankincenſe, which if it preſently catched fire, and ſent forth a grateful odour, was eſteemed an happy omen; but if the fire would not touch it, or any naſty ſmell, contrary to the nature of franckencenſe, proceeded from it, it was thought to forbode ill.

Liba'nus [λιβανος, Gr. לבנוה, Heb. of Mount Libanus, a hill in Syria, 125 miles in length] the frankincenſe tree, which grows plentifully on that great mountain.

Liba'tion [*libatio*, Lat. with the Romans] a ceremony performed by the prieſts in their ſacrifices, who poured down wine, milk or other liquors in honour of that deity to whom they ſacrificed, having firſt taſted a little of it; whence the word is uſed to ſignify the firſt taſte or ſmatch of a thing. A heathen ſacrifice or *libation* to the earth. *Bacon.* 2. The wine ſo poured. They did not offer up *libations* and the ſmoke of ſacrifices to dead men. *Stillingfleet.*

Li'bbard [libaerd, Du. liebard, Ger. *leopardus*, Lat.] a leopard. The *libbard* and the tyger. *Milton.*

Libbard's *Bane*, an herb.

Li'bel [*libellus*, Lat.] a little book, a petition or bill of requeſt.

Libel [in civil law] an original declaration of an action, a charge in writing againſt a perſon in court. This is retained in the Scots law, and refers to any charge or ſuit before a court; as, the clerk read the *libel.*

Libel [*libelle*, Fr. *libello*, It. *libelo*, Sp. of *libellus*, Lat.] a writing containing reproaches or accuſations againſt the honour and reputation of any perſon, a ſatire, a lampoon. Every ſuch *libel* here, becomes a panegyric there. *Decay of Piety.*

Libel, in a ſtrict ſenſe, is a malicious defamation and aſperſion of another, expreſſed either in printing or writing, and tending either to blacken the memory of one that is dead, or the reputation of one that is alive; and, in a larger ſenſe, any defamation whatſoever.

To Libel, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſet forth or publiſh libels againſt one, to defame or ſlander in writing, to ſatirize, to lampoon. *Libelled*, or any way defamed. *Dryden.*

Libella'tici, primitive chriſtians in the perſecution of Decius, who obtained certificates called *libelli*, either by money or conformity in private, by which they avoided perſecution.

Li'beller [of *libel*] a defamer by writing, a lampooner. Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit as of morality. *Dryden.*

Libe'llo *Habendo*, Lat. [law term] a writ that lies, in caſe where a man cannot procure the copy of a libel from the hands of an eccleſiaſtic judge.

Li'bellous, *adj.* of the nature of a libel, abuſive, defamatory. Countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Wotton.*

Li'ber [in botany] the inner parts of plants or herbs, rind.

Liber [of *liberando*, Lat. delivering] a name of Bacchus.

Libe'ra [in old records] a livery or delivery of ſo much graſs or corn to a tenant, who cuts down or prepares the ſaid graſs or corn, and receives a ſmall portion of it as a reward or gratuity.

Li'beral, *adj.* Fr. Sp. and Port. [*liberale*, It. of *liberalis*, Lat.] 1. Free, bountiful, generous, not parcimonious. 2. Not mean or low in birth, not low in mind. 3. Becoming a gentleman, gentleman-like.

Liberal *Arts*, ſuch as are fit for gentlemen and ſcholars; in oppoſition to *mechanical arts*; ſuch as depend more on ſpeculation than operation; as grammar, rhetoric; alſo painting, ſculpture, architecture, muſic.

Libera'lity, or Li'beralness [*liberalité*, Fr. *liberalità*, It. *liberalidàd*, Sp. *liberalidade*, Port. of *liberalitas*, Lat.] generoſity, bountifulneſs.

Li'berally, *adv.* [of *liberal*] freely, bountifully, largely. God that giveth to all men *liberally* and upbraideth not. *St. James.*

Libe'ria. Lat. [among the Romans] a feaſt held on the day wherein their children laid aſide their juvenile habit, and took upon them the garment called *toga libera.*

Libe'rtas [among the Romans] the goddeſs of liberty, who had a temple at Rome, in which ſhe was worſhipped by the Romans; as ſhe was alſo by the Greeks, under the name of Eleutheria: ſhe was repreſented in the form of a virgin, clothed in white, holding in her right hand a ſceptre, and in her left a hat, with a cat before her.

Libertas *Eccleſiaſtica* [in old records] church liberty and eccleſiaſtical immunities. This, at firſt, was no more than the right of inveſtiture, but in proceſs of time it grew very great, and under ſome *weak* governments extended ſo far, as to exempt the perſons and poſſeſſions of the *clergy* from the *civil* power and juriſdiction. See Decretals, Cataphrygians, Creed, &c.

Liberate *Probanda*, a writ for ſuch as were challenged for villains and offered to prove themſelves free, directing the ſheriff to take ſecurity of them to prove the ſame before the juſtices of the aſſize.

Liberta'tibus *Allocandis*, Lat. a writ lying for a citizen or burgeſs of any city, &c. who, contrary to the liberties of that city, &c. is impleaded by the king's juſtices, in order to have his privilege allowed.

Libertatibus *Exigendis*, &c. a writ whereby the king requires the juſtices in eyre to admit of an attorney for the defence of another man's liberty.

Li'bertine [*libertin*, Fr. of *libertinus*, Lat.] 1. One of a looſe debauched life and principles; a diſſolute and lewd liver, one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. That word may be applied to ſome few *libertines* in the audience. *Collier.* 2. One unconfined, one at liberty. The air a charter'd *libertine* is ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. One who lives without reſtraint or law. Man the lawleſs *libertine* may rove. *Rowe.*

Libertine [with the Romans] a perſon legally ſet free from ſervitude.

Libertine [*libertinus*, Lat. in the civil law] a perſon who is manumized and ſet free from bondage, to which he was born, a freedman, or rather the ſon of a freedman. As *libertines* againſt their patrons. *Ayliffe.*

Li'bertines, a ſect of heretics who ſprung up in Holland, A. C. 1524, from one Quintin, a factor, and one Copin; who maintained that whatever was done by man, was no ſin but to thoſe that thought it ſo; they alſo aſſerted, that to live without any doubt or ſcruple was to return to the ſtate of innocency.

Li'bertinism, or Liberti'nity, the ſtate of him that of a ſlave is made free.

Li'bertinism [of *libertine*; with divines] is a falſe liberty of belief and manners, which will have no other dependance but on particular *fancy* and *paſſion*; a living at large, or according to a perſon's inclination, without regard to the divine laws; irreligion, licentiouſneſs of opinion and practice. That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs vaniſhed all at once, and a ſpirit of liberty and *libertiniſm*, of infidelity and profaneneſs ſtarted up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

Li'berty [*liberté*, Fr. *libertà*, It. *libertàd*, Sp. of *libertas*, Lat.] a ſtate of being free from obligation, ſervitude or conſtraint.

Liberty *of Conſcience*, a right or power of making profeſſion of any religion a man ſincerely believes.

Liberty *to hold Pleas*, ſignifies to have a court of ones own, and to hold it before a mayor, bailiff, &c.

Liberty [in ethics] is a faculty of the will, by which all requiſites of actions being given, it may chuſe one or more out of many objects propoſed, and reject the reſt; or if one object only be propoſed, it may admit that, or not admit it; may do it, or not do it: freedom, as oppoſed to neceſſity. *Liberty* is the power of any agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. *Locke.* See Circumincession, *Efficient* Cause, *Neceſſary* Cause, Gnostics, and *Synod of* Dort.

Liberty [in ſpeaking] a free or eaſy way of expreſſion.

Liberty [in a law ſenſe] 1. A privilege held by grant or preſcription, by which men enjoy ſome benefit beyond the ordinary ſubject, exemption, immunity. *Jury regalia*, or any extraordinary *liberties*. *Davies.* 2. Relaxation of reſtraint. 3. Leave, permiſſion. I ſhall take the *liberty* to conſider. *Locke.*

Liberty *of the Tongue* [in horſemanſhip] is a void ſpace left in the middle of the bit, to give place to the tongue of a horſe, made by the bits arching in the middle, and riſing towards the roof the mouth. The various form of this *liberty* of the *bit*, gives name to the bit.

Libi'dinist, *ſubſt.* [of *libidinoſus*, Lat.] a ſenſualiſt, one who gives himſelf up to his luſts.

Libi'dinous, *adj.* [*libidinoſo*, It. and Sp. of *libidinoſus*, Lat.] luſtful, leacherous, lewd. Wanton glances, and *libinous* thoughts. *Bentley.*

Libi'dinously, *adv.* [of *libidinous*] luſtfully, leacherouſly, lewdly,

Libi'diousness, luſtfulneſs, &c.

Libi'do, Lat. luſt.

Libido [with phyſicians] any ſtrong inclination, as to forward the natural excretions by ſtool or urine; to ſcratch in thoſe diſtempers that cauſe itching.

Libiti'na [of *libendo*, Lat.] ſome ſay was Proſerpina, others will have her to be Venus; ſhe had a temple in Rome, in which the funeral pomp was kept, and ſacrifices were there offered to her for the dead: the furniture for funerals was laid up there, to put perſons in mind of mortality. She alſo preſided over birth as well as death; the birth being the firſt ſtep to death.

Li'bitum, or *Ad* Li'bitum, at your pleaſure [in muſic books] you may if you pleaſe.

Li'blong, a ſort of herb.

Li'bra [with aſtronomers] one of the 12 ſigns of the zodiac, who characteriſtic is (♎).

Libra'rian [*librarius*, Lat.] 1. A perſon who looks after a library. 2. One who tranſcribes or copies books. There are but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarians*. *Broome.*

Libra'rii, thoſe perſons who tranſcribed in legible and beautiful characters, what had been written by the notarii, in notes and abbreviations.

Li'brary [*librarie*, Fr. *libreria*, It. *libraria*, Lat.] a ſtudy or place where books are kept, a large collection of books public or private; alſo the books themſelves, lodged in that apartment.

Libra'ta *Terræ*, a ſpace of ground containing 4 oxgangs, and each oxgang 13 acres.

To Li'brate, *verb act.* [*libro*, Lat.] to poiſe, to balance, to hold in equipoiſe.

Libra'tion, Fr. [*libratio*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being weighed or balanced; but it is uſually uſed of the motion or ſwinging of a pendulum or weight hanging on a ſtring. This is what may be ſaid of the balance and the *libration* of the body. *Dryden.*

Libration *of the Moon* [in aſtronomy] an apparent irregularity or trepidation of the moon, by which ſhe ſeems to librate or ſhake about her own axis, ſometimes from eaſt to weſt, and ſometimes on the contrary. Theſe planets which move upon their axis, do not all make entire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis. *Grew.*

Libration *of the Earth*, or *Motion of* Libration [in aſtronomy] is that motion, whereby the earth is ſo retained in its orbit, as that the axis of it continues conſtantly parallel to the axis of the world.

Li'bratory, *adj.* balancing, playing like a balance.

Lice, *plur.* [of *louſe*] See Louse.

Lice *Bane*, an herb.

Li'cence, or Li'cense, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*licenza*, It. *licéncia*, Sp. of *licentia*, Lat.] 1. Permiſſion, leave. Have *licence* to anſwer for himſelf. *Acts.* 2. Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and neceſſary reſtraint. A popular *licence* is the many-headed tyranny. *Sidney.* 3. A grant of permiſſion, power. A *licence* from the ſenate. *Judith.*

To Li'cence, or To Li'cense, *verb act.* [*licencier*, Fr. *licenciar*, Sp.] 1. To give licence, leave, or liberty, to permit by a legal grant. And the preſs groan'd with *licens'd* blaſphemies. *Pope.* 2. To ſet at liberty. When he liſted he could *licenſe* his thoughts. *Wotton.*

Poetical **Licence**, is a liberty, which poets take, of diſpenſing with the ordinary rules of grammar; which licences were antiently greater to the Greek poets, than are now allowed; and, may not I add, perhaps no diſpenſation with the *then preſent* rules of ſpeech at all——Things were come to a fine paſs indeed, if a few MODERN *rules of grammar*, muſt be made the *teſt and ſtandard* by which to judge of the propriety or impropriety of expreſſion in the GREAT MASTERS of antiquity!

Li′cencer, or **Li′censer** [of *licenſe*] a granter of permiſſion; commonly a tool in power.

Lice′ntiate [*licencié*, Fr. *licenziato*, It. *licenciádo*, Sp. of *licenciatus*, low Lat.] 1. A man who uſes licenſe in foreign countries, particularly Spaniſh univerſities 2. A degree whereby one has licence and authority to practiſe in any art or faculty, as a batchelor of divinity, civil law, or phyſic. The degree of a *licentiate* or maſter in this faculty. *Ayliffe.* 3. A barriſter in common law.

Licentiate, with us, is generally uſed of a phyſician, who has licence to practice, granted him by the college of phyſicians, or biſhop of the dioceſs.

To **Lice′ntiate**, *verb act.* [*licentier*, Fr.] to permit, to encourage by licenſe. The *licentiating* of any thing that is coarſe. *L′Eſtrange.*

Lice′ntious, *adj.* [*licencieux*, Fr. *licenzioſo*, It. *licencióſo*, Sp. of *licentioſus*, Lat.] 1. Looſe, leud, diſorderly, unreſtrained by law or morality. 2. Preſumptuous, unconfined. The Tyber, whoſe licentious waves ſo often overflow'd. *Roſcommon.*

Lice′ntiously, *adv.* [of *licentious*] with too much liberty, without juſt reſtraint; ſee **Licentiate**; alſo looſely, leudly.

Lice′ntiousness [of *licentious*] 1. Boundleſs liberty, contempt of juſt reſtraint. An effect of *licentiouſneſs*, and not of liberty. *Swift.* 2. Looſeneſs, leudneſs, diſorderlineſs.

Lich, *ſubſt.* [lıce, Sax.] a dead carcaſe. Whence *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordſhire, ſo named from martyred chriſtians.

Li′chen, Lat. a ſort of tetter or ring-worm, a roughneſs and tumor in the ſkin, that itches very much, and diſcharges matter.

Lichen, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb liverwort.

Li′chfield, a city of Staffordſhire, 118 miles from London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Lee, ſends two members to parliament, and is, together with Coventry, a biſhopric. See the arms, Plate IX. Fig. 16.

Lich *Fowl* [caꞃcaꞅꞅ bıꞃꝺꞅ, or rather lıce-ꝼuᵹelꞅ, Sax. birds who prey upon dead carcaſſes, or carrion] certain birds accounted unlucky or ill-boding; as the night-raven, ſcreech-owl, *&c.*

Lich *Gate*, a church-yard gate, through which dead corps are carried.

Lich *Owl*, *ſubſt.* [of *lich* and *owl*] a ſort of owl, by the vulgar, ſuppoſed to foretel death.

Lich *Wake* [of lıce, a dead corps, and ƿacıan, Sax. to watch] the cuſtom of watching the dead every night till they were buried; the word is ſtill retained in Scotland, and the cuſtom too.

Li′chwale, an herb.

Licita′tion, a ſetting out to be ſold to the higheſt bidder.

To **Lick**, *verb act.* [lecken, Du. Ger. and Teut. lıccıan, Sax. likke, Dan. ſlicka, Su. laigwan, Goth.] 1. To paſs over with the tongue. 2. To lap, to take up with the tongue. Let them not *lick* the ſweet which is their poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. *To lick up*; to devour. Now ſhall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox liketh up the graſs. *Numbers.*

Lick, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a blow, rough uſage; a low word. And gave me a *lick* acroſs the face. *Dryden.*

Li′ckerish, **Li′ckerous**, or **Li′ckorish** [prob of lıcceꞃa, Sax. a glutton, or of laecker, Su. lecker, Du. and Ger. nice, delicate, or loving niceties, *&c.* Mer. Caſaubon will have it λιχνος, Gr.] 1. Loving ſweet things, dainties, or tid-bits, nice in the choice of food, ſqueamiſh. A *liquoriſh* palate. *L′Eſtrange.* 2. Eager, greedy. Fit commendation whereof womankind is ſo *lickeriſh*. *Sidney.* 3. Nice, delicate, tempting the appetite. With *lickeriſh* baits, fit to enſare a brute. *Milton.*

Li′ckerishness [of *lickeriſh*] love of dainties, niceneſs of palate.

Li′corice, **Li′ckorish**, or **Li′quorish** [γλυκυῤῥιζα, Gr. *glycyrrhiza*, Lat. *liquoricia*, It.] a ſhrub, the root whereof is ſweet. Liquorice hath a papilionaceous flower; the pointal becomes a ſhort pod, containing kidney-ſhaped ſeeds; the leaves are placed by pairs, joined to the midrib, and are terminated by an odd lobe. *Miller.* Liquorice root is long and ſlender, externally of a duſky reddiſh brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, void of ſmell, and of a taſte ſweeter than ſugar. It grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. This root is excellent in coughs, and all diſorders of the lungs. The inſpiſſated juice of this root is brought to us from Spain and Holland, from the firſt of which places it obtained the name of Spaniſh juice. *Hill.*

Li′ctors, Roman officers, who carried the axes and bundles of rods before the magiſtrates, a ſort of beadles that attended the conſuls to apprehend or puniſh criminals. *Lictors* and rods the enſigns of their power. *Milton.*

Lid [hlıꝺ or hlıꝺe, Sax. or lid, Goth. a gate, lied, Ger.] 1. The cover of any thing, that which ſhuts down upon a veſſel, a ſtopple. The *lid* of the cup. *Addiſon.* 2. The membrane, that when we ſleep or wink is drawn over the eye. Our eyes have *lids*. *Ray.*

Lie, *ſubſt.* [*lie*, Fr.] any thing impregnated with ſome other body, as ſoap or ſalt.

Lie′ [in French heraldry] is uſed to expreſs the ſtrings that are to any thing, which the Engliſh expreſs by ſtringed.

To **Lie**, *verb neut.* [leoᵹan, Sax. loege, Dan. liuga, Su. liegen, Du. lügen, Ger.] to ſpeak an untruth, to utter criminal falſhood. Should I *lie* againſt my right? *Job.*

Lie, *ſubſt.* [lıᵹa, lıᵹe, Sax. loeg, Dan. lögn, Su. leugen, Du. leugen, Ger.] 1. A falſity, an untruth, a criminal falſhood. When one thing is ſignified or expreſſed, and the ſame thing not meant or intended, that is properly a *lie*. *South.* 2. A charge of falſhood. Men will give their own experience the *lie*. *Locke.* 3. A fiction. The truth is moral, tho' the tale a *lie*. *Dryden.*

To **Lie**, *irr. verb neut.* I lay, *pret.* I have lien, *or* lain, *irr. part. paſſ.* [lıceᵹan, Sax.] 1. To lie horizontally. 2. To reſt, to lean upon. 3. To be repoſited in the grave. I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou ſhalt carry me out of Egypt. *Geneſis.* 4. To be in a ſtate of decumbiture. My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death. *St. Mark.* 5. To paſs the time of ſleep. *Lay* down again and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.* 6. To be laid up or repoſited. Divers of them I have yet *lying* by me. *Boyle.* 7. To remain fixed. The recovering of Jamaica has ever *lien* at their hearts. *Temple.* 8. To reſide. If thou doeſt not well, ſin *lieth* at the door. *Geneſis.* 9. To be placed or ſituated. Deſarts where there *lay* no way. *Wiſdom.* 10. To preſs upon. Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me. *Pſalms.* 11. To be troubleſome or tedious. To employ thoſe hours that *lie* upon their hands. *Addiſon.* 12. To be judicially fixed. What he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it *lie* on my head. *Shakeſpeare.* 13. To be in any particular ſtate. All ways do *lie* open. *Shakeſpeare.* 14. To be in a ſtate of concealment. Many things in them *lie* concealed to us. *Locke.* 15. To be in priſon. 16. To be in a bad ſtate. Why will you *lie* pining and pinching. *L′Eſtrange.* 17. To be in a helpleſs or expoſed ſtate. Not to *lie* at the mercy of the weather. *Addiſon.* 18. To conſiſt. Diverſion may not *lie* in hard labour. *Locke.* 19. To be in the power of, to belong to. As much as in him *lies*. *Stillingfleet.* 20. To be charged in any thing; as, an action *lieth* againſt me. 21. To coſt; as, this *lies* me in more money. 22. *To lie at*; to teaze, to importune. 23. *To lie by*; to reſt, to remain ſtill. 24. *To lie down*; to reſt, to go into a ſtate of repoſe. The leopard ſhall *lie down* with the kid. *Iſaiah.* 25. *To lie down*; to ſink into the grave. The ſin of his youth, which ſhall *lie down* with him in the duſt. *Job.* 26. *To lie in*; to be in child-bed. 27. *To lie under*; to be ſubject to. A generous perſon will *lie under* great diſadvantage. *Smalridge.* 28. *To lie upon*; to become an obligation or duty. The charge of ſouls *lies upon* them. *Bacon.* 29. *To lie with*; to converſe in bed. By this ring ſhe *lay with* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Lie** *under the Sea* [with mariners] is ſaid of a ſhip, when her helm being made faſt alee, ſhe lies ſo ahull, that the ſea breaks upon her bow or broad-ſide.

Lief, *adj.* [lieve, Du. lieb, Ger. leoꝼ, Sax.] I had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom as the morality of impriſonment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lief, *adv.* willingly.

Lie′gancy, or **Lige′ancy** [*ligence*, Fr.] ſuch a duty or fealty as no man may owe to more than one lord; and therefore moſt commonly taken for a true and faithful obedience of a ſubject to a ſovereign prince; alſo the engagement of the ſovereign to protect his ſubjects; ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify the dominion or territory of the liege lord.

Liege, *adj.* [*ligio*, It. *lige*, Fr. of *ligius*, low Lat. *ligando*, Lat. binding] 1. Properly ſignifies a vaſſal, who holds a ſort of fee which binds him in a cloſer obligation than other people, ſubject. Whence *liegeman* for a ſubject. 2. Sovereign. [This ſignification ſeems to have accidentally riſen from the former, the lord of *liegemen* being by miſtake called *liege-lord*. *Johnſon*] My *lady liege*. *Dryden.* God our *liege lord*. *Grew.*

Liege, *ſubſt.* a ſovereign, a ſuperior lord. O pardon me, my *liege*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Liege-*Man* [of *liege* and *man*] one who owes allegiance or homage to the liege lord, a ſubject. Then ſubjects and *liege-men*. *Spenſer.*

Liege *Homage*, a vaſſal was obliged to ſerve his lord towards all, and againſt all but his own father.

Liege *Lord*, one who acknowledges no ſuperior, a ſovereign prince; alſo the chief lord of the fee.

Liege *People*, are the ſubjects of a king, queen, or ſtate.

Lie′ger, *ſubſt.* [of *liege*] a reſident ambaſſador. See **Leger**.

Lien, *part. paſſ.* of *lie*. See To **Lie**.

Lien *Perſonal* [in law] a bond, covenant, or contract.

Lien *Real* [in law] a judgment, ſtatute, recognizance, *&c.* which oblige and affect the land.

Lien, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſpleen or milt.

Liente′ric, *adj.* [*lientericus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a lientery. In *lienteric* and other like caſes. *Grew.*

Liente′ric, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] one that is ſick of a lientery, οκοσοισι, κοιλιαι, *&c. i. e.* where the belly is *lienteric*, it is bad to adminiſter a *vomit* in the winter ſeaſon. HIPPOC. *Aphor.* l. 3. p. 1249.

Lie′ntery [λιεντερια, of λειος, ſmooth, and εντερον, Gr. a gut, *lienterie*, Fr.] a kind of looſeneſs, wherein the food paſſes ſo ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts, as to be thrown out by ſtool with little alteration.

In **Lieu**, Fr. in the place, room, or ſtead of. In *lieu* of man's endeavours. *Hooker.* In *lieu* of ſham increaſe of dominion. *Addiſon.*

Lieu conus, Fr. [in old law] a caſtle, manor, or other notorious place, well known to thoſe who dwell about it.

Lieve, *adv.* willingly. I had as *lieve* the town crier had ſpoke my lines. *Shakeſpeare.* See **Lief**.

Lieute′nancy [*lieutenance*, Fr.] the office of a lieutenant.

Lieute′nancy [of the city of London] the body of lieutenants, a ſelect council of the officers of the artillery company, and of the trained bands, who govern and order matters relating to the militia of it. The *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton.*

Lieute′nant [of *lieu*, a place, and *tenant*, Fr. holding, or q. *locum tenens*, Lat.] one who ſupplies the place of another, a deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority in war, an officer who holds the place of a ſuperior, and does his office when abſent, as a general has his lieutenant-generals, a colonel his lieutenant-colonel, and a captain ſimply his lieutenant.

Lieutenant *General* [in an army] a great commander, next in place to the general, who commands one of the wings or lines in a battle; alſo a detachment or flying camp upon a march, and a particular quarter at a ſiege.

Lieutenant *General* [of artillery] is an officer who is next to the general of the artillery or ordnance, and in his abſence has the charge of all that belongs to it.

Lieutenant *General* [of the ordnance] is an officer, whoſe duty it is to receive all orders from the maſter, and to ſee them duly executed.

Lieutenant *Colonel of Foot*, is the ſecond officer in the regiment; he commands in the abſence of the colonel, and in a battle takes poſt on the left of his colonel.

Lieutenant *of Horſe*, is the firſt captain of the regiment; he commands in the abſence of the colonel, taking place of all the other captains.

Lieutenant *of a Ship*, the officer next in place to the captain or chief commander of the ſhip.

Lieute'nantship [of *lieutenant*] 1. The rank or office of lieutenant.

Lieutenant *of the Tower of* London, one who is to act under the conſtable for the time being, and to perform all his offices: he is a juſtice of the peace for the counties of Middleſex, Kent, and Surry.

Life, plur. *lives* [lifv, Dan. lif, Su. lıꝼ, or lyꝼ, from lıꝼıan, Sax. to live, leben, Du. leben, H. Ger.] 1. Conduct, living, manner of living, with reſpect to virtue and vice. 2. Livelineſs, ſpirit, vivacity, reſolution. *Life* and fire in fancy and in words. *Felton.* 3. The duration of animal being, or the ſpace of time that paſſes between their birth and death, the union and co-operation of the ſoul with body. The moving creature that hath *life. Geneſis.* 4. The conſtitution, or the principle of heat and motion that animates bodies, and makes them perceive, act and grow. 5. Preſent ſtate. O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother. *Cowley.* 6. Enjoyment or poſſeſſion of terreſtrial exiſtence. Their complot is to have my *life. Shakeſpeare.* 7. Blood, the ſuppoſed vehicle of *life.* And the warm *life* come iſſuing through the wound. *Pope.* 8. Condition, manner of living with reſpect to happineſs and miſery. Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led. *Dryden.* 9. Continuance of our preſent ſtate. The adminiſtration of this bank is for *life. Addiſon.* 10. The living form, reſemblance exactly copied. Galen hath explained this point unto the *life. Brown.* 11. Exact reſemblance. No character of any perſon was ever better drawn to the *life. Denham.* 12. General ſtate of man. All that cheers or ſoftens *life. Pope.* 13. Living perſon. 14. Common occurrences, the courſe of things. Experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Aſcham.*

Life, a hiſtory or relation of what a man has done in his life-time, narrative of a life paſt, animated exiſtence, animal being. Full nature ſwarms with *life. Thomſon.*

Animal Life, or *Senſitive* Life, the life of living creatures, conſiſting in the exerciſe of the ſenſes.

Vegetative Life, the life of trees or plants, or that faculty by which they grow.

Where there's Life there's hope.

Lat. *Ægroto dum animæ eſt ſpes eſt.* Tull. ad. Att. Gr. Ελπιδες εν ζωοισιν, ανελπιϛοι δε θανοντες. Mythologiſts tell us, that when all evils flew out of Pandora's box, *Hope* was left behind at the bottom of it. The It. ſay as we; *In fin che v'è fiato, v'è ſperanza.* And ſo likewiſe the Lat. *Dum ſpiro, ſpero.* We ſay in another proverb to the ſame purpoſe.

If it were not for hope the heart would burſt.

Life conſiſts not in breathing, but in enjoying Life.

Martial ſays; *Non eſt vivere ſed valere.* No life without being in health.

Li'feblood [of *life* and *blood*] the vital blood, the blood neceſſary to life. With a warmth like that of *lifeblood. Spectator.*

Life *Everlaſting*, a herb.

Li'fegiving, *adj.* [of *life* and *giving*] having the power to give life. That *lifegiving* plant. *Milton.*

Life *Guards*, ſoldiers who are the body guard of the king or prince.

Life *Rent*, a rent or ſalary which a man receives for term of life, or for the maintenance of life.

Li'feless, *adj.* [lıꝼeleaꞅ, Sax.] 1. Without life, dead. Ghaſtly with wounds and *lifeleſs* on the bier. *Prior.* 2. Dull, ſtupid, without power, force or ſpirit. A *lifeleſs* king, a royal ſhade I lay. *Prior.* 3. Unanimated, void of life. A *lifeleſs* unactive heap of matter. *Cheyne.*

Li'felesly, *adv.* [of *lifeleſs*] without vigour, frigidly, jejunely.

Li'felesness [of *lifeleſs*] deadneſs, dullneſs, want of vigour.

Li'felike, *adj.* [of *life* and *like*] like a living perſon. Minerva *lifelike. Pope.*

Li'festring [of *life* and *ſtring*] nerve, ſtrings imagined to convey life. The undecaying *lifeſtrings* of thoſe hearts. *Daniel.*

Li'fetime [of *life* and *time*] continuance or duration of life. Jordain talk'd proſe all his *lifetime. Addiſon.*

Li'feweary, *adj.* [of *life* and *weary*] wretched, tired of living. That the *lifeweary* taker may fall dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Lift, *verb act.* [lifte, lofter, Dan. lyfta, Su. *lever*, Fr. *levantàr*, Sp. and Port. *levare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To raiſe or heave up from the ground, to hold on high. Prop'd by the ſpring it *lifts* aloft the head. *Dryden.* 2. To bear, to ſupport: obſolete. *Spenſer.* 3. To rob, to plunder. If nightrobbers *lift* the well-ſtor'd hive. *Dryden.* 4. To exalt, to elevate mentally. My heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord. 2 *Chronicles.* 5. To riſe in fortune. The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from miſery. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 6. To raiſe in eſtimation. That we do offer diſgrace to the word of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it. *Hooker.* 7. To exalt in dignity; with *up.* See to what a height the Roman virtues *lift up* mortal man. *Addiſon.* 8. To elevate, to ſwell with pride. *Lifted up* with pride. *Timothy.* 9. *Up* is ſometimes emphatically added to *lift.* Ariſe, *lift up* the lad. *Geneſis.*

To Lift, *verb neut.* to ſtrive, to raiſe by ſtrength. Strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy. *Locke.*

Lift, *ſubſt.* 1. A raiſe, a hoiſt, the act of lifting up, manner of lifting. Not the large ſtride or high *lift* that makes the ſpeed. *Bacon.* 2. [In Scottiſh] the ſky. Thus, in a ſtarry night, they ſay how clear the *lift* is! 3. Effort, ſtruggle. Dead *lift* is an effort to raiſe what with the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any ſtate of impotence or inability. To help him out at a dead *lift. Hudibras.* 4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or ſurcharge of any thing: as alſo if one be diſguiſed with much liquor, they ſay he has got his *lift*, or a great *lift.*

Li'fting, *part. adj.* [*levans*, Lat. *levant*, Fr.] raiſing or heaving up.

Lifting *Pieces* [in a clock] certain parts of it, which lift up and unlock the ſtops called detents.

Lifts [in a ſhip] ropes pertaining to the arms of all yards: the uſe is to make the yards hang higher or lower.

Li'fter [of *lift*] one that lifts. The *lifter* up of mine head. *Pſalms.*

To Lig, *verb neut.* [liᵹan, Sax. ligger, Dan. liggen, Du. and L. Ger. liegen, H. Ger.] to lie in bed or on any place, *&c.* Many wild beaſts *liggen* in wait. *Spenſer.*

Li'gaments, Fr. [*ligamenti*, It. *ligamenta*, Lat.] thoſe things that tie or bind one part to another, in popular or poetical language.

Ligaments [with anatomiſts] 1. Are parts of an animal body of a middle ſubſtance, between a cartilage and a membrane, being harder than a membrane, but ſofter than a cartilage; whoſe uſe is to gird and ſtrengthen the juncture, eſpecially of bones, to prevent their diſlocation. See Coxendix, and there placing a full ſtop, after [Cenſentur.] read Vesalii opera, *&c.* 2. Bond, chain, entanglement. Then the ſoul beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reaſons like herſelf. *Addiſon.*

Ligame'nta *Uteri*, Lat. [in anatomy] the ligaments of the womb. See Fallopian *Tubes.*

Ligame'ntal, or Ligame'ntous, *adj.* compoſing a ligament. The urachos or *ligamental* paſſage is derived from the bottom of the bladder. *Brown.*

Ligame'ntum *Ciliare* [in anatomy] the ligament of the eye-lid.

Liga'tion [*ligatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of binding or tying. 2. The ſtate of being bound. It is the *legation* of ſenſe, but the liberty of reaſon. *Addiſon.*

Li'gature. 1. The act and manner of diſpoſing and applying bandages for cloſing wounds, and performing other operations in ſurgery. By ſtrong *ligature* and compreſſion. *Arbuthnot*, 2. Any thing bound on, bandage. Do but take off the *ligature*, it will beat immediately. *Ray.* 3. The ſtate of being bound. They let it paſs too ſoon, and contract no *ligature. Mortimer.*

Ligature [with myſtic divines] a total ſuſpenſion of the ſuperior faculties or intellectual powers of the ſoul.

Ligatures [in the Greek tongue] characters made to expreſs two or more Greek letters together.

Ligatures [with ſurgeons] bandages or fillets of cloth or linen, for binding the arm, and facilitating the operation of bleeding.

Ligatures [with mathematicians] are compendious notes or characters, by which are repreſented the ſums, differences or rectangles of ſeveral quantities.

Ligatures [with printers] types conſiſting of two letters, as *ct*, *ff*, *fi*, *ſſ*, *ſi*, *ſl*, *fl*, *ſt*.

Liges [in horſes] a diſtemper, being little bladders or puſtules under the lips.

Light [leohꞇ, Sax. luis, Su. licht, Du. and Ger. *lumiere*, Fr. *luce*, It. *luz*, Sp. and Port. *lux*, Lat.] 1. Is either the ſenſation that ariſes from beholding any bright object, as the ſun, a lamp, *&c.* called primary light; or elſe it is the cauſe of that ſenſation; that quality or action of the medium of ſight by which we ſee. 2. Illumination of mind, inſtruction, knowledge. Diſcerned by the *light* of nature. *Hooker.* 3. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or that on which the light is ſuppoſed to fall. Never admit two equal *lights* in the ſame picture. *Dryden.* 4. Reach of knowledge, mental view. Iſlands and contents that hitherto were not come to *light. Bacon.* 5. Point of view, ſituation, direction in which the light falls. To conſider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of *lights. Addiſon.* 6. Explanation. I have endeavour'd throughout this diſcourſe, that every former part might give ſtrength unto all that follow, and every latter bring ſome *light* unto all before. *Hooker.* 7. Any thing that gives light, a pharos, a taper. Fixing ſome marks like *lights* upon a coaſt. *Temple.*

Light, *adj.* [lihꞇ, leohꞇ, Sax. læt, Dan. laett, Su. lucht, Du. and L. Ger. leicht, H. Ger. *leger*, Fr. *leggiero*, It. *ligero*, Sp. *ligeiro*, Port. *lævis*, Lat.] 1. Not heavy, not tending to the centre with great force. And ſoft with hard and *light* with heavy mixt. *Dryden.* 2. Not burthenſome, eaſy to be worn or carried or lifted. The *lighter* and ſtronger the greater the gain. *Tuſſer.* 3. Not afflictive, eaſy to be endured. Every *light* and common thing, incident into any part of man's life. *Hooker.* 4. Eaſy to be performed, not difficult, not valuable. The taſk was *light. Dryden.* 5. Eaſy to be acted on by any power. *Light* of digeſtion now and fit for uſe. *Dryden.* 6. Not heavily armed. A company of *light* horſemen. *Knolles.* 7. Active, quick, nimble. Aſahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. 2. *Samuel.* 8. Unencumbred, unembarraſſed, free from impediments. Unmarried men are beſt maſters, but not beſt ſubjects, for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.* 9. Slight, not great. A *light* error in the manner of making the following trials. *Boyle.* 10. Not craſs, not groſs. Our ſoul loatheth this *light* bread. *Numbers.* 11. Eaſy to admit any influence, unſteady, looſe, unſettled. *Light* of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakeſpeare.* 12. Gay, airy, without dignity or ſolidity, trifling. Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light. Shakeſpeare.* 13. Not chaſte, not regular in conduct. A *light* wife doth make a heavy huſband. *Shakeſpeare.* 14 [From light, *ſubſt.*] bright, clear. As ſoon as the morning was *light. Geneſis.* 15. Not dark, tending to whiteneſs. A *light* coloured clay. *Woodward.*

Light, *adv.* [for *lightly* by colloquial corruption] lightly, cheaply. Shall we ſet *light* by that cuſtom of reading. *Hooker.*

Light gains make a heavy purſe.

That is, a ſmall profit and a quick return, turns to the beſt account, which experience has ſufficiently verify'd. The Fr. ſay, as we; *Le petit gain remplit* (fills) *la bourſe.* And ſo the It. *I guadagni mediocri empiono la borſa.*

To ſtand in one's own Light, that is, to act againſt one's own intereſt.

Light *Horſe* [in military affairs] horſemen not in armour; all are ſo called except the life-guards.

To Light, *verb act.* [from *light*, ſubſt.] 1. To kindle, to ſet on fire, to enflame. 2. To give light to, to guide by light. 3. To illuminate. 4. *Up* is emphatically joined. No ſun was *lighted up* the world to view. *Dryden.* 5. [From the adj.] to eaſe of a burden, to make more light, to lighten. And *light* this weary veſſel of her load. *Spenſer.*

To LIGHT, *verb neut. pret. part. paſſ.* lit [licht, Du. by chance] 1. To happen, to fall upon by chance. Whoſoever firſt *lit* on a parcel of that ſubſtance called gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to depend on its real eſſence. *Locke.* 2. To light, *i. e.* to alight [of alihꞇan, Sax.] to get off horſe-back, to get down from a carriage. He *lighted* down from the chariot to meet him. 2 *Kings.* 3. To fall in any particular direction.

The wounded ſteed curvets, and rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before. *Dryden.*

4. To fall, to ſtrike on. None can find themſelves grieved on whomſoever it *lighteth.* *Hooker.* 5. To fall, to reſt, or ſettle upon, as a bird upon a tree, *&c.* She *lights* on that and this, and taſteth all. *Davies.*

LI'GHTLY, *adv.* [of *light*] 1. Without weight. 2. Without deep impreſſion. 3. Eaſily, readily, without difficulty, of courſe. If they write or ſpeak publickly but five words, one of them is *lightly* about the dangerous eſtate of the church. *Hooker.* 4. Without reaſon. Not *lightly* or without reaſonable occaſion to neglect it. *Taylor.* 5. Cheerfully, without affliction. Seeming to bear it *lightly.* *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Not chaſtely. If I were *lightly* diſpoſed, I could ſtill perhaps have offers. *Swift.* 7. Nimbly, with agility, nor heavily or tardily. 8. Gaily, airily, with levity, without heed or care.

LIGHTLY come, LIGHTLY go. See BELLY.

To LI'GHTEN, *verb neut.* [of leohꞇ, hleꞇ, liꝫꞇ, Sax.] 1. To render leſs ponderous. 2. [Liꞇenan, of lihꞇan, Sax.] to ſend forth flaſhes out of the clouds, to flaſh with thunder. The lightning that *lighteneth.* *St. Luke.* 3. To ſhine like lightning. His eye, bright as the eagle's, *lightens* forth. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. [From *light*] to fall or light on. Let thy mercy *lighten* upon us. *Common Prayer.*

To LI'GHTEN, *verb act.* [of *light*, ſubſt.] 1. To enlighten, to illuminate. *Lighten* my ſpirit with one clear heavenly ray. *Davies.* 2. To unload, to exonerate. The mariners were afraid, and caſt forth the wares that were in the ſhip into the ſea, to *lighten* it. *Jonah.* 3. To make leſs heavy. 4. To cheer, to exhilerate. Few tragedies ſhall ſucceed in this age, if they are not *lengthened* with a courſe of mirth. *Dryden.*

LI'GHTER [lichter, Du. ligtare, Su.] a large veſſel to carry goods in by water, a heavy veſſel into which ſhips are unloaded and lightened.

LI'GHTERMAN [of *lighter* and *man*] one who manages a lighter. *Child.*

LI'GHT-FINGERED [of *light* and *finger*] thieviſh, nimble at contrivance.

LI'GHT-FOOT, *adj.* [of *light* and *foot*] nimble in running or dancing, active.

LI'GHT-FOOT, *ſubſt.* veniſon; a cant word.

LI'GHT-HEADED, *adj.* [of *light* and *head*] 1. Unſteady, looſe, thoughtleſs, weak. *Light-headed* weak men. *Clarendon.* 2. Delirious, diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

LIGHT-HEA'DEDNESS [of *light-headed*] deliriouſneſs, diſorder of the mind.

LI'GHT-HOUSE [of *light* and *houſe*] an high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea.

LI'GHT-LEGGED [of *light* and *leg*] nimble. ſwift. *Light-legged* Pas has got the middle ſpace. *Sidney.*

LI'GHTLESS [of *light*] wanting light, dark.

LI'GHT-MINDED [of *light* and *mind*] unſettled, unſteady. He that is haſty to give credit is *light-minded.* *Eccleſiaſtes.*

LI'GHTNING [from *lighten*, *lightening*, or *lightning*, Eng. liꞇunꝫ, Sax.] 1. A flaſhing of light or fire out of the clouds, the flaſh that accompanies thunder. *Lightning* is a great flame very bright, extending every way to a great diſtance, ſuddenly darting upwards and there ending, ſo that it is only momentaneous. *Muſchenbroek.* 2. Mitigation, abatement. A *lightning* before death. *Addiſon.*

LI'GHTNESS [*levitas*, Lat. lihꞇneꞅꞅe, or lyhꞇneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. The want of weight, which cauſes the haſting of a body upwards, by reaſon of its rarity and ſubtility. 2. Levity.

LIGHTNESS [of leohꞇneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. The oppoſite of darkneſs. 2. Inconſtancy, unſteadineſs. *Lightneſs* and unconſtancy in love. *Spenſer.* 3. Unchaſtity, want of conduct in women. The opinion of my *lightneſs* embolden'd ſuch baſe fancies towards me. *Sidney.* 4. Agility, nimbleneſs.

LIGHTS [ſo named prob. as being the lighteſt parts of an animal body, ſuppoſed to be called ſo from their lightneſs in proportion to their bulk] the lungs, the organs of breathing. The complaint was chiefly from the *lights.* *Hayward.*

LIGHTS [in architecture] the openings of doors, windows and other places through which the light hath paſſage.

LIGHTS [in painting] thoſe parts of a piece that are illuminated, or that lie open or expoſed to the luminary, by which the piece is ſuppoſed to be enlightened, and which, for that reaſon, are painted in light, vivid colours.

LI'GHTSOME [of *light*] 1. Luminous, not dark, not opaque, not obſcure. White walls make rooms more *lightſome* than black. *Bacon.* 2. Gay, airy, having the power to cheer. That *lightſome* affection of joy wherein God delighteth when his ſaints praiſe him. *Hooker.*

LI'GHTSOMENESS [of *lightſome*] 1. Luminouſneſs, not opacity, not obſcurity nor darkſomeneſs. The *lightſomeneſs* of our air. *Cheyne.* 2. Cheerfulneſs, merriment, levity.

LIGN *Aloes*, *ſubſt.* [*lignum aloes*, Lat.] the wood of aloes, a valuable drug. As the trees of *lign aloes.* *Numbers.*

LI'GNEOUS, *adj.* [*ligneux*, Fr. *ligneus*, from *lignum*, Lat. wood] made of or pertaining to wood, woody, reſembling wood. Being of a more *ligneous* nature. *Bacon.*

LI'GNUM *Nephriticum*, Lat. [in medicine] a wood of great efficacy againſt the ſtone in the kidneys.

LIGNUM *Rhodium*, Lat. a ſweet wood, of which the oil of rhodium is made.

LIGNUM *Sanctum*, or LIGNUM *Vitæ*, Lat. the wood commonly called by phyſicians, guaiacum, a very hard wood.

LIGS [in horſes] a diſeaſe, like bladders or puſhes within the lips.

To LIKE, *verb act.* [lyken, Du. of lican, or licean, Sax. liks, Su.] 1. To chuſe with ſome degree of preference. This ſpeech was not of them all *liked.* *Knolles.* 2. To approve, to view with approbation, not fondneſs. Tho' they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they liked him that did the evil. *Sidney.* 3. To pleaſe, to be agreeable to; now obſolete; generally in an imperſonal form. It *liked* her to include the ſame within one entire leaſe. *Bacon.*

To LIKE, *verb neut.* 1. To be pleaſed with; having *of* before the thing approved; obſolete. *Of* any thing more than of God they could not by any means *like.* *Hooker.* 2. To chuſe, to liſt, to be pleaſed. The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Deuteronomy.*

LI'KELINESS, or LI'KELIHOOD [of *likely*] 1. Worthineſs to be liked, comelineſs; obſolete, only among the Scots. 2. Appearance, ſhew; obſolete. 3. Reſemblance, likeneſs; obſolete. 4. Probability, veriſimilitude, appearance of truth. Probability or *likelihood* of danger. *South.*

To LI'KEN, *verb act.* [likne, Dan. likna, Su. vergelyken, Du. and L. Ger. vergleichen, H. Ger.] to repreſent as having reſemblance, to compare with. *Likening* him to a ſinging man of Windſor. *Shakeſpeare.*

LI'KENESS [of *like*; ꝫelicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Reſemblance, ſimilitude. Tranſlation is a kind of drawing after the life, where there is double ſort of *likneſs*, a good one and a bad one. *Dryden.* 2. Form, appearance. An enemy in the *likelineſs* of a friend. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. One who reſembles another. I took you for your *likeneſs* Cloe. *Prior.*

LIKE, *adj.* [of ꝫelic, lic, Sax. lige, Dan. lik, Su. leiks, Goth. gelijck, Du. gelyk, L. Ger. gleich, H. Ger.] 1. Being in the likeneſs of, reſembling, having reſemblance. Whom art thou *like* in thy greatneſs. *Ezekiel.* 2. Equal, of the ſame quantity. More clergymen were impoveriſhed by the late war than ever in the *like* ſpace before. *Sprat.* 3. [For *likely*] probable, credible. It is *like* that the experiment would have been effectual. *Bacon.* 4. Likely, in a ſtate that gives probable expectations. This is, I think, an improper, tho' frequent uſe. *Johnſon.* Many were not eaſy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themſelves to ſtrict rules. *Clarendon.*

LIKE, *ſubſt.* [this ſubſtantive is ſeldom, more than the adjective, uſed elliptically, *the like* for *the like thing*, or *the like perſon*] 1. Some perſon or thing reſembling another. Every *like* is not the ſame. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Near approach, a ſtate like to another ſtate. A ſenſe common but not juſt. Report being carried ſecretly from one to another in my ſhip, had *like* to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*

LIKE, *adv.* 1. In the ſame manner as. *Like* as a father pitieth his own children. *Pſalms.* 2. In ſuch a manner as befits. Be ſtrong and quit yourſelves *like* men. 1 *Samuel.* 3. Likely, probably. A popular uſe not analogical.

LI'KELY, *adj.* [of *like*] 1. Such as may be liked, ſuch as may pleaſe; obſolete. 2. Probable, ſuch as may be thought or believed, ſuch as may be thought more reaſonbly than the contrary.

LI'KELY, *adv.* probably, as may reaſonably be thought. He was *likely* ignorant of nothing. *Glanville.*

LIKE *Arches*, or LIKE *Arks* [in projections of the ſphere] are parts of leſſer circles, which contain an equal number of degrees with the correſponding arches of great ones.

LIKE *Figures*] [in geometry] are ſuch as have their angles equal, and the ſides about thoſe angles proportional.

LIKE *ſolid Figures* [in geometry] are ſuch as are contained under the like planes equal in number.

LIKE *Quantities* [in algebra] are ſuch as are expreſſed by the ſame letters equally repeated in each quantity; thus, 2^{a} and 3_{a} and 4^{dd} and 6^{dd}, are like quantities, but 2^{b} and 3^{bb}, are unlike quantities.

LIKE *Signs* [in algebra] are when both are affirmative, or both negative; thus 16^{d} and $+d$ have like ſigns, but $+12^{d}$ and -2^{d} have unlike.

LI'KEWISE, *adv.* [of *like* and *wiſe*; ligerwiis, Dan. gleicherweiſe, Ger.] alſo, in like manner, moreover, too. So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and *likewiſe* in the empire of Almaigne. *Bacon.*

LI'KING, *adj.* [perhaps becauſe plumpneſs is agreeable to the ſight. *Johnſon*] being in a ſtate of plumpneſs, plump. Why ſhould he ſee your faces worſe *liking* than the children which are of your ſort. *Deuteronomy.*

LIKING, *ſubſt.* [of *like*] 1. Good ſtate of body, plumpneſs. Their young ones are in good *liking*, they grow up with corn. *Job.* 2. State of trial. 3. Inclination.

LI'LACH *Tree*, a tree bearing blue, white or purple flowers.

LI'LITH [לילית, prob. of ליל, Heb. night.] the Jews have a notion that ſhe was Adam's firſt wife, and by pronouncing the name of God, flew away into the air. This *lilith* they imagine to be a ſpectre, that kills or carries away young children in the night; and therefore, as a charm againſt her, it is a cuſtom to throw into the four corners of a chamber, where a Jewiſh woman lies in, a paper with theſe words in it; *Adam and Eve, Lilith, get the out.*

LILIA'CEOUS [*liliaceus*, Lat.] of, pertaining to, or like a lily.

LI'LIED, *adj.* [of *lily*] embelliſhed with lilies. Ladons *lilied* banks. *Milton.*

LI'LIUM, Lat. the lily. See LILY.

LILIUM *Convallium*, Lat. [with botaniſts] lily of the vallies. See LILY *of the Valley.*

L'ILLY, or LI'LY, *ſubſt.* [lilie, Sax. lilia, Su. lilie, Dan. Du. and Ger. *lilium*, Lat.] a beautiful flower.

LILY-DAFFODIL, *ſubſt.* [*lilio narciſſus*] a foreign flower.

LILY-HYACINTH, *ſubſt.* [*lilio hyacinthus*] a flower compoſed of ſix leaves, ſhaped like the flower of hyacinth.

LILY *of the Valley*, or *May-lily*, *ſubſt.* [*lilium convallium*] a flower which conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a bell, and divided at top into ſix ſegments.

L'ILY-LIVERED, *adj.* [of *lily* and *liver*] cowardly, white-livered. A *lily-livered*, action-taking knave. *Shakeſpeare.*

LI'MA, the capital of a province of the ſame name, and alſo of the whole kingdom of Peru, in South America; and was anciently the capital of the Incas, or Indian monarchs. Lat. 12° 30′ S. Long. 76° W.

LIMA'CEOUS [of *limax*, Lat. a ſnail] of or pertaining to ſnails.

LIMA'TION, Lat. [with ſurgeons] the act of filing of bones, *&c.*

LI'MITURE [*limatura*, Lat.] powder or duſt which comes from filing, the filings of any metal.

LIMB [of lemme, Dan. lem, Su. lim, Sax. and Scottiſh] 1. A member, a jointed or articulated part of an animal body. 2. [*limbe*, Fr. *limbus*, Lat.] an edge, a border of any thing. A philoſophical word. The colours emerged out of the whiteneſs, the violet and the blue at its inward *limb*, and at its outward *limb* the red and yellow. *Newton.* 3. [With mathematitians] the utmoſt end or border of an inſtrument, as an aſtrolabe, *&c.* alſo the circumference of the original circle in any projection of a ſphere upon the plane. 4. [With aſtronomers] the utmoſt edge or border of the body, or diſk of the ſun and moon, when either is in an eclipſe.

To LIMB, *verb act.* [of the ſubſt.] 1. To ſupply with limbs. They *limb* themſelves. *Milton.* 2. To pull limb from limb, to tear aſunder.

LI'MBECK [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *alembic*; *alembicus*, L. Barb. *alembic*, Fr.] a ſtill.

LI'MBED, *adj.* [of *limb*] formed with regard to limbs.

LI'MBER, *adj.* [prob. either of lencken, Du. and Ger. to bow or bend, or of *linder*, Fr. ſoft] pliable, ſupple, apt to bend or flag, lithe. He had tried and found him a prince of *limber* virtues. *Wotton.*

LIMBER *Holes* [in a ſhip] little ſquare holes cut out in all the ground timbers, next to the keel, to let water paſs to the well of the pump.

LI'MBERNESS [of *limber*] pliableneſs, aptneſs to be bowed or bent.

In LI'MBO, Lat. [in priſon; *eo quod ſit limbus inſerorum. Du Cange*] 1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain: popularly hell. As far from help as *limbo* is from bliſs. *Shakeſpeare.* A *limbo* large and broad. *Milton.* 2. Any place of miſery and reſtraint. Friar, thou art come off thyſelf, but poor I am left in *limbo*. *Dryden.*

LI'MBUS, Lat. [with mathematicians] the limb or utmoſt edge of an aſtrolabe, or other mathematical inſtrument. See LIMB.

LIMBUS *Patrum*, [is ſo called, becauſe it is *limbus inferorum*] the edge, brink or border of hell. See LIMBO.

LIMBUS *Patrum* [according to the notion of the Roman Catholics] the place where the *deceaſed* patriarchs reſided till the coming of our Saviour; and alſo the place where our Saviour *continued*, from the time of his death to his reſurrection. [See BEATIFIC *Viſion* and GNOSTIC compared] and where the ſouls of infants who die without baptiſm are received; who have not deſerved hell, as dying in innocence; nor are fit for heaven, becauſe of the imputation of original ſin. See FÆDERAL *Head*.

LIME [lim, ʒelýman, Sax. to glue] 1. A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it. 2. Matter of which mortar is made, ſo called becauſe uſed in cement. 3. [Liim, Du. and L. Ger. leim, H. Ger.] ſtone, of which (being burnt) mortar is made.

LIME, a borough and ſea-port town of Dorſetſhire, 144 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

LIME *Tree*, or LINDEN [lind, Sax. with botaniſts] 1. A tree bearing white ſweet flowers; the linden or teyl-tree. The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed orbicularly in the form of a roſe, having a long narrow leaf growing to the footſtalk of each cluſter of flowers, from whoſe cup riſes the pointal, which becomes teſticulated, of one capſule, containing an oblong ſeed. The timber is uſed by carvers and turners. Theſe trees continue ſound many years, and grow to a conſiderable bulk; Sir Thomas Brown mentions one in Norfolk ſixteen yards in circuit. *Miller.* 2. [*Lime*, Fr.] a ſort of limon. 3. [*Limon*, Fr. *lime*, It.] mud or clay.

To LIME, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. ʒeliman, Sax. to glue] 1. To daub with lime. Thoſe twigs in time will come to be *limed*. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To entangle, to enſnare in general. They are *limed* with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To cement. Who gave his blood to *lime* the ſtones together. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To manure ground with lime.

To LIME, or To LINE, *verb neut.* [prob. of *ligner*, Fr. *Minſhew*] to couple as dogs do.

LIME *Buſh*, or *Twig*, a device for catching of birds, by a twig daubed with bird-lime.

LIME-KILN [of *lime* and *kiln*] a kiln or furnace where ſtones are burnt to lime.

LIME'NTIUS [of *limen*, Lat. a threſhhold] the god of threſholds among the Romans.

LI'MER [*limier*, Fr. a blood-hound] a large dog for the hunting of a boar.

LIME-STONE [of *lime* and *ſtone*] the ſtone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, *ſubſt* Lime-water, made by pouring water upon quick-lime, with ſome other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great ſervice internally in all cutaneous eruptions and diſeaſes of the lungs. *Hill.*

LI'MIT [*limite*, Fr. It. and Sp. of *limitis*, gen. of *limes*, Lat.] a bound, boundary or border, utmoſt reach. The whole *limit* of the mountain round about. *Exodus.*

To LI'MIT [*limiter*, Fr. *limitàr*, Sp. of *limitare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To ſet limits or bounds, to confine, to ſhut in boundaries, to reſtrain, to circumſcribe, not to leave at large. A *limited* monarch. *Swift.* 2. To reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification.

LIMITA'NEOUS, *adj.* [*limitaneus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to bounds or frontiers.

LI'MITARY, *adj.* [of *limes*, Lat.] belonging to the limits or bounds; alſo placed at the boundaries as a guard or ſuperintendant.

LIMITA'TION, Fr. [*limitazione*, It. *limitacion*, Sp. of *limitatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of limiting, ſetting bounds to, reſtriction, circumſcription. 2. Confinement, from a lax or undeterminate ſenſe or meaning. Reſtraints and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker.*

LIMITATION *of Aſſize* [law term] a certain time ſet down by the ſtatute, wherein a man muſt alledge himſelf or his anceſtors to have been ſeized of lands, ſued for by writ of aſſize.

LI'MITED *Problem* [in geometry] ſuch a one which has but one only ſolution, or which can be done only one way.

To LIMN [of *enluminer*, Fr. to adorn books with pictures, *luminàr*, Sp. *illumino*, Lat.] to colour or illuminate prints or maps, to paint in water colours; alſo to paint to the life in creons, oil colours, *&c.* Emblems *limned* in lively colours. *Peacham.*

LI'MNER [corrupted from *enlumineur*, Fr. one who decorates books with initial pictures, *luminadòr*, Sp. of *illuminator*, Lat.] one who draws and paints, a picture-maker. That divers *limners* at a diſtance, without either copy or deſign, ſhould draw the ſame picture. *Glanville.*

LI'MON, Fr. [*limone*, It.] See LEMON.

LIMONA'DE, Fr. [*limonada*, Sp.] a potable liquor made of limons, water and ſugar. See LEMONADE.

LIMO'NIA, Lat. [γεεμονια, Gr.] the anemony, emony, or wind-flower.

LIMO'SITY [*limoſità*, It. of *limoſitas*, Lat.] fulneſs of mud.

LI'MOUS [*limoſo*, It. of *limoſus*, Lat.] full of mud, ſlimy. The muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus. *Brown.*

LIMP, *adj.* [*limpio*, It.] 1. Weak, vapid. The chub eats wateriſh, and the fleſh of him is not firm, but *limp* and taſteleſs. *Walton.* 2. It is uſed in ſome provinces, and in Scotland, for limber, ſupple, flexile.

To LIMP, *verb neut.* [of limp-healt, Sax. lame, limpen] to halt or go lame. When Plutus, which is riches, is ſent from Jupiter, he *limps* and goes ſlowly. *Bacon.*

LI'MPET, *ſubſt.* a kind of ſhell-fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

LI'MPHÆDUCTS. See LYMPHÆDUCTS.

LI'MPID, *adj.* [of *limpide*, Fr. *limpido*, It. *limpidus*, Lat.] pure, clear, tranſparent. The ſprings which were clear, freſh, and *limpid*, become thick and turbid. *Woodward.*

LI'MPIDNESS [of *limpid*] clearneſs, purity, tranſparency.

LI'MPINGLY, *adv.* [of *limp*] in a lame, halting manner.

LI'MPITUDE [*limpitudo*, Lat.] clearneſs, pureneſs.

LI'MPNESS [of *limp*] limberneſs.

LI'MY, *adj.* [of *lime*] 1. Viſcous, glutinous. And wrapt his winges twain in *limy* ſnares. *Spenſer.* 2. Containing lime. Buried in ſome *limy* ſoil. *Grew.*

To LIN, *verb neut.* [ablinnan, Sax.] to ſtop, to give over.

LINA'RIA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb toad-flax.

LINA'RIUM, Lat. a flax plat, where flax is ſown.

LINCH *Pin*, or LINS *Pin* [of a cart, waggon, *&c.*] an iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LI'NCOLN, the capital city of Lincolnſhire, ſituated on the river Witham, 128 miles from London. It is the ſee of a biſhop, gives title of earl to the noble family of Clinton, and ſends two members to parliament. See the arms of this biſhopric, Plate IX. Fig. 19.

LI'NCOLNSHIRE, one of the largeſt counties in England; divided from Northamptonſhire on the ſouth, by the river Welland; and from Yorkſhire on the weſt, by the Humber: it has the German ocean on the eaſt, and on the weſt is bounded by ſome parts of Yorkſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and Rutlandſhire. It ſends two members to parliament.

LI'NCTUS, Lat. a licking or ſucking.

LI'NCTUS, *ſubſt.* [from *linctum*, ſup. of *lingo*, Lat. in pharmacy] a medicine to be licked up by the tongue.

LI'NDEN *Tree* [lind, Sax. of linden Ger. and træ, Dan.] 1. The teyl, or lime-tree; ſee LIME. Hard box and *linden* of a ſofter grain. *Dryden.* 2. A tree bearing ſweet flowers.

LINE [*ligne*, Fr. *linha*, Port. *linea*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. A row of words in writing or printing, as much as is written from one margin to the other, a verſe. In the preceding *line* Ulyſſes ſpeaks of Nauſicaa. *Broome.* 2. Extenſion as to length. In curve *lines*. *Bentley.* 3. A ſlender ſtring. A *line* ſeldom holds to ſtrein. *Moxon.* 4. A thread extended to direct any operation. We, as by *line*, upon the ocean go. *Dryden.* 5. The ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook. 6. Lineaments or marks in the hand or face. I ſhall have good fortune; go to, here's a ſimple *line* of life, here's a ſmall trifle of wives. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Delineation, ſketch. Raiſing ſuch buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines* of. *Temple.* 8. Contour, outline. Free as thy ſtroke, yet faultleſs as thy *line*. *Pope.* 9. Rank. 10. [French meaſure] the 12th part of of an inch, or 144th part of a foot. 11. Method, diſpoſition. Office and cuſtom in all *line* of order. *Shakeſ.* 12. Extenſion, limit. 13. Equator, equinoctial line. When the ſun below the *line* deſcends. *Creech.* 14. Progeny, family, either aſcending or deſcending. 15. A line is one tenth of an inch. 16. [In the plural] a letter; as I read your *lines*. 17. Lint or flax [from *linum*, Lat.]

LINE [in geometry] quantity extended in length only, without either breadth or thickneſs, and is formed by the motion of a point.

Curved LINE, or *Crooked* LINE [in geometry] a line whoſe points are not equally placed between the two extremes.

Right LINE, or *Strait* LINE [in geometry] a line whoſe points are equally placed between the two extremes or ends.

LINE *of Numbers*, a line uſually placed on carpenters, *&c.* rules or ſectors, which running parallel with them, ſhews the artificial line, and is called Gunter's line, he being the inventor.

LINE [in military affairs] ſignifies the poſture of an army drawn up for battle; the front being extended as far as the ground will allow, to prevent its being flanked. Theſe lines are, 1ſt, the van; 2dly, the main body; and 3dly, the rear.

LINE *of the Anomaly of a Planet* [in aſtronomy] according to the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, is a right line, drawn from the centre of the excentric, to the centre of the planet.

LINE *of the Apſes* [in aſtronomy] is a right line paſſing from the centre of the world, and that of the excentric; the two ends of which, are the one the apogee, and the other the perigree of the planet.

LINE *of the Apogee of a Planet* [in aſtronomy] a line drawn from the centre of the world, through the point of the apogee, as far as the zodiac of the *primum mobile*.

Horizontal LINE [in geography] a line parallel to the horizon.

LINE *of Longitude of a Planet, either greateſt or leaſt* [in aſtronomy] is that part of the line of the apſes, which reaches from the center of the world, to either the apogee or perigee of the planet.

LINE *of mean Longitude* [in aſtronomy] is a line drawn through the centre of the world, at right angles to the line of the apſes, and the extreme points of it are termed the mean longitudes.

LINE *of mean Motion of the Sun* [in aſtronomy] is a right line drawn from the centre of the world, as far as to the zodiac of the *primum mobile.*

LINE *of mean Motion of the Sun in the Excentric* [in aſtronomy] is a right line drawn from the centre of the excentric, to the centre of the ſun, and parallel to the former.

LINE *of real Motion of the Sun* [in aſtronomy] a line drawn from the centre of the world to the centre of the ſun, and continued as far as the zodiac of the *primum mobile.*

LINE *of the Nodes of a Planet* [in aſtronomy] is a right line from the planet to the ſun, being the common place of interſection of the plane of the orbit of the planet, with that of the ecliptic.

Synodical LINE [in aſtronomy] (in reſpect to ſome phaſes of the moon) is a right line, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the center of the earth and ſun.

LINE *of the mean Syzygies* [in aſtronomy] is a right line, imagined to paſs through the centre of the earth, and the mean place of the ſun.

LINE *of the true Syzygies* [in aſtronomy] a right line, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the centre of the earth, and the real place of the ſun.

Equinoctial LINE [in dialling] is the common place, where the equinoctial and the plane of the dial do mutually interſect one another.

Horary LINES [in dialling] are the common interſections of the hour, circles of the ſphere, with the dial plane.

Horizontal LINE [in dialling] is a common interſection of the horizon, and the dial plane.

Subſtilar LINE [in dialling] is that line on which the ſtyle of the dial is erected, and repreſents ſuch an hour circle, as is perpendicular to the plane of the dial.

LINE [in fencing] is that directly oppoſite to the adverſary, wherein the ſhoulders, the right arm and the ſword ſhould always be found, and wherein alſo the two feet are to be placed, at a foot and an half diſtance from each other; and in this poſition a man is ſaid to be in line.

LINE [in fortification] is what is drawn from one point to another, in making a plan on paper. On the ground in the field, it is ſometimes taken for a trench with a parapet; at other times, for a row of bags of earth or gabions, ſet in a line to cover the men from the fire of the enemy; work thrown up, trench. Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines*. *Dryden.*

LINES *of Approach*, or LINES *of Attack* [in fortification] are the ways of trenches, dug along the earth, towards a town that is beſieged, in order to gain the moat and the body of the place. See SIEGE.

LINE *of the Baſe* [in fortification] a right line, joining the points of the two neareſt baſtions.

Capital LINE [in fortification] a line drawn from the angle at the gorge, to the angle of the baſtion.

LINE *of Circumvallation* [in military art] a trench with a parapet, made by the beſiegers quite round their camp, within cannot ſhot of the place, to oppoſe any army that may come to the relief of the place, and to ſtop deſerters.

LINES *of Communication* [in fortification] ſuch lines as run from one work to another; but more eſpecially in a continued trench, with which a circumvallation or contravallation is encompaſſed, ſo as to maintain a communication with all its forts, redoubts, and other works.

LINE *of Contravallation* [in fortification] a trench with a breaſtwork or parapet, which the beſiegers make next to the place beſieged, to ſecure themſelves againſt the ſallies of the garriſon; ſo that an army forming a ſiege, lies between the lines of circumvallation and contravallation.

LINE *of Defence* [in fortification] a ſtraight line, ſhewing the courſe of a bullet, according to the ſituation it ought to have to defend the face of the baſtion.

LINE *of Defence fichant* [in fortification] a line drawn from the angle of the courtin, to the flanked angle of the oppoſite baſtion, nevertheleſs without touching the face of the baſtion.

LINE *of Defence razant* [in fortification] is a line drawn from the point of the baſtion along the face, till it comes to the courtin, and this ſhews how much of the courtin will ſcour the face.

LINE *forming the Flank* [in fortification] one drawn from the angle, made by the two demi-gorges of the baſtion, to the angle at the flank.

LINES *with inſide* [in fortification] are trenches or moats, or trenches cut towards the place beſieged, to hinder ſallies.

LINES *with outſide* [in the art of war] are trenches towards the field, to hinder any ſuccours from being brought to the beſieged.

LINE *of the Front* [in perſpective] is any right line parallel to a terreſtrial line.

Geometrical LINE, is a line drawn on a geometrical plane after any manner.

Horizontal LINE [in perſpective] is the common ſection of the horizontal plane, and that of the repreſentation or draught; which alſo paſſes through the principal point.

LINE *of Incidence* [in catoptrics] a ray ſtarting from ſome luminous body, and terminating in a point of ſome ſurface.

Objective LINE [in perſpective] the line of an object, from whence the appearance is ſought for in the draught or picture.

Station LINE [in perſpective] is the common ſection of the vertical geometrical plane; or the perpendicular height of the eye above the geometrical plane; or a line drawn on that plane, and perpendicular to the line expreſſing the height of the eye.

Terreſtrial LINE [in perſpective] a right line, in which the geometrical plane, and that of the draught or picture interſect each other.

Vertical LINE [in perſpective] is the common interſection of the vertical plane, and the picture or draught.

LINE *of Direction* [in philoſophy] is that according to which a body endeavours to move.

LINE *of Gravitation of an heavy Body* [in philoſophy] a line drawn through its centre of gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

LINE *of Meaſures* [in geometry] that line in which the diameter of any circle to be projected falls.

To LINE, *verb act.* [ſuppoſed by Junius from *linum*, Lat. linen, linings being made of linen] 1. To cover on the inſide. A box *lined* with paper. *Boyle.* 2. To put a thing into the inſide of another. The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purſe, except *lined* beyond ordinary to reach unto. *Carew.* 3. [In fortification] to ſurround and ſtrengthen a work with a wall, turf, *&c.* 4. *To line hedges* [in military art] is to plant muſketeers along them under their covert, to fire upon an enemy that comes open, or to defend themſelves againſt the horſe, to guard within. They had *lined* ſome hedges with muſqueteers. *Clarendon.* 5. To cover. Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old limping ſire. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To double, to ſtrengthen. *Lined* and aſſiſted with ſubordinate commanders of great experience and valour. *Clarendon.* 7. To impregnate, applied to animals, generating.

LI'NEA *Alba*, Lat. [in anatomy] a concourſe of tendons of the *oblique* muſcles of the lower belly, which meet on both ſides, and ſo form a kind of coat, as if they were all but one tendon.

LINEA *Celerrimi Deſcenſus* [in mathematics] that curve which a body would deſcribe in its deſcent if it moved with the ſwifteſt motion poſſible.

LI'NEAGE [*linage*, Fr.] race, progeny, family, pedigree, either aſcending or deſcending. Joſeph was of the houſe and *lineage* of David. *St. Luke.*

LI'NEAL, *adj* [*lineale*, It. of *linealis*, from *linea*, Lat. a line] 1. Of or pertaining to a line, that is, or goes in a right line; compoſed of lines, delineated. Errors ever occur more eaſily in the management of groſs materials than *lineal* deſigns. *Wotton.* 2. Deſcending in a direct genealogy. The right of *lineal* ſucceſſion. *Locke.* 3. Claimed by deſcent. 4. Allied by direct deſcent.

LI'NEALLY, *adv* [of *lineal*] in a direct line. The perſon upon whom the crown *lineally* and rightfully deſcended. *Clarendon.*

LI'NEAMENT, *ſubſt.* [of *lineament*, Fr. *lineamentum*, Lat.] a fine ſtroke or line obſerved in the face, and forming the delicacy thereof; or that which preſerves the reſemblance, and occaſions the relation of likeneſs or unlikeneſs to any other face, or the features or proportion of the face, drawn out as it were in lines, diſcriminating mark in the form in general. There are not more differences in men's faces, and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than there are in the makes and tempers of their minds. *Locke.*

LI'NEAR, *adj.* [*linearis*, from *linea*, Lat. a line] of or pertaining to a line, compoſed of lines, having the form of lines. Covered with *linear* ſtriæ tending towards ſeveral centres, ſo as to compoſe flat ſtellar figures. *Woodward.*

LINEAR *Numbers*, are ſuch as have relation to length only, ſuch as repreſent one ſide of a plain figure.

LINEAR *Problem* [in mathematics] a ſingle problem that is capable of but one ſolution, or that can be ſolved geometrically by the interſection of two right lines.

LINEA'TION [*lineatio*, from *linea*, Lat. a line] draught of a line. There are in the horny ground two *lineations*. *Woodward.*

LI'NEN, *ſubſt.* [*linge*, Fr. *pannolino*, It. *lienco*, Sp. *lenco*, Port *linum*, Lat. lin, Dan. lynwaet, Du. linnen, L. Ger. leinen, or Leinwand, H. Ger. linen, Sax.] cloth made of flax or hemp.

LI'NEN, *adj.* [*lineus*, of *linum*, Lat. flax.] 1. Made of linen. 2. Reſembling linen.

LI'NENDRAPER [of *linen* and *draper*] he who deals in linen.

LING [ling, Iſland.] 1. Heath. This ſenſe is retained in the northern counties: yet Bacon ſeems to diſtinguiſh them Heath is the young ſort, and *ling* the tall, ſtubby kind, which they pull up for firing, 2. [linghe, Du.] A ſort of ſea-fiſh of the cod kind.

LING, a termination which commonly notes diminution, as *kitling*, a young cat, and is derived from the Ger. klein, little; ſometimes a quality, as *firſtling*, in which ſenſe Skinner deduces it from langen, old Teut. to belong.

LING *Wort*, the herb angelica.

To LI'NGER, *verb neut.* [of langern, Teut. from lenȝ, Sax. long.] 1. To pine away with a diſeaſe. 2. To remain long in languor or pain, to languiſh. 3. To heſitate, to be in ſuſpenſe. 4. To remain long, to delay, to loiter; in an ill ſenſe. Now live ſecure, and *linger* out your days. *Dryden.* 5. To remain long without action or determination. We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my couſin. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. 7. To be long in producing effects. She has ſtrange *ling'ring* poiſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LI'NGER, *verb act.* to protract, to draw out to length; obſolete.

LI'NGERER [of *linger*] one who lingers.

LI'NGERINGLY, *adv.* [of *lingering*] tediouſly, without delay.

LI'NGET, *ſubſt.* or LI'NGOT [*languet*, *lingot*, Fr. with chemiſts] an iron mould of ſeveral ſhapes, in which melted metals are uſually poured; alſo a ſmall maſs of metal.

LI'NGO, *ſubſt.* [Portugueſe] language, tongue, ſpeech. *Congreve.*

LI'NGUA, Lat. the tongue; alſo a language or ſpeech.

LINGUA'CIOUSNESS, or LINGUA'CITY [of *linguacious*] talkativeneſs.

LINGUADE'NTAL, *adj.* [of *lingua*, the tongue, and *dens*, Lat. a tooth] applied to letters that are pronounced by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, ſometimes in a ſubſtantive form. The *linguadentals f, v*, as alſo the *linguadentals th, dh*, he will ſoon learn. *Holder.*

LINGUA'LIS, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ſaid to paſs from the root of the os hyoides, to the tip of the tongue.

LI'NGUIST, *ſubſt.* [from *lingua*, Lat. the tongue] a perſon well verſed in tongues or languages. Our *linguiſt* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Addiſon.*

LI'NGULA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb adder's or ſerpent's tongue.

LINI'GEROUS [*liniger*, from *linum*, flax, and *gero*, Lat. to bear] that bears flax or linen.

Li'niment, Fr. [*linimentum*, Lat.] an external medicine of a middle conſiſtence, between an oil and an ointment, a balſam.

Li'ning, *ſubſt.* [of *line*] 1. The inner covering of any thing, the inner double of a garment. 2. That which is within.

Link, *ſubſt.* [glencke, Ger. lenck, Dan. laenck, Su.] 1. Part of a chain, a ſingle ring of a chain. 2. Sauſages, becauſe made in that form. 3. Any thing doubled and cloſed together. Make a *link* of horſehair. *Mortimer.* 4. A chain, any thing connecting. 5. Any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences, a propoſition joined to a foregoing and following propoſition. The thread and train of conſequences is often long, and chained together by divers *links*. *Hale.* 6. A ſeries; this ſenſe is improper. Addiſon has uſed *link* for chain. I have here only choſen this ſingle *link* of martyrs. *Addiſon.* 7. [Of λυχνος, Gr. a candle. *Caſuab.*] a torch made of pitch and hards. Thou haſt ſav'd me a thouſand marks in *links* and torches. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Perhaps, in the following paſſage it may mean lampblack. There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Link, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. prob. of *ligo*, Lat. to bind] 1. To complicate; as, the *links* of a chain. 2. To unite in concord. 3. To join. *Link* towns to towns with avenues of oak. *Pope.* 4. To join by confederacy or contract. 5. To connect. God has *linkt* our hopes and our duty together. *Decay of Piety.* 6. To unite in a regular ſeries of conſequences.

Li'nkboy [of *link* and *boy*] a boy that carries a torch, to accommodate paſſengers with light in the night.

Linli'thligo, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lothain, 16 miles weſt of Edinburgh, from whence the noble family of Levingſton take the title of earl.

Li'nnet [*linot*, F.] a ſmall ſinging bird.

Lino'sity [*linoſitas*, Lat.] ſtate of abounding with flax.

Li'nsed [lin-ſæd, Sax. *ſemen lini*, Lat. lyn-zaedt, Du. lün-ſaed, L. Ger. lein-ſaamen, H. Ger. of *linum*, Lat. flax] the ſeed of hemp or flax, which is much uſed in medicine.

Li'nsey *Woolſey* [of *linen* and *wool*] cloth of linen and woollen mixt together, of different and unſuitable parts, vile, mean.

Li'nstoc [lunte, or lente, Teut. with gunners] a ſhort ſtaff of wood, with a match at the end of it, about three feet long, uſed in firing cannons.

Lint [of linen, Sax. or *linteum*, Lat. *llin*, Welſh and Erſe] 1. The ſoft ſubſtance, commonly called flax. 2. Linen ſcraped to a ſort of tow, or ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores.

Li'ntel [*linteau*, from *linteal*, Fr.] the upper part of a door or window-frame, that lies over head and acroſs the upright poſts of either. Strike the *lintel* and the two ſide-poſts. *Exodus.*

Li'nter, Lat. [in anatomy] the inner rim of the ear, the ſame as ſchapa.

Li'nton, a market-town of Cambridgeſhire, 46 miles from London.

Li'num *Catharticum* [in pharmacy] mountain flax, a powerful detergent.

Linum *Incombuſtible* [*i. e.* flax that will not be conſumed by burning] a mineral ſubſtance of a whitiſh ſilver colour, and of a woolly texture; conſiſting of ſmall threads or longitudinal fibres, endued with that admirable property of reſiſting fire, and remaining unconſumed in the moſt intenſe heat. It is called alſo *amianthus* and *aſbeſtos*; which ſee.

Li'on [lio, Sax. leyon, Su. leeu, Du. and L. Ger. lœwe, H. Ger. *lion*, Fr. *liena*, It. *leon*, Sp. *leam*, Port. of *leo*, Lat. λεων, Gr. *leoon*, Erſe] the fierceſt and the moſt courageous and generous of all wild beaſts, the emblem of ſtrength and valour. King Richards ſurname was *cor-de-lion*, for his lion-like courage. *Camden.*

Lion [in blazonry] in blazoning a lion, their teeth and talons muſt always be mentioned, they being their only armour, and are in coat armour for the moſt part made of a different colour from the body of a beaſt; aud therefore ſpeaking of their teeth and talons, you muſt ſay they are armed ſo and ſo.

Lion's *Mouth*, *Paw*, *Tail*, *Tooth*, ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

Lio'ncel [with heralds] a ſmall lion, ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from one that is full grown; for there may be ſeveral lions in a coat, or an ordinary, and ſtill be of their full ſize; but the lioncel is expreſſed to be but a little lion.

Li'oness, the feminine of *lion* [*lionne*, Fr. *lioneſſa*, It. *leono*, Sp. *liona*, Port. lyinna, Su. leeuwinn, Du. and L. Ger. loewin, H. Ger. *leæna*, Lat.] a ſhe-lion.

Li'onleaf, *ſubſt.* [*leontopetalon*, Lat.] a plant.

Lionne' [in French heraldry] ſignifies rampart, when they ſpeak of a leopard in that poſture, which they ſay is peculiar to the lion.

Lip [*levre*, Fr. *labbro*, It. *labio*, Sp. of *labium*, Lat. lippa, Sax. læb, Dan. læp, Su. lip or lippe, Du. and L. Ger. loppe or lefftze, H. Ger. lib, Perſ.] 1. The outer part of the mouth, the muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth, which are of ſo much uſe in ſpeaking, that they ſerve for all the organs of ſpeech. 2. The edge of any thing. The ſea bounded againſt thoſe hills as its firſt ramparts or as the ledges or *lips* of its veſſel. *Burnet's Theory.* 3. *To make a lip*; to hang the lip in ſullenneſs and contempt.

To Lip, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to kiſs: obſolete. To *lip* a wanton. *Shakeſpeare.*

Li'plabour [of *lip* and *labour*] action of the lips without concurrence of the mind, words without ſentiments, mere talk.

Lipode'rmos [λειποδερμος, of λειπω, to leave, and δερμα, Gr. the ſkin] a diſeaſe of the ſkin which covers the glans. It ſhould ſigniſy from its etymology a want or *failure* of the ſkin [or ſcarfskin] *in general*. But as *Caſtell. Renovat.* obſerves, 'tis more particularly uſed of one, whoſe *prepuce* is wanting, whether from *diſeaſe* or from *ſection*, and as ſuch anſwers to the word "*apella*,"

——Credat *Judæus Apella*. *Juvenal.*

Lipopsy'chia, Lat. [λειποψυχια, of λειπω, to fail, and ψυχη, Gr. the ſoul] a little or ſhort ſwoon or fainting fit. See Lypothymia.

Lypothy'mia [λειποθυμια, of λειπω and θυμος, Gr. the mind] the act of fainting or ſwooning away from two great a decay or waſte of the ſpirits.

Lipo'thymous, *adj.* [of λειπω, to faint, and θυμος, Gr. the mind] ſwooning, fainting. A *lipothymous* languor and great oppreſſion about the ſtomach. *Harvey.* Λιποθυμησας απεθανε. Joseph. *Ant.* Lib. VIII. p. 469.

Lipo'thymy, *ſubſt.* [λειποθυμια, from λειπω, to faint, leave or fail, and θυμος, Gr. the mind] a ſwoon, a fainting fit. *Boerhaave*, under the head of a *diminution* or abſolute *deſtruction* of pulse, ſays, "'tis reduced to a *lipothymia*, when it [*i. e.* the pulſe] ſo far fails, as that the force of life being *greatly weakened*, can ſcarce *ſupport* the body; to a *lipopſychia*, when the diſeaſe riſes ſo high, that the *natural heat* begins greatly to ſtagger; to a *ſyncopè*, when the heart so far fails, that *heat*, *motion*, and *ſenſe*, are almoſt deſtroyed, and *cold ſweats* enſue; and laſtly, to an *aſphyxia*, when *all theſe* are to appearance loſt, and the *image of death* ſucceeds. Boerhaav. *Pathologia*, 829. See Aphyxia, and ſupply what may be thought wanting there from *hence*.

Lipothy'mic, *n. adj.* of the ſame import with *lipothymous*, affected *with a lipothymia*. Hippoc. *de Liquid. Uſu*, p. 425. See Lipothymous, and the Appendix *ad Theſaur. H. Stephan.* &c.

Li'ppitude, Fr. [*lippitudo*, Lat. with oculiſts] a dry ſoreneſs in the eyes, without running, when they feel rough, as if there were ſand in them; blear-eyedneſs, blearedneſs of eyes. Peſtilences and *lippitudes*. *Bacon.*

Lipto'tes, a rhetorical figure when the force of words is not anſwerable to the greatneſs of the matter. See Litotes

Li'pwisdom [of *lip* and *wiſdom*] wiſdom in talk without practice. I find that all is but *lip-wiſdom* which wants experience. *Sidney.*

Lipy'ria, Lat. [λειπυρια, Gr.] a kind of continual fever, wherein the inward parts burn, but the outward parts are cold. Bruno and Galen.

Li'quable [*liquabilis*, Lat.] that may be melted or diſſolved.

Liqua'men, Lat. any thing capable of melting: it is generally uſed to expreſs ſuch unctuous ſubſtances as are procured by liquation.

Liqua'tion, [from *liquo*, Lat. to melt] 1. The act of melting. 2. Capability or poſſibility of being melted.

To Li'quate, *verb neut.* [*liquatum*, ſup. of *liquo*, Lat.] to melt, to liquify.

Liquefa'ction [*liquefaction*, Fr. *liquefacione*, It. of *liquefactio*, Lat. with apothecaries] an operation, by which a ſolid body is reduced into a liquid; or the action of fire or heat on fat, fuſible bodies, which puts their parts into motion; the act of melting, the ſtate of being melted.

Liquefi'able [of *liquefy*] that may be melted.

Li'quefied, *part. adj.* [*liquefactus*, Lat.] melted.

To Li'quefy, *verb act.* [*liquefier*, Fr. *liquefare*, It. of *liquefaceo*, Lat.] to melt, to diſſolve.

To Li'quefy, *verb neut.* to grow liquid or limpid.

Lique'scent [*liqueſcens*, Lat.] melting.

Li'quid, *adj.* [*liquide*, Fr. *liquido*, It. and Sp. *liquidus*, Lat.] 1. That has its parts fluid and in motion, moiſt, not ſolid, not forming one continuous ſubſtance. 2. Soft, clear. 3. Pronounced without any jar or harſhneſs. 4. [With civilians] apparently proved, as goods that are clear and out of diſpute are ſaid to be liquid.

Liquid *Effects and Debts*, are ſuch as are not really exiſting; but ſuch as there can be no diſpute about. Diſſolved ſo as not to be attainable by law. *Johnſon.*

Liquid [*liquidæ literæ*, of *liqueſco*, Lat. to melt or diſſolve] *letters liquid* [with grammarians] are ſo called, not becauſe they are never ſolid, but becauſe they are ſometimes liquefied and diſſolved in their ſounds; they are *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

Liquid, *ſubſt.* [with philoſophers] liquids are ſuch bodies which have all the properties of fluidity; the ſmall parts of which are ſo figured and diſpoſed, that they ſtick to the ſurface of ſuch bodies as are dipt in them; which is called wetting; liquor, liquid ſubſtance.

To Li'quidate, *verb. act* [of *liquid*] to clear away, to leſſen debts.

Li'quidated, *part. adj.* [*liquidatus*, Lat.] made moiſt or clear; alſo ſpoken of bills made current or payable; payed off, cleared.

Liquida'tion, an aſcertainment of ſome dubious or diſputable ſum; or of the reſpective pretenſions which two perſons may have to the ſame liquid or clear ſum.

Liquidation [in trade] the order and method which a trader endeavours to eſtabliſh in his affairs.

Liqui'dity [of *liquid*] liquid quality, the property of fluidity or quality of wetting other bodies immerged in it.

Li'quidness [of *liquid*] the quality of being liquid, fluency, fluidity.

Liquor [*licqueur*, Fr. *liquore*, It. *licòr*, Sp. of *liquor*, Lat.] 1. Any liquid thing, drink, water, wine, juice, &c. It is commonly uſed of fluids inebriating or impregnated with ſomething, or made by decoction. 2. In familiar language, ſtrong drink.

To Li'quor, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to drench, to moiſten. Cart wheels ſqueek not when they are *liquored*. *Bacon.*

Li'sbon, the capital of Portugal, ſituated on the north bank of the river Tagus. It was lately one of the moſt magnificent cities in Europe; but a terrible earthquake on the firſt of November, 1755, laid it in ruins. Lat. 38° 45 N. Long. 9° 25′ E.

Lisie're [in fortification] the ſame as *breme* or *foreland*.

Lisle, a large and populous city of the French Netherlands, on the river Deule, 25 miles from Arras, and 12 from Tournay.

Li'sne, *ſubſt.* a cavity, a hollow. *Hale.*

To Lisp, *verb neut.* [hliſpan, hliſp, Sax. liſpen, Du. liſpeln, Ger. læſpâ, Su.] to ſpeak with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

Lisp, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the act of liſping. I over-heard her anſwer with a very pretty *liſp*. *Tatler.*

List, *ſubſt.* [*liſte*, Fr.] 1. A roll or catalogue of the names, &c. of perſons. He was the ableſt emperor of all the *liſt*. *Bacon.* 2. [*Liſſe*, Fr. *licium*, Lat.] the border or edge of woollen cloth, a ſtrip of cloth. 3. [*Lice*, Fr.] incloſed ground, in which tilts are run and combats fought. 4. A border. 5. [With architects] a ſtraight, upright ring, which runs round the lower part of pillars, juſt above the torus, and next to the ſhaft or body.

To List, to enter ſoldiers; alſo to enter his name as a ſoldier.

To List [lyſta, Su. lyſtan, Sax.] to deſire, to chuſe, to incline, to be diſpoſed. To ſpeak as they *liſt*. *Hooker.*

To LIST, *verb act.* [from *liſt*, a roll] 1. To enliſt, to enrol, or regiſter. 2. To retain and enrol ſoldiers. 3. [From *liſt*, encloſed ground] to incloſe for combats. As in a *liſted* field to fight your cauſe. *Dryden.* 4. [From *liſt*, a ſhred or border] to ſew together ſo as to make a party-coloured ſhew. A kind of embroidering or *liſting* of one favour upon another. *Wotton.* 5. [Contracted from *liſten*] to hearken to, to attend, to liſten. If with too credent ear you *liſt* his ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

LIST [of *luſt*; lyſtan, Sax.] deſire, willingneſs, choice. *Liſt* to contradict. *K. Charles.*

LI'STLESNESS [q. d. *luſtleſneſs*] want of will or inclination.

LI'STED [of *lez*, or *leſiere*, Fr.] having, or being made of, or reſembling the liſt of cloth, ſtriped, particoloured in long ſtreaks. *Milton.*

LI'STEL [with architects] a ſmall band or rule in moulding; alſo the ſpace between the channeling of pillars.

To LI'STEN, *verb act.* [hlyſtan, Sax. lyſta, Su. luyſtern, Du. all of lauſteren, Goth.] to hear, to attend: obſolete.

To LISTEN, *verb neut.* to give attention, to hearken.

LI'STENER [of *liſten*] one that liſtens or hearkens, a hearkener.

LI'STLESS, *adj.* [of *liſt*] being without inclination or determination to one thing in preference to another.

LI'STLESLY, *adv.* [of *liſtleſs*] without thought, without attention.

LI'STLESNESS [of *liſtleſs*] inattention, want of deſire.

LISTS, plur. of *liſt* [*lice*, Fr. *lizza*, It.] a place incloſed with bars or rails for the performing therein juſts or tournaments, reſtling, races, and other exerciſes. See LIST.

LIT, *pret.* of *to light*, whether it ſignifies to happen or to ſet on fire, or guide with light. I *lit* my pipe with the paper. *Addiſon.* See To LIGHT.

LI'TANY [*litane*, Fr. *letania*, It. *litania*, Sp. and Port. of λιτανεια, Gr. See below] a general ſupplication or prayer, ſung or ſaid in churches; eſpecially one in the common-prayer-book of the church of England. Supplications with ſolemnity for the appeaſing of God's wrath, were of the *Greek* church termed LITANIES, and ROGATIONS of the *Latin*. *Hooker.*——Μελη λιτανα θεοισι. *Æſchyl. Supp.* l. 816.

LITANY [*litania*, Lat. of λιται, Gr prayers] ſupplications and public prayers, uſed in a ſolemn manner, to invoke *God* and the *ſaints* for mercy; uſed in proceſſions in popiſh countries, on *Corpus Chriſti* day; and in ſeveral countries and towns on various days.

LITÆ [λιται, Gr. prayers] the daughters of Jupiter, as repreſented by HOMER; and as ſuch, ſays that poet, they are not to be diſregarded in ſupplications between man and man, leaſt from that averſion which theſe *good-natured* goddeſſes bear towards an hard and unforgiving temper, they ſhould make their complaint to *Jupiter*, and pull down his judgments on the *inexorable* head. *Iliad*, Lib. IX. line 498—508.

LI'TERAL, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*literale*, It. *literalis*, from *litera*, Lat. a letter] 1. According to the letter, following the letter or exact words. 2. Being according to the primitive meaning, not figurative. 3. Conſiſting of letters.

LITERAL, *ſubſt.* primitive or literal meaning. How dangerous it is in ſenſible things to uſe metaphorical expreſſions unto the people, and what abſurd conceits they will ſwallow in their *literals*, an example we have in our profeſſion. *Brown.*

LITERA'LITY [of *literal*] the original or primitive meaning.

LI'TERALLY, *adv.* [of *literal*] 1. In a literal ſenſe, according to the primitive import of words, not figuratively, not metaphorically. 2. With cloſe adherence to words.

LI'TERATE, *adj.* [*lettré*, Fr. *litterato*, It. of *literatus*, Lat.] learned or ſkilled in letters or languages.

LITERA'TI, Lat. and It. learned men.

LI'TERATURE, Fr. [*literaturra*, It. *literatura*, Lat.] knowledge of letters, learning.

LI'THANTHRAX [of λιθος and ανθραξ, Gr.] ſtony coal, a kind of jeat, pit coal or ſea coal.

LI'THARGE, Fr. [*letargo*, It. *lithargyrium*, Lat. λιθαργυρος, of λιθος, a ſtone, and αργυρος, Gr. ſilver] the ſcum or frothy droſs that ariſes in purifying ſilver with lead; ſilver glet. Litharge is properly lead vitrified either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, litharge of gold, and litharge of ſilver. It is collected from the furnaces where ſilver is ſeparated from lead, or from thoſe where gold and ſilver are purified by means of that metal. The litharge ſold in ſhops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been uſed to purify that metal, or to ſeparate ſilver from it. It is uſed in ointments and plaſters, and is drying, abſtergent, and ſlightly aſtrictive. *Hill.* If the lead be blown off from the ſilver by the bellows, it will in great part be collected in the form of a darkiſh powder; which, becauſe it is blown off from ſilver, they call *litharge* of ſilver. *Boyle.*

LITHE, *adj.* [liðe, Sax.] ſupple or limber, flexible, eaſily bent. His *lithe* proboſcis. *Milton.*

LI'THENESS [liðeneſſe, Sax.] ſuppleneſs, limberneſs, flexibility.

LI'THER, *adj.* [of *lithe*] 1. Soft, pliant, flexible. 2. [Lyðeꞃ, Sax.] bad, ſorry, corrupt.

LITHI'ASIS, Lat. [λιθιασις, of λιθος, Gr. a ſtone] the breeding of the ſtone in a human body.

LITHIZO'NTES [λιθιζοντης, Gr.] an ordinary carbuncle.

LITHO'COLLA [λιθοκολλα, of λιθος, a ſtone, and κολλα, Gr glue] ſtone glue, a ſort of cement, with which ſtones are joined or faſtened together.

LITHOGLY'PHIC, *adj.* [of λιθος, a ſtone, and γλυφω, Gr. to grave] pertaining to carving or cutting in ſtone.

LITHO'GRAPHY [λιθογραφια, of λιθος, a ſtone, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] the art of cutting or engraving in ſtone; alſo a deſcription of ſtones.

LITHOI'DES [λιθοειδης, Gr.] the bone of the temples, which, in the upper part, toward the ſagittal ſuture, is eaſily circumſcribed with the ſcaly agglutitions; but behind with the parts or additions of the ſuture lamdoides and the ſixth ſeam, which ſevereth the lower parts thereof from the ſphenoides, and the fore-part from the upper jaw.

LITHO'LABON [of λιθος, a ſtone, and λαβειν, Gr. to take hold of] an inſtrument for extracting the ſtone out of the bladder.

LI'THOMANCY [λιθομαντεια, of λιθος, a ſtone, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] was a ſort of divination performed by a precious ſtone called ſiderites, which they waſhed in ſpring water, in the night by candlelight; the perſon that conſulted it, was to be purified from all manner of pollution, and to have his face covered: this being done, he repeated divers prayers, and placed certain characters in an appointed order, and then the ſtone moved of itſelf, and in a ſoft gentle murmur, or (as ſome ſay) in a voice like that of a child, returned an anſwer.

LITHO'NTRIBON, Lat, [of λιθος, a ſtone, and τριβω, Gr. to wear] a confection of the apothecaries, ſo called, becauſe it breaks and expels the ſtone.

LITHONTRI'PTIC, *adj.* [of *lithontriptique*, Fr. [of λιθοντριπτικα, of λιθος, a ſtone, and τριβω, Gr. to break, fret, or wear away] applied to medicines good to break the ſtone in the bladder and kidneys.

LITHO'PHYTÆ, Lat. [of λιθος, a ſtone, and φυτον, Gr. a plant] ſtony plants, ſuch as coral, *&c.*

LITHO'SPERMON, Lat. [λιθοσπερμον, of λιθος, a ſtone, and σπερμα, Gr. ſeed, *q. d.* ſtony ſeed] the herb ſtone crop gromwell or graymill.

LITHOSTRO'TA [λιθοϛρωτα, of λιθος and ϛρωννυμι, Gr. to pave] ſome pavements of Moſaic work, ſuch as the ancients made of fine pieces of marble and other ſtones, curiouſly joined together, as it were inchaſed in the cement, repreſenting different figures by the variety of their colours and diſpoſitions.

LITHOTO'MIA [λιθοτομια, of λιθος, a ſtone, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] 1. A quarry of ſtones. 2. A maſon's work houſe.

LITHO'TOMIST [λιθοτομος, Gr.] 1. An operator who cuts for the ſtone, a chirurgion who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder. 2. A maſon. See LYTHOTOMIA.

LITHO'TOMY [λιθοτομια, Gr.] the operation of cutting the ſtone out of human bodies.

LITHUA'NIA, a province of Poland, bounded by Samogitia, Livonia, and part of Ruſſia, on the north; by another part of Ruſſia on the eaſt; by Volhinia and Poleſia on the ſouth; and by Pruſſia and Polachia on the weſt. It is of a circular form, being near 250 miles over either way, and contains eight palatinates, or counties.

LI'TIGANT, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*litigans*, Lat.] one engaged in a lawſuit. *Decay of Piety.*

LITIGANT, *adj.* engaged in a lawſuit or judicial conteſt. The parties *litigant. Ayliffe.*

To LI'TIGATE, *verb act.* [*litigo*, Lat.] to conteſt in law, to debate by judicial proceſs.

To LITIGATE, *verb neut.* to manage a ſuit, to carry on a cauſe.

LITIGA'TION [*litigatio*, Lat.] judicial conteſt, ſuit or pleading at law.

LITI'GIOUS, *adj.* [*litigieux*, Fr. *litigioſo*, It. and Sp. of *litigioſus*, Lat.] 1. That delights in going to law, quarrelſome, contentious, wrangling. 2. Diſputable, controvertible.

LITI'GIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *litigious*] in a wrangling manner, quarrelſomely, contentiouſly.

LITI'GIOUSNESS [of *litigious*] a wrangling diſpoſition, contentiouſneſs, delight in law ſuits.

LI'TMOSE, a ſort of blue paint or colour.

LITO'TES, Lat. [among rhetoricians] a figure when leſs is ſpoken than is intended; as, *I cannot praiſe you*, which implies, I have juſt grounds to diſpraiſe. How fine an inſtance of this figure has St PAUL given us in theſe words, "GOD is *not unrighteous* to *forget* your *labour of love*, &c. See LEXICOGRAPHY, and read there ATONEMENT inſtead of the word MONEMENT.

To LI'TTER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To ſpread ſtraw for beaſts to lie down on. 2. To cover with ſtraw. 3. To throw things about an houſe, to cover with things, negligently or ſluttiſhly ſcattered about. The room with volumes *litter'd* round. *Swift.* 4. To bring forth. Uſed of beaſts, or of human creatures in abhorrence or contempt.

LITTER, *ſubſt.* [of *litiére*, of *lit*, Fr. a bed] 1. A brood of a beaſt brought forth at once, a brood of young. 2. A ſort of carriage borne between horſes, capable of containing a bed, a vehiculary bed. 3. The ſtraw that is ſpread for cattle to lie down on, or that is laid on plants. Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds. *Evelyn.* 4. Things in a room out of order, any number of things thrown negligently or ſluttiſhly about. All the *litter* as it lay *Swift.* 5. A birth of animals.

LI'TTERINGS [with weavers] the ſticks that keep the web ſtretch'd on the loom.

LI'TTLE, *adj.* [compar. *leſs*, ſuperlat. *leaſt*; leitels, Goth. lytel, lytel or lytle, Sax. litet, and liten, Su. lidet or lille, Dan. luttel, Du. lut, L. Ger.] 1. Small in quantity. The coaſt of Dan went out too *little* for them. *Joſhua.* 2. Small in bulk, diminutive, not great. He was *little* of ſtature. *St. Luke.* 3. Of ſmall dignity, power or importance. All that is paſt ought to ſeem *little* to thee. *Taylor.* 4. Not much, not many. 5. Some, not none. Any one who will but read with a *little* attention. *Locke.*

LI'TTLE, *ſubſt.* 1. A ſmall ſpace. 2. A ſmall part, a ſmall proportion. 3. A ſlight affair, not much. Theſe they are fitted for, and *little* elſe. *Cheyne.*

LI'TTLE, *adv.* 1. In a ſmall degree. Changed as *little* as poſſible. *Watts.* 2. In a ſmall quantity. 3. In ſome degree, but not great. They are a *little* aſtringent. *Arbuthnot.* 4. Not much. The heart of the wicked is *little* worth. *Proverbs.*

LI'TTLENESS [of *little*] 1. Smallneſs of bulk. 2. Meanneſs, want of grandeur. 3. Want of dignity.

LI'TTLING [litling, Sax.] a little one.

LI'TTORAL, *adj.* [*littoralis*, of *littoris*, gen. of *littus*, Lat. the ſea-ſhore] belonging to the ſea-ſhore.

LITTORAL *Shells* [with naturaliſts] ſuch ſea ſhells which are always found near the ſhore, and never far off in the deep.

LI'TURGIC [*liturgicus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to the liturgy, miniſterial.

LI'TURGY [*liturgie*, Fr. *liturgia*, It. Sp. and Lat. of λειτεργια, of λειτεργειν, Gr. to perform divine or religious ſervice] a general word for all manner of ceremonies belonging to divine ſervice; with the Romaniſts, the Maſs; with us, the Common Prayer; a formulary of public devotions.

LI'TURGIES are different according to the different nations and religions in the world. See APOSTO'LIC *Conſtitutions*, CREED, EUCHARIST, *Free and Candid* DISQUISITIONS, and all compared with that CLOUD OF WITNESSES, which Doctor *Clarke* has collected on this head from ſome of the greateſt *lights* and *ornaments* of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH, all expreſſing their good wiſhes for a YET FURTHER REFORM. *Scripture Doctrine*, Ed. 3d. p. 415——426.

LI′TUUS, Lat. [with medaliſts] a ſtaff uſed by augurs in form of a croſier.

To LIVE, *verb neut.* [lıbhan or leoꝼan, lẏꝼian, lẏꝼȝian, Sax. lefwe, Dan. lefwa, Su. leven, Du. and L. Ger. leben, H. Ger.] 1. To enjoy life, to be in a ſtate of animation, not to be dead. 2. To paſs life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happineſs or miſery. 3. To continue in life. The way to *live* long. *Ray.* 4. To live emphatically, to be in a ſtate of happineſs. Juſt to die when I began to *live*. *Dryden.* 5. To be exempt from death temporal or ſpiritual. Whether we wake or ſleep, we ſhould *live* together with him. 1 *Theſſalonians.* 6. [ſea term] to endure the ſea, to remain undeſtroyed. A miraculous providence that could make a veſſel, ſo ill man'd, *live* upon the ſea. *Burnet.* 7. To continue, to laſt, not to be loſt. Mens evil manners *live* in braſs, *Shakeſpeare.* 8. To converſe, to cohabit. 9. To feed. Thoſe animals that *live* upon other animals have their fleſh more alkaleſcent than thoſe that live upon vegetables. *Arbuthnot.* 10. To maintain ones ſelf. 11. To be in a ſtate of motion or vegetation. Cool groves and *living* lakes. *Dryden.* 12. To be unextinguiſhed. Then on the *living* coals red wine they pour. *Dryden.*

LIVE, *adj.* [of *alive*] 1. Quick, not dead. 2. Active, not extinguiſhed.

LI′VELESS, *adj.* [of *live*. It ſhould be rather written *lifeleſs*] wanting life. *Shakeſpeare.*

LI′VELINESS [of *lively*; lıꝼelıneſſe, Sax.] 1. Appearance of life. *Dryden.* 2. Sprightlineſs, vicacity. Young fellows that have *livelineſs* and ſpirit. *Locke.*

LI′VELIHOOD [of lıꝼe and heaꝼod, Sax. the head. It appears to me corrupted from *livelo-de*. *Johnſon*] means of living, maintenance, ſupport of life.

LI′VELODE, *ſubſt.* [of *live* and *lode*, from *lead*, the means of leading life] maintenance, ſupport, livelihood. *Spenſer.*

LI′VELONG, *adj.* [of *live* and *long*] 1. Tedious, long in paſſing. 2. Laſting, durable. A *livelong* monument. *Milton.*

LI′VELONG, *ſubſt.* an herb.

LI′VELY, *adj.* [of *live* and *like*] 1. Vigorous, vivacious. 2. Gay, airy. 3. Repreſenting life. 4. Strong, energetic. His faith muſt be not only living, but *lively* too. *South.*

LI′VELY, or LI′VELILY, *adv.* 1. Briſkly, vigorouſly. 2. With ſtrong reſemblance of life.

LI′VER [from *live*] 1. One who lives. 2. One who lives in any particular manner with reſpect to virtue or vice, happineſs or miſery. To gather a church of holy chriſtian *livers* over the whole world. *Hammond.* 3. [lıꝼeꞃe, or lıꝼeꞃ, of lıꝼ, Sax. the life, lever, Du. and L. Ger. leber, H. Ger. lefwer, Su.] the liver or that *viſcus* whoſe office is to ſecrete the *bile*. See BILE.

LIVER-WORT, an herb. That ſort of *liver-wort* which is uſed to cure the bite of mad dogs, grows on commons and open heaths where the graſs is ſhort, on declivities and on the ſides of pits. This ſpreads on the ſurface of the ground; and, when in perfection, is of an aſh-colour, but as it grows old it alters and becomes of a dark colour. *Miller.*

LIVER [*livre*, Fr. *lira*, It.] a computation of money in France, about twenty pence ſterling. See LIVRE.

LIVER *of Antimony* [with chemiſts] antimony opened by ſalt-petre and fire, ſo as to make it half glaſs and of a liver colour.

LIVER-COLOUR, *adj.* [of *liver* and *colour*] dark red. *Woodward.*

LIVER-GROWN, *adj.* [of *liver* and *grown*] having a big or overgrown liver.

LI′VERY [*livree*, of *livrer*, Fr. to deliver or give, *livrea*, It. *librea*, Sp.] clothes of different colours and trimming, given by a gentleman to his footman, coachman, &c. to diſtinguiſh them from others.

LIVERY [in law] 1. The delivery of poſſeſſion to thoſe tenants, which held of the king in capite or knight's ſervice. 2. The act of giving or taking poſſeſſion. 3. Releaſe from wardſhip.

LIVERY, a writ which lies for the heir to obtain the poſſeſſion or ſeizen of his lands at the hands of the king, the writ by which poſſeſſion is obtained.

LIVERY [in deed] is when the feoffer ſays to the feoffee, being in view of the houſe or land, *I give you yonder houſe or land, to you and to your heirs, and therefore enter into the ſame and take poſſeſſion of it accordingly.*

LIVERY *of Seizin* [in law] a delivery of poſſeſſion of lands or tenements or things corporeal, to him who hath right or probability of right to them.

LIVERY [of hay, &c.] the giving out a certain quantity for feeding horſes, the ſtate of being kept at a certain rate.

LIVERY *Stables*, public ſtables, where horſes are taken in to be kept or to be let out for hire

To *Stand at* LIVERY, is to be kept at livery ſtables.

LIVERY-MAN, [of *livery* and *man*] 1. A ſervant who wears a livery. 2. [In the companies of tradeſmen in London] ſuch members of a company or corporation as are of ſome ſtanding, and are advanced above the yeomanry, and have a right to wear a livery gown upon ſolemn occaſions.

LIVES, *plur.* of *life*, *ſubſt.* See LIFE.

LI′VID [*livide*, Fr. *livido*, It. of *lividus*, Lat.] diſcoloured as with a blow, black and blue.

LIVID *Muſcle* [in anatomy] one of the muſcles that moves the thigh, ſo called from its colour.

LIVI′DITY, or LI′VIDNESS [*lividité*, Fr. *lividitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of being livid, or black and blue, diſcoloration as by a blow.

LIVO′NIA, anciently a province of Poland, ſince of Sweden, and now of Ruſſia; bounded by the gulph of Finland on the north; by Ingria and Great Novogorod on the eaſt; by Lithuania and Courland on the ſouth, and by the Baltic ſea on the weſt.

LI′VOR, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a kind of leaden or dead bluiſh colour in any part of the body, cauſed by a ſtroke or blow.

LI′VRE, Fr. an imaginary French coin of two kinds, of Tournois and Paris; the livre Tournois contains 20 ſols Tournois, and each ſol 12 deniers Tournois; the livre Pariſis is 20 ſols Pariſis, each ſol Pariſis worth 12 deniers Pariſis, and each ſol Pariſis worth 15 deniers Tournois; it is nearly equal to our ſhilling.

LIXI′VIAL, or LIXI′VIOUS [*lixivium*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to lye, or proceeding from lye, obtained by lixivium. *Lixivial* ſalts do not pre-exiſt in their alkalizate ſtate. *Boyle.* 2. Impregnated with ſalts like a lixivium.

LIXI′VIATE, *adj.* [*lixivieux*, Fr. from *lixivium*, Lat.] making a lixivium.

LIXIVIATE *Salts* [with chemiſts] are the fixed ſalts of plants, drawn by calcining the plant, and then making a lye of the aſhes with water.

LI′XIVIATED, *adj.* [of *lixivium*, Lat.] pertaining to, or proceeding from lye. The ſalt and *lixiviated* ſeroſity. *Brown.*

LIXI′VIUM, Lat. a lye made of aſhes, water impregnated with ſalt of whatever kind, a liquor which has the power of extraction.

LI′ZARD [*liſarde*, Fr. *lucertola*, It. *lagarto*, Sp. and Port. of *lacerta*, Lat.] a little creature of a green colour with four legs added to it, much like an evet, but larger, very common in Italy and other hot countries. There are ſeveral ſorts of *lizards*, ſome in Arabia of a cubit long. In America they eat lizards. It is very probable likewiſe that they were eaten ſometimes in Arabia and Judea, ſince Moſes ranks them among the unclean creatures. *Calmet.*

LIZA′RDITAL, *ſubſt.* a plant.

LIZARD-STONE [of *lizard* and *ſtone*] a kind of ſtone.

L. L. D. is uſed for an abbreviation of *doctor of both the laws, canon and civil.*

LO, *interj.* [*la*, Sax.] behold, look, ſee. It is a word uſed to recal the attention generally to ſome object of ſight; ſometimes to ſomething heard, but not properly; often to ſomething to be underſtood. *Lo!* within a ken our army lies. *Shakeſpeare.*

LOACH [*loche*, Fr.] a ſmall freſh water fiſh.

To LOAD, *irr. verb act.* loaden, *part. paſſ.* loaded, laded [laban, Sax. laden, Du. and Ger. ladda, Su.] 1. To lay on a burden, to freight, to burthen. 2. To oppreſs, to encumber, to embarraſs. 3. To charge a gun. 4. To make heavy by ſomething appended or annexed. Thy dreadful vow *loaded* with death. *Addiſon.*

LOAD [laꝺe, Sax.] 1. A burden or weight, a lading, a freight. 2. Any thing that depreſſes. 3. As much drink as one can bear.

LOAD [with miners; more properly *lode*, as it was anciently written, from læꝺan, Sax. to lead. *Johnſon*] a vein of oar, the leading vein in a mine.

LOAD [of læꝺan, Sax. to lead] a trench to drain fenny places.

LO′ADEN. See To LOAD.

LO′ADER [of *load*] one who loads.

LO′AD-MANAGE, the money or hire paid to a guide or pilot.

LO′ADSMAN [of læꝺan, Sax. or *lode* and *man*] a guide, a pilot, one who leads the way.

LO′ADSTAR [more properly, as it is in Maundeville, *lodeſtar*, from læꝺan, Sax. to lead] the poleſtar, the cynoſure, the leading or guiding ſtar.

LO′ADSTONE [properly *lodeſtone*, or *lædingſtone*, of læꝺan, to lead, and ſtan, Sax. a ſtone, *q. d.* leading-ſtone] a ſort of ore dug out of iron mines, the magnet, the ſtone on which the needle of the mariners compaſs is touched to give it a direction north and ſouth. The *loadſtone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in large maſſes, of a deep iron grey where freſh broken, and often tinged with a browniſh or reddiſh colour. It is very heavy and conſiderably hard, and its great character is that of affecting iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in moſt other places where there are mines of that metal. *Hill.*

LOAF [hlaꝼ, or hlaꝼe, Sax. and lef, Goth. ſignifies bread in general, laib, H. Ger.] 1. A portion or lump of bread, as it is formed by the baker. A loaf is thicker than a cake. 2. Any maſs into which a body is wrought; as, a *loaf* of ſugar.

LOAM, or LOME 1. Marl, a ſort of fat, unctuous, tenacious earth. 2. [With gardeners] grafting clay, a ſort of mortar made of clay and ſtraw.

LOAM [with chemiſts] a ſort of cement uſed by chemiſts to cloſe up their veſſels.

To LOAM, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſmear with loam, marl, or clay, to clay.

LO′AMINESS [from *loamy*] fulneſs of loam, or loamy nature.

LO′AMY, *adj.* [of *loam*] of the nature of loam, marly. The mellow earth is the beſt, between the two extremes of clay and ſand, eſpecially if it be not *loamy* and binding. *Bacon.*

LOAN [læna, hlæn or hlæna, Sax. laen, Su.] 1. A thing lent, any thing given to another on condition of return or repayment, the act of lending of money. 2. The intereſt for money lent.

LOATH, or LOTH, *adj.* [lað, Sax.] unwilling, diſliking, not ready, not inclined.

To LOATHE, *verb act.* [laðan, Sax.] 1. To nauſeate, to conſider with the diſguſt of ſatiety. 2. To hate, to look on with abhorrence. 3. To ſee food with diſlike.

To LOATHE, *verb neut.* to create diſguſt or abhorrence.

LO′ATHER [of *loath*] one that loaths.

LOA′THFUL, *adj.* [of *loath* and *full*] 1. Abhorring, hating. 2. Abhorred, hated.

LO′ATHINGLY, *adv.* [of *loathing*] in a faſtidious manner, with loathing.

LO′ATHLY, *adj.* [of *loath*] hateful, abhorred, exciting hatred. Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary. *Spenſer.*

LOATHLY, *adv.* [of *loath*] without liking or inclination.

LO′ATHNESS [of *loath*] unwillingneſs. A general ſilence and *loathneſs* to ſpeak. *Bacon.*

LO′ATHSOME, *adj.* [of *loath*] 1. Abhorred, deteſtable. 2. Cauſing ſatiety or faſtidiouſneſs.

LO′ATHSOMENESS [of *loathſome*] the quality of cauſing hatred.

LOAVES, *plur.* of *louf*, which ſee.

To LOB, *verb act.* to let fall in a ſlovenly, aukward, or lazy manner.

LOB'S *Pound* [with the canting crew] a priſon. Probably a priſon for idlers or ſturdy beggars. *Johnſon.*

LOB *Worm*, a worm uſed in fiſhing for trouts, a large worm.

Lo'bby [of laube, Ger. and Teut. the porch of an houſe] a kind of paſſage-room or gallery, an opening before a room.

Lobe, Fr. [*lobus*, Lat. λοβος, Gr.] a diviſion, a diſtinct part; uſed commonly for a part of the lungs.

Lobes [λοβοι, Gr.] the ſeveral diviſions of the lungs, liver, *&c.* alſo the tip of the ear, which is more fat and fleſhy than any other part of it.

Lobes [with botaniſts] the diviſions of the bulk of ſeeds, which uſually conſiſts of two parts, as is plainly ſeen in beans, peas, *&c.*

Loblo'lly, a ſort of ſluttiſhly dreſſed pottage, whole groots or oatmeal boiled till they burſt, and then buttered. See Burgoo.

Lo'bster [loppeſtre, lobſter, Sax.] a cruſtaceous fiſh. Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the *lobſter*, the crab, and the craw-fiſh. *Bacon.*

Lo'bule [in anatomy] a little lobe.

Lo'buli *Adipoſi*, Lat. [in anatomy] certain bladders of fat about the ſkin, and in the ſpaces between the muſcles.

Lo'bus *Auris*, Lat. [in anatomy] the lower part or tip of the ear.

Lo'cal, Fr. and Sp. [*locale*, It. of *localis*, from *locus*, Lat. a place] 1. Pertaining to place. The circumſtance of *local* nearneſs. *Hooker.* 2. Having the properties of place. He took the very *local* poſſeſſion of glory. *Hooker.* 3. Being in a particular place. *Local* motion in vacuum. *Digby.*

Local [in law] tied or joined to a place.

Local *Colours* [in painting] are ſuch as are natural and proper for each particular object in a picture.

Local *Medicaments* [in ſurgery] ſuch remedies as are applied outwardly to a particular place or part, as plaiſters, ſalves, ointments, *&c.*

Local *Problem* [with mathematicians] is ſuch an one as is capable of an infinite number of different ſolutions, as where the point which is to ſolve the problem may be indifferently taken within a certain extent, *i. e.* any where, in ſuch a line, or within ſuch a plane or figure, *&c.* which is termed a geometrical *locus*, and the problem is ſaid to be a local or indeterminate one.

Loca'lity, or Lo'calness, the ſtate of a thing being in a place, relation of place or diſtance, exiſtence in place.

Lo'cally, *adv.* [of *local*] 1. With reſpect to place. Eſſentially divided, tho' not *locally* diſtant. *Glanville.* 2. As in a place.

Loch, *ſubſt.* Scottiſh, a lake. A lake or *loch*, that has no freſh water running into it, will turn into a ſtinking puddle. *Cheyne.*

Loch, or Lo'hoch [εκλειγμα, Gr. *linctus*, Lat.] a thick medicament, that is not to be ſwallowed at once, but to be licked, or ſuffered to melt in the mouth, that it may have more effect upon the parts affected; as the breaſt, lungs, *&c.*

Lo'chia [λοχεια, of λοχος, a lying in woman, or λεχος, Gr. a bed] the natural evacuations of women in child-bed, after the birth of the fœtus, and the excluſion of the membrane, called ſecundinœ.

To Lock, *verb act.* [belucan, loccen, or lucan, Sax. lucke, Dan. luka, Goth. luchan, Alem. to ſhut] 1. To make faſt with a lock, to ſhut with a lock. 2. To ſhut up or confine as with a lock. 3. To cloſe faſt. Death blaſts his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes. *Gay.*

To Lock, *verb neut.* 1. To become faſt by means of a lock. 2. To unite by mutual inſertion. They *lock* into each other. *Boyle.*

Lock, an infirmary or hoſpital for the cure of venereal patients.

Lock *of a Door* [loc, Sax. loka, Goth. a bolt, probably all the locks they had in thoſe days] an inſtrument conſiſting of ſprings and bolts for faſtening a door or cheſt.

Lock *of Hair* [locca, Sax.] a part, portion, or diviſion of it hanging together.

Lock [of a river] a place where the current or ſtream of it is ſtopped.

Lock *Spit* [in fortification] a ſmall trench opened with a ſpade, to mark out the lines of any work.

Lock [*floccus*, Lat.] 1. A ſmall portion or bunch that hangs together. 2. The part of the gun by which fire is ſtruck. 3. A hug, a grapple. Practiſed in all the *locks* and gripes of wreſtling. *Milton.* 4. Any incloſure. Shuts up th' unweildy centaur in the *lock. Dryden.* 5. A tuft. Smelling to a *lock* of hay. *Addiſon.*

Lo'cker [of *lock*; in a ſhip] a cheſt or box ranging along the ſides to put things in, and that is cloſed with a lock, a drawer.

Lo'cket [of loc, Sax. and *et*, dimin. *loquet*, Fr.] a little lock of a gold chain, or a ſet of diamonds; a ſpring or a catch to faſten a necklace, or other ornament.

Lo'cking *Wheel of a Clock*, the ſame with the count wheel.

Lo'ckman [in the iſle of Man] an officer, who executes the orders of the governor or deemſters, not much unlike to our under ſheriff.

Lo'ckram, a coarſe ſort of linen cloth.

Lo'ckron, a ſort of flower, called alſo *locker-goulons*, a kind of ranunculus.

Lococe'ssion [in law] the act of yielding or giving place.

Locomo'tion [of *locus*, place, and *motus*, Lat. motion] power of changing place. Progreſſion or animal *locomotion*. *Brown.*

Locomo'tive, *adj.* [of *locus*, place, and *moveo*, Lat. to move] changing place.

Locomotive *Faculty* [with philoſophers] that faculty which cauſes moving from one place to another. The motion or *locomotive* faculty of animals. *Derham.*

Loculame'nta, Lat. [with botaniſts] little diſtant cells or partitions within the common ſeed-bag of a plant or flower, as the poppies, *&c.*

Lo'cus, Lat. a place.

Locus *Apparens*, Lat. [with aſtronomers] that place in which any planet or ſtar appears, when view'd from an eye at the ſenſible horizon.

Locus *Geometricus*, a line by which an indeterminate problem is ſolved. Thus, if a right line ſuffice for the conſtruction of the equation, it is called *locus ad rectum*; if a circle, *locus ad circulum*; if an ellipſis, *locus ad ellipſin*, &c.

Locus *ad Lineam*, Lat. [in mathematics] is when a point that ſolves the problem is found in a line, whether right or curve, and that by reaſon of the want of one condition, only to render the problem determinate altogether.

Locus *Partitus* [in law] a diviſion made between two towns or counties, to make trial in which the land or place in queſtion lies.

Locus *Primarius*, or Locus *Abſolutus*, Lat. *i. e.* the primary place [with philoſophers] is that part of the abſolute or immoveable ſpace, which a particular individual body takes up.

Locus *in Quo*, Lat. [in law] the place where any thing is ſaid to be done, in pleading.

Locus *Secundarius*, or Locus *Relativus*, Lat. [*i. e.* the ſecondary place; with philoſophers] is that apparent and ſenſible place, in which we determine a body to be placed, with reſpect to other adjoining or neighbouring bodies.

Locus *ad Solidum* [in mathematics] is when three conditions are wanting to the determination of the point that is ſought, and ſo it will be found in a ſolid; and this may be included either under a plane, curve, or mixt ſuperficies, and thoſe either determinate or indefinitely extended.

Locus *ad Superficium* [in mathematics] is when there is two conditions wanting to determine any point that ſolves any problem, and that point may be taken throughout the extenſion of ſome ſuperficies, whether plane or curve.

Lo'cust [*locuſta*, It. and Lat.] a miſchievous inſect, that eats up, and ſpoils all green plants. The Hebrews had ſeveral ſorts of locuſts, which are not known among us. The old hiſtorians and modern travellers remark, that locuſts are very numerous in Afric, and many places of Aſia; that ſometimes they fell like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moſes deſcribes four ſorts of locuſts. Since there was a prohibition againſt uſing locuſts, it is not to be queſtioned but that theſe creatures were commonly eaten in Paleſtine, and the neighbouring countries. *Calmet.*

N. B. The locuſts ſometimes coming from *one country* to *another*, and making great *depopulation* where they come, for this reaſon, in the *prophetic ſtyle*, they ſignify "ARMIES OF INVADERS"; and thoſe invaders, which under this image were predicted, Apocalypſe, c. ix. v. 1——11, are by *Mede*, *Newton*, and other expoſitors, ſuppoſed [not to ſay proved] to be the *Arabians*, or *Saracens*; and if the reader would ſee how punctually the LENGTH OF TIME aſſigned them, in which to harraſs [but *not deſtroy*] the *Greek* empire, was fulfilled, he need only compare what has been already ſaid under the words Abbassides and Constantinople, with the 5th and 10th verſes of that chapter: Only remembring, that a *day*, in the prophetic ſtyle, being put for a *year*, five months and five months will make 300 years.

Locu'stæ, Lat. [with botaniſts] the beards and hanging ſeeds of oats and other plants, whoſe figure ſometimes reſembles that of a locuſt.

Locu'st-tree, a large tree common in America. It hath a papilionaceous flower, whoſe pointal becomes an unicapſular hard pod, including roundiſh hard ſeeds, which are ſurrounded with a fungous, ſtringy ſubſtance. *Miller.*

Locu'tion, Fr. [*locuzione*, It. of *locutio*, Lat.] phraſe or manner of ſpeech.

Lo'ddon, a market-town of Norfolk, 105 miles from London.

Lo'destar. See Loadstar.

Lo'destone. See Loadstone.

Lode-works [in the ſtannaries or tin-mines in Cornwall] works performed in the high grounds, by ſinking deep wells, called ſhafts. See Stream-works.

To Lodge [ᵹeloᵹian, Sax. *loger*, Fr. *allogiare*, It. *alojàr*, Sp.] 1. To entertain with a lodging, to afford a temporary dwelling, to ſupply with harbour for a night. 2. To place in a temporary habitation. 3. To place, to plant, to lay up in a place. The ideas that are *lodged* in the memory. *Locke.* 4. To fix, to ſettle. A *lodg'd* hate, and a certain loathing. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To place in the memory. This cunning the king would not underſtand, though he *lodg'd* it, and noted it in ſome particulars. *Bacon.* 6. To harbour, to cover. The deer is *lodg'd*, I've track'd her to her covert. *Addiſon.* 7. To afford place to. The memory can *lodge* a greater ſtore of images than all the ſenſes can preſent at one time. *Cheyne.* 8. To lay flat. Our ſighs and they ſhall *lodge* the ſummer corn. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Lodge, *verb neut.* 1. To reſide, to keep reſidence. Something holy *lodges* in that breaſt. *Milton.* 2. To take a temporary habitation, to take up a lodging in. Thy father is a man of war, and will not *lodge* with the people. 2 *Samuel.* 3. To take up reſidence at night. A *lodging* place of wayfaring men. *Jeremiah.* 4. To lie flat. Its ſtraw makes it not ſubject to *lodge*. *Mortimer.*

Lodge [*logis*, Fr. *loggia*, It.] 1. Any ſmall houſe or apartment for a porter, centinel, *&c.* 2. A ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt.

To Lodge [a hunting term] a buck is ſaid to lodge when he goes to reſt.

Lo'dgement [from *lodge*; *logement*, Fr.] 1. Accumulation or collocation in a certain place. The curious *lodgement* and inoſculation of the auditory nerves. *Derham.* 2. Poſſeſſion of the enemy's works. The military pedant is making *lodgements*, and fighting battles. *Addiſon.* 3. [In military affairs] an encampment made by an army; a retrenchment dug for a covert or ſhelter, when the counterſcarp or or ſome other poſt is gained; alſo a place where the ſoldiers are quartered among the townſmen or burghers, in barracks, huts, or tents.

Lodgement *on an Attack*, is a work caſt up by the beſiegers, during their approaches in a dangerous poſt, where it is abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure themſelves from the enemy's fire; as in a covert way, a breach, *&c.* Theſe kind of lodgements are made of barrels or bags full of earth, faggots, wool-packs, palliſadoes, to cover the men in a place they have gained, and reſolve to keep.

Lo'dger [from *lodge*] 1. One who lodges in an hired room or apartment in another's houſe. 2. One that reſides in any place.

Lo'dging, *ſubſt.* [of *lodge*] 1. A place of habitation or repoſe for a time, rooms hired in the houſe of another, a temporary habitation. 2. Place of reſidence. The neſt of love, the *lodging* of delight. *Spenſer.* 3. Harbour, covert. The ſtag thought it better to truſt to the nimbleneſs of his feet, than to the ſlender fortification of his *lodging*. *Sidney.* 4. Convenience to lie and ſleep on. Their feathers ſerve to ſtuff our beds and pillows, yielding us ſoft and warm *lodging*. *Ray.*

Loft [*lloft*, Wel. or *lift*, of lifter, Dan. to lift, or rather of lofft, Su. the ſame] 1. The uppermoſt floor of an houſe. And ever drizzling rain upon the *loft*. *Spenſer.* 2. Any floor in general. There is a traverſe placed in a *loft* above. *Bacon.* 3. Rooms on high; as, a corn *loft*.

Lo'ftily, *adv.* [of *lofty*] 1. On high, in an elevated place. 2. Proudly, haughtily. 3. With elevation of language or ſentiment, ſublimely. 4. In a lofty manner.

Lo'ftiness [of *lofty*] 1. High-mindedneſs, pride, haughtineſs. 2. Height, local elevation. 3. Sublimity, elevation of thought.

Lo'fty [of liftet, Dan. *loft* or *lift*, Eng.] 1. High hovering, elevated in place See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance. *Pope.* 2. Sublime, elevated in ſentiment. To ſing and build the *lofty* rhyme. *Milton.* 3. Haughty, proud, high-minded. A lowly ſervant, but a *lofty* mate. *Dryden.*

Log [the original of this word is not known. Skinner ſuppoſes it of liȝan, Sax. to lie along, becauſe of its weight; Junius from logge, Du. ſluggiſh; perhaps the Lat. *lignum*, is the true original. *Johnſon*] 1. A large ſhapeleſs, thick piece of wood. Worms with many feet are bred under *logs* of timber. *Bacon.* 2. A ſmall piece of board for meaſuring a ſhip's way.

Log, an Hebrew meaſure, containing three quarters of a pint, and 1 and ½ ſolid inches, wine meaſure. According to Calmet, it held a quarter of a cab, and conſequently five ſixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot, it was a liquid meaſure, the ſeventy-ſecond part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin.

Defective Lo'garithm, or *Impure* Lo'garithm, the logarithm of a fraction.

Logarithme'tic *Curve*, or Logarithme'tic *Line*, of pardie, is a curve which diſcovers perfectly all the myſteries of logarithms, with ſeveral other very excellent properties and uſes.

Logarithme'tical, or Logarithmetic, *adj.* [of *logarithm*] pertaining to logarithms.

Logari'thmic *Spiral* [with mathematicians] is a ſort of ſpiral line, which may be conceived to be formed much after the ſame manner with other ſpirals. As ſuppoſing the radius of a circle to move uniformly through the circumference, while a certain point moves from the extremity of this radius towards the centre, with a motion retarded in a geometrical proportion; the mark of this point will form the logarithmical ſpiral.

Logarithmote'chny [of λογαριθμος and τεχνη, Gr.] the art of making logarithms.

Lo'garithms [*logarithmes*, Fr. *logarithmi*, Lat. of λογος, a word, and αριθμος, Gr. number] a ſeries of artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers they anſwer to do in a geometrical one. For inſtance, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 & 16 & 32 & 64 & 128 & 256 & 512 \end{bmatrix}$ where the numbers above beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional are called logarithms. The addition and ſubtraction of logarithms anſwers to the multiplication and diviſion of the numbers they correſpond with. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed by diſſecting the logarithms of any numbers for the ſquare root, and triſſecting them for the cube, and ſo on. Logarithms were invented by the lord Nepier, baron of Merchiſton in Scotland, and afterwards compleated by Mr. Henry Briggs, Savilian profeſſor of geometry at Oxford.

Log-*Board* [in navigation] a table divided into five colums, containing an account of the ſhip's way, meaſured by the log, which is to be entered daily into the log-board.

Lo'ggating, a certain unlawful game, now out of uſe, but mentioned in the ſtatute, 23 Hen. VIII.

Lo'ggats, *ſubſt.* Loggats is the ancient name of a play or game, which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in the 23d ſtatute of Henry VIII. It is the ſame which is now called kittle-pins, in which boys often make uſe of bones inſtead of wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone inſtead of bowling.

Lo'ggerhead [logge, Du. of *log*, a heavy motionleſs maſs, and *head*, as blockhead] a ſtupid perſon, a dolt a thickſkull.

Lo'ggerheaded, *adj.* [of *loggerhead*] dull, ſtupid, doltiſh.

To go to Loggerheads, or *To fall to* Loggerheads [with the vulgar] to fight or box, to ſcuffle without weapons.

Lo'gia, barb. Lat. a little houſe, lodge, or cottage.

Lo'gic [*logique*, Fr. *logica*, It. Sp and Lat. λογικη, of λογος, Gr.] the art of guiding our reaſon in the knowledge of things, as well for our own inſtruction, as that of others. It conſiſts in the reflection which men have made of the four principal operations of the mind, viz. *conceiving*, *judging*, *reaſoning*, and *diſpoſing*. *Logic* is the art of uſing reaſon well in our enquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*

Natural Logic, the power or force of reaſon, unaſſiſted by art.

Lo'gical, Sp. [*logique*, Fr. *logicale*, It. *logicalis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to, or agreeing with the rules of logic, taught in logic. 2. Skilled in logic, furniſhed with logic.

Logical *Diviſion*, in an oration or ſpeech, an explanation of a thing part by part.

Lo'gically, *adv.* [of *logical*] according to the laws of logic.

Logi'cian, one ſkilled in the art of logic, a teacher or profeſſor of logic.

Logis'mus, Lat. [with rhetoricians] a figure when a ſentence is framed without any conſequent.

Lo'gist [λογιϛης, Gr.] an expert accountant.

Logi'stica, Lat. [λογιϛικη, Gr.] a ſpecies of arithmetic, which applies the rules of multiplying, dividing, &c. to the degrees of ſines, circles, angles, &c.

Logistica *Linea* [with arithmeticians] is the line, called alſo the logarithmic line, where the ordinates, applied in equal parts of the axis, are in geometrical proportion.

Logistica *Specioſa*, Lat. [with mathematicians] literal or ſpecious algebra.

Lo'gistical *Arithmetic*, is now uſed by ſome for the expeditious arithmetic of logarithms, by which all the trouble of multiplication and diviſion is ſaved.

Logistical *Logarithms*, a table of logarithms, adapted to ſexageſimal fractions.

Logi'stics, the ſame as logiſtical arithmetic; or, as ſome will have it, the firſt general rules in algebra, of addition, ſubſtraction, &c.

Log-*Line* [in navigation] a ſmall long line tied to the log, having knots at every 50 feet diſtance, round about a reel fixt for that purpoſe in the gallery of a ſhip.

Lo'gman [of *log* and *man*] one who carries logs.

Logo'dædalist [*logodædalus*, Lat. of λογοδαιδαλος, Gr.] an inventor or forger of new words, and ſtrange terms.

Logo'dædaly [*logodædalia*, Lat. of λογος, Gr. a word, and Dædalus, a famous antient architect] a goodly ſhew and flouriſh of words, without much matter.

Logo'grapher [λογογραφος, Gr.] a writer of books of account.

Logo'graphy [of λογος, an account, and γραφω, Gr. to write] the art of keeping accounts, or accounting.

Logogri'phe [of λογος, a word, and γριφος, Gr. a net] a kind of ſymbol or riddle propos'd to ſtudents for a ſolution, in order to exerciſe and improve the mind. It is for the moſt part ſome equivocal alluſion, which being taken literally, ſignifies ſomething quite different from what is intended by it.

Logoma'chy [λογομαχια, of λογος, a word, and μαχη, Gr. a fight] a contention about words, a contention in words. A mere kind of ſophiſtry of *logomachy*. See Lexiography, and Lateran *Council*; and under the *laſt* read, "Thus *one and the ſame individual* eſſence, conſtitutes (on this ſcheme) two intelligent agents; and, (which is no leſs exceptionable) it is ſuppoſed at one and the ſame time to be unbegotten and yet communicated, *i. e.* self-existent and yet deriv'd.

Log-*Wood*, a ſort of wood uſed by dyers, called alſo Campechy wood, as brought from Campechy, a province of New Spain. Logwood is of a very denſe and firm texture; it is brought to us in very large and thick blocks or logs, and is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep ſtrong red colour. It grows both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, but no where ſo plentifully as on the coaſt of the bay of Campeachy. It has been long known by the dyers, and was but lately introduced in medicine, and is found to be an excellent aſtringent. *Hill.*

Lo'hoch. See Loch. *Lohock* is an Arabian name for thoſe forms of medicines, which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctus's. *Quincy.*

Loimo'grapher [of λοιμος, a peſtilence, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] one who writes about, or deſcribes peſtilences.

Loins [lenden, Sax. lænder, Dan. lenden, Du. and Ger. *lumbi*, It. and Lat. *lomos*, Sp. *lombos*, Port. of λαγονης, Gr. *llwyn*, Wel.] 1. The back of an animal cut out by the butcher. 2. Loins, the region of the reins. 3. The lower parts of the back, near the hips, the waſte.

To Loi'ter, *verb neut.* [of luyaerden, Du. to be ſlothful. leteren, Du. to lay behind, to linger] to ſpend time careleſly, to idle.

Lo'iterer [of *loiter*] a lingerer, an idler, one who is ſluggiſh, one who lives without buſineſs.

Lo'lium, Lat. cockle or darnel, a weed that grows among corn.

To Loll, *verb neut.* [of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuouſly derived from *lollard*, a name of great reproach before the reformation, among whom one tenet was, that all trades not neceſſary to life were unlawful. *Johnſon.*] 1. To lean lazily againſt, or lie idly upon any thing. 2. To hang out; uſed of the tongue hanging out in wearineſs or play.

To Loll *out the Tongue*, *verb act.* [perhaps of lelcken, Du. or rather of lulla, Su.] to exert, or let it hang out of the mouth.

Lo'llards [either of Walter Lollard, the author of a ſect in Germany, &c. in the 13th century; or of Lolium Darniel, as being tares amongſt God's wheat] a contemptuous name given to the followers of Wickliff, and the reformers in England, in the time of king Henry III. See Cælicolæ.

Lo'llardy, the doctrines and opinions of the *lollards*.

Lo'mbar, or Lo'mbard [ſo named of the Lombards, a people in Italy, who were great uſurers] a bank for uſury or pawns.

Lo'mbar-*Houſe*, a houſe into which ſeveral ſorts of goods are taken as pawns; alſo where they are expoſed to ſale.

Lo'mbardy, a kingdom of Italy, formerly comprehending almoſt all the north part of it, *viz.* Piedmont, Milan, moſt of the territory of Venice, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and ſome other provinces.

Lomp, *ſubſt.* a ſort of roundiſh fiſh; probably corrupted of *lump*.

Lonchi'tes [λογχιτης, Gr.] the herb ſpleen wort, ſo named, becauſe the ſhape of its ſeed reſembles a ſpear.

Lonchites, a comet, which bears ſome reſemblance to a lance or ſpear; the head being of an oval form, the ſtream of its rays, or the tail, being long, thin and pointed at the end.

Lo'ndless [landleaꞃ, Sax.] a baniſhed man.

Lone, *adj.* [contracted from *alone*] 1. Solitary. Here the *lone* hour diſplays a blank of life. *Savage.* 2. Single, without company. No *lone* houſe in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery, is more contemplative. *Pope.*

Lo'neliness [of *lonely*] ſolitude, want of company, diſpoſition to avoid company.

Lo'ndon, the metropolis of Great Britain. As the limits we are confined to will not admit our giving a full account of this large and populous city, we ſhall refer the reader to Stowe's Survey, or Maitland's hiſtory of London, and only obſerve here, that it lies in the latitude of 51° 32′, and ſends four members to parliament.

Londonde'rry, a city of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, and county of Londonderry, ſituated on the river Mourn, near it mouth, 104 miles N. E. of Dublin.

Lo'nely, *adj.* [from *lone*; lonlig, Dan.] retired, ſolitary, addicted to ſolitude.

Lo'neness [of *lone*] ſolitude, diſlike of company.

Lo'nesome, *adj.* [of *lone*] ſolitary, diſmal.

Long, *adj.* [lange, Sax. læng, Dan. laeng, Su. langh, Du. lang, Ger. *long*, Fr. *longo*, It. and Port. *longus*, Lat.] 1. Being of extent as to length, not ſhort, 2. Having one of its geometrical dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other. 3. Of any certain meaſure in length. Women eat their children of a ſpan *long*. *Lamentations.* 4. Not ſoon ceaſing or at an end. Man goeth to his *long* home. *Ecclesiaſticus.* 5. Dilatory. Death will not be *long* in coming. *Ecclesiaſticus.* 6. [From the verb *to long*] longing, deſirous: or perhaps long continued from the diſpoſition to continue looking at any thing deſired. Caſting a *long* look that way. *Sidney.* 7. Reaching to a great diſtance. If the way be too *long* for thee. *Deuteronomy.* 8. [In muſic and pronunciation] protracted; as, a *long* note, a *long* ſyllable.

Long, *adv.* 1. To a great length. Or forms the pillars *long* extended rows. *Prior.* 2. Not for a ſhort time. When the trumpet ſoundeth *long. Exodus.* 3. In the comparative it ſignifies for more time; and in the ſuperlative for moſt time. She could not *longer* hide him. *Exodus.* Thoſe who have *longeſt* had iſſue. *Locke.* 4. Not ſoon. Not *long* after there are aroſe againſt it a tempeſtuous wind. *Acts.* 5. At a point of duration far diſtant. Generally ſpread *long* ago. *Tillotſon.* 6. [For along *au long*, Fr.] all along, throughout. He fed me all my life *long* to this day. *Geneſis.*

Long, *verb neut.* [ʒelanʒ, Sax. a fault] by the fault, by the failure. A word now out of uſe, but truly Engliſh. Miſtreſs, all this coyl is *long* of you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Long-headed [of *long* and *head*] wiſe, wary.

Long-winded, *adj.* [of *long* and *wind*] long-breathed, tedious; as, a *long-winded* (or tedious) paymaſter.

Long-jointed [ſpoken of a horſe] is one whoſe paſterns are ſlender and pliant.

To Long, *verb neut.* [lonʒen, Sax. verlangen, Ger. and Du. gelangen, Ger. to aſk. *Skinner.* langta, Su.] to deſire very earneſtly. to wiſh with eagerneſs continued, with *for* or *after* before the thing deſired. Thine eyes ſhall look and fail with *longing for* them. *Deuteronomy.*

Long *Accent* [in grammar] ſhews that the voice is to ſtop at that vowel that has this mark (-) ſet over it.

Long [in muſic] a note equal to two briefs.

Long *Boat*, is the ſtrongeſt and biggeſt boat belonging to a ſhip. He did countenance the landing in his *longboat. Wotton.*

Long *Meg*, a ſtone near Salkeld in Cumberland, near 15 feet high.

Long *of you* [prob. of ʒelanʒ, Sax. a fault, blame, or of belangen, Ger. and Teut. to ſue, or anlangen, anbelangen, Ger. to belong to, or concern] it is your fault.

Long *Primmer*, a ſort of printing letter.

Longani'mity [*longanimite*, Fr. *longanimità*, It. *longanimidàd*, Sp. of *longanimitas*, Lat.] long ſuffering, great patience of offences, ſorbearance. The *longanimity* and laſting ſufferance of God. *Brown.*

Longa'nimous [*longanimis*, Lat.] long ſuffering, patient.

Longa'no, or Longa'non, the ſtraight gut, the inteſtinum rectum.

Lo'nger [compar. of *long*] more long.

Lo'ngest [ſuperl. of *long*] moſt long.

Longe'vity [*longævitas*, Lat.] length of age, long life. The *longevity* of the natives. *Ray.*

Longe'vous [*longævus*, Lat.] long lived, living long.

Longi'manous, *adj.* [*longimanus*, Lat. *longuemain*, Fr.] long-handed, having long hands. Whoſe malice was never ſo *longimanous* as to reach the ſoul of their enemies. *Brown.*

Long-wort, the herb angelica.

Longi'metry [*longimetrie*, Fr. *longus*, Lat. and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure; with mathematicians] the art or practice of taking the diſtance of things afar off, as the diſtances of ſteeples, towers, trees, *&c.* either one or many together.

Lo'nging, *ſubſt.* [of *long*] earneſt deſire, continual wiſh. Thoſe wiſhes grew to unquiet *longings. Sidney.*

Lo'ngingly, *adv.* [of *longing*] with eager and inceſſant wiſhes. To his firſt biaſs *longingly* he leans. *Dryden.*

Longi'nquity [*longinquitas*, Lat.] length of place, remoteneſs; alſo length of time or long continuance.

Lo'ngish, *adj.* [of *long*] ſomething long.

Longi'ssimus *Femoris*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a certain muſcle of the thigh, otherwiſe called ſartorius.

Longissimus *Pollicis*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] See Flexor *Tertii Internodii.*

Lo'ngitude, Fr. [*longitudine*, It. *longitùd*, Sp. of *longitudo*, Lat.] 1. Length, the greateſt dimenſion. The variety of the alphabet was in mere *longitude* only. *Bentley.* 2. [In geography] is an arch of the equator, comprehended between the firſt meridian, and is uſually marked at the top and bottom of maps, charts, *&c.* the circumference of the earth meaſured from any meridian. The firſt that did compaſs the world through all the degrees of *longitude. Abbot.*

Longitude [in navigation] is the diſtance of a ſhip or place, eaſt or weſt, from another; counted in proper degrees.

Longitude [in the heavens] is an arch of the ecliptic, contained between the firſt degree of the ſign Aries, and that circle which paſſes through the centre of any ſtar.

Longitude *of the Sun, Planet,* &c. *from the next Equinoctial Point*, is the number of degrees and minutes they are from the beginning of Aries or Libra, either before or after them, and can never be above 90 degrees.

Longitude [in dialling] the arch of the equinoctial comprehended between the ſubſtilar line of the dial, and the true meridian.

Longitude *of Motion* [in mechanics] the meaſure of motion, reckoned according to the line of direction, being the diſtance of length, which the centre of any moving body runs through, as it moves on in a right line.

Longitu'dinal, Fr. [from *longitude*] extended lengthwiſe, running in the longeſt direction, meaſured by the length.

Longitudinal *Suture* [in anatomy] the croſs ſeam of the ſcull, that goes from one ſide to the other.

Longitu'dinally, *adv.* [of *longitudinal*] length-wiſe.

Lo'ngly, *adv.* [of *long*] longingly, with great liking. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lo'ngsome, *adj.* [of *long*] weariſome by its length, tedious. *Bacon.*

Longsu'ffering, *adj.* [of *long* and *ſuffering*] patient, not eaſily provoked.

Longsu'ffering, *ſubſt.* patience of offence, clemency.

Lo'ngtail, *ſubſt.* [of *long* and *tail*] cut and long tail. A cant term for one or another. I will come *cut and longtail* under the degree of a 'ſquire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lo'ngtown, a market town of Cumberland, on the borders of Scotland, near the conflux of the Eſk and Kirkſop, 316 miles from London.

Lo'ngus *Muſculus* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the cubit or elbow, which helps to ſtretch out the arm forwards; alſo a muſcle of the radius, ſerving to turn the palm of the hand upwards.

Longus *Colli* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the neck, which ariſes chiefly fleſhy, tho' partly tendinous from the fore part of the five upper vertebræ of the back, and is inſerted into every vertebra of the neck. Its office is to bend the neck forwards.

Lo'ngways, *adj.* [This and many other words ſo terminated are corrupted from *wiſe*] in the longitudinal direction.

Lo'ngwise, *adv.* [of *long* and *wiſe*] longitudinally.

Loo, *ſubſt.* a game at cards.

Loo'bily, *adj* [of *looby* and *like*] aukward, clumſey.

Loo'by [Of this word the derivation is unſettled. Skinner mentions lapp, Ger. fooliſh, and Junius *llabe*, Wel. a clown, which ſeems to be the true original] a lubber, a clumſy clown, a lazy, heavy fellow.

Loof [incertain etymology] is that part of a ſhip aloft, which lies juſt before the timbers called cheſs-trees, as far as the bulk-head of the fore-caſtle.

To Loof, or To Luff, *verb act.* [a phraſe uſed in conning a ſhip] as, *loof up, i. e.* keep the ſhip near to the wind; to *loof into a harbour*, is to ſail into it, cloſe by the wind.

To ſpring a Loof [a ſea phraſe] is when a ſhip that was going large before a wind, is brought cloſe by the wind.

Keep your Loof, is a direction to the man at the helm, to keep the ſhip near the wind.

Loo'fed, *part. adj.* [from *aloof*] gone to a diſtance.

Loof *Tackle* [in a ſhip] a ſmall tackle, ſerving to lift all ſmall weights in and out of a ſhip.

Loof *Hooks* tackle with two hooks, one of which is to hitch into the crengles of the main and fore-ſail, and the other into a ſtrap or pulley-rope, let into the cheſs-tree, *&c.* its uſe being to ſuccour the tackles in a large ſail.

Loof *Pieces*, are thoſe guns that lie in the loof of a ſhip.

To Look, *verb neut.* [locian, locan, lociʒen, or locican, Sax.] 1. To direct the eye to or from any object. 2. To have the power or faculty of ſeeng. 3. To direct the intellectual eye. Let us *look* up to God. *Bacon.* 4. To expect. He muſt *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.* 5. To take care, to watch. He was only to *look* that he uſed them before they ſpoiled. *Locke.* 6. To be directed with reſpect to any object. Let thine eyes *look* right on, and let thine eyelids *look* ſtraight before thee. *Proverbs.* 7. To have any particular appearance. It would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addiſon.* 8. To ſeem. This makes it *look* the more like truth. *Cheyne.* 9. To have any air, mien, or manner. Truſt me you *look* well. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. To form the air in any particular manner, in beholding or regarding. 11. *To look about one*; to be alarmed, to be vigilant. It will import thoſe men who dwell careleſs to *look* about them. *Decay of Piety.* 12. *To look after*; to attend, to take care of, to obſerve with care, anxiety and tenderneſs. *Looking after* thoſe things which are coming on the earth. *St. Luke.* 13. *To look for*; to expect. Telling him ſhe never *looked for* any other. *Sidney.* 14. *To look into*; to examine, to ſift, to inſpect cloſely, to obſerve narrowly. To *look into* all that lies in his way. *Addiſon.* 15. *To look on*; to reſpect, to eſteem, to view, to think on. I *looked on* Virgil as a ſuccinct majeſtic writer. *Dryden.* 16. *To look on*; to be a mere idle ſpectator. Others came only to *look on. Tatler.* 17. *To look over*; to examine, to try one by one. Tir'd his maid every day to *look* them *over. Locke.* 18. *To look out*; to ſearch, to ſeek. To *look out* for a purchaſe. *Locke.* 19. *To look out*; to be on the watch. Is a man bound to *look out* ſharp to plague himſelf? *Collier.* 20. *To look to*; to watch, to take care of. We had work enough to get any of our men to *look to* our ſhip. *Bacon.* 21. *To look to*; to behold. 22. *To lock upon*; to conſider, to eſteem. They *looked upon* themſelves as the happieſt and wiſeſt people of the univerſe. *Locke.*

To Look, *verb act.* 1. To ſeek, to ſearch for. 2. To turn the eye upon. 3. To influence by looks. 4. *To look out*; to diſcover by ſearching. I found encouragement from them to *look out* all the bills I could. *Graunt.*

Look, *interj.* [properly the imperative mood of the verb; it is ſometimes *look ye*] ſee, lo, obſerve, behold! *Look*, where he comes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Look, *ſubſt.* 1. The act of beholding or ſeeing. Then on the crowd he caſt a furious *look. Dryden.* 2. Air of the face, mien. Pain, diſgrace and poverty have frightful *looks. Locke.* 3. A form of countenance.

Loo'ker [of *look*] 1. One that looks. 2. Looker on, a ſpectator, not an agent.

Looking-glass [of *look* and *glaſs*] a mirror, a glaſs which ſhews forms of objects reflected.

Loom [prob. of *glomus*, Lat. a ball of yarn, according to Minſhew. *Lome* is a general name for a tool or inſtrument. *Junius.*] the frame in which a weaver works his cloth.

To Loom, *verb neut.* [leoman, Sax.] to appear at ſea. *Skinner.*

Loom, a bird like a cormorant. A loom is as big as a gooſe, of a dark colour, dappled with white ſpots on the neck, back and wings; each feather marked near the point with two ſpots. They breed in Farr iſland. *Grew.*

Loom *Gale* [in ſea language] a freſh or ſtiff gale; the beſt fair wind to ſail in, becauſe the ſea does not go high, and all the ſails may be borne out.

Loo'ming *of a Ship*, is the proſpect or ſhew that ſhe makes, as they ſay, ſuch a *ſhip looms a great ſail, i. e.* ſhe ſeems or appears to be a great ſhip.

Loon, *ſubſt.* [This, which is now uſed only in Scotland, is the Engliſh word *lown. Johnſon*] a ſcoundrel, a raſcal, a good for nothing fellow.

Loop [prob. of loopen, Du. to run, becauſe it can be eaſily ſlipped] 1. A nooſe in a rope which will ſlip, a double through which a ſtring or lace is drawn. 2. An ornament for a button-hole, an ornamental double or fringe.

Loop [in the iron works] about three quarters of a hundred weight of iron, melted and broken off from a ſow, in the fire of the finary.

Shingling the Loop, is the breaking off this loop from a ſow, and working it into a bloom.

Loop [in gunnery] a ſmall iron ring in the barrel of a gun.

Loop *of Corn* [at Riga] two buſhels, and in ſome places four pecks and $4\frac{4}{5}$.

Loo'ped, *adj.* [of *loop*] full of holes.

Loo'phole, *ſubſt.* [of *loop* and *hole*] 1. Aperture, a hole to give a paſſage. 2. A ſhift, an evaſion. Still you have a *loophole* for a friend. *Dryden.*

Loo'pholed, *adj.* [of *loophole*] full of holes, openings or void ſpaces. This uneaſy *loophol'd* goal. *Hudibras.*

Loop *Holes* [in fortification] are little holes in the walls of a caſtle or fort to ſhoot through.

Loord, *ſubſt.* [loerd, Du. *lourdant.* Fr. *lûrdan*, Erſe, a heavy ſtupid or witleſs fellow. The dictionary *de Trevoux* derives *lourdant* from *Lorde* or *Lourde*, a village in Gaſcoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, ſay they: But dexterity in robbing implies ſome degree of ſubtilty, from which the Gaſcoigns are ſo far removed, that at this day, they are aukward and heavy to a proverb. The Erſe imports ſome degree of knavery, but then it is uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe as in Engliſh, you pretty rogue! though in general it denotes reproachful heavineſs or ſtupid lazineſs. Spenſer's Scholiaſt ſays, *loord* was wont, among the old Britons, to ſignify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that uſurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lurdans*, *i. e.* lord Danes, whoſe inſolence and pride was ſo outragious in this realm, that if it fortuned a Briton to be going over a bridge, and ſaw the Dane ſet foot upon the ſame, he muſt return back till the Dane was clean over, elſe he muſt abide no leſs than preſent death: but being afterward expelled, the name of *lurdane* became ſo odious unto the people, whom they had long oppreſſed, that even at this day they uſe for more reproach to call the quartan ague the fever *lurdane*. So far the ſcholiaſt, but erroneouſly. From Spenſer's own words it ſignifies ſomething of ſtupid dulneſs rather than magiſterial arrogance] a drone.

Loose [loos, Du. los, Dan. loes, Su. loſz, Ger.] 1. Slack, not tight, not bound up; as, a *looſe* robe. 2. Untied, unbound. I would turn her *looſe* to him. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Not faſt, not fixed. 4. Not crouded, not cloſe. With horſe and chariots rank'd in *looſe* array. *Milton.* 5. Wanton, not chaſte. When *looſe* epiſtles violate chaſte ears. *Dryden.* 6. Not cloſe, not conciſe, lax. 7. Vague, indeterminate. 8. Not ſtrict, not rigid. 9. Unconnected, rambling To put a *looſe* indigeſted play upon the public. *Dryden.* 10. Lax of body, not coſtive. 11. Diſengaged, not enſlaved. To ſit as *looſe* from thoſe pleaſures, and be as moderate in the uſe of them as they can. *Atterbury.* 12. Diſengaged from obligation. 13. Free from confinement. 14. Remiſs, not attentive. 15. *To break looſe*; to gain liberty. 16. *To let looſe*; to ſet at liberty or at large, to free from reſtraint in general.

To Loose, or To Loosen, *verb act.* [of looſen, Du. loſe, Dan. loeſa, Su. leꞅan, Sax.] 1. To unbind, to untie any thing faſtened. 2. To relax, to move a thing from its fixedneſs. The joints of his loins were *looſed. Daniel.* 3. To unbind any one bound. 4. To free from impriſonment. 5. To free from any obligation. 6. To free from any thing that ſhackles the mind. 7. To free from any thing painful. Woman, thou art *looſed* from thy infirmity. *St. Lnke.* 8. To diſengage. When heav'n was nam'd, they *looſ'd* their hold again. *Dryden.*

To Loose, *verb neut.* to ſet ſail, to depart by looſing the anchor, Ye ſhould have hearken'd and not have *looſed* from Crete. *Acts.*

Loose, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Liberty, freedom from reſtraint. 2. Diſmiſſion from any reſtraining force.

Loose *Strife* [*lyſimachia*, Lat.] willow-herb or willow-weed, which is ſo called by country people, becauſe there goes a tradition of it, that if it be held to cattle when a fighting, it will part them.

Loo'sely, *adv.* [of *looſe*] 1. Not faſt, not firmly. 2. Without bandage. 3. Without union or connection. 4. Irregularity. A biſhop living *looſely. Camden.* 5. Negligently, careleſly. 6. Unſolidly meanly, without dignity or elevation. 7. Unchaſtely.

To Loo'sen, *verb neut.* [of *looſe*] to part, to be ſeparated. It being more ready to *looſen* when pulled in that direction. *Sharp.* See To Loose.

To Loosen, *verb act.* 1. To relax any thing tied. 2. To make leſs coherent. By *looſening* of the earth. *Bacon.* 3. To ſeparate a frame or compages. 4. To freee from reſtraint. 5. To make not coſtive.

Loo'seness [from *looſe*] 1. Laxativeneſs of body, diarrhœa, flux of the belly. 2. Lewdneſs, unchaſtity. 3. State contrary to that of being faſt or fixed. 4. Latitude, criminal levity, depravedneſs of morals. 5. Irregularity, neglect of laws. By ſtrained curteſy and by *looſeneſs* of life. *Hayward.*

To Lop, *verb act.* [It is derived by Skinner from laube, Germ. a leaf] 1. To cut off the tops or branches of trees. 2. To cut any thing. The gardener may *lop* religion as he pleaſes. *Howel.*

Lop, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. That which is cut from trees. 2. [Loppa, Su.] a flea.

To Lope [of loopen, Du. and L. Ger. lobe, Dan. lauffen, H. Ger. or *labor*, Lat.] to run away, to ſlip away privately. This is hardly uſed, but in the Scottiſh dialect for leap.

Lope, *pret.* of *leap.* Obſolete. This is retained in Scotland.

Lo'phia [with anatomiſts] the upper part of the cervix, or the back part of a human neck.

Lo'pper [of *lop*] one that cuts trees.

Lo'ppered, coagulated; as, *loppered* milk. *Ainſworth.*

Loqua'cious [*loquax*, Lat.] 1. Full of talk or tongue, prating. 2. Speaking. *Loquacious* ſtrings. *J. Philips.* 3. Blabbing, not ſecret.

Loqua'ciousness, or Loqua'city [*loquacitas*, Lat.] talkativeneſs, too much talk.

Loque'la, Lat. talk, diſcourſe, ſpeech.

Loquela *Sine Die*, Lat. [in old records] an imparlance or petition for a day of reſpite in a court of juſtice.

Lord [hlaꝼoꞃd, of hlaꝼ, Sax. a loaf, and *afford*, of a cuſtom of noblemen, anciently giving loaves of bread to the poor] 1. A nobleman. 2. A monarch, ruler, governor. 3. Maſter, ſupreme perſon. Shakeſpeare applies it to females. 4. A tyrant, an oppreſſive ruler. 5. A huſband. My abſent daughter, and my dearer *lord. Pope.* 6. An overſeer, one who is at the head of any buſineſs. 7. A general name for a peer of England. Both houſes, eſpecially that of the *lords. K. Charles.* 8. A baron. 9. An honorary title applied to offices; as, *lord* chancellor, *lord* chief juſtice, *lord*-mayor, and *lord* chief baron.

Lord *in Groſs* [being a private perſon] is when a man makes a gift in tail of all his lands, to hold of him, and dies, his heir is ſaid to have but a ſeignory or lordſhip *in groſs.*

Lord [in law] is a perſon who has a fee, and of conſequence the homage of tenants within his manor.

Lord mesn [in law] the owner of a manor, who therefore has tenants holding of him in fee and by a copy of court roll.

Lord *of the Geniture* [with aſtrologers] is that planet which has the greateſt ſtrength in the figure of any perſon's geniture or nativity, and ſo becomes principal ſignificator of his temperament, manners, diſpoſition of body, *&c.*

Lord *of the Hour* [with aſtrologers] a planet which governs the twelfth part of the day; as alſo of the night ſeverally, being divided into 12 parts, which were called planetary hours.

Lord *of the Year* [with aſtrologers] that planet which has moſt marks of fortitude in a revolutional figure.

To Lord, *verb neut.* to domineer, to rule deſpotically.

Lo'rdane, or Lo'rdant [of *lord* and *Dane*, becauſe, when the Danes had the government in England, they enjoyned the better ſort of people to keep a Dane in their houſes; as a ſpy and curb upon them] a dull, heavy fellow, a lazy lubber. See Loord.

Lo'rding, *ſubſt.* [of *lord*] lord, in contempt or ridicule. To *lordings* proud I tune my lay. *Swift.*

Lordo'sis [λορδωσις, of λορδος, Gr. crooked] the bending of the back-bone forwards in children. Galen, in his comment upon the 46th Aphoriſm of the 6th book, ſays, "that a *hyboſis* of the *ſpina* is ſometimes occaſioned by a *blow*, or *fall*; ſometimes by certain hard *tubercles*, whoſe ſeat is in the anterior part; by which if one *vertebra* is drawn *forward*, there ariſes from thence a *lordoſis*, *i. e.* a *cavity from behind*; as alſo if many *vertebræ* are affected that are *contiguous* to one another. But when the vertebræ which are thus put upon the ſtretch are not *contiguous*, a *cyphoſis* is produced." See Cyphosis, Hybosis, Gibbosity, *&c.* and it any thing be wanting there, the reader may pleaſe to ſupply or rectify it from hence.

Lo'rdliness [of *lordly*] 1. Dignity, high ſtation. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Stateline ſs, pride, haughtineſs.

Lo'rdling, *ſubſt.* a little lord, a term of contempt; ſo *chriſtling*, *godling*, &c.

Lordling, *ſubſt.* [of *lord*] a diminutive lord. By the dam from *lordlings* ſprung. *Swift.*

Lo'rdly, *adj.* [of *lord*] 1. Befitting a lord. 2. Imperious, inſolent, haughty, lofty, proud.

Lordly, *adv.* imperiouſly, deſpotically, proudly.

Lo'rdship [of *lord*] 1. The title of honour uſed to a nobleman, not a duke. 2. Dominion, power. They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exerciſe *lordſhip* over them. *St. Mark.* 3. Seigniory, domain. 4. Titulary compellation of judges and ſome other perſons in authority and office. 5. Juriſdiction or manor of a lord.

Lore, *ſubſt.* [læꞃe, of læꞃan, Sax. to learn] inſtruction, leſſon, doctrine, direction, advice. The law of nations or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*

Lore, *adj.* [leoꞃan, Sax.] loſt, deſtroyed.

Lo'rel, *ſubſt.* [leoꞃan, Sax.] an abandoned ſcoundrel. Obſolete.

Lore'tto, a city of Italy, in the pope's territories, 145 miles eaſt of Rome. It is famous for the holy houſe or chamber, in which, the Roman Catholics pretend, the bleſſed virgin was born, ſaluted by the angels, and brought up her ſon Jeſus till he was twelve years of age.

Lo'rey, an article in the chamber of accounts in France, which ordains, that if a combat be accepted, and afterwards taken up by the conſent of the lord of the fee, each of the parties ſhall pay 2*s.* 6*d.* and the party overcome forfeits 112 ſhillings.

Lo'rica, Lat. a coat of mail or armour, worn in old times, wrought over with many ſmall iron rings.

To Lo'ricate, *verb act.* [*lorico*, Lat.] to plate over. Nature hath *loricated* or plaiſtered over the ſides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to ſtop and entangle any inſects that ſhould attempt to creep in. *Ray.*

Lorica'tion [*lorico*, Lat.] the act of fencing or defending with a coat of mail.

Lorication [in maſonry] the filling of walls with mortar.

Lorifica'tion [with chemiſts] the covering a veſſel, called a retort, with loam or clay, before it is ſet over a naked fire.

Lo'rimer, or Lo'riner, *ſubſt.* [*lormier*, Fr. bridle-cutter, prob. of *lorum*, Lat. a thong or bridle] a company of artificers, who make horſe-bits, ſpurs, *&c.* and other things for horſes, horſemen, *&c.*

Lorimers were incorporated about the year 1488, and are a maſter, two wardens, about fifty aſſiſtants, and no livery. Their armorial enſigns are *azure* on a chevron *argent* between three curbits or as many boſſes *ſable.* Their hall is near London-wall.

Lo'riot, a bird, that, as is fabulouſly reported, being looked upon by one that has the jaundice, cures the perſon, and dies itſelf.

Lorn, *pret.* and *part, paſſ.* [of loꞃian, Sax.] forſaken, loſt.

Who after that he had fair Una *lorn*,
Thro' light miſdeeming of her loyalty. *Spenſer.*

Lorra'in, a province of Germany, bounded by the dutchy of Luxemburg on the north; by Alſatia, the dutchy of Deuxponts, and the palatinate of the Rhine on the eaſt; by the country of Burgundy on the ſouth; and by Champagne on the weſt.

To Lose, *irr. verb act.* [loſt, *pret.* and *paſſ. paſſ.* leꞅan, leoꞅan, loꞅan, or hloꞅan, Sax. verlieſen, Du.] 1. To forfeit by unlucky conteſt; the contrary to win. They ruſh'd and won by turns, and *loſt* the day. *Dryden.* 2. To be deprived of any thing. He *loſt* his right hand by a ſhot. *Knolles.* 3. To ſuffer deprivation of. The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority, but roughneſs and pride is the *loſing* thereof. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 4. To poſſeſs no longer; contrary to keep. We ſhould never *loſe* ſight of the country. 5. To have any thing gone ſo as that it cannot be found or had again. Openly abandoned and *loſt* to all ſhame. *Swift.* 6. To bewilder. The mind *loſes* itſelf. *Locke.* 7. To deprive of. How ſhould you go about to *loſe* him a wife he loves. *Temple.* 8. To kill, to deſtroy. 9. To throw away, to employ ineffectually. Merit, good-nature, and integrity are too often *loſt* upon great men. *Pope.* 10. To miſs, to part with ſo as not to recover. There ſharp encounters, where always many more men are *loſt* than are killed or taken priſoners. *Clarendon.*

To Lose, *verb neut.* 1. To ſuffer loſs, not to win. Who *loſes* and who wins, who's in, who's out. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To decline, to fail.

Wiſdom in diſcourſe with her
Loſes, diſcountenanc'd, and like folly ſhews. *Milton.*

Lo'seable, *adj.* [of *loſe*] ſubject to loſs or privation. Whether motion or a propenſity be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loſeable* by them. *Boyle.*

Lo'sel, *ſubſt.* [from loꞅian, Sax. to periſh] a ſcoundrel, a ſorry worthleſs fellow.

Lo'ser [of *loſe*] one that loſes or is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing, one that is impaired in his poſſeſſions or hopes.

Lo'singa, or Lo'singer [in old records] a flatterer, a ſycophant.

Loss [of *loſe*] 1. The act of loſing, damage, forfeiture; the contrary to gain. 2. Miſs. 3. Deprivation. 4. Deſtruction. 5. Fault, puzzle. Reaſon is always ſtriving, and always at a *loſs*. *Dryden.* 6. Uſeleſs application.

Lost, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *loſe*. See To Lose.

Lot [hlaut, Goth. hlot, or hlote, Sax. loað, Dan. lott, Su. lot, Du. and L. Ger. loſz, H. Ger.] 1. A portion of a thing divided into ſeveral parts, to be ſhared among ſeveral perſons; a parcel of goods, as being drawn by lot. 2. It ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify a lucky or wiſhed for chance. 3. Fortune, ſtate aſſigned. Our own *lot* is beſt. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. A die, or any thing uſed in determining chances.

Lote *Tree* [*lotos*, Lat. λωτ☉, Gr.] a nettle tree; a tree, bearing broad, jagged leaves, full of veins, the upper part being green, and the under whitiſh. See Lotos.

Lot, or Loth [at the Derbyſhire mines] a duty paid to the king of every 15th diſh of lead.

To pay Scot and Lot, to pay ſuch pariſh duties as houſe keepers are liable to.

Lo'therwit, a penalty or fine anciently impoſed on thoſe that committed adultery or fornication.

Loth [laðe, Sax.] unwilling; as, I am *loth*, I have no mind to, or, it irketh me. See Loath.

To Lothe, or To Loath [laðian, Sax.] to nauſeate, to abominate. See Loathe.

Lo'thness, unwillingneſs. See Loathness.

Lo'thing [laðte, Sax.] the act of nauſeating or hating.

Lo'thsom [laðianꞅom, Sax.] nauſeous, hateful. See Loathsome.

Lo'thsomness, hatefulneſs, nauſeouſneſs. See Loathsomeness.

Lo'tion, Fr. [*lozione*, It. of *lotio*, Lat.] the act of waſhing.

Lotion [with chemiſts] is the waſhing or cleanſing any medicine with water. See Lustration.

Lo'tions [in medicine] remedies that are of a middle kind, between a bath and a fomentation, uſed to waſh the head, or any part affected. A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any part with; from *lavo*, Lat. to waſh. *Quincy.*

Lo'tos, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb clover or melilot; alſo the ſame with *lote*. See Lote.

To caſt Lots [hleotan, Sax. loten, Du. and L. Ger. loſſen, H. Ger.] to determine a doubt by lot.

Lo'ttery [lotteꞃia, Sax. *loterie*, Fr. *lateria*, Sp.] a diſtribution of prizes by chance; a game of chance in the nature of a bank, wherein are put tickets for ſums of money, mixt with many more blank tickets; which tickets being mixed together, and drawn at a venture, each perſon has the value of the lot drawn to the number of his ticket. There are alſo lotteries of goods, which are much after the ſame manner.

Lo'tus, Lat. [with botaniſts] the nettle tree. See Lote.

Lo'vage [*leviſticum*, Lat.] an herb, the lobes of whoſe leaves are cut about their borders like thoſe of parſley.

Loud, *adj.* [hlud, Sax. luyde, Du. ludd, L. Ger. laut, H. Ger.] 1. Sounding, noiſy, ſtriking the ear with great force. And *loud* acclaiming Greeks the victor bleſs'd. *Pope.* 2. Clamorous, turbulent. She is *loud* and ſtubborn, her feet abide not in her houſe. *Proverbs.*

Lo'udly, *adv.* [of *loud*] 1. With noiſe, ſo as to be heard afar. 2. Clamorouſly. *Loudly* diſclaiming toleration. *Swift.* 3. With a noiſe.

Lou'dness [of *loud*] force of ſound, vehemence of clamour, noiſineſs.

Love [luꝼu or luꝼe, Sax. liefde, Du. leve, L. Ger. liebe, H. Ger.] 1. The paſſion between the ſexes. 2. Good will, kindneſs, friendſhip. The one preach Chriſt of contention, but the other of *love*. *Philippians.* 3. Courtſhip. 4. Tenderneſs, parental care. The goodneſs of God and his tender *love* to mankind. *Tillotſon.* 5. Liking, inclination to; as, the *love* of one's country. 6. Object beloved. The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope.* 7. Lewdneſs, unchaſtity, when join'd with ſome *epithet of that kind.* On a *leud lovebed.* *Shakeſ.* 8. Unreaſonable liking. The *love* to ſin makes a man againſt his own reaſon. *Taylor.* 9. Fondneſs, concord. Come *love* and health to all. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. Principle of union. *Love* is the great inſtrument of nature, the bond and cement of ſociety. *South.* 11. Pictureſque repreſentation of love. *Dryden.* 12. A word of endearment. *Dryden.* 13. Due reverence to God. You have not the *love* of God in you. *St. John.* 14. A kind of thin ſilk ſtuff. *Ainſworth.*

Love [in ethics] is a friendly motion to mankind; but which the moraliſts tell us, muſt not be thrown away on an ill object, nor procure baſe and unworthy fuel to its flames, nor hinder the exerciſe of other duties.

Love and lordſhip, never like fellowſhip.

Fr. *Amour & ſeigneurie ne veulent point de compagne.* Ger. **Liebe und herſchaft leiden keine geſelſchaft.** It. *Amor e ſeignoria non vogliono compagnia.* The meaning is, lovers and princes cannot endure rivals. And ſo the Lat. *Nec regna ferre ſocium, nec tædæ ſciunt.*

Where Love fails we ſpy all faults.

And generally more than all; that is, we are but too apt to cavil at, and find fault with all the actions of thoſe, for whom we have once conceived a hatred, or have no eſteem for.

To Love [luꝼian, Sax. lieven, L. Ger. lieben, H. Ger.] 1. To have a paſſionate affection for, as that of one ſex to the other. 2. To regard with the affection of a friend. 3. To regard with parental tenderneſs. 4. To be pleaſed with. Salmons and ſmelts *love* to get into rivers. *Brown.* 5. To regard with reverend unwillingneſs to offend. *Love* the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deuteronomy.*

Love me, Love my dog.

Fr. *Qui aime Bertrand, aime ſon chien.* (He who loves Bertrand, loves his dog) And ſo the Sp. *Quién bién quiérs a beliran, bien quiére a ſu can.* A vulgar proverb, ſignifying, if you love me, it is expected you ſhould love all who belong to me; or your love is not ſincere.

Love *Apple*, a fruit in Spain, that inclines to a violet colour. The *love apple* has a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which expands in a circular order; the ſtyle afterwards becomes a roundiſh ſoft fleſhy fruit, containing many flat ſeeds. *Miller.*

Love-knot [of *love* and *knot*] a complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is repreſented.

Lo'veless, *ſubſt.* without love.

Of harlots *loveleſs*, joyleſs —— Milton.

Love-letter [of *love* and *letter*] letter of courtſhip.

Lo'velily, *adv.* [of *lovely*] amiably, in ſuch a manner as to excite love. *Otway.*

Lo'veliness [of *lovely*, Eng. luꝼelic and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] amiableneſs, quality of mind or body exciting or deſerving love.

Lo'velorn, *adj.* [of *love* and *lorn*] forſaken by one's love or miſtreſs. The *lovelorn* nightingale. *Milton.*

Lo'vely, *adv.* [of *love*, Eng. luꝼiȝendlice, Sax.] amiable, cauſing love. Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleaſant in their lives. 2 *Samuel.*

Lo'vemonger, [of *love* and *monger*] one who deals in affairs of love. Thou art an old *lovemonger*, and ſpeakeſt ſkilfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lo'ver [of luꝼeꞃe, or luꝼiend, Sax.] 1. A ſweet-heart, one who is in love. 2. One who regards with kindneſs, a friend. 3. One who likes any thing. A *lover* of knowledge. *Burnet's Theory*,

Lover, or Lo'over, *ſubſt.* [from *l'ouvert*, Fr. an opening] a tunnel in the roof or top of the houſe to avoid ſmoke; alſo an opening for the ſmoke to go out at in the top of a cottage. *Spenſer.*

Lo'vesecret, *ſubſt.* [of *love* and *ſecret*] ſecret between lovers.

Lo'vesick, *adj.* [of *love* and *ſick*] diſordered with love, languiſhing with amourous deſire.

Lo'vesome, *adj.* [of *love*] lovely; obſolete. *Dryden.*

Lo'vesong [of *love* and *ſong*] ſong expreſſing love.

Lo'vesuit [of *love* and *ſuit*] courtſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lo'vetale [of *love* and *tale*] narrative of love. *Milton.*

Lo'vethought [of *love* and *thought*] amorous fancy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lo'vetoy [of *love* and *toy*] ſmall preſents given by lovers.

Lo'vetrick [of *love* and *trick*] art of expreſſing love. *Donne.*

Lough, [Iriſh and Erſe, a lake; *loch*, Scottiſh. See Loch] a lake, a large inland ſtanding water.

Lo'ughborough, a market-town of Leiceſterſhire, 107 miles from London.

Lo'ving, *part. adj.* [of *love*] 1. Kind, good-natured, affectionate. 2. Expreſſing benevolence, ſhewing kindneſs.

Lo'vingkindness, tenderneſs, favour, clemency, mercy.

Lo'vingly, *adv.* [of *loving*] with affection, kindly.

Lo'vingness [of *loving*] kindneſs, affection.

Louis *d'or*, *ſubſt.* Fr. a golden coin of France, valued at about ſeventeen ſhillings ſterling.

Lound [lound, Sax.] ſignifies a plain among trees, a lawn.

To Lounge, *verb neut.* [lunderen, Du.] to idle, to live lazily.

Lou'nger [of *lounge*] one that lounges, an idler.

Lou'rdan, a lazy ſlothful fellow. See Lordan.

Loure, the name of a French dance, or the tune that belongs to it.

Lourge, *ſubſt.* [*longurio*, Lat.] a tall gangrel. *Ainſworth.*

Louse, *irr. pl.* lice [luꞅ, Sax. luys, Du. luus, L. Ger. and Su. lauſz, H. Ger.] an inſect, of which different ſpecies live on the bodies of men, beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

To Louse, *verb act.* [luyſen, Du. luuſa, Su. lüuſen, L. Ger. lauſen, H. Ger.] to clean from lice.

Louse *Wort*, an herb; alſo called rattle and cocks comb.

Lou'sily, *adv.* [of *louſy*] in a louſy or deſpicable manner, ſcurrily.

Lou'siness [of *louſy*] louſy condition, ſtate of being infeſted with lice.

Lou'sy [from *louſe*, Eng. luꞅi, Sax.] 1. Infeſted with lice, ſwarming with lice. 2. Deſpicable, mean, low-born, bred on the dunghill.

Lout, or Lowt, *ſubſt.* [prob. of læꝼed, Sax. a lay-man, or leod, the people, one of the vulgar; loete, O. Du. Mr. *Lye*] a bumpkin, a clowniſh unmannerly fellow, a mean aukward fellow.

To Lout, *verb neut.* [hlutan, Sax. to bend] to pay obeiſance, to bow, to ſtoop; obſolete.

To Lout, *verb act.* this word in Shakeſpeare ſeems to overpower. I am *louted* by a traitor villain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Louth, a market-town in Lincolnſhire, on the river Lud, 133 miles from London.

Low, *adj.* [laegh, Du. laeg, Su.] 1. Not high. 2. Not riſing far upwards. A ſpreading vine of *low* ſtature. *Ezekiel.* 3. Not elevated in ſituation. Carried down into the *lower* grounds. *Burnet's Theory.* 4. Deſcending far downwards, deep. 5. Not deep, ſhallow, not ſwelling high; uſed of water. 6. Not of a high price. 7. Not loud, not noiſy. 8. Being in latitudes near to the line. 9. Not riſing to ſo great a ſum as ſome other accumulation of particulars. 10. Late as to time. 11. Dejected, depreſſed. 12. Impotent, ſubdued. To keep them as *low* as he pleaſes. *Graunt.* 13. Not elevated in ſtation or rank, abject, mean. 14. Diſhonourable, denoting meanneſs of mind; as, *low* tricks. 15. Not ſublime, not elevated in diction or ſentiment. 16. Reduced. being in poor circumſtances.

Low, *adv.* 1. Not aloft, not at a high price, meanly. 2. In times near our own. As *low* down as Abraham's time. *Locke.* 3. With a depreſſion of the voice. Lucia, ſpeak *low*. *Addiſon.* 4. In a ſtate of ſubjection. One ſo *low* brought and thoroughly ſubjected. *Spenſer.*

To Low, *verb act.* [from the *adj.*] to make low, to ſink [probably miſprinted for *lower*. *Johnſon.*] The value of guineas was *lowed*. *Swift.*

To Low, *verb neut.* [hloƿan, or hlepan Sax, loeyen, Du. the adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced as if written *lo*, and the verb *low*, to bellow, *lou*] to bellow like an ox or cow. Or *loweth* the ox over his fodder. *Job.*

Low, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, two borough-towns of Cornwall, ſeparated only by the river Low, over which there is a bridge of 15 arches. They both derive their name from the river, as that does from the lowneſs of it current between its high banks. They are 232 miles from London, and ſend four members to parliament, two for each place.

Low-bell, *ſubſt.* [laeye, Du. leȝ, Sax. or *log*, Iſlandic, a flame, and *bell*, *q.* lowing bell] a device for catching birds in the night, in which they are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Lowe* denotes a flame in Scotland, and *to lowe* to flame.

Lo'w-beller [of *low* and *bell*] one who goes a fowling with a light and bell.

Lowe, *ſubſt.* Lowe, *loe*, comes from the Sax. hleap, a hill, heap, or barrow: and ſo the Gothic hlaiw is a monument or barrow. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Low *Maſted Ship*, one whoſe maſt is either too ſhort or too ſmall, ſo that ſhe cannot bear a large ſail enough to give her her true way.

Low *Worm* [in horſes] a diſeaſe like the ſhingles.

Lo'wness [loh, Du. and *neſs*] low ſtate or place, meanneſs, *&c.*

To Lo'wer, *verb act.* [of *low*] 1. To bring low, to bring down by way of ſubmiſſion. 2. To ſuffer to ſink down. 3. To leſſen, to make leſs in price or value.

To Lower, *verb neut.* to grow leſs, to fall, to ſink.

To Lower, *verb neut.* This ſhould be Lour [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: if it was originally applied to the appearance of the ſky, it is no more than to grow low, as the ſky ſeems to do in dark weather: if it was firſt uſed of the countenance, it may be derived from the Du. loeren, to look eſkance. *Johnſon*] 1. To appear dark, ſtormy and gloomy, to be clouded. 2. To frown, to pout, to look ſullen.

Lower, *ſubſt.* for Lour [from the verb] 1. Cloudineſs, gloomineſs. 2. Cloudineſs or ſullenneſs of look.

Lo'weringly, *adv.* for Lou'ringly [of *lower*] gloomily, cloudily.

Lo'wermost, *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *moſt*] lowmoſt.

Lo'wing [of hloƿan, Sax.] bellowing like a cow, *&c.*

Lo'wliness, humility, humbleneſs of mind.

Low-land, *ſubſt.* [of *low* and *land*] the country that is low, in reſpect of neighbouring hills, the plain, the marſh.

Low-land *Men*, the offspring of the Engliſh Saxons, in the eaſt part of Scotland. They rather ſeem to be ſo denominated from the low country they poſſeſs, in contradiſtinction to the *highlands*, or mountainous parts inhabited by the Scots Highlanders: for the diviſion of Scotland is very commonly made into Highlands and Lowlands, and their inhabitants into Highlanders and Lowlanders.

Lo'wlily, *adv.* [of *lowly*] 1. Humbly, without pride. 2. Meanly, without dignity.

Lo'wliness [of *lowly*] 1. Humility, freedom from pride. 2. Meanneſs, want of dignity, abject depreſſion.

Lo'wly, *adv.* [of *low*] 1. Humble, meek, mild. For I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *St. Matthew.*. 2. Mean, wanting dignity, not great. One common right the great and *lowly* claims. *Pope.* 3. Not ſublime, not lofty. Theſe rural poems and their *lowly* ſtrain. *Dryden.*

Lo'wly, *adv.* [of *low*] 1. Not highly, meanly, without grandeur, without dignity. 2. Humbly, meekly, modeſtly.

Lown [loen, Du. a ſtupid drone, *liun*, Iriſh, *loon*, Scottiſh] a dull heavy-headed fellow, a ſcoundrel, a raſcal.

Lo'wness [of *low*] 1. Abſence of height, ſmall diſtance from the ground. 2. Meanneſs of condition, either mental or external. 3. Want of rank, want of dignity. 4. Want of ſublimity. The oppoſite to loftineſs. 5. Submiſſiveneſs. In ſuch *lowneſs* of obedience as ſubjects were like to yield. *Bacon.*

To Lowr or To Lour [loeren, Du.] to frown, to look ſour or grim; alſo to begin to be overcaſt with clouds. See Lower.

Lo'wring, *part. adj.* [of *lower*] frowning.

Low-thoughted, *adj.* [of *low* and *thought*] having the thoughts withheld from ſublime or heavenly contemplations, mean of ſentiment, narrow-minded.

Low-spirited, *adj.* [of *low* and *ſpirit*] dejected, depreſſed, not lively, not ſprightly.

Loxodro'mic, or Loxodro'mical, *adj.* [of λοξὸς, oblique, and δρόμος, Gr. a courſe, *loxodromus*, Lat. with navigators] pertaining to the method of oblique ſailing.

Loxodromic *Line* [with navigators] an oblique line, the line of the ſhip's way, when ſhe ſails upon a rhumb, or which ſhe deſcribes when ſhe does not ſail under the equinoctial, or a meridian.

Loxodromic *Tables* [in navigation] certain tables of rhumbs, and traverſe tables of miles, *&c.* made to find out the requiſites, or reſolve the caſes of ſailing, after the moſt true and expeditious manner.

Loxodromic, *ſubſt.* the art of oblique ſailing by the rhumb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian, that is, when a ſhip does not ſail either directly under the equator, or under one and the ſame meridian, but obliquely or acroſs them; hence the table of rhumbs, or the tranſverſe tables of miles, with the tables of longitudes and latitudes, by which the ſailor may practically find his courſe, diſtance, latitude or longitude, is called *loxodromic*.

Lo'xodromy, the courſe of a ſhip, or the point it deſcribes in ſailing from any point towards another, excepting a cardinal point; making equal angles with every meridian. See Loxodromic.

Lo'yal, Fr. [*legalis*, Lat. *leale*, It. *leàl*, Sp.] 1. Truſty, faithful, more eſpecially to the prince. 2. Faithful in love, true to a lady to lover.

Loyal [ſpoken of a horſe] a horſe is ſaid to be loyal, who freely bends all his force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to; and does not defend himſelf, nor reſiſt, altho' he is ill treated.

Loyal *Mouth* [of a horſe] an excellent mouth, of the nature of ſuch mouths, as are uſually called mouths with a full reſt upon the hand.

Lo'yalist, *ſubſt.* [of *loyal*] one who profeſſes true allegiance and fidelity to his prince.

Lo'yally, *adv.* [of *loyal*] faithfully, with true adherence to one's king.

Lo'yalness, or Lo'yalty [*loyaute*, Fr. *lealtà*, It. *lealtàd*, Sp.] 1. Fidelity, faithfulneſs, eſpecially to a ſovereign prince or ſtate. Such *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.* 2. Fidelity to a lady or lover.

To Lo'yter, to tarry, to ſtand trifling, to ſpend time idly. See To Loiter.

Lo'zel, a lazy lubber, a ſcoundrel. See Losel.

Lo'zenge [*loſenge*, Fr. of unknown etymology] 1. A rhomb. The beſt builders reſolve upon rectangular ſquares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the ſides, they are ſtronger than the rhomb or *lozenge*. *Wotton.* 2. Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into ſmall pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waſted. It is ſo denominated from its original form, which was rhomboidal. 3. A ſquare cake, made of preſerved fruit, in the ſhape of a diamond cut, or quarrel of glaſs.

Lozenge [in geometry] a figure, the two oppoſite angles of which are acute, and the other two obtuſe.

Lozenge [in heraldry] is uſed to contain the coat armour of all unmarried gentlewomen and widows, as ſome ſay, becauſe it is the figure of the antient ſpindle; or, as others ſay, becauſe the ſhields of the amazons were of that form: It is the form or ſhape of a pane of window glaſs, before the ſquare came ſo much in faſhion, and has two obtuſe angles.

Lozenge', or Lozangy [in heraldry] is a ſhield, or an ordinary of all lozenges.

Lp. is uſed as an abbreviation for *lordſhip*.

Lt. is uſed as an abbreviation for *lieutenant*.

Lu, *ſubſt.* a game at cards. See Loo. *Pope.*

Lu'bber [of this word the beſt derivation ſeems to be from *lubbed*, ſaid by Junius to ſignify in Daniſh, *fat*] a ſturdy lazy drone, an idle, fat, bulky loſel, a booby. *Carew.*

Lu'bberly, *adj.* [of *lubber*] lazy and bulky.

Lu'bberly, *adv.* awkwardly, clumſily.

To Lu'bricate, *verb act.* [*lubricatum*, ſup. of *lubrico*, from *lubricus*, Lat. ſlippery] to make ſlippery or ſmooth, to ſmooth. This *lubricating* quality, *Arbuthnot.*

Lubri'ciousness, or Lubri'city [of *lubricious*] 1. Slipperineſs, ſmoothneſs of ſurface. 2. Aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. The mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oyl. *Ray.* 3. Inſtability, ſlipperineſs, uncertainty, fickleneſs. 4. Lewdneſs, wantonneſs.

Lu'bric, *adj.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] 1. Slippery, ſmooth on the ſurface. 2. Uncertain, unſteady. 3. Wanton, lewd [*lubrique*, Fr.] This *lubric* and adult'rate age. *Dryden.*

Lu'bricous, *adj.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] 1. Slippery, ſmooth. The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it eaſily inſinuates itſelf into the tubes of vegetables. *Woodward.* 2. Uncertain, unſteady, fickle. Stored with *lubricous* opinions, inſtead of clearly conceived truths. *Glanville.*

Lubrifa'ction [*lubricus*, ſlippery, and *facio*, Lat. to make] the act of lubricating or ſmoothing. The cauſe is *lubrifaction* and relation, as in medicines emollient. *Bacon.*

Lubrifica'tion [of *lubricus*, ſlippery, and *fio*, Lat. to be made] the act of ſmoothing. For in the inunction and *lubrification* of the heads of the bones. *Ray.*

Luca'ria [of *lucus*, Lat. a wood or grove] a feſtival celebrated by the Romans in a wood, where they retired and concealed themſelves, after they had been defeated and purſued by the Gauls.

Luce, *ſubſt.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Lat. *Johnſon*] a pike full grown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lu'cent, *adj.* [*lucens* Lat.] bright, ſhining, ſplendid.

Lu'cern, a wild beaſt in Ruſſia, almoſt as big as a wolf, the ſkin of which has a very rich fur, of colour between a red and brown, and ſomething mailed like a cat, intermixt with black ſpots.

Lu'cid, *adj.* [*lucide*, Fr. *lucido*, It. and Sp. *lucidus*, Lat.] 1. Clear, bright, ſhining. 2. Tranſparent, pellucid. Abbana and Pharphar *lucid* ſtreams. *Milton.* 3. Bright with the radience of intellect, not darkened with madneſs. I believ'd him in a *lucid* interval. *Tatler.*

Lucid *Intervals*, the ſpace between the fits or paroxiſms of maniacs, wherein the frenzy leaves them in poſſeſſion of their reaſon.

Lu'cida *Corona* [in aſtronomy] a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the northern garland.

Lucida *Lancis* [in aſtronomy] a ſtar in the ſign Scorpio.

Lucida *Lyra* [in aſtronomy] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation, called *lyra*.

Luci'dity, or Lu'cidness [*luciditas*, Lat. or *lucid*] brightneſs, ſplendor.

Lu'cifer [with aſtronomers] the planet Venus; ſo called, when it riſes before the ſun, q. d. *lucem ferens*, Lat. *i. e.* bringing light; and *heſperus*, or the evening ſtar, when it ſets after the ſun.

Lucife'rians [ſo called of Lucifer, biſhop of Cagliari] a ſect in the fourth century, who held that the ſoul of man was propagated out of his fleſh.

I'll not be reſponſible for *this particular*; but ſo far I believe is certain, that the *Luciferians* were, in fact, the *moſt zealous* of all the *Athanaſians*, and who carried their reſentment againſt thoſe *Homöuſian* biſhops, who were * *ſuppoſed* to have *temporiſed* in the reign of *Conſtantius*, ſo high, as to diſown *all communion*, not only *with them*, but alſo *with all thoſe*, who received them to *communion* upon their retracting their former conduct; when now the face of things was changed, and the *Athanaſians* had once more got poſſeſſion of the SECULAR ARM; and whoſe WEIGHT the *Luciferians* themſelves ſufficiently felt in proceſs of time; their *orthodoxy* itſelf being no ſkreen againſt that *perſecuting ſpirit*, which had got poſſeſſion of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH in thoſe days; as appears from that *imperial* edict, procured againſt them, *A. C.* 395; and which Sir Iſaac Newton has cited at large, in his *obſervations* upon *Daniel*, &c. p. 300. See DIMERITÆ, EUNOMIANS, *&c.*

* I ſay'd, *ſuppoſed* to have *temporiſed*; becauſe the council of *Ariminum* and others held under *Conſtantius*, having done nothing more than to *leave out* that *new article*, which had lately crept into the creed, and which had cauſed endleſs quarrels and diviſions in the church; and by ſo doing, having reduced it [the creed] to its former SIMPLICITY, or (as biſhop *Taylor* well obſerves) not to articles more *particular* and *minute*, than the SCRIPTURES had done to their hand: Here was nothing advanced, but what ALL SIDES *agreed in*, and conſequently might be ſubſcribed *ex animo*, and without the leaſt imputation of *temporiſing*. See NICENE *Council*, and HOMÖUSIANS.

LUCI'FEROUS, *adj.* [of *lucifer*, Lat.] giving light, affording means of diſcovery. The experiment is in itſelf not ignoble, and *luciferous* enough, as ſhewing a new way to produce a volatile ſalt. *Boyle.*

LUCIFEROUS *Experiments* [among naturaliſts] ſuch experiments as ſerve to inform and enlighten the mind, as to ſome truth or ſpeculation in philoſophy, phyſic, *&c.*

LUCI'FIC, *adj.* [*lucis*, gen. of *lux*, light, and *facio*, Lat. to make] Making or producing light. Their *lucific* motion. *Grew.*

LUCI'FUGOUS, *adj.* [*lucifugus*, Lat.] that ſhuns the light.

LUCI'GENOUS [*lucigena*, Lat.] born or begotten in the day-time.

LUCI'NA [with the poets] a name of Juno; or, as others ſay, of Venus, ſuppoſing her to aſſiſt women in labour, whom they invoked for a ſafe delivery.

LUCK [geluck, Du. glück, Ger. lycka, Su.] 1. Chance, fortune, hap, caſual event. 2. Fortue, good or bad.

Give a man LUCK, and throw him into the ſea.

This proverb *in terminis*, ſavours a little too much of heatheniſm or prophaneneſs, but it may very well befit a chriſtian mouth, if that which the vulgar call luck, and the learned fortune, be donominated providence; for if that be on a man's ſide, you may throw him into the ſea, and not be actually and legally guilty of murder. This was verified in the prophet Jonah: *Sors domini campi*, ſay the Latins; and the Greeks, Θελω τυχης σταλαγμον η φρενων πιθον

LU'CKILY, *adv.* [of *luck*] fortunately, by good hap.

LU'CKINESS [of *luck*] fortunateneſs, good hap, caſual happineſs.

LU'CKLESS, *adj.* [of *luck*] unfortunate, unhappy.

LU'CKY, *adj.* [of *luck*; geluckig, Du.] happy by chance, fortunate.

LUCRA'TION, Lat. the act of gaining or winning.

LU'CRATIVE, *adj.* [*lucratif*, Fr. *lucrativo*, It. of *lucrativus*, Lat.] gainful, profitable, bringing money. The trade of merchandize being the moſt *lucrative*, may bear uſury. *Bacon.*

LUCRATIVE *Intereſt* [in civil law] is ſuch as is paid, where there hath been no advantage made by the debtor, and no delay nor deceit in him.

LU'CRE, Fr. [*lucro*, It. *logre*, Sp. of *lucrum*, Lat.] gain, advantage, pecuniary profit, in an ill ſenſe. Procuring letters by fraud, and the printing them merely for *lucre*. *Pope.*

LUCRI'FEROUS, *adj.* [*lucrum*, gain, and *fero*, Lat. to bring] gainful, profitable. The experiment, the coſt and pains conſidered, was not *lucriferous*. *Boyle.*

LUCRI'FIC, *adj.* [*lucrificus*, Lat.] gaining, making gain.

LUCTA'TION [*luctor*, Lat.] the act of wreſtling, ſtriving or ſtruggling, effort, conteſt.

LUCTI'FEROUS [*luctifer*, Lat.] cauſing or bringing ſorrow or mourning.

LUCTI'FIC [*luctificus*, Lat.] cauſing ſorrow or mourning.

LUCTI'SONOUS [*luctiſonus*, Lat.] ſounding out ſorrow, ſounding mournfully.

LU'CTUOUS [*luctuoſus*, Lat.] ſorrowful, full of ſorrow.

To LU'CUBRATE, *verb neut.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] to ſtudy late, to watch or to work by candle-light.

LUCUBRA'TION [*lucubratio*, Lat.] the act of ſtudying or working late, or by candle-light, any thing compoſed by night, nocturnal ſtudy. Thy *lucubrations* have been peruſed. *Tatler.*

LU'CUBRATORY, *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Lat.] compoſed by candle-light. A ſolitary candle at your ſide to write an epiſtle *lucubratory* to your friend. *Pope.*

LU'CULENCE [*luculentia*, Lat.] trimneſs, fineneſs, beauty, clearneſs; alſo certainty, evidence.

LU'CULENT, *adj.* [*luculentus*, Lat.] 1. Trim, fine, beautiful, tranſparent, clear, lucid. *Thomſon.* This word is perhaps not uſed in this ſenſe by any other writer. 2. Certain, evident. They are againſt the obſtinate incredulity of the Jews, the moſt *luculent* teſtimonies that chriſtian religion hath. *Hooker.* A word of the ſame form as PURULENT, TURBULENT, *&c.*

LU'DESCENT, *adj.* [*ludeſcens*, Lat.] beginning to play.

LU'DGERSHAL, a borough-town of Wiltſhire, 57 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

LUDI'BRIOUS [*ludibrioſus*, Lat.] reproachful, ſhameful, ridiculous.

LU'DIBUND, *adj.* [*ludibundus*, Lat.] full of play.

LU'DICROUS, *adj.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] ſportive, diverting, pleaſant, burleſque, merry, exciting laughter; alſo trifling, light, childiſh.

LU'DICROUSLY, *adv.* [of *ludicrous*] in burleſque, in ſuch a manner as to excite laughter, ſportively, pleaſantly.

LU'DICROUSNESS [of *ludicrous*] burleſque, merry caſt or manner, ridiculouſneſs, ſportiveneſs; alſo triflingneſs.

LU'DI *Compitales* [among the Romans] were ſolemnized in the *compitæ*, i. e. the croſs-ways and ſtreets. Servius Tullius inſtituted them in honour of the houſhold gods or familiar ſpirit, it being given out that he himſelf was begotten of one of the genii.

LUDIFICA'TION [*ludificatio*, of *ludificor*, Lat.] the act of mocking or making ſport with another.

LU'DLOW, a borough-town of Salop, on the north ſide of the river Temd, near its conflux with the Carve, 136 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

LU'ES, Lat. a great mortality, either among perſons or cattle.

LUES *Deifica*, [*i. e.* the deifying *lues*; or LUES *Sacra*, Lat. *i. e* the ſacred or holy *lues*] the falling ſickneſs.

LUES *Venerea*, Lat. the French pox.

LUFF [a ſea term] See LOOF.

To LUFF, or To LOOF, *verb neut.* [a ſea term] to keep cloſe to the wind.

LUFF, or LOOF, *ſubſt.* [in Scotland] the palm of the hand.

LUFF, or LOUGH, a light or flame to catch fowls with, a low-bell.

To LUG, *verb act.* [ᵹeluᵹᵹian, aluccan, Sax. to pull, loga, Su. the hollow of the hand] 1. To pull violently, to hale or pluck ruggedly, to drag. 2. To *lug out*; to draw a ſword; in burleſque. They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut. *Dryden.*

To LUG, *verb neut.* to drag along, to come heavily.

LUG, *ſubſt.* 1. A kind of ſmall fiſh. 2. A land meaſure, a pole or perch. 3. [Prob. of ᵹeluᵹᵹian, or liᵹan, Sax. to lie, becauſe the ears lie cloſe to the head, contrary to thoſe of four footed animals; in Scotland] the ear.

LU'GGAGE [of *lug*; ᵹeluᵹᵹian, Sax.] an heavy weight, lumber, any thing cumbrous and unweildy, that is to be carried away, being of more weight than value.

LUGU'BRIOUS [*lugubre*, Fr. *lugubris*, Lat.] mournful, ſorrowful. A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look. *Decay of Piety.*

LUG *Wort*, an herb.

LUIDO'RE, a corruption of *Louis d'or*. See LOUIS *d'or*.

LUKEWA'RM, *adj.* [ƿlæc, and ƿeaꞃm, Sax. lau-warm, Ger. The original of this word, ſays Johnſon, is doubted. Warmth in Saxon, is hleoð, in old Friſic, lyð, in Dutch lieuwte: whence probably our *luke*, to which *warm* may be added, to determine by the firſt word the force of the ſecond; as we ſay boiling hot] 1. Moderately or mildly warm, being between hot and cold, ſo warm as to give only a pleaſing ſenſation. 2. Indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.

LUKEWA'RMLY [of *lukewarm*] 1. With moderate warmth. 2. With indifferency.

LUKEWA'RMNESS [of *lukewarm*] 1. State of being between hot and cold, moderate or pleaſing heat. 2. Indifference, regardleſneſs, want of ardour.

To LULL, *verb act* [*lullo*, Lat. lulla, Su. lulu, Dan.] 1. To compoſe, to entice to ſleep, by ſinging pleaſing tunes. Theſe *lull'd* by nightingales imbracing ſlept. *Milton.* 2. To compoſe, to quiet, to put to reſt in general. And peace ſhall *lull* him in her flow'ry lap. *Milton.* 3. To allure.

LU'LLABY [either of λαλειν, Gr. to ſpeak, *q. d.* talk to ſleep, or *lalio*, Lat. and abiðan, Sax.] a nurſe's ſong to cauſe a child to ſleep, or to ſtill him.

LU'MA, Lat. [in botany] a kind of thorn that grows in meadows and moiſt places.

LUMBA'GO, *ſubſt.* [*lumbi*, Lat. the loins] a pain in the muſcles of the loins, which is ſometimes ſo very violent, that the patient cannot ſit down. Lumbago's are pains very troubleſome about the loins and ſmall of the back, ſuch as precede ague fits and fevers. They are moſt commonly from fullneſs and acrimony, in common with a diſpoſition to yawnings, ſhudderings, and erratic pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation generally by ſweat, and other critical diſcharges of fevers. *Quincy.*

LU'MBAR, or LU'MBARY, *adj.* [*lumbaris*, Lat.] pertaining to the loins.

LUMBA'RES *Arteriæ* [with anatomiſts] certain arteries which ariſe from the aorta, ſpreading themſelves over all the parts of the loins, and to the marrow of the back-bone.

LUMBA'RIS *Vena*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a vein taking its riſe from the deſcending trunk of the vena cava, and is not always ſingle, but ſometimes two or three on each ſide, and beſtowed on the muſcles of the loins.

LU'MBER, *ſubſt.* [loma, ᵹeloma, Sax. houſhold ſtuff, lommering, Du. the dirt of an houſe] old houſhold ſtuff, things uſeleſs and of ſmall value, any thing of more bulk than value.

To LU'MBER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to heap irregularly like uſeleſs and cumberſome goods.

To LU'MBER, *verb neut.* to move heavily, as incumbered or burthened with his own bulk.

LU'MBRICAL, *adj.* [of *lumbricus*, Lat.] pertaining to, or like an earth-worm.

LUMBRICAL *Muſcles* [with anatomiſts] four muſcles in each hand, and as many in the feet; ſo called on account of their ſmalneſs and reſemblance to earth-worms.

LUMBRICA'LES, Lat. the lumbrical muſcles.

LUMBRICA'LIS *Pedis*, Lat. [in anatomy] one of the lumbrical muſcles of the leſſer toes.

LU'MBRICUS, Lat. an earth-worm, a belly-worm, a maw-worm.

LUMINA'RE, Lat. a lamp or candle to burn on the altar of a church or chappel.

LUMI'NARIA, Lat. [in the ancient weſtern churches] the name of the time of the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour, called Chriſtmas.

LU'MINARIES [*luminare*, Lat.] the ſun or moon, ſo called by way of eminency; lights, lamps.

LU'MINARY [*luminaire*, Fr. *luminare*, It. and Lat.] 1. A body that gives light, as the ſun and moon, which are ſtiled luminaries by way of eminency, becauſe of their extraordinary brightneſs, and the great quantity of light that they afford. The great *luminary*. *Milton.* 2. Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wotton.* 3. Any one that inſtructs mankind. Reſerved for a late happy diſcovery by two great *luminaries* of this iſland. *Bentley.*

LUMINA'TION, [*luminatio*, from *lumen*, Lat. emiſſion of light] the act of enlightening.

LU'MINOUS *lumineux*, Fr. *luminoſus*, Lat.] 1. Full of light, ſhining, emitting light. How came the ſun to be *luminous*? *Bentley.* 2. Enlightened.

And with her part averſe
From the ſun's beam meet night, her other part
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Milton.*

3. Shining, bright. The moſt *luminous* of the priſmatic colours are the yellow and orange. *Newton.*

Lump [klomp, Du. lompe, klump, Su.] 1. A ſmall maſs or piece of any matter. 2. A ſhapeleſs maſs. 3. Maſs undiſtinguiſhed. 4. The whole together, the groſs. They may buy them in the *lump*. *Addiſon*. 5. [*Lumpus*, Lat.] the name of a fiſh.

To Lump, *verb act*. to take in the groſs, without attention to particulars.

Lu'mping, *adj*. [of *lump*] large, heavy; a low word.

Lu'mpish, *adj*. [klompſch, Du.] 1. Heavy, dull, unactive, bulky. Out of the earth is form'd the fleſh of man, and therefore heavy and *lumpiſh*. *Raleigh*. 2. In lumps, cloddy.

Lu'mpishly, *adv*. [of *lumpiſh*] heavily, ſtupidly.

Lu'mpishness [of *lumpiſh*] the ſtate of being in lumps or clods; alſo dulneſs, heavineſs, ſtupidity.

Lu'mpy, *adj*. [of *lump*] full of lumps, full of compact maſſes.

Lu'na [q. d. *lux aliena*, Lat. a borrowed light, becauſe ſhe receives her light from the ſun] the moon, the neareſt the earth of all the ſeven planets.

Luna [with chemiſts] ſilver.

Luna [in heraldry] the moon, is uſed by ſuch as blazon the arms of monarchs by planets, inſtead of metals and colours, for argent or ſilver; becauſe the moon is the ſecond reſplendent planet to our ſight, as ſilver is the ſecond in value among metals. And ſome heralds have accounted this way of blazon proper to diſtinguiſh the arms of ſovereigns, and thoſe of ſubjects.

Luna *Cornea*, or Luna *Cornua* [with chemiſts] a rough, taſteleſs maſs, almoſt like horn, made by pouring ſpirit of ſalt upon cryſtals of ſilver.

Lu'nacy [of *luna*, Lat. the moon] a kind of frenzy or madneſs, ſo called, becauſe ſuppoſed to be influenced by the moon; madneſs in general; or *moral lunacy* in particular.

Of *moral lunacy* and reaſon's ſhame. *Table of* Cebes.

Lu'nar, or Lu'nary, *adj*. [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunare*, It. of *lunaris*, Lat.] pertaining to the moon, under the dominion of the moon. *Lunary* years to wit of a month. *Raleigh*.

Lunar *Cycle*, Lat. [with aſtronomers] is a period or revolution of 19 years, invented to make the lunar year agree with the ſolar; ſo that at the end of this revolution of 19 years, the new moons happen in the ſame months, and on the ſame days of the month as they did 19 years before; and the moon begins again her courſe with the ſun. This lunar cycle is alſo called the *golden number*; the *circulus decennovenalis*; alſo *enedecateris*, and *circulus Metonicus*, of Meton the Athenian, who firſt invented it.

Lunar *Months*, months according to the courſe of the moon.

Lu'naria, Lat. [with botaniſts] moon-wort or mad-wort.

Lu'nary, *adj*. [of *lunaris*, Lat.] belonging to the moon. See Luna.

Lu'nary, *ſubſt*. [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaria*, Lat.] moon-wort.

Lu'nated, *adj*. [*lunatus*, from *luna*, Lat. the moon] crooked, like a half moon, formed like a half moon.

Lu'natic [*lunatique*, Fr. *lunatici*, It. and Sp. *lunaticus*, Lat.] affected with lunacy, diſtracted, mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Lu'natic, *ſubſt*. a madman.

Lunatic *Eyes* [in horſes] a diſeaſe which makes their eyes look as if they were covered with white.

Luna'tion, *ſubſt*. [*lunaiſm*, Fr. from *luna*, Lat. the moon] the revolution of the moon.

Lunation [with aſtronomers] the ſynodical month, accounted from one conjunction of the moon with the ſun, to another, or a revolution of the moon, or time between one new moon and another, conſiſting of 29 days, 12 hours and 3 quarters of an hour.

Lunch, or Lu'ncheon, *ſubſt*. [Minſhew derives it from *louja*, Sp. Skinner from kleinken, Teut. a ſmall piece. It probably comes from *clutch*, or *clunch*] as much food as one's hand can hold.

Lu'ndress, Fr. [ſo named, becauſe coined at London] certain ſilver-pence anciently, which weighed three times as much as now.

Lu'ne, *ſubſt*. [*luna*, Lat. the moon] 1. Any thing in the ſhape of an half-moon. 2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks. 3. A laiſh; as, the *lune* of a hawk. See Lunes.

Lu'n *en l'autre*, Fr. [in heraldry] *i. e.* the one in the other, is the ſame that the Engliſh call counter-changed, and is when the eſcutcheon is parted of two colours, and the charge extends over both; that charge has the upper half, or metal of the lower part of the eſcutcheon, and the lower part of the colour or metal, of the upper; or if *party per pale*, then one ſide is of one colour, and the other of another, anſwering to the two ſides of the field.

Lu'nes [with falconers] leaſhes or long lines to call in hawks; called alſo lowings.

Lunes, or Lunulæ [with geometricians] planes in the form of a creſcent or half-moon, terminated by the circumference of two circles, which interſect each other within.

Lunette', Fr. [with horſemen] a half horſe-ſhoe; a ſhoe without the ſpunges (the part of the branches which run towards the quarters of the foot, are ſo called.)

Lune'ttes, Fr. [in fortification] are envelopes, counter-guards or mounts of earth caſt up before the courtin, about five fathom in breadth, of which the parapet takes up three. They are uſually made in ditches full of water, and ſerve to the ſame purpoſe as fauſbrays; they are compoſed of two faces, which form a re-entring angle; and their platform, being no more than twelve feet wide, is a little raiſed above the level of the water, and hath a parapet three fathom thick.

Lunettes, Fr. [with horſemen] two ſmall pieces of felt made round and hollow, to clap upon the eyes of a vicious horſe, that is apt to bite, or ſtrike with his fore-feet, or that will not ſuffer his rider to mount him.

Lu'nged, *adj*. [of *lungs*] having lungs, having the nature of lungs.

Lu'nggrown, *adj*. [of *lung* and *grown*] the lungs ſometimes grow faſt to the ſkin that lines the breaſt within. Whence ſuch as are detained with that accident are *lunggrown*. *Harvey*.

Lungs, it has no ſingular [lunȝena, of lun, Sax. empty, becauſe they are empty, as containing nothing but wind, lungen, Du. lunge, Ger. lungos, Su. the lights] a part or *viſcus* of an animal body, conſiſting of veſſels and membranous veſicles, and ſerving for reſpiration.

Lung *Wort* [*pulmonaria*, Lat.] an herb. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a funnel: from its fiſtulous flower-cup, which is for the moſt part pentagonal, riſes the pointal, afterwards becoming ſo many ſeeds incloſed in the flower-cup. *Miller*.

Luni-so'lar, *adj*. [*luniſolaire*, Fr. of *luna*, the moon, and *ſolaris*, Lat. belonging to the ſun] compouuded of the revolution of the ſun and moon. As

Luni-solar *Year* [in aſtronomy] a period made by multiplying the cycle of the moon, or 19 into that of the ſun, which is 28.

Lunt, *ſubſt*. [lonte, Du. lunte, Ger. lunta, Su.] a match cord for firing of guns.

Luperca'les [ſo called of *Lupercal*, a place conſecrated to Pan, where Romulus and Remus were afterwards brought up by a wolf] prieſts inſtituted by Evander, in honour of Pan. Theſe prieſts run about the ſtreets naked, and barren women ſtrove to touch them, or be ſtruck by them, fancying a blow from them had virtue in it, to render them fruitful.

Luperca'lia, Lat. [ſo called, as ſome ſay, of *Lupa*, a ſhe wolf, which gave ſuck to Romulus and Remus; or, as others ſay, of λυκος, a wolf, becauſe the chief employment of Pan was to drive away ſuch beaſts from the ſheep that he protected] feaſts celebrated by the Romans, on the 15th of February. The ceremony was thus: firſt a ſacrifice was killed of goats, (becauſe Pan was ſuppoſed to have goats feet) and a dog (as being the neceſſary companion of ſhepherds) then two noblemens young ſons were brought to the *luperci*, and they ſtained their foreheads with the bloody knife, and others wiped it off with locks of wool dipped in milk: then they cut the ſkins of the goats into thongs, and ran about the ſtreets all naked but their middle, laſhing all they met in their way with the thongs, becauſe the Romans had happily recovered their beaſts, when they ran in this manner after the thieves that had ſtolen them away, while they were ſacrificing to the god Pan. The young women, and thoſe that were barren, never endeavoured to get out of their way, but rather to come into it; becauſe they thought a ſtroke from them, was a great helper of conception and delivery. See Shakeſpeare's *Julius Cæſar*.

Lupe'rcus, Lat. a name of the god Pan.

Lu'pine [*lupinus*, Lat.] a ſort of pulſe. It has a papilionaceous flower, which turns into a pod filled with either plain or ſpherical ſeeds. The leaves grow like fingers upon the footſtalks. *Miller*.

Lu'pus, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a ſort of cancer on the thighs and legs.

Lurch, *ſubſt*. [this word is derived by Skinner from *l'ourche*, Fr. a game at draughts much uſed, as he ſays, among the Du. lurche he derives from *arca*, Lat. a box or cheſt: So that I ſuppoſe thoſe that are loſt are left in *lorche*, in the *lurch* or box, whence the uſe of the word. *Johnſon*.] to leave in the lurch, to leave in a forlorn or deſerted condition, to leave without help.

To Lurch, *verb neut*. [loeren, Du. or rather from the ſubſt.] 1. To lie hid, to lie in wait for. We now rather uſe *lurk*. 2. To ſhift, to play tricks. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Lurch, *verb act*. [*lurcor*, Lat.] 1. To devour, to ſwallow greedily. *Bacon*. 2. To defeat, to diſappoint. A word now only uſed in burleſque, from the game *lurch*. 3. To ſteal privily, to filch, to pilfer.

Lu'rcher [of *lurco*, Lat.] 1. One who lies upon the lurch or upon the catch, one who watches to ſteal, to betray or entrap. 2. A kind of hunting dog, a pack of dogs made up of finders. 3. [*Lurco*, Lat.] a glutton, a gormandizer. Obſolete.

Lu'rching, *part. adj*. [of *lurch*] 1. Leaving a perſon under ſome embarraſſment. 2. Lying upon the catch.

Lu'rdan [prob. of *lourd*, Fr. as *lourdant*, Fr. a dunce, or of loer, Du. ſtupid; or *lordo*, It. filthy, and perh. all of lort, Goth. a dunghill] a ſcoundrel. See Lordane and Loord.

Lure [*leurre*, Fr. lore, *Du*.] a device which falconers uſe, made of leather, in the form of two wings ſtuck with feathers, and baited with a piece of fleſh, to call back a hawk at a conſiderable diſtance. 2. A decoy or allurement in general, any thing that promiſes advantage. Beauty and her *lures*. *Milton*.

To Lure, *verb neut*. [*leurer*, Fr. luuren, L. Ger. lauren, H. Ger. lura, Goth.] to bring a hawk to the lure, to call a hawk.

To Lure, *verb act*. to attract, to draw in general, to allure or decoy.

Lu'rid, *adj*. [*luridus*, Lat.] pale, wan, black and blue, gloomy, diſmal. *Thomſon*.

To Lurk, *verb neut*. [prob. of loeren, Du. luuren, L. Ger. lauren, H. Ger. to lie in ambuſh, or, as Skinner thinks, of *lark*, *q. d.* to lie hid as a lark in a furrow; or more probable than all, of lurkr, Goth. a ſtroling beggar. Probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the ſame word. See Lurch.] to lie in wait, to lie cloſe, to lie hid or concealed.

Lu'rker [of *lurk*] a thief that lies in wait, one that lurks.

Lurking, *part. adj*. [of *lurk*] lying hid.

Lu'rkingplace, *ſubſt*. [of *lurk* and *place*] a hiding-place, a ſecret place. The *lurkingplaces* where he hideth himſelf. 1 *Samuel*.

Lu'scious, *adj*. [prob. of *delicious*, or of *laxus*, Lat. looſe; but Skinner more probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced] 1. Over ſweet, cloying. 2. Sweet in a great degree. 3. Pleaſing, delightful. The *luſcious* propoſal of ſome gainful purchaſe. *South*.

Lu'sciously, *adv*. [of *luſcious*] to a great degree of ſweetneſs, cloyingly.

Lu'sciousness [of *luſcious*] over ſweetneſs, cloying ſweetneſs.

Lu'sern [*lupus cervarius*, Lat.] a kind of wolf called the ſtag-wolf, a lynx.

Lush, *adj*. of a dark, deep, full colour, oppoſite to pale and faint; from *louſche*, *Hanmer*.

Lu'shburg, a ſort of baſe coin in the time of king Edward the III. coined beyond ſea, counterfeiting the Engliſh money.

Lusk, *adj*. [*luſche*, Fr.] idle, lazy, worthleſs.

Lusk [of *luche*, Fr. *Minſhew*; or rather of lusk, Su. from loskr, Goth.] a ſluggiſh ſlothful fellow, a drone.

Lu'skish, *adj*. [of *luſk*] ſomewhat inclinable to lazineſs or indolence.

Lu'skishly, *adv*. [of *luſkiſh*] lazily, indolently.

Lu'skishness [of *luſkiſh*] a diſpoſition to indolence, lazineſs, ſlothfulneſs. *Spenſer*.

Luso'rious, *adj*. [*luſorius*, Lat.] ſportive, uſed in play.

Lu'sory, *adj*. [*luſorius*, Lat.] jocular, ſportive, uſed in play. *Watts*.

To Lust [lyſtan, or luſtan, Sax. luſten, Du. and L. Ger. geluſten, H. Ger. lyſta, Su.] 1. To deſire, to have an inclination to carnality. 2. To deſire vehemently. 3. To liſt, to like. Obſolete. 4. To have irregular diſpoſitions or deſires.

Lust [luſt, Sax. luſt, Du. and Ger. luſta, Su.] 1. Concupiſcence, unlawful paſſion or deſire, lechery, wantonneſs. 2. Any violent or irregular deſire. The ungodly for his own *luſt* doth perſecute the poor. *Pſalms.* 3. Vigour, active power: obſolete. Increaſing the *luſt* or ſpirit of the root. *Bacon.*

Lu'stful, *adj.* [of *luſt* and *full*] 1. Having irregular deſires, lecherous, libidinous. 2. Inciting to luſt or ſenſuality. Thence his *luſtful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*

Lu'stfully [of *luſtful*] with ſenſual concupiſcence, leacherouſly.

Lu'stfulness [of *luſtful*] luſtful nature, leacherouſneſs, libidinouſneſs.

Lu'stihed, or Lu'stihood, *ſubſt.* [of *luſty*] vigour, ſprightlineſs, corporal ability: now obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Lu'stily, *adv.* [of *luſty*] with vigour, with mettle, ſtoutly.

Lu'stiness [of *luſty*] ſtoutneſs, ſturdineſs, ſtrength of body, healthineſs.

Lu'stless, *adj.* [of *luſt*] not vigorous, weak. *Spenſer.*

Lu'strable [*luſtrabilis*, Lat.] that may be purged or purified.

Lu'stral, *adj.* [*luſtrale*, Fr. *luſtralis*, Lat.] uſed in purification; an epithet applied by the ancients to the water uſed in their ceremonies, to ſprinkle and purify the people, cities or armies, defiled by any crime or impurity; a ſort of holy water. His better parts by *luſtral* waves refin'd. *Garth.*

Lustra'tion, Fr. [*luſtrazione*, It. of *luſtratio*, Lat.] 1 The act of going about every where to view. 2. Purification by water, the act of purging by ſacrifice, expiation, ſacrifices or ceremonies by which the Romans purified their cities, fields, armies and people, defiled by any crime or impurity. Thereby he eſtabliſhed the doctrine of *luſtrations*, amulets. *Brown.*

Sykes has given us the true etymology of the word, when obſerving that the word *luſtrum* with a ſhort *u* is a very different word from *luſtrum* with a long *u*. The former ſignifies a ſlough or muddy place; but when it has *u* long, it ſignifies either the ſpace of *five years*, at the end of which a luſtration of the [Roman] people was made, or elſe it is uſed for that *luſtration* itſelf, and comes from λεω, to waſh; where the *u* is in ſound a dipthong, and is to be pronounced as if it were *louſtrum*. And ſo *Dionyſ. Halycarn.* rightly reads it. "With this ſort of purification, ſays he, the *Romans* are now in my time purified, at the end of the Cense, by thoſe that are the chief in ſacred matters, calling this ſolemnity λεςρον." *Dion. Halic.* Lib. IV. p. 225. To which he adds, "that there was a general purification made after every *five year's* ſolemnity, when the Cense was made, and a bull, a ram, and a goat, were thrice led round the *Campus Martius*, and then ſacrificed to Mars." *Eſſay on Sacrifices*, p. 261, 262. Nor ſhould it be diſſembled, that the *Romans* had alſo their *private* luſtrations made by the maſter of an eſtate, wherein a *private* ſacrifice was made; and which *Cato* deſcribes at large; "Command, ſays he, a ſow pig, a lamb, and a young calf to be led round the farm, *&c.*" *Cato de R. R.* c. 141. I ſhall only add, that if the reader would ſee what *rites ſimilar* to theſe were anciently obſerved amongſt the *Jews*, he may conſult the word Sacrifice, Propitiation, and the like.

Lu'stre, or Lu'ster [*luſtre*, Fr. *luſtro*, It. luſter, Du. of *illuſtris*, Lat.] 1. Brightneſs, ſplendor, gloſs, the brilliant appearance on any thing, glitter. 2. Eminence, renown. Rather without obſcurity than with any great *luſtre*. *Wotton.* 3. [*luſtre*, Fr. *luſtum*, Lat.] the ſpace of five years. Both of us have cloſed the tenth *luſtre*. *Bolingbroke.* 4. A ſconce with lights. The doubling *luſtres* dance as quick as ſhe. *Pope.*

Lu'stres [plur. of *luſtre*] ſconces with lights.

Lu'sty [luſtigh, Du. luſtig, Ger. which however ſignify *merry*] ſtrong in body, healthful, ſtout, vigorous. *Luſty* as health. *Otway.*

Lu'strici *Dies*, Lat. [among the Romans] the days on which they gave their children the name of the family.

Lu'string, or Lu'testring [of *luſtre*, Fr. brightneſs, gloſſineſs] a gloſſy ſort of French ſilk, a ſhining ſilk commonly pronounced *luteſtring*.

Lu'strous, *adj.* [of *luſtre*] bright, ſhining, luminous. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lu'strum, Lat. [among the Romans] the ſpace of five years, or rather 50 months; at the end of which they from time to time numbered the people, and purified the city. Others derive the word of *luſtrao*, to make a review, becauſe the cenſors reviewed the army once in five years. Varro derives it from *luo*, to pay, becauſe at the beginning of each five years, they paid tribute, that had been impoſed by the ſenate. See Lustration.

Lu'tanist [of *lute*] one who plays on the lute.

Luta'rious, *adj.* [of *lutarius*, from *lutum*, Lat. mud] living in mud, being of the colour of mud. *Grew.*

Lute [*lut* or *luth*, Fr. *liuto*, It. *laud*, Sp. *lalaude*, Port. lute, Su. laut, Ger.] a muſical inſtrument with ſtrings. In one hand a *lute*. *Peacham.*

Lute [from *lut*, Fr. *lutum*, Lat. with chemiſts] a compound paſte, made of ſand, clay, potters earth, droſs of iron, *&c.* for the building of furnaces; and alſo for the joining and cloſing up the necks of retorts, receivers, *&c.* to coat glaſſes and earthen veſſels to preſerve them from the violence of the fire.

To Lute, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cover or ſtop veſſels with lutes, or chemiſts clay.

Lu'tea, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb looſe ſtriſe.

Lu'teous, *adj.* [*lateus*, Lat.] clayey, full of clay.

Lu'theranism, the opinions and doctrines of Martin Luther, an Auguſtin friar, who ſeparated himſelf from the church of Rome, *A. C.* 1517. wrote againſt its errors, and began the reformation. See Bucerism, and Calvinism.

Lu'therans, the followers of Luther's doctrines.

Lu'therns [in architecture] windows in the top of an houſe, or over the cornice in the roof of a building, ſtanding perpendicular over the naked of the wall, and ſerving to enlighten the upper ſtairs.

Lu'tterworth, a market town of Leiceſterſhire, 84 miles from London.

Lu'tton, a market town of Bedfordſhire, 29 miles from London.

Lu'tulence [*lutulentia*, Lat.] dirtineſs, muddineſs.

Lu'tulent, *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Lat.] muddy, turbid.

To Lux, or To Luxate, *verb act.* [*luxer*, Fr. *luxatum*, ſup. of *luxo*, Lat.] to disjoint, to put out of joint.

Lu'xated, *part. adj.* [*luxatus*, Lat.] disjointed, put out of joint or looſened. The *luxated* joint. *Wiſeman.*

Luxa'tion [*luxatio*, from *luxo*, Lat. with anatomiſts] 1. The act of looſening of the tendons or ligaments, ſo that the bones continue not firm in their natural ſituation or place; or when a bone abſolutely goes out of its proper cavity into another place. 2. Any thing disjointed.

Luxa'tor *Externus* [with anatomiſts] the ſame as *externus auris*.

Luxe, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*luxus*, Lat.] luxury, voluptuouſneſs. And all the various *luxe* of coſtly pride. *Prior.*

Luxu'riance, Luxu'riancy, or Luxu'riantness [*luxurians*, from *luxuria*, Lat.] ſuperfluous, abundance, wanton plenty or growth, exuberance; as, *luxuriancy* of words.

Luxu'riant, *adj.* 1. Exuberant, ſuperfluouſly plenteous. 2. [*Luxurians*, Lat.] growing rank, running out exceedingly. A fluent and *luxuriant* ſpeech. *Bacon.*

To Luxu'riate, *verb neut.* [*luxurior*, Lat.] to abound, to exceed, to grow rank, to ſhoot ſuperfluouſly.

Luxu'rious [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luſſurioſo*, It. *luxurioſo*, Sp. of *luxurioſus*, Lat.] 1. Given too much to luxury, delighting in the pleaſures of the table. 2. Adminiſtring to luxury. The *luxurious* board. *Anon.* 3. Luſtful, lecherous, libidinous. 4. Voluptuous, enſlaved to pleaſure. *Luxurious* cities. *Milton.* 5. Softening by pleaſure, enervating. Protect the Latians in *luxurious* eaſe. *Dryden.* 6. Luxuriant, exuberant.

Luxu'riously, *adv.* [of *luxurious*] voluputouſly, deliciouſly.

Luxu'riousness, or Lu'xury [*luxure*, Fr. *luſſuria*, It. of *luxuria*, Sp. Port. and Lat.] 1. Luſt, lewdneſs. 2. Voluptuouſneſs, addictedneſs to pleaſures. 3. Delicious and ſumptuous fare, riotouſneſs, profuſeneſs. By laying on it earth furniſh'd out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addiſon.* 4. Luxuriance, exuberance, ſuptuouſneſs in building.

Ly, *term.* [lic, Sax. ligh, Du. lich, Ger. and, with ſome alteration, is common to all the northern tongues] being added to ſubſtantives, and ſometimes to adjectives, it forms other adjectives, which denote likeneſs; as, *heavenly*, *earthly*, *goodly*, *badly*, &c. And being added to adjectives, it forms adverbs of quality; as, *juſtly*, *poorly*, *highly*. In both theſe caſes *ly* is contracted from *lich*, like. When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leag, Sax. a field.

Ly'cæus, a name of Jupiter; alſo of Pan.

Lyca'ia, an Arcadian feſtival, reſembling the Roman Lupercalia. It was firſt obſerved by Lycaon, in honour of Jupiter, ſirnamed Lycæus. It was celebrated with games; in which the conqueror was rewarded with a ſuit of brazen armour, and a human ſacrifice was offered at this feſtival.

Lyca'nthropist [*lycanthropus*, Lat. of λυκανθρωπος, of λυκος, a wolf; and ανθρωπος, Gr. a man] one troubled with the melancholy phrenzy, called *lycanthrophy*, with which perſons that are ſiezed wander in woods and deſert places (or in *cities*, ſays *Bruno*) howling like wolves. *Bruno* adds, that ſometimes they bite as dogs; for which reaſon he ſuppoſes the diſeaſe was called by the ancients κυνανθρωπια, *i. e.* the *dog-manhood*.

Lyca'nthropy [λυκανθρωπια, Gr.] a madneſs, a diſeaſe, a kind of phrenzy, in which men have the qualities of wild beaſts, and which cauſes people to run through the fields, ſtreets, *&c.* in the night.

Lyce'ia, Lat. [λυκεια, of λυκος, Gr. a wolf] a feſtival held at Argos to Apollo, on account of his delivering the Argives from wolves that infeſted their country.

Ly'ceum, a place near Athens, where Ariſtotle taught philoſophy to his diſciples. Hence *lyceum* is uſed to ſignify the Ariſtotelian or Peripatetic philoſophy.

——— *Lyceum*'s pride,
Diſdainful *ſoaring up* to *heights untry'd*. Table of Cebes, *&c.*

See Peripatetic, where the reader will find that learned and judicious writer's note and animadverſion upon this branch of the *Gentile* philoſophy.

Ly'chnis, Lat. [λυχνις, of λυχνος, Gr. a candle or light] a kind of roſe ſo called, from its bright colour.

Lychnis [λυχνις, Gr.] a precious ſtone that ſhines in the dark, ſo as to illuminate a large room; but in the light only appears of a red and fiery colour.

Ly'chnobite [*lychnobius*, Lat. of λυχνοβιος, of λυχνος, a candle, and βιος, Gr. life] a night-walker; one, who, inſtead of the day, uſes the night, and lives as it were by candle-light; one that turns day into night, and night into day.

Lycoi'des, Lat. a ſort of madneſs like that of wolves. See Lycanthropist.

Lycopo'dium, Lat. [*quaſi* λυκοπους, *i. e.* wolf's foot] the herb wolf's claw.

Lyco'psis, Lat. [λυκοπσις, Gr.] the herb garden bugloſs, or wolf's tongue.

Lydd, a market town of Kent, 75 miles from London.

Ly'dian *Mood* [in muſic] a doleful and lamenting kind of it, the deſcant being in a ſlow time.

Lye [læg, lig, or lige, Sax. lauge, Ger. *lixivium*, Lat.] a compoſition of aſhes and water, for waſhing or ſcouring. See Lee and Lie.

Lyeke, *adj.* for Like. *Spenſer.*

Ly'ing, *part. adj.* of *lie*, whether it ſignifies to be recumbent, or to ſpeak falſely.

Lying, was an infernal deity with the heathens, or by ſome underſtood for Mercury, and repreſented by him, with an affable ſeducing countenance. See Mercury.

Lye'f-yeld [lyef-yeld, Sax.] leave ſilver, a ſmall fine or piece of money, which, in the Saxon times, the tenant paid to the lord of the manor, for leave to plow or ſow, *&c.*

Ly'gismos [of λυγιζω, Gr. to luxate] the ſame as a luxation or *contortion* of a joint. *Gorræus.*

Lygmoi'des [of λυγμος and ειδος, Gr. form] a fever accompanied with the hiccough.

LY'GMOS [λυγμος, Gr.] the hiccough or hickup, a convulſive motion of the muſcles in the throat.

LYNN *Regis*, or *King's*-LYNN, a large and populous borough town of Norfolk, near the fall of the Ouſe into the ſea, 98 miles from London. It has a very large trade, both foreign and domeſtic; and ſends two members to parliament.

LYMPH, or LYMPHA, *ſubſt.* [*lymphe*, Fr. *lympha*, Lat. of λυμφη, Gr.] a tranſparent fluid, as water, a colourleſs liquor.

LY'MPHÆDUCTS [of *lympha* and *ductus*, Lat.] ſlender, pellucid tubes, ariſing in all parts of the body, which permit a thin and tranſparent liquor to paſs thro' them towards the heart, *&c.* lympheducts. See LYMPHATIC *Ducts*, and BOERHAAVE *œconom. animal* ÆREIS *tabulis illuſtrat. ed. Lond.*

LY'MPHA [with anatomiſts] a clear limpid humour, conſiſting of the nervous juice, and of another *ſecreted* from the blood, which being continually ſeparated by the glandules, is at laſt again diſcharged into the blood, by its proper and peculiar veſſels.

LYMPHA [with ſurgeons] a watery matter, iſſuing from ſinews that are pricked, and other wounds.

LYMPHA'TIC *Perſons* [*lymphatica*, Lat.] perſons frighted to diſtraction, or thoſe that have ſeen ſpirits or fairies in the water.

LYMPHATIC *Ducts*, or LYMPHATIC *Veſſels*, *adj.* [in anatomy] very ſmall, fine, hollow veſſels, generally ariſing from the glands, and conveying back a tranſparent liquor, called lympha, to the blood.

LYMPHATIC, *ſubſt.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. *lympha*, Lat.] The *lymphatics* are ſlender pellucid tubes, whoſe cavities are contracted at ſmall and unequal diſtances. They are carried into the glands of the meſentery, receiving firſt a fine thin lymph from the lymphatic ducts, which dilutes the chylous blood. *Cheyne.*

LY'MPHEDUCT, *ſubſt.* [of *lympha* and *ductus*, Lat.] a veſſel which conveys the lymph.

LY'NCHET [in agriculture] a line of green ſwerd, which ſeparates plough'd lands in common fields.

LYNCU'RIUM [λυγχȣριον, Gr.] a precious ſtone, ſuppoſed to be formed of the congealed urine of the beaſt lynx.

LYNX, Fr. [*lince*, It. Sp. and Port. of *lynx*, Lat.] a wild beaſt ſpotted all over his body, and very quick ſighted, much of the nature of the wolf.

LYNX [in phyſic] a diſtemper, the ſame as ligmos or the hiccough.

LY'RA *Viol*, a muſical inſtrument, whence comes the common expreſſion of playing *leero way*, corruptly for *lyra way*.

LYRE, Fr. [*lyra*, Lat.] a harp, ſome of which are ſtrung with wire, and others with guts; a muſical inſtrument, to which poetry is by poetical writers ſuppoſed to be ſung. My ſofteſt verſe, my darling *lyre*. *Prior.*

LYRE [with aſtronomers] a conſtellation of 13 ſtars, feigned by poets to be the harp of Arian.

LY'RIC, or LY'RICAL, *adj.* [*lyrique*, Fr. *lyricus*, Lat.] pertaining to a lyre or harp, or to odes or poetry ſung to an harp, ſinging to an harp. Somewhat of a finer turn and more *lyrical* verſe is yet wanting. *Dryden.*

LY'RIC *Verſes*, *&c.* are ſuch as are ſet to the lyre or harp, applied to the ancient odes and ſtanza's, and anſwer to our airs or tunes, and may be play'd on inſtruments.

LYRIC, *ſubſt.* a poet who writes ſongs to the harp. After the manner of the old Grecian *lyrics*. *Addiſon.*

LY'RIST [*lyriſtes*, Lat. λυριϛης, Gr.] an harper, one that plays on, or ſings to the harp.

LYSI'MACHUS, Lat. [λυσιμαχος, Gr.] a ſort of precious ſtone, having veins of gold in it.

LY'SIS [λυσις, Gr.] the act of looſening, unbinding, or releaſing.

LYSIS [in medicine] a weakneſs of the body by ſickneſs.

LY'SSA [λυσσα, Gr.] the madneſs of a dog, the bite of a venomous creature.

LYTE'RIA [λυτηρια, Gr.] a ſign of the looſening, or rather abating of a violent diſeaſe. I ſhould rather ſay with *Gorræus*, that the *lyterian* ſigns with HIPPOCRATES are ſuch ſigns as precede, not the *abating*, but firm [or *thorough*] *ſolution* of acute diſeaſes; ſo as to preclude all danger of relapſe; of which kind, ſays he, is ſome conſiderable *excretion* or abſceſs.

M.

M m, Roman; *M m*, Italic; 𝔐 𝔪, Engliſh; M m, Saxon; Μ μ, Greek; are the twelfth letters of the alphabet; and מ ם, the 13th of the Hebrew: *M*, in Engliſh, always keeps its ſound invariably by compreſſion of the lips; as *man, came, tame, lamb, lamp*: It is never mute. Yet *n* following it is loſt in *autumn, ſolemn*, &c.

M [in aſtronomical tables, *&c.*] ſignifies meridional or ſouthern.

M [in law] was a brand or mark with which a criminal, convicted of murder, and having the benefit of the clergy, was ſtigmatized, it being burnt on the brawn of his thumb.

M [in Latin numbers] ſtands for a thouſand.

M̃ with a daſh [with the ancients] ſignified a thouſand thouſand.

M, is an abbreviation of *magiſter*; as, *M. A.* or *A. M. magiſter artium*, i. e. maſter of arts; as likewiſe of *menſis*, a month, and of *memorandum*.

M [in phyſicians bills] ſignifies ſometimes *manipulus*, Lat. *i. e.* an handful; and at the end M ſtands for *miſce*, Lat. *i. e.* mingle, or *mixtura*, a mixture.

MA, the name of one of Rhea's maids, who tended Bacchus; alſo Rhea herſelf was ſo called.

MAC, or MACHK, a ſon, in the Iriſh and Erſe languages, and is added to the beginning of many ſir-names, as *Macdonell, Macartie, Macintoſh, Macbeth, Mac-ferlin, &c.*

MA'CALEB [with botaniſts] baſtard privet, or coral, or pomander privet; a kind of ſhrub, whoſe berries are black and ſhining, and ſerve for bracelets.

MACARO'NIC, *ſubſt.* [among the Italians] a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latinized, or put into Latin terminations and forms; as *ſugarizavit*, he ſugared; and Latin words put into the form of the modern; a ſort of burleſque poetry made out of their language, and the ſcraps and terminations of divers other. The invention is attributed to one Theophilus Folengi, in the year 1520, and to have been ſo called, of *macarone*, Ital. a courſe, clowniſh man, or of the Italian *macarone*, which are a ſort of cakes, made of unleavened flour, eggs, and cheeſe, after a clumſy manner by the peaſants: ſo that as the latter was a hotchpotch of various ingredients; ſo were the *macaronics* of Italian, Latin and French purpoſely corrupted.

MACARO'NIC, *adj.* pertaining to a macaronic ſtile or way of writing.

MACAROO'N, *ſubſt.* [*macarone*, It.] 1. A rude, coarſe, low fellow: whence *macaronic* poetry. 2. [*macaron*, Fr. from μακαρ, Gr. in confectionary] lumps of boiled paſte, ſtrewed over with ſugar, *&c.* or a ſweat-meat made of almonds, eggs, ſugar, roſe-water, *&c.*

MACCABEE'S, the name of two books, called Apocryphal; which contain an hiſtory of the memorable actions of Judas Macchabæus, and others of the family.

MACA'W *Tree*, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of the palm tree, very common in the Caribbee Iſlands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence iſſues a pleaſant liquor, which they are very fond of; the body of the tree affords a ſolid timber, with which they make javelins, arrows, *&c.* and is ſuppoſed by ſome to be a ſort of ebony. *Miller.*

MACCA'W, *ſubſt.* a bird in the Weſt-Indies.

MA'CCLESFIELD, a market town of Cheſhire, on the river Bollin, 157 miles from London. It gives title of earl to the honourable family of Parker.

MACE, It. [*macia*, Port. *macis*, Lat. of μακερ, Gr.] 1. A ſpice. The nutmeg is incloſed in a threefold covering, of which the ſecond is mace: it is a thin and flat membranaceous ſubſtance, of an oleaginature and yellowiſh colour. It has an extremely fragrant, aromatic and agreeable ſmell, and a pleaſant but acrid and oleaginous taſte. Mace is carminative, ſtomachic and aſtringent. *Hill.* 2. [*maſſue*, of *maſſe d'armes*, Fr. maȝȝa, Sax. *macia*, Sp.] a heavy blunt weapon, a club of metal. With their ſcymitars and heavy iron *maces*. *Knolles.* 3. An enſign of authority worn before magiſtrates, as that carried before a lord chancellor, and other great officers.

MA'CE-ALE [of *mace* and *ale*] ale ſpiced with mace. A draught of *mace-ale*. *Wiſeman.*

MA'CE-BEARER [of *mace* and *bear*] one who carries the mace before perſons in authority. At a quadrangular table oppoſite to the *mace-bearer*. *Spectator.*

MACEDO'NIAN, *adj.* belonging to Macedon, a country of Greece ſo called.

MACEDONIAN *Empire.* See GRECIAN.

MACEDO'NIANS, a very conſiderable body of Chriſtians in the latter part of the fourth century, ſo called from *Macedonius*, a biſhop of *Conſtantinople*; whom *Philoſtorgius* places among the moſt celebrated defenders [not of the *Homoüſian*, but] of the *Homoiuſian* doctrine, *viz.* that the *Son* is of an eſſence not the *ſame in kind*, but only *reſembling* that of GOD THE FATHER. By which tenet the *Macedonians* were diſtinguiſhed from the *Conſubſtantialiſts* on the one hand, who maintained an eſſence the *ſame in kind*; and from the *Eunomians* on the other; who would neither admit of the *Homoüſian*, nor *Homoiuſian* doctrine; but threw out of their creed alike all ſuch *metaphyſic* articles, and contented themſelves with the *ſimplicity* of ſcripture. [See ANOMÆANS and LUCIFERIANS compar'd] But this is not all: for tho' the *Homoüſians* had advanced the *conſubſtantiality* of the SON, yet few (if any) of them *as yet* admitted the *conſubſtantiality* of the SPIRIT. Not even St. *Hilary* himſelf, as appears from his comment upon that clauſe in the creed of *Antioch*, "Per ſubſtantiam tria, per conſonantiam vero unum, *i. e.* three in SUBSTANCE, and one in AGREEMENT". For in vindication of this phraſeology, he ſays, quod autem dictum eſt, "ut ſint per ſubſtantiam tria, per conſonantiam vero unum", non habet calumniam; quia COGNOMINATÔ SPIRITû, id eſt *paracletô*, CONSONANTIÆ potius quam ESSENTIÆ per ſimilitudinem ſubſtantiæ prædicari convenit unitatem." *i. e.* there is no room for the imputation of error upon that clauſe, "three in SUBSTANCE and one in AGREEMENT," becauſe the *Spirit* (or *Comforter*) being named in conjunction with the other two, it was fit and proper that a unity of AGREEMENT ſhould be affirmed rather than a unity of ESSENCE. *Hil. de Synodis.* Would St. *Hilary* have ſaid this, had he believ'd at that time the *conſubſtantiality* of the SPIRIT? — But *Gregory Nazianzen* has thrown ſome further light on this affair. "Whereas, ſays he, we have been divided into three parts; many being infirm or ſickly in their faith concerning the SON, and *many more* [or the greater part] concerning the HOLY GHOST (ſo that to have been *leſs impious* has been eſteemed *pious*) and few having been ſound with reſpect to the *Son* and *Spirit* BOTH: HE [*i. e.* ATHANASIUS] was the FIRST and ONLY ONE, or at leaſt with a very few others, who ventured thus plainly and expreſsly in his writings to confeſs the truth of ONE GODHEAD and ESSENCE in *three* perſons. And what many of our fathers had *formerly* [*i. e.* at the council of *Nice*] the grace to acknowledge concerning the *Son*, HE, AT LENGTH, was INSPIRED to profeſs concerning the *Holy Ghoſt*." *Orat.* 21. p. 394. However, the face of things ſoon changed, when the ATHANASIANS had once got an *emperor* on their ſide; and St. *Gregory* had the ſatisfaction to ſee *this* very point which he had ſo much at heart, *aſcertained* before the cloſe of that century; notwithſtanding all the efforts which the *Euſebians*, *Apollinarians*, *Eunomians*, and I muſt now add the *Macedonians*, made to the contrary. Would the reader ſee by what *ways* and *means* this victory was obtained, he may conſult the words, CREED, COUNCILS *Oecumenical*, DIMERITÆ, and CATAPHRYGIANS compared.

MACE GREFFS [*macegrarii*, Barb. Lat.] thoſe who wittingly buy and ſell ſtolen fiſh.

To MA'CERATE, *verb act.* [*macerer*, Fr. *macerar*, Sp. of *macerare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To make lean or bring down in fleſh, to wear away. Headaches *macerate* the parts. *Harvey.* 2. To mortify, to harraſs with corporal ſeverities. For ſuch a man to *macerate* himſelf when he need not. *Burton.* 3. To ſteep or ſoak almoſt to ſolution, either with or without heat. Two portions of hellebore *macerated* in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot.*

MACERA'TION [Fr. *macerazione*, It. *maceracion*, Sp. of *maceratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making lean, waſting, or bringing down. 2. Mortification, corporal hardſhip or ſeverity. 3. [In pharmacy, &c.] is an infuſion, either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved. The ſaliva ſerves for a *maceration* and diſſolution of the meat into chyle. *Ray.*

MACHA'ON, an ancient phyſician, ſaid by HOMER to be one of the ſons of Æſculapius; from whom the art of phyſic in general is called *ars Machaonia*; and any *ſkilful phyſician* is ſtiled *machaon*; as,

Machaon's ſkill firſt purges off the lees. TABLE of CEBES.

MA'CHES, a kind of corn ſallad.

MACHIAVI'LIAN, *adj.* [of *Machiavel*, a famous hiſtorian and politician of Florence] ſubtil or crafty.

To MACHI'AVILIZE, *verb neut.* [of *Machiavel*] to practiſe machiavilianiſm.

MACHIAVI'LIANISM [of *Machiavel*] a politic principle of Machiavel, ſuch as not to ſtick at any thing to compaſs a deſign, eſpecially in relation to government.

MACHI'NA [of μηχανη, Gr. invention, art, and inſtrument belonging to it] an engine, a machine.

MA'CHINAL, *adj.* [*machinalis*, of *machina*, Lat.] belonging to an engine.

MACHI'NAMENT [*machinamentum*, Lat.] an engine.

To MA'CHINATE, *verb act.* [*machiner*, Fr. *macchinare*, It. *maquinar*, Sp. of *machinor*, Lat.] to invent, to contrive, to deviſe, to plan.

MACHINA'TION, Fr. [*macchinazione*, It. of *machinatio*, Lat.] a ſubtil invention or deviſing, artifice, malicious ſcheme. Not by private *machinations*, but in bleſſing. *Spratt.*

MACHINA'TOR, a deviſer, a contriver, a plotter.

MACHI'NE, Fr. [*macchina*, It. of *machina*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. An engine compoſed of ſeveral parts, ſet together by the art of mechaniſm, as ſprings, wheels, &c. for raiſing or ſtopping the motion of bodies, uſed in raiſing water, architecture, military, and many other affairs. 2. Any complicated piece of workmanſhip. 3. Supernatural agency in poems. The marvellous fable includes whatever is ſupernatural, and eſpecially the *machines* of the Gods. *Pope.*

MACHI'NERY [of *machine*] 1. Enginery, complicated workmanſhip, an aſſemblage of ſelf-moved parts. 2. The machinery ſignifies that part which the deities, angels or demons, act in a poem.

MA'CHINIST [*machiniſte*, Fr. *macchiniſta*, It. from *machina*, Lat.] an inventor, conſtructor or manager of engines or machines.

MACHI'NULÆ, Lat. [with phyſicians] little compoſitions; parts of more compound bodies, and which, by their peculiar configuration, are deſtined to particular offices: or they are ſmall corpuſcles of matter, that vary their diſtance and motion in every contraction or diſtraction of a fibre, muſcle or organ.

MA'CILENT [*macilente*, It. *macilénto*, Sp. of *macilentus*, Lat.] lean, thin, lank.

MA'CKAREL, or MA'CKEREL, *ſubſt.* [mackereel, Du. mackerel, Ger. *macquereau*, Fr.] a ſea-fiſh.

MA'CKEREL GALE, a ſtrong breeze; becauſe in fiſhing for mackrel, with hooks, it is neceſſary that the veſſel ſail a good pace. The wind was fair, but blew a *mackrel* gale. *Dryden.*

MA'CKLED [*maculatus*, Lat.] blotted or daubed in printing.

MACROCE'PHALUS, Lat. [of μακρος, long, and κεφαλη, Gr. an head] one who has a head larger than is proportionable to the body.

MA'CROCOSM [*macrocoſme*, Fr. of μακρος, large or long, and κοσμος, Gr. the world] the whole univerſe, or viſible ſyſtem; ſo called in contradiſtinction to the microcoſm, *i. e.* the little world or body of man, which is frequently ſo called.

MACRO'LOGY [μακρολογια, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, when more words are uſed than are neceſſary; a prolixity in ſpeech. See ANTICLIMAX, and inſtead of the laſt verſe there cited from *Addiſon*, ſubſtitute, "Cover'd with *tempeſts*, and in OCEANS drown'd;" as being one of thoſe lines which *Swift* produces (tho' I think without reaſon) as an inſtance of *macrology*. Nor is he, in my humble opinion, more ſucceſsful in his criticiſm on that line, in the *campaign*;

"Or where his friends *retire*, or foes *ſucceed*;"

MACRONO'SIA, Lat. [μακρονοσια, of μακρος, long, and νοσος, Gr. a diſeaſe] a long ſickneſs.

MACTA'TION [*mactatus*, Lat.] the act of killing or ſlaying for ſacrifice.

MA'CULA, Lat. 1. A ſpot or ſtain. 2. [In phyſic] any ſpots upon the ſkin, whether thoſe in fevers or ſcorbutic habits.

MACULA *Hepatica*, Lat. [*i. e.* the liver ſpot] a ſpot of a brown or a ſad colour, about the breadth of the hand, on the breaſt, back or groin, and ſometimes over the whole body.

MACULA *Matricalis*, Lat. a browniſh ſpot with which young children are born.

MACULA *Volatica* [with phyſicians] a reddiſh or purple ſpot here and there in the ſkin, which, if it comes to an orifice, proves mortal.

MA'CULÆ *Solares*, Lat. dark ſpots of an irregular figure, which appear in the ſun. The body of the ſun may contract ſome ſpots or *maculæ*. *Burnet's Theory.*

To MA'CULATE, *verb act.* [*maculer*, Fr. *maculare*, It. and Sp.] to ſpot, to ſtain or defile.

MACULA'TION [of *maculate*] the act of ſpotting or ſtaining, a ſpot, a taint. There's no *maculation* in thy heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'CULATURE, Fr. [with printers] a waſte ſheet of paper.

MAD, *adj.* [ȝemaad, Sax. *matto*, It.] 1. Deprived of reaſon, broken in the underſtanding, diſtracted. 2. Overrun with any violent or unreaſonable deſire, with *on*, *after*, or, which is perhaps better, *for*, before the object of deſire. They are *mad upon* their idols. *Jeremiah.* Running *mad after* farce. *Dryden.* 3. Enraged, furious. Exceedingly *mad* againſt them. *Decay of Piety.*

To MAD, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to make mad, to enrage, to make furious. *Madded* with finding an unlook'd for rival. *Sidney.*

To MAD, *verb neut.* to be mad, to be furious.

MAD, *ſubſt.* [maðu, Sax.] an earth worm. *Ainſworth.*

MA'DAM [*ma dame*, Fr. *i. e.* my dame, my lady or miſtreſs] a title of honour formerly given to women of quality only; but now not only to moſt women of any faſhion; but even to tradeſmens wives, and but too often to ſervant maids.

MA'DBRAIN, or MA'DBRAINED, *adj.* [of *mad* and *brain*] diſordered in the underſtanding, hot headed.

MA'DCAP, *ſubſt.* [of *mad* and *cap*; either taking the cap for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon diſtracted perſons by way of diſtinction] a madman, a wild hot-brained fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MA'DDEN, *verb act.* [of *mad*] to make mad. Such *mad'ning* draughts of beauty. *Thomſon.*

To MADDEN, *verb neut.* to become mad, to act as a madman. They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

MA'DDER [maððꞃe, Sax.] a plant uſed by dyers. The flower of the madder conſiſts of one ſingle leaf; the flower-cup becomes a fruit compoſed of two juicy berries cloſely joined together, containing ſeed for the moſt part hollowed like a navel; the leaves are rough, and ſurround the ſtalks in whorles. *Miller.* Madder is cultivated in vaſt quantities in Holland: what the Dutch ſend over for medicinal uſe, is the root, which is only dried; but the greateſt quantity is uſed by the dyers, who have it ſent in coarſe powder. *Hill.*

MADE. See To MAKE.

MADEFA'CTION, or MADIFICA'TION [*madefactum*, ſup. of *madefacio*, Lat.] the act of moiſtening or wetting, properly the receiving ſo much moiſture, that the body is quite ſoaked through by it. To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition. *Bacon.*

To MA'DEFY, *verb act.* [*madefacio*, Lat.] to make moiſt, to wet.

MADEMOISE'LLE, Fr. a title given to the wives and daughters of gentlemen.

MA'DNESS [of *mad*] 1. Diſtraction, diſorder of the faculties, loſs of underſtanding, a kind of delirium without a fever, attended with rage and deprivation of reaſon. There are degrees of *madneſs* as of folly, the diſorderly jumbling ideas together in ſome more, ſome leſs. *Locke.* 2. Enragedneſs, fury, wildneſs. And reſtrains the *madneſs* of the people. *K. Charles.*

MA'DLY, *adv.* [of *mad*] without underſtanding, furiouſly.

MA'DMAN [of *mad* and *man*] a man diſtracted or deprived of his underſtanding.

MA'DHOUSE, *ſubſt.* [of *mad* and *houſe*] a houſe where madmen are cured or confined.

MADRI'ER [in military art] a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a concavity ſufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied againſt a gate, &c. intended to be broken down. See PETARD.

MA'DRIGAL, Fr. and Sp. [*madrigale*, It. from *mandra*, Lat. whence it was anciently written *mandriale*, It.] a paſtoral ſong; a ſort of Italian air or ſong to be ſet to muſic; a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verſes; not tied to the ſcrupulous regularity of a ſonnet, or the ſubtlety of an epigram, but conſiſts of ſome tender, nice, delicate thoughts ſuitably expreſſed in it. It conſiſts of one ſingle rank of verſes, and in that is different from a *canzonet*, which conſiſts of ſeveral ſtrophes or ranks of verſes, which return in the ſame order and number. More proper for ſonnets, *madrigals* and elegies, than heroic poetry. *Dryden.*

MADS, a diſeaſe in ſheep.

MA'DWORT [of *mad* and *wort*] an herb; ſo called becauſe formerly preſcribed for mad people,

MAESTO'SO, or MAESTU'SO, It. [in muſic books] intimates that they play with majeſty, pomp and grandeur, and conſequently ſlow; but yet with ſtrength and firmneſs of hand.

MÆA'NDER, Lat. [μαιανδρος, Gr.] a river in Phrygia, full of turnings and windings in its courſe, as it is ſaid, to the number of 600; whence any thing that is full of mazes, intricacy and difficulty, is called a Mæander.

MÆANDER, Lat. [with architects] a fret-work in arched roofs, or carved cranks in vaults and caves.

Mæa'ndrated [*mæandratus*, Lat.] turned windingly, intricately wrought.

Mæmacte'ria [μαιμακτηρια, of μαιμακτη, Gr.] ſacred feſtivals celebrated to Jupiter the rainy or ſhowery.

Mæmacte'rion [μαιμακτηριον, Gr.] the 5th month among the Athenians, being about our September.

Mær, comes from the Saxon word meeɲe, famous, great, noted; ſo *ælmere* is all famous, *æthelmere* famous for nobility. *Gibſon's Camden.* See Mer.

To Ma'ffle, *verb neut.* to ſtammer or ſtutter.

Ma'ffler [of *maffle*] a ſtammerer. *Ainſworth.*

Maga'des, certain muſical inſtruments uſed by the ancients.

Magazi'ne [*magazin*, Fr. *magazzino*, It. from the Arabic *machſan*, a treaſure] 1. A public ſtore-houſe; but it is moſt commonly uſed to ſignify a place where all ſorts of warlike ſtores are kept, where guns are caſt; ſmiths, carpenters and wheel-wrights, &c. are conſtantly employed in making all things belonging to an artillery; as carriages, waggons, &c. an arſenal or armory, or repoſitory of proviſions. 2. Of late it has been applied to a great number of periodical miſcellanies; as, the Gentleman's *Magazine*, the London *Magazine*, the Univerſal *Magazine*, and the *Magazine* of *Magazines*, &c. See Criticism.

Ma'gbote [of meᵹ, a kinſman, and boꞇe, Sax. a recompence] a compenſation anciently made in money, for killing a kinſman.

Mage, *ſubſt.* [*magus*, Lat.] a magician. *Spenſer.*

Magella'nick, *adj.* [of *Magellan*] pertaining to ſtreights in the South Sea, called the *Magellan* or *Magellanic* Streights, from Magellan the firſt diſcoverer.

Mage'llan's *Clouds*, two ſmall clouds of the colour of the *via lactea*, not far diſtant from the ſouth pole.

Ma'ggio, a meaſure of corn in Italy, containing one buſhel and a half Engliſh.

Maggio're, *It.* [in muſic books] major or greater.

Ma'ggot [maðu, Sax. *magrod*, Wel. *millepeda*, Lat. macge, Du. made, Ger. math, Su. a mite in bread] 1. A ſmall worm or grub that turns into a fly. 2. Odd fancy, caprice, whimſey. She prick'd his *maggot*, and touch'd him in the tender point. *Arbuthnot.*

Ma'ggottiness [of *maggotty*] fulneſs of maggots; alſo freakiſh, whimſical humour.

Ma'ggotty, full of maggots; alſo freakiſh, capricious, whimſical. A *maggotty* unſettled head. *Norris.*

Ma'gi [μαγοι, Gr.] philoſophers, aſtrologers and prieſts among the Egyptians and Aſiatics.

Ma'gian, pertaining to the Magi, or Indian philoſophers.

Ma'gic, or Ma'gical, *adj.* [*magique*, Fr. *magico*, It. and Sp. *magicus*, Lat. μαγικος, Gr.] pertaining to the magic art, acting or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers, either of nature or the agency of ſpirits, necromantic, incantating. The *magic* ſtructures. *Milton.*

To tread the *magic paradiſe* of ſin. Table of Cebes.

Magic, *ſubſt.* [*magie*, Fr. *magia*, It. and Lat. μαγεια, Gr.] 1. The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits. It was ſuppoſed that both good and bad ſpirits were ſubject to magic; yet it was in general held unlawful. 2. The ſecret operations of natural powers. The writers of natural *magic* do attribute much to the virtues that come from the parts of living creatures. *Bacon.*

Magic *Lanthorn*, a ſmall optic machine, by means of which are repreſented on an oppoſite wall in an obſcure place, many monſtrous and hideous ſhapes terrifying to the beholder, and which, by thoſe who are ignorant of the device, are thought to be effected by magic.

Magic *Square*, is when numbers, in an arithmetic proportion, are diſpoſed into ſuch parallel and equal ranks, as that the ſums of each row, as well diagonally as laterally, ſhall be equal.

Magi'cian [*magicien*, Fr. *mago*, It. and Sp. *magicus*, *magus*, Lat. of μαγος, Gr.] one ſkilled in magic, an enchanter, a necromancer. The Perſians called thoſe *magi* or magicians, that the Greeks called φιλοσοφες; the Latins, *ſapientes*; the Gauls, *druids*; the Egyptians, *prophets* or *prieſts*; the Indians, *gymnoſophiſts*; all *widely differing* from what in the Engliſh, are ſtiled *cunning men*, *wizards*, or *conjurers*.

Magiste'rial, *adj.* [*magiſtral*, Fr. *magiſtrale*, It. of *magiſterialis*, of *magiſter*, Lat. a maſter] 1. Such as ſuits a maſter, maſter-like. Such a frame of government is paternal, not *magiſterial*. *K. Charles.* 2. Arrogant, deſpotic, imperious, haughty. We are not *magiſterial* in opinions, nor dictator like obtrude our notions. *Brown.* 3. Chemically prepared, in the manner of a magiſtery. The *magiſterial* ſalt. *Grew.*

Magiste'rially, *adv.* [of *magiſterial*] with arrogance, with an air of authority, imperiouſly. *Magiſterially* cenſuring the wiſdom of all antiquity. *South.*

Magiste'rialness [of *magiſterial*] haughtineſs, arrogance, the airs of a maſter. *Magiſterialneſs* in matters of opinion. *Government of the Tongue.*

Ma'gistery [*magiſtere*, Fr. *magiſterio*, It. of *magiſterium*, Lat.] a very fine chemical powder, made by diſſolving and precipitating the matter; as, *magiſtery* of biſmuth, coral, lead. But the moſt genuine acceptation is to expreſs that preparation of any body, wherein the whole or moſt part is, by the addition of ſomewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into cryſtals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*

Magistery [according to Mr. Boyle] a preparation of a body (not an analyſis of it, becauſe the principles are not ſeparated) whereby the whole, or very near the whole of it, by ſome additament is turned into a body of a different kind.

Ma'gistrcay [*magiſtrato*, It. of *magiſtratus*, Lat.] the dignity or office of a magiſtrate. To diſſuade men from *magiſtracy*, or undertaking the public offices of ſtate. *Brown.*

Magistra'lia *Medicamenta*, Lat. ſuch medicaments as are uſually preſcribed by phyſicians for ſeveral purpoſes.

Ma'gistrally, *adv.* [*magiſtralis*, low Lat.] deſpotically, magiſterially, authoritatively. To aſſume to himſelf ſuch a licence, to control ſo *magiſtrally*. *Bramhall.*

Ma'gistrate [*magiſtratus*, Lat. *magiſtrat*, Fr. *magiſtrato*, It. *magiſtrado*, Sp. *mageſtrado*, Port.] a man publickly inveſted with authority, an officer of juſtice, &c. a governor of a city, &c.

Ma'gma, Lat. [μαγμα, of μασσω, Gr. to knead] the *refuſe* or droſs of a thing, eſpecially of any liquid thing; more eſpecially of any liquid thing after ſtraining.

Ma'gna *Charta* [*i. e.* the great paper or charter] King John, to appeaſe his barons, is ſaid to have yielded to laws or articles of government, much like to thoſe of *magna charta*. But at this time we find no law written antienter than this *magna charta*, which was granted the 9th year of Henry III, and confirmed by Edward I. This was approved of by the ſubject, as ſo beneficial a law, and of ſo great equity, in compariſon to thoſe which were in uſe before it, that king Henry had, for granting it, the 15th penny of all the moveable goods, of both the temporality and ſpirituality.

It is called the great charter, either becauſe it contained more than many other charters, or becauſe of the great and remarkable ſolemnity in the denouncing excommunication and direful anathemas, againſt the infringers of it. For when king Henry III. ſwore to the obſervation of this charter, the biſhops holding lighted candles, extinguiſhed them, and then threw them on the ground, and every one ſaid, *Thus let him be extinguiſhed and ſink in hell, who violates this charter.* Or elſe, becauſe it contained the ſum of all the liberties of England; or elſe, becauſe there was another charter, called *charter de foreſta*, eſtabliſhed with it, which was the leſs of the two.

Magna'lity, *ſubſt.* [*magnalia*, Lat.] a great thing, ſomething above the common rate; obſolete. Too greedy of *magnalities*, we make but favourable experiments of welcome truths. *Brown.*

Magnani'mity [*magnanimite*, Fr. *magnanimità*, It. *magnanimidád*, Sp. of *magnanimitas*, of *magnus*, great, and *animus*, Lat. mind] greatneſs of ſpirit, great courage, elevation of ſoul. Let but the acts of the antient Jews be but indifferently weigh'd, from whoſe *magnanimity*, in cauſes of moſt extreme hazard, ſtrange and unwonted reſolutions have grown. *Hooker.*

Magnani'mity [*magnanimitas*, Lat.] this the antients uſed to repreſent hieroglyphically, by a lion rampant.

Magna'nimous, *adj.* [*magnanime*, Fr. *magnanimo*, It. and Sp. of *magnanimus*, Lat.] that is of a brave ſpirit or courage, elevated in ſentiment. She gives *magnanimous contempt* of fear. Table of Cebes.

Magna'nimously, *adv.* [of *magnanimous*] with greatneſs of mind, bravely. A compleat and generous education fits a man to perform juſtly, ſkilfully, and *magnanimouſly*, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton.*

Magna'nimousness, magnanimity, greatneſs of mind.

Magne'sia *Opalina* [with chemiſts] a kind of crocus metallorum, or liver of antimony; but of a redder or more opaline colour than the common one.

Ma'gnet [*magnete*, It. *magnes*, Lat. μαγνης, Gr. ſo called of Magneſia, a province of Lydia in Aſia Minor, where it was found in good plenty] a mineral ſtone, commonly called the loadſtone. See Loadstone.

Magne'tic, or Magne'tical, *adj.* [*magnetique*, Fr. *magnetico*, It. of *magneticus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the magnet or loadſtone. 2. Having powers correſpondent to thoſe of the magnet. Through all denſe bodies not *magnetic*. *Newton.* 3. Attractive, having the power to draw things diſtant. The moon is *magnetical* of heat. *Bacon.* 4. Magnetic is once uſed by Milton for magnet. As the *magnetic* hardeſt iron draws. *Milton.*

Magne'tical *Amplitude* [in navigation] an arch of the horizon, contained between the ſun at his riſing or ſetting, and the eaſt and weſt points of the compaſs; or it is the different riſing and ſetting of the ſun, from the eaſt or weſt points of the compaſs.

Magnetical *Azimuth* [with aſtronomers] an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the ſun's azimuth circle, and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent diſtance of the ſun, from the north or ſouth point of the horizon.

Ma'gnetism [of *magnet*] 1. The magnetical attraction, or the faculty of drawing or attracting iron, as the loadſtone does. Many other *magnetiſms* and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature. *Ray.* 2. The power of attraction in general. By the *magnetiſm* of intereſt our affections are irreſiſtibly attracted. *Glanville.*

Magni'fic [*magnificus*, Lat.] grand, illuſtrious, noble.

Magni'ficable, *adj.* [of *magnify*] to be extolled or praiſed. Unuſual. Tho' wonderful in itſelf, and ſufficiently *magnificable*. *Brown.*

Magni'fical, or Magni'fico, *ſubſt.* It. a great man, a nobleman of Venice. The duke himſelf, and the *magnificoes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Magni'ficence, or Magni'ficentness [*magnificence*, Fr. *magnificenza*, It. *magnificenciá*, Sp. of *magnificentia*, Lat.] greatneſs, ſtatelineſs, grandeur of appearance, ſplendor.

Magni'ficent [*magnifique*, Fr. *magnifico*, It. and Sp. of *magnificus*, Lat.] 1. Living in great ſtate, fine, pompous, ſplendid in appearance. The *magnificent* harmony of the univerſe. *Locke.* 2. Fond of ſplendor, ſetting greatneſs to view. If he were *magnificent* he ſpent much with an aſpiring intent. *Sidney.*

Magni'ficently, *adv.* [of *magnificent*] pompouſly finely, ſplendidly. We can never conceive too highly of God, ſo neither too *magnificently* of his nature, his handy-work. *Grew.*

Magni'fici [in Germany] a title given to the rectors, or governors of univerſities, and the burger-maſters of great cities.

Ma'gnifier [of *magnify*] 1. One that praiſes or extols, an panegyriſt. The primitive *magnifiers* of this ſtar were the Egyptians. *Brown.* 2. A glaſs that magnifies or encreaſes the apparent bulk of any object.

To Ma'gnify, *verb act.* [*magnifier*, Fr. *magnificár*, Sp. *magnificare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To commend or praiſe highly, to amplify or enlarge in words, to exaggerate. The ambaſſador making his oration, did ſo *magnify* the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.* 2. To exalt, to elevate, to raiſe in eſtimation. 3. To raiſe in pride or pretenſion. He ſhall *magnify* himſelf in his heart. *Daniel.* 4. To make things appear bigger than they really are. *Magnifying* glaſſes. *Pope.* 5. A cant word for to have effect. This *magnified* but little with my father. *Addiſon.*

Ma'gnifying *Glaſs* [in optics] a little convex glaſs, lens, &c. which in tranſmitting the rays of light reflects them ſo, as that objects viewed through them appear larger, than when viewed by the naked eye.

Magni'loquy [*magniloquium*, Lat] lofty ſpeech, big ſpeaking.

Magni'loquous [*magniloquus*, Lat.] ſpeaking big, loud, or of great matters.

MA'GNITUDE [*magnitudine*, It. of *magnitudo*, Lat.] 1. greatneſs, grandeur. With plain heroic *magnitude* of mind. *Milton.* 2. Comparative bulk, largeneſs, bigneſs. This tree hath no extraordinary *magnitude* touching the trunk. *Raleigh.*

MAGNITUDE [in geometry] a continued quantity or extenſion, conſiſting in lines, angles, ſurfaces, bodies.

Commenſurable MAGNITUDES [with geometricians] are ſuch as may be meaſured by one and the ſame common meaſure.

MA'GNUS *Pes*, i. e. the great foot [with anatomiſts] is all that part of the body that reaches from the buttocks down to the end of the toes, comprehending the thigh, leg and foot.

MAGOPHO'NIA [of μαγος, and φονος, Gr. murder] a feſtival obſerved by the Perſians, in commemoration of the maſſacre of the Magi, who had uſurped the throne upon the death of Cambyſes.

MA'GPIE, *ſubſt.* [*pie* from *pica*. Lat. and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* for *Philip*, is uſed to ſparrow, and *pol* for *Polly*, to a parrot] a well-known bird, ſometimes taught to talk.

MA'GPYDARE, *ſubſt.* [*magidare*, Lat.] an herb. *Ainſworth.*

MA'HIM, or MA'YHIM [*mehaigne*, Fr.] maim, wound, hurt.

MAHO'METAN, *adj.* pertaining to Mahomet.

MAHO'METISM, the religion introduced by Mahomet, or, as the true reading is, *Mohammed*, ſon of *Abdallah*; who flouriſhed in the 7th century, and firſt opened his prophetic commiſſion at *Mecca*, a city in Arabia, which was his native place; but meeting with conſiderable oppoſition there, he withdrew with his followers from thence to *Medina*. From this flight, which according to *Petavius* and *Dherbelot* happened on the 16th of July, *A. C.* 622, the *Mahometans* commence their *æra*, called the *Hegrah*, or *Hegirah*, which in *Arabic* ſignifies a FLIGHT. The firſt and *moſt fundamental* article of that religion, which MAHOMET advanced, was the belief and worſhip of the ONE GOD; and this not only in oppoſition to IDOLS, which he and his followers demoliſhed, wherever their conqueſts ſpread; but alſo in oppoſition to thoſe CORRUPTIONS of the *ſcripture-doctrine* of the *Trinity*, which had now, by the aid of the *ſecular* arm, obtained full eſtabliſhment both in the *Greek* and *weſtern* churches. [See DITHEISM and *Apoſtolic* CONSTITUTIONS compared.] The ſecond relates to the truth of *Mahomet*'s commiſſion; and the making the profeſſion of theſe two articles, conſtitutes a *Mahometan*, according to that known *formula* of theirs, "There is no God, but ALLAH [Ο Θεος, i. e. GOD *abſolutely* ſo called] and *Mahomet* is the *meſſenger* of ALLAH." He eſpouſed alſo the doctrine of the *reſurrection* and *future judgment*; and though enjoyning ſome few *poſitive* inſtitutions, yet made nothing ſhort of a *good life* the condition of divine acceptance. He profeſt to advance nothing inconſiſtent with *Chriſt* and *Moſes*; but, on the contrary, to *revive* that common religion which was maintained by *both*, and indeed by all other prophets of God ſince the world began; the true religion being for *ſubſtance* the ſame with all. Though how far he made good this profeſſion of an entire *conſonance* and *harmony* with the *Moſaic* and *Chriſtian* inſtitutions, the reader may ſee under the word [DIVORCE;] and will find many other particulars relating to *Mahometiſm*, under the words ADHHA, BAIRAM, BEIT-OLLAH, CAABA, CARAVAN, CADARIANS, CIRCUMCISION, KIBLAH, or KEBLAH, &c. But one thing ſhould not be paſt over, as what is generally miſunderſtood; I mean, his propagating religion by force of arms: he did ſo, as profeſſing a commiſſion from heaven to *invade*, conquer, and by conqueſt *plant* his religion in other countries; but *compelled* no man to embrace it. On the contrary, I remember to have read (though I can't recollect the place) in the *Coran*, this expreſs declaration, "*La ikrâo fi-din*, i. e. there is no FORCE [or *compulſion*] to be offered in religion." And whoever conſults the *eaſtern* hiſtory, will eaſily inform himſelf, that as often as the *Mahometan* armies made themſelves maſters of a place, they either *expelled* the inhabitants, or (which was the more general *practice*) demanded of them the *tribute* which belonged to the conquerors, and left them in the *free poſſeſſion* of their own religion; and in virtue of this *original conſtitution*, many thouſands of *Chriſtian* churches are to this day ſubſiſting in the *Mahometan* territories; may not I add, with *this advantage*, that the *ſecular* power being now taken out of Chriſtian hands, their *claſhing ſects* have no longer room (as formerly) to *worry* and *tear to pieces* one another. See *Cælicoli*, *Dimeritæ*. and above all, BOWER's *Hiſtory of the Popes*, in the 4th, 5th, and following centuries.

MAHO'N, a town and port in the iſland of Minorca.

MAID, or MAI'DEN [meden, mæden, or mæȝden, Sax. maagr, Du. magd, Ger. *madeh*, Perſ. magath, Goth.] 1. A virgin, a young married woman. Building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens*. *Carew.* 2. A woman ſervant. 3. A female in general. If ſhe bear a *maid* child. *Leviticus.*

MAID, [with fiſhermen] a young thornback.

MA'IDEN, *adj.* 1. Conſiſting of virgins. Amid the *maiden* throng. *Addiſon.* 2. Freſh, new, unuſed, unpolluted. With *maiden* flowers. *Shakeſpeare.*

MAIDEN [in Scotland, &c.] an inſtrument or machine uſed in beheading perſons.

MAIDEN *Hair*, an herb. This plant is a native of the ſouthern parts of France, and in the Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks and old ruins, whence it is brought for medicinal uſe.

MAIDEN-*Head* [mæden-hade, Sax.] 1. Virgin, purity. The wreck of *maiden-head*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Purity, newneſs, freſhneſs, uncontaminated ſtate; this is now become a low word. Stained the *maidenhead* of their credit with ſome negligent performance. *Wotton.*

MAI'DENHEAD, a market-town of Berkſhire on the river Thames, over which it has an wooden bridge, 28 miles from London.

MAI'DENHODE, or MAI'DENHOOD, *ſubſt.* [of *maiden*] virginity.

MAI'DENLIP, *ſubſt.* an herb.

MAI'DENLY, *adj.* [of *maiden* and *like*] like a maid, modeſt, timorous, decent. What a *maidenly* man at arms! *Shakeſpeare.*

MAI'DHOOD, *ſubſt* [of *maid*] virginity. By *maidhood*, honour, and every thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

MAI'DMARIAN, or MAI'DMARION [*puer ludius*, Lat.] a kind of dance, ſo called from a boy dreſſed in girl's cloths to dance the moriſco, or morice-dance. Johnſon ſays, it is ſo called from a man dreſſed like a buffoon, who plays tricks to the populace. A ſet of morice-dancers danced a *maidmarian* with a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MA'IDPALE, *adj.* [of *maid* and *pale*] pale like a ſick virgin. *Shakeſpeare.*

MAI'DEN *Rents* [in the manor of Builth in Radnorſhire] a noble, or 6 *s.* 8 *d.* paid by every tenant to his lord upon the marriage of a daughter.

MAI'DSERVANT, a female ſervant.

MAI'DEN-*Seſſions*, is ſaid of a ſeſſions where none are capitally convicted.

MAI'DSTONE, a borough-town of Kent, ſituated on the Medway, 36 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

MAJE'STIC, or MAJE'STICAL [*majeſteux*, Fr.] 1. Full of majeſty, auguſt, having dignity, great of appearance. 2. Pompous, ſplendid, noble, ſtately, To perform a work ſo *majeſtical* and ſtately, was no ſmall charge. *Hooker.* 3. Sublime, elevated, lofty. All muſt be grave, *majeſtical*, and ſublime. *Dryden.*

MAJE'STICALLY, *adv.* [of *majeſtical*] with majeſty, with dignity, with grandeur. Northward ſhe bends *majeſtically* bright. *Granville.*

MA'JESTY [*majeſté*, Fr. *majeſta*, It. *majeſtàd*, Sp. of *majeſtas*, Lat.] 1. An air or mein that is ſolemn, awful, and full of authority; ſtatelineſs, greatneſs of appearance, grandeur, dignity. The voice of the Lord is full of *majeſty*. *Pſalms.* 2. Power, ſovereignty. Thine, O Lord, is the power and *majeſty*. 1 *Chronicles.* 3. Dignity, elevation, a title of honour, uſually given to kings and queens.

MAIL [*maille*, Fr. the meſh of a net. *Skinner*; *maglia*, It. *malla*, Sp. maerla, Su. *A quo fonte derivantur multa virorum nomina propr. ut* mailhir *long or* meiler, *breich-vail clypeatus, vulgo broch-weel.* Hy-vad, *Howel*, boldly armed. *Rowland*] 1. An iron ring or rings, for making coats of mail or armor. 2. [Male, Goth. *male*, *malette*, Fr.] a kind of bag, a poſtman's bundle of letters, &c. 3. An armour. We ſtript the lobſter of his ſcarlet *mail*. *Gay.*

Coat of MAIL, a ſort of defenſive armour for the body, wrought in mails or rings, linked together, and made piſtol proof; a coat of ſteel, network. Againſt any popular fury, a ſhirt of *mail* would be but a ſilly defence. *Wotton.*

MAIL, a ſpeck on the feathers of birds.

To MAIL, *verb act.* [from the noun] to arm defenſively, to cover as with armour. *Mail'd* up ſhame with papers on my back. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'ILE, a ſilver half penny in the time of king Edward V. This word *maile*, taken in a larger ſenſe, did not only ſignify money, but alſo a proportion of grain, &c. paid as a rent or fine.

MAI'LED, *adj.* [ſpoken of fowls] ſpotted or ſpeckled, as the feathers of partridges, hawks, &c. or as the furs of wild beaſts are.

MAIM [from the verb, *mehaign*, old Fr.] 1. The loſs of a member, privation of ſome eſſential part, lameneſs produced by amputation, a hurt or wound. More cauſe to fear, leſt the want thereof be a *maim* than the uſe a blemiſh. *Hooker.* 2. Injury, miſchief. 3. Eſſential defect. A *maim* in hiſtory. *Hayward.*

To MAIM, *verb act.* [*mehaigner*, old Fr. maitan, Goth. to cut off, *mehaina*, Armor. *mancus*, Lat.] to cut off any limb, to deprive of any neceſſary part, to cripple by a hurt or wound. They ſaw the dumb to ſpeak, the *maimed* to be whole. *St. Matthew.*

MAI'MED, *part. adj.* [*mancus*, Lat. *maymis*, old Fr.] having loſt a member, lamed, wounded in ſome eſſential part.

MAIN, *adj.* [*magne*, old Fr. *magnus*, Lat.] 1. Chief, principal leading. The *main* chance. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. Violent, ſtrong, vaſt, overpowering. And bid the *main* flood bate his uſual height. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Groſs, containing the chief part. In the *main* battle. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Important, forcible. Not with any *main* army. *Davies.*

MAIN, *ſubſt.* 1. The groſs, the bulk, the greater part. The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wiſdom. *Locke.* 2. The ſum, the whole, the general. They allowed the liturgy and government of the church of England as to the *main*. *K. Charles.* 3. The ocean. 4. [Mægen of maȝan, Sax. may or can] might, power, violence, force. With might and *main*. *Dryden.* 5. [From *manus*, Lat.] a hand at dice. We throw a merry *main*. *Dorſet.* 6. The continent. We turn'd challengers, and invaded the *main* of *Spain*. *Bacon.* 7. A hamper. *Ainſworth.*

MAIN-*Body* [of an army] that body which marches between the front and rear-guard; and in a camp, that which lies between the two wings.

MAIN-*Guard* [in military affairs] a body of horſe, poſted before the camp for the ſafety of the army; and in a garriſon, it is that guard to which all the reſt are ſubordinate.

MAIN-*Hamper* [of *main*, Fr. the hand] a hand-baſket to carry grapes in to the preſs.

MAI'NLAND, *ſubſt.* [of *main* and *land*] continent. From the Celtic *mainland*. *Spenſer.*

MA'INLY, *adv.* [of *main*] 1. Chiefly, principally. The matter whereof the ſtrata *mainly* conſiſt. *Woodward.* 2. Greatly, powerfully.

MAIN-*Maſt of a Ship*, that maſt which ſtands in the waſte or midſt of the ſhip, the principal maſt, the length of it being uſually 2 ½ the length of the midſhip beam.

MAINPE'RNABLE [in law] bailable, that may be ſet at liberty upon bail, that may be admitted to give ſurety.

MAINPE'RNORS [in law] are thoſe perſons to whom a perſon is delivered out of cuſtody or priſon, upon ſecurity given either for his appearance or ſatisfaction, bail, ſureties. Twenty-ſix noblemen became *mainpernors* for his appearance. *Davies.*

MAIN-*Port*, a ſmall duty paid in ſome places, in recompence for ſmall tithes, by the pariſhioners to the parſon.

MAI'NPRIZE [of *main*, a hand, and *pris*, Fr. taken] is the receiving a man into friendly cuſtody, that is, or otherwiſe might be committed to priſon, upon ſecurity given for his forth-coming at a day appointed, bail. Deſmond was left to *mainprize*. *Davies.*

To MAI'NPRISE, *verb act.* to bail.

MAINPRISE [in law] one who is bail-pledge or ſecurity for another.

MAI'NSAIL, *ſubſt.* [of *main* and *ſail*] the ſail of the mainmaſt.

MAI'NSHEET [of *main* and *ſheet*] the ſheet of the mainſail.

MA'INSWORN, N. C. [the firſt ſyllable of this word is a remnant of

Gothic, which moſt of the northern tongues have preſerved, and ſignifies evil or falſe] forſworn.

To Mainta'in [*maintenir*, Fr. *mantenere*, It. *mantenér*, Sp.] 1. To preſerve, to keep. *Maintain* the blood in a gentle fermentation. *Harvey.* 2. To defend, to hold out, to make good. Every one as he *maintains* his poſt. *Grew.* 3. To vindicate, to juſtify, to make good a thing affirmed. He could too well *maintain* and juſtify thoſe contradictions. *Clarendon.* 4. To continue, to keep up. *Maintain* talk with the duke. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To keep up, to ſupport the expence of. That I have *maintains* my ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To ſupport with the conveniencies of life, to give a livelihood to. To *maintain* himſelf by his own labour. *Hooker.* 7. To preſerve from failure.

To Mainta'in, *verb neut.* to ſupport by argument, to aſſert as a tenet. In tragedy and ſatire I *maintain*, againſt ſome of our modern critics, that this age and the laſt have excel'd the antients. *Dryden.*

Mainta'inable, *adj.* [of *maintain*] which may be maintained, defenſible, juſtifiable.

Mainta'iner [of *maintain*] a ſupporter, a cheriſher, an upholder, provider for, &c.

Maintainer [in law] a perſon who ſupports a cauſe between others, either by laying out money, or making friends for him or her.

Mai'ntenance [*maintein*, *maintenant*, Fr. *mantenimento*, It. *mantenimiento*, Sp.] 1. Supply of food and neceſſaries for life, ſuſtenance. 2. Support, protection, defence. 3. Continuance, ſecurity from failure. For God's honour, and the *maintenance* of his ſervice. *South.* 4. [In law] an unjuſt or wrongful upholding a perſon; alſo the name of a writ which lies againſt a perſon for ſuch an offence.

Mai'ntop, *ſubſt.* [of *main* and *top*] the top of the main-maſt.

Main *Top gallant Maſt*, a ſmall maſt, half the length of the main-top-maſt.

Main *Top-maſt of a Ship*, a maſt that is half the length of the main-maſt.

Mai'nyard, *ſubſt.* [of *main* and *yard*] the yard of the main-maſt; which is uſually $\frac{5}{6}$ of the length of the ſhip's-keel.

Ma'jor, *adj.* Lat. 1. Greater in number, quantity or extent. The *major* part of a general aſſembly. *Hooker.* 2. Greater in rank or dignity. 3. When one is of age he is ſaid to be major. This ſenſe is chiefly uſed in Scotland. 4. A mayor or chief officer of a city or town; obſolete.

Major, *ſubſt.* [with logicians] 1. The firſt propoſition of a regular ſyllogiſm. 2. Containing ſome generality. The *major* of our author's argument. *Boyle.*

Major *of a Brigade*, either of horſe or foot, is he who receives orders, and the word from the major general, and gives them to the particular majors of each regiment.

Major *General* [in military affairs] he who receives the general's order, and delivers them out to the majors of the brigades, with whom he concerts what troops to mount the guard, &c. he is next chief commander to the general and lieutenant-general; when there are two attacks at a ſiege, he commands that on the left.

Major *of a Regiment*, the officer above the captain, the loweſt field-officer; an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to convey all orders to the regiment, to draw it up and exerciſe it, to ſee it march in good order; to rally it, if it happens to be broken in an engagement. He is the only officer of foot, who is allowed to ride on horſeback.

Major *of a fortified Town*, has the charge of the guards, rounds, patrols, and centinels.

Major *Domo* [*majeur dome*, Fr.] the ſteward of a great man's houſe, a maſter of the houſhold; alſo one who occaſionally holds that place.

Major *and Minor* [in muſic] are ſpoken of the concords which differ from each other by a ſemitone.

Ma'joralty, the time or office of a mayor or major of a city, &c. This is now more commonly written *mayoralty*. See Mayoralty.

Majora'tion, *ſubſt.* [of *major*] 1. Encreaſe, enlargement. Five ways of *majoration* of ſound. *Bacon.*

Majo'rity [*majorité*, Fr. *maggiorità*, It.] 1. The greater number or part. 2. State of a perſon's being at full age, end of minority. During the infancy of Henry III. the barons were troubled in expelling the French; but this prince was no ſooner come to his *majority*, but the barons raiſed a cruel war againſt him. *Davies.* 3. The ſtate of being greater. It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that maketh the total greater. *Grew.* 4. [From *majores*, Lat.] anceſtry. A poſterity not unlike their *majority*. 5. Firſt rank: Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. The office of a major.

Mai'son *Dieu*, Fr. [*i. e.* the houſe of God] an hoſpital for ſick people.

Ma'jus *Jus*, Lat. [in law] a writ of proceeding in ſome cuſtomary manors, in order to a trial of right of land.

Maize, a kind of Indian wheat, which bears an ear a foot, ſometimes a foot and a half long, upon a ſtalk of ſix or eight feet high. The whole maize plant has the appearance of a reed: The male flowers are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame plant, growing generally in a ſpike, upon the top of the ſtalk: The female flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves, and are ſurrounded by three or four leaves, which cloſely adhere to the fruit until it is ripe. This plant is propagated in England only as a curioſity, but in America it is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants, and conſequently propagated with great care. *Miller.*

To Make, *irreg. verb act.* [made, *irreg. pret. and part. paſſ.* macode, Sax. maeckete, Du. machte, Ger. macan, Sax. maecken, Du. machen, Ger. but M. Caſaubon, without any neceſſity, will have it of μεχαιαω, Gr.] 1. To cauſe to have any quality. I will *make* your cities waſte. *Leviticus.* 2. To force, to compel, to conſtrain. They ſhould be *made* to riſe at their early hour. *Locke.* 3. To form, to ſettle. *Make* friendſhips with the miniſters of ſtate. *Rowe.* 4. To create. Let us *make* man. *Geneſis.* 5. To form of materials. He had *made* it a molten calf. *Exodus.* 6. To compoſe, as materials or ingredients. A pint of ſalt of tartar expoſed into a moiſt air, will *make* far more liquor than the former meaſure will contain. *Brown.* 7. To form by art what is not natural. T'excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenſer.* 8. To produce as the agent. Thine enemies *make* a tumult. *Pſalms.* 9. To produce as a cauſe. Wealth *maketh* many friends. *Proverbs.* 10. To do, to perform, to practiſe, to uſe. We *made* prayer unto our God. *Nehemiah.* 11 To bring into any ſtate or condition. Not willing to *make* her a public example. *St. Matthew.* 12. To hold, to keep. Deep in a cave the ſybil *makes* abode. *Dryden.* 13. To ſecure from diſtreſs, to eſtabliſh in riches or happineſs. Who *makes* or ruins with a ſmile or frown. *Dryden.* 14. To ſuffer, to incur. He accuſeth Neptune unjuſtly, who *makes* ſhipwreck a ſecond time. *Bacon.* 15. To commit. In excuſe of the faults which I have *made*. *Dryden.* 16. To intend, to purpoſe to do. What doſt thou *make* a ſhipboard? to what end? *Dryden.* 17. To raiſe as profit from any thing. Did I *make* a gain of you. 2 *Corinthians.* 18. To reach, to tend to, to arrive at. They that ſail in the middle, can *make* no land of either ſide. *Brown.* 19. To gain, we could *make* little or no way. *Bacon.* 20. To force, to gain by force. He *makes* his way o'er mountains. *Dryden.* 21. To exhibit. When thou *makeſt* a dinner, call not thy friends, but the poor. *St. Luke.* 22. To pay, to give. He ſhall *make* amends for the harm. *Leviticus.* 23. To put, to place. You muſt *make* a great difference between Hercules' labours by land and Jaſon's voyage. *Bacon.* 24. To turn to ſome uſe. 25. To incline, to diſpoſe. To *make* us rely on the ſtrength of nature when ſhe is leaſt able to relieve us. *Brown.* 26. To prove as an argument. They judge this to *make* nothing for them. *Hooker.* 27. To repreſent, to ſhew. He is not that gooſe and aſs that Valla would *make* him. *Baker.* 28. To conſtitute. To the *making* or increaſe of our happineſs. *Locke.* 29. To amount to. Whatſoever they were, it *maketh* no matter to me. *Galatians.* 30. To mould, to form. *Make* the aſhes up into balls. *Mortimer.* 31. *To make away*; to kill, to deſtroy. He will not ſlip any advantage to *make* him *away*. *Sidney.* 32. *To make away*; to transfer. To ſome friend *make* all *away*. *Waller.* 33. *To make account*; to reckon, to believe. They *made* no *account* but that the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas. *Bacon.* 34. *To make account of*; to eſteem, to regard. 35. *To make free with*; to treat without ceremony. The ſame who have *made free with* the greateſt names. *Pope.* 36. *To make good*; to maintain, to defend, to juſtify. To *make good* his confident undertaking. *Boyle.* 37. *To make good*; to fulfil, to accompliſh. This letter doth *make good* the friar's words. *Shakeſpeare.* 38. *To make light of*; to conſider as of no conſequence. They *made light* of it. *St. Matthew.* 39. *To make love*; to court, to play the gallant. Every one that *makes* or receives *love*. *Addiſon.* 40. *To make merry*; to feaſt, to partake of an entertainment. A hundred pound or two to *make merry* withal. *Shakeſpeare.* 41. *To make much of*; to cheriſh, to foſter. To take pride in *making much of* them. *Sidney.* 42. *To make of*; what to make of, means how to underſtand. A thing we could not tell *what to make of*. *Bacon.* 43. *To make of*; to produce from, to effect. I am aſtoniſhed that thoſe who have appeared againſt this paper have *made* ſo very little *of* it. *Addiſon.* 44. *To make of*; to conſider, to account, to eſteem. *Makes* ſhe no more *of* me than of ſlave? *Dryden.* 45. *To make of*; to cheriſh, to foſter. Xaycus was wonderfully beloved, and *made of* by the Turkiſh merchants. *Knolles.* 46. *To make over*; to ſettle in the hands of truſtees. The wiſe betimes *make over* their eſtates. *Dryden.* 47. *To make over*; to transfer. The ſecond mercy *made over* to us by the ſecond covenant. *Hammond.* 48. *To make out*; to clear, to explain, to clear to one's ſelf. Antiquaries *make out* the moſt ancient medals from a letter. *Felton.* 49. *To make out*; to prove, to evince. No truth which a man may more evidently *make out* to himſelf, than the exiſtence of a God. *Locke.* 50. *To make ſure of*; to conſider as certain. They *make* as *ſure of* health and life, as if both were at their diſpoſe. *Dryden.* 51. *To make ſure of*; to ſecure to one's poſſeſſion. *Make ſure of* this day and hang to-morrow. *Dryden.* 52 *To make up*; to get together. To *make up* his rent at quarter-day. *Locke.* 53. *To make up*; to reconcile, to repair. There is no doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete meaſure of things neceſſary *be made up*. *Hooker.* 54. *To make up*; to repair. A man among them that ſhould *make up* the hedge. *Ezekiel.* 55. *To make up*; to compoſe as of ingredients. An enemy *made up* of wiles. *South.* 56. *To make up*, to ſupply, to repair. To *make up* the doctrine of man's ſalvation. *Hooker.* 57. *To make up*; to clear. He was to *make up* his accounts with his lord. *Rogers.* 58. *To make up*; to accompliſh, to complete, to conclude. On Wedneſday the general account is *made up* and printed. *Graunt.*

Make much of one, good men are ſcarce.

Said tauntingly to thoſe who are over ſollicitous for themſelves.

To Make *Faſt* [a ſea phraſe] to bind or tie.

To Make *his Law* [a law term] is for a perſon to perform that law he has formerly bound himſelf to, *i. e.* to clear himſelf of an action brought againſt him; by his oath and the oaths of his neighbours.

To Make, *verb neut.* 1. To tend, to travel, to go any way, to ruſh. Lincoln reſolved to *make* on where the king was. *Bacon.* 2. To contribute. Right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it *makes* for his own advantage. *Swift.* 3. To operate, to act as a proof, argument or cauſe. A thing that may *make* to my preſent purpoſe. *Boyle.* 4. To concur. Antiquity, cuſtom and conſent in the church of God, *making* with that which law doth eſtabliſh, are themſelves ſufficient reaſons to uphold the ſame. *Hooker.* 5. To ſhew, to appear, to carry appearance. You *make* as if you hanged yourſelf. *Arbuthnot.* 6. *To make away with*; to deſtroy, to kill, to make away. This phraſe is improper. Seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which diſpoſed ſeveral of them to *make away with* themſelves. *Addiſon.* 7. *To make for*; to advantage, to favour. None deny there is a God, but thoſe *for* whom it *maketh* that there were no God. *Bacon.* 8. *To make up*; to compenſate, to be inſtead of a thing. You have got a ſupply of friends to *make up* for thoſe who are gone. *Swift.*

Make, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Structure, form, nature. Delights of a nobler *make* and nature, which antedate immortality. *Glanville.* 2. [Maca, gemaca, Sax.] companion, favourite, friend.

The maids and their *makes*,
At dancing and wakes. *B. Johnſon.*

Ma'ke-bate, *ſubſt.* [of *make* and *bate*] a cauſer and promoter of quarrels, a breeder of ſtrife. Love in her paſſions, like a right *make-bate*, whiſpered to both ſides arguments of quarrel. *Sidney.*

Ma'ker [of *to make*] 1. The creator, the ſupreme cauſe. The univerſal *maker* we may praiſe. *Milton.* 2. One who makes any thing. Sultan Achmet was a *maker* of ivory rings. *Broome.* 3. One who ſets any thing in its proper ſtate. *Makers* or marrers of all mens manners. *Aſcham.*

Ma'kepeace, *ſubſt.* [of *make* and *peace*] a peace-maker, a reconciler. To be a *makepeace* ſhall become my age. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ma'keweight [of *make* and *weight*] any ſmall thing thrown in to make up weight.

Mal *Adminiſtration*, a miſmanagement of a public employment. Commonly written *male adminiſtration*, from *malé*, Lat. badly, and *adminiſtration.*

Ma'la, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the cheek-bone, or cheek itſelf, the ball of the cheek.

Ma'læ *Os* [with anatomiſts] one of the bones of the upper jaw, which joins to the os ſphenoides on the upper part, and to the os maxillare on the lower part; alſo a long proceſs or knob called proceſſus zygomaticus on its outward part.

Mala'che, Lat. [μαλαχη, Gr.] a ſort of mallows.

Ma'lachite, *ſubſt.* This ſtone is ſometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephrytic ſtone, ſo as in colour to reſemble the leaf of the mallow μαλαχη, from which it has its name; tho' ſometimes it is vein'd with white, or ſpotted with blue or black. *Woodward.*

Mala'cia [μαλακια, Gr. with phyſicians] the longing of a woman with child; alſo the green ſickneſs, as when young women eat oatmeal, chalk, tobacco-pipes, *&c.*

Mala'ctica, Lat. [of μαλασσω, Gr. to ſoften; with ſurgeons] ſoftening medicines, which by a moderate heat diſſolve ſome ſwellings, and diſperſe others.

Ma'lady [*maladie*, Fr.] a diſeaſe, a diſorder of body, ſickneſs.

Mal a droit, Fr. awkward, clumſey.

Malagoi'des [with botaniſts] a plant with a mallow flower; but having a fruit, tho' dry, like that of bramble.

Mala'gma, Lat. [μαλαγμα, of μαλασσω, Gr. to ſoften] a cataplaſm, fomentation, or pulteſs for ſoftening and ripening impoſthumes.

Ma'landers [of *malandare*, It. to go ill] a diſeaſe in the fore-legs, a dry ſcab on the paſtern of horſes.

Ma'lapert [q. d. *male partus*, Lat. ill-gotten or bred; *mal* and *pert. Johnſon*] impertinent, ſaucy, impudent, ſprightly without reſpect or decency. Peace, maſter Margius, you are *malapert. Shakeſpeare.*

Ma'lapertly, *adv.* [of *malapert*] impudently, ſaucily.

Ma'lapertness [of *malapert*] ſaucineſs, extraordinary readineſs to give ſaucy language, quickneſs or livelineſs of reply without decency.

To Mala'xate, *verb act.* [*malaxatum*, ſup. of *malaxo*, Lat. from μαλασσω or μαλαττω, Gr. to ſoften] to make ſoft, to mollify, to knead any body into ſoftneſs.

Malbra'nchism, the doctrine or ſentiments of father Malbranch, a prieſt of the oratory of France, and much the ſame as Carteſianiſm.

Ma'ldron, a borough town of Eſſex, on an eminence at the conflux of the Cheldmer and Pant, or Blackwater, where they enter the ſea, 38 miles from London. It gives title of viſcount to the earl of Eſſex, and ſends two members to parliament.

Male, *adj.* [*maſculus*, Lat. *mâle*, Fr. *maſchio*, It. *macho*, Sp. and Port.] belonging to the male kind, being of that ſex which begets young, not female.

Male, *ſubſt.* the he of any ſpecies, not the ſhe. In moſt the *male* is greater, and in ſome few the female. *Bacon.*

Male, a budget for carrying letters on a journey. This is commonly written *mail.* See Mail.

Male, in compoſition, ſignifies ill, from *malé*, Lat. *male*, O. Fr. As,

Male-administra'tion, *ſubſt.* bad management of public affairs. A prince laid aſide for *male adminiſtration. Swift.*

Ma'lecontent, or Maleconte'nted, *adj.* [*male-contento*, Lat. *mal-content*, Fr.] diſcontented; applied ſometimes in a ſubſtantive form; eſpecially to ſuch as are uneaſy and diſſatisfied with their ſovereign prince or his miniſtry, and wiſh for or attempt a change of government.. For the better ſecuring his eſtate againſt mutinous and *malecontented* ſubjects. *Bacon.* To confine the *malecontent* to ſome caſtle. *Addiſon.*

Maleconte'ntedly, *adv.* [of *malecontented*] with diſcontent.

Maleconte'ntedness [of *maleconted*] diſcontent, diſſaffection, or want of affection to a government. A ſpirit of *malecontentedneſs. Spectator.*

Maledi'cted, *adj.* [*maledictus*, Lat.] accurſed or banned.

Maledi'ction, Fr. [*maledizione*, It. *maldicion*, Sp. of *maledictio*, Lat.] curſe, execration, denunciation of evil. Divine *malediction* laid by the ſin of man upon theſe creatures. *Hooker.*

Malediction [in old deeds] an imprecation or curſe, which was anciently annexed to grants of lands, *&c.* made to churches and religious houſes, to deter perſons from attempting to alienate or apply them to other uſes.

Malefa'ction, *ſubſt.* [of *male* and *facio*, Lat.] a crime an offence. They have proclaim'd their *malefactions. Shakeſpeare.*

Malefa'ctor [*malfaiteur*, Fr. *malfattore*, It. of *malefactor*, from *male* and *facio*, Lat.] a criminal, an offender againſt law, a guilty perſon.

Male'fic, or Male'fique, *adj.* Lat. [*maleficus*, Lat.] cauſing evil, miſchievous, hurtful.

Malefic *Planets* [with aſtrologers] the planets Saturn and Mars, ſo called on account of the evil effects attributed to them.

Malege'rent [*male gerens*, Lat.] ill behaving, unthrifty, improvident.

Male-pra'ctice [of *male* and *practice*] practice contrary to rules.

Male'volence [*malevolentia*, Lat.] ill-will, hatred, ſpight, malignity. The *malevolence* of fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

Male'volent [*malevolento*, It. *malevolens*, Lat.] that bears ill-will or ſpight; ill-natured, malignant. Our *malevolent* ſtars have ſtruggled hard. *Dryden.*

Male'volently, *adv.* [of *malevolent*] malignity, with ſpight, or ill-will. Aſperſions that were *malevolently* caſt upon him. *Howel.*

Ma'lice, Fr. [*malizia*, It. *malicia*, Sp. and Port. of *malitia*, Lat.] 1. Ill-will, grudge or ſpight, deſire of hurting. 2. Badneſs of deſign, deliberate miſchief.

To Ma'lice, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to regard with ill-will; obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Mali'cious [*malitioſus*, Lat. *malicieux*, Fr. *malizioſo*, It. *malicioſo*, Sp.] 1. Full of malice, ſpightful, ill diſpoſed to any one, malignant. Be not merciful to them that offend of *malicious* wickedneſs. *Pſalms.* 2. Infectious. The air appearing ſo *malicious. Harvey.*

Mali'ciously, *adv.* [of *malicious*] 1. With intention of miſchief. A junto of miniſters *maliciouſly* bent againſt me. *Gulliver.* 2. Spightfully.

Mali'ciousness [of *malicious*] malice, intention of miſchief to another.

Mali'gn, *adj.* [*malin*, *maligne*, Fr. *maligno*, It. and Sp. of *malignus*, Lat. the *g* is mute or liqueſcent] 1. Bent on miſchief, miſchievous. A tacit operation of *malign* ſpirits. *Bacon.* 2. Infectious, peſtilential. *Malign* ulcers and pernicious impoſthumations. *Bacon.*

To Mali'gn, *verb act.* [*maligno*, Lat.] 1. To envy, to wiſh ill to. Private men whom they *malign. Spenſer.* 2. To miſchief, to hurt, to harm.

Mali'gnancy [of *malignant*] 1. Malevolence, unfavourableneſs. My ſtars ſhine darkly over me, the *malignancy* of my fate might perhaps diſtemper yours. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Deſtructive tendency, infectiouſneſs. A bubo according to the degree of its *malignancy. Wiſeman.*

Mali'gnant, *adj.* Fr. [*malignans*, Lat.] 1. Hurtful, miſchievous, malicious, intending or effecting ill, unpropitious. Repreſented in a falſe and *malignant* light. *Watts.* 2. Deſtructive to life. A *malignant* vapour that falls upon the joint. *Temple.* See Malign.

Malignant, *ſubſt.* [*malignus*, Lat.] 1. A man malevolently diſpoſed, one of ill intentions, an envious, ill affected perſon. Occaſion was taken by certain *malignants* ſecretly to undermine his great authority. *Hooker.* 2. A reproachful term uſed by the ſectaries, in the civil wars, of the defenders of the church and monarchy.

Malignant *Diſeaſe* [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe which rages more vehemently, and continues longer, than its nature uſually permits it to do; or rather ſuch a one as is greatly aggravated. The term is generally applied to ſuch fevers as are epidemical or infectious, and are attended with ſpots and eruptions.

Mali'gnantly, *adv.* [of *malignant*] maliciouſly, hurtfully, miſchievouſly.

Mali'gnity [*malignité*, Fr. *malignità*, It. *malignidàd*, Sp. of *malignitas*, Lat.] 1. Hurtfulneſs, miſchievouſneſs, deſtructive tendency, contrariety to life. An invincible *malignity* in his diſeaſe. *Harvey.* 2. Malignant nature or quality, ill-will, maliciouſneſs. 3. Evilneſs of nature. This ſhews the high *malignity* of fraud. *South.*

Mali'gner [of *malign*] 1. One who regards another with ill-will. Such as theſe are philoſophy's *maligner's. Glanville.* 2. Sarcaſtical cenſurer.

Mali'gnly, *adv.* [of *Malign*] enviouſly, miſchievouſly. Or praiſe *malignly* arts I cannot reach. *Pope.*

Ma'lkin [prob. of *Mal*, for *Mary*, and *kin*, a diminutive term.] a ſort of mop made of rags for ſweeping an oven: thence a frightful figure of clouts dreſſed up: thence a dirty wench. *Hanmer*

Mall, *ſubſt.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer] 1. A ſtroke, a blow. 2. A kind of beater or hammer [*mail*, Fr.] He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle and that part which ſtrikes the ball, he incloſed in them ſeveral drugs. *Addiſon.* 3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls, ſuch as that in St. James's park. *Mall*, in Iſlandic, implies an area or walk ſpread with ſhells.

Mall, or Pall-Mall [q. *pellere malleo*, to drive with a mallet] a ſort of play or exerciſe with a wooden ball, and an inſtrument called a *mall*, by which the ball is ſtruck with great force and art, ſo as to run through an iron arch at the end of a long alley, ſmoothly gravelled, and boarded on each ſide. This arch is called the paſs, and the alley is alſo called the *mall.*

To Mall, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to beat or ſtrike with a mall.

Ma'llard [*malart*, Fr.] a wild drake or male duck.

Malleabi'lity, or Ma'lleableness, the quality of being beaten out or wrought with a hammer, and ſpreading, being beaten, without breaking or cracking, which glaſs will not bear, but gold will, to the higheſt degree of any metal whatſoever.

Ma'lleable, Fr. [of *malleus*, Lat. a hammer] that is hard and ductile, that may be hammered, and that will ſpread out being beaten; this is a quality poſſeſſed in the moſt eminent degree by gold, it being more ductile than any other metal, and is oppoſite to friability or brittleneſs.

To Ma'lleate, *verb act.* [of *malleus*, Lat. a hammer] to hammer, to ſhape or forge by the hammer. The art of melting and *malleating* metals. *Derham.*

Ma'lleated, *part. adj.* [of *malleatus*, Lat. of *malleate*] hammered or wrought with a hammer.

Malleo'lus, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a proceſs in the lower part of the leg, juſt above the foot.

Ma'llet [*malleus*, Lat.] a ſort of wooden hammer.

Ma'lleus [in anatomy] one of the ſmall bones of the ear, ſo named from its reſemblance to a hammer.

Ma'llows [mealpe, Sax. *mauve*. Fr. *malva*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat.] a plant well known.

Ma'lmsbury, a large borough town of Wiltſhire on the river Avon, 89 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Ma'lmsey [of *Malvaſia*, a city of Candia in Greece] 1. A ſort of grape. See Vine. 2. A luſcious ſort of wine. Metheglin, wort, and *malmſey. Shakeſpeare.*

Malocatoo'n [q. *malum*, an apple, and *coctona*, Lat. cotton, becauſe of its downy coat] a ſort of peach; called alſo *melocotony.*

Malograna'tum [with anatomiſts] the cartilage or griſtle, called alſo *xiphoides*, or ſword-like.

Ma'lpas, a market town of Cheſhire, 157 miles from London. It gives title of viſcount to the earls of Cholmondeley.

MALT [mealt, Sax. malt, Su. mout, Du. molt, L. Ger. maltz, H. Ger.] barley or other grain ſoaked in water, then laid in heaps to ferment, and dried on a kiln in order to make drink. Beer hath *malt* firſt infuſed in the liquor, and afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon.*

To MALT, *verb act.* To make malt.

To MALT, *verb neut.* to be made into malt. It will mowburn, which will make it *malt* worſe. *Mortimer.*

MALT-DRINK [of *malt* and *drink*] liquor for drink made of malt.

MALT-DUST [of *malt* and *duſt*] the duſt taken from malt in cleaning it. *Malt-duſt* is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*

MALT-FLOOR [of *malt* and *floor*] a floor to dry malt on. Empty the corn from the ciſtern into the *malt-floor.* *Mortimer.*

MALT-HORSE [of *malt* and *horſe*] a horſe uſed in grinding malt. It ſeems to have been in Shakeſpeare's time a term of reproach for a dull dolt. You whoreſon, you *malt horſe* drudge. *Shakeſpeare.*

MALT *Long*, or MALT *Worm*, a cancerous ſore about the foot of an horſe; alſo an inſect.

MALT *Mulna* [in old records] a quern or malt mill.

MA´LTMAN, or MA´LTSTER [of *malt*] a maker of malt. Tom is now a journeyman *malſter.* *Swift.*

MA´LTON, a borough town of the North-riding of Yorkſhire, 199 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

MALT *Shot* [in old records] a certain duty anciently paid for making malt.

The Croſs of MALTA, which is worn by the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, is a croſs of eight points.

MA´LVA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb common mallows.

MALVA´CEOUS [*malvaceus*, of *malva*, Lat. mallows] like, belonging to, or made with mallows.

MA´LVADA [of Spain] a coin, 13 of which make an Engliſh farthing.

MALVOI´SIN [q. d. *mal*, evil, *voiſin*, Fr. a neighbour] an ancient warlike engine for caſting ſtones, battering walls, *&c.*

MALVERSA´TION, Fr. [*malverſación*, Sp.] miſbehaviour in an office, employ or commiſſion; as, breach of truſt, extortion, mean artifices, wicked and fraudulent tricks.

MA´LUM, Lat. evil, miſchief, calamity, affliction, diſeaſe, *&c.*

MALUM *Terræ*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the apple of the earth, the herb birth-wort; ſo called, becauſe its fruit reſembles the apple.

MALUM *Mortuum*, Lat. [the dead diſeaſe] a ſort of ſcab ſo termed, becauſe it renders the body black and mortified.

MAM, or MA´MMA [mam, C. Brit. of *mamma*, Lat. this word is ſaid to be found for the compellation of mother in all languages; and is therefore ſuppoſed to be the firſt ſyllables that a child pronounces] the fond word for mother. That they may not tell tales to papa and *mamma.* *Swift.*

MAMA´LUKES [of *mamluc*, Arab. a *bought ſlave*, or one under the dominion of another] a dynaſty which reigned a conſiderable time in Egypt. *Dherbelot* very juſtly obſerves, that the term *mamluc* ſignifies a ſlave in general; but in particular has been applied to thoſe ſlaves (whether *Turks* or *Circaſſians*) which the kings of the race of *Saladin* trained up in military exerciſe, and which conſtituted their *militia*; He ſhould have ſaid, *ſtanding army*; and who in time became maſters of *Egypt*; where they reign'd 275 years, *i. e.* from 648 to 923 of the *hegirah*, at which time they were ſubdued by ſultan *Selim*; who defeated (as *Pocock* tells us) *Tumanbai*, the laſt of theſe *ſlave monarchs*, and having got poſſeſſion of his perſon, ad urbis portam patibulo affixit. See *Bacchus*, *Egyptian* and *Grecian* empires, compared with *Ezekiel* c. xxix. v. 14, 15. "*It ſhall be the* BASEST *of the kingdoms, neither ſhall it exalt itſelf any more above the nations.*" See alſo Dr. NEWTON's *Diſſertation on Prophecies*, p. 391—393.

MA´MIN *Tree* [in Jamaica] a tree that grows plentifully in the woods, yielding a pleaſant liquor, drank by the inhabitants, *&c.* called *the planter's toddy tree.*

MA´MMA, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a breaſt, pap, or teat of a woman; alſo a dug in cattle.

MAMMA´RIA, Lat. [with anatomiſts] an artery that iſſues out of the ſubclavian branch of the aſcending trunk of the aorta, and ſupplies the breaſts.

MA´MMARY *Veſſels* [with anatomiſts] thoſe arteries and veins which paſs through the glands or kernels and muſcles of the breaſt.

MAMMEE´ *Tree*, *ſubſt.* The *mammee* tree hath a roſaceous flower which conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed in a circular order, from whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an almoſt ſpherical fleſhy fruit, containing two or three ſeeds, incloſed in hard rough ſhells. *Miller.*

MA´MMET, *ſubſt.* [from *mam* or *mamma*] a puppet, a figure dreſſed up. *Hanmer*

MA´MMIFORM [*mammiforme*, Fr. from *mamma*, a pap, and *forma*, Lat. ſhape] having the ſhape of paps or dugs.

MA´MMIFORM *Proceſſes* [*proceſſus mammiformes*, Lat.] two knobs of the bone of the back part of the ſkull.

MAMMILLA´RES [in anatomy] two little protuberances ſomething reſembling nipples, found under the fore ventricles of the brain, and ſuppoſed to be the organs of ſmelling.

MA´MMOCK, *ſubſt.* a large ſhapeleſs piece. The ice was broken into large *mammocks.* *James's Voyage.*

MIMMILLA´RIS *Arteria*, the ſame as *mammaria.*

MA´MMILLARY, *adj.* [*mammillaire*, Fr. *mammillaris*, Lat.] belonging to the paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY *Artery* [with anatomiſts] an artery which ſupplies the breaſt.

MAMMILLARY *Proceſſes* [with anatomiſts] two protuberances of the bone in the temples, reſembling the teats or dugs of a cow.

To MA´MMOCK [prob. of Man, Br. little or ſmall, and Doc, a diminutive] to break into bits or ſcraps, to tear.

MA´MMON ממון, Syr. riches or gain, the god of wealth and riches; alſo riches. The *mammon* of unrighteouſneſs. *Goſpel.*

MA´MMONIST [of *mammon*] one whoſe heart is ſet upon getting worldly wealth.

MAMMOO´DA, a coin among the Indians, of equal value with our ſhilling.

MA´MOTHY, a piece of money at Ormus in value 8 *d.* ſterling.

MAN. *irr. pl.* MEN [man, mon, menn, or mænn, Sax. mænd, Dan. manna, Goth.] 1. A human creature. A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the powers of motion, and reaſoning joined to ſubſtance, make the ordinary idea of a *man.* *Locke.* 2. Not a woman. Every *man*-child ſhall be circumciſed. *Geneſis.* 3. Not a boy. And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.* 4. A ſervant, an attendant, a dependant. To employ other men's *men.* *Raleigh.* 5. A word of familiarity, bordering on contempt. We ſpeak no treaſon, *man.* *Shakeſpeare.* 6. It is uſed in a looſe ſignification, like the French *on*, *one*, any one. A *man* would expect to find ſome antiquities. *Addiſon.* 7. One of uncommon qualifications. Manners maketh *man.* *William of Wickham.* 8. A human creature qualified in any particular manner. He a *man* of war from his youth. 1 *Samuel.* 9. Individual. In matters of equity between *man* and *man.* *Watts.* 10. A human creature, not a beaſt. 11. A wealthy or independent perſon. To this ſenſe ſome refer the following paſſage of Shakeſpeare, others to the ſenſe next foregoing. There would this monſter make a *man*: any ſtrange beaſt there makes a *man.* *Shakeſpeare.* 12. When a perſon is not in his ſenſes, we ſay, he is not his own *man.* *Ainſworth.* 13. A moveable piece at cheſs or draughts.

MAN *of War*, a ſhip of war.

To MAN, *verb act.* [mannen, Du.] 1. To furniſh with men. Either of them ſhould ſend certain ſhips to ſea well *manned* and apparel'd to fight. *Hayward.* 2. To guard with men. To ſally from one port, or *man* one public wall. *Tate.* 3. To fortify, to ſtrengthen. Having *man'd* his ſoul with proper reflections, exerted himſelf. *Addiſon.* 4. *To Man a hawk* [with falconers] is to make her gentle, tame and tractable. 5. To attend, to wait on, to ſerve. I was never *mann'd* with agate till now. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To direct in hoſtility, to point, to aim; obſolete.

To MAN *the Capſtan* [ſea phraſe] uſed when they would have the men heave at the capſtan.

MAN *well the Top* [ſea term] is a word of command, when men are ordered to go into the top of a ſhip.

MAN *the Ladder*, or MAN *the Ship's Side* [among ſailors] is a word of command, when any perſon of figure is at the ſide of a ſhip, ready to enter or be helped into it.

To MA´NACLE, *verb act.* [of *manus*, Lat.] to bind with hand-cuffs or fetters, to chain the hands, to ſhackle. To *Manacle* and ſhackle him hand and foot. *Arbuthnot.*

MA´NACLES, but rarely uſed in the ſingular [*manicles*, Fr. *manica*, from *manus*, Lat. hand] chains for the hands, ſhackles, hand-cuffs or fetters.

To MA´NAGE, *verb. act.* [*menager*, Fr. *maneggiare*, It. *manejar*, Sp.] 1. To govern, to make tractable. We will *manage* Bull I warrant you. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To mind or take ſpecial care of, to huſband. 3. To conduct, to carry on. The fathers had *managed* the charge of idolatry againſt the heathens. *Stillingfleet.* 4. To train a horſe to graceful action. *Managing* his horſe, and charging and diſcharging his lance. *Knolles.* 5. To wield, to move or uſe eaſily. Long tubes are cumberſome, and ſcarce to be eaſily *managed.* *Newton.* 6. To treat with caution or decency. This is a mere French phraſe, *le menager*, and ought not to be imitated. Notwithſtanding it was ſo much his intereſt to *manage* his proteſtant ſubjects, he made over his principality to France. *Addiſon.*

To MANAGE, *verb neut.* to ſuperintend affairs, to tranſact. Leave them to *manage* for thee. *Dryden.*

MANAGE [*ménage*, Fr. *managgio*, It.] 1. The act of managing of a family, of a concern, buſineſs, *&c.* conduct, adminiſtration. In the conduct and *manage* of actions. *Bacon.* 2. Uſe, inſtrumentality. Quickſilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

MA´NAGEABLE [of *manage*] 1. Eaſy in the uſe, not difficult to be wielded or moved. The glaſſes are readily *manageable.* *Newton.* 2. Tractable, governable; as, a *manageable* horſe.

MA´NAGEABLENESS [of *manageable*] 1. Accommodation to eaſy uſe. The greater or leſs exactneſs or *manageableneſs* of the inſtruments employed. *Boyle.* 2. Tractableneſs, eaſineſs to be governed.

MA´NAGEMENT [*menagement*, Fr.] 1. The act of managing or ordering, conduct, adminiſtration. The wrong *management* of the earl of Godolphin. *Swift.* 2. Practice, tranſaction, dealing. This ſeems a Galliciſm. He had great *managements* with eccleſiaſtics in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addiſon.*

MA´NAGER [of *manage*] 1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. The *manager* opens his ſluice every night. *Addiſon.* 2. A man of frugality, a good huſband. A *manager* of his treaſure, and yet bountiful. *Temple.*

MA´NAGERY [*menagery*, Fr.] 1. Conduct, direction, adminiſtration. So ill an account of any conduct or diſcretion in the *manegery* of that affair. *Clarendon.* 2. Huſbandry, frugality. So well atteſted its good *managery.* *Decay of Piety.* 3. Manner of uſing. Inſtruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons. *Decay of Piety.*

MANATE´, or MANATI´ [about the iſland Hiſpaniola] a fiſh of the whale kind, ſome of which are ſo large that they can ſcarce be drawn by a yoke of oxen.

MANA´TION [*manatio*, Lat.] the act of flowing or running from ſomething elſe.

MANBO´TE [man-bote, Sax.] a compenſation or recompence made in money for the killing of a man.

MA´NCA, a ſquare piece of gold in former times, valued at 39 pence.

MANCA [of ſilver] 60 ſhekels, about 7 *l.* 10 *s.* in value; of gold 100 ſhekels, in value 75 *l.* ſterling.

MANCHE, or MAUNCHE [in heraldry] an odd faſhioned ſleeve with long hangers to it.

MA´NCHERON [with French heralds] a ſleeve uſed indifferently with *manche*, and ſignifies any ſort of ſleeve.

MA´NCHE *Preſent*, a bribe or preſent from the donor's own hand.

MANCHESTER, a very large and populous market town of Lancaſhire, near the conflux of the IRK and IRWELL, 165 miles from London.

Ma'nchet [*michet*, Fr. *Skinner*. *miche de pain*, Fr.] a ſmall loaf of fine bread. A ſmall toaſt of *manchet*. *Bacon*.

Manchine'el *Tree*, or Manchine'lo *Tree*, a tree in the iſland of Jamaica. It has male flowers or katkins, which become round fleſhy fruit, in which is contained a rough woody nut incloſing four or five flat ſeeds; it is a native of the Weſt-Indies, and grows equal to the ſize of an oak; its wood, which is ſawn out into planks and brought to England, is of a beautiful grain, will poliſh well, and laſt long; and is therefore much eſteemed in cabinet makers work. In cutting down thoſe trees, the juice of the bark, which is of a milky colour, muſt be burnt out before the work is begun; for its nature is ſo corroſive, that it will raiſe bliſters on the ſkin, and burn holes in linen; and if it ſhould happen to fly into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of loſing their ſight. The fruit is of the colour and ſize of the golden pippin, by which many Europeans have been deceived; ſome of whom have greatly ſuffered, and others loſt their lives by eating it, which will corrode the mouth and throat. The leaves of theſe trees alſo abound with a milky juice of the ſame nature, ſo that the cattle never ſhelter themſelves under them, and ſcarcely will any vegetable grow under their ſhade; yet the goats eat this fruit without any injury. *Miller*.

To Ma'ncipate [*mancipo*, Lat.] 1. To enſlave, to bind, to tie. Meteors are in themſelves more unſtable and leſs *mancipated* to ſtated motions. *Hale*. 2. To deliver the poſſeſſion, to give the right to another, to ſell for money.

Mancipa'tion [of *mancipate*] ſlavery, involuntary obligation; alſo the act of giving up a thing to another; an ancient manner of ſelling before witneſſes, in which divers formalities were uſed for aſſurance of the bargain and ſale.

Ma'nciple [*manceps*, Lat.] a caterer, a purveyor for a community, one who buys victuals and proviſions for a college or monaſtery. Their *manciple* fell dangerouſly ill. *Betterton*.

Mancu'sa [ſo called of *manu cuſa*, Lat. *i. e.* ſtamped or coined with the hand] an ancient coin, in value about a mark in ſilver.

Manda'mus, Lat. [*i. e.* we command] a writ granted by the king, ſo called from the firſt word, commanding corporations to reſtore aldermen and others to office, out of which they have been put unjuſtly.

Mandamus, is alſo a charge to a ſheriff to take into the hands of the king all the lands and tenements of the king's widow, who, contrary to her oath formerly given, had married without the king's conſent.

Mandari'n, *ſubſt*. a Chineſe magiſtrate; the title of lord among the Chineſe Tartars.

Mandarin *Language*, the language ſpoken by the Mandarins, and in the court of China; and is that in China, that the Latin is in Europe; the Mandarins always being men of letters.

Ma'ndatary, *ſubſt*. [*mandataire*, Fr. *mandatario*, It.] one to whom a command or charge is given; alſo he who comes into a benefice by *mandamus*. A *mandatary* is he, to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe*.

Ma'ndate [*mandat*, or *mandement*, Fr. *mandato*, It. and Sp. of *mandatum*, Lat.] 1. A judicial command of the king or his juſtice, to have any thing done for the diſpatch of juſtice, precept, charge, commiſſion ſent or tranſmitted. He thought the *mandate* forged. *Dryden*. 2. Command in general. Her force is not any where ſo apparent as in expreſs *mandates* or prohibitions. *Hooker*.

Ma'ndator, Lat. a director. A perſon is ſaid to be a client to his advocate, but a maſter and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayliffe*.

Ma'ndatory, *adj*. [*mando*, Lat.] directory, preceptive.

Ma'ndible [*mandibula*, Lat. with anatomiſts] the jaw, either upper or lower, the upper jaw conſiſting of twelve bones, ſix on each ſide; or the lower jaw, which, when a perſon comes to ripeneſs of years, grows into one continued bone, and very hard and thick; the inſtrument of manducation. The crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cranium. *Grew*.

Mandi'bular, *adj*. [*mandibularis*, Lat.] pertaining to the jaw.

Mandibular *Muſcles* [with anatomiſts] thoſe muſcles which belong to the lower jaw.

Mandi'lion [*mandiglione*, It.] a ſoldier's garment. *Skinner*; a ſleeveleſs jacket, a looſe caſſock.

Ma'nderil, or Ma'ndrel [*mandrin*, Fr.] a kind of wooden pulley, that is part of a turner's leath, of which there are ſeveral kinds, as flat, hollow, pin and ſkrew manderils. *Mandrels* are made with a long wooden ſhank, to fit ſtiff into a round hole that is made in the work that is to be turned. This *mandrel* is called a ſhank or pin-mandrel; and if the hole the ſhank is to fit into be very ſmall, and the work to be faſtened on it pretty heavy, then turners faſten a round iron ſhank or pin, and faſten their work upon it. *Moxon*.

Ma'ndil, a ſort of cap or turbant worn by the Perſians.

Ma'ndrake, or Mandra'gora [דודאים, Heb. *μανδραγορας*, of *μανδρα*, Gr. a cave or den, becauſe of its growing near caves and ſhady places, *mandragoras*, Lat. *mandragore*, Fr.] a plant, whoſe divided root bears ſome reſemblance to the legs and thighs of a man. It bears a yellow fruit, called mandrake apples. The flower of the *mandrake* conſiſts of one leaf, in the ſhape of a bell; the pointal becomes a globular ſoft fruit, in which are contained many kidney ſhaped ſeeds. The roots of this plant are ſaid to bear a reſemblance to the human form. The report of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the perſon who dares to attempt ſuch a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller*. Among other virtues, *mandrake* has been falſely celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful. It has a ſoporific quality, and the ancients uſed it when they wanted a narcotic of the moſt powerful kind. *Hill*.

To Ma'nducate, *verb act*. [*manducatum*, ſup. of *manduco*, Lat.] to chew, to eat.

Manduca'tion, Fr. [*manducazione*, It. of *manducatio*, Lat.] the act of chewing or eating. *Manducation* is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the ſtomach. *Quincy*.

Ma'nduci [among the Romans] the name of certain hideous figures of perſons, which were deſigned to entertain ſome and fright others at their plays. The mothers uſed to fright their children with their names, by crying *manducus venit*.

Ma'ndy *Thurſday*, or Mau'ndy *Thurſday* [q. *dies mandati*, i. e. the day of command] the Thurſday next before Eaſter, ſo denominated from our Saviour's giving a charge to his diſciples before his laſt ſupper. It has been an antient practice in England, for the kings and queens on that day to waſh the feet of ſo many poor men, *&c.* as they had reigned years, and to give them a dole of cloth, ſhoes, ſtockings, money, bread and fiſh, in imitation of our Saviour, who waſhed the diſciples feet at his ordaining the Lord's ſupper, bidding them do the like to one another.

Mane [mwng, C. Br. man, Dan. maan, Su. maene, Du.] the long hair hanging down on a horſe's neck, and other animals.

Ma'neater [of *man* and *eat*] one that feeds on human fleſh, a cannibal, an anthropophagite.

Ma'ned, *adj*. [of *mane*] having a mane.

Ma'nequin [mannoken, Du. maenchen, Ger. with painters, *&c.*] a little ſtatue or model uſually made of wax or wood, the junctures whereof are ſo contrived, that it may be put into any attitude at pleaſure, and its imperies and folds may be diſpoſed at diſcretion.

Ma'nes, Lat. ghoſt, ſhade, that which remains of man after death. Hail O ye holy *Manes*, hail again. *Dryden*.

Manes, were certain Roman deities, which ſome ſuppoſe to have been the *ſouls* of perſons deceaſed; and others, that they were infernal gods, and gods of the dead. [See Cenotaph.] Some are of opinion, that the celeſtial gods were thoſe of the living, and the *manes* the gods of the dead. Others take *manes* to be the gods of the night, and that the Latin word *mane*, was thence derived. Apuleius writes, that they were dæmons or genii, which were ſometimes called *lemures*, of which, the good were called *lares familiares*, and the bad *larvæ*. The *manes* were ſuppoſed to preſide over tombs, and had adoration paid to them accordingly.

Ma'ne-sheet [of *mane* and *ſheet*, with grooms] is a covering for the upper part of a horſe's head, and all round his neck, which at one end has two holes for the ears to paſs through, and then joins to the halter on the fore-part, and likewiſe to the ſurcingle or long girth on the horſe's back.

Ma'neth, or Ma'neh, Heb. a weight or ſum of money among the Jews, about an 100 ſhekels in gold, value 75*l.* 60 in ſilver, value 7*l.* 10*s.*

Buxtorf ſays, the antient ſacred *mina* contained 50 *ſacred ſhekels*, and 100 *vulgar* ones. And the tables of the *Grecian*, *Roman*, and *Jewiſh* meaſures makes it equal to 6*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* ½.

Ma'nful, *adj*. [of *man* and *full*] valiant, ſtout. A handful it had devour'd, it was ſo *manful*. *Butler*.

Ma'nfully, *adv*. [of *manful*] valiantly, ſtoutly. Artimeſia behaved herſelf *manfully* in a great fight at ſea, when Xerxes ſtood by as a coward. *Abbot*.

Ma'nfulness [of man and fulneſſe, Sax.] valour, ſtoutneſs.

Ma'nganese, *ſubſt*. [*mangaueſia*, low Lat.] Mangaueſe is extremely well known by name, though the glaſsmen uſe for it many different ſubſtances, that have the ſame effect in clearing the foul colour of their glaſs. It is properly an iron ore of a poorer ſort; the moſt perfect ſort is of a dark iron gray, very heavy, but brittle. *Hill*.

Mang *Corn*, or Mung-*Corn* [mengen, Du. to mingle] as wheat and rye, peaſe and oats, mixed corn, maſlin.

Mange, *ſubſt*. [*de mange aiſon*, Fr.] a ſcab on dogs, *&c.* alſo a filthy and infectious diſeaſe in horſes, and in cattle. The ſheep died of the rot, and the ſwine of the *mange*. *B. Johnſon*.

Ma'nger [*mangeoire*, Fr. of *manger*, to eat] a conveniency for eating corn, a ſort of trough for horſes to feed in.

Manger [in a ſhip] a place on the deck, made with planks, about a foot and a half high, to catch and receive the ſea-water that beats in at the hawſes in ſtreſs of weather.

Ma'nginess [of *mangy*] ſtate of having the mange, ſcabbineſs, a ſort of itching diſtemper, common to dogs, and other animals.

To Ma'ngle, *verb act*. [of mangel, Ger. a defect, mangelen, Du. to be wanting, *mancus*, Lat. maimed, as Minſhew ſuppoſes] to cut, rend or tear in pieces, to maim or wound, to butcher, to lacerate. *Mangling* the ſenſe, and curtailing authors. *Baker*.

Ma'ngler [of *mangle*] one that mangles or hacks, one that deſtroys bunglingly.

Ma'ngo [*mangoſtan*, Fr.] an Eaſt-Indian fruit of the iſle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

Ma'ngy [of *mange*] troubled with the mange, ſcabby.

Ma'nhater [of *man* and *hate*] one that hates mankind, miſanthrope.

Ma'nhood [man-had, Sax.] 1. Virility, not womanhood. Make his *manhood* bow. *Dryden*. 2. Virility, not childhood, not puerility. And ſtarting into *manhood*, ſcorn the boy. *Pope*. 3. Human nature. In Chriſt was the church of God eſtabliſhed, from whom Chriſt deſcended as touching his manhood. *Raleigh*. 4. Courage, bravery, reſolution. Although no man was ſpoken of but he for *manhood*, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney*.

Manhood *of Chriſt*. This term [man or manhood] when applied to the doctrine of *the incarnation*, is uſed in *different* ſenſes; accordingly, as men have eſpouſed *different* ſchemes upon that head. With ſome (for inſtance) it ſignifies a *rational* ſoul and body; both which they ſuppoſe the Son of God to have aſſumed, and conſequently that in Him incarnate there are *two* diſtinct wills, and two underſtandings, and thus two intelligent agents are *ſuppoſed* to be ſo united, as to conſtitute but one perſon. But with others, who find no ſuch doctrine in *ſcripture*, and think it to be alike inconſiſtent with the *truth and reaſon* of things, the *man* or *manhood* of Chriſt ſignifies a human body. Thus *Novatian*, *Euſebius*, St. *Irenæus*, and even *Athanaſius* himſelf, not only in his earlieſt tracts, but even after he had long embarked in the *Arian* controverſy, and many others appear (ſo far as we can judge from their writings) to have had no notion of two *intelligent* ſubſtances in the one perſon of *Chriſt*; and yet when deſcribing his incarnation, they do not ſcruple to ſpeak of his *aſſuming* a *man*. Nor were they inconſiſtent with themſelves; if meaning (as they frequently explain it) no more by that man, which he aſſumed, than a *human body:* And indeed, *this ſenſe* of the word [man] is confirmed by the SCRIPTURE-USE thereof. "And the LORD GOD formed MAN [*i. e.* the *human body*] of the DUST of the ground, and breathed into his noſtrils the breath of life.". *Gen.* c. ii. v. 7, compared with *Pſalm* i. v. 3; and HOMER's *Iliad*, Lib. I. line 4. Accordingly St. *Irenæus*, who tells us more than once, that this *breath of life* was the *human ſoul* [IRENÆUS Ed. *Grabe*, p. 408.] and conſequently that the *man* formed out of *the duſt*, and into whoſe noſtrils this ſoul was breathed, was the *body:* He (I ſay with reference to the incarnation) obſerves, "that St. PAUL perpetually uſes the words FLESH and BLOOD, partly to expreſs our SAVIOUR'S MAN [*uti* HOMINEM EJUS *ſtatueret*] and partly to eſtabliſh the ſalvation of *our* fleſh," [or body] whoſe reſurrection theſe antient heretics deny'd," p. 420. Where by our SAVIOUR'S MAN, he may intend (what his own explication ſhould ſeem to ſuggeſt) no more than our Saviour's body; "that *man of his* (for ſo he expreſſes himſelf again, p. 157) which when *corrupted* [when reduced by death into that ſtate where *corruption* enſues] he confirmed by his own power, and recalled to *incorruption*." Nor does he ſcruple to uſe the ſame phraſeology, when ſpeaking of St. *Paul himſelf*, p. 183, "If the *Valentinians* (ſays he) affirm that THEIR MAN, immediately [upon death] aſcends beyond the *Creator*, and goes to the *mother*; much more might this [aſcent] be aſcribed to the APOSTLE'S MAN"; for though he is here ſpeaking not of the *outward* man [or body] but of the *inward* man; yet is the citation *in point*; becauſe it ſhews this author's uſe of the word [man]; I mean not always to expreſs the WHOLE, but any one PART of the *compound*; and it being a maxim with St. *Irenæus*, that we are denominated men, *propter* SUBSTANTIAM CARNIS, *i. e.* from our relation to a *body*; he may, by parity of argument (or rather *a fortiori*) be ſuppoſed to intend that *part* of the compound [which we call the *body*] in the places before aſſigned. In which ſenſe, by the way, St. JUSTIN, whom he frequently copies, had uſed the term [man] before him [JUSTIN *Ed. Rob. Stephan.* p. 35, and p. 58.] And by all fair rules of criticiſm, *this ſenſe* of the word ſhould be received, as beſt agreeing with the *whole ſtrain* and *tenor* of both theſe authors; a thing not ſo eaſy to be *corrupted*, as one [or two] ſingle paſſages. See INCARNATION and UNITY compared, with CLEMENT. STROMAT. *Ed. Paris*, l. 3. p. 452.

MA'NIA, Lat, [μανια, of μαινομαι, Gr. to be mad] madneſs.

MANI'AC, or **MANI'ACAL**, *adj.* [μανιακος, Gr. *maniacus*, Lat.] pertaining to, or affected with madneſs, mad to rage. *Maniacal* lunacies uſually conform to the age of the moon. *Grew.*

MA'NICA *Hippocratis* [in pharmacy] Hippocrate's ſleeve; a woollen ſack or bag, in a pyramidal form, for ſtraining liquid things.

MANICHEE'S [ſo named of *Manes*, a Perſian, their ringleader] Manes taught that there are *two* principles or gods *coeternal* and *independent* on each other; the one the author of all *evil*, and the other of all *good*; a doctrine which he borrowed (not improbably) from the *Perſian Magi.*

But EUSEBIUS (who places *Manes* a little before the times of Diocleſian) repreſents him, as having *borrowed* alſo from many of the *hereſies* that roſe in the church before him. And I believe, if the reader will peruſe what we have already ſaid under the word GNOSTICS, he'll find the obſervation hold true. For by comparing that *authentic* letter of *Manes*, and the account of his doctrine, which St. *Epiphanius* has preſerved, with thoſe extracts that *Spanheim* has made both from him and other antient writers, it appears that *Manes* agreed with the old *gnoſtics*, in explaining away a TRUE and PROPER INCARNATION; and when ſearching out the origin of *moral evil*, he placed it in ſomething *independent* of our *will* and *choice*; ſomething in the *pre-eſtabliſhed nature* and conſtitution of things, forced and *impoſed* upon us. "He feigned (ſays SPANHEIM) that *good* and *ill* are SUBSTANCES, and that in the *elements* is the SUBSTANCE of the *good* and *evil* PRINCIPLE." And again, "He affirmed the *abſolute neceſſity* of ſin",— and no wonder it ſhould be ſo, if founded in *nature*. And again, "that having diſtinguiſhed his *elect* from the *audience* and common people, he affirmed that in the latter, the SUBSTANCE of ſin was not manifeſtly purged off, eſpecially in thoſe who entered upon the *nuptial ſtate*"; for by the way, moſt of the old *corrupters of the faith once delivered to the ſaints*, bore hard on matrimony. [See HIEROM and CATAPHRYCIANS compared]——But to proceed, he maintained yet farther, "that the ſouls of his *audience* were converted into ſouls of *elect*, and that being purged (if I do not miſtake him) compleatly, *after their deceaſe*, by the SUN, whither they were conveyed upon their removal out of the body, they returned to God; from whoſe very *ſubſtance*, by the way, *Manes* ſuppoſed them to be derived; and that other ſouls returned into the bodies of *beaſts*, or into *trees*, &c." And in a word, "He conceived this *evil of concupiſcence*, that riſes againſt the *ſpirit*, to be a SUBSTANCE, which *cannot admit of a cure*; but will be ſeparated from us, and after the great judgment is over, ſubſiſt for ever *incarcerated* in hell." SPANHEIM *Hiſt. Ed. Lugdun.* p. 752, 753. I was the more willing to take my account of *Manes* from *this* writer, as he has ſufficiently approved his *orthodoxy*, and in particular his attachment to that *modern* ſyſtem of divinity which comes the neareſt to the *Manicheans.* Amongſt whom its firſt founder received his education, and not improbably imbibed from thence a *teint*, from which he was not compleatly purged by any thing below the moon. He left, I confeſs, the party: but not before the *thirty firſt* year of his age, as appears from his own account; and, but for that *ſtrong reſemblance* which ſome parts of his ſcheme bear to *Manicheiſm*, I would not remind my readers of that remark of the poet:

> ——*Imbuta recens ſervabit odorem*
> *Teſta diu*——

See INFRA-CAPSARIANS, and JANSENISM compared. See alſo INQUISITION, and read there, "When once letting looſe the IMPERIAL EDICTS upon them."

MANI'CUM, Lat. [μανικον, of μαινομαι, Gr. becauſe it makes mad] an herb, called alſo *dorychnion*, a kind of nightſhade.

MANICO'RDIUM, a muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinnet; its ſtrings are covered with ſcarlet cloth, to deaden and ſoften the ſound. It is uſed in nunneries by the nuns to learn to play, and not diſturb the ſilence of the dormitory.

MA'NIFEST, *adj.* [*manifeſte*, Fr. *manifeſto*, It. *manifiéſto*, Sp. of *manifeſtus*, Lat.] 1. Apparent, evident, clear, plain, not concealed, not doubtful. Not all in like apparent and *manifeſt* manner. *Hooker.* 2. Detected; with *of*. Caliſtho there ſtood *manifeſt of* ſhame. *Dryden.*

To **MA'NIFEST**, *verb act.* [*manifeſter*, Fr. *manifeſtàr*, Sp. *manifeſtere*, It. of *manifeſto*, Lat.] to reveal, to declare or publiſh, to make apparent, to ſhew plainly. To aſſume and *manifeſt* his will in our fleſh. *Hammond.*

MA'NIFEST, *ſubſt.* [*manifeſte*, Fr. *manifeſto*, It.] 1. Declaration, public proteſtation; it is now more uſually written manifeſto.

> You authentic witneſſes I bring
> Of this my *manifeſt*, that never more
> This hand ſhall combat on the crooked ſhore. *Dryden.*

2. [In trade] a draught of the cargo of the maſter of a ſhip, ſhewing what is due to him for freight from every perſon, to whom the goods in his ſhip belongs.

MANIFESTA'TION, Fr. [*manifeſtazione*, It. *manifeſtacion*, Sp. of *manifeſtatio*, Lat.] the act of making manifeſt, diſcovery, publication, clear evidence. To know him in thoſe glorious *manifeſtations* of himſelf in the works of creation. *Tillotſon.*

MANIFE'STIBLE, *adj.* properly *manifeſtable* [of *manifeſt*] eaſy to be made manifeſt. This is *manifeſtible* in long and thin plates of ſteel. *Brown.*

MA'NIFESTLY, *adv.* [of *manifeſt*] apparently, evidently, plainly. We ſee *manifeſtly* that ſounds are carried with wind. *Bacon.*

MA'NIFESTNESS [of *manifeſt*] plainneſs, clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO, It. [*manifeſte*, Fr. *manifieſto*, Sp.] an apology or public declaration in writing made by a prince, ſhewing his intentions in any enterprize; the motives that induced him to it, and the reaſons on which his right and pretenſions are founded. It was propoſed to draw up a *manifeſto*, ſetting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addiſon.*

MA'NIFOLD [of *many* and *fold*; maniᵹ and ꝼeolðan, Sax. mangfoldig, Dan. menighvuldigh, Du. mannichfaltig, Ger.] a great many in number, being of different kinds, multiplied. The *manifold* uſe of friendſhip. *Bacon.*

MA'NIFOLDED [of *many* and *fold*] having many complications or doubles. And *manifolded* ſhield he bound about his wriſt. *Spenſer.*

MA'NIFOLDLY, *adv.* [of *manifold*] in a manifold manner. They were *manifoldly* acknowledged the ſavers of that country. *Sidney.*

MANI'GLIONS [with gunners] two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, caſt after the German form.

MA'NIKIN [manneken, Du. maenchen, Ger.] a dwarf, a diminutive fellow, a little man. This is a dear *manikin* to you, Sir Toby. *Shakeſpeare.*

MANI'LLE, or **MENI'LLE** [in Africa] one of the principal commodities carried to thoſe coaſts by the Europeans, to traffic with the negroes in exchange for ſlaves. It is compoſed of braſs rings in the form of bracelets, which the natives deck their legs and arms with. But the better ſort of them wear the manilles made of ſilver and gold, but theſe are of their own manufacture.

MA'NINGTREE, a market-town of Eſſex, on a branch of the river Stour, 59 miles from London.

MA'NIPLE [*manipule*, Fr. *manipolo*, It. *manipulus*, Lat.] 1. A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the wriſts by Romiſh maſs prieſts. 2. A handful. 3. A company of foot ſoldiers with the Romans, a ſmall band of ſoldiers.

MANI'PULAR, *adj.* [*manipularis*, of *manipulus*, Lat.] relating to a maniple.

MANIPULA'TION, a term uſed in mines, to ſignify the manner of digging the ſilver.

MANI'PULUS, Lat. [among apothecaries] an handful of herbs, roots, flowers, *&c. i. e.* as much as one can take up in the hand.

MA'NKILLER [of *man* and *killer*] a murderer. To kill *mankillers* man has lawful power. *Dryden.*

MANKI'ND, *ſubſt.* [mann-cinn, Sax. mand-kin, Dan.] the human race.

MA'NLIKE, *adj.* [of *man* and *like*] having the reſemblance of a man. A right *manlike* man. *Sidney.*

MA'NLESS, *adj.* [of *man* and *leſs*] being without men, unmanned. A ſtratagem of fireboats *manleſs*. *Bacon.*

MA'NLINESS [of *manly*] bravery, ſtoutneſs, dignity, appearance of a man. And thus courts credit and *manlineſs* in the caſting off the modeſty he has till then been kept in. *Locke.*

MA'NLY, *adj.* [manlig, Su. manneleik, Goth. mannelick, Du. maenlich, Ger.] becoming a man, manlike, firm, undaunted, ſtout, courageous. He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden.*

MA'NLY, *adv.* [of *man*] with courage, like a man.

MA'NNA [ſome derive it of מן הוה, what is this; the expreſſion uſed by the Iſraelites, when they firſt ſaw it; others derive it of מנה, a proportion or allowance, of מנה, Syr. he diſtributed diſtinctly] a certain delicious food, which God rained from heaven for the ſupport of the Iſraelites in the wilderneſs.

MANNA [with phyſicians] a ſort of ſweet liquor which drops of itſelf, or elſe is let out by cutting from the branches and leaves of aſh-trees in Calabria in Italy; or, as others ſay, a kind of dew congealed on trees and plants in Syria, Germany, and Calabria, but the Calabrian is moſt in uſe.

MANNA is properly a gum, and is a honey-like juice, concreted into a ſolid form, ſeldom ſo dry, but it adheres more or leſs to the fingers in handling. Its colour is whitiſh, yellowiſh, or browniſh, and it has in taſte the ſweetneſs of ſugar, and with it a ſharpneſs that renders it very agreeable. We are ſupplied with manna from Calabria and Sicily, which is the product of two different trees, but which are of the ſame genus, being both varieties of the aſh. When the heats of ſummer are free from rain, the leaves, the trunks and branches of both theſe trees exſudate a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call manna, forming itſelf as it runs, and according to its different quantity into ſmall roundiſh drops, or long flakes: what flows out of the leaves of theſe trees is all natural, but the Italians procure a forced kind, by wounding the trunks and branches. The fineſt manna of all is that which oozes naturally out of the leaves in Auguſt, after the ſeaſon of collecting the common manna is over. The French have another ſort of manna produced from the larchtree, of a very different genus from the aſh, and the very tree which produces oil of turpentine; this is called Briançon manna, from the country where it is produced: our black thorn or ſloe-trees ſometimes yield a true manna from the ribs of the leaves, in autumn; but it is in a very ſmall quantity. There is another ſort called the manna Perſia, produced from a ſmall prickly ſhrub, about four or five feet high, growing in Egypt, Armenia, Georgia, and Perſia. The Hebrews, who had been acquainted with the laſt mentioned ſort of manna, when they found a miraculous food in the deſert reſembling it, did not ſcruple to call it manna: this was a conjecture the more natural to them, as they ſaw plainly that this deſcended from the heavens in form of a dew, and concreted into the globules in which they found it; and the received opinion at that time was, that the oriental manna was formed in the ſame manner; that it was a dew from the clouds concreted on the plant, none ſuppoſing, in thoſe early times, that it was the natural juice of the ſhrub upon which it was found. It is however evident, that this was not of the nature of manna, becauſe it melted away as the ſun grew hot, whereas manna hardens in that heat. It is but lately that the world were convinced of the miſtake of manna being an aerial produce, by an experiment being made by covering a tree with ſheets in the manna ſeaſon, and the finding as much manna on it afterwards, as on thoſe which are open to the air and dew. Manna is celebrated both by the ancients and moderns, as a gentle and mild cathartic. *Hill.*

MANNA *Pear*, a pear that is ripe in December and January.

MA'NNASI, or MA'NNATI [about Jamaica] a certain monſtrous fiſh, called the ſea-cow, from its reſembling a cow, that brings forth her young ones alive, and ſcuckles them with milk from her dugs; ſhe is an amphibious animal, lives for the moſt part in the water, but feeds on graſs in the fields.

MA'NNER [*maniere*, Fr. *maniera*, It. *manère*, Sp.] 1. Faſhion, way, cuſtom, uſage, habit. As the *manner* of ſome is. *New Teſtament.* 2. Form, method. 3 Certain degree. The bread is in a *manner* common. 1 *Samuel.* 4. Sort, kind. What *manner* of men were they. *Judges.* 5. Mien, caſt of the look. 6. Peculiar way, ſome few touches. I have endeavoured to expreſs after your *manner. Dryden.* 7. Way, ſort. After a gentle but very powerful *manner. Atterbury.* 8. Character of the mind. His princes are as much diſtinguiſhed by their *manners*, as by their dominions. *Addiſon.* 9. In the *plur.* [*manieres*, Fr.] general way of life, morals, habits. The kinds of muſic have moſt operation upon *manners*, as to make them warlike, to make them ſoft. *Bacon.* 10. In the *plur.* ceremonies, behaviour, ſtudied civility. And ſhall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reaſon of mankind will not allow to be *manners? South.* 11. The rules for behaviour, converſation, &c.

MANNER [with muſicians] is a particular way of ſinging or playing; which is often expreſſed by ſaying, *he has a good manner*.

MANNER [with painters, carvers, &c.] a particular habit or mode the artiſt has in managing his hand, pencil, inſtrument, &c. thus they ſay, the *manner* of Reuben's, Titian, &c.

MA'NNERLINESS [of *mannerly*] ceremonious, complaiſance, civility. Out of *mannerlineſs* and reſpect to God. *Hale.*

MA'NNERLY, *adj.* [of *manner*] ceremonious, civil, courteous, well behaved. Not to oppoſe them by whatever *mannerly* names we may palliate the offence, is not modeſty but cowardice. *Rogers.*

MA'NNERLY, *adv.* with civility, without rudeneſs. We'll *mannerly* demand thee of thy ſtory. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'NNIKIN, *ſubſt.* [of *man* and **klein**, Ger. little] a little man, a dwarf. See MANIKIN.

MA'NNING *a Ship*, is a term uſed when a ſhip is to ſhew all her men; alſo furniſhing it with men.

MA'NNISH, *adj.* [of *man*] having the appearance of a man, bold, maſculine. A *manniſh* countenance. *Sidney.*

MA'NNUS, O. L. [μανις, Gr.] a nag, an ambling nag, a gennet. Hence *mantheof* is uſed for a horſe-ſtealer, in king Alfred's laws.

MANO'METER, or MA'NOSCOPE [of μανος, thin, and μετρον, meaſure, or of σκοπος, Gr.] an inſtrument to meaſure or ſhew the alterations in the rarity and denſity of the air.

MA'NOR, or MA'NOUR [of *manoir*, Fr. of *manendo*, Lat. becauſe the lord uſually reſided there, *manerium*, low Lat. *maner*, Armor.] was a noble ſort of fee antiently granted, partly to tenants for certain ſervices, and partly reſerved for the uſe of the lord's family, a juriſdiction over his tenants for their farms.

The original of manors was this: The king antiently granted a certain compaſs of ground to ſome man of merit, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and exerciſe ſome juriſdiction, more or leſs, within that circuit; for which the lord performed ſuch ſervices, and paid ſuch annual rents, as were required by the grant. Now the lord parcelling this land out to other meaner men, received rent and ſervices of them, and ſo as he was tenant to the king, they alſo were tenants to him; but thoſe great men and their poſterity have alienated thoſe manſions and lands ſo given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeited them to the king; and thereby they ſtill remain in the crown, or are beſtowed again upon others. But whoſoever poſſeſſes theſe manors, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed.

The whole fee was called a lordſhip, of old a barony, from whence comes the term *court baron*, which is always an appendant to the manour.

Manour at this time, ſignifies rather the juriſdiction or royalty incorporeal, than the land or ſite; for a man may have a manour in groſs, *i.e.* the right and intereſt of a court baron, with the perquiſites belonging to it, and another perſon, or others, have every foot of the land. *Cowel.*

MANQUE'LLER [of man-cwellan, Sax.] a manſlayer, a mankiller, a murderer. This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler ſpirit. *Carew.*

MANSE [*manſio*, Lat.] a parſonage or vicarage-houſe for the incumbent to live in.

MA'NSFIELD, a market-town of Nottinghamſhire, 136 miles from London.

MA'NSION [*manſio*, Lat.] 1. An abiding or dwelling-place, abode, houſe. As if ſome king ſhould build his *manſion* houſe by the model of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.* 2. Reſidence, abode. And in one grave their *manſions* keep. *Denham.* 3. The ſeat of the bleſſed in heaven.

MANSION [in law] the lord of a manor's chief dwelling-houſe within his fee; otherwiſe called the capital meſſuage.

MANSLAU'GHTER [man-ſlæhte, or ſlæga, of ſlægan, Sax. to ſlay, or ſchlachten, Ger. to ſlaughter or butcher] the killing of a man without malice prepenſe, whether in a rencounter or careleſsly, and differs both from murder and chance-medly, in that they both import a preſent intent to kill. This offence is felony by the law; but allowed the benefit of the clergy for the firſt time; but the convict forfeits his goods and chattels.

MANSLAU'GHTER [of *man* and *ſlaughter*] 1. Murder, deſtruction of the human ſpecies. Open *manſlaughter* and bold bawdery. *Aſcham.* 2. [In law] the act of killing a man, not wholly without fault, tho' without prepenſe malice.

MA'NSLAYER [of *man* and *ſlay*; manſlaga, Sax.] one who kills a man, a murderer. Cities for refuge for the *manſlayer. Numbers.*

MANSUEFA'CTION, Lat. the act of taming or making gentle.

MANSU'ETE [*manſuete*, Fr. *manſueto*, It. of *manſuetus*, Lat.] quiet, tame, meek, gentle, not ferocious, not wild. Domeſtic and *manſuete* birds. *Ray.*

MANSU'ETUDE, Fr. [*manſuetudine*, It. of *manſuetudo*, Lat.] meekneſs, mildneſs, tameneſs. Given to *manſuetude. Herbert.*

MA'NSUS [in ancient deeds] a farm; *manſus* and *manſum* are alſo uſed for *meſſuagium*, a meſſuage and dwelling-houſe.

MA'NSURA [in dooms-day-book] the manſions or dwelling-places of the country-people.

MANTE'A [in old records] a mantle, cloak, or long robe.

MA'NTEL, *ſubſt.* O. Fr. work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it; whence the name which originally ſignifies a cloak.

MA'NTELET, Fr. 1. A ſmall cloak worn by women. 2. A ſhort purple mantle worn by biſhops in France, over their rochet, on ſome ſpecial occaſions.

MA'NTELETS [with military men] are great planks of wood, in height about five feet, and in thickneſs three inches, which are uſed at ſiezes to cover the men from the enemies fire; being puſhed forward on ſmall trunks.

MANTELLE', Fr. [in heraldry] is when the two upper ends of a ſhield are cut off by lines drawn from the upper edge of the ſhield to that part of the ſides, where the chief line ſhould part it, ſo forming a triangle of a different colour or metal from the ſhield, as if a mantle were thrown over it, and the ends drawn back.

MA'NTICE [μαντικη, Gr.] divination or foretelling things to come.

MANTI'GER, *ſubſt.* [of *man* and *tiger*] a large monkey or baboon. The glaring cat-a-mountain and the man-mimicking *mantiger. Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

MA'NTLE [mantel, Sax. mantel, Du. Ger. and Su. *manteau*, Fr. *manto*, It. *mánta*, Sp.] is the ſame in Engliſh as *mantelle*, Fr. and tho' *manteau*, with us, ſignifies a long robe; yet it was a military habit, uſed in ancient times by great commanders in the field, as well to manifeſt their high places, as alſo (being caſt over their armour) to repel the extremity of wet, cold and heat, and withal, to preſerve their armour from ruſt, and ſo preſerve its glittering luſtre. See MANTEL.

MANTLE [*mantell*, Wel. of *mantilium*, Lat. mæntel, Sax. *manteau*, Fr.] a garment to be worn over the ſhoulders, a ſort of cloak thrown over the reſt of the dreſs. Clothed with *mantles* of water-green ſattin. *Bacon.*

To MA'NTLE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cloke, to cover, to diſguiſe.

To MANTLE, *verb neut.* [the original of the ſignification of this word is not plain. Skinner conſiders it as relative to the expanſion of a mantle; as, the hawk *mantleth*, ſhe ſpreads her wings like a mantle] 1. To ſparkle, to flower, to ſmile like drink, to gather any thing on the ſurface, to froth. It drinketh freſh, flowereth and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon.* 2. To ferment or be in ſprightly agitation. When *mantling* blood flow'd in his lovely cheeks. *Smith.* 3. [With falconers] to diſplay; as, the hawk *mantles*, *i. e.* ſpreads her wings after her legs. 4. To joy, to revel. *Spenſer.* 5. To be expanded, to ſpread with luxuriance. The *mantling* vine. *Milton.*

MANTLE *Tree* [*manteau*, Fr. *mantel*, O. Fr.] a piece of timber laid acroſs the head of a chimney. China on the *mantel* tree or cabinet. *Swift.*

MA'NTLINGS [in heraldry] as now repreſented about ſhields, are a ſort of flouriſhings: However, they are always ſuppoſed in blazon to be doubled; that is, lined throughout with ſome part of the furs. French heralds ſay, that theſe *mantlings* or *mantles*, were originally ſhort coverings, that commanders wore over their helmets, to defend their head from the weather; and that coming away from battle, they wore them hanging about them in a ragged manner, cauſed by the many cuts that they had received on their heads; and therefore the more hack'd they were, the more honourable they were accounted; and that in proceſs of time they were by degrees made deeper, and ſo from the helmet, to hang down below the whole ſhield, and were adorned either according to the honour of the bearer, or fancy of the painter.

MA'NTUA, or MA'NTOE [prob. ſo called from *manteau*, Fr. a mantle] a looſe gown worn by women, an upper garment. Lappets, ruffles and *mantua's. Swift.*

MA'NTUAMAKER [of *mantua* and *maker*] one who makes gowns for women.

MANTU'RNA [among the Romans] a goddeſs who was ſuppoſed to oblige wives to ſtay at home.

MA'NUAL, *adj.* [*manuel*, Fr. *manuale*, It. *manuàl*, Sp. of *manualis*, Lat.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or performed by the hand. The aſſiſtance of *manual* operation. *Dryden.* 2. Uſed by the hand. To procure ſome declaration under his Majeſty's ſign *manual. Clarendon.*

MANUAL *Operation* [of *manus*, Lat.] any thing done or performed by the hand.

Sign MANUAL, the ſigning of a deed or writing under hand and ſeal.

MANUAL *Goods*, ſuch whereof preſent profit may be made.

MANUAL, *ſubſt.* a ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the hand. This *manual* of laws ſtiled the Confeſſor's laws. *Hale.*

Manua'lia *Beneficia*, Lat. [in old records] the daily diſtributions or portions of meat and drink, allotted to the canons and other members of cathedral and collegiate churches, for their preſent ſuſtenance.

Manua'lis *Obedientia*, Lat. ſworn obedience, or ſubjection upon oath.

Ma'nualist [of *manual*] a handicrafts man, or artificer.

Manu'bial, *adj.* [*manubialis*, from *manubiæ*, Lat.] pertaining to ſpoil or booty taken in war.

Manu'biæ, Lat. the ſpoils taken in war, or the money made of the booty taken from the enemy.

Manu'brium, *ſubſt.* Lat. a handle. The ſucker move eaſily enough up and down in the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*. *Boyle.*

Manuca'ption [in law] a writ that lies for a man, who being taken on ſuſpicion of felony, and offering ſufficient bail for his appearance, is refuſed to be admitted thereto by the ſheriff, or any other perſon having power to let to mainprize.

Manuca'ptors, thoſe who ſtand ſurety or bail for others.

Manudu'ction [*manuductio*, Lat.] the act of leading by the hand, guidance by the hand. No open track or conſtant *manuduction* in this labyrinth. *Brown.*

Manudu'ctor, Lat. one who leads by the hand.

Ma'nuel [in law] a thing whereof preſent profit may be made. See Manual.

Manufa'cture, Fr. [*manifattura*, It. *manufatura*, Sp. of *manus*, a hand, and *factura*, a making, of *facio*, Lat. to make] 1. The act or practice of making any piece of workmanſhip. 2. Handy work, or any commodity made by the hand, or things made from the natural product of a country, as woollen cloths, bayze, ſtuffs, hats, &c. of wool, linen cloth, of flax, &c. 3. The place where the work is carried on.

To Manufa'cture [*manu-facio*, Lat. *manufacturer*, Fr.] to make or work up, to form by art, labour or workmanſhip.

Manufa'cturer [*manufacturier*, Fr. *manufacturus*, Lat.] one who works up any commodity, an artificer, a workman. Artificers, and the *manufacturers* of various kinds. *Watts.*

To Ma'numise, *verb act.* [*manumiſſum*, ſup. of *manumitto*, Lat.] to ſet free, to diſmiſs from ſlavery. Certain *manumiſed* ſlaves. *Knolles.*

Manumi'ssion, Fr. [*manumiſſio*, of *manus*, hand, and *mitto*, Lat. to ſend] the act of enfranchizing or ſetting a ſlave or bond-man free; which in former times was performed before a magiſtrate with divers ceremonies. Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumiſſion*. *Brown.*

Manumi'ssion *Expreſſed* [in law] is when the lord makes a deed to his villain, to franchiſe him by the word *manumittere*.

Manumission *Implyed* [in law] is when the lord makes an obligation for paymeet of money to his bond-man at a certain day; or ſues him when he might enter without ſuit, or grants him an annuity, &c.

To M'anumit, *verb act.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] to enfranchiſe or make a bond-man free, to releaſe from ſlavery. Help to *manumit* and releaſe him from thoſe ſervile drudgeries to vice. *Gov. of the Tongne.*

Manu'rable, *adj.* [of *manure*] capable of cultivation. The *manurable* lands in every manor. *Hale.*

Manu'rance [of *manure*] agriculture, cultivation. They being kept from *manurance*. *Spenſer.*

Manu're [from the verb] dung, marl, &c. uſed by huſbandmen for inriching and fattening the ſoil. Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is ſandy. *Mortimer.*

To Manu're, *verb act.* [of *manouvrer*, Fr.] 1. To till the ground, to labour the earth by the hand, to enrich the ſoil by dung, &c. Shells reduced by the agitation of the ſea to powder, are uſed for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.* 2. To cultivate with manual labour.

Manu'rement [of *manure*] cultivation, improvement. The *manurement* of wits is like that of ſoils. *Wotton.*

Manu'rer [of *manure*] he who manures or cultivates land, a huſbandman.

Ma'nus [in law] an oath; alſo the perſon who took it; a compurgator.

Ma'nuscript [*manuſcript*, Fr. *manoſcretto*, It. *manuſcrito*, Sp. of *manuſcriptum*, Lat.] a book or copy written with the hand, in oppoſition to a printed copy. A collection of rare *manuſcripts* exquiſitely written in Arabic. *Wotton.*

Manuspa'stus, Lat. [in law] a domeſtic or houſhold ſervant.

Munutene'ntia, a writ uſed in the caſe of maintenance.

Ma'nworth [in old law] the price or value of a man's head; every man, according to his degree, being rated at a certain price, in conformity to which, ſatisfaction in old time was made to his lord, if any one killed him.

Ma'ny [menıʒ, manı, mænı, or mænıʒ, Sax. mange, Dan. maenga, Su. monag, Goth. menigh, Du. mennig, L. Ger. manch, H. Ger. This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its frequent uſe, being written with twenty variations, mæneʒeo, mæneʒo, mænıʒeo, mænıʒo, mænıʒu, mænıo, mænıu, mænẏʒeo, maneʒeo, manıʒu, manıʒe, manıʒo, meneʒeo, meneʒo, meneʒu, menıʒeo, menıʒo, menıʒu, menıo, menıu] 1. A company, a multitude, people, a great number. The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven. *South.* 2. Many, when it is uſed before a noun ſingular, ſeems to be a ſubſtantive: But tho' this phraſeology be ſometimes uſed, it is not analogous nor elegant. *Many* a child. *Locke.* 3. Many is much uſed in compoſition.

Ma'nycoloured, *adj.* [of *many* and *colour*] having many colours. *Many-colour'd* meſſenger. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ma'nycornered [of *many* and *corner*] having many corners or angles, multangular, polygonal. *Dryden.*

Ma'ny-feet, the fiſh pourcountrel.

Manyheaded [of *many* and *head*] having many heads. A popular licence is the *manyheaded* tyranny. *Sidney.*

Manyla'nguaged [of *many* and *language*] having many languages. And *manylanguag'd* nations has ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

Ma'nypeopled [of *many* and *people*] numerouſly populous. He from the *manypeopled* city flies. *Sandys.*

Ma'nytimes, an adverbial phraſe. Often, frequently. *Manytimes* taken out of the ſcripture. *Addiſon.*

Map [*mapa*, Sp. of *mappa*, Lat.] a plain figure, repreſenting the ſeveral parts of the ſurface of the earth, according to the laws of perſpective, or it is a projection of the ſurface of the globe, or a part thereof in *plano*, deſcribing the ſeveral countries, iſlands, ſeas, rivers, with the ſituation of cities, woods, hills, &c. Old coins are like ſo many *maps* for explaining the ancient geography. *Addiſon.*

Univerſal Maps, are ſuch as exhibit the whole ſurface of the earth, or the two hemiſpheress.

Particular Maps, are ſuch as exhibit ſome particular part or region thereof.

To Map, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to delineate, to ſet down in a map. Near to the place where they ſhould meet, if Piſanio have *mapp'd* it right. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mappa'rius, Lat. [of *mappa*, Lat. a handkerchief] an officer among the Romans, who in the games of the circus and gladiators, gave the ſignal for their beginning, by throwing an handkerchief that he had before received for that purpoſe of the emperor.

Ma'ple [mapul, Sax.] a ſort of tree. The maple tree hath jagged or angular leaves; the ſeeds grow two together in hard-winged veſſels. There are ſeveral ſpecies of it, of which the greater maple is falſely called the ſycamore tree. The common maple is a tree frequent in hedgerows. *Miller.*

Ma'ppery, *ſubſt.* [of *map*] the art of planning or deſigning. *Hanmer.*

To Mar, *verb act.* [amẏꞃꞃan, Sax.] to ſpoil, to injure, to hurt, to damage: obſolete. To the *marring* and maiming of the ſcholar in learning. *Aſcham.*

Marana'sin [מר אנשים, Heb. and Syr. *i. e.* the lord of men] a name given by the Sidonians to Jupiter.

Marana'tha [מרן אתא, Syr. *i. e.* the lord comes, or the lord is come] the higheſt degree of excommunication. It was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, let him be anathema *maranathema*, which is as much as to ſay, mayeſt thou be devoted to the greateſt of evils, and to the utmoſt ſeverity of God's judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Calmet.*

Mara'smus [μαρασμος, from μαραινω, Gr.] a fever which waſtes the body by degrees, a conſumption in which perſons waſte much of their ſubſtance. *Quincy.* A maraſmus imports a conſumption following a fever; a conſumption or withering of the body, by reaſon of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, cauſed through an immoderate heat. *Harvey.* Bruno calls it "the higheſt degree of an *atrophy*."

Ma'rathrum, Lat. [μαραθρον, Gr.] garden fennel.

Mara'uder [*mæraudeur*, Fr.] a ſoldier that ranges for booty.

Mara'uding, *part. adj.* [*maraude*, Fr.] ranging about as ſoldiers in queſt of plunder, forage, &c.

Marave'dis, a Spaniſh coin, 34 of which amount but to a ryal, which is about 6 *d.* Engliſh money.

Ma'rble, *ſubſt.* [*marmor*, Lat. *marbre*, Fr. *marmo*, It. *mormol*, Sp. *mormor*, Port.] 1. A ſort of ſtone extremely hard, firm and ſolid, dug out of pits or quarries. It is uſed in ſtatues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright poliſh, and a ſtrong heat calcining into lime. 2. Little balls of marble with which children play. 3. A ſtone remarkable for the ſculpture or inſcription; as, the Oxford *marbles*.

Marble, *adj.* 1. Made of marble. 2. Variegated or red like marble. *Marble* colours. *Sidney.*

To Ma'rble, *verb act.* [*marbrer*, Fr.] to paint or ſtain in colours in imitation of marble, to vein or variegate like marble. Very well flecked *marble* paper. *Boyle.*

Ma'rblehearted [of *marble* and *heart*] cruel, inſenſible, hard-hearted. Ingratitude, thou *marblehearted* friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ma'rbling *of Books*, *part. adj.* [in book-binding] the ſprinkling them with colours on the outſide, and working them with a pencil in imitation of marble.

Ma'rcasite [*marcaſita*, Sp. *marcaſſita*, It. *marcaſſite*, Fr. of Lat.] a metallic mineral ſtone, hard and brittle, partaking of the nature and colour of the metal it is mixed with. The term marcaſite has been very improperly uſed by ſome for biſmuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always expreſs a ſubſtance different from either, ſulphureous and metallic. There are three diſtinct ſpecies of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright ſilver, and a third of a dead white. The ſilvery one ſeems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the materia medica. Marcaſite is very frequent in the mines of Cornwal, where the workmen call it mundic; but more ſo in Germany, where they extract vitriol and ſulphur from it, beſides which it contains a quantity of arſenic *Hill.* The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and marcaſites indifferently to the ſame ſort of body. I reſtrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or thoſe that are found lodged in ſtrata that are ſeparate: the marcaſite is part of the matter that either conſtitutes the ſtratum or is lodged in the perpendicular fiſſures. *Woodward.*

Marcasi'tical [of *marcaſite*] pertaining to, or like a marcaſite.

Marca'ssin, Fr. [in heraldry] is a wild boar, differing from the old, not only in ſize, which may not be viſible in arms, but that its tail hangs down; whereas that of an old boar is always turned round in a ring, with only the end hanging.

Marce'llianism [of *Marcellus* of Ancyra their leader] the doctrine and opinions of the Marcellians, who are ſaid to have held the errors of Sabellius: the Marcellians did not own the three hypoſtaſes. *Euſebius* of *Cæſarea*, who wrote, at the requeſt of that council, held at *Conſtantinople*, *A. C.* 336, in which *Marcellus* was condemn'd, a refutation of his errors, ſays, "that Marcellus diſown'd in *words* the doctrine of *Sabellius*; but that in fact he was detected to *agree* with him, and denied the *hypoſtaſis* [or diſtinct, real, ſubſtantial exiſtence] of the Son of God. Euseb. *de Eccleſ. Theolog.* lib. I. c. 15 & 17. And whereas it was the fear of infringing upon the divine unity, which led *Marcellus* into this miſtake; obſerve in what manner *Euſebius* (and in him the church of *Chriſt* in thoſe days) took off this objection. "But doeſt thou fear, O man, leaſt by confeſſing two hypostases, thou ſhould'ſt introduce two original principles, or two firſt-cauſes, [δυο αρχας] and ſubvert the doctrine of monarchic Godhead! Learn therefore that whileſt there is [but] *one* unoriginated unbegotten God, and a Son *begotten* from him; there is [but] *one original* or firſt-Cauſe, and [but] one monarchy and kingdom; ſince the *Son himſelf* confeſſes the Father to be *his* original; " for the

HEAD of CHRIST (as the *apoſtle* affirms) is GOD."—"But thou ſtill feareſt (ſays he) leaſt by maintaining the Father and Son to be two [divine] *hypoſtaſes*, we ſhould be obliged to admit of TWO GODS." To which Euſebius replies, that this conſequence does not follow: "Ουδε γαρ ισοτιμȣς αυτας, &c. *i. e.* For WE do not define them [*i. e.* the *two hypoſtaſes*] to be EQUAL IN HONOUR; nor both *unoriginated*, and unbegotten; but ONE, unbegotten and unoriginated; *the other* begotten and having the Father for its original; FOR WHICH CAUSE, the SON HIMSELF teaches us that the Father is alſo HIS GOD, by ſaying, *I aſcend to my Father and your Father, to* MY GOD *and* YOUR GOD. GOD THE FATHER is therefore declared to be the GOD even of the SON HIMSELF; and as ſuch but ONE GOD is preached by the CHURCH." Lib. IV. cap. 7. And in truth that Euſebius in all this delivered (what the *title* of his book profeſt) the doctrine of the *primitive church*, appears ſtill further from that *cloud* of witneſſes which the reader will find collected under the words FIRST-CAUSE, DITHEISM, CO-ORDINATION, GHOST, ESSENCE, *&c.* And by the way, that EUSEBIUS is here ſpeaking of CHRIST, conſidered in his *higheſt capacity*, is manifeſt, not only from the whole *context* and from very *point in debate:* but alſo as it is agreeable to what himſelf frequently avows in other places; and in particular when commenting on thoſe words, *the* LORD *rained from the* LORD FIRE *and brimſtone*; "this ſcripture (ſays he) plainly declares a *ſecond* perſon, whom it teaches us to have been *encharged* from a GREATER with this work of puniſhing the ungodly. But tho' we [we Chriſtians] openly [or without diſguiſe] confeſs TWO LORDS; αλλ' ȣκ ομοιαις επ' αμφοτερων χρωμεθα θεολογιαις; Ευσεϐως δε τη ταξει χρωμεθα, &c. *i. e.* yet we do not apply SIMILAR [or *like*] ASCRIPTIONS OF DIVINITY to both; but moſt *piouſly* obſerve the *taxis*; [*i. e.* Gradation and order] as having been taught that the SUPREME, FATHER and GOD and LORD, is the Lord and God even of the *ſecond* Lord; and the *logos* [or word] of God, the *ſecond* Lord, is indeed Lord of thoſe *who are under him*, [meaning the *whole ſyſtem* of material and immaterial beings] not ſo of his GREATER. For God the *word* is not Lord of the FATHER, nor God over the FATHER; but HIS *image*, and *word*, and *wiſdom* and *power*; and is ſovereign Lord and God of thoſe who are *after him*. [See GENESIS.] Whereas the FATHER is both Father, and Lord and God over the SON: and thus all things are fairly reduced to ONE ORIGINAL; and OUR doctrine of divinity, which is ACCORDING TO GODLINESS, is reſolved into ONE GOD. *Euſeb. Demonſt. Evang. Ed. Rob. Stephan.* p. 146. See ELCESAITÆ, HOMOÜSIANS, and MONARCHY OF THE UNIVERSE, compared with the words HYPOSTASIS, ORDER, MACEDONIANS, and MEDIATOR.

MARCE'SCENT [*marceſens*, Lat.] growing withered, fading.

MARCE'SSIBLE [*marceſſibilis*, Lat.] eaſy to wither or fade away.

MA'RCGRAVE, a German dignity equal to our marqueſs: tho' the marcgraves in Germany are ſovereign princes, as was the father of the late queen Caroline, or appennaged ſons of ſovereign princes, as are the brothers of the late king of Pruſſia.

MARCH [of the God *Mars*, to whom it was dedicated] now reckoned with us the third month in the year; heretofore it was the firſt, and is ſtill, reckoned ſo in ſome eccleſiaſtical computations; the year of our Lord beginning on the 25th day of March. The ancients uſed to paint March tawny, with a fierce aſpect, a helmet on his head, leaning upon a ſpade, holding Aries in his right hand, and almond bloſſoms and cions in his left, and a baſket of garden ſeeds on his arm.

MARCH [*marche*, Fr. *marcia*, It. *márcha*, Sp.] 1. The act of going forward of an army, movement, journey of ſoldiers. Harraſſed with a long and weariſome *march*. *Bacon*. 2. Grave and ſolemn walk. The long majeſtic *march* and energy divine. *Pope*. 3. Deliberate or laborious walk. A very troubleſome *march* to gain the top. *Addiſon*. 4. Signals to move. The drums preſently ſtriking up a *march*. *Knolles*.

To MARCH, *verb neut.* [*marcher*, Fr. *marciare*, It. *mærchare*, Sp. from *varicare*. Menage; from *Mars*. Junius] 1. To go, to ſet forward in military form. He *marched* in battle array. *Judith*. 2. To walk in a grave, deliberate or ſtately manner. By humbleneſs to creep where by pride he could not *march*. *Sidney*.

To MARCH, *verb act.* 1. To put in military movement. Cyrus *marching* his army. *Boyle*. 2. To bring in regular proceſſion. *March* them again in fair array. *Prior*.

MARCHERS, or *Lord* MA'RCHERS, plur. of *marcher* [*marcheur*, Fr.] preſident of the marches or borders; thoſe noblemen, who in ancient times inhabited near the borders of Wales and Scotland, and ſecured the marches and bounds of them, ruling like petty kings by their private laws. Many of our Engliſh lords made war upon the Welſhmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own uſe: They were called *lords marchers*, and had royal liberties. *Davies*.

MA'RCHES, without a ſing. [marcu, Goth. meaꝛc, Sax. *marche*, Fr.] borders, confines, particularly the limits or bounds between England and Wales, and England and Scotland. To keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them. *Davies*.

MA'RCHET [in the Britiſh tongue, ewaber merchen, *i. e.* the maid's fee] a cuſtom retained in Caermarthenſhire, and the manor of Denever, that every tenant, when he marries his daughter, pays 13*s*. to the lord. See MARQUETTE.

MA'RCHIONESS [feminine, formed by adding the Engliſh female termination to the Lat. *marchio*, *marquiſe*, Fr. *marcheſa*, It. *marqueza*, Sp. and Port. *marchioneſſa*, of *marchio*, Lat.] the wife of a marquis. From a private gentlewoman he made me a *marchioneſs*, and from a *marchioneſs* a queen. *Clarendon*.

MA'RCHPANE [*maſſe-pain*, Fr. *marzapane*, It. *maçpan*, Sp.] a ſort of confection made of almonds, ſugar, *&c.*

MA'RCID [*marcidus*, Lat. pining] faded, withered, lean. The heat continuing its aduſtion upon the drier and fleſhy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever. *Harvey*.

MA'RCIONISTS [ſo called from their firſt founder *Marcion*; who was (according to *Grabe*] cotemporary with *Juſtin Martyr*; and being ſhock'd with the *ſuppoſed* inconſiſtency between the *Moſaic* diſpenſation and that of *Chriſt*, affirmed (as did alſo *other innovators* of thoſe times) that they came from two *different* independent Gods; the one *juſt*, and the other *good*. The doctrine of the CROSS was alſo an offence to him; Accordingly he aſcribed to our Lord not a real, but *phantaſtic* body; with *many other coinages* of his fruitful brain; all which St. *Irenæus* expoſes and refutes at large in his firſt book againſt hereſies, c. 29; and book 4th, c. 21—27, and book 4th, c. 57. Above all conſult *Iren. Ed. Grabe*, p. 268, & 220. In the firſt of which places, he ſhews that *juſtice* and *goodneſs* are not ſuch *incompatible* attributes, as to require *two* diſtinct ſubjects in which to reſide; and adds, "that the God, which we *Chriſtians* worſhip, *ſalvat quos oportet*, *quos* debet *ſalvare*, &c. *i. e.* ſaves thoſe whom he *ought* to ſave, and *judges* thoſe who are WORTHY OF JUDGMENT." *&c.* How *different* a ſtile is this from ſome *modern* conceptions of the divine *ſovereignty* and GRACE!——But in the latter place, when conſidering how much this heretical ſcheme derogates from the honour of the ONE GOD and FATHER of all; partly as it ſubverts his MONARCHY; and partly as it is no leſs injurious to his moral attributes, and government, he thus expreſſes himſelf in yet *ſtronger* terms; "the Ebionites (ſays he) who denied the doctrine of our LORD's *pre-exiſtent* ſtate, and affirmed him to be the ſon of *Joſeph* and *Mary*, may from St. *Matthew*, the only goſpel which they uſe, be convinced not to *think rightly* concerning the *Lord*. But *Marcion*, after all the defalcations which he has made from *St. Luke*, is (from what of that goſpel he ſtill retains) ſhewn [or prov'd] to be a *blaſphemer* againſt the ONLY-EXISTING GOD."

You ſee what judgment this truly apoſtolic writer paſſed on doctrines injurious to GOD THE FATHER; nor was he ſingular in this; St. *Juſtin* led him the way; and St. *Cyprian*, in his tract *de Hæreticis Baptizandis*, if poſſible, exceeds them both by a *ſtrength of ſtyle* on this occaſion; which, it could be wiſh'd they, who expreſs ſo great a veneration for his writings, would ſeriouſly conſider, *Cyprian ed Eraſm.* p. 321, 322, 323, 329. In the laſt of which places, it appears (both from the immediate *context*, and all theſe paſſages collated) that the *true* reading is, "Ubi blaſphematur in PATREM, & DOMINUM DEUM CHHISTI." See GNOSTICS, FIRST-*Cauſe*, MANES [or *Manicheiſm*] PNEUMATOMACHI, and PRIMITIVE *Chriſtianity*, compared.

MA'RCITES [ſo called of *Marcus*, who conferr'd the prieſthood and adminiſtration of the ſacraments on women] a ſect of heretics in the ſecond century, who called themſelves *perfecti*, and made a profeſſion of doing every thing with a great deal of liberty and without fear.

MA'RCOR [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe, the ſame as *maraſmus*; leanneſs, the ſtate of withering, waſte of fleſh. The extenuation and *marcor* in others. *Brown*.

MARCO'SSIANS [ſo called of one *Marcus*, an Egyptian, who was alſo reputed a magician] an ancient ſect of heretics, a branch of the Gnoſtics. They had a great number of apocryphal books, which they held for canonical; out of theſe they picked ſeveral idle fables concerning the infancy of Jeſus Chriſt, which they put off for true hiſtories. Many of theſe fables are ſtill in credit among the Greek monks.

MARE [mæꝛe, Sax. maer, Su. mar, Celt.] 1. The female of a horſe. By ſubſtituting *mares* produc'd on earth. *Dryden*. 2. [From *mara*, the name of a ſpirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment ſleepers] a kind of torpor or ſtagnation which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight, the night hag. The incubus or *mare* in the ſtomach. *Bacon*.

To Cry the MARE [in Herefordſhire] a ſport in harveſt, when the reapers tie the tops of the laſt blades of corn together, and then ſtanding at ſome diſtance throw their ſickles at it, and he who cuts the knot gains the prize, and is rewarded with acclamations and good cheer.

MA'RESCHAL [*mareſchal*, Fr. derived by Junius from *mare*, the female of an horſe] a chief commander of an army. See MARSHAL.

MARESCHAL *de Camp* [in France] the ſame as a major general with us; an officer whoſe poſt is next to that of the lieutenant-general.

MARFO'RIO, a noted ſtatue in the city of Rome, ſtanding oppoſite to Paſquin, on which anſwers are put to thoſe ſatirical queſtions that are put or affixed on Paſquin's ſtatue.

MA'RGARITE [*marguerite*, Fr. *margarita*, Lat.] a pearl. Silver is the ſecond metal and ſignifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious ſtones, with the *margarite* or pearl. *Peacham*.

MA'RGARITES, *ſubſt.* an herb. *Ainſworth*.

MARGARITI'FEROUS [*margaretifer*, Lat.] producing pearls.

MA'RGENT, or MA'RGIN [*marge*, Fr. *margine*, It. *margen*, Sp. of *margo*, Lat.] 1. The brink or bank of any water, the edge, the verge. 2. The blank ſpace about the edges of a page of a book, either printed or written. The *margins* of our bibles. *Hammond*. He knows in law nor text nor *margent*. *Swift*. 3. The edge of a wound or ſore. The evenneſs of its *margin*. *Sharp*.

MA'RGINAL, *adj.* Fr. [*marginalis*, Lat. *marginale*, It.] pertaining to or written in the margin. A *marginal* gloſs. *Hooker*. A *marginal* ſtar. *Watts*.

MA'RGINATED, or MA'RGINED [*marginatus*, Lat.] having a margin or margent.

MA'RGO, Lat. [in botanic writers] the edge of a plant.

MA'RGRAVE [of mark and graff, Ger.] a title of ſovereignty in Germany, in its original import keeper of the marches or borders.

MA'RIGOLD [*maravilla*, Sp. *maravilha*, Port. of *Mary* and *gold*] a yellow flower, devoted, I ſuppoſe, to the virgin. *Johnſon*. The marigold hath a radiated diſcous flower, the petals moſtly are crenated, the ſeeds crooked and rough; thoſe which are uppermoſt, long, and thoſe within, ſhort: The leaves are long, entire, and for the moſt part ſucculent. *Miller*.

To MA'RINATE, *verb act.* [*marmer*, Fr,] to ſalt fiſh, and then preſerve them in oil and vinegar.

MARI'NE, *adj.* [*marin*, Fr. *marino*, It. and Sp. of *marinus*, Lat.] belonging to the ſea.

MARINE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*marina*, It.] 1. Sea-affairs. Oneſicrates his intendant general of *marine*. *Arbuthnot*. 2. A ſoldier who ſerves on board of ſhip, and generally employed in deſcents upon the land.

MARINE'LLA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb valerian or great ſetwall.

MA'RINER [*marinier*, Fr. *marinaro*, It. *marinero*, Sp. *marinhâuro*, Port. from *mare*, Lat. the ſea] a ſailor or ſeaman. Your *mariners* are muliteers. *Shakeſpeare*.

MA'RJORAM [*marjolaine*, Fr. *marjorana*, It. *manjarona*, Port. of *marjorana*, Lat.] a pot-herb, a fragrant plant of many kinds; the baſtard kind only grows here.

MARI'SCA [with ſurgeons] a ſwelling or bliſter in the fundament.

MARI'SCUM, or MARI'SCUS, Lat. [in doomſday-book] a fenny or marſhy ground.

Ma'rish, *ſubſt.* [*marais*, Fr. meꞃſc, Sax. maerſche, Du.] a bog, a fen, a ſwamp, a marſh, a moraſs, a moor. They turned again to the *mariſh* of Jordan. 1 *Maccabees.*

Marish, *adj.* boggy, fenny, mooriſh, ſwampy. *Mariſh* and unwholeſome grounds. *Bacon.*

Marita'gio *Forisfacto* [in old records] forfeiture of marriage; a writ which lay for the lord, againſt his ward or tenant, by knights ſervice, who was under age; who when his lord offered him a convenient marriage, refuſed it, and married another perſon without his lord's conſent.

Marita'gio *Amiſſo per Defaultam*, a writ for the tenant in frank marriage, to recover lands, *&c* out of which he is kept by another.

Marita'gium [in law] 1. Wedlock, lawful joining together of man and wife. 2. The right of beſtowing a widow in marriage. 3. Lands given in marriage. 4. The dower or portion received with a wife.

Maritagium *Liberum*, frank-marriage was where a baron, knight, or freeholder granted ſuch a part of his eſtate with a daughter, to her huſband and the heirs of his body, without any homage or ſervice.

Marita'gium *habere*, Lat. [in law] to have the free diſpoſal of an heireſs in marriage.

Ma'rital, *adj.* Fr. [*maritalis*, from *maritas*, Lat. a huſband] pertaining to an huſband, incident to an huſband. *Marital* affection. *Ayliffe.*

Ma'ritated [*maritatus*, of *maritus*, Lat. a huſband] married, having a huſband.

Mariti'ma *Angl***æ**, Lat. the profits accruing to the king from the ſea.

Mari'timal, or **Ma'ritime**, *adj.* [*maritimus*, Lat. *maritime*, Fr.] 1. Performed on the ſea, marine. A *maritimal* voyage. *Raleigh.* 2. Relating to the ſea, naval. Want of experience in *maritime* ſervice. *Wotton.* 3. Bordering on the ſea. A *maritime* town. *Addiſon.*

Mark [meaꞃc, mancuſ and mancuſa, Sax. marck, Du. and Ger. *marc*, Fr.] among the Saxons, contained 30 of their pence, which was in value 6 *s.* It is not certain what time it came to be valued at 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* but it was ſo in the year 1194. Thirty of theſe pence make a *mancus*, which ſome think to be all one with a *mark*, for that *manca* and *mancuſa* is tranſlated in ancient books *marca*. *Camden.*

Mark [*marc*, Wel. meaꞃc, or mealc, Sax. merck, Du. and Ger. maerkes, Su. *marque*, Fr. *marca*, Sp. and Port] 1. To impreſs with a token or evidence. For our quiet poſſeſſion of things uſeful, they are generally *mark'd* where there is need. *Grew.* 2. To diſtinguiſh as by a mark. That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now *mark* out that part of the world where leaſt of them reſides. *Decay of Piety.* 3. A note, character, *&c.* ſet upon a thing; a ſign or token, an impreſſion. Scarce any *marks* left of a ſubterraneous fire. *Addiſon.* 4. A token by which any thing is known. That all men ſhould mark their cattle with an open ſeveral *mark* upon their flanks. *Spenſer.* 5. A proof, an evidence. The confuſion of tongues was a *mark* of ſeparation. *Bacon.* 6. Notice taken. 7. Conveniency of notice. A place of great and good *mark* and ſcope. *Carew.* 8. A white or aim to ſhoot at, any thing at which a miſſile weapon is directed. France was a fairer *mark* to ſhoot at than Ireland. *Davies.* 9. The evidence of a horſe's age. At four years old cometh the *mark* of tooth in horſes. *Bacon.* 10. [*marque*, Fr.] Licence of repriſals. 11. A character made by thoſe who cannot write their names.

Mark *of Gold* [in ancient times] was the quantity of eight ounces, and was in value, 17 *l.* 13. *s.* and 4 *d.* of our coin at this time.

Mark *Weight*, a foreign weight, commonly 8 ounces, and a *mark pound* is 16 ounces.

Mark [in France, Holland, *&c.*] a weight uſed for gold and ſilver, containing 8 ounces or 64 drams, or 192 penny weight. When gold or ſilver are ſold by the *mark*, it is divided into 24 caracts, the caracts into 8 penny weight, and the penny weight into 24 grains, and the grain into 24 primes.

To **Mark**, *verb act.* [meaꞃcan, or meoꞃcan, Sax. mercke, Dan. maerka, Su. merchen, Du. *marquer*, Fr. *marchiare*, It. *marcàr*, Sp.] 1. To ſet a mark on a thing in order to know it again. 2. To take notice of, to mind, to note. *Mark* them which cauſe diviſions. *Romans.*

To **Mark**, *verb neut.* to take notice, to note. Men *mark* when they hit, and never *mark* when they miſs. *Bacon.*

Ma'rker [of *mark*] 1. One that marks or ſets a mark on any thing. 2. One that notes or takes notice.

Ma'rket [marckt, Du. and Ger. marknad, Su. anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat. *merché*, Fr. *mercato*, It. *mercado*, Sp.] 1. A place where proviſions or goods are ſold. 2. A public time of buying and ſelling. It were good that the privilege of a *market* were given. *Spenſer.* 3. Purchaſe and ſale of goods. To turn the common *markets*. *Temple.* 4 [*marché*, Fr.] Rate, price. Blood and life at a low *market* ſold. *Dryden.*

Market *Geld*, O. the toll of the market.

Clerk of the **Market**, an officer whoſe buſineſs is to keep a ſtandard of all weights and meaſures, according to the king's ſtandard kept in the Exchequer, and to take care that all weights and meaſures in every place be anſwerably to them.

To **Ma'rket**, *verb neut.* to deal at a market, to buy or ſell, to make bargains.

Ma'rketable, *adj.* [of *market*] 1. That is fit to be ſold in markets, ſuch for which a buyer may be found. A plain fiſh, and no doubt *marketable*. *Walton.* 2. Current in the market. Common *marketable* wares. *Decay of Piety.*

Ma'rket-bell, *ſubſt.* [of *market* and *bell*] the bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

Ma'rket-cross [of *market* and *croſs*] a croſs ſet up where the market is held. Proclaim'd at *market-croſſes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ma'rket-day [of *market* and *day*] the day on which things are publickly bought and ſold. Found on a *market-day* in one of his frontier towns. *Addiſon.*

Ma'rket-folks [of *market* and *folks*] people that come to the market. Poor *market-folks* that come to ſell their corn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ma'rket-man [of *market* and *man*] one wo goes to the market to ſell or buy. The *market-man* ſhould act as if his maſter's whole eſtate ought to be applied to that ſervant's buſineſs. *Swift.*

Ma'rket-maid [of *market* and *maid*] a woman that goes to buy or ſell.

Ma'rket-place [of *market* and *place*] the place where the market is held.

Ma'rket-price, or **Market-rate** [of *market* and *price*, or *rate*] the price at which any thing is currently ſold.

Ma'rket-town [of *market* and *town*] a town that has the privilege of a ſtated market, not a village.

Market-je'w, a market town of Cornwall, 284 miles from London.

Ma'rkman, or **Ma'rksman** [of *mark* and *man*] a man ſkilful to hit a mark.

Marks [among hunters] the foot-prints and treadings of beaſts.

Marl [maꞃl, Sax. and Wel. mergel, Du. maergel, Ger. *marle*, *marne*, Fr. *marga*, Lat. In Saxon meꞃᵹ is marrow, with an alluſive ſignificatioh, *marl* being the fatneſs of the earth. *Johnſon*] a ſort of fat earth laid upon land to fertilize it. *Marl* is a kind of clay, which is become fatter and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain ſo deep in the earth as not to have ſpent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product. *Marl* is ſuppoſed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its ſalt and oily quality. *Quincy.* We underſtand by the term *marle*, ſimple native earths, leſs heavy than the boles or clays, not ſoft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moiſt, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily diffuſible in water.

To **Marl**, *verb act.* to ſpread marl over land, to manure with marl. Sandy land *marled* will bear good white or blue peaſe. *Mortimer.*

To **Marl**, *verb act.* [from *marline*] to faſten the ſails with marline. *Ainſworth.*

Ma'rlborough, a borough town of Wiltſhire, near the ſource of the Kennet, 75 miles from London. It gives title of duke to the noble family of Spencer, and ſends two members to parliament.

Ma'rline [ſea term] a ſmall line of untiſted hemp, well tarr'd, to keep the ends of the ropes, or any tackle, from ravelling out.

To **Marline** *a Sail* [a ſea phraſe] is to make it faſt, when it is rent out of the bolt-rope, with marlines put through the oilet holes.

Marline *Spike* [on ſhip-board] a ſmall piece of iron for faſtening ropes together, or to open the bolt-rope when the ſail is to be ſewed in it.

Ma'rlow, *Great*, a borough town of Wiltſhire, on the Thames, 31 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Ma'rl-pit [of *marl* and *pit*] a pit out of which marl is dug. In a *marl-pit* in a field. *Woodward.*

Ma'rly, *adj.* [of *marl*] abounding with marl. A *marly* bottom. *Mortimer.*

Ma'rmalade, or **Ma'rmalet** [*marmelade*, Fr. *marmeláda*, Sp. of *marmelo*, Port. a quince] a confection of quinces or other fruit.

Ma'rmalade, the pulp of quinces boiled into a conſiſtence with ſugar: it is ſubaſtringent and grateful to the ſtomach. *Quincy.*

Marmari'tis, or **Marmora'ria**, Lat. [μαρμαριτις, Gr.] the herb brank urſin or bears breech.

Marmary'gæ [of μαρμαιρω, Gr. to ſhine] flaſhings of light that appear before the eyes, in ſome diſorders of the head.

Marmo'ra *Arundeliana* [ſo called of the earl of Arundel, who procured them from the eaſt, or from his grandſon Henry, who made a preſent of them to the univerſity of *Oxford*] marbles, whereon appear a chronicle of the city of Athens, cut in capital letters, found in the iſland Paros, 263 years before the birth of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. See **Aurundelian**.

Marmora ta *Aurium*, Lat. [with phyſicians] ear-wax, a certain excrement of the ears, laid there in the auditory paſſage, from the opening of the arteries, or ſweat out from the cartilages.

Marmora'tion [*marmoris*, gen. of *marmor*, Lat. marble] the act of covering or laying over with marble; incruſtation with marble.

Marmo'rean, *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Lat.] made of marble.

Ma'rmorated, *adj.* [*marmoratus*, of *marmor*, Lat.] made of, wrought in, or covered with marble.

Marmore'lla, Lat. [with botaniſts] agrimony, liver-wort.

Marmo'reous [*marmoreus*, of *marmor*, Lat.] of, or like marble.

Maroo'ning, ſetting a perſon on ſhore on an uninhabited iſland.

Ma'rmoset [*marmouſet*, Fr.] a kind of ſmall black monkey with a ſhagged neck. Snare the nimble *marmoſet*. *Shakeſpear.* Alſo a kind of grotesk figure in building.

Marmo't, or **Marmo'tto**, It. [in the Alps in Italy] a creature like a rabbet. The *marmotto* or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abſconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray.*

Ma'ronists [ſo named from one *Maron*, their head] certain Chriſtians inhabiting about mount Libanus.

Maro'tic *Stile* [in French poetry] a peculiar, gay, merry, yet ſimple and natural manner of writing, introduced by one Marot, and ſince imitated by others. The difference between the *marotic* ſtile and the burleſque, conſiſts in this, that the *marotic* is moſt ſimple, but its ſimplicity has its nobleneſs; the burleſque is low and groveling, and borrows falſe and fulſome ornaments from the crowd, which people of taſte deſpiſe.

Marque [meaꞃc, Sax.] repriſal, as letters of mark or mart.

Letters of **Marque**, letters of repriſal granted by a king, *&c.* by which the ſubjects of a country are licenſed to make repriſals on thoſe of another.

Ma'rquess, or **Marquis** [ſo called from marck, Ger. i. e. a limit or boundary; becauſe anciently they were governors of marches or frontier countries; *marquis*, Fr. *marcheſe*, It. *marquez*, Sp. and Port. of *marchio*, Lat. margrave, Ger.] is in England an order of nobility between a duke and an earl or count, that was not known among us till the time of Richard II. who, in the year 1337, created his favourite, Robert Vere, who was then earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin. The title given to a marquis in writing, is, *moſt noble, moſt honourable, and potent prince*; and by the king he is ſtiled, *our right truſty, and entirely beloved couſin*; *marquis* is uſed by Shakeſpeare for a marchioneſs [*marquiſe*, Fr.] The lady *marquis* Dorſet. *Shakeſpeare.*

The honour of a marquis is hereditary, and the eldeſt ſon of a marquis is, by the courteſy of England, called earl or lord of a place; but the youngeſt ſons are called, lord Robert, lord John, *&c.* A marquis's cap is the ſame with a duke's, but their coronets differ from thoſe of dukes, that of a duke being adorned with only flowers and leaves, whereas a marquis's has flowers and pyramids, with pearls on them intermixed.

MA'RQUESSET, a marchioneſs or wife of a marqueſs.

MA'RQUETRY [*marqueterie*, Fr.] a ſort of chequered inlaid work, made of wood of a variety of colours, in the ſhape of flowers, knots, or other devices.

MA'RQUISATE [*marquiſat*, Fr. *marcheſato*, It. *marquezádo*, Sp.] a marqueſsſhip, or the juriſdiction of a marqueſs.

To MARR, *verb act.* [of maꞃꞃan, Sax. *Skinner*; or of αμαυροω, Gr. *Mer. Caſ.*] to ſpoil, to corrupt, to deface. See MAR.

MA'RRER [of *mar*] one who ſpoils or hurts any thing. Makers or *marrers* of all mens manners. *Aſcham.*

MA'RRIAGE [*mariage*, Fr. *maritagium*, L. Lat. from *maritus*, a huſband] a contract, by which a man and a woman are joined together for life.

MARRIAGE is often uſed in compoſition. Before the *marriage-day* appointed. *Sidney.* In a late draught of *marriage-articles. Addiſon.*

MA'RRIAGEABLE [of *marriage*] 1. That is of age fit to marry or be married. The *marriageable* age. *Swift.* 2. Capable of union in general.

MA'RRIAGEABLENESS [of *marriageable*] fitneſs or ripeneſs for marriage.

MA'RRIED, *adj.* [of *marry*] connubial, conjugal. The *married* ſtate. *Dryden.*

MA'RROQUIN, commonly called *Morocco*, the ſkin of a goat or ſome other animal like it, dreſſed in ſumach or galls, and coloured of red, yellow, blue, *&c.*

MA'RROW [meꞃᵹ, or meaꞃᵹ, Sax. merck, Du. marck, Ger. maerg, Su. *ſmerr*, Erſe, *ſmergh*, Scottiſh; but M. Caſaubon, ridiculouſly, from μυελος, Gr.] a fat ſubſtance in the hollow bones of animals. All the bones of the body which have any conſiderable thickneſs, have either a large cavity, or they are ſpongeous and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous ſubſtance called *marrow*, contained in proper veſicles or membranes like the fat. *Quincy.*

MARROW, *ſubſt.* in the Scottiſh dialect, to this very day denotes a fellow, companion, or aſſociate; as alſo an equal match. He met with his *marrow*.

MA'RROW-BONE [of *marrow* and *bone*] 1. Bone boiled for the marrow. 2. In burleſque language, the knees. He fell down upon his *marrow-bones*. *L'Eſtrange.*

MA'RROWFAT, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of peaſe.

MA'RROWLESS [of *marrow*] being void of marrow. Thy bones are *marrowleſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

MARRUBIA'STRUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb baſtard horehound.

MARRU'BIUM *Nigrum*, Lat. [with botaniſts] black or ſtinking horehound.

To MA'RRY *verb act.* [*marier*, Fr. *maritare*, It. *maritor*, Lat.] 1. To join a man and woman. He ſhall *marry* the couple himſelf. *Gay.* 2. To diſpoſe of in marriage. He muſt *marry* his daughter to Agrippa. *Bacon.* 3. To take for huſband or wife. Go in to thy brother's wife and *marry* her. *Geneſis.*

To MARRY, *verb neut.* to enter into the conjugal ſtate, to be joined together in wedlock, with the ceremonies obſerved, or according to the law or cuſtom of the country. Let them *marry* to whom they think beſt. *Numbers.* See DIVORCE.

He who MARRIES for wealth, ſells his liberty.

He who MARRIES for love has good nights, but bad days,

Theſe proverbs are two oppoſites, to which it is very difficult to find a mean; love and wealth are two excellent ingredients in matrimony; the latter is generally allowed to weigh heavieſt in the ſcale; but a want of the former is frequently, and perhaps generally, attended with more miſery, than a want of the latter.

MARRY in haſte and repent at leiſure.

This laſt proverb may ſerve as a caution with regard to the two former, and inſinuates at the ſame time a very good maxim, viz. *That marriage ought to be entered upon deliberately.* The French and Italians ſay the ſame.

MARS [with aſtronomers] one of the ſeveral planets, whoſe character is ♂.

MARS [with aſtrologers] is called the leſſer unfortunate, becauſe of its ſcorching and drying qualities.

MARS [with heralds] ſignifies gules, or red, aſſigned him on account of his being ſo much concerned in blood, according to the heathen theology.

MARSEI'LLES, a large city and port town of Provence in France, ſituated on a fine bay in the Mediterranean, 25 miles north weſt of Toulon.

MARSH, MARS, or MAS, are derived from the Sax. meꞃꞅc, a fen or fenny place. *Gibſon's Camden.*

MARSH [meꞃꞅc, Sax. moraſch, Du. moraſt, Ger. *marais*, Fr. *marazzo*, It. *mariſma*, Sp. See MARISH] a bog, a ſwamp, a fen, a watry tract of land, a ſtanding pool of water mixt with earth, whoſe bottom is very dirty, which dries up and diminiſhes very much in the ſummer; alſo low lands, that are ſometimes overflowed by the ſea or rivers, or that are well watered with rivers, ditches, *&c.* Low meadows and *Marſhlands*. *Mortimer.*

MA'RSHAL [marſhalk, Su. marſcalk, Du. and Teut. marſchal, Ger. *mareſchal*, Fr. *mariſcalo*, It. *mariſcàl*, Sp. *mariſchallus*, low Lat. from *marſcale*, old Fr. a word compounded of *mare*, which in old Fr. ſignified a horſe, and *ſcale*, a ſort of ſervant, one that has the charge of horſes, antiently was the maſter of the horſe, ſo called of mar, a war-horſe, and ſchalck, Text. a ſervant, but is now the title of ſeveral conſiderable officers] 1. The chief officer of arms; as,

Earl MARSHAL [of England] a great officer of the crown, who takes cognizance of all matters of law and arms; as alſo contracts relating to deeds of arms, which cannot be determined by common law. He has alſo a right to ſit in the Marſhalſea court, in judgments upon malefactors, who offend within the verge of the king's court. 2. An officer who regulates combats in the liſts. Unaſk'd the royal grant, no *marſhal* by. *Dryden.* 3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt, or any other aſſembly. 4. An harbinger, a purſuivant, one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment. Her face, when it was faireſt, had been but as a *marſhal* to lodge the love of her in his mind. *Sidney.*

MARSHAL [of the ceremonies] an officer who receives commands from the maſter of the ceremonies, *&c.* for the king's ſervice.

MARSHAL [of the Exchequer] an officer to whom the court commits the cuſtody of the king's debtor during term-time; he appoints ſheriffs, eſcheators and collectors, their auditors to whom they are to account.

MARSHAL [of the King'-Bench] the keeper of that priſon in Southwark, who has the cuſtody of all priſoners who are committed thither.

MARSHAL [of the king's hall] an officer whoſe buſineſs is, when the tables are prepared, to call out thoſe of the houſhold and ſtrangers according to their quality, and place them in their proper places.

Clerk MARSHAL [of the king's houſe] an officer who attends the marſhal in his court, and records all his proceedings.

MARSHAL [at ſea] an officer who puniſhes offences that are committed at ſea, when juſtice is executed there; ſuch as putting in the bilboes, ducking at the yard-arm, keel haling, *&c.*

MARSHAL *de Camp*, is next to the lieutenant-general, he looks to the encamping of the army, and rides before to view the ground where they are.

MARSHAL *of France*, an officer of great honour and power, who commands the king's armies above all that are not princes of the blood; and are alſo judges of points of honour between gentlemen.

To MA'RSHAL, *verb act.* [in military affairs] 1. To lodge, to put in due order or rank, to draw up according to the rules of the military art. It is as inconceivable how it ſhould be the directrix of ſuch intricate motions, as that a blind man ſhould *marſhal* an army. *Glanville.* 2. To lead as an harbinger. Thou *marſhalſt* me the way that I was going. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'RSHALLER [of *marſhal*] one that ranges or ranks in order. Dryden was the great refiner of Engliſh poetry, and the beſt *marſhaller* of words. *Trapp.*

MA'RSHALLING, *part adj.* [in heraldry] is a diſpoſing of all perſons and things in all ſolemnities and celebrations, coronations, interviews, marriages, funerals, triumphs, and the like; alſo an orderly diſpoſing of ſundry coat armours, pertaining to diſtinct families, and of their contingent ornaments, with their parts and appurtenances in their proper places.

MA'RSHALS [in military affairs] are officers in every regiment, who look to priſoners of war, and execute all ſentences or orders of the council of war upon offenders.

MA'RSHALSEA, or MARSHALSEY [*maréchauſſée*, F.] the ſeat or court for the marſhal of the priſon in Southwark; alſo the priſon belonging to him there.

MA'RSHALSHIP [of *marſhal*] the office of a marſhal.

MA'RSHELDER, a gelder-roſe, of which it is a ſpecies.

MA'RSHFIELD, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire, 103 miles from London.

MA'RSHMALLOW [*althæa*, Lat.] it is in all reſpects like the mallow, but its leaves are generally more ſoft and woolly. *Miller.*

MA'RSHMARIGOLD [*populago*, Lat.] a flower which conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe. The pointal becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are ſeveral cells, which are for the moſt part bent downwards, collected into little heads, and are full of ſeeds. *Miller.*

MA'RSHY, *adj.* [of *marſh*; *maracageux*, Fr.] 1. Having marſhes, fenny, boggy, ſwampy. *Marſhy* grounds. *Dryden.* 2. Produced in marſhes. With delicates of leaves and *marſhy* weed. *Dryden.*

MARSUPIA'LIS [with anatomiſts] a muſcle on the thigh, ſo named from the doubling of its tendons in reſemblance of a purſe. When this muſcle acts, the thigh-bone is turned upwards.

MART, *ſubſt.* [contracted from *market*] 1. A place of public traffic. That the temple ſhould ſerve for a place of *mart*. *Hooker.* 2. Bargain, purchaſe and ſale. 3. Letters of mart. See MARQUE.

To MART, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to traffic, to buy or ſell. Do you ſell and *mart* your offices for gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

MART *Town*, a large town that is noted for a great fair, to which people of ſeveral nations reſort, as Leipzic and Frankfort in Germany, *&c.*

MA'RTAGON [with floriſts] a flower, a ſpecies of the lily.

MA'RTEN, or MA'RTERN [*marte*, *martre*, Fr. *martera*, It. *mártâ*, Sp. marter, Du. marder, Ger. *martes*, Lat.] 1. A large kind of weeſel, a ſmall creature, ſomething like a ferret, which bears a rich furr, and whoſe dung has a muſky ſcent. 2. [*Martelet*, Fr.] a kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes, a martelet. A *marten*, a bird like a ſwallow. *Peacham.*

MA'RTIAL, *adj.* Fr. [*marziale*, It. of *martialis*, Lat.] 1. Warlike, valiant, given to war. The northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon.* 2. Having a warlike ſhew, ſuiting war. How *martial* muſic ev'ry boſom warms. *Pope.* 3. Pertaining to war, not civil, not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government. They proceeded in a kind of *martial* juſtice with their enemies. *Bacon.* 4. [In law] is a law that has to do only with ſoldiers and ſeamen, where the kings's army is on foot; and this law is alſo under particular reſtrictions. 5. [With chemiſts] having the nature or properties of iron and ſteel, which the chemiſts call Mars.

MA'RTIALIST [of *martial*] a warrior, a man at arms, a fighter. The high-hearted *martialiſt*. *Howel.*

MA'RTIALNESS [of *martial*] warlikeneſs,

MA'RTIATUM *Unguentum* [in pharmacy] the ſoldiers ointment.

MA'RTIN, or MA'RTENET, [*martinet*, Fr.] a kind of ſwallow. See MARTEN.

MARTINE'CO, one of the caribbee iſlands in America, belonging to the French, 120 miles N. W. of Barbadoes. It is about 60 miles long, but ſcarce 20 broad in any place. It produces great quantities of ſugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, aloes, pimento, *&c.*

Ma'rtinet, or Ma'rtlet [*martinet*, Fr.] a kind of ſwallow. The temple haunting *martlet*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Ma'rtingal [*martingale*, Fr. *martingalla*, It. *martingala*, Sp.] a thong of leather faſtened at one end of the girts under the horſe's belly, and at the other to the muſrole, to prevent him from rearing.

Ma'rtinmass, or Ma'tlemass, the feſtival of St. Martin, on the 11th of November. It is commonly corrupted to *martilmaſs*, or *martlemaſs*.

Martilmass *Beef*, beef prepared by ſalting and drying in the ſmoak at that ſeaſon.

Ma'rtlets [in heraldry] are what are called martinets, ſmall birds, whoſe feet are ſo ſhort, they are ſeldom to be ſeen, and their wings ſo long, that ſhould they pitch upon a level, they would not be able to riſe; wherefore they alight not, but upon places aloft, they may take flight again, by throwing themſelves off.

Ma'rtnets [in a ſhip] are ſmall lines faſtened to the leetch of the ſail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard arm, cloſe up to the yard, when the ſail is to be furled.

Ma'rtyr, Fr. and Lat. [*martire*, It. *martir*, Sp. μαρτυς, Gr. a witneſs, maꞃtyꞃ, Sax.] one who ſuffers death in witneſs to the truth of the goſpel, or of the *true religion* in *general*; and from the *etymology* of the word, it ſhould ſeem applicable alſo to one that reſigns his life in defence of a *believed error*. As to the difference between a *martyr* and *confeſſor*, ſee Confessor. To be a *martyr*, ſignifies only to witneſs the truth of Chriſt, but the witneſs of the truth was then ſo generally attended with perſecution, that *martyrdom* now ſignifies not only to witneſs, but to witneſs by death. *South*.

To Ma'rtyr [from the ſubſt.] 1. To cauſe a perſon to be put to death for the ſake of religion, or virtue. 2. To murder, to deſtroy in general. Hark, wretches, how I mean to *martyr* you. *Shakeſpeare*.

Ma'rtyrdom [*martyre*, Fr. *martirio*, It. and Lat. *martyrium*, Lat. μαρτυριον, Gr. maꞃtyꞃhaꝺe, Sax.] the pain or death that a martyr ſuffers, the honour of a martyr, the honour of martyrdom.

Ma'rtyred, *part. adj.* [*martyriſe*, Fr. of μαρτυριζω, Gr.] having ſuffered martyrdom.

Marty'ria [with rhetoricians] a figure, by which the orator confirms ſomething by his own experience.

To Ma'rtyrize, *verb act.* [μαρτυριζω, Gr.] to put to death on the account of religion, or for bearing teſtimony to the truth.

Martyro'logy [*martyrologe*, Fr. *martyrologio*, It. *martyrologium*, Lat. μαρτυρολογια, of μαρτυρ, a martyr, and λογ☉, Gr. a ſpeech or treatiſe, *&c.*] a hiſtory of martyrs; alſo a regiſter antiently kept in religious houſes, wherein was an account of the donations of benefactors, and the days of the month and year when they died, *&c.* In the Roman *martyrology*. *Stillingfleet*.

Martyro'logist [*martyrologiſte*, Fr.] one who writes a hiſtory of martyrs.

To Ma'rvel, *verb neut.* [*s'emerveiller*, Fr. *maravigliarſi*, It. *maravillàr*, Sp.] to wonder or admire at, to be aſtoniſhed; obſolete. The countries *marvel'd* at thee for thy ſongs. *Eccleſiaſticus*.

Ma'rvel [*merveille*, Fr. *maraviglia*, It. *maravilla*, Sp.] a wonder, any thing that aſtoniſhed. Little uſed. A *marvel* it were. *Hooker*.

Marvel *of Peru* [in botany] a ſort of nightſhade, with flowers of ſuch variety, that it is called the wonder of the world.

Ma'rvellous [*merveilleux*, Fr. *maraviglioſo*, It. *maravilloſo*, Sp.] 1. Wonderful, ſtrange, aſtoniſhing. She has a *marvelous* white hand. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Surpaſſing credit. The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is ſupernatural. *Pope*. 3. The *marvellous* is uſed in works of criticiſm to expreſs any thing exceeding natural power; oppoſed to the probable.

Ma'rvellously [of *marvellous*] wonderfully, ſtrangely. He was *marvellouſly* elated. *Clarendon*.

Ma'rvellousness [of *marvellous*] aſtoniſhingneſs, wonderfulneſs.

Ma'rwood, a market-town of Durham, 255 miles from London.

Ma'rygross, a German coin, in value 1 penny, ¾ of a farthing.

Ma'ryland, one of the Britiſh colonies in North America, about 140 miles long, and as many broad. It is bounded by Penſylvania, on the north; by another part of Penſylvania and the Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt; by Virginia, on the ſouth; and by the Apalachian mountains on the weſt.

Ma'scles [in heraldry; *mâcles*, Fr.] ſome ſay that maſcles repreſented the holes or maſhes of nets; others, that they repreſent ſpots, and are called *maculæ* in Latin.

Ma'sculine, *adj.* [*maſculin*, Fr. *maſcoline*, It. *maſculino*, Sp. *maſculinus*, Lat.] 1. Male, not female. Air and fire the two *maſculine* elements exerciſing their operation upon nature, being the feminine. *Peacham*. 2. Reſembling man, manly, not ſoft, not effeminate. Something bold and *maſculine* in the air and poſture of the firſt figure *Addiſon*. 3. [In grammar] it denotes the gender appropriated to the male-kind in any word, though not always expreſſing ſex.

Masculine *Planets* [with aſtrologers] are Sol, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn; but Mercury is a kind of hermaphrodite.

Masculine *Rhimes* [in French poetry] ſuch as are made with words which have a ſtrong, open, and accented pronounciation, as *amour*, *joul*, *moil* and *fort*; whereas feminine rhimes are ſuch as have an *e* feminine in their laſt ſyllable, as *pere*, *mere*, &c.

Masculine *Signs* [with aſtrologers] are Aries, Gemini, Libra, Sagittarius, and Aquarius.

Ma'sculinely, *adv.* [of *maſculine*] in a maſculine manner, like a man.

Ma'sculineness [of *maſculine*] male figure or behaviour, manniſhneſs.

Mash [maſche, Du.] 1. The ſpace between the threads of a net, commonly written *meſh*. Have a net knit with ſo ſmall *maſhes*, that a bee cannot get through. *Mortimer*. [2. *Miſceo*, Lat. miſchen, Du. to mix, *maſcher*, Fr. to mingle] a mixture, any thing mingled or beaten together into an undiſtinguiſhed or confuſed body.

Mash *for a Horſe*, a compoſition of water, bran, *&c.* Put half a peck of ground malt into a pail, then put to it as much ſcalding water as will wet it well; ſtir it about for half an hour, till the water is very ſweet, and give it the horſe lukewarm: This *maſh* is to be given to a horſe after he has taken a purge, to make it work the better, or in the time of great ſickneſs, or after hard labour. *Farrier's Dict.*

To Mash, *verb act.* [*mâcher*, Fr. *maſcolare*, It. to champ with the teeth] 1. To break, bruiſe, or ſqueeze to a maſh, to beat into a confuſed maſs. They would even *maſh* themſelves, and all things elſe a pieces. *More*. 2. To mix malt and hot water together in brewing. What was put in the firſt *maſhing* tub draw off. *Mortimer*.

Ma'sham, a market-town of the north riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Ure, 207 miles from London.

Mask [*maſque*, Fr. *marchera*, It. *maſcara*, Sp. and Port.] 1. A covering of black velvet, or of any thing elſe, to hide the face, a vizor. Love pull'd off his *maſk*, and ſhew'd his face unto her. *Sidney*. 2. [In a figurative ſenſe] any pretence or cloak, any ſubterfuge. *Maſks* of eloquence and veils of pride? *Prior*. 3. A feſtive entertainment, in which the company are maſked. Will you prepare for this *maſk*? *Shakeſpeare*. See Masque, as it is ſometimes written, according to the French. 4. A revel, a piece of mummery, a wild buſtle. At a *maſque* and common revelling. *Daniel's Civil War*. 5. A dramatic performance, written in a tragic ſtile, without attention to rules or probability. For our painters and poets in their pictures, poems, commedies, and *maſks*. *Peacham*.

To Mask, *verb act.* [*ſe maſquer*, Fr. *maſcherarſi*, It. *enmaſcarirſe*, Sp.] 1. To diſguiſe with a maſk or vizor. Such errors as go *maſked* under the cloke of divine authority. *Hooker*. 2. To cover, to hide in general. *Maſking* the buſineſs from the common eye. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Mask, *verb neut.* to put on a maſk, to be diſguiſed any way, to go to maſks or maſquerades, to revel, to play the mummer.

Ma'sker [of *maſk*] a mummer, one who revels in a maſk. Let the *maſkers* that are to come down from the ſcene, have ſome motions upon the ſcene. *Bacon*.

By the Ma'skies, *q. d.* by the maſs, an oath; a cant phraſe.

Ma'slin [of *mêler*, Fr. to mingle] mixt corn or bread made of wheat, rye, *&c.* mixt up together.

Maslin *Far*, a food made of wheat and rye ſteep'd in water.

Ma'son [*maſſon* or *maçon*, Fr. *machio*, low Lat.] an artificer who builds with ſtone.

Ma'sonry [*maçonnerie*, Fr.] maſon's work; the art of hewing, cutting, or ſquaring ſtones, and fitting them for the uſes of building; alſo of joining them together with mortar: the craft of a maſon.

Bound Masonry, is that wherein the ſtones were placed one over another like tiles, the joints of the beds being level, and the mounters perpendicular.

Compound Masonry, is formed of all the reſt.

Masonry *by equal Courſes*, the ſame as bound maſonry, only that the ſtones are not hewed.

Masonry *by unequal Courſes*, is made of unhewn ſtones, and laid in bound work; but not of the ſame thickneſs, nor obſerving any inequality.

Greek Masonry, is that, where after two ſtones are laid, which make a courſe, another is laid at the end, which make two courſes.

Masonry *filled up in the Middle*, is made of unhewn ſtones, and by courſes, the middle being filled with ſtones thrown in at random upon mortar.

Ma'sons were incorporated about the year 1419, having been called the *free maſons*, a fraternity of great account, who have been honoured by ſeveral kings, and very many nobility and gentry being of their ſociety. They are governed by a maſter and two wardens, 25 aſſiſtants, and there are 65 on the livery; the fine for which is 5*l.* and that for ſtewards 10*l.* Their armorial enſigns are, azure on a chevron between three caſtles argent, a pair of compaſſes ſomewhat extended of the firſt. Creſt a caſtle of the 2d. Their hall is in Baſing-lane.

Free Masons, or *Accepted* Masons, a very antient ſociety or body of men, ſo called, either for ſome extraordinary knowledge of maſonry which they are ſuppoſed to be maſters of, or becauſe the firſt founders of that ſociety were perſons of that profeſſion. Theſe are now in all or moſt nations of Europe; what the end of their ſocieties is, yet remains in ſome meaſure a ſecret, unleſs that they tend to promote friendſhip, ſociety, mutual aſſiſtance and good fellowſhip.

Ma'sorah [מסרה, Heb. *i. e.* tradition] criticiſms of the Jewiſh rabbies, on the Hebrew text of the bible, conſiſting of the *various* readings, and an accout in what form every word is found throughout the ſcripture; alſo a computation of all the verſes, words, and letters of it.

Ma'sorites [of מסרה, Heb. tradition] a name given to thoſe Rabbies, who, under Eſdras, the ſcribe, are ſuppoſed to have purged the Hebrew bible of the errors crept into it in the Babyloniſh captivity; divided the canonical books into 22, and thoſe 22 books into chapters, and the chapters into verſes; diſtinguiſhed the manner of *reading* from that of *writing*, which they call the *keri* and *chetib*; made the punctuation, that ſupplies the want of vowels, *&c.* Theſe continued 130 years, and ended in Rabbi Simon the Juſt, who went to meet Alexander the Great, in his pontifical robes. Capellus denies this, eſpecially as to the invention of the Hebrew points, and aſcribes it to the Maſorites of Tiberius, 400 years after Chriſt.

But if the reader would ſee how much *confuſion* theſe *Maſorites* have introduced, and what ground there is in many inſtances to prefer the *Septuagint verſion* (or ſome other) before THAT READING, which the *Maſorites* have thought fit to give us; he need only examine the texts of the *old* teſtament, which are *cited* by the INSPIRED PENMEN of the *new*; and compare the whole with thoſe moſt judicious reflections made on this head, in Jackson's *Chronologic Antiquities*.

Ma'sque, Fr. a covering for the face, a viſard. See Mask.

Masque [with architects] certain pieces of ſculpture repreſenting ſome hideous form; groteſque or ſatyrs faces, uſed to fill up or adorn ſome vacant places.

Masquera'de [of *maſcarata*, Ital. and that of *maſcara*, Arab. raillery, buffoonery] 1. An aſſembly of perſons maſked and in diſguiſed habits, meeting to dance and divert themſelves. 2. Diſguiſe in general, To viſit thee in *maſquerade*. *Dryden*.

To Masquera'de, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To go in diſguiſe. *Maſquerading* up and down in a lion's ſkin. *L'Eſtrange*. 2. To aſſemble in maſks. Revival of *maſquerading* among us. *Swift*.

Masquera'der, *ſubſt.* [of *maſquerade*] one in a maſk. The moſt dangerous ſort of cheats are but *maſqueraders* under the vizor of friends. *L'Eſtrange*.

Mass [*maſſa*, It. Sp. and barb. Lat. *maſſe*, Fr.] 1. A heap or lump of any thing, a body, a continuous quantity. Adhering in lumps or *maſſes* to their outſides. *Woodward.* 2. A large quantity. A huge *maſs* of treaſure. *Davies.* 3. Bulk, vaſt body. So huge a *maſs* of earth. *Abbot.* 4. Congeries, aſſemblage indiſtinct. Thoſe *maſſes* which Titian calls a bunch of grapes. *Dryden.* 5. Groſs body, the general. The groſs and *maſs* of things. *Bacon.* 6. [*miſſa*, Lat.] the ſervice of the Romiſh church.

Mass [in mechanics] the matter of any body cohering with it, *i. e.* moving and gravitating along with it; and is diſtinguiſhed from its bulk or volume, which is its expanſion in length, breadth and thickneſs.

Mass [in Japan] a coin, 10 coudries, or 5 and $\frac{2}{5}$ of a penny ſterling.

Mass [in India] a weight but a fourteenth of a piece.

Mass [in Sumatra] a piece of money, 4 capans or 1 *s.* ſterling.

Mass [with philoſophers] the quantity of matter in any body.

Mass [in divinity; *meſſe*, Fr. *meſſa*, It. of *miſſa*, Sp. and Lat. from *dimiſſio*, Lat.] the ſending away the catechumens, before the ſacrifice began, by ſaying, *ite, miſſa eſt*; be gone, for maſs is beginning: and from this cuſtom of *diſmiſſing* the catechumens before the communion, I ſuſpect the *etymology* of the word [*maſs*] is formed. Nor is the very NAME *of maſs* (ſays a late *popiſh* writer) an invention of latter ages. For thus the HOLY SACRIFICE OF THE ALTAR was called, above 1300 years ago. Witneſs firſt St. Ambroſe, who writes thus, "I *continued the office*; I began to *ſay maſs*," l. 2. Epiſt. 14. And 2dly, St. *Leo*, "If following the cuſtom of SAYING MASS but once, none can OFFER UP THE SACRIFICE but they who come early in the morning," *St. Leo, Epiſt.* 11. [*olim* 81.] *ad Dioſcorum. N. B.* A controverſy about *mere names* [or words] is not worth upholding: But if in ſupport of this *popiſh* doctrine, which converts the *communion* of the *Lord's ſupper*, which in truth is no more than a FEAST UPON A SACRIFICE into the SACRIFICE ITSELF; I ſay, if in ſupport of this doctrine he can aſcend no higher than St. *Leo*, and St. *Ambroſe*, he appeals to thoſe very times in which the GRAND APOSTACY was now begun, not to ſay *eſtabliſhed*, as we have ſhewn more fully under the words, Creed, Cataphrygians, Brandeum, Eunomians, St. Hierom, *&c.* The reader will find ſomething further offered on this head [*viz.* a *ſacramental ſacrifice*] under the words Eucharist and Oblation.

High Mass, or *grand* Mass [with the Romaniſts] is that ſung by choriſters, and celebrated with the aſſiſtance of a deacon and ſub-deacon.

Low Mass, is that wherein the prayers are all barely rehearſed without any ſinging, and performed without much ceremony, or the aſſiſtance of any deacon or ſub-deacon.

The Mass *of the Beatæ*, or the Mass *of our Lady*, is that performed and offered to God by the interceſſion of the Virgin Mary.

Common Mass, or maſs of the community, in a monaſtery, is a maſs celebrated at certain hours, whereat the whole body or communion aſſiſts.

Mass *of the Holy Ghoſt*, a maſs which is celebrated at the beginning of any ſolemnity, or eccleſiaſtical aſſembly, beginning with the invocation of the Holy Ghoſt.

Holy-day Mass, is ſuch, on which certain prayers or lectures are read ſuitable to the day.

Mass *of the Dead*, a maſs performed at the requeſt of the deceaſed, which begins with *requiem*, thence called a *requiem*.

Mass *of Judgment*, a maſs wherein a perſon cleared himſelf of any calumny, by ſome proof agreed upon.

Mass *of a Saint*, is that wherein God is invoked by the interceſſion of ſome ſaint.

Mass *of Security*, a maſs antiently rehearſed at examination of catechumens, when enquiry was made as to their diſpoſition for baptiſm.

Dry Mass, is one wherein there is no conſecration.

Votive Mass, an extraordinary maſs, beſides that of the day, rehearſed on ſome extraordinary occaſion.

Mass *of Blood* [with anatomiſts] all the blood in a human body.

Mass [with apothecaries] every phyſical compoſition of powders, and other ingredients wrought into one lump.

Mass [with ſurgeons] an oblong and ſharp-pointed inſtrument which is put into a trepan, that it may ſtand more firmly.

Mass [with Latin authors] is generally uſed to ſignify all kinds of divine ſervice, or a leſſon of that ſervice; but in the Romiſh church, it ſignifies an oblation, which they call maſs, and frequently liturgy or church-ſervice.

To Mass, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to celebrate maſs.

To Mass, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] it ſeems to have ſignified to thicken, to ſtrengthen. The French might with filling or *maſſing* the houſe, or elſe by fortifying, make ſuch a piece as might anſwer the haven. *Hayward.*

Mass *Prieſt*, a prieſt of a chantry or particular altar, who ſays ſo many maſſes for the ſoul or ſouls of particular deceaſed perſons.

Massa'chuset *Colony*, the principal diviſion of New England, bounded by New Hampſhire on the north; by the Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt and ſouth; and by Connecticut and New York, on the weſt; being about 100 miles long, and 40 broad.

Ma'ssacre, Fr. [from *mazzarre*, It. of *macto*, Lat. to kill or ſlay] 1. A carnage, a butchery, a ſlaughter, an indiſcriminate deſtruction made on people not in a condition, or prepared to defend themſelves. 2. Murder. The moſt arch deed of piteous *maſſacre*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Ma'ssacre, *verb act.* [*maſſacrer*, Fr.] to kill or butcher people by way of ſurprize, indiſcriminately, and after a barbarous manner. Oppreſſed and deteſted, and ſometimes *maſſacred* and extirpated. *Atterbury.*

Massa'lians, ſectaries, whoſe tenet was, that perſons ought to be continually at prayer.

Ma'sses [in painting] are the large part of a picture, containing the great lights and ſhadows; ſo that when it is almoſt dark, we can only ſee the maſſes of a picture. See Mass.

Ma'sseters [of μασσαομαι, Gr. to chew] ſhort, thick and tendinous muſcles of the lower jaw; which, with the aſſiſtance of the temporal muſcles, they move to the right ſide, the left ſide, and forward.

Ma'ssicot, *ſubſt.* Fr. Maſſicot is the ceruſs calcined. Of this there are three ſorts, the white, the yellow, and that of a golden colour, their difference ariſing from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. White maſſicot is of a yellowiſh white, and is that which has received the leaſt calcination; yellow maſſicot has received more, and gold coloured maſſiot ſtill more: all of them ſhould be an impalpable powder, weighty, and high-coloured. They are uſed in painting. *Trevoux.*

Ma'ssines, or Ma'ssiveness [from *maſſy* or *maſſive*] weight, bulk, ponderoſity. More notorious for the daintineſs of the proviſion which he ſerved in it, than for the *maſſineſs* of the diſh. *Hakewell.*

Ma'ssive, or Ma'ssy, *adj.* [*maſſif*, Fr. *maſſaccio*, It. *macizo*, Sp.] bulky, weighty, heavy, continuous. The more groſs and *maſſive* parts of the terreſtrial globe. *Woodward.* So thick and *maſſy*, that no light could get through them. *Newton.*

Massonne', or Ma'ssoned [in heraldry] is when an ordinary is repreſented in the manner of a ſtone wall, with all the joints between the ſtones appearing, as they generally do in ſtone buildings; and ſo the import of the word is, as much as done in maſon's work.

Ma'ssora [מסורא, Heb. tradition] a performance on the Hebrew bible by ſome ancient Jewiſh rabbins, to ſecure it from any alterations, and to be a *hedge to the law*; by numbering the verſes, words and letters of the text, and marking all the variations of it. See Masora and Masorites.

Ma'ssorites, Jewiſh doctors, authors of the Maſſora. See Masorites.

Mast [mæſt, Sax. maſt, Su. Du. and Ger. of maſten, Ger. to fatten cattle, *maſt*, *mât*, Fr. *maſtil*, Sp. *maſtro*, Port.] 1. The ſtraight beam or poſt that is raiſed above a veſſel, and to which the ſail is fixed. 2. The fruit of the oak, beech, cheſnut, *&c.* Trees that bear *maſt*, as oaks and beaches. *Bacon.*

Fore Mast [of a ſhip] ſtands in the fore-part or fore caſtle, and is about 4-5 of the main-maſt in length.

Miſen Mast [of a ſhip] ſtands aft in the ſternmoſt part of it, and is in length about half that of the main-maſt.

To Spring a Mast [a ſea phraſe] is when a maſt is crackt in any part.

To Spend a Mast [a ſea phraſe] is when a maſt is broken by bad weather.

Top Masts [in a ſhip] are thoſe maſts that are fixed upon the main, fore, miſen maſts and bow-ſprit.

Top Gallant Masts [in a ſhip] are thoſe fixed to the head of the main, and fore-top maſts; they carry flag-ſtaves on their tops, whereon are hanged the flags, pendants, *&c.*

Jury Mast [in a ſhip] is a maſt made of yards, or other pieces of timber, ſpliced or fiſhed together, woulding them with ropes. This maſt is ſet up, when in a ſtorm or fight, a maſt is borne over board, till they can be provided with a better.

Armed Mast [in a ſhip] is a maſt made of more than one tree.

Mast [of *Amber*] the quantity of two pounds and a half in weight.

Over Masted, a ſhip is ſaid ſo to be, when her maſts are either too long or too big, which makes her lie too much down by the wind, and labour too much a hull.

Under Masted, a ſhip is ſaid ſo to be, when her maſts are either too ſmall or too ſhort, which hinders her from bearing ſo much ſail, as is requiſite to give her true way.

Ma'ster [*magiſter*, Lat. *maître*, Fr. *maeſtro*, It. and Sp. *meſtre*, Port. mæȝſter, Sax. meſtere, Dan. meeſter, Du. meiſter, Ger.] 1. A governor, a director. The *maſter* of a feaſt. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 2. A head, a chief. As a wiſe *maſter* builder I have laid the foundation. 1 *Corinth.* 3. One who teaches, a teacher. *Maſters* and teachers ſhould not raiſe difficulties to their ſcholars. *Locke.* 4. One much ſkilled in any art or ſcience. Not only able to judge of words and ſtyle, but he muſt be *maſter* of them too. *Dryden.* 5. One who has ſervants. Oppoſed to ſervant or man. Take up thy *maſter*. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Owner, proprietor. It would be believed that he rather took the horſe for his ſubject than the *maſter*. *Dryden.* 7. A lord, a ruler. Wiſdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the *maſter* of a houſe. *Addiſon.* 8. Poſſeſſor. The Duke of Savoy may make himſelf *maſter* of the French dominions on the other ſide of the Rhone. *Addiſon.* 9. One uncontrouled. Let every man be *maſter* of his time. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. A compellation of reſpect. *Maſter* doctor. *Shakeſpeare.* 11. A young gentleman, one under age. Little *maſters* and miſſes in a houſe. *Swift.* 12. A title of ſeveral officers.

Master *of the Armoury*, one who has the overſight of the king's armour in any ſtanding armoury; with the power of placing or diſplacing any under officers.

Master *of Aſſay* [in the mint] one, whoſe buſineſs is to ſee that the ſilver, *&c.* be according to ſtandard.

Master *of Arts*, the ſecond degree taken by the ſtudents in the univerſities.

Master *of the Ceremonies*, an officer inſtituted by king James I. for the more ſolemn and honourable reception of ambaſſadors and ſtrangers of quality, whom he introduces into the king's preſence.

Masters *of the Chancery*, are uſually choſen out of the barriſters of the common law, to be aſſiſtants to the lord chancellor and maſter of the rolls, during term time. They are 12 in number, the maſter of the rolls being the chief.

Master *of the Faculties*, an officer under the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who grants licences and diſpenſations.

Master *of the Horſe*, a great officer of the crown, to whom is committed the charge of ordering and diſpoſing all matters relating to the king's horſes, ſtables, *&c.*

Master *of the Houſhold*, an officer under the lord ſteward of the king's houſhold.

Master *of the Jewel Houſe*, an officer who has the charge of all the gold and ſilver plate uſed at the king's table; and alſo of the plate in the Tower of London, looſe jewels, *&c.*

Master *of the Mint*, the warden of the mint, whoſe buſineſs is to receive the ſilver and bullion, which comes to the mint to be coined, and to take care thereof.

Master *Worker of the Mint*, an officer, who receives the bullion from the warden, cauſes it to be melted, delivers it to the monyers, and takes it from them again when it is coined.

MASTER *of the Ordnance*, a great officer, to whoſe care all the king's ordnance and artillery is committed.

MASTER *Gunner of England*, an officer whoſe buſineſs is to inſtruct all thoſe who are deſirous to learn the art of gunnery, and to adminiſter the oath to every ſcholar, that he will not ſerve any foreign prince or ſtate without leave.

MASTER *of the King's Muſters*, an officer who takes care that the king's forces be compleat, well armed and trained; alſo called the *muſter-maſter-general*.

MASTER *of the Poſts*, one who had the appointing all ſuch throughout England, who provided poſt horſes for the king's meſſages; but now is devolved on the general poſt-maſter.

MASTER *of Requeſts*, is the chief judge of the court of requeſts, which is now quite taken away.

MASTER *of the Rolls*, is an aſſiſtant to the lord chancellor or lord keeper of the great ſeal in the high court of chancery, ſo that he hears cauſes there, and gives orders in his abſence.

MASTER *of the Court of Wards and Liveries*, was formerly the principal officer, and judge of that court.

MASTER *of the Wardrobe*, an officer who has the cuſtody and charge of all the ancient robes of the king's and queen's, kept in the Tower of London, and of the royal hangings, bedding, *&c.*

MASTER *of a Ship*, the chief officer of a merchant's ſhip, who has the general management of the ſhip at ſea, and gives the neceſſary orders to the ſailors.

MASTER *de Camp* [in France and Spain] is a colonel of horſe.

MASTER *de Camp General*, is the next officer over all the regiments of light horſe, and commands in the abſence of the colonel general.

To MASTER, *verb act.* [*maitriſer*, Fr.] 1. To be a maſter, to rule, to govern. Rather father thee than *maſter* thee. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To conquer, to overpower, to ſubdue. Evil cuſtoms muſt be *maſtered* and ſubdued. *Calamy.* 3. To execute with ſkill. I will not offer at that I cannot *maſter*. *Bacon.*

MA'STERDOM, *ſubſt.* [of *maſter*] dominion, rule. Obſolete.

MA'STERHAND, the hand of a man eminently ſkilful. *Pope.*

MA'STERJEST, principal jeſt. Who ſhall break the *maſterjeſt*. *Hudibras.*

MA'STERKEY, the key which opens many locks, of which the ſubordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden.*

MA'STERLEAVER, one that leaves or deſerts his maſter. A *maſterleaver* and a fugitive. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'STERLESS. 1. Ungovernable, unruly, unſubdued. 2. Having no maſter, being without an owner. His ſilver ſhield now idle, *maſterleſs*. *Spenſer.*

MA'STERLINESS [of *maſterly*] eminent ſkill.

MA'STERLY, *adj.* [of *maſter*] 1. Skilful, artful, ſuitable to a maſter. 2. Imperious, having the ſway of a maſter.

MASTERLY, *adv.* in a manner like a maſter, with the ſkill of a maſter.

MA'STER-*Note* [in muſic] the meaſure note.

MA'STERPIECE. 1. An exquiſite or extraordinary work or performance in any art or ſcience. The fifteenth is the *maſterpiece* of the whole metamorphoſes. *Dryden.* 2. Chief excellence, principal accompliſhment. Diſſimulation was his *maſterpiece*. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP [of *maſter*] 1. The quality and dignity of a maſter. 2. Dominion, rule, power. 3. Superiority, pre-eminence. Where noble youths for *maſterſhip* ſhould ſtrive. *Dryden.* 4. Chief work. The *maſterſhip* of heav'n in face and mind. *Dryden.* 5. Skill, knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. A title of ironical reſpect. Signior Launce, what news with your *maſterſhip*. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'STERSINEW, *ſubſt.* The maſterſinew is a large ſinew that ſurrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the windgalls are uſually ſeated, which is the largeſt and moſt viſible ſinew, in a horſe's body: This oftentimes is relaxed or ſtrained. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

MA'STERSTRING, *ſubſt.* principal ſtring.

MA'STERSTROKE, *ſubſt.* capital performance.

MA'STERTEETH, *ſubſt.* [of *maſter* and *teeth*] the principal teeth. Their *maſterteeth* indented one within another like ſaws. *Bacon.*

MA'STERWORT [with botaniſts] an herb, whoſe leaves reſemble angelica, except that they grow on leſſer ſtalks and lower. Maſterwort is a plant with a roſe and umbellated flower conſiſting of ſeveral petals, which are ſometimes heart ſhaped and ſometimes entire ranged in a circle, and reſting on the empalemet, which becomes a fruit compoſed of two ſeeds, which are plain, almoſt oval, gently ſtreaked and bordered, and generally caſting their cover. To theſe marks muſt be added, that their leaves are winged and pretty large. The root is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

MA'STERY [of *maſter*; *maiſtriſe*, Fr.] 1. Command, dominion, rule. They will fight for the *maſtery* of the paſſages. *Raleigh.* 2. Superiority, pre-eminence. Thoſe that will try *maſteries* with their ſuperiors. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. Skill. A *maſtery* in all languages. *Tillotſon.* 4. Attainment of ſkill or power. The learning and *maſtery* of a tongue. *Locke.*

MA'STFUL, *adj.* [of *maſt*] abounding in maſt or fruit of oak, beech or cheſnut. The *maſtful* cheſnut mates the ſkies. *Dryden.*

MASTICA'TION, Fr. [*maſticazione*, It. of *maſticatio*, Lat.] the act of chewing, which action breaks the meat to pieces, by the help of the teeth; ſo that by that means being mixt with the ſaliva, it is prepared both to be more eaſily ſwallowed and digeſted in the ſtomach. In birds there is no *maſtication*, nor commination of the meat in the mouth. *Ray.*

MASTICA'TORY, *ſubſt.* [*maſticatorie*, Fr. of *maſticatorio*, It. of *maſticatorium*, Lat.] a medicine to be chewed, not ſwallowed, to provoke ſpitting. Remember *maſticatories* for the mouth. *Bacon.*

MA'STICH, or MASTICK [μαςιχη, Gr. *maſtic*, Fr.] 1. The gum of the lentiſk tree. It is gathered from trees of the ſame name in Scio. 2. A kind of cement or mortar. As for the ſmall particles of brick and ſtone, the leaſt moiſtneſs would join them together and turn them into a kind of *maſtic* which thoſe inſects could not divide. *Addiſon.*

MA'STICOT [*marum*, Lat.] a yellow colour uſed in painting. See MASSICOT. Maſticot is very light, becauſe it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white. *Dryden.*

MA'STIFF, plur. *maſtives* [*maſtin*, *mâtin*, Fr. *maſtino*, It. *maſtin*, Sp. of *maſtivus*, Lat.] a ſort of great dog of the fierceſt kind, a bandog, a dog particularly kept to watch the houſe.

MASTIGA'DOUR [with horſemen] a ſlabbering bit, a ſnaffle of iron, all ſmooth, and of a piece, guarded with *pater-noſters*, and compoſed of three halfs of great rings, made into demi-ovals, of unequal bigneſs, the leſſer being encloſed within the greater, which ought to be about half a foot high. A *maſtigadour* is mounted with a head and two reins.

MA'STLESS [of *maſt*] bearing no maſt. A crown of *maſtleſs* oak adorn'd her head. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN, *ſubſt.* [*meſler*, Fr. to mingle, or rather corrupted from *miſcellane*] mixt corn, as wheat and rye. Of *meſlin* of rye and of wheat. *Tuſſer.*

MASTOI'DES [μαςοειδης, Gr.] certain muſcles ariſing from the neck-bone, and terminating in the mammillary proceſſes, their office is to bend the head; alſo any proceſſes that are like the teats of a cow's udder.

MAT [mætte, or meette, Sax. matte, Du. and L. Ger. matte, H. Ger. matta, Su. and Lat.] a texture of ſedge, flags or ruſhes plaited or woven together. *Mats* of a ſmall and fine kind of bents there growing, which ſerve to cover floors and walls. *Carew.*

To MAT, *verb. act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To cover with mats. 2. To twiſt or plait together, to join like a mat. Of maſcular fibres, all *matted* as in the ſkin. *Grew.*

MA'TACHIN, Fr. a ſort of old dance.

MA'TADORE, *ſubſt.* [*matador*, Sp. a murderer] a hand of cards ſo called from its efficacy againſt the adverſe player. Now move to war her ſable *matadores*. *Pope.*

MATCH [*meche*, Fr. *miccia*, It. prob. from *mico*, Lat. to ſhine: Surely not as Skinner conjectures, from the Saxon maca, a companion, becauſe a match is companion to a gun] 1. Any thing that catches fire, generally a card, rope, or ſmall chip of wood dipped in brimſtone. *Matches* to ſet Dricona a fire. *Howel.* 2. [Prob. of mate, a companion] an agreement to be married, a marriage. Love doth ſeldom ſuffer itſelf to be confined by other *matches* than thoſe of its own making. *Boyle.* 3. Any other agreement, as a trial of ſkill [from μαχη, Gr. a fight, or from maca, Sax. one equal to another] a conteſt, a game, any thing in which there is conteſt or oppoſition. A ſolemn *match* was made, he loſt the prize. *Dryden.* 4. [From maca, Sax.] an equal to any other, one able to conteſt with another. And makes an innocent man, tho' of the loweſt rank, a *match* for the mightieſt of his fellow ſubjects. *Addiſon.* 5. One thing that ſuits or tallies with another. 6. One to be married. And was looked upon as the richeſt *match* of the weſt. *Clarendon.*

MATCH [with gunners] a ſort of rope made of ſuch combuſtible ſtuff, that being once lighted, it will burn on by degrees, and regularly, without ever going out, as long as any of it is left.

To MATCH, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. *q. d.* to mate] 1. To pair or couple, to marry, to give in marriage. A man thinks himſelf *match'd* to one who ſhould be a comfort to him. *South.* 2. To be like, to ſuit, to proportion. Chuſing and *matching* of patterns and colours. *Swift.* 3. To be equal to. To *match* thy goodneſs. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To ſhew an equal. No hiſtory or antiquity can *match* his policies. *South.* 5. To equal, to oppoſe. Birth to *match* birth, and power to balance power. *Dryden.*

To MATCH, *verb neut.* 1. To be married. To *match* with ſome heroical minded lady. *Sidney.* 2. To ſuit, to tally, to be proportionate.

To MATCH *fighting Cocks*, is to ſee that they are of an equal height, length and bigneſs in body.

To MATCH [with hunters] a wolf is ſaid to match or mate at rutting time.

MA'TCHABLE, *adj.* [from *match*] 1. That which may be matched or coupled, equal, ſuitable. 2. Correſpondent. Thoſe at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our ſhores. *Woodward.*

MA'TCHLESS, *adj.* [of *match*] that may not be equalled, without an equal. A glorious ſaint, a *matchleſs* queen. *Waller.*

MA'TCHLESSLY, *adv.* [of *matchleſs*] in a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS [of *matchleſs*] uncapableneſs of being matched or equalled, ſtate of being without an equal.

MA'TCHMAKER [of *match* and *make*] 1. One who contrives marriages. 2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE [mate, maca, Sax. maet, Du.] 1. A companion, male or female. Go, leave her with her maiden *mates* to play. *Dryden.* 2. A huſband or wife. Unworthy match for ſuch immortal *mate*. *Spenſer.* 3. The male or female of animals. That elephants know no copulation with any other than their own proper *mate*. *Ayliffe.* 4. One that ſails in the ſame ſhip. The maſter frighted and the *mates* devour'd. *Roſcommon.* 5. One that eats at the ſame table. 6. The ſecond in ſubordination; as, the chirurgeon's *mate*.

Check MATE [at the play of cheſs] is when the game is brought to that paſs, that there is no way for the king to eſcape.

To MATE, *verb act.* [mate, Sax. *matter*, Fr. *matar*, Sp.] 1. To amaze, to confound, to put out of countenance, to ſubdue, to cruſh. My ſenſe ſhe 'as *mated* and amaz'd my ſight. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To match, to marry, to pair. The hind that wou'd be *mated* by the lion. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To be equal to, to equal. Mounts thro' the clouds and *mates* the lofty ſkies. *Dryden.* 4. To oppoſe, to equal. Dare *mate* a ſounder man than Surry can be. *Shakeſpeare.*

MATEO'LOGY [ματαιολογια, Gr. vain treatiſe or ſpeaking] a vain enquiry or over curious ſearch into high matters.

MATEOTE'CHNY [ματαιοτεχνια, Gr. vain ſcience] a vain or idle ſcience. Both this and the preceding word ſhould (according to the rules of *orthography*) be ſpelt with *æ* thus; *Matæology*, *Matæotechny*.

MA'TER, Lat. a mother.

Dura MATER, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a membrane or ſkin ſticking cloſe to the ſkull, on the inſide in ſome places, and covers the brain and the cerebellum.

Pia MATER, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a ſkin which immediately clothes the brain and cerebellum. It is very full of blood veſſels, ſuppoſed to be deſigned for keeping in the ſpirits there bred, and to hinder them from flying away.

MATE'RIA *Medica*, all that is made uſe of in the art of phyſic, either for the prevention or cure of diſeaſes, whether prepared from vegetables, minerals, or animals.

MATERIA *Prima*, Lat. [with philoſophers] the firſt matter or ſubject of all forms ſubſtantial.

MATE'RIAL [*materiel*, Fr. *materiale*, It. *materiàl*, Sp. all in the firſt ſenſe only, of *materialis*, Lat.] 1. Conſiſting of matter corporeal, not ſpiritual. Theſe trees of life and knowledge were *material* trees. *Raleigh*. 2. Eſſential, being of concern, moment, or conſequence. One of the principal and moſt *material* duties of honour done to Chriſt. *Hooker*.

MATE'RIALISTS, MATE'RIANS, or MATERIA'RIANS, an ancient ſect, who being poſſeſſed with this principle, *out of nothing comes nothing*, had recourſe to eternal matter, on which they ſuppoſed God wrought in the creation. *Query*, if Dr. *Clarke* has not given us a *more juſt* account of the *Materialiſts* in theſe following words; "When I ſaid the *mathematical principles of philoſophy* are oppoſite to thoſe of the *Materialiſts*, the *meaning* was, that whereas *Materialiſts* ſuppoſe the frame of nature to be ſuch, as could have ariſen from mere MECHANICAL principles of *matter* and *motion*, of *neceſſity* and *fate*; the *mathematical* principles of philoſophy ſhow, on the contrary, that the ſtate of things [the conſtitution of the *ſun* and *planets*] is ſuch, as could not ariſe from any thing but an INTELLIGENT and FREE CAUSE." *A Collection of Papers between* Leibnitz *and* Dr. *Clarke*, p. 37.

MATE'RIALISM, the doctrine of *materialiſts* [See MATERIALISTS] "That God, ſays Dr. *Clarke*, cannot limit the QUANTITY *of matter*, is an aſſertion of too great conſequence to be admitted without proof. If He cannot limit the DURATION of it neither, then the *material* world is both infinite and eternal *neceſſarily* and independently upon God." *Collection of Papers between* Clarke *and* Leibnitz, p. 139; and he obſerves, p. 15, that the notion of the world's being a great *machine*, going on *without the interpoſition of God*, as a clock continues to go without the aſſiſtance of a clock-maker, is the notion of MATERIALISM and FATE, and tends (under pretence of making God a *ſupra-mundane intelligence*) to exclude *providence* and *God's government* in reality out of the world.

MATERIA'LITY [*materialité*, Fr. *materialità*, It. of *materialis*, Lat.] the ſtate of being material, the exiſtence of matter, corporeity. Abſtracting from all *materiality* in his ideas. *Digby*.

MATE'RIALLY, *adv*. [of *material*] 1. Momentous, of conſequence, eſſentially, importantly. All this concerneth the cuſtoms of the Iriſh very *materially*. *Spenſer*. 2. In the ſtate of matter. I do not mean that any thing is ſeparable from a body by fire that was not *materially* pre-exiſtent in it. *Boyle*. 3. Not formally. To ſpoil and corrupt an act in itſelf *materially* good. *South*.

MATE'RIALNESS [of *material*] momentous, weightineſs, importance.

MATE'RIALS, this word is rarely uſed in the ſingular [*materiaux*, Fr. *materiali*, It. of *materialia*, Lat.] ſubſtance proper for the making or doing any thing. Rich proviſion of *materials* for the building of the temple. *South*.

MATE'RIATE, or MATE'RIATED, *adj*. [*materiatus*, Lat.] conſiſting or made of matter. Interpoſe ſome ſubject which is immateriate or leſs *materiate*. *Bacon*.

MATERIA'TION [*materia*, Lat.] the act of forming matter. A *materiation* even of matter itſelf. *Brown*.

MATE'RNAL, *adj*. [*maternel*, Fr. *maternale*, It. *materno*, Sp. of *maternalis*, *maturnus*, of *mater*, Lat. a mother] pertaining to a mother, motherly, befitting a mother. The *maternal* love. *Dryden*.

MATE'RNITY [*maternité*, Fr. *maturnus*, Lat.] motherhood, the condition or ſtate of a mother.

MA'TFELON, *ſubſt*. [of *matter*, Fr. to kill, and *felon*, a thief] a ſpecies of knapweed that grows wild.

MATH [with huſbandmen] a mowing; as, *aftermath*, after graſs, or ſecond mowing of graſs.

MA'THEMA [μαθημα, Gr.] the mathematics or mathematical arts.

MATHEMA'TIC, or MATHEMA'TICAL [*mathématique*, Fr. *matematico*, It. and Sp. *mathematicus*, Lat.] pertaining to the mathematics, conſidered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. "The falſe philoſophy of the *Materialiſts*, to which the *mathematic principles of philoſophy* are moſt directly repugnant." *Clarke*. See MATERIALISTS, *&c*. *N. B.* A *mathematical head*, ſignifies a head, or genius, well turned or fitted for that kind of ſtudy.

MATHEMA'TICAL *Compoſition*, is the ſynthetical method, or that which proceeds by certain degrees or ſteps, from known quantities in the ſearch of unknown, and then demonſtrates, that the quantity ſo found will ſatisfy the proportion.

MATHEMA'TICALLY, *adv*. [of *mathèmatical*] according to the laws or rules of the mathematics. We may be *mathematically* certain that the heat of the ſun is according to the denſity of the ſun-beams. *Bentley*.

MATHEMATI'CIAN [*mathematicien*, Fr. *matematico*, It. and Sp. *mathematicus*, Lat,] one ſkilled in the mathematics.

MATHEMA'TICS [*mathematique*, Fr. *matematice*, It. *mathematices*, Sp. and Port. *artes mathematicæ*, Lat. τεχναι μαθηματικαι, Gr.] in its original ſignification comprehended any kind of diſcipline or learning; but now the word is uſually applied to ſome noble ſciences, which are taught by true demonſtration, and are exerciſed about quantity, *i. e.* whatſoever is capable of being numbered or meaſured, which is comprized under numbers, lines, ſuperfices and ſolids.

Practical MATHEMATICS, are ſuch as ſhew how to demonſtrate ſomething that is uſeful, or to perform ſomething propoſed to be done, which may tend to the benefit of mankind; as, aſtronomy, architecture, catoptrics, dioptrics, geography, gnomonics, hydraulics, hydroſtatics, hydrography, mechanics, muſic, optics, perſpective, pneumatics, pyrotechnics, *&c*.

Pure MATHEMATICS, are arithmetic and geometry, and conſider quantity abſtractedly and without any relation to matter.

Simple MATHEMATICS, the ſame as *pure mathematics*.

Mixt MATHEMATICS, are thoſe arts and ſciences which treat of the properties of quantity, applied to material beings or ſenſible objects, and interwoven with phyſical conſiderations; as, aſtronomy, dialling, geography, mechanics, navigation, ſurveying, *&c*.

Speculative MATHEMATICS, conſiſts only in the ſimple knowledge of matters propoſed; with the bare contemplation of truth or falſhood, with reſpect to them.

MA'THES, *ſubſt*. an herb. *Ainſworth*.

MATHE'SIS [μαθησις, of μανθανω, Gr. to learn] the mathematics. Mad *matheſis* alone was unconfin'd. *Pope*. The accent is here on the firſt ſyllable, which is commonly put on the ſecond.

MATHU'RINS, an order of religious founded by pope Innocent for redeeming Chriſtian captives out of Turkiſh ſlavery.

MA'TIN, *ſubſt*. morning. The glow-worm ſhews the *matin* to be near. *Shakeſpeare*.

MATINS [*matines*, Fr. in the Romiſh church] the firſt part of the daily ſervice, morning worſhip. The nocturn and *matins* for the ſaints. *Stillingfleet*.

MATRA'CIUM, low Lat. [with chymiſts] a little bag, in which calcined tartar, *&c*. is put, having holes pricked in it to let out the liquor.

MATRA'LES [among the Romans] a feſtival obſerved by the matrons on the firſt of June, in honour of the goddeſs of Matuta, or Ino, the wife of Athamas, king of Thebes. They only entered the temple with a ſlave, and their ſiſter's children; the ſlave they cuff'd, in memory of the jealouſy of Ino, and pray'd for their ſiſter's children but not for their own.

MA'TRASS [*matras*, Fr. with chymiſts] a bolt-head, or long, ſtrait-necked chemical glaſs veſſel, made for digeſtion or diſtillation, being ſometimes bellied and ſometimes riſing gradually taper into a conical figure. See plate VII, fig. 17.

MATRICA'LIA, Lat. [in phyſic] medicine for diſeaſes in the matrix.

MATRICA'RIA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb feverfew, white-wort, or mother-wort.

MA'TRICE, or MA'TRIX, *ſubſt*. [Fr. and It. from *matricis*, gen. of *matrix*, Lat. with anatomiſts] 1. The womb, or that part of the female of any kind wherein the fœtus is conceived and nouriſhed till the time of its delivery. The wombs and *matrices* of the females. *Bacon*. 2. A mould in general, that which gives form to ſomething incloſed. Stones that carry a reſemblance of cockles were formed in the cavities of ſhells; and theſe ſhells have ſerved as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Woodward*. 3. [With letter-founders] moulds or forms in which printing letters or characters are caſt.

MA'TRICES [with dyers] is applied to the firſt ſimple colours, whence all the reſt are derived and compoſed; as black, white, blue, red and fallow, or root colour.

MA'TRICIDE, Fr. [*matricida*, It. and Lat.] 1. A killer of his mother. *Ainſworth*. 2. [*Matricidio*, It. *matricidium*, Lat.] the act of killing of a mother. Nature compenſates the death of the father, by the *matricide* and murther of the mother. *Brown*.

MATRI'CULA, Lat. a roll, liſt, or regiſter, in which the names of perſons are entered.

MATRI'CULAR *Book* [*matricule*, Fr. *matricola*, It. in the univerſity] a book, in which the names of ſcholars newly admitted are entered.

To MATRI'CULATE, *verb act*. [from *matricula: a matrix, quod in ea velut matrice contineantur militum nomina. Ainſworth*] to enter or admit to a memberſhip of the univerſities of England; to enliſt, to enter into any ſociety, by ſetting down the name.

MATRICULATE, *ſubſt*. [from the verb] one entered or matriculated. In the name of the *matriculates* of that famous univerſity. *Arbuthnot*.

MARTI'CULATED [*immatriculé*, Fr. *matricolato*, It. *matriculádo*, Sp.] ſet down in the matricula, or regiſter book of an univerſity, after the ſcholar has been ſworn there.

MATRICULA'TION, Lat. the act of matriculating or regiſtring the names of ſtudents in a college. A ſcholar abſent from the univerſity for five years, is ſtruck out of the *matriculation* book. *Ayliffe*.

MATRIMO'NIAL, *adj*. Fr. and Sp. [*matrimoniale*, It. of *matrimonialis*, from *matrimonium*, Lat.] pertaining to matrimony, ſuitable to marriage, nuptial, hymeneal. Rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power. *Bacon*.

MATRIMO'NIALLY, *adv*. [of *matrimonial*] according to the manner or laws of marriage. *Matrimonially* wedded unto his church. *Ayliffe*.

MA'TRIMONY [*matrimonio*, It. and Sp. of *matrimonium*, Lat.] wedlock, marriage, the contract of man and wife.

To MA'TRISATE [*matriſatum*, Lat.] to imitate the mother.

MA'TRIX, Lat. [of μητρα, Gr. the womb] the matrice. See MATRICE.

MATRIX [with ſurgeons] that part of the womb in which the child is conceived.

MATRIX, or MA'TRICE, any thing ſerving for the place of generation of a body, whether organical, as the matrix or womb of animals; or inorganical, as thoſe of vegetables, metals or minerals. If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix* they are not excited by the efficacy of the ſun. *Brown*.

MATRIX *Eccleſiæ*, the mother church; either a cathedral, with reſpect to the parochial churches in the ſame dioceſe; or a pariſh church, in reſpect to the chapels depending on it.

MATRIX [with botaniſts] the pith of trees or herbs, which they alſo call cor.

MA'TRON [*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Sp. It. and Lat. of *mater*, Lat.] 1. A virtuous, prudent, motherly woman, that keeps her family in good government or diſcipline; and ſuch an one, as to chaſtity and exemplary life, to whom young virgins may be ſafely committed to be educated; an elderly lady. With a diſcretion very little inferior to the moſt experienced *matrons*. *Tatler*. 2. An old woman. A *matron* ſage. *Pope*.

MATRON [of an hoſpital] a grave woman that looks after the children and others therein.

MA'TRONS [in a law ſenſe] married women of experience, who have been mothers of children, ſuch as are empannelled upon juries for convicts who plead their bellies.

MATRO'NAL [*matronalis*, Lat.] belonging to a matron, ſuitable to, or conſtituting a matron. The widow of Ferdinando the younger being then of *matronal* years of ſeven and twenty. *Bacon*.

MATRONA'LIA [among the Romans] the feaſt of the matrons, inſtituted by Romulus, and celebrated by the Roman women in honour of Mars; to whom they thought themſelves obliged for the happineſs of bearing good children; a favour which he firſt conferred on his miſtreſs Rhea; during the time of which, the men ſent preſents to the women, as the women in like manner did to the men on the *Saturnalia*. It was obſerved on the firſt of March for pregnancy, the year then beginning to bear fruit.

MA'TRONLY. *adj.* [of *matron* and *like*] elderly, ancient. The *matronly* wife pluck'd out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *L'Eſtrange.*

MATRO'SSES [in a train of artillery] a ſort of ſoldiers next in degree under the gunners, who aſſiſt them about the guns, in traverſing, ſpunging and firing, loading, *&c.* They carry firelocks, and march along with the ſtore waggons, as a guard, and alſo as aſſiſtants in caſe a waggon ſhould break, *&c.*

MATT [*matta*, Lat.] ruſhes interwoven to lay on floors, and for various other uſes. See MAT.

MAT *Weed*, an herb or plant, called alſo feather-graſs, and Spaniſh-ruſh, of which mats and frails are made.

MATS [in a ſhip] broad, thick clouts of ſinnet or rope yarn and thrums, beaten flat and interwoven, to ſave the yard, *&c.* from galling.

MA'TTED, *part. adj.* [of *mat*] wrought or covered with mat. See TO MAT.

MATTED, entangled and clung together like hair.

MATTED [in botany] a term uſed of herbs, when they grow as if they were plaited together.

MA'TTER [*matiere*, Fr. *matteria*, It. *materia*, Sp. Port. and Lat.] 1. The materials or ſtuff any thing is made or conſiſts of. The collection of the *matter* of tempeſts. *Bacon.* 2. Cauſe or occaſion of diſturbance. What's the *matter* with thee? *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Buſineſs, affairs, in a familiar ſenſe. To help the *matter* the alchemiſts call in many vanities. *Bacon.* 4. [With natural philoſophers] a ſolid, diviſible aud paſſive ſubſtance, called body, and firſt principle of natural things; which is extended into length, breadth and thickneſs; which is capable of putting on all manner of forms, and of moving according to all manner of directions and degrees of ſwiftneſs; body, ſubſtance extended. God, in the beginning, formed *matter* in ſolid, maſſy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles. *Newton.* SOME have dimenſions of length, breadth, and depth, and have alſo a *power of reſiſtance*, or to exclude every thing of the ſame kind from being in the ſame place: this is the proper character of *matter* * or body. *Watts.* 5. Subject, thing treated of. The ſubject or *matter* of laws in general. *Hooker.* 6. The whole, the very thing ſuppoſed. 7. Subject of ſuit or complaint. If the *matter* ſhould be tried by duel between two champions. *Bacon.* 8. Import, conſequence. No *matter* from what hands you have the play. *Dryden.* 9. Thing, object, that which has ſome particular relation or is ſubject to particular conſideration. Three of the moſt famous men for *matters* of arms. *Sidney.* 10. Queſtion conſidered. Upon the whole *matter* it is abſurd. *South.* 11. Space or quantity nearly computed. To tarry a ſmall *matter* in town. *Congreve.* 12. That which is formed by ſuppuration, that which runs out of a ſore. The *matter* being ſuppurated, I open'd it. *Wiſeman.* 13. *Upon the matter*; a low phraſe, now obſolete, that imports, conſidering the whole, with reſpect to the groſs or main, nearly.

> * The *vis inertiæ*, or power of reſiſting all attempt made to change the ſtate, is a property belonging to MATTER *in common*, and not peculiar to SOME *particular* kinds of it. "QUICKSILVER is as *ſubtile*, and conſiſts of as *fine* parts and as *fluid* as water, and yet makes more than *ten times* the reſiſtance; which reſiſtance ariſes therefore from the QUANTITY, and not from the *groſneſs* of the matter." *Collection of Papers between Mr.* Leibnitz *and Dr.* Clarke. p. 127.

Nude MATTER [in law] is the naked or bare allegation of a thing done, to be proved only by witneſſes, and not by a record, or any ſpeciality in writing under ſeal.

MATTER *in Deed* [a law term] a truth of a matter that may be proved, though not by record.

MATTER *of Record* [a law term] is that which may be proved by ſome record.

TO MA'TTER, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt] 1. To be of importance or moment, to import; moſtly uſed imperſonally. It *matters* not how they were called. *Locke.* 2. To generate matter by ſuppuration. Each ſlight ſore *mattereth. Sidney.*

TO MATTER, *verb act.* to care, to regard, not to neglect; as, I *matter* not that calumny.

MA'TTERY, *adj.* [of *matter*] full of watter, purulent, generating pus or matter. Their *mattery* cough. *Harvey.*

MA'TTINS [*matines*, Fr. of *matutinus*, Lat. of the morning] morning prayers; alſo one of the canonical hours in the church of Rome.

MA'TTOCK [mattuc, Sax.] 1. In huſbandry, a tool to grub up roots of trees, weeds, *&c.* Give me the *mattock* and the wrenching iron. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A pickax. The Turks laboured with *mattocks* and pickaxes to dig up the foundations of the wall. *Knolles.*

MA'TTRESS [*matelas*, *matras*, Fr. *materaſſo*, It. *matelàz*, Sp. *attras*, Wel.] a kind of quilt filled with wool, cotton, *&c.* a flock bed to lie upon. Their *mattreſſes* were made of feathers and ſtraw, and ſometimes of furs from Gaul. *Arbuthnot.*

MATU'RA, Lat. the goddeſs of ripe corn.

MATURA'NTIA, Lat. [in phyſic] ſuch medicines as promote maturation, or ripeneſs.

TO MA'TURATE, *verb act.* [*maturare*, It. and Lat.] to haſten, to ripen.

TO MATURATE, *verb neut.* to grow ripe.

MATURA'TION [*maturatio*, from *maturo*, Lat.] 1. The act of haſtning or ripening, the ſtate of being ripe. There is the *maturation* of fruits, the *maturation* of drinks, and the *maturation* of impoſthumes, as alſo other *maturations* of metals. *Bacon.* [2. In phyſic] maturation by ſome phyſical writers is applied to the ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digeſtion, which is the raiſing to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals. *Quincy.*

MA'TURATIVE, *adj.* [*maturo*, Lat.] 1. Ripening, conducive to ripeneſs. Their ſecond ſummer is hotter and more *maturative* of fruits than the former. *Brown.* 2. Conducive to the ſuppuration of a ſore. Butter is *maturative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and ſuppuratives. *Wiſmenan.*

MATU'RE, *adj.* [*maturo*, It. *maduro*, Sp. *maturus*, Lat.] 1. Ripe, come to its full growth, perfected by time. *Mature* in years and experience. *Addiſon.* 2. Brought near to completion. *Mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Well diſpoſed, fit for execution, well digeſted.

TO MATU'RE, *verb act.* [*maturo*, Lat.] to ripen, to advance to ripeneſs.

MATU'RELY, *adv.* [of *mature*] 1. Ripely, perfectly, completely. 2. With counſel well digeſted, conſiderately. A prince ought *maturely* to conſider when he enters on a war. *Swift.* 3. Early, ſoon. We give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into thoſe everlaſting habitations above. *Bentley.*

MATU'RITY [*mature*, or *maturité*, Fr. *maturità*, It. *maduréza*, Sp. of *maturitas*, Lat] ripeneſs of fruit or years, the arrival of any thing to its juſt degree of perfection, completion.

MATU'TA, Lat. [in the old Roman language, ſignified good] ſhe had a temple at Rome built by Servius Tullius. Some ſay ſhe was Ino, the nurſe of Bacchus, and wife of Athamas; others will have her to be Aurora.

MATUTI'LIA [ſo called of Matuta] feaſts in May, conſecrated to Matuta or Leucothoe. All maid-ſervants except one were excluded from thoſe feaſts, and this one every matron was to ſtrike on the cheek, becauſe Matuta was plagued with jealouſy, that her huſband loved her maid better than he did her.

MAU'DLED, or MAU'DLIN [prob. of *matutinus*, Lat. of the morning. According to Johnſon, *maudlin* is the corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who being drawn by painters with ſwoln eyes and diſordered look, a drunken countenance ſeems to have been ſo named from a ludicrous reſemblance to the picture of *Magdalen*] beſotted or diſordered by drinking ſtrong liquors, eſpecially in a morning, drunk, fuddled. With *maudlin* eloquence of trickling eyes. *Roſcommon.* And the kind *maudling* crowd melts in her praiſe. *Southerne.*

MAUDLIN [*ageratum*, Lat. with botaniſts] the herb ſweet maudlin, in ſhape ſomething like tanſey, and in quality like ale coſt or ground-ivy. The flowers of the *maudlin* are digeſted into looſe umbels, but in other reſpects it is very like the coſtmary. *Miller.*

MA'UGRE [*malgré*, Fr. *malgrado*, It.] in ſpite of, or whether one will or no, notwithſtanding; now obſolete. It ſpread itſelf every where, *maugre* all oppoſition or perſecution. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS [*mauvis*, Fr. *malvezzo*, It.] a bird, a kind of thruſh; an old word. Kites have a reſemblance with hawks, and blackbirds with thruſhes and *maviſes*. *Bacon.*

TO MAUL, *verb act.* [of *malleus*, Lat.] to bang or beat ſoundly, to bruiſe, to hurt in a coarſe and butcherly manner. Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and *maul*. *Pope.*

MAUL, *ſubſt.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer] a heavy hammer. A man that beareth falſe witneſs is a *maul*, a ſword and ſharp arrow. *Proverbs.* This word is more uſually written MALL.

MAUL *Stick*, a ſtick on which a painter leans his hand in working.

MAU'LKIN, a ſort of mop made of clouts, to ſweep an oven with, by ſome called a ſcovel; alſo a ſcare-crow to fright away birds.

MAUM, a ſoft, brittle ſtone in Oxfordſhire.

MAUNCH [in heraldry] the repreſentation of a ſleeve.

MAUND [manꝺ, Sax. *mannequin*, Fr.] a hamper or baſket with handles, or with two lids, to carry on the arm.

MAUND *of unbound Books*, is 8 bales, of each 1000 pound weight, or 2 fats.

MAUND *Shaw* [at Ormus] 12 *l.* and a half averdupois; [at Meſlupatan] 26 *l.* 4 *oz.* 8 *dr.* [at Surat] 33 *l.* 5 *oz.* 7 *dr.* [at Tauris] 6 *l.* ¼ averdupois.

TO MAU'NDER, *verb neut.* [*maudire*, Fr.] to mutter or grumble. *Maundering* as if I had done him a diſcourteſy. *Wiſeman.*

MAU'NDERER [of *maunder*] one that maunders, a grumbler.

MA'UNDY *Thurſday*. See MANDY. [Derived by Spelman from *maude*, a hand-baſket, in which the king was accuſtomed to give alms to the poor] the Thurſday before Good-Friday.

MAUSO'LÆUM, Lat. [*mauſolée*, Fr.] a ſtately ſepulchre, built by Artemiſia, queen of Caria, for Mauſolus her huſband, whom ſhe loved ſo dearly, that beſides this edifice, ſhe cauſed the aſhes of his body, after it had been burnt, to be put into a cup of wine, and drank them, to give him a lodging in her heart. This ſepulchre was built by four of the moſt excellent artificers of that [illegible]. It was ſquare, 411 feet in compaſs, and 45 cubits high; the ſquare looking to the eaſt was made by Scapas; that towards the weſt by Leochares; that to the ſouth by Timotheus, and that towards the north by Briax. On the top of it was a brazen chariot, with many wonderful and curious inventions. The whole was inriched with ſo many rare ornaments, that it was eſteemed one of the greateſt wonders of the world. It is applied to any pompuous ſepulchral monument.

MAW [maᵹa, or maᵹe, Sax. maeghe, Du. magen, Ger. and Su.] 1. The ſtomach of animals, and of human creatures; in contempt. To crammed *maws* a ſprat new ſtomach brings. *Sidney.* Bellies and *maws* of living creatures. *Bacon.* 2. The craw or crop of birds. Their *maw* is the hopper which holds and ſoftens the grain. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'WKISH, *adj.* [of maᵹa, a maw or ſtomach, ſeoc, Sax. ſick; perhaps from *maw*. *Johnſon*] apt to give ſatiety, apt to cauſe a nauſea or loathing.

MA'WKISHNESS [of *mawkiſh*] aptneſs to cauſe loathing, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, ſqueamiſhneſs.

MA'WLIN [with the vulgar] neither drunk nor ſober. This is corrupted from MAUDLIN; which ſee.

MA'WMET, or MA'MMET [according to Johnſon, from *mam*, or *mother*; prob. of *Mahomet*] a puppet, anciently an idol or little image, ſet up to be worſhipped.

MA'WMETRY [of *mawmet*] idolatry, or the worſhip of idols.

MA'WMISH, *adj.* [of *mawm* or *mawmet*] fooliſh, idle, nauſeous

MA'W-WORM [of *maw* and *worm*] ordinary gut-worms, which looſen and ſlide off from the intern tunic of the guts, and frequently creep into the ſtomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the ſweet chyle; whence they are called ſtomach or *maw-worms*. *Harvey*.

MAW-WORMS [in horſes] worms that breed in their bodies, of a reddiſh colour like earth-worms, about a finger's length.

St. **MAWS**, a borough town in Cornwal, which ſends two members to parliament.

MAXI'LLA *Inferior*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the under jaw-bone, which is moveable, and in which the under teeth are inſerted.

MAXILLA *Superior*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the upper jaw-bone or cheek-bone, which is compoſed of 12 bones, 6 on each ſide, but ſome ſay 13, the odd one they call *vomer*.

MAXI'LLAR, or **MAXI'LLARY**, *adj.* [*maxillaris*, *maxilla*, Lat. the jaw] pertaining to the jaw-bone.

MAXILLA'RIS *Glandula*, Lat. [in anatomy] a conſiderable gland of the conglomerate kind, ſituate on the inſide under the lower jaw-bone.

MA'XIM [*maxime*, Fr. *maſſima*, It. *maxima*, Sp. and Lat.] an axiom, a propoſition or principle (in any art or ſcience) generally received, grounded upon reaſon, and that cannot be denied. A leading truth ranked among the ſtanding *maxims* of human wiſdom. *Rogers*.

MA'XIMIS *et Minimis* [with mathematicians] a method uſed for the reſolution of a great number of perplexed problems, which require the greateſt or leaſt quantities attainable in that caſe.

MA'XY [with tin miners] is what they call a weed of the marchaſite kind, when the load or vein of oar degenerates into this or any thing elſe, that is not tin, they call it a weed.

MAY, Fr. [*maggio*, It. *mago*, Sp. and Port. *majus*, of *majores*, Lat. ſo called by Romulus, in honour of his ſenators; or as others ſay, from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury, to whom ſacrifice was offered in that month, *maius*, Lat.] the 5th, and moſt pleaſant month in the year with us, the confine of ſpring and ſummer metaphorically, the early or gay part of life. Love, whoſe mouth is ever *May*. *Shakeſpeare*.

To **MAY**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to gather flowers on May-morning.

MAY, *auxiliary verb*, [magan, Sax. mogen, Du. moegen, Ger. **MIGHT**, *pret.* maatre, Dan. mogte, Du. mâchte, Ger. for mayed. This verb is defective, and has no particles, nor properly infinitive mood, and conſequently no compound tenſes] 1. To be at liberty, to be permitted, to be allowed. 2. To be poſſible. 3. To be by chance. It *may be* I ſhall otherwiſe bethink me. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. To have power. 5. A word expreſſing deſire. *May* you live happily and long. *Dryden*.

MAY-BE, perhaps. What they offer is bare *may-be* and ſhift. *Creech*.

MA'Y-BUG [of *may* and *bug*] a fly, a chaffer. *Ainſworth*.

MA'Y-DAY [of *may* and *day*] the firſt of May.

MA'Y-FLOWER [of *may* and *flower*] a plant.

MA'Y-FLY [ſo called of the month of May, wherein it is produced] an inſect called a water-cricket, which in this month creeping out of the river, turns to a fly: it lies commonly under ſtones near the banks, and is a good bait for ſome ſort of fiſh.

MA'Y-GAMES [of *may* and *game*] certain ſports or merriments, dancing, &c. uſed on the firſt day of May, which ſeem to have taken their riſe from the like cuſtoms of the Romans, who followed ſuch ſports in honour of Maja or Flora, the goddeſs of flowers. He ſeemed to account of the deſigns of Perkin but as a *may-game*. *Bacon*.

MA'Y-LILY, a flower, the ſame with lily of the valley.

MA'YOR, *ſub.* [*major*, Lat.] the chief magiſtrate of a corporation, who in London and York is called *lord-mayor*.

MA'YORALTY [*majoratus*, Lat.] the office and dignity of a mayor.

MA'YORESS [of *mayor*] a mayor's wife.

MA'YPOLE [of *may* and *pole*] a pole to be danced round on May-day.

MAY-WEED [of *may* and *weed*] an herb like camomile, of which it is a ſpecies, called alſo ſtinking camomile, which grows wild. *Miller*.

MA'ZARD, *ſubſt.* [*maſchoire*, Fr.] a jaw. *Hanmer*.

MAZARI'NE *Blue*, a blue of a deep colour.

MAZE, *ſubſt.* [miſſen, Du. to miſtake, maſe, Sax. a gulph or whirlpool. *Skinner*] 1. Aſtoniſhment, perplexity, confuſion of thought, uncertainty. Nothing but a *maze* of longing, and a dungeon of ſorrow. *Sidney*. 2. A labyrinth, a place of perplexity and winding-paſſages. O'er all the *mazes* of enchanted ground. *Thomſon*.

MAZE [in a garden] a place made with many artificial turnings and windings.

To **MAZE**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to bewilder, to confuſe. *Spenſer*.

MA'ZEMENT [of maſe, Sax. a gulph] amazement.

MA'ZER, *ſubſt.* [maeſer, Du.] a knot of maple, a broad ſtanding cup or drinking bowl, a maple-cup. One of his ſhepherds deſcribes a bowl or *mazer*. *Dryden*.

MA'ZY, *adj.* [of maſe, Sax.] belonging to a maze, intricate, perplexed, confuſed. To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round. *Dryden*.

MA'ZZAROTH [מזרות, Heb.] the zodiac, the planets, celeſtial ſigns, *Job*, c. xxxviii. v. 32. BUXTORF.

M. D. is an abbreviation of *medicinæ doctor*, or *doctor of phyſic*.

ME [me, Sax. O. and L. Ger. and mig, Dan. and Su. ſemp, Du. nuch, H.Ger. *moi*, Fr. *mi*, It.] 1. The oblique caſes of the firſt perſon I. *Me*, only *me*, the hand of fortune bore. *Pope*. 2. Me is ſometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive. I follow'd *me* cloſe, came in foot and hand. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. It is ſometimes uſed ungrammatically for I. *Me* rather had, my heart might feel your love. *Shakeſpeare*.

MEA'COCK, *ſubſt.* [prob. of *mue*, Fr. a hawk's mew, and coc, Sax. a cock, *mes coq.* Skinner] an effeminate or uxorious man; a coward.

MEA'COCK, *adj.* tame, timorous.

MEAD [medo, Sax. meede, Du. meth, Ger. *hydromelis*, Lat.] a drink made of honey and water.

MEAD, or **MEA'DOW** [mæde, or mæȝne, Sax.] ground ſomewhat watery, not plowed, but covered with graſs and flowers; paſture land, yielding graſs, hay.

MEA'DOW *Saffron* [*colchicum*, Lat.] the name of a plant.

MEAD *Sweet*, or **MEA'DOW** *Sweet* [*ulmaria*, Lat. with ſimplers] a herb with crumpled leaves, ſomething like thoſe of elm, growing in meadows. The *meadow ſweet* hath a flower compoſed of ſeveral leaves, placed in a circular order, and expanding in form of a roſe.

MEA'GER, *adj.* [*maigre*, Fr. *magro*, It. Sp. and Port. prob. of *macer*, Lat.] lean, poor in fleſh, little elſe but ſkin and bone, ſtarven.

MEAGER [in a figurative ſenſe] 1. Dry, barren; as, a *meagre* ſtyle, a jejune, barren, dry ſtyle. 2. Poor, hungry in general. Requir'd a ſabbath year to mend the *meager* ſoil. *Dryden*.

To **MEA'GER**, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to make lean. *Knolles*.

MEA'GERLY, *adv.* [of *meager*] poorly, leanly.

MEA'GERNESS [of mæȝne and neſſe, Sax.] leanneſs, want of fleſh, bareneſs, ſcantneſs. *Bacon*.

MEAK, or **MEAG** [in huſbandry] an inſtrument for mowing peaſe, brake, &c. It is a hook with a long handle. *Tuſſer*.

MEAL [mælepe, Sax. meel, Dan. and Du. mahlen, Ger. to grind, mehl, Ger, mioel, Su.] 1. The flower of wheat, &c. or the edible part of corn. 2. [Male, Sax. repaſt or portion, mael or mael tydt, Du. and L Ger. mahl or mahlzeit, H. Ger. mal or maltid, Su. prob. all of mel, Goth. time, *q. d.* time to eat; it is therefore improper to add time to it, as moſt of the northern tongues do] 1. The act of eating at a certain time. 2. A repaſt. 3. A part, a fragment. In parcel *meal* brought in and anſwered there. *Bacon*.

To **MEAL**, *verb act.* [*meler*, Fr.] to ſprinkle, to mingle. *Shakeſpeare*.

MEA'LED, *adj.* [of *meal*] pulverized or reduced to powder.

MEA'LMAN [of *meal* and *man*] one that deals in meal.

MEA'LY, *adj.* [of *meal*] 1. Having the qualities of meal, having the taſte or ſoft inſipidity of meal. 2. Beſprinkled as with meal. Farinaceous and *mealy* winged animals, as butterflies and moths. *Brown*.

MEA'LINESS [mæle, of ȝelic and neſſe, Sax.] mealy nature.

MEA'LY-MOUTHED [imagined by Skinner to be corrupted from *mild mouthed* or *mellow mouthed*: But perhaps from the ſore mouths of animals, that when they are unable to comminate their grain, muſt be fed with meal. *Johnſon*] ſoft mouthed, unable to ſpeak freely, baſhful as to ſpeaking.

MEA'LY-MOUTHEDNESS [from *mealy-mouthed*] baſhfulneſs, reſtraint of ſpeech.

MEAN, *ſubſt.* [of *moyen*, Fr.] 1. Middle rate, medium, mediocrity. 2. Meaſure, regulation. 3. Interval, interim, mean time. This is now more uſual with *time*. 4. Inſtrument, meaſure, that which is uſed towards any end. Their virtuous converſation was a *mean* to work the heathens converſion. *Hooker*. 5. It is often uſed in the plural, and by ſome not very grammatically with an adjective ſingular. 6. *By all means*; without doubt or heſitation, without fail. 7. *By no means*; not in any degree, not at all. 8. Means are likewiſe uſed for revenue, fortune, [probably from *demeſnes*. *Johnſon*]

MEAN, *adj.* [mæne, Sax.] 1. Wanting dignity, being of low rank or birth. A young man but of *mean* parentage. *Sidney*. 2. Low-minded, baſe, ungenerous, ſpiritleſs. To promote any *mean* worldly intereſt. *Smalridge*. 3. Contemptible, deſpicable. In preventing many *mean* things from ſeeing the light. *Pope*. 4. Low in the degree of any property, low in worth, low in power. By this extortion he ſuddenly grew from a *mean* to a mighty eſtate. *Davies*. 5. [*Moyen*, Fr.] middle, moderate, being without exceſs. Being of middle age, and a *mean* ſtature. *Sidney*. 6. Intervening, intermediate. In the *mean* while the heavens was black with clouds. 1 *Kings*.

MEAN [in law] the middle between two extremes; and that either firſt in time, as *his action was mean*, betwixt the diſſeiſin made to him and his recovery, *i.e.* in the interim or the mean time; or ſecondly in dignity, as, there is a *lord mean and tenant mean*.

MEAN *Axis* [in optics] is a right line drawn from the point of concourſe of the optic nerves, thro' the middle of the right line, which joins the extremity or end of the ſame optic nerves.

MEAN *Diameter* [in gauging] a geometrical mean between the diameters at head and bung in any cloſe caſk.

MEAN *Longitude*, or **MEAN** *Motion of the Sun* [in aſtronomy] is an arch of the ecliptic reckoned from the beginning of Aries to the line of the ſun's mean motion.

MEAN *Proportional* [in geometry] is a quantity which is as big in reſpect of a third term, as the firſt is in reſpect of it, as in 2, 4, 8.

MEAN *Proportional* [in arithmetic] is a quantity which exceeds or is exceeded by the firſt.

MEAN [in muſic] the tenor or middle part.

To **MEAN**, *irr. verb neut.* MEANT, *pret. and part. paſſ.* [mænan, Sax. mene, Dan. meenen, Du. meinen, Ger. mena, Su. menan, Goth.] to intend or reſolve, to have in mind, to purpoſe. Mirth, with thee I *mean* to live. *Milton*.

To **MEAN**, *verb act.* 1. To purpoſe, to intend, to deſign. Ye thought evil againſt me; but God *meant* it unto good. *Geneſis*. 2. To intend, to hint covertly, to ſignify, to underſtand. I *mean* your judgment in your choice of friends.

MEA'NDER. See **MÆANDER**. Meander is a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding courſe. Labyrinth, maze, flexuous paſſage, ſerpentine winding. Thoſe various *meanders* of the veins, arteries. *Hale*.

MEA'NELS [in a horſe] ſmall black or red ſpots in the coat or hair of a whitiſh colour.

MEA'NING, *ſubſt.* [from *mean*; of mænan, Sax. to mean, meyninge, Du. meynung, Ger.] 1. Senſe, ſignification, the thing underſtood. The *meaning* of it is in ſome meaſure underſtood. *Swift*. 2. Purpoſe, intention. I am no honeſt man, if there be any good *meaning* towards you. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Habitual intention. *Roſcommon*.

MEA'NLY, *adv.* [of *mean*] 1. Moderately, not in a great degree. A man *meanly* learned. *Aſcham*. 2. Without dignity, poorly. All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton*. 3. Without greatneſs of mind, ungenerouſly. *Prior*. 4. Without reſpect. We cannot bear to have others think *meanly* of them. *Watts*.

MEA'NNESS [of *mean*] 1. Lowneſs, poverty, want of dignity. Poverty and *meanneſs* of condition. 2. Want of excellence. The *meanneſs* of the workmanſhip. *Addiſon*. 3. Lowneſs of mind. A certain *meanneſs* of mind. *South*. 4. Sordidneſs, niggardlineſs.

MEANS [it has no ſingular number] eſtate. See **MEAN**.

MEA'NTIME, or **MEA'NWHILE**, in the intervening time: ſometimes an adverbial mode of ſpeech.

MEANT, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *to mean*. See To **MEAN**.

MEAR [mæpe, Sax.] a marſhy ground.

MEAR *Stones* [of mæpe, Sax. a bound or limit] ſtones ſet up for boundaries or land marks in open fields.

MEASE, or MESE [probably a corruption of meaſure] a meaſure of herrings, containing five hundred.

MEA'SLED, *adj.* [of *meaſles*] infected with the meaſles. *Hudibras.*

MEA'SLY, *adj.* [of *meaſles*] ſcabbed with the meaſles. *Swift.*

MEA'SLES [it has no ſing. number; maeſelen, Du. morbilli, L. Ger. maſern, Ger.] 1. A fever attended with a very *great inflammation*, cough, and difficulty of breathing; and in which *puſtles peculiar to itſelf* are thrown out by the ſkin. MEAD *de Variolis*, &c. p. 88, 89, compared. 2. A diſeaſe of ſwine. *B. Johnſon.* 3. A diſeaſe of trees. Fruitbearers are often infected with the *meaſles. Mortimer.*

MEA'SURABLE [*menſurabilis*, Lat. *méſurable*, Fr. *miſurabile*, It.] 1. That may be meaſured, ſuch as may admit of computation. Not *meaſurable* by time and motion, nor to be computed by number of ſucceſſive moments. *Bentley.* 2. In ſmall quantity, moderate.

MEA'SURABLENESS [of *meaſurable*] capability or poſſibility of being meaſured.

MEA'SURABLY, *adv.* [of *meaſurable*] moderately, not to exceſs. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

To MEA'SURE, *verb act.* [*meſurer*, Fr. *miſurare*, It. *medir*, Sp. and Port. *menſuro*, Lat.] 1. To take the dimenſions of a thing in length, breadth, &c. to compute the quantity of it by ſome ſtated rule. 2. To paſs through, to judge of extent by marching over. We muſt *meaſure* twenty miles to day. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To judge of quantity or greatneſs. What thought can *meaſure* thee. *Milton.* 4. To adjuſt, to proportion. *Meaſure* your deſires by your fortunes. *Taylor.* 5. To mark out in ſtated quantities. 6. To allot or diſtribute by meaſure. With what meaſure you mete, it ſhall be *meaſured* to you again. *St. Matthew.*

MEA'SURE [*menſura*, Lat. *meſure*, Fr. *miſura*, It.] 1. Is ſome quantity or quantities, fixed and agreed upon, whereby to eſtimate the quantity, length, breadth, thickneſs or capacity of other things, that by which any thing is meaſured. A concave *meaſure* of known and denominated capacity. *Holder.* 2. Rule in general by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned. God's goodneſs is the *meaſure* of his providence. *More.* 3. Proportion, quantity ſettled. *Meaſure* is that which perfecteth all things, becauſe every thing is for ſome end. *Hooker.* 4. A ſtated quantity. Anon we'll drink a *meaſure. Shakeſpeare.* 5. Sufficient quantity. Or fortune given me *meaſure* of revenge. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Allotment, portion allotted. Harden'd againſt all pain beyond the common *meaſures* of humanity. *Tillotſon.* 7. Degree. I have laid down in ſome *meaſure* the deſcription of the world. *Abbot.* 8. Proportionate time, muſical time. And thy fond heart beats *meaſure* to thy ſtrains. *Prior.* 9. Motion harmonically regulated. My legs can keep no *meaſure* in delight. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. A ſtately dance. This ſenſe is obſolete. 11. Moderation, not exceſs. Hell hath enlarg'd herſelf and opened her mouth without *meaſure. Iſaiah.* 12. Limit, boundary. Lord make me to know mine end and the *meaſure* of my days what it is. *Pſalms.* 13. Any thing adjuſted. Chriſt reveals to us the *meaſures* according to which God will proceed in diſpenſing his rewards. *Smalridge.* 14. [In arithmetic, &c.] is a term uſed of a certain number or quantity, which being repeated ſeveral times, is equal to another which is bigger, to which it has relation, as 6 is the meaſure of 36, taken 6 times. 15. Tune, proportionate notes. *Spenſer.* 16. Mean of action, mean to an end. This is generally uſed in the plural. What wrong *meaſures* he had taken in the conferring that truſt. *Clarendon.* 17. *To have hard meaſure*; to be hardly dealt by.

MEASURE *Note*, or TIME *Note* [in muſic] is a ſemibreve, ſo named, becauſe it is of a certain determinate meaſure or length of time by itſelf; and all the reſt of the notes are meaſured by, or adjuſted to its value.

MEASURE [in poetry] is a certain number of ſyllables, metrically meaſured, metre. The ſoftneſs of expreſſion and the ſmoothneſs of *meaſure*, rather than the height of thought. *Dryden.* The union of two or more meaſures make a verſe, and in the variety of meaſure conſiſts the chief harmony of verſe.

MEASURE [in geometry] any certain quantity aſſumed as one or unity, to which the ratio of other homogeneous or ſimilar quantities is expreſſed.

MEASURE *of a Figure*, or plane ſurface, is a ſquare, whoſe ſide is of any determinate length.

MEASURE *of a Solid*, is a cube, the ſides of which are of any length at pleaſure.

MEASURE *of an Angle*, is an arch deſcribed from the vertex, *a*, in any place between its legs, as *b c*. See Plate VII. Fig. 18.

MEASURE *of Velocity* [in mechanics] is the ſpace paſſed over by the moving body in any given time.

MEASURE *of the Maſs* [in mechanics] is the weight or quantity of the matter of it.

MEA'SURELESS [of *meaſure*] immeaſurable, immenſe. He ſhut up the *meaſureleſs* content. *Shakeſpeare.*

MEA'SUREMENT [of *meaſure*] the act of meaſuring, menſuration.

MEA'SURER [of *meaſure*] one that meaſures.

MEA'SURES, ways, means. See MEASURE.

MEA'SURING, *adj.* [of *meaſure*] It is applied to a throw or caſt not to be diſtinguiſhed in its length from another but by meaſuring.

MEAT [mæte, or meꝺe, Sax. maꝺ, Dan. mat, Su. matø, Goth. There is therefore no occaſion to derive it, as Mer. Caſaubon, from ματτυα, Gr. dainties] 1. Fleſh to be eaten. Bread and *meat* for his father. *Geneſis.* 2. Proviſions of any ſort, either for man or beaſt, food in general. *Meats* for the belly and the belly for *meats.* 1 *Corinthians.*

MEAT-*Offering*, or MINCHAH [under the law] was a certain meaſure, more or leſs, of *fine flower*, mixt with *oil. Numbers*, c. xxviii. v. 5, 20. "Had the deſign been to offer LIFE FOR LIFE, what occaſion had there been for the *concomitants* of *wine*, a *meat-offering*, and *ſalt?*" ESSAY *on the Nature*, &c. *of Sacrifices*, p. 127. See PROPITIATION, ATONEMENT-*Money*, and SACRIFICE compared.

MEA'TED, *adj.* [of *meat*] fed, foddered.

MEA'THE [meꝺo, Sax. *medd*, Wel. *une mede meddwi ebrius ſum*] mead, a ſort of drink made with honey, metheglin. *Milton.*

MEA'TUS *Auditorious* [with anatomiſts] the auditory paſſage; beginning from the hollow of the ear, and ending at the tympanum.

MEATUS *Cyſticus* [with anatomiſts] a bilary duct, about the bigneſs of a gooſe quill, which is joined to the meatus hepaticus, at about two inches diſtance from the gall-bladder.

MEA'TUS *Urinarius* [with anatomiſts] the paſſage whereby the urine is conveyed to the bladder.

MEA'WING [*miaulizatio*, Lat.] the crying of a cat.

MEA'ZLED, *adj.* full of meazles, ſpots or blotches.

MEA'ZLING, *part.* generally called *mizzling*. See To MIZZLE.

MEAZLES, a cutaneous diſtemper, ſomething like the ſmall-pox; alſo a diſeaſe in ſwine. See MEASLES.

MECHA'NIC, *ſubſt.* a manufacturer, a low workman.

MECHA'NIC, or MECHA'NICAL, *adj.* [*mechanique*, Fr. *meccanico*, It. *mecanico*, Sp. of *mechanicus*, Lat. from μηχανη, Gr. art; or *inſtrument* of art. *Heſych.*] 1. What relates to *mechaniſm*, or to *handycraft*; and from thence it ſignifies, being of mean occupation. Hang him, *mechanical* ſalt-butter rogue. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Conſtructed by the rules or laws of mechanics. 3. Well verſed in mechanics.

MECHANICAL *Affections* [with philoſophers] are ſuch properties of matter or body, as ariſe from its figure, bulk, or motion.

MECHA'NICAL *Demonſtration*, one drawn from the rules and principles of mechanics.

MECHANICAL *Solution of a Problem* [with mathematicians] is a conſtruction or proof of a problem, not done in an accurate, geometrical manner; but coarſely and unartfully, or by the aſſiſtance of inſtruments; ſuch are moſt problems relating to the duplicature of the cube, or the quadrature of the circle.

MECHANICAL *Science*, is that which is converſant about the outward frame and ſtructure of bodies, and the figures they obtain by workmanſhip.

MECHANICAL *Philoſophy*, is that which explains the phænomena or appearance of nature from *mechanic* principles, *viz.* from the motion, reſt, figure, ſize, &c. of the ſmall particles of matter, and is the ſame with the corpuſcular philoſophy.

MECHA'NICAL *Powers*, are the five ſimple machines, to which all others, how complex ſoever, may be reduced, and of the aſſemblage whereof they are all compounded; theſe are the ballance, lever, wheel, pulley, wedge and ſcrew.

MECHA'NICALLY, *adv.* [of *mechanical*] in a mechanic manner, according to the laws of mechaniſm.

MECHA'NICALNESS [of *mechanical*] 1. Mechanical nature, property or quality. 2. Agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm. 3. Meanneſs.

MECHANI'CIAN, *ſubſt.* [*mechanicien*, Fr.] a man profeſſing or ſtudying the conſtruction of machines. Some were figured like male, others like female ſcrews, as *mechanicians* ſpeak. *Boyle.*

MECHA'NICS [*mechanique*, Fr. *meccanica* It. *artes mechanicæ*, Lat. μηχανικη, Gr. what relates to *machinery*] the ſcience of motion, or that part of the mathematics that ſhews or demonſtrates the effects of powers, or moving forces, and applies them to engines, machines, &c. and demonſtrates the laws of motion, &c. A great proficient in the *mechanics. Broome.*

ME'CHANISM [*mechaniſme*, Fr.] 1. Mechanic power, action according to mechanic laws. 2. Conſtruction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric. See MATERIALISM.

MECHO'ACAN, or MECHOACA'NA, a Weſt Indian root, ſomething like briony, American ſcammony. *Mechoacan* is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long, and of the thickneſs of a man's wriſt, uſually divided into two branches at the bottom: what we ſee of it is commonly cut tranſverſely into ſlices for the conveniency of drying it. Its firſt introduction into Europe was about 220 years ago: it is brought from the province of Mechoanan, in South America, whence it has its name. The plant which affords it is a ſpecies of bindweed; and its ſtalks, which are angular, and full of a reſinous milky juice, climb upon every thing that ſtands near them. The root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill.*

ME'CON [μηκων, Gr.] the poppy, a flower.

MECO'NIUM, Lat. [μηκωνιον, Gr.] 1. An opiate, or the expreſſed and thickened juice of poppies. 2. The firſt excrement of infants. Infants new born have a *meconium* or ſort of dark coloured excrement in the bowels. *Arbuthnot.* See OPIUM.

MECONIUM [in anatomy] a black, thick excrement, collected in the inteſtines of a child, during the time of geſtation.

MECONO'LOGY [μηκωνολογια, of μηκων, a poppy, and λεγω, Gr. to ſay] a deſcription or treatiſe of opium.

ME'DAL [*medaille*, Fr. *medaglia*, It. of *metallum*, Lat.] 1. An ancient coin. The Roman *medals* were their current money: when an action deſerved to be recorded on a coin, it was ſtamped and iſſued out of the mint. *Addiſon.* 2. A piece of metal in the form of money, ſtamped to preſerve the memory of ſome illuſtrious perſon, ſome notable victory, ſome remarkable performance, or ſomething that is a peculiar benefit to a nation or ſtate.

Ancient MEDALS, ſuch as were ſtruck between the third and ſeventh century.

Modern MEDALS, thoſe that have been ſtruck within theſe 300 years.

Conſular MEDALS, ſuch as were ſtruck during the time that Rome was governed by conſuls, and are ſo called in contradiſtinction to imperial medals.

Imperial MEDALS *of the upper Empire*, ſuch as were ſtruck from the beginning of Julius Cæſar's reign, to the year of Chriſt, 260.

Imperial MEDALS *of the lower Empire*, are thoſe till the time of taking of Conſtantinople, near 1200 years.

Singular MEDALS, are either ſuch as are not found in the cabinets of the curious, but are only met with by chance; or ſuch, of which there is not above one of a ſort extant.

Redintegrated MEDALS, are ſuch wherein the letters *Reſt* are found, which intimates that they have been reſtored by the emperors.

Countermarked MEDALS, are thoſe that are cut on the ſide of the head, or on the reverſe.

MEDA'LLIC, *adj.* [of *medal*] pertaining to medals. With all your *medallic* eloquence. *Addiſon.*

MEDA'LLION [*medaillon*, Fr. *medaglione*, It.] a medal of an extraordinary large ſize, ſuch as princes uſed to preſent to ſome particular perſons, as a token of their eſteem. *Medalions*, in reſpect of the other coins, were the ſame as modern medals in reſpect of modern money. *Addiſon..*

MEDA'LLIST [*medailliſte*, Fr.] a man ſkilled or curious in medals. In the language of a *medalliſt*. *Addiſon.*

To ME'DDLE [perhaps of *middle*, q. to interpoſe one's ſelf, or rather of *mêler*, Fr. to mingle, or mittelln vermittelln, Ger. to mediate, or find a medium, middelen, Du.] 1. To concern one's ſelf with, to interpoſe, to act in any thing. I'll not *meddle* nor make. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To have to do; it is always followed by *with*. *With* the power of it upon the ſpirits of men we will only *meddle*. *Bacon.* 3. To interpoſe or intervene importunely or officiouſly. Every fool will be *meddling*. *Proverbs.*

To ME'DDLE, *verb act.* [*meſler*, Fr.] to mingle, to mix. Obſolete. A *meddled* ſtate, of the orders of the goſpel and the ceremonies of popery. *Hooker.*

ME'DDLER [of *meddle*] one who meddles or officiouſly buſies himſelf with things in which he has no concern. Such as bring their information as *meddlers*. *Bacon.*

ME'DDLESOME, *adj.* intermeddling; as, a *meddleſome* buſy body.

ME'DDLING, *part. adj.* [of *meddle*] concerning one's ſelf with or about any matter.

MEDE-WIFE [meꝺe-ƿıꝼ, Sax.] a woman of merit or uſefulneſs. Hence perhaps our *midwife*.

MED FEE [meꝺꝼeoh, Sax.] a bribe or reward; alſo a compenſation given in exchange, where the things exchanged are not of equal value.

ME'DIAL, *adj.* [of *medium*, Lat.] mean, middle.

ME'DIAN, *adj.* [*medianus*, Lat.] which is in the middle.

MEDIA'NA *Vena* [in anatomy] a vein, or little veſſel, made by the union of the cephalic and baſilic in the bend of the elbow.

MEDIANA *Linea* [in anatomy] a line or ſeam running down the middle of the tongue, and dividing it into two equal parts.

MEDIA'STINA, or MEDIA'STINUS [with anatomiſts] is a branch of the ſubclavian vein, which ariſes from the trunk of the cava, or great hollow vein, and proceeds to the mediaſtinum and thymus.

MEDIA'STINE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*mediaſtinum*, Lat.] the fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. The *mediaſtine* as well as the pleura. *Arbuthnot.*

MEDIA'STINUM, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a double membrane, formed by a duplicature of the pleura, ſerving to divide the thorax longitudinally.

MEDIASTINUM *Cerebri* [in anatomy] the ſame as ſeptum tranſverſum.

ME'DIATE, *adj.* [*mediat*, Fr. *mediatus*, Lat.] 1. That which is in the middle, between two extremes; or it is a term of relation of two extremes applied to a third, which is in the middle 2. Interpoſed, intervening. Soon the *mediate* clouds ſhall be diſpel'd. *Prior.* 3. Acting as means. Unuſual. His marriage for *mediate* eſtabliſhment of the royal line. *Wotton.*

To ME'DIATE, *verb neut.* [*medius*, Lat.] 1. To act the part of a mediator, to interpoſe as an equal friend to both parties, to intercede, to act indifferently between contending parties. 2. To be between two. They exclude all other bodies that before *mediated* between the parts of their body. *Digby.*

To MEDIATE, *verb act.* 1. To form by mediation. To interpoſe and *mediate* a good peace between the nations. *Clarendon.* 2. To limit by ſomething in the middle. They ſtiled a double ſtep, that is the ſpace from the elevation of one foot to the ſame foot ſet down again, *mediated* by a ſtep of the other foot, a pace equal to five feet. *Holder.*

MEDIATE *Agency*, is that kind of agency, or operation, in which the agent acts, not *from himſelf*, but by a *power* or *commiſſion* DERIVED from another. "When God (ſays *Athanaſius)* operates all things *thro'* Chriſt *in* the Spirit, I ſee an inſeparate [or moſt cloſely connected] operation: but I do not upon this account *confound* the "FROM whom" [meaning the ſupreme underived agency and authority of the Father] and the "THRO' whom," and "IN whom" [meaning the ſubordinate and *mediate* agency of the ſon and ſpirit] and by this means offer ſo much VIOLENCE to the *Trinity*, as to make of it a mere *monad* [or unity.] And tho' I conceive of man, as a COMPOUND of three; ſoul, ſpirit, and body; not ſo [do I conceive] of God; as they [*i. e.* the *Sabellians*, or Sabellianizers] DARE to do." *Adverſ. Sabell. Ed. Paris*, p. 661, 662. [See *prepoſition* BY, FROM, and FIRST CAUSE compared.] And *Alexander*, biſhop of *Alexandria*, notwithſtanding all the warmth and zeal he expreſſed againſt *Arius*, in that very letter in which he opens his charge againſt him, ſtiles the Son of God, conſidered in his higheſt capacity, μεσιτευσασα φυσις, &c. *i. e.* a *middle* [or intermediate] *nature*, between the unbegotten [or *ſelf-exiſtent*] FATHER, and thoſe beings which GOD THE FATHER produced THRO' him. "Theſe unexperienced men, ſays he, [meaning *Arius*, and thoſe with him, who knew of *no medium* between creation *out of nothing*, and the being ſelf-exiſtent [or *unbegotten*] are not aviſed, ως μακρον αν ειη μηταξυ, *&c. i. e.* that there is a *wide* [or mighty] INTERVAL between the UNBEGOTTEN FATHER, and thoſe beings which are created by him *out of nothing*, both rational and irrational; between which, there is a MIDDLE and *only-begotten Nature*; THRO' which the FATHER of *God the word* made all things out of nothing." Or as he explains himſelf more fully in the ſame epiſtle, by calling the *firſt* and *ſecond* perſon, "τας τη υποστασει δυο φυσεις," *i. e.* TWO NATURES in *hypoſtaſis*, or what we ſhould expreſs in Engliſh by TWO NATURES, each of which has its *diſtinct individual* ſubſtance or eſſence. And no wonder; when tho' affirming, that the latter si *from* the former, he utterly diſclaims (what he calls the doctrine of *Sabellius* and *Valentinus*) all abſciſion or EMANATION, or (as the *Nicene* council afterwards expreſſed it) that the Son is any *part* of the FATHER'S SUBSTANCE. *Theodorit Hiſt. Ed. R. Steph.* p. 281, 282, 288, compared. See GNOSTICS, HOMOÜSIANS, NICENE *Council*; above all, the word [HYPOSTASIS] and add *there* by way of note: If any one chooſe (as ſome learned *moderns* have done) to expreſs this Greek term in our language, by the word, SUBSISTENCE, inſtead of keeping to its full import; he muſt remember, that 'tis the ſubſiſtence, not of a *mode*, *property* or *attribute*; for no *Græcian* would apply the term [HYPOSTASIS] to theſe things: but of that *individual* SUBSTANCE, whether material or immaterial, in which the properties are ſuppoſed to reſide. And *from hence* (I mean as 'tis expreſſive of SUBSTANCE) the ſame word, by a *figure* of ſpeech, is made to ſignify "REALITY" as contradiſtinguiſhed from *mere* appearance.

ME'DIATELY, *adv.* [of *mediate*] in a mediate manner, by means or interpoſition of ſomething, by a ſecondary cauſe, in ſuch a manner that ſomething acts between the firſt cauſe and the laſt effect. God worketh all things amongſt us *mediately* by ſecondary means. *Raleigh.* See MEDIATEE *Agency*, Eph. c. iii. v. 9. and 1 Cor. c. xii. v: 4—6.

MEDIA'TION, Fr. [*mediazione*, It. *medianeria*, Sp. of *medius*, Lat.] 1. The act of interceding, making ſuit or intreaty in the behalf of any one. 2. Interpoſition, intervention, agency between two parties practiſed by a common friend. 3. Agency, an intervenient power. The ſoul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of theſe paſſions. *South.*

MEDIATION [in arithmetic] a dividing by two, or the taking the half of any number.

MEDIA'TION [in geometry] with reſpect to lines, is called biſſection or bipartition.

ME'DIATOR [*mediateur*, Fr. *mediatore*, It. *medianèro* Sp. of *mediator*, Lat.] 1. One who intervenes between two parties, one who endeavours to reconcile perſons at variance, or who undertakes the management of an affair between two parties, *ſimply* (and without any reſpect to a preceding quarrel) a *go-between*, *e. g.* "The law was delivered [to the *Jews*] in the hand of a *mediator*." 2. An interceſſor or intreater for another, one who uſes his influence in favour of another. To make ſaints or angels to be *mediators* between God and them. *Stillingfleet.* 3. One of the characters of our bleſſed Saviour. There is but one *mediator* between God and man, the man Chriſt Jeſus. *St. Paul.* See MEDIATE *Agency*; and PROPITIATION compared.

MEDIA'TORS *of Queſtions*, ſix perſons in Queen Elizabeth's time, appointed to determine any queſtion or debate ariſing among merchants, concerning any unmarketable wool or undue packing.

MEDIATO'RIAL, or MEDIA'TORY, *adj.* [of *mediator*] pertaining to a mediator. Chriſt's *mediatorial* office. *Fiddes.*

MEDIA'TORSHIP [of *mediator*] the office or rank of a mediator

MEDIA'TRIX [*mediatrice*, Fr. and It. of *mediatrix*, Lat.] a woman mediator.

ME'DIC *medica*, Lat. a plant. The *medic* hath a papilionaceous or butter-fly flower, which afterwards becomes an intorted pod, ſometimes like a ram's horn, in which are lodged kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

ME'DICA, Lat. [μηδικη, Gr.] a kind of trefoil, called medic-fodder, the ſame with medic.

ME'DICABLE [*medicabilis*, Lat.] that may be healed.

ME'DICAL, *adj.* [*medicus*, Lat.] phyſical, relating to the art of healing, medicinal. Compoſed by ſnatches of time, as *medical* vacation would permit. *Brown.*

MEDICAL *Month*, the ſpace of 26 days and 12 hours.

ME'DICALLY, *adv.* [of *medical*] phyſically, medicinally. *Brown.*

MEDI'CAMENT, Fr. [*medicamento*, It. Sp. and Port. of *medicamentum*, Lat.] a medicine or phyſical compoſition by which diſeaſes are ſubdued and health is reſtored; any thing uſed in healing, generally topical applications. A cruel wound was cured by ſcalding *medicaments*. *Temple.*

MEDICAME'NTAL, *adj.* [of *medicament*, *medicamenteux*, Fr.] medicinal, relating to medicine internal or external.

MEDICAME'NTALLY, *adv.* [of *medicamental*] after the manner of medicine, with the power of medicine.

MEDICA'STER, Lat. a quack doctor, a pitiful, ſorry phyſician.

To MEDI'CATE, *verb act.* [*medicatum*, ſup. of *medico*, Lat.] to tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

ME'DICATED, *part. adj.* meats or drinks, are ſuch as have medicinal ingredients mingled with them, or impregnated therewith. *Medicated* waters. *Arbuthnot.*

MEDICA'TION [of *medicate*] 1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients. The *medication* is oft renewed. *Bacon.* 2. The uſe of phyſic. To obſerve the times of the equinoxes and ſolſtices, and to declare *medication* ten days before and after. *Brown.*

MEDI'CINABLE [*medicinabilis*, Lat.] pertaining to phyſic, having the power of medicine.

MEDICI'NAL, Fr. [*medicinale*, It. of *medicinalis*, Lat. this word is now commonly pronounced *medícinal*, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; but more properly, and agreeably to the beſt authorities, *medicínal*, with the accent on the third] 1. pertaining to phyſic. Learn'd he was in *med'cinal* lore. *Butler.* 2. Having the power of healing, having phyſical virtue.

MEDICINAL *Days* [with phyſicians] thoſe days, according to ſome, in which no criſis or change is expected, ſo as to forbid the uſe of medicines; but it is more properly uſed for thoſe days wherein an imperfect and ill criſis of a diſtemper often happens; and are ſo called, becauſe medicines may be given on them. They are reckoned the 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 18, *&c.*

MEDICINAL *Hours*, thoſe hours proper to take medicines in, of which there are four, *viz.* the morning faſting, about an hour after dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed: but times are to be governed by ſymptoms and aggravation of the diſtemper. *Quincy.*

MEDI'CINALLY, *adv.* [of *medicinal*] phyſically.

ME'DICINE, Fr. [*medicina*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat. It is generally pronounced as if only of two ſyllables, *med'cine*] the art of phyſic; alſo a phyſical remedy; the art of healing by adding that which was wanting, and taking away what is ſuperfluous. *Hippocrates.* Medicine is an art that aſſiſts nature, and is deſigned for the preſerving or reſtoring health in human bodies, by the uſe of proper remedies. It is divided into five parts.

1. *Phyſiology*, which treats of the human body or conſtitution, as it is ſound and well.

2. *Pathology*, which treats of the preternatural or *morbid* ſtate of our bodies.

3. *Semiotica*, which treats of the ſigns of health and diſeaſes.

4. *Hygiena*, that which delivers rules for the regimen, to be obſerved in the preſervation of health.

5. *Therapeutica*, the art of healing, which teaches the management of diet, and alſo comprehends ſurgery and the art of medicine properly ſo called.

To ME´DICINE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to operate as phyſic.

MEDI´ETY [*medieté*, Fr. *metà*, It. of *medietas*, Lat.] the moiety or half of a thing.

ME´DIN, a certain coin, in value at Aleppo 1 penny ⅕ ſterling, of Egypt 3 aſpers; alſo a corn meaſure at Aleppo, a buſhel, Engliſh.

MEDICOPHY´SICAL, *adj.* pertaining to natrual phyſic.

ME´DIO *Acquitando*, Lat. a judicial writ to deſtrain a lord for quitting a mean lord from a rent that he formerly acknowledged in court not to belong to him.

MEDIO´CRITY [*mediocrité*, Fr. *mediocratà*, It. of *mediocritas*, Lat.] 1. A mean or middle ſtate between two extremes, ſmall degree, middle rate. *Mediocrity* of wit. *Dryden.* 2. Moderation, temperance. Obſolete.

To ME´DITATE *verb act.* [*mediter*, Fr. *meditàr*, It. and Sp. *meditare*, It. *meditor*, Lat.] 1. To plan, to ſcheme, to contrive. 2. To think on, to revolve in the mind.

To ME´DIATE, *verb neut.* to reflect, to muſe, to conſider, to contemplate. In his law doth he *meditate* night and day. *Pſalms.*

MEDITA´TION, Fr. [*meditazione*, It. *meditaziòn*, Sp. of *meditatio*, Lat.] 1. Deep conſideration; an action whereby we conſider any thing cloſely, or wherein the mind is employed in the ſearch of any thing, contrivance, contemplation. 2. Thought employed upon ſacred objects. Of God and goodneſs was his *meditation. Spenſer.* 3. A ſeries of thoughts occaſioned by any object or occurrence.

ME´DITATIVE, *adj.* [*meditatif*, Fr. of *meditativus*, Lat.] 1. Given to meditation, thoughtful. 2. Expreſſing intention or deſign.

MEDITERRA´NE, MEDITERRA´NEAN, or MEDITERRA´NEOUS [*mediterranée.* Fr. *mediterráneo*, It. and Sp. of *mediterraneus*, from *medius*, middle, and *terra*, Lat. earth] 1. Shut up between the lands, encircled with land. On the north ſide of the *Mediterranean* ſea. *Brerewood.* 2. Remote from the ſea, inland. The *mediterraneous* mountains, or thoſe that are at a great diſtance from the ſea. *Burnet.*

MEDITERRA´NEAN *Sea*, *i. e.* a ſea lying in the midſt of lands, having Europe on the north, Africa on the ſouth, and Aſia on the eaſt.

MEDITRINA´LIA [of *meditrina*, Lat. a certain goddeſs of phyſic] feaſts celebrated by the Romans on the 30th of September, and ſo called, becauſe they then began to drink new wine, mingled with the old, which they held to be medicinal, and ſerved them inſtead of phyſic.

MEDI´TULLIUM [with anatomiſts] the ſpungy ſubſtance between the two plates of the ſkull.

ME´DIUM, Lat. 1. A mean or middle ſtate, the juſt temperature betwixt extremes. 2. Any thing intervening. Seeing requires light and a free *medium. Holder.* 3. Any thing uſed in reaſoning, in order to a concluſion, the middle term in an argument, by which propoſitions are connected. Forced to collect one thing for another, and in that proceſs we ſeek out proper *mediums. Baker.*

MEDIUM [with philoſophers] is the peculiar conſtitution or frame of any ſpace through which bodies move; thus air is the medium in which all living creatures on the land breathe and live, where all meteors breed and move; the water is the medium in which fiſhes live and move.

Ætherial MEDIUM, or *Subtil* MEDIUM [according to Sir Iſaac Newton] a more univerſal aerial medium than that particular one wherein we live and breathe, and much more rare, ſubtile, elaſtic and active than air; and by that means freely permeating the pores and interſtices of all other mediums, and diffuſing itſelf through the whole creation. And by the intervention of which his opinion is, that moſt of the great phænomena of nature are affected.

MEDIUM *Cæli* [with aſtrologers] the middle heaven, the 12th houſe, or the angle of the ſouth in a ſcheme, in which planets and ſtars have the greateſt height they can have, and in conſequence dart rays more direct, and of greater ſtrength and efficacy.

Logical MEDIUM, is an argument, reaſon, or conſideration, for which any thing is affirmed or denied; or that cauſe why the greater extreme is attributed to, or denied of the leſs, in the concluſion.

ME´DIUS *Venter* [with anatomiſts] the middle belly, the cheſt or hollow of the breaſt, in which are contained the heart and lungs.

ME´DLAR [mæꝺ, Sax. *meſpilum*, Lat.] 1. The fruit of a tree. 2. A tree. The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole and ſhaped like thoſe of the laurel, as in the cultivated ſorts, or lacinated as in the wild ſorts. The flower conſiſt of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe. The fruits are umbilicated, and are not eatable till they decay, and have for the moſt part five hard ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

To ME´DLE, or To ME´DLY, *verb act.* to mingle. *Spenſer.*

ME´DLEF [old law] quarrelling, ſhuffling, or brawling.

ME´DLEY, or ME´DLY [of *meddle* for *mingle*; *mêler*, Fr. to mingle] a mixture of things, a miſcellany, a mingled maſs; it it commonly uſed with ſome degree of contempt. An unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodſhed. *Addiſon.*

ME´DLEY, *adj.* mingled, confuſed.

MEDRI´NACLES, a ſort of coarſe canvaſs.

ME´DSYPPE [old records] a harveſt ſupper, given to the labourers upon the bringing in of the harveſt.

MEDU´LLA, Lat. the marrow in the bones. See MARROW.

MEDULLA [in botany] the pith or heart in trees or herbs.

MEDULLA [in mineralogy] that ſoftiſh part which is found in ſome ſtones.

MEDULLA *Cerebri* [in anatomy] the marrow of the brain, the white ſoft ſubſtance or part of the brain, covered externally with the cortical ſubſtance of a more aſhy colour.

MEDULLA *Oblongata* [in anatomy] the medullary part of the brain and cerebellum joined in one, it is included within the ſkull, and is the beginning of the ſpinal marrow; it deſcends to the os ſacrum, and ſends forth ten pair of nerves to the cheſt, lower belly and limbs.

MEDULLA *Oſſium* [in anatomy] the marrow of the bones, a ſoft fatty ſubſtance, placed in the cavities or pores of divers bones; it is incloſed in a membrane, and is red in the greater cavities, white in the leſs; as alſo ſoft and juicy in ſpungy bones.

MEDULLA *Spinalis* [in anatomy] is a continuation of the medulla oblongata without the ſkull, that deſcends down the middle of the back. It conſiſts, as the brain does, of two parts; a white and medullary, or a cineritious or glandulous, the one without and the other within.

MEDU´LLAR, or MEDU´LLARY, *adj.* [*medullaire*, Fr. *medullaris*, from *medulla*, Lat. marrow] pertaining to the marrow. Thoſe little emiſſaries united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part. *Cheyne.*

MEDULLARY [in anatomy] denotes the finer and more ſubtile parts of the medulla, or marrow of the bones.

MEED, *ſubſt.* [meꝺ, Sax. miete, Teut.] 1. Reward, recompence; now almoſt obſolete. Without the *meed* of ſome melodious tear. *Milton.* 2. Preſent, gift. *Shakeſpeare.*

MEEK, *adj.* [perhaps of meca, or mæca, Sax. equal, or rather of meka, Goth. to ſpeak or act effeminately, or muik, Goth. ſoft, minkr, Iſland. *Johnſon*] mild, gentle, quiet, not eaſily provoked, not proud, not rough. Moſes was very *meek* above all men. *Numbers.*

MEE´KEN, *verb act.* [of *meek*] to make meek, to ſoften.

MEE´KLY, *adv.* [of *meek*] mildly, gently, not roughly, not proudly. You *meekly* look on ſuppliant crowds below. *Stepney.*

MEE´KNESS [of *meek*] gentleneſs, quietneſs of temper, not aptneſs to be provoked to anger.

MEEKNESS [in painting and ſculpture] is repreſented by a beautiful damſel crowned with olive, leaning with her right hand upon an elephant.

Query, If the *Table of* CEBES has not given us a finer piece of *imagery* in thoſe lines?

Lo, SOFT-EY'D MEEKNESS holds a *curbing rein*,
ANGER'S *high-mettl'd ſpirit* to reſtrain.

MEEN, or MIEN [*mien*, Fr.] the air of the face, the countenance. See MIEN.

MEER, *adj.* [*merus*, Lat.] ſimple, unmixed. See MERE.

MEER, *ſubſt.* a lake, a boundary. See MERE.

ME´ERED, *adj.* [of *meer*] relating to a boundary. *Meer* being a boundary or mark of diviſion. *Hanmer.*

MEE´RLY, *adv.* [of *meer*] purely. See MERELY.

MEES, *adj.* [meeꞅ, Sax,] meadows.

MEET, *adj.* [of mæꞇe, Sax. a meaſure; of obſcure etymology. *Johnſon*] 1. Fit, proper, qualified; now almoſt obſolete. Would they chuſe the *meeteſt. Whitgifte.* 2. *Meet with*; even with [from *meet*, the verb] a low expreſſion. You tax ſignior Benedict too much; but he'll be *meet with* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MEET, or To METE [meꞇan, Sax.] to meaſure. See To METE.

To MEET, *irr. verb. act.* [of meꞇan, Sax. to find, mode, Dan. moeta, Su. ontmoeten, Dan. MET, *pret. and part. paſſ.* meꞇꞇ, or ᵹemeꞇꞇ, Sax. motte, Dan.] 1. To come together, to come face to face, to encounter. His daughter came out to *meet* him. *Judges.* 2. To join another in the ſame place. Send him word to *meet* us in the field. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To cloſe one with another. The mountains on each ſide grow higher, till at laſt they meet. *Addiſon.* 4. To find, to be treated with, to light on. Nor half the puniſhments thoſe crimes have met. *Dryden.* 5. To aſſemble from different parts.

To MEET, *verb neut.* 1. To encounter, to meet face to face. 2. To encounter in hoſtility. 3. To aſſemble, to come together. They appointed a day to *meet* in together. 2 *Maccabees.* 4. To *meet with*; to light on, to find. We *met with* many things worthy of obſervation. *Bacon.* 5. To *meet with*; to encounter, to engage. Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury. *Rowe.* 6. [*Occurrere objectio*] to obviate; a latiniſm. Before I proceed farther, it is good to *meet* with an objection. *Bacon.* 7. To advance half-way. But he offers himſelf to the viſits of a friend with facility, and all the *meeting* readineſs of deſire. *South.* 8. To unite, to join.

MEE´TER, *ſubſt.* [of *meet*] one that accoſts another,

MEE´TING, *ſubſt.* [of *meet*] 1. An aſſembly, a convention. The ladies have been left out of all *meetings*, except parties at play. *Swift.* 2. A congreſs. 3. A conventicle, an aſſembly or congregation of diſſenters. 4. A conflux; as, the *meeting* of two rivers.

MEE´TING-HOUSE, *ſubſt.* [of *meeting* and *houſe*] a place where diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip.

MEE´TLY, *adv.* [of *meet*] properly, fitly.

MEE´TNESS [prob. of mæꝺian, Sax.] to meaſure] fitneſs.

ME´GACOSM [μεγακοσμος, of μεγας, great, and κοσμος, Gr. the world] the great world. See MICROCOSM.

ME´GÆRA [Envy] one of the three furies of hell; the other being Alecto, which ſignifies want of repoſe; and Tyſiphone, vengeance, violent death, &c.

MEGALE´SIA, Lat. [μεγαλησια, Gr.] the Megalenſian games, certain games celebrated by the Romans, on the 5th of April, in honour of Cybele, the great mother of the gods. In the proceſſion, the women danced before the image of the goddeſs, and the magiſtrates appeared in all their robes.

MEGA´LOCOELUS [of μεγας, great, and κοιλια, Gr. the belly] one who has a large prominent belly,

MEGALO´GRAPHY [μεγαλογραφια, of μεγας, great, and γραφω, Gr. to write] the act of drawing of pictures at large.

MEGALO´PHONOS [μεγαλοφωνος, of μεγαλη and φωνη, Gr. voice] one who has a loud voice. See MEGALOGRAPHY.

MEGALOPSY´CHY [μεγαλοψυχια, of μεγαλη and ψυχη, Gr. the ſoul] magnanimity, greatneſs of ſoul. See MEGALOGRAPHY.

MEGALOSPLA´NCHNOS [μεγαλοσπλαγχνος, of μεγας, great, and σπλαγχνον, Gr. the bowels] one who has great ſwelling bowels.

ME´GRIM [ημικρανια, Gr. *megraine*, Fr. *magrena*, It. It was probably formed thus, *hemicrany*, *migrain*, *megrim*] a diſtemper which cauſes great pain in the temples, and fore-part of the head. In every *megrim* or vertigo there is an obtenebration joined with a ſemblance of turning round. *Bacon.*

To MEINE, *verb act.* to mingle. *Ainſworth.*

MEI´NY [of meniᵹeo, meniᵹu, Sax. *meſnie*, Fr. ſee MANY] a retinue, houſhold ſervants. They ſummoned up their *meiny*, ſtraight took horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

MEIO´SIS [μειωσις, Gr. diminution or leſſening; among rhetoricians] the uſing a ſlighter term than the matter requires by way of extenuation or diſparagement, as when a deep wound is called a *ſcratch*, &c.

ME´LA [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument to probe ulcers, or to draw a ſtone out of the urinary paſſage, &c. called alſo *ſpeculum* and *tenta.*

MELAMPO´DIUM, Lat. [μελαμποδιον, Gr.] black helebore.

Mela'mpyrum, Lat. [μελαμπυρον, of μελας, black, and πυρος, Gr. wheat] cow-wheat or horſe flower; a weed full of branches, and having ſeed like fænugreek, very noxious to corn.

Mela'nagogues, *ſubſt.* [μελαιναγογοι, of μελας and αγω, Gr. to lead] medicines which drive away, or purge off *black choler.*

Melancho'lic, *adj.* [*melancholique,* Fr. *malinconico,* It. *melancolico,* Sp. *melancholicus,* Lat. μελαγχολικος, of μενανος and χολη, Gr.] troubled with, or ſubject to melancholy, penſive, dumpiſh, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Mad or angry, or *melancholic. Dryden.*

Me'lancholy, *ſubſt.* [*melancholie,* Fr. *malinconia,* and *melanconia,* It. and Sp. of *melancholia,* Lat.] 1. Sadneſs, penſiveneſs, gloomy, diſcontented temper. 2. A diſeaſe, ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundance of black choler, or bile; but it is better known to ariſe from too heavy and too viſcid blood. *Quincy.* 3. A kind of madneſs, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. The ſcholars *melancholy,* which is emulation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Melancholy, *adj.* [*melancholique,* Fr.] 1. Gloomy, diſmal. As ſome *melancholy* dream. *Denham.* 2. Diſeaſed with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected. Sweet Frank, art thou *melancholy?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Mela'sses, the dregs of ſugar, commonly called treacle.

Me'lchites [*q. d.* royaliſts, of מלך, Heb. or Syr. a king] a religious ſect in the Levant, who differ very little from the Greeks in any thing relating to faith or worſhip, but ſpeak a different language. I ſuſpect theſe to be the remainders of thoſe old *Athanaſians,* called the *royaliſts,* as ſtill adhering to what was formerly the *court-religion,* I mean while the *Greek* empire was yet ſtanding. See Jacobins [or Jacobites.]

Melchizede'chians, a ſect of heretics, who held that Melchizedeck was the Holy Ghoſt.

Me'lcomb-*Regis,* a borough town of Dorſetſhire, 132 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Meld feon [melda, a diſcovery, and ꝼeo, Sax. a reward] a recompence given to one who made a diſcovery of any breach of penal laws.

Melice'ria, or Melice'ris [μηλικηρις, of μελι, honey, and κηρος, Gr. wax] a tumor incloſed in a tunic or cyſtis, proceeding from matter like honey, without pain, yielding if preſſed, but quickly returning again. If the matter forming it reſembles milk-curds, the tumor is called atheroma; if like honey, *melicerls;* and if compoſed of fat, or a ſuety ſubſtance, ſteatoma. *Sharp.*

Me'licet, a fiſh, called alſo a keeling.

Meli'chros [μελιχρως, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a yellow colour, like honey.

Meli'chrysos [μελιχρυσος, Gr.] an Indian ſtone of the jacynth kind.

Melico'tony, or Melicotoo'n [*malum cotoneum,* Lat.] a ſort of yellow peach.

Meli'cratum [μελικρατον, of μελι, honey, and κεραω, Gr. to mingle] a drink made of one part of honey, and eight parts rain-water.

Me'lilot, Fr. [*melilotus,* Lat. μελιλωτος, Gr.] a ſort of herb. It hath a papilionaceous flower that afterward becomes a naked capſule, that is not hid in the empalement as in trefoil, pregnant with one or two roundiſh ſeeds. The leaves grow by trees on the foot ſtalks, and the flowers are produced in a ſpike. *Miller.*

Me'line, Lat. [μελινη, Gr.] the herb melium, or balm-mint.

Me'linum [with botaniſts] the herb balm-gentle.

To Me'liorate, *verb act.* [*meliorer,* Fr. *migliorare,* It. of *melioro,* from *melior,* Lat. better] to make better, to mend, to improve. Grafting *meliorates* the fruit. *Bacon.*

The word is alſo moſt happily applied to *moral* ſubjects, in theſe lines,

Skill'd in *all learning,* ſkill'd in *every art*
To *grace* the head, not *meliorate* the heart.

Table of Cebes.

Meliora'tion [*melioration,* Fr. *miglioramento,* It. of *melioratio,* Lat.] the act of mending or making better, improvement. For the *melioration* of muſic, there is yet much left. *Bacon.*

Melio'rity [*melioritas,* of *melior,* Lat. better] ſtate of being better. This colour of *meliority* and pre-eminence is a ſign of weakneſs. *Bacon.*

Meli'ssa, Lat. [μελι, Gr. honey] baum or baulm.

Melissy'lum, or Mely'ssophyllum Lat. [μελισσοφυλλον, of μελισσα, balm, and φυλλον, Gr. a leaf, *q. d.* bees-leaf] the herb baum, or balm-gentle.

Meli'tes, Lat. [μηλιτης, Gr.] a precious ſtone, of the colour of an orange or quince.

Meliti'tes, Lat. [μηλιτιτης, Gr.] a greyiſh ſtone, which when pulveriz'd, yields a milky liquor, of a taſte ſomewhat like honey.

Me'lius *Inquirendo,* Lat. a writ which lies for a ſecond inquiry of what lands and tenements a man died poſſeſſed of where partiality was ſuſpected.

To Mell, *v. n.* [*meler, ſemeler,* Fr.] to mix, to meddle; obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Mella'go, any juice or liquor boiled up to the conſiſtence of honey.

Me'llet [with farriers] a dry ſcab, growing on the heel of a horſe's foot.

Melli'ferous [*mellifer,* Lat.] bearing or producing honey.

Mellifica'tion, Lat. the act of making honey. The ſilence of graſhoppers, and the want of *mellification* in bees. *Arbuthnot.*

Melli'fluence [of *mel,* honey, and *fluo,* Lat. to flow] a honied flow, a flow of ſweetneſs.

Melli'fluent, or Melli'fluous [*mellifluus,* Lat.] flowing with honey, full of ſweetneſs; alſo eloquent. A *mellifluous* voice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Melli'genous [*melligenus,* Lat.] of the ſame kind with honey.

Melli'loquent [*melliloquus,* Lat.] ſpeaking ſweetly.

Me'llow [meaꞃƿa, Sax. *Skinner;* morwe, Du. ſoft, tender] 1. Soft by reaſon of ripeneſs or age, full ripe. Like *mellow* fruit. *Dryden.* 2. Soft in ſound. Of ſeven ſmooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have. *Dryden.* 3. Soft, unctuous. Camomile ſheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat. *Bacon.* 4. Drunk, melted down with drink. From female *mellow* praiſe he takes degrees. *Roſcommon.*

To Me'llow, *verb act.* [from the adj.] 1. To ripen, to ſoften by ripeneſs. 2. To ſoften in general. If the weather prove froſty to *mellow* it. *Mortimer.* 3. To mature to perfection. Before it was *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it. *Dryden.*

To Mellow, *verb neut.* to ripen, to be matured.

Me'llowness [of *mellow*] 1. Softneſs of taſte by ripeneſs, maturity of fruits. 2. Maturity, full age.

Meloca'rduus, Lat. [with botaniſts] the hedge-hog thiſtle.

Meloca'rpon [μελοκαρπον, Gr.] an herb called *Ariſtolochia longa* or *rotunda.*

Meloco'ton [*melocotone,* Sp. *malum cotoneum,* Lat.] a quince: obſolete. Peaches or *melocotones* upon a wall. *Bacon.*

Melo'dious [*melodieux,* Fr.] full of melody, muſical, harmonious. A muſic more *melodious* than the ſpheres. *Dryden.*

Melo'diously, *adv.* [of *melodious*] harmoniouſly, muſically, *&c.*

Melo'diousness [of *melodious*] muſicalneſs, fulneſs of melody, harmoniouſneſs of ſound.

Me'lody [*melodie,* Fr. *melodia,* It. Sp. and Lat. μελωδια, of μελος, a verſe, and ωδη, Gr. a ſong] harmony, a mixture of muſical ſounds, delightful to the ear.

Melo'melum, Lat. [of μηλον, an apple, and μελι, Gr. honey] the ſweeting, an apple.

Me'lon, Fr. and Sp. [*melone,* It. *melam,* Port. of *melo,* Lat. a plant.] 1. The flower of the melon conſiſts of one leaf, which is of the expanded bell-ſhape, cut into ſeveral ſegments, and exactly like thoſe of the cucumber. Some of thoſe flowers are barren, not adhering to the embryo; others are fruitful, growing upon the embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fruit moſtly of an oval ſhape, ſmooth or wrinkled, and divided into three ſeminal apartments, containing many oblong ſeeds. *Miller.* 2. The fruit. The cucumbers and the *melons. Numbers.*

Melonthi'stle [*melococtus,* Lat.] the whole plant of the melon-thiſtle hath a ſingular appearance, is very ſucculent, and hath many angles, which are beſet with ſharp thorns. *Miller.*

Melo'pepon [μηλοπεπον, Gr.] the melon or muſk-melon; a ſort of pumkin like a quince; a garden cucumber.

Me'lopes [with phyſicians] are ſpots (like thoſe that remain in the ſkin after beating) in malignant and peſtilential fevers.

Me'los [with oculiſts] a diſtemper in the eye, when there is ſo great a burſting out of the uveous coat, that it ſeems like an apple.

Melo'sis [in ſurgery] a ſearching with a probe.

Melo'tis [with ſurgeons] a leſſer ſort of probe.

Melpome'ne [μελπομενη, of μελπω, Gr. to ſing] one of the muſes, to whom poets aſcribe the invention of tragedy.

To Melt, *verb act.* [milvan, or meltan, Sax. ſmelȝen, Du. and L. Ger. ſchmelten, H. Ger. ſmaelta, Su. M. Caſaubon will have it of μελδω, Gr. to liqueſy] 1. To make hard bodies liquid or fluid, to diſſolve, commonly by heat. They would *melt* me out of my fat. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To diſſolve, to break in pieces. To take in pieces this frame of nature, and *melt* it down into its firſt principles. *Burnet's Theory.* 3. To ſoften to love or tenderneſs. Thy ſtory *melts* away my ſoul. *Addiſon.* 4. To waſte away.

To Melt, *verb neut.* 1. To become liquid or fluid, to diſſolve. Let them *melt* away as waters which run continually. *Pſalms.* 2. To be ſoften'd to pity or any gentle paſſion. *Melting* with tenderneſs and mild compaſſion. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To be diſſolved, to loſe ſubſtance. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To be ſubdued by affliction. My ſoul *melteth* for heavineſs. *Pſalms.*

Me'lter [of *melt*] one that melts metals.

Me'ltingly, *adv.* [of *melting*] like ſomething melting. She began *meltingly* to be metamorphoſed to the running river. *Sidney.*

Me'lters [in the mint] thoſe workmen who melt the bullion, before it comes to be coined.

Me'lton-Mowbray, a market town of Leiceſterſhire, 104 miles from London.

Me'lwel, a ſort of codfiſh.

Me'mber [*membre,* Fr. *membro,* It. and Port. *miémbro,* Sp. of *membrum,* Lat.] 1. Any one of the exterior parts of the body, ariſing from the trunk or body of an animal, as boughs from the trunk of a tree; a part appendant to the body. The tongue is a little *member,* and boaſteth great things. *St. James.* 2. [In a metaphorical ſenſe] a part of a body eccleſiaſtic, civil or politic; as, a *member* of Chriſt, of a ſociety, of parliament, *&c.* Going to demand juſtice upon the five *members. K. Charles.* 3. A part of a diſcourſe or period, a head, a clauſe. The opponent muſt prove his propoſition according to that *member* of the diſtinction in which the reſpondent denied it. *Watts.* 4. Any part of an integral. In poetry, as in architectture, not only the whole but the principal *members* and every part of them ſhould be great. *Addiſon.*

Membra'na *Adipoſa,* Lat. [in anatomy] the fat membrane that ſurrounds the kidneys.

Membrana *Carnoſa,* Lat. [in anatomy] one of the five teguments or coverings of the body.

Membrana *Nictitans,* Lat. a thin purpliſh or reddiſh membrane or film, which ſeveral beaſts and birds have to cover and defend their eyes from the duſt, *&c.*

Membrana *Urinaria* [in anatomy] the urinary coat, pertaining to a young child in the womb, which receives the urine that comes out of the bladder; the ſame as *Allontois.*

Membrana *Muſculorum Communis,* Lat. [in anatomy] the common membrane or covering of the muſcles, which ſpreads over all the body except the ſcull.

Membrana'ceous [*membranaceus,* Lat.] conſiſting of membranes; alſo being like parchment.

Me'mbrane, Fr. [*membrana,* It. Sp. and Lat.] a ſimilar part of an animal body; being a thin, white, flexible, expanded ſkin, formed of ſeveral ſorts of fibres interwoven together, ſerving to cover or wrap up ſome certain parts of the body. The fibres of the *membranes* give them an elaſticity, whereby they can contract and cloſely graſp the parts they contain; and their nervous fibres give them an exquiſite ſenſe, which is the cauſe of their contraction: they can therefore ſcarcely ſuffer the ſharpneſs of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded. *Quincy.*

Membra'neous, the ſame with *membranous.* Conſiſting of membranes. Luteſtrings are made of the *membraneous* parts of the guts ſtrongly wreathed. *Boyle.*

Membrano'sus [in anatomy] a muſcle of the leg, ſo called from its large membranous expanſion, incloſing all the muſcles of the tibia and tarſus. Its action turns the legs outwards.

Membra'nous [*membraneux*, Fr. *membranoſo*, It. of *membraneus*, from *membrana*, Lat. a membrane] pertaining to, or full of membranes. The involution or *membranous* covering called the ſilly-how. *Brown.*

Me'mbred [in heraldry; *membré*, Fr.] is a term by which they expreſs the limbs and legs of a bird; when the beak and legs are of a different colour from the body, they ſay, beaked and membred of ſuch a colour.

Membre'tto, It. [with architects] a pilaſter that bears up an arch. They are often fluted, but not with above ſeven or nine chanels. They are commonly uſed to adorn door caſes, galleries, fronts and chimney-pieces, and to bear up the corniſhes and friezes in wainſcot.

Meme'nto, Lat. A hint to awaken the memory, a memorial notice. Seaſonable *memento's* may be uſeful. *Bacon.*

Memoi'r [*memoire*, Fr.] 1. A hiſtory written by ſuch perſons who have had a hand in the management, or elſe have been eye-witneſſes of the tranſacting of affairs, containing a plain narration, either of the actions of their prince or ſtateſmen, or of themſelves. 2. Hint, notice, account of any thing. There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected. *Arbuthnot.* 3. A journal of the acts and proceedings of a ſociety, as thoſe of the royal ſociety, &c.

Memoirs [*memoires*, Fr. *memorialia*, Lat.] papers delivered by ambaſſadors to the princes or ſtates, to whom they are ſent upon any occaſion.

Me'morable, Fr. and Sp. [*memorabile*, It. of *memorabilis*, Lat.] worthy of remembrance, famous, notable, not to be forgotten. The *memorable* friendſhip that grew betwixt the two princes. *Sidney.*

Me'morably, *adv.* [of *memorable*] in a manner worthy of memory, notably.

Me'morableness [of *memorable*] worthineſs to be remembered, &c.

Memora'ndum [*q. d.* to be remembered] a ſhort note for the better remembrance of a thing.

Memo'riæ [in old records] monuments or ſepulchres for the dead.

Memo'rial, *adj.* Fr. [*memoriale*, It. *memorialis*, Lat.] 1. That which ſerves to preſerve memory. Place the following lines as an inſcription *memorial* of it. *Broome.* 2. Contained in memory. The *memorial* poſſeſſions of the greateſt part of mankind. *Watts.*

Memorial, *ſubſt.* 1. A monument, ſomething to preſerve memory. All churches have had their names; ſome as *memorials* of peace, ſome of wiſdom. *Hooker.* 2. Hint to help the memory. 3. [In ſtate affairs] a writing delivered by a public miniſter of ſtate about part of his negotiations.

Memo'rialist [of *memorial*] a writer of memorials. A writing ſetting forth that the *memorialiſt* had with great diſpatch carried a letter from a certain lord to a certain lord. *Spectator.*

To Me'morize, *verb act.* [of *memory*] to record, to commit to memory by writing. They neglect to *memorize* their conqueſt of the Indians. *Spenſer.*

Me'morized, *part. adj.* recorded in hiſtory.

Me'mory [*memoria*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat. *memoire*, Fr.] 1. A power or faculty of the mind, whereby it retains or recollects the ſimple ideas, or the images and remembrance of the things we have ſeen, imagined, underſtood, &c. retention, recollection. *Memory* is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas which after imprinting have diſappeared or have been laid aſide out of ſight. *Locke.* 2. Exemption from oblivion. That everliving man of *memory! Shakeſpeare.* 3. Time of knowledge. And what before thy *memory* was done. *Milton.* 4. Memorial, monumental record. Theſe weeds are *memories* of thoſe worſer hours. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Reflection, attention: obſolete. That *memory* the warder of the brain ſhall be a fume. *Shakeſpeare.* The moſt that can be ſaid of memory is, that it is an extraordinary and uſeful natural faculty and endowment, by which ſome perſons have ſo excelled the common part of mankind, that hiſtorians tell us, that Cyrus, emperor of Perſia, could call all his ſoldiers in his numorous army by their names. And that Seneca, the philoſopher, could recite 2000 names at the firſt hearing of them. Pope Clement the VI. had ſo good a memory, that what was abſolutely his own, he never forgot it. Zuinger aſſerts, that a young man of the iſland of Corſica, could readily recite, after once hearing, 36000 words of all ſorts, either backwards or forwards, or any way, and taught this ſcience to others.

Memory [with the ancients] was an allegorical deity, worſhipped by the name of Mneme, the mother of the muſes. She was repreſented by a woman with two faces, clad in black, having a pen in her right hand, and a book in her left.

Memphi'tes [ſo called of *Memphis* in Egypt] a ſort of ſtone famed for this property, that being pulverized and ſmeared on a part of a body to be amputated, it will deaden it ſo that the patient ſhall feel no pain in the operation.

Men, plur. of *man.* See Man.

Men *Forte*, It. [in muſic books] not too loud, leſs loud.

Men *Allegro* [in muſic books] a movement not ſo gay and briſk as *allegro* requires when it ſtands alone.

To Mena'ce, *verb act.* [*menacer*, Fr. *menacciare*, It. *amenaccàr*, Sp. of *minor*, Lat.] to threat, to threaten. Your eyes do *menace* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Menace, Fr. [*minæ*, Lat.] threat.

Mena'cer [from *menace*; *menaceur*, Fr.] one that menaces or threats. Hence *menacer! A. Philips.*

Me'nage, *ſubſt.* Fr. a collection of animals. The largeſt *menage* that I met with any where. *Addiſon.*

Me'nagogue, *ſubſt.* [μηνες and αγω, Gr.] a medicine that promotes the flux of the menſes.

Mena'ndrians [ſo called of *Menander*, a diſciple of Simon Magus, and a magician] St. Irenæus repreſents him, as pretending to be he *firſt power* or ſupreme God, was hitherto unknown to the world, and that He [*i. e.* Menander] was ſent by the angels for the ſalvation of all mankind; and taught that none could *die*, that was baptized in his name; but ſhould continue exempt from decays of age, and immortal. He affirmed alſo, that the world was made by angels, &c. [*i. e.* in other words, by beings that had no communication with the FIRST CAUSE and Father of all things, but acted *independent* of him.] A favourite notion this of the *Gnoſtics*, and which *Irenæus* perpetually oppoſes, by ſhewing that God has an *ineffable miniſtry* of his own, *i. e.* his *Son* and *Spirit*, PER quos & IN quibus, &c. *i. e.* THRO' whom and IN whom as his *hands* or *inſtruments* (for ſo he calls them) the Father *according to his own will* made all things. *Iren. adv. Hæreſes, Ed. Grabe*, p. 96, 197, 330, &c. compared with the word Cerinthians and *Firſt* Cause.

To Mend [*emendo*, Lat. *s'amender*, Fr. *emenderſi*, It. *emendàr*, Sp. the laſt three only in the neuter ſenſe] 1. To repair a thing worn or damaged. To repair and *mend* the houſe. 2 *Chronicles.* 2. To correct, to alter for the better. 2. To reform in manners. To *mend* the lives and manners of the perſons who compoſed it. *Temple.* 3. To help, to advance. Whatever is new is unlook'd for; and ever it *mends* ſome and impairs others. *Bacon.* 4. To improve, to increaſe. He *mends* his weary pace. *Dryden.*

To Mend, *verb neut.* To become better in health, to advance in any good, to be changed for the better. Nay, ſhew'd his faults—But when wou'd poets *mend? Pope.*

Me'ndable, *adj.* [of *mend*] capable of being mended. A low word.

Menda'city [*mendacis*, gen. of *mendax*, Lat.] falſhood. In this delivery there were additional *mendacities. Brown.*

Me'nder [of *mend*] one who mends or makes any change for the better.

Me'ndicant, *adj.* [*mendicant*, Fr. *mendicante*, It. and Sp. *mendicans*, Lat.] begging, poor to a ſtate of beggary. Thoſe who voluntarily reduce themſelves to a poor and perhaps *mendicant* ſtate. *Fiddes.*

Mendicant, *ſubſt.* [*mendicant*, Fr.] a begger, one of ſome begging fraternity in the Romiſh church.

Mendicant *Frier*, a monk that goes up and down begging alms.

To Me'ndicate, *verb act.* [*mendico*, Lat. *mendier*, Fr.] to beg, to aſk alms.

Me'ndicated, *part. adj.* [*mendicatus*, Lat.] begged, obtained by begging.

Mendi'city [*mendicité*, Fr. *mendicità*, It. *mendicitas*, Lat.] beggarlineſs, alſo the life of a beggar.

Me'nding, *part. adj.* of *mend*; repairing a thing worn out or damaged; reforming in manners; growing better in health, &c.

Me'ndlesham, a market town of Suffolk, near the riſe of the river Deben, 76 miles from London.

Mendo'sa *Sutura*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a ſcaly joining together of bones, as of thoſe in the temples and fore part of the head.

Mendo'sæ *Coſta*, Lat. [in anatomy] the falſe ribs.

Mends, for *amends.* If ſhe be fair 'tis the better for her; and if ſhe be not, ſhe has the *mends* in her own hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mengre'lians, Circaſſians of Mingrelia, of the Greek church; who baptized not their children till eight years of age.

Me'nial, *adj.* [either of men, Sax. a houſe, or *mænia*, Lat. walls, of *meiny*, or *many*, meni, Sax. or *meſnie*, O. Fr. *Johnſon*] 1. Belonging to the retinue or train of ſervants; as, a *menial* ſervant, one who lives within the walls of a perſon's own dwelling-houſe. Two *menial* dogs before their maſter preſs'd. *Dryden.* 2. Swift ſeems not to have known the meaning of this word. The women attendants perform only the moſt *menial* offices. *Swift.*

Menial, *ſubſt.* one of the train of ſervants.

Meni'nges, plur. of *meninx*; which ſee [in anatomy] two thin membranes which incloſe the ſubſtance or marrow of the brain, called the pia mater and dura mater, the latter being the exterior involucrum, is from its thickneſs ſo denominated. Thruſt forth by the contraction of the *mininges. Wiſeman.*

Meningo'phylax [of μηνιγγος and φυλαξ, Gr. a keeper] that which preſerves the meninx or membrane of the brain from any external preſſure.

Me'ninx [μηνιγγος, gen. of μηνιγξ, Gr.] the membrane of the brain. See Meninges.

Craſſa Meninx [with anatomiſts] the ſame as *dura mater*, the thicker of the two meninges or thin membranes, which incloſe the ſubſtance or marrow of the brain, which is next the ſkull.

Tenuis Meninx [with anatomiſts] the ſame as *pia mater*, one of the thin membranes that covers the marrow of the brain, the thinner of them, and that which immediately envelopes it.

Meni'scus [μηνισκος, Gr.] a little moon,

Meniscus *Glaſſes* [μενισκοι, Gr. little moons] glaſſes that are convex on one ſide and concave on the other.

Me'niver, or Me'never, a ſort of fur, which is the ſkin of a Muſcovian animal, and milk white.

Me'nker, the jaw bone of a whale.

Menolo'gion, Lat. [μηνολογιον, Gr.] an account of the courſe of the moon, an almanack, a regiſter of months.

Me'nnonites [ſo called after one *Menon Simon*, in the 16th century] a ſect of anabaptiſts in Holland, who held tenets very different from the firſt anabaptiſts. See Baptist.

Meno'logy, *ſubſt.* [μηνολογιον, Gr. *menologe*, Fr.] a regiſter of months. Many thouſand martyrs deſtroyed by Diocleſian; the *menology* ſaith they were twenty thouſand. *Stillingfleet.* See Menologion.

Me'now, *ſubſt.* commonly *minnow* [*minutus*, Lat. *menu*, Fr. ſmall] a ſmall freſh water fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Me'n-pleasers, *ſubſt.* [of *men* and *pleaſer*] one too careful to pleaſe others. Not with eye-ſervice as *men-pleaſers*, but as the ſervants of Chriſt. *Epheſians.*

Men prest, It. [in muſic books] not too quick, or leſs quick.

Me'nsa [in anatomy] the broader part of the teeth or grinders, which chew or mince the meat.

Me'nsal, *adj.* [*menſalis*, Lat.] belonging to the table, tranſacted at the table. A word yet ſcarcely naturalized.

Me'nses, Lat. [*i. e.* months, *q. d.* καταμηνια τα εμμηνια, Gr.] the monthly courſes, which in young maids uſually begin about the age of 12

12 or 14; but ceaſe in thoſe that are paſt bearing, or ſooner, from ſome preternatural or morbid cauſe.

Me´nstrua, Lat. the menſes.

Menstrua *Alba* [in medicine] the fluor albus.

Me´nstral, *adj.* Fr. [*menſtruus*, Lat.] 1. Monthly, happening once a month, laſting a month. She turns all her globe to the ſun, by moving in her *menſtrual* orb. *Bentley.* 2. Pertaining to a menſtruum.

Menstrual *Diſcharge* [of *menſtrualis*, Lat.] the ſame as *menſes*.

Me´nstruous, or **Me´nstrual** [*menſtruus*, Lat.] pertaining to or having the menſes. Their *menſtruous* eruptions. *Brown.*

Me´nstruousness [of *menſtruous*] menſtruous quality or condition, or ſuch as is common to women in their menſes.

Me´nstruum [this was probably derived from ſome notion of the old chymiſts about the influence of the moon in the preparation of diſſolvents] all liquors are called menſtruums which are uſed as diſſolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infuſion, decoction. *Quincy.*

Me´nsura *Regalis*, the ſtandard meaſure kept in the exchequer.

Mensurabi´lity [*menſurabilité*, Fr.] capacity of being meaſured.

Me´nsurable [*menſurabilis*, from *menſura*, Lat.] that may be meaſured, meaſurable. The ſolar month is no periodical motion, and not eaſily *menſurable*. *Holdor.*

Me´nsurableness [of *menſurable*] capacity of being meaſured.

Me´nsural, *adj.* [*menſura*, Lat.] pertaining to meaſure.

To **Me´nsurate**, *verb act.* [*menſura*, Lat.] to meaſure, to take the dimenſions of a thing.

Mensura´tion, Lat. the act or practice of meaſuring, the reſult of meaſuring.

Mensura´tion [in geometry] the act of finding the length, ſurface or ſolidity of the quantities of bodies in ſome known meaſure.

Menta´gra, Lat. [of *mentum*, Lat. the chin, and αγρα, Gr. a ſiezing on] a wild tetter or ſcab like a ring-worm, that begins at the chin, and runs over the face, neck, breaſt, and hands.

Me´ntal, Fr. [*mentale*, It. of *mens*, Lat. the mind] belonging to the mind, intellectual, exiſting in the mind. Conformity between the *mental* taſte and that ſenſitive taſte that affects the palate: *Addiſon.*

Mental *Reſervation*, the act of ſeeming to declare one's mind, but at the ſame time concealing one's real meaning.

Me´ntally, *adv.* [of *mental*] in the mind, not practically, but in thought or meditation. And *mentally* divide it into its conſtituent parts. *Bentley.*

Me´ntha, Lat. [μενϑη, Gr.] the herb mint.

Mentha´strum, or **Menta´strum**, Lat. [with botaniſts] wild-mint, horſe-mint.

Me´ntion, Fr. [*menzione*, It. *Menciòn*, Sp. of *mentio*, Lat.] the act of ſpeaking of, or naming, oral or written, expreſſion or recital of any thing. Make *mention* of me unto Pharaoh. *Geneſis.*

To **Me´ntion**, *verb act.* [*mentionner*, Fr. *menzionare*, It. *mentar*, Sp.] to take notice of, to ſpeak of, to name, either in words or writing. I will *mention* the loving kindneſs of the Lord. *Iſaiah.*

Mentula´gra [of *mentula*, Lat. and αγρα, Gr. a capture] a diſtemper within the genital parts of the male, which are contracted by a convulſion.

Me´nuet, or **Mi´nuet**, Fr. a French dance or the tune belonging to it.

Mephi´tical [*mephiticus*, Lat.] ill ſavoured, ſtinking, noxious, poiſonous.

Mephitical *Exhalations*, poiſonous and noxious ſteams iſſuing out of the earth, from whatſoever cauſe.

Mephi´tes, mephitical exhalations.

Mephi´tis, a ſtrong, ſulphurous ſmell; a damp.

Mera´cious [*meracus*, of *merum*, Lat.] pure, clear, without mixture: ſpoken of wine, *i. e.* as it is preſſed out of the grape, neat, ſtrong, racy.

Mera´city [*meracitas*, Lat.] clearneſs or pureneſs.

Me´rcable [*mercabilis*, of *mercor*, Lat.] that may be bought or ſold.

Mercandi´sa [in old records] all manner of goods and wares expoſed to ſale in markets and fairs.

Me´rcantant, *ſubſt.* [*mercatante*, It.] this word, in Shakeſpeare, ſeems to ſignify a foreigner, or foreign trader. What is he? — a *mercantant* or elſe a pedant. *Shakeſpeare.*

Merca´ntile, *adj.* Fr. and It. [of *mercor*, Lat.] pertaining to merchants, trading, commercial. The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military. *Arbuthnot.*

Me´rcat, *ſubſt.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] market, trade. Our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the *mercat* out of the temple. *Sprat.*

Merca´tor's *Chart* [with navigators] a ſea chart, in which the parallels are repreſented in ſtrait lines; and the meridians in like manner by parallel ſtrait lines; whoſe degrees, notwithſtanding, are not equal, but are continually enlarged as they approach nearer to the pole, in the ſame proportion as the parallel circles decreaſe towards them. It it called *Mercator's chart* from one Gerard Mercator, who publiſhed a map conſtructed on principles ſomething analogous to thoſe now in uſe, which were invented by Mr. Edward Wright.

Mercator's *Sailing*, the art of finding upon a plane, the motion of a ſhip upon a courſe aſſigned, the meridians being all parallel, and the parallels of latitude ſtrait lines.

Mercato´rum *Feſtum*, Lat. a feſtival obſerved by the trading people of Rome, in honour of Mercury, on the 15th day of May, at which they pray'd to him to forgive their cheating, and proſper their trade.

Merca´ture [*mercatura*, Lat.] traffick, the practice of buying and ſelling.

Me´rcenariness [of *mercenary*] mercenary diſpoſition or nature.

Me´rcenary [*mercenaire*, Fr. *mercenario*, It. of *mercenarius*, Lat.] hired, ſold for money, venal, eaſy to be bribed or corrupted with money, acting only for hire or reward. The appellation of ſervant imports a *mercenary* temper, and denotes ſuch an one as makes his reward both the ſole motive and meaſure of his obedience. *South.*

Me´rcenary, *ſubſt.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] a hireling, one ſerving for pay. He, a poor *mercenary*, ſerves for bread. *Sandys.*

Me´rcer [*mercier*, Fr. *merciaio*, It. *merciéyro*, Port. of *merx*, *mercis* Lat. wares] a dealer in wrought ſilks, one who ſells ſilk.

Mercers, were incorporated *anno* 1393, and conſiſt of four wardens, and about 40 (but uncertain) aſſiſtants, and 283 on the livery, for which the fine is 15 *l.* 4 *s.* this is the firſt of the 12 companies. Their arms are gules, a demi-virgin with her hair diſhevelled, crown'd, iſſuing out (and within an orb) of clouds, all proper. The motto, *honor deo.* Their hall is in Cheapſide.

Me´rcery [*merceris*, Fr. *merceria*, It. and Sp. of *merces*, Lat.] mercers trade, dealing in ſilks.

To **Me´rchand**, *verb neut.* [*merchander*, Fr.] to tranſact by traffic. Ferdinand *merchanded* with France, for the reſtoring Rouſſiglion and Perpignan, oppignorated to them. *Bacon.*

Me´rchandise, Fr. [*mercanzia*, It.] 1. Commodities or goods to trade with, any thing to be bought or ſold. Thou ſhalt not make *merchandiſe* of her. *Deuteronomy.* 2. Traffic, commerce, trade. It is *merchandiſe*, and not forgiveneſs. *Taylor.*

To **Me´rchandise**, *verb neut.* [*merchander*, Fr.] to trade as a merchant, to traffic, to exerciſe commerce. The Phœnicians, of whoſe exceeding *merchandiſing* we read ſo much, were Canaanites. *Brerewood.*

Me´rchandising, *part. adj.* [*merchandiſant*, Fr.] dealing as a merchant, trading, trafficking.

Me´rchant [*marchand*, Fr. *mercante*, It. *mercador*, Sp. and Port. of *mercator*, Lat.] a trader or dealer by wholeſale, one who traffics to remote countries; alſo a trading ſhip.

Merchant-taylors, the patent for the arms of this company (then called taylors and linen-armourers) was granted *anno* 1480; and in the year 1501 they were incorporated by Henry VII, by the name of *merchant-taylors*, and their ſupporters were granted them in the year 1585. They are governed by a maſter, four wardens, and about forty aſſiſtants, and there are on the livery 485, the fine for which is 15 *l.* Their armorial enſigns are *argent*, a tent royal between two parliament robes *gules*, lined *ermine*; on a chief *azure* a lion of England. Creſt, a holy lamb in glory, proper ſupporters, two camels *or*. The motto, *concordia parværes creſcunt.* Their hall is in Thread-needle-ſtreet.

Me´rchantable [from *merchant*; *mercabilis*, Lat.] fit to be bought or ſold, fit for ſale, traffic, or the market. The medical and *merchantable* commodity of caſtor. *Brown.*

Me´rchantly, or **Me´rchantlike**, *adj.* [of *merchant*] being like a merchant. *Ainſworth.*

Me´rchantman [of *merchant* and *man*] a ſhip of trade; a ſhip employed by merchants.

Me´rchenlage [myꞃcna-laᵹa, Sax.] the law of the Mercians, a people who anciently inhabited eight counties in England.

Me´rchet, a fine, anciently paid by inferior tenants to their lord of the manor, for liberty to marry their daughters.

Merche´tum [in Scotland] a commutation of money or cattle antiently given to the lord, to buy off that old, impious cuſtom of the lord's lying the firſt night with the bridal daughter of a tenant; which word was afterward uſed for the fine tenants paid to their lord, to have leave to marry their daughters.

Me´rciable, *adj.* [of *mercy*] this word in Spenſer ſignifies merciful. He is ſo meek, wiſe, *merciable*. *Spenſer.*

Me´rciful [of *mercy* and *full*] full of pity or commiſeration; kind, tender, unwilling to puniſh. Be *merciful*, O Lord, unto thy people. *Deuteronomy.*

Me´rcifully, *adv.* [of *merciful*] with mercy, commiſeration, tenderly, mildly. His hand *mercifully* ſevere. *Atterbury.*

Me´rcifulness [of *merciful*] fulneſs of pity, tenderneſs, willing to ſpare. *Mercifulneſs* and liberality. *Hammond.*

Me´rciless [of *mercy*] void of mercy, cruel, ſevere. *Spenſer.*

Me´rcilessly, *adv.* [of *merci'eſs*] in a manner void of pity, cruelly.

Me´rcilessness [of *mercileſs*] want of pity, cruelty.

Mercimo´niatus *Angliæ* [in old law] the impoſt of England upon merchandiſe.

Mercu´rial, *adj.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] 1. Formed under the influence of mercury, full of mercury, ingenious, briſk, lively, ſprightly. A ſincere, more ignorant and leſs *mercurial* nation. *Swift.* 2. Conſiſting of mercury or quickſilver.

Mercurial *Phoſphorus*, a light ariſing from the ſhaking mercury *in vacuo*.

Mercu´rials [*mercurialia*, Lat.] medicines prepared with quickſilver.

Mercurifica´tion [of *mercury*] the act of mixing any thing with quickſilver. The ways of *mercurification*. *Boyle.*

Mercu´rius *Dulcis* [*i. e.* ſweet Mercury] corroſive, or ſublimate.

Mercurius *Vitæ*, Lat. [the mercury of life] a chemical preparation made of butter of antimony, waſhed or diluted in a great quantity of warm water, till it turn to a white powder. The ſame is by chemiſts alſo called *algarot*.

Me´rcury, a mineral or metallic fluid, vulgarly colled quickſilver, the 1ſt character of which is, that it is the heavieſt of all fluids, and all other bodies except gold.

2. It is the moſt fluid of all bodies, *i. e.* its parts ſeparate and recede from each other by the ſmalleſt force, the parts thereof cohere the leaſt or are the leaſt tenacious, and therefore of all others the leaſt malleable or ductile.

3. It is extremely volatile, being convertible into fumes even by a ſand heat.

4. It eaſily enters and intimately adheres to gold; but leſs eaſily to any of the other metals; with difficulty to copper, but not at all to iron.

5. Of all fluids it is the coldeſt and hotteſt.

The greateſt part of our quick-ſilver comes from Friuli, a province of Italy.

Mercury [of the philoſophers] a pure, fluid ſubſtance, in form of common mercury, ſaid to be in all metals, and capable of being extracted from them.

Mercury [in aſtronomy] the leaſt of all the planets, and alſo the loweſt except the moon. Its character is ☿.

Mercury [with chemiſts] one of their active principles, taken for a ſpirit.

Mercury [*mercurialis*, Lat. with herbaliſts] a plant, of which there are two ſorts, *viz.* dog-mercury, and good-Harry, or *bonus Henricus.* The leaves of the mercury are crenated, and grow by pairs oppoſite: the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which expands, and is cut into three ſegments; theſe are male and female in different places. The flowers of the male grow in long ſpikes, and conſiſt of many ſtamina and apices, which are loaded with farina. The ovary of the female plant becomes a teſticulated fruit, having a ſingle round ſeed in each cell. *Miller.* Herb mercury is of an emollient nature, and eaten in the manner of ſpinach, which when cultivated in a garden, it greatly excels. *Hill.*

Mercury. 1. Sprightly qualities. 2. A newſpaper. *Ainſworth.* 3. It is now applied, in a cant phraſe, to the carriers of news and pamphlets.

Mercury [in heraldry] in blazoning by planets, ſignifies purple or purpure.

The antients painted Mercury with a mantle of pure white, his cap or hat white, with WINGS on *it*, and on his *feet*, holding in his hand a *caduceus*, or rod of ſilver, with two *ſerpents* twining.

Mercury *Women*, women who ſell news, books, and other pamphlets by wholeſale to the hawkers, who ſell them again by retail about the ſtreets.

Me'rcy [*merci*, Fr. of *miſereſce*, Lat. have pity on, contracted from *miſericordia*, Lat. *Johnſon*] 1. Tenderneſs, clemency, willingneſs to ſave, mildneſs, unwillingneſs to puniſh. Ariſe and have *mercy* upon Zion. *Pſalms.* 2. Pardon, favour. Cry *mercy*, lords. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Diſcretion, power of acting at pleaſure. At the *mercy* of every infant who flings a ſtone. *Pope.*

Mercy [in law] the arbitrary proceeding of the king, lord, or judge, in puniſhing any offence, not directly cenſured by the law; as, to be in grievous *mercy* with the king, *i. e.* to be in hazard of a great penalty.

Mercy *Seat* [among the Jews] a table or cover of gold, ſet over the ark of the covenant, on each end of which was a cherubim of gold, with wings ſpreading over the mercy ſeat, their faces looking one towards the other, that ſeemed to form a throne for the majeſty of God, who in ſcripture is repreſented as ſitting between the cherubims, and the ark was his footſtool. It was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moſes, or to the high-prieſt that conſulted him.

Mere, *adj.* [*merus*, Lat.] this, or this only; ſuch, and nothing elſe. The *mere* Iriſh were not admitted to the benefit of the laws of England. *Davies.*

Mere [meꞃe, Sax.] a line or boundary, dividing plough'd lands in a common, any boundary. The miſlayer of a *mereſtone* is to blame. *Bacon.*

Mere, *ſubſt.* [meꞃe, Sax. meer, Du. and Ger.] a lake, pond, or pool. *Meres* ſtored with fiſh and fowl. *Camden.*

Mere, or **Mer**, whether in the beginning, middle, or end, always ſignifies the ſame with the Saxon meꞃe, a pool or lake. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Mere, a market-town of Wiltſhire, 102 miles from London.

Me'rely, *adv.* [of *mere*] ſimply, only, in this manner and no other. Such diverſions as are *merely* innocent. *Addiſon.*

Meretri'cious [*meretricius*, of *meretricis*, gen. of *meretrix*, Lat.] whoriſh, practiſed by proſtitutes, alluring by falſe ſhow. Every *meretricious* ſemblance. *Glanville.*

Meretri'ciously, *adv.* [of *meretricious*] whoriſhly, after the manner of a whore.

Meretri'ciousness [of *meretricious*] whoriſhneſs, harlotry, falſe allurements, like thoſe of ſtrumpets.

Meri'dian [*meridien*, Fr. *meridiano*, It. and Sp. *linea meridiana*, of *meridies*, Lat. noon or mid-day] 1. Noon, mid-day. Now ſunk from his *meridian*, ſets apace. *Dryden.* 2. The principal place or ſtate of any thing. All other knowledge merely ſerves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof. *Hale.* 3. The higheſt point of glory or power. That full *meridian* of my glory. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The line drawn from north to ſouth, for every particular place on the globe, which the ſun croſſes at noon. The true *meridian* is a circle paſſing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the eaſt from the weſt. *Brown.* The ancients placed their firſt meridian at Fero, one of the Canary iſlands; and from the place where the meridian croſſed the equator, numbered their longitude, eaſtward round the whole globe; but ſince the diſcovery of America, every nation placeth their firſt meridian at the chief city of their kingdom; and then from that meridian account longitude eaſt and weſt upon the equator.

Meridian [of a cœleſtial globe] the larger circle, on which each way from the equinoctial, is counted the north and ſouth declination of the ſun or ſtars.

Meridian [of a terreſtrial globe] is that graduated brazen meridian on which the latitude of places is counted.

Magnetical **Meridian**, is a great circle, which the magnetic needle, or needle of the mariners compaſs only reſpects.

Firſt **Meridian** [in geography] is that, from which the reſt are reckoned, accounted eaſt or weſt.

Meridian *Altitude* [of the ſun or ſtars] is their greateſt altitude above the horizon.

Meridian *Line* [in dialling] is a right line ariſing from the interſection of the meridian of the place, with the plane of the dial.

Meri'dian, *adj.* 1. Being at the point of noon. 2. Extended from north to ſouth. Declination from the true *meridian* line. *Boyle.* 3. Raiſed to the higheſt point of greatneſs or power.

Meri'dional, *adj.* Fr. [*meridionale*, It. of *meridionalis*, Lat.] 1. Southern, in the ſouthern coaſt of America or Africa. The ſouthern point varieth toward the land, as being diſpoſed that way by the *meridional* or proper hemiſphere. *Brown.* 2. Lying, or that is towards the ſouth, ſoutherly, having a ſouthern aſpect. Kitchen's ſtillatories and ſtoves would be *meridional.* *Wotton.*

Meridional *Diſtance* [in navigation] is the difference of the longitude, between the meridian, under which the ſhip is at preſent, and any other ſhe was under before.

Meridional *Parts* [in navigation] the parts by which the meridians in Wright's or Mercator's charts increaſe, as the parallels of latitude decreaſe.

Meridiona'lity *of a Place* [of *meridional*] its ſituation in reſpect to the meridian, poſition in the ſouth, aſpect towards the ſouth.

Meri'dionally, *adv.* [of *meridional*] with a ſoutherly aſpect. The Jews not willing to lie as their temple ſtood, do place their bed from north to ſouth, and delight to ſleep *meridionally.* *Brown.*

Meri'smus [μερισμὸς, Gr.] a rhetorical diſpoſition of things in their proper places.

Me'rit [*merite*, Fr. *merito*, It. and Sp. of *meritum*, Lat.] 1. Deſert, worth, excellency, deſerving honour and reward 2. Reward, deſerved. Thoſe laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth. *Prior.* 3. Claim, right. I put Chaucer's *merits* to the trial. *Dryden.* 4. Sometimes, but rarely, in a bad ſenſe, demerit, or ill-deſerving.

Merit *of Congruity* [a ſchool term] is when there is an abſolute equality and juſt eſtimation between the action and the reward, as in the wages of a workman.

To **Me'rit**, *verb act.* [*mereror*, Lat. *meriter*, Fr. *meritare*, It. *merecér*, Sp.] 1. To deſerve, to have a right to claim any thing as deſerved. Uncapable of *meriting* any thing from God. *South.* 2. To deſerve, to earn, to be worthy of reward or puniſhment. It is uſed generally of good, but ſometimes of ill. Whatſoever jewels I have *merited*, I am ſure I have received none. *Shakeſpeare.*

Merito'rious [*meritoire*, Fr. *meritorio*, It. *meretorius*, Lat.] deſerving, that deſerves a reward or recompence, high in deſert. So great and *meritorious* a ſervice. *Spenſer.*

Merito'riously, *adv.* [of *meritorious*] in ſuch manner as to deſerve reward. He carried himſelf *meritoriouſly* in foreign employments. *Wotton.*

Merito'riousness [of *meritorious*] the act or ſtate of deſerving well. The high *meritoriouſneſs* of what they did. *South.*

Me'ritot [*oſcillum*, Lat.] a ſort of play uſed by children, a ſwinging in ropes.

Me'rlin, Du. a ſort of hawk. He was at that time following a *merlin.* *Sidney.*

Me'rlon [in fortification] that part of a parapet, that is between, or is terminated by two embraſures of a battery; ſo that its height and thickneſs is the ſame with that of the parapet, which is generally in length from 8 to 9 feet next the guns, and 6 on the outſide; 6 feet in height, and 18 feet thick.

Me'rmaid [prob. of *mare*, Lat. or *mer*, Fr. the ſea, and *maid*, a ſea-monſter, which is deſcribed by painters and poets with the upper parts of a woman, and the lower of a fiſh.] a ſea-woman.

Mermaid [with heralds] though there may perhaps be ſome animals in the ſea, that may bear ſome reſemblance to what is found in coat armour; yet, as they are painted in ſome bearings, as *gules*, a *mermaid* proper, attiring herſelf with her comb and glaſs, they are ſuppoſed to be only fancies of painters.

Mermaid's *Trumpet*, *ſubſt.* a kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

The more the **Merrier**, the fewer the better cheer.

Or, at leaſt, the more, coming to every one's ſhare.

Me'rrily, *adv.* [of *merry*] with gaiety, with laughter, chearfully. And dances or plays *merrily* on holidays. *Temple.*

Me'rrimake, *ſubſt.* [of *merry* and *make*] a feſtival, a meeting for mirth. And paſs the bounds of modeſt *merrimake.* *Spenſer.*

To **Me'rrimake**, *verb act.* to feaſt, to be jovial. To moil all day, and *merrimake* at night. *Gay.*

Me'rriment [of *merry*] jollity, chearfulneſs, laughter, mirth. A number of *merriments* and jeſts, wherewith they have pleaſantly moved much laughter. *Hooker.*

Me'rriness [of *merry*] chearfulneſs, gayneſs of mind, mirth. The ſtile ſhall give us cauſe to climb in the *merrineſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Me'rry [myꞃiᵹ, Sax.] 1. Gay, cheerful, jocund, frolic, laughing. Man is the *merrieſt* ſpecies of the creation. *Addiſon.* 2. Cauſing laughter. My hand cut off, and made a *merry* jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Proſperous. And running with a *merry* gale. *Dryden.*

Be **Merry** and wiſe.

Spoken when peoples mirth borders too near upon folly.

To *make* **Merry**, to junket, to be jovial. They trod the grapes, and made *merry.* *Judges.*

Me'rry-andrew, *ſubſt.* a buffoon, zany, or jack-pudding.

Me'rry-thought [of *merry* and *thought*] a forked bone on the breaſt of fowls, ſo called, becauſe boys and girls pull in play at the two ſides, the longeſt part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

Merry *Wings* [in Barbadoes] a fly, very troubleſome in the night.

Me'rsion [*merſio*, Lat.] the act of ducking or plunging over head and ears in water.

Mes *Air* [in horſemanſhip] is a manage, half *terra a terra*, and half a *corvet.*

Mesa'ræum, Lat. [μεσαραιον, Gr.] the ſame as *meſenterium*, whence the veſſels of it are called as well meſenteric, as meſaraic.

Mesara'ic, *adj.* [*meſaraique*, Fr. of *meſaræum*, Lat. of μεσαραιον, Gr.] pertaining to the meſentery; ſometimes ſubſtantively. The mouths of the *meſaraics.* *Brown.*

Mesaraic *Veins* [with anatomiſts] branches of the *vena portæ*, ariſing from, or incloſed in the meſentery. The abſorbent veſſels of the guts, which diſcharge themſelves into the *meſaraic* veins. *Arbuthnot.*

Mesch fat, a maſhing veſſel for brewing.

Mese'ems, *imperſ. verb* [of *me* and *ſeems*, or it ſeems to me. For this word it is now too common to uſe *methinks*, or *methought*, an ungrammatical word] it appears to me, I think. *Meſeems*, I hear her ſinging loud. *Sidney.*

Mesente'ric, *adj.* [from *meſentery*; *meſenterique*, Fr.] pertaining to the meſentery. The *meſenteric* glands. *Cheyne.*

Mesente'ric *Arteries* [with anatomiſts] arteries belonging to the meſentery. The upper of which is ſaid to ſpread itſelf amidſt the ſmall guts, and the under one to paſs on to the lower part of the meſentery.

Mesenteric *Plexus* [in anatomy] a piece of net-work, formed by the branches or ramifications of the par vagum.

Mesenteric *Vein* [with anatomiſts] the right branch of the vena portæ, which extends or ſpreads itſelf over the guts jejunum, ileum, cæcum, and colon.

MESE'NTERY [*meſentere*, Fr. μεσεντεριον, Gr. with anatomiſts] that part round which the guts are convolved, a membranous part, ſituated in the lower belly, which is inriched with glandules or kernels, nerves, arteries, veins and veſſels, which carry the juices called chyle and lympha, and faſten the bowels to the back, and to one another. When the chyle paſſeth through the *meſentery*, it is mixed with the lymph. *Arbuthnot.*

MESH, *ſubſt.* [maeſche, Du. *mache*, old Fr. It were therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, *maſh*] the ſpace betwixt the threads of a net. The drovers hang ſquare nets athwart the tide, through which the ſhoal of pilchard paſſing, leave many behind entangled in the *meſhes*. *Carew.*

To MESH, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to catch in a net, to enſnare. The flies by chance *meſht* in her hair. *Drayton.*

ME'SHY, *adj.* [of *meſh*] being of net-work, reticulated. Some make his *meſhy*, but reave his reſt. *Carew.*

ME'SLIN, or MA'SLIN [of *méler*, Fr. to mingle or mix; or rather corruptly pronounced for *miſcellane*. See MASLIN] corn that is mixed, as wheat, rye, *&c.* to make bread. Any more the cauſe of forbidding them to put on garments of ſundry ſtuff, than of charging them withal not to ſow their fields with *meſlin*. *Hooker.*

MESN, or MEASN [in law] a lord of a manour who holds of a ſuperior lord, that has tenants under himſelf; alſo a writ lying where there is *a lord meſn* and *a tenant*.

ME'SNALTY [a law term] the right of the meſn lord.

MESOLA'BIUM [μεσολαϐιον, of μεσος, middle, and λαμϐανω, Gr. to receive] a mathematical inſtrument for finding mean proportionals between any two lines given.

MESOCO'LON, Lat. [in anatomy; μεσοκωλον, Gr.] that part of the meſentery, which is continued to the great guts, and lies in the middle of the gut colon, from whence it takes its name.

MESOCRA'NON, Lat. [of μεσον, the middle, and κρανον, Gr. the head] the crown of the head.

MESOGLO'SSI, Lat. [in anatomy] muſcles the ſame as *genioglоſſi*.

MESO'LEUCYS [μεσλευκυς, Gr. white in the middle] a precious ſtone, black, and having a white ſtreak in the middle.

MESO-LO'GARITHM [of μεσος, middle, λογος, deſcription, and αριθμος, Gr. number] logarithms of the co-ſines and co-tangents, ſo denominated by Kepler.

MESO'MELAS [μεσομελας, Gr. black in the middle] a precious ſtone with a black vein parting every colour in the midſt.

MESO'MPHALON [μεσος, the middle, and ομφαλος, Gr. the navel] the middle of the navel.

MESO'PHÆRUM, Lat. [μεσοφαιρον, Gr.] Indian ſpikenard, one of the three ſorts that bears a leaf of the middle ſize.

MESOPLEU'RIA [μεσοπλευριον, of μεσος the middle, and πλευρον, Gr. the pleura] the middle ſpaces between the ribs.

MESOPLEU'RII [in anatomy] the intercoſtal muſcles, which lie between the ribs, 22 in number.

MESOZU'GMA [μεσοζευγμα, Gr.] part of a zeugma, a figure in grammatical conſtruction.

ME'SPISE, *ſubſt.* [probably miſprinted for *meſpriſe*, *meſpris*, *mepris*, Fr] contempt, ſcorn. But bear the rigour of his bold *meſpiſe*. *Spenſer.*

MESS [either of meꞅe, Sax. a diſh, or *miſſus*, q. d. *cibus miſſus*, Lat. or *mes*, O. Fr. and Goth. *meſſo*, It.] a diſh, a quantity of food ſent to table together, a portion of victuals for one or more perſons. Had either of their crimes been cook'd to their palates, they might have changed *meſſes*. *Decay of Piety.*

MESS [on ſhip board] a diviſion of a ſhip's crew, ſometimes 3, 4, or 6, who jointly diet together, for the more eaſy diſtribution of the victuals.

To MESS, *verb neut.* to eat, to feed.

ME'SSA, It. [in muſic books] particular pieces of divine muſic, uſed in the Roman church.

ME'SSAGE, Fr. [*meſſaggii*, It.] an errand, any thing committed to another to be told to a third. The *meſſage* will ſtill find reception according to the dignity of the meſſenger. *South.*

MESSA'LIANS, a ſect of heretics in the time of Conſtantius.

ME'SSARIUS [in old records] a reaper or mower.

ME'SSE, or MI'SSA. See MASS.

MESSE, an Indian piece of money, in value 1500 petties, or 15 *d.* ſterling.

ME'SSENGER [*meſſager*, Fr. *meſſaggiere*, It. *meſagéro*, Sp.] one who carries meſſages from another to a third perſon, one who delivers letters, *&c.* one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing, a forerunner or harbinger. A *meſſenger* with letters. *Spenſer.*

ME'SSENGERS *of the Exchequer*, officers of that court, who attend the lord treaſurer, to carry his letters and orders.

MESSENGERS *of the King*, officers who wait at the ſecretaries office to carry diſpatches; alſo to take into cuſtody ſtate priſoners.

MESSENGERS *of the Preſs*, thoſe who, by order of the court, ſearch bookſellers ſhops, printing houſes, *&c.* to find out ſeditious and treaſonable books.

MESSI'AH [משוח, *Meſchiach*, Heb. *i. e. anointed*, the ſame as χριϛος in Greek] the Saviour of the world, the prince of peace, the name and title of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. Jeſus the man of Nazareth when he appeared as the *Meſſiah*. *Watts.*

We have given the *ſcripture explication* of this title under the word CHRIST, and ſhewn that a *threefold* character is meant: But 'tis worth obſerving, in order to the better underſtanding of *ancient* writers, that they frequently apply this term [Chriſt] which is expreſſive of *great dignity* and *honour* to the *Son* of God, conſidered in his *higheſt* capacity. And no wonder, as they regarded all that divine *power and authority*, which he poſſeſſed (as well before as *ſince* his appearance upon earth) in no other point of view, than as the *gift* and *conſtitution* of GOD THE FATHER; into whoſe WILL they reſolv'd the exiſtence of the SON HIMSELF; and (with that) *whatever* powers, *dignity* and *honours*, are conferred upon him. This *criticiſm* will throw ſome light on *many* a place; and in particular on that reply which St. *Irenæus* made to the *Valentinians*, "*Hæc autem ſunt opera* CHRISTI;" *i. e.* theſe are the works of CHRIST, and not as they imagined of a mere human ſoul [meaning of the *divine* perſon ſo called] IREN. *Adv. Hæreſes, Ed. Grabe.* p. 240. And indeed it is the true key to his *whole proceſs of reaſoning*, from p. 240. to p. 243. incluſive.

This critiſm ſerves alſo to explain, what otherwiſe is not eaſy to be accounted for in ſo great and correct a writer as *Eunomius*, I mean his applying that text, *Acts* it. 36. to *Chriſt*'s original production; of which more in another place. For you'll frequently perceive the *ancient* writers, conſidering the LORDSHIP of Chriſt, not as ſomething that commenced a few centuries ago; but as what has ſubſiſted *from the beginning*, and by the FATHER's grant has extended over the *whole ſyſtem* of beings, which God produced by him. And by the way, they regarded his *prieſtly* office in much the ſame light. I mean not as ſomething which belong'd merely to his *incarnate* ſtate; but which ever did and ever will belong to the SON of GOD conſidered in his *higheſt* capacity; and not without reaſon, if as ſuch they judged the FATHER to be HIS GOD. [See *Firſt* CAUSE and MARCELLIANS compared.] As *ſuch* he adorns and worſhips the FATRER for himſelf; [*Patrem &* IPSE *adorat.* Tertull.] and *as ſuch* he has ever poſſeſſed the honour of being *at the head* of all that worſhip, which is paid to the ONE SUPREME FATHER by all intelligent beings, whither in *heaven* above or in *earth* below. Nor muſt we imagine, ſays St. *Irenæus*, "that he began to manifeſt [or declare] the *Father*, when he was born of *Mary*;" No— that ſacred work or office (according to Him) has been *commenſurate* to *all time*. "*Ab initiò enim*, &c. *i. e.* for the Son *from the beginning* aſſiſting the work of his own hands [meaning the human race] *reveals* the FATHER to them [and in another place he tells us, he has done the ſame *from the beginning* to angels and archangels] he does ſo to all, *Quibus vult*, & *quanao vult* & . *quemadmodum vult* PATER. IRENÆUS *adv. Hæreſes, Ed. Grabe*, p. 303 & 185, compared with EUSEB. *de Eccleſiaſtic. Theolog.* Lib. IV. c. 7.

MESSIEU'RS, is a French title of honour or civility, the plural number of *Monſieur*, and with us ſignifies *Sirs, Gentlemen.*

MESI'NA [in old deeds] reaping-time, harveſt.

ME'SSMATE [of *meſs* and *mate*] one who eats at the ſame table, particularly applied to thoſe aboard a ſhip who eat together.

ME'SSUAGE [*meſſuagium*, low Lat. formed perhaps *meſnage* by miſtake of the *n* in court hand and ancient writings for *u*, they being written alike; *meſnage* from *maiſon*, Fr. houſe; in common law] a dwelling houſe with ſome land adjoining, as garden, orchard, *&c.* and all other conveniencies belonging to it.

MESSUA'GIUM [in Scotland] the ſame as a manor houſe in England; the principal place or dwelling houſe within a barony or lordſhip.

MESTI'ZO's, the breed of Spaniards and Americans.

MESY'MNICUM, a name given by the ancients to a certain part of, or to verſes in their tragedy; it was a kind of burden, as *Io Pæan*, hymen; *O Hymenæe*, or the like.

MET, the *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *to meet*. See TO MEET.

META'BASIS [μεταβασις, Gr.] a tranſition or paſſing from one thing to another.

METABASIS [in phyſic] the paſſing from one indication to another, or from one method of cure to another.

META'BOLE [μεταβολη, Gr. a change or alteration; in medicine] a change of time, air, or diſeaſes.

METACA'RPAL, *adj.* [*metacarpus*, Lat] belonging to the metacarpus. The *metacarpal* bone. *Sharp.*

METACA'RPIUM, or METACA'RPUS, Lat [with anatomiſts] the back of the hand, which is compoſed of four ſmall longiſh bones, which ſtretch out the palm of the hand, and are named *poſt brachialia*.

METACA'RPUS, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers; the biggeſt and longeſt of which bears up the fore-finger. The conjunction is called ſynarthroſis, as in the joining of the carpus to the *metacarpus*. *Wiſeman.*

METACHRO'NISM [μεταχρονισμος, Gr.] an error in the computation of time, either in defect or exceſs.

ME'TACISM [with grammarians] a defect in the pronunciation of the letter M.

METACO'NDYLI, Lat. [μετακονδυλοι, Gr.] the outmoſt bones of the fingers.

ME'TAL, *ſubſt.* [*metal*, Fr. and Sp. *metallo*, It. *metallum*, Lat. μεταλλον, Gr.] 1. Metals are well digeſted and compact bodies, generated by the heat of the ſun, and ſubterraneous fires in the bowels of the earth, which are heavy, hard, opake and fuſible, and are capable either of being melted with a very ſtrong fire, and concreting again when cold into a ſolid body, ſuch as they were before, to be hammered out into thin plates, being of a bright, gloſſy and glittering ſubſtance where newly cut or broken; they are generally reckoned ſeven in number, gold, ſilver, copper, tin, iron, lead and quick ſilver; tho' the laſt, as it wants malleability, the criterion of metals, is more properly ranked among the ſemi-metals. Of metals gold is the heaviſt, lead the ſecond in weight, then ſilver, then copper, and iron is the lighteſt except tin. The particles that compoſe the metals are ſalt, oil and earth, which being mingled together, and meeting in the long and branchy pores of the inward parts of the earth, are there ſo ſtraitly linked together, that art has not yet found out means to ſeparate them. 2. Courage, ſpirit. In this ſenſe it is more frequently written *mettle*. See METTLE. Their companions had ſo much *mettle*. *Clarendon.*

Bath METAL, or *Princes* METAL, a factitious metal, compoſed of the fineſt braſs, mixed with tin or ſome mineral.

Bell METAL, a compoſition of copper and tin melted together.

METALS [in heraldry] are only two, gold called *or*, and ſilver called *argent*. And it is a general rule in heraldry, never to place metal upon metal, or colour upon colour; ſo that if the field be one of the metals, the bearing muſt be of ſome colour; and if the field be of any colour, the bearing muſt be of one of the metals.

Over METAL [in gunnery] is diſparting a piece of ordnance; gunners ſay, it is laid over metal, when the mouth of it lies higher than the breach.

To be laid under METAL [in gunnery] is when the mouth of a piece of ordnance lies lower than her breach.

Right with METAL [in gunnery] when a piece of ordnance lies truly level, point blank, or right with the mark, gunners ſay, ſhe lies right with her metal.

Superficies of **Metals** [in gunnery] is the ſurface or outſide of a gun.

Metale′psis, Lat. [μεταληψις, Gr.] the act of participating or taking ſhare; alſo a tranſlating or transferring

Metalepsis, Lat. [with rhetoricians] is a continuation of a trope in one word, thro' a ſucceſſion of ſignifications, the ſame that in Latin is called *participatio* and *tranſumptio*.

Metale′ptic *Motion* [with anatomiſts] a tranſverſe motion, as of a muſcle, *&c.*

Meta′llical, or **Meta′llic** [*metallique*, Fr. *metallico*, It. μεταλλικος, Gr.] pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of metals, conſiſting of metal. A kind of *metallical* nature or fuſibility. *Wotton.* Mineral treaſure and *metallic* ore. *Blackmore.*

Metalli′ferous [*metallifer*, Lat. of μεταλλιφορος, Gr.] bearing or producing metals.

Met′alline, *adj.* [of *metal*] 1. Impregnated with metal. *Metalline* waters have virtual cold in them. *Bacon.* 2. Conſiſting of metal. Brought to a very cloſe and lovely *metalline* cylinder. *Boyle.*

Meta′llist [from *metal*; *metalliſte*, Fr. μεταλλευς, Gr.] one who is ſkilled in the knowledge of metals; alſo one who works in metals. *Metalliſts* uſe a kind of terrace in their veſſels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out. *Moxon.*

Meta′llographist [of μεταλλον, metal, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a writer concerning metals.

Metallo′graphy [μεταλλογραφια, of μεταλλον and γραφω, Gr.] a treatiſe or deſcription of metals.

Meta′llurgist [of μεταλλον, metal, and εργον, Gr. work] a metalliſt, one that works in metals, or ſearches into the nature of them, as chymiſts do.

Meta′llurgy [μεταλλεργια, of μεταλλον, and εργον, Gr. work] the act of working metals in order to render them hard, bright, beautiful or uſeful, or the ſeparating them from their ore.

Metamo′rphists, a name given to thoſe ſacramentarians, who affimed that the body of Jeſus at his aſcenſion, went into heaven metamorphoſed or wholly deified.

To **Metamo′rphose**, *verb act.* [*metamorphoſer*, Fr. μεταμορφοω, Gr.] to change from one form or ſhape to another. They became degenerate and *metamorphoſed* like Nebuchadnezzar. *Davies.*

Metamo′rphosis, Lat. [*metamorphoſe*, Fr. and It. ηεταμορφωσις, Gr.] 1. Any extraordinary alterationor change of ſhape, transformation. One would think we are fallen into an age of *metamorphoſis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really ſpeak. *Government of the Tongue.* 2. Naturaliſts apply the term to the various changes an animal undergoes both in the formation and growth; and alſo to the various ſhapes ſome inſects in particular paſs through, as the ſilk worm, and the like.

Metangi′smonites [of αγγος, Gr. a veſſel] a ſort of Chriſtian heretics, who ſay, that the *word* is in his Father as one veſſel is in another: 'Tis of no great conſequence to us to know, *when* or *where* theſe heretics (as they are called) reſided: But if the reader deſires to ſee the ſentiments of *antiquity* on this head, he may conſult the words Co-immense, *&c.*

Metape′dium, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the inſtep, that part of the foot which anſwers to the metacarpus, in the hand.

Meta′noea, Lat. [μετανοια, Gr.] a change of mind or opinion.

Me′taphor [*metaphore*, Fr. μεταφορα, Gr.] the application of a word to an uſe to which, in its original import, it cannot be put. A metaphor is a ſimile compriſed in a word; as, the *king* is ſaid to be the *head* of his *kingdom*; becauſe the head is the chief of all the members; and the ſpring awakes the flowers, the ſpring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the winter, as the powers of a ſleeping animal are excited by awaking him. Metaphors ought to be taken from thoſe things that are ſenſible, which the eye often meets with, and of which the mind will readily form an image, without ſearching after it.

Metapho′ric, or **Metapho′rical**, *adj.* [from *metaphor*; *métaphorique*, Fr. *metaforico*, It. and Sp. *metaphoricus*, Lat. μεταφορικος, Gr.] pertaining to a metaphor; figurative, not literal, not according to the primitive meaning of the word. Whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* uſe. *Hooker.*

Metaphra′se, or **Metaphra′sis**, Lat. [*metaphraſe*, Fr. *metafraſe*, It. μεταφρασις, Gr.] a bare tranſlation out of one language into another, a mere verbal tranſlation. This tranſlation is not ſo looſe as paraphraſe, nor ſo cloſe as *metaphraſe*. *Dryden.*

Metaphrast [*metaphraſte*, Fr. μεταφραστης, Gr.] one who tranſlates word for word from one language into another, a literal tranſlator.

Metaphre′num [μεταφρενον, Gr.] that part of the back which comes after the diaphragm or midriff.

Metaphy′sic, or **Metaphy′sical** [*métaphyſique*, Fr. *metafiſico*, It. and Sp. *metaphyſicus*, Lat. μεταφυσικος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to metaphyſics, verſed in metaphyſics. 2. In Shakeſpeare, it ſignifies ſupernatural or preternatural.

Metaphy′sic, or **Metaphy′sics** [*métaphyſique*, Fr. *metafiſica*, It. and Sp. *ars metaphyſica*, of μεταφυσικη, Gr. *q. d.* treating of things above or beyond nature] ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of ſubſtances exiſting. Metaphſics is a ſcience which conſiders beings, as abſtracted from all matter, ſuch as accidents, relations, particularly beings purely ſpiritual, ſuch as God, angels, and the ſoul of man. Ariſtotle ſeems to have been the firſt founder and inventor of this abſtracted method of reaſoning and the conſideration of immeterial beings: for his predeceſſors in philoſophy ſcarce delivered any thing that was good and ſolid upon theſe ſubjects.

Metaphy′sis [μεταφυσις, Gr.] tranformation, metamorphoſis.

Me′taplasm [μεταπλασμος, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, wherein words or letters are tranſpoſed or placed contrary to their natural order.

Meta′ptosis, [μεταπτωσις, Gr. the act of falling away; in medicine] the degenerating of one diſeaſe into another, as when a quartan ague degenerates into a tertian.

Meta′stasis [μεταςασις, Gr. a change, when one thing is put for another; with phyſicians] is when a diſeaſe removes from one part to another, as in apoplectic people, when the matter which affects the brain is tranſlated into the nerves. The cauſe a *metaſtaſis* or tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

Metata′rsus [of μετα and ταρσος, Gr.] the middle of the foot, which is compoſed of five ſmall bones connected to thoſe of the firſt part of the foot. The conjunction is called ſynarthroſis, as in the joining the tarſus to the *metatarſus*. *Wiſeman.*

Meta′thesis [μεταθεσις, Gr.] a tranſpoſition, change, *&c.*

To **Mete** [meten, Du. and L. Ger. meſſen, H. Ger. *metior*, Lat.] to meaſure, to reduce to meaſure. Apply ſome known meaſure wherewith to *meet* it. *Holder.*

Mete *Corn*, a certain meaſure or portion anciently given by the lord of the manor, as an encouragement or reward for work or labour.

Mete *Wand*, or **Mete** *Yard*, *ſubſt.* [of *mete* and *wand*, or *yard*] a yard or meaſuring rod of a certain length, wherewith meaſures are taken. A true touchſtone, a ſure *metewand* lyeth before their eyes. *Aſcham.* Ye ſhall do no unrighteouſneſs in *meteyard*. *Leviticus.*

Metempsy′chi [μετεμψυχοι, Gr.] heretics, who held the metempſychoſis or tranſmigration of ſouls.

To **Metempsycho′se** [of *metempſychoſis*] to tranſlate from body to body. A word not received. The ſouls of uſerers Lucian affirms to be *metempſychoſed*, or tranſlated, into the bodies of aſſes. *Peacham.*

Metempsycho′sis [*metempſycoſe*, Fr. μετεμψυχωσις, Gr.] a tranſmigration or paſſing of the ſoul out of one body into another at death, either into the body of a man or into that of ſome other animal.

Mete′mptosis [with mathematicians] uſed particularly in chronology, expreſſing the ſolar equation, neceſſary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late; as, on the contrary, *proemptoſis* ſignifies the lunar equation, neceſſary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too ſoon.

Me′teor. See **Meteors.**

To **Meteorise**, *verb neut.* to aſcend upwards, as a meteor.

Meteorolo′gical [of μετεωρολογικος, of μετεωρα, meteors, and λογος, from λεγω, Gr. to treat of] pertaining to meteors, or meteorology. Or *meteorological* impreſſions not tranſcending the upper regions. *Howel.*

Meteoro′logist [from *meteorology*] one who treats of meteors, or one who is ſtudious of them or ſkilled in them. The *meteorologiſts* obſerve. *Howel.*

Meteoro′logy [μετεωρολογος, of μετεωρα and λογος Gr. deſcription] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of meteors, explaining their origin, formation, kinds, phænomena.

Meteoro′scope, an antient mathematical inſtrument for determining the diſtances, magnitudes, and places of the heavenly bodies, particularly meteors.

Meteoro′scopist [of μετεωρα and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] one who ſtudies heavenly bodies, the diſtance of the ſtars, and the nature of meteors.

Meteoro′scopy [μετεωροσκοπια, of μετεωρα and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] that part of aſtronomy that conſiders or treats of the difference of heavenly bodies, the diſtance of the ſtars, and particularly the nature of meteors.

Me′teorous, *adj.* [of *meteor*] having the nature of a meteor. Gliding *meteorous*, as ev'ning miſt.. *Milton.*

Me′teors, *plur.* of *meteor* [*meteores*, Fr. *meteori*, It. *metéoros*, Sp. *meteora*, Lat. of μετεωρα, of μεπα, beyond, and αειρω, Gr. to lift up, and ſo are denominated from their elevation, becauſe for the moſt part they appear to be high in the air] theſe, according to Deſcartes, are certain various impreſſions, made upon the elements, exhibiting them in different forms; any bodies in the air or ſky that are of a flux and tranſitory nature; as, *ignis fatuus*, *ignis pyramidalis*, *draco volans*, &c. Then flaming *meteors* hung in air were ſeen. *Dryden.* Meteors are diſtinguiſhed into three ſorts; fiery, airy and watry.

Fiery **Meteors**, are compoſed of a fat, ſulphureous matter, whoſe kindled ſmoke is diverſified according to their figure, ſituation, motion or magnitude. For when this fat matter is kindled, and the ſmoke appears in the form of a lighted candle, it is called by the Latins *ignis fatuus*, i. e. *jack in a lanthorn*; or *will in a wiſp*, by the Engliſh. When it appears like a croſs-bar or beam, the Latins call it *trabs*. When it reſembles a pillar of fire ſtanding upright, they call it *ignis pyramidalis*; and when the middle parts are thicker and broader than the ends, they call it *draco volans*, i. e. a *flying dragon*; and when it ſeems to ſkip like a goat, appears ſomething kindled, and ſometimes not, they call it *capra ſaltans*, i. e. a *ſkipping goat*.

Airy **Meteors**, are ſuch as conſiſt of flatuous and ſpirituous exhalations, ſuch as winds.

Watery **Meteors**, conſiſt of vapours or watery particles.

Appearing **Meteors**, are appearances called mock ſuns, or mock-moons; as the meteor called *virga*, in form of a rod or firebrand.

Me′ter [of *mete*] one of the meters, a meaſurer; as, a coal-*meter*, a corn-*meter*, a land-*meter*.

Me′tre, Fr. [*metro*, It. *metrum*, Lat. μετρον, Gr.] verſes compoſed by meaſure.

Methe′glin [meddyglyn, C. Brit. prob. of μεθυ, new wine, and αιγληεις, Gr. ſplended, noble, from *med* and *glyn*, *glutinare ait. Minſhew. Vel a medclyg medicus æt llyn potus*, *quia potus medicinalis*] a potable liquor made of water, honey, herbs and ſpices, boiled together and fermented. *Metheglin*, wort and malmſey. *Shakeſpeare.*

Methi′nks, *verb imperſ.* [of *me* and *thinks*. This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I*. *Johnſon*] I think, it ſeems or appears to me. See **Meseems**, which is more ſtrictly grammattical, tho' leſs in uſe. *Methinks* was uſed even by thoſe who uſed likewiſe *meſeems*. In all ages poets have been had in great reputation, and *methinks* not without great cauſe. *Spenſer.* There is another circumſtance which *methinks* gives us a very high idea of the nature of the ſoul. *Addiſon.*

Me′thod [*methode*, Fr. *metodo*, It. and Sp. of *methodus*, Lat. μεθοδος, prob. of μετα and οδος, Gr. a way] an apt diſpoſition of things, or a placing them in their natural order, ſo as to be eaſieſt underſtood or retained.

Method [with logicians] is the art of diſpoſing a ſeries of thoughts, either to find out a truth that is unknown to ourſelves, or to convince others of a truth that we know; and this method is called *analyſis* and *ſynthesis*. See **Analysis** and **Synthesis**.

METHO'DICAL [*methodique*, Fr. *metodico*, It. and Sp. *methodicus*, Lat. μεθοδικος, Gr.] pertaining to method, ranged or proceeding in due order. Without that *methodical* regularity requiſite in a proſe author. *Addiſon.*

METHODICAL *Phyſic*, is that practice of phyſic that is conducted by rules, ſuch as were taught by Galen and his followers, in oppoſition to empirical.

METHO'DICALLY, *adv.* [of *methodical*] in a methodical manner. To begin *methodically*, I ſhould enjoin you travel. *Suckling.*

ME'THODISTS, *plur.* [of *methodiſt*] 1. Thoſe who treat of method, or effect to be methodical, or that follow the methodical practice of any art, particularly a phyſician who practiſes by theory. Our warieſt phyſicians, not only chemiſts but *methodiſts*. *Boyle.* 2. One of a new kind of puritans lately ſtarted up, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by ſtrict rules and in a conſtant method.

To ME'THODISE, *verb act.* to regulate, to bring into good order or method. To *methodiſe* his thoughts. *Spectator.*

METHO'UGHT, *plur.* [of *methinks*] I thought, it appeared to me. I know not that any author has *meſeemed*, tho' it is more grammatical and deduced analogically from *meſeems*. *Johnſon*] *Methought* a ſerpent eat my heart away. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'THWOLD, a market-town of Norfolk, 79 miles from London.

METOCHE' [μετοχη, Gr.] a term in architecture uſed for the ſpace or interval of the dentiles.

METO'NIC *Cycle* [ſo named from *Meton* of Athens, the inventor of it] is the ſpace of 19 years, in which time the lunations return and happen as they were before.

METONY'MICAL [*metonymique*, Fr. *metonimico*, It. *metonymicus*, Lat. μετωνυμικος, Gr.] pertaining to the figure *metonymy*.

METONY'MICALLY, *adv.* [of *metonymical*] by metonymy. Called by the name of a colour *metonymically*. *Boyle.*

METO'NYMY [*metonymie*, Fr. *metonomia*, It. *metonymia*, Lat. μετωνυμια, Gr. *i. e.* one name put for another] a figure in rhetoric when one word is made uſe of for another, as the matter for the materiate; as, he died by ſteel, that is by a ſword. As cauſe and effect, which by a *metonymy* uſual in all ſorts of authors, are frequently put one for another. *Tillotſon.*

METO'PA, a ſpace or interval between every triglyph in the frize of the Doric order; alſo the ſpace between the mortiſe holes of rafters and planks.

METO'PE [in architecture] a frize of the Doric order, adorned with carved work repreſenting the heads of beaſts, baſons, vaſes, and other inſtruments uſed in ſacrafices.

METOPO'SCOPIST [of μετωποσκοπεω, Gr.] one who tells the natures or inclinations of men, by looking in their faces, a phyſiognomiſt.

METOPO'SCOPY [*metopoſcopia*, Lat. μετωποσκοπια, of μετωπον, the forehead, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] the art of knowing the natures and inclinations of men by looking in their faces, the ſtudy of phyſiognomy.

ME'TOPUM, Lat. [of μετα and ωψ, Gr.] the forehead.

ME'TRE [*metrum*, Lat. μετρον, Gr.] ſpeech confined to a certain number of ſyllables, verſe, numbers, harmoniac meaſure. For the *metre* ſake ſome words be driven awry. *Aſcham.*

ME'TRE, a Turkiſh meaſure of wine, containing 2 quarts, 1 pint $\frac{1}{3}$.

METRENCHY'TA, Lat. [μητρεγχυτης, of μητρα, the womb, and εγχυω, Gr. to pour in] an inſtrument for injecting liquors into the uterus.

METRE'TA Lat. [μητρητης, Gr.] an attic liquid meaſure, containing 10 gallons, 3 quarts, and a little more.

In the table of the *Grecian*, *Roman*, and *Jewiſh* meaſures, it contains 865 cyathi, and is equal to

gall.	pints.	ſol. inch. dec.
10	6	1,553

ME'TRICAL [*metrique*, Fr. *metricus*, Lat. μετρικος, Gr.] pertaining to metre or verſe.

METRICE', Lat. [μετρικη, Gr.] that part of antient muſic, employed about the quantities of ſyllables.

METROCOMI'A, Lat. [μητροκωμια, Gr.] a town that had other towns under its juriſdiction.

METRO'POLIS [*métropole*, Fr. *metropoli*, It. and Sp. μητροπολις, of μητηρ, a mother, and πολις, Gr. a city] the mother-city, the chief city of a kingdom, province, &c. Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom. *Addiſon.*

METROPO'LITAN, *adj.* [*métropolitain*, Fr. *metropolitano*, It. and Sp. of *metropolitanus*, Lat.] pertaining to a metropolis. To inſtitute *metropolitan* biſhops. *Raleigh.*

METROPO'LITAN [μητροπολιτης, Gr.] a biſhop of the mother-church, an archbiſhop, ſo called, becauſe his ſee is in the metropolis of the kingdom.

METROPOLITAN *and Primate of all England*, a title uſually given to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

METROPOLITAN *and Primate of England*, a title given to the archbiſhop of York.

METROPOLI'TICAL, *adj.* chief, principal as to cities. Gratia, the *metropolitical* city of Stiria. *Knolles.*

METROPRO'PTOSIS [μητροπροπτωσις, of μητρο and προπτωσις, Gr. a falling down] the prolapſus uteri.

METT [meꞇꞇ, Sax.] a Saxon meaſure, about a buſhel.

ME'TTADEL [at Florence, &c.] a meaſure of wine, containing one quart, and near half a pint, two of which make a flaſk.

ME'TTESHEP [meꞇꞇeꞅcep, Sax.] a fine paid by the tenant to his lord, for his having omitted to do ſome cuſtomary duty.

ME'TTLE [corrupted from *metal*, but commonly written ſo; in a figurative ſenſe] 1. Fire, briſkneſs, ſprightlineſs, vigour, courage, as a horſe, or youth of mettle. Fear and want of *mettle*. *Hayward* 2. Subſtance. This, at leaſt, ſhould be written *metal*.

ME'TTLED, *adj.* [of *mettle*] ſpritely, courageous, full of fire. The *mettled* ſteeds. *Addiſon.*

ME'TTLESOME, *adj.* [of *mettle*] full of vigor, ſprightly, briſk, fiery, courageous. Their force differs from true ſpirit, as a vicious from a *mettleſome* horſe. *Tattler.*

ME'TTLESOMLY, or ME'TTLESOMELY, *adv.* [of *mettleſome*] with ſpritelineſs, with fire, briſkly, vigorouſly.

ME'TTLESOMNESS, briſkneſs, livelineſs.

ME'TZO *Tincto*, or MEZZO *Tinto* [*i. e.* middle tincture] a particular way of engraving copper plates, ſo named, as nearly reſembling paint, the word importing half painted, by punching and ſcraping them, and then rubbing them down with a ſtone, to the reſemblance intended.

ME'UM, Lat. [μηον, Gr.] the herb mew, wild dill or ſpikenel, which produces ſtalks and leaves, like the wild aniſe.

MEUM and TUUM, Lat. [*i. e.* mine and thine] ſignifies property; that which of right or juſtice belongs to, or is the peculiar property of any perſon or perſons, whether obtained by legal conveyance, as an inheritance or a legacy, or by purchaſe or acquiſition, by labour, merit, &c.

MEW [mæp, Sax.] 1. A bird, a ſea-mew. Coots, ſanderlings, and *meawes*. *Carew.* 2. [*Mue*, Fr.] a cage, an incloſure, a place where any thing is confined. Forth coming from her darkſome *mew*. *Spenſer.*

MEW [hieroglyphically] a ſea mew, being a bird ſo very light, as to be carried away with every wind, was by the antients put to repreſent an unconſtant perſon, and one unſettled in his mind.

Hawk MEW [with falconers] a coop for hawks, or a kind of cage where hawks are wintered, or kept while they mew or change their feathers: whence the place called the Mues or Mews, near Charing-Croſs, took its name; it having formerly been the place where the king's hawks were kept.

To MEW, *verb neut.* [*miauler*, Fr. miauen, Ger.] 1. To cry like a cat. The dog will never learn to *mew*, nor the cat to bark. 2. [*Muer*, Fr.] to ſhed the feathers. It is, I believe, uſed in this ſenſe, becauſe birds are by cloſe confinement brought to ſhed their feathers. Their ayries, *mewings*, caſting, and renovation of their feathers. *Walton.* 3. To caſt the horns as a ſtag does. Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns. *Dryden.* 4. Sometimes with *up*, to ſhut up, to incloſe, to impriſon. He in dark corners *mew'd*. *Spenſer.*

To MEWL, *verb neut.* [*miauler*, Fr.] to ſquall as a young child. *Shakeſpeare.*

MEY'A [old records] a mow of corn laid up in a barn.

MEYNT, *adj.* mingled; obſolete.

MEZE'REON [in botany] the dwarf bay-tree, a ſpecies of ſpurge laurel. It is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and Pyrenean mountains. Every part of this ſhrub is acrid and pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat. *Hill.*

MEZZA'NINE [in architecture] an entreſole, or little window, leſs in height than breadth, ſerving to illuminate an attic, &c.

MIA'SMA [μιασμα, Gr.] a contagious infection in the blood and ſpirits, as in the plague, &c. more particularly ſuch particles or atoms, as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrifying, or poiſonous bodies, and to affect perſons at a diſtance.

MI'ASM, *ſubſt.* [from μιαινω, Gr. to infect] the ſame with *miaſma*. The plague is a peſtilential fever, cauſed through peſtilential *miaſms*, inſinuating into the humoral and conſiſtent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

MICE, of *mouſe*; which ſee.

MI'CEL *Gemotes* [micel-ȝemoꞇ, Sax.] great councils of kings and Saxon noblemen.

MI'CHAELMAS, the feſtival of St. Michael the arch-angel, obſerved on the 29th of September.

St. MI'CHAELS, a borough-town of Cornwall, between St. Columb and Truro, 261 miles from London.

To MI'CHE, to abſent as truants do from ſchool, to hide one's ſelf out of the way, to be ſecret or covered, to lie hid. Marry this is *michen* malken. *Shakeſpeare.*

MI'CHER [of *miche*; mich, mick, or myck, is ſtill retained in the cant language for an indolent, lazy fellow] a lazy loiterer, who ſkulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of ſight, a hedge-creeper. *Hanmer.*

MI'CHES [*miche*, Fr.] white loaves anciently paid as a rent at ſome manors.

MI'CKLE, *adj.* [miclu, micel, Sax. megles, Dan.] much, great: obſolete. In Scotland it is pronounced *muckle*. *Camden.*

Many little makes a MICKLE.

Lat. *Adde parvum parvo magnus acervus erit.*

Fr. *Les petits ruiſſeaux font les grands rivieres* [little brooks make great rivers.] The greateſt numbers are made up of units, and the ſea of drops.

Ger. Viel kornlein machen ein hügelin. [Many corns make a heap.]

MI-COUPEE' [in heraldry] is a term uſed by French heralds, when the eſcutcheon is parted *per feſſe*, only half way a croſs, where ſome other partition meets it; and in blazon it ought to be expreſt, whether ſuch partition is to be *a dextra*, or *a ſiniſtra*.

MI'CROSCOPE, Fr. [*microſcopio*, It. *microſcópo*, Sp. of μικρος, little, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] an optical inſtrument, which magnifies any object; by means of which the ſmalleſt object may be deſcribed.

MI'CROCOSM [*microcoſme*, Fr. *microcoſmo*, It. *microcoſmus*, Lat. of μικρος, little, and κοσμος, Gr. the world] the little world, the body of man ſo called, as being imagined by ſome fanciful philoſophers to have ſomething in him analogous to the four elements. *Swift.*

MICROCOSMO'GRAPHY [of μικρος, κοσμος, and γραφη, Gr. a deſcription] a deſcription of the microcoſm, or little world, *i. e.* man.

MICRO'GRAPHY [of μικρος, little and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] the deſcription of the parts and properties of ſuch very ſmall objects, which cannot be diſcerned by the eye without the help of a microſcope.

MICRO'LOGY [*micrologia*, Lat. of μικρολογια, Gr.] a ſpeech that hath neither words nor ſentences of any moment.

MICRO'METER [of μικρος, little, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] an aſtronomical inſtrument contrived for meaſuring ſmall diſtances, and made of braſs, having a movement, a plate divided like the dial plate of a clock, with an index or hand, &c. which may be fitted to a large teleſcope, and uſed in finding the diameters of the ſtars.

MICRO'METER [with naturaliſts] an univerſal ſpirit in nature, of which every animal life had ſome participation.

MICROPHO'NES [of μικρος, and φωνη, Gr. a voice] inſtruments for magnifying ſmall ſounds.

MI'CROSCOPIC, or MICROSCO'PICAL, *adj.* [of *microſcope*] 1. Pertaining to a microſcope, made by a microſcope. *Microſcopical* obſervations.

vations. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Aſſiſted by a microſcope. 3. Reſembling a microſcope. Why has not man a *microſcopic* eye. *Pope.*

Mid, *adj.* [contracted from *middle,* or derived from mid, Du.] 1. Middle, equally, between two extremes. Ere the *mid*-hour of night. *Rowe.* 2. It is much uſed in compoſition.

Mi'dcourse, *ſubſt.* [of *mid* and *courſe*] middle of the way. *Milton.*

Mid-day [of *mid* and *day*; mıddaᵹ, Sax. mid-daegh, Du. mittag, Ger.] noon, meridian. The *mid-day* ſun. *Sidney.*

Mi'ddest, *ſuperl.* [of *mid,* contracted *midſt.*] the middlemoſt. The ſtout fairy 'mongſt the *middeſt* crowd. *Spenſer.*

Mi'ddle, *adj.* [mıddle, mıddel, or mıdle, Sax. middel, Du. mitte, Ger. *medius,* Lat.] 1. Equally diſtant from the two extremes. A *middle* ſtation of life. *Rogers.* 2. Intermediate, intervening in general. Will ſeeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Davies.* 3. Middle finger, the long finger. Introduce the *middle* finger. *Sharp.*

Mi'ddle, *ſubſt.* 1. The midſt, the mean, or part equally diſtant from two extremes, the part remote from the verge. There come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judges.* 2. The time that paſſes, or events that happen between the beginning and end. The cauſes and deſigns of an action are the beginning, the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns are the *middle,* and the unraveling and reſolution of theſe difficulties are the end.

Mi'ddleaged, *adj.* [of *middle* and *age*] placed about the middle of life. A *middleaged* man. *L'Eſtrange.*

Middle *Baſe* [in heraldry] is the middle part of the baſe, repreſented by the letter H in the eſcutcheon. See Plate IX. fig. 29.

Middle *Chief* [in heraldry] is the middle part of the chief, repreſented by the letter G, in the eſcutcheon. *Ibid.*

Middle *Latitude* [with navigators] is the method of working the ſeveral caſes in ſailing, coming very near to mercator's way, but without the aſſiſtance of meridional parts.

Mi'ddlemost [of *middle*; of mıedel and mæꞅꞇ, Sax.] that is in the midſt. The *middlemoſt* ſyſtem of the univerſe. *Bentley.*

Mi'ddling, *adj.* [of *middle*] 1. Of middle rank, between two extremes. A *middling* ſort of a man, left well enough to paſs. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. Of moderate ſize, having moderate qualities of any kind, indifferent. Longinus preferred the ſublime genius that ſometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one which makes few faults, but ſeldom riſes to any excellence. *Dryden.*

Midge [mıeᵹe, Sax. mugge, Du. mücke, Ger. myg, Teut.] a gnat, an inſect.

Mid-heaven [of *mid* and *heaven*; in aſtronomy] the middle of the ſky, that point of the ecliptic, which culminates, or is in the meridian.

Mi'dhurst, a borough-town of Suſſex, near the river Arun, 52 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Mi'dlam, a market-town of the North-riding of Yorkſhire, 252 miles from London.

Mi'dland, *adj.* [of *mid* and *land*] 1. That which is remote from the coaſt. The inlanders or *midland* inhabitants of this iſland. *Brown.* 2. In the midſt of the land, Mediterranean. On the *midland* ſea. *Dryden.*

Mi'dleg, *ſubſt.* [of *mid* and *leg*] the middle of the leg. Loſe coats to the *midleg.* *Bacon.*

Mi'dlewich, a market-town of Cheſhire, near the conflux of the Croke and Dan, 156 miles from London.

Mi'dmost, *adj.* [from *mid,* or contracted from *middlemoſt*] this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they ſeem to have a ſuperlative. The *midmoſt* battles haſting up behind. *Dryden.*

Mi'd-night [of *mid* and *night.* Milton ſeems to have accented the laſt ſyllable; myddeᵹ nıhꞇ, Sax. midnat, Dan. middernagt, Du. mitternacht, Ger.] the depth of night, twelve a clock at night. My *midnight* ſtudies. *Bacon.* By night he fled, and at *mid-night* return'd. *Milton.*

Mi'driff [of mıdd or mıddel, the midſt or between, and hꞃıꝼ, Sax. the womb] a ſkin or membrane which ſeparates the heart and lungs from the lower belly, the diaphragm. The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen. It is compoſed of two muſcles; the firſt and ſuperior of theſe ariſes from the ſternum, and the ends of the laſt ribs on each ſide: its fibres from this ſemicircular origination tend towards their centre, and terminate in a tendon or aponeuroſis, which has always been taken for the nervous part of the midriff. The ſecond and inferior muſcle comes from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right ſide comes from the firſt, ſecond, and third vertebræ of the loins; that on the left ſide is ſomewhat ſhorter: and both theſe productions join and make the lower part of the midriff, which joins its tendons with the tendon of the other, ſo as that they make but one partition. *Quincy.*

Mi'dsea, *ſubſt.* [of *mid* and *ſea*] the Mediterranean ſea. Our Tyrrhene-pharos that the *midſea* meets. *Dryden.*

Mi'dship *Beam,* the great beam of a ſhip.

Midship *Man, ſubſt.* [of *mid, ſhip,* and *man*] midſhipmen are certain officers aboard a ſhip, whoſe ſtation, when they are on duty, is ſome on the quarter-deck, others on the poop, &c. Their buſineſs is to mind the braces, to look out and give about the word of command from the captain, and other ſuperior officers: they alſo aſſiſt upon all occaſions, both in ſailing the ſhip, and in ſtowing and rummaging the hold; they are for the moſt part gentlemen upon their preferment, having ſerved the limited time in the navy as voluntiers. *Harris.*

Midst, *ſubſt.* middle. Thankful in the *midſt* of his afflictions. *Taylor.*

Midst, *adj.* [contracted from *middeſt,* the ſuperl. of *mid*] being in the middle, midmoſt. Nor any thing in the *midſt* which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden.*

Mi'dstream, *ſubſt.* [of *mid* and *ſtream*] middle of the ſtream. The *midſtream*'s his. *Dryden.*

Mi'dsummer *Day* [mıd-ꞅumoꞃ, Sax.] commonly accounted the 24th of June, the feſtival of St. John the baptiſt.

Midsummer, the ſummer ſolſtice.

Mi'dwal, a bird which eats bees.

Midway, *adj.* [of *mid* and *way*] the part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end.

Mi'dway, *adj.* middle, between two places. The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'dway, *adv.* in the middle of the paſſage. She met his glance *midway.* *Dryden.*

Mi'dwife [medwife, medꝼıꝼ, of mıᵹ or meed, a reward, and ꝼıꝼ, Sax. ſo derived both by Skinner and Junius. Some think of *middle,* becauſe ſhe is in the middle of the other women that ſurround her, or of midnight wife] one who delivers women in child-birth.

Mi'dwifery [of *midwife*] 1. Aſſiſtance given at childbirth. 2. Act of production, help to production, co-operation in production. Such as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifery.* *Child.* 3. The Buſineſs of a widwife.

Mid-winter [of *mid* and *winter*; mydda-ꝼınꞇꞃa, Sax.] the winter ſolſtice. Nor ceaſe your ſowing till *mid-winter* ends. *Dryden.*

Mien, *ſubſt.* [*mine,* Fr.] air, look, manner. What can have more the figure and *mien* of a ruin than Craggs. *Burnet's Theory.*

Might [mıhꞇe, Sax. matt, Dan. makt, Su. macht, Du. and Ger.] power, ſtrength, force.

Might, the *pret.* of *may.* See May. As little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke.*

Mi'ghtily, *adv.* [of *mighty*] 1. Greatly, powerfully, efficaciouſly. The word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily.* *Hooker.* 2. With vehemence or vigour, violently. Do as adverſaries do in law, ſtrive *mightily.* *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Very much, in a great degree. This is a ſenſe ſcarcely to be admitted but in low language. The aſs complained *mightily* for want of horns. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mi'ghtiness [of *mighty*; mıhꞇıᵹneꞅꞅe, Sax.] power, greatneſs, height of rank or dignity.

Mi'ghty, *adj.* [of *might*; mıhꞇıᵹ, Sax. maegtig, Dan. machtig, machtigh, Du. machtig, Ger.] 1. Powerful, ſtrong. Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one. *Geneſis.* 2. Excellent or powerful in any act. The *mighty* maſter ſmil'd. *Dryden.*

Mighty, *adv.* in a great degree. Not to be uſed but in very low language. And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wiſe. *Prior.*

Mi'gma [μιγμα, of μιγνυμι, Gr. to mix.] a mixture of divers ſimples or ingredients.

Migra'na [with phyſicians] a meagrim or pain in the head.

Migra'tion [*migratio,* of *migro,* Lat.] the act of removing or ſhifting the habitation, the paſſage or removal of any thing out of one ſtate or place into another, particularly of colonies of people, birds, &c. into other countries. Time of generation, latitancy and *migration.* *Brown.*

Milch, *adj.* [of mılc, Sax.] giving milk, as milch cows. *Mortimer.*

Mild, *adj.* [mılde, Sax. mildt, Du. mild, Ger. and Su.] 1. Soft, gentle, eaſy, not violent. *Mild* was his accent, and his action free. *Dryden.* 2. Kind, tender, compaſſionate, not ſevere, not harſh or rough. A *mild* and merciful being. *Rogers.* 3. Not acrid, not corroſive, demulcent, aſſuaſive, mollifying. By rendering them acrimonious or *mild.* *Arbuthnot.* 4. Not ſharp, mellow, ſweet, having no mixture of acidity. That like fruit trees they might grow the *milder,* and bear the better and ſweeter fruit. *Davies.*

Mi'ldenhall, a market town of Suffolk, on the river Lark, a branch of the Ouſe, 68 miles from London.

Mi'lderwax, or Mi'ldernix, *ſubſt.* [*cannabum nauticum,* Lat. *Ainſworth*] a ſort of canvaſs for ſail cloths.

Mi'ldew [mıldeape, Sax.] a dew which falls on corn, hops, &c. and by reaſon of it clammy nature hinders their growth, unleſs it be waſhed off by the rain; alſo certain ſpots on cloth, paper, &c.

To Mi'ldew, *verb act.* to taint with mildew. He *mildews* the white wheat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'ldewed, *part. adj.* [of *mildew*] infeſted, damaged, corrupted with mildew.

Mi'ldly, *adv.* [of *mild*] 1. Tenderly, not ſeverely. 2. Gently, not violently. The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly.* *Bacon.*

Mi'ldness [mıldeneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Gentleneſs of temper, tenderneſs, mercy. His probity and *mildneſs.* *Addiſon.* 2. Contrariety to acrimony.

Mile, Fr. [*miglio,* It. *milla,* Sp. of *mille, paſſus,* Lat. myl, Dan. myle, Du. meile, Ger.] an Engliſh meaſure, which contains eight furlongs, every furlong 40 poles or lugs, every pole 16 feet and a half; ſo that the mile contains 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 1000 paces.

Mile, in Germany, about five miles Engliſh.

Mile, in Italy, ſomething more than an Engliſh one.

Mile, in Scotland, 1500 geometrical paces.

Milegue'tta, cardamoms, grains.

Mi'lestone [of *mile* and *ſtone*] a ſtone ſet to mark the miles.

Mi'lfoil [*millefeuille,* Fr. of *millia folia,* Lat. *i. e.* a thouſand leaves] an herb with many leaves, otherwiſe called yarrow, noſe-bleed and thouſand leaf. *Milfoil* and honey-ſuckles pound. *Dryden.*

Mi'liaries *Glandulæ* [in anatomy] thoſe very ſmall and infinitely numerous glands which ſecern the ſweat and matter that exſudes in inſenſible tranſpiration thro' the ſkin. See *Miliary* Fever and Eruptive; and add to the laſt, " it is alſo applied to ſuch *diſeaſes* as throw themſelves out upon the ſkin.

Miliaris *Herpes* [with phyſicians] a ſort of yellowiſh wheals or bladders, reſembling the ſeeds of millet, which ſieze the ſkin, cauſe a great itching, and turn to eating ulcers.

Mi'liary, *adj.* [*milium, millet,* Lat. *miliaire,* Fr.] ſmall, reſembling millet ſeeds. The excretory ducts of the *miliary* glands. *Cheyne.*

Mi'liary *Fever,* a fever that produces ſmall eruptions or effloreſcences.

Mili'ce, *ſubſt.* Fr. [a word innovated by Temple, but unworthy of reception. *Johnſon*] Entering upon the public charges of their *milice.* *Temple.*

Mi'litant, Fr. [*militante,* It. of *militans,* Lat.] 1. Fighting, or living the life of a ſoldier. 2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Chriſt on earth; as oppoſed to the church triumphant. *Hooker.*

Mi'litar, or Mi'litary [*militaire*, Fr. *militare*, It. *militàr*, Sp. of *militaris*, Lat. *Militar* is now wholly obſolete] 1. Engaged in the life of a ſoldier, ſoldierly. *Military* courſe of life. *Hooker.* 2. Suiting a ſoldier, pertaining to ſoldiers, warlike. A prince in *militar* virtue approved. *Bacon.* 3. Effected by ſoldiers. In a kind of *militar* election and recognition, ſaluted king. *Bacon.*

Military *Architecture*, the ſame as fortification.

Military *Execution*, a ravaging and deſtroying a country by the ſoldiery.

Military *Exerciſes*, are the evolutions or various manners of ranging and exerciſing ſoldiers.

Military *Column*, a column on which is engraved a liſt of the troops of an army, employed in any expedition.

Military *Fever*, a kind of malignant fever frequent in armies, by reaſon of the ill food, *&c.* of the ſoldiery.

Military *Way*, a way made for the paſſage of an army.

Mili'tia, Lat. [*milice*, Fr. *milizia*, It. *milicia*, Sp.] a certain number of the inhabitants of a city or country, formed into companies and regiments for the defence of it, trainbands, the ſtanding force of a nation. The *militia* was ſo ſettled by law that a ſudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon.*

Milk [meolc, Sax. mioelk, Su. milk, Dan. melck, Du. milch, Ger.] 1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breaſt or teats. 2. Emulſion made by contuſion of ſome ſeeds and fruits. Almond *milk.* *Bacon.* 3. Alluſively for any thing ſoft. Too full of the *milk* of human kindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Milk, *recip.* and *irreg. verb act.* molken, *part. paſſ.* [molcen, milcian, or meolcan, Sax. milken, Dan. miolka, Su. melcken, Du. milchen, Ger.] 1. To preſs out milk, to draw milk from the breaſt by the hand. Full pails and veſſels of the *milking* trade. *Pope.* 2. To ſuck. How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'lken, *adj.* [of *milk*] conſiſting of milk. The *milken* diet. *Temple.*

Mi'lker [of *milk*] one that milks animals. And lowing for the pail, invite the *milker*'s hand. *Dryden.*

Mi'lkiness [of *milky*] ſoftneſs like that of milk, approach to the nature of milk It loſes its *milkineſs.* *Floyer.*

Mi'lklivered [of *milk* and *liver*] cowardly, timorous, faint-hearted. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'lkmaid [of *milk* and *maid*] a woman employed in the dairy.

Mi'lkman [of *milk* and *man*] a man who ſells milk.

Mi'lkpail [of *milk* and *pail*] a veſſel into which cows are milked.

Mi'lkpan [of *milk* and *pan*] a veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Milkpo'ttage [of *milk* and *pottage*] food made by boiling milk with water, oatmeal or flour.

Mi'lkscore [of *milk* and *ſcore*] account of milk owed for and ſcored on a board.

Mi'lksop [of *milk* and *ſop*] a ſoft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Mi'lktooth. Milkteeth are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to caſt about two years and a half after. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Mi'lkthistle [of *milk* and *thiſtle*, Plants that have a white juice are named milky] an herb.

Mi'lkweed [of *mild* and *weed*] a plant.

Milktre'foil, an herb.

Mi'lkvetch [*aſtragalus*, Lat.] It hath a papilionaceous flower, which becomes a bicapſular pod, filled with kidney ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

Mi'lkwhite, *adj.* [of *milk* and *white*] white as milk. The *milk-white* roſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'lkwort [of *milk* and *wort*] It is a bell-ſhaped flower; the pointal becomes a round fruit or huſk opening from the top downwards, and full of ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*

Mi'lkwoman [of *milk* and *woman*] a woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk.

Mi'lky, *adj.* [of *milk*] 1. Made of milk. 2. Reſembling milk. Some plants, upon breaking their veſſels, yield a *milky* juice. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Yielding milk. And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains. *Roſcommon.* 4. Of the nature of milk, ſoft, gentle, tender, timorous. This *milky* gentleneſs and courſe of years. *Shakeſpeare.*

Milky *Way* [in aſtronomy] the only real circle in the heavens, which is a broad white track or path, which appears ſmeared in a clear night, and is an infinite number of ſmall ſtars, inviſible to the eye, as has been found by the teleſeope. It extends itſelf in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt part a ſingle one. It paſſes through the conſtellations of Caſſiopeia, Cygnus Aquila, Perſeus, Andromeda, part of Ophincus and Gemini in the northern hemiſphere; and in the ſouthern it takes in part of Scorpio, Sagittarius, Centaurus, the Argo Navis, and the Ara. The galaxy hath uſually been the region in which new ſtars have appeared, as that in Caſſiopeia, which was ſeen *A. D.* 1572; that in the breaſt of the Swan, and another in the knee of Serpentarius which have appeared for a while and then become inviſible. *Harris.*

Mi'lium, Lat. millet, a ſort of ſmall grain.

Milium *Solis*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb gromwel.

Mill [mylem, milna, myll, Sax. molle, Dan. mulen, Du. muhle, Ger. *moulin*, Fr *meulino*, It. *mola*, Lat. *molino*, Sp. *moinho*, Port. *melin*, Wel.] a machine for grinding corn to meal, or comminuting any other body. The ſeveral parts of a mill are repreſented on Plate XII. Fig. 12. A, the millſtones, B, C, a trundle head, D, E, a cog-wheel, F the handle.

To Mill, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. *mila*, Iſlandic] 1. To grind, to comminute, 2. To beat up chocolate. 3. To ſtamp the edges of coin in the Mint. Wood's halfpence are not *milled.* *Swift.*

Mi'llcog [of *mill* and *cog*] the denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels, and are thereby worked. *Mortimer.*

Mi'lldam [of *mill* and *dam*] the mound or pond by which the water is kept up to raiſe it from the mill. *Mortimer.*

Mill *Eat*, or Mill *Leat*, a trench for conveying water to or from a mill.

Mi'llhorse [of *mill* and *horſe*] a horſe that turns a mill.

Mill-*Mountains*, an herb.

Mill *Ree* [*i. e.* 1000 rees] a Portugueſe coin, in value 6*s.* 8*d.* half-penny Sterling.

Mill-*Stone* [mylen-ſtan, Sax. mile-ſteen, Dan.] the ſtone for grinding corn, *&c.*

Millena'rian, *ſubſt* [*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Lat.] one who expects the millennium.

Millena'rians, or Mi'llenaries, a ſect who hold that Chriſt ſhall return to the earth and reign over the faithful 1000 years before the end of the world.

Mi'llenary, *adj.* [*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Lat.] conſiſting of a thouſand. The *millenary* ſeſtertium. *Arbuthnot.*

Mi'llener [of *mille*, Lat. a thouſand. Johnſon believes it to be from *Milaner*, an inhabitant of *Milan*, as a Lombard is a banker] a ſeller of gloves, ribbands, and many ſuch things, particularly dreſſes for women.

Mi'llenist [*mille*, Lat.] one who holds the millennium.

Mille'nnial, *adj.* [*millenium*, Lat.] belonging to the millennium. The *millennial* happineſs. *Burnet's Theory.*

Mille'nnium [of *mille* and *annus*] a thouſand years, generally taken for the thouſand years reign of Chriſt here on earth, with the faithful after the reſurrection, and that before the final completion of beatitude according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe.

Millepe'des, *ſubſt.* [*millepieds*, Fr. of *mille*, a thouſand, and *pedis*, gen. of *pes*, Lat. a foot] inſects called hog-lice or ſows, or wood-lice. So called from the great number of their feet. Give them *millepedes* and earwigs. *Mortimer.*

Mille'simal, *adj.* [*milleſimus*, Lat.] thouſandth, conſiſting of thouſandth parts. In *milleſimal* fractions. *Watts.*

Mi'llet, Fr. [*miglio*, It. *mijo*, Sp. *mils*, *milles*, Fr. *millium*, of *mille*, Lat. a thouſand] 1. A plant ſo denominated, on account of the great number of ſmall grains that it bears. The millet hath a looſe divided panicle, and each ſingle flower hath a calyx, conſiſting of two leaves; it afterwards becomes an oval ſhining ſeed. This plant was originally brought from the eaſtern countries, where it is ſtill greatly cultivated, whence we are annually furniſhed with this grain, which is by many perſons much eſteemed for puddings. *Miller.* 2. A ſort of ſea-fiſh. Whiting, mackrel, *millet.* *Carew.*

Mi'lling, *part. adj.* [of *mill*] grinding, working, *&c.* in a mill.

Mi'llion, Fr. [*millione*, It. *millon*, Sp.] 1. The number of ten hundred thouſand. 2. A proverbial name for any very great indefinite number. *Millions* of truths. *Locke.* 3. A muſkmelon.

Mi'llionth, *adj.* [of *million*] the ordinal of million, the ten hundredth thouſandth. The *millionth* part. *Bentley.*

Mi'llteeth [of *mill* and *teeth*] the grinders, dentes molares, double teeth. Grinders or *millteeth.* *Arbuthnot.*

Mi'ller [from *mill*; *munier*, Fr. *molinaro*, It. *molinero*, Sp. *moinhero*, Port. of *molitor*, Lat. molnaer, Du. moelnare, Su. müller, Ger. and Teut.] 1. One who attends mills. 2. A fly. *Ainſworth.*

Miller's *Thumb*, a ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bulhead.

Milre'a, or Milre'e [in the parts of France near the Mediterranean] a meaſure of wine and oil, about 17 gallons Engliſh wine-meaſure.

Milpho'sis [μιλφωσις, Gr.] the falling off of the hair from the eye-brows. *L. Bruno.*

Milri'ne [in heraldry] as a *croſs milrine*, is a croſs that has the four ends clamped and turned again, as the *milrine* itſelf is that carries the milſtone, and is formed as that is alſo; only the *milrine* hath but two limbs, whereas the *croſs moline* hath four.

Milt [milt, Sax. miltz, Ger. mielte, Su.] 1. The ſpleen. 2. [Milt, Du.] the ſoft row of fiſhes, the male ſperm. You ſhall ſcarce take a carp without a *milt*, or a female without a roe or ſpawn. *Walton.*

To Milt, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to impregnate the roe or ſpawn of the female fiſh.

Mi'lter [of milt, Lat.] the male of fiſhes.

Mi'lting, a diſeaſe in beaſts.

Mi'lton, a market town of Dorſetſhire, 110 miles from London.

Milton, is alſo the name of a market town of Kent, 44 miles from London.

Milt *Pain*, a diſeaſe in hogs.

Mi'lvine, *adj.* [*milvinus*, of *milvus*, Lat. a kite] belonging to a kite or glebe.

Mime, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*mimus*, Lat. μιμος, Gr.] a buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth. See Mimic.

To Mime, *verb neut.* to play the mime or mimic. Whoſe noiſe ſhall keep thy *miming* moſt alive. *B. Johnſon.*

Mi'mer [of *mime*] a mimic, a buffoon. Antics, mummers, *mimers.* *Milton.*

Mime'sis [μιμησις, from μιμεομαι, Gr. to imitate] 1. Imitation. 2. [With rhetoricians] a figure wherein the actions and words of other perſons are repreſented.

Mimia'mbus [μιμιαμβος, Gr.] a ſort of verſe anciently uſed in lampoons, farces, raillery, *&c.* It ſhould ſeem to be a compound word of *mimus* and the *Iambic* foot.

Mi'mic, *ſubſt.* [*mimicus*, of *mimus*, Lat. of μιμος, Gr.] 1. A ludicrous imitator of the geſtures or behaviour of others, in order to excite laughter. Falſe *mimic* of my maſter's dance. *Prior.* 2. A mean or ſervile imitator. Of France the *mimic*, and of Spain the prey. *Anonym.*

Mi'mic, *adj.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] imitative. *Swift.*

Mi'mical, *adj.* [μιμικος, Gr.] buffoon-like, apiſh, befitting a mimic, acting the mime.

Mi'mically, *adv.* [of *mimical*] in a mimical manner, by imitation.

Mi'micry, *ſubſt.* [of *mimic*] ludicrous imitation, burleſque copying.

Mimo'grapher [*mimographus*, Lat. μιμογραφος, Gr.] a writer of wanton manners, jeſts or buffoonry, a writer of farces.

Mimo'logy [μιμολογιον, Gr.] 1. A diſcourſe of mimickry. 2. Burleſque of rhimes.

vations. *Arbuthnot*. 2. Aſſiſted by a microſcope. 3. Reſembling a microſcope. Why has not man a *microſcopic* eye. *Pope*.

MID, *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from mid, Du.] 1. Middle, equally, between two extremes. Ere the *mid*-hour of night. *Rowe*. 2. It is much uſed in compoſition.

MI'DCOURSE, *ſubſt.* [of *mid* and *courſe*] middle of the way. *Milton*.

MID-DAY [of *mid* and *day*; mıꝺꝺaᵹ, Sax. mid-daegh, Du. mittag, Ger.] noon, meridian. The *mid-day* ſun. *Sidney*.

MI'DDEST, *ſuperl.* [of *mid*, contracted *midſt*.] the middlemoſt. The ſtout fairy 'mongſt the *middeſt* crowd. *Spenſer*.

MI'DDLE, *adj.* [mıꝺꝺle, mıꝺꝺel, or mıꝺle, Sax. middel, Du. mitte, Ger. *medius*, Lat.] 1. Equally diſtant from the two extremes. A *middle* ſtation of life. *Rogers*. 2. Intermediate, intervening in general. Will ſeeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Davies*. 3. Middle finger, the long finger. Introduce the *middle* finger. *Sharp*.

MI'DDLE, *ſubſt.* 1. The midſt, the mean, or part equally diſtant from two extremes, the part remote from the verge. There come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judges*. 2. The time that paſſes, or events that happen between the beginning and end. The cauſes and deſigns of an action are the beginning, the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns are the *middle*, and the unraveling and reſolution of theſe difficulties are the end.

MI'DDLEAGED, *adj.* [of *middle* and *age*] placed about the middle of life. A *middleaged* man. *L'Eſtrange*.

MIDDLE *Baſe* [in heraldry] is the middle part of the baſe, repreſented by the letter H in the eſcutcheon. See Plate IX. fig. 29.

MIDDLE *Chief* [in heraldry] is the middle part of the chief, repreſented by the letter G, in the eſcutcheon. *Ibid.*

MIDDLE *Latitude* [with navigators] is the method of working the ſeveral caſes in ſailing, coming very near to mercator's way, but without the aſſiſtance of meridional parts.

MI'DDLEMOST [of *middle*; of mıeꝺel and mæꞅꞇ, Sax.] that is in the midſt. The *middlemoſt* ſyſtem of the univerſe. *Bentley*.

MI'DDLING, *adj.* [of *middle*] 1. Of middle rank, between two extremes. A *middling* ſort of a man, left well enough to paſs. *L'Eſtrange*. 2. Of moderate ſize, having moderate qualities of any kind, indifferent. Longinus preferred the ſublime genius that ſometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one which makes few faults, but ſeldom riſes to any excellence. *Dryden*.

MIDGE [mıeᵹe, Sax. mugge, Du. mücke, Ger. myg, Teut.] a gnat, an inſect.

MID-HEAVEN [of *mid* and *heaven*; in aſtronomy] the middle of the ſky, that point of the ecliptic, which culminates, or is in the meridian.

MI'DHURST, a borough-town of Suſſex, near the river Arun, 52 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

MI'DLAM, a market-town of the North-riding of Yorkſhire, 252 miles from London.

MI'DLAND, *adj.* [of *mid* and *land*] 1. That which is remote from the coaſt. The inlanders or *midland* inhabitants of this iſland. *Brown*. 2. In the midſt of the land, Mediterranean. On the *midland* ſea. *Dryden*.

MI'DLEG, *ſubſt.* [of *mid* and *leg*] the middle of the leg. Loſe coats to the *midleg*. *Bacon*.

MI'DLEWICH, a market-town of Cheſhire, near the conflux of the Croke and Dan, 156 miles from London.

MI'DMOST, *adj.* [from *mid*, or contracted from *middlemoſt*] this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they ſeem to have a ſuperlative. The *midmoſt* battles haſting up behind. *Dryden*.

MI'D-NIGHT [of *mid* and *night*. Milton ſeems to have accented the laſt ſyllable; myꝺꝺeᵹ nıhꞇ, Sax. midnat, Dan. middernagt, Du. mitternacht, Ger.] the depth of night, twelve a clock at night. My *midnight* ſtudies. *Bacon*. By night he fled, and at *mid-night* return'd. *Milton*.

MI'DRIFF [of mıꝺꝺ or mıꝺꝺel, the midſt or between, and hꞃıꞅ, Sax. the womb] a ſkin or membrane which ſeparates the heart and lungs from the lower belly, the diaphragm. The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen. It is compoſed of two muſcles; the firſt and ſuperior of theſe ariſes from the ſternum, and the ends of the laſt ribs on each ſide: its fibres from this ſemicircular origination tend towards their centre, and terminate in a tendon or aponeuroſis, which has always been taken for the nervous part of the midriff. The ſecond and inferior muſcle comes from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right ſide comes from the firſt, ſecond, and third vertebræ of the loins; that on the left ſide is ſomewhat ſhorter: and both theſe productions join and make the lower part of the midriff, which joins its tendons with the tendon of the other, ſo as that they make but one partition. *Quincy*.

MI'DSEA, *ſubſt.* [of *mid* and *ſea*] the Mediterranean ſea. Our Tyrrhene-pharos that the *midſea* meets. *Dryden*.

MI'DSHIP *Beam*, the great beam of a ſhip.

MIDSHIP *Man*, *ſubſt.* [of *mid*, *ſhip*, and *man*] midſhipmen are certain officers aboard a ſhip, whoſe ſtation, when they are on duty, is ſome on the quarter-deck, others on the poop, &c. Their buſineſs is to mind the braces, to look out and give about the word of command from the captain, and other ſuperior officers: they alſo aſſiſt upon all occaſions, both in ſailing the ſhip, and in ſtowing and rummaging the hold; they are for the moſt part gentlemen upon their preferment, having ſerved the limited time in the navy as voluntiers. *Harris*.

MIDST, *ſubſt.* middle. Thankful in the *midſt* of his afflictions. *Taylor*.

MIDST, *adj.* [contracted from *middeſt*, the ſuperl. of *mid*] being in the middle, midmoſt. Nor any thing in the *midſt* which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden*.

MI'DSTREAM, *ſubſt.* [of *mid* and *ſtream*] middle of the ſtream. The *midſtream*'s his. *Dryden*.

MI'DSUMMER *Day* [mıꝺ-ꞅumoꞃ, Sax.] commonly accounted the 24th of June, the feſtival of St. John the baptiſt.

MIDSUMMER, the ſummer ſolſtice.

MI'DWAL, a bird which eats bees.

MIDWAY, *adj.* [of *mid* and *way*] the part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end.

MI'DWAY, *adj.* middle, between two places. The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air. *Shakeſpeare*.

MI'DWAY, *adv.* in the middle of the paſſage. She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden*.

MI'DWIFE [MEDWIFE, meꝺƿıꞅ, of mıᵹ or meeꝺ, a reward, and ƿıꞅ, Sax. ſo derived both by Skinner and Junius. Some think of *middle*, becauſe ſhe is in the middle of the other women that ſurround her, or of midnight wife] one who delivers women in child-birth.

MI'DWIFERY [of *midwife*] 1. Aſſiſtance given at childbirth. 2. Act of production, help to production, co-operation in production. Such as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifery*. *Child*. 3. The Buſineſs of a widwife.

MID-WINTER [of *mid* and *winter*; myꝺꝺa-ƿınꞇꞃa, Sax.] the winter ſolſtice. Nor ceaſe your ſowing till *mid-winter* ends. *Dryden*.

MIEN, *ſubſt.* [*mine*, Fr.] air, look, manner. What can have more the figure and *mien* of a ruin than Craggs. *Burnet's Theory*.

MIGHT [mıhꞇe, Sax. matt, Dan. makt, Su. macht, Du. and Ger.] power, ſtrength, force.

MIGHT, the *pret.* of *may*. See MAY. As little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke*.

MI'GHTILY, *adv.* [of *mighty*] 1. Greatly, powerfully, efficaciouſly. The word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily*. *Hooker*. 2. With vehemence or vigour, violently. Do as adverſaries do in law, ſtrive *mightily*. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Very much, in a great degree. This is a ſenſe ſcarcely to be admitted but in low language. The aſs complained *mightily* for want of horns. *L'Eſtrange*.

MI'GHTINESS [of *mighty*; mıhꞇıᵹneꞅꞅe, Sax.] power, greatneſs, height of rank or dignity.

MI'GHTY, *adj.* [of *might*; mıhꞇıᵹ, Sax. maectig, Dan. machtig, machtigh, Du. machtig, Ger.] 1. Powerful, ſtrong. Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one. *Geneſis*. 2. Excellent or powerful in any act. The *mighty* maſter ſmil'd. *Dryden*.

MIGHTY, *adv.* in a great degree. Not to be uſed but in very low language. And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wiſe. *Prior*.

MI'GMA [μιγμα, of μιγνυμι, Gr. to mix.] a mixture of divers ſimples or ingredients.

MIGRA'NA [with phyſicians] a meagrim or pain in the head.

MIGRA'TION [*migratio*, of *migro*, Lat.] the act of removing or ſhifting the habitation, the paſſage or removal of any thing out of one ſtate or place into another, particularly of colonies of people, birds, &c. into other countries. Time of generation, latitancy and *migration*. *Brown*.

MILCH, *adj.* [of mılc, Sax.] giving milk, as milch cows. *Mortimer*.

MILD, *adj.* [mılꝺe, Sax. mildt, Du. mild, Ger. and Su.] 1. Soft, gentle, eaſy, not violent. *Mild* was his accent, and his action free. *Dryden*. 2. Kind, tender, compaſſionate, not ſevere, not harſh or rough. A *mild* and merciful being. *Rogers*. 3. Not acrid, not corroſive, demulcent, aſſuaſive, mollifying. By rendering them acrimonious or *mild*. *Arbuthnot*. 4. Not ſharp, mellow, ſweet, having no mixture of acidity. That like fruit trees they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and ſweeter fruit. *Davies*.

MI'LDENHALL, a market town of Suffolk, on the river Lark, a branch of the Ouſe, 68 miles from London.

MI'LDERWAX, or MI'LDERNIX, *ſubſt.* [*cannabum nauticum*, Lat. *Ainſworth*] a ſort of canvaſs for ſail cloths.

MI'LDEW [mılꝺeape, Sax.] a dew which falls on corn, hops, &c. and by reaſon of it clammy nature hinders their growth, unleſs it be waſhed off by the rain; alſo certain ſpots on cloth, paper, &c.

To MI'LDEW, *verb act.* to taint with mildew. He *mildews* the white wheat. *Shakeſpeare*.

MI'LDEWED, *part. adj.* [of *mildew*] infeſted, damaged, corrupted with mildew.

MI'LDLY, *adv.* [of *mild*] 1. Tenderly, not ſeverely. 2. Gently, not violently. The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly*. *Bacon*.

MI'LDNESS [mılꝺeneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Gentleneſs of temper, tenderneſs, mercy. His probity and *mildneſs*. *Addiſon*. 2. Contrariety to acrimony.

MILE, Fr. [*miglio*, It. *milla*, Sp. of *mille*, *paſſus*, Lat. myl, Dan. myle, Du. meile, Ger.] an Engliſh meaſure, which contains eight furlongs, every furlong 40 poles or lugs, every pole 16 feet and a half; ſo that the mile contains 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 1000 paces.

MILE, in Germany, about five miles Engliſh.

MILE, in Italy, ſomething more than an Engliſh one.

MILE, in Scotland, 1500 geometrical paces.

MILEGUE'TTA, cardamoms, grains.

MI'LESTONE [of *mile* and *ſtone*] a ſtone ſet to mark the miles.

MI'LFOIL [*millefeuille*, Fr. of *millia folia*, Lat. *i. e.* a thouſand leaves] an herb with many leaves, otherwiſe called yarrow, noſebleed and thouſand leaf. *Milfoil* and honey-ſuckles pound. *Dryden*.

MI'LIARIES *Glandulæ* [in anatomy] thoſe very ſmall and infinitely numerous glands which ſecern the ſweat and matter that exſudes in inſenſible tranſpiration thro' the ſkin. See *Miliary* FEVER and ERUPTIVE; and add to the laſt, " it is alſo applied to ſuch *diſeaſes* as throw themſelves out upon the ſkin.

MILIARIS *Herpes* [with phyſicians] a ſort of yellowiſh wheals or bladders, reſembling the ſeeds of millet, which ſieze the ſkin, cauſe a great itching, and turn to eating ulcers.

MI'LIARY, *adj.* [*milium*, *millet*, Lat. *miliaire*, Fr.] ſmall, reſembling millet ſeeds. The excretory ducts of the *miliary* glands. *Cheyne*.

MI'LIARY *Fever*, a fever that produces ſmall eruptions or effloreſcences.

MILI'CE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [a word innovated by Temple, but unworthy of reception. *Johnſon*] Entering upon the public charges of their *milice*. *Temple*.

MI'LITANT, Fr. [*militante*, It. of *militans*, Lat.] 1. Fighting, or living the life of a ſoldier. 2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Chriſt on earth; as oppoſed to the church triumphant. *Hooker*.

Mi′litar, or Mi′litary [*militaire*, Fr. *militare*, It. *militàr*, Sp. of *militaris*, Lat. *Militar* is now wholly obſolete] 1. Engaged in the life of a ſoldier, ſoldierly. *Military* courſe of life. *Hooker.* 2. Suiting a ſoldier, pertaining to ſoldiers, warlike. A prince in *militar* virtue approved. *Bacon.* 3. Effected by ſoldiers. In a kind of *militar* election and recognition, ſaluted king. *Bacon.*

Military *Architecture*, the ſame as fortification.

Military *Execution*, a ravaging and deſtroying a country by the ſoldiery.

Military *Exerciſes*, are the evolutions or various manners of ranging and exerciſing ſoldiers.

Military *Column*, a column on which is engraved a liſt of the troops of an army, employed in any expedition.

Military *Fever*, a kind of malignant fever frequent in armies, by reaſon of the ill food, *&c.* of the ſoldiery.

Military *Way*, a way made for the paſſage of an army.

Mili′tia, Lat. [*milice*, Fr. *milizia*, It. *milicia*, Sp.] a certain number of the inhabitants of a city or country, formed into companies and regiments for the defence of it, trainbands, the ſtanding force of a nation. The *militia* was ſo ſettled by law that a ſudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon.*

Milk [meolc, Sax. mioelk, Su. milk, Dan. melck, Du. milch, Ger.] 1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breaſt or teats. 2. Emulſion made by contuſion of ſome ſeeds and fruits. Almond *milk. Bacon.* 3. Alluſively for any thing ſoft. Too full of the *milk* of human kindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Milk, *recip.* and *irreg. verb act.* molken, *part. paſſ.* [molcen, milcian, or meolcan, Sax. milken, Dan. miolka, Su. melcken, Du. milchen, Ger.] 1. To preſs out milk, to draw milk from the breaſt by the hand. Full pails and veſſels of the *milking* trade. *Pope.* 2. To ſuck. How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi′lken, *adj.* [of *milk*] conſiſting of milk. The *milken* diet. *Temple.*

Mi′lker [of *milk*] one that milks animals. And lowing for the pail, invite the *milker's* hand. *Dryden.*

Mi′lkiness [of *milky*] ſoftneſs like that of milk, approach to the nature of milk It loſes its *milkineſs. Floyer.*

Mi′lklivered [of *milk* and *liver*] cowardly, timorous, faint-hearted. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi′lkmaid [of *milk* and *maid*] a woman employed in the dairy.

Mi′lkman [of *milk* and *man*] a man who ſells milk.

Mi′lkpail [of *milk* and *pail*] a veſſel into which cows are milked.

Mi′lkpan [of *milk* and *pan*] a veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Milkpo′ttage [of *milk* and *pottage*] food made by boiling milk with water, oatmeal or flour.

Mi′lkscore [of *milk* and *ſcore*] account of milk owed for and ſcored on a board.

Mi′lksop [of *milk* and *ſop*] a ſoft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Mi′lktooth. Milkteeth are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to caſt about two years and a half after. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Mi′lkthistle [of *milk* and *thiſtle*, Plants that have a white juice are named milky] an herb.

Mi′lkweed [of *mild* and *weed*] a plant.

Milktre′foil, an herb.

Mi′lkvetch [*aſtragalus*, Lat.] It hath a papilionaceous flower, which becomes a bicapſular pod, filled with kidney ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

Mi′lkwhite, *adj.* [of *milk* and *white*] white as milk. The *milk-white* roſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi′lkwort [of *milk* and *wort*] It is a bell-ſhaped flower; the pointal becomes a round fruit or huſk opening from the top downwards, and full of ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*

Mi′lkwoman [of *milk* and *woman*] a woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk.

Mi′lky, *adj.* [of *milk*] 1. Made of milk. 2. Reſembling milk. Some plants, upon breaking their veſſels, yield a *milky* juice. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Yielding milk. And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains. *Roſcommon.* 4. Of the nature of milk, ſoft, gentle, tender, timorous. This *milky* gentleneſs and courſe of years. *Shakeſpeare.*

Milky *Way* [in aſtronomy] the only real circle in the heavens, which is a broad white track or path, which appears ſmeared in a clear night, and is an infinite number of ſmall ſtars, inviſible to the eye, as has been found by the teleſcope. It extends itſelf in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt part a ſingle one. It paſſes through the conſtellations of Caſſiopeia, Cygnus, Aquila, Perſeus, Andromeda, part of Ophincus and Gemini in the northern hemiſphere; and in the ſouthern it takes in part of Scorpio, Sagittarius, Centaurus, the Argo Navis, and the Ara. The galaxy hath uſually been the region in which new ſtars have appeared, as that in Caſſiopeia, which was ſeen *A. D.* 1572; that in the breaſt of the Swan, and another in the knee of Serpentarius which have appeared for a while and then become inviſible. *Harris.*

Mi′lium, Lat. millet, a ſort of ſmall grain.

Milium *Solis*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb gromwel.

Mill [mylem, milna, myll, Sax. molle, Dan. mulen, Du. muhle, Ger. *moulin*, Fr *meulino*, It. *mola*, Lat. *molino*, Sp. *moinho*, Port. *melin*, Wel.] a machine for grinding corn to meal, or comminuting any other body. The ſeveral parts of a mill are repreſented on Plate XII. Fig. 12. A, the millſtones, B, C, a trundle head, D, E, a cog-wheel, F the handle.

To Mill, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. *mila*, Iſlandic] 1. To grind, to comminute, 2. To beat up chocolate. 3. To ſtamp the edges of coin in the Mint. Wood's halfpence are not *milled. Swift.*

Mi′llcog [of *mill* and *cog*] the denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels, and are thereby worked. *Mortimer.*

Mi′lldam [of *mill* and *dam*] the mound or pond by which the water is kept up to raiſe it from the mill. *Mortimer.*

Mill *Eat*, or Mill *Leat*, a trench for conveying water to or from a mill.

Mi′llhorse [of *mill* and *horſe*] a horſe that turns a mill.

Mill-*Mountains*, an herb.

Mill *Ree* [*i. e.* 1000 rees] a Portugueſe coin, in value 6*s.* 8*d.* half-penny Sterling.

Mill-*Stone* [mylen-ꞅꞇan, Sax. mile-ſteen, Dan.] the ſtone for grinding corn, *&c.*

Millena′rian, *ſubſt* [*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Lat.] one who expects the millennium.

Millena′rians, or Mi′llenaries, a ſect who hold that Chriſt ſhall return to the earth and reign over the faithful 1000 years before the end of the world.

Mi′llenary, *adj.* [*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Lat.] conſiſting of a thouſand. The *millenary* ſeſtertium. *Arbuthnot.*

Mi′llener [of *mille*, Lat. a thouſand. Johnſon believes it to be from *Milaner*, an inhabitant of *Milan*, as a Lombard is a banker] a ſeller of gloves, ribbands, and many ſuch things, particularly dreſſes for women.

Mi′llenist [*mille*, Lat.] one who holds the millennium.

Mille′nnial, *adj.* [*millenium*, Lat.] belonging to the millennium. The *millennial* happineſs. *Burnet's Theory.*

Mille′nnium [of *mille* and *annus*] a thouſand years, generally taken for the thouſand years reign of Chriſt here on earth, with the faithful after the reſurrection, and that before the final completion of beatitude according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe.

Millepe′des, *ſubſt.* [*millepieds*, Fr. of *mille*, a thouſand, and *pedis*, gen. of *pes*, Lat. a foot] inſects called hog-lice or ſows, or wood-lice. So called from the great number of their feet. Give them *millepedes* and earwigs. *Mortimer.*

Mille′simal, *adj.* [*milleſimus*, Lat.] thouſandth, conſiſting of thouſandth parts. In *milleſimal* fractions. *Watts.*

Mi′llet, Fr. [*miglio*, It. *mijo*, Sp. *mils*, *milles*, Fr. *millium*, of *mille*, Lat. a thouſand] 1. A plant ſo denominated, on account of the great number of ſmall grains that it bears. The millet hath a looſe divided panicle, and each ſingle flower hath a calyx, conſiſting of two leaves; it afterwards becomes an oval ſhining ſeed. This plant was originally brought from the eaſtern countries, where it is ſtill greatly cultivated, whence we are annually furniſhed with this grain, which is by many perſons much eſteemed for puddings. *Miller.* 2. A ſort of ſea-fiſh. Whiting, mackrel, *millet. Carew.*

Mi′lling, *part. adj.* [of *mill*] grinding, working, *&c.* in a mill.

Mi′llion, Fr. [*millione*, It. *millon*, Sp.] 1. The number of ten hundred thouſand. 2. A proverbial name for any very great indefinite number. *Millions* of truths. *Locke.* 3. A muſkmelon.

Mi′llionth, *adj.* [of *million*] the ordinal of million, the ten hundredth thouſandth. The *millionth* part. *Bentley.*

Mi′llteeth [of *mill* and *teeth*] the grinders, dentes molares, double teeth. Grinders or *millteeth. Arbuthnot.*

Mi′ller [from *mill*; *munier*, Fr. *molinaro*, It. *molinero*, Sp. *moinhero*, Port. of *molitor*, Lat. molinaer, Du. mioelnare, Su. müller, Ger. and Teut.] 1. One who attends mills. 2. A fly. *Ainſworth.*

Miller's *Thumb*, a ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bulhead.

Milre′a, or Milre′e [in the parts of France near the Mediterranean] a meaſure of wine and oil, about 17 gallons Engliſh wine-meaſure.

Milpho′sis [μιλφωσις, Gr.] the falling off of the hair from the eyebrows. *L. Bruno.*

Milri′ne [in heraldry] as a *croſs milrine*, is a croſs that has the four ends clamped and turned again, as the *milrine* itſelf is that carries the milſtone, and is formed as that is alſo; only the *milrine* hath but two limbs, whereas the *croſs moline* hath four.

Milt [milꞇ, Sax. miltz, Ger. mielte, Su.] 1. The ſpleen. 2. [Milch, Du.] the ſoft row of fiſhes, the male ſperm. You ſhall ſcarce take a carp without a *milt*, or a female without a roe or ſpawn. *Walton.*

To Milt, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to impregnate the roe or ſpawn of the female fiſh.

Mi′lter [of milꞇ, Lat.] the male of fiſhes.

Mi′lting, a diſeaſe in beaſts.

Mi′lton, a market town of Dorſetſhire, 110 miles from London.

Milton, is alſo the name of a market town of Kent, 44 miles from London.

Milt *Pain*, a diſeaſe in hogs.

Mi′lvine, *adj.* [*milvinus*, of *milvus*, Lat. a kite] belonging to a kite or glebe.

Mime, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*mimus*, Lat. μιμος, Gr.] a buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth. See Mimic.

To Mime, *verb neut.* to play the mime or mimic. Whoſe noiſe ſhall keep thy *miming* moſt alive. *B. Johnſon.*

Mi′mer [of *mime*] a mimic, a buffoon. Antics, mummers, *mimers. Milton.*

Mime′sis [μιμησις, from μιμεομαι, Gr. to imitate] 1. Imitation. 2. [With rhetoricians] a figure wherein the actions and words of other perſons are repreſented.

Mimia′mbus [μιμιαμβος, Gr.] a ſort of verſe anciently uſed in lampoons, farces, raillery, *&c.* It ſhould ſeem to be a compound word of *mimus* and the *Iambic* foot.

Mi′mic, *ſubſt.* [*mimicus*, of *mimus*, Lat. of μιμος, Gr.] 1. A ludicrous imitator of the geſtures or behaviour of others, in order to excite laughter. Falſe *mimic* of my maſter's dance. *Prior.* 2. A mean or ſervile imitator. Of France the *mimic*, and of Spain the prey. *Anonym.*

Mi′mic, *adj.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] imitative. *Swift.*

Mi′mical, *adj.* [μιμικος, Gr.] buffoon-like, apiſh, befitting a mimic, acting the mime.

Mi′mically, *adv.* [of *mimical*] in a mimical manner, by imitation.

Mi′micry, *ſubſt.* [of *mimic*] ludicrous imitation, burleſque copying.

Mimo′grapher [*mimographus*, Lat. μιμογραφος, Gr.] a writer of wanton manners, jeſts or buffoonry, a writer of farces.

Mimo′logy [μιμολογιον, Gr.] 1. A diſcourſe of mimickry. 2. Burleſque of rhimes.

Mi'mus, Lat. [μιμος, of μιμεισθαι, Gr. *i. e.* to imitate] a mimic or buffoon.

Mina'cious, *adj.* [*minacis*, gen. of *minax*, from *minor*, Lat. to threaten] full of threats.

Mina'city [*minacitas*, of *minacis*, Lat.] diſpoſition to uſe menaces or threats.

Mina'tor, or Minera'tor [in old records] a miner or digger in mines.

Mina'tory, *adj.* [from *minor*, Lat. to threaten] threatening. A ſtatute monitory and *minatory* towards juſtices of peace. *Bacon.*

To Mince, *verb. act.* [contracted as it ſeems from *miniſh*, or from *mincer*, Fr. to mince ſmall] 1. To cut very ſmall. 2. To mention any thing ſcrupulouſly by a little at a time, to extenuate, to palliate. Forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a partial deluge of it. *Woodward.*

To Mince, *verb neut.* 1. To walk nicely by ſhort ſteps, to act with appearance of ſcrupulouſneſs and delicacy, to affect nicety. With *mincing* ſtep, ſmall voice, and languid eye. *Pope.* 2. To ſpeak ſmall and imperfectly. As the *mincing* lady prioreſs, and the broad-ſpeaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

Mi'nching-Hampton, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 90 miles from London. It had its name from the nuns called Minchings at Caen in Normandy, to whom it belonged.

To go Mincing, is to walk with a wanton tripping gate or jutting geſture, toſſing or holding up the head with a proud air.

Mi'ncing [in geſture] a finical affected motion of the body in walking.

Mi'ncingly, *adv.* [of *mincing*] in ſmall parts, not fully. Juſtice requireth nothing *mincingly*. *Hooker.*

Mind [ᵹemynde, or mynde, Sax. mynd, Goth.] 1. The ſoul or rational part of mankind, the intelligent faculty. This word being often uſed for the ſoul giving life, is attributed abuſively to madmen, when we ſay that they are of a diſtracted *mind* inſtead of a broken underſtanding: which word *mind* we uſe alſo for opinion; as, I am of this or that *mind:* and ſometimes for mens conditions or virtues; as, he is of an honeſt *mind*, or a man of a juſt *mind:* ſometimes for affection; as, I do this for my *mind*'s ſake: ſometimes for the knowledge of principles which we have without diſcourſe: oftentimes for ſpirits, angels, and intelligences. But as it is uſed in the proper ſignification, including both the underſtanding agent and paſſible, it is deſcribed to be a pure, ſimple, ſubſtantial act, not depending upon matter, but having relation to that which is intelligible as to his firſt object, or more at large; thus, a part or particle of the ſoul whereby it doth underſtand, not depending upon matter, nor needing any organ free from paſſion coming from without, and apt to be diſſevered, as eternal from that which is mortal. *Raleigh.* 2. Liking, choice, inclination, affection. Following their own *minds*, without aſking counſel of God. *Hooker.* 3. Thoughts, ſentiments, In theſe ambiguous words his *mind* expreſs'd. *Dryden.* 4. Opinion. Cato and the Gods were of a *mind*. *Granville.* 5. Memory. A ſmall touch will put him in *mind* of them. *Bacon.*

To Mind [ᵹemyndan, Sax.] 1. To take notice of, to obſerve, to mark, to attend. To attend to thoſe proſpects, and *mind* the things that belong to his peace. *Rogers.* 2. To put in mind, to remind. To *mind* thoſe perſons of what St. Auſtin hath ſaid. *Burnet's Theory.*

To Mind, *verb neut.* to be diſpoſed, to incline. One of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion. *Spenſer.*

To put in Mind [myndeᵹan, Sax.] to refreſh the memory.

Mi'ndbruch [mindbꞃuch, Sax.] a hurting of honour and worſhip.

Mi'nded, *adj.* [of *mind*] diſpoſed, affected. If men were *minded* to live virtuouſly. *Tillotſon.*

Mi'ndful [of *mind* and *full*; myndꝼul, Sax.] regardful, thinking on, attentive, having memory. *Mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

Mi'ndfully, *adv.* [of *mindful*] regardfully, attentively.

Mi'ndfulness [of *mindful*; myndꝼulneꞅꞅe, Sax.] regardfulneſs, heed, obſervance, attention.

Mi'ndless [mindleaꞅ, Sax.] 1. Regardleſs, inattentive. *Mindleſs* of thy worth. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Not endued with a mind, wanting intellectual powers. A groſs lowt, a *mindleſs* ſlave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'ndlessly, *adv.* [of *mindleſs*] regardleſsly.

Mi'ndstricken, *adj.* [of *mind* and *ſtricken*] moved, affected in mind.

Mine, *pronoun poſſeſſive* [*mien*, Fr. *meus*, Lat. myn, Sax. min, Su. myn, Du. and L. Ger. mein, H. Ger. men, Perſ. It was anciently the practice to uſe *my* before a conſonant, and *mine* before a vowel, which Euphony ſtill requires to be obſerved. *Mine* is always uſed when the ſubſtantive precedes; as, this is *my* cat, this cat is *mine*. *Johnſon.* And when uſed abſolutely, or without a ſubſtantive; as, whoſe is this horſe? *mine*] pertaining to me. A friend of *mine* is come to me. *St. Luke.*

Mine, *ſubſt.* [*minera*, Lat. *mina*, It. and Sp. *minna*, Port. *mwyn* or *mwn*, Wel. from *maen lapis*, in the plur. *meini*] a place or cavern in the earth where metals or minerals are dug. A groove or *minepit*. *Boyle.* Mines of metals are chiefly found under mountains, and eſpecially in places that face the eaſt and ſouth ſun.

That ground which is rich in mines, is generally barren, and ſends forth noxious ſteams and vapours, prejudicial to the health of mankind, and the growth of vegetables.

It is not improbable, but the finding out of metals in mines, was owing to the conflagration of woods; and ariſtotle relates, that ſome ſhepherds in Spain, having ſet a wood on fire, found melted ſilver run down in the ſame place.

Mine [in gunnery] a hole or pit dug by pioneers under any place or work, having a paſſage or alley about five feet ſquare, with ſeveral turnings and windings, at the end of which is the place or hole called the chamber of the mine, which is juſt under the work deſigned to be blown up, which is filled with barrels of gun-powder, in order to blow it up.

Chamber of a Mine [in military affairs] is the ſmall ſpace at the end of the gallery, like a ſmall chamber, where the barrels of powder are depoſited, for blowing up what is propoſed to be ſprung.

Gallery of a Mine, is the firſt paſſage made under ground, being no higher nor broader than to ſuffer a man to work upon his knees, and which reaches to the chamber.

To Mine, *verb neut.* [*miner*, Fr. *minare*, It. *minar*, Sp.] to dig cavities in the earth, and fill them with gun-powder; to form burrows or hollows of any kind under-ground. From its ſurface down to the greateſt depth we ever dig or *mine*. *Woodward.*

To Mine, *verb act.* to ſap or ruin by mines, to deſtroy by ſlow degrees or ſecret means. They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth. *Hayward.*

Mine *Dial*, a box and needle, &c. uſed by miners.

Mine *Ships*, ſhips filled with gun-powder, and other combuſtible matter, incloſed in ſtrong walls of brick or ſtone, to be fired in the midſt of an enemies fleet.

Mi'ner, *ſubſt.* [*mineur*, Fr.] 1. One who works in mines and digs for metals. 2. One who makes military mines. The *miner* buſies himſelf in ruining private houſes. *Tatler.*

Minera [in medicine, &c.] a term applied to thoſe parts of the body, wherein there are collections and coacervations of humours made, which cauſe diſeaſes; as, *minera morbi*.

Mine'ra *Morbi* [with phyſicians] the ſeat or ſource of any diſeaſe.

Mi'neral, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*minerale*, It of *mineralis*, Lat.] pertaining to the nature of minerals; alſo conſiſting of foſſile bodies or minerals.

Mineral *Courts*, courts for the regulating of the affairs relating to the lead mines.

Mineral *Cryſtal* [in chemiſtry] a compoſition of ſalt petre well purified, and flower of brimſtone.

Mineral, *ſubſt.* [*minerale*, Lat.] a mixed and ſolid body, generated of exhalations and vapours incloſed in the bowels of the earth, being is the matter of which metals are formed in proceſs of time; foſſile body, matter dug out of mines. All metals are *minerals*, but all *minerals* are not metals.

Half Minerals [*mineralia media*, Lat.] are thoſe minerals that are as it were of a middle nature, between ſtones and metals, ſuch as ſeveral ſorts of earth, ſalts and ſulphurs; as ruddle, black lead, alum, vitriol, &c.

Mi'neralist [of *mineral*] one ſkilled in the knowledge of minerals, or one employed in minerals. A jeweller or a *mineraliſt*. *Boyle.*

Minera'logist [of *mineralia*, Lat. and λεγω, Gr.] an author who treats on minerals. The exacteſt *mineralogiſts* have rejected it. *Brown.*

Minera'logy [of *mineralia*, Lat. and λεγω, Gr.] a treatiſe or deſcription of minerals or mines, the doctrine of minerals.

Mine'rva [among the poets] the goddeſs of wiſdom and of war.

Mine'rva [in painting] is repreſented in a blue mantle, embroidered with ſilver.

Mine'rval, Lat. entrance-money given for teaching.

Mi'never, *ſubſt.* a ſkin with ſpecks of white. *Ainſworth.*

Mi'new, a ſmall kind of fiſh.

To Mi'ngle, *verb act.* [ᵹemenᵹan, Sax. mengen, Ger. mangia, Su. and Du. prob. of μιγνυω, Gr.] to mix or blend together, ſo as to form one maſs.

Mingle, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] mixture, confuſed maſs. They are of an unnatural *mingle*. *Dryden.*

Mingle-ma'ngle [*mingle-mangle* is a corrupt reduplication of *mingle*] a confuſed mixture and jumble of things.

Mi'ngler [from the verb] one who mingles.

Mi'nhead, a borough town of Somerſetſhire, 167 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Mi'niature, Fr. [*miniatura*, It. repreſentation in a ſmall compaſs, repreſentation leſs than the reality] 1. A painting of pictures in water colours very ſmall; a delicate kind of painting, conſiſting of little points or dots, inſtead of lines, commonly done on vellum, with very thin, ſimple water colours. We ſhould ſee mankind epitomized, and the whole ſpecies in *miniature*. *Addiſon.* 2. *Gay* has improperly made it an adjective. And make a *miniature* creation grow. *Gay.*

Mi'nikin, *adj.* ſmall, diminitive. Uſed in ſlight contempt. One blaſt of thy *minikin* mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Minikin, a ſmall ſort of pins.

Minim, *ſubſt.* [of *minimus*, Lat.] 1. A little thing, a pigmy, a dwarf. *Minims* of nature, *i. e.* reptile creatures of the ſmaller kind, *Milton.* 2. This word is applied in the northern counties to a ſmall ſort of freſh-water fiſh, which they pronounce *mennim*. See Minnow.

Minim, [with muſicians] a note of ſlow time, two of which make a ſemibrief; as, two crotches make a *minim*, two quavers a crochet, and two ſemiquavers a quaver.

Mi'nim [with printers] a ſmall ſort of printing letter.

Mi'nima *Naturalia*, Lat. [in philoſophy] are the primary particles whereof bodies conſiſt, called alſo corpuſcles and atoms, or the leaſt poſſible diviſions of matter, and out of which all bodies are compounded.

Mi'niments [in law; for *muniments*] muniments are the evidences or writings whereby a man is enabled to defend his title to his eſtate.

Mi'nimus, *ſubſt.* Lat. a being of the ſmalleſt ſize.

Mi'nimis [with mathematicians] See Maximis & *Minimis*.

Minio'graphy [*miniographia*, *minium*, Lat. and γραφω, Gr. to write] a writing with vermillion.

Mi'nion [*mignon*, Fr. *mignore*, It.] a favourite, particularly one in high favour with a prince or great perſon, a darling, a low dependant. Uſed in contempt, or ſlight and familiar kindneſs. A ſpecial *minion* of Andromanas. *Sidney.*

Mi'nion *of the largeſt Size* [with gunners] a piece of ordnance of three inches and a half diameter at the bore, eight feet in length, and containing 1000 pound weight of metal; it carries a ball three inches diameter, weighing three pounds twelve ounces: the charge of powder is three pounds and a quarter, and its point blank ſhot is 125 paces.

Ordinary Minion [with gunners] a large gun three inches diameter at the bore, in length ſeven feet, its weight in metal about 800 pound, carries a bullet of two inches one eighth diameter, and weight two pounds and a half; the charge of powder is two pounds and a half, and its point blank ſhot is 120 paces.

Mi'nious, *adj.* [*minium*, Lat.] having the colour of red led or vermillion. *Brown.*

To Mi'nish, *verb act.* [from *diminiſh*, of *minus* or *minuo*, Lat.] to diminiſh, to leſſen, to lop. They are *miniſhed* and brought low thro' oppreſſion. *Pſalms.*

Mi'nister [*miniſtre*, Fr. *miniſtro*, It. and Sp. of *miniſter*, Lat.] 1. An aſſiſtant, a delegate, an official. 2. An agent, one employed to any end or purpoſe, one who acts not by inherent authority, but under another. Be not ye *miniſters* of ruin. *Sidney.*

Minister *of the Goſpel*, a clergyman, whoſe office is to attend the ſervice of God and the church.

Minister *of State.* 1. A perſon intruſted by the prince or ſtate with the adminiſtration of the government; or to whoſe care the principal affairs are committed. The *miniſters* to kings. *Bacon.* 2. An agent or reſident in a prince's court, from a foreign power, without the dignity of an ambaſſador.

To Minister, *verb neut.* [*miniſtrare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To officiate, to ſerve, to attend. They which *miniſter* about holy things. *2 Corinthians.* 2. To give or adminiſter medicines. Canſt thou not *miniſter* to a mind diſeas'd. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To give ſupplies of things needful, to contribute. Others *miniſtered* unto him of their ſubſtance. *St. Luke.* 4. To attend on the ſervice of God, or miniſtry. Let us wait on our *miniſtring. Romans.*

Ministe'rial, *adj.* [*miniſterialis*, Lat.] 1. Attendant, acting at command. Service and *miniſterial* officiouſneſs in the ox. *Brown.* 2. Acting under ſuperior authority. 3. Pertaining to a miniſter of the church, or the office of eccleſiaſtics, ſacerdotal. *Miniſterial* garments as were then in uſe. *Hooker.* 4. Pertaining to miniſters of ſtate, or perſons in ſubordinate authority.

Mi'nistery, or Mi'nistry [*miniſtere*, Fr. *miniſtero*, It. *miniſterio*, Sp. *miniſterium*, Lat. this word is now contracted to *miniſtry*, but uſed by Milton with four ſyllables] office, ſervice or charge in any employment; but in an eſpecial manner the function of a prieſt, or of a miniſter of ſtate. With *miniſteries* due and ſolemn rites. *Milton.*

Mi'nistral, *adj.* [*miniſtralis*, Lat.] belonging to a miniſter.

Mi'nistrant, *adj.* [*miniſtrans*, Lat.] miniſtring, ſerving, attendant, acting at command. *Milton.*

Ministra'tion [*miniſtro*, Lat.] the act of miniſtring or ſerving, agency, office of an agent delegated or commiſſioned by another. 2. Service, office, eccleſiaſtical function. If the preſent *miniſtration* be more glorious than the former, the miniſter is more holy. *Atterbury.*

Mi'nistry [contracted from *miniſtery*; *miniſterium*, Lat.] 1. Office, ſervice. In all the *miniſtries* of his proper houſhold the church. *Sprat.* 2. Office of one ſet apart to preach, eccleſiaſtical function. Miraculouſly called to the *miniſtry* of the goſpel. *Locke.* 3. Agency, intervention, interpoſition. The ordinary *miniſtry* of ſecond cauſes. *Atterbury.* 4. Buſineſs. Abhorred the wicked *miniſtry* of arms. *Dryden.* 5. Perſons employed in the public affairs and adminiſtration of government.

Mi'nium [with painiers] red lead; it is made of common lead, calcined in a reverberatory furnace; or elſe of white lead, put into an earthen pan, and ſtir'd with a ſpatula over a fire. Melt lead in a broad earthen veſſel unglazed, and ſtir it continually till it be calcined into a gray powder: this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, ſtirring it in the ſame manner, and it becomes yellow. In this ſtate it is uſed in painting, and it is called maſticot or maſſicot. After this, put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red led. Among the ancients *minium* was the name for cinnabar. *Hill.*

Mi'nnekin [minicene, Sax. a nun] a mincing laſs, a proud minks, a nice dame.

Mi'nnekins, a ſort of fine pins uſed by women in dreſſing; alſo a ſort of ſmall cats-gut ſtrings for violins, See Minikin.

Mi'nning *Days*, certain days, or anniverſary feſtivals, in which the ſouls of the deceaſed were had in ſpecial remembrance, and regular offices ſaid for them.

Mi'nnings *of a Diſeaſe*, the previous or foregoing ſymptoms of it.

Mi'nnock, *ſubſt.* [of this word I know not the preciſe meaning; it is not unlikely that *minnock* and *minx* are originally the ſame word. *Johnſon.*] And forth my *minnock* comes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'nnow, *ſubſt.* [*menue*, Fr.] a very ſmall fiſh. The *minnow*, when he is in perfect ſeaſon, and not ſick, which is only preſently after ſpawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his ſides, inclining to a greeniſh and ſky colour, his belly being milk white and his back almoſt black, or blackiſh: he is a ſharp biter at a ſmall worm in hot weather, and in the ſpring they make excellent tanſies, being waſhed well in ſalt, and their heads and tails cut off and their guts taken out and fried with yolks of eggs, primroſes and tanſy. *Walton.*

Mi'nor, *adj.* Lat. 1. Petty, inconſiderable. Petty errors and *minor* lapſes. *Brown.* 2. Leſs, ſmaller. *Minor* and leſs miſtakeable numbers. *Brown.*

Minor, *ſubſt.* [*mineur*, Fr. *minore*, It. *menòs* Sp. of *minor*, Lat. in law] one who is in non-age or minority; or a male or female before they have arrived at the age of 21 years; one whoſe youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.

Minor [in muſic] is applied to ſixths and thirds; as a ſixth and third *minor*.

Minor [with logicians] the minor propoſition in a ſyllogiſm or logical argumentation, is the ſecond or particula propoſition, which is alſo called the aſſumption. The ſecond, or *minor* propoſition, was, that this kingdom hath cauſe of juſt fear. *Bacon.*

To Mi'norate, *verb act.* [*minor*, Lat.] to diminiſh, to leſſen. A word not yet admitted into the language. In what degrees diſtance *minorates* the object. *Glanville.*

Mi'norated, *part. paſſ.* [*minoratus*, Lat.] diminiſhed or made leſs.

Minora'tion [of *minorate*] the act of making leſs, diminution, decreaſe. A word not adopted. Some *minoration* of our offences. *Brown.*

Mi'norites, or Mi'nors, friars of the order of St. Francis.

Mino'rity [*minorité*, Fr. *minorità*, It. of *minoritas*, from *minor*, Lat.] 1. Non age, or the ſtate of being under age. During the king's *minority. Hayward.* 2. The ſtate of being leſs. 3. The ſmaller number; in contradiſtinction to *majority*.

Mino'taur, *ſubſt.* [*minotaure*, Fr. *minos* & *taurus*, Lat.] a monſter invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept in Dædalus's labyrinth.

Mino'very [law term, of *main ouvre*, *i. e.* the work of hand] a treſpaſs in a foreſt, by any engine or device made with the hand to catch deer.

Mi'nster [mynꞅꞇeꞃ, or mynꞅꞇꞃe, Sax. monſter, Su.] a conventual church, a monaſtery, an eccleſiaſtical fraternity, a cathedral church. This word is ſtill retained at York and Litchfield.

Mi'nstrel [*meneſtrier*, Fr. *meneſtril*, Sp. *meneſtrallus*, L. Lat.] a muſician, one who plays upon inſtruments. Eſteemed as a *minſtrel* at a feaſt. *Sandys.*

Mi'nstrelsy, 1. The muſician's art, muſic, inſtrumental harmony. And all the world applaud his *minſtrelſy. Davies.* 2. A band or number of muſicians. Such haſt thou arm'd the *minſtrelſy* of heaven.

Mint [mint, Dan. mynta, Su. munt, L. Ger. müntʒ, H. Ger. *menthe*, Fr. *menta*, It. *mentha*, Lat. μινϑη, Gr.] an herb. The *mint* is a verticillate plant, with labiated flowers conſiſting of one leaf; theſe are collected into thick whorles in ſome ſpecies, but in others they grow in a ſpike, each flower having four ſeeds ſucceeding it, which are incloſed in the flower-cup: it hath a creeping root, and the whole plant has a ſtrong aromatic ſcent. *Miller.*

Mint [minꝫe, mynꞇian, Sax. to coin muente, Du and L. Ger. muentʒe, H. Ger. mynt, Su.] 1. The place where the king's coin is made. 2. any place of invention. The *mints* of calumny are at work. *Addiſon.*

To Mint, *verb act.* [minꞇan, Sax, mynta, Su. muenten, Du. and L. Ger. muentʒen, H. Ger.] 1. To coin, to ſtamp money. New coins of ſilver which ſhould be then *minted. Bacon.* 2. To invent, to forge.

Mi'nted, *part. adj.* [of *mint*] coined as money.

Mi'ntage [of *mint*] 1. That which is coined or ſtamped. *Milton.* 2. The duty paid for coining. *Ainſworth.*

Mi'nter [of *mint*] coiner. *Camden.*

Mi'ntman [of *mint* and *man*] one ſkilled in coining. *Bacon.*

Mi'nt-master [of *mint* and *maſter*] 1. One who preſides over coinage. *Boyle.* 2. One who invents. The great *mint-maſters* of theſe terms. *Locke.*

Mi'nuet, Fr. a ſtately regular dance, or the tune belonging to it.

Mi'num, *ſubſt.* 1. [With printers] a ſmall ſort of printing letter. See Minim. 2. [With muſicians] a note of ſlow time. See Minim. 3. A brown, tawny, or dark colour.

Minu'sculæ, Lat. [with printers] the ſmall or running letters, as diſtinguiſhed from the *majuſculæ*, or capital ones.

Minu'te, *adj.* [*menu*, Fr. *minuto*, It. *menudo*, Sp. of *minutus*, Lat.] ſmall, little, ſlender, ſmall in bulk or conſequence. Some *minute* philoſophers. *Denham.*

Minute *Tythes*, ſmall tythes, ſuch as uſually belong to the vicar, as wool, lambs, pigs, &c.

Mi'nute, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*minuto*, Sp. *minutto*, Port. *minuta*, It. *minutum*, Lat.] 1. The ſixtieth part of an hour. 2. Any ſmall ſpace of time.

Minute [in geography] the ſixtieth part of a degree, which is ſomething more than an Engliſh mile.

Minute [in architecture] is the thirtieth part of a meaſure, called a module.

Minute *Line* [with navigators] a ſmall long line tied to a log of wood, having ſeveral knots or diviſions at 50 feet diſtance, wound about a reel fixed in the gallery of a ſhip. The uſe of which is, by the help of a minute-glaſs, to make an eſtimate, and keep an account of the way or diſtance a ſhip runs at ſea.

Minute, *ſubſt.* 1. The firſt draught of a writing. This is common in the Scottiſh law. 2. The abſtract of the ſentence of a judge. 3. Short notes on any thing.

To Minute *Down. verb act.* [*minuter*, Fr.] to enter or write down ſhort notes for memorandums, to ſet down in ſhort hints. I *minuted* what he had ſaid. *Spectator.*

Mi'nutebook [of *minute* and *book*] a book of ſhort hints.

Mi'nuteglass [of *minute* and *glaſs*] a glaſs, of which the ſand meaſures a minute in running.

Mi'nutely, *adv.* [of *minute*, the adj.] 1. Exactly, to the leaſt part. To keep that ſlow pace, and obſerve *minutely* that order of ranging all he ſaid. *Locke.* 2. In a minute manner [from *minute*, the ſubſt.] every minute, with very little time intervening. As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder. *Hammond.* 3. In the following paſſage it ſeems rather to be an adjective, as hourly is both the adjective and adverb. Now *minutely* revolts, upbraid his faith-breach. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'nuteness [of *minute*] ſmallneſs, inconſiderableneſs. *Bentley.*

Mi'nute-watch [of *minute* and *watch*] a watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches, which reckon by the hour. *Boyle.*

Mi'nution [old records] a letting of blood.

Minya'canthes [in botany] an herb, a kind of trefoil.

Minx [contracted, I ſuppoſe, from *minnock. Johnſon*] a young, a proud pert wanton girl. Before the proud virago *minx. Hudibras.*

Mi-party [in French heraldry] a term uſed, denoting the eſcutcheon is half way down, parted *per pale*, and there croſſed by ſome other partition.

Mi'quelets, a ſort of foot-ſoldiers inhabiting the Pyrenean mountains, armed with piſtols under their belts, a carabine and a dagger.

Mirabi'lity [*mirabilitas*, Lat.] wonderfulneſs.

Mi'racle, Fr. [*miraculo*, It. *milagro*, Sp. and Port. of *miraculum*, Lat.] In theology, miracles are works effected in a manner unuſual or different from the more ſtated and ordinary method of the almighty providence, by the interpoſition either *of himſelf*, or of *ſome intelligent agent, ſuperior to man*, for the evidence and proving of ſome particular doctrine, or in atteſtation to the authority of ſome particular perſon or perſons; an effect above human or natural power.

Mira'culous [*miraculoſus*, *miraculum*, Lat. *miraculeux*, Fr. *miracoloſo*, It. *milagroſo*, Sp. and Port.] pertaining to miracles, done by miracle, or by power more than natural. *Tillotſon.*

Mira'culously, *adv.* [of *miraculous*] by miracle, by power above natural.

Mira'culousness, the ſtate of being effected by miracle, ſuperiority to the powers of nature.

Mira'dor, *ſubſt.* Sp. [from *mirar*, to look] a balcony, a gallery whence ladies ſee ſhews.

Rode round to every *mirador*,
Beneath each lady's ſtand a ſtop he made. *Dryden.*

Mi're [moer, Du.] dirt, mud, at the bottom of water.

To Mire, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to whelm in the mud, to ſoil with mud.

Mire, *ſubſt.* [*myr*, Wel. myꞃa, Sax. mier, Du.] an ant, a piſmire.

Mire *Drumble*, the herb ſpoon-wort or ſcurvy-graſs.

Mi'riness [of *miry*] dirtineſs, muddineſs, fulneſs of mire.

Mi'rksome, *adj.* [mork, dark, Dan. In the derivatives of this ſet, no regular orthography is obſerved. It is common to write *murk*, to which the reſt ought to conform. *Johnſon*] dark, obſcure. Through *mirkſome* air her ready way ſhe makes. *Spenſer.*

Miro'bolans, a ſort of plumbs.

Miroi'r [in cookery] a particular way of dreſſing food, as eggs dreſſed *au miroir*, i. e. broken into a plate of gravy, and afterwards iced with a red hot iron.

Mi'roton [in cookery] a ſort of farce made of veal, bacon, *&c.*

Mi'rror, or Mirrour [*miroir*, Fr. *miras*, Sp. to look] 1. A looking glaſs, or the ſurface of any opaque body poliſhed and adapted to reflect the rays of light, which fall upon it, and exhibit repreſentations of objects. 2. [Metaphorically] a pattern or model, that on which the eye ought to be fixt, an exemplar, an archetype; as, he is a *mirror* of virtue and patience.

Mirror *Stones* [*ſelenites*, Lat.] Muſcovian ſtone, which repreſents the image of that which is ſet behind it.

Mirth [myꞃðe, Sax.] jollity, merriment, gaiety, laughter. Moſt of the appearing *mirth* in the world is not *mirth*, but art. *South.*

Mi'rthful, *adj.* [of *mirth* and *full*] merry, gay, chearful. At our *mirthful* board. *B. Johnſon.*

Mi'rthless [of *mirth*] joyleſs, cheerleſs.

Mi'ry, *adj.* [of *mire*] 1. Deep in mud. In how *miry* a place, how ſhe was bemoiled. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Conſiſting of mire.

Mis [miꞅ, Sax. miſſa, Goth.] a particle, which in compoſition of Engliſh words implies ſome ill defect or error, as demeanor, behaviour, miſdemeanor, miſbehaviour, luck, chance, miſluck, miſchance: from *mes*, in Teut. and Fr. uſed in the ſame ſenſe.

The etymologies and analogies of words compounded with *mis*, being here only general, ſee them more particular under their primitives.

Mi'sa [old records] a compact or agreement, a firm peace.

Misaccepta'tion, a wrong underſtanding or apprehending of any thing.

Misacce'ption [of *miſs* for *amiſs*, and *acceptation*] the act of taking a thing wrong or ill.

Misadve'nture, or Misave'nture [of *mis* and *adventure*; *meſaventure*, Fr. *ſventara*, It.] 1. Miſchance, ill luck, bad fortune. 2. [In law] the act of killing a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance, as by throwing a ſtone, or ſhooting an arrow careleſly, manſlaughter.

Misadve'ntured, *adj.* [of *miſadventure*] unfortunate, unlucky. *Shakeſpeare.*

Misadvi'ce [of miꞅ, Sax. and *advice*] bad counſel.

To Misadvi'se, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *adviſe*] to give bad counſel.

Mi'sadvised, *adj.* [of *mis* and *adviſed*] ill counſel'd, badly directed.

Misai'med, *adj.* [of *mis* and *aimed*] not aimed rightly. *Spenſer.*

Mi'santhrope, Misanthro'pos, or Misanthro'pist [*miſanthrope*, Fr. *miſantropo*, It. μισανθρωπος, of μισεω, to hate, and ανθρωπος, Gr. a man] a man hater, one who hates mankind. I am *miſanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shakeſpeare.*

Alas, poor dean! his only ſcope
Was to be held a *miſanthrope*. *Swift.*

Misa'nthropy [*miſanthropie*, Fr. μισανθρωπια, of μισεω, to hate, and ανθρωπος, Gr. a man] hatred of mankind.

Misapplica'tion [of *mis* and *application*] application to a wrong purpoſe.

To Misapply', *verb act.* [of *mis* and *apply*] to apply ill.

To Misapprehe'nd, *verb act.* not to underſtand rightly.

Misapprehe'nsion [of *mis* and *apprehenſion*] the act of apprehending wrong, miſtake.

To Misascri'be, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *aſcribe*] to aſcribe falſely. That may be *miſaſcribed* to art, which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

To Missassi'gn, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *aſſign*] to aſſign erroneouſly. We have not *miſaſſigned* the cauſe. *Boyle.*

To Misbeco'me, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *become*] not to become, to be unſeemly or unfit.

Misbeco'ming, *part. adj.* [of *miſbecome*] indecent, not ſuiting.

Misbego't, or Misbego'tten, *part. adj.* [of *mis* and *begot*, or *begotten*] ill-begotten, unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

To Misbeha've, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *behave*] to behave ill, or improperly.

Misbeha'ved, *part. adj.* [of *mis* and *behaved*] untaught, ill-bred. Like a *miſbehaved* and ſullen wench. *Shakeſpeare.*

Misbeha'viour of *mis* and *behaved*] ill conduct, bad practice, ill behaviour. *Addiſon.*

Misbelie'f [of *mis* and *belief*] a falſe faith or religion, a wrong belief.

To Misbelie've [of *mis* and *believe*] to diſtruſt, to believe wrong.

Misbelie'ver [of *mis* and *believer*] one that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly. *Dryden.*

Misbelie'vingly, *adv.* [of *miſbelieve*] diſtruſtfully.

Misbo'ding, *part. adj.* [of *mis* and *bode*] boding or threatening ill.

To Misca'll, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *call*] to call wrong, to name improperly.

Misca'rriage, [of *mis* and *carriage*] ill behaviour, ill ſucceſs of any undertaking, failure; alſo an untimely bringing forth a child, abortion.

To Misca'rry, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *carry*] to bring forth a child before the time; alſo not to ſucceed in an affair, to be loſt in an enterprize, not to reach the effect intended.

To Misca'st, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *caſt*] to take a wrong account of. Men *miſcaſt* their days. *Brown.*

Miscella'ne, *ſubſt.* [*miſcellaneus*, Lat. this is corrupted into *maſtlin* or *meſtlin*] mixt corn, as wheat and rye. To make ſome *miſcellane* in corn. *Bacon.*

Miscella'neous, *adj.* [*miſcellaneus*, Lat.] 1. Mixt together without order. 2. Compoſed of various kinds.

Miscella'neousness [of *miſcellaneous*] mixture or mixedneſs together without order, compoſition of various kinds.

Mi'scellany, *adj.* [*miſcellaneus*, Lat.] mixed of various kinds. A veteran army compounded of *miſcellany* forces of all nations. *Bacon.*

Mi'scellany, *ſubſt.* a maſs formed out of various kinds. To recommend any *miſcellanies* or works of other men. *Pope.*

Mischa'nce [of *mis* and *chance*] an unhappy accident, misfortune. She had ſtumbled upon ſuch *miſchances*. *Sidney.*

Mi'schief [*miſchef*, *obs.* Fr.) 1. Hurt, damage, whatever is ill and injuriouſly done. 2. Ill conſequence, vexatious affair.

To Mi'schief, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to hurt, to harm, to injure. Can it bring to our ſouls any benefit? rather it *miſchiefs* them. *Sprat.*

Mi'schief-maker [of *miſchief* and *make*] one who cauſes miſchief.

Mi'schievous, *adj.* [of *miſchief*] 1. Injurious, hurtful, noxious, deſtructive, wicked. 2. Spiteful, malicious.

Mi'schievously, *adv.* [of *miſchievous*] hurtfully, wickedly.

Mi'schievousness [of *miſchievous*] hurtfulneſs, pernicious neſs, deſtructiveneſs.

Miscibi'lity, or Mi'scibleness [of *miſcible*] capably of being mingled or mixed with ſome other thing.

Mi'scible [of *miſcibilis*, Lat.] that may be mingled.

Miscita'tion [of *mis* and *citation*] unfair, or falſe quotation. Charged with *miſcitation* and unfair dealing. *Collier.*

To Misci'te, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *cite*] to quote wrong.

Misclai'm [of *mis* and *claim*] miſtaken claim. *Bacon.*

Misco'gnisant [in law] ignorant of, or not knowing.

To Misconcei've, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *conceive*] to underſtand wrong, to have a wrong notion of, to misjudge.

Misconce'rt, or Misconce'ption [of *mis* and *conceit*, or *conception*] wrong notion, falſe conceit or opinion. *Hooker.*

Misco'nduct [of *mis* and *conduct*] ill conduct, bad management of affairs.

To Miscondu'ct, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *conduct*] to manage amiſs, to carry on wrong.

Misconje'cture [of *mis* and *conjecture*] a wrong gueſs. *Brown.*

Misconstru'ction [of *mis* and *conſtruction*] a falſe ſenſe or meaning, wrong interpretation of things or words. *Brown.*

To Misco'nstrue, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *conſtrue*] to interpret amiſs, to put a wrong or ill meaning upon, to take words or expreſſions in the worſt ſenſe.

Misconte'nted, *adj.* [of *mis* and *contented*] diſcontented.

Misconti'nuance [of *mis* and *continuance*] a diſcontinuance, interruption, or breaking off, ceſſation.

To Miscou'nsel, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *counſel*] to give bad counſel. *Milton.*

To Misco'unt, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *count*; *meſcounter*, Fr.] to reckon or number wrong.

Miscre'ance, or Mi'screancy [of *miſcreance*; *meſcroiance*, Fr.] ſuſpicion, infidelity, adherence to a falſe religion.

Mi'screancy, atheiſm, ſimony. *Ayliffe.*

Mi'screant [of *miſcreant*, of *croyant*, Fr. *q. d. male credens*, Lat. one who believes amiſs] 1. An infidel, an unbeliever, one who believes in falſe gods. *Hooker.* 2. A perſon of baſe principles or practices, a vile wretch. Thoſe *miſcreants* ought to be made ſenſible that our conſtitution is armed with force. *Addiſon.*

Miscrea'te, or Miscrea'ted, *adj.* [of *mis* and *created*] ill made, ill ſhapen, formed unnaturally or illegitimately. *Spenſer.*

Misdee'ds [of *mis* and *deed*] evil doing, bad action.

To Misdee'm, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *deem*] to judge ill of, to miſtake. *Davies.*

Misdemea'nor, or Misdemea'nour, *ſubſt.* [of *mis* and *demean*] the act of behaving one's ſelf ill, an offence or fault, ſomething leſs than an atrocious crime.

High Misdemeanour, a crime of a heinous nature, and next to high-treaſon.

Misdevo'tion [of *mis* and *devotion*] miſtaken piety. *Donne.*

Misdi'et [of *mis* and *diet*] improper food. *Spenſer.*

To Misdisti'nguish, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *diſtinguiſh*] to make wrong diſtinctions. *Hooker.*

To Misd'o, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *do*] to do wrong, to offend, to commit a crime.

Misdo'er [of *miſdo*] an offender, a malefactor. *Spenſer.*

To Misdo'ubt, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *doubt*] to ſuſpect of deceit or danger.

Misdoubt [of *mis* and *doubt*] 1. Suſpicion of crime or danger. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Irreſolution, heſitation. And change *misdoubts* to reſolution. *Shakeſpeare.*

Misdo'ing, *ſubſt.* [of *miſdo*] ill-doing.

Mise, or Mease [*miſe*, Fr. in law] the ſame as meſſuage.

Mise, Fr. [law word] a certain tribute or fine of 3000 marks, that the inhabitants of the county palatine of Cheſter paid anciently on the change of every owner of that earldom, for the enjoyment of their liberties.

MISE [law term, in a writ of right] ſignifies the ſame that in other actions is called an iſſue. According to this phraſe, *to join the miſe upon the meer*, ſignifies the ſame as to ſay, to join the *miſe* upon the clear right, *i. e.* to join iſſue upon this point, whether the tenant or demandant has the better right.

MISE *Money*, money given by way of compoſition or agreement, to purchaſe any liberty, *&c.*

MI'SES [in law] 1. The profits of lands. 2. Taxes or tallages. 3. Expences or coſts.

To MISEMPLO'Y, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *employ*] to uſe to wrong purpoſes.

MISEMPLO'YMENT [of *mis* and *employment*] improper application.

MI'SER, *ſubſt.* Lat. 1. A wretched perſon, one overwhelmed with calamity. 2. A wretch, a mean fellow. Both theſe ſenſes are now obſolete. 3. A covetous wretch to extremity, one who in wealth makes himſelf miſerable with the fear of poverty.

MI'SERABLE, *adj.* Fr. [*miſero*, It. and Sp. *miſeravel*, Port. of *miſerabilis*, from *miſer*, Lat.] 1. Wretched, unfortunate, calamitous. 2. Wretched, worthleſs. 3. Culpably parſimonious, covetous, ſtingy, baſe, niggardly, pittiful, paultry.

MI'SERABLENESS [of *miſerable*] wretchedneſs, ſtate of miſery; alſo niggardlineſs, covetouſneſs, *&c.*

MI'SERABLY [of *miſerable*] 1. Wretchedly, unfortunately, calamitouſly. 2. Meanly. 3. Covetouſly, poorly.

MISE'RERE [*i. e.* have mercy] a title given to the 51ſt pſalm, commonly called the *pſalm of mercies*, and generally directed by the ordinary to ſuch malefactors as had the benefit of the clergy allowed them.

MISERERE *Mei*, Lat. [i. e. have mercy upon me] a moſt exquiſite pain in the bowels or guts, cauſed by an inflammation or twiſting of them, or from the periſtaltic motion inverted. See CHORDAPSUS and VOLVULUS.

MISERICO'RDIA, Lat. 1. Mercy, or compaſſion. 2. [In law] an arbitrary fine or amercement impoſed on an offender, and it is called *miſericordia*, or mercy, becauſe it ought to be very moderate, and rather leſs than the offence committed, and the entry is *idio in miſericordiâ*.

MISERICORDIA, Lat. [in a law ſenſe] alſo ſignifies ſometimes a being quit or diſcharged of all manner of amercements that one happens to fall under the penalty of in a foreſt.

MISERICORDIA [in Athens and Rome] a goddeſs who had in thoſe places a temple, which was a ſanctuary or place of refuge to criminals and unfortunate perſons.

MI'SERY [*miſere*, Fr. *miſeria*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. Sad condition, pain, diſtreſs, wretchedneſs, unhappineſs. 2. Calamity, cauſe of miſery. And mourn the *miſeries* of human life. *Dryden.* 3. [Of *miſer*] avarice, covetouſneſs, criminal parſimony. This ſenſe is obſolete.

MISESTE'EM, *ſubſt.* [of *mis* and *eſteem*] ſlight, diſregard.

To MISFA'SHION, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *faſhion*] to form wrong.

MISFA'SHIONED *part. adj.* [of *misfaſhion*] ſhapen wrong or ill.

MISFE'ANCE, or MISFEA'SANCE, Fr. [in law] miſdoing or treſpaſſes.

To MISFO'RM, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *form*] to put in an ill form. *Spenſer.*

MISFO'RTUNE [of *mis* and *fortune*] evil fortune, calamity, ill luck.

MISFORTUNES never come alone.

Fr. *Un malheur ne vient jamais ſeul*, or, *Un mal attire l'autre.* Lat. *Aliud ex alio malum.* Ter. The Ger. ſay: Eſbeut allezeit ein unglück dem and ern die hand. (One misfortune always ſhakes hands with another.) Like many other vulgar proverbs, when it happens it is taken notice of, otherwiſe not.

To MISGI'VE [of *mis* and *give*] to fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence; it is always uſed with the reciprocal pronoun. His heart *miſgave him* that theſe were ſo many meeting-houſes. *Addiſon.*

To MISGO'VERN, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *govern*] to rule amiſs, to adminiſter unfaithfully.

MISGO'VERNED, *adj.* [of *miſgovern*] uncivilized, rude. *Shakeſpeare.*

MISGO'VERNANCE [of *mis* and *governance*] irregularity.

MISGO'VERNMENT [of *mis* and *government*] 1. Ill adminiſtration of public affairs. *Raleigh.* 2. Ill management in general. *Taylor.* 3. Irregularity, inordinate behaviour. I am ſorry for thy much *miſgovernment*. *Shakeſpeare.*

MISGUI'DANCE [of *mis* and *guidance*] falſe direction. He cauſes an error in his choice, the *miſguidance* of which muſt naturally engage him to his deſtruction. *South.*

To MISGUI'DE, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *guide*] to direct ill, to lead the wrong way.

MISHA'P [of *mis* and *hap*] a miſchance, ill luck, calamity. *Sidney.*

MISHA'PEN, *adj.* [of miſ-ſcapen, Sax.] having an ill ſhape; this ſhould be written *misſhapen*.

MISH-MASH, *ſubſt.* [miſch=maſche, Ger. and miſk=maſk, Su. and Teut.] a mingle, a hotchpot, a confuſed jumble or mixture of things. A low word.

To MISIMPLO'Y [of *mis* and *employ*] to uſe improperly. See MISEMPLOY.

To MISINFE'R, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *infer*] to infer wrong. *Hooker.*

To MISINFO'RM, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *inform*] to inform wrong, to deceive by falſe accounts.

MISINFORMA'TION [of *miſinform*] falſe accounts, falſe intelligence. *Bacon.*

To MISINTE'RPRET, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *interpret*] to interpret wrong, to explain to a wrong ſenſe. *B. Johnſon.*

To MISJO'IN, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *join*] to join improperly or unfitly. *Milton.*

To MISJU'DGE, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *judge*] to judge wrong, to form falſe opinions. *L'Eſtrange.*

MISKE'NNING, or MISKO'NNING [of mis and connan, Sax. a law term] a varying or changing one's ſpeech in court.

MISKE'RING, or MISHE'RISING [a law term] a being quit of fines, forfeitures or amerciaments, for a tranſgreſſion proved before a judge.

To MISLA'Y, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *lay*] to lay in a wrong place. *Locke.*

MISLA'YER [of *miſlay*] one that miſlays, or puts in the wrong place. *Bacon.*

To MI'SLE, *verb neut.* [*q. d.* to *miſtle*, i. e. to rain ſmall like a miſt] to rain in thick and ſmall drops, imperceptibly, like a miſt. *Grew.*

To MISLEA'D, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *lead*] to lead the wrong way, to betray to miſtake, or miſchief. *Bacon.*

MISLEA'DER [of *miſlead*] one that miſleads, or leads to ill. *Brerewood.*

MI'SLEN, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *miſcellane*] mixt corn, as wheat and rye. *Mortimer.*

MISLI'KE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] diſapprobation, diſtaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MISLI'KE, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *like*; of miſ-ʒelican, Sax.] not to like, to diſapprove. *Raleigh.*

MISLI'KER [of *miſlike*] one that miſlikes or diſapproves. *Aſcham.*

To MISLI'VE, *verb neut.* [of *mis* and *live*] to live ill. *Spenſer.*

To MISMA'NAGE, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *manage*] to manage ill.

MISMA'NAGEMENT [of *mis* and *management*] bad management, ill conduct.

To MISMA'RK, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *mark*] to mark with the wrong token. *Collier.*

To MISMA'TCH, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *match*] to put things to others, to which they are not fellows, to match unſuitably.

MI'SNA, or MI'SHNA, part of the Jewiſh talmud.

To MISNA'ME, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *name*] to call by a wrong name. *Boyle.*

MISNO'MER [in law, of *mis* and *nommer*, Fr.] a miſ-calling or miſ-terming, the uſing one name or term for another; an indictment, or any other act, is vacated by a wrong name.

To MISOBSE'RVE, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *obſerve*] not to obſerve accurately. *Locke.*

MISOCH'EMIST [of μισεω, Gr. to hate, and *chemiſt*] ſuch perſons who profeſs themſelves enemies to chemiſtry.

MISO'GAMIST [μισογαμος, of μισεω, to hate, and γαμος, Gr. marriage] a marriage-hater.

MISO'GAMY [μισογαμια, of μισεω and γαμος, Gr. marriage] marriage-hating, or the hatred of marriage.

MISO'GYNIST [*miſogynus*, Lat. of μισογυνος, Gr.] a woman-hater.

MISO'GYNY [*miſogynia*, Lat. of μισογυνεια, of μισεω, to hate, and γυνη, Gr. a woman] hatred and contempt of women.

MISO'PONIS [*miſoponus*, Lat. of μισοπονος, Gr.] one that hates labour.

To MISO'RDER, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *order*] to conduct ill, to manage irregularly. Their *miſordered* life when they were young. *Aſcham.*

MISO'RDER [from the verb] irregularity, diſorderly proceedings.

MISO'RDERLY, *adj.* [of *miſorder*] irregular. *Aſcham.*

To MISPE'LL, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *ſpell*] to ſpell wrong. *Spectator.*

To MISPE'ND, *pret. and part. paſſ.* miſpent [of *mis* and *ſpend*] 1. To ſpend amiſs, to waſte to no purpoſe, to throw away. Every *miſpent* or unprofitable hour which has ſlip'd from them. *Rogers.* 2. To waſte, with the reciprocal pronoun. The preterite in this ſenſe ſhould be written *miſpend*. *J. Philips.*

MISPE'NDER [of *miſpend*] one who miſpends, or ſpends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*

MISPERSUA'SION [of *mis* and *perſuaſion*] wrong notion, falſe opinion. *Decay of Piety.*

To MISPLA'CE, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *place*] to put in a wrong place. *South.*

To MISPOI'NT, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *point*] to confuſe ſentences by wrong pointing.

MISPRI'NTED, *part. adj.* [of *mis* and *print*] printed wrong.

To MISPRI'SE, *verb act.* [ſometimes it ſignifies *miſtaken*, from the French verb *meſprendre*; ſometimes undervalued or diſdained, from the French verb *mepriſer*. *Hanmer.* It is in both ſenſes wholly obſolete] 1. To miſtake. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To ſlight, to ſcorn, to deſpiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

MISPRI'SION [from *miſpriſe*; *mepriſon*, Fr.] 1. Scorn, contempt. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. In ſome old ſtatute, it ſignifies miſtake, miſconception. *Glanville.* 3. [In common law] it ſignifies neglect, negligence, or overſight.

MISPRISION *of Clerks* [a law term] is a default or neglect of clerks in writing, engroſſing or keeping records; for which defaults no proceſſes are to be made void in law, or diſcontinued, but are to be amended by the juſtices of aſſize.

MISPRISION *of Felony*, &c. [in law] is the making a light account of ſuch a crime by not revealing it, when a perſon knows that it has been committed; or by ſuffering any perſon who has been committed to priſon, even upon ſuſpicion of it, to be diſcharged before he has been indicted for it. This offence of miſpriſion, is finable by the juſtices, before whom the offender has been convicted.

MISPRISION *of Treaſon*, is the concealing or not diſcloſing known treaſon; the puniſhment for which offence is, that the offender ſhall loſe his goods, and the profit of his lands, during his life, and ſuffer impriſonment during the king's pleaſure.

To MISPROPO'RTION, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *proportion*] to join without due proportion.

MISPROPO'RTIONED, *part. adj.* [of *miſproportion*] not proportional.

MISPRO'UD, *adj.* [of *mis* and *proud*] vitiouſly proud; obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MISQUO'TE, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *quote*] to quote falſely. *Arbuthnot.*

To MISRECI'TE, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *recite*] to recite not according to the truth. *Bramhall.*

To MISRE'CKON, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *reckon*; of miſ-ꞃeccan, Sax.] to reckon or compute wrong. *Swift.*

To MISRELA'TE, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *relate*] to relate falſely or inaccurately. *Boyle.*

MISRELA'TION [of *miſrelate*] falſe or inaccurate narrative. *Bramhall.*

To Misreme´mber, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *remember*] to miſtake by truſting to memory. *Boyle.*

To Misrepo´rt, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *report*] to give a falſe account of, to give an account diſadvantageous and falſe. *Hooker.*

Misrepo´rt [from the verb] falſe account, falſe and malicious repreſentation. *South.*

To Misreprese´nt, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *repreſent*] to repreſent otherwiſe than it is, to falſify to diſadvantage. *Swift.*

Misrepresenta´tion [of *mis* and *repreſentation*] 1. The act of repreſenting wrong. *Swift.* 2. Account maliciouſly falſe. *Atterbury.*

Misru´le [of *mis* and *rule*] diſorder, miſgovernment, tumult, revel, unjuſt domination. *Pope.*

Lord of Misrule, or *Maſter of* Misrule, a ringleader in a diſturbance or riot; the chief of a company of revellers; or the manager of a ſociety at merry-makings.

Miss [a contraction of *miſtreſs*] 1. The term of honour to a young girl or young gentlewoman. *Swift.* 2. A kept miſtreſs, a concubine, a ſtrumpet, a proſtitute. *Dryden.*

To Miss, *verb act. pret.* miſſed, *part. paſſ.* miſſed *or* miſt [miſſen, Du. and Ger.] 1. To miſtake, not to hit by the mind. *Milton.* 2. Not to hit by manual aim. *Pope.* 3. To fail of obtaining. When a man *miſſes* his great end. *Locke.* 4. To diſcover ſomething to be unexpectedly wanting. I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderneſs, ſo that nothing was *miſſed.* 1 *Samuel.* 5. To be without. We cannot *miſs* him. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To omit. She wou'd never *miſs* one day. *Prior.* 7. To perceive the want of. *South.*

To Miss, *verb neut.* 1. To fly wide, not to hit. 2. Not to ſucceed. *Bacon.* 3. To fail, to miſtake. 1 *Samuel.* 4. To miſcarry, to fail. *Milton.* 5. To fail to obtain, learn or find. *Knolles.*

Miss, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Loſs, want, thoſe which are loſt. *Locke.* 2. Miſtake, error.

Mi´ssal, Sp. [*miſſel*, Fr. *meſſale*, It. *miſſale*, Lat.] a maſs-book, containing ſeveral maſſes to be uſed for the ſeveral feſtival days in the Romiſh church.

Missa´ticus, barb. Lat. [in doomſday-book] a meſſenger.

To Missa´y, *verb neut.* [of *miſs* and *ſay*] to ſay ill or wrong. *Spenſer.*

To Misse´em, *verb neut.* [of *miſs* and *ſeem*] to make falſe appearance. *Spenſer.*

Mi´sseltoe. See Mistletoe.

To Mi´sserve, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *ſerve*] to ſerve unfaithfully.

Misthou´ght [of *mis* and *thought*] an ill thought.

Mi´ssen *Maſt*, or Mi´zzen *Maſt* [meȝaen, Du. And therefore it were better written *mizen* or *mizzen*; in a ſhip] is a maſt that is erected in the ſtern or back part of it; there are in ſome large ſhips two ſuch maſts, and when ſo, that maſt of the two which ſtands next to the main maſt, is called the main miſſen, and the other that ſtands near the poop, is called the bonaventure miſſen. The length allowed for a miſſen maſt is half that of the main maſt, and the length of the miſſen top maſt, is half that.

Missen *Sail* [in a ſhip] the ſail that belongs to the miſſen yard.

Missen *Top Sail* [in a ſhip] the ſail that belongs to the miſſen topſail yard.

Missen or Meissen Gross, or *Silver* Gross, a Saxon coin, in value two-pence halfpenny.

To Missha´pe, *verb act.* [*pret.* miſhaped, *part. paſſ.* miſhapen] 1. To ſhape ill, to form ill, to make deformed. 2. In Shakeſpeare perhaps it once ſignifies ill directed, as to ſhape a courſe. *Johnſon.*

Mi´ssile, *adj.* [*miſſilis*, Lat.] that may be thrown, caſt or hurled by the hand, ſtriking at a diſtance. *Pope.*

Missile [in heraldry] a mixture of ſeveral colours together.

Mi´ssion, Fr. and Sp. [*miſſione*, It. of *miſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſending from one place or perſon to another, commiſſion, the ſtate of being ſent by ſupreme authority. 2. Perſons ſent on any account, uſually for propagating religion. There ſhould be a *miſſion* of three of the brethren. *Bacon.* 3. Diſmiſſion, diſcharge. Obſolete. *Bacon.* 4. Faction, party: obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi´ssion [of the Pope] a power or licence given by him, to preach the Romiſh doctrines in foreign countries.

Mi´ssionary, or Mi´ssioner [*miſſionaire*, Fr. *miſſionario*, It. and Sp.] 1. One ſent to propagate religion. The preſbyterian *miſſionary.* *Swift.* 2. Miſſionaries [in the Romiſh church] are prieſts, both ſecular and regular, which have a miſſion from the pope, or are ſent into Pagan countries, to preach Chriſtianity to them, or to preach the Roman Catholic religion to thoſe that diſown the Pope, *&c.*

> Like mighty *miſſioner* you come,
> Ad parles infidelium. *Dryden.*

Mi´ssive, *adj.* [*miſſivus*, Lat. ſent] 1. Such as may be ſent; as, *letters miſſive.* *Bacon.*

> In vain with darts a diſtant war they try,
> Short and more ſhort the *miſſive* weapons fly. *Dryden.*

Mi´ssive, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. A letter ſent. It is retained in Scotland in that ſenſe. Aids came in to him, partly upon *miſſives* and partly voluntaries. *Bacon.* 2. A meſſenger. While wrapt in the wonder of it, came *miſſives* from the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Misspea´k, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *ſpeak*] to ſpeak wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

Missu´ra [with Catholics] a ſinging the hymn called *nunc dimittis*, and performing other ſuperſtitious ceremonies to recommend and diſmiſs a dying perſon.

Mista´en, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [contracted for *miſtaken*, of *to miſtake*, and ſo retained in Scotland] This dagger hath *miſta'en.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Mista´kable, *adj.* [of *miſtake*] liable to be conceived wrong. Minor and leſs *miſtakable* numbers. *Brown.*

To Mista´ke, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *take*] to conceive wrong, to take ſomething for that which it is not. What is prettily ſaid is *miſtaken* for ſolid. *Locke.*

To Mistake, *verb neut.* to err, not to judge right.

To Mista´te, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *ſtate.* This ſhould be *misſtate*] to ſtate wrong. They *miſtate* the queſtion. *Sanderſon.*

To Mistea´ch, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *teach*] to teach wrong. A *miſtaught* or neglected youth. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Miste´l, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *tell*] to tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

To Miste´mper, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *temper*] to temper ill, to diſorder.

Mi´ster, *adj.* [*meſtier*, Fr.] trade or occupation: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To Miste´rm, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *term*] to term erroneouſly.

To Misthi´nk, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *think*] to think ill or wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Misti´me, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *time*] not to take a right time for a thing; to do it out of ſeaſon.

Mi´stiness [of *miſty*] cloudineſs, ſtate of the ſky being overcaſt, ſtate of any thing covered with ſteam. *Bacon.*

Mi´stion [*miſtus*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being mingled. By the new texture reſulting from their *miſtion.* *Boyle.* 2. A mixture.

Mi´stletoe [mıꞅꞇelꞇan, Sax. miſtel, Dan. birdlime, and ꞇan, a twig] a plant. The flower of the miſtletoe conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a baſon, divided into four parts, and beſet with warts. The ovary, which is produced in the female flowers, is placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers, and conſiſts of four ſhorter leaves: This becomes a round berry full of a glutinous ſubſtance, incloſing a plain heart-ſhaped ſeed. This plant is always produced from ſeed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth as moſt other plants, but will always grow upon trees, whence the ancients accounted it a ſuperplant, who thought it to be an excreſcence on the tree, without the ſeed being previouſly lodged there, which opinion is now generally exploded. The manner of its propagation is thus: The miſtletoe-thruſh, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the ſeed from tree to tree, for the viſcous part of the berry which immediately ſurrounds the ſeed doth ſometimes faſten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to get diſengaged of, he ſtrikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and ſo leaves the ſeed ſticking by this viſcous matter to the bark, which if it lights upon a ſmooth part of the tree, will faſten itſelf, and the following winter put out and grow. The trees which this plant doth moſt readily take upon, are the apple, the aſh, and ſome other ſmooth rind trees. It is obſervable, that whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any of theſe plants growing upon it, it is cut off and preſerved by the curious in their collections of natural curioſities. *Miller.*

Mi´stlike, *adj.* [of *miſt* and *like*] reſembling a miſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Misto´ld, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *miſtel.*

Mistoo´k, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *miſtake.*

Mi´stress [*maiſtreſſe*, *maitreſſe*, Fr. *magiſtra*, Lat.] 1. A woman who governs. Correlative to ſervant or ſubject. Rome now is *miſtreſs* of the whole world. *B. Johnſon.* 2. A woman who poſſeſſes faculties uninjured. *Sidney.* 3. A woman ſkilled in any thing. *Addiſon.* 4. A woman teacher. *Swift.* 5. A paramour or ſweetheart, a woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.* 6. A term of contemptuous addreſs. 7. A whore, a kept miſs or concubine.

Mistri´al [a law term] an erroneous trial.

To Mistru´st, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *truſt*] to have a ſuſpicion, to doubt, to regard with diffidence. As reaſons why theſe things ſhould be *miſtruſted* or doubted of. *Hooker.*

Mistrust [mıꞅ-ꞇꞃupa, Sax.] ſuſpicion, want of confidence, diffidence.

Mistru´stful [of *mis*, *truſt*, and *full*] ſuſpicious, doubting, diffident. *Waller.*

Mistru´stfully, *adv.* [of *miſtruſtful*] ſuſpiciouſly, with diffidence.

Mistru´stfulness [of *miſtruſtful*] ſuſpicious temper, diffidence, doubt. I found a weakneſs and *miſtruſtfulneſs* of myſelf. *Sidney.*

Mistru´stless [of *miſtruſt*] confident, not ſuſpecting. Where he doth in ſtream *miſtruſtleſs* play. *Carew.*

Mist [mıꞅꞇ, Sax. miſte, Dan. miſt, Du. and Ger.] 1. Vapours hovering over the earth, and ſtaying till they are either drawn upwards by the rays of the ſun, or falling down to the earth by their own weight, where by a leſs degree of cold, they are changed into dew, and by a greater into hoar-froſt. 2. A low thin cloud, a ſmall thin rain not perceiv'd in ſingle drops. 3. Any thing that dims or darkens. *K. Charles.*

To Mist, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cloud, to cover with a vapour or ſteam. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi´sty [of *miſt*; mıꞅꞇıcᵹ, Sax.] 1. Clouded, overſpread with miſts; as, *miſty* weather. Things ſeem bigger in *miſty* mornings. *Wotton.* 2. Obſcure, dark, not plain.

Mi´sture [*miſtura*, Lat.] a mixture, a mingle mangle.

Misu´sage [of *miſuſe*] 1. Abuſe, ill uſe. 2. Bad treatment.

To Misu´se, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *uſe*; *meſuſer*, Fr.] to abuſe, to make a wrong uſe of, to treat improperly. To *miſuſe* the fervent zeal of men to religious arms. *Raleigh.*

Misu´se [from the verb] an abuſe of liberty and benefit, bad uſe, bad treatment. Leſt he ſhould puniſh the *miſuſe* of our mercies. *Atterbury.*

To Misundersta´nd, *verb act.* [of *mis* and *underſtand*; mıꞅ-unꝺeꞃ and ꞅꞇanꝺen, Sax.] to underſtand amiſs, to miſtake, to miſconceive. *Hooker.*

Misundersta´nding, *ſubſt.* [of *miſunderſtand*] 1. Difference, diſagreement. *Boyle.* 2. Miſtake, error, miſconception. *Bacon.*

To Miswe´en, *verb neut.* [of *mis* and *ween*] to misjudge, to miſtruſt. *Spenſer.*

To Miswe´nd, *verb. neut.* [of *mis* and ƿenꝺan, Sax.] to go wrong. *Spenſer.*

Mi´sy, *ſubſt.* a kind of mineral. *Miſy* contains no cupreous vitriol, but only that of iron: It is a very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow colour, and of a looſe and friable ſtructure, and much reſembles the golden marcaſites. *Hill.*

Mite [mıꝺe, mıꞇe, Sax. mijt, Du. *midas*, Lat.] 1. A very ſmall worm breeding in cheeſe or corn, a weevil. *J. Philips.* 2. A ſmall coin, about the third part of our farthing. 3. Any thing proverbially ſmall. 4. In weight the 20th part of a grain. The Seville piece of eight contains 13 pennyweight 21 grains and 15 *mites*, of which there are 20 in the grain of Sterling ſilver, and is in value 43 Engliſh pence and 11-hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot.*

Mi Taille [in French heraldry] ſignifies that the eſcutcheon is cut only half way athwart, by way of bend ſiniſter.

Mite´lla, 1. A plant. It hath a perennial root; the flower cup conſiſts of one leaf, and is divided into five parts; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe: the ovary becomes a roundiſh fruit, which terminates in a point gaping at the top in form of a biſhop's mitre, and full of roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller*. 2. [Among ſurgeons] a ſwathe which holds a hurt or wounded arm.

Mites [with falconers] a ſort of vermin which infect the heads and necks of hawks.

Mite'scent, *adj.* [*miteſcens*, Lat.] growing mild.

Mi'thrax, Lat. [μιθραξ, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a roſe colour; but changeable when expoſed to the ſun.

Mi'thridate, Fr. [*mithridatium*, Lat. μιθριδατης, Gr. of *Mithridates*, king of Pontus, the inventor of it, among whoſe papers the receipt of it was found, and carried to Rome by Pompey] a confection, that is a preſervative againſt poiſon; ſeveral of the ingredients of which are vipers fleſh, opium, agaric, ſquills, *&c.* it is one of the capital medicines of the ſhops, conſiſting of a great number of ingredients.

Mithridate *Muſtard* [*thlapſi*, Lat.] The flower of the *mithridate* muſtard conſiſts of four leaves placed in form of a croſs, out of whoſe cup riſes the pointal, which becomes a ſmooth roundiſh fruit, having commonly a leafy border, and ſlit on the upper ſide, divided into two cells furniſhed with ſmooth roundiſh ſeeds. To which may be added the undivided leaves which diſtinguiſh it from creſſes. *Miller*.

Mi'tigant, *adj.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] mitigating, lenient, lenitive.

To Mi'tigate, *verb act.* [*mitiger*, Fr. *mitigare*, It. and Lat. *mitigar*, Sp.] 1. To appeaſe, to pacify, to cool, to moderate. Frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceneſs of a party. *Addiſon*. 2. To ſoften, to make leſs vigorous. That the rigour of their opinion were allayed and *mitigated*. *Hooker*. 3. To alleviate, to make mild, to aſſwage. To deviſe how that which muſt be endured may be *mitigated*. *Hooker*. 4. To mollify, to make leſs ſevere. *Milton*.

Mitiga'tion, Fr. [*mitigazione*, It. of *mitigatio*, Lat.] the act of pacifying or aſſwaging; a remitting the ſeverity of a decree or puniſhment, an abatement of any thing harſh or painful. *Bacon*.

Mi'tral, *adj.* [of *mitra*, Lat.] belonging to or like a mitre.

Mitral *Valves* [in anatomy] two valves in the heart, placed at the orifice of the pulmonary vein, in the left ventricle of the heart; thus called from their reſemblance to a mitre. Their office is to cloſe the orifice of it, and to prevent the blood from returning through the pulmonary vein into the lungs again.

Mi tranche' [French heraldry] ſignifies that the eſcutcheon is cut athwart, but only half way bendwiſe, that is by bend dexter, for the ſiniſter is called *mi-taille*.

Mi'tre, Fr. [*mitra*, It. Sp. and Lat. μιτρα, Gr.] 1. An ornament for the head in general. 2. A kind of epiſcopal crown. *Mitres* or faggots have been the rewards of different perſons. *Watts*. 3. [Among the Romaniſts] an ornament worn by popiſh biſhops and abbots, when they walk or officiate in their formalities upon ſolemn occaſions; it is a round cap pointed and cleft at top, having two fannels hanging down the ſhoulders. The pope has four mitres, different in richneſs, which he wears according to the ſolemnity of the feſtival.

Mi'tre [with artificers] an angle that is juſt 45 degrees, a kind of joining two boards.

Mi'tred, *adj.* [of *mite*] wearing a mitre, adorned with a mitre. Or *mitred* prieſt appoint the ſolemn day. *Prior*.

Mitred *Abbots*, ſuch governors of monaſteries who have obtained the privilege of wearing the mitre, ring, gloves and croſier ſtaff of a biſhop. Among us, thoſe that were exempt from the dioceſan's juriſdiction, as having within their own precincts epiſcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called abbots ſovereign. *Ayliffe*.

Mi'tta, or Mitten, an ancient meaſure containing ten buſhels.

Mitte'ndo *Manuſcriptum*, *&c.* Lat. a judicial writ directed to the treaſurer and chamberlain of the exchequer, to ſearch and tranſmit the foot of a fine from the exchequer to the common-pleas.

Mi'ttens [*mitaines*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of warm and coarſe winter gloves. 2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers. To handle one without *mittens*. *Ainſworth*.

Mi'ttent, *adj.* [*mittens*, Lat.] ſending forth, emitting. Humours peccant in quantity or quality thruſt forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts. *Wiſeman*.

Mi'ttigal [at Surat in India] a weight for ſilk, containing two drams and an eighth.

Mi'ttimus, Lat. [*i. e.* we ſend] a precept directed by a juſtice of the peace to a goaler, for the receiving and ſafe keeping a felon, or other offender by him committed to the goal. Alſo a writ by which records are transferred from one court to another.

Mi'va [in pharmacy] is the pulp of a quince, boiled up with ſugar into a thick conſiſtence; or a medicine like a thick ſyrup.

To Mix, *verb act.* [miſchen, Du. *mêler*, Fr. *meſcolare*, It. *meſclâr*, Sp. *miſturar*. Port. *mixtum*, ſup. *miſceo*, Lat. to mix] 1. To put various ingredients together, to unite different bodies into one maſs. 2. To form of different parts. *Bacon*. 3. To join, to mingle. Brothers you *mix* your ſadneſs with ſome fear. *Shakeſpeare*.

Mi'xen [mixen, Sax.] a dunghill, a layſtal.

Mixt *Number* [in arithmetic] one which conſiſts of an integer and a fraction, as $5\frac{10}{5}$.

Mixt *Body* [with chemiſts and philoſophers] one which is compounded of divers elements and principles; in contradiſtinction to thoſe which chemiſts ſuppoſe to be elementary, or conſiſting of one principle only, as they take ſulphur, ſalt, *&c.* to be.

Mixt *Angle* [in geometry] an angle which is formed by one right line and one curved one.

Mixt *Figure* [in geometry] a figure which is bounded by lines, partly right and partly crooked.

Mixt *Proportion*, or Mixt *Ratio* [with mathematicians] is when the ſum of the antecedent and conſequent is compared with the difference between the ſame antecedent and conſequent.

Mixt *Mathematics*, are thoſe arts and ſciences which treat of the properties of quantity, applied to material beings or ſingle objects, as aſtronomy, geography, dialling, navigation, gauging, ſurveying, *&c.*

Mixt *Tithes*, are thoſe of butter, cheeſe, milk, *&c.* and of the young of beaſts.

Mixt *Action* [in law] is one that lies both for the thing detained, and againſt the perſon of the detainer.

Mixt *Mode* [according to Mr. Locke] is a combination of ſeveral ſimple ideas of different kinds; as beauty conſiſts of colour, figure, proportion, *&c.*

Mixti'llo, or Mesti'lo [in ancient deeds] mixt corn, mungrel corn or maſlin; as wheat and rye.

Mi'xtion, *ſubſt.* Fr. [from *mix*] the act of mingling, or the union and coalition of divers corpuſcles into one body, confuſion of one body with another. As elementary or ſubterraneous *mixtions*. *Brown*.

Mi'xtly, *adv.* [from *mix*] with coalition of different parts into one body, confuſedly.

Mi'xture [*mixtura*, Lat.] 1. The act of mixing, the ſtate of being mixed, a compoſition of ſeveral things mixed together, a maſs formed by mingled ingredients. 2. That which is added and mixt. A mind free and diſentangled from all corporeal *mixtures*. *Stillingfleet*.

Mixture [in phyſic] an aſſemblage or union of ſeveral bodies of different properties in the ſame maſs.

Mixture [in drapery] the union, or rather confuſion, of ſeveral wools of different colours, before they are ſpun.

Mi'z-maze, *ſubſt.* [a cant word, formed from the reduplication of *maze*] a labyrinth, or place full of intricate windings. The clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions. *Locke*.

Mi'zzen [meʒaen, Du.] See Missen.

Mi'zzling, *adj.* [of miſt, Sax. *q. d.* miſtling] raining in very ſmall drops. See Misle.

Mi'zzy, *ſubſt.* a bog, a quagmire. *Ainſworth*.

Mnemo'nics [μνεμονικη, Gr.] the act of memory; alſo precepts, rules or common places to help the memory.

Mnemosy'ne, Lat. [μνεμοσυνη, Gr.] memory, the mother of the muſes.

Mo, *adj.* [ma, Sax. *mae*, Scot.] more, making greater number. Calliope and muſes *mo*. *Spenſer*.

Mo, *adv.* [from the adj.] further, longer. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Moan, *verb act.* [mænan, Sax. to grieve] to lament, to bewail, to deplore.

To Moan, *verb neut.* to grieve, to make lamentation.

Moan, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] lamentation, grief expreſſed in words or cries.

Mo'anful, *adj.* [from *moan*; of mænan and ꝼull, Sax.] lamentable, *&c.*

Mo'anfully, *adv.* [of *moanful*] lamentably.

Moat [mot, Sax. *motte*, Fr. a mound, *mota*, L. Lat.] a ditch or canal of water encompaſſing a houſe, town, *&c.* for defence. The caſtle I found of good ſtrength, having a great *moat* round about it. *Sidney*.

Moat [in fortification] a hollow ſpace or ditch, dug round a town or fortreſs to be defended, on the outſide of the wall or rampart.

Dry Moat [in fortification] one which is without water, and ought to be deeper than one that is full of it.

Flat-bottomed Moat [in fortification] a moat which has no ſloping, the corners of it being ſomewhat rounded.

Lined Moat [in fortification] one, the ſides of which are caſed with a wall of maſon's work.

Moat [in natural hiſtory] See Mote,

To Moat, *verb. act.* [*motter*, Fr.] to ſurround with canals or ditches for defence. A *moated* caſtle. *Dryden*.

Mob [contracted from *mobile vulgus*, Lat.] 1. The rabble, the crowd, a tumultuous rout. 2. A kind of woman's night cap or headdreſs.

To Mob, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to inſult a perſon riotouſly, to harraſs or overbear by tumult.

Mo'bbed, *part. adj.* dreſt in a mob; alſo inſulted by a mob.

Mo'bbish, *adj.* [of *mob*] mean, done after the manner of the mob, like the rabble.

To Mo'bble, *verb act.* [ſometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous alluſion to the Fr, *je m'habille*. *Johnſon*] to dreſs groſsly or inelegantly. But who, oh! who hath ſeen the *mobbled* queen. *Shakeſpeare*.

Mo'bby, *adj.* a potable liquor made of potato roots, uſed in America.

Mo'bile, *ſubſt.* Lat. and Fr. the populace, the rout, the mob. The unthinking *mobile*. *South*.

Primum Mobile [in the ancient aſtronomy] a ninth heaven or ſphere, imagined to be above thoſe of the planets and fixed ſtars.

Mobi'lity [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilità*, It. of *mobilitas*, Lat.] 1. (In cant language) the populace, the mob, the rabble. 2. Nimbleneſs, activity. *Mobility* is the power of being moved. *Locke*. 3. Fickleneſs. inconſtancy.

Mo'chlia [μοχλια, Gr.] the act of reducing diſlocated bones to their natural ſtate.

Mo'cho *Stone*, *ſubſt.* [from *Mocha* in the Eaſt-Indies, therefore more properly *Mocha-ſtone*] Mocho ſtones are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horney gray, with declinations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs and branches, in black, brown or red, in the ſubſtance of the ſtone. *Woodward*.

To Mock, *verb act.* [*mocquer*, Fr. *moccio*, Wel. of μωκαω, Gr.] 1. To ſcoff or laugh at, to flout, deride, or jeer, to ridicule. The juſt upright man is *mocked* to ſcorn. *Job*. 2. To deride by imitation, to mimic in contempt, For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To deceive, to defeat, to elude. 4. To fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuouſly. Why am I *mock'd* with death? *Milton*.

To Mock, *verb neut.* to make contemptuous game or ſport.

Mock, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Ridicule, act of contempt, fleer, gibe, ſneer. Fools make a *mock* at ſin. *Proverbs*. 2. Contemptuous imitation, mimickry.

Mo'ckable, *adj.* [of *mock*] expoſed to mockery or deriſion.

Mo'ckle, *adj.* [the ſame with *mickle*. See Mickle] this word is variouſly written *mickle*, *mickel*, *mochil*, *mochel*, *muckle*.

Mo'cker [of *mock*] 1. One who mocks, a derider, a ſcorner. God is ſeldom *mocked* but to the mocker's confuſion. *South*. 2. One that deceives, an eluſory impoſtor, a cheat.

Mocka'does, a ſort of woollen ſtuff for darning; weaver's thrums.

Mo'ckery [*moquirie*, Fr.] 1. Mocking, jeſt, ſcorn, ſportive inſult. 2. Banter, ridicule, contemptuous merriment. 3. Sport, ſubject of laughter. 4. Vanity of attempt, deluſory labour, vain effort. 5. Imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain ſhow.

MOCK *Privet*, or MOCK *Willow*, *ſubſt.* names of plants.

MO'CKING *Bird* [of *mock* and *bird*; in Virginia] a bird which imitates the notes of all the birds it hears.

MO'CKINGLY, *adv.* [of *mock*] with petulence, with inſult, in contempt.

MO'CKING-STOCK, *ſubſt.* [of *mocking* and *ſtock*] a but for merriment.

MO'DAL, *adj.* [*modale*, Fr. of *modalis*, Lat.] a term uſed by ſchoolmen to ſignify the mode or manner of exiſting, not relating to the eſſence. When we ſpeak of faculties of the ſoul, we aſſert not with the ſchools, their real diſtinction from it, but only a *modal* diverſity. *Glanville.*

MODA'LITY, *ſubſt.* [of *modal*; with ſchoolmen] the manner of a thing in the abſtract, or the manner of exiſting, accidental difference, modal accident. To ſignify things or the *modalities* of things. *Holder.*

MO'DBURY, a market-town of Devonſhire, 223 miles from London.

MODE, Fr. [*moda*, It. and Sp. of *modus*, Lat. moð, Sax.] 1. Way, manner, faſhion, or form, method. 2. Form, eternal variety, accidental diſcrimination, accident. A *mode* is that which cannot ſubſiſt in and of itſelf, but is always eſteemed as belonging to and ſubſiſting by the help of ſome ſubſtance, which, for that reaſon, is called its ſubject. *Watts.* 3. Gradation, degree. What *modes* of ſight betwixt each wide extreme. *Pope.* 4. State, appearance. Death changes the *mode*. 5. [*Mode*, Fr.] faſhion, cuſtom. Their different habits and dreſſes according to the *mode* that prevailed. *Addiſon.*

The MODE *of a thing* [with logicians] is that, which being conceived in a thing, and not being able to ſubſiſt without it, determines it to be after a certain manner, and cauſes it to be named ſuch. This is alſo called the *manner* of a thing, or attribute or quality.

Internal MODES [in metaphyſics] thoſe modes which are inherent in the ſubſtance; as roundneſs in a bowl.

External MODES, are thoſe which are extraneous to the ſubject; as when we ſay a thing is beheld, deſired, loved, *&c.*

Simple MODES, are combinations of ſimple ideas, or even of the ſame ſimple ideas ſeveral times repeated; as a ſcore, a dozen, *&c.*

Mixt MODES, are combinations of ſimple ideas of ſeveral kinds; as beauty conſiſts in a compoſition of colour, figure, proportion, *&c.*

Immediate MODES [with ſchool-men] are ſuch as are immediately attributed to their ſubjects or ſubſtantives; as motion is an *immediate mode* of the body, underſtanding of the mind.

Mediate MODES, are thoſe that are attributed to the ſubject by the intervention of ſome other mode; as ſwiftneſs and ſlowneſs are only attributable to the body in reſpect to its motion.

Eſſential MODES, or *Inſeparable* MODES, are attributes, without which the ſubſtance cannot ſubſiſt; as wiſdom, goodneſs, *&c.* in God; figure, place, quantity, *&c.* of the body.

Non Eſſential MODES, or *Separable* MODES, are attributes which affect created ſubſtantives, remaining affixed to them ſo long as is neceſſary; as the whiteneſs of milk, coldneſs of ice, *&c.*

Poſitive MODES, are ſuch as give to their ſubſtantives ſomething poſitive, real, and abſolute.

Privative MODES, are attributed to ſubjects, when the mind perceives ſome attributes to be wanting therein, and frames a word which at firſt ſight ſeems to denote ſomething poſitive, but which in reality only denotes the want of ſome property or mode; as a privation of light is attributed to a blind man.

MODES *of Spirit*, are knowledge and willing.

MODES *of Body*, are figure, reſt and motion.

MODE [in muſic] the particular manner of conſtituting the octave, as it conſiſts of ſeven eſſential or natural notes, beſides the key.

Doric MODE [in muſic] was a mixture of gravity and mirth, invented by Thamyrus of Thrace.

Phrygian MODE [in muſic] was adapted to the hindring of rage, invented by Marſyas the Phrygian.

Lydian MODE [in muſic] was proper for funeral ſongs, and invented by Amphion. — If this be true, what ſhall we make of that couplet of *Dryden's?*

> Softly ſweet in *Lydian* meaſures,
> Soon he ſooth'd his ſoul to pleaſures.

To MO'DEL, *verb act.* [*modeller*, Fr. *modellare*, It. *modelàr*, Sp.] to frame according to a model, to faſhion, to plan, to mould, to form, to delineate. The government is *modelled* after the ſame manner with that of the cantons. *Addiſon.*

MODEL [*modelle*, Fr. of *modellus*, *modulus*, Lat. *modello*, It. *modélo*, Sp.] 1. An original or pattern which any workman propoſes to copy or imitate; it is made either of wood, ſtone, plaiſter, *&c.* and in architecture ſhould be made by a ſcale, where an inch or half inch repreſents a foot, for the more exact compleating the deſign. 2. A repreſentation in miniature of ſomething made or done. The *models* of ſeveral ancient temples. *Addiſon.* 3. A mould, any thing which ſhows or gives the ſhape of that which it incloſes. 4. Standard, that by which any thing is meaſured. 5. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to have two unexampled ſenſes. Something formed or produced.

> I have commended to his goodneſs
> The *model* of our chaſte loves, his young daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Something ſmall and diminutive; which perhaps is likewiſe the meaning of the example affixed to the third ſenſe. England, *model* to thy inward greatneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

MODEL [with architects] a kind of meaſure, which is the diameter of the bottom of a pillar in each order, by which the length, *&c.* of it is meaſured, and which is commonly divided into 60 equal parts, called minutes; except in theſe of the Doric and Tuſcan orders, where the model is but half the diameter.

MODEL [in the Compoſite, Corinthian and Ionic orders] is divided into 18 parts, the ſame as *module*.

MO'DELLED, *part. adj.* [*modellé*, Fr.] framed or faſhioned according to a model or pattern.

MO'DELLER [of *model*] one that models, plans, or contrives.

MODE'NA, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Italy, 20 miles N. W. of Bologna. Lat. 44° 45′ N. Long. 11° 20′ E.

MO'DERABLE, *adj.* [*moderabilis*, Lat.] moderate, meaſurable.

To MO'DERATE, *verb act.* [*moderer*, Fr. *moderàr*, Sp. of *moderare*, It. *moderatus*, Lat.] 1. To qualify, temper, or allay, to make temperate. *Blackmore.* 2. To govern or ſet bounds to, to keep within compaſs, to quiet, to repreſs. *Arbuthnot.* 3. To leſſen or abate.

MO'DERATE [*moderé*, Fr. *moderato*, It. *moderado*, Sp. of *moderatus*, Lat.] 1. Temperate, ſober, that does not exceed. Sound ſleep cometh of *moderate* eating. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 2. Not hot of temper, mild of diſpoſition. 3. Not luxurious, not expenſive. A *moderate* table. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Not extreme in an opinion, not ſanguine in a tenet. 5. Placed between extremes, holding the mean. Both kinds of reformation, as well this *moderate* kind, which the church of England hath taketh, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elſewhere have better liked. *Hooker.*

MODERA'TA *Miſericordia* [in law] a writ for the abating of an immoderate amerciament, in any court not of record.

MO'DERATELY, *adv.* [of *moderate*] 1. Temperately, ſoberly, mildly. 2. In a middle degree. A maſs *moderately* tough. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'DERATENESS [of *moderate*] moderation, ſtate of being moderate; temperateneſs.

MODERA'TION, Fr. [*moderazione*, It. *moderaciòn*, Sp. *moderaçam*, Port. of *moderatio*, Lat.] 1. Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence, ſtate of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes. 2. Calmneſs of mind, equanimity; a virtue that governs all paſſions.

MO'DERATOR [*moderateur*, Fr. *moderatore*, It. of *moderator*, Lat.] 1. The perſon or thing that calms or reſtrains. A *moderator* of paſſions and a procurer of contentedneſs. *Walton.* 2. A decider of a controverſy, an umpire at a diſputation, one who preſides in a diſputation to reſtrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion.

MO'DERATRIX [*moderatrice*, Fr. and It. of *moderatrix*, Lat.] a governeſs, an arbitratrix.

MO'DERN, *adj.* [*moderne*, Fr. *moderno*, It. and Sp. of *modernus*, low Lat. ſuppoſed to be a caſual corruption of *hodiernus*. *Vel potius ab adverbio* modo, *modernus*, *ut a* die *diurnus*. Ainſworth] 1. Late, recent, not ancient, not antique, that has not been in uſe till of late years. Some of the ancient and likewiſe divers of the *modern* writers. *Bacon.* 2. In Shakeſpeare mean, vulgar, common. To make *modern* and familiar things ſupernatural and cauſeleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

MODERN *Aſtronomy*, takes its beginning from Copernicus.

MODERN *Architecture*, the preſent Italian manner of building; or it is rather, in ſtrictneſs, what partakes partly of the antique, retaining ſomething of its delicacy and ſolidity, and partly of the Gothic, whence it borrows members and ornaments without proportion or judgment.

MODERN *Medals*, ſuch as have been ſtruck within theſe 300 years.

To MO'DERNISE, *verb act.* [of *modern*] to adapt ancient compoſitions to modern perſons or things, to change ancient to modern language, to render modern.

MO'DERNISM [of *modern*] deviation from the ancient and claſſical manner. A word invented by Swift.

MO'DERNS [*modernes*, Fr. *moderni*, It. and Lat.] perſons of latter times, in contradiſtinction to the ancients. Ancients in phraſe, mere *moderns* in their ſenſe. *Pope.*

MO'DEST, *adj.* [*modeſte*, Fr. *modeſto*, It. Sp. and Port. of *modeſtus*, Lat.] 1. Sober, grave, diſcreet in behaviour, baſhful, not arrogant, not boaſtful. A ſoldier ſhould be *modeſt* as a maid. *Young.* 2. Not impudent, not forward. The bluſhing beauties of a *modeſt* maid. *Dryden.* 3. Not looſe, not unchaſte. The honeſt woman, the *modeſt* wife. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Moderate, being within a mean, not exceſſive, not extreme. By a *modeſt* computation. *Addiſon.*

MO'DESTLY, *adv.* [of *modeſt*] 1. Soberly, gravely, baſhfully, not arrogantly, not with preſumption. I may *modeſtly* conclude. *Dryden.* 2. With modeſty, not impudently, not forwardly. 3. Not looſely, not unchaſtely, not lewdly. 4. Not exceſſively, with moderation.

MO'DESTY [*modeſtie*, Fr. of *modeſtia*, It. Sp. and Port. *modeſtus*, Lat.] 1. Baſhfulneſs, ſhamefacedneſs, ſobriety, not arrogance, not preſumptuouſneſs. They cannot with *modeſty* think. *Hooker.* 2. Not impudence, not forwardneſs. 3. Moderation, decency. 4. Chaſtity, purity of manners. The general character of women, which is *modeſty*. *Dryden.*

MO'DESTY-PIECE. A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modeſty-piece*. *Addiſon.*

MO'DICUM, *ſubſt.* Lat. a ſmall pittance, a little matter. What *modicums* of wit he utters. *Shakeſpeare.*

MODIFI'ABLE, *adj.* [of *modify*] that may be diverſify'd by accidental diſcriminations.

MODI'FICABLE, *adj.* [of *modify*] diverſifiable by various modes, capable of being modified.

MODIFICA'TION, Fr. [*modificazione*, It. of *modificatio*, Lat.] the act of modifying or qualifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of mode or form; ſomething that modifies or gives a thing a particular manner of being. Not cauſed by new *modifications* of the light. *Newton.*

MO'DIFIED, *part. adj.* [*modifié*, Fr.] having a modality or manner of exiſtence.

MODIFIED [with logicians] a thing is ſaid to be modified, when the ſubſtance is conſidered, as determined by a certain mode or manner; as for example, when we conſider a body, the idea we have of it repreſents a thing or ſubſtantive; becauſe we conſider it as a thing that ſubſiſts by itſelf, and has no occaſion for any elſe to ſubſiſt it. But when we conſider that this body is round, the idea we have of roundneſs, repreſents to us only the manner of being a mode, which we conceive cannot ſubſiſt naturally without the body, the roundneſs of which it is, when we join the mode with the thing, then we conſider a round body, which idea repreſents to us a thing modified.

To MO'DIFY, *verb act.* [*modifier*, Fr. *modificàr*, Sp. *modificare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To moderate, to qualify, to ſoften. After all this deſcanting and *modifying* upon the matter. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To change the form or accidents of any thing, to ſhape, to give the modality or manner of exiſtence. They *modify* and diſcriminate the voice. *Holder.*

Modi'llion [*modillon*, Fr. *modiglione*, It. *modiolus*, Lat. *i. e.* little model] ſo called in reſpect to the greater, which is the diameter of the pillar; alſo a ſhouldering-piece or bracket, a little bracket or conſole.

Modi'lions, are little inverted conſoles, under the ſoffit or bottom of the drip in the Ionic, Compoſit and Corinthian cornices, and ought to correſpond to the middle of the columns. In the Corinthian they are always moulded with carved work. In the Ionic and Compoſit they are more ſimple, having ſeldom any ornament, except one ſingle leaf underneath. In the Doric order it is half the diameter of the body of the column below; in other orders it is the whole diameter, and is commonly ſuppoſed to be divided into 60 equal parts called minutes.

Modio'lus [in ſurgery] that part of a trepan, which cuts a bone circulary, and is diſtinguiſhed into male and female, as it hath, or hath not, a point in the middle to fix it the more ſteady in its operation.

Mo'dish, *adj.* [of *modus*, Lat. or *mode*, Fr.] agreeable to the mode or faſſion, formed according to the prevailing cuſtom. The *modiſh* hypocrite endeavours to appear more vitious than he really is. *Addiſon.*

Mo'dishly, *adv.* [of *modiſh*] faſhionably, in a modiſh manner.

Mo'dishness [of *modiſh*] faſhionableneſs, affectation of the faſhion.

Mo'do & *Forma* [in ſuits and pleadings at law] part of a defendant's anſwer, when he denies that he has done the thing laid to his charge, *modo & forma*, *i. e.* in manner and form, as it is declared.

To Mo'dulate, *verb act.* [*modulo*, Lat.] to make an harmony, to form ſound to a certain key or to certain notes. All ſerve to make or *modulate* the ſound. *Grew.*

Modula'tion, Fr. [*modulazione*, It. of *modulatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of tuning or warbling, an agreeable harmony, ſound modulated. Their *modulations* mix mellifluous. *Thomſon.* 2. The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion. The different proportion and *modulation* of the matter variouſly diverſified. *Woodward.*

Modula'tor [of *modulate*] one who forms ſounds to a certain key, a tuner, any thing that modulates.

Mo'dule, Fr. [*modulo*, It. prob. of *modulus*, Lat.] 1. An empty repreſentation, a model. 2. [In architecture] a certain meaſure or bigneſs, taken at pleaſure, for regulating proportions of columns, and the ſymmetry or diſtribution of the whole building.

Modus *Decimandi*, *ſubſt.* Lat. 1. Something paid as a compenſation for tythes, on the ſuppoſition of being a moderate equivalent. 2. [In law] is when land, or a ſum of money, or a yearly penſion belongs to the parſon, either by compoſition or cuſtom, in ſatisfaction for tythes in kind. Turning the tythe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain ſum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift.*

Mo'lwall, a bird which eats bees.

Moe, *adj.* [ma, Sax.] more, a greater number. See Mo.

Mogila'los, Lat. [of μογις, with difficulty, and λαλεω, Gr. I ſpeak] one that ſpeaks with difficulty, or has an impediment in his ſpeech.

Mo'hair [*mohere*, *moire*, *mouaire*, Fr. of *mojacar*, an Indian word] a thread or ſtuff of ſilk and camels or other hair.

Mo'hock, *ſubſt.* the name of a cruel nation of America, given to ruffians who infeſted, or rather were imagined to infeſt, the ſtreets of London.

Moi'dered, *adj.* crazed. *Ainſworth.*

Moido're [*moede*, Fr.] a Portugal gold coin, in value 27 ſhillings Sterling

Moi'ety [*moitié*, from *moien*, Fr. the middle, *metà*, It. of *medietas*, Lat.] the half of any thing, one of two and equal parts. This company being divided into two equal *moieties*. *Hooker.*

To Moil, *verb act.* [*mouiller*, Fr. *moilor*, mule, *q. d.* to labour like a mule, or moeyen, Du. to take pains, or, according to M. Caſaubon, of μωλος, Gr. trouble] 1. To daub with dirt, mud or filth. *Moiled* with dirt and mire. *Knolles.* 2. To weary, to tire. No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* yourſelves. *Chapman.*

To Moil, *verb neut.* [*mouiller*, Fr. moddelen, Du. to toil in the mud] 1. To labour in the mire. *Moil* not too much under ground. *Bacon.* 2. To drudge, to work with might and main, to toil. They toil and *moil* for the intereſt of their maſters. *L'Eſtrange.*

Moineau', Fr. [in fortification] a little flat baſtion, raiſed in the middle of a courtain that is over long.

Moist [*moiſte*, *moite*, O. Fr.] 1. Wet, not dry, wet, not liquid, wettiſh, damp in a ſmall degree. 2. Juicy, ſucculent. *Ainſworth.*

To Moist, or To Moi'sten, *verb act.* [of *moiſt*] to make damp, to make wet to a ſmall degree.

Moi'stener [of *moiſten*] the perſon or thing that moiſtens.

Moi'stness [of *moiſt*] wettiſhneſs, dampneſs. The *moiſtneſs* and denſity of the air. *Bacon.*

Moi'sture [*moiteur*, O. Fr.] wetneſs, dampneſs, a wateriſh cold humour, proceeding from abundance of liquid matter, ariſing from a conjunction of air and water, ſmall quantity of liquid. The *moiſture* it beſtowed upon roots. *Sidney.*

Mo'ky, *adj.* dark; as, *moky* weather. *Ainſworth.* It ſeems a corruption of *murky*: and in ſome places they call it *muggy*, duſky.

Mo'la, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the whirle bone on the top of the knee.

Mola *Carnea*, [with anatomiſts] a moon calf, a *concretion* of extravaſated blood, which forms a kind of fleſh, and moſt commonly happens in the womb, and is termed a *falſe conception*; or it is a ſpungy unſhaped ſubſtance, without bones or bowels; often black clottled blood, and very hard, and bred in the womb, and is brought forth inſtead of a real birth.

Mola *Patella*. See Mola *Carnea*.

Mo'lar *Teeth* [*i. e.* the grinding teeth] the five inward teeth on either ſide of the mouth.

Mola'sses, the groſs fluid matter that remains of ſugar after boiling, treacle, the ſcum of the ſugar-cane.

Molda'via, a province of European Turkey, bounded by the river Neiſter, which divides it from Poland, on the north eaſt; by Beſſarabia on the Eaſt; by the Danube, which ſeparates it from Bulgaria, on the ſouth; and by Walachia on the weſt; being 240 miles long, and 150 broad.

To Mo'lder. See To Mou'lder.

Mo'ld-warp. See Mould-warp.

Mole. 1. A natural ſpot or diſcolouration of the ſkin. To nouriſh hair upon the *moles* of the face. *Bacon.* 2. A mark, either even with it or ſtandding out, ſuch as is occaſioned to young children, from the imagination or frights of the mother. 3. A formleſs concretion of extravaſated blood; the ſame with *mola carnea*, Lat. See Mola. 4. [Mœl, Sax. *mole*, Fr. *molo*, It. *muelle*, Sp. of *moles*, Lat.] a rampart, pier or fence raiſed in a harbour, to break the force of the waves, a mound, a dyke. The ſea-ruin'd wall of the *mole*. *Sandys.* 5. A litbeaſt that works under ground. *Moles* have perfect eyes. *Ray.*

Mo'lebat, *ſubſt.* a fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Mo'lecast [of *mole* and *caſt*] a hillock caſt up by a mole or mouldwarp. In ſpring let the *molecaſts* be ſpread. *Mortimer.*

Mo'lecatcher [of *mole* and *catcher*] one whoſe buſineſs is to catch moles.

Mo'lehill [of *mole* and *hill*] hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

Mole'cula, Lat. a little cake or lump, or a little ſpot on the ſkin.

Molecula [in phyſics] a little maſs or part of any thing.

To Mole'st, *verb act.* [*moleſter*, Fr. *moleſtàr*, Sp. *moleſtare*, It. and Lat.] to diſturb, trouble, vex, aggrieve or diſquiet.

Molesta'tion [from *moleſt*, *moleſtra*, Lat.] the act of moleſting, vexing or putting to trouble, uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation, diſturbance. Diſſatisfaction and *moleſtation* of ſpirit. *Norris.*

Mole'ster [of *moleſt*] one who moleſts or diſturbs.

Mo'letrack [of *mole* and *track*] courſe of the mole under ground. The bottom of the *moletracks*. *Mortimer.*

Mo'lewarp [of *mole* aud peoꞃpan, Sax.] a mole. The *molewarp*'s brains mixt therewithal. *Drayton.*

Moli'ne [in heraldry] as a *croſs moline*, is a croſs that turns round both ways, at all the extremities; but not ſo wide or ſharp as that which is called anchored.

Moli'nists, a ſect of the Romaniſts, who follow the doctrine and ſentiments of the jeſuit Molina, relating to ſufficient and efficacious grace.

Molitu'ra *Libera*, Lat. [in old deeds] free grinding, or liberty to make uſe of a mill, without paying toll; a privilege which lords of manors uſed generally to reſerve to their own families.

Mo'llient, *adj.* [*moliens*, Lat.] ſoftening.

Mollie'ntia, Lat. [with phyſicians] mollifying or ſoftening medicines.

Mollifi'able, *adj.* [of *mollify*] that may be ſoftened.

Mollifica'tion [of *mollify*] 1. The act of mollifying or ſoftening. 2. Pacification, mitigation. Some *mollification*, ſweet lady. *Shakeſpeare*,

Mo'llifier [of *mollify*] 1. That which ſoftens, that which appeaſes. It is a great *mollifier*. *Quincy.* 2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

To Mo'llify, *verb act.* [*mollio*, Lat. *mollir*, Fr.] 1. To ſoften, to make ſoft. 2. To aſſuage. Herb nor *mollifying* plaiſter. *Wiſdom.* 3. To appeaſe, to pacify, to quiet. In hope to *mollify* the ſullen bridegroom. *Dryden.* 4. To qualify, to leſſen any thing harſh or burthenſome. To *mollify* their demands. *Clarendon.*

Mo'llifying, *part adj.* [of *mollify*] ſoftening, aſſuaging.

Mo'lliner, a ſmall muller for grinding of colours.

Mo'llock, dirt, dung, ordure.

Molmu'tian *Laws*, the laws of Dunwallo Molmutius, the 16th king of the Britons, which were famous with us till the time of William the Conqueror.

Molo'pes [of μωλωπος, Gr.] black and blue ſpots, the mark of *ſtripes or blows*; alſo red ſpots in malignant and peſtilential fevers. Forest. L. VI. Obſerv. 39.

Molo'sses [*melazzo*, It.] the refuſe ſyrup in boiling ſugar; the ſame with *molaſſes*; which ſee.

Molo'ssus [μολοσσος, Gr.] a verſe in poetry conſiſting of three long ſyllables.

Mo'lten, *part paſſ.* [of *melt*; ᵹemolten, Sax.] melted or caſt by a founder. Braſs is *molten* out of the ſtone. *Job.*

Molten *Greaſe* [in horſes] a diſtemper, which is a fermentation or ebullition of pituitous and impure humours, which precipitate and diſembogue into the guts, and ſometimes kill horſes.

Mo'lting, or Mou'lting, the falling off, or change of feathers, hair, ſkin, horns, voice of animals, which happens to ſome annually, and to others at certain ſtages of their lives.

Mo'ly, Fr. and Lat. [μολυ, Gr.] a ſort of wild garlic, ſorcerers garlic, hermal, or wild rue. Moly or wild garlic is of ſeveral ſorts; as the great moly of Homer, the Indian moly, the moly of Hungary, ſerpent's moly, the yellow moly, Spaniſh purple moly, Spaniſh ſilvercapped moly, Dioſcorider's moly, the ſweet moly of Montpelier. The roots are tender, and muſt be carefully defended from froſts. The moly of Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and ſo do all the reſt, except the laſt, which is late in September. They are hardy, and will thrive in any ſoil.

Moly'bditis [μολυϐδυτις, Gr.] the ſpume of ſilver, commonly got out of lead. *Miller.*

Moly'bdomancy [μολυϐδομαντεια, of μολυϐδος, lead, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a divining, by obſerving the motions, figures, &c. of melted lead.

Mome, *ſubſt.* a drone, a dull, blockiſh fellow, a dull, ſtupid blockhead, a ſtock, a poſt: this owes its original to the French word *momon*, which ſignifies the gaming at dice in maſquerade, the cuſtom and rule of which is, that a ſtrict ſilence is to be obſerved; whatſoever ſum one ſtakes another covers, but not a word is to be ſpoken. Hence alſo comes our word *mum*. *Hanmer.*

Mo'ment, Fr. [*momento*, It. Sp. and Port. *momentum*, Lat.] 1. Is the moſt minute and inſenſible diviſion of time, and what is otherwiſe called an inſtant. Performed in a phyſical *moment*. *Hale.* 2. Conſequence, importance, value, weight Eſteeming it to be of any *moment* or value in matters concerning God. *Hooker.* 3 Force, impulſive weight, actuating power. Determined only by the *moments* of truth. *Norris.*

Mome'ntally, *adv.* [of *momet*] for a moment. *Brown.*

Momenta'neous, Mo'mentany, or, Mo'mentary [*momentanée*, Fr. *momentaneo*, It. and Sp. of *momentaneus*, Lat.] that laſts but for a moment; that is of a very ſhort continuance, momentary benefits. A *momentary* heat. *Arbuthnot.*

MOMENTA'NEOUSNESS, or MO'MENTARINESS [of *momentaneous*, or *momentary*] ſhortneſs of duration or continuance.

MOME'NTOUS, *adj.* [*momentoſus*, *momentum*, Lat.] of weight, moment or worth, important, weighty. The more *momentous* concerns of life. *Addiſon.*

MOME'NTOUSNESS, weightineſs of concern, the being of moment or worth.

MO'MENTS [with mathematicians] are ſuch indeterminate and unſtable parts of quantities as are ſuppoſed to be in a perpetual flux, *i. e.* continually encreaſing or decreaſing; and are accounted the generative principles of magnitude.

MOMENTS [with naturaliſts] are the quantities of motion in any moving body; alſo ſimply, the motion itſelf, which they call *vis inſita*, or the power by which any moving bodies do continually change their places.

MO'MENTUM [in mechanics] is the ſame with *impetus*, or quantity of motion in any moving body.

MO'MMERY, or MU'MMERY, *ſubſt.* [*momerie*, Fr.] an entertainment in which maſkers play frolics. See MOMA, MINSTRELSEY, and MASKING.

MO'MORDICA [with botaniſts] the male balſam apple.

MO'MUS [μωμος, Gr.] diſgrace, reprehenſion] the carping god, who had his beginning from ſleep and the night; and though he was very ſlothful and ignorant, and would do nothing himſelf, yet *found fault* with every thing that was done by others. Among others, he is ſaid to have blamed Jupiter for making man without a window in his breaſt, that his vices might be viſible. Whence all carpers are called *momus*'s.

MO'NACHAL, *adj.* [*monachal*, Fr. *monacale*, It. *monachalis*, Lat. μοναχικος, Gr.] pertaining to a monk, or conventual orders, monaſtic, monkiſh. See MONKERY.

MO'NACHISM [*monachiſme*, Fr.] the ſtate or condition of monks, the monaſtic life.

MO'NAD, or MO'NADE [μονας, Gr.] an indiviſible thing. Diſunity is the natural property of matter, which of itſelf is nothing elſe but an infinite congeries of phyſical *monads*. *More.* Alſo *unity*, as oppoſed to two, or more.

MONA'DES, *plur.* [of *monad*, which ſee; μοναδες, Gr.] digits or unities in arithmetic.

MONA'DICAL, pertaining to unity.

MONANGIOPOLYSPE'RMOUS, *adj.* [of μονος, alone, αγγειον, a veſſel, πολυς, many, and σπερμα, Gr. ſeed; with botaniſts] a term applied to ſuch plants as have many ſeeds in one ſingle ſeed veſſel.

MONA'NTHUS, Lat. [of μονος, ſingle, and ανθος, Gr. a flower] that bears but one flower.

MO'NARCH [*monarque*, Fr. *monarca*, It. of μοναρχης, of μονος, alone, and αρχος, Gr. a ruler] 1. One that governs alone, a governor inveſted with abſolute authority, a king. 2. One ſuperior to the reſt of the ſame kind. The *monarch* oak the patriarch of the trees. *Dryden.* 3. Preſident. Come thou *monarch* of the vine. *Shakeſpeare.*

MONA'RCHAL, *adj.* [of *monarch*] ſuiting a monarch, regal, imperial, princely.

MONA'RCHICAL, *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr. *monarchico*, It. and Sp. *monarchicus*, Lat. of μοναρχικος, Gr.] pertaining to a monarch or monarchy, veſted in a ſingle governor or ruler. From antipathes in nature to diſparage *monarchical* government. *Brown.*

MONA'RCHICALS, certain heretics in the ſecond century, who acknowledged but one perſon in the Trinity, and held that the Father was crucified.

MONA'RCHICKNESS, *ſubſt.* a monarchic form of government.

MO'NARCHY [*monarchie*, Fr. *monarchia*, It. and Sp. μοναρχια, of μονος, alone or ſingle, and αρχη, Gr. rule or command] 1. The government of a ſtate by a ſingle perſon, kingly government. While the *monarchy* flouriſhed, theſe wanted not a protector. *Atterbury.* 2. Kingdom, empire.

MONARCHY *of the Univerſe*, is that *abſolute ſupreme* authority, godhead, or dominion, which extends over all *without exception*; and this being, both in the *nature* of the thing, and in the *judgment of antiquity*, the peculiar prerogative of *one ſingle* perſon, is what the learned *Valeſius* refers to in that aſſertion of his, "Vetus omnis chriſtianorum theologia *Deo* quidem *Patri* MONARCHIAM attribuit; filio vero, & ſpiritui ſancto οικονομιαν id eſt *adminiſtrationem* & *diſpenſationem*, i. e. all antient chriſtian divinity aſcribed the MONARCHY to *God* the *Father*; and to the *Son* and *Spirit*, the ADMINISTRATION OR DISPENSATION." *Valeſ. Not. ad Euſeb.* p. 5, 6. How far this remark holds true, the reader may judge, by collating what we have offered under the words FIRST CAUSE, CO-IMMENSE, ESSENCE, DITHEISM, *&c.* And indeed *Euſebius* (on whoſe writings *this note* was made) when giving us not merely his *own* ſentiments, but the doctrine of the CHURCH, ſtiles the FATHER'S GODHEAD, conſidered *in contradiſtinction* to the SON, "* *A godhead of* MONARCHIC *authority.*" *De Eccleſ. Theolog.* l. 1. c. 11. And *Hippolytus* long before him, in his treatiſe againſt *Noetus*, tells us, that notwithſtanding the divinity of the Son and Spirit, "the *œconomy* [or diſpenſation] of harmony brings the matter to *one* God. For there is but *one God:* FOR 'tis the FATHER, who *commands*; the *Son*, who OBEYS; and the *Spirit* [acting by commiſſion from both] who *giveth underſtanding*, &c." On the other hand, it ſhould not be diſſembled that *Tertullian*, taking the word, MONARCHY, in a more *reſtrained* ſenſe, does not ſcruple to apply it to the *ſecond*; and I think alſo to the *third* perſon; though both, upon his ſcheme, were *greatly inferior* to the *firſt*: as will appear from what has been ſaid under the word, HOMOÜSIANS, compared with the following paragraph: "Atquin dico, *&c.* *i. e.* but I affirm, that no government is *ſo* belonging to ONE, ſo ſingle, ſo MONARCHICAL, as not to be *adminiſtred* by other perſons the *neareſt* to her, *quas* IPSA PROSPEXERIT *officiales ſibi*, i. e. which ſhe herſelf has PROVIDED, as her officers, or miniſterial agents to herſelf. And if HE to whom the *monarchy* belongs, has alſo a ſon; it is not preſently divided, and ceaſes to be a *monarchy*, ſhould his ſon alſo be TAKEN INTO a participation of it. It is ſtill PRINCIPALLY HIS, from WHOM 'TIS COMMUNICATED to the ſon; and ſo long as it is HIS, 'tis nevertheleſs a *monarchy* for being held by two perſons ſo cloſely united. If then the *divine monarchy*, though *adminiſtred* by ſo many legions and armies of angels—yet does not ceaſe to be the government of ONE, by being *adminiſtred* by ſo many thouſands of powers: How can it be ſaid that God [or the government of God] ſhould ſeem to ſuffer a *diviſion* and *diſperſion* in the *Son* and *Spirit*, who are ALLOTTED the *ſecond*, and *third* place?——The idea of a monarchy is then deſtroyed, when another dominion is ſet up, *independent*, and of its *own proper* ſtate, and ſo rivalling the firſt: But I who derive the Son *from no other original*, but from the SUBSTANCE of the Father, and doing nothing WITHOUT THE WILL of the Father, and RECEIVING ALL HIS POWER from the Father; how can I deſtroy the belief of a *monarchy*, which I preſerve in the Son, as being DELIVERED to him from the Father. And the ſame might be obſerved alſo concerning the *third degree*; for I ſuppoſe the *Spirit* to be derived from *no other quarter*, but FROM the FATHER *through* the SON." And then (*retorting* the objection on the perſon againſt whom he writes) he adds, "The *monarchy* ſhould rather ſeem to be moſt in danger of being overthrown on *your ſcheme*; who will not admit the ARRANGEMENT, and DISPENSATION of it; *in tot nominibus* CONSTITUTAM, *quot* DEUS VOLUIT, *i. e.* CONSTITUTED in as many names, as the WILL OF GOD has determined." *Tertull. Opera Ed. Cologn.* p. 607. Is it poſſible to compare all this with the above-cited remark of *Valeſius*, without obſerving in how *modeſt* a form, and *cautious* a manner, the SPIRIT of MONTANISM made its *firſt appearance* in the world? I ſhall only add, that if the reader would ſee the doctrine of the church, as *ſtated* by EUSEBIUS more at large, he may conſult the word COÆTERNAL, *Neceſſary* CAUSE, MARCELLIANS, and SCALE *of Being*, and may poſſibly be furniſhed with the *true key* to the *antient*, not to ſay SCRIPTURE-DOCTRINE on this head, under the words, DEITY, DIVINITY, and GOD [or GODHEAD] compared.

* *Euſebius* had obſerved againſt the *Arians*, "that the SON did not exiſt after the ſame manner with OTHER derived beings; *i. e.* by *that* ſort of creation, which is *out of nothing*; [ſee CREATION] nor could he fairly be called a creature produced *out of nothing* [ομοιως τοις λοιποις κτισμασιν, i. e.] after the like manner with OTHER creatures: but that he alone was *begotten* from the FATHER HIMSELF, and exiſted in the FORM of God, and was the IMAGE of the inviſible *God*, and FIRST-BORN *of* all creation, or of every creature; and that for this cauſe [meaning his *divine original* as before deſcribed] the *church* had been taught to honour, and worſhip him only [of all *derived* beings] as her *Lord*, and *Saviour*, and *God*." And then follows that *noble* chapter from which *this citation* is taken. "But if (ſays he) this ſhould raiſe with them [*i. e.* with the perſons whom he oppoſes] the fear of ſeeming to advance the notion of *two* Gods; let them know, that though we do indeed acknowledge the Son to be God, yet there is but ONE ONLY GOD; even *He* [or that perſon] who alone is *without original*, and unbegotten; who poſſeſſes his *own proper domeſtic* godhead [a godhead that is *grounded in himſelf*, and independent of any extrinſic cauſe] and who became the cauſe [or author] even to the Son himſelf, both of his being, and his being *ſuch* as he is; by WHOM the SON ALSO HIMSELF confeſſes that he *lives*, having expreſsly declared, "*As the living Father has ſent me*, and I LIVE BY THE FATHER;" and "*as the Father hath life in himſelf*, ſo hath HE GIVEN *to the Son to have life in himſelf*." For which reaſon (as *Euſebius* ſubjoins) he teaches us, that the Father is HIS God as well as *ours*, ſaying, "*I aſcend to my Father and your Father, to* MY GOD *and your God*." And then having cited thoſe words, "the *head of Chriſt is God*", he proceeds, "there being but ONE ORIGINAL and HEAD, how can there be TWO GODS? Is not HE [or *that perſon*] alone the ONE GOD, who knows *no ſuperior*, no AUTHOR of his exiſtence; but poſſeſſes his own proper, unoriginated, unbegotten godhead of MONARCHIC authority, and has COMMUNICATED both OF his godhead, and life to the Son; who produced all things by [or THRO'] him; who SENDS him; who COMMANDS him; who TEACHES him; who DELIVERS ALL THINGS to him; who GLORIFIES him; who HIGHLY-EXALTS him;—whoſe WILL [or decree] it is that we ſhould obey him; who BIDS him to hold that throne, which is on the right hand of majeſty, when ſaying to him, "*Sit thou at my right hand*:" Who UPON ALL THESE accounts is the GOD alſo of the SON HIMSELF. In OBEDIENCE to whom the only begotten Son *emptied himſelf*, and *humbled himſelf*, taking the form of a ſervant;——to whom he PRAYS——to whom he GIVES THANKS; whom he teaches us to regard as the ONLY-TRUE GOD; and confeſſes to be GREATER THAN HIMSELF; and whom (over and above all theſe things) he would have us all underſtand to be even HIS GOD——In theſe things the CHURCH OF GOD having been inſtructed, *&c.*" *Euſeb. de Eccleſ. Theolog. Cologn.* p. 66, 67, 69, and 70. compared. See MESSIAH, and after thoſe words, "the works of Chriſt" read, meaning of the *divine perſon* ſo called; read alſo, this *criticiſm* ſerves—and read, Acts c. ii. v. 36; and read, as *ſuch* he *adores*, and worſhips the Father for himſelf. See alſo MEDIATE *Agency*, and read, the latter *is* from, *&c.*

MO'NASTERY [*monaſtere*, Fr. *monaſtero*, It. *monaſterio*, Sp. *monaſterium*, Lat. μοναςηριον, Gr.] a convent or cloiſter, a college of monks or nuns, a houſe of religious retirement. It is uſually pronounced, and often written *monaſtry*.

MONASTE'RIAL, *adj.* [*monaſterialis*, Lat.] pertaining to a monaſtery.

MONA'STIC, or MONA'STICAL, *adj.* [*monaſtique*, Fr. *monaſtico*, It. and Sp. *monaſticus*, Lat. μοναςικος, Gr.] pertaining to a monk or abbey, religiouſly recluſe.

MONA'STICALLY, *adv.* [of *monaſtical*] recluſely, in the manner of a monk.

MOND, or MOUND [*mundus*, Lat. *monde*, Fr.] a golden globe, one of the enſigns of an emperor.

MO'NDAY [monandæᵹ, Sax. *q. d.* moon's day, maen-daegh, Du. montag, Ger. maendag, Su.] the ſecond day of the week.

To MONE, *verb neut.* [mænan, Sax.] to grieve and lament, to bewail. See To MOAN.

MONE'TA, Lat. money or coin.

MONETA'GIUM, Lat. [in old law] the right and privilege of coining money.

Mo′ney [mynet, Sax. **mynt**, Dan. **muente**, Du. **müntze**, Ger. *moneta*, Lat. *monoye*, Fr. *moéda*, Port. It has properly no plural, except when money is taken for a ſingle piece, but *monies* was formerly uſed for ſums. *Johnſon*] a piece of metal marked for coin with the arms of a prince or ſtate, who make it circulate or paſs at a ſtated rate, to facilitate trade. *Money* differs from uncoined ſilver, in that the quantity of ſilver in each piece of money is aſcertained by the ſtamp it bears, which is a public voucher. *Locke*.

Money makes the mare to go.

Lat. *Pecuniæ obediunt omnia er.* [All things obey money.]

Fr. *L'Argent fait tout.* [Money does every thing.]

We have another home-proverb to the ſame purpoſe, *viz.*

God makes, and apparel ſhapes, but Money makes the man.

Lat. *Tanti quantum habeas ſis.* Hor. Sat. I. Lib. I. Intimating, that tho' nature has been never ſo bountiful of her gifts to us, and we have taken never ſo much pains to adorn our outſide, yet if we want the moſt neceſſary ingredient in our compoſition, money, all the reſt will little avail us.

This proverb is a good leſſon of *induſtry* in our calling, and *frugality* in our expences.

A fool and his Money is ſoon parted.

Becauſe he wants ſenſe and diſcretion to manage it. The Scots ſay, *He that gets his geer* (eſtate) *before his wit, will be ſhort while maſter of it.*

Mo′ney-bag [of *money* and *bag*] a large purſe. *Addiſon*.

Mo′ney-box [of *money* and *box*] a till where money is put.

Mo′ney-changer [of *money* and *change*] a broker in money.

Mo′neyer, *ſubſt.* [from *money*; *monnoyer*, *monnoyeur*, Fr.] 1. A coiner of money. 2. A banker, one who deals in money upon returns, &c.

Mo′neyless, *adj.* [of *money*] wanting money, pennyleſs.

Mo′ney-matter [of *money* and *matter*] account of debitor and creditor. *Arbuthnot*.

Mo′ney-scrivener [of *money* and *ſcrivener*] one who raiſes money for others. *Arbuthnot*.

Mo′ney's-worth [of *money* and *worth*] ſomething valuable, ſomething that will bring money.

Mong *Corn*, *ſubſt.* [of manᵹ, Sax. and *corn*] mixed corn, as wheat and rye, mixt corn or maſlin.

Mo′nger [manᵹere, a trader, from manᵹian, Sax. to trade, **mangiare**, Su.] a trader or dealer, a ſeller. It is uſed after the name of any commodity, to expreſs a ſeller of that commodity; as a *fiſhmonger*; and ſometimes a meddler in any thing; as a *whoremonger*, a *newſmonger*.

Mo′ngrel, *adj.* [as *mongcorn*, from manᵹ, Sax. or **mengen**, Du. to mingle] 1. Being of a mixt breed; applied to a creature engendered between two kinds or ſpecies. 2. Sometimes uſed ſubſtantively. *Mongrels* in faction, poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addiſon*.

Mo′niment [*moneo*, Lat.] It ſeems here to ſignify inſcription.

Some others were driven and diſtent
Into great ingots and to wedges ſquare,
Some in round plates, with outer *moniment*. *Spenſer*.

To Mo′nish, *verb act.* [*moneo*, Lat.] to admoniſh; of which it is a contraction. *Moniſh* him gently. *Aſcham*.

Mo′nisher [of *moniſh*] an admoniſher, a monitor.

Moni′tion, Fr. [*monitio*, Lat.] 1. Information, hint. *Holder*. 2. Inſtruction, document. Deaf not only to the advice of friends, but to the counſels and *monitions* of reaſon itſelf. *L'Eſtrange*. 3. [Among civilians] a warning given by eccleſiaſtical authority to a clerk, to reform his manners, upon intimation of his ſcandalous life.

Mo′nitor, an admoniſher, a warner of duty or faults, one who gives neceſſary hints; commonly applied to an upper ſcholar in a ſchool, commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys in his abſence, and be an overſeer of their manners. To carry his *monitor* in his boſom, his law in his heart, *South*.

Mo′nitory, *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorio*, It. of *monitorius*, Lat.] admoniſhing, advertiſing, or warning, conveying uſeful inſtruction, as *monitory* viſions and dreams. The *monitory* hint in my eſſay. *Pope*.

Mo′nitory, *ſubſt.* admonition, warning. The pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon*.

Monitory *Letters*, letters from an eccleſiaſtical judge, upon information of ſcandals and abuſes within the cognizance of his court.

Monk [monec, Sax. **munch**, Dan. **monnick**, Du. **münch**, Ger. **munk**, Su. *moine*, Fr. *monacco*, It. *monge*, Sp. of *monachus*, Lat. of μονος, Gr. alone] one of a religious community, one who dwells in a monaſtery, under a vow of obſerving the rules of the founder of the order he belongs to. *Monks* in ſome reſpects agree with regulars, as in the ſubſtantial vows of religion; but in other reſpects, *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to ſo ſtrict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe*. See Hierom and Cataphrygians.

Monk's-cloth, a ſort of coarſe cloth.

Mo′nkery [*moinerie*, Fr.] the profeſſion of a monk, the monaſtic life. The dangerous ſervitude of their raſh and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery*. *Hall*.

Mo′nkey [prob. of *mannekin*, *monikin*, a little man, or of *mono*, Sp.] 1. An ape, a baboon, a jackanapes, an animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man. 2. A word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs for a man or woman. *Shakeſpeare*.

Monk-fish, a fiſh reſembling a monk's coul.

Mo′nkhood, *ſubſt.* a plant.

Monkhood [of *monk* and *hood*] the character of a monk. He left off his *moonkhood* too. *Atterbury*.

Mo′nkish, *adj.* [of *monk*] belonging to monks, taught by monks, monaſtic. *Atterbury*. See Creed, Brandeum. and Cataphrygians compared.

Monk's *Rhubarb* [with botaniſts] a kind of plant, a ſpecies of dock; its roots are uſed in medicine.

Monk's *Seam* [with ſailors] a ſeam when the ſelvedges of ſails are laid a little over one another, and ſewed on both ſides.

Mo′nmouth, the capital of Monmouthſhire, 127 miles from London, ſituated between the rivers Minny and Wye, over each of which it has a bridge. It ſends two members to parliament, and did formerly give the title of duke to James, a natural ſon of Charles II.

Mo′nmouthshire, a county of England, bounded by Hertfordſhire, on the north-eaſt; by the river Severn, which ſeparates it from Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire, on the ſouth-eaſt; and Glamorganſhire, on the weſt. It ſends two members to parliament.

Monoca′rpous, *adj.* [of μονος, alone, and καρπος, Gr. fruit; with botaniſts] a term applied to ſuch plants as bear but one ſingle fruit.

Mono′ceros, Lat. [μονοκερως, Gr.] an unicorn or beaſt that has but one horn; alſo the Sene fiſh.

Mo′nochord [*monocorde*, F. *monocordo*, It. of μονοχορδον, of μονος, alone or ſingle, and χορδη, Gr. a ſtring] 1. A ſort of inſtrument formerly uſed in the regulation of ſounds, the antients made uſe of it, to determine the proportion of ſounds to one another: when the chord was divided into two equal parts, ſo that the terms were as one to one, they called them uniſons; but if they were as two to one, they called them octaves or diapaſons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes; if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diateſſarous; if the terms were as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce major; but if the terms were at ſix to five, then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and laſtly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they called it a demiton or dieze. The monochord being thus divided, was properly what they called a ſyſtem, of which there were many kinds, according to the different diviſions of the monochord. *Harris*. 2. Some ſay an inſtrument having but one ſtring, as the trumpet marine. *Harris*.

Monochro′ma, Lat. [μονοχρωμα, of μονος and χρωμα, Gr. colour] a picture all of one colour, without any mixture.

Mono′colon, Lat. [μονοκωλον, μονος, ſingle, and κωλον, Gr.] the gut, otherwiſe called *inteſtinum rectum*.

Monocoty′ledon [in botany] which ſprings from the ſeed with a ſingle leaf at firſt, as corn, tulips, onions, &c.

Mono′cular, or Mono′culous, *adj.* [μονος, Gr. ſingle, and *oculus*, Lat. eye] one eyed, having but one eye. Some of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Howel*. Thoſe of China repute all the reſt of the world *monoculous*. *Glanville*.

Mo′nody [*monodie*, Fr. *monodia*, Lat. μονωδια, of μονος, alone, and ωδη, Gr. a ſong] a poem where one ſings it alone, and not in a dialogue, a funeral ſong.

Mono′gamist [μονος, one, and γαμος, Gr. marriage] one who is for ſingle marriage, one who diſallows *ſecond* marriages. But,

N. B. It is not always ſo apparent, whether an antient writer means by *ſecond* marriage, the entering into that ſtate again *after the firſt wife's deceaſe*; or the taking a *ſecond* wife, whilſt the *firſt is yet living*. But monogamy, from the nature of language and *etymology* of the word I think) ſhould preclude only the latter.

Mono′gamy [*monogamie*, Fr. *monogamia*, It. and Lat. of μονογαμια, μονος, one, and γαμεω, Gr. to marry] a ſingle marriage, or having but one wife, or one huſband, and no more all the life-time.

Mo′nogram [*monogramme*, Fr. of μονος alone, and γραμμα, Gr.] a cypher or character, compoſed of ſeveral letters interwoven, being a kind of abbreviation of a name. By its *etymology*, as *Scapula* obſerves, it ſhould imply a bare *delineation* or *firſt ſketch*; and where ſome things are not yet added, which are neceſſary to conſtitute a *compleat* form or figure. *Query*, if this does not ſerve to explain *Euſtathius*' uſe of the term μονογραμματος, when he endeavours to account for Homer's making the firſt ſyllable in the word *Scamandrius* ſhort? I mean, by ſuppreſſing in pronunciation the letter [S] and reading it *Kamandrius*; for ſuch a reading breaks in upon the compleat form or body of the word. *Euſtath.* in *Iliad* p. 193.

Monogra′mma *Pictura*, Lat. [of μονος and γραμμα, Gr.] a picture that is drawn only in lines without colours.

Monogra′phic *Picture*, a picture only drawn in lines without colours.

Monohe′mera, Lat. [of μονος and ημερα, Gr. a day] diſeaſes that are cured in one day.

Mono′logist [*monologus*, Lat. μονολογος, Gr.] a perſon of the drama that talks to himſelf, a ſoliloquiſt.

Monolo′gue, or Mono′logy, *ſubſt.* [*monologue*, Fr. γονολογια, of μονος, alone, and λογος, Gr. diſcourſe] a ſoliloquy, a dramatic ſcene, where only one actor ſpeaks. He gives you an account of himſelf and of his returning from his country, in *monologue*. *Dryden*.

Mo′nomachy, *ſubſt.* [μονομαχια, of μονος, ſingle, and μαχη, Gr. a fight] a ſingle combat, a fight of two, hand to hand, a duel.

Mo′nome *ſubſt.* [*monome*, Fr. in algebra] a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, *ab*, *aab*, *aaab*.

Mono′mial [with algebraiſts] a quantity of one name, or of one ſingle term.

Monopegi′a, Lat. a ſharp pain in the head, affecting but one ſingle place.

Monope′talous, *adj.* [*monopetale*, Fr. of μονος. and πεταλον, Gr. a leaf; with botaniſts] is applied to a flower which has but one petal; which tho' it is ſeemingly cut into four or five ſmall petalas or flower leaves, are yet all one piece, and fall off all together; as bindweed, ſage, jeſſamin, mallows, &c. and are of ſeveral ſorts; as *campaniformis*, *tripetaloides*, *tetrapetaloides*, *pentapetaloides*, *hexapetaloides*; which ſee.

Monopetalous *Flower*, uniform and regular [with botaniſts] is one in which the petal is not at all divided, or, if divided, the ſegments anſwer each other.

Monopetalous *Flower*, difform or irregular, is one in which the parts of the petal do not exactly anſwer one to the other.

Monophu′sites [of μονος,, alone or ſingle, and φυσις, Gr. nature] a name given to all thoſe ſectaries in the Levant, who will allow of but one only nature in Jeſus Chriſt.

Mono′phyllon, Lat. [of μονος and φυλλον, Gr. a leaf] a plant that has but one leaf.

Mono′polist [*monopoleur*, Fr. *monopoliſta*, It. *monopola*, Lat. μονοπωλης, of μονος, ſingle, and πωλεω, Gr. to ſell] an engroſſer of a commodity or trade to himſelf, or one who by patent obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To Mono′polize, *verb act.* [*monopoler*, Fr. μονος, ſingle, and πωλεω, Gr. to ſell] to have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

Mono′polizing, *part. adj.* [of *monopolize*; of μονος, alone, and

πωλεω,

moment; that is of a very ſhort continuance, momentary benefits. A *momentary* heat. *Arbuthnot.*

MOMENTA'NEOUSNESS, or MO'MENTARINESS [of *momentaneous*, or *momentary*] ſhortneſs of duration or continuance.

MOME'NTOUS, *adj.* [*momentoſus*, *momentum*, Lat.] of weight, moment or worth, important, weighty. The more *momentous* concerns of life. *Addiſon.*

MOME'NTOUSNESS, weightineſs of concern, the being of moment or worth.

MO'MENTS [with mathematicians] are ſuch indeterminate and unſtable parts of quantities as are ſuppoſed to be in a perpetual flux, *i. e.* continually encreaſing or decreaſing; and are accounted the generative principles of magnitude.

MOMENTS [with naturaliſts] are the quantities of motion in any moving body; alſo ſimply, the motion itſelf, which they call *vis inſita*, or the power by which any moving bodies do continually change their places.

MO'MENTUM [in mechanics] is the ſame with *impetus*, or quantity of motion in any moving body.

MO'MMERY, or MU'MMERY, *ſubſt.* [*momerie*, Fr.] an entertainment in which maſkers play frolics. See MOMA, MINSTRELSEY, and MASKING.

MO'MORDICA [with botaniſts] the male balſam apple.

MO'MUS [μωμος, Gr.] diſgrace, reprehenſion] the carping god, who had his beginning from ſleep and the night; and though he was very ſlothful and ignorant, and would do nothing himſelf, yet *found fault* with every thing that was done by others. Among others, he is ſaid to have blamed Jupiter for making man without a window in his breaſt, that his vices might be viſible. Whence all carpers are called *momus*'s.

MO'NACHAL, *adj.* [*monachal*, Fr. *monacale*, It. *monachalis*, Lat. μοναχικος, Gr.] pertaining to a monk, or conventual orders, monaſtic, monkiſh. See MONKERY.

MO'NACHISM [*monachiſme*, Fr.] the ſtate or condition of monks, the monaſtic life.

MO'NAD, or MO'NADE [μονας, Gr.] an indiviſible thing. Diſunity is the natural property of matter, which of itſelf is nothing elſe but an infinite congeries of phyſical *monads*. *More.* Alſo *unity*, as oppoſed to two, or more.

MONA'DES, *plur.* [of *monad*, which ſee; μοναδες, Gr.] digits or unities in arithmetic.

MONA'DICAL, pertaining to unity.

MONANGIOPOLYSPE'RMOUS, *adj.* [of μονος, alone, αγγειον, a veſſel, πολυς, many, and σπερμα, Gr. ſeed; with botaniſts] a term applied to ſuch plants as have many ſeeds in one ſingle ſeed veſſel.

MONA'NTHUS, Lat. [of μονος, ſingle, and ανθος, Gr. a flower] that bears but one flower.

MO'NARCH [*monarque*, Fr. *monarca*, It. of μοναρχης, of μονος, alone, and αρχος, Gr. a ruler] 1. One that governs alone, a governor inveſted with abſolute authority, a king. 2. One ſuperior to the reſt of the ſame kind. The *monarch* oak the patriarch of the trees. *Dryden.* 3. Preſident. Come thou *monarch* of the vine. *Shakeſpeare.*

MONA'RCHAL, *adj.* [of *monarch*] ſuiting a monarch, regal, imperial, princely.

MONA'RCHICAL, *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr. *monarchico*, It. and Sp. *monarchicus*, Lat. of μοναρχικος, Gr.] pertaining to a monarch or monarchy, veſted in a ſingle governor or ruler. From antipathes in nature to diſparage *monarchical* government. *Brown.*

MONA'RCHICALS, certain heretics in the ſecond century, who acknowledged but one perſon in the Trinity, and held that the Father was crucified.

MONA'RCHICKNESS, *ſubſt.* a monarchic form of government.

MO'NARCHY [*monarchie*, Fr. *monarchia*, It. and Sp. μοναρχια, of μονος, alone or ſingle, and αρχη, Gr. rule or command] 1. The government of a ſtate by a ſingle perſon, kingly government. While the *monarchy* flouriſhed, theſe wanted not a protector. *Atterbury.* 2. Kingdom, empire.

MONARCHY *of the Univerſe*, is that *abſolute ſupreme* authority, godhead, or dominion, which extends over all *without exception*; and this being, both in the *nature* of the thing, and in the *judgment of antiquity*, the peculiar prerogative of *one ſingle* perſon, is what the learned *Valeſius* refers to in that aſſertion of his, "Vetus omnis chriſtianorum theologia *Deo* quidem *Patri* MONARCHIAM attribuit; filio vero, & ſpiritui ſancto οικονομιαν id eſt *adminiſtrationem* & *diſpenſationem*, i. e. all antient chriſtian divinity aſcribed the MONARCHY to *God* the *Father*; and to the *Son* and *Spirit*, the ADMINISTRATION or DISPENSATION." *Valeſ. Not. ad Euſeb.* p. 5, 6. How far this remark holds true, the reader may judge, by collating what we have offered under the words FIRST CAUSE, CO-IMMENSE, ESSENCE, DITHEISM, *&c.* And indeed *Euſebius* (on whoſe writings *this note* was made) when giving us not merely his *own* ſentiments, but the doctrine of the CHURCH, ſtiles the FATHER'S GODHEAD, conſidered *in contradiſtinction* to the SON, "* *A godhead of* MONARCHIC *authority*." *De Eccleſ. Theolog.* l. 1. c. 11. And *Hippolytus* long before him, in his treatiſe againſt *Noetus*, tells us, that notwithſtanding the divinity of the Son and Spirit, "the *œconomy* [or diſpenſation] of harmony brings the matter to *one* God. For there is but *one God*: FOR 'tis the FATHER, who *commands*; the *Son*, who OBEYS; and the *Spirit* [acting by commiſſion from both] who *giveth underſtanding*, &c." On the other hand, it ſhould not be diſſembled that *Tertullian*, taking the word, MONARCHY, in a more *reſtrained* ſenſe, does not ſcruple to apply it to the *ſecond*; and I think alſo to the *third* perſon; though both, upon his ſcheme, were *greatly inferior* to the *firſt*: as will appear from what has been ſaid under the word, HOMOÜSIANS, compared with the following paragraph: "Atquin dico, *&c. i. e.* but I affirm, that no government is *ſo* belonging to ONE, ſo ſingle, ſo MONARCHICAL, as not to be *adminiſtred* by other perſons the *neareſt* to her, *quas* IPSA PROSPEXERIT *officiales ſibi*, i. e. which ſhe herſelf has PROVIDED, as her officers, or miniſterial agents to herſelf. And if HE to whom the *monarchy* belongs, has alſo a ſon; it is not preſently divided, and ceaſes to be a *monarchy*, ſhould his ſon alſo be TAKEN INTO a participation of it. It is ſtill PRINCIPALLY HIS, from WHOM 'TIS COMMUNICATED to the ſon; and ſo long as it is HIS, 'tis nevertheleſs a *monarchy* for being held by two perſons ſo cloſely united. If then the *divine monarchy*, though *adminiſtred* by ſo many legions and armies of angels—yet does not ceaſe to be the government of ONE, by being *adminiſtred* by ſo many thouſands of powers: How can it be ſaid that God [or the government of God] ſhould ſeem to ſuffer a *diviſion* and *diſperſion* in the *Son* and *Spirit*, who are ALLOTTED the *ſecond*, and *third* place?——The idea of a monarchy is then deſtroyed, when another dominion is ſet up, *independent*, and of its *own proper* ſtate, and ſo rivalling the firſt: But I who derive the Son *from no other original*, but from the SUBSTANCE of the Father, and doing nothing WITHOUT THE WILL of the Father, and RECEIVING ALL HIS POWER from the Father; how can I deſtroy the belief of a *monarchy*, which I preſerve in the Son, as being DELIVERED to him from the Father. And the ſame might be obſerved alſo concerning the *third degree*; for I ſuppoſe the *Spirit* to be derived from *no other quarter*, but FROM the FATHER *through* the SON." And then (*retorting* the objection on the perſon againſt whom he writes) he adds, "The *monarchy* ſhould rather ſeem to be moſt in danger of being overthrown on *your ſcheme*; who will not admit the ARRANGEMENT, and DISPENSATION of it; *in tot nominibus* CONSTITUTAM, *quot* DEUS VOLUIT, *i. e.* CONSTITUTED in as many names, as the WILL OF GOD has determined." *Tertull. Opera Ed. Cologn.* p. 607. Is it poſſible to compare all this with the above-cited remark of *Valeſius*, without obſerving in how *modeſt* a form, and *cautious* a manner, the SPIRIT of MONTANISM made its *firſt appearance* in the world? I ſhall only add, that if the reader would ſee the doctrine of the church, as *ſtated* by EUSEBIUS more at large, he may conſult the word COÆTERNAL, *Neceſſary* CAUSE, MARCELLIANS, and SCALE *of Being*, and may poſſibly be furniſhed with the *true key* to the *antient*, not to ſay SCRIPTURE-DOCTRINE on this head, under the words, DEITY, DIVINITY, and GOD [or GODHEAD] compared.

* *Euſebius* had obſerved againſt the *Arians*, "that the SON did not exiſt after the ſame manner with OTHER derived beings; *i. e.* by *that* ſort of creation, which is *out of nothing*; [ſee CREATION] nor could he fairly be called a creature produced *out of nothing* [ομοιως τοις λοιποις κτισμασιν, i. e.] after the like manner with OTHER creatures: but that he alone was *begotten* from the FATHER HIMSELF, and exiſted in the FORM of God, and was the IMAGE of the inviſible *God*, and FIRST-BORN *of* all creation, or of every creature; and that for this cauſe [meaning his *divine original* as before deſcribed] the *church* had been taught to honour, and worſhip him only [of all *derived* beings] as her *Lord*, and *Saviour*, and *God*." And then follows that *noble* chapter from which *this citation* is taken. "But if (ſays he) this ſhould raiſe with them [*i. e.* with the perſons whom he oppoſes] the fear of ſeeming to advance the notion of *two* Gods; let them know, that though we do indeed acknowledge the Son to be God, yet there is but ONE ONLY GOD; even *He* [or that perſon] who alone is *without original*, and unbegotten; who poſſeſſes his *own proper domeſtic* godhead [a godhead that is *grounded in himſelf*, and independent of any extrinſic cauſe] and who became the cauſe [or author] even to the Son himſelf, both of his being, and his being *ſuch* as he is; by WHOM the SON ALSO HIMSELF confeſſes that he *lives*, having expreſsly declared, "*As the living Father has ſent me*, and I LIVE BY THE FATHER;" and "*as the Father hath life in himſelf*, ſo hath HE GIVEN *to the Son to have life in himſelf*." For which reaſon (as *Euſebius* ſubjoins) he teaches us, that the Father is HIS God as well as *ours*, ſaying, "*I aſcend to my Father and your Father, to* MY GOD *and your God*." And then having cited thoſe words, "the *head of Chriſt is God*", he proceeds, "there being but ONE ORIGINAL and HEAD, how can there be TWO GODS? Is not HE [or *that perſon*] alone the ONE GOD, who knows *no ſuperior*, no AUTHOR of his exiſtence; but poſſeſſes his own proper, unoriginated, unbegotten godhead of MONARCHIC authority, and has COMMUNICATED both OF his godhead, and life to the Son; who produced all things by [or THRO'] him; who SENDS him; who COMMANDS him; who TEACHES him; who DELIVERS ALL THINGS to him; who GLORIFIES him; who HIGHLY-EXALTS him;—whoſe WILL [or decree] it is that we ſhould obey him; who BIDS him to hold that throne, which is on the right hand of majeſty, when ſaying to him, "*Sit thou at my right hand*:" Who UPON ALL THESE accounts is the GOD alſo of the SON HIMSELF. In OBEDIENCE to whom the only begotten Son *emptied himſelf*, and *humbled himſelf*, taking the form of a ſervant;——to whom he PRAYS——to whom he GIVES THANKS; whom he teaches us to regard as the ONLY-TRUE GOD; and confeſſes to be GREATER THAN HIMSELF; and whom (over and above all theſe things) he would have us all underſtand to be even HIS GOD——In theſe things the CHURCH OF GOD having been inſtructed, *&c.*" *Euſeb. de Eccleſ. Theolog. Cologn.* p. 66, 67, 69, and 70. compared. See MESSIAH, and after thoſe words, "the works of Chriſt" read, meaning of the *divine perſon* ſo called; read alſo, this *criticiſm* ſerves—and read, Acts c. ii. v. 36; and read, as *ſuch* he *adores*, and worſhips the Father for himſelf. See alſo MEDIATE *Agency*, and read, the latter *is* from, *&c.*

MO'NASTERY [*monaſtere*, Fr. *monaſtero*, It. *monaſterio*, Sp. *monaſterium*, Lat. μοναστηριον, Gr.] a convent or cloiſter, a college of monks or nuns, a houſe of religious retirement. It is uſually pronounced, and often written *monaſtry*.

MONASTE'RIAL, *adj.* [*monaſterialis*, Lat.] pertaining to a monaſtery.

MONA'STIC, or MONA'STICAL, *adj.* [*monaſtique*, Fr. *monaſtico*, It. and Sp. *monaſticus*, Lat. μοναστικος, Gr.] pertaining to a monk or abbey, religiouſly recluſe.

MONA'STICALLY, *adv.* [of *monaſtical*] recluſely, in the manner of a monk.

MOND, or MOUND [*mundus*, Lat. *monde*, Fr.] a golden globe, one of the enſigns of an emperor.

MO'NDAY [monandæᵹ, Sax. *q. d.* moon's day, maen-daegh, Du. montag, Ger. maendag, Su.] the ſecond day of the week.

To MONE, *verb neut.* [mænan, Sax.] to grieve and lament, to bewail. See TO MOAN.

MONE'TA, Lat. money or coin.

MONETA'GIUM, Lat. [in old law] the right and privilege of coining money.

MO'NEY [mynet, Sax. mynt, Dan. muente, Du. müntze, Ger. *moneta*, Lat. *monoye*, Fr. *moéda*, Port. It has properly no plural, except when money is taken for a ſingle piece, but *monies* was formerly uſed for ſums. *Johnſon*] a piece of metal marked for coin with the arms of a prince or ſtate, who make it circulate or paſs at a ſtated rate, to facilitate trade. *Money* differs from uncoined ſilver, in that the quantity of ſilver in each piece of money is aſcertained by the ſtamp it bears, which is a public voucher. *Locke*.

MONEY makes the mare to go.

Lat. *Pecuniæ obediunt omnia er.* [All things obey money.]

Fr. *L'Argent fait tout.* [Money does every thing.]

We have another home-proverb to the ſame purpoſe, *viz.*

God makes, and apparel ſhapes, but MONEY makes the man.

Lat. *Tanti quantum habeas ſis.* Hor. Sat. I. Lib. I. Intimating, that tho' nature has been never ſo bountiful of her gifts to us, and we have taken never ſo much pains to adorn our outſide, yet if we want the moſt neceſſary ingredient in our compoſition, MONEY, all the reſt will little avail us.

This proverb is a good leſſon of *induſtry* in our calling, and *frugality* in our expences.

A fool and his MONEY is ſoon parted.

Becauſe he wants ſenſe and diſcretion to manage it. The Scots ſay, *He that gets his geer* (eſtate) *before his wit, will be ſhort while maſter of it.*

MO'NEY-BAG [of *money* and *bag*] a large purſe. *Addiſon.*

MO'NEY-BOX [of *money* and *box*] a till where money is put.

MO'NEY-CHANGER [of *money* and *change*] a broker in money.

MO'NEYER, *ſubſt.* [from *money*; *monnoyer*, *monnoyeur*, Fr.] 1. A coiner of money. 2. A banker, one who deals in money upon returns, *&c.*

MO'NEYLESS, *adj.* [of *money*] wanting money, pennyleſs.

MO'NEY-MATTER [of *money* and *matter*] account of debitor and creditor. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEY-SCRIVENER [of *money* and *ſcrivener*] one who raiſes money for others. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEY'S-WORTH [of *money* and *worth*] ſomething valuable, ſomething that will bring money.

MONG *Corn*, *ſubſt.* [of manȝ, Sax. and *corn*] mixed corn, as wheat and rye, mixt corn or maſlin.

MO'NGER [manȝere, a trader, from manȝian, Sax. to trade, mangiare, Su.] a trader or dealer, a ſeller. It is uſed after the name of any commodity, to expreſs a ſeller of that commodity; as a *fiſhmonger*; and ſometimes a meddler in any thing; as a *whoremonger*, a *newſmonger*.

MO'NGREL, *adj.* [as *mongcorn*, from manȝ, Sax. or mengen, Du. to mingle] 1. Being of a mixt breed; applied to a creature engendered between two kinds or ſpecies. 2. Sometimes uſed ſubſtantively. *Mongrels* in faction, poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addiſon.*

MO'NIMENT [*moneo*, Lat.] It ſeems here to ſignify inſcription.

> Some others were driven and diſtent
> Into great ingots and to wedges ſquare,
> Some in round plates, with outer *moniment*. *Spenſer.*

To MO'NISH, *verb act.* [*moneo*, Lat.] to admoniſh; of which it is a contraction. *Moniſh* him gently. *Aſcham.*

MO'NISHER [of *moniſh*] an admoniſher, a monitor.

MONI'TION, Fr. [*monitio*, Lat.] 1. Information, hint. *Holder.* 2. Inſtruction, document. Deaf not only to the advice of friends, but to the counſels and *monitions* of reaſon itſelf. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. [Among civilians] a warning given by eccleſiaſtical authority to a clerk, to reform his manners, upon intimation of his ſcandalous life.

MO'NITOR, an admoniſher, a warner of duty or faults, one who gives neceſſary hints; commonly applied to an upper ſcholar in a ſchool, commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys in his abſence, and be an overſeer of their manners. To carry his *monitor* in his boſom, his law in his heart, *South.*

MO'NITORY, *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorio*, It. of *monitorius*, Lat.] admoniſhing, advertiſing, or warning, conveying uſeful inſtruction, as *monitory* viſions and dreams. The *monitory* hint in my eſſay. *Pope.*

MO'NITORY, *ſubſt.* admonition, warning. The pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*

MONITORY *Letters*, letters from an eccleſiaſtical judge, upon information of ſcandals and abuſes within the cognizance of his court.

MONK [monec, Sax. munch, Dan. monnick, Du. münch, Ger. munk, Su. *moine*, Fr. *monacco*, It. *monge*, Sp. of *monachus*, Lat. of μονος, Gr. alone] one of a religious community, one who dwells in a monaſtery, under a vow of obſerving the rules of the founder of the order he belongs to. *Monks* in ſome reſpects agree with regulars, as in the ſubſtantial vows of religion; but in other reſpects, *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to ſo ſtrict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe.* See HIEROM and CATAPHRYGIANS.

MONK'S-CLOTH, a ſort of coarſe cloth.

MO'NKERY [*moinerie*, Fr.] the profeſſion of a monk, the monaſtic life. The dangerous ſervitude of their raſh and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery*. *Hall.*

MO'NKEY [prob. of *mannekin*, *monikin*, a little man, or of *mono*, Sp.] 1. An ape, a baboon, a jackanapes, an animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man. 2. A word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs for a man or woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

MONK-FISH, a fiſh reſembling a monk's coul.

MO'NKHOOD, *ſubſt.* a plant.

MONKHOOD [of *monk* and *hood*] the character of a monk. He left off his *moonkhood* too. *Atterbury.*

MO'NKISH, *adj.* [of *monk*] belonging to monks, taught by monks, monaſtic. *Atterbury.* See CREED, BRANDEUM. and CATAPHRYGIANS compared.

MONK'S *Rhubarb* [with botaniſts] a kind of plant, a ſpecies of dock; its roots are uſed in medicine.

MONK'S *Seam* [with ſailors] a ſeam when the ſelvedges of ſails are laid a little over one another, and ſewed on both ſides.

MO'NMOUTH, the capital of Monmouthſhire, 127 miles from London, ſituated between the rivers Minny and Wye, over each of which it has a bridge. It ſends two members to parliament, and did formerly give the title of duke to James, a natural ſon of Charles II.

MO'NMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by Hertfordſhire, on the north-eaſt; by the river Severn, which ſeparates it from Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire, on the ſouth-eaſt; and Glamorganſhire, on the weſt. It ſends two members to parliament.

MONOCA'RPOUS, *adj.* [of μονος, alone, and καρπος, Gr. fruit; with botaniſts] a term applied to ſuch plants as bear but one ſingle fruit.

MONO'CEROS, Lat. [μονοκερως, Gr.] an unicorn or beaſt that has but one horn; alſo the Sene fiſh.

MO'NOCHORD [*monocorde*, F. *monocordo*, It. of μονοχορδον, of μονος, alone or ſingle, and χορδη, Gr. a ſtring] 1. A ſort of inſtrument formerly uſed in the regulation of ſounds, the antients made uſe of it, to determine the proportion of ſounds to one another: when the chord was divided into two equal parts, ſo that the terms were as one to one, they called them uniſons; but if they were as two to one, they called them octaves or diapaſons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes; if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diateſſarous; if the terms were as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce major; but if the terms were at ſix to five, then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and laſtly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they called it a demiton or dieze. The monochord being thus divided, was properly what they called a ſyſtem, of which there were many kinds, according to the different diviſions of the monochord. *Harris.* 2. Some ſay an inſtrument having but one ſtring, as the trumpet marine. *Harris.*

MONOCHRO'MA, Lat. [μονοχρωμα, of μονος and χρωμα, Gr. colour] a picture all of one colour, without any mixture.

MONO'COLON, Lat. [μονοκωλον, μονος, ſingle, and κωλον, Gr.] the gut, otherwiſe called *inteſtinum rectum.*

MONOCOTY'LEDON [in botany] which ſprings from the ſeed with a ſingle leaf at firſt, as corn, tulips, onions, *&c.*

MONO'CULAR, or MONO'CULOUS, *adj.* [μονος, Gr. ſingle, and *oculus*, Lat. eye] one eyed, having but one eye. Some of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Howel.* Thoſe of China repute all the reſt of the world *monoculous*. *Glanville.*

MO'NODY [*monodie*, Fr. *monodia*, Lat. μονῳδια, of μονος, alone, and ῳδη, Gr. a ſong] a poem where one ſings it alone, and not in a dialogue, a funeral ſong.

MONO'GAMIST [μονος, one, and γαμος, Gr. marriage] one who is for ſingle marriage, one who diſallows *ſecond* marriages. But,

N. B. It is not always ſo apparent, whether an antient writer means by *ſecond* marriage, the entering into that ſtate again *after the firſt wife's deceaſe*; or the taking a *ſecond* wife, whilſt the *firſt is yet living*. But MONOGAMY, from the nature of language and *etymology* of the word I think) ſhould preclude only the latter.

MONO'GAMY [*monogamie*, Fr. *monogamia*, It. and Lat. of μονογαμια, μονος, one, and γαμεω, Gr. to marry] a ſingle marriage, or having but one wife, or one huſband, and no more all the life-time.

MO'NOGRAM [*monogramme*, Fr. of μονος alone, and γραμμα, Gr.] a cypher or character, compoſed of ſeveral letters interwoven, being a kind of abbreviation of a name. By its *etymology*, as *Scapula* obſerves, it ſhould imply a bare *delineation* or *firſt ſketch*; and where ſome things are not yet added, which are neceſſary to conſtitute a *compleat* form or figure. *Query*, if this does not ſerve to explain *Euſtathius'* uſe of the term μονογραμματος, when he endeavours to account for HOMER's making the firſt ſyllable in the word *Scamandrius* ſhort? I mean, by ſuppreſſing in pronunciation the letter [S] and reading it *Kamandrius*; for ſuch a reading breaks in upon the compleat form or body of the word. *Euſtath.* in *Iliad* p. 193.

MONOGRA'MMA *Pictura*, Lat. [of μονος and γραμμα, Gr.] a picture that is drawn only in lines without colours.

MONOGRA'PHIC *Picture*, a picture only drawn in lines without colours.

MONOHE'MERA, Lat. [of μονος and ημερα, Gr. a day] diſeaſes that are cured in one day.

MONO'LOGIST [*monologus*, Lat. μονολογος, Gr.] a perſon of the drama that talks to himſelf, a ſoliloquiſt.

MONOLO'GUE, or MONO'LOGY, *ſubſt.* [*monologue*, Fr. γονολογια, of μονος, alone, and λογος, Gr. diſcourſe] a ſoliloquy, a dramatic ſcene, where only one actor ſpeaks. He gives you an account of himſelf and of his returning from his country, in *monologue*. *Dryden.*

MO'NOMACHY, *ſubſt.* [μονομαχια, of μονος, ſingle, and μαχη, Gr. a fight] a ſingle combat, a fight of two, hand to hand, a duel.

MO'NOME *ſubſt.* [*monome*, Fr. in algebra] a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, *ab*, *aab*, *aaab*.

MONO'MIAL [with algebraiſts] a quantity of one name, or of one ſingle term.

MONOPEGI'A, Lat. a ſharp pain in the head, affecting but one ſingle place.

MONOPE'TALOUS, *adj.* [*monopetale*, Fr. of μονος. and πεταλον, Gr. a leaf; with botaniſts] is applied to a flower which has but one petal; which tho' it is ſeemingly cut into four or five ſmall petalas or flower leaves, are yet all one piece, and fall off all together; as bindweed, ſage, jeſſamin, mallows, *&c.* and are of ſeveral ſorts; as *campaniformis*, *tripetaloides*, *tetrapetaloides*, *pentapetaloides*, *hexapetaloides*; which ſee.

MONOPETALOUS *Flower*, uniform and regular [with botaniſts] is one in which the petal is not at all divided, or, if divided, the ſegments anſwer each other.

MONOPETALOUS *Flower*, difform or irregular, is one in which the parts of the petal do not exactly anſwer one to the other.

MONOPHU'SITES [of μονος,, alone or ſingle, and φυσις, Gr. nature] a name given to all thoſe ſectaries in the Levant, who will allow of but one only nature in Jeſus Chriſt.

MONO'PHYLLON, Lat. [of μονος and φυλλον, Gr. a leaf] a plant that has but one leaf.

MONO'POLIST [*monopoleur*, Fr. *monopoliſta*, It. *monopola*, Lat. μονοπωλης, of μονος, ſingle, and πωλεω, Gr. to ſell] an engroſſer of a commodity or trade to himſelf, or one who by patent obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE, *verb act.* [*monopoler*, Fr. μονος, ſingle, and πωλεω, Gr. to ſell] to have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

MONO'POLIZING, *part. adj.* [of *monopolize*; of μονος, alone, and πωλεω, Gr. to ſell] engroſſing commodities, *i. e.* the buying them up, ſo as have the ſole ſale of them.

Mono'poly [*monopole*, Fr. *monopolio*, It. *monopodio*, Sp. *monopolium*, Lat. μονοπωλια, Gr.] 1. An unlawful kind of traffic, when one or more perſons make themſelves ſole maſters of any commodity, in order to enhance the price. 2 [In a law ſenſe] a grant from the king to any perſon or perſons for the ſole buying, ſelling, working, or uſing of any thing.

Mono'pteron [μονοπτερον, of μονος, alone, and πτερον, Gr. a wing] a kind of round temple, having its roof ſupported only by pillars.

Mono'ptote, *ſubſt.* the ſame with Monoptoton, a noun uſed only in ſome one oblique caſe. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Mono'ptoton Lat. [μονοπτωτον, of μονος, ſingle, and πτωσις, Gr. caſe] a noun which has but one caſe.

Mono'ptic [μονοπτικος, of μονος, one, and οπτομαι, Gr.] a perſon who ſees but with one eye.

Monopyre'nos [of μονος, and πυρην, Gr. a kernel] that has one ſeed or kernel in a berry; as philyrea, miſletoe, *&c.*

Monospe'rmos [of μονος and σπερμα, Gr. ſeed] that bears a ſingle ſeed to each flower; as in the valerian, the marvel of Peru, *&c.*

Mono'rchis, Lat. [of μονος ſingle, and ορχις, Gr. a teſticle] a man who hath but one teſticle.

Mo'norythme, Lat. [of μονος and ρυθμος, Gr.] a poetical compoſition, the verſes whereof end with the ſame rhyme. The *Arabian* poets affect this kind of verſe; in which we have two celebrated poems; the one Carmen *Abu-lolæ*, which *Erpenius* has printed at the end of his *Arabic* grammer; and the other (by far the *more judicious* compoſition) printed by *Pocock*, and called Carmen *Tograi*: but both abound with the true *ſpirit* and *fire* of the *Eaſtern* poetry.

Monosphe'rical, *adj.* conſiſting of a ſingle ſphere.

Mono'stich, or Mono'stichon [μονοστιχον, of μονος and στιχος, Gr. a verſe] an epigram, or compoſition that conſiſts of but one ſingle verſe.

Monosy'llable [*monoſyllabe*, Fr. *monoſillaba*, It. *monoſylaba*, Sp. *monoſyllabus*, Lat. μονοσυλλαβη, of μονος and συλλαβη, Gr.] a word which has but one ſyllable. Our language already overſtocked with *monoſyllables. Swift.*

Monosy'llabled, *part. adj.* [from *monoſyllable*, Eng. *monoſyllabe*, Fr.] conſiſting of one ſyllable, made into one ſyllable. *Cleaveland.*

Mono'thelites [of μονος, ſingle, and θελω, Gr. to will] a ſect in the fifth and ſucceeding centuries, who held that there was but one will in Jeſus Chriſt. This *ſect* (as it is here called) agreed, ſo far as I can find, with the *main body* of the *primitive* writers; in whoſe works you will ſearch *in vain* to find the doctrine of two [or more] *intelligent* agents ſo united as to conſtitute one perſon. No — the *firſt patrons* of this opinion were (if we may credit St. *Irenæus*) a very different ſet of men; as we have ſhewn under the word *Gnoſtics*, *Cerinthians*, *&c.* by many a citation from that truly *apoſtolic* writer; but as the defenders of this cauſe, which in effect made two perſons of *Chriſt*, endeavoured to ſcreen themſelves under the notion of unity, hear what St. *Irenæus* replies to all this. *Quia autem omnes, &c. i. e.* whereas all the aforeſaid, meaning (as he tells us a few lines before) thoſe who divide our Lord, ſo far as in them lies, by affirming that he is a compound of two or more *different* [intelligent] substances [*i. e.* ſo far as relates to the *point in hand*, the one ſubſtance *divine*, and the other a ſoul [or ſpirit] of the ſame kind with the reſt of men] all theſe (ſays he) tho' in words they confeſs one *Jeſus Chriſt*, do but *mock* themſelves, as *meaning* one thing, and *ſaying* another, *&c.* *Irenæus. Ed. Grabe.* p. 241. 238. And to the ſame effect, p. 244. "*Et ſi* unitos *eos dixeruit, &c.*" and if they'll ſay "*they are* united, *&c.*" In anſwer to all which, he ſhews the weakneſs and inſufficiency of their *hypotheſis* to ſupport any real unity of perſon; which (in his judgment, and in that of the *whole* church, which he profeſſes to give us) conſiſts, not in the *union* of the *Chriſt or Saviour from above*, with the *animal Chriſt* or *Jeſus*, i. e. with a *ſoul* of the ſame kind with ours; [ſee p. 238 and *Gnoſtics* compared] but that the terms *Chriſt* and *Jeſus*; add, if you will, alſo, Son of God, and Son of Man; are all (as the *firſt* council of *Antioch* well obſerved) only different appellations of *one and the ſame divine* agent united to a body, 246—247, or as he explains himſelf more fully, p. 241, "the only-begotten word [or *logos*] of God — being after the manner of a ſoul (for ſuch is the *import* of his terms) moſt intimately united to that thing which himſelf had formed or *faſhioned* [meaning a body] *united*, I ſay, according to the Father's will, and being made fleſh, He [that *divine* perſon] is *Jeſus Chriſt* our Lord; who' was indeed originally *impaſſible*, but now made *paſſible*, and has accordingly ſuffer'd for us" [and not, as Cerinthus affirmed, flew away and left the *man* upon his approaching ſufferings, as being himſelf ſtill *impaſſible*; or (as *Valentinus* afterwards *refined* upon him) *contracted* himſelf, that death might take place *upon the man*; and then communicated of his *own* power to the man, that death might be aboliſhed by him. But on either ſcheme, the God remained *impaſſible*, and nothing beſides the Man ſuffered for us] *Irenæus adv. Hæreſes. Ed. Paris*, p. 798. I ſhall only add, that this old *Gnoſtic* and *Cerinthian* doctrine was in *effect* revived in the fourth, and by the *ſecular* arm established before the cloſe of the fifth century: tho' it met with much oppoſition; firſt from the *Eunomians* and *Apollinarians*, and afterwards (tho' in a *leſs perfect* manner) from the *Eutychians* and Monothelites: if that in ſtrictneſs of ſpeech can be called an opposition in the *two* laſt; who belonged both to the main body of the *Athanaſians*, and having admitted with them the notion of *two* intelligent ſubſtances in *Chriſt*, *i. e.* having admitted the foundation principle of *Cerinthianiſm*, did, like men in *vain ſtruggling* with their chain, proteſt againſt ſome of its *conſequences*. See Eutychians, Cerinthians, Manhood, and Incarnation compar'd.

Monotoni'a, or Mono'tony, Lat. *ſubſt.* [*monotonie*, Fr. μονοτονια, of μονος, ſingle, and τονος, Gr. tone] the quality of having but one tone, uniformity of ſound, want of variety in cadence, a want of inflection or variation of voice, or pronunciation, where a long ſeries of words are delivered with one unvaried tone. The repetition of the ſame rhimes within four lines of each other, as tireſome to the ear through their *monotonies. Pope.*

Monotri'glyph [μονοτριγλυφον, of μονος and τριγλυφος, Gr. a triglyph] the ſpace of one triglyph between two pilaſters or columns.

Mons, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands. capital of the province of Hainalt, 26 miles S. W. of Bruſſels.

M'onsieur, Fr. a title uſed by them ſpeaking to their equals, the ſame as our Sir; alſo a term of reproach for a Frenchman.

Monsoo'n, *ſubſt.* [*monſon*, *monçon*, Fr.] monſoons, are periodical winds in the Indian or Eaſtern ſea; that is, winds that blow one half the year one way, and the other half on the oppoſite points; and theſe points and times of ſhifting are different, in the different parts of the ocean; for in ſome places the wind is conſtant for three months one way, than three months more the contrary way, and ſo all the year. The *monſoons* and trade-winds are conſtant and periodical, even to the thirtieth degree of latitude, all around the globe, and ſeldom tranſgreſs or fall ſhort of thoſe bounds. *Ray.*

Mons *Veneris* [with anatomiſts] the upper part of the pudenda.

Mo'nster [*monſtre*, Fr. *monſtrum*, Lat.] 1. An unnatural birth, or the production of a living thing, degenerating from thep roper and uſual diſpoſition of parts in the ſpecies it belongs to; as when it has too many or too few members; or ſome of them are exceſſively large. It ought to be determined whether *monſters* be really a diſtinct ſpecies. *Locke.* 2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedneſs, or miſchief. Women will all turn *monſters. Shakeſpeare.*

To Mo'nster, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to put out of the common order of things. Obſolete. To hear my nothings *monſter'd. Shakeſpeare.*

Mo'nstrant, *adj.* Fr. [*monſtrans*, Lat.] ſhewing or declaring.

Monstri'ferous, *adj.* [*monſtrifer*, of *monſtrum*, a monſter, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bringing forth or producing monſters.

Monstri'ficable, *adj.* [*monſtrificabilis*, Lat.] very large, monſtrous.

Monstro'sity, or Monstruo'sity [of *monſtruous. Monſtroſity* is more analogous] monſtrouſneſs, the ſtate of being out of the common order of the univerſe. This is the *monſtruoſity* in love, that the will is infinite, but the execution confined. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mo'nstrous, *adj.* [*monſtreux*, Fr. *monſtruoſo*, It. *monſtroſo*, Sp. of *monſtroſus*, Lat.] 1. Deviating from the courſe of nature. Some *monſtrous* productions. *Locke.* 2. Strange, wonderful, prodigious; generally with ſome degree of diſlike. O *monſtrous!* but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of ſack. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Exceſſive, irregular, enormous. No *monſtrous* height, or breadth, or length appear. *Pope.* 4. Shocking, hateful. An invention given out by the Spaniards to ſave the *monſtrous* ſcorn their nation received. *Bacon.*

Mo'nstrous, *adv.* exceedingly, very much. There reſiding a fair cloud in the bottom, and a *monſtrous* thick oil on the top. *Bacon.*

Mo'nstrously, *adv.* [of *monſtrous*] 1. In a manner out of the common order of nature, ſhockingly, terribly. 2. To a great and enormous degree, prodigiouſly, exceſſively.

Mo'nstrousness [of *monſtrous*] 1. Prodigiouſneſs, the ſtate of being beyond the ordinary courſe of nature. 2. Enormity, irregular nature or behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Monta'ubon, a city of France, in the province of Guienne, and territory of Quercy, ſituated on the river Agout, 18 miles north of Thoulouſe.

Mo'ntant, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. A term uſed in fencing. 2. [in French heraldry] ſignifies the ſame as we mean by the moon in her increaſe, when ſhe always faces to the right of the eſcutcheon.

Mo'ntanists, followers of *Montanus* their leader, who acted the prophet, and had his propheteſſes.

Montefia'sco [of *Monteſiaſcone*, in Italy] a rich ſort of wine.

Mont *Pagnel* [in military affairs] is an eminence choſen out of the reach of the cannon ſhot of the beſieged place, where perſons of curioſity poſt themſelves to behold an attack, and the manner of a ſiege, without being expoſed to danger.

Monte'ro, *ſubſt.* Sp. a ſort of cap uſed by hunters, horſemen and ſeamen. His hat was like a helmet or Spaniſh *montero. Bacon.*

Monte't, Monteth, or Monteith [from the inventor's name] a ſcollopped baſon to cool and waſh glaſſes in.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*,
Has by one veſſel ſav'd his name from death. *King.*

Mo'ntferrat, the name of a dutchy in Italy, bounded by the lordſhip of Verceil on the north, by the Alexandrine on the eaſt, by the territories of Genoa on the ſouth, and by the country of Aſte on the weſt. Subject to the king of Sardinia..

Montgo'mery, the capital of Montgomeryſhire, in Wales, ſituated on the river Severn, 177 miles from London. It ſends one member to parliament.

Montgo'meryshire, a county of north Wales, bounded by the ſhires of Merioneth and Denbigh on the north, by thoſe of Radnor and Cardigan on the ſouth, by Shropſhire on the eaſt, and by another part of Merionithſhire on the weſt. It ſends one member to parliament.

Month [monað, or monð, Sax. moanað, Su. maent, Du. monaht, Ger. *mois*, Fr. *meſe*, It. *mes*, Sp. *mez*, Port. *menſis*, Lat.] a ſpace of time meaſured either by the ſun or moon, the twelfth part of a year, called a ſolar month; alſo the ſpace of 28 days, in which the moon nearly compleats her courſe, called a lunar month.

Aſtronomical Month, or *Synodical* Month, is the preciſe twelfth part of a year, or the time the ſun takes up in paſſing through one of the ſigns of the zodiac, commonly reckoned to contain 30 days 10 hours and a half.

Calendar Month, a month not containing an equal number of days; but ſuch as are ſet down in the almanac.

Civil Month, a month ſuited to the different cuſtoms of particular nations.

Philoſophical Month [with chemiſts] is the ſpace of 40 days.

Lunar Synodical Month, is the ſpace of time between two conjunctions of the moon with the ſun.

Lunar Periodical Month, the ſpace of time wherein the moon makes her round through the zodiac.

Lunar Illuminative MONTH, is the ſpace from the firſt time of her appearance, after the new moon, to her firſt appearing the new moon following.

MONTH *of Apparition*, or MONTH of *Illumination* [with aſtronomers] is the ſpace of 26 days, 12 hours, in which the moon is to be ſeen; the other three days, in which it is darkened by the ſun, being taken away.

MONTH *Decretorial*, or MONTH *Medical*, alſo conſiſts of 26 days 12 hours.

MONTH *of Conſecution*, or MONTH of *Progreſſion* [with aſtonomers] is the ſame as ſynodical month, *i. e.* the ſpace of time between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun, and another; being ſomewhat more than 29 days and a half.

MONTH *of Peragration*, or MONTH *Periodical* [with aſtronomers] *i. e.* the ſpace of the moon's courſe from any point of the zodiac to the ſame again, conſiſting of 27 days, 7 hours and 45 minutes.

MONTH [in hieroglyphics] was repreſented by a palm-tree, ſending forth a branch every new moon.

MO'NTHLY, *adj.* [of *month*] 1. Continuing a month, performed in a month. 2. Happening every month.

MO'NTHLY, *adv.* [of *month*] once in a month. If the one may very well *monthly*, the other may as well even daily be iterated. *Hooker.*

MONTH'S-MIND, *ſubſt.* longing deſire. You have a *month's-mind* to them. *Shakeſpeare.*

MONTI'GENOUS [*montigena*, Lat.] born in the mountains.

MONT-JOYE [with military men] is a banner; ſo *mont-joye St. Denis*, is as much as to ſay, the banner of St. Denis.

MONTI'VAGANT [*montivagus*, Lat.] wandring on the mountains.

MONTOI'R, Fr. [in horſemanſhip] a ſtone as high as the ſtirrups, which Italian riding-maſters mount their horſes from, without putting their foot in the ſtirrup.

MONTOIR, Fr. [with horſemen] the poiſe or reſt of the foot on the left ſtirrup.

MONTPELLI'ER, a city of France, in the provence of Languedoc, and country of Niſme, ſituated on the little river Ley, 50 miles N. E. of Narbonne.

MONTRO'SE, a town of Scotland in the ſhire of Angus, ſituated at the mouth of the river Eſk, on the German ocean, 46 miles N. E. of Edinburgh.

MONTRO'SS, *ſubſt.* an under gunner, an aſſiſtant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-maſter.

MONTSERA'T, one of the ſmalleſt of the Caribbee iſlands, in the Atlantic ocean, in America, 30 miles S. W. of Antegua; ſubject to the Engliſh.

MO'NUMENT, Fr. [*monimento*, It. and Port. *monumento*, Sp. of *monumentum*, Lat.] 1. A memorial for after ages, either a pillar, ſtatue, &c. raiſed in memory of ſome famous perſon or action. 2. A tomb, a cenotaph, ſomething erected in memory of the dead.

The MONUMENT *of London*, a noble pillar, of the Corinthian order erected in that city, in memory of the terrible fire which conſumed the greateſt part of it, in 1666, and near the place where it began. It has an INSCRIPTION on its *pedeſtal*, worthy of every *free Briton's* peruſal.

MONUME'NTAL, *adj.* 1. Preſerving memory, memorial. The deſtruction of the earth was the moſt *monumental* proof that could have been given. *Woodward.* 2. Belonging to a tomb, raiſed in honour of the dead. And ſmooth as *monumental* alabaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

MOOD [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.] 1. Diſpoſition, humour, temper, ſtate of mind as affected by any paſſion. In a melancholy *mood*. *Knolles.* Sad amazed *mood*. *Spenſer.* 2. Anger, rage, heat of mind, from moð, which in Gothic ſignifies habitual temper. In their *mood* they caſt forth ſtones. *Hooker.* 3. [In grammar] the change a verb undergoes in ſome languages.

MOO'DY, *adj.* [of *mood*] 1. Angry, being out of humour, dogged, ſullen. Every peeviſh, *moody* malecontent. *Rowe* 2. Mental, intellectual; from moð, which in Saxon ſignifies the mind.

MOON [mona, mena, Sax. maane, Dan. maane, Su. maen, Du. mond, Ger. mena, Goth. *mah*, Perſ. μηνη, Gr.] 1. One of the ten ſecondary planets, being the earth's ſatellite or attendant, being only 10 ſemidiameters of the earth removed from it, which traverſes through the zodiac in 97 days, 7 hours, and 41 minutes; but does not overtake the ſun in leſs than 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes. The moon is the changing luminary of the night called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe. Diana hath her name from *moiſten*, which is the property of the moon, being by nature cold and moiſt, and is feigned to be a goddeſs huntreſs. *Peacham.* 2. A month. 3. [In fortification] it is uſed in compoſition to denote a figure reſembling a creſcent; as, a *half-moon*. The moon was an ancient idol of England, and worſhipped by the Britons in the form of a beautiful maid, having her head covered, and two ears ſtanding out.

The MOON [in her decrement] is in her waining.

The MOON [in her detriment] is in her eclipſe.

The MOON [in her compliment] is when ſhe is at full.

The MOON *Increſſant*, is the ſame as in her increment.

The Colour of the MOON [in blazon] is either proper, which is *argent* or *or*, as ſhe is borne; but theſe two metals repreſent her beſt, unleſs ſhe be in her detriment, and then ſable is better.

MOON [in heraldry] is always borne in coat armour, either increaſing or decreaſing; but never in the full. An increaſing moon is a ſymbol of nobility and increaſe, called *increment*.

MOON-BEAM [of *moon* and *beam*] a ray of lunar light. On the water the *moon-beams* play'd. *Dryden.*

MOON-CALF [of *moon* and *calf*, mondkalb, Ger.] 1. A falſe conception, a monſter; ſuppoſed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon. How cam'ſt thou to be the ſiege of this *mooncalf*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A dolt or ſtupid fellow. The ſotted *mooncalf* gapes. *Dryden.*

MOON-EYED [of *moon* and *eye*] 1. That can ſee better by night than day. 2. having eyes effected by the revolutions of the moon. *Johnſon.* 3. Dim-ey'd, purblind, moonblind. *Ainſworth.*

MOON-EYES, a diſeaſe or imperfection in horſes.

MOO'N-FERN, a ſort of ſhrub.

MOO'N-FISH, *ſubſt.* Moon fiſh is ſo called becauſe the tail fin is ſhaped like a half moon, by which, and his odd truſted ſhape, he is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed. *Grew.*

MOO'NLESS [of *moon*] not illuminated by the moon. One *moonleſs* night. *Dryden.* A word of the like *etymology* with *loveleſs*. See LOVELESS.

MOO'NLIGHT, *ſubſt.* [of *moon* and *light*] the light afforded by the moon. Departed from them by *moonlight*. *Hooker.*

MOONLIGHT, *adj.* enlightened by the moon. Our *moonlight* revels. *Shakeſpeare.*

MOO'NSEED, *ſubſt.* [*meniſpermum*, Lat.] the moonſeed hath a roſaceous flower, conſiſting of ſeveral ſmall leaves, placed round the embrio in a circular order: the pointal, which is divided into three parts at the top, becomes the fruit or berry in which is included one flat ſeed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the appearance of the moon. *Miller.*

MOO'NSHINE, *ſubſt.* [of *moon* and *ſhine*] 1. The luſtre of the moon. I by the *moonſhine* to the windows went. *Dryden.* 2. [In burleſque] a month. I am ſome twelve or fourteen *moonſhines* lag of a brother. *Shakeſpeare.*

MOO'NSHINE, or MOO'NSHINY, *adj.* enlightened by the moon. Both ſeem corrupted from *moonſhining*. A fair *moonſhine* night. *Clarendon.* I went to ſee them in a *moonſhiny* night. *Addiſon.*

MOONSTONE, *ſubſt.* a ſort of ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

MOON-WORT [of *moon* and *wort*] an herb, called ſtation-flower or honeſty.

MOO'NED, *adj.* [of *moon*] formed like the horned moon. *Milton.*

MOO'NSTRUCK, affected by the moon, lunatic. And *moonſtruck* madneſs. *Milton,*

MOON-TRE'FOIL, *ſubſt.* [*medicago*, Lat.] a plant. The *moon-trefoil* hath a papilionaceous flower, which becomes a plain orbiculated fruit, ſhaped like an half moon. *Miller.*

MOO'NY, *adj.* [of *moon*] lunated, having a creſcent for the ſtandard that reſembles the moon. His *moony* troops. *J. Philips.*

MOOR, *ſubſt.* [*more*, Fr. *moro*, It. and Sp. *maurus*, Lat.] 1. A negro, a black, a moor, a native of Mauritania in Africa. 2. [Moꞃ, Sax. moer, Du. modder, Teut. clay] a bog, a fen, a tract of low and watry grounds. She kept ſheep on the *moor*. *Carew.*

MOO'R-COCK [of *moor* and *cock*] the male of the moor hen.

MOO'R-HEN [of *moor* and *hen*] a water fowl that feeds in moors and fenny grounds, without web feet, the female of a moor-cock or heath-cock.

To MOOR *a Ship a Proviſo* [a ſea term] is to have an anchor in the river, and a hawſer on ſhore; in this caſe, they ſay, the ſhip is moored with her hed aſhore.

To MOOR, *verb act.* [*morer*, Fr. a ſea phraſe] to faſten by anchors or otherwiſe. And in mid ocean left them *moor'd* at land. *Dryden.*

To MOOR, *verb neut.* to lay out the anchors ſo, as is moſt convenient for the ſafe and ſecure riding of the ſhip, to be fixed, to be ſtation'd. The famous Ararat where Noah's ark firſt *moor'd*. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

To MOOR *a Croſs* [a ſea phraſe] is to lay out one anchor on one ſide and athwart a river, and another on the other ſide right againſt it.

To MOOR *alongſt* [a ſea phraſe] is to have an anchor in the river and a hawſer on ſhore.

To MOOR *quarter Shot* [a ſea phraſe] is to moor quartering between croſs and alongſt.

MOO'RING *for Eaſt, Weſt*, &c. [a ſea phraſe] is when they obſerve which way, and upon what point of the compaſs the ſea is moſt like to endanger the ſhip, and there lay out an anchor.

MOO'RISH, *adj.* [of *moor*; *maurus*, Lat.] pertaining to the Moors, or inhabitants of Mauritania; alſo fenny, watery. The inundation of the freſh and ſalt waters, and *mooriſh* earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

MOO'RLAND [of *moor* and *land*] marſh, watery ground, bog, fen. In the *moorlands*. *Mortimer.*

MOOR'S-HEAD [with chemiſts] a copper cap, made in the form of a head, to be ſet over the chimney of a reverberatory furnace; alſo the head of a ſtill, having a pipe or noſe to let the raiſed ſpirit run down into the receiver.

MOO'RSTONE, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of granite. Great rocks of *moorſtone*. *Woodward.*

MO'ORY, *adj.* [of *moor*] fenny, marſhy, watery. As when thick miſts ariſe from *moory* vales. *Fairfax.*

MOOSE, an American beaſt, as large as an ox, very ſlow footed, and having a head like a buck, the biggeſt of the ſpecies of deer.

To MOOT, *verb act.* [from moꞇian, moꞇ and ᵹemoꞇ, Sax. meeting together, or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *mot*, Fr. a word, mote, Su.] to plead a mock cauſe, to ſtate a point of law by way of exerciſe, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT, or MOOT *Caſe* or *Point* [from the verb] an exerciſe or arguing of caſes, performed by young ſtudents in law at times appointed, the better to enable them to practice; a point or caſe diſputable, ſuch as may afford a proper topic for diſputation. Who would require another to make an argument on a *moot point*, who underſtands nothing of our laws? *Locke.*

MOOT-HALL [moꞇ-heal, Sax.] the place where the moot caſes were anciently handled.

Bailiff of the MOOTS, or *Surveyor of the* MOOTS, an officer who is choſen by the bench, to chooſe the moot men for the inns of chancery.

MOO'T-MEN, or MOO'TERS, ſtudents of the law, who argue moot caſes.

MOP [moppa, Sax. and Wel. *moppa*, Lat.] 1. An utenſil for waſhing and cleaning floors of a houſe; it is made of pieces of cloth or locks of wool fixed to a long handle. 2. [Perhaps corrupted from *mock*. *Johnſon*] A wry mouth made in contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MOP, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to rub with a mop.

To MOP *and Mow*, *verb neut.* [prob. of mompelen, Du. the mumps; *mock*. *Johnſon*] to make wry mouths at a perſon, in contempt. *Mopping* and *mowing*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MOPE, *verb neut.* [of this word I cannot find a probable etymology. *Johnſon*] to act or behave ſtupidly or ſottiſhly, to be ſtupid, to be drowſy, to be in a conſtant day dream, to be ſpiritleſs and inattentive,

tive, to be ſtupid and delirious. Demoniac phrenſy, *moping* melancholy. *Milton.*

To MOPE, *verb act.* to make or render ſpiritleſs, to deprive of natural faculties or powers. A low-ſpirited *moped* creature. *Locke.*

MO'PE-EYED, *adj.* blind of one eye. *Ainſworth.*

MO'PPET, or MO'PSY, *ſubſt.* [perhaps from *mop. Johnſon*] a puppet made of rags, as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl. *Dryden.*

MO'PUS, *ſubſt.* [a cant word from *mope*] a drone, a dreamer. I'm grown a mere *mopus. Swift.*

MO'RA [in old records] a mooriſh or boggy ground.

MORA *Muſſa* [in old records] a watery or boggy moor.

MO'RAL, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*morale*, It. *moralis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the conduct of human life, with regard to the practice of men towards each other, as it is virtuous or criminal, good or bad. In *moral* actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of reaſon to guide man's life. *Hooker.* 2. Reaſoning or inſtructing with regard to virtue and vice. 3. Popular, ſuch as is known and admitted in the general buſineſs of life. A *moral* univerſality is when the predicate agrees to the greateſt part of the particulars which are contained under the univerſal ſubject. *Watts.*

MORAL, *ſubſt.* [*morale*, Lat.] 1. Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life: This is rather a French than Engliſh ſenſe. Their *moral* and œconomy. *Prior.* 2. The application of a fable to the lives and actions of men, in order to form their morals, the doctrine inculcated by a fiction. The *moral* is the firſt buſineſs of the poet, as being the ground-work of his inſtruction: This being formed, he contrives ſuch a deſign or fable as may be moſt ſuitable to the *moral. Dryden.* Whoſe *moral* mock'd our labour to divine. *Table of* CEBES.

To MORAL, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to make moral reflections, to moraliſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

MORAL *Actions*, are ſuch as render a rational or free agent good or evil, and ſo of conſequence, rewardable or puniſhable, becauſe he doth them.

MORAL *Agency.* All agency ſuppoſes a *ſelf-moving* power, or power of *acting*: This power of acting, when accompanied with a conſcioufneſs of *moral* good and ill, is *moral* agency; when deſtitute of that conſciouſneſs, as in brutes and infants, it is what we call *ſpontaneity.* But *freedom* is common to both. "Every action, ſays Dr. Clarke, every motion ariſing from the *ſelf-moving* principle is *eſſentially free.*—In children the ſame phyſical liberty always is from the very beginning; and in proportion as they increaſe in age and in capacity of judging, they grow continually in degree, not more *free*, but more *moral* agents." REMARKS *upon a Philoſophical Enquiry*, &c. p. 28. See WILL, VOLITION, and NECESSITY, and *Moral* DETERMINATION, compared.

MORAL *Attributes*, in GOD, are his goodneſs, juſtice, veracity, fidelity, and the like; ſo called in *contradiſtinction* to his omnipotence, omniſcience, immenſity, eternity, and the like, which are called his *natural* attributes. See MORAL *Certainty*, and ATTRIBUTES *Incommunicable.*

MORAL *Certainty*, is a *very ſtrong* probability, in contradiction to a mathematical demonſtration. We have found it with a *moral* certainty the ſeat of the Moſaical abyſs. *Burnet's Theory.*

But moral certainty, when applied to the *divine* conduct, ſuppoſes ſomething more than a *high degree of probability.* For tho' God is *free* in all his actions, yet, as Dr. *Clarke* well obſerves, "Infinite knowledge, power, and goodneſs in conjunction, may (notwithſtanding the moſt perfect freedom and choice) act with altogether AS MUCH CERTAINTY and UNALTERABLE STEDDINESS, as even the *neceſſity of fate* can be ſuppoſed to do.—We may therefore as CERTAINLY and INFALLIBLY rely upon the *moral*, as upon the *natural* attributes of God; it being as *abſolutely impoſſible* for him to act contrary to the one, as to diveſt himſelf of the other; and as much a contradiction to ſuppoſe Him *chooſing* to do any thing inconſiſtent with his juſtice, goodneſs and truth, as to ſuppoſe him diveſted of infinity, power, or exiſtence. The one is contrary to the IMMEDIATE and ABSOLUTE NECESSITY *of his nature*; the other to the UNALTERABLE RECTITUDE of his will." DEMONSTRATION of the *Being and Attributes of God.* See *Moral* DETERMINATION, *Neceſſary* CAUSE, and CIRCUMINCESSION, compared.

MORAL *Impoſſibility*, is what is otherwiſe called a very *great* and almoſt inſuperable difficulty, in oppoſition to a phyſical or natural impoſſibility.

"A man entirely free from all pain of body, and diſorder of mind, judges it unreaſonable for him to hurt or deſtroy himſelf, and being under no temptation or external violence, he cannot *poſſibly* act contrary to his judgment: not becauſe he wants a NATURAL OR PHYSICAL POWER ſo to do; but becauſe it is abſurd, and miſchievous and MORALLY IMPOSSIBLE—that with a perfect knowledge of what is beſt, and without any temptation to evil, his will ſhould DETERMINE ITSELF to chooſe to act fooliſhly and unreaſonably." *Remarks upon a Philoſophical Enquiry*, &c. p. 17, 18. See *Moral* DETERMINATION.

MORAL *Influence*, and moral determination, as well as moral neceſſity, ſuppoſe indeed that a being acts in *conſequence* of *motives* propos'd; but not by a phyſical connexion, as in the *weights* and *ballance:* the ballance being, by a *phyſical* neceſſity, ſubjected to the force of weights; whereas a *free agent*, from the nature of the thing, muſt be poſſeſt of a *ſelf-moving* principle, and though acting *in conſequence of the motive* propos'd, muſt have a *natural power* of acting otherwiſe. See *Moral* DETERMINATION, NECESSITY, and VOLITION, compared.

MORAL *Neceſſity.* "By *moral* neceſſity, ſays Dr. Clarke, conſiſtent writers never mean any thing more than to expreſs, in a *figurative manner*, the CERTAINTY of ſuch an event, as may *in reaſon be fully depended upon*; tho' *literally*, and in *philoſophical ſtrickneſs* of truth, there be no *neceſſity at all* of the event. *Clarke.* See NECESSITY, and MORAL *Certainty*, compared.

MORAL *Obligation*, is that kind of obligation which is founded in morality, founded in the *apparent* fitneſs and reaſon of things; and as ſuch it is contradiſtinguiſhed from poſitive inſtitutions: the former binds *per ſe*, the latter only in conſequence of a *command.*

MORAL *Philoſophy*, or that which is otherwiſe called ethics; is a ſcience that teaches the direction and forming our *manners*; explains the nature and reaſon of actions, and ſhews how we may acquire that *happineſs* which is agreeable to human nature. As ſuch it is contradiſtinguiſhed from *natural* philoſophy, which conſiders indeed the *natures* of things; but with no reference to *moral* conduct, and what depends upon that, our *happineſs* or *miſery.* "HAPPINESS not being found in *ſenſual* enjoyment; nor yet in the knowledge of *natural* things; it remains that *ethics*, or MORAL PHILOSOPHY, muſt direct us to this treaſure; and that it is the *fruit and reward* of VIRTUE." *Table of* CEBES *in Engliſh Verſe, with Notes.*

MORAL *Senſe*, the faculty whereby we diſcern and perceive what is good, virtuous, &c. in actions, manners, characters.

MO'RALS, *ſubſt.* without a ſingular [*morale*, Fr. and It. *morales*, Lat.] the practice of the duties of life, behaviour with reſpect to others. As corrupt in their *morals*, as vice could make them. *South.*

MO'RALIST [*moraliſte*, Fr.] one well verſed in morality, or a practiſer of it; one who teaches morality, or the duties of life. The advice given by a great *moraliſt. Addiſon.*

MORA'LITY [*morale* and *moralité*, Fr. *moralità*, It. *moralidàd*, Sp. of *moralitas*, Lat. or *moral philoſophy*] 1. Is a conformity to thoſe unalterable obligations which reſult from the nature of our *exiſtence*, and the ſeveral *relations* in which we ſtand, whether to God, as our creator, or to man, as our fellow-creature; or it is the doctrine of the duties of life, or of virtue, in order to attain the greateſt happineſs, and hath theſe three parts, ethics, œconomics, and politics. 2. The form of an action, which makes it the ſubject of reward or puniſhment. The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requiſite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South.*

To MO'RALIZE, *verb act.* [*moraliſer*, Fr. *moralizzare*, It.] 1. To explain the moral ſenſe, to apply to moral purpoſes. This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. In Spenſer it ſeems to mean, to furniſh with manners or examples. Fierce warres and faithful loves ſhall *moralize* my ſong. *Spenſer.* 3. In Prior, who imitates the former line, it has a ſenſe not eaſily diſcovered, if indeed it has any ſenſe.

High as their trumpets tune his lyre he ſtrung,
And with his prince's arms he *moraliz'd* his ſong. *Prior.*

To MO'RALIZE, *verb neut.* to ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.

MO'RALIZER [of *moralize*] he who moralizes.

MO'RALLY, *adv.* [of *moral*] 1. In the moral or ethical ſenſe. By good, good *morally* ſo called, *bonum honeſtum*, ought chiefly to be underſtood. *South.* 2. According to the rules of virtue. To take away rewards and puniſhments, is only pleaſing to a man who reſolves not to live *morally. Dryden.* 3. Popularly, according to the common occurrences of life, according to the common judgment of things. It is *morally* impoſſible for an hypocrite to keep himſelf long upon his guard. *L'Eſtrange.* See MORAL *Impoſſibility.*

MORA'SS [moraſʒ, Dan. moeraſch, Du. moraſt, Ger. moras, Su. *marais*, Fr.] a marſh, a bog, a moor, fen, or low moiſt ground, to which waters drain from higher grounds, and have no deſcent to carry them off.

MORA'TUR, Lat. [in law] ſignifies as much as he demurs upon the point, by reaſon the party here goes not forward; but reſts or abides upon the judgment of the court, who take time to deliberate, argue and adviſe thereupon.

MO'RBID, *adj.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] diſeaſed, being in a ſtate contrary to health; it is more properly uſed of an unſound conſtitution, or ſuch as is inclinable to diſeaſes, than of one actually under a diſtemper. Though every human conſtitution is *morbid*, yet are there diſeaſes conſiſtent with the common functions of life. *Arbuthnot.*

MORBID [in painting] a term uſed of very fat fleſh very ſtrongly expreſſed.

MORBI'DITY, or MO'RBIDNESS, fulneſs of morbid matter, diſeaſedneſs, unſoundneſs of conſtitution.

MORBI'FIC, or MORBI'FICAL, *adj.* [*morbificus*, of *morbus*, diſeaſe, and *facio*, Lat. to make, *morbifique*, Fr.] cauſing diſeaſes. The air appearing ſo malicious in this *morbifical* conſpiracy. *Harvey.* Evacuation of the *morbific* matter. *Arbuthnot.*

MORBI'LLI, Lat. [with phyſicians] certain red ſpots, called the meaſles, which proceed from an infection in the blood. They are attended both with a *cough* and *feaver*, and conſtitute a diſeaſe, whoſe *dregs* or *relics* (if not well guarded againſt) are generally more fatal than the diſeaſe itſelf. See MEASLES.

MORBO'SE, *adj.* [*morboſus*, Lat.] proceeding from diſeaſe, unhealthy. All preternatural and *morboſe* tumors. *Ray.*

MORBO'SITY, *ſubſt.* [*morboſſes*, Lat.] diſeaſed ſtate; obſolete. The caſual impediments or *morboſities* in individuals. *Brown.*

MO'RBULENT [*morbulentus*, Lat.] full of diſeaſes, ſickly.

MO'RBUS *Comitialis*, Lat. the epilepſy, thus named by the Romans, becauſe when, at any of their public aſſemblies, perſons fell down with this diſtemper, they immediately broke up, and diſſolved the *comitia* or court. See EPILEPSY.

MORBUS [in medicine] a diſtemper of diſeaſe.

MORBUS *Gallicus*, Lat. the French pox.

MORBUS *Regius*, Lat. the jaundice.

MORBUS *Vernaculus*, Lat. [the endemical or common diſeaſe] a diſeaſe which affects a great many perſons in the ſame country; the cauſe of it being peculiar to the country where it reigns, as intermitting fevers to thoſe who inhabit marſhy places; a flux in ſeveral parts of the Weſt Indies and Ireland; the ſcurvy in Holland, &c. See ENDEMICAL OR ENDEMIAL, and EPIDEMIC.

MORBUS *Virgineus*, Lat. the green ſickneſs.

MORDA'CIOUS, *adj.* [*mordacis*, gen. of *mordax*, Lat.] biting, gnawing, apt to bite.

MORDA'CITY, *ſubſt.* [*mordacité*, Fr. *mordacità*, It. of *mordacitas*, from *mordax*, Lat.] biting or corroding quality. And openeth the body by ſympathy, and not by *mordacity* and violent penetration. *Bacon.*

MO'RDENT, *adj.* [*mordens*, Lat.] biting.

MO'RDICANT, Fr. [*mordicans*, of *mordeo*, Lat. to bite] biting, ſharp, acrid. That the *mordicant* quality of bodies muſt proceed from a fiery ingredient. *Boyle.*

MORDICA'TION [of *mordicant*] the act of biting or corroding. *Mordication* of the orifices. *Bacon.*

MORE, *adj.* [meꞃe, or maꞃe, Sax. the comparative of ſome or great, meere, Dan. mer, Su. meer, Du. mehr, Ger.] 1. In greater number or degree, in greater quantity. Let *more* work be laid upon the men. *Exodus.* 2. Greater; now obſolete. The *more* part adviſed to depart. *Sidney.*

MORE, *adv.* 1. To a greater degree. Feeling *more* and *more* in himſelf the weight of time. *Wotton.* 2. The particle that forms the comparative degree. Happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.* 3. Again, a ſecond time. Little did I think I ſhould ever have buſineſs of this kind on my hands *more.* *Tatler.* 4. Longer, yet continuing; with the negative particle. Caſſius is *no more.* *Shakeſpeare.*

MORE, *ſubſt.* [a kind of comparative from *ſome* or *much*] 1. A greater quantity, a greater degree. Perhaps ſome examples where *more* is reckoned an adverb, with *the* before, ſhould be put under the ſubſtantive. As *much* or *more* of the active virtue than the ſuffering. *Dryden.* 2. Greater thing, other thing. They who ſo ſtate a queſtion, do no *more* but ſeparate the parts of it. *Locke.* 3. Second time, longer time. It is doubtful whether *more*, in ſome caſes, be an adverb or ſubſtantive. The dove returned not again to him any *more.* *Geneſis.*

MORE'A, the antient Peloponneſus, a provence of European Turkey, being a peninſula, bounded by the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia, which ſeparate it from Achaia or Livadia, on the north; by the Egean Sea, or Archipelago, on the eaſt; and by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth and weſt; being about 180 miles long, and 130 broad.

MORE'L, or *Petty* MORE'L [*ſolanum*, Lat. with herbaliſts] 1. The herb garden night-ſhade. The morel is a plant of which there are ſeveral ſpecies. One ſort has a black fruit, the root of which is a foot long, waving, of a darkiſh white colour and ſtringy; its ſtalk, which is full of pith, riſes to the height of a foot and a half, divided into ſeveral branches, with alternate leaves: The flowers proceed from the branches, a little below the leaves; they grow from five to about eight in a branch: each flower is white, of a ſingle leaf, cut in form of a baſin. When the flower ſheds, there ſucceeds a ſpherical fruit pretty hard; at firſt green like an olive, than black, full of a limpid juice, and a great number of ſeeds. There is a ſort of *morel* that have a red fruit, and likewiſe another that have a yellow fruit. *Trevoux.* 2. A kind of cherry. *Morel* is a black cherry, fit for the conſervatory, before it be thorough ripe, but it is better eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

MO'RELAND, *ſubſt.* [moꞃlanꝺ, moꞃ, a mountain, and lanꝺ, Sax.] a mountainous or hilly country.

MOREO'VER, *adv.* [of *more* and *over*; mæꞃe and oꝼar, Sax.] beyond what has been mentioned, over and above, likewiſe, beſides. *Moreover* by them is thy ſervant warned. *Pſalms.*

MO'RES, or MA'URES, N. C. high and open places; in other countries, it is uſed for low and boggy grounds. See MOOR.

MO'RES, MORI'SCO, or MORRIS [with painters or carvers] an antique ſort of work ſo called, becauſe after the manner of the Moors, conſiſting of ſeveral pieces, in which there is no perfect figure; but a wild reſemblance or repreſentation of men, birds, beaſts, and trees, &c. intermixt and jumbled together.

MO'RETON-HAMSTED, a market town of Devonſhire, 179 miles from London.

MO'RGAGE; ſee MORTGAGE. It is pronounced as if written *morgage.*

MO'RGLAY, *ſubſt.* a deadly weapon. *Ainſworth.*

MO'RIA, Lat. [μωρια, Gr.] the goddeſs of folly.

MORIA, Lat. a defect of judgment or underſtanding, proceeding from lack of imagination and memory, folly.

MORIA, Lat. a morion, a ſort of ſteel-cap or head-piece formerly in uſe.

MORI'GEROUS [*morigerus*, from *morem* and *gero*, Lat. to obey] obedient, obſequious.

MORI'LLE, the ſmalleſt and moſt delicate kind of muſhroom.

MO'RION, *ſubſt.* Fr. a caſque, a helmet, armour for the head, head-piece. *Raleigh.*

Maid MO'RION, or *Maid* MA'RRION, a boy dreſſed in a girl's habit, having his head gaily trimmed, who dances with the morris-dancers. See *Maid* MARIAN.

MORISCO, *ſubſt.* [*moriſco*, Sp.] a morris-dance, much the ſame with that which the Greeks called *pyrrhica*; alſo a dancer of the morris, or the Mooriſh dance.

MORISCO, or MORISK, a ſort of painting, carving, &c. done after a Mooriſh manner, conſiſting of ſeveral croteſque pieces and compartiments, promiſcuouſly intermingled, not containing any perfect figure of a man, or other animal; but a wild reſemblance of beaſts, birds, trees, &c.

MO'RKIN [prob. from *mort*, Fr. dead; with hunters] a wild-beaſt, dead by ſickneſs or miſchance.

MO'RLAIX, a port town of France, in the province of Britany, 25 miles N. E. of Breſt.

MO'RLING, or MO'RTLING [of *mors*, Lat. or *mort*, Fr.] the wool taken from the ſkin of a dead ſheep.

MO'RMO [η μορμω, of μορμοω, Gr.] a bug-bear, hob-goblin, falſe terror, raw head and bloody bones, a thing to affright children with.

MORN, or MO'RNING [maꞃne, or moꞃᵹen, Sax. morgen, Teut. morgen, Du. and Ger. morgon, Su. our *morning* ſeems rather to come from *morn.* *Johnſon*] the fore-part of the day, from the firſt appearance of light, to the end of the firſt fourth part of the ſun's daily courſe. *Morn* is not uſed but by the poets. The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn.* *Shakeſpeare.* A *morning's* draught of ſack. *Tatler.*

MO'RNING. See MORN.

MO'RNING-GOWN, *ſubſt.* a looſe gown worn before one is formerly dreſſed. Many in rich *morning-gowns.* *Addiſon.*

MO'RNING-STAR, *ſubſt.* the planet Venus, when ſhe ſhines in the morning.

MORO'CCO, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name in Africa, 200 miles S. W. of Fez.

MORO'COCKS, a ſort of American ſtrawberries.

MORO'LOGIST [of μωρολογος, μωρος, fooliſh, and λογος, Gr. diſcourſe] a fooliſh talker.

MORO'LOGY [μωρολογια, of μωρος and λογος, Gr.] fooliſh talking.

MORO'SE, *adj.* [*moroſus* Lat.] dogged, croſs, peeviſh, ſurly, ſour. The man grows ſullen and *moroſe.* *Addiſon.*

MORO'SELY, *adv.* [of *moroſe*] doggedly, croſsly, peeviſhly, ſourly. *Moroſely* poſitive in their age. *Government of the Tongue.*

MORO'SENESS, or MORO'SITY [of *moroſe* or *moroſitas*, Lat.] ſourneſs, peeviſhneſs, averſeneſs to either pleaſe or be pleaſed. The levity of one, and the *moroſity* of another. *Clarendon.* Abate ſome degrees of pride and *moroſeneſs.* *Watts.*

MO'RPETH, a borough-town of Northumberland, on the Wenſbec, 291 miles from London. It gives title of viſcount to the earl of Carliſle, and ſends two members to parliament.

MORPHÆA, low Lat. [with phyſicians] a kind of morphew or white ſpecks in the ſkin, which differs from *leuce*, in that it does not pierce ſo deep as *leuce* does.

Bruno ſays, it is a *ſpecies* of leproſy, and differs from it, as the ſeat of the one is in the FLESH, the other in the SKIN.

MO'RPHEUS [ſo called, becauſe, by the command of his lord, he repreſented τας μορφας, *i. e.* the countenances and ſhapes of men] the god of dreams, who had the power of taking upon him all manner of ſhapes.

MO'RPHEW [prob. of *mort*, dead, and *feuille*, Fr. a leaf, on account of the likeneſs of the colour, *morphee*, Fr. *morphæa*, low Lat. *morfea*, It.] a ſort of ſmall tawny ſpots by the face.

MO'RRIS, or MO'RRIS *Dance*, *ſubſt.* [or a dance *al moriſco*, Mooriſh dance, or after the manner of the Moors; a dance brought into England by the Spaniards] 1. A dance, the performers of which are clad in white waiſtcoats, or ſhirts and caps, having their legs adorned with bells, which make a heavy jingling, as they leap or dance, and ſwords or ſtaves are claſhed. It was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of pyrrhic or military dance. 2. *Nine mens morrice*; a ſort of play with nine holes in the ground. The *nine mens morrice* is filled up with mud. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'RRIS-DANCER [of *morris* and *dance*] one who dances *a la moreſco*, the Mooriſh dance.

MO'RROW, or *To* MO'RROW [ꞇo moꞃᵹen, or moꞃiᵹen, Sax. morgen, Dan. morgon, Su. morghen, Du. and Ger. The original meaning of *morrow* ſeems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was underſtood in time to ſignify the whole next day following. *Johnſon*] 1. The day following the preſent. The Lord did that thing on the *morrow.* *Exod.* 2. To morrow [this is an idiom of the ſame kind, ſuppoſing *morrow* to mean originally *morning*; as to night, to day. *Johnſon*] on the day after this current day. This ſeems improper, as a ſubſtantive. 3. To morrow is ſometimes, I think improperly, uſed as a noun. *Johnſon.* *To morrow* is the time. *Spectator.*

MORSE, a ſea-horſe, an amphibious animal, living ſometimes on land; he is in ſize about the bigneſs of an ox, but in ſhape rather reſembles that of a lion; his ſkin twice as thick as a bull's hide; his hair is ſhort, like that of a ſeal; his teeth are as large as an elephant's, like them in form, and as good ivory; and train oil is made of his paunch. That which is commonly called a ſea-horſe is properly called a *morſe*, and makes not out that ſhape. *Brown.*

MO'RSEL [*morceau*, Fr. *morſellum*, low Lat.] 1. A ſmall piece, a bite, a mouthful, a piece fit for the mouth. 2. A piece, a meal. 3. A ſmall quantity. Improper of the *morſels* of native and pure gold, he had ſeen ſome weighed many pounds. *Boyle.*

MO'RSULI, Lat. medicines to be chewed in the mouth, as lozenges, &c.

MO'RSURE, Fr. [*morſus*, Lat. bite] a bite, or biting.

MO'RSUS *Diaboli*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb devil's bite or devil's-bit.

MORSUS *Diaboli*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the outer ends of the tubæ fallopianæ, (*i. e.* thoſe next to the ovaria) becauſe their edges there appear jagged and torn. See FALLOPIAN *tubes*, and BOERHAAVE *Oeconom. animal. Ed. Londin.* ÆNERIS *tabulis illuſtrat.*

MORSUS *Gallinæ*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb hen-bite, hen-bit, or chickweed.

MORSUS *Ranæ* [*i. e.* the bite of a frog] the leſſer water-lily.

MORT, Fr. [of *mors*, Lat. death or deceaſe, mort, Iſland.] a great quantity; not in elegant uſe. As he has got a *mort* of gold or money.

MORT [with hunters] a certain tune blown with a horn, at the death of the game.

MO'RTAISE, Fr. [in blazonry, or as our carpenters call it, *mortiſe*] is a ſquare piece of wood, with a ſquare hole through it, which is properly the mortiſe, being to faſten another piece into it. See MORTISE; though *mortaiſe* is moſt analogous.

MO'RTAL, *adj.* Sp. [*mortel*, Fr. *mirtale*, It. of *mortalis*, Lat.] 1. Deadly, of a killing quality, procuring death. The *mortaleſt* poiſons. *Bacon.* 2. Subject to death, doomed ſometime to die. This *mortal* muſt put on immortality. *Corinthians.* 3. Bringing death. In the natal or the *mortal* hour. *Pope.* 4. Human, pertaining to man. Out of all *mortal* power to prevent. *South.* 5. Extreme, violent; this ſenſe is not elegant. In a *mortal* fright. *Dryden.*

MO'RTAL, *ſubſt.* 1. Man, human creature. Warn poor *mortals* left behind. *Tickel.* 2. This is often uſed in ludicrous language. I can behold no *mortal* now. *Prior.*

MORTA'LITY [*mortalité*, Fr. *mortalità*, Sp. *mortalidàd*, It. of *mortalitas*, Lat.] 1. Death. I beg *mortality*, rather than life preſerved with infamy. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Subjection to death, ſtate of a being ſubject to death, liableneſs to die. 3. Power of deſtruction. 4. Frequency of death. A time of great *mortality.* *Graunt.* 5. Human nature. *Mortality* cannot bear it often. *Dryden.*

Bills of MORTALITY, the weekly bills compiled by the pariſh clerks about London; giving an account of the number of perſons which die of each diſeaſe; and alſo of thoſe who are born every week.

MO'RTALLY, *adv.* [of *mortal*] 1. Irrecoverable, deadly, to death. *Mortally* wounded. *Dryden.* 2. Extremely, to extremity. Adrian *mortally* envied poets. *Dryden.*

MO'RTAR [*mortier*, Fr. *mortajo*, It. *moſtéro*, Sp *mortéiro*, Port. morter, Du. moerſel, Ger. *mirtarium*, Lat.] a ſtrong veſſel to pound things in with a peſtle.

MORTAR, or MORTAR *Piece* [with gunners] a thick, ſhort ſort of cannon, having a very large bore, mounted on a very low, ſtrong carriage, with wooden wheels of one intire piece, for throwing of bomps, carcaſſes, &c.

Coborn MORTARS, are made of hammered iron, of four inches diameter at the bore, in length ten inches and a half, in the chace nine inches; being fixed upon a piece of oak twenty inches in length, ten and half in breadth, and betwixt three or four in thickneſs; they ſtand fixt to forty-five degrees of elevation, and throw hand-granades as all other hand-mortars do.

Firelock MORTARS, are fixed in a ſtock, with a lock like a firelock, and ſwing between two arches of iron, with holes anſwering to one another. Theſe ſtand upon a plank of wood, and are portable by one man, from one place to another.

Hand MORTARS, are alſo of ſeveral ſorts; as,

Tinkers MORTARS, which are fixed at the end of a ſtaff about four feet and a half long, and the other end being ſhod with iron to ſtick in the ground, while a ſoldier keeps it in an elevation with one hand, and fires it with the other.

Land MORTARS [in gunnery] are of different ſorts; the moſt common are 10, 13, 14, and 15 inches diameter. They are mounted on a very thick plank, but have no wheels, but upon a march are laid upon a block carriage. See Plate VIII. Fig. 3.

MO′RTAR, or MO′RTER [mortter, Du. *mortier*, Fr.] lime, ſand, *&c.* mixed up together with water, for a cement in building.

MORTAR [in architecture] is a preparation of lime and ſand mixed up with water, ſerving as a cement, and uſed by maſons and bricklayers in building of walls of ſtone and brick. Wolfius obſerves, that the ſand ſhould be dry and ſharp, ſo as to prick the hands when rubbed, yet not earthy, ſo as to foul the water it is waſhed in. He alſo finds fault with maſons and bricklayers, as committing a great error in letting their lime ſlacken and cool, before they make up their mortar, and alſo in letting their mortar cool and die before they uſe it; therefore he adviſes, that if you expect your work to be well done, and to continue long, to work up the lime quick, and but little at a time, that the mortar may not lie long before it be uſed.

MORTARIOLUM [with anatomiſts] the ſocket wherein a tooth grows.

MO′RTGAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *mort*, Fr. of *mors*, Lat. death, and *gage*, Fr. a pledge] 1. A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor, an obligation whereby land, tenement or moveable of the debtor's are pawned or bound over to the creditor for money or other effects borrowed, peremptorily to be the creditors for ever, if the money be not paid at the day agreed on. 2. The ſtate of being pledged. The land is given in *mortgage* only. *Bacon.*

To MO′RTGAGE, *verb act.* [of *mort*, Fr. of *mortuus*, or *mors*, Lat. and *gager*, Fr.] to pawn or pledge lands or tenements, to make over to a creditor as ſecurity. To *mortgage* their beſt manors. *Arbuthnot.*

MORTGAGEE′ [of *mortgage*] the party to whom any thing is mortgaged or pawned.

MO′RTGAGER [of *mortgage*] the party who has pawned or mortgaged.

MO′RTHLAGE [moꞃðſlaᵹa, Sax.] a murderer or manſlayer.

MORTI′FEROUS [*mortifer*, of *mors*, death, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] of a deadly nature, of a death-bringing quality, deſtructive. And ariſe from ſo dead, ſo *mortiferous* a ſtate. *Hammond.*

MORTIFICA′TION, Fr. [*mortificazione*, It. of *mortificati*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of corrupting, or looſing the vital qualities, gangrene. 2. Deſtruction of active qualities. Impediment to union or reſtitution, which is called *mortification*. *Bacon.* 3. The act of ſubduing the body by hardſhips and macerations. Improper for ſuch as practiſe *mortifications*. *Arbuthnot.* 4. Trouble and vexation which falls upon a man, when diſappointed or croſſed. We had the *mortification* to loſe the ſight of Munich. *Addiſon.* 5. [With chemiſts] the alteration of the outward forms in metals, minerals, *&c.* 6. [In theology] the act of ſubduing or bringing under the fleſh by abſtinence and prayer; humiliation, ſubjection of the paſſions. The *mortification* of our luſts. *Tillotſon.* 7. [With ſurgeons] loſs of life in any part or member of the body.

To MO′RTIFY, *verb act.* [*mortifier*, Fr. *mortificàr*, Sp. *mortificare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To deſtroy vital qualities. 2. To deſtroy active powers or eſſential qualities. Quickſilver is *mortified* with turpentine or ſpittle. *Bacon.* 3. To ſubdue inordinate paſſions. *Mortify* thy learned pride. *Prior.* 4. To macerate or harraſs the body to compliance with the mind. We *mortify* ourſelves with fiſh. *Brown.* 5. To humble, to depreſs, to vex. Controuled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown. *Addiſon.*

To MO′RTIFY, *verb neut.* 1. To gangrene, to corrupt, to keep meat till it ſtinks, or is tender. Try it with capon laid abroad, to ſee whether it will *mortify* and become tender ſooner. *Bacon.* 2. To be ſubdued, to die away.

To MORTIFY [with chemiſts] is to change the outward form or ſhape of the mixt body.

To MORTIFY *acid Spirits*, *verb act.* [with chemiſts] is to mix them with ſuch things as deſtroy their ſtrength, or hinder their operation.

To MORTIFY, *verb act.* [with divines] is to ſubdue or conquer the luſts or paſſions.

To MO′RTISE, or To MO′RTOISE, *verb. act.* [with carpenters] 1. To cut with a mortiſe, to faſten one piece of timber into another, or fix the tenon of one piece of wood into a hole or mortiſe of another. 2. It ſeems in the following paſſage improperly uſed. The other half was joined by great braſs nails *mortiſed* with lead. *Arbuthnot.*

MO′RTISE, *ſubſt.* [*mortaiſe*, *mortoiſe*, Fr.] a hole made in one piece of wood, to receive the tenon of another piece, and thereby form a joint.

MO′RTLING, the wool that is taken from the ſkin of a dead ſheep.

MO′RTMAIN, *ſubſt.* [of *morte* and *main*, i. e. dead hand] an alienation or making over of lands and tenements to any gild, corporation, or fraternity and their ſucceſſors, biſhops, parſons, vicars, *&c.* which may not be done without the king's licence; ſuch a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable: whence it is ſaid to be in a dead hand, in a hand that cannot ſhift away the property.

MO′RTPAY, *ſubſt.* [of *mort* and *pay*] dead pay, payment not made. The ſevere puniſhing of *mortpays* and keeping back of ſoldiers wages. *Bacon.*

MO′RTRESS, *ſubſt.* [*mortier de ſugeſſe.* Skinner] A diſh of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*

MORTNE′, Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies born dead, and is applied to a lion that has neither tongue, nor teeth, nor claws; and the reaſon of calling it *born dead*, may be, that having neither tongue, teeth, or claws, it is in a dead ſtate, having no weapons to get nor tear his prey, nor a tongue to turn the meat in its mouth, which is a ſtate of death to a beaſt of prey.

MO′RTUARY, *ſubſt.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Lat.] 1. A gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church, for the recompence of his perſonal tythes and offerings not duly paid in his life-time. *Harris.* 2. Gifts left by a man at his death to the lord of the fee; mortuaries anciently were paid in beaſts, but by a ſtatute made in the 21ſt year of king Henry VIII. there is a certain rate ſet for the payment of them in money; but theſe mortuaries are not payable but in ſome particular places.

Caput MORT, or *Caput* MORTUUM [with chemiſts] the groſs and earthy ſubſtance that remains of any mixed body, after the moiſture has been drawn out by diſtillation or otherwiſe.

MO′RUM, Lat. 1. A mulberry. 2. [With occuliſts] a ſmall ſoft ſwelling under the eyelids.

MO′RUS, Lat. [with botaniſts] a mulberry-tree.

MOSA′IC, *adj.* belonging to Moſes.

MOSA′IC, or MASA′IC *Work* [or rather *muſaick* work; ſo called, as ſome ſay, from the *muſæa* of the Greeks, which were adorned both out and inſide with it, and from whom Pliny ſays they were derived] is a curious work wrought with ſtones of divers colours, and divers metals, into the ſhape of knots, flowers, and other things, with that nicety of art, that they ſeem to be all but one ſtone, or rather the work of nature; or, as it is deſcribed by others, a ſort of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of divers colours, and of late alſo with pieces of glaſs figured at pleaſure; an ornament of much beauty and duration; but of moſt uſe in pavements and floorings. *Wotton.*

MOSCHA′TEL, *ſubſt.* The *moſchatel* hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, from whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, fixt like a nail, in the middle of the flower, which becomes a ſoft ſucculent berry, in which are contained many flat ſeeds. *Miller.*

MOSCHE′TTO [in the Weſt-Indies] a ſtinging gnat, very troubleſome there.

MO′SCON, the capital of the province of the ſame name in Ruſſia, ſituated on the river Moſcowa, 360 miles S. E. of Peterſburgh.

MOSK, or MOSQUE [a corruption of the *Arabic* word *meſgid*, i. e. place of worſhip] Turkiſh churches or temples. They are ſquare ſtructures, generally built of ſtone, like large halls, with iſles, galleries, and domes, and are adorned on the inſide with compartments and pieces of Arabeſque work: before the chief gate there is a ſquare court paved with white marble, and low galleries round it, whoſe roof is ſupported by marble pillars; in theſe there is always a pool on one ſide, with ſeveral cocks, from which the Turks waſh themſelves before they go into the moſque. In each moſque there is a great number of lamps; and between theſe hang many cryſtal rings, oſtriches eggs, and other curioſities. The women are not allowed to enter the moſque, but ſtay in the porches without; nor is it lawful to enter the moſques with ſhoes or ſtockings on. About every moſque there are ſix high towers called minarets, each of which has three little open galleries, one above another; whence, inſtead of a bell, the people are called to prayer by certain officers appointed for that purpoſe.

MO′SCHUS [μοσχος, Gr.] a ſort of perfume called muſk. See MUSK.

MOSCHOCA′RION, Lat. [of μοσχος, muſk, and καρυα, Gr. a nut] a nutmeg, an Indian ſpice.

MOSE, a beaſt in New-England 12 feet high, the body as big as a bull's, the neck like a ſtag's, the legs ſhort, the tail longer than a buck's, and the tips of the horns 12 feet aſunder.

MOSS [meoꞅ, Sax. mos, Du. moos, Ger. maeſa, Su. *mouſſe*, Fr. *muſco*, It. *muſgo*, Port. *muſcus*, Lat.] a little plant of the paraſite kind, or a kind of down that adheres to the trunks and branches of trees; eſpecially aſpens, cedars, fir-trees, oaks, *&c* alſo upon ſtones about ſprings, *&c.* Tho' *moſs* was formerly ſuppoſed to be only an excreſſence produced from the earth or trees, yet it is no leſs a perfect plant than thoſe of greater magnitude, having roots, flower and ſeeds, yet cannot be propagated from ſeeds by any art. The botaniſts diſtinguiſh it into many ſpecies: it chiefly flouriſhes in cold countries, and in the winter ſeaſon, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees. The only remedy in ſuch caſes, is to cut down part of the trees, and plow up the ground between thoſe left remaining; and in the ſpring, in moiſt weather, you ſhould, with an iron inſtrument, ſcrape off the *moſs*. *Miller.*

A rolling ſtone gathers no MOSS.

Lat. *Saxum volutum non obducitur muſco.* Er.

To MOSS, *verb act.* [from the noun] to cover with moſs. An oak whoſe boughs were *moſs'd* with age. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO′SSINESS [of *moſſy*] fulneſs of moſs, or ſtate of being moſſy. *Moſſineſs* of trees. *Bacon.*

MOSS *Troopers*, a ſort of robbers in Scotland.

MO′SSES, *plur.* [of *moſs*] moriſh or boggy places.

MO′SSY [of *moſs*; meoꞅıᵹ, Sax.] having, or being full of moſs.

MOST, *adj. ſuperl.* of *more* [mæꞅꞇ, Sax. meeſt, Dan. and Du. meiſt, Ger. maeſt, Su.] conſiſting of the greateſt part, number or quantity. *Moſt* ſorts of berries. *Arbuthnot.*

MO′STIC [with painters] a round ſtick, about a yard long, which they reſt their hand on when at work.

MO′STLY, *adv.* [of *moſt*; mæꞅlic, Sax] for the moſt part, for the greateſt part. Totally or *moſtly* defaced. *Bacon.*

MOST, *adv.* [mæꞅꞇ, Sax. maiſt, Goth. meeſt, Du. meſt, Dan.] 1. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree. *Moſt* certainly. *Chym.* 2. In the greateſt degree. That which will *moſt* influence their carriage. *Locke.*

MOST [this is a kind of ſubſtantive, being, according to its ſignification, ſingular or plural] 1. The greateſt number. In this ſenſe it is plural. *Moſt* of the churches they had planted. *Addiſon.* 2. The greateſt value. In this ſenſe it is ſingular. A covetous man makes the *moſt* of what he has. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. The greateſt degree, the greateſt quantity. Some months at the *moſt.* *Bacon.*

MO'STRA, It. [in muſic books] a little mark at the end of each line, ſhewing with what note the next line begins.

MO'TACISM, Lat. [with grammarians] is a vowel following the letter *m.*

MO'STWHAT, *ſubſt.* [of *moſt* and *what*] for the moſt part. Obſolete. Thoſe promiſes being but ſeldom abſolute, *moſtwhat* conditionate. *Hammond.*

MOTA'TION, *ſubſt.* the act of moving.

MOTE [mota, Sax. a meeting] 1. An aſſembly or meeting, a court of judicature; as, a *ward-mote,* 2. [mot, Sax. *atomus,* Lat.] A ſmall particle of matter, any thing proverbially ſmall, an atom. The little *motes* in the ſun. *Bacon.*

MOTE, for MIGHT. Obſolete.

MOTEE'R, a cuſtomary ſervice or payment at the court of the lord of the manor.

MOTE'TTI, or MOTE'TTO [in muſic books] a ſort of church muſic made uſe of among the Roman Catholics, and is compoſed with much art and ingenuity. It is much of the ſame kind in divine muſic, as cantatas in common.

MOTH [moð, or moða, Sax. motter, Du. and Ger. mott, Su.] a ſort of ſmall winged fly, which eats clothes and hangings. As a garment that is *moth-eaten.* *Job.*

MO'THER [moðoꞃ, Sax. moder, Dan. and Su. moeder, Du. and L. Ger. mutter, H. Ger. modder, Goth. *mader,* Perſ. *mere,* Fr. *madre,* It. and Sp. *may,* Port. *mater,* Lat.] 1. A woman that has borne children. Correlative to ſon or daughter. Every *mother*'s ſon. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. That which has produced any thing. Their *mother* country. *Arbuthnot.* 3. That which has preceded as to time; as, a *mother* church to chapels. 4. That which requires reverence and obedience. The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil ſociety. *Ayliffe.* 5. The hyſteric paſſion, ſo called as being imagined a diſeaſe peculiar to women. This ſtopping of the ſtomach might be the *mother,* foraſmuch as many were troubled with *mother* fits. *Graunt.* 6. A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman, or to a woman dedicated to religious auſterities. 7. *Mother in law;* a huſband's or wife's mother. 8. [moeder, Du. from *modder,* mud] a thick ſubſtance concreting on liquors, the lees or ſcum concreted, a ſort of mouldy or white ſubſtance on ſtale liquors. It will caſt up a *mother,* as the *mothers* of diſtilled waters. *Bacon.* 9. [More properly *modder,* modde, Du.] a young girl. Now wholly obſolete, except in provincial language. A ſling for a *mother,* a bow for a boy. *Tuſſer.*

MOTHER, *adj.* had at the birth, native, born with one. Each of them cultivated his *mother* tongue. *Dryden.*

Diffidence is the MOTHER of ſafety.

Fr. *La defiance eſt la mere de ſureté.* It. *La diffidenza è la madre della ſicurtà.*

MOTHER *Tongue,* is the language of our native country, and in the uſe of which we are trained up from our infancy.

To MOTHER, *verb neut.* To gather concretion or mouldineſs.

MO'THERED, *part. adj.* [of *mother*] concreted, moulded. They oint their naked limbs with *mother'd* oil. *Dryden.*

MOTHER *of Pearl,* the ſhell which contains the pearl fiſh, that in which pearls are generated. A ſort of coarſe pearl made of onyx, ſometimes of *mother of pearl.* *Hakewill.*

MOTHER *of Thyme* [*ſerpyllum,* Lat.] an herb. It hath trailing branches, which are not ſo woody and hard as thoſe of thyme, but in every other reſpect is the ſame.

MOTHER *of Wine, Beer,* &c. [moeder, lees] the concretion, mouldineſs, or dregs of wine, beer, *&c.* See the 8th ſenſe of MOTHER.

MOTHER-WORT [*cardiaca,* Lat.] an herb. The flower of the *mother-wort* conſiſts of one leaf, and is of a lip kind, whoſe upper lip is much umbricated, and much longer than the under one, which is cut into three parts: from the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower, attended by four embrios, which become angular ſeeds. *Miller.*

MO'THER [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe in that part where the child is formed; alſo the womb itſelf. See 5th ſenſe of MOTHER.

MOTHER *Churches,* are ſuch as have founded or erected others.

MO'THERHOOD [of *mother;* moðeꞃhod, Sax.] the ſtate, character or relation of a mother.

MO'THERING, a cuſtom ſtill retained in many places of England, of viſiting parents on Midlent Sunday; and it ſeems to be called *mothering,* from the reſpect paid in old time to the mother church. It being the cuſtom for people, in old popiſh times, to viſit their mother-church on Midlent-Sunday, and to make their offerings at the high altar.

MO'THERLESS [of *mother;* moðoꞃ-leaꞅ, Sax.] having no mother alive, deſtitute of a mother, orphan of a mother. I might ſhew you my children, whom the rigour of your juſtice would make complete orphans, being already *motherleſs.* *Waller's ſpeech to the houſe of commons.*

MO'THERLINESS [of *motherly;* moðer and ȝelicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] motherly affection, behaviour, *&c.*

MO'THERLY, *adj.* [of *mother* and *like*] 1. Belonging to a mother, ſuitable to a mother. Childlike obedience to her that hath more than *motherly* power. *Hooker.* 2. Tenderly, affectionately, gravely, ſoberly.

MO'THERLY, *adv.* in manner of a mother. *Donne.*

MO'THERY [of *mother;* of moðeꞃ, Sax.] concreted, feculent, dreggy, having a white ſubſtance on it by reaſon of age; as liquors.

MOTH-MU'LLEIN [with herbaliſts; *blallaria,* Lat.] the herb called alſo hig-taper, long-weed, torch-weed or wool-blade. The leaves of the mothmullein are placed alternately upon the branches; the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments. They are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by long veſſels, containing many ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*

MO'THY, *adj.* [of *moth*] full of moths. His horſe hipp'd with an old *mothy* ſaddle. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'TION, Fr. [*moto,* It. of *motio,* Lat.] 1. The act of moving or changing place, the action of a natural body which moves or ſtirs it. 2. Manner of moving the body, port, gait. Virtue with colours ſpeech and *motion* grac'd. *Waller.* 3. Change of poſture, action. Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye. *Dryden.* 4. An inclination, tendency of the mind, thought. Let a good man obey every good *motion* riſing in his heart. *South.* 5. Propoſal made, overture. Your father and my uncle have made *motions.* *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Impulſe communicated. Whether that *motion,* vitality and operation were by incubation. *Raleigh.*

Proper MOTION, is a removal out of one proper place into another; as, the *motion* of a wheel in a clock.

Improper MOTION, is the paſſage of a body out of one common place, as that of a clock when moved in a ſhip.

Abſolute MOTION [with philoſophers] is the changing of the *abſolute* place of any body that moves; ſo that the ſwiftneſs of its motion will be meaſured by the quantity of the abſolute ſpace, which the moving body has run through, compared with the time.

Simple MOTION, one that is produced from ſome one power.

Compound MOTION, is one produced by ſeveral conſpiring powers.

Relative MOTION [with philoſophers] is a change of the relative place of a body that moves.

Pretty MOTION [with horſemen] a term uſed to ſignify the freedom of the motion of the fore-legs, when a horſe bends them much upon the manage; alſo when a horſe trots right out, and keeps his body ſtrait, and his head high, and bends his fore legs handſomely.

MOTION *of the Apogee* [in aſtronomy] is an arch of the zodiac of the *primum mobile.*

The Laws of MOTION [according to Sir Iſaac Newton] are,

1. That every body will continue its ſtate, either of reſt, or motion uniformly forward in a right line, unleſs it be made to change that ſtate by ſome force impreſſed upon it.

2. That the change of motion is in proportion to the moving force impreſſed; and is always according to the direction of that right line in which the force is impreſs'd.

3. That reaction is always equal and contrary to action; or, which is the ſame thing, the mutual actions of two bodies one upon another are equal, and directed towards contrary parts; as when one body preſſes and draws another, 'tis as much preſſed and drawn by that body.

Animal MOTION, is that whereby the ſituation, figure, magnitude, *&c.* of the parts, members, *&c.* of animals are changed, and is either

Spontaneous MOTION, or *Muſcular* MOTION, which is that performed by means of the muſcles, at the direction or command of the will.

Natural MOTION, or *Involuntary* MOTION, is that motion that is effected without direction or command of the will. *N. B.* This diſtinction is of late much queſtion'd.

Diurnal MOTION, or *Primary* MOTION [in aſtronomy] is a motion wherewith all the heavenly bodies, and the whole mundane ſphere, appears to revolve every day round the earth from eaſt to weſt.

Second MOTION, or *Proper* MOTION [in aſtronomy] is that whereby a planet, ſtar, or the like, advances a certain ſpace every day from weſt towards eaſt.

MOTIONS *of an Army,* are the ſeveral marches and counter-marches which it makes in changing its poſts.

MO'TIONLESS, *adj.* [of *motion*] wanting motion, being without motion.

MOTIVE, *adj.* [*motivus,* Lat.] 1. Cauſing motion, having moment. Shall every *motive* argument uſed in ſuch kind of conferences be made a rule for others. *Hooker.* 2. Having the power to move or change place, having power to paſs foremoſt to motion. For the conveyance of the *motive* faculty from the brain. *Wilkins.*

MO'TIVE, *ſubſt.* [*motif,* Fr. *motivo,* It. and Sp. of *motivum,* Lat.] 1. A moving or forcible argument or reaſon, an incitement, that which determines the choice. 2. Mover. At every joint and *motive* of her body. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'TLEY, or MO'TLY, *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *medley,* perhaps from *mothlike,* coloured, ſpotted, or variegated like a garden moth. *Johnſon*] as, a *motley* colour, mixed, mingled of various colours. *Motley* fruit of mongrel ſeed. *Swift.*

MO'TOR, *ſubſt.* [*moteur,* Fr. from *movec,* Lat. to move] a mover. Receive the impreſſions of their *motor.* *Brown.*

MOTO'RII, Lat. or MOTORY *Nerves* [with anatomiſts] the third pair of nerves, ſerving for the motion of the eye.

MO'TORY, *adj.* [*motorius,* Lat.] giving motion. The plucks and attractions of the *motory* muſcles. *Ray.*

MO'TOS [μοτος, Gr.] a piece of old linen tozed like wool, which is put into ulcers, and ſtops the flux of blood.

MO'TTO [*mot,* Fr. *motto,* It. *motête,* Sp.] a word or ſhort ſentence put to an emblem or device, or to any thing written, or to a coat of arms in a ſcroll, at the bottom of an eſcutcheon.

MOTTO [in heraldry] is ſome ſhort ſentence, either divine or heroic, juſt as the deviſer was diſpoſed; ſome allude to the name of the bearer; ſome to the bearing, and others to neither. It is generally in three or four words, placed in ſome ſcroll or compartment, uſually at the bottom of the eſcutcheon; and ſo it is the laſt in blazoning.

MO'TUS *Periſtalticus,* Lat. [with phyſicians] the periſtaltic or quibbling motion of the guts.

To MOVE, *verb act.* [*moveo,* Lat. *mouvoir,* Fr. *muovere,* It. *movèr,* Sp. and Port.] 1. To ſtir any thing, to put out of one place into another, to put in motion. My heart trembleth and is *moved* out of its place. *Job.* 2. To give an impulſe to. The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a clock ſet indeed more conſpicuouſly, but directed wholly by the ſecret *movings* of carnality within. *Decay of Piety.* 3. To propoſe, to recommend. The will may *move* a review. *Bramhall.* 4. To perſuade, to prevail on the mind, to ſtir up, to incline. Minds deſirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles.* 5. To affect, to ſtir paſſion, to touch pathetically. To *move* pity or terror. *Felton.* 6. To provoke, to make angry. They have *moved* me to jealouſy. *Deuteronomy.* 7. To put into commotion. All the city was *moved* about them. *Ruth.* 8. To conduct regularly in motion. They as they *move* their ſtarry dance. *Milton.*

To MOVE *a Court of Judicature,* is to propoſe a matter to it, in order to obtain their directions, *&c.*

To MOVE, *verb neut.* 1. To change place or ſituation, to go from one place to another. Body itſelf can *move* into it. *Locke.* 2. To walk, to bear the body. He *moves* with manly grace. *Dryden.* 3.

To go forward. 4. To change the poſture of the body in ceremony. When Haman ſaw Mordecai that he ſtood not up nor *moved* for him, he was full of indignation. *Eſther.*

Mo'VEABLE, *adj.* [from *move*; *mobile*, Fr. and It. *moble* and *movible*, Sp. of *mobilis*, Lat.] 1. That may be moved, not fixed, ſuch as may be carried from place to place. 2. Changing the time of the year. The *moveable* feaſts. *Holder*.. 3. Varying in time.

Mo'VEABLE *Signs* [with aſtrologers] are Aries, Cancer, Libra, and Capricorn, which are ſo called, becauſe they make the changes of the ſeaſons, in ſpring, ſummer, autumn and winter. They are alſo called cardinal ſigns.

MOVEABLE *Feaſts*, are thoſe feſtivals, which tho' they happen, or are celebrated on the ſame day of the week, yet vary in the day of the month, as Eaſter, Whitſuntide, *&c.*

Mo'VEABLENESS, or **MOBI'LITY** [*mobilitas*, Lat.] movable, or capacity of being moved, mobility.

Mo'VEABLES, *ſubſt.* [ſeldom uſed in the ſingular; *meubles*, Fr.] perſonal goods, furniture, diſtinguiſhed from real or immoveable poſſeſſions, as lands or houſes. Surveys rich *moveables* with curious eye. *Dryden.*

Mo'VEABLY, *adv.* [of *moveable*] ſo as it may be moved. *Grew.*

Mo'VELESS, *adj.* unmoved, not to be put out of the place. *Boyle.*

Mo'VEMENT [*mouvement*, Fr. *movimento*, It. *movimiento*, Sp.] 1. Motion. 2. Manner of moving,

MOVEMENT [with clockmakers] thoſe parts of the clock, watch, *&c.* which are in motion, and which by that motion carry on the deſign, or anſwer the end of the inſtrument.

Mo'VENT, *adj.* [*movens*, Lat.] moving. In ſome part *movent*, and in ſome part quieſcent. *Grew.*

Mo'VENT, *ſubſt.* [*movens*, Lat.] that which moves another. Whether the ſun or earth be the common *movent*. *Glanville.*

Mo'VER [of *move*] 1. The perſon or thing that gives motion. 2. Something that moves or ſtands not ſtill. 3. A propoſer.

Mo'VING, *part. adj.* [of *move*] affective, touching, pathetic, adapted to move the paſſions.

Mo'VINGLY, *adv.* [of *moving*] pathetically, in ſuch a manner as to move the paſſions.

Mou'GHT, for **MIGHT**. Obſolete.

To **MOULD**, *verb act.* [*amouldar*, Sp. of *mouler*, Fr.] 1. To caſt or form in a mould, to ſhape, to model. To *mould* him platonically to his own idea. *Wotton.* 2. To knead, to work dough; as, *to mould bread*, is to work the maſs or dough with the hands, and to form it into loaves.

To **MOULD**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to contract concreted matter, to gather mould.

To **MOULD**, *verb act.* to cover with mould, to corrupt by mould.

MOULD [mogel, Goth. mocgel, Su.] a kind of concretion on the top or outſide of things kept motionleſs and damp; now diſcovered by microſcopes to be perfect plants, mouldineſs.

MOULD, or **MOLD** [molde, Sax.] 1. Earth, ſoil, ground in which any thing grows. 2. Matter of which any thing is made. One common maſs compoſed the *mould* of man. *Dryden.*

MOULD, or **MOLD** [*molde*, Span. *moule*, Fr. *modello*, It.] 1. A form or frame in which any thing is caſt, the matrix in which any thing is caſt, that in which any thing receives its form. 2. Caſt, form. Pembroke was a man of another *mould* and making. *Clarendon.* 3. The ſuture or contexture of the ſkull. *Ainſworth.*

Mou'LDABLE, *adj.* [of *mould*] that may be moudled. *Mouldable* and not *mouldable* are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

Mo'ULDER, *ſubſt.* [of *mould*] he who moulds.

To **Mo'ULDER**, *verb neut.* [from *mould*] to be turned to duſt, to periſh in duſt, to be diminiſhed. Whatſover *moulders* or is waſhed away, is carried down into the lower grounds. *Burnet's Theory.*

To **MOULDER**, *verb act.* [from *mould*] to turn any thing to duſt, to crumble. Their foundations have been *mouldered* with age. *Addiſon.*

Mo'ULDERING, *part. adj.* [of *moulder*; of molde, Sax. earth, *&c.* but according to Mr. Caſaubon, of μελδω, Gr.] falling or crumbling into duſt, *&c.*

Mou'LDINESS [of *mouldy*] a ſort of hoarineſs, by reaſon of ſtaleneſs; as bread, *&c.* the ſtate of being mouldy. After a *mouldineſs*, rottenneſs, or corrupting. *Bacon.*

Mou'LDINGS. 1. [In architecture] are ornaments either of wood or ſtone; projectures beyond the nakedneſs of a wall, column, *&c.* the aſſemblage of which form corniſhes, *&c.* 2. Ornamental cavities in wood or ſtone. Hollow *mouldings* are required in the work *Moxon.*

MOULDINGS [in gunnery] are all the prominent parts of a gun or mortar-piece, as ſuch ſquare or rounds which ſerve generally for ornament; as the breech *mouldings*, muzzle *mouldings*, *&c.*

Mou'IDWARP, *ſubſt.* [mold and peorpan, Sax.] a mole, a ſmall animal that throws up the earth. The fichat and the *mouldwarp*. *Walton.*

Mou'LDY [prob. of molynad, Sax. *mucidus*, Lat. *moiſi*, Fr. *muffato*, It. *mohoſo*, Sp.] hoary with mouldineſs, overgrown with concretions. That *mouldy* colour which others contract. *Addiſon.*

Mou'LINET [in the art of war] a turn-ſtile or wooden croſs which turns upon a ſtake, fixed upright in the ground, commonly ſet up in paſſages; eſpecially near the outworks of fortified places, on the ſide of the barriers through which people paſs on foot.

Mou'LINET [in mechanics] a roller, which being croſſed with two leavers, is uſually applied to cranes, capſtans, *&c.* and other machines for raiſing things of great weight.

To **MOULT**, or To **Mou'LTER**, *verb neut.* [*muto*, Lat. *muer*, Fr. *mudare*. It. muyen, Du.] to ſhed or change the feathers, as birds do, to loſe feathers.

To **MOUNCH**, or To **MAUNCH**, *verb act.* to eat much. *Ainſworth.* This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the obtunded action of toothleſs gums on a hard cruſt or any thing eatable. It ſeems to be a corruption of the French word *manger*.

Mou'LTER, a young duck.

Mou'LTON, *South*, a market-town of Devonſhire, on the river Moul, 183 miles from London.

Mou'NTSORREL, a market-town of Leiceſterſhire, 104 miles from London.

Mou'SHHOLE, a market town of Cornwall, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Mountſbay, 290 miles from London.

To **MOUND**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſecure or defend with a bank, *&c.* to fortify with a mound.

MOUND [prob. of maen, C. Br. a ſtone, mundian, Sax. to defend, or of *monumentum*, Lat. according to Minſhew] any thing raiſed to fortify or defend, uſually a bank of earth and ſtone, a rampart or fence. Surrounded by a noble *mound-work* of rocks. *Addiſon.*

MOUND [q. *mundus*, Lat. the world] a ball or globe with a croſs upon it, which kings, *&c.* are repreſented with in their coronation robes, holding it in their left hand, as they do a ſcepter in their right. It repreſents the ſovereign majeſty and juriſdiction of kings; and by the roundneſs of the mound, and the enſigning thereof with the croſs, Guillim ſays, is ſignified, that the religion and faith of Chriſt ought to be received, and religiouſly embraced throughout his dominions, which high duty is reſiding in his own ſovereign power.

MOUND [of plaiſter of Paris] the quantity of 3000 lb.

MOUNT [*mons*, Lat. *mont*, Fr. *monte*, It. Sp. and Port.] 1. A mountain or hill. Jacob offered ſacrifice upon the *mount*. *Geneſis.* 2. An artificial hill. 3. A public treaſure, a bank. Now obſolete. 4. A hill raiſed in a garden, or elſewhere, above the level of the reſt of the plot.

MOUNT [in fortification] a heap of earth having a breaſt-work to cover the canon planted upon it.

MOUNT *of Piety*, a ſtock of money, which in former times was raiſed by a contribution of charitable people, and laid up to be lent on occaſions to poor people ruined by the extortion of the Jews.

To **MOUNT**, *verb act.* [*montare*, It. *monter*, Fr. *montàr*, Sp.] 1. To go or get up, to riſe on high. 2. To tower, to be built up to great height. Tho' his excellency *mount* up to the heavens. *Job.* 3. To get on horſeback. Cry'd oh, and *mounted*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. [for *amount*] to raiſe in value. Make fair deductions, ſee to what they *mount*. *Pope.*

To **MOUNT**, *verb act.* 1. To raiſe aloft, to lift on high. No feeling of her wings, or any reſiſtance of air to *mount* herſelf by. *Ray.* 2. To aſcend, to climb. Shall we *mount* again the rural throne. *Dryden.* 3. To place on horſeback. 4. To embelliſh with ornaments.

To **MOUNT** *the guard* [in military affairs] is to do duty and watch at any particular poſt.

To **MOUNT** *a breach* [in military affairs] is to run up to it, or to attack it.

To **MOUNT** *the Trenches* [in military affairs] is to do duty in the trenches.

To **MOUNT** *a Cannon* [in gunnery] is to ſet it on the carriage, or raiſe its mouth higher, for the more eaſy management in firing it.

MOUNT *Egg* [with tin miners] a different ſlag in the bottom of the float, that which remains after tin is melted down and remelted from the burnt oar; which tho' it is of a tin colour, yet is of an iron nature, as has been diſcovered by applying a magnet to it.

Mou'NTAIN [*montagne*, Fr. *montagna*, It. *montana*, Sp. *monte*, Port. of *mons*, Lat.] a vaſt bulk or heap of earth, raiſed to a conſiderable height, a large hill, a vaſt protuberance of the earth.

The travelling MOUNTAIN yields a ſilly mouſe. *Creech.*

Fr. *La montagne en travail enfante un ſouris.* Boileau. Lat. *Parturiunt montes, naſcitur ridiculus mus.* Hor. Art. Poet.

To make a MOUNTAIN of a mole-hill.

Lat. *Arcem ex cloacâ facere.* Cic.

To make a great noiſe about ſmall matters; to aggrandize or exaggerate matters.

MOUNTAIN, *adj.* [*montanus*, Lat.] found on the mountains, pertaining to the mountains, growing on the mountains. Now for our *mountain* ſport. *Shakeſpeare.*

MOUNTANEE'R [of *mountain*] 1. One who dwells on the mountains, a highlander. A few *mountaneers* may eſcape. *Bentley.* 2. A ſavage, a free booter, a ruſtic. *Milton.*

Mou'NTAINET, *ſubſt.* [of *mountain*] a hilloc, a ſmall mount. Elegant, but not in uſe. Her breaſts ſweetly roſe up like two *mountainets* in the valley of Tempe. *Sidney.*

Mou'NTAINOUS [*montanus*, Lat. *montagneux*, Fr. *montagnoſo*, It. *montuoſo*, Sp.] 1. Having, or being full of high mountains, hilly. 2. Large as mountains, huge, bulky. *Mountainous* heaps of wonders riſe. *Prior.* 3. Inhabiting mountains. Ignorant and *mountainous* people. *Bacon.*

Mou'NTAINOUSNESS [of *mountainous*] ſtate of being mountainous, or full of mountains. Armenia is ſo called from the *mountainouſneſs* of it. *Brerewood.*

MOUNTAIN *Parſley* [*oreoſolinum*, Lat.] a plant. It hath a roſe-ſhaped umbellated flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, placed in a circular order, that becomes a fruit compoſed of two ſeeds, which are oval, plain, large, ſtreaked and bordered, and ſometimes caſt off their cover. The leaves are like parſley. *Miller.*

MOUNTAIN *Roſe* [*chamærhododendrum*, Lat.] a plant. It hath a tubulous flower, conſiſting of one leaf, ſhaped ſomewhat like a funnel, from whoſe cup ariſes the pointal fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oblong fruit divided into five cells, in which are contained many very ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*

Mou'NTANT, *adj.* [*mountans*, Lat.] riſing on high. Your aprons *mountant*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mou'NTEBANK [of *montinbanco*, *montare in banco*, Ital. becauſe they generally mount or get upon a ſtage or high bench to ſhew themſelves] 1. A quack doctor or itinerant pretender to phyſic and ſurgery that mounts a bench in a market, and boaſts his infallible remedies and cures. 2. Any boaſtful and falſe pretender. There are *mountebanks* and ſmatterers in a ſtate. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **MOUNTEBANK**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cheat by falſe pretences or boaſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mou'NTENANCE, *ſubſt.* amount of a thing. *Spenſer.*

Mou'NTER [of *mount*] one that mounts. They were two gallant *mounters*. *Drayton.*

Mou'NTING [in heraldry] ſpoken of beaſts of chace, ſignifies the ſame as rampant does of beaſts of prey.

Mou'NTY, *ſubſt.* [*montee*, Fr.] the riſe of a hawk.

Mourai'lle [with horſemen] barnacles, an inſtrument of iron or wood, compoſed of two branches, joined at one end with a hinge, to hold a horſe by the noſe, to prevent his ſtruggling, and getting looſe, when an inciſion is made, or the fire given.

To Mourn, *verb neut.* [moꞃnan, or, according to Mr. Caſaubon, of μινυρομαι, Gr.] 1. To be ſorrowful. Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah. *Geneſis.* 2. To wear the habit of ſorrow. We *mourn* in black, why *mourn* we not in blood? *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To preſerve appearance of grief. Put on *mourning* apparel. 2 *Samuel.*

To Mourn, *verb act.* to grieve for, to lament, to bewail. As if he *mourn'd* his rival's ill ſucceſs. *Addiſon.*

Mourne, *ſubſt.* [*morne*, Fr.] the round end of a ſtaff; the part of a lance to which the ſteel part is fixed, or where it is taken off. Coloured with hooks near the *mourne.* *Sidney.*

Mou'rner [of *mourn*] 1. One that mourns, one that grieves. 2. One who follows a funeral in black. 3. Something uſed at funerals. The *mourner* eugh and builder oak were there. *Dryden.*

Mou'rnful, *adj.* [of *mourn* and *full*; moꞃnan, to mourn, and full, Sax.] 1. Sorrowful, feeling ſorrow. The *mournful* fair. *Prior.* 2. Having the appearance of ſorrow. No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Cauſing ſorrow. The treach'rous manner of his *mournful* death. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Betokening ſorrow, expreſſive of grief. Nor *mournful* bell ſhall ring her burial. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mou'rnfully, *adv.* [of *mournful*] with ſorrow, dolefully, ſorrowfully.

Mou'rnfulness [of *mournful*] 1. Sorrow, grief. 2. Show of grief, appearance of ſorrow, ſorrowfulneſs.

Mou'rning, *part. adj.* bewailing, lamenting, grieving.

Mou'rning, *ſubſt.* [of *mourn*] 1. Lamentation, ſorrow. The beginning of ſorrows and great *mournings.* 2 *Eſdras.* 2. The dreſs of ſorrow. And ev'n the pavements were with *mournings* hid. *Dryden.* 3. A particular habit worn on the death of ſome relations, *&c.*

Mourning *of the Chine* [in horſes] a diſeaſe which cauſes ulcers in the liver.

Mou'rningly, *adv.* [of *mourning*] with the appearance of ſorrowing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mouse, *irr. pl.* Mice [muꞅ, Sax. muys, Du. and L. Ger mauss, H. Ger. mus, Su. *muſch*, Perſ. *mus*, Lat.] the ſmalleſt of all beaſts, a little animal that haunts houſes and corn-fields, and is deſtroyed by cats.

To Mouse, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To catch miſe. A *mouſing* owl. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. [I ſuppoſe it means in the following paſſage, ſly, inſiduous or predatory, rapacious, intereſted. *Johnſon*] A whole aſſembly of *mouſing* ſaints, under the maſk of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mouse *Ear*, *ſubſt.* [*myoſotis*, Lat.] a plant. It hath the whole appearance of chickweed; but the flower is larger, and the fruit, ſhaped like an ox's horn, gaping at the top, and full of ſmall round ſeeds. *Miller.*

Mou'sehunt [of *mouſe* and *hunt*] mouſer, one that hunts mice. You have been a *mouſehunt* in your time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mou'sehole [of *mouſe* and *hole*] ſmall hole, ſuch as a mouſe only can run in and out at.

Mou'ser [of *mouſe*] one that catches miſe, a cat that hunts and kills mice.

Mousetail, an herb.

Mouse-trap [of *mouſe* and *trap*] a ſnare or gin in which mice are catched.

Moussu'e [in heraldry] as *croix mouſſue* is a croſs rounded off at the end.

Mouth [moð, or muð, Sax. Mr. Caſaubon thinks it is of μυθος, Gr. a word or ſpeech] 1. That aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received, and by which the inſpiration and expiration of the air is performed. 2. The opening in general, that at which any thing enters, the part of a veſſel by which it is filled and emptied. 3. The inſtrument of ſpeaking. It was in every body's *mouth.* *L'Eſtrange.* 4. A ſpeaker, a rhetorician, the principal orator. In burleſque language. Some particular ſtateſman who is the *mouth* of the ſtreet where he lives. *Addiſon.* 5. Cry, voice. With all the *mouths* of Rome to ſecond thee. *Addiſon.* 6. Diſtortion of the mouth, wry face. In this ſenſe a perſon is ſaid to *make mouths.* How *making mouths* turns to account in Warwickſhire. *Addiſon.* 7. *Down in the mouth*; dejected, clouded in the countenance. Upon this diſappointment they were *down in the mouth.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Mouth [in geography] the mouth of a river, *&c.* the place where a river empties itſelf into the ſea.

To Mouth, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſpeak big, to ſpeak in a ſtrong and loud voice, to vociferate. And *mouth* at Cæſar till I ſhake the ſenate. *Addiſon.*

To Mouth, *verb act.* 1. To utter with a voice effectedly big, to roll in the mouth with tumult. If you *mouth* it I had as leive the town crier had ſpoken my lines. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To chew, to grind in the mouth, to eat. And now he feaſts *mouthing* the fleſh of men. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To ſieze in the mouth. Firſt *mouth'd* to be laſt ſwallow'd. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To form by the mouth. The beholder at firſt ſight imputes the enſuing form to the *mouthing* of the dam. *Brown.*

Mou'thed, *adj.* [of *mouth*] 1. furniſhed with a mouth. Or well *mouth'd* Booth with emphaſis proclaims. *Pope.* 2. In compoſition; *foul-mouth'd*, or contumelious; *mealy-mouth'd*, or baſhful; a *hard-mouthed* horſe, a horſe that obeys not the bit.

Mou'th-friend [of *mouth* and *friend*] one who outwardly profeſſes friendſhip without intending it. You knot of *mouth-friends.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Mou'thful, *ſubſt.* [muðꝼull, Sax,] 1. A bit that may well be put into the mouth at once, what the mouth contains at once. 2. Any quantity proverbially ſmall. To take a *mouthful* of ſweet country air. *Dryden.*

Mou'th-honour [of *mouth* and *honour*] civility outwardly expreſſed without ſincerity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mou'thless, *adj.* [of *mouth*] being without a mouth.

Mow, *ſubſt.* [mope, Sax. a heap. See Mullio] a loft or place where corn or hay is laid up: hay in *mow* is hay laid up in a houſe; hay in rick is hay heaped up together in a field.

Mow, *ſubſt.* [probably corrupted from *mouth*; *mouë*, Fr.] wry mouth, diſtorted face. This word is now out of uſe, but retained in Scotland.

To Mow, *verb neut.* [of *mouë*, Fr. a wry mouth or grimace] to make mouths, to diſtort the face. Some new *mowing* with the mouth, *Aſcham.*

To Mow, *irr. verb act.* mown, *pret.* mowed, *irr. part. paſſ.* [meopan, mapan, Sax. maeyen, Du. maehen, Ger. *Mow*, the noun, is pronounced as *mow*; *mow*, the verb, as *mo*] to cut down graſs, *&c.* with a ſcythe 2. To cut down with ſpeed and violence. He will *mow* down all before him. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Mow, *verb act.* [from the noun] to put up in a mow.

To Mow, *verb neut.* to gather the harveſt. Ours is the harveſt where the Indians *mow.* *Waller.*

To Mo'wburn, *verb neut.* [of *mow* and *burn*] to ferment and heat in the mow. Houſe it not green, leſt it *mowburn.* *Mortimer.*

Mo'wer [of *mow*] one who cuts down graſs or corn with a ſcythe.

Mowntee' [in old records] an alarm to mount or go with ſpeed upon ſome warlike expedition.

Mo'xa, *ſubſt.* a ſort of down or Indian graſs, uſed in phyſic. An Indian moſs uſed in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

Moyeneau' [in fortification] a ſmall, flat baſtion, commonly placed in the middle of a curtain, where the baſtions at the extremities are not well defended from the ſmall ſhot by reaſon of their diſtance.

Moyle, *ſubſt.* 1. a mule, an animal generated between the horſe and aſs. 2. [With gardeners] a graft or cyon.

Moyls, a ſort of high heeled ſhoes.

Mr. is an abbreviation of *maſter.*

Mrs. is an abbreviation of *miſtreſs.*

M S. is uſed as an abbreviation for *manuſcript*; and

M S S. for *manuſcripts*, the plural.

Much, *adj.* [mycker, Su. *mucho*, Sp.] large in quantity, many in number, long in time. Thou ſhalt carry *much* ſeed out. *Deuteronomy.*

Much, *adv.* 1. In great degree, by far. Thou art *much* mightier than we. *Geneſis.* 2. To a certain degree. The more he charged them, ſo *much* the more a great deal they publiſhed it. *St. Mark.* 3. To a great degree. He is not like to be *much* followed. *Baker.* 4. Often, or long. As *much* recorded and as often ſung. *Granville.* 5. Nearly. All left the world *much* as they found it. *Temple.*

Much, *ſubſt.* 1. A great quantity, a great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity, not little. They have *much* of the poetry of Mæcenas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden.* 2. More than enough, a heavy ſervice or burthen. Thou think'ſt it *much* to tread the ooze. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Any aſſignable quantity or degree. There remained not ſo *much* as one. *Exodus.* 4. Any uncommon thing, ſomething ſtrange. It was *much* that one that was ſo great a lover of peace, ſhould be happy in war. *Bacon.* 5. *To make much of*; to treat with regard, to fondle, to pamper. And gladly *make much* of the entertainment which ſhe allotted. *Sidney.*

Much *at one*, of equal value, of equal influence. Then prayers are vain as curſes, *much at one.* *Dryden.*

Mucha'rum, Lat. [in pharmacy] the infuſion of roſes by itſelf, or the infuſion boiled up to a ſyrup.

Mu'chwhat, *adv.* [of *much* and *what*] nearly. This Latin will be *muchwhat* the ſame with a ſoleciſm. *Atterbury.*

Mu'chel, *adj.* for mickle or muckle [mycel, Sax.] much. *Spenſer.*

Mu'cid, *adj.* [*mucidus*, Lat. *moiſi*, Fr. *mucre.* *Johnſon*] hoary, muſty, mouldy, ſlimy.

Mu'cidness [of *mucid*] muſtineſs, ſlimineſs.

Mu'cilage, Fr. [of *mucus*, Lat.] a ſlimy body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together, a viſcous extraction or juice, made of roots, *&c.* Alſo a thick pituitous matter, coagulated with the urine in the gravel and dyſuria.

Mucila'ginous, *adj.* [*mucilagineux*, Fr. of *mucilage*, Eng.] full of ſlime, viſcous, ſoft with ſome degree of tenacity. Not *mucilaginous* but reſinous gums. *Grew.*

Mucilaginous *Glands* [with anatomiſts] glandules or kernels placed on the ſkin, lying immediately over the joints, the uſe of which is to ſeparate a kind of *ſlimy* matter, which makes the joints ſupple, ſo as they move with great eaſe and freedom.

Mucila'ginousness [of *mucilaginous*] fulneſs of mucilage or a viſcous ſort of ſubſtance.

Muck, *ſubſt.* [meox, Sax. mock, Su. myki, Goth. *myer*, Iſlandic; from which our *mire*] 1. Filth, dung, for manure of grounds. To help the ground with *muck.* *Bacon.* 2. Any thing mean, low and filthy. *Spenſer.* 3. To run a *muck*, ſignifies to run madly at and attack all that we meet. To run a *muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*

To Muck, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to manure with muck, to dung. *Tuſſer.*

Mu'ck-hill [of *muck* and *hill*] dunghill. *Bacon.*

Muck *Wet*, wet as dung, very wet.

Mu'ck-worm [of *muck* and *worm*] 1. A worm that lives and is bred in dung. 2. A covetous perſon, a miſer, a curmudgeon. Miſers are *muckworms.* *Swift.*

Mu'ckender [either of *muck*, filth, of meox, Sax. or *muccinium*, low Lat. of *mucus*, Lat. ſnot, *mouchoir*, Fr. or *moqueadór*, *mocadero*, Sp.] an handkerchief.

To Mu'cker, *verb neut.* [of *muck*; mucȝ, Sax. an heap] to hoard up, to ſcramble for money, to get or ſave meanly: A word uſed by Chaucer, and ſtill retained in converſation.

Mu'ckerer [of *mucker*] one that muckers, one that ſcrapes and hoards meanly.

Mu'cky, *adj.* [of *muck*] naſty, filthy. *Spenſer.*

Mu'ckiness [of *mucky*; meok, filth, and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] dirtineſs, naſtineſs, filth.

Mu'ckle, *adj.* [mycel, Sax.] much. See Mickle.

Mu'ckſweat [of *muck* and *ſweat*. In this low word *muck* ſignifies *wet*, *moiſt*] profuſe ſweat.

Mu'cous, *adj.* [*mucoſus*, Lat.] full of ſlime, viſcous. Having alſo a *mucous* humidity. *Brown.*

Mucous *Glands* [in anatomy] three glands which empty themſelves into the urethra.

Mu'cousneſs [of *mucous*; *mucoſitas*, Lat.] ſlime, viſcoſity.

Mu'cro *Cordis*, Lat. [in anatomy] the lower pointed end of the heart. The *mucro* or point of the heart inclineth unto the left. *Brown.*

Mu'cronated, *adj.* [*mucronatus*, of *mocro*, Lat. point] ending in a point like that of a ſword, narrowed to a ſharp point. *Mucronated*, or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*

Mu'culent, *adj.* [*muculentus*, of *mucus*, Lat. ſlime] full of ſlime, viſcous

Mu'culency, or Mu'cculency [of *muculent*; *muculentia*, Lat.] ſlimineſs.

Mu'cus [in anatomy] ſnot, moſt properly that which flows from the papillary proceſſes, thro' the os cibriforme into the noſtriis; but it is alſo uſed for any ſlimy liquor or moiſture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels, and all the chief paſſages in the body; and it is ſeparated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*

Mucus *Inteſtinorum* [in anatomy] a viſcous matter which flows from the glandules, by which the guts are defended from ſharp and hard things, which paſs thro' them.

Mud [modder, Du.] filth or mire, the ſlime and uliginous matter at the bottom of ſtill water.

To Mud, *verb act.* [from the [ſubſt.] 1. To bury in the ſlime or mud. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To make turbid or foul, to pollute or daſh with dirt, to foul by ſtirring up the ſediment.

Mu'ddily, *adv.* [of *muddy*] turbidly, with foul mixture. Lucilius writ looſely and *muddily*. *Dryden.*

Mu'ddineſs [of *muddy*; modder, Du. and *neſs*] the having mud, the ſtate of being muddy, foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs or ſediment, turbidneſs.

Mu'ddy [from *mud*] 1. Pertaining to, having or being full of mud, thick with dregs, foul with mud, turbid. Empty it in the *muddy* ditch. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Impure, dark, groſs. 3. Soiled with mud. 4. Dark, not bright. And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks. *Swift.* 5. Cloudy, dull.

To Muddy, *verb act.* [of *mud*] to make muddy, to cloud, to diſturb. Exceſs *muddies* the beſt wit. *Grew.*

To M'uddle, *verb act.* [from *mud*] to make turbid, foul or muddy; alſo to make tipſy or half drunk, to cloud or ſtupify. Often drunk, always *muddled*. *Arbuthnot.*

To Muddle, *verb neut.* [prob. of moddelen, Du.] to rout with the bill as ducks do.

Mu'ddled, *part. adj.* [of *muddle*] half drunk, tipſy.

Mudereſee's [with the Turks] thoſe who teach ſcholars their religion, for which they are paid out of the revenues of the moſques.

Mu'dſucker [of *mud* and *ſuck*] a kind of water-fowl which ſucks out of the mud of channels, that by which they are nouriſhed. In *mud ſuckers* two of the toes are ſomewhat joined, that they may not eaſily ſink. *Derham.*

Mu'dwall [of *mud* and *wall*] 1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and ſuffering it to dry. 2. A bird ſo called. *Ainſworth.*

Mu'dwalled, *adj.* [of *mud* and *wall*] having a mud-wall. *Prior.*

To Mue, *verb neut.* [*muer*, Fr.] to moult, to change feathers.

Mue, or Mew [*mue*, Fr.] a ſort of coop where hawks are kept when they change their feathers.

Mues [of *mue*, Fr.] now the king's ſtables at Charing-Croſs, but formerly the place for keeping of his hawks.

Muff [*mouffle*, Fr. moffe, Du. muff, Ger. and Su.] a caſe of furr, or ſoft cover, to put the hands in, in cold weather.

To Mu'ffle, *verb act.* [prob. of muð, the mouth, and fealðan, Sax. to fold up, *mouſle*, Fr. a winter glove. *Johnſon*] 1. To wrap up the mouth and face in a cloth, to cover from the weather. The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addiſon.* 2. To blindfold. *South.* 3. To conceal, to involve in general. *Muffled* up in darkneſs. *Arbuthnot*

To Mu'ffle, *verb neut.* [muffelen, moffelen, Du.] to ſpeak unintelligibly, to ſpeak inwardly, to ſpeak without clear and diſtinct articulation. The cloſeneſs, and *muffling*, and lazineſs of ſpeaking. *Holder.*

Mu'ffler [of *muffle*] 1. A cover for the face. 2. A part of a woman's dreſs, by which the face was covered.

Mu'ffler, or Mu'ffles [with chemiſts] the cover of a teſt or coppel which is put over them in the fire. It is commonly arched to preſerve them from the falling of coals and aſhes into them; tho' at the ſame time, of ſuch a form as is no hindrance to the action of the air and fire on the metal, nor to the inſpection of the aſſayer.

Mu'fti [*mofti*, Arab. from *fata*, Arab. a verb which in its fourth conjugation ſignifies to inform by a *reſponſe* or judgment given concerning the truth or right of a thing. *Golius.* Among the Turks] the chief prieſt or primate of the Mahometan religion; or the oracle of all doubtful queſtions in their law; appointed by the grand ſeignior himſelf.

Monſieur *Thevenot* obſerves, that the *mufti* is the chief of their eccleſiaſtics, and held in ſo great eſteem, that the *grand ſeignior* himſelf *quits his ſeat* upon his approach, and advances ſome few ſteps, in order to ſalute him; and adds, that the deciſion or reſponſe which he gives [when conſulted upon any exigence of ſtate] is called the *fetwa*;" which by the way is a word of the ſame extract with the former, and ſignifies (ſays Golius) the reſponſe or judgment of the wiſe; tho' ſome, by a corruption of *orthography*, call it *fetſa*. And now, if I may be allowed to throw in my conjecture concerning the true *riſe* of this office, it is as follows; when the *caliphate*, which (as ſucceeding the prophet *Mahomet*) was an *eccleſiaſtico-political* power, was now extinct, a *ſuccedaneum* to it was found out, by the *Turkiſh* princes, whoſe power being only of the *ſecular* kind, found it neceſſary to erect a *ſacred* or *religious* kind of office; which might, upon emergency (like another oracle) be conſulted, and by its reſponſe give the *greater ſanction* to the *meaſures* of the court, and the more effectually ſecure the ſubmiſſion and obedience of the ſubject. And indeed, what made this office the more neceſſary, is that cuſtom which the *Mahometans* have *ab origine* obſerved, I mean, of making frequent appeals to the *Coran*, as being the chief *code* or ſtandard of law, whether civil or eccleſiaſtical. So great a deference is paid by them to that book; and the *mufti* (as Monſieur *Thevenot* well obſerves) muſt be a man well verſed in the *Coran*. See Caliph [or Chaliph] Coran, Gazi, and Mahometism, compared.

Mug [prob. of mwygle, C. Brit. to be warm. *Skinner*] a cup to drink in.

Mu'ggets, part of the entrails of a ſheep or of beaſts of the foreſt.

Mu'ggiſh, or Mu'ggy, *adj.* [a cant word; *mucoſus*, Lat.] moiſt, damp, mouldy, inclinable to be muſty, or to ſmell ſo.

Mu'ghouſe [of *mug* and *houſe*] an alehouſe, a mean houſe of entertainment.

Mu'g-wort [muᵹpẏꞃt, Sax. *artemiſia*, Lat.] an herb. The flowers and fruit of the mug-wort are very like thoſe of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches: the flowers are of a purpliſh colour, and the leaves terminate in ſharp points, cut into many ſegments; they are of a dark green on the upper ſide, and hoary on the under ſide. *Miller.*

Mu'gient, *adj.* [*mugiens*, Lat.] lowing or bellowing. That a bittern maketh that *mugient* noiſe or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the ſame in water or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but ſuddenly excluding it again, is not eaſily made out. *Brown.*

Muggleto'nians, a religious ſect which ſprung up in England about the year 1657, denominated from their leader Lodowick Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, who ſet himſelf up for a great prophet, pretending to an abſolute power of ſaving or damning whom he pleaſed; and that himſelf, and one Reeves, were the two laſt witneſſes of God, that ever ſhould be upon earth.

Muid [with the French] a large meaſure both for dry things and wet, of various capacities.

Mula'tto, Sp. [*mulat*, Fr. of *mula*, Lat. a mule begotten between a horſe and an aſs] one born of parents, of which one is a moor, and the other of ſome other nation, or a white; in the Indies, one begotten of a Negro man and an Indian woman, or of an Indian man and a Negro woman: In the ſame manner as a mule between different ſpecies of animals.

Mu'lberry, or Mu'lberry-tree [moꞃbeꞃiᵹ, Sax. mulbaer, Su. maulbeer, *meure*, Fr. *mora*, It. and Sp. *amora*, Port. of *morum*, *morus*, Lat.] The mulberry-tree hath large rough, roundiſh leaves, the male-flowers or katkins, which have a calyx conſiſting of four leaves, are ſometimes produced upon ſeparate trees, at other times at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The fruit is compoſed of ſeveral protuberances, to each of which adhere four ſmall leaves: the ſeeds are roundiſh, growing ſingly in each protuberance; it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit. The white mulberry is commonly cultivated for its leaves, to feed ſilkworms, in France and Italy, tho' the Perſians always make uſe of the common black mulberry for that purpoſe. *Miller.*

Mulberry [with botaniſts] in a large ſenſe, ſignifies any fruit compoſed of ſeveral protuberances, as *raſpberries*, *blackberries*, &c.

Mu'lciber [with the poets] the god of fire or ſmithery.

Mulct [*mulcte*, Fr. *multa*, It. of *mulcta*, Lat.] a penalty or fine, commonly of money, ſet upon one. We will by way of *mulct* or pain lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

To Mulct, *verb act.* [*mulcto*, Lat. *mulcter*, Fr.] to fine, to puniſh by fining.

Mule [mul, Sax. mul-aſna, Su. muyl, Du. maul, maul-eſel or maul-thier, Ger. *mule*, *mulet*, Fr. *mulo*, Sp. It. Port. and Lat.] a beaſt generated between an he aſs and a mare, and ſometimes between a horſe and a ſhe aſs.

Mu'le-fern, a kind of herb.

Mulete'er, Muleti'er, or Mule'tto [*muletier*, Fr. *mulio*, Lat.] a mule-driver, a horſe-boy.

Mule'tto, a great mule, a moil, which in ſome places is made uſe of for carrying ſumpters.

Mulgronoo'k, a kind of fiſh.

Mulie'brity [*muliebritas*, of *muliebris*, Lat.] womanhood, the contrary of virility, the character and manners of a woman.

Mu'lier, Lat. a woman, a married woman.

Mulier [in law] a ſon born in wedlock, with relation to one born before it of the ſame man or woman, who muſt yield the inheritance to the younger, called *mulieratus filius*.

Muliera'tus *Filius* [in law] a lawful ſon begotten, and oppoſed to a natural ſon or baſtard.

Mulie'rty, the ſtate and condition of a mulier or lawful begotten ſon.

To Mull, *verb act.* 1. To ſoften and diſpirit, as wine is when burnt and ſweetened. *Hanmer.* 2. To *mull wine* or other liquor [*mollio*, Lat. to ſoften, to make ſweet or gentle] to burn, *i. e.* to make hot, and ſeaſon it with ſpice, ſugar, &c.

Mu'llar, or Mu'ller [*molaris*, of *molo*, Lat. to grind, *molette*, *mouleur*, Fr.] that ſtone which is held in the hand in grinding colours upon another horizontal ſtone. It is now often called improperly *mullet*.

Mu'llen, or Mu'llein [*verbaſcum*, Lat.] an herb. The flower of the mullein conſiſts of one leaf, which expands in a circular form, and is cut into ſeveral ſegments; out of the centre ariſes the pointal, which becomes an oval pointed fruit, divided into two cells, filled with ſmall angular ſeeds. *Miller.*

Mu'llet [*mullus*, Lat. *mulet*, Fr.] a kind of fiſh, called alſo a barbel.

Mullet [in heraldry; of *molette*, Fr.] the rowel of a ſpur; but ſome take it for a ſtar; this can have but five points with us; tho' the French ſometimes allow it ſix; and if it have ſix points with us, it muſt of neceſſity be a ſtar; whereas the French have ſtars of five points, as well as *molettes* of ſix; and thence ſome conclude, that it is the rowel of a ſpur, and that it ſhould be always pierced, which a ſtar cannot be. Mullets are uſed in arms, either as bearings, or as differences in younger families, and is generally taken by the fourth ſon and his deſcendants.

Mullet [with ſurgeons] a ſort of ſmall inſtrument, reſembling a pair of pinchers, to pick any thing out of the eye that offends it; or out of any other part of the body, where there is but a narrow paſſage.

Mu'lligrubs, *ſubſt.* 1. Twiſting of the guts. *Ainſworth.* 2. [In cant language] doggedneſs, ſullenneſs.

Mu'llio, or **Mu'llo** [in old writings] a cock of graſs or hay: hence, in old Engliſh, we find the word moult, and thence comes our *mow* of hay or corn.

Mu'lloc, dirt or rubbiſh.

Mulse [*mulſum*, Lat.] wine boiled and mingled with honey.

Mult, *ſubſt.* See **Mulct**.

Multa'ngular [*multangulus*, of *multus*, many, and *angulus*, Lat. a corner] having many angles, polygonal.

Multa'ngularly, *adv.* [of *multangular*] with many corners, polygonally. Granates are *multangularly* round. *Grew.*

Multi'bona, *Lat.* [with botaniſts] the herb mountain parſly.

Multica'psular, *adj.* [of *multus*, many, and *capſula*, Lat. a cell, box, cheſt, *&c.*] divided into many partitions, as poppies, *&c.* flax *&c.*

Multica'vous, *adj.* [*multicavus*, *multus* and *cavus*, Lat. hollow] full of holes.

Multi'color, Lat. of many colours.

Multifa'rious [*multifarius*, Lat.] having different reſpects, having great diverſity in itſelf. A *multifarious* artifice in the ſtructure of the meaneſt animal. *More.*

Multifa'riously, *adv.* [of *multifarious*] with multiplicity, with diverſity of reſpects. Twenty-four parts may be ſo *multifariouſly* placed. *Bentley.*

Multifa'riousness [of *multifarious*] multiplied diverſity. According to the *multifariouſneſs* of this imitability. *Norris.*

Multi'ferous [*multifer*, Lat.] bearing many things.

Multi'fidous, *adj.* [*multifidius*, Lat. in botanic writings] divided into many parts, having many partitions.

Mu'ltiform [*multiformis*, Lat.] that is of many ſorts of forms, appearances, or ſhapes. The *multiform* and amazing operations of the air-pump. *Watts.*

Multifo'rmity, or **Multifo'rmness** [of *multiform*] the quality of being of many forms, diverſity of ſhapes, or appearances ſubſiſting ſame thing.

Multige'nerous [*multigener*, Lat.] that is of many kinds.

Multila'teral [of *multus* and *lateralis*, of *lateris*, gen. of *latus*, Lat. a ſide] having many ſides.

Multilo'quous [*multiloquus*, Lat.] full of talk, very talkative.

Multimo'dous [*multimodus*, Lat.] that is of divers ſorts, faſhions, or manners.

Multino'dous [*multinodus*, Lat.] full of knots.

Multino'mial, or **Multino'minal** [of *multus* and *nomen*, Lat. a name] having many names.

Multinomial *Quantities* [in algebra] are quantities compoſed of ſeveral names, or monomes joined by the ſigns + or —; thus $m+n$, $-n+p$, and $b-a-c+d-f$, are multinomials.

Multi'parous [*multiparus*, Lat.] bringing forth many at one birth. See under **Multifidous**.

Multipa'rtite [*multipartitus*, Lat.] divided into many parts.

Multipe'de [*multipeda*, Lat.] an inſect that hath many feet; a ſow or wood-louſe.

Mu'ltiple, *adj* [[*multiplex*, Lat. a term in arithmetic] one number is ſaid to be the multiple of another number, when it contains it ſeveral times; as, twelve is the *multiple* of three, as it contains it four times; manifold.

Multiple *Proportion* [with arithmeticians] is when the antecedent being divided by the conſequent, the quotient is more than unity, as 25 being divided by 5, it gives 5 for the quotient, which is the multiple proportion.

Multiple *ſuper particular Proportion* [in arithmetic] is when one number or quantity contains another number or quantity more than once, and a certain aliquot part more.

Multiple *ſuper partient Proportion* [in arithmetic] is when one number contains another ſeveral times, and ſome parts of it beſides.

Multiplee' [in arithmetic] is when a greater number contains a leſſer a number of times, without any remainder. Thus ſixteen is the multiplee of 4, becauſe it contains it juſt 4 times, without any remainder.

Multipli'able, or **Multipli'cable**, *adj.* [of *multiply*, or *multiplicabilis* of *multiplico*, Lat.] that is capable of being multiplied.

Multipli'ableness [of *multipliable*] capacity of being multiplied.

Multiplica'nd, *ſubſt.* [*multiplicandus*, Lat. in arithmetic] is one of the factors in multiplication, being that number given to be multiplied by the multiplicator.

Mu'ltiplicate, *adj.* [*multiplicatum*, of *multiplico*, Lat.] conſiſting of more than one. In this *multiplicate* number of the eye, the object ſeen is not multiplied. *Derham.*

Multiplica'tion, Fr. [*multiplicatio*, Lat.] 1. The act or operation of multiplying or increaſing any number by addition or production of more of the ſame kind. 2. [In arithmetic] multiplication is the increaſing of any one number by another, ſo often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increaſed.

Compound **Multiplication**, is when either one or both the numbers conſiſt of more than one figure, as 15 by 6 or 16.

Simple **Multiplication** [in arithmetic] is when the numbers given each of them conſiſt of only one figure, as 6 by 2, 3, 4, *&c.*

Multiplication [in geometry] changes the ſpecies; thus a right line multiplied by a right line, produces a plane or rectangle; and that rectangle multiplied again, produces a ſolid.

Multiplica'tor [*multiplicateur*, Fr. from *multiplico*, Lat. in arithmetic] the multiplier, or the number multiplying, or that by which another number is multiplied.

Multipli'cious [*multiplicis*, gen. of *multiplex*, Lat. manifold] manifold; obſolete. *Brown.*

Multipli'city [*multiplicité*, Fr. *multiplicità*, It.] 1. A great variety, ſtate or quality of being manifeld. You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplicity*, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden.* 2. More than one of the ſame kind. They could never have aſſerted a *multiplicity* of gods. *South.*

Multipli'er [of *multiply*] 1. One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing. Quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries. *Decay of Piety.* 2. [In arithmetic] the multiplicator. See **Multiplicator**.

To **Mu'ltiply**, *verb act.* [*multiplier*, Fr. *multiplicar*, Sp. *multiplicare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To increaſe in number, to make more by generation, accumulation, addition, or otherwiſe. He ſhall not *multiply* horſes. *Deuteronomy.* [2. In arithmetic] to perform the proceſs of multiplication.

To **Mu'ltiply**, *verb neut.* 1. To be increaſed, or grow more in number. The *multiplying* brood of the ungodly ſhall not thrive. *Wiſdom.* 2. To increaſe themſelves. It can increaſe and *multiply* beyond all bounds. *South.*

Multi'potent [*multipotens*, of *multus*, many, and *potens*, Lat. powerful] able to do much, having power to do many different things. By Jove *multipotent.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Multipre'sence [*multus*, many, and *præſentia*, Lat. preſence] the power or act of being preſent in more places than one at the ſame time. That other fable of the *multipreſence* of Chriſt's body. *Hall.*

Multi'scious [*multiſcius*, Lat.] knowing much, having variety of knowledge.

Multisi'liquous *Plants* [of *multus* and *ſiliqua*, Lat. a huſk; with botaniſts] the ſame as corniculate plants, applied to ſuch plants whoſe ſeed is contained in many diſtinct ſeed-veſſels, ſucceeding to one flower, as columbine, monk's-hood, white hellebore.

Multi'sonous, *adj.* [*muitiſonus*, Lat.] that hath many or great ſounds.

Mu'ltitude, Fr. [*multitudine*, It. of *multitudo*, Lat.] 1. A company or number of perſons or things, many, more than one. It is impoſſible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite. *Hale.* 2. The ſtate of being many or more than one. 3. A great number, looſely and indefinitely. It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers. *Watts.* 4. Crowd, throng, the vulgar. He the vaſt hiſſing *multitude* admires. *Addiſon.*

Multitu'dinous, *adj.* [of *multitude*] 1. Having the appearance of a multitude. Thy *multitudinous* ſea. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Manifold. The *multitudinous* tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Multi'vagant, or **Multi'vagous**, *adj.* [*multivagus*, Lat.] that wanders or ſtrays much abroad.

Multi'vious, *adj.* [of *multus*, many, and *via*, Lat. a way] having many ways manifold.

Multi'volent, *adj.* [*multivolus*, Lat.] that is of many minds, fickle minded, unconſtant, mutable.

Multo'cular, *adj.* [*multus*, many, and *oculus*, Lat. eye] having more eyes than two, having many eyes. Flies are *multocular*. *Durham.*

Mum, *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: it may be obſerved, that when it is pronounced, it leaves the lips cloſed] a word denoting prohibition to ſpeak, or reſolution not to ſpeak, ſilence, huſh.

Mum, *ſubſt.* [mumme, Ger.] a ſtrong liquor made of wheat, which is brought from Brunſwick in Germany.

To **Mu'mble**, *verb neut.* [mummeln, Ger. mumbla, Su. mompelen, Du. *mutio*, Lat.] 1. To chew, to bite ſoftly, to eat with the lips cloſe. 2. To mutter or growl, to ſpeak inwardly with an imperfect articulation, to mutter. Picking dry ſticks, and *mumbling* to herſelf. *Otway.*

To **Mu'mble**, *verb act.* 1. To utter a thing with a low inarticulate voice. *Mumbling* of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To mouth gently. *Mumbling* the game they dare not bite. *Pope.* 3. To ſlubber over, to ſuppreſs, to utter imperfectly. The raiſing of my rabble is an exploit of conſequence, and not to be *mumbl'd* up in ſilence. *Dryden.*

Mu'mbler [of *mumble*] one that mumbles or ſpeaks inarticulately, a mutterer.

Mu'mbling, *part. adj.* [of *mumble*] muttering, growling; alſo chewing inwardly. See **Mumble**.

Mu'mblingly, *adv.* [of *mumbling*] with inarticulate ſound or utterance.

Mu'mia [of מום, Arab. wax] mummy. See **Mummy**.

To **Mumm**, *verb act.* [mumme, Dan.] to be maſked, to frolic in diſguiſe. *Spenſer.*

Mu'mmer [*mommeur*, Fr. mumme, Dan.] a maſker or mute perſon in a maſquerade, one who performs frolics in a perſonated dreſs. They were a parcel of *mummers*. *Addiſon.*

Mu'mmery [*momerie*, Fr. *momeria*, Sp.] maſquerading, buffoonery in maſks. Here mirth's but *mummery*. *Wotton.*

Mu'mmy *of Egypt* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat. ſo called, according to Salmaſius, of *ammomum*, one of the ingredients, with which, and cinnamon, myrrh, wax, *&c.* the antients embalmed the dead bodies of their kings and great perſons; others, as Bochart, derive *mummy* of *mum*, a Perſian or Arabian word for wax, with which they embalm *mummies*] are bodies found in a waſte piece of ground, like a burying place, near a village called Sakara, not far from Grand Cairo in Egypt, where there are ſeveral pyramids, in which under ground are ſquare rooms, and in them niches, in which are found dead bodies, that have been preſerved incorruptible for 2, 3, or 4000 years, dreſſed and adorned after various manners. The ſame are alſo found in the dry ſands of Lybia, probably of travellers overwhelmed with clouds of ſand raiſed by hurricanes. We have two different ſubſtances preſerved for medicinal uſe, under the name of mummy: one is the dried fleſh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and ſpice; the other is the liquor running from ſuch mummies when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damps. This is ſometimes of a liquid, ſometimes of a ſolid form, as it is prepared in vials well ſtopped, or ſuffered to dry and harden in the air. The firſt kind is brought to us in large pieces, of a lax and friable texture, light and ſpungy, of a blackiſh brown colour, and often black and clammy on the ſurface; it is of a ſtrong, but not agreeable ſmell. The ſecond ſort in its liquid ſtate is a thick opaque and viſcous fluid, of a blackiſh and ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell. In its indurated ſtate it is a dry ſolid ſubſtance, of a fine ſhining black colour and cloſe texture, eaſily broken, and of a good ſmell. This ſort is extremely dear, and the firſt ſort ſo cheap, that as all kinds of mummy are brought from Egypt, we are not to imagine it to be the antient Egyptian mummy. What our druggiſts are ſupplied with is the fleſh of executed criminals, or of any other bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen ſo plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes and ſome other cheap ingredients, ſend them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled, and the embalming matter has penetrated ſo thoroughly, that the fleſh will keep. Mummy has been eſteemed reſolvent and balſamic; and beſides it the ſkull, and even the moſs growing on the ſkulls of human ſkeletons, have been celebrated for antiepileptic virtues. The fat alſo of the human body has been recommended in rheumatiſms, and every other part or humor have been in repute for the cure of ſome diſeaſe. At preſent we are wiſe enough to know, that the virtues aſcribed to the parts of the human body, are all either imaginary, or ſuch as may be found in other animal ſubſtances. The mummy and the ſkull alone, of all theſe horrid medicines, retain their places in the ſhops. *Hill.*

MUMMY [with gardeners] a ſort of compoſition, made with wax, *&c.* for the planting and grafting of trees.

To beat one to a MUMMY, is to bruiſe him all over, to beat ſoundly.

To MUMP, *verb act.* [prob. of mompelen, Du.] 1. To chew with a continued motion, to bite quick like a rabbet, to nibble. Like a tame *mumping* ſquirrel. *Otway.* 2. To talk low and quick. 3. [In cant language] to go a begging.

MU'MPERS [In cant language] a beggar.

MUMPERS-*Hall*, a hedge or by alehouſes, where beggars meet in an evening, and ſpend what is given them out of charity, in all manner of lewdneſs.

MU'MPISH [of *mump*; in cant language] ſullen.

MU'MPISHNESS [of *mumpiſh*] ſullenneſs.

MUMPS [mompelen, Du.] 1. Sullenneſs, ſilent anger. *Skinner.* 2. A ſort of quinſy, or ſwelling in the chaps.

MUNCE'RIANS, a ſect of anabaptiſts in Germany, ſo called from Muncerus their ring leader.

To MUNCH, *verb act.* [*manger*, Fr.] to chew by great mouthfuls. See MOUNCH.

To MUNCH, *verb neut.* to chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

MU'NCHER [*of munch*] one that munches.

MUND, *ſubſt.* *Mund* is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: So *Eadmund*, is happy peace; *Æthelmund*, noble peace; *Ælmund*, all peace, with which theſe are much of the ſame import, Irenæus, Heſychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus. *Gibſon's Camden.*

MUNDA'NE, *adj.* [*mondain*, Fr. *mondano*, It. of *mundanus*, Lat.] worldly, belonging to the world. The *mundane* ſpace. *Bentley.*

MUNDA'TORY, *adj.* [*mundo*, Lat.] having the power to cleanſe. Thus,

MUNDATORY *Medicines* [with ſurgeons] medicines that are proper for cleanſing ulcers.

MU'NDBRECH [munꝺ-bꞃice, Sax.] a breach of the king's peace, or an infringement of privilege; alſo a breaking of fences or incloſures which are in many places of England called mounds.

MU'NDIC, a hard ſtony ſubſtance, found in tin oar, a kind of marcaſite or ſemi-metal. When any metals were in conſiderable quantity, theſe bodies loſe the name of marcaſites, and are called ores: In Cornwall and the weſt, they call them *mundic.* *Woodward.*

MUNDIFICA'TION [*mundificazione*, It. of *mundificatio*, Lat.] the act of cleanſing.

MUNDIFICA'TIVE, *adj.* [of *mudus*, clean, and *facio*, Lat. to make] cleanſing, having the power to cleanſe.

MUNDIFICATIVES, *ſubſt.* Fr. [from the adj. *mundificativo*, It.] cleanſing medicines for ulcers.

To MU'NDIFY, *verb act.* [*mondifier*, Fr. *mondificare*, It. of *mondifico*, of *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, Lat. to make] to cleanſe or purify, to make clean. Simple wounds, ſuch are *mundified* and kept clean. *Brown.*

MUNDI'VAGANT, *adj.* [*mundivagus*, of *mundus*, the world, and *vagor*, Lat. to wander] wandering through the world.

MU'NDUS *Patens* [in Rome] the ſacrifices and rites uſed in a little round temple, to the infernal deity Dis, and the infernal powers, which was performed three times annually, *viz.* on the 4th of October, the 7th of the ides of November, and on the day after the *Vulcanalia.* The Romans having this notion, that hell was then open, did not, during the times of theſe ſacrifices, either offer battle, liſt ſoldies, put to ſea, or marry.

MU'NERARY, *adj.* [*munerarius*, of *muneris*, the gen. of *munus*, Lat. gift] belonging to rewards or gifts, having the nature of a gift.

MU'NICH, the capital of the electorate and duchy of Bavaria, ſituated on the river Iſer, 200 miles weſt of Vienna. Lat. 48° 5′ N. Long. 11° 32′ E.

MU'NGREL, *ſubſt.* any thing generated between different kinds, any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents. Maſtiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim. *Shakeſpeare.*

MUNGREL, *adj.* generated between different natures, degenerate, baſe-born.

MUNI'CIPAL. *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*municipale*, It. of *municipalis*, *municipium*, Lat.] belonging to ſuch a town or corporation.

MUNICIPAL [according to the preſent uſe with us] ſignifies belonging to the ſtate or community of any free city or town; as

MUNICIPAL *Laws*, are the laws enjoyed by the inhabitants or denizons of a free town or city.

MUNI'FICENCE [*munificenza*, It. *munificencia*, Sp. of *munificentia*, Lat.] 1. Liberality, bountifulneſs, the act of giving. 2. In Spenſer it is uſed as it ſeems for fortification or ſtrength, from *munitiones facere.*

MUNI'FICENT, *adj.* [*munificente*, It. and Sp. of *munificus*, Lat.] bountiful, liberal, generous. Our moſt *munificent* benefactor. *Atterb.*

MUNI'FICENTLY, *adv.* [of *munificent*] bountifully, liberally, generouſly.

MU'NIMENT [*munimentum*, Lat.] 1. Any fortification of military defence, ſtrong hold. 2. Support, defence in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

MU'NIMENTS [in law] are ſuch authentic deeds or writings by which a man is enabled to defend the title of his eſtate.

To MUNI'TE, *verb act.* [*munitum*, ſup. of *munio*, Lat.] to fortify, to ſtrengthen: obſolete. *Bacon.*

MUNI'TION, Fr. [*munizione*, It. *municion*, Sp. of *munitio*, Lat.] 1. A fortification or bulwark, a ſtrong hold. Caſtles, garriſons, *munitions.* *Hale.* 2. Ammunition, materials for war. A little city, ſtrong and well ſtored with *munition.* *Sandys.*

MUNITION *Ships*, ſuch ſhips as are employed to carry ammunition, to tend upon a fleet of ſhips of war.

MUNITION *Ammunition*, the proviſions wherewith a place is furniſhed in order for defence.

MUNITION *Bread*, is the proportion of bread diſtributed every day to the ſoldiers of a garriſon or army.

MU'NIONS [with architects] are the ſhort upright poſts or bars that divide the ſeveral lights in a window frame. *Moxon.*

MU'NSTER, the capital of the biſhopric of Munſter, and of the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the river Aa, in the moſt fruitful plain of the country, 70 miles north of Cologn. Lat. 52° N. Long. 7° 10′ E.

MU'RAGE [of *murus*, Lat. a wall] a tribute payable for the building or repairing of public walls.

MU'RAL, *adj.* Fr. [*murale*, It. *muralis*, of *murus*, Lat. a wall] belonging to a wall. *Mural* fruit. *Evelyn.*

MURAL *Crown* [among the Romans] a crown of gold or ſilver, with battlements of walls about it, in the form of beams, given to him who firſt ſcaled the walls of an enemy's city, which honour was due to the meaneſt ſoldier, as well as the greateſt commander, if he could prove he had been the firſt that entered the place; on the circle of this coronet there were lions engraved, to expreſs the undaunted valour of the bearer. A *mural* crown. *Addiſon.*

MURAL *Arch*, is a wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian, *i. e.* upon the meridian line, for fixing a large quadrant or other ſuch inſtrument, to take obſervation of the meridian altitude, *&c.* of the heavenly bodies.

MURAL *Dials*, ſuch dials as are ſet up againſt a wall.

MURC, or MURK, *ſubſt.* [morck, Dan. dark] 1. Darkneſs, want of light. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Huſks of grapes or other fruits, after the juice has been preſſed out.

MU'RDER, or MU'RTHER [moꞃðꞃe, moꞃðoꞃ, Sax. mord, Dan. Su. and Ger. moordt, Du. *meurtre*, Fr. *murdrum*, low Lat. The etymology requires that it ſhould be written, as it anciently often was, *murther*; but of late the word itſelf has commonly, and its derivatives univerſally, been written with *d*] the act of killing a man unlawfully, a wilful and felonious killing another with malice prepenſe, the guilt of murder.

To MURDER, or To MU'RTHER, *verb act.* [moꞃðꞃian, Sax. myrde, Dan. moerda, Su. moorden, Du. morden, Ger. *matar*, Sp.] 1. To kill with malice prepenſe, to kill unlawfully. If he dies I *murder* him. *Dryden.* 2. To deſtroy, to put an end to in general. *Murder* thy breath in middle of a word. *Shakeſpeare.*

MU'RDERER [morðꞃe, Sax. mordere, Dan, moordenaer, Du. moerder, Ger. *meurtrier*, Fr. *matadòr*, Sp.] one who has committed murther, one who has ſhed human blood unlawfully.

MU'RDERESS, *ſubſt.* [of *murder*] a woman that commits murder.

MU'RDERMENT [of *murder*] the act of killing unlawfully. To her came meſſage of the *murderment.* *Fairfax.*

MU'RDERING-SHOT, nails, old iron, *&c.* put into the chambers of cannon, called murdering pieces, to be uſed chiefly on board of ſhips to clear the decks, when boarded by any enemy.

MU'RDERING-PIECES, are ſuch pieces of cannon, chiefly in the fore-caſtle, half deck, or ſteerage of a ſhip.

MU'RDEROUS [of *murder*] guilty of murder, addicted to blood. The *murd'rous* king. *Milton.* Alſo bloody-minded, inclined to commit murder.

MU'RDEROUSNESS [of *murderous*] propenſity to kill or murther.

MURE, *ſubſt.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] a wall. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MURE *Up* [maure, or ver mauren, Ger. mura, Su. *murer*, Fr. *murare*, It. of *murus*, Lat.] to ſtop up with bricks, *&c.*

MU'RINGER [*murus*, Lat.] an overſeer of a wall.

MU'RENGERS [in the city of Cheſter] two officers choſen annually to ſee that the walls of the city are in good repair.

MURIA'TIC, *adj.* [*muriaticus*, Lat.] whatſoever partakes of the taſte or nature of brine or any other pickle; from *muria*, Lat. brine or pickle. *Quincy.*

MU'RICIDE [*muricida*, Lat. from *muris*, gen. of *mus*, a mouſe, and *cædo*, Lat. to kill] a mouſe-killer.

MU'RING [in architecture] the raiſing of walls.

MURK, the huſks of fruit. See MURC.

MU'RKY [of mork, Dan.] dark, darkiſh, cloudy, wanting light. The *murky* air. *Milton.*

To MU'RMUR, *verb neut.* [muꞃonan, Sax. murmullen, Du. murmeln or murren, Ger. murra, Su. *murmurer*, Fr. *mormorare*, It. *murmuro*, Lat.] 1. To give a low ſhrill ſound. The foreſts *murmur* and the ſurges roar. *Pope.* 2. To grumble, mumble or mutter, to repine at, to utter ſecret and ſullen diſcontent. With *at* before things, and *againſt* before perſons. *Murmur* not *at* your ſickneſs. *Wake.* This ſcheme will execute itſelf without *murmuring againſt* the government. *Swift.*

MU'RMUR [*murmuràr*, Sp. of gemurmel, Du. and Ger. *murmure*, Fr. *mormorio*, It. *mormullo*, Sp. *murmur*, Lat.] 1. A buzzing or humming noſe of people diſcontented, a complaint half ſuppreſſed and not openly uttered. Some diſcontents there are, ſome idle *murmurs.* *Dryden.* 2. A low ſhrill noiſe, as the purling of brooks and ſtreams. Flame, as it moveth within itſelf or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interior ſound. *Bacon.*

MU'RMURER [of *murmur*] one who murmurs or repines, one who complains ſullenly, a grumbler. The diſcontented *murumurer.* *Blackmore.*

MU'RMURING, *part. adj.* [of *murmur*, *murmurans*, Lat.] grumbling, muttering, making a buzzing or humming noiſe, or like the purling of brooks.

MU'RMURINGLY, *adv.* [of *murmuring*] grumblingly, mutteringly.

MU'RNIVAL [*morweſle*, from *morner*, Fr. to ſtun; at the game called Gleek] four cards of the ſame ſort, as four kings, *&c.*

MUROI'A, or MU'RTIA [either of *murtoa*, O. Lat. a myrtle-tree, or of *murcidus*, Lat. a ſlothful, ſtupid fellow] a ſirname of Venus, who had a temple on mount Aventine in Rome; ſhe was the goddeſs of ſlothfulneſs or idleneſs. Her ſtatues were always covered with duſt and moſs, to ſignify her ſlothfulneſs and negligence. But ſome will have her to be a goddeſs different from Venus.

Mu'rrain [prob. of *μαραινω*, Gr. to pine or waſte away. *Minſhew.* or of *mori*, Lat. to die. *Skinner.* or of *moria*, It. or *mortandàd*, Sp. both which ſignifies the ſame. The etymology of this word is not clear, *mur* is an old word for a catarrh, which might well anſwer to the glanders; *muriana*, Lat.] a waſting diſeaſe or plague among the cattle, the rot.

Mu'rre, *ſubſt.* a ſort of bird. *Carew.*

Mu'rrey, *adj.* [*morée*, Fr. *morello*, It. from *moro*, a moor, of *morum*, Lat. a mulberry] a colour darkly red. The leaves of ſome trees turn a little *murrey* or reddiſh. *Bacon.*

Murrey [in heraldry] is in Latin called *color ſanguineus*, is accounted a princely colour, and one of the colours in ancient time, appertaining to the princes of Wales. A colour in great eſteem, and uſed in ſome robes of the knights of the bath. It is expreſſed in graving, by lines hatch'd a-croſs one another diagonal, both dexter and ſiniſter. Spelman ſays, it repreſents in heaven the dragon's tail, and among precious ſtones, the ſardonix. See Place VII. fig. 19.

Mu'rrion, often written *morion*. See Morion. [Junius derives it from *murus*, Lat. a wall; *morion*, Fr. *morrion*, Sp. *morione*, It.] a ſteel head-piece, a helmet, a caſque. Their beef they often in their *murrions* ſtew'd. *King.*

Murth *of Corn*, *ſubſt.* plenty of grain. *Ainſworth.*

Mu'rther. See Murder.

Mu'sach *Laſſa* [in the temple of Jeruſalem] a cheſt or church box, wherein kings caſt their offerings.

Musa'ph, a book which contains all the Turks laws.

Mu'scadel, or Mu'scadine [*muſcat*, Fr. *muſcatèl*, Sp. *muſcadello*, *moſcatello*, It. becauſe the grapes ſmell of muſk; either from the fragrance reſembling the nutmeg, *nux moſcata*, or from *moſca*, a fly; flies being eager of thoſe grapes] 1. A ſort of rich ſweet wine. 2. A ſort of ſweet grape, having a muſky flavour. 3. A ſort of ſweet pear. 4. A confection or ſugar work.

Musca'rius, a title given by the Eleans to Jupiter, becauſe when Hercules was ſacrificing among them, and was exceedingly troubled with flies, Jupiter is ſaid to have driven them all away beyond the river *Alpheus*.

Mu'scat, a delicious grape of a muſky taſte; alſo a pear.

Musche'to, or Musche'tto [in America, &c.] a very common and troubleſome inſect, ſomething reſembling a gnat.

Mu'scle [*moule*, Fr. *muſculo*, It. *moſillone*, Sp. *muſculus*, Lat. moſſel, Du. and L. Ger. muſchel, H. Ger. muſſla, Su.] a bivalve ſhell-fiſh.

Muscle [muys, Du. mauſ; or fleſh-mauſs, Ger. of *muſcle*, Fr. *muſculo*, It. and Sp. muſcula, Sax. *muſculus*, Lat.] a fleſhy, fibrous part of the body of an animal; being a bundle of thin parallel plates, divided into a great number of faſciſculi or little threads and fibres, and deſtined to be the organ of motion. Each leſſer fibre conſiſts of very ſmall veſicles or bladders, into which we ſuppoſe the veins, arteries and nerves to open. The two ends of each muſcle or the extremities of the fibres are in the limbs of animals faſtened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore when the muſcles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*

Muscle *Veins* [in anatomy] are two veins, one riſing from the muſcles of the neck, and the other from thoſe of the breaſt.

Mu'scles *of Involuntary Motion*, have their contracting and extending power within themſelves, and have no antagoniſt; ſuch the lungs and heart are ſuppoſed to be.

Muscles *of Voluntary Motion*, have each of them their antagoniſt muſcles, which act alternately in a contrary direction, the one being ſtretched and extended, while the other is contracted at the motion of the will.

Antagoniſt Muscles, are ſuch as ſerve to move the ſame members contrary ways.

Musco'seness, or Musco'sity [*muſcoſitas*, of *muſcoſus*, Lat.] fulneſs of moſs, moſſineſs.

Mu'scovy *Glaſs* [ſo called, becauſe plentiful in Muſcovy] the mirrour ſtone, ſo called, becauſe it repreſents the image of that which is ſet behind it. See Selenites.

Mu'scular, *adj.* [*muſculaire*, Fr. *muſcolare*, It. from *muſculus*, Lat.] pertaining to, or like muſcles, performed by muſcles. The *muſcular* motion *Arbuthnot.*

Muscular *Motion*, is the ſame with voluntary and ſpontaneous motion.

Muscula'rity [of *muſcular*] the ſtate of having muſcles. Their great thickneſs and *muſcularity*. *Grew.*

Mu'sculated, *adj.* [*muſculus*, Lat.] having or conſiſting of muſcles.

Musculo'sa *Expanſio*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a broad muſculous opening of the neck, proceeding from a kind of fat membrane.

Mu'sculous [*muſculoſus*, Lat.] 1. Full of muſcles, brawny. 2. Pertaining to a muſcle.

Musculous *Fleſh* [with anatomiſts] ſuch as is the ſubſtance of the heart and other muſcles.

Musculous *Vein* [in anatomy] the firſt branch of the flank vein, which is ſpread about ſeveral muſcles of the belly and loins.

Nauticus Musculus [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the foot, ſo named, becauſe chiefly uſed in climbing up maſts of ſhips.

Stapedis Musculus [in anatomy] a muſcle of the ear taking its riſe from a bony pipe in the os petroſum, and is inſerted into the ſtapes.

Musculus *Auriculæ Interior* [in anatomy] a new muſcle of the auricle, and added to the four, diſcovered by Caſſerius.

Muse, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; *muſa*, Lat.] 1. Deep thought, abſence of mind, as to be in a *muſe*, is to be in a *brown ſtudy*. *Spenſer.* 2. The power of poetry. Begin my *muſe*. *Cowley.*

To Muse, *verb neut.* [*muſer*, Fr. muyſen, Du. *muſſo*, Lat.] 1. To ſtudy or think upon, cloſe or in ſilence, to ponder. He *muſed* upon ſome dangerous plot. *Sidney.* 2. To be abſent of mind, to be attentive to ſomething not preſent, to be in a brown ſtudy. Thick-ey'd *muſing* and curs'd melancholy. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To wonder, to be amazed or aſtoniſhed. *Muſe* not that I thus ſuddenly proceed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Muse [an hunting term] the place through which an hare goes to relief.

Muse'a, or Musi'a, curious pavements of Moſaic work; ſo called becauſe ingenious devices were uſually aſcribed to the muſes, and becauſe the muſes and ſciences were repreſented in them.

Mu'seful, *adj.* [of *muſe*] thinking deeply, ſilently thoughtful. Full of *muſeful* moapings. *Dryden.*

Mu'sen [a hunting term] is when a ſtag or male deer caſts his head.

Mu'ser [of *muſe*] one who muſes, one apt to be abſent in mind, or in a brown ſtudy.

Mu'set [with hunters] the ſame with muſe. See Muse.

Mu'ses, fabulous divinities among the ancient heathens, ſuppoſed to preſide over the arts and ſciences, and to be the daughters of Jupiter and Memory. They had ſeveral names, according to the ſeveral places where they dwelt; ſometimes they were called Pierides, on account of the foreſt Pieris in Macedonia, where they were ſaid to be born; ſometimes Heliconiades, from mount Helicon, which is near to their beloved Parnaſſus; whence alſo they were named Parnaſſides, and Cytherides from mount Cytheron; Caſtalides and Aganippides, from two noted fountains that were conſecrated to them.

There were at firſt but three, *viz.* Μελετη, *i. e.* meditation; Μνημη, *i. e.* memory; and Αοιδη, ſinging.

But a certain carver of Sycion, having orders to make three ſtatues of the three muſes, for the temple of Apollo, miſtook his inſtructions, and made three ſeveral ſtatues of each muſe; but theſe happening all to be very curious and beautiful pieces, they were all ſet up in the temple, and thence began to be reckoned nine muſes, and Heſiod afterwards gave them the names, Calliope, Clio, Erato, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpſichore, Euterpe, Polyhymnia, and Urania.

Calliope was ſuppoſed preſident of heroic poetry; Clio, of hiſtory; Erato, of the lute; Thalia, of comedy; Melpomene, of tragedy; Terpſichore, of the harp; Euterpe, over wind muſic; Polyhymnia, of muſic; Urania, of aſtronomy.

Muse'um, Lat. [*μȣσειον*, Gr.] a ſtudy or library, a repoſitory of learned curioſities.

Mu'shroom [*mouſcheron*, Fr.] 1. A plant of a ſpongy ſubſtance, which grows up to its bulk on a ſudden. Muſhrooms are by naturaliſts eſteemed perfect plants, tho' their flowers and ſeeds have not as yet been diſcovered: The true champignion or muſhroom appears at firſt of a roundiſh form like a button, the upper part of which, as alſo the ſtalk, is very white; but being opened, the under part is of a lived fleſh colour; but the fleſhy part, when broken, is very white. When they are ſuffered to remain undiſturbed, they will grow to a large ſize, and explicate themſelves almoſt to a flatneſs, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour. In order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of muſhrooms, where you will find the earth very often full of ſmall white knobs, which are the off-ſets or young muſhrooms: Theſe ſhould be carefully gathered, preſerving them in lumps, with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds. *Miller.* 2. [Metaphorically] an upſtart, a wretch ſprung from the dunghill, a director of a company. Such as are upſtarts in ſtate, they call in reproach *muſhrooms*. *Bacon.*

Mu'shroom *Saint*, ſo ſome of the Roman Catholic ſaints are called by way of deriſion, becauſe, like a muſhroom, they ſpring up in a night, or no-body knows when or where. And in truth, whoſoever ſeriouſly conſiders what *Mede* and Sir *Iſaac Newton* have ſo fully ſhewn, how the far greater part of theſe *ſaints* (as they are called) in the 4th and ſucceeding centuries, were the GRAND CORRUPTERS of *the faith once delivered to us in ſcripture*, will not judge it ſafe to lay much ſtreſs on their authority, and tho' they are frequently cited in this work, 'tis only to ſhew the *force of truth*, which ſometimes extorts from men confeſſions, not very conſiſtent with the *main ſcheme and ſyſtem* in which they are embark'd.

Mushroom *Stone*, *ſubſt.* [of *muſhroom* and *ſtone*] a ſort of foſſil. Fifteen *muſhroom ſtones* of the ſame ſhape. *Woodward.*

Mu'sic [*muſique*, Fr. *muſica*, It. Sp. and Lat. of *μȣσικη*, Gr.] is one of the ſeven liberal ſciences, pertaining to the mathematics, which conſiders the number, time and tune of ſounds, in order to make delightful harmony; and is either practical or theorical.

Practical Music, ſhews the method of compoſing all ſorts of tunes or airs, together with the art of ſinging and playing on all ſorts of muſical inſtruments.

Theorical Music, is that which inquires and ſearches into the nature and properties of concords and diſcords, and explains the proportions between them by numbers.

Mu'sica, Lat. [in muſic books] 1. The art of muſic. 2. muſical books. 3. The company of muſicians that perform.

Mu'sical [*muſicale*, It. *muſico*, Sp. *muſicus*, Lat. *μȣσικος*, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to muſic. 2. Harmonious, ſweet ſounding. In poetical expreſſions and in *muſical* numbers. *Dryden.*

Mu'sically, *adv.* [of *muſical*] harmoniouſly, in a muſical manner, with ſweet ſound. Valentine *muſically* coy. *Addiſon.*

Mu'sicalness [of *muſical*] harmony of ſound.

Musi'cian [*muſicus*, Lat. *μȣσικος*, Gr. *muſicien*, Fr. *muſico*, It. Sp. and Port.] a profeſſor of, or a practitioner in muſic, one who performs upon inſtruments of muſic.

Musi'cians, this company is compoſed of maſters of muſic, dancing maſters, &c. they have no hall, but meet ſometimes at embroiderers-hall in Gutter-Lane. They conſiſt of a maſter, two wardens, about twenty aſſiſtants, and they are alſo on the livery, the fine for which is 8*l.* Their armorial enſigns are *azure*, a ſwan with her wings expanded, chanting within a double treſſure counterflory *argent*. On a chief *gules* two lions of England, and between them a pale *or* charged with a roſe of York.

Mu'sico, Ital. a ſkilful muſic maſter.

Mu'simon [according to Guillim] is a bigenerous beaſt, of unkindly procreation, and ingendred between a ſhe-goat and a ram; as the tityrus is between a ſheep and a buck-goat.

Mu'sing, *part. adj.* [of *muſe*; *muſant*, Fr.] pauſing, pondering, ſtudying, thinking upon cloſely and in ſilence.

Musing [hunting term] is the paſſing of an hare through an hedge.

MUSK [*muſchio*, It. *muſc*, Fr.] a perfume growing in a little bag or bladder under the belly of an Indian beaſt. Muſk is a dry, light and friable ſubſtance, of a dark blackiſh colour, with ſome tinge of a purpliſh or blood colour in it, feeling ſomewhat ſmooth or unctuous; its ſmell is highly perfumed, and too ſtrong to be agreeable in any large quantity: its taſte is bitteriſh. It is brought from the Eaſt-Indies, moſtly from the kingdom of Bantam, ſome from Tonquin, and Cochin-China. The animal which produces it is of a very ſingular kind, not agreeing with any eſtabliſhed genus. It is of the ſize of a common goat, but taller; its head reſembles that of the grey-hound, and its ears ſtand erect like thoſe of the rabbit; its tail is alſo erect and ſhort, its legs moderately long, and its hoofs deeply cloven; its hair is a duſky brown, variegated with a faint caſt of red and white, every hair being party-coloured. The bag which contains the muſk is three inches long and two wide, and ſituated in the lower part of the creature's belly; it conſiſts of a thin membrane covered thinly with hair, reſembling a ſmall purſe; and, when genuine, the ſcent is ſo ſtrong as to offend the head greatly. Toward the orifice of the bag there are ſeveral glands, which ſerve for the ſecretion of this precious perfume, for the ſake of which the Indians kill the animal. *Hill.*

MUSK [*muſca*, Lat.] grape hyacinth, or grape flower. It hath a bulbous root; the leaves are long and narrow: the flower is hermaphroditical, conſiſting of one leaf, and ſhaped like a pitcher, and cut at the top into ſix ſegments, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a triangular fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of round ſeeds. *Miller.*

MU´SK-APPLE, a ſort of apple. *Ainſworth.*

MU´SK-CAT [of *muſk* and *cat*] the animal from which muſk is taken.

MU´SK-CHERRY, a ſort of cherry. *Ainſworth.*

MUSK *Pear* [of *muſk* and *pear*] a ſort of fragrant pear.

MU´SKET [*mouſquet*, Fr. *moſquetto*, It. a ſmall hawk. Many of the fire-arms are named from animals] 1. A ſoldier's handgun. 2. A male hawk of a ſmall kind, the female of which is a ſparrow-hawk; ſo that eyas *muſket* is a young unfledged male hawk of that kind. *Hanmer.* See MUSQUET.

MUSK *Rats* [in America] rats that have the ſcent of muſk, and live in boroughs like rabbits.

MUSK *Roſe*, a flower.

MU´SKINESS [of *muſky*] muſky nature, the ſmell of muſk.

MU´SK-MELON [of *muſk* and *melon*] a fragrant melon.

MU´SKY, *adj.* [of *muſk*] fragrant, ſweet of ſcent. *Milton.*

MU´SLIN [*mouſſelin*, of *mouſſe*, Fr. *moſſelina*, It. moſs, becauſe of its downyneſs, reſembling moſs] a fine ſort of linen cloth made of cotton, commonly brought from the Eaſt Indies.

MU´SQUASH [in ſeveral parts of America] a beaſt reſembling a beaver in ſhape, but ſomething leſs. The male has teſtes which ſmell like muſk; and if the beaſt be killed in winter, never looſe their ſcent.

MUSQUA´SHES, a Virginian and Maryland root, with the juice of which the Indians paint their mats and targets.

MU´SQUET [*mouſquet*, Fr. *moſchetto*, It. *moſquéte*, Sp.] the moſt common and convenient ſort of fire-arms.

MUSQUET *Baſkets* [in fortification] baſkets about a foot and a half high, which being filled with earth, and placed on low breaſt-works, the muſqueteers may fire between pretty ſecure from the enemy.

MUSQUETEE´R, or MUSKETEE´R [*mouſquetaire*, Fr. *moſchettiero*, It. *moſquetèro*, Sp.] a ſoldier armed with a muſket. They had lined ſome hedges with *muſketeers*. *Clarendon.*

MUSQUETOO´N, or MUSKETOO´N [*mouſqueton*, Fr. *moſchettone*, It.] a blunderbuſs, a ſhort gun of a large bore, carrying ſmall bullets.

MU´SROLL [*muſeroie*, Fr.] the noſeband of a horſe's bridle,

MUSS, a ſcramble. Like boys unto a *muſs*, kings would ſtart forth. *Shakeſpeare.*

MU´SSELIN. See MUSLIN.

MUSSITA´TION, the act of muttering or ſpeaking between the teeth.

MU´SSULMAN, Arab. [*i. e.* faithful in religion] a title which the Mahometans attribute to themſelves, a Mahometan believer. But GOLIUS has given us a far better *etymology* of the Arabic word *moſlemon* (from whence by curruption comes our *muſſulman*) for he traces it up, juſtly enough, to the fourth conjugation of the verb *ſalama*; which ſignifies (in the firſt conjugation) to ſalute, or ſay, "*peace be to thee.*" and, in the fourth, to become a *Mahometan* [he ſhould have ſaid "a * profeſſor of the true religion"] as by ſo doing he enters upon the ſtate of *peace and happineſs*.

> * I ſaid a profeſſor of the *true religion* in general; becauſe *Mahomet* applies the term not merely to his own diſciples; but alſo to all, who, in all ages of the world, have maintained the *unity of God*, and that a *good life* is neceſſary to our acceptance with him. See MAHOMETISM, MELCHITES, JACOBINS [or JACOBITES] and CÆLICOLÆ, compared.

MUST, *imp. verb* [of moeten, Du. muſſen, Ger. muſt, Su.] to be obliged, it behooves, there is need; it is only uſed before a verb.

This verb is defective, having only the pr. tenſe, in which it is alike in both numbers, and uſed perſonally or imperſonally, and applied both to perſons and things. What he may be, or hath the power of being, he *muſt* be. *Locke.*

MUST, *ſubſt.* [muꞅꞇ, Sax. muſt, Su. moſt, Dan. and Ger. *moute*, Fr. *moſto*, It. and Sp. *muſtum*, Lat.] ſweet wine newly preſſed from the grape, new wort. The *muſt* of wine. *Bacon.*

To MUST, *verb act.* [*mws*, Wel. ſtinking, mos, Du. mouldineſs, or perhaps from *moiſt*] to mould, to make mouldy.

To MUST, *verb neut.* to grow mouldy.

MUSTA´CHES [*mouſtaches*, Fr. *muſtacchi*, It. *moſtachos*, Sp. of μυςαξ, Gr.] the beard of the upper lip: whiſkers.

MUSTA´CIA, Lat. [with botaniſts] a ſort of green laurel, with a large flagging whitiſh leaf.

MU´STARD [mwſtard, Brit. maſtaert, Du. *moutarde*, Fr. *moſtarda*, Port. *moſtaza*, Sp.] a plant. The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are placed in form of a creſt; it becomes a fruit or pod, divided into two cells, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and are filled with roundiſh ſeeds: theſe pods generally end in a fungous horn containing the like ſeeds. To theſe marks muſt be added, an acrid burning taſte peculiar to muſtard. *Miller.* Common muſtard ſeed is attenuant and reſolvent. It warms the ſtomach and excites appetite; but its principal medicinal uſe is external in ſinapiſms. *Hill.*

MUSTA´PHIS [among the Turks] doctors or prophets, men of learning.

MU´STEOUS [*muſteus*, Lat.] ſweet as muſt; alſo freſh, new, green.

To MU´STER, *verb. neut.* to aſſemble in order to form an army.

To MUSTER, *verb act.* [monſteren, Du.] 1. To review forces. 2. To bring together in general. Advices which philoſophers could *muſter* up to this purpoſe. *Tillotſon.*

MUSTER [from the verb; *mouſtre*, Fr.] a review of ſoldiers in order to take account of their number, condition, accoutrements and arms.

To *Paſs* MUSTER, to be allowed. Such excuſes will not *paſs muſter* with God.

MUSTER *Book* [of *muſter* and *book*] a book in which forces are regiſtered.

MUSTER *Maſter* [of *muſter* and *maſter*] one who ſuperintends the muſter to prevent frauds.

MUSTER *Maſter General of the Army*, an officer who takes an account of every regiment, as to their number, arms, horſes, &c.

MUSTER *Roll* [of *muſter* and *Roll*] a liſt of the ſoldiers in every troop, company, regiment, &c.

MU´STERING, *part. adj.* of *muſter* [of muſteren, Ger. monſteren, Du. moenſtra, Su. *montre*, *moſtro*, *mueſtra*, Sp.] reviewing military forces, in order to take an account of their numbers, accoutrements, &c.

MU´STILY, *adv.* [of *muſty*] mouldily.

MU´STINESS [of *muſty*] mould, damp, foulneſs, ſtaleneſs, mouldineſs of ſcent.

MU´STY [*moiſie*, Fr. *muffato*, It. *mohoſo*, It. of *mucidus*, Lat.] 1. Having a ſtale, mouldy ſcent, ſpoiled with damp, moiſt and fetid. 2. Stale, ſpoiled with age. 3. Vapid with fetidneſs. The *muſty* wine. *Pope.* 4. Dull, heavy, wanting activity, wanting practice in the affairs of life. To ſpirit him up now and then, that he may not grow *muſty* and unfit for converſation. *Addiſon.*

MU´TA [among the Romans] the daughter of the river Hemo, and the goddeſs of ſilence, which they worſhipped; being of this notion, that worſhipping her would make them keep their thoughts concealed.

MU´TABLE, Fr. [*mutabile*, It. *mudáble*, Sp. of *mutabilis*, Lat.] 1. Inconſtant, unſettled. 2. Variable, ſubject to change, alterable.

MUTABI´LITY, or MU´TABLENESS [*mutabilitas*, from *mutabilis*, Lat. *mutabilité*, Fr.] 1. Changeableneſs, not continuauce in the ſame ſtate. 2. Inconſtancy, change of mind.

MU´TARE, Lat. [old records] to mew up hawks in the time of their moulting.

MUTA´TION, Fr. [*mutazione*, It. *mutaciòn*, Sp. of *mutatio*, Lat.] act of changing, alteration. The viciſſitude or *mutations* in the ſuperior globe. *Bacon.*

MUTATION [in the antient muſic] the changes or alterations that happen in the order of the ſounds, which compoſe the melody.

MUTE [*muët*, Fr. *muto*, It. *mùdo*, Sp. of *mutus*, Lat.] 1. Dumb, not having the uſe of voice, ſilent, not vocal. 2. Having nothing to ſay. All ſat *mute*. *Milton.*

MUTE *Signs* [with aſtrologers] are Cancer, Scorpio, and Piſces, being creatures that have no voice; ſo that when the ſignificators are in theſe ſigns in nativities, they are ſuppoſed to ſpoil, or cauſe ſome impediment in the perſon's ſpeech.

To ſtand MUTE [a law term] is when a priſoner at the bar will not put himſelf upon the inqueſt, to be tried by God and his country.

MUTE [of *mutir*, Fr. to void liquid dung] 1. Dung of bird. 2. One that has no power of ſpeech. Bred up amongſt *mutes*. *Holder.*

MUTE [*meute*, Fr.] a kennel or cry of hounds.

To MUTE, *verb neut.* [*mutir*, Fr.] to dung as birds do. From her inconverted *muting* ariſes this plant. *Brown.*

MUTES [*mutus*, Lat. dumb] a letter, which without a vowel can make no ſound. *Mutes* are ſo called, becauſe they begin by their own power, and have the ſound of the vowel after them; of which ſome are pronounced from the lips, as *b* and *p*, and are called *labials*, or lip letters; others from the teeth, as *t* and *d*, and are called *dentals*, or teeth letters; others from the palate, as *k* and *q*, and are called *palatials*, or palate letters. They are reckoned in number eight, *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*.

MUTES [in the grand ſeigniors ſeraglio] certain dumb perſons, kept to be ſent tc ſtrangle with a bow ſtring, ſuch baſhaws or other perſons, who fall under the emperor's diſpleaſure.

MU´TELY, *adv.* [of *mute*] with ſilence, not vocally. Where he had *mutely* ſat. *Milton.*

To MU´TILATE, *verb act.* [*mutiler*, Fr. *mutilo*, Lat.] to deprive of ſome eſſential part. The place is *mutilated*. *Stillingfleet.*

MU´TILATED, *part. adj.* [*mutilé*, Fr. *mutiládo*, Sp. of *mutilatus*, Lat.] maimed, having ſome part or member cut off; wanting ſome eſſential part; alſo ſpoken of ſtatues or buildings, where any part is wanting, or the projecture of any member is broken off.

MUTILA´TION, Fr. [*mutilaciòn*, Sp. of *mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Lat.] the maiming or curtailing of any thing, deprivation of a limb, or any eſſential part. *Mutilations* are not tranſmitted from father to ſon. *Brown.*

MU´TINE, *ſubſt.* [*mutin*, Fr.] a mutineer, one that moves ſedition or inſurrection; obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

MUTINE´ER [*mutin*, Fr.] a mover of ſedition, an oppoſer of lawful authority. *Addiſon.*

MU´TINOUS, *adj.* [*mutiné*, Fr.] tumultuous, ſeditious, buſy in inſurrections. The *mutinous* ſeverely ſuppreſſed. *Hayward.*

MU´TINOUSLY, *adv.* [of *mutinous*] ſeditiouſly, turbulently.

MU´TINOUSNESS [of *mutinous*] turbulence, ſeditiouſneſs, tumultuouſneſs.

MU´TINY, or MU´TINYING [muyterie, Du. meuterey, Ger. *mutinant*, Fr. or *mutinerie*, prob. of *motin*, Sp. of *mutio*, Lat. to mutter] a ſedition, revolt, or revolting from lawful authority, eſpecially among the ſoldiery.

To Mu'tiny, *verb neut.* [*ſe mutiner*, Fr. *ammutinarſi*, It. *amotinar*, Sp.] to raiſe a mutiny, to move ſedition, to riſe againſt authority. Cæſar's army *mutiny'd*. *South.*

To Mu'tter, *verb neut.* [*marmoter*, Fr. mugten, Du. *mutio*, *muſſo*, Lat.] to ſpeak obſcurely or confuſedly between the teeth, to grumble, to murmur. *Burton.*

To Mu'tter, *verb act.* to utter any thing inarticulately.

Mu'tter, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] murmur, obſcure utterance.

Mu'tterer [of *mutter*] one that mutters or grumbles, a murmurer.

Mu'ttering, *part. adj.* [of to *mutter*; of *mutiens* of *mutio*, Lat. or mugten, Du.] ſpeaking between the teeth, grumbling.

Mu'tteringly, *adv.* [of *muttering*] with indiſtinct articulation.

Mu'tton [*mouton*, Fr.] the fleſh of a ſheep dreſſed for food; alſo a ſheep; now only in ludicrous language. The fleſh of *muttons* is better taſted. *Bacon.*

Mu'ttonfist [of *mutton* and *fiſt*] a hand large and red. *Dryden.*

Mu'tual [*mutuus*, Lat. *mutuet*, Fr. *mutuo*, It. and Sp.] alike on both ſides, interchangeable, making equal returns, reciprocal, each acting in return or correſpondence to the other.

Mutua'lity [of *mutual*] reciprocation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mu'tually, *adv.* [of *mutual*] interchangeably, reciprocally.

Mu'tule [with architects] a ſort of ſquare modilion, ſet under the cornice of the Doric order; alſo a ſtay, cut of ſtone or timber, to bear up the ſummer or other part.

Mu'tuum, Lat. [in the civil law] a loan ſimply ſo called, or a contract introduced by the laws of nations; where a thing, conſiſting either in weight, number or meaſure, is given to another, upon condition that he ſhall return another thing of the ſame quantity, nature and value, on demand.

Muyd *of Corn*, a meaſure uſed in France, 24 minots, or 8 quarters and a half Engliſh.

To Mu'zzle, *verb act.* [*emmuſeler*, Fr. *muſolare*, It.] 1. To cover or bind the mouth. 2. To fondle with the mouth cloſe; a low word. *Muzzling* and coaxing of the child. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Mu'zzle, *verb neut.* to bring the mouth near. The bear *muzzles* and ſmells to him; puts his noſe to his mouth. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mu'zzle [q. d. *mouthſeal*, as Minſhew ſuppoſes *muſeliere*, *muſeau*, Fr. *muſeliera*, It.] 1. A device of leather, or other materials, to put about the mouth of a dog, &c. which hinders from biting. With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.* 2. A part of a halter for the noſe of a horſe, the ſnout of certain beaſts, the mouth of any thing, the mouth of a man in contempt. Ever and anon turning her *muzzle* towards me. *Sidney.*

Muzzle *Moulding*, are the ornaments round the muzzle.

Muzzle *Ring* [with gunners] the great circle of a cannon, that encompaſſes and ſtrengthens the muzzle of it.

My, *pron. poſſeſſive.* See Mine [min, Sax. mine, Dan. min, Su. my, myne, Du. myn, L. Ger. mein, H. Ger. *mon*, Fr. *mio*, It. and Sp. *meus*, Lat.] *My* is uſed before a ſubſtantive, and *mine* antiently and properly before a vowel. *My* is now commonly uſed indifferently before both. *My* is uſed when the ſubſtantive follows, and *mine* when it goes before; as, this is *my book*, this *book* is *mine*, pertaining to me. I conclude *my* reply. *Bramhall.*

My'cteres [μυκτηρες, Gr.] the noſtrils which receive phlegmatic humours, that diſtil from the brain thro' the papillary proceſſes.

Mycteri'smus, Lat. [in rhetoric] a cloſer kind of ſarcaſm or taunt.

Myde'sis, Lat. [μυδησις, Gr.] a rottenneſs proceeding from too much moiſture.

Mydri'asis, Lat. [μυδριασις, Gr.] a too great dilatation of the apple of the eye, which makes the ſight dim.

Gorrhæus; who adds, that the dilatation is ſometimes ſo great, as to reach the circle of the *iris*.

Mye'los, Lat. [μυελος, Gr.] the marrow of the bones or the brain, the ſpinal marrow.

My'le [μυλη, Gr.] a mill, the lower milſtone.

My'llewell, a ſort of cod or ſalt-fiſh.

Myloglo'ssum, Lat. [of μυλη, a mill-ſtone, and γλωσσα, Gr. the tongue, in anatomy] a pair of muſcles ariſing on the backſide of the grinding teeth, and inſerted into the ligament of the tongue, ſerving to turn it upwards.

Mylohyoide'us [of μυλη and υοειδες, Gr. in anatomy] a muſcle which occupies all that ſpace which is between the lower jaw and the bone, called os hyoides, and moves it together with the tongue and larynx upward, forward, and to each ſide. See Hyöides.

My'lphæ, Lat. a diſeaſe, the falling off of the hair from the eyelids.

My'nchen [mynchen, Sax.] a nun; obſolete.

Myoce'phalon [μυοκεφαλον, of μυα, a fly, and κεφαλος, Gr. the head] the falling of a ſmall portion of the uvula, ſo as to reſemble the head of a fly.

Myo'des *Platiſma* [with anatomiſts] a broad muſculous expanſion in the neck, proceeding from a fat membrane.

Myo'graphy [μυογραφια, of μυς, a muſcle, and γραφη, Gr. deſcription] a deſcription of the muſcles.

Myo'logy [*muologie*, Fr. *myologia*, Lat. μυολογια, of μυς, a muſcle, and λεγω, Gr.] a diſcourſe of the muſcles of an animal body. The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles a whole ſyſtem of *myology*. *Cheyne.*

My'omancy [of μυς, a mouſe, and μαντεια, divination] a kind of divination, or method of foretelling future events by means of mice.

Myo'phonon, Lat. [μυοφωνον, Gr.] an herb that kills mice, micebane.

Myopi'a, Lat. [μυωπια, of μυω, to ſhut, or wink, and ωψ ωπος, Gr. the ſight] a kind of dimneſs or confuſion of ſight in beholding objects that are diſtant, and yet a clearneſs of the ſight in beholding ſuch things as are near at hand, purblindneſs. See Muopy.

Myo'tomy [*myotomia*, Lat. of μυοτομια, Gr.] a diſſection of the muſcles.

Myraco'pium [μυρακοπιον, Gr.] a medicine to take away wearineſs.

My'riad [μυριας, Gr.] 1. The number of 10000. 2. Proverbially any great number. *Myriads* of good angels. *Tillotſon.*

My'riarch [μυριαρχης, Gr.] a captain of 10000.

My'rinx, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the drum of the ear. See Tympanum.

Myri'stica *Nux* [of μυριστικος, Gr. fragrant] a nutmeg.

Myrme'cion, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a wart in the palm of the hand, or in the ſole of the foot.

Myrmeci'tes [μυρμηκιτης, Gr.] a ſtone, having in it the figure of a piſmire or emmet.

My'rmidon [with the vulgar] the conſtable and his watchmen.

My'rmidons [μυρμιδον, μυρμιδονες, Gr.] a people of Theſſaly, that went under the conduct of Achilles, to the war againſt Troy; applied to any rude ruffian. So called from the ſoldiers of Achilles. *Swift.*

Myrmi'llones, a ſort of combatants among the Romans, who had, on the top of their caſque or helmet, the repreſentation of a fiſh; and in their engagements with the *retiarii*, if they were caught and wrapt in the net, it was not poſſible for them to eſcape death.

Myro'balans [μυροβαλανος, Gr. *myrobalanus*, Lat.] a medicinal dried fruit, like Egyptian dates, of which there are five ſorts, the Indian, the emblic, the attrine or yellow, the chebule, and the belleric, all of them of a purging quality. They are fleſhy, generally with a ſtone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or leſs of an auſtere acrid taſte. They are the production of five different trees growing in the Eaſt Indies, where they are eaten preſerved. They ſerve alſo for making and dreſſing leather. They have been long in great eſteem for their quality of opening the bowels in a gentle manner, and afterwards ſtrengthening them by their aſtringency; but the preſent practice rejects them all. *Hill.*

Myroba'lanum [μυροβαλανος, Gr.] the nut of Egypt, called alſo *myrobolan ben*, that yields a precious oil.

Myroba'lsamum [μυροβαλταμον, Gr.] an ointment made of balm.

Myro'polist [*myropola*, Lat. μυροπωλης, of μυρον, ointment, and πολεω, Gr. to ſell] a ſeller of ſweet ointments and perfumes.

Myrrh [*myrrhe*, Fr. *mirra*, It. and Sp. of *myrrha*, Lat. of μυρρα, of μυρω, Gr. to flow, *mor*, Heb.] a gum. Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gum reſin kind, ſent to us in looſe granules, from the ſize of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddiſh-brown colour, with more or leſs of an admixture of yellow. Its taſte is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromatic flavour, but very nauſeous: its ſmell is ſtrong, but not diſagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our myrrh is the very drug known by the antients, under the ſame name. Internally applied, it is a powerful reſolvent; and externally applied, it is diſcutient and vulnerary. *Hill.* See Mumia, and read, *mûm*, Perſ.

My'rrhine [*myrrhuus*, *murrhæus*, Lat.] pertaining to, or made of the myrrhine ſtone. Cryſtal and *myrrhine* cups imboſſed with gems. *Milton.*

My'rrhis [μυρρις, Gr.] the herb mock-chervil.

My'rsine, Lat. [μυρσιν, Gr.] the myrtle-tree.

My'rsineum, Lat. [with botaniſts] wild fennel.

Myrsini'tes [μυρσινιτης, Gr.] an herb, a ſort of ſpurge.

My'rtiform, *adj.* [*myrtiformis*, Lat.] of the ſhape of myrtle.

Myrtifo'rmes *Carunculæ* [in anatomy] little caruncles or fleſhy knots in the hymen. See Hymen, and Morsus Diaboli, and read Boerhav. æconom. animal. Æreis tabulis illuſtrat.

My'rtle [*myrte*, Fr. *mirto*, It. *murta*, Sp. *myrtus*, Lat. μυρτος, Gr.] a kind of fragrant tree ſacred to Venus. The flower of the myrtle conſiſts of ſeveral leaves diſpoſed in a circular order, which expand in form of a roſe. The ovary becomes an oblong, umbilicated fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

Myrtose'linos [with botaniſts] the herb called mouſe-ear.

Myrtope'talon, Lat. [μυρτοπεταλον, Gr.] an herb having leaves like myrtle, called alſo polygonaton.

My'rtus, Lat. [μυρτος, Gr.] the myrtle; a ſort of tree bearing a ſmall blackiſh leaf, of a fragrant ſcent.

Myse'lf, *ſubſt.* [of *my* and *ſelf*] 1. An emphatical word added to I; as, I *myſelf* will do it, that is, not I by proxy, not another. 2. The reciprocal of *I* in the oblique caſe. I ſhould have been at a loſs to defend *myſelf*. *Swift.*

Mystago'gical, of or pertaining to a myſtagogue.

My'stagogue [*myſtagogus*, Lat. μυϛαγωγος, Gr. a *leader* of the *initiated*] one who interprets divine myſteries; alſo he who has the keeping of church relics, and ſhews them to ſtrangers.

My'stagogy [*myſtagogia*, Lat. of μυϛαγωγια, Gr.] an *initiation*, or the action of him that *initiates*.

Myste'riarch [*myſteriarcha*, Lat. μυϛηριαρχης of μυϛηριον a myſtery, and αρχος, Gr. a ruler or chief] one preſiding over holy myſteries.

My'steries *of Religion*, [in the *ancient* ſenſe of the word] truths that have been revealed by divine revelation, beyond the reach of human reaſon, to *inveſtigate* or find out; not ſo as to preclude our underſtanding them, AFTER they are *diſcovered* [or *revealed*.] Thus, in the ſcripture-uſe of the word, the *myſteries* of a king, are his *ſecrets*; and the *myſtery* of the ſeven golden candleſtics in the *apocalypſe*, is the *ſecret* couched under that *emblematic* repreſentation; which St. *John comprehended* well enough, after the angel had told him, what was meant by that prophetic viſion, *viz.* the *ſeven churches*, to whom he was directed to write. "And to you (ſays our Lord to his diſciples, when conſulting him about the parable of the ſower and the ſeed) it is given to know [or underſtand] the *myſteries* of the kingdom"; *i. e.* in the place before us, to know, that by the *ſower* is meant *Chriſt* himſelf, and by the *ſeed* his *word* or doctrine. Nor do I remember one text of ſcripture, in which it deviates from the proper acceptation of the word, I mean as it implies, not (as we NOW underſtand it) ſomething *unintelligible*, or *incomprehenſible after it is revealed*; but a *ſecret* or *hidden* thing, *i. e.* before it is diſcovered or revealed. And the *ſpecific* doctrines of chriſtianity are ſtiled by St. Paul in his epiſtle to Timothy, "the *myſtery* of godlineſs", in the ſame ſenſe, with the "*myſtery hid from ages*", which he mentions in another place; and by which he means no more than this truth, that we *gentiles* ſhould, upon our converſion, be received into a compleat participation of the bleſſings of the *Meſſiah*'s kingdom upon a *level* with the Jews. A thing eaſy enough to be *comprehended*, when made known: But, *N. B.* what is made known or revealed to one, may as yet be a MYSTERY [or *hidden* thing] to another, where that revelation has not as yet taken place.

If there be any exception from this remark, 'tis not in the doctrines of Chriſt; but in a far different ſet of principles, which have ſtolen in upon us from *another* quarter. See *Daniel*, c. vii. v. 25. compared with c. xi. v. 36. And conſult the original in both. Tho' in juſtice to the Engliſh reader, I muſt obſerve that the term expreſſive of theſe MARVELLOUS or *myſterious* things, which flow from that ſource, is of a DIFFERENT kind from this under conſideration; 'tis of the ſame *etymology* with that in the *pſalms*, "I'm fearfully and WONDERFULLY made; or, with that, "Such knowledge is too WONDERFUL for me, 'tis high, I cannot attain to it." Neither of which texts relate to any *ſpecific* doctrine of *revelation*. Nor do I find the word [MYSTERY] aſſumed this *new* ſignification, I mean to expreſs ſomething *incomprehenſible after it was reveal'd*, before that ſenſe became *neceſſary*. In plain terms, we firſt made (with the church of *Rome*) our religion an *unintelligible* thing, and then, for want of better arguments, were obliged to ſkreen our abſurdities under the venerable name of *myſteries*. It was then, and not till then, that *reaſon* and free enquiry began to be decry'd; and in its ſtead an *implicit* (not to ſay, with biſhop *Tillotſon*, a GOOD LUSTY) act of faith was recommended. But how different an air and ſpirit is this, from that which the *Ante-Nicene* and primitive Chriſtians breathed, appears from their writings; and in particular from that ſingle ſtroke of St. Irenæus, "Καλως Ιȣϛινος, &c. "Well ſaid *Juſtin Martyr* in his treatiſe againſt *Marcion*, "I would not have *believ'd* the LORD HIMSELF, had he preached up another GOD beſides the CREATOR." IREN. Ed. *Grabe*, p. 300. and EUSEB. *Hiſt. Ed. Stephan.* p. 40. No—it was not the *church-writers* in thoſe days; but their opponents, that had recourſe to myſtery in ſupport of their cauſe; and 'tis well worth the learned reader's while to ſee how finely St. *Irenæus* has expoſed this kind of *artifice*. "*Univerſi obductis ſuperciliis*, &c. IREN. *adv. Hæreſes Ed. Grabe*, p. 368. See MYSTERY; and add to the etymology there aſſign'd, as follows: Query, if as this is a *Greek* term, it is not far more probably derived from the Greek verb *μυω*, which ſignifies to *initiate*, or to admit to the more *ſecret and hidden* rites of religion?

MYSTE'RIOUS [*myſterieux*, Fr. *miſterioſo*, It. and Sp.] 1. Full of myſtery, artfully obſcure, inacceſſible to the underſtanding. 2. Artfully perplexed. Princes who were moſt diſtinguiſh'd for their *myſterious* ſkill in government. *Swift*.

MYSTE'RIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *myſterious*] 1. In a manner above underſtanding. 2. Obſcurely, enigmatically. *Myſteriouſly* and ſecretly deſcribed. *Taylor*.

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS [of *myſterious*] 1. Hiddeneſs, difficulty of being underſtood, &c. holy and awful obſcurity Differing apprehenſions of *myſteriouſneſs*. *Taylor*. 2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MY'STERIZE, *verb act.* [from *myſtery*] to explain as enigmas.

MY'STERY [*myſtere*, Fr. *miſterio*, It. and Sp. *myſterium*, Lat. *μυϛηριον*, Gr. of מסתר, of סתר, Heb. to hide] 1. Something ſecret or hidden; ſee MYSTERIES: but in the *modern* acceptation of the word, ſomething awfully obſcure and inexplicable. *Myſteries* in our holy religion. *Swift*. 2. An enigma, any thing artfully made difficult. And moral *myſteries* with art unfold. *Granville*. 3. A calling, any particular trade, art or occupation; but then it is more properly derived from meiſteri, Goth. maſter, *q. d.* maſtery. In this ſenſe it ſhould, according to Warburton, be written *miſtery*, from *meſter*, Fr. a trade.

MY'STIC *Theology*, a kind of refined, ſublime divinity profeſſed by the Myſtics, which conſiſted in the knowledge of God and divine things, not *acquired* in the *common* way; but *infuſed* immediately by *God*, and which has the effect to move the ſoul in an eaſy, calm, devout, affecting manner, to unite it intimately to God, to illuminate the underſtanding, and warm and enliven the will in an extraordinary manner.

MY'STIC, or MY'STICAL, *adj.* [*myſtique*, Fr. *miſtica*, It. and Sp. of *myſticus*, Lat.] 1. Sacredly obſcure. God hath revealed a way *myſtical* and ſupernatural. *Hooker*. 2. Emblematical, involving ſome ſecret meaning. Not the natural truth, but the ſpiritual and *myſtical*. *Taylor*. 3. Obſcure, ſecret, myſterious. Know I have ſearch'd the *myſtic* rolls of fate. *Dryden*.

MY'STICALLY, *adv.* [of *myſtical*] in a manner or by an act that implies ſome ſecret meaning, myſteriouſly.

MY'STICALNESS [of *myſtical*] involution of ſome ſecret meaning.

MY'STICS, a religious ſect diſtinguiſhed by their profeſſing pure, ſubime and perfect knowledge of divine things, with an intire *diſintereſted* love of God, free from all ſelfiſh conſiderations.

MYTHI'STORY [*mythiſtoria*, Lat. of μυθιϛορια, of μυθος, a fable, and ιϛορια, Gr. hiſtory] an hiſtory mingled with falſe fables and taes.

MYTHOLO'GICAL [*mythologique*, Fr. *mytologico*, It. and Sp.] pertaining to mythology, relating to the explication of fabulous hiſtory. The conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological*. *Brown*.

MYTHOLO'GICALLY, *adv.* [of *mythological*] in a mythological manner, ſuitably to the ſyſtem of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST [*mythologiſte*, Fr. *mitologiſta*, It. *mythologus*, Lat. μυθολογος, Gr.] one ſkilled in mythology, one that relates or expounds the ancient fables of the henthens. Ancient *mythologiſts*. *Norris*.

To MYTHO'LOGIZE [of μυθολογιζειν, Gr.] to relate or explain the fables or myſteries of the old Pagan religion.

MYTHO'LOGY [*mythologie*, Fr. *mitologia*, It. *mythologia*, Lat. μυθολογια, of μυθος, a fable, and λεγω, Gr.] ſyſtem of fables, the hiſtory of the fabulous deities and heroes of antiquity, and the explanation of the myſteries of the old Pagan religion. The modeſty of *mythology* deſerves to be commended. *Bentley*.

MYTHO'PLASM [of μυθοπλασμα, of μυθος and πλασσω, Gr. to frame or form] a fabulous narration or hiſtory.

MY'URUS [μειȣρος, Gr.] a pulſe which is continually weakening by inſenſible degrees; ſo that the ſecond beat is fainter than the firſt, the third than the ſecond, ſo called (ſays *Galen*) from figures that terminate in a *point*, or gradually leſſen δικη ȣρας, *i. e.* after the manner of a tail; and if read μυȣρος, 'tis after the manner of a *mouſe-tail*.

N.

N n, Roman; *N n*, Italic; N n, Engliſh; N n, Saxon, are the 13th letters in order of the alphabet; נ, Hebrew the 14th; N ν, the 14th of the Greek. N is a ſemivowel, and has an invariable ſound, as *name*, *not*, *no*, *net*. It is ſometimes almoſt loſt, as *condemn*, *contemn*.

N [in Latin numbers] ſignified 900.

$\overline{N}$, with a daſh, 9000.

N. B. ſtands for *Nota Bene*, Lat. mark well, or take notice.

NAB [with the vulgar] a hat.

NA'AM, or NAM [in law] the taking or diſtraining another man's moveable goods.

Lawful NAAM [of neman, Sax. to take, or nemmen, Du. to nim or take hold of] is, in law, a reaſonable diſtreſs, and proportionable to the value of the thing diſtrained for.

Unlawful NAAM, a diſtraining above the value; alſo ſee NAMIUM *Vetitum*.

NA'MIUM *Vetitum* [in law books] an unjuſt taking the cattle of another, and driving them to an unlawful place, pretending damages done by them.

To NAB, *verb act.* [nappa, Su.] 1. To ſurprize or take one napping, to catch unexpectedly, to ſeize without warning. A word ſeldom uſed but in low language. 2. To cog a die.

Æra of NABONA'SSAR [in chronology] a famous æra on account that (as Ptolemy writes) there were aſtronomical obſervations made by the Chaldeans, from the beginning of his reign to his own time; and, according to Ptolemy, the firſt year of this æra, was the year 747 before Chriſt, and the 3967th year of the Julian period. He was a king of Babylon, called alſo Beloſus.

NA'CCA, or NA'CTA [in old deeds] a yacht or ſmall ſhip.

NA'CKER, or NA'KER [*nacre*, Fr.] mother of pearl; the ſhell of a fiſh wherein pearl is bred.

NA'DIR, Arab. 1. What eyes or regards another thing, as being in ſituation *oppoſed* to it. GOLIUS. 2. [With aſtronomers] that point in the heavens oppoſite to the zenith; *i. e.* that point directly under our feet, or a point in a right line; drawn from our feet thro' the centre of the earth, and terminating in the under hemiſphere.

NÆ'NIA, funeral ſongs, lamentations, or mournful tunes, which were anciently ſung at funerals.

NÆ'VUS, Lat. a mole, a natural mark or ſpot in the body.

NÆVO'SITY [*nevoſitas*, Lat.] freckledneſs, the quality of having moles.

NÆVO'SE [*nævoſus*, Lat.] full of freckles or moles.

NAFF, *ſubſt.* a ſort of tufted ſea-bud.

NAG [neggr, nagge, Du.] 1. A little horſe, a horſe in familiar language. Thy *nags* the leaneſt things alive. *Prior*. 2. A paramour: in contempt. Your ribauld *nag* of Egypt. *Shakeſpeare*.

NA'GEL, a weight for wool containing ſeven pound.

NAI'ADES [ναιαδες, of ναω, Gr. to flow] the nymphs of the floods, fairies, &c. haunting rivers and fountains.

NAI'ANT [in heraldry] q. d. *nantes*, Lat. of *nato*, to ſwim, is a term applied to all fiſhes that are borne tranſverſe; that is, acroſs the eſcutcheon; becauſe they ſwim in the water in that poſture.

NAIF, Fr. natural [with jewellers] of a quick and natural look, ſpoken of diamonds, jewels, &c.

To NAIL, *verb act.* [nageln, Ger. nagelen, Du. negla, Su.] 1. To faſten with nails. To the croſs he *nails* thy enemies. *Milton*. 2. To ſtud with nails. The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden*.

NAIL, *ſubſt.* [nœᵹl, Sax. nagel, Su. Du. and Ger.] 1. The horny ſubſtance or hard cruſt at the ends of the fingers and toes. The *nails* of our fingers give ſtrength to thoſe parts. *Ray*. 2. The talons of birds and beaſts. 3. A ſtud, a boſs. 4. A ſort of meaſure two inches and a quarter. 5. An iron ſpike or pin for faſtening or nailing boards together. We need not borrow iron for ſpikes, or *nails* to faſten them together. *Bacon*. 6. *On the nail*; readily, immediately, without delay. Probably from a counter ſtudded with nails. We want our money *on the nail*. *Swift*.

To NAIL *Cannon* [a military term] the driving of a nail or an iron ſpike by force into the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance, ſo as to render it uſeleſs.

NAI'LER [of *nail*] a nail maker, one whoſe buſineſs is to forge nails.

NAI'L-WORT, an herb.

NAILS [næȝlen, Sax.] the cuſtom of paring nails at a certain time, is a relic of ancient ſuperſtition, and probably might be tranſmitted to our forefathers from the Romans, who ſuperſtitiouſly avoided paring their nails on the *nundinæ*, obſerved every ninth day.

NAI'RNE, a borough and port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Inverneſs, ſituated at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 18 miles eaſt of Inverneſs.

NAI'SSANT, Fr. growing, riſing [in heraldry] is a form of blazon peculiar to all living things, that in an eſcutcheon iſſue out of ſome ordinary or common charge, and is different from *iſſuant*, which denotes a living creature, iſſuing out of the bottom of any ordinary or charge.

NA'KED, *adj.* [naceꝺ, nacoꝺ, Sax. nogen, Dan. nagen, Su. naeckt, Du. and L. Ger. nacket, or nackend, H. Ger.] 1. Unclothed, uncovered, bare. Send them both *naked* to thoſe who knew them not, and you ſhall perceive. *Bacon.* 2. Unarmed, unprovided, defenceleſs. Left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Plain, evi ent, not hidden. The truth appears ſo *naked* on my ſide. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Mere, bare, ſimple, abſtracted, wanting the neceſſary additions. A *naked* belief. *Hooker.*

NAKED *Fire* [with chemiſts] an open fire, not one penned up.

NAKED *Seeds* [with herbaliſts] ſuch ſeeds as are not incloſed in any pod or caſe, as thoſe of crow-foot, marſhmallows, pile-wort, *&c.* or that has no covering beſide that which remains upon it till the time of vegetation.

NAKED *Flower* [with botaniſts] is one that has no empalement, as a tulip.

NA'KEDLY, *adv.* [of *naked*] 1. Without covering. 2. Simply, barely, in the abſtract. Letters *nakedly* conſidered. *Holder.* 3. Evidently, diſcoverably. They ſee not how *nakedly* they lie. *Daniel.*

NA'KEDNESS [of *naked*] 1. The ſtate of being without clothing. Not to imitate the *nakedneſs* but the innocence of their mother Eve. *Addiſon.* 2. Want of proviſion for defence. To ſee the *nakedneſs* of the land. *Geneſis.* 3. Plainneſs, evidence, want of concealment. Which appears in proper *nakedneſs. Shakeſpeare.*

NALL, *ſubſt.* an awl, ſuch as collar-makers uſe. *Tuſſer.*

NAMA'TION [in law] the act of diſtraining or taking by diſtreſs.

NAMATION [in Scotland] an impounding cattle.

NAME [name, or nama, Sax. nahme, or name, Ger. nafn, Dan. namn, Su. nam, Perſ. naem, Du. *nom*, Fr. *nome*, It. and Port. *nombre*, Sp. *nomen*, Lat. *anam*, Erſe] 1. The diſcriminative appellation of an individual. I know thee by *name. Exodus.* 2. The appellation of any thing; a word by which men have agreed to expreſs ſome idea, or thing, or ſubject ſpoken of, and that whereby any kind or ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed. 3. Perſon. *Dryden.* 4. Reputation, character. And had left no good *name* behind. *Clarendon.* 5. Renown, fame, diſtinction, honour. Eminent perſons of great *name* abroad. *Bacon.* 6. Power delegated, imputed character. In the *name* of the people. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Fictitious imputation. Had forg'd a treaſon in my patron's *name. Dryden.* 8. Appearance, not reality, aſſumed character. A friend which is only a friend in *name. Eccleſiaſticus.* 9. An opprobrious appellation. I row by and call them *names. Swift.*

Get a good NAME, and you may lie abed;

Or, as we ſay, in another proverb;

He whoſe Name's up, may lie a-bed.

To NAME, *verb act.* [of nama, or naman, or nemnan, Sax. mnaema, Su. noemen, Du. nennen, Ger.] 1. To give a name to, to diſcriminate by a particular appellation. His name was called Jeſus, which was ſo *named* of the angel. *St. Luke.* 2. To mention by name. Neither uſe thyſelf to the *naming* of the holy. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 3. To ſpecify, to nominate. Let any one *name* that propoſition. *Locke.* 4. To utter, to mention in general. Let my name be *named* on them. *Geneſis.*

NA'MELESS [nameleaſ, Sax.] 1. Being without a name, not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation. A headleſs carcaſs and a *nameleſs* thing. *Denham.* 2. Not named, not mentioned, not known by name. From *nameleſs* pens. *Atterbury.*

NA'MELY, *adv.* [from *name*; namlich, Ger.] particularly, to mention by name, to wit. For the excellency of the ſoul, *namely* its power of divining in dreams. *Addiſon.*

NA'MER [of *name*] me who calls or knows any by name.

NA'MESAKE, *ſubſt.* one that has the ſame name with another.

NA'MPWICH, a market town of Cheſhire, 164 miles from London.

NAMU'R, a ſtrong city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, capital of the province of Namur, ſituated at the confluence of the Sambre and Maeſe, 35 miles eaſt of Bruſſels. Lat. 50° 30′ N. Long. 4° 50′ E.

NA'NCY, the capital city of Lorrain in Germany, 150 miles eaſt of Paris, ſubject to France, or at leaſt will be ſo on the death of king Staniſlaus, father to the queen of France.

NA'NKING, the capital of the province of Nanking, and formerly of the empire of China, ſituated 600 miles eaſt of Pekin, on the river Kiam.

NANTS, a city of France, in the province of Britany, ſituated on the river Loir, 45 miles weſt of Angers.

NAP [knoppa, Sax. noppe, Dan.] 1. The hairy or ſhaggy part of woollen cloth, down, villous ſubſtance. A kind of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves, which down or *nap* cometh of a ſubtile ſpirit. *Bacon.* 2. [Of knappian, Sax. to take a ſhort ſleep, napp, Su.] a ſhort ſleep, ſlumber. You are ſtill taking your *nap. L'Eſtrange.*

To NAPP, *verb neut.* [hnœppan, Sax.] to ſleep, to be drowſy or ſecure. They took him *napping* in his bed. *Hudibras.*

NAPE [knoppa, Sax. Of uncertain etymology] the hinder joint of the neck, ſo called from the ſoft ſhort hair growing there like the nap of cloth; as Skinner imagines. Junius, with his uſual Greek ſagacity, from νασθη, a hill: perhaps from the ſame root with *knob. Johnſon.* That a golden head was growing out of the *nape* of his neck. *Bacon.*

NAPÆ'Æ [ναπαιαι, of ναπος, Gr. a grove or vale, *&c.*] the nymphs of the mountains.

NAPE'LLUS, Lat. [with botaniſts] a kind of wolf's-bane, or rather monk's hood.

NA'PERY [*naperio*, It.] table or houſhold linen.

NA'WPHE [*napus*, Lat.] nevew, or French turnep.

NA'PIER's *Bones*, or NAPIER's *Rods* [ſo called from the Lord *Nepier* or *Neper*, baron of *Merchiſton* in Scotland, the inventor of them] certain numbering rods, made either of ivory, wood, or ſmall ſlips of paſtboard, which ſerve to perform multiplication by addition, and diviſion by ſubtraction.

NA'PHTHA, Lat. [ναφθα, Gr.] Babyloniſh bitumen, found in Chaldea, where ancient Babylon ſtood, it *exudes* out of a ſtony rock, and when ſet on fire, is not only hard to be extinguiſh'd, but if water be caſt upon it, burns more vehemently. It is ſuch a powerful compound, that if it comes near the fire or ſun-beams, it will ſuddenly ſet all the air round about it in a flame. Naphtha is a very pure, clear and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a caſt of brown in it. It is ſoft and oily to the touch, of a ſharp and unpleaſing taſte, and of a briſk and penetrating ſmell, of the bituminous kind. It is found floating on the waters of ſprings. It is principally uſed externally in paralytic caſes and in pains of the limbs. *Hill.* That found about Babylon is, in ſome ſprings whitiſh, tho' it be generally black, and differs little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

NA'PKIN [uncertain etymology, unleſs of nap, Du. näpf, Ger. a platter, bowl, or porringer, and chen, or gen, the diminutive termination; but the tranſition would be a little ſtrange; *naperia*, It. from *nap*, which etymology is odly favour'd by Virgil, *touſiſque ferunt mantilia, villis. Johnſon*] 1. Cloaths uſed at table to wipe the hands. 2. A handkerchief. obſolete. This ſenſe is retained in Scotland.

NA'PLES, a kingdom of Italy, ſituated 38 and 43 degrees of north latitude, and 14 and 19 degrees of eaſt longitude.

NAPLES, the capital of the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on a fine bay of the Mediterranean ſea, 30 miles diameter, 140 miles ſouth-eaſt of Rome. Lat. 41° N. Long. 15° E.

NA'PLESS, *adj.* [of *nap*] wanting nap, threadbare. *Shakeſpeare.*

NA'PIPNESS [of *nap*] the quality of having a nap.

NA'PPING, *part.* of *nap* [of knappian, Sax. to ſleep] ſleeping, ſlumbering.

NA'PPY [from *nap*; of noppe, Dan. knoppa, Sax. Mr. Lye derives it from nappe, Sax. a cup] 1. Having a nap or ſhag, as cloth. 2. Frothy, ſpumy (from *nap*, whence apples and ale are called lamb's wool) ſtrong drink, that will ſet one to napping or aſleep. With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay.*

NA'PTAKING, *ſubſt.* [of *nap* and *take*] ſurprize, ſeizure on a ſudden, unexpected onſet, like that made on men aſleep. *Naptakings*, aſſaults, ſpoiling and firings. *Carew.*

NA'PUS [with herbaliſts] navew or turnep, navew-gentle or long rapes, an edible root.

NARBO'NE, a city of France, in the province of Languedoc, 6 miles weſt of the Mediterranean. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop.

NARCI'SSUS, Lat. [*narciſſe*, Fr. ναρκισσος, Gr.] a flower; ſome of a white, and ſome of a yellow colour; a daffodil.

NARCI'SSINE, *adj.* [*narciſſinus, narciſſus*, Lat.] pertaining to, or like the white daffodil.

NARCO'SIS [ναρκωσις, Gr.] a privation of ſenſe; as in a palſy, or by taking opium, *&c.*

NARCO'TIC, or NARCO'TICAL [*narcotique*, Fr. *narcotico*, It. *narcoticus*, Lat. ναρκωτικος, Gr.] ſtupifying, benumming, or taking away ſenſe. *Narcotic* includes all that part of the materia medica which any way produces ſleep, whether called by this name, or hypnotics or opiates.

NARCO'TICS [*narcotiques*, Fr. *narcotica*, Lat. ναρκοτικα, Gr.] medicines which ſtupify and take away the ſenſe of pain.

NARCO'TICNESS [of *narcotic*] ſtupifying, or benumming quality.

NARD, or NA'RDUS [ναρδος, Gr.] 1. Spikenard, a kind of ointment. 2. An odorous ſhrub. And flow'ring odours, caſſia, *nard* and balm. *Milton.*

NARE, *ſubſt.* [*naris*, Lat.] a noſtil. Not uſed, except by Hudibras in affectation.

NA'RES, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the noſtrils of an animal.

NA'RRABLE [*narrabilis, narro*, Lat.] that may eaſily be told or declared.

To NA'RRATE, *verb act.* [*narro*, Lat.] to relate, to tell. A word only uſed in Scotland.

NARA'NGIA [among the Arabs] a kind of divination drawn from ſeveral phænomena of the ſun and moon.

NARRA'TION, Fr. [*narrazione*, It. of *narratio*, Lat.] a relation of any particular actions or circumſtances; account, hiſtory.

NARRA'TION [with rhetoricians] is that part of an oration in which an account is given of matter of fact.

NARRATION [of an epic poem] is reckoned the third part; and this ſome divide into four parts: the title, the propoſition, the invocation, the body of the poem or *narration*, properly ſo called.

NA'RRATIVE, *adj.* [*narratif*, Fr. *narrativo*, It. of *narro*, Lat.] 1. Giving an account, relating. 2. Story-telling, apt to relate things paſt. Age, as Davenant ſays, is always *narrative. Dryden.*.

NARRATIVE, *ſubſt.* [*narratif*, Fr. *narrativa*, It.] a narration, relation or recital, a ſtory.

NA'RRATIVELY, *adv.* [of *narrative*] by way of narration, declaratively. The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively. Ayliffe.*

NARRA'TOR, Lat. [*narrateur*, Fr.] a relater. Conſider whether the *narrator* be honeſt. *Watts.*

To NA'RRIFY, *verb act.* [*narro*, Lat.] to give account of, to relate. Obſolete. I ever *narrify'd* my friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

NA'RROW [neaꞃepe, or neaꞃu, from nyꞃ, Sax. near] 1. Of ſmall breadth, not wide, having but a ſmall diſtance from ſide to ſide. The angel ſtood in a *narrow* place. *Numbers.* 2. Small, of no conſiderable extent. This *narrow* time of geſtation. *Brown.* 3. Covetous, avaritious, ſtingily, parcimonious. To *narrow* breaſts he comes all wrapt in gain. *Sidney.* 4. Contracted, ungenerous, of confined ſentiments. The greateſt underſtanding is *narrow. Grew.* 5. Near, being within a ſmall diſtance. Yet miſs'd ſo *narrow* that he cut the cord. *Dryden.* 6. Cloſe, attentive, vigilant. A great man is not always the beſt prepared for ſo *narrow* an inſpection. *Addiſon.*

The NARROW, a channel which runs between the Margate ſands and the main.

To NARROW, *verb act.* [from the adj.] 1. To diminiſh with reſpect to width or breadth. At the Streights of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed. Brown.* 2. To contract, to impair in dignity of extent or influence. Where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade. *Locke.* 3. To contract in ſentiment or capacity of knowledge. The mind *narrowed* by a ſcanty collection of common ideas. *Locke.* 4. To confine, to limit. Limiting and *narrowing* the queſtion. *Watts.*

TO NARROW, or *To go* NARROW, *verb neut.* [with horſemen] a horſe is ſaid to *go narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, that does not bear far enough out, to the one hand or to the other.

NA'RROWLY, *adv.* [of *narrow*] 1. With little breadth or wideneſs, with ſmall diſtance between the ſides. 2. Contractedly, without extent. The church of England is not ſo *narrowly* calculated. *Swift.* 3. Cloſely, attentively, vigilantly. If it be *narrowly* conſidered. *Bacon.* 4. Nearly, within a little. Some private veſſels took one of the Aquapulca ſhips, and very *narrowly* miſſed of the other. *Swift.* 5. Avaritiouſly, ſparingly.

NA'RROWNESS [of *narrow*] 1. Scantineſs in breadth or wideneſs, want of extent, want of comprehenſion. 2. Confined ſtate, contractedneſs. The *narrowneſs* of human attainments. *Glanville.* 3. Meanneſs, poverty. The *narrowneſs* of fortune. *Addiſon.* 4. Want of capacity. The *narrowneſs* of their ſpirit and underſtanding. *Burnet's Theory.*

NA'RWHALE, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of whale. *Brown.*

NAS [from *he has*, or *has not*] deſtitute of. Obſolete. For pityed is miſhap that *nas* remedy. *Spenſer.*

NA'RVA, a large city and port town of Livonia, ſituated on the river Narva, which divides Livonia from Ruſſia, 100 miles S. W. of Peterſburg. It is ſubject to the empreſs of Ruſſia.

NA'SAL, *adj.* [ſometimes in a ſubſtantive form; of *naſus*, Lat.] pertaining to the noſe. To pronounce the *naſals*. *Holder.* The *naſal* duct. *Sharp.*

NASAL *Vein* [with anatomiſts] the vein between the noſtrils.

NASICO'RNOUS [of *naſus* and *cornus*, of *cornu*, Lat. horn] having the horn on the noſe, as ſome inſects have. *Naſicornous* beetles. *Brown.*

NA'SI *Os*, Lat. [in anatomy] a thin bone which makes the upper part of the noſe.

NASSAU', a city of Germany, capital of the province of Naſſau, ſituated on the river Lohn, 29 miles N. W. of Mentz.

NA'STILY, *adv.* [of *naſty*] 1. Dirtily, nauſeouſly, offenſively. 2. Obſcenely, groſsly, lewdly.

NA'STINESS [of *naſty*] 1. Filthineſs, offenſiveneſs. The *naſtineſs* of the beaſtly multitude. *Hayward.* 2. Obſcenity, groſſneſs of ideas. The *naſtineſs* of Plautus and Ariſtophanes. *Dryden.*

NA'STY, *adj.* [naſtig, O. and L. Ger. naſt, nat, Ger. wet] 1. Dirty, polluted, filthy, offenſive. *Atterbury.* 2. Obſcene, lewd.

NASTU'RCES [*naſturtia*, Lat.] capuchin capers.

NASTU'RTIUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb noſe-ſmart, creſſes, or garden-creſſes.

NASTURTIUM *Aquaticum*, Lat. [with botaniſts] water-creſſes.

NA'TAL, *adj.* Fr. [*natalis*, Lat.] native, relating to nativity.

> Behold Life's *pencil'd ſcene*, the *natal* gate,
> The numbers thronging into mortal ſtate. *Table of Cebes.*

NATALI'TIA [among the Romans] were feſtivals celebrated to the genii, during which it was held ominous to ſhed the blood of beaſts. Theſe ſolemnities being wholly dedicated to joy and feſtivity.

NATALI'TIOUS [*natalitius*, Lat.] pertaining to a nativity or birthday.

NATA'TION, Lat. the act of ſwimming. *Brown.*

NA'TES, Lat. the buttocks.

NATES *Cerebri* [with anatomiſts] two round parts of the brain, bunching out behind the beds of the optic nerves, and growing to the upper part of the marrowy ſubſtance.

NA'THLESS, *adv.* [na, Sax. that is, not the leſs] nevertheleſs: formed thus, *natheleſs*, *nath'leſs*. Obſolete. Milton has adopted it.

NA'THMORE, *adv.* [*na the more*. Obſolete. And now it is corrupted *never* or *ne'er the more*] nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding.

NA'TION, Fr. [*nazion*, It. *naciòn*, Sp. *nacao*, Port. of *natio*, Lat.] all the people of a particular country, as diſtinguiſhed from another people, generally by their language, original, or government. A nation properly ſignifies a great number of families derived from the ſame blood, born in the ſame country, and living under the ſame government. *Temple.*

NA'TIONAL, Fr. [*nazionale*, It. *nacional*, Sp.] 1. Appertaining to a nation, public, general, not private, not particular. Such a *national* devotion inſpires men with ſentiments of religious gratitude. *Addiſon.* 2. Bigotted to one's own country.

NA'TIONAL *Synod*, an aſſembly of the clergy of a nation.

NA'TIONALLY, *adv.* [of *national*] with regard to the nation. The Jews *nationally* eſpouſed to God by covenant. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS [of *national*] reference to the whole nation, or people in general.

NA'TIVÆ *Tenentes* [in old law] tenants who hold native land, *i.e.* land ſubject to the ſervices of natives.

NA'TIVE, *adj.* [*nativo*, It. and Sp. of *nativus*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to the birth, pertaining to the time or place of birth. Find *native* graves. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Natural, inbred, ſuch as is according to nature. The *native* ſedateneſs of their temper. *Temple.* 3 Produced by nature, not artificial. 4. Conferred by birth. A privilege ancient and *native*. *Denham.* 5. Original, natural. I muſt return to *native* duſt. *Milton.*

NATIVE, *ſubſt.* [*natif*, Fr. *nativo*, It. and Sp. of *nativus*, Lat.] 1. One born in any country, or who lives in the country where he was born, original inhabitant. Make no extirpation of the *natives*. *Bacon.* 2. Offspring.

NATIVE [in ancient deeds] one born a ſlave; by which he differed from one who had ſold himſelf, or become a ſlave by his own deed.

NATIVE *Spirit* [with naturaliſts] the innate heat, firſt ſuppoſed to be produced in a fœtus or child in the womb.

NA'TIVELY, *adv.* [of *native*] by birth.

NA'TIVENESS [of *native*] ſtate of being produced by nature.

NATI'VITY [*nativité*, Fr. *nativitá*, It. *natividàd*, Sp. of *nativitas*, Lat.] 1. Birth. A thankſgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour. *Bacon.* 2. Time, place or manner of birth. Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan.' *Ezekiel.* 3. State or place of being produced These in their dark *nativity*, the deep. *Milton.*

NATIVITY [with aſtrologers] a ſcheme or figure of the heavens, drawn according to the poſition of the planets at that moment of time when the perſon was born; when in a particular manner he becomes, as they *ſuppoſe*, liable to the influences of the heavenly bodies.

NATO'LIA, the modern name of the Leſſer Aſia.

NA'TRON, a kind of black, greyiſh ſalt, taken out of a lake of ſtagnant water, in the territory of Terrana in Egypt.

NA'TTA [with ſurgeons] a large, ſoft ſwelling, without pain or colour, which uſually grows in the back or ſhoulders, and ſometimes grows as large as a melon or gourd.

NA'TURAL [*naturel*, Fr. and Sp. *naturale*, It. of *naturalis*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to, or proceeding from nature, ſuch as nature made it, not counterfeit; ſomething coming immediately out of the hands of nature; in oppoſition to factitious or artificial. 2. Illegitimate, not legal, ſpurious. This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation. *Temple.* 3. Beſtowed by nature. If there be any difference in *natural* parts. *Swift.* 4. Dictated by nature, not forced, not farfetch'd. The propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations. *Wotton.* 5. Conſonant or conformable to natural notions. As *natural* to the mind, as ſun and light. *Locke.* 6. Tender, affectionate by nature. He wants the *natural* touch. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Unaffected, according to truth and reality. What can be more *natural* than the circumſtances of the behaviour of thoſe women. *Addiſon.* 8. Oppoſed to violent; as, a *natural* death.

NATURAL *Concrete* [with philoſophers] implies a body made up of different principles, and therefore is much of the ſame ſignification as mixt; ſo antimony is a *natural concrete*, or a body compounded in the bowels of the earth.

NATURAL *Day*, the ſpace of 24 hours.

NATURAL *Philoſophy*, is that ſcience which conſiders the powers of nature, the properties of natural bodies, and their mutual action on one another, called alſo phyſics. See ETHICS and MORAL *Philoſophy*.

NATURAL *Functions* [in the animal œconomy] are thoſe actions whereby things taken into the body are changed and *aſſimilated*, ſo as to become parts of the body.

NATURAL *Inclinations*, are thoſe tendencies or motions of the mind towards things ſeemingly good; which are common in a greater or leſs degree to all mankind.

NATURAL *Hiſtory*, a deſcription of any of the natural products of the earth, water, or air, *v. g.* beaſts, birds, fiſhes, vegetables, minerals, and all ſuch phænomena as at any time appear in the material world, as monſters, meteors, *&c.*

NATURAL *Harmony* [in muſic] is that produced by the natural and eſſential chords of the mode.

NATURAL *Year* [in aſtronomy] one intire revolution of the ſun, comprehending the ſpace of 365 days, and almoſt 6 hours,

NATURAL *Children*, baſtards.

NATURAL [*naturalis*, Lat.] 1. A fool, a changeling, an ideot, one whom nature debars from underſtanding. No more capable of reaſoning than a perfect *natural*. *Locke.* 2. A native, an original inhabitant. The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place. *Abbot.* 3. Gift of nature, quality. 4. Genius, nature. Generally uſed in the plural. To conſider them in their own *naturals*. *Wotton.*

NA'TURALIST, one ſkilled in natural philoſophy, a ſtudent in phyſics. It is not credible that the *naturaliſt* could be deceived. *Addiſon.*

NATURALIZA'TION [*naturaliſation*, Fr. *naturalizatione*, It. *naturalización*, Sp.] the act of naturalizing, as when an alien or foreigner is made a king's natural ſubject, and inveſted with the rights and privileges thereof.

TO NA'TURALIZE, *verb act.* [*naturaliſer*, Fr. *naturalizare*, It. *naturalizàr*, Sp. of *naturalizo*, Lat.] 1. To admit into the number of natural ſubjects, to inveſt with the privileges of natives. The Iriſh might not be *naturalized*. *Davies.* 2. To receive a foreign expreſſion or word into the original ſtock of a language. 3. To make natural, eaſy, or familiar, like things natural. Cuſtom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *South.*

NA'TURALLY, *adv.* [of *natural*] 1. By nature, without art, according to the power or impulſes of unaſſiſted nature. Our ſovereign good is deſired *naturally*. *Hooker.* 2. According to nature, without affectation. They flow more or leſs *naturally* from the perſons or occaſions. *Dryden.* 3. Spontaneouſly.

NA'TURALNESS. 1. The ſtate of being given or produced by nature, agreeableneſs, *&c.* to nature. The *naturalneſs* of a deſire. 2. Conformity to truth and reality, not affectation. The *naturalneſs* of the thought, and the beauty of the expreſſion. *Addiſon.*

NA'TURE, Fr. [*naturéza*, Port. *natura*, It and Lat.] 1. The ſyſtem of the world, the machine of the univerſe, or the aſſemblage of all created beings, the univerſal diſpoſition of all bodies, the ſtate or operation of the material world. He binding *nature* faſt in fate. *Pope.* 2. The government of divine providence, directing all things by certain rules and laws. 3. An imaginary being, ſuppoſed to preſide over the material and animal world. Thou, *nature*, art my goddeſs. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The native ſtate or properties of any thing, by which it is diſcriminated from others. Between the corporeal and intellectual world there is man participating much of both *natures*. *Hale.* 5. The conſtitution of an animated or organized body. *Nature* as it grows again tow'rd earth. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. The compaſs of natural exiſtence. The moſt beautiful things in *nature*. *Glanville.* 7. Natural affection or reverence, native ſenſations. *Pope.* 8. Sort, ſpecies. A diſpute of this *nature* cauſed miſchief. *Dryden.* 9. Diſpoſition of mind, temper. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality. Only *nature* can pleaſe thoſe taſtes which are unprejudiced. *Addiſon.* 11. Phyſics, the ſcience which teaches the qualities of things. *Nature* and nature's laws lay hid in night. *Pope.* 12. [In metaphyſics] is the eſſence of any incorporeal thing; as, it is the *nature* of the ſoul to think of God to be good, and the like. 13. [With philoſophers] the principle of all created beings. 14. [In grammar] a term uſed in proſodia, of a ſyllable that is ſhort or long, without any rule in grammar to render it ſo by poſition, *&c.* 15. [With ſchoolmen] the eſſence of a thing, or the quidity thereof, *i. e.* the attribute that makes it what it is; as, it is the *nature* of the ſoul to think. 16. The *eſtabliſhed* order and regular courſe of material things, the ſeries of ſecond cauſes, or the laws that God has impoſed upon the motions impreſſed by him.

Query, If nature, in this acceptation of the word, can ſignify any thing more, than the eſtabliſhed and ſtated operation, either of the FIRST CAUSE HIMSELF, or of ſome other *intelligent agent*, that ſuperintends the whole, and acts by commiſſion from him.

17. An *aggregate* of powers pertaining to any body, eſpecially an animal one; as we ſay, *nature* is ſtrong, weak, *&c.* 18. The action of providence, the principle of all things, or that ſpiritual being which is diffuſed throughout the whole creation, and moves and acts in all bodies, and gives them certain properties, and procures certain effects.

The Laws of NATURE [among moraliſts] is that *moſt general* and univerſal rule of human actions, to which every man is obliged to conform, as he is a *reaſonable* creature. It binds the whole body of human race, and is not ſubject to change, which is the characteriſtic of *poſitive* laws.

Laws of NATURE, are thoſe laws of motion by which all natural bodies are commonly governed in all their actions upon one another, and which they inviolably obſerve in all the changes that happen in the natural ſtate of things. See MOTION.

NA'TURAL *Philoſophy*. That philoſophy which unfolds the *powers* and *natures* of things abſtracted from *moral* conduct. A ſtudy, if well regulated, of no *ſmall uſe* in human life; but which *Cebes* advances no higher than his *ſecond* court, and tells us that ſhe is

Styl'd wiſdom by the crowd; the *thinking few*
Know her diſguiſe, the *phantom* of the true.

On which his learned tranſlator has given us the following note. "This figure repreſents *natural philoſophy*, together with all thoſe *arts* and *ſciences*, which its profeſſors in thoſe days pretended to teach. This [in a *moral* eſtimate] is wiſdom or knowledge falſely ſo called. For men are miſled by it to embrace falſhood and groundleſs opinions for truth, and to neglect the *moſt important* knowledge for what [comparatively ſpeaking] is a trifling amuſement." To which he adds, "that for this reaſon *Socrates* ſet himſelf to diſcourage young people from an *immoderate* eagerneſs for thoſe *admired accompliſhments*, and laboured to inſpire them with a love of MORAL inſtruction." See MATERIALISM, and MORAL *Philoſophy*, compared.

NA'TURED, *adj.* [of *nature*] uſed only in compoſition, and ſignifies having ſuch and ſuch diſpoſitions; as, good *natured*, or good conditioned; ill *natured*, or ill conditioned.

NATU'RITY, *ſubſt.* [of *nature*] the ſtate of being produced by nature; a word now obſolete. What we deny unto nature, we impute unto *naturity*. *Brown.*

NA'VAL, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*navale*, It. of *navalis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a ſhip or navy. *Naval* Stores. *Temple.* 2. Conſiſting of ſhips. Let all the *naval* world due homage pay. *Prior.*

NAVAL *Crown* [with the Romans] a crown of gold or ſilver, adorned with the figures of beaks of ſhips, which it was their cuſtom to give as a reward to thoſe who had firſt boarded an enemy's ſhip.

NAVE [naꝼ, naꝼa, Sax. naf, Su. Du. and Teut.] 1. That part in the middle of a wheel, where the ſpokes are fixed, and in which the axle moves. In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the *naves*. *Ray.* 2. [From *navis*, Lat. *nave* old Fr. *nef*, Fr. *nave*, It. and Sp.] the main part or body of a church, diſtinct from the aiſles or wings, reaching from the rail or balluſter of the choir, to the chief door. It comprehends the *nave* or body of the churchi *Ayliffe.*

NA'VEL [naꝼel, naꝼela, navela, Sax. *navel*, Sp. navel, Du. nabel, Ger. naſle, Su. *naf*, Perſ.] 1. A part on the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. The uſe of the *navel* is to continue the infant unto the mother, and by the veſſels thereof to convey its aliments. *Brown.* 2. The middle, the interior part in general. Within the *navel* of this hideous wood. *Milton.*

NA'VEL [*navette*, Fr.] part of an incenſe-pan or cenſer box.

NAVEL *Gall* [in a horſe] a bruiſe on the top of the chine of the back, or pinch on the ſaddle behind, right againſt the navel, occaſioned either by the ſaddle being ſplit behind, or the ſtuffing being wanting, or by the crupper-buckle ſitting down in that place, or ſome hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the ſaddle.

NAVEL *Timbers* [in a ſhip] the puttocks or ribs.

NAVEL *Wort*, an herb. It hath the appearance of houſe-beak, from which it differs only in having an oblong tubulous flower, of one leaf, divided at the top into five parts. This plant is uſed in medicine, and grows wild upon old walls. *Miller.*

NA'VEW [*napus*, Lat. *navet*, *naveau*, Fr.] a plant. It agrees in moſt reſpects with the turnep, but has a leſſer root, and ſomewhat warmer in taſte. *Miller.*

NAUFRA'GE [*naufragio*, It. of *naufragium*, Lat.] ſhipwreck.

NAUGHT, *adj.* [nahꞇ, naphihꞇ, Sax. that is, *ne aught*, not any thing] bad, corrupt, worthleſs. We are yet at controverſy about the manner of removing that which is *naught*. *Hooker.*

NAUGHT, *ſubſt.* nothing. This is commonly, though improperly written *nought*. See AUGHT and OUGHT.

NAU'GHTILY, *adv.* [of *naughty*] badly, wickedly, corruptly.

NAU'GHTINESS [of *naughty*; nahꞇneꞅꞅe, Sax.] badneſs, wickedneſs, ſlight wickedneſs or perverſity, as of children. No remembrance of *naughtineſs* delights but mine own. *Sidney.*

NAU'GHTY, *adj.* [nahꞇiᵹ, Sax. ſee NAUGHT] 1. Bad, wicked, corrupt. Foſtered up in blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney.* 2. Bad, wicked, *&c.* it is now ſeldom uſed but in ludicrous cenſure. But *naughty* man thou doſt not mean to ſleep. *Dryden.*

NAVI'CULAR [*navicularis*, Lat. *naviculaire*, Fr.] pertaining to a ſmall ſhip.

NAVICULAR *Bone*, or NAVICULARE *Os* [with anatomiſts] the third bone in each foot, that lies between the aſtragalus and the oſſa cuneiformia.

NA'VIGABLE [*navigable*, Fr. *navigabile*, It. *navégable*, Sp. *navigabilis*, Lat.] the ſeas where ſhips may paſs; that will bear a ſhip or boat. *Navigable* rivers. *Raleigh.*

NA'VIGABLENESS [of *navigable*] capacity of being ſailed in, or paſſed by veſſels.

To NA'VIGATE, *verb neut.* [*naviger*, Fr. *navigare*, It. *navegâr*, Sp. of *navigo*, Lat.] to ſail, to paſs by water. The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the weſtern ocean. *Arbuthnot.*

To NA'VIGATE, *verb act.* to paſs by ſhips or boats. The firſt who *navigated* the northern ocean. *Brown.*

NAVIGA'TION [*navigation*, Fr. *navigazione*, It. *navegacion*, Sp. of *navigatio*, Lat.] 1. The art or practice of ſailing, which teaches how to conduct a ſhip at ſea the neareſt way to any appointed port. Mariners, pilots, and all things that appertain to *navigation*. *Bacon.* 2. Veſſels for ſailing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Improper NAVIGATION, is when the places being at no great diſtance one from the other, the ſhip ſails within ſight of land, and is within ſounding.

Proper NAVIGATION, is when the courſe lies in the main ocean, out of ſight of all land.

NA'VIGATOR [*navigateur*, Fr. *navigatore*, It. *navegante*, Sp.] a ſailor, a ſeaman. The rules of *navigators* muſt often fail. *Brown.*

NAVI'GEROUS [*naviger*, Lat.] that will bear a ſhip or veſſel.

NA'VIS, Lat. [ναυς, Gr.] a ſhip or bark, any ſort of ſea-veſſel.

NAVIS *Eccleſiæ*, Lat. [old records] the nave or body of the church, diſtinguiſhed from the choir, and the wings or iſle.

NAU'LAGE, Fr. [*nolò*, It. of *naulum*, Lat.] the freight or paſſage-money for goods or perſons by ſea, or paſſage over a river.

NAU'LUM, Lat. [ναυλον, Gr] a piece of money which the antient Greeks and Romans put into the mouth of a perſon deceaſed, to pay Charon (the poetic ferry-man of hell) for carrying him over the ſtygian lake in his ſhip or boat.

NAU'MACHY [*naumachie*, Fr. ναυμαχια, Gr. *naumachia*, Lat.] a ſea-fight, or the repreſentation of it.

NAU'SEA [in phyſic] a retching and propenſity, an endeavour to vomit, ariſing from a loathing of food, excited by ſome viſcous humour that irritates the ſtomach.

NAUSEA [anatomically] is defined by Boerhaave to be a retrograde ſpaſmodic motion of the muſculous fibres of the oeſophagus. ſtomach and inteſtines, attended with convulſions of the abdominal muſcles, and the ſeptum tranſverſum.

To NAU'SEATE, *verb neut.* [*nauſeare*, It. and Lat. from *nauſea*] to have an inclination to vomit, to grow ſqueamiſh, to turn away with diſguſt. Leſt the mind be ſeized with a laſſitude, and *nauſeate* and grow tired. *Watts.*

To NAU'SEATE, *verb act.* 1. To loath or abhor, to reject with diſguſt. Many diſhes are cried up in one age, which are decried and *nauſeated* in another. *Brown.* 2. To ſtrike with diſguſt. He let go his hold, and turned from her, as if he were *nauſeated*. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUS [*nauſeé*, Fr. *nauſeoſo*, It. of *nauſea*, Lat.] going againſt one's ſtomach, making ready to vomit, loathſome, diſguſtful, regarded with abhorrence. It begins to be leſs pleaſant, and at laſt even *nauſeous* and loathſome. *Ray.*

NA'USEOUSLY, *adv.* [of *nauſeous*] loathſomely, diſguſtfully. Well knowing how *nauſeouſly* that drug would go down. *Dryden.*

NA'USEOUSNESS [of *nauſeous*] loathſomeneſs, quality of cauſing diſguſt. The *nauſeouſneſs* of ſuch company diſguſts a reaſonable man. *Dryden.*

NAU'TIC, or NAU'TICAL [*nautico*, It. and Sp. of *nauticus*, Lat.] pertaining to ſhips or mariners. The *nautical* compaſs. *Camden.*

NAUTICAL *Planiſphere* [in aſtronomy] a deſcription of the terreſtrial globe, upon a plane for the uſe of mariners,

NAU'TICUS *Muſculus* [in anatomy] a muſcle, called alſo tibialis poſticus.

NAUTI'LUS, *ſubſt.* Lat. [*nautile*, Fr.] 1. A ſhell-fiſh, furniſhed with ſomething analogous to oars, and a ſail. Learn of the little *nautilus* to ſail. *Pope.* 2. A petrified ſhell found in the earth, in other reſpects like thoſe found in the ſea or rivers.

NA'VY [of *navis*, Lat. a ſhip] a company of ſhips of war, a fleet.

Surveyor of the NAVY, an officer, whoſe buſineſs is to inquire into the ſtate of all ſtores, and to take care that the deficiencies be ſupplied; to ſurvey the ſhips, hulls, maſts, and rigging; to audit the accounts of carpenters, boat-ſwains, *&c.* belonging to the royal navy.

Treaſurer of the NAVY, an officer, who receives money out of the exchequer, and pays the charges of the navy. The treaſurer of the *navy*. *Clarendon.*

NA'ZARITES [נארים, Heb. *i.e.* ſeparated perſons] a ſect among the Jews, ſo called on account of their being *ſeparated* from others, by devoting themſelves, by a *vow*, to God, for a certain time, and abſtaining from *wine*, and obſerving ſome other ceremonies.

NAY, *adv.* [na, Sax. or *ne aye*, ney, Dan. and Su. neen, Du. nein, Ger. *neh*, Perſ.] 1. No, not, an adverb of negation. Whilſt one ſays only yea, and t'other *nay*. *Denham.* 2. Not only ſo, but more or further; a word of amplification. A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea when he is abſent, *nay* when dead. *B. Johnſon.* 3. Word of refuſal. The ſtork would not be ſaid *nay*. *L'Eſtrange.*

NA'Y-WORD [of *nay* and *word*] 1. The ſide of denial, the ſaying nay. 2. A proverbial reproach, a bye-word. 3. A watch-word; all the ſenſes are obſolete.

N. B. Is uſed as an abbreviation for *nota bene*, or mark well.

NE, *adv.* Sax. this particle was formerly of very frequent uſe, both ſingly and by contraction in compound words; as *nill* for *ne will*, or will not; *nas* for *ne has*, or has not; *nis* for *ne is*, or is not.

NE *Admittas*, a writ for the patron of a church, to forbid the biſhop to admit a clerk to that church, who is preſented by another.

NEAF, *ſubſt.* [*neſi*, Iſland.] a fiſt. It is retained in Scotland, and in the plural *neaves*.

To NEAL, *verb act.* [ɔf on-ælan, Sax. to kindle] 1. To make a metal ſofter or leſs brittle, by heating it in the fire, to temper by a gradual and regulated heat, to anneal. The workmen let it cool by degrees in ſuch relentings of fire, as they call their *nealing* heats. *Digby.* 2. To ſtain, or bake glaſs painted, that the colour may go quite through it.

To NEAL, *verb neut.* to be tempered. Redaction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they ſtand and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*

NEA'LED *to* [a ſea term] uſed when it is deep water cloſe by the ſhore, or if the lee-ſhore be ſandy, clayey, ouzy, or foul and rocky ground; they ſay the ſounding is *nealed to*.

NEAP, *adj.* [neppꝼloꝺ, næꝼꞇiᵹ, poor, of neaꝼ, Sax. ſcarce] ſcanty, deficient, low, decreſcent; uſed only of the tide, and therefore ſometimes uſed ſubſtantively. High ſprings and dead *neaps* are as conſtant as the changes of the moon. *Hakewell.*

NEAP *Tides* [of neaꝑꞇe, Sax. ſcarcity] the tides in the ſecond and laſt quarter of the moon; low tides, not ſo high or ſo ſwift, as the ſpring tides

NEAR, *prep.* [neꞃ, neaꞃ, Sax. nær, Dan. naer, Su. na, Du. nahe, Ger.] nigh to, hard by, at no great diſtance from, cloſe to. The child was very *near* being excluded out of the ſpecies of man. *Locke.*

NEAR, *adv.* 1. Almoſt. 2. At hand, not far off; unleſs it be rather in this ſenſe an adjective. Thou art *near* in their mouth, and far from their reins. *Jeremiah.* 3. Within a little. They will go *near* to think their girdles and garters to be bonds. *Bacon.*

NEAR, *adj.* 1. Not diſtant; it is ſometimes doubtful whether *near* be an adjective or adverb. This city is *near* to flee unto. *Geneſis.* 2. Advanced towards the end of an enterprize or diſquiſition. We are not a whit the *nearer* for that they have hitherto ſaid. *Hooker.* 3. Cloſe, not rambling, obſervant of ſtile or manner of the thing copied. Hannibal Caro's in Italian is the *neareſt*, the moſt poetical, and the moſt ſonorous of any tranſlation. *Dryden.* 4. Cloſely related. *Near* of kin to him. *Leviticus.* 5. Intimate, familiar, admitted to confidence. I would humour his men with the imputation of being *near* their maſter. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Touching, preſſing, affecting, dear. A matter of ſo great and *near* concernment. *Locke.* 7. Niggardly, ſtingily, parſimonious, inclining to covetouſneſs.

No NEAR [a ſea term] a word of command to the man at the helm, bidding him to let the ſhip fall to the lee-ward.

The NEAR [or left] foot of a horſe.

NEA′RLY [of *near*] 1. At no great diſtance, not remotely. To obſerve whatever may *nearly* or remotely blemiſh it. *Atterbury.* 2. Cloſely, preſſingly. It concerneth them *nearly.* *Swift.* 3. In a niggardly manner, in a cloſe or near manner, alſo niggardly.

NEA′RNESS [neaꞃ and neꞃꞅe, Sax.] 1. Proximity, cloſeneſs, not remoteneſs, approach. God, by reaſon of *nearneſs*, forbad them to be like the Canaanites. *Hooker.* 2. Alliance of blood, or affection. Upon the death of perſons of ſuch *nearneſs*, men have had an inward feeling of it. *Bacon.* 3. Niggardlineſs, tendency to avarice, caution of expence. It ſhews in the king a *nearneſs*, but yet with a kind of juſtneſs. *Bacon.*

NEAT, *ſubſt.* [neaꞇ, nyꞇen, Sax. naut, Iſland. and Scottiſh] 1. Black cattle. 2. Beeves, as oxen, heifers, cows, ſteers.

NEAT, *adj.* [*netto*, It. *net*, Fr. *nitidus*, Lat.] 1. Elegant, but without dignity. *Neat*, but not florid, eaſy, and yet lively. *Pope.* 2. Clean, trim, cleanly and tightly dreſſed, clever.

Herbs and other country meſſes,
Which the *neat* handed Phyllis dreſſes. *Milton.*

3. Pure, unadulterated, unmingled; in the cant of trade. *Neat* and divine drink. *Chapman.* 4. [Noet, Su.] an ox or a cow.

NEAT's *Feet*, the feet of an ox or bullock.

NEAT *Herd* [neaꝺyꞃꝺ, Sax.] a keeper of neats, a cow-keeper, one who has the care of black cattle.

NEAT *Land* [in law] land granted or let out to the yeomanry.

NEAT's *Leather*, leather made of the hide of an ox or cow.

NEA′TLY, *adv.* [of *neat*] 1. Cleanlily, trimly, cleverly. 2. Elegantly, but without dignity, ſprucely. Wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakeſpeare.*

NEA′TNESS [of *neat*] 1. Cleanlineſs, tightneſs in apparel, houſe, &c. 2. Elegance, without dignity, ſpruceneſs. The curious *neatneſs* of men's apparel. *Hooker.* 3. In cant language among traders, pureneſs, unadulterated ſtate or quality; as, the *neatneſs* of the wine.

NEAT's *Tongue*, the tongue of an ox or bullock.

NEAT *Weight*, the weight of a commodity without the caſk, bag, or thing containing it; and alſo when it is cleared from droſs by garbling.

NEB, *ſubſt.* [nebbe, Sax.] 1. Noſe, beck, mouth; retained in the north. How ſhe holds up the *neb*, the bill to him. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. [In Scotland] the bill of a bird. See NIB.

NE′BULA, Lat. a miſt or fog. It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body, as alſo to films upon the eyes.

NE′BULE [in heraldry; *nebuly*, Eng. of *nebulatum*, or *nubilum* of *nebula*, Lat.] ſignifies cloudy, or repreſenting clouds.

NEBULO′SE, or NE′BULOUS [*nebuleux*, Fr. *nuvoloſo*, It. *nebuloſus*, Lat.] cloudy, covered with clouds, miſty, foggy, gloomy, overcaſt.

NEBULOUS *Stars* [in aſtronomy] certain fixed ſtars of a dull, pale and dim light; ſo called, becauſe they look cloudy, or bring clouds, and ſetting with the ſun, render the air troubled and duſky.

NE′CESSARIES, *ſubſt.* [*neceſſaria*, Lat.] things not only convenient, but needful for human life, things not to be left out of daily uſe, *quibus doleat natura negatis.* Provided with the *neceſſaries* and conveniencies of life. *Locke.*

NE′CESSARILY, *adv.* [of *neceſſary*] 1. Indiſpenſably. What duty required *neceſſarily* unto all men's ſalvation. *Hooker.* 2. By inevitable conſequence. God, who executes *neceſſarily* that which he firſt propoſed freely. *South.*

NE′CESSARINESS [of *neceſſary*] the ſtate of being neceſſary, needfulneſs, unavoidableneſs.

NE′CESSARY [*neceſſaire*, Fr. *neceſſario*, It. Sp. and Port. of *neceſſarius*, Lat.] 1. Needful, indiſpenſably requiſite. It is only *neceſſary* to be good. *Dryden.* 2. Not free, impelled by fate, fatal. 3. Concluſive, deciſive by inevitable conſequence. By any *neceſſary* argument. *Tillotſon.* 4. Unavoidable.

NECESSARY *in Cauſing*, is when there is a cauſe from whence an effect muſt neceſſarily follow.

NECESSARY *Exiſtence*, that manner of exiſtence, which is founded in the *nature* of the thing itſelf, abſtract from all dependance upon *will*, whether *another's* will or its own. And ſuch is that manner of exiſtence, which belongs to the FIRST CAUSE and FATHER of the univerſe, and to no other being beſides him. This is what we call *ſelf-exiſtence*; and what the main body of antiquity underſtood by the term "UNBEGOTTEN," when applied to the Father; as all other beings (not the *Son* and *Spirit* excepted) were, in their judgment, the produce of his *will* and *power*, as we have fully ſhewn under the words BEGOTTEN, CIRCUMINCESSION, &c. and in particular from thoſe paſſages in St. *Baſil*, cited under the words [GHOST and ESSENCE.] Though nothing, perhaps, yields more palpable inſtance of the bad influence of *controverſy*, than what I am now going to ſubjoin with reference to the laſt mentioned writer, that, after having made ſo frank and open a confeſſion of the truth, yet, when finding himſelf and his party *greatly diſtreſſed* by thoſe arguments, which *Eunomius* advanced from hence againſt him, he adviſed, "that the term [UNBEGOTTEN] ſhould be for the future *ſuppreſſed*," and that for no better reaſon than this, "that it was not to be found in *ſcripture*, and becauſe it afforded no inconſiderable advantage to the adverſary." In anſwer to which, *Eunomius* acutely enough retorts upon him the *weakneſs* [not to ſay *abſurdity*] of endeavouring to caſhier a term, which by his *own* confeſſion expreſſed that *very idea*, which the LIGHT OF NATURE teaches us to form of GOD —— all this St. *Gregory Nyſſen* atteſts. I ſhall only add, that how weak ſoever this propoſal of St. *Baſil* may appear, one would be inclined to think it had its weight from many a *definition* of GOD, which has been given us ſince his times, and which, if compared with *Juſtin Martyr*, and other ancient writers, muſt perforce draw from us that *exclamation* of the poet.

——*Heu ! Quantum mutatus ab illo !*——

To NECE′SSITATE, *verb act.* [*neceſſiter*, Fr. *neceſſitare*, It. of *neceſſitas*, Lat.] to make neceſſary, not to leave free, to compel, to force as it were of neceſſity. *Neceſſitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

NECE′SSITATED, *part. adj.* [*neceſſité*, Fr.] forced, compelled.

NECESSITA′TION [of *neceſſitate*] the act of making neceſſary, fatal compulſion. The *neceſſitation* of a man's will without his will. *Bramhall.*

NECE′SSITIED, *adj.* [of *neceſſity*] in a ſtate of want; obſolete.

NECE′SSITOUS, *adj.* [*neceſſiteux*, Fr. *neceſſitioſo*, It.] that is in want, needy, poor. Being poor and *neceſſitous.* *Clarendon.*

NE′CESSITOUSNESS [of *neceſſitous*] indigence, poverty, want, need. Where there is want and *neceſſitouſneſs* there will be quarrelling. *Burnet.*

NECE′SSITUDE, want, need. The mutual *neceſſitudes* of human nature. *Hale.*

NECE′SSITY [*neceſſité*, Fr. *neceſſità*, It. *neceſſidàd*, Sp. of *neceſſitas*, Lat.] 1. Indiſpenſableneſs, the ſtate of a thing that muſt be. We ſee the *neceſſity* of an augmentation. *Addiſon.* 2. Extremity, ſtrait, diſtreſs, need, poverty, want. The extreme poverty and *neceſſity* his majeſty was in. *Clarendon.* 3. Cogency, compulſion, fatality, conſtraint. *Neceſſity* and chance approach not me. *Milton.* 4. Things neceſſary for human life. 5. Cogency of argument, inevitable conſequence. He hath found, by an irreſiſtible *neceſſity*, one true God. *Raleigh.*

NECESSITY **hath no law.**

Fr. *Neceſſité n'a point de loi.* Lat. *Ingens telum neceſſitas.* La. de Am. and Liv. Gr. Αναγκη ἐδε θεοι μαχονται. It. *Neceſſità non hà legge.* And ſo the Lat. *Neceſſitas caret lege.* And the Ger. **Noht, hat kein gebot.**

This proverb is often made uſe of to palliate an unwarrantable action, and it may have ſome weight in the circumſtances of private life; but let it not delude any one to exceed the letter of the law; for it will very little avail in a court of juſtice.

Abſolute NECESSITY, *phyſical* NECESSITY, *moral* NECESSITY, &c. As to the different ſignifications which this term [*neceſſity*] admits, according to the *difference of ſubjects* to which it is applied, ſee *Efficient* CAUSE, *Neceſſary* CAUSE, NECESSARY *Exiſtence*, FATE, *Moral* DETERMINATION, &c. compared with this remark; that an EVENT depending on an *abſolute unconditional* decree of GOD, is as effectually *aſcertained* as his EXISTENCE ITSELF, 'tis *alike* neceſſary; but not by a neceſſity (ſtrictly ſpeaking) of the *ſame kind.* The former depending upon his *will* and *power*; not ſo the latter.

NECESSITY [*neceſſitas*, Lat.] a pagan deity, the daughter of fortune, the mother of the deſtinies, and conſtant companion of man through his whole life, and to whom, as the poets feign, even Jupiter himſelf was forced to ſubmit. This *Neceſſity* was worſhipped as a goddeſs by the heathens. She was always repreſented with Fortune her mother, with brazen hands, holding long pins and great coins.

NECK [necca, Sax. neck, Du. nacke, or nacken, H Ger. in which latter however it properly only ſignifies the nape or hinder part of the neck] 1. That part between the body and the head. The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the *neck.* *Brown.* 2. Any long narrow part; as the *neck* of a violin, and ſeveral other things. A *neck* of land. *Bacon.* 3. *On the neck*; immediately after, from one perſon following another cloſely. Inſtantly *on the neck* of this came news. *Bacon.* 4. To *break the neck* of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or rather, to do more than half, to ſurmount the greateſt part of any difficulty.

NECR-BEEF [of *neck* and *beef*] the coarſe fleſh of the neck of cattle, ſold to the poor at a very cheap rate, and commonly boiled down for gravy.

NECK-CLOTH [of *neck* and *cloth*] that which men wear round their necks, a cravat. And every Sunday morn thy *neck-cloth* plait. *Gay.*

NE′CKERCHIEF, or NECKATEE′, *ſubſt.* a gorget, a handkerchief for a woman's neck.

NECK-LACE [of *neck* and *lace*] a ſtring of beads or precious ſtones, which women wear about their necks. *Necklaces* of ſilver and gold ſet with precious ſtones. *Arbuthnot.*

NECK *Verſe*, a verſe or two in a Latin book of a Gothic black character, which a perſon convicted of ſeveral crimes (eſpecially manſlaughter, for which he otherwiſe ſhould ſuffer death) was formerly put to read in open court; and if the ordinary of Newgate ſaid *legit ut clericus*, i. e. *he reads like a clerk*, he was only burnt in the hand and ſet at liberty. But now this practice of reading the neck-verſe is quite left off.

NECK-WEED [of *neck* and *weed*] hemp.

NECRO′LOGY [of νεκρος, dead, and λογος, Gr.] a book kept in antient times in churches and monaſteries; in which the names of the benefactors are regiſtered; the time of their death, and alſo the days of their commemoration.

NE′CROMANCER [*necromancien*, Fr. *negromante*, It. *negromantico*, Sp. *negromantis*, Lat. νεκρομαντικος, of νεκρος, the dead, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a conjurer, a wizard, &c. who practices necromancy, *i. e.* by calling up the ghoſts of the dead, an enchanter.

NECROMA′NTIC [*necromantique*, Fr. *necromantico*, It. *necromanticus*, Lat. νεκρομαντικος, Gr.] pertaining to necromancy.

NE′CROMANCY [*necromancie*, Fr. *necromanzia*, It. *negromancia*, Sp. *necromantia*, Lat. νεκρομαντεια, Gr.] the art or act of revealing future events by communicating with the dead. Deluſion in the practice of *necromancy* and popular conception of ghoſts. *Brown.* 2. Enchantment, conjuration. He did partly by *necromancy*. *Abbot.*

NECRO'SIS, Lat. [νεκρωσις, Gr.] the act of mortification or killing.

NECROSIS [in theology] a mortifying of corrupt affections.

NECROSIS [with ſurgeons] a perfect or compleat mortification of the ſoft and hard parts of the body.

NE'CTAR [νεκταρ, Gr.] a certain pleaſant liquor, which, as the poets feign, was the drink of the gods.

NECTAR [with phyſicians] a medicinal drink of a very pleaſant taſte, ſmell and colour.

NE'CTARED, *adj.* [of *nectar*] tinged with nectar, mingled with nectar, abounding with nectar. In *nectared* lavers ſtrew'd with aſphodil. *Milton.*

NECTA'REAN [of *nectareus*, Lat.] belonging to nectar.

NECTA'REOUS, *adj.* [*nectareus*, Lat.] reſembling nectar, ſweet as nectar. The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

NECTA'RIA, Lat. [νεκταρεια, Gr.] the herb elecampane.

NE'CTARINE, *adj.* [of *nectar*] ſweet as nectar. *Nectarine* Fruits. *Milton.*

NECTARINE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [of νεκταρ, Gr.] a fruit of the plum kind, a ſort of peach, not tawney. This fruit differs from a peach, in having a ſmooth rind, and the fleſh firmer. *Miller.* The only *nectarines* are the Murry and the French: of the laſt there are two ſorts; one, which is the beſt, very round, and the other ſomething long; of the Murry there are ſeveral ſorts. *Temple.*.

NECYOMA'NTES, Lat. [νεκυομαντης, Gr.] a necromancer, one who holds, or is ſuppoſed to hold, converſation with the ſpirits of the dead; ſuch as the witch of Endor, who cauſed Samuel to appear to Saul.

NEECE. See NIECE.

To NEED, *verb act.* [neaδian, Sax.] to lack, to want, to require; to be in want of. The whole *need* not a phyſician. *St. Matthew.*

To NEED, *verb neut.* to be wanted, to be neceſſary. All that is in our power, and all that *needs*. *Locke.* 2. Neceſſity of any thing, to be in want of any thing. Thoſe who are acquainted with dreams *need* not be told. *Locke.*

This verb wants the part paſſ. and tenſes compounded with it; for in the expreſſion, *I have need*, and the like, *need* is a ſubſtantive following the verb in the accuſative caſe.

NEED [neaδ, neoδ, Sax. nod, Dan. noed, Su. noodt, Du. noht, Ger.] 1. Want, diſtreſsful poverty. Defer not to give to him that is in *need*. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 2. Exigency, preſſing difficulty, neceſſity. And ſummon all thy reaſon at thy *need*. *Dryden.* 3. Want in general, lack of any thing for uſe. God grant we may never have *need* of you. *Shakeſpeare.*

NEED makes the old wife trot,

Ger. Die noht machet ein alt weib traben. It. *Biſagna fà trotter la vecchia.* Fr. *Beſoin fait trotter la vielle.* The Scots ſay; *need gars* (makes) *naked men run.* A proverbial expreſſion, that wants no explication.

NEE'DER [of *need*] one that wants or needs any thing.

NEE'DFUL [of neaδ-ꝼull, Sax.] neceſſary, indiſpenſably requiſite.

NEE'DFULLY, *adv.* [of *needful*] neceſſarily.

NEE'DILY, *adv.* [of *needy*] in poverty, poorly.

NEE'DINESS [of *needy*, Eng. neaδiȝ and neꝼꞅe, Sax.] want, poverty. It argueth a *needineſs* in every of the reaſons. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE [næδl, Sax. naale, Dan. naelde, Du. nadel, Ger. naol, Su.] an inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread. It is uſed for ſewing. For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers. *Dryden.*

NEEDLE *of the Mariner's Compaſs*, that iron wire that is touch'd with the loadſtone, and ſtands regularly north and ſouth.

Magnetical NEEDLE [in navigation, *&c.*] a needle touch'd with a loadſtone, and ſuſpended on a pivot or centre, on which, playing at liberty, it directs itſelf to certain points in or under the horizon.

Horizontal NEEDLE, is one equally ballanced on each ſide the pivot which ſuſtains them; and which playing horizontally by its two extremes, point out the north and ſouth points of the horizon.

NEEDLE-FISH [of *needle* and *fiſh*] a ſort of ſea-fiſh. One rhomboidal bony ſcale of the *needle-fiſh*. *Woodward.*

NEE'DLEFUL, *ſubſt.* [of *needle* and *full*] as much thread as is generally put at one time in a needle.

NEE'DLER, or NEEDLE-MAKER [of *needle*] one who makes needles.

NEE'DLESS [of *need*; prob. of neaδ-leaꞅ, Sax.] 1. Unneceſſary, not requiſite. A *needleſs* jealouſy. *Hooker.* 2. Not wanting. Obſolete.

NEE'DLESSLY, *adv.* [of *needleſs*] without need, unneceſſarily. And *needleſsly* advance orthography into a troubleſome art. *Holder.*

NEE'DLESSNESS [of *needleſs*] unneceſſarineſs. Cenſurable for its *needleſsneſs*. *Locke.*

NEE'DLE-WORK [of *needle* and *work*] 1. The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs. 2. Embroidery by the needle. In a curious brede of *needle-work*. *Addiſon.*

NEE'DMENT [of *need*] ſomething that is neceſſary. *Spenſer.*

NEEDS, *adv.* [neδeꞅ, Sax. unwilling] neceſſarily, indiſpenſably, by compulſion. God muſt *needs* have done the thing. *Hooker.*

NEE'DY [of *need*] neceſſitous, diſtreſſed by poverty. To relieve the *needy*. *Addiſon.*

NEEP *Tides* [with mariners] are thoſe tides which fall out when the moon is in the middle of the ſecond and laſt quarter, which are four days before the full or change, and are called *deed-neep*, or *dead-neep*. See NEAP.

To be NEE'PED [ſea phraſe] a ſhip is ſaid to be ſo, when water is wanting that ſhe cannot get off the ground, out of the harbour or dock.

NE'ER, contracted for NEVER. Have but two legs and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*

To NEESE, *verb neut.* [nyſe, Dan. nieſen. Du.] to ſneeſe, to diſcharge flatulencies by the noſe. Retain'd in Scotland. The child *neeſed* ſeven times. 2 *Kings.*

NEF, *ſubſt.* [O. Fr. from *nave*] the body of a church. The long *nef* conſiſts of a row of five cupolas. *Addiſon.*

NEFA'NDOUS [*neſando*, It. *neſandus*, Lat.] not to be ſpoken or mentioned, heinous, horrible.

NEFA'NDOUSNESS [of *neſandous*] horribleneſs, wickedneſs, not to be mentioned or uttered.

NEFA'RIOUS [*neſario*, It. *neſarius*, Lat.] very wicked, villainous, abominable. The moſt *neſarious* baſtards are they whom the law ſtiles inceſtuous baſtards. *Ayliffe.*

NEGA'TION, Fr. [*negazione*, It. *negatio*, Lat.] 1. Act of denying, denial, the contary to affirmation. Our affections and *negations* ſhould be yea and nay. *Rogers.* 2. Deſcription by negative. *Negation* is the abſence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are ſpeaking of, or which has no right obligation or neceſſity to be preſent with it; as when we ſay a ſtone is blind. *Watts.*

NE'GATIVE, or NE'GATORY, *adj.* [*negatiſ*, Fr. *negativo*, It. and Sp. of *negativus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to denial, denying; contrary to affirmative. 2. Implying only the abſence of ſomething. The *negative* and poſitive part of our duty. *Tillotſon.* 3. Having the power to withhold, tho' not to compel. Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king. *K. Charles.*

NE'GATIVE *Pregnant* [in law] is a negative which implies an affirmative; as, when a perſon is accuſed to have done a thing at ſuch a place and at ſuch a time; he denies that he did it in the manner and form of the declaration, which implies he did do it in ſome manner.

NEGATIVE *Quantities* [in algebra] are ſuch as have the negative ſign (—) ſet before them; and are ſuppoſed to be leſs than nothing; and directly contrary to *affirmative*, *poſitive* or *real quantities*.

NEGATIVE, *ſubſt.* [*negatiſ*, Fr. *negativa*, It. of *negativum*, Lat.] 1. A propoſition by which ſomething is denied. Of *negatives* we have far the leaſt certainty. *Tillotſon.* 2. A particle of denial: as not.

NEGATIVE *Heretics* [in the language of the Spaniſh inquiſition] are perſons who having been accuſed of hereſy by witneſſes, whoſe evidence they don't deny, ſtill keep on the negation, making open profeſſion of the catholic doctrine, and declare their abhorrence of hereſy.

NEGATIVE *Pains* [in law] is a being excluded from honours and dignities, *&c.* without the having any direct and poſitive pains inflicted.

NE'GATIVELY, *adv.* [of *negative*] 1. In a denying manner, in the form of denial, not affirmatively. When I aſked him whether he had not drunk at all? he anſwer'd *negatively*. *Boyle.* 2. In form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething. The fathers draw arguments from the ſcripture *negatively* in reproof of that which is evil. *Hooker.*

To NEGLE'CT, *verb act.* [*negliger*, Fr. *negligere*, It. *neglectum*, ſup. of *negligo*, Lat.] 1. Not to take care of, to omit by careleſneſs. If he *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church. *St. Matthew.* 2. To treat with ſcornful heedleſneſs. 3. To poſtpone, to let go or let ſlip.

NEGLE'CT [*neglectus*, Lat.] 1. Omiſſion, want of care, diſregard, inſtance of inattention. 2. Careleſs treatment, ſcornful inattention. 3. Negligence, frequency of neglect. Age breeds *neglect* in all. *Denham.* 4. State of being unregarded.

NEGLE'CTER [of *neglect*] one who neglects.

NEGLE'CTFUL, *adj.* [of *neglect* and *full*] 1. Heedleſs, careleſs, inattentive, very negligent. People are *neglectful* of a faculty. *Locke.* 2 Treating with indifference. A cold and *neglectful* countenance. *Locke.*

NEGLE'CTFULLY, *adv.* [of *neglectful*] with heedleſs inattention, with careleſs indifference.

NEGLE'CTION [of *neglect*] the ſtate of being negligent. Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

NEGLE'CTIVE, *adj.* [of *neglect*] inattentive to, regardleſs of. Not wholly ſtupid and *neglective* of the public peace. *K. Charles.*

NE'GLIGENCE, Fr. [*negligenza*, It. of *negligentia*, Lat.] 1. Remiſneſs, careleſneſs, heedleſneſs, the habit of omitting by careleſneſs or of acting careleſly. 2. Inſtance of neglect. She let it drop by *negligence*. *Shakeſpeare.*

NE'GLIGENT, *adj.* Fr. [*negligente*, It. of *negligens*, Lat.] 1. Neglectful, careleſs, heedleſs, habitually inattentive. My ſons. be not now *negligent*. 2 *Chronicles.* 2. Careleſs of any particular. We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. *Baruch.* 3. Scornfully regardleſs. And be thou *negligent* of fame. *Swift.*

NE'GLIGENTLY, *adv.* [of *negligent*] 1. Careleſly, heedleſly, without exactneſs, neglectfully. It is *negligently* obſerved. *Bacon.* 2. With ſcornful inattention.

NEGO'CE, Fr. [*negozio*, It. of *negotium*, Lat.] trading, dealing, management of affairs, buſineſs, *&c.*

NEGO'CIATORY, *adj.* [*negociatorius*, Lat.] uſed about buſineſs or trade.

To NEGO'TIATE, *verb neut.* [*negotior*, Lat. *negocier*, Fr. *negoziare*, It. *negociàr*, Sp. *negotium*, Lat.] to tranſact, to manage, to traffic, to have intercourſe of buſineſs.

NEGO'TIATING, *adj.* employed in negotiation.

NEGOTIA'TION, Fr. [*negocio*, and *negotiazione*, It. of *negotiatio*, Lat.] a management of public affairs, a treaty of buſineſs managed.

NEGOTIA'TOR [*negociateur*, Fr. *negoziatore*, It.] a manager of affairs or buſineſs, one employed to treat with others. Our *negotiators* at Gertruydenburg. *Swift.*

NEGOTIA'TRIX, Lat. [*negociatrice*, Fr. *negoziatrice*, It.] a female manager, *&c.*

NE'GRO'S [*negre*, Fr. *negro*, It. of *nigri*, Lat. black, or *Nigritani*, inhabitants of Nigritia in Africa] black-moors. *Negroes* tranſplanted into cold and phlegmatic habitations, continue their hue. *Brown.*

NEIF, *ſubſt.* [*nifi*, Iſland. *neef*, *neaf*, Scottiſh] fiſt. I kiſs thy *neif*. *Shakeſpeare.* See NEAF.

NEIF, or NAF [prob. of *nativa*, La.] a bond woman or ſhe villain.

Writ of NEI'FTY, a writ whereby the lord of the manor anciently claimed ſuch a woman for his wife.

To NEIGH, *verb neut.* [hnæȝan, Sax. gnaegga, Su. negen, Du.] to make a noiſe, or utter the voice of a horſe or mare. They were as fed horſes, every one *neighed*. *Jeremiah.*

NEIGH, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the voice of a horſe or mare. His *neigh* is like the bidding of a monarch. *Shakeſpeare.*

NEI'GHBOUR [neȝebuꞃe, of neah, nigh, and ȝebuꞃe, Sax. an inhabitant, naboer, Dan. nabuer, Du. nachbar, Ger. nabo, Su.] 1. One who dwells or lives near to another, one who lives in familiarily with another: a word of civility. 3. Any thing next or near. 4. Intimate, confidant. No more ſhall be the *neighbour* to my counſels. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. [In theology] one partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices. The goſpel allows no ſuch term as a ſtranger, makes every man my *neighbour*. *Sprat.*

When thy NEIGHBOUR's houſe is on fire, beware of thine own.

Fr. *Quand on voit bruler la maiſon de ſon voiſin, on a ſujet d'avoir peur.* Lat. *Tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.* Hor. The Ger. ſay, **Es gehet dich auch an, wann de nes nach barn hauſz brennet.**

A caution to take example by another's misfortune.

To **NEI'GHBOUR**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To adjoin to, to confine on. The leiſurely aſcending hills that *neighbour* the ſhore. *Sandys.* 2. To acquaint with, to make near to. And ſince ſo *neighbour'd* to his youth and behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*

NEI'GHBOURHOOD [of nea-ȝebuꞃe and hoꝺ, Sax.] 1. The whole body of neighbours, thoſe that live within reach of communication. 2. State of being near each other. 3. Adjoining place to where a perſon, &c. dwells. To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death. *Addiſon.*

NEI'GHBOURLINESS [of *neighbourly*; of neah, nigh, ȝebuꞃe, an inhabitant, and ȝelicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] neighbourly or friendly carriage.

NEI'GHBOURING, *part. adj.* bordering, adjoining.

NEI'GHBOURLY, *adj.* friendly, as becomes a neighbour, kind, civil. Judge you if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

NEIGHBOURLY, *adv.* in a friendly, kind manner, with civility.

NEI'GHING [of hnæȝan, Sax. *hinniens*, Lat.] making a noiſe like a horſe.

NEIGHING *Bird*, a ſmall bird that imitates the neighing of an horſe.

NEI'THER, *pron.* [naƿðeꞃ, naƿeꞃ, Sax.] none of the two, not either, not one nor other.

NEI'THER, *conj.* [naƿðeꞃ, Sax. *ne either*] 1. Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwer'd by *nor*. Fight *neither* with ſmall *nor* great. 1 *Kings.* 2. It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence. Ye ſhall not eat of it, *neither* ſhall ye touch it. *Geneſis,* 3. Sometimes at the end of a ſentence it follows as a negative; and often, tho' not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative. Till they come to the uſe of reaſon, nor then *neither*. *Locke.*

NE'KIR, or **NE'KER** [among the Mahometans] an angel, which they fancy, together with another, called Munker, holding a great mace in their hands, goes to the graves of the dead, and examine them of their faith; and if they find them *muſſelmen*, *i. e.* true believers [in Mahomet, &c.] they permit them to lie at reſt, and behold heaven through a little window, till the day of judgment.

It ſeems at beſt to be only a *Jewiſh* or *talmudic* legend, which ſome *Mahometans* have adapted into their religion, as we have receiv'd many a fiction, and ſome (I fear) far more exceptionable, into ours. However, thus far, at leaſt, we may gather from it, that the *Mahometans* ſuppoſe (as did St. *Irenæus* and other ancient writers of the *Chriſtian* profeſſion) the *beatific* viſion of God not to take place before the reſurrection of the body, and *general judgment*. See BEATIFIC.

NEMÆ'AN *Games* [ſo called of the wood *Nemæa* in Achaia, where Hercules ſlew a mighty lion] ſolem games inſtituted in honour of Hercules. The exerciſes uſed, were running with horſes, foot-races, fighting with whirl bats, quoiting, wreſtling, darting and ſhooting. and the reward of him that came off victor, was at firſt a crown made of an olive branch; but afterwards a garland of ivy.

NE'MESIS, the daughter of Jupiter and Neceſſity, the goddeſs of puniſhment or revenge, called alſo Adraſtia, from Adraſtus, who firſt built her a temple, and alſo Rhamnuſia of Rhamnus, the place where this temple was. She was painted as juſtice is, with a ſword in one hand, and a pair of ſcales in the other, with a ſad countenance and piercing eyes, or with a bridle and a ruler.

NE'MINE *Contradicente*, Lat. [*i. e.* none contradicting] a term commonly uſed in parliament when any matter is carried with the univerſal aſſent.

NE'MORAL, *adj.* [*nemoralis*, of *nemoris*, gen. of *nemus*, Lat.] pertaining to a grove.

NEMORI'VAGOUS [*nemorivagus*, Lat.] wandering in the woods and groves.

NEMORO'SITY [*nemoroſitas*, Lat.] fulneſs of woods and groves.

NENU'FARIM [with chemiſts] ſpirits in the air.

NENU'THAR, a flower called a water lilly.

NEO'GAMIST [*neogamus*, Lat. of νεογαμος, Gr.] one newly married.

NEOME'NIA [νεομηνια, of νεος, new, and μηνη, Gr. a moon] the new moon or beginning of the lunar month.

NEOPHY'TE [νεοφυτος, of νεος, new, and φυτον, a plant, of φυω, Gr. to grow] one newly entered upon any profeſſion, a learner or novice; alſo one newly converted to the Chriſtian faith, one regenerated.

NEOTE'RIC, *adj.* [of *neotericus*, Lat. of νεωτερικος, Gr.] modern, novel, late. Sometimes ſubſtantively uſed. The miſreports of ſome ancients or the capricios of one or two *neoterics*. *Grew.*

NEO'TROPHY [*neotrophium*, Lat. of νεοτρωφειον, of των νεων τρωφειον, Gr.] a houſe where young perſons are brought up.

NEP [*nepeta*, Lat. *nepitella*, It.] the herb cat mint.

NEPE'NTHE, or **NEPE'NTHES** [νηπενθης, of νη, negative particle, and πενθος, Gr. grief] a kind of herb, which, being put into wine, drives away ſadneſs; ſome take it for bugloſs, others for helenium; alſo a drug that drives away all pains. Lulled with the ſweet *nepenthe* of a court. *Dryden.*

'Tis alſo an epithet which HOMER applies to that drug which *Helen* brought with her out of *Egypt*; and which, by his account of its virtues, moſt probably anſwers to our *Thebaic* tincture or opium.

Νη πενθες, αχολοντε, κακων, τ' επιληθες απαντων.
Odyſſ. L. IV. line 221.

NE'PER'S *Bones* or *Rods*; a contrivance invented by lord Nepier, for facilitating the operations of arithmetic. As to the conſtruction, ſuppoſe the common table of multiplication to be made upon a plate of metal, ivory, or paſtboard, and then conceive the ſeveral columns (ſtanding downwards from the digits on the head) to be cut aſunder. But then there muſt be a good number of each; for as many times as any figure is in the multiplicand, ſo many rods of that ſpecies, *i. e.* with that figure on the top of it, muſt we have; tho' ſix rods of each ſpecies will be ſufficent for any common example; there muſt be alſo as many rods of o's. It is to be noted that the figures on every rod are written in an order different from that in the table. Thus the little ſquare ſpace or diviſion in which the ſeveral products of every column are written, is divided into two parts by a line acroſs from the upper angle on the right to the lower on the left; and if the product is a digit, it is ſet in the lower diviſion; if it has two places, the firſt is ſet in the lower, and the ſecond in the upper diviſion; but the ſpaces on the top are not divided: alſo there is a rod of digits not divided, which is called the index rod.

NEPE'TA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb nep, cats-mint or calamint.

NEPHA'LIA [κηφαλια, Gr.] the feaſts of ſober men, a feaſt and ſacrifice of the Greeks, on which the Athenians offered a drink made of water and honey to the Sun, Moon, Memory; the Nymphs, Venus and Aurora. They burnt with theſe all woods, except that of the vine, mulberry and fig-tree, which they did not offer in this ſober feaſt, they being ſymbols of drunkenneſs.

NFPHE'LÆ, Lat. white ſpots on the ſurface of the nails of the fingers.

NEPHELÆ, Lat. [with phyſicians] thoſe little ſpots like clouds or threads that appear in urine.

NEPHELI'DES [with occuliſts] certain ſmall white ſpots in the eyes.

NE'PHEW [neꝼa, Sax. *neveu*, Fr. *nepote*, It. of *nepos*, Lat.] 1. A brother's or ſiſter's ſon. 2. A grandſon: obſolete. *Hooker.* 3. Deſcendant, however diſtant: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

NEPHRI'TIC, *adj.* [*nefritico*, It. *nephretique*, Fr. *nephriticus*, Lat. of νεφριτικος, of νεφριτις, Gr.] 1. Troubled with the ſtone. The diet of *nephritic* perſons. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Belonging to a pain in the reins, or the organs of urine. 3. Good againſt the ſtone. The *nephritic* ſtone is commonly of an uniform duſky green, but ſome ſamples I have ſeen that are variegated with white, black, and ſometimes yellow. *Woodward.*

NEPHRI'TICS [in pharmacy] medicines good againſt diſeaſes in the reins.

NEPHRI'TICUM *Lignum*, Lat. a ſort of wood which grows in New Spain, good in diſeaſes of the reins, called *ſantalum cæruleum.*

NEPHRI'TICUS *Lapis*, Lat. a ſort of green ſtone, good for nephritic pains, brought from Spain and the Indies.

NEPHRI'TIS, Lat. [νεφριτις, of νεφρος, Gr. the reins or kidneys] a pain in the reins or kidneys, which proceeds from an inflammation, or from the gravel and ſtone, &c. *Boerhaave* confines the term to an *inflammation* in the part; *Aphoriſm* 993. But from Galen's comment on HIPPOCRATES, L. VI. *Aphoriſm* 33, &c. it appears that the ancients uſed the word in a far more *extenſive* ſenſe, attended with vomiting and ſtretching of the thigh.

NE'PHROS [νεφρος, Gr.] a kindney.

NEPHRO'TOMY [of νεφρος, and τομη, Gr. a cutting] a cutting or opening of the kidneys.

NEPO'TISM, Fr. [*nepotiſmo*, of *nepos*, Lat. a nephew] fondneſs for nephews. To this humour of *nepotiſm* Rome owes its preſent ſplendor. *Addiſon.*

NEPTUNA'LIA, Lat. feſtivals celebrated by the antients in honour of Neptune.

NE'PTUNE [of *nando*, *i. e.* ſwimming, or of *nubendo*, Lat. *i. e.* covering, becauſe the ſea covers the earth, or as others ſay, from the Lybian, or the Egyptian word *nephia*, ſignifying capes, promontories, and the waſtes or extremities of the ground or ſea] the god of the ocean.

NE'REIDS [the daughters of *Nereus*] mermaids or fiſhes, the upper part of which reſembles a beautiful woman, and the reſt a fiſh.

NE'REUS, one of the poetical deities of the ſea; the ſon of Oceanus and Tethys, who married his ſiſter Doris, and whom they make to have fifty daughters, called *Nereides*. The moral of which fable is fifty particular ſeas, being parts of the main ſea itſelf.

NE'RGAL, an idol of the ſun, brought into Samaria from Perſia, and worſhipped in the form of a cock.

NERGAL, a continual fire, which the Perſian magi preſerved upon an altar in honour of the ſun, and the lights of the firmament. This fire was always kept burning, like the veſtal fire of the Romans. See ZOROASTER.

NE'RION [in botany] the roſe laurel.

NE'ROLY, the eſſence or eſſential oil of odoriferous flowers, particularly of the orange flower.

NE'RVAL *Bones* [with anatomiſts] the bones of the hinder part of the head.

NERVE, *ſubſt.* [*nerf*, Fr. *nervo*, It. and Port. *niervo*, Sp. of *nervus*, Lat.] 1. A white, round, long body, compoſed of ſeveral threads or fibres, deriving its origin from the brain, and diſtributed thro' all the parts of the body, ſerving for the conveyance of the animal ſpirits, and being the organs of ſenſation. The nerves do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body; they have alſo blood-veſſels as the other parts of the body. Wherever any nerve ſends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two nerves join together, there is generally a ganglion or plexus. *Quincy.* 2. It is uſed by the poets for ſinew or tendon.

Strong Thraſymed diſcharg'd a ſpeeding blow
Full on his neck, and cut his *nerves* in two. *Pope.*

NERVE [with botaniſts] a long filament or tough ſtring, which runs acroſs or lengthwiſe in the leaf of a plant; as in plantane, &c.

NE'RVELESS, *adj.* [of *nerve*] without ſtrength. There ſink Thalia, *nerveleſs*, faint and dead. *Pope.*

Olfactory **NERVES**, called by anatomiſts *par olfactorium*, *i. e.* the olfactory pair, ariſe in the fore part of the brain a little below the os frontis, and are pretty thick near the os cribroſum, and are there called proceſſus papillares; when they have made their way through the os cribroſum, they are diſtributed throughout the membranes of the noſe; their uſe being in the ſenſation of ſmelling.

Optic **NERVES** [in anatomy] are nerves which paſs through the ſkull, in two perforations of the baſis of it, a little above the ſella equina, from whence they proceed to the tunics of the eye, whereof the retina, which is ſuppoſed to receive the objects of viſion, is an extenſion of the inner or medullary part alone.

Pathetic NERVES [in anatomy] are certain nerves which ariſe behind the teſtes, and paſs out of the ſkull at the ſame foramen of the former pair. and ſpend themſelves wholly on the trochlear muſcles.

Intercoſtal NERVES [in anatomy] are compoſed of nervous filaments, derived partly from the brain, *viz.* the branches of the fifth and ſixth pair, and partly from the ſpinal marrow, by thoſe branches they receive from the vertebral nerves.

Cervical NERVES [in anatomy] theſe conſiſt of ſeven pair, the firſt and ſecond pair ariſe between the firſt and ſecond vertebra of the neck; the ſecond pair contributes the main branch towards the formation of the diaphragmatic nerves; the three laſt pair of the neck, joining with the two firſt of the dorſum or thorax, make the brachial nerves.

Dorſal NERVES [in anatomy] are twelve in number, theſe contribute to the brachial nerves all, except the two upper pair, and are generally diſtributed into the intercoſtal and abdominal muſcles, the pleura, and the external parts of the thorax.

The Lumbal NERVES [in anatomy] of theſe there are five pair, the firſt of which ſends two branches to the lower ſide of the diaphragm; the ſecond, ſome twigs to the genital parts; and others, as well as the three following, do give the firſt roots to the crural nerves. The reſt of the branches of the lumbal nerves are diſtributed into the muſcles of the loins and adjacent parts.

Brachial NERVES [in anatomy] are produced partly from the cervical, and partly from the dorſal. After the ſeveral branches whereof theſe nerves are compoſed, have been variouſly compleated and united, they run a little way in a trunk, and then divide again into ſeveral branches, and are variouſly diſtributed into the muſcles of the ſkin and arms.

The Crural NERVES [in anatomy] are compoſed of an union of ſix or ſeven pair, *viz.* the three laſt of the lumbal, and the three or four firſt of the os ſacrum. This is the largeſt and firmeſt trunk in the body. Theſe ſpend their upper branches on the muſcles of the thigh and ſkin, as far as to the knee, and then proceed in a trunk downwards, which ſends forth its branches to the extremities of the toes.

Diaphragmatic NERVES [in anatomy] theſe nerves proceed from the cervical. After theſe nerves have joined in a trunk, they run through the mediaſtinum, and arriving at the diaphragm, they ſend out ſeveral branches, ſome of them into the muſcular, and others into the tendinous part of it.

NERVES [in architecture] are the mouldings of the projecting arches of vaults; or ſuch as ariſe from the branches of ogives, and croſs each other diagonally in Gothic vaults. See PENDENTIVES.

NE'RVOUS [*nerveux*, Fr. *nervoſo*, It. and Sp. of *nervoſus*, Lat.] 1. Sinewy, ſtrongly made in body, full of nerves, well-ſtrung, vigorous. *Pope.* 2. Relating to the nerves, having the ſeat in the nerves. 3. [In medical cant] having weak or diſeaſed nerves. Poor weak *nervous* creatures. *Cheyney.*

NERVOUS *Juice* or *Spirit*, is a pure ſubtil, volatile humour, commonly called the animal ſpirits; ſecreted from the arterial blood in the cortical part of the brain, collected in the medulla oblongata, and driven thence by the force of the heart, into the cavities of the nerves, to be by them conveyed throughout the body, for the purpoſes of ſenſation, nutrition, and animal motion.

NE'RVOUSNESS [of *nervous*] fulneſs of nerves, ſinewineſs, ſtrength, &c.

NE'RVY, *adj.* [of *nerve*] ſtrong, vigorous; obſolete.

NE'SCIENCE [*neſcientia*, *neſcio*, Lat.] ignorance, the ſtate of not knowing. *Glanville.*

NESH, *adj.* [neꞅe, Sax.] ſoft, eaſily hurt, tender, delicate. *Skinner.*

NESS, or NEE'SE [neꞅe, Sax. noes, Su. næs, Goth.] a promontory that runs into the ſea, like a noſe, a headland or noſe of land; as, *Sheerneſs*, *Holderneſs*, *Inverneſs.*

NESS, *Term.* ſubſt. [niꞅꞅe, Sax. and is with ſome alteration peculiar to all the northerns] by the addition of it to adjectives they become ſubſtantives, which denotes the ſtate or quality of the thing, and are called abſtract nouns; as, from *white*, *whiteneſs*; *great*, *greatneſs*, &c.

NEST [neꞅꞇ, Sax. neſt, Du. and Ger. naeſte, Su.] 1. The bed formed by the bud for incubation and feeding her young. 2. Any place where animals are produced. *Bentley.* 3. An abode, place of reſidence, a receptacle; generally in a bad ſenſe. 4. A warm, cloſe habitation; generally in contempt. Neither for zeal of religion, nor winning ſouls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *neſts*. *Spenſer.* 5. Boxes or drawers, little pockets or conveniencies.

To NEST, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to build a neſt. The king of birds *neſted* within his leaves. *Howel.*

NEST [or receptacle] of thieves and rogues.

NEST-*Egg* [of *neſt* and *egg*] an egg, or the form of one in chalk, left in the neſt, to induce the hen to lay her eggs in the ſame place, and to keep her from forſaking it.

To NE'STLE, *verb neut.* [of *neſt*] to ſettle, to harbour, to lie cloſe and ſnug, as a bird in her neſt.

To NE'STLE, *verb act.* 1. To houſe as in a neſt. *Donne.* 2. To cheriſh as a bird her young.

NE'STLING, *part. adj.* [of niꞅꞇian, Sax. or neſtelen, Ger.] making a neſt; alſo ſhifting and ſhuffling up and down, as reſtleſs.

NE'STLING, *ſubſt.* [of *neſtle*] a young bird in or juſt taken out of the neſt.

NESTO'RIANS [of Neſtorius a monk] a ſect of heretics in the 5th century, whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet was, that there were two intelligent natures in Jeſus Chriſt, and that Mary was the mother of Jeſus, but not the mother of God.

I ſee no reaſon why our *lexicographer* ſhould ſtile the followers of *Neſtorius* HERETICS; unleſs by ſuppoſing that in *their* tenets, the old hereſy of *Cerinthus* and *Valentinus* was now compleatly revived: tho', in my humble opinion, 'tis not a *mere miſtake* of judgment, that conſtitutes a *heretic*; and I've ſhewn under the word [*hereſy*] that in the ſcripture uſe of that term, a *quite different thing* is meant. But be that as it will, we have a *full portraiture* of *Neſtorianiſm* in that ſynodic letter, which St. *Cyril*, at the head of the *Alexandrian* council (held *A. C.* 430.) ſent him; and which *Dionyſ. Exiguus* has inſerted at the end of his CODEX *Canonum*——Wherein the council explaining her own belief, as oppoſed to his, they declare, that the SON of GOD, through whom all things were made——when *deſcending* for the ſake of our ſalvation, did not diſdain to ſtoop to an *exinanition* [alluding to thoſe words of St. *Paul*, "he EMPTY'D himſelf"] and being incarnate and MADE MAN, *i. e.* taking FLESH from the holy virgin, and making it to be his *own*, underwent *our* nativity in the womb,"—— though ſtill retaining (as ſome antient writers before them had ſuppoſed) his *original pre-exiſtent* powers, "Nor do we affirm (ſay they) that the WORD of GOD [meaning the *divine perſon* ſo called] dwelt as in a *comman man* that was born of the virgin.——But being united *according to nature*, he made for himſelf SUCH a habitation, as the SOUL OF MAN alſo is ſuppoſed to have with reference to its *proper* body." And "that ſince the holy virgin brought forth a *God* thus *ſubſtantially* united to fleſh; therefore we profeſs her to be the *mother of God*——Not as if the nature of the *word* began *then* to exiſt (for he was *ab origine* with the FATHER, &c.) but becauſe thus *ſubſtantially* uniting to himſelf the human nature, he [the divine logos] underwent a nativity from a corporeal womb." That "HE [the divine logos, and not as *Neſtorius* imagined a man moſt cloſely joined and connected with him] was, after he had thus *emptied himſelf*, made under the law; though *as God*, he was the maker and giver of that law." That "HE (and not, as *Neſtorius* imagined, his mere *human nature*) is the *apoſtle and high-prieſt of our* profeſſion, and offered HIMSELF for us to GOD even the FATHER, a ſacrifice of *a ſweet ſmelling ſavour*, according to thoſe words, *a body haſt thou prepared me*; then ſaid I, LO I COME, &c." And in a word, that ſo cloſe and intimate is the union of the Son of God with the human nature, and accordingly the UNITY OF PERSON (in their judgment at leaſt) ſo effectually ſecured, as not to admit (what *Neſtorius* imagined) *two diſtinct* acts of worſhip, the one payed to *the God*, and the other to the *man*; but "that he is UNA SERVITUTE *cum propriâ carne venerandus*, i. e. the object of but ONE worſhip, ONE reverence, and ONE glorification (for ſo they explain themſelves) applied to him in conjunction with his fleſh." What TRAITS of *primitive chriſtianity* have we here, even after the *great apoſtacy* was long ſince begun! For, excepting that *metaphyſic* conception of the incarnation in which both the COUNCIL and *Neſtorius* were agreed, the former here ſpeaks and reaſons upon this article in much the ſame manner as St. JUSTIN, St. IRENÆUS, and the main body of the *Antenicene* writers were uſed. And this by the way reminds me of *one* circumſtance too material to be overlooked; *Neſtorius*, in ſupport of his ſcheme, was wont (as too many of the *moderns* have done after him) to apply the various ſcriptures relative to *Chriſt*'s imbodied ſtate, ſometimes (as he called it) to the MAN, and ſometimes to the GOD, and in both, after the *excluſive* manner: It was the MAN, for inſtance [not the GOD] that acted as the *apoſtle* and *high-prieſt* of our profeſſion; the MAN [not THE GOD] that gave himſelf and ſuffered for us, and the like; applying ſome ſcriptures to the MAN diſtinct from the GOD, and ſome to the GOD; as not being applicable to the MAN. All this was, in the judgment of that *council*, ſo great an abuſe of ſcripture, that they thought it worthy, not of being condemned in the lump with his other doctrines; but of being marked out and ſtigmatized by itſelf with a particular *anathema* [See MANHOOD, INCARNATION, and UNITY *of perſon.*] Though after all, in juſtice to *Neſtorius*, it ſhould not be diſſembled; that he agreed with the council and other *Athanaſians* in the *foundation principle*, I mean that (which St. IRENÆUS ſo often combats) of TWO *intelligent ſubſtances* in the ONE PERSON of *Chriſt*; and the only difference lay here, that they *diſowned*, what he thought himſelf bound to *maintain*, as the *neceſſary conſequences* of it. And I think Mr. *Bower* (Vol. I. p. 402.) has made it appear, that *Neſtorius* was the *moſt conſiſtent* of the two; as the council itſelf had recourſe to a COMMUNICATION OF IDIOMS, when affirming, "*that the* GOD *ſuffered*", and ſays, "it was only by his applying to himſelf, after an *impaſſible* manner, the *paſſion* of his fleſh." And, "after all, ſays Mr. *Bower*, this *communication of idioms* is, in fact, nothing elſe but a *rhetorical* figure; and ſince *tropes* and *figures* ſerve only to DISGUISE the truth, and *lead men into errors*, they ought to be *laid aſide* by all who ſeriouſly enquire after truth, or explain it to others." HISTORY *of the Popes*, Vol. I. p. 402. I'll not diſpute the juſtneſs of this remark; for this *communication of idioms* might poſſibly be invented (as he ſuggeſts) only to *ſave appearances*, or in ſupport of a phraſeology not *ſtrictly*, not *philoſophically* true. But I think it appears from hence, that he was of much the ſame ſentiment with father *Simon*, who called *Neſtorianiſm* an *imaginary* hereſy; and ſo muſt every one, who (like him) makes our *modern* ſcheme of the incarnation, the *rule* and *ſtandard*, by which to judge and decide the truth or falſhood of others. If any thing farther be wanting to throw a light on *this* controverſy, the reader will find it under the words MONOTHELITES, EUTYCHIANS, DIMERITÆ, CERINTHIANS, INCARNATION, MANHOOD of Chriſt, and UNITY of perſon, compared.

NESTO'RIANISM, the hereſy of Neſtorius.

NET [neꞇ, Sax. net, Du. and L. Ger. netz, H. Ger. naet, Su.] a texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes, being uſed commonly as a ſnare or a device for catching fiſh, birds, &c.

NET *Maſonry*, a particular way of muring or walling.

NE'THER [niðeꞃ, neoðeꞃ, Sax. ned, Dan. neder, Du. and L. Ger. nieder, H. Ger. nedrigar, Su. It has the form of a comparative, but is never expreſſed, and only implied in compariſon: for we ſay the *nether* part, but never ſay this part is *nether* than that, nor is any poſitive in uſe, though it ſeems compriſed in the word beneath. *Johnſon.* *Nether* is now almoſt obſolete] lower.

The *nether area* open'd at a gate,
Where a vaſt crowd impatient ſeem'd to wait.
Table of CEBES.

And in the ſame ſenſe it is uſed by Milton in that line.

'Twixt upper, *nether*, and ſurrounding fires.

And again,

To found this *nether* empire——meaning an empire below, in oppoſition to that which is *above*, or in heaven.

NE'THERLANDS, the low countries of Flanders, Holland, Zealand, &c.

NE'THERMOST, *ſuper.* of *nether* [niðeꞃmoꞅꞇ, Sax.] the lowermoſt, or loweſt. Thou haſt delivered my ſoul from the *nethermoſt* hell. *Common-prayer Pſalms.*

NETIRO'NCHION, Lat. [νητιρουχιον, Gr.] an inſtrument called a duck's-bill, uſed to draw a dead child out of the womb.

NE'TTING, *ſubſt.* [of *net*] a reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTINGS [in a ſhip] are ſmall ropes ſiezed together gratewiſe, with rope-yarn, and ſometimes made to ſtretch upon the ledges, from the waſte-trees to the roof-trees, from the top of the fore-caſtle to the poop, *&c.*

To **NE'TTLE**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. onætlan, Sax.] to ſting, to diſpleaſe, to vex, to teaſe, to provoke, to irritate.

NE'TTLE [netꝛ, netel, Sax. næſʒla, Su. nettel, Du. and L. Ger. neſſel, H. Ger.] a ſtinging herb, well known.

NE'TWORK [of *net* and *work*] any thing reticulated or decuſſated at equal diſtances, with interſtices between the interſections.

NE'VER, *adv.* [of *ne*, *ever*, næꝼꝛe, ne æꝼꝛe, Sax. not ever] 1. At no time. 2. It is uſed in a form of ſpeech handed down by the beſt writers, but lately accuſed, I think, with juſtice, of ſoleciſm; as, he is miſtaken, though *never* ſo wiſe. It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expreſſed thus; he is miſtaken, though *ever* ſo wiſe; that is, he is miſtaken, how wiſe ſo *ever* he be. The common mode can only be defended by ſupplying a very harſh and unprecedented ellipſis, he is miſtaken, though ſo wiſe as *never* was any: ſuch, however, is the common uſe of the word among the beſt authors. *Johnſon.* 3. In no degree. May carry his eyes in another man's head; and yet ſee *never* the worſe. *South.* 4. It ſeems in ſome phraſes to have the ſenſe of an adjective: not any. He anſwered him to *never* a word. *St. Matthew.* 5. It is much uſed in compoſition. As *never*-ending, having no end. *Never*-failing experience. *Raleigh.* *Never*-fading bays. *Roſcommon.*

NE'VERMORE [næꝼꝛe mæꝛ, Sax.] never, at no time.

NEVERTHELE'SS, *adv.* [of *never*, *the* and *leſs*] however, notwithſtanding that.

NEUROCHONDRO'DES [of νευρον, a nerve, and χονδρ☉ς, Gr. a cartilage] a ligament partly cartilaginous, partly membranous.

NEU'RODES, Lat. [according to Dr Willis] a lingering fever; ſo named, becauſe the *nervous* juice is corrupted, and thereby cauſes an atrophy, or defect of nouriſhment, and thence a decay in the body.

NEURO'GRAPHY [of νευρον, a nerve, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a deſcription of the nerves.

NEURO'LOGY [*neurologia*, Lat. νευρολογια, of νευρον, a nerve, and λογ☉ς, Gr.] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of the nerves in a human body.

NEURO'TICS, *ſubſt.* [νευροτικα, Gr.] remedies againſt diſeaſes of the nerves.

NEURO'TOMIST [νευροτομ☉ς, Gr.] an anatomiſt who diſſects human bodies, on account of the knowledge of the nerves.

NEURO'TOMY [of νευροτομια, of νευρον and τομη, Gr. a ſection] a ſection, cutting or anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER, *adj.* Lat. [*neutre*, Fr.] 1. Indifferent, not engaged on either ſide; as, to be *neuter*, to be of neither party. 2. [*Neutre*, Fr. *neutro*, It. and Sp. with grammarians] a gender in Greek and Latin, and ſeveral other tongues, which is neither maſculine nor feminine, a noun that implies no ſex. A verb *neuter* is that which ſignifies neither action nor paſſion, but ſome ſtate or condition of being, as *ſe deo*, I ſit. *Clark's Lat. Grammar.*

NEU'TER, *ſubſt.* one indifferent and unengaged.

NEU'TRAL, *adj.* Sp. [*neutre*, *neutral*, Fr. *neutrale*, It. *neutralis*, Lat.] 1. Indifferent, not acting, not engaged on either ſide, neither of the one nor the other party. 2. Indifferent, neither good nor bad. 3. Neither acid nor alkaline. Salts, which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called *neutral.* *Arbuthnot.*

NEU'TRAL, *ſubſt.* One who does not act nor engage on either ſide.

NEUTRA'LITY [*neutralite*, Fr. *neutralità*, It.] 1. The ſtate or condition of one who is neuter, a ſtate of indifference, of neither friendſhip nor hoſtility. A ſtate of *neutrality* in times of public danger. *Addiſon.* 2. A ſtate between good and evil.

NEU'TRALLY, *adv.* [of *neutral*] in neither ſenſe, indifferently, on neither part.

NEU'TRO *Paſſive* [in grammar] verbs neuter, having their preterperfect tenſe formed of a paſſive partiple.

NEW, *adj.* [*newydd*, Wel. neope or nipe, Sax. nye, Dan. ny, Su. neis, Perſ. nieuw, Du. neu, Ger. *neuf*, Fr. *nuovo*, It. *nuevo*, Sp. *novo*, Port. *novus*, Lat. νε☉ς, Gr.] 1. Freſh, not old, lately produced, made or had, novel, never uſed or worn before. It is uſed of things, as of young perſons. 2. Modern, of the preſent time, of late date or days. Whoever converſes much among old books, will be ſomewhat hard to pleaſe among *new.* *Temple.* 3. Not antiquated, having the effect of novelty. Theſe ever *new*, nor ſubject to decays. *Pope.* 4. Not habituated, not familiar. 5. Renovated, repaired, ſo as to recover the firſt ſtate. Men after long emaciating diets wax plump, fat, and almoſt *new.* *Bacon.* 6. Freſh after any thing. *New* from her ſickneſs to that northern air. *Dryden.* 7. Of little ſtanding, not of antient extraction. A *new* man often mounts to favour, and outſhines the reſt of his cotemporaries. *Addiſon.*

NEW, *adv.* this ſome only uſed in compoſition for *newly.* *New*-grown occaſion. *Hooker.* *New*-found lands. *Burnet.* *New*-born children. *Locke.*

NE'WARK, a borough-town of Nottinghamſhire, on the Trent, 118 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

NE'WBURY, a market-town of Berkſhire, on the river Kennet, 56 miles from London.

NE'WCASTLE *under Line*, a borough town of Staffordſhire, on the main branch of the Trent, 149 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

NEWCASTLE *upon Tine*, a borough-town of Northumberland, on the north-ſide of the river Tine, 276 miles from London. It gives the title of duke and marquis to Thomas Holles Pelham, chancellor of the exchequer, and ſends two members to parliament.

NEW'EL [in architecture] 1. Is the upright poſt or compaſs that the winding ſtairs turn round about. 2. novelty. *Spenſer.*

NE'WENT, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, in the foreſt of Dean, 104 miles from London.

NEW'ET, or **NEWT**, *ſubſt.* [eꝼete, Sax. *Newt* is ſuppoſed by Skinner to be contracted from an *evet*] eft, a ſmall ſort of lizard; they are ſuppoſed to belong ſome to the land and ſome to the water.

NEW-FANGLED, *adj.* [of *new* and *fangled*] formed with vain or fooliſh love of novelty. Not *newfangled* devices of yeſterday. *Atterbury.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS, or **NEWFA'NGLENESS** [from *newfangled*] vain and fooliſh love of novelty.

NE'WING, *ſubſt.* [of *new*] yeſt or barm. *Ainſworth.*

NE'WLY, *adv.* [from *new*] lately, freſhly. They *newly* learned by the king's example. *Bacon.*

NE'WMARKET, a market-town, partly in Cambridgeſhire, and partly in Suffolk, 60 miles from London.

NE'WNESS [of nipeneꞅꞅe, Sax.] lateneſs, freſhneſs, novelty, ſtate of being new. That *newneſs* of the world. *Raleigh.*

NE'WNHAM, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire, in the foreſt of Dean, 106 miles from London.

NE'WPORT, the name of two market-towns, one in Monmouthſhire, on the river Uſk, 151 miles from London; the other in Salop, 133 miles from London.

NE'WPORT, is alſo the name of two borough-towns, one in Cornwall, and the other in the iſle of Wight. They each ſend two members to parliament.

NE'WPORT *Pagnel*, a market-town of Buckinghamſhire, 54 miles from London.

NEWS [*new*, or *nouvelles*, Fr.] 1. New intelligence of affairs, freſh account of any thing, ſomething not heard before. 2. Papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times.

NE'WS-MONGER [of *news* and *monger*] one that deals in news, one whoſe employment is to hear and tell news.

NE'WTON, a borough town of Lancaſhire, 187 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

NE'WTON *Buſhel*, a market-town of Devonſhire, on the river Teign, 187 miles from London.

NE'WTOWN, a borough-town in the Iſle of Wight. It ſends two members to parliament.

NE'W-YEAR'S *Gift*, a preſent made on the firſt of January, a cuſtom now in uſe amongſt us, which we derived from the Romans, who offered preſents to the emperors in the capitol, although they were abſent,

NEXT, *adj.* [nexꞇ, Sax. by a colloquial change from nehꞅꞇ or nẏꞅꞇ, the ſuperlative of neh or nẏh, *neeſt*, Scottiſh, naeſt, Su. naechſt, Ger.] 1. Neareſt in place, following immediately in order. 2. Neareſt in any gradation.

NEXT, *adv.* at the time or turn immediately ſucceeding.

NI'AS, *ſubſt.* [of *niais*, Fr.] ſimple, ſilly, fooliſh; whence a *nias* hawk, is one newly taken out of the neſt, and not able to help herſelf; hence alſo our word *niſey*, for a ſilly perſon.

NIB [neb, Sax. the face, nebbe, Du. the bill, naebb, Su.] the bill or beak of a bird, the point of any thing, generally of a pen. See **NEB.**

NI'BBED, *adj.* [of *nib*] having a nib.

To **NI'BBLE**, *verb act.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth; of knibelen, Du. to beat down a price] 1. To bite a little and little, by degrees, to eat ſlowly. *Nibbling* of his plants. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To bite as a fiſh does the bait. And tuggs and *nibbles* the fallacious meat. *Gay.*

To **NIBBLE**, *verb neut.* 1. To bite at. *Nibbling* at it. *Grew.* 2. To find fault with, to carp at. Falls a *nibbling* at one ſingle paſſage in it. *Tillotſon.*

NI'BBLER [of *nibble*] one that bites by little at a time.

NICE, *adj.* [neꞅe, Sax. ſoft, neeſſen, genieſſen, Ger. to enjoy] 1. Accurate in judgment, to minute exactneſs, ſuperfluouſly exact. It is often uſed to expreſs a culpable delicacy. 2. Delicate, ſcrupulouſly and minutely cautious. We ought not to be too *nice* in examining it. *Baker.* 3. Faſtidious, ſqueamiſh. 4. Eaſily injured, delicate. How *nice* the reputation of the maid? *Roſcommon.* 5. Formed with minute exactneſs. By virtue's *niceſt* rules. *Addiſon.* 6. Requiring ſcrupulous exactneſs. This *nice* and troubleſome experiment. *Newton.* 7. Refined, affected, dainty, exact, curious, ſubtil. A *nice* and ſubtile happineſs I ſee. *Milton.* 8. Having lucky hits. This ſignification is obſolete.

NICE [in geography] the capital of the county of Nice, ſituated at the mouth of the river Var, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 43° 40′ N. Long. 7° 15′ E.

NI'CELY, *adv.* [of *nice*] 1. Exactly, curiouſly, minutely, ſcrupulouſly. The doſes ought to be *nicely* determined. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Delicately. *Nicely* ſenſible of the ſhare that we bear in it. *Atterbury.*

NI'CENESS [of *nice*] 1. Accuracy, minute exactneſs. 2. Daintineſs, ſuperfluous delicacy or exactneſs, preciſeneſs.

NI'CETY [of *nice*] 1. Minute accuracy of thought. Nor was this *nicety* of his judgement confined only to literature. *Prior.* 2. Accurate performance. The *nicety* of proportion and the rules of art. *Addiſon.* 3. Faſtidious delicacy, ſqueamiſhneſs. No courting *nicety.* *Spenſer.* 4. Minute obſervation, punctilious diſcrimination, ſubtilty. The fineneſs and *nicety* of words. *Locke.* 5. Delicate management, cautious treatment. Love ſuch *nicety* requires. *Swift.* 6. Effeminate ſoftneſs. 7. Niceties in the plural is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICE'NE, belonging to Nice, a city in Bithynia.

NICENE *Council*, the firſt general council, ſo called, from the city of *Nice*, in which it was held, under Conſtantine the great, A. C. 325; at which 318 biſhops were preſent [a mere handful, compared with the whole Chriſtian clergy; but] with the EMPEROR HIMSELF at their head; in conſequence of whoſe motion, the *conſubſtantiality* was inſerted into the creed; and by whoſe authority the deciſions of that council were enforced and confirmed. *Theodoret. Eccleſ. Hiſt. Ed. Rob. Steph.* p. 287, 288, compared with *Socratis Hiſt. Ed. R. Steph.* p. 175, 176. *Euſebius*, of Cæſarea (to whom both theſe writers appeal) informs us, in that letter which he wrote by way of *apology* for his ſubſcribing this *new* article, *&c.* that himſelf, on the opening of the council, gave in his *own* confeſſion of faith, compoſed (as will appear to any one that compares it with the *antenicene* writers) upon the primitive plan: to which confeſſion "the emperor (as he proceeds) not only expreſſed his own aſſent, but alſo exhorted the reſt to do the ſame by a general ſubſcription; one ſingle term, *Homoüſian* [or

CONSUBSTANTIAL] only being inſerted; tho' cleared, as he [*i. e.* the emperor] explains himſelf, from all *corporeal* images; an immaterial and intelligent nature not admitting of any *diviſion* or *abſciſſion* from its ſubſtance." Accordingly another formula (ſays Euſebius) was drawn up by *them* with this addition. "Not that we on our part left unexamined in *what ſenſe* theſe terms [CONSUBSTANTIAL to the Father and FROM HIS SUBSTANCE] were uſed by them. On which head *they* explained themſelves as follows, "that by thoſe words, FROM THE SUBSTANCE, they meant, that the Son was FROM the Father; but not as tho' he was a PART of the Father." To which article, as thus *explained* (ſays *Euſebius*) "we alſo aſſented; nor did we reject the *phraſeology*; partly for the ſake of *peace*, and partly, as thus explained, it conveyed a true idea." And in *like* manner as to that clauſe, BEGOTTEN, NOT MADE [for this *phraſeology* alſo, it ſeems, WANTED to be EXPLAINED] they replied, "that the term [MADE] was a term common [*των λοιπων κτισματων*, obſerve the phraſeology] to the REST of CREATURES, that came into being *thro*' the Son, and whom he in nothing reſembled [See CREATION and MONARCHY *of the Univerſe* compared] He was not therefore [*ποιημα τοις δι αυτȣ γενομενοις εμφερες*] a thing *made* in that ſenſe of the word which implied a *reſemblance* to thoſe things that came into exiſtence *thro*' him: but of a ſubſtance ſuperior to all that is *made*, and which the ſcriptures declare to have been *begotten* after an ineffable and inconceivable manner from the Father" To which he adds, that upon the *like* foot [ſee *Socratis Hiſt. Ed. R. Stephan.* p. 176] the term CONSUBSTANTIAL [for this wanted *explaining* too] was declared, "to be intended in no ſuch ſenſe as ſhould imply any *diviſion* of, or *abſciſſion* from the Father's ſubſtance; no, nor any *paſſion*, *change*, or *alteration* of the Father's eſſence and power; [ſee SOCRATES] for the nature of the UNBEGOTTEN [or ſelf-exiſtent] Father is incompatible with all ſuch things: but that, *conſubſtantial* to the FATHER, conveyed this idea, that the Son of God bore no reſemblance to * *begotten* creatures, but was in all reſpects like to his Father only, who begat him; and that he was not from any other ſubſtance or eſſence, but from the Father." To which clauſe, AS THUS EXPLAINED, *Euſebius* tells us, that he judged it right to aſſent; and the rather, as we have known, ſays he, SOME conſiderable writers and biſhops among the ancients have uſed this term [CONSUBSTANTIAL] when treating of the divinity of the Father and the Son." Meaning, I ſuppoſe, *Tertullian* and *Dionyſius* of *Rome*, and perhaps ſome few more, whoſe writings are now loſt [See *Athanaſ. de Synodis*, *Ed. Paris.* p. 937] For in vain ſhall we ſearch for it in St. Clement, Juſtin, Irenæus, Ignatius, Cyprian, and the whole body of the *Antiochene* fathers, who (as *Athanaſius* himſelf confeſſes; *Athanaſ. de Synodis*, *Ed. Paris*, p. 917) had long before the council of *Nice*, rejected this term. Nor is it leſs remarkable, that in the diſpute between St. *Origen*, and *Candidus* the *Valentinian*, the former oppoſed the *conſubſtantiality*; and the latter, agreeably to the old *Gnoſtic* ſyſtem, maintained it. And whereas the *Nicene* council condemned thoſe who ſhould affirm, that *there was a time when the Son of God was not*; that *He was out of nothing*; or, that he was from any *other* eſſence or ſubſtance, and ſuſceptible of *change*, &c. See *Thodoret*, p. 287 and 288 compared] *Euſebius* juſtifies his aſſent to the council here; partly becauſe himſelf had never adopted ſuch words, and partly to diſcourage the uſe of *unſcriptural* expreſſions: tho', I fear, this laſt obſervation proves more than he deſigned; for if UNSCRIPTURAL expreſſions muſt be given up, what becomes of this *very creed* which he ſubſcribed? But after all, the *greateſt anecdote* belonging to this council, is her making it hereſy to affirm, the Son was *made*; not ſo to affirm, that he was *created*: for tho' this latter term has crept into Rob. Stephan's edition of *Socrates*, 'tis not to be found in *Theodoret*, nor in either of the verſions of this creed preſerved in the *codex* of *Dionyſius Exiguus*; and indeed the council itſelf (if we may credit *Euſebius*) did, in effect, apply it to him, in that reply, "that the word [*made*] was common to OTHER creatures [or to the REST of CREATURES] which came into being thro' him." And accordingly we find ſome of the MOST STRENUOUS CHAMPIONS of the *Nicene* creed, did not ſcruple to apply the term [*create*] to the Son's original production. We have ſhewn this of St. *Hilary* under the word CREATE: and St. *Auſtin* affirmed as much, in that clauſe, "*creavit, de quâ crearetur*," vol. 5. col. 413, and col. 619. So does St. *Jerom* too, in his Comment on Job, c. xxvi. v. 14. and on Prov. c. viii. v. 22. And even *Athanaſius* himſelf, was ſo well aviſed, how his predeceſſors in the faith had been uſed promiſcuouſly to apply not only this word, *create*, but alſo thoſe other terms, to *make*, and to *come into being*, as well to the Son's production, as to that of *other* derived beings, whom God produced by him; that he endeavours to aſſign a ſenſe, in which (conſiſtent with his own ſcheme) all theſe phraſeologies might be applied to Chriſt, conſidered in his higheſt capacity; as appears from *Athanaſ. Opera*, *Ed. Paris*. vol. i. p. 375, and vol. ii. p. 539 compared. Not to obſerve that the whole orthodox council of *Sirmium*, and many of whom were in all probability preſent at the council of Nice, laid under an expreſs anathema, thoſe who ſhould deny the Son's having been produced by an act of the *Father's* will. I ſhall only add, that the terms, *from his ſubſtance*, and *conſubſtantial to the Father*, are by this creed applied only to the *ſecond* perſon, not one word *as yet* of the *conſubſtantiality* of the third. Nor ſhould it be diſſembled, that even that clauſe, "*the Lord, the giver of life*, &c." is no part of the *Nicene* creed; but was, long after, inſerted into it from another council held at *Conſtantinople*, under *Theodoſius* the Great, A. C. 381. If the reader deſire to furniſh himſelf with further materials on this head, he may conſult the words, MACEDONIANS, CREED, DITHEISM, FIRST-CAUSE, FIRST-BORN, CREATE, HOMOÜSIAN, CATAPHRYGIANS, LUCIFERIANS, MONTANISM, PAULIANISTS, with SUBSCRIPTION or TEST compared; above all, that elaborate account, which Doctor CHANDLER has given, both of this and the enſuing *Oecumenic* councils, in his preface to the *Hiſtory of the Inquiſition*.

NICE'NE *Creed*, a creed or confeſſion of faith, drawn up by the clergy in the council of Nice.

NI'CHAR, *ſubſt.* the name of a plant.

NICHE [Fr. *nicchia*, It. *nicho*, Sp. in architecture] a cavity in the thickneſs of a wall, to place a figure or ſtatue in.

NI'CHILS [in common law] are iſſues or debts, which the ſheriff, being oppoſed, ſays are worth nothing, by reaſon that the parties that ſhould pay them are nothing worth.

NICHOLA'ITANS [ſo called of Nicholas, a deacon of Jeruſalem] one of the moſt ancient ſects, who held that married women ſhould be common, to take away all cauſe of jealouſy.

TO NICK, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To do in the very point of time; to hit exactly, to touch exactly, to perform by ſome ſlight artifice uſed at the lucky moment. 2. To notch, to cut in nicks or notches. His man with ſciſſars *nicks* him like a fool. *Shakeſpeare* 3. To ſuit; as, tallies cut in *nicks*. Words *nicking* and reſembling one another. *Camden.* 4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice, to diſappoint by ſome trick or unexpected turn.

NICK *of Time*, *ſubſt.* [of nick, Teut. and Su. the twinkling of an eye, or *nictatio*, Lat. a wink] 1. The very moment or exact point of time at which there is neceſſity or convenience. 2. A notch cut in any thing. Corrupted from *nock* or *notch*. 3. A ſcore, a reckoning. 4. A winning throw [*niche*, Fr.] a ludicrous trick.

NICK *Name* [prob. of nicht, Gr. not or nought, *q. d.* not the name, or ocknamn, Su. *nom de nique*, Fr.] a name given a perſon in deriſion or drollery, an approbrious appellation.

TO NI'CK-NAME, *verb act.* to call by an opprobrious name. You *nick-name* virtue, vice. *Shakeſpeare.*

NECEPHO'RIA [*νικηφορια*, of *νικη*, a victory, and *φερο*, Gr. to bear] rejoicings, triumphs, *&c.* upon the account of victory

NI'CKUMPOOP [incert. etym.] a meer block-head, dolt, or ſot, a ſenſeleſs dull witted fellow.

NICO'DEMITES, a ſect of heretics in Switzerland, ſo denominated from *Nicodemus*, from profeſſing their faith in private.

NICOTIA'NA [ſo called of *John Nicot*, who firſt ſent it from Portugal into France, A. C. 1560] tobacco.

NICTA'RIA [*νικη*, Gr. victory] ſacrifices and public banquets, which conquerors made after victory obtained.

TO NI'CTATE, *verb neut.* [*nictatum*, ſup. of *nicto*, Lat.] to wink. The *nictating* membrane. *Ray.*

Membrana NI'CTITANS, Lat. [in anatomy] the winking membrane; a thin membrane that covers the eyes of ſeveral birds and other animals, which is ſo thin they can ſee pretty well through it; it ſkreens them from too much light.

NIDE, *ſubſt.* [*nidiatio*, It. of *nidus*, Lat. a neſt] a brood; as, a *nide* of pheaſants, a flock of them.

NI'DGET [*nigaud*, Fr. corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*; the opprobrious term with which the man was anciently branded who refuſed to come to the royal ſtandard in times of exigency] a coward, a daſtard. There was one true Engliſh word of greater force than them all, now out of all uſe; it ſignifieth no more than abject, baſeminded, falſe-hearted, coward, or *nidget*. *Camden.*

NIDIFICA'TION [*nidificatio*, Lat.] the act of making or building of neſts, as birds do. The method of *nidification*. *Derham.*

NI'DING, *adj.* [from nıð, Sax.] vileneſs. See NIDERING.

NI'DGING, an old Engliſh word, ſignifying abject, baſe-minded, falſe-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Carew.*

NI'DOROUS, *adj.* [*nidoreux*, Fr. *nidor*, Lat.] reſembling the ſmell or taſte of roaſted fat.

NIDORO'SITY [of *nidorous*] eructation with the taſte of undigeſted roaſt-meat. The cure of this *nidoroſity* is by vomiting and purging. *Floyer.*

NIDULA'TION [*nidulor*, Lat.] the time of remaining in the neſt. *Brown.*

NIECE [*niece*, *neipce*, Fr. *neptis*. Lat.] a ſhe couſin, a kinſwoman, being a brother's or ſiſter's daughter.

NIG, or NIGG [of nigh guarder, *Minſhew*, or of nick-hard, *i. e.* one that goes as near as can be, or of *negando*, Lat. denying, *Skinner*, or of nidskur, Goth. tenacious; or of gnidare, Su. which has the ſame ſignification with ours] a covetous perſon.

NI'GGARD, *ſubſt.* [*ninggr*, Iſlandic; ſome derive it, *q. d.* of *nick-hard*; but *Minſhew* of *nigh garder*, Fr. and *Skinner* of *negando*, denying; becauſe a covetous man denies himſelf, *&c.* neceſſaries] a ſordid, covetous, griping perſon, a miſer, a curmudgeon. Let ſome unjuſt *niggards* make weres to ſpoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARD, *adj.* 1. ſordid, avaritious. *Dryden.* 2. Sparing, wary. *Niggard* in his reply. *Shakeſpeare.*

NI'GGARDISH, *adj.* [of *niggard*] having ſome diſpoſition to avarice, ſomewhat niggardly.

NI'GGARDLINESS [of *niggardly*] ſordid covetouſneſs. *Niggardlineſs* is not good huſbandry. *Addiſon.*

NI'GGARDLY, *adj.* [of *niggard*] 1. Covetous, near, ſordidly parcimonious. 2. Sparing, wary.

NI'GGARDLY, *adv.* ſparingly, parcimoniouſly.

NI'GGARDNESS [of *niggard*] avarice.

NIGE'LLA, It. and Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb fennel flower.

NIGH, *prep.* [nyh, neah, Sax. na, Du. nahe, Ger.] hard by, at no great diſtance from. *Nigh* this receſs. *Garth.*

NIGH, *adv.* 1. Not at a great diſtance. *Nigh* at hand. *John.* 2. Near to a place. He drew *nigh*. *Milton.*

NIGH, *adj.* 1. Near, not diſtant, not remote. 2. Allied cloſely by blood.

TO NIGH, *verb neut.* [from the adv.] to approach, to advance, to to draw near. Night is *nighing* faſt. *Spenſer.*

NI'GHLY, *adv.* [of *nigh*, the *adj.*] nearly, within a little. *Nighly* of the ſame bigneſs. *Locke.*

NI'GHNESS [of *nigh*, Eng. neah-neſſe, Sax.] nearneſs, proximity.

NIGHT [niȝht, niȝt, or nieȝht, Sax. nahts, Goth. *nuit*, Fr. natte, Dan. natt, Su. nacht, Du. and Ger.] 1. That time while the ſun is below the horizon, the time of darkneſs, the time from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe. 2. It is much uſed in compoſition.

NIGHT [the goddeſs of darkneſs with the ancients] was repreſented by a woman having a long black garment, embroidered with ſtars.

To-NIGHT, adverbially. In this night, at this night.

NI'GHT-BRAWLER [of *night* and *brawl*] one who raiſes diſturbances in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

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* I ſuſpect ſomething to be *wanting* here; perhaps it ſhould be read *τα δι αυτȣ γεννητα κτισματα*, *i. e.* thoſe creatures that were begotten or produced thro' him.

Night-gown [of *night* and *gown*] a looſe gown uſed for an undreſs. *Addiſon.*

Night-cap [of *night* and *cap*] a cap to put on when one goes to reſt, or worn in an undreſs.

Night-crow [of *night* and *crow*] a bird that cries in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Night-dew [of *night* and *dew*] dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden.*

Night-dog [of *night* and *dog*] a dog that hunts in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Night-dress [of *night* and *dreſs*] the dreſs worn at night. *Pope.*

Ni'ghted, *adj.* [of *night*] darkened, clouded, black. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ni'ghtfaring, *adj.* [of *night* and *fare*] travelling in the night. *Gay.*

Night-fire [of *night* and *fire*] will-a-wiſp, ignis fatuus *Herbert.*

Night-fly [of *night* and *fly*] a moth that flies in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Night-foundered, *adj.* [from *night* and *founder*] loſt or diſtreſſed in the night. *Milton.*

Night-hag [of *night* and *hag*] a witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night. *Milton.*

Night-mar, or **Night-mare** [of *night*, and mar, Dan. evil night, and, according to Temple, *mara*, a ſpirit, that in the heathen mythology was related to torment and ſuffocate ſleepers] a ſtoppage of the animal ſpirits in the night-time, ſo that the body cannot move; a morbid oppreſſion in the night reſembling the preſſure of ſome weight on the breaſt.

Ni'ghtingale [from *night*, and ʒalan, Sax. to ſing, galm, Teut. is a ſound or echo] 1. A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody; philomel. A word of endearment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ni'ghtly, *adv.* [of *night*] 1. By night.. *Addiſon.* 2. Every night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nightly, *adj.* [of *night*] nocturnal, done by night, acting by night, happening by night.

Night-man [of *night* and *man*] one who carries ordure away in the night; a denomination given them by the vulgar.

Night-magistrate [with the vulgar] a conſtable.

Night-piece [of *night* and *piece*] a picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candle-light, not by the light of the day. *Addiſon.*

Night-rail [of *night*, and ꞃeʒl, Sax. a gown or robe] a ſhort cloak or looſe cover of linen or muſlin thrown over the dreſs at night, and worn by women in their chambers. *Addiſon.*

Night-raven [of *night* and *raven*] a ſort of owl, a bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night. *Milton.*

Night-robber [of *night* and *robber*] one who ſteals in the dark. *Spenſer.*

Night-rule [of *night* and *rule*] a tumult in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ni'ghtshade [nihꞇ ꞅꞇeaꝺ or ꞅcaꝺa, Sax.] an herb. A plant of two kinds.

Night-shining [of *night* and *ſhine*] ſhewing brightneſs in the night. *Wilkins.*

Night-shriek [of *night* and *ſhriek*] a cry in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Night-tripping, *adj.* [of *night* and *trip*] going lightly in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Night-walk [of *night* and *walk*] walk in the night. *Walton.*

Night-walkek [of *night* and *walk*] 1. One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns. *Aſcham.* 2. A ſtrumpet that walks the ſtreets in queſt of debauchery; now called *ſtreet-walkers.*

Night-warbling, *adj.* [of *night* and *warble*] ſinging in the night. The *night-warbling* bird. *Milton.*

Ni'ghtward, *adj.* [of *night* and *ward*] approaching towards night. *Milton.*

Night-watch [of *night* and *watch*] a period of the night as diſtinguiſhed by change of the watch. *Pſalms.*

Nigrifa'ction, or **Nigrifica'tion** [of *niger*, black, and *facio*, Lat. to make] the act of making black.

Nihi'lity [*nihilité*, Fr. of *nihil* or *nihilum*, Lat.] nothingneſs, the ſtate of being nothing.

Nill, the ſhining ſparkles or aſhes which proceed from braſs when melted and tried in a furnace.

To **Nill** [nillan, Sax. ne will] not to will, to refuſe, to reject.

Nilo'metre, an inſtrument uſed among the antients to meaſure the height of the water in the overflowings of the Nile.

To **Nim**, *verb act.* [of niman, Sax. to take, nemen, Du.] to take, to filch, to ſteal by little and little. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ni'mble [nemen, Du. nehmen, Ger. nim, or numan, Sax. tractable] agile, quick, ready, ſpeedy, expeditious.

Ni'mbless [of *nimble*] agility, quickneſs, ſpeed, dexterity.

Ni'mbless, nimbleneſs. *Spenſer.*

Ni'mblewitted [of *nimble* and *wit*] ready, not at a loſs for words. *Bacon.*

Ni'mbly, *adv.* [of *nimble*] readily, with agility.

Nimetula'bites [ſo named from *Nimetulabi*, their inſtructor] a ſect among the Turks, who meet every Monday in the night time and ſing hymns to God, &c. See **Dervice** and **Bumicelli**.

Ni'ncompoop, *ſubſt.* [a corruption of the Latin *non compos*] a meer block-head, dolt or ſot, a fool, a trifler. *Addiſon.*

Nine, *ſubſt.* [neʒen, niʒen. Sax. negen, Du. and L. Ger. neun, H. Ger. nijo, Su. *nu*, Perſ. niun, Goth. *neuf*, Fr. *nove*, It. and Port. *nueve*, Sp. *novem*, Lat.] one more than eight, one leſs than ten.

Nine-fold [of *nine* and *fold*] negenfaltig, L. Ger. neunfaltig, H. Ger.] nine times as many, any thing nine times repeated.

Ni'ne-pence, *ſubſt.* [of *nine* and *pence*] a ſilver coin valued at nine pence.

Nine-pins [of *nine* and *pins*] a play where nine pieces of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

Ni'nescore, *adj.* [of *nine* and *ſcore*] nine times twenty. *Addiſon.*

Ni'neteen, *adj.* [neʒen-ꞇien, niʒonꞇeoꝺa, Sax.] nine and ten, one leſs than twenty, the ordinal of nineteenth, the ninth after the tenth.

Ni'nety, *adj.* [hunꝺ, neʒonꞇiʒ, Sax. negentig, Du. and L. Ger. neuntzig, H. Ger. *nonante*, Fr. *novanta*, It. *noventa*, Sp. and Port. *nonaginta*, Lat.] nine times ten.

Ni'nny [*ninno*, Sp. a child] a ſilly, ſorry fellow, one apt to be made a fool of, a ninny-hammer, a ſimpleton.

Ni'nny-hammer [of *ninny*] a ſimpleton.

Ninth, *adj.* [neʒeꝺ, or neʒoꝺa, Sax. negente, Du. and L. Ger. neunthe, H. Ger.] the ordinal of nine, the firſt after the eighth, that which precedes the tenth.

Ni'nthly, *adv.* [of *ninth*] in the ninth place.

Ni'ntieth, *adj.* [hunꝺniʒon-ꞇeoʒoꝺa, Sax.] the ordinal of ninety, the tenth nine times told.

To **Nip**, *verb act.* [niupa, Su. nypen, Du. knypen, L. Ger. kneipfen, Ger.] 1. To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth. *Bacon.* 2. To cut off by any ſlight means. *Mortimer.* 3. To blaſt, to deſtroy before full growth. *Nipped* in the bud. *Addion.* 4. To pinch as froſt. A *nipping* and an eager air. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To vex, to bite. And ſharp remorſe his heart did prick and *nip*. *Spenſer.* 6. To ſatirize, to ridicule, to taunt ſarcaſtically. *Nipping* any that is abſent. *Aſcham.*

Nip, *ſubſt.* [niup, Su.] 1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Aſcham.* 2. A ſmall cut. Here's ſnip and *nip*, and cut and ſliſh and ſlaſh. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A blaſt *Stepney.* 4. A ſarcaſm, a taunt.

Nip, or **Nib** [this is more commonly written *neb* or *nib*] the ſharp point of a pen

Ni'pper [of *nip*] a ſatiriſt: obſolete. *Aſcham.*

Ni'ppers, *ſubſt.* [of *nip*] 1. Small pincers. 2. [In a ſhip] ſmall ropes to hold the cable to the capſtan, when the cable is ſo ſlimy, wet or great, that it cannot be ſtraitened with the bare hand. 3 [With ſurgeons] an inſtrument uſed in diſmembering an animal body

Ni'ppingly, *adv.* [of *nipping*] ſatirically, with bitter ſarcaſm.

Ni'pping, *part. adj.* [of *nip*; knappen, Teut.] pinching.

Ni'pple [nypele, Sax.] 1. The teat or dug of a woman's breaſt, or other animal, that which the ſucking young take into their mouths. 2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is ſeparated. Lying under the *nipple* of the oil-bag. *Derham.*

Ni'pplewort [*lampſana*, Lat.] a very common weed.

Ni'san [ניסן, Heb.] the ſeventh month of the Jews civil year, which is about our September. **Buxtorf** ſays, that it anſwers (for the greater part of it) to our *March*, *Nehem.* c. ii. ver. 1. and that it was made the *firſt* month of the *legal* year, *Exod.* c. xii. ver. 2. And accordingly what is called, ver 18. the *firſt* month, is, in the *Targum* verſion, " the month of *Niſan.*"

Ni'sey [of *niais*, Fr.] a fool or ſilly fellow, a dunce, a ſimpleton.

Ni'si prius, Lat. [in law] the name of a judicial writ, ſo called from the two Latin words in it in this ſentence; Niſi *apud talem locum* prius *venerint*, i. e. *unleſs they come before to ſuch a place.* It lieth in caſe where the inqueſt is panelled and returned before the juſtices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the eaſe of the county: And by this writ, which is directed to the ſheriff, he is obliged to cauſe the men impannelled to come at a certain day before the juſtices in the ſame county, for the determining of the cauſe there, except it be ſo difficult that it need great deliberation; in which caſe it is ſent again to the bank. By the firſt words of the writ, it appeareth that juſtices of aſſizes and juſtices of *niſi prius* differ: So that juſtices of *niſi prius* muſt be one of them before whom the cauſe is depending in the bench, with ſome other good men of the county aſſociated to him.

Nit [hniꞇu, Sax. gnet, Su.] the egg of a louſe or ſmall animal.

Ni'tency [*nitentia*, of *niteo*, Lat. to ſhine] 1. Luſtre, clear brightneſs. 2. [*Nitor*, Lat. to endeavour or ſtrive] endeavour, ſpring to expand itſelf. *Boyle.*

Ni'thing, *ſubſt.* a coward, a daſtard, a poltroon.

Ni'tid, *adj.* [*nitidus*, Lat.] bright, ſhining, luſtrous, clean. *Boyle.*

Ni'tre, Fr. [*nitro*, It. and Sp. of *nitrum*, Lat.] ſalt petre. It is a cryſtalline, pellucid, but ſomewhat whitiſh ſubſtance, of an acrid and bitteriſh taſte, impreſſing a peculiar ſenſe of coldneſs upon the tongue.

Spirit of **Nitre** [with chemiſts] a ſtrong ſpirit drawn from nitre, and uſed in diſſolving metals, &c.

Ni'trous [*nitreux*, Fr. *nitroſo*, It. of *nitroſus*, Lat.] full of, or being of the nature of nitre, impregnated with nitre, conſiſting of nitre. *Ray.*

Ni'try, *adj.* [of *nitre*] nitrous. *Gay.*

Ni'ttily, *adv.* [of *nitty*] louſily. *Hayward.*

Ni'tty, *adj.* [of *nit*] abounding with nits or the eggs of lice.

Ni'val, *adj.* [*nivalis*, Lat.] pertaining to, or white as ſnow, abounding with ſnow.

Ni'veous, *adj.* [*niveus*, Lat.] ſnowy, reſembling ſnow. *Brown.*

Ni'xidii [ſo called of *nixus*, the pangs or throws of a woman in travail] certain gods among the Romans, that preſided over women in childbirth, in whoſe form they were repreſented.

N. L. is an abbreviation of *non liquet*, or, it appears not.

No [*non*, Fr, *no* and *non*, It. *no*, Sp. *non*, Lat. na, no, or neo, Sax. ney, Dan. and Su. neen, Du. nein, Ger. *neh*, Perſ.] 1. The negative adverb, not, the word of refuſal. *Calamy.* 2. The word of denial. Oppoſite to conceſſion or affirmation. *Bacon.* 3. It ſometimes confirms a foregoing negative. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. It ſometimes ſtrengthens a following negative, no not, not even. *No* not the bow which ſo adorns the ſkies. *Waller.*

No, *adj.* 1. Not any, none. 2. It ſeems an adjective in theſe phraſes, *no* longer, *no* more, *no* where. 3. *No one*; none, not any.

To **Nobi'litate**, *verb act.* [*nobilato*, Lat.] to enoble, to make noble.

Nobi'lity [*nobilità*, It. *nobilitas*, Lat.] is defined to be *an illuſtrious deſcent, and of conſpicuous anceſtors*, with a ſucceſſion of arms, conferred on ſome one (and by him to his family) by the prince, by law, or by cuſtom, as a reward of the good and virtuous actions of him that performed them; antiquity of ſamily joined with ſplendor. 2. A quality that dignifies or renders a perſon noble; particularly that raiſes a perſon poſſeſſed of it above a peaſant or commoner; the quality or degree of a nobleman, dignity of ſeveral degrees conferred by ſovereigns. In England nobility is extended to five ranks, dukes, marquiſes, earls, viſcounts and barons. 3. The perſons of high rank, the perſons who are exalted above the commons, the whole body of noblemen. 4. Renown, dignity, grandeur, greatneſs. The *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it. *Sidney.*

No'ble, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*nobile,* It. of *nobilis,* Lat.] 1. Being of an ancient and ſplendid family or extraction. 2. Raiſed or exalted to a rank above commonalty or gentry, 3. Worthy, illuſtrious, great, renowned. 4. Liberal, free, generous. 5. Exalted, elevated, ſublime. *Dryden.* 6. Magnificent, ſtately; as, a *noble* parade, a *noble* fabric. 7. Capital, principal; as, the *noble parts of the body*, are the brain, heart and liver.

No'ble, *ſubſt.* Fr. and Sp. [*nobile,* It. *noble,* Port. of *nobilis,* Lat.] 1. A nobleman, one of high rank. 2. An ancient coin in value 6*s.* and 8*d.*

Nobleli'verwort [*hepatica,* Lat.] the name of a plant.

No'bleman, *ſubſt.* [of *noble* and *man*] one who is ennobled.

No'bleness [of *noble*; *nobilitas,* Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being noble in blood, ſplendor of deſcent or pedigree. 2. Greatneſs of mind, worth, dignity, magnanimity. *Taylor.*

Noble'ss, *ſubſt.* [*nobleſſe,* Fr. This word is now obſolete in every ſenſe] 1. Dignity, greatneſs. 2. Noblemen collectively. The *nobleſs* of France. *Dryden.*

No'bly, *adv.* [of *noble*] 1. Of ancient and ſplendid extraction. 2. Greatly, generouſly, illuſtriouſly, with magnanimity. Was not that *nobly* done *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Grandly, ſplendidly. Where could an emperor's aſhes have been ſo *nobly* lodged as in the midſt of his metropolis. *Addiſon.*

No'body, *ſubſt.* [of *no* and *body*] no one, not any one *Swift.*

No'cent, *adj.* [*nocens,* Lat.] 1. Criminal, guilty of ſome crime. *Bacon.* 2. Hurtful, miſchievous. *Watts.*

Nock, *ſubſt.* [*nocchia,* It.] 1. A ſlit, nick or notch. 2. [*Les feſſes,* Fr.] the fundament. When the date of *nock* was out. *Hudibras.*

Nocta'mbulist, or **Nocta'mbulo**, *ſubſt.* [of *noctis,* gen. of *nox,* night, and *ambulo,* Lat. to walk] one who walks in the night, and in his ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

Nocti'dial, *adj.* [*noctis,* gen. of *nox,* night, and *dies,* Lat. day] compriſing a night and a day. The *noctidial* day. *Holder.*

Nocti'luca, Lat. any ſubſtance ſhining in the night.

No'ctuary, *ſubſt.* [from *noctis,* gen. of *nox,* Lat. night] an account of what paſſes by night. *Addiſon.*

Noctu'rnal, *adj.* [*nocturnus,* Lat.] nightly. Your *nocturnal* diſcoveries. *Addiſon.*

Noctu'rnal, *ſubſt.* an inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.

Nocturnal *Arch* [in aſtronomy] is that ſpace in the heavens which the ſun, moon or ſtars, run through, from their ſetting to their riſing.

No'cturns, or **Noctu'rnals**, plur. of *nocturn* and *nocturnal* [*nocturnes,* Fr. *notturni,* It. in Roman catholic churches] part of the matins or church ſervice, that are ſaid *about midnight*, being certain pſalms and prayers, in imitation of the ancient Chriſtians, who ſaid them in the night for fear of the heathens.

Noctu'rnous [*nocturnus,* Lat.] pertaining to the night.

To **Nod**, *verb neut.* [*nuto,* Lat. of νευω, Gr. *amneidio,* Wel.] 1. To make a ſign by moving the head. 2. To decline the head with a quick motion. 3. To pay a ſlight bow. If Cæſar careleſly but *nod* on him. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To bend downwards with quick motion. *Dryden.* 5. To be drowſy. *Addiſon.* Above all, to give the *ratifying* ſign; as in Homer's *Jupiter.*

Nod, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; *nutus,* Lat.] 1. A quick motion or ſign made with the head. *Locke.* 2. A quick declination in general. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The motion of the head in drowſineſs. Every drowſy *nod* ſhakes their doctrine, who teach that the ſoul is always thinking. *Locke.* 4. A ſlight obeiſance. I will practiſe the inſinuating *nod.* *Shakeſpeare.*

No'dder [of *nod*] one who makes nods. A ſet of *nodders.* *Pope.*

No'ddle [of hnol, Sax.] the head: in contempt. *L'Eſtrange.*

No'ddy, *ſubſt.* [*naudin,* Fr.] a ſilly fellow, a ſimpleton, an idiot. Bawling fluttering *noddies.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Node, *ſubſt.* [*nodo,* It. *nodus,* Lat.] 1. A knot or knob. 2. [In dialling] the axis or cock of a dial; a hole in the cieling of a room or pane of glaſs in a window, to make a dial on the floor, wall, cieling, &c. 3. [With ſurgeons] a ſwelling on the bone: it is a gummy ſwelling, cauſed by the ſettling of groſs homours between the bone and the perioſteum. *Wiſeman.* 3. [In aſtronomy] the nodes are two points wherein the orbit of a planet interſects the ecliptic; and that point or node where a planet paſſes out of the ſouthern latitude into the northern, is called the northern or aſcending node, and out of northern into ſouthern latitude, the ſouthern or deſcending node.

Nodo'sity [*nodoſità,* It. of *nodoſitas,* Lat.] knottineſs, complication, knot. *Brown.*

No'dous, *adj.* [*nodoſus,* Lat.] knotty, full of knots. *Brown.*

No'dule [*nodulus,* Lat.] a ſmall lump. *Woodward.*

No'dus, or **No'dulus**, Lat. [in pharmacy] a little bag of phyſical ingredients, put into beer or wine, the tincture whereof the patient is to drink.

Noe'tians [ſo called of *Noetius*] heretics who allowed only one perſon in the Godhead, and accordingly taught that it was God the Father who ſuffered.

Hippolytus, who is ſaid to be the author of that ancient Greek tract (which is ſtill extant) againſt *Noetus*, has ſufficiently explained the ſentiments of antiquity on this head, in thoſe paſſages, which the reader will find cited from him, under the words *Apoſtolic* CONSTITUTIONS and MONARCHY *of the Univerſe.* And when Praxeas introduced the doctrine of *Noetus* into Italy, *Tertullian* calls it, *ipſa novellitas Praxeæ heſterni, q. d.* a novelty, [a doctrine to which the Chriſtian church was as yet a ſtranger] and which *Praxeas* had imported but the other day from abroad; and what that doctrine was, he tells us, "*Itaque poſt tempus pater natus,* &c. The FATHER therefore was born, and the FATHER ſuffered; *Jeſus Chriſt* is preached up to be the LORD GOD ALMIGHTY HIMSELF [*ipſe Deus omnipotens* Jeſus Chriſtus *prædicatur.*"] And in further *explication* of this ſcheme, he obſerves that the devil, *upon this plan*, was miſtaken, when imagining that he tempted nothing greater than the *Son* of God; no—he undertook (it ſeems) a yet bolder and more arduous taſk; and might now ſay, "*Ego ad* IPSUM DEUM *acceſſi*; IPSUM OMNIPOTENTEM *cominus tentavi*; *i. e.* I marched up to GOD HIMSELF; I ventured a *cloſe fight* with the ALMIGHTY HIMSELF." *Tertull. Opera Ed. Colon.* p. 606. b. c. d. f. If the reader would ſee more on this topic, he may conſult the words HOMOÜSIANS, SABELLIANISM, and MARCELLIANS, compared with our citations from St. *Athanaſius*, under the words *Firſt* CAUSE and MEDIATE *Agency.* But to return to *Hippolytus*—As the firſt of theſe citations is there given only in the *original*, I'll beg leave to inſert here the tranſlation; "CHRIST (ſays *Hippolytus*) has the command [or power] over all; but the FATHER has the command [or power] OVER HIM." A juſt reply to *Noetus*, and all thoſe who regarding that *univerſal power*, which is aſcribed in ſcripture to our bleſſed Lord; and not ſufficiently conſidering the *quarter* from which it comes; take occaſion from thence to confound him with the one GOD and FATHER of ALL. But there is ſomething *further* well worth our notice in this place. *Noetus*, in ſupport of his doctrine, had appealed to Rom. c. ix. v. 5. and I think alſo to Rev. c. i. v. 8. as ſuppoſing the titles of *God over all*, and παντοκρατωρ, *i. e.* almighty [or he that has the command and power over all] to be aſcrib'd in thoſe texts to the *Son* of God. Now in reply to this Hippolytus (if I remember aright) gives him to underſtand, that admitting it for true; ſtill theſe terms muſt admit of *great abatements*, when thus applied. "Well might he ſtile *Chriſt* "God over all," and παντοκρατωρ, i. e. *He that has power over all*; for *Chriſt* himſelf ſays, "*All things are delivered to me from my Father*"; and adds, If I'm not miſtaken, that he was CONSTITUTED almighty; [παντοκρατωρ] He was ſo by the *Father's grant*; and thus *Chriſt* has indeed the command or power over all: But ſtill the *Father* retains his own original *underived* authority and command OVER HIM. And we find *Tertullian* gives much the ſame anſwer to *Praxeas*, p. 612. a. b. And *Juſtin Martyr* had led the way to them both; when affirming of the Son, that He is LORD of HOSTS, δια το θεληµα τυ δοντος αυτω πατρος, i. e. by the FATHER'S WILL, who *gave* it to Him. All which I the rather mention; as it ſhews, what *little ſtreſs* (in defence of a certain modern ſyſtem) can be laid on theſe *ancient applications* of ſcripture; I mean ſo far as the FOUNDATION-PRINCIPLE of *Noetus* is here *revived.*

No'ggen, *adj.* hard, rough, harſh.

No'ggin, *ſubſt.* [*noſſel,* Ger.] a ſmall mug, a piggin; alſo a quarter of a pint meaſure.

Noi'ance, *ſubſt.* See ANNOI'ANCE.

To **Noie**, *verb act.* to annoy: an obſolete word. *Tuſſer.*

Noi'er [of *noie*] one who annoys: obſolete. *Tuſſer.*

Noi'ous, *adj.* [*noioſo,* It.] hurtful, troubleſome, inconvenient: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Noise, Fr. 1. Any kind of ſound. 2. Outcry, clamour, boaſting or importunate talk. 3. Occaſion of talk. The great plague which has made ſo much *noiſe* through all ages. *Addiſon*

To **Noise** *Abroad*, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to divulge, to make known, to ſpread by report.

To **Noise**, *verb neut.* to ſound loud. *Milton.*

Noi'seful, *adj.* [of *noiſe* and *full*] loud, clamorous. *Dryden.*

Noi'seless, *adj.* [of *noiſe*] ſilent, that is without ſound. *Dryden.*

Noi'se-maker [of *noiſe* and *maker*] clamourer. *L'Eſtrange.*

Noi'siness [of *noiſy*] loudneſs of ſound, importunity of clamour.

Noi'some [*noſoſa,* of *noia,* It. of *noxa,* Lat.] 1. Noxious, miſchievous, unwholeſome. *Hooker.* 2. Offenſive, diſguſting, loathſome, ſtinking, naſty. The filthineſs of his ſmell was *noiſome* to all his army. 2 *Maccabees.*

Noi'somely, *adv,* [of *noiſome*] with an infectious ſteam, with a fetid ſtench, loathſomely, ſtinkingly, naſtily.

Noi'someness [of *noiſome*] loathſomeneſs, ſtinkingneſs, offenſiveneſs, aptneſs to diſguſt. *South.*

Noi'sy, *adj.* [of *noiſe*] 1. Sounding loud. 2. Clamorous, turbulent. *Swift.* 3. Loud, making a great noiſe.

No'li *me tangere*, Lat. [*i. e.* touch me not] a ſort of cancer, or a malignant eruption in the face, cauſed by an extremely ſharp, corroſive humour, exaſperated by applications; a piece of fleſh in the noſtrils which often ſtops the wind; alſo an external ulcer in the ala of the noſe, proceeding from a venereal cauſe.

Noli *me tangere* [with botaniſts] a plant, ſo called from a ſingular property it has of darting out its ſeed when ripe, upon the firſt approach of the hand to touch its pods.

Noli'tion [*nolitio,* Lat.] unwillingneſs: oppoſed to volition. *Hale.*

Noll [hnol, Sax.] a head, a noddle. *Shakeſpeare.*

No'mancy [*nomance, nomancie,* Fr. of *nomen,* Lat. a name, and µαντεια, Gr. divination] the art of divining the fates of perſons by letters that form their names.

No'mbril *Point* [in heraldry] is the next below the feſs point, or the very centre of the eſcutcheon, ſuppoſing the ſame to be equally divided into two equal parts below the feſs, for then the firſt of thoſe is the *nombril*, and the loweſt the *baſe.*

Nome [in algebra] is any quantity with a ſign prefixed or added to it; whereby it is connected with ſome other quantity upon which the whole becomes a binominal or trinominal, &c. as $a+b$ and $a+b+c$.

Nomencla'tor, Lat. [*nomenclateur,* Fr.] one who calls things or perſons by their proper names. There were a ſet of men in old Rome called *nomenclators*, that is, men who could call every man by his name. *Addiſon.*

Nomencla'ture, Fr. [*nomenclatura,* It. and Lat.] 1. A ſet of names, a catalogue of the moſt uſeful and ſignificant words in any language, a vocabulary, a dictionary. *Brown.* 2. The act of naming. That there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it. *Bacon.*

No'minal, *adj.* [*nominalis,* Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a name, 2. Only in name, titular, not real. *Locke.*

No'minally, *adv.* [of *nominal*] with regard to a name, by name.

No'minals, or **Nomina'lists**, plur. of *nominal, ſubſt.* [from *nomen*, Lat. a name] a ſect of ſchool philoſophers who were ſo denominated, becauſe they held that words, not things, were the objects of he dialectics.

To No'minate, *verb act.* [*nominare*, It. *nominatum*, ſup. of *nomino*, Lat. to name] 1. To name, to mention by name. *Wotton.* 2. To entitle. *Spenſer.* 3. To ſet down, to appoint by name, particularly to propoſe one as fit to be choſen to bear any office or employment. *Locke.*

Nomina'tion, Fr. [*nominazione*, It. of *nominatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of naming or mentioning by name, particularly appointing a perſon to ſome office. 2. The power of appointing. The *nomination* of perſons to places, being ſo principal and inſeparable a flower of his crown, he would reſerve. *Clarendon.*

Nomination [in law] a power which a man has to appoint a clerk to a patron of a benefice; by him to be preſented to the ordinary.

No'minative *Caſe* [in grammar; *nominatif*, Fr. *nominativo*, It. and Sp. of *nominativus*, Lat.] the firſt caſe of nouns that are declinable. It primarily implies the name of any thing, and is called right, in oppoſition to the other caſes called oblique.

Nomoca'non [of *νομος*, the law, and *κανων*, Gr. canon or rule] 1. A collection of canons and imperial laws relating or conformable thereto. 2. A collection of the ancient canons of the apoſtles, councils and fathers. 3. A penitential book of the Greeks.

Nomo'graphy [*νομογραφια*, of *νομος*, law, and *γραφω*, Gr. to deſcribe] a deſcription or treatiſe of the law.

Nomo'grapher [*νομογραφος*, of *νομος* and *γραφω*, Gr.] a writer of the law. See Nomography.

Nompare'il, Fr. [*nompareille*, Fr. matchleſs] one of the leaſt ſorts of printing letters. See Nonpareil.

Non, *adv.* Lat. not. It is never uſed ſeparately, but ſometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

Non-ability [in law] is an exception taken againſt a perſon, either plaintiff or defendant, which diſables him from commencing any law ſuit; as in a caſe of an excommunication, outlawry, præmunire, &c.

No'nage [of *non* and *age*; in law] all the time of a perſon's age, under 21 in ſome caſes, and 14 in others; minority, time of life before legal maturity. *Hale.*

Nonage'simal *Degree* [with aſtronomers] is the 9th degree, or the higheſt point in the ecliptic.

No'nagon [*nonagone*, It. of *nonus*, Lat. and *γονια*, Gr.] a geometrical figure, having nine angles and ſides.

Nonappea'rance, a default in not appearing in a court of judicature.

Non *Claim* [in law] a neglect or omitting to claim that which a man ought to claim as his right, within a time limited.

Non *Compos Mentis*, Lat. [*i. e.* not of ſound underſtanding or memory] in law, it is uſed, 1ſt, of an ideot born; 2dly, of one who by accident loſes his memory and underſtanding; 3dly, of a lunatic; 4thly, of a drunkard.

Nonce, *ſubſt.* [the original of this word is uncertain: Skinner imagines it to come from *own* or *once*, or from nutz, Ger. need or uſe. Junius derives it leſs probably from *nciance*; to do for the nonce being, according to him, to do it merely for miſchief] purpoſe, intent, deſign: now obſolete. *Carew.*

Non confo'rmist [of *non* and *conformiſt*] one who does not conform to the church of England, with reſpect to its diſcipline and ceremonies, one who refuſes to join in the eſtabliſhed worſhip. *Swift.*

May not we add alſo, with reſpect to her *church government*, orders and liturgy; and (ſince ſome *more light* has been ſtruck out) from the *formulas* of her doctrine?

Non-confo'rmity [of *non* and *conformity*] 1. Refuſal of compliance. *Watts.* 2. Refuſal to join in the eſtabliſhed religion, the ſtate and condition of non-conformiſts. *South.*

Non descripts [in botanical authors] ſuch plants that have been paſſed by, tho' mentioned, but not deſcribed.

None, *adj.* [nan, or nane, ne ane, Sax. and Scottiſh *ne*, one] 1. Not one. 2. Not any. 3. Not other. This is *none* other but the houſe of God. *Geneſis.* 4. *None of*, ſometimes ſignifies only emphatically, not. Iſrael would *none of* me. *Pſalms.*

Non-e'ntity [of *non* and *entity*; with philoſophers] 1. The quality of a thing that is not in being, non-exiſtence. *Bentley*, 2. A thing not exiſting. Evil was truly a *non-entity*, and no where to be found. *South.*

Non-exi'stence [of *non* and *exiſtence*] inexiſtence, ſtate of not exiſting.

Nonju'ring, *adj.* [of *non*, and *juro*, Lat. to ſwear] belonging to thoſe who will not ſwear allegiance to the preſent government; and this ſcruple began among ſome of the clergy and laics who adopted their ſentiments upon the revolution, after K. James had abdicated the throne.

Nonju'rer [of *non* and *juror*] one who conceiving James II. unjuſtly depoſed, refuſes to ſwear allegiance to thoſe who have ſucceeded him.

Non *Liquet*, Lat. [it does not appear plain] a verdict given by a jury, when a matter is to be deferred to another day of trial.

Non-re'sidence [of *non* and *reſidence*] failure of reſidence, the illegal abſence of a beneficed clergyman from his ſpiritual charge, *i. e.* when he abſents himſelf for the ſpace of one or two months at ſeveral times in one year.

Non-re'sident, *ſubſt.* [of *non* and *reſident*] a perſon who does not reſide or keep in the place where his charge is.

None [in the Romiſh church] one of the ſeven canonical hours, about three o' clock in the afternoon.

Nones *of a Month* [in the Roman calendar] certain days, reckoned backwards from the calends or firſt days of every month, ſo called, becauſe from the laſt of the ſaid days to the ides, there were always nine days. It has no ſingular number.

Non *Naturals*, *ſub.* [*non naturalia*, Lat. in phyſic] are the procatartic or more immediate cauſes of diſeaſes, as *diſtinct* from the more remote *viz.* air, meat, drink, ſleep and watching, motion and reſt, retention and excretion, and the paſſions of the mind. But *Boerhaave* judges they may be far more commodiouſly reduced under the four following heads: 1. Ingeſta; 2. Geſta; 3. Retenta, Excreta; 4. Applicata Externa Corpori. *Patholog.* Sect 744. See Predisponent *Cauſe.*

Non *Organical Part* [with anatomiſts] a part of the body which has an uſe, but performs no action.

Non *Pareil*, *ſubſt.* [of *non* and *pareil*, Fr.] 1. That has no equal, excellence not to be parallelled. The *nonpareil* of beauty. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A kind of apple. 3. Printers letters, of a ſmall ſize, with which ſmall bibles and common prayers, &c. are printed.

Non *Plus*, Lat. [*i. e.* no more] an extremity, beyond which a man cannot go, puzzle, inability to ſay or do more. *Locke.*

To Non *Plus*, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to confound, to put to a ſtand, to ſtop a perſon's mouth, ſo that he has nothing more to ſay; to puzzle, to perplex. *Glanville.*

No'n-resistance, or Non-resistence, the principle of not oppoſing the king; ready obedience to a ſuperior.

No'n sense [of *non* and *ſenſe*] 1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language. 2. Trifles, things of no importance. 3. Impertinence, abſurdity. *Thomſon.*

Nonse'nsical, *adj.* [of *nonſenſe*] unmeaning, fooliſh, impertinent, abſurd.

Nonse'nsically, *adv.* [of *nonſenſical*] fooliſhly, with no meaning, impertinently, abſurdly.

Nonse'nsicalness [of *nonſenſical*] ungrammatical jargon, fooliſh abſurdity.

Nonso'lvent, *ſubſt.* [of *non* and *ſolvent*] one who cannot pay his debts.

Nonsolu'tion [of *non* and *ſolution*] failure of ſolution.

Nonspa'ring, *adj.* [of *non* and *ſparing*] merciles, all-deſtroying. *Shakeſpeare.*

No'nsuit [of *non* and *ſuit*] the act of renouncing or letting fall a ſuit by the plaintiff.

To Nonsuit, *verb. act.* [of *non* and *ſuit*] to deprive of the benefit of a legal proceſs, for ſome failure in the management.

Non-term, the vacation time between term and term.

Noo'dle [from *noddle*, or *noddy*] a niſy, a ſilly fellow, a fool, a ſimpleton.

Nook [from een hoeck, Ger. *Johnſon.* *niche*, Fr.] a corner, a covert made by an angle or interſection.

Nook *of Land*, the fourth part of a yard land.

Noon [non, Sax. non, Goth. *nawn*, Wel. *none*, Erſe, or, as ſome will, *nona*, *hora nona*, Lat. the ninth hour, with the Romans, at which their *cæna*, or chief meal, was eaten; whence the other nations called the time of their dinner or chief meal, tho' earlier in the day, by the ſame name. *Johnſon*] 1. Mid day, the middle hour of the day, twelve, the time when the ſun is in the meridian. *Locke.* 2. It is taken for midnight. Full before him at the *noon* of night. *Dryden.*

Noo'n-day, *ſubſt.* [of *noon* and *day*] midday.

Noo'n-day, *adj.* meridional. *Addiſon.*

Noo'ning, *ſubſt.* [of *noon*] a nap at noon, repoſe at noon.

Noo'n-tide, *ſubſt.* [of *noon* and *tide*] midday, time of noon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Noon-tide, *adj.* meridional. *Noontide* repaſt. *Milton.*

Noose [*nodus*, Lat.] a ſliding knot of a cord, which the more it is drawn binds the cloſer; a ſnare or gin.

To Noose *one*, *verb act.* to tie in a nooſe, to get him into a ſnare or an entanglement.

Nop, or Nope, a bird, called alſo a bull-finch or red-tail.

Nor, *conjunction* [*ne*, or; *ni*, Fr. and Sp. *ne*, It. noch, Du. and Ger.] 1. A partial marking the ſecond or ſubſequent branch of a negative propoſition. Correlative to *neither* or *not*. 2. Two negatives are ſometimes joined, but ill. 3. *Neither* is ſometimes included in *nor*, but not elegantly. Simois *nor* Xanthus ſhall be wanting there. *Dryden.* 4. *Nor* is uſed ſometimes in the firſt branch for *neither*. I love myſelf *nor* thee. *B. Johnſon.*

No'rmal [with geometricians] perpendicular, or at right angles; a term uſed of a line or a plane that cuts another perpendicularly.

No'rmans [*q. d. northern men*] a name antiently given to the Norwegians, Danes and Swedes.

No'rrey, or No'rroy [*i. e. northern king*, or king of the northern parts] a king at arms, whoſe office is on the north ſide of the river Trent; the ſame with that of *Clarenceux*, on the ſouth ſide of it.

North, *ſubſt.* [norð, Sax. nor, Dan. norr, Su. noorden, Du. nord, Ger.] the oppoſite to ſouth, or the point oppoſite to the ſun when in the meridian. *Dryden.*

North, *adj.* northern, being in the north,

Northa'mpton, the county town of Northamptonſhire, ſituated on the river Nen, 66 miles from London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Compton, and ſends two members to parliament. The county alſo ſends two members.

Nor'th-curry, a market-town of Somerſetſhire, on the river Tone, 136 miles from London.

No'rtheast, *ſubſt.* [noordeaſt, Du.] the middle point between the north and eaſt.

No'rtherly, *adj.* [norðerlice, or norðerne, Sax.] on the north quarter of the world, being towards the north.

No'rthern, *adj.* being in the north.

No'rthern *Signs* [with aſtronomers] are thoſe ſix ſigns of the zodiac, which conſtitute the ſemicircle of the ecliptic, which inclines to the northward of the equator.

No'rthing [with navigators] is the difference of latitude a ſhip makes in ſailing towards the north pole.

North *Light.* See Aurora *Borealis.*

No'rthward, *adj.* [from the verb] being towards the north.

No'rthward, or No'rthwards, *adv.* [norðƿeard, Sax.] towards the north, going northward. *Bacon.*

North *Pole* [in aſtronomy, &c.] a point in the northern hemiſphere of the heavens, ninety degrees every way diſtant from the equinoctial.

North *Star*, or North *Pole Star* [of *north* and *ſtar*; in aſtronomy] a ſtar ſo called, on account of its being two degrees and a half diſtant from the pole. It is in the tail of the conſtellation *urſa minor*, which ſeems to the naked eye as if it were placed at the pole.

No'rthleech, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire, on the river Leche, 80 miles from London.

No'rthwich, a market-town of Cheſhire, on the river Weaver, 159 miles from London.

No'rwich, a famous and ancient city, the capital of Norfolk, ſituated near the conflux of the Yare and Winſter, 108 miles from London. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and ſends two members to parliament. A city famed for its *rich manufactures*; and perhaps no leſs for its SPIRIT of CATHOLICISM, and FREE ENQUIRY.

No'rthweſt, *ſubſt.* [of *north* and *weſt*] the middle point between the north and weſt.

No'rthwind, *ſubſt.* [of *north* and *wind*] the wind that blows from the north. *Milton.*

Noſe [*nez*, Fr. *naſo*, It. *nariz*, Sp. and Port. *naſus*, Lat. næꞅe, noꞅa, Sax. naeſa, Su. neus, Du. naſe, Dan. and H. Ger.] 1. A prominent part of the face, which is the organ of the ſcent, and the emunctory of the brain. *Pope.* 2. The end of any thing. *Holder.* 3. Scent, ſagacity. We are not offended with a dog for having a better *noſe* than his maſter. *Collier*

To Noſe *one*, *verb act.* 1. To ſcent, to ſmell. *Noſe* him as you go up the ſtairs. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To face, to oppoſe, to provoke or affront a perſon to his face.

To Noſe *verb neut.* to look big, to bluſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

No'ſe bleed, *ſubſt.* [of *noſe* and *bleed*] the herb yarrow.

No'ſe-gay, *ſubſt.* [of *noſe* and *gay*] a poſie, a bunch or ſmall bundle of flowers.

No'ſeleſs, *adj.* [of *noſe*] wanting a noſe, deprived of a noſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

No'ſeſmart [of *noſe* and *ſmart*] the herb creſſes.

No'ſle [of *noſe*] the extremity or end of any thing; as, the *noſle* of a pair of bellows.

Noſo'logy [νοσολογια, of νοσος, diſeaſe, and λεγω, Gr. to deſcribe] a treatiſe concerning diſeaſes; alſo the doctrine of diſeaſes.

Noſopoe'tic, *adj.* [νοσος, Diſeaſe, and ποιεω, Gr. to make] producing diſeaſes.

No'ſtrils, *plur.* of *noſtril* [*nari*, It. næꞅe ꝺyꞃlv, Sax. *nares*, Lat. or of næꞅe and ꝺyꞃl, a hole, of ꝺyꞃlian, Sax. to bore through] the paſſage of the noſe, the cavity in the noſe.

No'ſtrum, *ſubſt.* Lat. a medicine not yet made public, but remaining in ſome ſingle hand.

Not [nohꞇ, ne, auhꞇ, Sax. niet, Du. and L. Ger. nicht, H. Ger. *non*, *no*, It. *no*, Sp.] 1. A particle or adverb of denying or refuſal. 2. It denotes ceſſation or extinction: no more. Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not*. *Job.*

No'table. *adj.* [Fr. and Sp. *notabile*, It. of *natabilis*, Lat.] 1 Singular, remarkable, extraordinary, obſervable, memorable. *Clarendon.* 2. It is ſometimes ſubſtantively uſed. One of thoſe *notables*. *Addiſon.* 3. Careful, buſtling: in irony and contempt.

No'tableneſs [of *notable*; *natabilitas*, Lat.] remarkableneſs, &c. appearance of buſineſs, importance.

No'tably, *adv.* [of *notable*] 1. Memorably, ſingularly, remarkably. *Bacon.* 2. With ſhew of importance, with conſequence. *Addiſon.*

Nota'rial, *adj.* [of *notary*] taken by a notary. *Ayliffe.*

Tota'ricon, the third part or ſpecies of the Jewiſh Cabala.

No'tary, *ſubſt.* [*notaire*, Fr. *notajo*, It. *notario*, Sp. of *notarius*, Lat.] a ſcribe or ſcrivener, that takes notes, or makes ſhort draughts of obligations, contracts, &c. particularly of any thing that may concern the public.

No'tary *Public*, a kind of ſcrivener who takes proteſts of bills, and other tranſactions relating to mercantile affairs.

Nota'tion [*notatio*, Lat.] the act of marking any thing; alſo ſignification, meaning. *South.*

Notation [with arithmeticians] the practice of regarding a thing by marks, as by letters or figures, the ſetting down any number propounded in proper characters, and in their proper places.

Notch [*nocchia*, It.] a nick, a hollow cut in any thing. *Grew.*

To Notch, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cut in ſmall hollows. *Grew.*

No'tchweed [of *notch* and *weed*] an herb called orach.

Note [for *ne mote*] may not. *Spenſer.*

Note [Fr. *nota*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. A remark or explication in the margin, or bottom of a page of a book, an explicatory annotation. *Felton.* 2. A ſhort writing, ſhort hint or ſmall paper containing an account of buſineſs. *Davies.* 3. Credit, eſteem, reputation, conſequence. 4. [In traffic] a writ under a man's hand, by which one perſon engages to pay another a ſum of money, a paper given in confeſſion of a debt. 5. [Muſical] in relation totime. 6. A ſingle ſound in muſic. There are nine notes, *viz.* the large, the long, breve, ſemi-quaver, minim, crotchet, quaver, ſemi-quaver, and demi-ſemi-quaver, all which are to be found in their proper places. The characters or marks of theſe notes are uſually ſet down on a ſcale of five or ſix lines, to ſerve as directions for keeping time in ſinging, or playing on any ſort of muſical inſtrument. 7. Remark, memorandum, eſpecially in ſhort-hand, abbreviation, ſymbol. 8. Tune, voice. Theſe are *notes* wherewith are drawn from the hearts of the multitude. *Hooker.* 9 Notice, heed. 10. Reproach, ſtigma. 11. Account, information. 12. State of being obſerved. 13. A ſmall letter or piece of paper with ſomething marked on it. 14. A written paper.

To Note, *verb act.* [*noter*, Fr. *notàr*, Sp. *notare*, It. *noto*, Lat.] 1. To obſerve, to take notice of, to remark, to heed, to attend. 2. To deliver, to ſet down. 3. To charge with a crime. 4. [In muſic] to ſet down the notes of a tune. 5. [In falconry] to prune the feathers.

To Note *a Foreign Bill*, is when a public notary goes to be a witneſs, or to take notice that a merchant will nor accept or pay it.

Note-book [of *note* and *book*] a book in which notes or ſhort hints and memorandums are ſet down.

No'ted, *part. adj.* [of *note*] notable, famous, remarkable, celebrated, eminent.

No'ter [of *note*] he who notes, or takes notice.

No'thing [of *no* and *thing*; naðinᵹ, Sax. *nathing*, Scottiſh, *nada*, Sp. and Port.] 1. Negation of being, nonentity, univerſal negation; oppoſed to ſomething. 2. Nonexiſtence. 3. Not any thing. *Addiſon.* 4. No other thing. *Nothing* but a ſteady reſolution. *Wake.* 5. No quantity or degree. Add *nothing* of courage. *Clarèndon.* 6. No importance, no uſe, no value. Some of our late too nice fools ſay, there is *nothing* in it. *Spenſer.* 7. No poſſeſſion or fortune. A man that from very *nothing*, is grown into an unſpeakable eſtate. *Shakeſp.* 8. No difficulty, no trouble. We make *nothing* of it. *Addiſ.* 9. A thing of no proportion. The charge is *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon.* 10. Trifle, ſomething of no conſideration or importance. Multiplication of *nothings*. *Pope.* 11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial ſignification; in no degree, not at all. Auria *nothing* diſmayed. *Knolles.*

No'thingneſs [of *nothing*] 1. Nihility. *Donne.* 2. Nothing, a thing of no value. *Hudibras.* 3. Non-exiſtence, inſignificancy, worthleſneſs.

No'tice, Fr. [*notizia*, It. *noticia*, Sp. of *notitia*, Lat.] 1. Obſervation, regard, heed, remark. *Locke.* 2. Intelligence given or received, advice, information.

Notifica'tion, Fr. [*notificazione*, It.] the act of notifying or making known, the act of giving information or advice, repreſentation by marks or ſymbols. *Holder.*

To No'tify, *verb act.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notificàr*, Sp. of *notifico*, Lat.] to make known, to give to underſtand, to declare, to publiſh. *Hooker.*

No'tion, Fr. [*notio*, Lat.] 1. The form of any thing repreſented or conceived in the mind, conception, idea, image, thought. 2. Opinion, ſentiment. *Addiſon.* 3. Underſtanding, ſenſe, intellectual faculty; a ſenſe frequent in Shakeſpeare, but obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

No'tional, imaginary, ideal, ſubſiſting only in idea, viſionary, fantaſtical. It is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing. *Bentley.* 2. Pertaining to notions, dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville.*

Notiona'lity [*of notional*] empty ungrounded opinion; an obſolete word. *Glanville.*

No'tionally, *adv.* [of *notional*] in idea, mentally, in our conception, though not in reality. *Norris.*

No'tionalneſs [of *notional*] imaginarineſs.

Notori'ety. See Notorioùſneſs.

Noto'rious [*notoire*, Fr. *notorio*, It. and Sp. of *notorius*, Lat.] publickly known, evident, manifeſt, plain, apparent, not hidden. It is commonly uſed of things known, to their diſadvantage: whence by thoſe who do not know the true ſignification of the word, an attrocious crime is called a notorious crime, whether public or ſecret.

Noto'riouſly, *adv.* [of *notorious*] evidently, manifeſtly, plainly, openly, publicly.

Noto'riouſneſs, or Notori'ety [of *notorious*, or *notorieté*, Fr.] manifeſtneſs, plainneſs, the ſtate of being publicly known, public fame. *Addiſon.*

To Nott, *verb act.* to ſhear. *Ainſworth.*

No'ttingham, the capital of Nottinghamſhire, ſituated on the Lind, near its influx into the Trent. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Finch. The county of Nottingham alſo ſends two members to parliament.

No tus [νοτος, Gr.] the ſouth-wind. "When *notus* ſheds, &c. *Pope.*

No'twheat, *ſubſt.* [of *not* and *wheat*] Of wheat there are two ſorts. French, which is bearded; and *notwheat*, ſo termed, becauſe it is unbearded, being contented with a meaner ſoil. *Carew.*

Notwithsta'nding, *conjunc.* [of na-ƿiꝺ and ꞅꞇanꝺan, Sax. This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participle adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withſtanding*, and anſwers exactly to the Lat. *non obſtante*: it is moſt properly and analogically uſed in the ablative caſe, abſolute with a noun; as, he is rich, *notwithſtanding* his loſs; it is not proper to ſay, he is rich *notwithſtanding* he has loſt much: yet this mode of writing is too frequent, and Addiſon has uſed it. But when a ſentence follows, it is more grammatical to inſert *that*; as, he is rich *notwithſtanding that* he has loſt much. When *notwithſtanding* is uſed abſolutely, the expreſſion is elliptical, this or that being underſtood. *Johnſon*] 1. Without hindrance or obſtruction from. 2. Although; this is not proper. 3. Neverthelefs, however.

Nova'tians, ſo named of *Novatus*, or (as I think the name is conſtantly read in St. *Cyprian*'s letters, and in that aſcribed to *Cornelius* biſhop of *Rome*) *Novatian*, a *Roman* preſbyter, who formed a *ſchiſm* [or rent] from the church, after the *Decian* perſecution, and about the middle of the 3d century; grounded on her *ſuppoſed unlawful* relaxation of diſcipline, by readmitting the *lapſed*, on their repentance, to her communion. For this it ſeems *Novatian* judged too great an indulgence; "not conſidering, ſays *Cornelius*, under whoſe epiſcopal adminiſtration this controverſy aroſe, that they, who were *wounded* in the *front of* the battle, *i. e.* in the *Decian* perſecution, did afterwards, *i. e.* in the ſecond engagement, ſo courageouſly perſevere, as, after the example of the good ſhepherd, to reſign their lives, and ſhed their blood." Cypriani *Opera Ed. Eraſm.* p. 496. But ſuppoſing there might have been in thoſe days ſome inſtances of too *great a lenity* ſhewn to *deſerters*; yet it was carrying the proteſt very far indeed, for *Novatian* on this occaſion, not only to procure for himſelf a *ſchiſmatical* ordination; but alſo when become a biſhop, "*per plurimas civitates novos apoſtolos ſuos emittere*, &c. *i. e.* to ſend (as St. *Cyprian* expreſſes it) his *new apoſtles* through many a city, though already provided with their own true and faithful biſhops, and who had given ample proofs of their zeal and ſteddineſs under the *Pagan* perſecution, and over their heads, to dare create *alios* PSEUDEPISCOPOS, *i. e.* other falſe biſhops; and by ſo doing at once overthrow that *divine conſtitution* [Dei traditionem] on which epiſcopacy was grounded, and the univerſal well-connected UNITY of the church." p. 117. Nor did he ſtop here; but ventured (as we are informed, p. 318,) to *rebaptize* thoſe who came over to him from the church. On which laſt circumſtance, St. *Cyprian*'s reflection is well-worth our notice; Novatianus *ſimiarum more*, &c. i. e. *Novatian* acts like your *apes*, who, though they are not men, would mimic men; as propoſing [by this ſtep] to aſſume TO HIMSELF the authority of the CATHOLIC church, when in fact he is *without the pale* of the church." To *rebaptize* therefore, in the conſtruction of this antient writer, was in effect to *unchurch* thoſe, *from whom* they rebaptized. On this foot both the *Donatiſts* and *Eunomians* rebaptized the catholics that came over to them; as judging them at that time too *corrupt* in doctrine, diſcipline, &c. to deſerve the name of a church. And on the ſelf-ſame foot St. *Cyprian* himſelf rebaptiſed (as he tells us, p. 319.) the converts from *Sabellianiſm*, *Marcioniſm*, &c. I mean as judging their former baptiſm to have been originally null and void. "For how, ſays he, p. 323, can that man obtain remiſſion of ſins by baptiſm, who denies the Creator-

God, the Father of *Chriſt* (as did in his judgment both the *Marcionites* and *Patripaſſians*) when Chriſt received from that *very* Father the very authority by which we are baptized and ſet apart for God; that Father, whom he ſtiled "HIS GREATER;" from whom he PETITIONED to be glorified, and WHOSE WILL he fulfilled, even to the obedience of drinking the cup, and undergoing death? What is it in effect but to become partakers with *heretics*, to affirm that he can obtain remiſſion of ſin, *under covert of the name of Chriſt*; who grievouſly blaſphemes and ſins againſt the Father, and Lord God of Chriſt"? See Marcionites, Sabellians [or Patripassians] Church, and Catharians, compared; and under the *laſt* word read "Cathari".

Nov. is uſed as an abbreviation for November.

Nova'tion, Fr. *novazione*, It. *novatio*, Lat. in civil law] the introduction of ſomething new; alſo a change or alteration of an obligation, whereby it becomes extinguiſhed and annihilated. or an entering into a new obligation from one perſon to another.

Nova'tor, Lat. one who makes or introduces ſomething new, a changer of the ſtate, an uſurper.

No'vel, *adj.* [*novellus*, Lat. *novella*, It. *nouvelle, novaeu*, Fr.] 1. New, not antient, unuſual, not uſed of old. 2. [In the civil law] appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

No'vel, *ſubſt.* [*nouvelle*, Fr. *novella*, It. *novela*, Sp. of *novellus*, Lat.] 1. An ingenious relation of a pleaſant adventure or intrigue, a ſhort romance, a ſmall tale, generally of love. 2. A law annexed to the code. The *novels* are 168 volumes of the civil law, added to the codex by the emperor Juſtinian.

No'velist [*nouveliſte*, Fr.] 1. Innovator, aſſertor of novelty. *Bacon.* 2. A writer of novels.

No'velness, or No'velty [*novitas*, Lat. *noveauté*, Fr. *novità*, It. *novedàd*, Sp.] the ſtate of that which is new, or unknown to former times, newneſs, innovation or change. See Innovation.

Nove'mber [*novembre*, Fr. and It. *noviembre*, Sp. *novembro*, Port. *november*, ſo called of *novem*, Lat. nine, being the ninth month of the year, beginning at March, which when the Romans named the months, was accounted the firſt] the eleventh month beginning at January.

Nove'msiles, the gods of the Sabines, a ſpecies of gods worſhipped by the antient Romans. See Novensiles.

No'venary, *ſubſt.* the number of nine, nine collectively. *Brown.*

Nove'nsiles [*dii novenſiles*, among the Romans] heroes newly received into the number of their gods; or elſe thoſe gods of the provinces and kingdoms, which they had conquered, and to which they offered ſacrifices.

Nove'rcal, *adj.* [*novercalis*, Lat.] pertaining to a mother-in-law, beſeeming a mother-in-law, having the manner of a ſtep-mother.

Nought, *ſubſt.* [*nada*, Sp. nahꞇ, ne auhȝ, not any thing, or nophiꞇ, Sax.] 1. Nothing, not any thing. 2. To ſet at nought, to ſlight, not to value, to diſregard.

No'vice, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*novizio*, It. *novicio*, Sp. of *novitius*, Lat.] 1. A new beginner in any art or profeſſion, a raw, unſkilful, and unexperienced perſon, one not acquainted with any thing, a freſh man. 2. One who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow.

Novi'ciate, or Novi'tiate [*noviciat*, Fr. *noviziato*, It. *noviciàdo*, Sp. of *novitiatus*, Lat.] 1. Noviceſhip, the time during which a perſon is a novice, the ſtate of a novice. 2. [With Roman catholics] a year of probation appointed for the trial of religious, whether or not they have a vocation, and the neceſſary qualities for living in the rules, to the obſervation of which they are to bind themſelves by vow. 3. The houſe or place where novices are inſtructed.

No'vity [*nouveauté*, Fr. *novità*, It. of *novitas*, Lat.] newneſs, novelty. *Brown.*

Noul, *ſubſt.* the crown of the head. See Noll.

Nould [of *ne would*] would not. *Spenſer.*

Noun [*nom*, Fr. *nome*, It. *nombre*, Sp. *nomen*, Lat. with grammarians] the firſt part in ſpeech, denoting the name of a thing.

To Nou'rish, *verb act.* [*nutrio*, Lat. *nourrir*, Fr. *nudrire*, It. *nudrir*, Sp. *nutrir*, Port.] 1. To feed, to promote growth or ſtrength as food does. *Bacon.* 2. To encreaſe or ſupport by food or aliment of any kind. 3. To ſupport, to keep or maintain. Pharaoh's daughter took him up and *nouriſhed* him. *Acts.* 4. To encourage, to foment. *Hooker.* 5. To train up or educate. Neither do I *nouriſh* up young men. *Iſaiah.*

To Nou'rish, *verb neut.* To gain nouriſhment; unuſual. *Bacon.*

Nou'rishable [of *nouriſh*] ſuſceptive of nouriſhment. *Grew.*

Nou'risher [of *nouriſh*] the perſon or thing that nouriſhes.

Nou'rishing, *part adj.* [*nourrant*, Fr. *nutriens*, Lat.] affording nuriſhment. See To Nourish.

Nou'rishment [*nourriture, nouriſſement*, Fr. *nutrimento*, It. *nutrimiente*, Sp.] 1. Food, &c. that which nouriſhes the body, that which is given or received in order to the ſupport or encreaſe of growth or ſtrength. 2. Nutrition, ſupport of ſtrength. *Milton.* 3. Suſtentation, ſupply of things needful. *Hooker.*

No'urriture, *ſubſt.* [*nourriture*, Fr. this was afterwards contracted to *nurture*] education, inſtruction. *Spenſer.*

No'ursling, *ſubſt.* the nurſe, the nurſling. *Spenſer.*

Nou'rishable, *adj.* [of *nouriſh*] ſuſceptive of nouriſhment. *Grew.*

To No'usel, *verb act.* [of *nuzzle, noozle, nooſe*] to entrap, to enſnare, as in a nooſe or trap.

Now, *adv.* [nu, Sax. nu, Dan. Su. Du. and L. Ger. nun, H. Ger.] 1. At this time, at the time preſent. 2. A little while ago. *Walter.* 3. At one time, or in one reſpect, at another time. *Now* high, *now* low. *Pope.* 4. It is ſometimes a particle of connection, like the French *or*, and Latin *autem*. 5. After this, ſince things are ſo; in familiar language. *L'Eſtrange.* 6. Now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly.

Now, *ſubſt.* preſent moment. An eternal *now* does ever laſt. *Cowley.*

Now-adays, *adv.* at this time.

No'wed, *adj.* [*noué*, Fr. in heraldry] wreathed, knotted, of the Latin, *nodatus*, and ſignifies ſome intricacy in the way of knotting, and is applied to ſuch tails of animals as are very long, and ſometimes are repreſented in coat armour, as if tied in a knot. *Brown.*

No'wes, *ſubſt.* [from *noue*, O. Fr. which they now write *nôce*] the marriage knot; obſolete. *Craſhaw.*

No'where, *adv.* [of *no* and *where*] not in any place.

No'wise, *ſubſt.* [of *no* and *wiſe*; this is commonly ſpoke and written by ignorant barbarians *noways*] not in any manner or degree. *Bentley.*

Nowl [hnol, *Sax.*] the top of the head, the crown. See Noll.

Nox, Lat. night, an imaginary goddeſs of the poets.

No'xious, *adj.* [*nocivo*, It. of *noxius*, Lat.] 1. Hurtful, offenſive, miſchievous, deſtructive, unwholſome. 2. Guilty, criminal. *Noxious* in the eye of the law. *Bramhall.*

No'xiously, *adv.* [of *noxious*] hurtfully, pernicioully.

No'xiousness [of *noxious*] offenſiveneſs, hurtfulneſs, unwholeſomeneſs. *Hammond.*

No'zle, *ſubſt.* [of *noſe*] the noſe, the ſnout, the end.

N. S. is an abbreviation of *new ſtile*.

To Nu'bble, *verb act.* to bruiſe with handy cuffs. *Ainſworth.*

Nu'bile, *adj.* [*nubilis*, Lat.] marriageable, fit for marriage. *Prior.*

Nubilo'se, *adj.* or Nu'bilous [*nuvoloſo*, It. of *nubiloſus*, Lat.] cloudy.

Nuci'ferous [of *nucifer*, Lat.] nut bearing.

Nuckia'næ *Glandulæ*, Lat. [ſo called from Dr. Nuck, a phyſician in Holland, who firſt diſcovered them] certain kernels or glands ſeated in that part of the ſkull where the eye is placed between the abducent muſcle of the eye, and the bone os jugale.

Nu'cleus, Lat. the kernel of a nut; alſo any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

Nucleus, Lat. [with aſtronomers] the head of a comet; alſo the central or middle part of a planet.

Nude [*nud*, Fr. *nuda*, It. of *nudus*, Lat.] naked, bare.

Nude [with botanic writers] without leaves; and it is not only applied to ſtalks when they grow without leaves, but to ſeeds when they are incloſed in no veſſel.

Nu'dils [with ſurgeons] pledgets dipt in ointment, for ſores or diſeaſes of the womb.

Nu'dities [in painting and ſculpture] is uſed to ſignify thoſe parts of a human figure, not covered with any drapery, or thoſe parts where the carnations appear.

Nu'dity [*nudité*, Fr. *nudità*, It. of *nuditas*, Lat.] nakedneſs; alſo naked parts. *Dryden.*

Nudity [in painting] a picture repreſenting a naked perſon.

Nu'el [*noyau*, Fr. in architecture] the ſpindle of a winding ſtaircaſe. See Newel.

Nuga'city, or Nuga'lity [*nugacitas*, from *nugacis*, gen. of *nugax*, *nugalitas*, Lat.] trifling talk or behaviour, futility.

Nuga'tion [*nugor*, Lat.] the act or practice of trifling. *Bacon.*

Nu'isance, Fr. 1. Something noxious or offenſive. 2. [In law] ſomething that incommodes the neighbourhood.

Nuke [*nuca*, It.] the hinder part of the head, the noddle.

To Null, *verb act.* [*nullus*, Lat.] to annul, to annihilate, to deprive of efficacy or exiſtence. *Grew.*

Null, *adj.* [*nullo*, It. *nulo*, Sp. *nullus*, Lat.] void, of no force, ineffectual. *Swift.*

Null, *ſubſt.* ſomething of no power, or of no meaning. *Bacon.*

Nu'lled, *part adj.* made void.

Nulli'ety [*nullità*, It. *nulidàd*, Sp. *nullietas*, Lat.] nullity, nothingneſs.

To Nu'llify, *verb act.* [of *nullus*, and *fio* or *facio*, Lat.] to make void, and of none effect.

Nu'llity [*nullitas*, Lat. *nullité*, Fr.] 1. The ſtate of being null and void, or of no effect, want of force or efficacy. *South.* 2. Want of exiſtence. *Bacon.*

Numb, *adj.* [benumen, benumbed, Sax.] 1. Deprived in a great meaſure of the power of motion and ſenſation, chill, motionleſs. Like a ſtony ſtatue cold and *numb*. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Benumbing, producing chillneſs. All thin and naked to the *numb* cold night. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Numb, *verb act.* to deaden, to ſtupify, to make dull of motion or ſenſation. *Bolingbroke.*

Nu'mbedness [of *numbed*] torpor, interruption of ſenſation, chilneſs.

Nu'mber [*numerus*, Lat. *nombre*, Fr. *numero*, It. Sp. and Port.] 1. Any particular collection of unites, as even and odd. 2. The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed how many. 3. Many more than one. 4. Multitude that may be reckoned. Nations and tribes out of *number*. 2 *Eſdras.* 5. Comparative multitude. *Number* itſelf importeth not much in armies. *Bacon.* 6. Aggregated multitude. You may ſend for your ſick and the reſt of your *number*. *Bacon.* 7. Harmony, proportions calculated by number. *Milton.* 8. Verſes, poetry. *Pope.* 9. [In grammar] in the noun, is the variation or change of termination to ſignify a number more than one.

To Nu'mber, *verb act.* [*numero*, Lat. *nombrer*, Fr.] 1. To count or reckon, to tell how many. 2. To reckon as one of the ſame kind. He was *numbered* with the tranſgreſſors. *Iſaiah.*

Abſolute Numbers [with algebraiſts] are all numbers expreſſed by figures and cyphers, not having any letters joined to them.

Broken Numbers, are fractions, ſuch as conſiſt of ſeveral parts of unity, as a part to the whole.

Compoſite Number, or *Compound* Number [in arithmetic] a number which may be divided by ſome number, leſs than the compoſite itſelf, but greater than unity.

Golden Number [with aſtronomers] a period of 19 years, at the end of which the ſun and moon nearly return to have the ſame aſpects in the ſame parts of the zodiac as before.

Imperfect Numbers, are ſuch, whoſe aliquot parts being added together, make either more or leſs than the whole number, and are either abundant or defective.

Incompoſite Number, *Prime* Number, or *Simple* Number [in arithmetic] a number which can only be divided or meaſured by itſelf or by unity, without leaving any remainer.

Irrational Number, is a ſurd, or a number that is incommenſurable with unity.

Perfect Numbers, are ſuch whoſe aliquot parts, being added together, make the whole number, as 6, 28. &c.

Prime Number, is that which is only diviſible by unity, as 5 and 7 are.

Rational Number, is ſuch as is commenſurable with unity.

Whole NUMBERS, the ſame as integers, *i. e.* or thoſe that in the manner of expreſſing refer to unity, as a whole does to a part.

NU'MBERER [of *number*] he who numbers.

NU'MBERLESS, *adj.* [of *number*] innumerable, more than can be reckoned.

NUMBERS, the fourth book of Moſes, ſo called from its giving account of the numbering of the Iſraelits; numbers in poetry. See RHYME.

NU'MBLES [*nombles*, Fr.] the intrails of a deer, *&c.*

NU'MBNESS [of *numb*] interruption of action or ſenſation, torpor, ſtupifaction, deadneſs. *South.*

NU'MERABLE, *adj.* [*numerabile*, It. of *numerabilis*, Lat.] that may be numbered.

NU'MERAL, *adj.* Fr [*numerale*, It. of *numeralis*, from *numerus*, Lat. number] pertaining to number, conſiſting of numbers. *Locke.*

NUMERAL *Letters*, are thoſe letters which are generally uſed for numbers, as L for 50, C for 100, D for 500, M for 1000.

NU'MERALLY, *adv.* [of *numeral*] according to number. *Brown.*

NU'MERALS. See NUMERAL *Letters.*

NU'MERARY, *adj.* [*numerus*, Lat.] belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe*

NUMERA'TION, Fr. [*numerazione*, It. *numeratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of numbering. 2. Number contained. *Brown.* 3. [In arithmetic] the rule that teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERA'TOR, Lat. one who numbers.

NUMERATOR [*numerateur*, Fr.] 1. That number which ſerves as the common meaſure to others. 2. [Of a fraction] is the number placed above the ſeparating line, and expreſſing the number of the parts of unity in any fraction, as $\frac{4}{7}$, where 4 is the numerator.

NUME'RICAL, *adj.* [*numerique*, Fr. *numerico*, It. *numerus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to number, numeral, denoting number. 2. The ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but in number. *South.* 3. Particular, individual.

NUME'RICALLY, *adv.* [of *numerical*] with reſpect to ſameneſs in number, individually. That the ſulpher of antimony would be but *numerically* different from the diſtilled butter or oil of roſes. *Boyle.*

NU'MERIST [*numerus*, Lat.] one that deals in numbers. The doctrine of the *numeriſts.* *Brown.*

NUMERO'SITY [*numeroſus*, Lat.] 1. Number, the ſtate of being numerous. *Numeroſity* of aſſertors. *Brown.* 2. Harmony, numerous flow.

NUME'RO, a term which merchants and others prefix to a certain number of things, marked thus [N°]

NU'MEROUS [*nombreux*, Fr. *numeroſo*, It. and Sp. of *numeroſus*, Lat.] 1. Abounding in number, manifold, conſiſting of many, not few. Not ſo much obſerved for having a *numerous* as a wiſe conncil. *Bacon.* 2. Melodious, muſical, conſiſting of parts rightly numbered. His verſes are ſo *numerous*, ſo various, and ſo harmonious. *Dryden.*

NU'MMARY, *adj.* [*nummus*, Lat.] relating to money. All the while the ponderal drachma continued the ſame, juſt as our ponderal libra remains as it was, tho' the *nummary* hath much decreaſed. *Arbuthnot.*

NU'MMULAR, *adj.* [of *nummus*, Lat. money] pertaining to money.

NU'MSKULL, *ſubſt.* [probably from *numb*, dull, ſtupid, and *ſkull.* *Johnſon*] 1. A dullard, a dolt, a blockhead.

Or toes and fingers in this caſe,
Of *numſkull*'s ſelf would take the place. *Prior.*

2. The head; in ludicrous language. They have talked like *numbſkulls.* *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

NU'MSKULLED, *adj.* [of *numſkull*] dull, ſtupid, doltiſh. That clod-pated, *numſkulled* ninnyhammer of yours. *Arbuthnot.*

NUN [nun, Sax. *noneo*, Fr. qu. *non nupta*, Lat. *i. e.* not married] one who has bound herſelf by vow to a ſingle life, ſeparated herſelf from the world, and devoted herſelf to the ſervice of God, and the ſeverer duties of religion, being ſecluded in a cloiſter from the world and the converſe of men. The moſt blooming toaſt in the iſland might have been a *nun.* *Addiſon.*

NUN, a bird called a titmouſe.

NU'NCHION, an afternoon's repaſt, a meal between dinner and ſupper. *Hudibras.*

NU'NCIO [*nonce*, Fr. *nunzio*, It. of *nuncius*, Lat.] 1. A meſſenger, one that brings tidings. *Brown.* 2. A ſort of ſpiritual envoy from the pope.

NU'NCIATURE [*nonciature*, Fr. *nonziatura*, It. *nuncio*, Lat.] the office of a nuncio.

NU'NCUPATIVE, or NUNCUPA'TORY, *adj.* [*noncupatif*, Fr. *nuncupatus*, Lat.] publickly or ſolemnly declaratory, pronounced verbally.

NUNCU'PATIVE *Will* [in civil law] a will or teſtament made before witneſſes by word of mouth, and not by writing.

NU'NDINA [among the Romans] a goddeſs, who, as they believed, preſided over the purifiations or luſtrations of children, which ſome derive from *nonus*, Lat. becauſe the male infants were not purified till the 9th day; but the females on the 8th. See CIRCUMCISION.

NU'NNERY [of *nun*] a convent or cloiſter of nuns, or of women under a vow of chaſtity, dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion.

NU'PTUAL, *adj.* Fr. [*nuziale*, It. *nuptualis*, Lat.] pertaining to a wedding or marriage, conſtituting marriage, uſed or done in marriage. *Taylor.*

NU'PTUALS, *ſubſt.* [like the Latin *nuptiæ*, without a ſingular] marriage or wedding.

NU'PTUALIST, a bride or bridegroom, or one who makes matches.

NURSE [*nourriſſe*, *nourrice*, Fr. of *nutrix*, Lat.] 1. One who takes care of ſick perſons. 2. A woman that has the care of another's child. 3. One who breeds, educates or protects. 4. An old women, in contempt. 5. The ſtate of being nurſed. 6. [In compoſition] any thing that ſupplies food. *Walton.*

To NURSE, *verb act.* [from the noun, or by contraction from *nouriſh*; *nourrir*, Fr. *nutrire*, It. *nutrio*, Lat.] 1. To take care of, to tend the ſick. 2. To bring up a child not one's own. 3. To bring up any thing young. 4. To pamper, to foment. 5. To nouriſh, to feed. 6. To ſoften, to cheriſh, to encourage.

NU'RSER [of *nurſe*] 1. One that nurſes. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A promoter, encourager or fomenter.

NU'RSERY [of *nourriſſe*, Fr. a nurſe] 1. A nurſe's chamber, or place where young children are nurſed and brought up. 2. The act or office of nurſing. 3. That which is the object of a nurſe's care. *Milton.* 4. [Among gardeners] a plot of ground or place ſet apart in a garden or orchard, for raiſing young trees, ſtocks or plants, to be tranſplanted to other ground. 5. The ſtate or place where any thing is foſtered or brought up, from a nurſery of children, or whence any thing is to be removed, from a nurſery of trees.

NU'RSERY, a college of young perſons deſigned for the miniſtry or prieſthood.

NU'RSLING [of *nurſe*] one nurſed up, a fondling. See CHRISTLING.

NU'RTURE [contracted from *nourriture*, Fr.] 1. Education, inſtruction, inſtitution. Little uſed. *Spenſer.* 2. Diet, food. *Milton.*

To NU'RTURE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To train, to bring up, to educate. *Wotton.* 2. To *nurture up*; to bring by food and care to maturity. *Bentley.*

NU'SANCE [*nuiſance*, Fr.] annoyance. See NUISANCE.

To NU'STLE, *verb act.* to fondle, to cheriſh. Corrupted from *nurſle.* *Ainſworth.*

NUT [nut, Sax. noot, Du. noet, Su. and Ger. nuſʒ, H. Ger. *noix*, Fr. *noce*, It. *nuez*, Sp. *nux.* Lat.] 1. A fruit or kernel included in a ſhell, or a ſeed included in a brittle, but not ſtony ſhell; if the ſhell and kernel are in the centre of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a ſtone. 2. A ſmall body, with teeth that correſpond with the teeth of wheels. *Wilkins.*

NUT [with anatomiſts] the glands.

NU'TBROWN, *adj.* [of *nut* and *brown*] brown, like a ripe nut that has been kept long *Milton.*

NU'TCRACKER [of *nut* and *crack*] an inſtrument uſed for breaking nuts by preſſure.

NU'TGALL [of *nut* and *gall*] excreſcence of an oak. *Brown.*

NU'THATCH, NU'TJOBBER, or NU'TPECKER, *ſubſt.* the name of a bird.

NU'THOOK, [of *nut* and *hook*] a ſtick, with a hook at the end, to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

NUTA'TION [with aſtronomers] a kind of trepidation or tremulous motion of the axis of the earth, whereby in each annual revolution it is twice inclined to the ecliptic, and as often returns to its former poſition.

NUTRICA'TION [*nutricatio*, Lat.] nouriſhment. The tongue of this animal is a ſecond argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication.* *Brown.*

NU'TMEG [from *nut* and *muguet*, Fr. *nux moſchata*, Lat. *i. e.* the muſked nut] a ſpice, the fruit of a tree as big as a pear tree, growing in the iſland of Banda in the Eaſt-Indies. The nutmeg is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and ſeparated from that and from its inveſtient coat, the mace, before it is ſent over to us; except that the whole fruit is ſometimes brought to us in preſerve.

Male NUTMEG, a nutmeg different from the common, being longer, and weaker as to fragrance.

NU'TRIMENT [*nutrimento*, It. *nutrimentum*, Lat.] nouriſhment, food.

NUTRIME'NTAL, *adj.* [of *nutriment*] alimental, having the qualities of nouriſhment or food. *Arbuthnot.*

NUTRI'TION, Fr. [*nutrizione*, It. *nutritio*, from *nutrio*, Lat. to nouriſh] the act or quality of nouriſhing or encreaſing growth, nouriſhment.

NUTRI'TIOUS, *adj.* [*nutricius*, from *nutrio*, Lat. to nouriſh] nouriſhing.

NUTRI'TIOUS *Juice* [with anatomiſts] a juice which affords nouriſhment to the ſeveral parts of the body.

NU'TRITIVE, *adj.* [*neutritif*, Fr. *nutritivo*, It. and Sp. from *nutrio*, Lat.] nouriſhing, or that ſerves for nouriſhment, nutrimental.

NU'TRITURE [*nutrio*, Lat.] the power of nouriſhing. *Harvey.*

NU'TSHELL [of *nut* and *ſhell*] the hard ſubſtance that incloſes the kernel of the nut. *Locke.*

NUT-TREE [of *nut* and *tree*] a tree that bears nuts, a hazle.

NUX, Lat. 1. A nut. 2. [With botaniſts] any fruit that has a hard kernel.

To NU'ZZLE, *verb act.* [this word in its original ſignification ſeems corrupted from *nurſle*; but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers ſuppoſed it to come from *nozzle* or *noſe*, and in that ſenſe uſed it] to nurſe, to foſter. *Sidney.*

To NU'ZZLE, *verb neut.* 1. To go with the noſe down like a hog. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To neſtle, to hide the head, as a young child does in his mother's boſom.

NYCTALO'PIA [νυκταλωπια, of νυκτος, by night, αλαος, blind, and ωπς, Gr. ſight.] a diſeaſe in the eyes, which is two-fold. 1. A dimneſs of ſight in the night or in dark places, without any defect in the light. 2. A dimneſs of ſight in the light, and a clear ſight in ſhady or dark places. GORRÆUS defines it thus, "The *nictalops*, ſays he, is one that ſees by day; but by night, or in the evening, nothing. Or, as ACTUAR. 2 *Meth.* c. 7. ſays, "who after *ſunſet* ſees *but dimly*, and *nothing in the night* *Euſtathius* in *Odyſſ.* A. p 21. aſſigns its true *etymology* by ſaying, νυκταλωψ ο νυκτος αλαος τες ωπας. APPENDIX *ad Theſaur. H. Stephan. Conſtantin.* &c.

NYCTE'LIA [νυκτελεια, of νυξ, night, and τελεω, Gr. to ſacrifice or celebrate religious duties] nocturnal orgies of Bacchus, which once every three years were celebrated for three nights ſucceſſively, with flambeaux, drinking in ſo riotous and diſorderly a manner, that the Romans aboliſhed them.

NYCTHE'MER [νυχθημερον, Gr.] the ſpace of 24 hours, an intire night and day, or by a *Jewiſh* idiom, PART of that ſpace. *Math.* xii. ver. 40.

NYMPH [*nymphe*, Fr. *nimpha*, It. *nympha*, Lat. νυμφη, Gr.] 1. A goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or water, as river, ſprings, lakes, *&c.* 2. Applied by HOMER to a fine woman, whether married or unmarried.

NY'MPHA [νυμφη, Gr.] the little ſkin wherein inſects are incloſed, both while they are in the egg, or after they have undergone an apparent transformation, or the firſt change of the eruca; a palmer worm or maggot, in ſuch inſects as undergo a transformation; or it is rather the growth or increaſe of the eruca, whereby the figure of the ſucceeding animal is beginning to be expreſſed by the explication of its members, which before lay involved up in the eruca (as a plant is in its ſeed)

ſeed) ſo that *nympha* is only the animal under that imperfect form. It is ſometimes called *chryſalis*, ſometimes *aurelia*, and by others *Necydalus*.

NYMPHÆ [with anatomiſts] two ſmall, ſoft pieces of fleſh, one on each ſide the vulva [or *great chink*] they are of a *ſpongious* ſubſtance, and full of *blood veſſels*. *Keil*. See NYMPHOTOMY.

NY'MPHA, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a hollowneſs or void ſpace in the nether lip.

NYMPHÆ'A, Lat. [νυμφαια, Gr.] the water-lilly or water roſe.

NYMPHÆA, Lat. [in Rome] certain baths or grottos ſacred to the nymphs; from whoſe ſtatues, which adorned them, or from the waters and fountains which they afforded, they were ſo called.

NYMPHÆ'UM [νυμφαιον, of νυμφη, Gr. a bride] a public hall or building among the ancients, richly furniſhed and adorned for public banquetting, where thoſe, who wanted conveniencies at home, held their marriage feaſts.

NYMPHOMA'NIA, Lat [νυμφη, the nymphæ, and μανια, Gr. madneſs] the *furor uterinus*, a diſtemper which provokes women to tranſgreſs the bounds of common modeſty without reſtraint.

NYMPHO'TOMY, Lat. [νυμφοτομια, Gr.] a cutting off the nymphæ, the protuberance of which ſometimes hinders the *coitus*, or makes it difficult. See NYMPHÆ. Dr. *Keil* ſays, "that the *labia* of the *great chink* being a little ſeparated, there appear the NYMPHÆ, one on each ſide the chink; and that they are two ſmall pieces of fleſh, reſembling the membranes that hang under the throats of pullets. *Keill's Anatomy*. p. 9. We muſt refer our reader to p. 104. for the account of their uſe. See CLITORIS and NEPENTHE, and under the laſt read [in the line there quoted from HOMER) νηπενθες, *&c.*

NYMPHS, *plur.* of *nymph* [νυμφαι, Gr.] they were of ſeveral claſſes; the *napeæ*, the * *dryades*, and the *hamadryades*, in the woods, in the green meadows, among the green paſtures. The *naiades* were for the fountains and rivers; and the *nereides* that took their name from *nereus* their father, were appointed to the ſea.

* In INGLISH, *Dryads*; ſo *Naiads*, *Nereids*, &c.

NYS [a corruption of *ne is*] non is, not is. Obſolete. *Spenſer*.

O.

O o, Roman; *O o*, Italic; 𝔒 𝔬, Engliſh; O o Saxon; are the fourteenth letters in order of the alphabet; ο', the fifteenth, and Ω ω, the 24th of the Greek, and ו, the 6th of the Hebrew.

O has in Engliſh either a long ſound, as *drone*, *groan*, *broke*, *coal*, *droll*; or a ſhort ſound, as *got*, *not*, *prong*, *long*. It is uſually denoted long by a ſervile *a* ſubjoined, as *loan*, or by *e* at the end of the ſyllable, as *hone*, *bone*: when theſe vowels are not appended, it is generally ſhort, except before *ll*, as *droll*, *ſcroll*, and even then it is ſometimes ſhort, as *loll*, *poll*.

O, is not ſounded in *people*, *jeopardy*, *&c.*

O, with the ancients, was a numeral letter ſignifying 11.

Ō, with a daſh, ſtood for eleven millions.

O is uſed as an interjection of calling, exclamation or wiſhing.

OAF, *ſubſt.* [this word is variouſly written, *auff*, *ofe*, and *oph*; it ſeems a corruption of *ouph*, a demon or fairy; in German alf, from which our *elf*; and means properly the ſame with changeling: a fooliſh child left by malevolent *ouphs* or fairies in the place of one more witty, which they ſteal way. *Johnſon*] 1. A changeling, a fooliſh child left by the fairies. 2. A dolt, blockhead or idiot.

OA'FISH, *adj.* [of *oaf*] ſtupid, doltiſh.

OA'FISHNESS [of *oafiſh*] ſtupidity, dulneſs.

OAK [eicke, Du. eiche, Ger. eek, Su. aac, or æc, Sax.] a durable tree. No tree beareth ſo many baſtard fruits as the oak: for, beſides the acorns, it beareth galls, oak-apples, oak nuts, which are inflammable, and oak-berries, ſticking cloſe to the body of the tree without ſtalks. *Bacon.*

OAK [evergreen] an ever-green tree, whoſe wood is accounted very good for many ſorts of tools and utenſils, and affords the moſt durable charcoal in the world. *Miller.*

OAK *of Jeruſalem*, an herb.

OAK-APPLE [of *oak* and *apple*] a kind of ſpongy excreſcence on the oak. *Bacon.*

OA'KEN, *adj.* [of *oak*] pertaining to an oak, made of oak, gathered from oak. *Bacon.*

OA'KEN *Pin*, a ſort of fruit ſo called from its hardneſs, which yields an excellent juice very much like the Weſtbury apple in nature, tho' not in ſhape. *Mortimer.*

OA'KAM, or OA'KUM, old ropes untwiſted, and pull'd out again into hemp like hurds of flax, to be uſed with pitch in the calking of ſhips, *&c.*

OA'KHAM, a market town of Rutlandſhire, in the vale of Catmos, 97 miles from London.

OAR [aꞃe, Sax. perhaps by alluſion to the common expreſſion of plowing the water, from the ſame root with *ear*, to plow, *aro*, Lat.] 1. A long pole with a broad end, by which veſſels are driven in the water, the reſiſtance made by water to the oar, puſhing on the veſſel. 2. [Among miners] See ORE.

To OAR, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] To row. And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood. *Pope.*

To OAR, *verb act* to impel by rowing. *Shakeſpeare.*

OA'RY, *adj.* [of *oar*] having the form or uſe of oars.

> ——The ſwan with *arched* neck,
> Between her white wings *mantling proudly*, rows
> Her ſtate with *oary* feet—— *Milton.*

OAST, *ſubſt.* a kiln: obſolete. *Mortimer.*

OA'TCAKE [of *oat* and *cake*] cake made of the meal of oats in the country, but thoſe uſed in London are made of the meal of wheat.

OA'TEN, pertaining to oats, made of oats, bearing oats.

OATH [að, Sax. aith, Goth and Scot. eed, Dan. and Su. eedt, Du. eyd, Ger. the difference between the noun *oath* and the verb *ſwear* is very obſervable, as it may ſhew that our oldeſt dialect is formed from different languages. *Johnſon.*] the act of ſwearing, or confirming a thing by ſwearing, an affirmation or promiſe, corroborated by the atteſtation of the divine being.

OATH [in a legal ſenſe] a ſolemn action, whereby God is called to witneſs the truth of an affirmation, given before one or more perſons impowered to receive the ſame. An *oath* is an appeal to God. *Swift.*

OATHA'BLE, *adj.* [of *oath*] obſolete; capable of having an oath adminiſtered.

> You're not *oathable*,
> Altho' I know you'll ſwear. *Shakeſpeare.*

OA'THBREAKING, *ſubſt.* [of *oath* and *break*] perjury, the violation of an oath.

> His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,
> By now forſwearing that he is forſworn. *Shakeſpeare.*

OA'TMALT [of *oat* and *malt*] malt made of oats. In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*. *Mortimer.*

OA'TMEAL [of *oat* and *meal*, from aꞇen and mealepe, Sax.] 1. Meal or flour made by grinding of oats. *Oatmeal* and butter outwardly applied. *Arbuthnot.* 2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

OAT *Thiſtle* [of *oat* and *thiſtle*] an herb.

OATS [of aꞇen or eꞇan, Sax. to eat] a grain, food for horſes; in moſt parts of England, and in others, as alſo in Scotland, the chief ſupport of the people; when uſed alone it is commonly oats, but in compoſition oat.

O'AZINESS [of *oazy*] ſlimy, muddy, marſhy quality.

O'AZY [prob. of oſꞇ, Sax. a ſcale, *q. d.* ſcaly] ſlimy, muddy, *&c.* This, and its derivatives, are more commonly written *oozy*; which ſee.

OBAMBULA'TION [*obambulatio*, from *ob* and *ambulo*, Lat. to walk] the act of walking up and down.

To OBDU'CE, *verb act.* [*obduco*, from *ob* and *duco*, Lat. to draw] to draw over as a covering. Covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis. *Hale.*

OBDU'CTION [*obductio*, of *ob* and *duco*, Lat. to draw] the act of covering or overlaying with ſome metal, matter, *&c.*

OBDU'RACY, or OBDU'RATENESS [of *obduratus*, Lat.] hardneſs of heart, inflexible, wickedneſs, impenitence. The abſolute completion of ſin in final *obduracy*. *South.*

OBDU'RATE, *adj.* [*obduratus*, Lat.] 1. Hard of heart, inflexibly obſtinate in ill, impenitent. Be not *obdurate*, open thy deaf ear. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Hardened, firm, ſtubborn. The very cuſtom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* againſt whatſoever inſtructions. *Hooker.* 3. Harſh, rugged. The moſt *obdurate* conſonants, without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

OBDU'RATELY, *adv.* [of *obdurate*] impenitently, obſtinately, in a hardened manner.

OBDURA'TION [of *obdurate*] hardneſs of heart, ſtubbornneſs. Their greater *obduration* in evil. *Hooker.*

OBDU'RED [*obduratus*, Lat.] hardened, impenitent, inflexible.

OBE'DIENCE, *Fr.* [*obbedienza*, It. *obediéncia*, Sp. *obedientia*, Lat.] ſubmiſſion, ſubjection, ſubmiſſion to authority, compliance with command or prohibition. A ſtrange *obedience* to a commiſſion. *Bacon.*

OBE'DIENT [*obbediente*, It. *obediénte*, Sp. *obediens*, Lat.] ſubmiſſive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition. To make them *obedient* to government. *Tillotſon.*

OBEDIE'NTIAL, *adj.* [*obedientiel*, Fr.] pertaining to obedience, according to the rule of obedience. *Hammond.*

OBEDIENTIAL, *ſubſt.* [from the *adj.*] ſuch as execute an office under ſuperiors, and with obedience to their commands.

OBE'DIENTLY, *adv.* [of *obedient*] ſubmiſſively, with obedience.

OBE'DIENTNESS [of *obedient*] obedient quality.

OBE'ISANCE, Fr. [this word is formed by corruption from *abaiſance*, an act of reverence. *Johnſon*] a bow, a courteſy, an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or the knee.

OBEI'SANT [*obeiſſant*, Fr.] reverent, making a low bow, courteſy or congee.

Obelæ´a *Sutura*, Lat. of Gr. [of οϐελος, Gr. a ſpot; with anatomiſts] a ſeam in the ſcull, otherwiſe called the ſagittal ſuture.

O´belisk [*obeliſque*, Fr. *obeliſco*, It. and Sp. οϐελισκος, Gr. *obeliſcus*, Lat.] 1. A magnificent high piece of ſolid marble, or other fine ſtone, uſually four ſquare, and growing ſmaller from the baſis to the top, ending in a ſharp point. It differs from a pyramid, in that it is made all of one intire ſtone or piece, and its baſis is much narrower. 2. [With printers] is this (†) mark, in the form of a dagger, and refers the reader to ſome note or other matter in the margin, and is commonly a note of cenſure in the margin of a book.

Obequita´tion [*obequitatio*, from *ob* and *equito*, Lat. to ride] the act of riding up and down.

Oberra´tion [*oberratio*, of *ob* and *erro*, Lat. to wander] the act of wandering up and down.

Obe´se, *adj.* [*obeſus*, Lat.] fat, groſs, loaden with fleſh.

Obe´seness, or **Obe´sity** [of *obeſe*, or *obeſitas*, Lat.] groſſneſs, morbid fatneſs, incumbrance of fleſh.

To **Obe´y**, *verb act.* [*obeïr*, Fr. *obbediere*, It. *obedecer*, Sp. and Port. of *obedio*, Lat.] to ſubmit to authority, to comply with a ſuperior out of reverence.

To **Obey**, *verb neut.* to be obedient to.

Obe´ying, *part adj.* [of *obey*; *obediens*, Lat.] being obedient.

To **Obje´ct** [*objecter*, Fr. *objectare*, It. *objectum*, ſup. of *objicio*, Lat.] 1. To urge againſt, to make an objection, to propoſe as a charge, criminal or adverſe reaſon. 2. To oppoſe in general, to preſent to the view, or in oppoſition; and in this ſenſe Bacon uſes the *part. paſſ. object* for *objected*.

Obje´ct [*objet*, Fr. *oggetto*, It. *objeto*, Sp. *objectum*, Lat.] 1. The matter of an art or ſcience, or that about which it is employed, the ſame as ſubject that about which any power or faculty is employed. 2. [*Objectum*, Lat.] any thing placed to be beheld, or oppoſed to any of the ſenſes; ſomething apprehended or preſented to the mind, either by ſenſation or by imagination, and to raiſe any affectation or emotion in the mind. 3. [In grammar] any thing influenced by ſomewhat elſe.

Object *Glaſs*, a glaſs in a teleſcope or microſcope, placed at that end of the tube which is next to the object, and fartheſt from the eye.

Obje´ction, Fr. [*obbjezione*, It. *objeción*, Sp. of *objectio*, Lat.] 1. A difficulty raiſed againſt a propoſition, an adverſe argument. 2. The act of preſenting any thing in oppoſition. 3. Criminal charge. 4. Faults found.

Obje´ctive, *adj.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, *objectivus*, Lat.] 1. Relating to the object, contained in the object. *Watts.* 2. Made an object, propoſed as an object. *Hale.*

Objective *Line* [in perſpective] is the line of an object, from whence the appearance is ſought for in the draught or picture.

Obje´ctively, *adv.* [of *objective*; a ſchool term] 1. In manner of an object. A thing is ſaid to exiſt objectively, when it exiſts no otherwiſe than in being known, or in being an object of the mind. *Locke.* 2. In a ſtate of oppoſition to the view. *Brown.*

Obje´ctiveness [of *objective*] the ſtate of being an object. *Hale.*

Obje´ctor [of *object*] one who offers objections, one who ſtarts difficulties.

O´bit [of *obiit*, or *obivit*, he died, or *obitus*, Lat. death] a funeral ſong, or an office for the dead ſaid annually, funeral obſequies, or a yearly day ſet apart for commemorating the death of any perſon.

Obi´tuary, *ſubſt.* [*obituaire*, Fr.] a regiſter, wherein are written the names of the dead, and the days of the burial of thoſe perſons who were benefactors to a monaſtery.

Objura´tion [*objuratio*, of *ob* and *juro*, Lat. to ſwear] the act of binding by oath.

To **Obju´rgate**, *verb neut.* [*objurgatum*, ſup. of *objurgo*, Lat.] to chide, to reprove.

Objurg´ation [*objurgatio*, Lat.] the act of chiding or reproving, reprehenſion.

Obju´rgatory, *adj.* [*objuagatorius*, Lat.] pertaining to chiding or rebuking, culpatory, reprehenſory.

Obla´te, *ſubſt.* [*oblatus*, Lat.] a ſoldier diſabled in the ſervice of his prince, who had the benefit of the place of a monk given him in the abby; alſo the maintenance itſelf.

Obla´te, *adj.* flatted at the poles. Applied to a ſpheroid.

Obla´tion, Fr. [*oblazione*, It. *oblacion*, of *oblatio*, from *oblatum*, ſup. of *offero*, from *ob* and *fero*, Lat. to bring] an offering, a ſacrifice, any thing offered as an act of reverence or worſhip.

Oblation *of Chriſt*—The *one* oblation which *Chriſt*, the great high-prieſt of our profeſſion, has made for us all, is clearly enough laid down in ſcripture. See *Heb.* c. ix. v. 24—28, compared with c. x. v. 14. and 26. But as to thoſe *repeated oblations*, which in the celebration of maſs [or euchariſt] the *Romiſh* prieſt, and *Chriſt* by that prieſt, makes of himſelf to God, as a propitiatory offering and ſacrifice both for the living and the dead——the SCRIPTURES are entirely ſilent here——In the *euchariſt* as there deſcribed, we find a *feaſt* upon the ſacrifice, or held *in commemoration* of the ſacrifice; but no *repetition* of the ſacrifice [or oblation] itſelf. And as to the ſentiments of *antiquity* on this head, it ſhould not be diſſembled, that our firſt reformers were too often diſtreſſed by their too haſtily *admitting* an appeal, which their adverſaries made to St. *Auguſtin*, St. *Chryſoſtom*, St. *Ambroſe*, and other writers of the fourth and fifth centuries; who not only flouriſhed in times, when the *great apoſtacy* was now begun; but were themſelves ſome of the *chief inſtruments* in ſupporting and propagating the ſame; as Sir *Iſaac Newton* has fully proved, in his obſervation on *Daniel*, and the *Apocalypſe*. And though, ſhould we aſcend *ſomewhat higher* (I mean to the 3d and preceding centuries) CHURCH-AUTHORITY is, in reality, even here, no authority at *all*; at leaſt to us *proteſtants*, who profeſs to make the BIBLE the SOLE RULE and STANDARD both of our *faith*, and *worſhip*: yet to begin with St. *Juſtin*—the reader will find his account of things in his *own* words, under the word EUCHARIST. St. *Irenæus* (who follows cloſe upon him, and more than once quotes him with the higheſt terms of reſpect) when combating a ſet of heretics, who denied that *our ſyſtem* was the workmanſhip of GOD, the FATHER of *Chriſt*; firſt cites thoſe words of *Iſaiah*, c. i. v. 16—18, as ſuggeſting the *true ſacrifice* and *oblation*, by which God, as he expreſſes it, will be made *propitious*; and alſo thoſe, "*I will have mercy, and not ſacrifice*;" and then alluding (as *Juſtin Martyr* had done before him) to thoſe GIFTS and OFFERINGS, which the primitive chriſtians, when celebrating the *euchariſt*, made of bread, wine, *&c.* partly for the furniſhing out the feaſt itſelf, and partly for the ſupport of their poor, and clergy; He ſays, "that our Lord, when adviſing his diſciples to OFFER, as *firſt-fruits* to God, of his OWN creatures, meaning of things which himſelf had produced (not that God ſtands *in need* of theſe things; but that we might not to be ungrateful and unfruitful to him) he took that bread which is a PART of the CREATION, and gave thanks, ſaying, "this is my body;" and the *cup* in like manner, which is a PART of THAT CREATION which relates to us, he acknowledged to be his blood, [i. e. *ſymbolically* ſo, for St. *Irenæus* was NO TRANSUBSTANTIALIST, as appears ſufficiently from this very context] and taught a *new oblation* of the *new teſtament*; which [oblation] the church receiving from the apoſtles, does throughout the whole world OFFER to God, to him who gives us food, the FIRST-FRUITS of his gifts"—And then quoting that text in *Malachi*, c. i. v. 11.—He adds, by way of comment, "*In Deo omnipotente*, &c. *i. e.* that in [or under] the OMNIPOTENT GOD, the church offers THRO' *Jeſus Chriſt*; and that the *incenſe* referred to by the prophet, is defined by St. *John* himſelf in the apocalypſe, to be the PRAYERS of the ſaints." And having told us a little lower, that the *euchariſt* even *after the conſecration* conſiſts of TWO things, one earthly [*i. e.* the *bread* and *wine*] and one heavenly [meaning the ſacred truth couched under theſe emblematic repreſentations] he obſerves again, "that we offer theſe things to God; not as though he wants them: but to expreſs our gratitude; and as ſanctifying [or ſetting apart for his uſe and ſervice] his creatures."——And concludes, by ſaying, that our ALTAR is [not as the *Roman catholic* would have it, here upon earth, but] in heaven; for thither, ſays he, our prayers and oblations are directed. IREN. *Ed. Grabe*, p. 321—323—327—328. Prove me *high maſs* from hence,—*& eris mihi magnus Apollo.*

Oblecta´tion [*oblectatio*, Lat.] recreation, delight, pleaſure.

To **O´bligate**, *verb act.* [*obligo*, Lat.] to bind by contract or duty.

O´bligated, *part. adj.* [*obligatus*, Lat.] obliged, bound or tied to.

Obliga´tion, Fr. [*obbligazione*, It. *obligacion*, Sp. of *obligatio*, Lat.] 1. Duty, engagement, tie of any oath or vow, a contract. 2. A bond or writing obligatory; this ſeems a ſenſe in the civil law, and among the Scots. 3. An act which binds any man to ſome performance. 4. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Obliga´tory, *adj.* [*obligatoire*, Fr. *obligatorio*, It. and Sp. of *obligatorius*, Lat.] that is of force to oblige, binding, coercive; having *to* or *on*. Whether it be not *obligatory to* Chriſtian princes. *Bacon.*

Obligato´riness [of *obligatory*] binding or coercive quality.

To **Obli´ge**, *verb act.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obbligare*, It. *obligàr*, Sp. of *obligo*, Lat.] 1. To bind, conſtrain or engage, to impoſe obligation, to compel to ſomething. *Tillotſon.* 2. To lay an obligation of gratitude upon, to make indebted. 3. To pleaſe, to gratify, to do a kindneſs, good office or turn,

Obligee´ [a law term] a perſon by whom a bond or writing obligatory is given, one bound by a legal or written contract.

Obli´gement, Fr. an obligation, the ſtate of being obliged, a tye. Either of divine or human *obligement*. *Milton:*

Obli´geor, or **Obli´ger**, one who enters into a bond for payment of money, one who binds by contract.

Obli´ging, *part. adj.* [*obligeant*, Fr. *obligans*, Lat.] binding, tying; alſo engaging, complaiſant, civil, reſpectful.

Obli´gingly, *adv.* [of *obliging*] civilly, with complaiſance, in an obliging manner.

Obli´gingness [of *obliging*] 1. Complaiſance, civility, courteouſneſs. 2. Obligation, force.

Obliqua´tion [*obliquatio*, from *obliquo*, Lat.] 1. Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity. *Newton.* 2. [In catoptrics] the catheus of obligation is a right line, drawn perpendicular to a mirrour, in the point of incidence.

Obli´que, *adj.* Fr. [*obliquo*, It. and Sp. of *obliquus*, Lat.] 1. Crooked, not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel. 2. Not direct. Uſed as to ſenſe or meaning.

Obli´que *Caſes* [with grammarians] any caſes in nouns except the nominative.

Oblique *Sphere* [with aſtronomers] is that whoſe horizon cuts the equator obliquely, and one of whoſe poles is raiſed above the horizon, and equal to the latitude of the place.

Oblique *Sailing* [with navigators] is when the ſhip is in ſome intermediate rhumb, between the four cardinal points; and thus makes an oblique angle with the meridian, changing both its latitude and longitude.

Obli´que *Aſcenſion* [in aſtronomy] is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the firſt points of Aries, and that point of the equator which riſes together, with the ſtar, *&c.* in an oblique ſphere.

Oblique *Deſcenſion* [in aſtronomy] is an arch of the equator intercepted between the firſt point of Aries, and that point of the equator which ſets with a ſtar, *&c.* in an oblique ſphere.

Obli´quely, *adv.* [of *oblique*] 1. Awry, crookedly, in an oblique manner, not directly, not perpendicularly. 2. Not in the direct or immediate meaning.

Obli´queness, or **Obli´quity** [*oblique* or *obliquité*, Fr.] 1. Athwartneſs, crookedneſs, ſlantingneſs, deviation from phyſical rectitude, deviation from perpendicularity or paralleliſm. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

Obli´quity *of the Ecliptic* [in aſtronomy] is the angle which the ecliptic makes with the equator, which is 23 degrees and 29 minutes.

Obli´quus *Superior*, Lat. [in anatomy] the 7th muſcle of the head, ariſing from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the ſecond vertebræ of the neck, and aſcending obliquely, is inſerted ſideways into the occiput.

Obliquus *Inferior*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the head which ariſes from the outward part of the ſpiral proceſs of the ſecond vertebra of the neck, and paſſes obliquely to its inſertion, at the tranſverſe proceſs of the firſt, where the former muſcle begins.

Obliquus *Oculi Superior*. Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the eye, which taking its riſe from the deepeſt part of the orbit, near the beginning of the abducent, paſſes obliquely under its upper part, and is let into the coat called ſclerotis.

Obliquus *Oculi Inferior*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the eye going up obliquely over the deprimens, and ending in the tunica ſclerotis, *&c.*

OBLIQUUS *Aſcendens*, or **OBLIQUUS** *Acclivis* [in anatomy] one of the large muſcles of the lower belly, ariſing from the circular edge of the os ilium and ligamentum pubis, and is implanted into the whole length of the linea alba, that ſerves to compreſs the lower belly, and by that means to help the diſcharge of the ordure and urine.

OBLIQUUS *Major Oculi*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle which draws the eye forwards and obliquely downwards.

OBLIQUUS *Deſcendens*, or **OBLIQUUS** *Declivis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a large muſcle of the belly, which takes its riſe in the lower end of the 6th, 7th, and 8th ribs, and deſcends obliquely from the ſerratus inferior poſticus, and is inſerted in the linea alba and the os pubis.

OBLIQUUS *Auris*, Lat. [in anatomy] lies in the internal parts of the aqueducts, enters the tympanum, and is inſerted into the ſlender proceſs of the malleus.

To **OBLI'TERATE**, *verb act.* [*obliteratum*, ſup. of *oblitero*, from *ob*, and *litera*, Lat. a letter] 1. To efface any thing written. 2. To wear out, to deſtroy, to efface in general.

OBLI'TERATED, *part. adj.* of *obliterate*; which ſee [*obliteratus*, Lat.] blotted out.

OBLI'TERATION [*obliteratio*, Lat.] the act of blotting out, cancelling or aboliſhing, effacement, extinction.

OBLI'VION [*oubli*, Fr. *obblio*, It. *ovido*, Sp. of *obllivio*, Lat.] 1. Forgetfulneſs, ceſſation of remembrance; which by naturaliſts is defined to be a loſs of the ideas or conceptions of the things once perceived, which happens when they make but a light impreſſion upon the brain. 2. Amneſty, general pardon of crimes in a ſtate.

OBLI'VIOUS, *adj.* [*oublieux*, Fr. *obblivioſo*, It. of *obliviosus*, Lat.] forgetful, cauſing forgetfulneſs.

OBLOCU'TION, Lat. obloquy, ill report.

O'BLONG, *adj.* [in geometry] longer than broad; it is the ſame with a rectangle parallelogram, whoſe ſides are unequal.

O'BLONGLY, *adv.* [of *oblong*] in an oblong direction.

O'BLOQUY [of *obloquium*, *obloquor*, from *ob*, and *loquor*, Lat. to ſpeak] 1. Slander, backbiting, cenſorious ſpeech, reproach. 2. Cauſe of reproach, diſgrace. Not proper.

OBNO'XIOUS, *adj.* [*obnoxius*, Lat.] 1. Liable, properly liable to be puniſhed for offence. *Obnoxious* to God's ſevere juſtice. *Calamy.* 2. Subject. 3. Liable, expoſed to in general. *Obnoxious* to jealouſies and diſtruſts. *Hayward.*

OBNO'XIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *obnoxious*] in a ſtate of ſubjection, in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS [of *obnoxious*] ſubjection, liableneſs to puniſhment, danger, &c.

To **OBNU'BILATE**, *verb act.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] to cloud, to obſcure.

OBNU'BILATED, *part. adj.* [of *obnubilate*; *obnubilatus*, Lat.] clouded over, overcaſt with clouds, obſcured.

OBO'LUS, Lat. [οβολος, Gr.] 1. A Roman ſilver coin, the 6th part of a denarius or penny, in value about five farthings Engliſh. The *Tables* place it among the *Grecian* coins, and make it equal to the *ſixth* part of the drachma, *i. e.* 1 *d.* 1 *q.* $\frac{1}{6}$. 2. The fixth part of an Attic dram.

OBOLUS is now uſually taken to ſignify our half penny; but in old time it ſignified the half noble; the noble was then called a penny, and its quarter a farthing. And in like manner denarius ſignified the whole coin, whether it were angel, royal, &c. and *obolus* its half, and quadrans the fourth part.

To **O'BROGATE**, *verb act.* [*obrogatum*, ſup. of *obrogo*, from *ob*, and *rogo*, Lat. to aſk] to proclaim a contrary law for the diſſolution of the former.

OBSCE'NE, *adj.* Fr. [*oſceno*, It. *obſceno*, Sp. of *obſcænus*, Lat.] 1. Filthy, lewd, unchaſte, bawdy, ſmutty, immodeſt, cauſing lewd ideas. 2. Diſguſting, offenſive. 3. Not auſpicious, ill-omen'd. Diſpleaſing to owls and *obſcene* animals. *Pope.*

OBSCE'NELY, *adv.* [of *obſcene*] in an impure and unchaſte manner, filthily, lewdly, ſmuttily.

OBSCE'NENESS, or **OBSCE'NITY** [*obſcene*, or *obſcenité*, Fr. *oſcenità*, It. of *obſcænitas*, Lat.] uncleanneſs of ſpeech, thought, or action, ribaldry, bawdy, laſcivious ſpeech, unchaſtity, lewdneſs. *Dryden.*

OBSCURA'TION [*obſcuratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making obſcure or dark. 2. A ſtate of being darkened.

OBSCU'RE, *adj.* [*obſcur*, Fr. *oſcuro*, It. *obſcuro*, Sp. *obſcurus*, Lat.] 1. Dark, unenlightened, hindering ſight. 2. Living in the dark. 3. Not eaſily intelligible, difficult, abſtruſe. 4. Not noted, not obſervable. He ſays that he is an *obſcure* perſon. *Atterbury.*

To **OBSCU'RE**, *verb act.* 1. To darken, to cloud, to make dark. 2. To make leſs viſible. 3. To make leſs intelligible. 4. To make leſs glorious, beautiful or illuſtrious. And ſeeſt not ſin *obſcures* thy godlike frame? *Dryden.* 5. To eclipſe or drown the merits of another.

OBSCU'RELY, *adv.* [of *obſcure*] darkly, in an obſcure manner.

OBSCURITY [*obſcure* or *obſcurité*, Fr. *obſcurità*, It. *obſcuridàd*, Sp. of *obſcuritas*, Lat.] 1. Difficulty of being underſtood, darkneſs of meaning. 2. Retired and private life, unnoticed ſtate, privacy. 3. Darkneſs, want of light.

OBSECRA'TION [*obſecratio*, of *obſecro*, Lat.] an earneſt entreaty, ſupplication. Manifeſt from the old form of *obſecration*. *Stillingfleet.*

O'BSEQUIES, *ſubſt.* [*obſeques*, Fr. from *obſequium*, Lat. *obſequie*, It. *obſequias*, Sp. *i. e.* ready ſervice for the dead; becauſe theſe obſequies are the laſt devoirs that can be rendered to the deceaſed] 1. Funeral rites and ſolemnities. 2. It is found in the ſingular perhaps more properly *obſequium*, Lat. With ſilent *obſequy* and funeral train. *Milton.*

OBSEQUIOUS, *adj.* [*oſſequioſo*, It. of *obſequioſus*, *obſequium*, Lat.] very ready to obey or to aſſiſt, diligent to pleaſe, complaiant, not reſiſting. Supported by an *obſequious* party. *Swift.*

OBSE'QUIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *obſequious*] 1. Obediently, with complaiance. That any one ſhould readily and *obſequiouſly* quit his own opinion. *Locke.* 2. In Shakſpeare it ſignifies with funeral rites, with reverence for the dead, in an obſequious manner, dutifully.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS [of *obſequious*] readineſs to obey, oblige, &c. carefulneſs to pleaſe, compliance, obedience. With all the arts of flattery and *obſequiouſneſs*. *South.*

OBSE'RVABLE [*obſervabile*, It. of *obſervabilis*, *obſervo*, Lat.] worthy to be obſerved, remarkable, eminent, ſuch as deſerves notice.

OBSE'RVABLENESS [of *obſervable*] worthineſs to be obſerved, ſtate of being remarkable.

OBSE'RVABLY, *adv.* [of *obſervable*] in a manner worthy of notice.

OBSE'RVANCE, Fr. [*obſervanza*, It. of *obſervantia*, *obſervo*, Lat.] 1. Reſpect, ceremonial reverence. 2. Religious rite. 3. Attentive practice. If the divine laws were propoſed to our *obſervance*. *Rogers.* 4. Rule of practice. 5. Careful obedience. 6. Obſervation, attention in general. 7. Obedient regard.

OBSE'RVANCES, Fr. [plur. of *obſervance*; which ſee] the rules and cuſtoms of a monaſtery.

OBSE'RVANT, *adj.* [*oſſervante*, It. of *obſervans*, Lat.] 1. Reſpectfully attentive. 2. Attentive, diligent, watchful in general. 3. Obedient, reſpectful, having regard to dutiful reſpect. 4. Meanly dutiful, truckling, ſubmiſſive.

OBSE'RVANT, *ſubſt.* [This word has the accent in Shakeſpeare on the firſt ſyllable] attentive.

OBSERVA'TION, Fr. [*obſervazione*, It. *obſervaciòn*, Sp. of *obſervatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of obſerving, noting or remarking. *Rogers.* 2. Notion gained by obſerving, an animadverſion, a note or remark.

OBSERVA'TOR [*obſervateur*, Fr. *oſſervatore*, It. of *obſervator*, Lat.] 1. An obſerver of peoples manners, a remarker. *Hale.* 2. A monitor in a ſchool.

OBSE'RVATORY, *ſubſt.* [*obſervatoire*, Fr. *obſervatorio*, It. of Lat.] a place for making aſtronomical obſervations.

To **OBSE'RVE**, *verb act.* [*obſerver*, Fr. *oſſervare*, It. *obſervár*, Sp. and Port. of *obſervo*, Lat.] 1. To keep or follow a rule, law, &c. to obey. 2. To contemplate, conſider or ſtudy; to mark, mind or take notice of, to heed; to eye, to watch, to regard attentively, to have a ſtrict eye over. 3. To find by attention, to note. *Locke.* 4. To regard, to keep religiouſly.

To **OBSE'RVE**, *verb neut.* 1. To be attentive. *Watts.* 2. To make a remark or animadverſion. *Pope.*

To **OBSERVE** [in navigation] is to take the height of the ſun or ſtars with an inſtrument, in order to know in what degree of latitude a ſhip is at all times.

OBSE'RVER [of *obſerve*] 1. One who looks vigilantly on perſons and things, a cloſe remarker. *Swift.* 2. One who looks on, a beholder. *South.* 3. One who keeps any law, practice or cuſtom.

OBSE'RVINGLY, *adv.* [of *obſerving*] with attention, carefully.

OBSE'SSION, Fr. [of *obſeſſio*, Lat.] the act of beſieging or encompaſſing about; alſo the firſt attack of Satan, antecedent to poſſeſſion.

OBSI'DIONAL *Crown* [with heralds] a ſort of garland made of graſs, which was by the Romans given to thoſe that had held out a ſiege, or cauſed the enemy to raiſe it, by repulſing them, or otherwiſe.

O'BSOLETE, *adj.* [*obſoletus*, Lat.] grown old or out of uſe.

O'BSOLETENESS [of *obſolete*] antiquatedneſs, ſtate of being grown out of uſe.

O'BSTACLE, Fr. [*obſtacolo*, It. of *obſtaculum*, Lat.] a let, hindrance, bar, rub in the way, ſomething oppoſed.

OBSTETRICA'TION [*obſtetricatio*, of *obſtetricor*, Lat.] an acting the part or office of a midwife.

OBSTE'TRIC, *adj.* [*obſtetrix*, Lat.] befitting a midwife, doing the office of a widwife. *Pope.*

O'BSTINACY, or **O'BSTINATENESS** [*obſtinate*, or *obſtination*, Fr. *obſtinatio*, Lat. *obſtinazione*, It.] ſtubbornneſs, inflexibleneſs, fixedneſs, or reſolvedneſs to maintain or adhere to an opinion, &c. right or wrong, contumacy, pertinacy.

O'BSTINATE [*obſtine*, Fr. *obſtinatò*, It. *obſtinádo*, Sp. of *obſtinatus*, Lat.] reſolute, ſelf-willed, wilful, ſtubborn, contumacious. Abſolutely uſed, it has an ill ſenſe, but relatively it is neutral.

O'BSTINATELY, *adv.* [of *obſtinate*] reſolutely, wilfully, ſtubbornly.

OBSTIPA'TION [*obſtipatio*, from *obſtipo*, Lat.] the act of ſtopping up chinks or any paſſage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS, *adj.* [*obſtreperus*, Lat.] making a loud noiſe, full of noiſe and din, turbulent, as a noiſe made by a brawling woman. *Dryden.*

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY, *adv.* [of *obſtreperous*] in an obſtreperous manner, noiſily.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS [of *obſtreperous*] turbulence, noiſineſs, bawling faculty or quality.

OBSTRI'CTION [*obſtrictum*, ſup. of *obſtringo*, Lat.] obligation, bond. *Milton.*

To **OBSTRU'CT**, *verb. act.* [*obſtructum*, ſup. of *obſtruo*, from *ob*, and *ſtruo*, Lat. to build; to ſtop or ſhut up, properly by building againſt any thing] 1. To ſtop or ſhut up, to hinder, to be in the way of. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To oppoſe, to retard.

OBSTRU'CTER [of *obſtruct*] one that obſtructs, hinders or oppoſes.

OBSTRU'CTION, Fr. [of *obſtructio*, Lat.] 1. A ſtoppage, a hindrance, difficulty in general. 2. Obſtacle, impediment, that which hinders. 3. [In medicine] a ſhutting up the paſſages in a human body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

OBSTRU'CTIVE, *adj.* [*obſtructif*, Fr. of *obſtructus*, Lat.] apt to ſtop up or cauſe a ſtoppage, hindering, cauſing impediment. How noxious and *obſtructive* this doctrine is to the ſuperſtructing all good life. *Hammond.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE, *ſubſt.* impediment, obſtacle. The ſecond *obſtructive* is that of the fiduciary. *Hammond.*

OBSTRU'CTIVENESS [of *obſtructive*] impeding, obſtructing or hindering quality.

O'BSTRUENT, *adj.* [*obſtruens*, Lat.] hindering, blocking up.

OBSTRUE'NTIA, Lat. [with phyſicians] medicines, &c. of a ſtopping quality.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION [from *obſtupefacio*, Lat.] the act of ſtupifying, aſtoniſhing or abaſhing, interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE, *adj.* [from *obſtupefacio*, Lat.] ſtupifying, obſtructing the intellectual powers. *Abbot.*

To **OBTAI'N**, *verb act.* [*obtenir*, Fr. *ottenere*, It. *obtenèr*, Sp. of *obtineo*, Lat.] 1. To get, gain or have, to procure. 2. To impetiate, to gain by the conceſſion or excited kindneſs of another.

To **OBTAIN**, *verb neut.* 1. To ſucceed in the petition, demand or purſuit of a thing, to prevail. 2. To continue in uſe. 3. To be eſtabliſhed.

OBTAINABLE [of *obtain*] that may be obtained or procured. *Arbuthnot.*

OBTAI'NER [of *obtain*] one who obtains.

To OBTE'MPERATE, *verb act.* [*obtemperer*, Fr. *obtempero*, Lat.] to obey.

To OBTE'ND, *verb act.* [*obtendo*, Lat.] 1. To oppoſe, to hold out in oppoſition. 2. To offer as the reaſon of any thing, to pretend. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRA'TION [from *ob* and *tenebræ*, Lat. darkneſs] the act of making dark, the ſtate of being darkened, darkneſs. *Bacon.*

OBTE'NSION [from *obtenſum*, ſup. of *obtendo*, Lat.] the act of obtending. *Dryden.*

OBTESTA'TION [*obteſtatio*, from *obteſtor*, Lat.] earneſt or preſſing requeſt, ſupplication.

OBTRECTA'TION [*obtrectatio*, from *obtrecto*, Lat.] the act of backbiting or ſlander; ſlander, detraction.

To OBTRU'DE, *verb act.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] to thruſt into any place or ſtate by impoſture or force, to offer with unreaſonable importunity.

OBTRU'DER [of *obtrude*] one that obtrudes.

OBTRU'SION [from *obtruſum*, ſup. of *obtrudo*, from *ob* and *trudo*, Lat. to thruſt] the act of thruſting or forcing in or upon.

OBTRU'SIVE, *adj.* [of *obtrude*] inclined to force one's ſelf, or any thing elſe upon others.

To OBTU'ND, *verb act.* [*obtundo*, Lat.] to blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden. *Harvey.*

OBTURA'TION [*obturatio*, Lat.] the act of ſtopping or ſhutting up cloſe with ſomething ſmeared over it.

OBTURBA'TOR *Exturnus* [in anatomy] a muſcle which turns the thigh outwards; it ariſes from the external parts of the os iſobium and pubis, and is inſerted into the root of the great trochanter of the thigh-bone.

OBTURBA'TION [from *obturbatio*, of *obturbatum*, ſup. of *obturbo*, from *ob* and *turbo*, to diſturb] the act of troubling or diſturbing.

OBTUSA'NGULAR, *adj.* [of *obtuſe* and *angle*; with geometricians] having an obtuſe angle, having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE [*ottuſo*, It. *obtuſo*, Sp. *obtuſus*, Lat.] 1. Blunt, having a dull point or edge, not pointed. 2. Heavy or dull witted, ſtupid, not quick. *Milton.* 3. Not ſhrill, obſcure; as, an *obtuſe* ſound.

OBTUSE *Angle* [in trigonometry] any angle which is greater than a right one, or that conſiſts of more than 90 degrees.

OBTUSE *angled Triangle* [in trigonometry] ſuch a triangle as hath one obtuſe angle.

OBTU'SELY, *adv.* [of *obtuſe*] 1. Without a point. 2. Dully, ſtupidly.

OBTU'SENESS [of *obtuſe*] 1. Blunted, dulneſs of edge. 2. Stupidity, dulneſs of wit.

OBTU'SION [of *obtuſe*] 1. The act of dulling. 2. The ſtate of being dulled.

OBVALLA'TION [*obvallatio*, from *ob* and *vallum*, Lat.] the act of encompaſſing with a trench.

OBVE'NTION [*obventum*, ſup. of *obvenio*, from *ob* and *venio*, Lat. to come] ſomething happening, not conſtantly and regularly, but uncertainly, incidental advantage; as offerings, rents, or revenues, properly of ſpiritual livings.

To OBVE'RT, *verb act.* [*obverto*, Lat.] to turn towards. *Boyle.*

To O'BVIATE, *verb act.* [*obvier*, Fr. *ovviare*, It. *obvius*, Lat.] to prevent or hinder, to meet in the way,

O'BVIOUS, *adj.* [*obvius*, of *ob*, againſt, and *via*, a way, or *viſus*, Lat. the ſight] 1. Meeting any thing, oppoſed in front to any thing. *Milton.* 2. Open, expoſed. Is *obvious* to diſpute. *Milton.* 3. Eaſy to be perceived or diſcovered, plain, evident. *Dryden.*

O'BVIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *obvious*] evidently, plainly.

O'BVIOUSNESS [of *obvious*] ſtate of being evident or apparent, eaſineſs to be perceived or diſcovered.

To OBU'MBRATE, *verb act.* [from *obumbratum*, ſup. of *obumbro*, from *ob* and *umbra*, Lat. a ſhadow] to ſhade, to cloud. *Howel.*

OBU'MBRATED, *part. adj.* [*obumbratus*, Lat.] overſhadowed, clouded.

OBUMBRA'TION [*obbumbrazione*, It. of *obumbratio*, Lat.] the act of overſhadowing, clouding or darkening.

OCCA'SIO [among the Romans] the goddeſs of time, who is repreſented ſtark naked, with a long lock of hair upon her forehead, and bald behind; and alſo ſtanding on a wheel, with wings on her feet, and is ſaid to turn herſelf very ſwiftly round; by which is intimated, that we ſhould lay hold of the preſent opportunity.

OCCA'SION, Fr. [*occaſione*, It. *ocaſión*, Sp. of *occaſio*, Lat.] 1. Occurrence, incident, caſualty. 2. Opportunity, ſeaſon, convenience or fit time to do any thing. 3. Accidental cauſe. 4. Reaſon, not cogent but opportune. 5. Incidental need, caſual exigency.

To OCCA'SION, *verb act.* [*occaſioner*, Fr. *occaſionàr*, Sp.] 1. To cauſe caſually. 2. To cauſe, to produce. 3. To influence.

OCCA'SIONAL, *adj.* [*occaſionel*, Fr.] 1. Pertaining to occaſion, caſual, incidental. 2. Producing by accident. The ground, or *occaſional* original. *Brown.* 3. Producing by occaſion, or incidental exigence. Nor firſt intended but *occaſional. Dryden.*

OCCA'SIONALLY, *adv.* [of *occaſional*] caſually, upon occaſion, incidentally.

OCCA'SIONER [of *occaſion*] one that cauſes or produces by accident. *Sanderſon.*

OCCECA'TION [*occæcatum*, ſup. of *occæco*, from *ob* and *cæcus*, Lat.] blind. *Sanderſon.*

O'CCIDENT, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *occidente*, It. of *occidens*, Lat.] the weſt, *Shakeſpeare.*

OCCIDE'NTAL, *adj.* [Fr. *occidentale*, It. of *occidentalis*, Lat.] belonging to the weſt, weſtern. *Howel.*

OCCIDENTAL [with aſtronomers] a planet is ſaid to be *occidental*, when it ſets in the evening after the ſun.

OCCI'DUOUS, *adj.* [*occideus*, Lat.] weſtern.

OCCI'PITAL, *adj.* [*occipitalis*, Lat.] pertaining to, or placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPITA'LIS, Lat. [in anatomy] a ſhort, but broad, fleſhy muſcle, placed on the occiput, which with its partner ſerves to pull the hairy ſcalp backwards.

OCCI'PITO *Frontalis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the ſkin of the occiput and os frontalis.

OCCI'PITIS *Os*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a bone of the ſkull lying in the hinder part of the head, which is in ſhape ſomething like a lozenge, with its lower angle turned upwards.

O'CCIPUT, *ſubſt.* Lat. the hinder part of the head. *Hudibras.*

OCCI'SION [*occiſio*, Lat. from *occiſum*, ſup. of *occido*, from *ob* and *cædo*, Lat. to ſlay] the act of killing.

To OCCLU'DE, *verb act.* [*occludio*, Lat.] to ſhut up. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE, *adj.* [*occluſus*, Lat.] cloſed, ſhut up.

OCCLU'SION [*occluſio*, Lat.] the act of ſhutting againſt, or out.

OCCU'LT [*occulte*, Fr. *occulto*, It. *oculto*, Sp. of *occultus*, Lat.] hidden, ſecret, unknown, undiſcoverable.

OCCULT [with geometricians] uſed of a line that is ſcarce perceivable, drawn with the point of the compaſs, *&c.*

OCCULT *Qualities* [with ancient philoſopers] a term commonly uſed as an aſylum for their ignorance; who, when they could give no account of a phænomenon, were wont to attribute it to ſome *occult quality.* See MYSTERY.

OCCULTA'TION [*occultatio*, Lat.] the act of hiding or concealing.

OCCULTATION [with aſtronomers] is the time a ſtar or planet is hidden from our ſight in an eclipſe, by the interpoſition of the body of the moon or ſome other planet between it and us.

OCCU'LTNESS [of *occult*] hiddenneſs, concealedneſs.

O'CCUPANCY [of *occupans*, Lat.] the act of taking poſſeſſion of movables; ſome are things natural, others things artificial. *Warburton.*

O'CCUPANT, *ſubſt.* [*occupans*, Lat.] an occupier or poſſeſſor of any thing. *Bacon.*

OCCUPANT [in common law] when a man makes a leaſe to another for the term of the life of a third perſon; the leſſee dying, he who firſt enters ſhall hold the land as *occupant*, during the life of the third perſon.

To O'CCUPATE, *verb act.* [*occupatum*, ſup. of *occupo*, Lat. to occupy] to poſſeſs, to hold, to take up. *Bacon.*

OCCUPA'TION, Fr. [*occupazione*, It. *occupaciòn*, Sp. of *occupatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of taking poſſeſſion *Bacon.* 2. Employment, buſineſs. *Woodward.* 3. Calling, vocation, trade.

OCCUPATION [in the ſenſe of the law] is the putting a man out of his poſſeſſion in a time of war.

OCCUPA'TIVE, *adj.* [*occupativus*, Lat.] uſed, poſſeſſed, employed.

O'CCUPIER [of *occupy*] 1. A poſſeſſor, one who takes into his poſſeſſion. 2. One who follows any employment.

O'CCUPIERS *of Walling*, officers of the ſalt-works in Cheſhire, choſen annually to ſee right done between lord and tenant and all perſons concerned.

To O'CCUPY, *verb act.* [*occupàr*, Sp. *occupare*, It. *occuper*, Fr. *occupo*, Lat.] 1. To fill or take up a ſpace; to keep, to poſſeſs. *Bentley.* 2. To buſy, to employ. *Occupied* in propheſies. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 3. To follow as buſineſs. To *occupy* thy merchandiſe. *Ezekiel.* 4. To uſe, to expend. The gold *occupied* for the work was twenty and nine talents. *Exodus.*

To O'CCUPY, *verb neut.* to follow buſineſs, to deal, to trade.

O'CCUPYING, *part.* of *occupy* [*occupans*, Lat.] filling or taking up a ſpace; being in poſſeſſion of, employing.

To OCCU'R, *verb neut.* [*occurrìr*, Sp. *occurrere*, It. *occurro*, from *ob* and *curro*, Lat. to run] 1. To meet, to come in the way, to claſh, to ſtrike againſt. *Bentley.* 2. To be offered or preſented to the memory or attention. 3. To appear here and there. 4. To obviate, to make oppoſition to. A Latiniſm, *occurrere periculo. Bentley.*

OCCU'RRENCE, Fr. [*occorrenze*, It. of *occurrentia*, Lat. this was perhaps originally *occurrent*] 1. Incident, caſual adventure or event, conjuncture of affairs. 2. Occaſional preſentation. *Watts.*

OCCU'RRENT, or OCCURRING, *part.* of *occur* [*occurens*, Lat.] meeting, coming in the way, offering or preſenting itſelf. See To OCCUR.

OCCU'RRENT, *ſubſt.* [*occurent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Lat.] incident, any thing that happens. *Hooker.*

OCCU'RSION [*occurſum*, ſup. of *occurro*, Lat.] claſh, mutual blow. *Glanville.*

O'CEAN [*l'ocean*, Fr. *l'oceano*, It. *oceano*, Sp. *oceanus*, Lat. of ωκεανος, Gr.] 1. That vaſt collection of waters, or the main or great ſea which ſurrounds the whole globe of the earth. 2. Any immenſe expanſe. *Locke.*

Atlantic OCEAN [with geographers] lies between Europe and Africa on the weſt, and America on the eaſt.

Hyperborean OCEAN [in geography] encompaſſes the land which is ſituated towards the north pole.

Pacific OCEAN [in geography] lies between the weſt ſide of America and Aſia.

South OCEAN [in geography] encloſes Magellanica, and the continent towards the ſouth pole.

OCEAN, *adj.* [this is not uſual, tho' conformable to the original import of the word] pertaining to the main or great ſea. *Ocean* wave. *Milton.*

OCEA'NIC, *adj.* [of *ocean*] pertaining to the ocean.

OCEA'NUS, *adj.* pertaining to the ocean.

OCEA'NUS, *ſubſt.* the god of the ſea.

OCE'LLATED, *adj.* [*ocellatus*, Lat.] reſembling the eye. *Derham.*

OCHE'MA [οχημα, Gr. a vehicle] a liquor or vehicle wherewith medicines are mingled and conveyed.

OCHLO'CRACY [οχλοκρατεια, of οχλος, the multitude, and κρατος, Gr. power] a government, wherein the multitude or common people bear the ſway.

OCHLOCRA'TIA [of οχλος, a multitude, and κρατος, Gr. power] a form of government, wherein the populace has the ſole power and adminiſtration.

O'CHRE [*ochre*, *ocre*, Fr. ωχρα, Gr.] the earth diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ochres*, are thoſe which have rough or naturally duſty ſurfaces, but ſlightly coherent in their texture, and which are compoſed of fine and ſoft argillaceous particles and are readily diffuſible in water. They are of various colours; as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow ſorts are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue, *ochres* of copper. *Hill.*

O'CHREOUS, *adj.* [of *ochre*] conſiſting of ochre. *Woodward.*

O'CHREY, *adj.* [of *ochre*] partaking of ochre. *Woodward.*

O'CHIMY, or O'CKAMY [formed by corruption from *alchimy*] a mixed baſe metal.

OCHTHO'DES [with ſurgeons] ulcers, whoſe ſides are brawny, or of the nature of warts. CASTELL RENOVAT. more juſtly repreſents it to be a *Greek* adjective, and which anſwers, and as ſuch applied to ulcers which are *hard* and *over-tumid*. He adds, that the word [οχθος] from whence it is derived, ſignifies "a callous tumor."

OCTAE'DRON [οκταεδρος, Gr.] one of the five regular bodies, conſiſting of eight faces, or eight regular triangles.

O'CTAGON [οκταγωνον, of οκτω and γωνια, Gr.] a figure conſiſting of eight angles and ſides: and this, when all the ſides and angles are equal, is called a regular octagon, which may be inſcribed in a circle: ſuch is that fair and ſumptuous pile, now lately raiſed for divine worſhip by the *preſbyterian* congregation in the city of *Norwich*, at their own expence; and which was *opened*, if I'm informed aright, on the 12th day of the preſent month [*May*] A. C. 1756.

OCTA'GONAL, *adj.* [of *octagon*] having eight angles and ſides.

OCTAE'TERIDES [οκταετηρις, Gr. in chronology] the ſpace or duration of eight years.

OCTA'NGULAR, *adj.* [*ottangulare*, It. of *octangulus*, of *octo*, eight, and *angulus*, Lat. corner] having eight angles.

O'CTANT, *adj.* or O'CTILE [with aſtronomers] is when a planet is in ſuch an aſpect or poſition, with reſpect to another, that their places are only diſtant an 8th part of a circle, or 45 degrees.

OCTA'PLA, Lat. [of οκταπλασιος, Gr. eight-fold] a kind of polyglot bibel, conſiſting of eight columns.

OCTA'STYLE [οκταςυλος, Gr.] a building with eight pillars in the front. See OCTOSTYLE.

O'CTATEUCH [οκτατευχος, Gr.] the eight firſt books of the Old Teſtament, from Geneſis to the end of Judges.

OCTA'VE, Fr. [*ottavo*, It. *octava*, Sp. of *octavus*, Lat.] 1. The, eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtivals. 2. [In muſick] an eighth or an interval of eight ſounds. 3. Eight days together after a feſtival. *Ainſworth.*

OCTA'VO [*i. e.* in eight] a book is ſaid to be in *octavo*, when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves.

OCTE'NNIAL, *adj.* [*ottenio*, It. *octennalis*, Lat. of *octo*, eight, and *annalis*, Lat. of a year] containing the ſpace of eight years, laſting eight years; alſo happening or done every eighth year.

OCTO'BER [*octobre*, Fr. *ottobre*, It. *otubre*, Sp. *outubro*, Port. *october*, of *octo*, Lat. eight] is with us the tenth month in the year; but was ſo called from being the eighth among the Romans, beginning the year with March.

OCTOE'DRICAL, *adj.* having eight ſides.

OCTOGE'NARY, *adj.* [*octogenarius*, Lat.] of eight years of age.

O'CTONARY, *adj.* [*octonarius*, Lat.] pertaining to the number eight.

OCTONO'CULAR, *adj.* [*octo*, eight, and *oculus*, Lat. eye] having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS, *adj.* [of *octo*, Lat. and πεταλον, Gr. a flower leaf] having eight flower leaves.

OCTO'STYLE [οκτοςυλος, of οκτω, eight, and ςυλος, Gr. pillar] in the ancient architecture the face of a building, or ordonnance, containing eight columns.

O'CULAR, *adj.* [*oculaire*, Fr. *oculare*, It. *ocular*, Sp. *ocularis*, from *oculus*, Lat. the eye] pertaining to the eyes or ſight, depending on the eye, known by the eye. An *ocular* example. *Brown.*

OCULAR *Demonſtration*, is that evidence which we have of any thing, by ſeeing it done or performed with our own eyes.

O'CULATE, *adj.* [*oculatus*, of *oculus*, Lat. the eye] having eyes, knowing by the eye.

O'CULIST [*oculiſte*, Fr. *oculiſta*, It. and Sp.] one ſkilled, or who profeſſes to cure diſeaſes of the eyes.

O'CULUS, the eye, the outward organ of ſight. See EYE.

OCULUS *Beli*, Lat. a precious ſtone that is half tranſparent, the ground white and black in the midſt, having an iris or circle, ſo that it repreſents an eye very exactly. The *oculus beli* of the modern jewellers, and probably of Pliny, is only an accidental variety of the agat kind, having a gray horny ground with circular delineations, and a ſpot in the middle of them, ſomething reſembling the ſight of the eye; whence the ſtone had its name. *Woodward.*

OCULUS *Cati* [*i. e.* cat's eye] a ſort of precious ſtone of two colours, milk white and dark brown, ſeparated as it were in the middle.

OCULUS *Chriſti*, Lat. [*i. e.* the eye of Chriſt] the herb otherwiſe called wild clary.

OCULUS *Mundi* [*i. e.* the eye of the world] a precious ſtone which being put into cold water, changes its white colour to yellow, and becomes almoſt tranſparent, but when taken out again returns to its former ſtate.

OCYMA'STRUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb water betony.

OCYPE'TE [ωκυπετης of ωκυς, ſwift, and πετομαι, Gr. *i. e.* I fly ſwiftly] the name of one of the harpies.

O'DA *Baſſa*, an officer of the grand ſignior, who is one of the heads of the Agiamoglans.

ODD, *adj.* [udda, Swed.] 1. Uneven in number, not diviſible into equal parts. *Brown.* 2. More than a round number, indefinitely exceeding any number ſpecified. *Davies.* 3. Particular, uncouth, extraordinary, not like others, not to be numbered among any claſs; in a ſenſe of diſlike or contempt. So *odd* a phenomenon *Newton.* 4. Not noted, not taken into the common account, unheeded. There are yet miſſing ſome few *odd* lads. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Unaccountable, fantaſtical, ſtrange. Patients have ſometimes coveted *odd* things. *Arbuthnot.* 6. Particular, uncommon. The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly. *Aſcham.* 7. Unlucky. On ſome *odd* time of his infirmity. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Unlikely, in appearance improper. A very *odd* book for a man to make himſelf maſter of. *Addiſon.*

O'DDLY, *adv.* [of *odd*; this word, and *oddneſs*, ſhould, I think, be written with one *d*, but the writers almoſt all combine againſt it. *Johnſon.*] 1. Not evenly, 2. In an odd, ſingular, or ſtrange manner, ſtrangely, uncouthly. *Locke.*

O'DDNESS [of *odd*] ſingularity, ſtrangeneſs.

ODDNESS, unevenneſs in number; alſo ſingularity or unuſualneſs in manner or form, ſtrangeneſs, uncouthneſs. *Dryden.*

ODDS, *ſubſt.* [of *odd*] 1. Unequality, exceſs of either, compared with the other. Between theſe two caſes there are great *odds*. *Hooker.* 2. More than an even wager. There appeared at leaſt four to one *odds* againſt them. *Swift.* 3. Advantage, ſuperiority. 4. Quarrel, debate, diſpute. That ſets us all at *odds*. *Shakeſpeare.*

ODDS, difference, diſparity, advantage.

O'DE, Fr. [*oda*, It. and Lat. ωδη, Gr.] a poem written to be ſung to muſic, a lyric poem; the ode is either of the greater or leſs kind. The leſs is characteriſed by ſweetneſs and eaſe, the greater by ſublimity, rapture, and quickneſs of tranſition. The ode is a more ſonorous and buſy piece of poetry than paſtoral; the tone of it is high, the ſentiments bordering on enthuſiaſm, the numbers various, as occaſion requires; and *harmony* and *dignity* are eſſential in every thing which relates to the ode. The ode is not always confined to what is *great* and *ſublime*, it deſcends ſometimes to *gallantry* and *pleaſure*. Theſe are commonly called *anacreontics*, and in Engliſh are generally confined to ſeven ſyllables, or eight at moſt; but the ſeven feet meaſure is the ſofteſt.

O'DELET [diminutive of *ode*] a little ſort of ode.

O'DIOUS [*odieux*, Fr. *odioſo*, It. Sp. and Port. *odioſus*, Lat.] 1. Hateful, heinous, deſtable, abominable. 2. Expoſed to hate. Cauſing hate, invidious. And utter *odious* truth. *Milton.*

O'DIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *odious*] 1. Hatefully, abominably. *Milton.* 2. Invidiouſly, ſo as to cauſe hate. Even where you would *odiouſly* lay it. *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS [of *odious*] 1. Hatefulneſs, abominableneſs. *Wake.* 2. The ſtate of being hated. *Sidney.*

O'DIUM, Lat. invidiouſneſs, quality of provoking, hatred.

ODONTA'GRA, Lat. [οδονταγρα, of οδους, a tooth, and αγω, Gr. to draw] an inſtrument for drawing teeth.

ODONTOI'DES, Lat. [οδοντοειδης, Gr.] an apophyſis, a bone in the middle of the ſecond vertebra, *ſhaped like a tooth*. Its *ſhape* explains its ETYMOLOGY.

ODONTOLI'THOS, Lat. [of οδους, a tooth, and λιθος, Gr. a ſtone] a ſtony concretion that grows upon teeth.

O'DOR, Lat. an odour, a ſcent.

ODO'RATE, *adj.* [*odoratus*, Lat.] ſcented, having a ſtrong ſcent, whether ſtinking or fragrant. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUS, *adj.* [*odorifero*, It. and Sp. of *odoriferus*, Lat.] giving ſcent, uſually yielding odours and perfumes, ſweet ſcented, perfumed.

O'DOROUS, *adj.* [*odorus*, Lat.] having a ſweet ſcent or ſmell, perfumed. *Cheyne.*

O'DOUR [*odeur*, Fr. *odore*, It. of *odor*, Lat.] 1. Scent, whether good or bad. He kept himſelf alive with the *odour*. *Bacon.* 2. Fragrance, perfume, agreeable effluvia, which are emitted by many bodies, which are called *odorous*, and which incite in us the ſenſe of ſmelling. *Addiſon.*

ODOURS, *plur.* [of *odour*; *odoros*, Lat.] ſcents or ſmell, any ſweet perfumes.

O'DYSSE, or O'DYSSEY [οδυσσεια, Gr.] an epic poem of Homer's, wherein he relates the adventures that befel Ulyſſes, in his return from the ſiege of Troy.

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in ſuch words the ſound of *e*. *Johnſon.*

OECONO'MICA, Lat. [οικονομικη, Gr.] a part of moral philoſophy, which treats concerning the management of the paſſions.

OECONO'MIC, or OECONO'MICAL, *adj.* [*oeconomique*, Fr. *oeconomo*, It. *oeconomicus*, Lat. of οικονομικος, Gr.] pertaining to oeconomy, or the management of a family.

OECO'NOMICS, *ſubſt.* the ſame as *oeconomica*; alſo management of houſhold affairs.

OECO'NOMIST [οικονομος, Gr.] a manager, a ſteward or diſpenſer of houſhold affairs.

OECO'NOMY [*oeconomie*, Fr. *oconomia*, It. οικονομια, of οικος, an houſe, and νεμω, Gr. to diſtribute] the management of a family; alſo frugality, good huſbandry, good order, diſpoſition, method, contrivance, conſtitution, harmony.

OECONOMY [with architects] that method that has regard to the expences and the quality of the materials, and ſhews how to take right meaſures, in order to give the building a convenient form and bigneſs.

Animal OECONOMY, the firſt branch of the theory of phyſic, or that which explains the parts of a *human body*, their ſtructure and uſe; the nature and cauſes of life and health, and the effect or phænomena ariſing from them.

Chriſtian OECONOMY, the *evangelical* diſpenſation oppoſed to the *legal* one, and comprehends all that relates to the covenant of grace that God has made with men through Jeſus Chriſt.

Legal OECONOMY, or *Jewiſh* OECONOMY, the legal diſpenſation or manner, in which God was pleaſed to guide and govern the people of the Jews under Moſes's adminiſtration; including not only the *political* and *ceremonial* laws, but alſo the *moral* law.

OECUME'NICAL, *adj.* [*oecumenique*, Fr. *oecumenico*, It. of οικουμενικος, of οικουμενη, Gr. the habitable earth] pertaining to the whole world, univerſal. See COUNCILS, CREED, &c.

O'EDEMA [οιδημα, from οιδαω, Gr. to ſwell] any tumor or ſwelling; but more eſpecially a white, *ſoft ſwelling* without pain, and that eaſily yields to the touch, proceeding from phlegmatic matter, ſuch as happen to hydropic conſtitutions.

OEDE'MATOUS, pertaining to, or having the nature of an *oedema*.

OE'ILIAD, *ſubſt.* [*oeil*, Fr.] glance, wink, token of the eye.

OENA'NTHE [οιvανθη, Gr.] the herb water drop-wort.

O'ER, contracted from OVER. See OVER.

OESOPHA'GÆUS, Lat. [οισοφαγαιος, Gr.] the ſpincter gulæ; a continuation of the muſcle called pterigopharingæus, ariſing on each ſide the ſcutiform cartilage, and like it paſſes to a middle line on the back part of the fauces.

OESOPHA'GUS [οισοφαγος, from οισος, wicker, from ſome ſimilitude in the ſtructure of this part to the contexture of that, and φαγω, Gr. to eat] the gullet, or a long, round and large canal or membranous pipe, whereby our food and drink is conveyed to the ſtomach; it deſcends from the mouth to the ſtomach, between the aſpera arteria, or windpipe, and the vertebræ of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the deſcending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the oeſophagus turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the ſtomach. *Quincy.*

Œ**ufs**, Fr. [in architecture] the ovals or ornaments of pillars.

Of, *prep.* [oꝼ, Sax. af, Dan. and Su.] 1. Relating to. 2. Among. He is the only perſon *of* all others. *Dryden.* 3. It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction. A greater plenty *of* money. *Locke.* 4. It is put after comparative and ſuperlative adjectives. The moſt renowned *of* all. *Abbot.* 5. From. A blow whoſe violence grew *of* fury. *Sidney.* 6. Out of. All that's left *of* him. *Dryden.* 7. By. This ſenſe was once very frequent, but is now obſolete. I was friendly entertained *of* the Engliſh conſul. *Sandys.* 8. According to. They do *of* right belong to you. *Tillotſon.* 9. Noting power, ability, choice or ſpontaneity; with the reciprocal pronoun. Some ſoils put forth odorate herbs *of themſelves. Bacon.* 10. Noting property or quality. A man *of* a decayed fortune. *Clarendon.* 11. Noting extraction. A man *of* an antient family. *Clarendon.* 12. Noting adherence, pertaining or belonging to. A wealthy Hebrew *of* my tribe. *Shakeſpeare.* 13. Noting the matter of any thing. The chariot was all *of* cedar. *Bacon.* 14. Noting the motive. It was not *of* my own choice. *Dryden.* 15. Noting form or manner of exiſtence. As if our Lord, even *of* purpoſe to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left *of* his own framing one. *Hooker.* 16. Noting ſomething that has ſome particular quality. Never had any ſuch a friend as I have *of* this ſwallow. *L'Eſtrange.* 17. Noting faculties of power granted. If any man miniſter, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth. 1 *Peter.* 19. Noting change from one ſtate to another. O miſerable *of* happy! *Milton.* 20. Noting cauſality. Beneficence and candor is the product of right reaſon, which *of* neceſſity will give allowance to the failures of others. *Dryden.* 22. Noting proportion. How many are there *of* an hundred? *Locke,* 22. Noting kind or ſpecies. To cultivate the advantages of ſucceſs, is an affair *of* the cabinet. *Bacon.* 23. It is put before an indefinite expreſſion of time; as *of* late. *Boyle*; that is, in late times.

Above all, that ſignification of the word [OF] ſhould not be overlooked, as it implies a *primary* cauſe, in contradiſtinction to others that are employed under it. Thus it is applied to *Chriſt*, conſidered as conſtituted the HEAD of his chnrch, " *From* [or OF] *whom the whole body.* &c." *Epheſ.* c. iv. v. 16. and 15, compared. And thus alſo it is applied to the ABSOLUTELY SUPREME FATHER, as contradiſtinguiſhed from *Chriſt* himſelf. 1 *Cor.* c. viii. v. 6. As to the judgment of St. ATHANASIUS, and all antiquity on this head, ſee MEDIATE *Agency*, and FIRST CAUSE, compared.

Of [in the Engliſh] is generally the ſign of the genitive caſe.

Off, *prep.* [af, Du. Dan. and Su. af. Ger. and Lat.] implying diſtance, removal, riddance, delay, inconſtancy, *&c.* but its ſenſe is moſt generally explained *from.*

Off, *adv.* [af, Du.] 1. Of this adverb, the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs; as, to come *off*, to fly *off*, to take *off*; ſee the verbs. 2. It is generally oppoſed to *on*; as, to lay *on*, to take *off*. In this ſenſe it ſignifies diſunion, ſeparation, breach of continuity. Half the ſilver clipt *off*. *Locke.* 3. It denotes diſtance. Weſt of this foreſt, ſcarcely *off* a mile. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. [In painting or ſtatuary] it ſignifies relief or projection. This piece comes *off* well and excellent. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. It ſignifies evaneſcence, abſence or departure. Competitions intermit and go *off* and on. *L'Eſtrange.* 6. It ſignifies any ſort of diſappointment, defeat, interruption, adverſe diverſion; as, the affair is *off*, the match is *off*. 7. In favour. The queſtions no way touch upon puritaniſm either *off* or on. *Sanderſon.* 8. From, not toward. That neither ſhe could look on, nor would look *off*. *Sidney.* 9. *Off-hand*; not ſtudied. Several ſtarts of fancy *off-hand. L'Eſtrange.*

Off, *interj.* an expreſſion of abhorrence or command to depart; commonly uſed in theatres, when the audience are diſguſted with ſome play or actor. *Off*, or I fly for ever from thy ſight. *Smith.*

Off *Setts* [with gardeners] young ſhoots which grow from roots that are round and tuberous, or bulbous.

Off *Ward* [a ſea term] uſed of a ſhip, when being a ground by the ſhore, ſhe inclines to the ſide towards the water, which is ſaid to incline to the *off-ward.*

O'ffa *Alba* [in chymiſtry] the white coagulum, ariſing from a mixture of the rectified ſpirit of wine, with ſpirit of urine.

O'ffal, *ſubſt.* [prob. *q. d. off-falls*, ſays Skinner, that which falls from the table; perhaps from *offa*, Lat. *Johnſon*] 1. Fragments of meat, that which is not eaten at the table. 2. Carrion, coarſe fleſh, garbage. *Milton.* 3. Refuſe, that which is thrown away as of no value. *Mortimer.* 4. Any thing of no eſteem. What traſh is *Rome?* what rubbiſh and what *offal? Shakeſpeare.*

Offe'nce [*offenſe*, Fr. *offeſa*, It. *ofenſa*, Sp. *offenſa*, of *offendo*, Lat. to offend] 1. Tranſgreſſion. 2. Crime, act of wickedneſs, treſpaſs, ſin, fault, injury, wrong. 3. Affront or abuſe, ſcandal. 4. Diſpleaſure given, cauſe of diſguſt. 5. Anger, diſpleaſure conceived. 6. Attack, act of the aſſailant.

Offe'nceful, *adj.* [of *offence* and *full*] injurious, giving diſpleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

Offe'nceless, *adj.* [of *offence*] unoffending, innocent. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Offe'nd**, *verb act.* [*offenſer*, Fr. *ofendèr*, Sp. of *offendere*, It. *offendo*, Lat.] 1. To diſpleaſe, to affront, to make angry. 2. To aſſail, to attack. 3. To tranſgreſs, to violate. 4. To injure, to annoy.

To **Offe'nd**, *verb neut.* 1. To be criminal, to tranſgreſs the law, to ſin againſt. 2. To cauſe anger. 3. To commit a tranſgreſſion or fault.

Offe'nder [of *offend*] 1. One who offends, a criminal, a tranſgreſſor, a guilty perſon. 2. One who has done an injury or wrong.

Offe'ndress [of *offender*] a woman that offends. *Shakeſpeare.*

Offe'nsive, *adj.* [*offenſif*, Fr. *offenſivo*, It. *ofénſivo*, Sp. *offenſus*, Lat.] 1. Diſpleaſing, diſguſting, cauſing anger. 2. Cauſing pain, injurious, hurtful. 3. Fit to annoy or attack an enemy, aſſailant; not defenſive.

Offe'nsively, *adv.* [of *offenſive*] 1. Miſchievouſly, injuriouſly. 2. So as to cauſe uneaſineſs or diſpleaſure. *Boyle.* 3. By way of attack, not defenſively, diſpleaſingly, abuſively, injuriouſly, *&c.*

Offe'nsiveness [of *offenſive*] 1. Miſchief, injurioufneſs, diſpleaſingneſs. 2. Cauſe of diſguſt or diſpleaſure. *Grew.*

O'ffer [*offré*, Fr. *offerta*, It.] 1. Proffer, propoſal of advantage to another. 2. Firſt advance. 3. Propoſal made in general. 4. Price bid, act of bidding a price. 5. Attempt, endeavour. 6. Something given by way of acknowledgment. Let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your ſtay. *Sidney.*

To **O'ffer** [*offrir*, Fr. *offrecèr*, Sp. and Port. *offerire*, It. *offero*, Lat. oꝼꝼꞃan, Sax. offre, Dan. offeren, Du.] 1. To preſent, to proffer, or tender to any one, to exhibit any thing, ſo as that it may be taken or received. 2. To ſacrifice, to preſent as an act of worſhip. 3. To bid as a price or reward. 4. To undertake, or take upon, to attempt, to commence. 5. To propoſe, to advance, to lay down.

To **Offer**, *verb neut.* 1. To be at hand, to be preſent, to preſent itſelf. 2. To make an attempt.

O'fferer [of *offer*] 1. One who makes an offer. 2. One who ſacrifices or dedicates in worſhip. *South.*

O'ffering, *ſubſt.* [offring, Dan. oꝼꝼꞃınꝫ, Sax. offeringe, Du. opfer, and opferung, Ger. *offrande*, Fr. *oférta*, Sp.] ſacrifice or oblation, any thing immolated or offered in worſhip.

O'ffertory [*offertoire*, Fr. *oférta*, Sp. *offertorium*, Lat.] 1. The thing offered, the act of offering. 2. The place where the offerings were kept. 3. [Among the Romaniſts] a part of the *popiſh maſs*, an anthem ſung or play'd on the organ, at the time the people are making an offering.

O'fferture, *ſubſt.* [of *offer*] offer, propoſal of kindneſs; obſolete.

O'ffice, Fr. [*officio*, It. *oficio*, Sp. of *officium*, Lat.] 1. A public employment or charge, that which is befitting, or that is to be expected from one. 2. Agency, particular uſe. The ſeveral intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of ſo many priſms. *Newton.* 3. Buſineſs, particular employment. 4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered, a good or ill turn. 5. Act of worſhip or devotion.

O'ffice [with eccleſiaſtics] formulary of devotions, the divine ſervice, the creed, more eſpecially, among the Romaniſts, part of the maſs book.

Office [*officina*, Lat.] a place or apartment appointed for officers to attend in, for the diſcharge of their reſpective employments or office, a place where ſeveral ſorts of public buſineſs is done.

To **Office**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to perform, to diſcharge, to do. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'fficer [*officinator*, Lat. *officier*, Fr. *officiale*, It. *oficial*, Sp.] 1. One who officiates in any office, a man employed by the public. 2. A commmander in the army. 3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals and other delinquents.

Flag **O'fficers**, are admirals, vice-admirals and rear-admirals.

General **Officers** [in an army] are ſuch as command a body of troops of ſeveral regiments, as the captain-general, lieutenant general, major-general, brigadier-general, quarter-maſter-general, and adjutant-general.

Field **Officers**, are thoſe who have the command over a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant colonel and major.

Subaltern **Officers**, lieutenants, cornets, enſigns, ſerjeants, corporals.

Staff **Officers** [in the army] thoſe that have not the king's commiſſion; but are appointed by the colonels and captains; as quartermaſter, ſerjeants, corporals, *&c.*

Staff **Officers** [at court] are ſuch as bear a white ſtaff in the king's preſence, and at other times, going abroad, have a white ſtaff borne before them, by a footman bareheaded, as lord ſteward, lord chamberlain, lord treaſurer.

O'fficered, *adj.* [of *officer*] commanded, ſupplied with commanders. *Addiſon.*

O'fficers [with architects] all thoſe lodges and apartments ſerving for the neceſſary ſervices and occaſions of a palace or great houſe.

Offi'cial, *adj.* [*official*, Fr.] 1. Conducive, appropriate with regard to uſe. *Brown.* 2. Pertaining to any public charge or employment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Offi'cial, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*offiziale*, It. *officialis*, Lat.] the miniſter or apparitor of a judge of the civil law.

Official [in the canon law] the perſon to whom the cognizance of cauſes is committed by ſuch as have eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction. *Ayliffe.*

Officia'lty [*officialté*, Fr.] the court or juriſdiction, whereof the official is head; alſo the charge or poſt of an official. *Ayliffe.*

To **Offi'ciate**, *verb act.* [*officier*, Fr. *officiare*, It.] to give in conſequence of office. *Milton.*

To **Officiate**, *verb neut.* 1. To do the duty pertaining to ones office, to diſcharge an office, commonly in worſhip. *Sanderſon.* 2. To perform an office for another.

Offi'cinal, *adj.* [of *officina*, Lat. a ſhop] pertaining to a ſhop, or uſed in a ſhop. Thus *officinal* plants and drugs are thoſe uſed in the ſhops.

Officinal [in pharmacy] a term uſed of ſuch medicines as the college of phyſicians requires to be conſtantly kept in *apothecaries ſhops*, ready to be made up in *extemporaneous* preſcriptions.

Offi'cious [*officieux*, Fr. *ufficioſo*, It. of *officioſus*, Lat.] 1. Kind, ready to do good offices, ſerviceable, friendly, courteous, obliging. *Milton.* 2. Over buſy in other perſons affairs, importunely forward, pragmatical, baſely fawning or cringing.

Offi'ciously, *adv.* [of *officious*] 1. With importunate forwardneſs. 2. Courteouſly, obligingly, with unaſked kindneſs. Let thy goats officiouſly be nurſt *Dryden.*

Offi'ciousness [of *officious*] 1. Readineſs to do good offices, obligingneſs of temper, forwardneſs of civility, reſpect or endeavour; commonly in an ill ſenſe. *South.* 2. Service, uſefulneſs. Service and miniſterial *officiouſneſs*, as in the ox. *Brown.*

O'ffing, *ſubſt.* [from *off*; a ſea term] an open ſea, at a good diſtance from the ſhore, where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot to conduct the ſhip into the port or harbour; alſo the middle part of any great ſtream.

The Ship ſtands for the **Offing** [a ſea phraſe] is ſaid of a ſhip ſeen from ſhore, ſailing out to ſeaward.

Off-scowring, *ſubſt.* [of *off* and *ſcour*; of oꝼ, Sax. and ſcheuren, Ger.] part rubbed away in cleaning any thing, recrement, the refuſe, or good for nothing parts of any thing.

O'ff-set, *ſubſt.* [in horticulture] a ſprout or young ſhoot, which ſprings and grows from roots, that are round, tuberous, or bulbous.

Off-sets [in ſurveying] perpendiculars let fall and meaſured from the ſtationary lines.

O'ffspring [of *off* and *ſpring*; oꝼ ꞅpꞃinᵹe, Sax.] 1. Propagation, generation. *Hooker.* 2. That which proceeds from any perſon, as children, deſcendants. 3. Production of any ſort. Time on their *offspring* hath no power. *Denham.*

To Offu'scate, *verb act.* [*offuſquer*, Fr. of *offuſco*, Lat.] to darken, to hinder the ſight of, to dim, to cloud.

O'ff ward [a ſea term] ſignifies contrary to the ſhore.

Offusca'tion [of *offuſcate*] the act of diming or darkening.

Oft, or O'ften, *adv.* [oꝼt, Sax. oft, Dan. and Du. ofta, Su. oft, Ger. comparative *oftner*, ſuperlative *ofteneſt*] frequently, not rarely, not ſeldom. In priſons more frequent, in death *oft*. 2 *Corinthians.*

O'ften-times, *adv.* [of *often* and *times*; of oꝼt and tima, Sax. From the compoſition of this word it is reaſonable to believe, that *oft* was once an adjective, of which *often* was the plural: Which ſeems retained in the phraſe, thine *often* infirmities. *Johnſon*] frequently, often. *Oftentimes* ſo remote from the ſhore. *Woodward.* See Often.

Oft-times, *adv.* [of *oft* and *times*] frequently, often. *Oft-times* before I hither did reſort. *Dryden.*

Ogdoa'stich [of ογδοας, eight, and στιχος, Gr. a verſe] an epigram or ſtanza, conſiſting of eight verſes.

Oge'e, or Ogi've [*ogive*, Fr. with architects] a wreath, circle or round band; a member of a moulding, that conſiſts of a round and a hollow. It is almoſt in the form of an S, and is the ſame with what Vitruvius calls *cima*. *Cima reverſa* is an ogee with the hollow downwards. Alſo an arch or branch of a Gothic vault, which inſtead of being circular, paſſes diagonally from one angle to another, and forms a croſs between the other arches, which makes the ſides of the ſquare, of which the arches are, diagonal.

To Ogle, *verb act.* [oogh, Du. an eye, *l'oeil*, Fr. or *oculus*, Lat. or rather of aeuglen, Ger. in the ſame ſignification] to view with ſide glances, as in fondneſs; commonly uſed for to look at amorouſly, or with a deſign not to be heeded. They need not be at pains to comment upon *oglings*. *Addiſon.*

O'gler [ooghelier, Du.] a ſly gazer, one who views by ſide glances. *Addiſon.*

O'glio, Sp. *ſubſt.* [from *olla*, Sp. *ouille*, Fr.] a diſh, being a haſh or mixture of a great number of things, a medley, a hotchpotch. Such an *oglio* or medley of various opinions. *K. Charles.*

Ogresses. See Pellets.

Oh, *interj.* an exclamation denoting pain, ſorrow, or ſurprize.

Oiko'scopy [*οικοσκοπια*, of οικος, an houſe, and *σκοπεω*, Gr. to view] divination by accidents that happen at home.

Oil [oœl, ele, or æl, Sax. olie, Du. oel. Ger. *huile*, Fr. *olio*, It. *oleum*, Lat.] 1. The juice of olives expreſſed. 2. Any fat, unctuous thin matter. Lying under the nipple of the *oilbag*. *Derham.* See Oilbag. 3. The juices of certain vegetables expreſſed or drawn by the ſtill without fermentation, or after the ſpirit is brought over.

Oil *of Tartar, per deliquium* [in chemiſtry] the fixed ſalt of tartar, diſſolved by expoſing it to the air, in a cool, moiſt place.

Oi'l-bag, a veſſel in birds, full of an unctuous ſubſtance, ſecreted by one and ſometimes by two glands, for that purpoſe, diſpoſed among the feathers, which being preſſed by the bill or head, emits an oily matter for the dreſſing or pruning their feathers.

Oil *of Vitriol* [with chemiſts] the moſt fixt part of the ſpirit of vitriol, made cauſtic by a great degree and continuance of fire.

Philoſophers Oil, a chemical preparation of pieces of brick heated red hot, ſoaked in oil of olives, and diſtilled in a retort.

Oil *Beetle*, or Oil *Clock*, an inſect, which ſends forth a great quantity of fat ſweat.

To Oil, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſmear or lubricate with oil.

Oil-colour [of *oil* and *colour*] colour made by grinding coloured ſubſtances in oil.

Oi'let, Oi'let-*Hole*, or I'let-*Hole* [of *oeil* or *oeillet*, Fr. an eye or a little eye] an hole in a garment, into which a point is put.

O'iliness, an oily quality, unctuoſity, greaſineſs. By reaſon of their *oilineſs*. *Arbuthnot.*

Oi'lman [of *oil* and *man*] one who deals in oils and pickles.

Oi'lshop [of *oil* and *ſhop*] a ſhop where oils and pickles are ſold.

O'ily [of *oil*] 1. Conſiſting of oil, containing oil, having an unctuous quality. That *viſcous* oily matter. *Digby.* 2. Fat, greaſy in general. This *oily* raſcal. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oi'ly-grain, the name of a plant.

To Oint, *verb act.* [*oint*, Fr.] to anoint, to ſmear with ſomething greaſy. *Dryden.*

Oi'ntment [from *oint*; *oignement*, Fr. *unguento*, It. Sp. and Port. of *unguentum*, Lat.] an unctuous compoſition to ſmear any thing, unguent.

Oi'nomancy [*οινομαντεια*, of οινος, wine, and *μαντεια*, Gr. divination] divination by wine, when conjectures were made from the colour, motion, noiſe, and other accidents of the wine of the libations.

Oi'onism [*οιωνισμα*, of *οιωνιζομαι*, of *οιωνος*, Gr. a bird] omens or divinations by birds.

Oi'onist [*οιωνιστης*, Gr.] a diviner by birds, an augur.

Oi'ster [oester, Du. oester, L. Ger. auster, H. Ger. *huitre*, Fr. *oſtrica*, It. *oſtra*, Sp. and Port. *oſtreum*, Lat.] a ſhell-fiſh.

Oke [in Smyrna] a weight of three ſorts, the leſſer 13 ounces two drams; the middle oke 1 pound, 11 ounces, 6 drams, and the greater 2 pound, 11 ounces, 13 drams Engliſh.

Okeha'mpton, or Oki'ngton, a borough town of Devonſhire, on the river Oke, 193 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

O'kingham, or Wo'rkingham, a market town, partly in Berkſhire and partly in Wiltſhire, 33 miles from London.

O'ker [*ocre*, Fr. *ocra*, It. *ochra*, Lat. *ωχρα*, Gr.] a mineral, a yellowiſh colour. See Ochre.

O'kam, tow or flax to drive into the ſeams of ſhips. See Oakum.

Old, *adj.* [eald, ald or old, Sax. oudt, Du. old, L. Ger. alt, H. Ger.] 1. Stricken in age, paſt the middle part of life, not young. 2. Of long continuance, begun long ago. An *old* acquaintance. *Camden.* 3. Not new, ſtale, worn. Grapes that make better wine when it is *old*. *Bacon.* 4. Ancient, not modern. The character of the *old* Ligurians. *Addiſon.* 5. Of any ſpecified duration. And all above three years *old*. *Bacon.* 6. Subſiſting before ſomething elſe. Not be ſo convenient as the *old*. *Swift.* 7. Long practiſed. Her that was *old* in adulteries. *Ezekiel.* 8. A word to ſignify, in burleſque language, more than enough. Here will be *old* Utis; it will be an excellent ſtratagem. *Sidney.* 9. *Of old*; long ago, from ancient times. Occaſions peculiar to the times *of old*. *Hooker.*

Old young, old long.

Good advice to *young men*, how to ſpend their youth: but little regarded.

Old friends and old wine are beſt.

Old-fa'shioned, *adj.* [of *old* and *faſhion*] formed according to obſolete cuſtom. *Dryden.*

O'lden, *adj.* [of *old*; perhaps the Saxon plural. *Johnſon*] ancient. This word is now obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'ldness [of *old*; ealdnyſſe, Sax.] advancedneſs in age, old age, antiqueneſs, not newneſs, ſtaleneſs, ſtate of being old or worn. Till our *oldneſs* cannot reliſh them. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'lder, *compar.* of *old* [of ealder, Sax.] more aged.

O'ldish [ealdiſe, Sax.] ſomething old.

Olea'ginous [*oleagineux*, Fr. *uliginoſo*, It. *oleaginus*, *oleum*, Lat. oil] oily, pertaining to the nature of oil, unctuous, greaſy. *Arbuthnot.*

Olea'ginousness [of *oleaginous*] oilineſs, oily quality. The *oleaginouſneſs* of urinous ſpirits. *Boyle.*

Olea'nder, Lat. [*oleandre*, Fr. with botaniſts] the ſhrub called roſe-bay.

Olea'ster, Lat. wild olive. A ſpecies of olive.

Olecra'nium [*ωλεκρανον*, Gr.] the great proceſs of the firſt bone of the arm, called *ulna*.

Ole'ne, the cubit or great foſſil bone.

Oleo'se, or O'leous, *adj.* [*oleoſus*, Lat.] 1. Oily. Some ſaline or *oleoſe* particles. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Greaſy like oil, or pertaining to oil. The *oleous* parts of the chyle. *Floyer.*

O'leron *Laws*, maritime laws, made at Oleron, an iſland of France, when king Richard I. was there.

To Olfa'ct, *verb act.* [*olfactus*, Lat.] to ſmell. A burleſque word. *Hudibras.*

Olfa'ctory, *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. of *olfactus*, Lat. the ſmelling] having or belonging to the ſenſe of ſmelling.

Olfa'ctory *Nerves* [in anatomy] thoſe nerves which give the ſenſe of ſmelling. The *olfactory* nerves. *Locke.*

Oli'banum, Lat. [of ολιβανος, Gr.] male incenſe, a ſweet ſcented gum or reſin, that runs in white or yellowiſh drops out of ſeveral ſmall trees at the foot of Mount Libanus, *&c.*

O'lid, or Oli'dous, *adj.* [*olidus*, Lat.] ſtinking, fœtid. *Boyle.*

Oli'dity [*oliditas*, Lat.] a ſtrong ſmell, rankneſs, ſtink.

Oliga'rchical [*oligarchique*, Fr. *oligarchico*, It.] pertaining to oligarchy.

Oliga'rchy [*oligarchie*, Fr *oligarchia*, It. and Lat. ολιγαρχια, of ολιγος, few, and *αρχη*, Gr. dominion] a form of government, where the ſupreme power is in the hands of a few perſons, ariſtocracy. *Sidney.*

Oligotro'phus *Cibus*, Lat. [with phyſicians] *i. e.* meat that nouriſhes but a little. See Oligotrophy.

Oligotro'phy ολιγοτροφια, of ολιγος, little, and τροφη, Gr. food] a decreaſe of nouriſhment, or a very ſmall degree of nouriſhment.

O'lio [*olla*, Sp. in cookery] a ſavoury diſh of food, compoſed of a great variety of ingredients; as meat, fowls, herbs, roots, *&c.* a medley. See Oglio.

Oli'sthema [of ολιθος, Gr. a falling out] a perfect luxation.

O'litory, *ſubſt.* [*olitorius hortus*, Lat.] a kitchen garden, or garden of herbs.

Olitory, *adj.* [*olitorius*, Lat.] belonging to a kitchen garden.

Oliva'ria *Corpora*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] two knobs of the under part of the brain, ſo called from their reſembling an olive in ſhape.

Oliva'stfr, Lat. a wild olive.

Olivaster, *adj.* [*olivaſtre*, Fr.] darkly brown, tawney. They are tawney, *olivaſter* and pale. *Bacon.*

O'live, Fr. [*uliva*, It. of *oliva*, Sp. *olea*, Lat.] 1. A plant producing oil. The emblem of peace. 2. The fruit.

Olive-tree [hieroglyphically] repreſents fruitfulneſs, peace, concord, obedience and meekneſs.

Garland of Olive, was by the Greeks given to thoſe who came off victorious at the Olympic games, obſerved in honour of Jupiter, at the foot of Mount Olympus.

Olive *Bit*, a ſort of bit for horſes.

O'liver, the name of a man.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

This proverb *in terminis* is modern, and owes its riſe to the cavaliers in the time of the civil wars in England, who by way of rebuff gave the antimonarchical party a *general Monk* for their *Oliver Cromwell.*

Gli Oly'mpici, the title of the academics of Vicenza, in Italy.

Oly'mpiad [*olympiade*, Fr. *olimpiade*, It. of *olympias*, Lat. ολυμπιας, Gr.] the ſpace of four years, whereby the Greeks reckoned their time; it took its riſe from the Olympic games, which commenced, as ſome ſay, in the year 3174 of the creation; others 3208, and 776 before Chriſt.

Oly'mpic *Games* [*olympique*, Fr. *olimpico*, It. of *olympias*, Lat.] were ſolemn games famous among the ancient Greeks; ſome ſay, inſtituted by Pelops; others by Hercules, in honour of Jupiter Olympius, by five kinds of exerciſes, *viz.* leaping, running, wreſtling, quoiting and whorlbats.

Oly'mpus, a mountain in Theſſaly, of ſo great a height, that it ſeems to tranſcend the clouds, and was therefore frequently by the poets feigned to be the ſeat of the gods; and is ſometimes put for heaven itſelf.

Olympio'nics [of ολυμπιας, olympiad, and νικαω, to conquer] a conqueror at the Olympic games.

Oma'gra, Lat. [ωμαγρα, of ωμος, ſhoulder, and αγρα, Gr. capture] the gout in the ſhoulder.

O'MBRE, Fr. and Span. [*ombra*, It.] a game at cards, play'd generally by three; but alſo by two or five perſons.

OMBRE *de Croix*, Fr. [in heraldry] *i. e.* the ſhadow of a croſs; is a croſs repreſented of the colour of ſmoak, ſo as to be ſeen thro'.

OMBRE *de Soleli*, Fr. [in heraldry] *i. e.* the ſhadow of the ſun; is when the ſun is borne in an eſcutcheon, without either eyes, noſe, or mouth apparent; but only a colouring ſo thin, that the field may be ſeen thro' it.

OME'GA [Ω or ωμεγα, Gr.] the laſt letter of the Greek alphabet; alſo metaphorically, it is uſed in the holy ſcriptures. I am alpha and *omega*, the beginning and the ending. *Revelations*.

O'MELET [*aumelette*, Fr.] a ſort of pancake, fricaſſee or preparation of eggs with other ingredients.

O'MEN, Lat. a ſign or token of good or bad luck, taken from the mouth of the perſon ſpeaking, *&c.* prognoſtic.

O'MENED, *adj.* [of *omen*] containing omens or prognoſtics. *Pope*.

OME'NTUM, Lat. the caul, a double membrane ſpread over the entrails. It is called alſo reticulum, from its ſtructure reſembling that of a net.

O'MER [חמר, Heb.] a Hebrew meaſure about three pints and a half Engliſh. But *Taylor's Concordance* ſays, "the *homer* contains ten *ephas*, or near 76 wine-gallons, and is the largeſt meaſure in uſe with the *Hebrews*."

To O'MINATE, *verb neut.* [*ominor*, Lat.] to forebode or foreſhew. This *ominates* ſadly. *Decay of Piety*.

OMINA'TION [of *ominate*] prognoſtic ſign, foretoken. A particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendſhip. *Brown*.

O'MINOUS, *adj.* [*ominoſus*, Lat.] 1. Foreboding, foreſhewing ill, exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, inauſpicious. 2. Exhibiting token either good or ill. He had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace. *Bacon*.

O'MINOUSLY, *adv.* [of *ominous*] with good or bad omen.

O'MINOUSNESS [of *ominous*] the quality of being ominous, forebodingneſs, either of good or bad.

OMI'SSION, Fr. and Sp. [*omiſſione*, It. of *omiſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of neglecting to do ſomething, forbearance of ſomething to be done. 2. Neglect of duty: oppoſed to commiſſion or perpetration of a crime. The moſt natural diviſion of all offences is into thoſe of *omiſſion* and thoſe of commiſſion. *Addiſon*.

To O'MIT, *verb act.* [*omettre*, Fr. *omettere*, It. *omitir*, Sp. of *omitto*, Lat.] 1. To paſs by or over; to take no notice of; to leave out. 2. To neglect to practiſe.

OMI'TTANCE [of *omit*] forbearance. *Omittance* is no quittance. *Shakeſpeare*.

OMI'TTING [*omittens*, Lat.] letting a thing paſs, neglecting.

O'MNE [among logicians] or *whole* in Engliſh; is ſuch a whole, whoſe parts are termed ſubjective or inferior; becauſe this *whole* is a common term, and its parts are compared within its extent. Thus the word *animal* is the *omne* or *whole*, and the inferiors of it are *man* or beaſt, which are comprized within its extent, and are its ſubjective parts.

OMNIFA'RIOUS [*omnifarius*, Lat.] of all varieties or ſorts, ſundry, divers. *Omnifarious* kinds of motion. *Bentley*.

OMNI'FEROUS [*omnifer*, Lat.] bearing or bringing all things.

OMNI'FIC, *adj.* [of *omnia* and *facio*, Lat.] making or producing all things, all creating.

O'MNIFORM, *adj.* [*omniformis*, Lat.] having every ſhape.

OMNI'GENOUS [*omnigenus*, Lat.] conſiſting of every kind.

OMNIMO'DOUS [*omnimodus*, Lat.] of all manner of ways.

OMNIPA'RIENT [*omnipariens*, Lat.] bearing or bringing forth all things.

OMNI'POTENT [*onnipotente*, It. *omnipoténte*, Sp. of *omnipotens*, Lat.] almighty, all-powerful, powerful beyond all limit. The perfect being muſt needs be *omnipotent*. *Grew*.

OMNI'POTENCE, or OMNI'POTENCY [*onnipotenza*, It. *omnipoténcia*, Sp. of *omnipotentia*, Lat.] all-powerfulneſs.

OMNIPRE'SENCE [of *omnis* and *præſens*, or *præſentia*, Lat.] unbounded preſence, or the quality of being preſent every where, ubiquity.

OMNIPRE'SENT, *adj.* [of *omnis*, all, and *præſens*, Lat. preſent] preſent in every place, ubiquitary.

OMNI'SCIENCE, or OMNI'SCIENCY [of *omnis* and *ſcientia*, Lat.] knowledge of all things, infinite wiſdom, boundleſs knowledge.

OMNI'SCIENT, *adj.* [of *omna* and *ſciens*, Lat.] knowing all things, infinitely wiſe, knowing without bounds.

OMNI'SCIOUS, *adj.* [of *omnis*, all, and *ſcio*, Lat. to know] all knowing. I dare not pronounce him *omniſcious*. *Hakewell*.

OMNIVA'GANT [*omnivagus*, Lat.] wandering or roving every where.

OMNI'VOROUS [*omnivorus*, Lat.] devouring all things.

OMOCOTY'LE [ομοκοτυλη, Gr.] the acetabulum of the ſcapula.

OMO'GRA [ομογρα, Gr.] the gout in the ſhoulders. See OMAGRA.

OMOLO'GICAL [of *omologia*, Lat. of ομολογια, Gr.] agreeable, or correſponding to.

OMO'LOGY [of ομολογια, Gr.] agreeableneſs.

OMPA'NORATE, a title of the prieſts of the iſland of Madagaſcar.

OMOPHA'GIA, a feaſt of Bacchus, in which the mad gueſts eat goats alive, tearing their intrails out with their teeth.

OMOPHO'RIUM, Lat. [of ωμος, a ſhoulder, and φερω, Gr. to bear] a little cloak anciently worn by the biſhops over their ſhoulders; thereby to repreſent the good ſhepherd, who brings home the ſtrayed ſheep on his ſhoulders.

OMOPLA'TA, or O'MOPLATE, Lat. [of ωμος, a ſhoulder, and πλατις, Gr. broad] the ſhoulder blade.

O'MPHALOS [ομφαλος, Gr.] the navel.

O'MPHALO *Meſenteries* [in anatomy] a coat having a vein and artery, in ſome brutes; as the dog, cat, hare, *&c.* in which the fœtus is wrapped; ſo called, becauſe it paſſes along the ſtring to the navel, and terminates in the meſentery.

OMPHALOCE'LE [of ομφαλος, the navel, and κηλη, Gr. a ſwelling] a kind of hernia or tumour in the navel; ariſing, like other hernias, from a relaxation or rupture of the pertionæum.

OMPHACI'NE, or OMPHA'CIUM [ομφακιον, Gr.] the juice or oil of ſower grapes, it is alſo now uſed of the juice of wild apples or crabs; verjuice.

OMPHACI'TES [of ομφακος, gen. of ομιφαξ, Gr.] a wine made of unripe grapes.

OMPHA'LO *Meſenteric* [with anatomiſts] a term applied to a vein and artery which paſs along the navel and terminate in the meſentery.

OMPHALO'PTIC [of ομφαλος, a knot or navel, and οπτικος, Gr. relating to ſight] an optic glaſs that is convex on both ſides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON [aen, Du. an, Ger. A prepoſition, relating both to time and places, and ſignifying chiefly a ſuperiority of ſituation of perſons or things, with regard to one another] 1. It is put before the word which ſignifies that which is under, that by which any thing is ſupported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed. *On* his knees at meditation. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. It is put before any thing that is the ſubject of action. Did *on* his tuneful harp his loſs deplore. *Dryden*. 3. Noting addition or accumulation. Miſchiefs *on* miſchiefs ſtill, greater ſtill and more. *Dryden*. 4. Noting a ſtate of progreſſion. Ho, Mæris! whither *on* thy way ſo faſt? *Dryden*. 5. It ſometimes notes elevation, not lowneſs. *On* hills above or in the lowly plain. *Dryden*. 6. Noting approach or invaſion. *On* me, *on* me, let all thy fury fall. *Pope*. 7. Noting dependance or reliance. *On* God's providence, and *on* your bounty, all their preſent ſupport and future hopes depend. *Smallridge*. 8. At, noting place. *On* each ſide her. *Shakeſpeare*. 9. It denotes the motive or occaſion of any thing. We abſtain, *on* ſuch ſolemn occaſions, from things lawful. *Smallridge*. 10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens; as, this happened *on* the firſt day. 11. It is put before the object of ſome paſſion. Compaſſion *on* the king. *Shakeſpeare*. 12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened. Hence, *on* thy life, the captive maid is mine. *Dryden*. 13. Noting imprecation. Sorrow *on* thee. *Shakeſpeare*. 14. Noting invocation. *On* thee, dear wife, he call'd. *Dryden*. 15. Noting the ſtate of any thing. Their tales and manes *on* a light fire. *Knolles*. 16. Noting ſtipulation or condition. I can be ſatisfy'd *on* more eaſy terms. *Dryden*. 17. Noting diſtinction or oppoſition. The Rhodians *on* the other ſide. *Knolles*. 18. Before it, by corruption, it ſtands for *of*. A thriving gameſter has but a trade *on't*. *Locke*. 19. Noting the manner of an event. How much her grace is alter'd *on* the ſudden. *Shakeſpeare*. 20. It is ſynonymous to *upon*. See UPON.

ON, *adv.* 1. Forward in ſucceſſion. If the tenant fail the landlord, he muſt fail his creditor, and he his, and ſo *on*. *Locke*. 2. Forward in progreſſion. *On* indeed they went. *Daniel*. 3. In continuance, without ceaſing. Let them ſleep, let them ſleep *on*. *Craſhaw*. 4. Not off. 5. Upon the body, as part of dreſs. A long cloak he had *on*. *Sidney*. 6. It notes reſolution to advance.

ON, *interj.* a word of incitement or encouragement to attack. Elliptically for *go on*. Cheerfully *on*, courageous friends. *Shakeſpeare*.

ONA'NIA, or ONA'NISM [of *Onan*] the crime of ſelf pollution.

ONCE, *adv.* [from *one*; eens, Du. eins, Ger.] 1. One time. 2. At a former time, formerly. My ſoul had *once* ſome fooliſh fondneſs for thee. *Addiſon*. 3. A ſingle time. 4. The ſame time. Their light vaniſhes, not gradually, like that of the planets, but all at *once*. *Newton*. 5. At a point of time indiviſible. But all at *once*, at *once* the winds aroſe. *Dryden*. 6. One time, tho' no more. Blood *once* tainted. *Dryden*. 7. At the time immediate. This hath all its force at *once*. *Atterbury*. 8. *Once* ſeems to be rather a ſubſtantive than an adverb, particularly when it has *at* before it; as, at *once*, that *once*. See under the firſt ſenſe.

ONE, *adj.* [an, æne, or ane, Sax. eene, Dan. en, Su. een, Du. ein Ger. *un*, *une*, Fr. *un*, *uno*, *una*, It. *uno*, Sp. *unus*, &c. Lat. εν, Gr.] 1. Leſs than two, ſingle, denoted by an unit. *One* God the moſt high. *Raleigh*. 2. Any, indefinitely. *One* of theſe days. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Different, diverſe. Oppoſed to another. So many wrappers *one* over another. *Addiſon*. 4. One of two, oppoſed to the other. From the *one* ſide of heaven unto the other. *Deuteronomy*. 5. Particularly one. *One* day when Phebe fair. *Spenſer*. 6. Some future.

ONE, *ſubſt.* [there are many uſes of the word *one* which ſerve to denominate a ſubſtantive, tho' ſome of them may ſeem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and ſome may perhaps be conſidered as conſiſtent with the nature of an adjective] 1. A ſingle perſon. When join'd in *one*, the good, the fair, the great. *Glanville*. 2. A ſingle maſs or aggregate. It is *one* thing only as a heap is one. *Blackmore*. 3. The firſt hour. Till 'tis *one* o' clock. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. The ſame thing. All *one* as to ſay any thing is and is not in the underſtanding. *Locke*. 5 A perſon in general. Method will greatly aſſiſt every *one* in ranging human affairs. *Watts*. 6. A perſon by way of eminence. 7. A diſtinct or particular perſon. *One* or other ſees a little box. *Dryden*. 8. Perſons united; as, I have made you *one*, lords, *one* remain. *Shakeſpeare*. 9. Concord, agreement, one mind. To keep them at *one* between themſelves. 10 [*l'on*, Fr.] It is ſometimes uſed as a general or indefinite nominative for any man, any perſon. By *one's* own choice and working. *Sidney*. 11. A perſonal of particular character. Edward I. was *one* that very well knew how to uſe a victory. *Hale*.

ONES, in the plural, is uſed either for perſons indefinitely; as, the great *ones* of the world; or, as referring to ſomething before ſpoken of; *e. g.* give me good *ones* (ſc. what was before ſpoken of) or none at all; and yet it is only the repreſentative of the antecedent noun. There are many whoſe waking thoughts are wholly employed on their ſleeping *ones*. *Addiſon*.

ONE EYED, *adj.* [of *one* and *eye*] having only one eye. *Dryden*.

ONEIRE'GMOS, Lat. [of ονειρωττω, Gr. to ſhed the ſemen in ſleep] laſcivious dreaming.

ONEIROCRA'TIA, Lat. [of ονειρος, a dream, and κρατεω, Gr. I poſſeſs] the art of expounding dreams.

ONEIROCRI'TICAL, *adj*, [ονειροκριτικος, Gr. *onirocritique*, Fr. it ſhould therefore by analogy be written *onirocritical* and *onirocritic*: tho' analogy, according to the Greek, requires it the other way] interpretive of dreams. My *oneirocritical* correſpondent. *Addiſon*.

ONEIROCRI'TIC, *ſubſt.* [ονειροκριτικος, of ονειρος, a dream, and κριικος, critic, from κϱινω, Gr. to judge] an interpreter of dreams. An *oneirocritic*, or an interpreter of dreams. *Addiſon*.

Oneirocri′tist [ονειϱοκϱιται, Gr.] a judge or expounder of dreams.

Oneirosco′pist [ονειϱοσκοπος, of ονειϱος, dream, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] an inquirer into the ſignification of dreams.

Oneiropo′list [ονειϱοπολος, of ονειϱος, dream, and πολεω, Gr. to be converſant with] perſons converſant about dreams.

O′neness, *ſubſt.* [of *one*] unity, the quality of being one. *Hooker.*

O′nerary [*onerarius*, Lat.] ſerving or fitted for burthen or carriage.

To **O′nerate**, *verb act.* [*oneratum*, ſup. of *onero*, from *oneris*, gen. of *onus*, Lat. a burthen] to load, to burthen.

Onera′tion, Lat. the act of loading or burthening.

Onero′se, or **O′nerous**, *adj.* [*onoreux*, Fr. *oneroſus*, Lat.] burthenſome, heavy, weighty, oppreſſive.

O′ngle [in French heraldry] the talons or claws of beaſts or birds when of a different colour from the body

O′ni [an abbreviation of *oneratur niſi habet ſufficientem exonerationem*, Lat. *i. e.* he is charged, unleſs he have a ſufficient diſcharge] a mark uſed in the exchequer, and ſet on the head of a ſheriff, to account, as ſoon as he enters into his office, for iſſues, fines, and mean profits, and thereupon he immediately becomes the king's debtor.

O′nion [*oignon*, Fr.] an edible root, which is orbicular, coated and bulbous.

Onko′tomy [of ονκος, a tumour, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] the chyrurgical operation of opening a tumor or abſceſs.

O′nly, *adj.* [from *one*; anly, Sax.] 1. Onely, or onelike, alone, ſingle; one and no more. 2. This and no other. The *only* art taught in the ſchools. *Locke.* 3. This above all other.

Only, *adv.* 1. Singly, except one, ſimply, meekly, barely. I propoſe my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.* 2. So and no otherwiſe. Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. *Geneſis.* 3. Singly, without more; as *only* begotten. [See Begotten and its compounds]

Onobry′chis, Lat. [ονοβϱυχις, Gr.] medic vetchling, or cock's-head.

Onoce′ntaurs [ονοκενταυϱος, Gr. an aſs-centaur] fabulous monſters, having the upper parts like a man, and the body like an aſs.

O′nomancy [ονομαντεια, of ονομα, name, and μαντεια, Gr. devination] divination by perſons names.

Onoma′ntical, *adj.* [ονομα, name, and μαντις, Gr. diviner] predicting by names. An *onomantical* or name wiſard Jew. *Camden.*

Onomatopoe′ia [ονοματοποιεια, of ονομα, a name, and ποιεω, Gr. to make] a figure in rhetoric, whereby a word is made to imitate the ſound of the thing expreſſed, as *tarantara*, for the ſound of the trumpet, murmer, *&c.*

Ononychi′tes [of ονος, an aſs, and ονυξ, Gr. a nail; ſomething that has the hoofs *i. e.* the feet of an aſs] a name by which the Heathens called the Chriſtians, becauſe they worſhipped the ſame god as the Jews did; probably from what Corn. Tacitus writes of the Iſraelites; that being very thirſty, they were led to a ſpring by an aſs going to drink, and that in gratitude they worſhipped an aſs, and that the Chriſtians worſhipped the ſame.

Ono′smus [ονοσμος, Gr.] the herb bugloſs.

O′nset [of on and ſettan, Sax.] 1. An attack, an aſſault, ſtorm, firſt brunt. 2. Something added by way of ornamental appendage. This ſenſe, Nicholſon ſays, is ſtill retained in Northumberland, where *onſet* means a tuft.

O′nslaught, *ſubſt.* [of *on*, and *ſlay*] attack, ſtorm, onſet. *Hudibras.*

Onto′logist [οντολογος, of οντος, gen. of ων, being, and λογος, Gr. treatiſe] one who treats of beings in the abſtract, a metaphyſician, one who conſiders the affections of beings in general.

Onto′logy [οντολογια, of οντος, gen. of ων, and λογος, Gr. treatiſe] 1. A treatiſe or diſcourſe of being in the abſtract; metaphyſics, the ſcience of the affections of being in general. *Watts.*

O′nward, *adv.* [onpeard, Sax.] 1. Forward, progreſſively. 2. In a ſtate of advanced progreſſion. 3. Somewhat farther. *Milton.*

O′nycha, *ſubſt.* It is found in two different ſenſes in ſcripture. The odoriferous ſnail or ſhell, and the ſtone named onyx. The greateſt part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous ſhell, like that of the ſhell-fiſh called purpura. The onyx is fiſhed for in watry places of the Indies, where grows the ſpicanardi, which is the food of this fiſh, and which makes it ſmell ſo aromatic. *Calmet.* Take ſweet ſpices, *onychia* and galbanum. *Exodus.*

Ony′chomancy [ονυχομαντεια, of ονυχος, gen. of ονυξ, a nail, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a ſort of divination performed by the nails of an unpolluted boy, covered with oil and ſoot, which they turned to the ſun, the reflection of whoſe rays was believed to repreſent, by certain images, the things they had a mind to be ſatisfied about.

Ony′mancy. See Onychomancy.

O′nyx [ονυξ, Gr.] a precious ſtone, accounted a ſpecies of opaque agat. The onyx is a ſemipellucid gem, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies; but the bluiſh white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true onyx legitima of the antients. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem, and the regular arrangement and diſpoſition of its colours make amends for their want of ſhow. *Hill.*

Oo′scopy [ωοσκοπια, of ωον, an egg, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] predictions made from eggs.

Ooze, *ſubſt.* [either from *eaux*, waters, plur. of *eau*, Fr. or pæſ, Sax. wetneſs] 1. Soft mud or ſlime, mire at the bottom of water. 2. Soft flow, ſpring. 3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To **Ooze**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to flow by ſtealth, to run gently, to drain away. *Dryden.*

Oo′zy, *adj.* [of *ooze*] miry, muddy, ſlimy, plaſhy.

To **Opa′cate**, *verb act.* [*opaco*, Lat.] to ſhade, to cloud, to darken. *Boyle.*

Opa′city, or **Opa′cousness** [*opacité*, Fr. *opacità*, It. of *opacitas*, Lat. or *opacous*] obſcureneſs, darkneſs, cloudineſs, want of tranſparency. *Brown.*

Opa′cous, or **Opa′que** [*opacus*, Lat.] ſhady, dark, obſcure, not tranſparent.

Opacous *Bodies*, or **Opaque** *Bodies* [with naturaliſts] ſuch, whoſe pores lying in an oblique poſture, hinder the rays of light from ſpeedily piercing and paſſing through them.

O′pal [*opale*, Fr. *opalo*, It. ωπαλος, Gr.] a precious ſtone of various colours. The opal is a very elegant and a very ſingular kind of ſtone, it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opaque, and leſs hard. *Hill.*

Opa′lia [with the Romans] feſtivals celebrated in honour to the goddeſs Ops.

Opa′que, Fr. [*opaco*, It. and Sp. *opacus*, Lat.] dark, ſhady, not tranſparent. Turn'd into more *opaque* and groſs planet-like bodies. *Cheyney.*

Opa′ssum, or **Opo′ssum** [in Virginia] a creature that has a head like a hog, a tall like a rat, being about the bigneſs of a cat. This animal is about fifteen inches long, from the extremity of the noſe to the rump, and its tail is equal in length to the whole body: the legs are robuſt, and the feet armed with ſharp, long, and crooked claws. The female has a looſe bag or pouch under its belly, with an aperture in it, in which it carries its young, and thither they retire in any danger. It has its paps within the abdomen.

To **Ope**, or To **Open**, *verb act.* [open, openian, Sax. *op*, Iſland. a hole, aaben, Dan. oepna, Su. openen, Du. oepenen, L. Ger. offen, H. Ger. *Ope* is uſed only in poetry, when one ſyllable is more convenient than two] 1. To unfold, to uncloſe, to unlock, to put into ſuch a ſtate, as that the inner parts may be ſeen or entered. 2. To ſhow, to diſcover in general. 3. To divide, to break. The wall of the cathedral church was *open'd* by an earthquake. *Addiſon.* 4. To explain, to diſcloſe 5. To begin. You retained him only for the *opening* of your cauſe. *Dryden.*

To **Ope**, or To **O′pen**, *verb neut.* 1. To uncloſe itſelf, not to remain ſhut, not to continue cloſed. *Pope.* 2. To bark; a hunting term.

Ope, or **O′pen**, *adj.* [open, Sax. aaben, Dan. oepen, Su. open, Du. apen, L. Ger. offen, H. Ger. *Ope* is ſcarcely uſed but by old writers, and by them in the primitive, not figurative ſenſe. *Johnſon*] 1. Uncloſed, not ſhut. The gates are *ope*. *Shakeſpeare.* With *open* arms *Dryden.* 2. Apparent, plain, manifeſt. And put him to an *open* ſhame. *Hebrews.* 3. Not wearing diſguiſe, clear, artleſs, ſincere. Not daring to be *open*, that to no creature he ever ſpake of it. *Sidney.* 4. Not clouded, clear, With an *open* look. *Addiſon.* 5. Not hidden, expoſed to view. Theſe innate notions ſhould lie *open* fairly to every one's view. *Locke.* 6. Not reſtrained, not denied. The law is *open*. *Acts.* 7. Not cloudy, not gloomy. An *open* and warm winter. *Bacon.* 8. Uncovered. Here is better than the *open* air. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. Expoſed, having no defence. 10. Attentive. And his ears are *open* unto their cry. *Pſalms.*

Open-*Arſe* [open-arſe, Sax.] a medlar, a fruit.

O′pener [of *open*] 1. One that opens or unlocks, one that uncloſes. 2. Explainer, interpreter.

Opene′yed, *adj.* [of *open* and *eye*] watchful, vigilant. *Openey'd* conſpiracy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Openha′nded, *adj.* [of *open* and *hand*] generous, liberal, munificent. *Rowe.*

Openhe′arted, *adj.* [of *open* and *heart*] generous, candid, not meanly ſubtle. *Dryden.*

Openhea′rtedness [of *openhearted*] generoſity, liberality, munificence.

O′pening, *ſubſt.* [of *open*] 1. Aperture, breach. 2. Diſcovery at a diſtance, faint knowledge, dawn. The *opening* of your glory was like that of light. *Dryden.*

Opening *Flank* [in fortification] is that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon.

Opening *of Trenches* [in military affairs] the firſt breaking of ground by the beſiegers, in order to carry on the approaches towards the place.

O′penly, *adv.* [of *open*] 1. Publickly, not ſecretly, in ſight, not obſcurely. 2. Plainly, evidently, manifeſtly, clearly, apparently, without diſguiſe. Too *openly* does love and hatred ſhow. *Dryden.*

Openmo′uthed, *adj.* [of *open* and *mouth*] greedy, ravenous, clamorous. *L'Eſtrange.*

O′penness [of *open*] 1. Freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity, plainneſs, clearneſs, manifeſtneſs. 2. Plainneſs, freedom from diſguiſe. The noble *openneſs* and freedom of his reflexions. *Felton.*

O′pera, It. [of *opera*, the plural of *opus*, Lat. work] a dramatic compoſition, ſet to muſic, and *ſung* on the ſtage, attended with muſical inſtruments, and inriched with dreſſings, machines, and other decorations; the *opera* was firſt uſed by the Venetians, with whom it is one of the principal glories of their carnaval. It was afterwards uſed by the French, and now by us. An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, repreſented by vocal and inſtrumental muſic, adorned with ſcenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden.*

O′perable [*operor*, Lat.] practicable, that may be done. *Brown.*

O′perant, *adj.* Fr. active, having power to produce an effect; an obſolete word. *Shakeſpeare.*

Opera′rii [old law] certain tenants who held ſmall portions of land by the performance of ſervile works for their lord.

To **O′perate**, *verb neut.* [*operer*, Fr. *operare*, It. of *operor*, Lat.] to act, to produce effects, to have agency.

To **Operate** [in phyſic] to work, to ſtir the humors of the body.

Opera′tion, Fr. [*operazione*, It. *operación*, Sp. of *operatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of exerting or exerciſing ſome power or faculty, upon which ſome effect follows, agency, influence, action, effect. In the actual *operations* of a good life. *Hammond.* 3. [In chirurgery] the part of the art of healing, which depends on the uſe of inſtruments. 4. The motions or employments of an army. 5. [In phyſic] the manner wherein any remedy poduces its ſalutary effect.

O′perative [*operativo*, It. of *operate*] apt to work, having the power of acting, having forcible agency. Or make the poiſon leſs *operative* upon others. *Clarendon.*

O′perativeness [of *operative*] operating quality.

Opera′tor *for the Teeth or Eyes* [*operateur*, Fr. *operatore*. It.] a tooth-drawer, oculiſt, *&c.*

OPERATOR, one that performs any act of the hand, one who produces any effect.

OPERO'SE, *adj.* [*operoſus*, Lat.] laborious, full of trouble and tedioufneſs. *Holder.*

OPHA'LIA, Roman feſtivals celebrated in honour of Ops, whom they ſuppoſed to be the goddeſs that preſided over the fruits of the earth.

OPHI'ASIS [οφιασις, Gr.] a diſeaſe in which the hair grows thin, and falls off, leaving the part ſmooth, and winding like the folds of a ſerpent.

OPHIO'GLOSSUM, Lat. [οφιογλωσσον, of οφις, a ſerpent, and γλωσσα, Gr. a tongue] the herb adder's tongue.

OPHIO'PHAGOUS, *adj.* [of οφις, a ſerpent, and φαγω, Gr. to eat] ſerpent-eating. *Ophiophagous* nations, or ſuch as feed upon ſerpents. *Brown.*

OPHI'TES [of οφις, Gr. a *ſerpent*] a ſect of hererics in the ſecond century, who honoured a *ſerpent* which beguiled *Eve.*

OPHI'TES [οφιτης, Gr.] a ſort of variegated marble, otherwiſe called ſerpentine marble.

OPHIU'CUS [οφιυχ☉, Gr.] a northern conſtellation containing thirty ſtars, repreſented by a man holding a ſerpent in his hand, this ſtar being in the head of the man, and is of the firſt magnitude.

OPHTHA'LMIA [οφθαλμια, of οφθαλμος, Gr. the eye] a diſeaſe of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, or pain and weakneſs ariſing from ſome *obſtruction* there.

Scrophulous **OPTHALMIA**, an opthalmia ariſing from the diſeaſe, named the *king's evil*, and which requires a different method of cure from the *opthalmia*, commonly ſo called.

OPHTHA'LMIC *Nerves*, *adj.* Lat. [*ophthalmigre*, Fr. οφθαλμος, Gr. the eye; with anatomiſts] relating to the eye; a branch of the fifth pair of nerves which move the eye.

OPHTHA'LMICS, *ſubſt.* [οφθαλμικα, Gr.] medicines good for diſeaſes of the eyes.

OPHTHALMO'GRAPHY [of οφθαλμος, the eye, and γραφη, Gr. a deſcription] a branch of anatomy, which conſiders the ſtructure and compoſition of the eye, and the uſe of its parts, and the principal effects of viſion.

OPHTHALMO'SCOPY [of οφθαλμος and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] a branch of the ſcience of phyſiognomy, which conſiders the eyes of perſons, by them to come to the knowledge of their temperaments, humours and manners.

OPHTHA'LMY, *ſubſt.* [*ophthalmie*, Fr. οφθαλμος, Gr. the eye] a diſeaſe of the eyes. The ſame with *ophthalmia.*

O'PIATE, *ſubſt.* [*opiat*, Fr. of *opium*, Lat.] a medicine made of opium, or other drug of the like nature, cauſing ſleep. *Bentley.*

O'PIATE, *adj* ſomniferous, narcotic, cauſing ſleep. *Bacon.*

OPICO'NSIVA, feſtivals celebrated at noon in honour of the goddeſs Ops.

O'PIFICE [*opificium*, Lat.] workmanſhip, handy-work.

OPI'FICER [*opificis*, gen. of *opifex*, Lat.] one that performs any work, an artiſt; a word not received. *Bentley.*

OPI'NABLE [*opinabilis*, Lat.] that may be conceived in opinion, that may be thought.

OPINA'TION [*opinor*, Lat.] opinion, notion.

OPI'NATOR [*opinor*, Lat.] one who holds an opinion. *Hale.*

To **OPI'NE**, *verb neut.* [*opiner*, Fr. *opinare*, It. of *opinor*, Lat.] to think, to be of opinion, to give one's opinion or judgment about a matter. Whether they *opine* right or wrong. *South.*

OPI'NIATIVE, *adj.* [of *opinion*] 1. Stiff or pertinacious in a preconceived notion. 2. Imagined, not proved. Scattered in a maſs of *opiniative* uncertainties. *South.*

OPINIA'TOR [*opinator*, Lat. *opiniatre*, Fr.] an obſtinate perſon, who will adhere to his own opinion, one fond of his own notion.

OPINIA'TRE, *adj.* Fr. obſtinate, inflexible, ſtubborn; a word not received. *Locke.*

OPINIA'TRETY, or **OPINIA'TRY** [*opiniatrete*, Fr.] obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs, inflexibility. This word, though it hath been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted. *Locke.*

OPI'NION, Fr. and Sp. [*oppinione*, It. *opiniam*, Port. of *opinio*, Lat.] 1. A probable belief. *Opinion* is when the aſſent of the underſtanding is ſo far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one perſuaſion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Hale.* 2. Sentiments, judgment, notion. Againſt the common ſenſe and *opinion* of all mankind. *South.* 3. Favourable judgment. I have no *opinion* of thoſe things. *Bacon.*

OPINION, the antient heathens made a goddeſs of it, adoring her in the form of a woman, and believed ſhe had the government of the ſentiments of men.

How fine a uſe has the *Table of* CEBES made of theſe imaginary perſonages in theſe lines?

> At *wiſdom*'s gate th' *opinions* muſt reſign
> Their charge; thoſe limits their employ confine.

And to the ſame effect, in theſe:

> Happy, thrice happy, who entruſt their youth
> To *right opinions*, and aſcend to truth. *Table of* CEBES, &c.

See ETHICS, and MORAL *Philoſophy*; and the *note* which the learned tranſlator has given us upon it, is well worthy of our moſt ſerious peruſal.

To **OPINION**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to believe, to think, to opine; an obſolete word, and unworthy of revival.

OPI'NIONATED [of *opinionative*] wedded to his own opinion, ſelf-willed, ſtubborn.

OPI'NIONATIVE, *adj.* [*opiniatre*, Fr.] conceited, fond of preconceived notions.

OPI'NIONATIVELY, *adv.* [of *opinionative*] conceitedly, ſtubbornly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS [of *opinionative*; *opinionatrete*, Fr.] conceitedneſs, obſtinacy.

OPI'NIONIST [from *opinion*; *opinioniſte*, Fr.] one fond of his own notions. *Glanville.*

OPI'NIONISTS, a name given to a ſect who profeſſed poverty, and who held there could be no vicar of Chriſt upon earth, who did not practice that virtue.

OPIO'LOGY [of οπιον, opium, and λογος, Gr. deſcription] a deſcription or treatiſe of opium.

OPISTHO'TONUS [οπισθοτονος, of οπισθεν, backwards, and τονος, Gr. the tone] a kind of cramp or ſtretching the muſcles of the neck backwards.

OPISTHOCY'PHOSIS [of οπιθεν, backwards, κυφωσις, a gibboſity, and κυθω, Gr. to bend, or to lean] a deformity, when the ſpine of the back is bent outwards.

O'PIUM [οπιον, Gr.] a juice diſtilled from the heads of poppies, and is partly of the reſinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or maſſes, very heavy, and of a denſe texture: its colour is a dark browniſh yellow; its ſmell is very unpleaſant of a dead faint kind, and its taſte very bitter and acrid. It is brought from Notolia, Egypt, and the Eaſt-Indies, where it is produced from the white garden poppy, a plant of which every part is full of a milky juice, and with which the fields of Aſia Minor are in many places ſown as ours with corn. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet ſoft, green, and full of juice, inciſions are made in them, and from every one of theſe a few drops flow of a milky juice, which ſoon hardens into a ſolid conſiſtence. Theſe drops are gathered with great care, and the fineſt opium proceeds from the firſt inciſions. In the countries where opium is produced, multitudes are employed in preparing it with water, honey, and ſpices, and working it up into cakes; but what we generally have is the mere crude juice, or at moſt worked up with water, or a ſmall quantity of honey, ſufficient to bring it into form. The antients were greatly divided about the virtues and uſe of opium; ſome calling it a poiſon, and others the greateſt of all medicines. At preſent, however, it is in high eſteem. *Hill.*

O'PLE [in botany] water-elder.

O'PLETREE [of *ople* and *tree*] a ſort of tree. *Ainſworth.*

OPOBA'LSAMUM [οποϐαλσαμον, Gr.] balm of Gilead, the juice of a gum, which diſtils from a ſhrub called *balſamum*, or the balm-tree, growing only in Paleſtine. A gumreſin of a tolerably firm texture, in ſmall looſe granules, and ſometimes in large maſſes, which are impure. It is of a ſtrong, diſagreeable ſmell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taſte. It is brought to us from the Eaſt, and was well known to the Greeks: but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. It is attenuating and diſcutient, and gently purgative. *Hill.*

OPO'PANAX [οποπαναξ, Gr.] a gum reſin brought from the eaſt.

O'PPIDAN, *ſubſt.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] a townſman, the inhabitant of a town; alſo a town's boy, particularly ſuch as belong to the king's ſcholars at Weſtminſter.

To **OPPI'GNORATE**, *verb act.* [*oppignoro*, of *ob* and *pignoris*, gen. of *pignus*, Lat. pledge] to pledge, to pawn. *Bacon.*

To **O'PILATE**, *verb act.* [*oppiler*, Fr. *oppilo*, Lat.] to obſtruct or cauſe a paſſage, to heap up obſtructions.

OPPILA'TION, Fr. [*oppiliazione*, It. *opilacion*, Sp. of *oppilatio*, Lat.] obſtruction, ſtoppage of the ducts or paſſages of the body by peccant humours, matter heaped together.

O'PPILATIVE, *adj.* [*oppilatif*, Fr. of *oppillatus*, Lat.] apt to obſtruct or ſtop, obſtructive.

O'PPILATIVENESS [of *oppilative*] aptneſs to cauſe obſtructions.

O'PPLETED, *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] filled, crowded.

O'PPONENCY, the act of maintaining a contrary argument.

OPPO'NENT, *adj.* [*opponeus*, Lat.] oppoſite, adverſe. *Prior.*

OPPO'NENT, *ſubſt.* [*opponens*, Lat.] 1. One who maintains a contrary argument in the ſchools, or oppoſes in diſputation, by raiſing objections to a tenet. *Hooker.* 2. Antagoniſt, adverſary in general.

OPPORTU'NE, *adj.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportuno*, It. of *opportunus*, Lat.] convenient, ſeaſonable, well-timed, fit, proper. *Bacon.*

OPPORTU'NELY, *adv.* [of *opportune*] conveniently, ſeaſonably, with opportunity, either of time or place.

OPPORTU'NENESS [of *opportune*] ſeaſonableneſs.

OPPORTU'NITY [*opportunité*, Fr. of *opportunità*, It. *opportunidàd*, Sp. of *opportunitas*, Lat.] convenient time or occaſion, fit place, ſuitableneſs of circumſtances to any end.

To **OPPO'SE** [*oppono*, Lat. *oppoſer*, Fr. *opporre*, It.] 1. To act againſt, to be adverſe, to hinder, to reſiſt, to withſtand, to thwart. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To offer as an antagoniſt or rival, to put in oppoſition. *Locke.* 3. To place as an obſtacle. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To place in front. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **OPPO'SE**, *verb neut.* 1. To act adverſely. 2. To object in a diſputation, to have the part of raiſing difficulties againſt a tenet ſuppoſed to be right.

OPPO'SELESS, *adj.* [of *oppoſe*] not to be oppoſed, irreſiſtible, *Shakeſpeare.*

OPPO'SER [of *oppoſe*] one that oppoſes, antagoniſt, rival, enemy.

O'PPOSITE, *adj.* [*oppoſé*, Fr. *oppoſito*, It. *opueſto*, Sp. of *oppoſitus*, Lat.] 1. That is over againſt, placed in front, facing each other. 2. Adverſe, repugnant. 3. Contrary.

O'PPOSITE, *ſubſt.* opponent, antagoniſt, enemy. *Dryden.*

O'PPOSITE *Cones* [with geometricians] two cones of the like quality, which are vertically oppoſite, and have the ſame common axis.

OPPOSITE *Sections* [in geometry] the two hyperbola's, which are made by a plane's cutting both cones.

OPPOSITE *Angles* [in geometry] See ANGLES.

O'PPOSITELY, *adv.* [of *oppoſite*] 1. So as to face each other. 2. Adverſely.

O'PPOSITENESS [of *oppoſite*] oppoſite or contrary ſtate or quality.

O'PPOSITES [with logicians] are things relatively oppoſed, as *maſter* and *ſervant*,; or privately, as *light* and *darkneſs*; or contrary, as *knowledge* and *ignorance.*

OPPOSI'TION, Fr. [*oppoſizione*, It. *opoſicion*, Sp. of *oppoſitio*, Lat.] 1. Situation ſo as to front ſomething oppoſed. 2. Hoſtile reſiſtance, hindrance, ſtop. 3. Contrariety of affection, diſagreement. 4. Contrariety of intereſt, contrariety of meaſures. 5. Contrariety of meaning, diverſity of meaning.

OPPOSITION [in geometry] the relation of two things, between which a line may be drawn perpendicular to both.

OPPOSITION [with logicians] the ſame as objection.

Complex **OPPOSITION** [in logic] the affirming and denying the ſame predicate of the ſame ſubject, as Socrates is learned, Socrates is not learned.

Incomplex **OPPOSITION** [in logic] is the diſagreement of two things which will not ſuffer each other to be in the ſame ſubject; as, *ſight* is oppoſed to *blindneſs*, *heat* to *cold*.

OPPOSITION [with rhetoricians] a figure whereby two things are joined together, which appeared incompatible; as, a *wiſe folly*.

OPPOSI'TION [with aſtronomers] is an aſpect or ſituation of two ſtars or planets, wherein they are diametrically oppoſite to each other, or 180 degrees apart.

To OPPRE'SS, *verb act.* [*oppreſſer*, Fr. *oppreſſum*, ſup. of *opprimo*, Lat.] 1. To preſs hard or lie heavy upon, to ſtifle, to ſmother, to overcharge or burthen, to cruſh by authority and violence or hardſhip. 2. To overpower, to ſubdue.

OPPRE'SSION, Fr. [*oppreſſione*, It. *opreſion*, Sp. of *oppreſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of over-burdening, act of cruſhing by authority, *&c.* ſeverity, cruelty. 2. The ſtate of being oppreſſed, miſery. 3. Hardſhip, calamity. When we ſee any under particular *oppreſſion*. *Addiſon*. 4. Dullneſs of ſpirits, laſſitude of body. Drowſineſs, *oppreſſion*, heavineſs and laſſitude. *Arbuthnot*.

OPPRE'SSIVE, *adj.* [of *oppreſs*] 1. Apt to oppreſs, of an oppreſſive nature, cruel, inhuman, unjuſtly exactious or ſevere. 2. Heavy, overwhelming. *Rowe*.

OPPE'SSIVENESS [of *oppreſſive*] oppreſſing or oppreſſed nature or ſtate.

OPPRE'SSOR [*oppreſſeur*, Fr. *oppreſſore*, It. of *oppreſſor*, Lat.] he that oppreſſes or harraſſes others with unreaſonable or unjuſt ſeverity.

OPPRO'BRII *Lapis*, Lat. [the ſtone of reproach] a ſtone erected in the city of Padua in Italy, to which whatever debtors reſort, only declaring inability to pay their debts, are to be freed.

OPPRO'BRIOUS [*opprobrioſo*, It. and Sp. of *opprobrioſus*, from *opprobrium*, Lat. reproach] reproachful, injurious, cauſing infamy, ſcurrilous.

OPPRO'BIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *opprobrious*] ſcurrilouſly, reproachfully, injuriouſly.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS [of *opprobrious*] ſcurrility, reproachfulneſs.

OPPRO'BRIUM, Lat. the ſhame which attends a lewd, villanous act; infamy, diſgrace.

To OPPU'GN, *verb act.* [*oppugnare*, It. *oppugno*, Lat.] to fight againſt, to attack, to oppoſe, to reject or confute an opinion. *Hooker*.

OPPU'GNANCY [of *oppugn*] oppoſition. *Shakeſpeare*.

OPPU'GNER [of *oppugn*] oppoſer, an antagoniſt. *Boyle*.

OPS [Ωπις, Gr.] a name of the goddeſs Cybele. See CYBELE.

OPSI'MATHY [οψιμαθια, of οψε, late, and μανθανω, Gr. to learn] a learning in old age, late education or erudition.

OPSONA'TION, Lat. the act of catering or buying proviſions.

O'PTABLE [*optabilis*, Lat.] deſirable, to be wiſhed.

O'PTABLENESS [of *optable*] deſirableneſs.

OPTA'TIVE, *adj.* [*optativus*, Lat.] expreſſive of deſire.

OPTATIVE *Mood* [in grammar; *optatif*, Fr. *optativo*, It. of *optativus*, Lat.] that mood of a verb, that expreſſes an earneſt deſire or wiſh that ſuch a thing may be or happen. The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to ſignify wiſhing, which is called the *optative* mood. *Clarke's Grammar*.

O'PTICA, Lat. [οπτικα, Gr.] medicines good againſt diſtempers in the eyes.

OPTIC, or OPTICAL, *adj.* [*optique*, Fr. *ottico*, It. *optico*, Sp. *opticus*, Lat. of οπτικος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to the ſight, relating to the ſcience of optics. 2. Viſual, producing viſion, ſubſervient to viſion.

OPTIC, *ſubſt.* 1. An inſtrument of ſight, an organ of ſight, generally uſed in the plural. 2. [οπτικη, Gr.] the ſcience of the nature and laws of viſion: generally uſed in the plural.

OPTIC *Place of a Star or Planet apparent*, is that part of its orbit, which our ſight determines when the obſerver's eye is at the circumference of the earth, and

OPTIC *Place of a Star or Plane real*, is that, when 'tis ſuppoſed to be at the centre of the earth, or planet he inhabits.

OPTIC *Pencil of Rays*, is that aſſemblage or pencil of rays, by means whereof any point or part of an object is ſeen.

OPTIC *Axis*, a ray paſſing through the centre of the eye.

OPTIC *Chamber*, the ſame as *camera obſcura*. See CAMERA OBSCURA.

OPTIC *Glaſſes*, glaſſes contrived for the viewing of any objects, as microſcopes, teleſcopes, *&c.* they are ground either concave or convex, ſo as either to collect or diſperſe the rays of light, by means whereof viſion is improved, the eye ſtrengthened, *&c.*

OPTIC *Nerves* [with anatomiſts] the ſecond pair of nerves, ſpringing from the crura of the medulla oblongata, and paſſing thence to the eye, convey the ſpirits to it.

OPTIC *Place of a Star* [in aſtronomy] is that point of its orbit in which it appears to be to our eye.

OPTIC *Rays*, thoſe rays wherewith an optic pyramid or triangle is terminated.

OP'TICAL *Inequality* [in aſtronomy] is an apparent irregularity in the motions of far diſtant bodies.

OPTI'CIAN, *ſubſt.* [of *optic*] one ſkilled in optics, a profeſſor or teacher of the ſcience of optics.

O'PTICS [*l'optique*, Fr. *ottica*, It. *ars optica*, Lat.] the ſcience of viſion. See OPTIC, *ſubſt.*

O'PTIMAGY [*optimates*, Lat.] a government of the ſtate by the nobility, body of nobles, nobility. *Howel*.

OPTI'MITY [*optimitas*, Lat.] utility, excellency, the ſtate of being beſt.

O'PTION, Fr. [of *optio*, Lat.] a choice, election, the power or faculty of wiſhing or chuſing. *Bacon*.

O'PTION *of an Archbiſhop* [in a law ſenſe] is when a new ſuffragan biſhop is conſecrated, the archbiſhop of the province, by a cuſtomary prerogative, claims the collation of the firſt vacant benefice in that ſee as his choice.

O'PULENCE, or O'PULENCY, Fr. [*opulenza*, It. *opulência*, Sp. of *opulentia*, Lat.] wealth, riches, affluence.

O'PULENT, Fr. [*opulente*, It. *opulento*, Sp. of *opulentus*, Lat.] rich, wealthy.

O'PULENTLY, *adv.* [of *opulent*] in a wealthy manner, with ſplendor.

O'PULENTNESS [of *opulent*] wealthineſs.

OPU'SCLE, Fr. [of *opuſculum*, Lat.] a ſmall work.

OR, *conj.* [oðeꞃ, Sax. eller, Dan and Su. of, ofte, Du. oder, Ger.] 1. A disjunctive particle, marking diſtribution, and ſometimes oppoſition. Whether it was to periſh *or* no. *Burnet*. 2. It correſponds to either. He muſt either fall *or* fly. 3. *Or* is ſometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted. He muſt reform and forſake his ſins, *or* elſe he ſhall never receive benefit of Chriſt's death. *Hammond*. 4. [Oꞃ or æꞃe, Sax.] before. *Or* ever we go to the declaration of this pſalm, it ſhall be convenient to ſhew who did write this pſalm. *Fiſher*.

OR, Fr. [in heraldy] ſignifies gold. It is often repreſented by a yellow colour, and engraving by ſmall pricks all over the field or bearing, as in Place VII. fig. 20. It is ſaid to be compoſed of much white and a little red, as two white parts and one red, and of itſelf to betoken wiſdom, riches and elevation of mind; with red, to ſpend his blood for the wealth and welfare of his country; with *azure*, to be worthy of matters of truſt and treaſure; with *ſable*, moſt rich and conſtant in every thing, with an amorous mind; with *vert*, moſt joyful with the riches of the world, and moſt glittering and ſplendid in youth.

Others add, that *or* ſignifies *Chriſtian and ſpiritual virtues*, as faith, temperance, charity, meekneſs, humility and clemency; of *worldly virtues* and *qualities*, nobility, wealth, generoſity, ſplendor, chivalry, love, purity, gravity, conſtancy, ſolidity, proſperity, joy and long life. Of *precious ſtones*, it repreſents the carbuncle or the topaz; of the *planets*, the ſun; of the *elements*, fire; of *human conſtitutions*, the ſangnine; of *trees*, the cypreſs or laurel; of *flowers*, the heliotropium; of *fowls*, the cock and bird of paradiſe; of *beaſts*, the lion; and of *fiſhes*, the dolphin.

O'RACH [*aroches*, Fr.] a well known pot herb.

O'RACLE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*oracolo*, It. *oraculo*, Sp. *oraculum*, of *ora*, mouths, or *oro*, Lat. to entreat] 1. Something delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom. The ſcriptures are the *oracles* of God himſelf. *Hooker*. 2. The place where or perſon of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired. God hath now ſent his living *oracle* into the world. *Milton*. 3. Any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained. The world's great *oracle* in times to come. *Pope*. 4. One famed for wiſdom, one whoſe determinations are not to be diſputed. St. John was appealed to as the living *oracle* of the church. *Addiſon*.

O'RACLES were ambiguous anſwers made to the ancient heathens concerning things to come. This, ſome are of opinion, was done by *diabolical* operation; and others, that it was by the *artifice of their prieſts*, who made the ignorant people believe that the god ſpoke by their mouths. Of the former opinion were ſeveral fathers of the primitive Chriſtian church, and other great and learned men.

Seſac [or *Seſoſtris*] whoſe reign in Egypt commenced, according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in the year before Chriſt 1002, erected *temples* and *oracles* to his father *Ammon* in *Thebes*, *Ammonia*, &c. "And this (ſays that learned writer) was the original of the worſhip of *Jupiter Ammon*, and the *firſt mention* of ORACLES that I meet with in profane hiſtory." He adds, "That in the year before Chriſt, 987, a prieſteſs of *Jupiter Ammon* being brought by *Phœnician* merchants into Greece, ſets up the oracle of *Jupiter* at *Dodona*. This gave beginning to ORACLES in *Greece*, and by *their dictates* rhe WORSHIP OF THE DEAD was every where introduced." NEWTON's *Chronology*, p. 18, 19. The *Delphic* oracle therefore, according to him, muſt be of *later* date. And indeed, tho' *Homer* takes notice of the immenſe riches, which that temple of *Apollo* contained; and which ſhould leave us to infer a *great reſort* to it in his days; yet 'tis that of *Dodona* only, which he mentions with the *expreſs* circumſtance of *prophecy* being annexed to it. *Iliad*, Book IX. l. 404. compared with Book XVI. l. 235. I ſhall only add, that the ceaſing of theſe oraculous reſponſes was (if we may credit *Cicero*) owing to a free enquiry and a more *enlighten'd* age; and as to the reflection made on their *obſcurity*, it ſeems at leaſt to be as old as the times of *Æſchylus*. Και γαρ τα πυθοκραντα; δυσμαθη δ' ομως. ÆSCHYL. *Agamemnon*. See PROPHECY.

When Cræſus conſulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphos, he received for anſwer this doubtful riddle in a form of words ſo cunningly contrived, that the truth was then fartheſt off when he thought to have gained it.

Cræſus Halyn *penetrans magnam, pervertit opum vim.*
When Cræſus over Halis roweth,
A mighty nation he o'erthroweth.

Which he interpreting *according to his own deſires*, croſſed the river, but was vanquiſhed himſelf by Cyrus, king of Perſia, and his *own* nation and country ruined.

King *Pyrrhus*, before he made war with the Romans, conſulting this oracle, received the following anſwer;

Aio te Æacide Romanos vincere poſſe.

Which ambiguous prediction he conſtruing, *Te poſſe vincere Romanos*, thou mayeſt overcome the Romans, gave them battle; but found in the event that the oracle intended, *Romanos poſſe vincere te*, that the Romans ſhould overcome him, as they did.

Another prince, conſulting this oracle, concerning the ſucceſs of his making war, received this anſwer; which he diſtinguiſhed with commas, thus; *Ibis, redibis, nunquam per bella peribis*, Thou ſhalt go, thou ſhalt return, thou ſhalt never periſh by war; undertook the war, and was ſlain; upon which his *nobility* canvaſſing the oracle, perceived that it ſhould have been thus comma'd, *Ibis, redibis nunquam, per bella peribis, i. e.* Thou ſhalt go, thou ſhalt never return, thou ſhalt periſh by war.

Of the latter opinion, that the predictions of the oracles were not ſo much by *diabolical* operation, as by the *artifices of the prieſts*, were Euſebius, Ariſtotle, and Cicero, and many other famous men, who were of opinion, that oracles were only the *cunning tricks* of the prieſts, by which the credulous were abuſed under the colour of inſpiration and prediction.

Demoſthenes ſeem'd apprehenſive of this cheat, when he ſaid that Pythia always favour'd king Philip in her anſwers; or, as he ſhrewdly enough expreſſed it, that ſhe *Philippized*.

The firſt oracle we read of, were of Jupiter Dodonæus in Epirus, and Jupiter Ammon in Africa. Beſides which there were ſeveral others. See AMPHIARAUS, DODONA, TROPHONIUS, *&c.* in their proper places.

Some have been of opinion that oracles ceaſed upon the coming of Chriſt.

And Juvenal, who liv'd in Domitian's time, ſays, *Delphis oracula ceſſant.* Tho' ſome oracles ceaſed long before the birth of our Saviour, as in particular the moſt famous oracles of Greece; for the perſians having laid their country waſte, the *prieſts forſook the temples*; and ſo the oracles became *ſilent*. But ſee above.

To O'RACLE, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to utter oracles. A word not received. *Milton.*

ORA'CULAR, or ORA'CULOUS, *adj.* [of *oracle*] having the nature or quality of an oracle, reſembling oracles, uttering oracles. *Pope.*

ORA'CULARNESS [of *oracular*] the ſtate of being of the nature or quality of an oracle.

ORA'CULOUSLY, *adv.* [of *oraculous*] in manner of an oracle. *Brown.*

ORA'CULOUSNESS [of *oraculous*] the ſtate of being oracular.

ORAI'SON, *ſubſt*, Fr. [*oratio*, Lat.] prayer, verbal ſupplication or oral worſhip. It is more frequently written *oriſon*.

O'RAL, *adj.* Fr. [of *os oris*, Lat. the mouth] delivered by word of mouth, not written. *Addiſon.*

O'RALLY, *adv.* [of *oral*] by mouth, not by writing. *Hale.*

O'RANGE, Fr. [*arancia*, It. *narenja*, Sp. *laranja*, Port. *malum aurantium*, *aurentia*, Lat.] a fruit well known.

ORANGE *Colour*, a colour that partakes equally of red and yellow, or is a medium between both.

O'RANGERY [*orangerie*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of ſnuff or perfume. 2. A gallery or plantation in a garden where orange-trees are kept. A kitchen garden is a more pleaſant ſight than the fineſt *orangery*. *Spectator.*

ORANGE *Muſk*, a fine ſpecies of pear.

ORANGE *Wife* [of *orange* and *wife*] a woman who ſells oranges. *Shakeſpeare.*

ORA'TION [*oraiſon*, Fr. *orazione*, It. *oraciòn* Sp. *oracan*, Port. of *oratio*, Lat.] a diſcourſe or ſpeech pronounced in public, or compoſed for that purpoſe, according to the rules of rhetoric; a harangue, a declamation.

O'RATOR, Lat. [*orateur*, Fr. *oratore*, It. *orador*, Sp.] 1. An eloquent public ſpeaker or pleader. 2. A petitioner. This ſenſe is uſed in addreſſes in chancery.

ORATO'RIANS, an order of regular prieſts, ſo called from the oratory of St. Jerom in Rome, where they uſed to pray.

ORATO'RIAL, *adj.* [of *orator*] rhetorical, befitting an orator. *Watts.*

O'RATORY, *adj.* [*oratoire*, Fr. *oratorio*, It. and Sp. of *oratorius*, Lat.] pertaining to an oration or orator.

ORATORY [*oratoria ars*, Lat.] 1. The ſcience of rhetoric, the art of ſpeaking well in public, rhetorical ſkill. *Sidney.* 2. Exerciſe of eloquence. *Arbuthnot.* 3. [*Oritorium*, Lat. *oratoire*, Fr.] a chapel ſet apart for prayer; a cloſet or little apartment in a large houſe, near a bed-chamber, for private devotion.

ORATORY [with the Romaniſts] a ſociety or congregation of religious, who live in community, but without being obliged to make any vows.

ORB [*orbe*, Fr. and Sp. of *orbis*, Lat.] 1. Sphere, circular, or orbicular body. 2. Mundane ſphere, celeſtial body, one of the lights of heaven. 3. Wheel, any rolling body in general. The *orbs* of his fierce chariot roll'd. *Milton.* 4. Circle, line drawn round. 5. Circle deſcribed by any of the mundane ſpheres. 6. Period, revolution of time. *Milton.* 7. Sphere of action. And move in that obedient *orb* again. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. It is applied by Milton to the eye, as being luminous or rather as ſpherical. A drop ſerene hath quench'd their *orbs*. *Milton.*

ORBA'TION [*orbatus*, Lat.] the act of deprivation, or being bereaved or deſpoiled of any thing, eſpecially of children or parents.

O'RBED, *adj.* [of *orb*] 1. circular, round. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Formed into a circle. *Orb'd* in a rainbow. *Milton.* 3. Rounded. Gold was the beam, the wheels were *orb'd* with gold. *Addiſon.*

ORBI'CULAR, *adj.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. of *orbicularis*, Lat.] 1. Round like a ball or globe, circular. *Addiſon.* 2. Spherical. His quadrature from thy *orbicular* world. *Milton.*

ORBICULAR *Bone* [with anatomiſts] one of the little bones of the inner part of the ear, which is faſtened to the ſides of the lobes of the ear, by a ſlender ligament.

ORBICULA'RIS *Muſculus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle which draws both the lips together.

ORBICULARIS *Palpebrarum*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle which ſprings from each corner of the eye, and is anſwered by another of like figure and ſtructure in the lower eye-lid.

ORBI'CULARLY, *adv.* [of *orbicular*] in an orbicular manner, ſpherically, circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS [of *orbicular*] the ſtate of being orbicular, roundneſs.

ORBI'CULATED [*orbiculatus*, Lat.] made round or rounded into an orb.

O'RBIS, Lat. an orb, a circle, any round thing.

ORBIS *Magnus*, Lat. [in the Copernican aſtronomy] the orbit of the earth in its annual revolution round the ſun.

O'RBIT [*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Lat.] the track, rut or mark of a chariot wheel, &c.

ORBIT [in aſtronomy] the courſe, path or way in which any planet moves.

ORBITS [with anatomiſts] the two large cavities in which the eyes are placed.

O'RBITER *Externus* [with anatomiſts] a hole in the cheek bone below the orbit.

ORBITER *Internus* [in anatomy] a hole in the coronal bone of the ſcull within the orbit.

O'RBITY [*orbitas*, Lat.] privation, ſtate of being bereaved of children or parents.

ORBS *Concentric* [with aſtronomers] are ſeveral orbs one within another, which have the ſame centre.

ORBS *Excentric* [with aſtronomers] orbs either within one another or ſeparate, which have different centres.

ORC, *ſubſt.* [*orca*, Lat. οϱυγα, Gr.] a ſort of ſea fiſh. The haunt of ſeals and *orcs* and ſea mews clang. *Milton.* *Scapula* reads it οϱυξ.

O'RCHAL, or O'RCHED, a ſort of mineral ſtone like allum, from which a blue colour is made. *Ainſworth.*

O'RCHARD [either *hortyard* or *wartyard*, *Skinner*. of *hortus*, Lat. or oꞃꞇᵹeaꞃꝺ, Sax. *Junius.* obſtgarten, H. Ger. a garden, οϱχαθος, Gr. tho' Mer. Caſaubon gives the preference to the former] a garden for fruit trees.

O'RCHESTRA [It. *l'orcheſtre*, Fr. οϱχηςϱα, of οϱχεισθαι, Gr. to dance] the lower part of the ancient theatre, where they kept their balls; it was in form of a ſemicircle, and ſurrounded with ſeats. It is now taken for a muſic gallery, or place where the muſicians are ſet at a public ſhew.

O'RCHESTRE, *ſubſt.* Fr. the ſame with orcheſtra.

ORCHESO'GRAPHY [of οϱχησις, dancing, and γϱαφω, Gr. to write] a treatiſe of the art of dancing, or a book of dances.

O'RCHIS, Lat. [οϱχις, Gr. a teſticle] the herb dog's-ſtones.

ORCHO'TOMY, Lat. [of οϱχις, a teſticle, and τομη, Gr.] the act of cutting off the teſtes, the act of gelding. See EUNUCH, and EXPURGATORY *Index*, compared.

ORD [oꞃꝺ, Sax. an edge] an initial ſyllable in names of perſons ſignifying an edge or ſharpneſs; as in *ordhelm*, *ordbright*, &c. and in the Iſlandic tongue, *ord* ſignifies a ſpear or dart. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ORD, in old Engliſh, ſignified beginning.

O'RCIO [in Florence, &c.] an oil meaſure, containing eight gallons one quart Engliſh meaſure.

To ORDAI'N, *verb act.* [*ordonnor*, Fr. *ordenàr*, Sp. of *ordino*, Lat.] 1. To command or enjoin; to appoint, to decree. 2. To eſtabliſh, to ſettle, to inſtitute. 3. To ſet in an office. A man who is *ordained* over the affairs. *Eſther.* 4. To admit or confer holy orders, to inveſt with miniſterial function or ſacerdotal power.

ORDAI'NER [of *ordain*] he who ordains.

ORDA'LEAL *Law*, the law of ordeal, which was appointed long before the conqueſt, and continued in force till the reign of king John and Henry III, when it was condemned by pope Stephen II, and utterly aboliſhed by parliament.

O'RDEAL, *ſubſt.* [oꞃꝺeal, oꞃꝺal; oꞃoꞃ, great, and ꝺeal, Sax. *ordalium*, low Lat. *ordalie*, Fr. ordeel, L. Ger. and urtheil, H. Ger. ſignify to this day a judgment or ſentence, given upon any cauſe, civil or criminal, and the Lat. and H. Ger. tongues have the verbs ordeelen and urtheilen, to give a ſentence of judgment on a matter, and ver or deelen and verurtheilen, to condemn; all derived of urdela, Goth] a method practiſed about the time of Edward the confeſſor, of trying criminal perſons; when if the perſon accuſed pleaded not guilty, he might either put himſelf upon God and his country, as at this day, or upon God only, preſuming that he would free the innocent; and this *ordeal* was either by fire or water; by fire, if the perſon were of free eſtate, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or by water, if he were of ſervile condition, by being thrown into water: whence the vulgar trial of witches. And it was alſo after divers manners.

Simple ORDEAL, was when a perſon accuſed, carried in his hand a red hot iron of a pound weight.

ORDEAL *by Combat*, was when a perſon who was accuſed of murder, was obliged to fight the next relation, &c. of the perſon deceaſed.

ORDEAL *by Fire*, was when the perſon accuſed undertook to prove his or her innocence, by walking blindfold and barefoot over nine red hot plough-ſhares, laid at unequal diſtances one from another; or elſe by holding a red hot iron in his or her hand.

ORDEAL *by cold Water*, was uſed for the trial of witches, by binding and throwing them into a pond or river.

ORDEAL *by hot Water*, was by putting the hands or feet into ſcalding water.

To O'RDER, *verb act.* [*ordinare*, It. and Lat. *ordonner*, Fr. *ordenàr*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To command or appoint, to direct. 2. To regulate, to adjuſt, to conduct. A good wife in the *ordering* of her houſe. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 3. To manage, to procure. Did *order* all the cates in ſeemly wiſe. *Spenſer.* 4. To methodize, to diſpoſe fitly. Theſe were the *orderings* of them in their ſervice. 1 *Chron.* 5. To ordain to ſacerdotal function. Liberty to object any crime againſt ſuch as are to be *ordered*. *Whitgift.*

O'RDER [*ordre*, Fr. *ordine*, It. *orden*, Sp. *ordem*, Port of *ordo*, Lat.] 1. A diſpoſition of things in their proper place; method. 2. Eſtabliſhed proceſs. To keep them to order. *Watts.* 3. Proper ſtate. Any of the faculties wanting or out of *order*. *Locke*, 4. Cuſtom or manner, regularity, ſettled mode. 5. Mandate, precept, command. 6. Rule, diſcipline, regulation. The church hath authority to eſtabliſh that for an *order*. *Hooker.* 7. Regular government. Would daſh all *order* and protect their fact. *Daniel.* 8. A ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour. 9. A rank or claſs. The prieſts of the ſecond *order*. 2 *Kings.* 10. A religious fraternity. 11. In the plural, hierarchical ſtate, The faults of men in *orders*. *Dryden.* 12. Means to an end. In *order* to the better diſcharge of theſe duties. *Tillotſon.* 13. Meaſures, care. You ſhall take ſome *order* for the ſoldiers. *Spenſer.*

ORDER *of Battle* [military term] is the diſpoſition of the battalions and ſquadrons of an army in one or more lines, according to the nature of the ground, either in order to engage an enemy or to be reviewed.

ORDERS [in architecture] are rules for the proportion that is to be obſerved in the erecting of pillars or columns, and for the form of certain parts belonging to them. And thence buildings are ſaid to be of ſeveral orders, when the proportion between the thickneſs of the columns and their height, and all things requiſite thereto, are different. There are five orders of columns; three of which are Greek, *viz.* the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.* the Tuſcan and Compoſite. Every order is compoſed of two parts at leaſt; the column and the entablature; and of four parts at the moſt, where there is a pedeſtal under the columns and one acroter or little pedeſtal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts, the baſe, the ſhaft, and the pedeſtal; which parts are all different in their ſeveral orders. It is to be obſerved, that by diameter is meant the thickneſs of the ſhaft at the bottom.

French ORDER [in architecture] an order that is of new invention, whoſe capitals conſiſts in attributes agreeing to the people, as fleurs de lis, cock's heads, &c. The proportions of this order are Corinthian. Such is that of M. le Brun. in the royal gallery of Verſailles, and that of M. le Clerk, who alſo gives a ſecond Tuſcan order, and a Spaniſh order, the former he ranks between the firſt Tuſcan and Doric, and the latter between the Corinthian and Compoſite.

Caryatic ORDER [in architecture] is that whoſe entablature is ſupported with figures of women inſtead of columns.

Perſian ORDER [in architecture] an order which has figures or Perſian ſlaves to ſupport the entablature inſtead of columns.

Ruſtic ORDER [in architecture] is one adorned mith ruſtic quoins, boſcages, &c.

The Tuſcan ORDER is the moſt ſimple and moſt deſtitute of ornaments, ſo that it is ſeldom made uſe of except in vaults, in ſome ruſtic edifices, vaſt piles of building, as amphitheatres, *&c.* The Tuſcan order is divided into ten diameters and three quarters, the pedeſtal having two, the column with baſe and capital ſeven, and the entablature one and three quarters. See Plate VII. fig. 21.

The Doric ORDER, ſhould not have any ornaments, either in its capital or baſe. The aſtragal and liſtel below the capital, which is half a diameter in height, conſtituting part of the ſhank or body of the pillar. In the Doric order, the whole height being given, is divided into 12 diameters, or parts, and one third: the pedeſtal having two and one third, the column eight, and the entablature two. See Plate VII. fig. 22.

The *Ionic* ORDER, at its firſt invention, had its columns only eight modules in height, but afterwards the ancients augmented the height of its pillars in order to make it more beautiful, and alſo added to it a baſe that was not uſed before. In the Ionic order the whole height is divided into 13 diameters and a half; the pedeſtal having two and two thirds, the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths. The capital is chiefly compoſed of volutas or ſcrolls, and they are commonly channelled with 24 flutes. See Plate VII. fig. 23.

The Corinthian ORDER is the fineſt and richeſt order of them all. In the Corinthian order the whole height is divided into 14 diameters and a half, the pedeſtal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two. The capitals are adorned with two rows of leaves and eight volutas, which ſupport the abacus.

The Compoſit ORDER, or *Roman* ORDER, is one, the capitals of whoſe pillars are compoſed of two rows of leaves, like thoſe of the Corinthian order, and of the volutas or ſcrolls of the Ionic. Theſe columns are commonly divided into fifteen diameters and one third, the pedeſtal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two. Theſe columns, wholly like to the Corinthian in all its dimenſions and numbers except the capitals, which have no more than four volutas, which take up the whole ſpace, which is filled both by the volutas, and ſtems or ſtalks of the Corinthian order. See Plate VII. fig. 24. In a colonade or range of pillars, the intercolumination or ſpace between columns in the Tuſcan order is four diameters; in the Doric order two and three quarters; in the Ionic order two and a quarter; in the Corinthian order two; and in the Compoſit order one and a half.

To theſe orders ſome add the Attic and Gothic.

The Attic ORDER, is a ſmall order of pilaſters of the ſhorteſt proportion, having a cornice raiſed after the manner of an architrave for its entablature.

The Gothic ORDER, which is ſo widely different from the antient proportions and ornaments, that its columns are either too maſſy, in form of vaſt pillars, or as ſlender as poles, having capitals without any certain dimenſions, carved with the thorny leaves of thiſtles, bear's foot or coleworts. See GOTHS.

ORDER [in divinity] is that [ταξις] juſt *arrangement* of the divine perſonages, according to which the *ſecond* is *ſubordinate* [or ſubject] to the FIRST, and the *third* to BOTH; and that the *reſpective homage* which is paid to each, muſt be regulated by it; will appear from what follows. "They are three, ſays *Tertullian*, *non ſtatû, ſed gradû*, i. e. not in *ſtate*, but in *degree*." And what he meant by *degree*, the reader will find under the word HOMOÜSIANS. And to the ſame effect, *Euſebius* ſpeaking of the FATHER and the SON, ſays, "We [we Chriſtians] do not apply *ſimilar* [or like] *aſcriptions* of DIVINITY to both; but ευσεϐως δε τη ταξει χρωμεθα, *i. e.* moſt religiouſly obſerve the *Taxis*, the *juſt arrangement* [or order"] and what they meant by all this, the reader will find under the word [MARCELLIANS]; and if the judgment of *Juſtin Martyr*, St. *Irenæus*, and other *Antenicenes* be required, it is already given under the words, FIRST-CAUSE, CERINTHIANS, DIVINITY, and MONARCHY *of* THE UNIVERSE. "That we [we *Chriſtians*] ſays *Juſtin Martyr*, holding him [*i. e.* the Son] in the SECOND place, and the prophetic Spirit [εν τριτη ταξει] in the THIRD RANK [or ſtation] do *with reaſon* honour them, we'll now proceed to ſhew. For that we ſhould aſcribe the SECOND PLACE AFTER the *immutable* and *always exiſting* GOD and *begetter* of all things to a *crucified man*, appears to be mere madneſs to them." Such is St. *Juſtin*'s account of the CHRISTIAN WORSHIP and THEOLOGY in his days. JUSTIN *Apolog. B. Ed. R Stephan.* p. 139 and 137, compared. In plain terms, what the ANTIENTS meant by theſe and like expreſſions, whether ſpeaking of their *belief* alone, or belief as *regulating* their worſhip, was not a mere order of WORDS, or that one perſon ſhould be mentioned *before* another: But *firſt*, the *abſolute ſupremacy* and dominion of the ONE GOD AND FATHER, over all *without exception*; and 2dly, The dominion of the ONE LORD [the only-begotten Son] over all, his FATHER ONLY excepted; and accordingly, that whatever divine powers are derived *from* the firſt perſon upon the ſecond, and *through* the ſecond upon the third; ſtill they are (as the *council* of *Sirmium* explains itſelf) not συντεταγμενοι, not *co-ordinate*; not to be placed *upon a level* with him: but υποτεταγμενοι, i. e. *ſubordinate*, or (to render it more cloſely to the original) placed *under* him, placed in an *inferior rank*, or ſtation; and in which they are *ſubject* to HIM [See DITHEISM and CO-ORDINATION] Even St. *Baſil* himſelf confeſſes, "That the SON is SECOND [or inferior] to the FATHER both in RANK [*i. e.* in degree, or order] becauſe he is FROM him; and in DIGNITY; becauſe the Father is the original and cauſe of the ſon's exiſtence, *&c.*" And of the *Spirit* he affirms, "that his being SECOND likewiſe to the *Son* [both in rank, order, and dignity] is the doctrine ACCORDING TO GODLINESS." *Contr. Eunom.* lib. 3. And what he (and indeed *all antiquity*) meant by this *gradation*, himſelf explains more fully in other places; of which we have given an inſtance or two under the words [GHOST and ESSENCE.] And though (if we may credit St. *Gregory*) ATHANASIUS was the *firſt* of all his cotemporaries, that ventured to advance the natural *co-equality* of the third perſon with the other two: yet EVEN HE could not abſolutely give up the *preſent* truth; as we have ſhewn in *part*, under the word [*dove.*] But he expreſſes himſelf in yet *ſtronger* terms, in his treatiſe againſt the *Sabellians*; in which he repreſents the third perſon to be as FULL of the ſecond, as the ſecond is of the FIRST; and flatly denies (what the *Sabellians* affirmed) that "our incarnate Lord and God *Jeſus Chriſt* was [ο μονος Θεος] THE ONLY GOD." The whole *current of ſcripture* (as he obſerves) having *appropriated* that title to the perſon of GOD THE FATHER. In proof of which the reader may conſult ATHANAS. *opera Edit. Paris*, Vol. I. p. 661, 663. and MACEDONIANS compared with EXCLUSIVE, and John, c. xvii. v. 3. and 1 Tim. vi. 15.

O'RDERER [of *order*] one that orders, methodiſes or regulates. A great diſpoſer and *orderer* of all things. *Suckling.*

O'RDERLESS, *adj.* [of *order*] diſorderly, out of rule. See under the 4th ſenſe of order.

O'RDERLINESS [of *ordo*, Lat. and ȝelicneſſe, Sax.] regularneſs.

O'RDERLY, *adj.* [of *order*] 1. Regular, methodical. The book requireth but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.* 2. Not tumultuous, well regulated. An *orderly* and well-governed march. *Clarendon.* 3. According with eſtabliſhed method. Till *orderly* judgment of deciſion be given againſt it. *Hooker.*

O'RDERLY, *adv.* [of *order*] methodically, according to order, according to rule, regularly. *Orderly* delivered and proceeded in. *Hooker.*

O'RDINABLE, *adj.* [*ordino*, Lat.] ſuch as may be appointed.

ORDINAL, *adj.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinale*, It. of *ordinalis*, Lat.] pertaining to order, noting order.

ORDINAL *Nouns*, or *Nouns of number or Order*, are firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth, a hundredth, a thouſandth, *&c.*

O'RDINAL *Numbers* [with arithmeticians] are ſuch as expreſs the order of things, as firſt, ſecond, third, hundredth, *&c.*

O'RDINAL, *ſubſt.* a book of directions for biſhops in giving holy orders; alſo a book containing the orders and conſtitutions of a college or religious houſe.

O'RDINANCE [*ordonnance*, Fr. *ordinanza*, It.] 1. A law, ſtatute or command of a ſovereign or ſuperior, rule, preſcript. 2. Obſervance commanded. 3. Appointment. 4. Cannon, artillery, great guns, *&c.* It is now generally written for diſtinction *ordnance*. See ORDNANCE.

ORDINANCE [of the foreſt] a ſtatute made in the 34th of king *Edward* I, concerning foreſt cauſes.

Clerk of the ORDINANCE, an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to record the names of all officers, artificers, *&c.* and all orders and inſtructions given for the government of the office, and to make bills of impreſt, debentures, *&c.*

Surveyor of the ORDINANCE, an officer whoſe charge or duty is to ſurvey all the king's ordnance, ſtores and proviſions of war in the ſtore-houſe of the Tower of London; alſo to allow all bills of debt; and alſo to keep check upon the works of artificers and labourers.

O'RDINARIES [in heraldry] are ten, *viz.* the chief, the pale, the bend, the feſs, the bar, the croſs, the ſaltier, the chevron, the bordure, and the orl. Some have endeavoured to increaſe the number to twenty, adding to thoſe before-mentioned, the quarter, the eſcutcheon, the cappe dexter and ſiniſter, lumenche dexter and ſiniſter, chauſſe dexter and ſiniſter, and the point. But theſe have not been received by heralds in common. There are theſe reaſons aſſigned why theſe ordinaries are called honourable; as, 1*ſt*, Becauſe they have been in uſe ever ſince the practice of armory, immediately after the partitions. 2*dly*, Becauſe that being placed all together on the eſcutcheon (which repreſents the body of a man) they intirely cover it, and ſeem as it were to ward off the ſtrokes that come from the hand of the enemy. The chief, repreſents the helmet; the wreath, the chaplet or crown that covers the head; the pale, the lance or ſpear; the bend and bar, the belt; the feſſe, the ſcarf; the croſs and ſaltier, the ſword; the chevron, the boots and ſpurs; and the bordure and orld, the coat of mail.

If a perſon was wounded on the head in battle, the king or general afterwards gave him a chief; if in the legs, a chevron; if his ſword and armour were coloured with the blood of the enemy, a croſs or bordure; and thus after a myſterious manner erected for him an honourable memorial of what he had done for his king and country,

O'RDINARILY [of *ordinary*; *ordinairement*, Fr.] 1. According to eſtabliſhed rules, or ſettled method. 2. Uſually, commonly.

O'RDINARY, *adj.* [*ordinaire*, Fr. *ordinario*, It. and Sp. of *ordinarius*, Lat.] 1. Common, uſual, wonted, that which happens or paſſes frequently or uſually. 2. Eſtabliſhed, methodical. Laws obſerved in the *ordinary* forms of juſtice. *Addiſon.* 3. Of low rank, mean. The *ordinary* ſort of men. *Hooker.* 4. Ugly, not handſome. As ſhe is an *ordinary* woman.

O'RDINARY, *ſubſt.* 1. An eating or victualling houſe, where perſons may eat at ſo much *per meal.* 2. [In the common law] the biſhop of the dioceſs, or he who has ordinary eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction within that territory, and collation to the benefits therein, eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes. Law hath referred the whole diſpoſition and redreſs thereof to the *ordinary* of the place. *Hooker.* 3. [In the civil law] is any judge who has authority to take cognizance of cauſes in his own right, as he is a magiſtrate, and not by deputation. 4. Settled, eſtabliſhed. 5. Actual and conſtant office. 6. Regular price of a meal. *Shakeſpeare.*

ORDINARY, is applied to officers and ſervants of the king's houſhold, who attend on common occaſions; as phyſician in *ordinary*, &c.

ORDINARY [of aſſizes, *&c.*] a deputy of the biſhop of the dioceſs, formerly appointed to give malefactors their neck verſes, and to acquaint the court whether they read or not; alſo to perform divine ſervice for them, and to aſſiſt in preparing them for death.

TO O'RDINATE, *verb act.* [*ordinatum*, ſup. of *ordino*, Lat.] to appoint. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE, *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] regular, methodical. *Ordinate* figures are ſuch as have all their ſides, and all their angles equal. *Ray.*

ORDINATE [in an ellipſis] is a right line drawn in an ellipſis or oval, from one ſide to another, parallel to a tangent, which paſſes through one of the ends of that diameter to which it was an ordinate.

ORDINATE [in an hyperbola] is a right line drawn from one ſide to the other, and divided into two equal parts, by the axis of the ſame hyperbola.

ORDINATE [in a parabola] a line drawn through the axis and diameters, parallel to the tangent; half of this ſine is called the *ordinate*, and the whole the *double ordinate*.

ORDINATE *Applicate* [in conic ſections] is a line in any conic ſection, drawn at right angles to, and biſected by the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to the other, the half of which, though it is now generally called the *ordinate*, is properly the *ſemi-ordinate*.

ORDINATE *Ratio* [in geometry] is that wherein the antecedent of the firſt ratio is to its conſequent, as the antecedent of the ſecond is to its conſequent.

O'RDINATES [in geometry and conics] are lines drawn from any one point of the circumference of an ellipſis, or other conic ſection, perpendicularly acroſs the axis to the other ſide.

ORDINA'TION, Fr. [*ordinazion*, It. of *ordinatio*, Lat.] 1. The action of conferring holy orders, or of initiating a candidate into the diaconate or prieſthood. 2. Eſtabliſhed order or tendency. Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happineſs and miſery of life reſpectively. *Norris.*

Query, If what Dr. *Owen*, in his late poſthumous ſermons printed from Sir *John Hartop*'s copy obſerves, merits our regard, *viz.* that in our old Engliſh verſion of *Acts*, c. xiv. v. 23, it ran thus, "Having ordained BY ELECTION;" and that a change has been ſince made (as he inſinuates) in order to *ſerve a turn?* Or ſhall we rather ſay, that his criticiſm has more of *ſhew* than *ſolidity?* Becauſe if the idea of *choice and ſuffrage* muſt of neceſſity be included; ſtill it will not be a choice made by the PEOPLE, which is what the Doctor intended; but a choice made by the PERSONS *to whom the act is here aſcribed*, i. e. by the APOSTLES themſelves. However, it ſhould not be diſſembled, that from St. *Cyprian* and other writers it appears, that the churches (when now formed) did long after the apoſtolic age ſtill retain the cuſtom of *chooſing* their own biſhops and other officers. And one would ſuſpect from what St. *Clemens*, the cotemporary of the apoſtles, ſays, in his larger epiſtle, that the people had alſo the right of *diſmiſſing* them too. CLEM. *Ep. ad Corinth. Ed. London*, p. 123—124, *&c.* See CONGREGATIONALISTS, and BISHOP, compared.

ORDINATION *Days*, are certain days appointed for the ordination of clergymen, *viz.* the ſecond Sunday in Lent, Trinity Sunday, and the Sunday following; alſo the Sundays following the next Wedneſdays after September the 14th, and December the 13th.

O'RDINES *Majores*, Lat. the ſacred order of prieſts, deacons, and ſubdeacons.

ORDINES *Minores*, Lat. the inferior orders of chanter, pſalmiſt, reader, *&c.*

O'RDLES, *i. e. Ordeals*, as oaths and ordles, *i. e.* the right of giving oaths, and determining ordeal trials, withing a particular precinct.

O'RDNANCE. [This was antiently written more frequently *ordinance*; but *ordnance* is uſed for diſtinction] all ſorts of artillery or great guns, the ſtanding great magazine of arms, and habiliments of war. The diſcharge of *ordnance*. *Bentley*. See ORDINANCE.

O'RDONNANCE, Fr. order or diſpoſition.

ORDONNANCE [in architecture] is the giving to all the parts of a building, the juſt quantity and dimenſions, which they ought to have, according to the model.

ORDONNANCE [in painting] is the diſpoſition of the parts or figures of it, either with regard to the whole piece, or to the ſeveral parts; as the groupes, maſſes, contraſts, *&c.*

O'RDURE [*ordure*, Fr. *ordura*, It. from *ſordes*, Lat. *Skinner.*] the dung of man or beaſt.

ORE, *ſubſt.* [one or ona, Sax. oor, Du. a mine] 1. Metal unrefined, metal yet in its mineral ſtate. 2. Metal in general. The liquid *ore* he drained. *Milton.*

O'RENGES [in heraldry] little balls commonly of an orange colour.

O'REON [ορειον, Gr.] a kind of knot-graſs, by ſome called bloodwort.

O'REWEED, or O'REWOOD, ſea-weed. A weed either growing upon the rocks under high water mark, or broken from the bottom of the ſea by rough weather, and caſt upon the next ſhore by the wind and flood. *Carew.*

ORE'XIS, Lat. [ορεξις, Gr.] a ſtomach or natural appetite for meat.

O'RFGILD [of orf, cattle, and gild, a payment, of gildan, Sax. to pay] a delivery or reſtitution made by the country or hundred for any wrong that had been done by one who was in *plegio*, or bound by the engagement called *frank-pledge*.

O'RFORD, a borough town of Suffolk, on the mouth of the river Ore, 88 miles from London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Walpole, and ſends two members to parliament.

O'RFRAYES [prob. of *or*, Fr. gold, and *frize*] frizled cloth of gold, anciently much worn by kings and noblemen.

O'RFUS, a ſort of chub fiſh with a reddiſh back.

O'RGAN [*organe*, Fr. *organo*, It. *orgaim*, Port. *organum*, Lat. of οργανον, Gr.] 1. An inſtrument of ſome natural faculty in an animal body, as the ear of hearing, the eye of ſight, *&c.* 2. [*Orgue*, Fr.] a muſical inſtrument uſed in churches: It conſiſts of ſeveral rows of pipes, and of ſtops touched by the hand.

ORGANS were firſt introduced into the church about the year 657. In the cathedral of Ulm in Germany is an organ of 93 feet high, and 28 broad (the biggeſt pipe 13 inches diameter) and has 16 pair of bellows to blow it.

O'RGAN [with anatomiſts] is defined to be a part that requires a right, determinate and ſenſible conformation to make it up, and for the performance of its actions, as the heart, a muſcle, an arm, *&c.*

Hydraulic ORGAN, an organ which plays by the means of water.

Primary ORGANS [of an animal body] thoſe compoſed of ſimilar parts, and appointed for ſome one ſingle function, as the arteries, nerves and muſcles.

Secondary ORGANS [of an animal body] ſuch as conſiſt of ſeveral of the former, tho' appropriated to one ſingle action, as the hands, fingers, *&c.*

ORGA'NIC, or ORGA'NICAL [*organique*, Fr. *organico*, It. and Sp. *organicus*, Lat. οργανικος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to the organs of the body, conſiſting of various parts co-operating with each other. 2. Inſtrumental, or ſerving as a means or inſtrument of nature or art to a certain end.

ORGA'NICAL *Deſcription of Curves* [in mathematics] is the method of deſcribing them upon a plane, by the regular motion of a point.

ORGA'NICAL *Part* [with naturaliſts] that part of a living creature, or plant, which is deſigned for the performance of ſome particular function or action.

ORGANICAL *Diſeaſe* [in medicine] a diſeaſe in the organical part of the body, by which the function of it is impeded, ſuſpended or deſtroyed.

ORGA'NICALLY [of *organical*; *organice*, Lat.] 1. With or by an inſtrument, reſpecting organs. *Ray.* 2. By means of organs, by organical diſpoſition of parts. *Locke.*

ORGA'NICALNESS [of *organical*] the ſtate of being organical or conſiſting of organs.

O'RGANISM [of *organ*] organical nature, aſſemblage, compoſition or conſtruction. The natural ſtructure or *organiſm* of bodies. *Grew.*

O'RGANIST [*organiſte*, Fr. *organiſta*, It. Sp. and Lat.] a muſician who plays upon the organ.

ORGANIZA'TION [of *organize*] conſtruction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to be ſubſervient to each other. *Glanville.*

To O'RGANIZE, *verb act.* [*organiſer*, Fr.] to conſtruct ſo as that one part co-operates with another, to form organically. *Hooker.*

O'RGANIZED, *part adj.* [*organiſé*, Fr.] made with organs.

O'RGANLOFT [of *organ* and *loft*] the loft where the organ ſtands.

O'RGANPIPE [of *organ* and *pipe*] the pipe of a muſical organ.

O'RGASM [*orgaſme*, Fr. οργασμος, Gr.] ſudden vehemence. The *orgaſms* of the ſpirits ſhould be allayed. *Derham.*

ORGA'SMUS, Lat. [οργασμος, Gr.] violence, force, onſet.

ORGASMUS [in phyſic] an impetus or too quick motion of the blood, ſpirits, or humours too, when in a reſtleſs ſtate, and ſhifting from place to place. Galen, in Aphoriſm 22, lib. 1. who adds, that the word ſtrictly ſignifies the TURGESCENCY of animals, when diſpoſed for copulation.

O'RGIES, *ſubſt.* a ſea-fiſh, called alſo *organling*. They both ſeem a corruption of Orkenyling, as being taken on that coaſt.

O'RGIA [*orgies*, Fr. οργια, of οργη, Gr. fury, madneſs] feaſts and ſacrifices of Bacchus, commonly celebrated by raving women upon the tops of mountains.

ORGI'LLOUS, *adj.* [*orguilleux*, Fr.] proud, haughty.

O'RGUES, are thick, long pieces of wood, pointed and ſhod with iron, clear one of another, hanging each by a particular rope or cord over the gate-way of a ſtrong place, perpendicular, to be let fall in caſe of an enemy. Their diſpoſition is ſuch, that they ſtop the paſſage of the gate, and are preferable to herſes or portculliſes, becauſe theſe may be either broke by a petard, or they may be ſtopt in their falling down, but a petard is uſeleſs againſt an orgne, for if it break one or two of the pieces, they immediately fall down again, and fill up the vacancy; or if they ſtop one or two of the pieces from falling, it is no hindrance to the reſt, for being all ſeparate, they have no dependance on one another.

O'RGUES, or O'RGAN [in military affairs] alſo ſignifies a machine compoſed of ſeveral harquebuſs barrels, bound together, or muſket barrels ſet in a row, within one wooden ſtock, to be diſcharged either all at once or ſeparately.

O'RGIES [οργυα, Gr.] certain feſtivals and revels in honour of Bacchus; and hence applied to feſtal jovial rites in general.

O'RICHALCH, *ſubſt.* [*orichalcum*, Lat.] braſs.

O'RIENT, *adj.* [*l'orient*, Fr. *oriente*, It. and Sp. of *oriens*, Lat.] 1. Riſing. 2. Eaſtern, oriental. 3. Bright, ſhining, glittering, gaudy. A bright and *orient* thing. *Abbot.*

ORIENT, *ſubſt.* [*orient*, Fr.] the eaſt, the part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIE'NTAL, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*orientale*, It. *orientalis*, Lat.] eaſtern, placed in the eaſt, proceeding from the eaſt. Pequin upon the *oriental* ſeas. *Bacon.*

ORIE'NTAL [with aſtronomers] a planet is ſaid to be oriental, when it riſes in a morning before the ſun.

ORIENTAL, *ſubſt.* an inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world. *Grew.*

ORIE'NTALISM [of *oriental*] an idiom of the eaſtern languages, an eaſtern mode of ſpeech.

ORIENTA'LITY [of *oriental*] ſtate of being oriental. *Brown.*

O'RIFICE, Fr. [*orifizio*, It. *orificio*, Sp. of *orificium*, Lat.] the mouth, entry or brim of any thing, as of a vein, wound, the ſtomach, *&c.* any opening or perforation.

O'RIFLAMB, or O'RIFLEMB [probably a corruption of *auriflamma*, Lat. or *flamme d'or*, Fr. in like manner as *orpiment* is corrupted; *oriflamme*, Fr. *oriaflamma*, It.] the royal ſtandard of the ancient kings of France, ſo called from its being embroidered with flames of gold upon a ground of red, which at firſt was only borne in wars againſt infidels, and loſt in the battle againſt the Flemings. It was alſo called the ſtanſtard of St. Dennis.

O'RIGAN [*origan*, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.] wild marjorum. *Spenſer.*

ORI'GANUM, Lat. [οριγανον, Gr.] the herb wild marjorum.

ORIGE'NIANS, an ancient ſect of heretics, who even ſurpaſſed the abomination of the Gnoſtics. I ſuſpect this to be a hereſy yet unknown.

ORI'GENISTS, the followers of Origen.

O'RIGENISM, the doctrine which St. *Origen* advanced; who flouriſhed about the beginning of the third century. St. *Jerom* informs us, that the apology which *Ruffinus* publiſhed in defence of *Origen*, was in truth the work of *Euſebius*, biſhop of *Cæſarea*, who drew it up with deſign to prove, that *Origen* was of the ſame belief with himſelf, and not (as *Ruffinus* would inſinuate) with the *Athanaſians*. And indeed the ſeveral charges made againſt *Origen* (as ſtated in that apology) prove as much; not one of them relating to the many paſſages ſtill extant in his moſt genuine writings, in which (agreeably to his avowed doctrine, *Origen. opera Ed. Rothomag.* Tom. 2d. p. 218) he repreſents the ſon "as excelling all other derived beings in ESSENCE, and dignity, and power, and divinity, and wiſdom; but adds withal, that κατ' ουδεν συγκρινεται τω πατρι, *i. e.* in NOTHING is he to be *compared* with the FATHER." And obſerves yet further in the ſame context, "that both the *Son*, and Spirit, tho' excelling by *moſt abundant preheminence* all other derived beings, are *as much*, or yet *more*, excelled by GOD the FATHER." Strange, if in all this he ſpoke a language foreign to the church of *Chriſt* in his days, that this ſhould not have been made *one* (and in truth the *principal* one) of the nine charges, which his cotemporaries drew up againſt him. But *not a mouth* was opened againſt him here. Not ſo with reference to his doctrine of the *incarnation*: Here, as he had ſtiled *Chriſt* [συνθετον τι χρημα, *i. e.*] a *compounded* thing; and ſpeaks much of a certain *human ſoul* received into the cloſeſt union with the Son, or *logos* of God; here, I ſay, an outcry was immediately raiſed; and accordingly we find the fifth article of impeachment againſt him, is that of his making TWO CHRISTS; and if I'm not miſtaken, St. *Origen* himſelf alludes to it, Tom. I. p. 423. As to the other articles I muſt refer my readers to the *Apology* itſelf; and what may be offered under the words, SECONDARY *Senſe*, and PURGATORIAL *Fire*. See DIVINITY, DITHEISM and CERINTHIANS compared.

O'RIGIN, or ORI'GINAL, *ſubſt.* [*origine*, Fr. and It. *origen*, Sp. of *origo*, Lat.] 1. Beginning, firſt exiſtence. The *origins* of terreſtrial animals. *Bentley.* 2. The firſt riſe or ſource, fountain, that which gives beginning or exiſtence. *Original* of beings! pow'r divine! *Prior.* 3. Firſt copy, archetype, that from which any thing is tranſcribed or tranſlated. In this ſenſe *origin* is not uſed. Compare this tranſlation with the *original*. *Addiſon.* 3. Pedigree, derivation, deſcent. Expreſſing their *original* from blood. *Dryden.*

ORIGINAL, *adj.* Sp. [*originel*, Fr. *originale*, It. of *originalis*, Lat.] pertaining to or proceeding from an original; alſo primitive, firſt, priſtine.

ORIGINA'LIA [in the exchequer] tranſcripts ſent to the office of the remembrancer out of the chancery, and are diſtinguiſhed from records, which contain the judgments and pleadings in cauſes tried before the barons of that court.

ORIGINAL, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*originale*, It. of *originalis*, Lat.] See ORIGIN.

Original *Sin* the guilt and teint derived from our firſt parents. But ſee Sin.

Ori'ginally, *adv.* [of *original*] 1. Primarily, with regard to the firſt cauſe. 2. At firſt. *Originally* and at the time of the deluge. *Woodward.* 3. Primarily.

Ori'ginalness [of *original*] the ſtate or quality of being original, primitiveneſs.

Ori'ginary, *adj.* [*originaire*, Fr.] 1. Productive, cauſing exiſtence. *Cheyne.* 2. Primitive, pertaining to that which was the firſt ſtate.

To **Ori'ginate**, *verb act.* [of *origin*] to bring into exiſtence.

Ori'ginated, *part. adj.* having or fetching his original from.

Origina'tion [*originatio*, Lat.] the act of bringing into exiſtence, firſt production. *Hale.* See Genesis, and Co-eternal, compared.

Ori'son [*oraiſon*, Fr. *orazione*, It. *oracione*, Sp. of *oratio*, Lat. It is moſtly uſed in the plural. This word is variouſly accented. Shakeſpeare has the accent both on the firſt and ſecond ſyllables: Milton and Craſhaw on the firſt, others on the ſecond] a prayer, a ſupplication.

Ork [*ourque*, Fr. the firſt, *orca*, It. *hourque*, Fr. the ſecond] 1. A monſtrous fiſh uſually called a whirlpool. See Orc. 2. A kind of hulk or large ſea veſſel. 3. A caſk for wine or figs.

Orle, Fr. a ſelvedge or welt [in heraldry] is an ordinary, compoſed of a threefold line duplicated, admitting a tranſparency of the field throughout the innermoſt area or ſpace wherein it is incloſed.

In **Orle** [in heraldry] is when any thing is placed within the eſcutcheon all about it, in the nature of an *orle*, near the edges, and leaving the field empty in the middle.

Orlo [in architecture] the plinth or ſquare under the baſe of its pedeſtal.

O'rlop, or **O'rlope** [*overloop*, Du. The middle deck. *Skinner.* a ſea term] the uppermoſt ſpace or deck in a great ſhip, from the main-maſt to the mizen; alſo a platform under the loweſt deck of a three-deck'd ſhip.

O'rmskirk, a market town of Lancaſhire, 190 miles from London.

O'rnament [*ornement*, Fr. *ornamento*, It. and Sp. of *ornamentum*, Lat.] 1. Finery, attire, dreſs, decoration, embelliſhment. 2. Honour, that which confers dignity.

Orname'ntal [of *ornament*] adorning, ſerving for decoration, giving embelliſhment.

Orname'ntally, *adv.* [of *ornament*] in ſuch a manner as to decorate, becomingly.

Orname'ntalness [of *ornamental*] the ſtate of being adorned.

O'rnamented, *adj.* [of *ornament*] embelliſhed, decorated, bedecked.

Orna'te, *adj.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] neat, trim, fine, bedecked. So bedecked, *ornate* and gay. *Milton.*

O'rnature [*ornatus*, Lat.] decoration. *Ainſworth.*

Orneosco'pics [ορνεοσκοπικα, of ορνεον, little bird, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] omens, predictions given from the flight, &c. of birds.

Orneosco'pist [ορνεοσκοπος, of ορνις, a bird, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] an augur or diviner by the flight of birds, in order to foretel futurity.

Ornitho'logy [of ορνις, a bird, and λογος, Gr. deſcription] a diſcourſe on birds.

Ornitho'logist [ορνιθολογος, Gr.] a deſcriber of birds.

Orni'thomancy [ορνιθομαντεια, Gr.] a divination by birds.

Ornitho'trophy [ορνιθοτροφειον, Gr.] a place to feed birds in.

Oro'bia [of οροβος, Gr. a vetch] frankincenſe in ſmall grains like vetches.

Oroboi'des [in medicine] a ſettlement in urine like vetches.

O'rphan, *ſubſt.* [*orphelin*, Fr. *orfano*, It. *huerfano*, Sp. of *orphanus*, Lat. ορφανος, Gr.] one bereaved of father or mother, a child who has loſt father or mother, or both.

O'rphan, *adj.* [*orpheline*, Fr.] bereft of parents.

O'rphanage, or **O'rphanism** [*orfelinage*, Fr. *orfonità*, It.] the ſtate or condition of an orphan.

Orphano'trophy [ορφανοτροφειον, of ορφανος, an orphan. and τρεφω, Gr. to feed] an hoſpital where orphans are brought up.

O'rpiment [*auri-pigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.] a kind of yellow arſenic, a mineral or ſemi-metal.

Orpin [*orpin*, Fr. *Li-verer* or roſe root *anacamperos teleplium* or rhodia radix] an herb well known.

O'rrach, a good pot herb. See Orach.

O'rrery, the name of a late invented machine which repreſents the ſolar ſyſtem, according to Copernicus, in which the ſun in the center has a motion about his own axis, and about him all the primary and ſecondary planets perform their annual and diurnal motion in their reſpective orbits, by the turning of the handle at H. See Plate X. fig. 1.

It was firſt made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematical inſtrument maker, born at Litchfield, and ſo named from his patron the earl of Orrery. There has been ſeveral of them made, of which ſome only have the ſun, earth, and moon, thoſe only repreſent the annual and diurnal motion of the earth, the change of the ſeaſons, and the increaſe and decreaſe of the days and nights, with the revolution of the moon about the earth, and her various aſpects, together with the nature of the eclipſes of the ſun and moon: again, there are other orreries made, which have the two inferior planets, *viz.* Mercury and Venus, as alſo the earth and moon, which by turning of the handle, deſcribe their orbits in their reſpective periodical times, and repreſent their various aſpects. But thoſe which are the moſt compleat, have all the planets both primary and ſecondary, as is repreſented in *fig.* 1. In which S repreſents the ſun placed in the center of this for the ſolar ſyſtem, tho' in nature, he is not exactly in the center, for it is obſerved, that the orbits of the planets are ellipſes, and that the ſun is one of the focuſes of thoſe ellipſes: but when ſuch a vaſt expanſion as our ſolar ſyſtem is reduced to ſuch a ſmall figure as the orrery, then the orbits may be made circles without any conſiderable error.

Next to the ſun is the orbit of Mercury, and next to that the orbit of Venus; the firſt is repreſented by the ball at *n*, in *fig.* 1. and the laſt by that at *m*, which in the machine are repreſented by two ſilver balls on two wires.

Next to the orbit of Venus, is the orbit of our earth, which, in the orrery, is repreſented by a ſilver plate, on which the ſigns of the zodiac, the degrees of the ecliptic, and the days of each month are drawn, and in *fig.* 1. is repreſented by the circle o o o o, and the earth is repreſented by an ivory ball placed upon an axis in *fig.* 1. at *t*, ſo as to make an angle with the plane of the horizon of 66 ½ degrees, that is, it declines from being vertical 23 ½ degrees equal to the angle made by the interſection of the ecliptic and equator. About the ivory ball there is a ſilver circle, which is placed ſo as to incline to the earth's orbit in an angle of 8 degrees, which repreſents the orbit of the moon; and in *fig.* 1. is repreſented by the circle l, l, l, and the moon is repreſented by a ſilver ball as at *l*; over one half of the moon, there is a cape, which as the moon goes round the earth by the turning of the handle at H, the cape ſerves to repreſent the moon's phaſes as they appear, when obſerved by the inhabitants of this earth. In *fig.* 2. the lamp repreſents the ſun in the orrery, which by the means of a convex glaſs, caſts a ſtrong light upon the terrella (the room darkened) and when the earth is in Aries or Libra, the rays of the lamp will enlighten one half of the equator, and of each of its parallels, and the horizon, which ſeparates the inlightened from the darkened hemiſphere, paſſes through both the poles as it is repreſented at P, *fig.* 2. and as the equator and all its parallels are equally divided by the general horizon, therefore the day will be equal to the night over the whole globe, when the earth is in one of thoſe two points of Aries and Libra, as will evidently appear, by turning the handle once round, and as the earth moves thro' Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, the inlightened arch of the northern parallels of latitude encreaſeth, while the inlightened arch of the ſouthern parallels decreaſe, by which is repreſented the increaſe of the day in the northern latitudes above the length of the night, and the decreaſe, by the length of the day in the ſouthern latitudes; and the earth being in the firſt degree of Capricorn, the general horizon reacheth 23 ½ degrees on the other ſide of the north pole, and conſequently the whole north frigid zone has then one continued day, while the ſouth frigid zone has one continued night, as is repreſented, *fig.* 2. at Q. and as the earth is carried thro' Capricorn, Aquarius, and Piſces, the rays of the lamp ſhews the decreaſe of the days in the northern, and increaſe in the ſouthern latitude till the earth be in Aries, where the days and nights are again equal, and here it is to be obſerved, that the earth, from the firſt of Aries to Libra, turns 178 times round its own axis, and all that time the north pole was within the rays of the lamp without any night, while the ſouth pole had all night without any rays of the lamp to repreſent day, and while the earth moves thro' the ſix northern ſigns, the ſame phœnomena will happen to thoſe on the ſouth ſide of the equator, as did to thoſe inhabitants on the north ſide thereof, when the earth was in the ſouthern ſigns. The lamp is contrived to be carried about with the annual plate, by which it repreſents the courſe of nature ſo as to emit rays of light, and to inlighten that ſide of the terella which is in darkneſs. While the earth is carried round the ſun by 365 ¼ turns of the handle. Mercury is carried round the ſun in 88 turns of the handle, and Venus in 224 turns, which repreſents that the length of the year in Mercury is equal to 88 of our days, and the length of the year in Venus to 224 of our days; likewiſe they are divided into inferior and ſuperior: the primary planets are thoſe that revolve about the ſun as the center of their motions, and the ſecondary thoſe that revolve about, or attend ſome of the primary planets.

The inferior planets are Mercury and Venus, whoſe periodical times we have already compared with that of our earth; the ſuperior planets are Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, whoſe periodical times, compared with that of our earth, ſtand thus: Mars next, without our earth, performs his revolution about the ſun in 687 turns of the handle, and is repreſented in *fig.* 1. at M.

Jupiter, in 4332 turns of the handle at H, performs his revolution, which agrees to 4332 revolutions of our earth about its own axis; and laſt of all, Saturn in 10759 turns of the handle compleats his revolution, which is the length of the Saturnian year, and when compared with that of ours, is about 30 of our years; Jupiter is repreſented in *fig.* 1. at J, and Saturn at K.

Fig. 3. repreſents that part ſeparate, which contains the orbit of the earth and moon. The figure is raiſed from a geometrical plane without any diminution of the parts by perſpective, that the nature of it may the better appear: this figure ſerves to explain the nature of eclipſes, for by the conſtruction of the machine, the ſun at S, and the earth at T, and T, have their centers exactly at the ſame height above the place they ſtand on, while the moon's orbit O P Q R is inclined to that plane; therefore the parts of the moon's orbit will be in ſome places higher above the plane than the earth's center, in ſome places lower, as in the figures; being higheſt at O and loweſt at P. Now the moon's orbit will be in ſome places carried along with the earth round the ſun, and changes its poſition perpetually; ſo that the loweſt and higheſt points of its orbit, O and P, are ſometimes in a line paſſing to the ſun, and ſometimes in a quite contrary poſition, as is repreſented in *fig.* 3. thence it comes to paſs, that we have ſometimes eclipſes, and ſometimes not.

The orrery is ſometimes incloſed in an armillary ſphere, by which means the ſituation of the ſolar ſyſtem in reſpect of any latitude, may be repreſented, as is ſhewn in this ſketch, marked *fig.* 4. Mr. Glynn, late mathematical inſtrument maker in London, was the firſt that applied the orrery to the armillary ſphere, with ſeveral other improvements, which would be too tedious to mention in this place.

O'rris, O. Fr. a ſort of gold and ſilver lace.

Orris, a flower; alſo called *iris*.

Orthe'il [in fortification] See Berme.

Orte'lli [in foreſt law] the claws of a dog's foot.

Ortho'colon [ορθοκωλον, Gr.] a preternatural ſtraitneſs of a joint.

Ortho'doron [ορθοδωρον, Gr.] a Greek meaſure of about eight inches one third.

O'rthodox, *adj.* [*orthodoxe*, Fr. *ortodoſſo*, It. *orthodoxo*, Sp. of *orthodoxus*, Lat. of ορθος, right, and δοκεω, Gr. to think] ſound in belief or opinion and doctrine, not heterodox, not heretical.

O'rthodoxly, *adv.* [of *orthodox*] with ſoundneſs of opinion. Soundly and *orthodoxly* ſettled. *Bacon*

O'rthodoxness [of *orthodox*] true belief, ſoundneſs of opinion.

O'rthodoxy [*orthodoxia*, Lat. ορθοδοξια, of ορθος, right, and δοξα, Gr. opinion, *orthodoxie*, Fr.] ſoundneſs of doctrine or opinion, with regard to all the points and articles of faith. See Heterodoxy.

Orthodro'mic [ορθοδρομια, of ορθος, ſtraight, and δρομος, Gr. a courſe] ſailing in the arch of a great circle.

Orthodro'mics, *ſubſt.* [from ορθος, ſtraight, and δρομος, Gr. courſe; in navigation] the art of ſailing in the arch of a great circle, which is the ſhorteſt and ſtreighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe.

O'rthogon, *ſubſt.* [ορθος, ſtraight or right, and γωνια, Gr. angle] a rectangled figure. *Peacham.*

Ortho'gonal, *adj.* [of *orthogonus*, Lat. of ορθογωνος, of ορθος and γωνια, Gr. an angle] pertaining to right angles, rectangular.

Ortho'grapher [of ορθος, right, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] oe who ſpells aright or according to the rules of grammar. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pl. X.

THE FIGURE OF THE *ORRERY* in different VIEWS.

Fig. 2.

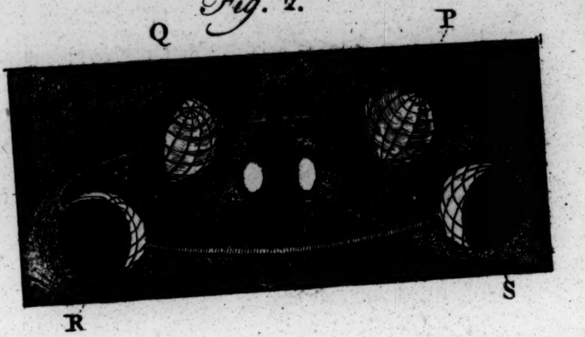


Fig. 3.

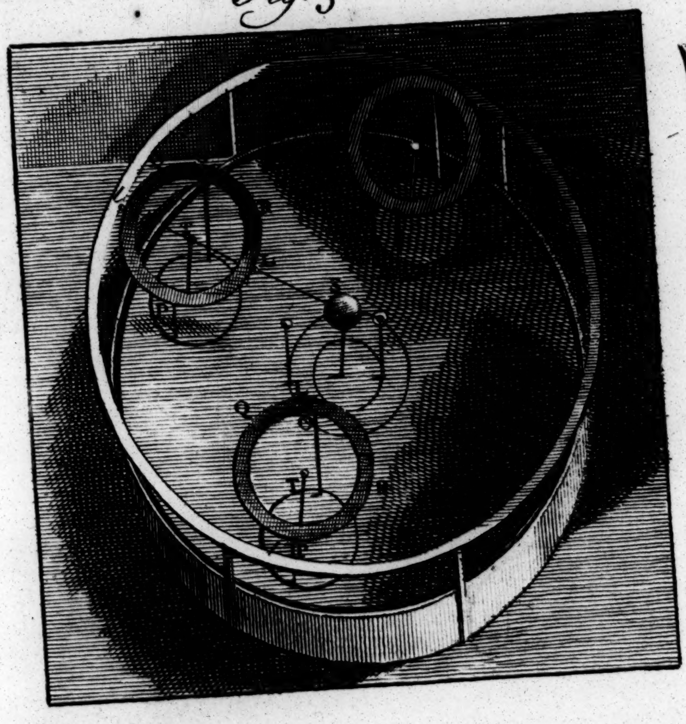


Fig. 4.

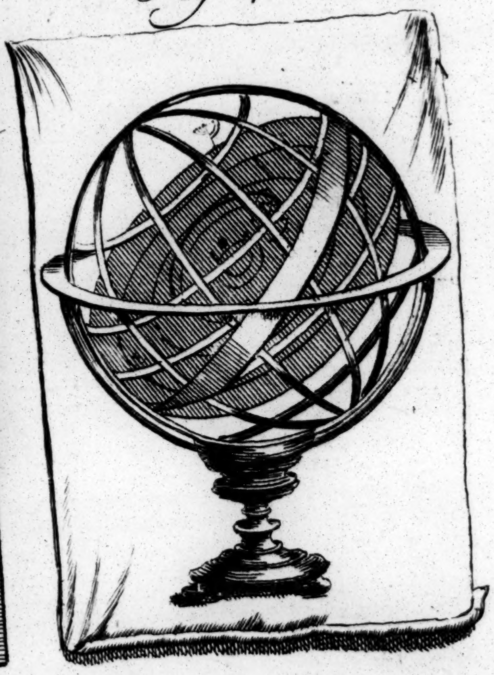
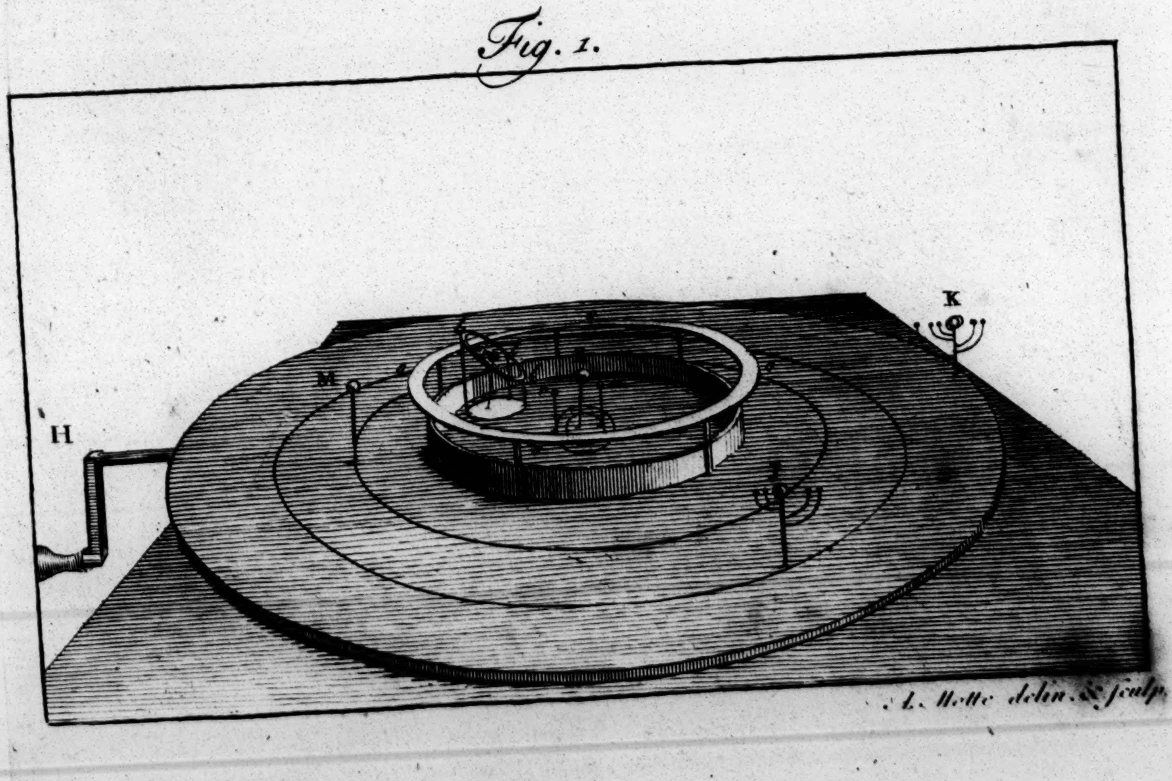


Fig. 1.



A. Motte delin. & sculp.

G R III

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL, *adj.* [*orthographique*, Fr. *ortographico*, It. of *orthographicus*, Lat. of ορθογραφικος, Gr.] 1. According to the rules of orthography, rightly ſpelled. 2. Relating to the ſpelling. Some little *orthographical* miſtakes. *Addiſon.* 3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground plot. In the *orthographical* ſchemes. *Mortimer.*

ORTHOGRAPHICAL *Projection of the Sphere* [in mathematics] a delineation of the ſphere upon a plane, that cuts it in the middle, the eye being ſuppoſed to be vertically placed at an infinite diſtance from it.

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY, *adv.* [of *orthographical*] in a manner agreeable to the rules of orthography; alſo according to the elevation, not according to the ground plot.

ORTHO'GRAPHIST, or ORTHO'GRAPHER [of ορθογραφος, of ορθος, right, and γραφω, Gr. to write] one ſkilled in orthography. See ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHO'GRAPHY [*orthographie*, Fr. *ortografia*. It. and Sp. *orthographia*, Lat. ορθογραφια, Gr. a right deſcription] 1. [In geometry] the art of drawing or delineating the fore-right plane of any object, and expreſſing the heights or elevations of each part. 2. [With grammarians] that part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled 3. The art of writing or ſpelling juſtly, and with all the letters that are neceſſary and uſual.

ORTHOGRAPHY [with architects] is the elevation or the repreſentation of the front of a building, drawn geometrically.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in perſpective] is the true delineation of the fore-right plane of any object.

ORTHO'PNOIA [*orthopnée*, Fr. ορθοπνοια, of ορθος, right, or upright in poſition, and πνοη, Gr. the breath] difficulty of breathing; a diſorder of the lungs, the perſon affected not being able to breathe but in an erect poſture.

O'RTIVE, *adj.* [*ortivus*, Lat.] pertaining to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

ORTIVE *Amplitude* [with aſtronomers] is an arch of the horizon, incercepted between the point where a ſtar riſes and the eaſt point of the horizon.

O'RTOLON, Fr. [*horta lano*, Sp.] a ſmall bird accounted very delicious.

ORTS, ſeldom with a ſingular [this word is derived by Skinner from ort, Ger. the fourth part of any thing; by Mr. Lye, more reaſonably, from *orda*, Iriſh, a fragment. In Angloſaxon, *ord* ſignifies the beginning: whence, in ſome provinces *odds* and *ends*; for *ords* and ends ſignify remnants, ſcattered pieces, refuſe. From *ord*, thus uſed, probably came *ort*. *Johnſon*] fragments, leavings of food, refuſe, things left or thrown away. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'RVAL [*orvale*, Fr, of *orvala*, Lat.] the herb clary.

ORVI'ETAN [*orvietano*, It. ſo called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy] an antedoté or counter-poiſon, a medicinal compoſition or electuary good againſt poiſon.

O. S. is an abbreviation for *old ſtile.*

OS, Lat. a bone [by anatomiſts] is defined to be a hard, dry, and cold ſubſtance, which conſiſts of earthy and ſaltiſh particles, deſigned to uphold the body, to render its motion eaſy, and for a defence to ſeveral parts.

OSCHEOCE'LE [of οσχεον. the ſcrotum, and κηλη, Gr. a ſwelling] a kind of hernia, when the inteſtines fall into the ſcrotum.

OSCILLANCY [of *oſcillantia*, Lat.] a ſwinging to and fro, a ſeeſawing.

OSCILLA'TION [among the Romans] a ſacred rite, a ſwinging up and down in the air, of the figures of men.

OSCILLATION [in mechanics] vibration, the ſwing, or the reciprocal aſcent and deſcent of a pendulum,

Axis of OSCILLATION, is a right line, perpendicular to the apparent horizontal one, and paſſing thro' the centre of the earth, about which the pendulum oſcillates.

Centre of OSCILLATION, the middle point of the arch dividing the the ball, when a pin of a pendulum faſtened above is taken for the centre of a circle, whoſe circumference divide the ball into two equal parts.

OSCI'LLATORY, *adj.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

O'SCITANCY [*oſcitantia*, Lat.] 1. The act of yawning. 2. Unuſual ſleepineſs, ſluggiſhneſs, negligence, careleſneſs. *Addiſon.*

O'SCITANT, *adj.* [*oſcitans*, Lat.] 1. yawning, unuſually ſleepy. 2. Sleepy, ſluggiſh, Our *oſcitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them. *Hooker.*

OSCITA'TION [*oſcito*, Lat.] the act of yawning, a ſlight convulſive motion of the muſcles, but eſpecially thoſe of the jaws. *Tatler.*

OSCOPHO'RIA, Lat. [οσχοφορια, of οσχη, a branch, and φερω, Gr. to carry] feaſts inſtituted by Theſeus, on account of his having deſtroyed the minotaur, and by that means freed his country, Athens, from being obliged to ſend ſeven young men annually to Crete, to be devoured by that monſter.

O'SCULA, Lat. [in anatomy] the openings of the veſſels of an animal body at their ends.

OSCULATO'RIUS *Muſculus* [with anatomiſts, *i. e.* the kiſſing muſcle] a muſcle that draws both lips together.

O'SCULUM *Uteri* [with anatomiſts] the cavity or hollow part of the womb, where conception is produced.

O'SIER, Fr. the red water-willow, a ſpecies of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are uſed for baſket work.

Royal O'SMUMD, an herb; it is ſometimes uſed in medicine; and it grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*

O'SPRAY, or O'SPREY [*oſſifraga*, Lat. *i. e.* the bone-breaker] a kind of eagle, that breaks bones with her beak; but, contrary to the nature of other eagles, is ſaid to be ſhort ſighted; and to breed up not only her own young ones, but alſo thoſe that others have caſt off. The ſea eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fiſh in the water turn up their bellies and lie ſtill for him to ſeize which he pleaſes. *Hanmer.*

O'SSA *Innominata*, Lat. [in anatomy] two large bones, ſituate in the ſides of the os ſacrum.

O'SSELET, *ſubſt.* Fr. a very hard excreſſence, which reſembles a little bone, on the inſide of the knee of a horſe, among the ſmall bones, which appears to be of the ſame ſubſtance with the reſt of the knee, and is only diſtinguiſhed from the knee by its deſcending a little lower. It grows out of a gummy ſubſtance which faſtens thoſe bones together.

O'SSACLE [*oſſiculum*, Lat.] a little bone.

OSSI'CULUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] the ſtone of a plum, cherry, or ſuch like fruit.

OSSI'FIC, *adj.* [of *oſſa*, bones, and *facio*, Lat. to make] having the power or faculty of making bones, or changing carneous or membraneous ſubſtances to a bony one. *Wiſeman.*

OSSIFICA'TION, the formation of bones; it is uſed of the bones, as in children, when they harden from a ſofter, carneous, membraneous or cartilaginous ſubſtance, into a bony one. *Oſſifications* or indurations of the artery. *Sharp.*

O'SSIFRAGE, *ſubſt.* [*oſſifraga*, Lat. *oſſifrague*, Fr.] a kind of eagle, whoſe fleſh is forbid in the Levitical law, under the name of *gryphon*. It has its name from its breaking the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow.

OSSIFRA'NGENT, or OSSI'FRAGOUS, *adj.* [*oſſifragus*, of *oſſa*, bones, and *frango*, Lat. to break] a bone breaking.

To O'SSIFY, *verb act.* [of *oſſa*, bones, and *facio*, Lat. to make] to change or convert to bone. *Sharp.*

OSSI'VOROUS, *adj.* [of *oſſa* and *voro*, Lat. to devour] devouring bones.

O'SSUARY [*oſſuaria*, Lat.] a charnel houſe, a place where the bones of dead people are kept.

O'STAGRA [of οστεον, a bone, and αγρα, a capture] a forceps with which ſurgeons take out bones.

OSTE'NSIVE [*oſtentum*, ſup. of *oſtendo*, Lat. *oſtentif*, Fr.] ſhowing, betokening, apt to ſhew, ſet out for ſhew.

OSTE'NSIVE *Demonſtrations* [with mathematicians] ſuch as demonſtrate the truth of any propoſition, and in this they are diſtinguiſhed from apagogical ones, or *deductiones ad impoſſibile* or *abſurdum*; which prove the truth of the propoſition by demonſtrating the impoſſibility or abſurdity of aſſerting the contrary.

O'STENT, *ſubſt.* [*oſtentum*, Lat.] 1. Appearance, air, mien, manner, 2. Show, token. Both theſe ſenſes are peculiar to Shakeſpeare. 3. A. portent, a prodigy, any thing ominous. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TION, Fr. [*oſtentazione*, It. *oſtentación*, Sp. of *oſtentatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making a fair ſhew outwardly. 2. Vain-glory, exceſſive boaſting, bragging, vaunting; this is the uſual ſenſe. 3. A public ſhew, a ſpectacle Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS [of *oſtentatio*, Lat.] vaunting, ſhewy, vain, fond to expoſe to view. Far from being *oſtentatious* of the good you do. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *oſtentatious*] vauntingly, braggingly, vainly.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, vanity, braggingneſs, ſhewineſs.

OSTENTA'TOR [*oſtentateur*, Fr. *oſtento*, Lat.] a boaſter, one that vainly ſets to ſhew.

OSTENTI'FEROUS [*oſtentifer*, of *oſtentum*, prodigy, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing or bringing prodigies.

OSTEOCO'LLA [οστεοκολλα, of οστεον, a bone, and κολλα, glue, from κολλαω, Gr. to agglutinate, *oſteocolle*, Fr.] the glue-ſtone; a ſoft ſtone ſaid to be of great virtue for the uniting of broken bones. *Oſteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones; but the preſent practice with us takes no notice of it. *Hill.*

OSTEOCO'PE, Fr. [of οστεον, a bone, and κοπος, labour, pain, from κωπτω, Gr. to cut] pains in the bones; but rather in the membranes or nerves that encompaſs them; add (if you will) or *line them within*; for that the bones themſelves are ſuppoſed to be quite inſenſible.

OSTEO'LOGIST [of οστεολογος, of οστεον, a bone, and λεγω, Gr. to deſcribe] an anatomiſt, that deſcribes the ſhape, ſtructure and uſe of human bones, &c.

OSTEO'LOGY [*oſteologie*, Fr. *oſteologia*, It. οστεολογια, of οστεον, a bone, and λεγω, Gr. to deſcribe] a deſcription of the bones.

O'STIARY [*oſtearius*, from *oſtium*, Lat. a door] a door-keeper; all the opening at which a river diſembogues itſelf. *Brown.*

OSTINEÆ [in anatomy] the entrance into the cavity of the matrix, where it joins the upper end of the vagina, and makes a ſmall protuberance in the form of lips.

O'STLER [of *hotelier*, *hoſtelier*, Fr. an inn keeper] an hoſtler, or the man that looks after horſes in an inn.

O'STLERY [of *hotelièrie*, *hoſtelerie*, Fr.] the place belonging to the hoſtler

OSTRA'CIAS [οστρακιας, οστρακον, Gr. an oiſter-ſhell] a ſort of precious ſtone like an oiſter-ſhell.

O'STRACISM [*oſtraciſme*, Fr. *oſtraciſmo*, It. *oſtraciſmus*, Lat. οστρακισμος Gr.] a manner of paſſing ſentence, in which the note of acquittal o condemnation was marked upon a ſhell, which the voter threw into veſſel. It was originally a baniſhment for ten years, which the Athenians inflicted on ſuch perſons, whoſe over-great power was ſuſpected by the people; ſo called of οστρεον or οστρακον, an oiſter, becauſe they wrote the name of him they intended to baniſh upon ſhells. *Swift.*

OSTRACI'TES [οστρακιτης, Gr.] a kind of cruſty ſtone, reddiſh, and in the form of an oiſter ſhell, and ſeparable into laminæ, good againſt the gravel, it is found in Germany; alſo called a neſt of boxes, becauſe when one ſhell is taken away, another appears of the ſame colour and ſubſtance.

OSTRACI'TIS [οστρακιτης, Gr.] a ſort of cruſt that ſticks to furnaces, where the braſs ore is melted.

O'STRICH [*auſtruche*, Fr. *ſtruzzo*, It. *abeſtruz*, Sp. *ſtruthio*, Lat.] a very large fowl. The feathers of its wings are in great eſteem, and are uſed as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies, &c.

O'STRAGOTHS, eaſtern Goths, thoſe who coming out of the eaſt, invaded the ſouthern and weſtern parts of Europe.

OTACO'USTIC, *ſubſt.* [*otocouſtique*, Fr.] the ſame with *outacoſtica*.

OTACOU'STICA, Lat. [ωτακουστικα, from ωτα, ears, and ακουω, Gr. to hear] inſtruments for aſſiſting or improving the ſenſe of hearing.

OTA'LGIA, Lat. [ωταλγια, of ωτος, gen. of ους, the ear, and αλγος, Gr. pain] a pain in the ear.

OTENCHY'TES, Lat. ωτεγχυτης, ωτος, gen. of ως for ους, the ear, and εν for εις, into, and χυω, Gr. to pour] an *auricular* clyſter, alſo a little ſyringe or ſqirt, to inject medicines into the ear.

O'THER, *pron.* [oðer, *Sax.* ander, Su. Du. and Ger. *autre*, Fr. *altro*, It. *alter*, Lat.] 1. Not the ſame, not this, different. 2. Not I nor he, but ſome one elſe. Deſire his jewels and this *other*'s houſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary. 4. Correlative to each. Let each eſteem *other* better than themſelves. *Philippians.* 5. Something beſides. 6. The next. 7. The third paſt. No, nor the *t'other* day. *B. Johnſon.* 8. It is ſometimes put elliptically for other thing, ſomething different. I can expect no *other* from thoſe that judge by ſingle ſights. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES, *adv.* [of *other* and *gate,* for way] in another manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'THERGUISE, *adj.* [of *other* and *guiſe*; this is often miſtaken, and ſometimes written *othergueſs*] of another kind.

O'THERWHERE, *adv.* [of *other* and *where*] in other places. *Hooker.*

O'THERWHILE, *adv.* [of *other* and *while*; oðeꞃƿile, Sax.] ever and anon, now and then, at other times.

O'THERWISE, *adv.* [of *other* and *wiſe*; oðeꞃƿiꞅe, Sax. This word ſome ignorantly write *otherways*] 1. Or elſe, by other cauſes, after another manner. 2. In an indifferent manner. 3. In other reſpects. The beſt men *otherwiſe* are not always the beſt in regard of ſociety. *Hooker.*

O'TTER [oꞇeꞃ, Sax.] an amphibious creature that preys on fiſh.

O'TTOMAN, pertaining to the Turks, or rather to the houſe of *Othman,* the firſt Turkiſh ſultan of that name, from whom the whole preſent *Turkiſh* ſtate and empire is denominated. The learned *Pocock* tells us in his ſupplement, "that when ſultan *Aladin,* whoſe royal ſeat was at *Iconium,* was now broke with age, and vexed with the incurſion of the *Tartars*; this *Othman-Beg,* took on him the name of *ſultan* in thoſe cities which he had taken from the *Greeks,* and was firſt mentioned by that title in the pulpits, *A. C.* 1299, though ſome will have it done by the permiſſion of ſultan *Aladin.*" As indeed the firſt entrance of *Othman,* and his father *Ortogrul* into *Aladin*'s territories, was by *grant* from him, who aſſigned them and their people ſeats between the mountains of *Tumalag* and *Armenia*; their whole force at that time not amounting to above 400 tents. I ſhall only add, that thus the *Ottoman* or *Othman*-Turks grew up under the wing of the *Seljuc*-Turks; and at length *compleated* what the *former* had *begun,* I mean the overthrow of the *Grecian* empire. This circumſtance of TWO powers is the more worthy of our notice; as perhaps it is the only *true key* to that *ſcripture-prophecy,* Rev. c. ix. v. 16. But as it is a conjecture of my own, I muſt *humbly ſubmit* it to the cenſure of the *learned* world. See TURK, SELJUC, LOCUSTS, CONSTANTINOPLE, and BURSA; and under the *laſt* word read *Burſa,* or BRUSA, anciently called PRUSA.

O'VA, Lat. 1. Eggs. 2. [With anatomiſts] are the little ſpherical bodies in the form of bladders or bubbles, conſiſting of two concentric membranulæ, replete with a limpid humour, like the white of an egg, found under the external membrane of the ovaries of women.

O'VAL, *adj.* [*ovale,* Fr. and It. *ovado,* Sp. of *ovum,* Lat. an egg] of the ſhape of an egg.

O'VAL, *ſubſt.* an oval is that which has the ſhape of an egg. *Watts.*

OVAL, or OVOLO [in architecture] a member ſo denominated from its reſemblance to an egg in ſhape; it is commonly placed for an ornament in the mouldings of the cornices, and next the abacus in the pillar.

OVAL [in geometry] a figure bounded by a regular curve line returning into itſelf; but of its two diameters cutting each other at right angles in the center, one is longer than the other, in which it is different from the circle. Every ellipſis is an oval figure, but every oval figure is not an ellipſis.

O'VALLY, *adv.* [of *oval*] in the manner of an oval.

OVA'RIOUS, *adj.* [*oveum,* Lat. an egg] conſiſting of eggs. Gathers his *ovarious* food. *Thomſon.*

O'VARY, *ſubſt.* [*ovaire,* Fr. *ovarium,* Lat.] the part of the female, in which impregnation is performed. See FALLOPIAN *Tubes.*

OVARY [with botaniſts] is that part of a flower which becomes the fruit, and ſo is properly the female organ of generation.

OVA'TION, Fr. [*ovazione,* It. of *ovatio,* ſo called of *ovis,* Lat. a ſheep, which was the ſacrifice] a leſſer triumph among the Romans, allowed to thoſe commanders that had won a victory without much bloodſhed, or for defeating ſome leſs formidable enemies of the republic.

OU'BAT, OU'BUST, or OU'BUT, a ſort of caterpillar, an inſect.

OUCH [prob. of *ocher,* Fr. to cut] a collar of gold, antiently uſed by women; alſo a button of gold ſet with ſome jewel, any ornament of gold or jewels.

O'VEN, *ſubſt.* [oꝼen, Sax. oven, Dan. and Du. aven, L. Ger. ofen, H. Ger. auhn, Goth.] a place for baking.

O'VER, *prep.* [ufar, Goth. oꝼeꞃ, Sax. ofver, Dan. oefwer, Su. over, Du. oever, H. Ger. ueber, L. Ger.] 1. Expreſſing the ſenſe of many other; as, above, with reſpect to excellence or dignity. 2. Above, with regard to rule or authority. 3. Beyond, acroſs. Birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon.* 4. Through. All the world *over. Hammond.* 5. Above in place, beſides, beyond what was firſt ſuppoſed, or immediately intended. And gained *over and above* the good-will and eſteem of all. *L'Eſtrange.* 6. Upon. A watch *over* fames as they have of the actions. *Bacon.*

O'VER, *adv.* 1. Its moſt general ſignification is above the top. Good meaſure preſſed down and ſhaken together, and running *over. St. Luke.* 2. More than a quantity aſſigned. He that gathered much had nothing *over. Exodus.* 3. From ſide to ſide. With a circular rim above a foot *over. Grew.* 4. From one to another. The Tirſan who delivereth it *over* to that ſon that he had formerly choſen. *Bacon.* 5. From a country beyond the ſea. Not brought *over* with the coral. *Bacon.* 6. On the ſurface. Red all *over. Geneſis.* 7. Paſt; this is rather the ſenſe of an adjective. The heat of his fury being ſomething *over. Knolles.* 8. Throughout, completely. Let them argue *over* all the topics. *South.* 9. With repetition, another time. Make them do it *over* and *over* again, till they are perfect. *Locke.* 10. Extraordinarily, in a great degree. The word ſymbol ſhould not ſeem to be *over* difficult. *Baker.* 11. Over and above. 12. *Over-againſt*; oppoſite, regarding in front. *Addiſon.* 13. In compoſition it has a great variety of ſignifications. It is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, adverbs, or other parts of ſpeech, in a ſenſe equivalent to *more than enough, too much.*

OVER hath a double ſignification in the names of places, according to their different ſituation. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Sax. oꝼꞃe, a brink or bank; as, *Brownſoever,* and *Over,* a town in Glouceſterſhire, upon the bank of the Severn. But if there is in the neighbourhood another of the ſame name, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of *nether,* than *over* is from the Gothic, ufar, above. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To O'VER-ABOUND, *verb neut.* [of *over* and *abound*] to abound more than enough. The learned never *over-abounding* in tranſitory coin. *Pope.*

To O'VER ACT, *verb act.* [of *over* and *act*] to act beyond one's commiſſion, to act more than enough. Princes courts may *over-act* their reverence. *Stillingfleet.*

To O'VER-ARCH, *verb act.* [of *over* and *arch*] to cover as with an arch. Brown with *o'er-arching* ſhades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

To O'VER-AWE [of *over* and *awe*] to terrify, to keep in awe by ſuperior influence. *Milton.*

To OVER-BALANCE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *balance*] to weigh down, to preponderate, to out-weigh. I ſhould counterpoiſe the *overbalancings* of any factions. *K. Charles.*

OVER-BALANCE [of *over* and *balance*] ſomething more than equivalent. A mighty *over-balance* of our exported to our imported commodities. *Temple.*

O'VER-BATTLE, *adj.* too fruitful, exuberant. *Hooker.*

To O'VER-BEAR [of *over* and *bear*] to bear down, to repreſs, to ſubdue, to whelm. By power to *over-bear* the laws. *Hooker.*

To O'VER-BID, *verb act.* [of *over* and *bid*] to bid too much, to offer more than equivalent. *Dryden.*

To OVER-BLOW, *verb neut.* [of *over* and *blow*] 1 To be paſt its violence. 2. [A ſea term] is when the wind blows ſo very hard, that the ſhip can bear no top-ſails.

To O'VER-BLOW, *verb act.* [of *over* and *blow*] to drive away as clouds before the wind. The participle paſſive of this verb ſeems only to be uſed. All thoſe tempeſts being *over-blown,* there long after aroſe another ſtorm. *Spenſer.*

O'VER-BOARD, *adv.* [of *over* and *board*] out of a ſhip, off a ſhip. See BOARD.

O'VER-BOLD, *adj.* [of *over* and *bold*] impudent.

O'VER-BOLDLY, *adv.* [of *over* and *bold*] with too much aſſurance. The truth hereof I will not raſhly impugn, or *over-boldly* affirm. *Peacham.*

O'VER-BORN [of *over* and *bear*] prevailed over, oppreſſed. See OVERBEAR.

To O'VER-BULK, *verb act.* [of *over* and *bulk*] to oppreſs by bulk.

To O'VER-BURDEN, *verb act.* [of *over* and *burthen*] to over-load, to load with too great weight.

To O'VER-BUY, *verb act.* [of *over* and *buy*] to buy too dear. Who ſlights not foreign aids, nor *over-buys.* *Dryden.*

To O'VER-CARRY, *verb act.* [of *over* and *carry*] to hurry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous. Leſs eaſy to be *over-carried* by ambition. *Hayward.*

To O'VER-CAST, *verb act.* [of *over* and *caſt*; *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* overcaſts] 1. To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom. *Raleigh.* 2. To cover; this ſenſe is hardly retained but by ſemſtreſſes and needlewomen, who call that which is encircled with a thread, overcaſt, to ſew the edge of cloth after a particular manner. 3. To rate too high in computation or reckoning. *Bacon.*

To O'VER-CHARGE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *charge*] 1. To charge or rate too high. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To oppreſs, to cloy, to ſurcharge. *Raleigh.* 3. To load, to crowd too much. Our language is *over-charged* with conſonants. *Pope.* 4. To burthen. The ſecrets of his *over-charged* ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To fill too full. Sufficient to employ the memory without *overcharging* it. *Addiſon.* 6. To load with too great a charge of powder and ball.

To O'VER-CLOUD, *verb act.* [of *over* and *cloud*] to cover with clouds. *Tickel.*

To O'VER-CLOY, *verb act.* [of *over* and *cloy*] to fill beyond ſatiety.

To O'VER-COME, *verb. act. pret.* overcame, *part. paſſ.* overcome, antiently *overcomen,* as in Spenſer] oꝼeꞃcuman, Sax. overcumen, Du.] 1. To conquer, to vaniſh, to ſubdue. 2. To ſurcharge, to overflow, to fill to ſuperfluity. Yearly *over-comes* the granaries with ſtores. *J. Philips.* 3. To come over or upon, to invade ſuddenly; obſolete.

To O'VER-COME, *verb neut.* to gain the victory or ſuperiority over.

OVERCO'MER [of *overcomé*] one that overcomes or conquers.

To O'VER-COVER, *verb act.* [of *over* and *cover*] to cover completely. *O'er-covered* quite with dead men's rattling bones. *Shakeſpeare.*

To O'VER-COUNT, *verb act.* [of *over* and *count*] to rate above the true value. *Shakeſpeare.*

To O'VER-CROW, *verb act.* [of *over* and *crow*] to crow as in triumph. Beginneth now to *over-crow* ſo high mountains. *Spenſer.*

To O'VER-DO, *verb act.* [of *over* and *do*] to do more than is ſufficient.

To O'VER-DRESS [of *over* and *dreſs*] to adorn laviſhly. Nor *overdreſs* nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

To O'VER-DRIVE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *drive*] to drive too hard, or beyond ſtrength. The flocks and herds with young if men ſhould *over-drive* one day, all will die. *Geneſis.*

To O'VER-EAT, *verb neut.* [of *over* and *eat*] to eat too much.

To O'VER-EAT, *verb act.* ſometimes uſed with the reciprocal pronoun; as the child *over-eats* himſelf. But this does not ſeem very proper.

To O'VER-EMPTY, *verb act.* [of *over* and *empty*] to make too empty. *Carew.*

To O'VER-EYE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *eye*] 1. To ſuperintend. 2. To obſerve, to remark.

O'VER-FALL, *ſubſt.* [of *over* and *fall*] cataract or fall of water from a precipice. *Raleigh.*

To O'VER-FILL, *verb act.* [of *over* and *fill*] to fill more than enough.

To O'VER-FLOAT, *verb neut.* [of *over* and *float*] to float, to ſwim.

To O'VER-FLOAT, *verb act.* to cover with water or other liquid. *Dryden.*

To O'VER-FLOW *verb neut.* [of *over* and *flow*] 1. To be fuller than the brim can hold. The *over-flowing* of the Thames. *Locke.* 2. To exuberate, to ſuperabound. An *over-flowing* plenty. *Rogers.*

To O'VER-FLOW, *verb act.* 1. To flow over, to fill beyond the brim. *Taylor.* 2. To deluge, to drown, to over-run, to overpower. *Burnet.*

O'VER-FLOW, *ſubſt.* [of *over* and *flow*] inundation, more than fulneſs, exuberance, ſuch a quantity as runs over. Where there are great *overflows* in fens. *Bacon.*

OVER-FLOWING, *ſubſt.* exuberance, copiouſneſs. They might vent the *over-flowings* of their fancy. *Denham.*

O'VER-FLO'WINGLY, *adv.* [of *overflowing*] exuberantly, in great abundance: obſolete. *Boyle.*

To O'VER-FLY, *verb act.* [of *over* and *fly*] to croſs by flight. *Dryden.*

OV'ER-FORWARDNESS, [of *over* and *forwardneſs*] too great quickneſs, too great readineſs. *Hale.*

To O'VER-FREIGHT, *verb act. pret.* over-freighted, *part. paſs.* over-fraught [of *over* and *freight*] to load too heavily, to fill with too great quantity. *Carew.*

To O´VER-GET, *verb act.* *pret.* over-got, *part. paſſ.* over gat, *pret. paſſ.* over-gotten [of *over* and *get.*] to reach, to come up with. I *over-gat* them a little before night. *Sidney.*

To O´VER-GLANCE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *glance*] to look haſtily over. *O'er-glanc'd* the articles. *Shakeſpeare.*

To O´VER-GO, *verb act.* [of *over* and *go*] to ſurpaſs, to excel. To have a wit ſo far *over-going* his age. *Sidney.*

O´VER-GONE, *part.* overgot [of *over* and *gone*] gone beyond, &c.

To O´VER-GORGE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *gorge*] to gorge too much. And like ambitious Sylla *over-gorg'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

O´VER-GREAT, *adj.* [of *over* and *great*] too great. An *over-great* ſhyneſs of difficulty. *Locke.*

To O´VER-GROW, *verb act.* [of *over* and *grow*] 1. To cover with growth, to cover over with any thing. With wild thyme and the gadding vine *over-grown.* *Milton.* 2. To riſe above. If the binds be very ſtrong, and much *over-grown* the poles. *Mortimer.*

To O´VER-GROW, *verb neut.* to grow beyond the fit and natural ſize. A huge *over-grown* ox. *L'Eſtrange.*

O´VER-GROWN, *part. adj.* [of *over* and *grow*] grown too big.

O´VER-GROWN *Sea* [a ſea term] when the waves of the ſea grow high, the ſailors call it a rough ſea; but when the ſurges and billows grow higher, then they ſay, it is an over-grown ſea.

O´VER-GROWTH [of *over* and *growth*] exuberant growth. A wonderful *over-growth* in riches. *Bacon.*

To O´VER-HALE [of *over* and *hale*] 1. To ſpread over. *Spenſer.* 2. To examine over-again. As he *over-hal'd* my account. 3. [A ſea phraſe] to hale a rope a contrary way, when it is drawn too ſtiff.

To O´VER-HANG, *verb neut.* to hang with a projection, to jut over. *Milton.*

To O´VER-HARDEN, *verb act.* [of *over* and *harden*] to make too hatd. I was brittle like *over-harden'd* ſteel. *Boyle.*

O´VER-HASTY, *adj.* [of *over* and *haſty*] too haſty.

O´VER-HEAD, *adv.* [of *over* and *head*] aloft in the zenith, above, in the cieling. The four ſtars *over-head.* *Addiſon.*

To O´VER-HEAR, *verb act.* [of *over* and *hear*] to hear privately, to hear thoſe who do not mean that they ſhould be heard. I will *over-hear* their conference. *Shakeſpeare.*

To O´VER-HEAT, *verb act.* [of *over* and *heat*] to heat too much. Before the patient's ſpirits be *over-heated* with pain. *Wiſeman.*

To O´VER-HEND, *verb act.* [of *over* and *hend*] to overtake, ro reach, to come up with. *Spenſer.*

To O´VER-JOY, *verb act.* [of *over* and *joy*] to tranſport, to raviſh. *Over joy'd* with theſe ſpeeches. *Hayward.*

O´VER JOY, *ſubſt* tranſport, ecſtaſy. *Over-joy* of heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

To O´VERLABOUR [of *over* and *labour*] to take too much pains on any thing, to harraſs with toil. Sweaty and *overlabour'd.* *Dryden.*

To O´VERLADE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *lade*] to overburthen. Thus to throng and *overlade* a ſoul. *Suckling.*

O´VER-LAID, *part.* of *overlay*, [of *over* and *laid*] killed by being lain upon, as a young child by the nurſe. See OVER-LAY.

O´VERLARGE, *adj.* [of *over* and *large*] larger than enough. Our attainments cannot be *overlarge.* *Collier.*

OVERLA´SHINGLY, *adv.* [of *over* and *laſh*] with exaggeration. A mean word. Now obſolete.

To O´VERLAY, *verb act.* [of *over* and *lay*] 1. To oppreſs by too much weight or power. *Hooker.* Our ſins have *overlaid* our hopes. *K. Charles.* 2. To ſmother with too much or too cloſe covering. Like mothers which their infants *overlay.* *Milton.* 3. To ſmother, to cruſh, to overwhelm. They quickly ſtifled and *overlaid* thoſe infant principles. *South.* 4. To cloud, to overcaſt. 5. To cover ſuperficially. The *overlaying* of their chapiters was of ſilver. *Exodus.* 6. To join by ſomething laid over. To fortify thus far, and *overlay* with this portentous bridge. *Milton.*

To OVERLEA´P, *verb act.* [of *over* and *leap*] to paſs over any thing by a jump. *Dryden.*

O´VERLEATHER, *ſubſt.* [of *over* and *leather*] the part of the ſhoe that is joined to the ſole, and that covers the foot.

O´VERLIGHT, *ſubſt.* [of *over* and *light*] too ſtrong light. An *overlight* maketh the eyes dark. *Bacon.*

To O´VER-LIVE [of *over* and *live*; of oꝼeꞃ and lıbhan, Sax.] to live beyond or longer than another, to outlive, to ſurvive. Shewed a mind not to *overlive* Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

To OVER-LIVE, *verb neut.* to live too long. Why do I *overlive?* *Milton.*

OVERLI´VER [of *over* and *live*] that which lives longeſt, ſurvivor. To continue for both the kings lives, and the *overliver* of them. *Bacon.*

To OVERLOA´D, *verb act.* [of *over* and *load*] to load or burthen with too much. The memory of youth is charged or *overloaded.* *Felton.*

OVER-LOA´DEN, *part. adj.* [of *over* and *load*] having too great a load.

O´VER-LONG, *adj.* [of *over* and *long*] longer than is meet, too long. Making my periods and parentheſes *over-long.* *Boyle.*

To O´VER-LOOK [of *over* and *look*; oꝼeꞃ-locıan, Sax.] 1. To ſuperintend, to overſee. 2. To view from a higher place. 3. To view fully, to peruſe. 4. To review. To *over-look* and file and poliſh well. *Roſcommon.* 5. To paſs by with indulgence. In the pardoning and *over-looking* of faults. *Addiſon.* 6. To neglect, to ſlight. The ſuffrage of our poet laureate ſhould not be *over-looked.* *Addiſon.*

O´VER-LOOKER [of *overlook*] one who ſtands higher than his fellows and overlooks them. *Watts.*

O´VER-LOOP, *ſubſt.* the ſame with *orlop*; which ſee.

O´VER-MASTED, *adj.* [of *over* and *maſt*; a ſea term] a ſhip is ſaid to be ſo, when her maſts are too big for her bulk; ſo as to lie too much down by a wind, and labour too much a hull.

To O´VER-MASTER, *verb act.* [of *over* and *maſter*] to ſubdue, to govern. *Milton.*

To O´VER-MATCH [of *over* and *match*] to be too powerful for, to conquer, to oppreſs by ſuperior force. *Decay of Piety.*

OVER-MATCH [of *over* and *match*] one of ſuperior powers, one not to be conquered. *Bacon.*

O´VER-MEASURE [of *over* and *meaſure*] more than meaſure, ſomething given over the due meaſure.

To O´VER-MIX, *verb act.* [of *over* and *mix*] to mix with too much. *Creech.*

O´VERMOST, *adj.* [of *over* and *moſt*] higheſt, over the reſt in authority. *Ainſworth.*

O´VER-MUCH, *adj.* [of *over* and *much*] more than enough, too much.

OVER-MUCH, *adv.* in too great a degree. They *over-much* abridge the church of her power. *Hooker.*

OVER-MUCH, *ſubſt.* more than enough. Even good men may aſcribe *over-much* to themſelves. *Grew.*

O´VER-MUCHNESS [from *overmuch*] ſuper-abundance, exuberance. *B. Johnſon.*

OVER-NI´GHT, *ſubſt.* [of *over* and *night.* This ſeems to be uſed by Shakeſpeare as a noun, but by Addiſon more properly, as before placed, as a noun with a prepoſition. *Johnſon*] night before bed-time.

To O´VER-NAME, *verb act.* [from *over* and *name*] to call over, to name in a ſeries. *Over-name* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVER-O´FFICE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *office*] to lord over by violence of an office. *Shakeſpeare.*

OVER-OFFI´CIOUS, *adj.* [of *over* and *officious*] too buſy, too importunate. This is an *over-officious* truth, and is always at a man's heels. *Collier.*

To O´VER-PASS, *verb act.* [of *over* and *paſs*] 1. To croſs. *Dryden.* 2. To overlook, to paſs with diſregard. The complaint about pſalms and hymns might as well be *over-paſt* without any anſwer. *Hooker.* 3. To omit in a reckoning. *Raleigh.* 4. To omit, not to receive. If the grace of him which ſaveth *over-paſs* ſome. *Hooker.*

O´VER-PAST, *part. adj.* [of *over* and *paſt*] paſt, gone. In the time *o'er-paſt.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To O´VER-PAY, *verb act* [of *over* and *pay*] to reward beyond the price. *Shakeſpeare.*

To O´VER-PEER, *verb act.* [of *over* and *peer*] to overlook, to hover above; it is now obſolete,

To OVER-PERCH [of *over* and *perch*] to fly over. *Shakeſpeare.*

O´VER-PLUS [of *over* and *plus*, Lat.] ſurpluſage, what remains more than ſufficient.

To O´VER-PLY, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ply*] to employ too laboriouſly. *Milton.*

To OVER-POI´SE [of *over* and *poiſe*; from *peſer*, Fr. to weigh] to out-weigh. In others *over-pois'd* by the hinder legs. *Brown.*

O´VER-POISE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] preponderant weight. *Dryden.*

To OVER-PO´WER, *verb act.* [of *over* and *power*] to be too powerful for, to oppreſs by ſuperiority, to be predominant over. Much light *over-powers* the eye. *Boyle.*

To OVER-PRE´SS, *verb act.* [of *over* and *preſs*] to bear upon with irreſiſtible force, to cruſh, to overwhelm. *Swift.*

To OVER-PRI´ZE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *prize*] to value at too high price.

To O´VER-RAKE [a ſea phraſe] uſed of waves, which are ſaid to over-rake a ſhip when they break into her, and waſh from ſtem to ſtern.

OVER-RA´NK, *adj.* [of *over* and *rank*] too rank. It produces *over-rank* binds. *Mortimer.*

To OVER-RA´TE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *rate*] to rate at too much. Not to *over-rate* the conveniencies of our ſtation. *Rogers.*

To OVER-RE´ACH, *verb act.* [of *over* and *reach*; of oꝼeꞃ-ꞃæcan, Sax.] 1. To riſe above, to reach beyond. Atho and Atlas *over-reach* and ſurmount all winds. *Raleigh.* 2. To out-wit, to deceive, to circumvent, to go beyond. Defrauding and *over-reaching* one another. *Tillotſon.*

To OVER-REACH [with horſes] is when a horſe brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and ſtrikes his toes againſt the ſpurges of the fore-ſhoes.

To O´VER-RECKON, *verb act.* [of *over* and *reckon*] to reckon too much.

OVER-RED, *verb act.* [of *over* and *red*] to ſmear with red. *Shakeſpeare.*

OVER-RIPE, *adj.* [of *over* and *ripe*] too ripe.

To O´VER RIPEN, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ripen*] to make too ripe. Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn. *Shakeſpeare.*

To O´VER-ROAST, *verb act.* [of *over* and *roaſt*] to roaſt too much.

To OVER-RU´LE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *rule*] 1. To influence with predominant power, to be ſuperior in authority, to bear down. His paſſion and animoſity *over-ruled* his conſcience. *Clarendon.* 2. To govern with ſuperior authority, to ſuperintend. Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly *over-rule?* *Hayward.* 3. To ſuperſede. As, in law, to over-rule a plea is to reject it as incompleat. *Carew.*

To OVER-RU´N, *verb act.* [of *over* and *run*] 1. To harraſs by incurſions, to ravage, to rove over in hoſtility. 2. To out-run. Ahimaz ran by the way of the plain, and *over-ran* Cuſhi. *2 Samuel.* 3. To overſpread, to cover all over. With an *overflowing* flood he will make an utter end. *Nahum.* 4. To miſchief or infeſt by great numbers, to peſter. Egypt would be *over-run* with crocodiles. *Addiſon.* 5. To injure by treading down. *Addiſon.* 6. [In printing] to be obliged to ſet the matter and diſpoſe the lines and words in correcting after another manner, by reaſon of the inſertions.

To OVER-RUN, *verb neut.* to overflow, to be more than full. Yet ſtill my ſoul *o'er-runs* with fondneſs towards you. *Smith.*

To OVERSEE´, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſee*] 1. To ſuperintend, to overlook. 2. To omit, to paſs by unheeded, to overlook, not to take notice of. *Hudibras.*

OVER-SEE´N, *part.* [of *overſee*] miſtaken, deceived. *Clarendon.*

OVERSEE´R [of *overſee*] 1. One who overſees or overlooks, a ſuperintendant. 2. An officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor.

To OVERSE´T, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſet*] 1. To over-turn, to turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the baſis. *Overſetting* ſhips in the harbours. *Woodward.* 2. To throw out of regularity. It ſo ſwelled his ſoul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be *overſet* with vanity. *Dryden.*

To OVSRSET, *verb neut.* to fall off the baſis, to be overturned. *Mortimer.*

To OVER-SHA´DE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſhade*] to cover with any thing that cauſes darkneſs.

To OVER-SHA´DOW, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſhadow*] 1. To caſt a ſhadow over any thing. Weeds choak and *over-ſhadow* the corn. *Bacon.* 2. To ſhelter, to protect, to defend or cover with ſuperior influence. My *overſhadowing* ſpirit and might. *Milton.*

To OVER-SHO´OT, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſhoot*] 1. To ſhoot beyond the mark. *Over-ſhooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotſon.* 2. To exceed in any thing, to venture too far, to aſſert too much. *Hooker.*

O´VER-SIGHT [of *over* and *ſight*] 1. A miſtake or error by inadvertence. 2. Superintendence. They gave the money, being told unto them that had the *overſight* of the houſe. *2 Kings.*

To OVER-SI´ZE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſize*] 1. To ſurpaſs in ſize or bulk. Thoſe bred in a mountainous country, *over-ſize* thoſe that dwell on low levels. *Sandys.* 2. [*Over*, and *ſize*, a compoſition] to add too much ſize.

To OVER-SKI'P, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſkip*] 1. To paſs by leaping. *Hooker.* 2. To paſs over. Mark if to get them ſhe *overſkip* the reſt. *Donne.* 3. To eſcape. When that hour *o'erſkips* me in the day. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVER-SLE'EP, *verb neut.* [of *over* and *ſleep*] to ſleep too long.

To OVER-SLEEP, *verb act.* with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *overſleeps himſelf.*

To OVER-SLI'P, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſlip*] to paſs undone, unnoticed or unuſed, to neglect. To *over-ſlip* a noble act in the duke. *Wotton.*

To OVER-SNO'W, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſnow*] to cover with ſnow. Or time *o'erſnow'd* my head. *Dryden.*

OVER-SO'LD, *part.* [of *overſel*] ſold at too high a price or rate. And think it *over-ſold* to purchaſe fame. *Dryden.*

OVER-SO'ON, *adv.* [of *over* and *ſoon*] too ſoon. If he *over-ſoon* think not too well of himſelf. *Sidney.*

OVER-SPE'NT, *part.* [of *over* and *ſpend*; the verb *overſpend* is not uſed] *O'erſpent* with toil and heats. *Dryden.*

OVER-SPRE'AD, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſpread*] to ſpread or cover over, to fill, to ſcatter over.

To OVER-STA'ND, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſtand*] to ſtand too much upon conditions. *Dryden.*

To OVER-STA'RE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſtare*] to ſtare wildly. An *over-ſtaring* frounced head. *Aſcham.*

To OVER-STO'CK, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſtock*] to crowd, to fill too full. *Over-ſtocked* with medals of this nature. *Addiſon.*

To OVER-STO'RE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſtore*] to ſtore with too much. *Hale.*

To OVER-STRA'IN, *verb neut.* [of *over* and *ſtrain*] to make too violent efforts. *Over-ſtraining* for the Parthian gold. *Collier.*

To OVER-STRA'IN, *verb act.* to ſtretch too far. Confeſſors were apt to *over-ſtrain* their privileges. *Ayliffe.*

To OVER-SWA'Y, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſway*] to over-rule, to bear down. *Hooker.*

To OVER-SWE'LL, *verb act.* [of *over* and *ſwell*] to riſe above. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'VERT [*ouvert*, Fr. of *apertus*, Lat.] open, manifeſt, public, apparent. *Overt* and apparent virtues bring forth praiſe. *Bacon.*

O'VERT-ACT [in the ſenſe of the law] an open aid, and advance or ſtep made towards compaſſing of an enterprize; or an act being capable of being manifeſted or proved; and is diſtinguiſhed from an intentional act. To reſtrain the *overt action. Rogers.*

O'VERTLY, *adv.* [of *overt*] openly.

To OVER-TA'KE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *take*] 1. To come up to another that was before, to catch any thing by purſuit. 2. To take by ſurprize. If a man be *over-taken* in a fault. *Galatians.*

To OVER-TASK, *verb act.* [of *over* and *task*] to burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions. They were *over-taſked. Harvey.*

To OVER-TA'X, *verb act.* [of *over* and *tax*] to tax too heavily.

To OVERTHRO'W, *verb act.* pret. *overthrew*, part. paſſ. *overthrown* [of *over* and *throw*] 1. To turn upſide down. His wife *overthrew* the table. *Bacon.* 2. To throw down, to ruin, to demoliſh. When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew. Dryden.* 3. To defeat, to conquer, to vanquiſh. Not ſo much to *overthrow* them with whom we contend, as to yield them juſt and reaſonable cauſes. *Hooker.* 4. To deſtroy, to miſchief, to bring to nothing. As tho' we went about ſome practice to *overthrow* him in his own eſtate. *Sidney.*

OVER-THWA'RT, *adj.* [of oꝼeꞃ, Sax. and *thwart*, tuart, Du.] 1. Croſſing any thing perpendicularly. 2. Oppoſite, being over-againſt. *Dryden.* 3. Perverſe, adverſe, contradictious. *Clarendon.*

O'VER-THROW [from the verb] 1. The ſtate of being turned upſide down. 2. Ruin, deſtruction. The murther and *overthrow* of their own countrymen. *Abbot.* 3. Defeat, diſcomfiture. Divers Scots feared more harm by victory than they found among their enemies by their *overthrow. Hayward.* 4. Degradation. His *overthrow* heap'd happineſs upon him. *Shakeſpeare.*

OVERTHROW'ER [of *overthrow*] one who overthrows.

OVERTHWA'RTLY, *adv.* [of *overthwart*] 1. Acroſs, tranſverſly. *Peacham.* 2. Perverſely, pervicaciouſly.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS [of *overthwart*] perverſeneſs, pervicacity.

OVERTO'OK, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *overtake.*

To OVER-TO'P, *verb act.* [of *over* and *top*, from top, Du.] to exceed in height, to riſe above, to raiſe the head above. And *o'ertops* their heads. *Dryden.* 2. To excel, to ſurpaſs. As far as the ſoul *o'ertops* the body. *Harvey.* 3. To obſcure, to make of leſs importance by ſuperior excellence. He ſhould now grow leſs and be *overtop'd* by ſo great a conjunction. *Bacon.*

To OVERTRI'P, *verb act.* [of *over* and *trip*] to trip over, to walk lightly over. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'VERTURE [*ouverture*, Fr.] 1. The act of diſcloſing a matter, opening diſcovery. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Propoſal, ſomething offered to conſideration. All *overtures* towards accommodation. *Clarendon.*

OVERTURE [in muſic; *ouverture*, Fr.] a flouriſh before the ſcenes are opened in a play.

To OVERTU'RN, *verb act.* [of *over* and *turn*] 1. To throw down, to ſubvert, to deſtroy, to unhinge, to ruin. Such an one as *overturns* his whole hypotheſis. *Locke.* 2. To overpower, to conquer. Pain exceſſive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*

OVERTU'RNER [of *overturn*] one that overturns, a ſubverter. *Swift.*

To OVERVA'LUE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *value*] to value or rate too highly.

To OVERVEI'L [*verb act.* [of *over* and *veil*] to cover. Night's pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVERVO'TE, *verb act.* [of *over* and *vote*] to conquer by plurality of votes, to outvote.

To OVERWA'TCH, *verb act.* [of *over* and *watch*] to ſubdue with long want of reſt. *Dryden.*

OVERWA'TCHED, *part. adj.* tired with too much watching. *Sidney.*

OVERWE'AK, *adj.* [of *over* and *weak*] too weak, too feeble. *Raleigh.*

To OVERWEA'RY, *verb act.* [of *over* and *weary*] to weary too much, to ſubdue with fatigue. *Overwearied* with watching. *Dryden.*

To OVERWE'ATHER [of *over* and *weather*] to batter by violence of weather. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVERWE'EN, *verb neut.* [of *over* and *ween*] to think too highly, to think with arrogance.

OVERWEE'NING, *part.* of *overween* [of oꝼeꞃ pænan, Sax.] thinking too highly of one's ſelf. *Overweening* of his own works. *Dryden.*

OVERWEE'NINGLY, *adv.* [of *overweening*] with too high an opinion, with too much arrogance.

To OVER-WEI'GH, *verb act.* [of *over* and *weigh*; oꝼeꞃ-paᵹan, Sax.] to out-weigh, to preponderate.

OVERWE'IGHT, *ſubſt.* [of *over* and *weight*; of oꝼeꞃ-ᵹepiht, Sax.] the quality of having more than weight, preponderance. *Bacon.*

To OVERWHE'LM, *verb act.* [of *over* and *whelm*; of oꝼeꞃ-phylꝼan, Sax.] 1. To cover or cruſh under ſomething violent and weighty. That everlaſting ſhame which ſhall *overwhelm* the ſinner. *Rogers.* 2. To overlook gloomily.

OVERWHE'LMINGLY, *adv.* [of *overwhelming*] in ſuch a manner as to overwhelm. *Overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious conſequents. *Decay of Piety.*

OVERWI'SE, *adj.* [of *over* and *wiſe*] wiſe to affectation.

OVERWRO'UGHT, *part. paſſ.* [of *over* and *wrought*] 1. Laboured too much. 2. Worked all over. *O'erwrought* with ornaments of barb'rous pride. *Pope.*

OVERWO'RN, *part. paſſ.* [of *over* and *worn*] 1. Worn out, ſubdued by toil. *Dryden.* 2. Spoiled by time, The jealous *overworn* widow. *Shakeſpeare.*

OVERYE'ARED, *adj.* [of *over* and *year*] too old. *Fairfax.*

OVERZEA'LOUS, *adj.* [of *over* and *zealous*] too zealous. Some *overzealous* for or againſt the immateriality of the ſoul. *Locke.*

OUGHT, *ſubſt.* [ouhꞇ. ahꞇ, or aphiꞇ, Sax. that is, a whit; but M. Caſaubon derives it, ridiculouſly, of ουδεν, Gr. nothing. This word is therefore more properly written *aught*. See AUGHT] Somewhat, any thing, ſomething. For *ought* that I can underſtand. *Spenſer.*

OUGHT, *V. Def.* this word the etymologiſts make the pret. tenſe of *owe*; and ſo perhaps a corruption of *owed*; but it has often a preſent ſignification. It was a duty as I owed, it was my duty, I ſhould have done it] 1. Should. Judges *ought* to remember. 2. To be fit, to be neceſſary. If grammar *ought* to be taught, it muſt be to one that can ſpeak the language. *Locke.*

OVIDU'CTUS [of *ovum*, egg, and *ductus*, Lat. tube; with anatomiſts] the egg paſſage, the tuba fallopiana.

O'VIFORM, *adj.* [*oviformis*, of *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, Lat. a ſhape] in the form of an egg. This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *uviform. Burnet's Theory.*

O'VIPAROUS, *adj.* [*oviparus*, of *ovum*, egg, and *pario*, Lat. to bring forth] bringing forth eggs; alſo breeding by eggs, not viviparous. *Ray.*

OUNCE [*unica*, Lat. *once*, Fr. *oncia*, It. *onca*, Sp. once, Du. untz, Ger. and Su.] the 16 part of a pound *avoirdupois*, or a 12th of a pound *troy*. In the latter, an ounce is 20 pennyweight, a pennyweight 24 grains.

OUNCE [with apothecaries] eight drams.

OUNCE [*once*, Fr. *oncia*, It. *onca*, Sp.] a kind of tame beaſt, in Perſia, miſtaken for the lynx. Johnſon ſays it is a lynx, a panther. The *ounce*, the libbard and the tyger. *Milton.*

OU'NDEL, a market-town of Northamptonſhire, on the river Nen, 65 miles from London.

OUPHE, *ſubſt.* [auff, Teut.] a fairy, a goblin. *Shakeſpeare.*

OU'PHEN, *adj.* [of *ouphe*] elfiſh. You *ouphen* heirs of fixed deſtiny. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'VOLO [in architecture] ſo called from its reſemblance to an egg, uſually placed for ornament in the mouldings of cornices, and in a pillar next the abacus.

OUR, *pron. poſſ.* [ohꞃe, uhꞃ or uhꞃe, Sax. uor, Dan. woar, Su.] 1. Of us, belonging to us. 2. When the ſubſtantive goes before, or when it is uſed abſolute and without a ſubſtantive, it is written *ours.*

OURANO'GRAPHIST [of ουρανος, the heaven, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] an aſtronomer, or one who deſcribes the heavens.

OURSE'LF is uſed in the regal ſtyle for *ourſelves*; which ſee.

OURSE'LVES, *recip. pron* 1. The plural of *myſelf*, we, not others. We *ourſelves* might diſtinctly number in words a great deal farther. *Locke.* 2. Us, not others. In the oblique caſes. Safe in *ourſelves* while on *ourſelves* we ſtand. *Milton.*

OURANO'GRAPHY [of ουρανος, heaven, and γραφη, Gr. deſcription] a deſcription of the heavens.

OU'RLOP [prob. of overloopen, Du. to over-run] a fine paid in ancient times to the lord of the manor, by the inferior tenant, when his daughter had been debauched.

OUSE, *ſubſt.* tanners bark. *Arbuthnot.*

OU'SEL, *ſubſt.* [oꝼle, Sax.] a black bird. *Shakeſpeare.*

OUST, a frame on which malt and hops are dried.

To OUST, *verb act.* [*ouſter*, *oter*, Fr.] to vacate, to take away. *Hale.*

OUT, [uꞇe, Sax. ud, Dan. ut, Su. uyt, Du. uht, L. Ger. aus, H. Ger.] 1. Not within. 2. Generally the oppoſite to *in*. That abuſes every one's eyes becauſe his own are *out. Shakeſpeare.* 3. In a ſtate of diſcloſure. Leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.* 4. Not in confinement or concealment. 5. From the place or houſe. *Out* with the dog ſays one. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. From the inner part. That they bear it not *out* into the court. *Ezekiel.* 7. Not at home. 8. In a ſtate of extinction. Her candle goeth not *out* by night. *Proverbs.* 9. In a ſtate of being exhauſted. When the but is *out* we will drink water. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. Not in an affair. Who loſes and who wins, who's in, who's *out. Shakeſpeare.* 11. To the end. Hear me *out. Dryden.* 12. Loudly, without reſtraint. I dare laugh *out. Pope.* 13. Not in the owner's hands. Land that is *out* at rack rent. *Locke.* 14. In an error. You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of eſteem. *L'Eſtrange.* 15. At a loſs, in a puzzle, in a quandary. And could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be *out. Bacon.* 16. With torn or tatter'd cloaths. Who hither coming, *out* at heels and knees. *Dryden.* 17. Away, at a loſs. I never was *out* at a mad frolic. *Dryden.* 18. It is added emphatically to verbs of diſcovery. Your ſin will find you *out. Nnmbers.*

OUT, *interj.* an expreſſion of abhorence or expulſion. Out on thee, rude man! *Shakeſpeare.*

OUT *of*, *prepoſ.* [*of* ſeems to be the prepoſition, and *out* only to modify its ſenſe] 1. From: noting produce. They manifeſtly grow *out of* clefts. *Bacon.* 2. Not in: implying excluſion or diſmiſſion. Chiefs out of war, and ſtateſmen *out* of place. *Pope.* 3. No longer in. And put it *out* of fortune's pow'r. *Dryden.* 4. Not in: noting unfitneſs. He is witty *out* of ſeaſon. *Dryden.* 5. Not within, relating to a houſe. 6. From: noting extraction or expreſſion. The fruits *out* of which drink is expreſſed. *Bacon.* 7. From: noting reſcue. Chriſtianity recovered the law of nature *out* of all thoſe errors with which it was overgrown. *Addiſon.* 8. From. T. G's cenſure of them *out* of Horace. *Stillingfleet.* 9. Not in: implying irregularity. *Out* of all method. *Swift.* 10. From any thing to ſomething different. To perſuade men out of what they find and feel. *South.* 11. To a different ſtate from, in a different ſtate: noting diſorder. The mouth is *out* of taſte. *Bacon.* 12. Not according to. That no man acts or ſpeaks *out* of character. *Pope.* 13. To a different ſtate from: noting ſeparation. To laugh men out of vice and folly. *Addiſon.* 14. Beyond. In regions that lie *out* of the reach of the ſun. *Addiſon.* 15. Free from. And which a man of ſenſe cannot forbear attending to, who is *out* of the noiſe of human affairs. *Addiſon.* 16. Paſt, without: noting ſomething worn out or exhauſted. I am *out* of breath. *Shakeſpeare.* 17. By means of. *Out* of that will I cauſe thoſe of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shakeſpeare.* 18. In conſequence of. Not *out* of ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear. *Atterbury.* 19. *Out of band*; immediately, as that is eaſily uſed which is ready in the hand.

Out, in compoſition, generally ſignifies ſomething beyond or more than other.

To Out [uꞇian, Sax.] to put out, to diſplace.

Outacou'sticon, Lat. [of ουςοτος, an ear, and *ακεω*, Gr. to hear] an ear-pipe or inſtrument to help the hearing.

To Out-a'ct, *verb act.* [of *out* and *act*] to do beyond. *Otway.*

To Outba'lance, *verb act.* [of *out* and *balance*] to overweigh, to preponderate. *Dryden.*

To Outba'r, *verb act.* [of *out* and *bar*] to ſhut out by fortification. *Spenſer.*

To Out-bi'd, *verb act.* [of *out* and *bid*; uꞇe-biꝺꝺan, Sax.] to bid more than another, to overpower, or ſurpaſs by bidding a higher price. *Pope.*

Out-bi'dder [of *outbid*] one that outbids.

Outblow'ed, *adj.* ſwoln with winds, inflated. *Dryden.*

Outbo'rn, *adj.* [of *out* and *born*] foreign, not native.

Ou'tbound, *adj.* [of *out* and *bound*] deſtinated to a diſtant voyage. *Dryden.*

To Out-bra've, *verb act.* [of *out* and *brave*] to ſilence, daſh or out-do, to bear down and diſgrace a perſon by more vaunting, inſolent or ſplendid appearance. The tow'rs as well as men *outbrave* the ſky. *Cowley.*

To Outbra'zen, *verb act.* [of *out* and *brazen*] to bear down with impudence.

Ou'tbreak, *ſubſt.* eruption, that which breaks out. The flaſh and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Outbrea'the, *verb act.* [of *out* and *breathe*] 1. To weary by having better breath. Wearied and *outbreath'd. Shakeſpeare.* 2. To expire. That ſign of laſt *outbreathed* life did ſeem. *Spenſer.*

Out-ca'st, *part. adj.* [of *out* and *caſt*. It may be obſerved, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either ſyllable. It ſeems moſt analogous to accent the participle on the laſt, and the noun on the firſt] 1. Thrown into the air as refuſe or unworthy of notice. 2. Baniſhed, expelled.

Out-cast, *ſubſt.* [of uꞇe, Sax. and kaſter, Dan.] a caſt-off, a forlorn perſon, an exile, one rejected. For me *outcaſt* of human race. *Prior.*

To Outcra'ft, *verb act.* [of *out* and *craft*] to ſurpaſs in cunning. Italy hath *outcrafted* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'ut-cry, *ſubſt.* [of *out* and *cry*; of uꞇe and cꞃie, Sax. or *cri*, Fr.] 1. The act of crying out vehemently, a noiſe, clamour, cry of diſtreſs. 2. Clamour of deteſtation. *South.* 3. An auction, a public ſale.

To Out-da're, *verb act* [of *out* and *dare*] to venture beyond. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out-da'te, *verb act.* [of *out* and *date*] to antiquate, to make obſolete. And the like Judaical *outdated* ceremonies. *Hammond.*

To Out-do', *verb act.* [of *out* and *do*] to exceed, to excel, to ſurpaſs, to perform beyond another.

To Out-dwe'll, *verb act.* [of *out* and *dwell*] to ſtay beyond. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ou'ter, *adj.* [of *out*; uꞇꞇeꞃ, Sax. ytter, Su.] outward, that which is without. Oppoſed to inner. *Grew.*

Ou'terly, *adv.* [of *outer*] towards the outſide. Tuſks like thoſe of a boar, ſtanding *outerly*. *Grew.*

Ou'termost, *adj.* [ſuperlative from *outer*] remoteſt from the middle. The *outermoſt* corpuſcles of a white body. *Boyle.*

To Out-fa'ce, *verb act.* [of *out* and *face*] 1. To aſſert confidently and impudently, ſo as to ſilence a modeſter perſon, to brave, to bear down with impudence or ſhew of magnanimity. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To ſtare down. *Raleigh.*

Ou't-fall, *ſubſt.* [of *out* and *fall*] a canal, ditch, or drain to carry off waters.

To Out-fa'wn, *verb act.* [of *out* and *fawn*] to ſurpaſs in fawning. *Outfawn* as much and outcomply. *Hudibras.*

To Out-fly', *verb act.* [of *out* and *fly*] to leave behind in flight. *Outflew* the rack and left the hours behind. *Garth.*

Ou't-form, *ſubſt.* [of *out* and *form*] external appearance, outward form. *B. Johnſon.*

To Out-fro'wn, *verb act.* [of *out* and *frown*] to frown down, to overbear by frowns. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ou't-gate, *ſubſt.* [of *out* and *gate*] outlet, paſſage outwards.

To Out-gi've, *verb act.* [of *out* and *give*] to ſurpaſs in giving. *Dryden.*

To Out-go', *verb act. pret.* outwent, *part.* outgone [of *out* and *go*; uꞇe, Sax.] 1. To outſtrip, to leave behind in going, to go faſter or beyond. 2. To ſurpaſs, to excel in general. He *outwent* all ſhew of competence. *Carew.* 3. To circumvent, to overreach. *Denham.*

To Out-gro'w, *verb act.* [of *out* and *grow*] to ſurpaſs in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing. *Glanville.*

Ou't-guard, *ſubſt.* [of *out* and *guard*] one poſted at a diſtance from the main body, as a guard or defence.

To Out-je'st, *verb act.* [of *out* and *jeſt*] to over-power or ſurpaſs by jeſting. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out-kna've, *verb act.* [of *out* and *knave*] to ſurpaſs in knavery. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ou't-land [in old records] land let out to tenants merely at the pleaſure of the lord.

Out-la'ndish, *adj.* [of *out* and *land*; of uꞇe-lanꝺ-iꞅc, Sax.] of another land, foreign, not native. *Addiſon.*

To Out-la'st, *verb act.* [of *out* and *laſt*] to ſurpaſs in duration. *Bacon.*

Ou't-law, [oꞇe-laᵹa, Sax.] a perſon outlawed, or excluded from the benefit of the law, a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

To Out-law *one*, to ſue him to an outlawry, to deprive of the benefits and protection of the law. *Bacon.*

Ou't-lawry [of *outlaw*] the loſs of the benefit of a ſubject, and the king's protection, a decree by which any one is cut off from the community. Attainted by *outlawries*. *Bacon.*

Clerk of the Out-lawries, an officer of the court of common pleas, whoſe, buſineſs is to make out the writs of *capias utlagatum* after outlawries.

To Out-lea'p, *verb act.* to paſs one in leaping, to ſtart or jump beyond.

Ou't-leap, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] ſally, flight, eſcape. *Locke.*

To Out-lea'rn, *verb act.* [of *out* and *learn*; of uꞇe-leoꞃnian, Sax.] to learn faſter or farther than another.

O'ut-let, *ſubſt.* [of *out* and *let*, of uꞇe and læꞇan, Sax.] a paſſage outwards, diſcharge outwards, egreſs. *Ray.*

Ou'tlicker [in a ſhip] is a ſmall piece of timber made faſt to the top of the poop, and ſtanding right out aſtern.

Out-li'ne, *ſubſt.* [of *out* and *line*] contour, line by which any thing is defined, extremity. Their *outlines*, colours, lights and ſhadows. *Dryden.*

To Ou't-live, *verb act* [of *out* and *live*; uꞇe-libhan, Sax.] to live longer than another, to ſurvive. Thoſe that *outlive* a battle. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ou't-liver [of *outlive*] one that outlives another, ſurvivor.

To Out-loo'k, *verb act.* [of *out* and *look*] to face down, to browbeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out-lu'stre, *adj.* [of *out* and *luſtre*] to excel in brightneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ou't-lying, *part. adj.* [of *out* and *lie*] not in the common courſe of order, removed from ſomething elſe. *Temple.*

To Out-ma'rch, *verb act.* [of *out* and *march*] to leave behind in marching.

To Out-mea'sure, *verb act.* [of *out* and *meaſure*] to exceed in meaſure. *Brown.*

Ou't-most, *adj.* [of *out* and *moſt*; ẏꞇmeꞅꞇ, Sax.] the moſt outward, remoteſt from the middle. The *outmoſt* ſuperficial parts of the glaſs. *Newton.*

To Out-nu'mber, *verb act.* [of *out* and *number*] to exceed in number.

Ou't-parish, *ſubſt.* [of *out* and *pariſh*] a pariſh not lying within the walls. In the greater *outpariſhes*. *Graunt.*

To Out-pa'ce, *verb act.* [of *out* and *pace*] to outgo, to leave behind. *Chapman*

Ou't-part [of *out* and *part*] part remote from the centre or main body. In the *outparts* of his dioceſe. *Ayliffe.*

To Out-pa'ss [of *out* and *paſs*] to go beyond, to exceed.

To Out-pou'r, *verb act.* [of *out* and *pour*] to emit, to ſend forth in a ſtream. *Milton.*.

To Out-pri'ze, *verb act.* [of *out* and *prize*] to exceed in the value ſet upon it. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Outra'ge, *verb act.* [*outrager*, Fr.] to injure violently or contumeliouſly, to inſult roughly and contumeliouſly, to the endangering of life. *Bacon.*

To Ou'trage, *verb neut.* to commit exorbitancies. Great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel. *Aſcham.*

Ou'trage, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*ultrage*, Sp.] a violent aſſault, tumultuous miſchief, a grievous injury, a ſenſible affront. He wrought great *outrages*, waſting all the country. *Spenſer.*

Outra'gious, *adj.* [*outrageux*, Fr. This word, and its derivatives, ſhould, according to analogy, be written *outrageous*; but the cuſtom ſeems otherwiſe] 1. Violent, fierce; highly abuſive, affrontive or injurious; tumultuous, turbulent. 2. Exceſſive, paſſing reaſon or decency. Nothing of *outragious* panegyric *Dryden.* 3. Enormous, atrocious. Thy vile *outragious* crimes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Outra'giously, *adv.* [of *outragious*] tumultuouſly, violently, abuſively, injuriouſly.

Outra'giousness [of *outragious*] fury, violent rage. Without bringing them to the *outragiouſneſs* of blows. *Dryden.*

To Out-rea'ch, *verb act* [of *out* and *reach*] to go beyond. The cauſe and author *outreach* remembrance. *Carew.*

To Out-ri'de, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ride*] to paſs by riding. *Dryden.*

Out-ri'ders [in law] travelling bailiffs, employed either by the ſheriffs or their deputies to ride to the fartheſt places of their counties or hundreds, to ſummon ſuch as they thought fit to their county or hundred court.

Out-ri'ght, *adv.* [of *out* and *right*] 1. Immediately, without delay. The laſt hanged *outright*. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Completely, thoroughly, totally. He neigh'd *outright*, and all the ſteed expreſs'd. *Addiſon.*

To Out-ri'se, *verb act.* [of *out* and *riſe*] to riſe earlier than another.

To Out-roa'r, *verb act.* [of *out* and *roar*] to exceed in roaring. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ou't-rode, *ſubſt.* [of *out* and *rode*] excurſion. Iſſuing out they might make *outrodes* upon the ways. 1. *Maccabees.*

To Out-roo't, *verb act.* [of *out* and *root*] to root up, to extirpate, to eradicate. *Rowe.*

To Out-ru'n, *verb act.* [of *out* and *run*] 1. To run better or faſter than, or beyond another, to leave behind in running. 2. to exceed. We *outrun* the preſent income. *Addiſon.*

To Out-sai'l, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſail*] to leave behind in ſailing. *Broome.*

To Out-sco'rn, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſcorn*] to bear down or confront by contempt, to deſpiſe, not to mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out-se'l, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſell*] 1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is ſold, to ſell at a higher rate than another. *Temple.* 2. To gain an higher price.

To Out-shi′ne, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſhine*] 1. To emit luſtre. 2. To excel in luſtre. *Dryden.*

To Out-shoo′t, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſhoot*] 1. To exceed in ſhooting. To *outſhoot* you in your proper bow. *Dryden.* 2. To ſhoot beyond. Never to *outſhoot* your forefathers mark. *Norris.*

Ou′t-side, *ſubſt.* [of *out* and *ſide*] 1. Surface, external part. 2. Extreme part, part remote from the middle. Thoſe parts which were on the *outſides* of the flame are blacked. *Bacon.* 3. Superficial appearance. Created beings ſee nothing but our *outſide. Addiſon.* 4. The utmoſt: a barbarous uſe. Two hundred load upon an acre, they reckon the *outſide* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer.* 5. Perſon, external man. Your *outſide* promiſeth as much as can be expected from a gentleman. *Bacon.* 6. Outer ſide, part not incloſed. I threw open the door of my chamber, I found my family ſtanding on the *outſide. Spectator.*

To Outsi′t, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſit*] to ſit beyond the time of any thing. *South.*

To Out-slee′p, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſleep*] to ſleep beyond the time propoſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out spe′ak, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſpeak*] to ſpeak ſomething beyond, to exceed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out-spo′rt, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſport*] to ſport beyond.

To Out-spread, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſpread*] to extend, to diffuſe. With ſails *out-ſpread* we fly. *Pope.*

To Out-sta′nd, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſtand*] 1. To ſupport, to reſiſt. To *outſtand* the firſt attack that was made. *Woodward.* 2. To ſtand beyond the proper time. I have *outſtood* my time. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out-stand, *verb neut.* to protuberate from the main body.

To Out-sta′re, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſtare*] to face down, to browbeat, to outface with affrontery. I would *outſtare* the ſterneſt eyes that look. *Shakeſpoare.*

Ou′t-street, *ſubſt.* [of *out* and *ſtreet*] a ſtreet in the extremities of a town.

To Out-stre′tch, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſtretch*] to extend, to ſpread out. With *outſtretched* arms. *Smith.*

Out-stre′tched, or Out-stre′tcht, *part.* [of *outſtretch*, of uꞇe and aꞅꞇꞃecan, Sax.] extended, ſpread in length. *Milton.*

To Out-stri′p, *verb act.* [of uꞇe, Sax. and ſtroopen, Du. this word Skinner derives from *out* and ſprinȝen, Ger. to ſpout] to get the ſtart of, to leave behind, to outgo. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out-swea′r, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſwear*] to overpower by ſwearing.

To Out-swee′ten, *verb act.* [of *out* and *ſweeten*] to ſurpaſs in ſweetneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out-to′ngue, *verb act.* [of *out* and *tongue*] to bear down by noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out-ta′lk, *verb act.* [of *out* and *talk*] to overpower by talk. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out-va′lue, *verb act.* [of *out* and *value*] to tranſcend in price. *Boyle.*

To Out-ve′nom, *verb act.* [of *out* and *venom*] to exceed in poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out-vie′, *verb act.* [of *out* and *vie*] to exceed, to ſurpaſs. To *outvie* thoſe of his own rank. *Addiſon.*

To Out-vi′llain, *verb act* [of *out* and *villain*] to ſurpaſs in villany. *Shakeſpeare,*

To Out-voi′ce, *verb act.* [of *out* and *voice*] to exceed in clamour, to outroar, to outbawl. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Out-vo′te, *verb act.* [of *out* and *vote*] to conquer or overpower by plurality of votes or ſuffrages. They were *outvoted* by other ſects. *South.*

To Out-wa′lk, *verb act.* [of *out* and *walk*] to leave one behind in walking.

Out-wa′ll, *ſubſt.* [of *out* and *wall*] 1. Outward part of a building. 2. Superficial appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ou′tward, *adj.* [of uꞇƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax. udvortes, Dan. utwertes, Su. uytwaertes, Du. uhtwerts, L. Ger. auſwerts, H. Ger.] 1. That is on the outſide, external. Oppoſed to inward. 2. Extrinſic, adventitious. An *outward* for an inward toil. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Foreign, not inteſtine. To raiſe an *outward* war to join with ſome ſedition within doors. *Hayward.* 4. Tending to the outer parts. The fire will force its *outward* way. *Dryden.* 5. [In theology] carnal, corporeal, not ſpiritual. The *out ward* man. *Romans.*

Outward, *ſubſt.* external appearance or form. *Shakeſpeare.*

Outward, *adv.* 1. To foreign parts; as, a ſhip *outward* bound. 2. To the outer not the inner parts.

O′utwardly, *adv.* [of *outward*] 1. On the outſide, externally. Oppoſed to internally. *Hooker.* 2. In appearance, not ſincerely. They *outwardly* ſeem to deſpiſe. *Sprat.*

Ou′twards, *adv.* towards the outparts. *Newton.*

To Out-wa′tch, *verb act.* [of *out* and *watch*] to watch more diligently and longer than another.

To Out-wea′r, *verb act.* [of *out* and *wear*] to paſs tediouſly. By the ſtream if I the night *outwear. Pope.*

To Out-wee′d, *verb act.* [of *out* and *weed*] to exterpate as a weed. *Spenſer.*

To Out-wei′gh, *verb act.* [of *out* and *weigh*] 1. To exceed in gravity or weight. 2. To preponderate, to exceed in value or influence. Whenever he finds the hardſhips of his ſlavery *outweigh* the value of his life. *Locke*

To Out-we′ll *verb act.* [of *out* and *well*] to pour out. *Spenſer.*

To Out-wi′t, *verb act.* [of *out* and *wit*; uꞇe-ƿıꞇan, Sax.] to exceed, or impoſe on another by wit, to cheat, to overcome by ſtratagem.

Ou′tworks, *ſubſt. plur.* of *outwork* [of *out* and *work*; uꞇe-ƿeꞃcaꞅ, Sax.] works or fortifications without a city, the parts of a fortification next the enemy.

Out-wo′rn, *part.* [of *outwear*] conſumed or deſtroyed by uſe. Inglorious, unemployed, with age *outworn. Milton.*

To Out-wre′st, *verb act.* [of *out* and *wreſt*] to extort by violence. *Spenſer*

Out-wrou′ght, *part.* [of *out* and *wrought*] outdone, exceeded in efficacy. *B. Johnſon.*

O′vum *Philoſophicum*, Lat. [in chymiſtry] a glaſs round at the bottom with a long neck, uſed in chymical operations.

Ouze, a ſort of miry ſedge. See Ooze.

Ou′zel [of oꞅle, Sax.] a black-bird. See Ousel.

Ou′zy, moiſt, wet, plaſhy. See Oozy.

Ow′ches, boſſes or buttons of gold. See Ouch.

To Owe, *verb act.* [*eg, aa*, I owe, or I ought, Iſland. prob. of ȝeannian, Sax.] 1. To be indebted to, to be obliged to pay. 2. To be obliged to aſcribe, to be obliged for. *Milton.* 3. To have from any thing as the conſequence of a cauſe. O deem thy fall not *ow'd* to man's decree. *Pope.* 4. To poſſeſs, to be the right owner of. For *owe*, which is in this ſenſe obſolete, we now uſe *own.* 5. A practice has long prevailed among writers to uſe *owing*, the active participle of *owe*, in a paſſive ſenſe for *owed* or due. 6. Conſequential. This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleaſures of life. *Atterbury.* 7. Due as a debt. 8. Imputable to as an agent. What in them is *owing* to nature. *Locke.*

Owl, or Ow′let [of ule, Sax, uhl, Du. eule, Ger. ugla, Su. ulula, L. Ger. *hulote*, Fr. and Scot. In the northern provinces they call it a *jenny heulette*] a bird that flies about in the night and catches mice. Lizards leg and *owlet*'s wing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ow′ler [prob. q. one who goes out in the night like owls] one who conveys our wool, or prohibited goods, by night to the ſea-ſide, to be ſhipped off for France, *&c.* contrary to law, one who carries contraband goods. By runing goods theſe graceleſs *owlers* gain. *Swift.*

Own, *ſubſt.* [of aȝen, Sax. eygen, Du. eigen, Ger.] 1. This is a word of no other uſe than as it is added to the poſſeſſive pronouns, *my, thy, his, our, your, their*: it ſeems to be a ſubſtantive; as, *my own, my peculiar*: but is in reality the participle paſſive of the verb *owe*, having in the participle *owen* or *own, my own*, the thing owned by or belonging to me. *Johnſon.* 2. It is added generally by way of emphaſis or corroboration. Every nation made gods of their *own.* 2 *Kings.* 3. Sometimes it is added to note oppoſition or contradiſtinction; domeſtic, not foreign, mine, his or your's, not another's. A crafty knave outwitted and beaten at his *own* play. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Own, *verb act.* [of æȝan, aȝnian, or annian, Sax. egen, Dan. eygenen, Du. eigenen, H. Du.] 1. To hold as a property, to claim by right, to poſſeſs. Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name ye *own. Dryden.* 2. To acknowledge, to avow for one's own. And *own* me for your ſon. *Dryden.* 3. To avow in general. Since you, fair princeſs, my protection *own. Dryden.* 4. To confeſs, not to deny. Others will *own* their weakneſs of underſtanding. *Locke.*

Ow′ner, he who has a property in a thing, one to whom any thing belongs, rightful poſſeſſor.

Ow′nership [of *owner*] property, rightful poſſeſſion. The property or *ownerſhip* of the thing. *Ayliffe.*

Owr, or Owre, *ſubſt.* [*urus jubatus*, Lat.] a kind of wild bull.

Owse [prob. of oꞅꞇ, Sax. a ſcale] the bark of a young oak beaten ſmall and uſed by tanners.

Ow′ser, the bark and water in a tan pit.

Ox, *irr. pl.* oxen [oxa, Sax. oxe, Dan. and Su. os, Du. ochſa, Ger.] 1. The general name for black cattle. A great many *oxen* of a whitiſh colour. *Addiſon.* 2. A caſtrated bull. The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bulls. *Bacon.*

The black Ox never trod upon his foot.

That is, he never knew ſorrow nor care.

O′xbane, Sax. an herb.

Ox-chee′k, one half of an ox's head.

O′xen. See Ox.

O′x-eye [*buphthalmus*, Lat.] 1. A plant reſembling tanſy. 2. A ſmall bird. 3. [Sea term] a violent ſtorm that ſometimes happens on the coaſt of Guinea; ſo called, becauſe when it firſt appears, it is in the form of, and ſeems not much larger than an ox's eye; but comes down with ſuch impetuoſity, that in a very little ſpace, and frequently before they can prepare themſelves for it, it ſeems to overſpread the whole hemiſphere, and at the ſame time forces the air with ſo much violence, that the ſhips are ſometimes ſcattered ſeveral ways, and ſometimes are ſunk downright.

O′xfeet [in horſes] is ſaid of a horſe when the horn of the hind-feet cleaves juſt in the middle of the fore-part of the hoof from the coronet to the ſhoe.

O′x-fly, an inſect; a fly of a particular kind.

Ox′ford, the capital city of Oxfordſhire; the ſee of a biſhop, and an univerſity; ſituated at the confluence of the Iſis and Cherwell, a little above the influx of the Iſis into the Thames, 55 miles from London. It ſends four members to parliament, *viz.* two for the city, and two for the univerſity; the county of Oxford alſo ſends two members.

O′x-gang [of land] as much land as may be ploughed by one gang or team of oxen in one day; about 13 acres; Ainſworth ſays 20 acres.

O′xheal, *ſubſt.* a plant. *Ainſworth.*

O′xlip, *ſubſt.* a vernal flower; a ſpecies of the cowſlip.

O′x-stall [of *ox* aud *ſtall*] a ſtand for oxen.

Oxo′læum, Lat. [οξολαιον, of οξος, vinegar, and ελαιον, Gr. oil] a compoſition of wine vinegar and oil.

O′x-tongue, the herb bugloſs.

Oxa′lme, Lat. [οξαλμη, Gr.] a ſharp, ſalt compoſition, as vinegar and brine.

O′xycrate [*oxycrat*, Fr. οξυκρατον, of οξυς, Sharp, and κεραω, Gr. to mix] a mixture of fair water and vinegar, good to allay the heat and pain of inflammations.

Oxycro′ceum [of οξος, vinegar, and κροκον, Gr. ſaffron] a plaiſter made of ſaffron, vinegar and other ingredients.

Oxyde′rcica, Lat. [οξυδερκικα, of οξυς, ſharp, and δερκω, Gr. to ſee] medicines that quicken the ſight.

O′xygon, Lat. [*oxygone*, Fr. *oſſigone*, It. οξυγωνιον, of οξυς, ſharp, and γωνια, Gr. angle] a triangle having three acute angles.

Oxygo′nial, or Oxygo′nous, *adj.* [of οξυς, ſharp, and γωνια, Gr. an angle] pertaining to an oxygon, acute angled.

Oxyla′pathon, Lat. [οξυλαπαθον, Gr.] the ſharp-pointed dock.

O′xymel, Fr. [*oſſimelé*, It. οξυμελι, of οξυς, ſharp, and μελι, Gr. honey] a kind of potion or ſyrup made of honey and vinegar.

Oxy′moron, Lat. [οξυμωρον, Gr. *q. d.* ſubtlely fooliſh] a figure in rhetoric, in which an epithet of a quite contrary ſignification is added to any word, as, *regular confuſion.*

Oxyno′sema, Lat. [of οξυς, ſharp, and νοσημα, Gr. a diſeaſe] an acute diſeaſe.

Oxypo′rium, Lat. [οξυποριον, Gr.] a medicine cauſing an eaſy digeſtion, or that is of other quick operation.

Oxyregmi′a, Lat. [οξυρεγμια, of οξυς, ſharp, and ερευγω, Gr. to belch] an acid, ſowre belching from the ſtomach.

Oxyro′don [of οξυς, ſharp or *acid*, and ροδον, Gr. a roſe] a compoſition

tion of two parts of oil of roſes, and one part of *vinegar* of roſes, ſtirred together for ſome time.

Oxyrrho'dine, *ſubſt.* [οξυῤῥοδινον, from οξυς, ſharp, and ροδον, Gr. a roſe] the ſame with Oxyrodon. *Floyer.*

Oxysa'ccharum, Lat. [of οξυς, Gr. ſharp or *acid*, and *ſaccharum*, Lat. ſugar] a ſyrup made of *vinegar*, or the juice of ſowre pomegranates and ſugar.

Oy'er [*oyer*, O. Fr. to hear] a law word uſed in antient times, for what we now call aſſizes.

Oyer *de Record*, a petition made in court, praying that the judges, for the better proof-ſake, will be pleaſed to hear or look upon any record.

Oyer *and Terminer*, Fr. [*i. e.* to hear and to determine] a ſpecial commiſſion granted to certain judges to hear and determine criminal cauſes. In antient times it was only upon ſome ſudden outrage or inſurrection; but at this time it is the firſt and largeſt of the five commiſſions, by vertue of which our judges of aſſizes ſet in their ſeveral courts.

Oye's [*oyez*, O.Fr. *i. e.* hear ye] a word uſed by public cryers, when they make public proclamation of any thing, and is uſed both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated in a drawling tone.

O'ylethole, a little hole for a tag or point to go through. His *oyletholes* are more and ampler. *Prior.*

O'yster, *ſubſt.* [ſometimes written *oiſter*, oeſter, Du. *huitre*, Fr.] a bivalve teſtaceous fiſh.

O'ystfrwench, or O'ystewoman [of *oyſter*, and *wench* or *woman*] a woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſell oyſters; proverbially a low woman.

Oz. is an abbreviation uſed for ounce.

Ozena, Lat. [οζαινα, οζω, Gr. to ſtink] an old ſtinking ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils.

O'zier [*oſier*, Fr.] a ſort of willow-tree. See Osier.

P.

P, Roman, *P p*, Italick, 𝔓 𝔭, Engliſh, P p, Saxon, are the 15th letter of the alphabet, Π π, the 16th of the Greek, and פ, the 17th of the Hebrew.

P. is a labial conſonant, formed by a ſlight compreſſion of the anterior part of the lips, as *pull*, *pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welſh with *b*. It has an uniform ſound. It is ſometimes mute before *t*, as *accompt*, *receipt*, *contempt*, &c. but the mute *p*, in modern orthography, is commonly omitted. Alſo the letter P is not heard in pronouncing *pſalm*, &c. *ph* has the ſound of *f*.

P [among the antients] a numeral letter, ſignifying 100.

P̄, with a daſh, ſtood for 100000.

P, is ſet for *pars*, or *part*.

P [in phyſical preſcriptions] ſignifies a *pugil*, the 8th part of a handful.

P. M. [with aſtronomers] is uſed for *poſt meridiem*, after noon.

Pa'bulum [in medicine] thoſe parts of our common aliments, which are neceſſary for the recruit of the animal fluids; alſo any matter that continues the cauſe of a diſeaſe.

Pabulum [with naturaliſts] fuel, or that part in combuſtible bodies, which the fire immediately feeds on, or is ſupported by.

Paca'lia [among the Romans] feaſts celebrated in honour of the goddeſs *pax*, i. e. peace.

Pa'cated [*pacatus*, Lat.] appeaſed, made peaceable, or placable.

Pace [*paſſus*, Lat. *pas*, Fr. *paſſo*, It. and Sp.] 1. A ſtep, ſingle movement in walking. 2. Gait, manner of walk. He himſelf went but a kind of languiſhing *pace*. *Sidney.* 3. Rate of going, degree of celerity. Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Step, gradation of buſineſs; a gallicíſm. The firſt *pace* neceſſary for his majeſty to make. *Temple.* 5. A meaſure of two feet and a half, and, with geometricians, five feet. The quantity ſuppoſed to be meaſured by the foot, from the place where it is taken up, to that where it is ſet down again. 6. A particular movement which horſes are taught, though ſome have it naturally.

To Pace, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To move on ſlowly. 2. To move in general. 3. [*Aller le pas*, Fr.] as an horſe, to move by raiſing the legs on the ſame ſide together.

To Pace, *verb act.* 1. To meaſure by ſteps. 2. To direct, to go. If you can, *pace* your wiſdom in that good path. *Sakeſpeare.*

Pa'ced, *adj.* [of *pace*] having a particular gait. *Dryden.*

Pa'cer [of *pace*] one that paces; particularly applied to a horſe.

Pachy'ntica, Lat. [παχυντικα, of παχυνω, Gr. to fatten or make thick] medicines that are of a thickening quality.

Paci'fic, *adj.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacifico*, It. of *pacificus*, Lat.] cauſing or procuring peace, mild, gentle, appeaſing.

Pacific *Sea*, the South ſea.

Pacifica'tion, Fr. [*pacificazione*, It. of *pacificatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of peace-making, a mediation or treating concerning peace *Bacon.* 2. The act of appeaſing or pacifying. A world was to be ſaved by a *pacification* of wrath. *Hooker.*

Pacifica'tor, Lat. [*pacificateur*, Fr.] a mediator, a peace maker. Bearing the bleſſed perſon of a *pacificator*. *Bacon.*

Pacifica'tory, *adj.* [*pacificatorius*, Lat.] pertaining to peace-makers, or peace making, tending to make peace.

Pa'cifier [of *pacify*; *pacificator*, Lat.] one that pacifies or appeaſes.

To Pa'cify, *verb act* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacificare*, It. *pacificàr*, Sp. of *pacifico*, Lat.] to appeaſe, to ſtill reſentment, to quiet an angry perſon, to compoſe any deſire.

Pack [pack, Ger. Teut. and Du. packa, Su. *paquet*, Fr.] 1. A bundle or parcel packt or tied up for carriage. 2. A burthen, a load. They loaded it with *packs* and burthens. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. A number; as, a *pack* of hounds hunting together. 4. A ſet, or due number; as, a *pack* of cards. 5. A number of people confederated together in any bad deſign or practice. Never ſuch a *pack* of knaves and villains. *Clarendon.* 6. Any great number, either as to quantity or preſſure.

To Pack, *verb act.* [of packen, Du. Ger. and Teut. packa, Su.] 1. To bundle up, to bind up for carriage. 2. To ſend in a hurry. *Packt* with poſt haſte. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To place or ſort the cards, ſo as that the game ſhall be iniquitouſly ſecured, to mix them artfully, ſo as to know where certain cards lie; it is applied to any colluſive procurement. 4. To unite picked perſons in ſome bad deſign. A *pack'd* aſſembly of Italian biſhops. *Atterbury.*

To Pack, *verb neut.* 1. To tie up goods. *Packs* and ſhuts up her gaudy ſhop. *Cleaveland.* 2. To go off in a hurry, to remove haſtily. Away, *pack* the gallies with all the haſte they could. *Carew.* 3. To concert bad meaſures, to confederate in ill, to practiſe unlawful colluſion. Go *pack* with him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pack *of Wool*, a quantity of it about 240 lb. a horſe-load.

Pa'ckage [old records] a duty of a penny *per* pound on certain merchandizes.

Pa'ckcloath, *ſubſt.* [of *pack* and *cloath*] a cloath in which goods are tied.

Pa'cker [of *pack*] one who binds up bales for carriage, one whoſe trade and buſineſs is to pack up merchants goods.

Pa'ckers, perſons appointed and ſworn to pack up herrings, according to the ſtatute.

Pa'cket [*paquet*, Fr.] a ſmall parcel or bundle; as, of letters, *&c.*

To Pa'cket, *verb act.* [from the noun] to bind up in ſmall parcels. *Swift.*

Pa'ckhorse [of *pack* and *horſe*] a horſe of burthen, a horſe employed in carrying goods.

Pa'cking, *part. act.* [of *pack*; which ſee] putting up in packs; alſo placing cards artfully.

Pa'cksaddle [of *pack* and *ſaddle*] a ſaddle on which burthens are laid.

Pa'ckthread, *ſubſt.* [of *pack* and *thread*] a ſort of thread uſed in tying up packs or parcels.

Pa'ckwax, *ſubſt.* ſeveral parts peculiar to brutes, are wanting in man; as the ſtrong aponeuroſis on the ſides of the neck, called *packwax*. *Ray.*

Pact [*pacte*, Fr. *patto*, of *pactum*, Lat.] bargain, covenant, or agreement.

Pa'ction [*pactio*, Lat.] the ſame as *pact*. *Hayward.*

Pacti'tious, *adj.* [*pactitius*, of *pactio*, Lat.] pertaining to bargain or agreement, ſettled by covenant.

Pad [paad, whence likewiſe *path* or paað, Sax.] 1. The road, a footpath. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. A bundle, hence a little ſoft bolſter, or low ſaddle, to put under ſome hard thing that is worn next the body of an animal, man or beaſt, is ſo called; properly a ſaddle or bolſter ſtuffed with ſtraw [*pajado*, of *paja*, Sp. ſtraw.] 3. A nag, a horſe that goes eaſy, or paces. A gray *pad* is kept in the ſtable. *Addiſon.* 4. A robber that infeſts the roads on foot.

To Pad, *v. act.* [from the ſubſt. or prob. of *pedarius*, Lat. a footman] 1. To travel on foot gently. 2. To rob on the road on foot.

To Pad, *verb act.* 1. To beat a way ſmooth and level. 2. To ſtuff; as, to ſtuff or *pad* chairs, *&c.*

Pa'dar, *ſubſt.* grouts, coarſe flower. *Wotton.*

Padarthroca'ce, Lat. [παιδος, of παις, a boy, αρθρον, a joint, and κακον, Gr. an evil] the corrupting of a bone in the joint, the *joint-evil*, a diſeaſe incident moſtly to *children*, where the *joints ſwell*, and the bones are moſt commonly rotten.

Pa'dder, or *Foot* Pad [of *pedarius*, Lat.] one who robs on the road a foot, a foot highwayman.

To Pa'ddle, *verb neut.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] 1. To move the water with hands or feet, to play in the water. *Collier.* 2. To row, to beat water as with oars. The men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. To finger. *Paddling* palms and pinching fingers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pa'ddle, *ſubſt.* [*pattal*, Wel.] 1. An oar, particularly that which is uſed by a ſingle rower in a boat. 2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar. Have a *paddle* upon the weapon. *Deuteronomy.*

Pa'ddler [of *paddle*] one who paddles. *Ainſworth.*

Pa'ddle *Staff*, a long ſtaff with an iron ſpike at the end of it, uſed by mole-catchers.

Pa'ddock [pada, Sax. padde, Du.] a large toad or frog. Loathing *paddocks*. *Shakeſpeare.* The *paddock* or frog-*paddock* breeds on the land, is bony and big, eſpecially the ſhe. *Walton.*

Paddock, or Paddock *Courſe* [corrupted from *parrack*] a ſmall incloſure for deer.

Pa'delion, *ſubſt.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Lat.] the name of an herb. *Ainſworth.*

Padeso'y [*poudeſoyes*, Fr.] a ſort of ſilk ſtuff.

Pa'dlock [prob. of *pendens*, Lat. hanging, loc, Sax. and padde, Du.] a pendant or hanging lock; it is hung on a ſtaple to hold on a link.

To Pa'dlock, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to lock up or faſten with a padlock.

Pa'dstow, a ſea-port town of Cornwall, ſituated at the mouth of the river Alan or Camel, in the Briſtol channel.

Pæ'an [of παιαν, Gr.] a ſong of triumph; originally an hymn or ſong of praiſe made at feſtivals to Apollo, or at ſuch a time as any plague or peſtilence reigned, beginning *Io Pæan*. Homer applies it to a *triumphal* ſong in general.

Paean, or **Paeon** [in antient poetry] a foot; ſo called, becauſe ſuppoſed to be appropriated to the hymn *paean*.

Pae'dagogue. See **Pedagogue**.

Paedopa'ptism [παιδων βαπτισμ@, Gr.] infant-baptiſm.

Pædo'pica, Lat. [παιδοπικη, of παιδ@, gen. of παις, Gr. a child] a part of the art of phyſic, which concerns the management of children.

Paeo'nia, Lat. the peony, or piony, a flower.

Pa'gan, or **Pai'nim** [*pagano*, of *pagus*, Lat. a *village*] a heathen, one not a chriſtian. Thoſe of the heathen or gentile religion, were ſo called, becauſe that after cities were converted to chriſtianity, ſuperſtition ſtill remained in the *villages*.

Pa'gan, *adj.* heatheniſh. Such they were as *pagan* uſe required. *Dryden*.

Pagana'lia, Lat. [among the Romans] feaſts held in villages, where alſo altars were erected, and ſacrifices offered annually to the tutelar gods. Here the peaſants offered cakes to Ceres and Tellus for plentiful harveſts.

Pa'ganism [*paganiſme*, Fr. *paganiſmus*, Lat.] heatheniſm, the religious worſhip of pagans, or the adoration of idols and falſe gods.

Pagano-*Chriſtian*, *adj.* part Pagan, part Chriſtian, or compounded of both. See **Creed**, and **Cataphrygian**, compared.

Page, Fr. [*pagina*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat.] 1. One ſide of a leaf in a book. 2. [*Paggio*, It. *páje*, Sp. which ſome will derive from poike, Goth. a boy] a young boy advanced to the ſervice of a prince, or ſome great perſonage, to attend on them.

To **Page**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To mark the pages of a book. 2. To attend as a page. *Shakeſpeare*.

Pa'geant, *ſubſt.* [not improp. of wagen, Du. a chariot, according to Skinner. Of this word the etymologiſts give no ſatisfactory acount. It may perhaps be *payengeant*, a pagan grant, a repreſentation of triumph uſed at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head. *Johnſon*] 1. A pompous machine, a chariot, &c. carried about in public ſhews, a ſtatue in a ſhow. 2. Any ſhow, a ſpectacle of entertainment.

Pa'geant, *adj.* ſhowy, pompous, ſuperficial. The pageant pomp of ſuch a ſervile throne. *Dryden*.

To **Pa'geant**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to exhibit in ſhow, to repreſent. *Shakeſpeare*.

Pa'geantry, *ſubſt.* [of *pageant*] pomp, pompouſneſs, oſtentatious ſhew or appearance.

Pa'ginal, *adj.* [*pagina*, Lat.] conſiſting of pages. An expreſſion proper unto the *paginal* books of our times. *Brown*.

Pa'god [uncertain etymology, prob. an Indian word] 1. An idol's temple in China, &c. 2. The image itſelf. They worſhip idols called *pagods*. *Stillingfleet*. 3. A piece of Indian gold, worth about nine ſhillings, ſo named by the Portugueſe.

Paid, the preterite and part. paſſive of to *pay*.

Pail [prob. of *paila*, Span. Tho' Mer. Caſaubon ſays, of πελλα, Gr.] a wooden veſſel, in which milk, water, &c. are carried; as, a *milk-pail*.

Pa'ilful, *ſubſt.* [of *pail* and *full*] the quantity that a pail will hold.

Pain [ποινη, Gr. *pœna*, Lat. pyn, L. Ger. pein, H. Ger. pine, Dan. pina, Su. pijne, Du. pın, Sax. *peine*, Fr. *pena*, It. and Sp.] 1. Puniſhment denounced. Under *pain* of death. *Addiſon*. 2. Penalty, puniſhment. We will by way of mulct or *pain* lay it upon him. *Bacon*. 3. Senſation of uneaſineſs, torture, torment. The *pains* of the touch are greater than the offences of the other ſenſes. *Bacon*. 4. [In the plur.] work, toil, labour. The *pains* they had taken was very great. *Clarendon*. 5. Labour, taſk; the ſingular is in this ſenſe obſolete. And fairly paced forth with eaſy *pain*. *Spenſer*. 6. Uneaſineſs, or diſquiet of mind, grief. 7. The throws of child-birth; generally in the plural.

To **Pain**, *verb act.* [puner, Dan. pina, Su. pınan, Sax. pijnen, Du. peinigen, Ger. *peiner*, Fr. *penare*, It. *penar*, Sp.] 1. To affect with pain, to torment, to make uneaſy. I am *pained* at my very heart. *Jeremiah*. 2. [With the reciprocal pronoun] to labour. Tho' the lord of the liberty *pain* himſelf to yield equal juſtice. *Spenſer*.

Pai'nful, *adj.* [of *pain* and *full*; of pın and ꝼull, Sax.] 1. Cauſing pain, afflictive. 2. Full of pain, miſerable, beſet with affliction. 3. Requiring labour, difficult. When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me. *Pſalms*. 4. Induſtrious, laborious. Greater and more *painful* ſervants to their neighbours. *Swift*.

Pai'nfully, *adv.* [of *painful*] 1. After a painful or afflictive manner. 2. After a diligent and laborious manner.

Pai'nfulness [of *painful*; of pın and ꝼulneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. A quality cauſing pain, affliction, grief. 2. Laboriouſneſs, induſtry.

Pai'nim, *ſubſt.* [of *payen*, Fr.] infidel, pagan; ſo called, becauſe when their temples were taken from them, and conſecrated to Chriſt, they uſed to ſacrifice *in pagis*, *i. e.* in villages.

Painim, *adj.* pagan, infidel. Defy'd the beſt of *painim* chivalry. *Milton*.

Pai'nless [of *pain*] without pain, free from trouble. Is there no ſmooth deſcent? no *painleſs* way? *Dryden*.

Pai'nstaker [of *pains* and *take*] laborious perſon. *Gay*.

Pai'nstaking, *adj.* [of *pains* and *take*] laborious, induſtrious.

Pai'nswick, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 94 miles from London, ſo called from its old lords the Pains.

To **Paint**, *verb act.* [*pingo*, Lat. *peindre*, Fr. *pintàr*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To deſign or dawb with colours, to repreſent by delineation and colours. 2. To cover with colours repreſentative of ſomething. 3. To repreſent by colours, appearances or images. Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not underſtand him. *Locke*. 4. To deſcribe, to repreſent in general. 5. To colour, to diverſify. 6. To deck with artificial colours. Jezebel *painted* her face. *2 Kings*.

To **Paint**, *verb neut.* to lay colours on the face.

Paint, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; *pigmentum*, Lat.] 1. Colour for painting. 2. Colours repreſentative of any thing. 3. Colours laid on the face. Together lay her prayer-book and *paint*. *Anon*.

Pai'nter [*peintre*, Fr. *pittore*, It. *pintor*, Sp. and Port. *pictor*, Lat.] one who paints, one who profeſſes the art of repreſenting objects by colours.

Painter [a ſea term] a rope in the long boat to faſten her or hawl her on ſhore.

Pai'nters, this company having the addition of Painter's Stainers, are of high antiquity, yet not incorporated till *anno* 1580, 23d of queen Elizabeth. Their arms are *azure*, a chevron *or*, between three griffins heads eras'd *argent*.

Painter-*Stainer*, one who paints coats of arms, and other things pertaining to heraldry; alſo one who paints or ſtains linen cloth.

Pai'nting, *ſubſt.* [from *paint*; *le peinture*, Fr. *ars pictoria*, Lat.] 1. The art of repreſenting men, beaſts, birds, flowers, &c. in their proper forms and colours. If *painting* be acknowled for an art, it follows that no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden*. 2. Picture, the painted reſemblance. The *painting* is almoſt the natural man. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Colours laid on. This *painting* wherein you ſee me ſmear'd. *Shakeſpeare*.

Pai'nture, for *Peinture*, *ſubſt.* [*peinture*, Fr.] the art of painting: a French word. For *painture* near adjoinng lay. *Dryden*.

Pair, *ſubſt.* [paer, Du. paar, Ger. par, Su. *paire*, Fr. or *par*, Lat. *pair*, It. *par*, Sp.] 1. Two of a ſort, a brace, a couple, fellows, two things ſuiting one another; as, a *pair* of gloves, ſtockings, or ſhoes, &c. 2. A man and wife. Had liv'd long marry'd, and a happy *pair*. *Dryden*.

To **Pair**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. para, Su. paeren, Du. paaren, Ger. *apparier*, Fr. *apparare*, It.] 1. To couple, to be joined in pairs. 2. To ſuit, to fit as a counterpart.

To **Pair**, *verb act.* 1. To join in couples. 2. To unite as correſpondent or oppoſite.

Pa'lace [*palais*, Fr. *palazzo*, It. *palácio*, Sp. and Port. of *palatium*, Lat. of *Mons Palatinus*, in Rome, where ſtood the royal manſion-houſe; whence all royal dwellings are called *palatia*, Lat.] A houſe eminently ſplendid, a royal houſe. The *palace* yard is fill'd. *Dryden*.

Pala'cious, *adj.* [of *palace*] royal, noble, magnificent. Turning of great *palacious* houſes into ſmall tenements. *Graunt*.

Pa'laestra, Lat. [of παλαιςρα, of παλη, Gr. wreſtling] a building where the Grecian youth exerciſed themſelves in wreſtling, running, quoits, &c.

Pala'nka [*palanque*, Fr. *palanca*, It. in fortification] a defence made of large poles or ſtakes.

Palanqui'n, a kind of covered carriage, chaiſe or chair, borne by ſlaves on their ſhoulders, much uſed by the Chineſe and other eaſtern people, for travelling from place to place, and wherein perſons of diſtinction are carried.

Pa'latable, *adj.* [of *palate*] guſtful, pleaſing to the taſte.

Pa'late [*palais*, Fr. *palato*, It. *palaear*, Sp. *paádar*, Port. of *palatum*, Lat.] 1. The roof the mouth, the inſtrument of taſte 2. Mental reliſh, intellectual taſte. The *palate* of the ſoul is indiſpoſed. *Taylor*.

Pala'tic, *adj.* [of *palate*] belonging to the palate or roof of the mouth. *Holder*.

Pala'tinate, *ſubſt.* [*palatinat*, Fr. *palatinato*, It. *palatinado*, Sp of Lat.] the county palatine of the Rhine; the territories of the elector palatine of Germany. A province or ſigniory poſſeſſed by a palatine, and from which he takes his title and dignity.

Pa'latine, *adj.* [*palatin*, Fr. *palatino*, It. and Sp.] poſſeſſing royal privileges, belonging to the palace or court of an emperor, or ſovereign prince; as, a court *palatine*.

Palatine, *ſubſt.* [*palatin*, Fr. *palatinus*, from *palatium*, Lat. a palace] one inveſted with regal prerogatives. There were no leſs than eight counties *palatines* in Ireland at one time. *Davies*.

Pa'lati *Os*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a ſmall ſquare bone, forming the hind part of the palate, and joined to that part of the *os maxillare*, which forms the fore-part of the palate.

Pa'lato *Salpingæus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle that ariſes broad and tendinous from the edge of the lunated part of the *os pubis*, &c.

Pale, *adj.* Fr. [*pallido*, It. and Port. *palido*, Sp. *pallidus*, Lat.] 1. White of look, not freſh of colour, not ruddy, looking wan. 2. Not high-coloured, approaching to colourleſs tranſparency. The urine turns *pale*. *Arbuthnot*. 3. Not bright, not ſhining, faint of luſtre, dim.

The night methinks is but the day-light ſick,
It looks a little *paler*. *Shakeſpeare*.

To **Pale** *In*, *verb act.* [*poliſſader*, Fr. *palare*, It.] 1. To encloſe or fence with pales or palliſadoes. *Paled* in with deals. *Mortimer*. 2. To incloſe, to encompaſs in general. Whate'er the ocean *pales* or ſky inclips. *Shakeſpeare*.

Pale [*palo*, It. pal, Sax. paole, Su. pael, Du. and L. Ger. pfahl, H. Ger. *palus*, Lat.] 1. A ſort of thin ſtake for a fence, a narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to incloſe grounds. 2. Any incloſure. Thoſe few excepted, which brake out of the common *pale*. *Hooker*. 3. Any diſtrict or territory; as, the Engliſh *pale* in Ireland; that part wherein the Engliſh formerly lived apart from the Iriſh, and were governed by their own laws. *Spenſer*.

Pale, Fr. [with heraldry] is one of the ten honourable ordinaries; and is ſo called, becauſe it is like the paliſades uſed about fortifications, and ſtands perpendicularly upright in an eſcutcheon, dividing it lengthways from the top to the bottom, and ſhould contain a third part of the ſhield.

In **Pale** [in heraldry] ſignifies things borne one above another, in the nature of a pale.

Party per **Pale** [in heraldry] ſignifies a ſhield divided by one ſingle line through the middle from the top to the bottom, which is the nature of a pale.

Pa'led *Flowers* [in botany] are thoſe which have leaves ſet about, or ſurrounding a head or thrum, as in the marigold.

Counter **Paled** [in heraldry] is where the pale is cut, and the demi-pales of the chief, tho' of colours the ſame with thoſe of the point, yet different in the place where they meet; ſo that if the firſt of the chief be metal, that which correſponds to it underneath is of colour.

Pa'le-eyed, *adj.* [of *pale* and *eye*] having eyes dimmed. The *pale-eyed* prieſt from the prophetic cell. *Milton*.

Pa'le faced, *adj.* [of *pale* and *face*] having the face wan. *Pale-fac'd* fear. *Shakeſpeare*.

Pa'leness [of *pale*] 1. Wanneſs or whiteneſs of countenance, want of freſhneſs, whiteneſs. *Sidney*. 2. Want of colour, want of luſtre. The *paleneſs* of this flower. *Shakeſpeare*.

Pa'leish, *adj.* [of *pale*] ſomething pale. See **Palish**.

Pa'lely, *adv.* [of *pale*] wanly, not freſhly, not ruddily.

Pa'lendar, *ſubſt.* a ſort of coaſting veſſel. *Knolles*.

Pa'leous, *adj.* [of *palea*, Lat. chaff] huſky, chaffy. In ſtraws and *paleous* bodies. *Brown*.

Pa'lette, *ſubſt.* Fr. a light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

Pa'les, Lat. a goddeſs of ſhepherds, under whoſe protection were the flocks and herds.

Pa'lfrey, or **Palfry**, *ſubſt.* [pailfrai, Brit *palfroy*, Fr. *pallareno*, It. *palafreus* Sp.] a pacing horſe, or a ſmall horſe of ſtate for a great lady.

It is always diſtinguiſhed in the old books from a war horſe. Mounted on a white *palfrey*. *Addiſon*.

PA′LFREYED [of *palfrey*] riding on a palfrey. *Palfrey'd* dames, bold knights and magic ſpells. *Tickel*.

PA′LICI, deities ſaid to have been the ſons of Jupiter by Thalia, who hiding herſelf in the earth from Juno, brought forth two brothers, called *Palici*; in whoſe temple in Sicily were two deep baſons or fountains called *Delli*, and famous for the trial and puniſhment of perjury; for into them was thrown the oath of him that had ſworn, written on a note; which, if true, floated; but if falſe, ſunk to the bottom.

PALIFICA′TION, *ſubſt*. [*palus*, Lat.] the act or practice of making ground firm by driving in piles. *Wotton*.

PALI′LIA [among the Romans] feaſts and public rejoicings celebrated April the 20th, in honour of Pales the goddeſs of ſhepherds; during which, they danced and leaped over fire made of bean ſtraws, branches of olives, pine and laurel. At this time the ſhepherds purified their flocks and herds with fumes of roſemary, laurel and ſulphur. Their ſacrifices were milk and wafers, made with millet; and the feſtivals were obſerved in honour of her, that ſhe might drive away wolves and prevent diſeaſes incident to cattle, and render the earth fruitful.

PALILI′CIUM, Lat. [in aſtronomy] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the bull's eye, called alſo *aldebaran*.

PALILO′GIA, Lat. [*παλιλογια*, of *παλιν*, again, and *λογος*, from, *λεγω*, Gr. to deſcribe] a figure in rhetoric, when the ſame word is repeated, as *thou, thou Anthony*.

PALIMBA′CHIUS [with grammarians] a foot conſiſting of two long ſyllables, and one ſhort, as Nātūră.

PALIMPSE′STON, Lat. [*παλιμψηϛος*, Gr.] a ſort of paper or parchment, uſed for making the firſt draught of things, which would bear wiping out, and new writing in the ſame place.

PALINGENE′SIA, Lat. [*παλινγενεσια*, of *παλιν*, again, and *γενεσις*, Gr. birth, productor, or (which is the ſtrict and proper import of the word) "A COMING INTO BEING." But uſed ſometimes in a figurative ſenſe] regeneration, or the being born *over again*. See BRACHIANS, and REGENERATION.

PALI′NDROME [of *παλινδρομια*, of *παλιν*, again, and *δρομος*, Gr. courſe] a word, verſe or ſentence, which runs the ſame, being read either forwards or backwards; as, *Madam*, *ſubi dura a rudibus*, or *Roma tibi ſubito motibus ibit amor*.

PA′LINGMAM [in old ſtatutes] a merchant denizen, one born in England.

PA′LINODE, or PA′LINODY [*palinodia*, It. *παλινοδια*, from *παλιν*, again, and *ωδη*, Gr. a ſong] a diſcourſe contrary to a preceding one, a recantation, or recalling what one had ſpoken before. *Sandys*.

PA′LISSADE, or PA′LISSADO [*paliſſade*, Fr. *paliſado*, Sp. from *palus*, Lat. a pale or ſtake] a fence of pales.

To PA′LISADE [*paliſſader*, Fr.] to fence or incloſe with paliſades.

PA′LISADED, *part. adj*. [of *paliſade*] 1. Incloſed with paliſades. 2. [In heraldry] it repreſents a range of paliſſadoes before a fortification, and ſo drawn on a feſs, riſing up a conſiderable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

PA′LISADES [in architecture] a ſort of turned pales.

PALISADES [in gardening] an ornament in the alleys of gardens, wherein trees are planted, which bear branches from the bottom, and which are ſpread in ſuch a manner, as to appear a wall covered with leaves.

Turning PALISADES [in fortification] an invention to preſerve the paliſades of the parapet from the ſhot of the beſiegers, ſo ordered that as many of them as ſtood in the length of a rod, or ten feet, did turn up and down like a trap, ſo that they could not be ſeen by the enemy, but juſt when they brought on their attack; but nevertheleſs were always ready to do the proper office of paliſades. See Plate VIII. Fig. 7.

PA′LISH, *adj*. [of *pale*] ſomewhat pale. A *paliſh* blue. *Arbuthnot*.

PALL [*pallium*, *palla*, Lat.] 1. A cloke or mantle of ſtate, particularly that worn by knights of the garter. In ſceptred *pall* come ſweeping by. *Milton*. 2. The mantle of an archbiſhop. An archbiſhop ought to be conſecrated and anointed, and after conſecration he ſhall have the *pall* ſent him. *Ayliffe*. 3. A covering of black cloth or velvet, laid over a coffin and corps at a funeral. The right ſide of the *pall* old Egeus kept. *Dryden*.

PALL [with Roman catholics] a kind of ornament made of the wool of lambs, about the breadth of three fingers, with labels hanging down before and behind, which the pope beſtows on archbiſhops, *&c*. who wear it about their necks at the altar, over their other veſtments.

To PALL, *verb act*. [from the ſubſt.] to cloak, to inveſt.

To PALL, *verb neut*. [of *appaler*, O. Fr. or pallu, C. Brit. Of this word the etymologiſts give no reaſonable account: Perhaps it is only a corruption of *pale*, and was originally applied to colours] to grow flat or inſipid, to die, as wine and other liquors do.

To PALL, *verb act*. 1. To make vapid, flat, or inſipid. *Pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury*. 2. To impair ſprightlineſs, to diſpirit. We *pall* and cool and kill his ardour. *Dryden*. 3. To weaken, to impair in general. I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. To cloy. *Palled* appetite is humourous. *Tatler*.

A Croſs PALL [in heraldry] repreſents the ornaments of an archbiſhop ſent from Rome to metropolitans, made of the wool of white lambs.

PALLA′DIUM [of *Παλλας*, Gr.] the ſtatue of Pallas, ſaid to have been ſtolen away by Ulyſſes and Diomedes; but others ſay this was a falſe one, which was expoſed to the public, and that the true one was with the tutelar gods, carried by Æneas into Italy, which being introduced into Rome, many counterfeit ones were made like it, to prevent the true one from being ſtolen.

PALLAS [*Παλλας*, Gr.] the goddeſs of war and wiſdom. She was alſo called Minerva; and by *Homer*, *Tritogeneia*, from *Triton*, a river of Lybia; on whoſe banks ſhe was ſuppoſed to have been born, and who, according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*, led from that country, thoſe *Amazonian* troops which joined *Seſac* or *Seſoſtris* in his expedition, and were afterwards left by him on the banks of the river *Thermodon*. See BACCHUS, and EGYPTIAN *Empire*, compared.

PA′LLATS, two nuts that play in the fangs of the crown wheel of a watch.

PA′LLED, *part. adj*. of *pall* [prob. of *appalé*, Fr.] flat, dead, without ſpirit, as wine, beer, *&c*. See To PALL.

PALLET [in a ſhip] a partition in the hold, in which, by laying ſome pigs of lead, *&c*. the ſhip may be ſufficiently ballaſted without loſing room there.

PALLET [*palette*, Fr. *paléta*, Sp. with painters] 1. A thin oval piece of wood to lay and mix their colours on, with a hole cut in it, to put the thumb through, to hold it by, *&c*. 2. [In heraldry] is a ſmall pale, being half the breadth of a pale, of which pallets there are ſometimes ſeveral in one ſhield, and muſt never be charged with any thing white or red. 3. [With gilders] an inſtrument made of a ſqirrel's tail, to take up the leaves of gold from off the pillow, to lay on the thing to be gilded. 4. [With potters] is the forming ſtick with which they faſhion and round their works.

PA′LLET-BED [prob. of *pied* or *pié*, a foot, and *lit*, Fr. a bed, *q. d.* a bed of the height of the feet, according to Skinner. But Minſhew chooſes to derive it from *palea*, Lat. chaff, *q. d.* a bed ſtuffed with chaff, to which pretty nearly agrees the Italian *pagliaccio*. Johnſon ſays *paillet* in Chaucer was probably the French word for *paille*, ſtraw, and ſecondarily a bed] 1. A ſort of low, ſmall bed, to run with wheels under another bed; a mean bed. *Wotton*. 2. [*Palette*, Fr.] a ſmall meaſure formerly uſed by chirurgions. Twenty-ſeven *pallets*, every *pallet* containing three ounces. *Hakewell*.

PALLETO′QUE, or PALLECO′TE [prob. of *pallium* & *toga*, Lat.] a caſſock or ſhort coat with ſleeves, ſuch as pages anciently wore.

PA′LLIAMENT, *ſubſt*. [*pallium*, Lat.] a dreſs, a robe. *Shakeſpeare*.

PALLIA′RDISE [*pailliardiſe*, Fr.] fornication, whoring; obſolete.

To PA′LLIATE, *verb act*. [*pallier*, Fr. *palliare*, It. *pallio*, from *pallium*, Lat.] 1. To diſguiſe, to colour, to cloak, or cover with excuſe. *Swift*. 2. To extenuate, to ſoften by favourable repreſentations. To extenuate, *palliate*, and indulge. *Dryden*. 3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically, to eaſe, but not to cure.

PALLIA′TION, Fr. [from *palliate*] 1. The act of palliating, mitigating, or cloaking, extenuation, favourable repreſentation. The pious diſguiſes and ſoft *palliations* of ſome men. *K. Charles*. 2. [With phyſicians] the quieting and aſſuaging of pain, and providing againſt the *ſymptoms* of a diſeaſe, when nothing can be directly levelled againſt the *cauſe*; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.

PA′LLIATIVE, *adj*. [*palliatif*, Fr. *palliativo*, It.] 1. Serving to palliate, extenuating, favourably repreſentative. 2. Temporarily, not radically curative, mitigating, not removing. As,

PALLIATIVE *Cure* [in phyſic] is the anſwering of a palliative indication, or the removal, or mitigation of the ſymptoms of a diſeaſe, the cauſe of it ſtill remaining.

PALLIATIVE *Indication* [with phyſicians] is where the ſymptoms of a diſeaſe give too much trouble and danger, to have the cure deferred till the diſeaſe, on which it depends, is removed.

PA′LLIATIVE, *ſubſt*. [of *palliate*] ſomething mitigating or alleviating. Thoſe *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians adminiſter. *Swift*.

PA′LLID, *adj*. [*pallido*, It. of *pallidus*, Lat.] pale, not high-coloured, not bright; pallid is ſeldom uſed of the face. The *pallid* ſky. *Thomſon*.

PA′LLIER, or PAI′LLIER [in carpentry] a building, a landing place in a ſtair-caſe, or a ſtep, which being broader than the reſt, ſerves for a reſting-place.

PALL-MALL [of *pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, Fr.] an exerciſe or play, where a round bowl or iron ball is with a mallet ſtruck through an arch of iron, ſtanding at either end of an alley, as was once in St. James's park.

PALM [*paume*, Fr. *palma*, It. Lat. and Sp.] 1. The inner part of the hand, the hand ſpread out. By this virgin *palm*. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. [*Palme*, Fr.] A meaſure of a hand's breadth, a meaſure of length compriſing three inches. Scarce a *palm* of ground could be gotten by either. *Bacon*. 3. [*Palma*, Lat. *palmier*, Fr.] a tree of great variety of ſpecies, of which the branches were worn in token of victory. 4. [*Palme*, Fr.] victory, triumph. Namur ſubdu'd is England's *palm* alone. *Dryden*.

PALM *of an Anchor*, the flook or broad part which faſtens into the ground.

PALM-*Sunday* [ſo called of a cuſtom of the primitive chriſtians of bearing palm-branches, in memory of the triumphant entry of our Saviour into Jeruſalem] the laſt Sunday in Lent, or the Sunday next before Eaſter Sunday.

PALM *Worm* [in America] an inſect about 12 inches long, and extreme ſwift in its motion, having an incredible number of feet, and two claws at the head and tail, with which it wounds and poiſons perſons, putting them to intolerable pain for twenty hours.

To PALM, *verb act*. [of *palma*, Lat.] 1. To conceal in the palm of one's hand, as jugglers do, to cog or cheat at dice. *Palming* is held foul play amongſt gameſters. *Dryden*. 2. To impoſe by fraud. You may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden*. 3. To handle. Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meat. *Prior*.

PA′LMA *Chriſti*, Lat. a ſort of plant.

PALMA′RIS *Brevis*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the palm of the hand, ariſing from the metacarpus that ſuſtains the little finger, *&c*. and proceeds tranſverſly, and is inſerted into the eighth bone of the carpus.

PALMARIS *Longus* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the palm of the hand, which takes its riſe from the inward protuberance of the humerus, and is inſerted ſide-ways to the roots of the fingers. It aſſiſts in graſping any thing firmly.

PA′LMER [*palmero*, Sp. ſo called of a branch or ſtaff of a palm tree, which they carried in their hands when they returned from the holy war] 1. A pilgrim who travels to viſit holy places. See BRANDEUM and HERMIT, compared. 2. A crown enriching a deer's head.

PA′LMER [of *palma*, Lat. the palm of the hand] one who deceitfully cheats at cards, or cogs at dice, by keeping ſome of them in his hand, *&c*.

PA′LMER [of *palma*, Lat.] an inſtrument with which ſchool-boys are ſtruck on the hand.

PALMER *Worm* [of *palmer* and *worm*] a caterpillar with many feet, a worm covered with hair, ſuppoſed to be ſo called, becauſe he wanders over all plants.

PA′LMETOIRE, an Indian tree, of the juice of which the Indians make a pleaſant ſort of wine.

PALME′TTO, *ſubſt*. a ſpecies of the palm-tree, growing in the Weſt-Indies.

PALMI′FEROUS, *adj*. [of *palma*, palm, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing palms.

PA′LMIPEDE, *adj*. [*palma*, palm, and *pedis*, gen. of *pes*, Lat. foot] web-footed, having the toes joined by a membrane. It is a *palmipede*, or fin-footed like ſwans. *Brown*.

Pa′lmister [*palma*, Lat.] one ſkilled, or one who deals in palmiſtry.

Pa′lmistry [of *palma*, Lat. the palm of the hand] 1. A kind of divination or telling fortunes, by inſpecting the palm of the hand, the cheat of fortune-telling by the lines of the palm. 2. Addiſon uſes it for the agility of the hand. He found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmiſtry*, at which this vermin is very dextrous. *Addiſon.*

Palms [with botaniſts] 1. The ſhoot, or young branch of a vine. 2. The ſhoot of a palm-tree, one with its branches. 3. White buds ſhooting out of willows or ſallows before the leaf.

Pa′lmus [I ſuppoſe from ϖαλλω, Gr. to vibrate; with phyſicians] a ſhivering or quick vibration of the heart.

Pa′lmy, *adj.* [of *palm*] bearing palms. Left the *palmy* plains behind. *Dryden.*

Palpabi′lity [of *palpable*] quality of being perceivable to the touch. He firſt found out *palpability* of colour. *Pope* and *Arbuthnot.*

Pa′lpable, Fr. and Sp. [*palpabile*, It. *palpabilis*, Lat.] 1. That may be felt or perceived by the touch, manifeſt, evident, plain, clear. I ſee not how we ſhould poſſibly wiſh a proof more *palpable* than this manifeſtly received, and every where continued cuſtom. *Hooker.* 2. Groſs, coarſe, eaſily detected. An abſurdity to reaſon ſo *palpable*. *Hooker.*

Pa′lpable *Darkneſs*, darkneſs that may be felt. *Milton.*

Pa′lpableness [of *palpable*] capacity of being felt, plainneſs, manifeſtneſs, groſſneſs.

Pa′lpably [*palpablement*, Fr.] plainly, evidently, &c.

Pa′lpably, *adv.* [of *palpable*] 1. In ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch. 2. Groſsly, plainly. Acquitted by a corrupt jury that had *palpably* taken ſhares of money. *Bacon.*

Palpa′tion [*palpatio*, of *palpor*, Lat.] the act of feeling.

Palpe′bræ, Lat. the eye-lids, or coverings of the eyes.

To Pa′lpitate, *verb neut.* [*palpiter*, Fr. *palpitatum*, ſup. of *palpito*, Lat.] to beat as the heart does, to flutter, to go pit a pat.

Pa′lpitating, *part. act.* [of *palpitate*; *palpitans*, Lat.] panting or beating quick.

Palpita′tion, Fr. [*palpitazione*, It. of *palpitatio*, Lat.] a panting, beating quick, or throbbing of the heart.

Pa′lsgrave, or Pa′ltsgrave [Paltſgraff, Ger.] a count or earl, who has the overſeeing of a prince's palace.

Pa′lsical, *adj.* [of *palſy*; *paralyticus*, Lat.] having the palſy, afflicted with the palſy, paralytic.

Pa′lsied, *adj.* [of *palſy*] diſeaſed with a palſy. Like a *palſied* perſon ſhe ſcarce moves a limb. *Decay of Piety.*

Pa′lsy [*paralyſis*, Lat. of ϖαραλυσις, Gr. hence *paralyſy*, *paraſy*, *palaſy*, *palſ*] a privation of motion or ſenſe of feeling, or both, proceeding from ſome cauſe below the cerebellum, joined with a coldneſs, ſoftneſs, flaccidity, and at laſt waſting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one ſide only, a hemiplegia; if in ſome parts only, as of one ſide, a paralyſis. There is a threefold diviſion of a palſy; the firſt is a privation of motion, ſenſation remaining: 2dly, A privation of ſenſation, motion remaining: And laſtly, a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

To Pa′lter, *verb neut.* [prob. of *paltron*, Fr. a coward. *Skinner*] to ſhift, to dodge, to play faſt and looſe, to deal unfairly. Be theſe juggling friends no more believ'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Pa′lter, *verb act.* to ſquander away.

Pa′lterer [of *palter*] an unſincere dealer, a ſhifter.

Pa′ltriness [of *paltry*] pitifulneſs, ſorrineſs.

Pa′ltry [prob. of *paltron*, Fr. of *paltroniere*, It. a ſcoundrel *paltrocca*, It. a low whore] ſorry, pitiful, of no value, deſpicable, mean. To ſquander away our wiſhes upon *paltry* fooleries. *L'Eſtrange.*

Paludame′ntum, Lat. 1. A military garment, antiently worn by generals. 2. A royal robe. 3. A heralds jacket, or coat of arms.

Pa′ly, *adj.* [of *pale*] pale; in this ſenſe it is only uſed in poetry. A dim gleam the *paly* lanthorn throws. *Gay.* Alſo,

Paly *Bendy* [in heraldry] is when an eſcutcheon is divided by lines perpendicular, which is called *paly*; and then again by others diagonal athwart the ſhield, from the dexter ſide to the ſiniſter, which is called *bendy*.

Pam, *ſubſt.* [prob. from *palm*, victory, as *trump* from *triumph*] the knave of clubs. Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew. *Pope.*

To Pa′mper, *verb act.* [*pamberare*, It.] 1. To feed high, or luxuriouſly, to glut, to fill with food. To feed upon the air, and to ſtarve thy ſoul, only to *pamper* thy imagination. *Hooker.* 2. To indulge, to cocke, or make over much of.

Pa′mphlet [of *pampire*, O. Fr. *pampelon*, Sp. Johnſon ſays, more probably, *par un filet*, Fr. whence this word is written antiently, and by Caxton *paunflet*] a ſmall book, properly a book ſold unbound, and only ſtich'd.

To Pa′mphlet, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to write ſmall books. In a poor *pamphleting* way. *Howel.*

Pamphlete′er [of *pamphlet*] a ſcribbler of ſmall books, a writer of, or a dealer in pamphlets. I have been pelted by *pamphleteers*. *Swift.*

Pampi′niforme *Corpus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a ſort of plexus, or knot of blood-veſſels, formed by the ſpermatic veins; which, on their progreſs through the teſtes, conſtitute a body called, *corpus varicoſum pampiniforme*.

Pampha′rmacon, Lat. [ϖαμφαρμακον, of ϖαν, all, and φαρμακον, Gr. a remedy] an univerſal remedy againſt all manner of poiſons; or (if ſuch a thing could be found) an univerſal remedy againſt all diſeaſes.

To Pan, *verb act.* an old word, denoting to cloſe or join together. *Ainſworth.*

Pan [pfann, Teut. panne, Dan. panne, ponne, Sax.] 1. A veſſel of various metals, and for various uſes; it is broad and ſhallow, and therein proviſions are dreſſed or kept. To leap out of the *pan* into the fire. *Spenſer.* 2. The part of the lock of a gun that holds the priming powder. 3. Any thing hollow; as, the brain-*pan*.

Pan [ϖαν, all; hence mythologiſts find ſecrets of nature couched, and that ϖαν, Gr. ſignifies the univerſe] an antient Egyptian deity, called by them *mandes*, a he-goat, in the ſhape of which he was there worſhipped. But the Greeks ſay he was the ſon of Penelope, the daughter of Icarus, whom Mercury raviſhed in the ſhape of a he-goat, and born in Arcadia, whence he was eſteemed a rural deity, and the god of mountains, woods, and ſhepherds.

Panace′a [*panacée*, Fr. ϖανακεια, of ϖαν, all, and ακεομαι, Gr. to cure] an univerſal medicine; alſo the herb all-heal.

———*Et odoriferam panacæam.* Virgil.

Panacea [according to Galen] medicines which he had in great eſteem. Thence

Panacea [with chymiſts] is applied to their univerſal medicine, which, as they pretend, will cure all diſeaſes in all circumſtances, conſtitutions and ages.

Panacea *Mercurialis* [with chemiſts] ſublimate of Mercury or quickſilver ſweetened, by many repeated ſublimations, and the ſpirit of wine.

Pana′do [*panata*, It. or *panade*, Fr. from *panis*, Lat. bread] a ſort of food for infants, made by boiling bread in water.

Panari′tium [with ſurgeons] a very painful ſwelling on the finger at the root of the nail.

Panathena′ea, Lat. [of παν, all, and Αθηναια, Gr. relating to Athens] a ſpectacle or ſhow, which the Roman emperors exhibited to the people; a kind of chace or hunt, of a number of beaſts, as bullocks, deers, hares, &c. which being ſhut up in the *circus* or amphitheatre (into which trees were frequently tranſplanted ſo as to form a kind of foreſt) were let out to the people, and thoſe who would, purſued, ſhot, killed and cut in pieces all they could; others ſuppoſe Pancarpus to be alſo a combat wherein robuſt people, hired for that purpoſe, fought with wild beaſts.

Pa′ncake, *ſubſt.* [of *pan* and *cake*] thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

Panchre′sta, Lat. [πανχρηστα, of παν, all, and χρηστος, Gr. uſeful] medicines good or profitable againſt all diſeaſes.

Pa′nchros, Lat. [πανχρως, of παν, all, and χρωα, Gr. colour] a precious ſtone that is almoſt of all colours.

Pancra′tical, *adj.* [*pancraticus*, Lat. almighty, of παν, all, and κρατος, Gr. power] excelling in all the gymnaſtic exerciſes. He was the moſt *pancratical* man of Greece. *Arbuthnot.*

Pancra′tium, Lat. [of παν, all, and κρατος, Gr. might] the joint exerciſe of wreſtling, boxing. &c. all in *one* ſubject. See Pancratical.

Pa′ncreas [πανκρεας, of παν, all, and κρεας, Gr. fleſh] the ſweet-bread of an animal. It is a gland of the conglomerate ſort, ſituated between the bottom of the ſtomach and the vertebræ of the loins. It lies acroſs the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the ſpleen, and is ſtrongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about ſix fingers long, two broad, and one thick. Its ſubſtance is a little ſoft and ſupple. *Quincey.*

Pancreas *Aſſelli* [in comparative anatomy] a large gland in the middle of the meſentery of ſome brutes, to which moſt of the lacteals reſort, and whence the chyle is conveyed.

Pancrea′tic, *adj.* pertaining to the ſweet-bread, contained in the pancreas. *Arbuthnot.*

Pancreatic *Juice*, an inſipid, limpid juice or humour, ſeparated from the blood, and prepared in the pancreas.

Pancrea′ticus *Ductus*. See Ductus *Pancreaticus*.

Pa′ncy, or Pa′nsy, *ſubſt.* [corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *panacey*, *panacea*] a flower, a kind of violet. *Pancies* to pleaſe the ſight. *Dryden.*

Pandæmo′nium, Lat. [of παν, all, and δαιμονιον, Gr. devil] the great hall, court or council-chamber of devils. *Milton.*

Pa′ndects, plur. of *pandect* [*pandectes*, Fr. *pandette*, It. *pandectæ*, Lat. πανδεκτος, of παν, and δεχομαι, Gr. to receive] 1. Books treating on all ſubjects and queſtions, a treatiſe comprehending the whole of any ſcience. That the commons would form a *pandect* of their power and privileges. *Swift.* 2. A volume of the civil law, ſo called of the univerſality of its comprehenſion; the digeſt of the civil law.

Pande′mic, *adj.* [of παν, all, and δημος, Gr. people] incident to a whole people. A *pandemic* or endemic, or rather a vernacular diſeaſe to England. *Harvey.*

Pande′mius *Morbus*, Lat. [of παν, all, and δημος, Gr. the body] a diſeaſe which is manifeſtly riſe every where. See Endemial.

Pa′nder [incert. etym. Johnſon ſays this word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the ſtory of Troilus and Creſſida: It was therefore originally written *pandar*, till its etymology was forgotten] a male bawd, a pimp, a procurer.

To Pa′nder, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to pimp, to be ſubſervient to luſt or paſſion. And reaſon *panders* will. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pa′nderly, *adj.* [of *pander*] pimping, pimplike. Oh you *panderly* raſcals! *Shakeſpeare.*

Pandicula′tion [*pandiculatum*, ſup. of *pandiculo*, Lat.] ſtretching out one's ſelf and yawning both together; the reſtleſneſs, ſtretching and uneaſineſs that uſually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. Windy ſpirits, for want of due volatilization, produce in the nerves a *pandiculation* or oſcitation. *Floyer.*

Pando′ra [παντων δωρα, Gr. *i. e.* receiving the gifts of all the gods] a woman (according to the poets) made by Vulcan, at the command of Jupiter, whom every god adorned with ſeveral gifts. Pallas gave her wiſdom, Venus beauty, Apollo muſic, Mercury eloquence; others ſay, the mother of Deucalion, who ſent a box to Epimetheus, filled with all kinds of evils, who opened it, and out they all flew, and filled the earth with diſeaſes and all other calamities. Heſychius expounds this of the earth as *beſtowing all things* neceſſary for life.

Pando′re, Fr. [*pandora*, It. of *pandura*, Lat.] a muſical inſtrument reſembling a lute.

Pane [*panneau*, Fr.] 1. A ſquare of glaſs, wainſcot, &c. The face of Eleonor owes more to that ſingle *pane* than to all the glaſſes ſhe ever conſulted. *Pope.* 2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces. To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, print and plait. *Donne.*

Panegy′ric, *ſubſt.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. *panegirico*, It. *panegyrico*, Sp. *panegyricum*, Lat. πανηγυρικον, Gr.] an oration or treatiſe, complemental or laudatory, to or on a prince, or worthy perſon, or on virtue, an elogy, an encomiaſtic piece.

Panegyric, *ſubſt.* [among the Greeks] a church-book conſiſting of panegyrics or diſcourſes, in praiſe of Jeſus Chriſt and the ſaints.

Panegy′rical, *adj.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. πανηγυρικος, of παν, all, and αγυρις, Gr. aſſembly] pertaining to a panegyric.

Panegy′rist [*panegyriſte*, Fr. *panegiriſta*, It. *panegyriſta*, Lat. πανηγυριστης, Gr.] a maker or writer of panegyrics or praiſe, an encomiaſt.

Pane′ity [of *panis*, Lat. bread] the eſſence of, or the quality of being bread. *Prior.*

Pa′nel [*panellum*, Law Lat. *paneau*, Lat.] 1. A ſquare or piece of any matter inſerted between other bodies. Digeſted into twenty-four ſquare *panels* of ſculpture in bas relief. *Addiſon.* 2. [*Panel*, *panellum*, Lat. of the Fr. *panne*, i. e. *pellis* or *paneau*, a piece or pane in Engliſh.

Panel, a ſchedule or roll of parchment, *&c.* It is uſed more particularly for a ſchedule, containing the names of ſuch jurors, as the ſheriff returns upon any trial. And empannelling a jury is nothing but the entering them into the ſheriff's roll or book. *Cowel.* See Pannel. Tho' it is better written *panel.*

Panele'nius, a name of Jupiter, given him on account of his ſending an univerſal rain over all Greece, when it had been afflicted with a great drought.

To Pang, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to torment cruelly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pangs, plur. of *pain* [prob. of *pains*, Eng or peinigen, Ger. to torment; or, according to Johnſon, of bang, Du. uneaſy] violent fits or throws of pain, ſudden paroxyms of torment The *pangs* of death do make him grin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pa'nic, *ſubſt.* [*panic*, Fr. *panico*, It of *panicus*, Lat.] ſudden conſternation that ſiezes upon mens fancies, without any viſible cauſe, a needleſs or ill-grounded fright.

Pa'nical, or Panic, *adj.* violent without cauſe. *Camden.*

Pani'cula [with botaniſts] a ſoft woolly beard, or ſtring, whereon the ſeeds of ſome plants hang pendulous, as in reeds, millet, *&c.*

Pani'culate [in botanical writers] a plant is ſaid to have paniculate flowers ſtanding upon long foot-ſtalks, iſſuing on all ſides from the middle ſtalk; the whole bunch being broad at the bottom or in the middle, and growing narrower towards the top, as in ſome ſtar-worts.

Panna'de [in the manage] the curvetting or prancing of a ſtout horſe.

Pa'nnage, or Pau'nage, 1. The maſt of woods, as of beech, acorns, *&c.* which ſwine, *&c.* feed on. 2. The money taken for feeding hogs in the king's foreſt. 3. A certain impoſition upon cloth.

Pa'nnel [*panneau*, Fr.] 1. A ſquare of wainſcot, *&c.* 2. A roll containing the names of jurymen. See Panel. 3. [Panneel, Du. *paneau*, Fr.] a ſort of ruſtic ſaddle for a horſe that carries burdens. 4. The ſtomach of a hawk. *Ainſworth.* 5. [With falconers] the pipe next to the hawk's fundament.

Pa'nnicle [*pannicule*, Fr. *pannicello*, It. of *panniculus*, Lat.] a membrane.

Pa'nnicle, or Panic, *ſubſt.* the name of a plant. *Panic* affords a ſoft demulcent nouriſhment. *Arbuthnot.*

Panni'culus *Carnoſus* [in anatomy] a fleſhy membrance, which the ancient anatomiſts ſuppoſed to be common to the whole body, and to be the 4th integument or covering of it, after the epidermis, cutis and adipoſus.

Pa'nnier [*panier*, Fr. *paniere*, It.] a ſort of baſket, wicker-veſſel, or dorſer, for carrying bread, fruit, or other things, on horſe-back. To take away their whole club in a pair of *panniers. Addiſon.*

Pannier-man [in the inns of court] one who winds a horn or rings a bell to call the gentlemen to dinner or ſupper, and provides muſtard, pepper and vinegar for the hall.

Pa'nnus [with oculiſts] a diſeaſe in the eye, when the veſſels which run to the corners ſwell with blood, by reaſon of a ſtoppage or inflammation; ſo that a fleſhy web afterwards covers the whole or part of it,

Pa'noply [πανοπλια, of πας, all; and οπλα, Gr. armour] compleat armour or harneſs. Golden *panoply. Milton.*

He in celeſtial *panoply* alarm'd ——

Pa'nsy [*panſée*, Fr.] a ſort of flower called heart's eaſe. See Pancy.

Panso'phia, Lat. [πανσοφια, of πας, all, and σοφια, Gr. wiſdom] univerſal wiſdom.

To Pant, *verb neut.* [*panteler.* Fr.] 1. To palpitate, to beat as the heart in ſudden terror or after hard labour. 2. To have the breaſt heaving as for want of breath, to fetch one's breath ſhort, to breathe quick. Pluto *pants* for breath. *Dryden.* 3. To play with intermiſſion. *Pants* on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.* 4. To long, to wiſh earneſtly. As the hart *panteth* after the water-brooks, ſo *panteth* my ſoul after thee, O Lord. *Pſalms.*

Pant, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] palpitation, motion of the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pa'ntais, Pa'ntas, or Pa'ntess [*pantoiment*, Fr. with falconers] a hawk's hard fetching of wind.

Pa'ntaloon, *ſubſt.* [*pantalon*, Fr. So called of *Pantaleon*, the patron of thoſe buffoons] 1. A ſort of garment anciently worn, conſiſting of both breeches and ſtockings of a piece, and both of the ſame ſtuff. 2. A buffoon, a jack-pudding dreſſed in a pantaloon.

Pantch [with ſailors] a ſort of mat or covering of ropes to keep the ſails from fretting.

Pa'nters [with hunters] toils or nets to catch deer with.

Pa'ntex, Lat. [in anatomy] the paunch or belly; alſo a ſort of gall on the neck of draught beaſts.

Panthe'a [among the Romans] ſingle ſtatues compoſed of the figures or ſymbols of ſeveral different divinities; or figures on medals, the heads of which are adorned with ſymbols of ſeveral gods, as one of Antoninus, which repreſents Serapis by the buſhel it bears.

Panthe'an *Statues*, ſtatues that repreſented all or the moſt conſiderable of the heathen deities, diſtinguiſhed by their ſeveral peculiar marks, which were placed above, about, or upon the ſtatues.

Pantheo'logist [of παν, all, aud θεολογος, Gr. a divine] a ſtudent or writer of univerſal or a whole body of divinity.

Panthe'on [of παντων θεων, Gr. *i. e.* of all the gods] a temple in Rome, built in a round form by Agrippa, the ſon-in-law of Auguſtus, adorned with marble of various colours. In the walls were niches, in which the ſtatues of the gods were placed. The gates were of braſs, the beams covered with braſs gilt, and the roof was of ſilver plates. It was dedicated to Jupiter Vindex. It was ſince conſecrated by pope Boniface III. to the virgin Mary and all the martyrs, and now called *Santa Maria della rotunda.* It ſhould, methinks, the better to exhibit that *analogy* (which Dr. *Middleton* has ſhewn) between the *old* and *modern* paganiſm, have been dedicated to ALL SAINTS.

Pa'nther [*panthère*, Fr. *pantera*, It. and Sp. *panthera*, Port. and Lat. πανθηρ, of παν, all, and θηρ, Gr. a wild beaſt] ſo named, becauſe it has the fierceneſs of all beaſts put together, a ſpotted wild beaſt, a pard, a lynx.

Pa'ntile, *ſubſt.* a gutter tile.

Pa'nting, *part. act.* of *pant* [*pantelant*, Fr.] fetching the breath ſhort or breathing quick.

Pa'ntingly, *adv.* [of *panting*] with palpitation.

Pa'ntler, or Pa'nterer [*panetier*, Fr. *panettiere*, It.] an officer who keeps the bread in the houſe of a king or nobleman. He would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chip'd bread well. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pa'ntofle [*pantoufle*, Fr. *pantúflo*, Sp. *pantofula*, It.] high ſoled ſlipper, pantables; hence, *to ſtand upon ones pantables* [*pantoufles*] ſignifies ſtrenuouſly to inſiſt upon, or ſtand up for his honour. On her feet her high cothurn or tragic *pantofles* of red velvet and gold beſet with pearls. *Peacham.*

Panto'meter [παντομετρον, of παν, all, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] a mathematical inſtrument for meaſuring all ſorts of angles, heights, lengths, *&c.*

Pa'ntomime [*pantomine*, Fr. *pantomino*, It. παντομιμος, Gr.] 1. A player that can mimic or repreſent the geſture and counterfeit the ſpeech of any man, one who has the power of univerſal mimickry, a buffoon, one who expreſſes his meaning by mute action. 2. A ſcene, a tale exhibited only in geſture and dumb-ſhew.

Pa'nton-shoe, a ſhoe contrived for recovering narrow and hoofbound heels in horſes.

Pa'ntry [*paneterie*, Fr. *panarium*, of *panis*, Lat. bread] a place where bread and other victuals are ſet up.

Pa'nus [with ſurgeons] a ſore in the glandulous parts.

Pap [*papa*, It. pappe, Du. *papas*, Sp. *pappa*, *papilla*, Lat.] 1. A nipple or teat, the dug ſucked. To let them ſuck the *paps. Ray.* 2. Crumb of bread boiled with water. 3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainſworth.*

Papa' [*papa*, Lat.] a fond name for father, uſed in many languages; the title given (as appears from *Theodoret*) by the *Alexandrian* clergy to their *biſhop*; and from thence (I ſuppoſe) imported into *other* churches.

Pa'pacy [*papat*, *papauté*, Fr. *papato*, It. *papado*, Sp. *papatus*, from *papa*, Lat. the pope] a pope's dignity or office, popedom, or the time of his government.

Pa'pal, *adj.* [*papal*, Fr. *papale*, It. of *papalis*, Lat.] pertaining to the pope, popiſh, annexed to the biſhopric of Rome. This *papal* indulgence. *Raleigh.*

Papa'ver, Lat. a poppy.

Papa'verous [*papavereus*, *papaver*, Lat.] pertaining to a poppy, alſo reſembling a poppy. Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleaſant odour. *Brown.*

Papa'w, *ſubſt.* [*papaya*, low Lat. *papaya*, *papayer*, Fr.] a plant. The male flowers, which are barren, are tubulous, conſiſting of one leaf, and expand in form of a ſtar: the female flowers conſiſt of ſeveral leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which becomes a fleſhy fruit, ſhaped like a cucumber or melon. *Miller.*

Papa'yer [in the Caribbee iſlands] a kind of fruit.

Pa'per, *ſubſt.* [pampier, Su. papier, Du. *papier*, Fr. *papiro*, It. *papel*, Sp. and Port. *papyrus*, Lat. of παπυρος, Gr.] 1. A ſubſtance made of linen rags macerated in water and milled, and then ſpread into thin ſheets, for writing, printing, and other uſes. See Papyrus 2. Bit or piece of paper. 3. Single ſheet printed or written. It is uſed particularly of eſſays or journals, or any thing printed on a ſheet [*feuille volante*] Do the prints or *papers* lie? *Swift.*

Paper, *adj.* any thing ſlight or thin. There is but a thin *paper* wall between great diſcoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

To Pa'per, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to regiſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Paper-ma'rer [of *paper* and *make*] one who makes paper.

Paper-mi'll [of *paper* and *mill*] a mill in which linen rags are ground or beat into pap for paper.

Pa'pers, writings. See Paper.

Pape'scent, *adj.* containing pap, inclinable to pap. Some of the cooling, lacteſcent, *papeſcent* plants, as ſucchory and lettuce. *Arbuthnot.*

Papi'lio, Lat. [*papilion*, Fr.] a butter-fly, a moth of various colours. All the kinds of *papilios* natives of this iſland. *Ray.*

Papiliona'ceous *Flower*, is one that reſembles a butterfly, with its wings expanded, as in peas and beans, vetches, and other leguminous kinds. And here the petala or flower leaves are always of a difform figure It always conſiſts of theſe four parts; 1. The ſtandard, which is a large erect ſegment or petal. 2, and 3. The wings, which are two ſegments or petals, compoſing the ſides. 4. The keel, which is a concave petal or ſegment, reſembling the lower part of a boat. *N. B.* The keel is ſometimes intire, ſometimes it conſiſts of two petals or ſegments adhering pretty cloſe together.

Papi'llæ, Lat. [in anatomy] the nipples or teats of the breaſts.

Papillæ *Inteſtinorum*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] are ſmall glandules, of which the innermoſt coat of the inteſtines or guts is full; the office of it is to ſoak in the ſtained juice called chyle, and to diſtribute it to the lacteal veins.

Papillæ *Pyramidales*, Lat. [in anatomy] little eminences ariſing from the ſubcutaneous nerves.

Papillæ *Linguæ*, Lat. [in anatomy] little eminences on the tongue, ſo called on account of their reſemblance to the papilla of the breaſt.

Papilla'rum *Proceſſus*, Lat. [in anatomy] are the extremities of the olfactory nerves, which convey the ſlimy humours by the fibres that paſs through the os cribriforme to the noſtrils and palate.

Papi'llary, or Papi'llous, *adj.* [*papilla*, Lat.] having emulgent veſſels or reſemblances of paps. *Derham.*

Pa'pism, or Pa'pistry [*papiſt* or *papiſme*, Fr. *papiſmo*, It.] the principles or doctrines of the papiſts, popery. *Papiſtry*, as a ſtanding pool, covered and overflowed all England. *Aſcham.*

Pa'pist [*papiſte*, Fr. *papiſta*, It. and Lat.] one who profeſſes the popiſh religion.

Papi'stical, *adj.* [of *papiſt*] pertaining to the papiſts, popiſh, adherent to popery. Some *papiſtical* practitioners among you. *Whitgift.*

Papi'stically, *adv.* [of *papiſtical*] after a popiſh manner.

Papi'sticalness [of *papiſtical*] popiſhneſs.

Pappe'scent [*pappeſcens*, Lat.] growing downy. See Papescent.

Pa'ppous, *adj* [in botany] downy, having the ſoft light down growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants, ſuch as thiſtles, dandelion, hawkweeds, which buoys them up ſo in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind: and therefore this diſtinguiſhes one kind of plants, which are called *papposa*, or *flores papposi*, *Quincy.*

Pa'ppy [of *pappus*, Lat.] ſoft, ſpungy, ſucculent, eaſily divided. The ground being ſpungy ſuck'd up the water, and the looſened earth ſwelled into a ſoft and *pappy* ſubſtance. *Burnet.*

Pa'pula, Lat. [in ſurgery] a ſwelling with many reddiſh pimples, which eat and ſpread.

Papy'rus [παπυρος, Gr.] a flag ſhrub that grows in the marſhes and ſtanding waters near the river Nile in Egypt, of which they made paper; hence our word *paper*.

Par, Lat. and Sp. [*pair*, Fr. *pari*, It.] ſtate of equality, equivalence, equal value. This word is not elegantly uſed except as a term of traffic; as, to be at *par*, is to be at equal value.

Par *of Exchange* [in commerce] is when one to whom a bill is paid, receives on the account juſt ſo much money in value as was paid to the drawer by the remitter. To eſtimate the *par*, it is neceſſary to know how much ſilver is in the coins of the two countries by which you charge the bill of exchange. *Locke*.

Par *Vagum* [in anatomy] a pair of nerves that ariſe below the auditory nerves, from the ſides of the medulla oblongata.

Pa'ra, a *Greek* prepoſition ſo called, and which in compound ſignifies ſometimes *beyond*, ſometimes *contrary to*, ſometimes *by the ſide of* — as will appear from its compounds, Paragoge, Parachronism, Paragraphe, Paracentesis, Parallel, *&c.* which the reader may conſult at pleaſure.

Pa'rable, *adj.* [*parabilis*, Lat.] eaſily procured. Obſolete. *Brown*.

Pa'rable [*parabole*, Fr. *parabolo*, It. and Sp. ϖαραβολη, Gr.] a continued ſimilitude or compariſon, a relation under which ſomething elſe is figured, a declaration or expoſition of a thing by way of ſimilitude or compariſon, a fable, or allegorical inſtruction from which ſome moral is drawn; and this *moral* ſhould be moſt carefully attended, as being that in which the chief [if not the only] *point of compariſon* lies; the *main* [if not only] *thing* intended, and on which alone (according to all juſt rules of *criticiſm*) an argument or deduction can with any certainty be grounded; and *N. B.* what has been ſaid of parables in particular, may be applied to all metaphoric modes of ſpeech in general; and if the reader would ſee how eaſily we may be miſled, for want of obſerving this caution, he need only compare 1 *Theſ.* c. v. v. ii. with that specimen of argumentation from mere *figurative* modes of ſpeech under the words Circumincession and Homoüsians.

Para'bola [παραβολη, Gr.] is a curve made by cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its ſides, or parallel to a plane that touches one ſide of the cone.

Parabola [with rhetoricians] a figurative expreſſion, when one thing is uttered, and another ſignified.

Paraboli'na, a ſet of perſons in the Alexandrian church, who devoted themſelves to the ſervice of churches and hoſpitals.

Parabo'lic *Cuneus* [in geometry] is a ſolid formed by erecting upon the baſe of the cone a priſm whoſe altitude ſhall be equal to the ordinates of the cone, at the apex of the priſm; and this ſhall be the *parabolic cuneus*, which is equal in ſolidity to the parabolical pyramidoid.

Parabolic *Space* [in geometry] is the area contained between the curve of the parabola and a whole ordinate. This is the $\frac{2}{3}$ of the circumſcribing parallelogram in the common parabola.

Parabolic *Pyramidoid* [in geometry] a ſolid figure, ſo called from its particular formation. It is equal to the *parabolic cuneus*.

Parabolic *Conoid* [in geometry] a ſolid figure generated by the rotation of a ſemi-parabola about its axis, and is equal to half of its circumſcribing cylinder.

Parabolic, or Parabolical, *adj.* [from *parable*; *parabolique*, Fr. *parabolico*, It. *parabolicus*, Lat. παραβολικος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to a parable, expreſſed by a parable or ſimilitude; or, in a laxer ſenſe, to the *metaphoric* kind of ſpeech in general; ſo *Longinus*, in his treatiſe of the *Sublime*, c. 29, having obſerved, that both *Ariſtotle* and *Theophraſtus* adviſed to excuſe your *bolder* ſort of *metaphors* with an, "*as it were*, or, "*if I may be allowed ſo to ſay*, and the like", ſays to this effect; that theſe *parabolic* modes of ſpeech want none of theſe *qualifying* terms, but carry their own *antidote* along with them, *viz.* the *pathetic* or *ſublimity* of the ſubject, that makes them neceſſary; nor leaves the reader at leiſure to deſcend into *minutiæ*, when himſelf has caught a portion of the writer's fire and fury. *Parabolical* deſcription. *South*. 2. Having the nature or form of a parabola.

Parabolic [in geometry] a ſolid body formed by the turning of a ſemi parabola about its ordinate.

Parabo'lically, *adv.* [of *parabolical* [*paraboliquement*, Fr.] 1. By way of parable or ſimilitude. Theſe words, notwithſtanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Brown*. 2. In the form of a parabola.

Parabo'licalness [of *parabolical*] the quality of being of the nature or manner of a parable or parabola.

Parabo'liform, *adj.* of the form of a parabola.

Para'bolism [with algebraiſts] is the diviſion of the terms of an equation by a known quantity, that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term.

Paraboloi'd, *ſubſt.* [παραβολη, parabola, and ειδος, Gr. form; in geometry] a ſolid formed by the circumvolution of a parabola about its axis. It is a paraboliform curve whoſe ordinates are ſuppoſed to be in ſubtriplicate, ſubquadruplicate, *&c.* ratio of their reſpective abſciſſæ. There is another ſpecies, for if you ſuppoſe the parameter multiplied into the ſquare of the abſciſſa to be equal to the cube of the ordinate, then the curve is called a ſemicubical *poraboloid*, *Harris*.

Parabolo'ides [in geometry] are parabolas of the higher kinds.

Parace'lsian, a phyſician who follows the practice or method of Paracelſus.

Paracelsi'tic *Medicines*, ſuch as are prepared after Paracelſus's method.

Parace'nthesis [*paracenteſe*, Fr. παρακεντησις, of παρακεντεω, Gr. to pierce] a perforation of the cheſt to diſcharge corrupt matter that is lodged there, or of the abdomen to let out water, as in a dropſy. See Para.

Parace'ntrice, or Parace'ntrical, *adj.* [of παρα and κεντρον, Gr. centre] deviating from circularity.

Parace'ntric *Motion* or *Impetus* [in the new aſtronomy] a term uſed for ſo much as the revolving planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the ſun, or centre of attraction.

Parac'entric *Sollicitation of Gravity or Levity* [in mechanics] is the ſame with the *vis centripeta*.

Parachro'nism [of παρα, beyond, or beſide, and χρονος, Gr. time] an error or miſtake in the time of any action, falſe chronology. See Anachronism and Para.

Paracle'te [παρακλητος, Gr.] a comforter, an advocate.

The Paraclete, in *common* uſe, the title of the *Holy Ghoſt*, tho' not appropriated to Him in ſcripture, "if any man ſin we have an *advocate* [in the original, a *paraclete*] with the Father", meaning *Chriſt*; and, "I'll ſend you *another comforter* [in the original, *paraclete*] ſays Chriſt to his diſciples, when giving them the promiſe of the *Holy Ghoſt*; for 'tis the ſame word in the original; and St. *Irenæus* underſtood it in much the ſame ſenſe; as appears from his comment on the *laſt cited* text, *ut ubi habemus* accusatorem *ibi habeamus* paracletum; however, the *etymology* of the word will alſo admit of the idea of *conſolation*; and no doubt but *either ſenſe* may with equal juſtneſs be applied to that divine perſonage, who is characteriſed by the title of the Paraclete or Comforter. See Dove, Ghost, and Baptize.

Paracma'stica *Febris*, Lat. [of παρακμη, Gr.] a fever which declines daily, *q. d.* beyond its *acmè*. See Para.

Paracma'stical [παρακμαϛικος, Gr.] of or pertaining to a kind of continual hot burning fever, in which the heat, when it is at its height, diminiſheth by little and little, till it ceaſes totally.

Para'cme [παρακμη, Gr.] that part of life in which a perſon has paſt his *acmè*, and is now going down-hill in the vale of life. See Para.

Paraco'e [of παςακουω, Gr. to hear difficulty] deafneſs.

Paracy'nanche [of παρα and κυναγχη, of κυων, a dog, and αγχω, Gr. to ſtrangle] an inflammation in the outward muſcle of the throat. *Bruno*, who adds, that when the *internal* muſcles are ſo affected, that the patient exerts his tongue like a *panting dog*, 'tis called *cynanche*, a word of much the ſame etymology with the former. See Para.

Para'de, Fr. [*parata*, It. *paráda*, Sp.] 1. A great ſhew, ſtate, the expoſal of any thing to view, oſtentation. Nor adorned for *parade*, but execution. *Glanville*. 2. Military order. In warlike *parade*. *Milton*. 3. Place where troops draw up to do duty, and mount guard. 4. Guard, poſture of defence. When they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke*.

Parade [in fencing] the act of parrying or turning off any puſh or ſtroke.

Paradia'stole, Lat. [ϖαραδιαϛολη, G.] a *ſeparation*, a diſtinction; a figure in rhetoric, which joins things that ſeem to have one import, and ſhews how much they *differ*, by ſubjoining to each its proper meaning; as, *triſte lupus ſtabulis, maturis frugibus imbres.*

Pa'radigm [ϖαραδειγμα, of ϖαραδεικνυμι, Gr. to ſhew according to] an example.

Paradigramma'tice [of ϖαραδειγμα, an example, and γραμμα, Gr. a picture] the art of making all ſorts of figures in plaiſter: the artiſts of this workmanſhip are called *gypſochi*.

Pa'radise [*paradis*, Fr. *paradiſo*, It. *paráyzo*, Sp. *paradiſus*, Lat. ϖαραδεισος, Gr.] 1. The bliſsful regions, the garden of Eden, where Adam and Eve reſided during their innocency. 2. Any place of felicity. 3. [With divines] the manſion of ſaints and angels that enjoy the ſight of God, the place of bliſs in heaven, as ſome have *ſuppoſed*. Buxtorf, under the word *Pardes*, tells us, that with the *Jewiſh* writers, it often ſignifies no more than a common *orchard* or garden: But that *Aruch* on the *Talmud* obſerves, that it is alſo uſed for that place where *departed ſouls* are collected. As to the *ſcripture-uſe* of this term, it muſt be gathered, by collating the texts in which it is found. According to the notion of the Greeks, it is an incloſure, or park, ſtored with all ſorts of plants and wild beaſts of pleaſure; and with us, any delightful place is called a paradiſe.

Bird of Paradise, a rare bird, ſo called either on account of its fine colours, *&c.* or elſe becauſe it was not formerly known where it bred, or from whence it came; but it is now well known to breed in the ſpicy-foreſts of Arabia, whether it always retires at night.

Paradi'si *Grana*, Lat. the greater cardamom ſeed.

Paradi'sian, *adj.* [of *paradiſe*] pertaining to paradiſe.

Paradisia'cal, *adj.* [of *paradiſe*] ſuiting paradiſe, conſtituting paradiſe. A *paradiſiacal* ſcene among groves and gardens. *Pope*.

Paradi'sus [in antient eccleſiaſtical writers] a ſquare court before cathedrals, ſurrounded with piazzas or porticos for perſons to walk under, being ſupported with pillars. See Para.

Pa'radox [*paradoxe*, Fr. *paradoſſo*, It. *paradoxa*, Sp. ϖαραδοξον, Gr.] 1. A propoſition ſeemingly abſurd or wrong; but not *really* ſo. It ſhould ſeem, by its *etymology*, to imply ſomething contrary to the commonly received opinion. "What is *rare* (ſays *Strabo*) makes a *paradox*." *Quæ quia ſunt admirabilia contraque opinionem omneum ab ipſis etiam* ϖαραδοξα *appellantur*. Ciceron. *Paradox*. p. 543. *Ed Græv.* Appendix *ad Theſaur. H. Stephan. Scapulæ*, *Conſtantin*. &c. [See Para] 2. An aſſertion contrary to appearance. A gloſs there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in ſhew not altogether unreaſonable. *Hooker*.

Paradox [with rhetoricians] is ſomething caſt in by the by, contrary to the opinion or expectation of the auditors, which is otherwiſe called *hypomone*.

Parado'xi, or Paradoxo'logi [among the antients] a ſort of buffoons or mimes, who diverted the people with their drolling.

Parado'xical, *adj.* 1. Pertaining to a paradox, having the nature of a paradox. Thoſe many *paradoxical* and unheard of imitations. *Brown*. 2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

Parado'xically, *adv.* [of *parodoxical*] in a paradoxical manner, in a manner contrary to received opinions. Advancing paradoxes, and proving them as *paradoxically*. *Collier*.

Parado'xicalness [of *paradoxical*] the nature, ſtate, or quality of being paradoxical.

Paradoxo'logy [ϖαραδοξολογια, ϖαραδοξον, paradox, and λογος, diſcourſe, of λεγω, Gr. to ſpeak] the act of ſpeaking paradoxes, the uſe of paradoxes. Perpend the difficulty, which obſcurity or unavoidable *paradoxology* muſt put upon the attempter. *Brown*.

Paradro'me [ϖαραδρομος, Gr.] a wall or gallery having no ſhelter over head.

Paræ'nesis [ϖαραινεσις, Gr.] a precept, admonition or inſtruction.

Paræne'tic, *adj.* [ϖαραινετικος, Gr.] apt to perſuade or admoniſh, *&c.*

Para'gium [in civil law] the right of the younger children of noblemen, to hold part of the main eſtate, without doing homage to the elder brother.

Parago'ge [ϖσραγωγη, Gr. *paragoge*, Fr.] a figure in Grammar or rhetoric, whereby a letter or ſyllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the ſenſe of it; this figure is frequent with the Hebrews, אברכה for אברך, *I will bleſs*, and *dicier* for *dici*, with the Latins. See Para.

Paragoge [with ſurgeons] that fitneſs of the bones to one another, that is diſcernable in their articulations.

Parago'gical, of or pertaining to the figure paragoge.

Parago′gically [of ϖαραγωγη, Gr. a production or lengthening] according to the figure called *paragoge*.

Pa′ragon [*paragon*, Fr. from *parage*, O. Fr. *paragone*, It. equality] 1. A compleat model or pattern, ſomething ſupremely excellent. Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenſer*. 2. A peerleſs dame, or woman without compare. 3. A compeer or equal, companion, fellow.

To **Pa′ragon**, *verb act.* [*parangonner*, O. Fr.] to equal. To compare. Purpoſing to *paragon* the little one with Arteſia's length. *Sidney*.

Pa′ragon′d, *pret.* and *part paſſ.* [of *paragon*] equalled with, compared with. *Milton*.

Parago′rics [ϖαραγορικα, of ϖαραγορεω, Gr. to mitigate] medicines for alleviating or aſſuaging pain.

Pa′ragraph [*paragraphe*, Fr. *paragrafo*, It. *parafo*, Sp. *paragraphus*, Lat. παραγραφη, Gr.] a diſtinct part of a diſcourſe, a ſmaller ſection of a book, where a line breaks off, a ſection or diviſion; ſo many books are divided into ſections, and ſections into paragraphs. The character of a paragraph in a quotation is §.

Paragra′phe [ϖαραγραφ, of ϖαρα, aſide, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a writing a note in the margin of a book.

Paragraphe [with rhetoricians] a declining or waving the matter in controverſy.

Paragraphe [with poets] a figure, when after having diſpatched one ſubject, they paſs on to another; as, *hactenus arvorum cultus & ſidera cœli; nunc te bacche capam.*

Paragra′phical, *adv.* [of *paragraph*] paragraph by paragraph, or in paragraphs, with diſtinct breaks or diviſions.

Parala′mpsis, Lat. [of ϖαραλαμπω, Gr. to ſhine] a bright ſpeck in the back part of the eye.

Parale′psis, Lat. [ϖαρωλειψις, Gr.] an omitting or paſſing by.

Paralipo′mena, Lat. [ϖαραλειπωμενα, Gr. *i. e.* left out] a ſupplement of things omitted or left out in ſome preceding work or treatiſe. The two books of Chronicles in the old teſtament, ſo called becauſe ſome things are related there, which are omitted in the two books of Kings.

Parali′psis, Lat. [with rhetoricians] a kind of irony, wherein that thing ſeems to be let paſs, which nevertheleſs is deſigned to be inſiſted on at large, with theſe words, *I ſay nothing of*, *I paſs by*, &c.

Parala′ctic, or **Parala′ctical**, *adj.* pertaining to a parallax.

Parala′ctical *Angle* [with aſtronomers] is the angle made at the center of the ſtar, by two right lines drawn, the one from the center of the earth, and the other from its ſurface.

Pa′rallax [*parallaxe*, Fr. *parallaxis*, Lat. ϖαραλλαξις, Gr. variation] an arch of the heavens intercepted between the true place of a ſtar, and its apparent place, viewed from the ſurface of the earth.

Parallax *of Aſcenſion* [in aſtronomy] is the difference between the true and apparent aſcenſion of a planet.

Parallax *of Declination* [in aſtronomy] is the difference between the true and apparent declination of a planet.

Horizontal **Parallax** [with aſtronomers] is when the ſun, moon, or any other planet is in the horizon; which is the greateſt of all, or it is the difference between the real and apparent place of a planet, when it is riſing and ſetting.

Parallax *of Latitude* [with aſtronomers] is an arch of a great circle paſſing by the poles of the apparent place of the ſtar, and comprehended between two circles of the ecliptic, equally diſtant, one of which paſſes by the true place of a ſtar, and the other by its apparent place.

Parallax [in levelling] is uſed for the angle contained between the true level, and that of the apparent level.

Parallax *of Longitude* [in aſtronomy] an arch of the ecliptic lying between two great circles, one of which paſſes from the poles of the ecliptic and the ſtar's real place; the other from the ſaid poles by its apparent place.

Pa′rallel, *adj.* [*parallèle*, Fr. *parallelo*, It. *paralélo*, Sp. *parallelus*, Lat. of ϖαραλληλος, Gr. *q. d.* aſide one another] 1. Equidiſtant, equally or every where alike diſtant aſunder. 2. Having the ſame tendency. When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God. *Addiſon*. 3. Continuing the reſemblance through many particulars, equal, like. Something *parallel* to the wooing and wedding ſuit, in the behaviour of perſons of figure. *Addiſon*. [See **Para**.]

Pa′rallel, *ſubſt.* [ϖαραλληλος, Gr.] 1. Lines continuing their courſe, and ſtill remaining at the ſame diſtance from each other. 2. Lines on the globe, marking the latitude. 3. Direction conformable to that of another line. So lines that from their *parallel* decline. *Garth*. 4. Reſemblance, conformity continued through many particulars, likeneſs. 5. A compariſon made of perſons and things one with another. Comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character, and that of other perſons. *Addiſon*. 6. Any thing reſembling another. If thou woulſt find thy *parallel*, go to hell. *South*.

Parallel [in geography] a ſpace on the terreſtrial globe, comprehended between two circles parallel to the equinoctial.

To **Pa′rallel**, *verb act.* [*mettre en parallele*, Fr. of ϖαραλληλος, Gr.] 1. To place ſo, as always to keep the ſame direction with another line. 2. To keep in the ſame direction, to level. 3. To correſpond to. That he ſtretched out the north over the empty places, ſeems to *parallel* the expreſſion of David, he ſtretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet*. 4. To be equal to, to reſemble through many particulars. Nothing in ſtory can *parallel* this deſtruction. *Dryden*. 5. To compare. I *parallel'd* more than once our idea of ſubſtance with the Indian philoſopher's, he knew not that thich ſupported the tortoiſe. *Locke*.

Pa′rallel *Circle* [with aſtronomers] all the leſſer circles; and particularly the circles of latitude, which being parallel to one another, and to the equinoctial, ſerve for the more eaſy accounting the degrees of latitude.

Circular **Parallel** [in geometry] is one line or circle drawn without, or within another circle.

Parallel *Lines* [in geometry] are ſuch lines as lie equally diſtant from each other in all their parts; ſo that if they were infinitely extended, they would never touch.

Parallel *Planes* [in geometry] are all thoſe planes, which have all the perpendiculars drawn betwixt them equal to each other.

Parallel *Rays* [in optics] are thoſe which keep at an equal diſtance from each other, from the viſible object to the eye, which is ſuppoſed to be infinitely remote from the objects.

Parallel *Ruler*, an inſtrument for drawing lines parallel to each other.

Parallel *Sailing*, is the ſailing between two places under the ſame parallel of latitude.

Parallel *Sphere* [in aſtronomy] that poſition of the ſphere that has one pole in the zenith, and the other in the nadir, and the equinoctial in the horizon.

Pa′rallels *of Altitude* [in aſtronomy] are circles parallel to the horizon, imagined to paſs through every degree and minute of the meridian between the horizon and zenith.

Parallels *of Declination* [with aſtronomers] are circles parallel to the equinoctial, ſuppoſed to paſs through every degree and minute of the meridian, between the equinoctial and each pole of the world.

Parallels *of Latitude* [on a celeſtial globe] are leſſer circles of the ſphere parallel to the ecliptic, imagined to paſs through every degree and minute of the colures.

Parallels *of Latitude* [on a terreſtrial globe] are the ſame with parallels of declination on the celeſtial.

Paralle′lism [*paralleliſme*, Fr. ϖαραλληλισμος, Gr.] the being parallel, parallel nature or quality, that by which two things become equi-diſtant from one another; ſtate of being parallel. The *paralleliſm* and due proportionated inclination of the axis of the earth. *More*.

Parallelism *of the Axis of the Earth* [in aſtronomy] is the earth's keeping its axis in its annual revolution round the ſun, or (according to the Copernican ſyſtem) in a poſition always parallel to itſelf.

Paralle′lly, *adv.* [of *parallel*] equally.

Paralle′logram [*parallelograme*, Fr. *parallelogrammo*, It. *paralelograma*, Sp. ϖαραλληλογραμμον, Gr.] a plain figure, bounded by four right lines, whereof the oppoſite are *parallel* and equal one to the other.

Parallelogram, an inſtrument compoſed of five rules of braſs or wood, with ſliding ſockets to be ſet to any proportion for the inlarging or diminiſhing of any map or draught.

Parallelogra′mmic, or **Parallelogra′mmical** [of ϖαραλληλος and γραμμα, Gr.] belonging to a parallelogram, having the properties of a parallelogram.

Parallelogrammic *Protractor*, a braſs ſemicircle, with four rules in form of a parallelogram, made to move to any angles; one of thoſe rules is an index, that ſhews on the ſemicircle the quantity of any angle, either inward or outward.

Parallelopi′ped [in geometry] one of the regular bodies or ſolids, comprehended under ſix rectangular and parallel ſurfaces, the oppoſite ones whereof are equal; or it is a priſm, whoſe baſe is a parallelogram. It is always triple to a pyramid of the ſame baſe and height.

Parallelo′pleuron [of ϖαραλληλος and ϖλευρον, Gr. a ſide] any figure that has two parallel ſides.

Parallelopleuron [with ſome geometricians] an imperfect parallelogram, or a ſort of trapezium, having unequal angles and ſides; but yet not all ſo, in that, ſome of them anſwer the one to the other, obſerving a certain regulation and proportion of parallels.

Para′logism [*paralogiſme*, Fr. *paralogiſmo*, It. *paralogiſmus*, Lat. ϖαραλογισμος, Gr. *q. d.* a reaſoning beyond truth] a falſe argument, ſophiſtry, a fallacious way of argumentation. Whoever deſires to improve himſelf in this *noble art*, which is of ſo much conſequence to the ſupport of many a weak cauſe, need only make himſelf acquainted with that celebrated writer of the 4th century, who is quoted at large under the word [**Circumincession**, and **First-born**.] If a ſyllogiſm agree with the rules given for the conſtruction of it, it is called a true argument: if it diſagree with theſe rules, it is a *paralogiſm*, or falſe argument. *Watts*.

To **Para′logize** [*paralogizo*, Lat.] to reaſon and argue ſophiſtically.

Para′logy, *ſubſt.* falſe reaſoning. That he muſt needs be ſo, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny. *Brown*.

Paraly′tic, or **Paraly′tical**, *adj.* [*paralyticus*, Lat. παραλυτικος, Gr.] pertaining to one ſick of a palſey, palſied, inclined to a palſy.

Paralytic, *ſubſt.* [*paralytique*, Fr. *paralitico*, It. and Sp. *paralyticus*, Lat. παραλυτικος, Gr.] one afflicted with the palſey.

Para′lysis, Lat, [*paralyſie*, Fr. παραλυσις, Gr.] the palſey.

Parame′sus, Lat. [of παρα and μεσος, Gr. the middle] the next finger to the middle one, the ring-finger. See **Para**.

Para′meter [in geometry] a conſtant right line in ſeveral of the conic ſections, called alſo *latus rectum*, or a third proportional to a line called abſciſſa, and any ordinate of a parabola; ſo that the ſquare of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the parameter and abſciſſa. But in the ellipſis and hyperbola it has a different proportion.

Pa′ramount, *adj.* [of παρα, Gr. above, or *per* and *montar*, Sp. or *monter*, Fr. to mount] having juriſdiction, above, or over all, ſuperior. They raiſe an obligation *paramount* to obligation of ſovereignty. *Bacon*. As

Lord **Paramount** [in our law] 1. The ſupreme lord of the fee. 2. Eminent, of the higheſt degree; as, a traitor *paramount*. *Bacon*.

Paramount, *ſubſt.* the chief. Midſt came their mighty *paramount*. *Milton*.

Paramou′r [*qui parat amorem*, Lat. *i. e.* who engages to love; or *par amour*, Fr.] 1. A lover or woer. To wanton with the ſun her luſty *paramour*. *Milton*. 2. A ſweet-heart, a miſtreſs. It is obſolete in both ſenſes, tho' not inelegant or unmuſical.

Pa′ranymph [*paranymphe*, Fr. *paraninfa*, It. *paranympha*, Lat. παρανυμφος, Gr.] 1. A brideman, one who leads the bride to her marriage, one who directed the nuptial ſolemnities, and took care of the well-ordering of the wedding. 2. One who countenances or ſupports another. Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a ſollicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Taylor*.

Paranymph [in the univerſities] one who makes a ſpeech in praiſe of thoſe who are commencing doctors.

Pa′rapegm, or **Parape′gma** [παραπηγμα, of παραπηγνυμι, from ϖαρα and ϖηγνυμι, Gr. to frame] a table or plate of braſs fixed to a pillar, on which, in ancient times, laws, ordinances, proclamations, &c. were engraved; alſo a table ſet up publickly, giving an account of the ſeaſons of the year, the riſing and ſetting of the ſtars, eclipſes of the ſun and moon. Hence

Parape′gmata [with aſtrologers] tables on which they draw figures, according to their art. *Brown*.

Pa′rapet, Fr. [*parapeto*, Sp. *parapetto*, It. of *parare*, to defend, and *petto*, Lat. the breaſt] a wall breaſt high, a breaſt-work in fortification; a defence or ſkreen on the outſide of a rampart of a fortified place, raiſed ſix or ſeven feet high, to cover the ſoldiers and the cannon from the fire of the enemy.

Pa′raph, or **Pa′raphe**, a particular character, knot, or flouriſh, which perſons habituate themſelves to make, always in the ſame manner at the end of their name, to prevent their ſignature from being counterfeited.

Paraphimo'sis [of παρα and φιμωσις, of φιμοω, Gr. to tie with a bridle, paraphimoſe, Fr.] a diſorder of the penis wherein the prepuce is ſhrunk, and withdrawn behind the glans, ſo as not to be brought over to cover the ſame.

Paraphe'rna, or Paraphernalia *Bona*, Lat. [παραφερνα, of παρα, beſides, and φερνη, Gr. a dower] thoſe goods which a wife challengeth over and above her dower or jointure, after her huſband's death; as furniture for her chamber, wearing apparel, jewels, *&c.* which are not to be put into the inventory of her huſband's, and which are in her diſpoſal. See Para.

Pa'raphrase, Fr. [*parafraſi*, It. *parafraſis*, Sp. *paraphraſis*, Lat. ϖαραφρασις, Gr.] the expreſſing of a text in plainer words, and more largely, and more accommodated to the capacity of the reader, a looſe interpretation, an explication in many words.

To Pa'raphrase, *verb act.* [*paraphraſer*, Fr. παραφραζω, Gr.] to make a paraphraſe of, to comment upon, to interpret with laxity of expreſſion, to tranſlate looſely. Where tranſlation is impracticable, they may *paraphraſe*. *Felton.*

Pa'raphrast [*paraphraſte*, Fr. *paraphraſtes*, Lat. of ϖαραφραστης, Gr.] one who paraphraſes or expounds a matter by many words, a lax interpreter, a middle courſe between the rigour of literal tranſlators and the liberty of *paraphraſts*. *Hooker.*

Paraphra'stic, or Paraphra'stical, *adj.* [of *paraphraſe*; ϖαραφραστικος, Gr.] lax in interpretation, not literal, done by way of paraphraſe, pertaining to a paraphraſe.

Paraphra'stically, *adv.* [of *paraphraſtical*] by way of paraphraſe.

Paraphre'nesis, or Paraphre'nitis [of ϖαρα and φρενιτις, from φρην Gr. the mind] a kind of madneſs accompanied with a continual fever, or, according to the modern phyſicians, it is an inflammation of the diaphragm, attended with a continual fever, and exquiſite pain in the parts affected; which is increaſed by inſpiration, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a pleuriſy, in which the greateſt pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

Paraphro'syne [ϖαραφροσυνη, of ϖαρα and φρην, Gr. the mind] a ſlight kind of doting in the imagination and judgment.

Paraple'gia, Lat. [ϖαραπληγια, of ϖαρα and πληττω, Gr. to ſtrike] a palſy that ſeizes all the parts of the body below the head. So Boerhaave uſes the term, *Symptomatolog.* Sect. 861. But with Aretæus Cappadox, 'tis a *paralytic* affection, on the powers of feeling and motion, only in a particular part. *Aretæus Ed Lugdun.* p. 33. So great the difference between the *ancient* and *modern* acceptation of words! A caution that ſhould ever be kept in view, if we propoſe to underſtand aright the great *maſters of antiquity*; and perhaps no where of ſo much importance, as in converſing with the sacred writings.

Pararhy'thmus [ϖαραρυθμος, Gr.] a pulſe not ſuitable to a perſon's age. See Para and Rythmus.

Parathre'ma [of ϖαρα, aſide, and αρθρον, Gr. a joint] a luxation when a joint is a little ſlipt from its place.

Parasa'ng [*paraſanga*, low Lat.] a meaſure in Perſia, in length about four Engliſh miles.

Parasce'nium [of ϖαρα, beyond, and σκηνη, Gr. tabernacle or ſcene] the back part of a ſcene or ſtage in a play-houſe; among the Romans, that place of a theatre to which the actors withdrew to dreſs or undreſs.

Parasceu'e [ϖαρασκυη, of ϖαρασκευαζω, Gr. to prepare or make ready] the preparation of all things neceſſary before an operation,

Parasce've [ϖαρασκευη, Gr. preparation] the eve of the ſabbath, or of an holy day, eſpecially Eaſter-eve.

Parasele'ne [ϖαρασεληνη, of παρα, near, and σεληνη, Gr. the moon] a mock-moon, a meteor or phœnomenon, encompaſſing the moon in form of a luminous ring.

Parasio'pesis [ϖαρασιωπησις, of ϖαρα, and σιωπαω, Gr. to be ſilent] the act of keeping ſilence.

Parasiopesis [with rhetoricians] a figure, as when the orator ſays he will not ſpeak of ſuch a thing; which intimation alone makes it to be ſufficiently underſtood.

Pa'rasite, Fr. [*paraſito*, It. *paraſitus*, Lat. of ϖαρασιτος, from ϖαρα, and σιτος, Gr. corn] a king of the prieſts, among the ancients, or a miniſter of the gods; or (as others) a gueſt of the prieſt's, whom he invited to eat part of the ſacrifices; hence the word is uſed to ſignify a ſmell-feaſt, or trencher-friend, a flattering ſpunger or hanger-on; one that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. *Bacon.*

Parasy'tic, or Parasi'tical, *adj.* [*paraſitique*, Fr. ϖαρασιτικος, Gr.] pertaining to a paraſite, flattering, wheedling.

Parasitical *Plants* [with botaniſts] a ſort of diminutive plants growing on trees, and ſo called from their manner of living and feeding, which is altogether on others.

Parasi'ticalness [of *paraſiticus*, Lat. of ϖαρασιτικος, Gr. and *neſs*] fawningneſs, flatteringneſs.

Pa'rasol, Fr. [*paraſole*, It.] a little moveable machine, in manner of a canopy or umbrella, borne in the hand to ſkreen the head from ſun, rain, *&c.*

Para'stades Gr. [with architects] the poſts or pillars of a door, called *alius*.

Parasta'tæ, Lat. [in architecture] the ſame that the Italians call *membrette*, and we pilaſters.

Parastatæ, Gr. [with architects] a kind of anta or pilaſter built by the ancients, for the ſupport of an arch.

Parastatæ, Lat. [with anatomiſts] are certain veſſels enwrapped in the ſame coat with the ſpermatic veſſels, which by their various windings compoſe that body that is fixed on the back of the teſtes; the ſame as *epididymæ*.

Parasta'tica, Lat. [with architects] a pilaſter or ſquare pillar ſet in a wall.

Parastre'mma, Lat. [of ϖαραστρεφω, Gr. to turn aſide] a diſtortion. See Para.

Parasyna'nche [ϖαρασυναγχη, of ϖαρα συν αγχειν, Gr. to ſuffocate together] an inflammation of the muſcles of the upper part of the oeſophagus or gullet, attended with a continual fever. *Bruno* ſays, "the ſynanche conſiſts in the inflammation of thoſe inner parts where the extremities of the *guttur* and *gula* meet;" and the etymology ſhould ſeem to imply as much.

Parasyna'xis, Lat. [ϖαρασυναξις, Gr. in the civil law] a conventicle or unlawful meeting.

Parathe'sis, Lat. [*parathèſe*, Fr. ϖαραθεσις, of ϖαρα, and τιθημι, Gr. to place beſide] a grammatical figure, where two or more ſubſtantives are put in the ſame caſe, and is called *appoſition* in Latin.

Parathesis [with printers] the matter contained within two crochets.

Parathesis [with rhetoricians] is when a ſmall hint of a thing is given to the auditors, with a promiſe to enlarge on it at ſome other convenient time.

Parati'lmus [παρατιλμος, of ϖαρατιλλω, Gr. to tear or pluck up] a puniſhment inflicted on adulterers, among the Greeks, by tearing up by the roots the hair growing about the fundament.

Parati'tla, Lat. [of ϖαρα, and τιτλα, Gr. titles] ſhort notes or ſummaries of the titles of the digeſt and code.

Paravai'l [in common law] the lower tenant, or he who is tenant to one who holds his fee of another.

Parazo'nium [ϖαραζωνιον, Gr.] a term uſed by medalliſts for a ſcepter rounded at the two ends, in the manner of a truncheon or commander's ſtaff; or a kind of poniard or ſhort ſword, repreſented as worn at the girdle.

To Pa'rboil, *verb act.* [*parbouiller*, Fr. prob. *q. d. part-boiled*] to boil but in part and not thoroughly, to half-boil.

To Pa'rbreak, *verb neut.* [brecker, Du.] to vomit.

Parbreak, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] vomit. Her filthy *parbreak*, all the place defiled has. *Spenſer.*

Pa'rbuncle [with ſailors] a rope uſed in the nature of a pair of ſlings, to hoiſe weighty things into or out of a ſhip.

Parca'e [according to the ancient theology] three goddeſſes who preſide over the lives of men. And, according to Plato, the daughters of *Neceſſity* and *Deſtiny*. Theſe (as the poets fable it) ſpun the lives of men; Clotho held the diſtaff and ſpun the thread; Lacheſis turned the wheel; and Atropos cut the thread of life.

Pa'rcel [of *parcelle*, Fr. *particella*, It. *partezilla*, Sp.] 1. Part, portion of any whole taken ſeparately. Two *parcels* of the white of an egg. *Arbuthnot.* 2. A ſmall bundle. 3. A quantity or maſs. Beſides various ſizes of its fluid and globular *parcels*. *Newton.* 4. A number of perſons, in contempt. 5. Any number or quantity, in contempt. By a *parcel* of fair words. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Parcel *out*, *verb act.* [of *parcelle*, Fr.] 1. To divide into portions, to diſtribute into parcels. 2. To make up into a maſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Parcel *a Seam* [ſea phraſe] is to lay a narrow piece of canvaſs about a hand's breadth upon the ſeam of a ſhip that has been newly calked.

Parcel *Makers* [in the exchequer] two officers, who make the parcels of the eſcheator's accounts, and deliver the ſame to one of the auditors of that court.

Pa'rcener [in common law] is when one dies poſſeſt of an eſtate, and has iſſue only daughters; ſo that the lands deſcend to thoſe daughters, who are called *parceners*, and are but as one heir; alſo if ſiſters are heir to one who has no iſſue.

Pa'rceners [according to cuſtom] are the ſons of a man who dies having poſſeſſion of lands in gavel kind, as in Kent, and ſome other franchiſed places.

Pa'rcenery. See Parcinary.

To Parch, *verb act.* [from περικαιειν, Gr. ſays Junius, of *percoquo*, Lat. ſays Skinner; neither of them ſeem ſatisfied with their conjecture: perhaps from *peruſtus*, burnt, to peruſt to parch; or from *parchment*, the effect of fire upon parchment being almoſt proverbial] to burn ſlightly and ſuperficially, to ſcorch, to dry up. *Ray.*

To Parch, *verb neut.* to be ſcorched. Many corns will dry and *parch* into barley. *Mortimer.*

Pa'rching, *part.* [of *parch*] burning or drying up.

Pa'rchment [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamino*, Sp. *pergaminho*, Port. of *pergamena*, It. and Lat. of *Pergamus* in Aſia the Leſs, becauſe invented there, when Ptolemy prohibited the exportation of paper from Egypt] ſkins of ſheep, *&c.* dreſſed for writing. Among traders, the ſkins of ſheep are called parchment, and thoſe of calves vellum.

Parchment-ma'ker [of *parchment* and *maker*] he who dreſſes parchment.

Pa'rcinary, *ſubſt.* [*parſonier*, Fr. in law] a holding or poſſeſſing of land by joint tenants, otherwiſe called *coparceners*, *pro indiviſo*, *i. e.* without dividing the common inheritance, for if they refuſe to divide their common inheritance, and chuſe rather to hold it jointly, they are ſaid to hold in *parcinarie*. *Cowel.*

Pard, or Parda'le, *ſubſt.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.] the leopard. It denotes in poetry any of the ſpotted beaſts.

Pa'rdon, Fr. [*perdono*, It. *perdon*, Sp. *perdam*, Port.] 1. Forgiveneſs of an offender, eſpecially that which God gives to ſinners. 2. Forgiveneſs of a crime, indulgence. Entertained with ſome *pardon* among my friends. *Wotton.* 3. Remiſſion of penalty. 4. Forgiveneſs received. Secure in his *pardon*, but miſerable in the ignorance of it. *South.* 5. Warrant of forgiveneſs, or exemption from puniſhment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pardon [in law] a remiſſion or forgiveneſs of a felonious, or other offence againſt the king.

Pardon [in canon law] an indulgence which the pope grants to ſuppoſed penitents, for the remiſſion of the pain of purgatory.

Pardon [*ex gratia regis*] is ſuch a pardon as the king affords with ſome ſpecial regard to the perſon, or ſome other circumſtances.

Pardon [by the courſe of law] is ſuch as the law of equity allows for a light offence.

To Pardon, *verb act.* [*pardonner*, Fr. *perdonare*, It. *perdonàr*, Sp.] 1. To forgive an offence or crime. 2. To remit a puniſhment or penalty due to a crime. 3. To excuſe an offender.

Pa'rdonable, *adj.* Fr. [*perdonabile*, It.] that may be pardoned, venial, excuſable.

Pa'rdonableness [of *pardonable*] ſuſceptibility of pardon or forgiveneſs, venialneſs. Put theſe two together, and this conceit of the natural *pardonableneſs* of ſin vaniſhes away. *Hall.*

Pa'rdonably, *adv.* [of *pardonable*] excuſably, venially.

Pa'rdoner [of *pardon*] one who forgives another.

Pa'rdoners [antient cuſtoms] were perſons who carried about the pope's indulgences, and ſold them to any that would buy them, againſt whom Luther incenſed the people of Germany.

To Pare, *verb act.* [of *parer*, Fr. to trim, *pareggiare*, It. or *ſeparare*, Lat. to ſeparate. This word is reaſonably deduced by Skinner from the French phraſe *parer les ongles*, to dreſs the horſes hoofs, when they are ſhared by the farrier. Thus we firſt ſaid *pare* your nails; and thence transferred the word to general uſe. *Johnſon*] 1. To cut off extremities, to cut from the ſurface, to diminiſh. All the mountains were *pared* off the earth. *Burnet*. 2. To cut off by little and little.

Pare'cbasis, Lat. [ϖαρεκβασις, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, where the main ſubject is departed from.

Pareche'sis, Lat. [in rhetoric] a reſemblance of a thing, a figure the ſame as *alluſio* in Latin.

Pare'gmenon, Lat. [ϖαρεγμενον, Gr. a derivative] a rhetorical figure which joins words together, as *wiſe*, *wiſdom*, &c.

Parego'ric, *adj*. [ϖαρηγορικα, of ϖαρηγορεω, Gr. to mitigate] having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify and aſſuage.

Parago'rics, *ſubſt*. medicines which comfort, mitigate, and aſſuage pain.

Pare'lcon [ϖαρελκον, Gr. a drawing out into length] a grammatical figure, in which a word or ſyllable is added to the end of another, as *etiamnum*.

Pare'lium, Lat. [ϖαρηλιον, of ϖαρα and ηλιος, Gr. the ſun] a mock ſun, a meteor appearing on each ſide of the ſun.

Parei'ra *Brava*, the root of a plant growing in Mexico, *&c.* accounted a ſpecific for the cure of the ſtone and gravel.

Pare'mptosis, Lat. [ϖαρεμπτωσις, Gr. a falling or coming in between; with grammarians] a figure, when a letter is added in the middle of a word, as ϖτολις, for ϖολις, a city.

Paremptosis [with phyſicians] is when the blood ſlides from the heart into the great artery.

Parence'phalos, Lat. [of ϖαρεγκεφαλος, of ϖαρα, near, and εγκεφαλος, Gr. the brain] the ſame as the cerebellum.

Pare'nchyma, Lat. [ϖαρεγχυμα, Gr. effuſion] a porous or ſpongy ſubſtance, in phyſic, the peculiar ſubſtance of ſeveral parts of the bodies of animals, as the heart, liver, lungs, ſpleen, *&c.* alſo ſometimes it is uſed for all the bowels.

Parenchyma *of a Plant* [according to Dr. Grew] the pith, or pulp, or that inner part of the plant, through which the juice is ſuppoſed to be diſtributed.

Parenchy'matous, *adj*. [ϖαρεγχυμα, Gr.] relating to the parenchyma, ſpongy. *Grew*.

Pare'nchymous *Parts* [in old anatomy] ſuch fleſhy parts of the body as fill up the void ſpaces between the veſſels, and do not conſiſt of veſſels themſelves; but it has ſince been diſcovered, by means of microſcopes, that all the parts of an animal body are nothing elſe but a network of ſmall veſſels and canals.

Pare'nesis, the ſame with *paraneſis*, perſuaſion.

Pa'rent, *ſubſt*. [*parents*, Fr. *parenti*, It. are only uſed in the plural number, and ſignify relations in general; *parens*, Lat.] a father or mother. All true virtues are to honour true religion as their *parent*. *Hooker*.

Pa'rentage, Fr. [*parentaggio*, It. *parentéla*, Sp] extraction, birth, condition with reſpect to the rank of parents.

Pare'ntal, *adj*. [*parentalis*, Lat.] pertaining to parents, becoming parents.

Parenta'lia [among the Romans] ſolemnities and banquets held at the obſequies of relations and friends.

Parenta'tion [*parentatum*, ſup. of *parento*, Lat.] the performance of funeral ſolemnities, ſomething done or ſaid in honour of the dead.

Pare'nthesis [*parentheſe*, Fr. *parenteſi*, It. and Sp.] the marks ( ) that include a clauſe that is put into a ſentence, which may be left out in reading, and yet the ſenſe remain intire. In vain is my perſon excepted by a *parentheſis* of words. *K. Charles*.

Parenthesis [ϖαρενθεσις, of ϖαρα, εν and τιθημι, Gr. to place] an interpoſition, a putting between.

Parenthesis [with grammarians] a figure, when ſome vowel is put into a middle of a word, as νουσος for νοσος.

Parenthe'tical, *adj*. [of *parentheſis*] pertaining to a parentheſis.

Pare'nticide [*parenticida*, *parenticidium*, *parentes*, and *cædo*, Lat. to ſlay] a killer, or the killing of a father or mother.

Pa'rer [of *pare*] an inſtrument to cut away the ſurface of any thing. *Tuſſer*.

Pare're [in traffic] a term borrowed from the Italians, ſignifying advice or counſel of a merchant or perſon negociating; for that ſuch a perſon being conſulted on any point, introduces his anſwer in Italian with a *mi pare*, i. e. it ſeems to me, or, I think. This begins to be naturalized with us.

Pare'rga [ϖαρεργα or ϖαρεργον, Gr.] an appendix.

Pare'rga [in architecture] additions or appendages, made by way of ornament to a principal work.

Parerga [in painting] little pieces or compartiments on the ſides or in the corners of the principal piece.

Pa'rergy [of ϖαρα and εργον, Gr. work] ſomething done by the by, ſomething unimportant. The ſcripture being ſerious and commonly omitting ſuch *parergies*, it will be unreaſonable to condemn all laughter. *Brown*.

Pare'sis, Lat. the diſeaſe called the palſy.

Pa'rget [prob. of *paries*, Lat. a wall] plaiſter for covering of a wall, plaiſter laid upon the roof or cieling of a room. Of Engliſh talc the courſer ſort is called plaiſter, or *parget*, the finer, ſpaad. *Woodward*.

To Parget, *verb act*. [from the ſubſt.] to plaiſter, to cover with plaiſter. *Government of the Tongue*.

Pa'rgeter [of *parget*] a plaiſterer.

Pa'rgeting, *part. act*. [of *parget*] plaiſtering of walls, cielings, *&c.*

Parhe'lion, Lat. [ϖαρηλιον, of ϖαρα and ηλιος, Gr. the ſun] a mock ſun.

Pa'rhypate [ϖαρυπατη, Gr.] the ſound of the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument that is next to the baſe.

Pa'rian *Marble*, an excellent ſort of white marble.

Parieta'lia *Oſſa*, Lat. [in anatomy] the third and fourth bone of the cranium, ſo called becauſe they form the parietes or ſides of the head.

Parie'tals. See Parietalia.

Parie'tary, *ſubſt*. *parietaire*, Fr. *paries*, Lat.] a wall.

Parieta'ria, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb pellitory of the wall.

Parie'tes [in anatomy] the incloſures or membranes which ſtop up cloſe the hollow parts of bodies.

Pa'ris, Lat. the herb true-love or one berry.

Parie'tal, *adj* [*parietis*, gen. of *paries*, Lat. a wall] conſtituting the ſides or walls. The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part of the temporal bones. *Sharp*.

Pa'ring, *ſubſt*. [of *pare*] that which is pared off any thing, the rind.

Pa'rish [*paroiſſe*, Fr. *parrochia*, It. *parróchia*, Sp. *paròquia*, Port. of *parochia*, Lat. ϖαροικια, Gr. *i. e. accolarum conventus*, *accolatus*, *ſacra vicinia*, Lat.] a diſtrict, diviſion of a city, hundred, *&c.* which has particular officers, and in eccleſiaſtical affairs, is under the particular charge of a ſecular prieſt. Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial. Cathedral is that where there is a biſhop ſeated, ſo called *à cathedra*: conventual conſiſts of regular clerks, profeſſing ſome order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of ſpiritual men: Parochial, is that which is inſtituted for ſaying divine ſervice and adminiſtering the holy ſacraments to the people dwelling within a certain compaſs of ground near unto it. See Parochia.

Parish, *adj*. 1. belonging to the pariſh, having the care of the pariſh. The leaſt *pariſh* office. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope*. 2. Maintained by the pariſh. The *pariſh* girl. *Gay*.

Pari'shioner [*parachus*. Lat. *paroiſſion*, Fr.] an inhabitant of a pariſh, one belonging to ſuch a diſtrict.

Pari'sthmia [ϖαρισθμια, of ϖαρα, near, or ſide of, and ισθμιον, Gr. a part of the throat ſo named] two glandules or kernels joined together, and having one common cavity which opens into the mouth, the ſame as tonſilæ and amygdalæ.

Parisylla'bical *Nouns* [in grammar] ſuch as conſiſt of equal ſyllables, or which have not more ſyllables in one caſe than in another.

Pa'ritor, *ſubſt*. [from *apparitor*] a beadle, a ſummoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden*.

Pa'rity [*parité*, Fr *paratà*, It. *paritas*, Lat.] equality, reſemblance. *Parity* of reaſon. *Swift*.

Park [*parc*, Fr. *parco*, It. peaꞃꞃoc, peaꞃꞃuc, Sax.] an incloſure ſtocked with wild beaſts of chaſe, which a man may have by preſcription or the king's grant. According to Mawood, a park is a place for privilege for wild beaſts of venery, and alſo for other wild beaſts that are beaſts of the foreſt and of the chace.

To Park, *verb act*. [from the ſubſt.] to incloſe as in a park. How are we *park'd* and bounded in a pale? *Shakeſpeare*.

Park *of Artillery* [in a camp] a poſt out of cannon ſhot; where the cannon, artificial fires, powder, and other warlike ammunition are kept and guarded.

Park *of Proviſion* [in a camp] a place in the rear of every regiment which is taken up by the ſutlers who follow the army with proviſions, and ſell them to the ſoldiers.

Park [for fiſhing] a very large net diſpoſed on the brink of the ſea, having only one hole that looks towards the ſhore, and which becomes dry after the flood is gone off, ſo that the fiſh have no way left to eſcape.

Park [with ſhepherds] a moveable paliſade ſet up in the field, to incloſe the ſheep in to feed in the night-time.

Park *Bote* [in law] a being free from the duty of incloſing a park.

Pa'rker [of *park*] a park-keeper. *Ainſworth*.

Park *Leaves*, an herb.

Pa'rle, *ſubſt*. [of *parler*, Fr.] talk, diſcourſe, oral diſcuſſion of any thing. Our trumpet call'd you to this gen'ral *parle*. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Pa'rley, *verb neut*. [of *parler*, Fr.] to confer or talk with, to diſcuſs any thing orally. *Knolles*.

Parley [of *parler*, Fr. to ſpeak] a conference with an enemy about ſome affair or propoſal, oral treaty, diſcuſſion by word of mouth. Seek rather by *parley* to recover them than by the ſword. *Sidney*.

To *Beat a* Parley, or To *Sound a* Parley [military term] is to give the ſignal for ſuch a conference, by beat of drum or ſound of trumpet; which is uſually done by the beſieged, in order to ſurrender the place upon conditions or terms, and alſo by the beſiegers, to have liberty to bury their dead.

Pa'rliament [*parliamentum*, L. Lat. *parlement*, of *parlementer*, Fr. *parlamento*, It. and Sp.] the ſenate or chief counſel of a nation; eſpecially in England and France. They meet together to make or alter laws, and to debate matters of importance relating to the commonwealth. It conſiſts of the three eſtates of the realm, the king, the lords ſpiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons. This aſſembly or court is of all others the higheſt and of greateſt authority. *Cowel*.

Parliament, *in the Inns of Court*, the members being convened together to conſult about the common affairs of their reſpective houſes.

Clerk of the Parliament, an officer who records all acts done in this high court, and engroſſes them fairly in parchment rolls, in order to be kept for poſterity.

Parliame'ntary, *adj*. [*parliamentaire*, Fr.] pertaining to, or agreeable with the method of parliament, enacted by parliament. *Parliamentary* acts or conſtitutions. *Hale*.

Parliame'ntum *Indoctorum*, i. e. the parliament of the unlearned; a parliament held at Coventry the 6th of Henry IV. ſo called, becauſe by ſpecial precept to the ſheriffs of the counties, no perſon was to be called that was ſkilled in the law.

Parliamentum *Inſanum*, i. e. the mad parliament; held at Oxford, in the 41ſt of Henry III. ſo called, becauſe the lords came with great retinues of armed men, and many matters were tranſacted againſt the king's prerogative.

Parliamentum *Diabolicum*, i. e. the deviliſh parliament; a parliament held at Coventry, the 38th of Henry IV. wherein Edward, earl of march, who was afterward crowned king, was attainted.

Parliamentum *de la Bonde*, a parliament in the time of king Edward II. to which the barons came armed, with coloured bands on their ſleeves, for diſtinction, againſt the two Spencers.

Parliamentum *Religioſum*, i. e. the religious parliament; a conference held in the parlour or common of a monaſtery.

Pa'rlour [*parlatorio*, It. *parloer*, of *parler*, Fr. to ſpeak] 1. A lower room for the entertainment of company. 2. [In nunneries] a little room or cloſet where people talk to the nuns through a grated window. 3. A room in monaſtries, where the religious meet and converſe.

Pa'rlous [this might ſeem to come from *parler*, Fr. but Junius derives it of *perillous*, in which ſenſe it anſwers to the Lat. *improbus*] ſhrewd, ſubtil, keen, ſpritely, waggiſh. Paſſing prudent, and a *parlous* wit. *Dryden*.

Pa'rlousness [q. *peerleſneſs*, Fr.] uncapableneſs of being equalled, ſpoken commonly in an ill ſenſe; alſo keenneſs of temper, quickneſs; which is the more uſual ſenſe.

Pa'rma [with antiquaries] a ſort of ancient buckler.

Parma ci'tty, *ſubſt.* corruptly for *ſpermaceti. Ainſworth.*

Parmesa'n [of *Parma*, in Italy] a ſort of delicate cheeſe.

Pa'rnel, *diminut.* [q. d. *petronella*, the name of a woman] a laſcivious woman, a confident girl, a punk, a ſlut. Obſolete. *Skinner.*

Paro'chia [ϖαροικια, Gr.] an aſſembly of neighbouring inhabitants.

Parochia, or pariſh. See Parish.

Paro'chial, *adj.* [*paroiſſial*, Fr. *parrocchiale*, It. of *parochialis*, from *parochia*, L. Lat.] pertaining to a pariſh. *Atterbury.*

Paro'dic *Degree* [in an equation] the ſeveral regular terms, in a quadratic, cubic, or biquadratic equation, *&c.* the indices of whoſe powers aſcend or deſcend orderly, in an arithmetical progreſſion.

Parodo'ntides [ϖαροδοντιδης, ϖαρα and οδοντ@, of οδους, Gr. a tooth] certain ſwellings in the gums.

Pa'rody [*parodie*, Fr. *parodia*, Lat. of παροδια, of ϖαρα, by, and οδ@, Gr. a way, *q. d.* trite, or paſſing current among the people] a popular maxim, adage or proverb; alſo a poetical pleaſantry, conſiſting in applying the verſes of ſome perſon, by way of ridicule, to another, or in turning a ſerious work into burleſque, by endeavouring, as near as can be, to obſerve the ſame words, rhimes, and cadences. It is in general a kind of writing, in which the words of an author, or his thoughts, are taken, and by a ſlight change adapted to ſome new purpoſe.

But *here* I conceive the *etymology* muſt be differently explained. A *parodic* verſe, being that (ſays H. Stephan.) which was ſung in the *parodos*; and the *parodos* (with him) is the actor's *firſt ſhewing* himſelf upon the ſtage, I mean *before he enters upon his part*; and from the *peculiar caſt*, not to ſay *liberties*, taken in theſe kind of ſpeeches, it has been conjectured that our modern ſenſe of the word *parody* comes. But *N. B. Ariſtotle*, in his *Poeticks*, ſays, "the *parodos* is the firſt ſpeech which the *chorus* makes; as the *ſtaſimon* is her *firſt ſong* without the *anapæſt* and *trochee*.

To Pa'rody, *verb act.* [*parodier*, Fr.] to copy by way of parody. I have tranſlated or rather *parodied* a poem of Horace. *Pope.*

Paroi'mia, Lat. [ϖαροιμια, Gr.] a proverb.

Paroimia [with rhetoricians] a proverbial manner of ſpeaking; alſo the continuation of a trope or figure with reſpect to the common uſe, as to waſh an Ethiopian and a brick.

Pa'rol *Demurrer* [in law] a privilege allowed to an infant, who is ſued concerning lands which came to him by deſcent.

Paro'le, Fr. [*parola*, It. and Sp.] word given as an aſſurance, promiſe given by a priſoner not to go away; as, *parole* of honour.

Parole [in law] a plea in court.

Parole [in military affairs] is when a priſoner of war is permitted to go into his own country, or to his own party, upon his promiſe to return at a time appointed, if not exchanged.

Leaſe Parole [in law] a leaſe by word of mouth, in diſtinction to one in writing.

Will Parole. See Will.

Paro'li [in gaming] the double of what was laid at ſtake before.

Paro'moeon, Lat. [ϖαρομοιον, Gr. near alike] 1. A proverb. 2. A figure uſed by grammarians, in which all the words of a ſentence begin with the ſame letter, *&c.* as, *O tite, tute, tati, tibi tanta tyranne tuliſti.* And, 3. When ſeveral verbs or nouns are produced like the former, only with a little variation of the tenſes and caſes.

Paronomasi'a, Lat. [ϖαρωνομαςια, of ϖαρωνομαζω, Gr. to allude to to a name, *i. e.* a likeneſs in words] a figure in rhetoric, in which, by the change of a letter or ſyllable, ſeveral things are alluded to; as, *bolder in a buttery than a battery.* This figure is by the Latins called *agnominatio.*

Paronychi'a, Lat. [ϖαρονυχια, of ϖαρα, near, and ονυξ, Gr. the nail] a preternatural ſwelling or ſore under the root of the nail of one's finger; a felon or whitlow, the ſame as *panaratium.*

Paro'nymous, or Parono'mous, *adj.* the latter is more analogous, [of ϖαρα and ωνομια, Gr. name] reſembling another word. The ſynonomous and the *paronymous* or kindred names. *Watts.*

Paro'ptesis [ϖαροπ]ησις, of ϖαρα, and οπ]αω, Gr. to roaſt] 1. The act of roaſting or boiling. 2. [With ſurgeons] a kind of burning, antiently uſed in divers diſeaſes.

Paroque't, *ſubſt.* [*parroquet*, or *perroquet*, Fr.] a ſmall ſpecies of parrot.

Paro'tides [ϖαρωτιδες, of ϖαρα, near, or ſide of, and ωτος, gen. of ες, Gr. an ear] certain glandules or kernels *under and behind* the ears; alſo a ſwelling of thoſe kernels, commonly called a ſwelling of the almonds of the ears; diſeaſes being ſometimes denominated *from the parts* which they effect. Thus with Hippocrates, *ſplenes* are *diſtempered ſplenes*; and, by parity of argument, *parotides* are *diſtempered kernels* ſo called.

Paro'tis, *ſubſt.* plural of *parotides.* See Parotides.

Paro'xysm [*paroxyſme*, Fr. *paroſiſmo*, It. *paroxyſmus*, Lat. ϖαροξυσμος, of ϖαροξυνω, Gr. to make very ſharp] the acceſs or coming on of a fit of a fever, ague, or other diſtemper; periodical exacerbation of a diſeaſe. The fury of an hyſteric *paroxyſm. Harvey.*

Pa'rrels [in a ſhip] thoſe frames that are made of trucks, ribs, and ropes, which go about the maſts, and are made faſt to the yards at both ends; ſo that the yards may ſlide up and down the maſts by them.

Pa'rricide, Fr. [*parricida*, It. the murderer, and *parricidio*, It. the crime, *paricida*, Sp. of *parricida, parricidium*, Lat.] 1. The killer of a father, one who deſtroys his parent. 2. The killing of a father or parent, murther of one to whom reverence is due. His cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.* 3. One who deſtroys or invades hoſtilly any to whom he owes particular reverence; as one's country or patron. 4. Treaſons againſt one's country.

Parrici'dal, Parrici'dial, or Parrici'dious, *adj.* [*parricida*, Lat.] relating to parricide, committing parricide. *Brown.*

Pa'rrot [*perroquet*, Fr.] a parti coloured bird, of the hooked bill ſpecies, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

To Pa'rry, *verb neut.* [*parer*, Fr.] to put by thruſts, to fence.

Pa'rrying [in fencing] the action of ſaving a man's ſelf, or ſtaving off the ſtrokes, *&c.* offered him by another.

To Parse, *verb act.* [q. d. *dividere in partes*, Lat. to divide into parts] to expound a leſſon according to the rules of grammar, to reſolve a ſentence into the elements and parts of ſpeech. A word only uſed in grammar ſchools.

Parsimo'nious, *adj.* [*parſimonia*, Lat.] ſaving, ſparing, frugal, covetous. It is ſometimes taken in a good ſenſe, and ſometimes in a bad one.

Parsimo'niously [of *parſimonious*] covetouſly, ſavingly, ſparingly. *Swift.*

Parsimo'niousness, or Pa'rsimony, *ſubſt.* [of *parſimonia*, It. Sp. co [illegible] Lat.] ſparingneſs, diſpoſition to ſpare and ſave, frugality, vetouſneſs, niggardlineſs.

Pa'rsley [*parſli*, Brit. *perſil*, Fr. *petroſellino*, It. *perexil*, Sp. *perrexil*, Port. *petroſelinum, apium*, Lat. ϖετροσηλινον, Gr.] an herb.

Parsley *Pert* [of *pierre*, Fr. a ſtone] an herb good againſt the gravel or ſtone in the kidneys.

Macedonian Pa'rsley, *Hedge* Parsley, *&c.* ſeveral herbs.

Pa'rsnip [of *paſtinaca*, Lat.] an edible root.

Pa'rson. 1. The miniſter or rector of a pariſh, one that has a parochial charge or the cure of ſouls. From *parocheanus*, the pariſh prieſt. 2. A clergyman in general. Tickling the *parſon* as he lies aſleep. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. It is applied to the teachers among the preſbyterians.

Parson *Imparſonne* [in law] one who is put in poſſeſſion of a church, whether appropriate or preſentative by the act of another.

Pa'rsonage, a ſpiritual living, the benefice of a pariſh, compoſed of glebe land, tithes, and other offerings of the people ſet apart for the maintenance of the miniſter of a particular church; alſo the manſion-houſe of a parſon.

Part [*partie*, Fr. *parte*, It. Sp. and Port. *pars*, Lat.] 1. A piece of any thing, ſomething leſs than the whole, a portion of ſome whole conſidered as divided or diviſible. 2. Member. All the *parts* were formed in his mind into one harmonious body. *Locke.* 3. That which in diviſion falls to each. But ſure my *part* was nothing but the ſhame. *Dryden.* 4. Share, concern. We have no *part* in David. 2 *Samuel.* 5. Side, party. That natural ambition might take *part* with reaſon. *Glanville.* 6. Something relating or belonging to. For Zelmane's *part*, ſhe would have been glad of the fall. *Sidney.* 7. Particular office or character. Accuſe not nature, ſhe hath done her *part. Milton.* 8. Character appropriated in a play. 9. Buſineſs, duty. Inſtructed for the military *part* as they may defend themſelves. 10. Action, conduct, 11. Relation reciprocal. The terms of this covenant on God's *part* and ours. *Tillotſon.* 12. *In good part*; as, well done. God accepteth it in *good part. Hooker.* 13. [In the plural] qualities, powers, faculties or accompliſhments. Where are all heroical *parts*, but in Amphialus? *Sidney.* 14. [In the plur.] quarters, regions, diſtricts. No man was in our *parts* ſpoken of, but he. *Sidney.*

Part [with anatomiſts] is that of which the whole body is compoſed, and partakes with it of common life and ſenſe.

Part [in logic] is that which refers to ſome univerſal as its whole, in which ſenſe the ſpecies are the parts of a genus.

Part, *adv.* partly, in ſome meaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

Proportional Part [with mathematicians] a part, or number agreeable, and analogous to ſome other number or part; or a medium to find out ſome number or part unknown by proportion and equality of reaſon.

Part, or Depa'rt [in riding academies] the motion and action of a horſe when put on at full ſpeed.

Eſſential Part, is that whereby, with the concurrence of ſome others, an eſſential whole is conſtituted, as the body and ſoul are the eſſential parts of a man.

Aliquant Part, is a quantity which being repeated any number of times, becomes always either greater or leſs than the whole; thus 5 is an aliquant part of 17.

Aliquot Part, a quantity which being repeated any number of times, becomes equal to an integer, as 6 is an aliquot part of 24.

Part [in muſic] a piece of the ſcore or partition, written by itſelf for the convenience of the muſician.

A Subſtantive or *Potential* Part [with logicians] is that which is contained in ſome univerſal whole, as John and Thomas, in man; a man and a lion, in animal.

To Part, *verb act.* [*partire*, It. and Lat.] 1. To divide into parts, to ſhare, to diſtribute. 2. To ſeparate, to diſunite. A chariot of fire *parted* them both aſunder. 1 *Kings.* 3. To break into pieces. *Part* it in pieces. *Leviticus.* 4. To keep aſunder. In the narrow ſeas that *part* the French and Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To ſeparate combatants. The ſtumbling night did *part* our weary pow'rs. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To ſecern. And *parts* and ſtrains the vital juices. *Prior.*

To Part, *verb neut.* 1. To be ſeparated. Powerful hands will not *part* eaſily. *Milton* 2. To quit each other. We muſt *part* as all human creatures have *parted. Swift.* 3. To take farewel. They *parted* from him with tears in their eyes. *Swift.* 4. To have ſhare. They ſhall have *part* alike. *Iſaiah.* 5. [*Partir*, Fr.] to go away, to ſet out. 6. To part with, to quit, to reſign, to loſe, to be ſeparated from. In fear of *parting* with her beloved huſband. *Taylor.*

Pa'rtage, Fr. a partition, act of ſharing or dividing. It is a word merely French. This *partage* of things men have made practicable. *Locke.*

Pa'rtable, *adj.* [of *part*] ſuch as may be parted, diviſible. *Camden.*

To Pa'rtake, *verb neut. pret.* partook, *part. paſſ.* partaking [of *part* and *take*; from tager, Dan. tacken, Du.] 1. To have part of any thing, to take ſhare with; with *in.* How far brutes *partake in* this faculty, is not eaſy to determine. *Locke.* 2. To participate, to have ſomething of the property, nature, claim, or right; with *of.* The attorney *of* the dutchy of Lancaſter *partakes* partly *of* a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.* 3. To be admitted to, not to be excluded; with *of.* You may *partake of* any thing we ſay. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To combine, to enter into ſome deſign; an unuſual ſenſe. As it prevents factions and *partakings*, ſo it keeps the rule and adminiſtration of the laws uniform. *Hale.*

To Pa'rtake, *verb act.* 1. To ſhare, to have part. 2. To admit to part or ſhare, to extend participation; obſolete.

Parta'ker [of *partake*] 1. A ſharer, or partner in poſſeſſions, or one that takes part in any thing, an aſſociate with. 2. Accomplice, aſſociate. And drew with him complices and *partakers. Bacon.*

Pa'rted, *part. paſſ.* [of to *part*; *partitus*, Lat. *parti*, F.] divided into parts.

Pa'rter [of *part*] one that parts or ſeparates.

Parte'rre, Fr. [with gardeners] that open part of a garden into which perſons enter coming out of the houſe commonly ſet with flowers, or divided into beds, or encompaſſed with platbands.

Pa'rtes *Finis*, &c. an exception taken againſt a fine levied.

Pa'rtial, *adj.* [Fr. *parziale*, It. *parcial*, Sp. of *part*, Lat.] 1. Biaſſed to one's intereſt or party, inclined antecedently to favour one ſide more than the other. 2. Inclined to favour without reaſon. Self-love will make men *partial* to themſelves. *Locke*. 3. Affecting only one part, ſubſiſting only in a part, not general, univerſal or total. If we compare theſe *partial* diſſolutions of the earth, with an univerſal diſſolution. *Burnet*.

Partia'lity, or Pa'rtialness [*partialité*, Fr. *parzialità*, It. *parcialidàd*, Sp.] a ſiding too much with a party, a being more on the one ſide than the other, unequal ſtate of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without juſt reaſon.

To Pa'rtialize, *verb act*. [*partialiſer*, Fr.] to make partial; a word perhaps peculiar to Shakeſpeare, but not unworthy of general uſe.

Pa'rtially, *adv*. [of *partial*] 1. With unjuſt favour or diſlike. 2. In part, not totally. Obſcurely and *partially* figured in the ſhadows of the law. *Rogers*.

Partibi'lity [of *partible*] ſeparability, ſuſceptibility of diviſion.

Pa'rtible, *adj*. [of *part*] that may be parted, ſeparable, diviſible. Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together, that you may open them. *Bacon*.

Parti'cipable, *adj*. [of *participate*] that may be ſhared or partaken. *Norris*.

Parti'cipant, *adj*. Fr. ſharing, having ſhare or part. *Bacon*.

To Parti'cipate, *verb neut*. [*participer*, Fr. *participare*, It. *participatum*, ſup. of *participo*, Lat.] 1. To partake, to have ſhare. 2. To have part of more things than one. Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon*. 3. To have part of ſomething common with another. The ſpecies of audibles ſeem to *participate* more with local motion. *Brown*.

To Parti'cipate, *verb act*. to partake, to receive part of, to ſhare. *Hooker*.

Participa'tion [*participazione*, It. *participaciòn*, Sp. *participatio*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of ſharing ſomething in common. 2. The act or ſtate of partaking or having part of any thing. And covets more or leſs the *participation* of God himſelf. *Hooker*. 3. Diſtribution, diviſion into ſhares. To drive convenient *participation* of the general ſtore into a great number of well-deſervers. *Raleigh*.

Partici'pial, *adv*. [*participialis*, Lat. with grammarians] belonging to, or that is of the nature or a participle.

Participial, *ſubſt*. an adjective derived of a verb, tho' not an abſolute participle.

Partici'pially, *adv*. [of *participial*] in a participial ſenſe, in the manner of a participle.

Pa'rticiple [*participe*, Fr. *participio*, It. and Sp. of *participium*, Lat.] 1. One of the eight parts of ſpeech, ſo called becauſe it partakes the qualities both of a noun and a verb, as *teaching*, *taught*. A participle is a particular ſort of adjective, formed from a verb, and, together with its ſignification of action, paſſion, or ſome other manner of exiſtence, ſignifying the time thereof. *Clarke's L. Grammar*. 2. Any thing that participates of different things. The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are ſuch as are fixed. *Bacon*.

Pa'rticle [*particule*, Fr. *particola*, It. in the latter, *particella*, It. in the firſt ſenſe of *particula*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. A ſmall parcel, or little part. 2. [In ſpeech] a ſmall or undeclinable word. Men were not curious what ſyllables or *particles* of ſpeech they uſed. *Hooker*.

Pa'rticles [in phyſics] the minute parts of a body, of an aſſemblage or coalition of ſeveral or many of which natural bodies are compoſed.

Parti'cular, *adj*. Sp. [*particulier*, Fr. *particolare*, It. of *particularis*, Lat.] 1. Peculiar, ſingular. 2. Relating to ſingle perſons, not general. 3. Individual, diſtinct from others. One plant draweth ſuch a *particular* juice out of the earth. *Bacon*. 4. Attentive to things ſingle and diſtinct. I have been *particular* in examining. *Locke*. 5. Single, not general. *Sidney*. 6. Odd, uncommon, having ſomething that eminently diſtinguiſhes one from another.

Plrti'cular, *ſubſt*. 1. A ſingle inſtance, a ſingle point. 2. Individual, private perſon. The greateſt intereſt of *particulars* to advance the good of community. *L'Eſtrange*. 3. Private intereſt. 4. Private character, ſingle ſelf, ſtate of an individual. For his *particular* I'll receive him gladly. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. A minute detail of things ſingly enumerated. The reader has a *particular* of the books. *Ayliffe*. 6. Diſtinct, not general recital. Authors aſcribe to each of them in *particular* the ſcience which they have invented. *Dryden*.

Parti'cularist [of *particular*; with polemical divines] one who holds particular grace, *i. e*. that Chriſt died for the elect only, &c. not for mankind in general.

Particula'rity, or Parti'cularness [*particularité*, Fr. *particolarità* It. of *particulare*, Lat. or *particular*, Eng.] 1. Something peculiar, ſingular. 2. Diſtinct notice or enumeration, not general aſſertion. Deſcending to *particularities* what kingdoms he ſhould overcome. *Sidney*. 3. Singleneſs, individuality. Upon which concluſions groweth in *particularity*, the choice of good and evil. *Hoooker*. 4. Petty account, private incident. To ſee the titles that were moſt agreeable to ſuch an emperor, the flatteries that he lay moſt open to, with the like *particularities*. *Addiſon*. 5. Something belonging to ſingle perſons.

To Parti'cularize, *verb act*. [*particulariſer*, Fr.] to enlarge upon particulars, to give a particular account of, to detail, to ſhew minutely. *Particularizes* his deſcent from Benjamin. *Atterbury*.

Parti'cularly, *adv*. [of *particular*] 1. Diſtinctly, ſingly, not univerſally. 2. Peculiarly, ſingularly, extraordinarily. This exact propriety of Virgil I *particulàrly* regarded. *Dryden*.

To Parti'culate, *verb neut*. [of *particular*] to make mention ſingly: obſolete. *Camden*.

Pa'rtile *Aſpect* [with aſtrologers] the moſt exact and full aſpect that can be; ſo termed becauſe it conſiſts preciſely in ſo many parts or degrees, as are requiſite to compleat it.

Pa'rting, *part*. of *part* [with refiners] one of their methods of ſeparating gold and ſilver, which is done by aqua fortis.

Pa'rtisan [*pertiſan*, Fr. *partigiana*, It. *parteſána*, Sp.] 1. A kind of halbert or pike. 2. [*Parti*, Fr.] an adherent to a faction, a favourer or abetter of a party. 3. [In military affairs] the commander of a party, one who is very dextrous at commanding a party, and knowing the country very well, is employed in ſurprizing the enemy convoys, or in getting intelligence 4. A commander's leading ſtaff. *Ainſworth*.

Partisan *Party* [a military term] a ſmall body of infantry commanded by a partiſan, to make an incurſion upon the enemy, to lurk about their camp, to diſturb their foragers, and to intercept their convoys.

Parti'tion, Fr. [*partizione*, It. *particiòn*, Sp. *partitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of parting, ſharing, or dividing, ſtate of being divided. 2. Diviſion, ſeparation, diſtinction. Our churches divided by certain *partitions*. *Hooker*. 3. Part divided from the reſt, ſeparate part. Lodg'd in a ſmall *partition*. *Milton*. 4. That by which different parts are ſeparated. To erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference. *Hooker*. 5. Part where ſeparation is made. *Dryden*.

Partition [in carpentry] that which divides a room or apartment from another.

Partition [in law] a dividing of lands among coheirs and partners.

Partition, of an eſcutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be on it, are the ſeveral diviſions made in it, when the arms of ſeveral families are borne in it, on account of intermarriages or otherwiſe.

To Parti'tion, *verb act*. to divide into diſtinct parts. *Bacon*.

☙ Pa'rtlet [in old ſtatutes] the looſe collar of a doublet, to be ſet on or taken off at pleaſure; alſo a name given to a hen: the original ſignification being a rough or band, or covering for the neck. *Hanmer*.

Pa'rtly, *adv*. [of *part*] in part, in ſome meaſure, in ſome degree.

Pa'rtner [of *part*; partenaer, Du. *q. d*. part-owner] 1. One who is joined with another, or takes part with him in ſome concern or affair, partaker, aſſociate. 2. One who dances with another.

To Pa'rtner, *verb act*. [from the noun] to join, to aſſociate with a partner. *Shakeſpeare*.

Partners [in a ſhip] are ſtrong pieces of timber, bolted to the beams, which compaſs and ſhut in the maſts at the deck, ſo as to keep them ſteady in their ſteps, and prevent them from falling over the ſhip's ſide.

Pa'rtnership [of *partner*] 1. The ſtate of a partner or aſſociate in traffic, &c. the union of two or more in the ſame trade. 2. Joint intereſt or property. *Dryden*.

Partoo'k, *pret*. of *partake*. See Partake.

Pa'rtridge [*perdrix*, Fr. *pertris*, Wel. *pernice*, It. *perdiz*, Sp. and Port. of *perdix*, Lat.] a bird of game.

Homogeneous Phyſical Parts, are thoſe of the ſame denomination with ſome other, and having the ſame properties with it.

Heterogeneous Phyſical Parts, are ſuch as are of a different denomination from ſome other, and having different properties with it.

Similar Parts, are ſuch as are to one another, as their wholes are to one another.

Partu'nda, or Pa'rtula [among the Romans] a goddeſs, to whom they attributed the care of big-bellied women, and who aſſiſted at child-bearing.

Partu'rient [*parturiens*, Lat.] travailing, being in labour, or ready to bring forth.

Parturi'tion [*parturio*, Lat.] the act of bringing forth. *Brown*.

Pa'rty [*pars*, Lat. *partie*, Fr. *parte*, It and Sp.] 1. A number of perſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or opinions in oppoſition to others, a faction. 2. One of two litigants. Calling both *parties* knaves. *Swift*. 3 One concerned in any affair. 4. Side, perſons engaged againſt each other. The peace both *parties* want, is like to laſt. *Dryden*. 5. Cauſe, ſide. Ægle came in to make their *party* good. *Dryden*. 6. A ſelect aſſembly. They might be welcome at every *party*. *Swift*. 7. Particular perſon, a perſon diſtinct from or oppoſed to another. The *party* ſlain was of Engliſh race. *Davies*. 8. [In military affairs] a body of ſoldiery, horſe or foot, ſent out upon ſome expedition; a detachment of ſoldiers; as, he commanded the *party* ſent thither.

Party *per Pale* [in heraldry] is by ſome ſuppoſed to ſignify, that the bearer had received on his ſhield a cut downright or perpendicular in the middle from top to bottom.

Party *per Bend Dexter*, repreſents a cut falling upon the upper corner of the ſhield on the right hand, and deſcending athwart to the oppoſite corner.

Party *per Feſſe*, repreſents a cut croſs the middle of the ſhield, from ſide to ſide.

Party *per Bend Siniſter*, intimates that the cut had been on the left upper corner, and comes athwart to the lower oppoſite corner.

Party *Blue*, a company of villains who infeſted the roads in the Netherlands, belonged to neither army, but robbed on both ſides, without any regard to paſſes.

Pa'rty-coloured, *adj*. [of *party* and *coloured*] having diverſity of colours. The little *party coloured* aſſembly. *Addiſon*.

Party *Jury*, a jury made up of half Engliſh men and half foreigners.

Pa'rty-man [of *party* and *man*] a factious perſon, an adherer to a party, an abetter of a faction.

Pa'rty wall [of *party* and *wall*] a wall that ſeparates one houſe from the next.

Pa'rvis [a porch, or church-porch, &c.] is applied to the mootings or law diſputes among young ſtudents in the inns of courts; and alſo to that diſputation at Oxford, called *diſputatio in parvis*.

Pa'rvitude [*parvus*, Lat. in philoſophy] ſmallneſs, littleneſs. *Glanville*.

Pa'rvity [*parvitas*, Lat.] littleneſs, ſmallneſs. *Ray*.

Paru'lis [of ϖαρα, near, and ȣλον, Gr. a gum] an inflammation in the gums, attended with great pain.

Pa'rvum & *Craſſum* [in anatomy] the 4th pair of muſcles of the head; ſo called, becauſe tho' it is but a little one, it is pretty thick.

To Pary. See Parry.

Pas, *ſubſt*. Fr. precedence, right of going foremoſt.

Pary'lis [in ſurgery] an inflammation, rottenneſs, or ſwelling in the gums.

Pa'scha [פסח, Heb. Πασχα, Gr.] a feſtival of ſeven days, held by the Jews in commemoration of their ſignal deliverance, when the deſtroying angel ſlew all the firſt-born of the Egyptians, but paſſed over their houſes and ſpared their firſt-born: Alſo the feſtival of Eaſter obſerved by Chriſtians much about the ſame time, in memory of our ſaviour's death and reſurrection. "*Chriſt* our paſſover was ſlain for us." St. *Paul*. [See Passover.] As to the antiquity of this *Chriſtian* inſtitution, it ſhould ſeem to be as old as the *apoſtolic* age, from the account which *Euſebius gives* us from *Polycrates*, and others; when that hiſtorian deſcribes unhappy diviſion in the church, in the 2d century, relating to the time of obſerving it; and where pope *Victor* excommunicated all thoſe *Aſiatic* churches, that would not obſerve the feaſt upon the ſame day with him. A dreadful prelude to that lordly and uſurping [not to ſay *antichriſtian*] ſpirit, which the biſhops of *Rome*, and other great ſees, have, after his example exhibited! See Pentecoste.

Pascha *Clauſum*, the eighth day after Eaſter or low ſunday.

Pa'schal, *adj*. [*paſcal*, Fr. *paſquale*, It. *paſqual*, Sp. of *paſchalis*, Lat.] belonging to Eaſter; alſo belonging to the Jewiſh paſſover.

Paschal *Rents*, are rents or annual duties paid by the inferior clergy to the biſhop, at their Eaſter viſitation.

Pash, *ſubſt.* [*paz.* Sp.] a kiſs. *Hanmer.* Thou want'ſt a rough *paſh. Shakeſpeare.*

To Pash [prob. of perſſon, Du. to preſs] to daſh together, to cruſh, to ſtrike.

Pasque *Flower* [*pulſatilla*, Lat.] the name of a flower.

Pa'squil, Pa'squin, or Pasquina'de, *ſubſt.* [*paſquinade*, Fr. *paſquinata*, It. *paſquinadas*, Sp. from *Paſquin*] a ſatirical invective, or libel, faſtened to the ſtatue of Paſquin. Paſquin uſually addreſſed himſelf to Marforio, another ſtatue in Rome, or Marforio to Paſquin, whom they make to reply, againſt the publick or ruling powers; the anſwers are uſually ſhort, pungent, and biting; and hence any bitter invective has been called by the ſame name.

Pa'squin, a mutilated ſtatue at Rome, called after a cobler of that city named Paſquin, famous for ſneers and gibes, and whoſe ſhop or ſtall was the reſort of a great number of ſuch perſons, who diverted themſelves in bantering people that paſſed by.

After the death of Paſquin, in digging up the pavement before his door, there was found the ſtatue of a gladiator, well carved, but maimed and half ſpoiled. This they ſet up at the corner of the ſhop, and by common conſent called it Paſquin, and from that time all ſatyrs and lampoons are aſcribed to this figure, and either paſted againſt his mouth, or put into it.

Pass [*paſſe*, Port. and Fr.] 1. A licence to travel, a ſafe conduct to a traveller, a permiſſion to go or come any where. 2. [In fencing] a thruſt, a puſh. 3. A ſtate or condition; as, come to a bad *paſs*. To what a *paſs* are our minds brought. *Sidney*. 4. A narrow entrance, an avenue. To defend the *paſſes* into the whole country. *Clarendon*. 5. Paſſage, road. The Tyrians had no *paſs* to the Red Sea, but through the territory of Solomon. *Raleigh*. 6. An order by which vagrants or impotent perſons are ſent to their place of abode.

Pass [in the tin works] a frame of boards ſtoping, by which the ore ſlides down into the coffer of the ſtamping-mill.

Pass *of Arms*, a place which the antient knights undertook to defend, *e. g.* a bridge, a road, *&c.* not to be paſſed without fighting the perſons who kept them.

To Pass, *verb neut.* [*paſſer*, Fr. *paſſare*, It. *paſſar*, Sp.] 1. To go through any place, to be progreſſive. And ſuffered not a man to *paſs* over. *Geneſis*. 2. To go, to make away. With *paſſing* through the brakes. *Dryden*. 3. To make tranſition from one thing to another. And *paſs* from juſt to unjuſt. *Temple*. 4. To vaniſh, to be loſt. Beauty's a charm, but ſoon the charm will *paſs*. *Dryden*. 5. To be ſpent, to go away. The ſucceſſion of ideas that *paſs* in his mind. *Locke*. 6. To be at an end, to be over. Ere all rites were *paſt*. *Dryden*. 7. To die, to paſs from the preſent life to another ſtate. Diſturb him not, let him *paſs* peaceably. *Shakeſpeare*. 8. To be changed by regular gradation. A pleuriſy eaſily *paſſeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbuthnot*. 9. To go beyond bounds; obſolete. 10. To be in any ſtate. I will ceaſe you to *paſs* under the rod. *Ezekiel*. 11. To be enacted. Neither of theſe bills have yet *paſſed* the houſe of commons. *Swift*. 12. To be effected, to exiſt. How it might be brought to *paſs*. *Hooker*. 13. To gain reception.

To Pass, *verb act. pret.* and *part. paſſ.* paſt, *or* paſſed. 1. To go beyond. To ſuppreſs a ſedition which has *paſſed* the height. *Hayward*. 2. To go through. As the horſe *paſſed* the river. 3. To ſpend, to live through. I ſhould *paſs* my time extremely ill. *Collier*. 4. To impart to any thing the power of moving. To move or *paſs* the blood from the right to the left ventricle. *Derham*. 5. To carry haſtily. Only time to *paſs* my eye over the medals. *Addiſon*. 6. To transfer to another proprietor. He that will *paſs* his land. *Herbert*. 7. To ſtrain, to percolate, ſevering wine from water. *Paſſing* it through ivy wood. *Bacon*. 8. To vent, to let out. To *paſs* their cenſures on the perſonal actions of others. *Watts*. 9. To utter ceremoniouſly. Some of the commons *paſſed* ſome compliments to the two lords. *Clarendon*. 10. To utter ſolemnly. He *paſt* his promiſe. *L'Eſtrange*. 11. To tranſmit. Waller *paſſed* over five thouſand horſe and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon*. 12. To put an end to. We'll *paſs* the buſineſs privately and well. *Shakeſpeare*. 13. To ſurpaſs, to excel. Whom doſt thou *paſs* in beauty. *Ezekiel*. 14. To omit, to neglect. I *paſs* the wars. *Dryden*. 15. To tranſcend, to tranſgreſs. They did *paſs* thoſe bounds. *Burnet*. 16. To admit, to allow. The money of every one that *paſſeth* the account. 2 *Kings*. 17. To enact a law. The decree may be already *paſſed* againſt him. *South*. 18. To impoſe fraudulently. And *paſs'd* it on her huſband for a boy. *Dryden*. 19. To practiſe artfully, to make ſucceed. After that diſcovery, there is no *paſſing* the ſame trick upon the mice. *L'Eſtrange*. 20. To ſend from one place to another; as, *paſs* that beggar to his own pariſh. 21. To be current as money. The groſſeſt impoſitions *paſs* upon them. *Swift*. 22. To be practiſed artfully or ſucceſsfully. Tho' frauds may *paſs* upon men, they are as open as the light to him that ſearches the heart. *L'Eſtrange*. 23. To be regarded as good or evil. This would *paſs* for a fault in him. *Atterbury*. 24. To occur, to be tranſacted. Conſciouſneſs of what *paſſes* within our own mind. *Watts*. 25. To be done. That no indirect act *paſs* upon them to defile them. *Taylor*. 26. To heed, to regard. As for theſe ſilken coated ſlaves, I *paſs* not. *Shakeſpeare*. 27. To determine finally, to judge capitally. Tho' well we may not *paſs* upon his life. *Shakeſpeare*. 28. To be ſupremely excellent. 29. To thruſt, to make a puſh in fencing. 30, To omit. She would not play, but muſt not *paſs*. *Prior*. 31. To go through the alimentary duct. 32. To be in a tolerable ſtate. Left well enough to *paſs* by his father. *L'Eſtrange*. 33. To *paſs away*; to be loſt, to glide off. They find a good part of their lives *paſs away* without thinking. *Locke*. 34. To *paſs away*; to vaniſh. 35. To *paſs away*; to ſpend, to waſte. Leſt ſhe *paſs away* the flower of her age. *Eccleſiaſticus*. 36. To *paſs by*; to excuſe, to forgive. God may *paſs by* ſingle ſinners in this world. *Tillotſon*. 37. To *paſs by*; to neglect, to diſregard. If we *paſs by* thoſe things which happen to our trouble. *Taylor*. 38. To *paſs over*; to omit, to let go unregarded. The poet *paſſes it over*. *Dryden*.

Pa'ssable, *adj.* [*paſſible*, Fr.] 1. That may be paſſed or travelled through or over, tolerable, allowable, ſupportable. Of a *paſſable* reach of underſtanding. *Howel*. 2. Capable of admiſſion or reception. Could they have made the ſlander *paſſable*, we ſhould have heard farther. *Collier*. 4. Popular, well received; this is a leſs uſual ſenſe. A man of the one faction, which is moſt *paſſable* with the other, commonly giveth beſt way. *Bacon*.

Passa'de, or Passa'do [in fencing] a thruſt.

Pa'ssage [*paſſaggio*, It.] 1. Road, way. 2 Act of going from one place to another, travel, courſe, journey. Though the *paſſage* be troubleſome. *Wake*. 3. Exit or entrance, liberty to paſs. What, are my doors oppoſed againſt my *paſſage*? *Shakeſpeare*. 4. The ſtate of decay; obſolete. 5. Intellectual admittance, mental acceptance. 6. Occurrence, hap, event, chance. It is no act of common *paſſage*. *Sakeſpeare*. 7. Unſettled ſtate, aptneſs by condition or nature to change the place of abode. The poorer traders, young beginners, or thoſe of *paſſage*. *Temple*. 8. Incident, tranſaction. 9. Management, conduct. The conduct and *paſſage* of affairs in former times. *Davies*. 10. [In horſemanſhip] the courſe or manage of a horſe forward and backward upon the ſame plot of ground. 11. [In commerce, *&c.*] the hire paid for being carried or tranſported by land or water, the fare for paſſing. 13. [In a writing, *endroit*, Fr.] part of a book. To praiſe any *paſſage* in an author. *Addiſon*.

Birds of Passage, are ſuch as only come at certain ſeaſons of the year, and then diſappear again; the ſtork, ſwallow, nightingale, martin, woodcock, quail, *&c.* which are ſuppoſed to paſs the ſea to ſome other climate.

Fiſhes of Passage, herrings, mackarel, *&c.*

Pa'ssant. 1. Paſſing. As I called upon him *en paſſant*; merely a French mode. 2. [In heraldry] as a lion, or any other creature *paſſant*, ſignifies walking along leiſurely.

Passara'do [in a ſhip] a rope, whereby all the ſheet blocks or pullies of the main, and fore-ſails, are haled down aft; or the clew of the main-ſail to the cubbridge-head of the main-maſt, and the clew of the fore-ſail to the cat-head.

Pa'ssed, *pret.* and *part.* of *paſs*. No good law *paſſed*. *Addiſon*.

Pa'ssenger [*paſſager*, Fr. *paſſeggiere*, It. *paſſagéro*, Sp.] a traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; alſo one carried by land or ſea, and who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

Passepie'd [in muſic books] an air in all reſpects very like a minuet, except that it is play'd more briſk and lively.

Pa'sser [of *paſs*] one who paſſes, or is upon the road. *Carew*.

Pa'sse *Volant* [of *paſſer*, to paſs, and *volant*, Fr. flying, *q. d.* one who paſſes for and with the ſoldiers one day, but flies off the next] a faggot, or one who muſters as a ſoldier, but is not a liſted man.

Passibi'lity, or Pa'ssibleness [*paſſibilité*, Fr. *paſſibilità*, Sp. of *paſſible*.] ſuſceptibility of ſuffering, quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

Pa'ssible, *adj.* Fr. [*paſſibilis*, Lat.] ſuſceptible of impreſſion from external agents. He thereby meaneth Chriſt's divine nature againſt Apollinarius, which held even [his] deity itſelf *paſſible*. *Hooker*. But, *N. B. Apollinarius* was not ſingular in this opinion; for, ſo far as we can gather from antiquity, he had St. *Juſtin*, and his *diſciple Tatian*, with St. *Irenæus*, and the main body of the *Ante-nicene Chriſtians*, on his ſide; as they had not yet carried their conceptions of our *Lord's divinity* ſo HIGH, as ſhould oblige them to EXPLAIN AWAY (with *Cerinthus*) a *true and proper* incarnation. See Gnostics, Cerinthians, Nestorians, Incarnation, and Manhood of Christ, compared. Above all, conſult the word Eucharist, and read there, " that *became paſſible*."

Pa'ssing, *part. adj.* [of *paſs*; *paſſant*, Fr.] 1. Going by. 2. Omitting. 3. Supreme, eminent, ſurpaſſing others. 4. It is uſed adverbially, to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding. *Paſſing* fair. *Milton*.

Pa'ssing-bell, *ſubſt.* [of *paſſing* and *bell*] the bell which rings at the hour of departure, or immediately after death.

Pa'ssingly, *adv.* [of *paſſing*] excellently; as, *paſſingly* well.

Pa'ssion [*paſſio* of *patior*, Lat.] 1. The receiving of an action, any effect cauſed by external agency. A body at reſt, when ſet in motion, is rather a *paſſion* than an action in it. *Locke*. 2. Violent commotion, or tranſport of mind. All the art of rhetoric, beſides order and perſpicuity, only moves the *paſſions*. *Locke*. 3. Love, affection, fondneſs. To prove your *paſſion* for the daughter. *Dryden* and *Lee*. 4. Anger or wrath. The word *paſſion* ſignifies the receiving any action in a large philoſophical ſenſe; in a more limited philoſophical ſenſe, it ſignifies any of the affections of human nature, as love, fear, joy, ſorrow: but the common people confine it only to anger. *Watts*. 6. Zeal, ardor. They can have no *paſſion* for the glory of their country. *Addiſon*. 6. Eagerneſs. Abate a little of that violent *paſſion* for fine cloaths. 7. Emphatically. The laſt ſuffering of the Redeemer of the world. He ſhewed himſelf alive after his *paſſion* by many infallible proofs. *Acts*.

To Pa'ssion, *verb neut.* [*paſſionner*, Fr.] to be extremely agitated, to ſhew great commotion of mind; obſolete. *Shakeſpeare*.

Passion [with phyſicians] any pain, uneaſineſs, or diſturbance in the body; as, the Iliac *paſſion*.

Passion *Croſs* [in heraldry] is ſo called, becauſe it is ſuppoſed to reſemble that croſs on which our Saviour ſuffered, not croſſed in the middle, but ſomewhat below the top.

Passion *Flower* [*granadilla*, Lat.] a flower ſo named, from its having the reſemblance of ſeveral croſſes, *&c.* when ſpread out to its full length.

Passion *Week*, the week next before the feſtival of Eaſter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

Pa'ssionate, *adj.* [*paſſioné*, Fr. *appaſſionado*, Sp.] 1. Poſſeſſed with paſſion, moved by paſſion, cauſing or expreſſing great commotion of mind, A *paſſionate* degree of concern and remorſe. *Atterbury*. 2. Haſty, propenſe to anger, ſoon angry. 3. Amorous, affectionate; as, a very *paſſionate* lover.

Passionate, for a thing, *i. e.* having a ſtrong deſire for, or inclination to it.

To Pa'ssionate, *verb act.* [of *paſſion*] 1. To affect with paſſion. 2. To expreſs paſſionately; both ſenſes are obſolete.

Pa'ssionately, *adv.* [of *paſſionate*; *paſſionnement*, Fr.] 1. With paſſion, with deſire, with love or hatred, with great commotion of mind. *Paſſionately* loving of her huſband. *Dryden*. 2. Angrily. They lay the blame on the poor little ones, ſometimes *paſſionately* enough. *Locke*.

Pa'ssionateness [of *paſſionate*] haſty, choleric temper, propenſity to paſſion, vehemence or commotion of mind. *Boyle*.

Pa'ssions [in poetry] the paſſionate ſentiments, geſtures, actions, *&c.* which the poet gives his perſons.

Pa'ssive [*paſſif*, F. *paſſivo*, It. and Sp. of *paſſivus*, Lat.] 1. Receiving impreſſions from ſome external agent. The mind is wholly *paſſive* in the reception of all its ſimple ideas. *Locke*. 2. Not reſiſting, not oppoſing, ſuffering or bearing; in oppoſition to acting.

Passive *Prayer* [with myſtic divines] is a total ſuſpenſion of the intellectual faculties, in vertue whereof the ſoul remains, of itſelf, and in its own powers, impotent, as to the producing any effects.

PASSIVE *Principles* [with chemiſts] are water and earth, which they ſo call, becauſe their parts are either at reſt, or at leaſt not ſo ſwiftly moved as thoſe of ſpirits, oil, and ſalt.

PASSIVE *Voice of a Verb* [with grammarians] one which betokens ſuffering or being acted upon, as *doceor*, I am taught, *&c.*

PA'SSIVELY, *adv.* [of *paſſive*] with a paſſive nature, in a paſſive ſenſe.

PA'SSIVENESS [of *paſſive*] 1. Paſſive or ſuffering nature, paſſibility, power of ſuffering. 2. Quality of receiving impreſſion from external agents.

PASSI'VITY [*paſſivitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of inſenſibility, paſſiveneſs; an innovated word.

PA'SSOVER [of *paſs* and *over*] 1. A ſolemn feſtival of the Jews, obſerved in commemoration of the deſtroying angel's paſſing over their houſes and not killing their firſt-born, when he ſlew thoſe of the Egyptians. 2. The ſacrifice killed. Take a lamb and kill the *paſſover*. *Exodus.* See PASCHA and PENTECOSTE.

PASS-PARO'LE, a word given at the head of an army, and thence communicating it to the rear, by paſſing it from mouth to mouth.

PA'SS-PORT, Fr. a licence or letter from a prince, governor, *&c.* granting liberty and ſafe-conduct to travel and go out of his territories, freely and without moleſtation.

PASS-PORT [in commerce] is a licence obtained for the importing or exporting merchandizes, moveables, *&c.* without paying duties, theſe are always given to ambaſſadors, *&c.* and ſometimes to merchants, for importing, *&c.* goods deemed contraband, *&c.*

PAST, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [of *paſs*] 1. Not preſent, not to come. *Paſt* and to come ſeem beſt, things preſent worſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Spent, gone through, undergone. A life of glorious labours *paſt*. *Pope.* See To PASS.

PAST, *ſubſt.* elliptically uſed for paſt time. The *paſt* is all by death poſſeſt. *Fenton.*

PAST, *prep.* 1. Beyond in time. She was *paſt* age. *Sidney.* 2. No longer capable of. When he was eſteemed *paſt* ſenſe. *Hayward.* 3. Beyond, out of reach of. What's gone and what's *paſt* help. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Beyond, further than. Until we be *paſt* thy borders. *Numbers.* 5. Above, more than. Bows not *paſt* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenſer.*

PASTE [*paſta*, Lat.] 1. Any thing mixt up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious, ſuch as dough made of flour or meal, for bread, pies, *&c.* a ſubſtance made of boiled flower and water, for ſticking any thing. 2. A kind of cement. 3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones.

To PASTE, *verb act.* [*paſter*, Fr. of *paſta*, Lat.] to ſtick together with paſte. *Paſting* the vowels and conſonants on the ſides of dice. *Locke.*

PA'STEBOARD, *ſubſt.* [of *paſte* and *board*] 1. Maſſes made antiently by paſting one paper upon another: now made ſometimes by macerating paper, and caſting it in moulds; ſometimes by pounding old cordage, and caſting it in forms. 2. A very thin ſhaving of wood, uſed in making band-boxes, *&c.*

PA'STEBOARD, *adj.* made of paſteboard. A *paſteboard* box. *Mortimer.*

PA'STEL, Fr. [*paſtello*, It.] the plant woad.

PA'STERN [*paſturon*, *pâturon*, Fr. of a horſe] 1. Is the lower part of the leg, between the feet-lock, or paſtern joint, and the coronet. 2. The legs of a human creature; in contempt. So ſtraight ſhe walk'd, and on her *paſterns* high *Dryden.* 3. A ſhackle for an horſe.

PA'STIL [*paſtille*, Fr. *paſtiglia*, It. of *paſtillus*, Lat.] 1. A ſweet ball, or perfumed compoſition. 2. A roll of paſte, a crayon or ſort of paſte, made up of various colours with gum, for painting. *Peacham.* 3. A ſort of a confection.

PA'STIME [of *paſs* and *time*, *paſſetemps*, Fr. *paſſatempo*, It. *paſſatiempo*, Sp.] diverſion, recreation, ſport, amuſement. Addicted to luxury, recreation, and *paſtime*. *Watts.*

PASTINA'CA, Lat. [with botaniſts] a parſnep.

PASTOPHO'RI [παϛοφοροι, of παϛος, a veil or bed, aud φερω, Gr. to bear] certain prieſts, whoſe office it was, at ſolemn feſtivals, to carry the ſhrine of the deity, when they were to pray for fair weather, rain, *&c.*

PA'STOR, Lat. [*paſteur*, O. Fr. *paſtore*, It.] 1. A ſhepherd or herdſman. 2. A miniſter of a church, a clergyman who has the care of a flock, one who has ſouls to feed with ſound doctrine. *South.*

PA'STORAL, *adj.* Fr. [*paſtorale*, It. *paſtoralis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a paſtor or miniſter of a church, relating to the cure of ſouls. The *paſtoral* care he had over his own flock. *Hooker.* 2. Beſeeming a ſhepherd, imitating a ſhepherd, rural, ruſtic. In thoſe *paſtoral* paſtimes *Sidney.*

PASTORAL, *ſubſt.* [*paſtorale*, Fr. and It. *paſtoril*, Sp. and Lat.] a ſhepherd's ſong, or poem, by way of dialogue, in which the ſpeakers take upon them the character of ſhepherds and ſhepherdeſſes; a poem in which any action or paſſion is repreſented by its effects upon a country life; an idylle, a bucolic. *Paſtoral* is an imitation of the action of a ſhepherd, the form of this imitation is dramatic or narrative, or mixed of both; the fable ſimple, the manners not too polite nor too riſtic. *Pope.*

PASTORA'LE, It. [in muſic books] an air compoſed after a very ſweet, eaſy, gentle manner, in imitation of thoſe airs which ſhepherds are ſuppoſed to play.

PASTORAL *Staff*, the ſtaff or croſier of a biſhop, wherewith they are inveſted.

PA'STRY [*patiſſerie*, Fr. *paticceria*, It.] 1. A place where paſtry work is wrought. 2. Pies, *&c.* made of paſte, or baked paſte. 3. The act of making pies. Let never freſh machines your *paſtry* try. *King.*

PA'STRY-COOK [of *paſtry* and *cook*; *patiſſier*, Fr. *paſticciere*, It. *paſtelero*, Sp. *paſteleyro*, Port.] a raiſer of paſte, one whoſe trade is to make and ſell things baked in paſte.

PA'STURABLE, *adj.* [of *paſture*] fit for paſture.

PA'STURAGE [*paſturage*, *pâturage*, Fr. *paſtura*, *paſcolo*, It. *paſto*, Sp. and Port. *paſcua*, Lat.] 1. Paſture, or paſture ground, grounds grazed by cattle. 2. The buſineſs of feeding cattle. Otherwiſe all men would fall to *paſturage*, and none to huſbandry. *Spenſer.* 3. The uſe of paſture. Cattle fatted by good *paſturage*. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURING, *part. adj.* [of *paſture*; *paturant*, Fr.] feeding, grazing on the ground. *Milton.*

PA'STY [*paſte*, Fr.] a pye made either of fleſh or fruit, having a cruſt raiſed without a diſh.

PA'STURE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*paſtura*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. Food, the act of feeding; this ſenſe, if applied to human food, is unuſual. 2. Ground on which cattle feed or graze, land which is neither meadow nor ploughed; but kept for the feeding of cattle. 3. Human culture, education, inſtitution; this is not very uſual. From the firſt *paſture* of our infant age. *Dryden.* 4. The feed or feeding-place of deer.

To PASTURE, *verb neut.* to graze on the ground, to feed, as cattle do, in a paſture. See PASTERING.

To PASTURE, *verb act.* [*paſturer*, Fr. *paſturare*, It.] to put into paſture, to feed cattle.

PAT, *adj.* [prob. of *aptus*, the letters being tranſpoſed by a metatheſis, or of pas, Du. *Skinner*] convenient, exactly ſuitable either as to time or place, fit to the purpoſe. This is a low word, and ſhould not be uſed but in burleſque writings.

PAT, *ſubſt.* [*patte*, Fr. is a foot; and thence *pat* may be a blow with the foot] 1. A ſmall blow, a light quick blow, a tap. Gay *pats* my ſhoulder. *Pope.* 2. Small lump of matter beat into ſhape with the hand.

To PAT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to hit or ſtrike ſoftly, as with the finger, to tap.

PATACOO'N [*patagon*, Fr. *pataccone*, It.] a Spaniſh coin, in value about 4 *s.* 8 *d.* ſterling.

PATADE'NE, Lat. [of *pateo*, Lat. to be open] an antient female deity, to whom they attributed the care of the corn, when it ſprung from the blade.

PATE'NA [of *patendo*, Lat.] a cover or lid of the chalice uſed in Romiſh churches to hold the particles of the hoſt, which is given the people to *kiſs* when they *make an offering*. See EUCHARIST and OBLATION *of Chriſt*.

PATA'RT, or PARTA'T, a Dutch ſtiver, five of which are in value ſix-pence.

To PATCH, *verb act.* [prob. of *pazza*, It. a piece, or *pezzare*, It. pudtzer, Dan.] 1. To mend or cover with a piece ſewed on. 2. To adorn the face with ſmall round ſpots of black ſilk, to put patches on the face. 3. To mend clumſily, to mend ſo as that the original ſtrength or beauty is loſt, to botch. 4. To make up of ſhreds or different pieces in general.

PATCH, *ſubſt.* [of *patagium*, Lat. a border] 1. A piece ſewed on a garment, or any thing of cloth, worn or torn, in order to cover or mend a hole. 2. A piece inſerted in moſaic or variegated work. 3. A ſmall particle, a parcel of land. We go to gain a little *patch* of ground. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A ſorry paltry fellow. Obſolete.

PA'TCHER [of *patch*] one that patches, a botcher.

PA'TCHERY [of *patch*] botchery, bungling work, forgery. Obſolete.

PA'TCHING, *part.* [of *patch*] ſetting a piece or patch upon a garment, *&c.* See PATCH.

PA'TCHWORK [of *patch* and *work*] work made by ſewing ſmall pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE [*incert. etym.* except of *tête*, Fr. a head. *Skinner.* *T* being changed into *P*] the head; now commonly uſed in contempt or ridicule, but anciently in ſerious language.

PATE [in fortification] a ſort of fortification like what they call an horſe-ſhoe, not always regular, but generally oval, encompaſſed only with a parapet, having nothing to flank it; it is uſually erected in marſhy grounds to cover the gate of a town.

PA'TED, *adj.* [of *pate*] having a pate or head. It is uſed only in compoſition, as *longpated*, or cunning; *ſhallowpated*, or fooliſh.

PATEE', as a croſs *patee* [in heraldry] a croſs ſmall in the centre and widening towards the extremes.

PATEFA'CTION, the act of opening or laying open; act of diſcovering or making manifeſt, ſtate of being open.

PATE'LLA, Lat. [in anatomy] the round broad bone at the joining of the knee and leg, the whirl-bone of the knee.

PA'TEN, *ſubſt.* [*patina*, Lat.] a plate. Now obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'TENT, *adj.* Fr. [*patens*, Lat.] 1. Open to the peruſal of all; as, letters *patents*. 2. Something appropriated by letters patent. In king Charles the Iſt's time, madder was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

PA'TENTS, *plur.* of *patent* [*patentes*, Fr. and Sp. *patente*, It. of *patens*, Lat. lying open] a writing ſealed open with the broad ſeal of the kingdom. Not complying with a royal *patent*. *Swift.*

PATENTEE', *ſubſt.* [of *patent*] one who has had a patent granted him.

PA'TER, Lat. a father, a title given to the head or chief of a monaſtery, *&c.* of Franciſcan friars.

PATER-NO'STER [*i. e.* our father] the Lord's prayer, ſo named from the firſt two words of it in the Latin. Whence,

PATER-NO'STERS [with Roman Catholics] are the great beads of their chaplets, uſed in their devotions.

PATER-NOSTERS [in architecture] certain ornaments placed underneath ovolo's, cut in form of beads, either round or oval.

Croſs PATER-NOSTER [with heralds] is the repreſentation of a croſs made with beads.

PATE'RNAL, *adj.* [*paternel*, Fr. *paternus*, from *pater*, Lat. father] 1. Fatherly, pertaining to a father, having the relation of a father. 2. Hereditary, received in ſucceſſion or deſcent from one's father. His *paternal* eſtate. *Dryden.*

PATE'RNITY [of *paternal*; or *paternité*, Fr. *paturnus*, from *pater*, Lat.] fatherſhip, the relation of a father, fatherlike affection or care.

PATH [pað, Sax. padt, Du. pfad, Ger.] a track or beaten way, a road. In converſation it is uſed of a narrow way to be paſſed on foot, but in ſolemn language it means any paſſage or road.

PATH *of the Vertex* [with aſtronomers] a circle deſcribed by any point of the earth, as it turns round its axis.

PATHETI'CI [with anatomiſts] the fourth of the ten pair of nerves which ariſe out of the medulla oblongata.

PATHE'TIC *Muſic*, muſic that is very moving, expreſſive, paſſionate, capable of exciting pity, compaſſion, anger, or the like paſſion.

PATHETIC *Nerves* [in anatomy] the fourth pair which ariſe from the medulla oblongata.

PATHE'TIC, or PATHE'TICAL, *adj.* [*pathetique*, Fr. *patetico*, It. and Sp. *patheticus*, Lat. of παθητικος, Gr.] moving the paſſions or affections, paſſionate.

PATHE'TICALLY, *adv.* [of *pathetical*; *patheticè*, Lat.] after a manner that moves the affections.

PATHE'TICALNESS [of *pathetical*] the quality of moving the affections.

Pa'thic [*pathicus*, Lat. ϖασχω, Gr. to ſuffer] a ſodomite, an ingle, who ſuffers his body to be abuſed contrary to nature.

Pa'thless, *adj.* [of *path*] untrodden, not marked with tracks or paths. *Pathleſs* woods. *Sandys.*

Pathognomo'nic, or **Pathognomo'nicum**, Lat. *ſubſt.* [of ϖαθος, paſſion, γνωμονικη, of γνωμον, an index from, γινοσκω, Gr. to know] a proper and inſeparate ſign of ſuch and ſuch a diſeaſe, which is peculiar to the diſeaſe, and which, as ſuch, diſtinguiſhes it from all others. See Distinction and Diacrisis.

Pathogno'monic, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] belonging to ſuch ſigns of a diſeaſe as are inſeparable, deſigning the eſſence or real nature of the diſeaſe, not ſymptomatic. *Quincy.*

Patholo'gic, or **Patholo'gical**, *adj.* [*pathologique*, Fr. of ϖαθολογια, of ϖαθος and λογος, Gr.] treating of pathology, *i. e.* of the preternatural conſtitution of the body of man; diſcovering the cauſe, nature, tokens, diſcoverable effects, and difference of diſeaſes.

Patho'logist [of ϖαθος and λεγω, Gr. to treat of] one who treats of pathology.

Patho'logy [*pathologie*, Fr. ϖαθολογια, from ϖαθος and λεγω, Gr. to deſcribe] a part of phyſic which conſiders diſeaſes, their natures, cauſes, ſymptoms and differences.

Pathopoie'a, Lat. [ϖαθοϖοια, of ϖαθος, paſſion, and ϖοιεω, Gr. to make or cauſe] 1. The raiſing of a paſſion. 2. [With rhetoricians] a method by which the mind is moved and ſtirred up to anger, hatred, pity, *&c.*

Pa'thos [ϖαθος, Gr.] 1. Paſſion, that which one ſuffers or has ſuffered. 2. [With rhetoricians] it ſignifies the ſeveral affections which the orator excites in his hearers. Or rather that *warmth*, and affection of mind which he *feels* [or *ſeems* to feel] within himſelf; according to that rule of *Horace*, "*ſi vis me flere, dolendum eſt tibi prius.*"

Pa'thway [of *path* and *way*] a road. Strictly, a narrow way, to be paſſed on foot.

Pa'tible, *adj.* [*patabilis*, Lat.] capable of ſuffering, or having ſuffered; alſo ſufferable, tolerable.

Pati'bulary, *adj.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. of *patibulum*, Lat. a gallows] pertaining to the gallows.

Pa'tience, Fr. [*pazienza*, It. *paciencia*, Sp. and Port. of *patientia*, Lat.] 1. A vertue enabling to endure pain, afflictions, loſſes, croſſes, calamities, *&c.* with calmneſs of mind and conſtancy; the power of ſuffering or expecting long without rage or diſcontent; the power of ſupporting faults or injuries without revenge; long-ſuffering. 2. Sufferance, permiſſion. By their *patience* be it ſpoken, the apoſtles preached. *Hooker.* 3. An herb, being a ſort of large and very ſour ſorrel, a ſpecies of dock.

Pa'tient, Fr. [*patiente*, It. *paciente*, Sp. of *patiens*, Lat.] 1. Having the quality of enduring; that quietly and calmly bears pains; not revengeful againſt injuries, afflictions or affronts. 4. Not eaſily provoked. Be *patient* toward all men. 1 *Theſſalonians.* 5. Not haſty, not vitiouſly eager or impetuous.

Patient, *ſubſt.* [with phyſicians, *&c.*] 1. One under their direction, in order for the cure of ſome diſtemper. 2. It is commonly uſed of the relation between the ſick and the phyſician. 3. It is ſometimes uſed abſolutely for a ſick perſon. The poor *patient. Dryden.* 4. That which receives impreſſions from external agents. 5. [In philoſophy] is oppoſed to agent, or that which acts.

To **Patient**, *verb act.* [*patienter*, Fr.] to compoſe one's ſelf, to behave with patience. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

Patie'ntiæ *Muſculus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the muſcle of patience, ſo called from the great ſervice of it in labour. It is the ſame as *levator ſcapulæ.*

Pa'tiently, *adv.* [of *patience*; *patienter*, Lat.] with patience, without rage under pain or affliction. Without vicious impetuoſity. *Patiently* to attend to the dictates of their own minds. *Calamy.*

Pa'tientness [of *patient*; *patientia*, Lat.] patient temper.

Pati'ne [*patene*, Fr. *patena*, It. of *patina*, Lat.] a ſort of plate or ſaucer with which the chalice is covered at maſs.

Pa'tly, *adv.* [of *pat*] fitly, opportunely.

Pa'tness [of *pat*] fitneſs, opportuneneſs.

Pato'nce, as a croſs *patonce* [with heralds] is a croſs that has its ends flory, but yet differs from that which is called a *croſs flory*, in that the flory circumflexes and turns down like a fleur-de-lis, but the croſs *patonce* extends and ſtretches to a certain patee form.

Pa'triarch [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarca*, It. and Sp. *patriarcha*, Lat. ϖατριαρχης, Gr.] the firſt father and ruler of a family or nation, one who governs by paternal right. So ſpake the *Patriarch* of mankind. *Milton.*

Patriarch [in an eccleſiaſtical ſenſe] a biſhop in the church ſuperior to an archbiſhop; of which in antient times there were five, *viz.* at Rome, Conſtantinople, Alexandria, Jeruſalem, and Antioch. *Patriarchs* and eccleſiaſtical primates. *Ayliffe.* See Exarch and Bishop.

Patria'rchal, *adj.* Fr. [*patriarcale*, It. of *patriarchalis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a patriarch, enjoyed or poſſeſſed by patriarchs. 2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs. The *patriarchal* ſees. *Ayliffe.*

Patria'rchal *Croſs* [in heraldry] is one that has its ſhaft croſſed twice, the upper arms of it being ſhorter, and the lower longer.

Patria'rchate [*patriarchat*, Fr. of *patriarchatus*, Lat.] the ſtate, dignity, or juriſdiction of a patriarch; alſo a primate of a national church.

Pa'triarchship [of *patriarch*] the dignity or juriſdiction of a patriarch, a biſhopric ſuperior to archbiſhops. *Ayliffe.*

Pa'triarchy, *ſubſt.* juriſdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

Patri'cian, *adj.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] ſenatorian, noble, not plebeian. His horſe's hoofs wet with *patrician* blood. *Addiſon.*

Patrician, *ſubſt.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricio*, It. of *patricius*, Lat.] one deſcended of a noble family, a nobleman; in oppoſition to a plebean. Wealthy *patricians. Swift.*

Patri'ciate [*patriciat*, Fr. of *patriciatus*, Lat.] the dignity of a patrician.

Patrimo'nial, *adj.* Fr. [*patrimoniale*, It. of *patrimonialis*, Lat.] pertaining to an eſtate of inheritance, poſſeſſed by inheritance.

Pa'trimony [*patrimoine*, Fr. *patrimonio*, It. and Sp. of *patrimonium*, Lat.] an inheritance, eſtate, or money, deſcending from, or left by a father to a ſon.

St. Peter's **Patrimony**, a province in Italy, which, with its profits and dependencies, is united to the ſee of Rome.

Pa'triot [πατριωτης, Gr.] a father of his country, a public benefactor, one whoſe ruling paſſion is the love of his country.

Pa'triotism, the quality of acting like a father to his country; publick-ſpiritedneſs, love or zeal for one's country.

Pa'triotship [of *patriot*] office, dignity, or quality of a patriot.

Patripa'ssians, a name given to the Sabellians, becauſe they believed that the Father himſelf, and not the Son, was crucified.

N. B. The *patripaſſians* and *Noetians* were prior to *Sabellius*; and indeed *Epiphanius* repreſents *Sabellius* as not maintaining that the Father was incarnate and ſuffered; tho' holding the *foundation principle* of the *Noetians* and *Patripaſſians*, *viz.* that the Father and the Son were *one and the ſelf-ſame individual Being.* See Marcellians, Sabellianism, and Noetians, compared with what we have offered under the words Hypostasis and Athanasians.

Patrocina'tion, Lat. the act of patronizing, protecting, or defending; the act of maintaining the right of any one.

Patroci'ny [*patrocinio*, It. *patrocinium*, Lat.] the ſame as *patrocination.*

Patro'l [*patrouille*, *patouille*, O. Fr. in military affairs] 1. A round or march made by the guards or watch in the night-time, to obſerve what paſſes in the ſtreets, and to ſecure the peace and tranquility of the city or camp, and to ſee that orders are kept. 2. Thoſe that go the rounds.

To **Patro'l**, *verb neut.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] to go the rounds in a camp or garriſon.

Patro'ling, *part.* [of *patrol*] marching about a city, garriſon, *&c.* in the night, as ſoldiers do, to prevent ſurprizes, diſorders, *&c.*

Pa'tron, Fr. and Sp. [*padrone*, It. of *patronus*, Lat.] 1. A friend of intereſt or power, one who countenances, ſupports or protects. 2. An advocote, a defender, a vindicator. The *patrons* of innate principles. *Locke.* 3. A particular guardian ſaint of any kingdom, city, *&c.* St. Michael is mentioned as the *patron* of the Jews. *Dryden.* 4. [In common and canon law] one who has the right of preſentation to a benefice, one who has the gift of eccleſiaſtical preferments. 5. [In civil law] a maſter who has made his ſlave or ſervant free.

Patron [in navigation] a name given in the Mediterranean ſea to the perſon who commands the ſhip and mariners; and ſometimes to the perſon who ſteers, or the pilot.

Patron *Paramount*, the king, who is ſo to all the eccleſiaſtical benefices in England.

Pa'tronage [of *patron*; *patrocinium*, Lat.] 1. Defence, protection, ſupport. 2. Guardianſhip of ſaints. *Addiſon.* 3. [Fr. *patronaggio*, It. *patronatus*, Lat.] the right belonging to the founder of a church, *&c.* of preſentation to that benefice.

Lay **Patronage** [in law] is a right attach'd to the perſon, either as founder, or heir of the founder; or as poſſeſſor of the fee to which the patronage is annexed, and is either real or perſonal.

Real Lay **Patronage**, is that which is attach'd to the glebe, or to a certain inheritance.

Perſonal Lay **Patronage**, is that which belongs immediately to the founder of the church, and is tranſmittible to his children and family, without being annexed to any fee.

Eccleſiaſtical **Patronage** [in law] is that which a perſon is entitled to by vertue of ſome benefit which he holds.

Arms of **Patronage** [in heraldry] are thoſe at the top, whereof ſome are marks of ſubjection and dependance, as the city of Paris bears 3 flowers *de lys* in chief, to ſhew her dependance on the king.

To **Patronage**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to patronize, to protect. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pa'tronal, *adj.* [*patronalis*, of *patronus*, Lat.] pertaining to a patron, protecting, doing the office of a patron.

Pa'troness [*patronne*, Fr. *padroneſſa*, It. Sp. and Port. of *patrona*, Lat.] 1. A female patron, a female that defends or ſupports. He petition'd his *patroneſs. L'Eſtrange.* 2. A female guardian ſaint.

Patroni'ser [of *patronize*] a patron, defender, *&c.*

To **Pa'tronize**, *verb act.* [*patrocinor*, Lat.] to protect, to countenance, to ſupport. He muſt not be *patronized* or winked at. *Bacon.*

Pa'tronship [of *patron*] the office, *&c.* of a patron.

Patrony'mic, *adj.* [*patronymique*, Fr. of *patronymicus*, Lat. of πατρωνυμικος, Gr.] pertaining to the names of men derived from their anceſtors.

Patrony'mics, *ſubſt.* plur. of *patronymic* [πατρωνυμικα, Gr.] names men derive from their fathers, grandfathers, or other anceſtors, as Æacidus the ſon of Æacus. Tectonides being a *patronymic. Broome.*

Patrovi'lle, See Patro'l.

Patte'e [in heraldry] a croſs pattee, is a croſs that is ſmall in the center, and goes widening to the ends.

Pa'tten, or **Pa'ttin** [*patin*, Fr. patine, Du.] a ſort of clog or wooden ſhoe with an iron ring for a ſupporter, worn by women under the common ſhoe to keep them from the dirt.

Pa'tten *of a Pillar*, *ſubſt.* the baſe. *Ainſworth.*

Pa'tten-maker [of *patten* and *maker*] he that makes pattens.

To **Pa'tter**, *verb neut.* [of *pattie*, Ft. the foot] to ſtrike as hail or any ſmall things falling, or being thrown in great numbers, to make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet.

Pa'ttern [*patron*, Fr. patroon, Du.] 1. The original propoſed to imitation, the archetype, the exemplar, a model. 2. A ſpecimen, a part ſhown; as, a ſample of any thing. 3. An inſtance, an example. As a fearful *pattern* of his juſt diſpleaſure. *Hooker.* 4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To **Pa'ttern**, *verb act.* [*patronner*, Fr.] 1. To make in imitation of ſomething, to copy. 2. To ſerve as an example to be followed. Neither ſenſe is now much uſed.

Pa'tulous [in botanic writers] that blows open.

Pa'van, **Pava'na**, or **Pa'vin**, a grave and majeſtic Spaniſh dance, wherein the dancers turn round, and make a wheel or tail before them like that of a peacock; alſo the graveſt and ſloweſt ſort of inſtrumental muſic, conſiſting generally of three ſtrains.

Pau'city [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Lat. few] 1. Fewneſs, ſmallneſs of number. *Paucity* of ſchols. *Hooker.* 2. Smalleſs of quantity. *Paucity* of blood. *Brown.*

Pa'udishaw [*i. e.* an expeller of princes, or injuries] a title given to the grand ſeignior.

To **Pave**, *verb act.* [*paver*, Fr. of *pavio*, Lat.] 1. To lay a way with ſtones or bricks, to floor with ſtone. 2. To make a paſſage eaſy, in general.

Pa'vement [*pavé*, Fr. of *pavimento*, It. *pavimentum*, Lat.] a paved floor or cauſeway, ſtone floor, ſtones or bricks laid on the ground.

Pa'ver. See Pa'vier.

Pave'ntia [among the Romans] a goddeſs who, as they fancied, protected children from fears; or, as others ſay, frightened them.

Pave'se, or **Pavi'se** [*pavois*, Fr.] a large ſhield which covers the whole body.

Pavoisa'de, or **Pavisa'do**, a target of defence in a galley, to cover the ſlaves that row on the benches.

Pavila'de, a ſhelter for rowers in a galley.

Pa'vier [*un paveur*, Fr. *pavitor*, Lat.] a maker of pavements in ſtreets, one who lays the ſtones.

Paviers is an ancient company, their coat *argent*, a chevron between three rammers *ſable*.

Pavi'lion [*pavillon*, Fr. *padiglione*, It. *pavellon*, Sp.] a tabernacle or tent of ſtate, a temporary or moveable houſe.

Pavilion [of *papilio*, Lat. or *padiglione*, It.] a turret or building uſually inſulated, and under one ſingle roof, ſometimes ſquare, and ſometimes in form of a dome.

Pavi'lion [in war] a tent raiſed on poſts to lodge under in ſummer-time.

Pavilion [in heraldry] a covering in form of a tent, which inveſts or wraps up the armories of divers kings and ſovereigns, depending only upon God and their ſword.

To **Pavilion**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to furniſh with tents.

To **Pavilion**, *verb neut.* To be encompaſſed or incloſed in a pavilion, to be ſheltered by a tent. *Dryden.*

Pavi'lioned, *part. paſſ.* [of *pavilion*] covered with a pavilion. *Milton.*

Pavi'lions [in architecture] a term uſed for projecting pieces in the facade of a building, which mark the middle of it.

Pau'lianists, a ſect ſo called; the followers of Paulus Samoſatenus, a biſhop of Antioch, who explained away the *Hypoſtaſis*, or real ſubſtantial exiſtence of the ſon of God before his incarnation, and affirmed Chriſt to be (as Euſebius well expreſſes it) κοινος την φυσιν ανθρωπος, *i. e.* a man of the ſame nature in *common* with us. Euseb. *Eccleſ. Hiſtor. Ed. Rob. Stephan.* p. 79. and *Euſeb. de Eccleſ. Theolog. Ed. Colon.* p. 75. Whereas in the judgment of *Euſebius*, *Novation*, *Irenæus*, and the main body of the *Antenicenes*, *&c.* He was a divine ſpirit, or perſon, united to fleſh, and not (as *Paul*, quibbling on the different acceptations of the term *Logos*, affirmed) a man of the *ſame nature* in common with us, united to the intelligent principle [or reaſon] of God the Father. *Epiphanius*, *Ed. Baſil.* p. 262, 266.

This doctrine of *Paul* was condemned by the firſt council of *Antioch*, compoſed of no leſs than 80 biſhops, and held (as *Petavius* obſerves) about *A. C.* 260. But the letter, which *Hymenæus*, biſhop of Jeruſalem, in conjunction with ſome others then preſent, wrote to him upon this occaſion, affords us the *beſt* and *fulleſt comment* on his whole ſcheme. For after having profeſt (agreeably to all their predeceſſors in the faith) their belief "in one unbegotten, unoriginated, inviſible, and immutable God; the knowledge of whom is communicated to us by his ſon;" they proceed to obſerve, "that this ſon is the *firſt-born of all creation*:" [and not, as the biſhop of *Samoſata* affirmed, a being that began to exiſt ſo late as the reign of *Auguſtus Cæſar*] nor was he, as *Paul* and *Socinus* after Him inſinuated, "a God by *mere predeſtination*, or *fore-knowledge*; but ουσια και υποςασει Θεος, *i. e.* a God in essence and hypostasis, *i. e.* a *divine perſon*, poſſeſſed of his own proper *eſſence*, and *ſubſtantially* exiſting; and no at *mere attribute*, or power; not ανυποςατος επιςημη (for ſo the council explains itſelf) not the unsubstantial knowledge [or *reaſon*] of God the Father. [See Hypostasis.] And whereas *Paul* had objected to them, that upon their ſcheme they advanced the doctrine of two Gods; they deny that charge, by obſerving (with all antiquity) "that the *Son's Godhead* extends only *over the creation* commonly ſo called; whereas the *Father's Godhead* extends over the Son himself, and conſequently over all things *without exception*; and in ſupport of this diſtinction in point of Godhead, they appeal to thoſe words "God thy God *hath anointed Thee*," &c. See Ditheism, First Cause, and Monarchy *of the Univerſe* compared. To the ſame effect they obſerve, "that whatever agency and concern the *Son* of God had in the work of creation, it was of the *miniſterial* kind; as being in conſequence of the Father's command, and fulfilling the Father's counsel [or will:] As alſo "that in ſubſerviency to the Father's will, he made thoſe divine appearances mentioned in ſcripture; he did ſo in the capacity of his Father's angel [or meſſenger:] nor do they ſcruple to affirm "that it would be an impious thing to ſuppoſe, this *inferior character*, *viz.* of an angel or meſſenger, was applicable to the God of the universe. [See Angel of God's Presence, Mediate *Agency*, and Cerinthians, compared with *Irenæus adv. Hæreſes, Ed. Grabe*, p. 208] and when proceeding to explain the doctrine of the incarnation, they do it, not by affirming (with *Paul*) that Chriſt was a man of the same nature in common with us) united to *ſomething divine*: But by telling us, "that the body, which was from the virgin, contained the *whole fullneſs* of Godhead," *i. e.* contained that *truly divine* perſon, whoſe pre-exiſtence *Paul* denied; and who now *emptied himſelf* [obſerve their phraſeology] απο τȣ ειναι ισα θεω, *i. e.* from being equal [or like] to God." And what is well worthy our notice, they add, that "he was *one perſon* after *one* and the same manner, both before and ſince his incarnation;" *i. e.* as they explain it, "a *ſpirit*, *one and the ſame thing* in essence; [and not a *compound* of a mere *human ſoul* with ſomething divine] one and the ſame thing; tho', according to the different views in which he is conſidered, admitting of different names and appellations." [See Monothelites.] All which ſhould ſeem to caſt no favourable aſpect on ſome *later ſyſtems* of divinity; and in particular on thoſe portraitures which they have given us of the incarnation. But this is not the *only light*, that may be ſtruck out from this noble monument of antiquity: The reader will find ſomething more, and perhaps of *equal importance*, under the word Probole, Sabellians, or Valentinians, compared with what we have already ſuggeſted under the words Homoüsians, and Nicene *Council*.

Pauli'cians [ſo called of *Paulus* their chief] to the errors of the Manichees, they added an abhorrence of the croſs, and employed it to the moſt ſervile uſes out of deſpight. See Paulianists.

Paunch. See Pau'nches.

To **Paunch**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to pierce or rip the belly, to take out the paunch. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pau'nches, plur. of *paunch*, which the Scots chiefly retain when they ſpeak of the maw of a cow or ox [*panſe*, Fr. *pancia*, It. *pança*, Sp. pantz, L. Ger. and Teut. *pantex*, Lat.] the belly, inteſtines, or guts of an animal, the region of the guts.

Pau'per, *ſubſt.* Lat. a poor perſon, one who receives alms.

Forma **Pau'peris**, in form of a poor man. Thus to ſue *in forma pauperis*, is when the judge of a court aſſigns an attorney, clerk, or counſel, to maintain the cauſe of a poor perſon, and to plead for him or her without fees.

Pausa'rius [among the Romans] an officer who directed the ſtops, or pauſes, in the ſolemn pomps or proceſſions of the goddeſs Iſis, *i. e.* the ſtands or places where the ſtatues of Iſis and Anubis were ſet down; alſo an officer in the gallies who gave the ſignal to the rowers, that they might act in concert, and row altogether.

Pause, Fr. It. and Sp. [*pauſa*, Lat. παυω, Gr.] 1. A reſt or ſtop, a place or time, an intermiſſion. 2. Suſpenſe, doubt. I ſtand in *pauſe* where I ſhall firſt begin. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Break, paragraph, apparent ſeparation of the parts of a diſcourſe. Thoſe partitions and *pauſes* which men educated in the ſchools, obſerve. *Locke.* 4. [In muſic] an artificial diſcontinuance of the ſound or voice. 5. A character of ſilence or repoſe, place of ſuſpending the voice marked in writing.

To **Pause**, *verb neut.* [*pauſer*, Fr. *pauſare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To make a ſtop for a time, not to proceed. Tarry, *pauſe* a day or two. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To conſider, to deliberate. *Pauſing* a little upon the matter. *Knolles.* 3. To be intermitted. The pealing organ and the *pauſing* choir. *Tickell.*

Pau'ser [of *pauſe*] one that pauſes or deliberates. *Shakeſpeare.*

Paw, *Fo!* an interjection of nauſeating.

Paw, *ſubſt.* [*patte*, Fr. *pawen*, Wel.] 1. The foot of a beaſt of prey. 2. Hand; in contempt. *Dryden.*

To **Paw**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt. *patiner*, Fr.] to draw the fore-foot along the ground.

To **Paw**, *verb act.* 1. To ſtrike with a draught of the fore-foot. 2. To handle roughly. 3. To fawn, to flatter. *Ainſworth.*

Pawed, *adj.* [of *paw*] 1. Having paws, 2. Broad-footed. *Ainſworth.*

Pawl [in a ſhip] a little piece of iron bolted to one end of the beams of the deck, ſo as to keep the capſtan from recoiling.

To **Pawl** *the Capſtan* [a ſea phraſe] to ſtop the capſtan with the pawl.

Pawl [in Guinea] a ſmall piece of money, equal to three farthings Engliſh.

Pawn [*pegno*, It. *empegno*, Sp. pfand, H. Ger. paendt, Du. pand, L. Ger. pant, Su. *pan*, Fr.] 1. Something given to pledge as ſecurity for money borrowed or promiſe made. 2 The ſtate of being pledged. My honour is at *pawn*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A common man at cheſs. *Ainſworth.*

To **Pawn**, *verb act.* [from the noun; *impegnare*, It. *empenàr*, Sp. of pfanden, H. Ger.] to pledge, to give in pledge, to put into the hands of another as a ſecurity for money borrowed, *&c.*

Pa'wn-broker [of *pawn* and *broker*; pandet, Du.] one who lends money upon a pledge.

Pax [with Roman catholics] a kind of image given to be kiſſed when they go to the offering.

To **Pay** [*payer*, Fr. *pagare*, It. *apagar*, Sp. and Port. *paco*, Lat.] 1. To diſcharge a debt. 2. To diſmiſs one to whom any thing is due with his money. 3. To atone, to make amends by ſuffering. 4. [Prob. of παιω, Gr.] to beat. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To reward, to recompenſe. 6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought.

To **Pay** *the Seams of a Ship* [prob. of *poix*, Fr. pitch] to lay them over with hot pitch; or to lay on a coat of new ſtuff, after her ſoil has been burnt off; this ſtuff is a mixture of tallow and ſoap, or of train oil, roſin and brimſtone, boiled together.

Pay, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; *paye*, Fr. *paga*, Sp. and Port.] wages, hire, payment, or money given in return for ſervice.

To be **Pay'd** [a ſea phraſe] a ſhip is ſaid to be ſo, when tacking about all her ſails are back-ſtay'd, *i. e.* lie flat againſt the maſts and ſhrouds.

Pa'yable, *adj.* [*pagabile*, It.] 1. That is or ought to be paid, due. 2. Such as there is power or ability to pay. Thanks are a tribute *payable* to the pooreſt. *South.*

Pa'y-day [of *pay* and *day*] day on which debts are to be diſcharged, or wages paid.

Pa'yer [*paieur*, Fr.] one that pays.

Pa'ying, *part. act.* of *pay* [of *payant*, of *payer*, Fr.] 1. Diſcharging a debt. 2. A beating.

Pa'yment [*payement*, Fr. *pagamento*, It. *pagamiento*, Sp.] 1. The act of paying of money. 2. The diſcharge of debt or promiſe. 3. A reward. The *payment* of ſin. *Hooker.* 4. Chaſtiſement, ſound beating.

Prompt **Payment**, the payment of a bill or debt before it becomes due.

Pa'ynims, pagans or heathens. See Painim.

To **Payse**, *verb act.* [uſed by Spenſer for *poiſe*] to balance: obſolete.

Pa'yser [of *payſe*] one that weighs.

Pay'trel [*poitrel*, Fr. *pectorale*, Lat.] the breaſt-plate of a horſe's furniture.

Pea [*pois*, Fr. *piſello*, It. *piſum*, Lat. piſa, Sax.] a kind of pulſe.

Peace [*pax*, Lat. *paix*, Fr. *pace* It. *paz*, Sp.] 1. Reſt, quiet, content, or happineſs, by way of ſalutation, as, *Peace* be unto thee. *Judges.* 2. Reconciliation of differences. Let him make *peace* with me. *Iſaiah.* 3. Reſpite from war, the direct oppoſite to war. 4. Quiet from ſuits or diſturbances. And commanded that Sherborn ſhould hold his land in *peace*. *Davies.* 5. Reſt from any commotion. 6. Stilneſs from riots or tumults. 7. A ſtate not hoſtile, concord, agreement. Rewarded evil unto him that was at *peace* with me. *Pſalms.* 8. Silence, ſuppreſſion of the thoughts. I held my *peace*. *Pſalms.*

Peace, *interj.* ſtop, ſilence. *Peace*, the lovers are aſleep. *Craſhaw.*

He that would live in peace and reſt,
Muſt hear and ſee, and ſay the beſt.

This diſtich is a dehortation from cenſoriouſneſs and detraction.

Peace [in the ſenſe of the law] a quiet and inoffenſive behaviour towards the king and his people.

Peace *of the King*, that peace and ſecurity both for life and goods, which the king affords to all his ſubjects, or foreigners taken into his protection.

Clerk of the **Peace**, an officer of the ſeſſions of the peace, whoſe buſineſs it is to read indictments, to inrol the acts, and to draw up the proceſs; to return the copies of indictments, outlawries, attainders, *&c.* to the king's bench.

Pea'ceable, *adj.* [of *peace*; *paiſible*, Fr. *pacifice*, It. and Port. *apazible*, Sp. *pacificus*, Lat.] 1. Quiet, undiſturbed. 2. Not turbulent, not quarrelſome, not given to ſtrife. 3. Free from war, free from tumult. Introduced in a *peaceable* manner. *Swift.* 4. Not violent, not bloody. A happy and *peaceable* death. *Hale.*

Pea'cebleness [of *peaceable*] peaceable temper, quiet diſpoſition.

Pea'ceably, *adv.* [of *peaceable*; *paiſiblement*, Fr.] 1. In a peaceable manner, without war, without tumult. *Swift.* 2. Without diſturbance or tumult. Diſturb him not, let him paſs *peaceably*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pea'ceful, *adj.* [of *peace* and *full*] 1. Quiet, not in war. 2. Pacific, mild. The *peaceful* power. *Dryden.* 3. Undiſturbed, ſtill, ſecure. Nor ſaw diſpleas'd the *peaceful* cottage riſe. *Pope.*

Pea'cefully, *adv.* [of *peaceful*] 1. Quietly, without diſturbance. 2. Mildly, gently.

Pea'cefulness [of *peaceful*] quiet, freedom from diſturbance.

Pea'cemaker [of *peace* and *maker*] one who reconciles differences.

Pea'ce-offering, *ſubſt.* [of *peace* and *offer*] among the Jews, a ſacrifice or gift offered to God, for atonement or reconciliation for a crime or offence.

Pea'ceparted, *adj.* [of *peace* and *parted*] diſmiſſed from the world in peace. *Shakeſpeare.*

Peach [*pêche*, Fr. *peſca*, It. *perſigo*, Sp. *malum perſicum*, Lat. peꞃꞅuaꞃ, Sax.] a fruit well known.

To Peach, *verb act.* [corrupted from *to impeach*] to accuſe of ſome crime. *Dryden.*

Pea'ch-coloured, *adj.* [of *peach* and *colour*] having a colour like a peach. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pea'chick [of *pea* and *chick*] the chicken of a peacock. *Southern.*

Pea'cock [*pavo*, Lat. papo, Sax. pfau, Ger. *paon*, Fr. *paone*, It. *pavon*, Sp. *pavam*, Port. of this word the etymology is not known; perhaps it is *peak cock*, from the tuft of feathers on its head; the *peak* of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr. from the more ſtriking luſtre of its beſpangled train] a fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

Pea'-hen [of *pea* and *hen*; *penache*, Fr. *pava*, Lat.] the female of the peacock.

Peak [peac Sax. *pique*, *pic*, Fr.] 1. The ſharp point of a thing. 2. The riſing forepart of a headdreſs. 3. The top of a hill or eminence. Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak*. *Prior.* 4. Any thing pointed or acuminated.

To Peak, *verb neut.* [ſome derive it of *piecinino*, It. or *pequenno*, Sp. ſmall or little] 1. To look ſickly or weakly. 2. To make a mean figure, to ſneak. The *peaking* cornuto her huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pe'aking, *part.* of *to peak*; which ſee.

Peal [*pello*, as *pellere tympanum*, Lat. a ſucceſſion of loud ſounds] a loud noiſe, eſpecially of bells, thunder, cannon, or any other loud inſtruments. And *rung* a HIDEOUS PEAL. *Milton.*

To Peal, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to play loudly and ſolemnly. The *pealing* organ. *Milton.*

To Peal, *verb act.* 1. To aſſail with loud noiſe. See Peal. 2. To ſtir with ſome agitation. *Ainſworth.*

Pe'aled, *part paſſ.* [of *to peal*] troubled or deafened with the noiſe. *Milton.*

Pean [in heraldry] is when the field or ground of furs of a coat of arms is *ſable*, and the powderings are *or*.

Pear [*poire*, Fr. *pera*, It. Sp. and Port. of *pyrum*, Lat. peꞃe, Sax. pere, Dan. peere, Du. patron, Su.] a ſort of fruit, of which Mr. Miller enumerates 84 ſpecies.

Pearl [*perle*, Fr. perle, Dan. peerl, Du. perl, Ger. peaꞃl, Sax. *perla*, Sp; ſuppoſed by Salmaſius to come from *ſpherula*, Lat. a little rule or ball] a gem or jewel; a hard, round, white, clear ſubſtance, uſually roundiſh, found in a teſtaceous fiſh reſembling an oiſter. Pearls, tho' eſteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a diſtemper in the creature that produces them. The fiſh in which pearls are moſt frequently found, is the Eaſt-Indian berbes, or pearl oiſter: others are found to produce pearls, as the common oiſter, the muſcle, and various other kinds; but the Indian pearls are ſuperior to all.

Pearl [in heraldry] by thoſe heralds that blazon the coat armour of great men by precious ſtones inſtead of colours, is uſed inſtead of white.

Mother of Pearl, is the ſhell of the pearl oiſter, or fiſh wherein the pearls are formed

Pearl *Albugo* [with occuliſts] an annatural white ſpeck, or thin film over the eye.

Pearl [with printers] a ſmall ſort of printing letter.

Pea'rled, *adj.* [of *pearl*] adorned or ſet with pearls. *Milton.*

Pea'rlgrass, Pea'rlplant, and Pea'rlwort, *ſubſt.* names of different plants. *Ainſworth.*

Pea'rly, *adj.* 1. Abounding with pearls, containing pearls. Inveſted with a *pearly* ſhell. *Woodward.* 2. Reſembling pearls. *Pearly* dew. *Dryden.*.

Pearma'in, a ſort of delicate apple. *Pearmain* is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer.*

Pear-tree [*poirier*, Fr. *pero*, It. *peral*, Sp. *pereyra*, Port. of piꞃiꝫe, Sax.] a fruit tree, of which there are divers ſpecies. The *pear-tree*, critics will have to borrow his name of πυρ, fire. *Bacon.*

Peas, when it is mentioned as a ſingle body, it is *pea*, but makes *peas* in the plural; but when ſpoken of collectively, as food or a ſpecies, it is called *peaſe*, anciently *peaſon*, piꞅa, Sax. *pois*, Fr. *piſo*, It. *piſum*, Lat.] food of peaſe. *Tuſſer.*

Pea's-bolt, or hawm, pea-ſtraw.

Pea'sant [*paiſant*, Fr.] a countryman, a clown, a hind, one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour.

Pea'santry [of *peaſant*; *les paiſans*, Fr.] the body of country people or ruſtics, peaſants. The *peaſantry* in France. *Locke.*

Peas-co'd, or Pea-she'll [of *pea*, *cod*, and *ſhell*; piꞅa-codde, Sax.] the ſhell or huſk of peas. A ſheal'd *peaſcod*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Peat, 1. A ſort of fewel dug out of mooriſh ground, a kind of turf uſed for fire. 2. [from *petit*, Fr. little] a little darling, any dear plaything. It is now commonly called *pett*, and much uſed among the Scots. A pretty *peat*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pe'bble, or Pebble-sto'ne [pæbolꞅtana, Sax.] a ſort of ſtone for paving. It is a ſtone diſtinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous maſs, tho' ſometimes of many colours. Popularly, a ſmall ſtone.

Pebble-cry'stal, *ſubſt.* The cryſtal, in form of modules, is found lodged in the earthy ſtrata left in a train by the water departing at the concluſion of the deluge. This ſort, called by the lapidaries *pebblecryſtal*, is in ſhape irregular. *Woodward.*

Pe'bbled, *adj.* [of *pebble*] ſprinkled or abounding with pebbles. A *pebbled* ſhore. *Thomſon.*

Pe'bbly, *adj.* [of *pebble*] full of pebbles. The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thompſon.*

Peccabi'lity, *ſubſt.* [of *peccable*] ſtate of being ſubject to ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

Pe'ccable, *adj.* [*pecco*, Lat.] incident or ſubject to ſin.

Peccadi'llo, Sp. [*peccadille*, Fr.] a pardonable ſin, ſmall fault, a venial or rather trivial offence.

Pe'ccancy [of *peccant*] bad quality. The *peccancy* of the humours. *Wiſeman.*

Pe'ccant, *adj.* Fr. [*peccante*, It. *peccans*, Lat.] 1. Committing a fault, offending, criminal, guilty. *South.* 2. Corrupt, ill diſpoſed, injurious to health, offenſive to the body. It is chiefly uſed by medical writers.

Peccant *Humours* [in phyſic] the humours of the body which offend either in quantity or quality, *i. e.* when they are either morbid, or in too great abundance. 2. Wrong, bad, deficient, unformal. If the citation be *peccant* in form or matter. *Ayliffe.*

Pecca'vi, Lat. [I have offended] to cry *peccavi*, is to acknowledge a fault. See Palæstra, and add Palæstrical, *adj.* belonging to the *palæſtra*.

Pechia'gra, Lat. [πηχυς, the elbow, and αγρα, Gr. a capture] the gout in the elbow joints. See Omogra, and read ωμογρα.

Pe'cia, a dry meaſure containing two gallons.

Peck [*pecotin*, Fr. from *pocca*, or perhaps, ſays Skinner, from ꝼæt, a veſſel] 1. A dry meaſure containing eight quarts, the fourth part of a buſhel. 2. Proverbially in low language, a great deal. *Suckling.*

To Peck, *verb act.* [*bequetter*, *becquer*, Fr. *beccare*, It. *picar*, Sp. picken, Du.] 1. To ſtrike with the bill, as birds do. 2. To pick up food with the beak. 3. To ſtrike with a pointed inſtrument in general: this ſeems a corruption of *pick*, and ſo it is commonly uſed. *Carew.* 4. To ſtrike, to make blows at. Mankind lie *pecking* at one another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pe'cker [of *peck*] 1. One that pecks. 2. A kind of bird; as the *wood-pecker*.

Pe'ckled, *adj.* [corrupted from *ſpeckled*] ſpotted, variegated with ſpots or ſtains. *Walton.*

Pecquet's *Duct* [in anatomy] the thoratic duct, ſo called from *Pecquet*, its diſcoverer.

Pe'cten *Veneris*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb ſhepherd's needle.

Pe'ctinal [*pectinis*, gen. of *pecten*, Lat. a comb] having the form of a comb. *Brown.*

Pe'ctinated, *adj.* [*pecten*, Lat.] put one within another alternately. To ſit croſs legg'd, or with our fingers *pectinated*. *Brown.*

Pectina'tion, the ſtate of being pectinated. *Brown.*

Pecti'neus, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the third of the 15 muſcles of the thigh, ſo named becauſe it has its origin in the fore-part of the os pectinis.

Pe'ctinis *Os* [with anatomiſts] the ſhare bone, which is the lower and inner, or the fore-part of the os innominatum.

Pe'ctoral, *adj.* Fr. [*pettorale*, It. *petoràl*, Sp. of *pectoralis*, Lat.] pertaining to, or good for the breaſt. Sometimes uſed in a ſubſtantive form. *Pectorals* were preſcribed. *Wiſeman.*

Pectoral, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*pectorale*, Lat.] a breaſt-plate. See Ephod.

Pectoral *Muſcle* [in anatomy] a muſcle which moves the arm forwards; ſo named on account of its ſituation, which ariſes above from the clavicula, and below from the breaſt-bone and all the endings of the upper ribs, and is implanted in the upper part of the ſhoulder-bone.

Pectora'le, It. and Lat. [*pectoral*, Sp.] a breaſt-plate.

Pe'ctorals [in medicine] are remedies proper to ſtrengthen and relieve the breaſt and ſtomach; or good againſt the diſeaſes of them.

Pecto'ris *Os*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſame as *ſternum*.

Pe'culate, *ſubſt.* [*peculatus*, Lat. *peculat*, Fr. in civil law] the crime of robbing the public, theft of the public money, by a perſon who manages it, or in whoſe cuſtody it is depoſited.

Pecula'tion [*peculat*, Fr. of *peculatus*, Lat.] the act of robbing or cheating the public.

Pecula'tor, Lat. robber of the public.

Pecu'liar, *adj.* Sp. [*peculiare*, It. of *peculiaris*, from *peculium*. Lat. *pecule*, Fr.] 1. Particular, ſingle. One *peculiar* nation to ſelect. *Milton.* 2. Proper, appropriate, belonging to any one with excluſion of others. The word humour is *peculiar* to our Engliſh tongue. *Swift* 3. Not common to other things. Hymns they are that chriſtianity hath *peculiar* unto itſelf. *Hooker.*

Peculiar, *ſubſt.* 1. The property, the excluſive property. *South.* 2. Something abſcinded from the ordinary juriſdiction.

A Peculiar, is a pariſh or church that has juriſdiction within itſelf for a probate of wills, &c. being exempt from the ordinary of the biſhop's courts. Thus the king's chapel is a royal *peculiar*, free from all ſpiritual juriſdictions, and only governed by the king himſelf as ſupreme ordinary.

Peculia'rity [of *peculiar*] particularity, ſomething found only in one. *Swift.*

Pecu'liarly, *adv.* [of *peculiar*; *peculiariter*, Lat.] 1. Particularly, ſingly, after a peculiar manner. *Woodward.* 2. In a manner not common to others.

Pecu'liarness [of *peculiar*] peculiarity.

Court of Peculiars, a court which takes cogniſance of thoſe matters which relate to ſuch pariſhes as are exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop in ſome dioceſes, and belong peculiarly to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Pecu'nia [among the Romans] money. A deity, which, as they held, preſided over riches; who had a ſon named Argentinus, whom they adored that they might grow rich.

Pecu'niary, *adj.* [*pecuniaire*, Fr. *pecuniario*, It. and Sp. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Lat. money] 1. Pertaining to money. Conſiſting of money. A *pecuniary* mulct. *Bacon.*

Ped, *ſubſt.* 1. A ſmall packſaddle. *Tuſſer.* 2. A baſket, a hamper. A haſk is a wicker *ped* wherein they uſed to carry fiſh. *Spenſer.*

Pedago'gical [παιδαγογικος, Gr.] pertaining to inſtruction of youth, or to diſcipline, ſuiting a ſchoolmaſter..

Pedago'gue, Fr. [*pedagogo*, It. and Sp. παιδαγωγος, from παις, a boy, and αγω, Gr. to guide] an inſtructor of youth, a ſchoolmaſter, a pedant. *Dryden.*

To Pe'dagogue, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to teach with magiſterial ſuperciliouſneſs. *Prior.*

Pe'dagogy [*pædagogia*, Lat. of παιδαγωγια, Gr.] The maſterſhip, inſtruction, diſcipline. Above the *pedagogy* of Moſes' rod. *South.*

Pe'dal, *adj.* [*pedalis*, from *pedis*, gen. of *pes*, Lat. a foot] pertaining to a foot in meaſure.

Pe'dals, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*pedali*, It. of *pedales*, Lat. and Fr.] the large pipes of an organ, ſo called becauſe played and ſtooped with the foot.

Peda'neus [in civil law] a petty judge, who has no formal ſeat of juſtice, but hears cauſes ſtanding, and without any tribunal.

Pe'dant, Fr. [*pedante*, It. and Sp.] a ſchool maſter who profeſſes to inſtruct and govern youth, to teach them humanities and the arts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Peda'ntic, or Peda'ntical [of *pedanteſque*, Fr. *pedanteſco*, It. *pedantico*, Sp.] pertaining to or like a pedant, awkwardly oſtentatious of literature.

Peda'ntically, *adv.* [of *pedantical*] with awkward oſtentation of literature. *Dryden.*

Pe'dantry [*pedanterie*, Fr.] pedanticneſs, oſtentation of ſhewing needleſs literature.

To Pe'ddle, *verb neut.* to be buſy about trifles. *Ainſworth.* It is commonly written *piddle.*

Pe'derasty [παιδεραστια, Gr. love of boys] ſodomy.

Pedere'ro [*pedrero*, from *piedra*, Sp. a ſtone, with which they charged it; commonly called *petterero*] a ſmall piece of ordnance moſtly uſed in ſhips, to fire ſtones, nails, broken iron, or cartridge ſhot, on an enemy attemping to board; it is managed by a ſwivel.

Pe'destal [*piedſtal*, Fr. *pedeſtalli*, Lat. *piedeſtallo*, Ital.] that part of a pillar that ſupports it. It is a ſquare body with a baſe and cornice, ſerving as a foot for the columns to ſtand upon, and having, according to Vignola, a third part of the hight of its columns. It is different in different orders, there being as many kinds of pedeſtals as there are orders of columns; alſo the baſis of a ſtatue.

Pede'strious, *adj.* [*pedeſtris*, Lat.] going on foot, not winged. *Pedeſtrious* animals. *Brown.*

Pe'dicle [*pedicule*, Fr. *pediculus*, a little foot, of *pedis*, gen. of *pes*, Lat. a foot; with botaniſts] a foot-ſtalk, is that on which either a leaf, or flower, or fruit ſtands or hangs.

Pedi'cula, Lat. [in botany] the herb yellow rattle-graſs, or cock's-comb.

Pedi'cular, *adj.* [*pedicularis*, Lat. *pediculaire*, Fr.] having the phthyriaſis, or louſy diſtemper.

Pedicula'ris *Morbus*, Lat. [with phyſicians] the louſy diſeaſe.

Pe'digree [of *pere* and *degré*, Skinner; q. d. *degres des perez*, Fr. *i.e* the degrees of fathers; or as othres, *petendo grado*, Lat. deriving the deſcent] a deſcent from anceſtors, ſtock or race, lineage, genealogy.

Pedilu'vium [of *pedes*, feet, and *luo*, Lat. to waſh] a ſort of bath for the feet.

Pe'diment [from *pedis*, gen. of *pes*, Lat. a foot; in architecture] an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates, windows, niches, &c. It is ordinarily of a triangular form, but ſometimes makes an arch of a circle.

Pe'dler [of bettler, Ger. a beggar, *Skinner*; or of *aller a pied*, Fr. going a foot; q. d. *pied-allar*, Minſhew] a petty dealer, one who travels and ſells ſmall wares about the country.

To Pe'ddle, *verb neut.* to ſell things of ſmall value.

Pe'ddling, little, ſmall, trifling, carrying on petty dealing, ſuch as pedlers have.

Pe'dlery, *ſubſt.* [of *pedler*] ſmall wares ſold by pedlers. *Swift.*

Pedu'nculi [in anatomy] two medullary proceſſes of the cerebellum, whereby that part is joined to the medulla oblongata.

Pedoba'ptism [of παιδων βαπτισμα, Gr. baptiſm of children] infant-baptiſm.

Pedoba'ptist [παιδος, gen. of παις, a child, and βαπτιστης, Gr.] one that holds or practiſes infant-baptiſm. See Baptist and Catechumens, compared.

Pedo'meter [of *pedes*, Lat. πους, a foot, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure.] See Perambulator.

Peek, or Peque [*pique*, Fr. *picca*, It.] a grudge, ſpleen, ill-will againſt a perſon. This is commonly written *pique*; which ſee.

To be a Peek [a ſea phraſe] uſed of an anchor, when the cable is perpendicular between the hawſe through which it runs out, and the anchor.

To heave a Peek, is to bring the ſhip to the poſition before-mentioned.

To Peek. See To Pique.

Peel [with printers] 1. A wooden inſtrument, with which they hang up the printed ſheets to dry. 2. [*Paele*, Fr. *pala*, It. Sp. and Lat.] an inſtrument to ſet bread into an oven. 3. A broad thin board for carrying pies, &c. 4. [*Peau*, *pelure*, Fr. of *pellis*, Lat. a ſkin] the outmoſt ſkin of fruit, the thin rind of any thing.

To Peel, *verb act.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Lat.] 1. To pare, to take the rind off. 2. [*Piller*, Fr. to rob] to plunder; this, according to analogy, ſhould be written *pill.* *Peeling* their provinces. *Milton.*

Pee'ler [of *peel*] 1. One who peels, ſtrips, or plays. 2. A robber, a plunderer. *Mortimer.*

Pee'ling, *part. act.* [of *peel*; *pelant*, of *peler*, Fr.] taking off the ſkin or rind; alſo the peel or rind of fruit.

Peeling, a large ſort of excellent cyder-apple.

To Peep, *verb neut.* [Skinner derives it from opheffen, Du. to lift up, *pipio*, Lat. *pepier*, Fr.] 1. To make the firſt appearance, to begin to grow out, as plants, horns, &c. Letters had juſt *peeped* abroad. *Atterbury.* 2. To cry like a chicken, to chirp like a ſparrow. 3. [This ſhould rather be written *pip.* Mr. Caſaubon derives it from οπιπτευω, Gr. to ſpy] too look ſlily, cloſely or curiouſly, to look through any crevice, to look through a hole or chink.

Peep [from the verb] 1. Firſt appearance; as, at the *peep* of day. 2. A ſly cloſe look. *Swift.*

Pee'phole, or Pee'pinghole [of *peep* and *hole*] hole through which one may look without being diſcovered. *L'Eſtrange.*

Peer [prob. of berg, Teut. an heap, &c. of beoɲᵹ, Sax. bierg, Dan. or peɲe, Sax. the foot of an hill; this is more uſually written *pier*, which ſee] 1. A mole or rampart raiſed in an harbour to break the force of the ſea, and for the better ſecurity of the ſhips that ride there. 2. [*Pair*, Fr.] an equal, one of the ſame rank. *Bacon.* 3. One equal in excellence or endowments. He never had his *peer*. *Dryden.* 4. Companion, mate, fellow. Twelve they, and twelve the *peers* of Charlemagne. *Shakeſp.* 5. [In architecture] a kind of pilaſter or buttreſs, raiſed for ſupport, ſtrength, and ſometimes for ornament. This ſhould be *pier.* 6. [*Pair*, Fr. *paris*, It. *par*, Sp. of *par*, *pares*, Lat. equals] a nobleman of the houſe of lords in parliament. In England we have five degrees of nobility, dukes, marquiſſes, earls, viſcounts, and barons, who are all nevertheleſs called *peers*, becauſe their eſſential privileges are the ſame.

To Peer *at a Thing*, *verb neut.* 1. To leer or peep at, to look narrowly. *Peering* in maps for ports. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. [By contraction from *appear*] to come juſt in ſight. See how his gorget *peers* above his gown. *B. Johnſon.*

Pee'rage [of *peer*] 1. Impoſition or tax for the repairing and keeping up ſea-peers. This ſhould be *pierage.* 2. [*Pairie*, Fr.] the dignity of a peer. 3. The collective body of peers. The *peerage* and commons. *Dryden.*

Pee'rdom [of *peer* and *dom*] a peer's dignity annexed to a great fee; peerage.

Pee'ress, the lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.

Pee'rless, *adj.* [of *peer*; *non pareil*, Fr.] not to be equalled or matched, having no peer. With ſuch a *peerleſs* majeſty ſhe ſtands. *Dryden.*

Pee'rlessness [of *peerleſs*] matchleſſneſs, univerſal ſuperiority.

Peers [in law] jury-men impannelled upon an inqueſt.

Pee'vish, *adj.* [prob. *q. d. beeviſh*; of *bee*, Eng. Skinner, as we ſay, *waſpiſh*; but Junius ſuppoſes this word to be formed by corruption from *perverſe*] fretful, petulant, ſoon angry, perverſe, moroſe, hard to pleaſe.

Pee'vishly, *adv.* [of *peeviſh*] angrily, moroſely, gueruloufly, fretfully.

Pee'vishness [of *peeviſh*] fretfulneſs, waſpiſh humour, iraſcible diſpoſition, guerulouſneſs, perverſeneſs.

Peg [pic, Sax. a little needle, pegghe, Teut.] 1. A little piece of wood pointed, and driven into a hole, which does the office of an iron nail. 2. The pins of a muſical inſtrument, by which the ſtrings are ſtrained. 3. Depreſſion; perhaps from relaxing the chords of a muſical inſtrument. 4. The nickname or corruption of Margaret.

To Pegg, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to put in or faſten with a peg.

Pe'ganum, Lat. [πηγανον, Gr.] the herb wild rue or charnel.

Pe'gasus [with aſtronomers] the winged horſe; a northern conſtellation.

Pe'gomancy [πηγομαντεια, of πηγη, a fountain, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] act of divining by *fountain water*: the ſame as *hydromancy*, which ſee.

Pela'giæ, Lat. [with naturaliſts] ſuch ſhell-fiſhes, as are never, or very rarely, found near the ſea-ſhores; but always continue in the deep; or thoſe parts in the bottom of the ſea, which are fartheſt from land.

Pela'gians, [of *Pelagius*] a ſect ſo called from Pelagius, who appeared about the latter end of the fourth, or beginning of the fifth century. He was born in Wales, and his name was Morgan, which in Welſh ſignifies *ſea-born*, whence his Latin name. St. Auſtin gives him the character of a very *pious* man, and a chriſtian of no vulgar rank; and that he travelled to *Rome*, where he aſſociated himſelf with perſons of the greateſt learning and figure; but being charged with hereſy, he left *Rome* and went into *Africa*, and thence to Jeruſalem, where he ſettled. He ſeems to have borne his proteſt againſt ſome crude notions, which St. *Auſtin*, and others of the *weſtern* church, in thoſe times advanced; in particular concerning the *damnation* of unbaptized infants for *Adam*'s offence. "They [*i. e.* the *Pelagians*] do not deny the ſacrament of baptiſm to *little ones*; nor do they promiſe to any the kingdom of heaven *without the redemption* of *Chriſt*——[No: they agreed with the reſt of the chriſtian world in both theſe points] But what we object againſt them, is this, that they do not acknowledge unbaptiſed little ones to be obnoxious to the DAMNATION of the firſt man; and that original ſin [meaning a *moral* teint] paſt upon them, *repurgatione purgandum*, i. e. to be purged off by the [baptiſmal] repurgation." *Auguſt. de Peccato Orig.* c. 17. As to the *other* points in which they differed from St. *Auſtin* (as St. *Auſtin* himſelf did from St. *Chryſoſtom*, *Theodoret*, and perhaps alſo from the * main body of the *Greek* church) the reader (if he pleaſe) may conſult St. *Auſtin*'s tracts; for as to theſe and the like controverſies (which aroſe, after the *great apoſtacy* was now commenced, an apoſtacy founded partly in the *invocation of dead* men, and partly in that perverſion of the CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY which pav'd the way to it) they would ſcarce be worth our notice; unleſs to ſhew, how when once the chief *boundaries* were broken through, the *catholic* church (as ſhe now falſely called herſelf) grew more and more corrupt; not to add, how ſhe bore down all oppoſition by the help of the *ſecular arm*; and whatever efforts were made to bring things BACK to the SCRIPTURE RULE, ſerved only to expoſe the *generous authors* to much obloquy and perſecution.

* I ſaid, "the main body of the *Greek* church"; for though it muſt be owned, that in proceſs of time the doctrine of *Pelagius* was condemned by ſome *Aſiatic* councils; yet (not to mention the great weight and influence which the BISHOPS of ROME had now obtained) if the reader will conſult that *portraiture*, which the learned Photius, in his *Bibliothec.* p. 205, has given us of the OPPOSITE SCHEME, I mean that of St. *Jerom* and St. *Auſtin*, when firſt introduced amongſt the Greeks; he'll plainly ſee, that they conſidered it as an *innovation*, and departure from the *faith once delivered to the ſaints.* [See *Original* Sin and Infralapsarians compared.]

Pelf [prob. of ꝼela, ꝼeo, Sax. much money; in low Latin, *pelfra*] 1. Money, wealth. 2. [Among hunters] the remains of a fowl, after a hawk is relieved.

Pe'lican, Fr. [*pellicano*, It. *pelicanot*, Sp. *pelicam*, Port. *pelicanus*, low Lat. of πελικαν, Gr.] a fowl. There are two ſorts of pelicans: one lives upon the water, and feeds upon fiſh; the other keeps in deſerts, and feeds upon ſerpents and other reptiles. The pelican has a peculiar tenderneſs for its young; and generally places its neſt upon a craggy rock. The pelican is ſuppoſed to admit its young to ſuck blood from its breaſt. *Calmet.*

PELICAN [with chemiſts] a ſort of double veſſel ordinarily of glaſs, uſed in digeſting liquors by circulation.

PELICAN [with gunners] an antient piece of ordinance, equal to a quarter culverin, and carrying a ball of ſix pounds.

PELICAN [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument for drawing teeth.

PELICOI'DES [ϖελεκοειδης, of ϖελεκυς, a *hatchet*, and ειδος, Ger. form] a certain geometrical figure, that ſomething *reſembles* a hatchet.

PELI'DNUS [in phyſic] a black and blue colour in the face, as it often happens to thoſe who are melancholy.

PELL [*pellis*, Lat.] the ſkin of a beaſt.

PE'LLAGE, a cuſtom or duty paid for ſkins of leather.

PELLAMOU'NTAIN, an herb.

PE'LLET [*pila*, a ball, of *pellendo*, Lat. a driving, or of *peloe*, Fr.] 1. A little ball. 2. A ball, a bullet.

PE'LLETED, *adj.* [of *pellet*] conſiſting of bullets. The diſcandying of this *pelleted* ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'LLETS [in heraldry] are black roundles, the ſame that French heralds call *torteaux de ſable.*

PE'LLICLE [*pellicule*, Fr. *pellicella*, It. of *pellicula*, Lat.] a little or thin ſkin, a film.

PE'LLICLE [*pellicula*, Lat.] when any ſolution is evaporated ſo long by a gentle heat, that a *film* or ſkin riſes on the top of the liquor, the chemiſts ſay, it is evaporated to a *pellicle*, and then there is very little more liquor left than will juſt ſerve to keep the ſalts in fuſion.

PE'LLITORY [*parietaire*, Fr. of *parietaria*, Lat.] an herb.

PELLO'TA [in the foreſt law] the ball, or round fleſhy part of a dog's-foot, which, by that law, in all dogs that are near any of the king's foreſts, are to be cut.

PELL-ME'LL, *adv.* [*pêle méle*, Fr.] confuſedly, without order, one among another.

Clerk of the PELLS, an officer belonging to the Exchequer, who enters every teller's bill in a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, i. e. the roll of receipts, and alſo makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, i. e. the roll of diſburſements.

PELLU'CID, *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] that may be ſeen through, tranſparent, not opaque, not dark.

PELLUCI'DITY, or PELLU'CIDNESS [of *pellucid*] tranſparency, diaphaneity, not opacity.

PELT [of *pelle*, It. *pelico*, Sp. pels, Du. peltz, Ger. *pellis*, Lat, a ſkin] 1. A ſkin or the hide of an animal. 2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainſworth.*

PELT *Monger* [*pellio*, of *pellis*, Lat. and manᵹeꞃe, Sax.] one who deals in pelts and ſkins, or raw hides.

PELT *wool*, wool pulled off from the pelt or ſkin of a dead ſheep.

To PELT [prob. of poltern, Ger. and Teut. to bounce. *Skinner.* Contracted from *pellet.* Mr. *Lye.* It is generally uſed of ſomething thrown, rather with teazing frequency than deſtructive violence] to throw ſtones, ſnow-balls, &c. at a perſon, to ſtrike with ſomething thrown, to throw, to caſt in general. My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies. *Dryden.*

To PELT, *verb neut.* to fret or fume.

PELTA'LIS *Cartilago* [in anatomy] ſo called from its reſemblance to *pelta*, a buckler. See SCUTIFORMIS.

PE'LTING, *adj.* This word in Shakeſpeare ſignifies mean, paltry, pitiful. From ſheepcotes and poor *pelting* villages. *Shakeſpeare.*

PELTING, *part. act.* [of *pelt*] throwing ſtones, &c. at.

PE'LVIS, Lat. 1. A baſon. 2. [With anatomiſts] the baſon of the kidneys; or the lower part of the abdomen, in which the bladder (and in women likewiſe the uterus) and rectum are contained.

PE'LVIS *Aurium*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the hollow part of the ear.

PELVIS *Cerebri*, Lat. the tunnel of the brain.

PELVIS *Renum*, Lat. [in anatomy] a ſkinny veſſel in each kidney, which receives the urine and conveys it to the bladder.

PELU'RE, Fr. a rich fur.

PE'MBRIDGE, a market town in Herefordſhire, on the river Arrow, 130 miles from London.

PE'MBROKE, the capital of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales, ſituated at the head of Milford Harbour. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Herbert, and ſends one member to parliament. The county of Pembroke alſo ſends one member.

PEMPHIGOI'DES [ϖεμφιγωδης, of πεμφιγος, gen. of ϖεμφιξ, a bubble or flatulence, and ειδος, Gr. form] a kind of eruptive fever; or a flatulent or windy fever, ſuppoſed to diſcharge itſelf on the ſkin. *Galen.*

PEN [*pena*, Port. *penna*, It. and Lat.] an inſtrument for writing.

PEN [of pynꝺan, pennan, Sax. to ſhut in; any incloſure in general, as a fold for ſheep, a coop for fowl, or a pond to keep water in for driving the wheels of an iron mill. 2. Feather. The *pens* that did his pinions bind. *Spenſer.*

PEN [with the Britains and ancient Gauls] an high mountain; hence thoſe hills which divide France from Italy are called the *Apennines.*

To PEN, *verb act.* [of *penna*, Lat. a pen] 1. To write. It probably meant at firſt only the manual exerciſe of the pen, or the mechanical part of writing; but it has been long uſed with relation to the ſtile or compoſition. Praiſes that are ſo well *penn'd. Addiſon.* 2. [pennan, or pynnan, Sax.] to ſhut up, to incloſe up, to incloſe, to impriſon in a narrow place, to coop, to incage. And hence (3.) To yield the mark of ſome *inward obſtruction.*

PE'NAL, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. *penale*, It. of *pænalis*, Lat. from pœna, Sax. puniſhment] 1. Pertaining to puniſhment, denouncing or enacting puniſhment. 2. Uſed for the purpoſes of puniſhment, vindictive. Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*

PENA'LITY, or PE'NALTY [*penalità*, It. *pena*, Sp. of *pænalitas*, Lat. *penalité*, old Fr.] 1. Puniſhment, cenſure, judicial infliction, a fine impoſed as a puniſhment. 2. Forſeiture upon non-performance.

PE'NANCE, or PE'NNANCE [*penence*, old Fr. for *penitence*, Fr. *penitenza*, It. *peniténcia*, Sp. of *pæna*, Lat. puniſhment] the exerciſe of penitence, or a puniſhment, either voluntary, or impoſed by prieſtly authority, for faults committed by a perſon; infliction public or private, ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin. *Pennance* is the more uſual ſpelling.

PE'NANCE, old Fr. [of *pænitentia*, Lat.] a ſort of mortification enjoined by Romiſh prieſts.

PENANCE [in canon law] an eccleſiaſtical puniſhment chiefly adjudged to the ſin of fornication.

PENA'TES, houſhold gods, whoſe ſtatues were there kept, and worſhipped with wine and incenſe. Thoſe of Rome were brought by Æneas from Troy, to which place Dardanus brought them from Samothrace. *Sacra ſuoſque tibi commendat Troja Penates.* VIRG.

The Penates and Lares were different, in that the Lares were common in all houſes, and the Penates proper to particular ones; and divine honours were done to the Lares in the chimney-corner, or on the fire hearths; and to the Penates in the open court, or ſome other place or ſort of chapel within.

PENCE [of pennıᵹ, Sax.] the plur. of *penny*, formed from *pennies*, by a contraction uſual in the rapidity of colloquial ſpeech. See PENNY.

PE'NCIL [*pinceau*, Fr. *pennello*, It. *pinzel*, Sp. of *penicillum*, Lat. penſel, Teut.] 1. An inſtrument uſed by painters, being a ſmall bruſh of hair which they dip in their colours. 2. A pen of black or red lead with which, cut to a point, they write without ink. 3. Any inſtrument for writing without ink.

PENCIL *of Rays* [in optics] a double cone of rays joined together at the baſe, one of which hath its vertex in ſome one point of the object and the glaſs for its baſe, and the other hath its baſe in the ſame glaſs; but its vertex in the point of convergence.

To PE'NCIL, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to paint or draw with a pencil.

PE'NDANT, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. A jewel hanging in the ear. Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear. *Pope.* 2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament. 3. A pendulum; obſolete. 4. A ſmall flag in ſhips.

PE'NDANT, *adj.* See PENDENT.

PE'NDANTS [with heralds] pendant eſcutcheons.

PENDANTS [in botany] a kind of ſeeds, growing on ſtamina or chives; as thoſe in the middle of tulips, lilies, &c.

PE'NDANTS [in a ſhip] See PENDANT.

PE'NDENCE [*pendeo*, Lat. to have] ſlopeneſs, inclination. *Wotton.*

PE'NDENCY [of *pendeo*, Lat. to hang] ſuſpence, delay of deciſion. *Pendency* of ſuit. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDENT, *adj.* [*pendens*, Lat. Some write *pendant* from the French] 1. Hanging. Or lover *pendent* on a willow-tree. *J. Philips.* 2. Jutting over. A *pendent* rock. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Supported above the ground. *Milton.*

PENDE'NTIVE [with architects] the whole body of a vault, ſuſpended out of the perpendicular of the walls, and bearing againſt the arc-boutants.

PE'NDENTNESS [of *pendent*] the quality of hanging down.

PE'NDING, *adj.* [*pendente lite*, Lat.] depending, remaining yet undecided. *Pending* ſuit with the dioceſan. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULO'SITY [of *pendulous*] ſuſpenſion, the ſtate of hanging. *Brown.*

PE'NDULOUS, *adj.* [*pendulus*, Lat.] hanging down, dangling, not ſupported below. *Pendulous* in the air. *Brown.*

PENDULOUS *Heads* [with botaniſts] thoſe flowers which hang downwards.

PE'NDULOUSNESS [of *pendulus*, Lat. and *neſs*] pendentneſs, the act or ſtate of ſwinging to and fro as a pendulum. The ſame with *pennoſity*; which ſee.

PE'NDULUM [of *pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] a weight hanging at the end of a wire, ſtring, &c. by the ſwing to and fro or vibration of which, the parts of time are meaſured; alſo a clock, watch or movement, the motions of which are regulated by ſuch a device. The great law of a pendulum is that its oſcillations are always performed in equal time.

Simple PENDULUM, is one that conſiſts of a ſingle weight.

Compound PENDULUM, is one that conſiſts of ſeveral weights, ſo fixed on as to return the ſame diſtance both from one another and from the center about which they vibrate.

Royal PE'NDULUMS, are ſuch clocks, the pendulums of which ſwing ſeconds, and go eight days, ſhewing the hours, minutes, and ſeconds.

PENECI'LLUS [with ſurgeons] a tent to be put into wounds or ulcers.

PE'NETRABLE, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*penetrabile*, It. of *penetrabilis*, Lat.] 1. That may be penetrated or pierced into, that may admit the entrance of another body. And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.* 2. Suſceptible of moral or intellectual impreſſion. *Penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shakeſpeare* 3. That may be dived into or gueſſed.

PENETRABI'LITY [*penetrabilité*, Fr.] ſuſceptibility of impreſſion or rather of *penetration* from another body.

PE'NETRANTNESS [of *penetrant*, Fr.] penetrating quality, power of penetrating.

PE'NETRAIL, *ſubſt.* [*penetralia*, Lat.] interior parts; obſolete. *Harvey.*

PE'NETRANCY [of *penetrant*] power of entering or piercing. Activity and *penetrancy* of its effluvia. *Ray.*

PE'NETRANT, Fr. [*penetrante*, It. of *penetrans*, Lat.] penetrating, piercing, ſubtile, quick, ſharp. Reduced into a *penetrant* ſpirit. *Boyle.*

To PE'NETRATE, *verb neut.* [*penetrer*, Fr. *penetrare*, It. *penetràr*, Sp. of *penetro*, Lat.] to go deep into, to get or pierce into or through, to dive into, to make way. Too ſubtile for us to *penetrate. Ray.*

PENETRA'TION, Fr. [*penetrazione*, It. *penetraciòn*, Sp. of *penetratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of penetrating or piercing through, act of entering into any body. 2. Mental entrance into any thing abſtruſe, act of diving into. 3. Quickneſs of parts or wit, ſagacity, acuteneſs.

PENETRATION *of two Bodies* [with philoſophers] is when the parts of the one do every where penetrate into, and fill up (were it poſſible) the dimenſions or places of the parts of the other. See MATTER.

PE'NETRATIVE, *adj.* [*penetratif*, Fr. *penetrativo*, It. and Sp.] 1. That eaſily penetrates, or is of a penetrating or piercing quality, ſharp, ſubtile. Let not air be too groſs, or too *penetrative. Wotton.* 2. Acute, ſagacious, diſcerning. *Swift.* 3. Having the power of impreſſing the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

PENETRA'TIVENESS [of *penetrative*] aptneſs to penetrate, quality of being penetrative.

PE'NGUIN. 1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is ſuppoſed, by the firſt diſcoverers of America: And *penguin* ſignifying in Welch a white head, and the head of this fowl being white, it has been imagined that America was peopled from Wales. The penguin is ſo called from his extraordinary fatneſs: for tho' he be no higher than a large gooſe, yet he weighs ſometimes ſixteen pounds: His wings are extreme ſhort and little, altogether unuſeful for flight, but by the help whereof he ſwims very ſwiftly. *Grew.* 2. A fruit. The *penguin* is very common in the Weſt Indies, where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a ſharp acid flavour. There is alſo a wine made of the juice of this fruit, but it will not keep good long. *Miller.*

PENI'NSULA [*peninſule*, Fr. *peniſola*, It. *peninſola*, Port. *peninſula*, Sp. and Lat. of *pæne*, almoſt, and *inſula*, Lat. an iſland] a place almoſt encompaſſed about with water; but joined by a neck of land to the main firm continent.

PENI'NSULATED, *adj.* [*peninſulatus*, Lat.] almoſt moated round or ſurrounded with water.

PE'NIS, Lat. the membrum virile.

PENIS *Cerebri*, Lat. [in anatomy] the ſame as *conarion.*

PENIS *Muliebris*, Lat. [in anatomy] the clitoris.

PE'NISTONS, a ſort of coarſe woollen cloth.

PE'NITENCE, Fr. [*penitenza*, It. *penitencia*, Sp. of *pœnitentia*, Lat.] 1. Repentance, contrition for ſin, with amendment of life and change of the affections. Death is deferr'd and *penitence* has room. *Dryden.* 2. The diſcipline or puniſhment attending repentance.

PE'NITENT, *adj.* Fr. [*penitente*, It. and Sp. of *pœnitens*, Lat.] repenting, ſorrowful for what has been committed that is ſinful or criminal, and reſolutely amending life. The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd. *Dryden.*

PENITENT, *ſubſt.* 1. One ſorrowful for ſin. 2. One under the cenſures of the church, but admitted to pennance. 3. One under the direction of a confeſſor.

PENITE'NTIAL, *adj.* [*penitentiel*, Fr. *penitenciale*, It. of *pœnitentialis*, Lat.] pertaining to repentance, expreſſing penitence, enjoined as pennance.

PENITE'NTIAL, *ſubſt.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *penitentiale*, low Lat. with Roman catholics] an eccleſiaſtical book which directs the degrees of penance. The *penitentials* or book of pennance contained ſuch matters as related to the impoſing of pennance and the reconciliation of the perſon that ſuffered pennance. *Ayliffe.*

PENITE'NTIARY, *adj.* pertaining to pennance or repentance.

PENITENTIARY, *ſubſt.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *penitenziere*, It. of *pœnitentiarius*, low Lat.] 1. A prieſt who impoſes pennance on offenders. *Ayliffe.* 2. A place for hearing confeſſions, or where penance is enjoined. *Ainſworth.* 3. A penitent, one who does pennance. Condemned hither as a perpetual *penitentiary. Carew.*

PE'NITENTLY, *adv.* [of *penitent*] in a penitent manner, with ſorrow for ſin, with contrition.

PE'NITENTNESS [of *penitent*] penitent frame of mind.

PE'NITENTS, certain peculiar friars, who aſſemble together for prayers, make proceſſions bare footed, their faces being covered with linen, and give themſelves diſcipline. See HERMIT, CATAPHRYGIANS, *&c.*

PE'NKNIFE [of *pen* and *knife*; *penna*, Lat. and cniꝼ, Sax.] a knife for making of pens.

PE'NKRIDGE, a market-town of Staffordſhire, on the river Penk, 121 miles from London.

PE'NMAN [of *pen* and *man*] 1. An artiſt at fair writing, one who profeſſes the art of writing. 2. An author, a writer. Holy *penman. Addiſon.*

PE'NNACHED, *adj.* [*pennaché*, Fr.] is only applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diverſified neatly without any confuſion. *Trevoux. Pennached* tulips. *Evelyn.*

PE'NNANT, *ſubſt.* [*pennon*, Fr.] 1. (In a ſhip) a ſmall flag, enſign or colours. 2. A rope to hoiſe up a boat or merchandize into or out of a ſhip.

PE'NNATED, *adj.* [*pennatus*, Lat.] 1. Winged. 2. Pennated, among botaniſts, are thoſe leaves of plants as grow directy one againſt another on the ſame rib or ſtalk, as thoſe of aſh and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

PE'NNER [from *pen*] 1. A writer. 2. A pen-caſe. So it is called in Scotland.

PE'NNILESS [of penniᵹ-leaꞅ, Sax.] having no money, poor.

PE'NNON, Fr. [*pennone*, It. *pendon*, Sp.] a ſmall flag or banner ending in a point.

PENNON [in heraldry] the figure of ſuch a flag.

PENNO'NCELS, ſmall pieces of ſilk, cut in the form of a pennon, with which men of arms uſed to adorn their lanees or ſpears.

PE'NNY, *irreg. plur.* PENCE [penniᵹ, Sax. penning, Dan. and L. Ger. penningh, Du. pfennig, H. Ger.] 1. A coin in value the 12th part of a ſhilling. The Penny was the firſt piece of coined ſilver we have any account of, and was for many years the only one, till the reign of king Henry I. when there was halfpence. The Anglo-Saxons had but one coin, and that was a penny. Before the year 1279 the old penny was ſtruck with a double croſs, ſo that it might be eaſily broken in the middle, or into four quarters, and ſo made into half-pence or farthings 2. Proverbially: a ſmall ſum. Take not the utmoſt *penny* that is lawful. *Taylor.* 3. Money in general. Some printer who hath a mind to make *penny. Swift.*

PENNY wiſe and pound fooliſh.

This proverb ſeverely laſhes ſuch perſons who are thrifty to an error in ſmall but neceſſary expences, but profuſely extravagant in unneceſſary ones; or perhaps rather, who by an *ill-timed parſimony* ſacrifice a *greater good.*

PENNY *Poſt*, an office for conveying letters, to all parts of Middleſex, within the bills of mortality.

PENNY-RO'YAL, or PU'DDING-GRASS [*pulegium*, Lat.] an herb well known.

PE'NNY-WEIGHT, an Engliſh weight, part of a pound Troy-weight, containing 24 grains. The Sevil piece of eight is 1 ½ penny-weight in the pound worſe than the Engliſh ſtandard, weighs 14 penny-weight, 21 grains and 15 mites, of which there are 20 in the grain of Sterling ſilver, and is in value 43 Engliſh pence and 11 hundreds of a penny. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'NNYWISE, *adj.* [of *penny* and *wiſe*] ſaving ſmall ſums at the hazard of larger, niggardly on improper occaſions.

PE'NNYWORTH, *ſubſt.* [of *penny* and *worth*] 1. As much as is bought for a penny. 2. Any purchaſe in general; any thing bought or ſold for money. To take their *pennyworths* out of their bones and ſides. *Peacham.* 3. Something advantageouſly bought, a purchaſe got for leſs than its worth. He had no mighty *penn'worth* of his pray'r. *Dryden.* 4. A ſmall quantity. My friendſhip I diſtribute in *pennyworths* to thoſe about me. *Swift.*

PENRI'TH, a large market town of Cumberland, near the river Peterel, 282 miles from London.

PENRY'N, a borough town of Cornwal, 264 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Ad PE'NSAM, the full weight of 12 ounces Troy, which was formerly paid into the exchequer for a pound Sterling.

PENSA'NCE, a market town of Cornwal, 290 miles from London.

PE'NSFORD, a market town of Somerſetſhire, 113 miles from London.

PE'NSILE, *adj.* [*penſilis*, Lat.] 1. Hanging ſuſpended. The *penſile* ball. *Prior.* 2. Supported above the ground. On which the planted grove and *penſile* garden grows. *Prior.*

PE'NSILIS *Verucca.* See ACROCHORDON.

PE'NSILENESS [of *penſile*] the quality or ſtate of hanging.

PE'NSION, Fr. and Sp. [*penſione*, It.] 1. A ſum of money paid annually by a prince or ſtate, to a perſon without any equivalent. 2. An annual allowance by a company, corporation or pariſh, to the members that are in arrears.

To PE'NSION, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſupport by an arbitrary allowance.

PE'NSIONARY, *adj.* [*penſionaire*, Fr.] maintained by penſion. Devoted by *penſionary* obligations to the olive. *Howel.*

PE'NSIONARY, *ſubſt.* [in Holland] the firſt miniſter of the regency of each city.

PENSIONARY, a perſon who has a penſion, appointment, or yearly ſum during life, by way of acknowledgement, charged on the eſtate of a prince, company, *&c.*

PE'NSIONER [of *penſion*; *penſionaire*, Fr. *penſionarius*, Lat.] 1. One who receives a penſion, one who is maintained and ſupported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependent. 2. A ſlave of ſtate, hired by a ſtipend to obey his maſter. And one more *penſioner* St. Stephen gains. *Pope.* 3. One who is maintained at the charge of the king, any company, or private perſon, in a college or hoſpital.

PE'NSIONS [of churches] a certain ſum of money, paid to clergy-men inſtead of tithes. See DISME, EUCHARIST, and OBLATION.

King's PE'NSIONERS, or *Gentlemen* PE'NSIONERS, a band of gentlemen, to the number of 40, firſt ſet on foot by K. *Henry* VII. whoſe office is to guard the king's perſon in his own houſe, armed with partuiſans; they attend and wait in the preſence-chamber, and attend the king to and from chapel.

To PE'NSITATE, *verb act.* [*penſito*, Lat.] to weigh or ponder in mind.

PE'NSIVE, *adj.* [*penſif*, Fr. *penſivo*, It.] 1. Thoughtful, ſad, heavy, ſorrowful, mournfully ſerious, melancholy. Their *penſive* care. *Hooker.* 2. It is generally and properly uſed of perſons; but Prior has applied it to things, as Hooker in the firſt ſenſe. The truth which from theſe *penſive* numbers flow. *Prior.*

PE'NSIVELY, *adv.* [of *penſive*] ſorrowfully, with melancholy, with gloomy ſeriouſneſs, thoughtfully.

PE'NSIVENESS [of *penſive*] gloomy thoughtfulneſs, ſadneſs, heavineſs, ſorrowfulneſs. *Hooker.*

PE'NSTOCK, a flood-gate, placed in the water of a mill-pond.

PENT, *part. paſſ.* of *pen* [of pınðan, Sax.] ſhut in or up, kept in, incloſed. *Pent* up in Utica. *Addiſon.*

PENTACA'PSULAR, *adj.* [of πεντε, Gr. five, and *capſula*, Lat. a ſeed-pod] having five ſeed-pods or cavities.

PE'NTACHORD [of πεντε, five, and χορδη, Gr. a ſtring] a muſical inſtrument having five ſtrings.

PENTACHRO'STIC [of ϖεντε and ακροςιχις, Gr.] a ſet or ſeries of verſes ſo diſpoſed, that there are always found five acroſtics of the ſame name in five diviſions of each verſe.

PENTACO'CCOUS [of πεντε, five, and κοκκος, Gr. a grain] having five grains or ſeeds.

PENTAE'DROUS, *adj.* [of ϖεντε, five, and εδρα, Gr. baſe, or ſeat] having five ſides. The *pentaedrous* collumnar coralloid bodies. *Woodward.*

PE'NTAGON [*pentagon*, Fr. *pentagolo*, It. ϖενταγωνος, of πεντε, five, and γωνια, Gr. angle] a geometrical figure or body that has five ſides, and as many angles.

PENTA'GONAL, or PENTA'GONOUS, *adj.* [of *pentagon*] pertaining to a pentagon, having five angles.

PE'NTAGRAPH [ϖενταγραφον, Gr.] an inſtrument wherewith deſigns, prints, *&c.* of a kinds may be copied in any proportion, without a perſon's being ſkilled in drawing. It conſiſts of four braſs or wooden rules, two long, and two ſhort, at the ends of which are holes by which it is fitted by pillars, and form an exact parallelogram. See Plate XII. Fig. 4. where Nº 1. is a ſmall pillar, having at one end a ſmall ſcrew and nut, whereby the two long rulers are joined, and at the other a little knot for the inſtrument to ſlide on: Nº 2. is a rivet with a ſcrew and nut, whereby each ſhort ruler is faſtened to each long one: Nº 3. is a pillar, one end whereof being hollowed into a ſcrew, has a nut fitted to it; at the other end is a worm to ſcrew into the table, when the inſtrument is to be uſed; this joins the ends of the two ſhort rulers: Nº. 4. is a pen or pencil, ſcrewed into a little pillar: Nº. 5. is a braſs point, moderately blunt, ſcrewed alſo into a little pillar.

PENTA'METER [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametro*, It. ϖενταμετρον, Gr. *pentametrum*, Lat.] a Latin verſe conſiſting of five feet.

PENTA'MYRON [ϖενταμυρον, Gr.] an ointment compounded with five ingredients, *viz.* maſtich, nard, opobalſamum, ſtcrax and wax.

PE'NTANGLE [of ϖεντε, Gr. five, and *angulus*, Lat. a corner] a figure having five angles.

PENTA'NGULAR, *adj.* [of ϖεντε, Gr. five, and *angular*] having five angles, five-cornered.

PENTAPE'TALOUS [of ϖεντε, five, and ϖεταλον, Gr. a leaf] five-leaved, having five petals or flower-leaves.

PENTAPE'TALOUS *Plants* [with botaniſts] are ſuch whoſe flowers conſiſt of five leaves.

PENTAPHY'LLUM, Lat. [ϖενταφυλλον, of ϖεντε, five, and φυλλον, Gr. a leaf] the herb cinque-foil, or five leaved graſs.

PENTAPHYLLO'IDES [of ϖεντε, five, φυλλον, a leaf, and ειδος, Gr. form] reſembling the cinquefoil or five-leaved graſs.

PENTAPHY'LLOUS, *adj.* having five leaves.

PENTA'PLEURON [ϖενταϖλευρον, Gr. what has five ſides] an herb, the leſſer plantain.

PENTA'PTOTON [ϖενταϖτωτον, Gr. in grammar] a noun that has but five caſes.

PE'NTASPAST [ϖενταςϖαςον, Gr. five-drawing] an engine that has five pullies.

PENTA'STIC [ϖενταςιχος, of ϖεντε, five, and ςιχος, Gr. a verſe] a ſtanza, or certain diviſion in a poem that conſiſts of five verſes.

PENTA'STYLE [ϖενταςυλος, of ϖεντε, five, and ςυλος, Gr. a column, in architecture] a work, wherein are five rows of columns.

PE'NTATEUCH [*pentateuque*, Fr. ϖεντατευχος, of ϖεντε, five, and τευχος, Gr. a volume] the five books of Moſes, Geneſis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

PENTA'THLON, Lat. [ϖενταθλον, of ϖεντε, five, and αθλον, Gr. conteſt] the five exerciſes performed in the Grecian games, *viz.* leaping, running, quoiting, darting, and wreſtling.

Penteco'ntarch [πεντηκονταρχος, of πεντηκοντα, fifty, and αρχος, Gr. chief] a captain who has the command of fifty men.

Pe'ntecoste, It. [*pentacote*, Fr. πεντηκοστη, Gr. *i. e.* the 50th day, *ſcil.* after Eaſter] 1. A feaſt among the Jews. *Pentecoſt* ſignifies the fiftieth, becauſe this feaſt was celebrated the fiftieth day after the ſixteenth of Niſan, which was the ſecond day of the feaſt of the paſſover. The Hebrews call it, the *feaſt of weeks*, becauſe it was kept ſeven weeks after the paſſover. They then offered the firſt fruits of the wheat harveſt, which then was compleated. It was inſtituted to oblige the Iſraelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and alſo to render thanks to God for the law he had given them from Mount Sinai on the fiftieth day after their coming out of Egypt. *Calmet.* 2. Transferred among chriſtians to the feſtival of Whitſuntide. A Jewiſh feſtival, held in *commemoration of the giving of the* LAW, and for the *oblation* of the FIRST-FRUITS; and from thence adopted by the chriſtian church, and applied by Her to the opening of the *goſpel diſpenſation*; as being obſerved in commemoration of that *deſcent* of the HOLY GHOST which our Lord had promiſed to his diſciples, before they ſhould open their commiſſion. *Acts*, c. i. v. viii. Which *analogy* St. *Irenæus* has well deſcribed in his third book againſt hereſies. c. xix. "*Quem & deſcendiſſe, &c.* i. e. Which Spirit (according to St. *Luke*'s account) did, after the LORD's aſcenſion, come down upon the diſciples in *pentecoſte*; having the POWER over all nations for the ENTRANCE into life, and for the OPENING of the *New Teſtament*. And then, alluding to *Acts*, c. ii. v. 8—11. he adds, that in conſequence of this heavenly gift, the firſt converts conſpired in all languages to form the *hymn* for GOD; the *Spirit* reducing diſtant tribes into a ſtate of unity, & PRIMITIAS *omnium gentium offerente* PATRI, *i. e.* and OFFERING [obſerve his manner of expreſſion, the SPIRIT * *offering*] the FIRTS PARTS of all nations to THE FATHER." *Iren. Ed. Grabe*, p. 243, 244.

* This phraſeology of St. *Irenæus* reminds me of the like *miniſterial capacity* in which the SPIRIT is repreſented by St. *Hernias*, "He [*i.e.* the *ſpirit*] when diſpleaſed [or *grieved*] with us upon account of our ſins, ſeeks to depart [from us] as not having a place in which λειτουργησαι τω κυριω, καθως, βουλεται, *i. e.* to perform his *liturgy*, or DIVINE SERVICE to the LORD, as he wills". *Lib.* 2. *Mardat.* 10 and *Mand.* 5. Query, if St. *Paul* had not ſomething like it in his eye, *Rom.* c. xv. v. 16? and St. *John* alſo, *Apocalypſe*, c. i. v. 4? And in truth, the application of this laſt text to the *Holy Spirit* is as ancient at leaſt as the age of EUSEBIUS; and, I think, alſo eſpouſed by him in his treatiſe againſt *Marcellus*: tho' it ſhould not be diſſembled, that others (and with them the judicious Mr. *Mede*) underſtand the place of the *ſeven* CHIEF ANGELS, which the *Jewiſh* writers repreſent as *ſtanding before the throne of* GOD. See DOVE, INSPIRATION, MESSIAH, and ORDER *in divinity* compared.

Penteco'stal, *adj.* [of *pentecoſt*] relating to Whitſuntide. Collects adventual, quadrageſimal, paſchal or *pentecoſtal. Sanderſon.*

Penteco'stals, offerings made by the pariſhioners to their prieſt at Whitſuntide; and alſo of inferior churches to their chief or mother-church. Theſe were alſo called Whitſund-farthings.

Pentepha'rmacum, Lat. [of πεντε, five, and φαρμακον, Gr. a remedy] any medicine that conſiſts of five ingredients.

Penthemi'meris [πενθημιμερις, of πεντε, five, ημισυς, half, and μερος, Gr. ſhare] a part of a Greek or Latin verſe, conſiſting of two feet and a long ſyllable.

Pe'nthouse [*pendice*, It. *pente, appentis*, Fr. of *appendix*, of *pendeo*, Lat. to hang] a ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall; alſo, a ſhelter over a door or window.

Pe'ntice, *ſubſt.* [*appenter*, Fr. *pendice*, It. This is commonly ſuppoſed a corruption of *penthouſe*; but perhaps *pentice* is the true word] a ſloping roof. To provide more inclining *pentices. Wotton.*

Pe'ntile, *ſubſt.* [of *pent* and *tile*] a tile formed to cover the ſlooping part of the roof.

Pent *up.* See PENT.

Penu'ltima, Lat. [with grammarians] the laſt ſyllable of a word, ſave one.

Penu'mbra [in aſtronomy] a faint or partial ſhadow, obſerved between the perfect ſhadow and the full light in an eclipſe of the moon, ſo that it is difficult to diſcern where the ſhadow begins and where the light ends. This deſcription of the *penumbra*, reminds me of an ingenious [tho' very ſevere] ſtroke of a modern *ſatyriſt*, who ſtyles the perſon whom he deſign'd to expoſe, — not the *ſhadow* of a man, but ſomething lower ſtill.

——The ſlight *penumbra* of a man. SMART's *Hilliad.*

Penu'rious [of *penuria*, Lat. great want] 1. Covetous, niggardly, ſtingy, not liberal, ſordidly mean. 2. Scanty, not plentiful. *Addiſon.*

Penu'riously, *adv.* [of *penurious*] ſparingly, not plentiful, covetouſly, niggardly, meanly.

Penu'riousness [of *penurious*] niggardlineſs, meanneſs, parſimony. *Addiſon.*

Pe'nury [*penuria*, Sp. and Lat.] extreme want of all neceſſaries, poverty, indigence. The *penury* of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. *Hooker.*

Pe'ony, or **Pi'ony** [*pæonia*, Lat. of παιονια, Gr. peonian, Sax.] a flower of two ſexes, male and female.

Peo'ple [*populus*, Lat. *peuple*, Fr. *popolo*, It. *pueblo, povo*, Port. pobl, C. Br. pobel, H. Ger.] 1. The whole body of a people who live in a country, a nation, thoſe who compoſe a community. Many *peoples* and nations. *Revelations.* 2. The vulgar, the common ſort of people. 3. The commonalty, as contradiſtinguiſhed from the princes or nobles. 4. Perſons of a particular claſs. A ſmall red flower in the ſtubble fields country *people* call the wincopipe. *Bacon.* 5. Men or perſons in general. In this ſenſe the word *people* is uſed indefinitely, like *on* in French. *People* were tempted to lend. *Swift.*

To **Peo'ple**. *verb act.* [*populare*, It. *poblàr*, Sp. *peupler*, Fr.] to ſtock a country or place with inhabitants

Pepa'nsis [πεπανσις, of πεπαινω Gr. to ripen; in medicine] a correcting of depraved matter and corrupt humours in the body, and bringing them into order. I ſuſpect the true import of this word will be beſt explained, by what we have ſaid under the word [CONCOCTION] compared with *Boerhaave Patholog.* ſection 926—930.

Pepa'smus [πεπασμος, of πεπαινω, Gr. to bring to maturity] a ripening of preternatural humours.

Pepa'stics, *ſubſt.* medicines which are good to help the rawneſs of the ſtomach, and that digeſt crudities. See PEPASMUS.

Pe'pper [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, Fr. *pepe*, It. *pimienta*, Sp. *pimenta*, Port. of peppoр, Sax. peper, Su. Du. and L. Ger. pfeffer, H. Ger.] an aromatic fruit, or grain, brought from India. We have three kinds of pepper; the black, the white, and the long; which are three different fruits produced by three diſtinct plants.

To **Pepper**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To beat, to mangle with ſhot or blows; to ply one cloſe with any thing. 2. To ſprinkle or ſeaſon with pipper.

Pe'pper-box [of *pepper* and *box*] a box for holding pepper.

Pe'pper-corn [of *pepper* and *corn*] 1. A grain of pepper. 2. Any thing of inconſiderable value. *Boyle.*

Pe'pper-wort, an herb.

Pe'pper-mint [of *pepper* and *mint*] mint that is very hot.

Pe'psis [πεψις, Gr. a boiling or ſeething; in phyſic] the concoction or fermentation of victuals and humours in an animal body.

Pe'ptick, *adj.* [πεπτικος, Gr.] ſerving to concoct or digeſt.

Pep. See PIP.

Per, a prepoſition, borrowed from the Lat. and uſed inſtead of *by* and *thro'* e. g. *per force, per ann. per cent.* &c. to perforate, to pierce thro', *&c.* It likewiſe denotes a degree of excellency or exceſs.

Per *Aſcenſum* [in chymiſtry] a particular manner of diſtillation; when the liquor aſcends; as *per deſcenſum* implies the ſame operation when the liquor deſcends.

Per *Arſin.* See ARSIN.

Per *Theſin.* See THESIN.

Pera'cter, a mathematical inſtrument, uſed in ſurveying.

Peracu'te, *adj.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] very ſharp, very violent. Continual *peracute* fevers. *Harvey.*

Peracu'tum *Menſtruum*, Lat. [with chemiſts] a menſtruum made by drawing off ſpirit of nitre ſeveral times from butter of antimony. By the help of which, Mr. Boyle ſays, he was able, without a very violent fire, to elevate a very good quantity of crude mercury, and that in a few hours.

Per *Annum*, Lat. yearly, by the year.

Peradve'nture, *adv.* [of *par adventure*, or *par avanture*, Fr. *par avventura*, It. *por ventura*, Sp.] 1. Perhaps, by chance, may be. 2. Doubt, queſtion. In this ſenſe it is ſometimes uſed as a ſubſtantive, but not gracefully nor properly. Without all *peradventure. South.*

To **Pe'ragrate**, *verb act.* [*peragratum*, ſup. of *peragro*, Lat.] to wander over, to ramble through.

Peragra'tion, Lat. of Fr. the act of travelling or wandering about; a progreſs or ramble.

Peragration *Month* [with aſtronomers] the ſpace of the courſe of the moon from any point of the zodiac to the ſame again.

To **Pera'mbulate**, *verb act.* [*perambulo*, Lat.] 1. To walk through or all over. 2. To ſurvey by paſſing through. To view and *perambulate* Iriſh territories. *Davies.*

Perambula'tion, [of *perambulate*] 1. The act of paſſing through, or wandering over. *Bacon.* 2. A travelling ſurvey. The general calcul made in the laſt *perambulation*, exceeded eighteen millions. *Howel.*

Perambulation [in aſtronomy] the act of paſſing through any point of the zodiac to the ſame again, *&c.*

Perambulation [of the foreſt] the walking of juſtices, or other officers, about a foreſt, in order to ſurvey and ſet the bounds of it.

Perambula'tor, an inſtrument, or rolling wheel, for meaſuring roads, *&c.* a ſurveying wheel. It is made of wood or iron, commonly half a pole in circumference, with a movement, and a face divided like a clock, with a long rod of iron or ſteel that goes from the centre of the wheel to the work; there are alſo two hands which (as you drive the wheel before you) count the revolutions; and from the compoſition of the movement and diviſion on the face, ſhew how many yards, poles, furlongs, and miles you go. See Plate V. Fig. 13.

Perca'se, *adv.* [of *par* and *caſe*] perchance, if it be ſo, perhaps. Obſolete. *Bacon.*

Percea'nt, *adj.* [*perçant*, Fr.] piercing, penetrating. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Percei'vable, or **Perce'ptible**, *adv.* [from *perceive*, or *percettibile*, It. of *perceptibilis*, of *perceptum*, ſup. of *percipio*, Lat. to perceive] that may be perceived, known or obſerved, falling under perception.

To **Percei've**, *verb act.* [*pertipio*, Lat. *appercevoir*, Fr. *percevir*, Sp.] 1. To begin to ſee, to diſcover, to ſpy or find out by ſome ſenſible effects. 2. To apprehend or underſtand, to know. 3. To be affected by. The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempeſts. *Bacon.*

Percei'vably, *adv.* [of *perceivable*] in ſuch a manner as may be obſerved or known, perceptibly, in a manner to be perceived.

Perceptibi'lity [of *perceptible*] 1. The ſtate of being perceptible to the ſenſes or mind. 2. Perception, the power or faculty of perceiving.

Perce'ptible, the ſame with *perceivable*; which ſee.

Perce'ptibly, *adv.* [of *perceptible*] ſo as may be perceived. The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

Perce'ption Fr. [*percezzione*, It. of *perceptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of perceiving, comprehending, or knowing; the apprehenſion of any object, obſervation. 2. The faculty or power of perceiving, knowledge, conſciouſneſs. 3. Idea, notion. Not to come too ſhort of the *perceptions* of the leaders. *Hale.* 4. The ſtate of being affected by any thing. Great mountains have a *perception* of the diſpoſition of the air to tempeſts. *Bacon.*

Perce'ptive, *adj.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] having the faculty of perceiving.

Percepti'vity, the faculty of perceiving, the power of thinking. *Locke.*

Perch [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] 1. The perch is one of the fiſhes of prey, that, like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth; he dare venture to kill and deſtroy ſeveral other kinds of fiſh. 2. [Of *perche*, Fr. a pole] a ſtick or pole, or any thing elſe, for birds to rooſt or ſit on. For the narrow *perch* I cannot ride. *Dryden.* 3. [*perche*, Fr. of *partica*, Lat.] a pole or rod, a meaſure of 16 feet and half.

To **Perch**, *verb neut.* [of *percher*, Fr.] to ſit or rooſt upon a perch, ſtick, or twig of a tree, as birds do. Not *perch* upon the upper boughs. *South.*

To **Perch**, *verb act.* to place on a perch. *More.*

Percha'nce, *adj.* [of *per*, Lat. by, and *chance*] perhaps; it may happen; peradventure. *Wotton.*

Pe'rchant, Fr. [with fowlers] a decoy bird tied by the foot, which flutters, and draws other birds to it, and ſo gives the fowler an opportunity of catching them.

Pe'rchers, Paris candles, uſed in England in ancient times; alſo the largeſt ſort of wax candles, which were uſually ſet upon the altar.

Perci'pient, *adj.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] perceiving, having the faculty of perception. *Bentley.*

Percipient, *ſubſt.* one that has the power of perception. *Glanville.*

Perclo'se, *ſubſt.* [of *per* and *cloſe*] concluſion, laſt part. The *percloſe* of the ſame verſe. *Raleigh.*

Percola'tion [of *percolate*] the act of ſtraining through, purification or ſeparation by ſtraining.

To Pe'rcolate, *verb act.* [*percolatum*, ſup. of *percolo*, from *per*, thro', and *colo*, Lat. to ſtrain] to ſtrain.

Percu'llis, the name of one of the purſuivants at arms.

To Percu'ss, *verb act.* [*percuſſum*, ſup. of *percutio*, Lat. to ſtrike through] to ſtrike. Flame *percuſſed* by air giveth a noiſe. *Bacon.*

Percu'ssion, Fr. of Lat. [*percuſſione*, It.] 1. The act of ſtriking or knocking, ſtroke, Tremors excited in the air by *percuſſion*. *Newton.* 2. Effect of ſound in the ear. In double rhimes the *percuſſion* is ſtronger. *Rimer.*

Percussion [in phyſics] the ſhock or colliſion of two bodies, which concurring, alter the motion of each other.

Percu'tient, *adj.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] ſtriking, having the power to ſtrike: generally in a ſubſtantive form. The doubling of the *percutient*. *Bacon.*

Pe'rdifols, Lat. [of *perdo*, to loſe, and *folia*, Lat. leaves] ſuch trees or plants as loſe their leaves in winter, or after they have done flowering.

Perdi'tion, Fr. [*perdizione*, It. *perdicion*, Sp. *perditio*, Lat.] 1. Ruin, deſtruction, death. There was no danger of our utter *perdition*. *Bacon.* 2. Loſs in general. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Eternal death. All mens ſalvation, and ſome mens endleſs *perdition*, are things oppoſite. *Hooker.*

Perdri'gon, Fr. a ſort of plumb or prune.

Perdue', *adv.* Fr. [*perduto*, It. loſt, forlorn. This word, which among us is adverbially taken, comes from the French *perdue*, or forlorn hope; as, *perdue* or advanced centinel] cloſe lying in ambuſh.

To lie Perdue, to lie flat upon the belly, to lie in wait cloſely.

Perdu'es [q. *perditi*, Lat. *i. e.* loſt men] ſoldiers placed in a dangerous poſt; the forlorn hope of an army.

Perdu'lous, *adj.* [*perdo*, Lat. to loſe] loſt, thrown away. *Bramhall.*

Pe'rdurable, Fr. and Sp. [*perdurabile*, It. of *perdurabilis*, from *perduro*, Lat. to laſt through] continuing, laſting long. A word obſolete; and accented, contrary to analogy, on the firſt ſyllable. O *perdurable*; lets ſtab ourſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pe'rdurably, *adv.* [of *perdurable*] laſtingly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Perdura'tion, Lat. ſtate of laſting very long.

Pere'gal, *adj.* Fr. equal. Obſolete.

To Pe'regrinate, *verb act.* [*peregrinar*, Sp. from *peregrinus*, Lat. foreign] to travel into far countries, to live in foreign countries.

Peregrina'tion, O. Fr. of Lat. the act of travelling into foreign countries, travel, abode in foreign countries. The land of our *peregrination*. *Bentley.*

Pe'regrine, *adj.* O. Fr. [*peregrino*, It. *peregrinus*, Lat.] foreign, outlandiſh, not native, not domeſtic. *Peregrine* and preternatural heat. *Bacon.*

Peregrine [with falconers] a hawk of the falcon kind.

To Pere'mpt, *verb act.* [*peremptum*, ſup. of *peremo*, Lat. to ſlay] ſlay] to kill, to cruſh. A law term. The cauſe of appeal is *perempted* by the deſertion of an appeal. *Ayliffe.*

Pere'mption, Fr. [*peremptio*, Lat.] cruſh, extinction. Law term. *Ayliffe.*

Pere'mptory [*peremptoire*, Fr. *perentorio*, It. *peremptoria*, Sp. of *peremptorius*, from *peremptus*, Lat. killed] 1. Dogmatical, ſuch as deſtroys all further expoſtulation; abſolute, expreſs. 2. Pragmatical, ſaucy, malapert.

Pere'mptory *Action* [in law] an abſolute, final, and determinate act, not to be altered, renewed, or reſtrained.

Pere'mptorily, *adv.* [of *peremptory*] abſolutely, poſitively, ſo as to cut off all further debate.

Pere'mptoriness [of *peremptory*] poſitiveneſs, dogmatiſm, abſoluteneſs, pragmaticalneſs.

Pere'nnial, *adj.* [*perennis*, Lat.] 1. Equality of laſting thro' all ſeaſons. The *perennity* of divers ſprings. *Derham.* 2. Laſting all the year. Theſe *perennial* fountains. *Cheyne.* 3. Unceaſing, perpetual, continual, permanent. The matter wherewith theſe *perennial* clouds are raiſed is the ſea. *Harvey.*

Perennial [in medicine] a term applied to fevers which have no intermiſſion.

Pere'nnity [*perennitas*, Lat.] laſtingneſs, long continuance, perpetuity.

Perete'rion, Lat. [of *πειραω*, Gr. to bore through] a trepan.

Pe'rfect [*parfait*, Fr. *perfetto*, It. *perfeto*, Sp. of *perfectus*, Lat.] 1. Compleat, intire, finiſhed, conſummate, to which nothing is wanting or redundant, or that has all the requiſites; excellent, accompliſhed. We count thoſe things *perfect*, which want nothing requiſite for the end whereto they were inſtituted. *Hooker.* 2. Fully informed, well ſkilled in. To be ſo *perfect* in the privileges of Bohemia. *Bacon.* 3. Pure, blameleſs, clear. This is a ſenſe chiefly theological. Thou ſhalt be *perfect* with the Lord. *Deuteronomy.* 4. Safe, out of danger.

Perfect *Flower* [with botaniſts] are ſuch as have the finely coloured flower-leaves called petala, with the ſtamina, apices and ſtylus.

Perfect *Animal* [with ſome writers] one produced by univocal generation, in oppoſition to inſects, which were formerly ſuppoſed to be produced by equivocal generation.

To Perfect, *verb act.* [*perfectum*, of *perficio*, Lat. *parfaire*, *perfectionner*, Fr. *perfezionare*, It. *perficionàr*, Sp.] 1. To make perfect, to bring to due perfection, to finiſh, to conſummate, to complete. 2. To make ſkilful, to inſtruct fully.

Perfect *Man* [in divinity] this term, like many others, admits of different ſenſes, as men's *conceptions* of things differ, *e. g.* A *perfect man*, when applied to the doctrine of the Incarnation by ſome *modern* writers [add, if you will, and by ſome *conſubſtantialiſts* of the *fourth* and *following* centuries] ſignifies a human [rational] *ſoul* and *body* united to the ſecond perſon of the Trinity: but with St. *Irenæus* * (who thro' all his writings combats this notion of two intelligent ſubſtances in the one perſon of Chriſt) a *perfect man* means a body of the ſame make and nature with ours, animated and governed not (as *Cerinthus* and *Valentinus* affirmed) by an *animal* Chriſt [or human ſoul] but by a divine spirit: In like manner, as St. *Ignatius* had to do with thoſe, who affirmed that the *Son of God* did not aſſume a *real*, but only an *imaginary* or phantom body) that clauſe in his epiſtle to the church of *Smyrna*, "*Qui perfectus homo* factus *eſt*, i. e. who became a perfect man," *may* intend no more (though quoted for a different purpoſe by *Theoderet*) than this, that the Son of God, by aſſuming a real body, became a compleat [or perfect] man. Usher *de Ignatii*, &c. p. 24. compared with Ignat. *ad Smyrnæos Ed Smith.* p. 3. and indeed ſo he *explains himſelf* more than once in that epiſtle.

* As to the paſſage referred to in St. *Irenæus*, the reader will find it under the word [Incarnation] and which he may pleaſe to compare with Irenæus *adv. Hæreſis. Ed. Grabe*, p. 407. only taking this caution along with him, that though we may require the preſence of the 3d perſon to conſtitute us (in the ſenſe of St. Irenæus) *perfect* men: Not ſo, the divine logos himſelf when incarnate; and whom, accordingly, he repreſents as a *perfect man* from the birth, and long before the deſcent of the *Holy Ghoſt* upon him, p. 394. And as to *Theodorit*'s leaving out in his citation [who became] this *unfair* way of quoting the antients is no unfamiliar thing with him; as both *Grabe* and *Uſher* have ſufficiently ſhewn. See Monothelites, Paulianists, Origenism, and Incarnation, compared.

Pe'rfectly, *adv.* [of *perfect*] 1. Totally, compleatly, entirely. 2. In the higheſt degree of excellence. 3. With great ſkill, accurately, exactly.

Pe'rfect *Numbers* [in mathematics] are ſuch numbers whoſe aliquot or even parts taken all together, will exactly make the whole number, as 6 and 28, *&c.* for of 6 the half is 3, the third part 2, and the ſixth part 1, which added together make 6; and it hath no more aliquot parts in whole numbers; ſo 28 has theſe even parts, 14 the half, 7 the fourth, 4 the ſeventh, and 2 the fourteenth, and 1, which added together, make 28, and therefore is a perfect number; of which perfect number there are but 10 between 1, and 10000000000.

Pe'rfecter, *ſubſt.* [of *perfect*] one that makes perfect. *Jupiter* the *perfecter*. *Pope.*

Perfe'ction, Fr. [*perfezione*, It. *perficion*, Sp. of *perfectio*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate or condition of being perfect. 2. Something that concurs to produce ſupreme excellency. 3. Attribute of God. Creatures that reſemble him moſt in theſe *perfections*. *Tillotſon.*

To Perfe'ctionate, *verb act.* [*perfectionner*, Fr.] to make perfect, to advance to perfection. This word was propoſed by Dryden, but not received.

Perfecti'ssimate, a quality or dignity mentioned in the code.

Perfe'ctive, *adj.* [of *perfect*] conducing to bring to perfection. *More.*

Perfe'ctively, *adv.* [of *perfective*] in ſuch a manner as brings to perfection. *Grew.*

Pe'rfectness [of *perfect*] 1. The quality of being perfect, completeneſs. 2. Goodneſs, virtue; a ſcriptural word. Charity which is the bond of *perfectneſs*. *Coloſſians.* 3. Skill. Is this your *perfectneſs*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Perfi'dious [*perfide*, Fr. *perfido*, It. and Sp. of *perfidus*, Lat.] treacherous, baſe, falſe-hearted, falſe to truſt, guilty of violated faith.

Perfi'diously, *adv.* [of *perfidious*] treacherouſly, by breach of faith.

Perfi'diousness, or Pe'rfidy [of *perfidious*; *perfidia*, or *perfidezza*, It. *perfidia*, Sp. of *perfidia*, Lat.] the quality of being perfidious, breach of faith, or of truſt, treachery, falſeneſs, want of faith.

Pe'rflable, *adj.* [*perflo*, Lat.] having the wind driven through.

To Perfla'te, *verb act.* [*perflatum*, ſup. of *perflo*, from *per*, through, and *flo*, Lat. to blow] to blow through. If eaſtern winds did *perflate* our climates. *Harvey.*

Perfla'tion [of *perflate*] the act of blowing through. *Perflations* with large bellows. *Woodward.*

Perfo'rans *Muſculus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the fingers, ſo called becauſe its tendons run through thoſe of the perforatus; the ſame as *tertii internodii digitorum flexor*.

Perfo'rans *Pedis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the leſſer toe, called alſo *flexor tertii internodii digitorum pedis*.

To Pe'rforate, *verb act.* [*perforare*, It. and Lat.] to pierce through, to bore with an inſtrument.

Pe'rforated [with botaniſts] a term uſed of any plant, whoſe leaf being held againſt the light, ſeems full of little holes.

Perforated [in heraldry] *i. e.* bored thorough. The armoriſts uſe it to expreſs the paſſing or penetrating of one ordinary (in part) through another.

Perfora'tion [*perforazione*, It. of *perforatio*, Lat.] 1. Act of boring or piercing through. 2. Hole, place bored. Made ſpongy, and with ſuch *perforations* as to admit paſſage to the milk. *Ray.*

Perforation [in ſurgery] the penetrating by an inſtrument into any of the larger cavities; or the opening of any abſceſs by an inſtrument; alſo an eroſion of the bones that eats through them.

Pe'rforator [of *perforate*] the inſtrument of boring. *Sharp.*

Perfora'tus *Muſculus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the leſſer toes, ſo called, becauſe its tendons are perforated like thoſe of the fingers.

Per-force, *adv.* [*par-force*, Fr. *perforza*, It. *por fuerca*, Sp.] by force or violence.

To Perfo'rm, *verb act.* [*performare*, It.] to do, to fulfil, to bring to paſs, to put in execution, to atchieve an undertaking, to accompliſh.

To Perfo'rm, *verb neut.* to ſucceed in an attempt. When a poet has *performed* admirably. *Watts.*

Perfo'rmable, *adj.* [of *perform*] practicable, ſuch as may be done.

Perfo'rmance. 1. The act of performing, completion of ſomething deſigned, execution of ſomething promiſed. 2. Work, compoſition. In your *performances* 'tis ſcarcely poſſible for me to be deceived. *Dryden.* 3. Action, ſomething done. Beſides her walking and other actual *performances*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Perfo'rmer [of *perform*] 1. One that performs any thing. 2. It is generally applied to one that makes a public exhibition of his ſkill, and particularly at the play-houſe, a muſician, a ſinger.

To Perfri'cate [*perfricatum*, ſup. of *perfrico*, Lat.] to rub over.

Perfrica'tion [from *perfricate*] act of rubbing or chafing thoroughly.

Perfu´matory, *adj.* [of *perfume*] that which perfumes.

To Perfu´me, *verb act.* [*parfumer*, Fr. *profumo*, It. *perfumer*, Sp. and Port.] to give a ſweet ſcent to, to ſcent.

Perfu´me [*parfume*, Fr. *profumo*, It. *perfume*, Sp.] 1. Any thing that ſends forth a ſweet ſcent, ſtrong odour of ſweetneſs uſed to give ſcents to other things, as civet, muſk, *&c.* 2. The ſcent itſelf, ſweet. 3. Odour, fragrance. No rich *perfumes* refreſh the fruitful field. *Pope.*

Perfu´mer [of *perfume*; *parfeumeur*, Fr. *profumiere*, It. *perfumador*, Sp. and Port.] one who makes and ſells perfumes.

Perfu´nctorily, *adv.* [*perfunctorié*, Lat.] negligently, careleſly, ſlightly. *Clarendon.*

Perfu´nctoriness [of *perfunctory*] negligence, a ſlight, careleſs doing any thing.

Perfu´nctory [*perfunctorius*, Lat.] done careleſly, or ſlightly, ſlubbered over, negligent. *Woodward.*

To Perfu´se, *verb act.* [*perfuſum*, ſup. of *perfundo*, Lat.] to tincture, to overſpread. Theſe dregs immediately *perfuſe* the blood with melancholy. *Harvey.*

Perha´ps, *adv.* [of *per*, and prob. *happen*] it may be ſo, *peradventure.*

Perhaps *you'd have ripe Cherries at Chriſtmas*, a proverb applied to ſuch as crave after thoſe things that are either impoſſible or difficult to be had.

Peria´mma, or Peria´pta Lat. [ϖεριαμμα, from ϖερι and απτω, Gr. tie] a medicine to be tied about the neck, which, as it is believed by ſome, will cure diſeaſes.

Peria´nthia, Lat. [of ϖερι, about, and ανθος, Gr. a flower] the ſmall green leaves which compaſs the bottom of a flower.

Pe´riapt, *ſubſt.* [περιαπτω, Gr. to ſurround] amulet, charm worn as preſervatives againſt diſeaſes or miſchief. *Hanmer.*

Perica´rdiac, or Perica´rdian, pertaining to the *pericardium.*

Perida´rdiary [in phyſic] an epithet given to worms generated in the heart.

Perica´rdium [ϖερικαρδιον, of ϖερι, about, and καρδια, Gr. the heart] a thin membrane, ſkin or pouch, which ſurrounds the whole ſubſtance of the heart. Its baſis is pierced in five places, for the paſſage of the veſſels which enter and come out of the heart.

Perica´rpium, Lat. [ϖερικαρπιον, Gr. *pericarpe*, Fr.] 1. [In botany] a pellicle or thin membrane encompaſſing the fruit or grain of a plant, or that part of a fruit that envelopes the ſeed. 2. [In phyſic] a medicine applied to the wriſt to cure an ague.

Perica´rpus [with botaniſts] a pellicle or thin membrane encompaſſing the fruit or grain of a plant. The ſame with *pericarpeum*, which ſee.

Peri´clasis [ϖερικλασις, of ϖερι, round about or *thoroughly*, and κλαω, Gr. to break] ſuch a *total* fracture of a bone, as quite divides it, and forces it out through the fleſh into ſight.

Periclita´tion [*periclitor*, Lat. *pericliter*, Fr.] the ſtate of being in danger, hazard, danger, jeopardy; alſo trial, experiment.

Pericne´mia, Lat. [of ϖερι, about, and κνημη, Gr. the tibia] the parts about the tibia.

Pericra´nium [of ϖερικρανιον, of ϖερι, round about, and κρανιον, Gr. the ſkull] a very thin and nervous coat or membrane of an exquiſite ſenſe, lying under the thick hairy ſkin of the head, and immediately covers not only the whole ſkull, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth; for which reaſon it is alſo called the *perioſteum. Quincy.*

Peri´culous, *adj.* [*periculoſus*, of *periculum*, Lat. danger] dangerous, jeopardous, hazardous; an obſolete word. *Brown.*

Peridro´mis [ϖεριδρομις, Gr. a courſing round] an open gallery, alley, or the like, in a periptere, between the columns and the wall.

Periege´tes, one who conducts another about a place or thing to ſhow it him.

Perie´lion, or Perihe´lium [ϖεριηλιον, of ϖερι and ηλιος, Gr. the ſun, *perihelie*, Fr.] that point of the orbit of a planet, in which it is neareſt to the ſun.

Perie´rgy, *ſubſt.* [περιεργον, of ϖερι and εργον, Gr. work] needleſs caution, or trouble in an operation, unneceſſary diligence.

Perigæ´um, or Pe´rigee [ϖεριγαιον, of ϖερι, round about, and γη, Gr. the earth, *perigée*, Fr.] that point in the heaven, in which the ſun or any planet is at leaſt diſtance from the center of the earth.

Pe´rigee [ϖεριγαιον, Gr. *perigee*, Fr. of *perigæum*, Lat.] that point of the heaven, wherein the ſun, or any other planet, is neareſt the center of the earth. See Perigæum.

Perigri´nary, *ſubſt.* [*perigrinarius*, Lat.] a monk in the antient monaſteries, whoſe office was to receive or entertain ſtrangers or viſitors.

Pe´ril, Fr. [*pericolo*, It. *peligno*, Sp. perikel, Du. of *periculum*, Lat.] 1. Danger, hazard, jeopardy in general. *Sidney.* 2. Denunciation, danger denounced. On your diſpleaſure's *peril.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Pe´rilous [*periculoſus*, Lat. *perilleux*, Fr. *pericoloſo*, It. *peligroſo*, Sp.] 1. Full of peril, dangerous, hazardous. 2. It is uſed by way of emphaſis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. With gifts and knowledge *per'lous* ſhrew'd. *Hudibras.* 3. Smart, witty. In this ſenſe it is only applied to children, and probably obtained its ſignification from the notion that children, eminent for wit, do not live; a witty boy was therefore a *perilous* boy, or a boy in danger. It is vulgarly *parlous.*

Pe´rilously, *adv.* [of *perilous*] dangerouſly, hazardouſly.

Pe´rilousness [of *perilous*] hazardouſneſs.

Peri´meter [ϖεριμετρος, Gr.] 1. A verſe having a ſyllable above its juſt meaſure. 2. [In geometry] the ambit or extent which bounds a figure or body, of what kind ſoever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

Perinæ´um, Lat. [ϖεριναιον, Gr.] the ligamentous ſeam betwixt the ſcrotum and the fundament.

Periny´ctides [in ſurgery] little ſwellings like nipples.

Perio´cha [ϖεριοχη, Gr. a holding all round] an argument containing the *ſum* of a diſcourſe.

Pe´riod [*periode*, Fr. *periodo*, It. and Sp. of *periodus*, Lat. ϖεριοδος, Gr.] 1. A perfect ſentence from one full ſtop to another. 2. [In arithmetic] a diſtinction made by a point or comma, after every 3d or 6th place or figure, uſed in notation or numeration, for the more ready diſtinguiſhing and reading the figures. 3. [In aſtronomy] the time taken up by a ſtar or planet in making its revolution, or the duration of its courſe, 'till it return to the ſame point of the heavens from which it ſet out. 4. [In medicine] the ſpace of time a diſtemper continues from its beginning to its declenſion. 5. Time in which any thing is performed, ſo as to begin again in the ſame manner. 6. [In printing] a character wherewith the periods of diſcourſe are terminated (.) called a full-point, a circuit. 7. [In chronology] an epocha or interval of time by which the years are accounted; or a ſeries of years whereby, in different nations, and on different occaſions, time is meaſured, a round of time, at the end of which the things compriſed within the calculation, ſhall return to the ſtate in which they were at the beginning. 8. The end or concluſion. From the chaos to the laſt *period.* *Burnet's Theory.* 9. The ſtate at which any thing terminates. The light will appear greater or leſſer, until they come to their utmoſt *period.* *Digby.* 10. Length of duration. To make plants more laſting than their ordinary *period.* *Bacon.*

To Pe´riod, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to put an end to. A bad word.

Perio´dic, or Perio´dical, *adj.* [*poriodique*, Fr. *periodico*, It. and Sp. of *periodicus*, Lat. ϖεριοδικος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to periods or revolutions. 2. Circular, making a revolution. The earth's *periodic* motion. *Derham.* 3. Happening by revolution at ſome ſtated time. Some remarkable and *periodical* conjunctions. *Bentley.* 4. Regular, performing ſome action at ſtated times. Thoſe *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at ſuch particular hours of the day. *Addiſon.*

Perio´dic *Diſeaſes*, ſuch as decline and riſe again with ſimilar ſymptoms alternately.

Periodic [with grammarians] a term applied to a ſtyle or diſcourſe that has number, or which conſiſts of juſt and artful periods.

Perio´dical [with aſtronomers] that which performs its motion or courſe regularly, ſo as to perform it always in the ſame time.

Periodical *Month*, the ſame as month of peragration.

Perio´dically, *adv.* [of *periodical*] at ſtated periods, regularly, in a periodical manner.

Peri´odus *Sanguinus*, Lat. [in phyſic] a continual circulation of the blood, thro' all the parts of the body.

Perioe´ci [ϖεριοικοι, Gr. inhabiting round about] thoſe inhabitants of the earth that live under the ſame parallels; but oppoſite ſemi-circles of the meridian, and conſequently in the ſame zone or climate.

Periophtha´lmium, Lat. [of ϖερι, about, and οφθαλμος, Gr. the eye] a thin ſkin which birds can draw over their eyes to defend them without ſhutting their eye-lids.

Perio´steum, Lat. [ϖεριοστεον, Gr. round about a bone, *perioſte*, Fr.] a thin ſkin which immediately incloſes all the bones of the body, except ſome few, as thoſe of the teeth, ears, *&c.* the uſe of it is to cover the bones, and to bear up the veſſels, which enter them for their nouriſhment.

Peripate´tic, *adj.* [ϖεριπατητικος, Gr.] of or pertaining to the peripatetics.

Peripate´tic *Philoſophy*, the ſyſtem of philoſophy taught and eſtabliſhed by Ariſtotle, and maintained by his followers.

Peripate´tics [*peripaticiens*, Fr. ϖεριπατητικοι, of ϖεριπατεω, Gr. to walk about; becauſe they uſed to diſpute walking in the place at Athens called Lycæum] a ſect of philoſophers, the followers of Ariſtotle, as Theophraſtus, Cratippus, *&c.*

Cicero, in his fourth book *De Finibus*, ſect. 20. informs us that the chief point in which they differed from the *Stoicks*, was their placing happineſs partly in virtue, and partly in the good things of life; whereas the *Stoicks* places it in virtue alone. "*Quid? de ipſa beatâ vita, ad quam omnia referuntur, quæ dicitis, negatis eam eſſe, quæ expleta ſit* omnibus *iis rebus, quas natura deſideret*; TOTAMQUE *eam in* unâ virtute *ponitis.*" But the learned tranſlator of *Cebes*, enters ſomewhat further into Ariſtotle's character; who, in his *note* on thoſe which we have cited from him under the word Lyceum, obſerves, "that Ariſtotle was a young man at Socrates' death. He had however attended the inſtructions of that philoſopher three years, and was afterwards a hearer of Plato twenty. But the ſimplicity of *moral* philoſophy ſuited not his daring and ſubtle genius. [See Ethics and Natural *Philoſophy*] He ſtruck out new paths for himſelf, and gave full ſcope to his boundleſs invention in all ſorts of ſubjects. But he went *beyond his depth.* His *Phyſics* and *Metaphyſics* are full of chimerical principles, groundleſs hypotheſes [See Hypothesis] and unintelligible jargon. Even his *Ethicks* is a ſyſtem of dry diſputations, definitions, and diſtinctions, fitted to *amuſe* the head, but too cold to impreſs the heart (as I may add the good *Stock* Epictetus does in every page) with abhorrence of vice, and love of virtue." And concludes with obſerving "that his *rhetoric*, and (what by a miſtake ſlipt the preſs in this late excellent edition of *Cebes*) his *poetics* ſeem to be the beſt of his performances." Table of Cebes in *Engliſh verſe*, with notes.

Peripe´tia, or Peripe´tie [of ϖεριπετης, Gr. falling into a different ſtate] that part of a tragedy wherein the action is turned, the plot unravelled, and the whole concludes. Happy! where the *Peripatie* and *diſcovery* co-incide. See Discovery.

Peri´phery [*peripherie*, Fr. ϖεριφερια, of ϖερι, and φερω, Gr. to carry] the circumference or bounding line of a circle, ellipſis, parabola, and other ſimilar figures.

Pe´riphrase, or Periphra´sis [*periphraſe*, Fr. *parafraſi*, It. *periphraſis*, Lat. ϖεριφρασις, Gr. a round about way of ſpeaking] a circumlocution; a tour of words uſed by orators, to avoid the common and trite manners of expreſſion, as uſing many words to expreſs that which might be done by a few: as for death, we may ſay the loſs of life.

To Pe´riphrase, *verb act.* [*periphraſer*, Fr. *uſar paraphraſi.* It. [to uſe circumlocutions, to expreſs one word by many.

Periphra´stical [ϖεριφραστικος, Gr.] pertaining to a periphraſis, circumlocutory, expreſſing the ſenſe of one word by many.

Periphra´stically, *adv.* [of *periphraſtical*] by way of periphraſis.

Periplo´ca *Orapocynum*, Lat. [in botany] the herb dog's-bane.

Periplu´s [ϖεριπλους, Gr.] voyage or navigation round a certain ſea or ſea coaſt.

Peripneu´monia, Lat. [ϖεριπνευμονια, of ϖερι, about, and πνευμον, Gr. the lungs and breaſt, accompanied with a fever, ſhortneſs of breath, a cough, *&c.*

Peripneumo´nia *Notha*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a baſtard peripneumony, a diſeaſe in the lungs, ariſing from a pituitous matter, generated throughout the whole maſs of blood, and diſcharged upon the lungs.

Peripneumo´nical [*peripneumonicus*, of ϖεριπνευμονικος, Gr.] pertaining to a peripneumony.

Peripneu´mony. The ſame with Peripneumonia. But *N. B.* With Hippocrates 'tis not unfamiliar to call this diſeaſe *peliplewmony.* Εν τισι, ϖερι πλευμονιησι τισιν ισχυρησι, &c. *Hippoc. Prænot.* p. 43.

Peri´ptere, or Peri´pteron [of ϖερι, about and πτερον, Gr. a wing, in architecture] a place encompaſſed about with columns without, and a kind of wings about it.

PERIPY'EMA [περιπυημα, of περι, about, and πυον, Gr. pus] a collection of matter about any part, as round the tooth in the gum.

PERIRRHO'EA [περιῤῥοια, of περι and ρεω, Gr. to flow] a reflux of humours from the habit, into any one of the larger emunctories for its excretion; as in the hydropical caſe of water upon the bowels or kidneys, where it paſſes away by urine or ſtool.

PERI'SCII [περισκιοι, of περι, round about, and σκια, Gr. a ſhadow] thoſe inhabitants of the earth whoſe ſhadows do in one and the ſame day ſucceſſively turn about to all the points of the horizon; and theſe are ſuch as inhabit the frozen zones, within the compaſs of the arctic and antarctic circles, becauſe the ſun being above their horizon for many days without ever ſetting, the ſhadow turns as the ſun does.

PERISCE'LIS, Lat. [περισκελις, Gr.] a garter; thence a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter is in Latin ſtiled *eques piriſcelidis.*

PERISCYTI'SMUS, or PERYSCY'TISM [of περι, and σκυτιζειν, Gr. to flea] a ſection, or laying open the fore-part of the head or ſkull.

To PE'RISH, *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr. *perecèr*, Sp. and Port. *perire*, It. and Lat.] 1. To go to ruin, rack, or decay, to be in a perpetual ſtate of decay. 2. To be ruined, to be caſt away. 3. To die or come to one's end, to be deſtroyed, to come to nothing, to be loſt. I *periſh* with hunger. *St. Luke.* 4. To be loſt eternally. O ſuffer me not to *periſh* in my ſins. *Moreton.*

To PERISH, *verb act.* to deſtroy, to decay. This cloſeneſs did a little *periſh* his underſtanding. *Collier.*

PE'RISHABLE [*periſſable*, Fr. *perecedero*, Sp.] apt to periſh, ſubject to decay, liable to periſh or come to ruin, *&c.*

PE'RISHABLENESS [of *periſhable*] liableneſs to decay, periſhing quality.

PERISSO'LOGY [περισσολογια, of περισσος, abounding or ſuperfluous, and λογος, Gr. a word] a diſcourſe ſtuffed with unneceſſary and ſuperfluous words.

PERISTA'LTIC [*periſtaltique*, Fr. περιςαλτικος, of περιςαλλω, Gr. to contract, *&c.*] quibbling, worm-like.

PERISTALTIC *Motion of the Guts*, a ſort of worm-like motion downwards, which is cauſed by the contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downwards and voided.

PERISTAPHI'LINUS *Internus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the uvula which draws it forwards; more properly *pterigoſtaphilinus.*

PERISTAPHILINUS *Externus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the uvula, which draws it backwards.

PERISTE'RION, Lat. [in botany] the herb vervain.

PERISTE'RNA, Lat. [of περι, about, and ςερνον, Gr. the breaſt] the parts about the breaſt.

PERISTO'LE, Gr. a *contraction* round about. The ſame as PERISTALTIC *Motion.* [See PERISTALTIC.] But *N. B. Phavorinus*, p. 596. makes *Periſtolè* to be a ſynonimous to ενδυμα, or covering. APPENDIX *ad Theſaur. H. Stephan. &c.* And *Caſtell. Renovat.* eſpouſes this ſenſe; but as the word is applied to the motion of the bowels, I ſhould think the former explication to be far more eaſy and natural. See PERISYSTOLE and SYSTOLE.

PERISTRO'MATA [of περιςρωμα, Gr.] the coat which covers the bowels.

PERISTY'LE [*periſtile*, Fr. *periſtylium*, Lat. περιςυλιον, Gr.] a place or building encompaſſed with a circular range of columns on the inſide. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISY'STOLE [of περι and συςολη, Gr.] the pauſe or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulſe, *viz.* that of *ſyſtole* or contraction, and that of the *diaſtole* or dilatation.

PERITO'NAEUM [περιτοναιον, of περιτεινω, Gr. to ſtretch all around] a thin, ſoft, but double membrane, that lies immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly, covering and containing all the viſcera contained in the abdomen, and lining all its cavity.

PERITRO'CHIUM [περιτροχειον, of περιτρεχω, Gr. to run about; in mechanics] a kind of wheel placed upon an axis, round which a rope is wound, in order to raiſe a weight.

PERI'TTOMA [περιττωμα, Gr.] whatever is ſuperfluous in the body; the excrement or ordure left after digeſtion; alſo the relics of diſeaſes.

To PE'RJURE, *verb act.* [*ſe parjurer*, Fr. *ſpergiurarſi*, It. of *perjuro*, Lat.] to forſwear, to taint with perjury.

PE'RJURE, *ſubſt.* [*parjure*, Fr. *perjurius*, Lat.] a perjured or forſworn perſon: obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'RJURER [of *perjure*] one that ſwears falſely. *Spenſer.*

PE'RJURY [*parjure*, Fr. *ſpergiuro*, It. *perjurio*, Sp. of *perjurium*, Lat.] a falſe oath.

PE'RJURY [in law] the act of ſwearing falſely in an oath adminiſtered by perſons in legal authority,

PE'RIWIG [*perruque*, Fr. *parrucca*, It. *peruca*, Sp.] a cap of hair worn by men, adſcititious hair by way of ornament or concealment of baldneſs.

To PE'RIWIG, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to dreſs in falſe hair. Diſcord *periwig'd* with ſnakes. *Swift.*

PERIWI'NCLE [*pervinca*, It. the herb ſo called] a kind of ſea ſnail, a ſmall ſhell-fiſh; alſo an herb.

PERIZO'MA, Lat. [περιζωμα, Gr.] a ſort of girdle or truſs for people who are burſten. See HERNIA.

To PERK *Up, verb neut.* [from *perch. Skinner.*] to lift up the head, to appear with an affected briſkneſs. *Pope.*

To PERK *verb act.* to dreſs, to prank. To be *perk'd* up in a gliſt'ring grief. *Shakeſpeare..*

PERK, *adj.* pert, briſk, airy: obſolete. *Peark* as a peacock. *Spenſer.*

PE'RLOUS, *adj.* for PE'RILOUS, dangerous, full of hazard.

PE'RMAGY, a little Turkiſh boot.

PE'RMANENCE, or PE'RMANENCY [of *permanent*] duration, conſiſtency, continuance in the ſame ſtate, durableneſs.

PE'RMANENT, Fr. [*permanente*, It. and Sp. *permanens*, Lat.] during, continuing, laſting, unchanged.

PE'RMANENTLY, *adv.* [of *permanent*] durably, laſtingly.

PERMA'NSION [of *permanſum*, ſup. of *permaneo*, Lat.] continuance. *Brown.*

PE'RMEABLE [*permeabilis*, from *permeo*, Lat.] that may be paſſed through. *Boyle.*

To PE'RMEATE, *verb act.* [of *permeo*, Lat.] to penetrate, to paſs through.

PE'RMEANT, *adj.* [*permeans*, Lat.] paſſing through. The *permeant* parts. *Brown.*

PERMEA'TION, Lat. the act of penetrating and paſſing through the pores of the body.

PER *Minima*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a term uſed to ſignify a perfect mixture of the ſmalleſt particles of ſeveral bodies or ingredients.

PERMI'SCIBLE [*permiſcibilis*, from *permiſceo*, Lat. to mix together] which may be mingled.

PERMI'SSIBLE [*permiſſibilis*, *permiſſum*, ſup. of *permitto*, Lat.] that may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION, Fr. and Sp. [*permiſſions*, It. of *permiſſio*, Lat.] the act of permitting, granting leave or liberty to do a thing, allowance.

PERMI'SSIVE, *adj.* [*permiſſum*, ſup. of *permitto*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to permiſſion, granting liberty, not favour, not hindering tho' not approving. 2. Granted, ſuffered without hindrance, not authorized or favoured.

PERMI'SSIVELY, *adv.* [of *permiſſive*] by bare allowance, without hindrance. *Bacon.*

PERMI'STION, or PERMI'XTION [*permiſtus*, Lat.] the act of thorough mingling together.

To PERMI'T [*permettre*, Fr. *permitir*, Sp. and Port. of *permitto*, Lat.] 1. To allow without command. *Hooker.* 2. To ſuffer, let, or give leave, without authorizing or approving. 3. To allow, to ſuffer in general. As much as the laws *permit* them. *Swift.* 4. To give up, to reſign. If the courſe of truth be *permitted* unto itſelf. *Brown.*

PERMI'T, *ſubſt.* a note or written permiſſion from a king's officer, commonly given by the ſeller to the buyer of French brandy, *&c.* for tranſporting of ſuch goods from place to place, ſhewing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMI'TTANCE [of *permit*] allowance, forbearance of oppoſition, permiſſion. *Derham.*

PERMI'XTION [*permiſtus*, Lat. in phyſic] the act of mixing thoroughly, the ſtate of being mingled. *Permixtion* and confuſion of ſubſtances. *Brerewood.*

PERMUTA'TION, Fr. [*permutazione*, It. of *permutatio*, Lat.] the truck, or exchange of one thing for thing for another.

PERMUTA'TIONS *of Quantities* [in algebra] the changes, alterations, or different combinations of any number of quantities.

PERMUTATIO'NE *Archidiaconatus*, *&c.* a writ to an ordinary, commanding to admit a clerk to a benefice upon exchange made to another.

To PERMU'TE, *verb act.* [*permuter*, Fr. of *permutare*, It. *permuto*, Lat.] to exchange church livings, and other things one for another.

PERMU'TER [of *permute*; *permutant*, Fr.] one who permutes or exchanges.

PE'RNANCY [in law] the taking or receiving of any thing; as, tithes in *pernancy* are tithes taken in kind.

PERNI'CIOUS [*pernicieux*, Fr. *perniziofo*, It. *perniciófo*, Sp. of *pernicioſus*, Lat.] 1. Deſtructive, miſchievous in the higheſt degree, very hurtful. 2. [*Pernicis*, gen. of *pernix*, Lat. ſwift] quick. A ſenſe peculiar to Milton.

PERNI'CIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *pernicious*, firſt ſenſe] deſtructively, miſchievouſly, hurtfully.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS [of *pernicious*] the quality of being pernicious, miſchievouſneſs.

PERNI'CITY [*pernicitas*, from *pernicis*, gen. of *pernix*, Lat. ſwift] extraordinary ſwiftneſs of motion in birds or beaſts. Endued with great ſwiftneſs and *pernicity.* *Ray.*

PE'RNIO, Lat. a kibe or chilblain.

PERNOCTA'TION, Lat. the ſtate of lodging, or lying out all night.

PE'RNOR *of Profits* [in law] a taker or receiver of profits.

PERO'NA, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a bone of the leg called alſo *fibula*, the ſhin-bone.

PERONÆ'US *Primus Anticus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the tarſus called alſo longus, becauſe it is the longeſt muſcle ſeated on the perona. It begins from above half the upper part of that bone, and ends in the upper and hindermoſt part of the os metatarſi of the little toe.

PERONÆUS *Secundus* or *Poſticus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the tarſus, ariſing above the middle of the outward part of the fibula under the belly of the peroneus primus, and is let into the upper and outward part of the os metatarſi of the little toe.

PERORA'TION [*peroraiſon*, Fr. of *peroratio*, Lat.] the cloſe or laſt part of an oration or ſpeech. This *peroration* with ſuch circumſtances. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PERPE'ND, *verb act.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] 1. To weigh or ponder thoroughly in the mind. 2. To examine or to try exactly. And duly *perpend* the imperfection of their diſcoveries. *Brown.*

PERPE'NDER, or PERPEND *Stone* [*perpigne*, Fr. *perpendicle*, *perpendicule*, It, *perpendiculum*, Lat.] 1. Any thing hanging down by a ſtraight line. 2. [With architects] a ſtone fitted to the thickneſs of a wall, ſo as to ſhew its ſmoothed ends on both ſides, a coping-ſtone.

PERPENDI'CULAR, *adj.* Sp. [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicolare*, It. of *perpendicularis*, of *perpendo*, Lat.] that falls, hangs, or is directly downright.

PERPENDICULAR, *ſubſt.* [in geometry] a right line that ſtands ſo upon another, that the angles on either ſide are equal or at right angles. So that of two lines, if one be perpendicular, the other is ſo too.

PERPENDICULAR *to a Parabola* [in conic ſections] is a right line cutting that figure at the point, wherin any other right line touches it.

PERPENDICULAR [with aſtronomers] when any ſtar is vertical, *i. e.* right over our heads, is ſaid to be perpendicular, becauſe its beams fall directly upon us.

To let fall a PERPENDICULAR, is to draw a line perpendicularly upon another, from a point given, placed above it.

A right Line is ſaid to be PERPENDICULAR to a plane, when it is perpendicular to all the lines it meets with in that plane.

PERPENDI'CULARLY, *adv.* [of *perpendicular*] 1. In ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles. 2. In a perpendicular manner, in the direction of a ſtraight line up and down.

PERPENDICULA'RITY [of *perpendicular*] the quality of ſtanding, falling, or hanging downright.

PERPENDICULARITY *of Plants*, for tho' the generality of plants riſe a little crooked, yet the ſtem ſhoots up perpendicularly, and the roots ſink down perpendicularly; even they that come out of the ground inclined, or are diverted out of the perpendicular by any violent means, ſtraiten themſelves again, and recover their perpendicularity, by making a ſecond, contrary bend, or elbow, without rectifying the firſt.

PERPENDI'CULUM, Lat. a perpendicular, a plumb line, a level.

Perpendiuclum *Chronometrum*, Lat. the ſame as *pendulum*.

Perpe'nsion [*perpenſum*, ſup. of *perpendo*, Lat.] conſideration, ſcrupulous examination. Obſolete. *Brown*.

To **Pe'rpetrate**, *verb act*. [*perpetrer*, Fr. *perpetràr*, Sp. *perpetrare*, It. *perpetro*, Lat.] to commit a crime, to act. Always in an ill ſenſe.

Perpetra'tion [of *perpetrate*] 1. A commiſſion of a crime. 2. A bad action.

Perpe'tual, *adj*. [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuo*, It. Sp. and Port. of *perpetuus*, Lat.] continual, uninterrupted, conſtant, perennial, never ceaſing, everlaſting, endleſs with reſpect to futurity. Mine is a love which muſt *perpetual* be. *Dryden*.

Perpetual *Screw*, a ſcrew which acts againſt the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

Perpetual *Glandules* [in anatomy] natural ones, in diſtinction to *adventitious* ones.

Perpetual *Pills* [in pharmacy] regulus of antimony, made into pills, which if ſwallowed and voided fifty times, will purge every time.

Perpetual *Motion* [in mechanics] a motion which is ſupplied and renewed from itſelf, without the intervention of any external cauſe. If this be looked for in *mere matter*, I ſuſpect it will not be found. See **Materialism** and **Mathematic** *Principles of Philoſophy*.

Perpe'tually, *adv*. [of *perpetual*] 1. Inceſſantly, continually 2. Everlaſtingly, with reſpect to futurity.

To **Perpe'tuate**, *verb act*. [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuàr*, Sp. *perpetuare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To make perpetual, to cauſe a thing to abide or laſt for ever, to eternize. 2. To continue any thing, without ceſſation or interruption. A continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven. *Hammond*.

Perpetua'tion, Lat. the act of perpetuating, uninterrupted continuance. The *perpetuation* of a very ancient cuſtom. *Brown*.

Perpetu'ity [*perpetuité*, Fr. *perpetuità*, It. *perpetuidàd*, Sp. of *perpetuitas*, Lat.] 1. Continuance without interruption, exemption from ceſſation. 2. Everlaſtingneſs, endleſſneſs, duration to all futurity. 3. Something, of which there is no end. A preſent repaſt for a *perpetuity*. *South*. See **Eternity**.

Perpetuity [in a law ſenſe] a term uſed when a ſettlement is made of an eſtate in tail, ſo that it cannot be undone or made void.

To **Perple'x**, *verb act*. [*perplexus*, Lat.] 1. To entangle, to put into confuſion, to puzzle, to embarraſs, to teaze with doubtful notions. 2. To make intricate, to involve, to complicate. 3. To diſquiet, to trouble, to plague, to vex. Improper. How might ſuch killing eyes *perplex*. *Granville*.

Perplex, *adj*. Fr. [*perplexus*, Lat.] intricate, difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in uſe.

Perplexed, *part. paſſ*. [*perplexus*, Lat.] put into confuſion, troubled; alſo difficult, hard to be underſtood. See To **Perplex**.

Perple'xity [*perplexité*, Fr. *perpleſſità*, It. *perplexidàd*, Sp. of *perpexitas*, Lat.] 1. Doubtfulneſs, irreſolution, trouble, anguiſh of mind, anxiety, diſtraction of mind. 2. Entanglement, Intricacy.

Perple'xedly, *adv*. [of *perplexed*] intricately, with involution or complication, confuſedly, doubtfully.

Per *Quæ Servitia*, a judicial writ, iſſuing from the note of a fine, and lies for the cognizance of a manor, to compel the tenant of the land to an acknowledgment to him as lord.

Pe'rquisites, *ſubſt*. [*perquiſita*, Lat.] all manner of profits ariſing from an office or place, beſides the ſettled ſalary or revenue.

Perquisite [in law] any thing gotten by a man's own induſtry, or purchaſed with his own money.

Perquisites [of court] are thoſe profits that come to a lord of a manor, by virtue of his court-baron, over and above the certain yearly profits of his land; as fines of copy-holds, harriots, *&c*.

Perquisi'tion, Fr. of Lat. a diligent ſearch, an exact enquiry.

Pe'rriers, a ſort of great guns for ſhooting ſtones.

Pe'rron [with architects] a ſtair-caſe lying open on the outſide of the building; properly the ſteps in the front of a building, which lead into the firſt ſtory, when raiſed a little above the level of the ground.

Pe'rruke, or **Pe'rruque**, Fr. a ſet of falſe hair, curled, and ſewed together on a cawl. See **Perriwig** and **peruke**.

Perry [*poiré*, Fr. of *pyrum*, Lat. a pear] wine or drink made of pears.

Per *ſe*, Lat. by him, her, or it ſelf.

Per *ſe* [in chemiſtry] a term uſed when any thing is diſtilled without the uſual addition of other things.

Per *ſe* [with logicians] a thing is ſaid to be conſidered *per ſe*, when it is taken in the abſtract, and without any other things that may be joined thereto.

Pe'rse, ſky-colour, ſo called, as though it were the colour the Perſians delight in.

To **Pe'rsecute** [*perſecuter*, Fr. *perſeguitare*, It. *perſeguìr*, Sp. of *perſecutus*, of *perſequor*, Lat. to follow cloſe, or purſue] 1. To oppreſs, to vex, to trouble, to harraſs with penalties, to purſue with malignity. It is generally uſed of penalties inflicted for religious opinions. See **Inquisition**. 2. To purſue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity. Being *perſecuted* of vengeance and ſcattered abroad. *Wiſdom*. 3. To teaze, to importune much; as, he *perſecutes* me with daily ſolicitations. See **Croisade**, **Inquisition**, and **Celicoli**, compared.

Persecu'tion, Fr. [*perſecuzione*, It. *perſecuciòn*, Sp. of *perſecutio*, Lat.] 1. Any unjuſt or violent ſuit or oppreſſion; eſpecially upon the account of religion; any pain, affliction, or inconvenience, which a perſon deſignedly inflicts on another. 2. The ſtate of being perſecuted.

Persecu'tor [*perſecuteur*, Fr. *perſecutore*, It. *perſeguidor*, Sp. of Lat.] an oppreſſor, one who perſecutes or harraſſes others with uninterrupted malignity.

Perseve'rance, Fr. [*perſeveranza*, It. *perſeverància*, Sp. of *perſeverantia*, Lat. This word was once improperly accented on the ſecond ſyllable] Conſtancy in progreſs, firmneſs, reſolution; the abiding in any opinion, or way of living, ſteadineſs in purſuits. It is applied alike to good and ill.

Perseverance [with divines] a chriſtian virtue, whereby perſons are enabled or (as ſome *ſuppoſe*) **ascertained** to perſiſt in the way of ſalvation to the end.

Perseve'rant, *adj*. Fr. [*perſeverante*, It. and Sp. of *perſeverans*, Lat.] perſevering, perſiſting, conſtant.

To **Perseve're**, *verb neut*. [*perſeverer*, Fr. *perſeveràr*, Sp. *perſeverare*, It. and Lat. This word was anciently accented, but leſs properly, on the ſecond ſyllable] to continue, to be ſtedfaſt; to hold on conſtantly in any attempt, not to give over: alike applied to good or ill.

Perseve'ringly, *adv*. [of *perſevere*] with perſeverance.

Pe'rseus [with aſtronomers] a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere.

Pe'rsia, a kingdom of Aſia, ſituated between 45 and 67 degrees of eaſt longitude, and 25 and 45 degrees of north latitude.

Pe'rsian, or **Pe'rsic** [in architecture] a term commonly uſed of all ſtatues of men, ſerving inſtead of columns to ſupport entablatures.

Pe'rsian *Empire*, or as ſome chooſe to call it, the *Mede-Perſian* empire; as being originally a *compound* of *both* theſe ſtates, and anſwering to the *ram* (in *Daniel*'s prophecy) with *two* horns; though, as he *moſt accurately* predicts, "the **higher** horn of the two [*i. e.* the *Perſian* ſtate, and from which the *whole empire* was at length *denominated*] came up **last**;" for it grew up at firſt under the *Medes*; but in proceſs of time it became their ſuperior. *Daniel*, c. viii. v. 3. Nor is the *ſpread* of their conqueſts leſs correctly deſcribed in the fourth verſe of that chapter, compared with c. vii. v. 5, for it took in the *three* ſtates, *Babylon*, *Lydia*, and *Egypt*; and continued from the year before *Chriſt* 538, (in which Babylon was taken by *Cyrus*) to the year before *Chriſt* 333; in which the deciſive battle was fought between the king of *Greece* (for ſo the prophet calls *Alexander* the Great) and *Darius Codomannus*; and by the way, the *rapidity* of his march and conqueſts (I mean of that *young Grecian hero*) are as finely portraid in the 5th, 6th, and 7th verſes of the eighth chapter. And if the readers would ſee this *prophetic* accuracy (which *Porphery* ſo much admired) more fully illuſtrated, he need only compare what we have ſaid under the words, *Grecian* empire, with the 8th and 22d verſes of that chapter. See alſo *Ottoman*, and read there *Greek* [inſtead of *Grecian*] empire.

Persica'ria, Lat. the herb arſe-ſmart.

Pe'rsian-wheel [in agriculture] a machine for raiſing a quantity of water, ſufficient to overflow lands bordering on the banks of rivers, *&c*. where the ſtream lies too low to water them.

Pe'rsic *Order* [in architecture] is where the bodies of men ſerve inſtead of columns to ſupport the entablature; or rather the columns themſelves are in that form.

Pe'rsicus *Ignis*, Lat. [in ſurgery] a ſwelling commonly called a carbuncle.

To **Persi'st**, *verb neut*. [*perſiſter*, Fr. *perſiſtir*, Sp. of *perſiſtere*, It. and Lat.] to ſtand firm and fixed; to hold on in an opinion, allegation, or demand, not to give over.

Persi'stance, **Persi'stence**, or **Persi'stency** [*perſiſtenza*, It. *Perſiſtence* ſeems more analogous and proper] obſtinacy, contumacy.

Persi'stive, *adj*. [of *perſiſt*] ſteady, not receding from a purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare*.

Pe'rson [*perſonne*, Fr. of *perſona*, It. and Lat.] 1. An individual ſubſtance of a rational or intelligent nature, a particular man or women. A *perſon* is a thinking intelligent being. *Locke*. 2. Man or woman conſidered as preſent acting or ſuffering. And for their *perſons* ſhewed no want of courage. *Clarendon*. 3. Man or woman conſidered as oppoſed to things, or as diſtinct from them. The ſafety of our *perſons*, and the propriety of our poſſeſſions. *Atterbury*. 4. Human being, conſidered with reſpect to mere corporal exiſtence. You'll find her *perſon* difficult to gain. *Dryden*. 5. A general looſe term for a human being, one, a man. 6. One's ſelf, not a repreſentative. To make a war upon France in *perſon*. *Bacon*. 7. The outward form or ſhape of one's body. 8. Man or woman repreſented in a fictitious dialogue ſpeaking. 9. Character. In his new *perſon* of a ſycophant. *Bacon*. 10. Character of office. He ſuſtains the *perſon* of a magiſtrate and that of a friend. *South*. 11. [With grammarians] the quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

Persons [with divines] the three perſons or ſubſiſtences in the Trinity. With the ancients, the word *perſon* ſignified (according to the proper import of the Greek word **hypostasis**, when applied to *ſpirit*) an intelligent agent poſſeſſed of his own *diſtinct* and *proper* **essence** or **substance**; and three ſuch perſons with them were three ſuch agents, *i. e.* three **spirits**: "not making (ſays *Athanaſius*) one *ſpirit* out of three". [See *Firſt* **Cause**, **Hypo'stasis** and **Circumincession** compared] But ſince the change, which the *ſchoolmen* and *lateran* council have introduced into our divinity, *three* perſons **now** ſignify, with ſome, three different **modes** of exiſtence, all belonging to one *individual* ſubſtance; with others, three different *conceptions*, or *names* of one and the ſame being; with others, three *homogeneal parts* of one and the ſame *undivided* eſſence; with others, **three** intelligent agents, and yet (as belonging to one *undivided* eſſence) conſtituting but **one** intelligent agent; and as there is *no end* of error, when once we have given up the truth, "**three somewhats**", *i. e.* three *unintelligibles* —— Α δειλοι, τι κακον το δε πασχετε. —— See **Lateran** *Council*, **Plurality** *of Perſons*, and **Begotten**, compared.

Persons [with grammarians] are three in number, *I*, *thou*, *he*, in the ſingular number; and *we*, *ye*, *they*, in the plural.

Pe'rsonable, having a good preſence, mien, or air; comely.

Personable [in law] enabled to maintain plea in court; as, ſuch a foreigner was lately made *perſonable* by act of parliament; alſo a being in a capacity to take any thing granted or given.

Pe'rsonage, Sp. [*perſonnage*, Fr. *perſonaggio*, It.] 1. A conſiderable perſon, man or woman of eminence. 2. External appearance, air, ſtature. In *perſonage* ſtately. *Hayward*. 3. Character aſſumed. Diſguiſed in a falſe *perſonage*. *Addiſon*. 4. Character repreſented. The actors and *perſonages* of this fable. *Broome*.

Pe'rsonal, Sp. [*perſonnel*, Fr. *perſonale*, It. of *perſonalis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a perſon, or to a man or woman, not to a thing, not real. Every man ſo termed by way of *perſonal* difference. *Hooker*. 2. Proper to him or her, affecting individuals, relating to one's private actions or character. The application may be more *perſonal*. *Rogers*. 3. Preſent, not acting by repreſentative. When he was *perſonal* in the Iriſh war. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. Exterior, corporal. A princeſs whoſe *perſonal* charms were now become the leaſt part of her character. *Addiſon*.

Personal *Verb* [in grammar] a verb conjugated with all three perſons, and in both numbers. Oppoſed to *imperſonal*, that has only the 3d perſon; or rather (as the *etymology* implies) no perſon to govern it at all.

Personal [in law] as goods or chattels *perſonal*, ſignify any moveable thing belonging to a man, whether quick or dead; and it oppoſed to *real*.

Personal *Action* [in law] is an action levied directly and ſolely againſt the perſon, in oppoſition to a real or mixed action.

PERSONAL *Goods*, or PERSONAL *Eſtate* [in law] is that which conſiſts in moveables, *&c.* which every perſon has in his own diſpoſal; in oppoſition to lands and tenements, which are called *real eſtate*.

PERSONAL *Tithes*, are ſuch tithes as are paid out of ſuch profits as ariſe by labour of a man's perſon; as by buying and ſelling, handicrafts, and the like.

PERSONA'LITY, the abſtract of perſonal, the property of being a diſtinct perſon, the exiſtence or individuality of any one.

PERSONALITY [in divinity] that which conſtitutes the perſons in the Godhead. See HYPOSTASIS, NOETIANS and ATHANASIANS, compared. Quæcunque *ſubſtantia* ſermonis fuit, ILLAM dico perſonam. *Tertull.*

But, *N. B.* Some modern divines, in order to reconcile their notion of the incarnation with the UNITY of *Chriſt*'s perſon, deny the *perſonality* of the human ſoul; they allow it to have a diſtinct *will* and *underſtanding*, nay more, and *moral agency* of its own; and yet deny it to be a *perſon*. Query, how far *Theodoret* was of the ſame opinion. See HOMINICOLÆ, MONOTHELITES, and NESTORIANISM compared.

PE'RSONALLY, *adv.* [of *perſonal*] 1. In perſon, in preſence, not by repreſentative. 2. With reſpect to an individual, particularly. She bore a mortal hatred to the houſe of Lancaſter, and *perſonally* to the king. *Bacon.* 3. With regard to numerical exiſtence. The converted man is *perſonally* the ſame he was before. *Rogers.*

To PE'RSONATE, *verb act.* [*perſonatus*, from *perſona*, Lat.] 1. To act or repreſent a perſon by action or appearance. Ready to *perſonate* a mortal part. *Craſhaw.* 2. To repreſent by a fictitious or aſſumed character, ſo as to paſs for the perſon repreſented. 3. To pretend hypocritically; with the reciprocal pronoun. To *perſonate* themſelves members of the ſeveral ſects. *Swift.* 4. To counterfeit, to feign; little in uſe. A *perſonated* ſcepticiſm. *Glanville.* 5. To reſemble. The lofty cedar *perſonates* thee. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To make a repreſentative of, as in picture; obſolete. One do I *perſonate* of Timon's frame. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. To deſcribe; obſolete. It muſt be a *perſonating* of himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.* [See *Angel of God*'s PRESENCE, compared with *Revel.* c. i. v. 1. and c. xi. v. 1—3.]

PERSONA'TION [of *perſonate*] counterfeiting of another perſon. One of the ſtrangeſt examples of a *perſonation* that ever was. *Bacon.*

PERSONIFICA'TION [of *perſonify*] Proſopopœia, the change of things to perſons. As, Confuſion heard his voice. *Milton.*

To PERSO'NIFY, or To PERSO'NALIZE, *verb act.* [of *perſon*] to feign a perſon, or to attribute a perſon to an inanimate being; or to give it the figure, ſentiments, or language of a perſon.

PERSONALI'ZING, or PERSO'NIFYING, the feigning a perſon, or the attributing a perſon to an inanimate being, or the giving it the form, ſentiments, and language of a perſon; thus the poets have perſonified all the paſſions, virtues, and vices, by making divinities of them.

PERSPE'CTIVE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*perſpettiva*, It. *perſpectiva*, Sp. and Lat. of *perſpicio*, Lat.] 1. A mathematical ſcience, which ſhews how to repreſent objects on a plain ſurface, as naturally as they would appear to our ſight, if ſeen through that plane, ſuppoſing it to be as tranſparent as glaſs. 2. A glaſs through which things are viewed. By the beſt *perſpectives* to diſcover from what coaſt they break. *Temple.* 3. View. Viſto and *perſpectives* of pleaſant glades. *Dryden.*

PERSPECTIVE is alſo uſed for a kind of picture or painting in gardens, and at the ends of galleries, deſigned to deceive the ſight, by repreſenting the continuation of an alley, a building. a landſkip, or the like.

PERSPE'CTIVE, *adj.* relating to the ſcience of viſion, optical.

PERSPICA'CIOUS [*perſpicace*, It. *perſpicàz*, Sp. of *perſpicacis*, gen. of *perſpicax*, Lat.] quick-ſighted, ſharp of ſight, quick-witted, quick of judgment and apprehenſion.

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS, or PERSPICA'CITY [of *perſpicacious*; of *perſpicacité*, Fr. *perſpicacita*, It. of *perſpicacitas*, Lat.] quickneſs of ſight or apprehenſion.

PE'RSPICIL [*perſpicillum*, Lat.] a glaſs through which things are viewed, an optic glaſs. The *perſpicil* as well as the needle hath enlarged the habitable world. *Glanville.*

PERSPICU'ITY [*perſpicuidàd*, Sp. of *perſpicuitas*, Lat.] plainneſs, clearneſs. See MYSTERIES and ATHANASIANS compared.

PERSPI'CUOUS [*perſpicuo*, Sp. *perſpicuus*, Lat.] that is ſo clear, that the light may be ſeen through it, tranſparent, not opaque; alſo eaſy to be apprehended, plain to the mind, not obſcure, not ambiguous.

PERSPI'CUOUSLY, *adv.* [of *perſpicuous*] clearly, not obſcurely, plainly, *&c.*

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS [of *perſpicuous*] clearneſs or plainneſs in writing or ſpeaking, freedom from obſcurity.

PERSPI'RABLE [of *perſpire*] 1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. 2. Perſpiring, emitting perſpiration; improper. The hands or ſoles of the feet, which are parts more *perſpirable*. *Bacon.* 3. [In medicine] the body is ſaid to be perſpirable, when the pores are kept open, ſo that the vapours ariſing from the humours may freely breathe out. Plenus *rimarum* ſum; hinc atque hinc perfluo. *Terent.*

PERSPIRA'TION [*perſpirazione*, It. of *perſpiratio*, Lat.] 1. Act of ſteaming or breathing through. 2. [In medicine] the evacuating the juices of the body through the pores of the ſkin, excretion by the cuticular pores. Inſenſible *perſpiration*. *Arbuthnot.*

PERSPIRA'TIVE, *adj.* [of *perſpire*] pertaining to perſpiration, or exhaling through, performing the act of perſpiration.

To PERSPI'RE, *verb neut.* [*perſpiràr*, Sp. *perſpirare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To ſweat or ſteam, to perform excretion through the pores. 2. To be excreted by the ſkin.

PERSUA'DABLE, *adj.* [of *perſuade*] ſuch as may be perſuaded.

To PERSUA'DE, *verb act.* [*perſuader*, Fr. *perſudere*, It. *perſuadir*, Sp. and Port. of *perſuadeo*, Lat.] 1. To convince, ſatisfy, make to believe, or work upon one to grant or do ſomething, to influence by argument or expoſtulation. 2. To bring to any particular opinion. *Perſuaded* of the advantages of virtue. *Locke.* 3. To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation. To children afraid of vain images, we *perſuade* confidence. *Taylor.* 4. To treat by perſuaſion; a mode of ſpeech now obſolete. Twenty merchants have all *perſuaded* with him. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERSU'ADER [of *perſuade*] one who perſuades or influences by perſuaſion, an importunate adviſer.

PERSU'ASIBLE, *Fr.* [*perſuaſibilis*, from *perſuadeo*, Lat.] that may be influenced by perſuaſion. See MORAL *Influence*, and MORAL *Agency* compared.

PERSU'ASIBLENESS [of *perſuaſible*] the quality of being flexible or influenced by perſuaſion.

PERSUA'SION, Fr. and Sp. [*perſuazione*, It. of *perſuaſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of perſuading, the act of influencing by expoſtulation, the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions, ſollicitation. Thou haſt all the arts of fine *perſuaſion*. *Otway.* 2. Belief, opinion, the ſtate of being perſuaded. The general *perſuaſion* of all men. *Hooker.*

PERSUA'SIVE, *adj.* [*perſuaſif*, Fr. *perſuaſivo*, It.] apt, or tending to perſuade, having influence on the paſſions.

PERSUA'SIVE, *ſubſt.* a diſcourſe or argument that tends to perſuade.

PERSUA'SIVELY, *adv.* [of *perſuaſive*] in ſuch a manner as to perſuade.

PERSUA'SIVENESS [of *perſuaſive*] aptneſs or tendency to perſuade, influence on the paſſions.

PERSUA'SORY, *adj.* [of *perſuaſorius*, Lat.] apt to perſuade, having the power to perſuade. Neither is this *perſuaſory*. *Brown.*

PERSULTA'TION [with ſurgeons] a burſting of blood through the veſſels.

PERT, *adj.* [*pert*, Wel. and Dut. of *appert*, lively, ſharp, or perhaps from *prêt*, Fr.] 1. Briſk, lively, ſmart. The *pert* and nimble ſpirit of mirth. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Saucy, petulant, with bold and garrulous loquacity. A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs. *Addiſon.* 3. Forward to meddle.

To PERTAI'N [*appartenir*, Fr. *appartenere*, It. *pertenecér*, Sp. *pertoncer*, Port. of *pertinere*, Lat.] to belong to, to relate to.

PERTAI'NING, *part. act.* [*pertinens*, Lat.] belonging to, concerning.

PERTEREBRA'TION [of *per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] the act of boring through with an augar or wimble; a drilling or making a hole thorough.

PERTI'CÆ, perchers, large ſconces or candleſticks for tapers or lights, which were ſet on the altars in churches.

PERTINA'CIOUS [*pertinace*, It. *pertinaz*, Sp. of *pertinacis*, gen. of *pertinax*, Lat.] 1. Holding faſt, reſolute, conſtant, ſteady. Conſtant and *pertinacious* ſtudy. *South.* 2. Obſtinate, ſtubborn, wilful, ſtiff in opinion, perverſely reſolute. He never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence. *Walton.* See BIGOTTRY.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *pertinacious*; *pertinaciter*, Lat.] ſtiffly, obſtinately, ſtubbornly.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, PERTINA'CITY, or PE'RTINACY [*pertinacia*, It. of *pertinacitas*, Lat.] 1. A ſtiffneſs and obſtinacy in maintaining or retaining an opinion, *&c.* ſtubbornneſs, perſiſtency. The *pertinacity* of ill fortune. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. Reſolution, ſteadineſs, conſtancy.

PE'RTINENCE, or PE'RTINENCY [*pertinenza*, It. from *pertineo*, Lat.] fitneſs, ſuitableneſs, juſtneſs of relation to the matter in hand.

PE'RTINENT, Fr. [*pertinente*, It. and Sp. of *pertinens*, Lat.] 1. Fit, pat, apt, to the purpoſe, related to the matter in hand, not foreign from the thing intended. 2. Relating, regarding, concerning; in this ſenſe the word now uſed is *pertaining*. Any thing *pertinent* unto faith and religion. *Hooker.*

PE'RTINENTLY, *adv.* [of *pertinent*] 1. Appoſitely, to the purpoſe. *Taylor.* 2. Fitly, aptly, to the purpoſe.

PE'RTINENTNESS [of *pertinent*] fitneſs, ſuitableneſs, appoſiteneſs.

PERTI'NGENCE, or PERTI'NGENCY [of *pertingens*, Lat.] a reaching to.

PERTI'NGENT [*pertingens*, Lat.] reaching to, touching.

PE'RTLY, *adv.* [of *pert*] 1. Briſkly, in a lively manner, ſmartly. The firſt are *pertly* in the wrong with a little more gaiety. *Pope.* 2. Saucily, with petulance. You *pertly* raiſe your ſnout. *Swift.*

PE'RTNESS [of *pert*] 1. Briſkneſs, without force, petty livelineſs, ſmartneſs in talk, without dignity or ſolidity. There is in Shaftſbury's works a lively *pertneſs*. *Watts.* 2. Petulance, briſk folly, ſauncineſs. *Pope.*

PERTRA'NSIENT, *adj.* [of *pertranſiens*, Lat.] paſſing over or ſtriking through, as a colour in a precious ſtone, *&c.*

PERTUI'SAN, a partiſan, a ſort of halberd. See PARTISAN.

To PERTU'RB, or To PE'RTURBATE, *verb act.* [*perturber*, old Fr. *perturbàr*, Sp. *perturbare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To diſturb, to diſquiet. Reſt, reſt, *perturbed* ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To diſorder, to confuſe, to put out of regularity.

PERTURBA'TION [*perturbation*, Fr. *perturbatio*, Lat.] 1. Diſturbance, diſorder, confuſion, commotion. 2. Diſquiet, trouble, diſorder of mind. 3. Reſtleſſneſs of paſſion. Great and violent deſires and *perturbations*. *Bacon.* 4. Cauſe of diſquiet. O poliſh'd *perturbation*, golden care. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Commotion of paſſions. See STOICKS.

PERTURBA'TOR [*perturbateur*, Fr. *perturbatore*, It. of *perturbator*, Lat.] a diſturber, a troubleſome perſon, a raiſer of commotions.

PERTURBA'TRIX [*perturbatrice*, Fr.] the ſame in the female ſex.

PERTU'SE, *adj.* [*pertuſus*, Lat.] beaten to pieces.

PERTU'SED, *adj.* [*pertuſus*, Lat.] punched, bored through, having many holes.

PERTU'SION [*pertuſum*, ſup. of *pertundo*, from *per* and *tundo*, to beat or bruiſe] 1. The act of piercing or punching. 2. Hole made by punching or piercing. If ſome few *pertuſions* be made in the pot. *Bacon.*

To PERVA'DE, *verb act.* [*pervado*, Lat.] 1. To go through, to paſs thro' an aperture, to permeate. *Newton.* 2. To paſs through the whole extenſion of any thing. *Bentley.*

PERVA'SION [of *pervade*] the act of pervading or paſſing through. *Boyle.*

PERVE'RSE, [*pervers*, Fr. *perverſo*, It. and Sp. of *perverſus*, Lat.] 1. Diſtorted from the right. *Milton.* 2. Froward, untoward, obſtinate in the wrong, ſtubborn, untractable, croſs-grained. To ſo *perverſe* a ſex all grace is vain. *Dryden.* 3. Petulant, vexatious. I'll from and be *perverſe*, and ſay thee nay. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERVE'RSELY, *adv.* [of *perverſe*; *perversè*, Lat.] croſs-grained, with intent to vex, peeviſhly, with petty malignity.

PERVE'RSENESS [of *perverſe*] 1. Petulance, peeviſhneſs, ſpiteful croſſneſs. 2. Perverſion, corruption; obſolete. *Bacon.*

PERVE'RSION, Lat. a perverting, ſeducing, corrupting, overthrowing; alſo a turning to a wrong ſenſe.

PERVE'RSITY [*perverſité*, Fr. *perverſità*, It. of *perverſitas*, Lat.] frowardneſs, croſſneſs, ill-nature, perverſeneſs. *Norris.*

To PERVE'RT, *verb act.* [*pervertìr*, Sp. of *pervertere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To turn from the right, oppoſed to convert, which is to turn from the wrong to the right, to miſlead, to debauch, to corrupt or ſpoil. He in the ſerpent had *perverted* Eve. *Milton.* 2. To diſtort from the true end and purpoſe. He has *perverted* my meaning to a wrong ſenſe. *Dryden.* 3. To turn to a wrong ſenſe.

PERVE'RTOR [of *pervert*] 1. One that perverts or changes any thing from good to bad, a corrupter. 2. One who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe. A *perverter* of his law. *Stillingfleet.*

PERVE'RTIBLE [of *pervert*] that may be eaſily perverted. *Ainſworth.*

PERVICA'CIOUS [*pervicacis*, gen. of *pervicax*, Lat.] ſpitefully, obſtinate, peeviſhly contumacious, wilful, head-ſtrong, ſtubborn.

PERVICA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *pervacious*] with ſpiteful obſtinacy, wilfully. ſtubbornly.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS, or PERVICA'CITY [of *pervicata*, Lat. from *pervicacious*] ſpiteful obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs.

PE'RVIOUS [*pervius*, Lat.] 1. Paſſable, eaſy to be paſſed through, capable of being permeated. 2. Pervading, permeating. This ſenſe is improper. *Prior.*

PE'RVIOUSNESS [of *pervious*] paſſableneſs, quality of admitting a paſſage. *Boyle.*

PE'RUKE, *ſubſt.* [of *peruque*, Fr.] a cap of falſe hair, a periwig.

TO PE'RUKE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to dreſs in falſe hair.

PE'RUKED, *pret.* and *part.* wearing a peruke or perriwig, or border of hair. *Milton.*

PE'RUKEMAKER [of *peruke* and *maker*] a maker of perukes, a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL, act of reading over, act of peruſing.

TO PERU'SE, *verb act* [of *per* and *uſer*, Fr.] 1. To look or read over. 2. To obſerve, to examine. I've *peruſ'd* her well. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERU'SER [of *peruſe*] a reader, an examiner.

PERU'VIAN *Bark*, a drug brought from Peru in America, commonly called the jeſuit's bark. See CORTEX.

PE'SA, a certain weight or quantity of cheeſe, wool, &c.

PESA'DE, or PESA'TE [in horſemanſhip] a motion of a horſe, that in lifting or raiſing his fore quarters, keeps his hind-legs upon the ground without ſtiring; ſo that he makes no time with his haunches, till his fore-legs reach the ground.

PE'SAGE, an antient cuſtom or duty paid for the weighing of merchandizes or wares.

PE'SSARY [with phyſicians] a kind of ſuppoſitory or medicament made up of the length of the middle finger, to be put into the neck of the womb, good for ſeveral diſorders in that part.

PE'SSOMANCY [πεσσομαντεια, of πεσσος, a little ſtone, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a ſort of divination by putting lots into a veſſel, and drawing them out, having firſt made ſupplication to the gods to direct them; and being drawn, they made conjectures from the characters marked on them what ſhould happen.

PE'SSULUS [in pharmacy] an oblong medicine to be thruſt up the neck of the womb for ſeveral diſeaſes, the ſame as peſſary.

PEST [*peſte*, Fr. and It. the former in one, the latter in two ſyllables, *peſtis*, Lat.] 1. The plague, peſtilence. 2. Any thing miſchievous or deſtructive. The *peſt* a virgin's face and boſom bears. *Pope.*

TO PE'STER, *verb act.* [*peſter* Fr. of *peſtis*, Lat. a plague] 1. To annoy, to plague, to trouble, to embarraſs, to diſturb, to turmoil. We are *peſter'd* with mice. *More.* 2. To encumber. Confin'd and *peſter'd* in this pinfold here. *Milton.*

PE'STERER [of *peſter*] one that peſters or diſturbs.

PE'STEROUS, *adj* [of *peſter*] encumbering, cumberſome. *Bacon.*

PEST-*Houſe* [of *peſt* and *houſe*] an hoſpital for perſons ſick of the plague.

PESTI'FEROUS [*peſtifere*, Fr. *peſtifero*, It. and Sp. of *peſtifer*, Lat.] 1. Bringing the peſtilence or plague, deadly, malignant, infectious. The ſteams of *peſtiferous* bodies taint the air. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Miſchievous, deſtructive. And made ſuch *peſtiferous* reports of men nobly held. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'STILENCE, Fr. [*peſtilenza*, It. *peſtilencia*, Sp. of *peſtilentia*, Lat.] a diſeaſe ariſing from infection in the air, accompanied with botches, boils, and other dreadful ſymptoms; the plague.

PE'STILENT, *adj.* Fr. [*peſtilens*, Lat.] 1. Producing plagues, malignant, infectious. *Peſtilent* air. *Bacon.* 2. Troubleſome, deſtructive, dangerous, miſchievous. *Peſtilent* books. *Swift.* 3. In ludicrous language it is uſed to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

PESTILE'NTIAL, *adj.* [*peſtilentiel*, Fr. *peſtello*, It. *peſtel*, C. Br. *peſtilens*, Lat.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of the peſtilence, infectious, contagious. 2. Miſchievous, deſtructive in general. The *peſtilential* deſign. *South.*

PESTILENTIAL *Fevers* [with phyſicians] are ſuch as do not only afflict the patient with a vehement heat, but alſo a malignant and venomous quality. But, according to *Sydenham*'s Definition of the peſtilential fever, it agrees with the plague itſelf in ſpecies, and differs from it only in degree; "*Nec ab eâ niſi ob* GRADUM REMISSIORUM *diſcriminatur.* SYDENHAM *Opera Ed. London*, p. 71. Tho', *en paſſant*, his *method of treating* that diſeaſe has been called in queſtion by ſome very conſiderable phyſicians, and in particular by the late worthy Doctor *Crow*, who told me, "he did not believe that *Sydenham* effected one ſingle cure in that way."

PESTILE'NTIALNESS [of *peſtilential*] peſtilential quality.

PE'STILENTLY, *adv.* [of *peſtilent*] miſchievouſly, deſtructively.

PESTILLA'TION [*piſtillum*, Lat.] the act of pounding or breaking in a mortar with a peſtle. *Brown.*

PE'STLE [*piſteau*, Fr. *piſtello*, It. of *piſtillum*, Lat.] an inſtrument for beating in a mortar.

PET, *ſubſt.* [This word is of doubtful etymology, ſome derive it from *deſpit* or *depit*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. Perhaps it may be derived ſome way from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret. Mer. Caſaubon derives it from πωπίλω, for πεπίλω, Gr.] 1. A ſlight diſtaſte or diſpleaſure; as, to take *pet* at. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To be angry or diſpleaſed, to be offended at, to ſtomach 3. A lamb taken into the houſe and brought up by hand. *Hanmer.* 4. A fondling. This and the preceding ſenſe is retained by the Scots, both of animals and human beings, of which they are any wiſe fond. See PEAT.

PE'TAL, *ſubſt.* [*petalum*, Lat.] petal is a term in botany ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants. Whence plants are diſtinguiſhed into monopetalous, whoſe flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous, and polypetalous, when they conſiſt of three, five, or many leaves. *Quincy.*

PE'TALA, Lat. [πεταλα, Gr.] the fine coloured leaves of flowers; ſo called to diſtinguiſh them from the leaves of the plant.

PE'TALISM [*petaliſmus*, Lat.] a kind of exile among the ancients, or a baniſhment for the term of five years.

PETALOI'DES [πεταλοειδης, Gr.] a ſort of little leaves or ſcales that ſwim in urine.

PE'TALOUS, *adj.* [of *petal*] having flower leaves or petals.

PE'TALON, or PE'TALUM, Lat. [πεταλον, Gr.] the leaf of a flower. The ſingular of petala, flower leaves, &c.

PETAMINA'RIUS, a name or title which the ancients gave to ſeveral perſons, who performed extraordinary feats of activity, took dangerous leaps, vaults, &c.

PETA'R, or PETA'RD, Fr. [*petardo*, It. and Sp.] is an engine of metal, ſhaped like a ſugar-loaf or high-crown'd hat, made for breaking open gates, draw-bridges, barricades, barriers, &c. its length is ſeven or eight inches, the diameter of the mouth is five inches, and that at bottom one and a half; the thickneſs of metal at the neck is half an inch, and that of the breach 12 or 15; its charge of powder is five pounds or thereabouts, and it weighs about 55 or 60. There are much larger and ſtronger petards, and there are likewiſe ſmaller: The firſt are employed in breaking open ſtrong reinforced gates, and the laſt in ſuch as can make but ſmall reſiſtance. When the petard is loaded with powder, it is put upon a ſtrong piece of plank A B C D, covered with a plate of iron on the outſide, which covers the overture, being hollowed a little for the purpoſe; the place where they join, is done over with wax, pitch, roſin, &c. to inforce the effect. This being done, it is carried to the place deſigned to be blown up, where joining the plank exactly to the gate, the petard is ſtayed behind and fired by a fuſee, that the petardeer may have time to get off. They are ſometimes uſed in countermines, to break through into the enemies galleries to diſappoint their mines. See Plate VIII. Fig. 8.

PETARDEE'R [*petardier*, Fr. *petardiere*, It. *petardero*, Sp.] one who manages or applies a petard.

PETE [*petus*, Lat.] cumbuſtible earth dug up in ſmall pieces for fuel. This is more uſually written *peat*; which ſee.

PETE'CHIÆ, Lat. [in medicine] ſpots in the ſkin like flea-bites, which come out in ſome fevers. They are generally of a red colour; but (as doctor Mead obſerves) are attended with the utmoſt danger, when becoming (as is ſometimes the caſe) livid or black. MONITA & PRÆCEPTA *Medic.* p. 28. See FEVER.

PETE'CHIAL *Fever* [*petechiæ*, Lat.] a malignant fever, which makes the ſkin look as tho' it were bitten, and thence called alſo *pulicaris.*

PE'TER-MAN, one who fiſhes in the river Thames with a net for flounders, &c.

PE'TER *Pence*, called alſo *Rome Scot*, was a levy of a penny on every houſe wherein there were 30 pence *vivæ pecuniæ*, to be collected and ſent to Rome, one half of it went for alms to the Engliſh ſchool at Rome, and the other half to the pope's uſe.

PE'TER-WORT, an herb. This plant differs from St. John's-wort only in having a pyramidal ſeed-veſſel divided into five cells. *Miller.*

PE'TERBOROUGH, a city and biſhop's ſee in Northamptonſhire, on the river Nen, 67 miles from London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Mordaunts, and ſends two members to parliament. See Plate IX. Fig. 12.

PE'TESRFIELD, a borough town of Hampſhire, 55 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

PE'THERTON *South*, a market-town of Somerſetſhire, on the river Pendred, or Parrot, 131 miles from London.

PE'TICOAT [*petit-cote*, Fr.] a woman's weſtment. See PETTICOAT.

PE'TIT, *adj.* Fr. ſmall, unconſiderable. Small *petit* hints. *South.*

PETIT *Cape*, a writ, where an action real is brought, and the tenant appeareth, and after maketh an eſcape.

PETIT-*Serjeantry*, a tenure held from the crown, only by yielding the ſovereign a buckler, arrow, or other ſervice, at the will of the firſt feoffer.

PETIT *Treaſon* [in law] is when a wife kills her huſband, a ſervant his maſter, a ſecular or religious perſon his ſuperior or ordinary, to whom he owes faith and obedience.

PETI'TIO *Principii*, Lat. [with logicians] a begging of principles, or a precarious ſuppoſing a thing to be true, or a taking it for granted, when it really remains either dubious, or elſe is expreſly denied.

PETI'TION [*petitione*, It. *peticiòn*, Sp. of *petitio*, Lat.] 1. A ſupplication in form, made by an inferior to his ſuperior; eſpecially to one having juriſdiction; requeſt, entreaty, prayer. 2. Single branch or article of a prayer. This laſt *petition* heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*

TO PETI'TION, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. *peto*, Lat.] to preſent or put up a petition, to ſupplicate, to ſollicit.

PETITIONA'RILY, *adv.* [of *petitionary*] by way of begging the queſtion.

PETITI'ONARY, *adj.* [of *petition*] 1. Pertaining to a petition, ſupplicatory, coming with petitions. 2. Containing petitions of requeſts. *Petitionary* epiſtles. *Swift.*

PETI'TIONER [of *petition*; *petitor*, Lat.] he or ſhe who puts up a petition

PETI'TIONING, *part. act.* [of *petition*] aſking by way of petition.

PETI'TORY [*petitoire*, Fr. *petitorio*, It. of *petitorius*, Lat.] pertaining to a petition or command, petitioning, claiming the property of any thing. *Ainſworth.*

PE'TRE, *ſubſt.* [*petra*, Lat. a ſtone] nitre, ſalt-petre. See NITRE.

PETRE'SCENCE, the ſtate of petrifying or becoming ſtone.

PETRE'SCENT [*petreſcens*, Lat.] petrifying or becoming ſtone. A *petreſcent* liquor. *Boyle.*

PETRI'FIC, *adj.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] having the power to turn into ſtone. Death with his mace *petrific* dry and cold. *Milton.*

PETRIFICA'TION, or PETRIFA'CTION [*petrification*, Fr. *petriſio*, Lat. in phyſiology] 1. The action of converting fluids, woods, and other matters, into ſtone, the ſtate of being turned to ſtone. 2. That which is turned to ſtone. In theſe ſtrange *petrifications*. *Boyle.*

TO PE'TRIFY, *verb act.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *impietrire*, It. of *petrifico*, of *petra*, ſtone, and *fio*, Lat. to be made] to make or turn into ſtone.

TO PETRIFY, *verb neut.* to become or grow into ſtone.

PETROBRU'SIANS [ſo called of *Peter Bruys*] 1. They denied that children before age of reaſon could be juſtified by baptiſm. 2. That no churches ſhould be built, but thoſe that are built pulled down; becauſe an inn was as proper for prayer as a temple, and a ſtable as an altar. 3. That the croſs ought to be pulled down and burnt, becauſe we ought to hate the inſtrument of our Saviour's ſuffering, &c.

PETROJOA'NNITES, the followers of *Peter John*, or *Peter* the ſon of *John*, who lived in the 12th century; one of whoſe opinions was, that he alone had the underſtanding of the true ſenſe wherein the apoſtles preached the goſpel.

PE'TROL, or PETRO'LEUM, *ſubſt.* [*petrole*, Fr. of πετρα, Gr. a rock, and *oleum*, Lat. oil] a certain oil that diſtils or flows out of a rock. *Petrol* or *petroleum* is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the liquid of ſprings. *Woodward.*

PE'TRONEL, *ſubſt.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] a piſtol, a ſort of harquebuſs, or ſmall hand-gun, uſed by a horſeman. *Hudibras.*

PETROSELI'NON [πετροσελινον, Gr.] parſley.

PETRO'SUM *Os*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] *i. e.* the rocky bone, the inner proceſs of the bones of the temples, ſo named by reaſon of their hardneſs and craggedneſs.

PETTE'IA [in muſic] the art of making a juſt diſcernment of all manners of ranging or combining ſounds among themſelves, ſo as they may produce their effect.

PE'TTICOAT [*petite-cotte*, Fr.] a garment worn by women, reaching from the waſte down to the feet.

PE'TTICOAT *Government*, when the wife rules the huſband, or, as it is commonly expreſſed, wears the breeches.

PETTICOAT *Penſioner*, a gallant, kept for intrigue.

PETTIFO'GGER [prob. of *petit*, Fr. and ꝼoᵹeꞃe, a wooer, or ᵹeꝼeᵹan, Sax. corrupted, according to Johnſon, from *pettivoguer*, of *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] a petty ſmall-rate lawyer, an ignorant tricking lawyer. To abandon your ſhop and follow *pettifoggers. Arbuthnot.*

PETTIFO'GGING, *adj.* one practiſing as a pettifogger.

PE'TTINESS [of *petty*] ſmalneſs, unimportance, inconſiderableneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'TTISH, *adj.* [of *pet*; or *depit*, Fr.] apt to take pet or be angry, froward, peeviſh, waſpiſh, fretful. *Creech.*

PE'TTISHNESS [of *pettiſh*] aptneſs to be diſpleaſed or angry, fretfulneſs, peeviſhneſs.

PE'TTITOES [of *petty* and *toes*] 1. The feet of a ſucking pig. 2. Feet in general: in contempt. He wou'd not ſtir his *pettitoes. Shakeſpeare.*

PE'TTO, It. the breaſt; figuratively for privacy.

To keep a Thing in PETTO, to keep a thing in one's breaſt, or ſecret; the pope is ſaid, when there are vacancies in the congregation of cardinals, to have them in *petto*.

PE'TTY, *adj.* [*petit*, Fr.] little, ſmall, inconſiderable, inferior. *Bacon.*

PETTY *Bag*, a certain office in the chancery.

Clerks of the PETTY *Bag*, three officers in the court of chancery, who take record of all inquiſitions out of every ſhire; make all patents of cuſtomers, gaugers, *&c.* each record being put into a ſmall leather bag.

PE'TTICOY, *ſubſt.* an herb. *Ainſworth.*

PETTY *Larceny* [of *petit*, and *larron*, Fr. a thief] ſmall theft, as when the thing ſtolen does not exceed the value of 12 *d.*

PETTY *Pattees* [*petit patez*, Fr. in confectionary] a ſmall ſort of pies made of march pane, and filled with ſweet meats.

PETTY *Treaſon* [in law] the crime of a clergyman's killing his prelate, a child his parent, a wife her huſband, a ſervant his maſter.

PE'TULANCE, or PE'TULANCY [*petulance*, Fr. of *petulantia*, Lat.] ſaucineſs, malapertneſs, wantonneſs, peeviſhneſs.

PE'TULANT [*petulant*, Fr. of *petulans*, Lat.] 1. Saucy, perverſe. 2. Wanton. The tongue of a man is ſo *petulant*, and his thoughts ſo variable. *Spectator.*

PE'TULANTLY [of *petulant*; *petulanter*, Lat.] with petulance or ſaucy pertneſs, ſaucily, *&c.*

PE'TWORTH, a market town of Suſſex, 46 miles from London.

PE'VETS, the ends of the ſpindle in any wheel of a watch.

PEW [puye, Du.] an incloſed ſeat in a church.

PE'WET [piewit, Du.] 1. A water-fowl. 2. The lapwing. *Ainſworth.* Commonly written *puet*.

PE'WTER [peauter, Du. *peltro*, It. *peltre*, Sp.] 1. A mixt white metal of which diſhes, *&c.* are made. 2. The plates and diſhes of pewter in a houſe. Her *pewter* ſhines. *Addiſon.*

PE'WTERER [of *pewter*] a ſmith or maker of pewter veſſels.

PE'WTERERS, were incorporated *anno* 1482. Their enſigns armorial are, *azure* on a chevron *or*, between three croſs bars *argent*, as many roſes *gules*, the creſt two arms holding a pewter diſh proper, the ſupporters two ſea horſes per feſs *or* and *argent*. The motto, *In God is all my truſt*. It is the 16th company; their hall is ſituate on the weſt ſide of Limeſtreet, London.

PHACO'DES [φακωδεις, Gr.] thoſe hypochondriacal perſons who are of a lentil colour in their complexions, are ſo called by Hippocrates. 'Tis with *Hippocrates* one ſign or ſymptom belonging to a *diſtempered ſpleen*.

PHACOI'DES [φακοειδης, Gr.] any thing in the ſhape of a lentil, and by ſome oculiſts is applied to the cryſtalline humour of the eye.

PHA'COS [φακος, Gr.] a ſpot in the face like a nut or lentil.

PHÆNO'MENA, plur. of *phænomenon*; which ſee.

PHÆNO'MENON [φαινομενον, of φαινω, Gr. to appear] any appearance of meteors or any other ſign in the air or heavens; alſo any effect or appearance of a natural body that offers itſelf to the conſideration of a natural philoſopher, in order to a ſolution.

PHAGEDÆ'NA, Lat. [φαγεδαινα, of φαγω, Gr. to eat] an exulcerate cancer, where the ſharpneſs of the humours eats and corrodes the neighbouring parts. But with *Galen*, the *Phagedæna* is ſuch an ulcer as corrodes *deep* into the fleſh; in contradiſtinction to the *herpes*, which affects only the ſurface. *Galen* in *Hippocrat.* Aphoriſm 45. lib. 6.

PHAGEDÆ'NICS, *ſubſt.* [of φαγεδαινα, Gr.] medicines which eat away the ſuperfluous fleſh of ulcers. See PHAGEDAINA.

PHAGEDE'NIC, or PHAGEDE'NOUS, *adj.* [*phagedenique*, Fr.] eating, corroding.

PHALACRO'SIS, Lat. [φαλακρωσις, Gr.] the falling off of the hair.

PHALA'NGOSIS, Lat. [φαλαγγωσις, Gr.] a fault in the eyelid, when there are two rows of hair; or when the hair grows inward and offends the eyes.

PHA'LANX [*phalange*, Fr. *falange*, It. *phalanx*, Lat. of φαλαγξ, Gr.] a ſquare compact battalion, formed of infantry ſet cloſe together with their ſhields joined, inſomuch that it was next to an impoſſibility to break them; a troop of men cloſely embodied. *Milton.*

PHALA'NX [with anatomiſts] the rows of the ſmall bones of the fingers, as if ranged in order of battle. GORRÆUS.

PHALEU'CIAN *Verſe* [ſo called of *Phaleucus*] a Latin verſe of 11 ſyllables.

PHALLO'PHORI, Lat. [φαλλοφοροι, of φαλλος, a penis, and φερω, Gr. to bear] certain mimics who ran about the ſtreets crowned with ivy, cloathed in ſheep's ſkins, and having their faces ſmutted, bearing a penis made of wood or leather, and dancing in honour of Bacchus.

The PHALLIC *Verſe*, a ſong ſung in honour of Bacchus, in the abovementioned proceſſion; and by the way, the like feſtival (according to Plutarch) being held in honour of the Egyptian *Oſyris*, confirms Sir Iſaac Newton's opinion, that Bacchus and Oſyris were the ſame. See SESAC.

PHANA'TICAL [*phanaticus*, Lat.] pertaining to a phanatic. See FANATIC.

PHANA'TIC [*phanaticus*, Lat. of φαινω, Gr. to appear] a viſionary; one who fancies he ſees ſpectres, ſpirits, apparitions, or other imaginary objects, even when awake, and takes them to be real; alſo one who pretends to *revelations* and new ſights; hence the word is applied to enthuſiaſts; and alſo to diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church of England. But with what juſtice? See FANATICISM.

PHA'NCY [*phantaſia*, Lat. of φαντασια, Gr.] the fancy. It is more uſually written *fancy*.

PHA'NTASM, PHANTA'SMA, or PHA'NTASY [φαντασμα, φαντασια, Gr. *phantaſme*, *phantaſie*, Fr. *fantaſma*, Sp. *phantaſma*, Lat.] ſomething appearing only to the fancy, a vain airy appearance, an idle conceit.

PHANTA'STIC, or PHANTA'STICAL [φανταστικος, Gr. *phantaſticus*, Lat.] full of fancies and whimſies. See FANTASTIC.

PHANTA'STICAL *Colours*, are ſuch as are produced by a triangular glaſs priſm, *&c.* or ſuch as appear in the rainbow.

PHANTA'STICALLY, *adv.* [of *phantaſtical*] whimſically, fancifully. See FANTASTICALLY.

PHANTA'STICALNESS [of *phantaſtical*] fancifulneſs, whimſicalneſs.

PHANTA'STRY, *ſubſt.* phantaſticalneſs, whimſicalneſs.

PHA'NTASY; hence FA'NCY [*phantaſia*, Lat. φαντασια, Gr.] the fancy or imagination.

PHANTASY, a diſeaſe in cattle.

PHA'NTOM, *ſubſt.* [*phantome*, Fr.] 1. A ſpectre, an apparition. *Atterbury.* 2. A fancied viſion. He hunts a *phantom* he can never overtake. *Rogers.*

PHA'RAOH [with the vulgar] very ſtrong malt liquor; alſo a game at cards.

PHARE [φαρος, Gr.] a watch tower, a light-houſe.

PHARISA'ICAL, *adj.* ritual, externally religious, from the ſect of the Phariſees, whoſe religion conſiſted almoſt wholly in ceremonies.

PHARISA'ICALNESS [of *phariſaical*] external ceremonies in religion.

PHA'RISEE, a ſeparatiſt among the Jews.

PHA'RISEES [φαρισαιοι, Gr. פרשים, Heb. *i. e.* ſeparated] a ſect of the Jews, who not only diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the greateſt punctuality in the obſervance of the Moſaic rites; but alſo ſuperadded others of their own invention, and (what too often attends a warm and miſguided zeal for the externals of religion) "they *tith'd* (as our Saviour expreſſes it) mint, aniſe, and cummin; but neglected the WEIGHTIER MATTERS of the LAW." See CHASIDÆANS and SADDUCEES.

PHARMACEU'TIC, or PHARMACEU'TICAL, *adj.* pertaining to pharmacy, relating to the knowledge or art of the preparation of medicines.

PHARMACEU'TICE [φαρμακευτικη, of φαρμακον, a medicine, and χεω, Gr. to prepare] the knowledge of medicines, or art of compounding them, the apothecaries art.

PHARMACOCHY'MIA [of φαρμακον, a medicine, and χεω, Gr. to prepare] that part of chemiſtry which conſiders the preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST [of φαρμακον, a medicine, and λογος, deſcription, from λεγω, Gr. to give an account] one who writes upon drugs. *Woodward.*

PHARMACO'LOGY [of φαρμακον, a medicine, and λογος, Gr.] the knowledge of drugs and medicines; alſo a treatiſe concerning the preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA, Lat. [φαρμακοποιια, of φαρμακον, a medicine, and ποιεω, Gr. to make] a diſpenſatory or collection of medicines; alſo a book, in which the compoſition or receipts of medicines, for the uſe or direction of apothecaries are contained.

PHARMACOPE'IUS, Lat. an apothecary, a compounder of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST [*pharmacopola*, Lat. φαρμακοπωλης, of φαρμακον, a medicine, and πολεω, Gr. to ſell] an apothecary, a ſeller of medicines. See APOTHECARY.

PHA'RMACUM, Lat. [φαρμακον, Gr.] any ſort of medicine.

PHA'RMACY [φαρμακεια, of φαρμακον, Gr. a medicine] a ſort of inchantment or method of inchanting, performed by certain medicated and inchanted compoſitions of herbs, minerals, *&c.* by which the ancients are ſaid to have effected ſtrange and wonderful things.

PHARMACY [Φαρμακια, Gr.] the apothecary's art, that part of phyſic that teaches the choice and preparation of medicines.

PHA'ROS, or PHA'RE [from *Pharos* in Egypt] a light-houſe, a pile raiſed near a port, where a fire is kept burning in the night, to guide and direct veſſels that are near it. *Arbuthnot.*

PHA'ROS, Gr. [*Pharus*, Lat.] a ſmall iſland near the port of Alexandria in Egypt, where in ancient times ſtood a high and ſtately tower, reckoned among the ſeven wonders of the world. It is reported to have been built ſquare, in height 300 cubits. Ptolemy Philadelphus is ſaid to have expended 800 talents in building it. At nights it had a fire at the top to give warning to pilots, that they might ſhun the danger of the coaſts. Hence all ſuch towers are called *Pharo's*.

PHA'RSANG, a Perſian meaſure of 30, 40, or 60 furlongs.

PHARY'NGÆUS, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the pharynx, dilating it in deglutition.

PHARYNGE'TRUM [φαρυγγεθρον, Gr.] the pharynx; alſo the bone hyoides.

PHARYNGO'TOMY [φαρυγγοτομια, of φαρυγξ, throat, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] the ſame as *laryngotomy*; the act of making an inciſion into the windpipe, uſed when ſome tumor in the throat hinders reſpiration.

PHA'RYNX [φαρυγξ, Gr.] the upper opening of the oeſophagus or gullet, at the mouth of the ſtomach, or ſituate at the bottom of the fauces, conſiſting of three pair of muſcles.

PHA'SELS, *ſubſt.* [*phaſeoli*, Lat.] French beans. *Ainſworth.*

PHA'SES, *ſubſt.* the plur. of *phaſy* [φασις, Gr. *phaſe*, Fr. with aſtronomers] the ſeveral appearances or quantities of illumination of the moon, Venus, Mercury, and the other planets; or the ſeveral manners wherein they appear illuminated by the ſun. See PHASM.

PHASM, *ſubſt.* [φασμα, Gr.] appearance, phantom, fancied apparition. *Hammond.* *N. B.* Its *etymology* is much the ſame with *phaſes*.

PHEA'SANT [*faiſand*, Fr. *fagiano*, It. *fayſan*, Sp. *fayzam*, Port. *phaſianas*, Lat. from *Phaſis*, the river of Colchos; feſant, Du. feſan, Ger. of φασιανος, Gr.] a fowl, a kind of wild cock. *Hakewell.*

PHEER, *ſubſt.* a companion. *Spenſer.* See FEER.

To PHEESE, *verb act.* [perhaps *feaze*] to comb, to fleece, to curry. *Shakeſpeare.*

PHEGAPY'RUM, buck-wheat, back or crop.

PHENGI'TES, Lat. [φεγγιτης, Gr.] a kind of marble, which ſhines with white and tranſparent veins.

Phenico'pter [φοινικοπτερος, Gr. *phænicopterus*, Lat.] a red nightingale, a kind of wild cock. *Hakewell.*

Phe'nix [φοινιξ, Gr. *phœnix*, Lat.] a bird which is ſuppoſed to exiſt ſingle, and to riſe again from its own aſhes.

Pheno'menon, *ſubſt.* [φαινομενον, Gr. *phenomene*, Fr.] See Phænomenon.

Phe'ons [in heraldry] the barbed heads of darts, *i. e.* made in the form of a fiſh-hook, that when they have entered, cannot be drawn out without enlarging the wound by inciſion.

Phi'al [*phiole*, Fr. *phiala*, Lat. φιαλη, Gr.] a ſmall glaſs bottle.

Phi'gethlon, or rather Phygethlon, Gr. [in ſurgery] an inflammation of the parts, which is reckoned among the phlegmatic tumours, and, by Guido, termed *ſcrophulous.* From *Celſus* and *Galen* compared, it ſhould ſeem to be (as *Paulus*, lib. 4. c. 22. expreſſes it) a phlegmonic *eryſipelas*, or eryſipelatous *phlegmonè* of a gland. It ripens ſlowly (according to *Celſus*) nor does it come to any *conſiderable ſuppuration.* He adds, that its *chief ſeat* is in the neck, arm-pits, or groin. See Phlegmone'

Philade'lphians [of φιλαδελφια, of φιλεω, to love, and αδελφος, Gr. brother] a ſect called the *family of love.*

Philade'lphus, Lat. [φιλαδελφος, of φιλος, a friend or lover, and αδελφος, Gr. a brother] a lover of the brethren.

Philaga'thus, Lat. [φιλαγαθος, of φιλος, a lover, and αγαθος, Gr. good] a lover of goodneſs.

Phila'nthropist, or Philanthropos [φιλανθρωπος, of φιλος and ανθρωπος, Gr. a man] a lover of mankind. See Philagathus.

Phyla'nthropy [φιλανθρωπια, of φιλεω, to love, and ανθρωπος, Gr. man] a love of mankind in general, humanity, courteouſneſs, good-nature.

Phi'lemot, *adj.* [a corrupt pronunciation of the Fr. words, *feuille morte*, a dead or wither'd leaf] the colour of a dead or withered leaf.

Philia'tros [φιλιατρος, of φιλος, a lover, and ιατρος, Gr. a phyſician] a ſtudent in phyſic.

Phili'ppics, *plur.* [of *philippic*] a name given to the orations of Demoſthenes, againſt Philip, king of Macedon; alſo the orations of Cicero againſt Mark Anthony; or any invective declamation.

Phileleuthe'ria, Lat. [φιλελευθερια, of φιλος, a lover, and ελευθερια, Gr. liberty] a love of liberty.

Philip's-no'rton, a market-town of Somerſetſhire, 104 miles from London.

Philisto'ricus, Lat. [φιλιστορικος, of φιλος and ιστορια, Gr. hiſtory] a lover of hiſtory.

Phi'lo [of φιλος, Gr. a friend or lover] uſed in compoſition of ſeveral words in Engliſh.

Philo-bota'nus, Lat. [of φιλος and ϐοτανη, Gr. an herb] a lover of botany.

Philo-eleuthe'rius, Lat. [of φιλος and ελευθερος, Gr. free] a lover of liberty,

Philochy'mist, a lover of chemiſtry.

Philo'loger, or Phylo'logist [*philologue*, Fr. *filologo*, It. *philologus*, Lat. of φιλολογος, of φιλος, and λογος, Gr. a word] a lover of letters, or languages, a humaniſt, one whoſe chief ſtudy is language; a grammarian, a critic. But ſee a more full portraiture of this character under Philology.

Philolo'gical, *adj.* [*philologique*, Fr. φιλολογικος, Gr.] pertaining to philology, critical, grammatical.

Philo'logy [*philologie*, Fr. *filologia*, It. *philologia*, Lat. of φιλολογια, of φιλος, a friend or lover, and λογος, Gr. reaſon, ſpeech, a tract or treatiſe, *&c.*] a ſcience, or rather an aſſemblage of ſciences, conſiſting of grammar, rhetoric, poetry, antiquities, hiſtory, criticiſm, or a kind of univerſal literature, converſant about all the ſciences; their riſe, progreſs, authors, *&c.* which the French call *Belles Lettres*; grammatical learning, criticiſm. See First-born, Plurality *of Perſons*, and Cimmerian, compared.

Phi'lomath [of φιλομαθος, of φιλος and μαθησις, Gr. learning] a lover of learning, or of the mathematics.

Phi'lomathy [φιλομαθια, Gr.] a love of learning, or of the mathematics.

Phi'lomel, or Philome'la, *ſubſt.* [*philomele*, Fr. *filomena*, It. of *philomela*, Lat. who was changed into a bird] the nightingale.

Philomo't, *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, Fr. dead leaf] coloured like a withered leaf. *Addiſon.*

Phylo'nium, Lat. [ſo called of *Philo*, its author] a certain anodyne electuary.

Phylopsy'chy [φιλοψυχια, of φιλος and ψυχη, Gr. life or ſoul] the love of life or of ſouls.

Philosopha'ster, a ſmatterer in philoſophy.

Philosophe'me, *ſubſt.* [φιλοσοφημα, Gr.] theorem, principle of reaſoning. An unuſual word. *Watts.*

Philo'sopher [*philoſophe*, Fr. *filoſopho*, It. and Sp. *philoſophus*, Lat. φιλοσοφος, of φιλος, a lover, and σοφια, Gr. wiſdom] one ſkilled in the ſtudy of philoſophy, who profeſſes or applies himſelf to the ſtudy of nature and morality. See Form, Ethics, and Natural *Philoſophy*, compared.

Philosophers *Stone*, the greateſt object of alchymy; a long ſought for preparation, which, as they pretend, will tranſmute impurer metals, as tin, lead, and copper, into gold and ſilver.

Philoso'phic, or Philoso'phical, *adj.* [*philoſophique*, Fr. *filoſophico*, It. and Sp. *philoſophicus*, Lat. of φιλοσοφικος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to philoſophy, ſuitable to a philoſopher, formed by philoſophy. 2. Skilled in philoſophy. Such as *philoſophical* minds often buſy themſelves in. *Atterbury.* 3. Frugal, abſtemious. *Philoſophic* fare. *Dryden.*

Philosophical *Egg* [in chemiſtry] a thin glaſs veſſel in the ſhape of an egg, having a long neck or ſtem, and uſed in digeſtions that take up a conſiderable time.

Philoso'phically, *adv.* [of *philoſophical*] in a philoſophical manner, rationally, wiſely.

To Philo'sophize, *verb neut.* [*philoſopher*, Fr. *filoſofare*, It. *filoſofar*, Sp. *philoſophare*, Lat. of φιλοσοφιζειν, Gr.] to play the philoſopher; to diſpute or argue like a philoſopher, to conſider ſome object of our knowledge; examine its properties, and the phænomena it exhibits; to inquire into its cauſes or effects and the laws thereof, according to the nature and reaſon of things, in order to the improvement of knowledge; to moralize. Some of our *philoſophizing* divines. *Dryden.*

Philo'sophy [*philoſophie*, Fr. *filoſofia*, It. and Sp. *philoſophia*, Lat. φιλοσοφια, Gr the love of wiſdom] 1. The knowledge or ſtudy of nature or morality, founded on reaſon or experience. 2. Hypotheſis or ſyſtem upon which natural effects are explained. By the notions of our *philoſophy* and the doctrines in our ſchools. *Locke.* 3. Reaſoning, argumentation. His deciſions are the judgment of his paſſions and not of his reaſon, the *philoſophy* of the ſinner and not of the man. *Rogers.* 4. The courſe of ſciences read in the ſchools. See Epicureans, Stoicks, and Peripatiticks; and under the laſt, read, "thoſe lines, which we cited," *&c.*

Philosto'rgy [*philoſtorgia*, Lat. φιλοστοργια, of φιλος, friend, and στοργη, Gr. natural affection] the love of parents to children, or of children to parents; 'tis reciprocal according to *H. Stephan.*

Ppilote'chnus, Lat. [φιλοτεχνος, of φιλος, a friend or lover, and τεχνη, Gr. art] a lover or encourager of arts.

Philo'thytæ, Lat. [φιλοθυται, Gr.] ſuperſtitious devotees, that offered ſacrifice upon any occaſion, though never ſo ſmall and trifling. See Chasidæans and Pentecoste, and under the laſt, read first-fruits of the nation, *&c.* and St. Hermas inſtead of St. *Hernias.*

Philo'timy [φιλοτιμια, of φιλος, a friend or lover, and τιμη, Gr. honour] love of honour.

Philoxe'ny [φιλοξενια of φιλος and ξενια, Gr. hoſpitality] hoſpitality, kindneſs to ſtrangers. See 1 Tim. iii. 2. and Heb. xiii, 2. compared.

To Phi'lter, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To charm to love. *Philtred* and bewitched by this ſin. *Government of the Tongue.* 2. To ſeparate the finer part of a fluid from the courſer, by paſſing it through paper, linen, *&c.* But this is better written *filtre* or *filtrate.*

Philter [*philtre*, Fr. *filtro*, It. of *philtrum*, Lat. of φιλτρον, Gr.] a love-potion or powder, a charm, or ſomething to cauſe love. A *philter* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it; love, if you would raiſe love. *Addiſon.*

Philtra'tion, or Filtra'tion [in pharmacy] the ſeparation of the finer part of a fluid from a coarſer, by paſſing it through a linen cloth, brown paper, *&c.* *Filtration* is more uſual.

Phi'ltrum, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the hollow that divides the upper lip.

Phi'mosis, Lat. [φιμωσις. of φιμοω, Gr. to bridle up, or rather to *muzzle*; in ſurgery] a preſſure, conſtriction, or obſtruction, cauſed by a kind of hard fleſh in the fundament; alſo when the glans of the penis is bound ſo ſtraitly by the præputium, that it cannot be uncovered.

Phiz [with the vulgar, *q. d.* *phyſiognomy*, and ſhould therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phyz*] face, countenance, aſpect; by way of contempt. *Stepney.* See Phyz.

Phleborrha'gia [of φλεψ, a vein, and ρηγνυμι, Gr. to break] the breaking or burſting of a vein.

Phlebo'tomist [φλεβοτομος, of φλεψ, a vein, and τομη, of τεμνω, Gr. to cut] one who lets blood, one that opens a vein.

To Phlebo'tomise, *verb neut.* [*phlebotomo*, Lat. φλεβοτομειν, Gr. to cut a vein, *phlebotomiſer*, Fr.] to let blood. *Howel.*

Pplebo'tomum, Lat. [φλεβοτομον, Gr.] a fleam or lancet to let blood with. See Phlebotomise.

Phlebo'tomy [φλεβοτομια, of φλεβοτομειν, Gr. *phlebotomie*, Fr.] the act or practice of letting blood by opening a vein for medical intentions.

Phlegm [φλεγμα, Gr. *phlegme*, Fr.] 1. A watery humour of an animal body, which, when it predominates, is ſuppoſed to produce ſluggiſhneſs or dulneſs. 2. Water in general. The *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle.*

Phlegm [with chemiſts] one, being the fourth of the elementary principles, an aqueous and inſipid fluid, ſuppoſed to be found in all natural bodies, coinciding with what other philoſophers call water.

Phlegm [with phyſicians] is, according to *Gorræus*, *omnis humor in nobis frigidus humidus*, *i. e.* every *cold* moiſt humour; tho', I think, the ancients often apply the idea of *viſcidity* to it; and accordingly preſcribe *attenuating* medicines.

Phlegm *of Vitriol* [in chemiſtry] the moiſture which is drawn off when calcined vitriol is diſtilled in order to procure its ſpirit and oil.

Phle'gmagogues, *plur.* of phlegmagogue, *ſubſt.* [φλεγμαγωγα, of φλεγμα and αγω, Gr. to lead] medicines of the milder ſort, which draw and purge phlegm, leaving the other humours. *Phlegmagogues* muſt evacuate it. *Floyer.*

Phlegma'tic, *adj.* [*phlegmaticus*, Lat. of φλεγματικος, Gr. *phlegmatique*, Fr.] 1. Troubled with or full of phlegm. 2. Generating phlegm. Cold and *phlegmatic* habitations. *Brown.* 3. Watery. Aqueous and *phlegmatic.* *Newton.* 4. Dull, cold, friged. Of a heavy *phlegmatic* temper. *Addiſon.*

Phle'gmone, or Phle'gmon [φλεγμονη, of φλεγω, Gr. to burn] any hot tumour, with heat, redneſs, beatings and pain, an inflammation. *Phlegmon*, or inflammation, is the firſt degeneration from good blood. *Wiſeman.*

Phlegmono'des, the ſame as *phlegmone.*

Phle'gmonous, *adj.* [of *phlegmon*] inflammatory, burning. *Harvey.*

Phle'gosis [φλεγωσις, Gr.] an inflammation.

Phle'me [from *phlæbotemus*, Lat. a *fleam*, ſo it is uſually written] a ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in letting blood, which is placed on the vein, and driven into it with a blow. It is particularly uſed in bleeding of horſes.

Phlogi'ston, *ſubſt.* [φλογιστος, from φλεγω, Gr. to burn] 1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable. 2. The inflammable part of any body.

Phlogo'sis [of φλογωσις, from φλεγω, Gr. to inflame] a degree of the ophthalmia, as when the inflammation of the eye is light and gentle.

Phlyaco'graphy [of φλυαξ, jocoſe trifler, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a merry and burleſque imitation of ſome grave and ſerious piece, particularly a tragedy traveſtied into a comedy.

Phlyctae'na [φλυκταινα, Gr.] 1. A ſwelling which ariſes with bliſters, called wild-fire. 2. A pimple or pock, with the matter in it. 3. A little ulcer in the corneous tunic of the eye.

Gorræhus (who arranges the *phlyctæna* under the word *phlyctides*) derives the etymology from φλυω, to boil; he adds, that ſome call them veſicles or little bladders, reſembling thoſe which ariſe in *boiling* water, and obſerves that they proceed from very *hot* and *acrid* humours.

Phly'ktene, or Phly'ktaena, Lat. [φλυκταινα, Gr.] a diſeaſe which produces bubo's full of a ſerous humour.

Phoe'bus, Lat. [φοιϐος, Gr.] the ſun. But See Apollo.

Phoeni'gmus [φοινιγμος, Gr. redneſs] the exciting of a redneſs by medicines externally applied, and which (if continu'd) may bliſter and exulcerate the part. Gorræus.

Phoe′nix [φοινιξ, Gr.] naturaliſts ſpeak of this bird as the only one of its kind, with other *fabulous* circumſtances ſcarce worth repeating. See Phenix and Condor.

Phona′scia, Lat. [of φωνη, Gr. voice] the art of forming the human voice.

Pho′nics [φωνικοι, of φωνη, Gr. ſound] the doctrine or ſcience of ſounds, called alſo *acouſtics*.

Phonoca′mptic, *adj.* [φωνη, ſound, and καμπτω, Gr. to inflect] having the power to inflect or turn the ſound, and ſo to alter it. *Derham.*

Pho′sphor, or Pho′sphorus, *ſubſt.* [*phoſphore*, Fr. *phoſphorus*, Lat. φωσφορος, of φως, light, and φερω, Gr. to bring] 1. The morning ſtar, Venus. Why ſit we ſad when *phoſphor* ſhines ſo clear. *Pope.* 2. [In chemiſtry] a matter which ſhines or always burns ſpontaneouſly, and without the application of any ſenſible fire; it is kept in water, and whenever taken out, and expoſed to the air, it ſhines in the dark, and actually takes fire of itſelf.

Photi′nianism, the doctrine of *Photinus*, biſhop of *Sirmium*, who was condemned by a council held in that city, according to *Petavius*, A.C. 351. His error conſiſted not only in affirming our Lord to be *a mere man*; but (if we may credit both *Socrates* and *Sozomen*) in reviving the doctrine of *Sabellius* the *Lybian*, and *Paulus* of *Samoſata*. *Socrat. Hiſt. Ed. R. Steph.* p. 204. With them therefore he denyed the doctrine of our *Saviour's pre-exiſtent* ſtate, and *divine perſonality*; and ſuppoſed him to be a *mere man*, in which *ſomething* belonging to God the Father dwelt. And indeed this *coincidence* of his doctrine, with that of the *Lybian* and *Samoſatene*, ſeems to be referred to by the words of the council itself, in more clauſes than one. "If any one affirm, that he who was born of *Mary*, is a Son, according to foreknowledge; and not begotten of the Father *before the* ages—or that the substance of God being *dilated* conſtitutes the Son—Or ſhould he affirm the Son to be no more than either the *prolatitious word*, [*i. e.* the *word ſpoken*] or the *internal reaſon* of God [the Father]; or that either the unbegotten [God] or any part of him was born of *Mary*, let him be anathema." See Paulianists, Sabellians, Noetians, or Patripassians, and Marcellianism, compared; and whereas the thing, which led both *Photinus* and all the reſt into a denial of our Saviour's divine production and personality, was the fear of making two Gods; if the reader would ſee, in what manner this council, agreeable to all antiquity, takes off that objection, and ſolves the difficulty; he may conſult *thoſe citations* which we have already made from it, under the word Ditheism and Co-ordination, compared with the words, God, Deity, and Mediate *Agency*.

Photi′nians [ſo called after Photinus biſhop of Sirmium] they who hold the doctrine of Photinus. See Photinianism and Socinians compared.

Phrase, Fr. [*fraſe*, It. *fraſis*, Sp. *phraſis*, Lat. of φρασις, Gr.] 1. A certain elegant expreſſion or manner of ſpeech peculiar to this or that occaſion, this or that language, this or that art, an idiom. 2. An expreſſion or mode of ſpeech in general, a ſhort ſentence, or ſmall ſet or circuit of words conſtructed together. 3. Stile, expreſſion.

To Phrase, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to term, to ſtile, to expreſs a thing after a particular manner.

Phraseo′logist [φρασιολογος, of φρασις, a phraſe, and λεγω, Gr. to ſay, &c.] an explainer of elegant expreſſions in a language.

Phraseo′logy [*phraſeologia*, Lat. of φρασις, phraſe, and λεγω, Gr. to ſpeak] 1. Stile, diction. A flat *phraſeology*. *Swift.* 2. A phraſe-book, in which is a collection of the phraſes or elegant expreſſions in any language.

Phre′nes [φρενες, Gr.] the membranes about the heart; alſo the diaphragm or midriff.

Phre′nesis, or Phre′nitis [φρενησις, or φρενιτις, Gr.] an inflammation of the brain; or (as *Gorræus* more correctly obſerves) an inflammation of the *membranes* of the brain, accompanied with an *acute* fever, and *perturbation* of intellect. He as correctly diſtinguiſhes it from μανια, or *madneſs*, i. e. a diſeaſe which is not attended with a fever; and alſo from *that delirium* which appears in the *acme* of fevers, and ceaſes upon their decline.

Phrene′tic, or Phre′ntic, *adj.* [φρενετικος, Gr.] troubled with a frenzy or madneſs, inflamed in the brain, frantic; ſometimes uſed ſubſtantively. A common fold of *phrentics* and bedlams. *Woodward.*

Phrenetic *Nerves* [in anatomy] thoſe which ſpring from the ſixth pair, or Dr. *Willis*'s eighth pair; they deſcend between the membranes of the mediaſtinum, and ſpread forth branches into them.

Phrenetic *Veſſels* [in anatomy] the veins and arteries that paſs thro' the diaphragm.

Phre′nia, Lat. veins in the liver.

Phre′nsy [φρενιτις, of φρην, Gr. the mind, alſo the diaphragm, *phreneſie*, Fr. whence by contraction *phrenſy*] a conſtant or vehement delirium or diſtraction, accompanied with an acute fever, raving, waking, &c. franticneſs, madneſs. This is too often written *frenzy*, which ſee. But is there not alſo a *frenzy* without a fever? See Phrenesis.

Phry′gian *Moods* [with the antient Greeks] a warlike muſic fit for trumpets, hautboys, &c. which ſerved to ſtir up the minds of men for military atchievements; alſo a chearful, ſprightly meaſure in dancing.

Phtha′rtics, *plur.* [of *phthartic*; φθαρτικα, of φθειρω, Gr. to corrupt] corrupting medicines.

Phthiri′asis, Lat. [φθειριασις, of φθειρ, Gr. a louſe] the louſy diſeaſe, wherewith children, and alſo ſome adult perſons, are affected.

Phthi′sic, *ſubſt.* [*phtyſie*, Fr. *fiſichezza*, It. *phthiſis*, Lat. of φθισις, of φθιω, Gr. to waſte away and conſume] any kind of conſumption of the body, in what part ſoever it is ſeated, or from what cauſe ſoever it ariſes, as from an ulceration of the lungs, &c.

Phthi′sical, *adj.* [*phthiſicus*, Lat. of φθισικος, of φθιω, Gr. to corrupt, *phthyſique*, Fr.] afflicted with the phthiſic, waſting.

Phthi′sis, *ſubſt.* [φθισις, Gr. *phtyſie*, Fr.] a conſumption, a phthyſic. *Wiſeman.*

Phy′gethlon, Lat. [φυγεθλον, Gr.] a ſwelling proceeding from an inflammation of the glandules. See Phigethlon and Phyma.

Phyla′ctery [φυλακτηριον, Gr. *phylactere*, Fr.] a bandage or a ſcroll of parchment, in which the ten commandments, or ſome other paſſages of ſcripture were written, and worn outwardly by the Jews; alſo preſervatives againſt poiſon or witchcraft.

Phy′ma [φυμα, Gr.] a roundiſh pointed ſwelling, eſpecially in the glandules; and which (as *Gorræus* adds) ſoon comes to a ſuppuration. And this (ſays he) is the more *ſpecial* and *proper* ſignification of the word. But *Galen*, in his comment on the *epidemics*, ſays, "thoſe *preternatural* tumors in *general* are ſo called; which ariſe not from any external cauſe, and eſpecially if they riſe *beyond* the ſurface of the ſkin. In which ſenſe the dothienes, achrochordones, ſatyriaſmi, choirades, and many other tumors of that kind, are called *phymata*,; whether they are broad, and not much raiſed above the ſkin, of which claſs is the *phygethlon*; or more elevated, and protuberant." But Gorræus thinks the Dothienes are too *ſchirrous* to admit of this appellation; which he confines to *phlegmonic* or *inflammatory* puſtles: And for the ſame reaſon, he ſets aſide alſo the *choirades*; and the rather, as they do not eaſily come to ſuppuration.

Paymato′des, a kind of ſwelling much like the former.

Physe′ma, Lat. [φυσημα, Gr.] an inflation in any part of the body.

Phy′sical, *adj.* [*phyſique*, Fr. *fiſico*, It. and Sp. *phyſicus*, Lat. φυσικος, Gr.] 1. Natural, ſomething belonging to, or really exiſting in nature, relating to natural philoſophy, not moral. 2. Pertaining to the art of healing. 3. Medicinal, conducive to health. 4. Reſembling phyſic.

Phy′sical *Point*, a point oppoſed to a mathematical one, which only exiſts in the imagination.

Physical *Subſtance*, a ſubſtance or body, in oppoſition to ſpirit or metaphyſical ſubſtance.

Phy′sically, *adv.* [of *phyſical*] naturally, by natural operation, in the way or ſenſe of natural philoſophy, not morally. Treating *phyſically* of light. *Locke.*

Physi′cian [*phyſicien*, Fr.] a perſon who profeſſes phyſic, or the art of curing diſeaſes.

Phy′sic [*ars phyſica*, Lat. φυσικη, Gr. which originally ſignifying natural philoſophy, has been transferred in many modern languages to medicine] 1. In a limited and improper ſenſe, it is applied to the ſcience of medicine; the art of curing diſeaſes. 2. The medicines prepared for that purpoſe. 3. [In common phraſe] a purge.

Phy′sics [φυσικη, of φυσις, Gr. nature] natural philoſophy or phyſiology; the doctrine of natural bodies, their phænomena, cauſes and effects; their various affections, motions, operations, &c. or it is in general the ſcience of all material beings, or whatſoever concerns the system of this viſible world.

To Phy′sic, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to purge, to treat with phyſic, to cure.

Phy′sically, *adv.* [of *phyſical*; *phyſice*, Lat.] according to nature, or to the practice of phyſic.

Phy′sicalness [of *phyſical*] natural; alſo medicinal quality.

Phy′sico-theology [from *phyſico*, and *theology*] natural theology or divinity, natural religion; or divinity enforced and illuſtrated by natural philoſophy.

Physiogno′mic, or Physiognomo′nic, *adj.* [φυσιογνωμονικος, Gr.] drawn from the contemplation of the face, converſant in phyſiognomy or contemplation of the face. But ſee Physiognomy.

Physiogno′mics, *ſubſt.* plur. of *phyſiognomic* [φυσιογνωμικα, Gr.] ſigns taken from the countenance of a ſick perſon, by which a judgment is made of his temper, &c.

Physio′gnomy, for *phyſignomony* [*phyſionomie*, Fr. *fiſonomia*, It. *fiſionomia*, Sp. *phyſiognomia*, Lat. φυσιογνωμια, of φυσις, nature, and γνωμη, from γινωσκω, Gr. to know] 1. The art of gueſſing the natures, conditions, or fortunes of perſons by their faces, 2. The face, the caſt of the look. 3. Opinion. Applied metaphorically to the mind. *Locke.*

Physio′gnomist [*phyſiognomus*, Lat. *phyſiognomiſt*, Fr.] one ſkilled in phyſiognomy, one who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.*

Physio′loger [of *phyſiology*] one ſkilled in phyſiology.

Physiolo′gical, *adj.* [of *phyſiology*] relating to the doctrine of the natural conſtitution of things.

Physio′logist, or Physio′loger [φυσιολογος, of φυσις, natre, and λεγω, Gr.] one who treats of natural bodies, one verſed in phyſiology.

Physio′logy [φυσιολογια, of φυσις, and λεγω, Gr. to treat, *phyſiologie*, Fr.] the doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature, natural philoſophy, or phyſics; which ſee. *Bentley.* See Physiologist.

Physiology is alſo accounted a part of phyſic, that teaches the conſtitution of human bodies, ſo far as they are ſound, or in their natural ſtate; and endeavours to find reaſons for the functions and operations of them, by the help of anatomy and natural philoſophy.

Physiology [in medicine] in a limited ſenſe, is uſed for that part of phyſic which treats particularly of the ſtructure and conſtitution of a human body, with regard to the cure of diſeaſes

Physoce′le [φυσιοκηλη, Gr.] a windy rupture. See Physema.

Phy′sy, *ſubſt.* the conical part of a watch, about which the chain is wound; generally written *fuſy* or *fuſee*. *Locke.*

Phyti′vorous [of φυτον, Gr. a plant, and *vorax*, Lat. devouring] that eats graſs or any vegetable. *Ray.*

Phyto′graphy [φυτογραφια, of φυτον, a plant, and γραφη, Gr. deſcription] a deſcription or treatiſe of plants.

Phyto′logist [φυτολογος, Gr.] a botaniſt, one who treats of plants.

Phyto′logy [φυτολογια, of φυτον, a plant, and λογος, Gr. a treatiſe] the doctrine of plants; alſo a diſcourſe or treatiſe of plants, a deſcription of their forms, kinds, properties, &c.

Phyto′pinax [φυτοπιναξ, Gr. a plant-box] a cabinet or repoſitory; alſo a collection of plants.

Phytosco′pica, or Phyto′scopy [φυτοσκοπικη, of φυτον, a plant, and σκοπεω, Gr.] the art of viewng and contemplating or conſidering plants.

Phyz [perhaps of *viſage*, Fr. *viſo*, It.] the countenance. See Phiz.

Pi′acle [*piaculum*, Lat.] an enormous crime: an obſolete word. *Howel.*

Pia′cular, or Pia′culous, *adj.* [*piacularis*, from *piaculum*, Lat.] 1. Serving for an atonement, or that has power to atone for, expiatory. 2. Such as requires expiation. *Brown.* 3. Criminal, atrociouſly bad. *Glanville.* See Atonement-money and Propitiation.

Pia′ffeur [in academies] a proud ſtately horſe, who being full of mettle or fire, reſtleſs or froward, with a great deal of motion, and an exceſſive eagerneſs to go forward, makes this motion, the more that you endeavour to keep him in.

Pia mater, Lat. [in anatomy] a fine coat or membrane, that lies under the dura mater, immediately inveſting the brain.

Pia′nnet, a bird, the leſſer wood-pecker; alſo a magpye. This name is retained in Scotland

Pia′no, It. [in muſic books] ſoft or ſlow.

Piani′ssimo, It. [in muſic books] extreme ſoft or ſlow.

Pia′ster [*piaſtra*, It.] an Italian coin in value about five ſhilling ſterling.

Pia′zza, It. a broad open place, as a market; alſo the walks about a place, ſet with pillars, as in Covent-Garden, the Exchange, &c.

Pi′ca [with printers] a printing letter, of which there are three ſorts, *viz.* ſmall, great and double.

Pica [in medicine] a depravation of the appetite, which cauſes the patient to covet things unfit for food, as aſhes, coals, ſalt, chalk, &c.

Pi'card, a ſort of boat uſed in the river Severn, of about 15 tun.

Picaroo'n, *ſubſt.* [*picare*, It. to rob; the ſame with *pickeroon*] a plunderer, a robber.

Pi'ccage, *ſubſt.* [*piccagium*, low Lat.] the ſame with *pickage*.

Piche'ria [in old records] a pitcher pot.

To Pick, *verb act.* [picken, Du.] 1. To gather up by little and little, as birds do ſeed. 2. To cull or chuſe out. 3. To glean. The bees *pick* from every flower. *Dryden*. 4. To take up, to gather, to find induſtriouſly. 5. To *pick* (or *ſeek* a quarrel with any one. 6. To ſeparate from any thing uſeleſs or noxious, by gleaning out either part, to clean by picking away filth. To *pick* one's ears. *Bacon*. 7. [*Picare*, It.] to rob. And had my pocket *pickt*. *Shakeſpeare*. 8. To open a lock by a pointed inſtrument. That any art could *pick* the lock. *Denham*. 9. To pick a a hole in one's coat. A proverbial expreſſion for one finding fault with another.

To Pick, *verb neut.* 1. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall parcels. 2. To do any thing nicely and lieſurely. He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell. *Dryden*.

Pick [puc, Sax.] a ſharp pointed iron tool uſed by carvers, *&c.* The *picks* will not touch it. *Woodward*.

Pick [in printing] a blot cauſed by ſome dirt got into the printing letter in the form.

Pi'ckage [in law] money paid for breaking the ground to ſet up booths, ſtands, ſtalls, *&c.* in a fair.

Pi'ckapack, *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language] in manner of a pack. And carries the other a *pickapack* upon her ſhoulders. *L'Eſtrange*.

Pick-axe [of *pick* and *axe*] an inſtrument for picking or digging, not for cutting, having a ſharp point to pierce.

Pi'ckback, *adv.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack*] on the back. *Hudibras*.

Pi'cked, *adj.* [*piqué*, Fr.] ſharp, ſmart. Let the ſtake be made *picked* at the top. *Mortimer*.

Pi'cker. 1. An inſtrument to pick any thing; *e. g.* an ear-picker, a tooth-picker, a lock-picker, a pick-ax. *Mortimer*. 2. One who picks or culls.

Pi'ckering, a market town of the north riding of Yorkſhire, 226 miles from London.

Pickeroo'n, a ſort of pirate ſhip; alſo a ſhabby, poor fellow. See Picaroon.

To Pickee'r, or To Pickeroo'n, *verb neut.* [*picorer*, Fr. *picorare*, *piccare*, It.] to go a robbing or plundering either by land or ſea; alſo to make a flying ſkirmiſh as light horſemen do, before the main battle begins. *Hudibras*.

Pi'ckerel [of *pike*] a young pike fiſh.

Pi'ckerel-weed, *ſubſt.* a water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. *Walton*.

Pi'cket, or Pi'quet [*piquet*, Fr.] a ſtake ſharp at one end, and pointed with iron to mark out the ground and angles of a fortification, when the engineer is laying down the plan of it.

Pic'kets [in a camp] are ſtakes drove into the ground by the tents of the horſe, to tie their horſes to; and before the tents of the foot, where they reſt their muſkets and pikes round about them in a ring.

Pi'cketty, or Pickettee' [*piquetté*, Fr.] a ſort of carnation variegated many ways.

Pi'cking, *part. act.* [with the vulgar] pilfering, committing petty larceny: I ſay with the vulgar; becauſe now generally only uſed by them; tho' it is found in our church catechiſm.

Pi'ckle, or Pi'chtel [*piccolo*, It.] a ſmall parcel of ground encloſed with a hedge, which in ſome countries is called a pingle.

Pickle [pekel, Du. pieckel, L. Ger.] 1. A brine or liquor, uſually compoſed of ſalt, to ſeaſon meats, and alſo of ſpice and vinegar, to preſerve fruits. 2. The thing kept in pickle. 3. Condition, ſtate. In contempt and ridicule. How cam'ſt thou in this *pickle?* *Shakeſpeare*.

To Pi'ckle [pekelen, Du. peckelen, L. Ger.] 1. To ſeaſon meat, or to preſerve fruits in pickles. 2. To ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad.

Pi'ckle-herring, *ſubſt.* [of *pickle* and *herring*] a jack-pudding, a zany a buffoon, a merry-andrew.

Pi'ck-lock [of *pick* and *lock*] 1. An inſtrument for opening locks. 2. The perſon of who picks locks.

Pi'ck-pocket, or Pi'ck-purse, *ſubſt.* [of *pick* and *pocket* or *purſe*] a thief who ſteals by putting his hand privily into the pocket or purſe.

Pi'ckles, *plur.* fruits of plants, *&c.* preſerved in pickles, to be uſed for ſauces. See Pickle.

Pi'ckrel, a young pike. See Pickerel.

Pick-thank [of picken, Du. or pic, and ðancar, Sax.] an officious fellow, who does what he is not deſired, a whiſpering paraſite, one who delights in finding and diſcovering the faults or weakneſſes of others. Spies and *pick-thanks*. *South*.

Pict, *ſubſt.* [*pictus*, Lat.] one painted. But think the nations all turn'd *picts* again. *Lee*. See Picks.

Pick-tooth, *ſubſt.* [of *pick* and *tooth*] an inſtrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

Picto'rial, *adj.* [*pictor*, Lat.] produced by a painter. *Pictorial* inventions, not any phyſical ſhapes. *Brown*.

Picts [*picti*, Lat. ſo called, as ſome imagiue, from painting themſelves] were a colony of Scythia or Germany, who landing in Scotland, ſettled there, and at length by marrying Scotch women, in a manner became one people; but at length animoſities ariſing, they parted, the Scots poſſeſſing the mountainous and northern parts, and the Picts the ſouthern; and in time, by the aſſiſtance of the Romans and Britons, expelled the Scots, the remaining Scots retiring into the iſlands, and Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. But at length the Picts, being galled with the Roman yoke, invited the Scots home from their exile, to aid them againſt the Romans and Britons; but a difference happening between them, the Scots were expelled a ſecond time, but at length the Picts were totally routed, and their king ſeized by Kenneth II. *Anno* 845.

Picts *Walls*, a wall in Northumberland, extended from Newcaſtle upon Tine to Carliſle in Northumberland, 86 miles in length, reaching from the German to the Iriſh ſea, in thickneſs about eight feet, in height twelve, paſſing over ſeveral cragged hills, with battlements all along, and towers at convenient diſtances, where ſoldiers were lodged. This wall was built by the Romans, to hinder the incurſions of the Picts and Scots.

Pi'cture [*pictura*, Lat.] 1. The image or repreſentation of a perſon or thing made in painting or colours. 2. The ſcience of painting. 3. The works of painters. Image of grief in *picture* or ſculpture. *Wotton*. 4. Any repreſentation or reſemblance in general. Conſidered as one repreſentation or *picture*. *Locke*.

To Pi'cture, *verb act.* [of *pictura*, Lat.] 1. To draw, paint, or make pictures; to repreſent in painting, drawing, *&c.* 2. To repreſent in general.

To Pi'ddle, *verb neut.* [this word is obſcure in its etymology. Skinner derives it from *picciolo*, It. or *petit*, Fr. little; Mr. Lye thinks it the diminutive of the Welſh *breyta*, to eat. Perhaps it comes from *peddle*; for Skinner gives for its primitive ſignification, to deal in little things] 1. To pick at table, to feed ſqueamiſhly and without appetite. 2. To trifle, to attend to ſmall parts rather than to the principal.

Pi'ddler [of *piddle*] one that piddles or eats ſqueamiſhly and without appetite.

Pi'ddling, *part. act.* of *piddle*; which ſee. [*ſpiluzzicare*, It. which has the ſame ſignification] eating here and there a bit; alſo trifling.

Pie [bicȝan, Sax. according to Skinner, *biezan*, to build, *q. d.* an edifice of paſte. Junius derives by contraction from *paſty*] any meat or fruit baked in paſte.

Pie [*pie*, Fr. *picaca*, Sp. *pega*, Port. of *pica*, It. and Lat.] 1. A mag-pie, a particoloured bird. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. The old popiſh ſervice book, ſo called, as is ſuppoſed, from the different colour of the text and rubric.

Pie [with printers] letters of ſeveral ſorts and ſizes confuſedly mixed together.

Pie *Powder* [*pied poudre*, or *poudreux*, Fr. *q. d.* duſty foot] a court held in fairs to do juſtice to buyers and ſellers, and for the redreſs of all the diſorders committed in them: it is ſo called, becauſe the ſuiters to this court are commonly country people with duſty feet; or from the diſpatch in determining the cauſes even before the duſt goes off from their feet.

Piece [*piece*, Fr. *pezza*, It. *piáca*, Sp.] 1. Part of a whole portion, a ſlice, a fragment. Bring it out *piece* by *piece*. *Ezekiel*. 2. A part. A *piece* of excellent knowledge. *Tillotſon*. 3. A picture. The fineſt colours are but daubing, and the *piece* is a beautiful monſter. *Dryden*. 4. A compoſition, performance. He wrote ſeveral *pieces*. *Addiſon*. 5. A coin, a ſingle piece of money. 6. In ridicule and contempt; as, a *piece* of a lawyer, a ſmatterer. 7. *A-piece*; to each. Only one eye and one ear *a-piece*. *More*. 8. *Of a piece with*; like, of the ſame ſort, united, the ſame with the reſt. 9. A patch. *Ainſworth*.

Piece *of Eight*, a Spaniſh coin; that of Mexico, in value about 4*s.* 6*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. that of Peru, 4*s.* 3*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Engliſh.

Piece [in commerce] ſignifies a whole; as a length of cloth, *&c.* of certain number of yards, ells, *&c.* not yet having any of it cut off.

Pie'ce-meal, by pieces, little by little.

Piece [ſmall or hand gun] *i. e.* a birding or fowling piece, a ſoldier's piece or muſket.

Piece *of Ordnance*, a ſingle great gun or cannon.

Field Piece, a ſmall cannon, ſuch as armies carry into the field with them.

A Chimney Piece, a picture or other ornament over a chimney.

To Piece, *verb act.* [from the *ſubſt.* *rapiécer*, Fr. *rappezzare*, It.] 1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece. 2. To join one piece to another, to unite. 3. To *piece out*; to increaſe by addition. The *piecing out* of an old man's life. *Temple*. 4. To *piece up*; or reconcile a matter.

To Piece, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to join, to coaleſce, to be compacted. *Bacon*.

Pie'cer [of *piece*] one that pieces.

Pie'celess, *adj.* [of *piece*] whole, compact, not made of ſeparate pieces. See Loveless.

Pie'cemeal, *adv.* [of pice and mel, a word in Sax. of the ſame import] in pieces, in fragments. *South*.

Pie'cemeal, *adj.* ſingle, ſeparate, divided.

Pie'ces [in military affairs] field-pieces, thoſe cannons planted in the front of an army, *&c.* alſo thoſe great guns uſed at ſieges, called battering pieces.

Pi'ed [of *pie*] ſpotted, ſpeckled, party-coloured.

Piedou'che, Fr. [*peduccio*, It. with architects] a little ſtand or pedeſtal, either long or ſquare, enrich'd with mouldings, ſerving to ſupport a buſt, or other little figure.

Pied *Droit* [in architecture] a pier or kind of ſquare pillar, part of which is hid within a wall; alſo a pier or jaumb of a door or window, comprehending the chambranle, chamfering, leaf, *&c.*

Pi'edness [of *pied*] diverſity of colour, variegation. *Shakeſpeare*.

Pie'led, *adj.* [perhaps from *peeled*, or bald] having ſhort hair. *Shakeſpeare*.

Pie'no [in muſic books] full; and is often uſed for the words *tutte*, *grande*, or *groſs*; as, *pieno choro*, a full chorus.

To Piep [pypen, Du. and L. Ger. *pipio*, Lat.] to cry like a chicken. See Peep.

Pier, *ſubſt.* [*pierre*, Fr.] 1. The pillars on which the arch of a bridge is raiſed. 2. A place for ſhips to lie in.

To Pierce, *verb act.* [*percer*, Fr.] 1. To bore through, to broach a veſſel, to enter, to force. 2. To touch the paſſions, to effect. Did your letters *pierce* the queen. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Pierce, *verb neut.* 1. To make way by force. 2. To ſtrike, to move, to affect. She uttereth *piercing* eloquence. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To enter, to dive. She would not *pierce* further into his meaning. *Sidney*. 4. To affect ſeverely. They provide more *piercing* ſtatutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shakeſpeare*.

Pie'rced [with heralds] is when an ordinary is perforated or ſtruck through, that it has, as it were, a hole in it; and the ſhape of this piercing muſt be particularly expreſſed in blazonry, as ſquare, *&c.*

Pie'rcer. 1. A borer or gimlet, or other inſtrument that penetrates. 2. The part with which inſects perforate bodies. The hollow inſtrument terebra we may Engliſh *piercer*, wherewith many flies are provided. *Ray*. 3. One who pierces or perforates.

Pie'rcing *part. act* [of *pierce*; *percant*, Fr.] boring into or through, penetrating; alſo ſharp, acute. See To Pierce.

Pie'rcingly, *adv.* [of *pierce*] ſharply.

Pie'rcingness [of *piercing*] penetrating quality, power of piercing.

PIE'STRUM [πιεστρον, Gr.] an inſtrument uſed by men midwifes, to break the bones of the head of a child in drawing it out of the womb.

PIETANTIA'RIUS [in old records] the pittancer or officer in collegiate churches, who was to give out the ſeveral pittances according to the appointment of the founders or donors.

PI'ETISTS, a religious ſect of German proteſtants, who deſpiſe all *eccleſiaſtical* polity; all *ſchool theology*, all forms and ceremonies, and give themſelves up to *contemplation* and the *myſtic* theology.

PI'ETY [*pieté*, Fr. *pietà*, It. *piedàd*, Sp. *pietas*, Lat.] godlineſs, diſcharge of duty to God, dutifulneſs to parents, a huſband or ſuperior relations. See MESSIAH, PENTECOSTE and ORDER *in Divinity* compared.

PIG [prob. of bigge, Du.] a young ſow or boar.

PIG *of the Sounder* [with hunters] a young wild boar of the firſt year.

PIG [or *Sow*] of lead or iron; an oblong maſs of lead, or unforged iron.

To PIG, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To bring forth pigs, to farrow. 2. [With the vulgar] to lie together.

PI'GEON, Fr. [*pichòn*, Sp.] a fowl bred in cotts, or a ſmall houſe, which in ſome places, and particularly in Scotland, is called a dovecote.

PI'GEON-LIVERED, *adj.* [of *pigeon* and *liver*] mild, ſoft, gentle. *Shakeſpeare.*

PI'GGEN, N. C. a wooden veſſel with an handle for holding liquid things.

PIGHT, [old *pret.* and *part paſſ.* of *pitch*] pitched, placed, fixed, determined. *Shakeſpeare.*

PI'GMENT [*pigmentum*, Lat.] paint for the face, colour to be laid on any body.

PI'GMENTS, *plur.* [of *pigment*] ſuch prepared materials as painters, diers, and other artificers uſe, to imitate particular colours; alſo for painting glaſs, and counterfeiting precious ſtones.

PI'GNUT, *ſubſt.* [of *pig* and *nut*] an earth nut. *Shakeſpeare.*

PI'GMY. See PYGMY.

PI'GSNEY, or PI'GSNY [of piȝa, a little maid, and eye, Sax. *Skinner*] a name of fondneſs given to a girl. It is uſed by Butler for the eye of a woman.

PI'GRITUDE [*pigritudo*, Lat.] ſlothfulneſs, lazineſs.

PIG-WIGEON, *ſubſt.* this word is uſed by Drayton as the name of a fairy; and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or ſmall.

PIKE, *ſubſt.* [*picque*, Fr. his ſnout being ſharp. *Skinner* and *Junius*] 1. A river fiſh. 2. [*Pique*, Fr. *picca*, It. *pica*, Sp.] a long ſlender ſtaff with a ſpike at the end, uſed by the foot ſoldiers to keep off the horſe, to which bayonets have ſucceeded. 3. A fork uſed in huſbandry. A *Pike* to pike them up handſome to drie. *Tuſſer.* 4 Among turners, two iron ſprigs, between which any thing to be turned is faſtened. *Moxon.*

PI'KED, *adj.* [*piqué*, Fr.] ſharp, ending in a point.

PI'KEMAN [of *pike* and *man*] a ſoldier armed with a pike.

PI'KESTAFF [of *pike* and *ſtaff*] the wooden frame of a pike.

PI'LA [in coinage] is the puncheon or matrice which in the ancient way of coining with the hammer, contained the arms, and other figures, and the inſcription, to be ſtruck for the reverſe of the coin; alſo from hence it may be called the pile; and alſo now the head ſide of a piece of money we call the croſs, becauſe in thoſe times there was uſually a croſs inſtead of a head.

PILA [in ancient writings] the arms ſide of a piece of money, ſo called, becauſe in ancient times this ſide bore an impreſſion of a church built on piles.

PI'LASTER [*pilaſtre*, Fr. *pilaſtro*, It.] a ſquare column, ſometimes inſulated, but oftner ſet within a wall, and only ſhewing a fourth or fifth part of its thickneſs.

PILCH [pylch, Sax.] a flannel night garment, or clout, for an infant, *&c.*

PI'LCHARD [*incert. etym.*] a kind of ſea-fiſh much like a herring, but leſs. See PILCHER.

PI'LCHER, *ſubſt.* [Warburton ſays *pilche* ſignifies a cloke or coat of ſkins, meaning the ſcabbard. This is confirmed by Junius, who renders *pilly*, a garment of ſkins, pylece, Sax. *peliice*, Fr. *pelliccia* It. *pellis*, Lat. a ſkin] 1. A furred gown or caſe, any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer.* 2. A fiſh like a herring. See PILCHARD.

PILE [anciently] 1. A pyramid of wood, or any thing heaped together, whereon the bodies of the deceaſed were laid to be burned. 2. [piile, Du. *pile*, Fr.] a heap of wood or ſtones, or other things, laid one above another, an accumulation of bodies. 3. A ſtrong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation. 4. [In architecture] a maſs or body of buildings, an edifice. 5. [*Pilus*, Lat.] a hair. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Hairy ſurface, nap. As in the *pile* of velvet. *Grew.* 7. [*pilum*, Lat.] the head of an arrow. 8. [*Pile*, Fr. *Pila*, It.] one ſide of a coin; the reverſe of croſs. 9. [in heraldry] an ordinary in form of a point inverted, or of a ſtake ſharpened, contracting from the chief, and terminating in a point towards the bottom of the ſhield.

Funeral PILE [in architecture] a building, a maſſive maſon's work in manner of a pillar, uſually hexagonal.

To PILE, *verb act.* 1. To heap up. 2. To fill with ſomething heaped. *Abbot.*

PI'LEATED, *adj.* [*pileus*, Lat. a hat or cap] in the form of a cover or hat. *Woodward.*

PI'LER [of *pile*] he who piles or accumulates.

PILES [in architecture] great ſtakes rammed into the earth to make a good foundation to build upon in marſhy ground.

PILES, *plural* [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe in the fundament called the *hæmorrhoids.*

PILE-WORT, an herb.

To PI'LFER, *verb act.* [*piller*, Fr. *pilo*, Lat.] to ſteal things of ſome ſmall value, to gain by petty robbery. *Abbot.*

To PI'LFER, *verb neut.* to practiſe petty theft.

PI'LFERER [of *pilfer*] one who ſteals petty things.

PI'LFERINGLY, *adv.* [of *pilfering*] filchingly, with petty larcenary.

PI'LFERY, *ſubſt.* [of *pilfer*] petty thieft. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'LGRIM [pilgrim, H. Ger. pelgrim, Du. *pelerin*, Fr. *pelegrino*, It. *peregrinus*, Lat.] a wanderer, a traveller, particularly one who viſits ſacred places for the ſake of devotion.

To PI'LGRIM, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to wander to ramble. *Grew.*

PI'LGRIM'S *Salve* [in vulgar language] human ordure.

PI'LGRIMAGE [*pelenirage*, Fr.] a long journey; more uſually the journeying of a pilgrim on account of devotion.

PILL [pille, Du. and Ger. *pilule*, Fr. *pillola*, It. *pildora*, Sp. *pillula*, Lat.] a ſmall round ball or maſs of phyſic.

To PILL. *verb act.* [*piller*, Fr. *pilo*, Lat.] 1. To rob or plunder. 2. [For *peel*] to ſtrip off the bark. 3. To uſe extortion, to fleece one.

PI'LLAGE, Fr. and Sp. [*pilo*, Lat. ſomething got by, *pileggio*, It.] 1. The act of plundering or rifling. 2. Plunder, robbery. 3. The thing pillaged.

To PILLAGE, *verb act.* [*piller*, Fr. *pillàr*, Sp. *pilo*, Lat.] to plunder, to rifle, to rob.

PILLAGE [in architecture] a ſquare pillar, ſtanding behind a column to bear up the arches, having a baſe and capital as a pillar has.

PI'LLAGER [of *pillage*] a plunderer, a ſpoiler,

PI'LLAR [*pilier*, Fr. *piliere*, *pilaſtro*, It. *pilàr*, Sp. *piler*, C. Br. and Armor. pelare, Su. pilaer, Du. pieler, L. Ger. pfeiler, H. Ger.] a column which is divided into three parts; the pedeſtal, the ſhafts, and the ornaments.

PILLAR [in a figurative ſenſe] ſignifies a ſupporter, or a maintainer. *Shakeſpeare.*

PILLAR [in architecture] a kind of irregular column, round and inſulated; deviating from the proportions of a juſt column.

PILLAR [in the manage] is the center of the volta, ring, or manage ground, round which a horſe turns, whether there be a wooden pillar placed therein or not.

Square PILLAR [in architecture] is a maſſive work, called alſo a pier or piedroit, ſerving to ſupport arches, *&c.*

Butting PILLAR [in architecture] is a buttreſs or body of maſonry, raiſed to prop or ſuſtain the ſhooting of a vault, arch, or other work.

PI'LLARED, *adj.* [of *pillar*] 1. Built or ſupported with pillars. 2. Having the form of a column. *Thomſon.*

PI'LLASTER [in architecture] is a kind of ſquare pillar, which is generally as broad at the top as bottom, and has the ſame meaſure, chapiter and baſe with the column, according to the ſeveral orders. See PILASTER.

PI'LLED, *part. paſſ.* [*pilatus*, Lat.] that has the wool ſhorn off; as a *pilled* ewe.

PI'LLION [from *pillow*; *pulvinus*, Lat.] 1. A ſort of ſoft ſaddle behind a horſeman for a woman to ſit on. *Swift.* 2. A pad, a pannel, a low ſaddle. *Spenſer.* 3. The pad of the ſaddle next the horſe's back.

PI'LLORY [*pilori*, Fr. *pillorium*, L. Lat.] was anciently a poſt erected in a croſs road by the lord, with his arms on it, as a mark of his ſigniory; and ſometimes a collar to tie criminals to; now a ſort of ſcaffold for falſe ſwearers, cheats, *&c.* to ſtand on by way of puniſhment.

To PI'LLORY *one*, *verb act.* [*pilorier*, Fr.] to ſet one on the pillory, to puniſh with the pillory.

PI'LLOW [pile, or pyle, Sax. *pulvinus*, Lat. peleuwe, Du. pôhl, L. Ger. a bolſter] a ſort of cuſhion, or bag of down or feathers, to lie under one's head in bed.

PI'LLOW *Beer*, or PILLOW *Caſe*, the cover of a pillow.

PILLOW [in a ſhip] a piece of timber on which the bolt-ſprit maſt bears or reſts, at its coming out of the ſhip's hull aloft cloſe by the ſtern.

To PILLOW, *verb act.* to reſt any thing on a pillow *Milton.*

PILO'SITY [*piloſitas*, Lat.] hairineſs, roughneſs.

PI'LOT [*pilote*, Fr. *peloto*, It. *piloto*, Sp. piloot, Du. looſte, L Ger.] a conductor of ſhips over bars and ſands into a haven; a ſteerſman who ſtands at the helm and manages the rudder.

To PI'LOT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſteer, to direct in the courſe.

PILOT *Bird* [about the Caribbee iſlands in America] a bird that gives notice to ſhips that ſail that way.

PI'LOTAGE, Fr. the office of a ſteerſman or pilot of a ſhip, his knowledge of coaſts; alſo his hire or wages.

PI'LSER, *ſubſt.* the moth or fly that runs into the candle flame. *Ainſworth.*

PILULI'FEROUS [of *pilula*, a pill, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing or producing round berries or fruit like pills.

PIME'NTA, or PIME'NTO, *ſubſt.* [*piment*, Fr.] a ſort of ſpice; all ſpice; an aromatic grain *Pimenta*, from its round figure and the place whence it is brought, has been called *Jamaica pepper*; and from its mixt flavour of the ſeveral aromatics, it has obtained the name of *all ſpice.*

PIMP [prob. of *pinco*, It. *pinge*, Fr.] a procurer of whores, a pander.

To PIMP, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to pander, to procure, to provide ſatisfaction for the luſt of others.

PIMP *Whiſking* [with the vulgar] a top trader that way, an archpimp; alſo a little mean-ſpirited, narrow-ſoul'd fellow.

PI'MPING, *part. act.* [of *pimp*] 1. Procuring whores; moſt properly ſpoken of men. 2. [pimple menſch, Du. a weak man] ſmall, little, petty.

PI'MPERNEL, Fr. [*pimpinella*, It. of *pimpernella*, Lat.] an herb, called alſo *burnet.*

PI'MPLES, *plur.* [of *pimple*; prob. of pwimp, Brit. or *papulæ*, Lat. *pompelle*, Fr.] ſmall red wheals riſing in the ſkin.

PIMPO'MPET, a ſort of antic dance, when three perſons dancing hit one another on the breech with one of their feet.

PIN [*epingle*, Fr. *ſpina*, Lat. a thorn, ſpinule, or pinne, Du. an iron ſpike, *ſpilla*, It. rather from *pennum*, L. Lat. *Iſidore*] 1. A ſmall utenſil or wire with a ſharp point and round head, for faſtening on womens apparel. 2. Any thing inconſiderable, or of little value. 'Tis not a *pin* matter. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. Any thing driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt. 4. Any ſlender thing fixed in another body. Theſe bullets ſhall reſt on the *pins*. *Wilkins.* 5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linch pin. 6. The central part. The very *pin* of his heart cleft. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. The pegs by which muſicians ſtreighten or relax their ſtrings. 8. A note, a ſtrain. In low language. 9. *Pin and Web*, a diſeaſe, a horny induration of the membrane of the eye, not much unlike a cataract. 10. A cylindrical roller, made of wood. 11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. *Ainſworth.*

To PIN, *verb act.* [of pindan, Sax. to include] 1. To ſhut in or incloſe, to confine, as in a pinfold. 2. [from the ſubſt.] to faſten with pins or ſmall pointed wires. 3. To faſten, to make faſt, as with bolts, 4. To join, to fix in general.

To PIN *down*, or oblige one to a bargain.

To Pin *one's Opinion on another's Sleeve*, i. e. to believe implicitly what he ſays.

To Pin *one's ſelf*, to hang or ſpunge upon one.

Pi'n-case [of *pin* and *caſe*] a pin-cuſhion. *Ainſworth.*

Pi'n-wheel [of a clock] See Striking-wheel.

Pincers [*pincette*, Fr.] 1. A tool uſed by divers artificers, by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped that requires to be held hard. 2. The claw of an animal.

Pinch [*pincé, pinçon* Fr. *pizzico*, It.] 1. A nipping hard, a painful ſqueeze with the fingers. 2. A gripe, a pain given. 3. Oppreſſion, diſtreſs inflicted. 4. Time of diſtreſs. 5. A ſtraight or difficulty.

At a Pinch, upon a puſh or exigence.

To Pinch, *verb act.* [*pincer*, Fr. *picigar*, Port.] 1. To nip hard with the fingers, to ſqueeze with the teeth. 2. To hold hard with an inſtrument. 3. To ſqueeze the fleſh till it is pained or lived. 4. To preſs between hard bodies, to wring as ſhoes do. 5. To gall, to fret. 6. To gripe, to oppreſs, to ſtraiten. 7. To diſtreſs, to pain. Avoid the *pichinng* cold. *Milton.* 8. To preſs, to drive to difficulties. When he finds himſelf hard *pinch'd*. *L'Eſtrange*, 9. To try thoroughly, to force out what is contained within. This is the way to *pinch* the queſtion. *Collier.*

To Pinch, *verb neut.* 1. To act with force ſo as to be felt, to bear hard upon, to be puzzling. 2. To ſpare, to be frugal.

Pinching [with gardeners] a ſort of pruning performed by nipping off the ſprigs, *&c.* of a plant, or tree, between the nails of two fingers.

Pi'ncushion [of *pin* and *cuſhion*] a ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool, in which pins are ſtuck.

Pi'ndust [of *pin* and *duſt*] ſmall particles of metal made by cutting pins.

To Pine, *verb neut.* [ſome derive it of pinian, Sax. to puniſh, others of peinen, H. Ger. to torment, pijnen, Du.] 1. To languiſh, to conſume and waſte away with grief, or any kind of miſery. 2. To languiſh with deſire.

To Pine, *verb act.* 1. To wear out, to make to languiſh. Sickneſs *pines* the clime. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To grieve for, to bemoan in ſilence. *Pin'd* his loſs. *Milton.*

Pine *Tree* [*pin*, Fr. *pino*, It. and Sp. *pinheiro*, Port. *pinus*, Lat.] a large tree, the leaves of which are longer than thoſe of a fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each ſheath. *Miller.*

Pine'a, or Pignes, a kind of light, porous maſſes, or lumps, formed of a mixture of mercury and ſilver duſt, from the mines of Chili in America.

Pine'al, *adj.* [*pineale*, Fr.] reſembling a pine-apple. An epithet given by Deſcartes, from the form, to the gland which he imagined the ſeat of the ſoul.

Pine-apple. See Ananas.

Pinfe'athered, *adj.* [of *pin* and *feather*] not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to ſhoot.

Pi'nfold [of pynдan, to ſhut in, and ꝼalde, Sax.] a place for penning cattle in.

Pi'ngle, *ſubſt.* a ſmall cloſe, an incloſure *Ainſworth.*

Pingue'do, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the fat of animals lying next under the ſkin.

Pi'nguid, *adj.* [*pinguis*. Lat.] fat, unctuous; little uſed.

Pi'nhole [of *pin* and *hole*] a ſmall hole, ſuch as is made by the perforation of a pin.

Pi'nion [*pignon*, old Fr. of *pinna*, Lat.] 1. The wing of a fowl. 2. The joint of the wing remoteſt from the body; as, the *pinion* of a roaſted fowl. 3. [*Pignon*, Fr. with clock makers] the nut or leſſer wheel of a clock or watch, that plays in the teeth of another. 4. Fetters for the hands. *Ainſworth.*

Pinion *of Report* [of a watch] is that pinion which is equally fixed on the arbor of the great wheel.

To Pinion *a Perſon*, *verb act.* 1. To bind his hands or arms faſt to his body. 2. To bind the wings. 3. To confine by binding the wings. 4. To confine by binding the elbows to the ſides. 5. To ſhackle, to bind. 6. To bind to. Some ſlave of mine be *pinion'd* to their ſide. *Pope.*

Pink [*pince*, old Fr. from pink, Du, an eye; whence the French word *œillet*] 1. A ſmall fragrant flower, of the gilliflower kind. 2. An eye, commonly a ſmall eye; as, *pink* eyed. 3. Any thing ſupremely excellent. I am the very *pink* of courteſy. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A colour uſed by painters. 5. [*Pinque*, Fr. *pinco*, It.] a ſort of ſmall ſhip, maſted and ribbed like other ſhips, except that ſhe is built with a round ſtern. 6. A fiſh; the minow. *Ainſworth.*

To Pink, *verb act.* [from pink, Du. an eye] 1. to work in oylet holes. 2. To prick with a ſword, in a rencounter and duel; he *pink'd* his doublet, *i. e.* he run him through.

To Pink, *verb neut.* [pincken, Du.] to wink with the eyes.

Pi'nking, *part. act.* [of to *pink*; of pinck-ooghen, Du.] winking; alſo cutting oilet-holes in ſilk, *&c.*

Pi'nmaker [of *pin* and *make*] he who makes pins.

Pi'nmoney [of *pin* and *money*] money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account.

Pi'nna *Auris* Lat. [in anatomy] the upper and broader part of the ear.

Pi'nnace [*pinaſſe*, Fr. *pinnacca*, It. of *pinaça*, Sp.] a ſort of ſmall ſhip, that goes both with ſails and oars, and that carries three maſts; commonly uſed as a ſcout to get intelligence, and for landing ſoldiers and the like; alſo a boat belonging to a ſhip of war.

Pi'nnacle [*pinnacle*, Fr. *pinnacolo*, It. *pináculo*, Sp. pinagl, C. Br.] 1. The higheſt part of a building, a turret or elevation above the reſt of the building. 2. A high ſpiring point, the top of a ſpire. The gilded *pinnacles* of fate. *Cowley.*

Pi'nnæ *Naſi* [in anatomy] the ſides of the noſe.

Pinnata *Folia* [in botany] are ſuch leaves of plants as are deeply jagged, cut, or indented, reſembling a feather in ſhape.

Pi'nner [prob. of *pinning*, *pinna*, or *pinion*] 1. The lappet of a woman's head-dreſs, that flies looſe. 2. A pinmaker. *Ainſworth.*

Pi'nning, *part. act.* [of to *pin*; of pinȝan, Sax.] faſtening or ſhutting with a pin or peg; alſo faſtening on with pins, or ſmall pointed wires.

Pi'nning, *part. adj.* [with bricklayers] the faſtening of tiles together with wooden pins.

Pi'nnock, *ſubſt.* the tomtit. *Ainſworth.*

Pint [Camb, Br. pynꞇ, Sax. *pinte*, Fr. *pinta*, low Lat.] a liquid meaſure, the half of a quart.

Pi'ntle [in gunnery] an iron pin, which keeps the cannon from recoiling.

Pi'ntles [in a ſhip] thoſe hooks by which the rudder hangs to the ſtern-poſt.

Pionee'r, or Pioni'er [*un pionier*, Fr. from *pion*, Fr. obſolete, *Pion*, according to Scaliger, comes from *peo* for *pedito*, a foot ſoldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dutch ſpangeiner, from ſpage, a ſpade: whence Junius imagines that the French borrowed *pagenier*, which was afterwards called *pioneer*] a labourer in an army, who levels ways, caſts up trenches, undermines forts, and other military operations.

Pi'oning, *ſubſt.* works of pioneers. *Spenſer.*

Pi'ony [παιονια, Gr. *pæonia*, Lat.] a large flower. See Peony.

Pi'ous, *adj.* [*pieux*, Fr. *pio*, It. and Sp. of *pius*, Lat.] 1. Godly, religious, careful of the duties owed by created beings to God, that is due to ſacred things. 2. Careful of the duties due to parents and near relations.

Pi'ously, *adv.* [of *pious*] with piety or duty to near relations.

Pi'ousness [of *pious*] piety, godly diſpoſition.

Pip [*pepie*, Fr. *pipita*, It. pippe, Du. and L. Ger. pips, H. Ger. deduced by Skinner from *pituita*, but probably coming from *pipio*, or *pipilo*, Lat. on account of the complaining cry] a diſeaſe in pultry, a defluxion with which fowls are troubled, a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; alſo any ſpot or mark upon cards.

To Pip, *verb neut.* [*pipio*, Lat.] to chirp or cry as a bird. *Boyle.*

To Pip *a Fowl or Bird*, *verb act.* to take away the pip.

Pipe [*pid*, Wel. pipe, Sax. *pipe*, Fr. *pippa* It. a pipe to ſmoak tobacco in, pibel, C. Br. pibe, Dan. pypa, Su. pype, Du. O. and L. Ger. pfeiffe, H. Ger.] 1. A muſical inſtrument for the hand. 2. Any long hollow body, a tube. 3. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth. 4. The organs of voice and reſpiration; as, the wind *pipe*. 5. The key of the voice. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. [Peep, Du. *pipe*, Fr. *pipa*, It. and Sp.] a meaſure of wine, containing 162 gallons, or two hogſheads. 4. An office. That office of her majeſty's exchequer, we by a metaphor call the *pipe*, becauſe the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers ſmall pipes or quills, as water into a ciſtern. *Bacon.* 5. [In the exchequer] a roll, otherwiſe called the great rolls.

To Pipe, *verb act.* [pipan, Sax. pibe, Dan. pypa, Su. pypen, Du. O. and L. Ger. pfeiffen, H. Ger.] 1. To play on a pipe; alſo to whine, as ſick people do.

To Pipe, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to have a ſhrill ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

Clerk of the Pipe [in the exchequer] an officer who in a great roll made up like a pipe, charges down all accounts and debts due to the king, drawn out of the remembrancer's office.

Pipe *Office*, an office of the exchequer, or treaſury, where the clerk makes out the leaſes of crown-lands, *&c.*

Pipe *Tree* [in botany] the lilac tree that bears two ſorts of flowers, a white and a blue.

Pi'per [pipeꞃe, Sax. pibere, Dan. pypare, Su. pyper, Du. and L. Ger. pfeiffer, H. Ger.] one that plays on a pipe.

Pi'peredge *Tree*, the barberry tree.

Pi'ping, *adj.* [from *pipe*; this word is only uſed in low language] 1. Weak, feeble, ſickly. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Hot, boiling; from the ſound of any thing that boils.

Pi'pkin [incert. etym. According to *Johnſon*, diminutive of *pipe*, a large veſſel] a ſmall earthen veſſel for boiling.

Pi'ppin [prob. of pippingh, Du. *Skinner*] a ſort of apple. *Pippins* take their name from the ſmall ſpots or pips that uſually appear on the ſides of them.

Pi'quancy, or Pi'quantness [of *piquant*] ſharpneſs, tartneſs.

Pi'quant, *adj.* [*piccante*, It.] 1. Pricking, piercing, ſtimulating. 2. Sharp, biting, pungent, tart, ſevere.

Pi'quantly, *adv.* [of *piquant*] tartly, ſharply.

Pique, Fr. 1. Ill-will againſt one, ſpleen, petty malice, diſtaſte, grudge. 2. A ſtrong paſſion. *Hudibras.* 3. Point, nicety, punctilio. And *pique* of honour to maintain a cauſe. *Dryden.*

To Pique, *verb act.* [*piquer*] 1. To touch with envy or virulency, to put into fret or fume. 2. To offend, to irritate. 3. [With the reciprocal pronoun] to value, to fix reputation as on a point. [*Se piquer*, Fr.] And *pique themſelves* upon their ſkill.

To Piqueer. See Pickeer.

Pique'erer [of *piqueer*] a robber, a plunderer. Rather *pickeerer*. *Swift.*

To ſtand on the Pi'quet [a military phraſe] is when a horſeman is ſentenced, for ſome offence, to ſtand on the point of a ſtake with one toe, having the contrary hand tied up as high as it can reach.

Pi'quet, Fr. a game at cards.

Pi'racy [*piraterie*, Fr. πειρατεια, Gr. *piratica*, Lat.] the act or practice of robbing on the ſea.

Pi'rate, Fr. [*piráta*, Sp. *pirata*, Lat. of πειρατης, Gr.] one who lives by pillage and robbing on the ſea; alſo a plagiary, any robber, particularly a bookſeller who ſeizes the copies of other men.

To Pi'rate, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to rob by ſea.

To Pi'rate, *verb act.* [*pirater*, Fr.] to take by robbery. They would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

Pira'tical, *adj.* [*piraticas*, Lat.] 1. pertaining to a pirate, predatory, robbing, conſiſting in robbery at ſea. 2. Robbing in general. *Piratical* printers. *Pope.*

Pi'rating, *part. act.* [*exercant la piraterie*, Fr.] robbing on the ſea.

Piroue'tte, or Piro'et [in the manage] a turn or circumvolution, which a horſe makes without changing his ground.

Pi'scary, *ſubſt.* [*peſcheria*, It. of *piſcaria*, of *piſcis*, Lat. fiſh,] a fiſh-market, or place for keeping fiſh.

Pisca'tion [*piſcatio*, of *piſcis*, Lat. fiſh] the act or practice of fiſhing. *Brown.*

Pisca'tory, *adj.* [*piſcatorius*, Lat.] relating to fiſhes. *Addiſon.*

Pi'sces, Lat. [in aſtronomy] the 12th ſign or conſtellation of the zodiac, ſo named from its imaginary likeneſs to two fiſhes.

Pisces *Meridiani* [in aſtronomy] a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of 12 ſtars.

Pisci'vorous, *adj.* [*piſcivorus*, Lat.] that devours or feeds on fiſhes. *Piſcivorous* birds. *Ray.*

PISH, *interj.* of ſlighting or contemning. This is ſometimes ſpoken and written *pſhaw*.

To PISH, *verb neut.* [from the interjection] to expreſs contempt. He turn'd over your Homer, ſhook his head, aud *piſh'd* at every line. *Pope.*

PI'SMIRE [myra, Sax. piſmire, of puiſe, an heap, and miere, Du. an ant, becauſe it throws up heaps of dirt or earth] an ant, an emmet.

PISS [*piſſat*, Fr. *piſcia*, It. piſs, Dan. piſz, piſſe, Du. and L. Ger.] urine, animal water.

To PISS, *verb neut.* [piſſe, Dan. piſo, C. Brit. piſſa, Su. *piſſer*, Fr. piſſen, Du. and Ger. *piſciare*, It. and Port.] to make water, to evacuate urine.

PISS-A-BED, a flower or plant, dandelion, that grows in the graſs.

PISSASPHA'LTUS, Lat. [πισσασφαλτ☉, Gr.] a kind of mineral, conſiſting of pitch, and the ſlime called *bitumen*, imbodied together.

PISS-POT [of *piſſat* and *pot*, Fr.] a chamber-pot; alſo a great drinker; low language.

PI'SSBURNT, *adj.* ſtained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO [*piſtacia*, Lat. *piſtache*, Fr. *piſtacchio*, It.] a nut growing in Egypt, &c. of an aromatic ſcent.

PI'STE, Fr. [in the manage] the track or tread which a horſe makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLA'TION, *ſubſt.* [*piſtillum*, Lat. a peſtle] the act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown.*

PISTI'LLUM, Lat. a peſtle of a mortar.

PISTILLUM [with botaniſts] a piſtil, that part of ſome plants, which in ſhape reſemble a peſtle.

PISTOL [*piſtole*, *piſtolet*, Fr. *piſtola*, It. and Port. *piſtelète*, Sp.] a ſhort, ſmall hand-gun, or fire-arms, borne on the ſaddle-bow, the girdle, or in the pocket.

To PI'STOLE, *verb act.* [*piſtoler*, Fr.] to ſhoot with a piſtol.

PISTO'LE, Fr. [*piſtola*, It.] a French or Spaniſh coin, in value about 17*s.*

PI'STOLET, diminutive piſtol, a little piſtol. *Donne.*

PI'STON, a moveable part in ſeveral machines, as pumps, ſyringes, &c. whereby the ſuction or attraction is cauſed, an embolus

PIT [pit, Sax.] 1. A hole in the earth. 2. Abyſs, profundity. *Milton.* 3. The grave, a ſcriptural term. 4. The area on which cocks fight.

PIT, a hole in which the Scots uſed to drown women thieves; hence the phraſe, *condemn'd to the pit*, is the ſame as with us, to ſay *condemn'd to the gallows*.

PIT [or *parterre*] of the playhouſe, the middle part of the theatre.

PIT [*pis*, *peis*, O. Fr. from *pectus*, Lat.] 1. The breaſt or hollow of the ſtomach, or of any part of the body; as, the *pit* of the ſtomach. 2. A dent made by the finger.

To PIT, to ſink in holes, as in the ſmall pox.

PIT-A-PAT, *ſubſt.* [propably from *pas a pas* or *patte patte*, Fr.] 1. A flutter, a palpitation, a beating or throbbing like the heart. 2. A light quick ſtep. *Dryden.*

PI'TANCE [*pitancia*, Lat.] a little repaſt or refection of fiſh or fleſh, more than the common allowance. See PITTANCE.

PITCH [pic, Sax. pyg, C. Brit. pech, Du. and L. Ger. pech, H. Ger. *pix*, Fr. *pece*, It. *pez*, Sp. *pix*, Lat.] the reſin of the pine extracted by fire and inſpiſſated; an oily, bituminous, black ſubſtance; as it diſtils from the wood, it is called *barras*. This makes two ſorts, the fineſt and cleareſt being called *galipot*, and the coarſer *marbled barras*.

The common PITCH, is the liquid galipot, reduced into the form and conſiſtency we ſee it, by mixing it with tar while hot.

Naval PITCH, is that which is drawn from old pines, ranged and burnt like charcoal, and uſed in pitching of veſſels.

PITCH, *ſubſt.* 1. An iron bar with a picked end, or crow. 2. [With architects] the angle to which a gable-end, and of conſequence the whole roof of a building is ſet. 3. Size or ſtature, the higheſt *pitch* or top of any thing. 4. Higheſt riſe. Seduc'd the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. State with reſpect to lowneſs or height. From this high *pitch* let us deſcend. *Milton.* 6. [From *picts*, Fr. *Skinner*] any degree of height. Learning was at the higheſt *pitch*. *Addiſon.* 7. Degree, rate. Amounts to ſuch a *pitch* of righteouſneſs, as we call ſincerity. *South.*

To PITCH *Upon*, *verb act.* 1. To chooſe a thing, to fix choice. The ſubject I have *pitch'd* upon. *South.* 2. To light, to drop. Take a branch of the tree whereon they *pitch*. *Mortimer.* 3. To fall headlong. Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head. *Dryden.* 4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

To PITCH, *verb neut.* [*appiciare*, It.] 1. To fix in the ground, to plant; as, to *pitch* a tent. 2. To order regularly. One *pitched* battle. *Addiſon.* 3. To throw headlong, to caſt forward. They would wreſtle and *pitch* the bar. *Spectator.* 4. [*Pico*, Lat.] to ſmear or to do over with pitch. 5. To darken. The welken *pitch'd* with ſullen cloud. *Addiſon.* 6. To pave. *Ainſworth.*

To PITCH [in ſea language] a term uſed of a ſhip when ſhe ſails with her head too much into the ſea, or bears againſt it ſo, as to endanger her top-maſts, then the ſailors ſay, *ſhe will pitch her maſt by the board*.

PI'TCHER [*picher*, O. Fr.] 1. An earthen veſſel, a water-pot with a handle. 2. An inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PIT-FALL [of pit and feallan, Sax. to fall] a trap for birds.

PITCH-FORK [pig forch, C. Brit.] an inſtrument uſed in huſbandry, by which corn is thrown upon the waggon.

PI'TCHINESS [of *pitchy*] pitchy quality, or condition, blackneſs, darkneſs.

PI'TCHING *Pence*, a duty paid for pitching down every ſack of corn, or of other merchandizes, in a fair or market.

PI'TCHY, *adj.* [of *pitch*; *piceus*, of *pix*, Lat.] 1. Daubed with pitch. 2. Having the qualities of pitch. 3. Black, dark, diſmal. I will ſort a *pitchy* day for thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

PI'TCOAL [of *pit* and *coal*] foſſile coal.

PI'TEOUS, *adj.* [from *pity*; *piteux*, Fr.] 1. Exciting pity, ſorrowful, mournful. 2. Compaſſionate, tender. *Piteous* of his caſe. *Pope.* 3. Wretched, paltry, mean, ſorry.

PI'TEOUSLY, *adv.* [of *piteous*; *pitoyablement*, Fr.] after a piteous manner. Ruthful to hear, yet *piteouſly* perform'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

PI'TEOUSNESS [of *piteous*] ſorrowfulneſs, tenderneſs; alſo ſorrineſs, meanneſs.

PI'TFAL [of *pit* and *fall*] a pit dug and cover'd, into which one falls unexpectedly.

PITH [piða, Sax.] 1. The marrow of an animal. 2. [*Pitte*, Du.] the marrow of a plant, the ſoft part in the midſt of the wood. 3. Strength, force. Pith, in Scotland, is ſtill retained as denoting ſtrength, either corporeal or intellectual. 4. Energy, cogency, fulneſs of ſentiment, cloſeneſs and vigour of thought and ſtile. 5. Weight, moment, principal part. Enterpriſes of great *pith* and moment. *Shakeſp.* 6. The quinteſſence, the chief part.

PI'THIAS, or PITHI'TES [with meterologiſts] the name of a comet, or rather meteor, of the form of a tub; of which there are divers kinds, *viz.* ſome of an oval figure, others like a tun or barrel ſet perpendicular, and ſome like one inclined or cut ſhort; others having a hairy train or buſh. &c.

PI'THILY, *adv.* [of *pithy*] with ſtrength, with cogency, with force, ſtrongly, vigorouſly, with energy.

PI'THLESS, *adj.* [of *pith*] 1. Dry, faint, inſipid, having no pith, wanting pith or ſtrength, And *pithleſs* arms like to a wither'd vine. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Wanting energy or force.

PI'THY. 1. Full of pith or marrow, conſiſting of pith. The *pithy* fibres. *Grew.* 2. Subſtantial, full of good matter, ſtrong, forcible, energetical.

PI'THINESS, pithy, fulneſs of pith; alſo ſubſtantialneſs, fulneſs of good matter, energy, ſtrength.

PI'TIABLE [*pitoyable*, Fr.] to be pitied, deſerving pity. *Atterbury.*

PI'TIFUL [of *pity* and *full*] 1. Inclined to pity, tender-hearted, compaſſionate, merciful. 2. That deſerves pity, woful, melancholy, moving compaſſion. 3. Paltry, deſpicable, ſorry, mean.

PI'TIFULLY, *adv.* [*pitoyablement*, Fr.] 1. Mournfully, in a manner that moves compaſſion. 2. Contemptibly, deſpicably, meanly.

PI'TIFULNESS [of *pity* and *full*] 1. Propenſeneſs to pity, tenderneſs, compaſſion. *Sidney.* 2. Meanneſs, deſpicableneſs, contemptibleneſs.

PI'TILESLY, *adv.* [of *pitileſs*] without mercy.

PI'TILESNESS [of *pitileſs*] unmercifulneſs.

PI'TILESS, *adj.* [of *pity*] unmerciful, wanting pity.

PITTA'CIUM [πιττακιον, Gr.] a ſmall cloth ſpread with ſalve, to be laid on a part affected.

PI'TTANCE [*pitance*, Fr. *pietanza*, It.] 1. Properly a ſmall portion of victuals allowed to monks or others for a meal; ſhort commons; alſo a ſmall part of any thing. 2. A ſmall portion.

PITU'ITA, Lat. phlegm or rheum, ſnivel, &c. It is one of the four humours in the bodies of animals, on which their temperament is ſuppoſed to depend. See PHLEGM.

PITU'ITARY *Gland* [in anatomy] a gland in the brain, of the ſize of a large pea, in the ſella of the os ſphenoides.

PITU'ITE, *ſubſt.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

PITU'ITOUS, *adj.* [*pituitoſo*, It. *pituiteux*, Fr. of *pituitoſus*, Lat.] full of phlegm, conſiſting of phlegm. *Pituitous* and watery humours. *Brown.*

PITU'ITOUSNESS [of *pituitous*] phlegmatic quality.

PI'TY [*pitie*, Fr. *pietà*, It *piedàd*, Sp.] 1. Compaſſion, concern ſympathy with miſery, tenderneſs for pain or uneaſineſs. 2. A ground of pity, a ſubject of pity or of grief.

To PITY, *verb act.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] to compaſſionate miſery, to regard with tenderneſs on account of unhappineſs

To PITY, *verb neut.* to take pity, or have compaſſion of. I will not *pity* nor ſpare. *Jeremiah.*

PITY'RIASIS, Lat. [πιτυριασις, of πιτυρον, Gr bran] the falling of dandriff, or ſcurf from the head.

PITYRO'IDES [πιτυροειδης, Gr.] a kind of ſettling in urine like bran.

PI'VOT [*pivot*, Fr.] a pin on which any thing turns a foot or ſhoe of iron, &c. uſually made in a conical form, or terminating in a point, whereby a body intended to turn round, bears on another fixed at reſt, and performs its circumvolutions.

PIU, It. [in muſic books] a little more, it encreaſes the ſtrength of the ſignification of the word it is joined with.

PIX, *ſubſt.* [*pixis*, Lat.] a little cheſt or box, in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept in Roman catholic countries. *Hanmer.*

PI'ZZLE [prob of *piſs*, q. d. *piſsle*, *piſle*. *Minſhew*; or of peſe, Du. a nerve, whence peſerick, Du. a pizzle; unleſs you had rather derive it from peitſch, H. Ger. a ſcourge, for which bulls pizzles were uſed] the griſtly part of the penis of an animal.

PLA'CABLE, Sp. [*placabile*, It. of *placabilis*, Lat.] willing, poſſible or eaſy to be pacified or appeaſed. *Hale.*

PLACABI'LITY, or PLA'CABLENESS [of *placable*] eaſineſs to be appeaſed, poſſibility or willingneſs to be appeaſed.

PLA'CARD, or PLACA'RT [plackaert, Du *placard*, Fr. *placardo*, It.] a leaf or ſheet of paper ſtretched, or applied, upon a wall or poſt: In Holland, it is an edict, manifeſto or proclamation; alſo it is uſed for a writing of ſafe conduct: In France, it is a table wherein laws, orders, &c. are written and hung up.

PLACARD [in architecture] the decoration of the door of an apartment; conſiſting of a chambranle crowned with its frize or gorge, and its corniche ſometimes ſupported with conſoles.

PLACARD [in our old cuſtoms] a licence whereby a perſon is permitted to ſhoot a gun, or to uſe unlawful games.

To PLA'CATE, *verb act.* [*placo*, Lat] to appeaſe, to reconcile. This word is ſtill uſed in Scotland.

PLACE [plæc or place, Sax. plaetſe, Du. O. and L. Ger. platz, H. Ger. *place*, Fr. of *plaſa*, Sp. *piazza*, It. from *platea*, Lat. of πλατεια, Gr.] 1. Particular portion of ſpace or room, in which any thing is. 2. Locality, ubiety, local relation. Place is the relation of diſtance betwixt any thing and any two or more points conſidered as keeping the ſame diſtance one with another, and ſo as at reſt. 3. Local exiſtence. The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them. *Revelations.* 4. Space in general. She all *place* within herſelf confines. *Davies.* 5. Separate room. 6. A ſeat, reſidence, manſion. 7. Office, public character or employment. 8. A paſſage of a book, paſſage in writing. 9. Ordinal relation. Let the eye be ſatisfied in the firſt *place*. *Dryden.* 10. Exiſtence, ſtate of being, validity, ſtate of actual operation. They take *place* in the ſtouteſt natures. *Bacon.* 11. Rank, order of priority. 12. Precedence, priority. This ſenſe is commonly uſed in the phraſe *take place*. 13. Room, way, ſpace for appearing or acting given by ceſſion, not oppoſition. 14. Ground room. There is no *place* of doubting. *Hammond.*

PLACE [in optics] is the point to which the eye refers an object.

PLACE [with naturaliſts] is ſometimes taken for that portion of infinite ſpace which is poſſeſſed by and comprehended within the material world, and which is thereby diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the expanſion.

PLACE *of Radiation* [in optics] is the interval, or ſpace of the medium, or tranſparent body, thro' which any viſible object radiates.

PLACE [with philoſophers] that part of immoveable ſpace which any body poſſeſſes; and why not alſo of any SOUL?

Abſolute PLACE [with philoſophers] is that part of infinite and immoveable ſpace which a body poſſeſſes; called alſo *primary place.*

Relative PLACE [in philoſophy] is the ſpace it poſſeſſes with regard to other adjacent objects; called alſo *ſecondary place.*

PLACE *of the Sun or Planet* [in aſtronomy] is the ſign and degree of the zodiac which the planet is in; or it is that degree of the ecliptic reckoned from the beginning of Aries, which is cut by the planet's circle of longitude.

Apparent PLACE [in aſtronomy] a point in the ſtarry heavens, which is found by a right line paſſing from the eye of the ſpectator, terminated at the other end among the fixed ſtars.

Eccentric PLACE [of a planet in its orbit] is the place or point of its orbit wherein a planet would appear if ſeen from the ſun.

Heliocentric PLACE [of a planet] is the point of the ecliptic, to which a planet viewed from the ſun is referred.

Geocentric PLACE [of a planet] is that point of the ecliptic, to which a planet viewed from the earth is referred.

Regular PLACE [in fortification] is one whoſe angles and ſides are every where equal.

Irregular PLACE [in fortification] is one whoſe angles and ſides are unequal.

PLACE *of Arms*, a ſtrong city or town, where the chief magazine of an army is kept.

PLACE *of Arms* [in a city] is a large open ſpot of ground where the garriſon holds its rendezvous upon reviews, and in caſes of alarm, to receive orders from the governer.

PLACE *of Arms* [in a ſiege] is a large place covered from the enemy, where the ſoldiers are kept ready to ſuſtain thoſe who work in the trenches, and to be commanded to places where they are wanted.

PLACE *of Arms particular* [in a garriſon] is a place near every baſtion, where the ſoldiers are ſent from the grand place to the quarters aſſigned them, to relieve thoſe that are either npon the guard, or in fight.

PLACE *of Arms* [without] is a place allowed to the covert way for the planting of cannon, to oblige thoſe who advance in their approaches to retire.

PLACE *of Arms* [in a camp] is a large ſpace at the head of the camp, for the army to be ranged in and drawn up in battalia.

To PLACE, *verb act.* [*placer*, Fr.] 1. To order, to diſpoſe, to put, to lay or ſet in any place, rank or condition. 2. To fix, to ſettle, to eſtabliſh. 3. To put out at intereſt.

PLA'CER [of *place*] one that places. *Spenſer.*

PLACE'NTA, Lat. a cake, *&c.*

PLACE'NTA *Uterina* [in anatomy] a ſoftiſh maſs found in the womb of pregnant women, which ſerves to convey nouriſhment to the child in the womb, and is taken out after the birth. See EMBRYO, FALLOPIAN *Tubes* and UMBILICAL *Chord.*

PLA'CID [*placidus*, Lat.] 1. Gentle, patient, quiet, not turbulent. The more *placid* motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon.* 2. Soft, kind, mild. That *placid* aſpect and meek regard. *Milton.*

PLA'CIDLY, *adv.* [of *placid*] mildly, gently. *Boyle.*

PLA'CIDNESS [of *placid*] peaceableneſs, quietneſs.

PLA'CIT, *ſubſt.* [*placitum*, Lat.] decree, determination. We ſpend time in defence of their *placits. Glanville.*

PLA'CKET, or PLAQUET, a woman's petticoat.

PLADARO'MA, or PLADARO'SIS [πλαδαρωσις, of πλαδαρὸς, Gr. to moiſt] exceſſive moiſture or weakneſs; alſo a little ſoft ſwelling growing under the eye-lids. *Gorræus* (who calls it *pladarotes*) ſays, "it is an affection of the *internal* part of the eye lids, ariſing from certain *ſoft and ſmooth* bodies growing there, and that from hence the *diſeaſe* takes its name."

PLA'FOND, or PLA'FOUND [in architecture] the cieling of a room, whether it be flat or arched, lined with plaiſter or joiner's work, and frequently enriched with paintings; alſo the bottom of the projecture of the larmier of the corniche, called alſo the *ſofit.*

PLA'GIARISM [of *plagiarius*, Lat.] the ſtealing other people's works, and publiſhing them as one's own.

PLA'GIARY, *ſubſt.* [*plagiaire*, Fr. *plagiario*, It. and Sp. of *plagiarius*, of *plagium*, Lat.] 1. A book thief, one who ſteals the thoughts or writings of another; in the ſenſe it is now generally taken; though originally it ſignified a ſtealer of men, women, or children; a kidnapper. 2. The crime of literary theft. Obſolete.

PLAGUE [plage, Dan. and Teut. plâga, Su. plaghe, Du. and Goth. all in the latter ſenſe; *plaga*, Lat. πληγη, Gr.] 1. A very acute, deſtructive, contagious and malignant diſeaſe, called otherwiſe a peſtilence. 2. State of miſery. 3. Perplexity, vexation, embarraſſment. 'Tis the time's *plague*, when madmen lead the blind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PLAGUE, *verb act.* [plage, Dan. plaga, Su. plagen, Ger. and Du.] 1. To infect with peſtilence. 2. To vex, to teaze, to torment, to afflict, to make uneaſy, to diſturb. *Plagued* into a compliance. *Collier.*

PLA'GUILY, *adv.* [of *plaguy*] vexatiouſly, curſedly, tormentingly, horridly. A low word. He has me ſo *plaguily* under his laſh. *Dryden.*

PLA'GUY, *adj.* [of *plague*] troubleſome, vexatious, tormenting. A low word.

PLAICE [*plie*, Fr. plate, Du.] a flat fiſh. Of flat fiſh there are ſoles, flowkes, dabs, and *plaice. Carew.*

PLAID, *ſubſt.* a ſtriped or variegated cloth, an outer looſe weed, worn (before the late act of parliament forbidding the uſe of it) by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, *ſubſt.* [*plaine*, Fr. *pianura*, It. *planities*, Lat.] an even, open, flat ground; often a field of battle.

PLAIN, *adj.* Fr. [*piano*, It. *plano*, Port. *planus*, Lat.] 1. Even, ſmooth, flat, free from protuberances or excreſcences; in this ſenſe, eſpecially in philoſophical writings, it is frequently written *plane.* 2. Simple, without ornament. *Plain* without pomp, and rich without a ſhow. *Dryden.* 3. Manifeſt, evident, clear, not obſcure. I can make the difference more *plain. Dryden.* 4. Artleſs, not ſubtile, not ſpecious, not learned, ſimple. Many *plain*, yet pious chriſtians. *Hooker.* 5. Sincere, downright, homely, honeſtly rough, open, not ſoft in language. Give me leave to be *plain* with you. *Bacon.* 6. Mere, bare. He that beguiled you in a *plain* accent, was a *plain* knave. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Not varied by much art. A plaining ſong, *plain*-ſinging voice requires. *Sidney.*

PLAIN, *adv.* 1. Not obſcurely. 2. Diſtinctly, articulately. The ſtring of his tongue was looſed and he ſpake *plain. St. Mark.* 3. Simply, with rough ſincerity. A *plain* ſpoken perſon. *Addiſon.*

PLAIN [in heraldry] it is a maxim, that the plainer the coat, the nearer to antiquity, and the moſt noble.

PLAIN *Number* [in arithmetic] a number that may be produced by the multiplication of two numbers one into another.

To PLAIN, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt] to level, to make even. Every piece having his guard of pioneers to *plain* the ways. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN, *verb neut.* [*plaindre, je plains*, Fr.] to complain, to lament, to wail. But more I *plain*, I feel my woes the more. *Sidney.*

PLAI'NDEALING, *adj.* [of *plain* and *deal*] acting without art. A *plaindealing* innocence. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLA'INDEALING, *ſubſt.* management without art, artleſs dealing. Too much *plaindealing* for a ſtateſman. *Denham.*

PLAIN *Place* [in ancient geometry] a geometrical locus which was a right line, or a circle, in oppoſition to a *ſolid place*, which was an illipſis, parabola, or hyperbola.

PLAIN *Problem* [with mathematicians] ſuch an one as cannot be ſolved geometrically, but by the interſection either of a right line or a circle, or of the circumference of two circles.

PLAIN *Chart* [in navigation] a plan or chart having the degrees of longitude thereon, made equal with thoſe of the latitude, as to length.

PLAIN *Sailing* [with navigators] the method of ſailing by a plain chart.

PLAIN *Scale* [with navigators] a thin ruler on which are delineated lines of chords, ſigns and tangents, uſed for various mathematical uſes.

PLAIN *Table*, an inſtrument uſed by ſurveyors of land. See *Plain* TABLE.

PLAI'NLY, *adv.* [of *plain*] 1. Level, flatly, evenly. 2. Not ſubtilly, not ſpeciouſly. 3. Without ornament. 4. Evidently, not obſcurely, manifeſtly. *Plainly* ſet down in ſcripture. *Hooker.* 5. Without gloſs, intelligibly. Dealing *plainly* with me in the matter. *Pope.* 6. Sincerely, frankly, in earneſt, fairly. And at laſt *plainly* run to a ſafe place. *Clarendon.*

PLAI'NNESS [of *plain*] 1. Evenneſs, flatneſs, levelneſs. 2. Want of ſhew or ornament, unadornedneſs. 3. Manifeſtneſs. 4. Openneſs, rough ſincerity. His *plainneſs* and honeſty. *Sidney.* 5. Artleſſneſs, ſimplicity. Unthinking *plainneſs* ſo o'erſpreads thy mind. *Dryden.*

PLAINT [*plainte*, Fr. *plánto*, Sp.] a complaint, lamentation, lament. Bootleſs are *plaints* and cureleſs are my wounds. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Exprobation of injury. There are three juſt grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon.* 3. Expreſſion of ſorrow. How many childrens *plaints* and mothers cries. *Daniel.*

PLAINT [in law] is the cauſe for which the plaintiff doth complain againſt the defendant, for which he doth obtain the king's writ; alſo the exhibiting in writing, any action, perſonal or real.

PLAI'NTFUL, *adj.* [of *plaint* and *full*] complaining, audibly ſorrowful. To what a ſea of miſeries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead me? *Sidney.*

PLAI'NTIFF, *ſubſt.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] a complainant, he that commences a ſuit of law againſt another. Oppoſed to *defendant.*

PLAINTIFF, *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] complaining. A word not in uſe. Firſt fruit of death lies *plaintiff* of a wound. *Prior.*

PLAI'NTIVE, *adj.* [of *plaintif*, Fr.] complaining, lamenting, expreſſive of ſorrow. His careful mother heard the *plaintive* ſound. *Dryden.*

PLAIN-WORK, *ſubſt.* [of *plain* and *work*] needlework, as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery; the common practice of ſewing or making linen garments.

PLAI'STER [*emplaſtrum*, Lat. of εμπλαστρον, Gr. mortar, plaiſter of Paris, loam, *&c.* plaeſter, Du. O. and L. Ger. plaſtr, C. Br. plâſter, Su. plaſtre, Sax. pflaſter, H. Ger. tho' the latter ſignifies likewiſe the pavement of the ſtreet] a medicament to be laid upon a ſore, *&c.*

To PLAISTER [*platrer*, Fr. *emplaſtàr*, Sp. to patch up a wall, plaeſtern Du. and L. Ger. pflaſtern, H. Ger. tho' the latter ſignifies likewiſe to pave] to daub with plaiſter or mortar. See PLASTER.

PLAI'STERERS, were incorporated about the year 1500. Their arms are *azure* on a chevron ingrail'd, *or*, between a trowel and two hatches handles of the ſecond. Heads *argent* in chief, and a treble bruſh in baſe proper, a roſe gules, ſeeded *or*, entre two fleurs de lis of the firſt. The creſt, a dexter arm and hand, holding a hatchet proper. The ſupporters, two epimachus's, their necks purfled, and the ſlip of their bellies *or*, beaked *ſable*, and wings extending upwards *gules.* Their hall is on the north ſide of Addle-ſtreet, near Philip-Lane, London.

PLAIT, *ſubſt.* [*pli*, Fr. corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*, from to *ply*, to *fold*] a fold in a garment, a double.

To PLAIT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. prob. of *pliſſer*, Fr. or *plico*, Lat. or rather of geploijer, Du. plaited, or of plethu, C. Br.] 1. To lay in plaits or folds, to fold, to double. 2. To weave, to braid. 3. To entangle, to involve. Time ſhall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides. *Shakeſpeare.*

PLAI'TER [of *plait*] he that plaits.

PLAN, Fr. [*piano*, It. of *planum*, Lat.] 1. A draught, ground-plot; a deſign of any place or work; ichnography, form of any thing laid down on paper. 2. A ſcheme, a form, a model in general.

Geometrical PLAN, is one, in which the ſolid and vacant parts are repreſented in their natural proportion.

Raiſed PLAN, is one, where the elevation or upright is ſhown upon the geometrical plan, ſo as to hide the diſtribution.

Perſpective PLAN, is one, conducted and exhibited by degradations or diminutions, according to the rules of perſpective.

To PLAN, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſcheme, to form in deſign. And *plan* with all thy arts the ſcene of fate. *Pope.*

PLA'NARY, *adj.* [*planarius*, Lat.] pertaining to a plane; plain, even, ſmooth.

PLANCE'RE [in architecture] the under part of the corona or drip; making the ſuperior part of the cornice between two cymatiums.

PLA'NCHER, Fr. a plank or board. Some are beſt for *planchers*, as deal; ſome for tables. *Mortimer.*

PLANE, *ſubſt.* [*planus*, Lat. *plain* is commonly uſed in popular language, and *plane* in geometry] 1. A plane or level ſurface whoſe parts lie even between its extremities. 2. [*Plana*, It. *plane*, Fr.] a joiner's tool to ſmooth boards with.

To Plane [*planer*, Fr. of *complano*, Lat.] .1To make even, to level, to ſmooth from inequalities. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To ſmooth with a plane.

Plane, *adj.* even, ſmooth; as a *plane* ſuperfices.

Horizontal Plane [in proſpective] is a plane paſſing through the ſpectator's eye parallel to the horizon, cutting the perſpective plane, when that is perpendicular to the geometric one at right angles.

Plane *of Gravitation*, or Plane *of Gravity*, is a plane ſuppoſed to paſs through the center of gravity of the body, and in the direction of its tendency, that is perpendicular to the horizon.

Plane *of Reflection* [in catoptrics] is a plane which paſſes through the incident and refracted ray.

Geometrical Plane, is one, all the parts of which lie even between its extremities or bound lines, and it is the ſhorteſt extenſion from one line to another.

Vertical Plane [in perſpective] is a plane paſſing through the ſpectator's eye, perpendicular to the geometrical plane, and uſually parallel to the perſpective plane.

Plane *of the Horopter* [in optics] a plane which paſſes thro' the horopter, and is perpendicular to a plane paſſing through the optick axes.

Objective Plane [in perſpective] is any plane ſituate in the horizontal plane, whoſe repreſentation is required.

Plane *Tree* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platane*, Fr.] a kind of tall tree, generally ſuppoſed to be introduced into England by the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

Pla'net [*planette*, Fr. *pianeta*, It. *planata*, Sp. *planeta*, Lat. πλανητης, of πλανω, Gr. to err or wander] a wandering ſtar. See Planets.

Pla'netary, *adj.* [*planetaire*, Fr. *planetaris*, of *planeta*, Lat. a planet] 1. Pertaining to the planets. Their *planetary* motions and aſpects. *Milton.* 2. Under the denomination or ſuppoſed influence of ſome planet. I was born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn. *Addiſon.* 3. Produced by the planets. As if we were villains by an enforced obedience of *planetary* influence. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Having the nature of a planet, erratic.

Plane'tical, *adj.* [of *planet*] pertaining to planets. The eclipſes of ſun and moon, conjunctions and oppoſitions *planetical.* *Brown.*

Planet *Struck* [of *planet* and *ſtruck*; *ſidere afflatus*, Lat.] blaſted; alſo ſtunned or amazed.

Pla'nets, are wandering opaque bodies that receive light from the ſun, and reflect it; for there is none of the planets, except the ſun, that ſhines with his own light, but he enlightens the planets.

All the planets have, beſides their motion round the ſun, which makes their year, alſo a motion round their own axes, which makes their day; as the earth's revolving ſo makes our day and night. It is more than probable, that the diameters of the planets are longer than their axes: we know it is ſo in our earth; and Flamſtead aud Caſſina found it to be ſo in Jupiter. Sir Iſaac Newton aſſerts our earth's equatorial diameter to exceed the other about thirty-four miles; and indeed, elſe the motion of the earth would make the ſea riſe ſo high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.* Sir Isaac Newton, in his *principia*, has fully ſhewn, that they are not moved (as ſome vainly imagined) by corporeal *vortices*; but that the *primary* planets move round the ſun in *ellipſes*, that have one of their *foci* in the centre of the ſun, and are retained in their orbits by the force of *gravity* regarding the ſun, and which acts in reciprocal proportion to the ſquare of the diſtance from the ſun. And that the ſecondary planets move in *ellipſes* that have one of their *foci* in the center of the *primary*, and are retained in their orbits by the force of gravity regarding the primary, and which acts (as before) in a reciprocal proportion to the ſquare of their diſtance from the primary; that both deſcribe *areas* (by lines drawn to their reſpective centers) proportional to the times. And laſtly, that in both, the times of *revolution* are in a ſeſquiplicate proportion to the diſtances from the reſpective bodies round which they move.

Planifo'lious, *adj.* [of *planus*, plain, and *folium*, Lat. a leaf; ſpoken of flowers] made up of plain leaves, ſet together in circular rows round the center, whoſe face is uſually uneven, rough and jagged, as hawkweed, &c.

Plani'loquy [*planiloquium*, Lat.] the act of ſpeaking plainly.

Planime'trical, *adj.* [of *planimetry*] pertaining to the menſuration of plane ſurfaces.

Plani'metry [*planimetrie*, Fr. of *planus*, Lat. and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] the menſuration of plane ſurfaces.

Planipe'talous *Flower* [of *planus*, Lat. and πεταλον, Gr. a leaf] flat-leaved, as when theſe ſmall flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but are flat upwards, as in dandelion, ſuccory, &c.

To Pla'nish, *verb act.* [of *plane*, *planir*, Fr.] to poliſh, to ſmooth. A word uſed among artificers.

Pla'nishing, *part act.* [of *planiſh*] making plain or even, as pewterers, ſilverſmiths, &c. do.

Pla'nisphere [*planiſphærium*, of *planus*, Lat. and σφαιρα, Gr.] a ſphere projected on a plane ſurface, a map of one or both hemiſpheres.

Plank [plancke, Du. and Ger. *planche*, Fr. *piana*, It.] a piece of timber ſawn for carpentry or joinery, a thick ſtrong board.

Plank *upon Plank* [in ſea language] is when other planks are laid upon a ſhip's ſide after ſhe is built.

To Plank, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cover or lay with planks. *Plank* the ground over it. *Bacon.*

Pla'nking, *part act.* [of *plank*; *planchant*, Fr.] flooring or covering with planks.

Planoco'nical, *adj.* [of *planus*, plain, and *conus*, Lat. a cone] level on one ſide and conical on others.. Some few are *planoconical*, whoſe ſuperficies is in part level between both ends. *Grew*,

Pla'no *Convex Glaſs*, is a glaſs, one of whoſe ſurfaces in convex, and the other plain.

Plant [plantunx, Sax. plante, Du. O. and L. Ger. pflantz, H. Ger. *plante*, Fr. *pianta*, It. *pranta*, Port. *planta*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. A thing produced from ſeed, any vegetable production. Plant is a general name under which are compriſed all vegetable bodies, as trees, ſhrubs, and herbs; it is an organical body conſiſting of a root, and commonly a ſeed, producing uſually leaves, a ſtem, branches and flowers. 2. A ſapling. A man haunts the foreſt that abuſes our young *plants* with carving Roſalind on their barks. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. [*Pianto*, It. plante, Du. *planta*, Lat.] the ſole of the foot.

Imperfect Plants, which are ſuch as either totally want both flowers and ſeed, or ſeem to do ſo, in that no flower or ſeed has yet been diſcovered; as muſhrooms, moſſes, ſea-weed, coral, &c.

To Plant, *verb act.* [*planter*, Fr. *piantare*, It. *plantar*, Sp. and Port. *plannu*, C. Brit. *planto*, Lat. plante, Dan. plonta, Su. plantan or plantian, Sax. planten, Du. O. and L. Ger. pflautzen, H. Ger.] 1. To ſet trees or herbs in the gronnd in order to grow, to cultivate. *Plant* not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar. *Deuteronomy.* 2. To procreate, to generate, to produce. It engenders choler, *planteth* anger. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To place, to fix. 4. To ſettle, to eſtabliſh, to people a country; as, to *plant* a colony. 5. To fill or adorn with ſomething planted; as, he *planted* the garden. 6. To direct properly; as, to *plant* a cannon.

Pla'nta, Lat. [in anatomy] the loweſt part or ſole of the foot of a man.

Pla'ntage [*plantago*, Lat.] an herb. As true as ſteel, as *plantage* to the moon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pla'ntain, Fr. [*piantagine*, It. of *plantago*, Lat.] 1. An herb. 2. A tree in the Weſt Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit.

Pla'ntal, *adj.* [of *plant*] pertaining to plants. *Plantal* germinations. *Glanville.*

Pla'ntar, *adj.* [*plantaire*, Fr. of *plantaris*, Lat.] pertaining to the ſole of the foot.

Planta'ris, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the tarſus, from its tendons, which is extended in the ſole of the foot. It takes its riſe from the back of the outermoſt knob of the inferior appendage of the thigh bone, and is inſerted on both ſides of the firſt internode of each leſſer toe.

Planta'tion [*piantazione*, It. of *plantatio*, from *planto*, Lat. to plant] 1. The act or practice of planting. 2. The place planted. 3. A colony or ſettlement of a people in a foreign country. 4. A ſpot of ground, which ſome planter or perſon, arrived in a new colony, pitched on to cultivate and till for his own uſe. 5. Introduction, eſtabliſhment. From the firſt *plantation* of chriſtianity in this iſland. *K. Charles.*

Pla'nter [*planteur*, Fr. *piantatore*, It. of *plantator*, Lat.] 1. One who plants, one who ſets, ſows, or cultivates. 2. One who cultivates ground in the Weſt Indian colonies. 3. One who introduces or diſſeminates. The firſt *planters* of chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

Planti'gerous [of *plantiger*, of *planta*, a plant, and *gero*; Lat. to bear] plant-bearing.

Pla'nting, *part. act.* [*plantant*, Fr. of Lat.] putting plants into the earth.

Pla'nting [with architects] ſignifies the diſpoſing the firſt courſes of ſolid ſtone on the maſonry of the foundation, laid level according to the meaſures with all poſſible exactneſs.

Pla'ntula *Seminalis* [with botaniſts] the little herb that lies, as it were, in an embryo, or in miniature in the ſeed.

Plash [plaſch, Du. platz, Dan.] 1. A place full of ſtanding water, a puddle. Many *plaſhes* that they had repaired to, were dry. *Bacon.* 2. [From to *plaſh*] branch partly cut off, and bound to other branches. In the *plaſhing* your quick, avoid laying of it too low and too thick, which makes the ſap run all into the ſhoots, and leaves the *plaſhes* without nouriſhment. *Mortimer.*

To Plash, *verb act.* [of plaſchen, Du.] 1. To daſh with water. 2. [*Pleſſer*, Fr.] to interweave branches. Plant and *plaſh* quickſets. *Evelyn.*

Pla'shing, *part. act.* [of *plaſh*, with huſbandmen] bending and interweaving the boughs in hedges to thicken them.

Pla'shy, *adj.* [of *plaſh*] full of plaſhes, puddles, or ſtanding waters.

Plasm [*plaſma*, Lat. πλασμα, of πλασσω, Gr. to form] a mould for caſting metals, a matrix in which any thing is caſt or formed. The ſhells ſerved as *plaſms* or moulds to this ſand. *Woodward.*

To Pla'ster, *verb act.* [*plaſtrer*, *plâtrer*, Fr.] 1. To parget or daub walls, cielings, &c. with plaſter, to overlay as with plaſter. 2. To cover with a medicated plaſter.

Plaster [*plaſtre*, *plâtre*, Fr. of πλαςος, Gr. formed or faſhioned] 1. A ſort of mortar for plaſtering, being a ſubſtance made of water and ſome abſorbent matter, ſuch as chalk or lime well pulveriſed, with which walls are overlaid or figures caſt. 2. [*Emplaſtrum*, Lat. formerly *emplaſter* in Engliſh. This is ſometimes written *plaiſter*, tho' *plaſter* is better] a glutinous or adheſive ſalve, a medicated ſubſtance to be clapt on any ſore or ſprain.

Plaster *of Paris*, a foſſil ſtone of the nature of a limeſtone, uſed in moulding, making ſtatues, building, and many other uſes.

Pla'sterer [*plaſtrier*, *plâtrier*, Fr.] 1. One who plaſters walls. 2. One who forms figures in plaſter or parget. The *plaſterer* makes his figures by addition, and the carver by ſubtraction. *Wotton.*

Pla'stering [of *platrer*, Fr.] dawbing walls over with plaſter.

Pla'stic [πλαστικος, of πλασσω, Gr. to form] having the power to give form, ſkilful in forming or making ſtatues of earth, &c.

Plastic *Vertue*, a power of forming or faſhioning any thing. A term invented by naturaliſts to expreſs the faculty of generation or vegetation.

Pla'stice, Lat. [πλαςικη, of πλασσω, Gr. to form] a branch of ſculpture, being the art of forming figures of men, birds, beaſts, plants, &c. in plaſter, clay, &c.

Plasto'graphy [πλαςογραφια, of πλαςος, form, and γραφω, Gr. to treat of] a treatiſe of plaſtice, or of the art of forming figures into plaſter.

Pla'stron, Fr. [*piaſtrone*, It.] a fencing maſter's breaſt-leather, ſtuffed, for his ſcholars to puſh at.

To Plat, *verb act.* [from *plait*] to weave, to make by texture. A ring in which my miſtreſs's hair is *platted.* *Addiſon.*

Plat, *ſubſt.* [more properly *plot*; plot, Sax.] a ſmall piece of ground. It paſſes through banks of violets and *plats* of willow. *Spectator.*

Pla'tane, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*platanus*, Lat.] the plane tree. Under a *platane*. *Milton.*

Plat *Veins of a Horſe*, *i. e.* certain veins on each ſhoulder, where he is uſually blooded.

Plat-band [with architects] any flat, ſquare moulding, the height of which does much exceed its projecture.

Plat-band [with gardeners] a border or bed of flowers along a wall, or the ſide of a parterre.

Plat-bands *of Flutings* [in architecture] the liſts or fillets between the flutings of columns.

Plate [plate, Du. *plaque*, from the Fr. *plat*, flat, or *plat*, a meſs or diſh of victuals, or *platine*, a flat piece of metal, or *platillo*, Sp. in the ſame ſignification] 1. A flat, broad piece of metal. 2. Armour of plates. With their force they pierc'd both *plate* and mail. *Spenſer.* 3. [*Plat*, Fr. *piatta*,

piatta, It.] 1. A ſmall and ſhallow table-diſh of metal, *&c.* on which meat is eaten. 4. [*Plata*, Sp.] wrought ſilver veſſels, *&c.* They carried away the *plate*. *Knolles*. 5. *Plate fleet*, e. g. *When the plate fleet comes in* (vulgar expreſſion) *When money comes in*. Evidently with alluſion to the plate fleet coming home to Spain from the Weſt Indies.

To PLATE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To cover over with a plate of metal. *Plated* with gold. *Arbuthnot*. 2. To arm with plates. Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To beat into plates or laminæ. A thinned or *plated* body. *Newton*.

PLA'TEN [*platine*, Fr. with printers] the plate of a printing-preſs, the flat part of the preſs whereby the impreſſion is made.

PLATES [in heraldry] round flat pieces of ſilver, without any impreſſion on them, but as it were formed ready to receive it.

PLA'TFORM [*plateforme*, Fr. *piattaforma*, It.] 1. A draught or deſign, a ſketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography of a building. 2. A place laid out after any model. And half the *platform* juſt reflects the other. *Pope*. 3. A ſcheme, a plan in general. Conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hooker*. 4. [In architecture] the cieling or roof of a chamber or other room, *&c.* the ſame as *ſoffit*.

PLA'TFORM [in architecture] a row of beams which ſupport the timber-work of a roof, and lie on the top of the wall, where the entablature ought to be raiſed; alſo a kind of terraſs-walk on the top of a building.

PLATFORM [in military affairs] a level place before a fortification, a plain place prepared on the ramparts, to raiſe a battery of cannons upon.

PLATFORM [in a ſhip of war] a place on the lower deck abaft the main-maſt, and round about the main capſtan, before the cock-pit, called alſo the *orlope*, where the wounded men are taken care of.

PLATO'NIC [of *Plato*] pertaining to Plato and his doctrines.

PLATONIC *Bodies* [in geometry] are the five regular bodies, *viz.* the tetrahedron, the cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icoſihedron.

PLATONIC *Love* [ſo called of *Plato*, the divine philoſopher] a pure ſpiritual affection, ſubſiſting between the different ſexes, abſtracted from all carnal appetites and fruition, regarding no other object but the mind and its beauties.

PLATONIC *Year*, in every 36000th year, at what time ſome philoſophers fancied that all perſons and things ſhall return to the ſame ſtate as they now are in.

PLA'TONISM, the doctrine and ſentiments of Plato and his followers, in reſpect to philoſophy.

PLATO'NIST, one that holds the tenets or principles of Plato.

PLATOO'N [in military affairs. A corruption of *pelaton*, Fr.] a ſmall ſquare body of 40 or 50 men, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when formed into the hollow ſquare; to ſtrengthen the angles. Platoons are likewiſe placed between the ſquadrons of horſe to ſuſtain them; or in ambuſcades, ſtreights, or defiles, *&c.*

PLATS [in a ſhip] are flat ropes made of rope yarn, to keep a cable from galling.

PLA'TTER [*un plat debois*, Fr.] a broad large diſh, generally of earth.

PL'ATTER-FACED, broad-faced.

PLATYCO'RIA, Lat. [πλατυκορια, Gr. a dilatation of the pupil] a diſtemper of the eye ſo called; tis oppoſed to *myariaſis* or *contractions*. GORRÆUS.

PLATYCORIA'SIS, Lat. [of πλατυκοριασις, Gr.] the ſame as *platycoria*; which ſee.

PLAU'DIT, or PLAU'DITE, *ſubſt.* [a word derived from the Latin *plaudite*, *i. e.* clap your hands; the demand of applauſe made by the player when he left the ſtage] a clapping of hands in token of applauſe or approbation of an action. The laſt *plaudit* to expect. *Denham*.

PLAU'SIBLENESS, or PLAUSIBI'LITY [of *plauſible* or *plauſibilité*, Fr.] plauſible quality, quality of ſeeming fair and honeſt, ſpeciouſneſs, ſhow of right.

PLAU'SIBLE, Fr. [*plauſibile*, It. *plauſibilis*, from *plauſum*, *ſup.* of *plaudo*, Lat. to clap hands] that ſeems to deſerve applauſe, ſeemingly fair and honeſt, ſuperficially pleaſing, popular, ſpecious.

PLAU'SIBLY, *adv.* [of *plauſible*] 1. In a ſeemingly fair and upright manner, ſpeciouſly. 2. With applauſe: Obſolete.

PLAU'SIVE, *adj.* [*plauſum*, ſup. of *plaudo*, Lat. to clap the hands] 1. Applauding. 2. Plauſible. An obſolete word.

PLAY [plæᵹ, Sax.] 1. Action not impoſed, not work, diſmiſſion from work. 2. Amuſement, a recreation, ſport. 3. A drama, a tragedy or comedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action. 4. Game, practice of gaming, conteſt at a game. I will *play* no more. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. Practice in any conteſt. Knowing his beſt *play* to be in the dark. *Tillotſon*. 6. Action, employment, office. 7. Practice, action, manner of acting in general. To prevent any foul *play* that might be offered unto me. *Sidney*. 8. Act of touching a muſical inſtrument. 9. Irregular and wanton motion. 10. A ſtate of agitation or ventilation. 11. Room for motion. Faſten them leſt the joints *play*. *Moxon*. 12. Liberty of acting, ſwing. Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency? *Addiſon*.

PLA'Y-BOOK [of *play* and *book*] book of dramatic compoſitions.

PLA'Y-DAY [of *play* and *day*; plæᵹ-ꝺæᵹ, Sax.] a holy-day, a day exempt from taſks or work.

PLA'Y-DEBT [of *play* and *debt*] debt contracted by gaming. *Play-debts* upon joint lives. *Arbuthnot*.

PLA'YER [of *play*; pleᵹeꞃe, Sax.] 1. One who plays. 2. An idler, a lazy perſon. *Players* in your houſewifry. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. An actor of dramatic ſcenes. *Players* of interludes. *Bacon*. 4. A mimic. 5. One who touches a muſical inſtrument. 6. A gameſter. 7. One who acts in play in any certain manner.

PLA'Y-FELLOW [of *play* and *fellow*] companion in amuſement. Never having a friend but *playfellows*. *Sidney*.

PLA'YFUL [of *play* and *full*] ſportive, full of levity. He is ſcandaliz'd at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being *playful*. *Addiſon*.

PLA'Y-GAME [of *play* and *game*] play of children. That liberty alone gives the true reliſh to their ordinary *play-games*. *Locke*.

PLA'YHOUSE [of *play* and *houſe*] a houſe where dramatic performances are repreſented.

PLA'Y-PLEASURE [of *play* and *pleaſure*] idle amuſement. He taketh a kind of *play-pleaſure* in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon*.

PLA'YSOME, *adj.* [of *play* and *ſome*; of plæᵹꞅom, Sax.] given or diſpoſed to play, wanton, full of levity.

PLA'YSOMENESS [of *playſome*] wantonneſs, levity, addictedneſs to play.

PLA'YTHING [of *play* and *thing*] toy, thing to play with. By giving them fruit and *playthings*. *Locke*.

PLA'Y-WRIGHT [of *play* and *wright*] a maker or writer of plays. Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a *playwright*. *Pope*.

To PLAY, *verb neut.* [of plæᵹan, Sax.] 1. To divert, to ſport, to frolic, to do ſomething not as a taſk, but for a pleaſure. 2. To toy, to act with levity. Wiſdom thy ſiſter, and with her didſt *play*. *Milton*. 3. To be diſmiſſed from work. 'Tis a *playing* day I ſee. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. To trifle, to act wantonly and thoughtleſly. Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives. *Temple*. 5. To do ſomething fanciful. How every fool can *play* upon the word! *Shakeſpeare*. 6. To practiſe ſarcaſtic merriment, to intrude upon, to banter. To *play* upon thoſe I deſpiſed. *Pope*. 7. To mock, to practiſe illuſion. Or is it fancy plays upon our eye ſight. *Shakeſpeare*. 8. To game, to contend at ſome game. The low-rated Engliſh *play* at dice. *Shakeſpeare*. 9. To do any thing trickiſh or deceitful. His mother *play'd* falſe with a ſmith. *Shakeſpeare*. 10. To touch a muſical inſtrument. 11. To operate, to act. Uſed of any thing in motion. The blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne*. 12. To wanton, to move irregularly. E'en as the waving ſedges *play* with wind. *Shakeſpeare*. 13. To perſonate a drama. 14. To repreſent a character. Courts are theatres where ſome men *play*. *Donne*. 15. To act in any certain character. Proving that he has *played* the fool. *Collier*.

To PLAY, *verb act.* 1. To put in action or motion; as, he *play'd* his cannon. 2. To uſe an inſtrument of muſic. He *plays* a tickling ſtraw within his noſe. *Gay*. 3. To act a mirthful character. *Milton*. 4. To exhibit dramatically. Come to *play* a pleaſant comedy. *Shakeſpeare*. 5. To act, to perform in general. Doubt would fain have *played* his part in her mind. *Sidney*. 6. To act, to perform tricks. Life is not long enough for a coquette to *play* all her tricks in. *Addiſon*.

PLEA [pleoh, Sax. *plaid*, O. Fr. *pleyto*, It. pleyte, Du.] 1. The act or form of pleading. 2. [In law] is what either the plaintiff or defendant alledgeth for himſelf in court. 3. Allegation. 4. An apology, an excuſe. No *plea* muſt ſerve. *Denham*.

Foreign PLEA, is that whereby matter is produced in any court, which may be tried in another.

Common PLEAS, are ſuch as are held between common perſons.

PLEAS *of the Crown*, are all ſuits in the king's name, for offences committed againſt his crown and dignity.

Clerk of the PLEAS [in the exchequer] an officer of that court, in whoſe office the officers of that court ought to ſue or be ſued upon any action.

To PLEACH, *verb act.* [*pleſſer*, Fr.] to bend, to interweave: an obſolete word.

To PLEAD, *verb neut.* [*plaider*, Fr.] 1. To put in a plea at law, to argue before a court of juſtice. 2. To ſpeak in an argumentative or perſuaſive way for or againſt, to reaſon with another. *Pleading* for the natural power of kings. *Locke*. 3. To be offered as a plea. The ſame reſiſtleſs power may *plead* for me. *Dryden*.

To PLEAD, *verb act.* 1. To defend, to diſcuſs. 2. To alledge in pleading or argument. 3. To pretend, to offer as an excuſe.

PLEA'DABLE [of *plead*] that may be pleaded, capable to be alledged in plea. This privilege is *pleadable* at law. *Dryden*.

PLEA'DER [of *plead*; *plaideur*, Fr.] 1. A counſellor at law, a barriſter, one who argues in a court of juſtice. 2. One who ſpeaks for or againſt. So fair a *pleader* any cauſe may gain. *Dryden*.

PLEA'DING, *part. act.* of *to plead*; which ſee [*plaidant*, Fr.] putting in a plea in law; alſo alledging, pretending.

PLEADING, *ſubſt.* [of *plead*] act or form of pleading. Theſe *pleadings* in the court below. *Swift*.

PLEA'SANCE [of *plaiſance*, Fr.] pleaſantry, pleaſant humour, gaiety, merriment.

PLEA'SANT [*plaiſant*, Fr.] 1. Delightful, giving delight. 2. Grateful to the ſenſes. 3. Good-humoured, cheerful. A *pleaſant* fellow. *Addiſon*. 4. Gay, lively, merry, agreeable, diverting. 5. Trifling, adapted rather to mirth than uſe.

PLEA'SANTLY, *adv.* [of *pleaſant*] 1. Agreeably, divertingly, gaily, merrily, in good humour. 2. In ſuch a manner as to give delight. 3. Lightly, ludicrouſly. Ulyſſes ſpeaks *pleaſantly* to Elpenor. *Broome*.

PLEA'SANTNESS [of *pleaſant*; *qualité pleaſante*, Fr.] 1. Delightfulneſs, ſtate of being pleaſant. The *pleaſantneſs* of this place. *Sidney*. 2. Gaiety, cheerfulneſs, merriment. Like the *pleaſantneſs* of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South*.

PLEA'SANTRY [*plaiſanterie*, Fr.] 1. A pleaſant joke, a ſprightly ſaying, lively talk. 2. Gaiety, merriment, mirth.

To PLEASE, *verb act.* [*placeo*, Lat. *plaire*, *je plais*, Fr. *piacere*, It. *aplazèr*, Sp. *aprazer*, Port.] 1. To content, to ſatisfy. 2. To delight, to gratify, to humour. 3, To obtain favour from, to be pleaſed with is to approve, to favour. 4. To be pleaſed, to like. A word of ceremony. Many of our moſt ſkilful painters were *pleaſed* to recommend this author to me. *Dryden*.

To PLEASE, *verb neut.* 1. To give pleaſure. 2. To gain approbation. Their wine-offerings ſhall not be *pleaſing* unto them. *Hoſea*. 3. To like, to chuſe. 4. To condeſcend, to comply. A word of ceremony. That he would *pleaſe* to give me my liberty. *Swift*.

PLEA'SER [of *pleaſe*] one that courts favour.

PLEA'SING, *part. act.* [*placens*, Lat.] affording pleaſure, ſatisfaction, *&c.*

PLEA'SINGLY, *adv.* [of *pleaſing*] in ſuch a manner as to give delight. *Pleaſingly* troubleſome. *Suckling*.

PLEA'SINGNESS [of *pleaſing*] pleaſurable quality, quality of giving delight.

PLEA'SEMAN [of *pleaſe* and *man*] a pickthank, an officious fellow. Some carry-tale, ſome *pleaſeman*. *Shakeſpeare*.

PLEA'SURABLE [of *pleaſure*] pleaſant, delightful, full of pleaſure.

PLEA'SURABLENESS [of *pleaſurable*] agreeableneſs, delightfulneſs.

PLEA'SURE [*plaiſir*, Fr. *piacere*, It.] 1. The effect of the ſenſation or perception agreeable to the mind, or the ſatisfaction of ſome appetite, content, joy, delight. *Pleaſure* in general is the conſequent apprehenſion of a ſuitable object, ſuitably applied to a rightly diſpoſed faculty. *South*. 2. Looſe gratification.

Behold yon dame
Does ſhake the head to hear of *pleaſure*'s name. *Shakeſpeare*.

3. Approbation. The Lord taketh *pleaſure* in them that fear him. *Pſalms.* 4. What the will dictates. Uſe your *pleaſure. Shakeſpeare.* 5. Choice, arbitrary will. We can at *pleaſure* move ſeveral parts of our bodies. *Wilkins.*

To PLEA'SURE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to do one a pleaſure, to give content, to oblige, to humour, to gratify, to pleaſe. It will make a man croſs his own inclinations to *pleaſure* them whom he loves. *Tillotſon.*

PLEA'SUREFUL [of *pleaſure* and *full*] pleaſant, delightful: obſolete.

PLEBE'IAN, *ſubſt.* [*plebein*, Fr. *plebeius*, Lat.] one of the commonalty or lower people.

PLEBEIAN, *adj.* 1. Popular, conſiſting of mean perſons. *Plebeian* concourſes. *K. Charles.* 2. Belonging to the lower ranks. *Plebeian* angel militant. *Milton.* 3. Vulgar, low, common. To apply notions philoſophical to *plebeian* terms. *Bacon.*

PLEDGE [*plegeum*, barb. Lat. *pleige*, Fr. *pieggio*, It.] 1. Any thing put to pawn. 2. A gage, any thing given by way of warrant or ſecurity, a pawn. 3. A ſurety, a bail, an hoſtage.

To PLEDGE [*pleiger*, Fr. *pieggiare*, It.] 1. To leave for a pledge, to put in pawn. 2. To give as warrant or ſecurity. 3. To ſecure by a pledge. 4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLE'DGED, *part. paſſ.* [*pleigé*, L. Fr.] pawned, *&c.* alſo having drank by the recommendation of another. See TO PLEDGE.

PLE'DGERY, or PLE'GGERY [*plegagium*, barb. Lat. *plegerio*, Fr.] ſuretiſhip, an undertaking, or anſwering for.

PLEDGES, *plur.* [of *pledge*; in law] ſureties which the plaintiff finds that he ſhall proſecute his ſuit.

PLE'DGET, or PLE'GET [plagghe, Du. in ſurgery] a kind of flat tent, a ſmall maſs of lint for a wound; alſo a piece of rag folded up and applied to the arms after letting blood.

PLE'DGING [*pleigeant*, L. Fr.] pawning, engaging for. The cuſtom of pledging in drinking was occaſioned by the Danes, who while they had the ſuperiority in England uſed to ſtab the Engliſh, or cut their throats while they were drinking; and thereupon they requeſted of ſome ſitter by, to be their pledge and ſecurity while they drank; ſo that *I will pledge you*, ſignifies, I will be your ſecurity, that you ſhall drink in ſafety.

PLEI'ADES, or PLE'IADS [πλειαδες of πλειονες, Gr. more] the conſtellation in the neck of Taurus, called the ſeven ſtars. They ſay they are according to the number of the daughters of Atlas. But there are not ſeven but only *ſix* viſible, of which this reaſon is given: They ſay that ſix of them were married to gods, but the ſeventh to a mortal.

PLE'NARILY, *adv.* [of *plenary*] fully, intirely, perfectly.

PLE'NARTY [in common law] a term uſed when a benefice is ſupplied, and is the direct contrary of vacation.

PLE'NARY [of *plenus*, Lat. or *plenier*, Fr. *plenario*, It. and Sp.] full, intire, perfect, complete.

PLE'NARY, *ſubſt.* deciſive procedure.

PLENILU'NARY, *adj.* [*plenilunium*, Lat.] pertaining to the full moon. The interlunary and *plenilunary* exemptions. *Brown.*

PLEINPO', a vulgar contraction of a *plenipotentiary*.

PLENI'POTENCE [*plena potentia*, Lat.] full power.

PLENI'POTENT [*plenipotens*, Lat.] having full or ample power. *Milton.*

PLENIPOTE'NTIAL, PLENIPOTE'NTIARY, *adj.* pertaining to a plenipotentiary, or pertaining to full power.

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY, *ſubſt.* [*plenipotentiaire*, Fr. *plenipotenziario*, It. *plenipotenciario*, Sp. of *plena potentiâ donatus*, Lat.] a commiſſioner or ambaſſador from a prince or ſtate inveſted with full power to treat with another prince or ſtate, and conclude peace.

PLE'NIST [of *plenus*, Lat. full] a philoſopher who does not allow of any vacuity in nature, and holds that all ſpace is full of matter.

PLE'NITUDE, Fr. [*plenitudine*, It. of *plenitudo*, Lat.] 1. Fullneſs, the contrary to vacuity. 2. [In phyſic, the ſame as *plethory*] repletion, animal fulneſs. 3. Exuberance, abundance. The *plenitude* of the pope's power of diſpenſing. *Bacon.* 4. Completeneſs.

PLE'NTEOUS [of *plenty*; *plenitas*, Lat.] 1. Abundant, copious, exuberant. 2. Fertile, fruitful.

PLE'NTEOUSLY, *adv.* [of *plenteous*] with plenty, copiouſly.

PLE'NTEOUSNESS [of *plenteous*] abundance, fertility.

PLE'NTIFUL, *adj.* [of *plenty*; *plenitas*, Lat. and full, Sax.] abundant, copious, fruitful.

PLE'NLIFULLY, *adv.* [of *plentiful*] abundantly, copiouſly.

PLENTI'FULNESS [of *plentiful*] the ſtate of being plentiful, fertility, plenty.

PLE'NTY [*plenitas*, of *plenus*, Lat. full] 1. Abundance, great ſtore, ſuch a quantity as is more than enough. 2. Fruitfulneſs, exuberance. 3. It is uſed for plentiful. If reaſons were as *plenty* as black-berries. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A ſtate in which enough is had and enjoyed. Ye ſhall eat in *plenty*, and be ſatisfied. *Joel.*

PLE'NUM Lat. [with philoſophers] a fulneſs, a term uſed to ſignify that ſtate of things wherein every part of ſpace or extenſion is *ſuppoſed* to be full of matter, in oppoſition to *vacuum*, or a ſpace devoid of all matter.

PLE'ONASM [*pleonaſme*, Fr. *pleonaſmus*, Lat. ϖλεονασμος, of ϖλεοναζω, Gr. to ſuper-abound] this figure conſiſts in the uſing more words than are ſtrictly neceſſary to convey the thought; as in that reply which *Diomede* makes to *Pandarus*, in the fifth book of the Iliad,

ημϐροτες, ουκ ετυχες,
i. e. You have miſt, you have not hit,
Or reach'd my body with your ſpear.

But, *N. B.* This redundancy of ſtile is not always an inſtance of *incorrectneſs*; on the contrary, it contains a *beauty*, wherever a ſufficient reaſon may be aſſigned for the mind's *dwelling* upon a thought.

PLEONASM [in grammar] the adding of a letter or ſyllable in the beginning or middle of a word, as, in the *Greek* tongue, εθελω, inſtead of θελω, I will; or ϖειριθοος, inſtead of ϖιριθοος, pirithous. EUSTATH. as cited by the learned author of the APPENDIX, *ad Theſaur. H. Stephan. Conſtantin.* &c.

PLEROPHORI'A, or PLEROPHO'RY, Lat. [ϖληροφορια, of ϖληρης, full, and φορεω, Gr. to bear] fulneſs of faith and aſſurance.

PLERO'TICA, Lat. [ϖληρωτικα, of πληροω, Gr. to fill up] medicines good to breed fleſh, and ſo to fill up wounds.

PLESH, *ſubſt.* [a word uſed by Spenſer inſtead of *plaſh*, for the convenience of rhyme] a puddle, a boggy marſh.

PLETHO'RA, *ſubſt.* [ϖληθωρα, Gr.] the ſtate in which the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate, or to health. It ariſes either from a diminution of ſome natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher, or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viſcera can digeſt.

PLETHORE'TIC, PLETHO'RIC, or PLETHO'RICAL [πληθωρικος, of ϖληθωρα, Gr.] troubled with a plethory, having a full habit.

PLE'THORY [*plethore*, Fr. *plethora*, Lat. ϖληθωρα, of ϖληροω, Gr. to fill] a ſtate of too great abounding with blood or laudable humours, which proves hurtful to the body, a fulneſs of habit.

PLE'VIN [*plevina*, barb. Lat. a law term] a warrant or aſſurance. See REPLEVIN.

PLEU'RA [ϖλευρα, Gr.] the membrane or ſkin that covers the inſide of the cheſt, ſticking to the ribs.

PLEU'RETIC, *adj.* [*pleurietique*, Fr. when derived from the French it is written *pleuretic*, but if from the Greek it is better *pleuritic*] having the pleuriſy.

PLEU'RISY [*pleuriſie*, Fr. *ploreſia*, Sp. *pleurais*, Port. *pleuritis*, Lat. ϖλευριτις, of πλευρα, Gr. the membrane that incloſes the lungs, or the membrane inveſting the inſide of the cheſt] an inflammation of the *pleura*, as alſo of the *muſcles* lying between the ribs; the former, I mean an inflammation of the *pleura* or *membrane* that includes the lungs, is called the true or *legitimate* pleuriſy; the latter, *viz.* an inflammation of the *intercoſtal muſcles*, is called a *ſpurious* pleuriſy. But, *N. B. Pleuron*, in Greek, ſignifying the *ſide*; hence in either caſe it is called ϖλευριτις, Gr. and *morbus lateralis* [*i. e.* the ſide-diſeaſed] in Latin; and is attended with a continual fever, ſtitches in the ſide, difficulty of breathing, *&c.* though it is hardly diſtinguiſhable from an inflammation of any other part of the breaſt, which are all from the ſame cauſe, namely, a ſtagnated blood, and are to be remedied by evacuation, ſuppuration, or expectoration, or all together. *Quincy.*

PLEU'RITIC, or PLEU'RITICAL, *adj.* [πλευριτις, Gr.] 1. Diſeaſed with a pleuriſy. 2. Denoting a pleuriſy. His blood was *pleuritical. Wiſeman.*

PLEURITIC *Fever*, a fever occaſioned by the pleuriſy.

PLEURO'PNEUMONIA [of ϖλευρα, and ϖνευμονια, of ϖνευμων, Gr. the lungs] a complicated diſeaſe, being a pleuriſy and a peripneumony together; a *pleuriſy* by the *contiguity* of parts, ſuper-inducing an inflammation of the *lungs*; or as the poet expreſſes it,

——*Jam* proximus *ardet*
Ucalegon.——

PLEURORTHOPNOE'A [of πλευριτις, a pleuriſy, ορθος, ſtraight, and πνοη, Gr. breath] a diſeaſe in the ſide, when the perſon afflicted cannot breathe unleſs he ſits upright.

PLE'XUS *Choroides*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] an admirable contexture of ſmall arteries in the brain, reſembling a net.

PLEXUS *Reticularis* [in anatomy] the ſame with the net like contexture juſt over the pineal-gland.

PLI'ABLE [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend] 1. Apt to bend, eaſy to be bended, or twiſted, flexible. 2. Flexible of diſpoſition, eaſy to be perſuaded.

PLI'ABLENESS [of *pliable*] 1. Eaſineſs to be bent, flexibility. 2 Flexibility of mind.

PLI'ANCY [of *pliant*] eaſineſs to be bent.

PLI'ANT [of *pliant* of *plier*, Fr.] 1. Pliable, tough, flexible, limber. 2. Eaſy to take a form. 3. Eaſily complying. 4. Eaſily perſuaded. The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reaſon. *South.*

PLI'ANTNESS [of *pliant*] flexibility, toughneſs.

PLI'CA *Polonica*, Lat. [among the Polanders] a diſtemper which cauſes their hair to cling together like a cow's tail.

PLI'CATION, or PLI'CATURE [*plicatura*, from *plico*, Lat. to fold] a fold or double.

PLI'ERS, *ſubſt.* [only uſed in the plural, of *ply*] an inſtrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

PLIGHT [pliht, L. and O. Ger. pflicht, H. Ger. ſignify duty. This word Skinner imagines to be derived from the Dutch, plicht, office or employment: But Junius obſerves, that pliht, Sax. ſignifies diſtreſs or preſſing danger. Whence *plight* ſeems to be derived, it being generally uſed in a bad ſenſe] 1. State, condition. They in lowlieſt *plight* repentant ſtood. *Milton.* 2. Good caſe of any thing, as of the human body, cattle, or land. 3. [From the verb] pledge, gage. That lord, whoſe hand muſt take my *plight. Shakeſpeare.* 4. [From to *plight*] a fold, a double, a plait, pucker or purfle.

PLIGHT [in law] an eſtate with the habit and quality of the land; alſo ſometimes it extends to the rent charge and poſſibility of a dower.

To PLIGHT, *verb act. pret.* and *part. paſſ.* plight, *or* plighted [plihtan, Sax. plichten, Du.] 1. To pledge, to give as ſurety, to engage or promiſe ſolemnly. 2. To braid, to weave [from *plico*, Lat. whence to *ply*, or to bend, and *plight*, *pleight* or *plait*, a fold or flexure. *Johnſon*]

PLINTH [*plinthe*, Fr. ϖλινθος, Gr. a tile; in architecture] 1. A flat ſquare member, otherwiſe called the ſlipper, which ſerves for the foundation of the baſe, or foot of a pillar. 2. The abacus, or upper part of the Tuſcan pillar, is ſo called by Vitruvius. 3. A thick wall, in which there are two or three rows of bricks placed in form of a plat band.

PLINTH [of the capital] a member about the chapiter of a plat band of a pillar, like the abacus of the Tuſcan pillar.

PLINTH *of a Statue* [in architecture] a baſe or ſtand, either flat, round, or ſquare, ſerving to ſupport a ſtatue, *&c.*

PLINTH *of a Wall* [in architecture] two or three rows of bricks advancing out of the wall; or any flat high moulding, ſerving in a front-wall to mark the floors, and to ſuſtain the eaves of a wall, and the larmier of a chimney.

PLITE, an ancient meaſure, ſuch as our yard or ell.

PLO'CE [ϖλοκη, Gr. a twiſting] a figure in rhetoric, whereby a word is repeated by way of emphaſis, in ſuch a manner as not only to expreſs the ſubject, but alſo the quality of it.

To PLOD, *verb neut.* [prob. of ploeghen, Du. to plough. *Skinner*; or *comploter*, Fr.] 1. To toil, to moil, to drudge, to travel. A *plodding* diligence. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To travel laboriouſly. *Plod* away o' the hoof. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To ſtudy cloſely and dully, to contrive, or labour earneſtly in a matter.

PLO'DDER [of *plod*] a dull, heavy, laborious man.

PLO'DDING, *part. act.* [of *plod*] having one's head full of contrivance.

PLO'NKETS, a kind of coarſe woollen cloth.

PLOT [*complot*, Fr.] 1. A conſpiracy, a ſecret deſign. 2. [plot, Sax. See Plat] a ſmall extent or piece of ground. Garden *plots. Locke.* 3. A plantation laid out. Nor any leſs than a goddeſs could have made it ſo perfect a *plot. Sidney.* 4. A form, a plan, a ſcheme. The law of England never was properly applied unto the Iriſh nation, as by a purpos'd *plot* of government. *Spenſer* 5. [In dramatic poetry] an intrigue, an affair complicated and involved, the ſtory of a play, compriſing an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at laſt by ſome unexpected means. 6. Stratagem, ſecret combination to any ill end. 7. Contrivance, deep reach of thought.

To Plot, *verb neut.* [*complotter*, Fr.] 1. To combine, to conſult together, to form ſchemes of miſchief againſt another, commonly againſt thoſe in authority. 2. To contrive, to hatch, to ſcheme in general.

To Plot, *verb act.* 1. To plan, to contrive. *Plotting* an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.* 2. To deſcribe ichnographically. This treatiſe *plotteth* down Cornwall. *Carew.*

Plot [with ſurveyors] the plan or draught of any parcel of ground, ſurveyed and laid down in its proper dimenſions.

Plo'tter [of *plot*] 1. A conſpirator. 2. A contriver, a ſchemer in general.

Plo'tting, *part. act.* [of *plot*] conſpiring, *&c.*

Plo'tting [in ſurveying] the art of deſcribing or laying down on paper the ſeveral angles and lines of a tract of ground ſurveyed. See Surveying.

Plo'tton, ſee Platoon [of *peloton*, Fr. a clew or bottom of thread, alſo ſuch a knot of men] a ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers, drawn out of a body of infantry, when they form the hollow ſquare to ſtrengthen the angles; a platoon.

Plo'ver [*pluvier*, Fr. *piviere*, It. plyfer, C. Br. *pluvialis*, Lat.] a bird.

Plough, or Plow [ploȝ, Sax. plog, Su. plove and plog, Dan. ploegh, Du. plug, O. and L. Ger. pflug, H. Ger.] 1. An inſtrument for tillage, with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed. 2. A ſort of plain. *Ainſworth.*

To Plough, *verb neut.* [of ploga, Su. plove, Dan. ploeghen, Du. plugen, O. and L. Ger. pflügen, H. Ger.] to turn up the ground in order to ſow ſeed.

To Plough, *verb act.* 1. To turn the ground up with the plough. You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows. *Mortimer.* 2. To bring to view by means of the plough. There are of theſe frequently *ploughed* up in the fields of Weldon. *Woodward.* 3. To furrow, to divide in general. He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene ſeas. *Addiſon.* 4. To tear, to furrow.

Plough [with book-binders] an inſtrument for cutting the edges or margins of books

Plough [in navigation] a mathematical inſtrument made of boxwood, *&c.* uſed at ſea in taking the height of the ſun or ſtars, *&c.* in finding the latitude.

Plou'gh-boy [of *plough* and *boy*] a boy that drives the plough, a rude ignorant boy.

Plou'gher [of *plough*] one who ploughs or tills land.

Plou'ghing, *part. act.* [of *plough*] turning up the ground with a plough.

Plou'gh-land, 1. As much arable land as one plough could plough in a year. This, in the beginning of the reign of Richard I. was accounted 60 acres, and in the 9th of the ſame king, 100 acres. 2. A farm for producing corn.

Plou'ghman [of *plough* and *man*] 1. One that attends the plough, one that uſes the plough. 2. A rude, groſs and ignorant clown. 3 A ſtrong, laborious man. A weak ſtomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a *ploughman* will digeſt it. *Arbuthnot.*

Plough *Monday*, the next Monday after Twelfth-day. In the north of England, the ploughmen draw a plough from door to door, and beg plough-money to drink.

Plou'gh-share [of plog, Su. and ꞅceaꝑ, Sax.] the part of the plough-irons that is perpendicular to the coulter.

Plough-staff [of plog, Su. and ꞅtaꝼ, Sax.] the ſtaff which a ploughman carries in one hand, to clear the ſhare and coulter when choaked up with earth.

Plough-tail [of plog, Su. and tæȝl, Sax.] the extreme part of the plough, which the ploughman holds in his hand and thereby directs it.

To Pluck, *verb act.* [pluccian, ploccian, Sax. plucker, Dan. plucke, Su. plucken, Du. O. and L. Ger. plocken, Du. pflücken, H. Ger.] 1. To pull away from by force, or with a twitch, to pull, to force on or off, to force up or down, to act upon with violence. 2. To ſtrip off feathers. 3. To *pluck up* a heart or ſpirit: a proverbial expreſſion, for taking up or reſuming courage.

Pluck [prob. of pluck, Dan. pluc, Sax. *q. d.* what is plucked out, *plughk*, Erſe] 1 The heart, liver and lights; the intrails of a calf, ſheep, or other animal. 2. A pull, a draw, a ſingle act of plucking.

Plu'cker [of *pluck*] one that plucks. Let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfuls. *Mortimer.*

Plu'cking, *part. act.* [of *pluck*] pulling with force, *&c.*

Plug [plugg, Su. plugge, Du. O. and L. Ger. pflock, H. Ger.] a large wooden peg for ſtopping a water-pipe, *&c.* a ſtopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

To Plug, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſtop with a plug.

Plum, or Plumb, *adv.* [prob. of *plummet*, or of *à plomb droit*, Fr. *a piombo*, It. in the ſame ſignification] as, to fall down *plum*, is to fall down perpendicularly to the horizon, or right down.

Plum [plum, Sax. ploma, Su. plumm, O. and L. Ger. pflaum, H. Ger. blumme, Dan. a cuſtom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly] 1. A fruit. 2. Raiſin, grape dried in the ſun. 3. A cant word, uſed in the city of London, to denote a man worth 1000, or 10000 *l.* formerly, now worth 100000 *l.* John had acquired ſome *plums. Arbuthnot.*

Plum [with botaniſts] in a large ſenſe, ſignifies any fleſhy fruit, containing one ſeed incloſed in a hard ſtony ſhell; as apricots, peaches, cherries, *&c.*

Plum tree [plum-tꞃeop, Sax.] a tree that bears plums.

Plumaceo'li [with ſurgeons] bolſters, the ſame as *ſplenia*.

Plu'mage, Fr. [*plumaje*, Sp. feathers] a ſuit or bunch of feathers.

Plumb [plum, Sax.] a fruit. See Plum.

Plumb, *adv.* perpendicularly to the horizon. If all theſe atoms ſhould deſcend *plumb* down. *Ray.*

Plumb, *ſubſt.* [*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat. lead] a plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

To Plumb, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To ſound, to ſearch by a line with a weight at its end. 2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

Plumba'gine, Fr. [*piombagine*, It. of *plumbago*, of *plumbum*, Lat. lead] lead naturally mingled with ſilver.

Plumba'go [in botany] the herb lead-wort, or arſe-ſmart.

Plu'mber [*plombier*, Fr. of *plumbarius*, Lat.] a worker in, or maker of leaden veſſels. It is commonly written and pronounced *plummer*.

Plumbers were incorporated Anno 1611. Their arms are *or*, on a chevron, between a mallet *ſable* and two plummets *azure* in chief, and a level of the ſecond in baſe, two ſoldering irons in ſaltire, entres a cutting knife, and a ſhave hook argent. The creſt, Juſtice with a ſword in her right hand, and a balance in the left, ſtanding on a fountain of the fourth, where are the words, *juſtitiæ pax.* The motto is, *In God is all our hope.* Their hall is on the eaſt ſide of Dowgate-Hill.

Plu'mbery, the trade of making leaden veſſels; alſo works of lead, the manufactures of a plumber. Commonly ſpelt *plummery*.

Plumca'ke [of *plum* and *cake*] cake made of plums.

Plu'mbing, trying by a plummer or plumb-line.

Plumb-line [of *plumbum*, lead, and *linea*, Lat. a line] a plummet uſed by architects, *&c.* to ſee that their work ſtands upright.

Plume, Fr. [*plumas*, Sp. *pluma*, Lat. feather of birds] 1. A ſet, particularly of oſtriches feathers, for ornament, commonly worn on the head. 3. Pride, towering mien. 4. Token of honour, prize of conteſt. Ambitious to win from me ſome *plume. Milton.*

Plume [in botany] a little member of the grain or ſeed of a plant, being that which in the growth of the plant becomes the ſtem or trunk; it is incloſed in two ſmall cavities, formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its looſe end into divers pieces, all cloſely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name. *Quincy.*

Plume [in corn] is that which after the radicle is ſhot forth, ſhoots out towards the ſmaller end of the ſeed, and thence is by ſome called the *acroſpire*.

Plume [with falconers] the general colour or mixture of the feathers of a hawk, which ſhews her conſtitution.

To Plume, *verb act.* [*plumer*, Fr.] 1. To pluck off the feathers. 2. [From the ſubſt.] to adjuſt and pick feathers. Where they may have room to come aſhore and *plume* themſelves. *Mortimer.* 3. To ſtrip, to pill. The king cared not to *plume* the nobility. *Bacon.* 4. To place as a plume. On his creſt ſat horror *plum'd. Milton.* 5. To adorn with plumes. Farewel the *plumed* troops and the big war. *Shakeſpeare.*

Plume *Alum*, a mineral, a kind of talc.

Plumi'gerous [*plumiger*, of *pluma*, feather, and *gero*, Lat. to bear] wearing or bearing feathers or plumes, feathered, having feathers.

Plu'ming, *part. act.* of To Plume; which ſee. [in falconry] is when a hawk ſiezes on a fowl, and plucks the feathers off from its body.

Plu'mipede, *ſubſt.* [of *plumipedis*, gen. of *plumipes*, Lat.] a fowl that has feathered feet.

Plu'mmet [*plomb*, Fr. *piombino*, It. *plomada*, Sp. plummen, C. Br. of *plumbum*, Lat.] 1. A lead for plumbing, being a weight of lead hung at a ſtring, by which depths are ſounded and perpendicularity diſcovered. 2. Any weight in general. Counterpoiſed by a *plummet* faſtened about the pulley on the axis. *Wilkins.*

Plu'moseness, or Plumo'sity [*plumoſitas*, Lat.] fulneſs of plumes or feathers, ſtate of being full fledged.

Plu'mous, *adj.* [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumoſus*, of *pluma*, Lat. feather] feathery, reſembling feathers. This has a like *plumous* body. *Woodward.*

Plump *in Fleſh*, *adj.* [of this word the etymology is not known. Skinner derives it from *pommele*, Fr. full like a ripe apple: it might be more eaſily deduced from *plum*, the fruit, which yet ſeems very harſh. Junius omits it] ſomewhat fat, not lean; ſleek, full, round, and ſmooth.

Plump, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] a knot, a tuft, a cluſter, a number joined in one maſs. We reſted under a *plump* of trees. *Sandys.*

To Plump, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to fatten, to ſwell, to make large.

To Plump, *verb neut.* [from the adv.] 1. To fall like a ſtone into the water. A word formed from the ſound. 2. [From the adj.] to be ſwollen. *Ainſworth.*

Plump, *adv.* [probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps formed from the ſound of a ſtone falling on the water] with a ſudden fall.

Plu'mper, *ſubſt.* [of *plump*] ſomething worn in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks.

Plu'mpness [prob. of *pomum*, Lat. or *pomme*, Fr. an apple, *q. d.* full or round as an apple. *Skinner*] fulneſs and roundneſs in fleſh, diſpoſition towards fulneſs.

Plumpo'rridge [of *plum* and *porridge*] porridge with plums in it.

Plumpu'dding [of *plum* and *pudding*] pudding made with plums.

Plu'mpy, *adj.* plump, fat. *Plumpy* Bacchus. *Shakeſpeare.*

Plu'my, *adj.* [of *plume*] feathered, covered with feathers. Appear'd his *plumy* creſt. *Addiſon.*

To Plu'nder, *verb act.* [plunderen, Du. plyndre, Dan. plündern, Ger. plundra, Su.] 1. To rob, ſpoil, or take away by violence, to pillage in hoſtility. 2. To rob as a thief.

Plunder [plynder, Dan. plunderagie, Du. plunder, Ger.] ſpoil taken in war, pillage.

Plu'nderer [of *plunder*] 1. Hoſtile pillager, ſpoiler. 2. A thief, a robber.

Plu'ndering, *part. act.* [of *plunder*] ſpoiling, taking away by violence.

To Plunge, *verb act.* [*plonger*, Fr.] 1. To dip ſuddenly into water, or under any thing ſuppoſed liquid, over head and ears. *Plunge* us in the flames. *Milton.* 2. To put ſuddenly into any ſtate. 3. To hurry into any diſtreſs. We ſhall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.* 4. To force in ſuddenly. This word, to what action ſoever it be applied, commonly expreſſes either violence and ſuddenneſs in the agent, or diſtreſs in the patient. To *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge. *Watts.*

To Plunge, *verb neut.* 1. To ſink ſuddenly into water, to dive. 2. To fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs. To *plunge* into the guilt of a murther. *Tillotſon.*

Plunge, *ſubſt.* 1. Act of putting or ſinking under water. 2. Difficulty,

culty, ſtrait, diſtreſs; a trouble, an incumbrance. She was weary of her life, ſince ſhe was brought to that *plunge*. *Sidney*.

PLU'NGEON, Fr. [*plongeon*, Fr.] a water-fowl, a diver.

PLU'NGER [*plongeur*, Fr.] one that plunges, a diver.

PLU'NKET *Colour*, a ſort of blue colour.

PLU'RAL, *adj*. Sp. [*pluriel*, Fr. *plurale*. It. of *pluralis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to many, implying more than one. 2. [In grammar] The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to ſignify the number two, and another to ſignify a number of two or more: under one variation the noun is ſaid to be of the dual number, and under the other of the *plural*. *Clarke*.

PLU'RALIST [*pluraliſte*, Fr. from *plural*] a clergyman who has ſeveral benefices, or more than one, with cure of ſouls. See DISME and ORDINATION.

PLURA'LITY [*pluralité*, Fr. *pluralità*, It. of *pluralitas*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being or having a greater number. 2. A diſcrete quantity conſiſting of two, or a greater number; a number more than one. Thoſe heretics had introduced a *plurality* of gods. *Hammond*.

PLURALITY *of Perſons in God*. — See PERSONS and PERSONALITY. They who preſume that the word *Elohim* in Hebrew, being a term of the PLURAL number, muſt, for that reaſon, imply a *plurality of perſons in* GOD, ſhould conſider that this very word is applied to a *ſingle* perſon; as, "Thy throne, O *God*, is for ever and ever; THOU [*i. e.* the individual perſon ſpoken to] haſt loved righteouſneſs and hated iniquity; therefore GOD thy GOD [*i. e.* another and *ſtill greater* perſonage, ſo called] has anointed thee," &c. The term, I ſay, when applied to *each perſon apart*, is ſtill in the *plural* number. Nor does this *idiom* of the Hebrew language ſtop here: it extends (as the learned well know) to other words; as, *adonim*, *baalim*, &c. all which, tho' *plural* in FORM, are *ſingular* in SENSE; and as ſuch are applied to one *ſingle* perſon, whether divine, or human. "The term expreſſive of *dominion* (ſays *Rabbi Solomon*) effertur numero plurali etiam de unico. *i. e.* it is uſed in the *plural* number, even when meant of one ſingle [or individual] perſon." What confirms this *criticiſm* yet further, is, that the VERB, with which the term [elohim] is connected, is in the *ſingular* number; as, "God SAID [in the original, HE ſaid, not THEY ſaid] let there be light." *Gen.* c. i. v. 3. and agreeably hereto, the firſt council of Antioch (with St. *Juſtin*, and indeed with all antiquity) underſtand theſe and the like phraſeologies, as intended to expreſs that COMMAND, which [not *three perſons*, but] *one perſon*, even the *ſupreme* Father iſſued out, and gave to HIS Son; if not alſo (as St. *Irenæus* commented on verſe 26) to HIS Spirit. See CERINTHIANS, PNEUMATOMACHI, and MONARCHY *of the Univerſe*. See alſo *Iren. Adv. Hæreſes Ed. Grabe*. p. 9. 330 and 380, compared with that GENERAL rule, which he lays down, p. 372, "Eſt autem hic pater, &c. *i. e.* Now this perſon is the *Father* of our Lord, by WHOSE PROVIDENCE all things conſiſt, and by WHOSE COMMAND all things are adminiſtred." But the reader will find the judgment of *antiquity* on this head, more fully exhibited under the words, DITHEISM, DIVINE, NOETIANS, and *Firſt* CAUSE, compared.

PLU'RALLY, *adv*. [of *plural*] in a ſenſe implying more than one, in the plural number.

PLU'RIES, a writ, which goes after two former writs have had no effect; the firſt of which is called *capias*, the ſecond *ſicut alias*, and the third *pluries*.

PLUSH [*peluche*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of cloth made of hair, as ſhag. 2. [In botany] a name given to the thrum in the middle of roſes, anemonies, &c. Some call them *thrummy heads*.

PLU'SHER, *ſubſt*. a ſea-fiſh. The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fiſh called a *pluſher*, ſomewhat like the dog-fiſh, who leapeth above water. *Carew*.

PLU'VIAL, *ſubſt*. a prieſt's veſtment or cope.

PLUVIAL, *adj*. Fr. [*piviale*, It. of *pluvialis*, *pluvia*, Lat. rain] rainy, belonging to rain. See PESTILENTIAL, and read there *remiſſiorem*.

PLU'VIOUS, *adj*. [*pluvieux*, Fr. of *pluvioſus*, of *pluvia*, Lat. rainy] relating to rain. A moiſt and *pluvious* air. *Brown*.

PLY [*pli*, Fr.] habit or cuſtom, bent, caſt, biaſs. *Bacon*. 2. Plait, fold. The rugæ or *plies* of the inward coat of the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot*.

To PLY, *verb act*. [prob. of *apply*; plien, Du. to work at any thing. *Junius* and *Skinner*] 1. To work on any thing cloſely and importunately. 2. To employ with diligence, to keep buſy, to ſet on work. 3. To practiſe diligently. He ſternly bad him other buſineſs *ply*. *Spenſer*. 4. To ſolicit with importunity. Perpetually *plying* the throne of grace. *South*.

To PLY, *verb neut*. 1. To work or offer ſervice, as watermen for a fare. 2. To go in haſte. Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton*. 3. To buſy one's ſelf, to give one's mind to, to be intent on. A bird new-made about the banks ſhe *plies*. *Dryden*. 4. [*plier*, Fr.] to bend. The willow *plied* and gave way to the guſt. *L'Eſtrange*.

PLY'ER [of *plier* or *employ*, Fr.] one who plies or waits at a certain place to be hired or employed, as watermen, porters, &c.

PLY'ERS [of *plier*, Fr. to bend] a ſort of tongs or pinchers for bending or twiſting. See PLIERS.

PLY'ING, *part. act*. [of *ply*; *pliant*, Fr.] 1. Bending, giving. 2. Attending at a place to be employed, as watermen, &c. 3. Doing any thing induſtriouſly. See To PLY.

PLY'MOUTH, a large borough and ſea-port town of Devonſhire, ſituated between the Plym and Tamer, juſt before their influx into the Britiſh channel, 215 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

PLY'MTON, a borough town of Devonſhire, 220 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

PNEU'MA [πνευμα, Gr.] a puff or blaſt of wind, breath, ſpirit.

PNEUMA'TIC *Engine*, an air pump. Experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatic* engine. *Locke*. See PUMP.

PNEUMA'TICS, *ſubſt*. [*pneumatica*, Lat. of πνευματικα, from πνευμα, Gr. ſpirit, or wind] the doctrine of the air, or the laws whereby that fluid is condenſed, rarified, &c. the doctrine of the gravitation and preſſure of elaſtic or compreſſible fluids.

PNEUMA'TIC, or PNEUMA'TICAL, *adj*. [πνευματικος, from πνευμα, Gr. wind, or ſpirit] 1. Moved by wind, relative to wind. Making of *pneumatical* trials. *Boyle*. 2. Conſiſting of ſpirit or wind. Parts *pneumatical* and tangible. *Bacon*.

PNEUMATICAL *Experiments*, ſuch as are made in the exhauſted receiver of the air-pump, in order to diſcover the ſeveral properties of the air, and its influence on other bodies.

PNEUMATOCE'LE [πνευματοκηλη, of πνευμα, wind, and κηλη, Gr. a rupture] a flatulent or windy hernia, or tumor of the ſcrotum, or umbilicus, when either are deſtended with wind. GORR. CASTEL. Ex Ægin. l. 6. c. 64.

PNEUMATO'MACHI [of πνευμα, ſpirit, and μαχομαι, Gr. to fight againſt or oppoſe, *q. d. ſpirit-fighters*] a term of reproach, by which the *Macedonians* and other Chriſtians in the latter part of the fourth century, were ſtigmatiſed, for not admitting (what began now to be *in vogue*) the *natural co-equality* and *co-equal authority* of the *third* perſon with the other two. *Epiphan. Ed. Baſil.* p. 385. If the reader would ſupply himſelf with materials on this head, he may conſult what has been already offered under the words, MACEDONIANS, HOMOÜSIANS, and ORDER *in Divinity*; and add to all, that reflection of St. *Irenæus*, "*Quod enim jubet, eô quod* jubetur MAJUS *eſt*, & DOMINATIUS; *quoniam illud quidem* PRINCIPATUR, *hoc autem* SUBJECTUM *eſt*, &c. IREN. *Ed. Grabe*. p. 59. compared with what we have produced from the ſame truly *apoſtolic* writer, under the words CERINTHIANS, PLURALITY *of Perſons*, and CO-IMMENSE; or (which amounts to much the ſame thing) that reaſoning of St. *Cyprian*, in his letter to *Pompeius*, Ed. ERASM. p. 329. "*Cæterum* MAJOR *erit* mittente, *qui* miſſus *eſt*; *ut incipiat foris baptizatus* CHRISTUM *quidem induere*, *ſed* ſpiritum ſanctum *non potuiſſe percipere*;" &c. for the whole force of St. *Cyprian's* argument here, turns upon the above cited maxim of St. *Irenæus*, that "He who *gives* the command [and ſends] muſt be GREATER than he that *receives* it." With them therefore (and indeed with the main body of the *Antenicenes*) the *third* perſon was inferior to the *ſecond*, and much more to the *firſt*. So true it is, that both this, and many other terms of reproach, with which the *prevailing party* in the fourth and ſucceeding centuries, branded their opponents, might with equal juſtice have been applied to the GREATEST LIGHTS, which the church has produced in her *pureſt* and moſt primitive times. See GHOST, MARCIANISTS, and MONARCHY *of the Univerſe* compared.

PNEUMATO'MPHALUS, Lat. [πνευματομφαλος, of πνευμα and ομφαλ, Gr. the wind navel] a ſwelling or rather hernia in the navel, occaſioned by wind.

PNEUMATO'LOGIST [of πνευμα, the ſpirit or breath, and λεγω, Gr. to treat of] one that treats of ſpirits, breath, &c.

PNEUMATO'LOGY [πνευματολογια, Gr.] the doctrine and contemplation of ſpirits and ſpiritual ſubſtances. See PNEUMATOSOPHY.

PNEUMATO'SIS, Lat. [πνευματωσις, Gr.] a term uſed by ſome authors for the generation or formation of animal ſpirits in the barky ſubſtance of the brain. But with *Gorræus* and *Bruno*, it ſignifies no more than a flatulency of the ſtomach.

PNEUMATO'SOPHY [of πνευμα, ſpirit, and σοφια, Gr. wiſdom] the ſame as *pneumatology*.

PNEUMO'NICS, *ſubſt*. [πνευμονικα, Gr.] medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the lungs, where the reſpiration is affected.

To POACH, *verb act*. [*æufs pochez*, Fr. poached eggs] 1. To boil ſlightly. *Bacon*. 2. To begin without compleating: from the practice of boiling eggs ſlightly: obſolete. 3. [*Pocher*, Fr. to pierce, to poke] to ſtab, to pierce. At low water the country people *poach* them with an inſtrument ſomewhat like the ſalmon ſpeare. *Carew*. 4. [From *poche*, Fr. a pocket or bag] to plunder by ſtealth. They *poach* Parnaſſus, and lay claim for praiſe. *Garth*.

To POACH, *verb neut*. [from *poche*, Fr. a bag] 1. To deſtroy the game by illegal methods, to carry off game privately in a bag, to ſteal game. 2. To be damp. Clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in ſummer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer*.

PO'ACHER [of *poach*] a deſtroyer of game by illegal methods, one who ſteals game.

POA'CHINESS [of *poachy*] marſhineſs, dampneſs. *Mortimer*.

POA'CHY, *adj*. damp, marſhy. The marſhes are very *poachy*. *Mortimer*.

PO'CHARD, a water fowl.

POCK, *ſubſt*. [from *pox*] a puſtule or dent of the ſmall pox.

PO'CKET [pocco, Sax. *poche*, or *pochette*, Fr.] a little bag uſually worn in garments.

POCKET *of Wool*, the quantity of half a ſack.

To PO'CKET [*pochetter*, Fr.] 1. To put into the pocket. 2. To *pocket up*. A proverbial form, that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely.

PO'CKET-BOOK [of *pocket* and *book*] a paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes or memorandums.

PO'CKET-GLASS [of *pocket* and *glaſs*] a portable looking glaſs.

PO'CK-HOLE [of *pock* and *hole*] a pit, dent, or ſcar made by the ſmall pox.

PO'CKINESS [of *pocky*] ſtate or condition of being pocky.

PO'CKLINGTON, a market town of the Eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, 183 miles from London.

PO'CKY [of *pox*; pocca, Sax.] having the pox, infected with the pox.

PO'CO, It. [in muſic books] a little leſs, and is juſt the contrary to *piu*, and therefore diminiſhes the ſtrength of the ſignification of the words joined with it.

POCO'NIS [of Virginia and Maryland] a root peculiar to thoſe places, of admirable efficacy to aſſwage ſwellings and aches.

PO'CULENT, *adj*. [*poculum*, Lat. a cup] fit for drink.

POD [hoede or hode, Du. a little houſe. *Skinner*] the huſk or ſhell of any pulſe, containing the pulſe, as beans, peas, &c. the caſe or capſule of ſeeds.

PODA'GRA [ποδαγρα. of ποδος, gen. of πους, a foot, and αγρη, Gr. a laying hold of] the gout in the feet. See CHIRAGRA.

PODA'GRIGAL, *adj* [ποδαγρικος, ποδαγρα, Gr. *podagra*, Lat. gout.] 1. Proceeding from the gout in the foot, gouty, relating to the gout. 2. Afflicted with the gout.

PO'DDER [from *pod*] a gatherer of peas-cods, beans, and other pulſe.

PODE'STA, or PODE'STATE, Lat. [in Italy, Venice, Genoa, &c.] a magiſtrate who adminiſters juſtice in ſeveral free cities.

PO'DEX, Lat. [in anatomy] the fundament or breech.

PODGE, *ſubſt*. a puddle, a plaſh. *Skinner*.

PO'EM [*poeme*, Fr. *poeme*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat. ποιημα, Gr.] a piece of poetry, a compoſition in verſe of a due length and meaſure, a copy of verſes. See POET.

PO'ESY [*poëſie*, Fr. *poeſia*, It. *poeſis*, Lat. of ποιησις, of ποιεω, Gr. to make, frame, or invent] 1. The work of a poet, a poem, a metrical compoſition, poetry. A piece of chriſtian *poeſy*. *Brown*. 2. The art of compoſing poems, or pieces in verſe. A poem is the work of the poet, *poeſy* is his ſkill or craft of making; the very fiction itſelf, the reaſon or

Sax. See PLAT] a ſmall extent or piece of ground. Garden *plots*. *Locke*. 3. A plantation laid out. Nor any leſs than a goddeſs could have made it ſo perfect a *plot*. *Sidney*. 4. A form, a plan, a ſcheme. The law of England never was properly applied unto the Iriſh nation, as by a purpos'd *plot* of government. *Spenſer* 5. [In dramatic poetry] an intrigue, an affair complicated and involved, the ſtory of a play, compriſing an artful involution of affairs. unravelled at laſt by ſome unexpected means. 6. Stratagem, ſecret combination to any ill end. 7. Contrivance, deep reach of thought.

To PLOT, *verb neut*. [*comploter*, Fr.] 1. To combine, to conſult together, to form ſchemes of miſchief againſt another, commonly againſt thoſe in authority. 2. To contrive, to hatch, to ſcheme in general.

To PLOT, *verb act*. 1. To plan, to contrive. *Plotting* an unprofitable crime. *Dryden*. 2. To deſcribe ichnographically. This treatiſe *plotteth* down Cornwall. *Carew*.

PLOT [with ſurveyors] the plan or draught of any parcel of ground, ſurveyed and laid down in its proper dimenſions.

PLO´TTER [of *plot*] 1. A conſpirator. 2. A contriver, a ſchemer in general.

PLO´TTING, *part. act*. [of *plot*] conſpiring, &c.

PLO´TTING [in ſurveying] the art of deſcribing or laying down on paper the ſeveral angles and lines of a tract of ground ſurveyed. See SURVEYING.

PLO´TTON, ſee PLATOON [of *peloton*, Fr. a clew or bottom of thread, alſo ſuch a knot of men] a ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers, drawn out of a body of infantry, when they form the hollow ſquare to ſtrengthen the angles; a platoon.

PLO´VER [*pluvier*, Fr. *piviere*, It. plyfer, C. Br. *pluvialis*, Lat.] a bird.

PLOUGH, or PLOW [ploȝ, Sax. plog, Su. plove and plog, Dan. ploegh, Du. plug, O. and L. Ger. pflug, H. Ger.] 1. An inſtrument for tillage, with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed. 2. A ſort of plain. *Ainſworth*.

To PLOUGH, *verb neut*. [of ploga, Su. plove, Dan. ploeghen, Du. plugen, O. and L. Ger. pflügen, H. Ger.] to turn up the ground in order to ſow ſeed.

To PLOUGH, *verb act*. 1. To turn the ground up with the plough. You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows. *Mortimer*. 2. To bring to view by means of the plough. There are of theſe frequently *ploughed* up in the fields of Weldon. *Woodward*. 3. To furrow, to divide in general. He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene ſeas. *Addiſon*. 4. To tear, to furrow.

PLOUGH [with book-binders] an inſtrument for cutting the edges or margins of books

PLOUGH [in navigation] a mathematical inſtrument made of box-wood, &c. uſed at ſea in taking the height of the ſun or ſtars, &c. in finding the latitude.

PLOU´GH-BOY [of *plough* and *boy*] a boy that drives the plough, a rude ignorant boy.

PLOU´GHER [of *plough*] one who ploughs or tills land.

PLOU´GHING, *part. act*. [of *plough*] turning up the ground with a plough.

PLOU´GH-LAND, 1. As much arable land as one plough could plough in a year. This, in the beginning of the reign of Richard I. was accounted 60 acres, and in the 9th of the ſame king, 100 acres. 2. A farm for producing corn.

PLOU´GHMAN [of *plough* and *man*] 1. One that attends the plough, one that uſes the plough. 2. A rude, groſs and ignorant clown. 3 A ſtrong, laborious man. A weak ſtomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a *ploughman* will digeſt it. *Arbuthnot*.

PLOUGH *Monday*, the next Monday after Twelfth-day. In the north of England, the ploughmen draw a plough from door to door, and beg plough-money to drink.

PLOU´GH-SHARE [of plog, Su. and ſcear, Sax.] the part of the plough-irons that is perpendicular to the coulter.

PLOUGH-STAFF [of plog, Su. and ſtaf, Sax.] the ſtaff which a ploughman carries in one hand, to clear the ſhare and coulter when choaked up with earth.

PLOUGH-TAIL [of plog, Su. and tæȝl, Sax.] the extreme part of the plough, which the ploughman holds in his hand and thereby directs it.

To PLUCK, *verb act*. [pluccian, ploccian, Sax. plucker, Dan. plucke, Su. plucken, Du. O. and L. Ger. plocken, Du. pflücken, H. Ger.] 1. To pull away from by force, or with a twitch, to pull, to force on or off, to force up or down, to act upon with violence. 2. To ſtrip off feathers. 3. To *pluck up* a heart or ſpirit: a proverbial expreſſion, for taking up or reſuming courage.

PLUCK [prob. of pluck, Dan. pluc, Sax. *q. d.* what is plucked out, *plughk*, Erſe] 1 The heart, liver and lights; the intrails of a calf, ſheep, or other animal. 2. A pull, a draw, a ſingle act of plucking.

PLU´CKER [of *pluck*] one that plucks. Let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfuls. *Mortimer*.

PLU´CKING, *part. act*. [of *pluck*] pulling with force, &c.

PLUG [plugg, Su. plugge, Du. O. and L. Ger. pflock, H. Ger.] a large wooden peg for ſtopping a water-pipe, &c. a ſtopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

To PLUG, *verb act*. [from the ſubſt.] to ſtop with a plug.

PLUM, or PLUMB, *adv*. [prob. of *plummet*, or of *à plomb droit*, Fr. *a piombo*, It. in the ſame ſignification] as, to fall down *plum*, is to fall down perpendicularly to the horizon, or right down.

PLUM [plum, Sax. ploma, Su. plumm, O. and L. Ger. pflaum, H. Ger. blumme, Dan. a cuſtom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly] 1. A fruit. 2. Raiſin, grape dried in the ſun. 3. A cant word, uſed in the city of London, to denote a man worth 1000, or 10000 *l*. formerly, now worth 100000 *l*. John had acquired ſome *plums*. *Arbuthnot*.

PLUM [with botaniſts] in a large ſenſe, ſignifies any fleſhy fruit, containing one ſeed incloſed in a hard ſtony ſhell; as apricots, peaches, cherries, &c.

PLUM TREE [plum-treow, Sax.] a tree that bears plums.

PLUMACEO´LI [with ſurgeons] bolſters, the ſame as *ſplenia*.

PLU´MAGE, Fr. [*plumaje*, Sp. feathers] a ſuit or bunch of feathers.

PLUMB [plum, Sax.] a fruit. See PLUM.

PLUMB, *adv*. perpendicularly to the horizon. If all theſe atoms ſhould deſcend *plumb* down. *Ray*.

PLUMB, *ſubſt*. [*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat. lead] a plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

To PLUMB, *verb act*. [from the ſubſt.] 1. To ſound, to ſearch by a line with a weight at its end. 2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBA´GINE, Fr. [*piombagine*, It. of *plumbago*, of *plumbum*, Lat. lead] lead naturally mingled with ſilver.

PLUMBA´GO [in botany] the herb lead-wort, or arſe-ſmart.

PLU´MBER [*plombier*, Fr. of *plumbarius*, Lat.] a worker in, or maker of leaden veſſels. It is commonly written and pronounced *plummer*.

PLUMBERS were incorporated Anno 1611. Their arms are *or*, on a chevron, between a mallet *ſable* and two plummets *azure* in chief, and a level of the ſecond in baſe, two ſoldering irons in ſaltire, entres a cutting knife, and a ſhave hook argent. The creſt, Juſtice with a ſword in her right hand, and a balance in the left, ſtanding on a fountain of the fourth, where are the words, *juſtitiæ pax*. The motto is, *In God is all our hope*. Their hall is on the eaſt ſide of Dowgate-Hill.

PLU´MBERY, the trade of making leaden veſſels; alſo works of lead, the manufactures of a plumber. Commonly ſpelt *plummery*.

PLUMCA´KE [of *plum* and *cake*] cake made of plums.

PLU´MBING, trying by a plummer or plumb-line.

PLUMB-LINE [of *plumbum*, lead, and *linea*, Lat. a line] a plummet uſed by architects, &c. to ſee that their work ſtands upright.

PLUME, Fr. [*plumas*, Sp. *pluma*, Lat. feather of birds] 1. A ſet, particularly of oſtriches feathers, for ornament, commonly worn on the head. 3. Pride, towering mien. 4. Token of honour, prize of conteſt. Ambitious to win from me ſome *plume*. *Milton*.

PLUME [in botany] a little member of the grain or ſeed of a plant, being that which in the growth of the plant becomes the ſtem or trunk; it is incloſed in two ſmall cavities, formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its looſe end into divers pieces, all cloſely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name. *Quincy*.

PLUME [in corn] is that which after the radicle is ſhot forth, ſhoots out towards the ſmaller end of the ſeed, and thence is by ſome called the *acroſpire*.

PLUME [with falconers] the general colour or mixture of the feathers of a hawk, which ſhews her conſtitution.

To PLUME, *verb act*. [*plumer*, Fr.] 1. To pluck off the feathers. 2. [From the ſubſt.] to adjuſt and pick feathers. Where they may have room to come aſhore and *plume* themſelves. *Mortimer*. 3. To ſtrip, to pill. The king cared not to *plume* the nobility. *Bacon*. 4. To place as a plume. On his creſt ſat horror *plum'd*. *Milton*. 5. To adorn with plumes. Farewel the *plumed* troops and the big war. *Shakeſpeare*.

PLUME *Allum*, a mineral, a kind of talc.

PLUMI´GEROUS [*plumiger*, of *pluma*, feather, and *gero*, Lat. to bear] wearing or bearing feathers or plumes, feathered, having feathers.

PLU´MING, *part. act*. of To PLUME; which ſee. [in falconry] is when a hawk ſiezes on a fowl, and plucks the feathers off from its body.

PLU´MIPEDE, *ſubſt*. [of *plumipedis*, gen. of *plumipes*, Lat.] a fowl that has feathered feet.

PLU´MMET [*plomb*, Fr. *piombino*, It. *plomada*, Sp. plummen, C. Br. of *plumbum*, Lat.] 1. A lead for plumbing, being a weight of lead hung at a ſtring, by which depths are ſounded and perpendicularity diſcovered. 2. Any weight in general. Counterpoiſed by a *plummet* faſtened about the pulley on the axis. *Wilkins*.

PLU´MOSENESS, or PLUMO´SITY [*plumoſitas*, Lat.] fulneſs of plumes or feathers, ſtate of being full fledged.

PLU´MOUS, *adj*. [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumoſus*, of *pluma*, Lat. feather] feathery, reſembling feathers. This has a like *plumous* body. *Woodward*.

PLUMP *in Fleſh*, *adj*. [of this word the etymology is not known. Skinner derives it from *pommele*, Fr. full like a ripe apple: it might be more eaſily deduced from *plum*, the fruit, which yet ſeems very harſh. Junius omits it] ſomewhat fat, not lean; ſleek, full, round, and ſmooth.

PLUMP, *ſubſt*. [from the adj.] a knot, a tuft, a cluſter, a number joined in one maſs. We reſted under a *plump* of trees. *Sandys*.

To PLUMP, *verb act*. [from the adj.] to fatten, to ſwell, to make large.

To PLUMP, *verb neut*. [from the adv.] 1. To fall like a ſtone into the water. A word formed from the ſound. 2. [From the adj.] to be ſwollen. *Ainſworth*.

PLUMP, *adv*. [probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps formed from the ſound of a ſtone falling on the water] with a ſudden fall.

PLU´MPER, *ſubſt*. [of *plump*] ſomething worn in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks.

PLU´MPNESS [prob. of *pomum*, Lat. or *pomme*, Fr. an apple, *q. d.* full or round as an apple. *Skinner*] fulneſs and roundneſs in fleſh, diſpoſition towards fulneſs.

PLUMPO´RRIDGE [of *plum* and *porridge*] porridge with plums in it.

PLUMPU´DDING [of *plum* and *pudding*] pudding made with plums.

PLU´MPY, *adj*. plump, fat. *Plumpy* Bacchus. *Shakeſpeare*.

PLU´MY, *adj*. [of *plume*] feathered, covered with feathers. Appear'd his *plumy* creſt. *Addiſon*.

To PLU´NDER, *verb act*. [plunderen, Du. plyndre, Dan. plündern, Ger. plundra, Su.] 1. To rob, ſpoil, or take away by violence, to pillage in hoſtility. 2. To rob as a thief.

PLUNDER [plynder, Dan. plunderagie, Du. plunder, Ger.] ſpoil taken in war, pillage.

PLU´NDERER [of *plunder*] 1. Hoſtile pillager, ſpoiler. 2. A thief, a robber.

PLU´NDERING, *part. act*. [of *plunder*] ſpoiling, taking away by violence.

To PLUNGE, *verb act*. [*plonger*, Fr.] 1. To dip ſuddenly into water, or under any thing ſuppoſed liquid, over head and ears. *Plunge* us in the flames. *Milton*. 2. To put ſuddenly into any ſtate. 3. To hurry into any diſtreſs. We ſhall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts*. 4. To force in ſuddenly. This word, to what action ſoever it be applied, commonly expreſſes either violence and ſuddenneſs in the agent, or diſtreſs in the patient. To *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge. *Watts*.

To PLUNGE, *verb neut*. 1. To ſink ſuddenly into water, to dive. 2. To fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs. To *plunge* into the guilt of a murther. *Tillotſon*.

PLUNGE, *ſubſt*. 1. Act of putting or ſinking under water. 2. Difficulty,

culty, ſtrait, diſtreſs; a trouble, an incumbrance. She was weary of her life, ſince ſhe was brought to that *plunge*. *Sidney*.

Plu'ngeon, Fr. [*plongeon*, Fr.] a water-fowl, a diver.

Plu'nger [*plongeur*, Fr.] one that plunges, a diver.

Plu'nket *Colour*, a ſort of blue colour.

Plu'ral, *adj*. Sp. [*pluriel*, Fr. *plurale*. It. of *pluralis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to many, implying more than one. 2. [In grammar] The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to ſignify the number two, and another to ſignify a number of two or more: under one variation the noun is ſaid to be of the dual number, and under the other of the *plural*. *Clarke*.

Plu'ralist [*pluraliſte*, Fr. from *plural*] a clergyman who has ſeveral benefices, or more than one, with cure of ſouls. See Disme and Ordination.

Plura'lity [*pluralité*, Fr. *pluralità*, It. of *pluralitas*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being or having a greater number. 2. A diſcrete quantity conſiſting of two, or a greater number; a number more than one. Thoſe heretics had introduced a *plurality* of gods. *Hammond*.

Plurality *of Perſons in God*. — See Persons and Personality. They who preſume that the word *Elohim* in Hebrew, being a term of the plural number, muſt, for that reaſon, imply a *plurality of perſons in* God, ſhould conſider that this very word is applied to a *ſingle* perſon; as, "Thy throne, O *God*, is for ever and ever; thou [*i. e.* the individual perſon ſpoken to] haſt loved righteouſneſs and hated iniquity; therefore God thy God [*i. e.* another and *ſtill greater* perſonage, ſo called] has anointed thee," *&c.* The term, I ſay, when applied to *each perſon apart*, is ſtill in the *plural* number. Nor does this *idiom* of the Hebrew language ſtop here: it extends (as the learned well know) to other words; as, *adonim*, *baalim*, &c. all which, tho' *plural* in form, are *ſingular* in sense; and as ſuch are applied to one *ſingle* perſon, whether divine, or human. "The term expreſſive of *dominion* (ſays *Rabbi Solomon*) effertur numero plurali etiam de unico. *i. e.* it is uſed in the *plural* number, even when meant of one ſingle [or individual] perſon." What confirms this *criticiſm* yet further, is, that the verb, with which the term [elohim] is connected, is in the *ſingular* number; as, "God said [in the original, he ſaid, not they ſaid] let there be light." *Gen.* c. i. v. 3. and agreeably hereto, the firſt council of Antioch (with St. *Juſtin*, and indeed with all antiquity) underſtand theſe and the like phraſeologies, as intended to expreſs that command, which [not *three perſons*, but] *one perſon*, even the *ſupreme* Father iſſued out, and gave to his Son; if not alſo (as St. *Irenæus* commented on verſe 26) to his Spirit. See Cerinthians, Pneumatomachi, and Monarchy *of the Univerſe*. See alſo *Iren. Adv. Hæreſes Ed. Grabe*. p. 9. 330 and 380, compared with that general rule, which he lays down, p. 372, "Eſt autem hic pater, *&c. i. e.* Now this perſon is the *Father* of our Lord, by whose providence all things conſiſt, and by whose command all things are adminiſtred." But the reader will find the judgment of *antiquity* on this head, more fully exhibited under the words, Ditheism, Divine, Noetians, and *Firſt* Cause, compared.

Plu'rally, *adv*. [of *plural*] in a ſenſe implying more than one, in the plural number.

Plu'ries, a writ, which goes after two former writs have had no effect; the firſt of which is called *capias*, the ſecond *ſicut alias*, and the third *pluries*.

Plush [*peluche*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of cloth made of hair, as ſhag. 2. [In botany] a name given to the thrum in the middle of roſes, anemonies, *&c.* Some call them *thrummy heads*.

Plu'sher, *ſubſt*. a ſea-fiſh. The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fiſh called a *pluſher*, ſomewhat like the dog-fiſh, who leapeth above water. *Carew*.

Plu'vial, *ſubſt*. a prieſt's veſtment or cope.

Pluvial, *adj*. Fr. [*piviale*, It. of *pluvialis*, *pluvia*, Lat. rain] rainy, belonging to rain. See Pestilential, and read there *remiſſiorem*.

Plu'vious, *adj*. [*pluvieux*, Fr. of *pluvioſus*, of *pluvia*, Lat. rainy] relating to rain. A moiſt and *pluvious* air. *Brown*.

Ply [*pli*, Fr.] habit or cuſtom, bent, caſt, biaſs. *Bacon*. 2. Plait, fold. The rugæ or *plies* of the inward coat of the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot*.

To Ply, *verb act*. [prob. of *apply*; plien, Du. to work at any thing. *Junius* and *Skinner*] 1. To work on any thing cloſely and importunately. 2. To employ with diligence, to keep buſy, to ſet on work. 3. To practiſe diligently. He ſternly bad him other buſineſs *ply*. *Spenſer*. 4. To ſolicit with importunity. Perpetually *plying* the throne of grace. *South*.

To Ply, *verb neut*. 1. To work or offer ſervice, as watermen for a fare. 2. To go in haſte. Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton*. 3. To buſy one's ſelf, to give one's mind to, to be intent on. A bird new-made about the banks ſhe *plies*. *Dryden*. 4. [*plier*, Fr.] to bend. The willow *plied* and gave way to the guſt. *L'Eſtrange*.

Ply'er [of *plier* or *employ*, Fr.] one who plies or waits at a certain place to be hired or employed, as watermen, porters, *&c.*

Ply'ers [of *plier*, Fr. to bend] a ſort of tongs or pinchers for bending or twiſting. See Pliers.

Ply'ing, *part. act*. [of *ply*; *pliant*, Fr.] 1. Bending, giving. 2. Attending at a place to be employed, as watermen, *&c.* 3. Doing any thing induſtriouſly. See To Ply.

Ply'mouth, a large borough and ſea-port town of Devonſhire, ſituated between the Plym and Tamer, juſt before their influx into the Britiſh channel, 215 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Ply'mton, a borough town of Devonſhire, 220 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Pneu'ma [πνευμα, Gr.] a puff or blaſt of wind, breath, ſpirit.

Pneuma'tic *Engine*, an air pump. Experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatic* engine. *Locke*. See Pump.

Pneuma'tics, *ſubſt*. [*pneumatica*, Lat. of πνευματικα, from πνευμα, Gr. ſpirit, or wind] the doctrine of the air, or the laws whereby that fluid is condenſed, rarified, *&c.* the doctrine of the gravitation and preſſure of elaſtic or compreſſible fluids.

Pneuma'tic, or Pneuma'tical, *adj*. [πνευματικος, from πνευμα, Gr. wind, or ſpirit] 1. Moved by wind, relative to wind. Making of *pneumatical* trials. *Boyle*. 2. Conſiſting of ſpirit or wind. Parts *pneumatical* and tangible. *Bacon*.

Pneumatical *Experiments*, ſuch as are made in the exhauſted receiver of the air-pump, in order to diſcover the ſeveral properties of the air, and its influence on other bodies.

Pneumatoce'le [πνευματοκηλη, of πνευμα, wind, and κηλη, Gr. a rupture] a flatulent or windy hernia, or tumor of the ſcrotum, or umbilicus, when either are deſtended with wind. Gorr. Castel. Ex Ægin. l. 6. c. 64.

Pneumato'machi [of πνευμα, ſpirit, and μαχομαι, Gr. to fight againſt or oppoſe, *q. d. ſpirit-fighters*] a term of reproach, by which the *Macedonians* and other Chriſtians in the latter part of the fourth century, were ſtigmatiſed, for not admitting (what began now to be *in vogue*) the *natural co-equality* and *co-equal authority* of the *third* perſon with the other two. *Epiphan. Ed. Baſil.* p. 385. If the reader would ſupply himſelf with materials on this head, he may conſult what has been already offered under the words, Macedonians, Homoüsians, and Order *in Divinity*; and add to all, that reflection of St. *Irenæus*, "*Quod enim jubet, eô quod* jubetur majus *eſt*, *&* dominatius; *quoniam illud quidem* principatur, *hoc autem* subjectum *eſt*, *&c.* Iren. *Ed. Grabe*. p. 59. compared with what we have produced from the ſame truly *apoſtolic* writer, under the words Cerinthians, Plurality *of Perſons*, and Co-Immense; or (which amounts to much the ſame thing) that reaſoning of St. *Cyprian*, in his letter to *Pompeius*, Ed. Erasm. p. 329. "*Cæterum* major *erit* mittente, *qui* miſſus *eſt*; *ut incipiat foris baptizatus* Christum *quidem induere*, *ſed* ſpiritum ſanctum *non potuiſſe percipere*;" *&c.* for the whole force of St. *Cyprian's* argument here, turns upon the above cited maxim of St. *Irenæus*, that "He who *gives* the command [and ſends] muſt be greater than he that *receives* it." With them therefore (and indeed with the main body of the *Antenicenes*) the *third* perſon was inferior to the *ſecond*, and much more to the *firſt*. So true it is, that both this, and many other terms of reproach, with which the *prevailing party* in the fourth and ſucceeding centuries, branded their opponents, might with equal juſtice have been applied to the greatest lights, which the church has produced in her *pureſt* and moſt primitive times. See Ghost, Marcianists, and Monarchy *of the Univerſe* compared.

Pneumato'mphalus, Lat. [πνευματομφαλος, of πνευμα and ομφαλ, Gr. the wind navel] a ſwelling or rather hernia in the navel, occaſioned by wind.

Pneumato'logist [of πνευμα, the ſpirit or breath, and λεγω, Gr. to treat of] one that treats of ſpirits, breath, *&c.*

Pneumato'logy [πνευματολογια, Gr.] the doctrine and contemplation of ſpirits and ſpiritual ſubſtances. See Pneumatosophy.

Pneumato'sis, Lat. [πνευματωσις, Gr.] a term uſed by ſome authors for the generation or formation of animal ſpirits in the barky ſubſtance of the brain. But with *Gorræus* and *Bruno*, it ſignifies no more than a flatulency of the ſtomach.

Pneumato'sophy [of πνευμα, ſpirit, and σοφια, Gr. wiſdom] the ſame as *pneumatology*.

Pneumo'nics, *ſubſt*. [πνευμονικα, Gr.] medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the lungs, where the reſpiration is affected.

To Poach, *verb act*. [*œufs pochez*, Fr. poached eggs] 1. To boil ſlightly. *Bacon*. 2. To begin without compleating: from the practice of boiling eggs ſlightly: obſolete. 3. [*Pocher*, Fr. to pierce, to poke] to ſtab, to pierce. At low water the country people *poach* them with an inſtrument ſomewhat like the ſalmon ſpeare. *Carew*. 4. [From *poche*, Fr. a pocket or bag] to plunder by ſtealth. They *poach* Parnaſſus, and lay claim for praiſe. *Garth*.

To Poach, *verb neut*. [from *poche*, Fr. a bag] 1. To deſtroy the game by illegal methods, to carry off game privately in a bag, to ſteal game. 2. To be damp. Clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in ſummer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer*.

Po'acher [of *poach*] a deſtroyer of game by illegal methods, one who ſteals game.

Poa'chiness [of *poachy*] marſhineſs, dampneſs. *Mortimer*.

Poa'chy, *adj*. damp, marſhy. The marſhes are very *poachy*. *Mortimer*.

Po'chard, a water fowl.

Pock, *ſubſt*. [from *pox*] a puſtule or dent of the ſmall pox.

Po'cket [pocco, Sax. *poche*, or *pochette*, Fr.] a little bag uſually worn in garments.

Pocket *of Wool*, the quantity of half a ſack.

To Po'cket [*pochetter*, Fr.] 1. To put into the pocket. 2. To *pocket up*. A proverbial form, that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely.

Po'cket-book [of *pocket* and *book*] a paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes or memorandums.

Po'cket-glass [of *pocket* and *glaſs*] a portable looking glaſs.

Po'ck-hole [of *pock* and *hole*] a pit, dent, or ſcar made by the ſmall pox.

Po'ckiness [of *pocky*] ſtate or condition of being pocky.

Po'cklington, a market town of the Eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, 183 miles from London.

Po'cky [of *pox*; pocca, Sax.] having the pox, infected with the pox.

Po'co, It. [in muſic books] a little leſs, and is juſt the contrary to *piu*, and therefore diminiſhes the ſtrength of the ſignification of the words joined with it.

Poco'nis [of Virginia and Maryland] a root peculiar to thoſe places, of admirable efficacy to aſſwage ſwellings and aches.

Po'culent, *adj*. [*poculum*, Lat. a cup] fit for drink.

Pod [boede or bode, Du. a little houſe. *Skinner*] the huſk or ſhell of any pulſe, containing the pulſe, as beans, peas, *&c.* the caſe or capſule of ſeeds.

Poda'gra [ποδαγρα. of ποδος, gen. of πους, a foot, and αγρη, Gr. a laying hold of] the gout in the feet. See Chiragra.

Poda'grical, *adj* [ποδαγρικος, ποδαγρα, Gr. *podagra*, Lat. gout.] 1. Proceeding from the gout in the foot, gouty, relating to the gout. 2. Afflicted with the gout.

Po'dder [from *pod*] a gatherer of peas-cods, beans, and other pulſe.

Pode'sta, or Pode'state, Lat. [in Italy, Venice, Genoa, *&c.*] a magiſtrate who adminiſters juſtice in ſeveral free cities.

Po'dex, Lat. [in anatomy] the fundament or breech.

Podge, *ſubſt*. a puddle, a plaſh. *Skinner*.

Po'em [*poeme*, Fr. *poeme*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat. ποιημα, Gr.] a piece of poetry, a compoſition in verſe of a due length and meaſure, a copy of verſes. See Poet.

Po'esy [*poëſie*, Fr. *poeſia*, It. *poeſis*, Lat. of ποιησις, of ποιεω, Gr. to make, frame, or invent] 1. The work of a poet, a poem, a metrical compoſition, poetry. A piece of chriſtian *poeſy*. *Brown*. 2. The art of compoſing poems, or pieces in verſe. A poem is the work of the poet, *poeſy* is his ſkill or craft of making; the very fiction itſelf, the reaſon or form of the work. *B. Johnſon.* 3. A ſhort conceit engraved on a ring, *&c.*

Poet [*poëte*, Fr. *poeta*, It. Sp. Port. and Lat. ποιητης, Gr. a maker] an author or inventor of fiction, one who compoſes poems or diſcourſes in verſe. But with ſubmiſſion, Dryden has given us a much better definition, when ſaying; a *poet* is a maker, as the word ſignifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.* And Ariſtotle obſerves the ſame in his *Art* of *Poetry*.

Poeta'ster, Lat. a paltry, vile, petty poet, a pitiful rhimer. Horace hath expoſed theſe trifling *poetaſters*, that ſpend themſelves in glaring deſcriptions. *Felton.*

Po'etess [*poëteſſe*, Fr. *poeteſſa*, It. of *poetiſſa*, *pica poetrida*, Lat.] a female poet. See Actress, and read, a *female* that acts.

Poe'tic, or Poe'tical, *adj.* [*poëtique*, Fr. *poetico*, It. and Sp. *poeticus*, Lat. ποιητικος, Gr.] pertaining to poetry, ſuitable to poetry, expreſſed in poetry.

Poetical *Juſtice* [in the drama] is uſed to ſignify a juſtice in the diſtribution of rewards and puniſhments to the ſeveral perſons, at the cataſtrophe or cloſe of a piece, anſwerable to the ſeveral characters in which they have appeared.

Poe'tical *Riſing and Setting of the Sun* [in aſtronomy] a riſing and ſetting of them, peculiar to the ancient poets, who referred the riſing and ſetting of the ſtars to that of the ſun, and accordingly made three ſorts of riſings and ſettings, *viz.* coſmical, acronical, and heliacal; which ſee.

Poe'tically, *adv.* [of *poetical*] after the manner of a poet, with the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.

To Poe'ticize, or To Po'etize, *verb neut.* [*poetiſer*, Fr. *poetizzare*, It. *poetizàr*, Sp.] to act the poet, to compoſe poems, to write like a poet.

Po'etress, *ſubſt.* [*poetris*, Lat. whence *poetridas picas* in Perſius] a female poet. Moſt peerleſs *poetreſs*. *Spenſer.*

Po'etry [ποιητρια, Gr.] 1. The art or practice of writing poems, metrical compoſition. 2. Poems, poetical pieces. See Poesy.

Pogo'nias [πογωνιας, of πογωνα, Gr. beard] a ſort of comet or blazing ſtar, with a beard.

Poi'gnancy, *ſubſt.* [of *poignant*, Fr.] 1. Sharpneſs, the power of ſtimulating the palate. 2. The power of irritation, aſperity.

Poi'gnant [*poignant*, Fr. *pungens*, Lat.] 1. Sharp, tart, biting, ſtimulating the palate. 2. Severe, piercing, painful. Some *poignant* diſgrace. *South.* 3. Satyrical, cutting, keen, bitter, irritating.

Poi'nson [*poincon*, Fr.] a little ſharp jointed iron, fixed in a wooden handle, which the horſeman holds in the right hand, to prick a leaping horſe in the croup, *&c.* to make him yerk out behind.

To Point, *verb act.* [*pointer*, Fr. *appuntare*, It. in the firſt ſenſe, *puntare* in the ſecond] 1. To make ſharp at the end, to forge or grind to a point. 2. To diſtinguiſh writing, *&c.* by points or ſtops. 3. To direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice. 4. To direct the eye on notice. 5. To ſhow as by directing the finger without. And *point* out their beauties. *Addiſon.* 6. [*Pointer*, Fr.] to direct towards a place; as, the cannon were *pointed* againſt the fort.

To Point, *verb neut.* 1. To note with the finger, to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it. 2. To have words or ſentences diſtinguiſhed by points. Fond the Jews are of their method of *pointing*. *Forbes.* 3. To indicate as dogs do to ſportſmen. 4. To ſhow, with *at* before the thing ſhown. To *point at* what time the balance of power was moſt equally held. *Swift.*

Point [*point*, Fr. *punta*, It. *punto*, It. and the ſame Sp. *punctum*, Lat.] 1. A ſharp end of any thing. 2. A ſtring with a tag to it. 3 [With navigators] a cape, headland, promontory; ſo that when two points of land are in a right line againſt each other, as the innermoſt is hindered from being ſeen by the outermoſt, they ſay they are one in another. 4. A ſting of an epigram, a briſk lively turn at the cloſe of an epigram; a ſentence terminated with ſome remarkable turn of words or thought. 5. An indiviſible part of ſpace. 6. A mark of diſtinction in writing, a ſtop. 7. A ſmall ſpace. On one ſmall *point* of land. *Prior.* 8. A ſort of needle-work lace. 9. [*Punctum*, Lat.] an indiviſible part of time, an inſtant, moment. 10. Punctilio, nicety. 11. Part required of time or ſpace, critical moment, exact place. At the *point* to die. *Geneſis.* 12. Degree, ſtate. 13. A ſpot, a part of a ſurface divided by ſpots, diviſion by marks into which any thing is diſtinguiſhed in a circle or other plane. 14. Particular place to which any thing is directed. 15. Reſpect, regard. In *point* of religion and in *point* of honour. *Bacon.* 16. An aim, the act of aiming or ſtriking. What a *point* your falcon made. *Shakeſpeare.* 17. The particular thing required. There is no creature ſo contemptible, but by reſolution may gain his *point*. *L'Eſtrange.* 18. Particular head, ſubject matter, example, inſtance. The letter is in every *point* an admirable pattern. *Swift.* 19. A ſingle poſition, a ſingle aſſertion, a ſingle part of a complicated queſtion, a ſingle part of any whole. There is no *point* wherein I have ſo much labour'd. *Swift.* 20. A note, a tune. 21. [In geometry] according to Euclid, is that which has no parts or is indiviſible; or (as others define it) is the beginning of magnitude, and conceived ſo ſmall as to have no parts; being the ſame in quantity as a cypher in number.

Point [In aſtronomy] a term applied to certain parts or places, marked in the heavens, and diſtinguiſhed by proper epithets; as

Cardinal Points [in aſtronomy and geography] the four grand diviſions of the horizon, eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth.

Solſtitial Points [in aſtronomy] are the points wherein the equator and ecliptic interſect, called the north and ſouth points, and the interſections of the horizon with the prime vertical, called the eaſt and weſt.

Vertical Points [in aſtronomy] are the zenith and nadir.

Points *of Station* [with aſtronomers] are thoſe degrees of the zodiac, in which a planet ſeems to ſtand quite ſtill, and not to move at all.

Point *of Diſtance*, is a point in the horizontal line, ſo far diſtant from the principal point, as the eye is remote from the ſame.

Point *of Divergence*, of a concave glaſs, is the ſame as virtual focus.

Point *of contrary Flexure* [in geometry] is the point of a curve, wherein it is bent or inflected to a part contrary from that it tended to before.

Point *Blank* [in gunnery] is when the piece being levelled, the ſhot or bullet goes directly forward, and does not move in a crooked line; but to the point blank or white mark.

Point *de Viſe*, exact or exactly in the point of view. You are rather *point de viſe* in your accoutrements. *Shakeſpeare.*

Point [in heraldry] is when two piles are borne in a coat of arms, ſo as to have their points meet together in any part of the eſcutcheon.

Point *Dexter parted ten* [in heraldry] an abatement due to a braggadochio, who boaſted of more than he did or can do.

Point *in Point Sanguine* [in heraldry] a mark of diminution, which appertains to one who is lazy or ſlothful in the army.

Point *Plain Sanguine* [in heraldry] an abatement proper for a liar that tells falſe ſtories to his ſovereign.

Point *Inverted* [in heraldry] is when a point deſcends from the chief downwards; poſſeſſing two thirds of the chief; but diminiſhing, as it approaches the point of the eſcutcheon.

Point *in Bend*, or Point *in Bar* [in heraldry] is when the point is placed tranſverſe in the ſituation of a bend or bar.

Point [in horſemanſhip] a horſe is ſaid to make a point, when, working upon volts, he does not obſerve the round regularly, but putting a little out of his ordinary ground, makes a ſort of angle or point by his circular tread.

Point [in muſic] a mark or note anciently uſed to diſtinguiſh the tones.

Point [in navigation] is one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon or the 32d part of the mariner's compaſs, containing 11 degrees 15 minutes, the half of which, *viz.* five degrees 38 minutes is called the half point, and the half of the laſt, being two degrees 49 minutes, is called a quarter point.

Point *of Concourſe* [in optics] is that point where the viſual rays inclining towards each other, and being ſufficiently lengthened, meet together and are limited in the middle and croſs the axis.

Point *of Incidence* [in optics] is that point upon the ſurface of a glaſs, or any body, on which a ray of light falls.

Point *of Diſperſion* [in optics] is that wherein the rays begin to diverge; commonly called the virtual focus.

Point *of Reflection* [in optics] is a point on the ſurface of a glaſs or other body, whence a ray is reflected.

Point *of Refraction* [in optics] is the ſurface of a glaſs or other refracting ſurface, wherein the refraction is effected.

Point *of Sight* [in perſpective] is a point on a plane marked out by a right line, drawn from the perpendicular to the plane.

Point *of Concurrence* [in perſpective] is the ſame as the principal point.

Point *of View* [in perſpective] is a point at diſtance from a building or other object, wherein the eye has the moſt advantageous view or proſpect of the ſame.

Point [in phyſics] is the ſmalleſt or leaſt ſenſible object of ſight, marked with a pen, point of a compaſs, or the like.

Senſible Point [according to Mr. Locke] is the leaſt particle of matter or ſpace that can be diſcerned, and which to the quickeſt ſight is about 30 ſeconds of a circle, whereof the eye is the center.

Pointe [in muſic books] ſignifies to ſeparate or divide each note one from another in a very plain and diſtinct manner.

Poi'nted, *adj.* or *part. paſſ.* [*pointu*, Fr.] 1. Having a ſharp point, ſharp. 2. Epigrammatical, abounding in conceits.

Pointed [in heraldry] as a croſs pointed is that which has the extremities turned off in points by ſtrait lines.

Poi'ntedly, *adv.* [of *pointed*] in a pointed manner.

Poi'ntedness [of *pointed*] 1. Sharpneſs, pickedneſs, with aſperity. *B. Johnſon.* 2. Epigrammatical ſmartneſs. *Dryden.*

Poi'ntel, a pencil; alſo any thing on a point. *Derham.*

Poi'nter, *ſubſt.* [of *point*] 1. Any thing that points. 2. A kind of ſetting dog that points out the game to ſportſmen.

Poi'nting, *part. act.* of *point* [*ponctuant*, Fr.] putting points or ſtops in writing; alſo ſhewing with the fingers, *&c.* See To Point.

Pointing *the Cable* [with ſailors] is the untwiſting it at the ends and leſſening the yarns, and twiſting them again, and then faſtening it with a piece of marline, to prevent it from ravelling out.

Pointing [with grammarians] the art of dividing a diſcourſe by points, into periods or members of periods, for the better underſtanding and pronunciation.

Pointing [with navigators] is the marking what point or place a ſhip is upon the chart.

Pointing [in gunnery] is the levelling or directing a cannon or mortar-piece, ſo as to play againſt any certain point.

Poi'nting-stock, *ſubſt.* [of *pointing* and *ſtock*] ſomething made the ſubject of ridicule. Made a wonder and a *pointing-ſtock*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Poi'ntless, *adj.* [of *point*] having no point, blunt, not ſharp. Lay that *pointleſs* clergy-weapon by. *Dryden.*

Points [with grammarians] are comma's (,) colons (:), ſemicolons (;), periods (.), point of admiration (!), of interrogation (?).

Points [in Hebrew] are certain characters, which in the writings of that language, ſerve to ſupply the abſence of the vowels, and are placed above, or beneath, or about the middle of a letter, as a ſort of points.

Points [in heraldry] the points of an eſcutcheon are the ſeveral different parts of it, denoting the local poſition of any figure.

To Poise, *verb act.* [*peſer*, Fr. *peſare*, It. *peſar*, Sp. pwyſo, C. Br.] to weigh, to bring to an equal balance. See Poize.

Poi'son, Fr. [*ponçona*, Sp. prob. of *potio*, Lat.] 1. A malignant quality, in ſome animal, vegetable, or mineral body, which renders it hurtful, and even mortal to thoſe that take it, and by means not obvious to the ſenſes, venom. 2. Figuratively applied to any thing of great malignity, or other bad effects. The tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly *poiſon*. *St. James.*

To Poi'son [*empoiſonner*, Fr. *emponconàr*, Sp.] 1. To give poiſon to any one, to infect with poiſon. 2. To attack, injure or kill by poiſon given. 3. To corrupt, to taint.

To Poison *a Piece* [in gunnery] ſignifies the ſame as to clog and nail it up.

Poi'soner [of *poiſon*] 1. One who poiſons. 2. A corrupter, one that depraves. The common *poiſoners* of youth. *South.*

Poi'sonous, *adj.* [of *poiſon*] pertaining to, or full of poiſon, venomous, having the qualities of poiſon.

Poi'sonously, *adv.* [of *poiſonous*] venomouſly.

Poi'sonousness [of *poiſonous*] poiſonous quality, venomouſneſs.

Poi'son-tree, *ſubſt.* [*toxicodendron*, Lat.] a plant.

Poi'tral, or Po'itrel, *ſubſt.* [*poictrel*, *poitrine*, *pectoral*, Fr. *pettorale*, It. *pectorale*, Lat.] 1. A corſlet. 2. Armour for the breaſt of a horſe. *Skinner.* 3. A graving tool.

Poize, *ſubſt.* [*poids*, Fr.] 1. Weight, force of any thing tending to the centre, gravitation. 2. Balance, equipoize. 3. A regulating power. Often want the *poize* of judgment. *Dryden.*

To Poize [*peſer*, Fr.] 1. To balance, to hold or place in equilibrio, or equiponderance. 2. To be equiponderant to. 3. To weigh mentally. *Poize* the weight, and diſcern the evidence of the cleareſt argumentations. *South.* 4. To oppreſs with weight.

Poke [*poche*, Fr. pocca, Sax.] a ſmall bag, a pocket.

To buy a Pig in a Poke, to buy unſight, or unſeen.

To Poke, *verb act.* [prob. of *pocher*, Fr. poka, Su.] 1. To feel in the dark, to ſearch any thing with a long inſtrument, to rake or puddle with a ſtick, *&c.* 2. To pore purblindly.

Po'ker, an iron inſtrument or bar to ſtir the fire.

Pokes. See Poke. Long-ſleeved gowns antiently worn.

Pola'que, a ſort of ſhip or ſea-veſſel, uſed in the Mediterranean.

Po'lar, *adj.* [*polaire*, Fr. *polare*, It. *poluris*, from *polus*, Lat. the pole] pertaining to the poles of the world, lying near the pole, iſſuing from the pole.

Polar *Circles* [with aſtronomers] two leſſer circles of the ſphere which are parallel to the equator, and at an equal diſtance of 24 degrees and a half from the polar points or poles of the world, and the tropics.

Polar *Dial*, one whoſe plane is parallel to ſome great circle paſſing through the poles, ſo that the pole is neither raiſed above, nor depreſſed below the plane.

Polar *Projection*, is a repreſentation of the globe of heaven and earth, drawn mathematically on the plane of one of the polar circles.

Pola'rity [of *polar*] the quality of a thing conſidered as having poles; alſo the property of the loadſtone, in pointing to the poles of the world.

Po'lary, *adj.* [*polaris*, Lat.] tending to the pole, having a direction towards the poles.

To Pole, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to furniſh with poles. To *pole* your hops. *Mortimer.*

Pole [*pole*, *pal*, *pau*, Fr. *polo* and *palo*, Sp. *palo*, It. pole, Sax. *polus*, *palus*, Lat.] 1. A long ſtaff, a meaſure of length, 2. A rod or perch, containing five yards and a half, 180 of which make an acre. 3. Either extremity of the axis of the earth. See Poles *of the World.* 4. A tall piece of timber erected.

Pole [with mathematicians] is a point 90 degrees diſtant from the plane of any circle, and in a line perpendicularly raiſed in its center, which line is called the axis.

Pole *of a Glaſs* [in optics] is the thickeſt part of a convex, or the thinneſt of a concave glaſs.

Pole [in ſpherics] is a point equally diſtant from every part of the circumference of a greater circle of the ſphere, as the center is from a plain figure.

Pole-ax [from *pole* and *ax*] a ſort of ax fixed on a long pole.

Pole-cat [prob. of *pole*, or *Poland*, q. d. *Poliſh*, and *cat*, becauſe they abound in Poland] a kind of wild-cat, the fitchew, a ſtinking animal.

Po'ledavies, a ſort of coarſe canvas, wherewith ſail-ware was made.

Pole'mic, or Pole'mical, *adj.* [*polemique*, Fr. of πολεμος, Gr. war] pertaining to controverſy or diſpute, controverſial, diſputatives.

Pole'mics, *plur.* [of *polemic*, *ſubſt.* ϖολεμικα, Gr.] diſputations, arguings, treatiſes, or diſcourſes, about controverſial points; alſo a diſputant, a controvertiſt. Each ſtaunch *polemic* ſtubborn as a rock. *Pope.*

Polemoni'a, Lat. [in botany] wild ſage.

Polemo'scope [of ϖολεμος, war, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view; in optics] is a kind of crooked or oblique proſpective glaſs, contrived *for ſeeing* objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

Poles *of a Dial*, are the zenith and nadir of the place, in which the ſame dial would be an horizontal one.

Poles *of the Ecliptic or Zodiac* [in aſtronomy] are points in the ſolſtitial colure, 23 degrees 30 minutes diſtant from the poles of the world, through which all the circles of longitude paſs.

Poles *of the Equator* [in aſtronomy] are the ſame with thoſe of the world.

Poles *of the Horizon* [in aſtronomy] are the points called zenith and nadir.

Poles *of the World* [with aſtronomers] are the two ends of the imaginary axis or right line, about which the ſphere of the univerſe is conceived to move or turn. The northern is called the arctic pole, and the ſouthern the antarctic pole. To the utmoſt *pole. Parad. Loſt*, Book I. l. 74.

Poles [in magnetics] are two points in a load-ſtone, correſponding to the poles of the world, the one pointing to the north, and the other to the ſouth.

Po'le-star [with aſtronomers, *&c.*] is a ſtar in the tail of the little-bear (which is a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars) and is very near the exact north-pole of the world.

Po'leymountain, *ſubſt.* [*polium*, Lat.] a plant.

Poli'ce, Fr. the regulation and government of a city or country, ſo far as regards the inhabitants.

Poli'ced, *adj.* [of *police*] regulated, formed into a regular courſe of adminiſtration. *Bacon.*

Po'licy [*policia*, Sp. *politia*, Lat. ϖολιτεια, of ϖολις, Gr, a city] 1. The laws, orders, and regulations, preſcribed for the conduct and government of ſtates and communities, the art of government, chiefly with regard to foreign powers. 2. A prudent management of affairs, ſubtilty, ſtratagem. 3. [*Poleça*, Sp.] a warrant for money in the public funds. See Persian *Empire*, and read there *Medo-Perſian.*

Policy *of Inſurance* [*polizza*, It.] an inſtrument or written obligatory, which inſures merchandizes, ſhips, houſes, *&c.* to the perſon inſuring, to make good the thing inſured.

Policy goes beyond ſtrength.

Hiſtory, and daily experience, give innumerable inſtances to aſcertain the truth of this proverb.

To Po'lish, *verb act.* [*polir*, Fr and Sp. *pulire*, It. *polio*, Lat.] to make ſmooth, to make clear or bright by attrition, to burniſh, to gloſs; alſo to civilize, to refine a perſon's manners.

To Po'lish, *verb neut.* to anſwer to the act of poliſhing, to receive a gloſs.

Po'lish, *ſubſt.* [*poliſſure*, *poli*, Fr.] 1. Artificial gloſs, brightneſs cauſed by attrition. 2. Elegances of manners.

Po'lishable [of *poliſh*] capable of being poliſhed.

Po'lisher [of *poliſh*] the perſon or inſtrument that gives a brightneſs or gloſs.

Po'lishing, *part. act.* [of *poliſh*; of *poliant*, Fr. *poliens*, Lat.] making ſmooth, clear, or bright; alſo refining the mind, manners, *&c.*

Poli'te [*poli*, Fr. *pulito*, It. of *politus*, Lat.] 1. Well poliſhed, well finiſhed, gloſſy, ſmooth. 2. Elegant of manners, well bred, accompliſhed, genteel.

Poli'tely, *adv.* [of *polite*; *poliment*, Fr. *politè*, Lat.] genteely, after a well accompliſhed manner, with elegance of manners.

Poli'teness [*politeſſe*, Lat.] accompliſhment or elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.

Poli'tic [*politique*, Fr. ϖολιτικος, Gr.] 1. Political, civil. In this ſenſe *political* is almoſt always uſed, except in the phraſe *body politic*. 2. Prudent, verſed in affairs. *Politic* grave counſel. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Artful, cunning. In this ſenſe *political* is not uſed. I have been *politic* with my friend, ſmooth with my enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Political [*politique*, Fr. *politico*, It. and Sp. of *politicus*, Lat. ϖολιτικος, Gr.] 1. Belonging to policy or politicks, relating to the management of public affairs. 2. Cunning, ſkilful.

Poli'tical *Arithmetic*, is the application of arithmetical calculations to political uſes, as the public revenues, number of people, extent and value of lands, taxes, trade, commerce, manufactures, and all things relating to the wealth, power, ſtrength, *&c.* of a nation.

Poli'tically, *adv.* [of *political*; *politiquemont*, Fr.] 1. With policy, artfully, politickly. 2. With relation to the adminiſtration of public affairs.

Politica'ster, *ſubſt.* a petty ignorant pretender to politics. *L'Eſtrange.*

Politi'cian [*politicien*, Fr. *politicus*, Lat. of Gr.] 1. A ſtateſman, one ſkilled in politics, one verſed in the arts of government. 2. A man of artifice or deep contrivance. His ſucceſs ſhall vouch him a *politician. South.*

Po'liticky, *adv.* [of *politic*] artfully, cunningly. 'Tis *politickly* done. *Shakeſpeare.*

Po'litics [*politique*, Fr. *politica*, It. and Lat. ϖολιτικη, Gr.] the firſt part of ethics, or the art or practice of governing a ſtate or commonwealth, for the maintenance of the public ſafety, order, tranquility, and good morals, policy; alſo books treating of public affairs.

Po'liture, Fr. [*politura*, Lat.] the gloſs given by the act of poliſhing or trimming.

Po'lity [*palitezza*, It. ϖολιτεια, Gr.] form of government of a city or commonwealth, civil conſtitution. A form of church government or church *polity*. *Hooker.* See Bishop, Exarch, and Presbyterians, compared.

Po'lium, Lat. [ϖολιον, Gr.] the herb poley-mountain.

Poll [*polle*, Fr. poll, Du. the top] 1. The head. 2. A liſt of the names of thoſe that vote at the elections of magiſtrates, *&c.* a regiſter of heads. 3. A fiſh, called generally a chub; a chevin.

To Poll, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To pull hair from the head, to clip ſhort, to ſhear. 2. In this ſenſe is uſed *polled ſheep*, though they are naturally devoid of horns. 3. To lop the top of trees. 4. To mow, to crop. 5. To plunder, to ſtrip, to pill. A pretence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon.* 6. To take a liſt or regiſter of perſons. 7. To enter one's name in a liſt or regiſter. 8. To inſert into a number as a voter. And *poll* for points of faith his truſty vote. *Tickell.*

Poll *Money*, a tax upon the heads of men, either upon all indifferently, or according to their ſeveral degrees and diſtinctions.

Poll *Silver*, a perſonal tribute, antiently impoſed upon the poll or perſon of every one; of women from the age of twenty-one, and men from fourteen.

Poll-tax, a tax to which every ſubject is to pay a certain ſum of money appointed.

Po'llard. 1. A cheven, or chub-fiſh. 2. Bran, with ſome meal in it. 3. [With hunters] a ſtag or male deer, which has caſt his head.

Pollard, or Pollenger [in huſbandry] an old tree which hasben often topt.

Pollard, a clipped ſpurious coin, in antient times uſed in England. Certain counterfeit pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, crocars, and roſaries. *Camden.*

Polla'ver [it ſeems derived from *palabras*, Sp. word, and ſhould accordingly be written *palabre*] flattery.

Po'llen, a finer powder, than what is commonly underſtood by *farina*; alſo a ſort of fine bran.

Polle'ntia [among the Roman] the goddeſs of power.

Po'll-evil [of *poll* and *evil*; in horſes] a diſeaſe in the nape of the neck.

Po'lling, *part. act.* [of *poll*; which ſee] cutting the hair, *&c.* alſo a taking or giving the names of voters.

Po'llock, a ſort of fiſh.

To Pollu'te, *verb act.* [*polluer*, Fr. *polluo*, Lat.] 1. To make unclean 2. [In a religious ſenſe] to defile or make filthy, to ſtain, to corrupt by mixtures of ill. 3. To taint with guilt.

Pollu'tedness [of *polluted*] ſtate of being polluted, filthineſs, defilement.

Pollu'ter [of *pollute*] he who pollutes, a defiler, a corrupter.

Pollu'tion, Fr. [of *pollutio*, Lat.] 1. The act of defiling. 2. The ſtate of being defiled; uncleanneſs, defilement.

Nocturnal Pollution, an involuntary voiding of the ſemen in the night, during ſleep.

Po'llux [πολυδευκης, Gr.] a fixed ſtar in the ſign Gemini.

Polt [with the vulgar] a blow, *e. g.* a good *polt* on the pate, a good blow or knock on the head. It ſeems a corruption of *pelt*.

Poltroo'n, or Poltro'n [*poltron*, Fr. *poltrone*, It. *pollice truncato*, from the thumb cut off; it being once a practice of cowards to cut off their thumbs, that they might not be compelled to ſerve in war. *Saumaiſe.* *Menage* derives it from the Italian *poltro*, a bed, as cowards feign themſelves ſick a-bed. Others derive it from *poletro*, or *poltro*, a young unbroken horſe] a coward, or daſtard, one who wants courage to perform any thing great or noble, a ſcoundrel, a nidget. Patience is for *poltrons*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Po'ltron [with falconers] a name given to a bird of prey, when the nails and talons of his hind toes are cut off, wherein his chief force and armour lay; in order to intimidate him and prevent him from flying at the game.

Po'ly, the ſame with *poley*; which ſee.

Poly [ϖολυ, Gr.] a prefix often found in the compoſition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude; as *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an inſect with many feet.

Polyaca'nthos, Lat. [πολυακανθος, Gr.] the plant ſtar-thiſtle, or calthrop.

Polyacou'stic, *adj.* [πολυς, much, and ακȣω, Gr. to hear] multiplying or magnifying ſound.

Polyacou'stics [of ϖολυς, many or much, and ακȣςικα, Gr.] inſtruments for multiplying or magnifying ſounds.

Polya'nthea, Gr. [*q. d.* a collection of flowers] a famous collection of common places, in alphabetical order, made firſt by Domini Nanni de Mirabbella, of great ſervice to orators, preachers, *&c.* of the lower claſs.

Polya'nthemon [πολυανθεμον, of πολυ, many, and ανθεμον, Gr. a flower or herb ſo called] the herb golden knap or batchelors buttons.

Polya'nthos [πολυανθος, of πολυ and ανθος, Gr.] a plant which bears many flowers; as *verbaſcum*, &c.

Polyca'rpous, *adj.* [of ϖολυς, many or much, and καρπος, Gr. fruit] bearing much fruit.

Polychre'ston, Lat. [πολυχρηστον, of πολυς, much or many, and χρηστος, Gr. profitable] a ſovereign oil good in many diſtempers.

Polycne'mon [πολυκνημων, Gr. *q. d.* what has many ſhanks] an herb like wild ſavory or originy.

Polye'drical, or Polye'drous, *adj.* [πολυεδρον, from πολυς, many, and εδρα, Gr. baſe or ſide, *polyedre*, Fr.] of the form of a polyedron. The protuberant particles may be ſpherical, elliptical, cylindrical, *polyedrical. Boyle.* The exterior ſurface covered with ſmall *polyedrous* cryſtals. *Woodward.*

Polye'dron, or Polyhe'dron [πολυεθρα, Gr. what has many ſeats or baſes] a ſolid figure or body, conſiſting of many ſides.

Gnomonic Polyedron, a ſtone or body having ſeveral faces, on which various kinds of dials are drawn.

Polyedron [in optics] a glaſs or lens, conſiſting of ſeveral plain ſurfaces, diſpoſed into a convex form, commonly called a multiplying glaſs.

Poly'gala, or Poly'galon [πολυγαλον, Gr. what has much milk] the herb milk-wort.

Poly'gamist [from *polygamy*] one that has, or has had, more wives or huſbands at a time than one, particularly one that holds the lawfulneſs of more wives than one at a time. See Polygamy.

Poly'gamy [*polygamie*, Fr. *poligamia*, It. and Sp. *polygamia*, Lat. πολυγαμια, Gr. *q. d.* marriage with many] the ſtate of having many wives, properly at the ſame time; alſo at different times. *Query*, if Mr. Locke has not given us a juſter * definition, when ſaying, that *polygamy* is the having *more wives than one at once.*

* I mean as to our modern uſe of the term; for as to its acceptation in the Greek, *J. Poll. Onom*, l. 3. p. 290. aſſures us, that 'tis a word applicable to *either ſex. Appendix. ad. Theſaur. H. Stephani. Conſtantin*, &c. See Incest and Bigamy compared.

Poliga'rchy [*polygarchie* Fr. *poligarchia*, It. πολυγαρχια, of ϖολυς, and αρχη, Gr. dominion] a government that is in the hands of many.

Po'lyglott, *adj.* [*polyglotte*, Fr. ϖολυγλωττα, of ϖολυς and γλωττα, Gr. the tongue] of many languages; as the *polyglot* bible.

Po'lyglot, *ſubſt.* one ſkilled in ſeveral languages. The *polyglot* or linguiſt is a learned man. *Howel.*

Polyglo'tta [πολυγωττα, Gr.] the American mockbird, ſo called becauſe it imitates the notes of all birds, and alſo exceeds all in the ſweetneſs of its voice. See Polyglott.

Po'lygon [*polygone*, Fr. *poligono*, It. *polygonius*, Lat. of ϖολυγωνος, from ϖολυς, many, and γονια, Gr. angle] a multilateral figure, or a figure having many angles, or whoſe perimeter conſiſts of more than four ſides and angles.

Polygon [in fortification] a ſpot of ground, having many ſides and angles fortified according to the rules of art.

Regular Polygon [in geometry] is one whoſe ſides and angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular Polygon [in geometry] one whoſe ſides and angles are unequal.

Exterior Polygon [in fortification] is the out-lines of all the work drawn from one outmoſt angle to another.

Interior Polygon [in fortification] is the main body of the works or place, excluding the out works.

Po'lygonal, *adj.* [of *polygon*, of ϖολυγωνος, Gr.] pertaining to a polygon.

Polygonal *Numbers* [in arithmetical progreſſions] are the ſums of arithmetical progreſſions, beginning at unity.

Polygo'naton [ϖολυγονατον, of ϖολυ, much or many, and γονυ, Gr. a knee or joint] the herb Solomon's ſeal.

Polygono'ides [ϖολυγονοειδης, Gr.] an herb having leaves like laurel. See Polygonaton.

Similar Polygons, are ſuch as have their angles ſeverally equal and the ſides about thoſe angles proportionable. See Polygon.

Line of Polygons [on a ſector] a line containing the homologous ſides of the firſt nine regular polygons (*i. e.* from a regular triangle to a dodecagon) inſcribed in the ſame circle.

Polygo'num [ϖολυγονον, Gr.] the herb knot graſs.

Po'lygram [ϖολυγραμμος, of ϖολυς, much or many, and γραμμη, Gr. a line] a figure conſiſting of a great number of lines.

Polygra'mmos, Lat. [ϖολυγραμμος, Gr.] a kind of Jaſper ſtone, with many white ſtreaks. See Polygram.

Po'lygraphy [of ϖολυ, much, and γραφη, Gr. writing] the art of writing in various unuſual manners or cyphers; as alſo of deciphering the ſame.

Polyhedro'nic, *adj.* pertaining to a polyhedron or figure with many ſides. See Polyedrical.

Polyhe'drous *Figure* [of πολυεδρα, Gr.] with geometricians, a ſolid contained under and conſiſting of many ſides, which, if they are regular polygons, all ſimilar and equal, and the body be inſcribable within the ſurface of the ſphere, it is then called a regular body. See Polyedrical.

Polyhi'stor [ϖολυιςωρ, of ϖολυς, much, and ιςωρ, Gr. learned] a learned knowing man that has read much.

Polyhy'mnia [of ϖολυς, many, and υμνος, Gr. a hymn] one of the nine muſes, the preſident of hymns, ſongs and muſic.

Poly'logy [ϖολυλογια, much talking, of ϖολυς, much, and λογος, Gr. diſcourſe] talkativeneſs. See Battology.

Po'lymathy [of ϖολυς, much or many, and μανθανω, Gr. to learn] the knowledge of many arts and ſciences; alſo an acquaintance with a great many different ſubjects.

Polymo'rphum *Os*, Gr. of many ſhapes [in anatomy] the fourth bone of the foot, ſo called from the diverſity of its ſhapes.

Polymy'thy [of ϖολυς, much or many, and μυθος, Gr. a fable] a multiplicity of fables in an epick or dramatic poem. See Epic *Poem*.

Polyno'mial [ϖολυονομος, Gr. of many names] having many names.

Polynomial *Roots* [with algebraiſts] ſuch as are compoſed of many names, parts and members.

Polyo'ptron [of ϖολυ, many, and οπτομαι, Gr. to ſee] an optic glaſs, through which objects appear multiplied, but diminiſhed.

Polyo'steon [of ϖολυ, many, and οςεον, Gr. a bone] that part of the foot that has a great many bones.

Polype'talous [of πολυ, many, and ϖεταλον, Gr. a leaf] conſiſting of many leaves, or of any number above ſix.

Polipetalous *Flower*, regular, or Polypetalous *Flower*, uniform [with botaniſts] is ſuch whoſe petals agree together in figure.

Polype'talous *Flower*, irregular, or Polype'talous *Flower*, difform [with botaniſts] is when the petals do not agree together in figur or poſition.

Polypha'gia, Lat. [of ϖολυς, much or many, and φαγω, Gr. to eat] an eating much, a greedy eating.

Polipha'rmical [ϖολυφαρμακος, Gr. of ϖολυς, many, and φαρμακον, Gr. a medicine] abounding with medicines. See Pampharmacon.

Polipho'nes [of ϖολυς and φονη, Gr. the voice] inſtruments to multiply or magnify the voice.

Polipho'nism [of ϖολυς, much, and φωνη, Gr. voice] multiplicity of ſound.

Polypleu'ron, Lat. [ϖολυϖλευρον, Gr. of many ſides] the herb rib wort plantain.

Po'lypody, [*polypodium*, Lat. ϖολυϖοδιον, of ϖολυς, many, and ϖȣς, Gr. a foot] the herb oak fern; a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves, having a middle rib, which joins them to the ſtalks running through each diviſion. *Miller. Polypody* is common on the banks of ditches where there are ſtumps of old trees, on walls, and by the ſides of woods. *Hill.*

Po'lypous, *adj.* [*polypus*, Lat.] having the nature of a polypus, having many feet or roots. *Polypous* connections. *Arbuthnot.*

Poly'ptoton [of ϖολυς, many, and ϖτωσις, Gr. caſe] having many caſes.

Poly'ptoton [with rhetoricians] a figure in which ſeveral caſes of the ſame noun, or tenſes of the ſame verb, are uſed in the conjoined clauſes.

Po'lypus, Lat. [*polype*, Fr. ϖολυϖȣς, of ϖολυς, many, and ϖους, Gr. a foot] 1. Any animal, particularly a ſea animal, that has a great many feet; *i. e.* a particular animal ſo called. 2. [With ſurgeons] *polypus* ſignifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a fleſhy humour or excreſcence, growing on the inſide of the noſtrils; injurious to reſpiration and ſpeech; alſo a morbid excreſcence in the heart and arteries, conſiſting of a tough concretion of grumous blood lodged therein. The *polypus* of the noſe is ſaid to be an excreſcence of fleſh, ſpreading its branches amongſt the laminæ of the os ethmoides, and through the whole cavity of one or both noſtrils. *Sharp.*

Polypyre'nous, *adj.* [of ϖολυς, many, and ϖυρην, Gr. a kernel] which has many ſeeds or kernels, as the arbutus or ſtrawberry.

Polypyre'nous *Fruits* [with botaniſts] ſuch fruits either of trees or herbs, as contain two or more kernels within them.

Polyrrhi'zon, Lat. [ϖολυρριζον, Gr. *q. d.* of many roots] a ſort of birthwort.

Polysa'rchy [of ϖολυς, much or many, and σαρξ, Gr. fleſh] bulkineſs of body, groſſneſs of fleſh.

Po'lyscope [of ϖολυσκοϖον, from ϖολυς, much or many, and σκοϖεω, Gr. to behold] a multiplying glaſs, ſuch as repreſents one object to the eye as many.

Poly'spast [*polyſpaſte*, Fr. πολυσϖαςον, of πολυ, much or many, and σϖαω, Gr. to draw, *i. e.* that may be turned every way] a windlaſs having many pullies or tuckles.

Poly'spast [in ſurgery] a machine for the reduction of diſlocated joints. *Archimedes*, according to *Bruno*, is ſuppoſed to have invented it.

Polyspe'rmous [of ϖολυς, much or many, and σϖερμα, Gr. ſeed] that bears many ſeeds after each flower, or that hath more than four ſeeds, and this without any certain order or number, as the ranunculus, crow-foot, anemone, *&c.*

Polysylla'bical, *adj.* [of ϖολυσυλλαβος, Gr.] pertaining to a polyſyllable. See below.

Polysyllabical *Echoes*, are echoes which repeat many ſyllables or words diſtinctly.

Polysy'llable [*polyſyllabe*, Fr. *polyſyllabus*, Lat. ϖολυσυλλαβη, Gr. of many ſyllables] a word conſiſting of more than three ſyllables

Polysy'ndeton [ϖολυσυνδετον, Gr. that has many binders] a rhetorical figure conſiſting of abundance of conjunctions copulative; as, I came, *and* ſaw, *and* overcame.

Polythe'ism [*polytheiſme*, Fr. of ϖολυς, and θεος, Gr. God] the doctrine or belief of a plurality of gods. The firſt author of *polytheiſm*, Orpheus, did aſſert one ſupreme God. *Stillingfleet.* See Ditheism.

Polythe'ist [*polythée*, Fr. from ϖολυς, many, and θεος, Gr. God] one that holds a plurality of gods. See *Firſt* Cause, and Plurality *of Perſons in God*, compared.

Poly'trichon, or Poly'trix, Lat. [ϖολυτριχον, Gr. that has much hair] the herb maiden-hair.

Polytro'phia, Lat. [πολυτροφια, of ϖολυς, much, and τροφη, Gr. nouriſhment] much nouriſhment.

Poma'da, an exerciſe of vaulting the wooden horſe, by laying one hand over the pomel of the ſaddle.

Po'mace [*pomaceum*, Lat.] the droſs of cyder preſſings.

Poma'ceous, *adj.* [*pomum*, Lat.] conſiſting of apples.

Poma'de, or Poma'do, *ſubſt.* [*pomatum*, Lat. *pommade*, Fr. *pomata*, *pomado*, It.] a fragrant unguent or ointment made with apples.

Poma'nder [prob. q. d. *pomma d'ambre*, Fr. *i. e.* an amber apple] a ſweet ball, a perfumed ball or powder. *Bacon.*

Poma'tum, Lat. a ſweet ointment made of the apples called pomewaters and hog's lard.

To Pome, *verb neut.* [*pommer*, Fr.] to grow to a round head like an apple.

Pome-ci'tron [of *pomme*, Fr. and *citron*] a citron-apple.

Pomegra'nate [*ponum Granadenſe*, or *pomum granatum*, *i. e.* the kernelled apple] 1. The tree. 2. The round fruit of the pomegranate tree, full of kernels. In times paſt they died ſcarlet with the ſeed of a *pomegranate. Peacham.*

Pome'is [with heralds] green roundles, the ſame that the French call *torteaux vert.*

Pome *Paradiſe,* the John apple.

Pomero'y, or Pomero'yal, *ſubſt.* the name of one kind of apples.

Pome-*Water,* the name of an apple.

Pomi'ferous *Plants* or *Herbs* [*pomifer,* Lat.] are ſuch as bear fruits, round like an apple, or any large pulpy fruit, covered with a thick hard rind or bark, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from bacciferous, which have only a thin ſkin over their fruit.

A Croſs Pomille'e, or *A Croſs* Pomette'e Pomme [with heralds] is a croſs with round knobs on the ends, ſuppoſed to be derived from *pomme,* Fr. an apple.

Po'mmel [of *pomeau,* Fr. *pomo,* It. and Sp appel van t'ſwaerd, Du.] a round ball or knob on the top or head of a thing.

Po'mmel, or Pu'mmel [in the manage] a piece of braſs or other metal, on the top and in the middle of the ſaddle-bow, particularly the protuberant part of the ſaddle before, to which the holſters, ſterrup-leathers, *&c.* are faſtened; alſo the hilt of a ſword, the knob that balances the blade of the ſword.

To Po'mmel, *verb act.* [this word ſeems to come from *pommeler,* Fr. to variegate] to beat with the fiſt, to beat with any thing thick or bulky, to beat black and blue, to bruiſe.

Pomo'na [among the Romans] a goddeſs worſhipped as the patroneſs of gardens and fruit.

Pomp [*pompe,* Fr. *pompa,* It. Lat. and Sp.] 1. State, grandeur, ſplendor, pride. 2. Pageantry, ſuch as is uſed in public ſhews, a proceſſion of ſplendor and oſtentation.

Po'mpets [with printers] thoſe ink-balls wherewith they black the printing letters.

Pompholygo'des [ϖομφολυγωδης, Gr.] urine having many bubbles in it. See Pompholyx.

Po'mpholyx [ϖομφολυξ, Gr. a bubble] a white, light, and very friable ſubſtance, found in cruſts, adhering to the domes of the furnaces, and to the covers of the large crucibles, in which braſs is made, either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zink.

Po'mpion [*pompon,* Fr.] a pumkin, a ſort of large fruit.

Po'mpine [of *pomum* and *pyrus,* Lat.] a ſort of pearmain. *Ainſworth.*

Po'mpous [*pompeux,* Fr. *pomposo,* It. and Sp. *pompoſus,* Lat.] ſtately, magnificent, ſplendid, grand.

Po'mpously. *adv.* [of *pompous*] magnificently, in a ſtately manner, with ſplendor.

Po'mpousness [of *pompous*] ſtatelineſs, ſhewineſs, magnificence, ſplendor, oſtentaciouſneſs.

Pomum *Adami* [*i. e.* Adam's apple] the eminence which appears in the upper part of the throat. *Keill.*

Pomum *Amoris,* or Pomum *Aureum* [with botaniſts] the herb called apple of love.

Pond [ponꝺ, of pynꝺan, Sax. to ſhut in] a ſmall pool or lake of ſtanding water, a baſon, water not running.

To Po'nder, *verb act.* [*ponderar,* Sp. of *ponderare,* It. *pondero,* Lat. to weigh] to weigh in the mind, to conſider, to attend.

To Ponder, *verb neut.* to think, to muſe.

Po'nderal, *adj.* [of *pondus,* Lat. weight] pertaining to weight, eſtimated by weight; contradiſtinguiſhed from numeral. *Arbuthnot.*

Po'nderable [of *ponderabilis,* Lat.] that may be weighed, that is menſurable by ſcales. *Brown.*

Pondera'tion [*pondero,* Lat.] the art of weighing. *Arbuthnot.*

Po'nderer [of *ponder*] one who ponders.

Po'nderous [*ponderoſo,* It. *ponderoſus,* of *pondus,* Lat. weight] 1. Weighty, ſubſtantial, maſſy, heavy. 2. Important, momentous. 3. Forcible, ſtrongly impulſive.

Po'nderously, *adv.* [of *ponderous*] with great weight.

Po'nderousness, or Pondero'sity [from *ponderous,* and *ponderoſitas* Lat.] heavineſs, weight, gravity.

Po'ndweed, *ſubſt.* a plant. *Ainſworth.*

Po'ne [in law] a writ by which a cauſe depending in the county, or other inferior court, is removed to the common pleas.

Pone *per Vadium* [in law] a writ injoining the ſheriff to take ſurety of one for his appearance at the day aſſigned.

Pone'ndis *in Aſſizes,* a writ ſhewing what perſons the ſheriffs ought to impannel upon aſſizes and juries, and what not.

Pone'ndum *in Ballium,* Lat. a writ commanding a priſoner to be bailed in caſes bailable.

Ponendum *Sigillum, &c.* a writ requiring juſtices to ſet their ſeals to exceptions brought by defendants.

Po'nent, *adj.* [*ponente,* It.] weſtern, not eaſtern or levant. *Milton.*

Po'niard [*poignard,* Fr. *pugio,* Lat.] a little pointed dagger, having ſharp edges; a ſhort ſtabbing weapon.

To Po'niard, *verb act.* [*poignarder,* Fr.] to ſtab with a poniard.

Ponk, *ſubſt.* a nocturnal ſpirit, a hag. *Spenſer.*

Pons *Cerebri,* Lat. [with anatomiſts] a certain heap of innumerable filaments proceeding from the more ſolid ſubſtance of the brain; whence all the nerves take their riſe.

Pons *Varioli,* Lat. [in anatomy] the upper part of a duct in the third ventricle of the brain, ſituate in the cerebellum, and leading to the infundibulum.

Ponta'ck [*pontac,* Fr.] a better growth of French claret, ſo named from the eſtate where it grows.

Po'ntage [*pontenage,* Fr. from *pontis,* gen. of *pons,* Lat. a bridge] bridge-toll; alſo a tax for repairing bridges. *Ayliffe.*

Po'ntif [*pontife,* Fr. *pontefice,* It. of *pontifex,* Lat.] 1. A prieſt, an high or chief prieſt. 2. The pope of Rome.

Po'ntifex, Lat. a pontiff or high prieſt among the Romans, who had the overſight and direction of divine worſhip, as the offering ſacrifices, and other religious ſolemnities. As this office was a conſtant appendage of the *imperial character,* the Roman emperors, when become *Chriſtian,* ſtill retain'd it, till the reign of *Gratian*; who was the firſt emperor (according to Sir Iſaac Newton) that refuſed to accept that honour.

Ponti'fical, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*pontificale,* It. of *pontificalis,* Lat.] 1. Pertaining to an high prieſt. 2. Popiſh. The *pontifical* authority. *Baker.* 3. Splendid, magnificent. 4. [From *pons,* a bridge, and *facio,* Lat. to make] bridge-building. This ſenſe ſeems peculiar to Milton; and perhaps was intended as an equivocal ſatire on poetry.

Ponti'fical, *ſubſt.* [*pontificale,* Lat.] a book of the rites and ceremonies, appertaining to pontiffs, biſhops, popes, *&c.*

Pontifica'lia, Lat. the robes and ornaments in which a biſhop performs divine ſervice.

In Pontifica'libus [*veſtimentis pontificalibus,* Lat.] in the ornaments of a chief prieſt, dreſt in his beſt apparel.

Ponti'fically, *adv.* [of *pontifical*] in a pontifical habit or manner.

Ponti'ficate [*pontificat,* Fr. *pontificatus,* Lat.] papacy, popedom.

Ponti'fice [of *pons,* a bridge, and *facio,* Lat. to make] bridge-work, edifice of a bridge. *Milton.*

Po'ntefract, a borough town of the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, 169 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Pontle'vis [in horſemanſhip] is a diſorderly reſiſting action of a horſe in diſobedience to his rider, in which he rears up ſeveral times running, and riſes up ſo upon his hind legs, that he is in danger of coming over.

Ponto'ns, boats of tin, about 24 feet long and ſix broad, in the form of a long ſquare, borne on carriages, when an army marches. Each boat has a ring at each end, and an anchor and cable, and alſo baulks and cheſts. When they uſe them to paſs a river, they are placed at anchor, a ſtrong rope running thro' the rings, which is faſtened on each ſide the river, to a tree or ſtake: The baulks are laid croſs the boats, and the cheſts upon them joined cloſe, with rails on both ſides; which makes a bridge in a very ſhort time, for horſe or artillery.

Po'nt-volant, Fr. a flying-bridge; a bridge uſed in ſieges, made of two ſmall bridges laid one over another, and ſo contrived by cords and pullies, that the upper may be puſhed forwards till it joins the place where it is fixed.

Po'ny, a little Scotch horſe.

Pool [pwl, Brit. pol and pul, Sax. poel, Du. puhl, L. Ger. pfuhl, H. Ger.] a lake of ſtanding water confined in a place.

Pool, a borough and ſea-port town of Dorſetſhſre, 110 miles from London. It has its name from being ſurrounded, except on the north, by Luxford lake. It ſends two members to parliament.

Poo'ler, or Po'ler [with tanners] an inſtrument to ſtir up the owſer of bark and water in the pits.

Poop [*poupe,* Fr. *puppa,* It. *popa,* Sp. of *puppis,* Lat.] the ſtern or hindmoſt part of a ſhip.

To Poop [poepen, Du.] to let a ſmall fart.

Poor [*pauvre,* Fr. *povero,* It. *pobre,* Sp. and Port. of *pauper,* Lat.] 1. Needy, indigent, not rich, oppreſſed with want. 2. Lean in fleſh, ſtarved; as, a *poor* horſe. 3. Mean, ſorry, pitiful, paltry, contemptible. 4. Trifling, narrow, of little dignity, force or value. A *poor* plea. *Calamy.* 5. Unimportant. In my *poor* opinion. *Swift.* 6. Unhappy, uneaſy. 7. Mean, depreſſed, low, dejected. His genius, which otherwiſe was brave, was, in the preſence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Bacon.* 8. [A word of tenderneſs] dear. *Poor,* little, pretty, flutt'ring thing. *Prior.* 9. [A word of ſlight contempt] wretched. The *poor* monk never ſaw many of the decrees. 10. Not good, not fit for any purpoſe. I have very *poor* and unhappy brains for drinking. *Shakeſpeare.* 11. The *poor* collectively, thoſe who are in the loweſt rank of community, thoſe who cannot ſubſiſt but by the charity of others. 12. Barren, dry; as, a *poor* ſoil. 13. Without ſpirit, flaccid.

There are none POOR, but thoſe whom God hates.

This ſaying cannot be better illuſtrated than by another: *The bleſſing of the Lord maketh rich.*

Poo'rly, *adv.* [of *poor*] 1. Without wealth. 2. Not proſperouſly. It will proſper but *poorly. Bacon.* 3. Meanly, without ſpirit. From his wars they *poorly* would retire. *Dryden.* 4. Without dignity. 5. Wretchedly.

Poo'rjohn, a ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Poo'rness [of *poor*] 1. Poverty, indigence, want. 2. Leanneſs in fleſh. 3. Meanneſs, lowneſs, want of dignity. *Poorneſs* and degeneracy of ſpirit. *Addiſon.* 4. Barrenneſs, ſterility. The *poorneſs* of the herbs ſhews the *poorneſs* of the earth. *Bacon.*

Poor-spi'rited, *adj.* [of *poor* and *ſpirit*] mean, cowardly. *Poor-ſpirited* wretch! *Denham.*

Poor-spi'ritedness [of *poor-ſpirited*] meanneſs, cowardice. That meanneſs and *poor-ſpiritedneſs* that accompanies guilt. *South.*

Pop, *ſubſt.* [*poppyſma,* Lat.] a ſmall ſmart quick ſound, a ſudden noiſe or thing diſcharged out of a pop-gun. It is a word formed from the ſound.

To Pop, *verb act.* 1. To put out or in ſuddenly, ſlily or unexpectedly. 2. To ſhift.

To Pop, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to go or fly out on a ſudden with a quick noiſe; alſo to go in or out, or appear on a ſudden.

Pope [*pape,* Fr. *papa,* It. Sp. Port. and Lat. ϖαππας, Gr. paus, Du. paap, L. Ger. pabst, H. Ger. pâp, C. Brit.] the biſhop of Rome, the chief prieſt of the Roman catholics, whom they hold to be the ſucceſſor of St. Peter. I ſuſpect the *true etymology* of the word is from that title [pappa] which was given to the biſhop of *Alexandria,* one of the *chief ſees* (if not the firſt) in the eaſtern church; and indeed it is too true, that the biſhops of theſe two churches often went hand in hand in corrupting the faith *once delivered* to the ſaints. As to his *extent of power,* ſee Bishop, Exarch, and Decretals, compared.

Pope, a ſmall fiſh.

Po'pedom [of *pope* and *dom*] the dignity, office or juriſdiction of a pope, papacy.

Po'pery [of *pope*] the popiſh religion, the religion of the church of Rome.

Popesey'e, *ſubſt.* [of *pope* and *eye*] the gland ſurrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

Po'pgun [of *pop* and *gun*] a gun with which children play, that only makes a ſmart quick noiſe.

Popinja'y [popegor, Dan. *pappagallo,* It. papegay, Du. *papagayo,* Sp. papagey, Ger.] 1. A parrot of a greeniſh colour, the great red and blue parrot. There are of theſe greater, the middlemoſt called *popinjays,* and the leſſer called perroquets. *Grew.* 2. A wood-pecker. *Peacham.* 3. A trifling fop.

Po'pish, *adj.* [of *pope*] pertaining to the pope or popery, taught by the pope, peculiar to popery.

Po'pishly, *adv.* [of *popiſh*] with tendency to popery, in a popiſh manner.

Po'plar [*peuplier*, Fr. of *populus*, Lat.] a tree delighting to grow in marſhy ground.

Po'ples, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the joint where the thigh is joined to the tibia.

Popli'cani, thoſe manichees in the weſt, who are called Paulicani in the eaſt.

Poplite'a vena [with anatomiſts] is the vein of the ham, which ſometimes reaches down the back of the leg, even to the heel.

Poplitæ'us [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the leg ariſing with a ſhort ſtrong tendon, from the internal head of the inferior appendix of the os femoris, and deſcending obliquely over the juncture, becomes fleſhy, and extending itſelf, is ſo inſerted into the ſuperior part of the tibia internally, immediately below its ſuperior appendix, which aſſiſts other muſcles in bending the tibia.

Popliti'c [of *poplitis*, gen. of *poples*, Lat. the ham] belonging to the ham.

Popli'tic *Muſcle*. See Poplitæus.

Po'ppy [popiꝫ, Sax. *pavot*, Fr. *papaver*, Lat.] a plant.

Po'pulace [*populace*, Fr. *popolo*, It. *populus*, Lat.] the common or meaner ſort of people, the vulgar, the multitude.

Po'pulacy [of *populace*] the common people, the multitude.

Po'pular, *adj.* Sp. [*populaire*, Fr. *popolare*, It. of *popularis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to, or in requeſt among the populace, vulgar, plebeian. 2. Suitable to the common people. Plain and *popular* inſtructions. *Hooker.* 3. Beloved by the people, pleaſing to the people. 4. Studious of the favour of the people. A *popular* man is, in truth, no better than a proſtitute to common fame. *Dryden.* 4. Prevailing or raging among the populace.

Popular *Diſeaſes*, ſuch as run through the body of the people.

Popular *Errors*, ſuch errors as people imbibe from one another, by cuſtom, education and tradition, without having examined the reaſon or foundations of them.

Popula'ris *Morbus*, the popular diſeaſe, the ſame as epidemical.

Popula'rity [*popularité*, Fr. *popularitas*, Lat.] 1. Gracioufneſs among the people, ſtate of being favoured by the people. 2. Repreſentation ſuited to the vulgar conception, what affects the vulgar.

Po'pularly, *adv.* [of *popular*] 1. In a popular manner, ſo as to pleaſe the crowd. 2. According to vulgar conception.

To Po'pulate, *verb neut.* [*populatum*, *populus*, Lat. people] to breed people.

Popula'tion, the ſtate of a country with reſpect to numbers of people. *Bacon.*

Popule'um, Lat. [in pharmacy] a cooling ointment, one of whoſe ingredients is the buds of the black poplar tree.

Populofu'gia, Lat. [*i. e.* the flight of the people] a certain feſtival held in Rome. on account of the flying away of the Roman people in the war between the Romans and Gauls.

Populo'nia, Lat. [among the Romans] a goddeſs, who, as they believed, ſecured their country from thunder, inundations, hail, inſects, *&c.*

Populo'sity. See Populousness.

Po'pulous [*popoloſo*, It. and Sp. of *populoſus*, Lat.] abounding in people, numerouſly inhabited.

Po'pulously, *adv.* [of *populous*] with numbers of people.

Po'pulousness, or Populo'sity [from *populous*, or *populoſitas*, Lat] abundance of people, the ſtate of being populous

Po'rcelain, or Po'rcelane [*porcelaine*, Fr. *porcellana*, It. Said to be derived from *pour cent années*, becauſe it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of porcelain was matured under ground one hundred years] 1. The chalky earth of which China-ware is made, which being beaten and ſteeped in water, affords a kind of cream on the top, and a groſſer ſubſtance at the bottom, the former of which makes the fineſt ware, and the latter coarſer. 2. Veſſels made of that earth, China, China-ware, fine diſhes of a middle nature between earth and glaſs, and therefore ſemi-pellucid. 3. A little white ſea-ſhell, found along with the ſponges, which paſſes as current money in ſeveral parts of Aſia, Africa, and America. 4. [*Portulaca*, Lat.] an herb. *Ainſworth.*

Porch [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.] 1. The entrance of an houſe, church, *&c.* a roof ſupported by pillars before a door. 2. A portico, a cover'd walk.

Po'rcupine [*porcepit*, Fr. *porcoſpino*, It. *puercoeſpin*, Sp. *porco-eſpinke*, Port. *porc eſpi* or *epic*, Fr.] a ſort of African hedge-hog, armed with ſharp darts and prickles reſembling writing pens; being much larger and longer than the briſtles of European hedge-hogs.

Knights of the Porcupine, a French order. whoſe device was *Cominus* and *eminus*; but king Lewis XII. crowned the porcupine with another motto, *Ultos avos Trojæ*.

To Pore [perhaps of ϖωρος, Gr. blind: ϖωρος is the optic nerve, but *pore* ſeems to come, by corruption, from the Engliſh word] to look cloſe to, to examine with great attention.

Pore [*poro*, It. *porus*, Lat. and *pora*, Sp.] paſſage of perſpiration, certain holes in the body where the hair grows, and through which ſweat and humours evaporate.

Po'reblind, *adj.* [commonly ſpoken and written *purblind*] ſhort ſighted, near-ſighted. *Purblind* men ſee beſt in the dimmer light. *Bacon.*

Pores [in phyſics] ſmall interſtices or void ſpaces between the particles of matter, that conſtitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them.

Mr. Boyle, in his eſſay on the poroſity of bodies, proves, that the moſt ſolid bodies that are, have ſome kind of pores; and indeed if they had not, all bodies would be alike ſpecifically weighty.

Pori'me, *ſubſt.* [ϖοριμος, Gr. evident; in geometry] a theorem or propoſition ſo eaſy to be demonſtrated, that it is almoſt ſelf-evident.

Po'riness [of *pory*] fulneſs of pores.

Pori'sma [ϖορισμα, of ϖοριζω, Gr. to find out, or rather to furniſh and ſupply] a general theorem or canon deduced from a local problem, or a general theorem found out or furniſhed by means of, and drawn from another theorem already demonſtrated.

Pori'stic *Method* [ϖοριϛικος, of ϖοριζω, Gr. to find out; with mathematicians] is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be ſolved.

Pork [*porc*, Fr. *porco*, It. and Port. *puerco*, Sp. of *porcus*, Lat. a hog, *porc*, C. Brit.] ſwines-fleſh.

Pork-eater [of *pork* and *eater*] one who feeds on pork. *Shakeſpeare.*

Po'rker [of *pork*] a hog.

Po'rket [*porcellus*, Lat.] a young hog.

Po'rkling [of *pork*] a young pig.

Po'rlock, a market town of Devonſhire, on the Severn ſea, 164 miles from London.

Poroce'le, Lat. [ϖωροκηλη, of ϖωρος, callus, and κηλη, Gr. a rupture] a rupture proceeding from hard matter.

Poro'mphalus, Lat. [of ϖωρος, hard matter, and ομφαλος, Gr. the navel] a brawny piece of fleſh or ſtony ſubſtance bunching out at the navel.

Poro'sis [ϖωρωσις, Gr. calloſity] the breeding of callous or hard matter; alſo the ſoldering or knitting together of broken bones.

Poro'sity, or Po'rousness [from *poreus* and *poroſitá*, It. of *poroſitas*, Lat.] the quality of having pores. *Bacon.*

Po'rous [*poreux*, Fr. *poroſo*, It. of *poroſus*, Lat.] full of pores, having ſmall paſſages.

Porphy'rians [ſo called of Porphyry] a name given to the Arians in the 4th century.

Porphyrogene'tes [of ϖορφυρα, purple, and γεννητος, Gr. born, *i. e.* born in, or of the purple] a name given to the children of the eaſtern emperors.

Po'rphyre, or Po'rphyry [*porphyre*, Fr. *porphyritis*, Lat. of ϖορφυριτης, ϖορφυρα, Gr.] a kind of fine reddiſh marble, ſpotted with white.

P'orpois, or Po'rpus [*porcus piſcis*, Lat. *porc poiſſon*, Fr. *i. e.* hog-fiſh] a ſea-hog.

Porra'ceous, *adj.* [*porraceus*, of *porrum*, Lat. a leek; *porrace*, Fr.] green like a leek, greeniſh.

Po'rrage, Po'rridge, or Po'ttage [*porrata*, low Lat. of *porrum*, Lat. *porreau*, Fr. a leek] food made by the decoction of fleſh, or any edible, in water; broth.

Porrage-pot, or Po'rridge-pot [of *porrage*, or *porridge*, and *pot*] the pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

Po'rrager, Po'rrenger, or Po'rringer [of *porrage* or *porridge*] a veſſel in which broth is eaten.

Po'rret, *ſubſt.* [*porrum*, Lat.] a ſcallion.

Porre'ction, Lat. [*porrectio*, from *porrico*, Lat.] the act of ſtretching forth.

Po'rretans, a religious ſect, followers of Gilbert de la Porree, biſhop of Poictiers, who for admitting (as ſome ſay) a phyſical diſtinction between God and his attributes, was condemned in the 12th century.

Port, Fr. [*portée*, Fr. of *porto*, Lat. to carry] 1. Mien, geſture, air, external appearance, manner. His ſtately *port*. *Fairfax.* 2. [*Porto*, It. *puerto*, Sp. port, Su. of *portus*, Lat.] a harbour, a place or river where a ſhip may ride ſafely. 3 [*Porta*, Lat. porte, Sax. *porte*, Fr.] a gate. The Scots call one of the gates of Edingburgh the weſt-port. 4. The aperture in a ſhip, at which the gun is put out. *Raleigh.*

Free Port, a port that is open and free for merchants of all nations to load and unload their veſſels, without paying any duties or cuſtoms.

Port [with ſailors] the larboard or left ſide of a ſhip.

The Port, the court of the grand ſeignior at Conſtantinople.

Port *Hole* [in a ſhip] a ſquare hole through which the great guns are thruſt out.

Port *Men* [in the town of Ipſwich] twelve burgeſſes; alſo the inhabitants of the Cinque-ports.

Port *Ropes* [in a ſhip] thoſe ropes which ſerve to hale up the ports of the great guns.

Port *of the Voice* [in muſic] the faculty and habitude of making the ſhakes, paſſages, and diminutions, wherein the beauty of a ſong or piece of muſic conſiſts.

To Port, *verb act.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] to carry in form. Perhaps only uſed as a participial adjective.

To Port *the Helm* [a ſea phraſe] is to put the helm on the lar-board, or left ſide of the ſhip.

Po'rta, Lat. [in anatomy] the ſame as vena porta, a very conſiderable vein, employed in bringing the blood from ſeveral parts, to the *liver*, through the whole ſubſtance whereof it is diſſeminated.

Po'rtable [*portabile*, It. of *portabilis*, Lat.] 1. That may be borne or carried along with one. 2. Manageable by the hand 3. Such as is tranſported or carried from one place to another. 4. Sufferable, ſupportable. How light and *portable* my pains ſeem now. *Shakeſpeare.*

Po'rtable *Barometer*, a barometer ſo contrived, that it may be carried from place to place, without being put out of order.

Po'rtableness [of *portable*] quality of being portable.

Po'rtage, Fr. [*portaggio*, It.] 1. Money paid for carriage of goods. 2. [From *port*] a port-hole.

Po'rtail [in architecture] the decoration of the face or front of a church, called alſo frontiſpiece, as that of Weſtminſter-Abbey; alſo the principal gate of a palace, caſtle, pleaſure-houſe, or the like.

Po'rtal, *ſubſt.* [*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Lat.] a gate, the arch under which a door opens.

Po'rtance, *ſubſt.* [*porter*, Fr.] air, mien, port.

Po'rtass, or Po'rtesse, *ſubſt.* [ſometimes called *porticis*, and by Chaucer *portboſe*] a breviary, a prayer-book. *Camden.*

A Croſs Po'rtate [with heralds] is a croſs not erect, but lying athwart the eſcutcheon in a bend, as if it were borne on a man's ſhoulder.

Port-craon, an inſtrument ſerving to incloſe a pencil, and to ſerve both as a handle to hold it, and a cover to make it portable.

Port-cullis, or Po'rtcluse, *ſubſt.* [*portecouliſſe*, Fr. *porta clauſa*, Lat. *q. d.* a port cloſe] a ſort of machine like a harrow hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

To Port-cu'llis, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to bar, to ſhut up. *Shakeſpeare.*

Po'rted, *adj.* See To Port.

Portegu'e, a gold coin, in value 3 *l.* 12 *s.*

To Porte'nd, *verb act.* [*portendo*, Lat.] to forbode, to foreſhew, to foretoken as omens.

Porte'nsion [of *portend*] the act of foretokening. *Brown.*

Porte'nt [*portento*, It. of *portentum*, Lat.] an omen or foreboding of ill, prodigy, foretokening miſery. My loſs by dire *portents* the God foretold. *Dryden.*

Porte'ntuous [*portentoſo*, It. of *portentoſus*, Lat.] ominous, foreboding ill, prodigious, monſtruous. So many *portentous* animals. *South.*

Porte'ntousness [of *portentous*] ominouſneſs, foretokens of ill.

Po'rter [*portrator*, Lat. *porteur*, Fr. *portatore*, It.] 1. One who carries burthens for hire. By *porter* who can tell, whether I mean a man who bears burthens, or a ſervant who waits at a gate? *Watts.* 2. [*Portier*, Fr. of *porta*, Lat. a gate, *portinajo*, It. *portero*, Sp.] a door-keeper, one that has the charge of the gate. 3. One who waits at the door to receive meſſages. A fav'rite *porter*. *Pope.*

Porter *of the Parliament*, an officer who attends at the door of that houſe, and has many privileges.

Porter [in courts of juſtice] an officer who carries a white wand before the juſtices in Eyre.

Po'rterage, the hire of a porter, money paid for carriage.

Po'rteress, a female porter.

Porte'sse, *ſubſt.* a breviary. See Portass.

Port *Fire* [with ingineers] a ſort of fire for diſcharging cannons.

Port *Glaive* [of *porter*, to bear, and *glaive*, Fr. and Erſe, a ſword] a ſword-bearer.

Port *Grave*, Port *Greve*, or Port *Reve* [poꞃꞇ-ᵹeꞃeꝼa, Sax. *porta*, Lat. gate, and grave, Teut. keeper] a keeper of a gate; obſolete; alſo a title of the governor of ſome ſea-port towns, and in antient times of the chief magiſtrate of London.

Po'rtico, It. [*portique*, Fr. of *porticus*, Lat.] a long place for walking, covered either with an arched roof, or an even floor ſupported by pillars, for people to walk under ſhelter, a piazza.

Portifo'rium, the banner in cathedrals, antiently carried in the front of a proceſſion.

Po'rtio *Dura* & *Mollis* [with anatomiſts] a partition of the 5th pair of nerves of the brain, which is divided into two branches before its egreſs out of the *dura mater*, of which the one is called *portio dura*, and the other *portio mollis*.

Po'rtion, Fr. [*perzione*, It. *porcion*, Sp. of *portio*, Lat.] 1. A part in general. 2. A lot, a ſhare, or dividend of any thing. 3. Part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune. 4. A wife's dowry.

Portion [in the cannon law] is that allowance or proportion, which a vicar ordinarily has out of a rectory or impropriation, be it certain or uncertain.

To Po'rtion, *verb act.* [of *portion*, Fr. of Lat.] 1. To divide into portions, to parcel out. 2. To endow with a fortune.

Po'rtioner [of *portion*] 1. One that divides. 2. An officer that diſtributes the tithes in a college, &c. 3. One who officiates in a parſonage in his turn.

Po'rtliness [of *portly*] ſtatelineſs in geſture, dignity of mien.

Po'rtly, *adj.* [of *port*] bulky, ſwelling, majeſtical.

Po'rtman [of *port* and *man*] an inhabitant or burgeſs: *e. g.* the *portmen*, or, inhabitants of the Cinque ports. The twelve *portmen*, or burgeſſes of Ipſwich.

Portma'nteau, Fr. or Portma'ntle, It. a cheſt or bag, a cloak-bag to carry neceſſaries, as cloaths and linen, &c. for a journey.

Portma'nteau [in joinery] a piece of work faſtened to a wall in a wardrobe, armory, &c. proper for hanging cloaks.

Portoi'se [in ſea language] a ſhip is ſaid to ride a *portoiſe*, when ſhe rides with her yards ſtruck down to the deck.

Po'rtrait [*pourtrait*, Fr. with painters] a picture of men and women (either heads or greater lengths) drawn from the life; the word is uſed to diſtinguiſh face-painting from hiſtory-painting.

To Po'rtrait, *verb act.* [*portraire*, Fr.] to draw, to portray.

Portrai'ture [*pourtrait*, *portraiture*, Fr.] a repreſentation of a perſon in picture, painted reſemblance.

To Po'rtray, *verb act.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] 1. To draw or paint to the life, to ſet out in a lively manner, to deſcribe by picture. 2. To adorn with pictures.

Po'rtress [from *porter*; *janitrix*, Lat.] a female keeper of a gate. The *portreſs* of hell-gate reply'd. *Milton.*

Po'rtsale, a ſale of fiſh preſently after the coming into the haven; alſo an outcry or public ſale of any commodity.

Po'rtsmouth, a large borough and ſea-port town of Hampſhire, 73 miles from London, eſteemed the key of England, and finely fortified. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Wallop, and ſends two members to parliament.

Portuo'se, or Portu'ous, a breviary, a ſort of maſs-book. See Portass.

Po'rus *Bilarus*, Lat. [in anatomy] the bile-duct, or a duct which with the cyſtic or choledic forms the common canal of the bile.

Po'rwigle, *ſubſt.* a tadpole or young frog not yet fully ſhaped. *Brown.*

Po'ry, *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr.] full of pores.

Po'saume, a ſackbut, a muſical inſtrument, uſed as a baſs to a trumpet.

Po'sca, a ſort of ſmall houſhold wine, mixed with water in the preſs.

To Pose, *verb act.* [prob. of *poſer*, Fr. to put; Johnſon ſays from *poſe*, an old word, ſignifying heavineſs or ſtupefaction: ᵹepoꞃe, Sax. *Skinner*] 1. To puzzle, to put to a ſtand, or ſtop, to gravel. 2. To appoſe, to interrogate.

Pose, *ſubſt.* [ᵹepoꞃe, Sax.] a rheum in the head.

Pose' [in heraldry] ſignifies a lion, or any beaſt in a poſture ſtanding ſtill, having all its four feet on the ground.

Po'ser [of *poſe*] 1. One that aſketh queſtions to try capacities, an examiner. 2. One that poſes, a puzzler.

Po'sing, *part. act.* [of *poſe*] puzzling, putting to a non plus or ſtand.

Po'sited [*poſitus*, Lat.] 1. Put, placed, laid, ranged. It has the appearance of a participle preter, but it has no verb.

Posi'tion, Fr. [of *poſitio*, Lat.] 1. State of being placed, ſituation. 2. Principle laid down. 3. Advancement of any principle. A fallacious illation is to conclude from the *poſition* of the antecedent, unto the poſition of the conſequent, or the remotion of the conſequent to the remotion of the antecedent. *Brown.* 4. [In grammar] the ſtate of a vowel placed before two conſequents, as *pómpous*, or a double conſonant, as *áxle*.

Position, or *Site*, is an affection of place; this therefore is not place, nor indeed hath it any quantity, as Sir Iſaac Newton obſerves.

Posi'tion [in arithmetic] a rule in which any ſuppoſition or falſe number is taken at pleaſure to work the queſtion by, inſtead of the number ſought. and ſo by the error or errors diſcovered, is found the true number required.

Double Position [in arithmetic] is when two falſe poſitions are neceſſary to be made, in order to ſolve the queſtion propounded.

Single Position [in arithmetic] is when by one poſition means is found to diſcover the true reſolution of the queſtion.

Position [with logicians] the *ground-work* or foundation upon which an argument is raiſed.

Posi'tional, *adj.* reſpecting poſition.

Po'sitive, *adj.* [*poſitif*, Fr. *poſitivo*, It. and Sp. of *poſitivus*, Lat.] 1. Capable of being affirmed, not negative; real, abſolute. 2. Peremptory, abſolute, particular, direct; not implied. 3. Certain, aſſured, dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence, ſtubborn in opinion. 4. Settled by arbitrary appointment. Although no laws but *poſitive* be mutable, yet all are not mutable which be *poſitive*. *Hooker.* 5. Having the power to enact any law. To claim a *poſitive* voice, as well as a negative. *Swift.*

Above all, that *moſt important* ſenſe of the word [*poſitive*] in divinity, ſhould not be over-looked; *viz.* as it ſignifies an abſolute quality *eſſential* to the thing itſelf, and not a *mere negation*. Thus when the great *Aëtius*, and after him *Eunomius*, diſtreſſed the *conſubſtantialiſts* with that title, which all ſides gave to the first cause and Father of the univerſe, I mean, the title of unbegotten [or ſelf-exiſtent] They endeavoured to parry off the thruſt, by ſaying, "that this word [unbegotten] ſignifies no more than a * *mere negation*"; not conſidering that *unbegotten*, *immortal*, *immenſe*, *immutable*, and the like appellations of God, though *negative* in *form*, are positive in *ſenſe*, and expreſs ſomething *eſſential* to him. See Essence, Existence, Necessary *Exiſtence*, and Difference [with *logicians*] compared with what we have yet further produced from antiquity, under the word Ghost, Lateran *Council*, and Exclusive, *adj.*

> * I cannot at preſent recollect the place; but *Aëtius* himſelf (as cited by *Epiphanius*) ſeems to refer to it, in that reply of his, "If the term *unbegotten*, a term which admits of *no compariſon*, does not expreſs the hypostasis [or ſubſiſtance] of God; but is of *mere human conception*; then is God much obliged [or beholden] to them who conceived it; as hereby they give him a title of that preheminence, which is not founded in his essence [or nature"] *Epiphan. Ed. Baſil.* p. 403.

Positive *Degree* [with grammarians] is the firſt degree of compariſon; as, *good*, *bad*, *great*, *ſmall*, &c. which ſignifies the thing ſimply and abſolutely, ſo as not to compare it with others.

Positive *Divinity*, is that which is agreeable to the poſitions and tenets of the ancient fathers of the church; or is that which conſiſts in articles of faith, as contained in the ſacred ſcriptures, or explained by the fathers and councils, clear of all diſputes and controverſies. *Query*, where is this kind of divinity to be found?

Positive *Quantities* [with algebraiſts] are ſuch as are of a real and affirmative nature, having, or ſuppoſed to have the poſitive or affirmative ſign, being greater than nothing.

Positive [in muſic] the little organ uſually behind or at the foot of the organiſt, played with the ſame wind and the ſame bellows, and conſiſting of the ſame number of pipes with the large one.

Po'sitively, *adv.* [of *poſitive*] 1. Abſolutely, by way of direct poſition. 2. Not *negatively*. 3. Certainly, without doubt. 4. Peremptorily, in ſtrong terms.

Po'sitiveness [of *poſitive*] 1. Actualneſs, not mere negation. 2. Peremptorineſs, dogmaticalneſs, pertinaciouſneſs, or aſſurance in aſſerting, denying, commanding, &c.

Positi'vity, *ſubſt.* [of *poſitive*] peremptorineſs, confidence. Courage and *poſitivity* are never more neceſſary than on ſuch an occaſion. *Watts.*

Po'siture [*poſitura*, It. and Lat.] diſpoſition, the manner in which any thing is placed.

Po'snet [*baſſinet*, Fr. *Skinner*] a ſkillet or ſmall boiling veſſel, a ſmall baſon or porringer.

Po'sse, Lat. to be able or poſſible; as a thing is ſaid to be *in poſſe*, when it may poſſibly be.

Posse, *ſubſt.* Lat. an armed power; from *poſſe comitatus*, the power of the ſhire. *Locke.*

Posse *Comitatus*, Lat. *i. e.* the armed power of the county [in law] ſignifies the aid and attendance of all knights, gentlemen, yeomen, labourers, ſervants, apprentices, and others, above the age of fifteen years, within the county; uſed where poſſeſſion is kept upon a forceable entry, or any force of reſcue uſed contrary to the command of the king's writ, or in oppoſition to juſtice. The *poſſe comitatus*, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him. *Bacon.*

To Posse'ss [*poſſeder*, Fr. *poſſedere*, It. *poſſeer*, Sp. *poſſuir*, Port. *poſſeſſum*, ſup. of *poſſideo*, Lat.] 1. To have as an owner, to enjoy, or be maſter of, to occupy actually. 2. To ſeize, to obtain. 3. To give poſſeſſion or command of any thing, to make maſter of. 4. To fill with ſomething fixed. To *poſſeſs* our minds with an habitual good intention. *Addiſon.* 5. To have power over, as an unclean ſpirit. I think that the man is *poſſoſſed*. *Swift.* 6. To affect by inteſtine power.

Posse'ssion Fr. [*poſſeſſione*, It. of *poſſeſſio*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of owning, or having in one's own hands or power, the ſtate of poſſeſſing, or enjoyment of any thing, property. 2. The thing poſſeſſed.

Possession, is alſo uſed for the title or preſcription that gives a right to hold any thing.

Possession [in theology] the ſtate of a perſon poſſeſſed by the devil.

Possession *de Facto*, Lat. [in law] is when there is an actual and effectual enjoyment of a thing.

Possession *de Jure*, Lat. [in law] is the title a man has to enjoy a thing, though it be ſometimes uſurped, and in the actual poſſeſſion of another.

Unity of Possession [in civil law] the ſame as ſolidation; as if a lord purchaſes a tenancy held of himſelf by herrriot ſervice; the ſervice becomes extinct by *unity of poſſeſſion*; *i. e.* by the ſigniory and tenancy's coming to the ſame hand.

Possession is eleven points of the law.

The law ſuppoſes the perſon in poſſeſſion to be the right owner, till the contrary appears.

To Possession, *verb act.* to inveſt with poſſeſſions or property. Obſolete.

Posse'ssioner [of *poſſeſſion*] one that poſſeſſes, maſter, one that has the power or property of any thing.

Posse'ssive [*poſſeſſive*, Fr. *poſſeſſivo*, It. of *poſſeſſivus*, Lat.] pertaining to poſſeſſion, having poſſeſſion.

Possessives [with grammarians] are ſuch adjectives as ſignify the poſſeſſion or property of ſomething.

Posse'ssory, *adj.* [*poſſeſſoire*, Fr.] having poſſeſſion. *Howel.*

Posse'ssor, Lat. [*poſſeſſeur*, Fr.] owner, maſter, proprietor.

Po'sset [*poſia*, of *potus*, Lat. drink] milk turned or curdled with wine or any other acid.

To Po'sset, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to turn, to curdle, as milk with acids. Obſolete.

Possibi'litas [in the Saxon laws] is taken for an act wilfully done; and *impoſſibilitas*, for a thing done againſt one's will.

Possibi lity, or Po'ssibleness [*poſſibilité*, Fr. *poſſibilità*, It. *poſſibilidad* Sp. of *poſſibilitas*,, Lat.] the ſtate of being poſſible, the power of being in any manner.

Possibi'lity [in our law] is defined to be a thing which may or may not happen.

Possibi'lity [in ethics] a non-repugnance to exiſting in a thing that does not any way exiſt.

Po'ssible [Fr. and Sp. *poſſibile*, It. of *poſſibilis*, Lat.] that may be done, that may happpen, not repugnant or contrary to the nature of things.

Po'ssibly, *adv.* [of *poſſible*] by any power really exiſting, perhaps, without abſurdity.

Post, Lat. after, later; it is often uſed as a præfix, or compounding particle, before other words; as, a *poſt-entry*, *poſtſcript* (*i. e.* written after) a *poſthumous* work (or work that is publiſhed after an author's death)

Post [*poteau*, Fr. *poſte*, It. and Sp. *poſtigo*, Port. of *poſtis*, Lat. poꞅꞇ, Sax. poſt, Du. and L. G. pfoſte, H. Ger.] a piece of timber ſet erect in the ground. *Poſt* is equivocal, it is a piece of timber or a ſwift meſſenger. *Watts*.

Post [*poſte*, Fr. *piſta*, It. *poſte*, Sp.] 1. A carrier of letters by public appointment, who goes and comes at ſtated times, a haſty meſſenger. 2. Quick courſe or manner of travelling. This is the ſenſe in which it is taken: but the expreſſion ſeems elliptical. To ride *poſt* is to ride as a *poſt*, or to ride in the manner of a *poſt*, *courier en poſte*. 3. [*poſte*, Fr. from *poſitus*, Lat.] ſituation, ſeat. Which new *poſt*, when they had once ſeized on, they would never quit. *Burnet*. 4. [In military affairs] any ſpot of ground capable of lodging ſoldiers, or where they are ſtationed. 5. Place, employment, office. Every man has his *poſt* aſſigned. *L'Eſtrange*.

Post *of Honour* [in an army] the advanced guard is a *poſt of honour*; the right of two lines is a *poſt of honour*; and is always given to the eldeſt regiments; the left is the next poſt, and is given to the next eldeſt, and ſo on; the centre of the lines is the leaſt honourable, and is given to the youngeſt regiments.

Advanced Post [in an army] is a ſpot of ground ſiezed by a party to ſecure their front, and to cover the poſts that are behind them.

To Post, or *To ride* Post, *verb neut.* [*poſter*, Fr.] to travel with ſpeed; as, a *poſt* or letter carrier. I *poſted* day and night. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Post, *verb act.* 1. To fix opprobriouſly on poſts, to ſtick up or affix a writing on a poſt. 2. [*poſter*, Fr.] to place, to ſtation, to fix. And *poſts* himſelf in a party. *Locke*. 3. [With merchants] to transfer an account from one book to another, to regiſter methodically. You have not *poſted* your books. *Arbuthnot*. 4. To delay. Obſolete.

Po'stage [of *poſt*] money paid for the carriage of letters by the public poſt.

Post boy [of *poſt* and *boy*] courier, a boy that rides poſt.

To Po'stdate *a Writing*, *verb act.* [of *poſt*, Lat. after, and *date*] is to ſet an after or later date upon it.

Poste'a [in common law] the record of proceedings by *niſi prius*, in the court of common pleas after a verdict, ſo called becauſe it begins with *poſtea die*, &c.

Po'ster, *ſubſt.* [of *poſt*] a courier, one that travels haſtily. *Shakeſpeare*.

Post *Brachialia*, Lat. [in anatomy] are four ſmall bones which make up the palm of the hand.

Post deluvian, *adj.* [of *poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] after the flood, pertaining to the poſt-diluvians, or thoſe perſons who lived or ſucceeded one another after Noah's flood. The *poſt-diluvian* ſtate of this our globe. *Woodward*.

Post-diluvian, *ſubſt.* [of *poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] one that lived ſince the flood.

Post *Diſſeiſin*, a writ which lies for him, who having recovered lands or tenements upon default or reddition, is again diſſeiſed by the former diſſeiſor.

Post *Exiſtence*, exiſtence after this life; oppoſed to *pre-exiſtence*. *Addiſon*.

Post-office, an office for conveyance of letters and packets to moſt parts of England, alſo beyond the ſeas.

Poste'rior, *adj.* Sp. [*poſterieur*, Fr. *poſteriore*, It. of *poſterior*, Lat.] that comes after, latter, following. The explanatory articles *poſterior* to the report. *Addiſon*. 2. Backward. And now had fame's *poſterior* trumpet blown. *Pope*.

Posterio'rity [*poſteriorité*, Fr.] 1. The ſtate of being after; oppoſed to *priority*. There muſt be a *poſteriority* in time *Hale*. 2. [In law] as a man holding lands, *&c.* of two lords, is ſaid to hold of his latter by *poſteriority*, and of the ancienter by *priority*.

Poste'riorness [of *poſterior*] the ſtate of being after or behind.

Poste'riors, *ſubſt.* without a ſingular [*poſteriora*, Lat.] the hinder parts. *Swift*.

Poste'rity [*poſterité*, Fr. *poſterità*, It. *poſteridàd*, Sp. of *poſteritas*, Lat.] children, offspring, iſſue; thoſe that ſhall be born in future time, deſcendants. Oppoſed to *anceſtors*.

Po'stern *adj.* [*poſterne*, Fr.] back; as a poſtern-gate,

Postern *ſubſt.* [*poſterne*, *pôterne*, Fr. poſterne, Du. *janna poſtica*, Lat.] 1. A ſmall gate, a little door. They iſſued into the baſe court through a privy *poſtern*. *Hayward*. 2. [In fortification] a ſmall door in the flank of a baſtion or other part of a garriſon, to march in and out unperceived by the enemy, either to relieve the works or to make ſallies.

Po'st-hackney [of *poſt*, and *Hackney*] hired poſthorſes. And teach *poſt-hacknies* to leap hedges. *Wotton*.

Po'sthaste [of *poſt* and *haſte*] haſte, like that of a courier, ſpeed of a poſt.

Post-horse [of *poſt* and *horſe*] a horſe ſtationed for the uſe of couriers. His ſervents were getting freſh *poſt-horſes* for him. *Sidney*.

Post-house [of *poſt* and *houſe*] poſt-office, houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched.

Posthu'mous, *adj.* [*poſthume*, Fr. *poſtumo*, It. and Sp. *poſthumus*, of *poſt*, after, *humus*, the ground, or *humatio*, Lat. an interment] done, had or publiſhed after one's deceaſe; as *poſthumous* works. With regard to his *poſthumous* character. *Addiſon*. 2. Born after the deceaſe of the father; as, a *poſthumous* child ſhe bore.

Po'stick, *adj.* [*poſticus*, Lat.] backward. The *poſtic* and backward poſition. *Brown*.

Po'stil [*poſtille*, *apoſtille*, Fr. *poſtilla*, It. and Lat.] a ſhort note upon, or explication of a text, a gloſs, a marginal note.

To Po'stil, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to illuſtrate with marginal notes. In ſome places *poſtilled* in the margin with the king's hand. *Bacon*.

Posti'lla, Lat. a note or remark written in the margin of the bible; or in any other book poſterior to the text.

Po'stiller [of *poſtil*] one who illuſtrates with marginal notes. Delivered by *poſtillers* and commentators. *Brown*.

Posti'llion [*poſtillon*, Fr. poꞅꞇlinȝ, Sax.] 1. One who rides on one of the foremoſt horſes, and guides the firſt pair of a ſet of ſix horſes in a coach. 2. One who guides a poſt chaiſe.

Po'stique [in architecture] an ornament of ſculpture is ſaid to be *poſtique*, when it is added after the work is done.

Postli'minous, *adj.* [*poſtliminium*, Lat.] done or contrived ſubſequently.

Postli'miny [*poſtliminium*, Lat.] 1. The return of one thought to be dead. 2. Reſtoration to one's houſe by a hole through the wall, and not by going over the threſhold, that being thought ominous. 3. A reſtoration from exile and captivity.

Po'st-master [of *poſt* and *maſter*] one who has charge of the public conveyance of letters.

Post-master *General*, he who preſides over the poſts or letter carriers.

Po'st-meridian, *adj.* [*poſtmeridianus*, Lat.] done in the afternoon, being in the afternoon. Inconvenience of *poſtmeridian* ſleep. *Bacon*.

Postna'ti, Lat. ſuch perſons who were born in Scotland, after the deſcent of that crown to king James I.

Postna'tus, Lat. the ſecond ſon, or one born afterwards.

Po'st-office [of *poſt* and *office*] office where letters are delivered to the poſt, a poſthouſe.

Postri'duan, *adj.* [*poſtriduanus*, Lat.] done the next day after.

To Po'stpone, *verb act.* [*poſponèr*, Sp. of *poſtpono*, Lat. *poſtpoſer*, Fr.] 1. To put off, to delay. 2. To make leſs account of, to ſet in value below ſomething elſe. All the conſiderations ſhould give way and be *poſtponed* to this. *Locke*.

Po'stcript [*poſcrit*, Fr. *poſcritto*, It. of *poſt*, after, and *ſcriptum*, Lat. written] ſomething written at the bottom, after the end of a letter, the paragraph added to the end of a letter. Without preface or *poſtcript*. *Addiſon*.

Postve'ntional, *adj.* [of *poſt* and *adventus*, Lat.] coming, or that is come after.

Postventional *Change of the Moon*, is a change happening after ſome great moveable feaſt.

Postula'ta, Lat. demands or requeſts; alſo the fundamental principles in any art and ſcience, which are taken for granted.

To Po'stulate, *verb act.* [*poſtulatum*, ſup. of *poſtulo*, Lat. to demand, *poſtuler*, Fr.] to beg or aſſume without proof. From *poſtulated* and precarious inferences. *Brown*.

Postulate, *ſubſt.* [*poſtulatum*, Lat.] poſition ſuppoſed or aſſumed without proof. Not from *poſtulates* and intreated maxims, but from undeniable principles. *Brown*.

Postula'tion, Fr. [*poſtulatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſuppoſing without proof, gratuitous aſſumption. A ſecond *poſtulation* to elicit my aſſent, is the veracity of him that reports it. *Hale*. 2. A requiring or demanding.

Postula'tory, *adj.* [of *poſtulate*] 1. Aſſuming without proof. Aſſumed without proof. The ſemblance is but *poſtulatory*. *Brown*.

Postula'tum, *ſubſt.* Lat. poſition aſſumed without proof. *Addiſon*.

Po'sture, Fr. [of *poſtura*, It. and Sp. of *poſitura*, Lat.] 1. The poſition or geſture of the body, voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with reſpect to each other. 2. Place, ſituation, the ſtate of affairs. According to the *poſture* of our affairs in the laſt campaign. *Addiſon*. 3. State, diſpoſition in general. I am at the ſame point and *poſture* I was. *K. Charles*.

Posture [in painting, ſculpture, *&c.*] the ſituation of the figure with regard to the eye, and of the ſeveral principal members thereof in regard to one another, whereby the action of it is expreſſed.

To Posture, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to put in any particular place or diſpoſition. The gillfins are ſo *poſtured* as to move from back to belly, and *e contra*. *Grew*.

Posture-master [of *poſture* and *maſter*] one who practiſes or teaches artificial contortions of the body.

Posy, contracted or corrupted from *poeſy*, which ſee [*poeſis*, Lat. πονητις, Gr.] a motto or inſcription on a ring. To ſee a critic on the *poſy* of a ring. *Addiſon*. 2. A noſegay or bunch of flowers.

Pot, Fr. in all ſenſes [potte, Iſlandic, potta, Su. pot, Du. O. and L. Ger. of ποτηριον, Gr. or of *potus*, Lat.] 1. A veſſel to drink out of, a ſmall cup. I'd have him poiſon'd with a *pot* of ale. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. A veſſel in which meat is boiled on the fire. Huge *pots* of boiling pulſe. *Dryden*. 3. Veſſel to hold liquids. 4. To *go to Pot*; to be deſtroyed or devoured; a low phraſe. Now and then a farm *went to pot*. *Arbuthnot*.

To Pot, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To preſerve any thing ſeaſoned in pots. *Potted* fowl. *Dryden*. 2. to incloſe in pots of earth. Barreled or *potted* up with moiſt ſand. *Mortimer*.

Po'table, *adj.* Fr. [*potabile*, It. of *potabilis*, Lat.] drinkable, that may be drank. Water freſh and *potable*. *Bacon*.

Po'tableness [of *potable*] poſſibility of being drank, drinkableneſs.

Po'tager, *ſubſt.* [of *pottage*] a porringer. An Indian diſh or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree. *Grew*.

Po'tage [prob. of *pot*, *potage*, Fr. and Sp.] porridge, or broth, made of the juice of meat, herbs, roots, *&c.*

Po'tance *Crampone* [in heraldry] is a particular ſort of croſs. See Cramponee.

Po'tance, or Potence [with watch-makers] the ſtrong ſtud of a pocket watch, in which the lower pevet of the verge plays, and in the middle of which the pevet of the crown-wheel runs.

Pota'rgo, *ſubſt.* a Weſt-Indian pickle. *King*.

Po't-ash [*potaſſe*, Fr.] *Pot-aſh* in general is an impure fixed alcaline ſalt, made by burning from vegetables. We have five kinds of this ſalt now in uſe. 1. The German pot-aſh, made from burnt wood, and commonly ſold under the name of pearl aſhes. 2. The Spaniſh, called barilia, made by burning a ſpecies of kali, a plant which the Spaniards ſow in the fields, as we do corn. 3. The home-made pot-aſh, made from fern and other uſeleſs plants, collected in large quantities and burnt. 4. The Swediſh, and 5. The Ruſſian kinds, with a volatile matter combined with them: but the Ruſſian is ſtronger than the Swediſh, which is made of decayed wood only. Pot-aſh is of great uſe to the manufacturers of ſoap and glaſs, to bleachers and to dyers: it is alſo an ingredient in ſome medicinal compoſitions.

Pota'tion [*potatio*, Lat.] drinking-bout, draught. *Potations* pottle deep. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pota'toes, plural of *potato*. [I ſuppoſe, ſays Johnſon, an American word, *potatas*, Sp. of *battantae*, Amer. pytatws, C. Br.] an edible root firſt brought from America.

Po't-bellied, *adj.* [of *pot* and *belly*] having a ſwoln paunch.

Po't-belly, *ſubſt.* [of *pot* and *belly*] a ſwelling paunch.

To Potch, *verb act.* [*pocher*, Fr.] 1. To thruſt out the eyes as with the thumb. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. [*Pocher*, Fr.] to poach, to boil ſlightly. Panadoes or a *potched* egg. *Wiſeman.*

Po't-companion, *ſubſt.* a fellow drinker, a good fellow at carouſals.

Po'tence, or Po'tency [*potentia*, Lat.] 1. Power, influence. 2. Efficacy, ſtrength.

Po'tent, *adj.* [*potente*, It. *potens*, Lat.] 1. Mighty, powerful, forcible, efficacious. Obedience upon ſuch *potent* grounds. *South.* 2. Having great authority or dominion; as *potent* monarchs.

Croſs Potent [in heraldry] is of the form repreſented in Plate XII. Fig. 3.

Po'tentate [*potentat*, Fr. *potentato*, It. of *potens*, Lat.] a ſovereign, a monarch, a prince, or one who has great power and authority.

Pote'ntia, Lat. power, or that whereby a thing is capable of acting or being acted on.

To *exiſt in* Potentia [with ſchoolmen] denotes that exiſtence which a thing has in a cauſe capable of producing it; but which has not actually produced it. This diſtinction between *real* and *potential* exiſtence was ſomewhat older than the *ſchoolmen*; if we may credit that account of the *Nicene* council, which *Theodorit* gives us from *Euſebeus*: for ſpeaking of the *anathema* there paſt upon thoſe who aſſumed, "the Son was not *before* he was begotten," he ſays, the *emperor* himſelf aſſigned this [very wiſe] reaſon for condemning them, "becauſe before he was actually begotten, he potentially exiſted (after an unbegotten way) in the Father." *Theod. Hiſt. Ed. R. Steph.* p. 288. See Nicene *Council.*

Pote'ntial, *adj.* [*potentiel*, Fr. *potenziale*, It. *potencial*, Sp of *potentialis*, Lat.] 1. Having a power or poſſibility of acting or being, exiſting in poſſibility, not in act. This *potential* and imaginary materia prima cannot exiſt without form. *Raleigh.* 2. Having the effect without the external actual property. Ice doth not only ſubmit unto actual heat, but endureth not the *potential* calidity of many waters. *Brown.* 3. Efficacious, powerful.

Potential *Cautery* [in ſurgery] a cauſtic made of lime-ſtones and other ingredients.

Potential *Coldneſs* [in phyſics] a relative term by which we mean, that ſuch a thing is not actually cold to the touch; but in its effects and operations if taken inwardly: and in this ſenſe a plant or drug is ſaid to be cold in the ſecond or third degree.

Potential *Mood* [in grammar] a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action, having the ſigns *may*, *can*, *might*, &c. in Engliſh.

Potentia'lity, or Pote'ntialness [of *potential*] poſſibility of acting or being, not actuality. *Bentley.*

Pote'ntially, *adv.* [of *potential*] 1. In power or poſſibility, not in act or poſitively. *Bentley.* 2. In efficacy, not in actuality.

Po'tently, *adv.* [of *potent*] powerfully, forcibly. Cold worketh moſt *potently* upon heat precedent. *Bacon.*

Po'tentness [from *potent*] mightineſs, powerfulneſs.

Po't-gun, by miſtake or corruption uſed for *pop-gun*, a gun which makes a ſmall quick and ſmart noiſe. See Pop-gun.

Po't-hanger, *ſubſt.* [of *pot* and *hanger*] hooks or branches on which the pot is hung by the ears over the fire.

Po'thecary [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; from *apotheca*, Lat.] one who compounds and ſells phyſic. *Pope.* See Apothecary.

Po'ther, *ſubſt.* [this word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: It is ſometimes written *podder*, ſometimes *pudder*, and is derived by Junius from *foudre*, Fr. thunder; by Skinner from peuderen pederen, Du. to ſhake or dig: and more probably by a ſecond thought, from *poudre*, Fr. duſt] 1. A buſtle, ſtir, tumult, flutter. 2. Suffocating cloud, duſt raiſed.

To Pother, *verb act.* to make a bluſtering ineffectual effort.

Po't-herb [of *pot* and *herb*] 1. An herb fit for the pot. 2. Any thing that provokes to drink a pot. Sir Triſtram telling us that tobacco was a *pot-herb*, bid the drawer bring in t'other pint. *Tatler.*

Po'thook [of *pot* and *hook*] 1. Hooks to faſten pots or kettles with. 2. Ill formed or ſcrawling letters or characters.

Po'tion, Fr. [of *potio*, Lat.] a draught; commonly a phyſical draught. *Wotton.*

Po'tsherd [of pot and ſceard, Sax. of *pot* and *ſhard*, from ſcharde. Properly *potſhard*] a piece of a broken earthen veſſel, a fragment of a broken pot.

Potva'liant, *adj.* [of *pot* and *valiant*] filled with courage by ſtrong drink.

Po'tlid [of *pot* and *lid*] the cover of a pot.

Po'ttage [*potage*, Fr. and Sp.] broth of meat, herbs, &c. any thing boiled for food.

Po'tter [*potier*, Fr.] a maker or ſeller of earthen veſſels.

To Po'tter, to ſtir or diſorder any thing; in alluſion to the potter uſing his clay.

Po'ttern ore, *ſubſt.* an ore which, for its aptneſs to vitrify and ſerve the potters to glaze their earthen veſſels, the miners call *pottern ore.* *Boyle.*

Po'ttery [of *potter*] the art of making earthen pots.

Po'tting, *ſubſt.* [of *pot*] drinking. In England, where they are moſt potent in *potting*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Po'ttle [of *pot*] an Engliſh meaſure of liquids containing two quarts or four pints.

Po'tulent, *adj.* [*potulentus*, Lat.] pretty much in drink; alſo fit to drink.

Pouch [*pouche*, Fr. pocca, Sax.] 1. A purſe, a ſmall bag, a pocket. 2. Applied ludicrouſly to a big belly or paunch.

To Pouch, *verb act.* 1. To pocket. 2. To ſwallow. *Derham.* 3. To pout, to hang down the lip. *Ainſworth.*

Pou'chmouthed, *adj.* [of *pouch* and *mouthed*] blubber-lipped. *Ainſworth.*

Po'verty [*paupertas*, Lat. *pauvreté*, Fr. *povertà*, It. *pobrèza*, Sp. and Port.] 1. Poor ſtate and condition, indigence, want of riches. 2. Meanneſs, defect. There is in all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of *poverty*. *Bacon.*

Po'verty, a goddeſs adored by the Pagans, but more out of fear than love; they believe her to be the mother of induſtry and good arts.

Poverfy is the mother of health.

That is, when ſhe is attended with her proper companion, *temperance.*

Pou'lain [in ſurgery] a bubo.

Poulda'vis, *ſubſt.* a ſort of ſailcloth. *Ainſworth.*

Poult, *ſubſt.* [*poulet*, Fr.] a young fowl. Turkey *poults* freſh from the egg. *King.*

Pou'lterer [from *poult*; *poulalier*, Fr.] a ſeller of fowls ready for the cook.

Pou'ltice, or Pou'ltis [*pulte*, of *puls*, *pultis*, Lat. pulſe] a cataplaſm, a medicine to be laid on ſwellings, &c.

To Pou'ltice, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to apply a poultice or cataplaſm.

Pou'ltive, *ſubſt.* [a word uſed by Temple] a poultice. *Poultives* allayed pains. *Temple.*

Pou'ltry [of *poulet*, Fr. *pullities*, Lat.] tame fowls.

Pounce [*pouzone*, It. *Skinner*] 1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey. It was a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*. *Atterbury.* 2. A ſort of powder made of gum ſandarach, ſo called becauſe it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box, and being rubbed thereon, makes it bear ink the better. 3. [From the ſound] a loud noiſe; as the pounce of a gun.

To Pounce, *verb act.* [*pongonare*, It.] 1. To pierce, to perforate. Barbarous people that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raiſe their ſkin. *Bacon.* 2. To pour or ſprinkle through ſmall holes. Incorporating copple duſt by *pouncing* into the quickſilver. *Bacon.* 3. To ſieze with the pounces or talons.

Pou'nced, *adj.* [of *pounce*; prob. of *punctatus*, Lat. pointed] having talons or claws; as, a ſtrong *pounced* eagle, &c. *Thomſon.*

Pou'nces, plur of *pounce* [with falconers] the talons or claws of a bird of prey. See Pounce.

Pou'nce-box [of *pounce* and *box*] a ſmall box perforated, in which is kept pounce or perfume.

Pound [pyndan, Sax. to incloſe, or pandt, Du. and L. Ger. pfandt, H. Ger. a pledge or pawn; whence panden and pfanden, to pawn, and anſpfande, to diſtrain or take in execution] an incloſure for ſtrayed beaſts, eſpecially where cattle diſtrained for a treſpaſs are detained till they are redeemed; a pinfold.

Pound *Averdupoiz* [pond or pund, Sax. pondt, Du. and O. and L. Ger. pfund, H. Ger.] the weight of 16 ounces.

Pound *Troy*, contains 12 ounces.

Pound *Sterling*. is 20 ſhillings; a pound Scotch is is 20 pence, a pound Iriſh is 15 ſhillings.

Cloſe Pound, ſuch an one as the owner cannot come to for the ſame purpoſes, as ſome cloſe, houſe, fortreſs, &c.

Overt or open Pound, is one built upon the lord's waſte, and thence called the lord's pound; alſo backſides, court-yards, paſture grounds, &c. ſuch as the owner of the cattle impounded may come to and give them meat, without offence of their being there, or his coming thither.

To Pound, *verb act.* [ponian, punian, Sax. Whence in many places they uſe the word *pun*] 1. To beat in a mortar, to grind with a peſtle. 2. [Pyndan, Sax.] to ſhut up in a pound.

Pou'ndage [of *pound*] 1. A fee paid to the pounder of cattle. 2. A duty of 1 *s.* in the pound or 20 *s.* value of merchandize, rated by the weight of the commodity imported or exported, paid to the king. 3. [of Pund, Sax.] the rate allowed for the collecting, &c. of money ſo much *per* pound; a ſum paid by the trader to the ſervant that pays the money, or to the perſon who procures him cuſtomers.

Pou'nder [of *pound*] 1. A great gun denominated according to the weight of the ball it carries, as a 6, 12, or 24 pounder; or, in ludicrous language, a man with ten pounds a year: In like manner a note or bill is called a twenty-pounder or ten pounder, from the ſum it bears. 2. The name of a heavy large pear. 3. A peſtle. *Ainſworth.*

Pou'peton [in cookery] a meſs made of pigeons, quails, bacon, &c. dreſſed in a ſtew-pan, with a ragoo in the middle, and a godivoe (a peculiar farce of ſtuffed meat) on the top, the whole dreſſed between two fires.

Poupie'ts [in cookery] a meſs or diſh of victuals made of veal ſteaks, ſlices of bacon, &c. and a good farce rolled up and roaſted, being wrapt up in a paper.

Pour *faire Proclamee*, &c. a writ commanding the mayor, ſheriff, &c. to proclaim that none caſt filth into ditches, or other places near adjoining.

To Pour, *verb act.* [incerain etymology; ſuppoſed to be derived from the Welch *bwrw*] 1. To empty any liquid out of one veſſel into another, &c. to let it into ſome place or receptacle. 2. To ſend forth, to let out, to ſend in a continued courſe.

To Pour, *verb neut.* 1. To flow, to ſtream. 2. To ruſh tumultuouſly. Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

Pourcou'ntrel, a fiſh that has a great many feet, and changes it cocour like the place where it is; the ſame as *polypus.*

Pou'rer [of *pour*] one that pours.

Pourfi'l [*profil*, Fr. *profilo*, It.] ſide-ways, as a face drawn *in pourfil*, *i. e.* ſide-ways.

Pou'rlieu [*purlieu*, Fr.] uſed by *Milton* for *purlieu*; which ſee.

Pour-*Party* [a law term] as to make *pour-party*, is to ſever and divide thoſe lands of partners, which before partition they held jointly and *pro indiviſo.*

Pour-*Seiſir*, &c. is a writ whereby the king ſeizes upou land, which the wife of his tenant deceaſed had for her dowry.

Pourpre'sture, Fr. [in law] is when a man occupies unjuſtly any thing that belongs to the king; alſo an encroachment on the king's highway, grounds, rivers, &c.

To Po'sset, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to turn, to curdle, as milk with acids. Obſolete.

Possibi'litas [in the Saxon laws] is taken for an act wilfully done; and *impoſſibilitas*, for a thing done againſt one's will.

Possibi lity, or Po'ssibleness [*poſſibilité*, Fr. *poſſibilità*, It. *poſſibilidad* Sp. of *poſſibilitas*,, Lat.] the ſtate of being poſſible, the power of being in any manner.

Possibi'lity [in our law] is defined to be a thing which may or may not happen.

Possibi'lity [in ethics] a non-repugnance to exiſting in a thing that does not any way exiſt.

Po'ssible [Fr. and Sp. *poſſibile*, It. of *poſſibilis*, Lat.] that may be done, that may happpen, not repugnant or contrary to the nature of things.

Po'ssibly, *adv.* [of *poſſible*] by any power really exiſting, perhaps, without abſurdity.

Post, Lat. after, later; it is often uſed as a præfix, or compounding particle, before other words; as, a *poſt-entry*, *poſtſcript* (*i. e.* written after) a *poſthumous* work (or work that is publiſhed after an author's death)

Post [*poteau*, Fr. *poſte*, It. and Sp. *poſtigo*, Port. of *poſtis*, Lat. poꞅꞇ, Sax. poſt, Du. and L. G. pfoſte, H. Ger.] a piece of timber ſet erect in the ground. *Poſt* is equivocal, it is a piece of timber or a ſwift meſſenger. *Watts.*

Post [*poſte*, Fr. *piſta*, It. *poſte*, Sp.] 1. A carrier of letters by public appointment, who goes and comes at ſtated times, a haſty meſſenger. 2. Quick courſe or manner of travelling. This is the ſenſe in which it is taken: but the expreſſion ſeems elliptical. To ride *poſt* is to ride as a *poſt*, or to ride in the manner of a *poſt*, *courier en poſte*. 3. [*poſte*, Fr. from *poſitus*, Lat.] ſituation, ſeat. Which new *poſt*, when they had once ſeized on, they would never quit. *Burnet.* 4. [In military affairs] any ſpot of ground capable of lodging ſoldiers, or where they are ſtationed. 5. Place, employment, office. Every man has his *poſt* aſſigned. *L'Eſtrange.*

Post *of Honour* [in an army] the advanced guard is a *poſt of honour*; the right of two lines is a *poſt of honour*; and is always given to the eldeſt regiments; the left is the next poſt, and is given to the next eldeſt, and ſo on; the centre of the lines is the leaſt honourable, and is given to the youngeſt regiments.

Advanced Post [in an army] is a ſpot of ground ſiezed by a party to ſecure their front, and to cover the poſts that are behind them.

To Post, or *To ride* Post, *verb neut.* [*poſter*, Fr.] to travel with ſpeed; as, a *poſt* or letter carrier. I *poſted* day and night. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Post, *verb act.* 1. To fix opprobriouſly on poſts, to ſtick up or affix a writing on a poſt. 2. [*poſter*, Fr.] to place, to ſtation, to fix. And *poſts* himſelf in a party. *Locke.* 3. [With merchants] to transfer an account from one book to another, to regiſter methodically. You have not *poſted* your books. *Arbuthnot.* 4. To delay. Obſolete.

Po'stage [of *poſt*] money paid for the carriage of letters by the public poſt.

Post boy [of *poſt* and *boy*] courier, a boy that rides poſt.

To Po'stdate *a Writing*, *verb act.* [of *poſt*, Lat. after, and *date*] is to ſet an after or later date upon it.

Poste'a [in common law] the record of proceedings by *niſi prius*, in the court of common pleas after a verdict, ſo called becauſe it begins with *poſtea die*, &c.

Po'ster, *ſubſt.* [of *poſt*] a courier, one that travels haſtily. *Shakeſpeare.*

Post *Brachialia*, Lat. [in anatomy] are four ſmall bones which make up the palm of the hand.

Post deluvian, *adj.* [of *poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] after the flood, pertaining to the poſt-diluvians, or thoſe perſons who lived or ſucceeded one another after Noah's flood. The *poſt-diluvian* ſtate of this our globe. *Woodward.*

Post-diluvian, *ſubſt.* [of *poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] one that lived ſince the flood.

Post *Diſſeiſin*, a writ which lies for him, who having recovered lands or tenements upon default or reddition, is again diſſeiſed by the former diſſeiſor.

Post *Exiſtence*, exiſtence after this life; oppoſed to *pre-exiſtence*. *Addiſon.*

Post-office, an office for conveyance of letters and packets to moſt parts of England, alſo beyond the ſeas.

Poste'rior, *adj.* Sp. [*poſterieur*, Fr. *poſteriore*, It. of *poſterior*, Lat.] that comes after, latter, following. The explanatory articles *poſterior* to the report. *Addiſon.* 2. Backward. And now had fame's *poſterior* trumpet blown. *Pope.*

Posterio'rity [*poſteriorité*, Fr.] 1. The ſtate of being after; oppoſed to *priority*. There muſt be a *poſteriority* in time *Hale.* 2. [In law] as a man holding lands, &c. of two lords, is ſaid to hold of his latter by *poſteriority*, and of the ancienter by *priority*.

Poste'riorness [of *poſterior*] the ſtate of being after or behind.

Poste'riors, *ſubſt.* without a ſingular [*poſteriora*, Lat.] the hinder parts. *Swift.*

Poste'rity [*poſterité*, Fr. *poſterità*, It. *poſteridàd*, Sp. of *poſteritas*, Lat.] children, offspring, iſſue; thoſe that ſhall be born in future time, deſcendants. Oppoſed to *anceſtors*.

Po'stern *adj.* [*poſterne*, Fr.] back; as a poſtern-gate,

Postern *ſubſt.* [*poſterne*, *pôterne*, Fr. poſterne, Du. *janna poſtica*, Lat.] 1. A ſmall gate, a little door. They iſſued into the baſe court through a privy *poſtern*. *Hayward.* 2. [In fortification] a ſmall door in the flank of a baſtion or other part of a garriſon, to march in and out unperceived by the enemy, either to relieve the works or to make ſallies.

Po'st-hackney [of *poſt*, and *Hackney*] hired poſthorſes. And teach *poſt-hacknies* to leap hedges. *Wotton.*

Po'sthaste [of *poſt* and *haſte*] haſte, like that of a courier, ſpeed of a poſt.

Post-horse [of *poſt* and *horſe*] a horſe ſtationed for the uſe of couriers. His ſervents were getting freſh *poſt-horſes* for him. *Sidney.*

Post-house [of *poſt* and *houſe*] poſt-office, houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched.

Posthu'mous, *adj.* [*poſthume*, Fr. *poſtumo*, It. and Sp. *poſthumus*, of *poſt*, after, *humus*, the ground, or *humatio*, Lat. an interment] done, had or publiſhed after one's deceaſe; as *poſthumous* works. With regard to his *poſthumous* character. *Addiſon.* 2. Born after the deceaſe of the father; as, a *poſthumous* child ſhe bore.

Po'stick, *adj.* [*poſticus*, Lat.] backward. The *poſtic* and backward poſition. *Brown.*

Po'stil [*poſtille*, *apoſtille*, Fr. *poſtilla*, It. and Lat.] a ſhort note upon, or explication of a text, a gloſs, a marginal note.

To Po'stil, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to illuſtrate with marginal notes. In ſome places *poſtilled* in the margin with the king's hand. *Bacon.*

Posti'lla, Lat. a note or remark written in the margin of the bible; or in any other book poſterior to the text.

Po'stiller [of *poſtil*] one who illuſtrates with marginal notes. Delivered by *poſtillers* and commentators. *Brown.*

Posti'llion [*poſtillon*, Fr. poꞅꞇlınᵹ, Sax.] 1. One who rides on one of the foremoſt horſes, and guides the firſt pair of a ſet of ſix horſes in a coach. 2. One who guides a poſt chaiſe.

Po'stique [in architecture] an ornament of ſculpture is ſaid to be *poſtique*, when it is added after the work is done.

Postli'minous, *adj.* [*poſtliminium*, Lat.] done or contrived ſubſequently.

Postli'miny [*poſtliminium*, Lat.] 1. The return of one thought to be dead. 2. Reſtoration to one's houſe by a hole through the wall, and not by going over the threſhold, that being thought ominous. 3. A reſtoration from exile and captivity.

Po'st-master [of *poſt* and *maſter*] one who has charge of the public conveyance of letters.

Post-master *General*, he who preſides over the poſts or letter carriers.

Po'st-meridian, *adj.* [*poſtmeridianus*, Lat.] done in the afternoon, being in the afternoon. Inconvenience of *poſtmeridian* ſleep. *Bacon.*

Postna'ti, Lat. ſuch perſons who were born in Scotland, after the deſcent of that crown to king James I.

Postna'tus, Lat. the ſecond ſon, or one born afterwards.

Po'st-office [of *poſt* and *office*] office where letters are delivered to the poſt, a poſthouſe.

Postri'duan, *adj.* [*poſtriduanus*, Lat.] done the next day after.

To Po'stpone, *verb act.* [*poſponèr*, Sp. of *poſtpono*, Lat. *poſtpoſer*, Fr.] 1. To put off, to delay. 2. To make leſs account of, to ſet in value below ſomething elſe. All the conſiderations ſhould give way and be *poſtponed* to this. *Locke.*

Po'stcript [*poſcrit*, Fr. *poſcritto*, It. of *poſt*, after, and *ſcriptum*, Lat. written] ſomething written at the bottom, after the end of a letter, the paragraph added to the end of a letter. Without preface or *poſtcript*. *Addiſon.*

Postve'ntional, *adj.* [of *poſt* and *adventus*, Lat.] coming, or that is come after.

Postventional *Change of the Moon*, is a change happening after ſome great moveable feaſt.

Postula'ta, Lat. demands or requeſts; alſo the fundamental principles in any art and ſcience, which are taken for granted.

To Po'stulate, *verb act.* [*poſtulatum*, ſup. of *poſtulo*, Lat. to demand, *poſtuler*, Fr.] to beg or aſſume without proof. From *poſtulated* and precarious inferences. *Brown.*

Postulate, *ſubſt.* [*poſtulatum*, Lat.] poſition ſuppoſed or aſſumed without proof. Not from *poſtulates* and intreated maxims, but from undeniable principles. *Brown.*

Postula'tion, Fr. [*poſtulatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſuppoſing without proof, gratuitous aſſumption. A ſecond *poſtulation* to elicit my aſſent, is the veracity of him that reports it. *Hale.* 2. A requiring or demanding.

Postula'tory, *adj.* [of *poſtulate*] 1. Aſſuming without proof. Aſſumed without proof. The ſemblance is but *poſtulatory*. *Brown.*

Postula'tum, *ſubſt.* Lat. poſition aſſumed without proof. *Addiſon.*

Po'sture, Fr. [of *poſtura*, It. and Sp. of *poſitura*, Lat.] 1. The poſition or geſture of the body, voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with reſpect to each other. 2. Place, ſituation, the ſtate of affairs. According to the *poſture* of our affairs in the laſt campaign. *Addiſon.* 3. State, diſpoſition in general. I am at the ſame point and *poſture* I was. *K. Charles.*

Posture [in painting, ſculpture, &c.] the ſituation of the figure with regard to the eye, and of the ſeveral principal members thereof in regard to one another, whereby the action of it is expreſſed.

To Posture, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to put in any particular place or diſpoſition. The gillfins are ſo *poſtured* as to move from back to belly, and *e contra*. *Grew.*

Posture-master [of *poſture* and *maſter*] one who practiſes or teaches artificial contortions of the body.

Posy, contracted or corrupted from *poeſy*, which ſee [*poeſis*, Lat. ποησις, Gr.] a motto or inſcription on a ring. To ſee a critic on the *poſy* of a ring. *Addiſon.* 2. A noſegay or bunch of flowers.

Pot, Fr. in all ſenſes [potte, Iſlandic, potta, Su. pot, Du. O. and L. Ger. of ποτηριον, Gr. or of *potus*, Lat.] 1. A veſſel to drink out of, a ſmall cup. I'd have him poiſon'd with a *pot* of ale. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A veſſel in which meat is boiled on the fire. Huge *pots* of boiling pulſe. *Dryden.* 3. Veſſel to hold liquids. 4. To *go to Pot*; to be deſtroyed or devoured; a low phraſe. Now and then a farm *went to pot*. *Arbuthnot.*

To Pot, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To preſerve any thing ſeaſoned in pots. *Potted* fowl. *Dryden.* 2. to incloſe in pots of earth. Barreled or *potted* up with moiſt ſand. *Mortimer.*

Po'table, *adj.* Fr. [*potabile*, It. of *potabilis*, Lat.] drinkable, that may be drank. Water freſh and *potable*. *Bacon.*

Po'tableness [of *potable*] poſſibility of being drank, drinkableneſs.

Po'tager, *ſubſt.* [of *pottage*] a porringer. An Indian diſh or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree. *Grew.*

Po'tage [prob. of *pot*, *potage*, Fr. and Sp.] porridge, or broth, made of the juice of meat, herbs, roots, &c.

Po'tance *Cramponne* [in heraldry] is a particular ſort of croſs. See Cramponee.

Po'tance, or Potence [with watch-makers] the ſtrong ſtud of a pocket watch, in which the lower pevet of the verge plays, and in the middle of which the pevet of the crown-wheel runs.

Pota'rgo, *ſubſt.* a Weſt-Indian pickle. *King.*

Po't-ash [*potaſſe*, Fr.] *Pot-aſh* in general is an impure fixed alcaline ſalt, made by burning from vegetables. We have five kinds of this ſalt now in uſe. 1. The German pot-aſh, made from burnt wood, and commonly ſold under the name of pearl aſhes. 2. The Spaniſh, called barilia, made by burning a ſpecies of kali, a plant which the Spaniards ſow in the fields, as we do corn. 3. The home-made pot-aſh, made from fern and other uſeleſs plants, collected in large quantities and burnt. 4. The Swediſh, and 5. The Ruſſian kinds, with a volatile matter combined with them: but the Ruſſian is ſtronger than the Swediſh, which is made of decayed wood only. Pot-aſh is of great uſe to the manufacturers of ſoap and glaſs, to bleachers and to dyers: it is alſo an ingredient in ſome medicinal compoſitions.

POTA'TION [*potatio*, Lat.] drinking-bout, draught. *Potations* pottle deep. *Shakeſpeare.*

POTA'TOES, plural of *potato*. [I ſuppoſe, ſays Johnſon, an American word, *potatas*, Sp. of *battantae*, Amer. pyttatws, C. Br.] an edible root firſt brought from America.

PO'T-BELLIED, *adj.* [of *pot* and *belly*] having a ſwoln paunch.

PO'T-BELLY, *ſubſt.* [of *pot* and *belly*] a ſwelling paunch.

To POTCH, *verb act.* [*pocher*, Fr.] 1. To thruſt out the eyes as with the thumb. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. [*Pocher*, Fr.] to poach, to boil ſlightly. Panadoes or a *potched* egg. *Wiſeman.*

PO'T-COMPANION, *ſubſt.* a fellow drinker, a good fellow at carouſals.

PO'TENCE, or PO'TENCY [*potentia*, Lat.] 1. Power, influence. 2. Efficacy, ſtrength.

PO'TENT, *adj.* [*potente*, It. *potens*, Lat.] 1. Mighty, powerful, forcible, efficacious. Obedience upon ſuch *potent* grounds. *South.* 2. Having great authority or dominion; as *potent* monarchs.

Croſs POTENT [in heraldry] is of the form repreſented in Plate XII. Fig. 3.

PO'TENTATE [*potentat*, Fr. *potentato*, It. of *potens*, Lat.] a ſovereign, a monarch, a prince, or one who has great power and authority.

POTE'NTIA, Lat. power, or that whereby a thing is capable of acting or being acted on.

To *exiſt in* POTENTIA [with ſchoolmen] denotes that exiſtence which a thing has in a cauſe capable of producing it; but which has not actually produced it. This diſtinction between *real* and *potential* exiſtence was ſomewhat older than the *ſchoolmen*; if we may credit that account of the *Nicene* council, which *Theodorit* gives us from *Euſebeus*: for ſpeaking of the *anathema* there paſt upon thoſe who aſſumed, "the Son was not *before* he was begotten," he ſays, the *emperor* himſelf aſſigned this [very wiſe] reaſon for condemning them, "becauſe before he was ACTUALLY begotten, he POTENTIALLY exiſted (after an unbegotten way) in the Father." *Theod. Hiſt. Ed. R. Steph.* p. 288. See NICENE *Council.*

POTE'NTIAL, *adj.* [*potentiel*, Fr. *potenziale*, It. *potencial*, Sp of *potentialis*, Lat.] 1. Having a power or poſſibility of acting or being, exiſting in poſſibility, not in act. This *potential* and imaginary materia prima cannot exiſt without form. *Raleigh.* 2. Having the effect without the external actual property. Ice doth not only ſubmit unto actual heat, but endureth not the *potential* calidity of many waters. *Brown.* 3. Efficacious, powerful.

POTENTIAL *Cautery* [in ſurgery] a cauſtic made of lime-ſtones and other ingredients.

POTENTIAL *Coldneſs* [in phyſics] a relative term by which we mean, that ſuch a thing is not actually cold to the touch; but in its effects and operations if taken inwardly: and in this ſenſe a plant or drug is ſaid to be cold in the ſecond or third degree.

POTENTIAL *Mood* [in grammar] a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action, having the ſigns *may*, *can*, *might*, &c. in Engliſh.

POTENTIA'LITY, or POTE'NTIALNESS [of *potential*] poſſibility of acting or being, not actuality. *Bentley.*

POTE'NTIALLY, *adv.* [of *potential*] 1. In power or poſſibility, not in act or poſitively. *Bentley.* 2. In efficacy, not in actuality.

PO'TENTLY, *adv.* [of *potent*] powerfully, forcibly. Cold worketh moſt *potently* upon heat precedent. *Bacon.*

PO'TENTNESS [from *potent*] mightineſs, powerfulneſs.

PO'T-GUN, by miſtake or corruption uſed for *pop-gun*, a gun which makes a ſmall quick and ſmart noiſe. See POP-GUN.

PO'T-HANGER, *ſubſt.* [of *pot* and *hanger*] hooks or branches on which the pot is hung by the ears over the fire.

PO'THECARY [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; from *apotheca*, Lat.] one who compounds and ſells phyſic. *Pope.* See APOTHECARY.

PO'THER, *ſubſt.* [this word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: It is ſometimes written *podder*, ſometimes *pudder*, and is derived by Junius from *foudre*, Fr. thunder; by Skinner from peuderen pederen, Du. to ſhake or dig: and more probably by a ſecond thought, from *poudre*, Fr. duſt] 1. A buſtle, ſtir, tumult, flutter. 2. Suffocating cloud, duſt raiſed.

To POTHER, *verb act.* to make a bluſtering ineffectual effort.

PO'T-HERB [of *pot* and *herb*] 1. An herb fit for the pot. 2. Any thing that provokes to drink a pot. Sir Triſtram telling us that tobacco was a *pot-herb*, bid the drawer bring in t'other pint. *Tatler.*

PO'THOOK [of *pot* and *hook*] 1. Hooks to faſten pots or kettles with. 2. Ill formed or ſcrawling letters or characters.

PO'TION, Fr. [of *potio*, Lat.] a draught; commonly a phyſical draught. *Wotton.*

PO'TSHERD [of pot and ſceard, Sax. of *pot* and *ſhard*, from ſchaerde. Properly *potſhard*] a piece of a broken earthen veſſel, a fragment of a broken pot.

POTVA'LIANT, *adj.* [of *pot* and *valiant*] filled with courage by ſtrong drink.

PO'TLID [of *pot* and *lid*] the cover of a pot.

PO'TTAGE [*potage*, Fr. and Sp.] broth of meat, herbs, &c. any thing boiled for food.

PO'TTER [*potier*, Fr.] a maker or ſeller of earthen veſſels.

To PO'TTER, to ſtir or diſorder any thing; in alluſion to the potter uſing his clay.

PO'TTERN ORE, *ſubſt.* an ore which, for its aptneſs to vitrify and ſerve the potters to glaze their earthen veſſels, the miners call *pottern ore*. *Boyle.*

PO'TTERY [of *potter*] the art of making earthen pots.

PO'TTING, *ſubſt.* [of *pot*] drinking. In England, where they are moſt potent in *potting*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PO'TTLE [of *pot*] an Engliſh meaſure of liquids containing two quarts or four pints.

PO'TULENT, *adj.* [*potulentus*, Lat.] pretty much in drink; alſo fit to drink.

POUCH [*pouche*, Fr. pocca, Sax.] 1. A purſe, a ſmall bag, a pocket. 2. Applied ludicrouſly to a big belly or paunch.

To POUCH, *verb act.* 1. To pocket. 2. To ſwallow. *Derham.* 3. To pout, to hang down the lip. *Ainſworth.*

POU'CHMOUTHED, *adj.* [of *pouch* and *mouthed*] blubber-lipped. *Ainſworth.*

PO'VERTY [*paupertas*, Lat. *pauvreté*, Fr. *povertà*, It. *pobrèza*, Sp. and Port.] 1. Poor ſtate and condition, indigence, want of riches. 2. Meanneſs, defect. There is in all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of *poverty*. *Bacon.*

PO'VERTY, a goddeſs adored by the Pagans, but more out of fear than love; they believe her to be the mother of induſtry and good arts.

POVERFY is the mother of health.

That is, when ſhe is attended with her proper companion, *temperance.*

POU'LAIN [in ſurgery] a bubo.

POULDA'VIS, *ſubſt.* a ſort of ſailcloth. *Ainſworth.*

POULT, *ſubſt.* [*poulet*, Fr.] a young fowl. Turkey *poults* freſh from the egg. *King.*

POU'LTERER [from *poult*; *poulalier*, Fr.] a ſeller of fowls ready for the cook.

POU'LTICE, or POU'LTIS [*pulte*, of *puls*, *pultis*, Lat. pulſe] a cataplaſm, a medicine to be laid on ſwellings, &c.

To POU'LTICE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to apply a poultice or cataplaſm.

POU'LTIVE, *ſubſt.* [a word uſed by Temple] a poultice. *Poultives* allayed pains. *Temple.*

POU'LTRY [of *poulet*, Fr. *pullities*, Lat.] tame fowls.

POUNCE [*pouzone*, It. *Skinner*] 1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey. It was a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*. *Atterbury.* 2. A ſort of powder made of gum ſandarach, ſo called becauſe it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box, and being rubbed thereon, makes it bear ink the better. 3. [From the ſound] a loud noiſe; as the pounce of a gun.

To POUNCE, *verb act.* [*pongonare*, It.] 1. To pierce, to perforate. Barbarous people that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raiſe their ſkin. *Bacon.* 2. To pour or ſprinkle through ſmall holes. Incorporating copple duſt by *pouncing* into the quickſilver. *Bacon.* 3. To ſieze with the pounces or talons.

POU'NCED, *adj.* [of *pounce*; prob. of *punctatus*, Lat. pointed] having talons or claws; as, a ſtrong *pounced* eagle, &c. *Thomſon.*

POU'NCES, plur of *pounce* [with falconers] the talons or claws of a bird of prey. See POUNCE.

POU'NCE-BOX [of *pounce* and *box*] a ſmall box perforated, in which is kept pounce or perfume.

POUND [pyndan, Sax. to incloſe, or pandt, Du. and L. Ger. pfandt, H. Ger. a pledge or pawn; whence panden and pfanden, to pawn, and anſpfande, to diſtrain or take in execution] an incloſure for ſtrayed beaſts, eſpecially where cattle diſtrained for a treſpaſs are detained till they are redeemed; a pinfold.

POUND *Averdupoiz* [pond or pund, Sax. pondt, Du. and O. and L. Ger. pfund, H. Ger.] the weight of 16 ounces.

POUND *Troy*, contains 12 ounces.

POUND *Sterling*. is 20 ſhillings; a pound Scotch is is 20 pence, a pound Iriſh is 15 ſhillings.

Cloſe POUND, ſuch an one as the owner cannot come to for the ſame purpoſes, as ſome cloſe, houſe, ſortreſs, &c.

Overt or open POUND, is one built upon the lord's waſte, and thence called the lord's pound; alſo backſides, court-yards, paſture grounds, &c. ſuch as the owner of the cattle impounded may come to and give them meat, without offence of their being there, or his coming thither.

To POUND, *verb act.* [ponian, punian, Sax. Whence in many places they uſe the word *pun*] 1. To beat in a mortar, to grind with a peſtle. 2. [Pyndan, Sax.] to ſhut up in a pound.

POU'NDAGE [of *pound*] 1. A fee paid to the pounder of cattle. 2. A duty of 1 *s.* in the pound or 20 *s.* value of merchandize, rated by the weight of the commodity imported or exported, paid to the king. 3. [of Pund, Sax.] the rate allowed for the collecting, &c. of money ſo much *per* pound; a ſum paid by the trader to the ſervant that pays the money, or to the perſon who procures him cuſtomers.

POU'NDER [of *pound*] 1. A great gun denominated according to the weight of the ball it carries, as a 6, 12, or 24 pounder; or, in ludicrous language, a man with ten pounds a year: In like manner a note or bill is called a twenty-pounder or ten pounder, from the ſum it bears. 2. The name of a heavy large pear. 3. A peſtle. *Ainſworth.*

POU'PETON [in cookery] a meſs made of pigeons, quails, bacon, &c. dreſſed in a ſtew pan, with a ragoo in the middle, and a godivoe (a peculiar farce of ſtuffed meat) on the top, the whole dreſſed between two fires.

POUPIE'TS [in cookery] a meſs or diſh of victuals made of veal ſteaks, ſlices of bacon, &c. and a good farce rolled up and roaſted, being wrapt up in a paper.

POUR *faire Proclamee*, &c. a writ commanding the mayor, ſheriff, &c. to proclaim that none caſt filth into ditches, or other places near adjoining.

To POUR, *verb act.* [incerain etymology; ſuppoſed to be derived from the Welch *bwrw*] 1. To empty any liquid out of one veſſel into another, &c. to let it into ſome place or receptacle. 2. To ſend forth, to let out, to ſend in a continued courſe.

To POUR, *verb neut.* 1. To flow, to ſtream. 2. To ruſh tumultuouſly. Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

POURCOU'NTREL, a fiſh that has a great many feet, and changes it cocour like the place where it is; the ſame as *polypus*.

POU'RER [of *pour*] one that pours.

POURFI'L [*profil*, Fr. *profilo*, It.] ſide-ways, as a face drawn *in pourfil*, *i. e.* ſide-ways.

POU'RLIEU [*purlieu*, Fr.] uſed by *Milton* for *purlieu*; which ſee.

POUR-*Party* [a law term] as to make *pour-party*, is to ſever and divide thoſe lands of partners, which before partition they held jointly and *pro indiviſo*.

POUR-*Seiſir*, &c. is a writ whereby the king ſeizes upou land, which the wife of his tenant deceaſed had for her dowry.

POURPRE'STURE, Fr. [in law] is when a man occupies unjuſtly any thing that belongs to the king; alſo an encroachment on the king's highway, grounds, rivers, &c.

POU'RSUIVANT, a king's meſſenger, attending upon him in his wars, or at the council table, exchequer, *&c.* to be ſent upon any occaſion or meſſage.

POURSUIVANT *at Arms*, a king's meſſenger that is ſent or employed in martial cauſes.

POU'RSUIVANTS *at Arms* [in ancient times] were gentlemen who attended the heralds in order to their promotion to that office, to which they could not riſe before ſeven years attendance, and officiating for them in preparing aud aſſigning tournaments, *&c.*

POURVE'YANCE, the providing corn, fuel, victuals, and other neceſſaries for the king's houſe.

POURVE'YOR, an officer who provides neceſſaries for the king's houſhold, *&c.*

POUT, *ſubſt.* 1. A kind of fiſh: a cod-fiſh. 2. A ſort of bird. *Carew.*

To POUT, *verb neut.* [*bouter*, Fr.] 1. To look ſullen by thruſting out the lips. 2. To gape, to hang prominent. With a human head, hooked noſe and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

POU'ZZOL, a reddiſh earth uſed in Italy for ſand.

PO'WDER [*poudre*, Fr.] 1. Duſt, any thing beaten or ground very ſmall. 2. Gunpowder. Before the invention of *powder*. *Addiſon*, 3. Sweet duſt for the hair. To ſave the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

To POWDER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To reduce to duſt, to pound ſmall. 2. [*Poudrer*, Fr.] to ſprinkle as with duſt. *Powder* thy radiant hair. *Dryden.* 3. To ſalt gently, to ſprinkle with ſalt. *Powdering* of meat. *Bacon.*

To POWDER, *verb neut.* to come tumultuouſly and violently. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gun POWDER *Treaſon Day*, a feſtival obſerved annually on the 5th of November for the deliverance of K. James I, and the lords and commons in parliament aſſembled, from being being blown up with gunpowder, and the people from a barbarous intended maſſacre.

Jeſuits POWDER, the quinquina, or Jeſuits bark.

PO'WDERBOX [of *powder* and *box*] a box in which powder for the hair is kept.

POWDER *Cheſts* [on ſhip board] wooden triangular cheſts, filled with gun-powder, pebble-ſtones, or the like, ſet on fire when a ſhip is boarded by an enemy, which ſoon makes all clear before them.

PO'WDER-HORN [of *powder* and *horn*] a horn caſe in which gunpowder is kept.

PO'WDER-MILL [of *powder* and *mill*] the mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

PO'WDERING-TUB [of *poudrer*, Fr. and prob. of tobbe, Du.] 1. A tub for ſalting meat. 2. The place in which an infected lecher is phyſick'd to preſerve him before putrefaction.

PO'WDERINGS [in architecture] devices uſed for the fillings up of any void ſpace in carved work; alſo in eſcutcheons, writings, *&c.* as to be powder'd with ermins.

PO'WDER ROOM [in a ſhip] a place in the hold where the powder is ſtowed.

PO'WER [*pouvoir*, Fr. *potere*, It. *poder*, Sp. and Port. *poteſtas*, of *poſſum*, Lat.] 1. Ability, force, reach. That which perfecteth his work is *power*. *Hooker.* 2. Authority, dominion, influence. *Power* is no bleſſing in itſelf. *Swift.* 3. Influence, prevalence upon. This man had *power* with him, to draw him forth to his death. *Bacon.* 4. Strength, motive, force. Obſerving in ourſelves, that we can at pleaſure move ſeveral parts of our bodies, which were at reſt; the effects alſo that natural bodies are able to produce in one another, occurring every moment to our ſenſes, we both theſe ways get the idea of *power*. *Locke.* 5. The moving force of an engine. Underſtanding the true difference betwixt the weight and the *power*. *Wilkins*, 6. Animal ſtrength, natural ſtrength. Of ſtrong health and *powers*. *Bacon.* 7. Faculty of the mind. Reaſoning *powers*. *Atterbury.* 8. Government, right of governing. 9. A ſovereign prince, a potentate. To conſider with what heats theſe two *powers* have conteſted their title. *Addiſon.* 10. One inveſted with dominion. 11. Divinity. Merciful *powers!* *Shakeſpeare.* 12. Hoſt, army, military force. Iſſued forth with all his *power*, and gave him battle. *Knolles.* 13. A large quantity, a great number; in low language. As a *power* of good or fine things.

PO'WERABLE, *adj.* [of *power*] capable of performing any thing. You may ſee how *powerable* time is in altering tongues. *Camden.*

PO'WERFUL, *adj.* [of *power* and *full*] 1. Potent, inveſted with authority. 2. Forcible, mighty. *Powerful* oppoſition. *Ayliffe.* 3. Efficacious.

PO'WERFULLY, *adv.* [of *powerful*] potently, mightily, forcibly, efficaciouſly.

PO'WERFULNESS [of *powerful*] power, efficacy, mightineſs. The *powerfulneſs* of the chriſtian religion. *Hakewell.*

PO'WERLESS [of *power* and *leſs*] without power, weak, impotent.

PO'WERS in [algebra] are numbers ariſing from the ſquaring or multiplication of any number or quantity by itſelf, and that number by the root or number again, and this third product by the root again, and ſo on *ad infinitum*, as 2, 4, 6, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, *&c.* where 2 is called the root or firſt power, 4 the ſquare or ſecond power, 8 the cube or third power, 16 the biquadrate, or fourth power, *&c.* and theſe powers in letters or ſpecies are expreſſed by repeating the root as often as the index of the power expreſſes; thus *a* is the root, or firſt power, *aa* the ſquare or ſecond power, *aaa* the cube, *aaaa* the biquadrate, *&c.* and to avoid the tedíouſneſs of repeating the root, they are often put down thus, a^1, a^2, a^3, *&c.*

POWERS [in arithmetic] the produce of a number multiplied into itſelf, as 9 is the ſecond power of 3, 27 the third power, 81 the fourth power, and ſo on,

POWERS *in fædal Juſtice*, a right which the lord has to reunite to his fief, a dependant fee held of him, when the vaſſal has alienated it, upon reimburſing the money given for it, *&c.*

POWERS [in mechanics] the ſix ſimple machines, *viz.* lever, balance, ſcrew, axis in peritrochio, wedge, and pully.

POWERS [in pharmacy] the reſult of a combination and union of eſſential oils with the ſpirit of a plant, in which all the principal virtues of it are ſuppoſed to be contained.

POWERS [in theology] the 6th order in the hierarchy of angels, called ſeraphim.

To POWT [prob. of *bouder*, Fr.] to put out the lips, and look ſullen or ſurly. See TO POUT.

POWT, a fiſh, otherwiſe called a ſea-lamprey. See POUT.

POX, *ſubſt.* [properly *pocks*, which originally ſignified a ſmall bag or puſtule, of the ſame original perhaps with *powke* or *pouch*, of poccar, Sax. packen, Du. a diſeaſe] 1. Puſtules, efflorеſcencies, exanthematous eruptions, as the ſmall-pox, *&c.* 2. The venereal diſeaſe, or French pox. This is the ſenſe when it has no epithet adjoined. A contagious diſeaſe contracted by a poiſonous humour uſually in coition, and manifeſting itſelf in ulcers and pains.

POY, *ſubſt.* [*appoyo*, Sp. *appuy*, *póids*, Fr. with rope-dancers] a pole wherewith they poiſe or ſtay themſelves.

POY'NING'S *Law*, an act of parliament made in Ireland, by king Henry VII, whereby all the ſtatutes of force in England, were made of force in Ireland, which before that time were not.

To POZE, *verb act.* to puzzle. See TO POSE and APPOSE.

PRA'CTIC, *ſubſt.* the practical part of any art or ſcience.

PRACTIC [of Scotland] the courſe of pleading the law, or the rules of court in that kingdom.

PRA'CTICABLE, Sp. and Fr. [*pratticabile*, It. of *practicus*, Lat.] 1. That may be practiſed, feaſable. 2. Aſſailable, fit to be aſſailed.

PRA'CTICABLENESS [of *practicable*] poſſibility of being practiſed, done, or effected.

PRA'CTICABLY, *adv.* [of *practicable*] in ſuch a manner as may be performed.

PRA'CTICAL, or PRA'CTIC, *adj.* [*pratique*, Fr. *pratico*, It. *practicus*, Lat. πρακτικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to practice, or action, not merely ſpeculative.

PRA'CTICALLY, *adv.* [of *practical*] 1. In relation to action, not theoretically. 2. By practice, in real fact. I honour her, having *practically* found her among the better ſort of trees. *Howel.*

PRA'CTICALNESS [of *practical*] practicableneſs, the quality of being practical.

PRA'CTICE [*pratique*, Fr. *pratica*, It. and Sp. of *practica*, Lat. of πρακτικη, Gr,] 1. The habit of doing any thing. 2. Uſe, cuſtomary uſe. 3. Dexterity acquired by habit. 4. Actual exerciſe, performance; diſtinguiſhed from theory. There are two functions of the ſoul, contemplation and *practice*. *South.* 5. Method or art of doing any thing. 6. Medical treatment of diſeaſes. 7. Exerciſe of any profeſſion; as the *practice* of a phyſician, ſurgeon, lawyer. 8. [Pꞃæꞇ, Sax. is cunning, ſlineſs: and thence *prat*, in Douglaſs, is a trick or fraud. Latter times forgetting the original of words, applied to practice the ſenſe of *prat*. *Johnſon*] wicked ſtratagem, bad device; a ſenſe now obſolete.

PRACTICE [in arithmetic] a method for the more ſpeedy and eaſy reſolving queſtions pertaining to the golden rule, or rule of three.

PRACTICE [in law] the way or method of a court of judicature of proceeding in law ſuits.

To PRA'CTISE, *verb act.* [πρακτικὸς, Gr. *pratiquer*, Fr. *praticare*, *praticàr*, Sp. of *practico*, Lat.] 1. To put in practice, to do habitually. 2. To do, not merely to profeſs, to exerciſe a profeſſion; as to *practiſe* law or phyſic. 3. To uſe in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRACTISE, *verb neut.* 1. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed. 2. To tranſact, to negotiate ſecretly. I've *practis'd* with him. *Addiſon.* 3. To practiſe on or upon, to try artifices, to endeavour to bring over, to win or draw into one's hands. 4. To uſe bad arts or ſtratagems, to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe. 5. To uſe medical methods. 6. To exerciſe any profeſſion.

PRA'CTISANT [of *practiſe*] an agent. Her entered Pucelle and her *practiſants*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRA'CTISER [of *practiſe*] 1. One that practiſes any thing, one that does any thing habitually. 2. One who preſcribes medical treatment.

PRACTI'TIONER [*pratician*, Fr.] 1. One who practiſes, or is engaged in the actual exerciſe of any art. 2. One who uſes any ſly or dangerous arts. There is ſome papiſtical *practitioners* among you. *Whitgiſte.* 3. One who does any thing habitually. He muſt be firſt an exerciſed thorough-paced *practitioner* of theſe vices himſelf. *South.*

PRÆA'DAMITES [of *præ*, Lat. before, and *Adam*] thoſe inhabitants of the earth, which ſome people have fancied to have lived before Adam.

PRÆADAMI'TICAL, *adj.* [of *præadimites*] relating to the opinions of the præadamites.

PRÆA'MBLE [in a law ſenſe] the beginning of an act of parliament, which ſhews the intent of the makers of the act, and the miſchiefs or inconveniences they would remedy or prevent thereby. See PREAMBLE.

PRÆA'MBULATORY, *adj.* [of *præ* and *ambulatum*, ſup. of *ambulo*, Lat. to walk] pertaining to a preamble, fore-running. See PREAMBULARY.

PRÆCO'GNITA, Lat. things previouſly known, in order to the underſtanding of ſomething elſe. Thus the ſtructure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of phyſic.

PRÆCO'NOMY, or PRÆ'CONY [*præconium*, Lat.] a report, a commendation.

PRÆCO'RDIA [in anatomy] the parts about the heart, the heartſtrings; alſo the bowels contained in the cheſt.

PRÆ'COX, Lat. [in botanic writers] early ripe, which flowers or bears fruit early.

PRÆDI'CAMENT [with logicians] a certain claſs, or determinate ſeries or order, in which ſimple terms or words are ranged: of theſe there are uſually reckoned 10 heads, *viz.* ſubſtance, accident, quantity, quality, action, paſſion, relation, the ſituation of bodies, as to place, their duration, as to time, their ſite or poſition, and their habit or external appearance. See PREDI'CAMENT.

PRÆFICÆ, Lat. mourning women hired at funeral ſolemnities to praiſe the dead; they made lamentations, beat their breaſts, and put on mournful countenances, to excite others to mourn.

PRÆ'FINE [a law term] the fine which is paid upon ſuing out the writ of covenant.

PRÆFOCA'TIO *Uterina*, Lat. [in phyſic] the ſuffocation of the womb.

PRÆMUNI'RE. See PREMUNIRE.

PRÆNO'MEN [among the Romans] a proper name prefixed to the general name of the family, as Caius, Marcus, *&c.*

PRÆPARA'NTIA, Lat. [in medicine] medicines which digeſt or ripen.

PRÆPARANTIA *Vaſa* [in anatomy] the ſpermatic veins and arteries, which go to the teſticles and epididymes. The antients gave them this denomination, ſuppoſing their office be to prepare the ſeed; but modern anatomiſts have diſcovered that they have no ſuch uſe.

PRÆPO'SITUS *Sacri Cubiculi*, Lat. an officer among the Romans, whoſe office was to attend the chamber of the emperor, and to take care of his bed and apparel; and whereas, at the performance of any ceremonies he marched next after the horſe guurds; he ſeems to be the ſame in dignity with our lord chamberlain. See CAPI-*Aga*.

PRÆPU'TIUM, Lat. [in anatomy] the fore-ſkin that covers the glans; alſo the fore-part of the clitoris.

PRÆ'SEPE [in aſtronomy] three nebulous ſtars in the ſign Cancer.

PRÆSE'PIA, Lat. [in anatomy] the holes in the jaws, in which the teeth are ſet.

PRÆTE'XTA [among the Romans] a robe or long white veſt, with a purple border, worn by the magiſtrates, prieſts, and ſenators, upon ſolemn days, and alſo by children. See PRETEXTA.

PRÆTEXTA'TA *Comœdia*, a comedy or play, one where thoſe who had a right to wear the prætexta, as kings and magiſtrates, were repreſented on the ſtage; whereas common and mean perſons who were introduced in the play were called *Togato*.

PRAXÆ'ANS [ſo called of *Praxias* their leader] a ſect who held that there was no plurality of perſons (or each poſſeſſed of his own diſtinct eſſence) in the TRINITY; and that it was the FATHER himſelf who ſuffered on the croſs. See NOETIANS, PETRIPASSIANS, and PAULANISTS; and under the laſt word, read, "Not a mere *attribute* or *power*.

PRÆTO'RES *Cereales* [among the Romans] officers whoſe buſineſs it was to ſee that the city was ſupplied with corn.

PRÆTORIA'NI, the pretorian guard. A body of 1000 men, who attended on the emperor's perſon.

PRÆTO'RES *Ærarii*, Lat. [among the Romans] officers of the treaſury or exchequer. See PRETOR.

PRAGMA'TICAL, or PRAGMA'TIC, *adj.* [πϱαγματα, Gr *pragmatique* Fr.] meddling, impertinently buſy, aſſuming buſineſs without leave or invitation.

PRAGMATICAL [in philoſophy] practical, machanical, problematical.

PRAGMA'TICAL *Sanction*, an ordinance made by Charles VII. king of France, Anno 1438, in an aſſembly of the Gallican church, containing a regulation of the eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, in conformity to the canons of the council of Baſil.

PRAGMA'TICALLY, *adv* [of *pragmatical*] impertinently, meddlingly.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS, or PRAGMA'TICNESS [of *pragmatical* or *pragmatic*] a buſy medling humour in other mens affairs, without right or call.

PRAISE [priis, Du. and L. Ger. preiſe, H. Ger.] 1. Commendation, renown, honour. 2. Act of aſcribing glory to, laud, tribute of gratitude. To God glory and *praiſe*. *Milton* 3 Ground or reaſon of praiſe. And 'tis my *praiſe* to make thy praiſes laſt. *Dryden*.

To PRAISE, *verb act.* [priiſe, Dan. pryſa, Su. pryſen, Du. O. and L. Ger. preiſen, H. Ger.] 1. To give praiſe to, to glorify in worſhip. Glorifying and *praiſing* God *St. Luke*. 2. To commend, to applaud, to celebrate. *Dryden*. 3. [Contracted for *appraiſe*] to value goods.

PRAI'SEFUL, *adj.* [of *praiſe* and *full*] laudable, commendable. Now obſolete.

PRAI'SER [of *praiſe*] one who praiſes, a commender.

PRAI'SE-WORTHY, *adj.* [of *praiſe* and *worthy*; priis, Du. and ƿyrðic, Sax.] deſerving praiſe, commendable.

PRAME, a flat bottomed boat.

To PRANCE [prob. of pronken, Du. prangen, H. Ger. to ſhew oſtentatiouſly] 1. To throw up the fore legs, as horſes do when they caper, tread loftily and wantonly; or as when they ſpring, bound in high mettle, and carry themſelves ſtately. 2. To ride gallantly and oſtentatiouſly. 3. To move in a warlike or ſhowy manner.

PRA'NCER [from *prance*] a prancing horſe.

PRANK [prob. of pronck, Du. and L. Ger. oſtentation] a ſhrewd or unlucky trick, a frolic, a wicked act.

To PRANK, *verb act.* [pronken, Du. prangen, H. Ger. to ſhew oſtentatiouvy] to decorate, to dreſs to oſtentation. Obtruding falſe rules *prankt* in reaſon's garb. *Milton*.

PRA'NKING *up*, *part. act.* [of *prank*] the act of ſetting off, decking, trimming up, adorning.

PRA'SINA *Bilis*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a diſtemper in the gall.

To PRATE, *verb neut.* [praten, Du.] to talk over-much, idly, or without weight, to prattle, to chatter.

PRATE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] ſlight talk, unmeaning tattle.

PRA'TER [of *prate*] an idle talker, a chatterer.

PRA'TINGLY, *adv.* [of *prating*] in a prating manner, with tittle tattle.

PRA'TTIQUE, or PRA'CTIC, a communication of commerce, which the maſter of a merchant-veſſel obtains in the port it arrives in.

PRA'TTIQUE, Fr. [*pratica*, It.] a licence to traffic in the ports of Italy, upon a bill of health, *i. e.* a certificate that the place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious diſeaſe.

To PRA'TTLE, *verb neut.* [diminutive of praten, or from *prate*, with the common augment *tle*] to talk lightly, to chatter, as children do, to be trivially loquacious.

PRA'TTLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] empty talk, trifling loquacity.

PRA'TTLER [of *prattle*] a chatterer, one who talks triflingly.

PRA'VITY [*pravità*, It. *pravitas*, Lat.] corruption of manners, badneſs, malignity,

PRAWN, a ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh like a ſhrimp, but larger.

PRAXI'DICA, a heathen goddeſs, whoſe office was to aſſign men juſt bounds and meaſures for their actions and diſcourſes.

To PRAY, *verb neut.* [*precor*, Lat. *prier*, Fr. *pregare*, It. *pregar*, Port.] 1. To entreat, to beſeech, to aſk ſubmiſſively. 2. To make petitions to heaven. 3. *I pray*; that is, I pray you to tell me; is a ſlightly ceremonious form of introducing a queſtion. 4. Sometimes only *pray*, elliptically. *Pray* then what wants he? — Fourſcore thouſand pounds. *Pope*.

To PRAY, *verb act.* 1. To ſupplicate, to implore, to addreſs with ſubmiſſive petitions. 2. To aſk for as a ſupplicant. *Pray* a prohibition before a ſentence in the eccleſiaſtical court. *Ayliffe*. 3. To entreat in ceremony or form.

He that would learn to PRAY, let him go to ſea.

The danger a man is hourly expoſed to on that element gives him frequent occaſion to ſeek the protection of the Almighty.

PRA'YER [*priere*, Fr.] 1. A petition, eſpecially ſuch as is put up to God himſelf. 2. Entreaty, ſubmiſſive importunity.

Common PRAYER, the public divine ſervice, with the rites and ceremonies of the church of England. See *Apoſtolical* CONSTITUTIONS and LITURGY, compared with the κοιναι ευχαι [*i. e. common prayers*] in *Juſtin Martyr*'s 2d. apology, *Ed. Rob. Stephan.* p. 161, 162. See alſo DOXOLOGY and INTERPOLATION compared.

PRAY'ER-BOOK [of *prayer* and *book*] book of public or private devotions.

PRE, an inſeparable prepoſition [*præ*, Lat.] prefixed to many words, and ſignifies *before*, to wit, priority of time or rank, *e. g.* to *pre-engage*, to engage before hand, to *prevent*, *premeditate*, *prediction*, *pre-eminence*, &c.

To PREACH, *verb neut.* [*prædicare*, It. and Lat. *precher*, Fr. *predicar*, Sp.] to deliver a ſermon or public diſcourſe upon ſacred ſubjects, to inſiſt upon a doctrine or tenet. Prophets *preach* of thee at Jeruſalem. *Nehemiah*.

To PREACH, *verb act.* 1. To proclaim or publiſh in religious orations. 2. To inculcate publickly, to teach with earneſtneſs. There is not any thing publickly notified, but we may properly ſay it is *preached*. *Hooker*.

PREACH, *ſubſt.* [from he verb; *preſche*, Fr.] public diſcourſe, a religious oration. *Hooker*.

PREA'CHER [from *preach*; *precheur*, Fr.] 1. One who preaches, one who diſcourſes publickly upon religious ſubjects. 2. One who inculcates any thing with earneſtneſs and vehemence. No *preacher* is liſtened to but time. *Swift*.

PREA'CHMENT [of *preach*; *preche*, Fr.] a ſermon; mentioned in contempt; a diſcourſe affectedly ſolemn. All this is but a *preachment*. *L'Eſtrange*.

PRE-A'DAMITES. See PRÆADAMITES.

PREA'MBLE [*preamble*, Fr. *preambolo*, It. and Sp. of Lat.] preamble, introduction ſomething previous. *Preambles* placed before certain readings. *Hooker*.

PREA'MBULARY, or PREA'MBULOUS, *adj.* [of *preamble*; [*præambularius*, Lat.] foregoing. Obſolete. *Brown*.

PRE-APPREHE'NSION [of *pre* and *apprehenſion*] an opinion formed before examination.

PREASE, *ſubſt.* preſs, crowd. *Spenſer*. See PRESS.

PREA'SING, *part. act.* crowding. *Spenſer*.

PRE'BEND, or PRE'BENDARY [*prebende*, Fr. *prebenda*, It. *prebendy*, Sp. *præbenda*, L. Lat. *præbendarius*, Lat. of *præbendo auxilium*, &c. *i. e.* from affording aſſiſtance or advice to the biſhop or dean] 1. Sometimes, but improperly, a perſon who has a prebend, *i. e.* an endowment in land, or a ſort of benefice or portion, that every canon or member of a collegiate church receives for his maintenance. Deans and canons or *prebends* of cathedral churches in their firſt inſtitution were of great uſe to be of council with the biſhop. *Bacon*. 2. That portion or ſtipend which a prebendary receives out of the eſtate of a cathedral or collegiate church. This is the proper ſenſe of the word. His excellency gave the doctor a *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral. *Swift*.

Preceptorial PREBEND, a prebend, the revenues whereof are appointed for the maintenance of a preceptor or maſter, for the inſtruction of youth *gratis*.

Golden PREBEND [of Hereford] one of the twenty-eight minor prebendaries, who has the firſt canon's place that falls *ex officio*, ſo called becauſe he had the altarages, in reſpect of the gold commonly given there.

Simple PREBENDS, are ſuch as yield no more than the revenue.

PREBENDS *with Dignity*, are ſuch as have juriſdiction joined with them.

PRECA'RIOUS [*precaire*, Fr. *precario*, Sp. of *precarius*, Lat.] gotten by favour, or held by courteſy, at the will and pleaſure of another, uncertain, only as depending on another, changeable or alienable at his pleaſure.

PRECARIOUS [in civil law] granted to one upon entreaty, to uſe ſo long as the party thinks fit.

PRECARIOUS [in commerce] is a kind of trade carried on between two nation at war, by the intervention of a third, who is at peace with them both.

PRECARIOUS [in juriſprudence] a fund or ſtock, whereof a perſon has not the full propriety, whereof he cannot diſpoſe abſolutely, and which is moſt of it borrowed.

PRECA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *precarious*] uncertainly, through dependance, at the pleaſure of others.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS [of *precarious*] ſmall aſſurance, dependance on courteſy and humour of others.

PRECAU'TION, Fr. [from *præcautus*, Lat.] preſervative caution, preventive meaſures, caution, warning, or heed, either given or uſed before hand.

To PRECAU'TION, *verb act.* [*precautioner*, Fr.] to forewarn.

PRE'CE *Partium* [in law] the continuance of a ſuit, by the conſent of both parties.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, *adj.* [this word is, I believe, miſtaken by the author for *præcidaneous*, *præcidaneus*, Lat. cut or ſlain before: nor is it uſed here in its proper ſenſe. *Johnſon*] previous, antecedent, going before. Antecedent and *precedaneous* not only in order, but in time. *Hale*.

To PRECE'DE *verb act.* [*preceder*, Fr. and Sp. *precedare*, It. of *præcedo*, Lat.] 1. To go before in order of time. 2. To go before according to the adjuſtment of rank, to go firſt or before. 3. To excel, ſurpaſs or go beyond.

PRECE'DENCE, or PRECE'DENCY [*precedenza*, It. *predencia*, Sp. from *præcedo*, Lat.] 1. The art or ſtate of going before, priority. 2. Something going before, ſomething paſt. 3. Adjuſtment of place, rank, place of honour which a perſon is intitled to in companies, in walking or ſitting, the foremoſt place in ceremony. Always give him the *precedency*. *Howel*. 2. Superiority in general. Which of them has the *precedency* in determining the will to the next action. *Locke*.

PRECE'DENT, *adj.* Fr. [*precedente*, It. of *præcedens*, Lat.] going before, former.

PRE'CEDENT, *ſubſt.* [the adjective has the accent on the 2d. ſyllable, the ſubſtantive on the firſt] 1. Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the ſame kind. 2. [In law] an original writing or deed to draw others by.

PRECEDENT *Book*, a book containing inſtructions, rules, examples or authorities to follow in judgments and determinations in the courts of juſtice.

PRE'CEDENTLY, *adv.* [of *precedent, adj.*] before hand.

PRE'CEDENTS, or draughts of deeds, conveyances, *&c.* for the uſe of attornies, *&c.*

PRECE'NTOR [*præcentor*, Lat. *præcenteur*, Fr.] he that leads the choir, he that begins the tune in a cathedral, a chanter.

PRE'CEPT [*precato*, It. *preceto*, Sp. *precepte*, Fr. of *præceptum*, Lat.] a command, injunction, or rule authoritatively given, a direction.

PRECEPT [in law] a command in writing, ſent out by a magiſtrate for the bringing of a perſon or record before him; alſo a provocation or inſtigation whereby one man incites another to commit a felony.

PRECE'PTIAL, *adj.* [of *precept*] conſiſting of precepts. An obſolete word.

PRECE'PTIVE, *adj.* [*præceptivus*, Lat.] pertaining to precepts, containing or giving precepts. The *preceptive* part enjoins the moſt exact virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

PRECE'PTOR [*precepteur*, Fr. *precettore*, It. of *præceptor*, Lat.] a teacher, a tutor.

PRECE'SSION [*præceſſio*, Lat.] the act of advancing or going before.

PRECESSION *of the Equinoxes* [in aſtronomy] is the advancing or going forwards of the equinoctial points: for the equinoxes, by a very ſlow and inſenſible motion, change their place, going backwards or weſtward, contrary to the order of the ſigns.

PRECI'NCT [*precinto*, It. of *præcinctus*, Lat.] 1. Outward limit, boundary. *Precincts* of Light. *Milton.* 2. A particular juriſdiction, within which ſeveral pariſhes are comprehended. 3. A parcel of land encompaſſed with ſome river, hedge, *&c.*

PRECIO'SITY [*pretioſus*, Lat.] 1. Value, preciouſneſs. 2. Any thing of high price. *Brown.*

PRE'CIOUS [*precieux*, Fr. *prezioſo*, It. *precioſo*, Sp. and Port. of *pretioſus*, Lat.] 1. Of great worth or value, valuable. 2. Coſtly, of great price; as, a *precious* ſtone. 3. Worthleſs; in contempt or irony. Theſe were *precious* Saints. *Locke.*

PRE'CIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *preciors*] 1. Valuably, to a great price. 2. Contemptibly; in irony.

PRE'CIOUSNESS [of *precious*] valuableneſs, worth, price. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPE *in Capite*, Lat. a writ lying where the tenant, who holdeth of the king in chief, is put out of his land.

PRE'CIPICE [*precipice*, Fr. *precipizio*, It. *precipicio*, Sp. *præcipitium*, of *præceps locus*, Lat.] a ſteep place, a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

PRECI'PITANCE, or PRECI'PITANCY [of *precipitant*] raſh haſte, headlong hurry.

PRECI'PITANT, *adj.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.] 1. Falling or ruſhing headlong. 2. Haſty, urged with violent haſte. 3. Raſhly hurried.

PRECI'PITANT [with chemiſts] is a term which they apply to any liquor, which being poured on a diſſolution, ſeparates what is there diſſolved, and makes it precipitate.

PECI'PITANTNESS [of *precipitant*] raſhneſs, haſtineſs, unadviſedneſs.

PRECI'PITANTLY, *adv.* [of *precipitant*] in headlong haſte, in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECI'PITATE [*precipiter*, Fr, *precipitàr*, Sp. of *præcipitatum*, ſup. of *præcipito*, Lat. to throw down headlong] 1. To throw or caſt down headlong. 2. To haſten unexpectedly. 3. To hurry blindly or raſhly, to haſten over much. 4. [With chemiſts] to ſeparate a matter which is diſſolved ſo as to make it ſettle at the bottom, to throw down to the bottom.

To PRECI'PITATE, *verb neut.* 1. To fall headlong. 2. To fall to the bottom as a ſediment. 3. To haſten without juſt preparation.

PRECI'PITATE, *adj.* [*precipité*, Fr. *precipitoſo*, It. of *præcipitatus*, Lat.] 1. Raſhly haſty, unadviſed, headlong haſty. 2. Steeply falling. 3. Haſty, violent.

PCECIPITATE, *ſubſt.* [in chemiſtry] any ſubſtance which is gotten out of the pores of a menſtruum in which it was diſſolved, and by ſome means made to fall down to the bottom of the veſſel; particularly a corroſive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

Green PRECIPITATE, a mixture of the ſolution of mercury with ſpirit of nitre.

Red PRECIPITATE, is mercury diſſolved in ſpirit of nitre; and when the moiſture is evaporated, the fire is increaſed gradually till the matter turns red.

Philoſophical PRECIPITATE, is made with running mercury put into a matraſs, and ſet in a ſand heat for 40 days, or till all the mercury is reduced to a red powder. This is called *precipitate per ſe.*

White PRECIPITATE, is mercury diſſolved in aqua fortis, or ſpirit of nitre, and preciptated to the bottom, and is of a white culour.

PRECI'PITATELY, *adv.* [of *precipitate*] 1. Headlong, ſteeply down. 2. Haſtily, in blind fury.

PRECIPITA'TION, Fr. [*precipitazione*, It. *precipitacion*, Sp. of *præcipitatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of throwing down headlong. 2. Violent motion downward. 3. Raſhneſs, tumultuous hurry, too great haſte. 4. [In chemiſtry] the falling or cauſing to deſcend the particles of any metalline or mineral body, which are kept ſuſpended in that menſtruum which diſſolved it, by the pouring in of ſome alkalizate, *&c.* ſubſtance. Oppoſed to ſublimation.

PRECI'PITOUS [*præcipites*, plur. of *præceps*, Lat.] 1. Headlong, ſteep. 2. Raſh, heady. 3. Over haſty,

PRE'CIPUT [in juriſprudence] an advantage pertaining to any one in a thing that is to be divided; or a portion taken off or ſet by in his favour, before the diviſion is made.

PRECI'SE [*precis*, Fr. *preciſo*, It. and Sp. *præciſus*, Lat.] 1. Stiff, formal, finical, affected, ſcrupulous, ſolemnly and ſuperſtitiouſly exact. 2. Exact, particular, nice, ſtrict, having determinate limitations.

PRECI'SELY, *adv.* [of *preciſe*] 1. Exactly, accurately, nicely, with preciſe determination. 2. Stifly, formally, with troubleſome ceremony, too ſcrupulouſly.

PRECI'SENESS [of *preciſe*] ſtiffneſs, formalneſs, finicalneſs, exactneſs, ſcrupulouſneſs. Not to ſever them with too much *preciſeneſs*. *Bacon.*

PRECI'SIAN, *ſubſt.* [*præciſi*, Lat.] 1. A perſon over ſcrupulous in points of religion, one who is ſuperſtitiouſly rigorous. 2. One who limits or reſtrains in general.

PRECI'SION, Fr. [a ſchool term] exact limitation, the ſame as abſtraction.

PRECI'SIVE, *adj.* [*præciſus*, Lat.] exactly limiting by cutting off all that is not abſolutely relative to the preſent purpoſe.

To PRECLU'DE, *verb act.* [*præcludo*, Lat.] to ſhut out or hinder by ſome anticipation.

PRECO'CIOUS, *adj.* [*præcocis*, gen. of *præcox*, Lat. *precoſe*, Fr.] ripe before the time. Many *precocious* trees, and ſuch as have their ſpring in the winter, may be found. *Brown.*

PRECO'SITY [of *precocious*] ripeneſs before the time. *Howel.*

To PRECO'GITATE, *verb act.* [*præcogitatum*, ſup of *præcogito*, from *præ*, before, and *cogito*, Lat. to think] to conſider, or ſcheme beforehand.

PRECOGNI'TION [*præcognitio*, from *præ*, before, and *cognitio*, Lat. knowledge] foreknowledge, previous knowledge or examination.

PRECONCEI'T, *ſubſt.* [of *præ*, Lat. before, and *conceit*] an opinion antecedently formed or conceived. *Hooker.*

To PRECONCEI'VE [of *præ* and *conceive*, of *concipio*, Lat.] to take up an opinion or conception before hand, to imagine beforehand. Fondneſs of *preconceived* opinions. *Glanville.*

PRECONCE'PTION, *ſubſt.* [of *præ*, and *conception*] opinion previouſly formed. *Hakewell.*.

PRECONISA'TION [in the conſiſtory at Rome] a declaration or propoſition made by the cardinal patron of a perſon nominated by ſome prince to a prelateſhip.

To PRECONI'SE, *verb neut.* [*præconizo*, Lat. *preconiſer*, Fr.] to make a report in the pope's conſiſtory, that the party preſented to a benefice is qualified for the ſame,

To PRECONSI'GN, *verb act.* [of *præ* and *conſign*] to make over beforehand.

PRECO'NTRACT, *ſubſt.* [of *præ* and *contract*. This was formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable] a bargain made before another, or a former bargain.

To PRECONTRACT, *verb act.* [of *præ*, Lat. and *contract*] to contract or bargain before-hand. *Ayliffe.*

PECU'RSE, *ſubſt.* [*præcurſum*, ſup. of *præcurro*, from *præ*, before, and *curro*, Lat. to run] forerunning. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRECU'RSOR [*præcurſor*, Lat. *præcurſeur*, Fr.] a fore-runner, a meſſenger ſent before-hand, a harbinger.

PREDA'CEOUS, *adj.* [*præda*, Lat.] living by prey. *Derham.*

PRE'DAL, *adj.* [*præda*, Lat] robbing, practiſing robbery.

PREDA'TORY, *adj.* [*prædatorius*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to robbing, plundering, practiſing rapine. *Bacon.* 2. Hungry, preying, ravenous. It maketh the ſpirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

PREDECE'SSED, *adj.* [of *præ*, and *deceaſed*] dead before. Worn as a memorable trophy of *predeceſſed* valour. *Shakſpeare.*

PREDECE'SSOR [*predeceſſeur*, Fr. *predeceſſore*, It. *predeceſſor*, Sp. and Lat.] one who was in an office or employment, or any place before another.

PREDECE'SSORS, plur. of *predeceſſor* [*prædeceſſores*. Lat.] thoſe that went before, as anceſtors, forefathers, *&c.*

PREDESTINA'RIAN, one who believes or maintains the doctrine of predeſtination.

To PREDE'STINATE, *verb act.* [*predeſtiner*, Fr. *predeſtinare*, It. *predeſtinar*, Sp. *prædeſtinatum*, ſup. of *prædeſtino*, from *præ*, and *deſtino*, Lat. to deſtinate] to decree or ordain beforehand irreverſibly, what ſhall come after.

To PREDESTINATE, *verb neut.* to hold predeſtination: in ludicrous language. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINA'TION, Fr. [*predeſtinazione*, It. *predeſtinacion*, Sp.] the act of fore-ordaining or appointing.

PREDESTINA'TION [in theology] a judgment or decree of God, whereby he has reſolved, from all eternity, to ſave a certain number of perſons, hence called elect. See DECREES and GNOSTICS.

PREDESTINATION is alſo uſed to ſignify a concatenation of ſecond cauſes appointed by providence: by means whereof, things are brought to paſs by a fatal neceſſity; contrary to all appearance, and maugre all oppoſition.

PREDESTINA'TOR [of *predeſtinate*] one that holds predeſtination or the prevalence of pre eſtabliſhed neceſſity.

To PREDE'STINE, *verb act.* [of *præ*, and *deſtine*] to decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINA'TION, Fr. [of *præ*, and *determination*] determination made aforehand.

PREDETERMINATION [with ſchoolmen] that concurrence of God which makes men act, and determines them in all their actions both good and evil. See PREDESTINATION and CADARIANS compared.

To PREDETE'RMINE [of *pre* and *determiner*, Fr. *predeterminàr*, Sp. of *præ* and *determino*, Lat.] to determine, judge, or appoint beforehand, to doom or confine by previous decree.

PRE'DIAL, *adj.* [*prædium*, Lat.] conſiſting of farms. By the civil law, their *predial* eſtates are liable to fiſcal payments and taxes. *Ayliffe*,

PREDIAL *Tithes* [in law] are ſuch as are paid of things ariſing and growing from the ground only.

PRE'DICABLE, *adj*, Fr. [*prædicabile*, Lat. and It.] 1. That may be told or ſpoken of abroad. 2. [In logic] a general quality, or an epithet which may be predicated of, or affirmed of ſeveral ſubjects.

PRE'DICABLES, *ſubſt.* plur. of *predicable* [with logicians] are called univerſals, and are in number five, *viz.* *genus*, *ſpecies*, *proprium*, *differentia*, and *accidens*. Theſe they call the five *predicables*; becauſe every thing that is affirmed concerning any being, muſt be the genus, ſpecies, difference, ſome property or accident. *Watts.*

PREDI'CAMENT, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*predicamento*, It. and Sp. *prædicamentum*, Lat.] 1. A claſs or order of beings or ſubſtances ranged according to their natures; called alſo categorema or category. 2. Claſs or kind deſcribed by any definitive marks.

PREDI'CAMENTS [with logicians] are in number 10, *viz.* ſubſtance, accident, quantity, quality, relation, action, paſſion, the ſituation of bodies as to place, their duration as to time, and their habit or external appearance.

PREDICAME'NTAL, *adj.* [of *predicament*] belonging to a predicament.

PRE'DICANT, *ſubſt.* one that affirms any thing.

PRE'DICANT *Friars*, are ſuch as by their orders are allowed to preach.

To PRE'DICATE, *verb act.* [*predicare*, It. *prædicatum*, ſup. of *prædico*, Lat.] to affirm any thing of a ſubject.

To PRE'DICATE, *verb neut.* to affirm or ſpeak.

PRE'DICATE, *ſubſt.* [*predicato*, It. of *prædicatum*, Lat.] the latter part of a logical propoſition, or that which is affirmed of the ſubject, as when we ſay *John is a ſailor*, the word *ſailor* is called the predicate, becauſe it is ſpoken or affirmed of the ſubject. The *predicate* is that which is affirmed or deemed of the ſubject. *Watts.*

Predica'tion, Fr. [*predicazione*, It. of *prædicatio*, Lat.] affirmation concerning any thing. They are only about identical *predications. Locke.*

To **Predi'ct**, *verb act.* [*prædictum*, ſup. of *prædico*, Lat.] to foretell things to come, to foreſhew.

Predi'ction, Fr. [*predizione*, It. of *prædictio*, Lat.] a prophecy, or foretelling of a thing, a declaration of ſomething future.

Predi'ctor, *ſubſt.* [of *predict*] foreteller.

Predige'stion [of *præ*, and *digeſtion*] digeſtion too ſoon performed.

To **Predispo'se** [of *præ*, and *diſpoſe*] to diſpoſe beforehand, to adapt previouſly to any certain purpoſe.

Predisposi'tion [of *præ*, and *diſpoſition*] previous adoption. Tunes have a *prediſpoſition* to the motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Predo'minance, **Predo'minancy**, or **Predo'minantness** [of *predominer*, Fr.] over-ruling quality, prevalence, ſuperiority, aſcendency over ſome other, ſuperior influence.

Predo'minant, *adj* Fr. [*predominante*, It.] over-ruling or ſuperior, ſupreme in influence, aſcendent

To **Predo'minate**, *verb neut.* [*predominer*, Fr. *predominare*, It. of *prædominor*, Lat.] to prevail, to be aſcendent, to be ſupreme in influence.

Pre-ele'cted, *part. paſſ.* of *pre-elect* [*præ-electus*, Lat.] choſen before. See Decree and Primitive *Chriſtianity* compared.

Pre-ele'ction [of *præ*, and *election*] choice beforehand.

Pre-e'minence, or **Prehe'minence**, Fr. [*preminenza*, It. *prehemineucia*, Sp. *præ-eminentia*, Lat. It is ſometimes written to avoid the junction of *ee*, *preheminence*] 1. Advantageous quality above others, ſuperiority of excellence. 2. Precedence, priority of place. 3. Superiority of power or influence.

Pre-e'minent, Fr. [of *præ*, and *eminent*] excellent above others.

Pre-e'mption [*pre-emptio*, from *pre* and *emptum*, ſup. of *emo*, Lat. to buy] the right of buying before others.

To **Preen**, *verb act.* See Pree'ning.

Pre-enga'ged, *part. paſſ.* of *pre-engage* [of *pre* and *engagé*, Fr] engaged beforehand.

Pre-enca'gement [of *præ*, and *engagement*] an engagement or promiſe made beforehand, precedent obligation.

Pree'ning, *part. act.* of *preen* [prunen, in L. Ger. ſignifies to dreſs or prank up; with naturaliſts] the action of birds, in cleaning, compoſing and trimming their feathers, to enable them to glide more eaſily through the air. For this uſe, nature has furniſhed them with two peculiar glands, which ſecrete an unctuous matter into an oil-bag perforated, out of which the bird on occaſion draws it with its bill.

To **Pre-enga'ge**, *verb act.* [of *præ*, and *engage*] to engage by previous contracts or ties.

To **Pre-exi'st**, *verb act.* [*pre-eſiſtere*, It. of *præ* and *exiſto*, Lat.] to exiſt, to have a being beforehand.

Pre-exi'stence, Fr. [*pre-eſiſtenza*, It. of *præ* and *exiſtentia*, Lat.] the ſtate of a thing actually in being before another, exiſtence of the ſoul before its union with the body.

Pre-exi'stent, *adj.* Fr. [*pre-eſiſtente*, It. of *præ* and *exiſtens*, Lat.] exiſting, or being before another, exiſtent beforehand. This *pre-exiſtent* eternity is not compatible with a ſucceſſive duration. *Bentley.*

Chriſt's **Pre-existent** *State*, is his ſtate of exiſtence before his incarnation, which *Photinus*, *Marcellus*, and *Paulus* of *Samoſata* denied among the ancients, and *Socinus* among the moderns. See theſe *reſpective* terms, and compare them all with John xvii. 5. Heb. i. 1—3. and Coloſ. i. 15, 16.

Pre'face, Fr. [*prefazio*, It. *prefacio*, Sp. of *præfatio*, Lat.] ſomething ſpoken introductory to the main deſign, particularly in the beginning of a book, to facilitate the underſtanding of it; introduction.

To **Preface**, *verb neut.* [*præfatio*, of *præfari*, Lat. to ſpeak before] to make a preparatory introduction to a diſcourſe, to ſay ſomething introductory. It is neceſſary to *preface* that ſhe is the only child. *Spectator.*

To **Preface**, *verb act.* 1. To introduce by ſomething prœmial. 2. To face, to cover. A ludicrous ſenſe.

Pre'facer [of *preface*] the writer of a preface.

Pre'fatory, *adj.* [of *præfatio*, Lat.] pertaining to a preface, introductory.

Pre'fect [*prefet*, Fr. *prefetto*, It. of *præfectus*, Lat.] a Roman magiſtrate, governor, or commander.

Pretorian **Pre'fect** [*præfectus prætorii*, Lat.] a commander in chief of the pretorian bands among the Romans, who had the command not only of the guards, but alſo of the armies, and adminiſtered juſtice; the ſole management of affairs being left to them by the emperors.

Pre'fect *of the City* [*urbis præfectus*, Lat.] a governor of the city of Rome, who governed it in the abſence of the conſuls and emperors: his office was to take care of the civil government, proviſions, building, and navigation; he was the proper judge in the cauſes of patrons, freemen, and ſlaves. See Prætor.

Pre'fecture, Fr. [*prefettura*, It. of *præfectura*, Lat.] the government or chief rule of a city or province.

To **Prefe'r**, *verb act.* [*prefero*, Lat. *preferer*, Fr. *preferire*, It. *preferer* Sp.] 1. To eſteem above, to regard more than another. 2. With *above* before the thing poſtponed; to advance, to promote, to exalt, to raiſe. 3. To offer ſolemnly, to propoſe publickly. *Prefer* a bill againſt all kings and parliaments. *Collier.* 4. To bring in, ſpeaking of a bill, indictment, or law.

Pre'ferable, *adj.* [*preferable*, Fr. *preferabile*, It.] that is to be preferred, or made choice of before another.

Pre'ferableness [of *preferable*] ſtate of being preferable.

Pre'ferably, *adv.* [of *preferable*] in ſuch a manner, as to prefer one rather than another, in preference.

Pre'ference, Fr. [*preferenza*, It.] eſtimation of one thing before another, choice of one rather than another.

Prefe'rment [*preferimiento*, Sp. of *præfero*, Lat.] 1. Promotion, advancement to a higher ſtation. 2. Preference, act of preferring; obſolete.

Prefe'rrer [of *prefer*] one who prefers.

To **Prefi'gurate**, or To **Prefi'gure**, *verb act.* [*præfiguratum*, ſup. of *præfiguro*, or from *præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] to repreſent by figure, to ſignify beforehand, to ſhew by an antecedent repreſentation. Things there *prefigured* are here performed. *Hooker.*

Prefi'guration [of *prefigurate*] antecedent repreſentation.

To **Prefi'gure**, to exhibit by antecedent repreſentation.

To **Prefi'ne**, *verb act.* [*prefinir*, Fr. *præfinio*, Lat.] to limit beforehand. He in his immoderate deſires *prefined* unto himſelf three years. *Knolles.*

To **Prefi'x**, *verb act.* [*præfixum*, ſup. of *præfigo*, Lat.] 1. To fix or put before another thing. 2. To appoint before-hand. 3. To ſettle, to eſtabliſh. I would *prefix* ſome certain boundary between them. *Hale.*

Pre'fix, *ſubſt.* or **Prefi'xa**, Lat. [*præfixum*, Lat.] ſome particle put before a word to vary its ſignification. It is a *prefix* of augmentation to many words. *Browu.* In the Hebrew language the noun has its *prefixa* and *affixa*. *Clarke's Grammar.* They are ſeven in nnmber, and comprized under theſe two words, *moſhè vecaleb.*

Prefi'xion, *ſubſt.* Fr. the act of prefixing.

To **Prefo'rm**, *verb act.* [of *præ* and *form*, Lat.] to form beforehand. Their natures and *preformed* faculties. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pre'gnancy [*pregnezza*, It. of *prægnant*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being with young. 2. Fertility, fruitfulneſs, inventive, power, acuteneſs.

Pre'gnant, *adj.* [*pregno*, It. *prenado*, Sp. of *prægnans*, Lat.] 1. Teeming, breeding. 2. Fruitful, fertile, impregnating. With *pregnant* ſtreams. *Dryden.* 3. Full of conſequence. The juſt motives and *pregnant* grounds. *King Charles.* 4. Evident, plain, clear, full; an obſolete ſenſe. 5. Eaſy to produce any thing. 6. Free, kind; obſolete. 7. Of a prompt and ready wit. *N. B.* We ſay, "Pregnant with bliſs or woe."

Pregnant [with botaniſts] full as a bud, ſeed, or kernel that is ready to ſprout.

Pre'gnantly, *adv.* [of *pregnant*] 1. Fruitfully. 2. Fully, plainly, clearly. *Pregnantly* ſet forth in holy writ. *South.*

Pregusta'tion [*prægustatio*, Lat.] the act of taſting before another.

To **Preju'dge** [*præjudico*, Lat. *prejugêr*, Fr.] to judge or determine any queſtion beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand. It was condemned in parliament, and *prejudged* in the common opinion of the realm. *Bacon.*

To **Preju'dicate**, *verb act.* [of *præ* and *judico*, Lat.] to determine beforehand to diſadvantage. To *prejudicate* the innocent. *Sandys.*

Preju'dicate, *adj.* 1. Formed from prejudice, formed before examination. Caſting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions. *Watts.* 2. Prejudiced, prepoſſeſſed. Their reaſons enforce belief from *prejudicate* readers. *Brown.* See Bigott, and Beræans, compar'd.

Pre'judice [*præjudicium*, Lat.] 1. A raſh judgment before a matter is *duly conſidered* or heard; prepoſſeſſion, a falſe notion or opinion of any thing conceived without a *previous due* examination thereof. 2. It is uſed for prepoſſeſſion in favour of any thing, or againſt it. 3. Injury, hurt, damage, detriment, injury. In the latter ſenſe it is French. This ſenſe is only accidental or conſequential; a bad thing being called a prejudice, only becauſe prejudice is commonly a bad thing, and is not derived from the original or etymology of the word. It were therefore better to uſe it leſs: perhaps prejudice ought never to be applied to any miſchief, which does not imply ſome partiality or prepoſſeſſion.

To **Pre'judice**, *verb act.* [*prejudicer*, Fr.] 1. To injure or hurt. 2. To diminiſh, to impair, to be detrimental to. This ſenſe, as in the ſubſtantive, is often improperly extended to meanings that have no relation to the original ſenſe. 3. To obſtruct or injure by prejudices previouſly raiſed.

Prejudi'cial, *adj.* [*prejudiciable*, Fr. of *præjudicium*, Lat.] 1. Obſtructive by means of oppoſite prepoſſeſſions. 2. Contrary, oppoſite. 3. Miſchievous, detrimental; this ſenſe is improper. The learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addiſon.* 4. Injurious, hurtful.

Prejudi'cialness [of *prejudicial*] injuriouſneſs, the ſtate of being prejudicial, miſchievouſneſs.

Preke, a kind of fiſh.

Pre'lacy [*prelature*, Fr. *prelacia*, Sp.] 1. The dignity or office of a prelate, or eccleſiaſtic. 2. Epiſcopacy, the order of biſhops. 3. Biſhops collectively. Divers of the reverend *prelacy*. *Hooker.*

Pre'late [*prelat*, Fr. *prelato*, It. *prelado*, Sp. of *prælatus*, Lat. *i. e.* preferred before others] a clergyman advanced to a high ſtation in the church, an eccleſiaſtic of the higheſt order and dignity, as a patriarch, archbiſhop, biſhop. So grave a *prelate*. *Hooker.* See Bishop.

Prelate [of the garter] the firſt officer of that noble order, and as antient as the order itſelf.

Pre'lateship, **Prela'ture**, or **Prela'tureship** [*prælatura*, Lat. *prelature*, Fr. *prelateura*, It.] the ſtate or dignity of a prelate.

Prela'tical, *adj.* [of *prelate*] or belonging to prelates, or prelacy.

Prela'tion [*prælatum*, ſup. of *prefero*, Lat.] the act of ſetting one above another, preference.

Prele'ction [*prælectio*, Lat.] a lecture or leſſon; a reading or diſcourſe made in public on any art or ſcience.

Preliba'tion [*prælibatio*, Lat.] a fore-taſte, effuſion previous to taſting. The firm belief of this in an innocent ſoul, is an high *prelibation* of thoſe eternal joys. *More.*

Preli'minary, *ſubſt.* [of *pre*, before, and *limen*, Lat. a threſhold] ſomething to be examined, diſpatched or determined, before an affair can be decided or treated on thoroughly, ſomething previous, preparatory meaſures.

Preli'minary, *adj.* [*preliminaire*, Fr. *prælimine*, Lat.] previous, introductory, antecedently preparatory, proemial. My maſter needed not the aſſiſtance of that *preliminary* poet, to prove his claim. *Dryden.*

Pre'lude, Fr. [*prelüdio*, Sp. of *præludius*, Lat.] 1. The preparatory muſic before they begin to play a full confort, a flouriſh or voluntary. 2. Figuratively, an entrance upon buſineſs. 3. Something introductory, ſomething that only ſhews what is to follow.

To **Prelu'de**, *verb act.* [*praeludo*, Lat. *preluder*, Fr.] to flouriſh before or make a prelude, to play an irregular air off hand, to try if the inſtrument be in tune, and to lead into the piece to be play'd; alſo to ſerve as an introduction, to be previous to in general.

Prelu'dious, *adj.* [of *prelude*] preparatory, previous, introductory. *Cleaveland.*

Prelu'dium, Lat. prelude. *Dryden.*

Prelu'sive, *adj.* [of *prelude*] previous, introductory, proemial. *Thomſon.*

Prematu're, *adj.* [*prematuré*, Fr. *prematuro*, It. of *praematurus*, Lat,] ripe before their time and ſeaſon, untimely, coming too ſoon, too haſty, too ſoon ſaid, believed, or done. *Premature* perſuaſion of his being in Chriſt. *Hammond.*

PREMATU'RELY, *adv.* [of *premature*] too early, with too haſty ripeneſs.

PREMATU'RITY [of *premature*, or *praematuritas*, Lat.] early ripeneſs before the time, too great haſte.

To PREME'DITATE, *verb act.* [*praemeditor*, Lat. *premediter*, Fr. *premeditare*, It. *premeditàr*, Sp.] to conceive, to contrive before-hand.

To PREME'DITATE, *verb neut.* to have formed in the mind by previous meditation, to think before-hand.

PREMEDITA'TION, Fr. [*premeditazione*, It. *premeditaciòn*, Sp. of *praemeditatio*, Lat.] the act of premeditating. Hope is a pleaſant *premeditation* of enjoyment. *More.*

To PREME'RIT, *verb act* [*praemereor*, from *prae*, before, and *mereor*, Lat. to deſerve] to deſerve before. They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had ſo much *premerited* of them. *K. Charles.*

PRE'MICES, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*primitiae*, Lat.] firſt fruits. *Dryden.*

PRE'MIER, *adj.* Fr. firſt, chief. *Camden.*

To PREMI'SE, *verb act.* [*praemiſſum*, ſup. of *praemitto*, from *prae* and *mitto*, Lat. to ſend] 1. To ſpeak or treat of before, by way of introduction or preface, to explain previouſly, to lay down premiſes. 2. To ſend before the time; obſolete.

PRE'MISES [*premiſſes*, Fr. *praemiſſa*, Lat. *premeſſe*, It.] things ſpoken of, mentioned, or rehearſed before.

PREMISES [in law] the lands, tenements, &c. before-mentioned, in an indenture, leaſe, &c.

PREMISES [in logic] the two firſt propoſitions of a ſyllogiſm, propoſitions previouſly ſuppoſed or proved.

PRE'MISS, *ſubſt.* [*praemiſſum*, Lat.] antecedent propoſition. This word is rare in the ſingular. They know the major or minor which is implied, when you pronounce the other *premiſs* and the concluſion. *Watts.*

PRE'MIUM [*praemium*, Lat. a reward or recompence] ſomething given to invite a loan or bargain.

PREMIUM [in commerce] the ſum of money given to an inſurer, for the inſuring the ſafe return of a ſhip or merchandize.

To PREMO'NISH, *verb act.* [*premunar*, Sp. of *praemeneo*, Lat.] to forewarn, to admoniſh before-hand.

PREMO'NISHMENT [of *premoniſh*] previous information. *Wotton.*

PREMONI'TION [*premuniciòn*, Sp. of *praemonitio*, Lat.] act of giving warning before, previous notice or intelligence.

PREMO'NITORY, *adj.* [of *prae* and *moneo*, Lat. to admoniſh] previouſly adviſing.

To PREMO'NSTRATE, *verb act.* [of *prae* and *monſtratum*, ſup. of *monſtro*, Lat. to ſhew] to ſhow before-hand.

PREMONSTRATE'NESS, an order of regular canons, obſerving St. Auſtin's rules. See JANSENISM, and INQUISITION compared.

PREMO'TION [a ſchool term] the action of co-operating with the creature, and determining him to act.

PREMUNIE'NTES, writs ſent to every biſhop to come to parliament, warning him to bring with him the deans and archdeacons, one proctor for each chapter, and two for the clergy of his dioceſs.

PREMUNI'RE. 1. A writ that lies where one man ſues another in the ſpiritual court for any thing, that may be determined in the king's court, for which great puniſhments are ordained by ſeveral ſtatutes, *viz.* that he ſhall be out of the king's protection, impriſoned without bail or mainpriſe, till he have made a fine at the king's will, and that his lands and goods ſhall be forfeited, if he appear not within two months. 2. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing ſome ſtatute.

To run one's ſelf into a PREMUNIRE, is to take a ready courſe to involve one's ſelf in trouble and perplexity.

To incur a PREMUNIRE, or *To fall into a* PREMUNIRE [law terms] 1. Is to incur the ſame puniſhment as was to be inflicted upon the tranſgreſſors of a law, made in the 16th year of king Richard II, commonly termed the *ſtatute of premunire*, which reſtrained the uſurpation of the pope, in diſpoſing church livings in England, and alſo other abuſes; the penalty of this law was then perpetual baniſhment, forfeiture of lands, goods, and chattels. 2. The penalty ſo incurred. 3. A difficulty, a diſtreſs; a low ungrammatical word.

PREMUNI'TION [*praemunitio*, of *praemunio*, from *prae*, before, and *munio*, Lat. to fortify] act of fortifying or fencing; alſo anticipation of objection.

PRE'NDER, or *Things lying in* PRENDER [a law term] the power or right of taking a thing before it is offered.

PRENDER *de Baron*, an exception to diſable a woman from purſuing an appeal of murder againſt the killer of her former huſband; taken from her, ſhe having married a ſecond.

To PRENO'MINATE, *verb act.* [*prænominatum*, ſup. of *prænomino*, from *prae* and *nomino*, Lat. to name] to forename.

PRENOMINA'TION [*praenominatio*, Lat.] act of nominating or naming before; alſo the privilege of being nominated firſt.

PRENO'TION, Fr. [*praenotio*, Lat.] foreknowledge, preſcience, notice or knowledge preceding ſome other in point of time. *Brown.*

PRE'NTICE. [See APPRENTICE; from which it is corrupted by colloquial licenſe] one bound to a maſter in order to inſtruction in any trade.

PRE'NTICESHIP [from *prentice*] the ſervitude of an apprenticeſhip. He ſerv'd a *prenticeſhip*, who ſets up ſhop. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIA'TION [*praenunciatum*, ſup. of *praenuntio*, Lat.] the act of telling before.

PREO'CCUPANCY [of *preoccupate*] the act of taking poſſeſſion before another.

To PREO'CCUPATE, *verb act.* [*praeoccupatum*, ſup. of *praeoccupo*, Lat. *preoccuper*, Fr.] 1. To anticipate. Honour aſpireth to death, grief flieth to it, and fear *preoccupieth* it. *Bacon.* 2. To prepoſſeſs, to fill with prejudices or prejudicate notions. Leſt the eye *preoccupate* the judgment. *Wotton.*

PREOCCUPA'TION, Fr. [*preoccupazione*, It. *preoccupaciòn*, Sp. of *praeoccupatio*, Lat.] 1. Anticipation in general. 2. Prepoſſeſſion or prejudice, anticipation of objection.

PREO'CCUPATED, *part. adj.* [*preoccupé*, Fr. *preoccupato*, It. of *praeoccupatus*, Lat.] prepoſſeſſed, occupied by prejudices.

To PREO'MINATE, *verb act.* [of *prae* and *ominor*, Lat.] to prognoſticate, to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*

PREOPI'NION [of *prae* and *opinio*, Lat.] opinion antecedently formed, prepoſſeſſion. *Brown.*

To PREORDAI'N, *verb act.* [*praeordinatum*, ſup. of *praeordino*, Lat.] to ordain before-hand.

PREO'RDINANCE [of *præ* and *ordinance*] antecedent decree, firſt decree. Obſolete.

PREO'RDINATE, *part. adj.* [*præordinatus*, Lat.] fore-ordained.

PREORDINA'TION [of *pre-ordinate*] the act of ordaining before.

PREPARA'TION, Fr. [*preparazione*, It. *preparaciòn*, Sp. of *præparatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of preparing or making ready before hand, the act of fitting a thing for any purpoſe. 2. Proviſion made for ſome enterprize or deſign, previous meaſures. 3. Ceremonious introduction. 4. The act of making or fitting by a regular proceſs. In the *preparations* of cookery. *Arbuthnot.* 5. Any thing made by proceſs of operation. I wiſh the chemiſts had been more ſparing, who magnify their *preparations. Brown.* 6. Accompliſhment, qualification. Obſolete. 7. [In pharmacy] the way or method of compounding and ordering medicines for ſeveral uſes.

PREPARATION *of Humours* [in phyſic] is to make them fit for expulſion, and conſiſts in thickening or thinning them, as occaſion may require. See PHARMACOCHYMIA, and read χυμια, Gr. chemiſtry.

PREPA'RATIVE, *adj.* [*preparatiſ*, Fr.] having the power of preparing or qualifying. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVE, *ſubſt.* [*preparatiſ*, Fr. *preparativo*, It.] 1. That which has the power of preparing or previouſly fitting. It ſerveth as a *preparative* unto ſermons. *Hooker.* 2. That which is done in order to ſomething elſe. Qualities which are the only diſpoſitions and *preparatives* to it. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVELY, *adv.* [of *preparative*] previouſly, by way of preparation.

PREPA'RATORY, *adj.* [*preparatoire*, Fr. *preparatorio*, It. of *præparatorius*, Lat.] 1. Antecedently neceſſary or by way of preparation. *Preparatory* to our happineſs. *Tillotſon.* 2. Introductory, previous, antecedent. Rains were but *preparatory*, the violence of the deluge depended upon the diſruption of the great abyſs. *Burnet's Theory.*

To PREPA'RE, *verb act.* [*præparo*, Lat. *preparer*, Fr. *preparare*, It. *preparàr*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To get or make ready for any purpoſe, to fit for any thing, or fit up for any uſe. Our ſouls not yet *prepar'd* for upper light. *Dryden.* 2. To qualify for any purpoſe. 3. To make ready beforehand. 4. To form, to make. He hath founded it upon the ſeas, and *prepared* it upon the floods. *Pſalms.* 5. To make by regular proceſs.

To PREPARE, *verb neut.* 1. To take previous meaſures. 2. To make every thing ready, to put things in order. 3. To make one's ſelf ready, to put himſelf in a ſtate of expectation.

PREPA'RE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] preparation, previous meaſures. Obſolete.

PREPA'REDLY, *adv.* [of *prepared*] by proper precedent meaſures.

PREPA'REDNESS [of *prepare*] ſtate or act of being prepared.

PREPA'RER, *ſubſt.* [of *prepare*] 1. One that prepares, one that previouſly fits. 2. That which fits for any thing.

PREPE'NSE, or PREPE'NSED, *adj.* [*præpenſus*, Lat. *prepenſé*, Fr.] forethought, premediated, contrived before-hand; as, *prepenſe* or *prepenſed* malice, *prepenſe* or *prepenſed* murther.

To PREPO'NDER, *verb act.* [of *preponderate*] to outweigh. Ought not to be the more ſlender, but the more corpulent, unleſs appearances *preponder* truths. *Wotton.*

PREPO'NDERANCE, or PREPO'NDERANCY [of *preponderate*] the ſtate of outweighing, ſuperiority of weight. The *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability. *Locke.*

To PREPO'NDERATE, *verb act.* [*præpondero*, Lat.] 1. To outweigh or weigh down; to overpower by weight. 2. To overpower by ſtronger influence.

To PREPONDERATE, *verb neut.* 1. To exceed in weight. 2. To exceed in influence or power, analogous to weight.

PREPONDERA'TION [of *preponderate*] the act or ſtate of outweighing any thing.

To PREPO'SE, *verb act.* [*prepoſer*, Fr. *præpono*, Lat.] to put before.

PREPOSI'TION, Fr. [*prepoſizione*, It. *prepoſiciòn*, Sp. of *præpoſitio*, Lat. a putting before] a part of ſpeech in grammar, ſo called becauſe ſet before a noun, and governing a caſe. See BY, FROM, and OF, compared.

PREPO'SITOR [*præpoſitor*, Lat.] a ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To PREPOSSE'SS, *verb act.* [of *præ* and *poſſeſs*] to fill the mind beforehand with prejudice, to biaſs, to fill with an opinion unexamined.

PREPOSSE'SSION [of *prepoſſeſs*] a prejudice, preocupation, firſt poſſeſſion.

PREPO'STEROUS, *adj.* [*prepoſteroſo*, It. of *præpoſterus*, Lat.] having that firſt which ought to be laſt, wrong, abſurd, perverted.

PREPO'STEROUSLY, *adv.* [of *prepoſterous*] in a wrong ſituation.

PREPO'STEROUSNESS [of *prepoſterous*] wrong order or method, abſurdity.

PREPO'TENCY [*præpotentia*, Lat.] predominance, ſuperior power. *Brown.*

PREPU'CE, Fr. [*prepuzio*, It. of *præputium*, Lat] the fore-ſkin, that which covers the glans.

To PRE'REQUIRE, *verb act.* [of *præ* and *require*] to demand previouſly. Some primary literal ſignification is *prerequired* to that other of figurative. *Hammond.*

PRERE'QUISITE, *adj.* [of *præ* and *requiſite*] ſomething previouſly neceſſary. The *prerequiſite* and previous conditions of birth. *Brown.*

PRERO'GATIVE, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *prærogativa*, Sp. and L. Lat.] an excluſive or peculiar privilege.

King's PREROGATIVE, that power and privilege that the king hath over, not only other perſons, but over the ordinary courſe of the common law in right of his crown.

Archbiſhop's PREROGATIVE, a ſpecial pre-eminence, which the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York have in certain caſes above ordinary biſhops.

PREROGATIVE *Court*, a court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, wherein all wills are proved, and adminiſtrations granted, that belong to the archbiſhop by his prerogative.

PRERO'GATIVED, *adj.* [of *prerogative*] having a prerogative or excluſive privilege. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PRESA'GE, *verb act.* [*preſager*. Fr. *preſagire*, It. of *præſagio*, Lat.] To foretel, to forebode, to foreknow, to prophecy. *Harvey.* 2. To foretoken, to foreſhow. My dreams *preſage* ſome joyful news at hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRESA'GE, Fr. [*preſagio*, It. and Sp. of *præſagium*, Lat.] a ſign or token ſhewing what will happen, prognoſtic, preſenſion of futurity.

PRESA'GEMENT [of *preſage*] 1. Preſention, forebodement. *Wotton.* 2. Foretoken.

PRESBI'TIA, dimneſs of ſight in things nigh at hand.

PRE'SBYTER, Lat. [πρεσβυτερος, Gr. an elder, whether in age or office] 1. In a modern uſe, a prieſt, as contradiſtinguiſhed from biſhop or deacon. 2. A preſbyterian. And *preſbyters* have their juck-puddings too. *Butler.* See PRESBYTERIANS.

PRESBYTE'RIAN, *adj.* [*preſbyterien*, Fr.] pertaining to the preſbyterians or their principles, conſiſting of elders. See PRESBYTERIANS.

PRESBYTE'RIANISM [of *preſbyterian*] the principles, *&c.* of the preſbyterians.

PRESBYTE'RIANS, a party of non-conformiſts, ſo called from their admitting of lay elders into their church government. I ſhould have thought, the true reaſon of that appellation is their affirming *preſbyters* to be of the *ſame order* with biſhops; I mean as to the original inſtitution; from which they ſuppoſe [with St. *Jerome*] ſome change or deviation, in proceſs of time, was made. But See BISHOPS, CONGREGATIONALISTS, and ORDINATION compared with the ſmaller epiſtles of S. *Ignatius*, in many places. And would the reader know how *great a ſtreſs* that truly apoſtolic writer laid on this *ancient form* of church government, he may conſult his epiſtle to the *philadelphians*; where he writes as follows: "Though ſome were willing to *deceive* ME *according to the fleſh*; the SPIRIT is not to be deceived, as being FROM GOD; for He knows *from whence* He comes, and *whither* He goes; and brings to light [or reproves] ſecret things. I cry'd, when being in the midſt of you, with a great voice, "Attend [or adhere] to the *biſhop*, and *preſbytery*, and *deacons*." Now they ſuſpected me to ſay this, as foreſeeing ſome diviſion [in the church:] But He, in whoſe cauſe I am now in bonds, is my witneſs, that I knew it not from mere *human* forecaſt: but the *Spirit* preached [by me] ſaying theſe things, "Do nothing without the biſhop; keep your fleſh as the temple of God; love unity; flee diviſion; be ye followers [in the original *imitators*] of *Chriſt*, as *he himſelf is of his Father*." *Ignat. Epiſt. Ed. Smith & Uſher.* [See SPIRITUAL *Gifts* and INSPIRATION compared.] But to proceed; whereas from St. CLEMENT's account in his epiſtle to the *Corinthians*, it ſhould ſeem that there were *originally* but two *orders*, *viz. biſhops* and *deacons*; and whereas it appears from St. *Ignatius* and *Tertullian* compared, that no *preſbyter* could adminiſter the ordinance of *baptiſm*, or the *Lord's ſupper, without the conſent of the biſhop.* — What if we ſhould ſay, that, in ancient times, the relation between the *biſhop* and his *preſbyters* was ſomewhat like to that which now ſubſiſts in many a *diſſenting* congregation, *viz.* the relation of the paſtor and his aſſiſtant; only with this difference, that the aſſiſtant here, not having been always *ordained*, aſſiſts only in the matter of *preaching*; whereas the *ancient* preſbyters, with the *conſent* of the biſhop, both *baptized* and gave the *communion*; nay more (if we may credit *St. Ignatius, ad Philadelph.* and *Tertullian's* "preſident probati ſeniores, *&c.*") they formed what I may call the *church council*, or *conſiſtory*; and, with the biſhop at their head, conſulted on church affairs: tho' all put together (if I underſtand St. *Cyprian* aright) could neither exclude delinquents, nor re-admit to communion; could neither ordain, nor depoſe, *without the conſent and ſuffrage* of the people. "I have look'd over *my bible* (ſays a late judicious writer) with ſome attention, and do not find any of the powers his *lordſhip* ſpeaks of, veſted in the *epiſcopal* order, *excluſive of the church*, or *body of believers*." *An* EXAMINATION *of the Codex*, p. 6.

PRESBY'TERY [*preſbyteratus*, Lat. πρεσβυτερον, Gr.] elderſhip, prieſthood; alſo church-government by lay elders; an aſſembly of the orders of preſbyters with lay elders, for the exerciſe of church diſcipline. "Your worthy *Preſbytery* is thus *fitly joined* to the *Biſhop*, as the *ſtrings* to the *harp*." *Ignat. ad Epheſ. Fd. Smith & Uſher.* But ſee PRESBYTERIANS and BISHOP compared.

PRE'SCIENCE, Fr. [*preſcienza*, It. *preciencia*, Sp. of *præſcientia*, Lat.] fore-knowledge, that knowledge which God has of things to come.

PRE'SCIENT, *adj.* [*præſciens*, Lat.] foreknowing. prophetic.

PRE'SCIOUS, *adj.* [*præſcius*, Lat.] having foreknowledge. *Preſcious* of ills. *Dryden.*

To PRESCI'ND, *verb act.*. [*præſcindo*, Lat.] to cut off, to abſtract. A bare act of obliquity does not only *preſcind* from, but poſitively deny ſuch a ſpecial dependence. *Norris.*

PRESCI'NDENT, *adj.* [*præſcindens*, Lat.] abſtracting. We may for one ſingle act abſtract from a reward, which no-body, who knows the *preſcindent* faculties of the ſoul, can deny. *Cheyne.*

To PRESCRI'BE, *verb act*, [*preſcrire*, Fr. *preſcrivere*, Sp. of *preſcriver*, Port. of *præſcribo*, Lat.] 1. To order, to appoint, to direct, to ſet down authoritatively. 2. To direct medically.

To PRESCRIBE, *verb neut.* 1. To influence by long cuſtom. They *preſcribe* upon our riper years. *Brown.* 2. To influence arbitrarily. A forwardneſs to *preſcribe* to their opinions. *Locke.* 3. [*Preſcrire*, Fr.] to form a cuſtom which has the force of law. That obligation upon the lands did not *preſcribe* or come into diſuſe. *Arbuthnot.*

To PRESCRIBE *againſt an Action* [in law] is not to be liable to it, for want of being ſued within the time limitted by law.

To PRESCRIBE [with phyſicians] is to write medical directions and forms of medicine.

PRE'SCRIPT, *ſubſt.* [*præſcriptum*, Lat.] an order.

PRESCRIPT, *adj.* [*præſcriptus*, Lat.] 1. Directed, accurately laid down in a precept. 2. Direction, precept, preſcribed model. By his *preſcript* a ſanctuary is framed. *Milton.*

PRESCRI'PTION, Fr. and Sp. [*præſcriptio*, from *præſcribo*, Lat. *preſcrizione*, It.] 1. [In law] a right or title to any thing, grounded upon a continued poſſeſſion of it beyond the memory of man, rules produced and authorized by long uſage, cuſtom continued till it has the force of law. 2. [With phyſicians] medical receipt, the act or art of aſſigning a proper and adequate remedy to a diſeaſe.

Extemporaneous PRESCRIPTION, is ſuch as a phyſician frames of himſelf.

Officinal PRESCRIPTION, is what the phyſician preſcribes as to the ordering thoſe medicines which are kept ready prepared according to their diſpenſatory.

PRE'SEANCE, Fr. priority of place in ſitting. Their diſcreet judgment in precedence and *preſeance*. *Carew.*

PRE'SENCE, Fr. [*preſenza*, It. *preſencia*, Sp. of *præſentia*, Lat.] 1. State of being preſent in a place; contrary to abſence. The *preſence* of a king. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Approach face to face to a great perſonage. So diſcountenanced with unwonted *preſence*. *Sidney.* 3. State of being in the view of a ſuperior. Whoſo draws a ſword in th' *preſence* t's death. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A number aſſembled before a great perſon. 5. Port, air, mien. Rather dignity of *preſence* than beauty of aſpect. *Bacon.* 6. Room in which a prince ſhows himſelf to his court. 7. Readineſs at need, quickneſs at expedients. A ready *preſence* of mind. *L'Eſtrange.* 8. The perſon of a ſuperior. To her the ſov'reign *preſence* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

The Angel of God's PRESENCE, a title ſuppoſed to have been appropriated to the Son of God in his pre-exiſtent ſtate; as having the honour of *perſonating* the ONE GOD and FATHER of the univerſe in the *appearances* made to his people in ancient times. "In all their afflictions HE [*i. e.* GOD] was afflicted, and the *angel of* HIS *preſence* ſaved them.——But they rebelled, and vexed his *holy ſpirit*." *Iſaiah*, c. 63. v. 9, 10. I'll not ſtay to enquire how far the *ſcripture-doctrine* of the Trinity is here exhibited.— But as to the ſentiment of the *Antenicenes* on this head, 'tis well expreſſed by *Tertullian*, when obſerving, that *Chriſt* made thoſe appearances in his *Father's name*, and as inveſted with his *authority*: but ſtill clearer by *Theophilus*, in theſe words, "You affirm, that God cannot be *contained* in any place; how then is it that you ſay He *walked* in Paradiſe? Hear what I have to offer. In truth the GOD and FATHER of the univerſe is abſolutely *immenſe* [αχωρητος, in the original] and not to be found in any place: for *there is no place of his abode* [or reſt:] but his WORD, by whom he made all things, being a power and wiſdom of HIS, *aſſuming the perſon* of the FATHER and LORD OF ALL, HE *arrived* at Paradiſe, in the *Father's perſon*, [*i. e.* as *perſonating*, or repreſenting the Father] and held converſe with *Adam*." *Theophil. ad Autolyc. Ed. Colon.* p. 100. Such was the *angel of God's face*, or *preſence*; and of whom He ſays to the *Jews*, "my name [or authority] is in Him." And tho' it muſt be confeſt, that ſome later writers diſſented from *Theophilus*, as to the circumſtance of *local circumſcription*; yet all (ſo far as I can recollect) agreed with him here, that the Son of God acted in the capacity of his FATHER'S ANGEL [or meſſenger] and "that it would be an IMPIOUS thing (as the firſt council of *Antioch* obſerved on this head) to ſuppoſe this inferior character, *viz.* of an *angel* [or meſſenger] applicable to the GOD *of the univerſe*". See DOVE, MARCELLIANS, and MONARCHY *of the Univerſe*, compared with *Iren. Ed. Grabe*, p. 202, 208, 209, 333, 424, 426, 427.

PRE'SENCE-CHAMBER, or PRESENCE-ROOM [of *preſence* and *chamber*, or *room*] the room in which a great perſon receives company.

PRESE'NSION [*præſentio*, from *præ*, before, and *ſentio*, Lat. to feel] perception beforehand. The hedge hog's *preſenſion* of winds is exact. *Brown.*

PRE'SENT, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. A free gift, a donative, ſomething ceremoniouſly given. 2. A letter or mandate exhibited. Be it known to all men by theſe *preſents*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRESENT, *adj.* [*priſente*, It Sp. and Port. of *præſens*, Lat.] 1. Not abſent, being face to face, being at hand. 2. Not paſt, not future. The *preſent* age. *Woodward.* 3. ready at hand, quick in emergencies. So *preſent* to himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. Favourably attentive, not neglectful, propitious. Be *preſent* to her now as then. *B. Johnſon.* 5. Unforgotten, not neglectful. The ſeveral objects all within ſight, and *preſent* to the ſoul. *Watts.* 6. Not abſtracted, not abſent of mind, attentive.

The PRESENT, an elliptical expreſſion for the preſent time; the time now exiſting. Men that ſet their hearts only upon the *preſent*. *L'Eſtrange.* So the *ſublime*, the *obſcure*, and (with *Milton*) the vaſt *abrupt*, &c.

At PRESENT [*à preſent*, Fr.] at the preſent time, now. Elliptically for the preſent time. The ſtate is *at preſent* very ſenſible of the decay in their trade. *Addiſon.*

PRESENT *Tenſe* [with grammarians] that which ſpeaks of the time that now is; as, *I write*.

To PRESE'NT, *verb act.* [*præſento*, L. Lat. *preſenter*, Fr. in all the ſenſes, *preſentare*, It. *precentar*, Sp. *apreſentar*, Port.] 1. To place in the preſence of a ſuperior. 2. To exhibit to view or notice. 3 To offer, to exhibit in general 4. To give formally and ceremoniouſly. 5. To put into the hands of another. 6. To make a preſent, to offer or give a gift, to favour with gifts. To preſent, in the ſenſe of to give, has ſeveral ſtrictures. We ſay abſolutely, to preſent a man, to give ſomething to him. This is leſs in uſe. The common phraſes are to preſent a gift to a man, or to preſent the man with a gift. 7. To name a benefice, to prefer to eccleſiaſtical livings. 8. To offer openly. And *preſented* battle to the French navy, which they refuſed. *Hayward.* 9. To introduce by ſomething exhibited to the view or notice. Obſolete. 10. To bring an information againſt one, to lay before a court of judicature as an object of enquiry.

PRESENTA'NEOUS, *adj.* [*præſentaneus*, Lat.] ready, quick, immediate. Like a *preſentaneous* perſon, they enecate in two hours. *Harvey.*

PRESE'NTABLE, *adj.* [of *preſent*] that may be preſented to a church living.

PRESENTA'TION, Fr. [*preſentazione*, It. of *præſentatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of preſenting. 2. [In canon law] the act of a patron nominating and offering his clerk to the biſhop or collator, to be inſtituted in a benefice of his gift. 3. Public exhibition.

PRESE'NTATIVE, *adj.* [of *preſent*] ſuch, as that preſentations may be made of it.

PRESENTEE', *ſubſt.* [*preſenté*, Fr. in canon law] a clerk preſented by a patron to the collator, one preſented to a benefice. Or at leaſt give notice to the patron of the diſability of his *preſentee*. *Ayliffe.*

PRESE'NTER [of *preſent*] one that preſents.

PRESE'NTIA, Lat. preſents, ſo called, becauſe they are given *præſenti inteſtato*, and who it is preſumed will be heir.

PRESE'NTIAL, *adj.* [of *preſent*] ſuppoſing actual preſence. By union I do not underſtand that which is local or *preſential*. *Norris.*

PRESENTIA'LITY, the ſtate of being preſent.

To PRESE'NTIATE, *verb act.* [of *preſent*] to make preſent. The fancy may be ſo ſtrong, as to *preſentiate* upon one theatre all that ever it took notice of in times paſt. *Grew.*

PRESENTI'FIC, *adj.* [*præſens*, preſent, and *facio*, Lat. to make] making preſent. Obſolete. See BEATIFIC.

PRESENTI'FICLY, *adv.* [of *preſentific*] in ſuch a manner as to make preſent. Collectedly and *preſentificly* repreſented to God. *More.*

PRE'SENTLY, *adv.* [of *preſent*] 1. Immediately, juſt now, in a moment, ſoon after. 2. At preſent, at this time, now.

PRESE'NTMENT [of *preſent*] 1. The act of preſenting. 2. Any thing preſented or exhibited, repreſentation. 2. [In law] a bare declaration or report, made by jurors or ſome other officers, as a juſtice, conſtable, ſearcher, *&c.* and without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court, to which it is preſented.

PRE'SENTNESS [of *preſent*] readineſs, preſence of mind, quickneſs at emergencies.

PRESERVA'TION [*preſervazione*, It. *preſervacion*, Sp. of *præſervatio*, Lat.] act of preſerving or keeping from deſtruction, decay, or any ill; care to preſerve.

PRESE'RVATIVE, *adj.* [*preſervatif*, Fr. *preſervativo*, It. and Sp. of *præſervativus*, Lat.] of a preſerving quality.

PRESERVATIVE, *ſubſt.* [*preſervatif*, Fr. *preſervativo*, It. and Sp. of *præſervativum*, Lat.] a remedy made uſe of to keep off a diſeaſe, ſomething preventive, ſomething that confers ſecurity. As *preſervatives* againſt the plague. *Bacon.*

To PRESE'RVE, *verb act.* [*preſerver* Fr. *preſervare*, It. *preſervár*, Sp. of *præſervo*, L. Lat.] 1. To keep, to guard or defend from miſchief, deſtruction, or any evil. God ſent me to *preſerve* you a poſterity. *Geneſis.* 2. To order fruits as confectioners do, by ſeaſoning them with ſugar, and in other proper pickles.

PRESERVE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] fruit ordered by confectioners, by preſerving them whole in ſugar.

PRESE'RVER [of *preſerve*] 1. One who preſerves, one who keeps from ruin or miſchief. 2. He who makes preſerves of fruits.

To PRESI'DE, *verb neut.* [*preſider*, Fr. *preſidere*, It. *preſidir*, Sp. of *præſideo*, Lat.] to be ſet ruler or chief over, to have the government, care or management of other perſons or things.

PRE'SIDENCY [*preſidence*, Fr. *preſidenza*, It. *preſidencia*, Sp.] the place or office of a preſident; ſuperintendence. The *preſidency* and guidance of ſome ſuperior agent. *Ray.*

PRE'SIDENT, Fr. [*preſidente*, It. and Sp. *præſes*, or *præſidens*, Lat.] 1. One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others. 2. A governor, overſeer, chief manager or prefect. 3. A titulary power. Juſt Apollo, *preſident* of verſe. *Waller.*

PRESIDENT [in law] the king's lieutenant of a province.

Lord PRESIDENT *of the King's Council*, a great officer of the crown, whoſe office is to tend upon the ſovereign, to propoſe buſineſs at the council-board, and to report the ſeveral tranſactions managed there.

PRE'SIDENTSHIP [of *preſident*] the office or dignity of a preſident.

PRESI'DIAL, *adj.*]from *præſidium*, Lat.] relating to a garriſon.

PRESIDIAL, *ſubſt.* Fr. the name of a certain tribunal or court of judicature in France.

PRE'SRE, Dutch reeds uſed by poliſhers.

To PRESS, *verb act.* [*preſſum*, ſup. of *premo*, Lat. *preſſer*, Fr. *preſſare*, It.] 1. To ſqueeze cloſe together, to cruſh. The grapes I *preſſed* into Pharaoh's cup. *Geneſis.* 2. To diſtreſs, to cruſh with calamities. 3. To conſtrain, to compel, to urge by neceſſity. Saving others whom the like neceſſities ſhould *preſs*. *Hooker.* 4. To drive by violence. 5. To affect ſtrongly. Paul was *preſſed* in ſpirit. *Acts.* 6. To enforce, to inculcate with argument or importunity. *Preſs* upon him every motive. *Addiſon.* 7. To urge, to bear ſtrongly on. Chemiſts I may *preſs* with arguments. *Boyle.* 8. To compreſs, to hug, as in embracing. And *preſs'd* Palemon cloſer in her arms. *Dryden.* 9. To act upon with weight. The place thou *preſſeſt* on thy mother earth. *Dryden.* 10. To make earneſt. Preſt is here perhaps rather an adjective [*preſte*, or from *preſſé*, or *empreſſé*, Fr.] let them be *preſſed* and ready to give ſuccours to their confederates, as it ever was with the Romans. *Bacon.* 11. To force into military ſervice. This is properly *impreſs*. To *preſs* the beſt and greateſt part of their men out of the weſtern countries. *Raleigh.*

To PRESS, *verb neut.* 1. To act with compulſive violence, to urge, to diſtreſs. The moſt *preſſing* difficulties. *Tillotſon.* 2. To go forward with violence to any object. To *preſs* forward to her proper objects. *Addiſon.* 3. To make invaſion, to encroach. 4. To crowd, to throng. They *preſſed* upon him for to touch him. *St. Mark.* 5. To come unſeaſonably or importunately. 6. To urge with vehemence and importunity. He *preſſed* upon them greatly. *Geneſis.* 7. To act upon or influence. When arguments *preſs* equally in matters indifferent. *Addiſon.* 8. To *preſs upon*; to invade, to puſh againſt. Patroclus *preſſes upon* Hector too boldly. *Pope*

To PRESS *upon the Hand* [with horſemen] a horſe is ſaid ſo to do, when either through the ſtiffneſs of his neck, or from an ardor to run too much a-head, he ſtretches his head againſt the horſeman's hand, refuſes the aid of the hand, and withſtands the effects of the bridle.

To PRESS *a Horſe forward*, is to aſſiſt him with the calves of the legs, or to ſpur him to make him go on.

PRESS, or PREST [pꞃeoꞅꞇ, Sax. a prieſt] an initial ſyllable in proper names, ſignifies prieſt; as *Preſton*, *Preſtonbury*.

PRESS [praſʒ, Su. perſe, Du. preſſe, Ger. *preſſoir*, Fr.] 1. An inſtrument or machine for preſſing, that by which any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed. The *preſs* is full, the fats overflow. *Joel.* 2. The inſtrument by which books are printed. He cares not what he puts into the *preſs*. *Swift.* 3. [*Preſſe*, Fr. *preſſa*, It.] a tumult, a crowd, a throng. 4. A kind of wooden caſe or frame for cloaths and other uſes. 5. A commiſſion to force men into military ſervice; for *impreſs*. The muſters and *preſſes* for ſufficient mariners to ſerve in his majeſty's ſhips. *Raleigh.*

PRE'SS-BED [of *preſs* and *bed*] a bed ſo framed, as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRE'SSER [of *preſs*] one that preſſes or works at a preſs.

PRESS-GANG [of *preſs* and *gang*] a crew of ſailors that ſtrolls about the ſtreets to force men into naval ſervice.

PRE'SSINGLY, *adv.* [of *preſſing*] with force, cloſely.

PRE'SSINGNESS [of *preſſing*] urgency.

PRE'SSION [of *preſs*] the act of preſſing. *Newton.*

PRES'ITANT, *adj.* gravitating, heavy. An obſolete word.

PRE'SS-MAN [of *preſs* and *man*] 1. One who forces another into ſervice, one who forces away. 2. One who makes the impreſſion of print by the preſs; diſtinct from the compoſitor, who arranges the types.

PRESS-MONEY [of *preſs* and *money*] money given to a ſoldier when he is taken and forced into the ſervice.

PRE'SSURE [*preſſura*, Lat.] 1. The act of preſſing or cruſhing. 2. The ſtate of being preſſed or cruſhed. 3. Force, acting againſt any thing; gravitation, preſſion. 4. Violence inflicted, oppreſſion. Thoſe which perſuaded *preſſure* of conſcience were commonly intereſted therein. *Bacon.* 5. Diſtreſs, an urging affliction, or misfortune, a preſſing calamity. His great troubles and *preſſures*. *Atterbury.* 6. Impreſſion, ſtamp, character made by impreſſion.

PREST, *adj.* [*preſt* or *prêt*, Fr.] 1. Ready, not dilatory. This is ſaid to have been the original ſenſe of the word *preſt-men*, men not forced into the ſervice, as we underſtand it; but men, for a certain ſum received, preſt, or ready to march at command. *Johnſon.* 2. Neat, tight. In both ſenſes the word is obſolete.

PREST, *ſubſt.* Fr. a loan. He required of the city a *preſt* of ſix thouſand marks. *Bacon.*

PREST [prob. of *præſto*, Lat. ready] a duty in money to be paid by the ſheriff upon his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands.

PRESTIGIA'TION [*preſtigio*, It. *pæſtigiatio*, Lat.] a deceiving, juggling, a playing legerdemaim.

PRE'STIGES, *ſubſt.* Fr. only in the plural [*preſtigi*, It. of *præſtigiæ*, Lat.] illuſions, impoſtures, juggling tricks. See EUNOMIANS.

PRESTI'GIOUS [of *preſtigioſo*, It. *præſtigioſus*, Lat.] juggling, pertaining to illuſive tricks.

PRESTI'MONY [in canon law] a fund or revenue ſettled by a founder for the ſubſiſtence of a prieſt, without being erected into any title of benefice, chapel, prebend, or priory; nor ſubject to any but the patron, and thoſe he appoints.

PRESTI'SSIMO, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies extreme faſt or quick.

PRE'STO, It. [in muſic books] faſt, quick.

PRESTO [with jugglers] a word uſed in their pretended conjurations and tricks of legerdemain, and ſignifies quick, at once. *Preſto!* be gone! 'tis here again. *Swift.*

PRESTO *Preſto*, It. [in muſic bouks] ſignifies very faſt or quick.

PRE'STON, a borough-town of Lancaſhire, 167 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

PRSU'MABLY, *adv.* [of *preſumable*] without examination. Authors *preſumably* writing by common places. *Brown.*

PRESU'MABLE, *adj.* [of *preſume*] that may be preſumed or taken without examination.

To PRESU'ME, *verb neut.* [*preſumer*, Fr. *preſumere*, It. *preſumìr*, Sp. of *præſumo*, Lat.] 1. To imagine, think, conjecture or ſuppoſe, to believe previouſly without examination. 2. To ſuppoſe, to affirm without immediate proof. The participial adjective of this is alſo ſometimes uſed. 3. To venture without poſitive leave. Fearful to aſk, leſt we might *preſume* too far. *Bacon.* 4. To form confident or arrogant opinions. I will not *preſume* ſo far upon myſelf, to think I can add any thing. *Dryden.* 5. To make a confident or arrogant attempt, to take too much upon one, to be proud, inſolent, bold, ſaucy. We *preſume* to ſee what is meet and convenient better than God himſelf. *Hooker.*

PRESU'MER [of *preſume*] one that preſuppoſes, one that is arrogant.

PRESU'MPTION [*preſomption*, Fr. *preſonzione*, It. of *praeſumptio*, Lat.] 1. Conjecture, gueſs, ſuppoſition previouſly formed. 2. Confidence grounded on any thing preſuppoſed. 3. An argument ſtrong, but not demonſtrative, a ſtrong probability. 4. Arrogance, pride, ſelf-conceit, confidence, blind and adventurous preſumptuouſneſs. 5. Unreaſonable confidence of divine favour. Nor will *preſumption* from their ſouls recede. CEBES.

Violent PRESUMPTION [in a law ſenſe] which many times is allowed as a full proof, as if a perſon is found killed in an houſe, and a man is ſeen to come out of it with a bloody ſword, and no other perſon was at that time in the houſe,

Probable PRESUMPTION [in law] that which has but a ſmall effect as to evidence.

PRESU'MPTIVE, *adj.* [*preſomptive*, Fr.] 1. Preſumed, taken by ſuppoſition. We commonly take ſhape and colour for ſo *preſumptive* ideas of ſpecies, that in a good picture we readily ſay, this is a lion, and that a roſe. *Locke.* 2. Suppoſed; as,

PRESUMPTIVE *Heir.* 1. Oppoſed to the heir apparent. 2. The next relation, or heir at law to a perſon, who is to inherit. 3. Confident, arrogant, preſumptuous.

PRESU'MPTUOUS, *adj.* [*preſomptueux*, Fr. *preſumptuoſo*, It and Sp. of *praeſumptuoſus*, Lat.] 1. Proud, haughty; adventurous, daring; inſolent, confident. 2. Irreverent with reſpect to holy things.

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY, *adv.* [of *preſumptuous*] proudly, haughtily, daringly, irreverently.

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS, or PRESU'MTUOUSNESS [of *preſumptuous*] quality of being preſumptuous, confidence, arrogance.

PRESUPPO'SAL, *ſubſt.* [of *prae*, and *ſuppoſal*] ſuppoſal previouſly formed. With *preſuppoſal* of knowledge concerning certain principles. *Hooker.*

To PRESUPPO'SE, *verb act.* [of *prae*, and *ſuppoſe*; *ſuppono*, Lat. *preſuppoſer*, Fr. *preſupporre*, It. *preſupenér*, Sp.] to ſuppoſe beforehand, to take for granted.

PRESUPPOSI'TION, Fr. [*preſuppiſizione*, It.] the act of ſuppoſing beforehand or taking for granted.

PRESURMI'SE [of *præ* and *ſurmiſe*] ſurmiſe previouſly formed. It was your *preſurmiſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRETE'NCE [of *praetenſum*, ſup. of *pretendo*, Lat.] 1. A falſe argument grounded upon fictitious poſtulates. This word is generally written *pretence*, but analogy requires *pretenſe*. 2. The act of ſhewing or alledging what is not real, colour, appearance or ſhew. 3. Aſſumption, claim to notice. 4. Claim true or falſe. Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of ſolely inheriting. *Locke.* 5. Shakeſpeare uſes this word with more affinity to the original Latin for ſomething threatened, or held out to terrify. To feel my affection for your honour, and to no other *pretence* of danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eſcutcheon of PRETENCE. See ESCUTCHEON.

To PRETE'ND, *verb act.* [*praetendo*, Lat. *pretendre*, Fr. *pretendere*, It. *pretendir*, Sp.] 1. To hold out, to ſtretch forward. This is mere Latinity, and rarely uſed. Prone to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends*. *Dryden.* 2. To portend, to foreſhew. Obſolete. 3. To make any appearance of having, to alledge falſely. 4. To ſhew hypocritically. 5. To hold out as a deluſive appearance, to exhibit as a cover of ſomething hidden. This is rather a Latiniſm. 6. To claim.

To PRETEND, *verb neut.* 1. To put in a claim, to uſe a pretence, whether truly or falſely. 2. To preſume on ability to do any thing, to profeſs preſumptuouſly.

PRETE'NDER [of *pretend*] one who claims to any thing, or arrogates to himſelf what does not belong to him, or makes a ſhew of what he has not.

PRETE'NDINGLY, *adv.* [of *pretending*] with arrogance, with preſumption. To look a little *pretendingly*. *Collier.*

PRETE'NSED *Right* [in law] is when one is in poſſeſſion of lands and tenements, which another which is out, claims and ſues for, the pretenſed right and title ſeems to be in him that ſues.

PRETE'NSION, Fr. [*pretenſione*, It. *pretencion*, Sp. of *pretenſio*, Lat.] 1. Claim, act of laying claim to, whether true or falſe. 2. Fictitious appearance.

ance. Both a Latin ſenſe and phraſe. An invention and *pretenſion* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

PRE'TER, or PRETE'RIT [of *praeteritus*, Lat. paſt] an inflexion of verbs expreſſing the time paſt.

PRETER, Lat. [*præter*, It.] is ſometimes uſed in compoſition, as a *præfix*, and then ſignifies againſt or beſide, *e. g. praeternatural*, againſt or beſide nature.

PRETERIMPE'RFECT *Tenſe* [with grammarians] ſignifies the time not perfectly paſt, as *legebam*, I read.

PRETE'RIT, *adj.* [*preterit*, Fr. *praeteritus*, Lat.] paſt, as in grammar the preterit tenſe.

PRETERIT *Child* [in the Roman juriſprudence] a child whom the father has forgotten to mention in his laſt will.

PRETERI'TION, Fr. [*praeteritio*, Lat.] the act of paſſing or going paſt, the ſtate of being paſt.

Act of PRETERITION, is a term uſed by ſome divines, to expreſs in ſofter terms what they mean by the act of reprobation. See DECREES *of Election*, &c. PROBATIONARY, and INFRA-LAPSARIANS compared.

PRETERITION [with rhetoricians] a figure when the orator ſeems to paſs by or to be unwilling to declare, that which he nevertheleſs inſiſts upon at the ſame time.

PRETE'RITNESS [of *preterit*] ſtate of being paſt, not preſence, futurity. *Bentley.*

PRETERLA'PSED, *adj.* [*preterlapſus*, Lat.] paſt and gone. The accounts of *preterlapſed* ages. *Glanville.*

PRETERLE'GAL, *adj.* [of *præter*, and *legal*] not agreeable to law. Some evil cuſtoms *preterlegal*. *K. Charles.*

PRETERMI'SSION [*praetermiſſio*, Lat.] the act of omitting or letting a thing paſs, the act of leaving out.

To PRETERMI'T, *verb act.* [*praetermitto*, Lat.] to leave undone, to omit; to paſs over, to neglect, to paſs by. The fees I do purpoſely *pretermit*. *Bacon.*

PRETERNA'TURAL [of *praeter*, and *natural*] beſide or out of the courſe of nature, different from what is natural, irregular.

PRETERNA'TURALLY, *adv.* [of *preternatural*] in a manner that is out of the common courſe of nature.

PRETERNA'TURALNESS [of *preternatural*] quality out of the natural courſe, manner different from the courſe of nature.

PRETERPE'RFECT *Tenſe* [*perteritum, perfectum*, Lat. in grammar] a tenſe which ſpeaks of the time perfectly paſt, with this ſign *have*; as *legi*, I have read. Cloſing in one ſyllable the termination of our *preterperfect* tenſe, as drown'd, walk'd for drowned, walked. *Addiſon.*

PRETERPLUPE'RFECT *Tenſe* [*praeteritum, pluſquam perfectum*, Lat. in grammar] a tenſe which ſignifies the time more than perfectly paſt, that is relatively paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time, with the ſign *had*, as *legeram*, I had read.

PRETE'XT [*praetextus*, Lat. *pretexte*, Fr. *prateſto*, It. and Sp.] a colourable excuſe, pretence, cloak, blind, falſe ſhew, falſe allegation. Under a *pretext* of ſervice. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRETE'XTA [*praetexa*, Lat.] a long white gown or *toga*, with a band or border of purple at bottom, worn by the Roman children till the age of puberty, *i. e.* 17, the boys; and the girls till marriage.

PRE'TIUM *Sepulchri*, Lat. [in Iriſh law] thoſe goods that accrued to the church wherein a corps was buried.

PRE'TOR (*praetor*, Lat.] the chief ruler of a province of the Roman empire, the Roman judge. It is now ſometimes taken for a mayor of a corporation. In the *pretor*'s chair. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRETOR [*praetor*, Lat] an eminent magiſtrate among the Romans. Abbè VERTOT tells us, that this office, in conjunction with that of *Ediles*, was firſt erected after the defeat of the *Gauls*, *A. R.* 386, in favour of the *Patricians*; to whoſe order both theſe dignities were appropriated; and that this conceſſion was made to them in return for their having yielded to the *Plebeians* one of the two places in the conſulſhip. He adds, that the *pretorſhip* was eſtabliſhed for the *adminiſtration of juſtice in the city*; a function originally attached to the conſulſhip; but which the conſuls could not attend in the ſummer ſeaſon, as having the command of the army. So that the *pretorſhip* was conſidered as a kind of *ſupplement* to the conſulate, and the ſecond dignity of the republic; it had the *queſtors* at its command; and was itſelf diſtinguiſhed by the robe, *bordered with purple*, and the *curule chair* with ſix *lictors*; whereas a conſul had *twelve*. ABBE' VERT. *Revolut. Roman.* Vol. II. p. 276, 277.

PRETO'RIAN, *adj.* [*pretorien*, Fr. *praetorianus*. of *practor*, Lat.] pertaining to a pretor, judicial, exerciſed by the pretor. *Bacon.*

PRETO'RIUM, Lat. the place, hall, or court in which the Roman pretor lived, and in which he ſat and adminiſtred juſtice to the people.

PRE'TTILY, *adv.* [of *pretty*] neatly, elegantly, handſomely, agreeably, without dignity or elevation.

PRE'TTINESS [of *pretty*] beautifulneſs without dignity, neat elegance without elevation.

PRE'TTY, *adj.* [pꞃæꞇ, finery, pꞃæꞇıᵹ, Sax. prydferth, C. Brit. *pretto*, It. prat, patigh, Du.] 1. Neat, elegant, pleaſing without ſurprize or elevation. Of theſe the idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales. *Raleigh.* 2. Handſome, beauiful without grandeur or dignity. The *pretty* gentleman is the moſt complaiſant creature in the world. *Spectator.* 3. It is uſed in a ſort of diminutive contempt in poetry and converſation. He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph. *Addiſon.* 4. Not very ſmall, not inconſiderable. This is a very vulgar uſe. A *pretty* quantity of earth. *Bacon.*

PRETTY, *adv.* in ſome ſort or degree. This word is uſed before adverbs or adjectives to intend their ſignification. *Pretty* near the value of the copper. *Swift.*

To PRETY'PIFY, *verb act.* [of *prae*, and *typify*] to ſignify beforehand by types.

To PREVA'IL, *verb neut.* [*prevaloir*, Fr. *prevalere*, It. *prevalecèr*, Sp. of *prevaleo*, Lat.] 1. To have the advantage over, to have the better of, to gain the ſuperiority. 2. To be in force, to have effect, power or influence. 3. To gain influence, to operate effectually. 4. To perſuade or induce by entreaty.

PREVA'ILING. *adj.* [of *prevail*] predominant, having moſt influence.

PREVA'ILMENT [of *prevail*] prevalence.

PRE'VALENCE, or PRE'VALENCY [*prevalence*, Fr. *praevalentia*, low Lat.] predominance, influence, ſuperiority.

PRE'VALENT, *adj.* [*praevalens*, Lat.] 1. Powerful, prevailing, effectual, predominant. 2. Victorious, giving ſuperiority.

PRE'VALENTLY, *adv.* [of *prevalent*] powerfully, forcibly.

To PREVA'RICATE, *verb neut.* [*prevariquer*, Fr. *prevaricare*, It. *prevaricàr*, Sp. of *praevaricor*, Lat.] to play faſt and looſe, to ſhuffle and cut, to quibble, to cavil. He *prevaricates* with his own underſtanding. *South.*

To PREVARICATE [in the ſenſe of the law] is to work by colluſion in pleading, to betray one's cauſe to the adverſary.

PREVARICA'TION, Fr. [*prevaricaciòn*, Sp. of *praevaricatio*, Lat.] the act of prevaricating, double dealing, deceit, ſhuffle, cavil.

PREVA'RICATOR [*prevaricateur*, Fr. *prevaricatore*, It. *prevaricadòr*, Sp. *prævaricator*, Lat.] one who prevaricates or deals treacherouſly, a caviller, a ſhuffler. See PARALOGISM, with *Epheſ.* c. 4. v. 14. and 1 *Theſ.* c. 2. v. 7—12.

PREVARICATOR [at the univerſity of Cambridge] a maſter of arts choſen at a commencement to make an ingenious ſatyrical ſpeech, reflecting on the miſdemeanors of the principal members.

PREVE'NIENT, *adj.* [*præveniens*, Lat.] preceding, going before, preventive. *Prevenient* grace deſcending. *Milton.*

To PREVE'NE, *verb act.* [*prevenio*, Lat.] to hinder.

To PREVE'NT, *verb act.* [*prevenio*, Lat *prevenir*, Fr. and Sp. *prevenire*, It.] 1. To go before as a guide, to go before making the way eaſy. *Prevent* him with the bleſſings of thy goodneſs. *Pſalms.* 2. To go before, to be before, to anticipate. Mine eyes *prevent* the night watches. *Pſalms.* 3. To pre-engage, to attempt firſt. Thou haſt *prevented* us with overtures of love. *K. Charles.* 4. To hinder, to obviate. This is now almoſt the only ſenſe. They *prevented* me in the day of my trouble; but the Lord was my upholder. *Pſalms.*

To PREVENT, *verb neut.* to come before the time. A Latiniſm. Strawberries will *prevent* and come early. *Bacon.*

PREVE'NTER [of *prevent*] 1. One that goes before. The archduke was the aſſailant and the *preventer*. *Bacon.* 2. One that hinders, an obſtructer.

PREVENTER *Rope* [in a ſhip] a ſmall rope made faſt over thoſe called *trees*, to ſecure the yards, in caſe ſome of the ropes ſhould break.

PREVE'NTION, Fr. [*prevenzione*, It. *prevencion*, Sp. of *praeventio*, Lat.] 1. An hindrance, an obſtruction. *Prevention* of ſin is one of the greateſt mercies. *South.* 2. The act of going before. The greater the diſtance the greater the *prevention*. *Bacon.* 3. Anticipation, preoccupation. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Prepoſſeſſion. A French expreſſion. Let them bring no particular guſto, or any *prevention* of mind. *Dryden.*

PREVENTION [in canon law] the right that a ſuperior perſon or officer has to lay hold on, claim, or tranſact an affair, before an inferior, to whom it more immediately belongs.

PREVE'NTIONAL, *adj.* [of *prevention*] tending to prevent.

PREVENTIONAL *Full Moon* [in aſtronomy] the full moon that comes before any great moveable feaſt or planetary aſpect.

PREVE'NTIVE, *adj.* [of *prevent*] 1. Serving to prevent or hinder. 2. Preſervative, hindering ill.

PREVENTIVE. *ſubſt.* [of *prevent*] a preſervative, that which prevents, an antidote.

PREVE'NTIVELY, *adv.* [of *preventive*] in ſuch a manner as tends to prevention. *Brown.*

PRE'VIOUS, *adj.* [*praevius*, Lat.] leading the way or going before, antecedent. By this *previous* intimation. *Burnet.*

PRE'VIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *previous*] firſt of all, before all things, antecedently, beforehand. *Previouſly* ſuppoſing ſome neglect. *Fiddes.*

PRE'VIOUSNESS [of *previous*] antecedence, foregoing or introductory quality.

PREY [*proye*, Fr. *preda*, It. and Sp. *praeda*, Lat. traidd, C. Brit.] 1. Whatſoever is caught by wild beaſts, either by force or craft; ſpoil, plunder, ſomething to be devoured, food or wealth gotten by violence. A garriſon ſupported itſelf by the *prey* it took. *Clarendon.* 2. Ravage, depredation. Hog in ſloth, fox in ſtealth, lion in *prey*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals.

To PREY *upon* [of *proye*, Fr. or *praedor*, Lat.] 1. To ſieze and feed on by violence. 2. To plunder, to rob. Not pray to her, but *prey* on her. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To waſte, to corrode. It *preys* upon his life. *Addiſon.*

PRE'YER, *ſubſt.* [of *prey*] a robber, a devourer.

PRIAPE'IA [*Priapus*, Lat. in poetry] obſcene epigrams, *&c.* compoſed on the god Priapus.

PRI'APISM, or PRIAPI'SMUS, Lat. [*priapiſme* Fr. πριαπισμος, Gr. ſo called of Priapus, the laſcivious god of gardens] an involuntary erection, a preternatural tenſion. See PHALTIC.

PRIAPUS [in anatomy] the genitals.

PRICE [*prix*, Fr. *prezzo*, It. *precio*, Sp. of *praetium*, Lat.] 1. Equivalent paid for any thing. 2. The eſtimation or value of a thing, its ſuppoſed excellence. 3. Rate at which any thing is ſold. 4. Reward, thing purchaſed at any rate.

To PRICE, *verb act.* to pay for. *Spenſer.*

To PRICK, *verb act.* [of pꞃician, Sax. prob. of πριζω, Gr. according to Minſhew] 1. To make a hole with the ſharp point of any thing, to pierce with a ſmall puncture. 2. To form or erect with an acuminated point. A greyhound hath *pricked* ears. *Grew.* 3. To fix by the point. And *pricking* their points into a board. *Newton.* 4. To hang on a point. *Prick* it on a prong of iron. *Sandys.* 5. To nominate by a puncture or mark. Some who are *pricked* for ſheriffs. *Bacon.* 6. To ſpur, to goad, to incite. Honour *pricks* me on. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. To pain, to pierce with remorſe. They were *pricked* in their hearts. *Acts.* 8. To make acid. And turn as eager as *prick'd* wine. *Hudibras.* 9. To ſet down a tune or ſong.

To PRICK *the Chart*, *&c.* [in navigation] is to make a point therein, near about where the ſhip is to be at any time; in order to find the courſe that they ought to ſteer.

To PRICK, *verb neut.* [prijken, Du.] 1. To dreſs one's ſelf for ſhow. 2. To come upon the ſpur. *Spenſer.*

PRICK [pꞃicca, Sax.] 1. A point, a fixt place. 2. A puncture, a wound made with a ſharp-pointed weapon. 3. A ſharp ſlender inſtrument, any thing by which a puncture is made. *Pricks* in their eyes, and thorns in their ſides. *Davies.* 4. A thorn in the mind, a tormenting thought, remorſe of conſcience. 5. A ſpot or mark at which archers aim. Their ſhaft was a cloth-yard, their *pricks* twenty-four ſcore. *Carew.* 6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRI'CKET. 1. A ſort of baſket. 2. [Of *prick*; a hunting term] a male deer of two years old, beginning to put forth the head, a ſpitter. The buck is called the firſt year a fawn, the ſecond year a *pricket*. *Manwood of the laws of the foreſt.*

PRI'CKETH [with hunters] is ſaid of a hare, when ſhe beats in the plain high way, or hard heath-way, where the footing may be perceived.

PRI'CKLE [of *prick*; pꞃuccaƿe, Sax.] a ſharp ſmall pointed thing, as a thorn or briar.

PRI'CKLINESS [of *prickly*] the ſtate of having prickles, fulneſs of ſmall ſharp points.

PRI'CK-LOUSE [of *prick* and *louſe*; with the vulgar] a word of contempt for a taylor.

PRI'CK-POSTS [in carpentry] are ſuch as are framed into the breaſt-ſummers, between the principal poſts, in order to ſtrengthen the carcaſs of the houſe.

PRI'CK-WOOD, a kind of ſhrub, a tree. *Ainſworth.*

PRI'CKLY, *adj.* [of *prick*] full of ſharp points.

PRI'CK-MADAM, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of houſeleek.

PRI'CK-PUNCH, *ſubſt.* a piece of temper'd ſteel, with a round point at one end. To *prick* a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRIDE [pryd, Brit. pꞃyt or pꞃyde, Sax.] 1. Inordinate and unreaſonable ſelf-eſteem. 2. Haughtineſs, inſolence, rude treatment of others, inſolent exultation. To daſh their *pride* and joy for man ſeduc'd. *Milton.* 3. Dignity of manner, loftineſs of mein. 4. Generous elation of heart. The honeſt *pride* of conſcious virtue. *South.* 5. Elevation, dignity. 6. Ornament, ſhow. In all the liveries deck'd of ſummer's *pride*. *Milton,* 7. Splendor, oſtentation· Thro' Athens paſt with military *pride*. *Dryden.* 8. The ſtate of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male. As ſalt as wolves in *pride*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRIDE goes before, ſhame follows after.
Or,
PRIDE goes before a fall.

It generally happens ſo.

To PRIDE *Himſelf*, *verb act.* [of pꞃutian, Sax. pryde, Dan. pryda, Su. to adorn] to make proud, to rate himſelf high. It is only uſed with the reciprocal pronoun. Thoſe who *pride themſelves* in their wealth. *Gov. of the tongue.*

PRIEF, *ſubſt.* for *proof.* *Spenſer.*

PRIEST [prieſter, Teut. præſte, Dan. pꞃeoſt, Sax. prieſter, Du and. Ger. *pretre*, Fr. *prete*, It. which ſome derive of πρεσβυτερος, Gr. an elder] 1. A clergyman who performs ſacred offices. 2. One of the ſecond order in the eccleſiaſtical hierarchy, above a deacon and below a biſhop. But See PRESBYTERIANS, and BISHOP, compared with the *ſmaller* [*i. e.* the *only genuine*] epiſtles of St. *Ignatius*, in many places.

PRIE'STCRAFT [of *prieſt* and *craft*] religious frauds, management of wicked prieſts to gain power.

PRIE'STESS [of *prieſt*] a woman who officiated in heathen rites.

PRIE'STHOOD [from *prieſt*; pꞃeoſthade, Sax.] 1. The office, character or dignity of prieſts. 2. The order of men ſet apart for holy offices. 3. The ſecond order of the hierarchy.

PRIE'STLINESS, *adj.* [of *prieſt*; of pꞃeoſtlice and neſſe, Sax.] prieſtly quality or behaviour, the appearance or manner of a prieſt.

PRIE'STLY, *adj.* [of *prieſt*] belonging to a prieſt, becoming a prieſt.

PRIE'ST RIDDEN, *adj.* [of *prieſt* and *ridden*] wholly influenced or governed by the prieſt.

To PRIEVE, for *prove.* *Spenſer.*

PRIG [with the vulgar] a pert, conceited, pragmatical little fellow. *Spectator.*

PRIL, *ſubſt.* a birt or turbot. *Ainſworth.*

PRIM, *adj.* [by contraction from *primitive. Johnſon*] formal, preciſe, affectedly nice. *Swift.*

To PRIM, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to deck up preciſely, to form to an affected nicety.

To PRIM, *verb neut.* to be full of affected ways.

PRI'MACY [*primatus*, Lat. *primatie*, *primace*, Fr. *primato*, It. *primacia*, Sp.] the dignity or office of a primate, the chief management or government, eſpecially in eccleſiaſtical matters, the firſt place or chief rule. When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand. *Clarendon.* See EXARCH.

PRIMÆ'VAL, *adj.* [*primævus*, Lat.] that is of the firſt or more ancient time. See PRIMEVAL.

PRIMA *Naturalia*, Lat. [in phyſics] atoms, or the firſt particles whereof natural bodies are primarily compoſed.

PRI'MAGE, a duty appointed by a ſtatute of king Henry VIII. to be paid to mariners and maſters of ſhips; to the maſter for the uſe of his cables and ropes; and to the mariners for loading and unloading the ſhip.

PRI'MAL, *adj.* [*primus*, Lat.] firſt. An obſolete word, but very commodious for poetry.

PRIMA'RILY, *adv.* [of *primary*] originally, in the firſt intention, in the firſt place.

PRI'MARINESS [of *primary*] the ſtate of being firſt in act or intention, chief or firſt quality. *Norris.*

PRI'MARY, *adj.* [*primiero*, *primario*, It. *primarius*, Lat.] 1. Firſt in order or dignity, chief, principal, not ſecondary: As

PRI'MARY *Planets* [with aſtronomers] are thoſe ſix that revolve about the ſun as a center, *viz.* Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. 2. Firſt in intention. 3. Original, firſt. There was neither *primary* matter to be informed, nor form to inform, nor any being but the eternal. *Raleigh.* See PLANETS.

PRI'MATE [*primatis*, gen. of *primas*, Lat. *primat*, Fr. *primato*, It. *primado*, Sp.] a firſt or chief archbiſhop, or one inveſted with a juriſdiction over ſeveral archbiſhops or biſhops, a chief eccleſiaſtic.

PRI'MATESHIP [of *primate*] the dignity or office of a primate.

PRI'MÆ VIÆ, Lat. [in anatomy] the firſt paſſages, the ſtomach, inteſtines, and their appendices.

PRIME, *adj.* [*primo*, It. *primus*, Lat.] 1. Early, blooming. *Milton.* 2. Principal, firſt rate, chief. Divers of *prime* quality. *Clarendon.* 3. Firſt original. That prieſthood belonged to Adam's heir, or the *prime* fathers. *Locke.* 4. Excellent, ſovereign.

PRIME, *ſubſt.* 1. The firſt part of the day, the dawn, the morning. While day ariſes, that ſweet hour of *prime*. *Milton.* 2. The beginning, the early days. In the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.* 3. [*Primus*, Lat.] the flower or choice. 4. [In popiſh churches] the firſt of the ſeven canonical hours. 5. [In fencing] the firſt and chief of the guards, which is that the body is in immediately after drawing the ſword, being the fitteſt to terrify the adverſary; the point of the ſword being held higher up to the eye than in any other guard. 6. The beſt part. Give him always of the *prime*. *Swift.* The Scots retain this ſenſe. 7. The height of perfection. The plants which now appear in the moſt different ſeaſons, would have been all in *prime*, and flouriſhing together. *Woodward.* 8. The ſpring of life, the height of health, ſtrength, or beauty. Likelieſt ſhe ſeem'd Ceres in her *prime*. *Milton.* 9. Spring. For ever younger joys an endleſs *prime*. *Granville.* 10. [In geography] the 60th part of a degree.

The PRIME, or *Golden Number*, was ſo called, becauſed marked in the calendar of Julius Cæſar, with letters of gold, and is a circle of 19 years; in which time, it is ſuppoſed that all the lunations and aſpects, between the ſun and moon, did return to the ſame place. The chief uſe of it, is to find the age and change of the moon.

PRIME *Figures* [with geometricians] are ſuch which cannot be divided into any other figures more ſimple than themſelves; as a triangle into planes, the pyramid into ſolids: for all planes are made of the firſt, and all bodies or ſolids are compounded of the ſecond.

PRIME *of the Moon* [in aſtronomy] the new moon at her firſt appearance, for about three days after her change.

PRIME *Numbers* [in arithmetic] are ſuch as are made only by addition, or the collection of units, and not by multiplication, and ſo an unit only can meaſure it, as 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.* Theſe ſome call the ſimple numbers, others uncompounded numbers.

PRIME *Verticals* [in dialling] direct, erect, north or ſouth dials, whoſe planes lie parallel to the prime vertical.

To PRIME, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To put powder into the pan or touch hole of a gun, or piece of ordnance. 2. [*Primer*, Fr. to begin; in painting] to lay on the firſt colour; a gallicism.

PRI'MELY, *adv.* [of *prime*] 1. Originally, primarily, in the firſt place, in the firſt intention. 2. Excellently, ſupremely well; a low ſenſe.

PRI'MENESS [of *prime*] 1. The ſtate of being firſt. 2. Excellence.

PRI'MER, *ſubſt.* 1. An office of the bleſſed virgin. In the *primer* or office of the bleſſed virgin. *Stillingfleet.* 2. [*primus liber primarius*, Lat.] the firſt book learned by children, being a ſmall prayer-book, ſo named from the Romiſh book of devotions, an elementary book. Not by reading them himſelf in his *primer*, but by ſomebody's repeating them. *Locke.*

PRIMER, or PRI'MING *Iron* [in gunnery] a pointed iron to pierce the cartridge through the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

PRIME'RO, Sp. [*primiera*, It.] an antient game at cards. I left him at *primero*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRIME'VAL, *adj.* [*primaevus*, of *primus*, firſt, and *aevum*, Lat. age] originally, ſuch as was at firſt. Quit their old ſtations and *primeval* frame. *Prior.* See PRIMITIVE *Chriſtianity*.

PRIME'VOUS [*primaevus*, Lat.] the ſame with primeval; that is, of the firſt age.

PRI'MIER *Seiſin* [in law] *i. e.* firſt ſeiſin; a branch of the king's prerogative, where he had the firſt poſſeſſion of all lands and tenements, held of him in chief, whereof his tenant in chief died poſſeſſed, the heir being at full age; or until he were ſo, if under age. Now aboliſhed, 12 Car. II.

PRIMIER *Serjeant*, the king's firſt ſerjeant at law.

PRIMIGE'NIAL, *adj.* [*primigenius*, Lat.] original, the firſt of the kind; more commonly written *primogenial*, but *primigenial* is more analogous.

PRIMIGE'NIALNESS [of *primigenial*] original ſtate or quality.

PRIMIGE'NIOUS [*primigenius*, Lat.] firſt in its kind, original.

PRIMIGE'NIOUSNESS [of *primogenious*] original, quality, ſtate of being the firſt of the kind.

PRI'MING *Horn* [in gunnery] an horn full of touch-powder to prime guns; this horn the gunner wears by his ſide when a ſhip is fighting.

PRIMI'TIAL, *adj.* [*primiteus*, Fr. *primitiae*, Lat.] being of the firſt production. *Ainſworth.* See PENTICOSTE.

PRI'MITIVE [*primitif*, Fr. *primitivo*, It. and Sp. of *primitivus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the firſt age, antient, original, eſtabliſhed from the beginning. 2. Formal, affectedly ſolemn, imitating the ſuppoſed gravity of old times. 3. Original, primary, not derivative. Our *primitive* great fire. *Milton.* 4. [With grammarians] an original word from which others are derived; one that is not derived of any other language, nor compounded from any other words of the ſame; as, a *primitive* verb or noun.

PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY, whether taken from the ſcripture-account, or from St. *Ignatius*, *Clemens Romanus*, *Juſtin*, *Irenæus*, &c. appears to have been quite another thing, from that which goes under the name of chriſtianity, in the far *greater part* of our *modern* ſyſtems. That we may not without reaſon apply that remark of the wiſe man here, "God hath made man upright, but they have found out MANY INVENTIONS." In vain (for inſtance) if conſulting theſe antient writers, ſhall we ſearch there either for the *ſupra-lapſarian*, or *infra-lapſarian* ſcheme; in vain for the doctrine of *abſolute* and *irreſiſtible decrees*, deciding the everlaſting ſtate of man (without a due reſpect to their *own* conduct upon the ſtage of life) before they came into being, with all thoſe *modern appendages* of a notion, which ſo much derogates from the divine goodneſs, *&c.* and leaſt of all ſhall we find there, thoſe ideas of DIVINITY, which under covert of the *Nicene* council (but by advancing *more* than ever ſhe intended) have for ſo many centuries prevailed amongſt us. There would be no end of citations; and therefore I ſhall faſten upon one ſingle author. St. *Irenæus*, in his writings, conſtantly profeſſes to give you not merely his *own* ſentiments, but that of the *whole chriſtian world* in his days; and yet by many a paſſage from his writings produced in *this* work, it appears how widely different was the ORTHODOXY of *his* times, from what goes by THAT NAME *in ours*; and even his *creed* itſelf caſts no favourable aſpect on thoſe ADDITIONS, which in after times were made, and by the aſſiſtance of the *ſecular arm* enforced and eſtabliſhed. I had here thought to have inſerted it at large; but for brevity ſake muſt refer my readers to IREN. *Ed. Grabe*, p. 45 and 46, compared with PAULIANISTS, PRIMATIVENESS, and MONARCHY *of the Univerſe*.

PRI'MITIVENESS [of *primitive*] ſtate of being original, antiquity, conformity to antiquity. See *Juſtin. cum Tryph. Ed. R. Steph.* p. 61. and *Iren. Ed. Grabe.* p. 375, *&c.*

PRI'MNESS [of *prim*] formality, affected niceneſs, demureneſs or affectedneſs of looks, quaintneſs, affectedneſs in dreſs.

PRIMOGE'NIAL, *adj.* [of *primigenius*; it ſhould therefore be written *primigenial*] firſt-born, original, conſtituent, elemental. *Primigenial* and ſimple bodies. *Boyle.*

PRIMOGE'NITURE, Fr. [*primagenitura*, It. and Sp. of *primogenitus*, of *primo* and *genitura*, Lat.] the privilege or ſtate of being the firſt-born, ſeniority, elderſhip. By his ſeniority and *primogeniture*. *Government of the Tongue.* See FIRST-BORN *of every Creature*.

PRIMO´RDIAL, *adj.* Fr. [*primordialis*, from *primordium*, Lat.] primitive, original, exiſting from the beginning. Not *primordial* and immutable beings. *Boyle.*

PRIMO´RDIAL, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] origin, firſt principle. The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical. *More.*

PRIMO´RDIAN, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of plum.

PRIMO´RDIATE, *adj.* [*primordium*, Lat.] original, exiſting from the beginning. A *primordiate* and ingenerable body. *Boyle.*

PRIMO´RES *Dentes*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the four foremoſt teeth in each jaw.

PRI´MROSE [of *prima*, the firſt, and *roſa*, roſe, *primula veris*, Lat.] 1. An early ſpring-flower. 2. Primroſe is uſed by Shakeſpeare for gay or flowery.

PRIMU´LA *Veris*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the primroſe.

PRI´MUM *Mobile* [*i. e.* the firſt mover] in the Ptolemaic aſtronomy, is the 9th or higheſt ſphere of the heavens, whoſe center is that of the world, and in compariſon of which the earth is but a point; this is ſuppoſed to contain all other ſpheres within it, and to give motion to them, turning itſelf and them quite round in 24 hours ſpace.

PRINCE, Fr. [*principe*, It. Sp. and Port. of *princeps*, Lat.] 1. One who governs a ſtate in chief, a ſovereign. 2. A perſon of rank next to a king. 3. Ruler of whatever ſex. Queen Elizabeth a *prince* admirable above her ſex. *Camden.* 4. The ſon of a king, or one who is deſcended from ſuch an one; the kinſman of a ſovereign. 5. Only the eldeſt ſon; as the *prince* of Wales is in England. 6. The principal, chief, or moſt excellent perſon of any body of men; as, Ariſtotle the *prince* of philoſophers, the *prince* of learning. *Peacham.*

PRINCE, is alſo one who is a ſovereign in his own territorses, yet holds of ſome other as his ſuperior Lord, as the princes of Germany.

To PRINCE, *verb neut.* to play the prince, to take ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRINCE'*s Coronet*, differs from others, in that it has croſſes and flowers raiſed on the circle, which no other can have.

PRINCE'*s Feather*, a flower, the herb amaranth. *Ainſworth.*

PRI´NCEDOM [of *prince*] the rank, eſtate or power of the prince, ſovereignty. *Spenſer.*

PRI´NCELIKE, *adj.* [of *prince* and *like*] becoming a prince. Nothing *princelike*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRI´NCELINESS [of *princelike* and *neſs*] princely quality.

PRI´NCELY, *adj.* [of *prince*] 1. Having the appearance of one high born. That young and *princely* gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Having the rank of princes. Their *princely* birth. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Becoming a prince-royal, grand, auguſt. Moſt *princely* gifts. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRI´NCELY, *adv.* [of *prince*] in a princelike manner.

PRINCE´SS [*princeſſe*, Fr. *princepeſſa*, It. *princeſa*, Sp. and Port.] 1. A ſovereign lady, a woman having ſovereign command. 2. A ſovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen. 3. The daughter of a king, a prince's conſort.

PRI´NCIPAL, *adj.* Fr. [*principale*, It. of *principalis*, Lat.] 1. Princely; a ſenſe found only in Spenſer. 2. Chief, main, moſt neceſſary, or moſt conſiderable part of a thing, capital, eſſential. As touching *principal* matters. *Hooker.*

PRINCIPAL *Point* [in perſpective] that point where the principal ray falls upon the plane.

PRINCIPAL *Poſts* [in carpentry] the corner poſts, which are tenoned into the ground, plates below, and into the beams of the roof.

PRINCIPAL *Ray* [in perſpective] is that which paſſes perpendicularly from the ſpectator's eye to the perſpective plane.

PRI´NCIPAL, *ſubſt.* Fr. [from the adj. *principale*, It.] 1. [In commerce] the firſt fund or ſum put by partners into common ſtock. 2. A head, a chief, not a ſecond. Seconds in faction do many times, when the faction ſubdivideth, prove *principals*. *Bacon.* 3. One primarily or originally engaged, not an acceſſary or auxiliary. We were not *principals* but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.* 4. [Of a college, *&c.*] the head, the chief perſon, the preſident, the governor. 5. The ſum of money borrowed or lent, diſtinct from the intereſt. We have no other means for paying off the *principal*. *Swift.*

PRINCIPA´LITIES [in theology] one of the orders of angels.

PRINCIPA´LITY [*principaulté*, *principauté*, Fr. *principato*, It. of *principalitas*, Lat.] 1. Sovereignty ſupremes power, the dominion of a prince. All other abſolute power of *principality* he had. *Spenſ.* 2. A prince, one inveſted with ſovereignty. Niſroch of *principalities* the prime. *Milton.* 3. The country which gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales. 4. Superiority, predominance. Having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing. *Taylor.*

PRI´NCIPALLY, chiefly, in the firſt place, above all.

PRI´NCIPALNESS [of *principal*] the ſtate of being principal, or chief.

PRINCI´PIA, Lat. principles, elements.

PRINCIPIA´TION [*principium*, Lat.] analyſis into conſtituent or elemental parts; a word not received. *Bacon.*

PRI´NCIPLE [*principe*, Fr. *principio*, It. of *principium*, Lat.] 1. The firſt cauſe of the being or production of any thing, original cauſe. 2. Being productive of other beings, operative cauſe The ſoul of man is an active *principle*, and will be employed. *Tillotſon.* 3. Element, conſtituent part, primordial ſubſtance. *Watts.* 4. Ground of action. Some common *principle* of action, working equally with all men. *Addiſon.* 5. A fundamental truth, firſt poſition from which others are deduced, an inducement, or motive, a maxim, or undoubted truth. *Principles* univerſally agreed upon. *Hooker.* 6. A good practical rule of action, tenet on which morality is founded; in which ſenſe a perſon may be ſaid to be a man of principles, when he acts according to the known rules of religion and morality.

To PRI´NCIPLE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To eſtabliſh in any tenet, to impreſs with any tenet good or ill. *Principled* with an opinion. *Locke.* 2. To eſtabliſh firmly in the mind. For the forſeiting their reading or *principling* their religion. *Locke.*

Firſt PRINCIPLE, a thing that is ſelf-evident, and is, as it were, naturally known; as, that nothing can exiſt and not exiſt at the ſame time, that the whole is greater than a part, *&c.* See PNEUMATOMACHI.

PRI´NCIPLES [in arts and ſciences] the firſt grounds and rules of them; otherwiſe called elements and rudiments.

PRINCIPLES [in chemiſtry] are five of mixed natural bodies; as phlegm or water, mercury or ſpirit, ſulphur or oil, ſalt and earth.

PRINCIPLES [with mathematicians] are definitions, axioms, and poſtulates.

PRINCIPLES [with moraliſts] are maxims or undoubted truths; alſo good practical rules of action, as a man who acts according to the known parts of religion and morality, is ſaid to be a man of principle.

Active PRINCIPLES [with chemiſts] ſpirit, oil, and ſalt.

Paſſive PRINCIPLES, water and earth.

PRI´NCOCK, or PRI´NCOX, *ſubſt.* [from *prink* or *primcock*, perhaps *praecox*, or *praecoquum ingenium*, Lat.] a young man of wit, but vain withal, a coxcomb, a pert young fellow. You are a *princock*, go. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PRINK *up*, *verb neut.* [pronken, Du.] to prank, to deck for ſhow, to dreſs up nicely, or in their beſt cloaths.

To PRINT, *verb act.* [printen, Du. *empeint*, *imprimer*, Fr.] 1. To mark by preſſing any thing upon another. 2. To impreſs any thing, ſo as to leave its form. 3. To form by impreſſion. Nor *print* any marks upon you. *Leviticus.* 4. To impreſs words or make books, not by the pen, but the preſs. With the *printed* names to them. *Locke.*

To PRINT, *verb neut.* to publiſh a book. From the moment he *prints*, he muſt expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

PRINT, *ſubſt.* [*empreinte*, Fr.] 1. Mark or form made by impreſſion. 2. That which being impreſſed leaves its form. 3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper. 4. Picture made by impreſſion. The *prints* which we ſee of antiquities may contribute to form our genius, *Dryden.* 5. The form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books. She read her maker in a fairer *print*. *Dryden.* 6. The ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer. Appearance in *print*. *Addiſon.* 7. Single ſheet printed and ſold. The *prints* about three days after were filled with the ſame terms. *Addiſon.* 8. Formal method. Not deſigned to have his maid lay all things in *print*. *Locke.*

PRI´NTER. 1. A perſon who prints, and takes impreſſions from moveable characters ranged in order, or plates engraved by means of a preſs, ink, *&c.* 2. One that ſtains linen; as, a callico *printer*.

PRI´NTING, the art of printing has been uſed by the Chineſe, much more antietnly than the Europeans; but theirs ſeems to have been by immoveable characters only, cut in wood, as now we print papers for rooms; but the art of printing with moveable types is ſaid to have been invented by Lawrence Coſter of Haerlem in Holland; others ſay, by John Gottenburgh of Germany: It was brought into England by Caxton and Turner, whom king Henry VI. ſent to learn it. One of the firſt printed books, now extant, is Tully's Offices, printed in the year 1465, and kept in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

PRI´NTLESS, *adj.* [of *print*] that which leaves no impreſſion. My *printleſs* feet. *Milton.*

PRI´OR, *adj.* [*prior*, Lat.] former, that is before ſomething elſe. We have a *prior* and ſuperior obligation to the commands of Chriſt. *Rogers.*

PRI´OR, *ſubſt.* Sp. [*prieur*, Fr. *priore*, It.] 1. The head of a priory, or convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. 2. *Prior* is ſuch a perſon, as in ſome churches preſides over others in the ſame churches. *Ayliffe.*

PRIO´RESS [of *prior*] 1. A lady ſuperior of a convent of nuns. 2. A nun next in dignity to an abbeſs.

PRI´ORITY [*priorità*, It. *prioridád*, Sp. of *prioritas*, Lat.] ſtate of being firſt in rank, order, or dignity, precedence in time, the ſtate of being firſt. *Priority* of birth. *Hayward.*

PRIORITY [in law] is an antiquity of tenure, compared with another leſs antient.

PRI´ORSHIP [of *prior*] the office or dignity of a prior.

PRI´ORY [of *prior*; *prieuré*, Fr. *priorata*, It. *prioria*, Sp.] 1. A ſociety of religious perſons, under the government of a prior or prioreſs, a convent in dignity, below an abbey. 2. *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors *in titulum*, or by way of title. *Ayliffe.*

PRI´SAGE [in law] that ſhare which belongs to the king or admiral, out of ſuch merchandizes as are taken at ſea as lawful prize, an is uſually a 10th part.

PRISAGE [of wines, now called butlerage] a cuſtom whereby the king challenges, out of every ſhip laden with wine, containing 20 tuns, or leſs than 42 tuns of wine, the one before and the other behind the maſt, at his own price, which is 20*s.* *per* tun.

PRISCI´LLIANISTS, followers of Priſcilian a Spaniard; a ſect which aroſe, according to *Tillemont*, *A.C.* 379. St. *Jerome*, in his book of illuſtrious men, ſays, "that by means of the faction of *Idaceus* and *Ithacius*, *Priſcillian* had been put to death at *Treves*; that to that day he was accuſed by ſome as having been of the *Gnoſtic* hereſy; whilſt others defended him, ſaying, that he did not hold the opinions, which had been imputed to him." It is true in another work, writ about the year 415, he ſays, "that *Priſcillian* had been condemned by the *civil ſword*, and by the authority [or judgment] of the whole world." Which inconſiſtency led father *Queſnel* to ſuppoſe, the former teſtimony to be an interpolation. To which *Dupin* well anſwers: "That conjecture, tho' unſupported by any manuſcript, might have been of ſome moment, if it were not well known, that *Jerome* has oftentimes ſpoke *very differently* of one and the ſame perſon." And Dr. *Lardner* (to whom we are indebted for theſe remarks) adds, that in his judgment, the true ſtate of the caſe is this, "that in the book of *illuſtrious men*, St. *Jerome* writes with the *calmneſs* of an *hiſtorian*: In the other he is OUT OF HUMOUR, and writes in the HEAT of CONTROVERSY." *Credibility* of the goſpel hiſtory, Vol. 9. p. 319, 320. A good hint this, and which ſhould be kept in view; when converſant, not only with St. *Jerome*, but alſo with our *church-writers* in general!——And accordingly the Doctor has been at ſome pains to wipe off ſeveral aſperſions caſt upon this ſect, and tells us, p. 331, and 337, "that pope *Leo* in his letter charges them with *Sabellianiſm*, and yet preſently afterwards [by a ſtrange kind of ſelf-contradiction] would make us believe, that they agreed with the *Arians*; that they believed the *pre-exiſtence* of human ſouls (which they ſuppoſed to be *conſubſtantial* to the deity) and that they had *ſinned* in heaven, before they were ſent down into bodies." The Doctor adds, p. 335, "that ſeveral other opinions are *imputed* to them: whether rightly or not, cannot be certainly ſaid, as we have none of *their* writings; and what their *enemies* ſay, is not eaſy to be underſtood." Though he ſeems, p. 349, to allow, they had a diſadvantageous opinion of *marriage*, with ſome *rules of diet*, not founded in reaſon or ſcripture; and were irregular in *faſting*, when other chriſtians *feaſted*.——But as to the charge of OBSCENE doctrines and LEWD PRACTICES, he ſays, "ſo far as we are able to judge upon the evidence that has been produced, they rather appear to have made high pretenſions to *ſanctity* and *purity*, and to have PRACTISED *uncommon mortifications*." See HIEROM, DONATISTS, CELICOLI, DEMONSTRATIO *a poſteriori*, &c.

PRISM [*priſme*, Fr. *priſma*, Lat. of πρισμα, Gr. in optics] is a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plane and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to thoſe of the other, and is uſed to make experiments about light and colours, for the rays of the ſun falling upon it, at a certain angle, tranſmit, thro' it, a ſpectrum or appearance coloured like the rainbow.

Triangular Prism, a priſm, the two oppoſite baſes of which are triangles alike, parallel and equal.

Prisma´tic, or Prisma´tical, *adj*, [*priſmatique*, Fr.] formed like a priſm, pertaining to priſms.

Prisma´tically, *adv.* [of *priſmatical*] in the form of a priſm. *Priſmatically* figured. *Boyle.*

Prismoi´d [of ϖρισμα and ειδος, Gr. form] a ſolid geometrical figure bounded by ſeveral planes, the baſes of which are right angled parallelograms, parallel and alike ſituated, a body approaching to the form of a priſm.

Pri´son, Fr. [*prigione*, It. *priſion*, Sp. *prizam*, Port.] a gaol or jail, a ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined.

Pri´son-base, *ſubſt.* a kind of rural play commonly called *priſon-bars.*

Pri´soner [*priſonnier*, Fr. *prigioniere*, It. *priſionero*, Sp.] 1. One impriſoned, one who is confined in hold. 2. A capture, one taken by the enemy. 3. One under an arreſt.

Pri´son-house [of *priſon* and *houſe*] gaol, hold where one is confined.

Pri´sonment [of *priſon*] confinement, impriſonment, captivity.

Pri´stine, *adj.* [*priſtino*, It. of *priſtinus*, Lat.] firſt, ancient, original. Reſtored to its *priſtine* conſtitution. *Newton.*

Pri´thee, a familiar corruption of pray thee, or I pray thee, which ſome of the tragic writers have injudiciouſly uſed. *Johnſon.*

Pri´ttle prattle [prob. of praten, Du. to prate] ſuperfluous and inſignificant talk, a reduplication of prattle.

Pri´vacy. 1. State of being ſecret, ſecrecy. 2. Retirement, retreat. 3. [*Privaute*, Fr.] great familiarity, privity, joint knowledge. *Privacy* in this ſenſe is improper. To hearken to any compoſition without your *privacy*. *Arbuthnot.* 4. Taciturnity. *Ainſworth.*

Priva´do, Sp. a ſecret or intimate friend. With ſome *privado* of her own. *Bacon.*

Pri´vate [*privé*, Fr. *privato*, It. *privado*, Sp. and Port. of *privatus*, Lat.] 1. Concealed, ſecret, not open. 2. Alone, not accompanied. 3. Being upon the ſame terms with the reſt of the community, particular. Oppoſed to public. 4. Particular, not relating to the public. 5. In private, ſecretly, not publicly, not openly. *In private* grieve. *Granville.*

Pri´vate, *ſubſt.* a ſecret meſſage.

Privatee´r, a ſhip fitted out by one or more private perſons with a licence from the prince or ſtate, to make prize of an enemy's ſhip and goods.

To Privatee´r, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to fit out ſhips againſt enemies, at the charge of private perſons. This ſeems to be the only form in which the verb is uſed; as, they went a *privateering*.

Privatee´ring, *part. adj.* ſailing in a privateer in order to take enemies ſhips.

Pri´vately, *adv.* [of *private*] ſecretly, not openly.

Pri´vateness [of *private*] 1. The ſtate of a man in the ſame rank with the reſt of the community. 2. Secrecy, privacy. 3. Obſurity, retirement. A reſolved *privateneſs*, where he bent his mind to a retired courſe. *Wotton.*

Priva´tion, Fr. [*privazione*, It. *privacior*, Sp. of *privatio*, Lat.] 1. Removal or deſtruction of any thing or quality. A *privation* is the abſence of what does naturally belong to the thing. *Watts.* 2. The act of the mind, by which, in conſidering a ſubject, we ſeparate it from any thing appendant. This is more uſually called abſtraction. 3. The act of depriving or degrading from rank or office. 4. Want, lack, or being without.

Privation [in the canon law ſenſe] is when a biſhop or parſon is by any act, deprived of his biſhopric, church or benefice.

Privation [in metaphyſics] is the want or abſence of ſome natural perfection, from a ſubject capable to receive it, in which ſubject, it either was before, or at leaſt ought to have been.

Partial Privation [in metaphyſics] is only in ſome particular reſpect, and relates principally to its perfect actions, or ſome degree of them, as when a perſon ſhuts his eyes, or is purblind.

Pri´vative, *adj.* [*privatif*, Fr. *privativo*, It. and Sp. of *privativus*, Lat.] cauſing privation of any thing, conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething not poſitive. *Privative* is in things what *negative* is in propoſitions. See Positive, and Autotheism, compared.

Priva´tive, *ſubſt.* that of which the eſſence is the abſence of ſomething, as ſilence is only the abſence of ſound.

Pri´vatively, *adv.* [of *privative*] by the abſence of ſomething neceſſary to be preſent, negatively, not poſitively.

Pri´vateness [of *private*] notation of abſence of ſomething that ſhould be preſent.

Pri´vet, a ſort of ever-green ſhrub. It is diſtinguiſhed from the phyllyrea by the leaves being placed alternately upon the branches; whereas thoſe of the phillyrea are produced by pairs oppoſite to each other.

Pri´vies *in Blood* [in law] thoſe that are linked in conſanguinity.

Privies *in Repreſentation*, ſuch as the executors or adminiſtrators to a a party deceaſed.

Privies *in Eſtate* [a law term] are he in reverſion and he in remainder, when land is given to one for life, and to another in fee; for that their eſtates are created both at one time,

Privies *in Tenure*, as the lord of the manor, by eſcheat, when the land falls to the lord for want of heirs.

Pri´vilege, Fr. [*privilegio*, It. and Sp. of *privilegium*, Lat.] 1. A peculiar advantage over others. 2. Immunity, public right.

Privilege [in law] is a ſpecial grant or favour, whereby either a private perſon, or particular corporation, is freed from the rigour of the common law.

Privilege *Real*, is a privilege allowed to any place, as to the univerſities, that none may be called to Weſtminſter-Hall upon any contract or agreement made within their own precincts; or be ſued in other courts.

Privilege *Perſonal*, is a privilege allowed to any perſon againſt or beyond the courſe of common law; as, a member of parliament may not be arreſted, nor any of his ſervants, during the ſeſſion or ſitting of the parliament.

Privilege [in commerce] is a permiſſion from a prince or magiſtrate, to make and ſell a ſort of merchandize; or to engage in a ſort of commerce, either excluſive of others, or in concurrence with them.

To Pri´vilege, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To inveſt with immunities, to grant a privilege. 2. To exempt from cenſure or danger. A *privileg'd* place. *Sidney.* 3. To exempt from paying tax or impoſt. Many things are by our laws *privileg'd* from tythes. *Hale.*

Pri´vileged *Perſon*, one who has the benefit of, or enjoys ſome particular privilege.

Pri´vily, *adv.* [of *privy*] privately, ſecretly.

Pri´vities, in the *plur.* the privy or ſecret parts of a human body.

Pri´vity [*privauté*, Fr.] 1. Private communication, private knowledge of, conſciouſneſs, private concurrence. Done without their *privity*. *Hooker.* 2. An intimate freedom or private familiarity between two perſons.

Privity [in law] a private familiarity or inward relation; as, if there be a lord and tenant, and the latter holds of the former by ſeveral ſervices; there is a privity between them in reſpect to the tenure.

Pri´vy, *adj.* [*privé*, Fr.] 1. Acquainted with, conſcious to any thing, admitted to participation of knowledge. *Privy* to ſuch a ſecret. *Swift.* 2. Private, not public, aſſigned to ſecret uſes. The *privy* coffer of the ſtate. *Shakepeare.* 3. Secret, clandeſtine. He took advantage of the night for ſuch *privy* attempts. 2 *Maccabees.* 4. Secret, not ſhown. Their *privy* chamber. *Ezekiel.* 5. Admitted to ſecrets of ſtate. A *privy* counſellor. *Spectator.*

Privy, *ſubſt.* [*privé*, Fr. *privato*, It. *privada*, Sp. and Port. of *privatus*, ſc. *locus*, Lat.] a houſe of office, a place of eaſement, a neceſſary houſe.

Privy [in law] one who is a partaker of, or that has an intereſt in any action or thing.

Privy *Seal*, is a ſeal that the king firſt ſets to ſuch grants as paſs the great ſeal of England, and is ſometimes uſed in matters of leſs conſequence.

Lord Privy *Seal*, is the fifth great officer of the crown, thro' whoſe hands paſs charters and grants of the king; all pardons, &c. that paſs the great ſeal. He is a member of the council.

Pri´wen, the name of king Arthur's privy ſeal, on which the virgin Mary was engraved.

To Pri´ze, *verb act.* [*priſer*, Fr. *apreciàr*, Sp. *apprecio*, Lat.] 1. To value, rate, or ſet a certain price upon. 2. To eſteem or make account of, to value highly. The ancients only, or the moderns *prize*. *Pope.*

Prize, *ſubſt.* [*priſe*, Fr. *preſa*, It. in the firſt ſenſe] 1. That which is taken by adventure, plunder, any kind of booty. 2. A benefit-ticket in a lottery. 3. A reward propoſed for a perſon who ſhall do any thing beſt, a reward gained by conteſt with competitors. 4. A reward gained by any performance. Fame is the trumpet, but your ſmile the *prize*. *Dryden.* 5. A trial of ſkill at ſword-playing.

Pri´zer [of *prize*; *priſeur*, Fr.] he that values or rates.

Pri´ze-fighter [of *prize* and *fighter*] one that fights publickly for a reward.

Pro, a Latin prepoſition ſignifying for, in defence, or in reſpect of a thing; alſo before, whether in time or place.

Pro *and Con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and againſt.

Proba´bilists, a ſect among the Roman catholics, who adhere to the doctrine of probable opinions.

Probabi´lity [*probabilité*, Fr. *probabilità*, It. *probabilidad*, Sp. *probabilitas*, Lat.] likelihood, appearance of truth. It is leſs than moral certainty.

Poetical Probability, is the appearance of truth in the fable or action of a poem. See Epic *Poem*, and Drama, compared.

Pro´bable, Fr. and Sp. [*probabile*, It. of *probabilis*, Lat.] likely, or like to be, having more evidence than the contrary.

Pro´bably, *adv.* [of *probable*] likely, in all likelihood. What may poſſibly, and what may *probably* be done. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pro´bat, or Pro´bate [of *probatum*, Lat.] the proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witneſſes alſo to avoid debates.

Proba´tion, Fr. [*provazione*, It. of *probatio*, Lat.] 1. Proof, evidence, teſtimony. 2. The act of proving by ratiocination or teſtimony. 3. [*Probation*, Fr.] examination. 4. Trial. Much will be left to the experience and *probation* whereunto indication cannot reach. *Bacon.* 4. [In the univerſity] the trial of a ſtudent about to take his degrees. 5. [In a monaſtic ſenſe] a time of trial, or the year of noviciate, which a religious perſon muſt paſs in a convent to prove his virtue, and whether he can bear the ſeverity of the rules. In your days of *probation*. *Swift.*

Proba´tionary, *adj.* [of *probation*] pertaining to probation or trial, ſerving for trial. See Gnostics and Manichæans, compared.

Proba´tioner [of *probation*] 1. One that is upon trial or examination. 2. A ſcholar, a novice who undergoes a probation at the univerſity. 3. [Among the preſbyterians] one who is licenſed by the preſbytery to preach, which is uſually done a year before ordination.

Proba´tionership [of *probation*] the ſtate of being a probationer, noviciate. Suitable to that ſtate of mediocrity and *probationerſhip*. *Locke.*

Prora´tor [in law] an approver, an accuſer, one who undertakes to proves a crime charged upon another; probably an accomplice in a felony; who having proved the charge againſt another, as principal or acceſſary, either by duel or trial by his country, was pardoned for life and members, but puniſhed with tranſportation.

Pro´batory [*probatorius*, fom *probo*, Lat. to prove] that proveth or trieth, ſerving for trial.

Proba´tum *Eſt*, Lat. [*i. e.* it is proved or tried] a term frequently ſubjoined to a receipt, for the cure of ſome diſeaſe. Take my advice, *probatam eſt*. *Prior.*

Probe [of *probo*, Lat. to try] a ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſound and examine the circumſtances or depth of wounds, ulcers, and other cavities.

To Probe, *verb act.* [of *probo*, Lat. to try] to ſearch the depth, &c. of a wound, with an inſtrument called a probe.

Pro´be-scissors [of *probe* and *ſciſſors*] ſciſſars uſed to open wounds, of which the blade thruſt into the orifice has a button at the end.

Pro´bity [*probité*, Fr. *probità*, It. *probidàd*, Sp. of *probitas*, Lat.] uprightneſs, integrity, veracity, honeſty. And white-rob'd *probity* compleats the choir. *Table of* Cebes.

Pro´blem [*probleme*, Fr. *problema*, It. and Lat. ϖροϐλημα, Gr.] a propoſition expreſſing ſome natural effect, in order to a diſcovery of its apparent cauſe, a queſtion propoſed.

Pro´blem [in algebra] is a queſton or propoſition, which requires ſome unknown truth to be inveſtigated and diſcovered, and the truth of the diſcovery demonſtrated.

Problem [in geometry] is that which propoſes ſomething to be done, and more immediately relates to practical than ſpeculative geometry, it being to be performed by ſome known rules, without regard to their inventions or demonſtrations; as to divide a line, conſtruct an angle, *&c.*

Problem [in logic] a doubtful queſtion, or a propoſition, that neither appears abſolutely true nor falſe, but which is probable on both ſides, and may be aſſerted either in the affirmative or negative, with equal evidence.

Local Problem [with mathematicians] is ſuch an one as is capable of an infinite number of different ſolutions, ſo that the point which is to reſolve the problem, may be indifferently taken, within a certain extent, *i. e.* any where in ſuch a line, or within ſuch a plane, figure, *&c.* which is termed a geometrical place. It is alſo called an indeterminate problem.

Solid Problem [with mathematicians] is one which can't be geometrically ſolved, but by the interſection of a circle, and a conic ſection, or by the interſection of two other conic ſections beſides the circle.

Deliac Problem, the doubling of a cube; ſo called on this account, that when the people of Delos conſulted the oracle, for a remedy againſt the plague, the anſwer was, that the plague ſhould ceaſe, when the altar of Apollo, which was in the form of a cube, ſhould be doubled.

Problema'tical [*problematique*, Fr. *problematico*, It. and Sp. *problematicus*, Lat. of προβληματικος, Gr.] pertaining to a problem, uncertain, unſettled, diſputable. A point *problematical. Boyle.*

Problema'tical *Reſolution* [with algebraiſts] a method of ſolving difficult queſtions by certain rules, called the canons.

Problema'tically, *adv.* [of *problematical*] uncertainly, in a problematical manner.

Pro'bole [προβολη. Gr.] the proceſs of a bone.

Probole [in divinity] is that kind of production, where the thing produced is ſuppoſed to have been contained *ſeminally* at leaſt (before its production) within *the ſubſtance* of that thing which produces it. As in the *proceſs* of a bone, ſuppoſing it to grow out of the main body of the bone; or, more ſtrictly ſpeaking, as when vegetables *caſt forth* (for ſuch is the proper import of the Greek word) their branches, leaves and fruit. See *Luke*, c. 21. v. 29, 30. Such was that kind of production, which, in oppoſition to the old *Gnoſtics* and *Valentinians*, St. *Irenæus* ſo often combats in his writings; but which in proceſs of time *Montanus*, and his diſciple *Tertullian* revived. And tho' St. *Irenæus* has left it undetermined whether the *Valentinians* joined to their *probole* the idea of *conſubſtantiality* (as appears, I think, from his whole reaſoning. *Ed. Grabe.* p. 147, 148, 149) yet 'tis very remarkable, that *Candidus* the *Valentinian*, in his diſpute with St. *Origen*, maintained it; and no wonder he ſhould, ſince in truth it grew out of his ſcheme; while St. *Origen* oppoſed it. Nor was St. *Origen* ſingular in this. The whole council of *Antioch* did the ſame. And accordingly we find that when this article of *conſubſtantiality* was firſt inſerted into the creed, it was objected that this very council (a council of *great repute*, a council whoſe *orthodoxy* was on all ſides acknowledged, and which was held long before that of *Nice*) had rejected it; as appears by the joint confeſſion of St. *Baſil*, and *Athanaſius* himſelf. *Athanaſ. de Synodis Ed. Paris.* p. 919 and 926 compared. St. *Athanaſius* indeed endeavours to get over the difficulty; but as he confeſſes that he had not the council's letter by him, I infer the ſolution he gives to be a mere conjecture of his own; nor indeed does it ſquare with the point in debate. The truth of the caſe ſeems to have been this; *Paulus* of *Samoſata*, when finding the council affirmed (in oppoſition to all his ſubterfuges and evaſions) *Chriſt* to be a God, not by *mere foreknowledge* or predeſtination; (much leſs as being the *unſubſtantial reaſon* of God the Father) but ουσια και υποϛασει Θεος, *i. e.* God in *eſſence* and *hypoſtaſis*; he threw this objection in their way; that if ſo, they muſt make him *conſubſtantial* to the Father. But this charge the council diſowned; as well ſhe might. For 'tis one thing to affirm, that Chriſt is a God in virtue of his *divine* production before the ages, a God *originally* ſo, and as poſſeſſed of his own proper eſſence, and real *ſubſtantial exiſtence*; and another thing to affirm that he is of a ſubſtance (ſtrictly ſpeaking) the ſame in *kind* [or *ſpecies*] with the unbegotten and self-existent being. See Paulianists, Gnostics, Homoüsians, Begotten, Nicene *Council*, Isochronal, and Mediate *Agency* compared.

Probo'scis, Lat. a ſnout, the trunk of an elephant; it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature that bears any reſemblance thereunto. *Milton.*

Proca'cious, *adj.* [*procacis*, gen. of *procax*, Lat.] petulant, looſe.

Proca'city [*procacitas*, Lat.] ſaucineſs, malipertneſs, petulance.

Procata'rctic, *adj.* [προκαταρκτικος, of προκαταρχωομαι, Gr. to begin before. See Procatarxis] which fore-goes or gives beginning to another, or which is externally impulſive to action; antecedent.

Procatarctic *Cauſe* [of προκαταρχομαι, Gr. to go before] the firſt or beginning cauſe of a diſeaſe, which co-operates with others that follow; as a violent fit of paſſion, or an exceſſive heat in the air, which may corrupt or breed ill juice in the blood, and ſo cauſe a fever.

Procata'rxis, *ſubſt.* [προκαταρξις, Gr.] *Procatarxis* is the *immediate* cauſe of a diſeaſe, which co-operates with others that *prediſpoſed*, or prepared the body for it; as a very hot *air* or *climate* ſhall bring on a fever in a *bilious* conſtitution; where the *bilious* conſtitution is the *prediſponent* cauſe, and the hot *air* or *climate* the *immediate* or *procatartic* cauſe. See Predisponent.

Proce'dure, Fr. [*procedere*, It. in law] 1. A courſe of pleadings. 2. Manner of proceeding, management, conduct in general. This is the true *procedure* of conſcience. *South.* 3. Art of proceeding, progreſs, operation, proceſs. 4. Produce, thing produced. Earth and the *procedures* of earth. *Bacon.*

To Procee'd, *verb neut.* [*proceder*, F. and Sp. *procedere*, It. of *procedo*, Lat.] 1. To come from or be derived, to ſpring, or have its riſe from by generation, to be propagated. From my loins thou ſhalt *proceed. Milton.* 2. To go forward, to tend to the end deſigned. When they *proceed* not, they go backward. *B. Johnſon.* 3. To paſs from one thing or place to another. 4. To come forth from a place or a ſender. I *proceeded* forth and came from God. *St. John.* 5. To go or march in ſtate. A clear ſtage for his muſe to *proceed* in. *Anonymous.* 6. To iſſue, to ariſe, to be the effect of, to be produced from. 7. To proſecute any deſign. 8. To be tranſacted or carried on. 9. To make progreſs, to advance. 10. To carry on juridical proceſs. 11. To tranſact, to act, to carry on any affair methodically. 12. To take effect, to have its courſe. This rule only *proceeds* and takes place. *Ayliffe.*

Proceed, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; with merchants] that which ariſes from a thing; as, the neat *proceed.* Not an elegant word, tho' much uſed in law and mercantile writings.

Procee'der [of *proceed*] one who makes progreſs, one who goes forward.

Procee'ding, *part. act.* of *proceed*, which ſee. [*procedens*, Lat.] coming from, having its ſpring or riſe from; going forward, *&c.*

Procee'ding, *ſubſt.* [of *proceed*; *procedé*, Fr.] 1. Aa matter carried on or managed; particularly legal procedure. 2. Progreſs from one thing to another, tranſaction, ſeries of conduct.

Proce'llous [*procelloſus*, Lat.] tempeſtuous, ſtormy.

Proceleu'smatic *Foot* [in grammar] a foot conſiſting of four ſhort ſyllables; as *pelagius.*

Proce'ption [*proceptio*, of *pro*, before, and *capio*, Lat. to take] pre-occupation, act of taking ſomething ſooner than another. An obſolete word.

Proce'rity [*proceritas*, from *procerus*, Lat. tall] tallneſs, height length of ſtature. *Addiſon.*

Pro'cers [with glaſs-makers] certain irons hooked at the ends.

Pro'cess [*procez*, Fr. *proceſſo*, It. and Sp. of *proceſſus*, Lat.] 1. The act of going forward, tendency, progreſſive courſe. 2. Regular and gradual progreſs. 3. Courſe, continual flux or paſſage. In long *proceſs* of time. *Hale.* 4. A ſeries or order of things. 5. [In anatomy] the knob or part of a bone that bunches out. 6. [With chemiſts] the whole exact courſe of any operation or experiment, methodical management of any thing. Chemical *proceſſes. Boyle.* 7. [In law] that by which a man is called into any court. 8. [In law] in its general ſenſe, is uſed for all the proceedings in any cauſe or action, real or perſonal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end, courſe of law.

Proce'ssion, Fr. and Sp. [*proceſſione*, It. *proceſſio*, Lat.] 1. A train marching in ceremonious order. 2. [With the Roman Catholics] a ſolemn march of the clergy and people, in their ornamental habits, with muſic, *&c.*

Procession [in Rogation week] a viſitation of the bounds of a pariſh, performed by the miniſter, pariſh officers, and children.

Procession [in theology] a term uſed to ſignify the manner wherein the Holy Spirit is conceived to iſſue from the Father and the Son. But, *N. B.* This uſe of the term is as *late* as the *latter* part of the 4th century. See Macedonians, Ghosts, and Elcesaitæ, compared.

To Procession, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to go in proceſſion. A low word.

Proce'ssional, *adj.* [of *proceſſion*] pertaining to a proceſſion.

Proce'ssionary, *adj.* [of *proceſſion*] conſiſting in proceſſion.

Proce'ssus [*proceſſum*, ſup. of *procedo*, Lat. to ſtart out; in anatomy] a proceſs or protuberance, as in a bone.

Processus *Ciliaris* [in anatomy] the muſcular filaments in the eye, whereby the pupil is dilated and contracted.

Processus *Peritonæi* [in anatomy] two pipes or canals on each ſide the os pubis, which reach to the ſkin of the ſcrotum, thro' the holes of the tendons of the oblique and tranſverſe muſcles.

Processus *Styliformis* [in anatomy] a ſort of outward proceſs or knob of the bones of the temples, ſlender and long, having the horn of the bone hyoides tied to it.

Processus *Zygomaticus* [in anatomy] an external proceſs of the bones of the temples, which runs forwards and joins with the bone of the upper jaw, from the juncture of which is formed the bridge called zygoma, reaching from the eye to the ear.

Prochei'n *Amy* Fr. [*i. e.* friend next of kin; in common law] ſignifies one, who being next a-kin to a child in his nonage, is allowed to manage his affairs, *&c.*

Prochro'nism [*prochroniſmus*, Lat. of προχρονισμος, Gr.] an error in chronology, a ſetting down or dating things before they really happened. See Anachronism.

Pro'cidence [*procidentia*, Lat.] a falling down of a thing out of its place, dependence below its natural place.

Procide'ntia *Ani*, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a falling out of the inteſtinum rectum through the fundament, occaſioned by a too great looſeneſs.

Procide'ntia *Uteri*, Lat. [in ſurgery] a relaxing or looſening of the internal tunic of the vagina, or neck of the uterus.

Pro'cinct, *adj.* [*procinto*, It. of *procinctus*, Lat.] ready at hand, completely prepared.

Procinct, *ſubſt.* [*procinctus*, Lat.] complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action. War he perceiv'd, war in *procinct. Milton.*

To Proclai'm, *verb act.* [*proclamer*, Fr. *proclamare*, It. of *proclamo*, Lat.] 1. To publiſh with a loud voice, to tell openly. 2. To declare with ſolemnity, to promulgate by a legal declaration. 3. To outlaw by public denunciation. I hear'd myſelf *proclaimed. Shakeſpeare.*

Proclai'mer [of *proclaim*; *proclamatore*, It. of *proclamator*, Lat.] one who makes proclamation or publiſhes by authority.

Proclai'ming [*proclamans*, Lat.] a making known publickly.

Proclama'tion, Fr. [*proclamazione*, It. of *proclamatio*, Lat.] 1. A public notice given by authority, a publiſhing by ſound of trumpet, or beat of drum. 2. A declaration or order iſſued out by the king to give notice to his ſubjects of ſuch matters as he thinks fit.

Proclamation *of a Fine* [in law] is a notice openly and ſolemnly given thereof at all the aſſizes held in the county, within one year after the engroſſing it.

Proclamation *of Exigents*, an awarding an exigent in order to an outlawry; a writ of proclamation iſſues to the ſheriff of the county where the party dwells, to make three proclamations for the defendant to yield himſelf, or be outlawed.

Proclamation *of Rebellion*, public notice given by an officer, that a man ſhall be accounted a rebel who does not appear upon a *ſup pæna*, or an atttachment in chancery, unleſs he ſhall ſurrender himſelf at a day aſſigned in the writ.

Procli'vity [*proclivitas*, Lat.] 1. An aptneſs or propenſity in a thing to incline or tend downwards, natural inclination, propenſion. A *proclivity* to ſteal. *Brown.* 2. Readineſs, quickneſs, facility of attaining. He had ſuch a dexterous *proclivity*, as his teachers were fain to reſtrain his forwardneſs. *Wotton.* 3. Proneneſs.

Procli'vous [*proclive*, It. *preclivis*, Lat.] inclining downwards; alſo inclined, tending by nature.

Proco'ndyli [of προ, before, and κονδυλος, Gr. the joint of a finger] the bones of the ſingers next to the back of the hand.

Proco'ndylus, Lat. the firſt joint of each finger, next to the metacarpus.

Pro confe'sso [*i. e.* as tho' it had been confeſſed] when upon a bill exhibited in chancery, the defendant appears upon an *habeas corpus*, iſſued out to bring him to the bar, and the court has aſſigned him a day to anſwer; which being expired, and no anſwer put in, a ſecond *habeas* corpus is granted, and another day aſſigned; upon which day, if the defendant does not anſwer the bill upon the plaintiff's motion, it ſhall be taken *pro confeſſo, i. e.* as if it had been confeſſed by the defendant's anſwer.

Proco'nsul, a Roman magiſtrate, who governed a province with a conſular power; this governor was to continue in his government but one year. See Consul.

Proco'nsulship [of *proconſul*] the office or dignity of a proconſul.

To Procra'stinate, *verb act.* [*procraſtinare*, It. of *procraſtinor*, Lat.] to put off from day to day, to defer.

To Procrastinate, *verb neut.* to be dilatory. *Swift.*

Procrastina'tion [*procraſtinazione*, It. of *procraſtinatio*, Lat.] the act of putting off till to-morrow; delaying, deferring, dilatorineſs.

Procrastina'tor [of *procraſtinate*] a dilatory perſon.

Pro'creant, *adj.* [*procreans*, Lat.] productive, pregnant. His pendent bed and *procreant* cradle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Pro'create, *verb act.* [*procreer*, Fr. *procreàr*, Sp. *procreo*, Lat.] to beget children, to generate, to produce.

Procrea'tion, Fr. of Lat. a begetting of children or offspring, generation, production. See Create, and *Efficient* Cause, compared.

Pro'creative, *adj.* [of *procreate*] generative, productive. The human *procreative* faculty. *Hale.*

Procrea'tiveness [of *procreative*] power of generation.

Procrea'tor [of *procreate*] generator, one that begets.

Pro'ctor [contracted from *procurator*, Lat. *procureur*, Fr.] 1. An advocate in the civil law; one who undertakes to manage a cauſe for another in the eccleſiaſtical court, commonly an attorney in the ſpiritual court. 2. [In the weſt of England] a collector of the fruits of a benefice for another. 3. A manager of another man's affairs.

Proctors [in an univerſity] two perſons choſen out of the ſtudents, to ſee good orders and exerciſes duly performed; the magiſtrates of the univerſity.

Proctors [of the clergy] deputies choſen by the clergy of every dioceſe, two for each, to appear for the cathedral and collegiate churches, one for each to ſit in the lower houſe of convocation.

To Proctor, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to manage. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pro'ctorship [of *proctor*] the office or dignity of a proctor.

Procu'mbent [*procumbens*, Lat.] lying along, lying down, prone.

Procumbent *Leaves* [in botany] ſuch leaves of plants as lie flat and trailing on the ground.

Procu'rable, *adj.* [of *procure*] acquirable, that may be procured.

Procu'racy [*procura*, It. *procuraciòn* Sp. *procuratio*, Lat.] 1. The management of any affair. 2. The deed or inſtrument whereby a perſon is conſtituted procurator. 3. The office of procurator.

Procura'tion [of *procure*] 1. The act of procuring. 2. An act whereby a perſon is impowered to act, treat, receive, &c. in a perſon's name.

Procura'tion, a compoſition paid by the parſon of the pariſh to an eccleſiaſtical judge, in commutation for the entertainment which he was otherwiſe to have provided for him at his viſitation.

Procuration *Money*, money given to ſcriveners by ſuch perſons as take up ſums of money at intereſt.

Procura'tor [*procurateur*, Fr. from *procuro*, Lat.] 1. A proctor or ſollicitor, one who manages another man's affairs. 2. A governor of a country under a prince.

Procurator *of St. Mark* [at Venice] the perſon next in dignity to the doge, or duke of that republic.

Procurato'rial, *adj.* [of *procurator*] made by a proctor. All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before conteſtation of ſuit. *Ayliffe.*

Procu'ratory, *adj.* [of *procurator*] tending to procuration, the inſtrument whereby any perſon conſtitutes and appoints his proctor to repreſent him in any court or cauſe.

To Procu're, *verb act.* [*procurer*, Fr. *procuràr*, Sp. and Port. *procurare*, It. of *procuro*, Lat.] 1. To get for another, to help to; to obtain, to acquire. 2. To manage, to tranſact for another. 3. To perſuade, to prevail on. Whom nothing can *procure*. *Herbert.* 4. To contrive, to forward. Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To act as a pimp or bawd.

Procu'rement [of *procure*] the act of getting or procuring.

Procu'rer [of *procure*] a getter, one that gains or obtains; alſo a pimp, a pandar. Se Priapism, and read there, Phallic.

Procu'ress [of *procure*] a bawd. The moſt artful *procureſs* in town. *Spectator.*

Pro'cyon [ϖροκυων, Gr.] a conſtellation placed before the great dog, and thence takes its name, *q. d. before the dog.*

Pro-dicta'tor, a magiſtrate among the Romans, who had the power of, and did the office of a dictator. See Dictator.

Pro'digal, *adj.* [*prodigue*, Fr. *prodigo*, It. Sp. and Port. of *prodigàlis*, Lat.] 1. Profuſe, laviſh, waſteful, riotous, not frugal. 2. [In low language] fooliſh, vain-glorious; this ſenſe is improper.

To be Prodigal [*prodigare*, Lat.] to ſpend laviſhly.

Prodigal, *ſubſt.* a ſpendthrift, a waſter, one not frugal.

Prodiga'lity [*prodigalité*, It. *prodigalidàd*, Sp. of *prodigalitas*, Lat.] laviſhneſs, profuſeneſs, waſte, exceſſive liberality.

Pro'digally, *adv.* [of *prodigal*] profuſely, laviſhly, &c.

Prodi'gious [*prodigieux*, Fr. *prodigioſo*, It. and Sp. of *prodigioſus*. Lat.] monſtrous, vaſt; preternatural, contrary to the courſe of nature.

Prodi'giously, *adv.* [of *prodigious*] 1. Amazingly, vaſtly, enormouſly. 2. Sometimes uſed as a familiar hyperbole. I am *prodigiouſly* pleaſed with this ſecond volume. *Pope.*

Prodi'giousness [of *prodigious*] monſtrouſneſs, amazing qualities.

Pro'digy [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigio*, It. and Sp. of *prodigium*, Lat.] 1. A preternatural thing, or ſome effect beyond the ordinary courſe of nature, from which omens are drawn, portent. 2. Monſter. Natures's *prodigies*, not her children. *B. Johnſon.* 3. Any thing amazing, either for good or bad. *Prodigies* of learning. *Spectator.*

Prodi'tion [*proditia*, Lat.] treachery, act of betraying, treaſon.

Prodi'tor, Lat. a betrayer, a traiter. Obſolete.

Prodito'rious, *adj.* [*proditorius*, Lat.] 1. Treacherous, traitor-like, perfidious. *Proditorious* wretch. *Daniel.* 2. Apt to make diſcoveries. *Wotton.*

Pro'dromus, Lat. [ϖροδρομος, Gr.] a fore-runner, a harbinger.

Prodromus *Morbus*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe which foreruns a greater; as a ſtraitneſs of the breaſt is a *prodromus* of a conſumption.

To Produ'ce, *verb act.* [*produire*, Fr. *produrre*, It. *produzir*, Sp. of *produco*, Lat.] 1. To yield, to bear or bring forth as a vegetable, to cauſe. 2. To effect, to beget. Somewhat is *produced* of nothing. *Bacon.* 3. To ſhew or expoſe to view, to offer to notice. *Produce* your caſe. *Iſaiah.* 4. To exhibit to the public. 5. To bring as an evidence.

To Produce [in geometry] is to draw out a line farther till it have its intended length.

Pro'duce, or Pro'duct, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; *productus*, Lat. *produit*, Fr. This noun, tho' accented on the laſt ſyllable by Dryden, is generally accented on the firſt] 1. Product, that which any thing yields, or brings fruit. 2. Amount, profit, emergent ſum or quantity, effect.

Produ'cent, *ſubſt.* [*producens*, Lat.] one that offers or exhibits. *Ayliffe.*

Produ'cer [of *produce*] one that generates or produces.

Produ'cible [of *produce*] 1. That may be produced or exhibited. 2. Such as may be generated or made. Salts *producible* are the alkalis or fixt ſalts. *Boyle.*

Produ'ciblenes [of *producible*] the ſtate of being producible.

Produ'cing, *part. act.* [of *produce*; *producens*, Lat.] yielding, bringing forth, cauſing; alſo expoſing to view. See To Produce.

Pro'duct [*productus*, Lat. *produit*, Fr.] 1. The thing produced, fruit; as the *product* of the ground, of the ſea. Our Britiſh *products*. *Addiſon.* 2. Work, compoſition. The *products* of great and wiſe men. *Watts.* 3. Effect, thing conſequential of wit, learning, &c.

Pro'duct [with arithmeticians] the factum of two numbers, or the quantity ariſing from the multiplication of two or more numbers into one another.

Product [with geometricians] is the *factum*, &c. when two lines are multiplied one by another, the product being always a rectangle.

Produ'ctile [*productilis*, from *produco*, Lat.] drawn out at length, which may be produced.

Produ'ction, Fr. [*produzione*, It. of *productio*, Lat.] 1. The act of bringing forth. 2. The thing produced, product or fruit. 3. Work, compoſition.

Produ'ctions [with anatomiſts] continuations or proceſſes; ſuch parts of bones as bunch a little out.

Productions [in phyſics] the works and effects of nature or art.

Produ'ctive, *adj.* [of *produce*; *produttivi*, It. *productivus*, Lat.] apt to produce, fertile, efficient, generative. *Productive* of merit. *Spectator.*

Produ'ctiveness [of *productive*] aptneſs to produce.

Proe'cthesis [προεκθεσις, from προ, εκ, and θεσις, from τιθημι, Gr. to place before] 1. A running out before. 2. [with rhetoricians] a figure in which the orator by his anſwer (containing a reaſon of what he, &c. has ſaid or done) defends himſelf, or the other perſon as unblameable.

Proegu'mena [in medicine] a *prediſponent* internal cauſe of a diſtemper, as contradiſtinguiſhed from the *proximate* or *immediate* cauſe. See Procatarten.

Pro'em [*proeme*, O. Fr. *proemio*, It. and *procœmium*, Lat. of προοιμιον, Gr.] a preface or an entrance upon a diſcourſe, introduction. *Swift.*

Proe'mptosis [with aſtronomers] that which makes the new moon appear a day later, by means of the lunar equation, than it would do without that equation.

Proepizeu'xis [προεπιζευξις, Gr.] a grammatical figure, when a verb is put between two nouns which ought to be placed at the end.

Profana'tion, Fr. [*profanatio*, from *profano*, Lat.] 1. The act of profaning, unhallowing, polluting, or turning holy things to common uſe, the act of violating any thing ſacred. 2. Irreverence to holy perſons or things.

To Profa'ne, *verb act.* [*profaner*, Fr. *profano*, Lat.] 1. To abuſe holy things, to unhallow, to violate, to pollute. 2. To put to wrong uſe. So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Profane, *adj.* Fr. [*profano*, It. Sp. and Port. of *profanus*, Lat.] 1. Irreverent to ſacred things or names. 2. Not ſacred, ſecular, unhallowed, unholy; it is applied in general to all perſons and things that have not the ſacred character. 3. Polluted, not pure. Nothing is *profane* that ſerveth to holy things. *Raleigh.* 4. Not purified by holy rites. Far hence be ſouls *profane*. *Dryden.*

Profa'nely, *adv.* [of *profane*] with irreverence to ſacred names or things.

Profa'ner [of *profane*] one who profanes, violates or pollutes.

Profa'neness [of *profane*] a violating of holy things, impiety, a diſreſpect paid to the name of God, and to things and perſons conſecrated to him, irreverence of what is ſacred. Immortality and *profaneneſs*. *Atterbury.* See Praxæan, and read there, Paulianists, and Partipassians.

Profe'ction [with aſtrologers] equal and regular progreſſion or courſe of the ſun and other ſignificators in the zodiac, according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns, allowing the whole circle and one ſign over to each profection. *Brown,*

Pro'fer [in law] the time appointed for the accounts of ſheriffs and other officers to be given into the exchequer, *i. e.* twice in the year.

Pro'ffer, *ſubſt.* [*proffre*, Fr.] 1. An offer or tender, ſomething propoſed to acceptance. 2. Eſſay, attempt.

To Pro'ffer, *verb act.* [*proferire*, It. *proferer*, Fr. *profero*, Lat.] 1. To make an offer to give. 2. To attempt, to eſſay.

Pro'fferer [of *proffer*] he that proffers or offers.

To Profe'ss, *verb act.* [*profeſſer*, Fr. *profeſſare*, It. *profeſſar*, Sp. *profeſſum*, ſup. of *profiteor*, Lat.] 1. To declare and make one's ſelf known in ſtrong terms to be of ſuch a religion, ſect, or party; to proteſt or declare ſolemnly. 2. To exerciſe ſome particular calling or ſtudy publicly, to declare publicly one's ſkill in any art, ſo as to invite employment.

To Profess, *verb neut.* 1. To declare openly. 2. To declare friendſhip. Obſolete.

Profe'ssedly, *adv.* [of *profeſſed*] according to open declaration made by himſelf, openly, avowedly.

Profe'ssion, Fr. and Sp. [*profeſſione*, It. of *profeſſio*, Lat.] 1. A condition of life, calling, or any art or myſtery that one has choſen; as law, phyſic, &c. 2. Declaration. 3. Public confeſſion, proteſtation, the act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion.

Profe'ssional, *adj.* [of *profeſſion*] relating to a particular calling or profeſſion.

Profe'ssor [from *profeſs*; *profeſſeur*, Fr.] 1. One who makes a profeſſion of any religion or perſuaſion, one who declares himſelf of any opinion or party. 2. [Sp. *profeſſeur*, Fr. *profeſſore*, It. of Lat. in the ſchools of an univerſity] a lecturer or reader of any art or ſcience, one who publicly practiſes or teaches any art. 3. One who is viſibly religious. Illiterate people, who were *profeſſors*, that ſhewed a concern for religion, ſeemed much converſant in St. Paul's epiſtles. *Locke.*

Profe'ssorship [of *profeſſor*] the office, *&c.* of a profeſſor of any art or ſcience.

Profi'cience, or Profi'ciency [of *proficientia*, Lat.] progreſs, the ſtate or quality of a proficient, advancement in any thing, improvement gained. It is applied to intellectual acquiſitions.

Profi'cient, *ſubſt.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] one who has made a good progreſs in a ſcience or art.

Profi'cuous, *adj.* [*proficuus*, Lat.] advantageous, uſeful.

Pro'file, Fr. [*profilo*, It. *perfil*, Sp.] ſide-face, or ſide-view; as a picture in profile, *i. e.* drawn ſide-ways, or as a head or face ſet ſideways, as on coins. I have not ſeen a Roman emperor drawn with a full face; but always in *profile. Addiſon.* See Medallion.

Profile [with architects] the draught of a piece of building, wherein the breadth, depth, and height of the whole is ſet down, but not the length; and ſuch as they would appear, if the building were cut down perpendicularly from the roof to the foundation; much the ſame as a proſpect view'd ſideways.

Profile, is ſometimes uſed for a deſign or deſcription, in oppoſition to a plan or ichnography. Hence

Profi'ling, is deſigning or deſcribing with rule and compaſs.

To Pro'fit, *verb act.* [*profiter*, Fr. *profittare*, It.] 1. To improve, to advance; with the reciprocal pronoun. 2. To benefit, to advantage. Whereto might the ſtrength of their hands *profit* me? *Job.*

To Pro'fit, *verb neut.* 1. To get profit or advantage. 2. To make progreſs, to make improvement. Give thyſelf wholly to them, that thy *profiting* may appear to all. 1 *Timothy.* 3. To be uſeful, to be of advantage. What *profited* thy thoughts? *Prior.*

Pro'fit, Fr. [*profitto*, It.] 1. Advantage, acceſſion of good. Say not what *profit* is there of my ſervice. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 2. Gain, intereſt, pecuniary advantage. Rewards of truſt, *profit* and dignity. *Swift.* 3. Improvement, advancement, proficiency.

Pro'fitable, Fr. [*profitteable*, It.] 1. Gainful, lucrative. 2. Beneficial, advantageous, uſeful.

Pro'fitableness [of *profitable*] 1. Gainfulneſs. 2. Beneficialneſs, advantageouſneſs, uſefulneſs.

Pro'fitably, *adv.* [of *profitable*] 1. Gainfully. 2. Advantageouſly, uſefully.

Pro'fiting, *part. act.* of *profit*; which ſee [*profitant*, Fr.] getting profit, gain, advantage.

Pro'fitless, *adj.* [of *profit*] void of gain or advantage.

Pro'fligate, *adj.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] wicked, villainous, debauched to the higheſt degree, abandoned, ſhameleſs.

Profligate, *ſubſt.* an abandon'd ſhameleſs wretch.

To Pro'fligate, *verb act.* [*profligatum*, ſup. of *profligo*, Lat.] to drive away. A word borrowed from the Latin, without alteration of the ſenſe, but not much uſed. *Harvey.*

Pro'fligately, *adv.* [of *profligate*] ſhameleſly, infamouſly. *Swift.*

Pro'fligateness [of *profligate*] the quality of being abandoned to debauchery, lewdneſs to the higheſt degree.

Pro'fluence [*profluentia*, Lat.] progreſs, courſe. *Wotton.*

Pro'fluent, *adj.* [*profluens*, Lat.] flowing plentifully, flowing forward; as, *profluent* ſtream. See Refluent.

Profou'nd, *adj.* [*profond*, Fr. *profondo*, It. *profundo*, Sp. *profundus*, Lat.] 1. Deep, deſcending far below the ſurface, low with reſpect to the neighbouring places. A gulf *profound. Milton.* 2. Intellectually deep, not eaſily fathomed by the mind; as, a *profound* treatiſe. 3. Lowly, ſubmiſſive, humble. What humble geſtures, what *profound* reverence? *Duppa.* 4. Learned beyond the common reach, knowing to the bottom; as, *profound* learning. 5. Deep in contrivance. See Myſteries.

Profound, *ſubſt.* [*profundum*, Lat.] 1. The deep, the main, the ſea In the fathomleſs *profound. Sandys.* 2. The abyſs. *Milton.*

To Profou'nd, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to dive, to penetrate. A barbarous word. We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature. *Glanville.*

Profou'ndly, *adv.* [of *profound*] 1. With deep concern, deeply. Why ſigh you ſo *profoundly? Shakeſpeare.* 2. With deep inſight, with great degrees of knowledge.

Profou'ndness [of *profound*] depth of place; alſo depth of knowledge, deep inſight.

Profu'ndity [*profundità*, It. *profundidàd*, Sp. *profunditas*, Lat.] depth of place or knowledge. The vaſt *profundity* obſcure. *Milton.*

Profu'ndus *Muſculus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle which bends the fingers; called alſo *perforans.*

Profu'se, *adj.* [*profuſus*, Lat.] laviſh, waſteful, extravagant, overabounding. *Profuſe* of flowers. *Milton.*

Profu'sely, *adv.* [of *profuſe*] laviſhly, extravagantly, *&c.* with exuberance. Herbs *profuſely* wild. *Thomſon.*

Profu'seness [of *profuſe*] a laviſhing or ſquandering away money, prodigality, extravagance.

Profu'sion, Fr. [of *profuſio*, Lat.] 1. Laviſhneſs, prodigality. 2. Laviſh expence, ſuperfluous effuſion. 3. Abundance.

Prog [prob. of *procuratum*, Lat. gotten] proviſions of any kind.

To Prog [*q. d. procuro*, Lat.] to rob, to ſteal.

Progenera'tion [*progenero*, Lat.] the act of breeding or bringing forth.

Proge'nitors, plur. of *progenitor* [*progenitori*, It. of *progenitores*, Lat.] fore-fathers, anceſtors in a direct line.

Pro'geny [*progenie*, O. Fr. *progenia*, It. of *progenies*, Lat.] offſpring, iſſue, race, generation.

Progno'sis, Lat. [προγνωσις, Gr.] 1. A knowing before, fore-knowledge, fore-boding. 2. [In phyſic] the ſeeing *ſomething future*, relative to a diſeaſe.

Progno'sticable, *adj.* [of *prognoſticate*] ſuch as may be foreknown or foretold. Their effects not *prognoſticable* like eclipſes. *Brown.*

To Progno'sticate, *verb act.* [*pronoſtiquer*, Fr. *pronoſticare*, It. *pronoſticar*, Sp. of *prognoſtico*, Lat. of προγινωσκω, Gr. to foreknow] to foretell, to foreſhow.

Prognostica'tion [of *prognoſticate*] 1. The act of foretelling or foreknowing. 2. Foretoken. *Sandys.*

Prognostica'tor [*prognoſtes*, Lat. of Gr.] a predicter or foreteller of future events, foreknower.

Progno'stic, *adj.* [*prognoſtique*, Fr. προγνωςικος, Gr.] foretokening diſeaſe or recovery, foreſhowing.

Prognostic, *ſubſt.* [of προγνωςικον, Gr.] 1. A ſign or token that indicates ſomething about to happen, a token forerunning. *South.* 2. The ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes or their events. Hippocrates' *prognoſtic* is generally true. *Arbuthnot.* 3. A prediction. Your *prognoſtics* run to faſt. *Swift.* See Prognosis.

Progno'stics [with phyſicians] are the ſigns by which they make a conjectural judgment of the event of a diſeaſe, as whether it ſhall end in life or death, be long or ſhort, mild or malignant.

Progra'mma, Lat. [προγραμμα, Gr.] a letter ſet up with the king's ſeal.

Programma [προγραμμα, Gr.] an edict or proclamation ſet up in a public place.

Programma [in the univerſities] a billet or advertiſement poſted up, or given into the hands of perſons, by way of invitation to an oration or other college ceremony; containing the argument, or ſo much as is neceſſary for the underſtanding thereof.

Pro'gress, *ſubſt.* [*progrez*, Fr. *progreſſo*, It. and Sp. of *progreſſus*, Lat.] 1. The act of going forward or proceeding in any undertaking, courſe, proceſſion, paſſage. 2. Advancement, motion forward. The *progreſs* and revolutions of nature. *Burnet's Theory.* 3. Intellectual improvement, advancement in knowledge. In its *progreſs* to knowledge. *Locke.* 4. Removal from one place to another. From Egypt arts their *progreſs* made to Greece. *Denham.* 5. The journey of a prince, a journey of ſtate, a circuit. Like unto the *progreſs* of a king in full peace. *Bacon.*

To Pro'gress, *verb neut.* [*progreſſus*, of *progredior*, Lat.] to move forward, to paſs on. Obſolete.

Progre'ssion, Fr. [*progreſſione*, It. of *progreſſio*, Lat.] 1. An orderly advancing or going forward, in the ſame manner, courſe, tenor, *&c.* proceſs. 2. Motion forward. 3. Courſe, paſſage. A letter which accidentally, or by the way of *progreſſion*, hath miſcarried. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Intellectual advance. The long *progreſſion* of the thoughts to firſt principles. *Locke.*

Progression *Arithmetical*, is when the numbers or other quantities do proceed by equal differences, either increaſing or decreaſing, as, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, *&c.* or *b*, 2*b*, 3*b*, &c. or 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, or 6*b*, 5*b*, 4*b*, 3*b*, 2*b*, *b*, where the former ſeries is increaſing, the common difference in thoſe being 2, and in theſe 1.

Progre'ssion *Geometrical*, is when numbers or quantities proceed by equal proportions or ratios (properly called) that is, according to one common ratio, whether increaſing or decreaſing, as, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, *&c.* or a ſeries of quantities continually proportional.

Progre'ssional, *adj.* [of *progreſſion*] pertaining to progreſſion, that is in a ſtate of increaſe or advancement.

Progre'ssive, *adj.* [*progreſſif*, Fr. of *progreſſive*, It.] which proceeds or goes on, advancing.

Progre'ssively, *adv.* [of *progreſſivo*] by regular courſe, gradually.

Progre'ssiveness [of *progreſſive*] the ſtate of proceeding or going forward.

To Prohi'bit, *verb act.* [*prohiber*, Fr. *proibire*, It. *prohibir*, Sp. of *prohibitum*, ſup. of *prohibeo*, Lat. to hinder] 1. To forbid, to interdict by authority. 2. To bar or keep from. to hinder in general,

Prohi'bited *Goods* [in commerce] ſuch commodities as are not allowed either to be imported or exported.

Prohi'biter [of *prohibit*] one that prohibits, an interdicter.

Prohibi'tion, Fr. [*prohibizione*, It. *prohibicion*, Sp. of *prohibitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of forbidding, interdiction. 2. [In law] a writ iſſued to forbid any court, either ſpiritual or ſecular, to proceed in a cauſe there depending, upon ſuggeſtion that the cognizance thereof does not belong to that court. See Forbiddance, and add, " the *ſtrict forbiddance.*" Parad. Lost.

Prohi'bitory, *adj.* [*prohibitorius*, Lat.] that belongs to a prohibition, forbidding, implying prohibition. It has words *prohibitory. Ayliffe.*

To Proje'ct [*projetter*, Fr. of *projectum*, ſup. of *projicio*, Lat.] 1. To deſign, to contrive, to form in the mind. 2. To throw out, to caſt forward. 3. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirrour. 4. To draw on a plane.

To Proje'ct, *verb neut.* to jut out, to ſhoot forward beyond ſomething next it.

Pro'ject [*projét*, Fr. *projetto*, It. of *projectus*, Lat.] a deſign, a contrivance, a ſcheme.

Proje'cted, *part. paſſ.* of *project* [*projectus*, Lat.] 1. Deſigned, contrived. 2. [With mathematicians] drawn upon a plane.

Proje'ctile, *adj.* Fr. [of *projectus*, Lat.] impelled forward.

Projectile, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] any thing thrown with a force.

Projectile [in mechanics] an heavy body put into a violent motion, by an external force impreſſed thereon; a body put in motion, or more fully a projectile is a heavy body, which being put into a violent motion, is diſmiſſed from the agent, and left to purſue its courſe, as a ſtone thrown out of one's hand by a ſling, a bullet from a gun, *&c.* The curve line E *c* G F (Plate VIII. Fig. 12.) repreſents the path of a projectile or ball, ſhot from the cannon W.

Proje'ction, Fr. [of *projectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſhooting forwards. 2. [*Projection*, Fr.] plan, delineation. See To Project. 3. Scheme, plan of action. 4. [In mechanics] the action of giving a projectile its motion. 5. [In perſpective] the appearance or repreſentation of an object on a perſpective plane.

Projection [in chemiſtry] is when any matter to be calcined or fulminated is put into a crucible, ſpoonful by ſpoonful.

Projection *of the Sphere in Plano* [in mathematics] a repreſentation of the ſeveral points or places of the ſurface of the ſphere, and of the circles deſcribed thereon, *&c.* as they appear to the eye ſituated, at a given diſtance, upon a tranſparent plane ſituate between the eye and the ſphere.

Projection [with alchymiſts] is the caſting of a certain imaginary powder, called the *powder of projection*, into a crucible full of prepared metal, in order to its being tranſmuted into gold.

Projection *Monſtrous*, of an image [in perſpective] is the projection of an image upon a plane, or the ſuperficies of ſome body, which ſeen at a certain diſtance will be deformed.

Powder of Projection, or *of the Philoſopher's Stone*, is a powder ſuppoſed to have the virtue of changing copper, lead, *&c.* into a more perfect metal, as into ſilver or gold, by the mixture of a ſmall quantity with it.

Gnomonic PROJE'CTION, is where the plane of projection is parallel to the circle of the ſphere, upon the plane of ſome circle, and the eye is ſuppoſed to be in the center of the earth.

Orthographic PROJECTION, is a projection wherein the ſuperficies of the ſphere is drawn on a plane cutting it in the middle, the eye being placed at an infinite diſtance vertically to one of the hemiſpheres; or it is that, where the eye is taken to be at an infinite diſtance from the circle of projection, ſo that all the viſual rays are parallel among themſelves, and perpendicular to the ſaid circle.

Stereographic PROJECTION *of the Sphere*, is that wherein the ſurface and circles of the ſphere are drawn upon a plane of a great circle, the eye being in the pole of the ſame circle.

PROJECTIVE *Dialling*, a method of drawing, by projection, the true hour lines, furniture, *&c.* on dials, or any kind of ſurface whatſoever, without having any regard to the ſituation of thoſe ſurfaces, either as to declination, inclination, or reclination.

PROJE'CTOR [of *project*] 1. One who projects or contrives any deſign. 2. One who forms wild impracticable ſchemes. Chemiſts and other *projectors*. *L'Eſtrange.*

PROJE'CTURE, Fr. [*projectura*, Lat.] the coping of a wall, the jutting-out of any part of a building, the out-jutting or prominency, which the mouldings and members have beyond the naked face of the wall, column, *&c.*

PROJE'CTURING *Table* [in architecture] is that which juts out beyond the naked face of a wall, pedeſtal, or any part to which it ſerves as an ornament.

To PROIN, *verb act.* [a corruption of *prune*] 1. To lop, to trim, to prune. *B. Johnſon.* 2. [In falconry] a hawk is ſaid to *proin*, when ſhe trims or puts her wings in order.

PROLA'BIA, Lat. [in anatomy] the fore-lips, that part of the labia which juts out.

To PROLA'TE, *verb act.* [*prolatum*, ſup. of *profero*, Lat.] to pronounce, to utter. *Howel.*

PROLATE, *adj.* long flat. The *prolate* ſpheroidical figure. *Cheyne.*

PROLATE *Sphæroid* [in geometry] a ſolid produced by the revolution of a ſemi-ellipſis about its longer diameter.

PROLA'TION [*prolatus*, Lat.] 1. Pronunciation, utterance. Fed at the *prolation* of certain words. *Ray.* 2. Delay, act of deferring. *Ainſworth.* 3. [In muſic] the act of ſhaking or making ſeveral inflections of the voice on the ſame ſyllable.

PROLA'TIONS, *adj.* either *firſt*, what is *derived*; or, *ſecondly*, the *logos* PROPHORICOS, *i. e.* WORD SPOKEN, a title which ſome gave to *Chriſt*, in oppoſition to his real *ſubſtantial* exiſtence. See PAULIANISTS.

To PROLE, to hunt or ſearch about in queſt of any thing.

PROLEGO'MENA [προλεγομενα, Gr. *prolegomenes*, Fr.] preparatory diſcourſes, containing matters of which it is fit the reader ſhould be informed, in order to his better underſtanding the ſubject and deſign of the book, *&c.* prefaces, preambles; introductory obſervations.

PROLE'PSIS [προληψις, Gr. *prolepſe*, Fr.] anticipation or prevention.

PROLEPSIS [προληψις, of προλαμβανω, Gr. to take before] a figure with rhetoricians, by which they prevent what their antagoniſts would object or alledge; ſome divide this figure into two parts, called hypophora, in which, the objection being ſtarted, the ſpeaker makes anſwer to his own demand; and the anthypophora, a contrary inference, where an objection is refuted by the oppoſing of a contrary ſentence; others divide it into the prolepſis and hypobola.. This was contained in my *prolepſis*, or prevention of his anſwer. *Bramhall.*

PROLE'PTIC, or PROLE'PTICAL, *adj.* [προληπτικος, Gr.] pertaining to a prolepſis, previous, antecedent. The *proleptical* notions of religion. *Glanville.*

PROLEPTICAL *Diſeaſe*, a diſtemper which ſtill anticipates, or whoſe paroxiſm returns ſooner and ſooner every day; as is common in agues.

PROLE'PTICALLY, *adv.* [of *proleptical*] by way of anticipation.

PRO'LES, Lat. the iſſue of a perſon's body; an offspring or race.

PROLES [in the ſenſe of the law] is ſometimes taken for the iſſue of an unlawful bed.

PROLETA'RIAN, *adj.* mean, wretched, vile, vulgar. *Hudibras.*

PROLIFICA'TION [*proles*, offspring, and *facio*, Lat. to make] 1. Act of making fruitful. 2. Generation of children. *Brown.*

PROLI'FIC, or PROLI'FICAL, *adj.* [*prolifique*, Fr. *prolifico*, It. and Sp. of *prolificus*, of *proles*, offspring, and *facio*, Lat. to make.] apt to breed.

PROLI'FICALLY, *adv.* [of *prolifical*] fruitfully, pregnantly.

PROLI'FICKNESS, aptneſs to breed.

PRO'LIX, *adj.* [*prolixe*, Fr. *proliſſo*, It. *prolixo*, Sp. of *prolixus*, Lat.] 1. Tedious or long in ſpeech, not conciſe. 2. Having a long duration. This is a very rare ſenſe. If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may aſſign a competent term. *Ayliffe.*

PROLI'XIOUS, *adj.* [of *prolix*] tedious, dilatory, A word coined by Shakeſpeare.

PROLI'XITY [*prolix* or *prolixité*, Fr. *proliſſità*, It. *prolixidàd*, Sp. of *prolixitas*, Lat.] a fault of entring into too minute a detail, or being too long and circumſtantial in a diſcourſe. See MACROLOGY.

PROLI'XLY, *adv.* [of *prolix*] at great length, tediouſly. On theſe *prolixly* thankful ſhe enlarg'd. *Dryden.*

PROLOCU'TOR, a ſpeaker or chairman of a convocation, the foreman. *Swift.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP [of *prolocutor*] the office or dignity of a ſpeaker or chairman of a ſynod or convocation.

PRO'LOGUE, Fr. [*prologo*, It. of *prologus*, Lat. of προλογος, Gr.] 1. The preface, introduction to any diſcourſe or performance. 2. Speech before a ſtage play.

To PROLOGUE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to introduce with a formal preface. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PROLO'NG [*prolonger*, Fr. *prolongàr*, Sp. of *prolongare*, It. of *pro* and *longus*, long, Lat.] 1. To lengthen out, to make a thing laſt longer, to continue, to draw out. 2. To put off to a diſtant time. Were the day *prolong'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROLONGA'TION, Fr. [*prolongazione*, It.] 1. The act of lengthening out. 2. Delay to a longer time. The *prolongation* of days for payment of monies. *Bacon.*

PROLU'SION [in literature] a term applied to certain pieces or compoſitions, made previouſly to others, by way of prelude or exerciſe, entertainment, performance of diverſion, In the firſt book of his academical *proluſions*. *Hakewell.*

PROMENA'DE, Fr. a walk in the fields to take the air.

PRO'MINENT, *adj.* [*prominente*, It. *prominens*, Lat.] jutting out, or ſtanding forward, and beyond the near parts, protuberant.

PRO'MINENCE [*prominent*, or *prominenza*, It. of *prominentia*, Lat.] a jutting out, or ſtanding forward, protuberance or extant part. With the *prominencies* and fallings in of the features. *Addiſon.*

PROMI'SCUOUS, *adj.* [*promiſcuo*, It. *promiſcuus*, Lat.] mingled together, confuſed, undiſtinguiſhed.

PROMI'SCUOUSLY, *adv*, [of *promiſcuous*] indiſcriminately, confuſedly. *Woodward.*

PROMI'SCOUSNESS [of *promiſcuous*] quality of being promiſcuous or mixed.

To PRO'MISE, *verb act.* [*promettre*, Fr. *promettere*, It. *prometère* Sp. of *promitto*, Lat.] to engage or give one's word, to make declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred.

To PROMISE, *verb neut.* 1. To make a promiſe, to aſſure one by a promiſe. I dare *promiſe* for this play. *Dryden.* 2. It is uſed of aſſurance even of ill. I fear it, I *promiſe* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROMISE, *ſubſt.* [*promiſſe*, Fr. *promiſſa*, It. and Sp. *promiſſum*, Lat.] 1. An aſſurance by word of mouth to do any thing, declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred. 2. Performance of promiſe, grant of the thing promiſed. Now are they ready, looking for a *promiſe* from thee. *Acts.* 3. Hopes, expectation.

PROMISE [in law] is when upon a valuable conſideration, a man binds himſelf by his word to perform ſuch an act as is agreed on, and concluded with another. Upon ſuch a promiſe an action may be grounded; but if it be without a conſideration it bears no action.

PROMISE *Breach* [of *promiſe* and *breach*] violation of promiſe. Obſolete.

PROMISE *Breaker* [of *promiſe* and *break*] one who breaks his promiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRO'MISER [of *promiſe*] one who promiſes.

PRO'MISING, *part. adj.* [of *promiſe*] giving hopes or expectation; as, he's a very *promiſing* youth.

PRO'MISSARY, *ſubſt.* one to whom a promiſe is made.

PRO'MISSORILY, *adv.* [of *promiſſory*] by way of promiſe. To a ſtrict obſervation of that which *promiſſorily* was unlawful. *Brown.*

PRO'MISSORY, *adj.* [of *promiſſer*, gen. of *promiſſor*. Lat.] pertaining to a promiſe, containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred.

PROMISSORY *Note*, a note promiſſing to pay a ſum of money at a time appointed.

PRO'MONTORY [*promontoire*, Fr. *promontorio*, It. and Sp. of *promontorium*, Lat.] an high ground, point of land or rock that runs out far into the ſea, commonly called a cape or headland.

To PROMO'TE, *verb act.* [*promovere*, It. *promovér*, of *promotum*, ſup. of *promoveo*, Lat.] 1. To advance, to further or carry on. 2. To exalt, to prefer.

PROMO'TER [of *promote*; *promoteur*, Fr.] 1. One that advances, forwards, or encourages. 2. one who ſets on foot, or helps on an affair.

PROMO'TERS [in law] informer, makebate, a perſon who in popular and penal actions proſecutes offenders in his name and the king's, and is entitled to part of the fines and penalties for his pains. Obſolete.

PROMO'TION, Fr. [*promozione*, It. *promociòn*, Sp. of *promotio*, Lat.] preferment, advancement, a riſing to ſome new dignity or rank.

To PROMO'VE, *verb act.* [*promouvoir*, Fr. *promoveo*, Lat.] to forward, to advance, to promote. A word little uſed.

To PROMPT, *verb act.* [of *promptus*, Lat. or of *prontare*, It.] 1. To tell or whiſper to an actor on the ſtage, to aſſiſt by private inſtructions, to help at a loſs. 2. To make, to inſtigate. If they *prompt* us to anger. *Duppa.* 3. To remind, to encourage, or put one upon a thing.

PROMPT, *adj.* [*promt*, Fr. *pronto*, It. *prompto*, Sp. of *promptus*, Lat.] 1. Quick, ready, acute, eaſy. 2. Quick, petulant. *Dryden.* 3. Ready, without heſitation, wanting no new motive. A warlike offspring *prompt* to bloody rage. *Dryden.* 4. Told down, ready; as, *prompt* payment.

PRO'MPTER [of *prontare*, It.] 1. An aſſiſtant to actors in a play; one poſted behind the ſcenes, who watches attentively the actors ſpeaking on the ſtage, ſuggeſting to them and putting them forward when at a ſtand, and correcting them when amiſs in their parts. 2. An admoniſher, a reminder.

PRO'MPTITUDE [*promtitude*, Fr. *prontezza*, It. of *promptitudo*, of *promtus*, Lat.] readineſs, quickneſs.

With arms protended o'er the verge they lean,
The *promptitude* of friendſhip in their mien. *Table of Cebes.*

PRO'MPTLY, *adv.* [of *prompt*] quickly, expeditiouſly, readily, cheerfully. *Promptly* and readily. *Taylor.*

PRO'MPTNESS [of *prompt*] promptitude, readineſs, alacrity. Great courage and *promptneſs* of mind. *South.*

PRO'MPTUARY [*promptuarium*, Lat.] a ſtore-houſe, a magazine, a repoſitary. *Woodward.*

PRO'MPTURE [of *prompt*] ſuggeſtion, inſtigation, motion given by another. A word rarely uſed. He hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PROMU'LGATE, *verb act.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] to publiſh or proclaim, to make known by open declaration.

PROMULGA'TION [*promulgatio*, Lat.] publication, open declaration. *Promulgation* of the goſpel. *Hooker.*

PROMU'LGATOR [of *promulgate*] publiſher, one that openly teaches or declares.

To PROMU'LGATE, *verb act.* [*promulgare*, It. *promulgo*, Lat. *promulgàr*, Sp.] to publiſh, properly uſed of the Roman laws, which were hung up in the market-place, and expoſed to publick view, for three market days before they were paſſed or allowed; to teach openly.

PROMU'LGER [of *promulge*] publiſher, promulgator. The *promulgers* of our religion. *Atterbury.*

PRONA'TION [with anatomiſts] is when the palm of the hand is turned downwards, as *ſupination* is, when the back of it is turned upwards.

PRONATOR *Radii Quadratus* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the radius, which ariſes broad and fleſhy from the lower and inner part of the ulna, and helps to move the radius inwardly.

PRONATOR *Radii Teres*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle ariſing from the inner knob of the ſhoulder-bone, and having its inſertion a little above the radius, on the outſide.

PRONATO'RES [in anatomy] two muſcles of the radius, which ſerve to turn the palm of the hand downwards.

PRONE, *adj.* [*prono*, It. *pronus*, Lat.] 1. Inclined to a thing, propenſe, diſpoſed; it has commonly an ill ſenſe. 2. Bending downwards, not erect. *Milton.* 3. Lying with the face downwards; contrary to ſupine. Thoſe poſtures *prone*, ſupine and erect. *Brown.* 4. Precipitous, headlong, going downwards. Down thither *prone* in flight. *Milton.* 5. Declivous, ſloping. *Blackmore.*

PRO'NENESS [of *prone*; *pronitas*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of bending downwards, not erectneſs. 2. The ſtate of lying with the face downwards, not ſupineneſs. 3. Deſcent, declivity, inclination, readineſs to, diſpoſition to ill. *Proneneſs* of the people to idolatry. *Tillotſon.*

PRONG [proughen, Du. to ſqueeze. *Minſhew*] a fork, a pitch-fork.

PRO'NITY [*pronitas*, Lat.] proneneſs. A word not uſed. *More.*

PRONO'MINAL, *adj.* [*pronominalis*, Lat.] pertaining to a pronoun.

PRO'NOUN [*pronom*, Fr. *pronome*, It. *pronombre*, Sp. of *pronomen*, Lat.] a perſonal noun, as *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *they*; and uſed inſtead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themſelves, but uſed inſtead of nouns. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Demonſtrative PRONOUNS [in grammar] are ſuch as point out the ſubject ſpoken of, as *this*, *theſe*, &c.

Perſonal PRONOUNS [in grammar] are ſuch as are uſed inſtead of particular perſons, as *I*, *thou*, *he*, &c. See PLURALITY *of Perſons in God.*

Poſſeſſive PRONOUNS [in grammar] are ſuch that expreſs what each poſſeſſes, as *mine*, *thine*, &c.

PRONOUNS *Relative* [in grammar] are theſe placed after nouns, with which they have ſuch affinity, that without them they ſignify nothing, as *which*, *who*, *that*.

To PRONOU'NCE, *verb act.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronunziare*, It. *prononciàr*, Sp. of *pronuncio*, Lat.] 1. To utter, to ſpeak, to rehearſe. 2. To utter, to declare ſolemnly, to utter confidently. 3. To form, to articulate by the organs of ſpeech. 4. To utter rhetorically.

To PRONOU'NCE, *verb neut.* to ſpeak with confidence or authority.

PRONOU'NCER [of *pronounce*] one who pronounces.

PRO'NTO [in muſic books] quick or nimbly, without loſing time.

PRONU'BA, a title of Juno, given her on account of her being believed to preſide over marriage.

PRONUNCIA'TION, Fr. [*pronunziazione*, It. *pronunciaciòn*, Sp. of *pronunciatio*, Lat.] utterance of ſpeech, the act or mode of ſpeaking out; the manner of pronouncing letters, ſyllables, words.

PRONU'NCIATION [in grammar] the manner of articulating or ſounding the words of a language, repreſenting to the eye by writing and orthography.

PRONUNCIATION, or PRONOU'NCING [with painters] the marking and expreſſing of all kinds of bodies, with that degree of force neceſſary to make them more or leſs diſtinct and conſpicuous.

PRONUNCIATION [with rhetoricians] is the regulating and varying the voice and geſture, agreeable to the matter and words, in order to affect and perſuade the hearers.

PROOF, *ſubſt.* [from *prove*; prof, Su. probe, Du. and Ger. *preuve* and *epreuve*, Fr. *prova*, It. *prueva*, Sp.] 1. Trial, teſt, experiment. 2. Evidence, convincing token, argument or reaſon to prove a truth, teſtimony. 3. Firm temper in any metal, impenetrability, ſtate of being wrought and hardened, till the expected ſtrength is found by trial to be attained. 4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.

PROOF [in arithmetic] an operation, whereby the truth and juſtneſs of a calculation, is examined and aſcertained.

PROOF [with printers] the rough draught of a printed ſheet ſent to the author or corrector of the preſs, in order to be corrected.

PROOF *Spirit* [with diſtillers] a mixture of about equal parts of totally inflammable ſpirits and water.

PROOF, *adj.* [This word, though uſed an adjective, is only elliptically put for of *proof*] impenetrable, able to reſiſt.

PRO'OFLESS, *adj.* [of *proof*] wanting evidence unproved. Manifeſtly weak and *proofleſs*. *Boyle.*

To PROP, *verb act.* [proppen, Du.] 1. To ſupport or bear up by ſomething placed under or againſt. 2. To ſupport by ſtanding under or againſt. 3. To ſuſtain, to ſupport. I *prop* myſelf upon thoſe few ſupports that are left me. *Pope.*

PROP, *ſubſt.* [proppe, Du.] a ſupport, an under-ſet, that on which any thing reſts.

PRO'PAGABLE, *adj.* [of *propagate*] ſuch as may be propagated or continued by ſucceſſion.

To PRO'PAGATE, *verb act.* [*propagatum* ſup. of *propago*, Lat. *propagare*, It.] 1. Originally ſignified to cut down an old vine, that of it many young ones might be planted. 2. To cauſe any thing to multiply or increaſe, to ſpread abroad, to continue by generation or ſucceſſive production. 3. To extend, to widen. 4. To carry on from place to place, to promote. *Propagated* along ſolid fibres. *Newton.* 5. To increaſe, to promote. And pleas'd to hear his *propagated* name. *Dryden.* 6. To generate, to beget.

PROPAGA'TION, Fr. [*propagazione*, It. of *propagatio*, Lat.] the act of propagating, or of multiplying the kind, the act of increaſing or ſpreading abroad.

PROPAGA'TOR [*propagateur*, Fr.] an increaſer, one who continues by ſucceſſive production; alſo a ſpreader abroad, a promoter.

To PROPE'L, *verb act.* [*propello*, Lat.] to drive forward.

To PROPE'ND, *verb neut.* [*propendeo*, Lat.] to hang forwards, to be propenſe or inclined to any thing. My ſprightly brethren, I *propend* to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROPE'NDENCY [of *propend*] 1. Inclination or tendency of deſire to any thing. 2. [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh] preconſideration, attentive deliberation, perpendency. *Hale.*

PROPE'NSE, *adj.* [*propenſus*, Lat.] prone, inclinable to, diſpoſed; it is uſed both of good and bad.

PROPE'NSION, or PROPE'NSITY [of *propenſe*, or *propenſidàd*, Sp. *propenſitas*, Lat.] 1. Proneneſs, readineſs to, inclination, bent of mind to any thing good or bad. 2. Tendency in general.

PRO'PER [*propre*, Fr. *proprio*, It. and Sp. of *proprius*, Lat.] 1. Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common. 2. Noting an individual; as a *proper* name, a name that is pecular to certain perſons and things. 3. One's own; it is joined with any of the poſſeſſive pronouns. Our *proper* conceptions. *Glanville.* 4. Natural, original. 5. Convenient, fitting, ſuitable, qualified. Wine and all aliment that is eaſily aſſimilated and turned into blood are *proper*. *Arbuthnot.* 6. Exact, accurate, juſt. 7. Not figurative. Signified by dark names, which we have expreſſed in their plain and *proper* names. *Burnet's Theory.* 8. [*Propre*, Fr. prob. of *procerus*, Lat.] tall in ſtature, elegant, pretty. Moſes was a *proper* child. *Hebrews.* 9. Luſty, handſome with bulk. A *proper* goodly fox. *L'Eſtrange.* 10. [In phyſic] ſomething naturally and eſſentially belonging to any being. 11. [In reſpect to words] is underſtood of their immediate and particular ſignification; or that which is directly and peculiarly attached to them. 12. [In the civil law] is uſed in oppoſition to acquired, for an inheritance derived by direct or collateral ſucceſſion.

PROPER *Fraction* [in arithmetic] a fraction more or leſs than unity, having the numerator leſs than the denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$.

PRO'PERLY, *adv.* [of *proper*] 1. Fitly, ſuitably. 2. In a ſtrict ſenſe. The works of every man, good as well as bad, are *properly* his own. *Rogers.* 3. Peculiarly, conveniently, in a fitting manner.

PRO'PERNESS [of *proper*] 1. Peculiarneſs, convenientneſs, fitneſs, the quality of being proper. 2. Tallneſs of ſtature.

PRO'PERTY [*proprietas*, Lat. *proprieté*, Fr. *proprietà*, It. *propriedàd*, Sp.] 1. The right or due that belongs to every perſon, by virtue of natural quality. 2. Right of poſſeſſion of any thing. 3. Quality, diſpoſition in general. *South.*

PRO'PERTY, or PROPRI'ETY [in law] 1. Is the higheſt right a man can have to any thing, and ſuch as nowiſe depends on any other man's courteſy. 2. Poſſeſſion held in one's own right. 3. The thing poſſeſſed. Where *property* is ſo well ſecured. *Swift.* 4. Something uſeful, an appendage. Greenfield was the name of the *property* man in that time who furniſhed implements for the actors. *Pope.* 5. Property for propriety, any thing peculiarly adapted. A ſecondary eſſential mode, any attribute of a thing which is not of primary conſideration, is called a *property*. *Watts.*

To PRO'PERTY, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To inveſt with qualities. 2. To ſeize or retain as ſomething owned, or in which one has a right to appropriate, to hold. This word is obſolete in both ſenſes.

PROPHA'NE. See PROFANE.

PRO'PHASIS [προφασις, Gr. in medicine] a fore-knowledge of diſeaſes. See PROGNOSIS.

PRO'PHESIER [of *propheſy*] one who propheſies.

PRO'PHESY, or PRO'PHECY [*prophetia*, Lat. *prophetie*, Fr. *profezia*, It. *profecia*, Sp. of προφητεια, of προ, before, and φημι, Gr. to tell] a foretelling, a prediction, a declaration of ſomething to come.

To PRO'PHESY, *verb act.* [*propheto*, Lat. *prophetiſer*, Fr. *profetare*, It. *profetizàr*, Sp. of προφητευω, Gr. to foretel things to come] 1. To foretel. 2. To foreſhow.

To PRO'PHESY, *verb neut.* 1. To utter predictions. And *propheſying* with accents terrible. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To preach; a ſcriptural ſenſe. *Propheſy* unto the wind, *propheſy*, ſon of man. *Ezekiel.*

N. B. The oppoſers of *chriſtianity* generally miſtake the *true ſtate* of the controverſy here, by imagining, that we are obliged to prove *a priori* from the *Jewiſh* prophets, that the author of our religion was the perſon foretold by them; whereas all that is incumbent upon us to prove is this (ſo far as the defence of chriſtianity is concerned) that the author of our religion was a prophet, or divinely commiſſioned teacher; as is done by comparing the SANCTITY of his *life* and *doctrine* with thoſe MIRACULOUS works by which his *miſſion* was atteſted. For ſhould this point be made to appear, it follows, that if a perſon *ſo circumſtanced* lays it down for *one part* of his doctine, that he was the *Chriſt*, or perſon foretold by the *Jewiſh* prophets, this doctrine of his (as coming from a perſon already proved to have been ſent from God) deſerves our belief, until it be *diſproved*; and in order to *diſprove* the ſame, it is not ſufficient to ſhew, that *ſome* prophecies which have been preſſed into the ſervice of his cauſe, are capable of being differently applied: But that *no prophecies* can with reaſon be underſtood of him; or that the *marks* and *characteriſtics* of the *Meſſiah* laid down by the prophets, are not fulfilled in him, I mean ſo far as they relate to his *firſt* appearance. But if the reader deſires to ſee, of what IMPORTANCE this diſtinction is; and the argument from *prophecies* more fully explained; and the objection drawn from their *ſuppoſed obſcurity*, conſidered, he may pleaſe to conſult *that book* referred to under the word DIVORCE. I ſhall only ſubjoin at preſent in juſtice to the ſubject, that the reader will find many an *antient prediction* compared with its *hiſtoric* event in the courſe of this *lexicography*; in proof of which, he may conſult the *words* expreſſive of the *greateſt ſtates* and empires which have appeared upon earth.

PRO'PHET [*propheta*, Lat, *prophete*, Fr. *profeta*, It. and Sp. προφητης, Gr.] 1. A foreteller of future events. 2. One of the ſacred writers empowered by God to foretel future events. See ORACLES

PRO'PHETESS [*prophetiſſa*, Lat. *propheteſſe*, Fr. *profeteſſa*, It. *piofetiza*, Sp. of προφητις, Gr.] a woman predicter, a woman that foretels future events.

PROPHE'TIC, or PROPHE'TICAL, *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fr. προφητικος, Gr.] foreſeeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHE'TICALLY, *adv.* [of *prophetical*] by way of propheſy, with knowledge of futurity,

PROPHE'TICALNESS [of *prophetical*] prophetical nature or quality.

To PRO'PHETIZE, *verb neut.* [*prophetiſer*, Fr.] to give predictions. *Prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel's Civil War.*

PROPHYLA'CTIC, *adj.* [προφυλακτικος, from προ, before, and φυλασσω, Gr. to preſerve or keep] preventive, preſervative.

PROPHYLA'CTICE [προφυλακτικη, Gr.] that part of phyſic, which prevents or preſerves from diſeaſes. See PLEURISY, and read there, the *ſide-diſeaſe*.

PROPI'NQUITY [*propinquidàd*, Sp. of *propinquitas*, Lat.] 1. Nearneſs, proximity, neighbourhood. *Ray.* 2. Nearneſs as to time. *Propinquity* of their deſolations. *Brown.* 3. Nearneſs as to blood, kindred. *Propinquity* and property of blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROPI'TIABLE, *adj.* [of *propitiate*] that may be made propitious, that may be induced to favour, that may be atoned, pacified or appeaſed.

To PROPI'TIATE, *verb act.* [*propitio*, or *propitior*, Lat.] to render propitious, to induce another to lay aſide his wrath, and enter into a ſtate of reconciliation with us. Thus in the firſt book of the *Iliad*, the wrath of *Apollo* being to be appeaſed in no other way than by *reſtitution* and *ſacrifice*; after both is done, ſays *Calchas*,

——Τοτε κεν μιν ιλασσαμενοι πεπιθοιμεν. Iliad, l. 1. lin. 100.

And in the ſcripture uſe of the word, to *propitiate* God, is not to render him *good*, *placable*, or *merciful*; for this is not the *proper* import of the word; and in truth that ALL-PERFECT BEING is *good* and *placable* of HIMSELF, and prior to any mediation or interpoſure of whatever kind: But to induce him (as in the caſe before aſſigned) to become in *fact propitious*, or to receive us into a ſtate of *reconciliation* and *peace* with himſelf. See *Heb.* c. viii. v. 12. *Luke*, c. xviii. v. 13, compared with *Iliad*, lib. 1. l. 100, 580—585. Thus the wiſe man (if my memory does not fail me) obſerves ſomewhere in his book of *Proverbs*, that by acts of *goodneſs* and *fidelity* iniquity is purged" [in the original *atoned:*] for God with ſuch ſacrifices is well pleaſed, and induced [in the ſenſe there ſuppoſed] to lay aſide his wrath. And St. *Irenæus*, to the ſame effect, having cited thoſe words of *Iſaiah*, c. i. v. 16, "Waſh ye, make you clean, put away the evil of your doings from before my eyes," *&c.* "God, ſays he, points out to them the TRUE SACRIFICE, *quod offerentes propitiabuntur Deum, ut ab eô vitam percipiant*, i. e. by offering which they ſhall PROPITIATE GOD, and ſo receive life from him." IREN. *adv. Hæreſes Ed. Grabe*, p. 321. I ſhall only obſerve, that our *confounding* terms which convey very different ideas, and not ſufficiently *diſtinguiſhing* between goodneſs or mercifulneſs of God (which are *eſſential attributes*;) and his becoming in *fact propitious*, or reconciled (all due *pre-requiſites* and qualifications being *preſuppoſed*,) has occaſioned GREAT CONFUSION in our *reaſonings* upon this head. See PROPITIATION.

PROPITIA'TION [*propiciation*, Fr. *propiziazione*, It. of *propitiatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making propitious. 2. An atonement. He is the *propitiation* for the ſins of the whole world. 1 *John*.

SYKES, in that moſt judicious tract of his, called *An Eſſay on the Nature, Deſign, and Origin of Sacrifices*, has well obſerved, "that the words correſpondent to this, *viz.* ιλασκομαι, in the Greek, and *kafar*, in Hebrew, convey no ſuch idea as that of *equivalent compenſations, exchanges, ſubſtitutes*, &c. but barely ſignify to *atone*, or put men into a ſtate of *reconciliation* and *favour* with God, *whatever the means were, by which this was done*." *Eſſay*, &c. p. 135, 152, *&c.* Accordingly we find, the act of *atoning*, *propitiating*, *purging*, or *putting away ſin*, is applied in ſcripture ſometimes to GOD HIMSELF [as *Deut.* c. xxi. v. 8, in the *original*, "atone [or *propitiate*] O Lord, for thy people"; and ſometimes to perſons acting by COMMISSION *from him*; and this *ſcripture-application* of the word may caſt ſome light on the SENSE in which the *ſcripture* uſes it. GOD the LAWGIVER *atones*, *propitiates*, *purges*, or *puts away* ſin, when by his own *ſupreme*, *underived authority*, he cancels or removes thoſe *ills* and *penalties*, that were occaſioned by it: Not ſo a *perſon* that acts by *commiſſion* from him; much leſs a *ſacrifice* or offering of his appointment; theſe being moſt apparently things of the *ſubordinate* kind, and which ought therefore to be conſidered in that *ſubordinate* capacity; I mean not as operating INDEPENDENTLY of GOD, but only as the *means* or *inſtruments* of HIS appointment; or the *way* in which HE, of *his own* ſovereign grace and wiſdom, thinks fit to diſpenſe the BENEFIT deſigned. HIS *will* and *conſtitution* therefore muſt be conſtantly kept in view, as what gives force and validity to the whole, *Heb.* c. x. v. 10. Thus under the great *Jewiſh anniverſary*, the high prieſt (ſuch was the *divine appointment*) had a right, in conſequence of his ſacrifice, to *enter* with the blood thereof into the *moſt holy place*, there to appear in behalf of the Jewiſh nation, and there to make his temporary atonement [or propitiation] for them. And if we examine the counterpart, or goſpel-truth contained under this ancient type; we ſhall find that Chriſt (ſuch was the *divine appointment*) had a right in conſequence of his obedience to *death*, to *enter into heaven itſelf, there to appear in the preſence of God for us*; there to officiate as the great *high prieſt of our profeſſion*, and do all that belongs to that ſacred office, both for the extirpation of ſin itſelf, and the removing thoſe ills and penalties that were annexed to it; Heb. ix. 26. compared with c. ii. v. 17 and 18. But if the reader would ſee this and ſome other important articles more fully explained, he may conſult the book referred to under the word DIVORCE. See alſo GRACE, RANSOM, and SACRIFICE, compared with FOSTER's *Chriſtian Revelation*, p. 352.

PROPITIA'TOR [of *propitiate*] one that propitiates.

PROPI'TIATORINESS [of *propitiatory*] atoning or propitiating quality.

PROPI'TIATORY, *adj.* [*propitiatoire*, Fr. *propiziatorio*, It. *propiciatòrio*, Sp. of *propitiatorius*, Lat.] ſerving to, or of force to propitiate. A *propitiatory* ſacrifice is offered for their honour. *Stillingfleet.*

PROPI'TIATORY, *ſubſt.* [among Jews] the mercy-ſeat, the cover or lid of the ark of the covenant, lined both within and without with plates of gold; on each ſide of which was a cherubim of gold, with wings ſpread over the propitiatory, with their faces looking one towards another.

PROPI'TIOUS, *adj.* [*propice*, Fr. *propizio*, It. *propicio*, Sp. of *propitius*, Lat.] favourable, kind, merciful. My maker, be *propitious*. *Milton.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *propitious*] favourably, kindly.

PROPI'TIOUSNESS [of *propitious*] kindneſs, favourableneſs.

PRO'PLASM [προπλασμα, Gr.] a mould in which any metal or ſoft matter, which will afterwards grow hard, is caſt: a matrix. Thoſe ſhells ſerving as *proplaſms* or moulds to the matter which ſo filled them. *Woodward.*

PROPLA'STICE [προπλαστικη, Gr.] the art of making moulds for caſting; alſo the act of caſting or forming figures in moulds.

PROPO'MA, Lat. [προπομα, from προ, before, and πινω, Gr. to drink] a firſt draught taken before meat, or a drink made of wine, honey, and ſugar; a whet.

PROPO'NENT, *ſubſt.* [*proponens*, Lat.] one that makes a propoſal. *Dryden.*

PROPORE'ITAS [in law Latin] the deliverance or declaration of an aſſize, otherwiſe called the verdict of aſſize.

PROPOREITAS [in law] the declaration or deliverance, or verdict of a jury.

PROPO'RTION, Fr. [*proporzione*, It. *proporciòn*, Sp.] 1. Agreement, anſwerableneſs, ſymmetry, adaptation of one to another. 2. Comparative relation of one thing to another, ratio; the relation which the parts have among themſelves, and to the whole. 3. Settled relation of comparative quantity, equal degree. 4. Harmonic degree. *Milton.* 5. Form, ſize.

PROPORTION [in arithmetic] the identity or ſimilitude of two ratios; or the habitude or relation of two numbers, when compared together, as ratio is of two quantities.

PROPORTION [in arithmetic] is when ſeveral numbers differ, according to an equal difference, as 2, 4, 6, 8; ſo that 2 is the common difference betwixt 2 and 4, 4 and 6, 6 and 8.

PROPORTION [in architecture] is the relation which all the work has to its parts, and that every part has ſeparately to the whole building.

PROPO'RTION *in Quality* or *Relation*, is either the reſpect that the ratio's of numbers have one to the other, or elſe that which their differences have one to another.

PROPORTION *Geometrical*, is when divers numbers differ according to a like ratio, *i. e.* when the ratios or reaſons of numbers compared together are equal; ſo 1, 2, 4, 8, which differ from one another by a double ratio, are ſaid to differ by geometrical proportion; for as 1 is half 2, ſo 2 is half 4, and four is half 8.

Harmonic PROPORTION, is when the firſt term is to the laſt in a geometrical ratio, equal to that of the difference of the two firſt to the difference of the two laſt; thus 2, 3, 6, are in harmonic proportion, becauſe the firſt number 2 is to the laſt 6, as the difference of the two firſt, *viz.* 1. is to the difference of the two laſt, *viz.* 3.

PROPORTION [in painting, *&c.*] is the juſt magnitude of the ſeveral members of a figure, a group, *&c.* with regard to one another, to the figure, the group, and the whole piece.

To PROPO'RTION, *verb act.* [*proportionner*, Fr. *proporzionare*, It. *proporcionàr*, Sp.] 1. To diſtribute according to the rules of proportion, to adjuſt by comparative relation. 2. To form ſymmetrically. Nature had *proportion'd* her without any fault. *Sidney.*

PROPO'RTIONABLE, *adj.* [of *proportion*] adjuſted by comparative relation, that is fitting and ſuitable. An aſſiſtance *proportionable* to the difficulty. *Tillotſon.*

PROPO'RTIONABLY, *adv.* [of *proportion*] according to comparative relations, in a manner agreeable to due proportion.

PROPO'RTIONABLENESS [of *proportionable*] agreeableneſs in proportion.

PROPO'RTIONAL, *adj.* [*proportionalis*, Lat.] being according to proportion, having a certain degree of any quality compared with ſomething elſe.

PROPO'RTIONAL, *ſubſt.* a quantity either lineal or numeral, which bears the ſame ratio or relation to a third, that the firſt does to the ſecond.

PROPORTIONA'LITY [of *proportional*] 1. The quality of being proportional. 2. [In algebra, *&c.*] the proportion that is between the exponents of four ratios.

PROPO'RTIONALNESS, or PROPO'RTIONATENESS [of *proportional* or *proportionate*] agreement, or likeneſs of proportion.

PROPO'RTIONALLY, *adv.* [of *proportional*] in a ſettled degree, in proportion.

PROPO'RTIONALS [with mathematicians] *i. e.* proportional numbers or quantities, *i. e.* ſuch as are in mathematical proportion: thus, If when four numbers are conſidered, it appears that the firſt has as much greatneſs or ſmallneſs, with reſpect to the ſecond, as the third has with reſpect to the fourth, thoſe four numbers are called proportionals.

Continued PROPORTIONALS are ſuch, that the third number is in the ſame ratio to the ſecond, as the ſecond is to the firſt, and the fourth has the ſame ratio to the third, that the third has to the ſecond, as 3, 6, 12, 24.

Mean PROPORTIONALS are, when in three quantities there is the ſame proportion of the firſt to the ſecond, as of the ſecond to the third; the ſame proportion of 2 to 4, as of 4 to 8, and 4 is the mean proportional.

PROPO'RTIONATE, *adj.* [of *proportion*] adjuſted to ſomething elſe, that is according to a certain rate.

To PROPO'RTIONATE, *verb act.* [*proportionner*, Fr.] to make anſwerable or commenſurate, to adjuſt according to a certain rate to ſomething elſe.

PROPO'RTIONATENESS [of *proportionate*] the ſtate of being proporonate. *Hale.*

PROPO'SAL [of *propoſe*] 1. An offer made to the mind. 2. A propoſition, ſcheme or deſign propounded to conſideration or acceptance.

To PROPO'SE, *verb act.* [*propoſitum*, of *proponere*, It. and Lat. *propoſer*, Fr.] to offer to the conſideration, to declare, to put or ſet forth.

To PROPOSE, *verb neut.* to lay ſchemes. Obſolete.

PROPO'SER [of *propoſe*] one who offers any thing to conſideration, one who makes a motion.

PROPOSI'TION, Fr. [*propoſizione*, It. *propoſiciòn*, Sp. of *propoſitio*, Lat.] 1. A thing propoſed, a motion, propoſal, offer of terms. 2. A ſentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed, whatſoever is ſaid of any ſubject, whether true or falſe. To reconcile theſe two *propoſitions*, that all things are done by fate, and yet that ſomething is in our own power. *Hammond.*

Exceptive PROPOSITION [with ſchoolmen] is one that is denoted by an exceptive ſign, as *beſide*, *unleſs*.

Excluſive PROPOSITION [with ſchoolmen] is one denoted by a ſign or character of excluſion, as *only*, *ſolely*, *alone*. See EXCLUSIVE *Adjective*.

PROPOSITION [in poetry] is the firſt part of an epic poem, in which the author propoſes or lays down, briefly and in general, what he has to ſay in the courſe of his work.

PROPOSITION [in the mathematics] a thing propoſed to be demonſtrated, proved, or made out, either a problem or theorem.

PROPOSITION, is an oration or ſpeech which affirms or denies, or an oration that ſignifies either *true* or *falſe*.

Affirmative PROPOSITION, is that in which the ſubject and attribute are joined and do agree, as *God is a Spirit*.

Negative PROPOSITION, is that when they are disjoined or diſagree, as *men are not ſtones*.

A True PROPOSITION, is ſuch as declares a thing to be what it really is; or not to be what it is not.

A Falſe PROPOSITION, is ſuch an one as ſignifies a thing to be what it is not; or not to be what it is.

PROPOSITIONS *General*, or PROPOSITIONS *Univerſal* [with logicians] are known by the ſigns, *every*, as, *every* covetous man is poor; *no*, as *no* man can ſerve God and mannon.

PROPOSITIONS *Particular*, are known by the ſigns *ſome*, *a certain*, *ſomebody*, as *ſome men are ambitious*.

PROPOSITIONS *Singular*, are when a proper name of a man is contained in them, as *Cicero* was an orator, *Plato* a philoſopher.

PROPOSITIONS *General Contrary*, are ſuch of which one generally affirms, and the other generally denies, as *all men*, &c. *no men*, &c.

A Simple PROPOSITION, is that which has but one ſubject, and one attribute.

A Compound PROPOSITION, is that which has more than one ſubject, as *life and death, health and ſickneſs, poverty and riches, come from the lord.*

PROPOSITIONS [by logicians] are reduced to four kinds, which, for the help of memory, are denoted by the four letters, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*.

A is an univerſal affirmative. *E* is an univerſal negative.

I is a particular affirmative. *O* is a particular negative. And for the eaſe of memory, they are compriſed in theſe two verſes:

Aſſerit A, *Negat* E, *verum generaliter ambo*;
I *Aſſerit*, O *negat*, *ſed particulariter ambo*.

The uſe of a propoſition, is when men, by occaſion of diſcourſe, fall at variance, and cannot agree upon their matter; being both earneſt to know the truth, they bring the matter to a point, debate that, and then go on to another.

PROPOSI'TIONAL, *adj.* [of *propoſition*] conſidered as a propoſition.

To PROPOU'ND, *verb act.* [*proporre*, It. *propono*, Lat.] 1. To propoſe, to offer to conſideration. 2. To exhibit, to offer, to ſet on foot ſome diſcourſe, with an offer to maintain it; or ſome doubt and queſtion, to be reſolved.

Propou'nder, *ſubſt.* [of *propound*] one who propoſes a matter.

Pro-pre'fect [among the Romans] the prefect of a lieutenant, or an officer of the prefect of the *prætorium*, appointed to perform any part of his office in his place.

Pro-pre'tor [among the Romans] a magiſtrate who had all the power of a pretor, and enſigns of honour belonging to the pretorſhip.

Propri'etary, *ſubſt.* [*proprietaire*, Fr.] a proprietor, an owner in his own right, one who has a property in any thing.

Propri'etary, *adj.* belonging to a certain owner.

Propri'etor [*proprietarius*, of *proprius*, Lat.] one who has a property in any thing.

Proprietor [in law] one who has or poſſeſſes any thing in the utmoſt degree, and in his own right.

Propri'etress [of *proprietor*] a female poſſeſſor in her own right, a miſtreſs.

Propri'ety [*proprietas*, Lat.] property, peculiarity of poſſeſſion, excluſive right.

Propriety [with logicians] is the fourth of the univerſal ideas, and is when the object is an attribute, which in effect belongs to the eſſence of the thing; but is not firſt conſidered in that eſſence, but as dependent on the firſt idea, as *diviſible*, *immortal*, *&c.*

Propriety [with grammarians] is where the direct and immediate ſignification of a word agrees to the thing it is applied to, accuracy, juſtneſs.

Propri'ety [with phyſicians] as, a pain by *propriety*, is when the cauſe of the pain is in the part pained; ſo when the head-ach comes from the humours of the head, it is called a pain by *propriety*; but when it proceeds from vapours ſent from the ſtomach, or any other part, it is called head-ach by *conſent*, or *ſympathy*.

Propt, for Propped, ſupported by ſome prop. *Propt* in ſome tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.* See To Prop.

Pro'ptosis [προπτωσις, of προ, forth, and πιπτω, Gr. to fall] the falling down of ſome part of the body; as of the caul, *&c.*

To Propu'gn, *verb act.* [*propugno*, Lat.] to defend, to vindicate. *Hammond.*

Propugna'tion [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Lat.] defence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Propu'gner [of *propugn*] a defender. Zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed. *Government of the Tongue.*

Propu'lsion [*propulſum*, ſup. of *propello*, from *pro* and *pello*, Lat. to drive] the act of thruſting or driving forward. Joy worketh by *propulſion* of the moiſture of the brain. *Bacon.*

Propy'laeum [προπυλαιον, of προ, before, and πυλαι, Gr. gates] the porch of a temple or great hall.

Pro'ra *Os*, Lat. [in anatomy] a bone of the cranium, called *os occipitis*.

Prore, *ſubſt.* [*prora*, Lat.] the prow, the forepart of a ſhip. A poetical word uſed for the ſake of rhyme.

Proroga'tion, Fr. [*prorogazione*, It. *prorogaciòn*, Sp. *prorogatio*, Lat.] 1. Act of prolonging, or lengthening out to another time, continuance, prolongation. 2. The interruption or the putting off a ſeſſion of parliament by the regal authority. The difference between a prorogation and adjournment is this, that the ſeſſion is ended by prorogation, and that it is done by the king; and ſuch bills as paſſed in either or both houſes, and had not the royal aſſent, muſt begin again at the next meeting: but in an adjournment, which is done by the parliament themſelves, all things continue in the ſame ſtate they were in before the adjournment.

To Proro'gue, *verb act.* [*proroger*, Fr. *prorogàr*, Sp. *prorogare*, It. of *prorogo*, Lat.] 1. To prolong for ſome time, to protract. He *prorogued* his government. *Dryden.* 2. To put off, to delay. 3. To interrupt the ſeſſion of parliament to a diſtant time.

Proru'ption [*proruptum*, ſup. of *prorumpo*, from *pro* and *rumpo*, Lat. to burſt thro'] the act of burſting out.

Pro'sa, a goddeſs of the pagans, who, as they believed, made the infant come in the right manner into the world.

Prosa'ic, *adj.* [*proſaicus*, from *proſa*, Lat. *proſaique*, Fr.] pertaining to proſe, reſembling proſe. See Poet and Rhyme compared.

To Proscri'be, *verb act.* [*proſcrire*, Fr. *proſcrivere*, It. *proſcrivìr*, Sp. of *proſcribo*, Lat.] 1. To cenſure capitally, to doom to deſtruction, to outlaw, to baniſh. 2. To interdict. 3. To ſequeſter and ſeize on a perſon's eſtate. 4. To poſt up in writing, and publiſh any thing to be ſold.

Proscri'bed, *part. paſſ.* [*proſcriptus*, Lat.] doomed to deſtruction, out-lawed, baniſhed, ſequeſtered, *&c.* as an eſtate.

Proscri'ber [of *proſcribe*] one that proſcribes or dooms to deſtruction.

Proscri'ption, Fr. [*proſcrizione*, It. *proſcriciòn*, Sp. of *proſcriptio*, Lat.] doom to deſtruction, out-lawry, confiſcation of goods, a publication made by the chief of a party, promiſing a reward to any one that ſhall bring him the head of an enemy, *&c.*

Prose, Fr. [*proſa*, It. and Lat.] language looſe and unconfined by poetical meaſures or a ſet number of ſyllables, the plain way of expreſſing; in contradiſtinction from verſe.

To Pro'secute, *verb act.* [*proſequor*, Lat.] 1. To purſue, to continue endeavours after any thing. 2. To continue, to carry on. To *proſecute* the fortifications. *Clarendon.* 3. To proceed in conſideration or diſquiſition of any thing, to go on with. 4. To ſue criminally, to ſue at law. 5. To proſecute differs from to perſecute; to perſecute always implies ſome cruelty, malignity, or injuſtice; to proſecute, is to proceed by legal meaſures, either with or without juſt cauſe.

Prosecu'tion [*proſecuzione*, It. *proſecuciòn*, Sp. of *proſecutio*, Lat.] 1. Act of proſecuting, purſuit; continuance of endeavour to carry on. 2. Suit againſt one in a criminal cauſe.

Pro'secutor [of *proſecute*] one who purſues any purpoſe or thing; alſo one who purſues another by law in a criminal cauſe.

Pro'selyte [*proſelite*, Fr. προσηλυτος, Gr. *i. e.* one who comes to] a perſon converted from that faith or judgment that he was of before, to ſome other new opinion.

To Proselyte [of προσερχομαι, Gr. to come to] to convert, to bring over to one's perſuaſion; eſpecially as to points of religion. I ſhould rather have aſſign'd the *ſame etymology here*, as in the *preceding word.*

Prosemina'tion [*proſeminatum*, ſup. of *proſemino*, from *pro* and *ſemen*, Lat. ſeed] propagation by ſeed. *Hale.*

Proso'dian, *ſubſt.* [of *proſody*] one ſkilled in metre or proſody.

Pro'sody [*proſodie*, Fr. *proſſodia*, It. *proſodia*, Lat. of προσωδια, Gr.] that part of grammar that teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables, as to long or ſhort, and the meaſures of verſe. See Rhime.

Prosopo'graphy [of προσωπον, face, and γραφη, Gr. a deſcription] a deſcription of the countenance.

Prosopopoe'ia [προσωποποιια, of προσωπον, perſon, and ποιεω, Gr. to make] a figure in rhetoric, when the orator, on a ſudden turns from his firſt manner of talking, and ſpeaks in the perſon of another; perſonification, a figure by which things are made perſons.

Pro'spect [*proſpecto*, Sp. of *proſpectus*, Lat.] 1. A view of ſomething diſtant. Pleaſures in *proſpect*. *Locke.* 2. Place which gives an extenſive view. 3. Series of objects open to the eye. 4. Object of view. *Prior.* 5. View into futurity; contradiſtinguiſhed from retroſpect. 6. Regard to ſomething future. He lays deſigns only for a day, without any *proſpect* to or proviſion for the remaining part of his life. *Tillotſon.*

To Prospect, *verb act.* [*proſpectum*, ſup. of *proſpicio*, Lat.] to look forward.

Prospe'ctive, *adj.* [of *proſpect*] 1. Viewing at a diſtance. 2. Acting with foreſight.

Prospective *Glaſs*, a glaſs for viewing things that are at a conſiderable diſtance.

To Prosper, *verb act.* [*proſperàr*, Sp. of *proſperare*, It. and Lat.] to make proſperous, to give ſucceſs.

To Pro'sper, *verb neut.* [*proſperer*, Fr.] 1. To ſucceed or be ſucceſsful, to be proſperous. It ſhall *proſper* in the thing whereto I ſent it. *Iſaiah.* 2. To thrive, to have a fair gale of fortune, to come forward in the world.

Prospe'rity [*proſperité*, Fr. *proſperità*, It. *proſperidàd*, Sp. of *proſperitas*, Lat.] the condition of a perſon who has all things according to his heart's deſire, and who ſucceeds in his undertakings; happineſs, good ſucceſs, good fortune.

Pro'sperous, *adj.* [*proſpere*, Fr. *proſpero*, It. and Sp. of *proſperus*, Lat.] having all things according to his mind, favourable, fortunate.

Pro'sperously, *adv.* [of *proſperous*] favourably, happily, fortunately.

Pro'sperousness [of *proſperous*] proſperity.

Prosphero'mena, Lat. [προσφερομενα, from προς, to, and φερω, Gr. to bear] meats or medicines taken inwardly.

Pro'sphysis [προσφυσις, of προς, to, and φυω, Gr. to grow] the coalition or growing together of two parts, as when two fingers grow to each other.

Prospi'cience [*proſpicio*, Lat.] the act of looking forward.

Prosta'tæ *Adſtantes* [of προ, before, and ιστημι, Gr. to ſtand] two glandules placed near the paſſage of the ſemen, which (as it is ſuppoſed) lubricate the common paſſage of the ſeed and urine, and are a ſort of vehicle to the ſeminal matter.

Prosterna'tion [*proſterno*, Lat.] dejection, depreſſion, act of caſting down, ſtate of being caſt down. Watching and *proſternation* of ſpirits. *Wiſeman.*

Proste'this [προστηθις, Gr.] the fore-ſide of the breaſt; alſo a fleſhy part between the hollows of the hands and feet, and their reſpective *fingers* or *toes*. Gorr.

Prostethis [in ſurgery] that which fills up what was wanting, as when fiſtulous ulcers are filled up with fleſh. *Query*, if this is not a corruption of *proſtheſis*, *i. e.* appoſition.

Prosthaphæ'resis [προσθαφαιρησις, Gr.] is the ſame with the equation of the orbit, or ſimply the equation; and is the difference between the true and mean motion of a planet.

Prosthe'sis [προσθησις, Gr. appoſition] a grammatical figure, when a letter or ſyllable is added to the beginning of a word, as *gnatus* for *natus*, *tetuli* for *tuli*, &c. alſo the making of artificial legs and arms, when the natural ones are loſt.

Pro'stitute, *adj.* [*proſtitutus*, Lat.] vicious for hire, ſold to wickedneſs, ſold to whoredom. Made bold by want, and *proſtitute* for bread. *Prior.*

Prostitute, *ſubſt.* [*proſtituta*, It. *proſtitutus*, Lat.] 1. A hireling, a mercenary, one who is ſet to ſale. 2. A common whore.

To Prostitute, *verb act.* [*proſtituer*, Fr. *proſtituirſi*, It. *proſtituìr*, Sp. of *proſtituo*, Lat.] 1. To expoſe or ſet open to every one that comes upon vile terms. That heaven ſhould be *proſtituted* to ſlothful men. *Tillotſon.* 2. To yield up the body and honour to mercenary intereſt, to luſt, or ſenſual pleaſure, to ſell to wickedneſs. It is commonly uſed of women ſold to whoredom, by others and themſelves.

Prostitu'tion, Fr. [from *proſtitute*] 1. The life of a public ſtrumpet, a harlot's letting out the uſe of her body for hire. 2. [Metaphorically] the act of ſetting to ſale, or the ſtate of being ſet to ſale; a ſtooping to any mean or baſe action or office.

To Pro'strate, *verb act.* [*proſtrat*, Sp. of *proſtratus*, Lat.] 1. To throw down, to lay flat. 2. [*Se proſterner*, Fr.] to throw down in adoration, to caſt one's ſelf at the feet of another. Some have *proſtrated* themſelves an hundred times in the day. *Duppa.*

Prostrate, *adj.* [*proſtratus*, Lat. the accent was formerly on the firſt ſyllable] 1. Laid flat along. 2. Lying at mercy. 3. Thrown down in humbleſt adoration.

Prostra'tion [of *proſtrate*] 1. The act of falling down in adoration. 2. The act of lying flat along. 3. Dejection, depreſſion. A ſudden *proſtration* of ſtrength or weakneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

Pro'style, Fr. [προστυλος, of προ, before, and στυλος, Gr. a pillar] a building that has only pillars in the front.

Prosy'llogism [of προ, before, and συλλογισμος, Gr. ſyllogiſm] a reaſon or argument produced to ſtrengthen or confirm one of the premiſes of a ſyllogiſm.

Pro'tasis [προτασις, Gr. *protaſe*, Fr.] 1. A maxim or propoſition. 2. [In the ancient drama] the firſt part of a comedy or tragedy, that explains the argument of the piece, *&c.* See Protatic.

Prota'tic, *adj.* [προτατικος, Gr. *protatique*, Fr.] that never appeared but in the protaſis or firſt part of the play. There are *protatic* perſons in the ancients, whom they uſe in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Dryden.* *Query*, If the *protaſis* was not *that part* of the *drama* which precedes the *parodos* or firſt ſpeech of the *whole chorus?*

To Prote'ct, *verb act.* [*proteger*, Fr. *proteggere*, It. of *protectum*, ſup. of *protego*, Lat.] to defend, to ſave, or ſcreen from evil, to ſhield.

Prote'ction, Fr. [*protezione*, It. of *protectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of protecting, guarding from injury, *&c.* defence, ſhelter from evil. 2. A paſſport, an exemption from being moleſted. 3. [In a legal ſenſe] is that benefit and ſafety, which every ſubject, free born or ſtranger, has by the king's laws. 4. [In a ſpecial ſenſe] an exemption or immunity, given by the king to a perſon, to ſecure him againſt law ſuits, or other vexations. 5. A writing to ſecure from an arreſt for debt.

Prote'ctor [*protecteur*, Fr. *protettore*, It. of *protector*, Lat.] 1. A defender, one who ſhelters from evil, a ſupporter, a guardian. 2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom during the king's minority. 3. The title uſurped by Oliver Cromwell.

Prote'ctress, or Prote'ctrix, *ſubſt.* [*protectrices*, Fr. *protettrice*, It. of *protectrix*, Lat.] a female defender, a woman that protects.

To Prote'nd, *verb act.* [*protendo*, Lat.] to hold out, to ſtretch forth.

Prote'rvity [*protervitas*, Lat.] frowardneſs, peeviſhneſs, waywardneſs, petulance.

To Prote'st, *verb act.* 1. To prove, to ſhow, to give evidence of. Obſolete. 2. To call as a witneſs.

To Prote'st, *verb neut.* [*proteſter*, Fr. *proteſtare*, It. *proteſtàr*, Sp. of *proteſtor*, Lat.] to make a proteſtation; to declare ſolemnly one's opinion or reſolution.

To Protest [in a legal ſenſe] is to affirm openly that one either does not at all, or but conditionally yield his conſent to any act, or the proceedings of a judge, &c.

Pro'test, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a ſolemn declaration of opinion againſt ſomething.

Protest, Fr. [in commerce; *proteſto*, It. and Sp.] a ſummons made by a notary public to a merchant, &c. to diſcharge a bill of exchange drawn on him, after his having refuſed either to accept or pay the ſame.

Pro'testancy, or Pro'testanism, the religion, principles, and doctrines of the proteſtants, See Beræans, Creed and Liturgy, compared with Articles *of Religion*, 4, 21, 22, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32.

Pro'testant, *adj.* [of *proteſt*] belonging to proteſtants. The ſpreading of the *proteſtant* religion. *Addiſon.*

Pro'testants, *ſubſt.* [*proteſtant*, Fr.] a name given to thoſe who proteſted againſt the errors of the church of Rome, and particularly againſt a decree made in the diet of Spires by Charles the Vth, demanding liberty of conſcience, till the holding of a council in purſuance to a decree made in the year 1526: The ſame name has alſo been given to thoſe of the ſentiments of Calvin; and is now become a common denomination for all thoſe of the reformed churches.

Protesta'tion, Fr. [*proteſtazione*, It. of *proteſtatio*, Lat.] a ſolemn or open declaration of reſolution, fact or opinion.

Prote'ster [of *proteſt*] one who proteſts, one who utters a ſolemn declaration.

Protho'notariship [of *prothonotary*] the office or dignity of the principal regiſter.

Protho'notary, or Proto'notary [*pronotoire*, Fr. *protonotarius*, Lat. of πρωτος, Gr. firſt or chief, and *notarius*, Lat. a notary] *i. e.* the firſt or chief notary or ſcribe, a principal clerk, the chief regiſter.

Prothonotary [of the common pleas] enters and enrolls all declarations, pleadings, aſſizes, judgments, and actions.

Prothonotary [of the king's bench] records all actions civil ſued in that court, as the clerk of the crown-office doth all criminal caſes.

Prothy'ris [προθυρις, Gr.] a coin or corner of a wall; a croſs-beam, or overthwart rafter.

Prothy'rum [προθυρον, Gr. *q. d.* what is before the door or gate] a porch at the outward door of an houſe, a portal; alſo a fence of pales or rails, to keep off horſes, &c.

Pro'tocol [protokol, Du. *protocole*, Fr. πρωτοκολλον, Gr.] the firſt draught of a deed, inſtrument or contract, the original copy of any writing. An original is ſtiled the *protocol* or *ſcriptura matrix*; and if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the inſtrument does not appear, the inſtrument is not valid. *Ayliffe.*

Proto'logy [,πρωτολογια, Gr. *q. d.* a ſpeaking before] a preface.

Protoma'rtyr [πρωτομαρτυς, of πρωτος, firſt, and μαρτυς, Gr. a witneſs] the firſt martyr or witneſs that ſuffered death in teſtimony of the truth; a term applied to St. Stephen. See Confessor.

Protopa'thy [πρωτοπαθια, of πρωτος, firſt, and παθος, Gr. a ſuffering] a primary or original diſeaſe, not cauſed by another.

Pro'toplast [πρωτοπλαςος, of πρωτος, firſt, and πλασσω, Gr, to form] thing firſt formed, as a copy to be followed afterwards, the firſt man formed, our firſt father Adam. Our *protoplaſts* Adam and Eve. *Harvey.*

Pro'totype [πρωτοτυπος, of πρωτος, firſt, and τυπος, Gr. a type] the firſt pattern or model of a thing, the original of a copy, archetype.

Prototy'pon [with grammarians] a primitive or original word.

To Protra'ct, *verb act.* [*protrarre*, It. of *protractum*, ſup. of *protraho*, Lat.] 1. To prolong or delay the time, to draw out in length. 2. To lay down the draught of a thing, as a map, &c. on paper.

Protra'cter, or Protra'ctor [of *protract*] 1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length. 2. [With ſurgeons] an inſtrument uſed to draw out any extraneous bodies from a wound or ulcer, in like manner as the forceps. 3. [With ſurveyors] an inſtrument for taking and meaſuring the angles in a field, by a theodolite, circumferentor, or the like; which are plotted or laid down on paper. See Plate V. Fig. 16.

Protra'cting *Pin* [with mathematicians] a fine needle fitted into a handle, to prick off degrees and minutes from the limb of the protractor.

Protra'cting, *part. act.* [with ſurveyors] the plotting or laying down the dimenſions taken in a field by the help of a protractor.

Protra'ction, *ſubſt.* the act of putting off, deferring or delaying; alſo the act of drawing or plotting.

Protra'ctive, *adj.* [of *protract*] dilatory, ſpinning to length.

Protre'pticon, Lat. [προτρεπτικον, Gr.] an exhortation.

To Protru'de, *verb act.* [*protrudo*, Lat.] to thruſt or puſh forward.

To Protrude, *verb neut.* to thruſt itſelf forward.

Protru'sion [from *protruſum*, ſup. of *protrudo*, Lat.] the act of thruſting forward.

Protre'ptical, *adj.* [προτρεπτικος, Gr.] hortatory, ſuaſory.

Protu'berance [of *protuberans*, Lat.] a bunching or ſtanding out above the reſt, prominence; alſo the proceſs or knob of a bone.

Protu'berant, *adj.* [*protuberans*, Lat.] bunching or ſtanding out, prominent.

Protu'berantness [of *protuberant*] a bunching out.

To Protu'berate, *verb neut.* [*protuberatum*, ſup. of *protubero*, Lat.] to ſwell forward, to ſwell out beyond the part adjoining.

Proud, *adj.* [pꞃuꝺe, pꞃuꞇ, pꞃiꞇ, Sax.] 1. Too much pleaſed with himſelf. 2. Puffed up with pride, elated, valuing himſelf: with *of* before the object. *Proud of* her office to deſtroy. *Dryden.* 3. Arrogant, haughty, impatient. 4. Daring, preſumptuous. 5. Lofty of mien, grand of perſon or poſt. Like a *proud* ſteed rein'd. *Milton.* 6. Grand, lofty, magnificent. Mighty and *proud* kingdoms in arms. *Bacon.* 7. Oſtentatious, ſpecious. Thoſe *proud* titles thou haſt won of me. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Salacious, eager for the male. 9. [Pꞃýꝺe, Sax. is ſwelling] fungous, exuberant. A fungous or *proud* fleſh. *Sharp.*

A proud mind and a beggar's purſe agree ill together.

The firſt exalts a man above his ſtation, while the other often obliges him to act much below it: Which occaſions a continual contraſt.

Prou'dish, *adj.* [of *proud*] a little proud.

Prou'dly, *adv.* [of *proud*] arrogantly, haughtily, with oſtentation, with pride.

To Prove, *verb act.* [pꞃoꝼian, Sax. profwa, Su. profve, Dan. probiren, Du. and Ger. *prouver*, *eprouver*, Fr. *provare*, It. *provar*, Sp. *probo*, Lat.] 1. To make good, to evince by argument or teſtimony. 2. To try, to bring to the teſt. *Sandys.* 3. To experience.

To Prove, *verb neut.* 1. To make trial. 2. To be found by experience. Garden herbs ſet upon the tops of hills will *prove* more medicinal. *Bacon.* 3. To ſucceed. If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended that the beaſts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.* 4. To be found in the event. The caſe *proves* mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

Pro'veable, *adj.* [of *prove*] that may be proved.

Prove'ditor, or Provedo're [*provediteur*, Fr. *proveditore*, It. *proviedòr*, Sp.] a provider, one who undertakes to procure ſupplies for an army

Pro'vender [*provande*, *proventus*, Lat. *provende*, Fr.] dry food for cattle, hay and corn.

Pro'ver [in law] an approver, a perſon who having confeſſed himſelf guilty of felony, accuſes another of the ſame crime,

Pro'verb [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbio*, It. of *proverbium*, Lat.] a conciſe, witty or wiſe ſpeech, grounded upon long experience, and containing for the moſt part ſome good caveat; a ſhort ſentence frequently repeated by the people, an adage.

To Pro'verb, *verb neut* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To mention in a proverb. Am I not ſung and *proverb'd* for a fool. *Milton.* 2. To provide with a proverb. *Shakeſpeare..*

Prove'rbial, *adj.* [*proverbialis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a proverb, mentioned in a proverb. 2. Reſembling a proverb, ſuitable to a proverb. 3. Compriſed in a proverb. *Proverbial* ſpeeches. *Pope.*

Prove'rbially, *adv.* [of *proverbial*] in a proverbial manner.

To Provi'de, *verb act.* [*pourvoir*, Fr. *provedere*, It. *provéer*, Sp. of *provideo*, Lat.] 1. To furniſh, to ſupply. 2. To procure beforehand, to get ready, to prepare. God will *provide* himſelf a lamb for a burnt-offering. *Geneſis.* 3. To ſtipulate. 4. *To provide againſt*; to take meaſures for counteracting or eſcaping any ill. 5. *To provide for*; to take care of beforehand.

Provi'ded *that* [*pourveu que*, Fr. This has the form of an adverbial expreſſion, and the French number *pourveu que* among the conjunctions: It is however the participle of the verb *provide*, uſed as the Latin *audito hæc fieri. Johnſon*] on this condition, upon theſe terms, this ſtipulation being made. *Provided that* you do no outrages. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pro'vidence, Fr. [*providenza*, It. in the latter ſenſe, of *providentia*, Lat.] 1. A foreſight, warineſs, forecaſt, the act of providing. *Providence* for war is the beſt prevention of it. *Bacon.* 2. More eſpecially the foreſight or ſuperintendence of God, and his government of all created beings; or the conduct and direction of the ſeveral parts of the univerſe, by a ſuperior intelligent being. 3. Prudence, frugality, reaſonable and moderate care of expence.

Univerſal Providence [in God] is that whereby he takes care of all things in general. See *Firſt* Cause, and Plurality compared.

Particular Providence [of God] is that whereby he ſuperintends and takes care of every individual thing in the world; continuing them in their beings, diſpoſing of their operations and effects in ſuch a wiſe order, as may be moſt ſuitable to thoſe ends and purpoſes for which they are deſigned.

Pro'vident, *adj.* [*providens*, *providus*, Lat.] 1. Forecaſting, prudent with reſpect to futurity. 2. Wary, cautious, thrifty.

Provide'ntial, *adj.* [of *providence*] effected by providence, referrible to providence.

Provide'ntially, *adv.* [of *providential*] by the care of providence.

Provide'ntialness [of *providential*] the happening of a thing by divine providence, providential effect.

Pro'vidently, *adv.* [of *provident*] 1. With forecaſt, prudently. She *providently* makes their feathers of ſuch a texture. *Boyle.* 2. Thriftily, ſavingly.

Provi'der [of *provide*; *priviſor*, Lat.] one who furniſhes with, one who procures.

Pro'vince, Fr. [*provincia*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. A large part or diviſion of an empire or kingdom, &c. comprehending ſeveral cities, towns, &c. under the ſame government. 2. A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate, a tract, a region. 3. The proper office or buſineſs of any one. The woman's *province* is to be careful in her œconomy. *Tatler.*

Province [with eccleſiaſtics] an archbiſhopric; alſo the extent of the juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

Province *Roſe* [of *Provence* in France] a kind of roſe.

The ſeven United Provinces *of the Netherlands*, the provinces of Guelderland, Zutphen, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friezland, Over-Yeſſel, and Groeningen, who in the year 1579, at Utrecht, made a firm alliance, whereby they united themſelves ſo as never to be divided; yet reſerved to each province all its former rights, laws and cuſtoms.

Provi'ncial, *adj.* Fr. [*provinciale*, It. of *provincialis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a province. 2. Appendant to the provincial country. 3. Not of the mother country, rude, unpoliſhed. The *provincial* accent. *Swift.* 4. Belonging only to an archbiſhop's juriſdiction, not œcumenical. A *provincial* ſynod. *Ayliffe.*

Provincial, *ſubſt.* Fr. a ſuperior or chief governor of all the religious houſes in a province; alſo a ſpiritual governor.

Provincial *Synod*, the aſſembly of the clergy of a particular province.

To Provi'nciate, *verb act.* [of *province*] to turn to a province. An obſolete word.

To Provi'ne [*provigner*, Fr.] to lay the ſtock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increaſe.

PROVI'SION, Fr. [*proviſione*, It. *proviſion*, Sp. of *proviſio*, Lat.] 1. Whatſoever is provided, or is fit for ſuſtenance, victuals, food, provender. 2. The act of providing or taking care beforehand. 3. Meaſures taken beforehand. 4. Stock collected, accumulation of ſtores beforehand. Vaſt *proviſion* of materials for the temple. *South.* 5. Stipulation, terms ſettled. No *proviſion* made for the aboliſhing of their barbarous cuſtoms. *Davies.*

PROVISION [in canon law] the title or inſtrument, by vertue of which an incumbent holds, or is provided of a benefice, biſhopric, *&c.*

PROVI'SIONAL, *adj.* Fr. done by or pertaining to a proviſion, provided for preſent need. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'SIONALLY, *adv.* [of *proviſional*] by way of proviſion.

PROVI'SO, *ſubſt.* Lat. [*proviſo rem ita ſe habituram eſſe*] proviſional condition, caution. This *proviſo* is needful. *Spenſer.*

PROVISO [in law] a condition inſerted in a deed; upon the obſervance of which, the validity of the deed depends.

PROVI'SOR [*proviſeur*, Fr. of *proviſor*, Lat.] a perſon who has the care of providing things neceſſary.

PROVISOR [in an univerſity] a title of dignity, a patron, or chief governor.

PROVOCA'TION, Fr. [*provocazione*, It. *provocacion*, Sp. of *provocatio*, Lat.] 1. The act or cauſe of provoking, urging, incenſing, ſtirring up to anger. 2. An appeal to a judge.

PROVO'CATIVE, *adj.* apt to provoke or ſtir up.

PROVOCATIVE, *ſubſt.* [of *provoke*] 1. Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. 2. [In phyſic] a medicine which ſtrengthens nature.

PROVO'CATIVENESS [of *provocative*] provoking nature or quality.

PROVO'CATORY, *adj.* [*provocatorius*, Lat.] pertaining to provocation.

To **PROVO'KE**, *verb act.* [*provocare*, It. and Lat. *provoquer*, Fr. *provocàr*, Sp.] 1. To move or ſtir up by ſomething offenſive, to awake to anger or urge to rage, to incenſe. Tho' often *provoked* by the inſolence of ſome of the biſhops to a diſlike. *Clarendon.* 2. [In a medicinal ſenſe] to diſpoſe to, or cauſe to promote. He *provoked* ſweat. *Arbuthnot.* 3, To challenge. He now *provokes* the ſea gods from the ſhore. *Dryden.* 4. To induce by motive, to incite. The face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of and obſerve ſuch a thing. *Burnet.*

To **PROVOKE**, *verb neut.* 1. To appeal. A latiniſm. 2. To produce anger.

PROVO'KER [of *provoke*] 1. One that raiſes anger. 2. One that cauſes or promotes. Drink is a great *provoker* of noſe-painting. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROVO'KINGLY, *adv.* [of *provoking*] in ſuch a manner as to raiſe anger.

PRO'VOST [*provôt*, Fr. *provoſto*, It. *prioſte*, Sp. pꞃæꝼaꞅꞇ, Sax. proveſt, Dan. of *præpoſitus*, Lat.] 1. A chief magiſtrate of a city; as, the *provoſt* of Edinburgh; and this is the title of the chief magiſtrate in all the Scottiſh boroughs. 2. The chief of any body, the preſident of a college or a collegiate church.

PROVOST-MARSHAL [in an army] an officer whoſe concern it is to apprehend deſerters and other criminals, to ſee executions performed, and to ſet rates on proviſions in the king's army.

PROVOST-MARSHAL [in the royal navy] an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take charge of the priſoners taken.

PROVOST-MARSHAL [in France] an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take cognizance of enemies, and ſuch as commit outrages, as robbers.

PROVOST *of Merchants* [at Paris] the chief magiſtrate of that city.

PROVOST [of the mint] an officer who is appointed to approve all the moneyers, and to overſee them.

PRO'VOSTSHIP, or **PRO'VOSTRY** [of *provoſt*] the office or dignity of a provoſt.

PROW [*prora*, Lat. *proue*, Fr. *prua*, It. *proa*, Sp.] the head or forepart of a ſhip, *i. e.* that part of the fore-caſtle that is aloft, and not in the hold; properly that between the chace and the loof.

PROW, *adj.* valiant. *Spenſer.*

PRO'WESS [*proueſſe*, Fr. *prodezza*, It. *proéza*, Sp.] military valour, courage, ſtoutneſs.

PRO'WEST, *ſuperl.* [from *prow*, adj.] 1. Braveſt, moſt valiant. They be two of the *proweſt* knights. *Spenſer.* 2. Brave, valiant. His daughter ſought by many *proweſt* knights. *Milton.*

To **PROWL**, *verb act.* [of this word the etymology is doubtful. The old dictionaries write *prole*, which Caſaubon derives from ϖροαλης, ready, quick. Skinner deduces it from *proyeler*, Fr. a diminutive formed by himſelf from *proier*, Fr. to prey] to rove over. He *prowls* each place. *Sid.*

To **PROWL**, *verb neut.* to go about.

PRO'WLER [of *prowl*] one that roves about for prey.

PRO'XIES, annual payments made by the parochial clergy to the biſhop, *&c.* on viſitations.

PRO'XIMATE, *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] near, immediate, next in the ſeries of ratiocination. Oppoſed to mediate and remote.

PRO'XIMATELY, *adv.* [of *proximate*] immediately, not mediately, not remotely.

PRO'XIME, *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] immediate, next. *Watts.*

PROXI'MITY [*proximité*, Fr. *proſſimita*, It. *proximidàd*, Sp. of *proximitas*, Lat.] nearneſs or neighbourhood, a nigh degree of kindred; nearneſs in place.

PRO'XY. 1. One who acts for, or ſtands for another in his abſence. 2. The agency of another. 3. The ſubſtitution of another, appearance of a repreſentative. 4. The commiſſion of a client to his proctor in the civil law, to manage his cauſe.

PRUCE, *ſubſt.* the old name for Pruſſia, Pruſſian leather. Shields of *Pruce. Dryden,*

PRUDE, *ſubſt.* [*prudens*, Lat.] a preciſe woman, a woman over-ſcrupulous and with falſe affectation.

PRU'DENCE, Fr. [*prudenza*, It. *prudencia*, Sp. of *prudentia*, Lat.] wiſdom applied to practice; the firſt of the cardinal virtues; which teaches us to govern our lives, manners, and actions, according to the dictates of right reaſon.

PRU'DENT, *adj.* Fr. [*prudente*, It. and Sp. of *prudens*, Lat.] 1. Practically wiſe, diſcreet, adviſed. 2. Foreſeeing by natural inſtinct.

PRUDENTIA'LITY [of *prudential*] eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDE'NTIAL, *adj.* [of *prudent*] pertaining to prudence, adviſed, diſcreet, wiſe, eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDE'NTIALLY, *adv.* [of *prudential*] diſcreetly, wiſely. He acts *prudentially. South.*

PRUDE'NTIALNESS [of *prudential*] prudence.

PRUDE'NTIALS, *ſubſt.* maxims of practical wiſdom. *Watts.*

PRU'DENTLY, *adv.* [of *prudent*] wiſely, diſcreetly, adviſedly.

PRU'DERY [*pruderie*, Fr.] an affected or conceited womaniſh reſervedneſs, a ſhyneſs, overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH, *adj.* [of *prude*] affectedly grave.

PRU'NA [in ſurgery] a carbuncle, a plague ſore, or fiery botch.

To **PRUNE** [with gardeners] 1. To trim trees, by cutting off the ſuperfluous ſprigs or branches, to lop excreſcencies. 2. [In falconry] to clear from excreſcencies, to clean; as, the hawk *prunes*, *i. e.* picks her wings. Many birds *prune* their feathers. *Bacon.*

To **PRUNE**, *verb neut.* to dreſs, to prink, to prank out. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, *ſubſt.* [*prune*, *pruneau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] a dried plum.

PRUNE'LLA [in medicine] a dryneſs of the throat and tongue happening in continual fevers, eſpecially in acute ones, attended with a heat and redneſs of the throat; and ſcurf covering the tongue, ſometimes whitiſh and ſometimes blackiſh. *Bruno* ſays, that with *Paracelcus* it is the ſame as *angina.*

PRUNELLA, Lat. [in botány] the herb ſelf-heal.

PRUNELLA *Cærulea*, Lat. [in botany] the herb bugle, ſo called from its blue flowers.

Sal **PRUNE'LLÆ**: See **SAL**.

PRUNE'LLO, *ſubſt.* [*prunelle*, Fr. ſo called of *Brignoles*, the place where they grow] a ſort of plums; alſo a ſort of ſtuff of which clergymens gowns are commonly made.

PRU'NER [of *prune*] one that lops trees.

PRUNES, Fr. *plur.* of **PRUNE**, which ſee [*prugna*, It. *pruna*, Lat.] a kind off plums.

PRUNI'FEROUS *Trees* [*prunifer*, of *prunum*, a plum, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] ſuch trees as bear plums, or whoſe fruit has a ſtone in the middle.

PRU'NING, *part act.* [of to *prune*] cutting off the ſuperfluous twigs of trees.

PRU'NING-HOOK, or **PRU'NING KNIFE**, *ſubſt.* [of *pruning*, *hook*, or *knife*] a hook or knife uſed in lopping trees.

PRU'RIENCE, or **PRU'RIENCY** [*prurio*, Lat.] an itching, or a great deſire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

PRURI'GINOUS [*pruriginoſus*, Lat.] itchy, tending to an itch.

PRURI'TUS, the itch, a diſeaſe; any dryneſs and roughneſs of the ſkin, occaſioned by ſharp humours which ſtagnate in, and corrode the miliary glands.

PRUTA'NIC *Tables* [with aſtronomers] tables calculated by Rheinoldus, and dedicated to the duke of Pruſſia, for finding the motions of the heavenly bodies.

To **PRY**, *verb neut* [prob. of *preuver*, Fr. to make trial of] to ſearch, inquire, or dive narrowly into, to inſpect officiouſly or curiouſly.

PRY'AN *Tin*, a ſort of tin found mixed with gravelly earth, ſometimes white and ſometimes red.

PRY'ING, *part. act.* [of *pry*; incert. etym. except of *prouvant*, Fr. making a trial of] ſearching, enquiring, or diving narrowly or curiouſly into.

PRYTA'NEI [at Athens] the ſenators who compoſed the grand council which governed the ſtate.

PRYTA'NEUM [ϖρυτανειον, Gr.] a building at Athens, where the council of *prytanei* aſſembled.

PRYTA'NEUS [ϖρυτανις, Gr.] the firſt magiſtrate of moſt of the cities of Greece.

PSALM [*pſalme*, *pſeaume*, Fr. ψαλμος, Gr.] a hymn upon a divine ſubject, a holy ſong.

PSA'LMIST [*pſalmiſte*, Fr. *pſalmiſtes*, Lat. pꞅalm ꞅcop, Sax.] a compoſer or writer of pſalms or holy ſongs.

PSA'LMODY [*pſalmodie*, Fr. *pſalmodia*, Lat. of ψαλμοδια, of ψαλμος, and αειδω, for αδω, Gr. to ſing] the act or practice of ſinging pſalms.

PSALMO'GRAPHIST [ψαλμογραφος, of ψαλμος, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a writer of pſalms.

PSALMO'GRAPHY [ψαλμογραφια, of ψαλμος, and γραφη, Gr. a writing] the act of writing pſalms.

PSA'LTER [ψαλτηριον, Gr. pꞅalꞇeꞃe, Sax. pſaltere, Dan. pſalter, Du. and Ger. *pſeautier*, Fr. *ſaltero*, It. *ſulterio*, Sp. *pſalterium*, Lat.] a book of pſalms, the volume of pſalms.

PSA'LTERY [ψαλτηριον, Gr.] a kind of muſical inſtrument, being a ſort of harp beaten with ſmall ſticks.

PSAMMI'SMUS, Lat. [ψαμμισμος, of ψαμμος, Gr. ſand] a bath of dry warm ſand, to apply to the feet of dropſical perſons.

PSAMMO'DEA [of ψαμμωδης, Gr.] ſandy and gravelly matter in urine.

PSATY'RIANS, a ſect of the Arians, who held (if we may believe all that is reported by their adverſaries) that the Son was not like the Father in will; and that in God, generation was not to be diſtinguiſhed from creation. Our lexicographer, by this account, ſhould ſeem to ſuggeſt, that the main body of the Arians did admit what the *Pſatyrians* are here ſaid to deny, *viz.* ſome *diſtinction* between generation and creation commonly ſo called. How far this is true, the reader will beſt judge for himſelf, by thoſe *authentic* and *original* writings both of Arius and the Arian preſbyters, which *Epiphanius* and *Theodorit* have preſerved. "We are proſecuted (ſays Arius, in his letter to *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia*) by our biſhop, becauſe we affirm the *Son* is εξ ȣκ οντων, *i. e.* out of nothing; by which we mean to affirm no more than this, that he is neither a PART of GOD, nor [formed] out of any [*pre-exiſting*] MATERIALS [or ſubject.] Both which ſuppoſitions the *Nicene* council alike diſowned.— And therefore Arius might, with them (for any thing here to the contrary) allow the production of the Son to be an act of a very different kind from that of all other derived beings. But the *preſbyters* of *Alexandria* who ſided with him, in their letter to the biſhop of that city, explain themſelves more fully, by ſaying, κτισμα τȣ θεȣ τελειον, αλλ' ȣχ ως εν των κτισματων, *&c. q. d.* a *moſt perfect* being, created by God; but not ſo to be underſtood, as tho' he was *one of the creatures commonly ſo called.* — In plain terms, tho' affirming (what even their opponents allowed) that the Son is a being, produced [or created] by the WILL and POWER of God the Father; they ſtill (with them) exempted him from the *claſs* of created beings, commonly ſo called. *Epiphan. Ed. Baſil*, p. 313. *Theodorit*, *Hiſt. Ed. R. Stephan.* p. 284. See **FILIATION**, **SEMI-ARIANS**, and **NICENE** *Council*, compared.

PSA'MMOS [ψαμμος, Gr.] ſand or gravel; that concretion which breeds in human bodies.

PSE'PHOMANCY [ψηφομαντεια, of ψηφος, a ſtone, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a divination by pebble ſtones, diſtinguiſhed by certain characters,

racters, and put as lots into a veſſel; which after having made certain ſupplications to the gods to direct them, they drew out, and according to the characters, conjectured what ſhould happen to them.

Pseuda'corus [of ψευδος and ακορος, Gr.] the yellow fleur-de-lis, a plant.

Pseudanchu'sa [of ψευδος, Gr. and *anchuſa*, Lat. of αγχυσα, Gr.] wild bugloſs or ſheeps-tongue.

Pseuda'ngelist [ψευδαγγελος, of ψευδης, falſe, and αγγελος, Gr. an angel] a falſe meſſenger.

Pseudapo'stle [ψευδαποστολος, Gr.] a falſe apoſtle.

Pseudisodo'menon [of ψευδης, falſe, ισος, equal, and γελος, Gr. a building] a ſort of building, whoſe walls are made of ſtone of an unequal thickneſs.

Pseu'do [of ψευδης, Gr. falſe, counterfeit] a term or particle uſed in the compoſition of many Engliſh and Latin words; as *pſeudapoſtle*, a counterfeit apoſtle; *pſeudomartyr*, a counterfeit martyr.

Pseudoaspho'delus [of ψευδης, falſe, and *aſphodelus*, Lat. of ασφοδελος, Gr.] baſtard aſphodil.

Pseudocorono'pus [of ψευδος and κορωνοπος, of κορωνη, crow, and πυς, Gr. foot] baſtard crow-foot, buck-plantain.

Pseudodicta'mnum [of ψευδος, a lie, and δικταμνον, Gr.] baſtard dittany.

Pseudodi'ptere [in architecture] a temple with eight columns in front, and a ſingle row of columns all round.

Pseudo'graphy [ψευδογραφια, of ψευδης, a lie, and γραφη, Gr.] 1. Falſe writing. I will not purſue the many *pſeudographies* in uſe. *Holder.* 2. A counterfeit hand.

Pseudohelle'borus, Lat. [of ψευδης and ελλεβορος, Gr.] wild hellebore or bear's foot.

Pseudohepato'rium, Lat. [of ψευδης, a lie, and ευπατοριον, Gr.] baſtard agrimony.

Pseudohermoda'ctylus, Lat. [of ψευδης, a lie, and ερμοδακτυλος, Gr.] the herb dog's tooth.

Pseudo'logy [ψευδολογια, Gr. the ſpeaking a lie] falſe ſpeaking or lying. According to the ſound rules of *pſeudology*. *Arbuthnot.*

Pseudoma'rtyr [ψευδομαρτυρ, Gr. *q. d.* a falſe martyr] a counterfeit martyr, a falſe witneſs. *Query*, if from the etymology of the word, it is not applicable to one that reſigns his life in atteſtation and ſupport of Error? or to one who dies for a true cauſe, but with ſome ſiniſter view, like that ſuggeſtion by St. Paul, 1 *Cor.* c. 13. v. 3.?

Pseu'do-medicus, Lat. a falſe phyſician, a pretender to phyſic.

Pseudo-mechanics, not according to, or contrary to the rules or laws of mechaniſm.

Pseudomela'nthium, Lat. [ψευδομελανθιον, Gr.] cockle or corn roſe.

Pseudo'menos, Lat. [ψευδομενος, Gr. lying] a ſophiſtical argument, a fallacy in reaſoning; a captious concluſion.

Pseudomo'ly [of ψευδος and μολυ, Gr.] the yellow daffodil, or crow's bill.

Pseudonarci'ssus, Lat. [of ψευδος and ναρκισσος, Gr.] the yellow daffodil.

Pseudona'rdus, Lat. [of ψευδος and ναρδος, Gr.] baſtard ſpike.

Pseudony'mous [ψευδωνυμος, of ψευδης, a lie, and ωνομα, Gr. name] authors who publiſh books under falſe and feigned names.

Pseudoperi'pteron, Lat. a temple where the ſide pillars were ſet in the wall on the inſide, which were enlarged ſufficient to incloſe the ſpace for the porticos of the peripteron.

Pseudophilo'sopher [ψευδοφιλοσοφος, Gr.] a falſe or counterfeit philoſopher.

Pseudophilo'sophy [ψευδοφιλοσοφια, of ψευδης, a lie, and φιλοσοφια, Gr.] falſe philoſophy.

Pseudosto'mata, Lat. [of ψευδοστομος, of ψευδος, falſe, and στομα, Gr. the mouth] falſe mouths or openings, eſpecially where rivers diſembogue or empty themſelves.

Pseudo ste'lla, Lat. [of ψευδης, Gr. a lie and *ſtella*, Lat.] any kind of meteor or phænomenon, newly appearing in the heavens, and reſembling a ſtar.

Pseudothy'rum, Lat. [ψευδοθυρον, of ψευδης, a lie, and θυρα, Gr. a door] a poſtern gate, a back-door.

Psi'lothrix, Lat. [of ψιλος, naked, and θριξ, Gr. hair] a depilatory or medicament proper to make the hair fall off.

Psoas *Muſculus*, Lat. [ψοας, Gr. the loins] one of the muſcles which bend the thigh.

Psoas *Magnus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a round, hard, fleſhy muſcle of the loins, ariſing from the internal ſide of the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the loins within the abdomen; and deſcending upon part of the internal ſide of the ilium, is inſerted into the lower part of the little trochanter.

Psoas *Parvus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the thigh, ariſing fleſhy from the inſide of the upper vertebræ of the loins, and is inſerted into the upper part of the ſhare-bone, which is joined to the os ilium.

Pso'ra [ψωρα, Gr.] ſcabbineſs, mangineſs, a wild ſcab that makes the ſkin ſcaly.

Psora *Plinii*, *fera Scabies*, a kind of itch ſo called.

Psori'asis, Lat. [ψωριασις, of ψωριαω, Gr. to be ſcabby] a dry itching ſcab, frequently accompanied with an exulceration. Gorræus ſays, it is more ſuperficial than the leproſy, and throws itſelf out in a furfuraceous manner; whereas the leproſy by ſcales.

Pso'rica, Lat. [ψωρικα, Gr.] medicines good againſt ſcabbineſs.

Psorophthalmi'a, Lat. [ψωροφθαλμια, of ψωρα, a ſcab, and οφθαλμια, Gr. a diſeaſe in the eye] a ſcab and inflammation of the eyes with itching.

Psychago'gica, Lat. [of ψυχη, the ſoul, and αγωγος, Gr. a leader] medicines which ſuddenly raiſe the ſpirits in faintings.

Psycho'logist [of ψυχολογικος, of ψυχη, the ſoul, and λεγω, Gr. to ſay] one who treats concerning the ſoul.

Psycho'logy [ψυχολογια, Gr.] a diſcourſe of the ſoul.

Psychoma'chy [ψυχομαχια, Gr.] a war or fight between the ſoul and body.

Psychrolu'sia, Lat. and if ever uſed with an Engliſh termination, *Pſychroluſy*. [ψυχρολυσια, of ψυχρος, cold, and λυσις, Gr. a ſolution or waſhing] cold baths.

Psycho'mancy [ψυχομαντεια, of ψυχη, the ſoul, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a divination by the ghoſts, ſouls, or ſpirits of dead perſons. The ſcripture-hiſtory affords us an inſtance, in the interview between Saul and the witch of Endor: and Homer, in his *Odyſſey*, deſcribes the whole proceſs of the rites and ceremonies uſed by the pagans on this occaſion, when he introduces his hero as conſulting the ghoſt of Tireſias. *Odyſſ.* l. 11. v. 24—37.

Psychro'meter [of ψυχρος, cold, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] an inſtrument for meaſuring the degrees of moiſture or humidity of the air.

Psychroph'obia, Lat. [ψυχροφοβια, of ψυχρος, cold, and φοβος, Gr. fear] a fear of, or an averſion to cold things.

Psy'ctica, Lat. [with phyſicians] cooling medicines againſt the ſcab.

Psydra'cion, Lat. [ψυδρακιον, Gr.] a little ulcer in the ſkin of the head; alſo a ſwelling in the ſkin, like a bliſter, with moiſt matter in it.

Pta'rmica, Lat. [of πταρμικη, Gr.] medicines which cauſe ſneezing.

Pte'rna [πτερνα, Gr.] the ſecond bone of the foot.

Pte'ron [πτερον, Gr.] the wing of a bird; alſo the wing or iſle of a building.

Ptero'phori [of πτερον, a wing, and φερω, Gr. to bear, ſo called becauſe they bore wings on the points of their pikes] couriers among the Romans, who brought tidings of any declaration of war, of a battle loſt, or any miſhap which befel the army.

Pterigoi'des *Proceſſus* [of πτερυξ, a wing, and ειδος, Gr. form] the proceſs of a bone ſo called.

Pterygostaphelinus *Internus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle that is inſerted into the fore-part of the uvula, and likewiſe moves it.

Ptery'gium, Lat. [πτερυγιον, Gr.] a little wing.

Pterygium [with anatomiſts] the wing or round riſing of the noſe or eye; alſo the proceſs of the ſphenoides or wedge-like bone.

Pterygo'ides [πτερυγοειδης, Gr. what has the ſhape of a wing] the wing-like proceſſes of the ſphenoid or wedge-like bone,

Pterigo'idus *Internus* [in anatomy] a muſcle of the jaw ariſing from the internal part of the pterygoides proceſs, and deſcends to be inſerted into the lower part of the inward ſide of the lower jaw.

Pterygoidus *Externus*, a muſcle of the jaw which ariſes from the external part of the pterygoides, and goes backwards to be inſerted between the condyloid proceſs and the corone on the inſide of the lower jaw, and pulls it forwards.

Pterygopalati'nus [πτερυγοειδης, Gr. what has the ſhape of a wing, and *palatum*, Lat.] a muſcle ariſing from the proceſs of the ſphenoides, and deſcending according to the length of the interſtice, made by the internal ala of the os ſphenoides and muſculus pterygoidus internus of the lower jaw, and is inſerted into the fore-part of the gargareon.

Pterygopharinga'eus [of πτερυγοειδης, what has the ſhape of a wing, and φαρυγξ, Gr.] a muſcle ariſing thin and fleſhy from both the pterygoidal proceſſes of the os cuneiforme; alſo from the root of the tongue and extremities of the os hyoides, *&c.*

Pterygostaphyli'nus *Externus* [of πτερυγοειδης, what has the ſhape of a wing, and σαφυλινος, of σαφυλη, Gr. the uvula] a muſcle ariſing from a ſmall protuberance upon the under-ſide of the body of the os ſphenoides, and goes directly to be inſerted into the hinder part of the uvula, and moves the uvula.

Pti'san [*ptiſanne*, Fr. πτισσανη, of πτισσω Gr. (ſays Gorræus) to decorticate] a kind of cooling phyſick drink, made of peeled or hulled barley decocted with raiſins or liquorice. Gorræus obſerves, that tho' the *ptiſan*, ſtrictly ſpeaking, was prepared with barley, yet it was alſo made from other things, as wheat, *&c.* but in that caſe, the name of the thing uſed was added to it, *e. g.* the *wheat ptiſan*, &c. The *barley ptiſan*, ſays Galen, is not an exquiſitely ſlender nutriment, unleſs taken in ſmall quantity. *Galen*, in *Aphoriſm. Hippoc.* l. 1. *Aph.* 4.

Ptolema'ic *Syſtem* [of the heavens] that ſyſtem which was invented by Claudius Ptolemæus, a celebrated aſtronomer and mathematician, of Paluſium in Egypt, who lived in the beginning of the 11th century of the Chriſtian æra, the illuſtrator and maintainer of it, tho' the invention was much older, having been held by Ariſtotle, Hipparchus, *&c.*

This is an hypotheſis, order or diſpoſition of the heavens and heavenly bodies, wherein the earth is ſuppoſed to be at reſt, and in the center of the univerſe, and the heavens to revolve round it from eaſt to weſt, carrying with them the ſun, planets, and fixed ſtars, each in their reſpective ſpheres. Next above the Earth is the Moon, then the planet Mercury, next Venus, above her the Sun, next above him Mars, and then Jupiter, beyond him Saturn; over which are placed the two cryſtalline ſpheres; and laſtly, the *primum mobile*, ſuppoſed to be the firſt heaven, that gives motion to all the ſpheres. They imagined that all the fixed ſtars were contained in one concave ſphere, and that the *primum mobile* was circumſcribed by the empyreal heaven, of a cubic form, which they ſuppoſed to be the bliſsful abode of departed ſouls.

This ſyſtem was generally believed, till the diſcovery of America diſproved one part of it, and the conſideration of the rapid motion of the ſun and the other planets, put Nicholas Copernicus, a famous German mathematician, about 200 years ago, upon forming a new ſyſtem, that might be more conſiſtent with the celeſtial phænomena; and late improvements have put this Ptolemaic ſyſtem quite out of countenance; and even demonſtration is not wanting to confute it. See Copernican *Syſtem*.

Ptolemai'tes [ſo named after Ptolemy, their leader] a branch of the Gnoſtics, who held that the law of Moſes came part from God, part from Moſes, and part from the traditions of the doctors.

Pty'alism, or Ptyali'smus [*ptyaliſme*, Fr. πτυελισμος, of πτυω, Gr. to ſpit] a ſpitting or diſcharge of the ſaliva, through the glands of the mouth, a ſalivation or effuſion of ſpittle. Hippocrates, in his *Coacæ*, repreſents it as a ſymptom that occurs in *phrenetic* caſes.

Pty'alon, Lat. [πτυαλον, Gr.] ſpittle, or that matter which is brought up from the lungs by coughing.

Pty'losis, Lat. a diſeaſe when the brims of the eye lids are grown thick, and the hairs of the eye-brows fall off.

Pty'smagogue [πτυσμαγωγον, of πτυσμα, ſpittle, and αγωγος, Gr. a leader] a medicine which diſcharges ſpittle, whether it amounts quite to a ſalivation or not.

Pu'berty [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] ripeneſs of age, the age of 14 years in men, and 12 in women. The time of life in which the two ſexes begin firſt to be acquainted.

Pu'bes, Lat. the privy parts.

Pu'bescence [*pubeſco*, Lat.] the ſtate of arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

Pu'bescent, *adj.* [*pubeſcens*, Lat.] arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

Pu'bis os, more commonly called *os pubis*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſhare bone, a bone of the hip, ſituate in the fore and middle part of the trunk, and making the lower and inner part of the *os innominatum*.

Pu'blic, *adj.* [*public*, Fr. *pubblico*, It. *publico*, Sp. of *publicus*, Lat.] 1. Common, belonging to the people, belonging to a ſtate or nation, not private. 2. Manifeſt, known by every body, open, notorious. Not willing to make her a *public* example. *St. Matthew.* 3. General, done by many. 4. Regarding not private intereſt, but the good of the community. 5. Open for general entertainment.

Pu'blic, *ſubſt.* 1. The people, the general body of mankind, or of a ſtate or nation. 2. Open view, general notice.

Pu'blican, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*pubblicano*, It. *publicáno*, Sp. of *publicanus*, Lat.] a farmer of public rents and revenues, a toll-gatherer; alſo a keeper of a victualling-houſe, or ale-houſe; in low language.

Pu'blicans [*publicani*, Lat.] farmers or collectors of public taxes, *&c.*

Publica'tion, Fr. [*publicazione*, It. *publicaciòn*, Sp. of *publicatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making public, or giving public notice of a thing, promulgation, proclamation. 2. Edition, the act of publiſhing a book.

Pu'blickly, *adv.* [of *public*] 1. In the name of the community. 2. Openly, in the view of every one.

Pu'blickness [of *public*] 1. State of belonging to the community. 2. Manifeſtneſs to all perſons, openneſs, ſtate of being publickly known.

Pu'blickspirited, *adj.* [of *publick* and *ſpirited*] having regard to the public advantage above private good.

To Pu'blish, *verb act.* [*publico*, Lat. *publier*, Fr. *publicàr*, Sp.] 1. To make public, to ſpread abroad, to diſcover to mankind, to proclaim. 2. To put forth a book into the world.

Pu'blisher [from *publiſh*; *publieur*, Fr.] 1. One who makes public, or generally known. 2. One who puts out a book into the world.

Puck, *ſubſt.* [perhaps the ſame with *pug*] ſome ſprite among the fairies, common in romances.

Puck-ball, or Puck-fist [from *puck*, fairy, *i. e.* a fairy's ball, or perhaps a corruption of *puff ball*] a kind of muſhroom full of duſt.

To Pu'cker, *verb act.* [from *puck*, a fairy, as *elflocks*, from *elves*, or from *powk*, a pocket or hollow] to gather into plaits, to contract into folds.

Pu'ckered, *part. paſſ.* of *pucker*; which ſee [prob. of ϖυκαζω, or ϖυκνοω, Gr. to thicken, according to Skinner] drawn together, folded, or lying uneven, as cloth, *&c.* not evenly ſewed.

Pu'dder, *ſubſt.* This is commonly written *pother*; which ſee [Skinner derives it of polteren, Teut.] a noiſe, a buſtle.

To Pu'dder, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to make a tumult or buſtle. *Locke.*

To Pu'dder, *verb act.* to perplex, to diſturb, to confound. *Locke.*

Pu'dding, *ſubſt.* [*potten*, Wel. an inteſtine, puding, Su. *boudin*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of food. 2. The gut of an animal. 3. An inteſtine ſtuffed with certain mixtures of meal, and various other ingredients.

Pudding *of an Anchor* [a ſea phraſe] is the binding ropes about the rings of it.

Pudding *Graſs*, the herb penny-royal.

Pudding-pie [of *pudding* and *pie*] a pudding with meat baked in it.

Pu'ddings [in a ſhip] certain ropes nailed to the arms of the main and fore-yards near the ends, to prevent the ropes called *robbins*, from galling upon the yards, when the top-ſails are haled home.

Pu'dding-time [of *pudding* and *time*] 1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, antiently the firſt diſh, is ſet upon the table. 2. Nick of time, critical moment.

Pu'ddle, *ſubſt.* [*puteolus*, Lat. *Skinner*; from *poil*, dirt, old Bavarian. *Junius*; hence *pool*; *powl*, Erſe, *patrovillis*, Fr.] a lower place on the ground with ſtanding water, a ſmall muddy lake, a dirty plaſh.

To Pu'ddle, *verb act.* [*patroviller*, Fr.] to mix dirt and water, to muddy, to pollute with dirt. A *puddled* water. *Sidney.*

Pu'ddly, *adj.* [of *puddle*] muddy, dirty, miry. Thick *puddly* water. *Carew.*

Pu'dency [*pudens*, Lat.] modeſty, ſhamefacedneſs.

> A *pudency* ſo roſy, the ſweet view on't
> Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pude'nda [of *pudere*, Lat. to be aſhamed] the privy parts.

Pu'dibund, *adj.* [*pudibundus*, Lat.] ſhamefaced.

Pudici'tia, a goddeſs, adored at Rome, repreſented as a woman veiled, of a very modeſt countenance; ſhe had two temples, one for wives of the Patricians, and another for thoſe of the Plebeians. She is repreſented on medals, in a *ſitting* poſture, veiled, and in the habit of a *Roman* matron. [Addison on *medals*.] But I fear the ground of that complement did not ſubſiſt long, if we may credit theſe lines of *Tibullus*,

> *Templa pudicitiæ quid opus ſtatuiſſe puellis,*
> *Si cuivis nuptæ quidlibet eſſe licet?* Tib. lib. 2.
> Since wives, whatere they pleaſe, unblam'd can be,
> Why rear we uſeleſs fanes to *chaſtity*?

Pudi'city [*pudicité*, Fr. *pudicizia*, It. of *pudicitia*, Lat.] chaſtity, modeſty.

Pu'efellow, *ſubſt.* partner.

> Thy carnel cur
> Preys on the iſſue of his mother's body,
> And make her *puefellow* with others moan. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pueri'le, *adj*, [*pueril*, Fr. *puerile*, It. of *puerilis*, Lat.] pertaining to a child, childiſh, boyiſh. Thoſe *puerile* amuſements. *Pope.*

Pueri'lity [of *puerile*; or *puerilité*, Fr. *puerizia*, It. of *puerilitas*, Lat.] childiſhneſs, boyiſhneſs. A reſerve of *puerility* not ſhaken off from ſchool. *Brown.* Trifles which are only *puerilities*. *Dryden.*

Puerility [in diſcourſe] a thought, which being too far fetched, becomes flat and inſipid; a fault common to thoſe who affect to ſay nothing but what is extraordinary.

Pue'rperous, *adj.* [of *puerpera*, Lat.] child-bearing.

Pu'et, a bird, a ſort of water-fowl. Coots, ſanderlings, and *puets*. *Carew.*

To Puff, *verb neut.* [prob. of puffen, Teut. boffen, Du.] 1. To blow or pant by reaſon of ſhortneſs of breath, to breathe thick and hard. *Puffing* and blowing from the chace. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To ſwell the cheeks with wind. 3. To blow with a quick blaſt. Like foggy ſouth *puffing* with wind and rain. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To blow with ſcornfulneſs. To *puff* at damnation. *South.* 5. To do or move with hurry, tumor, or tumultuouſneſs.

> Then came brave glory *puffing* by
> In ſilks that whiſtled, who but he?
> He ſcarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*

6. To ſwell with the wind. Unleſs the *puffing* matter blow the coal out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To Puff, *verb act.* [boffen, Du. *bouffer*, Fr. *ſbuffare*, It. *buffar*, Sp.] 1. To ſwell as with wind. 2. To drive with blaſts of wind. 3. To drive with a blaſt of breath ſcornfully. I *puff* the proſtitute away. *Dryden.* 4. To ſwell or blow up with praiſe. *Puffing* a court up beyond her bounds. *Bacon.* 5. To ſwell or elate with pride. That no one of you be *puffed* up one againſt another. 1 *Corinthians.*

Puff [prob. of poff or lof, Du. the ſwelling of the cheeks, or *bouffee*, Fr.] 1. A quick blaſt with the mouth. 2. A ſmall blaſt or breath of wind. 3. A muſhroom. *Ainſworth.* Hence perhaps *puckball* ſhould be *puffball*. 4. Any thing light, porous, or ſhivery; as, *puff* paſte. 5. An utenſil uſed in powdering of the hair; as, a powder *puff*. 6. [In a gaming houſe] a perſon hired to play to decoy others. A cant word.

Pu'ffer [of *puff*] one that puffs.

Pu'ffin. 1. A bird, ſo named (as is ſuppoſed) from the roundneſs of its belly, as it were ſwelling or puffing out; a kind of coot, or ſea-gull. 2. A ſort of fiſh. 3. A kind of fungus or muſhroom, filled with duſt. *Ainſworth.*

Pu'ffingapple, *ſubſt.* a ſort of apple. *Ainſworth.*

Pu'ffingly, *adv.* [of *puffing*] 1. With tumor, with ſwell. 2. With ſhortneſs of breath, with purſineſs.

Pu'ffy, *adj.* [from *puff*; *bouffi*, Fr.] ſwelled up, windy, flatulent, tumid, turgid. The ſwelling *puffy* ſtile. *Dryden.*

Pug [prob. of piga, Dan. pɪᵹa, Sax. a little maid, a girl. *Skinner*] a kind name for a monkey or ape, or any thing tenderly loved; alſo a ſort of Dutch dog.

Pu'ggered, *adj.* [perhaps for *puckered*] crowded, complicated; as, the red *puggered* attire of a turkey, *i. e.* the wattles. *More.*

Pu'ggy [of pɪᵹa, Sax. pige, Dan. a little maid] a ſoothing word uſed to a little child, or a ſweet-heart.

Pugh, *interj.* [corrupted from *puff*, or borrowed from the ſound] a word of contempt.

Pu'gil, Lat. [*pugille*, Fr. in pharmacy] a ſmall handful, or asmuch as may be taken up at once between the two fingers and thumb.

Pugna'cious, *adj.* [*pugnacis*, gen. of *pugnax*, Lat.] inclinable to fight, quarrelſome.

Pugna'city [of *pugnacious*] fighting diſpoſition, quarrelſomeneſs.

Pu'isne, *adj.* [*puis né*, Fr. It is commonly written and ſpoken *puny*] 1. A younger born, or born after another, later in time. It muſt be in time, or of a *puiſne* date to eternity. *Hale.* 2. Small, petty, inconſiderable. A *puiſne* tilter, that ſpurs his horſe but on one ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

Puisne, or Puny, a law term for a counſellor; as, a *puny* counſellor, a counſellor of a later ſtanding. A *puiſne* judge, who hath approved himſelf deſerving, ſhould be preferred. *Bacon.*

Pui'ssance, Fr. [*poſſenza*, It.] power, force, might, ſtrength. Our *puiſſance* is our own. *Milton.*

Pui'ssant, Fr. [*poſſente*, It.] powerful, mighty, forcible.

Pui'ssantly, *adv.* [of *puiſſant*] powerfullly, mightily.

Pui'ssantness [of *puiſſant*] mightineſs, *&c.*

Puke, 1. A ſort of colour; of uncertain derivation. 2. A vomit, medicine cauſing vomit.

To Puke, *verb neut.* to vomit, to ſpew.

Pu'ker [of *puke*] medicine cauſing a vomit. The *puker* rue. *Garth.*

Pu'king, *part.* [of *puke*, incert. etym. unleſs of fuycken, Du. to thruſt forth] vomiting.

Pul, a general name which is given by the Perſians to all the copper money current in the empire. See Assyrian *Empire*, and read there, *pul* inſtead of *Paul*.

Pu'lchritude [*pulcritudo*, Lat.] beauty, grace, handſomeneſs. A great *pulchritude* and comelineſs of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Ray.*

To Pule, *verb neut.* [*pioler*, *piauler*, Fr. *pigolare*, It.] 1. To piep or cry as chickens and young birds do. 2. To whine, to cry, to whimper. This *puling* whining harlot. *Rowe.*

Pule'gium, Lat. [in botany] penny-royal.

Pu'lex, Lat. a flea.

Pu'lic, *ſubſt.* an herb. *Ainſworth.*

Pulica'ria, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb flea-wort.

Pulica'ris *Febris*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a malignant fever, ſo called, becauſe it makes the ſkin appear as if it were flea-bitten; the ſame as *petecialis febris*.

Pulico'se, *adj.* [*pulicoſus*, *pulex*, Lat.] abounding with or full of fleas.

Pu'ling, *part.* of Pule; which ſee [prob. of *piaulant*, Fr. ſinging ſmall] weakly, ſickly.

Pu'liol, or Puli'ol-mountain, a ſort of herb, puliol-royal, penny-royal.

To Pull, *verb act.* [pullian, Sax.] 1. To pluck, drag, hale, to draw violently towards one. 2. To draw forcibly. To *pull* off my boots. *Swift.* 3. To pluck, to gather. Flax *pulled* in the bloom. *Mortimer.* 4. To tear, to rend. I rent my cloaths, and *pulled* off the hair from off my head. 1 *Eſdras.* 5. To *pull down*; to ſubvert or demoliſh. 6. To *pull down*; to degrade. To raiſe the wretched, and *pull down* the proud. *Roſcommon.* 7. To *pull up*; to extirpate, to eradicate.

Pull, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the act of pulling. *Carew.*

Pu'llen [*pulain*, O. F.] poultry.

Pu'ller [of *pull*] one that pulls.

Pu'llet [*poularde*, or *poulet*, Fr. *polla*, Sp.] a young hen.

Pu'lley [of pullian, Sax. or *poulie*, Fr. *pilea*, Sp.] one of the mechanic powers; a ſmall wheel or block channelled round, turning on a pivot; which, by means of a rope running in it, heaves up great weights.

Pulley *Piece*, armour for the knees; alſo that part of a boot which covers the knee.

To Pu'llulate, *verb neut.* [*pullulare*, It. and Lat.] to ſpring or come up young; to bud forth, to germinate.

Pu'lmo *Marinus* [with naturaliſts] ſea lungs, a light, ſpongeous ſubſtance, of a ſhining colour like cryſtal, intermixt with blue, and commonly in a form reſembling human lungs; it ſwims on the ſurface of the ſea, and ſhines in the night time, and has this property, that if a ſtick be rubbed therewith, it will communicate its luminous property. It is vulgarly ſuppoſed to preſage a ſtorm; but it is in effect no more than a viſcous excrement of the ſea.

Pulmona'ria, Lat. [in botany] the herb lung-wort.

Pulmonaria [in medicine] an inflammation of the lungs.

Pulmonaria *Arteria* [with anatomiſts] a veſſel of the breaſt ſpringing immediately out of the right ventricle of the heart, and thence conveying the blood to the lungs, having a double coat; called alſo *vena arterioſa*.

Pu'lmonary, *adj.* [*pulmonarius*, Lat.] pertaining to the lungs.

Pulmonary *Veſſels* [with anatomiſts] thoſe veſſels which carry the blood from the heart to the lungs and back again.

Pulmo'neous [*pulmoneus*, Lat.] like or pertaining to the lungs.

Pulmo'nic, *adj.* [*pulmonicus*, *pulmo*, Lat.] belonging to the lungs. *Pulmonic* conſumption or conſumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*

Pulmonic, *ſubſt.* a conſumptive perſon.

Pulp [*poulpe*, Fr. *pulpa*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. That part of fruit which is good to eat, lying between the rind and the ſtone, kernel or ſeeds. 2. Any ſoft maſs in general. 3. [In pharmacy] the ſoft part of fruit, roots, or other bodies, that is extracted by ſoaking or boiling, and paſſed thro' a ſieve.

Pu'lpit [*pulpitre*, *pupitre*, Fr. *pulpito*, Sp. of *pulpitum*, Lat.] 1. A place erected on high for ſpeaking publicly, and where the ſpeaker ſtands. 2. The higher deſk, in the church, where the ſermon is pronounced, diſtinct from the lower deſk where prayers are read.

Pu'lpitum, Lat. [among the Romans] a place raiſed, on which the actors acted their plays, or what we now call the ſtage; tho' ſome ſay it was an eminence for the muſic; or a place from whence declamations were ſpoken.

Pu'lpous, *adj.* [*pulpoſus*, Lat.] full of ſubſtance, ſoft, pulpy.

Pu'lpousness [of *pulpous*] fulneſs of pulp, the quality of being pulpous.

Pu'lpy, *adj.* [of *pulp*] ſoft, pappy.

Pulsa'tion, Fr. [*pulſatio*, Lat.] the act of knocking or ſtriking, with quick ſtrokes, againſt any thing oppoſing; alſo the beating of the pulſe, or the beating of the arteries.

Pulse [*puls*, Lat. from *pull. Johnſon*] 1. Leguminous plants, or all ſorts of grain contained in ſhells, huſks, or cods, as beans, peas, *&c.* 2. [*Pouſe*, Fr. *polſo*, It. *pulſo*, Sp. of *pulſus*, Lat.] the beating of the arteries, whereby the warm blood thrown out of the left ventricle of the heart, is ſo impelled forward, as to be by them diſtributed through all parts of the body. 3. Oſcillation, vibration, alternate expanſion and contraction. 4. To feel one's pulſe; to try or know one's mind artfully.

To Pulse, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to beat as the pulſe. *Ray.*

Pu'lsion [*pulſum*, ſup. of *pello*, Lat. to drive] the act of driving or thruſting forward. In oppoſition to ſuction or attraction. *More.*

Pulsion [in phyſics] the ſtroke by which any medium is affected, by the motion of light, ſound, *&c.* through it.

Pu'lsura [of *pulſo*, Lat. to knock, on account of the monks, who anciently, before they were admitted, *pulſabant ad fores*, *i. e.* knocked at the doors ſeveral days together] in our old law books, ſignifies a previous examination.

Pu'lverable, *adj.* [*pulveris*, gen. of *pulvis*, Lat. powder] that may be powdered, poſſible to be reduced to duſt.

To Pu'lverizate, or To Pu'lverize, *verb act.* [*pulverizer*, Fr. *polverizzare*, It. of *pulverizo*, of *pulveris*, gen. of *pulvis*, Lat. duſt] to reduce to powder.

Pulveriza'tion, the act of reducing to powder, reduction to powder.

Pulve'rulence [of *pulverulentia*, Lat.] duſtineſs, abundance of duſt.

Pu'lvil, *ſubſt.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] ſweet ſcents. The patch, the powder-box, *pulvil*, perfumes. *Gay.*

To Pulvil, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſprinkle with perfumes in powder. Have you *pulvill'd* the coachman? *Congreve.*

Pu'lvis *Fulminans* [with chymiſts] the thundering powder, a mixture of three parts of ſalt-petre, two of tartar, and one of brimſtone; all finely powdered. A ſmall part, even a ſingle dram of this, being put into a ſhovel over a gentle fire, till it melts by degrees, and changes colour, will go off with a noiſe like that of a muſket, but hurts no body in the room, by reaſon its force tends chiefly downwards.

Pulvina'ta, or Pulvi'lio [in architecture] a frieze ſwelling out like a pillow.

Pu'micated [*pumicatus*, Lat.] made ſmooth with a pumice-ſtone.

Pu'mice, or Pu'mice-stone [*pumicis*, gen. of *pumex*, Lat. pumiȝ-ſtan, Sax.] a ſpungy light crumbling ſtone, caſt out of mount Ætna, and other burning mountains, uſed in graving, poliſhing, and other uſes. The pumice is evidently a ſlag or cinder of ſome foſſil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to that ſtate by the violent action of fire. It is a lax and ſpungy matter, full of little pores and cavities, found in maſſes of different ſizes and ſhapes, of a pale, whitiſh, gray colour. The pumice is found in many parts of the world; but particularly about the burning mountains Ætna, Veſuvius, and Hecla. *Hill.*

Pu'mmel. See Pommel.

To Pu'mmel [with the vulgar] to beat, *e. g.*

I Pummel'd *his Sides for him* (*i. e.* I beat him ſoundly.)

Pump [pumpe, Dan. pompe, Du. pumpe, Ger. *pompe*, Fr. *bombro*, Sp.] 1. A machine for drawing water out of wells or pits. Its operation is performed by the preſſure of the air. 2. A ſort of ſhoe with low heel and thin ſole.

To Pump, *verb neut.* [of pumpe, Dan. pompen, Du. pumpen, Ger. *pomper*, Fr.] to throw out water by a pump, to work a pump.

To Pump, *verb act.* 1. To raiſe or throw out by means of a pump. 2. To examine artfully by ſly interrogatories, ſo as to draw out concealments; to wheedle ſecrets out of any one.

Pump *Brake* [on ſhip-board] the handle of the pump.

Pump *Dale*, or Pump *Vale* [on ſhipboard] the trough in which the water which is pumped up out of the ſhip's hold runs, and ſo out at the ſcupper-holes.

Air Pump. See Air *Pump*.

Pu'mper [of *pump*] the perſon or engine that pumps.

Pu'mpion, a plant.

To Pun [punian, Sax.] to pound or beat; alſo to play with words, to quibble.

Pun [prob. of *point*, Fr. *punctum*, Lat.] an equivocation, an expreſſion where a word has at once different meanings, a quibble or playing with words; it is a conceit ariſing from two words that agree in ſound, but differ in ſenſe, or it may be ſaid to be a *vox & præterea nihil*; *i. e.* a ſound and nothing but a ſound.

To Pun, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to quibble, to uſe the ſame word at once in different ſenſes.

Punch, *ſubſt.* [incertain etymology] 1. A liquor made by mixing ſpirits with water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons or oranges. 2. [*Poinçon*, Fr.] a pointed inſtrument for making holes, and it is driven with a blow. 3. [*Pumilio obeſus*, Lat. *polichinelle*, Fr.] a ſhort, fat, thick fellow. 4. The punchinello or buffoon of a puppet-ſhow.

To Punch, *verb act.* [*poinçonner*, Fr. *pungir* and *punçàr*, Sp.] to bore or make a hole with a punch; alſo to thruſt one with the fiſt, elbow, *&c.*

Punchane'llo, It. the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-ſhow.

Pu'ncheon, or Pu'nchion [*poinçon*, *ponçon*, Fr.] a vine-veſſel containing 84 gallons.

Pu'ncher [of *punch*] an inſtrument driven ſo as to make a hole or impreſſion.

Punch Horse [with horſemen] is a well-ſet, well-knit horſe, having a ſhort back, thick ſhoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with fleſh. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Pu'nchins, or Pu'nchions [with architects] ſhort pieces of timber placed to ſupport ſome conſiderable weight; alſo a piece of timber raiſed upright under the ridge of a building, wherein the little forces, *&c.* are jointed.

Pu'nctated *Hyperbola* [in the higher geometry] an hyperbola, whoſe oval conjugate is infinitely ſmall, *i. e.* a point.

Puncti'lio [*punctillum*, Lat. *pointille*, Fr.] a little point of nicety in behaviour, point of exactneſs.

Puncti'lious, *adj.* [*pointilleux*, Fr.] nice, exact, punctual to ſuperſtition. A *punctilious* obſervance of divine laws. *Rogers.*

Puncti'liousness [of *punctilious*] nicety, ſcrupulous exactneſs of behaviour.

Pu'nction, or Pu'ncture [in ſurgery] an aperture made in the lower belly, in dropſical perſons, to diſcharge the water.

Pu'ncto, *ſubſt.* [*punto*, Sp.] 1. Nice point of ceremony. With all the the particularities and religious *puncto's* and ceremonies that were obſerved. *Bacon.* 2. The point in fencing. Paſs thy *puncto*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pu'nctual [*punctuel*, Fr. *puntuale*, It. *puntual*, Sp. of *punctum*, Lat. a point] 1. Comprized in a point, conſiſting in a point. This opacous earth, this *punctual* ſpot. *Milton.* 2. Nice, punctilious, exact. The *punctual* differences of time. *Brown.*

Punctua'lity, or Pu'nctualness [*ponctualité*, Fr. *puntualità*, It. *puntualidàd*, Sp.] ſcrupulous exactneſs, nicety.

Pu'nctually, *adv.* [of *punctual*] exactly, nearly, ſcrupulouſly.

Punctua'tion [*ponctuation*, Fr. of *punctum*, Lat. point; with grammarians] the act or method of pointing or dividing a diſcourſe into periods.

Pu'nctum, Lat. a point.

Punctum *Lacrymale*, Lat. [in anatomy] an hole in the noſe, or near the edge of the eye-lid, by which the matter or liquor of the tears paſſes to the noſtrils.

Punctum *Saliens* [with naturaliſts] the firſt mark of conception of an embryo, which is in the place where the arch is formed, or that ſpeck or cloud in the brood egg which appears and ſeems to leap before the chicken begins to be hatched.

Pu'ncture [*punctura*, Lat.] a ſmall prick, any wound made by a pointed inſtrument.

To Pu'ntulate, *verb act.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] to mark with ſmall ſpots. *Woodward.*

Pu'ndbretch [punꝺ-bꝛeche, Sax.] an illegal taking of cattle out of a pound.

Pu'ndle [*mulier pumila & obeſa*, Lat.] an ill ſhaped, ſhort, fat woman.

Pu'nger [*pagurus*, Lat.] a fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Pu'ngency [of *pungens*, Lat.] 1. Power of pricking. 2. Heat on the tongue, acridneſs, acrimony. 3. Power to pierce the mind. *Pungency* of menaces. *Hammond.* 4. Acrimonouſneſs, keenneſs, ſharpneſs.

Pu'ngent, *adj.* [*pungens*, Lat.] 1. Pricking. 2. Sharp on the tongue, acrid. 3. Piercing, ſharp. 4. Acrimonious, biting.

Pu'nic [*punicus*, of *pœni*, Lat. the Carthiginians, who were anciently accounted a faithleſs people] as *punic* faith, *i. e.* falſhood, treachery, perjury, *&c.*

Pu'nice, *ſubſt.* a wall-louſe, a bug. *Ainſworth.*

Pu'nicum *Malum*, Lat. the pomgranate.

Pu'niness [of *puny*] 1. Pettineſs, ſmallneſs. 2. Weaklineſs, tenderneſs; ſpoken of children.

To Pu'nish, *verb act.* [*punir*, Fr. and Sp. of *punire*, It. and Lat.] 1. To inflict bodily pain or death upon one who has committed an offence or crime. 2. To chaſtiſe, to correct. 3. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

Pu'nishable [*puniſſable*, Fr.] that may be puniſhed, that deſerves to be puniſhed.

Pu'nishableness [of *puniſhable*] the quality of deſerving puniſhment, liableneſs to be puniſhed.

Pu'nisher [of *puniſh*] one who inflicts pains for a crime. This knows my *puniſher*. *Milton.*

Pu'nishment [*puniſſement*, Fr. *punizione*, It. and Lat.] chaſtiſement, correction, any infliction impoſed in vengeance of a crime.

Puni'tion, Fr. [*punitio*, Lat.] puniſhment. *Ainſworth.*

Pu'nitive, *adj*, [from *punio*, Lat.] pertaining to, or inflicting puniſhment. Nor any *punitive* law enacted. *Hammond.*

Pu'nitiveness [of *punitive*] puniſhing nature or quality.

Pu'nitory, *adj.* [from *punio*, Lat.] puniſhing, tending to puniſhment.

Punitory *Intereſt* [with civilians] is ſuch intereſt of money as is given for delay or breach of truſt.

Punk [incert. etym. except, with Skinner, you derive it of pung, Sax. a little wallet, *q. d.* an old ſtrumpet, ſhrivelled like leather] a whore, a ſtrumpet, a common proſtitute.

Pu'nning, *part. act.* [of *pun*; *parler par pointe*, Fr. *q. d.* with a ſharp or pointed word] uſing words of a like or near ſound, in a ſatyrical or bantering ſenſe, quibbling.

Pu'nster [of *pun*] a quibbler, a low wit, who endeavours at reputation by double meanings.

To Punt, *verb neut.* to play at baſſet and ombre.

Pu'nter, a term uſed at the game called baſſet.

Pu'ny, *adj.* [*puiſne*, Fr.] 1. Little, inferior, petty, of an under rate. 2. Peaking, puling, weakly. 3. Young; as, a *puny* judge, counſellor, *&c.*

Puny, *ſubſt.* a young, unexperienced, unſeaſoned wretch.

To Pup. *verb neut.* [from *puppy*] to bring forth puppies, to puppy; uſed of a bitch bringing young.

Pu'pil [*pupilla*, Lat.] 1. The ball or apple of the eye. 2. A ſcholar, one under the care of a tutor. 3. [*Pupille*, Fr. *pupillo*, It. *pupilo*, Sp. of *pupillus*,

pupillus, Lat. an orphan; in civil law] a boy or girl not yet arrived at a ſtate of puberty, *i. e.* 14 years of age the girl, and 21 the boy; one under the care of his guardian.

Pu'pilage [of *pupil*] 1. Minority, guardianſhip. 2. State of being a ſcholar. Thus purg'd, her *pupil* thro' the gate ſhe brings. *Table of Cebes.*

Pupila'rity [of *pupil*] the ſtate or condition of a pupil.

Pu'pilary, *adj.* [*pupillaire*, Fr. *pupillaris*, Lat.] pertaining to a pupil or ward.

Pupi'lla [with oculiſts] the round aperture of the tunica uvea in the eye. The reader will find moſt exact and curious draughts of the ſeveral parts belonging to *this*, and *other* organs of the body; not to ſay of anatomy in general (ſo far as the art of healing is concerned) in *Boerhaave Oeconom. animal typis æris illuſtrat. ed. Londin. apud* John Noon.

Pu'ppet [of *poupée*, Fr. *pupus*, Lat.] 1. A ſort of babby, or little figure of a man, &c. made to move by lines, &c. in a mock drama, on ſtages, and in puppet ſhews; a wooden tragedian. 2. A word of contempt for a man or woman.

Puppet-man [of *puppet* and *man*] maſter of a puppet-ſhow.

Puppet-show [of *puppet* and *ſhow*] a mock drama, performed by wooden images moved by wire.

Pu'ppis *Vena* [in anatomy] the vein which ſpreads itſelf about the hinder parts of the head.

To **Pu'ppy**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to bring whelps. See To Pup.

Puppy [of puppe, Teut. *poupé*, Fr. of *puppus*, Lat. a baby, &c.] 1. A whelp or young dog. 2. A word of contemptuous reproach, to a man. 3. A ſtupid fellow.

Pu'rblind, *adj.* [corrupted from *poreblind*, which is ſtill uſed in Scotland, or of *poring*, *q. d.* poring blind] ſhort-ſighted, near-ſighted.

Pu'rblindness [of *purblind*] ſhortneſs or nearneſs of ſight.

Pu'rchasable [of *purchaſe*] that may be purchaſed or bought. *Locke.*

Pu'rchase [of *pourchas*, O. F.] 1. A thing bought, or to be bought for a price. 2. Any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken. And takes poſſeſſion of his ſtores, but he had little joy of the *purchaſe*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Purchase [in law] ſignifies the buying or acquiſition of lands or tenements with money, by deed or agreement; and not obtained by deſcent or hereditary right.

To **Purchase**, *verb act.* [*pourchaſs*, Fr.] 1. To obtain or get by buying, to buy for a price. In the cave which Abraham *purchaſed*. *Geneſis.* 2. To obtain at any price, as of labour or danger. 3. To expiate or recompence by a fine or forfeit. Nor tears nor prayers ſhall *purchaſe* out abuſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pu'rchaser [of *purchaſe*] a buyer, one that gains any thing for a price.

Pu'rchasing [with ſailors] is drawing, as they ſay, *the capſtan purchaſes apace*, i. e. draws in the cable apace.

Pure, *adj.* [*pur*, Fr. *puro*, It. and Sp. of *purus*, Lat.] 1. Simple, uncompounded, not altered by mixture, mere. 2. Chaſte, modeſt. *Ainſworth.* 3. Free from corruption, incorrupt, not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion. 4. Free from ſpot or ſtain, unſullied, not filthy, clean. 5. Clear, not dirty, not muddy. 6. Not connected with any thing extrinſic; as, *pure* mathematics. 7. Free, clear. 8. Free from guilt, innocent. 9. Correct, not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech. The *pure* fine talk of Rome. *Aſcham.* 10. Mere. In *pure* pity and good nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pure *Mathematics*, are arithmetic and geometry, which only treat of number and magnitude, conſidered abſtractly from all kinds of matter.

Pu'rely, *adv.* [of *pure*] 1. In a pure manner, not dirtily, not with mixture. 2. Innocently, without guilt. 3. Correctly, exactly. 4. Merely.

Pu'reness [of *pure*; *puritas*, Lat. *purité*, Fr.] 1. Purity, clearneſs, unmixedneſs, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. 2. Freedom from guilt. 3. Simplicity, exemption from compoſition. 4. Freedom from vitious modes of ſpeech, exactneſs, correctneſs. 5. Innocency.

Pu'rfile [*pourfilé*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of ancient trimming for womens gowns, made of tinſel, thread, &c. called alſo bobbin work. 2. An ornament about the edges of muſical inſtruments.

To **Pu'rfle**, *verb act.* [*pourfiler*, Fr. *profilare*, It.] to decorate with a wrought or flowered border, to embroider.

Pu'rfle, or **Purflew**, *ſubſt.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] a border of embroidery.

Pu'rflew, or **Pu'rplue** [in heraldry] ermins, peans, or any other furrs, when they make up a bordure round a coat of arms.

Purga'ntia, Lat. [in phyſic] purging medicines.

Purga'tion, Fr. [*purgazione*, It. *purgàcion*, Sp. of *purgatio*, Lat.] the act of ſcouring or cleanſing a thing, by carrying off any impurities in it.

Purga'tion, or **Pu'rging** [with phyſicians] a purging by ſtool, is an excretory motion, quick and frequent, proceeding from a contraction of the fibres of the ſtomach and inteſtines, whereby the chyle, excrements and corrupted humours, either bred or ſent there from other parts, are protruded from part to part till they are quite excluded the body.

Purgation [in law] the act of clearing one's ſelf of a crime of which a perſon is accuſed before a judge.

Purgation [in pharmacy] the cleanſing of a medicine, by retrenching its ſuperfluities, &c. as ſtones out of dates, tamarinds, &c.

Purgation [with chemiſts] the ſeveral preparations of metals and minerals, to clear them of their impurities.

Pu'rgative, *adj.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] that is of a purging quality, having the power to cauſe evacuation downward.

Purgative, *ſubſt.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativo*, It.] a purging medicine, which evacuates the impurities of the body by ſtool.

Pu'rgativeness [of *purgative*] purging, purifying, or cleanſing quality.

Pu'rgatora, *ſubſt.* [*purgatoire*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] a certain place where the Roman Catholics hold that the ſouls of the faithful are purified by fire, from the blemiſhes they carry with them out of this life, before they are admitted to a ſtate of perfect bliſs. See **Purgatorial** *Fire.*

Purgato'rial, or **Pu'rgatory**-*Fire*, *i. e.* a fire of the purifying kind. A late popiſh writer tells us, "that one part of Ærius's hereſy in the fourth century, according to St. Epiphanius, was, *that the prayers and alms of the living did the dead no good. Her.* 75, § 3. T. 1. p. 908. Againſt whom he [*i. e.* St. Epiphanius] writes, "that the church has this TRADITION from *Chriſt*, *that prayers are profitable for the dead*; *tho' they do not extinguiſh* ALL *ſins.* And he gives us a quotation *ſomewhat fuller ſtill* from his cotemporary St. *Chryſoſtom*, "Let us therefore help them (*i. e.* the dead) for we have before us the expiatory ſacrifice of the whole world——Perchance we may obtain a *total pardon* for them by prayer; by oblations, *through the ſaints who are named* with them." *Homil.* 4. *in Epiſt.* 1 *ad Corinth.* And then our author breaks out by *way of triumph* into the following exclamation. "What a deal of *popery* is here crowded together in theſe few lines of St. *Chryſoſtom*, *maſs*, *purgatory*, *invocation* of ſaints, and what not? *Modern Controverſy*, &c. p. 112, 113. The reader will find a ſhort but ſufficient anſwer to all this under the word **Beræans**, or **Cataphrygians**; and may (if he pleaſe) compare the whole with that DATE or RISE which St. *John*, in the prophetic viſion, aſſigns to the GRAND APOSTACY, I mean within this very century to which our author appeals: for St. *John* places it between the fall of *Paganiſm*, and the irruption of the *northern* nations on the *Roman* empire. *Revelat.* chap. 7th, and chap. 8th. ver. 1—6. compared. However, it ſhould not be diſſembled, that we find *ſome traits* of this unſcriptural notion *ſomewhat earlier* in *Tertullian* the *Montaniſt*; and perhaps that uſe which St. *Origen*, and ſome other ancient writers aſcribed to divine puniſhments in GENERAL, I mean that they are intended for the REFORMATION of thoſe who are not to be reclaimed by *gentler* means, might have ſome (tho' very ſlight) connexion with this portraiture of the *intermediate* ſtate. Not that I find St. *Origen*'s opinion, in this particular, was condemned by his *cotemporaries*; but only that ſome took occaſion from hence (invidiouſly enough) to charge him with denying the doctrine of future puniſhments. See **Oblation** *of Chriſt*, **Origenism**, and **Eternity**.

To **Purge**, *verb act.* [*purger*, Fr. *purgàr*, Sp. *purgare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To evacuate the body by ſtool, to carry off ill humours. 2. To cleanſe, to clear. 3. To clear from impurities, ſo to clear one's ſelf of a crime, to clear from guilt. 4. To clear from imputation of guilt. 5. To ſweep or put away impurities. 6. To clarify, to defecate.

To **Purge**, *verb neut.* to have frequent ſtools.

Purge, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; *purga*, It.] a medicine that evacuates the body by ſtool.

Pu'rger [from *purge*] 1. One who clears away any thing noxious. 2. Purge, cathartic. Take away the unpleaſant taſte of the *purger*. *Bacon.*

Purifica'tion, Fr. [*purificazione*, It. *purificaciòn*, Sp. of *purificatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of purifying or cleanſing from extraneous mixture. 2. The act of cleanſing from guilt. 3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing. 4. [In chemiſtry] the cleanſing or ſeparating a metal, mineral, &c. from the mixture of other metals and droſs.

Purification *of the Virgin Mary*, the feſtival, otherwiſe called Candlemas-day. See Luke ii. 22—39.

Purifica'tive, or **Purifica'tory**, *adj.* [of *purify*; *purificatorio*, It. *purificatorius*, Lat.] that is of a cleanſing quality.

Purifica'tory, *ſubſt.* [*purificatorium*, Lat.] a linen cloth, with which a Romiſh prieſt wipes the chalice and his fingers after the abſolution.

Pu'rifier [of *purify*] one that cleanſes or refines.

To **Pu'rify**, *verb act.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purificàr*, Sp. of *purificare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To make or render pure or clean. 2. To free from an extraneous admixture. 3. To make clear. 4. To free from guilt or corruption. 5. To free from pollution, as by luſtration. 6. To clear from improprieties or barbariſms of language.

To **Purify**, *verb neut.* to become pure.

Pu'rilence, rather **Pu'rulence**, the diſſolution of any thing into a thick, ſlimy ſubſtance, the generation of pus. See **Purulence**.

Pu'rim [a Perſic word, ſignifying lots] a feaſt among the Jews, held on the 14th of March, appointed by Mordecai in commemoration of their deliverance from Haman's conſpiracy.

Pu'rist, *ſubſt.* [*puriſte*, Fr.] one ſuperſtitiouſly nice in the uſe of words.

Pu'ritan [of *pure*] a ſectary of the Calviniſtical perſuaſion, ſo named from profeſſing to follow the pure word of God, in oppoſition to all traditions, human conſtitutions and authorities.

Purita'nical [of *puritan*; *de puritans*, Fr.] pertaining to the puritans.

Pu'ritanism [of *puritan*] the principles and doctrines of the puritans, a ſect of ancient diſſenters from the church of England.

Pu'rity [*puritas*, Lat. *purité*, Fr. *purità*, It. *puridàd*, Sp.] 1. Pureneſs, cleanneſs, freedom from foulneſs or dirt. 2. Innocence, freedom from guilt. 3. Chaſtity, freedom from contamination of ſexes.

Purl, *ſubſt.* [This is juſtly ſuppoſed by Minſhew to be contracted from *purſle*] 1. An embroidered or puckered border. A triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl. *Sidney.* 2. A ſort of wormwood ale or beer.

To **Purl**, *verb neut.* [Of this word it is doubtful what is the primitive ſignification. It is referred originally to the appearance of a quick ſtream, which is always dimpled on the ſurface. It may come from *purl*, a pucker or fringe; but if, as the uſe of authors ſeems to ſhew, it relates to the ſound, it muſt be derived from porla, Su. to murmur, according to Mr. Lye.] See **Purling**.

To **Purl**, *verb act.* to decorate with fringes or embroidery.

Purl *Royal*, canary, with a daſh of wormwood.

Pu'rlieu [*pour-lieu* or *purlieu*, Fr. or *pourallée*, *q. d.* for going thro'] all that ground near any foreſt, which having been anciently made foreſt, is afterwards, by perambulations, ſeparated again from the foreſt, and freed from that ſervitude which was formerly laid upon it; the grounds on the borders of a foreſt, border, incloſure.

Pu'rlieu-man, one who has land within the purlieu, and forty ſhillings a year freehold; upou which account, he is allowed to hunt or courſe in his own purlieu, with certain limitations.

Pu'rling, *part. act.* of *purl* [*proliquans*, Lat.] running with a murmuring noiſe, as a ſtream or brook does.

Pu'rlins [in architecture] thoſe pieces of timber that lie acroſs the rafters on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle of their length.

To **Purloi'n**, *verb act.* [*pourloigner*, Fr. This word is of doubtful etymology. Skinner deduces it from *pour* and *loin*, Fr. Mr. Lye from pounpoujllouhnan, Sax. to lie hid] to ſteal, to pilfer, to filch; properly to get privily away.

Purloi′ner [of *purloin*] a thief, one who ſteals clandeſtinely.

Purpa′rty, *ſubſt.* [of *pour* and *parti*, Fr.] ſhare, part in diviſion. *Davies.*

Pu′rple, *adj.* [*purpura*, Lat. *pourpre*, Fr. *porpora*, It. *purpureo*, Sp. punpun, Sax.] 1. A red colour bordering on violet. 2. [In poetry] red. A *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

To Purple, *verb act.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] to make red, to colour with purple.

Purple *Fever*, a kind of malignant fever having little ſpots on the ſkin like the bites of bugs or fleas. But ſee Purpura *Febris.*

Pu′rples, *ſubſt.* [without a ſingular] ſpots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers, a purple fever.

Pu′rplish, *adj.* [of *purple*] inclining to a purple colour, ſomewhat purple.

Pu′rport [*q. d. quod ſcriptum proportet*, Lat.] the tendency of a writing or diſcourſe, deſign.

To Pu′rport, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to intend, to tend to ſhow.

Pu′rpose [*propoſitum*, Lat. *propos*, Fr. *propoſito*, It. and Sp.] 1. Intention, deſign. 2. Effect, conſequence. 3 Influence, example.

To Purpose, *verb act.* [*propoſitum*, Lat. *ſe propoſer*, Fr. *proporre*, It. *proponer*, Sp.] to deſign, to intend, to reſolve.

Pu′rposely, *adv.* [of *purpoſe*] by deſign, by intention.

Pu′rposing, *part. act.* of *purpoſe* [*proponens*, Lat. *ſe propoſant*, Fr.] intending.

Pu′rprise, or Purpri′sum, *ſubſt.* [*pourpris*, O. Fr. in old records] a cloſe or incloſure; alſo the whole compaſs of a manor.

Purpura *Febris*, Lat. [with phyſicians] the purples or ſpotted fever. *Bruno* ſays, "*Purpura quoque*, &c. *i. e.* the *purple* alſo has a preternatural ſignification, being applied to thoſe *ſpots* which appear in the peſtilential (or malignant) fevers, and which are called Petechiæ. *Foreſt.* L. 6. Obſ. 59.

Purpura′ti, Lat. the ſons of emperors or kings.

Purpure′ [in heraldry] is expreſſed in engraving by diagonal lines drawn from the ſiniſter chief, to the dexter baſe point. It is ſuppoſed to conſiſt of much red, and a ſmall quantity of black. See Plate XII. Fig. 13.

Purr, *ſubſt.* a ſea-lark. *Ainſworth.*

To Purr, *verb neut.* to murmur as a cat or leopard in pleaſure. See Purring.

Pu′rrel [in old ſtatutes] a liſt of kerſy-cloth, to prevent deceit in leſſening their length.

Pu′rring, *part. act.* of *purr* [a word formed from the ſound or continuation of the letter R] the noiſe of a cat.

Pu′rrock, for *parrock*, diminutive of *park*; a ſmall incloſure or cloſe of land.

Purse [pwrs, Brit. *bourſe*, Fr. *borſa*, It. *bolſa*, Sp. *byrſa*, Lat.] a ſort of little money bag.

Purse [with the Grand Signior] a gift or gratification of 500 crowns.

Purse *of Money* [in the Levant] about 112 pounds ſterling; ſo called becauſe all the Grand Signior's money is kept in purſes or leather-bags of this value in the ſeraglio.

To Purse, *verb act.* 1. To put into a purſe. 2. To contract as a purſe.

Pu′rser [on ſhipboard] an officer of the king's ſhip, who has the charge of the proviſions, and whoſe office is to ſee that they be good, well layed and ſtored; he keeps a liſt of the ſhip's company, and ſets down the day of each man's admittance into pay.

Purse net [of *purſe* and *net*; with hunters] a net, of which the mouth is drawn together by a ſtring, it is for taking hares and rabbits.

Purse-proud, *adj.* [of *purſe* and *proud*] puffed up with money.

Pu′rsevant [*pourſuivant*, Fr. See Pursuivant, which is better] an officer, a ſort of ſerjeant at arms, a meſſenger who attends upon the king in an army; alſo at the council-chamber or table, to be ſent upon any ſpecial occaſion or meſſage; but more eſpecially for the apprehending of a perſon who has been guilty of an offence.

Pu′rsiness, or Pu′rsiveness [of *purſy*; *pouſſif*, Fr.] ſhortneſs of breath.

Pursiness [in horſes] is an oppreſſion which deprives a horſe of the liberty of reſpiration, and is occaſioned by ſome obſtruction in the paſſage of the lungs.

Pu′rslain [*porcelain*, Fr. *porcelane*, It. *portulaca*, Lat.] an herb.

Pursu′able, *adj.* [of *purſue*] that may be purſued.

Pursu′ance [of *purſue*; of *pour* and *ſuivant*, Fr.] in proſecution, proceſs, in conſequence, or according to.

Pursu′ant, *adj.* [of *purſue*; *purſuivant*, Fr.] done in conſequence or proſecution of a thing.

To Pursu′e, *verb act.* [*pourſuivre*, Fr. *perſeguitare*, It. *perſeguìr*, Sp.] of *perſequor*, Lat.] 1. To follow or run after, to chaſe in hoſtility. 2. To proſecute, to continue any purſuit, to carry on a deſign. 3. To imitate, to follow as an example. 4. To endeavour, to attain. We happineſs *purſue*. *Prior.*

To Pursue, *verb neut.* to go on, to proceed.

Pursu′er [of *purſue*; *qui perſequitur*, Lat.] a follower, or one who purſues in hoſtility.

Pursu′it, *ſubſt.* [*pourſuite*, Fr.] 1. The act of following with hoſtile intention. 2. Endeavour to attain. 3. Proſecution.

Pu′rsuivant, *ſubſt.* [*pourſuivant*, Fr.] a ſtate meſſenger, an attendant on the heralds. See Pursevant.

Pu′rsy, *adj.* [*pouſſif*, Fr.] ſhort-breathed and fat.

Pu′rtenance [*appurtenance*, Fr.] a thing appertaining to another; alſo the pluck of an animal.

To Purve′y, *verb act.* [*pourvoir*, Fr. *provèer*, Sp.] 1. To provide with conveniencies. This ſenſe is now obſolete. 2. To procure.

To Purvey, *verb neut.* to buy in proviſions.

Purve′yance [of *purvey*] 1. Proviſion. *Spenſer.* 2. Act of ſupplying with proviſions, the providing of corn, fuel, victuals, and other neceſſaries, for the king's houſe, procurement of victuals. Great and continual *purveyances* that are made upon them. *Bacon.*

Purve′yer, or Purve′yor [of *purvey*; *pourveyër*, Fr.] 1. A ſupplier, a provider of victuals. 2. A procurer, a pimp.

Purvie′w, *ſubſt.* [*pourveu*, Fr.] a proviſo, a providing clauſe; a law-word for the body of an act of parliament, beginning with, *It being enacted*; and thus a ſtatute is ſaid to *ſtand upon a preamble and upon a purview.*

Pu′rulence, or Pu′rulency, generation of pus or matter. *Harvey.*

Pu′rulent, *adj.* Fr. [*purulentus*, Lat.] full of corrupt matter, mattery, conſiſting of pus or the running of wounds.

Pu′rulentness [of *purulentus*, Lat. and *neſs*] fullneſs of matter or corruption.

Pus, *ſubſt.* Lat. corruption or thick matter, iſſuing from a wound or ſore. "Επι αιματος πτυσει πυȣ πτυσις κακον. Hippoc. *Aphoriſm.* l. 7. *Aph.* 15. On which Galen gives us the following note: "Not every ſpitting of *blood* is followed by ſpitting of *pus*; but that which is malignant; and ſuch is that which is from the lungs." But *N. B.* Not every ulcer in the lungs is incurable; I could produce one or two inſtances of this kind in the courſe of my practice.

To Push, *verb act.* [*pouſſer*, Fr.] 1. To ſtrike with a thruſt. 2. To force or drive by impulſe of any thing, to thruſt or ſhove. 3. To force, not by a quick blow, but by continued violence. 4. To urge, to drive. 5. To enforce, to drive to a concluſion. 6. To importune, to teaze.

To Push, *verb neut.* 1. To make a thruſt. 2. To make an effort. Both ſides reſolved to *puſh*, we try'd our ſtrength. *Dryden.* 3. To make an attack. The king of the ſouth ſhall *puſh* at him. *Daniel.*

Pu′sh, *ſubſt.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of ſtriking with a pointed inſtrument, thruſt. 2. An impulſe, force impreſſed. 3. Aſſault, attack. Their fierce and feeble *puſhes* againſt truth are repelled. *Watts.* 4. A ſtrong effort, a forcible ſtruggle. Away he goes, makes his *puſh*, ſtands the ſhock of a battle. *L'Eſtrange.* 5. Exigence, trial. We are told at a *puſh*. *Atterbury.* 6. A ſudden emergency. 7. [*Puſtula*, Lat.] a pimple, wheal, efloreſcence.

Pu′sher [of *puſh*] one that puſhes forward.

Pu′shers, Canary birds that are new flown, and cannot feed themſelves.

Pu′shing, *adj.* [of *puſh*] enterpriſing, vigorous.

Push-pin, *ſubſt.* [of *puſh* and *pin*] a childiſh play with pins puſhed alternately.

Pusilla′nimous, *adj.* [*puſillanime*, Fr. *puſillanimo*, It. *puſilanime*, Sp. of *puſillus*, very little, and *animus*, Lat. the mind] cowardly, fainthearted, meanſpirited. He became *puſillanimous*. *Woodward.*

Pusillani′mity, or Pusilla′nimousness [*puſillanimité*, Fr. of Lat. *puſillanimitàs*, It. *puſilanimidàd*, Sp.] want of courage, meanneſs of ſpirit. A law of *puſillanimity* and fear. *Bacon.*

Puss [prob. of *purring*] 1. The fondling name of a cat. 2. The ſportſman's term for a hare.

Pu′stule [*puſtule*, Fr. of *puſtula*, Lat.] a little wheal or pimple, a puſh.

Pu′stulous, *adj.* [*puſtuloſus*, Lat.] full of wheals or puſhes, pimply.

To Put, *verb act.* [incert. etymology, except of *poſer*, Fr. putter, to plant, is Daniſh, according to Junius] 1. To place, to lay, to repoſite in any place. And there he *put* the man. *Geneſis.* 2. To place in any ſituation. When he had *put* them all out, he entered in. *St. Mark.* 3. To place in any ſtate or condition. *Put* me in a ſurety with thee. *Job.* 4. To repoſe. They *put* their truſt in him. 1 *Chronicles.* 5. To truſt, to give up. Thou ſhalt *put* all in the hands of Aaron. *Exodus.* 6. To expoſe, to apply to any thing. Not to *put* the part quickly again to robuſt employment. *Locke.* 7. To puſh into action. Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton.* 8. To apply. Having *put* his hand to the plough. *St. Luke.* 9. To uſe any action by which the place or ſtate of any thing is changed. *Put* the clock back. *Swift.* 10. To cauſe, to produce. Natural conſtitutions *put* ſo wide a difference between ſome men, that induſtry would never be able to maſter. *Locke.* 11. To compriſe, to conſign in writing. Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it alſo in writing. 2 *Chronicles.* 12. To add. Nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Eccleſiaſtes.* 13. To place in a reckoning. Moſt of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour. *Locke.* 14. To reduce to any ſtate. The Turks were in every place *put* to the worſt. *Knolles.* 15. To oblige, to urge. A private friend, who *put* me upon that taſk. *Boyle.* 16. To propoſe, to ſtate. I only *put* the queſtion. *Swift.* 17. To form, to regulate; as, *put* the army in array. 18. To reach to another. That *putteſt* thy bottle to him and makeſt him drunken. *Habbakkuk.* 19. To bring into any temper or ſtate of mind. His highneſs *put* him in mind of the promiſe he had made. *Clarendon.* 20. To offer, to advance. To *put* a looſe undigeſted play upon the public. *Dryden.* 21. To unite, to place as an ingredient. He has right to *put* into his complex idea, ſignified by the word gold, thoſe qualities which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.* 22. *To put by*; to turn off, to direct. A fright hath *put by* an ague fit. *Grew.* 23. *To put by*; to thruſt aſide. To daughters ſo famous in beauty, which *put by* their young couſin from that expectation. *Sidney.* 24. *To put down*; to baffle, to repreſs, to cruſh. How the ladies and I have *put* him *down*. *Shakeſpeare.* 25. *To put down*; to degrade. The king of Egypt *put* Jehoahaz *down* at Jeruſalem. 2 *Chronicles.* 26. *To put down*; to bring into diſuſe. Sugar hath *put down* the uſe of honey. *Bacon.* 27. *To put down*; to confute. Mark now how plain a tale ſhall *put* you *down*. *Shakeſpeare.* 28. *To put forth*; to propoſe. I will now *put forth* a riddle. *Judges.* 29. *To put forth*; to extend. He *put forth* his hand and pulled her in. *Geneſis.* 30. *To put forth*; to emit, as a ſprouting plant. They yearly *put forth* new leaves. *Bacon.* 31. *To put forth*; to exert. We ſhould *put forth* all our ſtrength. *Addiſon.* 32. *To put in*; to interpoſe. Give me leave to *put in* a word to tell you. *Collier.* 33. *To put in practice*; to uſe, to exerciſe. To *put in practice* your unjuſt intent. *Dryden.* 34. *To put off*; to diveſt, to lay aſide. *Put off* thy ſhoes from off thy feet. *Exodus.* 35. *To put off*; to defeat or delay with ſome excuſe or ſubterfuge. Themiſtius hopes to *put* me *off* with an harangue. *Boyle.* 36. *To put off*; to delay, to defer. We can never ſay, that he who neglects to ſecure his ſalvation to-day, may without danger *put* it *off* to to-morrow. *Wake.* 37. *To put off*; to paſs fallaciouſly, perſuading them to a confidence. Or elſe to *put off* the care of their ſalvation to ſome future opportunity. *Rogers.* 38. *To put off*; to diſcard. 39 *To put off*; to recommend, to vend or obtrude. And then *put* them *off* upon the world as additional fears. *Swift.* 40. *To put on or upon*; to impute, to charge. They *put upon* him the crime of felony. *Clarendon.* 41. *To put on or upon*; to inveſt with, as cloaths or covering. And give me bread to eat and raiment to *put on*. *Geneſis.* 42. *To put on*; to forward, to promote, to incite. This came handſomely to *put on* the peace. *Bacon.* 43. *To put on* or *upon*; to impoſe, to inflict. Fallacies we are apt to *put upon* ourſelves. *Locke.* 44. *To put on*; to aſſume, to take. No quality ſo contrary to any nature, which one cannot effect and *put on* upon occaſion. *Swift.* 45. *To put over*; to refer. For the certain knowledge of that truth, I *put* you *o'er* to heaven and to my mother. *Shakeſpeare.* 46. *To put out*; to place at uſury. He that *putteth* not *out* his money to uſury. *Pſalms.* 47. *To put out*; to extinguiſh. It would oftentimes *put out* their candles. *Boyle.* 48. *To put out*; to emit as a plant. Trees planted too deep for love of approach to the ſun, forſake their firſt root, and *put out* another more towards the top of the earth. *Bacon.* 49. *To put out*; to extend, to protrude. When ſhe travailed, the one *put out* his hand. *Geneſis.* 50. *To put out*; to expel, to drive from. I am *put out* of the ſtewardſhip. *St. Luke.* 51. *To put out*; to make public, to give to the world. They were *putting out* curious ſtamps of the ſeveral edifices. *Addiſon.* 52. *To put out*; to diſconcert. That *putteth* a man *out* of his precept. *Bacon.* 53. *To put to*; to kill by, to puniſh by. They were *put* all *to* the ſword. *Bacon.* 54. *To put to it*; to diſtreſs, to perplex, to preſs hard. And were more *put to it* how to meet with accommodations by the way, than how to go thither. *Addiſon.* 55. *To put to*; to aſſiſt with. Zelmane would have *put to* her helping hand. *Sidney.* 56. *To put to death*; to kill. That the king had a purpoſe *to put to death* Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon.* 57. *To put together*; to accumulate into one ſum or maſs. This laſt age has made a greater progreſs than all ages before *put together. Burnet.* 58. *To put up*; to paſs unrevenged. Such national injuries are not to be *put up. Addiſon.* 59. *To put up*; to emit, to cauſe to germinate as plants. Hartſhorn ſhaven or in ſmall pieces mixed with dung and watered, *putteth up* muſhrooms. *Bacon.* 60. *To put up*; to expoſe publicly; as, theſe goods are *put up* to ſale, 61. *To put up*; to ſtart. Whilſt I am following one character, I am croſſed in my way by another, and *put up* ſuch a variety of odd creatures, that they foil the ſcent. *Addiſon.* 62. *To put up*; to hoard. Himſelf never *put up* any of the rent, but diſpoſed of it. *Spelman.* 63. *To put up*; to hide. Why ſo earneſty ſeek you to *put up* the letter. *Shakeſpeare.* 64 *To put upon*; to incite, to inſtigate. The great preparation *put* the king *upon* the reſolution. *Clarendon.* 65. *To put upon*; to impoſe, to lay upon. 66. *To put upon trial*; to expoſe or ſummon to a ſolemn and judicial examination. They ſhall be *put* every one *upon* his own *trial*, and receive judgment. *Locke.*

To Put, *verb neut.* 1. To go or move. In the firſt *putting* up it cooleth in little portions. *Bacon.* 2. To ſhoot or germinate as plants. The ſap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward. *Bacon.* 3. To ſteer a veſſel. A conſiderable number of men of war ready to *put* to ſea. *Addiſon.* 4. *To put forth*; to leave a port. They have *put forth* the haven. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. *To put forth*; to ſhoot out, to bud as plants. Nettles *put forth* in abundance. *Bacon.* 6. *To put in*; to enter a haven. The ſhip *put in* at Samos. *Pope.* 7. *To put in for*; to claim, to ſtand candidate for. I know not whether it do not *put in for* the name of virtue. *Locke.* 8. *To put in*; to offer a claim. Aſtrologers may here *put in*, and plead the ſecret influence of this ſtar. *Brown.* 9. *To put off*; to leave the land. The hackney boat was *putting off. Addiſon.* 10. *To put over*; to ſail croſs. Coaſting along from Carthagena, a city of the main land, to which he *put over* and took it. *Abbot.* 11. *To put to ſea*; to ſet ſail, to begin the courſe. They *put to ſea* with a fleet. *Arbuthnot.* 12. *To put up*; to offer one's ſelf a candidate. The beaſts met to chuſe a king, when ſeveral *put up. L'Eſtrange.* 13. *To put up*; to advance to, to bring one's ſelf forward. With this he *put up* to my lord. *Swift.* 14. *To put up with*; to ſuffer without reſentment. As he *put up with* that affront peaceably. *Addiſon.*

Put, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. An action of diſtreſs. The ſtags was a forced *put*, and a chance rather than a choice. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. A ruſtic, a clown, a ſilly ſhallow pated fellow. Queer country *puts* extol queen Beſs's reign. *Bramſon.* 3. *Put off*, excuſe, ſhift, ſubterfuge. The fox's *put off* is inſtructive. *Shakeſpeare.*

Put, a game at cards.

To Put, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to play at the game of put.

Pu'tage [of *putain*, Fr.] fornication on the woman's ſide, proſtitution on her part.

Pu'tanism [*putaniſme*, Fr.] a whore's trade, way of living of a proſtitute.

Puta'tive, *adj.* [of *putatif*, Fr. *putativo*, It. *putativus*, of *puto*, Lat. to think] reputed, ſuppoſed. Tho' ſhe be only a *putative*, and not a true and real wife. *Ayliffe.*

Putcha'mines [in Virginia, &c.] a fruit, a ſort of damſons.

Pu'tid, *adj.* [*putidus*, Lat.] ſtinking, naſty, ſtale, rank; alſo mean, low, worthleſs. All imitation is *putid* and ſervile. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pu'tidness [of *putid*] ſtinkingneſs, meanneſs, vileneſs.

Pu'tlock, or Pu'tlog [with carpenters] a ſhort piece of timber to be put in a hole in building of ſcaffolds: They are thoſe pieces that lie horizontal to the building, one end lying into it, and the other end reſting on the ledgers, which are thoſe pieces that lie parallel to the ſide of the building. *Putlogs* are pieces of timber or ſhort poles, about ſeven feet long, to bear the boards they ſtand on, to work and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon.*

Putre'dinous, *adj.* [*putredinis*, of *putredo*, Lat.] ſtinking, rotten. A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours. *Floyer.*

Putrefa'ction, Fr. [*putrefazione*, It. of *putrefactio*, Lat.] the act of making rotten, the ſtate of growing rotten.

Putrefa'ctive, *adj.* [*putrefacio*, Lat.] making rotten, putrifying.

Putrefa'ctiveness [of *putrefactive*] putrefying quality.

To Pu'trefy, *verb act.* [*putrefacio*, Lat. *putrefier*, Fr. *putrefare*, It. *podrér*, Sp.] to corrupt with rottenneſs, to make rotten.

To Putrefy, *verb neut.* to rot. *Bacon.*

Putre'scenck [of *putreſco*, Lat.] the ſtate of rotting. In the common *putreſcence* it may promote elevation. *Brown.*

Putre'scent, *adj.* [*putreſcens*, Lat.] becoming rotten. *Arbuthnot.*

Pu'trid [*putride*, Fr. *putrido*, It. *podrido*, Sp. *putridus*, Lat.] corrupt, rotten.

Pu'trid *Fever*, a kind of fever, where the humours putrefy, which is commonly the caſe after great evacuations, great or exceſſive heat. *Quincy.* But, with Boerhaave, a continued *putrid* fever, is, "that which ſprings from causes greater than a ſimple inflammation," and, as a learned commentator adds, "where the blood has contracted ſuch a *lentor*, as precludes its paſſage thro' the *capillary veſſels.*"

Pu'tridness [of *putrid*] corruptedneſs, rottenneſs.

Pu'tter [of *put*] 1. One who puts. Dreamers upon events, and *putters* of caſes. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. A putter on.

Pu'ttingstone, *ſubſt.* [of *put* and *ſtone*] a ſtone to throw off one's hand. In ſome parts of Scotland, ſtones for the ſame purpoſe are laid at the gates of great houſes, which they call *puttingſtones* for trials of ſtrength. *Pope.*

Pu'ttoc, *ſubſt.* [derived by Minſhew from *buteo*, Lat.] 1. Birds of prey. The eagle, hawk, *puttoc*, and cormorant. *Peacham.* 2. A kind of long-winged kite, a buzzard.

Pu'ttocs [in a ſhip] ſmall ſhrouds which go from the main, fore, and miſſen-maſts, to the round top of thoſe maſts, for the men to get into the caps or tops of thoſe maſts.

Pu'tty [*potée*, Fr.] 1. A powder uſed in poliſhing metals, glaſs, marble, &c. made of calcined tin. I once mended conſiderably, by grinding it on pitch with *putty*, and leaning on it very eaſily in the grinding, leſt the *putty* ſhould ſcratch it. *Newton.* 2. A kind of cement or compoſition uſed by painters in ſtopping holes in wainſcot, and by glaziers to faſten glaſs in ſaſhes.

To Pu'zzle, *verb act.* [prob. *q.d.* to *poſe*, of *poſing. Skinner*] 1. To embarraſs, to put to a ſtand, to perplex, to gravel, to teaze. 2. To make intricate, to entangle.

To Pu'zzle, *verb neut.* to be bewildered in one's own notions, to be aukward.

Pu'zzle, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] perplexity, an embarraſſment, a difficulty; alſo a naſty ſluttiſh wench; a low word.

Pu'zzler [of *puzzle*] he who puzzles.

Pu'zzling, *part.* of to *puzzle* [q. d. *poſling* or *poſing*] perplexing, &c.

Pu'zzlingness [of *puzzling*] perplexingneſs, an embarraſſing quality.

Pyane'psia [πυανεψια, Gr.] a feſtival celebrated by the Athenians in the month Pyanepſion, anſwering to our September.

Py-bald *Horſe*, is one that has white ſpots upon a coat of another colour; as bay, iron-gray, or dun colour, like that of a pie or magpie.

Py-ba'ldness [of *py-bald*] the quality of being of two colours.

Pycno'style [πυκνοϛυλον, πυκνος, frequent, and ϛυλος, Gr. column] in antient architecture, a ſort of building, where the columns ſtand very cloſe to one another; one diameter and a half of the column being only allowed for the intercolumniation.

Pycno'tics, *ſubſt.* [πυκνοτικα, of πυκνος, Gr. denſe] medicines which are of an aqueous nature, and have the faculty of cooling and condenſing.

Pye [*pica*, Lat. *pie*, Fr.] a bird. See Pie.

Pye'los [πυελος, Gr.] a hollow veſſel to waſh in, a bathing tub.

Pyelos [in anatomy] a cavity in the brain, through which the phlegm paſſes to the palate and noſtrils.

Py'garg, *ſubſt.* a bird. *Ainſworth.*

Py'gma [of πυγμη, Gr. the fiſt; alſo a *meaſure* that equals the length of the arm from the elbow to the hand, when the fiſt is cloſed] a man or woman of a ſhort ſtature.

Pygme'an, *adj.* [of *pygmy*] belonging to a pygmy. *Milton.*

Py'gmy, *ſubſt.* [*pygmée*, Fr. πυγμαιος, Gr. *pygmeus*, Lat.] a dwarf, one of the nation of pygmies. See Pygmies.

Pygmæ'o-geranomachy [of πυγμαιος, a pigmy, γερανοι, cranes, and μαχη, Gr. fight] the fight, or battle of the *pygmies* with the cranes. Of which Mr. Addiſon has given us a moſt entertaining deſcription in his *poem*, which bears that title:

> " *Pennatas aceis*, &c.———

Py'gmies [πυγμαιοι, Gr.] a fabulous people of the antients, who are *ſaid* to be perpetually at war with the Cranes, and being not above one cubit high, or three ſpans, are *ſaid* to have all their houſhold-ſtuff, and even the natural production of their country, proportionable. Their women were ſaid to bear children at five years old, and to grow old at eight Pliny places them in the Eaſt-Indies, Strabo in the remoteſt parts of Africa, and Ariſtotle near the river Nile in Egypt. The *Cranes*, ſays *Ariſtotle*, when invading them, come from the plains of *Scythia* to the meadows, where flows the *Nile*; as *Euſtathius*, in his comment on the 3d book of Homer's *Iliad*, obſerves; to which I may add, and perhaps our *naturaliſt* had no *better* authority for his aſſertion, than that line of the *poet*:

> ——— Επ' ωκεανοιο ροαων.

But to purſue the fable ſomewhat further, it is *reported*, that they ride upon goats in the ſpring time, armed, and march towards the ſea-ſide to deſtroy the cranes neſts and their eggs, or elſe the cranes would deſtroy them.

Py'ker, or Py'car, a ſmall ſhip or herring boat.

Pylo'rus, Lat. [πυλωρος, of πυλη, a gate, and ωρεω, Gr. to keep; with anatomiſts] the lower orifice of the ventricle, or mouth of the ſtomach, which lets the meat out of the ſtomach into the inteſtines.

Pyo'sis, Lat. [of πυον, Gr. matter] a collection of *pus* or matter in any part.

Py'powder. See Pepowder.

Py'ramid [*pyramide*, Fr. *piramide*, It. and Sp. *pyramis*, Lat. of πυραμις, of πυρ, Gr. fire, becauſe flames of fire grow from a breadth at bottom, to a ſharp point] a ſolid ſtanding on a ſquare baſis, and terminating at the top in a point; or a body whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral tops meeting together in one point.

Pyramid [in architecture] a ſolid, maſſy edifice, which from a a ſquare, trianglar, or other baſe, riſes diminiſhing to a vertex or point.

Optic Pyramid, the figure which the rays drawn out in length from any object, through any tranſparent medium (where they end in a point) make to the eye.

Pyra'midal, or Pyrami'dical, *adj.* [of *pyramid*; *pyramidal*, Fr. *pyramidalis*, Lat.] having the form of a pyramid. The *pyramidical* idea of its flame. *Locke.*

Pyra'midal *Numbers* [in arithmetic] are the ſums of polygonal numbers, collected after the ſame manner as the polygon numbers themſelves are extracted from arithmetical progreſſions.

Pyramida'le *Corpus* [with anatomiſts] a plexus of blood-veſſels on the back of the *teſtes*, called ſo from its pyramidal form, the ſame as *corpus varicoſum.*

Pyramida'les *Muſculi* [in anatomy] certain muſcles which take their name from their reſemblance to a pyramid; certain muſcles of the noſtrils and the abdomen, the laſt of which lie upon the loweſt tendons of the recti; ſo that as they proceed from the os pubis, the higher they climb the narrower they grow, and end about the navel in the white ſeam, or linea alba.

Pyramida'lia, Lat. [in anatomy] the pyramidal muſcles, certain veſſels which prepare the ſemen.

Pyramida'lis, Lat. [in anatomy] a ſmall muſcle of the abdomen, on the lower part of the rectus.

Pyrami'dically, *adv.* [of *pyramidical*] in the form of a *pyramid.* Thus they riſe *pyramidically. Broome.*

Pyrmi'dicalness [of *pyramidical*] a pyramidical form.

PYRAMIDO'GRAPHER [of ϖυϱαμις, and γραφευς, Gr.] a deſcriber of pyramids.

PYRAMIDO'GRAPHY [of ϖυϱαμις, a pyramid, and γραφη, Gr. deſcription] a deſcription of pyramids.

PYRAMIDOI'D [of ϖυραμις, a pyramid, and ειδος, Gr. form] is what is ſometimes called a parabolic ſpindle, and is a ſolid figure formed by the revolution of a parabola round its baſe or greateſt ordinate.

PY'RAMIS, *ſubſt.* Lat. a pyramid. *Bacon.*

PY'RE, *ſubſt.* [*pyra*, Lat.] a pile to be burnt. The funeral *pyre. Dryden.*

PY'RETHRUM [ϖυρεϑρον, Gr.] wild or baſtard pellitory.

PYRE'TICS, *ſubſt.* [of ϖυρετος, Gr. a fiery diſeaſe or fever] medicines which cure fevers. *N. B.* This application of the word [ϖυρετος] to fevers, is as old as HOMER:

> Και τε φερει ϖολλον ϖυρετον δειλοισι ϐροτοισι.
>
> Iliad, lib. 22. l. 13.

PYRETO'LOGY [ϖυρετολογια, Gr.] a diſcourſe, deſcription, or treatiſe of fevers.

PYRI'ASIS, Lat. [ϖυριασις, of ϖυρ, Gr. fire] a precious ſtone of a black colour, which, being rubbed, burns the finger.

PYRIFO'RMIS, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the thigh, which receives its name from its figure, reſembling that of a pear.

PYRI'TES [ϖυριτης, of ϖυρ, Gr. fire] a ſemi-metal, ſuppoſed to be the marcaſite of copper, or the matrix or ore in which that metal is formed, fireſtone. *Pyrites* contains ſulphur, ſometimes arſenic, always iron, and ſometimes copper. *Woodward.*

PYRO'BOLI [ϖυροϐολοι, Gr. *q. d.* fire-throwing] fire-balls, certain fire-works uſed by the antients.

PYROBO'LICAL, *adj.* [of *pyroboli*] pertaining to pyroboli, or the art of making fire-balls, bombs, *&c.*

PYRO'BOLIST, a maker of fire-works, *&c.*

PYRO'BOLY [of ϖυρ, fire, and βολος, Gr. a caſt] the art of throwing or making of fire-works.

PYROE'NUS [of ϖυρ, fire, and οινος, Gr. wine] the rectified ſpirit of wine.

PYRO'ETS [in horſemanſhip] of one tread, or what the French call *de la tete a la queue*, are entire and very narrow turns made by a horſe upon one tread, and almoſt one time, ſo that his head is placed where his tail was, without putting out his haunches.

PYROETS, of two piſts, are turns of two treads upon a ſmall compaſs of ground, almoſt of the length of the horſe.

PY'ROLA, Lat. [in botany] the herb winter-green.

PY'ROMANCY [ϖυρομαντεια, of ϖυϱ, fire, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a divination by the fire of the ſacrifice.

PYROTE'CHNIAN, or PYROTECHNI'CIAN [of ϖυϱ, fire, and τεχνων, Gr. an artificer] a maker of fire-works, one ſkilled in pyrotechny.

PYROTE'CHNIC, *adj.* [*purotechnique*, Fr.] pertaining to pyrotechny, or the art of fire-works, engaged or ſkilful in fire-works.

PYROTE'CHNY [*purotechnie*, Fr. ϖυροτεχνια, of ϖυϱ, fire, and τεχνη, Gr. art.] the art of making fire-works, the act of employing fire to uſe or pleaſure; alſo chemiſtry, which makes uſe of fire, as the chief inſtrument of its operations.

Chemical PYROTECHNY, is the art of managing and applying fire in diſtillations, calcinations, ſublimations, *&c.*

Metallic PYROTECHNY, the art of fuſing, refining, and preparing metal.

Military PYROTECHNY [ϖυροτεχνια, Gr.] is the doctrine of artificial fire-works and fire-arms, teaching the ſtructure and uſe both of thoſe uſed in war, for the attacking of fortifications, *&c.* cannons, bombs, granades, gunpowder, wildfire, *&c.* and thoſe made for diverſion, as ſerpents, rockets, *&c.*

PYRO'TICS [ϖυροτικα, of ϖυρ, Gr. fire] cauſtics, medicines, which being applied to the body, grow violently hot, and cauſe redneſs or bliſters in the ſkin, or that cloſe up and bring wounds to a cruſt or ſcab.

PY'RRHIC *Dance*, the name of a dance among the antients, which conſiſted chiefly in the nimble turning of the body, and ſhifting every part, as if it was done to avoid the ſtroke of the enemy.

PYRRHI'CIUS [πυῤῥιχιος, Gr.] a foot in Greek or Latin verſe, conſiſting of two ſhort ſyllables.

Milton (if I'm not miſtaken) by a moſt judicious uſe of this *nimble foot*, will frequently oblige the voice to *reſt* on the immediately enſuing word; *i. e.* to lay the *emphaſis* where the *poet himſelf* intended it; as

> ——Till one greater man
> Reſtore us, and REGAIN the bliſsful ſeat.

PY'RRHO, the Greek philoſopher, the firſt founder of the Sceptics, who taught that there was no certainty of any thing.

PYRRHO'NISM, *ſubſt.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the Sceptics] ſcepticiſm, univerſal doubt, the doctrine and principles of Pyrrho.

PYRRHOPOECI'LOS [πυῤῥοποικιλος, Gr.] a kind of marble with red ſpots, of which the Egyptians made pillars which they dedicated to the ſun.

PYTHAGORE'AN *Syſtem*, ſo called, on account of its being maintained by Pythagoras; is a ſyſtem in which the ſun is ſuppoſed to reſt in the center of our ſyſtem of planets, and in which the earth is carried round him annually, in a tract or path between Venus and Mars. It is the moſt ancient of any, and the ſame with the Copernican. See COPERNICAN *Syſtem.*

PYTHAGOREAN *Theorem*, is the 47th propoſition of the firſt book of Euclid; namely, that the ſquare of the hypotenuſe of a right angled triangle is equal to the ſquare of the two other ſides.

PYTHAGORE'ANISM [of *Pythagoras*] the doctrine or principles of the Pythagoreans.

PYTHAGO'RIC *Tetractys*, a point, a line, a ſurface, and a ſolid.

PY'THIA, the Pythian games celebrated in Greece in honour of Apollo; alſo the prieſteſs of Apollo.

PY'THONESS [*pythoniſſa*, Lat. of ϖυϑωνισσα, Gr.] a woman poſſeſſed with a familiar or propheſying ſpirit, called πυϑων.

PYU'LCUS [ϖυȣλκος, of πυον, pus, curruption, and ελκω, Gr. to draw] an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons for the evacuating of corrupt matter from the cavity of the breaſt, or any ſinuous ulcer.

PYX [*pyxis*, Lat. πυξις, Gr.] a veſſel in which Roman Catholics keep the hoſt.

PY'XIS [in anatomy] the cavity of the hip bone.

Q.

Q, q, Roman, *Q, q*, Italic, 𝔔, q, Engliſh, cp, Saxon, are the 16th letter of the alphabet; but the Greeks, Hebrews, and Aſiatics have not this letter; and the Saxons, tho' it is commonly placed in their alphabet, expreſs it by cp or cw, as cpellan, or cwellan, to kill. Q is a conſonant borrowed from the Latin or French. This letter *q* always hath the vowel *u* following it; ſo that *qu* is in Engliſh pronounced as by the Italians and Spaniards *cw*, as *quail*, *queen*, *queer*; except *quoit*, which is ſpoken according to the manner of the French *coit*. The name of the letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail, its form being that of an *O* with a tail.

Q [among the ancients] a numerical letter ſtanding for 500.

Q̄ with a daſh, ſtood for 500000.

Q. is an abbreviation of *quaſi*, Lat. as though; and alſo of *Queſtio*, Lat.

Q. E. D. [with mathematicians] ſtands for *quod erat demonſtrandum*, Lat. *i. e.* which was to be demonſtrated.

Q. D. ſtands for *quaſi dictum*, Lat. *i. e.* as if it were ſaid.

Q. E. F. [in mathematics] ſtands for *quod erat faciendum*, Lat. *i. e.* which was to be done.

Q. PL. [in phyſical preſcriptions] ſignifies *quantum placet*, Lat. *i. e.* as much as you pleaſe.

Q. V. ſtands for *quantum vis*, Lat. *i. e.* as much as you will.

Q. S. [in phyſicians bills] ſtands for *quantum ſufficit*, Lat. *i. e.* a ſufficient quantity, or as much as will do.

QUAB [quabbe, Du. derived by Skinner from *gobio*, the Latin name] a kind of fiſh, called by ſome a water-weaſel.

To QUACK, *verb neut.* [quacken, Du.] 1. To cry like a gooſe, or to make a noiſe like a duck. This word is often written *quaake*, to expreſs the ſound better. 2. To chatter boaſtingly, to talk loudly and oſtentatiouſly.

> Seek out for plants with ſignitures,
> To *quack* of univerſal cures. *Hudibras.*

QUACK [of quack, Teut. frivolous] 1. A boaſtful pretender to arts which he does not underſtand. Schools and pulpits are full of *quacks*, jugglers, and plagiaries. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. A vain boaſtful pretender to phyſic, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in public places. 3. An artful tricking practitioner in phyſic. Deſpairing *quacks* with curſes left the place. *Pope.* See QUACKSALVER.

QUA'CKERY [from *quack*] mean or bad acts in phyſic.

QUA'CKING, *part. act.* of QUACK, which ſee [of quacken, Du.] making a noiſe as ducks do; alſo practiſing quackiſm.

QUA'CKISM [of quacken, Du. lying, *&c.* trifling] the practice of quackery.

QUA'CKSALVER [of quack and ſalve, Du. an ointment, qwack-ſalware, Sw. quack-ſalver, Du. quack-ſalber, Ger.] a mountebank, a bold and ignorant pretender to phyſic, one who brags of medicines or ſalves, a medicaſter, a charletan. Saltimbancoes, *quackſalvers* and charletans deceive the vulgar. *Brown.*

QUA'DRA, any ſquare frame or border in building, encompaſſing a baſſo relievo, pannel of painting, or other work.

QUADRAGE'MINI [with anatomiſts] four muſcles of the thigh.

QUADRAGE'SIMA *Dominica* [*q. d.* the 40th Sunday after Eaſter] the Sunday immediately preceding Lent.

QUADRAGESIMA, Lat. the fortieth.

QUADRAGE'SIMAL, *adj.* Fr. [*quadrageſimalis*, of *quadrageſima*, Lat.] pertaining to Lent, uſed in Lent.

QUADRAGE'SIMALS; in times of popery, it was a cuſtomary thing for people to viſit their mother-church on Mid-lent Sunday, to make their offerings at the high altar; and the like ſuperſtitious devotion was performed in the Whitſun week: but theſe proceſſions and oblations being commuted for a payment called Pentecoſtals or Whitſun farthings, were changed into a cuſtomary payment, and called *quadrageſimals.*

QUA'DRAN [in poetry] a ſtanza or ſtaff conſiſting of four verſes.

QUADRA'NGLE, Fr. [*quadrangolo*, It. *quadrangulo*, Sp. of *quadrangulus*, Lat.] a figure conſiſting of four angles, and as many ſides; as a ſquare, a long ſquare, and a rhombus.

QUADRA'NGULAR, *adj.* [*quadrangulaire*, Fr. *quadrangolare*, It. of *quadrangularis*, Lat.] pertaining to, or in the form of a quadrangle, ſquare.

QUA'DRANT [among the Romans] 1. Three ounces in weight, the fourth part of a pound troy; or the quarter of any integer, divided into twelve parts. 2. The quarter of a circle. In each *quadrant* of the circle

cle of the ecliptic. *Holder.* 3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] a mathematical inſtrument of great uſe in aſtronomy, navigation, *&c.* that is triangular, and contains juſt the fourth part of a circle, containing 90 degrees; and oftentimes the ſpace contained between a quadrant arch and two radii, perpendicular one to another in the centre of a circle, is called a quadrant. See Plate V. Fig. 10.

Gunter's QUADRANT. See GUNTER's *Quadrant.*

Hadley's QUADRANT, an inſtrument invented by the late ingenious Mr. Hadley, for taking the altitude of the ſun, ſtars, *&c.* at ſea. This inſtrument is ſuperior to any other hitherto invented, and conſiſts of an octant, or one eighth part of a circle, A B C (Plate VII. Fig. 8.) the index, D, the ſpeculum, E, two horizontal glaſſes, F and G, two ſcreens, K K, and two ſight vanes, H I. It will be unneceſſary to ſay any thing farther of this inſtrument, as there is always a book containing its uſes given with it.

QUADRANT *of Altitude* [of an artificial globe] a thin braſs plate divided into 90 degrees, and fitted to the meridian.

QUADRANT [with gunners] an inſtrument uſed in levelling, mounting, and lowering a piece of ordnance.

QUADRA'NTAL, *adj.* [of *quadrant*, *quadrantalis*, Lat.] pertaining to a quadrant, included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRA'NTAL, *ſubſt.* [among the Romans] 1. A meaſure for meaſuring of liquids. 2. A figure which is every where ſquare.

QUADRA'NTAL *Triangle* [with geometricians] a ſpherical triangle like a die, having a quadrant for one of its ſides, and one right angle.

QUADRAT [in aſtrology] an aſpect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are diſtant from each other a quadrant, or 90 degrees, the ſame as quartile.

QUADRA'TA *Legio* [among the Romans] a legion that conſiſted of 4000 men.

QUA'DRATE, *adj.* [*quadratus*, Lat.] 1. Square, having four equal and parallel ſides. 2. Diviſible into four equal parts, conſiſting of a ſquare number. Containing even, odd, long and plain, *quadrate* and cubical numbers. *Brown.* 3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] ſuited, applicable. This perhaps were more properly *quadrant.* A generical deſcription *quadrate* to both. *Harvey.*

QUADRATE, *ſubſt.* [*quadratum*, Lat.] a four cornered figure, with equal and parallel ſides, a ſquare.

QUADRATE [*quadrat*, Fr. in aſtrology] an aſpect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are diſtant from each other 90 degrees.

To QUADRATE, *verb act.* [*quadrer*, Fr. *quadràr*, Sp. of *quadrare*, It. and Lat.] to agree with, to anſwer, to be accomodated, to ſuit. Ariſtotle's rules for epic poetry cannot be ſuppoſed to *quadrate* exactly with the heroic poems which have been made ſince his time. *Addiſon.*

To QUA'DRATE *a Piece* [in gunnery] is to place it duly, and well poiſed on the carriage, that the wheels be of an equal height.

QUADRATE *Line of Shadows* [on a quadrant] is the line of natural tangents put on the limb of a quadrant for more ready meaſuring of heights, *&c.*

QUADRA'TIC, *adj.* [of *quadratus*, Lat.] four-ſquare, belonging to a ſquare.

QUADRATIC *Equations* [with algebraiſts] ſquare equations, or ſuch wherein the higheſt power of the unknown quantity is a ſquare.

Simple QUADRATICS [with mathematicians] are ſuch where the ſquare of the unknown root is equal to the abſolute number given.

Adfected QUADRATICS [with mathematicians] are ſuch as have ſome intermediate power of the unknown number, between the higher power of the unknown number, and the abſolute number given.

QUADRA'TO *Quadratum*, is the fourth power of numbers; or the product of the cube multiplied by the root.

QUADRA'TRIX, a ſquare, or ſquared figure.

QUADRATRIX [in geometry] a mechanical line, by means whereof, right lines may be found equal to the circumference of a circle or other curve, and the ſeveral parts of it.

QUA'DRATS [with printers] ſquare pieces of metal to fill up the void ſpaces between words and at the end of ſhort lines

QUA'DRATURE, Fr. [*quadratura*, Lat.] 1. The act of making a thing ſquare, or the finding a ſquare equal to the area of any figure given. 2. The firſt and laſt quarter of the moon. 3. The ſtate of being ſquare, a quadrate, a ſquare.

QUADRATURE *of the Circle*, is the finding ſome other right lined figure equal to the area of a circle, or a right line equal to its circumference; a problem that has employed the mathematicians of all ages, but yet in vain. It depends upon the ratio of the diameter to the periphery, which was never yet determined in preciſe numbers.

QUADRATURE *of Curves* [in the higher geometry] is the meaſuring of their area, or the finding a rectilinear ſpace, equal to a curvilinear ſpace.

QUADRATURE *of a Parabola*, is the ſame as *parabolic ſpace.*

QUA'DRATURES *of the Moon* [in aſtronomy] are the medial points of her orbit, lying between the points of conjunction and oppoſition.

QUADRA'TUS *Femoris*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a member of the muſcle quadrageminus, ariſing from the apophyſis of the iſchium, and maintaining an equal breadth and bulk to its inſertion juſt below the great trochanter.

QUADRATUS *Genæ*, Lat. [in anatomy] a large ſquare muſcle ſpread over the whole lower region of the face.

QUADRATUS *Lumborum* [in anatomy] a ſhort, thick, fleſhy muſcle, ſituated in the region of the loins, or between the laſt rib and the ſpine of the os ilium.

QUA'DRELS [in architecture] a kind of artificial ſtones, ſo called from their form, they being ſquare, made of a chalky, whitiſh and pliable earth, and dried in the ſhade. They were two years in drying, and were much uſed by ancient Italian architects.

QUADRE'NNIAL, *adj.* [of *quadriennium*, of *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, Lat. year] 1. Compriſing four years. 2. Happening once in four years.

QUADRICA'PSULAR, Lat. [in botanic writings] divided into four partitions, as ſtramonium, thorny-apple.

QUA'DRIBLE, *adj.* [*quadro*, Lat.] that may be ſquared.

QUA'DRIFID [*quadrifidus*, Lat.] a term uſed by botaniſts, of leaves divided or notched into five parts.

QUADRIGE'MINUS, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle, or rather an aſſemblage of four muſcles, ſerving to turn the thigh outwards.

QUADRILA'TERAL, *adj.* [*quadrilatere*, Fr. of *quatuor*, four, and *lateris*, gen. of *latus*, Lat. ſide] having four ſides. Placed on a *quadrilateral* baſe. *Woodward.*

QUADRILATERAL *Figures* [in geometry] are thoſe whoſe ſides are four right lines, and thoſe making four angles, and they are either a parallellogram, a trapezium, rectangle, ſquare, rhombus or rhomboides.

QUADRILA'TERALNESS [of *quadrilateral*] the property of having four ſides, right lined, forming as many angles.

QUADRI'LLA, a ſmall troop or company of cavaliers. pompouſly dreſſed and mounted for the performance of carouſels, juſts, tournaments, running at the ring, and other divertiſements of gallantry.

QUADRI'LLE, *ſubſt.* a game at cards ſo called.

QUA'DRIN, *ſubſt.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] a mite, a ſmall piece of money in value about a farthing.

QUADRINO'MIAL [of *quatuor* and *nomina*, Lat.] conſiſting of four denominations or names.

QUADRINOMIAL *Roots* [in algebra] roots which conſiſt of four names or parts.

QUADRIPA'RTITE, *adj.* [of *quatuor*, and *partitus*, Lat.] divided into four parts.

QUADRIPA'RTITELY, *adv.* [of *quadripartite*] in a quadripartite diſtribution.

QUADRIPARTI'TION [of *quadripartite*] a diviſion by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS, *adj.* [of *quatuor*, Lat. and φυλλον, Gr. a leaf] plants whoſe flowers have four leaves or petals.

QUA'DRIREME, *ſubſt.* [*quadriremis*, Lat.] a galley or veſſel that has four oars on a ſide.

QUADRISY'LLABLE, *ſubſt.* [*quadriſyllabus*, of *quatuor* and *ſyllaba*, Lat.] conſiſting of four ſyllables.

QUA'DRIVALVES, *ſubſt.* 1. Doors with four folds. 2. [In botany] thoſe plants whoſe ſeed pods open in four valves or partitions.

QUADRI'VIAL, *adj.* [*quadrivialis*, Lat.] having four ways or turnings meeting in a point.

QUA'DRUPED, or QUADRUPE'DE, *ſubſt.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. of *quadrupedis*, gen. of *quadrupes*, of *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, Lat. a foot] an animal that goes upon four legs, as perhaps all beaſts do.

QUADRUPED, QUADRUPE'DAL, or QUADRUPE'DOUS [*quadrupedus*, Lat.] four-footed.

QUADRU'PEDAL, or QUADRUPE'DIAN *Signs* [with aſtronomers] thoſe ſigns repreſented on a globe by the figures of four-footed beaſts.

QUADRUPLATO'RES [in the court of exchequer] promoters, thoſe that in popular and penal actions are delatores, having thereby part of the profit aſſigned by the law.

QUADRU'PLE, *adj.* [Fr. *quadruplo*, It. *quadruplex*, Lat.] four times as much, four fold. A *quadruple* reſtitution. *Hooker.*

QUADRU'PLED, *adj.* [*quadruplicatus*, Lat.] made four fold.

To QUADRU'PLICATE, *verb act.* [*quadrupler*, Fr. *quadruplicatum*, ſup. of *quadruplico*, Lat.] to make four-fold, to double twice.

QUADRU'PLICATE, *ſubſt.* a thing folded or repeated four times.

QUADRUPLICA'TION, an increaſing to a four-fold ſum, the taking a thing four times.

QUADRU'PLY, *adv.* [of *quadruple*] to a fourfold quantity.

QUÆ'RE, or QUÆRIE, Lat. is when any point of law or other matter in debate is doubted. as not having ſufficient authority to maintain it; alſo any thing propoſed to enquiry. *Quære*, if 'tis ſteep'd in the ſame liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Mortimer.*

QUÆ *Servitia*, Lat. a writ concerning ſervices.

QUÆ'STA [in ancient deeds] an indulgence or remiſſion of penance, expoſed to ſale by the pope, the retailers of which were called *Quæſtuarii.*

QUÆ'STUS, Lat. gain, advantage, profit.

QUÆSTUS [in law] land gained by labour and induſtry, which does not depend on hereditary right.

To QUAFF, *verb act.* [ſome derive it of cop, Sax. bright, nimble. *Junius*; from the Greek κναφιζειν, in the ÆOLIC dialect uſed for κναθιζειν. Skinner from *go off*; as *go off*, *quoff*, *quaff.* Perhaps from *cæſfer*, Fr. to be drunk] to drink, to ſwallow in large draughts. *Milton.*

To QUAFF, *verb neut.* to drink luxuriouſly.

QUA'FFER [of *quaff*] he who quaffs.

To QUA'FFER, *verb neut.* [a low word, I ſuppoſe formed by chance] to feel out, as ducks do in mud, for food. *Derham.*

QUA'GGY, *adj.* [of *quagmire*] boggy, ſoft, not ſolid. *Ainſworth.*

QUA'GMIRE [prob. of *quatiens*, Lat. ſhaking, or *quake*, Eng. and moger, Du. mud] a boggy place, a bog that trembles under the feet.

QUAID, *part. paſſ.* [it is not eaſy to find the verb, perhaps put by Spenſer, who often took great liberties, for *quailed*, for the poor convenience of his rhime] dejected, depreſſed.

QUAIL [*caille*, Fr. *coalla*, Sp. *quaglia*, It.] a bird of game.

To QUAIL, *verb act.* [cƿellan, Sax.] to cruſh, to quell, to overcome. *Spenſer.*

QUA'ILPIPE, *ſubſt.* [of *quail* and *pipe*] a pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

QUAINT, *adj.* [*coint*, Fr. *comptus*, Lat.] 1. Minutely exact, having petty elegance. 2. Subtle, artful; obſolete. 3. Neat, pretty, exact, fine. 4. Subtilely excogitated, fine ſpun. And tell *quaint* lies. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. [In Spenſer] quailed, depreſſed. 6. Odd, fantaſtical, affected, foppiſh. This is not the true idea of the word, which Swift ſeems not to have well underſtood. To this we owe thoſe monſtrous productions, which under the name of trips, ſpies, and amuſements, and other conceited appellations, have over-run us; and I wiſh I could ſay thoſe *quaint* fopperies were wholly abſent from graver ſubjects. *Swift.*

QUAI'NTLY, *adv.* [of *quaint*] nicely, with petty and frivolous elegance, neatly, finely; alſo odly, *&c.*

QUAI'NTNESS [of *quaint*] nicety, petty and frivolous elegance. *Pope.*

To QUAKE, *verb neut.* [cƿacian, Sax.] 1. To tremble, to ſhake, to ſhiver, either for fear or cold. 2. To ſhake, not to be ſolid or firm.

QUAKER, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a ſhudder, a trembling.

QUA'KERISM [of *quake*] the principles or tenets of Quakers.

QUA'KERS, a modern religious ſect, who firſt got their name by way of deriſion, from their geſtures and quaking fits, with which they were ſeized at their firſt meetings. Their firſt appearance was in England during the interregnum, and their founder was George Fox, a ſhoemaker, born at Drayton, in Leiceſterſhire, who propoſed but few articles of faith, inſiſting chiefly on moral virtue, mutual charity, the love of God, and a deep attention to the inward motions and ſecret operations of the ſpirit; he required a plain ſimple worſhip, and a religion without ceremonies, making it a principal point to wait in profound ſilence the directions of the Holy Spirit. They were at firſt guilty of ſome extravagancies, but theſe wore off, and they ſettled into a regular body, profeſſing great auſterity of behaviour, a ſingular probity and uprightneſs in their dealings, a great frugality at their tables, and a remarkable plainneſs and ſimplicity in their dreſs. The ſyſtem of the quakers is laid down in fifteen theſes by Robert Barclay, in an Apology addreſſed to Charles II. to which the reader is referred.

QUA'KING [cpacian, Sax.] ſhaking, ſhivering for cold, *&c.* trembling.

QUA'KING-GRASS, *ſubſt.* an herb. *Ainſworth.*

QUA'LE JUS, a judicial writ, which lies where a religious perſon has a judgment to recover land, *&c.* to enquire whether the party hath any right to recover ſuch lands, *&c.* or whether the judgment be obtained by colluſion, *&c.*

QUALIFICA'TION, Fr. [*calificacion*, Sp.] 1. That which fits any perſon or thing for any particular purpoſe. 2. A particular faculty or endowment, an accompliſhment.

QUALIFICA'TOR [in the canon law] a divine appointed to qualify or declare the quality of a propoſition brought before an eccleſiaſtical tribunal; chiefly before the inquiſition in Spain, *&c.*

To **QUA'LIFY,** *verb act.* [*qualifier*, Fr. *qualificare*, It. *calificar*, Sp.] 1. To fit for any thing. 2. To give one a qualification or accompliſhment, to render him fit. 3. To make capable of any employment or privilege, to appeaſe, to eaſe. 4. To abate, to ſoften, to diminiſh. My propoſition I have *qualified* with the word often. *Atterbury.* 5. To modify, to regulate. It hath no larynx or throttle to *qualify* the ſound. *Brown.*

QUA'LITY [*qualité*, Fr. *qualitas*, of *qualis*, Lat. of what ſort, *qualità*, It. *calidàd*, Sp.] 1. Nature relatively conſidered. 2. Particular efficacy, natural virtue, inclination, habit, diſpoſition, temper. 3. Virtue or vice. What were their *qualities*, and who their queen? *Dryden.* 4. Accompliſhment, qualification. He had thoſe *qualities* of horſemanſhip, dancing and fencing. *Clarendon.* 5. Character. The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaſter partakes of both *qualities*, partly of a judge and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.* 6. Comparative rank. Many of the city, not of meaneſt *quality*. *Bacon.* 7. Noble birth, rank or ſtation. As ſuits with gentlemen of your knowing, to a ſtranger of his *quality*. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Perſons of high rank; collectively. The *Quality* may ſee how pretty they will look. *Addiſon.*

QUALITY [among logicians] is the third of the categories, of which, according to Ariſtotle's diviſion, there were four ſorts: The firſt of which comprehends *habitude*; which ſee. The ſecond comprehends *natural powers*; which ſee. The third comprehends *ſenſible qualities*; which ſee. The fourth comprehends *form* and *figure*; which ſee.

QUA'LLY [with vintners] a cant term uſed of wine, when it is turbulent and foul.

QUALM [prob. of cpealm, a ſudden ſtroke of death, of cpellan, Sax. to kill] a fainting fit, a ſudden fit of ſickneſs.

QUA'LMISH, *adj.* [of *qualm*] 1. Seized with faintneſs or a ſickly fit. I am *qualmiſh* at the ſmell of leek. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Affected with qualms.

QUA'LMISHNESS [of cpealme, ıꞅc and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] a being ſubject to be troubled with fainting fits; alſo ſcrupulouſneſs of conſcience.

QUAM DIU *ſe bene geſſerit*, Lat. (*i. e.* as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well) a clauſe frequent in letters patent, or grants of offices to ſecure them, ſo long as the perſon they are granted to, ſhall not be guilty of abuſing the ſame.

QUA'NDARY [prob. of *Qu'en diray je*, Fr. what ſhall I ſay?] ſuſpenſe or doubtfulneſs of mind, what to ſay or do; difficulty. A low word.

QUA'NDO, Lat. [when] in metaphyſics; is the duration of being in time.

QUA'NTITAS *Acceleratrix*, Lat. [of any *vis* or force] is the meaſure of the velocity, generated in a given time by that force.

QUA'NTITIVE, *adj.* [*quantitivus*, Lat.] eſtimable according to quantity. Compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts. *Digby.*

QUA'NTITY [*quantité*, Fr. *quantità*, It. *cantidàd*, Sp. of *quantitas*, of *quantus*, Lat. how great] 1. Signifies whatſoever is capable of any ſort of eſtimation or menſuration, and which, being compared with another thing of the ſame nature, may be ſaid to be greater or leſs, equal or unequal to it. 2. Any indeterminate weight or meaſure. 3. Bulk or weight. 4. A portion, any particular part. 5. A large portion. The warm antiſcorbutical plants taken in *quantities*. *Arbuthnot.*

Continual **QUA'NTITY** [in metaphyſics] is a quantity whoſe parts are joined together by a common term. Quantity is an accident, by which a material ſubſtance is intended. The ſpecies of *continued quantity* are a *line*, a *ſuperficies*, and a *body*: For quantity is extended either into *length* only, and then it is called a *line*, tho' not a material one, but ſuch as the mind can frame by *idea*; or elſe it is extended into length and breadth, and that is called a *ſuperficies*; or elſe into length, breadth, and depth, and that makes a mathematical body, which is not to be underſtood as if it were a corporeal ſubſtance.

Divided **QUANTITY** [in metaphyſics] is a quantity, the parts of which are not linked together by a common term, but are divided, as number, that may be defined a multitude of units.

Moral **QUANTITY,** is that which depends on the manners of men, and the free determination of their wills; as *the prices and value of things, degrees of dignity, good and evil, rewards and puniſhments,* &c.

Natural or *Phyſical* **QUANTITY** [in phyſics] is that which nature furniſhes us with in matter and its extenſions, or in the power and forces of natural bodies, as *gravity, motion, light, heat, cold, rarity* and *denſity*.

QUANTITY *of Matter* [in any body] is the *product* of the denſity into its bulk, or a quantity ariſing from the joint conſideration of its denſity and magnitude; it is determined by its *weight*.

QUANTITY *of Motion* [in a body] is its meaſure ariſing from the joint conſideration of the quantity of matter in, and the ſwiftneſs of the motion of that body, *i. e.* by the veloſity *multiplied* into the quantity of matter.

QUANTITY [with grammarians] the meaſure or magnitude of the ſyllables, or that which determines them to be called *long* or *ſhort*; the meaſure of time in pronouncing a ſyllable. The preceding vowel by poſition long in *quantity*. *Holder.*

QUANTITY [among logicians] the ſecond category, is either *diſcrete* or *continued*: *Diſcrete* when the parts are not bound together, as number: *Continued*, when they are bound; and then it is either *ſucceſſive*, as time and motion; or *permanent*, which is that which is otherwiſe called ſpace or extent, in length, breadth, and depth; the length alone makes the line, the length and breadth the ſurfaces, and all three together the ſolids.

Poſitive **QUANTITIES** [in algebra] are thoſe which are greater than nothing, and which have the ſign + prefixed.

Negative **QUANTITIES** [in algebra] are ſuch as are leſs than nothing, and have this ſign — prefixed.

Compound **QUANTITIES** [in algebra] are ſuch as are joined together by the ſigns + and — and are expreſſed either by more letters than one, or elſe by the ſame letters unequally repeated, as a + b — c and bd — b are compound quantities.

QUA'NTUM, *ſubſt.* Lat. the quantity, the amount. The *quantum* of preſbyterian merit during the reign of that ill adviſed prince, will eaſily be computed. *Swift.*

QUARANTA'IN, Fr. [in law] a benefit allowed by the law of England to a widow of a landed man, to remain 40 days after his deceaſe in his chief manſion-houſe or meſſuage.

QUARANTAIN, or **QUARANTINE** [*quarantain*, Fr.] the ſpace of 40 days, being the time which a ſhip, ſuſpected of infection, is obliged to forbear commerce. Paſs your *quarantine* among ſome of the churches round this town. *Swift.*

QUA'RDECUE, Fr. the fourth part of a French crown, containing 16 ſols.

QUA'RE *Impedit*, a writ which lies for him who has purchaſed an advowſon againſt him that diſturbs him in the right thereof, by preſenting a clerk thereto when the church is void

QUARE *Incumbravit*, Lat. a writ which lies againſt the biſhop, who, within ſix months after the vacation of a benefice, confers it on his clerk, while two others are contending in law for the right of preſentation.

QUARE *Intruſit in Matrimonio*, Lat. a writ lying againſt a tenant, who after convenable marriage offered to him by his lord, marrieth another and entereth upon his land without having made an agreement with his lord and guardian.

QUARE *non Admiſit*, Lat. a writ which lies againſt a biſhop for refuſing to admit his clerk who has recovered in a plea of advowſon.

QUARE *Obſtruxit*, Lat. a writ that lies for him who, having right to paſs thro' his neighbour's grounds, cannot enjoy the ſame, by reaſon the owner has fenced it up.

QUARE *non Permittit*, Lat. a writ that lies for one who has a right to preſent for a turn againſt the proprietary.

QUARENTA'IN, QUARANTA'IN, or **QUARANTI'NE** [*quarentena*, It. and Sp.] a prohibition of entrance for 40 days into a healthful place, to ſuch as are ſuppoſed to come from a place infected. See QUARANTAIN.

QUARENTE'NA [in old records] a furlong, a quantity of land, containing 40 perches.

QUARENTENA *Habenda*, Lat. a writ for a widow to enjoy her quarentaine.

QUA'RREL [*querelle*, Fr. *querela*, It.] 1. A brawl, a petty fight, a ſcuffle. 2. Conteſt. 3. A cauſe of debate. 4. Something that gives a right to miſchief or repriſal. He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Hollinſhead.* 5. Objection, ill will. Herodias had a *quarrel* againſt him. *St. Mark.* 6. Strife, diſpute, difference, brangle. 7. [*Quadreau*, Fr. *quadrella*, It.] an arrow with a ſpiked head. *Camden.*

QUARREL *of Glaſs* [*quareau*, Fr.] a plane or ſquare piece, a pane of glaſs. This is more uſually called *quarry*; which ſee.

To **QUA'RREL,** *verb neut.* [*quareller*, Fr. *querelare*, It. in the latter ſenſe] 1. To fall out, to fall into variance. 2. To debate, to ſcuffle, to ſquabble, to diſpute. 3. To fight, to combat. 4. To find fault with, to pick objections.

QUA'RRELLER [of *quarrel*] he who quarrels.

QUA'RRELLOUS, *adj.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] eaſily provoked to enmity or animoſity, quarrelſome. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUA'RRELSOME, *adj.* [of *quarrel*] apt to quarrel, choleric, petulant.

QUA'RREDSOMELY, *adv.* [of *quarrelſome*] in a quarelſome manner, cholericly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS [of *quarrelſome*; *humeur quarrelleux*, Fr.] quarrelſome humour, cholericneſs, petulance.

QUA'RRIL, a piece of Spaniſh coin, in value about three half pence Engliſh money.

QUA'RRY [*carriere*, *quarriere*, Fr. quarrel; from *carrig*, Iriſh, a ſtone. Mr. Lye; *craigg*, Erſe, a rock] 1. A ſort of mine whence ſtone is digged. 2. [*Quarré*, Fr.] a ſquare. A *quarry* of glaſs. *Mortimer.* 3. [*Quadreau*, Fr.] an arrow with a ſquare head. The ſhafts and *quarries* from their engines fly. *Fairfax.* 4. [With hunters] a reward given to hounds after they have caught the game. 5. [From *querir*, Fr. to ſeek. *Skinner*; from *carry*. *Kennet*; in falconry] any fowl that is flown at, and killed by a hawk. And ſwift as eagles to the *quarry* flew. *Waller.*

To **QUA'RRY,** *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to feed upon the quarry, or fowl killed. *L'Eſtrange.*

QUA'RRYMAN [of *quarry* and *man*] one who digs in a quarry.

QUART [*quarte*, Fr. *i. e.* *quarta pars*, Lat. the fourth part] 1. The fourth part, a quarter. Obſolete. 2. The fourth part of a gallon. 3. [*Quarte*, Fr.] the veſſel in which ſtrong drink is uſually retailed. 4. [At the game called *picket* or *piquet*] a ſequence of cards. 5. [In fencing] the fourth.

QUA'RTAN, *ſubſt.* [*febris quartana*, Lat. *quartana*, It. and Sp. of *quartus*, Lat.] a fever or ague that comes every fourth day.

QUARTA'TION [with refiners] a way of purifying gold by melting three parts of ſilver with one of gold, and then caſting the mixture into aqua-fortis, which diſſolves the ſilver, and leaves the gold in a black powder at the bottom. *Boyle.*

QUA'RTELOIS, or **CA'RTELOIS,** ſurtouts, or upper garments, with coats of arms quartered on them; the habit of our ancient Engliſh knights in their warlike expeditions.

To **QUA'RTER,** *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. *ecarteler*, Fr.] 1. To cut or divide into quarters. 2. To divide, to break by force. 3. To divide into diſtinct regions. Then ſailors *quarter'd* heav'n. *Dryden.* 4. To lodge or ſend ſoldiers to lodgings, to ſtation them. 5. To lodge, to fix on a temporary dwelling. 6. To diet. 7. To bear as an appendage to the family arms.

QUA'RTER [of *quarta pars*, Lat. *quartier*, Fr. *quarto*, It. and Sp.] 1. A fourth part of any thing; as, of an hundred weight, twenty-eight pounds, of a chaldron eight buſhels. 2. A region of the ſkies, as referred to the mariners compaſs. 3. A particular region of a town or country. 4. The place where ſoldiers are lodg'd or ſtation'd. 5. Proper ſtation. They do beſt, who if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep *quarter*. *Bacon*. 6. Mercy granted by a conqueror, remiſſion of life. 7. Treatment ſhown by an enemy. 8. Friendſhip, concord. Now obſolete. 9. A meaſure of eight buſhels. 10. [With carpenters] a piece of timber four-ſquare, and four inches thick. 11. [Of a ſhip] is that part of her hull or main body, which lies from the ſteerage-room to the tranſum.

QUARTER *Bullet*, one that is divided into four or eight parts.

QUARTER *of an Aſſembly*, is the place where troops meet to march in a body, and is the ſame with *rendezvous*.

QUARTER *Intrench'd*, is a place fortified with a ditch and parapet, to ſecure a body of troops.

QUARTER *Round* [with carpenters] any moulding, whole contour is a circle, or approaching to a circle.

QUARTER [in military affairs] is the ſparing the life and giving good treatment to a conquered enemy.

QUA'RTERAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *quarter*; *quartier*, Fr.] money paid quarterly, quarterly allowance.

QUARTER *Days*, thoſe days which begin the four quarters of the year, *viz.* the 25th of March, called the annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary; the 24th of June, midſummer-day, called the feaſt of St. John the baptiſt; the 29th of September, the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel; the 25th of December, Chriſtmas-day, or the nativity of Jeſus Chriſt: Certain terms on which rent or intereſt of money is uſually paid.

QUARTER *Deck* [of a ſhip] that aloft the ſteerage, reaching to the round-houſe, the ſhort upper deck.

QUARTER [of a city] a canton or diviſion of it; when it conſiſts in ſeveral iſles, *&c.* and is ſeparated from ſome other quarter by a river, a great ſtreet, or other boundary.

To work from QUARTER *to* QUARTER [in riding academies] is to ride a horſe three times an end upon the firſt of the four lines of a ſquare, and then changing hands to ride him three times upon the ſecond, and ſo to do upon the third and fourth.

QUA'RTERLY, *adj.* [of *quarter*] containing a fourth part. The moon makes four *quarterly* ſeaſons. *Holder.*

QUARTERLY, *adv.* once in a quarter of a year.

QUARTER-*Maſter* [of *quarter* and *maſter*; at land] an officer, whoſe buſineſs it is to look out for good quarters for the whole army or part of it.

QUARTER-*Maſter-General*, one who provides quarters for the whole army.

QUARTER-*Maſter* [of a regiment] one who provides quarters for his regiment, every regiment having one.

QUARTER-*Maſter* [at ſea] an officer, whoſe buſineſs it is to rummage, ſtow and trim a ſhip in the hold; to overlook the ſteward in delivering out victuals to the cook, and the pumping and drawing out beer.

QUARTER-*Wheeling* [in military affairs] is the turning the form of a body of men round where the flank was.

QUARTER-*Pierced* [in heraldry] a term uſed when there is a hole or ſquare figure made in the middle of a croſs.

QUARTER-*Round* [in architecture] a member or ornament in the cornices of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Compoſite orders.

QUARTER-*Seſſions*, a court held every quarter of the year by the juſtices of the peace in every county, to determine civil and criminal cauſes, of leſs importance.

QUARTER-*Staff*, a long ſtaff borne by foreſters, and park-keepers, *&c.* a ſtaff of defence, ſo called from the manner of uſing it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the middle and the end.

QUARTER-*Wind* [in navigation] is when the wind comes in from the main-maſt ſhrouds even with the quarter.

QUA'RTERING [in ſea language] is when a ſhip that is under ſail goes at large, neither by a wind, nor before a wind, but as it were betwixt them both; then the ſailors ſay, ſhe *ſails quartering*; and alſo when ſhe ſails with a quarter wind.

QUARTERING [in carpentry] ſignifies the putting in of quarters; and ſometimes it is uſed for the quarters themſelves.

QUARTERING [with gunners] is when a piece of ordnance may be ſo traverſed as to ſhoot on the ſame line or the ſame point of the compaſs as the ſhip's quarter bears.

Counter-QUARTERING [in heraldry] is when the qualities of a coat are quartered over again, or ſubdivided each into four.

QUA'RTERINGS [in heraldry] are partitions of an eſcutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be on it; or they are the ſeveral diviſions made in it, when the arms of ſeveral families are borne altogether by one, either on account of intermarriages or otherwiſe.

QUARTERIZA'TION, part of the puniſhment of a traitor, by dividing his body into four parts beſides the head, which quarters are frequently ſet up on poles over the gates of the city.

QUA'RTERLY [in heraldry] is when a ſhield is divided into four equal parts, in the form of a croſs. See Plate VII. Fig. 10.

QUA'RTERN [*quarta pars*, Lat.] the fourth part of an integer, either in weight or meaſure, particularly a gill, or the 4th part of a pint.

QUA'RTERS [*quartiers*, Fr. *quartieri*, It.] places where ſoldiers are lodged.

QUARTERS [in architecture] all thoſe ſlight upright pieces, between the punchins and poſts, which ſerve to lath upon. They are of two ſorts, ſingle and double. Single quarters are ſawn ſtuff, two inches thick, and four inches broad. The double quarters are ſawn to four inches ſquare.

QUARTERS *of the Heavens* [with aſtronomers] are the four principal points, *viz.* eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth.

QUARTERS [with aſtrologers] are certain interſections, in the ſphere, both in the world and the zodiac, to two of which they give the names of oriental and maſculine, and to the other two occidental and feminine.

QUARTERS *of the Moon* [in aſtronomy] the moon is ſaid to be in the firſt quarter, when ſhe is a quarter of the zodiac, or three ſigns diſtant from the ſun, turning to us juſt half her enlightened body; but when the moon comes to be diametrically oppoſite to the ſun, and ſhews us her whole enlightened face, ſhe is ſaid to be in the full: And when ſhe proceeds towards her conjunction, and ſhews more than half of her enlightned face, ſhe is ſaid to be in the third or laſt quarter.

QUARTERS *of a Siege*, the principal encampments ſerving to ſtop up the avenues of a place.

QUARTERS [in a clock or movement] are little bells which ſound the quarters, or other parts of an hour.

QUARTERS [of a horſe's foot] are the ſides of the coffin comprehended between the toe and the heel on one ſide, and the other of the foot.

Inner QUARTERS [of a horſe's foot] are thoſe oppoſite to one another, facing from one foot to the other.

Winter QUARTERS, the place or places where troops are lodged during the winter ſeaſon; alſo the ſpace of time between the two campaigns.

QUARTERS *of Refreſhment*, the place or places where troops that have been much haraſſed are put in to recover their ſtrength of health, during ſome time of ſummer, or ſeaſon of the campaign.

QUA'RTILE, *ſubſt.* or QUARTILE *Aſpect* [in aſtrology] is an aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns, or 90 degrees diſtant from each other.

QUA'RTO, Lat. [*i. e.* in four] a book in which a ſheet makes four leaves.

QUARTODE'CIMANS, chriſtians in the ſecond century, who contended for the obſervation of Eaſter to be on the 14th of the moon of the firſt month, in conformity to the cuſtom of the Jews. See EASTER and PASCHA [or PASSOVER] compared.

To QUASH, *verb act.* [quaſſen, Du. *ſquacciare guaſtare*, or *conquaſſare*, It. *quaſſo*, Lat. quaſſhen, Teut.] 1. To cruſh, to ſqueeze. 2. To ſubdue ſuddenly. In *quaſhing* the rebellion. *Addiſon.* 3. [*Caſſus*, Lat. *caſſer*, Fr.] to annul, to nullify, to make void; as, that indictment was *quaſhed*.

To QUASH, *verb neut.* to be ſhaken with a noiſe. To keep it from *quaſhing* and ſhaking. *Ray.*

QUASH, *ſubſt.* a pompion. *Ainſworth.*

QUASI *Contract*, Lat. [in civil law] an act which has not the ſtrict form of a contract, but yet has the force of it.

QUASI *Crime* [in civil law] the action of a perſon who does damage or evil involuntarily.

QUASI MODO *Sunday*, ſo called from the firſt words of the Latin hymn, ſung at maſs on that day, which begins thus [*Quaſi modi geniti*, &c.] Low-Sunday.

QUASSA'TION [from *quaſſo*, Lat.] the act of ſhaking or brandiſhing; alſo a ſhattering.

QUA'TER *Couſins*, fourth couſins, the laſt degree of kindred, whence it is a common ſaying, perſons are not *quater couſins*, whoſe friendſhip declines. It is commonly ſpoken *catercouſins*, *plus ne ſont pas des quatre couſins*, Fr. they are not of the four firſt degrees of kindred, that is, thy are not relations. *Skinner.*

QUATE'RNARY, *adj.* pertaining to a *quaternion*.

QUA'TERNARY, *ſubſt.* [*quaternarius*, of *quatuor*, Lat. four] the number four. The *quaternary* of elements, and ternary of principles. *Boyle.*

QUATE'RNION, *ſubſt.* [*quaternio*, Lat.] the number four, a compoſition or collection of four; as, a *quaternion* or file of four ſoldiers. Theſe nine *quaternions* of conſonants. *Holder.*

QUATE'RNITY, *ſubſt.* [*quaternus*, Lat.] the number four. The *quaternity* of the elements. *Brown.*

QUA'TRAIN, *ſubſt.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] a ſtaff, or a ſtanza of four lines rhyming alternately. I have writ my poem in *quatrains*, or ſtanza's of four, in alternate rhyme. *Dryden.*

QUA'TRIO [in anatomy] one of the bones that conſtitute the tarſus.

QUA'VER [in muſic] 1. A meaſure of time, equal to one half of the crotchet, or one 8th of the ſemibrief. 2. A trill in ſinging.

To QUA'VER, *verb neut.* [cpavan, Sax. prob. of *quatio*, Lat. to ſhake] 1. To ſhake the voice, or trill a note, to run a diviſion with the voice in a tremulous manner, either in ſpeaking or ſinging. 2. To tremble, to vibrate.

QUAVI'VER [qu. *viva aqua gaudens*, Lat. *i. e.* delighting in living or quick water] a ſea-dragon, a ſort of fiſh that delights in a ſtrong ſtream.

QUAY, or KAY [*quai*, Fr.] a broad ſpace of ground upon the ſhore of a river or harbour, paved for the loading and unloading of goods; commonly ſpoken and written *key*.

QUE *Eſtate* [a law phraſe] a plea whereby a man intitling another to land, *&c.* ſays, that the ſame eſtate he has he had from him.

QUE *eſt Meme* [in law] *i. e.* that is the ſame; a term of art made uſe of in an action of treſpaſs, or ſuch like, for a poſitive juſtification of the very acts complained of by the plaintiff as a wrong due.

QUEACH, a place full of ſhrubs or brambles, a thick, buſhy plot of ground, full of ſhrubs or brambles.

QUEAN [ſome derive it of cpen, cpean, a barren cow, becauſe common harlots are moſtly barren; þorcpen, Sax. in the laws of Canute, a ſtrumpet; or of quinde, Dan. cpen, Sax. a woman; others of quene, Du. a talkative woman] a drab, a ſlut, any worthleſs woman, generally a jade, an harlot.

QUEA'SINESS [of *queaſy*] ſickiſhneſs at the ſtomach, propenſeneſs to vomit.

QUEA'SY, *adj.* [prob. of quetſchen, Teut. to offend] 1. Sickiſh at the ſtomach, ſick with nauſea, ready to vomit. 2. Faſtidious, ſqueamiſh. 3. Cauſing nauſea.

To QUECK, *verb neut.* to ſhrink, to ſhow pain, perhaps to complain. Perhaps corrupted from *quick*; as, ſhewing *quick* or active.

QUEEN [cpen, cpena, Sax. a woman, a wife, the wife of a king, quinna, Su. guinde, Du. a woman] the wife or conſort of a king; alſo a ſovereign princeſs that holds the crown by right of blood, a woman that is ſovereign of a kingdom.

To QUEEN, *verb neut.* to play the queen. I'll *queen* it no inch farther. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUEE'N-APPLE, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of apple.

QUEE'NBOROUGH, a ſmall borough town of Kent, in the iſland of Sheppy, 40 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

QUEEN *Dowager*, the widow of a king that lives upon her dowry.

QUEEN *Gold*, a royal revenue appertaining to every queen of England, during her marriage to the king, ariſing from fines, offerings, grants, pardons, *&c.*

QUEE'NING, *ſubſt.* an apple. The winter *queening* is good for the table. *Mortimer.*

QUEEN'S *Swan herd*, a keeper of the royal ſwans.

QUEER, *adj.* [of this word the original is not known] odd, fantaſtical, ſtrange, particular, original.

QUEE'RLY, *adj.* [of *quoer*] particularly, oddly.

QUEE'RNESS [of *queer*] oddneſs, fantaſticalneſs, particularity.

QUEEST [prob. of *queſtus*, Lat. a complaint. *Skinner*] a ring-dove, a ſort of wild pigeon.

To QUELL, *verb act.* [of quâlen, Ger. to afflict, or cƿellan, Sax. to kill] to reſtrain, ſubdue, bring under, and quiet turbulent ſpirits, to cruſh; it originally ſignified to kill.

To QUELL, *verb neut.* to die. *Spenſer.*

QUELL, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] murther; now obſolete.

QUE'LLER [of *quell*] one that cruſhes or ſubdues.

QUE'LQUECHOSE, Fr. a trifle, a *kickſhaw*, as it is commonly and corruptedly ſpoken and written. *Donne.*

QUEM *Redditum Reddat*, a judicial writ which lies for him to whom a rent-ſack or rent charge is granted, by a fine levied in the king's court, againſt the tenant of the land, that refuſes to attorn to, or own him as lord, to cauſe ſuch an attornment.

To QUEME, *verb neut.* [cƿeman, Sax.] to pleaſe; an old word. *Skinner.*

To QUENCH, *verb act.* [cƿencan, or acƿencan, Sax.] 1. To put out or extinguiſh fire. 2. To lay or ſtill any paſſion or commotion. 3. To allay thirſt. 4. To deſtroy. To *quench* and diſſipate the force of any ſtroke. *Ray.*

To QUENCH, *verb neut.* to cool, to grow cool.

QUE'NCHABLE, *adj.* [of *quench*] capable of being quenched.

QUE'NCHER [of *quench*] one that quenches or extinguiſhes.

QUE'NCHLESS, *adj.* [of *quench*] unextinguiſhable.

QUENE [in heraldry, corruptly for *queue*, Fr.] the tail of a beaſt.

QUE'RCULA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the oak of Jeruſalem.

QUERCULA *Minor*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb germander.

QUE'RELE, *ſubſt.* [*querelle*, Fr. *querela*, Lat.] a complaint to a court. In cauſes of firſt inſtance and ſimple *querele* only. *Ayliffe.*

QUE'RENT, *ſubſt.* [*quærens*, Lat.] 1. An enquirer; the perſon who aſks a queſtion of an aſtrologer. 2. [*Querens*, Lat.] the plaintiff or complainant.

QUERIMO'NIOUS, *adj.* [*querimonioſus*, of *querimonia*, Lat.] complaining, making moan, bewailing.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *querimonious*] with complaint. Moſt *querimoniouſly* confeſſing. *Denham.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS [of *querimonious*] a querulous or complaining humour.

QUE'RIST [of *quærens*, Lat.] an inquirer, or aſker of queſtions.

QUERK. See QUIRK.

QUERN [cƿeorn, Sax.] a hand mill.

QUE'RPO, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Sp. the body] a dreſs cloſe to the body, a waiſtcoat. I would fain ſee him walk in *querpo* like a caſed rabbit. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUE'RRY, for EQUERRY [*ecuyer*, Fr.] a groom of a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables, and having the charge of his horſes; alſo the ſtable of a prince.

QUERRY [*ecurie*, Fr.] the ſtables of a prince.

Gentleman of the QUERRY [*ecuyer*, Fr.] one of thoſe ſix gentlemen, whoſe office it is to hold the king's ſtirrup, when he mounts on horſeback.

QUE'RULOUS, *adj.* [*querulus*, Lat.] apt to complain, full of complaints, moanful, doleful.

QUE'RULOUSLY, *adv.* [of *querulous*] with complaint.

QUE'RULOUSNESS [of *querulous*] a complaining diſpoſition, habit of complaining mournfully.

To QUE'RY, *verb act.* [*quæro*, Lat.] to put a queſtion, to aſk queſtions.

QUE'RY, *ſubſt.* [*quære*, Lat.] a queſtion, an enquiry to be reſolved.

To QUESE [of *quæſitum*, Lat.] to ſearch after. *Milton.*

QUEST [*gueſte*, Fr. *inchieſta*, It. of *quæſitus*, Lat. ſought] 1. Search, the act of ſeeking after. 2. For inqueſt [*enquéte*, Fr.] an inqueſt or inquiſition; an inquiry made upon oath of an impannelled jury, an impannelled jury. 3. Searchers collectively taken. 4. Enquiry, examination. 5. Requeſt, deſire, ſolicitation. *Herbert.*

To QUEST, *verb neut.* [of *quæſitum*, Lat. or *queſter*, Fr.] to go in queſt of, or ſeek out as dogs do; to vent or wind, as a ſpaniel does.

QUE'STANT, *ſubſt.* [*queſter*, Fr.] ſeeker, endeavourer after.

To QUE'STION, *verb neut.* [*quæſtionor*, Lat. *queſtionner*, Fr. *queſticnare*, It.] 1. To aſk queſtions, to enquire. 2. To debate by interrogatories, to call into queſtion, to doubt.

To QUE'STION, *verb act.* 1. To examine one by queſtions. 2. To be uncertain of. And moſt we *queſtion* what we moſt deſire. *Prior.* 3. To have no confidence in, to mention as not to be truſted.

QUE'STION, Fr. [*queſtione*, It. *quæſtio*, Lat.] 1. A demand to which an anſwer is required, an interrogatory. 2. Enquiry, diſquiſition. 3. A diſpute, any ſubject of debate. 4. A doubt, a controverſy. 5. A diſpute. His very being is called in *queſtion*. *Tillotſon.* 6. Judicial trial. But whoſoever be found guilty, the communion book hath ſurely deſerved leaſt to be called in *queſtion* for this fault. *Hooker.* 7. Examination by torture or rack. To put the perſon to the rack or *queſtion*. *Ayliffe.* 8. State of being the ſubject of preſent enquiry. That we demand the thing in *queſtion*, and ſhew the poverty of our cauſe. *Hooker.* 9. Endeavour, ſearch; now obſolete.

QUE'STIONABLE, *adj.* [of *queſtion*; *queſtionabile*, It.] 1. Doubtful, diſputable. 2. Liable to ſuſpicion or queſtion.

QUE'STIONABLENESS [of *queſtionable*] doubtfulneſs, liableneſs to be called in queſtion.

QUE'STIONARY, *adj.* [of *queſtion*] enquiring, aſking queſtions. *Pope.*

QUE'STIONER [of *queſtion*] an enquirer.

QUE'STIONIST [of *queſtion*] an aſker of queſtions; alſo a candidate for the degree of batchelor of arts at Cambridge.

QUE'STIONLESS, *adv.* [of *queſtion* and *leſs*] without doubt, certainly. *Raleigh.*

QUE'STIONS, *plur.* [of *queſtion*] propoſitions made or offered by way of diſpute. See QUESTION.

QUE'STMAN, or QUE'STMONGER, *ſubſt.* [of *queſt* and *man*, or *monger*] a ſtarter of law-ſuits. *Bacon.*

QUE'ST-MEN, perſons choſe annually in each ward of the city of London, to enquire into abuſes and miſdemeanors, eſpecially ſuch as relate to weights and meaſures.

QUE'STOR [*quæſtor*, Lat. among the Romans] an officer who had the management of the public treaſure; alſo a public treaſurer, chamberlain of a city, *&c.*

QUE'STRIST [of *queſt*] a ſeeker, one that purſues. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUE'STUARY, *adj.* [*queſtus*, Lat.] ſtudious of profit.

QUE'STUS [*quæſitus*, Lat.] in law, uſed of land which does not deſcend by hereditary right, but is acquired by a man's own labour and induſtry.

To QUETCH, *verb act.* to budge or ſtir, to cry, to winch. The ſame with *queck*. See QUECK.

QUE'VE *de Hironde* [in fortification] *i. e.* a ſwallow's tail, a kind of out-work, the ſides of which open or ſpread towards the head of the campaign, and draw in towards the gorge.

QUI'A *Improvide*, a ſuperſedeas granted in many caſes, where a writ is erroneouſly ſued out or awarded.

QUIB, *ſubſt.* a ſarcaſm, a bitter taunt. *Ainſworth.*

To QUI'BBLE, *verb neut.* [prob. *fictum a motu*, Lat.] 1. To move as the guts do. 2. [From the noun] to equivocate or play with words, to pun. See PARALOGISM.

QUI'BBLE, *ſubſt.* [from *quidlibet*, Lat.] a low conceit depending on the ſound of words, a pun, an equivocation.

QUI'BBLER [of *quibble*] a punſter.

QUICK [cƿic, Sax. qwick, Su.] 1. Alive, not dead. The *quick* and the dead. *Common-Prayer.* 2. Agile, nimble, ſwift. 3. Speedy, free from delay. 4. Briſk, ſpritely, ready, active.

QUICK, *adv.* [from the adj.] nimbly, ſpeedily, readily.

QUICK, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. A live animal. *Spenſer.* 2. The living fleſh, the ſenſible parts. That ſpeech touched the *quick*. *Bacon.* 3. Living plants. A ditch and bank ſet with *quick*. *Mortimer.* In all the ſenſes it ſeems elliptical for quick perſons, or things quick.

QUICK at meat, QUICK at work.

The French ſay: *Bonne bête s'echauffe en mangeant* (*i. e.* a good beaſt will be warm with eating: or, *Hardi gaigneur, hardi mangear* (*i. e.* bold at gain, bold at meals.)

QUICK-BEAM, or QUICKENTREE, *ſubſt.* a kind of wild aſh.

QUICK-*Scab*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

To QUI'CKEN, *verb act.* [of cƿiccan, or acƿiccian, Sax.] 1. To make alive. No man hath *quicken'd* his own ſoul. *Common Prayer Pſalms.* 2. To haſten. 3. To ſharpen, to actuate, to excite. By brandy to *quicken* their taſte already extinguiſhed. *Tatler.*

To QUI'CKEN, *verb neut.* 1. To become alive, as a child in the womb. 2. To move with agility.

QUI'CKENER [of *quicken*] 1. One who makes alive. 2. That which accelerates or actuates.

QUI'CKLIME, *ſubſt.* [of *quick* and *lime*; *calx viva*, Lat.] lime unſlacked.

QUI'CKLY, *adv.* [of *quick*] ſpeedily, nimbly, actively.

QUI'CKNESS [of *quick*; cƿic and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Agility, nimbleneſs, briſkneſs. 2. Speed, velocity. 3. Keen ſenſibility. *Quickneſs* of ſenſation. *Locke.* 4. Sharpneſs, pungency.

QUI'CKSANDS [of cƿic and ꞅanꝺ, Sax.] moving ſand, ſands which ſhake and tremble, into which thoſe, who paſs over them, often ſink.

QUI'CKSET [of cƿic and ꞅeꞇꞇan, Sax. to plant] a ſort of thorn, of which hedges are made, any living plant ſet to grow.

QUI'CKSET, *adj.* ſet with living plants.

QUI'CKSIGHTED, *adj.* [of *quick* and *ſight*; of cƿic and ꝣeꞅihðe, Sax.] having a ſharp eye; alſo having a quick mental ſight.

QUI'CKSIGHTEDNESS [of *quickſighted*] ſharpneſs of ſight. The *quickſightedneſs* of an eagle. *Locke.*

QUI'CKSILVER [of cƿic and ꞅilꝼeꞃe, Sax. *argentum vivum*, Lat.] a mineral or prodigy among metals, which is fluid like water; and though a very heavy body, yet eaſily flies away, when ſet over the fire. See MERCURY.

QUI'CKSILVERED, *adj.* [of *quickſilver*] overlaid with quickſilver.

QUI'CKWITTED [of cƿic and ƿiꞇ, Sax.] having a ſharp wit.

QUID [prob. of cuꝺ, Sax. cud] a morſel or quantity of tobacco, to be held in the mouth, or chewed; a low word.

QUID *Nunc* [*i. e.* what now] a contemptuous name uſed to an impertinent perſon.

QUID *Pro Quo*, Lat. [in law] the reciprocal performance of articles by both parties to a contract.

QUID *Pro Quo*, Lat. one good turn for another; trick for trick, a Rowland for an Oliver.

QUID *Pro Quo* [with phyſic] is when a medicine of one quality is ſubſtituted for another.

QUI'DAM, Lat. ſomebody. So many worthy *quidams* which catch at the garland. *Spenſer.*

QUI'DDANT, *ſubſt.* [*cydonium*, *cydoniatum*, Lat. quidden, Ger. a quince] a ſort of conſerve, *&c.* of quinces, made with ſugar, marmalade.

QUI'DDIT, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat. or from *que dit*, Fr.] a ſubtilty, an equivocation. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUI'DDITATIVE, *adj.* [of *quiddity*] eſſential to a thing; a ſchool term.

QUI'DDITY [of *quidditas*, low Lat. of *quid*, Lat. what] the eſſence of a thing, or the quality of being what it is, that which is the proper anſwer to the queſtion, *quid eſt?* a ſcholaſtic term; alſo a ſubtle queſtion, quirk, a cavil, a trifling nicety.

QUI'DDITY [in metaphyſics] ſignifies the ſame as *being*, but infers a relation to our underſtandings; for the very aſking what a thing is, implies, that it is an object of knowledge.

QUIDE, or CUD, the inner part of the throat in beaſts.

QUIE'SCENCE, or QUIE'SCENCY, *ſubſt.* [of *quieſco*, Lat. to reſt] a ſtate of reſt, repoſe. *Glanville.*

QUIE'SCENT, *adj.* [*quieſcens*, Lat.] being at reſt, not moving. Its motion muſt needs be as inſenſible as if it were *quieſcent*. *Glanville.*

QUIE'SCENTS, plur. of *quieſcent* [*quieſcentes literæ*, Lat.] letters that are not pronounced in reading.

QUI'ET, *adj.* Fr. [*quieto*, It. *quédo*, Sp. *quictus*, Lat.] 1. At reſt, ſtill, not troubled, free from diſturbance. 2. Peaceable, not turbulent, mild, not offenſive. 3. At reſt, ſtill, not in motion. 4. Smooth, not ruffled.

QUIET, *ſubſt.* [*quietis*, gen. of *quies*, Lat. reſt] repoſe, freedom from diſturbance, ſecurity. Indulgent *quiet*, pow'r ſerene. *Hughes.*

To QUIET, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1, To calm, to pacify, to lull to reſt. 2. To ſtill, to bring to reſt, not to put in motion. The idea of moving or *quieting* corporal motion. *Locke.*

QUI'ETER [of *quiet*] the perſon or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM [*quietiſme*, Fr. of *quietus*, Lat. quiet] the principles, *&c.* of the quietiſts, a ſort of Roman catholics, whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet is, that religion conſiſts in the reſt and internal recollection of the mind, when arrived at the ſtate of perfection, which they call the unitive life; in which ſtate they imagine the ſoul wholly employed in contemplating its in God, to whoſe influence it was entirely ſubmiſſive, ſo that he could turn and drive it where and how he would. In this ſtate the ſoul no longer needs prayers, hymns, *&c.*

QUI'ETLY, *adv.* [of *quiet*] 1. Calmly, without violent emotion. 2. Peaceably, without offence. 3. At reſt without diſturbance or agitation, peaceably.

QUI'ETNESS [of *quiet*] 1. A quiet ſtate, a ſtate of being free from any perplexity, diſturbance, or trouble, peace, tranquillity. 2. Coolneſs of temper. 3. Stilneſs, calmneſs.

QUI'ETSOME, *adj.* [of *quiet*] calm, ſtill, undiſturbed. Now obſolete.

QUI'ETUDE [from *quiet*] repoſe, tranquillity. A word not in common uſe. A future *quietude* and ſerenitude in the affections. *Wotton.*

QUIE'TUS *Eſt* [*i. e.* he is quieted or acquitted] a phraſe uſed by the clerk of the pipe and auditors in the exchequer, in their acquittances and diſcharges given to accounts.

QUILL [prob. of kulb, Teut. *caulis*, Lat. a ſtalk] 1. A feather of a fowl's wing, the ſtrong and hard feather of which pens are made. 2. The inſtrument of writing, a pen. 3. The dart or prickle of a porcupine. 4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads. 5. The inſtrument with which muſicians ſtrike their ſtrings. *Dryden.*

QUI'LLETS, plur. of *quillet* [*quidlibet*, Lat. prob. *q. d. quibblets*, or *little quibbles*] ſubtilties, quibbles, chicanery, fraudulent diſtinctions.

QUILT, *ſubſt.* [*couette*, Fr. *culcita*, *culcitra*, Lat,] a covering for a bed, which is made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.

To QUILT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſtitch one cloth upon another, with ſomething ſoft between them.

QUI'NARY, *adj.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] conſiſting of five, pertaining to the number five. This *quinary* number of elements. *Boyle.*

QUINCE [*un coin*, Fr. quidden, Ger.] 1. A ſort of fruit or downy apple. 2. The tree.

To QUINCH, *verb neut.* to ſtir, to flounce as in reſentment or pain. *Spenſer.*

QUINCU'NICAL, *adj.* [of *quincunx*] having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

QUI'NCUNX, five twelfths of any entire thing that is divided into twelve parts.

QUINCUNX *Order*, an order of ranging trees, *&c.* by fives. *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle; which diſpoſition repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderneſs: and when view'd by an angle of the ſquare or parallelogram, preſents equal or parallel angles.

QUINDE'CAGON [of *quinque*, Lat. five, δεκα, ten, and γωνια, Gr. a corner] a plane figure of fifteen ſides and angles, which, if they are all equal to one another, is called a *regular quindecagon.*

QUINQUAGE'SIMA *Sunday* [ſo called, becauſe it is about the 50th day before Eaſter] ſhrove-ſunday. See PENTECOSTE.

QUINQUA'NGULAR, *adj.* [of *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, Lat. an angle] having five angles or corners. *Woodward.*

QUINQUARTI'CULAR, *adj.* [of *quinque*, five, and *articulus*, Lat. an article] conſiſting of five articles. They have given an end to the *quinquarticular* controverſy. *Sanderſon.*

QUI'NQUE, Lat. five.

QUINQUECA'PSULAR [in botanic writers] divided into five partitions, as the *viola Mariana*, or Coventry-bells, *&c.*

QUI'NQUEFID, *adj.* [of *quinque*, five, and *findo*, Lat. to ſplit] cloven or ſplit into five.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED [of *quinque*, five, and *folium*, Lat. a leaf] having five leaves.

QUINQUEFOLIATED *Leaf* [with botaniſts] a kind of digitated leaf, conſiſting of five, as it were, fingers, as in *cinquefoil.*

QUINQUENNA'LIA, games or feſtivals celebrated every fifth year, in honour of the deified emperors.

QUINQUE'NNIAL, *adj.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] laſting five years, happening once in five years.

QUINQUA'TRIA, feſtivals celebrated in honour of Minerva, ſo called, as ſome think, becauſe they laſted five days; but others ſay, becauſe they fell out five days after the ides of the month; the ſame as *Panathenæa.*

QUINQUI'NA, the jeſuits-bark or powder, a kind of bark brought from Peru in America, accounted a good remedy in agues or fevers. See CORTEX.

QUI'NSEY, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *ſquinancy*; *quinantia*, Lat. *eſquenancie*, Fr. of κυναγχη, Gr.] a diſtemper that affects the throat, an inflammation there that ſometimes produces ſuffocation.

QUINT, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. A ſet of five. 2. [At the game called *piquet*] a ſequence of five cards of the ſame colour.

QUI'NTAIN, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. A poſt with a turning top. See QUINTIN. 2. An ancient cuſtom, a poſt driven into the ground with a buckler fixed to it, for the performance of ſome military exerciſes on horſeback, with poles, throwing of darts, breaking of lances, *&c.* He who breaks moſt poles, and ſhews moſt activity, wins the prize; alſo a right which the lord had to oblige all the millers, watermen, and other young people unmarried, to come before his caſtle, once every third year, and break ſeveral lances or poles againſt a poſt or wooden man, for his diverſion.

QUI'NTAL [q. d. *cental*, of *centum*, Lat. an hundred] an hundred pound weight.

QUINTE'SCENCE [*quinta eſſentia*, Lat. *i. e.* the fifth eſſence] 1. A fifth being. And ſuppoſed the heavens to be a *quinteſcence* or fifth ſort of body diſtinct from all theſe. *Watts.* 2. The pureſt ſubſtance drawn out of any natural body; a medicine made of the moſt efficacious active particles of its ingredients, ſeparated from all fæces or dregs; the ſpirit, chief force, or virtue of any thing; the extract of any thing containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity.

QUINTESSE'NTIAL [of *quinteſcence*] conſiſting of quinteſſence, pertaining to a quinteſſence.

QUI'NTILE [in aſtrology] an aſpect of the planets, when they are 72 degrees diſtant from one another.

QUI'NTIN, *ſubſt.* [Minſhew deduces it from *quintus* Lat. and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *palus quintanus*, Lat. *Ainſworth. quintaine*, Fr.] an upright poſt, on the top of which a croſs poſt turned upon a pin; at one end of the croſs poſt was a broad board, and at the other a heavy ſandbag; the play was to ride againſt the broad end with a lance, and paſs by before the ſand-bag coming round ſhould ſtrike the tilter on the back.

QUINTI'LIANS [ſo called of *Quintilia* their propheteſs] an ancient Chriſtian ſect, who admitted women to perform the ſacerdotal and epiſcopal functions, grounding their practice on that paſſage of St. Paul, that in Chriſt there is no diſtinction of males and females. But St. *Paul* (one would think) has ſufficiently precluded the fair ſex from a work of this kind, by what he ſays in 1 Tim. ii. 11—14.

QUINTU'PLE, *adj.* [*quintuplex*, Lat.] five-fold.

QUINZA'IN, Fr. a ſtanza of 15 verſes.

QUINZIE'ME, Fr. a fifteenth, a certain tax, anciently ſo called, becauſe raiſed on the fifteenth part of mens lands and goods; alſo the fifteenth day after any feſtival.

QUIP, *ſubſt.* [derived by the etymologiſts from *whip*] a gibe, a jeer, a flout, a ſharp jeſt. *Quips* and cranks and wanton wiles. *Milton.*

To QUIP, *verb act.* to rally with bitter ſarcaſms. *Ainſworth.*

QUIRE [of *le chæur*, Fr. *choro*, It.] 1. The choir of a church, that part of it where the ſervice is ſung. 2. A ſet of ſingers, a chorus. And all the *quire* of birds did ſweetly ſing. *Spenſer.* 3. [*Cahier*, Fr.] a parcel of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

To QUIRE, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſing in concert.

QUI'RISTER [of *quire*] a ſinging-man or choriſter, one who ſings in concert, generally in divine ſervice.

QUIRK, *ſubſt.* 1. Quick ſtroke, ſharp fit. 2. Smart taunt, cutting jeſt, ſarcaſm. 3. Subtilty, artful diſtinction. 4. A looſe light tune. Light *quirks* of muſic, broken and uneven. *Pope.* 5. A ſhift or cavil.

QUIRK [with architects] a piece of ground either ſquare or oblong, taken out of a corner, or any place elſe of a ground-plat, to make a court-yard, *&c.*

QUIRINA'LIA, Lat. feaſts obſerved at Rome in honour of Quirinus, *i. e.* Romulus, on the twelfth of the calends of May.

QUIRI'TES [of the *Curetes* of the ancient town of *Cures*] an appellation given to the ancient Roman people.

QUIS [in natural hiſtory] a kind of marcaſite of copper, from which the Roman vitriol is drawn.

QUIT, *part. paſſ.* of *to quit*; which ſee: [*quitte*, Fr.] diſcharged, free from.

To QUIT, *verb act. part. paſſ.* quit; *pret.* I have *quit* or *quitted* [*quitter*, Fr. *quitare*, It. *quitar*, Sp.] 1. To diſcharge an obligation, to make even. 2. To ſet free. To *quit* you wholly of this fear. *Wake.* 3. To carry through, to diſcharge, to perform. 4. To leave or forſake. He *quit* being. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To clear one's ſelf of any affair. 6. To repay, to requite. 7. To vacate obligations. 8. To pay any obligation, to clear a debt. To *quit* their charges. *Hooker.* 9. [Contracted from *acquit*] to abſolve, to acquit. Guiltleſs I *quit*, guilty I ſet them free. *Fairfax.* 10. To part with, to give up, to reſign. *Quitted* his title to Campaſpe's charms. *Prior.*

QUI'TCHGRASS, *ſubſt.* [cpice, Sax.] dog-graſs.

QUIT *Claim* [in law] is the releaſe or acquittance of a man of any action that he hath or may have on ſome certain occaſion; or a quitting one's claim or title.

QUITE [*quité*, of *quitter*, Fr. to diſcharge, to free, which however at firſt appearance unlikely, is much favoured by their original uſe of the word, which was in this combination quite and clean, that is, with a clean riddance: Its preſent ſignification was gradually introduced] wholly, altogether, thoroughly, completely. And ariſe from *quite* contrary principles. *Addiſon.*

QUIT-RENT, *ſubſt.* [of *quit* and *rent*] an acknowledgment or ſmall rent payable by tenants to the lord of the manor, any ſmall rent reſerved.

QUITS, *interj.* [from *quit*] an exclamation uſed when any thing is repaid, and the parties become even.

QUI'TTANCE, *ſubſt.* [*quitance*, Fr.] 1. Diſcharge from a debt or obligation, acquittance. 2. Recompence, repayment, return.

QUI'TTER. 1. A deliverer. *Ainſworth.* 2. The ſcoria of tin. *Ainſworth.* 3. The matter of a ſore or ulcer.

QUITTER-*Bone* [in horſes] a diſeaſe, a hard, round ſwelling on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows moſt commonly on the inſide of the foot. *Farriers Dictionary.*

To QUI'VER, *verb act.* [incert. etymology] 1. To quake, to play with a tremulous motion. 2. To ſhiver or ſhake with cold, fear, *&c.*

QUIVER [coceꞃ, Sax. This word ſeems corrupted from *couvrir*, Fr. or from *cover*. *Johnſon*] a caſe for arrows.

QUI'VERED, *adj.* [of *quiver*] 1. Furniſhed with a quiver. 2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

To QUOB, *verb neut.* [a low word] to move as the embryo does in the womb, to move as the heart does in throbbing.

QUO JURE [*i. e.* by what right] a writ that lies for him who has land, wherein another challenges common for paſture time out of mind.

QUO WARRANTO, a writ which lies againſt him who uſurps any franchiſe or liberty againſt the king; as, to have waif, ſtray, fair-market, court-baron, leet, or ſuch like, without a good title.

QUOD LIBET, Lat. [*i. e.* any thing, what you pleaſe] a quibble or quirk, a nice point, a ſubtilty.

QUODLIBETA'RIAN, *ſubſt.* [of *quodlibet*, Lat.] one who talks or diſputes upon any ſubject; alſo one who follows the dictates of his own fancy.

QUODLIBE'TICAL *Queſtions*, or QUODLIBETS [in the univerſity ſchools] theſes or problems not reſtrained to a particular ſubject, anciently propoſed to be debated for curioſity and entertainment.

QUOIF, *ſubſt.* [*coeffe*, Fr.] 1. Any cap which covers the head. See COIF. 2. The cap of a judge or ſerjeant at law.

To QUOIF, *verb act.* [*coeffer*, Fr.] to cap, to dreſs with a head-dreſs. *Addiſon.*

QUOI'FFURE, *ſubſt.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] head-dreſs. *Addiſon.*

QUOIL, a ſtir or tumult. See COIL.

QUOIL [koller, Teut. a collar] a round of a cable when the turns are laid one upon another, or a rope or cable laid up round, one turn over another, ſo that they may run out free and ſmooth without kenks, *i. e.* without twiſtings or doublings.

To QUOIL [with ſailors] to lay the turns of a rope in rounds or circles.

QUOIN [*cuneus*, Lat. *coin*, Fr.] 1. A wedge for faſtening great guns to the ſhip's ſides. 2. An inſtrument for raiſing warlike engines. *Ainſworth.* 3. A ſtone, *&c.* in the corner of buildings.

Cantick QUOINS, ſhort three-edged quoins to be put between caſks.

Quoit [of coete, Du.] 1. A round iron for play, ſomething thrown to a great diſtance to a certain point. He plays at *quoits* well. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The diſcus of the ancients is ſometimes called in Engliſh *quoit*, but improperly: the game of quoits is a game of ſkill: the diſcus was only a trial of ſtrength, as among us to throw the hammer or put the ſtone.

To Quoit, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to play at quoits, to throw them.

Quo'ndam, Lat. that has been formerly; a ludicrous word. My *quondam* barber, but his worſhip now. *Dryden.*

Quook; obſolete; *pret.* of *quake. Spenſer.*

Quo'rum, Lat. [*i. e,* of whom] a word frequently uſed in the commiſſions of the juſtices of the peace, as where a commiſſion is directed to five or ſeven perſons, or to any three of them, among whom, B. C. and D. E. are to be two; there B. C. and D. E. are ſaid to be of the *quorum*; becauſe the reſt cannot proceed without them. And thence *a juſtice of the peace* and *quorum* is one without whom the reſt of the juſtices cannot act in ſome caſes.

Quo'ta [*quota pars,* Lat.] a contribution, a ſhare or proportion as aſſigned to each.

Quota'tion [of *quote*] 1. A citation, the act of quoting. 2. Paſſage of an author adduced as evidence or illuſtration.

To Quote [*coter, quoter,* Fr.] to cite, alledge, or bring in an author or paſſage by way of authority or illuſtration.

Quo'ter, *ſubſt.* [of *quote*] he that quotes or cites.

Quoth, *verb imperfect.* [This is only part. of cpoðan, Sax. to ſay, retained in Engliſh, and is now only uſed in ludicrous language. Sidney uſes it irregularly in the ſecond perſon] *quoth* I, ſay I, or ſaid I; *quoth* he, ſays he, or ſaid he.

Quoti'dian, *adj.* [*quotidianus,* Lat.] that is every day.

Quotidian, *ſubſt.* [*febris quotidiana,* Lat.] a quotidian fever, a fever which returns every day.

Quo'tient, *ſubſt.* [*quotiens,* Lat. how or as often; in arithmetic] the number that indicates how many times a diviſor is contained in the dividend.

R.

R r, Roman, *R r,* Italic, 𝕽 𝖗, old Engliſh, ꞃ, Sax. is the 17th letter of the alphabet; Ρ ϱ, Greek, the 15th, ר, Hebrew, the 20th, is called *litera canina,* or the dog's letter, becauſe of its ſound, ſomething like the noiſe a dog makes when he ſnarls: it has one conſtant ſound in Engliſh, as reaſon, roſe, ray, rind, murther: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h,* as *rhapſody, diarrhæa*: *r* is never mute, unleſs the ſecond; *r* may be accounted mute where two *rr*'s are uſed; as *myrrh.*

R, in phyſicians bills, ſtands for *recipe,* and ſignifies *take.*

R, frequently ſtand for *Rex,* king, and *Regina,* queen, or *Regiæ,* of the royal, as *R. S. Regiæ Societatis,* Lat.

R [with the ancients] was a numerical letter, and ſignified 80.

R̄, with a daſh at the top, ſtood for 80000.

To Raba'te, *verb neut.* [*rabatre,* Fr.] 1. To deſcend or come lower. 2. [With falconers] a hawk is ſaid ſo to do, when, by the motion of the bearer's hand, ſhe recovers the fiſt.

Ra'bbet, or Ra'bbit [Minſhew derives it of רבה, Heb. multiplied, becauſe of their great increaſe; but Skinner, of *rapidus,* Lat. on account of their agility and ſwiftneſs, robbe, robbekin, Du.] a coney, a furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

Ra'bbet, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a joint made by paring two pieces ſo that they may wrap over one another. *Moxon.*

Rabbet [of a ſhip's keel] the hollow of it.

To Rabbet [with carpenters, *&c.*] to make channels in boards, to pare them down ſo as to fit each other.

Ra'bbeting [with ſhipwrights] is the letting in of the planks to the ſhip's keel, it being hallowed away, that the planks may join the better and cloſer.

Ra'bbi, or Ra'bbin [רבי Heb. from *rab,* maſter, prefect] a doctor or teacher of the Jewiſh law.

Rabbi'nical, *adj.* [of *rabbi*] pertaining to the rabbies.

Ra'bbinist [of *rabbi*] one well verſed in the writings, or doctrines and opinions of the rabbins.

Ra'bble [of *rabula,* Lat. a brawler, *rabulor,* L. Lat.] a tumultuous crowd, an aſſembly of the mob, or the loweſt of the people.

Ra'bblement [of *rabble*] crowd, mob, tumultuous aſſembly of mean people.

Rabdoi'des [ϱαϐδοειδὴς, Gr.] See Rhabdoides.

Rabdo'logy. See Rhabdology,

Ra'bdomancy. See Rhabdomancy.

Ra'pid, *adj.* [*rapidus,* Lat.] fierce, furious, mad.

Ra'binet [in gunnery] the ſmalleſt piece of ordnance but one, being an inch and an half diameter at the bore, five feet and an half long, requiring a charge of ſix ounces of powder, and weighing three hundred pounds.

Rabio'sity [of *rabioſitas,* Lat.] ravenouſneſs, furiouſneſs, outragiouſneſs.

Ra'ca, or Racha [רקא, Syr. of ריק, empty] a word of contempt for a vain empty fellow. Buxtorf ſays, it is in frequent uſe in the *talmudic* writers, *& ſæpe cum malitiâ convitii, i. e.* and often with deſign to convey a malicious kind of reproach. See *Math.* c. 5. v. 22.

Raccou'rci [in heraldry] ſignifies the ſame as *coupee, i. e.* cut off, or ſhortened, denoting a croſs, or other ordinary, that does not extend to the edges of the eſcutcheon, as they do, when named without ſuch diſtinction.

Race [*razza,* It. *raca,* Sp. of *radix,* Lat. a root] 1. Lineage, or generation, proceeding from father to ſon, family deſcending. 2. A family aſcending. 3. A generation, a collective family. 4. A particular breed. In the *races* of mankind and families of the world. *Locke.* 5. *Race of ginger* [*rayz de gengibre,* Sp.] a ſprig or root of ginger; this is more properly written *raze,* which ſee. 6. A particular ſtrength or taſte of wine. 7. The courſe or running of perſons on foot, or on horſeback, ſtriving who ſhall get to the goal before the other. 8. Courſe on the feet. 9. Progreſs, courſe in general. My *race* of glory run and *race* of ſhame. *Milton.* 10. Train, proceſs. The *race* of this war fell upon the loſs of Urbin. *Bacon.*

Ra'ce-horse [of *race* and *horſe*] a horſe bred to run for prizes.

Racema'tion [from *racemus,* Lat. branch] act of gathering of grapes; alſo a cluſter like that of grapes.

Racemi'ferous, *adj.* [*racemifer,* of *racemus,* and *fero,* Lat. to bear] bearing cluſters.

Racemo'se, *adj.* [*racemoſus,* Lat.] full of cluſters.

Ra'cer [of *race*] one that runs or contends in ſpeed.

Ra'chet [in law] a fine or redemption, paid for the redemption of a thief.

Rachi'tæ, or Rachi'æi [of ϱαχις, Gr. the ſpine] muſcles belonging to the back, ſo named by foreign anatomiſts, and are probably the ſame that are called by others, ſemi ſpinati.

Ra'chitæi *Muſculi,* Lat. [of ϱαχις, Gr. the ſpine of the back] muſcles belonging to the back.

Ra'ciness [of *racy*] the quality of being racy.

Rack [racke, Du. from *racken,* to ſtretch] 1. A torturing machine, to force confeſſion from a ſuppoſed offender, and alſo a capital puniſhment. 2. Torture, extreme pain. 3. Any inſtrument by which extenſion is performed. *Wilkins.* 4. A diſtaff, commonly a portable diſtaff, from which they ſpin by twiſting a ball.

> The ſiſters turn the wheel,
> Empty the woolly *rack* and fill the reel. *Dryden.*

5. [racke, Du. a track] the clouds as they are driven by the wind. The winds in the upper region which move the clouds, above which we call the *rack,* and are not perceived below. *Bacon.* 6. A grate in general. 7. A wooden frame in a ſtable, *&c.* to hold hay or fodder for cattle. 8. A frame to put bottles in.

Rack *of Mutton* [hꞃacca, Sax. the hind head, *racca,* Iſlandic, hinges or joints] a neck or ſcrag of mutton cut for the table. This is more commonly called *ſcrag.*

Rack, for Arrack, a ſpirituous liquor. See Arrack.

To Rack, *verb act.* [racken, Du.] 1. To put offenders to the torture of the rack, to extort a confeſſion. You will not *rack* an innocent old man. *Dryden* and *Lee.* 2. To torment, to harraſs in general. Vaunting aloud, but *rack'd* with deep deſpair. *Milton.* 3. To harraſs by exaction or extortion. 4. To ſcrew, to force to performance. 5. To ſtretch to extend.

To Rack *Wines, Beer,* &c. [of ꞃecan, Sax. to cure] to draw them off from the lees, to decant, to defecate them.

To Rack, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſtream or be driven as clouds before the wind.

Ra'cket. 1. An irregular clattering noiſe: it alludes to the noiſe of the balls in tennis courts. 2. Confuſed talk, a ſtir, a diſturbance, an hurly-burly; in burleſque language. This alſo alludes to the noiſe in tennis-courts. 3. [*Raquette,* Fr.] an inſtrument to ſtrike the ball with at tennis-play.

Ra'cking *Pace* [in horſemanſhip] a pace in which a horſe neither trots nor ambles, but is between both; this pace is much the ſame an an amble, only that it is a ſwifter time and ſhorter tread; and tho' it does not rid ſo much ground, yet it is ſomething eaſier. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Rackoo'n, a New-England animal, ſomething like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep furr: it ſleeps in the day-time in a hollow tree, and goes out at nights, when the moon ſhines, to feed on the ſea-ſide, where it is hunted by dogs.

Ra'ckrent, *ſubſt.* [of *rack* and *rent*] rent ſtretched to the uttermoſt. Ruined by *rackrents. Swift.*

Ra'ckrenter [of *rack* and *renter*] one who pays the utmoſt rent.

Ra'cy, *adj.* [ſpoken of wine, perhaps from *rayz,* Sp. a root] ſtrong, flavorous, taſting of the ſoil; alſo that has by age loſt its luſcious quality.

Rad, obſolete *pret.* of To Read.

Rad [ꞃaꝺ, ꞃeꝺ, ꞃoꝺe, Sax.] differ only in dialect, and ſignify counſel; as *Conrad,* powerful, or ſkilful in counſel; *Ethelred,* a noble counſelor; *Rodbert,* eminent for counſel; *Eubulus* and *Thraſybulus* have almoſt the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Ra'ddlings [in architecture] the bowings in or copings of walls.

Ra'ddock, or Ru'ddock, a bird. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ra'diæi *Muſculi* [in anatomy] muſcles belonging to the radius.

Radiæus *Externus,* or Radiæus *Internus* [with anatomiſts] two muſcles of the wriſt; one of which ſerves to bend it, and the other to ſtretch it out.

Ra'dial *Curves* [in geometry] curves of the ſpiral kind, whoſe ordinates do all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like ſo many radii of that circle.

RA'DIANCE, or RA'DIANCY [of *radians*, Lat.] brightneſs, glittering, or ſparkling luſtre.

RA'DIANT, *adj.* [*radians*, Lat.] darting forth rays, glittering, *&c.* like the ſun-beams. A ſun of gold *radiant* upon the top. *Bacon.*

RA'DIANTNESS [of *radiant*] glittering, luſtre, *&c.*

To RA'DIATE, *verb neut.* [*radiatum*, ſup. of *radio*, Lat.] to ſhine, to ſparkle, to ſend forth rays.

RADIATE *Flower* [in botany] a flower whoſe leaves grow in the manner of rays.

RADIATE *Diſcous Flower* [with floriſts] is that which has its diſk encompaſſed with a ray, as in the ſun-flower.

RA'DIATED [*radiatus*, Lat.] having rays or beams, adorned with rays. The *radiated* head of the *phœnix*. *Addiſon.*

Corona RADIATA, *i. e.* the radiated crown; thus on a medal of Auguſtus, "He wears on his head the *corona radiati*, a type of his divinity. And Virgil gives the ſame kind of crown to Latinus:

> —— *Cui tempora circum*
> *Aurati bis ſex radii.* —— *Eneid.* l. 12.

The ſame crown was alſo a repreſentation of the ſun, as is ſeen on the figures of Apollo, on the next reverſe. *Addiſon on medals.* See APOLLO.

RA'DIATING *Point* [in optics] is that point from whence the rays of light iſſue, or are darted out.

RADIA'TION, Fr. [*radiatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of darting or caſting forth rays or beams of light, beamy luſtre. 2. Emiſſion from a centre every way.

RADIATION *of the Animal Spirits*, the manner of the motion of the animal ſpirits, on a ſuppoſition, that they are diffuſed from the brain towards all the parts of the body, through the little canals of the nerves, as light from a lucid body.

Place of RADIATION, is that ſpace in a tranſparent body, or medium, through which a viſible body radiates.

RA'DICAL, Fr. [*radicale*, It. of *radicalis*, of *radix*, Lat. root] 1. Pertaining to the root, primitive, original. 2. In-bred, implanted by nature. 3. Serving to origination, that which is the root or ſource whence any thing ariſes.

RADICAL *Moiſture* [with phyſicians] a ſuppoſed fundamental juice of the body, ſaid to nouriſh and preſerve the natural heat, as oil does a lamp.

RADICAL *Queſtion* [in aſtrology] one that is propoſed, when the lord of the aſcendant, and lord of the hour are of one nature and triplicity.

RADICAL *Sign* [with algebraiſts] the ſign or character of the root of a quantity, as (√) is the ſign or character which expreſſes the root.

RADICA'LITY, or RA'DICALNESS [of *radicalis*, Lat.] 1. Origination. 2. The quality of being radical.

RA'DICALLY, *adv.* [of *radical*] originally, primitively, from the root.

To RA'DICATE, *verb act.* [*radicare*, It. and Lat. of *radix*, Lat. root] to root, to plant deeply and firmly.

RA'DICATED, *part. paſſ.* [of *radicate*, *radicato*, It. of *radicatus*, Lat.] rooted.

RADICA'TION, Fr. the action whereby plants take root, or ſhoot out roots, the act of fixing deep.

RA'DICLE, or RADICU'LE, *ſubſt.* [*radicule*, Fr. *radicula*, from *radix*, Lat. root] that part of the ſeed of a plant, which, upon vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

RADICO'SE, *adj.* [*radicoſus*, Lat.] having great, or many roots.

RADI'CULA, Lat. [with botaniſts] a radiſh; alſo the herb ſoapweed.

RADIO'SE, *adj.* [*radioſus*, Lat.] that hath many beams or rays.

RA'DISH [ꞃædic, Sax. *radis*, *raifort*, *rave*, Fr. *raphanus*, Lat.] an edible root

RA'DIUS, Lat. 1. A ray or beam of the ſun, *&c.* 2. [In anatomy] the upper and leſſer bone of the arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt. 3. The larger bone of the legs. 4. [In geometry] the ſemi-diameter of a circle, or a right line drawn from the centre to the circumference. 5. [In optics] a ſtraight line full of light, or an illumination made by a right line. 6. [In mechanics] a ſpoke or fellow of a wheel, becauſe they iſſue like rays from the centre of it.

RAD-KNIGHTS, certain ſervitors, who held their lands by ſerving their lord on horſeback. See ROD-KNIGHTS.

RADIO'METER [of *radius*, Lat. and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] a mathematical inſtrument called a Jacob's ſtaff.

RA'DIX, Lat. the root of a tree or plant.

RADIX [in anatomy] the ſole of the foot.

RADIX [in grammar] a primitive original word, from whence others are derived.

RA'ERS *of a Cart*, the rails on the top of it.

To RAFF, *verb act.* to ſweep, to huddle, to take haſtily without diſtinction. *Carew.*

To RA'FFLE, *verb neut.* [*raffler*, Fr. to ſnatch] to caſt dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a ſtake or proportional part of the value of the thing raffled for.

RAFFLE, *ſubſt.* [*rafle*, Fr.] a ſpecies of game or lottery, in which many ſtake a ſmall part of the value of ſome ſingle thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it.

RAFFLE *Net*, a ſort of fiſhing net.

RA'FFLING [of *raffle*] a play with three dice, wherein he that throws the greateſt pair, or pair-royal, wins. See RAFFLE.

RAFT, *ſubſt.* [probably from *ratis*, Lat.] a float or frame made by laying pieces of timber croſs each other.

RAFT, *part. paſſ.* of to *reave* or *raff*. *Spenſer.*

RA'FTER [ꞃæꝼteꞃ, Sax.] a piece of timber for building, the ſecondary timbers that are let into the great beam of a houſe.

RA'FTERED, *adj.* [of *rafter*] built with rafters. No *rafter'd* roofs with dance and tabor ſound. *Pope.*

RA'FTIC *Quoins* [in architecture] ſtones and bricks ſticking out beyond the brick-work (the edges being ſcraped off) in the corners of any building.

RAG [ragg, Su. ꞃhacoꝺe, Sax. torn ϱακος, Gr.] 1. A tatter, an old piece of cloth torn from the reſt. 2. Any thing rent and tattered, worn out cloths. 3. A fragment of dreſs. 4. [Hunting term] a company or herd of young colts. 5. The ſmalleſt denomination of coin; *e. g.* I have not a *rag* (or farthing) left.

RAGAMU'FFIN [from *rag*] a ſorry, raſcally, or ragged fellow.

RAG-BOLTS [in a ſhip] iron pins full of jags or barks on each ſide.

To RAGE, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.; *enrager*, Fr.] 1. To be extremely angry, mad, or furious. Why do the heathen *rage*. *Pſalms.* 2. To exerciſe fury, to ravage. 3. To act with miſchievous vehemence or impetuoſity.

RAGE, Fr. [*rabies*, Lat.] 1. Madneſs, fury, violent anger. 2. Vehemence of any thing painful.

RA'GEFUL, *adj.* [of *rage* and *full*] furious, violent.

RA'GGED, *adj.* [of *rag*; hꞃacoꝺ, Sax.] 1. Torn, tattered. 2. Clothed in rags. 3. Uneven, conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited. 4. Rugged, rough, not ſmooth.

RAGGED *Hawk* [in falconry] a hawk whoſe feathers are broken.

RA'GGEDNESS [of *ragged*] ſtate of being dreſſed in rags and tatters.

RA'GINGLY, *adv.* [of *raging*] with vehement fury.

RA'G-MAN, *ſubſt.* [of *rag* and *man*] 1. One who deals in rags. 2. A ſtatute appointed by king Edward III. for hearing and determining all complaints done five years before.

RA'GOT [with horſemen] a horſe that has ſhort legs, a broad croup, and a ſtrong thick body; and is different from a *couſſat*, in that the latter has more ſhoulders and a thicker neck.

RA'GULED, or RA'GGULED [in heraldry] as a *croſs raguled*, may be beſt underſtood, by calling it two ragged ſtaffs in a croſs.

RAGOO', or RAGOU'T [*ragout*, Fr. q. *rare guſt*] a high ſeaſoned diſh of meat; a ſauce or ſeaſoning to whet the appetite.

RAG-STONE, *ſubſt.* [of *rag* and *ſtone*] 1. A ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner. *Woodward.* 2. The ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool that is new ground and left ragged.

RAG *Wort*, an herb.

RA'JA, a term uſed by the Indians for a ſort of idolatrous princes, the remains of thoſe who ruled there before the conqueſt of the moguls.

To RAIL, *verb act.* 1. To incloſe with rails. 2. To range in a line. All *railed* in ropes, like a team of horſes in a cart. *Bacon.*

To RAIL, *verb neut.* [of *railler*, Fr. rallen, Du.] to ſcold, to uſe raſh opprobrious words in ſpeaking to or mentioning a perſon. *Railing* accuſation. 2 *Peter.*

RAIL [of ꞃæᵹl, Sax.] 1. A ſort of wild bird, ſo called becauſe its feathers hang looſe about its neck. 2. [ꞃæᵹle, Sax.] this word is preſerved only in *night-rail*, a ſort of ſhort linen cloak worn by women, a woman's upper garment 3. [riegel, Ger.] a croſs beam fixed at the ends in two upright poſts. 4. A ſeries of poſts connected with beams, by which any thing is incloſed.

RAI'LER [of *rail*] one who rails, inſults, or defames by opprobrious language.

RAI'LERY [of *raillerie*, Fr.] ſlight ſatire.

RAI'LING, ſcolding, harſh, opprobrious language.

RAILS, *plur.* of *rail*, which ſee [of riegol, Teut.] a wooden fence, incloſing a place.

RAI'MENT, for ARRAIMENT [from *array* of *arrayer*, Fr.] garments, veſtments, dreſs: a word now little uſed, except in poetry.

RAIN [ꞃen, of ꞃenian, Sax. prob. of ϱανις, a drop, of ϱαινω, Gr. to drop, regn, Su. and Du.] a vapour drawn by the ſun, and falling to the earth in drops from the clouds. *Rain*, is water, by the heat of the ſun divided into very ſmall parts, aſcending in the air, till encountering the cold it be condenſed into clouds, and deſcends in drops. *Ray.*

To RAIN, *verb neut.* [ꞃenian, Sax. regna, Su. regenen, Du.] 1. To fall in drops from the clouds. 2. To fall as rain. And the heart is aſtoniſhed at the *raining* of it. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 3. It rains; imperſonally; the water falls from the clouds.

To RAIN, *verb act.* to pour down as rain.

RAI'NBOW [ꞃenboᵹa, Sax.] a bow of divers colours, repreſented in a watry cloud, conſiſting of innumerable drops, each drop being like a globe of glaſs filled with water. This *rainbow* never appears but where it rains in the ſun-ſhine, and may be made artificially, by ſpouting up water, which may break aloft and ſcatter into drops and fall down like rain: for the ſun ſhining upon theſe drops, certainly cauſes the bow to appear to a ſpectator ſtanding in a true poſition to the rain and ſun. This bow is made by refraction of the ſun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton.*

RAINBOW [in hieroglyphics] a ſign of God's covenant of peace with men; and accordingly, in the *Apocalipſe*, we find a *rainbow* encompaſt the throne, c. 4. v. 3. and, for the ſame reaſon, the angel who appears [c. 10] had a *rainbow on his head.* See RADIATED, and CORONA RADIATA.

Lunar RAINBOW, the appearance of a bow, made by the refraction of the moon's rays, in the drops of rain in the night time.

Marine RAINBOW, a phænomenon, ſometimes ſeen in a much agitated ſea, when the wind ſweeping part of the tops of the waves, carries them aloft; ſo that they are refracted by the rays of the ſun falling on them and paint the colours of the bow.

RAI'N-DEER [ꞃhanaꞅ, Sax. *raniger*, Lat.] a ſort of ſtag in Muſcovy and the northern countries, with large horns, that draws ſledges over the ſnow.

RA'ININESS [from *rainy*; ꞃeniᵹneꞅ, Sax.] aptneſs to rain, rainy quality, the ſtate of being ſhowery.

Tract of RAINS [among ſailors] ſo named, becauſe they are almoſt conſtant rains and continual calms, thunder and lightning very violently; and when the winds blow they are only uncertain guſts, which ſhift about all round the compaſs: by which means ſhips are ſometimes detained there a long time, and make but little way. It is that tract of the ſea to the northward of the equator, between four and ten degrees of latitude, and lying between the meridian of Cape de Verde, and that of the eaſtermoſt iſlands of the ſame name.

RAI'NY, *adj.* [of *rain*; ꞃeniᵹ, Sax.] moiſt or wet with rain; ſhowery.

To RAISE, *verb act.* [aꞃiꞅan, Sax. reiſer, Dan,] 1. To lift up, to ſet higher, to heave. 2. To ſet upright; as, to *raiſe* a maſt. 3. To erect, build up. And *raiſe* thereon a heap of ſtones. *Joſhua.* 4. To exalt to a ſtate more illuſtrious. 5. To increaſe, to enlarge, to amplify. 6. To increaſe in current value. 7. To augment, to advance, to promote. *Raiſed* to great titles. *Clarendon.* 8. To elevate, to exalt in general. 9. To excite, to put in action. He *raiſeth* the ſtormy wind. *Pſalms.* 10. To excite to tumult or war, to ſtir up. *Raiſing* up the people. *Acts.* 11. To rouſe, to ſtir up. *Raiſed* out of their ſleep. *Job.* 12. To give beginning to; as, he was the firſt that *raiſed* his family. 13. To bring into being. To *raiſe* another world. *Milton.* 14. To call into view from the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits. Spectres the underſtanding *raiſes* to itſelf. *Locke.* 15. To bring from life to death. It is ſown in diſhonour, it is *raiſed* in glory. *Corinthians.* 16. To occaſion, to begin. *Raiſe* not a falſe report. *Exodus.* 17. To ſet up, to utter loudly. They *raiſe* a cry. *Dryden.* 18. To levy or gather, to collect, to obtain a certain ſum. 19. To aſſemble, to levy. *Raiſed* inceſſant armies. *Milton.* 20. To give riſe to. 21. To *raiſe paſte*; to form paſte into pies without a diſh.

To Raise *a Horſe* [in horſemanſhip] is to make him work at curvets, capriols, peſades, *&c.* alſo to place his head right, and make him carry well, hindring him from carrying low, or arming himſelf.

To Raise *a Siege* [military term] is to give over the attack of a place, and to quit the works thrown up againſt it, and the poſts taken about it.

To Raise *a Plan* [of a fortreſs] is to meaſure with cords and geometrical inſtruments, the length of the lines and capacity of the angles, in order to repreſent it in ſmall upon papers; ſo as to know the advantages and diſadvantages of it.

Rai'sed, *part. paſſ.* and *pret.* of Raise [of aꞃıꞅen, Sax.] lifted up, *&c.*

Rai'ser [of *raiſe*] 1. He that raiſes. 2. [In carpentry] a board ſet on edge, under the fore ſide of a ſtep or ſtair.

Rai'sing *Pieces* [in architecture] are pieces that lie under the beams, in brick or timber, by the ſide of the houſe.

Rai'sin, Fr. [*racemus*, Lat.] the fruit of the vine, ſuffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the ſun or the heat of an oven. Grapes of every kind preſerved in this manner are called raiſins, but thoſe dried in the ſun are ſweeter and pleaſanter than thoſe dried in ovens. They are called *jar raiſins*, from their being imported in earthen jars. The fineſt are the fruit of the vitis Damaſcena. *Hill.*

Rai'sty, or Re'sty, *adj.* [*reſtif*, Fr. ſpoken of horſes] a term uſed of ſuch as will ſtand ſtill, and will not go either backward or forwards. See Restif.

Rai'ting, or Ra'ting, the laying of hemp, flax, timber, *&c.* when green, in a pond or running water, to ſeaſon them for uſe.

Rake [ꞃace, Sax. raka, Su.] 1. An inſtrument of huſbandry, with teeth, with which the ground is divided and ſmoothed, or light bodies gathered up. 2. [*Racaille*, Fr. the low rabble, or rekel, Du. a worthleſs cur dog] a looſe, wild, gay, thoughtleſs fellow, one addicted to pleaſures.

Rake [of a ſhip] is ſo much of her hull as hangs over both ends of her keel.

To Rake, *verb act.* [raka, Su. raetkelen, Du.] 1. To gather with a rake. 2. To clear with a rake. 3. To draw together by violence. 4. To ſearch with vehement diligence, to ſcour. The ſtateſman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.* 5. To harp together and cover. 'Tis the fire *rak'd* up that has the heat. *Suckling.*

To Rake, *verb neut.* 1. To ſearch, to grope. It has always an idea of coarſeneſs or noiſomneſs. 2. To paſs with violence. And *raking* chaſe guns through our ſterns they ſend. *Dryden.*

Rakee' [with falconers] a hawk that flies out too far from the fowl.

Ra'kehell, or Ra'keshame [prob. of דקא, Heb. with the addition of the words, *hell* and *ſhame*. The etymology of this word is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *rake* and *hell*, and may aptly repreſent a wretch, whoſe life is paſſed in places of lewdneſs and wickedneſs. Skinner derives it from *racaille*, Fr. the rabble; Junius, from rekel, Du. a mongrel dog] a profligate perſon, a debauchee, a baſe raſcally fellow. See Rake.

Ra'kehelly, *adj.* [of *rakehell*] wild, debauched, looſe. A *rakehelly* prank. *Johnſon.*

Ra'ker [of *rake*] one who rakes or is employed in cleanſing the ſtreets.

Ra'king *Table* [in architecture] a member hollowed in the ſquare of a pedeſtal, or elſewhere.

Ra'kish, *adj.* [of *rake*] profligate, debauched, looſe.

Ra'kishness [of *rakiſh*] profligateneſs, *&c.*

Ra'llery [*raillere*, Fr.] merry, drolling, or playing on a perſon in words, jeering, jeſting, a cloſe jibe. See Raillery.

To Ra'lly, *verb neut.* [*railler*, Fr.] 1. To play and droll upon, to banter and jeſt, to exerciſe ſatirical merriment. 2. To come together in a hurry. 3. To come again into order.

To Ra'lly, *verb act.* [*railler*, Fr.] 1. To gather together diſperſed troops, to put diſordered forces into order. 2. [*Railler*, Fr.] to treat with ſatirical merriment, or with ſlight contempt.

Ra'lly [*raillerie*, Fr.] a bantering, jeering, *&c.* alſo a chiding; in low language.

Ra'lly, or Ra'llying [*ralliment*, of *railler*, Fr.] act of aſſembling or gathering together ſcattered troops.

Ram [ꞃam, Sax. ram, Du.] 1. A male ſheep; in ſome provinces called a tupe. 2. An inſtrument with an iron head, antiently uſed for battering walls.

To Ram [prob. of ꞃam, Sax. from puſhing with the head] 1. To force in by puſhing, thruſting, beating, *&c.* To drive with violence as with a battering *ram. Bacon.* 2. To fill with any thing driven hard together. To *ram* in clay. *Mortimer.*

Ram's *Head*, an iron leaver to heave up great ſtones with.

Ram's *Head* [in a ſhip] is a great block belonging to the fore and main halliards, and has in it three ſhivers, into which the halliards are put, and in a hole at the end the ties are reeved.

Ra'madan, or as ſome pronounce Ra'mazan, a ſort of Lent obſerved by the Mahometans, during which they faſt the *whole day*; but make amends by *feaſting all night*, and ſpend more in this month than in ſix others.

Reland tells us, that the moſt celebrated faſt is that annual one, which laſts for the whole month *Ramadan*, and is kept from the ſun-riſing to ſun-ſetting every day. But that when they are *encamped* or on a *journey*, they may put off this monthly faſt to ſome other time. *De Relig. Mahammed.* p. 109. He adds, that the *Mahometans* have ſome [idle] *traditions* ſuppoſed to have flowed originally from their prophet's mouth, with reference to this faſt, *e. g.* that for him who faſts SEVEN DAYS, are SEVEN GATES of hell ſhut up, and the like. But it is no unuſual thing for prophets (whether *real* or *ſuppoſed*) to have met with *one and the ſame fate* from their diſciples; I mean to have a great deal more FATHERED UPON THEM, than they ever intended to deliver. See Mahometism and Bairam.

Ra'mage [*ramo*, It. of *ramatus*, having boughs, of *ramus*, Lat. a branch] branches of trees, *&c.*

Ramage-*Hawk* [of *ramus*, Lat. the branch of a tree] a wild hawk that has been long among the boughs, or that has but newly left, or is taken from the aviary; and is ſo called in the months of May, June, July, and Auguſt.

To Ra'mble, *verb neut.* [q. d. *reambulo*, Lat. rammelen, Du. to rove looſely in luſt, ramb, Su. to rove] to go to and fro, up and down, or aſtray, to wander, to rove irregularly.

Ra'mble, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] roving, irregular excurſion.

Ra'mbler [of *ramble*; q. d. *reambulator*, Lat.] a rover or wanderer.

Rambo'ore, or Rambu'se [at Cambridge, *&c.*] a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and ſugar, in the winter time; or of wine, milk, ſugar, and roſe-water, in the ſummer time.

Ra'mekin [*ramequin*, Fr.] toaſted bread and cheeſe; a welſh-rabbit.

Ramifica'tion, Fr. [from *ramus*, Lat. branch; in botaniſts] ſmall branches iſſuing out of larger ones, diviſion into branches; alſo the production of boughs and branches.

Ramification [with anatomiſts] the ſpreading of ſmall veſſels, which iſſue out from one large one: Thus the ſeveral branches of the aorta, by which the arterial blood is conveyed to all the outward parts of the body, are called the ramifications of that artery.

Ramifications [in painting, *&c.*] figures reſembling boughs or branches.

To Ra'mify, *verb act.* [*ramifier*, Fr. of *ramus*, branch, and *facio*, Lat. to make] to ſeparate into branches.

To Ra'mify, *verb neut.* to be parted into branches.

Ra'mist, a follower of Peter Ramus, a noted writer.

Ra'mmer, an inſtrument for ramming or forcing ſtones or piles into the ground; alſo the ſtick of a gun, with which the charge is forced into it.

Ra'mmish [of ꞃam, Sax.] ſmelling rank like a ram or goat.

Ra'mmishness [of *rammiſh*] rankneſs of ſmell like a goat, *&c.*

Ramola'de [in cookery] a ſort of ſauce made of anchovies, capers, parſly, cibbols, ſalt, pepper, *&c.*

Ramo'se-*Leaf* [with botaniſts] is that which is farther divided from an alated leaf, as in the common female fern.

Ra'mous, *adj.* [*ramus*, Lat.] branchy, conſiſting of branches. Feigning the particles of air to be ſpringy and *ramous*. *Newton.*

Ra'mousness [of *ramous*] fullneſs of boughs or branches.

Ramp [of *rampant*, Fr.] a hoidening, friſking, jumping, rude girl.

To Ramp, *verb neut.* [*ramper*, Fr. *rampare*, It. ꞃempen, Sax.] 1. To jump about, to play gambols and wonton tricks. 2. To leap upon with violence. As a *ramping* and roaring lion. *Pſalms.* 3. To climb as a plant. *Ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray.*

Ramp, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] leap, ſpring. Vaulting variable *ramps*, *Shakeſpeare.*

Rampa'llion, *ſubſt.* a mean ſorry wretch; obſolete.

Ra'mpancy [of *rampant*] prevalence, exuberance. Come to this height and *rampancy* of Vice. *South.*

Ra'mpant, Fr. [*rampante*, It.] 1. Friſky, wanton. 2. Exuberant, over-growing reſtraint. The growing *rampant* ſin of the times. *South.* 3. [In heraldry] as a lion rampart, is when he ſtands ſo directly upright, that the crown of his head anſwers directly to the plants of his feet, on which he ſtands in a perpendicular line, and not by placing the left foot in the dexter corner of the eſcutcheon; ſo that the difference between a lion rampant, and a lion ſaliant, is, that a rampant ſtands upright, but the ſaliant ſtooping forwards, as making a ſally.

Ra'mpart, Ra'mpier, or Ra'mpire [*rampart*, Fr.] 1. A large maſſy bank of earth, raiſed about the body of a place to cover it from the great ſhot, and formed into baſtions, courtains, *&c.* 2. The platform of the wall behind the parapet. 3. The wall round fortified places.

Rampart [in civil architecture] the ſpace left void between the wall of the city, and the next houſes.

Ra'mpic, a tree which, through age, begins to decay at the top.

Ra'mpions, *ſubſt.* [*rapunculus*, Lat.] a root uſed in ſallads.

To Ra'mpire, to fortify a place with a rampart.

Ra'msons, the herb buckrams.

Ra'mus. 1. A branch or arm of a tree. 2. [In anatomy] any branch of the larger veſſels.

Ramus *Anterior* [in anatomy] a branch of the ſubcutaneous vein which paſſes under the bone of the arm, called ulna, to the little finger, and there joins a branch of the cephalica.

Ramus *Poſterior* [in anatomy] a branch of the ſubcutaneous vein of the arm running near the elbow.

Ran, *pret.* of *run*; ſee To Run [ꞃan, Sax.] plundered by open or public theft. A word ſtill uſed in theſe, and the like phraſes, *he ſpent, made away with, confounded all that he could rap and ran*, or *run.*

To Ranch, *verb act.* [corrupted from *wrench*] to ſprain, to injure with violent contortion. Emetics *ranch* and keen cathartics ſcour. *Garth.*

Ra'ncid, *adj.* [*rancido*, It. *rancio*, Sp. of *rancidus*, Lat.] that has contracted an ill ſmell by being kept cloſe, ſtrong ſcented.

Ra'ncidness, or Ranci'dity. 1. Rancid, rancor. 2. [*Ranciditas*, Lat.] rankneſs, ſtrong ſcent, as of old oil.

Ra'ncorous, *adj.* [of *rancour*] ſpiteful, malicious in the utmoſt degree, full of grudge.

Ra'ncour [*rancœur*, O. Fr. *rancore*, It. *rencor*, Sp. of *rancor*, Lat.] ſtedfaſt grudge, ſpight, ſpleen, or inveterate hatred.

Ra'ncorousness [of *rancorous*] a ſtanding grudge, ſpight, animoſity, ſpleen, *&c.*

Rand, *ſubſt.* [rand, Du.] border, ſeam of a ſhoe.

Rand *of Beef*, a long fleſhy piece cut from between the flank and the buttock.

Ra'ndom, *ſubſt.* [*randello*, It. unadviſedly, or *rendons*, O. Fr. uncertainty, or of *randon*, Fr.] want of aim, hazard, want of rule, roving motion.

Random [with gunners] a ſhot made, when the muzzle of a piece of ordnance is raiſed above the horizontal line, and is not deſigned to ſhoot directly forward.

Random, *adj.* done by chance, roving without direction.

Ra'nforce *Ring* [of a gun] that which is next before the touch-hole.

To Range, *verb act.* [*ranger*, Fr. or, as Mr. Baxter, of rheng, Brit. any long order] 1. To diſpoſe or place in its rank and order, to draw up in battle array. 2. To ramble, rove, or ſtray over.

To Ra'nge, *verb neut.* 1. To rove at large. 2. To be placed in order.

Range [*rangée*, Fr.] 1. A row or rank, any thing placed in a line. 2. A claſs, an order. 3. A ramble or jaunt, excurſion, wandering. 4. Room for excurſion. 5. Compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive or ranked in order. 6. Step of a ladder. 7. A grate for a kitchen fire. 8. [With gunners] a path of a bullet, or the line it deſcribes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges.

Ra'nged, *part.* of *range* [*rangée*, Fr.] diſpoſed, placed in its rank or order.

Ranger [from *range*] 1. One that ranges, rover, robber. 2. A dog that beats the ground. 3. [Of a foreſt, &c.] a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs is to walk daily through his charge to drive back the wild beaſts out of the purlieus or disforeſted places into the foreſt lands, and to preſent all treſpaſſes done in his bailiwick, at the next foreſt court.

Ranges [in a ſhip] are two pieces of timber going acroſs, from ſide to ſide, one aloft on the fore-caſtle, a little abaft the fore-maſt, and the other in the beak-head, before the mouldings of the bowſprit.

Ra'nging [in military affairs] is the act of diſpoſing of troops in a condition proper for an engagement or for a march.

Ra'ngle [with falconers] is when gravel is given to an hawk, to bring her to a ſtomach.

Ra'nglifeer [with hunters] a ſtag with lofty horns, reſembling the branches of trees.

Rani'næ *Venæ*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the frog-veins, certain veins that appear under the tongue.

Rank, *adj.* [*rancido*, It. *rancioſo*, Sp. of *rancidus*, Lat. rack, Teut.] 1. Stinking, ſmelling ill, noiſome, rancid. 2. [Ranc, Sax.] ſhooting forth into too many branches and leaves, as plants do, luxuriant, ſtrong. 3. Fruitful, bearing ſtrong plants. 4. High-taſted, ſtrong in quality. 5. High-grown, rampant. As *rank* idolatry. *Stillingfleet*. 6. Groſs, coarſe. 7. The iron of a plane is ſet rank, when its edge ſtands ſo flat below the ſole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick ſhaving. *Moxon*.

Rank, *ſubſt.* [*rang*, Fr. in military affairs] 1. The ſtraight line which the ſoldiers of a batallion or ſquadron make, as they ſtand ſide by ſide. 2. Any range or row in general. 3. Range of ſubordination. 4. Claſs, order. 5. Due place allotted a thing ſuitable to its nature, quality, or merit; degree of dignity. 6. Dignity, high place. See Order.

To Rank, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. *ranger*, Fr.] 1. To place abreaſt. 2. To range in any particular claſs. 3. To arrange methodically.

To Rank, *verb neut.* to be ranged, to be placed.

To Ra'nkle, *verb neut.* [of *rank*] to feſter, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

Ra'nkly, *adv.* [from *rank*] coarſely, groſly.

Ra'nkness [rancneſſe, Sax.] the quality of having a frowzy, ſtrong, or noiſome ſmell; alſo luxuriance or ſuperfluity of growth in plants.

Ra'nny, *ſubſt.* the ſhrewmouſe. *Brown*.

To Ra'nsack [ranſaka, Su. of ran, Sax. and ſaka, Su. to ſearch for, to ſeize, randſage, Du.] 1. To rifle, to plunder, to pillage. 2. To ſearch narrowly. 3. To deflower or violate.

Ra'nsom [*rançon*, Fr.] a ſum of money paid for redeeming of a captive, or for the liberty of a priſoner of war, or for the pardon of ſome notorious offender.

Ra'nsom, or Rede'mption [in divinity] in the figurative uſe of the word, ſignifies any thing by which a deliverance is obtained; and accordingly a *redeemer*, and *deliverer*, are frequently in ſcripture *convertible terms*. Thus Moſes is ſtiled λυτρωτης, the *redeemer* of the Jews, Acts vii. 35. [See the original] as God by his hand *redeemed* [or delivered] the Jews out of their *Egyptian* captivity. But when this term is applied to our deliverance by Christ, we are expreſsly told that he gave Himſelf, his *life* [or ſoul] a *ranſom* for us." 1 Tim. ii. 6. compared with Mark x. 45. The life [or ſoul] of Chriſt, in the preſent caſe, was that which anſwers to the price or ranſom laid down in the redemption of captives. And would the reader ſee what conſtruction our predeceſſors in the faith put upon this fact, he may compare theſe words of St. *Irenæus*, "the Lord having redeemed [or ranſomed] us with his own blood, and having given his soul for our souls, and his flesh for our flesh," with that reply which he made to the Ebionites, "How could he be ſaid to have more than Solomon or Jonah, and to be Lord of David, who was of the same substance with them"? [meaning as to his soul; for the conſtantiality of Christ's body with ours was out of the queſtion.] Iren. *adv. Hereſes*, *Ed. Grabe*, p. 393, 358. But *Eunomius*, in the fourth century, expreſſes himſelf in yet ſtronger terms; for when combating that *Cerinthianizing* ſpirit, which began then to be in vogue, and aſcribed the ſufferings of *Chriſt* to his human nature, he ſays, "Are ye not of all men the moſt pityable, who affirm a man to have ſuffered for all men, and to *this* [*i. e.* not to a divine person, but to a *mere man* united to him] aſcribing your own redemption? — So great a ſtreſs did theſe ancient writers lay on the divine excellence and dignity of the *perſon* that ſuffered for us, agreeable to the author of the Hebrews, chap. i. ver. 1, 3. And ſo true it is, that tho' the idea of Equivalents, &c. is not eſſential to the proper import of the words, *offering*, *atonement*, *propitiation*, and other ſacrificial terms; yet does it *bolt out to view*, in the preſent caſe, from the fact itself compared with the ineffable preheminence and dignity of the Perſon concerned. So that we can not only ſay with the poet,

Unum pro multis dabitur caput——But alſo,
Pluris *enim Decii, quam qui Servantur ab illis*.

See Atonement-money, Propitiation, Cerinthians, and Nestorianism, compared. Above all, ſee Incarnation, and *Iren.* p. 243, 247, 427.

To Ra'nsom, *verb act.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] to pay a ranſom for, to redeem from captivity or puniſhment.

Ra'nsomless [of *ranſom*] free from ranſom.

To Rant [perhaps of randten, randen, Du. to rave] to rage, to rave, to ſwagger in violent or high ſounding language, without proportionable dignity of thought.

Rant, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] high ſounding language, unſupported by dignity of ſentiment, any thing of ſtyle that is overſtrained.

Rant [in the drama] an extravagant flight of paſſion, over-ſhooting nature in probability.

Ra'nter, an extravagant in flights of language, a raking fellow.

Ra'ntipole, *ſubſt.* [with the vulgar] a rude or wild boy or girl.

Rantipole, *adj.* wild, rakiſh, roving. *Congreve*.

To Ra'ntipole, *verb neut.* to run about, to rove wildly. *Arbuthnot*.

Ra'nula, Lat. 1. A little frog. 2. [With anatomiſts] a ſwelling under the tongue, which, like a ligament, hinders a child from ſucking or ſpeaking. *Ranula* is a ſoft ſwelling, poſſeſſing thoſe ſalivals under the tongue: It is made by congeſtion; and its progreſs filleth up the ſpace between the jaws, and maketh a tumor externally under the chin. *Wiſeman*.

Ranula'res [with anatomiſts] two veins under the tongue, ariſing from the external jugular, and running on either ſide the *linea mediana*.

Ranu'nculus, Lat. a flower called crow-foot, or golden knap.

To Rap, *verb act.* [hrieppan, Sax. prob. of ραπιζω, Gr.] 1. To ſtrike, to hit, with a quick ſmart blow. 2. [*Rapio extra ſe*, Lat.] to ſtrike with rapture, to hurry out of itſelf. 3. To ſnatch away. 4. *To rap and rend*; more properly *rap* and *ran* [rœpan, Sax. to bind, and rana, Iſland. to plunder. *Johnſon*] to ſieze by violence.

To Rap [with the vulgar] to barter, to exchange.

Rap, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a quick ſmart blow.

Ra'pa, Lat. a turnep.

Rapa'cious [*rapacis*, of *rapax*, Lat. *rapace*, Fr. *rapacio*, It. *rapaz*, Sp.] ravenous, greedy, ſiezing by violence, addicted to plunder.

Rapa'ciously, *adv.* [of *rapacious*] by violent robbery or rapine, greedily, ravenouſly.

Rapa'ciousness, or Rapa'city [from *rapacious* or *rapacité*, Fr. *rapacità*, It. of *rapacitas*, of *rapio*, Lat. to ſnatch] ravening, ravenouſneſs, aptneſs to take away by violence.

Rape, *ſubſt.* [of *rapio*, Lat. to ſnatch with violence, *rapt*, Fr. *q. d.* of *raptio*, Lat.] 1. A raviſhing or forcible violation of the chaſtity of a woman or virgin. 2. Privation, act of forcibly taking away. 3. Something ſnatched away. 4. [Of the foreſt] a treſpaſs committed in the foreſt by violence. 5. The wood or ſtalks of the cluſters of grapes, when dried and freed from the fruit. 6. A plant from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed. 7. A part of a county, being much the ſame as an hundred.

Rape *Wine*, a ſort of ſmall wine.

Ra'pha [with anatomiſts] a ridge or line which runs along the under ſide of the penis, and, reaching from the frænum to the anus, divides the ſcrotum and peritonæum into two.

Rapha'nitis, Lat. [ραφανιτις, Gr.] a kind of flower-de-luce.

Rapha'nus, Lat. [in botany] the radiſh root.

Ra'phe [in anatomy] the ſame as *ſuture*.

Ra'pid, *adj.* [*rapide*, Fr. *rapido*, It. and Sp. of *rapidus*, of *rapio*, Lat. to ſnatch away haſtily] ſwift, quick, having a violent motion.

Rapi'dity, or Ra'pidness [of *rapid*, or *rapiditas*, Lat. *rapidité*, Fr. of *rapio*, Lat.] ſwiftneſs, quickneſs, haſty motion, carrying ſomewhat with it.

Ra'pidly, *adv.* [of *rapid*] ſwiftly, with a quick motion.

Ra'pier [*une rapiere*, Fr. ſo called from the quickneſs of its motion] a long ſlender ſword, uſed only in thruſting.

Rapier-fish, *ſubſt.* The *rapier-fiſh*, called xiphias, grows ſometimes to the length of five yards: the ſword, which grows level from the ſnout of the fiſh, is here about a yard long, at the baſis four inches over, two-edged and pointed exactly like a rapier: He preys on fiſhes, having firſt ſtabbed them with this ſword. *Grew*.

Rapifo'lious, *adj.* [of *rapa*, a turnip, and *folium*, Lat. a leaf; in botanic writings] having a leaf like a turnip.

Ra'pine, Fr. [*rapina*, It. Sp. and Lat. of *rapio*, to ſnatch violently, &c.] 1. Robbery, pillaging, act of taking away a thing by open violence, and differs from theft, that being taken away privately, or both, contrary to the mind of the owner. 2. Violence, force.

Rapi'strum [in botany] wild muſtard, carloc, a weed.

Rapparee's [of *rapio*, Lat. to ſnatch or take away] certain Iriſh robbers.

Ra'pper [of *rap*] 1. One who raps or ſtrikes. 2. [In vulgar language] a great oath or lye.

Ra'pping, *part.* of *rap* [of *fraper*, Fr.] the act of ſtriking ſmartly.

Ra'pport, Fr. relation, proportion. A word introduced by Temple, but not copied by others.

Ra'psody [*rapſodia*, Lat. ραψωδια, of ραπτω, to ſtick, and ωδη, Gr. ode] a connecting together or repetition of a great number of heroic verſes; but more uſually a tedious and impertinent ſpinning out a diſcourſe to no purpoſe; a joining parts together that have no natural connection. See Rhapsody.

Rapt, or Rapp'd, *part.* of *rap* [*raptus*, Lat.] ſnatched or taken away by force.

Rapt, *ſubſt.* [of *rap*] a trance, an ecſtacy.

Ra'pture [*raptura*, Lat.] 1. The act of taking or ſnatching away, as the *rapture* of St. Paul into the third heaven. 2. Ecſtaſy, a tranſport of mind cauſed by any pleaſing paſſion. 3. Haſte, quickneſs, rapidity.

Poetical Rapture, the heat or fire of a poet's fancy.

Ra'ptured, *adj.* [of *rapture*] raviſhed, tranſported or raptured in bliſs.

Ra'pturous, *adj.* [of *rapture*] raviſhing, tranſporting, ecſtatic.

Rare, *adj.* [French in all the ſenſes but the laſt; *raro*, It. and Sp. of *rarus* Lat.] 1. Scarce, happening but ſeldom, extraordinary, uncommon, ſingular, excellent, valuable to a degree ſeldom found. 2. Thinly ſcattered. 3. [With philoſophers] thin, ſubtile, not compacted together. 4. *Rare body*; one that is very porous, whoſe parts are at a great diſtance one from another, and which contains but a little matter under a great deal of bulk. 5. Raw, not fully ſubdued by the fire, not thoroughly dreſſed for food.

Ra'reeshow [This word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare ſhow*] a ſhow carried in a box.

Rarefa'ction, Fr. [*rarefazione*, It. of *rarefactio*, Lat. with philoſophers] as the rarefaction of a natural body, is its taking up more dimenſions or larger ſpace than it did before; contrary to condenſation.

Rarefa'ctives, *ſubſt.* plur. of *rarefactive*, or Rarefacie'ntia, Lat. [with phyſicians] medicines which open and enlarge the pores of the ſkin, to give an eaſy vent to the matter of perſpiration.

Rarefi'able, *adj.* [of *rarefy*] that may be rarefied, capable of rarefaction.

To Ra'refy, *verb act.* [*rarefier*, Fr. *rarefare*, It. of *rarefacio*, of *rarus*, rare, and *facio*, Lat. to make] to make thin; the contrary to condenſe.

To Rarefy, *verb neut.* to become thin or rare.

Ra'rely, *adv.* [of *rare*] finely, nicely ; alſo ſeldom, not often.

Ra'reness [of *rare*] 1. State of happening ſeldom, not frequency. 2. Value occaſioned by ſcarcity. 3. Thinneſs. *Rarity* in this ſenſe is more uſual.

Ra'rity [*raritas*, Lat. *rarité*, Fr. *rarita*, It.] 1. A rare thing, a thing that is extraordinary for beauty or workmanſhip, a curioſity, a thing valued for its ſcarcity. 2. Not frequency. 3. Uncommonneſs. 4. [In philoſophy] ſubtilty, thinneſs ; in oppoſition to denſity or thickneſs.

Ra'sant *Line of Defence* [in fortification] is that part of the curtain or flank, whence the ſhot exploded razes or glances along the face of the oppoſite baſtion.

Ra'scal, *ſubſt.* [either of ꞃaꞅcal, Sax. old traſh, trumpery, or *racaile*, Fr. riff-raff, the mob] a ſorry fellow, a rogue, a ſcoundrel.

Rascal *Deer* [of ꞃaꞅcal, Sax.] a lean deer.

Rasca'lion, *ſubſt.* [of *raſcal*] one of the loweſt of the mob. *Hudibras.*

Rasca'lity]of *raſcal*] the ſcum of the people, the rabble ; alſo a baſe raſcally action : a vulgar and improper uſe.

Ra'scally, *adj.* [of *raſcal*] baſe, vile, villanous.

To **Rase**, *verb act.* This word is written *raſe* or *raze* [*delere raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Lat.] 1. To ſkim, to ſtrike on the ſurface. 2. To overthrow, to deſtroy. 3. To eraſe, to blot out by raſure.

To **Rase** *in the Ground* [with horſemen] is to gallop near the ground.

Ra'sed, *part. paſſ.* of *raſe* ; which ſee [*raſé*, Fr.] demoliſhed ; alſo blotted out.

Rash, *ſubſt.* 1. [*Raſcia*, It.] ſattin. *Minſhew.* 2. [Corrupted probably from *ruſh*] a diſeaſe, an eruption, or efflореſcence upon the ſkin, thrown out in fevers or ſurfeits.

Rash, *adj.* [ꞃaꝺ, Sax. raſch, Du.] over-haſty, precipitate, incogitant, violent.

Ra'sher *of Bacon* [prob. of *raſura lardi*, Lat.] a thin ſlice.

Ra'shly, *adv.* [of *raſh*] haſtily, precipitately, unadviſedly.

Ra'shness [of *raſh* ; ꞃaꝺneꞅꞅe, Sax.] over-haſtineſs, inconſiderate heat of temper, fool-hardineſs.

Ra'sor, or **Ra'zor** [*raſoir*, Fr. *raſojo*, It. of *radendo*, Lat. ſhaving] a knife or inſtrument for ſhaving. See **Razor**.

Rasp [*raſpo*, It.] 1. A delicious berry that grows on a ſpecies of the bramble, a raſpberry. Sorrel ſet amongſt *raſps*, and the *raſps* will be ſmaller. *Bacon.* 2. [*Rape*, Fr. *raſpo*, It. and Sp.] a large rough file, commonly uſed for wearing away wood.

To **Rasp**, *verb act.* [*raſpare*, It. *raper*, Fr. *raſpàr*, Sp.] to file, to rub to powder with a raſp or rough file.

Ra'spatory, *ſubſt.* [*raſpatoir*, Fr.] an inſtrument to chip or raſp bread ; alſo a ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſcrape foul and ſcaly bones.

Ra'spberry, or **Ra'sberry**, *ſubſt.* a berry of an agreeable taſte and fine flavour, probably ſo called from its being rough on the outſide like a raſp.

Ra'spberry-bush, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of bramble.

Ra'sure, *ſubſt.* [*raſura*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſhaving or ſcraping. 2. A daſh ſtruck with a pen over a writing, a mark where ſomething has been ſtruck out or eraſed.

Rat [rotta, Su. *rat*, Fr. ratte, Du. *ratta*, Sp.] 1. An animal of the mouſe kind, an amphibious creature, infeſting houſes, ſhips, &c. 2. An opprobrious term for a citizen. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ſmell a **Rat** [*ſoupconner*, Fr. *ſuboleo*, Lat.] to diſcover ſome intrigue, to ſuſpect danger, to be put on the watch by ſuſpicion, as the cat by the ſcent of a rat.

Rat *Trap* [*une ratiere*, Fr.] a device for catching rats.

Ra'table, *adj.* [of *rate*] that may be rated, ſet at a certain value or rate.

Ra'tably, *adv.* [of *ratable*] according to a certain rate, proportonably, to a certain value.

Ratafi'a, a fine ſpirituous liquor, prepared from ſeveral ſorts of fruits, as apricots, cherries, &c.

Rata'n, an Indian cane.

Ratch, or **Rash** [in clock work] a ſort of wheel, which ſerves to lift up the detents every hour, and to make the clock ſtrike.

Ra'tches [in a watch, &c.] the ſmall teeth at the bottom of the barrel, which ſtop it in winding up.

Rate [of *rata*, ſc. *portio*, Lat.] 1. A price or value ſet upon any thing. 2. Allowance ſettled. 3. Degree, comparative height or value. 4. Quantity aſſignable. 5. That which ſets a value, ſtandard. The *rate* and ſtandard of wit. *South.* 6. Manner of doing any thing, degree to which it is done. 7. Tax, proportion of money impoſed by a pariſh.

To **Rate**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt ; *ratum precium imponere*, Lat.] 1. To value or ſet a certain price upon a thing. 2. [Reita, Iſland. of *iratus*, Lat. angry, or ꞃæꝺe, Sax. fierce, or ratelen, Du.] to chide or ſcold haſtily or vehemently.

Rates *of Ships*, are the largeneſs and capacity of ſhips of war, and are ſix : The difference is commonly reckoned by the length and breadth of the gun deck, the number of tuns they contain, the number of men and guns they carry.

Firſt **Rate** *Ship*, has the gun-deck from 159 to 174 feet in length, and from 44 to 45 feet in breadth, contains from 1313 to 1882 tuns, carries from 706 to 800 men, and from 96 to 110 guns.

Second **Rate**, has its gun-deck from 153 to 165 feet in length, and from 41 to 46 feet in breadth, contains from 1086 to 1482 tuns, carries from 524 to 640 men, and from 84 to 90 guns.

Third **Rate**, has its gun-deck from 142 to 158 feet in length, and from 37 to 42 feet in breadth, contains from 871 to 1262 tuns, carries from 389 to 476 men, and from 64 to 80 guns.

Fourth **Rate**, has its gun-deck from 118 to 146 feet in length, and from 29 to 38 feet in breadth, contains from 448 to 915 tuns, carries from 216 to 346 men, and from 48 to 60 guns.

Fifth **Rate**, has its gun-deck from 100 to 120 feet in length, and from 24 to 31 feet in breadth; contains from 269 to 542 tuns, carries from 50 to 110 men, and from 16 to 24 guns.

Rate *Tythe*, a duty paid by the owners of cattle, when kept in a pariſh for leſs than a year.

Ratee'n [*ratine*, Fr.] a ſort of ſtuff for garments.

Rath, *ſubſt.* a hill. *Spenſer.*

Rath, *adj.* [ꞃaꝺ. Sax. quickly] early, coming before the time. Bring the *rath* primroſe, that forſaken dies. *Milton.*

Rath, *adv.* [from the adj.] early. *Spenſer.*

Ra'ther, *adv.* [ꞃaꝺoꞃ, or hꞃaꝺheꞃ, Sax. this is a comparative from *rath* ; ꞃaꝺ. ſoon ; now obſolete] 1. More willingly, with better liking. 2. Preferably, with better reaſon, upon better grounds. 3. In a greater degree than otherwiſe. 4. More properly. 5. Eſpecially. 6. *To have rather* ; to deſire in preference to any thing elſe. *Rogers.*

Ratifica'tion, Fr. [*ratificazione*, It. *ratificacion*, Sp. of *ratificatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ratifying or confirming ſomething done by another in one's name 2. [In law] the confirmation of a clerk in a benefice, &c. formerly given him by the biſhop, where the right of patronage is doubted to be in the king.

Ra'tifier [of *ratify*] the perſon or thing that ratifies.

To **Ra'tify** [*ratifico*, *ratum facio*, Lat. *ratifier*. Fr.] to confirm or eſtabliſh, eſpecially by a public act ; to ſettle.

Ra'tio, Lat. 1. Reaſon, conſideration, regard. 2. [In arethmetic and geometry] that relation of homogenous things, which determines the quantity of one from the quantity of another, without the intervention of any third : or it is the reaſon or proportion that ſeveral quantities or numbers have one to another, with reſpect to their greatneſs or ſmallneſs.

Ratiocinabi'lity [of *ratiocinabilis*, Lat.] reaſonableneſs.

To **Ratio'cinate**, *verb neut.* *raziocinare*, It. *ratiotinor*, Lat.] to reaſon, to argue.

Ratiocina'tion, Fr. [of *ratiocinatio*, Lat.] a rational debating, arguing, or diſputing ; reaſoning ; the art of exerciſing the faculty of reaſoning ; the operation of reaſon, or reaſon deduced into diſcourſe by drawing conſequences from premiſes,

Ratio'cinative, *adj.* [of *ratiocinate*] pertaining to ratiocination, advancing by proceſs of reaſon or diſcourſe.

Ra'tion, Fr. [*racion*, Sp] a portion of ammunition bread, or forage, diſtributed to every man in the army.

Ration [*of Bread*] for a foot ſoldier, is a pound and a half per day.

Ra'tionably, *adv.* reaſonably. Rather rationally. See **Rationally**.

Ra'tional, *adj.* [*razionale*, It. of *rationalis*, Lat.] 1. Endued with reaſon, having the faculty of reaſoning. 2. Agreeable to reaſon, reaſonable. 3. Wiſe, judicious, prudent.

Rational *Horizon* [in aſtronomy] is that whoſe plane is conceived to paſs thro' the centre of the earth ; and therefore divides the globe into two equal portions or hemiſpheres.

Ra'tional *Quantity*, &c. a quantity or number commenſurable to unity.

Ra'tional *Integer*, is that whereof unity is an aliquot part.

Rational *Fraction*, is that which is equal to ſome aliquot parts of an unite.

Rational *mixed Number*, is one that conſiſts of an integer and a fraction, or of unity and a broken number.

Rationa'le, *ſubſt.* Lat. an account or ſolution of ſome opinion, action, hypotheſis, phænomenon, or the like, on principles of reaſon ; a detail with reaſons.

Ra'tionale [the חשן of the Hebrews] part of the ſacerdotal veſtment worn by the Jewiſh high-prieſt, the *breaſt-plate*, Exod. c. xxviii. v. 4—15. See **Urim**.

Ra'tionalist, *ſubſt.* [of *rational*] one who proceeds in his diſquiſitions and practice wholly upon principles of reaſon ; one who prefers reaſon before revelation.

Rationa'lity [of *rational*] 1. The faculty of reaſoning. 2. Reaſonableneſs, agreeableneſs to reaſon.

Ra'tionally, *adv.* [of *rational*] reaſonably.

Ra'tionalness [of *rational*] the ſtate of being reaſonable.

Ratio'nis *Os*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the bone of the fore-head, otherwiſe called *os frontis*.

Ra'titus, *Quadrans*, Lat. a Roman coin ſtamped with the impreſſion of a ſhip, in weight four ounces.

Rat *Lines*, or **Ra'tlings** [in a ſhip] thoſe lines which make the ladder-ſteps to get up the ſhrouds and puttocks.

Ra'tsbane, *ſubſt.* [of *rat* and *bane*] poiſon for rats, commonly made of arſenic.

Ra't-tail [with horſemen] a horſe that has no hair upon his tail.

Ra'tteen, ſee **Rateen**.

To **Ra'ttle**, *verb neut.* [prob. of ratolen, Du. or hꞃeoꞇan, Sax.] 1. To make a quick, ſharp noiſe, with frequent colliſions of bodies not very ſonorous : when bodies are ſonorous, the noiſe is called *jingling*. 2. To talk eagerly, to be noiſy.

To **Rattle**, *verb act.* [hꞃeoꞇan, Sax.] 1. To move a thing ſo as to make a quick, ſharp noiſe. 2. To ſtun with a noiſe, to drive away with a noiſe. 3. To ſcold at, to rate, to rail at clamorouſly.

To **Rattle** [ſpoken of a goat] to make a noiſe for deſire of copulation.

Rattle, 1. A quick, ſharp noiſe nimble repeated. 2. Empty and loud talk. 3. [Ratel, Du.] a toy for a child, an inſtrument which, agitated, makes a rattling noiſe. 4. A plant.

Ra'ttle-headed, *adj.* [of *rattle* and *head*] noiſy, giddy, not ſteady.

Rattle-*Snake* [in Virginia, &c.] a large ſnake having a rattle in his tail, whence the name, compoſed of bones incloſed in a dry huſk ; but altho' the bite of it is mortal, yet it never meddles with any thing, unleſs provoked. See the figure of this ſnake, Plate VII. Fig. 20.

Ra'ttlesnake *Root*, *ſubſt.* Rattleſnake-root, called alſo ſeneka, belongs to a plant, a native of Virginia. The Indians uſe it as a certain remedy againſt the bite of a rattleſnake. It has been recommended in all caſes in which the blood is known to be thick and ſizy. *Hill.*

Rattoo'n, a Weſt-Indian fox, which has this peculiar property, that if any thing be offered to it that has lain in water, it will wipe and turn it about with its fore-feet, before it will put it to its mouth.

To **Ra'vage**, *verb act.* [*ravager*, Fr.] to ranſack, to ſpoil, to lay waſte, to pillage.

Ravage, Fr. *ſubſt.* havock, waſte, ſpoil, ruin.

Ra'vager [of *ravage*] one that ravages, a plunderer, a ſpoiler.

Rau'city [*raucité*, Fr. *raucitas*, *raucus*, Lat. hoarſe] loud, rough noiſe, hoarſeneſs. The *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon.*

To **Rave**, *verb neut.* [reven, Du. *rever*, Fr.] 1. To talk idly, or madly, to be light-headed. 2. To burſt out into furious exclamations as if mad. 3 To be unreaſonably fond.

To **Ra'vel**, *verb act.* [of ravelen, Du.] 1. To entangle, to ſnarl; as hard twiſted thread. 2. To make intricate, to perplex. 3. To unweave, to unknit.

To RAVEL, *verb neut.* 1. To run out in threads; as knitting, and ſlight woven cloth does. 2. To fall into perplexity or confuſion. 3. To work in perplexity, to buſy one's ſelf with intricacies.

RA´VELINS, Fr. [in fortification] works conſiſting of two faces that make a ſalient angle, which are commonly called half-moons by the ſoldiers: they are raiſed before the courtins or counterſcarps.

To RA´VEN, *verb act.* [ꞃaꝼian, Sax. to rob, to ſnatch greedily; or *ravir*, Fr.] to devour greedily.

To RAVEN, *verb neut.* to prey rapaciouſly. Benjamin ſhall *raven* like a wolf. *Geneſis.*

RAVEN [ꞃœꝼen, of ꞃæꝼian, Sax. to ſnatch; rafn, D.] a large black fowl.

RA´VENING [of *raven*] rapine, greedy eating.

RA´VENOUS, *adj.* [of *raven*, of *raveneux*, Fr.] greedy, gluttonous, furiouſly voracious.

RA´VENOUSLY, *adv.* [of *ravenous*] greedily, rapaciouſly.

RA´VENOUSNESS [of *ravenous*] greedineſs, rapacious, devouring appetite, rage for prey.

RAUGHT [obſolete *pret.* and *part paſſ.* of REACH. See To REACH] ſnatched, attained.

To RA´VIN, *verb act.* [of ꞃæꞃian, Sax. to ſnatch. This were better *raven*, which ſee] to devour, or eat greedily.

RA´VIN [of ꞃæꝼian, Sax.] 1. Prey, food got by violence. 2. Rapine, ravenouſneſs. Expoſed to the *ravin* of any vermin that may find them. *Ray.*

RA´VING [of *rave*; *reverie*, Fr.] delirious talking, *&c.*

RA´VINGLY, *adv.* [of *rave*] with diſtraction, frantickly.

To RA´VISH [*ravir*, Fr. *rapire*, It. of *rapio*, Lat.] 1. To take or ſnatch away violently. 2. To conſtuprate by force, to commit a rape upon a woman. 3. To charm or pleaſe exceedingly, to tranſport with joy, admiration, to delight, to rapture.

RA´VISHER [*raviſſeur*, Fr.] 1. One that conſtuprates, or embraces a woman by violence. 2. One who takes any thing by violence.

RA´VISHINGNESS [*raviſſement*, Fr.] a raviſhing, charming, delighting nature or quality.

RA´VISHMENT [*raviſſement*, Fr.] the raviſhing or violent deflowering of a woman; alſo a tranſport of joy, rapture, any pleaſing violence on the mind.

RA´VISHMENT [in law] is the taking away either a woman or an heir in ward.

RAVI´SSANT [in heraldry] is the term uſed to expreſs the poſture of a wolf half raiſed, as it were juſt ſpringing forwards upon his prey.

RAU´COMEN [in *Virginia*, *&c.*] a kind of fruit like a gooſeberry.

RAW, *adj.* [hꞃeaꝩ, Sax. râä, Su. and Dan. rauw, Du.] 1. Spoken of meat not thoroughly cooked or ſubdued by the fire. 2. Not covered with the ſkin. 3. Sore. 4. Not ripe. 5. Unſeaſoned, unripe as to ſkill. 6. Bleak, chill. The *raw* cold climate. *Spenſer.* 7. Not concocted.

RAW-BONED, *adj.* [of *raw* and *bone*] having bones ſcarce covered with fleſh.

RA´W-HEAD [of *raw* and *head*] the name of a ſpectre, mentioned to fright children.

RA´WLY, *adv.* [of *raw*] 1. In a raw manner. 2. Unſkilfully. 3. Newly. Some upon their children *rawly* left. *Shakeſpeare.*

RA´WNESS [of *raw*; hꞃeaꝩneꞅ, Sax.] 1. Being without ſkin. 2. State of being raw or unconcocted. 3. State of not being cooked, or not thoroughly dreſſed. 4. Unſkilfulneſs, unexperienced. The *rawneſs* of his ſeamen. *Hakewell.* 5. Having the ſkin flayed off.

RAY [*raye*, *ragon*, Fr. *reggio*, It. *rayò*, Sp. of *radius*, Lat.] 1. A beam of the ſun or any ſtar.

RAY [in a figurative ſenſe] 1. The luſtre or brightneſs of any thing, either corporeal or intellectual. 2. [*Raye*, Fr. *raia*, Lat.] a ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.* 3. [*lolium*, Lat.] an herb. *Ainſworth.*

RAY, for ARRAY. *Spenſer.*

RAY [in optics] a line of light propagated from a radiant point, thro' an unreſiſting medium, or, according to Sir Iſaac Newton, the leaſt parts of light, whether ſucceſſive in the ſame line, or contemporary in ſeveral lines.

Common RAY [in optics] is a right line drawn from the point of concourſe of the two optical axes through the middle of the right line, which paſſes by the center of the apple of the eye.

Principal RAY [in perſpective] is the perpendicular diſtance between the eye, and the vertical plane or table.

Convergent RAYS [in optics] are thoſe which going from divers points of the object, incline towards one and the ſame point tending to the eye.

Divergent RAYS [in optics] are thoſe rays which going from the point of a viſible object are diſperſed, and continually depart one from another, according as they are removed from the object.

Diverging RAYS [in optics] are ſuch as go continually receding from each other.

Parallel RAYS [in optics] are thoſe rays that keep an equal diſtance from the viſible object to the eye, which is ſuppoſed to be infinitely remote from the object.

RAY [with botaniſts] is ſeveral ſemi florets, ſet round a diſk, in form of a radiant ſtar.

To RAY *Corn*, to fan it, in order to ſeparate it from the chaff.

RAY *Graſs*, a ſort of graſs or herb.

RAYONNA´NT [in heraldry] ſignifies darting forth rays, as the ſun does, when it ſhines out.

RAZE, *ſubſt.* [*rayz*, Sp. a root] a root or ſprig of ginger. This is commonly written *race*, but leſs properly.

To RAZE, *verb act.* [*razer*, or *raſer*, Fr. prob. of ϱαιω, Gr.] 1. To ruin, to overthrow. 2. To efface, to ſcrape or blot out. 3. To extirpate, to root out.

RA´ZOR, or RA´SOR [*culter raſorius*, Lat. or raſor] a barber's knife or inſtrument for ſhaving, with a thick back and blade, but fine edge.

RA´ZORFISH, *ſubſt.* the ſheath or *razorfiſh* reſembleth in length and bigneſs a man's finger. *Carew.*

RA´ZORS [with hunters] the tuſhes or tuſks of a boar.

RA´ZOURABLE, *adj.* [of *razor*] fit to be ſhaved; obſolete.

RA´ZURE, *ſubſt.* See RASURE.

RE, is an inſeparable or compounding particle, uſed by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us, which being placed before a word, generally implies a repeated or backward action, *e. g.* to *relapſe*, to fall ill again, to return, to come back, *&c.*

REACCE´SS, *ſubſt.* [of *re* and *acceſs*] viſit renewed.

REACH [ꞃæc, Sax.] 1. A diſtance as far as a line can be extended, a bow, gun, *&c.* can carry, or as a man can come at, extent. 2. The act of reaching or bringing to one by extenſion of the hand. 3. Power of reaching or taking in the hand. 4. Power of attainment or management. 5. [In a metaphorical ſenſe] capacity of mind, ability, power, limit of faculties. 6. Contrivance, deep thought, artful ſcheme. 7. A fetch or artifice to attain ſome remote advantage. Particular *reaches* and ends of his own, underhand. *Bacon.* 8. Tendency to remote conſequences. 9. [With mariners] the diſtance between any two points of land, that lie in a right line one from another.

To REACH [*irr.* and *reg. verb*, of ꞃæcan, Sax. recke, Dan. recken, Du. and L. Ger. recken, H. Ger. *old pret.* and *part. paſſ.* raught] 1. To touch with the hand extended. 2. To arrive at, to attain any thing diſtant, to ſtrike from a diſtance. 3. To fetch from ſome place diſtant, and give. 4. To bring forward from a diſtant place. *Reach* hither thy finger. *St. John.* 5. To hold out, to ſtretch forth. 6. To obtain, to attain. 7. To transfer, to convey. 8. To penetrate to. 9. To be adequate to. 10. To extend to. 11. To extend, to ſpread abroad.

To REACH, *verb neut.* 1. To be extended or ſtretched out. 2. To be extended far. 3. To penetrate. 4. To endeavour to attain. 5. To take in the hand.

REA´CHLESS, *adj.* [ꞃeacelear, Sax.] negligent.

To RE´ACT, *verb act.* [of *re* and *act*] to return the impulſe.

REA´CTION [in phyſics] is the action whereby a body acted upon returns the action by a reciprocal one upon the agent. Action and *reaction* are equal. *Arbuthnot.*

To READ, [*irr. verb.* of ꞃæꝺan, Sax. reden, in Ger. now ſignifies to ſpeak; READ, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* ꞃæꝺꝺa, Sax.] 1. To peruſe things printed, written, or engraved. 2. To diſcover by characters or marks. 3. To learn by obſervation. 4. To know fully.

To READ, *verb neut.* 1. To perform the act of peruſing any thing written. 2. To be ſtudious in books 3. To know by reading.

READ, or REDE, *ſubſt.* [ꞃæꝺ, Sax. raed, Du.] 1. Counſel or advice. 2. Saying, ſaw; it is obſolete in both ſenſes.

READ, *part. adj.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced *reed*; the preterite and participle *red*] ſkilful by reading.

READE´PTION [of *re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] act of recovering or regaining. *Bacon.*

REA´DER [ꞃæꝺeꞃe, of ꞃæꝺan, Sax.] 1. One who reads or peruſes any thing written. 2 One ſtudious in books. 3. One whoſe office is to read prayers in a church.

RE´ADERSHIP [of *reader*] the office of reading prayers in a church. *Swift*,

RE´ADILY, *adv.* [of *ready*] with expedition, with little hindrance or delay.

REA´DINESS [of *ready*] 1. Preparedneſs, ſtate of being willing. 2. Expediteneſs, promptitude. 3. The ſtate of being ready and fit. 4. Faculty, freedom from hindrance.

REA´DING, *ſubſt.* [of *read*] 1. Peruſal of books, ſtudy in books. 2. A prelection, a lecture. 3. Public recital. Weakly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.* 4. [In criticiſm] Variation of copies; as various readings, are the different manners of reading the *text* of authors in antient *manuſcripts*, &c. thro' the ignorance of the copiers; add alſo, from their *haſte*, *oſcitancy*; and ſometimes their inſerting a *marginal note*, through miſtake into the text itſelf. To inſtance only in one ſingle caſe, we find in St. *Origen*'s authentic works ſome noble deſcriptions of the *Son*'s divinity; one of which I remember to have read with this clauſe in the *rear* of it, "Hadſt thou ſaid as much of the *ſpirit*, thou hadſt given us a *compleat theology*." But to which of theſe cauſes muſt we aſcribe that *pious fraud*, which (if I am informed right) was lately practiſed upon the ALEXANDRIAN MANUSCRIPT, on that ſo much controverted text, 1 *Tim.* c. iii. v. 16? See BIBLIOTAPHIST, INTERPOLATION, and INDEX *Expurgatorius*; and admitting the charge for true, ſhall we ſay with *Solomon*, *There is nothing new under the ſun?* Or with the *Roman* poet,

——*Mutatô nomine de* TE
Fabula narratur?——

READING [in geography] a borough-town of Berkſhire, on the river Thames, 40 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

RE-ADMI´SSION [of *re* and *admiſſion*] the act of admitting again.

To RE-ADMI´T, *verb act.* [of *re* and *admit*] to admit or let in again.

To RE-ADO´RN, *verb act.* [of *re* and *adorn*] to deck anew, to adorn again.

REA´DY, *adj.* [redwydd, C. Br. ꞃæd, hꞃæꝺa, or ᵹeꞃeꝺa, Sax. rede, Dan. redo, Su. hꞃaꝺe, Sax. nimble] 1. Prepared for any deſign, ſo as that there can be no delay. 2. Prompt, not delayed. 3. Fit for a purpoſe, not to ſeek. 4. Inclined to, willing, eager. 5. Near, at the point, about to do or be 6. Being at hand, next to hand. 7. Eaſy, opportune, near. 8. Quick, not performed with heſitation. 9. Nimble, not embarraſſed, not ſlow. 10. *To make ready* [ᵹeꞃaꝺian, Sax.] to prepare, to make preparations.

REA´DY, *adv.* ſo as not to need delay, with readineſs.

REA´DY, *ſubſt.* elliptically for ready money; a Scotticiſm, a low word. *Arbuthnot.*

REAFFI´RMANCE, *ſubſt.* [of *re* and *affirmance*] ſecond affirmation.

REAFFO´RESTED, ſpoken of a foreſt, which, having been diſafforeſted, is made a foreſt again.

REAL, *ſubſt.* a Spaniſh coin. See RYAL.

REAL, *adj.* [*réel*, Fr. *reale*, It. of *realis*, Lat.] 1. That is indeed true, genuine, not fictitious, not imaginary; it is applied to a being that actually exiſts. 2. Relating to things, not perſons. 3. [In law] immoveable, as land or tenements.

REA´LGAL, a mineral, a kind of red arſenic, differing from the common, which is white, and from orpiment, which is yellow.

RE´ALISTS, a ſect of ſchool philoſophers, formed in oppoſition to the *nominaliſts*.

REA´LITY, or RE´ALNESS [*realité*, Fr. *realtà*, It. of *realitas*, Lat.] 1. Real exiſtence, the truth of the matter, not what merely ſeems. 2. Something intrinſically important, not merely matter of ſhow.

REALITY [in law] is oppoſed to perſonality.

To RE´ALIZE, *verb act.* [*realiſer*, Fr.] 1. To bring into being or act, to ſuppoſe or admit as a reality. 2. [In commerce] a term ſcarce known before the year 1719, to convert what is gotten in Exchange Alley, *&c.* in paper and imaginary money into land; houſes, moveables, or current ſpecies.

REA´LLY, *adv.* [of *real*] 1. With actual exiſtence. 2. Truly, not ſeemingly. 3 It is a ſlight corroboration of an opinion. Indeed. Why *really* ſixty-five is ſomewhat old. *Young.*

REALM [*royaulme*, Fr. *reame*, It. of *regnum*, Lat.] 1. A kingdom, a king's dominion. 2. Kingly government. This ſenſe is not frequent.

RE'ALTY, *ſubſt.* a word peculiar to Milton. *Realty* means not in this place reality in oppoſition to ſhow, for the Italian dictionary explains the adjective *reale* by loyal. *Pearce* on *Milton.*

REAM [*rame*, Fr. *riſma*, It. *reſma*, Sp. riem, Du.] a bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

To REANNE'X, *verb act.* [of *re* and *annex*] to annex again.

To REA'NIMATE [of *re*, again, and *animo*, Lat.] to put into heart again, to bring to life again.

To REAP, *irr. verb act.* of [ꞃıppan, ꞃepan. Sax. *irr. pret. and part. paſſ.* reapt] 1. To cut down corn in harveſt. 2. To gather, to obtain in general.

To REAP, *verb neut.* to harveſt. They that ſow in tears, ſhall *reap* in joy. *Pſalms.*

REA'PER [ꞃıpeꞃ, Sax.] a labourer, that reaps or cuts duwn corn in harveſt.

REAPING *Hook* [of *reaping* and *hook*] a hook for cutting corn in harveſt.

REAPT, *pret. and part. paſſ.* of *reap.* See To REAP.

To REAR, *verb act.* [of ꞃeꞃan, aꞃæꞃan, Sax.] 1. To erect or ſet up an end, to raiſe up. 2. To lift up from a fall. 3. To move upwards. 4. To bring up to maturity. 5. To inſtruct, to educate, to bring up. 6. To exalt, to elevate. 7. *To rear an end* [ſaid of a horſe] when he riſes ſo high before as to endanger his coming over upon his rider. 8. To rouſe, to ſtir up.

REAR, *adj.* See RARE.

REAR, *adv.* a provincial word. See RARE.

REAR, *ſubſt.* [of *arriére*, Fr.] 1. The hinder part. [ꞃeꞃe, Sax.] rawiſh, as eggs, meat, &c. not ſufficiently boiled or roaſted. 3. [In military art] the hindermoſt part of an army or fleet. 4. The laſt claſs.

REAR-*Admiral*, is the admiral of the third and laſt ſquadron of a royal fleet.

REAR-*Guards*, is that part of an army which paſſes laſt, following the main body, to hinder or ſtop deſerters.

REAR-*Half-Files*, are the three hindermoſt ranks of a battalion, when it is drawn up ſix deep.

REAR-*Rank*, the laſt rank of a battalion or ſquadron, when drawn up.

REA'RMOUSE, *ſubſt.* [more properly *reremouſe*, hꞃeꞃemuꞅ, Sax.] the leatherwinged bat.

REA'RWARD, *ſubſt.* [of *rear*] 1. The laſt troop. The *rearward* of the camp. *Numbers.* 2. The tail, end or a train behind.

To RE-ASCE'ND, *verb neut.* [of *re*, again, and *aſcendo*, Lat.] to aſcend or get up again, to climb again,

To RE-ASCEND, *verb act.* to mount again.

REA'SON [*raiſon*, Fr. *ragione*, It. *razòn*, Sp. *ratio*, Lat.] 1. A faculty or power of the ſoul, whereby it diſtinguiſheth good from evil, truth from falſhood; or that faculty of the ſoul whereby we judge of things; the rational faculty; or it may be defined that principle whereby, comparing ſeveral ideas together, we draw conſequences from premiſes, and deduce one propoſition from another. 2 Argument, proof, ground of perſuaſion, motive. 3. Cauſe, ground or principle. 4. Efficient cauſe. 5. Final cauſe. 6. Ratiocination, diſcurſive power. 7. Clearneſs of intellectual faculties. 8. Right juſtice. 9. Reaſonable claim, juſt practice. 10. Juſt account, rationale. 11. Moderation, moderate demands. See MYSTERIES *in Religion.*

REASON [with arithmeticians] the ratio or rate between two numbers is a certain proportion, eſpecially the quotient of the antecedent when divided by the conſequent.

REASON [with geometricians] is the mutual habitude or compariſon of two magnitudes of the ſame kind one to the other, in reſpect to their quantity.

REA'SON [with logicians] is a neceſſary or probable argument, or a proper anſwer to the queſtion, *Why is it ſo?*

REASON [of ſtate] in political affairs, a rule or maxim, whether it be good or evil, which may be of ſervice to the ſtate; properly, ſomething that is expedient for the intereſt of the government, tho' not always ſtrictly conſonant with moral honeſty.

To REA'SON [*ratiocinor*, Lat. *raiſonner*, Fr. *ragionare*, It. *razonèr*, Sp.] 1. To diſcourſe about a thing, to debate or give an account. 2. To deduce conſequences juſtly from premiſes, to argue rationally. 3. To make enquiries, to raiſe diſquiſitions, to argue or diſpute.

To REASON, *verb act.* to examine a thing rationally.

REA'SONABLE [*rationabilis*, Lat. *raiſonnable*, Fr. *ragionevole*, It. *razonable*, Sp.] 1. Agreeable to the rules of reaſon, juſt, right, rational. 2. Endued with reaſon, having the faculty of reaſon. 3. Acting, ſpeaking or thinking rationally. 4. Not immoderate. 5. Being in mediocrity, tolerable.

REA'SONABLENESS [of *reaſonable*] 1. The faculty of reaſon. 2. Equitableneſs, juſtice, or rational quality, agreeableneſs to reaſon. 3. Moderation.

REA'SONABLY, *adv.* [of *reaſonable*] 1. Juſtly, rightly, agreeably to reaſon. 2. Moderately, in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

REA'SONER [*raiſonneur*, Fr.] one who argues or reaſons.

REA'SONING, *ſubſt.* [of *reaſon*] 1. Argument. 2. [With logicians] is an action of the mind, by which it forms a judgment of things; as when we judge that virtue ought to have relation to God, as being enforced by his command; and to the *truth and nature of things*, as being the *ground* and *foundation* on which it ſtands. Virtue is ſaid to be the third of the four principal operations of the mind.

REA'SONLESS, *adj.* [of *reaſon*] void of reaſon.

To RE-ASSE'MBLE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *aſſemble*] to ſummons, to call together again, to collect or aſſemble anew.

To RE-ASSEMBLE, *verb neut.* [*raſſembler*, Fr.] to meet together again.

To RE-ASSE'RT, *verb act.* [of *re* and *aſſert*] to aſſert anew, to maintain after ſuſpenſion or ceſſation.

To RE-ASSI'GN, *verb neut.* [*reaſſigner*, Fr.] to aſſign again.

RE-ASSIGNA'TION [of *reaſſign*] a ſecond or new aſſignation.

To RE-ASSU'ME [of *re* and *aſſumo*, Lat.] to take again, to reſume.

RE-ASSU'MPTION [from *re-aſſume*] act of taking again, act of reſuming.

To RE-ASSU'RE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *aſſure*; *raſſurer*, Fr.] to reſtore from terror. to free from it.

RE'ATE, *ſubſt.* a ſort of long ſmall graſs that grows in water, and is complicated together. *Walton.*

REATTA'CHMENT [in law] a ſecond attachment of him, who was formerly attach'd, and diſmiſſed the court without day; as by the not coming of the juſtices, or the like caſualty.

To REAVE, *verb act. pret.* and *part paſſ.* reft [ꞃœꝼıan, Sax. Whence to *bereave*] to take away by ſtealth or violence: obſolete.

REBAPTIZA'TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. renewal of baptiſm, baptiſm uſed over again. *Hooker.*

To RE-BAPTI'ZE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *baptizo*, Lat.] to baptize again. See NOVATIAAS and MARCIONISTS, compared.

To REBA'TE, *verb act.* [*rabbatre*, Fr. *rebatir*, Sp. among artificers] 1. To channel, to chamfer. 2. To blunt, to check, to beat to obtuſeneſs.

To REBATE [in commerce] to diſcount in receiving money, as much as the intereſt comes to, for the money that is paid before it comes due.

To REBATE [in heraldry] is to put a mark of diſhonour on an eſcutcheon.

REBATE [in commerce] that which is abated or diſcounted on payment of ready money, before it comes due.

REBE'C [*rebec*, Fr.] a muſical inſtrument having three ſtrings.

RE'BEL, *ſubſt.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *ribello*, It. *rebelde*, Sp. *rebellis*, Lat.] one who openly rebels againſt a prince or ſtate, or is diſobedient to parents, ſuperiors, or any lawful authority.

REBEL [in a law ſenſe] one who wilfully breaks the law; alſo a villain who diſobeys his lord.

To REBE'L [*ſe rebelier*, Fr. *ribellarſi*, It. *rebelàr*, Sp. of *rebello*, Lat.] to riſe up in arms againſt lawful authority, to revolt againſt one's lawful ſovereign.

REBE'LLER [of *rebel*] one who rebels.

REBE'LLION, Fr. [*ribellione*, It. *rebelión*, Sp. of *rebellio*, Lat.] properly a renewing the war; whence it originally ſignified, among the Romans, a ſecond reſiſtance, or riſing up of ſuch as had been formerly overcome in battle, and had yielded themſelves to their ſubjection. It is now uſed for a traiterous taking up arms, or a tumultuous oppoſing the authority of the king, &c. or ſupreme, or other lawful power in a nation.

REBE'LLIOUS [*rebelle*, Fr. *ribello*, It. *rebelde*, Sp. of *rebellis*, Lat.] apt to rebel, diſobedient to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUS *Aſſembly*, an aſſembly or gathering of 12 or more perſons, intending or going about of their own authority to change any laws, &c. deſtroy encloſures, break down banks, to deſtroy the game in a chace or warren, to burn ſtacks of hay, corn, &c,

REBE'LLIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *rebellious*] in rebellion or oppoſition to lawful anthority.

REBE'LLIOUSNESS [of *rebellious*] the quality of being rebellious.

To REBE'LLOW, *verb neut.* [of *re*, and *bellow*] to bellow in return, to echo back a loud noiſe.

To REBE'SK, a ſort of fine flouriſhes or branched work in carving, painting, or embroidery. See ARABESK *Work*, of which it ſeems a corruption.

REBOA'TION [*reboo*, Lat.] the reflection of a loud noiſe back again, a loud echo.

To REBOU'ND, *verb neut.* [of *re*, and *bound*; *rebondir*, Fr.] to leap or fly back in conſequence of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a greater force, to bounce up again as a ball does.

To REBOUND, *verb act.* to beat back.

REBOUND, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the act of flying back in conſequence of motion oppoſed, reſilition.

To REBU'FF, *verb act.* [of *robuffader*, Fr.] to give one a repulſe, to beat back, to oppoſe with ſudden violence.

REBUFF [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffo*, It.] a rough denial with ſcorn; alſo a diſdainful or ſnappiſh anſwer.

To REBUI'LD, *verb act.* [of *re*, Lat. again, and *build*] to build again, to repair.

REBU'KABLE, *adj.* [of *rebuke*] worthy of rebuke or reprehenſion.

To REBU'KE, *verb act.* [perhaps of *reboucbér*, Fr.] to reprove, to check, to chide.

REBU'KE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Reprehenſion, chiding language. 2. [In low language] it ſignifies any ſort of check.

REBU'KER [of *rebuke*] one that rebukes, a chider.

RE'BUS [*un rebus*, Fr. probably of *rebus*, the abl. plur. of *res*, Lat. a thing] a name or device ſhewn by a picture, a pictured repreſentation, with words added to it; yet neither the one nor the other can make out any ſenſe alone; the words or motto explaining the picture, and the picture making up the defect of the motto; as on a ſun-dial, the words *we muſt*, alluding to the dial, *die all*; or as the paramour in Camden, who, to expreſs his love to his ſweet-heart *Roſe Hill*, had in the border of his gown painted a roſe, a hill, an eye, a loaf, and a well, which in the rebus language reads, *Roſe Hill I love well.* Certain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebus.* *Sydney.*

RE'BUSSES [in heraldry] are ſuch coats of arms as bear an alluſion to the ſurname of a perſon, as *three eagles* for *Egleſton*, *three caſtles* for *Caſtleton*, &c. and ſuch bearings are very ancient.

To REBU'T, *verb neut.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] to retire back: obſolete.

REBU'TTER, *ſubſt.* [of *rebut*] 1. An anſwer to a rejoinder. 2. [In law] is when the heir of the donor impleads the tenant, alledging the land was intailed to him, and the donee comes in, and by the virtue of the warranty of the donor, repels or rebuts the heir: Becauſe tho' the land was entailed to him, yet he is heir to the warranter likewiſe. This is when a man grants land ſecured to the uſe of himſelf, and the iſſue of his body, to another in fee with warranty, and the donee leaſes out the land to a third perſon.

And 3. If a perſon allow his tenant to hold land without obliging him to make good any waſte, if afterwards he ſues him for waſte made, he may debar him of this action by ſhewing the grant; and this is called alſo a *rebutter.*

To RECA'LL [of *re*, Lat. back again, and *call*] to call back, to call again.

RECA'LL, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the act or power of calling back.

To RECA'NT [*recanto*, Lat.] to unſay, to recall or contradict what one has ſaid or written before.

RECANTA'TION [of *recant*] the act of recanting, revoking, or unſaying what one has ſaid or done before.

RECA'NTER [of *recant*] one that recants.

To RECAPA'CITATE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *capacitas*, Lat.] to put one again into a capacity of doing any thing.

To RECAPI'TULATE, *verb act.* [*recapituler*, Fr. *recapitolare*, It. *recapitular*,

pitular, Sp. *recapitulo*, Lat.] to rehearſe briefly, or ſum up the heads of a former diſcourſe, to retail again, briefly and diſtinctly.

RECAPITULA'TION, Fr. [*recapitolazione*, It. of *recapitulatio*, Lat.] the act of recapitulating, a brief and diſtinct repetition of the chief points.

RECAPI'TULATORY, *adj.* [of *recapitulate*] belonging to recapitulation, repeating diſtinctly again.

RECA'PTION [in law] a ſecond diſtreſs of one formerly diſtrained for the ſame cauſe, and alſo during the plea grounded on the diſtreſs; alſo a writ lying for the party thus diſtrained.

To RECA'RRY, *verb act.* [of *re*, and *carry*] to carry back.

To RECE'DE [*recedo*, Lat.] 1. To go back, to retire, to depart from. 2. To deſiſt, to drop inſiſting on.

RECEI'PT [*recette*, Fr. *recevuta*, It. *receptum* or *receptio*, Lat. in the firſt ſenſe; *ricetta*, in the latter, *recibo*, Sp.] 1. The act of receiving. 2. The place of receiving. 3. [*Recepte*, Fr.] an acquittance or diſcharge in writing for money received, a writing given as acknowledgment of money or any thing elſe received. 4. Reception, admiſſion. 5. Reception, welcome. 6. [From *recipe*, Lat.] a preſcription or manner of making a medicine for the cure of ſome diſeaſes.

RECEI'VABLE, *adj.* [*recevable*, Fr. *ricevevole*, It.] that may be received.

To RECEI'VE, *verb act.* [*recipio*, Lat. whence *recevoir*, Fr. *ricevere*, It. *recevir*, Sp.] 1. To take or obtain any thing as due. 2. To take or obtain from another. 3. To take what is given or communicated. 4. To take what is paid or put into one's hands. 5. Not to give out. 6. To entertain or treat as a gueſt, to lodge or harbour. 7. To allow of. 8. To admit. 9. To take as into any veſſel. 10. To take into any place or ſtate. 11. To conceive in the mind, to take or apprehend mentally.

RECEI'VEDNESS [of *received*] general allowance, common reception.

RECEI'VER [*receveur*, Fr.] 1. One to whom any thing is communicated. 2. One to whom any thing is given or paid. 3. One who partakes of the bleſſed ſacrament. 4. A perſon who receives or co-operates with a thief, by taking the goods which he ſteals. It is often uſed in an ill ſenſe, for one who takes ſtolen goods from a thief, and conceals them.

RECEIVER-*General* [of the duchy of Lancaſter] one who gathers or receives all the revenues and fines of the lands of the ſaid duchy; all forſeitures, aſſeſſments, &c,

RECEI'VER [of the court of wards] an officer which did formerly belong to that court, which being now taken away by act of parliament, the office is vacant.

RECEI'VER [with chemiſts] a veſſel uſed to receive what is diſtilled. *Arbuthnot.*

RECEIVER [in pneumatics] that glaſs out of which the air is drawn, and within which, any living creatures or other bodies are incloſed for the making any experiments upon them.

RECEIVER *of Fines* [in law] an officer who receives the money of all ſuch who compound with the king, upon an original writ.

To RECE'LEBRATE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *celebrate*] to celebrate anew.

RE'CENCY, *ſubſt.* [*recens*, Lat.] new ſtate, newneſs.

RECE'NSION [*recenſio*, Lat.] enumeration, review. *Evelyn.*

RE'CENT. *adj.* [Fr. *recente*, It. *reciente*, Sp. of *recens*, Lat.] 1. New, not long exiſtent. 2. Freſh, lately done or happened, not antique. 3. Freſh, not long diſmiſſed from.

RE'CENTLY, *adv.* [of *recent*] newly, freſhly.

RE'CENTNESS [of *recent*; *recentia*, Lat.] newneſs, freſhneſs.

RECE'PTACLE [*receptaculum*, Lat.] a veſſel or place to receive or keep things in.

RECEPTA'CULUM *Chyli* [with anatomiſts] a cavity or reſervoir, near the left kidney, into which all the lacteal veins empty themſelves.

RECEPTA'RII *Medici*, ſuch perſons, who ſet up for phyſicians, only upon the ſtock of many receipts, without being able to give any account of, or reaſon for their qualities or efficacies.

RECE'PTARY, *ſubſt.* [*receptus*, Lat.] a thing received. Obſolete.

RECEPTIBI'LITY [*receptus*, Lat.] 1. Capability of being received, poſſibility of receiving

RECE'PTION, Fr. [*recevimento*, It. *recibimiento*, Sp. of *receptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of receiving any thing. 2. The ſtate of being received. 3. Admiſſion of a thing communicated. 4. Re-admiſſion. 5. The act of containing. 6. Opinion generally received. 7. Recovery. 8. The entertaining a perſon kindly, welcome treatment at firſt coming.

RECEPTION [with philoſophers] the ſame as paſſion.

RECEPTI'TIOUS, *adj.* [*receptitius*, Lat.] received, or kept to one's uſe from another.

RECE'PTIVE, *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat. *ricettivo*, It.] apt or fit to receive whatever is imparted or communicated.

RECE'PTORY, *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] generally received, popularly admitted.

RECE'SS [*riceſſa*, It. *receſſo*, Sp. of *receſſus*, Lat.] 1. The act of retreating or withdrawing, retirement. 2. Departure. 3. A place of retreat or retirement. 4. private abode. 5. Departure with privacy. 6. Remiſſion or ſuſpenſion of any procedure. 7. Removal to a diſtance. 8. Privacy, ſecrecy of abode. 9. Secret part.

RECE'SSION [*receſſio*, Lat.] the act of retreating.

RECESSION *of the Equinoxes* [in the new aſtronomy] is the receding or going back of the equinoctial points every year about 50 ſeconds; which happens by reaſon that the axis of the earth, after many revolutions round the ſun, actually ſwerves from that paralleliſm, which it ſeems to keep with itſelf during the whole time of annual revolution. *N. B.* Sir Iſaac Newton calls it, "*preceſſion*". — "This variety of opinions (ſays he) proceeded from the *preceſſion* of the equinox, then not known to the Greeks." *Chronology*, p. 82. And, in p. 9, he obſerves, that the cardinal points, in the time between the Argonautic expedition (as ſtated by *Chiron*) and the end of the year 1689, have gone back from the colures, one ſign, ſix degrees, and twenty-nine minutes; which, after the rate of 72 years to a degree, anſwers to 2627 years. Count thoſe years backwards from the end of the year 1689, or beginning of the year 1690, and the reckoning will place the Argonautic expedition [which was in the age preceding the Trojan war] about 43 years after the death of Solomon. See DISC, CHRONOLOGY, and TROJAN *War*.

RECEVOI'R, Fr. a large baſon, ciſtern, or receptacle for water.

To RECHA'CE, *verb act.* [*rechaſſer*, Fr.] to drive back to the place where the game was firſt ſtarted or rouzed.

RECHA'NGE [in commerce] a ſecond payment of the price of exchange; or rather the price of a new exchange, due upon a bill of exchange, which comes to be proteſted, and to be refunded the bearer by the drawer or endorſer.

RECHA'RGE, of fire-arms, as of a muſquet, &c. is the ſecond loading or charge.

RECHEA'T [hunting term] a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn, when the hounds have loſt their game, to call them back from purſuing a counter ſcent. I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead. *Shakeſpeare.*

RE'CHLESS [ꞃecceleaꞅ, Sax.] careleſs, negligent, improvident. This is more uſually written *reckleſs*, which ſee.

RE'CHLESSNESS [ꞃecceleaꞅneꞅꞅe, Sax.] careleſneſs, negligence.

RECIDIVA'TION [*recidivus*, Lat.] the act of relapſing or falling back again *Hammond.*

RECIDI'VOUS, *adj.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] falling back, ſubject to fall again.

RECIDIVUS *Morbus* [in medicine] a relapſing or falling back into ſickneſs again; which frequently happens when the original matter, which remained of the firſt diſtemper, begins to ferment and work again.

RE'CIPE [*i. e.* take] a phyſician's preſcription or bill, in which he directs the apothecary what medicines he ſhould prepare or compound for the patient.

RECIPIA'NGLE, a recipient angle, an inſtrument for taking the quantity of angles; eſpecially in the making the plans for fortifications.

RECI'PIENT, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*recipiente*, It. of *recipiens*, Lat.] 1. A receiver, that to which any thing is communicated. 2. A veſſel for receiving any thing.

RECIPIENT [with chemiſts] a veſſel made faſt or luted to the noſe of an alembec, retort, &c. to receive the matter which is raiſed or forced over the helm by fire in diſtillations.

RECIPROCAL, *adj.* Fr. [*reciproca*, It. and Sp. of *reciprocus*, Lat.] 1. Acting in viciſſitude, alternate. 2. Mutual, done by each to each, that is returned equally on both ſides, or affects both parties alike.

RECIPROCAL [with logicians] is applied to terms, which have the ſame ſignification or are convertible, as *man*, and *rational animal*, mutually interchangeable.

RECIPROCAL *Proportion* [in arithmetic] is when in four numbers the 4th is leſſer than the 2d, by ſo much as the 3d is greater than the 1ſt, and *è contra*; as, 4, 10, 8, 5.

RECIPROCAL [in poetry] is ſaid of verſes that run the ſame both backwards and forwards.

RECIPROCAL *Figures* [with geometricians] are ſuch as have the antecedents and conſequents of the ſame ratio in both figures; as, 12, 4, 9, 3.

RECIPROCAL [with grammarians] is a term applied to certain verbs and pronouns, in thoſe modern languages, which returns or reflects the pronoun or perſon upon himſelf.

RECI'PROCALLY, *adv.* [of *reciprocal*] mutually, interchangeably.

RECI'PROCALNESS [of *reciprocal*] interchangeableneſs, mutual return.

To RECI'PROCATE, *verb neut.* [*reciproquer*, Fr. *reciprocus*, Lat.] to act alternately.

RECIPROCA'TION [*reciprocazione*, It. of *reciprocatio*, *reciprocus*, Lat.] an interchanging or returning, alternation.

RECIPROCO'RNOUS [*reciprocornis*, Lat.] that has horns turning backwards and forwards, as thoſe of rams do.

RECI'SION [*reciſie*, *reciſus*, Lat.] act of cutting or paring off; act of diſannulling and making void.

RECI'TAL, or RECITA'TION [*recit*, Fr. *recitazione*, It. rehearſal, *recitatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of reciting a diſcourſe; a rehearſal, repetition. 2. Enumeration.

RECITA'TION [*recitatio*, Lat.] rehearſal, repetition.

RECI'TATIVE, *adj.* [of *recite*] pertaining to recitation.

RECITATIVE *Muſic* [*recitatif*, Fr. *recitativo*, It. and Sp.] a ſort of ſinging that differs but little from plain pronunciation, ſuch as ſome parts of the liturgy rehearſed in cathedrals; or after the manner that dramatic poems are rehearſed on the ſtage, it is more muſical than common ſpeech, and leſs than ſong, chaunt.

RECI'TATIF, or RECI'TATIVO [in muſic books] ſignifies the adagio or grave parts in cantatas and operas.

RECITATIVE *Style*, a way or manner of writing, fitted for recitation.

To RECI'TE, *verb act.* [*reciter*, Fr. *recitar*, Sp. of *recito*, Lat.] to repeat, to rehearſe, to ſay by heart or without book, to tell over.

RECITE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb, *recit*, Fr.] recital; obſolete.

To RECK, *verb neut.* [ꞃecan, Sax.] to care, to rate highly. Obſolete.

To RECK, *verb act.* to heed, to care for.

RE'CKLESS, *adj.* [of *reck*; ꞃecceleaꞅ, Sax.] careleſs, mindleſs, untouched. See To RECK.

RE'CKLESSNESS [of *reckleſs*] careleſſneſs, negligence.

To RE'CKON, *verb act.* [recoenn, Teut. ꞃeccan, Sax. regne, Dan. rahnan, Goth. reeckenen, Du. rechnen, Ger.] 1. To caſt up, to number, to count. 2. To eſteem. 3. To believe, to think, to account. 4. To aſſign in an account.

To RECKON, *verb neut.* 1. To calculate or compute. 2. To ſtate an account. 3. To charge to account. 4. To pay a penalty. 5. To call to puniſhment. 6. [*Compter ſur*, Fr.] to lay ſtreſs or dependance upon.

RE'CKONER [of *reckon*] one who reckons or computes.

RE'CKONING, *ſubſt.* [of *reckon*] 1. Computation, calculation. 2. Account of time. 3. An account of debtor and creditor. 4. Money charged by an hoſt. 5. Account taken. 6. Eſtimation, account.

RE'CKONING [in navigation] the eſtimation of the quantity of the ſhip's way, or of the run between one place and another.

To RE'CLAIM, *verb act.* [of *re* and *clamo*, Lat. *reclamer* in Fr. ſignifies to gainſay, and, likewiſe, to reform; *reclamar*, Sp.] 1. To reduce to amendment of life, to recal or turn from ill courſes, to reform, to correct. 2. [*Reclamer*, Fr.] to reduce to the ſtate deſired. 3. To recal, to cry out againſt.

To RECLAIM [with falconers] as, to *reclaim* a hawk, is to tame or make her gentle; alſo a partridge is ſaid to reclaim when ſhe calls back her young ones.

Reclama′tion, Lat. the act of crying out againſt.

Reclina′tion, Lat. the act of leaning backwards.

Reclination *of a Plane* [in dialling] is the number of degrees which a dial-plane leans backwards, from an exactly upright or vertical plane.

To Recli′ne, *verb act.* [*reclino*, Lat. *recliner*, Fr.] to lean back or ſideways.

To Recline, *verb neut.* to reſt, to lean.

Recline, *adj.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] that is in a leaning poſition. *Milton.*

Recli′ning, *part. act.* [of *recline*; *reclinans*, Lat.] leaning backwards.

Reclining *Plane*, a dial-plane, *&c.* that leans back when a perſon ſtands before it.

To Reclo′se, *verb act.* [of *re* and *cloſe*] to cloſe again.

To Reclu′de, *verb act.* [*recludo*, Lat.] to open.

Reclu′se, *adj.* [*reclus*, Fr. *recluſus*, Lat.] ſhut up, retired.

Recluse, *ſubſt.* [*recluſus*, Lat. ſhut up] one retired; a monk or nun ſhut up in a cell, hermitage, or religious houſe or cloiſter, and may not ſtir out.

Reclu′sion [of *recluſe*] the ſtate of a recluſe.

Recoagula′tion [of *re* and *coagulation*] ſecond coagulation.

Reco′gnisance, or Reco′gnizance [*recogniſance*, Fr. *riconoſcenza*, It. of *recognoſco*, Lat.] 1. Acknowledgement of perſon or thing. *Johnſon.* 2. Badge.

Recognisee′, or Recognizee′, the perſon to whom one is bound in a recognizance.

To Reco′gnize, *verb act.* [*recognoſco*, Lat.] 1. To acknowlede, to recover or avow knowledge of any perſon or thing. 2. To review, to re-examine. *South.*

Recogni′tion. 1. Renovation of knowledge, review. 2. Knowledge confeſſed. 3. Acknowledgment.

Reco′gnitors *of Aſſize* [law term] a jury impannelled upon a recognition of aſſize.

Recog′nizor, a perſon who enters into ſuch a bond or obligation of recogniſance.

To Reco′il, *verb neut.* [*reculer*, Fr. *reculàr*, Sp.] 1. To run back as a gun does, by reaſon of reſiſtance which cannot be overcome by the force impreſſed. 2. To fall back. 3. To fail, to ſhrink.

Recoil [*recul*, Fr.] the reſilition of a body, the motion or run that a cannon takes backwards when fired.

To Recoi′n, *verb act.* [of *re* and *coin*] to coin over again.

Recoi′nage [of *re* and *coinage*] the act of coining anew.

To Re′collect, *verb act.* [*recollectum*, of *recolligo*, Lat.] 1. To call a thing to mind, to recover to memory. 2. To recover reaſon or reſolution. 3. To gather again, to gather what is ſcattered.

Recolle′ction, revival in the memory, a mode of thinking, whereby thoſe ideas, ſought after by the mind, are with pain and endeavour brought again to view.

Recolle′cts, a branch of the Franciſcan friars.

To Reco′mfort [of *re* and *conforter*, Fr.] 1. To comfort again. *Milton.* 2. To give new ſtrength.

To Recomme′nce [*recommencer*, Fr. *ricominciari*, It.] to commence, or begin again, or a-new.

To Recomme′nd, *verb act.* [*recommender*, Fr. *accommandare*, It. *recommendar*, Sp. of *recommendo*, Lat.] 1. To praiſe to another. 2. To give a perſon a good character, to make acceptable. 3. To commit with prayers.

Recomme′ndable, Fr. that deſerves to be recommended, worthy of praiſe.

Recommenda′tion, Fr. [*recommendaciòn*, Sp. of *recommendatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of recommending or ſetting forth any perſon to another. 2. That which ſecures a kind reception to one from another.

Recomme′ndatory, *adj.* [of *recommend*] ſerving to recommend, pertaining to recommendation.

Recomme′nder [of *recommend*] one who recommends.

To Recommi′t, *verb act.* [of *re* and *commit*] to commit a-new.

To Recompa′ct, *verb act.* [of *re* and *compact*] to join a-new.

Re′compence, or Re′compense [*recompenſe*, Fr. *ricompenza*, It. *recompenſa*, Sp. of *compenſo*, Lat.] 1. A requital, a reward, an amends; advantage ariſing to a perſon, an account of ſome ſervice done. 2. Equivalent, compenſation.

To Re′compense, *verb act.* [*recompenſer*, Fr. *ricompenſare*, It. *recompenſar*, Sp. of *recompenſare*, Lat.] 1. To requite, to make amends, to repay. 2. To give in requital. 3. To make up by ſomething equivalent. 4. To redeem, to pay for.

Recompi′lement [of *re* and *compilement*] new compilement. *Bacon.*

To Recompo′se, *verb act.* [of *re* and *compoſe*; *recompoſer*, Fr.] 1. To ſettle or compoſe a-new. 2. To form, to adjuſt a-new.

Recomposi′tion [of *re* and *compoſition*] the act of compounding again, compoſition renewed.

To Re′concile, *verb act.* [*reconcilier*, Fr. *riconciliare*, It. *reconciliar*, Sp. of *reconcilio*, Lat.] 1. To make thoſe friends again that were at varience, to make up differences, to reſtore to favour. 2. To make that agree which ſeems contrary, to make conſiſtent. 3. To make to like again. 4. To make to be liked again.

Reconci′lement [of *reconcile*] reconciliation, renewal of kindneſs.

Re′conciler [of *reconcile*] 1. One who renews friendſhip between others. 2. One who diſcovers the conſiſtence of propoſitions. 3. Friendſhip renewed.

Reconci′leable [*reconciliable*, Fr.] 1. That may be reconciled, capable of renewed kindneſs. 2. Conſiſtent, poſſible to be made ſo.

Reconci′leableness [of *reconcileable*] 1. Poſſibility of being reconciled, conſiſtence. 2. Diſpoſition to renew kindneſs.

Reconcilia′tion, Fr. [*riconciliazione*, It. *reconciliació*, Sp. of *reconciliatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of reconciling or renewing of friendſhip, a making thoſe friends which were at variance. 2. Agreement of things ſeemingly oppoſite. 3. Atonement, expiation.

Reconci′liative, *adj.* [of *reconcile*] that is of a reconciling nature.

Reconci′liatory. *adj.* [of *reconcile*] pertaining to reconciliation.

To Reconde′nse, *verb act.* [of *re* and *condenſe*] to condenſe a-new.

Reco′ndite, *adj.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] ſecret, hidden, abſtruſe. *Felton.*

Rrco′nditory, *ſubſt.* [*reconditorium*, Lat.] a ſtore-houſe.

To Re-condu′ct [*reconduire*, Fr. *ricondurre*, It. of *re* and *conductum*, Lat.] to conduct or lead back again.

To Re-conjoi′n, *verb act.* [of *re* and *conjoin*] to join a-new.

To Reconnoi′tre a fleet or ſhip, is to approach near enough to know of what rate, nation, *&c.* it is of: this is merely French.

To Reconnoitre a piece of ground, *&c.* is to obſerve its ſituation, and find what ſort of ground it is.

To Reco′nquer, *verb act.* [from *re* and *conquer*] to conquer again.

To Reconve′ne, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *convene*] to aſſemble a-new. *Clarendon.*

To Reco′nsecrate, *verb act.* [of *re* and *conſecrate*] to conſecrate a-new.

Reconve′ntion [in civil law] a contrary action brought by the defendant.

To Reconve′y, *verb act.* [of *re* and *convey*] to convey again.

To Reco′rd, *verb act.* [*recordor*, Lat.] 1. To regiſter or enrol any thing, ſo that its memory may not be loſt. 2. To celebrate, to cauſe to be ſolemnly remembered.

To Record [ſpoken of birds] to begin to ſing or tune notes.

Record, Fr. [the ſubſtantive is indifferently accented on either ſyllable, but the verb always on the laſt] a regiſter, an authentic memorial contained in rolls of parchment, and preſerved in courts of record.

Reco′rda [in the Exchequer] the records containing the judgments and pleadings in ſuits tried before the barons.

Recorda′tion [*recordatio*, Lat.] the act of remembering, memory. Obſolete.

Reco′rder [of *record*] 1. One who regiſters any events. 2. The keeper of the rolls of a city; a perſon whom the mayor or magiſtrate of any city or town corporate having juriſdiction, or a court of record within his precincts, aſſociate, with him, for their better direction in matters of juſtice, and proceedings according to law. 3. A ſort of flute, a wind inſtrument. *Bacon.*

To Recou′ch, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *couch*] to lie down again.

To Reco′ver, *verb act.* [*recupere*, Lat. *recouvrir*, Fr. *ricoverare*, It. *recobrar*, Sp.] 1. To get again. 2. To reſtore to health, either from ſickneſs or diſorder. 3. To repair, to retrieve. 4. To releaſe. 5. To reach, to come to.

To Recover, *verb neut.* to become well from a diſeaſe or diſorder.

Reco′verable [*recouvrable*, Fr. *ricuperabile*, It. *recuperabilis*, Lat.] that may be recovered, or reſtored from ſickneſs or diſorder.

Reco′verableness [of *recoverable*] poſſibility of being recovered or regained.

Reco′very [of *recover*; *recuperatio*, Lat. *recouvrement*, Fr. *ricuvramento*, It.] 1. The act or power of regaining or getting again. 2. Reſtoration from ſickneſs or diſorder. 3. A Remedy, help.

Recovery [in a legal ſenſe] the act of obtaining any thing by judgment or trial at law, and is two-fold.

True Recovery, or *Real* Recovery [in law] is an actual or real recovery of any thing, or the value thereof by judgment; as if a man ſue for land or any other thing, and hath a verdict and judgment for him.

Feigned or *Common* Recovery [in law] is a certain form of courſe preſcribed by law to be obſerved for the better aſſuring of lands and tenements to us; the effect of it being to diſcontinue and deſtroy eſtates-tail, remainders and reverſions, and to bar or cut off the entails of them.

To Recou′nt, *verb act.* [*raccontare* It. *raconter*, Fr. *racontar*, Sp.] to relate in detail, to tell particularly and diſtinctly.

Recou′ntment [of *recount*] recital, particular relation. *Shakeſpeare*

To Recou′pe, *verb act.* [*recouper*, Fr.] 1. To cut again. 2. [In law] to defalk or diſcount.

Re coupe [in law] a quick and ſharp reply to a peremptory demand.

Recou′red for Reco′vered. *Spenſer.*

Recou′rse [*recurſus*, Lat. *recours*, Fr. *ricorſe*, It. and Sp.] 1. Refuge, application, as for help, protection, or redreſs. This is the common uſe of the word. 2. Frequent paſſage: obſolete. 3. New attack, return. 4. Acceſs to.

Re′creant, *adj.* [*recriant*, Fr. *recridente*, It. prob. *re-credens*, Lat.] 1. Recanting, faint-hearted, cowardly, crying out for mercy, recanting out of fear. 2. Falſe, apoſtate.

To Re′create, *verb act.* [*recréer*, Fr. *ricreare*, It. *recrear*, Sp. of *recreo*, Lat.] 1. Properly to create again; but then the accent is upon the laſt ſyllable: commonly to refreſh after fatigue, to divert, to make merry. 2. To gratify, to delight. 3. To relieve, to revive.

Recrea′tion. Fr. [*ricreazione*, It. *recreaciòn*, Sp. of *recreatio*, Lat.] 1. Relief after pain or hard labour, amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs. 2. Refreſhment, a pleaſing divertiſement.

Recrea′tive, *adj.* [*recreatif*, Fr. *ricreativo*, It.] that is of a recreating quality, diverting, pleaſant, delightful, entertaining.

Recrea′tiveness [of *recreative*] recreating quality.

Re′creaunt, one who betrays his truſt, an infidel; alſo a coward. See Recreant.

Recrede′ntials [of *re* and *credentia*, Lat.] an anſwer to the credential letters of an ambaſſador.

Re′crement [*recrementum*, Lat.] any ſuperfluous matter in the blood or body, or any of its parts; droſs.

Recrement [in chemiſtry] a term uſed when any liquor is diſtilled over again ſeveral times.

Recrements [in medicine] ſuch juices as are ſeparated in the ſeveral glands of the body for proper and peculiar uſes; as the ſpirits, the lympha, the gall, *&c.* theſe are diſtinguiſhed from *excrements*, which are thruſt out of the body, as of no farther uſe to it.

Recreme′ntal, or Recrementi′tious [*recrementitius*, Lat.] dreggy, coarſe, ſpumy, droſſy.

To Recri′minate, *verb neut.* [*recriminer*, Fr. *recriminar*, Sp. *recriminatus*, Lat.] to return one accuſation or reproach for another.

To Recri′minate, *verb act.* to accuſe in return.

Recrimina′tion, Fr. [of *recriminatio*, Lat.] an accuſation wherein the party accuſed, charges the accuſer with the ſame fault, or ſome other.

Recrimina′tor, Lat. one that blames another that blames him.

Recrude′scence [of *recrudeſcens*, Lat.] ſtate of growing freſh, raw or ſore again, rankling or feſtering.

Recrude'ſcence [in medicine] is when a diſeaſe which is gone off, or being about to end, begins to grow worſe again.

Recrude'ſcent, *adj.* [*recrudeſcens*, Lat.] growing freſh, raw, or ſore again, becoming painful or violent again.

To **Recru'it**, *verb act.* [*recruter*, Fr. *reclutare*, It.] 1. To repair any thing waſted with new ſupplies. 2. To ſupply or fill up an army with freſh men, to reinforce

To **Recru'it**, *verb neut.* to raiſe new ſoldiers.

Recru'it [*recrut*, Fr. *recluta*, It.] 1. Freſh ſupply of any thing waſted. 2. [In military affairs] new men raiſed to ſtrengthen the forces already afoot, either to fill up the places of thoſe ſlain or deſerters, or augment the number of men in a company.

Recta'ngle, Fr. [*rettangolo*, It. of *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, Lat. a corner] a right or ſtraight angle made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon another, and which conſiſts exactly of 90 degrees.

Rectangle [with geometricians] is a figure otherwiſe called a long ſquare, has four right ſides and angles, and its two oppoſites.

Re'ctangled [of *rectus* and *angulus*, Lat.] conſiſting of right angles.

Rectangled *Triangle*, is a triangle that has one right angle.

Recta'ngular, *adj.* [of *rectangulaire*, Fr. of *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, Lat. an angle; with geometricians] a figure is ſaid to be rectangular when one or more of the angles are right, or conſiſting of 90 degrees.

Rectangula'rity, or **Recta'ngularness** [of *rectangular*] the quality of being right angled.

Recta'ngularly, *adv.* [of *rectangular*] with right angles.

Recta'tion [a law term] claim of right, or an appeal to the law, for the recovery of ſuch a claimed right.

Re'ctifiable [of *rectifico*, Lat.] capable of being ſet to rights.

Rectifica'tion, Fr. [*rettificazione*, It. of *rectificatio*, Lat.] the act of rectifying or making right, the remedying or redreſſing ſome defect or error either of nature, art or morality.

Rectification [in chemiſtry] is the diſtilling any ſpirit over again, in order to render it more fine and pure.

Rectifica'tion *of Curves* [with mathematicans] is the aſſigning or finding a ſtraight line equal to a curved one.

Re'ctifier [of *rectify*] a perſon who rectifies.

Rectifier [in navigation] an inſtrument for determining the variation of the compaſs, in order to rectify the courſe of a ſhip.

To **Re'ctify**, *verb act.* [*rectifico*, Lat. of *rectifier*, Fr. *retificare*, It.] 1. To ſet to rights what is amiſs, to correct or amend. 2. [In chemiſtry] to diſtil any ſpirit a ſecond or third time, in order to bring it to a more pure ſtate.

To **Rectify** *a Globe* [with mathematicians] is to bring the ſun's place in the ecliptic on the globe to the braſs meridian, &c.

To **Rectify** *Curves* [with mathematicians] is to find a ſtraight line equal to a curve, or a plane equal to a curved ſurface.

Rectili'neal *Angle*, or **Rectili'near** *Angle* [of *rectilineus* and *angulus*, Lat.] an angle conſiſting of right lines.

Rectili'near, or **Rectili'neous**, *adj.* [of *rectus*, right, and *linea*, Lat. line] conſiſting of right lines.

Recti *Minores* [with anatomiſts] two ſmall muſcles of the head, which appear both in ſight at once, ariſing from the hinder part of the firſt vertebra of the neck, and are let into the middle of the os occipitis, in two ſhallow depreſſures of the ſaid bone.

Re'ctitude, Fr. [*rettitudine*, It. of *rectitudo*, *rectus*, Lat.] 1. Straightneſs, evenneſs, not curvity. 2. Rightneſs, uprightneſs, juſtice, honeſty; not moral obliquity.

Re'cto [in law] a writ uſually called a *writ of right*, of ſuch a nature, as that whereas other writs in real actions are only to recover the poſſeſſion of land, &c. in queſtion, loſt by the plaintiff or his anceſtors, this aims to recover both the ſeiſin thus loſt and the property of the thing; ſo that both rights are here pleaded together, that of the property and that of the poſſeſſion.

Re'ctor, Sp. [*recteur*, Fr. *rettore*, It. of *rector*, Lat.] 1. A governor or ruler. 2. The parſon of a pariſh church unimpropriated, whoſe office is to take care of the ſouls of his pariſhioners, to preach, to adminiſter the ſacrament, &c. 3. The chief of a foreign univerſity, or of a convent of Jeſuits. 4. The principal or head of a college in England.

Recto'rial, *adj.* [of *rector*] pertaining to a rector or rectory.

Re'ctorship [of *rector*; *rectorat*, Fr.] the office of rector; alſo rule, government, direction.

Re'ctory [*rectorerie*, Fr. *rectoria*, of *rector*, Lat.] a pariſh church, parſonage or ſpiritual living, or parſonage, with all its rights, glebes, tithes, &c.

Re'ctum *Inteſtinum*, Lat [in anatomy] the ſtraight gut, which begins at the firſt vertebra of the os ſacrum, and deſcends directly to the utmoſt end of the ſpina dorſi.

Re'ctus *Abdominis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the lower belly, which ariſes from the ſternum and the extremity of the laſt two ribs, and goes ſtraight down to the fore part of the abdomen to be inſerted into the os pubis.

Rectus *Femoris*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the leg which ariſes from the lower part of the ſpine of the ilium, and deſcending between the two vaſti, is inſerted into the patella.

Rectus *Internus Capitis Major*, Lat. [in anatomy] a pair of muſcles which ariſe from the fore part of the five interior tranſverſe proceſſes of the firſt vertebra of the back, near its great hole.

Rectus *Internus Minor*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle which lies on the fore part of the firſt vertebra on the back part, and is inſerted into the interior appendix of the os occipitis, under the former.

Rectus *Lateralis Capitis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a pair of ſhort, thick, fleſhy muſcles, ariſing from the ſuperior part of the tranſverſe proceſſes of the firſt vertebra of the neck, whence it aſcends, and is inſerted into the os occipitis.

Rectus *Major*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the head, inſerted in the hinder part of the os occipitis.

Rectus *Muſculus*, Lat. [in anatomy] one ofthe muſcles of the abdomen, ſo called from the uprightneſs of its poſition. It helps to drive out the ordure and urine, by preſſing the belly.

Rectus *Palpebræ*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing from the bottom of the orbit of the eye, whoſe uſe is to lift up the eyelid.

Recuba'tion [*recubatio*, of *recubo*, Lat.] the act of lying or leaning.

Recu'le, for **Recoi'l** [*reculer*, Fr.] *Spenſer.*

Recu'mbency [of *recumbens*, Lat.] 1. The act of relying or depending upon. 2. The poſture of lying or leaning. 3. Repoſe, reſt.

Recu'mbent [*recumbens*, Lat.] that is in a lying poſture, lying along, leaning.

Recupera'tion [*recuperatio*, Lat.] the act of recovering.

Recu'peratory, *adj.* [*recuperatorius*, Lat.] pertaining to a recovery.

To **Recu'r** [*ricorrere*, It. *recurrir*, Sp. of *recurro*, Lat.] 1. To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind. 2. [*Recourir*, Fr.] to take refuge in, to have recourſe to.

To **Recu're**, *verb act.* [of *re* and *cure*] to recover from ſickneſs, labour or any diſorder.

Recu're, *ſubſt.* [of *re* and *cure*] remedy, recovery.

Recu'rrence, or **Recu'rrency** [of *recurrens*, Lat.] return.

Recu'rrent, *adj.* Fr. [*recurrens*, Lat.] returning from time to time.

Recurrent *Verſes*, verſes that read the ſame backwards as they do forwards, as *Roma tibi ſubito, motibus ibit amor*.

Recurrent *Nerves* [with anatomiſts] nerves ariſing from the par vagum, and that diſtribute ſeveral branches to the larynx, to aſſiſt in the modulation and formation of the voice.

Recu'rsion [*recurſus*, Lat.] return.

Recurva'tion [*recurvatio*, *recurvo*, Lat.] the act of bending backwards.

Recu'rvity, or **Recu'rviture** [of *re*, backwards, and *curvatura*, Lat.] a bending or bowing backwards.

Recu'rvedness, or **Recu'rvity** [of *recurved*, or *recurvitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of being bent backwards. See **Recurvation**.

Recu'rvous, *adj.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] bent backward.

Recu'sancy [of *recuſans*, Lat. refuſing] non-conformity, the ſtate of recuſants.

Re'cusant, *adj.* [*recuſans*, Lat.] refuſing any terms of communion or ſociety. That no *recuſant* Lord might have a vote. *Clarendon.*

Re'cusants. *ſubſt.* [*recuſantes*, Lat.] perſons who refuſe to acknowledge the king's ſupremacy; properly Roman catholics, who refuſed to ſubmit; but it has been extended to comprehend all who ſeparate from the eſtabliſhed church of England, of whatſoever ſect or opinion.

To **Recu'se**, *verb neut.* [*recuſer*, Fr. *recuſo*, Lat.] to refuſe: a juridical word.

Recu'sable [*recuſabilis*, Lat.] refuſable, or that may be refuſed.

Recusa'tion [in law] an act whereby a judge is deſired to refrain from judging ſome certain cauſe, on account of his relation to one of the parties, of ſome enmity, &c.

Recu'ssable [*recuſſable*, Fr.] that may be beaten back.

Recu'ssion [*recuſſus*, Lat.] the act of ſhaking or beating back.

Red [rhuud, C. Brit. ꞃeꝺ, Sax. roedh, Su. rod, Dan. roodt, Du. roht, Ger. *rouge*, Fr. *roſſo*, It. *roxo*, Sp. ερυθρον, Gr. *ruber*, Lat.] a lively colour reſembling fire or blood, one of the ſimple or primary colours of natural bodies, or rather of the rays of light, which is ſubdivided into many gradations, as ſcarlet, vermilion, crimſon, &c.

Red *Book* [of the exchequer] an ancient manuſcript volume, wherein are regiſtered the names of thoſe who held lands *per baroniam*, in the time of king Henry II. and alſo it contains ſeveral things before the conqueſt. It is in the keeping of the king's remembrancer.

Re'dan, or **Re'dent** [in fortification] an indented work, made in the form of the teeth of a ſaw, with ſalient and re-entring angles.

To **Reda'rgue**, *verb act.* [*redarguo*, Lat.] to refute. Not uſed.

Redargu'tion [*redarguo*, Lat.] the act of diſproving or confuting.

Re'dbreast, *ſubſt.* a ſmall bird, ſo called from the colour of his breaſt, and generally named Robin-redbreaſt.

Re'dcoat, *ſubſt.* a word of contempt for a ſoldier. *Dryden.*

To **Re'dden**, *verb act.* [of *red*] to make red.

To **Redden**, *verb neut.* to become red.

Redde'ndum, Lat. [*i. e.* to be yielded or paid] a clauſe generally uſed in leaſes, &c. whereby the rent is reſerved to the leaſſor.

Re'ddish, *adj.* [of *red*] ſomewhat red.

Re'ddishness [of *reddiſh*] tendency to redneſs.

Reddi'tion, Fr. [of *redditio*, *reddo*, Lat.] 1. The act of giving again or reſtoring, the ſurrender of a place. 2. [In law] a judicial acknowledgment, that the land or thing in queſtion belongs to the demandant.

Re'dditive, *adj.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] pertaining to reddition; a term in grammar. Anſwering to an interrogative.

Re'dditus *Aſſiſus*, Lat. a ſet or ſtanding rent.

Re'ddle, or **Ru'ddle**, red chalk, a red foſſil ſtone, uſed by painters in making craons, &c.

Rede [ꞃede, Sax.] advice, counſel: obſolete.

To **Rede**, *verb act.* [ꞃæꝺan, Sax.] to counſel, to adviſe. *Spenſer.*

To **Redee'm**, *verb act.* [*redimere*, It. and Lat. *redemir*, Sp.] 1. To buy off, to purchaſe, to relieve from any thing by paying a price. 2. To reſcue, to recover. 3. To recompenſe, to make amends for. 4. To pay an atonement. 5. To ſave the world from the curſe of ſin.

Redee'mable, *adj.* [of *redeem*] that may be redeemed.

Redee'mables, lands, funds, &c. ſold, with a reſervation of the equity of redemption.

Redee'mableness [of *redeemable*] the ſtate of being redeemable.

Redee'mer [*redempteur*, Fr. *redentore*, It. *redemptòr*, Sp. of *redemptor*, Lat.] 1. A ranſomer, a deliverer in general. 2. In particular, the Saviour of mankind.

To **Redeli'ver**, *verb act.* [of *re*, again, and *delivrer*, Fr.] to deliver back, to give up again.

Redeli'very [of *redeliver*] the act of redelivering.

To **Re-dema'nd**, *verb act.* [*redemander*, Fr.] to demand, aſk, or require back again.

Rede'mption, Fr. [*redenzione*, It. *redemciòn*, Sp. of *redemptio*, Lat.] 1. Ranſom, releaſe in general, the act of purchaſing the freedom of another from bondage. 2. Particularly the purchaſe of God's favour by the death of Chriſt. 3. [In law] a faculty or right of re-entering upon lands, &c. that have been ſold and aſſign'd, &c. upon reimburſing the purchaſe-money with legal coſts.

Rede'mptory, *adj.* [*redemptus*, Lat.] paid as ranſom.

Re'dford-east, a borough town of Nottinghamſhire, 135 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Red *Gum*, a diſtemper very frequent in new-born children.

Re'dshank [ꞃeꝺ-ꞅcanca, Sax.] a bird; alſo a contemptuous appellation, as it ſeems, for ſome of the people of Scotland.

Re'dstart [ꞃeꝺ-ſꞇeꞃꞇ, Sax.] a bird.

Re'dstreak [ꞃeꝺ-ſꞇꞃice, Sax.] 1. An apple. 2. Cyder made of the redſtreak.

Red-water [in horſes] a ſort of moiſture iſſuing from a wound or ſore.

To Re'dsear, To Re'dseer, or To Re'dshire [with ſmiths] ſpoken of a piece of iron in their fire, that is heated too much, ſo that it breaks or cracks under the hammer, while it is working. *Moxon.*

Rede'vable, Fr. indebted, obliged, or beholding to.

Redhibi'tion [of *re* and *adhibitio*, Lat. in civil law] an action in a court, whereby to annul the ſale of ſome moveable, and to oblige the ſeller to take it back again, upon the buyer's finding it damaged.

Red-hot, *adj.* [of *red* and *hot*] heated to redneſs.

Redi'culus, a certain imaginary deity worſhipped by the Romans, for frighting Hannibal from Rome.

To Redi'ntegrate, *verb act.* [*redintegro*, Lat.] to reſtore or make new, to begin afreſh.

Redinte'grate, *adj.* [*redintegratus*, Lat.] reſtored, made new. *Bacon.*

Redintegra'tion [*redintegratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of renewing, reſtoration. 2. [In civil law] the action of reſtoring a perſon to the enjoyment of a thing, whereof he had been illegally diſpoſſeſſed. 3. [In chemiſtry] is the reſtoring of any mixt body or matter, whoſe form has been deſtroyed by calcination, corroſion, &*c.* into its former nature and conſtitution. *Quincy.*

Redissei'sin, a ſecond diſſeiſin.

Re'ditta, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies to repeat.

Rrdi'tuaries, a ſect of religious, a branch of the Franciſcan friars.

Re'dlead [of *red* and *lead*] minium. See Minium.

Re'dolence, or Re'dolency, Fr. [of *redolentia*, Lat. or of *redolent*] ſweetneſs of ſmell.

Re'dolent, *adj.* [*redolens*, Lat.] yielding a ſweet ſmell or ſcent.

To Redou'ble [*redoublér*, Fr. *raddoppiàre*, It. *redoblàr*, Sp. *reduplico*, Lat.] to repeat often, to double again, to encreaſe, by the addition of the ſame quantity over and over.

To Redo'uble, *verb neut.* to become twice as much, to come again with double force.

Redou'bling, *ſubſt.* [of *redouble*; *redoublement*, Fr. *reduplicatio*, Lat.] a doubling again.

Redou'bt [in fortification; *reduit*, *redoutes*, Fr. *ridotta*, It. *redutor*, Sp.] a ſmall ſort of a ſquare figure, which hath no defence but in the front, commonly the outwork of a fortification.

Redou'btable [*redoubtable*, Fr. *ridottabile*, It.] much feared, formidable.

Redou'bted [*redouté*, Fr.] dreadful, much feared, awful.

To Redou'nd, *verb neut.* [*redundo*, Lat. *redonder*, Fr. *ridondare*, It. *redundàr*, Sp.] 1. To be turned back, to be driven back by repercuſſion or reaction. 2. To contribute in the conſequence. 3. To become or fall as an advantage in the conſequence.

To Redre'ss, *verb act.* [*redreſſer*, Fr.] 1. To ſet to rights again, to reform abuſes, to amend. 2. To relieve, to eaſe, to remove grievances. Sometimes uſed of perſons, but more properly of things.

Redre'ss [from the verb] 1. The act of ſetting to rights again, amendment, reformation. 2. Relief, remedy. 3. Perſon who gives relief.

Redre'ssive, *adj.* [of *redreſs*] affording ſuccour or remedy. *Thomſon.*

Redu'bbers [a law term] are ſuch as buy ſtolen cloth, knowing it to be ſtolen, and turn it into ſome other form or colour, that it may not be known.

To Redu'ce, *verb act.* [*reduire*, Fr. *ridurre*, It. *reduzir*, Sp. of *reduco*, Lat.] 1. To bring back, to reſtore; obſolete. 2. To bring to the former ſtate. 3. To reform from any diſorder. 4. To bring into any ſtate of diminution. 5. To degrade, to impair in dignity. 6. To bring into a ſtate of miſery or meanneſs. 7. To ſubdue, to bring under ſubjection. 8. To bring into any ſtate more within reach or power. 9. To reclaim, to order. 10. To ſubject to a rule, to bring into a claſs.

Redu'cement [of *reduce*] the act of bringing back, ſubduing, reforming or diminiſhing.

Redu'cer [of *reduce*] one that reduces.

Redu'cible, *adj.* [of *reduce*; *reductible*, Fr. *reducibile*, It. of *reducibilis*, Lat.] that may be reduced.

Redu'cibleness [of *reducible*] quality of being reducible.

Re'ducing *Scale*, a mathematical inſtrument, to reduce a map or draught.

Redu'ct [in carpentry] a quirk or little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; alſo for ſome other conveniences, as cabinets, ſides of chimnies, alcoves, &*c.*

Reduct [in military affairs; *reductus*, Lat.] an advantageous place, intrenched and ſeparated from the reſt of the camp by a foſs, for an army to retire to, in caſe of a ſurprize.

Redu'ction, Fr. [*riduzione*, It. of *reductio*, Lat.] 1. The act of reducing or bringing back. 2. [In arithmetic] the reducing of money, weights and meaſures, &*c.* into the leaſt or greateſt parts.

Reduction *Aſcending* [in arithmetic] is the reducing a lower denomination into an higher, as farthings into pence, pence into ſhillings, ſhillings into pounds, and the like in weights.

Reduction *Deſcending* [in arithmetic] is reducing a higher denomination into a lower, as pounds into ſhillings, ſhillings into pence, pence into farthings.

Reduction [with aſtronomers] is the difference between the argument of inclination, and the eccentrical longitude, *i. e.* the difference of the two arches of the orbit, and the ecliptic comprehended between the node and the circle of inclination.

Reduction *of Equations* [in algebra] is the clearing them from all ſuperfluous quantities, and bringing down the quantities to their loweſt terms, and ſeparating the known quantities from the unknown, till at length only the known quantity is found on one ſide, and the unknown on the other.

Reduction *of a Figure, Deſign, or Draught*, &c. is the making a copy thereof, either larger or ſmaller than the original.

Reduction [in ſurgery] an operation, whereby a diſlocated, luxated, or fractured bone is reſtored to its proper place.

Redu'ctive, *adj.* [*reductif*, Fr. *riduttivo*, It.] ſerving to reduce. It is ſometimes ſubſtantively uſed, or elliptically as an adjective. Thus far concerning theſe *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations. *Hale.*

Redu'ctively, *adv.* [of *reductive*] by reduction or conſequence.

Redu'ndance, or Redu'ndancy [*redondance*, Fr. of *redundantia*, Lat.] an overflowing, over-abounding or exceeding, ſuperfluity.

Redu'ndant, *adj.* [*redondant*, Fr. *redundante*, Sp. of *redundans*, Lat.] 1. Overflowing, ſuper-abounding, exceeding, ſuperfluous. 2. Uſing more words or ſentiments than are uſeful or ſuitable.

Redundant *Nouns* [with grammarians] nouns which have a number, or particular caſe, more than uſual.

Redu'ndantly, *adv.* [of *redundant*] ſuperfluouſly, with ſuperabundance.

To Redu'plicate [*reduplicatum*, *reduplico*, Lat.] to double over-again.

Reduplicate *Pronouns*, [with grammarians] ſuch as *I myſelf*, *thou thyſelf*, *he himſelf*, &c.

Reduplica'tion, Fr. [of *reduplicatio*, Lat.] the act of doubling.

Reduplication [with rhetoricians] a figure when one part of a verſe or ſentence ends in the ſame word with which the following begins.

Redu'plicative [*reduplicatif*, Fr. *radduplicativo*, It.] doubling again, repeating.

Reduplicative *Propoſitions* [with logicians] are ſuch in which the ſubject is repeated; as, *men, conſidered as men, are rational.*

Re'dwing, *ſubſt.* a bird. *Ainſworth.*

To Ree, *verb act.* [a word among artificers; the etymology unknown] to riddle, to ſift.

Ree [in Portugal] a ſmall coin, forty of which are equal to ſix-pence in Engliſh.

To Re-e'cho, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *echo*] to echo back again.

Ree'chy, *adj.* [corruptedly for *reeky*, from *reek*, ſmoke] ſmoky, ſooty, tanned.

Reed [hꞃeoꝺ, Sax. riet, Ger. *arundo*, Lat.] 1. The long, hollow, and knotted graſs that grows in fens and watery places. A *reed* is diſtinguiſhed from the graſſes by its magnitude, and by its having a firm ſtem. *Miller.* 2. A ſmall pipe. *Milton.* 3. An arrow. *Prior.* 4. A Jewiſh meaſure of three yards and three inches.

Ree'ded, *adj.* [of *reed*] covered or thatched with reeds.

Ree'den. *adj.* [of *reed*] conſiſting of reeds. *Reeden* pipes. *Dryden.*

Ree'dless, *adj.* [of *reed*] being without reeds. *Reedleſs* banks. *May.*

Ree'dy, *adj.* [of *reed*] abounding with reeds.

To Re-e'dify, *verb act.* [*re-edifier*, Fr. of *re*, again, and *ædifico*, Lat. to build] to re-build, or build up again.

Reeft [with mariners] part of a ſail that is taken up, as when, in a gale of wind, they roll up part of the ſail below, to make it ſhorter, and not to hold too much wind. This taking up or contracting is called *reefing*.

Ree'ft *Top-maſt* [with mariners] when a top-maſt that having been ſprung, is cracked, or almoſt broken in the cap, the lower piece that was almoſt broken being cut off, the other part, being ſet again, is called a *reeft top-maſt*.

Reek [ꞃecan, Sax. to caſt forth a ſteam, reuke, Du.] 1. Steam, vapour, or ſmoak. 2. [reke, Ger. any thing piled up, hꞃeac, Sax.] a heap or mow of hay or corn. This is more uſually ſpoken and written *rick*.

To Reek, *verb neut.* [ꞃecan, Sax.] to ſteam, to ſmoke.

Reek *Stavel*, a frame of wood ſet on ſtones, on which a mow of hay, corn, &*c.* is raiſed.

Ree'ky, *adj.* [of *reek*] ſmoky, tanned.

To Re-e'nter, *verb act.* [of *re* and *entro*, Lat. *rentrer*, Fr.] to enter again.

To Re-enthro'ne, *verb act* [of *re* and *enthrone*] to replace on a throne.

Re-e'ntrance [of *re* and *entrance*] the act of entering again.

To Reel, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to gather yarn off the ſpindle.

To Reel, *verb neut.* [prob. *q.* to *roll*, rollen, Du. ragla, Su.] to ſtagger.

Reel, *ſubſt.* [ꞃeol, Sax.] a ſort of reel for winding yarn, &*c.* into ſkains, from the ſpindle.

To Re-enga'ge, *verb act.* [*rengager*, Fr.] to engage again; alſo to renew a combat.

Re-esta'blishment [*retabliſſement*, Fr.] the act of eſtabliſhing again.

Re-e'ntry [in law] the act of returning and retaking that poſſeſſion that had lately been foregone.

Re-e'ntry [of *rentrer*, Fr.] the act of entering again.

To Re-esta'blish, *verb act.* [of *re* and *eſtabliſh*; *retablir*, Fr. *riſtabilire*, It. of *re* and *ſtabilio*, Lat.] to eſtabliſh or ſettle again.

Re-esta'blisher [of *re-eſtabliſh*] he that re-eſtabliſhes.

Re-ele'ction [of *re* and *election*] repeated election.

To Re-ena'ct, *verb act.* [of *re* and *enact*] to enact again.

To Re-enfo'rce, *verb act.* [of *re* and *enforce*] to ſtrengthen with new forces, or freſh aſſiſtance.

Re-enfo'rcement [of *re-enforce*] freſh aſſiſtance.

To Re-enjo'y, *verb act.* [of *re* and *enjoy*] to enjoy again.

To Reeve [with ſailors] is to draw a rope through a block, to run up and down.

Reeve [ᵹeꞃeꝼa, Sax.] the ſteward or bailiff of a franchiſe or manor. Obſolete. The *reeve*, miller, and cook are diſtinguiſhed. *Dryden.*

To Re-exa'mine, *verb act.* [of *re* and *examine*] to examine a ſecond time.

Re-examina'tion [of *re-examine*] a ſecond examination.

Re-exte'nt [in law] a ſecond extent made upon lands or tenements, upon complaint made that the firſt extent was partially executed.

To Refe'ct, *verb act.* [*refectum*, of *reficio*, Lat.] to refreſh after hunger or fatigue. Obſolete.

Refe'ction, Fr. [*refezione*, It. *refeciòn*, Sp. of *refectio*, Lat.] the act of refreſhing; a meal or repaſt after fatigue or hunger.

Refe'ctives [with phyſicians] medicines which refreſh and renew ſtrength.

Refe'ctory, or Refe'ctuary [*refectoire*, Fr. *refettorio*, It. *refitorio*, Sp. of *refectorium*, Lat.] a dining room, a room of refreſhment; alſo a room in a monaſtery where the friars or nuns eat together.

To Refe'l, *verb act.* [*refello*, Lat.] to diſprove by argument; to refute, to repreſs.

To Refe'r [*riferire*, It. *referir*, Sp. *referer*, Fr. *refero*, Lat.] 1. To ſend back, to direct to a paſſage in a book for information. 2. To diſmiſs for judgment or determination. 3. To put a buſineſs into the hands of another, in order to be conſidered or managed. 4. To betake for deciſion. 5. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. 6. To reduce, as to a claſs.

To Refer, *verb neut.* to have relation or reſpect to.

Referree' [of *refer*] an arbitrator to whom a law-buſineſs, or any matter in difference, is referred.

Reference [from *refer*] 1. Relation or reſpect to, alluſion to. 2. Diſmiſſion to ſome other tribunal. 3. [*riferenza,* It.] a mark which relates to another ſimilar one in the margin, or in the bottom of the page, where either ſomething omitted in the text is added, *&c.* or ſome author, *&c.* is quoted.

Refere'ndary, *ſubſt.* [*referendaire,* Fr. *riferendario,* It. *referendus,* Lat.] one to whoſe deciſion any thing is referred.

Referendary [in ancient cuſtoms] an officer who exhibited the petitions of the people to the king, and acquainted the judges with his commands.

To Re·fe'rment, *verb act.* [of *re* and *ferment*] to ferment again. Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood. *Blackmore.*

Refe'rrible, *adj.* [from *refer*] that may be referred to, or conſidered as in relation to ſomething elſe.

To Refi'ne, *verb act.* [*raffiner,* Fr. *raffinare,* It. *refinàr,* Sp.] to make finer, to purge and purify, by drawing liquors off from the lees; or metals, by melting and clearing them from droſs.

To Refine, *verb neut.* with *on* or *upon.* 1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. 2. To become pure or clear. 3. To affect nicety.

Refi'nedly, *adv.* [of *refine*] with affected nicety, with pretended elegance.

Refi'nement [from *refine*] 1. The act of purifying or clearing any thing from droſs, being purified. 2. Improvement in purity or elegance 3. Artificial practice. 4. Affectation of elegant improvement, pretence to nicety.

Refi'ner [of *refine*] 1. One who refines or clears any thing from droſs. 2. One who improves in elegance. 3. One who invents ſuperfluous niceties or idle ſubtleties.

Refi'ning, the art of ſeparating other metals, *&c.* from gold and ſilver; alſo the clearing any matter from impurities. See To Refine.

To Refi't, *verb act.* [of *re,* again, and *fit*; *refuit,* Fr.] to reſtore any thing after damage.

To Refit *a Ship,* is to repair it, and make it fit to put to ſea again.

To Refle'ct, *verb act.* [*reflechir,* Fr. *riflettere,* It. of *reflecto,* Lat. to throw back] to return.

To Reflect, *verb neut.* 1. To throw back light or heat. 2. To bend back. 3. To throw back the thoughts upon the paſt, or upon one's ſelf.

To Reflect *upon a Perſon,* is to ſpeak ill of him, to throw cenſure or reproach upon him.

To Reflect *upon a Thing,* is to conſider ſeriouſly and attentively of it.

Refle'ctent, *adj.* [*reflectens,* Lat.] bending or flying back. *Digby.*

Refle'ction, or Refle'xion [from *reflect*; thence *reflexion* is leſs proper; *reflexion,* Fr. *refieſſione,* It. of *reflectio,* Lat.] 1. The act of beating or throwing back. 2. Thought thrown back upon the paſt. 3. The act of bending back. 4. That which is reflected. 5. The action of the mind upon itſelf. 6. Attentive conſideration, meditation. 7. Cenſure, reproach, or abuſe.

Reflection *of the Rays of Light* [in optics] is a motion of the rays, whereby, after impinging on the ſolid parts of bodies, or rather after a very near approach thereto, they recede or are driven therefrom.

Reflection [in catoptrics] is the return of a ray of light from the poliſhed ſurface of a looking-glaſs or mirrour, driven thence by ſome power reſiding therein.

Reflection [in mechanics] is the turn or regreſſive motion of a moveable, occaſioned by the reſiſtence of a body, which hindered its purſuing its former direction.

Refle'cting *Dials,* or Refle'xive *Dials,* are ſuch as are made by a little piece of looking-glaſs plate, ſo placed, as to reflect the rays of the ſun on the top of the cieling, *&c.* where the dial is drawn.

Refle'ctive, *adj.* [of *reflect*] 1. Throwing back images. 2. Conſidering things paſt, or the operations of the mind.

Refle'ctor [of *reflect*] one who reflects, a conſiderer.

Refle'x, *adj.* [*reflexus,* Lat.] directed backwards.

Reflex, *ſubſt.* [*reflexus,* Lat.] reflection. *Hooker.*

Refle'x, or Refle'ct [in painting] is underſtood of thoſe places in a picture, which are ſuppoſed to be illuminated by a light reflected by ſome other body, repreſented in the ſame piece.

Reflexibi'lity, or Refle'xibleness, capableneſs of being reflected, or that property of the rays of light, whereby they are diſpoſed to be reflected or turned back into the ſame medium from any other medium upon whoſe ſurface they fall. *Newton.*

Refle'xible, *adj.* [*reflexus,* Lat.] capable to be thrown back.

Refle'xive, capable of reflecting, apt to beat or turn back. See Reflective. 2. Having reſpect to ſomething paſt.

Refle'xively, *adv.* [of *reflexive*] in a backward direction.

Rflo'at, *ſubſt.* [of *re* and *float*] ebb, reflux.

Reflore'ſcence [of *refloreſcens,* Lat.] the act of beginning to flouriſh, or bloſſom again.

To Reflou'riſh, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *flouriſh*] to flouriſh again.

To Reflo'w, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *flow*; *refluo,* Lat.] to flow back or again.

Reflu'ent, *adj.* [*refluens,* Lat] reflowing, flowing back.

Reflu'x, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*riflusſo,* It. *refluxo,* Sp. of *refluxus,* Lat.] the act of flowing back, the ebbing of the ſea or tide.

Refocilla'tion [*refocillatum,* of *refocillo,* Lat.] the act of refreſhing, comforting, reviving, or cheriſhing.

To Refo'rm, *verb act.* [*reformer,* Fr. *riformare,* It. *reformar,* Sp. of *reformare,* Lat.] to put into a better form.

To Reform, *verb neut.* to take up or leave off following ill courſes, and follow an orderly way of living, to make a change from worſe to better.

To Reform [in military affairs] is to reduce a body of men, either by diſbanding the whole and incorporating the ſoldiers into other regiments or companies, or only breaking a part and retaining the reſt.

Refo'rm [*reforme,* Fr. *riforma,* It.] 1. Reformation. 2. A re-eſtabliſhment or revival of a former neglected diſcipline. 3. A correction of reigning abuſes. 4. A diſbanding ſome part of an army.

Reforma'do, a reformed officer, or one whoſe company or troop is ſuppreſſed in a reform, and he continued either in whole or half pay, he doing duty in the regiment.

Reformado [in a ſhip of war] a gentleman who ſerves as a voluntier, in order to gain experience, and ſucceed the principal officers.

Reforma'tion, Fr. [*riformazione,* It. *reformacion,* Sp. of *reformatio,* Lat.] 1. Change in general from worſe to better, amendment of manners, errors, or abuſes. 2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive ſtate, that particularly which happened at the time of the firſt eſtabliſhment of the reformed or proteſtant religion. See Protestancy.

Right of Reformation, a right which the princes of Germany claim, to reform the church in their territories, as being inveſted with the ſpiritual as well as temporal power.

Refo'rmed, *part. paſſ.* [of *reform*; *reformé,* Fr. *reformado,* Sp. of *reformatus,* Lat.] formed anew, mended, changed from worſe to better.

The Reformed, a name given to the proteſtants of the reformed religion; in contradiſtinction from the Romaniſts.

Refo'rmer [of *reform*] 1. A perſon who reforms or makes a change for the better, an amender. 2. Thoſe who firſt freed religion from popiſh corruptions.

Refo'rmist, a monk, whoſe diſcipline or rules have been reformed.

To Refra'ct, *verb act.* [*refractum,* of *refrangere,* It. and Lat.] to break the natural courſe of things.

Refra'ctary, or Refra'ctory, *adj.* [*refractaire,* Fr. *refractarius,* Lat. ſo that *refractary* is the more analogous and proper word, tho' *refractory* is more uſually written] obſtinate, unruly, headſtrong, wilful, contumacious.

Refra'ctarily, or Refra'ctorily, *adv.* [of *refractary* or *refractory*] obſtinately, wilfully.

Refra'ctariness, or Refra'ctoriness [of *refractory*] head-ſtrong, obſtinacy, a refuſing to be ruled.

Refra'cted [*refractus,* Lat.] broken from its natural courſe.

Refracted *Angle* [in optics] the angle which is contained between the refracted ray and the perpendicular.

Refracted *Dials,* are ſuch as ſhew the hours by means of ſome refracting tranſparent fluid, or ſome dials as are drawn in a concave or hollow bowl, ſo that the hour-lines may ſhew the true hour, when the bowl is full of water, or ſome other liquor.

Refra'ction, Fr. [in dioptrics] is the variation of a ray of light from that right line in which its motion would have continued, were it not for the mediums, thro' which it paſſes, that by attraction to hinder its ſtraight courſe, and turn it aſide.

Refra'ction [in mechanics] is the deviation of the moving body from its direct courſe, by reaſon of the different denſity of the medium it moves in; or a flexion and change of determination, occaſioned by a body's falling obliquely out of one medium into another of a different denſity.

Refraction *from the Perpendicular* [in dioptrics] is when a ray falling, inclined from a thicker medium into a thinner, as from glaſs into air, in breaking, departs farther from the perpendicular.

Refraction *to the Perpendicular* [in dioptrics] is when a ray falling, inclined from a thinner or more diaphanous medium, upon a thicker or leſs tranſparent, as from air upon water, in breaking, comes nearer to the perpendicular, drawn from the point of incidence at right angles, on the ſurface of the water, in which the refraction is made.

Aſtronomical Refraction, is a refraction cauſed by the atmoſphere, or body of the air, ſo that a ſtar ſeems riſen higher above the horizon than really it is.

Refraction *Horizontal* [in aſtronomy] is that which makes the ſun or moon appear juſt at the edge of the horizon, when they are as yet ſomewhat below it.

Refra'ctive, *adj.* [of *refract*] pertaining to refraction, having the power of refraction.

Refra'gable, *adj.* [*refragabilis,* Lat.] capable of confutation and conviction.

Refra'gableness [of *refragable*] quality of being refragable.

To Refrai'n [*raffrenare,* It. *refrenar,* Sp. *refrener,* Fr. of *refræno,* from *re* and *frænum,* Lat. a bridle] to hold back, to keep from action, to bridle.

To Refrain, *verb neut.* to forbear, to abſtain, to ſpare.

Refrangibi'lity, or Refrangibleness [of *re* and *frangibilitas,* Lat.] capableneſs of being refracted.

Refrangibi'lity *of the Rays of Light,* is their diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of the way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another.

Refra'ngible, *adj.* [of *re* and *frangibilis,* of *frango,* Lat.] capable of being refracted.

Refrena'tion [*refrænatio,* Lat.] the act of bridling or checking, a curbing or holding in.

To Refre'sh, *verb act.* [*refrigero,* Lat. *refraichir,* Fr. *rinfreſcare,* It. *refreſcàr,* Sp.] 1. To recruit, to renew, to revive, to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want. 2. To improve a thing impaired, by giving it new touches. 3. To cool, to refrigerate.

Refre'sher [of *refreſh*] that which refreſhes or cools.

Refre'shment [*refraicheſſement,* Fr. *rinfreſcamento,* It.] 1. Relief after pain, fatigue, or want. 2. That which refreſhes or relieves; as food, or reſt.

Refre't [*refrein,* Fr.] the hurden of a ballad or ſong.

Refri'gerant, *adj.* Fr. [*refrigerans,* of *re* and *frigus,* Lat. cold] 1. Cooling, allaying heat. 2. Sometimes ſubſtantively uſed. Apply *refrigerants. Wiſeman.*

To Refri'gerate, *verb act.* [*refrigero,* Lat] to cool.

Refrigera'tion, Fr. [*refrigeratio,* Lat.] the act of cooling, or mitigating heat; the ſtate of being cooled.

Repri'gerative, *ſubſt.* [*refrigeratif,* Fr. *refrigerativum,* Lat.] a cooling medicine.

Refrigera'tive, *adj.* [*refrigeratif,* Fr.] the ſame with *refrigeratory.*

Refrigera'tiveneſs [of *refrigerative*] a cooling quality.

Refri'geratory, *adj.* [*refrigeratorius*, Lat.] that is of a cooling quality.

Refrigeratory. *ſubſt.* [*refrigeratorium*, Lat.] 1. A veſſel filled with cold water, placed about the head of an alembec or ſtill, to cool and condenſe the vapours raiſed thither by fire, to be diſcharged through the beak; but this is now generally done by a worm or ſpiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. 2. Any thing inwardly cooling.

Refrige'rium, a cool refreſhment; alſo a cooling place *South*.

Reft. *part. paſſ.* [of *reave*] 1. Taken away, deprived. 2. [*Pret.* of *reave*] took away. *Spenſer.*

Re'fuge, Fr. [*refugio*, It. and Sp. of *refugium*, of *re*, backwards, and *fugio*, Lat. to fly] 1. A place of ſafety to fly to in danger or diſtreſs, protection. 2. That which gives ſhelter or protection. 3. Expedient in diſtreſs. 4. Expedient in general. Light muſt be ſupplied among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any ſtory in danger of darkneſs. *Wotton.*

To Refuge, *verb act.* [*refugier*, Fr.] to ſhelter, to protect. *Dryden.*

Refugee', one who flies to ſhelter or protection, particularly a French proteſtant fled for refuge from perſecution in France into England, or any other country.

Refu'lgence, or Refu'lgency [*refulgentià*, Lat.] brightneſs, ſplendor.

Refu'lgent, *adj.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] ſhining, glittering, bright.

To Refu'nd, *verb act*, [*rifondare*, It. of *refundo*, Lat.] 1. To pour back. *Ray*. 2. To pay or give back money that has been received wrongfully, to reſtore. 3. [In law] To pay back the coſt and charges of a nonſuit.

Refu'sal [*refus*. Fr. *refinto*, It.] 1. The act of refuſing, a denial of any thing demanded or ſolicited. 2. The preemption, the right of having any thing offered preferrably to another, option.

To Refu'se, [*recuſàr*, Sp. *recuſo*, Lat. *refuſer*, Fr. *rifintare*, It.] 1. To deny the granting of a ſuit, or the doing of any thing required. 2. To reject, to diſmiſs without a grant.

To Refuse, *verb neut.* not to accept.

Refuse, *adj.* [from the verb] nnworthy of reception, left when the reſt is taken.

Re'fuse, *ſubſt.* Fr. [the noun has its accent on the firſt ſyllable, the verb on the ſecond] the droſſy ſtuff that comes away from oar or metal, in the melting and trying it; whence the word is uſed to ſignify the worſt of any thing that remains diſregarded, after the beſt has been picked out.

Refu'ser [of *refuſe*] he who refuſes.

Refu'tal [from *refute*] a refutation.

Refuta'tion, Fr. [*refutatio*, Lat.] the act of refuting, or proving falſe or erroneous an oppoſite or contrary argument, which deſtroys what the other alledged.

To Refu'te. *verb act.* [*refuter*, Fr. *refutar*, Sp. of *refuto*, Lat.] to confute, to diſprove as falſe or erroneous, to convince or confound by reaſon; applied to perſons or things.

To Regai'n, *verb act.* [*regagner*, Fr. *riguadagnare*. It.] to gain a ſecond time, to get again, to recover.

Re'gal, *adj.* [*regale*, It. *reàl*, Sp. of *regalis*, Lat.] pertaining to a king or queen; kingly, royal.

Regal *Fiſhes*. ſuch as belong to the king, by his prerogative; ſuch as whales, ſturgeons, &c.

Regal, *ſubſt.* [*regale*, Fr.] a muſical inſtrument. *Bacon.*

To Rega'le, *verb act.* [*regaler*, Fr. *regalare*, It.] to treat, feaſt, or entertain royally, to refreſh, to gratify.

Rega'le [*regalo*, It. *regal*, Fr.] a magnificent treat or entertainment.

Regale, *ſubſt.* Lat. the prerogative of monarchy.

Rega'lement, Fr. refreſhment, entertainment.

Rega'lia, the rights of a king or queen, or the enſigns of the royal dignity; as the ſeveral parts of the apparatus of a coronation, as ſcepters, Edward's ſtaff, ſword, globe, crown, &c.

Rega'lis *Aqua* [commonly called *aqua regia*] an acid, corroſive ſpirit or water, ſerving as a menſtruum for diſſolving gold; it is prepared by mixing common ſalt, or ſal ammoniac, with ſpirit of nitre, or with common aqua fortis.

Rega'lity [*realtà*, It. *regalitas*, *regalis*, Lat.] royalty, ſovereign ſtate, kingſhip. *Bacon.*

To Rega'rd, *verb act.* [*regarder*, Fr. *riguardare*, It.] 1. To look upon, to value, to attend to as worthy of notice. 2. To obſerve, to remark with concern, to heed, to conſider, to mind as an object of grief. 3. To have reſpect or relation to. 4. To obſerve religiouſly. 5. To pay attention to.

Regard, Fr. [*riguardo*, It.] 1. Attention, as to a matter of importance. 2. Reſpect, reverence. 3. Note, eminence. 4. Conſideration, reſpect, account. 5. Reference. 6. [*Regard*, Fr.] look, aſpect directed to another. 7. Proſpect, object of ſight.

Regard [of a foreſt] the overſeeing and viewing it; alſo the compaſs of it, *i. e.* all that ground which is part or parcel of it.

Rega'rdable, *adj.* [of *regard*] 1. Obſervable. 2. Worthy of notice.

Rega'rdant [in heraldry] ſignifies looking behind, and is applied to beaſts repreſented in an eſcutcheon with their faces turned to their tails.

Rega'rder [of *regard*] he that regards.

Rega'rdful [of *regard* and *full*] having regard to, careful of, taking notice of.

Rega'rdfully, *adv.* [of *regard*] 1. Attentively, heedfully. 2. With reſpect, with reverence.

Rega'rdfulneſs, heedfulneſs, &c.

Rega'rdleſs, *adj.* [of *regard*] heedleſs, negligent.

Regar'dleſsly, *adv.* [of *regardleſs*] without heed, heedleſly.

Rega'rdleſneſs, [of *regardleſs*] heedleſneſs, negligence.

Re'gel [in aſtronomy] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in Orion's foot,

Re'gency [*regence*, Fr, *reggenza*, It. *regencia*, Sp. of *regens*, Lat.] 1. Authority, government. 2. Governors of a kingdom or ſtate, during the abſence or minority of a ſovereign prince; as, confirmed by the regency of England. 3. Vicarious government. 4. The diſtrict governed by a vicegerent.

Rege'nerate, *adj.* [*regeneré*, Fr. *rigenerato*, It. of *regeneratus*, Lat.] 1. Produced anew. 2. New-born by divine grace to a Chriſtian life.

To Rege'nerate, *verb act.* [*regenerer*, Fr. *rigenerare*, It. *regeneràr*, Sp. of *regenero*, Lat.] 1. To produce anew. 2. To cauſe to be born again, to renew by change of carnal nature to a Chriſtian life.

Rege'nerateneſs [of *regenerate*] the ſtate of being regenerate.

Regenera'tion, Fr. [*regenerazione*, It. *regeneraciòn*, Sp. of *regeneratio*, Lat.] new birth or change of carnal affections to a chriſtian life. He ſaved us by the waſhing of *regeneration*. *Titus*. "Now ſhall we relate (ſays Juſtin Martyr) after what manner we dedicated ourſelves to God, being *made anew* by *Chriſt*.——As many as are convinced of the truth of thoſe things which we teach, and do engage for their ability *ſo to live*, we direct them to pray and aſk of God remiſſion of paſt ſins; we ourſelves both praying and faſting with them. Then are they led by us to the *water*, and re *regenerated* after *the ſame manner of regeneration* in which *we ourſelves were regenerated.* For in the name of the Father and supreme Lord God of the universe; and of our Saviour Jesus Christ; and of the Holy Spirit, that ablution in water is performed. Becauſe *Chriſt* has ſaid, "*Unleſs ye are born again, ye cannot enter into the kingdom of Heaven.*" And then, having cited thoſe words of *Iſaiah*, c. i. v. 16—20, as deſcriptive of true repentance, and the enſuing *pardon*, he adds, "We have learnt this explication [of the rite] from the apoſtles, whereas in our *firſt production* [or birth] we came into being *ignorant*, and *by neceſſity*, [*i. e.* by no choice or action of our own] and had been trained up in evil *cuſtoms* [or manners] and *bad education* [alluding, I ſuppoſe, to their *Gentile ſtate*, and *vain converſation* tranſmitted to them by their fathers;] now that we might be children not of *neceſſity* and *ignorance*, but of choice and knowledge; and might obtain remiſſion of our paſt ſins in the water, there is named over him that *chooſes* to be regenerated and repents of ſins, the name of the Father, and supreme Lord God of the universe; this only do we utter over him, when leading him to the water; for who ſhall aſſign a name to the ineffable God?——And alſo in the name of Jeſus Chriſt, who was crucified under *Pontius Pilate*; and in the name of the Holy Ghoſt, who by the prophets, had afore preached all things relative to *Chriſt*, this [baptiſmal] ablution of the *enlighten'd* perſon is made." Justin Apolog. 2. *Ed. Rob. Stephan.* p. 159, 160. See Baptize, *Firſt* Cause, Authentic, and Monarchy *of the Univerſe*, compared with *Heb*. c. 6. v. 4. and *Epheſ.* c. 4. v. 4—6.

Re'gent, *adj.* Fr. [*regens*, Lat.] 1. Governing, reigning. 2. Acting as a vicegerent.

Regent, *ſubſt.* [*regent*, Fr. *regente*, It. and Sp. of *regens*, Lat.] 1. Governor, ruler, one who is of the regency, or that governs a kingdom during the minority or abſence of a prince, 2. [In a college; particularly in Scotland] a profeſſor of arts and ſciences, who holds a claſs or ſet of pupils.

Re'gentſhip [of *regent*] 1. Power of governing. 2. Deputed authority.

Rege'rmination, Lat. the act of ſpringing or budding out again.

Re'gicide, Fr. [*regicida*, It. and Sp. of *regem cædere*, Lat. to kill a king] 1. A king killer. 2. [*Regicidum*, Lat.] the murder of a king.

Re'gifuge [of *regiſugium*, of *regem* and *fugere*, Lat. to drive away] a feſtival held in ancient Rome, on the ſixth of the calends of March, *i. e.* on our 24th of February, in memory of the expulſion of their king, particularly of Tarquin's flying out of Rome on that day.

Re'gimen [in grammar] the caſe of a noun governed by a verb.

Regimen, Lat. [in medicine] a rule ot courſe of living, with regard to eating, drinking, cloathing, or the like, accommodated to ſome diſeaſe, and to the particular courſe of phyſic the patient is under.

Re'giment, Fr. [*reggimento*, It. of *regimen*, Lat.] 1. Eſtabliſhed government, polity: obſolete. 2. Authority, rule: obſolete.

Re'giment, Fr. [*reggimento*, It. *regimiento*, Sp.] a body of ſeveral companies of ſoldiers, uſually conſiſting of 1000, either horſe or foot, commanded by a colonel.

Regime'ntal, *adj.* [of *regiment*] belonging to a regiment, military.

Re'gion, Fr. and Sp. [*regione*, It. of *regio*, Lat.] 1. A country, a tract of land or of ſpace. 2. Part of the body. 3. Place, rank.

Region [in geography] a particular diviſion of the earth, or a tract of land inhabited by people of the ſame nation.

Regions [with philoſophers] are particular diviſions of the air, which are accounted three, the upper, middle, and lower.

Upper Region, commences from the tops of the mountains, and reaches to the utmoſt limits of the atmoſphere, in which is a perpetual, equable calmneſs, clearneſs, and ſerenity.

Loweſt Region, is that wherein we breathe, and is bounded by the reflection of the ſun's rays, that is, by the height to which they rebound from the earth.

Middle Region, is that wherein the clouds reſide, meteors are formed, &c. extending from the extremity of the loweſt to the top of the higheſt mountains.

Loweſt Region [in anatomy] the loweſt part of the abdomen, which is diſtinguiſhed into three regions, the loweſt, the middle, and the upper.

Re'gionary [in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory] a title given to thoſe who had the charge and adminiſtration of the church-affairs from the fifth century.

To Register, *verb act.* [*enregiſtrer*, Fr. *regiſtrare*, It. *regiſtràr*, Sp.] 1. To enter, write down or record in a regiſter, to preſerve from oblivion by authentic accounts. 2. To enrol or ſet down in a liſt.

To make Register [with printers] is to make the pages and lines fall exactly one upon another.

Register [*regître*, Fr. *regiſtro*, It. and Sp. of *regiſtrum*, Lat. *regeſtum*, qu. *iterum geſtum*, done over again. *Menagius*] 1. A memorial or book of public records, an account of any thing regularly kept. 2. [*Regiſtrarius*, Lat.] an officer who writes and keeps regiſters.

Register [with chymiſts] a contrivance in a furnace to make heat greater or leſs immediately, by letting more or leſs air come to the veſſel.

Register [of a pariſh] a book wherein marriages, baptiſms, and births, are regiſtered; regiſters in pariſh churehes were firſt appointed by Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, vicar-general to king Henry VIII. *A. C.* 1538.

Register *of Writs* [in law] a book containing the forms of moſt of the writs uſed in common law.

Register-*Ships* [in traffic] ſuch ſhips to which the king of Spain, or the council of the Indies, grant permiſſions to go and traffic in the parts of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; ſo called, becauſe they are regiſtered before they ſet ſail from Cadiz.

REGISTER [with letter founders] one of the inner parts of the mould, in which the types are caſt.

RE´GISTRY [*regiſtrum*, Lat.] 1. An office where records are kept. 2. The rolls and books there depoſited; eſpecially thoſe wherein the proceedings of chancery, or any ſpiritual court, are recorded and kept. 3. The act of inſerting in the regiſter. 4. A ſeries of facts recorded.

RE´GLEMENT, *ſubſt.* [merely Fr.] regulation. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

RE´GIUS *Profeſſer*, Lat. [*i. e.* the king's profeſſor] a title given to every reader of the five lectures in the univerſity, ſo called becauſe they were founded by king Henry VIII.

RE´GIUS *Morbus*, Lat. the diſeaſe called the jaundice. See PYRETICS, and read there *line* 31.

RE´GLET, or RI´GLET [in architecture] a little, flat, narrow moulding, uſed chiefly in compartiments and pannels, to ſeparate the parts or members from one another, and to form knots, frets, and other ornaments: Alſo

RE´GLETTE [from *regle*, Fr. a rule] a ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers ſeparate their lines in pages that are widely printed.

RE´GNANT, *adj.* Fr. [*regnante*, It. of *regnans*, Lat.] reigning, governing; alſo prevalent, predominant.

RE´GOLA, It. [in muſic books] a rule or canon.

To REGO´RGE, *verb act.* [from *re* and *gorge*] 1. To bring or caſt up, to vomit up. 2. To ſwallow down greedily. 3. [*Egorger*, Fr.] to ſwallow back.

To REGRA´FT [of *re* and *graft*; *regrefter*, Fr.] to graft again. *Bacon.*

To REGRA´NT, *verb act.* [and *re* and *grant*] to grant back.

To REGRA´TE, *verb act.* 1. To offend, to ſhock. 2. [*Regratter*, Fr.] to engroſs, to foreſtal.

To REGRATE, *verb neut.* to follow the trade of a hugſter.

REGRA´TER, or REGRA´TOR [*regratier*, Fr.] an engroſſer or foreſtaller, a hugſter who ſells victuals or wares, in the ſame market or fair he bought them, or within five miles thereof; alſo one who trims up old ware for ſale.

REGRA´TING, *part. act.* [of *regrate*] the driving the trade of a hugſter.

To REGREE´T, *verb act.* [of *re* and *greet*] to greet again, to reſalute: obſolete.

RE´GRESS [*regrés*, Fr. *regreſſus*, Lat.] paſſage back, power of paſſing back. *Burnet.*

To REGRE´SS, *verb neut.* [*regreſſus*, Lat.] to return, to paſs back to the former ſtate or place.

REGRE´SSION [*regreſſus*, Lat.] the act of going back. *Brown.*

REGRE´T, Fr. 1. Reluctancy, diſlike: Not proper. 2. Bitterneſs of reflection at ſomething paſt. 3. Grief, ſorrow.

To REGRET, *verb act.* [*regretter*, Fr.] 1. To repent, to grieve at, to be ſorry for. 2. To be uneaſy at: Improper.

REGUE´RDON, *ſubſt.* [of *re*, and *guerdon*] reward. *Shakeſpeare.*

To REGUE´RDON, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to reward.

RE´GULA, Lat. rule or pattern.

RE´GULAR, *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regolare*, It. *regulàr*, Sp. *regularis*, Lat.] 1. That is according to rule, orderly, conſiſtent with the mode, preſcribed. 2. Governed by ſtrict rules. 3. Inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms or diſcipline.

RE´GULAR *Bodies* [with mathematicians] are ſolid bodies, whoſe ſurfaces are compoſed of regular and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal, of which there are five.

1. A *Tetrahedron*, which is a pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles.

2. The *Hexahedron*, or cube, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of ſix equal ſquares.

3. The *Octahedron*, which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles.

4. The *Dodecahedron*, which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons.

5. The *Icoſihedron*, which conſiſts of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: Theſe are all, as mathematicians demonſtrate, the regular bodies that can be, and they are called the Platonic bodies.

REGULAR *Curves* [with mathematicians] are ſuch as the perimeters of the conic ſections, which are always curved after the ſame geometrical manner.

REGULAR *Figures* [in geometry] are ſuch as have their ſides and angles all equal one to another.

REGULA´RIS [with botaniſts] uniform, as when the parts of a flower are like to each other on all ſides, as in a convolvulus, &c.

REGULA´RITY [*regularité*, Fr. *regolarità*, It. *regularidàd*, Sp. of *regularis*, Lat] 1. Agreeableneſs to rules. 2. Exactneſs, ſtrict order, certain method.

REGULARLY, *adv.* [of *regular*] according to rule, preciſely.

RE´GULARS, *ſubſt.* [*regulier*, Fr.] one, among the Roman catholics, belonging to a religious ſect who live under ſome rule or obedience, leading a monaſtic life.

To RE´GULATE, *verb act.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regolare*, It. *regulàr*, Sp. of *regulatum*, *regula*, Lat.] to ſet in order, to adjuſt by rule or method, to direct or guide.

REGULA´TION [*regulatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of regulating. 2. Order, method, the effect of regulation.

REGULA´TOR [from *regulate*] 1. One who regulates or directs. 2. [In mechanics] a ſmall ſpring to the balance of a pocket-watch, which makes the motion equable.

RE´GULUS, Lat. [*regule*, Fr. in chemiſtry] the moſt weighty and pure part of any metal or mineral, which ſettles at the bottom upon melting, and after that the dregs or fæces have been ſeparated from it.

Martial REGULUS *of Antimony* [with chemiſts] a mixture of horſe-ſhoe nails melted with the regulus of antimony.

REGULUS, Lat. [diminutive of *rex*, Lat. a king] a petty king; a Saxon title for a count.

REGULUS [with aſtronomers] a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Leo.

To REGU´RGITATE, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *gurges*, Lat. a gulph] to be poured back.

REGURGITA´TION [of *recurgitate*] the act of ſwallowing back.

To REHE´AR, *verb act.* [of *re* and *hear*] to hear again.

REHEA´RSAL [of *rehearſe*] repitition, recital in general, private practiſing, or recital previous to public exhibition; as the *rehearſal* of a play by the actors before the acting it.

To REHEA´RSE [of *re*, again, and *hear*. *Skinner*] 1. To relate or tell. 2. To recite, to repeat in general. 3. [With players] to perform a rehearſal, or to recite in private, in order to perform publickly.

To REJE´CT, *verb act.* [*rejetter*, Fr. *rigettare*, It. *rejectum*, ſup. of *rejicio*, Lat.] 1. To diſmiſs without complying with a propoſal or offer. 2. To caſt off, to make an abject, to ſlight or diſpiſe. 3. To refuſe, not to accept. 4. To throw aſide.

REJE´CTION [*rejection*, Lat.] the act of caſting off, or throwing by as uſeleſs or not worth having.

REI´GLE, *ſubſt.* [a corruption of *regle*, Fr. rule] a hollow that is cut to guide any thing.

To REIGN, *verb neut.* [*regner*, Fr. *regnare*, It. *reynar*, Sp. of *regno*, Lat.] 1. To rule as a king or ſovereign prince, to exerciſe ſovereign authority. 2. To prevail, to be predominant or riſe, as a diſeaſe. 3. To obtain dominion or power.

REIGN [*regne*, Fr. *regno*, It. *reynado*, Sp. *regnum*, Lat.] 1. Government by a ſovereign prince, royal authority. 2. Time of a king's government. 3. Dominious, kingdom. See *Corona* RADIATA, and read there RADIATA.

To RE-IMBA´RK, *verb act.* [of *re* and *imbark*] to put on ſhip-board again.

To RE-IMBARK, *verb neut.* to be put on board again.

To RE-IMBARK [ſpoken of a deer] to go to his lodge again.

RE-IMBARKA´TION [*reimbarquement*, Fr.] a going on ſhip-board again.

RE-IMBAR´KED, *part. paſſ.* [of *reimbark*; *rembarqué*, Fr.] put on ſhip-board again, &c.

RE-IMBA´TTLED, *part. adj.* [of *reimbattle*] put into battle array again.

To RE-IMBO´DY, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *imbody*, which is more frequently, but more properly written *embody*] to embody again.

To RE-IMBU´RSE [*remburſer*, Fr. *rimborſare*, It.] to repay a perſon what he has laid out.

RE-IMBU´RSEMENT [from *re-imburſe*; in traffic, &c.] a reparation or repayment of money a perſon had advanced.

To RE-IMPRE´GNATE, *verb act.* to impregnate again.

RE-IMPRE´SSION [of *re* and *impreſſion*] a ſecond impreſſion or edition of a book.

REIN, *ſubſt.* 1. The part of the bridle extended from the horſe's head to the rider's hand. 2. Uſed as an inſtrument of government, or for government itſelf.

To REIN, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To govern by a bridle. 2. To reſtrain, to controul in general.

REI´NARD [*renard*, Fr.] a fox.

To RE-INFE´CT, *verb act.* [of *re* and *infectum*, ſup. of *inficio*, Lat.] to infect or corrupt again.

To RE-INFO´RCE, *verb act.* [*renforcer*, Fr. *rinforzare*, It. *reforçar*, Sp.] to recruit, to ſtrengthen with new force. See To RE-ENFORCE.

RE-INFORCED *Ring* [of a cannon] is that which is next after the trunions, between them and the vent.

RE-INFO´RCEMENT, a re-inforcing, recruit, ſupply of men.

To RE-INGA´GE, to ingage again.

To RE-INGRA´TIATE, to get into favour again.

REINS, *ſubſt.* [*reſnes*, *renes*, Fr. *radini*, It. *riendas*, Sp.] 1. The leather thongs of a horſe-bridle, or two long ſlips of leather, one on each ſide the curb or ſnaffle, held in the hand of a rider, to guide a horſe, and keep him in ſubjection. 2. To *give the Reins*; to let looſe the reins. 3. *To give the Reins*; to give licence. See REIN.

REINS, Fr. [*reni*, It. *renes*, Sp. and Lat. in anatomy] the kidnies, or thoſe parts of an animal body, whoſe office is to ſtrain the urine into their pelvis or baſon, from whence it runs, thro' the veſſels called ureters, into the bladder.

To RE-INSE´RT, *verb act.* [of *re* and *inſert*] to inſert a ſecond time.

To RE-INSPI´RE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *inſpire*] to inſpire again.

To RE-INSTA´L, *verb act.* [of *re* and *inſtal*] 1. To ſeat again. 2. To put again in poſſeſſion.

To RE-INSTA´TE, *verb act.* [of *re*, again, and *inſtate*] to reſtore to the former ſtate and condition.

To RE-INT´EGRATE, *verb act.* [*reintegrer*, Fr. *re-integrar*, Sp. of *re* and *integer*, Lat. It ſhould perhaps be written *redintegrate*] to make compleat again, to reſtore, to repair.

To RE-INVEST, *verb act.* [of *re* and *inveſt*] to inveſt a-new.

RE-INVIGORA´TION, the act of invigorating again.

To REJOI´CE, *verb act.* to fill with joy, to delight, to gladden.

To REJOICE, *verb neut.* [*rejour*, Fr. *regozigàr*, Sp.] to be glad or merry, to receive pleaſure from ſomething paſt.

REJOI´CER [from *rejoice*] one that rejoices.

To REJOI´N, *verb act.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.] 1. To join or unite together again. 2. To meet one again.

To REJOIN, *verb neut.* to reply, to anſwer to an anſwer.

REJOI´NDER, Fr. [from *rejoin*] 1. An anſwer or exception to a replication, a reply to an anſwer. Obliged to a *rejoinder*. *Glanville*. 2. Reply, anſwer.

> Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips
> Of all *rejoinder*. *Shakeſpeare.*

REJOI´NING [with architects] the filling up of joints of the ſtones in old buildings, when worn hollow by the courſe of time or water.

REJO´LT, *ſubſt.* [*rejailler*, Fr.] ſhock, ſuccuſſion. *South.*

REIT, ſedge, or ſea-weed.

To REI´TERATE, *verb act.* [*reiterer*, Fr. *reiterare*, It. *reyterar*, Sp. of *reitero*, Lat.] to do the ſame thing over and over again.

REITERATION [with printers] is when the laſt form is laid on the preſs.

REITERATION, Fr. a repetition.

To REJU´DGE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *judge*] to re-examine, to review.

REJUVENE´SCENCY [of *rejuveneſcens*, Lat.] the quality of growing young again.

To REKI´NDLE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *kindle*] to kindle or ſet on fire again.

To RELA´PSE, *verb neut.* [*relapſus*, of *relabor*, Lat.] 1. To fall ſick again from a ſtate of recovery. 2. To ſlide back, to fall back in general. 3. To commit the ſame fault, to fall back into vice or error.

RELA'PSE [of *re* and *lapſus*, Lat.] 1. The act of falling or ſliding back; more eſpecially uſed of a ſickneſs or diſeaſe, from a ſtate of recovery. 2. Fall into vice or error once forſaken. 3. Return to any ſtate in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RELA'TE, *verb act.* [*relatàr*, Sp. *relatum*, ſup. of *refero*, Lat.] 1. To tell, or to give an account of, to recite. 2. To ally by kindred or conſanguinity: this is only uſed participially. 3. To bring back, to reſtore: a Latiniſm.

To RELA'TE, *verb neut.* to have reference or reſpect to.

RELA'TER [of *relate*] he that relates or tells.

RELA'TION, Fr. [*relazione*, It. *relacion*, Sp. of *relatio*, Lat.] 1. A recital of facts, narrative. 2. [With grammarians] the correſpondence which words have one to another in conſtruction. 3. [With logicians] the manner of belonging to any perſon or thing: it is the fourth category, as that of father, huſband, maſter, ſervant, king, ſubject, and every thing that denotes compariſon, as equal, greater, leſs. 4. [In philoſophy] reſpect or regard; the mutual reſpect of two things, or what each is in regard to the other. *Relation* conſiſts in the conſideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke.* 5. Connexion between one thing and another. 6. Connection by birth or marriage, alliance of kin. 7. [In a law ſenſe] is when, in conſideration of law, two perſons or other things, are conſidered as if they were all one; and by this the thing ſubſequent is ſaid to take its effect by *relation*. 8. [In geometry, *&c.*] is the habitude or reſpect of two quantities to one another, with regard to their magnitude; the ſame as ratio. 9. Kinſman or kinſwoman.

RE'LATIVE, *adj.* [*relatif*, Fr. *relativo*, It. of *relativus*, Lat.] 1. Having relation or reſpect to ſome other thing. 2. Conſidered not abſolutely, but as belonging or reſpecting ſomething elſe. 3. Particular, poſitive, cloſe in connection: not in uſe.

RELATIVE *Gravity*, the ſame as ſpecific gravity.

RE'LATIVE *Propoſitions* [with logicians] are thoſe which include ſome relation or compariſon.

RELATIVE *Terms* [with logicians] are ſuch betwixt which there is a ſort of oppoſition; yet ſuch as that the one cannot be without the other.

RELATIVE, *ſubſt.* 1. Relation, kinſman or kinſwoman. 2. [In grammar] a word or term which, in the conſtruction, anſwers to ſome word foregoing, called the antecedent, and it is called a pronoun. 3. Somewhat reſpecting ſomething elſe.

RELATIVE *Subſtantives* [with grammarians] are ſuch as bear a relation to ſome others, as a father, ſon, daughter, huſband, wife, *&c.*

RELATIVE *Adjectives*, are ſuch as have relation to ſome others, as better, worſe, higher, lower, equal, unequal, *&c.*

RELATIVE *Pronoun*, is ſuch an one as has relation to a noun that goes before, as he, him, that, who, which, with their numbers.

RE'LATIVELY, *adv.* [of *relative*] in relation to ſomething elſe, not abſolutely.

RE'LATIVENESS [of *relative*] the ſtate of having relation to.

To RELA'X. *verb act.* [*relâcher*, Fr. *relaſſare*, It. of *relaxo*, Lat.] 1. To looſen, to ſlacken. 2. To remit, to make leſs rigorous. 3. To make leſs laborious or attentive. 4. To open, to looſe. 5. To yield or give way.

RELAXA'TION, Fr. *relaſſazione*, It. of *relaxatia*, Lat.] 1. The act of looſening or ſlackening. 2. Ceſſation of reſtraint. 3. Remiſſion of rigor. 4. Remiſſion of attention or application.

RELAXATION [with anatomiſts] a dilitation or widening of the parts or veſſels of the body.

RELAXATION [with ſurgeons] a preternatural extenſion, or ſtraining of a nerve, tendon, muſcle, *&c.* either by violence or weakneſs.

RELAXATION [in a legal ſenſe] a releaſe or diſcharge; as the *relaxation* of an attachment in the court of admiralty; a releaſing of canonical puniſhments.

RELAY' [in tapeſtry work] an opening left in a piece where the figures or colours are to be changed, or which is to be filled up when the other work is done.

RELAY [*relais*, Fr.] freſh horſes to relieve others ſent before, or appointed to be ready, for a traveller to change, to make the greater expedition; as in riding poſt.

RELAYS [in hunting] are freſh ſets of dogs or horſes, placed here and there for readineſs, in caſe the game come that way, to be caſt off, or to mount the hunters, in lieu of the former, which are ſuppoſed to want reſpite.

To RELEA'SE, *verb act.* [alyſan, Sax. *relaxo*, Lat. *relaſcher*, *relâcher*, Fr.] 1. To ſet at liberty, to free from confinement or ſervitude. 2. To ſet free from pain. 3. To free from obligation. 4. To quit, to let go. 5. To ſlacken, to relax: obſolete.

RELEASE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; *relâche*, Fr.] 1. A diſcharge, a ſetting at liberty from confinement, ſervitude or pain. 2. Relaxation of a penalty. 3. Remiſſion of a claim. 4. Acquittance of a debt ſigned by the creditor. 5. An acquittance in general.

RELEASE [in law] a deed by which actions, titles, eſtates, rights, *&c.* are ſometimes extinguiſhed and annulled, transferred, abridged, or inlarged.

RELEA'SEMENT [*relaiſſement*, Fr.] the act of releaſing or diſcharging.

To RE'LEGATE, *verb act.* [*relego*, Lat. *releguer*, Fr.] to ſend to a certain place as an exile, to baniſh.

RELEGA'TION [of *relegate*] a kind of exile, or judicial baniſhment for a time appointed, wherein the obnoxious perſon is required to retire to a certain place, and to continue there till he is recalled.

To RELE'NT, *verb neut.* [*ralentir*, Fr.] 1. To wax ſoft, to grow leſs hard, to give, like marble. 2. To melt, to grow moiſt. 3. To grow leſs intenſe; to abate, as the extremity of heat does. 4. To ſoften in temper.

To RELENT, *verb act.* 1. To ſlacken, to remit: obſolete. 2. To ſoften, to mollify: obſolete.

RELE'NTLESS, *adj.* [of *relent*] unrelenting, unpitying, not moved by kindneſs or tenderneſs. *Milton.*

RELE'NTMENT [*rallentiſſement*, Fr.] the act of relenting.

RELE'VANT, Fr. relieving.

RELEVA'TION, Lat. the act of raiſing or lifting up again.

To RELE'VISH [law term] is to admit one to mainprize upon ſurety.

RELI'ANCE [of *rely*] dependence, truſt, repoſe of mind.

RE'LICK, RE'LICKS, or RE'LIQUES, *ſubſt.* [*reliques*, Fr. *reliquia*, It. *reliquias*, Sp. of *reliquiæ*, Lat. the plural is more commonly uſed] 1. That which remains, after the loſs or decay of the reſt. 2. It is often taken for the body deſerted by the ſoul. Thy *relicks*, Rowe, to this fair ſhrine we truſt. *Pope.* 3. That which is kept in memory of another, particularly the remains of the bodies or clothes of ſaints, which Roman Catholics preſerve with great veneration. Theſe are now forbidden by ſeveral ſtatutes to be uſed or brought into England. See BRANDÆUM.

RE'LICKLY, *adv.* [of *relick*] in the manner of relicks.

RE'LICT, *ſubſt.* [in Law.] a widow, a wife deſolate by the deceaſe of her huſband.

RELIE'F [of *relevatio*] 1. Charitable aſſiſtance afforded to one in want or diſtreſs; comfort, ſuccour, ſupply. 2. Redreſs at law. 3. [in law] a fine paid to the chief lord, by a perſon at his coming to an inheritance of land held in *capite*, or military ſervice 3. [In chancery] is an order ſued out for the diſſolving of contracts, and other acts, upon account of their being unreaſonable prejudicial, grievous, *&c.* 4. The prominence of a figure in metal or ſtone; ſeeming prominence of a picture. 5. The recommendation of any thing by the interpoſition of ſomething different. 6. That which frees from pain or ſorrow. 7. Diſmiſſion of a ſentinel from his poſt. 8. [*Relevium*, law Lat.] legal remedy of wrongs.

RELIEF *of an Hare*, the place where ſhe goes to feed in an evening.

To RELIEVE, *verb act.* [*relevo*, Lat. *relever*, Fr. *relevar*, Sp.] 1. To ſupply the wants and neceſſities of others; to ſuccour, to help by aſſiſtance. 2. To recommend by the intervention of ſomething different. 3. To ſupport, to aſſiſt. 4. To eaſe pain or ſorrow. 5. To diſmiſs or ſet a ſentinel at reſt, by placing another on his poſt. 6. To right by law.

To RELIEVE *the Guards*, or To RELIEVE *the Trenches*, is to bring freſh men upon the guards or trenches, and to ſend thoſe to reſt who have been upon duty before.

RELIE'VER [of *relieve*] one that relieves.

RELIE'VO [in ſculpture, *&c.*] imboſſed work, the protuberance or ſtanding out of any figures above the ground or plane whereon they are formed.

Alto RELIE'VO, or *High* RELIE'F, It. is when the figure is formed after nature, and projects as much as the life.

Baſſo RELIEVO, or *Low* RELIEF, is when the work is raiſed but a little from its ground; as in medals, *&c.*

Demi RELIEVO, is when one half of the figure ariſes from the plane or ground.

RELIEVO [in architecture] is the projecture of any ornament.

RELIEVO [in painting] is the degree of force or boldneſs, wherewith the figures, beheld at a due diſtance, ſeem to ſtand out from the ground of the painting, as though they were really emboſſed.

To RELI'GHT, *verb act.* [of *re* and *light*] to light a-new.

RELI'GION, Fr. and Sp. [*religione*, It. of *religio*, Lat.] 1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and influenced by expectation of future rewards and puniſhments. It is defined to be a general habit of reverence towards the divine being. *Religion*, or virtue, in a larger ſenſe, includes duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper ſenſe, virtue ſignifies duty towards men, and *religion* duty to God. *Watts.* 2. Any particular ſyſtem of divine faith and worſhip, as oppoſed to others.

RELI'GIONARY, or RELI'GIONIST [of *religion*] a profeſſor or ſtrict obſerver of religion; alſo a bigot to any religious perſuaſion.

RELI'GIOUS [*religieux*, Fr. *religioſo*, It. and Sp. of *religioſus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to religion; devout, godly. 2. Teaching religion. 3. [Among the Romaniſts] bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience. 4. Exact, ſtrict.

RELI'GIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *religious*] 1. Piouſly, with obedience to the dictates of religion. 2. According to the obſervances of religion. 3. With reverence or veneration. 4. Exactly; with ſtrict obſervance. 5. punctually.

RELI'GIOUSNESS [of *religious*] a religious diſpoſition, piety.

To RELI'NQUISH, *verb act.* [*relinquere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To forſake, to abandon, to deſert. 2. To yield up, to part with, to releaſe. 3. To forbear, to depart from.

RELI'NQUISHMENT [of *relinquiſh*] the act of relinquiſhing.

RELI'QUARY, *ſubſt.* [*reliquaire*, Fr.] a ſhrine or caſket, in which the relicks of a dead ſaint are kept. See BRANDÆUM and MUSHROOM-SAINTS.

To RE'LISH, *verb act.* [of *relecher*, Fr. to lick again, according to Minſhew and Skinner.] 1. To give a taſte to any thing, to reliſh or taſte. 2. To like or approve.

To RE'LISH, *verb neut.* 1. To have a pleaſing taſte. 2. To give pleaſure. 3. To have a flavour, to have a good ſavour.

RE'LISHABLE, *adj.* [of *reliſh*] that reliſhes or taſtes well, that may be approved of.

RE'LISHABLENESS [of *reliſhable*] the quality of being well taſted.

RE'LISH, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Taſte of any thing on the palate, commonly a pleaſing taſte. 2. Taſte, ſmall quantity, juſt perceptible. 3. Liking, delight in any thing. 4. Senſe, power of perceiving excellence, mental taſte. Any *reliſh* for fine writing. *Addiſon.* 5. Delight given by any thing, the power by which pleaſure is imparted. Life grows inſipid and has loſt its reliſh. *Addiſon.* 6. Caſt, manner. It preſerves ſome *reliſh* of old writing. *Pope.*

To RELI'VE, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *live*] to live anew.

To RELO'VE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *love*] to love in return. *Boyle.*

RELU'CENT, *adj.* [*relucens*, Lat.] tranſparent, ſhining. The *relucent* ſtreams. *Thomſon.*

To RELU'CT, *verb act.* [*relucto*, Lat.] to ſtruggle, to ſtrive again.

RELU'CTANCE, or RELU'CTANCY [*reluctatio*, Lat.] ſtriving againſt, an unwillingneſs.

RELU'CTANT, *adj.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] ſtriving againſt, unwilling.

To RELU'CTATE, *verb neut.* [*reluctatus*, of *reluctor*, Lat.] to reſiſt, to ſtruggle againſt.

RELUCTA'TION [of *reluctate*] reſiſtance, repugnance.

To RELU'ME, *verb act.* to light anew. *Relume* her ancient light, not kindle new. *Pope.*

To RELU'MINE, *verb act.* to light anew.

To RELY', *verb neut.* [of *re* and *lye*; prob. of *re*, backwards, and liȝean, Sax. to lie, *q. d.* to lean back upon] to truſt to, to depend upon.

To REMAI'N, *verb neut.* [*rimanere*, It. of *remaneo*, Lat.] 1. To be left out of a greater number or quantity. 2. To continue, to endure, to be left. 3. To be left after any event. 4. Not to be loſt. My wiſdom *remaineth* with me. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 5. To be left as not compriſed.

But that an elder brother has power over his brethren *remains* to be proved. *Locke*. 6. To ſtay or be behind.

To REMAIN, *verb act.* to await, to be left to. While breath *remains* thee. *Milton.*

REMAI'N, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] See REMAINS, which is more uſual.

REMAI'NDER [*quod remanet*, Lat. or of *remandre*, Fr.] that which remains or is left, refuſe.

REMAINDER, *ſubſt.* 1. What is left. 2. The body when the ſoul is departed, remains. The poor *remainder* of Andronicus. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. [In law] an eſtate in lands, tenements or rents, given to a perſon at ſecond hand, to be enjoyed after the deceaſe of another to whom they are given at the firſt hand.

REMAINDER [in mathematics] is the difference, or that which is left after the taking of a leſſer number or quantity from a greater.

REMAI'NS, plur. of *remain*; which ſee. 1. All that is left of a perſon deceaſed. 2. That which is left of any thing elſe.

To REMA'KE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *make*] to make again. *Glanville.*

To REMA'NCIPATE, *verb act.* [*remancipo*, Lat.] to ſell or return a commodity to him who firſt ſold it.

To REMA'ND, *verb act.* [*rimandare*, It. *remando*, Lat.] to command back again, to ſend back, to call back.

REMA'NENT, *ſubſt.* [*remanens*, Lat. *remanant*, O. Fr.] It is now contracted to *remnant*. The *remanent* of the laſt term. *Bacon.*

To REMA'RK, *verb act.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] 1. To obſerve, to note. 2. To diſtinguiſh, to mark, to take notice of.

REMA'RK [*remarque*, Fr.] a note, obſervation, notice taken.

REMA'RKABLE, *adj.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] worthy of remark, obſervation, notable.

REMA'RKABLENESS [of *remarkable*] worthineſs of remark.

REMA'RKABLY, *adv.* [of *remarkable*] in a manner worthy of remark.

REMA'RKER [of *remark*; *remarquer*, Fr.] one that remarks, an obſerver. *Watts.*

RE-MA'RRYING, to marry again.

RE'MEDIABLE, Fr. [of *remedium*, Lat.] that may be remedied.

RE'MEDIABLENESS [of *remediable*] capableneſs of being remedied.

REME'DIATE, *adj.* [of *remedy*] affording a remedy: obſolete.

RE'MEDILESS, *adj.* [of *remedy*] that is not, nor cannot be remedied, incurable. *Raleigh.*

To RE'MEDY, *verb act.* [*remedio*, Lat. *remedier*, Fr. *rimediare*, It. *remediàr*, Sp.] 1. To cure, to heal. 2. To reprove miſchief, to repair it.

RE'MEDY, *ſubſt.* [*remedium*, Lat. *remede*, Fr. *rimedio*, It. *remedio*, Sp.] 1. Phyſic, medicine by which any illneſs is cured. 2. Cure of any uneaſineſs, help, eaſe, comfort, 3. That which counteracts any evil. 4. Reparation, means for the redreſs of diſorders or miſchiefs.

To REME'MBER, *verb neut.* [*remembrer*, O. Fr. *remembrar*, Sp. *remembrare*, It.] 1. To bear in mind, not to forget. 2. To recollect, to call to mind. 3. To keep in mind, to have preſent to the attention. 4. To bear in mind with intent of reward or puniſhment. 5. To mention, not to omit. 6. To put in mind, to force to recollect.

REME'MBERER [of *remember*] one that remembers.

REME'MBRANCE, Fr. [*remembranza*, It. *remembrance*, Sp. of *rememoror*, Lat.] 1. Recollection, revival of any idea: when the idea of ſomething formerly known recurs to the mind, without the operation of the external object on the external ſenſory. *Locke.* 2. Retention in memory. 3. Honourable memory: obſolete. Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Tranſmiſſion of a fact from one to another. 5. Account preſerved. 6. Memorial. 7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory. 8. Notice of ſomething abſent.

REME'MBRANCER [of *rembrance*] one who puts in mind.

REME'MBRANCERS [of the exchequer] three officers or clerks in that office, as of the king, the lord treaſurer, and of the firſt fruits.

To REME'RCIE, *verb act.* [*remercier*, Fr.] to thank: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To RE'MIGRATE, *verb neut.* [*remigro*, Lat.] to remove back again.

REMIGRA'TION [of *remigrate*] removal back again. *Hale.*

To REMI'ND, *verb act.* [of *re* and *mind*] to put in mind, to force to remember.

REMINI'SCENCE, or REMINI'SCENCY [*reminiſcence*, Fr. *reminiſcenza*, It. of *reminiſcentia*, Lat.] the faculty or power of remembering or calling to mind. *Hale.*

REMISCE'NTIAL, *adj.* [of *remiſcence*] relating to remiſcence. *Brown.*

REMI'SS, *adj.* [*remiſſo*, Sp. *remiſſus*, Lat.] 1. Slack, negligent, not vigorous. 2. Careleſs, ſlothful. 3. Not intenſe.

REMI'SSIBLE, Fr. [*remiſſibile*, It. of *remiſſus*, Lat.] pardonable, capable of being remitted, admitting forgiveneſs.

REMI'SSLY, *adv.* [of *remiſs*] 1. Negligently, careleſsly, without cloſe attention. 2. Slackly, not vigorouſly.

REMI'SSION, Fr. [*remiſſio*, Lat.] 1. Relaxation of ſeverity or rigour, moderation. 2. [In medicine] is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off, before it returns again. 3. [In law] forgiveneſs, pardon of a crime. 3. Releaſe. 4. [In phyſics] ceſſation of intenſeneſs, an abatement of the power or efficacy in any quality, in oppoſition to the increaſe of the ſame, which is termed *intenſion*.

REMI'SSNESS [of *remiſs*] ſlackneſs, negligence, careleſſneſs, coldneſs, inattention.

To REMI'T, *verb act.* [*rimettere*, It. *remitir*, Sp. of *remitto*, Lat.] 1. To ſend money to a diſtant place. 2. To ſlacken, to abate, to make leſs intenſe. 3. To forgive puniſhment. 4. [*Remettre*, Fr.] to pardon a fault. 5. To give up, to reſign. 6. [*Remettre*, Fr.] to defer, to refer. A pliant clauſe at the foot of that *remitted* all to the biſhop's diſcretion. *Bacon.* 8. To reſtore: obſolete.

To REMIT, *verb neut.* 1. To grow leſs intenſe, to be ſlackened. 2. To abate by growing leſs eager. 3. [In phyſic] to grow by intervals leſs violent, tho' not wholly intermitting.

REMI'TMENT [of *remit*] the act of remitting to cuſtody.

REMI'TMENT, or REMI'TTANCE [in commerce] a return of money from one place to another in bills of exchange, orders, or the like.

REMI'TTER. 1. One who remits. 2. [In common law] is where a man has two titles in law, and is ſeized by the latter, and, that proving defective, he is remitted or reſtored to the former more ancient title.

REMI'TTANCE [of *remit*] 1. The act of paying money at a diſtant place. 2. Sum remitted. 3. [With bankers] a due or fee allowed both for their wages, the tale of money, and the different value of the ſpecies where the money is paid.

To REMI'X, *verb act.* [of *re* and *mix*] to mix a ſecond time.

RE'MNANT, *adj.* [corrupted from *remanet*, of *remaneo*, Lat.] that which remains or is left of any thing.

RE'MNANT, *ſubſt.* [for *remanent*, reſidue] that which remains or is left.

REMO'LTEN, *part. paſſ.* [from *remelt*] melted again.

REMO'NSTRANCE, Fr. 1. Show, diſcovery: obſolete. 2. Strong repreſentation, particularly a complaint back'd with reaſon, or an expoſtulation or humble ſupplication, to conſider the ill conſequence of ſomething.

REMO'NSTRANT, *adj.* [*remonſtrans*, Lat.] expoſtulatory.

REMO'NSTRANTS, a title given to the Arminians, by reaſon of the remonſtrances they made in the year 1610 againſt the ſynod of Dort, concerning predeſtination. See DORT and BERÆANS compared.

To REMO'NSTRATE, *verb neut.* [*remonſtrer*, Fr. of *re*, againſt, and *monſtro*, Lat. to ſhew] to ſhew by valid reaſons and inſtances, to make appear in ſtrong terms.

REMO'RA, Lat. the ſhip halter. A ſmall fiſh or worm called a *ſea-lamprey* or *ſuckſtone*; of which the ancients had an opinion, that by ſticking to the keel of a ſhip it would ſtop its courſe. And thence *remora* is taken for any delay, ſtop, let, or hindrance. The *remora* is about three quarters of a yard long, his body being three inches and a half over; thence tapering to the tail end, his mouth two inches and a half over; his chops ending angularly, the nether a little broader, and produced forward near an inch; his lips rough, with a great number of little prickles. *Grew.*

REMORA [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument for ſetting broken bones.

To RE'MORATE, *verb act.* [*remoror*, Lat.] to hinder, to delay.

REMO'RSE [*remors*, Fr. *rimorſo*, It. of *re*, again, and *morſus*, Lat. a bite] 1. Check or ſting of conſcience, pain of guilt. 2. Tenderneſs, pity.

REMO'RSEFUL, *adj.* [of *remorſe* and *full*] compaſſionate, pitying.

REMO'RSELESS, *adj.* [of *remorſe*] unpitying, ſavage, without check or ſting of conſcience.

REMO'TE [*rimoto*, It. *remoto*, Sp. of *remotus*, Lat.] 1. Diſtant, not immediate. 2. Diſtant, not at hand. 3. Removed far off, placed not near. 4. Foreign. 5. Diſtant, not cloſely connected. 6. Alien, not agreeing 7. Abſtracted.

REMO'TELY, *adv.* [of *remote*] not nearly, at a diſtance.

REMO'TENESS [of *remote*] the ſtate of being far from any thing, not nearneſs.

REMO'TION [*remotum*, of *re* and *moveo*, Lat. to move] the act of removing, the ſtate of being removed to diſtance.

REMO'VABLE, *adj.* [of *remove*] that may be removed.

To REMO'VE, *verb act.* [*remner*, Fr. *removere*, It. *remover*, Sp. of *removeo*, Lat.] 1 To carry from one place to another, to ſet or take away, to put from its place. 2. To place at a diſtance.

To REMOVE, *verb neut.* 1. To change place. 2. To ſhift dwellings or lodgings, to go from one place to another.

REMO'VAL, or REMO'VE. 1. The act of removing, changing, or putting out of place or abode. 2. The act of putting away. 3. Diſmiſſion from a poſt. 4. The ſtate of being removed.

REMOVE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Change of place. 2. Suſceptibility of being removed: obſolete. 3. Tranſlation of one to the place of another. 4. State of being removed. 5. The act of moving a cheſſman or draught. 6. Act of going away, departure. 7. The act of changing place. 8. A ſtep in the ſcale of gradation. 9. A ſmall diſtance. 10. Act of putting a horſe's ſhoe upon different feet.

REMO'VED, *part. adj.* [of *remove*] remote, ſeparate from others.

REMO'VEDNESS [of *removed*] remoteneſs, the ſtate of being removed. *Shakeſpeare.*

REMO'VER [of *remove*] one that removes. *Bacon.*

To REMOU'NT [*remonter*, Fr. *rimontare*, It. *remontàr*, Sp.] to mount again, to get up again.

To REMOUNT *Cavalry* [a military phraſe] is to furniſh troopers or dragoons with freſh horſes, in the place of thoſe that have been killed or diſabled in ſervice.

REMPLI' [in heraldry] *i. e.* filled up, ſignifies, that all the chief is filled up with a ſquare piece of another colour, leaving only a border of the proper colour of the chief about the ſaid piece.

RE'MULUS [with anatomiſts] the narrow part of the ribs which joins with the vertebræ, or turning joints of the back bone.

REMU'NERABLE, *adj.* [of *remunerate*] capable of being rewarded.

To REMU'NERATE [*remunerer*, Fr. *rimunerare*, It. *remuneràr*, Sp. of *remunero*, Lat.] to recompenſe, to reward, to requite. *Boyle.*

REMUNERA'TION, Fr. [*rimunerazione*, It. of *remuneratio*, Lat.] the act of recompenſing or rewarding, requital, repayment.

REMU'NERATIVE, *adj.* [of *remunerate*] exerciſed in giving rewards.

REMU'RIA [among the Romans] feaſts inſtituted in honour of Remus the brother of Romulus.

To REMU'RMUR, *verb act.* [of *re*, and *murmur*] to utter back in murmurs or low hoarſe ſounds.

To REMURMUR, *verb neut.* to murmur back. The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around. *Dryden.*

RE'NAL, *adj.* [of *renalis*, Lat.] belonging to the reins.

RENAL *Artery* [with anatomiſts] an artery (according to ſome) ariſing out of the aorta and entering the kidnies, bringing to them the ſerous part of the arterial blood.

RENAL *Glandules* [with anatomiſts] two flat and ſoft glands, of the thickneſs of a nut, about the reins on each ſide.

RENA'LIS *Vena*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a vein ariſing from the deſcending trunk of the vena cava, and ſpreading itſelf on the caul and fat that covers the kidnies.

RE'NARD, *ſubſt.* [*renard*, Fr. a fox.] the name of a fox in fable.

RENA'SCENT, *adj.* [*renaſcens*, Lat.] ſpringing up, riſing again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE, *adj.* [*renaſcor*, Lat.] poſſible to be produced again.

RENASCIBI'LITY, or RENA'SCIBLENESS [*renaſcibilitas*, Lat. or *renaſcible*] the poſſibility of being produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE, *verb neut.* [of *re*, and *navigate*] to ſail again.

RENAVIGA'TION, Lat. the act of ſailing back.

To RENCO'UNTER, *verb neut.* [*recontrer*, Fr.] 1. To claſh, to collide. 2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. 3. To ſkirmiſh with another. 4. To fight hand to hand.

RENCOU'NTER [*rencontre*, Fr.] 1. Shock, claſh. 2. Perſonal oppoſition. 3. An encounter of two little bodies or parties of forces, looſe or caſual engagement. 4. An accidental meeting, an unexpected adventure, as when two perſons fall out and fight on the ſpot, without having premeditated the combat: and thus it is oppoſed to a *duel*.

Rencontr'e [in heraldry] or a *rencontré*, denotes that the face of a beaſt ſtands right forward, as if it came to meet the perſon before it.

To Rend, *irreg. verb act.* rent, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [hrendan, Sax.] to tear with violence, to pull in pieces.

Re'nder [of *rend*] one that rends or tears.

To Re'nder, *verb act.* [*reddo*, Lat. *rendre*, Fr. *rendere*, It.] 1. To return, to pay back. 2. To reſtore, to give back. 3. To give upon demand. 4. To inveſt with qualities, to make. 5. To repreſent, to exhibit. 6. To ſurrender, to yield, to give up. 7. To offer, to give to be uſed. Logic *renders* its daily ſervice to wiſdom. *Watts*. 8. To turn or tranſlate out of one language into another.

To Render [in law] a term uſed in levying a fine. A fine is either ſingle, where nothing is granted, or with *render*, whereby ſomething is rendered back again by the cogniſee to the cogniſor; or double, which contains a grant or render back again of ſome rent, common, or other thing out of the land itſelf to the cogniſor.

Render, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] ſurrender.

To Re'ndevous, or To Re'ndezvous [*aller a rendezvous*, Fr.] to go to a place appointed for the meeting of ſoldiers.

Rendezvou's, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Aſſembly, meeting appointed. 2. A ſign that draws men together. The philoſopher's ſtone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of crack'd brains that wear their feather in their head. *Bacon*. 3. Place appointed for aſſembly. This was the general *rendezvous* which they all got to. *Burnet*.

Rendi'tion [of *render*] the act of yielding, ſurrender, a rendering.

Re'negade, or Renega'do [of *re*, again, and *negando*, Lat. denying, *renegat*, Fr. *rinnegato*, It. *renegádo*, Sp.] 1. One who has renounced the Chriſtian religion, which he profeſſed; an apoſtate from the faith. 2. One who deſerts to the enemy, a revolter. Some ſtraggling ſoldiers might prove *renegadoes*, but they would not revolt in troops. *Decay of Piety*. *Renegade* ſeamen and ſhipwrights. *Arbuthnot*.

To Rene'ge, *verb act.* [*renego*, Lat. *renier*, Fr.] to diſown, to deny. To make me *renege* my conſcience. *K. Charge*.

Succenturiati Re'nes, Lat. [in anatomy] certain glands, ſo named from their reſemblance to the figure of the reins, and accounted a ſort of ſecondary reins.

To Rene'w, *verb act.* [*renouveller*, Fr. *rinuovare*, It. *renovàr*, Sp. of *renovo*, Lat.] 1. To begin anew. 2. To reſtore the former ſtate, to make new. 3. To put in act again. 4. [Among divines] to make new, to transform to new life.

Rene'wable, *adj.* [of *renew*] capable of being renewed.

Rene'wal [of *renew*] the act of renewing, renovation.

Re'nitency [of *renitens*, Lat.] 1. The act of reſiſting or ſtriving againſt. 2. [In philoſophy] that reſiſtance or force that is in ſolid bodies, by which they reſiſt the impulſe of other bodies, or re-act as much as they are acted upon.

Re'nitent, *adj.* [*renitens*, Lat.] capable of being reſiſted.

Re'nnet, *ſubſt.* 1. The maw of a calf, commonly uſed for turning milk in making curds for cheeſe, *&c.* 2. A ſort of apple. See Runnet.

Rennet, or Re'nneting, *ſubſt.* [properly *reinette*, Fr. a] little queen.

To Re'novate, *verb act.* [*renovo*, Lat.] to renew, to reſtore to the firſt ſtate.

Renova'tion, Fr. [*renovatio*, Lat.] the act of renewing or making new, the ſtate of being renewed.

To Renou'nce, *verb act.* [*renuncio*, Lat. *renoncer*, Fr. *rinunziare*, It. *renunciàr*, Sp.] 1. To forſake, to quit upon oath, to give over. 2. Abſolutely to deny or diſown.

To Renounce, *verb neut.* to declare renunciation.

Renou'ncement [of *renounce*] the act of renouncing, renunciation.

Reno'wn [*renom*, *renomée*, Fr. *rinomanza*, It. of *re* and *nomen*, Lat.] fame, great reputation, or note.

To Renown, *verb act.* [*renowner*, Fr.] to make famous.

Renou'ned, *part. adj.* [of *renown*; *renommé*, Fr.] famous, that is of great note and reputation.

Renow'nedly, *adv.* [of *renouned*] famouſly, with reputation.

Reno'wnedness [of *renowned*] famouſneſs, celebrity.

Rent, *ſubſt.* [*rente*, Fr. *rendità*, It. *renta*, Sp.] 1. A ſum of money paid annually for the uſe of land, houſe, *&c.*. 2. Revenue, annual payment. 3. [From *rend*] a break, a tear or laceration.

To Rent, *verb act.* rather To Rend, to tear, to lacerate. A time to *rent* and a time to ſew. *Eccleſiaſtes*.

To Rent, *verb neut.* [now written *rant*] to roar, to bluſter. We ſtill ſay a tearing fellow for a noiſy bully. That partings wont to *rent* and tear. *Hudibras*.

To Rent, *verb act.* [*renter*, Fr.] 1. To hold by paying rent. 2. To ſet to a tenant.

Re'ntable [of *rent*] that may be rented.

Re'ntal [of *rent*] an account of rent.

Rent-*Charge* [in law] is where a man makes over his eſtate to another by deed indented, either in fee, fee-tail, or term of life; yet reſerves a ſum of money to himſelf by the ſame indenture to be paid annually to him, with cauſe of diſtreſs for non-payment.

Rent-*Seck* [in law] *i. e.* dry rent, is that which a man who makes over reſerves yearly to be paid, without any clauſe of diſtreſs contained in the indenture.

Rent-*Service* [in law] is where a man holds his lands of a lord by fealty and certain rent; or by fealty ſervice and certain rent; or that which a man, making leaſe to another for term of years, reſerveth yearly to be paid for them.

Reſolute Rents [in law] are ſuch rates as were anciently payable to the crown for the lands from abbies and other religious houſes, and which after their diſſolution were ſtill reſerved to the crown.

Rents *of Aſſize* [in law] fixed and determinate rents, anciently paid by tenants in a ſet quantity of money or proviſions, ſo termed becauſe they were aſſized or made certain.

Re'nter [of *rent*] he that holds by paying rent.

Renter-*Warden*, an officer in moſt of the companies of the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to receive the rents or profits pertaining to the company.

Re'ntering [of *rentraire*, Fr. in manufactory] the ſewing of two pieces of cloth edge to edge without doubling them, ſo that the ſeam is ſcarcely to be ſeen; alſo the ſewing up a rent or hole made in the dreſſing or preparing of cloth.

Renue'ntes, Lat. [in anatomy] a pair of muſcles of the head, ſo named, as being antagoniſts to the annuentes; their uſe is to throw the head backwards with an air of refuſal.

Renverse' [in heraldry] denotes any thing ſet with the head downwards, as *cheveron renverſe*, is a cheveron with a point dowdwards, or when a beaſt is laid on its back.

Renve'rsed, *adj.* [of *renverſé*, Fr.] over-turned. *Spenſer*.

Renuncia'tion, [*renonciation*, Fr. *rinunziazione*, It. *renunciaciòn*, Sp. of *renunciatio*, Lat.] the act of renouncing, or diſclaiming of a thing or any right, either real or pretended.

Renu'nculus, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a little kidney.

Renu'nculus, Lat. [with botaniſts] the crow-foot, a flower.

To Reobtai'n, *verb act.* [of *re*, again, and *obtain*; *obtineo*, Lat.] to get or procure again.

To Reordai'n, *verb act.* [of *re* and *ordain*; *reordiner*, Fr.] to ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect in the commiſſion of a miniſter.

Reordina'tion, the act of conferring orders a ſecond time.

To Repa'cify, *verb act.* [of *re* and *pacify*] to pacify again. To *repacify* the people's hate. *Daniel*.

Repai'd, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of repay, which ſee.

To Repai'r, *verb act.* [*reparer*, Fr. *reparo*, Lat] 1. To amend any injury by an equivalent. 2. To refit, to fill up anew by ſomething put in the place of what is damaged or loſt.

To Repair, *verb neut.* [*repairer*, Fr.] 1. To reſtore after injury or dilapidation. 2. To go to, to betake one's ſelf to a place.

Repai'r, *ſubſt.* [*repaire*, Fr.] 1. Abode, place of reſort. And beat him downward to his firſt *repair*. *Dryden*. 2. Act of betaking one's ſelf to any place. A proclamation for their *repair* to their houſes.

Repair, *ſubſt.* from the verb [*reparation*, Fr. *reparazione*, It. *reparo*, Sp.] the act of amending or refitting, ſupply of loſs, reſtoration after dilapidation.

Repai'rable, or Repa'rable [*reparable*, Fr. *reparabili*, Lat.] capable of being ſupplied, that may be repaired or mended by ſomething equivalent.

Repai'rer [of *repair*] a reſtorer, a maker of a thing up again, an amender.

Repai'rers, artificers who chaſe figures, and beautify ſword-hilts, plate, *&c.*

Repa'ndous, *adj.* [*repandus*, Lat.] bent or bowed upwards.

Repa'ndity [of *repandous*, or *repanditas*, Lat.] bent or bowed up.

Repa'rable. See Repai'rable.

Repa'rably, *adv.* [of *reparable*] in a manner capable of amendment or ſupply.

Repara'tion, Fr. [*reparazione*, It. of *reparatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of mending of things fallen to decay. 2. Supply of what is wanted. 3. Amends, ſatisfaction for damages done. And make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden*. See Prolations, *adj.* and read Prolatitious, *adj.*

Reparatio'ne *Facienda*, Lat. [in law] a writ which lies in divers caſes, as when three are tenants in common or joint tenants *pro indiviſo*, of an houſe, *&c.* fallen to decay, and the one is willing to repair it and the other two are not.

Repa'rative, *ſubſt.* [of *repair*] whatever makes amends for loſs or injury. *Wotton*.

To Repa'rt [with horſemen] is to put a horſe on, or to make him part the ſecond time.

Repartee', or Reparty' [*repartie*, Fr.] a ready, ſmart reply, eſpecially in matters of wit, humour, or raillery.

To Repartee', *verb neut.* to make ſmart replies. *Prior*.

Reparti'tion, Fr. [*reparticiòn*, Sp.] the act of dividing or ſharing again.

Repartition, the regulation of a tax, ſo that no body may be overburdened.

To Repa'ss [*repaſſer*, Fr. *ripaſſare*, It. *repaſſàr*, Sp.] to paſs over again, to paſs back.

To Repa'ss, *verb neut.* to go back in any way.

Repa'st [*repas*, Fr. of *re* and *paſtus*, Lat.] 1. A ſingle meal or refection taken at a certain hour, the act of taking food. 2. Food, victuals. Go and get me ſome *repaſt*. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Repast, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. *repaiſtre*, Fr.] to feed, to feaſt. *Shakeſpeare*.

Repa'sture, *ſubſt.* [of *re* and *paſture*] entertainment: obſolete.

To Repa'y, *verb act.* [of *re*, again, and *payer*, Fr.] 1. To pay back in return, requital, or revenge. 2. To recompenſe. 3. To requite either good or ill. 4. To reimburſe with what is owed.

Repa'yment [of *repay*] 1. The act of paying back again. 2. The thing repaid.

To Repea'l, *verb act.* [*rappeller*, Fr.] 1. To recal: obſolete. 2. To revoke, diſannul, or make void a ſtatute or law.

Repea'l, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Recall from exile: obſolete. 2. Revocation, abrogation.

Repea'lable [of *repeal*] that may be repealed.

To Repea't, *verb act.* [*repeter*, Fr. *ripetere*, It. *repetir*, Sp. of *repeto*, Lat.] 1. To rehearſe, to recite, to reiterate. 2. To uſe again, to do again. 3. To ſpeak again. 4. To try again.

Repeat [in muſic] a character ſhewing that what was laſt played or ſung, muſt be gone over again.

Repea'tedly, *adv.* [of *repeated*] more than once, over and over.

Repea'ter [of *repeat*] 1. One that repeats or recites. 2. A watch that repeats the hours.

To Repe'l, *verb act.* [*repello*, Lat.] 1. To beat, force or drive any thing back. 2. To drive back an aſſailant.

To Repe'l, *verb neut.* 1. To act with force contrary to force impreſſed. 2. [In phyſic] to prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raiſe it into a tumor. *Quincy*.

Repe'llence [of *repel*] the act of repelling.

Repe'llents, *plur.* of *repellent*, ſubſt. [*repellentia*, Lat,] medicines which repel or drive back a morbid humour, into the maſs of blood from which it was unduly ſecreted.

Repe'ller [of *repel*] one that repels.

To Repe'nt, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *pænitet*, Lat. *ſe repentir*, Fr. *arrepentirſe*, Sp.] 1. To be ſorry for what one has done or omitted. 2. To expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt. 3. To have ſuch ſorrow for ſin, as produces amendment of life. Nineveh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas. *St. Matthew*.

To Repe'nt, *verb act.* 1. To remember with ſorrow. I will give over my ſuit, and *repent* my unlawful ſolicitation. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To remember with pious ſorrow. His late follies he would late *repent. Dryden.*

Repe'ntance, Fr. 1. Sorrow for any thing paſt. 2. [With divines] ſuch a converſion of a ſinner to God, by which he is not only *ſorry* for the evil he has done, and reſolved to forſake it; but actually begins to *renounce* it, and to do his duty according to the utmoſt of his ability; or, as it is * *more conciſely* expreſſed by the *Table of* Cebes, "repentance is a change of *ſentiments*, followed by a change of *conduct*."

* I might alſo have ſaid (in juſtice to the *learned author*) that his definition of repentance is more conformable to the *Greek* etymology of the word; for *μετανοια* ſignifies an *after-thought*, or change of ſentiment.

Repe'ntant, *adj.* Fr. 1. Sorrowful for the paſt. 2. Sorrowful for ſin. 3. Expreſſing ſorrow for ſin.

To Repe'ople, *verb act.* [of *re* and *people*; *repeupeer*, Fr.] to ſtock anew with people. The *repeopling* of the world. *Hale.*

To Repercu'ss, *verb act.* [*repercuſſum*, of *repercutio*, Lat.] to beat or drive back; obſolete.

Repercu'ssion, Fr. [*ripercuſſivo*, It. of *repercuſſio*, Lat.] the act of driving or ſtriking back.

Repercussion [in muſic] a frequent repetition of the ſame ſound.

Repercu'ssive, *adj.* [*repercuſſif*, Fr. *ripercuſſivo*, It.] 1. Having the power of ſtriking or rebounding back. 2. [In phyſic] repellent; and ſometimes ſubſtantively or elliptically uſed. *Repercuſſive* medicines. *Bacon.* A ſtrong *repercuſſive. Bacon.* 3. Driven back, rebounding; improper. The *repercuſſive* roar. *Thomſon.*

Repercussive *Medicines*, are ſuch as are applied to repel or drive back the humours from an affected part.

Reperti'tious [*repertitius*, Lat.] that which is found, that which is got by finding.

Repe'rtory [*repertoire*, Fr. *repertorio*, It. and Sp. of *repertorium*, Lat.] a book into which things are methodically entered, in order to the more ready finding of them; alſo a place where things are orderly laid up, ſo as to be eaſily found.

Repia'no, or Repie'no, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies full, and is uſed to diſtinguiſh thoſe violins in concerto's, which play only now and then to fill up, from thoſe which play through the whole concerto.

Repeti'tion, Fr. *repetizione*, It. *repeticiòn*, Sp. of *repetitio*, Lat.] 1. Iteration of the ſame thing. 2. A rehearſal or recital of the ſame words over-again. 3. The act of reciting or ſaying the ſame thing over-again. 4. Recital from memory, as contradiſtinguiſhed from reading.

To Repi'ne, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *pine*; from piiner, Dan. to torment] to grieve or grudge at, to fret, to be diſcontented; ſometimes paſſively uſed. The fines impoſed were the more *repined* againſt. *Clarendon.*

Repi'ner [of *repine*] one that frets or murmurs.

To Repla'ce, *verb act.* [*replancer*, Fr.] 1. To put in the former place. 2. To put in a new place.

To Replai't, *verb act.* [of *re* and *plait*] to fold one part often over another.

To Repla'nt, *verb act.* [*replanter*, Fr. *ripiantare*, It.] to plant again.

Replanta'tion, the act of planting again.

To Replea'd, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *plaider*, Fr.] to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

Reple'giare [a law term] to deliver to the owner upon pledges of ſurety.

Replegiare *de Aceriis* [in law] a writ brought by one whoſe cattle are diſtrained and put in the pound by another, upon ſecurity given the ſheriff to purſue or anſwer the action at law to the diſtrainer.

To Reple'nish, *verb act.* [*repleni*, O. Fr. *repleo*, of *re* and *plenus*, Lat.] 1. To fill again, to ſtock. 2. To finiſh, to complete. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Reple'nish, *verb neut.* to be ſtocked; not in uſe.

Reple'nishment [of *repleniſh*] the act of repleniſhing.

Reple'te, *adj.* [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.] full, completely, filled, repleniſhed.

Reple'teness [of *replete*] fulneſs.

Reple'tion, Fr. [*replezione*, It. of *repletio*, Lat. in medicine] the ſtate of being filled or ſtuffed up; alſo a ſurfeit or overcharge.

Repletion [in cannon law] is where the revenue of a benefice is ſufficient to fill or occupy the whole right or title of the graduate who holds them.

Reple'viable, *adj.* [*replegiabilis*, barb. Lat.] that may be replevied.

To Reple'vin, or To Reple'vy, *verb act.* [of *replegio*, Lat, a law term, of *re* and *plevir*, or *plegir*, Fr.] to give a pledge, to take back or ſet any thing that has been ſeized at liberty, upon ſecurity given.

Reple'vin, or Reple'vy, *ſubſt.* [in law] the bringing a writ called *replegiare facias*, by him whoſe cattle or goods are reſtrained upon any cauſe, and has given ſecurity to the ſheriff to proſecute the action.

To Reple'vy, *verb act.* [*replegio*, Lat.] to recover upon a replevin, to redeem a pledge. See Replevin.

Replica'tion [*replique*, Fr, *replica*, It. of *replicatio*, Lat.] 1. Rebound, repercuſſion. 2. The act of making a reply, or ſecond anſwer, to an objection, diſcourſe, or treatiſe. 3. [In law] an exception of the ſecond degree made by the plaintiff, to the firſt anſwer of the defendant.

To Reply' [*repliquer*, Fr. *replicare*, It. *replicàr*, Sp. of *replico*, Lat.] to anſwer, to make a return to an anſwer.

To Reply', *verb act.* to return for an anſwer.

Reply' [*replique*, Fr. *replicatio*, Lat.] an anſwer, a return to an anſwer.

Reply'er [of *reply*] he that makes a return to an anſwer.

To Repo'lish, *verb act.* [of *re* and *poliſh*; *repolir*, Fr.] to poliſh again.

Repo'nces, Fr. a ſort of ſmall wild radiſhes.

Repo'rt [*rapport*, Fr. *rapporto*, It.] 1. Public talk, popular rumour. 2. Repute, public character. 3. Account returned. 4. The noiſe of a gun diſcharged. 5. [In law] a relation of caſes judicially debated or adjudged in any of the king's courts of juſtice.

To Repo'rt, *verb act.* [*rapporter*, Fr. *rapportare*, It.] 1. To tell, to relate, to give an account of. 2. To noiſe abroad by popular rumour. 3. To give repute. 4. To return back, to rebound.

Repo'rter [of *report*] one that reports or gives an account.

Repo'rtingly, *adv.* [of *reporting*] by common report, by public fame.

Repo'sal [of *repoſe*] the act of repoſing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Repo'se [*repos*, Fr. *ripoſo*, It.] 1. Reſt, ſleep, quiet, peace. 2. [In painting] cauſe of reſt, certain maſſes or large ſyſtems or aſſemblages of light and ſhade, which when well conducted prevent the confuſion of objects and figures.

To Repo'se, *verb neut.* [*repoſer*, Fr. *ripoſare*, It. *repoſar*, Sp. *rèpono*, Lat.] 1. To put or lay up, to lodge. 2. [*Se repoſer*, Fr.] to take one's reſt, to lay to reſt, to commit to, or leave a thing in a perſon's care. 3. To place as in confidence or truſt.

To Repo'se, *verb neut.* [*repoſer*, Fr.] 1. To ſleep, to be at reſt. 2. To reſt in confidence.

Repo'sedly, *adv.* [of *repoſed*] quietly.

Repo'sedness, quietneſs, ſtillneſs, ſtate of being at reſt.

To Repo'site, *verb act.* [*repoſitus*, Lat.] to lay up, to lodge as in a place of ſafety.

Reposi'tion, Lat. 1. Act of ſetting or putting to again. 2. [In ſurgery] the reducing or ſetting of a diſlocated member.

Repo'sitory [*repoſitoire*, Fr. *repoſitorio*, It. of *repoſitorium*, Lat.] a ſtorehouſe or place where things are ſafely laid up.

To Reposse'ss, *verb act.* [of *re*, again, and *poſſeſſum*, or *poſſideo*, Lat.] to poſſeſs again.

To Reprehe'nd [*reprendre*, Fr. *ripendre*, It. *reprehendèr*, Sp. of *reprehendo*, Lat.] 1. To reprove, to rebuke, to chide, to blame, to find fault with. 2. To cenſnre. 3. To detect of fallacy. 4. To charge with as a fault.

Reprehe'nder [of *reprehend*] one that reprehends, blames or cenſures.

Reprehe'nsible, Fr. [*riprenſibile*, It. of *reprehenſibilis*, Lat.] deſerving a reproof or repremand, blameable.

Reprehe'nsibleness [of *reprehenſible*] reproveableneſs, blameableneſs.

Reprehe'nsibly, *adv.* [of *reprehenſible*] blameably.

Reprehe'nsion [*reprehenſio*, Lat.] reproof, open blame.

Reprehe'nsive, *adj.* [of *reprehend*] given to reproof.

To Represe'nt, *verb act.* [*repræſento*, Lat. *repreſenter*, Fr. *rappreſentare*, It. *repreſentàr*, Sp.] 1. To make appear, to exhibit any thing, to ſhew or lay before, to exhibit in general. 3. To be in the ſtead of another to ſupply his place, to perſonate. 4. To deſcribe or expreſs, to ſhew in any particular character. The managers of it have been *repreſented* as a ſecond kind of ſenate. *Addiſon.*

Representa'tion, Fr. [*rappreſentazione*, It. *repreſentaciòn*, Sp. of *repreſæntatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of repreſenting or ſupporting a vicarious character. 2. Pourtraiture, figure, image, likeneſs. 3. Reſpectful declaration.

Representation [in the drama] is the exhibition of the action of a theatrical piece, including the ſcenes, machines, recitations, *&c.*

Represe'ntative [*repreſentatif*, Fr. *repræſentans*, Lat.] 1. Serving to repreſent or exhibit, a likneſs. 2. Bearing the power or character of another.

Representative, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. One who repreſents the perſon of another, a country, city, *&c.* as a member of parliament. 2. One exhibiting the likeneſs of another. 3. That by which any thing is ſhewn.

Represe'nter [of *repreſent*] 1. One who ſhows or exhibits. 2. One who bears the character of another and acts by deputation.

Represe'ntment [of *repreſent*] 1. Image propoſed as exhibiting the likeneſs of ſomething. 2. A preſenting a ſecond time.

To Repre'ss [*repreſſum*, ſup. of *reprimo*, Lat. *reprimer*, Fr. *riprimir*, Sp.] 1. To keep under, to curb, to quell; to ſubdue. 2. To compreſs: not proper.

Repre'ss, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] act of cruſhing: not in uſe.

Repre'ssion [of *repreſs*] act of reſtraining or repreſſing.

Repre'ssive, *adj.* [of *repreſs*] that is of a reſtraining nature or quality, acting to repreſs.

Reprie've [of *repris*, Fr. taken again or back, *ſc.* the warrant for execution] a warrant for ſuſpendiug the execution of a malefactor, reſpite after ſentence of death.

To Reprie've, *verb act.* [of *reprendre*, *repris*, Fr.] to reſpite a malefactor's execution for ſome time.

Reprima'nd [*reprimande*, *reprimende*, Fr.] rebuke, check.

To Reprimand, *verb act.* [*reprimander*, Fr. *reprimo*, Lat.] to reprove, to check, to chide.

To Repri'nt, *verb act.* [of *re* and *print*; prenien, Du.] 1. To print a book again. 2. To renew the impreſſion of a thing in general.

Repri'sal, or Repri'zal [of *repreſaille*, Fr. *rappreſaglio*, It. *repreſulla*, Sp. *repriſalid*, L. Lat.] the act of taking or ſeizing from an enemy an equivalent for a loſs ſuſtained.

Repri'se, Fr. 1. The act of re-taking, as retaliation of ſome injury. 2. The burden of a ſong or ballad. 3. [With horſemen] a leſſon repeated, or a manage recommended.

Repri'ses [in law] allowances or duties paid annually out of a manor, or lands; as, rent, charges, *&c.* penſions, annuities, fees of ſtewards, *&c.*

Re-pri'ze [in ſea commerce] a merchant ſhip, which having been taken by a corſair or privateer, *&c.* is retaken or recovered by a veſſel of the contrary party.

To Reproa'ch, *verb act.* [*reprocher* Fr. *reprochàr*, Sp.] 1. To upbraid or twit, to hit in the teeth in general. 2. To cenſure in opprobrious terms as a crime. 3. To charge with a fault in ſevere language.

Reproa'ch, *ſubſt.* [*reproche*, Fr. and Sp.] upbraiding, diſgrace, ſhame.

Reproa'chable, *adj.* [*reprochable*, Fr.] that deſerves to be reproached.

Repro'achableness [of *reproachable*] worthineſs of being reproached.

Reproa'chful [prob. of *reproche*, Fr. and ꝑull, Sax.] 1. Abuſive, opprobrious, ſcurrilous. 2. Diſgraceful, vile.

Reproa'chfully, *adv.* [of *reproachful*] 1. Shamefully, diſgracefully. 2. Abuſively, ſcurrilouſly.

Reproa'chfulness [of *reproachful*] a reproachful quality or diſpoſition.

To Re'probate, *verb act.* [*reprobare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To reject or caſt off utterly to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction. 2. To diſallow, to reject. Such an anſwer as this is *reprobated* and diſſallowed of. *Ayliffe.* 3. To abandon to one's ſentence without hope of pardon.

Re'probate, *adj.* [*reprobus*, Lat.] loſt to virtue or grace, abandoned.

Reprobate, *ſubſt.* a man loſt to virtue, an abandoned wretch. *Raleigh.*

RE'PROBATENESS [of *reprobate*] the ſtate of being reprobate; wickedneſs, impiety.

RE'PROBATES, *plur.* of *reprobate*, *ſubſt.* which ſee [*reprobi*, Lat.] thoſe whom (according to the opinions of ſome) God has paſſed by, rejected, or predeſtinated to damnation; alſo very wicked perſons. See GNOSTICS and PRIMITIVE *Chriſtianity* compared; and under the laſt, read, PRIMITIVENESS.

REPROBA'TION, Fr. [*reprobazione*, It. of *reprobatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of rejecting or caſting off utterly, the ſtate of being caſt off utterly to eternal damnation. 2. A condemnatory ſentence.

To REPRODU'CE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *produce*; *reproduire*, Fr.] to produce again.

REPRODU'CTION [of *re* and *productio*, Lat.] the act of producing again.

REPROO'F [of *reprouver*, Fr.] 1. A rebuke, a check; blame to one's face. 2. Cenſure, ſlander.

REPRO'VABLE, *adj.* [of *reprove*] deſerving reproof.

REPRO'VABLENESS [of *reproveable*] liableneſs to be reproved.

To REPRO'VE, *verb act.* [*reprouver*, Fr. *reprovar*, Sp.] 1. To check, to chide, to charge to the face with a fault. 2. To blame, to cenſure. 3. To refute, to diſprove. *Reprove* my allegation if you can. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To blame for.

REPRO'VER [of *reprove*] one that reproves.

To REPRU'NE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *prune*] to prune a ſecond time. *Reprune* apricots and peaches. *Evelyn.*

RE'PTILE, *adj.* Fr. [*rettile*, It. *reptilis*, Lat. creeping upon many feet] a creeping thing, any animal that creeps upon many feet. *Locke.*

RE'PTILES [with botaniſts] thoſe plants which creep either on the earth or on other plants, as wanting ſtrength of ſtalk to ſuſtain themſelves. This more properly ſhould be called ſerpent plants.

REPTI'TIOUS, *adj.* [*reptitius*, Lat.] creeping on many feet.

REPU'BLIC [*res publica*, Lat. *republique*, Fr. *republica*, It. and Sp.] a common-wealth, a free ſort of government, where many bear rule.

REPU'BLICAN, *adj.* [of *republic*] that places the government in the people.

REPU'BLICAN, *ſubſt.* [*republicain*, Fr. *republicone*, It. *republico*, It. and Sp.] a common-wealth's-man, a ſtickler for ſuch a form of government, preferring it to monarchy.

REPU'DIABLE, *adj.* [of *repudiate*] that may be rejected, put away, or divorced.

REPU'DIATE [*repudiata*, Lat.] a divorced woman, one put away.

To REPU'DIATE [*repudier*, Fr. *repudiàr*, Sp. of *repudiare*, It. and Lat.] to reject, to put away or divorce.

REPUDIA'TION, Fr. [*repudio*, It. of *repudiatio*, Lat.] the act of putting away, a divorce.

REPU'GNANCE, REPU'GNANCY, or REPU'GNANTNESS [*repugnance*, Fr. *repugnanza*, It. *repugnancia*, Sp. of *repugnantia*, Lat.] 1. Contrary nature or quality, inconſiſtency. 2. Reluctance, unwillingneſs.

RUPU'GNANT, *adj.* [*repugnans*, Lat.] 1. Claſhing with, contrary to. 2. Diſobedient, not complying.

REPU'GNANTLY, *adv.* [of *repugnant*] with repugnancy, contradictorily.

To REPU'LLULATE, *verb neut.* [*repullulo*, Lat. *repulleler*, Fr.] to bud forth a-freſh, to ſpring up again.

REPU'LSE, Fr. [*repulſa*, It. Sp. and Lat.] the ſtate of being driven off or aſide from any attempt.

REPULSE [with philoſophers] otherwiſe called *re-action*. See MATTER and RE-ACTION.

To REPULSE, *verb act.* [*repulſare*, It. *repulſàr*, Sp. *repulſum*, ſup. of *repello*, Lat.] to beat back, to thruſt or turn away.

REPU'LSION [of *repulſe*] the act of beating or driving backwards, a repulſe.

REPU'LSIVE, *adj.* [of *repulſe*] having the power to drive off from itſelf.

To RE-PU'RCHASE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *purchaſe*] to purchaſe or buy again.

REPU'LSORY, *adj.* [*repulſorius*, Lat.] fit to repel or beat back.

REPU'RGED, *part. adj.* [of *repurge*] purged again.

RE'PUTABLE, *adj.* [of *repute*] that is of good repute, not infamous.

RE'PUTABLY, *adv*, [of *reputable*] without diſcredit, with honour.

REPUTA'TION, Fr. [*reputazione*, It. *reputaciòn*, Sp. of *reputatio*, Lat.] fame, good name, good report, credit, eſteem.

To REPU'TE, *verb act.* [*reputer*, Fr. *reputare*, It. *reputar*, Sp. *reputo*, Lat.] to account, to eſteem, to look upon.

REPU'TE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Character, reputation. 2. Eſtabliſhed opinion. Sat on his throne upheld by old *repute. Milton.*

REPU'TELESS, *adj.* [of *repute*] diſreputable, diſgraceful. A word not inelegant, but out of uſe.

To REQUE'ST, *verb act.* [*requeſter*, Fr.] to aſk, to entreat..

REQUE'ST [*requête*, Fr. *richeiſta*, It. *requeſta*, Sp.] 1. Supplication, petition. 2. Demand, credit, ſtate of being deſired.

REQUEST [hunting term] is when the dogs have loſt the queſt or track of the beaſt, and muſt requeſt or queſt it again.

REQUEST [in law] a ſupplication or petition made to a prince or court of juſtice, begging relief in ſome caſes wherein the common law granted no redreſs.

Court of REQUEST, an ancient court of equity, inſtituted in the time of Henry VII. of like nature with that of chancery, chiefly for the relief of petitioners, who in conſcionable caſes ſhould addreſs themſelves by way of petition to his majeſty.

REQUE'STER [of *requeſt*] one that requeſts or ſolicites.

To REQUI'CKEN, *verb act.* [of *re* and *quicken*] to re-animate, to quicken again.

RE'QUIEM [*i. e.* reſt, *q.* of *requiem æternam dona eis domine*, part of a prayer in Latin] 1. Hence, to ſing a *requiem*, is to ſing a maſs for the reſt of the ſouls of perſons deceaſed. To ſing a *requiem* and ſuch peace to her. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Reſt, quiet: not in uſe.

REQUI'RABLE, *adj.* [of *require*] fit to be required.

To REQUI'RE, *verb act.* [*requerir*, Fr *richiedere*, It. *requirer*, Sp. of *requiro*, Lat.] 1. To aſk or demand peremptorily, or with authority, as of right due. 2. To make neceſſary, to need. The king's buſineſs *required* haſte. 1 *Sam.*

REQUISI'TA [*requis*, Fr. *requiſito*, It. and Sp. of *requiſitus*, Lat.] neceſſary, required by the nature of things.

REQUISITE, *ſubſt.* any thing neceſſary. One of the *requiſites* to a happy life. *Dryden.*

RE'QUISITELY, *adv.* [of *requiſite*] in a requiſite manner.

RE'QUISITENESS, neceſſarineſs, the ſtate of being requiſite.

REQUI'TAL [of *requite*] 1. Return for any good or bad office, retaliation. 2. Reward, recompence.

To REQU'ITE, *verb act.* [*requiter*, Fr.] to reward, to make amends for, to retaliate good or ill.

RERE *Mouſe* [hꞃeꞃemuꞅ, Sax.] a bat.

RE'REWARD [*arriere garde*, Fr.] the rear or laſt troop of an army.

RES, Lat. a thing, a matter, buſineſs or affair.

Naturales RES, Lat. [with phyſicians] natural things; which ſome writers reckon three in number, *viz.* health, the cauſes of health, and its effects.

RES *Non Naturales* [with phyſicians] things not natural, which they reckon ſix, *viz.* air, meat and drink, ſleeping and watching; things that are let out of and retained in the body; and the affections and paſſions of the mind. Theſe are thus termed, becauſe when they exceed their due bounds, or ſome error has been committed in them, they are often the cauſes of diſeaſes.

RES *Prætur Naturam*, Lat. [with phyſicians] things beſide nature, *viz.* diſeaſes, with their ſymptoms, cauſes, and effects.

To RESAI'L, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *ſail*] to ſail back. From Pyle *reſailing. Pope.*

RESA'LE, *ſubſt.* [of *re* and *ſale*] ſale at ſecond hand. Coemption of wares for *reſale. Bacon.*

RE-SALUTA'TION, Fr. [*reſalutacion* Sp. of *reſalutatio*, Lat.] the act of ſaluting again.

To RE-SALU'TE, *verb act.* [*reſaluër*, Fr. *riſalutare*, It. *reſaludàr*, Sp. of *reſaluto*, Lat.] to ſalute again.

RESECRELE', or RESARCELE'E [in heraldry] as a *croſs reſarcelee* ſignifies one croſs, as it were, ſewed to another, or one croſs placed upon another, or a ſlender croſs charged upon the firſt.

RESCEI'T [in common law] an admittance of plea, tho' the controverſy be only between two.

RESCEIT [*receptio*, Lat.] an admittance of a third perſon to plead his right in a cauſe before commenced only by two.

To RESCI'ND, *verb act.* [*reſcinder*, Fr. of *reſcindo*, Lat.] to cut off or cancel, to diſannul, repeal, or make void. It is not poſſible to *reſcind* or diſclaim the ſtanding obliged by it. *Hammond.*

RECI'SSION, or RECI'SION, Fr. [*reſciſſus*, Lat.] the act of cutting off, diſannulling, or aboliſhing. If any infer *reſciſſion* of their eſtate to be for idolatry. *Bacon.*

RESCI'SSORY [*reſciſſoire*, Fr. of *reſciſſorius*, Lat.] ſerving to reſcind; as. a *reſciſſory act*, an act which makes void a former act or law,

RE'SCOUS [*reſcouſſe* or *reſcoſſe*, Fr. in law] is when a man, diſtraining cattle for damage done in his ground, drives them in the highway towards the pound, and they get into the owner's houſe, and he refuſes to deliver them upon demand, he that detains them is ſaid to be a *reſcous* in law.

RESCOUS *in Fact*, is a reſiſtance againſt lawful authority; as by a violent taking away or procuring the eſcape of one that is arreſted.

To RESCRI'BE, *verb act.* [*reſcribo*, Lat. *reſcrire*, Fr.] 1. To write back. A prince on his being conſulted *reſcribes* or writes back toleramus. *Ayliffe.* 2. To write over again. Calling for more paper to *reſcribe* them. *Howel.*

RESCRIBE'NDARY [in the court of Rome] an officer who ſets a value upon indulgences and ſupplications.

RE'SCRIPT [*reſcrit*, Fr. *reſcritto*, It. *reſcriptum*, Lat.] 1. An anſwer delivered by an emperor or a pope, when conſulted by particular perſons on ſome difficult queſtion or point of law, to ſerve as a deciſion thereof, an edict. 2. A memorial publiſhed by a ſovereign prince, in vindication of his conduct.

RE'SCUS [*recouſſe*, Fr. *reſcouſſe*, *reſcoſſe*, O. Fr. *reſcuſſus*, Lat.] help, deliverance from violence, danger, and confinement.

RESCU'SSU [in law] a writ that lies for a reſcuer or reſcuſſor.

RE'SCUE [in law] a reſiſtance againſt lawful authority.

To RE'SCUE, *verb act.* [*recourre*, *reſcorre*, Fr. *reſcutàr*, Sp.] to ſave or deliver, to ſet at liberty; to free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

RESCU'ER [of *reſcue*] one that reſcues.

RESCU'SSOR [in law] one who commits an unlawful reſcue.

RE-SEA'RCH [of *recherche*, Fr.] the act of ſearching, a ſtrict enquiry, a diligent ſeeking after.

To RESEA'RCH, *verb act.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] to examine, to enquire.

RE-SE'ARCHING [in ſculpture, &c.] the repairing of a caſt figure with proper tools, &c.

To RESEA'T, *verb act.* [of *re* and *ſeat*] to ſeat again.

RESEI'SER [of *re* and *ſeiſer*] 1. One who ſiezes again. 2. [In law] a taking again of lands into the king's hands, for which an *ouſter le main*, was formerly miſuſed.

RESEI'ZURE [of *re* and *ſeizure*] repeated ſeizure, ſeizure a ſecond time.

RESE'MBLANGE [*reſſemblance*, Fr.] likeneſs, repreſentation.

To RESE'MBLE, *verb act.* [*reſſembler*, Fr.] 1. To compare, to repreſent as like. 2. To favour, to be like.

To RESE'ND, *verb act.* [of *re* and *ſend*] to ſend back. Not in uſe.

To RESE'NT, *verb act.* [*reſſentir*, Fr. *riſentirſi*, It. *reſentir*, Sp.] 1. To take well or ill. 2. To ſtomach, to take heinouſly, as an injury, indignity, or affront offered; this is the moſt uſual ſenſe now.

RESE'NTER [of *reſent*] one who reſents or feels affronts deeply.

RESE'NTFUL [of *reſent* and *full*] eaſily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESE'NTINGLY, *adv.* [of *reſenting*] with deep ſenſe, with ſtrong perception of anger.

RESE'NTMENT [*reſentiment*, Fr. *riſentimento*, It.] 1. Strong perception of good or ill. 2. A ſenſible apprehenſion of an injury offered, or a revengeful remembrance of it.

RESERVA'TION, Fr. [*riſervazione*, It. *reſervacion*, Sp. of *reſervatio*, Lat.] 1. Reſerve, concealment of ſomething in the mind. 2. Something kept back, ſomething not given up, This is academical *reſervation* in matters of eaſy truth. *Brown.* 3. Cuſtody, ſtate of being kept in ſtore.

RESERVATION [in law] an action or clauſe, whereby ſomething is reſerved, *i. e.* retained, kept, or ſecured to one's ſelf.

Reservation *Mental,* a propoſition, which, ſtrictly taken, and according to the natural import of the terms, is falſe; but, if qualified with ſomething reſerved in the mind, becomes true.

Reservation [in converſation] reſervedneſs, that diſtance and ſtate which ladies obſerve towards thoſe that court them.

Rese'rvatory, *ſubſt.* [of *reſervoir*, Fr.] place in which any thing is reſerved or kept. *Woodward.*

To Rese'rve, *verb act.* [*reſerver*, Fr. *riſervare*, It. *reſervàr*, Sp. of *reſervo*, Lat.] 1. To keep in ſtore, to lay up, to ſave to ſome other purpoſe. 2. To retain, to hold. 3. To lay up for ſome future time. 4. [In law] to keep or provide; as when a man lets his lands, and reſerves a rent to be paid to himſelf for his maintenance.

Rese'rve, Fr. [*reſerva*, It. of *reſervatum*, Lat.] 1. Something kept to be uſed as there ſhall be occaſion. 2. Store kept untouched. 3. An exception or limitation, prohibition. Or envy or what *reſerve* forbids to taſte. *Milton.* 4. Something concealed in the mind, reſervation. 5. Exception in favour of a thing. Some darling luſt which pleads for a *reſerve*. *Rogers.* 6. Modeſty, caution in perſonal behaviour.

Reserve [in military affairs] is a body of troops ſometimes drawn out of the army, and encamped by themſelves in a line behind the other two lines.

Rese'rved [*reſervé*, Fr. of *reſerve*] 1. Modeſt, not looſely free. 2. Sullen, not frank, cloſe, ſhy, not open in diſcourſe. Nothing *reſerved* or ſullen was to ſee. *Dryden.*

Rese'rvedly, *adv.* [of *reſerve*] 1. With reſerve, not with openneſs. 2. Scrupulouſly, coldly.

Rese'rvedness [of *reſerved*] cloſeneſs, want of frankneſs. *Clarendon.*

Rese'rver [of *reſerve*] one that reſerves.

Reservo'ir, *ſubſt.* Fr. place where any thing is kept in ſtore.

Rese't [in law] the receiving, harbouring, or entertaining an out-lawed perſon.

Rese'tter, a receiver of an out-lawed or proſcribed perſon.

To Rese'ttle [of *re*, again, and *ſettle*; ꞅeꞇꞇan, Sax.] to ſettle again, to re-eſtabliſh.

Rese'ttlement [of *reſettle*] 1. The act of ſettling again. 2. The ſtate of being ſettled again.

Resi'ance [of *reſiant*; a law term] reſidence, a man's continuance or abode in one place. Commanding his merchant-adventurers, which had a *reſiance* in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon.*

Resi'ant, *adj.* [of *reſſeant*, *reſidant*, Fr. in law] reſident, reſiding in a place. Sophia, where the Turks great lieutenant in Europe is always *reſiant*. *Knolles.*

Resiant, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] a perſon that reſides or dwells in a certain place.

To Resi'de, *verb neut.* [*reſider*, Fr. *reſidere*, It. *reſidir*, Sp. *reſideo*, Lat.] 1. To ſtay, continue or abide, to be preſent with. 2. [*Reſido*, Lat.] to ſink, to fall to the bottom. There *reſiding* in the bottom of a fair cloud. *Boyle.*

Re'sidence [*reſidence*, Fr. *reſidenza*, It. *reſidéncia*, Sp. of *reſideo*, Lat.] 1. A continuance or dwelling in any place. 2. Place of abode, dwelling. 3. [*Reſido*, Lat.] that which ſettles at the bottom of liquors. As in the ordinary *reſidence* and ſettlement of liquors. *Bacon.*

Re'sident, *adj.* Fr. [*reſidente*, It, *reſidens*, Lat.] reſiding, dwelling in any place.

Resident, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*reſidente*, It.] a miniſter of ſtate ſent to continue ſome time in the court of a foreign prince or ſtate, with the dignity of an ambaſſador, for the diſpatch of ſome public buſineſs.

Reside'ntiary, *adj.* pertaining to a reſident; alſo holding reſidence. Their *reſidentiary* guardian. *More.*

Residentiary, *ſubſt.* a parſon inſtalled to the privileges and profits of a reſidence.

Resi'dual, or Resi'duary, *adj.* [*reſiduum*, Lat.] relating to the reſidue or remainder.

Residual *Figure* [in geometry] the figure remaining after the ſubſtraction of a leſſer from a greater.

Residual *Root* [in algebra] a root compoſed of two parts or members, only connected together with the ſign (—) thus, *a*—*b* or 5—3 is a reſidual root, and is ſo called, becauſe its true value is no more than its reſidual or difference between the parts *a* and *b*, or 5 and 3.

Re'sidue [*reſiduo*, It. and Sp. *reſidu*, Fr. *reſiduum*, Lat.] that which is left, remainder.

To Resie'ge, *verb act.* [of *re* and *ſiege*] to beſiege again: obſolete.

To Resi'gn, *verb act.* [*reſigno*, Lat. *reſigner*, Fr. *reſſegnare*, It, *reſignàr*, Sp.] 1. To give up a claim or poſſeſſion, to ſurrender. 2. To yield or give up. 3. To make over, to give up in confidence. 4. To ſubmit, particularly to providence. *Reſign'd* to fate. *Dryden.* 5. To ſubmit without reſiſtance or murmur. What thou art *reſign* to death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Resigna'tion, Fr. [*raſſegnazione*, It. *reſignaciòn*, Sp. of *reſignatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of reſigning, ſurrendering, or giving up a claim or poſſeſſion. 2. Unreſiſting acquieſcence. 3. [In theology] an entire ſubmiſſion of the will, and without murmur, to the will of God.

Resignee' [in law] the party to whom a thing is reſigned.

Resi'gner [of *reſign*; in law] the perſon who reſigns.

Resi'gnment [of *reſign*] the act of reſigning, ſurrendering or giving up.

Re'silience, Re'siliency, Resili'tion, or Re'silientness [of *reſiliens*, Lat.] the ſtate or quality of that which is reſilient, the act of ſtarting or leaping back. *Bacon.*

Re'silient [*reſiliens*, Lat.] leaping or rebounding back, recoiling.

Re'sina, R'esin, or Ro'sin [*reſin* is the moſt proper word] 1. [With phyſicians] a fat and oily liquor, iſſuing either of its own accord, or elſe let out by cutting of any tree or plant. 2. An artificial reſin chymically prepared and drawn from any plant aud drug, that abounds with reſinous particles, as *reſin* of jalap, *&c.*

Resina *Auri*, Lat. [with chemiſts] a crocus, or extract drawn from gold.

Resina *Terræ Potabilis*, Lat. ſulphur ſublimed and reduced to a liquor.

Resina'cious, or Re'sinous, *adj.* [*reſineux*, Fr. *reſinoſo*. It. of *reſinaceus*, Lat.] reſiny, that yields reſin, or partakes of its nature.

Resini'ferous [*reſinifer*, of *reſina*, reſin, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing reſin.

Resipiscence, Fr. [*reſipiſcenza*, It. of *reſipiſcentia*, low Lat.] the act of changing one's mind from doing amiſs, wiſdom after the fact, the reflection which a perſon makes upon his bad conduct; which leads him to repentance, and amendment of life.

To Resi'st, *verb act.* [*reſiſter*, Fr. *reſiſtir*, Sp. of *reſiſtere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To withſtand, to oppoſe, to act againſt. 2. Not to admit impreſſion or force.

Resi'stance, or Resi'stence [*reſiſtance*, Fr. *reſiſtenza*, It. *reſiſtència*, Sp. of *reſiſtentia*, Lat. This word, like many others, is differently written, as it is ſuppoſed to be derived from the Latin or French] 1. The act of reſiſting or withſtanding, oppoſition. 2. [In philoſophy] reſiſting force, any force which acts contrary to another; that property of bodies which reſiſts and oppoſes whatſoever comes againſt them; the quality of not yielding to external impulſe or force. See Matter.

Resistibi'lity [of *reſiſtible*] quality of reſiſting.

Resi'stible, *adj.* [of *reſiſt*] that may be reſiſted.

Resi'stless, *adj.* [of *reſiſt*] that cannot be oppoſed, irreſiſtible.

Reso'lvable, *adj.* [of *reſolve*] 1. That may be reſolved or ſeparated. 2. Capable of being made leſs obſcure. The cauſes beſt *reſolvable* from obſervations made in the countries. *Brown.*

Reso'lvableness [of *reſolvable*] poſſibility of being reſolved.

Reso'luble, *adj.* Fr. [of *re* and *ſolubilis*, Lat.] that may be melted or diſſolved.

Reso'lve, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] reſolution, fixt purpoſe.

To Reso'lve, *verb act.* [*reſoudre*, Fr. *riſolvere*, It. *reſolvèr*, Sp. of *reſolvo*, Lat. properly to looſe and untie] 1. To ſolve or clear a hard queſtion, difficulty, *&c.* 2. To inform, to free from a doubt or difficulty. 3. To ſettle in an opinion. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To fix in a determination. *Reſolv'd* on death. *Dryden.* 5. To fix inconſtancy, to confirm. 6. To melt, to diſolve. *Reſolving* is bringing a fluid, which is new concreted, into the ſtate of fluidity again. *Arbuthnot.* 7. To turn into, to reduce, to be diſſolved, to melt. 8. To deſign or purpoſe within one's own mind. 9. To be fixed in opinion, Let men *reſolve* of that as they pleaſe. *Locke.*

Reso'lvedly, *adv.* [of *reſolved*] with a reſolved mind, with conſtancy. *Grew.*

Reso'lvedness, firm diſpoſition, conſtancy.

Resolve'nd [*reſolvendum*, Lat.] a term uſed with arithmeticians in the extraction of the ſquare and cube roots, *&c.* to ſignify the number ariſing from increaſing the remainder after ſubtraction.

Reso'lvent, *adj.* [*roſolvens*, Lat.] having the power to cauſe ſolution.

Resolvents, plur. of *reſolvent*, *ſubſt.* [*reſolventia*, Lat.] 1. Medicines which diſſolve and diſperſe. 2. [With chemiſts] liquors for diſſolving of metals and minerals.

Reso'lver [of *reſolve*] 1. One that reſolves or forms a firm reſolution. 2. That which diſſolves, that which ſeparates parts.

Re'solute, *adj.* [*reſolu*, Fr. *riſoluto*, It.] fully reſolved, ſteady, firm.

Re'solutely, *adv.* [of *reſolute*] with firmneſs, with conſtancy, ſtoutly, boldly.

Re'soluteness [of *reſolute*] a full purpoſe or intention to do a thing, determinateneſs.

Resolu'tion, Fr. [*reſoluzione*, It. *reſolucìon*, Sp. of *reſolutio*, Lat. from *reſolute*] 1. A reſolve, full purpoſe or ſettled intention to do a thing; reſoluteneſs. 2. A determination or deciſion of a cauſe in a court of juſtice. 3. The act of ſolving or clearing a matter in queſtion. The unravelling and *reſolution* of the difficulties. *Dryden.* 4. [With chemiſts] the act of ſeparating the parts of mixed bodies, by means of a diſſolving ingredient; analyſis. By analytical *reſolution*. *Hale.* 5. [In phyſics] the reduction of any body into its original or natural ſtate, by a diſſolution or ſeparation of its aggregated parts. The *reſolution* of humidity congeal'd. *Digby.* 6. [With logicians] a branch of method called alſo *analyſis*. 7. [With mathematicians] an orderly enumeration of the ſeveral things to be done to obtain what is required by a problem; or it is a method by which the truth or falſhood of a propoſition is diſcovered in an order contrary to that of ſyntheſis or compoſition; the ſame that is called analyſis or analytical method. 8. [In muſic] is when a canto or particular fugue is not written all on the ſame line, or in one part; but all the voices that are to follow the *guido* are written ſeparately, *&c.* 9. [in medicine] that concoction of a diſeaſe by which it goes off *without any evacuation*. *Boerhaave.* See Concoction. 10. Steadineſs in good or bad.

Resolu'tive, *adj.* [*reſolutif*, Fr. *reſolutus*, Lat.] that is of a diſſolving quality.

Re'sonance [*reſono*, Lat.] ſound, reſounding echo.

Re'sonant, *adj.* [*reſonnant*, Fr. *riſenante*, It. of *reſonans*, Lat.] reſounding or ringing again with an echo. *Milton.*

Reso'rt, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A meeting together of people, frequency, aſſembly. 2. Concourſe. Places of *reſort*. *Swift.* 3. Act of viſiting. To forbid him her *reſort*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. [*Reſſort*, Fr.] movement, ſpring. Some know the *reſorts* and falls of buſineſs. *Bacon.* See Rissort.

To Reso'rt, *verb neut.* [*reſortir*, Fr.] 1. To have recourſe, to betake one's ſelf to. To *reſort* to other counſels. *Clarendon.* 2. To go publickly. Thither ſhall all the valiant youth *reſort*. *Milton.* 3. To repair. 4. To fall back. *Hale.*

To Resou'nd, *verb act.* [*reſonner*, Fr. *riſonare*, It. *reſonàr*, Sp. of *reſono*, Lat.] 1. To ring or echo again, to celebrate by ſound. 2. To ſound or tell ſo as to be heard far. *Pope.* 3. To return ſound, to ſound with any noiſe. *Milton.*

To Resound, *verb neut.* to be echoed back. *South.*

Resou'rce [It is commonly written *reſſource*, in analogy with *reſſource*, Fr. Skinner derives it from *reſoudre*, Fr. to ſpring up] ſomething unexpected that offers for ſuccour, expedient, reſort.

To Reso'w, *verb act.* [of *re* and *ſow*] to ſow anew. *Bacon.*

To Respea'k, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *ſpeak*] to anſwer or ſpeak again.

To Respe'ct [*reſpectus*, Lat. *riſpettere*, It. *raſpetàr*, Sp. *reſpecter*, Fr.] 1. To ſhew reſpect to, to honour with a lower degree of reverence. A *reſpected* friend. *Sidney.* 2. To conſider, to regard. 3. To have relation to. 4. To look toward. The front of his houſe ſhould *reſpect* the ſouth. *Brown.*

Respe'ct, Fr. [*riſpetto*, It. *reſpeto*, Sp. of *reſpectus*, Lat.] 1. Eſteem, honour, reverence. With *reſpect* to his geſtures. *Dryden.* 2. Conſideration, regard, attention. 3. Awful kindneſs. 4. Good will. The Lord hath *reſpect* unto Abel. *Geneſis.* 5. Partial regard. To have *reſpect* of perſons in judgment. *Proverbs.* 6. Reverend character. Many of the beſt *reſpect* in Rome. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Manner of treating others.

You muſt uſe them with fit *reſpects. Bacon.* 8. Conſideration, motive. Whatſoever ſecret *reſpects* were likely to move them. *Hooker.* 9. Regard, relation. In *reſpect* of the ſuitors which attend you. *Bacon.*

RESPE'CTER [of *reſpect*] one that has partial regard to.

RESPE'CTFUL, *adj.* [of *reſpect* and *full*] full of reſpect, ſubmiſſive, humble, full of outward civility, or ceremony.

RESPE'CTFULLY, *adv.* [of *reſpectful*] with ſome degree of reverence, humbly, ſubmiſſively,

RESPE'CTFULNESS [of *reſpectful*] a reſpectful behaviour.

RESPE'CTIVE, *adj.* [*reſpectif*, Fr. *riſpettivo*, It. *reſpetivo*, Sp. from *reſpect*] 1. Particular, relating to particular perſons or things. 2. Relative, not abſolute. Not an abſolute, but a *reſpective* medium. *Rogers.* 3. Worthy of reverence: not in uſe. 4. Accurate, nice, cautious: obſolete.

RESPE'CTIVELY, *adv.* [of *reſpective*] 1. Particularly, as each belongs to each. 2. In relation or compariſon, not abſolutely. 3. Partially, with private views: obſolete. 4. With great reverence: not in uſe.

RESPE'RSION [*reſperſio*, Lat.] the act of beſprinkling, or ſprinkling again.

RESPIRA'TION, Fr. [*reſpirazione*, It. *reſpiraciòn*, Sp. of *reſpiratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of breathing; when it is performed by an alternate dilatation and contraction of the cheſt; whereby the air is taken in by the windpipe, and then driven out again. Difficulty of *reſpiration. Harvey.* 2. Relief from toil. *Milton.*

To RESPI'RE, *verb neut.* [*reſpirer*, Fr. *reſpiràr*, Sp. *reſpirare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To breathe. 2. To catch breath. 3. To reſt, to take reſt from toil. See the tortur'd ghoſts *reſpire. Pope.*

RE'SPIT, or RE'SPITE [*reſpit*, Fr.] 1. Reprieve or ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence. 2. Breathing-time. 3. Forbearance, pauſe, interval.

To RE'SPIT, *verb act.* [of *reſpit*, Fr.] 1. To relieve by a pauſe. To *reſpit* his day labour with repaſt. *Milton.* 2. [*Reſpiter*, O. Fr.] to ſuſpend, to put off for a time.

RESPLE'NDENCE, or RESPLE'NDENCY [*reſplendens*, Lat.] ſplendor, brightneſs.

RESPLE'NDENT, *adj.* [*riſplendente*, It. *reſplanduénte*, Sp. of *reſplendens*, Lat.] ſhining or glittering, that has a beautiful luſtre.

RESPLE'NDENTLY, *adv.* [of *reſplendent*] ſhiningly, brightly.

To RESPO'ND [*reſpondre*, Fr. of *reſpondeo*, Lat.] 1. To give an anſwer: but little uſed. 2. To ſuit, to correſpond to. Every theme *reſponds* thy various lay. *Broome.*

RESPO'NDENT [*riſpondente*, It. *riſpondiénte*, Sp. of *reſpondens*, Lat.] 1. A ſtudent in an univerſity, who anſwers an adverſary in a diſputation, or who maintains a theſis in any art or ſcience. 2. [In common law] one who undertakes to anſwer for another; or binds himſelf as ſecurity for the good behaviour of another, or another perſon who excuſes or declares the cauſe of a party who is abſent. 3. [In civil law] he who makes anſwers to ſuch interrogatories or queſtions as are demanded of him.

RESPO'NSAL, or RESPO'NSE [*reponſe*, Fr. *riſponſo*, It. *reſponſo*, Sp. of *reſponſale*, *reſponſum*, Lat.] 1. An anſwer made by the pariſh clerk and people, ſpeaking alternately with the prieſt, during the time of divine ſervice. 2. An anſwer in general. 3. Reply to an objection in a ſcholaſtic or ſet diſputation.

RESPONSA'LIS [in law] one who gives anſwer, or appears for another in court at a day appointed.

RESPONSA'LIS [in canon law] an attorney, or one who excuſes or declares the cauſe of the party's abſence.

RESPO'NSE [*reſponſum*, Lat.] See RESPONSAL.

RESPO'NSIBLE, *adj.* [*reſponſable*, Fr. of *reſponſus*, Lat.] 1. Able or liable to anſwer for a matter, or to pay money. 2. Accountable, anſwerable for,

RESPO'NSIBLENESS [of *reſponſible*] capableneſs of anſwering demands, ſtate of being obliged or qualified to anſwer.

RESPO'NSION [*reſponſio*, Lat.] the act of anſwering in general.

RESPO'NSIVE, *adj.* [*reſponſif*, Fr. of *reſponſus*, Lat.] 1. Anſwering. A certificate is a *reſponſive* letter, or letter by way of anſwer. *Ayliffe.* 2. Suiting or correſpondent to ſomething elſe. The vocal lay *reſponſive* to the ſtrings. *Pope.*

RESPO'NSORY, *adj.* [*reſponſorius*, Lat.] anſwering, containing anſwer.

REASSAU'LT [in architecture] the effect of a body, which either projects or ſinks, *i. e.* ſtands either more out or in than another, ſo as to be out of the line or level, as a ſocle, entablature, cornice, *&c.* upon an avant corps, arriere corps, or the like.

RESSO'RT, Fr. [in law] its common meaning is the ſpring or force of elaſticity, whence it is uſed for a juriſdiction and the extent or diſtrict thereof; alſo a court or tribunal where appeals are judged, as the houſe of lords judge *en dernier reſſort*; it is alſo uſed for a writ of tail or couſenage, in the ſame ſenſe as deſcent in a writ of right.

RESSOU'RCE, Fr. the means or foundation of a man's recovering himſelf from his fall or ruin; or an after-game for repairing his damages. See RESOURCE.

To REST *At*, *verb neut.* [ꞃeꞅtan, Sax. reſten, Du. probably of ῥαςώνη, Gr. *Camden*] 1. To take reſt, to be at quiet, to be without diſturbance. 2. To be without motion, to be ſtill. 3. To ſleep, to ſlumber. 4. To ſleep the final ſleep, to die. 5. To be fixed in any ſtate or opinion. He will not *reſt* content. *Proverbs.* 6. To ceaſe from labour. On the ſeventh day thou ſhalt *reſt. Exodus.* 7. To be ſatisfied, to acquieſce. 8. *To reſt upon* [*arreſter*, Fr.] to lean or ſtay upon, to be ſupported. Sometimes it *reſts* upon teſtimony. *Locke.* 9. [*Reſter*, Fr. *reſto*, Lat.] to remain, to be left. There *reſteth* the comparative. *Bacon.*

To REST, *verb act.* 1. To lay to reſt. 2. To place as on a ſupport.

REST [ꞃeꞅt, Sax. ruſte, Du. raſt, Ger. *reſta*, It.] 1. Quiet, peace, ceſſation from diſturbance. And ye ſhall find *reſt* unto your ſouls. *St. Matthew.* 2. Sleep, repoſe. All things retir'd to *reſt. Milton.* 3. The final ſleep, the quietneſs of death. 4. Ceſſation from bodily labour. 5. Support, that on which any thing leans or reſts. 6. Place of repoſe. In duſt our final *reſt* and native home. *Milton.* 7. Final hope, laſt reſſource. They therefore reſolved to ſet up their *reſt* upon that ſtake. *Clarendon.* 8. [*Reſte*, Fr. *reſto*, It. *quod reſtat*, Lat.] reſidue, remainder. And for the *reſt*, it offers us the beſt ſecurity. *Tillotſon.* 9. [In phyſics] is the continuance of a body in the ſame place, ſtillneſs, ceſſation from motion.

Sir Iſaac Newton lays it down as a law of nature, that every body perſeveres in its ſtate either of *reſt*, or uniform *motion*; except ſo far as it is diſturbed by external cauſes.

REST, is either *abſolute* or *relative.*

Sir Iſaac Newton defines *true* or *abſolute reſt* to be the continuance of a body in the ſame part of abſolute and immoveable ſpace. And,

Relative REST, to be the continuance of a body in the ſame part of relative ſpace. Thus, in a ſhip under ſail, *relative reſt* is the continuance of a body in the ſame region of the ſhip, or the ſame part of its cavity.

REST [in muſic] a pauſe or interval of time, during which there is an intermiſſion of the voice or ſound.

REST, *adj.* [*reſtes*, Fr. *quod reſtat*, Lat.] others, thoſe not included in any propoſition. Plato and the *reſt* of the philoſophers. *Stillingfleet.*

RESTA'GNANT, *adj.* [*reſtagnans*, Lat.] remaining without flow or motion. The *reſtagnant* quickſilver. *Boyle.*

To RESTA'GNATE, *verb neut.* [of *re* and *ſtagnate*] to ſtand without flow.

REST-HA'RROW, an herb

RESTAGNA'TION [of *reſtagnate*] the ſtate of ſtagnating again, or of ſtanding without courſe or motion.

RESTAURA'TION, Fr. [of *reſtauro*, Lat.] the act of reſtoring, a reeſtabliſhment, the act of ſetting a thing in its former ſtate.

To RESTE'M, *verb act.* [of *re* and *ſtem*] to force back againſt the current.

RE'STFUL, *adj.* [of *reſt* and *full*] being quiet, being at reſt. The *reſiful* Engliſh court. *Shakeſpeare.*

RE'STIFF, *adj.* [*reſtif*, Fr. *reſtivo*, It.] See RESTIVE.

RE'STITUTED *Medals* [with antiquaries] are ſuch medals as were ſtruck by the emperors, to renew or retrieve the memory of their predeceſſors.

RESTITU'TION, Fr. [*reſtituzione*, It. *reſtitución*, Sp. of *reſtitutio*, Lat.] 1. (In a mortal ſenſe) the act of reſtoring, returning, or giving back again, a refunding or making good what is loſt or taken away, 2. [In philoſophy] the returning of elaſtic bodies forcibly bent to their natural ſtate. 3. [In law) the ſetting of one in poſſeſſion of lands and tenements, who has been unlawfully diſpoſſeſſed of them.

RE'STILY, *adv.* [of *reſty*] ſtubbornly, frowardly.

RE'STIVE, or RE'STY [*reſtif*, Fr. of *reſto*, Lat. to withſtand] 1. Drawing back inſtead of going forward, as ſome horſes do; ſtubborn, headſtrong, froward: a reſty horſe is an unruly vicious horſe, who ſhrugs himſelf ſhort, and, tho' not wearied, will not be driven forward, and only go where he pleaſes. 2. Being at reſt, or leſs in motion; not uſed.

RE'STIVENESS, or RE'STIFNESS [of *reſtif*, or *reſtive*] ſtubbornneſs, obſtinate reluctance.

RE'STLESS, *adj.* [of *reſt*] 1. That is without ſleep. 2. Not quiet, being without peace. 3. Unſettled, not conſtant. 4. That is in continual motion, not ſtill. Such *reſtleſs* revolution. *Milton.*

RE'SLESLY, *adv.* [of *reſtleſs*] without reſt or quiet. *South.*

RE'STLESSNESS [of *reſtleſs*] 1. Want of ſleep. 2. Unquietneſs, want of reſt. 3. Motion, agitation.

RESTO'RABLE, *adj.* [of *reſtore*] that may be reſtored.

RESTORA'TION [*reſtaurazione*, It. of *reſtauration*, Lat.] 1. The act of reſtoring a thing to the ſtate it was in before. This is properly *reſtauration.* 2. Recovery.

RESTO'RATIVE, *adj.* [from *reſtore*; *reſtauratif*, Fr. *riſtorativo*, It. of *reſtaurativus*, Lat.] that is of a reſtoring or ſtrengthening quality.

RESTO'RATIVE, *ſubſt.* [from *reſtore*; *reſtaurativum*, Lat.] a remedy proper for the reſtoring and retrieving ſtrength and vigour.

To RESTO'RE, *verb act.* [*reſtauro*, Lat. *reſtaurer*, Fr.] 1. To give back again what has been loſt or taken away. *Reſtore* the man his wife. *Geneſis.* 2. To bring back. The father baniſhed virtue ſhall *reſtore. Dryaen.* 3. To re-eſtabliſh or ſettle again, to put into its firſt ſtate and condition again. 4. To retrieve, to recover from declenſion or ruin to its former ſtate. 5. To recover paſſages in books from corruption.

RESTO'RER [of *reſtore*] one that reſtores.

To RESTRAI'N, *verb act.* [*reſtringo*, Lat. *reſtringir*, Sp. *reſtreindre*, Fr. to *bind*, or *aſtringe*] 1. To with-hold, to keep in. 2. To hold in, to bridle or curb. 3. To limit, confine, or ſtint. 4. To keep in awe, to repreſs. 5. To hinder, to ſuppreſs. 6. To abridge, to curtail.

RESTRA'INABLE, *adj.* [of *reſtrain*] that may be reſtrained.

RESTRA'INEDLY, *adv.* [of *reſtrained*] without latitude, with reſtraint.

RESTRA'INER [of *reſtrain*] one that reſtrains or with holds. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NT [*reſtraint*, Fr.] 1. Abridgement of liberty. 2. Prohibition. 3. Limitation, reſtriction. 4. Act of with-holding; as when any action is hindered or ſtopped, contrary to the inclination, volition, or preference of the mind.

To RE'STRI'CT, *verb act.* [*reſtrictum*, of *reſtringo*, Lat.] to limit, to confine. A word ſcarce Engliſh. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTION, Fr. of Lat. 1. A reſtraint, confinement, limitation, ſtint. 2. The act of limiting or reſtraining.

RESTRI'CTIVE, *adj.* [of *reſtrictus*, of *reſtringo*. Lat.] 1. Expreſſing reſtriction or limitation. 2. [*Reſtrictif*, Fr.] ſtyptic, aſtringent, making coſtive.

RESTRI'CTIVELY, *adv.* [of *reſtrictive*] with reſtriction.

To RESTRI'NGE, *verb act.* [*reſtringo*, Lat.] to limit, to confine.

RESTRI'NGENT, *ſubſt.* that which hath the power to reſtrain.

RESTRI'NGENTNESS [of *reſtringent*] a binding quality.

RE'STY, *adj.* obſtinate in ſtanding ſtill. See RESTIVE, or RESTIFF.

To RESUBLI'ME, *verb act.* [of *re* and *ſublime*] to ſublime another time.

RESU'LT, *ſubſt.* [*reſultat*, Fr. *reſultamento*, It. *reſulta*, Sp. of *reſultus*, Lat.] 1. The act of flying back, rebounding. 2. The conſequence, upſhot, or iſſue of a buſineſs, effect produced by the concurrence of cooperating cauſes. 3. Inference from premiſes, what is gathered from a conference, mediation, diſcourſe, or the like. 4. Reſolve, deciſion, determination. This laſt ſenſe is improper.

To RESU'LT, *verb neut.* [*reſulter*, Fr. of *reſultare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To follow, to accrue, to ariſe from, as a conſequence, or as an effect produced by cauſes jointly concurring. The pleaſure *reſulting* from its greatneſs. *Addiſon.* 2. To ariſe as a concluſion from premiſes. As this inference neceſſarily *reſults* from what hath been before advanced. 3. To fly back.

RESU'LTANCE, or RESU'LTANCY, Fr. [of *reſultans*, Lat.] the act of rebounding back.

RESU'MABLE, *adj.* [of *reſume*] that may be taken back.

To RESU'ME, *verb act.* [*reſumer*, Fr. *reſumir*, Sp. of *reſumere*, It. and Lat] 1. To take back what has been given. 2. To take back what has been taken away. 3. To take again. He'll enter into glory, and *reſume* his ſeat. *Milton.* 4. To begin again what was broken off, to take up again; as, to *reſume* an argument, or the thread of a diſcourſe.

Resu'mmons, *ſubſt.* [of *re* and *ſummons*] a ſecond ſummons to anſwer an action.

Resu'mption [*reſomption*, Fr. from *reſumptum*, of *reſumo*, Lat.] 1. The act of reſuming. 2. [With ſchoolmen] a ſummary repetition or running over an argument, or of the ſubſtance of it, in order to its refutation. 3. [In logic] the reduction of ſome figurative propoſition to a more intelligible and ſignificant one; as the meadows ſmile, *i. e.* they look pleaſant.

Resu'mptive, *adj*, [*reſumptus*, Lat.] taking back.

Resu'mptive, *ſubſt.* [in pharmacy] an unguent for recruiting and reſtoring languiſhing conditions.

Resu'mptives [in phyſic] medicines ſerving to reſtore decayed nature, and a languiſhing conſtitution.

Resupina'tion [*reſupino*, Lat.] the act of lying on the back, the ſtate of being ſo laid.

Resupi'ne, *adj*. [*reſupinus*, Lat.] lying upon the back, and with the face upwards,

To Resu'rge, *verb act.* [*reſurgo*, Lat.] to riſe again. This word is hardly Engliſh, and uncommon.

To Resurve'y, *verb act.* [of *re* and *ſurvey*] to ſurvey again, to review.

Resurre'ction, Fr. [*reſurreſſione*, It. *reſurection*, Sp. of *reſurrectio*, Lat.] a riſing again from the dead; the act of returning to a new or ſecond life, after having been dead. The reſurrection, with the antients, was both of *ſoul* and *body*; as appears from St. *Polycarp*'s prayer, and Beatific *Viſion*, compared.

The Resurrection [hieroglyphically] was repreſented by a *phenix* that riſes out of its aſhes, when it hath been conſumed by the violence of the ſun-beams, as is reported. See *Clement. Epiſt. ad Corinth.*

To Resu'scitate, *verb act.* [*reſſuſcitur*, Fr. *riſuſcitare*, It. and Lat.] to raiſe up again, to revive or renew.

Resuscita'tion [*reſuſcito*, Lat.] the act of raiſing up again from either ſleep or death, a revival, ſtate of being revived. At your *reſuſcitation. Pope.*

To Retai'l, *verb act.* [*retailler*, Fr.] 1. To divide into ſmall parcels. 2. To ſell in parcels and ſmall quantities. 3. To ſell at ſecond hand. 4. To tell or relate in broken parts.

Retaille' Fr. [in heraldry] ſignifies cut again, meaning that the eſcutcheon is divided into three parts, by two lines in bend ſiniſter.

Retai'ler [of *retail*] one who ſells by ſmall quantities.

To Retai'n, *verb act.* [*retiner*, Fr. *ritenere*, It. *retenèr*, Sp. of *retineo*, Lat.] 1. To keep, not to loſe. 2. To keep, not to lay aſide. 3. To keep, not to diſmiſs. Hollow rocks *retain* the ſound. *Milton.* 4. To keep in pay, to hire.

To Retai'n, *verb neut.* 1. To belong to, to depend on. 2. To keep, to continue; not in uſe.

Retai'nable, *adj*. [of *retain*] that may be retained.

Retai'ner [of *retain*] 1. A dependent, adherent, or hanger on. 2. [In common law] a ſervant or perſon who is not of the family or houſehold of a nobleman, and not dwelling in his houſe, but only wears a particular livery or badge given him by his lord, and ſometimes attends on him on ſpecial occaſions. 3. The act of keeping dependants, or ſtate of being in dependence.

Retai'ning *Fee*, the firſt fee given to a ſerjeant or counſellor at law, whereby to engage him ſure that he ſhall not be on the contrary ſide.

To Reta'ke, *verb act.* [of *re* and *take*] to take again.

To Reta'liate, *verb act.* [*retaliàr*, Sp. of *retalio*, Lat.] to return, by giving like for like, to requite, to repay.

Retalia'tion [of *retaliate*] the act of returning like for like, requital. To proſecute the ſevereſt *retaliation* or revenge. *South.*

To Reta'rd, *verb act.* [*retarder*, Fr. *ritardare*, It. *retardàr*, Sp. of *retardo*, Lat.] 1. To delay, to put off, to hinder or ſtop. 2. To obſtruct in ſwiftneſs of courſe.

To Reta'rd, *verb neut.* to ſtay back.

Retarda'tion, [of *retard*] 1. Hindrance. 2. [In natural philoſophy] act of delaying the motion or progreſs of a body, or the diminiſhing its velocity.

Reta'rder [of *retard*] one that retards or obſtructs.

To Retch, *verb neut.* [hꞃecan, Sax.] to ſtrain, to vomit, to have ſomething forced up from the ſtomach.

Re'tchless, *adj*. [ꞃecce leaꞅ, of ꞃeccan, Sax. to care; ſometimes written *wretchleſs*, properly *reckleſs*; which ſee] ſlothful, lazy, careleſs.

Re'tchlessness [ꞃecce-leaꞅneꞅꞅe, Sax.] careleſſneſs, &c.

Re'te, Lat. a net.

Rete *Mirabile* [with anatomiſts] a ſmall plexus or net-work of veſſels or arteries in the brain, eſpecially in that of brutes.

Rete'ction [*retectum*, of *retego*, Lat.] the act of diſcloſing to the view, diſcovery. A *retection* of its native colour. *Boyle.*

Rete'ntion, Fr. [*ritenzione*, It. *retencion*, Sp. of *retentio*, Lat.] 1. The act of retaining or holding. 2. Memory or faculty of the mind, whereby it *retains* thoſe ſimple ideas, which it had received before, either by ſenſation or reflection. *Locke.* 3. [In phyſic] that ſtate of contraction in the vaſcular parts of the body, which makes them *hold faſt* their proper contents; as the ſtay or holding of the urine, excrements, &c. 4. Limitation. 5. Cuſtody, confinement.

Rete'ntive, *adj*. [*retentif*, Fr. *ritentivo*, It. of *retentivus*, Lat.] 1. Apt to retain or hold in. 2. Having memory.

Rete'ntiveness [of *retentive*] a retentive faculty.

Retia'rii [among the Romans] a ſort of combatants, who fought with a *trident* or three-forked inſtrument in one hand, and a *net* in the other, in which they endeavoured to entangle their adverſary.

Reti'cence, or Reti'cency, Fr. [of *reticentia*, Lat.] concealment, paſſing over in ſilence.

Reticence [in rhetoric] a figure in which the orator makes *oblique* mention of a thing, in *pretending* to paſs it by unmentioned.

Re'ticle [*reticulum*, of *rete*, Lat. net] a ſmall net.

Reti'cula, or Reti'cle [with aſtronomers] a contrivance for the exact meaſuring the quantity of eclipſes.

Reti'cular, *adj*. [*reticulum*, Lat.] having the form of a ſmall net.

Reticula'ris *Plexus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſame as choroides: the folding of the carotidal artery in the brain, reſembling a net.

Reti'cular *Body* [in anatomy] a body of veſſels lying immediately under the cuticle or ſcarfe-ſkin, ſo called from its reſemblance to net-work.

Reticulated, *adj*. [*reticulatus*, Lat.] made of net-work, formed with interſtitial vacuities.

Reti'culum [in anatomy] ſo termed from its net-like ſtructure, the caul or inner ſkin that covers the bowels; alſo one of the four ſtomachs of ruminant animals.

Re'tiform [*retiformis*, from *rete*, net, and *forma*, Lat. ſhape] having the form of a net.

Retifo'rmis *Tunica*. Lat. [in anatomy] one of the tunics or coats of the eye, the principal inſtrument of ſight, ſo called from its reſembling a net.

Reti'nacle [*retinaculum*, Lat.] any thing by which a thing is ſtopped, ſtay'd, or held back.

Riti'nue [*retinue*, Fr. of *retineo*, Lat. to retain] attendants or followers of a perſon of quality, eſpecially in a journey, a train.

Retira'de [in fortification] a kind of retrenchment made in the body of a baſtion, or other work that is to be diſputed inch by inch, after the firſt defences are diſmantled.

Retirade *Compure* [in fortification] a retrenchment conſiſting of two faces, making a re-entering angle.

Retira'tion, Fr. [with printers] the out-ſide of a ſheet, as it lies on the preſs.

To Reti're, *verb act.* [*retirer*, Fr. *retirarſi*, It.] 1. To withdraw, to retreat to a place of privacy. 2. To depart or go away from danger. 3. To go from any public ſtation. 4. To go off from company.

To Retire, *verb act.* to take away, to withdraw.

Retire, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Retreat, receſſion. 2. Place of privacy, retirement: not uſed. The place of her *retire. Milton.*

Reti'red, *part. adj*. [from *retire*] 1. Withdrawn, departed. 2. Secret, ſolitary, private.

Reti'redly, *adv.* [of *retired*] ſolitarily.

Reti'redness [of *retired*] private way of life, privacy, ſecreſy, ſolitude.

Reti'rement [of *retire*] 1. Privacy, private life, a retiring from company. 2. Private abode, ſecret habitation. 3. Act of withdrawing, ſtate of being withdrawn.

Reto'ld, *part. paſſ.* of Retell: the preſent tenſe ſeems but rarely uſed.

Retorne'llo [in muſic] a retornel, a ſhort ſymphony for various inſtruments, which either begin a few bars before a ſong, and ſometimes play a few bars here and there in the midſt of a ſong, and often after a ſong is ended.

Reto'rt [*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.] 1. A cenſure or incivility returned. I ſaid his beard was not cut well; he was in the mind it was: this is called the *retort* courteous. *Shakeſpeare.* See Croisade. 2. [With chemiſts] a veſſel with a bent neck, to which the receiver is fitted; it is made either of glaſs or iron, according to the nature of the matter to be diſtilled, and the degree of fire neceſſary to perform the operation. It is commonly uſed in diſtilling volatile ſalts and acid ſpirits.

To Reto'rt, *verb act.* [*retorquer*, Fr. *retortum*, ſup. of *retorquo*, Lat.] 1. To throw back. 2. To return any argument, cenſure, or incivility. 3. To curve or bend back.

Reto'rter [of *retort*] one that retorts.

Reto'rtion [of *retort*] the act of retorting.

To Reto'ss, *verb act.* [of *re* and *toſs*] to toſs back. Toſt and *retoſt*, the ball inceſſant flies. *Pope.*

To Retou'ch, *verb act.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] to improve by new touches. *Dryden.*

To Retra'ce, *verb act.* [*retracer*, Fr.] to trace back.

To Retra'ct, *verb act.* [*retracter*, Fr. *ritrattare*, It. *retratàr*, Sp. of *retractum*, of *retraho*, Lat.] 1. To recal, to recant or unſay. 2. To take back, to reſume.

Retra'ct, or Retrai't [with farriers] a prick in a horſe's foot, by driving the nails in ſhoeing.

Retracta'tion, Fr. [*ritrattazione*, It. of *retractatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of retracting, unſaying, or revoking one's ſaying, opinion, writing, &c. 2. Recantation. 3. [In anatomy] the contraction or ſhortening of a part.

Retra'ction [of *retract*] 1. The act of withdrawing ſomething advanced. Such counter-marches and *retractions. Woodward.* 2. Recantation. 3. The act of withdrawing a claim.

Retra'ctores *alarum Naſi & elevetores Labii ſuperiores* [with anatomiſts] certain muſcles ariſing from the fourth bone of the upper jaw, and let into the alæ naſi and the upper lip.

Retra'hens *Auriculum*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle or pair of muſcles of the external ear, which conſiſt of a parcel of fleſhy fibres, which in ſome bodies are divided into three diſtinct muſcles, ariſing from the os temporale, and fixed to the hinder part of the concha auriculæ.

Retrai'ct, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. Retreat: obſolete. 2. [*Retrait*, Fr. *ritrato*, It.] a caſt of the countenance. Obſolete.

Retrai'te, Fr. a retreat, ſhelter

Retraite [in fortification] See Berme and Foreland.

Retranchee' [in heraldry] denotes the eſcutcheon is twice cut athwart bendwiſe, or doubly cut in bend dexter; and then it is ſaid to be *tranché & retranchée.*

Retra'xit, Lat. *i. e.* he hath retracted or withdrawn [in law] a term uſed when the plaintiff or demandant comes in perſon into court, and ſays, he will not proceed any farther.

Retrea't [*retraite*, Fr. *retirata*, It. and Sp.] 1. The act of retiring or going away before any ſuperior force. 2. A retiring place, a place of privacy, retirement. 3. A place of ſecurity. 4. [In maſonry] a little receſs or diminution of the thickneſs of a wall, &c. in proportion as it is raiſed.

Retreat, a beat of drum in the evening, at the firing of a piece, called the *warning-piece*, at which the drum major, with drums of the battalion, beats round the regiment.

To Retreat, *verb neut.* [*faire ſa retraite*, Fr.] 1. To depart from the former. 2. To go to a private abode. 3. To retire before a ſuperior force. 4. To go to a place of ſecurity, to take ſhelter.

Retrea'ted, *part adj*. [of *retreat*] retired, gone to privacy.

To Retre'nch, *verb act.* [*retranchér*, Fr.] 1. To cut off, to pare away, to diminiſh. 2. To confine: improper. 3. To caſt up a retrenchment. This is more uſually written *entrench.*

To Retrench, *verb neut.* to live with leſs pomp or expence.

Retre'nchment [*retranchement*, Fr.] the act of retrenching, cutting off, or paring away, eſpecially of ſuperfluous expences.

Retrenchment [in fortification] a ditch bordered with a parapet, and ſecured by gabions or bavins, laden with earth; ſometimes it is taken for a ſimple retirade made on a horn-work or baſtion, when it is intended to diſpute the ground inch by inch.

RETRENCHMENT *Particular* [in fortification] is that mode in baſtions, after ſome part of them has been won, the enemy having advanced ſo far, that he can no longer be reſiſted or beaten from the firſt poſt.

To RE´TRIBUTE, *verb act.* [*retributum*, of *retribuo*, Lat. *retribuer*, Fr.] to pay back.

RETRIBU´TION, Fr. [*retribuzione*, It. of *retributio*, Lat.] 1. The act of giving back, a making a recompence or requital, accommodated to the action. 2. A handſome preſent, gratuity or acknowledgment, given in lieu of a formal ſalary, or hire, to perſons employed in affairs that fall not under the common commerce of money.

RETRI´BUTIVE, or RETRI´BUTORY, *adj.* [of *retribute*] making repayment or requital.

RETRIE´VABLE [of *retrieve*] recoverable.

RETRIE´VABLENESS, poſſibility of being recovered.

To RETRIEVE, *verb act.* [*retrovare*, It. *retrouver*, Fr.] 1. To recover, to reſtore. 2. To get again. 3. To repair a thing loſt or damaged. 4. To re-call, to bring back. It would be a means to *retrieve* them from their trivial conceits. *Berkley.*

RE´TRIMENT [*retrimentum*, Lat.] drops or dregs.

RE´TRO, placed in compoſition before a word, ſignifies backwards. See the examples below.

RETROA´CTION [of *retro* and *action*] act of driving or forcing backwards.

RETROA´CTIVE, *adj.* [in phyſic] driven back.

RETROACTIVE [in law] a term uſed of new laws and ſtatutes, which are ſaid to have no *retroactive* effect, *i. e.* no force or effect, as to what was done before their promulgation.

To RETROCE´DE, *verb neut.* [*retrocedo*, Lat.] to go backwards.

RETROCE´SSION, Fr. of Lat. the act of going backwards.

RETROCE´SSION *of the Equinoxes* [with aſtronomers] the receding or going backwards of the equinoctial points of Aries and Libra, about 50 ſeconds annually.

RETROCOPULA´TION [of *retro* and *copulation*] poſt coition.

RETROGRADA´TION, Fr. act of going backwards ſtep by ſtep.

RETROGRADATION [with aſtronomers] is an apparent motion of the planets, wherein they ſeem to go backwards in the zodiac, and contrary to the order or ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

RETROGRADA´TION *of the Nodes* [in aſtronomy] is a motion of the line of the moon's nodes, wherein it continually ſhifts its ſituation from eaſt to weſt, contrary to the order of the ſigns, compleating its retrograde circulation, in the ſpace of 19 years; after which time either of the nodes having receded from any point of the ecliptic, returns to the ſame again.

RETROGRADA´TION *of the Sun* [in aſtronomy] is thus; when the ſun has his declination greater than the latitude of the place, either northern or ſouthern, as the place is, the ſun will appear twice upon the ſame point of the compaſs, both before and after noon, to the inhabitants of that place, and is therefore ſaid to be retrograde.

RETROGRADATION [in the higher geometry] is the ſame that is otherwiſe called *contrary flexion.*

RE´TROGRADE, *adj.* Fr. [*retrogradus*, of *retro* and *gradior*, Lat. to go] 1. Going backwards, or in a direction contrary to its natural one. 2. Contrary.

RETROGRADE *Order* [in numeration] is the reckoning thus, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1; inſtead of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

RETROGRADE *Verſes*, the ſame as reciprocal verſes, or recurrents; certain verſes, which give the ſame words, whether read forwards or backwards; as *ſigna te, ſigna temere me tangis & angis.*

RETROGRADE [with aſtronomers] a planet is ſaid to be ſo, when by its proper motion in the zodiac it goes backwards, or contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns; as from the ſecond degree of Aries to the firſt, and from that to Piſces.

To RETROGRADE, *verb neut.* [*retrograder*, Fr. of *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] to go back. Not to *retrograde* from pneumatical to that which is denſe. *Bacon.*

RETROGRE´SSION [of *retro* and *greſſus*, of *gradior*, Lat.] the act of going backwards.

RETROGRESSION *of Curves*, the ſame with what is called, contrary flection.

RETROMI´NGENCY [of *retro* and *mingo*, Lat. to ſtale] the quality of ſtaling backwards.

RETROMI´NGENTS, *plur.* of RETROMINGENT, *adj.* tho' ſometimes in a ſubſtantive form [*retromingentes*, Lat.] animals who ſtale or piſs backwards; as cows, &c. They can hardly admit the ſubſtitution of maſculine generations, except it be in *retromingents.* *Brown.*

RE´TROSPECT, *ſubſt.* [*retroſpectus*, Lat.] a look or view backwards. *Addiſon.*

To RETROSPECT, *verb neut.* [*retroſpicio*, Lat.] to look backwards: hardly Engliſh.

RETROSPE´CTION [of *retroſpect*] act or power of looking backwards.

This *retroſpection* ended, where ſucceeds
His courſe? —— *Table of Cebes.*

RETROSPE´CTIVE, *adj.* [of *retroſpect*] pertaining to retroſpection. Looking backwards with *retroſpective* eye. *Pope.*

To RETU´ND, *verb act.* [*retundo*, Lat.] to blunt, to turn the edge.

To RETU´RN, *verb neut.* [*retourner* Fr. *ritornare*, It. *retornàr*, Sp.] 1. To come to the ſame place. 2. To come back. 3. To go back. To *return* to the buſineſs in hand. *Locke.* 4. To make anſwer. He ſaid, and thus the queen of heaven *return'd.* *Pope.* 5. To come again, to reviſit. 6. To begin the ſame courſe again, after a periodical revolution. 7. To retort. If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me. *Dryden.*

To RETURN, *verb act.* 1. To reſtore. 2. To requite or repay. The Lord ſhall *return* thy wickedneſs upon thine own head. 1 *Kings.* 3. To give back, to give an anſwer. 4. To ſend back. 5. To give account of. One fourth part more died of the plague than are *returned.* *Graunt.* 6. To tranſmit. He ſhould levy money, and *return* the ſame to the treaſurer. *Clarendou.*

RETURN, *ſubſt.* [*retour*, Fr. *ritorno*, It.] 1. The act of coming back to the ſame place. Takes little journies and makes quick *returns.* *Dryden.* 2. Retrogreſſion. 3. Act of coming back to the ſame ſtate. 4. Revolution, viciſſitude. Even they have *returns* and viciſſitudes. *Bacon.* 5. Repayment of money laid out for commodities bought. 6. [in building] a ſide or part which falls away from the fore-ſide of any ſtrait work. 7. [in law] a certificate from ſheriffs and bailiffs, of what is done in the execution of writs, &c. directed to them. 8. Remittance, payment from ſome diſtant place. 9. Acknowledgement, requital, repayment. Is no *return* due from a grateful breaſt. *Dryden.* 10. Act of reſtoring, reſtitution. The gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God. *South.* 11. Relapſe. The remedy of an empiric to ſtifle the preſent pain, but with certain proſpect of ſudden *returns.* *Swift.*

RETU´RNABLE, *adj.* [of *return*] allowed to be reported back: a law term.

RETU´RNER [of *return*] one who pays or remits money. *Locke.*

RETU´RNS *of a Mine*, are the turnings and windings of a gallery in a mine.

RETURNS *of a Trench* [in fortification] the ſeveral windings and crooked lines of a trench, drawn in ſome meaſure parallel to the ſides of the place attacked, to prevent being enfiladed, or having the ſhot of the enemy ſcour along the length of the line.

RETURNS, or RETURN-DAYS [in law] certain days in each of the four terms, peculiarly ſet apart for the ſeveral ſorts of proceedings in any cauſe to be determined.

REV. is the uſual abbreviation for *Reverend.*

REVE [in ancient cuſtoms] the bailiff of a franchiſe or manor.

REVE [in ancient cuſtoms] a duty or impoſition on merchandiſe, either imported or exported.

To REVEA´L, *verb act.* [*revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, Fr. *rivelare*, It. *revelàr*, Sp.] 1. To lay open, to diſcloſe a ſecret. 2. To impart from heaven. The glory which ſhall be *revealed* in us. *Romans*,

REVEA´LER [of *reveal*] 1. One that reveals or makes known. 2. The perſon or thing in general that diſcovers to view.

To RE´VEL [of *reveiller*, Fr. to keep awake or awaken, according to Skinner; Mr. Lye derives it from raveelen, Du. to rove looſely about, which is much countenanced by the old phraſe *revel-rout*] to make merry and feaſt noiſily, eſpecially in the night time; to riot.

REVEL, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a feaſt with looſe and noiſy merriment.

To REVE´L, *verb act.* [*revello*, Lat.] to retreat or draw back: a medical term. *Revelling* the humours from the lungs. *Harvey.*

RE´VELRY [of *revel*] looſe jollity, feſtive mirth. *Milton.*

REVELA´TION, Fr. [*rivelazione*, It. *revelaciòn*, Sp. of *revelatio*, Lat.] the act of revealing, laying open or diſcovering; particularly communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from heaven: but ſee MYSTERIES *in Religion.*

REVEI´LIE, Fr. [*i. e.* awake; in the military art] a beat of a drum in the morning, that ſummoneth the ſoldiers from their beds, and is uſually, by corruption, called the *travelly.*

RE´VEL-ROUT, a great concourſe of people, a mob or unlawful aſſembly of a rabble.

RE´VELLER [of *reveilleur*, Fr.] a rioter, one who feaſts with noiſy merriment.

RE´VELS, ſports of dancing, maſking, dicing, acting farces, comedies, uſed in noblemens houſes, inns of court, &c. in the night-time.

Maſter of the REVELS, an officer who has the ordering or chief command in thoſe divertiſements; and in the inns of court, it is ſome young ſtudent choſen to that office.

REVE´NGE [prob. of *re* and *vengeance*; *revenche*, or *revanche*, Fr.] the act of taking full ſatisfaction for an affront or injury done.

To REVENGE, *verb act.* [of *re* and *venger*, *revencher*, *revancher*, Fr.] 1. To inflict a puniſhment, or puniſh for an injury done, to return an injury. 2. To vindicate by puniſhment of an enemy. 3. To wreak one's wrongs on the perſon that inflicted them.

REVE´NGEFUL, *adj.* [of *revenge*] given to revenge, full of vengeance.

REVE´NGEFULLY, *adv.* [of *revengeful*] in a vindictive manner.

REV´ENGEFULNESS [of *revengeful*] a revengeful temper.

REVE´NGER [of *revenge*] 1. One who revenges or wreaks his own or another's injuries. 2. One who vindicates or puniſhes crimes.

REVE´NGEMENT [of *revenge*] vengeance, return of an injury. *Raleigh.*

REVE´NGEINGLY, *adv.* [of *revenging*] with vengeance.

REVE´NUE [*revenuë*, of *revenir*, Fr. to return; its accent is uncertain] the yearly rents or profits ariſing to a man from his lands, poſſeſſions or other funds.

REVE´NUE [hunting term] a maſs of fleſh formed chiefly of a cluſter of whitiſh worms, on the heads of deer, which gnaw the roots of their horns, and ſo is the occaſion of their caſting them.

REVE´NUE *of a Partridge* [with fowlers] a new tail of a partridge, growing out after the former is loſt.

To REVE´RB, *verb act.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] to ſtrike againſt. A word rarely uſed.

REVE´RBERANT, *adj.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] reſounding, beating back.

To REVE´RBERATE, *verb act.* [*reverberer*, Fr. *riverberare*, It. *reverberàr*, Sp. of *reverbero*, Lat.] 1. To ſtrike or beat back. 2. [With chemiſts] to heat in an intenſe furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or refined.

To REVE´RBERATE, *verb neut.* 1. To bound back, to be driven back. 2. To reſound.

REVERBERA´TION, Fr. [*riverberazione*, It.] the act of ſtriking or beating back.

REVERBERATION [in chemiſtry] is the cauſing the flame of a fire to beat back down on the metal in a furnace.

REVE´RBERATORY, *adj.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] pertaining to reverberation, ſerving to reverberate, beating back, returning.

REVERBERATORY, *ſubſt.* [*reverberatorium*, Lat.] a chemical furnace, built cloſe all round, and covered at top, ſo as not to give vent to the heat or flame, but to make it return or beat back to the bottom of the furnace.

To REVE´RE [*reverer*, Fr. *reverire*, It. *reverenciàr*, Sp. of *revereor*, Lat.] to reverence, to honour with an awful reſpect.

To RE´VERENCE, *verb act.* [*reverer*. Fr. *reverire*. It. of *revereor*, Lat.] to honour or reſpect with veneration, to regard with reverence.

RE´VERENCE, Fr. [*reverenza*, It. *reverência*, Sp. of *reverentia*, Lat.] 1. Veneration, awful regard; particularly with divines. 2. An awful regard for God, which renders us unwilling to do any thing which may offend him. 3. Act of obeiſance, bow, courteſy. 4. Title of the clergy. 5. Poetical title of a father.

Reve'rencer [of *reverence*] one who reverences.

Re'verend, Fr. *reverendo*, It. and Sp. of *reverendus*, Lat.] 1. Worthy to be reverenced and honoured. 2. The honorary title given to a clergyman; *right reverend*, to biſhops; *moſt reverend*, to archbiſhops.

Re'verent, *adj.* [*reverente*, It. *reverens*, Lat.] expreſſing ſubmiſſion, teſtifying veneration.

Revere'ntial, *adv.* [*reverentielle*, Fr. of *reverence*] awful, reſpectful, expreſſing reverence, proceeding from veneration.

Revere'ntially, *adv.* [of *reverential*] with ſhow of reverence.

Re'verently, *adv.* reſpectfully, awfully.

Re'verer [of *revere*] one who reveres.

Re'veries, Fr. [of *rever*, Fr. to rave or be light headed] idle conceit, looſe fancy. See Revery.

Reve'rsal [of *reverſe*] change of ſentence.

To Reve'rse, *verb act.* [*reverſum*, Lat.] 1. To turn upſide down. 2. To overturn, to ſubvert. 3. To turn back. 4. To contradict, repeal or make void. To confirm or *reverſe* theſe imperfect obſervations. *Locke.* 5. To turn to the contrary. 6. To put each in the place of the other. And *reverſes* even the diſtinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.* 7. To recall, to renew. Obſolete.

To Reverse, *verb neut.* [*reverſum*, of *reverto*, Lat.] to return. *Spenſer.*

Reve'rse, *ſubſt.* [*revers*, Fr. *reverſio*, It.] 1. Change, viciſſitude. 2. A contrary or oppoſite.

Reve'rse *of a Medal*, the backſide, in oppoſition to the other, where the head or principal figure is.

Reverse [in fencing] a back-ſtroke.

Reve'rsed, *part. adj.* of *reverſe*; which ſee [*reverſus*, Lat.] repealed, made void. See Decrees.

Reve'rsed [in heraldry] turned back or upſide down. When a man bears in his eſcutcheon another reverſed, it is a mark of his having raviſhed a maid or widow; or that he has run away from his ſovereign's banner: or when a man's own eſcutcheon is reverſed entirely, it is a mark of his being a traitor.

Reve'rsible, *adj.* Fr. [from *reverſe*] that may be reverſed.

Reve'rsing, or Renve'rsing [in muſic] the inverting of the order of the parts, or the placing of the higher part or treble in the place of the lower part or baſs.

Reve'rsion, Fr. [*riverſione*, It. of *reverſio*, Lat. in common law] is a poſſibility reſerved to a man's ſelf and his heirs, to have again lands or tenements, made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of ſuch conditions.

Reversion [in rhetoric] a figure, the ſame that in Greek is called *epiſtrophe*.

Reversion [in law] is alſo when an eſtate is poſſeſſed, which was parted for a time, ceaſes, and is determined in the perſon to whom it was alienated, aſſigned or granted, and their heirs; or effectually returns to the donor, his heirs or aſſigns, whence it was derived. 2. The ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor. 3. Succeſſion. 4. The right a perſon has to any inheritance or place of profit, after the deceaſe of another.

Reversion *of Series* [in algebra] a method of finding a natural number from its logarithm given; or the ſine from its arch, or the ordinate of an ellipſis from an area given to be cut off from any point in the axis.

Reve'rsionary, *adj.* [of *reverſion*] to be enjoyed in ſucceſſion.

To Reve'rt, *verb act.* [*reverto*, Lat.] 1. To change, to turn to the contrary. 2. To reverberate, to beat back.

To Revert, *verb neut.* [*revertir*, O. Fr.] to fall back, to return to its firſt owner, as an eſtate or honour does to the crown.

Reve'rt, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] return, recurrence: a muſical term.

Reve'rtible [of *revert*] that may be turned.

Re'very [*reſverie*, F.] looſe muſing, irregular thought. *Revery* is when ideas float in our mind, without any reflection or regard of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

To Reve'st, *verb act.* [*reveſtir*, *revêtir*, Fr. of *revoſtio*, Lat.] 1. To clothe again. *Spenſer.* 2. To reinveſt, to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

Reve'stiary, or Reve'stry, *ſubſt.* [*reveſtio*, Lat. to clothe again] the place in a church, where the church veſtments are kept.

Revi'ction [*revictum*, of *revivo*, Lat.] return to life. Without all hope of *reviction*. *Brown.*

To Revi'ctual, *verb act.* [*revitailler*, Fr.] to furniſh with victuals again.

Revi'ctualling [*revitaillement*, Fr.] the act of victualling again.

Revie'w [*revue*, Fr.] a ſecond looking over, or examination, ſurvey. See Ransom, and read there, *conſubſtantiality* of, &c.

Review, the ſhow or appearance of a body of troops or ſoldiers ranged in form of battle, and afterwards made to file off, to ſee if the companies be compleat, or to receive their pay, &c.

Bill of Riview [in the court of chancery] a bill taken out by licence of that court where the cauſe has been heard, and the decree ſigned and inrolled; but ſome error in law appears in the body of the decree, or ſome new matter is diſcovered after the making of the decree.

To Revie'w, *verb act.* [*revoir*, Fr. *revidere*, It. *reveer*, Sp. of *revideo*, Lat,] 1. To look back. 2, To view again. I ſhall *review* Sicilia. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To re-examine, to conſider over again. 4. To ſurvey, to overlook, to examine into the circumſtances of a body of troops.

To Revi'le [prob. of *re* and *vilis*, Lat.] to reproach, to abuſe, to taunt or rail at. See Raca.

Revi'le, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the act of reviling, reproach. Not uſed, but elegant. *Milton.*

Revi'ler [of *revile*] one who reviles or treats another contumeliouſly.

Revi'lingly, *adv.* [of *revile*] with reproach, in a contumelious manner.

Revi'sal [of *reviſe*] a review, or ſecond examination.

To Revi'se, *verb act.* [*reviſum*, ſup. of *revideo*, Lat.] to review, to look over again.

Revise [from the verb] 1. Review, re-examination. 2. [With printers] a ſecond proof of a printed ſheet taken off the preſs, to examine whether the faults, marked in the former by the corrector, have been amended. See Review.

Revi'ser [of *reviſe*; *reviſeur*, Fr.] one that reviſes, a ſuperintendant.

Rrvi'sion, Fr. review.

To Revi'sit, *verb act.* [*reviſito*, of *reviſum*, Lat. *reviſiter*, Fr. *riviſitare*, It.] to viſit again.

Revi'val [of *revive*] recall from a ſtate of languor, oblivion or obſcurity.

To Revi've, *verb neut.* [*rivivare*, It. *revivir*, Sp. of *re*, again, and *vivo*, Lat. to live. *revivre*, Fr.] 1. To return or come to life again. 2. To return to vigour or fame.

To Revive, *verb act.* 1. To bring to life again. 2. To raiſe from languor or oblivion. 3. To renew, to bring back to the memory. 4. To quicken, to rouſe. 5. [In chemiſtry] is to reſtore a mixed body, which lies diſguiſed by ſalts, ſulphers, &c. mingled with it, to its natural form and ſtate.

Revi'ver [of *revive*] that which revives.

Bill of Revi'vor [in the court of chancery] is where a bill has been exhibited in chancery againſt one who anſwers; but before the cauſe is heard, or at leaſt before the decree is inrolled, one of the parties dies: In ſuch caſe, this bill muſt be brought to revive the proceedings, &c.

To Revivi'ficate [*revivifier*, Fr. of *re* and *vivifico*, Lat.] to recover or recall one to life again.

Revivifica'tion [in chemiſtry] the act of calling to life. See To Revive.

Revi'ving [in law] a renewing of rents and actions, after they had been extinguiſhed.

Revivi'scency [*reviviſcentia*, of *reviviſco*, Lat.] renewal of life. A reſtitution and *reviviſcency* of all things. *Burnet.* See Brachmans.

Re-u'nion [*re union*, Fr.] the act of reuniting, rejoining, or cloſing together again; alſo the reconciliation of friendſhip that has been interrupted. See Resurrection.

To Re-uni'te, *verb act.* [*reunir*, Fr. *riuniare*, It. *reunir*, Sp.] to unite or join together again thoſe things that have been disjoined or ſeparated; alſo to reconcile perſons who have been at variance.

To Re-unite, *verb neut.* to cohere again.

Revo'cable, Fr. [*rivocabile*, It. of *revocabilis*, Lat.] 1. That may be called. 2. That may be repealed or reverſed.

Revo'cableness [of *revocable*] liableneſs to be revoked, repealed, &c. quality of being revocable.

To Re'vocate, *verb act.* [*revocatum*, of *revoco*, Lat.] to recall, to call back.

Revoca'tion, Fr. [*rivocazione*, It. of *revocatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of recalling, ſtate of being recalled. 3. The act of revoking or repealing, reverſal.

Revocation [in law] the recalling a thing that has been granted; the revoking or annulling a law.

To Revo'ke, *verb act.* [*revoquer*, Fr. *rivocare*, It. *revocàr*, Sp. of *revoco*, Lat.] 1. To repeal a law, to make void an act or deed, to reverſe. 2. To check, to repreſs. 3. To draw back.

Revo'kement [of *revoke*] recall, repeal.

To Revo'lt, *verb neut.* [*revolter*, Fr. *rivoltarſi*, It.] 1. To fall off from one to another, to riſe againſt a prince or ſtate. 2. To change: not in uſe. And cannot ſoon *revolt* and change your mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

Revo'lt, *ſubſt.* [*revolte*, Fr. *rivolta*, It.] 1. A deſertion, a change of ſides. 2. A revolter, one who changes ſides: not uſed. You ingrate *revolts*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Groſs departure from duty. Your daughter hath made a groſs *revolt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Revo'lter [of *revolt*] a deſerter. a renegade, one who changes ſides, one who riſes againſt his ſovereign.

To Revo'lve, *verb neut.* [*revolvèr*, Sp. of *revolvo*; Lat.] 1. To perform a revolution, to roll in a circle. 2. To fall in a regular courſe of changing poſſeſſors, to devolve.

To Revolve, *verb act.* 1. To roll any thing round. 2. To caſt about in one's mind, to meditate on, to conſider.

Revo'lving, *part. act.* of *revolve*; which ſee [*revolvens*, Lat.] rolling in mind, conſidering. *Milton.*

Revolving, *part. neut.* performing a revolution.

Revolu'tion, Fr. [*revoluzione*, It. *revolucion*, Sp. of *revolutio*, Lat.] 1. The act of rolling or turning round, rotation in general, returning motion. 2. [In politics] a great turn or change of government in a country or ſtate. 3. [In geometry] the motion of any figure round a fixed line, as an axis. 4. [In aſtronomy] the period of a ſtar, planet, comet, or other phænomenon; or its courſe from any of the zodiac points till it return to the ſame. 5. Space meaſured by ſome revolution.

Mean Revolution *of a Planet in the Zodiac* [in aſtronomy] is the return of the line of the mean motion of a planet from any point in the zodiac to the ſame point again.

True Revolution *of a Planet in the Zodiac* [in aſtronomy] the return of the line of the motion of that planet, from any one point of the ſaid circle to the ſame point again.

Revolu'tioners [of *revolution*] thoſe who approved of the great turn of affairs, after the abdication of king James.

To Revo'mit, *verb act.* [of *re* and *vomit*; *revomir*, Fr.] to vomit again, to vomit up.

Revu'lsion, Fr. [of *revulſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of plucking back. 2. [With phyſicians] is the turning of a violent flux of humours from one part of the body to another, either a neighbouring or oppoſite part.

Revulsion [in philoſophy and divinity] ſuppoſes a part of ſome *pre-exiſtent ſubſtance* ſet off from the whole, and formed into a *diſtinct* exiſtence of its own: thus the *Stoics* imagined the human ſoul to be (αποσπασμα) a *revulſion* from the *ſubſtance* (or eſſence) of God. And *Tertullian* the *Montaniſt* ſeems to have conceived in much the ſame manner of our Lord's original production from the Father, as the reader will find under the words Homoüsian and Nicene *Council* compared: Tho', in juſtice to the latter, it ſhould be acknowledged, that ſhe diſown'd all ſuch groſs and corporeal ideas of divine generation. See Nicene *Council*, and add, by the way of *note* to the whole, as follows: "Or if the word, created, muſt be admitted upon ſo dubious a teſtimomy as that of St. *Athanaſius*, it will not mend the matter. Becauſe, on *this* ſuppoſition, the fathers of that council have made it *hereſy* to affirm, the Son to have been [εκτιϛον] created; and yet they allowed (with all antiquity) that "the Lord (εκτισε) created Him the beginning of his ways." Nay more, St. *Hilary*, and, I think, alſo *Epiphanius* after him, judged that term (created) to be the more proper, as it precludes the idea of any *revulſion* from the Father's substance, and indeed any *paſſion* in God ſimilar to *corporeal* productions, and generations. See Create, and First-born *of every Creature*.

Revu'lsive, *adj.* [of *revuſivus*, Lat.] pulling back.

Revulso'ria, Lat. [in medicine] is when the courſe of blood, which guſhes out at one part, is turned another way, by the opening of a vein in a remote or convenient place.

Rew, a rank, a row: A provincial word.

Re'ward [of ꞃe and peaꞃꝺ, Sax.] 1. A recompence given for good. 2. Sometimes uſed ironically for puniſhment or recompenſe of evil.

To Rewa'rd, *verb act.* [of ꞃe and peaꞃꝺian, Sax. from *re* and *award*, to give in return. *Skinner*] 1. To give in return. They *rewarded* me evil for good. *Pſalms.* 2. To recompenſe, to repay for ſomething good.

Rewa'rdable, *adj.* [of *reward*] that is capable or worthy of being recompenſed.

Rewa'rder [of *reward*] one that rewards.

Re'wet [*rouët*, Fr.] the lock of a gun.

Re'wish, letcherous, a term uſed of the copulation of doves.

To Rewo'rd, *verb act.* [of *re* and *word*] to repeat in the ſame words.

Rey'gate, a borrough town of Surry, 24 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Rhaba'rbarate, *adj.* [*rhabarbara*, Lat.] tinctured with rhubarb. Evacuated by the ſenna, *rhabarbarate*, and ſweet manna purgers. *Floyer.*

Rhabdoi'des *Sutura*, Lat. a ſuture or ſeam of the ſkull, the ſagittal ſuture. *q. d.* of the form of a *rod.*

Rhabdo'logy [ῥαϐδολογια, of ῥαϐδος, a rod, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] the art of numbering or computing by Napier's rods or bones.

Rha'bdomancy [ῥαϐδομαντεια, of ῥαϐδος, a rod, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] an ancient method of divination performed by means of rods or ſtaves.

Rha'bdos [ῥαβδος, Gr.] a rod or wand; alſo a meteor like a ſtrait wand.

Rha'chis, Gr. [with anatomiſts] the ſpine of the back.

Rhachisa'gra [of *rachis*, and αγρα, Gr. the gout; with phyſicians] the gout in the ſpine, *&c. q. d.* the *ſpine-gout.*

Rhachi'tæ, or Rhachitæ'i [with anatomiſts] certain muſcles that lie over the back-bone.

Rhachi'tis [ῥαχιτις, Gr.] the rickets, a diſeaſe in children.

Rhaga'des [ῥαγαδες, Gr.] chaps or clefts in the hands, feet, lips, *&c.* alſo ſores or ſmall ulcers in the fundament, *&c.*

Rhagoi'des [ῥαγοειδης, Gr.] the third coat of the eye, otherwiſe called the *uvea tunica.*

Rha'mnus, Lat. [ῥαμνος, Gr.] the white bramble.

Rha'mnus *Catharticus*, Lat. the buckthorn ſhrub.

Rha'ndix, the part of a diviſion of a county in Wales before the conqueſt, containing four tenements; as every *gavel* contained four *rhandixes*, every *townſhip* four *gavels*, and every *manor* four *townſhips.*

Rhante'res [with occuliſts] the internal corners of the eyes.

Rha'phe [ῥαφη, Gr.] the ſuture or ſeam of the ſkull-bone. *&c.*

Rhapo'nticum, Lat. [in medicine] a root that reſembles rhubarb, and nearly of the ſame virtues.

Rha'psodist [of *rhapſody*] a maker or compoſer of rhapſodies, one who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another. But the learned author of the *Appendix ad Theſaur. H. Stephan.* &c. ſhews, from *Euſtathius*, that the ancients uſed the word in a good ſenſe, and applied it in particular to writers of *epic* (or *heroic*) poems.

Rha'psody [*rhapſodie*, Fr. *rapſodia*, It. *rhapſodia*, Lat. of ῥαψωδια, of ῥαπτω, to ſew, and ωδη, Gr. a verſe or ſong] a collection of divers paſſages, notions, without neceſſary dependence on natural connexion, muſtered up for the compoſing of ſome work; alſo a tedious and impertinent ſpinning out of a diſcourſe, to little or no purpoſe; ſo denominated (as ſome ſay) of a contexture or repetition of a great number of verſes, eſpecially Homer's poems, which were collected and digeſted into books by Piſiſtratus.

Rhapso'domancy [of ῥαψωδια and μαντεια, Gr.] an ancient kind of divination, performed by pitching on a paſſage of a poet at hazard, and reckoning on it as a prediction of what was to happen.

Sometimes they wrote ſeveral verſes of a poet on ſo many pieces of wood, paper, or the like, ſhook them together in an urn, and drew out one, which was accounted the lot.

Sometimes they caſt dice on the table on which verſes were writtten, and that whereon the dye lodged contained the prediction. If this divination was taken from Virgil's works, it was called *ſortes virgilianæ*: of which Dr. *Wellwood* gives us a moſt curious inſtance, between king *Charles* the firſt, and lord *Falkland.* They were both it ſeems at Oxford, when lord Falkland, to amuſe his majeſty, propoſed to him the making trial of his fortune by this kind of augury; upon which the king, opening the book, his eye fell on Dido's imprecation againſt Æneas;

> *Yet let a race untam'd and haughty foes*, &c.
>
> *Dryden's Virgil*, book 4th, l. 881—893.

And, what is no leſs remarkable, he adds, that his lordſhip, to divert that concern which appeared in the king's look upon the occaſion, muſt try his own fate; and, as unfortunately for himſelf, pitched upon that paſſage in the eleventh book, where Evander laments the untimely death of his ſon Pallas, as tranſlated by the ſame hand;

> O Pallas! thou haſt fail'd thy plighted word,
> To fight with caution, nor to tempt the ſword, *&c. Dryden's Virgil*, book 11th, l. 230—237; as cited in *Wellwood's* memoirs, page 90—92.

Rhe'a [of ῥεω, Gr. to flow, becauſe ſhe abounds with all manner of good things] Cybele, the mother of the gods, according to the poets. See Cybele.

Rhe'gma, or Rhe'xis [ῥηγμα, Gr.] that which is broken; a rupture or breaking.

Rhe'gma [with ſurgeons] the breaking or burſting of any part, as of a bone, the inner rim of the belly, the eye, *&c.*

Rheto'rians, a ſect of heretics in the 4th century, who, as ſome report, held that all heretics had reaſon on their ſide.

Rhe'toric [*rhetorica ars*, Lat. *rhetorique*, Fr. ῥητορικη, Gr.] the art of ſpeaking copiouſly on any ſubject, not merely with propriety, but with all the advantages of beauty and force, art and elegance. Grammar teaches us to ſpeak proper, *rhetoric* inſtructs to ſpeak elegantly. *Baker.*

Rheto'rical, *adj.* [*rhetorique*, Fr. *rettorico*, It. *retórico*, Sp. of *rhetoricus*, Lat.] pertaining to rhetoric, eloquent, figurative.

Rheto'rically, *adv.* [of *rhetorical*] with intent to move the paſſions, in a manner like an orator.

Rheto'ricalness [of *rhetorical*] eloquence.

To Rheto'ricate, *verb neut.* [*rhetoricor*, L. Lat.] to play the orator.

Rhetorica'tions, terms of rhetoric; alſo empty and unſound reaſonings.

Rhetori'cian, *ſubſt.* [*rhetor*, Lat. *rhetoricien*, Fr. *rettorico*, It. *retorico*, Sp.] 1. One verſed in, or a profeſſor of rhetoric, who teaches that ſcience; ſee Etymology. 2. A ſect of heretics in Egypt, ſo called from their leader *Rhetius.*

Rhetorician, *adj*, ſuiting a maſter of rhetoric.

Rheum, Fr. [*rheuma*, Lat. of ῥευμα, of ῥεω, Gr. to flow] a thin, ſerous humour occaſionally oozing out of the glands about the mouth and throat. *Quincy.*

Rheuma'tic. *adj.* [ῥευματικος, Gr.] proceeding from or troubled with rheum, or a peccant watry humour.

Rheuma'tickness [of *rheumatic*] the ſtate of being troubled with rheum.

Rheu'matism [*rheumatiſme*, Fr. *rheumatiſmus*, Lat. ῥευματισμος, of ῥεω, Gr. to flow] a wandering pain in the body, accompanied with heavineſs, difficulty of motion, and ſometimes a fever, ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid ſerous humours.

Rheu'my, *adj.* [of *rheum*] full of ſharp moiſture. *Dryden.*

Rhe'xis, or Rhegma [ῥηξις of ῥηγνυμι, Gr. I break] a rupture of the cornea of the eye.

Rhi'nland *Rod*, a meaſure of two fathom, or twelve feet.

Rnine'nchites [of ῥιν, the noſtril, and εγχεω, Gr. to pour in] a ſmall ſyringe to ſquirt medicinal liquors into the noſtrils.

Rhi'no [with the vulgar] ready money.

Rhino'ceros [ῥινοκερως, of ῥιν, the noſe, and κερας, Gr. a horn] a large beaſt in India, who has a horn on his front, and his ſkin full of wrinkles, like that of an elephant, with deep furrows, and ſo hard that it can ſcarce be pierced with a ſword.

Rhinoce'rical, *adj.* [of *rhinoceros*] pertaining to, or like a rhinoceros.

Rhiza'gra [ῥιζαγρα, Gr.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument to draw out a ſplinter, bone, or tooth. *q. d.* the *root-drawer.*

Rhodaæ'leum [ῥοδινον ελαιον, Gr.] oil of roſes.

Rho'di *Radix*, roſe wort, a kind of herb.

Rhodi'tes [ῥοδιτης, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a roſe-colour.

Rho'dium *Lignum*, a ſort of wood that ſmells like roſes, growing in the iſland of Rhodes,

Rododa'phne [ῥοδοδαφνη, Gr.] the roſe bay-tree.

Rhodode'ndron [ῥοδοδενδρον, Gr.] the roſe bay-tree.

Rhomb, *ſubſt*, [*rhombe*, Fr. *rhombus*, Lat. ῥομβος, Gr. in geometry] a parallelogram or quadrilateral figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines with two oppoſite acute angles and two oppoſite obtuſe ones.

Rho'mbic, *adj.* [of *rhomb*] ſhaped like a rhomb. They are of a *rhombic* figure. *Grew*

Rho'mbus [with ſurgeons] a ſort of bandage of rhomboidal figure.

Rho'domel [ῥοδομηλον, Gr.] the honey of roſes.

Rho'don [ῥοδον, Gr.] the roſe; a flower.

Rhodon [in pharmacy] a medicinal compoſition, in which roſes are the chief ingredient.

Rhodo'ra [in botany] a plant that bears a leaf like a nettle, and a flower like a roſe.

Rhodosaccha'rum, ſugar of roſes.

Rhodosta'gma [ῥοδον σταγμα, Gr.] roſe-water.

Rho'mboid, *ſubſt.* [ῥομβοειδης, Gr. *rhomboide*, Fr.] a figure approaching to a rhomb.

Rhomboi'dal, *adj* [of *rhomboid*] pertaining to the figure rhomboides, approaching in ſhape to a rhomb.

Rhomboi'des [of ῥομβος, Gr. a four ſquare, reſembling a rhomb, and ειδος, Gr. form] is a four-ſided figure, whoſe oppoſite angles and oppoſite ſides are equal, but is neither equilateral nor equiangular.

Rhomboides, or Rhomboides [in anatomy] a muſcle ſo called from its ſhape, reſembliug a rhomb; it lies under the cucullares, and ariſes from the two inferior ſpines of the neck, and four ſuperior of the back, and is inſerted fleſhy into the whole baſis of the ſcapula, which it draws forwards and a little upwards.

Rho'mbus [in ſurgery] a ſort of bandage of a rhomboidal figure.

Rhombus, is a four-ſided figure, whoſe ſides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal. See Rhomb.

Rho'nchus [ῥογχος, Gr.] a ſnorting or ſnoring; alſo a ſneering at, or mocking; a ſcoff, flout, or jeer.

Rhonchi'sonant [*rhonchiſonus*, Lat.] imitating the noiſe of ſnoring.

Rhopa'lic *Verſes* [of ῥοπαλον, Gr. a club, which begins with a ſlender tip, and grows bigger and bigger to the head] a kind of verſes among the ancients, which began with monoſyllables, and were contained in words growing gradually longer to the laſt, which was the longeſt of all; as,

> *Spes deus æterna eſt ſtationis conciliator.*

Rho'palon [ῥοπαλον, Gr.] the water-lilly, ſo named becauſe its root reſembles a club.

Rhopo'graphers [of ῥωποι, toys, worthleſs things, *Heſych.* and γραφω, Gr. to write] painters who confined themſelves to low ſubjects, as animals, landſkips, plants, *&c.* But, *N. B. Heſychius* alſo tells us, that the word (*ropos*) in Greek, ſignifies mixtures, or colours, ſuch as are of uſe to painters, diers, *&c.* or, as his learned editor conjectures, the true reading to be, "*mixt colours.*"

Rhu'barb [*rhabarbarum*, Lat.] a ſlightly purging root, referred by the botaniſts to the dock.

Rhumb, or Rumb [*rhombus*, Lat. ῥομβος, Gr. with navigators] a vertical circle of any given place; or the interſection of part of ſuch a circle with the horizon.

Rhus, a buſhy ſhrub, called *ſumach*, or curriers *ſumach*, with which hides of leather are dreſſed.

Rhyparo'grapher [ῥυπαρογραφος, of ῥυπαρος, filthy, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a writer of obſcene matters or trifles.

Rhya's [ῥυας, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eyes, that cauſes continual watering; a leſſening of the *caruncula lachrymalis.* *Brun.*

Rhyme, or Rhythm [*rhythme*, Fr. *rhythmus*, Lat. ῥυθμος, Gr. rule, ſays Heſychius*] 1. An harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds. 2. The likeneſs of ſound at the end of one verſe with the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another. 3. Poetry, a poem. To ſing and build the lofty *rhyme. Milton.* 4. In its moſt ancient Northern ſignification, denoted no more than to number. Rim, with the ancient Scythians, ſignified with a number, and the ſame was in uſe with the Celtæ, and almoſt all the Northern nations; ſo Oſt. ſays rim thero fiſgo. *i. e.* the number of the fiſhes. The Anglo-Saxons called arithmetic and chronology, ꞃımcꞃæꝼꞇ, *i. e.* the power or art of numbering. Some think rhymes to have been a modern invention; but others think otherwiſe; and Mr. Dryden ſays, that monſieur le Clerk has made it out, that David's pſalms were written in as errant rhyme as they are tranſlated into.

Mr. Skinner is of opinion, that rhyme was firſt brought into Europe by the Arabians; but inſtances are given of rhymes in the Saxon poetry long before the Arabians made ſuch a figure in the world: though rhymes indeed are of ſuch importance to modern poetry, that ſcarce one part in ten can have any pretence to that title, but for the ſake of the rhymes, yet they are not ſo eſſential to it as ſome imagine. The lord Roſcommon was of another opinion, and wrote his tranſlation of *Horace's Art of Poetry* in blank verſe; and Mr. John Milton's *Paradiſe Loſt*, which is the beſt poem in our tonge, is without rhyme.

The harmony of our numbers appears not only from the moderns, but the ancients; and Shakeſpeare, that wrote a hundred years ago, is an example of the dignity of our verſe, and the muſic of poetry, without the ornament of rhyme. (See BLANK *Verſe.*) But to be more explicit on the etymology of this word; Heſychius firſt explains it by the word *κανων*, which ſignifies a rule; and from thence, I think, by a very eaſy tranſition, it comes to ſignify in general ORDER, as oppoſed to irregularity; and from hence, ſome things in particular that are meaſured by rule, ſuch as *numbers*, whether in the *poetic* or *rhetoric* uſe; for the true *rhythmus* belongs to both; and as ſuch the word is applied to them by the beſt Greek writers. And for the ſame reaſon, as the ſteps, movements, and various attitudes of the dancer, are as truly meaſured by rule, and partake as really of order, as do either the *poetic* or *rhetoric* numbers; hence the word *rhythmus* is applied by *Ariſtotle* to the DANCE. "The dancers, ſays he, make uſe of the *rhythmus* without harmony (or the ſong") meaning by the rhythmus a ſtop, movement, and attitude, proceeding by *rule* or *meaſure.* "for by theſe *rhythmi* (ſays he) they exhibit by imitation certain manners, paſſions, and actions." *Ariſtot. de Arte Poetic, cap.* 1. Hence alſo the word in phyſic, is uſed to expreſs a regular pulſe, *i. e.* a pulſe moving by rule; and at length in the poetic uſe it degenerated into that we call by the name of *rhyme*; but meaning ſtill ſomething *meaſured by rule*; or the return of the ſame ſound upon the ear at the concluſion of two or more verſes. And by the way, as *Ariſtotle*, in the ſame chapter, makes the word *melos*, in Greek, equipollent to *muſic* either vocal or inſtrumental; this may throw ſome light on the etymology of the word *melody*; I mean, as it relates (in its primary uſe) to that kind of *poetic* compoſition which is accompanied with muſic, either vocal or inſtrumental. See MELODY; and if any thing be there deficient, the reader, if he pleaſes, may rectify it from hence; ſee alſo the words, FEET, PYRRICHIUS, *&c.*

It's neither RHYME nor reaſon.

That is, it is neither number nor reaſon.

To RHYME, *verb neut.* 1. To agree in ſound. And if they *rhym'd* and rattl'd. all was well. *Dryden.* 2. To make verſes. Who *rhym'd* for hire and patroniz'd for pride. *Pope.*

RHY'MER, or RHY'MSTER [of *rhyme*] one who makes rhymes; a poet, in contempt. *Dennis.*

RHY'THMICAL, *adj.* [*rythmique*, Fr. of *rhythmicus*, Lat. of ϱυθμικὸς, Gr.] being in rhyme, having proportion of one ſound to another.

RHYTI'DOSIS, Lat. [ϱυτιδοω, from ϱυτις, Gr. a wrinkle; with ſurgeons] a wrinkling of any part of the body.

RHY'PTICA [of ϱυπτω, Gr. to purge] ſcouring medicines for cleanſing away of filth. With *Heſychius*, to ſcour, or cleanſe.

RHY'THMICA [in ancient muſic] that branch of muſic that regulated the rhymes.

RYTHMOPO'IA [ϱυθμοποιεια, of ϱυθμὸς and ποιεω, Gr. to make] one of the muſical faculties, as they are called, that preſcribes rules for the motions.

RIAL, a piece of gold current at 10 ſhillings. In the firſt year of king Henry VI. a pound weight of gold, of the old ſtandard, was, by indenture of the mint, coined into 45 rials, current at 10 ſhillings each, or 90 half rials at five ſhillings each.

RI'ALS *Farthings*, which went at two ſhillings and ſixpence in the time of Henry VIII. the golden rial was ordered to go at 11 ſhillings and three-pence; in the ſecond year of queen Elizabeth, rials were coined at 15 ſhillings a-piece, when a pound weight of old ſtandard-gold was to be coined into 48 rials. In the third year of king James I. the roſe-rials of gold were coined at 30 ſhillings a-piece, and the ſpur-rials at 15 ſhillings a-piece.

RI'ANT, Fr. [of *rire*, Fr.] laughing.

RIB [ꞃibbe, Sax. ribbe, Du. and Ger.] 1. A ſide-bone of the body. 2. [With archers] a hard gooſe-quill which lies between the feather. 3. Any piece of timber, or other matter, which ſtrengthens the ſide.

RIBS *of a Ship*, are the timber of the futtocks, when the planks are off; ſo called, becauſe they bend like the ribs of a human or other animal body.

RI'BALD, *ſubſt.* [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, It.] a looſe, mean, brutal wretch, *Spenſer.*

RI'BALDROUS, *adj.* [of *ribaldo*, It. a looſe fellow] debauched, obſcene.

RI'BALDRY [*ribaudie*, O. Fr. *ribalderia*, It.] debauched, mean, brutal or obſcene talk. Bare-faced *ribaldry. Dryden.*

RI'BBAND, or RIBBON [*ruban*, Fr.] a narrow woven ſilk for ornaments of womens of heads, *&c.*

RI'BBED [of *rib*] 1. Having ribs, furniſhed with ribs. 2. Incloſed, as the body, by ribs.

RI'BBLE-RABBLE [a corrupt reduplication of *rabble*] a mob.

RI'BBON, ſee RIBBAND.

RIBBON [in heraldry] is the 8th part of a bend; it is borne a little cut off from the outlines of the eſcutcheon: he beareth *or*, a ribbon gules.

To RIB-ROAST, *verb neut.* [of *rib* and *roaſt*] to beat or bang ſoundly; a burleſque word.

RI'BES, Lat. [in botany] the currant buſh; baſtard currants.

RI'BWORT, *ſubſt.* a plant.

RIC, denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; hence *Alfric* ſignifies altogether ſtrong; *Æthelric*, nobly powerful, *&c.* to the ſame ſenſe as *Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Opimius. Gibſon's Camden.*

RICE [*oryza*, Lat. *ris*, Fr. *riſo*, It. *arroz*, Sp. rys. Du. and L. Ger. reiß, H. Ger.] a ſort of eſculent grain: its grains are diſpoſed into a panicle which are almoſt of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick huſk, ſomewhat like barley. This grain is greatly cultivated in moſt of the eaſtern countries. *Miller.*

RI'CERATE [in muſic books] a kind of extempore prelude or overture; the ſame as voluntary.

RICH [ꞃýc, Sax. rug, Dan. ryck, Du. O. and L. Ger. reich, H. Ger. *riche*, Fr. *ricco*, It. *rico*, Sp.] 1. That has great incomes, abounding in money or poſſeſſions. 2. Valuable, ſplendid. 3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. Sauces and *rich* ſpices are brought from India. *Baker.* 4. Fertile, fruitful. *Rich* foreign mould. *J. Philips.*

RI'CHED, *adj.* [of *rich*] enriched. Obſolete.

RI'CHES [*richeſſe*, Fr. *ricchezza*, It. *riquéza*, Sp. ryckdom, Du. O. and L. Ger. reichtuhm, H. Ger.] 1. Wealth, money, or great poſſeſſions. 2. Splendid, ſumptuous appearance.

RI'CHMOND, a borough town of the North-riding of Yorkſhire, 262 miles from London. It gives title of duke to the noble family of Lenos, and ſends two members to parliament.

RI'CHLY, *adj.* [of *rich*] 1. Plentifully. 2. Wealthily, ſplendidly. 3. Truly, abundantly: an ironical ſenſe.

RI'CHNESS [of *rich*] 1. Wealth. 2. Finery, ſplendor. 3. Fruitfulneſs. 4. Abundance or perfection of any quality. The *richneſs* and variety of colours. *Spectator.* 5. Pampering qualities. The *richneſs* of his food. *Dryden.*

RICK, or REEK [hꞃeac, Sax. rieck, Du. and L. Ger.] 1. A heap of corn or hay regularly piled up and ſheltered from wet. See REEK. 2. A heap of corn or hay as piled by the gatherer. And make ſmall *ricks* of them in the field. *Mortimer.*

RI'CKETS [ϱαχιτις, of ϱαχις, Gr. the back-bone] a diſeaſe common to children; a name given to the diſtemper at its appearance, by Gliſſon.

RI'CKETTY, *adj.* [of *rickets*] troubled with the rickets.

RI'CTURE [*rictura*, Lat.] a gaping.

RI'CKLUS, *ſubſt.* a plant. *Ainſworth.*

To RID, *irreg. verb act.* RID, *pret. and part. paſſ.* [of aꞃidan, hꞃeddan, Sax. redden, Du. retten, Ger.] 1. To gain ground in walking, to diſpatch. 2. To free, to diſengage from, to clear, to diſencumber. 3. To ſet free, to redeem. *Rid* me and deliver me out of great waters. *Pſalms.* 4. To drive away, to preſs away, to deſtroy. Ah deathſmen! you have *rid* this ſweet young prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

RID. See To RIDE.

RI'DDANCE [from *rid*] 1. Act of ridding or clearing places littered or encumbered. 2. Deliverance. 3. Diſencumbrance, loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe, diſpatch.

RI'DDEN. See To RIDE.

To RI'DDLE [of hꞃiddel, Sax.] 1. To ſift or ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve. 2. [Of aꞃædan, Sax.] to explain riddles or hard queſtions, to ſolve, to unriddle.

To RI'DDLE, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely.

RIDDLE [rædel, Sax. rætzel, Ger. probably from rathen, Ger. to conjecture. Some derive it from ratiſſa, Franciſ. a problem or parable; and others from rathio, Goth. reaſon, from ꞃæde, Sax. counſel] 1. An enigma, a hard queſtion, or a thing propoſed in obſcure and ambiguous terms. 2. Any thing puzzling in general. 3. [Hꞃiddle, Sax.] a coarſe or open ſieve.

RI'DLINGLY, *adv.* [of *riddle*] in the manner of a riddle. See SPHINX and ENIGMATICALLY.

To RIDE, *irreg. verb neut.* RID or RODE, *irreg. pret.* [ritte, Ger.] RID, or RIDDEN, *irreg. part. paſſ.* [geretten, Ger.] ꞃidan. Sax. ryda, Su. ride, Dan. ryden, Du. O. and L. Ger. reiten, H. Ger. 1. To travel or be carried on a horſe. 2. To travel in any carriage, to be borne, not to walk. 3. To be ſupported in motion. 4. To manage a horſe. 5. To be on the water. Not able to *ride* it out with his gallies. *Knolles.* 6. To be ſupported by ſomething ſubſervient.

To RIDE, *verb act.* to manage inſolently at will.

RIDE, of hazel or other wood, a whole clump of ſprigs growing out of the ſame root.

RIDE'AU, Fr. a curtain or cover.

RIDEAU [in fortification] a ſmall elevation of earth, extending itſelf lengthways, ſerving to cover a camp, or add an advantage to a poſt; alſo a ditch, the earth whereof is thrown upon its ſide.

RI'DER [of *ride*] 1. One who is carried on a horſe or in any vehicle. 2. One who manages or breaks horſes. 3. An inſerted leaf.

RI'DERS [in ſea language] large pieces of timber, ſome in the hold, and others aloft, bolted on the other timbers, to ſtrengthen them, when the ſhip is but weakly built.

RIDGE [hꞃigge, Sax. rig, Dan. rugge, Du. the back; hence *Cotheridge, Waldridge*, &c.] 1. The top of the back. 2. The rough top of any thing reſembling the vertebræ of the back. 3. A ſteep protuberance. Part riſe in cryſtal wall or *ridge* direct. *Milton.* 4. The ground thrown up by the plough. 5. The top of a houſe that riſes to an acute angle. *Ridge* tiles or roof tiles. *Moxon.*

To RIDGE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt] to form a ridge.

RI'DGES [in architecture] the ſpaces between the channels of timber or ſtone wrought.

RIDGES [of a horſe's mouth] are wrinkles iu the roof, running from one ſide of the jaw to the other, with furrows between them.

RI'DGE-BAND [of a horſe-harneſs] that part of it that runs over acroſs his back.

RI'DGLING, or RI'DGEL [ſome derive it of *rejiciendo* with the diminutive. *Ainſworth*, of *ovis rejicula*, Lat.] the male of any beaſt, more eſpecially a ram that has been but half gelt. *Dryden.*

RI'DGY, *adj.* [of *ridge*] riſing in a ridge.

To RI'DICULE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to render ridiculous, to make a may-game of, to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RI'DICULE, Fr. [*ridiculo*, It. and Sp. of *ridiculum*, Lat.] ſuch ſort of wit as provokes laughter, jeſt, mockery.

RIDI'CULOUS [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculo*, It. of *ridiculoſus*, Lat.] fit to be laughed at, cauſing contemptuous merriment.

Ridi'culously, *adv.* [of *ridiculous*] in a manner worthy to be laughed at, impertinently, foppiſhly.

Ridi'culousness [of *ridiculous*] quality of being ridiculous.

Ri'ding, *part act.* [of *ride*] employed to travel a horſeback.

Ri'ding, *ſubſt.* [of *ride*] 1. A diſtrict viſited by an officer. 2. [In Yorkſhire] a diviſion of that country, of which there are three ridings, the Eaſt, Weſt, and North,

Ri'ding *Clerk* [in chancery] one of the ſix clerks, who in his turn for one year, keeps the comptrollment-books of all grants that paſs the great ſeal.

Ri'ding-coat, *ſubſt.* [of *riding* and *coat*] a coat to keep out the weather, commonly uſed in travelling.

Ri'ding-hood, *ſubſt.* [of *riding* and *hood*] a hood worn by women when they travel, to keep out the wet.

Rie, *ſubſt.* an eſculent grain.

Rido'tto, It. an entertainment of ſinging, muſic, *&c.* an opera, or part of it.

Ri'er *County*, is the place appointed by the ſheriff (after his court is ended) for the reception of the king's money.

Rife, *adj.* [ꞃyꝼe, Sax. riif, Du.] frequent, common, prevailing, abounding. It is now only uſed of epidemical diſtempers.

Ri'fely, *adv.* [of *rife*] prevalently, with abundance.

Ri'feness [of *rife*; ꞃiꝼeneꞅꞅe, Sax.] frequency, commonneſs, abundance. The great *rifeneſs* of carbuncles. *Arbuthnot.*

Ri'ff-raff [probably of ꞃeaꝼ, Sax. an old coat, according to Minſhew, or riffen raffen, Du. a mingle mangle] dreg, ſcum, the refuſe of things, *&c.*

To **Ri'fle** [of ꞃeaꝼian, Sax. *reffer*, *rifler*, O. Fr. rifflen, Du.] to plunder, to pillage, to rob.

Ri'fler [of *rifle*] robber, plunderer.

Ri'fling, or **Ra'ffling** [of *raffler*, O. Fr.] a ſort of gaming, when a certain ſet of perſons lay down a ſtake of money againſt a piece of plate or other thing, and he who throws moſt upon the dice takes it. See **Raffle**.

Rift, *ſubſt.* [from *rive*] a clift, chink, or crack, a breach, a ſmall ſlit or *rift*.

N. B. As the word *rift* is plainly deduced from the verb, to *rive*, it appears from hence that its *etymology* is of the ſame claſs or kind, with the words *thrift*, *ſhrift*, *ſtrift*, *cleft*, &c. all being noun ſubſtantives of the *ſame import* with the reſpective *verbs*, from which they are derived.

To **Rift**, *verb act.* [of ꞃeaꝼian, Sax. to ſnatch] 1. To ſplit, to cleave. On *rifted* rocks. *Pope.*

To **Rift**, *verb neut.* 1. To burſt, to open. 2. [Ræber, ritber, Dan.] to belch, to break wind.

Rifts [in horſes] a diſeaſe, when corruption is lodged in the palate of the mouth.

Rig, *ſubſt.* *Rig*, *ridge*, ſeem to ſignify the top of a hill falling on each ſide, from the Sax. hꞃiȝȝ, and the Iſlandic hriggur, both ſignifying a back. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Rig. 1. A horſe who is half caſtrated, and yet he has gotten a colt. 2. [prob. of *ridendo*, Lat. laughing] a ramping, wanton girl: An old word for a whore. 3. [With the vulgar] game, diverſion, ſport, fun.

To **Rig**, *verb act.* [of *rig* or *ridge*, the back] 1. To dreſs, to accoutre. 2. *To rig about*; to ramp or be wanton and friſky.

To **Rig** *a Ship* [a ſea phraſe] to furniſh it with tackling.

Rigadoo'n [*rigadon*, Fr.] a French dance, performed in figures by a man and a woman.

Riga'tion [*rigatio*, Lat.] the act of ſprinkling or moiſtening any thing.

Ri'gger [of *rig*] one that rigs or dreſſes.

Ri'gging, *ſubſt.* [of *rig*] all the ropes which belong to any part of a ſhip, but more eſpecially thoſe which belong to the maſts and yards, the ſails or tackling.

Ri'ggish, *adj.* [of *rig*, a whore] wanton, whoriſh.

To **Ri'ggle**, *verb neut.* [properly to *wriggle*] to move backward and forward, as ſhrinking from pain.

Right, *adj.* [ꞃihꞇ, Sax. ratt, Su. rette, Dan. regt, Du. O. and L. Ger. recht, H. Ger. *droit*, Fr. *dritto*, *ritto*, It. *derech*, Sp, *rectus*, Lat.] 1. Strait, not crooked 2. Equitable, honeſt, or juſt. 3. True, proper, ſuitable, not erroneous, not wrong. 4. Not miſtaken, paſſing judgment according to the truth of things. You are *right*. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Happy, convenient. The lady has been diappointed on the *right* ſide. *Addiſon.* 6. Not left. 7. Perpendicular.

Right, *interj.* An expreſſion of approbation. *Right*, cries his lordſhip. *Pope.*

Right, *adv.* 1. Properly, exactly, according to truth. To underſtand political power *right*. *Locke.* 2. In a direct line. Let thine eyes look *right* on. *Proverbs.* 3. In a great degree, very: Now obſolete. I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly. *Pſalms.* 4. It is ſtill uſed in titles; as, *right* honourable, *right* reverend.

Right, *ſubſt.* 1. Juſtice, not wrong. Do the Turks this *right*. *Bacon.* 2. Freedom from error. 3. Juſt claim. 4. That which juſtly belongs to one. 5. Property, intereſt. 6. Authority, power, prerogative. God hath a ſovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures. *Tillotſon.* 7. Immunity. To defend their own *rights* and liberties. *Clarendon.* 8. The ſide or hand not left. 9. *To rights*; an adverbial expreſſion. In a direct line, ſtraight. The whole tract ſinks down *to rights* into the abyſs. *Woodward.* 10. *To rights*; adverbially. Deliverance from error. To inform them and ſet them *to rights.* 11. Privilege. In ſtrictneſs of ſpeech what is *due* to every relation, whether *divine* or *human*; as in that noble couplet,

> Justice her *equal ſcale* aloft diſplays,
> And Rights both human and divine ſhe weighs. *Table of Cebes.*

Right [in law] any title or claim, by virtue of a condition, mortgage, *&c.*

Right *Angle* [in geometry] is an angle, one of whoſe legs ſtands exactly upright upon the other, leaning no more one way than the other.

Right *Angled Figure* [in geometry] a figure, the ſides of which are at right angles, or ſtand perpendicular one to another.

Right-*Angled Triangle* [in geometry] a triangle which has one right angle.

Right *Line* [in geometry] a line that lies equally between its points, without bending or turning one way or other.

Right *Sphere* [in aſtronomy] ſuch a poſition of a ſphere, that it has the poles of the world in its horizon, and the equator in its zenith.

Right *Circle* [in the ſtereographical projection of the ſphere] is a circle at right angles to the plane of projection.

To **Right** *one*, *verb act.* to do him right or juſtice, to eſtabliſh in poſſeſſions rightly claimed, to relieve from wrong.

Right *the Helm* [a ſea phraſe] a direction for the ſteerman to keep the helm in the middle of the ſhip.

Ri'ghteous, *adj.* [ꞃihꞇƿiꞅe, Sax. whence *rightwiſe* in old authors, and *rightwiſely* in biſhop Fiſher] 1. Juſt, honeſt, virtuous, uncorrupt. 2. Equitable. I thy *righteous* doom will bleſs. *Dryden.*

Ri'ghteously, *adv.* [of *righteous*] honeſtly, virtuouſly. Athens did *righteouſly* decide. *Dryden.*

Ri'ghteousness [ꞃihꞇƿiꞅeneꞅꞅe, Sax.] juſtice, honeſty, virtue, goodneſs.

Ri'ghtful, *adj.* [ꞃihꞇꝼull, Sax.] 1. Having the right or juſt claim. 2. Honeſt, juſt, virtuous.

Ri'ghtfully, *adv.* [of *rightful*] according to juſtice.

Ri'ghtfulness [of *rightful*] moral rectitude.

Ri'ghtly, *adv.* [of *right*] 1. Properly, according to truth, not erroneouſly. He underſtands the words *rightly*. *Locke.* 2. Honeſtly, uprightly. You may be *rightly* juſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Exactly. Should I grant, thou didſt not *rightly* ſee. *Dryden.* 4. Straitly, directly. We wiſh one end; but differ in order and way that leadeth *rightly* to that end. *Aſcham.* 5. Truly, naturally, properly.

Ri'ghtness [ꞃihꞇneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong. To be aſſured of the *rightneſs* of his conſcience. *South.* 2. Straightneſs, not crookedneſs. The *rightneſs* of the line. *Bacon.*

Ri'gid, *adj.* [*rigide*, Fr. *rigido*, It. *rigidus*, Lat.] 1. Stiff, not to be bent. 2. Inflexible, exact as to the obſervation of rules and diſcipline; ſtrict, auſtere, ſevere. As *rigid* huſbands jealous are. *Denham.* 3. Sharp, cruel.

Rigi'dity, or **Ri'gidness** [of *rigid*, or *rigidité*, Fr. *rigidità*, It. of *rigiditas*, Lat] 1. Severity, ſtrictneſs; as, a *rigidity* or *rigidneſs* in military diſcipline. 2. Stiffneſs. 3. Stiffneſs or Starchneſs of appearance, not eaſy nor airy elegance. A kind of *rigidity*, and conſequently more naturalneſs than gracefulneſs. *Wotton.* 4. [In phyſics] a brittle hardneſs, or that kind of hardneſs, ſuppoſed to ariſe from the mutual indentation of the component particles, within one another; it is oppoſite to ductility and malleability, *&c.*

Ri'gidly, *adv.* [of *rigid*] 1. Stiffly, without pliancy. 2. Severely, inflexibly.

Ri'gidness [of *rigid*] ſeverity, inflexibility. See **Rigidity**.

Ri'glet [*regulet*, Fr.] any ſquare, flat, thin piece of wood, like thoſe which are deſigned for making the frames of ſmall pictures, before they are moulded. *Moxon.*

Ri'glets [with printers] thin ſlices or plates of wood ſet between verſes in poetry; or furniture to enlarge or leſſen margins.

Ri'gol, *ſubſt.* a circle. It is uſed in Shakeſpeare for a diadem.

Ri'gor [*rigueur*, Fr. *rigore*, It. of *rigor*, Sp. and Lat.] 1. A great cold ſtiffneſs. 2. A ſhaking of the ſkin and muſcles of the whole body, accompanied with chillneſs, or a convulſive ſhuddering, with ſenſe of cold. The *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Severity of manners and diſpoſition, ſternneſs, harſhneſs, the utmoſt extremity, want of condeſcenſion to others. 4. Severity of conduct. With all the *rigor* and auſterity of a capuchin. *Addiſon.* 5. Strictneſs, unabated exactneſs. According to philoſophical *rigor*. *Glanville.* 6. Fury, rage. He at his foe with furious *rigor* ſmites. *Spenſer.* 7. Hardneſs, not flexibility, not ſoftneſs. The ſtones the *rigor* of their kind expel. *Dryden.*

Ri'gorous, *adj.* [*rigoroſus*, Lat. *rigoreux*, Fr. *rigoroſo*, It. *riguroſi*, Sp.] full of rigor, over harſh, ſevere, no whit abating. Are theſe terms hard and *rigorous*. *Rogers.*

Ri'gorously, *adv.* [of *rigorous*] without tenderneſs or mitigation, harſhly, ſeverely.

Ri'gorousness [of *rigorous*] fullneſs of rigour, over harſhneſs, ſeverity.

Rill [prob. a contraction of *rivulus*, Lat.] a rivulet, a little ſtream or brook.

To **Rill**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to run in a ſmall ſtream. *Prior.*

Ri'llet, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *rivulet*] a ſmall ſtream. Delivering a little freſh *rillet* into the ſea. *Carew.*

Rim [ꞃima, Sax.] 1. The border, margin, or edge of any thing. 2. That which encircles any thing elſe.

Ri'ma, Lat. 1. A rift, cleft, or chink, 2. [With ſurgeons] a fiſſure or cleft of a bone. 3. [In anatomy] a narrow aperture of a ſmall cavity under the fornix, opening into the infundibulum; called alſo the third ventricle of the brain.

Rime [hꞃime, Sax] 1. A hoar-froſt, a congealed miſt, which diſſolves gradually by the heat of the ſun. 2. [*Rima*, Lat.] a hole, a chink. They contract the *rime* or chink of their larynx. *Brown.*

To **Rime**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to freeze with hoar-froſt.

Ri'mer [of ꞃiine, Sax. *i. e.* a pomegranate] was the chief god of Damaſcus, where he had a famous temple. He held out in his right hand a pomegranate, to ſhew he was the protector of that people, who bore a pomegranate in their coat of arms, *i. e.* the Caphtorims; and it is very probable was the ſame that ſome authors call Jupiter Caſſius, who was adored on the confines of mount Caſſius, which was near Damaſcus.

To **Ri'mple**, *verb act.* to pucker, to contract into wrinkles.

Ri'my, *adj.* [of hꞃime, Sax.] miſty, hazy, foggy. Thick, foggy, *rimy*. *Harvey.*

Rimo'sity [*rimoſitas*, Lat.] fullneſs of chinks or clefts.

Rimu'la *Laryngis* [in anatomy] the orifice of the larynx covered by the epiglottis, leſt any of the food ſhould fall down.

Rina'us [in anatomy] a muſcle of the noſe, otherwiſe called naſalis.

To **Rind**, *verb act.* [of ꞃinꝺan, Sax.] to take off the rind.

Rind [ꞃinꝺ, Sax. rinde, Du. and Ger.] the ſkin of any fruit that may be pared off, as of an orange, apple, bark, huſk. Others whoſe fruit burniſhed with golden *rind*. *Milton.*

Rind [with botaniſts] the ble or inner bark of trees, or that ſoft, whitiſh, juicy ſubſtance, which adheres immediately to the wood.

Ri'ndy [of *rind*] having a rind, *i. e.* a ſkin to be pared off, as ſome fruits.

Ring [of hꞃinȝ, Sax. ring, Su. Dan. Du. and Ger.] 1. A circle, a circular line. 2. A circle of gold, or any other matter worn, as an ornament on the finger. 3. A circle of metal to hold any thing by. 4.

A circular courſe. 5. A circle made by perſons ſtanding round. 6. A number of bells harmonically tuned; as, a *ring* of bells. 8. A ſound of any kind. The *ring* of acclamations. *Bacon.*

To Ring, *verb act.* [rung, rang, *pret.* rung, *part. paſſ.* of ꞃinᵹan, Sax.] 1. To cauſe a ſound, by ſtriking bells, metal, or any ſonorous body. 2. [From *ring*] to encircle as with a ring, 3. To fit with rings. To reſtrain a hog from rooting by a *ring* in his noſe. *Mortimer.*

To Ring, *verb neut.* 1. To ſound as a bell, or other ſonorous metal. 2. To practiſe the art of making muſic with bells. 3. To ſound, to reſound. The particular *ringing* ſound in gold. *Locke.* 4. To utter as a bell. 5. To tinkle. My ears ſtill *ring* with noiſe. *Swift.* 6. To be filled with a report. That epicurean rabble whom the whole nation ſo *rings* of. *South.*

Ring *of an Anchor*, that part of it to which the cable is faſtened.

Rings *of a Gun*, are circles of metal, and are the baſe ring, the re-inforced rings, trunnion ring, cornice ring, and muzzle ring.

Ring-*Bolts* [in a ſhip] iron-pins, which ſerve to faſten the planks.

Ring-*Bone* [in a horſe] a hard, callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern, above the coronet.

Ring-*Dove* [rhingelduyve, Ger.] wood-pigeons.

Ri'nger [of *ring*] one who rings.

Ring-*Head*, an inſtrument for ſtretching woollen-cloth.

Ring-*Leader*, a perſon who is the head of a riotous body.

Ri'nglet, *ſubſt.* [from *ring*, with a diminutive termination] 1. A little ring. And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.* 2. A circle. To dance our *ringlets* to the whiſtling wind. *Shakeſpeare* 3. A curl. *Milton.*

Ring *of Saturn* [with aſtronomers] a ſolid circular arch and plane, like the horizon of an artificial globe, which entirely encompaſſes that planet, but does not touch it in any part.

Ring-*Streaked*, *adj.* [of *ring* and *ſtreaked*, ſaid of cattle] marked on the hair or ſkin with round ſtreaks.

Ring-*Tail*, a kind of kite, with a whitiſh tail.

Ring-*Walk* [with hunters] a round walk.

Ring-*Worm*, a kind of diſeaſe, a circular tetter.

To Rinse, *verb act.* [renſe, Dan. and Su. *rinſer*, Fr. from rein, Ger. clean] 1. To waſh, to cleanſe by waſhing. 2. To waſh lightly, to waſh the ſoapineſs out of linen, after the lathers.

Ri'nser [of *rinſe*] one that rinſes or waſhes.

Ri'ot [*riote*, O. Fr. *riotta*, It.] 1. Exceſs, luxury, debauchery, wild and looſe merriment; as *finely portray'd* by,

> See! Lewdness *looſely-zon'd* her boſom bares;
> See! Riot her *luxurious bowl* prepares. *Table of Cebes.*

2. Uproar, revel rout, tumult. 3. To *run riot*; to act or move without controul. *L'Eſtrange.*

Riot [in law] the forcible doing any unlawful thing, by three or more perſons aſſembled together for that purpoſe.

To Ri'ot, *verb neut.* [*rioter*, O. Fr. *riottare*, It.] 1. To raiſe a ſedition or uproar. 2. To live riotouſly, to revel. Not in *rioting* and drunkenneſs. *Romans.* 3. To luxuriate, to be tumultuous. No pulſe that *riots*, and no blood that glows. *Pope.* 4. To feaſt luxuriouſly.

Ri'otise, *ſubſt.* [of *riot*] diſſoluteneſs, luxury; obſolete.

Ri'otous [*rioteux*, O. Fr. of *riota*, barb. Lat. or of proghachd, Brit. according to Baxter] 1. Given to luxury, lewd, diſorderly, licentiouſly feſtive. 2. That makes a riot, tumultuous, ſeditious.

Ri'otously, *adv.* [of *riotous*] 1. With licentious luxury and feſtivity. 2. Luxuriouſly, lewdly. 3. Tumultuouſly.

Ri'otousness [of *riotous*] the ſtate of being riotous.

To Rip, *verb act.* [ꞃipan, Sax.] 1. To cut up, to tear, to cut aſunder by a continued act of a knife or other inſtrument. 2. To take away by cutting. 3. To diſcloſe, to ſearch out.

Ripe [ꞃipe, Sax. ryp, Du. O. and L. Ger. reiff, H. Ger.] 1. Come to maturity, as fruits, &c. 2. Reſembling the ripeneſs of fruits. 3. Complete, proper for uſe. 4. Advanced to the height of any quality. O early *ripe*! *Dryden.* 5. Finiſhed, conſummate. 6. Brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured. Things were juſt *ripe* for a war. *Addiſon.* 7. Fully qualified by a gradual improvement. *Ripe* for heav'n. *Dryden.*

To Ripe, or To Ri'pen, *verb neut.* [ꞃipian, Sax.] to grow to maturity, to grow ripe.

To Ripe, or To Ri'pen, *verb act.* to make ripe. And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine. *Addiſon.*

Ri'pely, *adv.* [of *ripe*] maturely.

Ri'peners [in phyſic] a ſort of topical remedies, called alſo *maturantia* in Latin.

Ri'peness [ꞃipeneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Maturity, the ſtate of being ripe. 2. Full growth. 3. Completion, perfection, utmoſt degree. 4. Fitneſs, qualification.

Ri'piers [of *ripa*, a bank or ſhoar, or of *ripp*, Lat. a baſket to carry fiſh, &c. in] men who bring fiſh from the ſea-coaſts to ſell in the inland parts, the ſame as *tranters*.

Ri'pper, *ſubſt.* [of *rip*] one who rips or tears.

To Ri'pple, *verb neut.* to lave or waſh lightly over, as the ſurface of the ſea over the ſurface of the ſand, to fret on the ſurface.

To Ri'pple *Flax*, *verb act.* to rub or wipe off the ſeed-veſſels, on a ſort of inſtrument with iron teeth for that purpoſe.

Ri'ppon, a borough town of the Weſtriding of Yorkſhire, 190 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Ript, *part. paſſ.* [of *rip*; ꞃypt, Sax.] unſewed, cut open.

Risaga'llum, white arſenic, or rats-bane.

To Rise, *irr. verb neut.* [aꞃiꞅan, Sax. reiſe, Dan. ryſen, Du. rose, *irr. pret.* reeſe, Du. risen; *irr. part. paſſ.* gereeſen, Du.] 1. To get up from reſt. 2. To ſpring up, to proceed or come from. 3. To grow up, to an erect poſture. I have ſeen her *riſe* from her bed. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To get up from a fall. 5. To obtain height of rank or fortune. Some *riſe* by ſin, and ſome by virtue fall. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To ſwell, to get up from one's ſeat, or from bed. 7. To aſcend, to move upwards. 8. To break out from below the horizon, as the ſun, moon, or any ſtar. 9. To take beginning, to come into notice. 10. To begin to act. High winds began to *riſe*. *Milton.* 11. To appear in view. That every thing he deſcribes may immediately preſent itſelf, and *riſe* up to the reader's view. *Addiſon.* 12. To change a ſtation, to quit a ſiege. 13. To be excited or produced. A thought *roſe* in me. *Spectator.* 14. To make inſurrections or military commotions. At our heels all hell ſhould *riſe*. *Milton.* 15. To be rouſed, to be excited to action. Who will *riſe* up for me againſt evil doers. *Pſalms.* 16. To make hoſtile attack. If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait and *riſe* up againſt him, and ſmite him mortally. *Deuteronomy.* 17. To grow more or greater in any reſpect. The great duke *riſes* on them in his demands. *Addiſon.* 18. To increaſe in price. 19. To be improved. 20. To elevate the ſtyle. 21. To be revived from death. 22. To come by chance. 23. To be elevated in ſituation. A houſe we ſaw upon a *riſing*. *Addiſon.*

Rise, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The act of riſing; as, the *riſe* of the tide we all ſaw. 2. The act of mounting from the ground. 3. Eruption, aſcent. There is a ſudden *riſe* of water. *Bacon.* 4. Place that favours mounting aloft. So it affords but a fit *riſe* for the preſent purpoſe. *Locke.* 5. Preferment, elevated place. 6. Appearance of the ſun, moon, or a ſtar in the eaſt. *Waller.* 7. Increaſe in any reſpect. 8. Increaſe of price. 9. Beginning, original cauſe, occaſion. 10. Increaſe of ſound. 11. The head or ſpring of a river, &c.

Ri'sen. See To Rise.

Ri'ser [of *riſe*] one who riſes.

Risibi'lity, or Ri'sibleness [*riſibilitas*, Lat. *riſibilité*, Fr.] laughing faculty, capableneſs of laughing.

Ri'sible, Fr. [*riſibilis*, Lat.] 1. Capable of laughing. It has been made the definition of man that he is *riſible*. *Government of the Tongue.* 2. Exciting laughter, ridiculous.

Ri'sing, yeaſt or barm.

Rising *in the Body* [in cattle] a diſeaſe.

Rising *of the Sun*, its appearing above the horizon.

Rising *Timbers* [in a ſhip] the hooks placed on the keel, ſo called, becauſe according to their gradual riſing; ſo in like manner her rake and run riſe, from the flat floor.

Ri'sings [in a ſhip] are thoſe thick planks which go before and behind, on both ſides, under the ends of the beams and timbers of the ſecond deck to the third deck, half deck, and quarter deck; ſo that the timbers of the deck bear on them at both ends by the ſides of the ſhip.

Risk, or Risque [*reſque*, Fr. *riſico*, It. *rieſgo*, Sp.] hazard, venture, peril, danger, chance of harm.

To Risk, or *To run a* Risk, *verb act.* [*riſquer*, Fr. *arriſchiare*, It.] to venture, to hazard, to endanger.

Ri'sker [of *riſk*] one who riſks.

Risus *Sardonicus*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a contraction of each jaw, or a convulſive kind of grinning, cauſed by a contraction of the muſcles on both ſides of the mouth.

Rite [*rite*, Fr. *rito*, It. and Sp. of *ritus*, Lat.] an order or rule to be obſerved upon ſolemn occaſions, church ceremonies. "The antient *rites* and cuſtoms of the church." *Hooker.* St. Cyprian, in his letter to *Pompeius*, which he wrote againſt pope *Stephen*, tells us to this effect, "that he acknowledged no cuſtoms to be of divine authority, and as ſuch obligatory upon us, except what are commanded in the *Goſpel*, or in the *Acts*, and *Epiſtles* of the apoſtles." Cypr. *Ed. Eraſm.* p. 327. But St. *Baſil*, who flouriſhed ſo late as the latter part of the *fourth* century, when charged with *innovation* upon his introducing ſomething like our *modern doxology* unto his church, ſupports himſelf (for want of better arguments) on certain *occult traditions*, which he ſuppoſes to have been tranſmitted from the *apoſtles*; ſuch as the turning to the *Eaſt* in prayer, the *trine* immerſion, the ſigning with the ſign of the *croſs*, and anointing the baptiſed with *conſecrated* oil; all which (if *ſincerely* advanced) ſhews him to have been no great maſter of antiquity. And when adding with reference to the *euchariſt*, ȣ γαρ τȣτοις αρκȣμεθα, &c. *i. e.* we are not contented with what the *goſpel* and *apoſtles* have delivered; but ſuperad many other expreſſions, ως μεγαλην εχοντα προς το μυστηριον την ισχυν, *i. e.* as containing a *mighty* force [virtue or efficacy] with reſpect to the ordinance. He gives us, in effect, a ſufficient ſpecimen of that *ſuperſtition* which had now got footing in the chriſtian world; and which the whole body of the *Eunomians* ſo generouſly oppoſed." *Baſil. de Spiritû*, Tom. II. See Eunomians, Interpolation, Cataphrygians, *Apoſtolic* Constitution, and Eucharist, compared with Baptize and Regeneration.

Riterne'llo, It. [in muſic books] the burthen of a ſong, repeating the ſix notes at the end of a ſong, or a couplet of verſes at the end of a ſtanza.

Ri'tual, *adj.* [*rituel*, Fr. *ritual*, Sp. *rituale*, It. and Lat.] ſolemnly ceremonious, done according to ſome religious inſtitution.

Ri'tual, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] a church-book, directing the order and manner of the ceremonies to be obſerved in the celebration of divine ſervice, in a particular church, dioceſs, &c.

Ri'tualist [of *ritual*] one ſkilled in the ritual, a ſtickler for ceremonies in religious worſhip.

Ri'vage, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. A bank, a coaſt; not in uſe. 2. A toll antiently paid to the king, in ſome rivers, for the paſſage of boats therein.

Ri'val, *ſubſt.* Fr. and Sp. [*rivale*, It. of *rivalis*, Lat.] 1. A term of relation applied to two perſons who have the ſame pretenſions, a competitor in general. 2. A competitor, eſpecially in love affairs.

Ri'val, *adj.* ſtanding in competition, making the ſame claim.

To Ri'val, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To oppoſe, to ſtand in competition with another. 2. To endeavour, to equal or excel.

To Ri'val, *verb neut.* to be competitors; not in uſe.

Riva'lity, Ri'valry, or Ri'valty [*rivalitas*, Lat. *rivalité*, Fr. *rivalità*. It.] rivalſhip, competition.

Ri'valship [of *rival*] the ſtate or character of a rival.

To Rive, *irr. verb act.* [riffev, Dan. ryfwa, Su. ꞃypt, Sax. broken, rijven, Du. *river*, Fr. to drive; ri'ven, *irr. part. paſſ.*] to cleave aſunder or in pieces, to divide by ſome blunt inſtrument.

To Rive, *verb neut.* to be ſplit by force. Freeſtone *rives*, ſplits, and breaks. *Woodward.*

To Ri'vel, *verb act.* [ᵹeꞃipleꝺ, Sax. corrugated] to contract any thing into wrinkles. *Dryden.*

Ri'ven, *part. paſſ.* of *rive*; which ſee. His *riv'n* arms. *Milton.*

Ri'ver [of *rivus*, Lat. *riviere*, Fr. *riviera*, It. *riva*, Sp.] a ſtream or current of freſh water, flowing in a bed or channel, from a ſource or ſpring into the ſea; it is bigger than a brook.

Rive'rdragon, *ſubſt.* a crocodile. A name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

Ri'vergod, *ſubſt.* tutelary deity of a river.

Ri'verhorse, *ſubſt.* the hippopotamus.

RI'VET, *ſubſt.* [*river*, Fr. to break the point of a thing, to drive] a rivetted nail, an iron peg or pin faſtened at both ends.

TO RI'VET, *verb act.* [*river*, Fr. *ribadine*, It.] 1. To faſten a rivet or iron peg into a cavity, *&c.* 2. To faſten ſtrongly, to make immoveable.

RI'VULE [*un ruiſſeau*, Fr. of *rivulus*, Lat.] a little river, a brook.

RIXA'TION, Lat. the act of ſcolding or brawling.

RIX-DO'LLAR, a German coin, worth about four ſhillings and ſixpence Sterling.

ROACH [hꞃeoce, Sax. *rouget*, Fr. probably from the redneſs of its gills, *rutilus*, Lat. red haired] a kind of fiſh.

ROAD [ꞃoaꝺ, of ꞃiꝺan, Sax. to ride, *rade*, Fr.] 1. A high way to travel in, a path. 2. [*Rade*, Fr. reede, Du. rhede, Ger. with ſailors] a place fit for anchorage, at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, and ſheltered from the winds; where ſhips uſually moor, and wait for a wind or tide, either to carry them into the harbour, or to ſet ſail out to ſea. 3. Inrode, incurſion. He was, by the former *road* into the country, become famous. *Knolles.* 4. Journey. The word ſeems, in this ſenſe at leaſt, to be derived from *rode*, preter. of *ride*.

A Rod ROAD, a broad, high road.

Natural ROAD, is one, which has been frequented for a long ſucceſſion of time, and ſubſiſts with little expence by reaſon of its diſpoſition, *&c.*

Artificial ROAD, is one made by the labour of the hand, either of earth or maſonry.

Public ROAD, any common road, military or royal. The ſame as *grand road.*

Military ROAD, a grand road appointed for the marching of armies, ſuch as were made by the Romans in England, as *Watling-ſtreet*, *Ermitage-ſtreet*, &c.

Double ROADS, ſuch as were made by the Romans, having two pavements or cauſeways; the one for thoſe going one way, and the other for thoſe returning; to prevent being ſtopped the one by the other. Theſe two were ſeparated from each other by a bank raiſed in the middle, and paved with bricks, for the conveniency of foot paſſengers, with borders, mounting ſtones from ſpace to ſpace, and military columns, to mark diſtances.

Subterraneous ROAD, one that is dug in a rock with the chiſſel, *&c.* and left vaulted, as that at Puzzuoli near Naples, which is near half a league long, fifteen foot broad, and as many high.

RO'ADER [a ſea term] a ſhip riding at anohor in a road.

TO ROAM, *verb neut.* [prob. of *Rome*, becauſe of the common practice of going to Rome on vows, and to court for benefices, *&c. andar ramingo*, It. of *romeare*, *romigare*, It. See ROOM] to wander, ſtrole or ſtraggle about, without any certain purpoſe.

TO ROAM, *verb act.* to wander or range over. The woods to *roam. Milton.* And *roam'd* the vtmoſt iſles. *Ditto.*

ROAM, *ſubſt.* a ramble, a wandering. *Milton.*

ROA'MER [of *roam*] one that rambles up and down; as, he's a perpetual *roamer*.

RO'AN, *adj.* [*rouen*, Fr. *roano*, It. *ruano*, Sp. of *ravus*, Lat.] a colour of horſes; a bay, black, or ſorrel colour, intermixed all over with white or grey hairs, very thick. *Farrier's Dict.*

TO ROAR, *verb neut.* [ꞃoꞃan, Sax. *rugir*, Fr. *ruggire*, It.] 1. To cry out like a lion or other wild beaſt. 2. To make a noiſe like the ſea or wind. 3. To cry in diſtreſs. 4. To make a loud noiſe in general. Carts and coaches *roar'd. Gay.*

ROAR, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The cry of a lion or other wild beaſt. 2. An outcry of diſtreſs. 3. A clamour of merriment. 4. The ſound of the wind or ſea. 5. Any loud noiſe in general. To the trumpet's *roar. Dryden.*

ROA'RING, *part. act.* of *roar* [ꞃoꞃunᵹ, of ꞃoꞃan, Sax.] making a noiſe like a lion, the ſea, *&c.*

ROA'RY, *adj.* [better *rory*, from *roris*, of *ros*, Lat. dew] dewy. And ſhook his wings with *roary* May dews wet. *Fairfax.*

TO ROAST, *verb act.* [ᵹeꞃoꞅꞇan, ᵹeꞃoꞅꞇoꝺ, Sax. roaſted; the verb oſten is ſometimes uſed in this ſenſe by the Du. but oftener, and always with the Ger. it ſignifies *to toaſt*, and likewiſe *to broil*, *roſtir*, *rotér*, Fr. *arroſtire*, It from *raſtrum*, Lat. a grate; to roaſt, being, in its original ſenſe, to broil on a gridiron. *Johnſon*] 1. To dreſs meat before the fire by turning it round. 2. To impart dry heat to fleſh. Fire will not *roaſt*, nor water boil. *Swift.* 3. To dreſs at the fire without water. In eggs boil'd and *roaſted. Bacon.* 4. To heat any thing violently. *Roaſted* in wrath and fire. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. In common converſation, to teize or banter.

ROAST, for ROA'STED. He loſt his *roaſt* beef ſtomach. *Addiſon.*

To Rule the ROAST, to manage. It was perhaps originally *roiſt*, which ſignified a tumult, or riſing of the populace. The new-made duke that *rules the roaſt. Shakeſpeare.*

TO ROB, *verb act.* [ꞃyppan, ꞃeaꝼan, Sax. roefwa, Su. rofve, Dan. rooven, Du. roeven, O. and L. Ger. rauben, H. Ger. prob. of *roba*, B. Lat. a robe; hence *rober* and *derober*, Fr. *q, d.* to take off the robes or clothes, *rubare*, It. *robàr*, Sp.] 1. To take away money, clothes, *&c.* by force or by ſecret theft, to plunder. To be robbed, according to the preſent uſe of the word, is to be injured by theft ſecret or violent. To rob is to take away by unlawful violence, and to ſteal is to take away privately. 2. To deprive of ſomething bad: ironically. 3. To take away unlawfully.

ROB, *ſubſt.* [in pharmacy] the inſpiſſated juice of fruits purified and boiled to a conſumption of two thirds of their moiſture.

RO'BBER [of *rob*] one that robs by force, or ſteals by ſecret means, a plunderer.

ROBERVA'LIAN *Lines*, a name given to certain lines for the transformation of figures, ſo named from M. *Roberval* their inventor.

RO'BBERY [*robberie*, O. Fr. röverey, O. and L. Ger. rauberey, H. Ger. *ruberia*, It.] a violent and forcible taking away of another man's goods openly againſt his will or privily.

RO'BBERY [in law] a felonius taking away another man's goods from his perſon, preſence, or eſtate, forcibly, privily, or againſt his will, and putting him in fear.

RO'BBINS [in a ſhip] ſmall ropes reeved or put through the oilet holes of a ſail under the head ropes, which ſerve to tie faſt, or tie the ſails to the yards.

ROBE, Fr. [*robba*, It. *rauba*, low Lat.] a long gown of ſtate, a dreſs of dignity, a veſt that covers the whole body. Finely attir'd in a *robe* of white. *Shakeſpeare.* See Ephod.

TO ROBE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to dreſs ſplendidly, to inveſt. And an order of St. George only to *robe* and feaſt. *Bacon.*

RO'BERSMAN, or RO'BERTSMAN [in old ſtatutes] a ſort of bold and ſtout robbers, or night-thieves, ſaid to be ſo called from Robin Hood, a famous robber on the frontiers of England and Scotland in the time of king Richard I.

RO'BERT, *ſubſt.* an herb. *Ainſworth.*

RO'BERT *Sauce*, a ſauce made of onions, muſtard, butter, pepper, ſalt and vinegar.

ROBIGA'LIA, feſtivals celebrated by the Romans in May, in honour of the deity *Robigus*, thought to preſerve their corn from being robiginous, *i. e.* blaſted or mildew'd.

RO'BIN, a pear, called alſo the muſcat pear of Auguſt.

ROBIN, or ROBIN-*Redbreaſt*, *ſubſt.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] a bird ſo called from his red breaſt. The *Robin-redbreaſt* till of late had reſt. *Pope.*

ROBO'REAN, or ROBO'REOUS, *adj.* [*roboreus*, of *robur*, Lat. oak] that is of the nature of, or pertaining to oak, made of oak.

ROBORA'NTIA, Lat. [in phyſic] medicines which ſtrengthen and ſupport the heart.

ROBU'ST, or ROBU'STIOUS, *adj.* [*robuſte*, Fr. *robuſto*, It. and Sp. of *robuſtus*, Lat.] 1. Strong like oak, ſtrong-limb'd, luſty, vigorous. 2. Boiſterous, unweildy. While I was managing this young *rebuſtious* fellow. *Dryden.* 3. Requiring ſtrength. Not to put the part quickly again to any *robuſt* employment. *Locke.* 4. *Robuſtious* is now only uſed in low language, and in a ſenſe of contempt.

ROBU'STNESS [of *robuſt*] ſtrength, force, vigour. Beef may confer a *robuſtneſs* on my ſon's limbs. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope..*

ROCAMBO'LE, *ſubſt.* a ſort of ſmall wild garlic, much leſs than a ſhalot, Spaniſh garlic: The ſeed is about the bigneſs of ordinary peaſe. *Mortimer.* See GARLICK.

RO'CCELO [prob. of ꞃoc, Sax.] a great looſe cloak or coat.

ROCHE *Allum*, *ſubſt.* [*roche*, Fr. or *rock allum*] a mineral ſalt of a very binding quality, a purer ſort of allum.

RO'CHESTER, a city and biſhop's ſee of Kent, on the Medway, 29 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament. See the arms of his biſhopric. Plate IX.

RO'CHET, Fr. [*roquéte*, Sp. *roccetto*, It. *rochetum*, from *roccus*, low Lat. a coat] 1. A ſort of ſurplice, a lawn garment worn by biſhops, the white upper garment of a prieſt officiating. 2. [*Rubellio*, Lat.] a fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

ROCK [*roc*, or *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, It. *rupes*, Lat. prob. of ῥωξ, Gr.] 1. A large maſs of hard ſtone rooted in the ground. Theſe leſſer *rocks* or great bulky ſtones, are they not manifeſt fragments? *Burnet.* 2. Protection, defence, ſhelter: A ſcriptural ſenſe. The *rock* of our ſalvation. *Pſalms.* 3. [Rock, Dan. *rocca*, It. *rucca*, Sp. ſpinrock, Du.] a diſtaff held in the hand, from which the wool was ſpun by a ball fixed below on a ſpindle, upon which every thread was wound up as it was done. It was the ancient way of ſpinning, and is ſtill retained in many northern countries. As to the *ſecond* uſe of the word, ſee DEMON.

TO ROCK, *verb act.* [*rocquer*, Fr.] 1. To ſhake or move backwards and forwards. To *rock* itſelf as in a cradle. *Ray.* 2. To move the cradle in order to procure the child ſleep. 3. To lull, to quiet. Sleep *rock* thy brain. *Shakeſpeace.*

TO ROCK, *verb neut.* to reel to and fro, to be violently agitated.

RO'CK DOE, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of deer. The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps, a creature of admirable ſwiftneſs, and may probably be that mentioned in Job: her horns grow ſometimes ſo far backward as to reach over her buttocks. *Grew.*

RO'CKER [of *rock*] one who rocks the cradle.

> His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
> Was weary, and without a *rocker* ſlept. *Dryden.*

RO'CKENBY, *ſubſt.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very ſtrong, but not deep red, and has a fair caſt of the blue. *Hill.*

RO'CKET, *ſubſt.* [*rocchetto*, It. in pyrotechny] 1. An artificial firework, being a cylindrical caſe of paper filled with combuſtible ingredients, and which, being tied to a ſtick, mounts in the air to a conſiderable height, and there burſts. *Addiſon.* See ſeveral moulds, [and different forms of rockets. Plate XII. Fig. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. 2. A plant. The flower conſiſts of four leaves expanded in form of a croſs: The pointal becomes a pod, divided into two cells, full of roundiſh ſeeds. To which may be added, the whole plant hath a peculiar fetid ſmell. *Miller.*

RO'CKINESS [of *rocky*] a rocky nature or quality.

RO'CKLESS, *adj.* [of *rock*] being without rocks. Weedleſs all above, and *rockleſs* all below. *Dryden.*

RO'CKROSE [of *rock* and *roſe*] a plant.

RO'CK-SALT, *ſubſt.* mineral ſalt.

RO'CKWORK [of *rock* and *work*] ſtones fixt in mortar, in imitation of the aſperities of rocks. A natural mound of *rockwork. Addiſon.*

RO'CKY, *adj.* [of *rock*] 1. Full of rocks. Nature lodgeth her treaſures in *rocky* grounds. *Locke.* 2. Reſembling a rock. He oppos'd the *rocky* orb. *Milton.* 3. Hard, ſtony, obdurate. Thy *rocky* boſom. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROD [roed, Du. and L. Ger. ruhte, H. Ger. *radius*, Lat. and prob. ꞃoꝺ, Sax.] 1. A long twig. A hazel *rod* of the ſame year's ſhoot. *Boyle.* 2. A ſort of ſceptre. 3. A wand or ſmall ſtick for meaſuring, of 16 foot and an half. 4. A bundle of ſmall ſprigs of birch to correct children with. He may ſcourge him with whips or *rods. Spenſer.* 5. Any thing long and ſlender. Increaſe his tackle and his *rod* rety. *Gay.*

ROD-*Knight*, or RAD-*Knights* [ꞃoꝺ cnihꞅꞇ, Sax.] certain tenants, or ſervitors, who held land by ſerving their lord on horſeback.

ROD-*Net* [with fowlers] a net to catch blackbirds or woodcocks.

RODE, *pret.* of RIDE [ꞃode, of ꞃiꝺan, Sax.] See TO RIDE.

RODGE, a water-fowl ſomething like a duck, but leſſer.

RODOMONTA'DE, or RODOMONTA'DO [*rodomontade*, Fr. from a boaſtful, boiſterous hero of Arioſto, called *Rodomonte*] a vain-glorious bragging or boaſting, a noiſy bluſter, a rant. Hints which may put him upon his *rodomontades. Government of the Tongue.*

TO RODOMONTADE, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to brag or boaſt like Rodomonte.

RODONDE'LLUS [in old records] a roundle; an old riding cloak.

ROE [ꞃa, ꞃa-ꝺeoꞃ, Sax. rhee, Du. rehe, Ger.] 1. A kind of deer. A Troglodite footman, who can catch a *roe* at his full ſpeed? *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.* 2. The female of the hart. Fleeter than the *roe. Shakeſpeare.*

3. [Properly *roan* or *rone*; raun, Dan. rogen, Ger.] the eggs of fiſhes. Without his *roe*, like a dried herring. *Shakeſpeare.*

Roe *Buck* [ꞃoah-ꝺeoꞃ, Sax. raah-buch, Dan. rabock, Su.] a kind of deer, the male of the roe. See Roe.

Ro'ga, donatives or preſents, which the Roman emperors made to the ſenators, magiſtrates and people; and popes and patriarchs alſo to their clergy.

Ro'gal, *adj.* [*rogalis*, of *rogus*, Lat. pile] belonging to a funeral pile.

Roga'tion *Week*, the week immediately preceding Whitſunday, thus called from three faſts obſerved therein, *viz.* on the Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, called *Rogation-days*, becauſe of the extraordinary prayers and proceſſions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of Holy Thurſday, called alſo Gang-week.

Rogue [prob of *rogue*, O. Fr. impudent, ſurly, haughty; but Minſhew rather chuſes to derive it of ꞃoaȝh, Sax. to hate, &c.] 1. A villain, a knave, a cheat, a thief. 2. A ſturdy beggar, who wanders from place to place without a licence; who, for the firſt offence, is called a *rogue of the firſt degree*; and puniſhed by whipping and boring through the griſtle of the right ear with an hot iron, an inch in compaſs; and for the ſecond offence, is called *a rogue of the ſecond degree*, and put to death as a felon, if he be above 18 years of age. And more terrify the idle *rogue*. *Spenſer.* 3. A word of ſlight tenderneſs and endearment. —Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed ſhe loves. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A wag.

To Rogue, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To play the vagrant. Taken idly *roguing*. *Spenſer.* 2. To play knaviſh tricks.

Ro'guery [of *rogue*] 1. The life of a vagabond. To run all countries a wild *roguery*. *Donne.* 2. Villainy, knavery. Lewd life in thievery and *roguery*. *Spenſer.* 3. Merry drolling, raillery, waggery.

Ro'gueship [of *rogue*] the qualities or perſon of a rogue. *Dryden.*

Ro'guish, *adj.* [of *rogue*] 1. Vagrant, knaviſh, wicked, fraudulent.

He gets a thouſand ſtamps and kicks,
Yet cannot leave his *roguiſh* tricks. *Swift.*

3. Drolliſh, waggiſh, ſlightly miſchievous. Wimble is as merry as any of them, and ſhews a thouſand *roguiſh* tricks. *Addiſon.*

Ro'guishly, *adv.* [of *rogue*] 1. Like a rogue. 2. In a waggiſh, drolling manner.

Ro'guishness [of *roguiſh*] 1. Villainy, knaviſhneſs, &c. 2. Waggiſhneſs.

Ro'guy, *adj.* [of *rogue*] knaviſh, wanton. A bad word.

To Roist, or To Roi'ster. *verb neut.* [moſt probably from ritter, Iſland. a violent man] to behave turbulently, to be at free quarter, to bluſter. Among a crew of *roiſt'ring* fellows. *Swift.* See To Roast.

Roi'ster, or Roi'sterer, *ſubſt.* [prob. of *ruſtre*, Fr. a clown] a rude boiſterous fellow.

Roll [*rolle*, Fr. *ruolo*, It. *rolla*, Sp. *rotulus*, Lat. *Rouleau*] 1. A bundle of any thing rolled up, maſs made round. A circle or *roll* of wool newly plucked. *Mortimer.* 2. A liſt of names, a regiſter, a catalogue. A long *roll* of differently ranged alphabets. *Bentley.* 3. The act of rolling, the ſtate of being rolled. 4. The thing that rolls. A *roll* of periods ſweeter than her ſong. *Thomſon.* 5. A round body rolled again. Uſe a *roll* to break the clots. *Mortimer.* 6. [*Rotulus*, Lat.] public writing. Search was made in the houſe of the *rolls*. *Ezra.* 7. Writing rolled upon itſelf. His chamber all was hanged about with *rolls* and old records. *Spenſer.* 8. Chronacle. In all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.* 9. Warrant. 10. [*Role*, Fr.] office, part. Not uſed.

Roll *of Parchment*, the quantity of 60 ſkins.

Roll [in a ſhip] a round piece of wood or iron, into which the whip-ſtaff is let.

To Roll, *verb act.* [of *rouler*, Fr. *arollar*, Sp. or rollen, Sax. Du. and Teut. *rotulo*, of *roto*, Lat.] 1. To puſh or draw a round thing over, by the ſucceſſive application of the different parts of the ſurface to the ground. Who ſhall *roll* us away the ſtone from the door of the ſepulchre. *St. Mark.* 2. To move any thing round about its axis. Heav'n ſhone and *roll'd* her motions. *Milton.* 3. To move in a circle. And troll the tongue and *roll* the eye. *Milton.* 4. To produce a periodical revolution. 5. To wind, &c. into a roll, to wrap round upon itſelf. 6. To enwrap, to involve in a bandage. By this *rolling* parts are kept from joining. *Wiſeman.* 7. To form by rolling into round maſſes. *Roll* them up into long rolls like pencils. *Peacham.* 8. To pour in a ſtream or in waves. A ſmall Euphrates thro' the piece is *roll'd*. *Pope.*

To Roll, *verb neut.* 1. To be moved by the ſucceſſive application of all parts of the ſurface to the ground; to tumble in the manner of a rolling ſtone. Reports, like ſnow-balls, gather ſtill the farther they *roll*. *Government of the Tongue.* 2. To run on wheels. And to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden.* 3. To perform a periodical revolution. Thus the year *rolls* within itſelf again. *Dryden.* 4. To move with appearance of circular direction. And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.* 5. To float in rough water. Twice ten tempeſtuous nights I *roll'd*. *Pope.* 6. To move as waves or volumes of water. Wave *rolling* after wave. *Milton.* 7. To fluctuate, to move tumultuouſly. The thoughts which *roll* within my breaſt. *Pope.* 8. To revolve on its axis. 9. To be moved tumultuouſly, to tumble. Angel on archangel *roll'd*. *Milton.*

Muſter Roll, a roll wherein are entered the names of the ſoldiers of every troop, company, regiment, &c.

Rider Roll [in law] a ſmall piece of parchment, added to ſome part of a roll or record.

Roll [in the cuſtoms] a liſt of the names of ſeveral perſons of the ſame condition, or entered in the ſame engagement.

Court Roll [in a manor] is a roll wherein the names, rents, ſervices of each tenant, are copied and enrolled.

Calves-head Roll [in the two temples] a roll wherein every bencher is taxed annually at 2*s.* every barriſter at 1*s.* 6*d.* every gentleman under the bar at 1*s.* to the cook and other officers of the houſe, in conſideration of a dinner of calves-heads provided every Eaſter term.

Ragman's Roll [of *Ragimund's* roll] a legate in Scotland, who having cited before him all the people in that kingdom who held benefices, cauſed them to give in the value of their eſtates upon oath; according to which they were afterwards taxed in the court of Rome.

Ro'llable [of *roll*] that is capable of being rolled.

Ro'ller [of rollen, Du. *rouleau*, *rouler*, Fr.] 1. A ſwathing-band for young children, a fillet, a bandage in general. Faſten not your *roller* by tying a knot. *Wiſeman.* 2. Any thing rolling on its axis, as a heavy ſtone to level walks, or a round piece of wood for the moving of great ſtones, and for other uſes. A man tumbles a *roller* down a hill. *Hammond.*

A Rolling ſtone gathers no moſs.

There are a ſet of people in the world of ſo unſettled a temper, that they can never be long pleaſed with one way of living, no more than to continue long in one habitation; but before they are well entered upon one buſineſs, dip into another, and before they are well ſettled in one habitation, remove to another; ſo that they are always buſily beginning to live, but by reaſon of fickleneſs and impatience never arrive at a way of living: ſuch perſons fall under the doom of this proverb, which is deſigned to fix the volatility of their tempers, by laying before them the ill conſequence of ſuch fickleneſs and inconſtancy.

Ro'lling-pin, *ſubſt.* [of *rolling* and *pin*] a cylindrical piece of wood tapering at each end, for moulding paſte.

Rolling *Preſs*, a preſs for printing pictures, &c. on copper plates.

The Rolls, the office where the records of Chancery are kept, in Chancery-Lane; this houſe, or office, was antiently built by king Henry III. for converted Jews, and called *Domus Converſorum*; but their irregularities and lewdneſs having provoked king Edward III. he expelled them, and cauſed the place to be appropriated for keeping the rolls or records of Chancery.

Maſter of the Rolls, is the ſecond perſon in the court of Chancery; and, in the abſence of the lord Chancellor, ſits as judge.

Rolls [of parliament] the manuſcript regiſters, or rolls of the proceedings of parliament, before the invention of printing.

Ro'lly-pooly, *ſubſt.* a ſort of game.

Ro'mage, or Ru'mage, *ſubſt.* [*ramage*, Fr.] a tumult, an active and tumultuous ſearch for a thing. This poſt haſte and *romage* in the land. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ro'man [*romanus*, Lat.] pertaining to the Romans, Rome, or Roman-catholics.

Roman *Beam*, a kind of ballance or ſtilliards, otherwiſe called a *ſtelleer*.

Roman *Catholics*, thoſe who adhere to the doctrines and diſciplines of the church of Rome. See Catholic and Pope, and read παπα.

Roman *Empire*, that extent of juriſdiction and power, which the people of Rome, by conqueſt, obtained: for, beſides the reduction of Carthage, Gaul, and Spain, they ſubdued Macedon about 168 years before Chriſt; and took in all the countries, which the Grecians before them held on this ſide the Euphrates; and became, in a manner, what one of their own poets calls them, *Romani rerum Domini*, the lords of the world. This empire continued entire till the death of Theodoſius the Great, A. C. 395, and then, by the irruption of the *northern* nations, the *weſtern* part of the empire (which he had given to his ſon *Honorius*) was broke, and formed into many independent ſtates and kingdoms; but the *eaſtern* part, which he aſſigned to his other ſon *Arcadius*, ſubſiſted long after; till at length it was conquered, A. C. 1453, by the Turks. All which is the more worthy of our notice, as theſe events were ſo *many ages before* predicted by the prophets *Daniel* and *John*. See Grecian *Empire*, Goths, Celicoli, Donatists, Purgatorial *Fire*, Ottoman, and Constantinople, compared with *Daniel*, c. 2, v. 40---43, and c. 7, v. 7, 27, and c. 11, v. 36, to the end; and with *Apocalypſe*, c. 8, v. 1---6 and c. 17. v. 9, 12, 17. and c. 9. v. 14, to the end.

Roman *Indiction*, a circle or revolution of 15 years, or 35 years, at the end of which the Romans exacted their ſeveral tributes, 1. of gold, 2. of ſilver, 3. of braſs and iron.

Roman *Language*, a mixture of Gauliſh and Latin, the French tongue, ſo called by the Walloons; for the Romans, having ſubdued ſeveral provinces in Gaul, eſtabliſhed prætors or proconſuls, &c. to adminiſter juſtice in the Latin tongue; on this occaſion, the natives were brought to learn the language of the Romans, and ſo introduced abundance of Latin words into their own tongue.

Roman *Letter*, the character that this line is printed in.

Roman *Order* [in architecture] the ſame as the compoſite.

Roma'nce [*roman*, Fr. *romanzo*, Lat. prob. of *Roma*, *Rome*] 1. A meer fiction or feigned ſtory, a fabulous relation of certain wild intrigues and adventures of love and gallantry, invented in the middle ages to entertain and inſtruct the readers. 2. A lie, in converſation.

To Romance [*parler Roman*, Fr.] to tell a magnificent lie, to forge, to bounce, crack, or vapour.

Roma'ncer [*romanzier*, Fr.] a teller of lies or falſe ſtories. Vain pretenders and *romancers*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Roma'ncist [of *romance*] a writer of romances

Ro'manist, one belonging to the church of Rome, a papiſt.

Romans, the polite language formerly ſpoken at the court of France, in contradiſtinction to the Wolloon language. The former was half Latin, half Gauliſh.

To Ro'manize, *verb act.* [of *Roman*] to fill with modes of the Roman or Latin tongue. He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words he tranſlated almoſt as much Latin as he found them. *Dryden.*

Roma'ntic, *adj.* [*romantique*, Fr.] 1. Pertaining to or that favours of a romance, reſembling the tales of romances. The moſt fabulous poets or *romantic* writers. *Keil.* 2. Improbable, falſe, forged. 3. Full of wild ſcenery.

Roma'nticness [of *romantic*] fictitiouſneſs, egregious falſeneſs.

Rome [*Roma*, Lat. which ſome derive from ρωμα, Gr. ſtrength, power, &c. others of רום, Heb. he was exalted, whence רמה, Heb. height, &c. but others of *Romulus*] the capital city of Italy.

Rome was not built in a day.

The Fr. ſay; *Grand bien ne vient pas en peu d'heures* (*i. e.* a great eſtate is not to be got in a few hours) we muſt allow a reaſonable time, in proportion to the nature of things, for them to take their effects. Impatience renders many a good project abortive.

Ro'mish, *adj.* [of *Rome*] popiſh. In the *Romiſh* countries. *Ayliffe.*

Romp, *ſubſt.* 1. A rude, boiſterous, awkward girl. *Romps*, that have no regard to the common rules of civility. *Arbuthnot.* 2. A rough, rude play. *Romp* loving miſs. *Thomſon.*

To Romp, *verb neut.* to play rudely and boiſterouſly. You can laugh, ſquall and *romp*. *Swift.*

Rompee' [in heraldry] ſo they call a chevron, when it is borne in a particular manner.

Ro'ndeau [in muſic books] a name applied to all ſongs and tunes which end with the firſt part or ſtrain, whether they are gavots, jiggs, minuets, ſarabands, or any other kind of ſtrain; and for that reaſon they have the letters D. C. or DA CAPO, at the end of them; which ſignify that the firſt part muſt be begun again.

Ronde'au, *ſubſt.* a kind of ancient poetry, commonly conſiſting of thirteen verſes, of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the rondeau is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe, if poſſible. *Trevoux.*

Ro'ndel [in fortification] a round tower, ſometimes erected at the foot of a baſtion.

Ront, *ſubſt.* an animal that is ſtinted in its growth.

Ro'ndels, *ſubſt.* [of *round*] a round maſs. Certain *rondles* given in arms have their names according to their ſeveral colours. *Peacham.*

Ro'nyon, *ſubſt.* [I know not the etymology, nor certainly the meaning of this word. *Johnſon*] a fat bulky woman. Aroint the witch! the rump fed *romon* cries. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ronvi'lle, a fine pear, which comes to its full ripeneſs in January and February.

Rood [rad, Brit. of *radius*, Lat. of ῥάβδος, Gr.] 1. A long meaſure of 40 perches. 2. A pole, a meaſure of 16 feet and a half, in long meaſure. Lay floating *many a rood.*——*Milton.*

Rood [of land] a quantity equal to the fourth part of an acre, in ſquare meaſure, and containing 40 ſquare perches or poles.

Rood [ꞃoꝺe, or ꞃaꝺe, Sax.] a croſs, a repreſentation or image of the crucifiction of Chriſt on the croſs. By the holy *rood.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Roof [hꞃoꝼ, Sax.] 1. The upper part of the mouth, the palate. Their tongue cleaved to the *roof* of their mouth. *Job.* 2. The cover of a houſe. Perching within ſquare royal *rooves.* *Sidney.* 3. The vault, the inſide of the arch that covers a building. Under the *roof* of heaven. *Hooker.*

To Roof, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To cover with a roof. *Roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addiſon.* 2. To incloſe in a houſe. Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Roo'f-trees, or Rou'f-trees [in a ſhip] are ſmall timbers which bear up the gratings from the half deck to the forecaſtle.

Roo'fy, *adj.* [of *roof*] having roofs. Whether to *roofy* houſes they repair. *Dryden.* See Rooky.

Rook [hꞃoc, Sax.] 1. A ſort of bird reſembling a crow; it feeds not on carrion, but grain. 2. [*Rocco*, It.] a mean man at cheſs, a cheat at gaming, a ſharper. I am like an old *rook*, who is ruin'd by gaming. *Wycherly.* 3. One that lends money to gameſters.

To Rook, *verb neut.* to cheat, to rob.

Roo'kery [of *rook*] a place where rooks haunt or reſide, a nurſery of rooks. With a mountain and a *rookery.* *Pope.*

Roo'ky, *adj.* [of *rook*] haunted by rooks. The *rooky* wood. *Shakeſpeare.*

Room [ꞃum, Sax. rums, Goth. rum, Su. and Dan. rugmre, Du. ruum, L. Ger. raum, H. Ger. all in the laſt ſignification] 1. An apartment in an houſe, ſo much as is incloſed within partitions. 2. Large or ſufficient ſpace, extent of place. 3. Place unoccupied. Before they ſhall want *room* by encreaſing. *Bentley.* 4. Way unobſtructed. Make *room.* *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Stead, place of another. We do God's work, are in his place and *room.* *Calamy.* 6. Unobſtructed opportunity. There was no prince in the empire who had *room* for ſuch an alliance. *Addiſon.*

Roo'mage [of *room*] ſpace, place. There is good ſtore of *roomage* and receipt, where thoſe powers are ſtowed. *Wotton.*

Roo'mer [with ſailors] a very large ſhip.

Roo'miness [of *roomy*] largeneſs of place.

Roo'my, *adj.* [of *room*] large, capacious, wide.

To Roost, *verb neut.* [hꞃoꞅꞇan, Sax. roeſten, Du. of the ſame etymology with *reſt*] 1. To reſt or ſleep, as fowls or birds do. The cock *rooſted* at night upon the boughs. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. To lodge; by way of burleſque.

Roost [hꞃoꞅꞇ, Sax.] a perch or reſting place, for fowls or birds to ſleep on. He clapt his wings upon his *rooſt.* *Dryden.*

Root [*radice*, It. *rayz*, Sp. *radix*, Lat. roed, Dan. rôt, rooth, Su.] 1. That part of a plant, *&c.* that extends itſelf downwards, that imbibes the juices of the earth, and tranſmits them to other parts for their nutrition. The layers will in a month ſtrike *root.* *Evelyn.* 2. The bottom, the lower part. The *roots* of the mountains. *Burnet.* 3. A plant, of which the root is edible. Plants whoſe *roots* are eaten, as *carrots.* *Watts.* 3. The firſt cauſe. The love of money is the *root* of all evil. *Temple.* 5. The firſt anceſtor. They were the *roots* out of which ſprang two diſtinct people. *Locke.* 6. Fixed reſidence. That love took deepeſt *root* which firſt did grow. *Dryden.* 7. Impreſſion, durable effect. Things alſo which had taken a great deal ſtronger and deeper *root.* *Hooker.*

Root [in mathematics] a number or quantity which is multiplied by itſelf, or conſidered as the baſis or foundation of a higher power.

Roots [with grammarians] original words.

Square Root [in arithmetic] a number, which, being multiplied by itſelf, produces a power called a ſquare, as 5 is the ſquare root of 25, and the *apoſtolic* number 12, of 144. *Rev.* c. vii. v. 4.

Cube Root, a number, which being multiplied twice by itſelf, produces a power called a cube; ſo 5 is the *cube root* of 125.

Root *of an Equation* [in algebra] is the value of an unknown quantity in an equation.

To Root, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt] 1. To fix the root, to ſtrike far into the earth. After a year's *rooting*, then ſhaking does the tree good. *Bacon.* 2 To turn up earth.

To Root, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To fix deep in the earth. And *rooted* foreſts fly before their rage. *Dryden.* 2. To impreſs deeply. *Rooted* deeply in the heart. *South.* 3. To turn up out of the ground, to extirpate. *Root* up wild olives. *Dryden.* 4. To deſtroy, to baniſh. Not to deſtroy, but *root* them out of heaven. *Milton.*

Roo'ted, *adj.* [of *root*] fixed, deep, radical. *Rooted* and grounded in the love of Chriſt. *Hammond.*

Roo'tedly, *adv.* [of *rooted*] deeply, ſtrongly. They all do hate him as *rootedly* as I. *Shakeſpeare.*

Roo'tling, *ſubſt.* [of *root*; in botany] the ſmall root of a plant.

Roo'ty, *adj.* [of *root*] full of roots.

Rope [ꞃape, Sax. reep, Su. and L. Ger. reep, roop, Du.] 1. A cord *&c.* a ſtring, a halter. An anchor let down by a *rope.* *Bacon.* 2. Any row of things hanging together; as, a *rope* of onions.

Bolt Rope [with mariners] a rope wherein the ſails are ſewed.

Buoy Rope, a rope tied to the buoy at one end, and to the anchor's flook at the other.

Cat Rope, a rope for haling in the cat.

Cheſt Rope, or *Gueſt* Rope, a rope added to the boat-rope, when towed at the ſhip's ſtern, to keep her from ſheering.

Entring Rope, a rope belonging to the entring ladder, to hold by.

Jeer Rope, a piece of a hawſer made faſt to the main yard and fore yard, cloſe to the ties, *&c.* to ſuccour the ties, by helping to hoiſe up the yards, *&c.* that, if the ties ſhould break, they may hold up the maſt.

Keel Rope, a hair-rope, which runs between the keelſon, and keel of the ſhip, to clear the limber-holes, when choaked up with ballaſt, *&c.*

Preventer Rope, a rope over the ram-head, if one part of the tie ſhould break, to prevent the other part from running thro' the ram-head, and endangering the yard.

Running Ropes [in a ſhip] are thoſe which run on blocks and ſhivers.

Standing Ropes [in a ſhip] the ſhrouds and ſtays.

Top Ropes, thoſe wherewith they ſet or ſtrike the main or fore top-maſts.

Rope *Yarn*, the yarn of any rope untwiſted.

To Rope, *verb neut.* to run thick and ropy, as ſome liquors do, to draw out into viſcoſities. The drops will *rope* around. *Dryden.*

Rope *Dancer* [of *rope* and *dancer*] one who dances on a ſingle rope.

Rope *Maker*, or Ro'per [of *rope* and *maker*] one who makes ropes to ſell.

Ro'pery [of *rope*] rogues tricks. See Ropetrick.

Ro'petrick [of *rope* and *trick*] probably, tricks that deſerve a rope or halter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ro'py [of *rope*; ꞃapiᵹ, Sax.] clammy, ſlimy. *Ropy* wine. *Dryden.*

Ro'piness, or Ro'pishness [ſpoken of liquors] a thick clammy quality, glutinouſneſs.

Ro'quelaure, or Ro'quelo [*roquelaure*, Fr.] a ſort of cloak for men. Within the *roquelaure's* claſp thy hands are pent. *Gay.*

Rora'tion [from *roris*, of *ros*, Lat. dew] a falling of dew.

Ro'rid [*roridus*, Lat.] dewy, wettiſh, moiſt. In a *rorid* ſubſtance thro' the capillary cavities. *Brown.*

Rori'ferus *Ductus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a veſſel ariſing about the kidney, on the left ſide, which aſcends along the cheſt, and ends at the ſubclavian vein, on the left ſide; the uſe of which is to convey the juices called chyle and lympha, from the lower part to the heart; called alſo *ductus chyliferus.*

Rori'fluent or Rori'fluous [*rorifluus*, Lat.] flowing with dew.

Rorife'rous, *adj.* [*roriferus*, Lat.] producing dew.

Rori'genous, *adj.* [*rorigena*, Lat.] produced of dew.

Roru'lent, *adj.* [*rorulentus*, Lat.] full of dew.

Ros, Lat. 1. The dew which falls upon the ground in the night time. 2. [In medicine] a kind of moiſture, whereby all parts of an animal body are nouriſhed.

Ros [according to Galen] is a third ſort of moiſture, whereby the parts of animal bodies are nouriſhed, and is contained in all the parts of an animal, like a certain dew ſprinkled upon them. See Hypothesis.

Ros *Vitrioli*, Lat. [in chemiſtry] 1. The firſt phlegm that is diſtilled from vitriol in balneo mariæ. 2. [With phyſicians, *&c.*] the firſt moiſture that falls from the extremities of the veſſels, and is diſperſed upon the ſubſtance of the members.

Ro'sa, Lat. a roſe.

Rosa'lia [in medicine] a diſeaſe common to young children, ſomething like the meaſles.

Ro'sa *Solis*, or rather, Ros *Solis*, ſun dew, a pleaſant liquor made of brandy, cinnamon, ſugar, and other ingredients; very palatable.

Ro'sary [*roſaire*, Fr. *roſario*, It. and Sp. of *roſarium*, Lat.] a particular maſs or form of devotion addreſſed to the Virgin Mary, to whom the chaplet of that name is accommodated; a ſet of beads called fifteens, containing fifteen *ave maria's* and fifteen *pater-noſters*, on which the Romaniſts number their prayers. See Demonolatry and Basilic, compared.

Rosa'de, a liquor made of pounded almonds, milk and ſugar.

Ro'scid, *adj.* [*roſcidus*, Lat.] dewy, abounding with dew, conſiſting of dew. The *roſcid* juice of the body. *Bacon.*

Rose Fr. [ꞃoꞅe, Sax. roos, Su. roſe, Du. and Ger. *roſa*, It. Sp. and Lat.] a flower, called the *flower of Venus*, conſecrated by Cupid to Harpocrates, the god of ſilence. The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed circularly, which expand in a beautiful order, whoſe leafy flower-cup becomes a roundiſh or oblong fruit, incloſing ſeveral angular hairy ſeeds: To which may be added, it is a weak pithy ſhrub, beſet with prickles, and hath pinnated leaves. *Miller.*

Rose [in architecture] the figure of a roſe in ſculpture, chiefly uſed in frizes, corniches, vaults of churches, and particularly in the middle of each face of the Corinthian abacus; and alſo in the ſpaces between modillions under the plafonds of corniches.

To ſpeak under the Rose [*ſub roſa*, Lat.] a phraſe made uſe of to denote ſecreſy. By deſiring a ſecreſy to words ſpoke *under the roſe*, we mean in ſociety and compotation from the ancient cuſtom in ſympoſiac meetings to wear chaplets of roſes about their heads. *Brown.*

Rose [G.] a certain tumor or inflammation, called, in Latin, *Eryſipelas Roſea*, i. e. *Eryſipelas Bruno.*

Rose, *pret.* of *to riſe.* See To Rise. Eve *roſe* and went forth. *Milton.*

Rose *Noble*, an Engliſh gold coin, in value, anciently, 16 ſhillings. The ſucceeding kings coined *roſe-nobles* and double *roſe-nobles.* *Camden.*

Rose *Royal*, an ancient gold coin, in value one pound ten ſhillings ſterling.

Golden Rose, a roſe which the pope commonly bleſſes at maſs, upon a ſunday in Lent.

Under the Rose, privately, ſecretly, not to be divulged. See *To ſpeak under the* Rose.

Ro'seate, *adj.* [*roſat*, Fr. of *roſeus*, *roſa*, Lat.] 1. Roſy, full of roſes. Prepare your *roſeate* bow'rs. *Pope.* 2. Scented with, or ſmelling of roſes, blooming, fragrant, purple, as a roſe.

Ro'sed, *adj.* [from *roſe*] fluſhed, crimſoned like a roſe. *Roſed* over with the virgin crimſon of modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ro'se-mallow, *ſubſt.* a plant.

Ro'semary [*romarin*, Fr. *roſmarino*, It. *roméro*, Sp. of *roſmarinus*, Lat.] a medicinal and fragrant plant. *Roſemary* is ſmall, but a very odoriferous ſhrub; the principal uſe of it is to perfume chambers and in decoctions for waſhing. *Mortimer.*

Ro'set, *ſubſt.* [of *roſe*] a red colour for painters. A weak water of gum-lake, *roſet*, and vermillion. *Peacham.*

Ro'se-water [of *roſe* and *water*] water diſtilled from roſes.

Rosicru'cians, certain chymiſts, or hermetical philoſophers, who ſtile themſelves *brothers of the holy croſs.* See Croisade.

Ro'sier, *ſubſt.* Fr. a roſe-buſh. Crowned with a garland of ſweet *roſier. Spenſer.*

Ro'sin, properly Re'sin [*reſine*, Fr. *reſina*, Lat.] 1. An oily juice, that oozes out of the pine tree, *&c.* inſpiſſated turpentine. Pitch, *roſin* ſearwood on red wings aſpire. *Garth.* 2. Any inſpiſſated matter of vegetables that diſſolves in ſpirit. Tea contains little of a volatile ſpirit; its *reſin* or fixed oil, which is bitter and aſtringent, cannot be extracted but by rectified ſpirit. *Arbuthnot.*

To Rosin, *verb act.* [from the noun] to rub with roſin.

Ro'siny, *adj.* [of *roſin*] reſembling roſin. The example ſhould perhaps be *roſſelly.* See Rossel. A ſandy gravel or *roſiny* ſand. *Mortimer.* See Rooky, Rocky, and Rindy, *&c.*

Ro'ssel, *ſubſt.* A true *roſſel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are uſually planted in. *Mortimer.*

Roso'lis. See Rosa *Solis.*

Ro'sland [of rhos, Brit.] heathy land, or land full of ling; alſo a watery or moory ground.

Rossa'lia [with phyſicians] red fiery ſpots which break out all over the body, and diſappeared on the 7th or 9th day: A Neopolitan word.

Ro'ssily *Land*, light land. The beſt ſoil is a *roſelly* top and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer.* See Rosland.

Ro'sted [with the canting crew] arreſted.

Ro'strated, *adj.* [*roſtratus*, Lat.] adorned with beaks of ſhips. An hundred and ten *roſtrated* gallies. *Arbuthnot.*

Ro'strum, Lat. 1. A part of the Roman *forum*, a ſort of ſcaffolding, whence orations, pleadings, and funeral harangues, *&c.* were delivered. The prow of a ſhip, in Latin *roſtrum*, gave name to the common pleading place in Rome where orations were made, being built of the prows of thoſe ſhips of Antium, which the Romans overthrew. *Peacham.* 2. The beak of a bird. 3. The beak of a ſhip. 4. [In chemiſtry] the noſe of an alembic. The pipe which conveys the diſtilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembics; alſo a crooked ſciſſars, which the ſurgeons uſe in ſome caſes for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy.*

Rostrifo'rmis *Proceſſus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a proceſs of the ſhoulder blade, and alſo of the lower jaw-bone.

Ro'sy, *adj.* [of *roſe*; *roſeus*, Lat.] full of, or like roſes in bloom, beauty, colour or fragrance. The *roſy* fingered morning. *Spenſer.*

To Rot, *verb neut.* [ꞃoꞇan, Sax. rotta, Su. raade, Dan. rotten or verrotten, Du. and L. Ger. rotten, rotted, *par paſſ.*] to putrify, periſh, or conſume away.

To Rot, *verb act.* to make putrid, to bring to corruption.

Rot [ꞃoꞇ, Sax.] 1. A diſeaſe in ſheep, in which their lungs are waſted, their throats ſwoln, and their bodies full of a limpid water. 2. Putrefaction, ſudden decay.

Ro'ta, Lat. a wheel; alſo the name of the firſt juriſdiction of the court of Rome.

Rota *Ariſtotelica*, Lat. Ariſtotle's wheel, a celebrated problem in mechanics, founded on the motion of a wheel about its axis; ſo called, becauſe firſt taken notice of by Ariſtotle.

Rota'ry, *adj.* [*rota*, Lat. a wheel] pertaining to a wheel, whirling as a wheel.

Ro'tan [with the canting crew] any carriage, but particularly a cart.

Rota'ted, *adj.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] turned round like a wheel.

Rota'tion, Fr. [*rotatio*, Lat. *rotazione*, It.] the act of turning round like a wheel, the ſtate of being ſo whirled round, whirl. By a kind of circulation or *rotation*, arts have their ſucceſſive invention. *Hale.*

Rota'tion [in geometry] the circumvolution of a ſurface, round an immoveable line.

Rotation [with anatomiſts] the action of the muſcles, called rotatores, or the motion they give to the parts to which they are affixed.

Rota'tor, *ſubſt.* Lat. that which gives a circular motion. The triceps and the four little *rotators. Wiſeman.*

Rotator *Femoris Extrorſum*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle that turns the thigh outwards.

Rotator *Major & Minor* [with anatomiſts] two proceſſes in the upper part of the thigh bone, in which the tendons of many muſcles are terminated, called *trochanters.*

Rote, *ſubſt.* [ꞃoꞇ, Sax. merry, *rote*, O. F.] 1. A harp, a lyre; obſolete. Worthy of great Phœbus *rote. Spenſer.* 2. [*Routine*, Fr. of *rota*, Lat. a wheel] words uttered by mere memory, without meaning; as, to ſay a leſſon by *rote*, is to ſay it readily, and from mere memory, as a wheel turns round.

To Rote, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt] to fix in the memory, without informing the underſtanding. Words *roted* in your tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ro'ther *Nails* [a corruption of *rudder*; with ſhipwrights] nails with very full heads, uſed for faſtening the rudder irons of ſhips.

The Ro'tondo, or Ro'tundo [in Rome; *rotondo*, It. of *rotundus*, Lat. round] was antiently called the Pantheon, becauſe dedicated to all the gods. It is a great maſſy vault, 140 feet high, and as many broad, having a hole open at the top of nine or ten feet diameter, which, at this day, ſtands a bold and firm piece of architecture, although it is open at the top, and hath not had for many years pillars to bear up its roof. There are now lying along on the ground, but on the outſide of this ſtructure, thirteen of its columns, each of them being all of one piece, ſix feet in diameter, and 53 feet in height. This fabric Pliny, in his time, accounted one of the rareſt works then extant.

Ro'tten, *adj.* [of ꞃoꞇan, Sax. to rot] See To Rot. 1. Unſound, periſhed by corrupting, putrid, carious. About the roots of *rotten* trees. *Bacon.* 2. Not firm; not truſty. Hence *rotten* thing, or I ſhall ſhake thy bones. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Not ſound, not hard, The deepneſs of the *rotten* way. *Knolles.*

Ro'ttenness [ꞃoꞇneꞅꞅe, of ꞃoꞇan, Sax. rotten, Du.] putrefaction, ſtate of being rotten. A certain ſign of *rottenneſs. Wiſeman.*

Ro'tula, Lat. [*i. e.* a little wheel; in anatomy] the bone of the knee-pan.

Rotu'nd, *adj.* [*rotonde*, Fr. *rotundus*, Lat.] round, ſpherical. The croſs figure of the chriſtian temples is more proper for ſpacious buildings, than the *rotund* of the heathen. *Addiſon.*

Rotundifo'lious, *adj.* [*rotundus*, round, and *folium*, Lat. a leaf; in botanic writings] having round leaves.

Rotu'ndity [*rotundité*, Fr. *rotunditas*, Lat.] roundneſs, ſphericity. *Rotundity* is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Addiſon.*

Rotu'ndo. See Rotondo, and Pantheon.

Rotu'ndus Lat. [with anatomiſts] a name given to ſeveral muſcles, from the roundneſs of their form; particularly one of the radii, which ſerves to turn the palm of the hand downwards.

To Rove, *verb neut.* [roffuer, Dan. to range for plunder] to ramble, to range, to wander. The frequent riſe and *roving* of paſſions. *Watts.*

To Rove, *verb act.* 1. To wander over. *Roving* the field. *Milton.* 2. [*Roder*, Fr.] to ramble about.

Rove, *ſubſt.* an iron pin, to which a clinch nail is faſtened.

Rove. See To Rive.

Ro'ver [from *rove*; *rodeur*, Fr.] 1. A rambler, a ranger, a wanderer. 2. An unſteady fickle man. 3. A robber, a pirate. The caſe of *rovers* by land. *Bacon.* 4. *At rovers*; at random, without any particular aim. Providence never ſhoots *at rovers. South.*

Rouge, *adj.* Fr. red.

Rouge, *ſubſt.* red paint. If our *modern* fine gentleman thinks fit to apply a *rouge* to his cheek. *The* World.

Rouge *Croſs*, or Rouge *Dragon* [in heraldry] the names of two of the marſhals, or purſuivants at arms.

Rough [hꞃuh, hꞃuhᵹe, Sax. rouw, Du.] 1. Uneven, rugged. More unequal than the *rougheſt* ſea. *Burnet.* 2. Severe, harſh to the mind. That perverſeneſs which *rough* and imperious uſes often produces. *Locke.* 3. Auſtere to the taſte; as *rough* wine, *rough* cyder. 4. Harſh to the ear. And ſmooth or *rough* with them is right or wrong. *Pope.* 5. Rugged of temper, inelegant of manners, not ſoft, not civil, rude. With a band of ſoldiers tall and *rough. Cowley,* 6. Not gentle, not proceeding by eaſy operation. His purgatives are generally very *rough* and ſtrong. *Arbuth.* 7. Hard featured, not delicate. A ropy chain of rheums, a viſage *rough. Dryden,* 8. Not poliſhed, not finiſhed by art; as, a *rough* diamond, 9. Terrible, dreadful. On the *rough* edge of battle ere it join'd. *Milton.* 10. Rugged, diſordered in appearance, coarſe. *Rough* from the toſſing ſurge Ulyſſes, moves. *Pope.* 11. Tempeſtuous, ſtormy. Time and the hour run through the *rougheſt* day. *Shakeſpeare.*

To lie Rough, to lie in one's cloaths. A cant phraſe.

To Roughca'st, *verb act.* [of *rough* and *caſt*] 1. To mould without niceties, to form with unequalities. 2. To form any thing particularly, mental productions in its firſt rudiments. This *roughcaſt* unhewn poetry was inſtead of ſtage plays. *Dryden.*

Ro'ughcast, *ſubſt.* [of *rough* and *caſt*] 1. A rude model, a form in its firſt rudiments. A looſe model and *roughcaſt* of what I deſign to do. *Digby.* 2. A ſort of plaiſter mixt with pebbles, or otherwiſe uneven on the ſurface. Let him have ſome plaiſter lome or *roughcaſt* about him to ſignify wall. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ro'ughdraught, *ſubſt.* [of *rough* and *draught*] a draught in its firſt rudiments. See Rudely.

To Roughdra'w, *verb act.* [of *rough* and *draw*] to trace coarſely. Or poliſh them ſo faſt, as he *roughdrew. Dryden.*

To Rou'ghen, *verb act.* [of *rough*] to make rough. Such difference there is in tongues, that the ſame figure which *roughens* one, gives majeſty to another. *Dryden.*

To Rou'ghen, *verb neut.* to become rough.

To Rough-he'w, *verb act.* [of *rough* and *hew*] to give any thing the firſt appearance of form.

Rough-he'wn, *part. adj.* [from *rough-hew*] 1. Rugged, unpoliſhed, uncivil. A *rough-hewn* ſeaman. *Bacon.* 2. Not yet nicely finiſhed. This *rough hewn*, ill-timber'd diſcourſe. *Howel.*

Rou'ghings, latter paſture or graſs that comes after mowing.

Rou'ghly, *adv.* [of *rough*] 1. With uneven ſurface. 2. Rudely, harſhly. Rebuked and *roughly* ſent to priſon. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Without tenderneſs, ſeverely. That I the tricks of youth too *roughly* blame. *Dryden.* 4. Auſterely to the taſte; as, this cyder taſtes *roughly* on the palate. 5. Boiſterouſly, tempeſtuouſly; as, he rated her very *roughly.*

Rou'ghness [hꞃuᵹneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Unevenneſs, is that which by the inequality of its parts is diſagreeable to the touch. The little *roughneſſes* and inequalities of the leather. *Boyle.* 2. Auſtereneſs to the taſte. An auſtere and unconcocted *roughneſs* as ſloes. *Brown.* 3. Aſtringent taſte. A delicious *roughneſs* on my tongue. *Spectator.* 4. Harſhneſs to the ear. In the *roughneſs* of the numbers, and cadences of this play. *Dryden.* 5. Ruggedneſs of temper, coarſeneſs of manners, behaviour or addreſs. *Roughneſs* of temper. *Addiſon.* 6. Abſence of delicacy. Their military *roughneſs* would be quickly loſt. *Addiſon.* 7. Severity, violence of diſcipline. As they could not brook the *roughneſs* of that maſter's correction. 8. Violence of operation in medicines; as, the *roughneſs* of that purgative. 9. Unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate; as, the *roughneſs* of that amathyſt. 10. Inelegance of dreſs or appearance; as, behold the *roughneſs* of his cloaths. 11. Storminеſs, tempeſtuouſneſs; as, the *roughneſs* of the ſea, or the weather. 12. Coarſeneſs of features; as, the *roughneſs* of that man's face.

Rought, *old pret.* of reach [it is commonly written *raught* by Spenſer] reached.

To Rou'ghwork, *verb act.* [of *rough* and *work*] to work coarſely over without nicety. Till you have *roughwrought* all your work. *Moxon.*

To Roul [military term] officers of equal quality, who mount the ſame guard, and take their turns in relieving one another, are ſaid *to roul.*

Rounce, the handle of a part of a printing-preſs.

Rou'nceval *Peas*, [ſo called of *rouncevalle*, near the Pyrenean mountains] a large ſort of delicious peas. See Pea, of which it is a ſpecies. And ſet as a daintie thy *runcival* peaſe. *Tuſſer.*

Round, *adj.* [*rotundus*, Lat. rund, Dan. and Su. *rond*, Fr. *rotunde*, It. *redondo*, Sp.] 1. That is in the form of a ball, orbicular. The outſide baſe of this *round* world. *Milton.* 2. Cylindrical. Hollow engines long and *round*, thick ram'd. *Milton*. 3. That is in the form of a circle. His pond'rous ſhield, large and *round*. *Milton*. 4. [*Rotundo ore*, Lat.] ſmooth, without defect in ſound. In his ſatyrs Horace is quick, *round* and pleaſant. *Peacham*. 5. Not broken. A *round* number near the truth. *Arbuthnot*. 6. Large, not inconſiderable. They ſet a *round* price upon your head. *Addiſon*. 7. Plain, clear, candid. *Round* dealing is the honour of man's nature. *Bacon*. 8. Quick, briſk. Sir Roger heard them upon a *round* trot. *Addiſon*. 9. Free without delicacy or reſerve, almoſt rough. The kings interpoſed in a *round* and princely manner. *Bacon*.

Round [*rond*, Fr.] 1. A ring or circle, a ſphere. It ſeems a perfect *round*. *Addiſon*. 2. Step of a ladder, rundle. The two or three firſt *rounds* of the ladder. *Government of the Tongue*. 3. The time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt; hence applied to a carouſal. To the king's pleaſure went the mirthful *round*. *Prior*. 4. A revolution, a courſe ending at the point where it began. The *aſs*'s round of vexatious changes. *L'Eſtrange*. 5. [*Ronde*, Fr.] a walk performed by a guard or officer to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

Round, *adv*. 1. Every way, on all ſides. The cities *round* about. *Geneſis*. 2. [*En rond, à la ronde*, Fr.] in a revolution. Some preachers run the ſame *round* from one end of the year to another. *Addiſon*. 3. Circularly. *Milton*. 4. Not in a direct line. *Pope*.

Round, *prep*. 1. On every ſide of. To officiate light *round* this opacous earth. *Milton*. 2. Circularly about.

To Round, *verb act*. [from the ſubſt. *rotundo*, Lat.] 1. To ſurround, to encircle. The many-colour'd iris *rounds* thine eyes. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To make circular or ſpherical. Worms with many feet which *round* themſelves into balls. *Bacon*. 3. To raiſe to a relief. The figures on our modern medals are raiſed and *rounded*. *Addiſon*. 4. To move about any thing. 5. To mould or form into ſmoothneſs. A quaint, terſe, florid ſtile *rounded* into periods. *Swift*.

To Round, *verb neut*. 1. To grow round in form. The queen your mother *rounds* apace. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To go rounds. They keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton*.

To Round *in the Ear* [ꞃunian, Sax. to mutter, runen, Ger. whence Chaucer writes it better *roun*] to whiſper. One of Kalender's ſervants *rounded* in his ear. *Sidney*.

Rou'ndabout, *adj*. [This word is uſed as an adjective, though it is only an adverb united to a ſubſtantive, by a colloquial licence which ought not to have been admitted into books. *Johnſon*] 1. Ample, extenſive. For want of having large, ſound *roundabout* ſenſe. *Locke*. 2. Indirect, looſe. Paraphraſe is a *roundabout* way of tranſlating. *Felton*.

Rou'ndel, Rou'ndelay, or Rou'ndeau, *ſubſt*. [*rondelet*, Fr. *redondella*, Sp.] 1. A ſong beginning and ending with the ſame ſentence, or one that turns back again to the firſt verſe, and then goes round. 2. A rondeau; ſee Rondeau. Sike a *roundle* never heard I none. *Spenſer*. To hear thy rhimes and *roundelays*. *Spenſer*. 3. [*Rondelle*, Fr.] a round form. Nymphs did dance their *roundelays*. *Howel*.

Rou'ndelay, or Rou'ndo; a ſhepherd's ſong; or, as it were, a ſong ſung in a round by a company, where each takes his turn.

Rou'nder [of *round*] circumference, incloſure. *Shakeſpeare*.

Round-*Heads* [in the time of the civil wars in England] a name given to thoſe of the parliament party, or puritans, who generally had their hair cut ſhort, and crop'd round. And drank confuſion to the *round-heads*. *Spectator*.

To Round *a Horſe* [in horſemanſhip] is a general expreſſion for all ſorts of manage upon rounds: ſo that to *round* a horſe upon a trot, gallop, or otherwiſe, is to make him carry his ſhoulders and his haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or ſmaller circle, without traverſing or bearing to a ſide.

Round-*Houſe* [of a pariſh] a priſon wherein to ſecure thoſe who are apprehended by the conſtable, &c. for committing diſorders in the night, and there kept till carried before a magiſtrate in the morning.

Round-*Houſe* [in a ſhip] is the uppermoſt room or cabin in the ſtern of a ſhip, where the maſter lies.

Round *In*, or Round *Aft* [a ſea phraſe] is to let riſe the main or foretack, &c. when the wind larges upon them, *i. e.* grows fairer.

Rou'nding, *part. act*. [of *round*] encompaſſing round. *Milton*.

Rou'ndly, *adv*. [of *round*] 1. In a round form. 2. Plainly, without reſerve, freely. Giving them *roundly* to underſtand. *Hooker*. 3. Briſkly, with ſpeed. And then it may go on *roundly*. *Locke*, 4. Completely, to the purpoſe, vigorouſly. And proceeded every way ſo *roundly* and ſeverely, as the nobility did much diſtaſte him. *Davies*.

Rou'ndness [of *round*] 1. A round form, circularity, ſphericity, cylindrical form. The *roundneſs* of the bubble. *Bacon*. 2. Smoothneſs. The whole period and compaſs of this ſpeech was delightſome for the *roundneſs*. *Spenſer*. 3. Openneſs, honeſty, vigorous meaſures; as, he acted in that affair with commendable *roundneſs*.

Rounds [in maſonry] are the fragments or broken pieces of ſtatues.

Rounds [a military term] a watch commanded by an officer, who in the night time walks round about the ramparts of a fortified place, or about the ſtreets of a garriſon, to ſee that the centinels do their duty, and to keep the town in good order.

Round *Splice* [with mariners] is when a rope's end is ſo let into another, that they ſhall be as firm as if they were but one rope.

Round *Top* [of a ſhip] is a round frame of boards, lying upon the croſs-trees, near the head of the maſt, where men may ſtand to furl and looſe the top ſails, &c.

Rount [in horſes] a fleſh-colour.

To Rouse, or To Rouze; *verb act*. [of aꞃıꞅan, Sax. of the ſame claſs of words with *raiſe* and *riſe*] 1. To raiſe, excite, or ſtir up to thought or action. To *rouſe* up a people the moſt phlegmatic. *Atterbury*. 2. To awake from ſleep. To *rouſe* the watchmen of the public weal. *Addiſon*. 3. To put into action. Bluſtring winds had *rous'd* the ſea. *Milton*. 4. To drive a beaſt from his laire. He couched as a lion, and as an old lion, who ſhall *rouſe* him up. *Geneſis*.

To Rouse, *verb neut*. 1. To be awaked from ſlumber or ſleep. Morpheus *rouſes* from his bed. *Pope*. 2. To be excited to thought or action. Night's black agents to their prey do *rouze*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Rouse, *ſubſt*. [ruſch, Ger. half drunk] a doſe of liquor rather too large. *Shakeſpeare*.

Rou'ser [of *rouſe*] one who rouſes.

Rou'sselet, Fr. a ſmall pear of a delicious taſte.

Rout [prob. of rhawd, or rhodio, Brit. a walk, *Baxter*; rot, Du. *Johnſon*] 1. A noiſy company of people, a mob, a rabble; a combuſtion, noiſe, trouble or diſturbance. Partaking in *routs* and unlawful aſſemblies. *Bacon*. 2. [*Deroute, route*, Fr.] diſcomfiture, confuſion of an army defeated or diſperſed. Diſpers'd in *rout*. *Daniel*. 3. [In a law ſenſe] an aſſembly or combination of three or more perſons going forcibly to commit an unlawful act; although they do not perform it; if it be done, it is a riot.

Rout [*route*, Fr.] a public road or highway, or courſe; eſpecially the way an army is to march.

Rout *of Wolves*, a company or herd of them.

To Rout, *verb act*. [*derouter*, Fr.] to put into confuſion by defeat, to diſperſe, to diſcomfit. Totally *routed* and defeated their whole army. *Clarendon*.

To Rout, *verb neut*. 1. To aſſemble in clamorous crowds. The meaner ſort *routed* together. *Bacon*. 2. [Either of ƿꞃotan, Sax. a root] to turn up the ground, or root up plants, as ſwine do.

Route, *ſubſt*. Fr. road, way. See Rout. Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take. *Gay*.

Row [of ꞃop or ꞃap, Sax. a ſtreet, *rue*, Fr. reye, Teut. reih, Germ.] a rank or order, a number of things ranged in a line. After them all dancing in a *row*. *Spenſer*.

To Row *a Boat*, *verb act*. [of ꞃopan, Sax.] to drive it along in the water by oars,

To Row, *verb neut*. to impel a veſſel in the water by oars. He ſaw them toiling in *rowing*. *St. Mark*.

Ro'wel [of *rouëlle*, Fr.] the prickles of a ſpur, that turn on an axis.

Ro'wel [with farriers] a roll of hair, a ſkain of ſilk or thread put into a wound or iſſue to hinder it from healing, and provoke a diſcharge.

Rowel [in a ſhip] is a round piece of wood or iron, wherein the whip goes, being made to turn about, that it may carry over the whip the eaſier from ſide to ſide.

To Ro'wel, *verb act*. to pierce through the ſkin and keep the wound open by a rowel.

Ro'wen, *ſubſt*. Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may ſprout into green. *Tuſſer*.

Rowen-*Hay*, latter hay.

Ro'wer [of *row*] one that rows or manages an oar.

Ro'wing [of cloths] is the ſmoothing them with a rowler.

To Rowne [ꞃunnian, Sax.] to whiſper. See To Round.

Ro'wland [Camden derives it of ꞃoꝺ, Sax. counſel, and land, *q. d.* a counſellor to his country; but Verſtegan of ruſt, Du. peace, and land, *q. d.* peace maker of his country] a proper name of men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

See this proverb in letter *O*, under *Oliver : Rowland*, viz. General Monk, or, as others explain it, King Charles the Second, who, ſome ſay (tho' not very beautiful himſelf, yet got very fine children) ludicrouſly called *Rowley*, alluding to a ſtallion of that name kept in the Meuſe, which, tho' ill ſavoured himſelf, yet got very fine colts; as it is reported the Lord Rocheſter told his Majeſty, when he aſk'd him the reaſon of that nick name. The common acceptation of this proverb, is, to give every man his deſerts; or, to return like for like. So the Lat. ſay; *Par peri retuli*. Ter. And the Fr. *A beau jour, beau retour*: Or, *Je lui bien rendu ſon change*. We ſay, likewiſe, to give *quid pro quo*.

To Rowse *In* [a ſea phraſe] ſignifies to hale or pull in.

Ro'wsing [with hunters] the putting up and driving of a hart from its reſting place. See Rouse.

Rowt, a company or number of wolves.

Ro'wty, over-rank or ſtrong, ſaid of corn or graſs: a provincial word.

Ro'yal, Fr. [*reale*, It. *reàl*, Sp. of *regalis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a king, kingly, becoming a king. The *royal* ſtock of David. *Milton*. 2. Noble, illuſtrious. How doth that *royal* merchant, good *Antonio*? *Shakeſpeare*.

Royal *Crown of England*, is cloſed by ſemicircles of gold, meeting at the monde or globe on which the croſs ſtands, and thoſe ſemicircles adorned with croſſes and flower *de luis*; the whole embelliſh'd with precious ſtones.

Royal *Army*, is an army marching with heavy cannon, capable of beſieging a ſtrong well fortified city.

Royal *Antler* [with hunters] the third branch of the horn of a hart or buck, which ſhoots out from the rear, or main horn, above the bezantler.

Royal *Aſſent*, the aſſent of the king to an act of parliament.

Royal *Fiſhes*, whales and ſturgeons, to which ſome add porpoiſes; which are the king's, by his prerogative, when caſt on ſhore.

Royal *Parapet* [in fortification] a breaſt-work raiſed on the edge of a rampart towards the country.

Royal *Society*, a body of perſons of eminent learning, inſtituted by King Charles II. for the promoting of natural knowledge.

Ro'yalist, one who is of the king or queen's party, or maintains their intereſt; a royal perſon.

To Ro'yalize, *verb act*. [of *royal*] to make royal. To *royalize* his blood, I ſpilt mine own. *Shakeſpeare*.

Ro'yally, *adv*. [of *royal*] in a royal, kingly manner. His body ſhall be *royally* interr'd. *Dryden*.

Ro'yalties, plur. of *royalty*; the royal rights or prerogatives of a king or queen; which the civilians reckon to be ſix in number; *viz*. the power of judicature, the power of life and death, of war and peace, of levying taxes; the goods that have no owners, as waifs, ſtrays, &c. and the coinage of money.

Ro'yalty [*regalitas*, Lat. *roialté, royauté*, Fr. *realtà*, It.] 1. Character or office of a king. If they had held their *royalties* by this title. *Locke*. 2. State of a king, royal dignity. And ſigh in *royalty* and grieve in ſtate. *Prior*. 3. Emblems of royalty.

To Ro'yne, *verb act*. [*rogner*, Fr.] to gnaw, to bite. *Spenſer*.

Ro'ynish, *adj*. [*rogneux*, Fr. mangy, paltry] ſorry, mean, rude. The *royniſh* clown. *Shakeſpeare*.

Ro'ysters, rude, roaring fellows. See Roister.

To Rouze *a Hart* [a hunting phraſe] is to raiſe him from his harbour. See Rouse.

To Rouze [in falconry] is ſaid of a hawk, when he lifts up and ſhakes himſelf.

Rub, *ſubſt*. [from the verb] 1. Colliſion, a let, hindrance, or impediment. Without any *rub* or interruption. *Swift*. 2. The act of rubbing. 3. Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl. 4. Difficulty, cauſe of uneaſineſs. To ſleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Ru'bstone, *ſubſt.* [of *rub* and *ſtone*] a ſtone to ſcour or ſharpen.

To Rub, *verb act.* [*rhubio*, Wel. Skinner derives it of reiben, Teut. and Ger. to wipe] 1. To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it, to ſcour. 2. To touch ſo as to have ſomething of that which touches left behind. Catholics *rub* their beads and ſmell his bones. *Addiſon.* 3. To move one body upon another. 4. To obſtruct by colliſion. 5. To poliſh, to retouch. To *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation. *South.* 6. To remove by friction. A forcible object will *rub* out the freſheſt colours at a ſtroke. *Collier.* 7. To touch hard. Now being hardly *rubb'd* upon, left both fear and ſhame. *Sidney.* 8. *To rub down*; to clean or curry a horſe. *Dryden.* 9. *To rub up*; to poliſh, to retouch.

To Rub, *verb neut.* 1. To be fretted, to make a friction. Becauſe indeed it *rubb'd* upon the ſore. *Dryden.* 2. To get through difficulties. Many a lawyer, when once hamper'd, *rub* off as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ru'bber [of *rub*] 1. One that rubs. 2. A rubbing-bruſh, or other inſtrument with which one rubs. 3. A coarſe file. The rough or coarſe file, if large, is called a *rubber*. *Moxon.* 4. [With gameſters] a conteſt, two games won in three.

Ru'bbage, or Ru'bbish [prob. *q. d.* rubbings off, or of ῥυπος, Gr. filth, or of *ripia*, Sp. *Rubbage* is not uſed] 1. The refuſe of building, as brick-bats, mortar, dirt, &c. The leaſt commotion lays the whole in *rubbiſh*. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. Confuſed, mingled maſs. Not to lie any longer in *rubbiſh* and confuſion. *Arbuthnot.* 3. Any thing worthleſs and vile.

Ru'bble *Stone*, *ſubſt.* Rubble ſtones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water. *Woodward.*

Rubeo'la [with phyſicians] a ſort of ſmall-pox or meaſles.

Rube'tum, Lat. a cloſe full of ruſhes or brambles; or a place where many ruſhes grow.

Ru'bia, Lat. [with botaniſts] goſlin-weed or clivers.

Rubia *Tinctorum*, Lat. [in botany] madder.

Ru'bia *Sylveſtris*, Lat. the herb woodroof.

Ru'bican *Colour* [of a horſe] is a bay, ſorrel, or black, with a light gray, or white upon the flanks, but ſo that this gray or white is not predominant there.

Ru'bicund, *adj.* [*rubicond*, Fr. of *rubicundus*, Lat,] ruddy, inclining to redneſs.

Rubic'undity [*rubicunditas*, Lat.] diſpoſition to redneſs.

Ru'bid, *adj.* [*rubidus*, Lat.] reddiſh, red.

Ru'bied, *adj.* [of *ruby*] tinctured of the colour of a ruby, red as a ruby. *Milton.*

Rubi'fic, *adj.* [of *ruber*, red, and *facio*, Lat. to make] making red. The ſeveral ſpecies of rays, as the *rubific*. *Grew.*

To Ru'bify, *verb act.* to make red. A phænigmus or *rubifying* medicine. *Brown.*

Rubi'ginous, *adj.* [*rubiginoſus*, *rubigo*, Lat.] ruſt, ruſty.

Ru'bigo, Lat. ruſt, the ruſtineſs of iron or braſs.

Rubigo [with botaniſts] mildew, a diſeaſe that happens to plants, and proceeds from a dewy moiſture, which falling upon them, and not being drawn up by the heat of the ſun, by its ſharpneſs, gnaws and corrupts the inward ſubſtance of plants.

Ru'brica, Lat. a marking-ſtone, ruddle, or red oker.

Rubrica [with phyſicians] a kind of ring-worm, or red tetter.

Ru'bricated [*rubricatus*, *rubrica*, Lat.] made of a red colour, ſmeared with red.

Ru'brick, *ſubſt.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, It. Sp. and Lat.] 1. Directions given in the liturgy, for the order and manner wherein the ſeveral parts of the office are to be performed; ſo called, becauſe formerly printed or written in red, the office itſelf being in black letters. Their tables or *rubricks* to inſtruct them. *Stillingfleet.* 2. [In the canon law] a title or article in the ancient law-books, ſo called, becauſe formerly written as the titles of the chapters in our ancient bibles are, in red letters. See Disquisitions, and Liturgy compared.

Rubrick, *adj*, red. *Newton.*

To Ru'brick, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to adorn with red.

Ru'briform, or Ru'biform [of *ruber*, red, or *ruby*, and *forma*, Lat. form] having the form of red. Of thoſe rays which paſs cloſe by the ſnow, the *rubiform* will be the leaſt refracted. *Newton.*

Ru'by [*rubis*, Fr. *rubime*, It. *rubi*, Sp. of *ruber*, Lat. red] the moſt valuable and hardeſt of precious ſtones, next to the diamond; and when perfectly beautiful, nothing inferior: It is of a red colour. Upon her head a dreſſing of pearl, diamonds and *rubies*. *Peacham.* 2. Redneſs. And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks. *Macbeth.* 3. Any thing red. 4. A blain, a carbuncle.

Ruby [in heraldry] being red, is uſed for gules, by thoſe who blazon the arms of the prime nobility by precious ſtones, inſtead of metals and colours.

Ruby, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] that is of a red colour. Their *ruby* lips. *Shakeſpeare.* See Amazons, and read there *Thermodon.*

To Ruckle, to make a ſort of ruffling noiſe, and wave in ſmall riſings as the ſea does.

Ructa'tion [with phyſicians] belching, a depraved motion of the ſtomach, cauſed by an effervеſcence there, whereby vapours and flatulent matter are ſent out of the mouth.

To Rud, *verb act.* [ꞃuꝺu, Sax. redneſs] to make red. Her cheeks like apples which the ſun had *rudded*. *Spenſer.*

Ru'dder [ꞃoꝺꝺor, Sax. roder, Su. roeder, roer, Du. ruder, H. Ger.] a piece of timber which is hung at the ſtern poſts of a ſhip, on hinges, and which being turned ſometimes one ſide to the water, and ſometimes to the other, turns or directs the veſſel this way or that. 2. Any thing that guides or governs the courſe.

Ru'dder, or Ri'dder, the wideſt ſort of ſieves for ſeparating corn from chaff.

Rudder-*Rope*, a rope let through the ſtern-poſt, and the head of the rudder; ſo that both ends may be ſpliced or faſtened together. The uſe of this rope is to ſave the rudder, if it ſhould be torn off from the irons by any accident.

Ru'dder-*Irons* [of a ſhip] the cheeks of that iron, whereof the pintle is part, which is faſtened and nailed down upon the rake of the rudder.

Ru'ddiness [of *ruddy*; ꞃuꝺuneꞅꞅe, Sax.] freſh colour.

Ru'ddle, a ſort of red chalk.

Ru'ddoc. 1. A ſort of bird. Of ſinging birds they have linnets and *ruddocs*. *Carew.* 2. A land toad.

Ru'ddy [of ꞃuꝺu, Sax. redneſs] 1. Of a pale red colour, freſh-coloured in complexion. Some *ruddy* colour'd, ſome of lighter green. *Dryden.* 2. Yellow. Uſed, if to be uſed at all, in poetry. A crown of *ruddy* gold. *Dryden.*

Rude, Fr. [*ruvido*, It. *rudo*, Sp. prob. of *rudis*, Lat. but Skinner ſays, rather of ꞃeꝺe, Sax. fiery] 1. Rough, coarſe, uncivil, ſavage, brutal. 2. Violent, turbulent, boiſterous. The *rude* agitation breaks it into foam. *Boyle.* 3. Harſh, inclement. 4. Ignorant, unpoliſh'd, raw, untaught. But *rude* in the poſſeſſion of arms. *Wotton.* 5. [*Rude*, Fr.] rugged, uneven, ſhapeleſs. To worſhip *rude* and unpoliſh'd ſtones. *Stillingfleet.* 6. Artleſs, inelegant. The original unblemiſh'd by my *rude* tranſlation. *Dryden.* 7. Such as may be done with ſtrength without art. *Rude* work well ſuited with a ruſtic mind. *Dryden.*

Ru'dely, *adv.* [of *rude*[1. In a rude manner, roughly. 2. Clowniſhly, coarſely, without nicety. I that am *rudely* ſtampt. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Unſkilfully; or rather, where the *compleat draught* and portraiture is not given. In this ſenſe it is moſt judiciouſly applied by,

So in the ſciences, tho' *rudely* taught,
We may attain, &c. Table of Cebes.

4. Violently, boiſterouſly.

Ru'deness [of ꞃeꝺneꞅꞅe, Sax. or *rudeſſe*, Fr. of *ruditas*, Lat.] 1. Unpoliſhedneſs, coarſeneſs of manners. 2. Ignorance, unſkilfulneſs. 3. Artleſneſs, inelegance, coarſeneſs. 4. Violence, boiſterouſneſs. The great ſwing and *rudeneſs* of his poize. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Storminеſs, rigour. The *rudeneſſes* of the ſeaſon. *Evelyn.*

Rude'nture [in architecture] the figure of a rope or ſtaff, ſometimes plain, and ſometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up.

Rude'ntured, *adj.* [in architecture] ſpoken of a pillar with flutings like a cable rope.

Ru'derary, *adj.* [*ruderarius*, Lat.] belonging to rubbiſh.

Rudera'tion, Lat. [in architecture] the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little ſtones.

Ru'desby, *ſubſt.* [of *rude*] an uncivil turbulent fellow: A low word, now little uſed. A mad-brain *rudeſby*, full of ſpleen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rudge-*Waſh'd Kerſey*, kerſey-cloth made of fleece-wooll, only waſh'd on the back of the ſheep.

Ru'diment [*ruaiment*, Fr. *rudimento*, It. *rudiménto*, Sp. of *rudimentum*, of *rudis*, Lat. ignorant] 1. The firſt element, principle or ground of any art or ſcience, ſo called, becauſe thoſe that firſt come to be inſtructed, are *rudes*, ſuppoſed to be altogether ignorant. 2. The firſt unſhapen beginning of any thing. Moſs is but the *rudiment* of a plant. *Bacon.*

Rudime'ntal, *adj.* [of *rudiment*] elemental, relating to firſt principles. See Academics, and read there, *Academus.*

Rue [rheyw, Brit. *ruë*, Fr. *ruda*, Sp. of *ruta*, It. and Lat.] the herb called the herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it.

To Rue, *verb act.* [rouwen, Du. reuen, H. Ger. hꞃeoꞅꞅian, or hꞃyꞅian, Sax.] To regret, to lament. Thou ſhalt *rue* this treaſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ru'eful, *adj.* [of *rue* and *full*] mournful, ſorrowful, woeful. The *rueful* ſtream. *Milton.*

Ru'efully, *adv.* [of *rueful*] ſadly, pitifully, mournfully, ſorrowfully. And very *ruefully* and frightfully look back. *More.*

Ru'efulness [of *rueful*] ſorrowfulneſs, mournfulneſs.

Ru'el *Bone*, the whirl-bone of the knee.

Rue'lle [of *rue*, Fr. a ſtreet] a little ſtreet. It is of late brought into uſe among us, to ſignify an alcove, or other genteel apartment, where ladies receive viſits either in bed or up; a circle, an aſſembly at a private houſe. The poet who flouriſh'd in the ſcene, is condemned in the *ruelle*. *Dryden.*

Ruff [ſome derive it of ruyffet, Du. to wrinkle] an old-faſhioned ornament worn on the neck, made of ſeveral rows of fine linen ſtiffened and plaited. See Ruffle. 2. [From the rough ſcales] a ſmall river fiſh, ſomewhat leſs than a perch. A *ruff* or pope is much like the pearch for ſhape, and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: He is an excellent fiſh, and of a pleaſant taſte. *Walton.* 3. A ſtate of roughneſs: obſolete. 4. New ſtate. This ſeems to be the meaning of this cant word. *Johnſon.* Princes in the *ruff* of all their glory have been taken down. *L'Eſtrange.* 5. A bird, which in fighting raiſes up its feathers like a double ruff.

To Ruff [with falconers] a hawk is ſaid to ruff, when ſhe hits the prey, but does not truſs it.

To Ruff [at cards] is to get the better of the game; alſo to trump a card not a trump.

Ru'ffian [rofuer, Dan. to pillage, *ruffien*, Fr. a bawd, *ruffiano*, It. *rufian*, Sp.] a brutal miſchievous fellow, a cut-throat, a robber, a deſperate villain, an aſſaſſine.

Ruffian, *adj.* brutal, ſavagely boiſterous. The *ruffian* rage. *Pope.*

To Ru'ffian, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to play the ruffian, to raiſe tumults: obſolete.

To Ru'ffle, *verb act.* [prob. of ruyffelen, Du. to wrinkle] 1. To diſorder, to make leſs ſmooth. Differing colours emerge and vaniſh upon the *ruffling* of the ſame piece of ſilk. *Boyle.* 2. To diſcompoſe, to put out of temper, to put into diſorder of mind. Our minds *ruffled* by the diſorder of the body. *Glanville.* 3. To put out of order, to ſurprize. 4. To throw diſorderly together. I *ruffl'd* up fallen leaves in heap. *Chapman.* 5. To lay or fold into ruffles or plaits. A ſmall ſkirt of fine *ruffled* linen. *Addiſon.*

To Ruffle, *verb neut.* 1. To grow rough or turbulent. A *ruffling* gale. *Dryden.* 2. To flutter, to be in looſe motion. *Ruffles* at ſpeed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.* 3. To be rough, to jar, to be in contention: Not uſed.

Ruffle, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A ſort of ornaments of linen or lace worn on the arms of women, and of men, &c. 2. Diſturbance, tumult. The conſequent *ruffle* or ſpecial commotion of the blood. *Watts.*

Rufter-*Hood* [with falconers] a hood to be worn by an hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn.

Rug, *ſubſt.* [prob. rugget, Su. rough, or of ꞃocc, Sax. rock, Teut. a coat or garment, of *rugoſus*, Lat.] 1. A coarſe nappy woollen. Clad in Iriſh *rug* or coarſe freeze. *Peacham.* 2. A coarſe ſhaggy coverlet for a mean bed. 3. A rough ſhaggy dog.

Ru'gby, a market town of Worceſterſhire, ſituated on the Avon, 76 miles from London.

Ru'geley, a market town of Staffordſhire, near the Trent, 126 miles from London.

Ru'gged [rugget, Su. hꞃuge, Sax. *rugoſus*, Lat.] 1. Rough, uneven. A tedious and *rugged* way. *Dryden.* 2. Not neat, not regular. His well-proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged. Shakeſpeare.* 3. Severe, rough, brutal. They neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, as *rugged*, and as unconcerned as ever. *South.* 4. Stormy, tempeſtuous, turbulent. The *rugged'ſt* hour that time and ſpite dare bring. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Harſh to the ear. That proſe is *rugged* and unharmonious. *Dryden.* 6. Croſs-grained, ſurly, diſcompoſed. Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Violent, rude, boiſterous. With *rugged* truncheon charg'd the knight. *Hudibras.* 8. Rough, ſhaggy. To chaſe the lion, boar, or *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*

Ru'ggedly, *adv.* [of *rugged*] in a rugged manner, rudely, roughly, ſeverely; as, he is *ruggedly* peeviſh.

Ru'ggedness [of *rugged*] 1. The ſtate or quality of being rugged; as, a man of great *ruggedneſs* of temper. 2. Roughneſs, unevenneſs. The *ruggedneſs* and unevenneſs of the roads. *Ray.*

Ru'gin, *ſubſt.* a nappy cloth. Wiping the ichor from it with a ſoft *rugin. Wiſeman.*

Ru'gine, *ſubſt.* Fr. a ſurgeon's raſp. Or raſp it with the *rugine. Sharp.*

Ru'gitus, Lat. [with phyſicians] an effervеſcence of chyle and excrements in the blood, whereby wind and ſeveral other motions excited in the guts, roll up and down the excrements, when there is no eaſy vent upwards or downwards.

Rugo'se, *adj.* [*rugoſus*, Lat.] full of wrinkles. The internal *rugoſe* coat of the inteſtine. *Wiſeman.*

Rugo'seness, or Rugo'sity [of *rugoſe*] roughneſs, fulneſs of wrinkles, plaits, or furrows, *&c.*

Ru'in [*ruine*, Fr. *rovina*, It. *ruina*, Lat.] 1. Fall or deſtruction of cities or buildings. 2. The remains of building demoliſhed. The place where once the very *ruins* lay. *Addiſon.* 3. Loſs of happineſs or fortune, deſtruction, overthrow. Thoſe whom God to *ruin* hath deſign'd. *Dryden.* 4. Miſchief, bane. Havock and ſpoil and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton.*

To Ru'in, *verb act.* [*ruiner*, Fr. *arruynàr*, Sp.] 1. To ſubvert, to demoliſh, to ſpoil or lay waſte. Our temple *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.* 2. To bring to ruin, to deſtroy, to undo, to deprive of felicity or fortune. Such a negligence as will certainly *ruin* us. *Watts.* 3. To bring to poverty. She would *ruin* me in ſilks. *Addiſon.*

To Ruin, *verb neut.* 1. To fall in ruins. Heaven *ruining* from heaven. *Milton.* 2. To run to ruin. Yet ſhall it *ruin* like the moths frail cell. *Sandys.* 3. To be impoveriſh'd, to be brought to miſery. If we are idle and diſturb the induſtrious in their buſineſs, we ſhall *ruin* the faſter. *Locke.*

To Ru'inate, *verb act.* [*ruinatum*, Lat. now obſolete] 1. To demoliſh, to ſubvert. I will not *ruinate* my father's houſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To reduce to meanneſs or miſery irrecoverable, to ruin or bring to ruin. Philip and Nabis were already *ruinated. Bacon.*

Ruina'tion, deſtruction, ruin, ſubverſion, overthrow: obſolete. In the ſudden *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *Camden.*

Ru'inous, *adj.* [*ruinoſus*, Lat. *ruineux*, Fr. *rovinoſo*, It. *ruinoſò*, Sp.] 1. Fallen to ruin, demoliſhed, ready to fall, going to wrack. When the foundation is *ruinous. Hayward.* 2. Michievous, baneful, deſtructive. That *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Swift.*

Ru'inously, *adv.* [of *ruinous*] 1. In a ruinous manner. 2. Miſchievouſly, deſtructively.

Ru'inousness [of *ruinous*] a ruinous ſtate.

To Rule, *verb act.* [*regler*, Fr. in the firſt ſenſe, *regir*, in the ſecond, *regolare*, It. likewiſe in the firſt ſenſe; *reglàr*, Sp. of *regulo*, Lat.] 1. To draw lines with a ruler. 2. To govern, to manage with power and authority. To *rule* mankind, and make the world obey. *Dryden.* 3. To manage in general. To take unto him the *ruling* of the affairs. 1 *Maccabees.* 4. To ſettle as with a rule. A *ruled* caſe with the ſchoolmen. *Atterbury.*

To Rule, *verb neut.* to have power or command. The power of *ruling* over me. *Locke.*

Rule [*regle*, Fr. *regolo* in ſome ſenſes, and *regola* in others; *regla*, Sp. of *regula*, Lat.] 1. A certain maxim, canon, or precept, to be obſerved in any art or ſcience, law, or principle to go by, in order to direct the thoughts or actions. A religion which contains the moſt exact *rules* for the government of our lives. *Tillotſon.* 2. A ſtatute or decree of a religious order. 3. Sway or ſupreme command, government. That form of *rule* eſtabliſhed by the law. *Addiſon.* 4. An inſtrument by which lines are drawn. A judicious artiſt will uſe his eye, but he will truſt only to his rule. *South.* 5. Regularity, propriety of behaviour.

Rule [in arithmetic] a method of reſolving queſtions relating to that art.

Rule *of Three*, or Rule *of Proportion* [in arithmetic] is ſo named, becauſe, by means of three numbers given, a fourth, unknown, is found, which has the ſame proportion to one of thoſe given numbers, as they have to one another. Hence it is called, the *rule of proportion*, and alſo, for its uſefulneſs, the *golden rule.*

Ru'ler [of *rule*] 1. Governor, one that has the ſupreme command. Some *rulers* grow proud. *Sidney.* 2. An inſtrument by which lines are drawn. To draw a ſtraight line between two points by the ſide of a *ruler. Moxon.*

Rum, *ſubſt.* 1. A country parſon: A cant word. A rabble of tenants and ruſty dull *rums. Swift.* 2. A ſpirit drawn from the ſugar cane.

Rumb, or Rhumb [in navigation] the courſe of a ſhip, *i. e.* the angle which ſhe makes in her ſailing with the meridian of the place ſhe is in; alſo one point of the mariner's compaſs, or 11 degrees and 1-4th, *viz.* the 32d part of the circumference of the horizon.

Rumb-*Line* [in navigation] a line deſcribed by the ſhip's motion on the ſurface of the ſea, ſteered by the compaſs, ſo as to make the ſame or equal angles with every meridian.

Complement of the Rumb [with navigators] is the angle made with any circle parallel to the equator, by the line of the ſhip's run or courſe.

To R'umble, *verb neut.* [rompelen, Ger. romelen, Du. *rombare*, It. *rimbomber*, Sp.] to make a hollow, hoarſe, continued noiſe. At the *rumbling* of his wheels. *Jeremiah.*

Ru'mbler [of *rumble*] the perſon or thing that rumbles.

Ru'men, Lat. 1. The cud of beaſts. 2. The herb ſorrel.

Ru'mford, a market town of Eſſex, 12 miles from London.

Ru'minant, *adj.* Fr. [*rumimans*, Lat.] 1. Chewing the cud. *Ruminant* creatures have a power of directing this periſtaltic motion. *Ray.* 2. Sometimes ſubſtantively uſed. Very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men. *Derham.*

Ruminant *Animals*, ſuch as chew the cud; as oxen, ſheep, deer, *&c.* See Reversion, and read, "*teſtimony*," and "κτιςρον."

Ruminant *Signs* [with aſtrologers] thoſe ſigns of the zodiac, that are repreſented by animals that chew the cud.

To Ru'minate, *verb neut.* [*ruminar*, Sp. *ruminer*, Fr. *ruminare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To chew the cud. Animals which *ruminate*, or chew the cud. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To weigh in mind; to ſtudy or think again and again. Thinking and *ruminating* upon the employment in which men of wit exerciſe themſelves. *Steele.*

To Ruminate, *verb act.* [*rumino*, Lat.] 1. To chew over again. 2. To muſe on, to meditate over and over. Mad with deſire, ſhe *ruminates* her ſin. *Dryden.*

Rumina'tion [*ruminatio*, Lat.] 1. The act or property of chewing the cud, *&c.* a natural motion of the ſtomach, *&c.* mutually relieving one another, by which means the food that was eaten haſtily at firſt, is conveyed back to the mouth again, and there chewed and ſwallowed down a ſecond time, to the great advantage of the creature. 2. Meditation, reflection. Retiring, full of *rumination* ſad. *Thomſon.*

To Ru'mmage, *verb act.* [*remuer*, Fr. to remove, or roumen, Teut. to empty, ranmen, Ger. to empty. *Skinner*] to ſearch, to plunder, to evacuate, particularly on board of ſhips; to remove goods or luggage from one place to another; eſpecially to clear the ſhip's hold of any goods or lading, in order to their being handſomely ſtowed. Our greedy ſeamen *rummage* every hold. *Dryden.*

To Rummage, *verb neut.* [in a figurative ſenſe] to rake into, or to ſearch narrowly into places. I have oft *rummaged* for old books in Little Britain. *Swift.*

Ru'mmer [roemer, Du. roemer, L. Ger. a glaſs] a broad-mouthed large drinking veſſel. Imperial Rhine beſtowed the generous *rummer. J. Philips.*

Ru'mney *New*, a borrough town of Kent, 73 miles from London. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and therefore ſends two members to parliament.

Ru'mour [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumore*, It. *rumor*, Lat.] flying or popular report, bruit, common talk. This *rumour* of him went forth. *St. Luke.*

To Rumour, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. *rumorem ſpargo*, Lat.] to tell abroad, to bruit. *Rumour* it abroad. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ru'moured, *part. paſſ.* [of *rumour*] generally talked of.

Ru'mourer [of *rumour*] a reporter or ſpreader of news. Go ſee this *rumourer* whipt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rump [rumpe, Dan. rumpff, Ger.] 1. The tail-piece or end of the back-bone. *Rumps* of beef. *King.* 2. Eſpecially of a bird, ox, ſheep, *&c.* 3. The buttocks. Aroint the witch! the *rump* fed ronyon cries. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ru'mple [rompel, Du. ꞃumpelle, Sax.] a creaſe or fold in a garment, made by tumbling and towzing, or by being preſſed, a pucker, a rude plait.

To R'umple, *verb act.* [rompelen, Du.] to contract into inequalities or wrinkles, to cruſh together out of ſhape. For fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift.*

Ru'msey, a market town of Hampſhire, on the river Teſe, or Teſt, 78 miles from London.

To Run, *irr. verb act.* Ran, Run, *irreg. imp.* [rand, Dan. ranne, Ger. ꞃunian, Sax. rinnan, Goth. rinna, Su. rinne, Dan. rennen, Du. and Ger.] 1. To move ſwiftly, to ply the legs ſo that both are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time. Their feet *run* to evil and make haſte. *Proverbs.* 2. To uſe the legs in motion. Till young children can *run* about. *Locke.* 3. To move in a hurry. The prieſt and people *run* about. *B. Johnſon.* 4. To paſs on the ſurface, not thro' the air. And the fire *ran* along upon the ground. *Ezekiel.* 5. To ruſh violently. To keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addiſon.* 6. To take a courſe at ſea. *Running* under the iſland Clauda. *Acts.* 7. To contend in a race. Truſted to *run* races. *Swift.* 8. To fly, not to ſtand. It is often followed by *away* in this ſenſe. The one *run away* before they were charged. *Bacon.* 9. To ſtream, to flow. Wainſcots will ſweat, ſo that they will almoſt *run* with water. *Bacon.* Seas that *ran* among them. *Addiſon.* 10. To be liquid, to be fluid. It will fix and *run* no more. *Bacon.* 11. To be fuſible, to melt. Suſſex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.* 12. To paſs, to proceed. The ſhort revolution of time we ſo ſwiftly *run* over here. *Locke.* 13. To go away, to vaniſh. As faſt as our time *runs*, we ſhould be very glad in moſt parts of our lives that it *run* much faſter. *Addiſon.* 14. To have a legal courſe, to be practiſed. Cuſtoms *run* only upon our goods imported or exported. *Child.* 15. To have a courſe in any direction. The generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it. *Locke.* 16. To paſs in thought or ſpeech. Virgil, in his firſt Georgic, has *run* into a ſet of precepts foreign to his ſubject. *Addiſon.* 17. To be mentioned curſorily or in few words. The whole *runs* on ſhort, like articles in an account. *Arbuthnot.* 18. To have a continual tenor of any kind. 19. To be buſied upon. Our minds *run* wholly on the good circumſtances. *Swift.* 20. To be popularly known. Names by which they *run* a great while. *Temple.* 21. To have reception, ſucceſs, or continuance. 22. To go on by ſucceſſion of parts. She ſaw with joy the line immortal *run. Pope.* 23. To proceed in a train of conduct. You ſhould *run* a certain courſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 24. To paſs into ſome change. To rend my heart with grief, and *run* diſtracted. *Addiſon.* 25. To paſs in general. And much danger to *run* thro'. *Swift.* 26. To proceed in a certain order. Relicks which *run* up as high as Daniel. *Addiſon.* 27. To be in force. The proceſs that *runneth* againſt him. *Bacon.* 28. To be generally received. What report *ran* of himſelf. *Knolles.* 29. To be carried on in any manner. The power of the clergy *runs* higher. *Ayliffe.* 30. To have a track or courſe. Mines where metalline veins *run. Boyle.* 31. To paſs progreſſively. They uſed for ever to *run* out in right lines. *Cheyne.* 32. To make a gradual progreſs, And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.* 33. To be predominant. This *run* in the head of a late writer. *Woodward.* 34. To tend in growth. A man's nature *runs* to herbs or weeds. *Bacon.* 35. To grow exuberantly. The ſoil of your family will dwindle into cits, or *run* into wits. *Tatler.* 37. To diſcharge pus or matter. Whether his fleſh *run* with his iſſue. *Leviticus.* 37. To become irregular, to change to ſomething wild. Many have *run* out of their wits for women. *Eſdras.* 38. To get by artifice or deceit. *Run* in truſt. *Swift.* 39. To fall by haſte, folly or paſſion into fault or misfortune. All thoſe miſtakes we *run* into. *Locke.*

Locke. 40. To fall to paſs. Near the borders they *run* into one another. *Watts.* 41. To have a general tendency. Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments. *Swift.* 42. To proceed as on a ground or principle. Upon that the apoſtle's argument *runs.* *Atterbury.* 43. To go on with violence. *Running* into all the methods of tyranny. *Swift.* 44. *To run after*; to ſearch for, to endeavour at, tho' out of the way. The mind *runs* after ſimilies. *Locke.* 45. *To run away with*; to hurry without conſent. Thoughts will not be directed with objects to purſue, but *run away with* a man in purſuit of thoſe ideas they have in view. 46. *To run in with*; to cloſe, to comply. Ramus *run in with* the firſt reformers of learning. *Baker.* 47. *To run on*; to be continued. If thro' our too much ſecurity, the ſame ſhould *run on.* *Hooker.* 48. *To run over*; to be ſo full as to overflow. His mouth *runs o'er* with unchew'd morſels. *Dryden.* 49. To be ſo much as to overflow. Milk, while it boils, or wine while it works, *run over* the veſſels. *Digby.* 50. *To run out*; to be at an end. A leaſe had *run out.* *Swift.* 51. *To run out*; to ſpread exuberantly. The zeal of love *runs out* into ſuckers. *Taylor.* 52. *To run out*; to expatiate. To *run out* into beautiful digreſſions. *Addiſon.* 53. *To run out*: to be waſted, to be exhauſted. The eſtate *runs out.* *Dryden.*

To **RUN**, *verb act.* 1. To pierce, to ſtab. He was *run* thro' the body. *Spectator.* 2. To force, to drive. This will *run* us into particulars. *Locke.* 3. To force into any way or form. Others, accuſtomed to retired ſpeculations, *run* natural philoſophy into metaphyſical notions. *Locke.* 4. To drive with violence. They *ran* the ſhip a-ground. *Acts.* 5. To melt. The pureſt gold muſt be *run* and waſhed. *Felton.* 6. To incur. He *runneth* two dangers. *Bacon.* 7. To venture, to hazard. And *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.* 8. To import or export without paying duty. A ſtrong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.* 9. To proſecute in thought. We can ſtill *run* it up to thoſe artleſs ages. *Burnet.* 10. To puſh. Some Engliſh ſpeakers *run* their hands into their pockets. *Addiſon.* 11. *To run down*; to chaſe to wearineſs. They *ran down* a ſtag. *L'Eſtrange.* 12. *To run down*; to cruſh, to overbear. A man overborn and *run down* by them. *South.* 13. *To run over*; to recount curſorily. I ſhall *run* them *over* ſlightly. *Ray.* 4. *To run over*; to conſider curſorily. If we *run over* the other nations of Europe. *Addiſon.* 15. *To run over*; to run through. Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleaſures. *South.*

RUN, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The act of running. And fetches a *run* at them. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. Courſe, motion. The *run* of humours is ſtayed. *Bacon.* 3. Flow, cadence. Any *run* of verſes to pleaſe the ear. *Broome.* 4. Courſe, proceſs. 5. Way of management, uncontrolled courſe. Our family muſt have their *run.* *Arbuthnot.* 6. Long reception, continued ſucceſs. To have a general *run* or long continuance. *Addiſon.* 7. Modiſh clamour. What a violent *run* there is among too many weak people againſt univerſity education. *Swift.* 8. *In*, or *At the long run*; in fine, at the end. *In the long run* of the diſeaſe. *Wiſeman.* 9. *Run of a Ship* [ſea term] is that part of her hull under water, which comes narrower by degrees from the floor timbers to the ſtern-poſt.

RU′NAGATE [of *run* and *gate*, or *renegado*, Sp. it is corrupted from the French *renegat*] 1. A fugitive, a rebel or apoſtate. The Jews, after they had crucified the ſon of God, became *runagates.* *Raleigh.* 2. One who runs away from his maſter, &c.

RU′NAWAY [of *run* and *away*] one that flies from danger, a fugitive. Thou *runaway*, thou coward; art thou fled. *Shakeſpeare.*

RU′NDLE, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round*] 1. A round or ſtop of a ladder. To conſider the ſeveral ſteps and *roundles* we are to aſcend by. *Duppa.* 2. Something put round an axis, a peritrochium. An axis or cylinder having a *roundle* about it, wherein are faſtened divers ſpokes. *Wilkins.* 3. [in heraldry] the figure of a round ball or bullet.

RU′NDLET [prob. *q. d.* of *runlet*, or *roundle*] a cloſe caſk for liquors, containing from three to twenty gallons. Set a *rundlet* of verjuice over-againſt the ſun in ſummer. *Bacon.*

RU′NE [ꞃune, Sax.] a water-courſe.

RUNG, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *ring.* See To RING.

RUNGS [of a ſhip] are the floor timbers or ground timbers that thwart the keel, and are bolted to it, and conſtitute her floor.

RUNG *Heads* [of a ſhip] the heads of the ground timbers, which are made a little bending, or where they begin to compaſs, and that direct the mould or ſweep of the futtocks and navel timbers.

RU′NIC *Language*, that of the Goths, Danes, and other ancient northern nations; but this is more frequently called *Sclavonic.* Some imagine it was called *Runic*, as being myſterious and ſcientific, like the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

RU′NNEL, *ſubſt.* [of *run*] 1. A ſmall brook, a rivulet. A little *runnel* near the place. *Fairfax.* 2. Pollard wool, ſo called from its running up apace.

RU′NNER [of *run*] 1. One that runs. 2. A racer. 3. A meſſenger. The *runners* of the poſt-office. *Swift.* 4. A ſhooting ſprig. In every root there will be one *runner.* *Mortimer.* 5. The upper ſtone of a mill. The mill goes much heavier, by the ſtone they call the *runner* being ſo large. *Mortimer.* 6. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

RUNNER [in a ſhip] a rope which belongs to the garnet and bolt-tackles, having a double block or pulley at one end and a hook at the other end, to hitch into any thing for hoiſting of goods into the ſhip.

To overhale the **RUNNER** [ſea phraſe] is to pull down that end that has the hook, that it may be hitched into the ſling.

RU′NNET, or **RE′NNET**, *ſubſt.* [ȝeꞃunnen, Sax. coagulated] the maw of a calf, or an acid juice found in the ſtomachs of calves, that have fed on nothing but milk; and are killed before the digeſtion be perfected; commonly uſed in turning milk, to be made into cheeſe curds. See RENNET.

RU′NNING *of Goods*, *part. act.* [of *run*, which ſee] a clandeſtine landing or bringing goods on ſhore without paying the legal cuſtom or duties for the ſame.

RU′NNION, *ſubſt.* [*rognant*, Fr. ſcrubbing] a paltry, ſcurvy wretch. You polecat, you *runnion.* *Shakeſpeare.*

RUNT, *ſubſt.* [*runte*, in the Teutonic dialects, ſignifies a bull or cow, and is uſed in contempt by us for ſmall cattle: as *kefyl*, the Welſh term for a horſe, is uſed for a worthleſs horſe] 1. A Scotch or Welch neat or cow of a ſmall ſize. 2. Any animal ſmall below the natural growth. This overgrown *runt* has ſtruck off his heels. *Addiſon.* 3. A dwarf or ſhort fellow.

RUNTS. 1. Canary birds above three years old. 2. A ſort of pigeons.

RUPEE′, or **ROUPI′E**, an Eaſt-Indian coin, in value about two ſhillings and three-pence ſterling.

RU′PTION [of *ruptum*, of *rupto*, Lat. to burſt] the act of breaking or burſting in any part of the body, the ſtate of being broken. Extravaſation of blood by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiſeman.*

RU′PTORY, *ſubſt.* a corroſive medicine, a cauſtic.

RU′PTURE, [Fr. in the ſecond ſenſe, *rotture*, It. *ruptura*, Lat.] 1. The act of burſting or breaking; rent, ſtate of being broken. A luteſtring will bear a hundred weight without *rupture.* *Arbuthnot.* 2. Breach of peace, treaty, friendſhip, falling out, open hoſtility. The parties that divide the common-wealth come to a *rupture.* *Swift.* 3. [In ſurgery] a burſtenneſs or buſt belly, a preternatural eruption of the gut, a hernia. The *rupture* of the groin or ſcrotum. *Sharpe.* 4. [With ſurgeons] a corroſive medicine or cauſtic.

To **RUPTURE**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to break, to burſt, to ſuffer diſruption. The veſſels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, abſorb the extravaſated blood. *Sharp.*

RUPTURE *Wort* [*herniaria*, Lat.] an herb.

RU′RAL, *adj.* Fr. [*ruralis*, of *rura*, Lat.] pertaining to the country, exiſting in the country, not in cities, ſuiting or reſembling the country. A *rural* fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

RU′RAL *Dean*, an eccleſiaſtical officer under the arch-deacon. Every dioceſe has in it one or more arch-deaconries, for the diſpatch of church affairs, and every arch-deaconry is divided into fewer or more *rural deanries*: the office of theſe deans, is, upon orders, to ſummon the clergy; to ſignify by letters the biſhop's pleaſure, &c.

RURI′COLIST [*ruricola*, Lat.] an huſbandman or inhabitant of the country.

RURI′GENOUS, *adj.* [*rurigena*, of *rura* and *gigne*, Lat.] born or dwelling in the country.

RURA′LITY, or **RU′RALNESS** [of *rural*] country-likeneſs, quality of being rural; clowniſhneſs.

RUSE, *ſubſt.* Fr. cunning, little trick, fraud. A French word, neither elegant nor neceſſary. The wiles and *ruſes* which theſe timid creatures uſe. *Ray*,

To **RUSH**, *verb neut.* [hꞃeoꞅan, Sax.] to enter or move into forcibly, to iſſue forth with violence or haſte.

To **RUSH** *in* [of in ꞃeꞅan, Sax.] to enter violently or haſtily.

RUSH, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] violent courſe. And with a violent *ruſh* ſevered him from the duke. *Wotton.*

RUSH [ꞃiꞅc, Sax.] 1. A plant. 2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs. John Bull's friendſhip is not worth a *ruſh.* *Arbuthnot.*

RUSH *Candle* [of *ruſh* and *candle*] a ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh, except one ſmall ſtripe of the rind which holds the pith together, and dipping it in oil or tallow.

RU′SHINESS [of *ruſhy*] ſtate of being full of ruſhes.

RU′SHING [hꞃyꞅca, Sax.] an irruption or haſty motion,

RU′SHY, *adj.* [from *ruſh*] 1. Abounding with ruſhes. In *ruſhy* grounds. *Mortimer.* 2. Made of ruſhes. The *ruſhy* lance. *Tickel.*

RUSK, *ſubſt.* hard bread for ſtores. Fruits, ſugar, and *ruſk.* *Raleigh.*

RU′SMA, *ſubſt.* a brown and light iron ſubſtance. With *ruſma* and half as much quick lime ſteeped in water, the Turkiſh women make their pſilothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*

RU′SSET, *adj.* [*rouſſet*, Fr. *roſſetto*, It. of *ruſſus*, Lat.] 1. That is of a dark brown colour, reddiſhly brown. The morn in *ruſſet* mantle clad. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Newton ſeems to uſe it for grey; but if the etymology be regarded, improperly. Encompaſſed with a dark grey or *ruſſet.* *Newton.* 3. Courſe, ruſty, home-ſpun. This ſenſe is much uſed in deſcriptions of the manners and dreſſes of the country, probably, becauſe it was formerly the colour of ruſtic dreſs. In ſome places the ruſtics ſtill dye cloaths ſpun at home with bark, which muſt make them ruſſet.

RU′SSET, *ſubſt.* country dreſs. See the adjective.

RUSSET, or **RU′SSETING** [*rouſſette*, Fr.] an apple or pear of ſeveral ſpecies, with a rough coat and of a brown colour.

To **RUST**, *verb act* [from the ſubſt. roeten, Du. roſte, Ger.] 1. To contract ruſt, to have the ſurface corroded. Our armours now may *ruſt.* *Dryden.* 2. To degenerate into idleneſs.

To **RUST**, *verb act.* 1. To make ruſty. The dew will *ruſt* them. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RUST [ꞃaꞅꞇ, ꞃuꞅꞇ, Sax. roſt, Su. ruſt, Dan. roeſt, Du. ruſt, Ger.] 1. A red cruſt that grows upon old iron. 2. The tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal. 3. Loſs of powers by indolence or inactivity. 4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

RU′STICAL, *adj.* [*ruſtique*, Fr. *ruſtico*, It. and Sp. of *ruſticus*, Lat.] 1. Country-like, clowniſh, unmannerly. 2. Rough, brutal, rude. A company of *ruſtical* villains full of ſweat. *Sidney*

RU′STICALLY, *adv.* [of *ruſtical*] clowniſhly, in a country-like manner, rudely. He keeps me *ruſtically* at home. *Shakeſpeare.*

RU′STICALNESS [of *ruſtical*] the quality of being ruſtical; rudeneſs, ſavageneſs.

To **RU′STICATE**, *verb neut.* [*ruſticor*, Lat.] to reſide in the country. Having *ruſticated* in your company too long. *Pope.*

To **RUSTICATE**, *verb act.* to baniſh into the country. I was ſent away, or, in the univerſity phraſe, *ruſticated* for ever. *Spectator.*

RU′STICATED [*ruſticatus*, Lat.] made or become clowniſh.

RUSTI′CITY, or **RU′STICALNESS** [*ruſticitas*, Lat. *ruſticité*, Fr. *ruſtichezza*, It. *ruſticidad*, Sp.] 1. Clowniſhneſs. 2. A rural appearance. 3. Qualities of one that lives in the country. 4. Simplicity, rudeneſs. The ſweetneſs and *ruſticity* of a paſtoral. *Addiſon.*

RU′STIC, *adj.* [of *ruſticus*, Lat.] 1. Rural, country-like. The very *ruſtic* people left their delights and profits. *Sidney.* 2. Rude, untaught. His *ruſtic* airs have grown up with him. *Watts.* 3. Brutal, ſavage. Some *ruſtic* wretch. *Pope.* 4. Artleſs, honeſt, ſimple; as, an honeſt *ruſtic* man. 5. Plain, unadorned. A *ruſtic* throne. *Pope.*

RUSTIC, *ſubſt.* a clown, a ſwain, an inhabitant of the country. Rude and inſolent as a wealthy *ruſtic.* *South.*

RUSTIC *Gods*, thoſe who preſided over agriculture; country deities.

RUSTIC [in architecture] a method of building in imitation of nature, rather than according to the rules of art, the columns are ſurrounded with frequent cinctures.

RUSTIC *Work* [in architecture] is where the ſtones of a building, inſtead of being ſmooth, are hatched and picked with the point of a hammer.

Rustic *Order* [in architecture] an order with ruſtic coins, ruſtic work, &c.

Ru'stiness [of *ruſty*; ꞃoꞅꞇıᵹneꞅꞅe, Sax.] the ſtate or quality of being ruſty.

To **Ru'stle**, *verb neut.* [hꞃuꞅꞇlan, Sax.] to make a low continued rattle.

Ru'stling [of hꞃıꞅꞇlan, Sax.] making a noiſe, as armour and new garments do.

Ru'sty, *adj.* [of *ruſt*; ꞃoꞅꞇıᵹ, Sax. rootig, Ger.] 1. Covered with ruſt. 2. Impaired by inactivity.

Ru'sy [*ruſé*, Fr.] full of ſtratagems and devices; ſubtle, crafty. A French word.

Ru'stre [in heraldry] is exactly the ſame ſquare figure as the *maſcle*, only the *ruſtre* is pierced round, whereas the *maſcle* is pierced ſquare.

To **Rut**, *verb neut.* [*ruit*, Fr. *Johnſon*. Some derive it of rotten, Du. but *Menagius* of *rugitus*, Lat. roaring, or of *ruendo*, Lat. ruſhing, *ſc.* into venery] to cry to come together, like deer.

Rut, *ſubſt.* Fr. the copulation of deer, wild boars, &c.

Rut [*rutaja*, It. *rota*, Lat. a wheel, *route*, Fr.] the mark or track of a wheel in the road.

Ro'ta, Lat. [in botany] rue, a plant well known.

Ru'thful [ꞃuðꝼul, Sax.] pitiful, compaſſionate.

Ru'thfully [of *ruthful*] pitifully, miſerably.

Ru'thfulness [ꞃuꞇhꝼulneꞅꞅe, Sax.] compaſſionateneſs.

Ruttle'r [*un vieux routier*, Fr.] an old beaten ſoldier.

Ru'tting [with hunters] ſignifies a hart or buck going to couple or ingender.

Ry, Brit. a ſhore, coaſt, or bank.

Ry'al, a Spaniſh coin, in value about ſix-pence three farthings, Engliſh money.

Ry'al, a piece of gold coin, which, in the time of king Henry VI. was current for 10*s.* under Henry VIII. for 11 *s.* 3*d.* and in queen Elizabeth's time for 15*s.*

Ryth [ꞃyꞇh, Brit.] a ford. See **Acheron**, and read, or rather of α priv.

S.

S ſ s, Roman; *S ſ s*, Italic, S ꞅ, Sax. 𝔖 ſ s, Old Engliſh; Σ σ ς, Greek, are the eighteenth letters in order of the alphabet; ס, the fifteenth, and ש, the twenty firſt of the Hebrew.

S, is loſt, and may be termed a liquid, in the words *iſle*, *iſland*, *viſcount*. S ſounds like *z* in *chaiſe*, *praiſe*, &c. and *z* like *ſ* in *raze*. A long *ſ* muſt never be placed at the end of a word, as *maintainſ*, nor a ſhort *s* in the middle of a word, as *conspires*.

SS, in the title-pages of books, often ſtand for *Socius*, Lat. a companion or member, or *Societatis*, Lat. of the company, as R. S. S. *Regiæ Societatis Socius*, *i. e.* a member of the royal ſociety.

S, among the ancients, was a numerical letter, and ſignified ſeven.

S̄, with a daſh over it [in phyſicians bills] is ſometimes a note of weight and meaſure, and ſignifies half a *Semis*, Lat. *i. e.* half what went before; ſometimes *Secundum*, Lat. according to; as, S. A. *Secundum Artem*, Lat. *i. e.* according to the rules of art.

S [in muſic books] ſtands for *Solo*, Ital. and is uſed in pieces of muſic of ſeveral parts, to intimate, that in ſuch places the voice or inſtrument performs alone.

S [in books of navigation] ſtands for South.

S is now generally uſed at the end of the 3d. perſ. ſing. of the preſ. tenſe of the verb, inſtead of *eth*; e. g. *loves*, inſtead of *loveth*.

S. N. is ſometimes uſed for *Salvator noſter*, Lat. *i. e.* our Saviour.

S. N. [in phyſical writings] is uſed to ſignify *Secundum Naturam*, i. e. according to nature.

S. S. S. is frequently put for *Stratum ſuper Stratum*, *i. e.* layer upon layer, and is uſed in ſpeaking of laying or packing up things.

Saba'oth [צבאות, Heb. *i. e.* hoſts or armies] as, the Lord God of *ſabaoth*, the Lord God of hoſts.

Saba'sia [σαβαζια, Gr.] nocturnal myſteries celebrated by the Greeks in honour of Jupiter Sabazius, into which all that were initiated had a golden ſerpent put in at their breaſts, and taken out at the lower part of their garments, in commemoration of Jupiter's raviſhing Proſerpina, in the form of a ſerpent.

Sa'batans, ſoldiers boots.

Saba'thians, a ſort of Chriſtian heretics, ſo named after one *Sabathius*, a Jew, and afterwards a biſhop in the 4th century, who held heterodox opinions.

Sabbata'rians, anabaptiſts, who obſerve the Saturday as a ſabbath, from a perſuaſion that it was never abrogated in the new teſtament. See **Sabbath**, and *Galat.* c. 4. v. 9, 10, 11, compared.

Sa'bbath [שבת, Heb. *i. e.* reſt] 1. The ſeventh day of the week, obſerved by the Jews, as a feſtival and day of reſt, in commemoration of God's reſting the ſeventh day, after the work of the creation. As one main end of the Jews being formed into a community, &c. was to ſupport the doctrine of the *one God*, *creator*, and *preſerver* of all things, no wonder they ſhould have one day out of ſeven appointed in commemoration of this moſt important truth, — I mean that *creation* was His work; a truth which loſt ground whereever *idolatry* took place: and by the way I do not recollect the leaſt hint in all *Homer's* writings, pointing this way, notwithſtanding the many *great* and *pompous* appellations which he gives to the *Supreme Being*. But after all, *Moſes* aſſigns a ſtill *further* end for this ſanctifying or ſetting apart *days*, *months*, and *years*, *viz.* to remind the Jews of their being a people *ſanctified* [or ſet apart] for God. And accordingly both Juſtin Martyr and Irenæus ſuppoſed no ſabbaths to have been obſerved before the *Moſaic* inſtitution. 2. Intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow, time of reſt. Or to break th' eternal *ſabbath* of his reſt. *Dryden*. See **Sabbatarians**.

Sabbath *Day's Journey* [among the Jews] a meaſure of 729 Engliſh paces and three feet; or of 2000 cubits, or 3648 feet: as this was but a ſhort ſtage, it explains *Mat.* c. 24. v. 20.

Sabba'tical, or **Sabba'tic** [*ſabbaticus*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to the ſabbath; reſembling the ſabbath.

Sabba'tical *Year* [with the ancient Jews] every ſeventh year, in which it was not lawful to till the ground; and then bond ſlaves were ſet at liberty. See **Jubilee**.

Sabbati'ne [in the colleges of Paris, in France] a theſis or diſputation on any part of logic or moral philoſophy.

Sabba'ticalness [of *ſabbatique*, Fr. or *ſabbaticus*, Lat. of שבת, Heb.] the being of the nature or quality of the ſabbath.

Sa'bbatism [*ſabbatiſmus*, Lat.] a time of reſt; a ſuperſtitiouſly rigid obſervance of the ſabbath-day. See *Heb.* c. 4. v. 9. vid. *Original*.

Sabe'llians, they who hold the doctrines of *Sabellius*, the Lybian; who flouriſhed about the middle of the 3d century, and maintained much the ſame notion in effect, with reference to the Trinity, which Noetus, and, after him, Praxeas had advanced, by making (as St. Athanaſius portrays their ſcheme) *one ſpirit* out of *three*. [See *Firſt* Cause and Dimeritæ compared] And as by ſo doing they confounded the ſecond, and third perſon with the First-Cause and supreme God of the *Univerſe*; hear what judgment Dionyſius, biſhop of Alexandria (and in him the church of Chriſt) in that century paſſed upon it. "A doctrine, ſays he, which contains much impiety and blasphemy, with reference to that God *who has the command* [or power] *over all*, even the Father of our Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*; and which contains alſo much *unbelief* with reference to his *only begotten Son*, and *firſt-born* of every creature, *viz.* that *Word* [or *Logos*] which became incarnate; and laſtly, αναισθησιαν, &c. *i. e* a downright *inſenſibility* [Valeſius renders it by the word *ſtupor*] with reference to the *Holy Spirit*" *Euſeb. Hiſtor. lib.* 7. *Ed. Rob. Steph.* p. 72. His meaning is (if I underſtand him aright) that it was bad enough to put God's *firſt production* upon a *level with him*; but to affirm as much of another perſon, whom *God produced by his Son*, implied an *abſence of thought*, for which this writer wanted a name. But St. Hilary ſpeaks out, when ſaying, "that to maintain the *Spirit* is unbegotten [or ſelf-exiſtent] *impiiſſimum eſt*, is an *impiety* of the *ſuperlative degree*." It could have been wiſhed the ſchoolmen and *Lateran* council had well conſidered theſe things, when reviving the foundation-principle of *Sabellius* under another name, and with that giving us a *new ſtandard* of orthodoxy, which was univerſally *exploded* in the primitive times. See Essence, Noetians, Praxeans, Paulianists, Marcellians, and Lateran *Council* compared.

Sabi'na, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb ſavin.

Sa'ble [*le ſebeline*, Fr.] a rich fur of a colour between black and brown.

Sable [in heraldry] ſignifies black. It is expreſſed in engraving by lines hatched a-croſs each other, as in Plate VII. Fig. 9. Of the virtues and qualities of the ſoul, it denotes ſimplicity, wiſdom, prudence, and honeſty; of the planets, Saturn; of the four elements, the earth; of metals, lead and iron; of precious ſtones, the diamond; of trees, the olive; of birds, the crow or raven; of the ages of men, the laſt.

Sablie're, Fr. 1. A ſand or gravel-pit. 2. [In carpentry] a piece of timber, as long as a beam, but not ſo thick.

Sa'bre [ſabel, Su. *ſciabala*, It.] a ſort of hanger, or ſcymetar; a broad ſword, thick at the back, and crooked, turning up towards the point.

Sa'bulous [*ſabuloſus*, Lat.] full of groſs ſand, gravelly or ſandy.

Sa'bulousness, or **Sabulo'sity** [*ſabuloſitas*, Lat.] ſandineſs, &c.

Sa'cea, feſtivals held by the Babylonians, &c. in honour of their god Anaitides.

Sacca'de [in the manage] a violent check the cavalier gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly; a correction uſed, when the horſe bears too heavy on the hand.

Sa'ccharine [of *ſaccharum*, Lat. ſugar] of the quality of ſugar.

Saccha'rum, Lat. ſugar, the juice of Indian canes or reeds, refined by boiling, and hardened by baking.

Saccharum [among the ancients] a kind of honey of a gummy ſubſtance, formerly found in ſome reeds.

Sa'cco *Beneditto*, a kind of linen garment of a yellow colour, with two croſſes on it, and painted over with devils and flames, worn by perſons condemned (by the Spaniſh inquiſition) to be burned, as they go to execution. See Inquisition, Celicoli, and Purgatorial *Fire*, compared with Servetists, Auto de fe, and *John*, c. 16. v. 2.

Adipoſi **Sa'ccula** [in anatomy] little cells or veſicles in the membrana adipoſa, wherein the fat of the body is contained.

Medicinales **Sa'cculi** [in pharmacy] bags of ingredients hung up in liquors in making diet drinks.

Sa'cculus, Lat. a little bag or purſe, a ſatchel.

Sa'cculus *Medicinalis*, Lat. [in medicine] a medicine applied to ſome pained part of the body, compoſed of herbs or drugs, incloſed in a linen bag.

Chyliferus, or *Roriferus* SA'CCULUS, Lat. [in anatomy] a paſſage which makes the beginning of the thoracic duct. It is ſeated under the cæliac artery and emulgent veins, between the kidneys and capſula atrabiliaris, upon the vertebra's of the loins; it is called the *common receptacle*, becauſe it promiſcuouſly receives the humours, called chyle and lympha.

SA'CCULUS *Cordis*, Lat. [in anatomy] the pericardium, the ſkin or bag that covers the heart.

SA'CCUS, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the gut rectum.

Ignis SA'CER, Lat. [in phyſic] *i. e.* the holy fire: an inflammation called *herpes exedens*.

Morbus SACER, Lat. [in phyſic] the holy diſeaſe, the falling ſickneſs or epilepſy, ſo named on an imagination that ſomething ſupernatural is concerned in its production or cure. See EPILEPSY.

Muſculus SACER, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing from the hind part of the os ſacrum, and running along under the longiſſimus dorſi. It aſſiſts in erecting the trunk.

SACERDO'TAL [*ſacerdotalis*, Lat.] prieſtly, pertaining to a prieſt, or prieſthood.

SA'CHEL [*ſacculus*, Lat.] a ſmall ſack or bag.

SA'CHEM [among the Weſt Indians] a great prince or ruler.

SA'CÆA, feſtivals held by the Babylonians, *&c.* in honour of their God Anaitides: They were in the eaſt much the ſame as the *Saturnalia* were at Rome, a feaſt for ſlaves, and one of the ceremonies of it was to chuſe a priſoner condemned to death, and to allow him all the pleaſures and gratifications he could wiſh before he was carried to execution.

SACK [ſach, C. Brit. ꞅac, Sax. ſâck, Su. ſæcke, Dan. ſack, Du. and Ger. *ſac*, Fr. *ſacco*, It. *ſaco*, Sp. *ſaccus*, Lat. σακκος, Gr. of שק, Heb.] 1. A bag. 2. The meaſure of four buſhels. 3. A woman's looſe robe. 4. [From the ſecond ſenſe of the verb] taking of a town, pillage, plunder. The *ſack* of Troy, which he by promiſe owes. *Dryden.* 5. [ꞅec, Sax.] a wine called Canary, brought from the Canary iſlands. 6. [Of cotton] a quantity, from one hundred weight and a half, to four hundred weight. 7. [Of wool] contains 26 ſtone, and each ſtone 14 pound.

To SACK. 1. [From the firſt ſenſe of the noun] to put into bags. 2. [*Saccager*, Fr. *ſaccheggiare*, It. *ſaqueàr*, Sp. σακκιζειν, Gr. *q. d.* to carry off the ſacks] to plunder or pillage, to lay waſte or deſtroy.

SA'CKBUT [*ſacabuche*, of *ſacar de bouche*, Sp. to fetch the breath from the bottom of the belly] a muſical inſtrument of the wind kind; being a ſort of trumpet, the different form of the common trumpet both in form and ſize.

SA'CKCLOTH [of *ſack* and *cloth*] cloth of which ſacks are made; coarſe cloth ſometimes worn by way of mortification.

SACKS *of Earth* [in military affairs] are for ſeveral uſes, as for making retrenchments in haſte; to be placed on parapets, or at the head of breaches, to repair them.

SA'CKER [from *ſack*] one that ſacks a town.

SA'CKFUL [of *ſack* and *full*] full to the top. Wood goes about with *ſackfuls* of droſs. *Swift.*

SACK-PO'SSET [of *ſack* and *poſſet*] a poſſet made of milk, ſack, and other ingredients.

SA'CRAFIELD *Rents*, certain ſmall rents paid by ſome tenants of the manor of Clinton, in Somerſetſhire, to the lord of the manor.

SA'CRAMENT [*ſacramentum*, Lat.] 1. A ſign of an holy thing, containing a divine myſtery, with ſome promiſe annexed to it; or an outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace. 2. An oath, any ceremony producing an obligation. 3. The euchariſt; or holy communion. See RITE.

SACRAME'NTAL [of *ſacrament*] of or pertaining to the ſacrament.

SACRAMENTA'LLY, *adv.* [of *ſacramental*] after the manner of a ſacrament.

SACRAMENTA'RIANS, a general name given to all ſuch as have held erroneous doctrines concerning the Lords ſupper, and by the Roman Catholics to the Proteſtants.

SACRAMENTA'RIUM, Lat. an ancient church-book, comprehending all the prayers and ceremonies practiſed at the celebration of the ſacraments.

SACRAME'NTUM, Lat. [in law] an oath, the common form of all inquiſitions made by a legal jury.

SACRAMENTUM *Altaris*, Lat. the ſacrament of the maſs, that which is called by the Proteſtants the Lord's ſupper.

SA'CRED [*ſacer*, Lat. *ſacré*, Fr. *ſacro*, It. and Sp.] 1. Holy, hallowed, that deſerves veneration. 2. That is not to be violated. 3. Dedicated, conſecrated. All his *ſacred* things. *Milton.*

SACRED *Writ*, the book of the holy ſcriptures, the Old and New Teſtament.

SA'CREDLY, *adv.* [from *ſacred*] holily, religiouſly, inviolably.

SA'CREDNESS [of *ſacer*, Lat. *ſainteté*, Fr. *ſanctitas*, Lat.] holineſs.

SACRI'FIC [*ſacrificus*, Lat.] employed in ſacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE [from *ſacrificor*, Lat.] capable of being offered in ſacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRIFICA'TOR [*ſacrificateur*, Fr. of *ſacrificor*, Lat.] a ſacrificer, one that offers ſacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRIFICA'TORY [from *ſacrificor*, Lat.] offering ſacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE, *verb act.* [*ſacrifier*, Fr. *ſacrificar*, Sp. of *ſacrifico*, Lat.] 1. To offer up in ſacrifice. 2. To devote or give one's ſelf up to. 3. To quit or leave a thing upon ſome conſideration. 4. To deſtroy, to kill..

To SACRIFICE, *verb neut.* to make offerings, to offer ſacrifice.

SA'CRIFICE, Fr. [*ſacrificio*, It. and Sp. *ſacrificum*, of *ſacra*, holy things, and *facio*, Lat. to perform] 1. An offering made to God on an altar by a regular miniſter. 2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated. Human *ſacrifice*. *Milton.* 3. Any thing deſtroyed or quitted for ſomething elſe.

SA'CRIFICER [of *ſacrifice*] one who offers ſacrifices. An old Roman *ſacrificer*. *Addiſon.*

SACRIFI'CIAL, *adj.* [from *ſacrifice*] performing ſacrifice, included in ſacrifice. *Sacrificial* rites. *Taylor.*

SA'CRILEGE, Fr. [*ſacrilegium*, Lat.] the crime of appropriating to himſelf what is devoted to religion; the crime of violating ſacred things.

SACRILE'GIOUS [*ſacrilege*, Fr. *ſacrilegio*, It. and Sp. of *ſacrilegus*, Lat.] of, pertaining to, or guilty of ſacrilege.

SACRILE'GIOUSLY, in a ſacrilegious manner.

SA'CRING, *part.* [This is a participle of the French verb *ſacer*; the verb is not uſed in Engliſh] conſecrating. The *ſacring* of the kings of France. *Temple.*

SACRILE'GIOUSNESS [of *ſacrilége*, Fr. of *ſacrilegium*, Lat.] ſacrilegious nature or quality, or the ſtealing of ſacred things.

SA'CRIST [*ſacriſtarius*, Lat.] a veſtry-keeper or ſexton.

SA'CRILEGE, Fr. [*ſacrilegio*, It. and Sp. of *ſacrilegium*, Lat.] the ſtealing of ſacred things, church-robbing; the crime of profaning ſacred things, or alienating them to laymen, or common uſes, what was given to pious uſes and religious perſons.

SACRI'STAN [*ſacriſtarius*, Lat. *ſacriſtain*, Fr. *ſagreſtano*, It.] a ſexton, a veſtrey-keeper.

SA'CRISTY, the veſtrey, the place where the veſſels and ornaments of the church were kept.

SACROLUMBA'RIS, or SACROLU'MBUS [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing from the ſuperior part of the os ſacrum, poſterior of the ilium, and tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the loins. This, with the ſerratus poſticus and triangularis, help to contract the ribs in reſpiration. See DORSI *Longiſſimus*.

Os SACRUM, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſacred bone, the lower extremity of the ſpina dorſi, being that whereon we ſit. It is the broadeſt of all the bones of the back, which bears up all the other vetebræ, ſomething reſembling a triangle in form.

SAD [prob. of ſat, Teut. of *ſatur*, Lat. full, *i. e* of grief] 1. Sorrowful, full of grief. *Sad* for their lots. *Pope.* 2. Gloomy, heavy, not chearful. See in her cell *ſad* Eloiſa ſpread. *Pope.* 3. Serious, not light, grave. A *ſad* and religious woman. *Bacon.* 4. Afflictive, calamitous. 5. Bad, inconvenient, vexatious: A word of burleſque complaint. 6. Dark coloured. 7. Heavy, weightily ponderous: obſolete. 8. Coheſive, not light, firm, cloſe. Chalky lands are naturally cold and *ſad*. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN. 1. To make ſad. 2. To make melancholy. 3. To make of a deep colour, to make heavy. 4. To make coheſive. Marl is binding and *ſaddening* of land. *Mortimer.*

SA'DDLE [ſadel, C. Brit. ꞅadl, Sax. ſaal or ſadel, Su. ſadell, C. Brit. ſadull, Iſl. ſedel, Alam. ſadel, Du. and L. Ger. ſattel, Ger. *ſelle*, Fr. *ſella*, It. *ſilla*, Sp. *ſella*, Lat.] a ſeat for a horſeman.

Set the SADDLE on the right horſe.

This proverb is ſometimes applied to *Laying the blame on thoſe who deſerve it*; which is its moſt general ſignification; but it is, however, ſometimes underſtood to imply *Laying the burden on thoſe who are beſt able to bear it.*

SADDLE [or Chine] of veniſon.

To SA'DDLE [of ſadel, Brit. or ꞅadlian, Sax. ſadelen, Du. ſatteln, H. Ger.] 1. To put on a ſaddle. 2. To embarraſs; as, *to ſaddle a cauſe.* 3. To furniſh; as, *to ſaddle a ſpit.*

SA'DDLE-BACKED [of *ſaddle* and *back*] having the back bent in form of a ſaddle.

SA'DLERS are a company of great antiquity; they were incorporated in the reign of king Edward I. and confirmed by ſeveral ſucceeding kings:

They conſiſt of a maſter, 3 wardens, 22 aſſiſtants, 65 on the livery, *&c.* Their livery fine is 10*l.*

Their arms are, *azure*, a chevron, between three ſaddles *or*. Their ſupporters two horſes *argent*, bridled *gules*, bitted of the ſecend. The motto, *Our truſt is in God.* Their hall is near the weſt end of Cheapſide.

SA'DDUCEES [ſo called, as ſome ſay, of צרוך, Heb. Sadok, their firſt founder; or, as others, of צרך, Heb. juſtice] a ſect among the Jews, eſteemed as deiſts or free thinkers.

SA'DDUCISM, the principles and doctrines of the Sadducees. They allowed no books of the ſcripture, but the five books of Moſes; they denied the being of angels and ſpirits, the immortality of the ſoul, and the reſurrection of the body.

SA'DLY. 1. Sorrily, pitifully, illy. 2. Sorrowfully, mournfully.

SA'DNESS. 1. Grief, melancholy. 2. Melancoly look. 3. Seriouſneſs, ſedate gravity.

SAFE, *adj.* [σῶος, Gr. *ſalvus*, Lat. *ſauve*, Fr. *ſalvo*, It. and Sp.] 1. Out of danger, ſecure. 2. Free from hurt. 3. Conferring ſecurity. I follow thee, *ſafe* guide, the path thou lead'ſt me. *Milton.* 4. Rendered incapable of doing miſchief. 5. Truſty, deſerving confidence.

SAFE, *ſubſt.* a veſſel, or ſort of cupboard, contrived with holes to let in air, to keep cold victuals in.

SAFE *Couduct* [*ſauve conduit*, Fr.] 1. A ſecurity or protection given by the king under the great ſeal, for a ſtranger's quiet coming in or going out of the realm. 2. Convoy, guard through an enemy's country.

SAFE-*Guard* [*ſauve garde*, Fr.] the protection which a prince, or other magiſtrate, gives to ſuch perſons who implore aid againſt oppreſſion or the violence of ſome perſon, for ſeeking his right by courſe of law.

SAFE-*Guard* [in war] a protection given by the prince, or his general, to ſome of the enemy's country, to ſecure them from being plundered and pillaged by his ſoldiers, or quartering them; alſo ſoldiers placed in in ſuch places for that purpoſe.

SAFE-*Guard*, a ſort of duſt gown, or upper riding garment, worn by women.

To SA'FEGUARD [from the noun] to guard, to protect. *Shakeſpeare.*

SAFE-*Pledge* [in law] a ſecurity given for a perſon's appearance at the day appointed.

SA'FELY. 1. Securely, without danger. 2. Without hurt.

SA'FENESS [of *ſauve*, Fr. ſafe] ſafety, ſecurity.

SA'FETY [from *ſafe*] 1. Freedom from danger. 2. Exemption from hurt. 3. Preſervation from hurt. 4. Cuſtody, ſecurity from eſcape.

SA'FFLOW, baſtard ſaffron.

SA'FFETA. See SO'FFETA.

SA'FFRON, *ſubſt.* [*ſafran*, Fr.] part of the flower of the crocus.

FA'FFRON *of Gold* [with chymiſts] a chymical preparation of gold, that being fired makes an exploſion like gun-powder, called alſo *aurum fulminans*.

SAFFRON *of Mars* [with chemiſts] ſaffron of ſteel, ſo called from its red colour.

SA'FFRON, *adj.* yellow, of the colour of ſaffron. And waved her *ſaffron* ſtreamers through the ſky. *Dryden.*

To SAG, *verb neut.* [of ꞅac, Sax. a bag] to hang as a bag on one ſide.

To SAG, *verb act.* to load, to burden.

SAGATHEE', a ſlight woollen ſtuff, being a kind of ratcen or ſerge ſometimes mixed with a little ſilk.

SAGA'CIOUS [*ſagaz*, Sp. *ſagace*, It. *ſagax*, Lat.] 1. Quick of apprehenſion,

henſion, ſubtle, ſhrewd. 2. Quick of ſcent. The *ſagacious* hou nds *Dryden.*

Saga′ciously [of *ſagacious*] 1. With quick ſcent. 2. Subtly, ſhrewdly.

Saga′ciousness, or Saga′city [*ſagacité*, Fr. *ſagacità*, It. *ſagacidàd*, Sp. *ſagacitas*, Lat.] 1. Sharpneſs of wit, quickneſs of apprehenſion, *&c.* 2. Quickneſs of ſcent.

Sagape′num [σαγαπηνον, Gr.] the gum of the plant fennel-giant.

Sa′gda, a kind of gem, about the ſize of a bean, of a leek-green colour, which attracts wood, as amber does ſtraws, a loadſtone iron, *&c.*

Sage. *adj.* Fr. [*ſagio*, It. *ſabio*, Sp.] prudent, wiſe, diſcreet conſidering.

Sage, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*ſagio*, It.] a wiſe, prudent, diſcreet man.

Sage [*ſalvia*, It. Sp. and Lat. *ſauge*, Fr.] a fragrant and wholeſome herb, a purifier of the blood, and comforter of the brain and nerves.

Sa′gely, *adv.* [of *ſage*] wiſely, prudently.

Sa′geness [*ſageſſe*, Fr. of *faggio*, It.] wiſdom, prudence, gravity.

Sagi′tta [in architecture] the key piece of an arch.

Sagitta, Lat. [with botaniſts] the upper part of any ſmall cyon, graft, or twig of a tree; alſo the herb adder's tongue.

Sagitta, Lat. [with aſtronomers] an arrow; a conſtellation in the heavens, conſiſting of eight ſtars.

Sagitta [in geometry] the verſed ſine of an arch; ſo called, becauſe ſtanding on the chord, it reſembles a dart.

Sagitta′lis *Sutura*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a ſuture or ſeam in the ſkull; ſo called from its reſemblance to an arrow in ſhape; it begins at the coronal ſuture, and ends at the lambdoidal.

Sagita′rius, one of the ſigns of the zodiac, which the ſun enters the 21ſt of November; its character is ♐.

Sagitta′ria [in botany] the herb water-archer or arrow-head.

Sagitti′ferous [*ſagittifer*, of *ſagitta*, an arrow, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing arrows, or a ſhaft of them.

Sa′go, a certain drug, a kind of eatable grain.

Sa′gum, a military garment, a ſort of caſſock covering the thighs, and ſuſtaining the ſword, worn by the Greeks, Romans and Gauls.

Sa′ick [*ſaica*, It.] a Turkiſh veſſel, proper for the carriage of merchandize.

Said, *pret.* and *part paſſ.* of *to ſay*. 1. Aforeſaid. 2. Declared, ſhewed.

To Sai′gner *a Moat* [in fortification] is to empty and draw out the water, by conveyances under ground, that it may be paſſed over the more eaſily, after they have laid hurdles or ruſhes on the mud that remains.

To Sail, *verb neut.* [ꞅeᵹlian, Sax. ſeyle, Dan. ſegla. Su. ʒeylen, Du. ſeegeln, Ger.] 1. To ſwim. 2. To paſs through the ſea in a ſhip, or veſſel, having ſails. 3. To ſwim. As little dolphins when they *ſail. Dryden.* 4. To paſs ſmoothly along. And *ſails* upon the boſom of the air. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Sail, *verb act.* 1. To paſs by means of ſails. 2. To fly through. Sublime ſhe *ſails* th'aerial ſpace. *Pope.*

Sail [ꞅeᵹl, Sax. ſeyhel, ſeyl, Du.] 1. The expanded ſheet that catches wind, and carries the ſhip thro' the water. 2. [In poetry] wings. 3. A ſhip, a veſſel. 4. A collective word denoting the number of ſhips; as, the fleet conſiſted of twenty *ſail*. 5. The vane of a windmill.

Main-Sail, that which belongs to the main-yard.

Fore-Top-Sail, that which belongs to the fore-top-maſt yard.

After-Sails, are thoſe of the main and miſſen-maſts, which ſerve to keep a ſhip to the wind.

Head-Sails, are thoſe that belong to the fore-maſt and bolt-ſprit, and are uſed to keep a ſhip from the wind, and flat her.

Sails [in falconry] the wings of a hawk.

Sai′lors, ſeamen employed in navigating ſhips.

Saim [*ſaime*, It.] lard.

Sai′nfoin, Fr. holy-graſs, meddick-fodder, trefoil.

Saint [*ſanctus*, Lat. *ſaint*, Fr. *ſanto*, It.] a holy or godly perſon, one eminent for piety and virtue.

To Saint, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to act with a ſhew of piety.

To Saint, *verb act.* to number among the ſaints.

Sai′nted, *adj.* [from *ſaint*] 1. Holy, pious, virtuous. 2. Ranked among the ſaints. 3. Sacred. Among th' enthroned gods on *ſainted* hills. *Milton.*

Saint-*John's-Wort*, the name of a plant uſed in phyſic.

Sai′ntlike [of *ſaint* and *like*] 1. Suiting a ſaint, becoming a ſaint. 2. Reſembling a ſaint.

Sai′ntly, *adj.* [from *ſaint*] like a ſaint, becoming a ſaint.

Sai′ntship [from *ſaint*] the qualities or character of a ſaint. *Pope.*

Sake [ꞅaca, Sax.] 1. Cauſe, end, purpoſe. 2. Account, regard to any perſon or thing.

Sa′ker [*ſacre*, Sp. *ſagro*, It. in falconry] a ſort of hawk.

Sa′ker [*ſacre*, Sp *ſagro*, It.] a ſort of great gun, of which there are three ſizes.

Saker *Extraordinary*, one which is four inches diameter at the bore, and 10 foot long; its load 5 lb. its ſhot 3 inches $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter, and its weight 7 pounds; its point blank ſhot is 363 paces.

Saker *Ordinary*, one that is three inches in diameter at the bore, and 9 foot long; its load 4 lb. its ſhot 3 inches $\frac{1}{4}$ diameter, its point blank ſhot 360 paces.

Saker, *leaſt ſize*, is 3 inches $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter at the bore, and 8 foot long; its load near 3 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$, its ſhot 4 lb. $\frac{3}{4}$, its diameter 3 inches, its point blank ſhot 350 paces.

Sakere′t [in falconry] the male of a ſaker hawk. This kind of hawks are eſteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon, but are differently to be managed.

Sal, Lat. ſalt.

Sal *Alkali* [of the herb called *kali* by the Arabians] an ingredient uſed in glaſs-making.

Sal *Armoniac*, or Sal *Ammoniac*, ſo called of αμμος, Gr. ſand, becauſe in ancient times digged up in lumps from under the ſands in Cyreniaca in Africa; but that which we now have is commonly made artificially in Egypt, *&c.*

Sal *Gemmæ*, Lat. a ſalt digged up for the moſt part in Poland, *&c.* and ſo named from its tranſparent and cryſtalline brightneſs.

Sal *Petræ*, Lat. ſalt-petre. See Nitre.

Sal *Polychreſtum*, Lat. [αλς πολυχρηστος. Gr. ſo called, as being good for many uſes] a preparation of ſalt-petre, made by burning equal parts of that with ſulphur, which deprives it of its volatile parts.

Sal *Prunellæ*, Lat. is ſalt-petre, which has had ſome of its volatile parts ſeparated from it, by burning a 30th part of its weight of flower of brimſtone, when the ſalt-petre has been melted in a crucible.

Sal *Volatile Oleoſum*, Lat. an aromatic volatile ſalt, of ſal armoniac, diſtilled with ſalt of tartar, and dulcified with ſpirits of wine, a proper quantity of ſome aromatic oil or eſſence, drawn from one or more ſweet-ſcented plants, being added to it.

Sala′cious [*ſalax*, Lat.] luſtful, lecherous, wanton.

Sala′ciously, *adv.* [of *ſalacious*] lecherouſly, luſtfully.

Sala′ciousness, or Sala′city [*ſalacitas*, Lat.] ſalacity, lechery, luſtfulneſs.

Sa′lad [*ſalade*, Fr.] a ſallet, a food of raw herbs.

Salad, a kind of head-piece or armour worn by light-horſe-men.

Salama′nder [*ſalamandre*, Fr. *ſalamandra*, Lat.] a ſpotted creature, ſomething reſembling a lizard in ſhape; commonly, but erroneouſly, ſuppoſed to breed and ſubſiſt in the hotteſt fire, and to quench it.

Salamander's *Hair*, or Salamander's *Wool*, a kind of aſbeſtos, or mineral flax.

Salama′ndrine [from *ſalamander*] reſembling a ſalamander.

Sa′lary [*ſalaire*, Fr. *ſalario*, It. and Sp. of *ſalarium*, Lat.] 1. Wages given to ſervants. 2. An annual penſion or allowance. 3. [In a law ſenſe] a conſideration or recompence made to a man for his pains and induſtry in the buſineſs of another man.

Sale [of ꞅellan, Sax.] 1. The act of ſelling. 2. Vent, market. 3. State of being venal, price. 4. Spenſer uſes it to ſignify a wicker baſket, perhaps from *ſallow*, in which fiſh are caught.

Sa′leable, that is fit to be ſold, vendible.

Sa′leableness, fitneſs for ſale.

Sa′leably, *adv.* [from *ſaleable*] in a ſaleable manner.

Sale′brous [*ſalebroſus*, Lat.] rough, uneven, craggy.

Sale′brity, or Sale′brousness [of *ſalebroſus*, Lat.] unevenneſs, roughneſs, craggineſs.

Sa′leswork [of *ſale* and *work*] work done for the ſaleſmen; work careleſly done.

Sa′lesmam [of ꞅale, Sax.] one who ſells clothes or any commodity.

Sa′liant *Angle* [in fortification] an angle which carries its point outwards from the body of the work.

Saliant [in heraldry] is when the right foot anſwers to the dexter corner of the eſcutcheon, and the hindermoſt foot to the ſiniſter baſe point of it, being, as it were, in a readineſs to ſpring forward.

Salia′ria [among the Romans] a ſolemnity held in March, in honour of Mars, whoſe prieſts, at the feaſt, danced with targets in their hands.

Salica′strum, Lat. a wild vine, running on willow-trees.

Sa′lient [*ſaliens*, Lat.] 1. Leaping, bounding, moving by leaps. 2. Beating, panting. A *ſalient* point, ſo firſt is call'd the heart. *Blackmore.* 3. Springing or ſhooting with a quick motion. The *ſalient* ſpout, far ſtreaming to the ſkies. *Pope.*

Sa′ligot, a plant, the water-caltrop, or water-nut.

Sali′i [among the Romans] prieſts of Mars, ſo called of *ſaliendo*, dancing, whereof there were 12 inſtituted by Numa, who upon a great plague in Rome, having implored the divine aſſiſtance, had a ſmall braſs buckler, called *ancile*, ſent him from heaven; he was adviſed by the nymph Egeria and the muſes, to keep it carefully, the fate of the empire depending upon it: he therefore made eleven more ſo very like, that they could not be diſtinguiſhed, which were delivered to the keeping of the 12 *ſalii*, prieſts choſen out of the nobleſt families, to be laid up in the temple of Mars; upon whoſe yearly feſtival, the firſt of March, they were carried about the city with much ſolemity, dancing, claſhing the bucklers, and ſinging hymns to the gods; they were anſwered by a chorus of virgins dreſt like themſelves, who were choſen to aſſiſt them upon that occaſion; the feſtival was ended with a ſumptuous feaſt.

Sali′ne, or Sali′nous [*ſalin*, Fr. *ſalo*, It. of *ſalinus*, Lat.] ſalt, briniſh.

Sali′neness, or Sali′nousness [of *ſalinoſus*, Lat.] ſaltneſs, or ſalt quality.

Sali′nitrous [of *ſal* and *nitron*] compounded with ſalt or ſalt-petre.

Sali′no *Sulphureous*, of a ſaline and ſulphureous quality.

Salino-sapona′ceous, of a compoſition of ſalt and ſoap, or ſomething of a ſopy quality.

Sa′lique *Law* [ſo called of the words *ſi aliquæ* often mentioned in it, or of the river *Sala*, near which the Franks antiently inhabited] an antient and fundamental law of the kingdom of France; as to the author of which it is diſputed; by virtue of which the crown of France cannot fall from the lance to the diſtaff, *i. e.* be inherited by a woman.

Sa′lisbury, the capital of Wiltſhire, ſituated at the conflux of the Bourne, Nadder, Willy and Avon, 83 miles from London. It is the ſee of a biſhop. (ſee the arms on Plate IX.) and ſends two members to parliament.

Sa′liva *Spittle*, Lat. a thin pellucid humour, ſeparated by the glands, about the mouth and fauces, and conveyed by proper ſalival ducts into the mouth, for ſeveral uſes.

Saliva′les *Ductus*, Lat. [in anatomy] the paſſages of the ſaliva.

Saliva′rious [*ſalivarius*, Lat.] like ſpittle.

To Sa′livate [*ſalivare*, Lat.] to gather or make ſpittle, to cauſe rheum to flow out of the mouth.

Saliva′tion, Fr. [*ſalivazione*, It of *ſalivatio*, Lat. with ſurgeons, *&c.*] a fluxing or drawing humours out of the mouth by ſalivating medicines, eſpecially ſuch as are preparations of mercury.

Saliva′tion [with phyſicians] a preternatural increaſe of ſpittle. See Ptyelism.

Sa′livous [from *ſaliva*] conſiſting of ſpittle, having the nature of ſpittle.

Sa′lix, Lat. the ſallow or willow-tree.

Sa′llet [*ſallade*, Fr.] a diſh of raw herbs, with vinegar, ſalt, *&c.*

Sa′lleance [from *ſally*] the act of iſſuing forth: A word not in uſe.

Sa′llow [*ſaule*, Fr. *ſalix*, Lat.] a kind of willow tree, or the goat's willow.

Sallow [of *ſaule*, Fr. foul, ſalo, Ger. black] ſickly, yellow.

Sa′llowness [of *ſallow*] yellowneſs, ſickly paleneſs.

Sa′lly. 1. An iſſuing out of the beſieged from their fort or town, and falling upon the beſiegers to cut them off, nail their cannon, hinder the progreſs of their approaches, deſtroy their works, *&c.* 2. Range, excurſion. 3. Flight, volatile or ſprightly exertion. *Sallies* of Wit.

Stillingfleet. 4. Levity, extravagant flight, frolic, wild gaiety. A *ſally* of youth. *Denham.*

To Sa'lly [*ſalire*, Lat. to leap, *ſc.* forth, *ſaillér*, Fr. *ſalir*, Sp.] to iſſue forth, to make an eruption.

To cut off a Sally [in war] is to get between thoſe that made it and the town.

Sally-*Port*, a door in the body of a fortified place, through which the ſally is made.

Salmagu'ndi, or Salmingu'ndin, a diſh made of cold turkey, anchovies. lemons, oil, and other ingredients.

Sa'lmon, Sp. [*ſaumon*, Fr. *ſermone*, It. of *ſalmo*, Lat.] a large fine fiſh.

Salmon-*Peel*, a fiſh much like to ſalmon, ſo plentiful in ſome rivers in Wales, that they are not much valued.

Salmon *Pipe*, an engine or device for catching ſalmon and other-like fiſh.

Salmon-*Seuſe.* the young fry of ſalmons.

Salmon-*Trout*, a young ſalmon.

Saloa'cid [*ſalſus* and *acidus*, Lat.] having a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and ſourneſs.

Saloo'n [*ſalon*, Fr. in architecture] a ſtate room for the reception of ambaſſadors, and other great viſitors. A very lofty ſpacious hall, vaulted at top, and ſometimes having two ſtories or ranges of windows; a grand room in the middle of a building, or head of a gallery, *&c.* All the modern northern people name, what we call hall (in every ſignification) ſael, ſale, or ſahl, in different dialects.

Sa'lpicon [in cookery] a kind of ragoo or farce made of gammon, capon's livers, fat pullets, muſhrooms, and truffles, to put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, mutton, *&c.*

Salsamenta'rious [*ſalſamentarius*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to ſalt things.

Salpe'trous, of or pertaining to, or of the quality of ſalt-petre.

Salpro'tic. See Pulvis Fulminans.

Sa'lsifie, the plant called goat's beard.

Salsu'ginous [of *ſalſugo*, Lat.] ſaltiſh, ſomewhat ſalt.

Salt, *ſubſt.* [ꞅealꞇ, Sax. ſalt, Su. and Dan. ſout, Du. ſolt, O. and L. Ger. ſaltz, H. Ger. *ſel*, Fr. *ſale*, It. *ſal*, Lat.] 1. The third of the five chemical principles, the firſt of thoſe that chemiſts call hypoſtatical; it being an active ſubſtance, and ſaid to give conſiſtence to all bodies, and to preſerve them from corruption; and alſo to occaſion all the variety of taſtes, and is of three kinds. 2. Taſte, ſmack. We have ſome *ſalt* of our youth in us. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Wit, merriment.

Eſſential Salt, is a ſalt drawn from the juice of plants by cryſtallization.

Fixed Salt [in chemiſtry] is made by calcining or reducing the matter to aſhes, and then boiling it in a good quantity of water, and afterwards ſtraining the liquor, and evaporating all the moiſture; which being done, the ſalt will remain in a dry form at the bottom of the veſſel.

Salt *of Glaſs*, is the ſcum which is ſeparated from the matter, before it is vitrified or turned into glaſs.

Salt *of Tartar* [in chemiſtry] is made either by pulverizing that which remains of it in the retort, after the diſtillation of it, or elſe by calcining bruiſed tartar, wrapped up in a paper, till it turns white.

Volatile Salt [with chemiſts] is that which is principally drawn from the bodies or parts of living creatures, and from ſome fermented and putrified parts of plants.

Salt, *adj.* 1. Having the taſte of ſalt; as, *ſalt-fiſh.* 2. Impregnated with ſalt. A leap into the *ſalt* waters very often gives a new motion to the ſpirits. *Addiſon.* 3. Abounding with ſalt. 4. [*Salax*, Lat.] lecherous, ſalacious.

To Salt [ſouten, Du. ſolten, O. and L. Ger. ſaltzen, H. Ger. *ſeller*, Fr. *ſalar*, Sp. *ſalire*, Lat.] to ſeaſon or pickle with ſalt.

Salt-pan, or Salt-pit [of *ſalt* and *pan*, or *pit*] a pit, or place where ſalt is got.

Salt-petre. See Nitre.

Salta'tion [*ſaltatio*, Lat.] 1. A dancing or leaping. 2. Beat, palpitation. *Wiſeman.*

Sa'ltcat, a large lump of ſalt, made in a particular manner at the ſalterns.

Sa'ltcellar [of *ſalt* and *cellar*] a ſmall veſſel for holding ſalt on the table.

Sa'lter. 1. One who ſells or trades in ſalt or ſalt-fiſh. 2. One who ſalts.

Sa'ltern, a ſalt-work, a place where ſalt is made.

Sa'lters, were incorporated by king Henry VIII. They conſiſt of a maſter, 3 wardens, 28 aſſiſtants, 140 on the livery, beſides yeomanry. The armorial enſigns are; per chevron *azure* and *gules*, three covered ſalts *or*, ſprinkling ſalt proper. On a helmet and torſe, iſſuing out of a cloud *argent*, a ſiniſter arm proper, holding a ſalt as the former. Supporters two otters *argent*, plattee gorg'd with ducal coronets, thereto a chain affix'd and reflected over their loins *or*. The motto, *Sal ſapit omnia.* Their hall is in Swithin's Lane.

Sa'ltfleet, a market-town of Lincolnſhire, 138 miles from London.

Saltinba'nco, It. a mountebank.

Salti're [in heraldry] is an ordinary that conſiſts of a four-fold line, two of which are drawn from the dexter-chief towards the ſiniſter-baſe corners, and the other from the ſiniſter-chief towards the dexter-baſe points, meeting about the middle by couples in acute angles.

Sa'ltish [from *ſalt*] ſomething ſalt.

Salti'shness, having a ſaltiſh reliſh.

Sa'ltness [from *ſalt*] taſte of ſalt.

Salts [*ſaltus*, Lat.] the leaping or prancing of a horſe.

Sa'lt-silver, an antient cuſtomary payment of one penny at the feſtival of St. Martin, made by ſeveral tenants to their lord, to be excuſed from the ſervice of carrying their lord's ſalt from market to his larder.

Sa'ltuary [*ſaltuarius*, Lat.] a foreſter.

Saltuo'se [*ſaltuoſus*, Lat.] full of foreſts or woods.

Sa'ltus [in law] high or tall wood, in diſtinction from coppice or under-wood.

Sa'ltz, or Sultz [with chemiſts] a pickle made of ſalt, diſſolved by the coldneſs or moiſture of a cellar.

Sa'lvable [from *ſalvo*, Lat.] poſſible to be ſaved.

Sa'lvableness [of *ſalvus*, Lat. ſafe] capableneſs of being ſaved.

Salvabi'lity [of *ſalvus*, Lat.] in a condition to be ſaved; a poſſibility of being ſaved.

Sa'lva *Gardia* [in law] a ſecurity given by the king to a ſtranger, who is afraid of being uſed in a violent manner by ſome of his ſubjects, for ſeeking his right by a courſe of law.

Sa'lvage [*ſauvage*, Fr.] a recompence allowed to ſuch perſons as have aſſiſted in ſaving merchandizes, ſhips, *&c.* from periſhing by wrecks, or by pyrates, or enemies.

Salvati'lla [of *ſalus*, Lat. health] a famous branch of the cephalic vein, paſſing over the *metacarpus*, between the ring-finger and the little finger: ſo called, becauſe it has been a received opinion, that the opening that vein was a cure for melancholy.

Salva'tion [*ſalvazione*, It. *ſalvaciòn*, Sp. of *ſalvatio*, Lat.] a being ſaved and admitted to a ſtate of everlaſting happineſs.

Sa'lvatory [*ſalvatorium*, Lat.] 1. A place where any thing is preſerved. 2. A ſurgeon's box, with partitions for holding ſeveral ſort of ſalves, ointments, balſams, *&c.*

Salu'brious [*ſalubre*, Fr. and It. of *ſaluber*, Lat.] wholeſome, healthful.

Salu'brity [*ſalubritas*, Lat. *ſalubrité*, Fr. *ſalubrità*, It.] wholeſomeneſs, healthfulneſs.

To Salve [*ſauver*, Fr. of *ſalvare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To cure with medicines, to ſave or preſerve. 2. To make up a buſineſs, ſo as to come off well, to accommodate a difference. 3. [From *ſalve*, Lat.] to ſalute; obſolete.

Salve [ꞅealꝼ, Sax. ſilfwa, Su. ſalve, Du. ſalbe, Ger.] 1. An unguent or medecinal compoſition for plaiſters, *&c.* 2. Help, remedy. Hath the doctrine of meekneſs any *ſalve* for me? *Hammond.*

Salve, Lat. God ſave you, I wiſh you health.

Salvedi'ction, Lat. a wiſhing health to others.

Sa'lver [of *ſauver*, Fr. to ſave] 1. One who has ſaved a ſhip or its merchandizes. 2. A piece of wrought plate to ſet glaſſes of wine, cups of liquor, *&c.* on.

Sa'lvia [in botany] the herb ſage, ſo called from its ſalutiferous quality.

Sa'lvo [from *ſalvo jure*, Lat. a form uſed in granting any thing] an exception, a come off.

Sa'lutariness, wholeſomeneſs, healthfulneſs.

Sa'lutary [*ſalutaire*, Fr. of *ſalutarius*, Lat.] healthful, wholeſome, ſafe, advantageous to health.

Salutary *Diſeaſes* [with phyſicians] ſuch as are not only curable, but leave the conſtitution in better ſtate than before.

Saluta'tion, Fr. [*ſalutazione*, It. *ſalutaciòn*, Sp. of *ſalutatio*, Lat.] a ſaluting, a greeting; the formal act of ſhewing reſpect or civility, either in words, or geſture of the body.

Salutato'res, i. e. *ſaluters*, a ſect of enthuſiaſts or of impoſters in Spain, of the order of St. Catharine, who pretended to the cure of many diſtempers. by touching or only breathing upon the patient. See Brandeum and Eunomians, compared.

To Salu'te [*ſaluër*, Fr. *ſaludar*, Sp. of *ſaluto*, Lat.] 1. To greet, to hail. 2. To kiſs. 3. To pleaſe, to qualify.

Salu'te [*ſalut*, Fr. *ſaluto*, It.] 1. An outward mark of civility, as a bow, a greeting. 2. A kiſs. 3. [In military affairs] a diſcharge of cannon, or ſmall arms, in reſpect and honour to ſome perſon of quality.

A Salute *to Princes, Generals,* &c. is performed by bowing the colours down to the ground at their feet.

Saluti'ferous [of *ſalutifer*, Lat.] bringing health, healthy.

Sa'mbucus, Lat. [in botany] the elder tree.

Sambucus, an antient muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, and reſembling a flute.

Same [perhaps of ꞅame, Sax. together, ſamme, Dan. ſamma, Goth. ſam, Celt.] 1. Identical, not another. 2. That which was mentioned before.

Sa'meness [of ꞅame and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] indenty, not different.

Sa'mian *Earth*, a medicinal earth, brought from Samos in Aſia.

Sa'mlet, a young ſalmon.

Samosete'nians [ſo called of Samoſetenus, biſhop of Antioch] an antient ſect of *anti-trinitarians.*

Sa'mphire, or Sa'mpire [Minſhew ſuppoſes it to be derived of *St. Pierre*, Fr. *q. d.* St. Peter's herb] a plant which generally grows upon rocky cliffs in the ſea.

Sa'mplar, or Sa'mpler [*exemplare*, Lat.] a pattern or model; alſo a piece of canvas, on which girls learn to mark, or work letters and figures, with a needle.

Sa'mple [*exemplare*, or *exemplum*, Lat.] ſome part of a commodity, given as a pattern, to ſhew the quality or condition of it.

To Sa'mple, to ſhow ſomething ſimilar. *Ainſworth.*

Sampsae'ians, a ſect, neither properly Jews, Chriſtians, nor Gentiles: they allow of one God, and are ſtaunch unitarians.

Sampsu'chinon [*σαμψυχινον*, Gr.] an ointment wherein marjoram is the chief ingredient.

Sa'mpsuchum [*σαμψυχον*, of *ψαιειν ψυχην*, Gr. healing the mind] ſweet marjoram.

Sa'nable [*ſanabile*, It. of *ſanabilis*, Lat.] curable, that may be healed or cured.

Sa'nableness [of *ſanabilis*, Lat.] capableneſs of being healed.

Sana'tion [*ſanatio*, Lat.] the act of curing.

Sa'native [*ſanativo*, It. of *ſanare*, Lat.] of a healing quality.

Sa'nativeness [of *ſanare*, Lat.] an healing quality.

Sa'nce *Bell* [q. d. *ſaint's-bell*, or the *ſanctus-bell*, formerly rung, when the prieſt ſaid, *ſanctus, ſanctus, dominus, deus ſabaoth*] a little bell in church-ſteeples.

Sanctifica'tion [*ſantificazione*, It. *ſanctification*, Sp. of *ſantificatio*, Lat.] 1. A hollowing or making holy and ſeparate to God. 2. The ſtate of being free from the dominion of ſin.

To Sa'nctify [*ſanctifier*, Fr. *ſantificare*, It. *ſanctificàr*, Sp. of *ſanctifico*, Lat.] 1. To free from the power of ſin. 2. To make holy. 3. To free from guilt. 4. To ſecure from violation.

Sancti'loquent [*ſanctiloquus*, Lat.] ſpeaking of divine things.

Sancti'monious [*ſanctimonius*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to holineſs.

Sanctimo'niousness, or Sa'nctimony [*ſantimonia*, It. *ſanctimonia*, Lat.] holineſs, devoutneſs.

Sa'nction, Fr. [of *ſanctio*, Lat.] 1. A decreeing, enacting or eſtabliſhing any decree or ordinance; alſo the decree or ordinance itſelf:

the authority given to any judicial degree or act, whereby it becomes legal or current. 2. A law, a decree ratified; improper.

SA'NTITUDE [from *ſanctus*, Lat.] holineſs, goodneſs.

SA'NCTITY [*ſaintété*, Fr. *ſantità*, It. *ſantidad*, Sp. [of *ſanctitas*, Lat.] 1. Holineſs. 2. Goodneſs, purity, godlineſs. 3. Saint, holy being. About him all the *ſanctities* of heaven. *Milton*.

To SANCTUARISE [from *ſanctuary*] to ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges. *Shakeſpeare*.

SA'NCTUA'RY [*ſanctuarie*, Fr. *ſantuario*, It. and Sp. of *ſanctuarium*, Lat.] 1. A holy place, holy ground; properly the *penetralia*, or moſt retired and aweful part of a temple. 2. A place of protection, a ſacred aſylum. 3. Shelter, protection. In antient times, it was a place privileged by the prince, for the ſafeguard of the lives of men, who were capital offenders. Traitors, murderers, &c. were protected in theſe ſanctuaries, if they acknowledged their fault in forty days, and conſented to baniſhment; but after forty days no man might relieve them. Of theſe ſanctuaries, there were many in England.

SA'NCTUM *Sanctorum*, Lat. *i. e.* the holy of holies.

SAND [ſand, Sax.] 1. A fine hard gravelly earth. 2. Barren country covered with ſand. The Lybian *ſands*. *Milton*.

SA'NDAL [*ſandale*, Fr. *ſandalo*, It. *ſandalia*, *ſandalium*, Lat.] a ſort of ſlipper or ſhoe for the foot, conſiſting of a ſole, with a hollow at one end to embrace the ancle.

SANDAL, a kind of wood brought from India.

SA'NDARAC. 1. A mineral of a bright red colour, not much unlike red arſenic. 2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree.

SA'NDBACH, a market-town of Cheſhire, 153 miles from London.

SAND-*Bags*, are bags containing about a cubical foot of earth; they are uſed for raiſing parapets in haſte, or to repair what is beaten down; they are of uſe when the ground is rocky, and affords no earth to carry on their approaches, becauſe they can be eaſily brought from far off, and removed at will. The ſmaller ſand-bags hold about half a cubical foot of earth, and ſerve to be placed upon the ſuperior talus of the parapet, to cover thoſe that are behind, who fire through the embraſures or intervals which are left betwixt them.

SAND-*Blind*, purblind, or near-ſighted.

SA'NDED, *adj.* [from *ſand*] 1. Covered with ſand, barren. 2. Marked ſmall ſpots, variegated with duſky or blackiſh ſpecks.

SA'ND-EELS, eels which lie in the ſand.

SAND-*Heat* [with chemiſts] one of their heats conſiſting of hot ſand, wherein herbs, flowers, &c. are infus'd in a cucurbit, in order to a digeſtion.

SA'NDERLING, the name of a ſea-bird.

SA'NDERS, a precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three ſorts, red, yellow, and white.

SA'NDEVER [*ſuin de verre*, Fr. *i. e.* the greaſe of glaſs] the droſs of glaſs, or the ſcum that ariſes from the aſhes of the herb kali.

SA'ND-*Gavel* [in Redly in Glouceſterſhire] a duty paid to the lord of the manor, by his tenants, for liberty to dig up ſand for their uſe.

SA'NDISH, ſomewhat ſandy, or like ſand.

SA'NDSTONE [of *ſand* and *ſtone*] a ſtone of a looſe and friable texture, that eaſily crumbles into ſand.

SA'NDLING, a ſea-fiſh.

SA'NDWICH, a town of Kent, 70 miles from London; it is one of the Cinque-Ports, gives title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Montague, and ſends two members to Parliament, ſtiled barons of the Cinque-ports.

SA'NDY [from *ſand*] 1. Abounding with ſand. 2. Conſiſting of ſand, unſolid.

SA'NDYX, 1. A red or purple colour, made of ceruſ and ruddle burnt together. 2. Red arſenic. 3. A ſhrub bearing a flower of a ſcarlet colour.

SANE [*ſanus*, Lat.] ſound, whole in his ſenſes or right mind.

SANG. See To SING.

SA'NGIAC, a governor of a city or country in the Turkiſh dominions, next in dignity to a *Beglerbeg*.

SANGUI'FEROUS [of *ſanguis*, blood, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] conveying blood. *Derham*.

SANGUIFICA'TION [with phyſicians] the converſion or turning of chyle into blood.

SA'NGUIFIER [from *ſanguis*, blood, and *facio*, Lat. to make] producer of blood. *Floyer*.

To SA'NGUIFY [*ſanguificare*, Lat.] to make blood.

SANGUI'FLUOUS [*ſanguifluus*, Lat.] flowing with blood.

SA'NGUINARINESS, blood thriſtineſs, cruelty.

SA'NGUINARY, *adj.* [*ſanguinaire*, Fr. of *ſanguinarius*, Lat.] that delights in ſhedding blood, blood-thirſty, cruel.

SA'NGUINE, *adj.* [*ſanguin*, Fr. *ſanguigno*, It. *ſanguino*, Sp. of *ſanguineus*, Lat.] 1. Full, or abounding with blood. 2. A being of a complexion, where that humour is predominant. 3. Warm, ardent, confident.

SA'NGUINE, *ſubſt.* blood-colour; obſolete.

SANGUINE *Stone*, a blood-ſtone; a kind of jaſper, brought from New-Spain, of a dark brown colour, marked with ſpots of a blood-red, uſed for ſtopping blood.

SANGUINE [in heraldry] is expreſſed in engraving by lines hatched croſs one another diagonally, both dexter and ſiniſter, as in Plate XII. Fig. 14.

SANGUI'NESS, or SANGUI'NITY. 1. Nearneſs of blood. 2. Deſcent. 3. Sanguineneſs of complexion, humour, &c.

SANGUI'NEOUS [*ſanguineus*, Lat. *ſanguin*, Fr.] 1. Conſtituting blood. 2. Abounding with blood.

SA'NGUIS. See BLOOD.

SANGUIS *Draconis*, Lat. i. e. dragon's-blood, the gum of the dragon-tree.

SA'NHEDRIN, Heb. [of συνεδριον, Gr.] the ſupreme council among the antient Jews, or the court of judicature of their republic, wherein were diſpatched all the great affairs both of their religion and policy. This conſiſted of the high-prieſt, and ſeventy ſeniors or elders. See PRESBYTERIANS and BISHOP, compared.

SA'NICLE [*ſanicula*, Lat.] the herb ſelf-heal.

SA'NIES, Lat. [in phyſic] a thin, ſerous matter iſſuing out of wounds and ulcers.

SANIO'DES, or SANIDO'DES [of σανιδος, gen. of σανις, Gr. a table] a diſeaſe when the breaſt is ſtraitened and flattened like a table.

SA'NIOUS, *adj.* [from *ſanies*, Lat.] running a thin ſerous matter, not a well-digeſted pus.

SA'NITY [*ſanitas*, Lat.] ſoundneſs of mind.

SANK, the preterite of ſink. See To SINK.

SANS, *without*; as, *ſans ceremonie*, Fr. i. e. without ceremony or complement; not in uſe.

SA'NTALUM, Lat. a hard, heavy, odoriferous, medicinal wood brought from the Eaſt-Indies; the wood of the tree ſaunders.

SANTE'RNA, Lat. artificial borax, or gold ſodder.

SANTO'NICA, Lat. [with botaniſts] a ſort of wormwood.

SANTONICA [ſo called of the Santoons in France] a kind of wormwood..

SAP [ſæpe, Sax. ſaft, Su. ſap, Du. ſafft, Ger. *ſeve*, Fr.] 1. The juice of trees, which, riſing up from the root, runs to the ends of the branches, and ſerves for their nouriſhment; alſo the ſofteſt and whiteſt part of timber. 2. [*Sape*, Fr.] a digging with pick-axes, ſhovels, and other ſuch tools at the foot of a wall, or any building, to undermine and overthrow it.

To SAP, *verb act.* [*ſapper*, Fr. *zappare*, It.] to undermine, to ſubvert by digging.

To SAP, *verb neut.* to proceed by way of mine, to proceed inviſibly.

SA'PA [in medicine] an old form, like *rob*, which is a juice boiled up to ſome conſiſtence, as that of grapes eſpecially.

SAPHÆ'NA, Arab. [or of σαφης, Gr. eaſy to be ſeen] the crural vein, a vein which deſcends under the ſkin of the thigh and leg, and turns toward, the upper part of the foot, where its ſends forth ſeveral branches.

SAPHA'TUM [with ſurgeons] a dry ſcurf on the head.

SA'PHYR [in heraldry] is uſed, by thoſe that blazon coat-armour by precious ſtones, for azure.

SA'PID [*ſapidus*, Lat.] reliſhing, ſavoury, palatable.

SA'PIDNESS, or SAPI'DITY [of *ſapidus*, Lat.] ſavourineſs, taſtefulneſs.

SA'PIENCE [*ſapientia*, Lat.] wiſdom, knowledge.

SA'PIENT, *adj.* [*ſapiens*, Lat.] wiſe, ſage. *Milton*.

Dentes SAPIE'NTÆ, teeth, ſo called, becauſe they do not appear till perſons are come to years of diſcretion.

SAPIE'NTEL, an epithet uſed of certain books of ſcripture, calculated for our inſtruction and improvement, in prudence or moral wiſdom, as Proverbs, Canticles, Eccleſiaſtes, Eccleſiaſticus, the Pſalms, and book of Job.

SAPIENTI'POTENT [*ſapientipotens*, Lat.] mighty in wiſdom.

SA'PLESS [of ſæpleſ, Sax.] 1. Without ſap. 2. Dry, old, huſky.

SA'PLESSNESS, the having no ſap, wanting ſap.

SA'PLING, a young tree full of ſap.

SAPONA'CEOUS [of *ſapa*, Lat. ſope] ſoapy, like or pertaining to ſoap.

SAPONA'RIA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb ſoap-wort.

SAPOSA'PIENTIÆ, Lat. [with chemiſts] *i. e.* the ſoap of wiſdom, *i. e.* common ſalt.

SA'POR, Lat. taſte, the power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate.

SAPORI'FIC [of *ſaporificus*, of *ſapor*, flavour, and *facio*, Lat. to make] cauſing ſavour, reliſh or taſte.

SAPORIFIC *Particles* [in phyſics] are ſuch, as by their action on the tongue, occaſion that ſenſe we call ſavour or taſte.

SAPORI'FICNESS [of *ſaporificus*, Lat.] a taſte cauſing quality.

SA'POROUS [*ſaporus*, Lat.] ſavoury, reliſhing.

SA'POROUS *Bodies* [in phyſics] are ſuch as are capable of yielding ſome kind of taſte, when touched with the tongue.

SA'PPHIC [in poetry] a kind of Greek and Latin verſe, ſo called of Sappho, a famous poeteſs of Mytelene, the inventreſs of it, conſiſting of eleven ſyllables, or five feet, of which the firſt, fourth and fifth are troches, the ſecond a ſpondee, and the third a dactyl; as, *ſedibus gaudens variis doliſque*.

SA'PPHIRE [*ſapphirus*, Lat. σαπφειρος, Gr.] a gem or precious ſtone, of a beautiful azure, or ſky-blue colour, tranſparent and glittering, with golden ſparkles.

SAPPHIRE [in heraldry] the blue colour in the coats of noblemen, anſwering to the Jupiter in the coats of ſovereign princes, and azure in thoſe of the gentry.

SAPPHIRE *Rubies*, are certain precious ſtones between blue and red, which in effect are nothing but rubies, whoſe colour is not perfectly formed.

SAPPHI'RINE [*ſapphirinus*, Lat.] made of ſapphire, reſembling ſapphire.

SA'PPINESS [ſæpiȝneſſe, Sax.] the having ſap.

SAPPING [of *ſaper*, Lat.] undermining.

SAPPING [in military art] a working under-ground to gain the deſcent of a ditch, counterſcarp, &c. and the attacking of a place. It is performed by digging a deep ditch, deſcending by ſteps from top to bottom under a corridor, carrying it as far as the bottom of the ditch, when that is dry, or the ſurface of the water, when wet.

SA'PPY [ſapiȝ, Sax.] 1. Abounding with ſap. 2. Young, not firm, weak.

SA'RABAND [*ſarabande*, Fr.] a muſical compoſition always in tripletime, and is in reality no more than a minuet, the motions of which are ſlow and ſerious.

SA'RABAND [*ſarabande*, Fr. *ſarabanda*, It. and Sp.] a dance to the ſame meaſure which uſually terminates when the hand riſes, whereby it is diſtinguiſhed from a courant, which uſually ends when the hand that beats time fall; and is otherwiſe much the ſame as a minuet

SA'RACEN, or SARACE'NOIA, Lat. [with botaniſts] a ſort of birthworth.

SA'RCASM [*ſarcaſme*, Fr. *ſarcaſmo*, It. of *ſarcaſmus*, Lat. σαρκασμος, Gr.] a biting or nipping jeſt, a bitter ſcoff, a taunt, or a keen irony. *Heſychius* explains it partly by the word *irony*, and partly by a *laughter* mixt with bitterneſs.

SARCA'STICAL [from *ſarcaſm*] ſcoffing, biting, ſatirical, done by way of ſarcaſm.

SARCA'STICALLY, *adv.* [from *ſarcaſtical*] in a biting, ſatirical manner.

SARCA'STICALNESS [of *ſarcaſmicus*, Lat. of σαρκασμος, Gr] ſcoffingneſs, ſatiricalneſs.

SA'RCEL [with falconers] the pinion of a hawk's wing.

SA'RCENET [*ſaracinetto*, It. prob. *q. d.* Saracen's ſilk] a ſort of thin ſilk for women's hoods, &c.

SA'RCLING *Time* [of *ſarcler*, Fr. to rake or weed] the time when huſbandmen weed the corn.

SA'RCOCE'LE [σαρκοκηλη, of σαρξ, fleſh, and κηλη, Gr. a tumour] a rupture or fleſhy excreſcence, riſing about the teſticle, or inner membrane of the ſcrotum.

SARCOCOL'LA [of σαρξ and πολλα, Gr. glue] a gum oozing out of a thorny tree in Perſia or India.

SA'RCOEPIPLOOCELE [of σαρξ, επιπλοον and κηλη, Gr.] a carneous, omental, or fleſhy rupture.

SARCO'LOGY [σαρκολογια, Gr.] a diſcourſe on the fleſh, or the ſoft parts of a human body.

SA'RCOMA [σαρκωμα, Gr.] a fleſhy excreſcence, or lump growing in any part of the body, eſpecially in the noſtrils.

SARCOM'PHALUM [σαρκομφαλον, of σαρξ, fleſh, and ομφαλος Gr. the navel] a fleſhy excreſcence, or bunching out in the navel.

SARCOPHA'GOUS [of σαρξ, fleſh, and φαγω, Gr. to eat] devouring fleſh.

SARCOPHAGUS, or SARCOPHA'GUM [σαρκοφαγος, of σαρξ and φαγω, Gr. to eat] a tomb-ſtone or coffin, made of a ſtone, ſo called, becauſe it would conſume a dead body in 40 days, and therefore the antients laid in them thoſe bodies they had not a mind to burn.

SA'RCOSIS [σαρκωσις, Gr.] the faculty of breeding fleſh.

SARCO'TICS [σαρκοτικα, Gr.] remedies proper to fill up wounds and ulcers with new fleſh.

SARCULA'TION [of *ſarculus*, Lat. a weed] the act of weeding or plucking up of weeds.

SA'RDA [σαρδα, Gr.] a precious ſtone of the colour of fleſh, half tranſparent.

SARDACHA'TES [σαρδαχατης, Gr.] a kind of agate of a cornelian colour.

SA'RDEL, SA'RDIUS, or SA'RDINE *Stone*, a ſort of onyx ſtone of a blackiſh colour, called a carneol.

SARDO'NIAN, or SARDO'NIC *Laughter*] ſo named of the iſland Sardinia] an involuntary ſhew of laughter, ſaid to be cauſed by a convulſive diſtortion of the muſcles of the mouth; likewiſe by eating a venomous herb growing there; this laughter is immoderate and deadly.

SARDO'NIX [σαρδονυξ, Gr.] a precious ſtone, partly of the colour of a man's nail, and partly of the colour of a cornelian ſtone.

SARDONYX [with heralds] the murry colour, in the coats of noblemen.

SARK [ꞅcẏꞃk, Sax.] 1. A ſhark or ſhirt, a large ſea-fiſh, which will bite off a man's leg. 2. In Scotland it ſignifies a ſhirt.

SARKE'LLUS [in old records] a kind of unlawful net or engine for deſtroying fiſh.

SARME'NTOUS [*ſarmentoſus*, Lat.] full of twigs or ſuckers.

SA'RPLAR *of Wool* [*ſerpillere*, Fr.] half a ſack, containing 40 tod; a pocket in Scotland.

SA'RPLIER [of *ſerpilliere*, Fr.] a piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth.

SARRASI'NE [in fortification] a ſort of port-cullis, otherwiſe called an *herſe*, which is hung with a cord over the gate of a town or fortreſs, and let down in caſe of a ſurprize.

SARSAPERI'LLA [in medicine] a plant growing in America, a ſudorific of great efficacy in ſeveral diſtempers.

SARSE, a ſort of fine lawn ſieve.

To SARSE [*ſaſſer*, Fr.] to ſift thro' a ſarſe or ſierſe.

SART [in agriculture] a piece of wood-land turned into arable.

SARTO'RIUS *Muſculus* [with anatomiſts] the taylor's muſcle, ſo called, becauſe ie ſerves to throw one leg acroſs the other.

To SARVE *a Rope* [in ſea language] is to lay on ſinnet, yarn, canvas, *&c.*

SA'RUM *New.* See SALISBURY.

SARUM, *Old*, a borough of Wiltſhire, one mile from Saliſbury, which tho' it at preſent conſiſts of one farm-houſe only, ſends two members to parliament.

SASH [perhaps of *ſeſſa*, It.] 1. A ſort of girdle for tying night gowns, *&c.* 2. An ornament worn by military officers.

SASH *Windows*, prob. of *chaſſi*, Fr. a frame] a window of wooden work with large ſquares.

SASHOO'NS, leathers put about the ſmall of the leg under a boot, to prevent it from wrinkling, *&c.*

SA'SSAFRAS, or SA'XAFRAS [*ſaxifraga*, Lat. *q. d.* the break-ſtone] a yellow, odoriferous wood, of a briſk aromatic ſcent, ſomewhat reſembling fennel, brought from Florida in America.

SA'SSE, a ſluice or lock, eſpecially in an artificial river, or one that is cut, with flood-gates, to ſhut up or let out water, for the better paſſage of barges, boats, *&c.*

SAT, the preterite of *ſit*. See To SIT.

SA'TAN [שטן, Heb. *i. e.* an adverſary] the devil, the prince of hell. See DEVIL.

SATA'NICAL, or SATA'NIC [of *Satan*] of, or pertaining to Satan, deviliſh.

SATA'NICALNESS [of *Satan*] deviliſhneſs.

SA'TCHEL [*ſachet*, Fr. *ſacchetto*, It. *ſaquillo*, Sp. of *ſacculus*, Lat. ſaiſkel, Ger.] a little bag or ſack, commonly a bag uſed by ſchool-boys in carrying their books.

To SATE [*ſatio*, Lat.] to ſatiate.

SATE'LLITE, Fr. [*ſatelles*, Lat.] a ſecondary planet, moving round another planet, as the moon does round the earth; thus named, becauſe always found attending its primary, from riſing to ſetting.

SATELLITE *Inſtrument* [with mathematicians] an inſtrument invented by Mr. Romer, mathematician to the king of France; to aſſiſt in finding the longitude by ſea or land, by the ſatellites of Jupiter. This may be added to a watch.

SATELLITE *Guard*, a perſon who attends on another, either for his ſafety, or to be ready to execute his pleaſure.

Jupiter's SATE'LLITES [in aſtronomy] four little wandering ſtars, or or moons, which moves round Jupiter's body, as that planet does round about the ſun; firſt diſcovered by Galilæo, by the help of a teleſcope.

Saturn's SATELLITES [in aſtronomy] five little ſtars revolving about the body of the planet Saturn; in the like manner diſcovered by Mr. Caſſini, in the year 1684.

SATELLI'TIOUS [from *ſatelles*, Lat.] conſiſting of ſatellites. *Cheyne.*

To SA'TIATE [*ſaziare*, It. *ſaciàr*, Sp. of *ſatiare*, Lat.] 1. To ſatisfy, to fill. 2. To glut, to pall, to fill beyond natural deſire. 3. To gratify deſire. 4. To ſaturate, to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

SA'TIATE, *adj.* [from the verb] glutted, full to ſatiety. In life's cool ev'ning *ſatiate* of applauſe. *Pope.*

SA'TIETY [*ſatieté*, Fr. *ſatieta*, It. of *ſatietas*, Lat.] fulneſs, glut, ſurfeit, more than enough.

SA'TIN, Fr. [*drapo de ſetan*, It. ſattin, Du.] a ſoft, cloſe, and ſhining ſilk.

SATINE'T, a ſlight, thin ſatin.

SA'TIRE. Fr. [*ſatira*, anciently *ſatura*, Lat.] a poem, in which vice and folly are ſeverely cenſured.

SATI'RICAL, or SATI'RIC [*ſatiricus*, Lat. *ſatirique*, Fr.] 1. Belonging to ſatire, employed in writing of invective. 2. Cenſorious, ſevere in language.

SATI'RICALLY, *adv.* [from *ſatirical*] with invective, with intention to cenſure.

SA'TIRIST [from *ſatire*] one who writes ſatires.

To SA'TIRIZE [*ſatirizer*, Fr. from *ſatire*] to cenſure, as in a ſatire.

SATISFA'CTION, Fr. [*ſaddiſſazione*, It. *ſatisfaciòn*, Sp. of *ſatisfactio*, Lat.] 1. The being ſatisfied, content. 2. Payment, a making amends, recompence. 3 Reparation of damage. 4. Gratification, that which pleaſes.

SATISFA'CTIVE [*ſatisfactus*, Lat.] giving ſatisfaction.

SATISFA'CTORILY, *adj.* [from *ſatisfactory*] to ſatisfaction.

SATISFA'CTORINESS [from *ſatiſfactory*] power of ſatisfying, power of giving content.

SATISFA'CTORY [*ſatisfactoire*, Fr.] 1. Sufficient to ſatisfy, to give ſatisfaction. 2. Atoning, making amends.

To SA'TISFY, *verb act.* [*ſatisfacere*, Lat.] 1. To fill with meat. 2. To humour, content, or pleaſe. 3. To convince. 4. To diſcharge a debt.

To SA'TISFY, *verb neut.* to make payment.

SATI'VE, Lat. [in botanic writings] which is ſown in gardens or fields.

SA'TRAPA [σατραπης, Gr.] a peer of a realm; the chief governor of a province in Perſia.

SATRA'PY [*ſatrapia*, Lat. σατραπεια, Gr.] the juriſdiction or government of a province; of a lord-lieutenant or preſident of a country.

SA'TURABLE [from *ſaturate*] impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

SA'TURANT [from *ſaturans*, Lat.] impregnating to the full.

SATURA'NTIA [with phyſicians] medicines which qualify ſharp humours, ſometimes called abſorbents.

To SA'TURATE [*ſaturo*, Lat.] to impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SA'TURDAY [Seaꞇeꞃꝺæᵹ, of Seaꞇeꞃ, Saturn, and ꝺæᵹ, Sax. a day] the 7th day of the weak, ſo called of an idol worſhipped by the ancient Saxons. See SEATER.

SATU'RITY [*ſaturitas*, Lat.] fulneſs, exceſs, repletion.

SA'TURN. 1. [With aſtronomers] the higheſt of all the planets, but the ſloweſt in motion; and ſome reckon it 71, others 91 times bigger than the earth. 2. [With alchymiſts] lead. 3. [In blazonry] in the arms of ſovereign princes; it is uſed inſtead of ſable and black in thoſe of gentlemen; and diamond in the eſcutcheons of noblemen.

SATURNA'LIA, were feſtival days obſerved in December, in honour of Saturn; theſe were times of great debauchery and licentiouſneſs, ſervants taking upon them to command their maſters, and ſlaves to be unruly, without fear of puniſhment.

SATU'RNIAN, *adj.* [*ſaturnius*, Lat.] happy, golden; uſed by poets by times of felicity, ſuch as are feigned to have been kept in the reign of Saturn. *Pope.*

SATU'RNINE, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the planet Saturn; dull, heavy, melancholy.

SATURNI'NIANS, *ſubſt.* [of *Saturnus*, a diſciple of Menander] a ſect, a ſort of Gnoſtics.

SA'TYR. See SATIRE.

SATYRS [σατυροι, Gr.] fabulous demi gods, who, with the fawns and ſilvans, were ſuppoſed to preſide over groves, under the direction of Pan. They are repreſented in painting, as half beaſts, half men, having horns on their heads, and feet like goats.

SATYRI'ASIS [σατυριασις, Gr.] 1. The luſtleſs extenſion of the yard. 2. The immoderate deſire of venery. 3. It is alſo ſometimes taken for the leproſy, becauſe that diſeaſe makes the ſkin rough, like that of a ſatyr. 4. A ſwelling of the glandules behind the ears.

SATY'RICAL. See SATIRICAL.

SA'TYRIST. See SATIRIST.

To SA'TYRIZE [*ſatyrizer*, Fr. *ſatireggiare*, It.] See To SATIRIZE.

SATY'RION [σατυριον, Gr.] the herb ſtander-graſs, ragwort, or prieſt's pintle.

SA'VAGE, *ſubſt.* [*ſauvage*, Fr. *ſalvatico*, It. *ſalváge*, Sp.] a wild Indian, a barbarian, having no fixed habitation, religion, law, or policy.

SAVAGE, *adj.* Fr. [*ſelvaggio*, It.] 1. Wild, uncultivated. In *ſavage* wilderneſs. *Milton.* 2. Untamed, cruel. Where roaring bears and *ſavage* lions roam. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Uncivilized, barbarous, untaught. Lived altogether a *ſavage* life. *Raleigh.*

To SA'VAGE [from the noun] to make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *Savag'd* by woe. *Thomſon.*

SA'VAGELY, cruelly, inhumanly.

SA'VAGENESS [*naturel ſauvage*] wildneſs, cruelty.

SA'VAGERY [from *ſavage*] 1. cruelty, barbarity. 2. Wild growth.

SAVA'NA, Sp. a paſture ground in America.

SAUCE, Fr. [ſalw, C. Brit. *ſalſa*, It. and Sp. prob of *ſalſus*, Lat. ſalted] pickled roots, herbs, ſallets, *&c.* ſomething eaten with food, to improve its taſte.

To SAUCE [from the noun] 1. To accompany meat with ſomething of higher taſte. 2. To qualify with a rich taſte: obſolete. 3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

SAU'CE-ALONE, an herb.

SAUCE-BOX, a ſaucy perſon.

SAU'CE-PAN [of *ſauce* and *pan*] a ſmall ſkillet for boiling ſauce.

SAU'CILY, unmannerly, impudently.

SAU'CINESS [prob. of ſalw, Brit. ſalt] unmannerlineſs, preſumptuouſneſs, *&c.*

SAU'CER [*ſauciere*, Fr] 1. A ſmall diſh to hold ſauce. 2. A ſhallow china diſh for holding a tea-cup.

SAUCI'SSE [in gunnery] a long train of powder ſewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bomb-cheſt.

Sauci´sson, Fr. a ſort of thick ſauſage.

Sauci´ssons [in the military art] foggots or faſcenes made of large boughs of trees bound together; they are commonly uſed to cover men, to make epaulments, traverſes, or breaſt-works in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages, and for other uſes.

Sau´cy, preſumptuous, pragmatical, unmannerly.

Save [*ſalvo*, Lat.] except, not including.

To Save, *verb act.* [*ſalvare*, Lat. *ſauver*, Fr. *ſalvare*, It. in the firſt ſenſe only; *ſalvàr*, Sp.] 1. To preſerve from danger. 2. To preſerve finally from eternal death. 3. Not to ſpend. 4. To reſerve, to lay up. 5. To ſpare, to excuſe. 6. To reconcile. To *ſave* appearances. *Milton*.. 7. Not to loſe. I juſt *ſav'd* the tide. *Swift*.

To Save, *verb neut.* to be cheaper. Braſs ordnance *ſaveth* in the quantity of the metal. *Bacon*.

Save-all [of *ſave* and *all*] a ſort of pan placed in a candleſtic, to ſave the ends of candles.

Sa´ver [from *ſave*] 1. A preſerver, a reſerver. 2. One who eſcapes loſs, tho' without gain. 3. A good huſband. 4. One who lays up and grows rich.

Sa´ver *de faute* [in law] to excuſe a fault; which is properly when a man, having made a default in court, comes afterwards and alledges a good cauſe why he did it.

Sa´vine [*ſabina*, Lat.] a plant.

Sa´ving, *adv.* except.

Saving, *ſubſt.* [*qui ſauve*, Fr.] 1. Preſerving, ſparing. 2. Exception in favour. But ſtill with a *ſaving* to honeſty. *L'Eſtrange*.

Sa´vingly, ſparingly.

Sa´vingness [of *ſanver*, Fr. of *ſalvus*, Lat.] frugality.

Sa´viour [*ſalvator*, Lat. *ſauveur*, Fr. *ſalvatore*, It. *ſalvadôr*, Sp.] one who ſaves or delivers.

To Sau´nter [prob. of *ſancta terra*, Lat. the holy land, of thoſe that ſauntered, or went on pilgrimage to Jeruſalem] to go idling up and down.

Sa´vour [*ſapor*, Lat. *ſaveur*, Fr. *ſavòr*, Sp.] 1. Taſte or reliſh. 2. Scent, or ſmell.

To Sa´vour, *verb neut.* [from the noun] 1. To have any particular taſte or ſmell. 2. To betoken, to have an appearance or taſte of ſomething.

To Savour, *verb act.* 1. To like. 2. To exhibit taſte of. Thou *ſavoureſt* not the things that be of God. *St. Luke*.

Sa´vourily, *adv.* [from *ſavour*] 1. With guſt, with appetite. 2. With a pleaſing reliſh.

Sa´vouriness [from *ſavoury*] 1. A pleaſing and picquant taſte. 2. Pleaſing ſmell.

Sa´voury [*ſavoreux*, Fr. *ſaporito*, It. *ſabroſo*, Sp. of *ſaporus*, Lat.] 1. Reliſhing to the taſte. 2. Pleaſing to the ſmell.

Savoury [*ſavorée*, Fr.] a winter pot-herb.

Savo´y [of *Savoy*, in Italy, from whence firſt brought] a ſort of fine cabbage.

Sau´sage [*ſauciſſe*, Fr. *ſalſiccia*, It.] a ſort of pudding made of pork, ſpice, *&c.* in hogs guts.

Saw, *pret.* of See. See To See.

To Saw [ſagen, Teut. or ꞅaʒan, Sax. ſaga, Su. ʒagen, Du. ſagen, Ger. *ſeier*, Fr. *ſegare*, It. *aſerrar*, Sp. *ſerrare*, Lat.] to cut with a ſaw.

Saw [of ꞅaʒa, Sax. ſag, Su. ʒage, Du. ſage, Ger. *ſcie*, Fr. *ſega*, It. *ſierra*, Sp. *ſerra*, Lat.] 1. An inſtrument with teeth, for cutting boards or timber. 2. [Saʒa, Sax. ſaeghe, Du.] a proverb, a common ſaying.

Sa´w-dust [of *ſaw* and *duſt*] duſt made by cutting with a ſaw.

Saw-fish, a ſea-fiſh ſo named, as having a ſharp toothed bone, about three feet long, like a ſaw, in its forehead.

Sa´w-pit [of *ſaw* and *pit*] a pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn by two men.

Saws [ſage, Teut. ꞅaʒa, Sax.] old grave ſayings, proverbs, maxims, *&c.*

Saw *Wort*, an herb, having leaves notched about like the teeth of a ſaw.

Sa´wer, or Sa´wyer [*ſcieur*, Fr. from *ſaw*] one whoſe trade is to ſaw timber into boards, *&c.*

Saxifra´ga, Lat. [with phyſicians] medicines which break the ſtone,

Sa´xifrage. Lat. [*i. e.* ſtones breaking] a herb good for the ſtone in the bladder.

Sa´xon *Lage* [Seaxen laʒa, Sax.] the laws of the Weſt-Saxons, which was of force in nine counties, *viz.* Kent, Surry, *&c.* Suſſex, Berkſhire, Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire, and Devonſhire. See Danelage and Mercienlage.

Say [*ſayette*, Fr. *ſaja*, It.] a ſort of thin woollen ſtuff or ſerge.

To Say, *verb act. pret.* Said [ꞅæʒan, Sax. ſaga, Su. ſeggen, Du. O. and L. Ger. ſagen, H. Ger.] 1. To ſpeak, to tell, to relate. 2. To allege. After all that can be *ſaid* againſt it. *Tillotſon*.

To Say, *verb neut.* 1. To pronounce, to utter. *Say* nothing to any man. *St. Mark*. 2. [In poetry] to tell. *Say* firſt what cauſe. *Milton*.

Say, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A ſpeech, what one has to ſay. 2. [For *aſſay*] ſample. 3. Trial by ſample. 4. [*Soie*, Fr.] ſilk: obſolete.

Sa´ying, *ſubſt.* [from *ſay*] expreſſion, opinion ſententiouſly delivered.

To *Take* Say [with hunters] is to draw a knife down the belly of a dead deer, who has been taken by hunting, to diſcover what caſe it is in as to fatneſs.

Scab [ſkabb, Su. Scæb, Sax. *ſcabies*, Lat.] 1. A dry ſcurf over a ſore. 2. The itch or mange of horſes. 3. A paultry fellow. This vap'ring *ſcab* muſt needs adviſe. *Swift*.

Sca´bbard [of ſchabbe, Du. according to Minſhew] the ſheath of a ſword.

Sca´bbed [*ſcabioſus*, Lat.] 1. Having ſcabs. 2. Paultry, ſorry.

Scabbed *Heels* [in horſes] a diſtemper, called alſo the fruſh.

Sca´bbedness, or Sca´bbiness [*ſcabitudo*, Lat.] the being ſcabby.

Sca´bby [*ſcabbioſa*, It. *ſcabioſus*, Lat.] ſcabbed, full of ſcabs.

Sca´bious, *adj.* [*ſcabioſus*, Lat.] itchy, leprous.

Scabious, *ſubſt.* the name of a plant.

Sca´brous [*ſcrabreux*, Fr. *ſcrabroſo*, It. of *ſcrabroſus*, Lat.] 1. Rough, rugged, pointed on the ſurface. 2. Harſh, unmuſical.

Sca´brousness [of *ſcabroſus*, Lat. *ſcabreux*, Fr.] ruggedneſs, roughneſs.

Scad, the name of a fiſh.

Scacu´rcule [in chemiſtry] a ſpirit drawn out of the bone of the heart of an hart.

Sca´ffold [ſchavot, Du. *echafaud*, Fr.] 1. A place raiſed higher than the ground, for the better proſpect. 2. The gallery raiſed for execution of malefactors. 3. Frame of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the conveniency of the workmen.

To Sca´ffold [from the noun] to furniſh with frames of timber.

Sca´ffoldage [from *ſcaffold*] gallery, hollow floor.

Sca´ffolding [*echaufaudage*, Fr.] 1. Poles and boards erected for the convenience of building. 2. Building ſlightly erected.

Sca´la, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a certain inſtrument to reduce a diſlocation.

Scala [in anatomy] the canal or cochlea, that is divided by a ſeptum into two canals, called *ſcala*.

Scala *Tympani*, Lat. that canal which looks towards the tympanum.

Scala *Veſtibuli*, Lat. that canal that has a communication with the veſtibulum.

Scala´do, or Scala´de [*eſcalada*, Sp. *ſcalata*, It. *eſcalade*, Fr.] a furious attack upon a wall or rampart of a fortified place, with ſcaling ladders.

Sca´lary, *adj.* [from *ſcala*, Lat. a ladder] proceeding by ſteps like thoſe of a ladder.

To Scald [*echauder*, Fr. *eſcaldàr*, Sp. of *ſcaldare*, Lat.] to burn with hot liquor.

Scald [from the verb] 1. Burn by hot water. 2. Scurf on the head.

Scald-head [*q. d.* a ſcaly head] a ſcurfy ſcabbed head.

Scale [*ecaile*, Fr. *ſcaglie*, It. *eſcamo*, Sp.] 1. The ſmall ſhells or cruſts which form the coats of fiſhes, 2. [ꞅcale, Sax.] a veſſel ſuſpended at the end of a balance. 3. The ſign Libra in the zodiac. See Libra. 4. A thin lamina, any thing exfoliated. 5. [*Scala*, Lat. a ladder] ladder, means of aſcent. 6. The act of ſtorming by ladders. 7. Regular gradation; a regular ſeries riſing like a ladder. 8. Any thing marked at equal diſtances.

Scale [in mathematics] the degrees of any arch of a circle, or of right lines drawn or engraven upon a rule, as ſines, tangents, ſecants, *&c.*

Plain and diagonal Scale, ſerve to repreſent any numbers or meaſures, whoſe parts are equal one to another.

Scale *of Muſic*, or Scale *of the Gamut*, a ſeries of ſounds riſing or falling towards acuteneſs or gravity from any given pitch of tune to the greateſt diſtance.

Scale *of Miles* [*echelle*, Fr. *ſcala*, It. in a map] a ſcale for the meaſuring the diſtances of one place from another.

To Scale, *verb act.* [ſchallar, Du. *ecailler*, Fr. *ſcagliare*, It. *eſcamàr*, Sp. of ſcal, Teut. ꞅceala, Sax.] 1. To take off the ſcales of fiſhes. 2. To climb, as by ladders, 3. To meaſure or compare, to weigh.

To Scale, *verb neut.* to peel off in thin particles.

Sca´led, *adj.* [from *ſcale*] ſquamous, having ſcales like fiſhes.

Sca´leni, Lat. of Gr. [of σκαληνὸς, Gr.] three muſcles of the cheſt, ſo called from their figure, having three unequal ſides.

Scale´num [with geometricians] a triangle that has its three ſides unequal to one another.

Scale´nus *Primus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle riſing from the fore-part of the ſecond, third, and fourth tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the neck, and let into the firſt rib; the office of which is to draw the upper rib, together with the others, upwards, in fetching breath.

Scalenus *Secundus*, a muſcle taking its riſe from the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the neck ſideways, and paſſing over the firſt rib to its inſertion in the ſecond, and ſometimes to the third.

Scalenus *Tertius*, a muſcle that takes its riſe near the ſcalenus ſecundus, from the ſame tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the neck, and alſo from the ſixth of thoſe proceſſes, and is inſerted to the firſt rib.

Sca´liness, the being covered with ſcales.

Scall [q. *ſcald*] a ſort of ſcurf on the head, morbid baldneſs.

Sca´llion [*ſcalogno*, It. *q. d.* an onion of *Aſcalon*, a city of Paleſtine] a kind of ſmall onion.

Sca´llop [*eſcalop*, Fr.] a fiſh with a hollow pectinated ſhell.

To Sca´llop, to mark on the edge with ſegments of circles.

Scalp [*ſcalpio*, It. ſchelpe, Du. a huſk] 1. The ſkin covering the ſkull bone. 2. The ſkull, the cranium.

To Scalp [from the noun] to ſtrip off the integument of the ſkull.

Sca´lper [*ſcalprum*, Lat.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſcrape corrupt fleſh from the bones with.

Sca´lpel [in anatomy] a knife uſed in diſſections; and alſo in many chirurgical uſes,

Sca´ly [*ecaillé*, Fr. *ſcaglioſo*, It.] covered with ſcales.

To Sca´mble, *verb neut.* [perhaps of σκαμβὸς, Gr. oblique] 1. To rove or wander up and down. 2. To ſcramble, to obtain by ſtruggling with another.

To Scamble, *verb act.* to mangle, to maul.

Sca´mbler, Scot. a bold intruder upon another's generoſity.

Sca´mbling [prob. of σκαμβὸς, Gr. oblique] at a diſtance one from another; as, a *ſcambling* town, a town where the houſes ſtand at a great diſtance one from the other.

Impares Scami´lle [in architecture] certain zoccos or blocks which ſerve to raiſe the reſt of the members of any pillar or ſtatue beneath which they are placed beneath the projectures of the ſtylobatæ cornices, and are well repreſented by the pedeſtals of our ſtatues.

Scammo´nia, Lat. [with botaniſts] ſcammony.

Sca´mony [*ſcamonicum*, Lat.] a concreted reſinous juice, light and friable, of a greyiſh brown colour, and diſagreeable ſmell.

Scammo´nium, Lat. the juice of ſcammony.

To Sca´mper [*eſcamper*, Fr.] to run away in a hurry.

Scammo´zzi's *Rule*, a two-footed joint rule, adapted for the uſe of builders, and firſt invented by Scammozzi, the famous architect.

SCA'MNUM *Hippocratis* [*i. e.* Hippocrates's bench] an inſtrument in length ſix ells, and uſed in the ſetting of bones.

To SCAN [*ſcando*, Lat.] 1. To ſift or canvas a buſineſs; to examine a thing thoroughly, to conſider it well. 2. To examine a verſe by counting the feet. See RHYME, and read there, *ſtep*, *movement*, &c.

SCA'NDAL [*ſcandale*, Fr. *ſcandalo*, It. *eſcandalo*, Sp. of *ſcandalum*, Lat. σκανδαλον, Gr.] 1. Reproachful aſperſion, opprobrious language, infamy. 2. [In a ſcriptural ſenſe] any thing that may draw perſons aſide, or ſollicit them to ſin; an offence. 3. A ſtumbling block.

To SCA'NDAL, or To SCA'NDALIZE [*ſcandaliſer*, Fr. *ſcandalizzare*, It. *eſcandalizàr*, Sp. of *ſcandalizare*, Lat. of σκανδαλιζειν, Gr.] 1. To give offence, to raiſe a ſcandal upon one. 2. To offend by ſome criminal action.

SCA'NDALOUS [*ſcandaleux*, Fr. *ſcandaloſo*, It. *eſcandaloſo*, Sp.] 1. Giving public offence. 2. Opprobrious, diſgraceful. 3. Shameful, openly, vile.

SCA'NDALOUSLY, abuſively, ſhamefully, diſgracefully.

SCA'NDALOUSNESS, reproachfulneſs, infamouſneſs.

SCANDA'LUM *Magnatum* [*i. e.* ſcandal of great men] an offence or wrong done to any high perſonage of the land; as prelates, dukes, earls, *&c.* by falſe news; as ſcandalous reports, meſſages, *&c.* alſo a writ that lies for their recovering of damages thereupon.

SCA'NDENT *Stalk* [with botaniſts; *i. e.* climbing ſtalk] is one which climbs by the help of tendrils, as the vine, *&c.*

SCA'NNING [in poetry] the meaſuring of a verſe, to ſee the number of feet and ſyllables it contains, and whether or not the quantities, that is, the long and ſhort ſyllables, be duly obſerved.

SCA'NSION [*ſcanſio*, Lat.] the ſcanning of a verſe; a meaſuring it by the number of feet and ſyllables.

SCANT, or SCA'NTY, *adj.* [prob. of *echantillon*, Fr.] 1. Leſs than is requiſite, narrow, or ſhort in meaſure. 2. Scarce.

SCANT, *adv.* [from the *adj.*] ſcarcely, hardly.

SCA'NTINESS [prob. of *echantillon*, Fr. or *wantingneſs*, Eng.] being leſs than is requiſite.

SCA'NTLET [corrupted from *ſcantling*] a ſmall pattern, a ſmall quantity, a little piece.

SCA'NTLING [*eſchantillon*, Fr.] 1. The ſize and meaſure, ſize or ſtandard, whereby the dimenſions of things are to be determined. 2. A ſmall quantity. A *ſcantling* of wit lay gaſping for life. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTLY, *adv.* [from *ſcant*] 1. Scarcely, hardly. 2. Narrowly, penuriouſly, without amplitude.

SCA'NTNESS [from *ſcant*] narrowneſs, meanneſs, ſmallneſs.

SCA'NTY. See SCANT.

To SCAPE, contracted from *eſcape*. See To ESCAPE.

SCAPELLA'TUM [with anatomiſts] a denudation or making bare the glans of the penis, when the prepuce will not draw over it.

SCA'PHA, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the inner rim of the ear.

SCA'PHISM [of σκαφη, of σκαπτω, Gr. to make hollow; among the ancient Perſians] a kind of puniſhment, executed by locking the criminal cloſe up in the trunk of a tree, bored thro' to the dimenſions of his body, only with five holes, for his head, arms and legs to come thro', in which he was expoſed to the ſun, and the appearing parts were anointed with milk and honey to invite the waſps. The criminal was forced to eat abundantly, till his excrements, cloſe pent up in the wood, rotted his body. Some are ſaid to have lived in this manner forty days. See CYPHONISM.

SCAPHOI'DES [σκαφοειδης, of σκαφα, Gr. a boat] the third bone of the tarſus in the foot, joined to the ancle bone and three hinder bones; otherwiſe called naviculare os, from the reſemblance it bears to a boat.

SCA'PULA [in anatomy] the hinder part of the ſhoulder, the ſhoulder-blade; a broad bone reſembling a ſcalenous triangle on each ſide of the upper and back part of the thorax.

SCA'PULAR [*ſcapularis*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to the ſhoulder-blade.

SCAPULA'RIS *Externa*, Lat. [in anatomy] the ſcapular vein which ariſes from the muſcles covering the ſcapula.

SCA'PULARY [*ſcapulaire*, Fr. of *ſcapula*, Lat. the ſhoulder-bone] part of the habit of ſeveral orders of religious people, worn over their gowns, as a badge of their peculiar veneration for the virgin Mary.

SCA'PUS, Lat. [in botany] the upright ſtalk of a plant.

SCAPUS [in architecture] the ſhaft or ſhank of a pillar, between the chapiter and the pedeſtal.

SCAR [ꞅcaꞃ, Sax. *eſcarre*, Fr.] the ſcar or mark of a wound, burn, *&c.*

To SCAR [from the noun] to mark, as with a ſore or wound.

SCAR [caꞃꞃe, Sax.] a ſteep rock, the clift of a rock. Hence *Scarborough.*

SCA'RAB [*ſcarabeé*, Fr. *ſcarabæus*, Lat.] a beetle, or inſect with ſheathed wings.

SCARAMOU'CH, the name of a famous Italian buffoon, or poſture maſter, who acted here in England in the year 1673.

SCA'RBOROUGH, a borough town of Yorkſhire, 204 miles from London; famous for its mineral waters. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Lumley, and ſends two members to parliament.

SCARCE, *adj.* [*vix*, Lat. of ſchaers, Du. or *eſcaſſo*, Sp.] 1. Not plenty. 2. Rare, uncommon, difficult to procure.

SCARCE, or SCA'RCELY, *adv.* [from the adjective] 1. Hardly, ſcantly. 2. With difficulty.

SCA'RCENESS, or SCA'RCITY [from *ſcarce*] 1. Difficultneſs to be come at, uncommonneſs. 2. Smalneſs of quantity, not plenty.

To SCARE [prob. of *ſcorare*, It. to frighten, or ſcheeren, Teut. to vex] to put in fear, to affright.

SCA'RE-CROW, a figure of rags ſtuffed with ſtraw, or any thing ſet up to fright away birds from fruit: thence any vain terror.

SCA'RE-FIRE [of *ſcare* and *fire*] a fright by fire. *Holder.*

SCARF [ꞅceoꞃp, Sax. clothing, or prob. of ſcherf, Teut, ſegment, or *echarpe*, Fr. *ciarpa*, It.] an ornament of ſilk worn by women, military officers, or divines.

To SCARF [from the noun] 1. To throw looſely on. My ſea gown *ſcarf* about me. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To dreſs in any looſe veſture. 3. [With ſeamen] to lenghthen or piece.

SCARF *Skin* [with anatomiſts] the outward ſkin, which ſerves to defend the body, which is full of pores, thro' which it diſcharges ſweat and other moiſture.

SCARFA'TION [of σκαριφος, Gr.] the ſame as *ſcarification.*

SCARIFICA'TION, Fr. [*ſcarificazione*, It. of *ſcarificatio*, Lat. with ſurgeons] an operation whereby ſeveral inciſions are made in the ſkin, with an inſtrument proper for that purpoſe, uſually practiſed in cupping.

SCARRIFICA'TOR, 1. One who ſacrifices. 2. An inſtrument made in form of a box, with 12 or more lancets, all perfectly in the ſame plane; which being, as it were, cock'd by means of a ſpring, are all diſcharged at the ſame time, by pulling a kind of trigger, and the points of the lancets are at once equally driven within the ſkin.

To SCA'RIFY [*ſcarificare*, Lat. *ſcarifier*, Fr.] to lance, to open a ſore, to make an inciſion in any part of the body.

SCA'RLET, *ſubſt.* [*ſcarlate*, Fr. *ſcarletto*, It. *eſcarlâta*, Sp.] a bright red colour.

SCARLET, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] of the colour of ſcarlet.

SCARLET-BEAN [of *ſcarlet* and *bean*] the name of a plant.

SCARLET *Grain*, a matter uſed in dying a ſcarlet colour. It is uſually taken for the grain of a plant, tho' in reality an animal, growing on a kindof holm, in ſome parts of France, Spain, and Portugal. The Arabs call it *kermes*. See KERMES.

SCARLETI'NA *Febris*, Lat. the ſcarlet or purple fever.

SCARI'OLA, Lat. [in botany] the broad-leaved endive.

SCARP [*eſcarpe*, Fr. *ſcarpa*, It.] the ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the field; alſo the foot of a rampart wall; or the ſloping of a wall from the bottom of a work to the *cordon* on the ſide of the moat.

SCARPE [in heraldry] is the ſcarf which military commanders wear for ornament, as he bears argent, a *ſcarpe* azure.

SCA'RRY [of ꞅcaꞃ, Sax. *eſcharre*, Fr. of εσχαρα, Gr.] having the mark or ſeam of a ſore or wound.

SCATCH [*eſcache*, Fr.] a kind of horſe-bit for bridles.

SCA'TCHES [*chaſſes*, Fr.] ſtilts to put the feet in to walk indirty places.

SCATE [ſchetſen, Du.] 1. A ſort of iron patten to be faſtened on the ſhoes for ſliding on the ice. 2. [*ſquatus*, Lat.] a fiſh of the ſame genus with the thornback.

To SCATE [from the firſt ſenſe of the noun] to ſlide on ſcates.

SCA'TEBROUS [*ſcatebroſus*, Lat.] bubbling like water out of a ſpring; abounding.

SCATEBRO'SITY [*ſcatebroſitas*, Lat.] a flowing or bubbling out.

To SCATH [ꞅceaðian, Sax.] to injure, hurt, or do damage to. *Milton.*

SCATH [ꞅceað, Sax.] waſte, damage, miſchief.

SCA'THFUL [from *ſcath*] miſchievous, deſtructive.

To SCA'TTER, *verb act.* [ſchetteren, Du. ſignifies to make a rumbling noiſe] 1. To diſperſe, to ſpread abroad here and there. 2. To diſſipate, to diſperſe. 3. To ſpread thinly.

To SCATTER, *verb neut.* to be diſſipated, to be diſperſed.

SCA'TTERINGLY, *adv.* [from *ſcattering*] looſely, diſperſedly.

SCA'TTERLING [from *ſcatter*] a vagabond, one who has no home or ſettled habitation.

SCATU'RIENT [*ſcaturiens*, Lat.] running or flowing over, iſſuing as water out of a ſpring.

SCATURI'GINOUS [*ſcaturiginoſus*, Lat.] overflowing, full of ſprings.

SCA'VENGER [of ꞅcaꝼan, Sax. to ſcrape or bruſh] a pariſh officer, choſen annually, to ſee that the ſtreets be cleanſed from dirt and filth, and they hire rakers to carry it away in carts.

SCA'VAGE, SCE'VAGE, or SCE'WAGE [of ꞅceaꝼan, Sax. to ſhew] a kind of toll or cuſtom, exacted by mayors, ſheriffs, *&c.* of merchant-ſtrangers, for wares ſhewed or offered to ſale within their liberties. But this cuſtom is prohibited by Stat. 19 Henry VII.

SCA'VANS [of *ſcavant*, Fr. learned] the learned.

SCE'LERAT, Fr. [*ſceleratus*, Lat.] a villain, a wicked wretch. *Cheyne.*

SCA'WRACK, a ſort of ſea-weed.

SCE'LETON. See SCE'LETUS.

SCE'LETUS [of σκελλω, Gr. to dry up] a proper connection of all the bones of the body, after they are dried.

SCELOTY'RBE [of σκελος, the leg, and τυρβη, Lat. a tumult] thoſe pains in the leg, that uſually attend a ſcorbutic habit; alſo the ſcurvy itſelf; alſo a medicine good againſt that diſtemper.

Dr. *Mead*, from Pliny, reads it *ſceletyrbe*, and adds, that 'tis called by the ſame writer *ſtomacace*, from the foul ulcers which, in this diſtemper, affect the mouth. *Monita & Precept.* p. 221. But *Caſtell. Renovat.* who prefers the firſt reading, defines it (agreeably to its *true etymology*) to be *quaſi crurum turba ac reſolutio*, *i. e.* a certain *paralytic* affection of the legs, which prevents a man from walking upright; he ranges the diſeaſe under the claſs of *ſcurvies*. See SCURVY.

SCE'NARY [from *ſcene*] 1. The appearances of places or things. 2. The repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed. 3. The diſpoſition of the ſcenes of a play.

SCENE [*ſcena*, It. Sp. and Lat. σκηνη, Gr.] 1. The theatre where dramatic pieces and other public ſhews are repreſented. 2. The place where an action is conceived to have paſſed. 3. A diviſion or part of a dramatic poem determined by a new actor's entering. 4. The place repreſented by the ſtage. 5. The hanging of the the theatre adapted to the play.

SCE'NERY, an aſſemblage of ſcenes in the drama; or of a theatre.

SCE'NIC, or SCE'NICAL [*ſcenicus*, Lat. σκηνικος, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the ſcene.

SCENOGRA'PHICAL, or SCENOGRA'PHIC [*ſcenographicus*, Lat. σκηνογραφικος, Gr.] of, or pertaining to ſcenography.

SCENOGRA'PHIC *Appearance*, is different from an orthographic one, in that the latter ſhews the ſide of a figure, body, or building, as it is ſeen when the plane of the glaſs ſtands directly to that ſide; whereas *ſcenography* repreſents it as it ſeems thro' a glaſs not parallel to that ſide.

SCENOGRAPHIC *Projection*, is the tranſcription of any given magnitude, into the plane which interſects the optic pyramid at a proper diſtance.

SCENO'GRAPHY [*ſcenographia*, Lat. σκηνογραφια, Gr.] is the repreſentation of a building, *&c.* as it is repreſented in proſpective with its dimenſions and ſhadows, or ſuch as it appears to the eye.

SCENO'GRAPHY [in proſpective] is that ſide that declines from, or makes angles with a ſtraight line, imagined to paſs through the two outward convex points of the eyes; and is by architects generally called the return of the foreſight.

SCENOPE'GIA [σκηνοπηγια, Gr. *q. d.* the tent-pitching] a feaſt of the

Jews, more commonly called the feaſt of tabernacles, inſtituted after their being poſſeſſed of the land of Canaan, in commemoration of their having dwelt in *tents* in the wilderneſs.

Reland, who obſerves, that the Jews ſtyle it *hag-haſſuccoth*, or feaſt of *booths*, refers us to *Levit*. c. xxiii. v. 33. for its original inſtitution; and, amongſt other rites *ſuperaddded* by the Rabbies, mentions firſt the *niſuc hammaim, i. e. the libation* of waters: A prieſt, it ſeems, filled a pitcher with water from the fountain of *Siloe*, and aſcending to the altar, He there at the time of the libation of the *daily ſacrifice*, poured the water into the weſtern hole. The ſecond was the geſtation of branches of *palm-trees*, willows, and myrtles; which ceremony they grounded on *Leviticus*, c. xxiii. v. 40. With this kind of ſolemn proceſſion they ſurrounded the altar, once every day of the feaſt; but marched out of the city in the ſame parade only on one day, crying *hoſanna*; but on the ſeventh day ſeven times, from whence that day was called *hoſanna rabba*, or the *great hoſannah*, and the great day. All which is the more worthy of our notice, as he ſuppoſes ſome *reference* made to theſe two cuſtoms, in John, c. vii. v. 37. Math. c. xxi. v. 8. and John, c. xii. v. 13. May not I alſo add that noble *ſcenary* of the *palm-bearing* multitude, in *Revelat*. c. vii. v. 9—17? See Pascha, Pentecoste, and Type, compared.

Scent [prob. of *ſcenſus*, Lat.] 1. A ſmell either fragrant or offenſive. 2. The ſenſe of ſmelling. 3. Chace followed by the ſcent.

To Scent [prob. of *ſentire*, Lat.] 1. To perceive by the ſmell. 2. To give a ſcent to a thing.

Sce'ntless, having no ſmell, inodorous.

Sce'pter, Du. [ʒepter, Ger. *ſceptre*, Fr. *ſcettro*, It. *cetro*, Sp. of *ſceptrum*, Lat. σκηπτρον, Gr.] a royal ſtaff or battoon born by a king, as a badge of his ſovereign command and authority, at ſuch times as he appears in ceremony, as at a coronation, *&c*. The ſcepter is an enſign of royalty, of greater antiquity than the crown.

Sce'ptered [from *ſcepter*] bearing a ſcepter. *Milton*.

Sce'ptical, or Sce'ptic, *adj*. [*ſceptique*, Fr. *ſcettico*, It. of *ſcepticus*, Lat. σκεπτικος, Gr.] of the ſceptics or ſcepticiſm, that is in doubt or ſuſpence, doubtful; alſo contemplative.

Sce'pticalness [of σκεπτεσθαι, Gr. to contemplate] ſcepticiſm, or a doubting or ſuſpending the judgment of things.

Sce'pticism, the doctrine and opinions of the ſceptics. It conſiſted in doubting of every thing, and affirming nothing at all, and in keeping the judgment in ſuſpenſe to every thing.

Sce'ptics [*ſceptiques*, Fr. *ſcettici*, It. *ſcepticus*, Lat. σκεπτικ☉, of τȣ σκεπτεσθαι, Gr. to look out or obſerve, to contemplate] a ſect of philoſophers founded by Pyrrho, whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet was, that all things are uncertain; that the mind is not to aſſent to any thing, but to keep up an abſolote heſitancy or indifference. Whence the name is applied to a perſon who maintains that there is nothing certain.

Epictetus has finely expoſed this falſe *ſpecies* of philoſophy, which can withhold its aſſent from *axioms* and *ſelf-evident* propoſitions; and if I remember aright, he calls it a petrified ſtate of mind. *Arrian. Epictet*.

Scheat *Pegaſi* [in aſtronomy] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude, in the juncture of the leg, with the left ſhoulder of Pegaſus.

Sche'dule [*ſchedula*, Lat. σχεδαριον, Gr.] 1. A ſcroll of paper or parchment annexed or appended to a will, a leaſe, or other deeds, which contains ſome particulars left out in the main writing; an inventory of goods, *&c*. 2. A little inventory.

Sche'lling, a Dutch coin containing 12 groats or 6 ſtivers, in value 6 *d*. ⅓ of Engliſh money; 33 of which and 4 *d*. make 20 *s*. ſterling.

Scheme [*ſchema*, Lat. σχημα, Gr.] 1. A plan, a combination of various things into one view, deſign, or purpoſe, a ſyſtem. 2. A project, a contrivance, a deſign. 3. The repreſentation of any geometrical or aſtronomical figure or problem, by lines ſenſible to the eye, or of the celeſtial bodies in their proper places, for any moment.

Sche'mer [of *ſcheme*] a projector, a contriver.

Sche'ren, or Shea'ring *Silver* [in old records] money anciently paid to the lord of the manor by the tenant, for the liberty of ſhearing his ſheep.

Sche'sis [σχεσις, Gr.] the habit or conſtitution of the body, as it is fleſhy or lean, hard or ſoft, thick or ſlender.

Schesis [with rhetoricians] a figure whereby a certain affection or inclination of the adverſary is feigned, on purpoſe to be anſwered. This the Latins call *adfictio*.

Sche'tic *Fever*, or Sche'tic *Diſeaſe*, is ſuch a diſeaſe (ſays *Bruno*) which has not as yet taken deep *root*; but which admits of a more eaſy cure; in contradiſtinction to the hectic [or habitual] diſeaſes, which are more difficult to cure.

Scio'ra [of Σκιορον or Σκιωριον, Gr.] Athenian feſtivals dedicated to Minerva, which took their name from that umbrella or fan carried about them in proceſſion, to ſkreen perſons from the heat of the ſun.

Schi'rrus [*ſcirrhe*, Fr. σχιρρ☉, Gr.] an indurated gland.

Schi'rrhous, *adj*. [from *ſchirrhus*] having a gland indurated.

Schirrho'sity [from *ſchirrous*] an induration of the glands.

Schism [*ſchiſme*, Fr. *ſciſma*, It. *ciſma*, Sp. of *ſchiſma*, Lat. χισμα, Gr. a diviſion or ſeparation] it is chiefly uſed of a ſeparation, happening through diverſity of opinions, among people of the ſame religion and faith. See Novations, and Donatists.

Schisma'tical or Schisma'tic, *adj*. [σχισματικ☉, Gr.] inclining to, or guilty of ſchiſm.

Schisma'tic, *ſubſt*. [σχισματικ☉, Gr.] a ſeparatiſt, or one who ſeparates from the Chriſtian church.

To Schi'smatize [*ſchiſmatizare*, Lat.] to ſeparate from or rend away from the church.

Schi'remote [ſciꝛemoꞇ, Sax.] was in ancient times a ſolemn meeting of all the free tenants and knights in a county, to do fealty to the king, and elect an annual ſheriff.

Schoena'nthum, Lat. [σχοιναυθον, Gr.] the herb camel's hay, or ſweet ſmelling reed.

Schoenopra'sum, Lat. [σχοινοπρασον, Gr.] a plant called porrel or cives.

Scho'lar [*ſcolier*, Fr. in the firſt ſenſe, *ſcolaré*, It. ſcholier, Du. ſchuler, Ger, the ſame as *ſcholaris*, Lat.] 1. One who learns any thing at ſchool, a pupil. 2. A man of letters. 3. A pedant, a man of books. 4. One who has had a literary education.

Scho'larship. 1. Learning, literature, knowledge. 2. Literary education. 3. Exhibition or maintenance for a ſcholar.

Schola'stic, or Schola'stical, *adj*. [of *ſcholaſticus*, Lat. of σχολαςικ☉, Gr.] 1. Of, like, or pertaining to a ſchool. 2. Suitable to a ſchool, pedantic.

Schola'stic *Divinity*, is that part of divinity which clears and diſcuſſes queſtions, by means of reaſon and arguments; and is, in ſome meaſure, oppoſed to *poſitive divinity*, which is founded on the authority of the fathers, councils, *&c*. But, in truth, all *human* authority in matters of faith, is a mere non entity, and as to the confuſion which the ſchoolmen have introduced into our divinity, 'tis finely portray'd by the judicious Dr. *Payne*, when obſerving, "How miſſing the plain notion of one God the Father; with an only-begotten Son, and a divine Spirit; they ran into a labyrinth of *ſubtilties*, &c. about *one's being three*, and *three one*; and wove an artificial cloudy network of thin, but dark cobwebs; ſuch as substantial Modes——Unsubsistent existences, concrete personal properties, *&c*. that thro' it one being may *look* and *appear* as three, and yet be one: And to avoid the objection of *three Gods* (which they need not have been puzzled with, if they had hit right upon *that* notion, of one according to scripture and antiquity) they make *three diſtinct ſubſiſtencies*, and but one *diſtinct ſubſiſtent*; three divine persons and but one being; *three* somewhats, and but *one thing*. My hearty *zeal* and *concern* for the honour of christianity, and my deep regret to ſee the *faith* thus mangled and perverted"——*Letter from Dr. Payne to the Biſhop of R. Poſtſcript*, p. 28. See Lateran *Council*, Personality, or Persons in divinity, Sabellians, *Firſt* Cause, and Athanasians. compared.

Schola'stically, *adv*. [from *ſcholaſtic*] according to the niceties or method of the ſchools.

Schola'sticness, a being qualified with ſchool learning.

Scho'liast [*ſcholiaſtes*, Lat. σχολιαςης, Gr.] one who makes notes upon an author, a commentator, *&c*.

Scho'lium [σχολιον, Gr.] a note, annotation or remark, made on ſome paſſage, propoſition, *&c*. a gloſs, a brief expoſition, a ſhort comment. See Se'condary *Senſe*.

Scholium [with mathematicians] a remark by the by; as, after the demonſtrating of a propoſition, it is pointed out how it might be done ſome other way; ſome advice is given, or precaution to prevent miſtakes, or ſome particular uſe or application thereof.

Scho'ly [*ſcholie*, Fr. *ſcholium*, Lat.] an explanatory note. *Hooker*.

To Scho'ly [from the noun] to write expoſitions. *Hooker*.

School [*ecole*, Fr. *ſcuola*, It. *cuela*, Sp. ſchole, Du. ſchule, Ger. of *ſchola*, Lat. σχολη, Gr.] 1. A place where any language, art or ſcience is taught. 2. A ſtate of inſtruction. Send him betimes to *ſchool*. *Locke*. 3. Syſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. 4. The age of the thurch and form of theology ſucceeding that of the fathers.

To School [from the noun] 1. To inſtruct, to train up. 2. To teach with ſuperiority.

Schoo'lboy [of *ſchool* and *boy*] a boy that is in his rudiments at ſchool.

Schoo'lfellow [of *ſchool* and *fellow*] one bred in the ſame ſchool.

Schoo'lhouse [of *ſchool* and *houſe*] a houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.

Schoo'lman [of *ſchool* and *man*] 1. One verſed in the niceties and ſubtilties of academical diſputation. 2. One ſkilled in the divinity of the ſchool.

Schoo'lmaster [of *ſchool* and *maſter*] one who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

Schoo'lmistress [of *ſchool* aud *miſtreſs*] a woman who governs a ſchool.

Scia'graphy, or Scio'graphy [*ſciagraphia*, Lat. of σκιαγραφια, of σκια, a ſhadow, and γραφη, Gr. deſcription] 1. A profile or platform, the firſt rude draught of a thing. 2. The art of dialling; that part of aſtronomy which ſerves to find out the hour of the day or night, by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, and ſtars. 3. [In architecture] the draught of an edifice or building, cut in its length or breadth, to ſhew the inſide of it, as the convenience of every room, with the thickneſs of the walls, timbers, floors, *&c*.

Sciathe'rical, or Sciathe'ric [σκιαθηρικ☉, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a ſun-dial.

Scia'tica [σκιατικη, Gr.] the hip-gout.

Sciatica *Creſſes*, an herb good for the *ſciatica*.

Scia'tic *Vein* [in anatomy] a vein ſeated above the outward part of the ankle.

Scia'tical [from *ſciatica*] affecting the hip. *Sciatical* pains. *Arbuthnot*.

Scida'ceum, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a kind of fracture or breaking of a bone, according to its length, or long-wiſe.

Sci'ence, Fr. [*ſcienza*, It. *ſciencia*, Sp. of *ſcientia*, Lat.] 1. Knowledge. 2. Certainty, grounded on demonſtration. 3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles. 4. Any branch of knowledge. 5. One of the ſeven liberal arts; grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, aſtronomy, muſic.

Scie'ntial, of, or pertaining to ſcience.

Scienti'fical, or Scienti'fic [*ſcientique*, Fr. of *ſcientia* and *facio*, Lat.] which cauſes or promotes knowledge.

Scienti'fically [of *ſcientifical*] in ſuch a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sci'meter, a ſort of broad crooked ſword,

To Sci'ntillate [*ſcintillare*, Lat.] to ſparkle like fire.

Scintilla'tion, a ſparkling as fire does.

Sci'lla, Lat. [with botaniſts] a ſquil or ſea onion.

Scilli'tes [σκιλλιτης, Gr.] wine wherein ſquills have been ſteeped.

Scillites *Acetum*, Lat. vinegar of ſquils.

Scio'graphy [σκιαγραφια, Gr. *q. d.* deſcription of ſhadow] the profile or ſection of a building, to ſhew the inſide thereof.

Scio'graphy [with aſtronomers] the art of finding the hour of the day or night, by the ſhadow the ſun, moon, ſtars, *&c*.

Sci'olist [*ſciolus*, Lat.] a ſmatterer in any kind of knowledge or learning.

Sci'omancy [σκιομαντεια, of σκια, a ſhadow, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a divination by ſhadows; or the art of raiſing and calling up the *manes*, or ſouls of deceaſed perſons, to give the knowledge of things to come. See Gastromyth, and Oracles compared.

Sci'on [*ſcion*, Fr.] a graft or young ſhoot of a tree.

Sciothe'ric [*ſciothericus*, Lat. σκιαθηρικ☉, Gr.] a part of optics.

Scio'theric *Teleſcope*, an inſtrument for obſerving the true time of the day, in order to adjuſt pendulum-clocks or watches.

Sci're *Facias* [in law] a writ calling one to ſhew why judgment paſſed, at leaſt a year before, ſhould not be executed.

Scio'ptics [of σκια and οπτομαι, Gr. to ſee] a ſphere or globe of wood, with a circular hole through it, and a lens placed in it, and ſo filled, that it may be turned round every way, like the eye of an animal, uſed in making experiments of the darkened room.

SCHI'RRHOUS, of, or belonging to a *ſcirrhus*. See SCHIROUS.

SCIRRHO'MA, or SCIRRHO'SIS [σκιρρωμα, of σκιρροω, Gr. to harden] an induration or hardening of the glands, as happens frequently to the liver in a jaundice.

SCI'SSIBLE, *adj.* [from *ſciſſus*, Lat.] capable of being divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

SCI'SSILE, Fr. [*ſciſſilis*, Lat.] the ſame with *ſciſſible.*

SCI'SSION, Fr. [*ſciſſio*, Lat.] the act of cutting.

SCI'SSORS, or SCI'SSARS, a ſmall pair of ſheers.

SCI'SSURE [*ſciſſura*, Lat.] a cut or cleft, a chap.

SCLAVO'NIC *Language*, is held to be the moſt extenſive language in the world, next to the Arabic, being ſpoken from the Adriatic to the north ſea, and from the Caſpian to Saxony, by many nations, *viz.* the Poles, Muſcovites, Bulgarians, Bohemians, Hungarians, Carinthians, Pruſſians, and Suabians, all which are deſcendants of the ancient Sclavi, or Sclavonians, and Sclavonic is their mother tongue, tho' they have different dialects.

SCLEROPHTHA'LMY [σκληροφθαλμια, of σκληρος, hard, and οφθαλμια, Gr. a diſeaſe in the eye] a diſeaſe, wherein the eye is dry, hard, red, and painful, and the eyebrows alſo, ſo as, by their exceſſive dryneſs, not to be opened after ſleep, without great pain.

SCLEROSA'RCOMA [of σκληρος, hard, and σαρξ, Gr. fleſh] a hard tumor, with an ulceration in the gums.

SCLERO'SIS [σκληρωσις, Gr.] a hard ſwelling of the ſpleen.

SCLERO'TIC, *adj.* [*ſclerotique*, Fr. σκληρος, Gr.] hard; an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

SCLERO'TICA [in anatomy] one of the common membranes of the eye, ſituated between the adnata and the uvea.

SCLERO'TICS [σκληροτικα, Gr.] hardening medicines, ſuch as conſolidate the fleſh.

To SCOAT, or To SCOTCH *a Wheel*, is to ſtop it, by putting in a ſtone or piece of wood under it before.

To SCOFF, to deride or mock, to ridicule. See SCOFFER.

SCOFF, deriſion, contumelious language.

SCO'FFER [of ſcoppen, Du. of σκωπτω, Gr.] a derider, a contumelious reproacher.

SCO'FFINGLY, *adv.* [of *ſcoffing*] in contempt, in ridicule.

To SCOLD [ſchelden, Du.] to chide, to wrangle, to quarrel, to brawl, to uſe angry or reproachful words.

SCOLD, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a clamorous, rude, foul mouthed woman.

SCOLECOI'DES *Proceſſus* [of σκωληξ, a worm, and ειδος, Gr. form] the worm-like proceſs of the cerebellum.

SCOLIA'SIS [with anatomiſts] a diſtortion of the back-bone.

SCO'LLOP [perhaps of ꞅceala, Sax.] the ſhell of a fiſh; a ſort of indenting of any thing; alſo a kind of fiſh. See SCALLOP.

SCOLLOP-SHELL [in heraldry] is often put into the coat armour of military perſons.

SCO'LOPOMACHÆRON [σκολοπαμαχαιριον, of σκολοπαξ, a woodcock, and μαχαιριον, Gr. a knife] a kind of ſcalpel, or ſurgeon's knife, thus called from its reſemblance to the bill of a *woodcock*; uſed for opening and dilating narrow wounds of the breaſt, abſceſſes, *&c.*

SCOLOPE'NDRA, Lat. [σκολοπενδρα, Gr.] a ſort of venomous ſerpent.

SCOLOPE'NDRIA, Lat. [σκολοπενδριον, Gr.] the herb hart's tongue.

SCHO'LYMUS [σκολυμος, Gr.] the artichoke.

SCONCE [ſkantze, Dan. ſkantza, Su. ſchans, Du. ſchantz, Ger.] 1. A ſmall fort, built for the defence of ſome paſs, river, *&c.* a block-houſe. 2. A branched candleſtick.

To SCONCE [in the univerſity of Oxford] is to ſet up ſo much in the buttery-book, upon a perſon's head, to be paid as a puniſhment for a duty neglected, or an offence committed; to fine.

SCOOP [ſchuppe, Du. *ecope*, Fr.] a hollow, crooked, wooden ſhovel, to throw out water with.

To SCOOP. 1. To throw out water with a ſcoop, or hollow ſhovel. 2. To empty by lading. Scanty of waters when you *ſcooped* it dry. *Addiſon.* 3. To carry off in any thing hollow. A ſpectator would think this circular mount had been actually *ſcooped* out of that holly ſpace. *Spectator.* 4. To cut hollow or deep. *Scoopt* out the big round jelly from its orb. *Addiſon.*

SCOO'PER. 1. One that ſcoops. 2. A water-fowl, ſo named from its crooked beak, reſembling a ſcoop.

SCOPE [*ſcopo*, It. *ſcopus*, Lat. σκοπος, Gr.] 1. Aim. deſign. 2. Mark to ſhoot at. 3. Space, room, diſtance. 4. Liberty, freedom from reſtraint. 5. Liberty beyond juſt limits, licenſe. 6. Act of riot, ſally. 7. Extended quantity. The three firſt ſenſes are now in uſe.

SCO'PER-HOLES. See SCU'PPER-HOLES.

SCO'PULOUS [*ſcopuloſus*, Lat.] rocky, full of rocks.

SCOPULO'SITY, or SCO'PULOUSNESS [*ſcopuloſitas*, Lat.] a rockineſs, or being full of rocks.

SCORBU'TIC, or SCORBU'TICAL [of *ſcorbutique*, Fr. *ſcorbutus*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to, or troubled with the ſcurvy.

SCORBU'TICALLY, *adv.* [of *ſcorbutic*] with tendency to the ſcurvy, in the ſcurvy.

SCORBU'TICNESS or SCORBU'TICALNESS [of *ſcorbutus*, Lat.] a being troubled with the ſcurvy.

To SCORCH, *verb act.* [*eſcorcher*, O. Fr. *ſcottare*, It.] 1. To dry or parch with fire or great heat. 2. To burn. Power was given to them to *ſcorch* men with fire. *Revelations.*

To SCORCH, *verb neut.* to be died up, to be burnt ſuperficially.

SCORE [of kerf, Du. a fiſſure or notch. *Minſhew*] 1. An account or reckoning, written or ſet down in chalk, *&c.* 2. Account or conſideration. 3. A line drawn. 4. Debt imputed. 5. Reaſon or motive. 6. Twenty. 7. [In muſic] partition, or the original draught of the whole compoſition, wherein the ſeveral parts, *viz.* treble, ſecond treble, baſs, *&c.* are diſtinctly ſcored and marked.

To SCORE, *verb act.* 1. To ſet down as a debt. 2. To impute, to charge. 3. To mark by a line.

SCO'RIA, the droſs, the recrement of metals.

SCO'RIOUS [of *ſcore*] droſſy, recrementitious.

SCO'RDION, or SCO'RDIUM [σκορδιον, Gr.] the herb water-germander.

To SCORN, *verb act.* to deſpiſe.

To SCORN, *verb neut.* to ſcoff.

SCORN [from the verb] contempt, ſcoff.

SCO'RNER. 1. A contemner. 2. A ſcoffer, a ridiculer.

SCORNFUL. 1. Contemptuous, diſdainful. 2. Acting in defiance.

SCO'RNFULLY, contemptuouſly, diſdainfully.

SCO'RNFULNESS, contemptuouſneſs.

SCO'RNING, contempt, *&c.*

SCO'RODON, Lat. [with botaniſts] garlic.

SCORODO'PRASUM, Lat. [σκοροδοπρασον, Gr.] a plant between garlic and leeks.

SCO'RPIO, Lat. [whoſe characteriſtic is ♏] is one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, called by aſtrologers a feminine, nocturnal, cold, and phlegmatic northern ſign of the watery triplicity, and is repreſented, on the celeſtial globe, by the form of a ſcorpion.

SCO'RPION [σκορπιος, Gr.] 1. A venomous inſect of a blackiſh colour, having eight feet, and a ſting in its tail. 2. A ſcorge; ſo called from its cruelty. 3. [From *ſcorpius*, Lat.] a ſea-fiſh.

SCORPION-GRASS, or SCORPION-WORT, an herb good againſt the poiſon of ſcorpions,

SCO'RPLURUM, Lat, [σκορπιυρος, Gr.] the plant turnſole.

SCORZONE'RA, Lat. [in botany] the plant called *Spaniſh ſalſify.*

SCOT [ꞅceat, Sax. ſkatt, Su. ſkat, Dan. ſchot, Du. and L. Ger. ſchoſz, H. Ger.] a part, portion, ſhot or reckoning.

SCOT *and Lot* [ꞅceat and lot, Sax.] a cuſtomary contribution laid upon all ſubjects, according to their ability. Hence thoſe, who are aſſeſſed or rated to any contribution, are ſaid to pay *ſcot and lot.*

SCOT *Ale* [in the foreſt charter] the keeping an alehouſe within the foreſt, by an officer of the foreſt, who, under colour of his office, cauſes perſons to come to his houſe and ſpend their money, for fear of having diſpleaſure.

SCOT-*Free*, excuſed from paying his ſcot or club; alſo free from puniſhment.

To SCOTCH, to cut with ſhallow inciſions.

SCOTCH [from the verb] a ſhallow inciſion, a ſlight cut.

SCOTCH *Collops*, ſlices of veal, fry'd with ſeveral ingredients a particular way.

SCOTCH *Fiddle*, the itch.

SCOTCH *Miſt*, a ſober, ſoaking rain.

SCO'TIA [σκοτια, Gr.] a member of architecture, hollow like a double channel between the torus and the aſtragal, alſo the roundel on the baſe or bottom of pillars.

SCO'TISTS, divines who follow the opinions of John Duns Scotus, called the ſubtle doctor, the oppoſer of the Thomiſts. See SCHOLASTIC *Divinity*, and ATHANASIANS compared.

SCO'TOMY [*ſcotoma*, Lat. σκοτωμα, Gr.] a dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight, wherein external objects ſeem to turn round.

SCO'TTERING [in Herefordſhire] a cuſtom among the boys to burn a wad of peas-ſtrew at the end of harveſt.

SCO'VEL, a ſort of mop of clouts for ſweeping an oven.

To SCOUL, or To SCOWL [Skinner ſuppoſes of ꞅceal caᵹ, Sax. ſquintey'd] to knit one's brows, to look crabbed, gruff, cloudy to put on a ſour or grim countenance, or a diſdainful air.

SCOU'NDREL [*ſcondaruolo*, It. as Skinner ſuppoſes, of *abſcondere*, Lat. to hide, *q. d.* one who, conſcious of his own baſeneſs, hides himſelf] a rogue, a pitiful, raſcally fellow.

To SCOUR, or To SCOWR, *verb act.* [ꞅcyꞃian, Sax. ſchuyren, Du. ſcheuyren, Ger. *ecurer*, Fr.] 1. To cleanſe or make clean. 2. To purge by ſtool. 3. To rove and rob on the ſeas. 4. To clear the ſurface by rubbing. 5. To paſs ſwiftly over.

To SCOUR *the length of the Line* [a military phraſe] is to rake a line from end to end with the ſhot; ſo that every bullet, which comes in at one end, ſweeps all along to the other, and leaves no place of ſecurity.

To SCOUR, *verb neut.* 1. To perform the office of ſcouring. 2. To clean. 3. To be purged or lax. 4. To rove, to range. 5. To run here and there. 6. To ſcamper, to run eagerly.

SCOU'RER [from *ſcour*] 1. One that cleans by rubbing. 2. One that runs ſwiftly.

SCOU'RERS [with the canting crew] drunkards who beat the watch, break windows, clear the ſtreets, *&c.*

SCOU'RING [in horſes] a diſeaſe, a looſeneſs.

SCOURING *Long Shight* [in cattle] a diſeaſe.

I ſcap'd a SCOURING.

Lat. *Maleam præte vehi.* The Fr. ſay; *L'Echapper belle.*

SCOURGE [*ſcorregia*, It.] 1. A whip made of thongs of leather, or laſhes of ſmall cord. 2. A puniſhment, a vindictive affliction. 3. One that afflicts, harraſſes, and deſtroys. Is this the *ſcourge* of France? *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A whip for a top.

To SCOURGE, *verb act.* [*ſcorreggiare*, It.] to whip, to chaſtiſe with whipping. 2. To puniſh, to chaſtiſe.

To SCOURSE, to exchange one thing for another. *Ainſworth.*

SCOUT [*eſcoute*, O. Fr. *eſcucha*, Sp. ſchout, Du.] a ſpy ſent to bring tidings of the army of an enemy, or to diſcover their deſigns; alſo a judge or magiſtrate in Holland.

SCOUTS [in any army] ſcout-watches, centinels who keep guard in the advanced poſts.

To SCOUT [from the noun] to go out in order to obſerve the motions of the enemy privately.

To SCOWL. See To SCOUL.

To SCRA'BBLE [ſchrabben, Du. to tear with the nails] to feel or grope about with the hands.

SCRAG [ſcraghe, Du.] any thing thin or lean.

SCRAG *of Mutton*, &c. [of *craig*, Scotch, the neck] the lean bony part of the neck.

SCRA'GGED [of *craig*, Sc. lean] 1. Lean. 2. Rough.

SCRA'GGEDNESS. 1. Leanneſs. 2. Unevenneſs.

SCRA'GGY [from *ſcrag*] 1. Lean, thin. 2. [Corrupted from *craggy*] rugged, rough, uneven.

To SCRA'MBLE [prob. of krabbelen, Du. *rampicare*, It. or ꞅcꞃeopan, Sax. to ſcrape] 1. To ſnatch eagerly, to ſtrive to catch or lay hold of. 2. To climb up a tree or ſteep place.

SCRA'MBLE [from the verb] 1. Eager conteſt for ſomething. 2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER [of *ſcramble*] 1. One that ſcrambles. 2. One that climbs by the help of the hands.

To SCRANCH [perhaps of *ſcroſciare*, It.] to make a craſhing noiſe with the teeth in eating.

SCRA'NNEL, vile, worthleſs: A word peculiar to Milton.

SCRAP [from *ſcrape*, a thing ſcraped or rubbed off] 1. A fragment, a ſmall piece. 2. Crumb, a ſmall particle of meat left at table. 3. A ſmall piece of paper. This is properly *ſcrip*.

To SCRAPE [ꞅcꞃeopian, Sax. skrapa, Su. ſchrabben, Du. ſchrapen, Ger.] 1. To ſhave or raze off with a knife or other inſtrument. 2. To eraze. 3. To act upon any ſurface with a harſh noiſe. A hundred footſteps *ſcrape* the marble hall. *Pope*. 4. To gather by great efforts, or penurous diligence.

To SCRAPE, *verb act*. 1. To make a harſh noiſe. 2. To play ill on a fiddle. 3. To make an aukward bow.

SCRAPE [of ꞅcꞃeop, Sax.] difficulty, perplexity, diſtreſs.

SCRA'PER [from *ſcrape*] 1. An inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped. 2. A miſer, a perſon intent on getting money. 3. A vile fiddler.

SCRAT, an hermophradite, one who is of both ſexes.

To SCRATCH [kratſen, Du. kratzen, Ger. kraite, Dan. *grater*, Fr.] 1. To tear with the nails, or with a pin, needle, or any pointed inſtrument. 2. To mark with uneven inciſions. 3. To wound ſlightly. 4. To hurt ſlightly with any thing pointed or keen. 5. To write or draw aukwardly.

SCRATCH [from the verb] 1. A ragged and ſhallow inciſion. 2. Laceration with the nails. 3. A ſlight wound.

SCRA'TCHER [of *ſcratch*] one that ſcratches.

SCRATCH-*Work* [*ſgrafitti*, It.] a method of painting in *freſco*, by preparing a black ground, on which was laid a white plaiſter, which being taken off with an iron bodkin, the white appeared through the holes, and ſerved for ſhadows.

SCRA'TCHES [with farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes, conſiſting of dry ſcabs, chops or rifts, which breed between the heel and the paſtern joint.

SCRA'TCHINGLY, *adv*. [from *ſcratching*] with the action of ſcratching.

SCRAW [Iriſh and Erſe] ſurface or ſcurf. *Swift*.

To SCRAWL [prob. of krabbalen, Du. or of *ſcarabocchiare*, It. or ſchreyen, Ger.] 1. To write after a ſorry careleſs manner. 2. To draw or mark irregularly. 3. [From *crawl*] to creep like a reptile.

SCRAWL [from the verb] unſkilful and unelegant writing.

SCRA'WLER [from *ſcrawl*] a clumſey and inelegant writer.

SCRAY, a bird, called a ſea-ſwallow.

SCRE'ABLE [*ſcreabilis*, Lat.] which may be ſpit out.

To SCREAK [prob. of skrige, Dan.] to make a ſhrill or hoarſe noiſe, as that of a door, whoſe hinges are ruſty; or a wheel that is not well greaſed.

SCREAKING [prob. of skrige, Dan.] a ſhrill noiſe like that of ruſty hinges, *&c.*

To SCREAM [probably of skrige, Dan. or of ſchreyen, Ger.] to cry out, eſpecially in a fright, on receiving ſome hurt or wound.

SCREECH [from the verb] 1. Cry, or horror, or anguiſh. 2. Harſh horrid cry.

SCREAM [from the verb] a ſhrill, quick, loud cry, occaſioned by terror or pain.

SCREA'MING, a crying out loudly, ſhrilly and violently.

SCREA'TION, Lat. [of *ſcreare*, Lat.] a hawking or ſpitting.

To SCREECH [prob. of skriger, Dan.] 1. To hoot or howl like a ſcreech oul. 2. To cry out in terror or anguiſh.

SCREECH-OWL [prob. of *ſcricciola*, It.] an owl that makes a ſhrieking or hooting in the night.

SCREEN [*ecran*, Fr. prob. of *ſecerniculum*, Lat.] 1. Any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment. 2. A device or partition to keep off the wind. 3. A ſort of fan or device for defending from the heat of a fire. 4. A wooden frame grated, for ſifting gravel, corn, *&c.*

To SCREEN, or To SKREEN [prob. of *ſecernere*, Lat.] 1. To ſhelter or defend from. 2. To ſift through a ſkreen.

To SCREW [prob. of ſchroeven, Du. ſchrauben, Ger.] 1. To preſs or force with a ſcrew. 2. To faſten with a ſcrew. 3. To deform by contorſions. 4. To force, to bring by violence. 5. To ſqueeze, to preſs. 6. To oppreſs by extortion.

SCREW [*eſcroue*, Fr. ſchroeve, Du. ſchraube, Ger.] one of the five mechanic powers; chiefly uſed in preſſing or ſqueezing bodies cloſe; and alſo in raiſing weighty things.

To SCRI'BBLE, *verb act*. [*ſcribbilare*, Lat.] 1. To ſcratch or daſh with a pen. 2. To write meanly or in low ſtile, as a paultry author.

To SCRI'BBLE, *verb neut*. to write without care or beauty.

SCRI'BBLE [from the verb] worthleſs writing.

SCRIBBLE *Scrabble*, pitiful, ſorry writing.

SCRI'BLER, a paultry writer.

SCRIBE [*eſcriba*, Sp. *ſcriba*, It. and Lat.] 1. A writer or penman. 2. A ſecretary, a notary, a ſcrivener.

SCRIBES [among the Jews] a ſect which managed the affairs of the ſynagogue, expounded the law, called alſo *doctors of the law*.

SCRI'BING [with joiners] a term uſed, when one piece of ſtuff is to be fitted to the ſide of another, which is irregular, to make the two join cloſe together all the way; this is done by marking it with the point of a pair of compaſſes.

SCRI'MER [*eſcrimer*, Fr.] a gladiator, a fencing-maſter: Not in uſe.

SCRI'RIE [*ſcrinum*, Lat.] a place in which writings or curioſities are repoſited. *Spenſer*.

SCRIP [Skinner derives it of ꞅcꞃæpe, Sax. commodious, *i. e.* for travelling; but Minſhew of *ſcripus*, Lat. a bulruſh, becauſe anciently wallets were made of them] 1. A budget or bag. 2. A little piece of paper, a ſmall writing or ſchedule.

SCRI'PTORY [*ſcriptorious*, Lat.] written, not delivered orally. *Swift*.

SCRI'PTURAL [from *ſcirpure*] contained in the holy ſcriptures.

SCRI'PTURE [*ecriture*, F. *ſcrittura*, It. *eſcritura*, Sp. of *ſcriptura*, Lat.] the writing a book; the ſtyle or particulur manner of writing uſed by an author; the writings of the Old and New Teſtament.

SCRI'PTURISTS, thoſe who ground their faith on the holy ſcriptures only. See BERÆANS, and CREED.

SCRI'VENER [*ſcrivano*, It. *eſcrivano*, Sp.] 1. One who draws up and engroſſes writings, 2. One whoſe buſineſs it is to place money at intereſt.

SCRI'VENERS, were incorporated *anno* 1616, and are a maſter, two wardens, 24 aſſiſtants, and 38 on the livery, *&c.*

The arms are *azure*, an eagle with wings expanded, holding in his mouth a penner and inkhorn, ſtanding on a book all *or*. Their hall is on the eaſt ſide of Noble-ſtreet.

SCRO'BICLE [*ſcrobiculus*, Lat.] a little ditch or furrow.

SCROBI'CULUS *Cordis*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the heart-pit, or pit of the ſtomach, the *hollow* below the breaſts. *Keil*.

SCRO'FULA [of *ſcrofula*, Lat. a little pig] the diſeaſe commonly called the *king's evil*.

SCROFULA'RIA, Lat. [in botany] the herb pile-wort, blind-nettle, or fig-wort.

SCRO'FULOUS, or SCRO'PHULOUS [*ſcrofuloſus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to the king's evil; hard, full of kernels or ſwellings of the glandules.

SCRO'FULOUSNESS, being afflicted with the king's evil.

SCROLL [prob. of *roll*] a ſlip or roll of parchment; alſo the ſame as *voluta* in architecture.

SCROTOCE'LE [of *ſcrotum*, Lat. the cod, and κηλη, Gr.] a rupture of the ſcrotum.

SCRO'TUM, Lat. [in anatomy] the bag, or common capſula or membrane, which contains the teſticles, thus named from its reſemblance to a pouch or purſe of leather.

SCROTUM *Cordis*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſame as pericardium; the ſkin which encompaſſes the heart.

SCROYLE, a mean fellow, a wretch: A word peculiar to Shakeſpeare.

SCRUB [ꞅcꞃeope, Sax.] 1. An old broom or bruſh much worn. 2. A pitiful or ſorry fellow. 3. Any thing mean and deſplicable.

To SCRUB [ꞅcꞃeopan, Sax.] to rub hard with ſomething rough.

SCRUBBA'DO, the itch, a diſtemper; alſo ſlovenly, mean habited.

SCRU'BBED, or SCRU'BBY [ſcrubet, Dan.] mean, vile, worthleſs, dirty, ſorry.

SCRUFF, little pieces of wood, coals, *&c.* that poor poople gather up at the ſide of the Thames at low water, for firing.

SCRU'PEUS *Humour*, the gout.

SCRU'PLE [*ſcrupule*, Fr. *ſcrupulo*, It. *eſcrupulo*, Sp. of *ſcrupulus*, Lat.] 1. A doubt, niceneſs in point of conſcience. 2. [With chronologers] a ſmall part of time uſed by ſeveral eaſtern nations, among the Chaldeans, a $\frac{1}{1086}$ part of an hour. 3. [With apothecaries] the third part of a dram, or the weight of 20 grains. 4. Proverbially, any ſmall quantity.

To SCRU'PLE [from the noun] to be in doubt whether one ſhall do a thing, or not, on a conſcientious account.

SCRU'PLES [with aſtronomers] as ſcruples eclipſed, are that part of the diameter of the moon, which enters the ſhadow, expreſſed in the ſame meaſure wherein the apparent diameter of the moon is expreſſed. See DIGIT.

SCRU'PLER [from *ſcruple*] a doubter, one that has ſcruples.

SCRUPULO'SITY [from *ſcrupulous*] 1. Doubt, minute doubtfulneſs, 2. Fear of acting in any manner, tenderneſs of conſcience.

SCRU'PLES *of half Duration* [in aſtronomy] are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is deſcribed by her center, from the beginning of the eclipſe to the middle.

SCLUPLES *of Immerſion* or *Incidence* [in aſtronomy] are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is deſcribed by her center, from the beginning of the eclipſe till the time, when its center falls into the ſhadow.

SCRUPLES *of Emerſion* [in aſtronomy] are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is deſcribed by her center, in the time from the firſt emerſion of the moon's limb to the end of the eclipſe.

SCRU'PULOUS [*ſcrupuleux*, Fr. *ſcrupuloſus*, It. *eſcrupuloſo*, Sp. of *ſcrupuloſus*, Lat.] 1. Full of ſcruples. 2. Nice, preciſe. 3. Careful, vigilent, cautious.

SCRUTA'TOR [*ſcrutateur*, Fr. *ſcrutor*, Lat.] enquirer, ſearcher, examiner.

SCRU'TINOUS [from *ſcrutiny*] captious, full of enquiries. *Denham*.

SCRU'PULOUSLY, nicely, preciſely, exactly.

SCRU'PULOUSNESS [from *ſcrupulous*] a ſcrupulous humour, nicety, exactneſs.

SCRU'TABLE [*ſcrutabilis*, Lat.] that may be ſearched.

SCRUTA'TION, a ſearching.

To SCRU'TINIZE, or To SCRU'TINY [of *ſcrutinium*, Lat. a ſearch] to make a ſtrict enquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

SCRUTINEE'R [of *ſcrutinium*, Lat.] one who makes a ſcrutiny, or examines nicely. See INTERPOLATION.

SCRU'TINY [*ſcrutin*, Fr. *ſcrutini*, It. *eſcrutinio*, Sp. of *ſcrutinium*, Lat.] a ſtrict ſearch or diligent enquiry; a peruſal or examination of the ſuffrages or votes at an election of a magiſtrate; an examination of the poll.

SCRUTINY [in the canon law] a ticket, or ſmall paper billet, in which the electors write their votes privately at elections, ſo that it may not be known for whom they vote.

SCRUTOI'RE [*ſcriptorium*, Lat. *ecritore*, Fr.] a kind of long cabinet, with a door or lid opening downwards, for the conveniency of writing on.

To SCRUGE [perhaps from *ſcrew*] to ſqueeze, to compreſs. *Spenſer*.

SCRY *of Fowls*, a great flock of them.

SCUD, a ſudden ſhower of rain.

To SCUD [prob. of ſchudden, Du. to agitate] to run away with precipitation.

SCU'FFLE [perhaps of *zuffa*, It.] a quarrel with fighting.

To SCU'FFLE, to fight confuſedly.

To SCULK [prob. of *ſculkare*, Lat. to watch] to hide one's ſelf, to lurk here and there.

SCU'LKER [from *ſculk*] a lurker, one that hides himſelf.

SCULL, or SKULL [prob. *q. d. ſhell*, or of ſchedel, Teut. the head] 1. The bone of the head which contains the brain, eyes, *&c.* 2. A little oar to row a boat with. 3. [Of ꞅceole, Sax.] a ſhole or great company of fiſhes. *Milton*. 4. A ſmall boat, a cock-boat. 5. One who rows a boat with ſculls.

SCU'LL-CAP [of *ſcull* and *cap*] 1. A head piece. 2. A night-cap.

SCU'LLER. 1. A boat rowed with ſculls. 2. The waterman who rows with ſculls.

SCU'LLERY [prob. of *culinarius*, Lat.] a place to do the dirty work of a kitchen in.

SCU'LLION [prob. of *culinarius*, belonging to a kitchen, or *cuilloin*, Fr.] one who does drudgery in a kitchen.

To SCULP [*ſculpo*, Lat. *ſculper*, Fr.] to carve, to engrave: A word ſeldom uſed.

SCU'LPTILE [*ſculptilis*, Lat.] made by carving. *Brown*.

SCULP [*ſculptura*, Lat.] a cut, print, or engraven picture.

SCU'LPTOR, a carver or engraver.

SCU'LPTURE [*ſculpteur*, Fr. *ſcultura*, It. of *ſculptura*, Lat.] 1. The art of cutting or carving wood, ſtone, or other matter, to form various figures for repreſentation. Sculpture includes both engraving and working in *relievo*. Plate II. Fig. 1. repreſents a ſtatue, and the plumb lines ſhew the method ſtatuaries make uſe of for ſetting off the diſtances on the ſeveral parts of the ſtatue. 2. The act of engraving.

Scum [ſkum, Dan. and Su. ſchuym, Du. ſchuum, L. Ger. ſchaum, H. Ger. *ecume*, Fr. *ſchiuma*, It. *eſpuma*, Sp.] 1. That which riſes to the top of any liquor. 2. The fuſe, droſs, dregs, recrement.

To Scum [prob. of ſkumme, Dan. ſcuma, Su. ſchuymen, Du. ſchumen, L. Ger. ſchaumen, H. Ger. or *ecumer*, Fr. *ſchiumare*, It. *eſpumar*, Sp.] to take off the ſcum, froth, droſs, *&c.* from any liquid, melted metal, *&c.*

Scu'mber [a hunting term] the dung of a fox.

Scu'mmer [*eſcumoir*, Fr.] a veſſel for ſcumming any liquor, generally written and pronounced *ſkimmer*.

Scu'pper-holes [of ſchoepen, Du. to draw off] ſmall holes made through the ſides of the ſhip, through which the water that is pumped out of the ſhip's hold, or comes any other way, is carried off into the ſea.

Scupper-leathers, leathers nailed over thoſe holes.

Scu'pper-nails, ſhort nails with broad heads, for nailing on the ſcupper-leathers.

Scurf [ꞅcuꞃꝼ, Sax. ſkârf, Su. ſchorf, Du. ſchorf, L. Ger.] 1. A whitiſh, ſcaly ſwelling raiſed in the ſkin of the head, by a ſlimy and mixed flegm. 2. A ſoil or ſtain adherent. 3. Any thing ſtricking on the ſurface.

Scu'rfiness [ꞅcuꞃꝼineꞅꞅe, Sax.] the having ſcurf on the head, *&c.*

Scu'rfy, full of, or having ſcurf.

Scurri'lity [*ſcurilite*, Fr. *ſcurrilitas*, Lat.] groſſneſs of reproach, mean buffoonery.

Scu'rrilous [*ſcurrile*, Fr. of *ſcurrilis*, Lat.] railing, ſaucy, abuſive, ſcandalous.

Scu'rrilously, ſaucily, abuſively, or ſcandelouſly.

Scu'rrilousness, or Scurri'lity [*ſcurrilitas*, Lat. *ſcurrilité*, Fr. *ſcurrilità*, It.] ſcandalous language, ſaucy drollery, buffoonry.

Scu'rvily, *adv.* [from *ſcurvy*] vilely, baſely, coarſly.

Scu'rviness, badneſs, naughtineſs, ſorrineſs.

Scu'rvy, *ſubſt.* [*ſcorbut*, Fr. *ſcorbuto*, It. of *ſcorbutum*, Lat.] a diſeaſe, the ſymptoms of which are yellow ſpots on the hands and feet, weakneſs of the legs, ſtinking breath, *&c.* A name given to very *different kinds* of diſeaſes; but all importing ſome *acrimony* in the blood and juices, *without a fervour*, and great care ſhould be firſt taken in adjuſting what *ſort* of acrimony it is, before a phyſician *ventures* to preſcribe.

Scu'rvy, *adj.* 1. Troubled with the ſcurvy, ſcabbed. 2. Vile, worthleſs, ſorry, pitiful, contemptible.

Scurvy *Graſs*, an herb ſo named for its particular virtue in curing the ſcurvy.

Scut [ꞅcyꝺ, Sax. kutte, Du. *cada*, It.] the tail of an hair or rabbit.

Scu'tage [*ſcutagium*, of *ſcutum*, Lat. a ſhield, *q. d.* ſhield-money, ꞅcilꝺ, peniᵹ, Sax.] a tax granted to king Henry III, for his expedition to the holy land.

Scuta'gio *Habendo*, a writ to the tenants, who held lands by knights ſervice, to attend the king in his wars, or to pay a ſcutage, which was three warks for every knight's fee.

Scu'tcheon [*ecuſſon*, Fr. *ſcudo*, It. of *ſcutum*, Lat. a ſhield] the field or ground on which a coat of arms is painted.

Scu'tiform [*ſcutiformis*, Lat.] in the form of a ſhield or buckler.

Scutifo'rme *Os* [in anatomy] the chief bone of the knee, called alſo patella.

Scutifo'rmis *Cartilago* [in anatomy] the broadeſt and biggeſt of the cartilages of the larynx; ſo called, becauſe in the form of a ſquare buckler or ſhield, called alſo thyroides.

Scu'ttle [ꞅcuꞇel, Sax.] 1. A duſt-baſket. 2. A wooden trough of a mill, through which the flour falls into the meal-tub. 3. A ſmall grate. 4. [From *ſcud*] a quick pace, a ſhort run. 5. [In a ſhip] ſmall ſquare holes cut in the deck, enough to let a man through.

To Scu'ttle, 1. To cut a ſcuttle in the ſide, *&c.* of a ſhip. 2. To run with precipitation.

Scu'tum, *a Buckler* [in anatomy] the knee-pan, or round bone of the knee.

Scutum [in pharmacy] a plaiſter in form of a ſhield, to be applied to the ſtomach.

Scy'lla, a rock in the ſea between Sicily and Italy, over-againſt the gulf Charybdis, ſo that the paſſage there is dangerous for ſhips; whence the Latin proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, to avoid Scylla, he falls into Charibdis, *i. e.* to leap out of the frying-pan into the fire. See Charyedis and Cimmerians, compared.

Scy'mitar, a kind of crooked Perſian ſword.

Scy'phus [with anatomiſts] thoſe paſſages that convey the ſaliva from the os cribriforme, or ſieve-like bone to the palate.

Scy'regemot [ꞅcyꞃe-ᵹemoꞇ, Sax.] a court held twice every year by the biſhop of the dioceſs, and the *earldorman* in ſhires that had them, or ſheriff, in thoſe committed to ſheriffs.

Scy'tala, Lat. a field mouſe.

Scytala, Lat. [in mechanics] a kind of radius or ſpoke, ſtanding out of the axis of a machine, as a handle or lever to turn it round, or work it by.

Scy'tala *Laconica* [with the Lacedæmonians] a little round ſtaff; an invention for the ſecret writing of letters to correſpondents, by means of two rollers or cylinders exactly alike, one being kept by each of the correſpondents.

Scyta'lides [σκυταλιδες, Gr.] the three ſmall bones in each finger.

Scythe [ꞅcyðe, Sax.] an inſtrument for mowing graſs.

Scy'thica, Lat. [with botaniſts] ſweet-root or liquorice.

Sea [ꞅæ, Sax. ſoe, Dan. ſee, Ger. ſee, or zee, Du.] 1. That general collection of waters which encompaſſes the earth, the ocean. 2. A collection of waters, a lake. 3. Proverbially for any large quantity. A *ſea* of blood. *Milton.* 4. Any thing rough and tempeſtuous. And in a troubled *ſea* of paſſion toſt. *Milton.*

Sea'beat, daſhed by the waves of the ſea.

Sea-boat, a veſſel capable of bearing the ſea.

Seabo'rn, born of the ſea.

Seabo'y, a boy employed at ſea.

Seabe'ach, the ſea-ſhore.

Sea *Bind-weed*, an herb.

Seabre'ach, irruption of the ſea, by breaking the banks.

Seabree'ze, wind blowing from the ſea.

Seabu'ilt, built for the ſea.

Seacabage, a plant growing on the ſea beach.

Seaca'lf, the ſeal.

Sea-chart, a geographical deſcription of coaſts, with the true diſtances, heights, courſe, or winds leading to them; alſo called a plot.

Sea-co'al, pit-coal, ſo called becauſe brought to London by ſea.

Sea-coa'st, the edge, or ſhore of the ſea.

Sea-co'mpass, the mariner's compaſs.

Sea-co'w, the manate.

Sea-do'g, a fiſh reſembling in ſome meaſure the ſhark.

Sea-dra'gs [with ſailors] any things which hang over a ſhip under ſail, as ſhirts, gowns, *&c.* or alſo a boat when it is towed, or any thing that hinders the courſe of the ſhip.

Sea-fa'rer, a mariner, a traveller by ſea.

Sea-fa'ring [of ſæ, and ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to go] employed or living at ſea.

Sea-fi'ght, a battle on the ſea, a battle of ſhips.

Sea-ga'te [a ſea term] when two ſhips are brought cloſe one to another by means of a wave or billow, they ſay the ſhips lie aboard one another in a ſea-gate.

Sea-gi'rt, encircled by the ſea.

Sea-gre'en, *adj.* cerulean, reſembling the colour of the diſtant ſea.

Sea-green [*ſaxifrage*] a plant growing in the ſea.

Sea-gu'll, a water-fowl.

Sea-ho'g, the porpus.

Sea-ho'rse, 1. A ſmall fiſh common in the Mediterranean. 2. The morſe. 3. [Among the poets] the hippopotamus.

Sea-lu'ngs [with ſailors] the froth of the ſea.

Sea-ma'id, a mermaid.

Se'a-man, 1. A ſailor, a mariner. 2. The merman, the male of the mermaid.

Se'a-mark, a conſpicuous place ſeen at ſea, which ſerves as a direction to mariners.

Sea-me'w, a water-fowl.

Sea'mo'nster, a ſtrange animal of the ſea.

Sea-na'vel, a ſmall ſhell-fiſh, in the likeneſs of a navel.

Sea-na'vel-wort, an herb.

Sea-ny'mph, a goddeſs of the ſea.

Sea-o'nion, the ſquil.

Se'a-ooze, the mud in the ſea.

Sea-pi'ece, a picture repreſenting any thing at ſea.

Se'a-port [of ſæ, Sax. and *portus*, Lat. *q. d.* a gate or door of the ſea] a town at the mouth of a harbour or river.

Sea-ri'sk, hazard at ſea.

Se'a-room, room at ſea, far from the ſhore.

Sea-ro'ver, a pirate.

Sea-se'rpent, a ſerpent generated in the ſea.

Sea-se'rvice, duty at ſea.

Se'a-shell, ſhell of a ſea-fiſh.

Se'a-shore, the coaſt of the ſea.

Sea-sick, ſick by the motion of the ſhip at ſea.

Sea-side, the edge of the ſea.

Sea-su'rgeon, a ſurgeon employed on ſhip-board.

Sea-surro'unded, encircled by the ſea.

Sea-te'rm, a term of art uſed by ſeamen.

Sea-tu'rn [in ſea leanguage] a gale or breeze of wind coming off from the ſea.

Sea-water, the ſalt-water of the ſea.

Sea-yo'ke [in navigation] a ſort of contrivance or tackle made uſe of, when the ſea is ſo rough, that the men cannot govern the helm with their hand.

Se'ah [סאה, Heb.] an Hebrew meaſure, containing about 10 quarts. Dr. *Taylor*, in his concordance, ſays, "it is the third part of an *ephah*, and contains a little more then two *wine gallons* and a half."

Seal [ꞅiᵹel, Sag. ſeghel, Du. ſiegel, Ger. *ſeau*, or *ſeel*, Fr. *ſigillo*, It. *ſello*, Sp. *ſigilum*, Lat.] 1. The print of a coat of arms, or ſome other device made in wax, and ſet to any deed or writing; alſo the inſtrument or piece of metal, *&c.* on which the figure is engraven that impreſſes the wax. 2. The impreſſion made in the wax. 3. Any act of confirmation.

Seal, a ſea-calf, the ſkin of which is uſed in making watch-caſes, *&c.*

To Seal, *verb neut.* [*ſeeller*, Fr. *ſellàr*, Sp. *ſigillare*, It. and Lat. ſegle, Dan. ꞅiᵹelan, Sax. ſegheln, Du. ſiegeln, Ger.] to ſet a ſeal to a writing, *&c.*

To Seal, *verb act.* 1. To faſten with a ſeal. 2. To confirm or atteſt by a ſeal. 3. To confirm, to ratify, to ſettle. 4. To ſhut, to cloſe. 5. To mark with a ſtamp.

Sea'ler, an officer in the chancery, appointed by the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great-ſeal, to ſeal the writs and inſtruments there made.

Sea'ling-wax, hard wax made of gum-lacre, roſin, *&c.* for ſealing letters.

Seam [ꞅeam, Sax. ſomm, Su. ſomme, Dan. ſoom, Du.] 1. A row of ſtitches made with a needle. 2. The juncture of the planks in ſhip. 3. A cicatrix, a ſcar. 4. [Saim, C. Brit. ꞅeim, Sax.] fat, tallow, lard. 5. *Of Glaſs*, 120 pounds, or 24 ſtone. 6. *Of Corn* [ꞅeam, Sax.] 8 buſhels.

To Seam [from the noun] 1. To join together by ſewing, or otherwiſe. 2. To mark with a long cicatrix.

Sea'mless [ꞅeamleꞅꞅe, Sax.] without a ſeam.

Seams [in horſes] a diſeaſe.

Sea'mster, or Sea'mstress [ꞅeamꞅꞇꞃe, Sax.] a perſon who ſews or makes up linen garments.

Se'amy [from *ſeam*] having a ſeam, full of ſeams.

Sean [*ſeine*, Fr. *ſagena*, It. and. Lat. σαγηνη, Gr.] a ſort of large fiſhing-net.

To Sear [ꞅeaꞃan, Sax. prob. of ξηρὸς, G. dry] to burn with a hot iron, to cauterize.

Sear, withered, dead, no longer green.

Sear *Cloth* [ꞅeꞃclaꝺ, Sax.] a plaiſter for pains, aches, *&c.*

Sear *Wood*, dead boughs cut off from trees in a foreſt.

Searce, a bolter, a fine ſieve.

To Searce [*ſaſſer*, Fr.] to ſift finely.

Se'arcer, one who ſearces.

To Search, *verb act.* [*chercher*, Fr. *cercare*, It.] 1. To ſeek, to look for, to be in queſt of. 2. To examine, to try, to explore. 3. To probe as a ſurgeon. 4. To *ſearch out*; to find by ſeeking.

To SEARCH, *verb neut.* 1. To make a ſearch. 2. To make enquiry. 3. To try to find.

SEARCH [from the verb] 1. Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place. 2. Examination, act of ſeeking. 3. Queſt, purſuit.

SEA'RCHER, 1. An examiner, a tryer, an inquirer. 2. An officer of the cuſtoms, alſo one whoſe buſineſs it is to examine, and by a peculiar ſeal to mark the defects of woollen cloth.

SEARSE, or SARSE [*ſas*, Fr.] a fine ſieve made of lawn, *&c.*

SEA'SON [*ſaiſon*, Fr. *ſtagione*, It. *ſazón*, Sp.] 1. One of the quarters of the year, which are four, as ſpring, ſummer, autumn, and winter. 2. A fit and proper time to do any thing in. 3. A time, as diſtinguiſhed from others. 4. A time not very long. 5. [From the verb] that which gives a high reliſh.

To SEA'SON, *verb act.* [*aſſaiſonner*, Fr. *ſtagionar*, It. *ſtazonàr*, Sp.] 1. To give any thing a reliſh. 2. To qualify by the admixture of another ingredient. 3. To imbue, to tinge, to taint. 4. To fit for any uſe by time or habit, to mature.

To SEA'SON, *verb neut.* to be mature, to grow fit for any purpoſe.

SEA'SONABLE, that which is done in ſeaſon, opportune, convenient.

SEA'SONABLENESS, opportuneneſs, propriety, with regard to time.

SEA'SONABLY, *adv.* [from *ſeaſonable*] properly with reſpect to time.

SEA'SONER, he that ſeaſons, or gives a reliſh to any thing.

SEA'SONING, 1. That which gives any thing a reliſh. 2. [In the Weſt-Indies] an aguiſh diſtemper, which foreigners are ſubject to at their firſt coming.

SEAT [ſeotole, Sax. ſathe, Su. ſetel, or ſedel, Du. ſeſſel, Ger. *ſiege*, Fr. *ſedia*, It. *ſedes*, Lat.] 1. A chair, bench, or any thing to ſit on. 2. Chair of ſtate, throne, poſt of authority. 3. Manſion, reſidence, place of abode. 4. Situation, ſite.

To SEAT [of ſittan, Sax, ſetten, Du. O. and L. Ger. ſetzen, H. Ger. *ſituer*, Fr. *ſituare*, It. *ſentàr*, Sp. of *ſedere*, Lat.] 1. To place upon a ſeat, to cauſe to ſit down. 2. To place in a poſt of authority. 3. To ſettle, to fix in any particular place, or ſituation. 4. To fix, to place firm.

SEA'TER, the name of an idol worſhipped by our Saxon anceſtors, from whence our Saturday has its name.

SE'ATETH, a term uſed of a hare, when it taketh to its reſting place.

SEA'VY *Ground*, ſuch ground as is over-grown with ruſhes.

SEBA'RAÏM, or SEBA'RAË, Cald. a name given to ſuch rabbies, as lived and taught after the finiſhing the Talmud. *Buxtorf* ſays, they flouriſhed at a time when the *Jewiſh* academies were DISTURBED by troubleſome times, and accordingly gave their judgment on *traditionary* caſes, *al derek ſebaroth*, i. e. by way of *opinions*, or probable conjectures, as contradiſtinguiſhed from peremptory deciſion. He tells us, that this unſettled ſtate of things laſted for upward of ſixty years. May not I add, and might perhaps have been as well, if continued down to the preſent day? See CABALA and RITES, compared.

SEBE'STENS, a fruit reſembling a little plum, uſed in medicine.

SE'CANT [*ſecans*, from *ſeco*, Lat. to cut, becauſe it cuts the tangent; in geomety] a right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a given arch or angle, till it meets or cuts another line called a tangent, raiſed on the outſide at the other end.

To SECE'DE [*ſecedo*, Lat.] to withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.

SECE'DER [from *ſecede*] one that withdraws himſelf through diſapprobation of any proceedings.

To SECE'RN [*ſecerro*, Lat.] to ſeparate, divide, or diſtinguiſh.

SECE'SSION, 1. The act of going aſide, a retiring. 2. A withdrawing from council, *&c.* 3. [In medicine] the going off by ſecretion.

SE'CLE [*ſiecle*, Fr. *ſeculum*, Lat.] an age, a century. *Hammond.*

To SECLU'DE [*eſcludere*, It. *eſcluyr*, Sp. *ſecludere*, Lat.] to ſhut apart from others, to ſhut out, to exclude.

SECLU'SION, 1. The act of ſecluding, ſhutting out, or ſeparating from. 2. The being ſecluded.

SE'COND, Fr. [*ſecondo*, It. *ſegundo*, Sp. of *ſecundus*, Lat.] 1. The next in order to the firſt, the ordinal of two. 2. Next in value or dignity, inferior. 3. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him. 4. A ſupporter, a maintainer. 5. [With aſtronomers] is the 60th part of a degree of any circle. 6. [Of time] the 60th part of a minute of time. 7. [In muſic] one of the muſical intervals, being only the diſtance between any ſound and the next neareſt ſound, whether higher or lower.

To SE'COND [*ſeconder*, Fr. *ſecondare*, It. *aſſegundàr*, Sp. of *ſecundo*, Lat.] 1. To back, aid, or aſſiſt another, to favour or countenance. 2. To follow in the next place.

SE'COND-HAND, not original, not primary.

SECOND *Sight*, an odd qualification that many of the inhabitants of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland are ſaid to have; which is a faculty of ſeeing things to come, or at a great diſtance, repreſented to the imagination, as if actually viſible and preſent.

SECOND *Terms* [in algebra] thoſe where the unknown quantity has a degree leſs than it has in the term where it is raiſed to the higheſt.

SE'CONDARILY, *adv.* [from *ſecondary*] in the 2d degree, not primarily.

SE'CONDARINESS [from *ſecondary*] the ſtate of being ſecondary.

SE'CONDARY, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] the ſecond man in any place, he who is next to any chief officer, as of the compter, who is the next man to the ſheriff, *&c.*

SE'CONDARY, *adj.* [*ſecundarius*, Lat.] 1. Not primary, next to the firſt. 2. Acting by tranſmiſſion or deputation.

SECONDARY [in philoſ. writ.] ſecond, as ſecondary cauſes.

SECONDARY *Circles* [with aſtronomers] all circles which interſect the ſix greater circles of the ſphere at right angles, as the azimuths or vertical circles, with reſpect to the horizon, the meridian, and the hour circles, to the equinoctial.

SECONDARY *Fever* [with phyſicians] is that which ariſes after a criſis or diſcharge of ſome morbid matter, as in the ſmall-pox of the *confluent* kind, *&c.*

SECONDARY *Planets* [in aſtronomy] thoſe which move round other planets, as the center of their motion, and with them round the ſun.

SECONDARY *Senſe* [in divinity] ſuppoſes a paſſage of ſcripture to have *two* purports, the one *primary*, the other *ſecondary*; as in the caſe of *types*, and ſome *hiſtoric* facts,, which are *ſuppoſed* to have a reference to ſomething beyond themſelves. And I ſuſpect, it was too great a liberty in expoſitions of this kind, which gave St. ORIGEN's enemies a handle to charge him with *explaining away* the FACTS THEMSELVES. But this, I believe, was far enough from being always his intention. He preſumed, that there is a MIGHTY DEPTH in ſcripture; and from that *profound veneration* which he bore to the *ſacred writings*, and in particular thoſe relating to the *hiſtory* of *our Lord*, he endeavoured to find out the NOBLE MORAL, [*i. e.* the *ſecondary* ſenſe;] which he imagined to be *couched under* moſt (if not all) of his actions and miracles.

SCHOLIUM.

St. *Origen* was doubtleſs a very great man: but in his writings we find many a *weak ſentiment*; and his ſtrong attachment to the *Platonic* ſyſtem, is perhaps the *beſt key*, by which to account for his deviation from the church in thoſe days, in ſeveral inſtances; in particulur, when he maintained the *pre exiſtence* of human ſouls, and our being *degraded* into bodies, for crimes committed in ſome preceding ſtate —— And whereas *Plato* would admit the *ſoul only to be the man*; Query, If our *Chriſtian Platoniſt* was not led from hence (after much the ſame manner with *Tertullian* his cotemporary) into that conception of the *incarnation*, which laid the foundation of *another* charge againſt him, *viz.* that of his making *two* CHRISTS? See ORIGENISM, MANHOOD *of Chriſt*, INCARNATION, and DIMERITÆ, compared with *Coloſ.* c. ii. v. 8; and 1 *Corinth.* c. i. v. 20—23.

SE'CONDLY [from *ſecond*] in the ſecond place.

SE'CONDRATE, 1. The ſecond order in dignity or value. 2. One of the ſecond order.

SE'CRESY [*ſegretezza*, It. of *ſecretus*, Lat.] 1. Privacy, ſtate of being hidden. 2. Solitude, retirement. 3. Forbearance of diſcovery.

SE'CRET, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*ſegreto*, It. *ſecreto*, Sp. of *ſecretum*, Lat.] 1. Something concealed. 2. A thing unknown, ſomething not yet diſcovered. 3. Privacy, ſecrecy.

SECRET, Fr. *adj.* [*ſecretus*, Lat. *ſegreto*, It. *ſecreto*, Sp.] 1. Private, hidden, cloſe. 2. That keeps counſel, faithful. 3. Unknown; as, a *ſecret* remedy. 4. Retired, private, unſeen. 5. Privy, unſeen.

To SE'CRET [from the noun] to keep private.

SE'CRETARYSHIP [from *ſecretary*] the office of a ſecretary.

SE'CRETARY [*ſecretaire*, Fr. *ſegretario*, It. *ſecretario*, Sp. of *ſecretarius*, Lat.] one who is employed in writing letters, *&c.* for a prince or ſociety.

To SECRE'TE [of *ſecretum*, Lat.] 1. To hide, to conceal, to put out of the way. 2. [In medicine] to ſecern, to ſeparate.

SECRE'TION. 1. A ſeparation, *&c.* 2. The fluid ſecreted.

Animal SECRETION [in phyſic] is the ſeparation of one fluid from another, in the body of an animal or vegetable, by means of glans, or ſomething of the like nature.

SECRETI'TIOUS [from *ſecretus*, Lat.] parted by animal ſecretion.

SECRE'TIST, a dealer in ſecrets.

SECRETO'RY [from *ſecretus*, Lat.] performing the office of ſecretion.

SE'CRETLY, privately, in ſecret.

SE'CRETNESS. 1. Privicy. 2. Quality of being a ſecret.

SECT [*ſecte*, Fr. *ſetta*, It. *ſecta*, Sp. and Lat.] a party profeſſing the ſame opinion.

SECTA'RIAN [*ſectarius*, Lat.] of, or belonging to a ſect.

SE'CTARISM [from *ſect*] diſpoſition to particular ſects, in oppoſition to things eſtabliſhed.

SE'CTARY [*ſectarius*, Lat.] 1. A follower of a particular ſect. 2. A pupil, a follower.

SECTA'TOR, Lat. a follower, an imitator, a diſciple.

SE'CTIO *Cæſarea* [in anatomy] the *Cæſarian* operation; the ſame as hyſterotomeia.

SE'CTION, Fr. [*ſezione*, It. *ſeciòn*, Sp. of *ſectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of cutting or dividing. 2. The part cut off or divided. 3. A ſmall and diſtinct part of a writing or book.

SECTION [of a book] a certain diviſion in the chapters, frequent with this mark §.

SECTION [with mathematicians] the cutting of one plane by another, or of a ſolid by a plane.

SECTION [in architecture] is the profile or draught of its height and depths raiſed on the plane, as if the whole fabric or building was cut aſunder, to diſcover the inſide.

Conic SECTION, is the figure made by the ſolid body of a cone's being ſuppoſed to be cut by a plane; and theſe ſections are uſually accounted four, *viz.* the circle, ellipſis, hyperbola and parabola.

SE'CTIS *non Faciendis* [in law] a writ which lies for a woman, who ought not to perform ſuit of court for her dower.

SECTOR. 1. An inſtrument of conſiderable uſe in all the practical parts of the mathematics, having lines of ſines, tangents, ſecants, rhumbs, poligons, *&c.*

SECTOR [of a circle] is a part of a circle, or a mixed triangle, comprehended between two radii or ſemi-diameters, making an angle at the center, and an arch or part of the circumference.

SE'CULAR [*ſeculier*, Fr. *ſecolare*, It. *ſeglàr*, Sp. of *ſecularis*, Lat.] 1. Happening once in the ſpace of an hundred years, or ſeicle. 2. Temporal, as pertaining to this world or life. 3. Converſant in this world, without being engaged in a monaſtic life, or to obſerve the rules of any religious order.

SE'CULAR *Games* [*ludi ſeculares*, of *ſeculum*, Lat. an age] theſe plays were ſo named, becauſe they happened but once in an age, or an hundred years. Horace, whoſe *Carmen Seculare* was compoſed on this occaſion, ſays, in his addreſs to Phæbus and Diana,

—— Date, quæ precamur
Tempore ſacro
Quô Sibyllini monuere verſus, &c.

On which the learned Torrentius gives us the following comment: "Before the inſtitution of theſe games, and indeed under the kings of Rome, there were held in the *Campus Martius* (on account of peſtilence, prodigies, and other cauſes) more than once, games in honour of Pluto and Proſerpine: but then at length the games called *ſecular*, when the fifteen men inſtituted them, by admonition from the Sibylline verſes, for every ſucceeding age; and ſo ordered them to be held, with the promiſe of the *empire's ſafety* ſo long as they ſhould be continued. This commenced, as *Cenſorinus* informs us, A. V. 217. *M. Valerius* and *Sp. Virginius* being conſuls. He adds, that the ſecular games of *Auguſtus* were held A. V. 736, and that their memorial is ſtill preſerved on many a medal" See LUSTRUM, JUBILEE, PROPITIATION, and SCENOPEGIA compared.

SECULA'RITY [from *ſecular*] worldlineſs, attention to the things of the preſent life.

SECULARIZA'TION, Fr. [*ſecolarizazione*, It.] the action of converting a regular perſon, place, or benefice, to a ſecular one.

SE'CULARIZE [*ſeculariſé*, Fr.] made ſecular, *i. e.* a layman of a clergyman.

To Secularize [from *ſecular*] 1. To convert from ſpiritual to common uſe. 2. To make worldly.

Secula'rity, or Se'cularness [*ſecularitas*, Lat.] worldlineſs, addictedneſs to the things of this world.

Se'cularly [from *ſecular*] in a worldly manner.

Se'cularness [from *ſecular*] worldlineſs.

Se'cundary. See Secondary.

Secundary *Fever* [with phyſicians] See Secondary.

Secunda'tion, Lat. a ſeconding, forwarding, or making proſperous.

Secu'ndi *Generis*, Lat. [in anatomy] thoſe lacteal veſſels that carry the chyle from the glans, after it has been diluted there with the lympha, into the common veſſels; whereas the lacteals of the prima generis carry it from the inteſtines into the glans.

Se'cundine [*ſecundina*, Lat.] the ſeveral coats or membranes wherein the fœtus is wrapped, whilſt in the womb, and which are excluded after it is born; the after-birth or burden; they are named *allentois*, *amnion*, and *chorion*.

Secu'ndum *Naturam* [*i. e.* according to the courſe of nature] a phraſe which phyſicians uſe, when all things are duly performed, as in a ſtate of health.

Secu're [ſeker, Du. and L. Ger. ſicher, H. Ger. *ſicuro*, It. *ſeguro*, Sp. *ſecurus*, Lat.] 1. Out of danger. 2. Careleſs, wanting caution. 3. Free from fear.

To Secure [*aſſegurar*, Sp. verſeekern, Du. and L. Ger. verſichern, H. Ger. *ſecurare*, Lat.] 1. To make ſecure, to ſave, protect or ſhelter. 2. To protect, to defend, to make ſafe. 3. To ſeize a perſon or thing. 4. To make faſt.

Secu'rely. 1. Safety. 2. Without fear, careleſsly.

Secu'rement [from *ſecure*] the cauſe of ſafety, protection, defence.

Secu'reness [*ſecuritas*, Lat. *ſecureté*, Fr. ſeekerheyt, Du. and L. Ger. ſicherheit, H. Ger.] ſecurity, ſafety.

Secu'ritas *de bono Geſtu* [law term] ſurety of the peace.

Securita'te *Pacis*, Lat. [in law] a writ which lies for one who is threatened with death or danger, againſt him who ſo threatens.

Securita'tem *Inveniend.* *&c.* Lat. a writ that lies for the king againſt any of his ſubjects, to ſtay them from going out of the kingdom without his leave.

Secu'rity [*ſeureté*, and *ſecureté*, Fr. *ſecurtà*, It. *ſeguridad*, Sp. of *ſecuritas*, Lat.] 1. Safety, the being out of danger. 2. Bail. 3. Surety for the payment of money. 4. Aſſurance. 5. Unconcernedneſs, careleſſneſs.

Seda'n [prob. of *ſedes*, Lat. a ſeat] a cloſe chair in which perſons of quality are carried by men.

Seda'te [*ſedato*, It. of *ſedatus*, Lat.] quiet, compoſed, undiſturbed in mind.

Seda'tely, quietly, compoſedly.

Seda'teness [of *ſedatus*, Lat.] compoſure of mind, tranquility.

Seda'tive [*ſedativus*, Lat.] of a quieting, allaying, or aſſwaging quality.

Se'defendendo, Lat. [*i. e.* in defending himſelf] a plea for him who is charged with the death of another, ſaying, he was forced to do it in his own defence, or elſe he muſt have been in danger of his own life; yet muſt he forfeit his goods to the king, and procure his pardon of the lord chancellor.

Se'dentary [*ſedentaire*, Fr. *ſedentario*, Sp. of *ſedentarius*, Lat.] 1. That ſits much, or works ſitting; that keeps at home, or ſeldom ſtirs abroad. 2. Torpid, inactive, ſluggiſh.

Se'dentary *Parliaments* [in France] ſuch as are fixed and ſettled in a place.

Se'dentariness, the ſtate or condition of one who ſits much.

Sedge [ꞅæꞇᵹ, Sax.] a narrow flag.

Se'dgy [of ꞅæcᵹ, Sax.] full of the weed called ſedge.

Se'diment, Fr. [of *ſedimentum*, Lat.] the ſettlement, dregs, grounds, or lees of any thing ſettling or ſinking down.

Sediment *of Urine* [with phyſicians, certain parts of the nouriſhing juice, which being ſeparated from the blood with the ſerum, by reaſon of their weight, ſink down to the bottom of the urine.

Sedi'tion [Fr. *ſedizione*, It. of *ſeditio*, Lat.] a mutiny, a popular tumult, a riſing, or uproar.

Sedi'tious [*ſeditieux*, Fr. *ſedizioſo*, It. of *ſeditioſus*, Lat.] apt or tending to raiſe ſedition; factious, mutinous.

Sedi'tiously, factiouſly, mutinouſly.

Sedi'tiousness [of *ſeditioſus*, Lat. *ſeditieux*, Fr.] a ſeditious humour or quality; alſo ſedition itſelf.

To Sedu'ce [*ſeduire*, Fr. *ſedurre*, It. of *ſeducere*, Lat.] to miſlead or deceive; to corrupt or debauch.

Sedu'cement, the act of ſeducing or miſleading.

Sedu'cer [*ſeductor*, Lat.] one who draws away or miſleeds.

Sedu'cible [from *ſeduce*] that may be drawn aſide, corruptible.

Sedu'ction, the act of ſeducing, the act of drawing aſide.

Sedu'ctive [*ſeductivus*, Lat.] apt to ſeduce or miſlead.

Se'dulous [*ſedulus*, Lat.] very careful, diligent, induſtrious, laborious.

Se'dulously, carefully, diligently, induſtriouſly.

Se'dulousness, or Sedu'lity [from *ſedulous*] careſulneſs, diligence.

Se'dum, Lat. houſleek, or ſengreen.

Se'duwal, or Se'tuwal [ꞅýðepale, Sax.] the herb ſetwal, or valerian.

See [*ſedia*, It. *ſeda*, Sp. prob. of *ſedes*, Lat.] the dignity or ſeat of an archbiſhop or biſhop.

To See, *verb act. pret.* I ſaw, *part. paſſ.* ſeen [ꞅeon, Sax. ſee, Dan. and Su. ſien, Du. ſehen, Ger.] 1. To perceive with the eyes. 2. To obſerve, to find. 3. To diſcover, to deſcry. 4. To converſe with. 5. To attend, to remark

To See, *verb neut.* 1. To have the power of ſight. 2. To diſcern without deception. 3. To enquire, to diſtinguiſh. 4. To be attentive. 5. To ſcheme, to contrive.

Seed [ꞅæð, Sax. ſeed, Dan. ſadh, Su. ſæd, Dan. zaed, Du. ſaat, Ger.] 1. A matter prepared by nature, for the reproduction and conſervation of the ſpecies, both in men, animals, and plants. 2. Firſt principle, original. 3. Progeny, offſpring, deſcendants. 4. Race, generation, birth.

To Seed [from the noun] to grow to maturity, ſo as to ſhed the ſeed.

See'd-cake, a ſweet cake interſperſed with warm aromatic ſeeds.

See'd-leep, or See'd-lip [in huſbandry] a veſſel or hopper for the carrying their ſeed-corn at the time of ſowing.

See'd-pearl, ſmall grains of pearl.

See'd-plot, the ground on which plants are ſowed to be afterwards tranſplanted.

Seed-time, the ſeaſon of ſowing.

See'dlings [with botaniſts] roots of gilliflowers, *&c.* which come from ſeeds ſown; alſo the young tender ſhoots of plants that have been but newly ſown.

See'dness [from *ſeed*] ſeedtime, the time of ſowing. *Shakeſpeare.*

See'dsman, the ſower, he that ſcatters the ſeed.

See'dy [of ꞅæðiᵹ, Sax.] run to, or having ſeeds.

See'ing, *adj.* ſince that, foraſmuch as, *&c.*

See'ing, *ſubſt.* See Sight.

To Seek, *verb act. pret*, I ſought, *part. paſſ.* ſought [ꞅecan and ᵹeꞅecan, Sax. ſoker, Su. ſoge, Dan. ſoecken, Du. ſuchen, Ger.] 1. To ſearch or look for. 2. To labour or endeavour, to get or obtain. 3. To go to find. 4. To purſue by ſecret machinations.

To Seek, *verb neut.* 1. To make ſearch, to make enquiry, to endeavour. 2. To make purſuit. 3. To apply to, to uſe ſollicitation. 4. To endeavour after.

To Seek [an adverbial mode of ſpeech] at a loſs, without knowledge, or experience.

See'ker [from *ſeek*] one that ſeeks.

See'k-sorrow [of *ſeek* and *ſorrow*] one that contrives to give himſelf vexation. *Sidney.*

See'king [of ᵹeꞅecan, Sax.] looking for, ſearching after.

Lee Seel [with ſailors] is when a ſhip ſeels or rolls to the windward, in which there is danger, leſt ſhe come over too ſhort or ſuddenly, and ſo ſhould founder by the ſea's breaking right into her, or elſe have ſome of her upperworks carried away; but if ſhe rolls to the leeward, there is no danger, becauſe the ſea will preſently right her.

To Seel, *verb act.* [*ſieller*, Fr. to ſeal] to cloſe the eyes; ſpoken of a hawk.

To Seel, *verb neut.* [ꞅyllan, Sax.] To lean on one ſide.

Seel, or See'ling [ſea-term, of ꞅyllan, Sax. to give away] is the ſudden and violent tumbling of a ſhip, ſometimes to one ſide, and ſometimes to another, when a wave paſſes under her ſides faſter than ſhe can drive away with it.

See'ling [with falconers] is the running of a thread through the eyelids of a hawk, when firſt taken, ſo that ſhe may ſee either very little, or not at all, to cauſe her to endure the hood the better.

See'ling [ſpoken of horſes] who are ſaid to ſeel, when white hairs about the breadth of a farthing, mixed with thoſe of his natural colour, grow upon his eye-brows; which is a mark of old age, for they never ſeel before fourteen.

See'ly [of ꞅeel, Sax. lucky time] 1. Lucky, happy. 2. Silly, fooliſh, ſimple.

To Seem [prob. of *ſembler*, Fr. *ſembrare*, It.] 1. To appear. 2. To have the appearance of truth. 3. *It ſeems*; having an appearance without reality. 4. *It ſeems*; in all appearance.

See'mer [from *ſeem*] one that carries an appearance.

See'ming [of *ſeem*] 1. Appearance, ſhow, ſemblance. 2. Fair appearance. 3. Opinion.

See'mingly, in appearance, in ſhow, in ſemblance.

See'mingness [of ziemen, Ger.] appearance, plauſibility,

See'mliness [of ziemlich, Ger.] comelineſs.

See'mly, *adj.* [ziemlich, Ger.] becoming, decent, proper, fit.

See'mly, *adv.* [from the adj.] in a decent manner, in a proper manner.

Seen, *adj.* [from *ſee*] ſkilled, verſed. Well *ſeen* in muſic. *Shakeſpeare.*

Seer [of ꞅeon, Sax. to ſee] 1. A prophet. 2. One who ſees.

See'r-wood, dry wood. *Dryden.*

See'saw [from *ſaw*] a reciprocating motion.

To See-saw [from the noun] to move with a reciprocating motion.

To Seeth, *verb act. pret.* I ſod, or ſeethed, *part. paſſ.* ſodden [ꞅeoðan, Sax. ſiuda, Su. zieuden, Du. ſieden, Ger.] to boil, to ſtew, to decoct in hot water.

To Seeth, *verb neut.* to be in a ſtate of ebullition, to ſtew.

See'ther, a pot, a boiler.

Sod, *irr. imp.* did ſeeth.

Sod, or So'dden, *irr. part. paſſ.* [geſodden, Ger.] have ſod, or ſodden.

Segrum, an herb.

Se'gment [in geometry] when a line or the ſide of any plain triangle is any way cut in two, or more parts, either by a perpendicular line let fall upon it, or otherwiſe, thoſe parts are uſually called ſegments; and ſo much as one of theſe parts is longer than the other is called the difference of the ſegments.

Segment *of a Circle* [in geometry] a part of a circle comprehended between an arch and a chord thereof.

Segment *of a Sphere* [in geometry] a portion of a ſphere cut off by a plane in any part, except the center; ſo that the baſe of ſuch a ſegment muſt always be a circle; and its ſurface a part of that of the ſphere; the whole ſegment being either greater or leſs than an hemiſphere.

Segment *Leaves* [with botaniſts] are leaves of plants that are cut or divided into many ſhreads or ſlices.

Se'gmentated [*ſegmentatus*, Lat.] made of many pieces of divers colours.

Segmoi'dal *Valves* [in anatomy] are little valves of the pulmonary artery, thus named from their reſemblance to the ſegments of circles; the ſame as ſemilunar valves.

Se'gnity [*ſegnitas*, Lat.] ſlothfulneſs.

To Se'gregate [*ſegregare*, Lat.] to ſeparate or put apart.

Segrega'tion, properly a taking out or ſeparating from the ſtock, a ſeparating, ſevering, or putting a part.

Seigneu'rial [from *ſeignoir*] inveſted with large powers, independent. *Temple.*

Se'greiant, Fr. [in heraldry] a term uſed of Griffins drawn in a leaping poſture.

Sei'ant, Fr. [in heraldry] *i. e.* ſitting; a term uſed of a lion or other beaſt ſitting like a cat, with his fore-feet ſtrait.

Sei'gnior [*ſignore*] a lord, a maſter.

Seignior [in law] the lord of the manor or fee.

Grand Seignior [*i. e.* the great lord] the emperor of the Turks.

Sei'gniorage [*ſeigneuriage*, Fr. *ſignoraggio*, It.] a prerogative of the king, whereby be challenges allowance of gold or ſilver, brought in the maſs to his exchange, for coin.

Seignieu'rial, of, or belonging to a ſeigniory.

Sei'gnory [*ſeigneurie*, Fr.] the juriſdiction or power of a lord, a lordſhip.

Seine, a net uſed in fiſhing.

Sei'ner [from *ſeine*] a fiſherman, one that uſes a ſeine.

Seiri'asis [with phyſicians] an inflammation in the head. *Caſtel. Renovat.* calls it an *infantile* diſeaſe, conſiſting in an inflammation of the brain and membranes; and he accounts for its etymology, by obſerving, "that the membranaceous portion, where the ſagittal, and coronal ſutures meet, ſubſides on this occaſion, and conſtitutes a groove or hollow: for *ſiros*, ſays he, in Greek, ſignifies a ditch [or a hollow place] in which ſeeds are ſtored up and kept."

Sei'sin. See Seizin.

Sei'sable, that may be, or that is liable to be ſeized.

To Seize, *verb act.* [*ſaiſir*, Fr.] 1. To take or lay hold of; to take by force or wrongfully. 2. To take forcible poſſeſſion of by law. And *ſeized* his goods. *Camden.* 3. [In ſea language] to make faſt or bind; eſpecially to faſten two ropes together with rope-yarn, &c. alſo the faſtening of a block or pulley at the end of a pendant, tackle, or garnet, &c.

To Seize, *verb neut.* to fix the graſp, or the power on any thing.

Sei'zin [*ſeiſine*, Fr.] 1. [In law] is of two ſorts; ſeizin in law, and ſeizin in fact; ſeizin in law, is when ſomething is done which the law accounteth a ſeizin, as an enrolment; ſeizin in fact, is when a corporal poſſeſſion is taken. *Cowel.* 2. The act of taking poſſeſſion. 3. The things poſſeſſed.

Sei'zure. 1. The act of ſeizing, taking into cuſtody. 2. The thing ſeized. 3. The act of taking forcible poſſeſſion. 4. Gripe, poſſeſſion. 5. Gripe.

Se'lcouth [ꞅelꝺ, Sax. rare, and *couth*, known] unknown. *Spenſer.*

Seju'nction, Lat. a putting aſunder.

Sela'go, Lat. [with botaniſts] hedge-hyſſop.

Se'lander [in horſes] a ſcabby diſeaſe.

Se'ldom [ꞅelꝺon, of ꞅelꝺ, rare, and ꝺone, Sax. ſellan, Su. ſelden, Du. ſelten, Ger.] not often, rarely, not frequently.

Se'ldomness [ſelꝺonneꞅꞅe, Sax.] the not happening often, ſeldom uſed.

Se'ldshown, *adj.* [of *ſeld* and *ſhown*] ſeldom exhibited to view.

Sele'ct [*ſcelto*, It. *ſelectus*, Lat.] nicely choſen out of others, choice.

To Select [*ſcegliare*, It. *ſelectum*, ſup. of *ſeligo*, Lat.] to chooſe or pick out.

Sele'ction [of *ſelect*] the act of culling or chuſing, choice.

Sele'ctness, choſenneſs, choiceneſs.

Sele'ctor [of *ſelect*] one that ſelects.

Sele'ne [in the pagan theogony] the daughter of Cælus and Veſta, and ſiſter of Helios, *i. e.* the ſun.

Seleni'tes, Gr. the moon-ſtone, which has this remarkable property, that it increaſes and decreaſes as the moon waxes and wanes, ſaid to be found in Perſia; alſo Muſcovy glaſs, to which the aforeſaid proporties have been aſcribed.

Sele'nium [σεληνιον, Gr.] a ſort of ivy.

Seleno'graphist [of σηληνη, the moon, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a deſcriber of the moon.

Seleno'graphy [of σηληνη, the moon, and γραφη. Gr. a deſcription] a deſcription of the face of the moon, as diſtinguiſhed by ſpots, &c. which are viſible by the help of a teleſcope.

Seleu'cians, a ſect of ancient heretics, who taught that God was corporeal, that the elementary matter was coeternal with him, and many other like tenets.

Self, *pronouu plur.* ſelves [ꞅelꝼ, Sax. ſelff, Dan. ſielf, Su. ſelve, Du. ſelbſt, Ger.] 1. One's ſelf. 2. The individual. 3. Very, particular, this above others, one's own.

Se'lfheal, an herb very good for wounds.

Self-*ended*, for one's own advantage.

Self-*dependent*, independent, not depending on another.

Self-*evident*, needing no proof or demonſtration.

Self-*intereſted* [*intereſſé*, Fr.] ſelfiſh.

Self-*intereſtedneſs*, a love of one's ſelf.

Se'lfish, ſelf-intereſted, attentive only to one's own advantage.

Se'lfishly [of *ſelfiſh*] with regard only to one's own intereſt.

Se'lfishness, ſelf-intereſtedneſs, a being entirely bent to ſerve one's ſelf.

Se'lf-same [of *ſelf* and *ſame*] numerically the ſame.

Seli'bra, half a pound or ſix ounces.

Se'lion, a ridge of land lying between two furrows.

Sell [*ſelle*, Fr. *ſella*, Lat.] 1. A ſaddle. 2. [With architects] the loweſt piece of timber in a timber building, or that on which the whole ſuperſtructure is erected.

To Sell, *verb act. pret.* ſold [ꞅellan, Sax. to give or deliver, ſalis, Su. ſelge, Dan. ſellen, O. Ger.] to give the right of any thing to another for a price.

To Sell, *verb neut.* to have commerce or traffic with one.

Se'lla *Curulis* [among the Romans] the curule chair, or chair of ſtate, adorned with ivory, on which the great magiſtrate had a right to ſit, and to be carried in a chariot. See Pretor.

Sella *Equina*, or Sella *Sphenoides* [with anatomiſts] a part of the brain, compoſed of four proceſſes of the os ſphenoides, ſo called, becauſe of their forming the reſemblance of a ſaddle, in Latin, *ſella*. It contains the glandula pituitaria, and in brutes the rete mirabile.

Sella *Solida*, a chair or ſeat made of one entire piece of wood, on which the Roman augurs ſat, in making their obſervations.

Se'ller [from *ſell*] the perſon than ſells, the vender.

Sella'nder, or So'lander [with farriers] a dry ſcab in horſes, growing in the very bent of the ham of the hinder leg.

Se'llery [σελινον, Gr.] a ſallad herb.

Se'lls [in architecture] are of two kinds, *viz. ground-ſells*, which are the loweſt pieces of timber in a timber building, on which the whole ſuperſtructure is erected; and *window-ſells* (ſometimes called *window-ſeils*) which are the bottom pieces in a window frame.

Se'lvage [*q. d. ſalvage*, according to Skinner, becauſe it preſerves and ſtrengthens the garment] the outward edge of linen cloth.

Selves, the plural of *ſelf*, which ſee.

Se'mblable, Fr. [*q. ſimulabilis*, Lat.] ſeeming, likely.

Se'mblably [*ſemblablement*, Fr.] ſeemingly, likely.

Se'mblableness [of *ſemblable*, Fr.] likelineſs.

Se'mblance, Fr. [*ſimiglianza*, It. *ſemejança*, Sp. *Semblant*, Fr.] 1. Likeneſs, reſemblance. 2. Appearance, figure.

Se'mblant, *adj.* Fr. like, reſembling.

Se'mblant, *ſubſt.* ſhow, figure, reſemblance.

Se'mblative [from *ſemblant*] ſutable, reſembling.

To Se'mble [*ſembler*, Fr.] to repreſent.

Seme *of Corn*, eight buſhels.

Semeio'tica [σημειωτικη, of σημειον, Gr. a ſign] that part of phyſic which conſiders the ſigns or indications of health and diſeaſes, and enables the phyſicians to judge what is, or will be the ſtate, order, and degree of health or ſickneſs

Semeio'tical, of, or pertaining to ſemeiotica.

Se'men *Veneris*, Lat. [with chemiſts] the ſcum of braſs.

Seme'ntinæ *Feriæ* [among the Romans] feaſts held about ſeed-time, in the temple of Terra, or the earth, to obtain of the gods a plentiful harveſt.

Semen, Lat. ſeed or grain; alſo the ſeed of animals or vegetables.

Semini'ferous [of *ſemen*, ſeed, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing ſeed.

Se'ments [in botany] the apices of the attire of a plant.

Se'mi [*ſemis*, Lat.] half.

Semia'nnular [of *ſemi*, half and *annular*, a ring] half round. *Grew.*

Semi-*Arians*, q. d. the "*Half-Arians*"; a term of reproach by which the *Conſubſtantialiſts*, in the latter part of the fourth century, ſtigmatized that part of the Chriſtian world, which affirmed the *Son* to be *like* in eſſence [or ſubſtance] to *God the Father*: whereas the *Conſubſtantialiſts* themſelves affirmed the ſubſtance of the *Son* to be the *ſame in kind*; and by ſo doing advanced a notion (which the *ſchoolmen*, and, from them, our *modern orthodoxy* has long ſince exploded) *viz.* of two, or more ſpirits, abſolutely *co-equal* in point of nature, eſſence, or ſubſtance, *i. e.* (in our modern conception of things) two or more Gods. This, I ſuppoſe, the *Semi-arians* endeavoured to guard againſt, from their reaſoning on the ſubject, as ſtill extant in their own *authentic* writings preſerved by St. Epiphanius. For tho', in order to exempt our Lord from the claſs of created beings commonly ſo called, they diſtinguiſhed between the *generative*, and *creative* power of God the Father; yet, to preclude all ſuſpicion of a *natural coequality*, they obſerve "that St. Paul, in his epiſtle to the *Philippians*, c. 2. v. 6. does not affirm the Son to be εν μορφη τȣ θεȣ, αλλα θεȣ, *i. e.* not in the form of God [*abſolutely ſo called*;] but in the form of *a God*; and again, that he is not ſaid by the apoſtle to be, ισα τω θεω, αλλα θεω, *i. e.* not equal to God [abſolutely ſo called;] but to *a God*; agreeably to the well known acceptation of that Greek phraſeology. Thus Homer, ſpeaking of Eurymachus, ſays,

Τον νυν ισα θεω Ιθακησιοι εισορωσι. *Odyſſ. lib.* 15, l. 519.

q. d. he was a man of ſo much reputation amongſt the people of Ithaca, that they regarded him as *a god*, as ſome divine or celeſtial perſonage; but not that they placed him upon a level with the *ſupreme being* himſelf. *Epiphan. Ed. Baſil.* p. 362. I ſhall only add, that theſe were a kind of *mid-way men*, between the *Eunomians*, who judged that nothing could be *even* like in essence to the *ſelf-exiſtent* being; and the *Athanaſians*, who affirmed two confeſſedly *derived* beings, two *numerically* diſtinct ſpirits [*viz.* the *Son* and *Holy-Ghoſt*] to be of a ſubſtance, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the *ſame in kind* [or *ſpecies*] with him. See Lateran *Council*, Scholastic *Divinity*, Homoüsians and Anomæans, compared.

Se'mibrief [in muſic] a muſical note of half the quantity of the brief, or breve, containing two minims, or four crotchets.

Semici'rcle [in geometry] a figure comprehended between the diameter of a circle, and half the circumference; alſo a mathematical inſtrument, being half the theodolite. See this inſtrument repreſented at G, I, T, C, H. Plate V. Fig. 11.

Semici'rcular [of *ſemicircularis*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to, or in the ſhape of a ſemicircle.

Semicircu'mference, half the circumference.

Semico'lon [in printing] a half colon, a ſtop or point in a ſentence, between a comma and a colon, marked thus (;) expreſſing a ſtop or pauſe greater than a comma, but leſs than a colon.

Semi-cu'pium, a half or ſhallow bath, that reaches but up to the navel.

Semidia'meter [in geometry] a right line drawn from the center of a circle, or ſphere, to its circumference; the ſame that is called a radius.

Semidiapa'son [in muſic] a defective octave, or an octave diminiſhed of a minor ſemitone, or four commas.

Semidiape'nte [in muſic] a defective fifth, called a falſe fifth.

Semidia'phanous, half diaphanous or tranſparent.

Semidi'tone [in muſic] the imperfect third, having its terms as ſix to five.

Semiferula'tus [in anatomy] a muſcle, the ſame as peroneus ſecundus.

Semifi'stular *Flowers* [with botaniſts] are ſuch whoſe upper part reſembles a pipe. cut off obliquely; as birth-wort.

Semiflo'sculus, Lat. [in botanic writings] a ſemifloret,

Semiflo'ret [with floriſts] an half flouriſh, it is tubulous at the beginning, like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue.

Semilu'nar, or Semilu'nary [of *ſemi*, half, and *Luna*, Lat. the moon] reſembling in form a half-moon.

Sfmimembrano'sus, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the leg, ſo named from its being half tendinous, and like a membrane; and alſo lying immediately under the ſemi nervoſus. It ariſes from the knob of the os iſchium, and is inſerted to the upper part of the ſuperior appendix of the tibia backwards.

Se'mi-metals, are foſſil bodies, not malleable, yet fixed in ſome meaſure in the fire; conſiſting of a metallic part, and ſome other matter of another kind, connected therewith; as, antimony, cinnabar, marcaſite, biſmuth, calamine, cobalt, vitriol, Armenian ſtone, hæmatites, loadſtone, &c.

Semi *Nervoſus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the thigh, ſo called, from its being half tendinous and half nervous. It has its riſe from the outward part of the knob of the os iſchium, and is inſerted to the tibia.

Semiqua´ver [in muſic] a note, containing half the quantity of the quaver.

Semi-sphe´rical, of, or pertaining to, or like the half of a ſphere.

Semispheroi´dal, formed in the faſhion of a half ſpheroid.

Semispe´culum [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument to widen a wound in the neck of a bladder.

Semi-spinatus [with anatomiſts] a muſcle ariſing from all the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the breaſt, and paſſing obliquely upwards, is inſerted to the upper ſpines of the ſaid vertebræ.

Semi-tendino´sus, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the thigh, ariſing from the outward part of the os iſchium, and is inſerted to the tibia immediately below the end of the muſcle called gracilis.

Semi-te´rtian, an ague mixed of a tertian and quotidian.

Se´mi-tone [in muſic] one of the degrees of concinnous intervals of concords.

Semi-lu´nar *Valves* [in anatomy] are little valves or membranes of a ſemi-lunar figure, placed in the orifice of the pulmonary artery, to prevent the relapſe of the blood into the heart, at the time of its dilatation.

Semi-o´rdinates [in geometry] the halves of the ordinates or applicates.

Semi-pela´gians, ſuch as retain ſome tincture of Pelagianiſm.

Semi-proo´f, the proof of a ſingle evidence.

Semiqui´ntile [in aſtronomy] an aſpect of the planets, when at a diſtance of 36 degrees from one another.

Semi-se´xtile [in aſtronomy] a ſemi-ſixth, an aſpect of the planets, when they are diſtant from each other one 12th part of a circle of 30 degrees.

Semi-vow´els [with grammarians] *i. e.* half-vowels, are the letters *f, l, m, n, r, ſ, x, z,* which are ſo called, becauſe, though they are conſonants, they are not expreſſed without the aſſiſtance or ſound of the vowel *e*, and are diſtinguiſhed into ſolids and liquids.

Se´minal [*ſeminalis*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to ſeed.

Seminal *Leaves* [in botany] are two plain, ſoft, and undivided leaves, which firſt ſhoot forth from the greateſt part of all ſown ſeeds; which leaves are generally very different from thoſe of the ſucceeding plant, in ſize, figure, ſurface and poſition.

Semina´lity [from *ſemen*, Lat.] 1. The nature of ſeed. 2. The power of being produced.

Se´minarist, one brought up in a ſeminary.

Se´minary [*ſeminaire*, Fr. *ſeminario*, It. and Sp. of *ſeminarium*, Lat.] 1. A ſeed-plot or nurſery for the raiſing of young trees or plants. 2. The place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought. 3. Seminal ſtate. 4. Original, firſt principles. 5. A ſchool or college for the inſtruction of young perſons.

Semina´tion, Lat. the act of ſowing or ſhedding ſeeds, particularly that of vegetables.

Semina´tion, the emiſſion of the male ſeed into the womb by coition.

Semini´fic [of *ſemen* and *facio*, Lat.] breeding ſeed.

Semipe´dal, conſiſting of a foot and a half in meaſure.

Sempite´rnal [*ſempiternus*, Lat.] continual, perpetual, endleſs, everlaſting.

Se´mpstress [ꞅeameꞅꞇꞃe, Sax.] a woman who lives by her needle.

Se´nary [*ſenarius*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to, or conſiſting of ſix.

Se´nate [*ſenat*, Fr. *ſenato*, It. *ſenádo*, Sp. of *ſenatus*, Lat.] an aſſembly or council of ſenators or of the principal inhabitants of the ſtate, who have a ſhare in the government; a parliament.

Senate *Houſe* [of *ſenate* and *houſe*] place of public council, houſe in which the ſenate meets.

Se´nator [*ſenateur*, Fr. *ſenatore*, It. *ſenadòr*, Sp. of Lat.] a member of the ſenate, a parliament man; alſo an alderman.

Senato´rial, or Senato´rian [*ſenatorius*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to a ſenator.

Sena´tus *Conſultus*, Lat. a vote or reſolution of the Roman ſenate; with us, a vote or act of parliament.

To Send, *verb act.* [ꞅendan, Sax. ſende, Dan. ſanda, Su. ſenden, Du. and Ger.] 1. To diſpatch from one place to another. 2. To commiſſion by authority to go and act. 3. To grant as from a diſtant place. *Send* out thy light and thy truth. *Pſalms.* 4. To emit, to produce. 5. To propagate, to diffuſe. 6. To let fly, to caſt or ſhoot.

To Send, *verb neut.* to deliver, or diſpatch a meſſage.

Se´nder [from *ſend*] he that ſends.

Sene´scence [*ſeneſco*, Lat.] the ſtate of growing old, decay by time.

Se´ndal, a ſort of thin cyprus.

Sene´cio, Lat. [with botaniſts] groundſel.

Se´neschal, Fr. [of uncertain original] 1. The lord high-ſteward. 2. The head bailiff of a barony: it afterwards came to ſignify other officers.

Se´ngreen the herb houſeleek.

Seni´le [*ſenilis*, Lat.] belonging to old age.

Se´nior 1. Older than another. 2. An aged perſon.

Senio´rity [of *ſenior*, Lat.] elderſhip, priority of birth.

Seniority [with military men] the order of time ſince the firſt raiſing of a regiment, or an officer's receiving his commiſſion.

Se´nna, a tree, the leaves of which are uſed as a purge.

Se´nnight [contracted from *ſevennight*] the ſpace of ſeven days and nights, a week.

Seno´cular [of *ſeni*, ſix, and *oculis*, Lat.] having ſix eyes.

Sensa´tion, Fr. [*ſenſazione*, It. of Lat.] the act of perceiving external objects, by means of the organs of ſenſe; or that perception the mind has when any object ſtrikes the ſenſes: the more fluid parts of bodies upon the organs of ſenſe.

Sense [*ſens*, Fr. *ſenſo*, It. *ſentido*, Sp. of *ſenſus*, Lat.] 1. That faculty of the ſoul, whereby it perceives external objects, by means of ſome action or impreſſion made on certain parts of the body, called the *organs of the ſenſe*, and by them propagated to the ſenſory. 2. An affection or paſſion of the ſoul. 3. Judgment, reaſon. 4. Meaning or ſignification. 5. Conſciouſneſs, conviction. 6. Moral perception.

Se´nsed [from *ſenſe*] perceived by the ſenſes.

Se´nseful [of *ſenſe* and *full*] reaſonable, judicious. *Norris.*

Se´nseless [from *ſenſe*] 1. Wanting ſenſe or life, void of perception. 2. Unfeeling, wanting perception. 3. Unreaſonable, ſtupid, doltiſh. 4. Contrary to true judgment, contrary to reaſon. 5. Wanting knowledge, wanting keenneſs of perception.

Se´nselessness [from *ſenſeleſs*] folly, ſtupidity, abſurdity.

Sensibi´lity, or Sensibleness [*ſenſibilitas*, Lat. *ſenſibilité*, Fr. *ſenſibilità*, It.] 1. The ſenſible faculty. 2. Quickneſs of perception.

Se´nsible, Fr. [*ſenſibile*, It. of *ſenſibilis*, Lat.] 1. That falls within the compaſs of the ſenſes, that may be perceived or felt. 2. Apt to perceive, apprehenſive. 3. That is of good ſenſe or judgment. 4. Perceived by the mind. 5. Having moral perception. 6. Having quick intellectual feeling. 7. Convinced, perſuaded. 8. [In converſation] reaſonable, judicious, wiſe.

Se´nsible *Qualities* [with logicians] are ſuch as hardneſs, ſoftneſs, weight, heat, cold, colours, ſounds, ſmells, taſtes, &c.

Se´nsibly. 1. With ſenſe, in a ſenſible manner. 2. Perceptibly to the ſenſes. 3. Externally, by impreſſion of the ſenſes. 4. With quick intellectual perception. 5. [In low language] judiciouſly, reaſonably.

Se´nsitive [*ſenſitif*, Fr. *ſenſitivo*, It. of *ſenſitivus*, Lat.] that has the faculty of feeling or perceiving; as, the *ſenſitive ſoul.*

Sensitive *Plants* [in botany] ſuch plants as give ſome tokens of ſenſe, as by contracting their leaves or flowers when touched, as if they were really ſenſible of the touch; but, immediately upon the removal of the hand, expand themſelves and flouriſh again.

Sensitive *Soul*, the ſoul of brutes, or the *ſenſible ſoul* which man is ſuppoſed to have in common with brutes.

Se´nsitively [from *ſenſitive*] in a ſenſitive manner.

Se´nsitiveness, the faculty of perceiving, &c.

Senso´rium *Commune* [*i. e.* the common ſenſory] See Common *Senſory.*

Se´nsual, Sp. [*ſenſuel*, Fr. *ſenſuale*, It. of *ſenſualis*, Lat.] 1. Voluptuous, according to ſenſuality. 2. Conſiſting in ſenſe, affecting the ſenſes. 3. Pleaſing the ſenſes, carnal, not ſpiritual.

Se´nsualist [from *ſenſual*] a carnal perſon, one devoted to ſenſual pleaſures.

Se´nsory [*ſenſorium*, Lat.] the organ or inſtrument of ſenſe; as the eye of ſeeing, the ear of hearing, &c. the place to which the ſpecies of ſenſible things are carried through the nerves and brain, that may be there perceived by their immediate preſence to the ſenſe.

Sensua´lity, or Se´nsualness [*ſenſualita*, It. *ſenſualité*, Fr. *ſenſualidàd*, Sp.] a gratifying or pleaſing the ſenſes.

To Se´nsualize [from *ſenſual*] to debaſe the mind into ſubjection of the ſenſes.

Se´nsually, voluptuouſly.

Se´nsuous [from *ſenſe*] tender, pathetic, full of paſſion.

Sensuo´sity [*ſenſuoſitas*, Lat.] ſenſitiveneſs.

Sent, *part. paſſ.* of To Send, which ſee.

Se´ntence, Fr. [*ſentenza*, It. *ſentencia*, Sp. of *ſententia*, Lat.] 1. A ſhort paragraph, a period in writing. 2. A decree of a court of juſtice. 3. A maxim. 4. A ſhort, pithy remark or reflection, containing ſome ſentiment of uſe in the conduct of life.

To Sentence [*ſentencier*, Fr.] to pronounce ſentence upon.

Sente´ntious [*ſententieux*, Fr. *ſentenzioſa*, It. *ſentencióſo*, Sp. of *ſententioſus*, Lat.] full of, or abounding with witty or pithy ſentences.

Sente´ntiously, by witty or pithy ſentences.

Sente´ntiousness, the being full of pithy ſentences.

Se´ntient, *adj.* [*ſentiens*, Lat.] perceiving, having perception.

Sentient, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] he that has perception.

Se´ntiment, Fr. [*ſentimento*, It.] 1. Thought, opinion, notion. 2. The ſenſe conſidered from the language.

Se´ntinel, or Se´ntry [*ſentinelle*, Fr. *ſentinella*, It.] a ſoldier taken out of a *corps de garde* of foot, and placed in ſome poſt, to watch any approach of the enemy, to prevent ſurprizes.

Sentinel *Perdue*, Fr. a ſentinel placed near an enemy, in ſome very dangerous poſt, where he is in hazard of being killed.

Se´nsa [in muſic books] without; as, *ſenſa ſtromanti*, without inſtruments.

Se´nvy [ꞅenepe, Sax. *ſenevé*, Fr. *ſenapa*, It.] the plant which bears muſtard-ſeed.

Se´pæ [of σηπω, Gr. to putrify] large corroſive puſtules.

Se´parable, Fr. [*ſeparabile*, It. of *ſeparabilis*, Lat.] diviſible, capable of being ſeparated.

Se´parableness, or Separabi´lity [of *ſeparabilis*, Lat.] a capacity of being ſeparated.

To Se´parate, *verb act.* [*ſeparer*, Fr. *ſeparare*, It. *ſeparàr*, Sp. of *ſeparare*, Lat.] 1. To part, divide, or put aſunder. 2. To diſunite, to disjoin. 3. To ſever from the reſt. 4. To ſet apart, to ſeperate. 5. To with-draw.

To Separate, *verb neut.* to part, to be diſunited.

Se´parate [*ſeparé*, Fr. *ſeparato*, It. of *ſeparatus*, Lat.] 1. Diſtinct, particular, different. 2. Divided from the reſt.

Se´parately, diſtinctly, differently, particularly.

Se´parateness, a being ſeparate from.

Se´parators [of a horſe] the four middle teeth, ſo named, becauſe they ſeparate the nippers from the corner teeth.

Separa´tion, Fr. [*ſeparazione*, It. *ſeparaciòn*, Sp. of *ſeparatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſeparating or putting aſunder. 2. A divorce, or parting of man and wife. 3. The chemical analyſis, or decompounding mixed bodies.

Se´paratist, one who ſeparates himſelf from the eſtabliſhed church. See Nonconformists, and Presbyterians.

Se´parator [from *ſeparate*] one that divides, a disjoiner.

Se´paratory, *adj.* [from *ſeparate*] uſed in ſeparation.

Separatory, *ſubſt.* [*ſeparator*, Lat.] 1. A ſurgeon's inſtrument to pick ſplinters of bone out of a wound. 2. [With chemiſts] a veſſel for ſeparating oil from water.

Se´piæ *Os*, Lat. the cuttle fiſh bone.

Se´piace, It. [in muſic books] if you pleaſe.

Sephy´ros [in medicine] an hard and dry impoſthume; alſo an hard inflammation of the womb. Bruno calls it a ſpurious kind of ſchirrus.

Sepi´llable [*ſepilibilis*, Lat.] that may be buried.

Se´piment [*ſepimentum*, Lat.] a hedge or fence.

Sepo'sited [*ſepoſitus*, Lat.] ſet on one ſide.

Seposi'tion [*ſepono*, Lat.] a ſetting aſide or apart, ſegregation.

Septa'ngle [in geometry] a figure having ſeven angles, and as many ſides, the ſame as an *heptagon*.

Septa'ngular [*ſeptangularis*, Lat.] that has ſeven angles.

Septa'ngularness [of *ſeptem* and *angularis*, Lat.] the having ſeven angles.

Septe'mber [*Septembre*, Fr. *Settembre*, It. *Setiembre*, Sp. of *ſeptem*, Lat. ſo called, as being the ſeventh month, beginning at March] the ſeventh month of the year, according to the Julian account, which began the year with March; but, according to the Gregorian, which begins the year with January, the ninth.

Septe'mfluous [*ſeptemfluus*, Lat.] dividing or flowing into ſeven ſtreams.

Septempeda'lis [*ſeptempedalis*, Lat.] ſeven feet long; of, or pertaining to the length of ſeven feet.

Septena'rious, or Se'ptenary, *adj.* [*ſepténaire*, Fr, *ſettenaria*, It. *ſeptenarius*, Lat.] of, or belonging to the number ſeven.

Se'penary, *ſubſt.* [*numerus ſeptenarius*, Lat.] the number ſeven.

Septe'nnial [*ſeptennis*, Lat.] 1. The duration of ſeven years. 2. Happening once in ſeven years.

Septenta'rius [in aſtronomy] a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere.

Septe'ntrion [in aſtronomy] 1. The north. 2. A conſtellation of ſeven ſtars, called Charles's wain.

Septe'ntrional, Fr. [*ſettentrionale*, It. of *ſeptentrionalis*, Lat.] northern, pertaining to the north.

Septe'ntrional *Signs* [with aſtronomers] the firſt ſix ſigns of the zodiac, ſo named becauſe they decline from the equator, toward the north; boreal ſigns.

Septentriona'lity [of *ſeptentrionalis*, Lat.] northernlineſs.

Septe'ntrionally [from *ſeptentrional*] northerly, towards the north.

To Septe'ntrionate [from *ſeptentrio*, Lat.] to ſend northerly.

Se'ptica, or Se'ptics [σηπτικα, Gr.] ſuch things as corrupt and rot the fleſh, which are otherwiſe termed *putrefacientia*.

Septifa'rious [of *ſeptifarius*, Lat.] having ſeven divers ſorts or ways.

Septifo'lium [with botaniſts] the herb ſetfoil.

Septifo'lious [of *ſeptifolium*, Lat.] having ſeven leaves.

Se'ptiform [*ſeptiformis*, Lat.] that has ſeven ſhapes.

Septima'ne [*ſeptimanus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to the order of ſeven; alſo to a week.

Septina'rian [in monaſteries] a weekly officer.

Septine'rvia *Plantago* [with botaniſts] the common plantain, having ſeven fibres or ſtrings.

Septizo'ne [of *ſeptizonium*, of *ſeptem*, ſeven, and *zonæ*, Lat. girdles] a building girt with ſeven rows of columns.

Septua'genary [*ſeptuagenarius*, Lat.] of or belonging to the number 70.

Septuage'sima, the firſt ſunday in Lent, or the fourth ſunday before *quadrageſima*, ſo called becauſe it is about 70 days before Eaſter.

Septuage'simal [*ſeptuageſimus*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to ſeventy.

Se'ptuagint, the ſeventy, a verſion of the Old Teſtament out of Hebrew into Greek, performed by 72 Jewiſh interpreters, in obedience to an order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt. See Masorah, and Masorites.

Se'ptum, Lat. an hedge; a coat or fold for ſheep; an incloſure or ſeparation.

Se'ptum *Auris*, Lat. [in anatomy] the drum of the ear.

Septum *Cordis*, Lat. [in anatomy] that fleſhy part which divides the right ventricle of the heart from the left.

Septum *Narium*, Lat. [in anatomy] that part which ſeparates the noſtrils from one another.

Septum *Tranſverſum*, Lat. [in anatomy] the diaphragm or midriff.

Septum *Lucidum*, Lat. [in anatomy] a kind of partition which diſtinguiſhes the ventricles of the brain, ſo named on account of its thinneſs and tranſparency.

Septu'ple [*ſeptuplea*, Lat.] ſeven times as much.

Septu'ncial [*ſeptuncialis*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to the weight of ſeven ounces.

Septu'nx, a weight of ſeven ounces; alſo, among the Romans, ſeven parts of any whole or entire thing, divided into ſeven.

Sepu'lchral [*ſepulcral*, Fr. *ſepulcrale*, It. of *ſepulchralis*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to a grave or ſepulchre.

Se'pulchre [*ſepulcre*, Fr. *ſepolcro*, It. *ſepulchro*, Sp. of *ſepulchrum*, Lat.] a tomb or place deſtinated for the interment of the dead.

Sepu'lture, Fr. [*ſepoltura*, It. of *ſepultura*, Lat.] a burying or laying in the ground.

Sequa'cious [*ſequax*, Lat.] 1. Following, attendant. 2. Ductile, pliant.

Sequa'city [*ſequacitas*, Lat.] ductility, toughneſs.

Se'quel [*ſequela*, It. and Lat.] 1. Conſequence or concluſion. 2. Continued ſucceſſion. 3. Conſequence inferred.

Se'quence, Fr. [*ſequenza*, It. of *ſequentia*, Lat.] 1. An orderly conſecution or following of things in order. 2. A ſet of cards of the ſame ſort or colour.

Se'quences, verſes anſwering to one another.

Se'quent [*ſequens*, Lat.] 1. Following. 2. Conſequential.

To Seque'ster [*ſequeſtrer*, Fr. *ſecreſtar*, Sp. of *ſequeſtrare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To ſeparate, ſever, or put aſunder. 2. To withdraw or retire from the world. 3. To put aſide, to remove. 4. To ſet aſide for the uſe of the owner. 5. To deprive of poſſeſſions. 6. [In civil law] a widow is ſaid to do ſo, when ſhe diſclaims to have any thing to do with the eſtate of her deceaſed huſband. 7. [In common law] is to ſeparate a thing in diſpute from the poſſeſſion of the contending parties, or the true proprietor or owner.

Seque'strable [from *ſequeſtrate*] 1. That may be ſequeſtrated. 2. Capable of ſeparation.

Sequestra'tion [*ſequeſtre*, Fr. *ſequeſtrazione*, It. *ſecreſtacion*, Sp. of *ſequeſtratio*. Lat.] 1. Separation, retirement. 2. Diſunion, disjunction. 3. State of being ſet aſide. 4. [In common law] is the ſeparating a thing in controverſy from the poſſeſſion of both parties, till the right be determined by courſe of law. 5. [In the civil law] the act of the ordinary diſpoſing of goods and chattels of a perſon deceaſed, whoſe eſtate no man will meddle with. 6. The collecting or gathering the fruits of a void benefice, for the uſe of the next incumbent.

Sequestra'tor [*ſequeſtre*, Fr. of *ſequeſtrator*, Lat.] the third perſon to whom the keeping of the thing in controverſy is committed.

Sera'glio [*ſerrail*, Fr. *ſerraglio*, It.] 1. The palace of the grand ſeignior at Conſtantinople, where he keeps his court, and where his concubines are lodged, and where the youth are trained up for the chief poſts of the empire. 2. The palace of a prince or lord. 3. The place of reſidence of a foreign ambaſſador is there called a *ſeraglio*. See Constantinople, and Caravanseray.

Serango'des *Ulcus*, Lat. [of σηραγξ, Gr. a fiſtula or pipe] a fiſtulous ulcer.

Se'raph, a Turkiſh gold coin, in value about 5 *s.* ſterling.

Seraph [תראף, Heb. to inflame] the *ſeraphim* were, according to Dr. *Taylor*'s concordance, angels that appeared like *flaming fire*; but he alſo obſerves, that the ſame term ſignifies, a *ſerpent* in the Arabian deſert, to us indeed unknown; but which the learned *Bochart* ſuppoſes to be the *Cherſydrus*, or *water-ſnake*, and ſome divines have imagined that the angels appeared in this form. *Iſaiah*, c. vi. v. 2.

Sera'phical, or Sera'phic [*ſeraphicus*, Lat.] of, pertaining to, or becoming ſeraphs or ſeraphims.

Se'raphim [this is properly the plural of *ſeraph*, and therefore cannot, with propriety, have *s* added; yet this is ſometimes done in conformity to our languge] ſpirits of the higheſt rank in the hierarchy of angels.

Sera'phicalness, or Sera'phicness, the being of the ſeraphic nature.

Sera'pias [σεραπιας, Gr.] the herb called dog-ſtones or rag-wort.

Sera'squier [among the Turks] a generaliſſimo or commander in chief of the Turkiſh forces in Europe.

Seravi'tian *Marble* [ſo called of *Seravitia*, a town in Italy] a ſort of marble, with ſpots of an aſh-colour.

Se'rcil *Feathers* [in falconry] thoſe feathers of a hawk, which in other fowls are called pinions.

Sere, *adj.* [ꞅeaꞃian, Sax. to dry] dry, withered, no longer green They *ſere* wood from the rotten hedges took. *Dryden*.

Sere, *ſubſt.* [in falconry] the yellow that is between the beak and eyes of a hawk.

Serei'n, a dampiſh and unwholſome vapour, that in hot countries falls after ſun-ſet; a kind of mildew.

Serena'de, Fr. [*ſerenata*, It. *ſerenada*, Sp. prob. of *ſerein*, Fr. *ſerenus*, Lat.] a kind of concert given in the night time by a gallant, at the door, or under the window of his miſtreſs; in ſome editions of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, it is read "*ſerenate*."

> Or *ſerenate*, which the ſtarv'd lover ſings
> To his proud fair.———

To Serena'de [from the ſubſt.] to play or ſing to a lady or miſtreſs, under her door or window, in the night, or early in the morning.

Sere'ne [*ſerein*, Fr. *ſereno*, It. and Sp. of *ſerenus*, Lat.] 1. Clear, fair, without clouds or rain. 2. Calm in mind, quiet.

Moſt Serene, a title of honour given to ſovereign princes, and to ſome common wealths.

To Sere'ne [*ſerener*, Fr. *ſereno*, Lat.] 1. To calm, to quiet. 2. To clear, to brighten: improper.

Sere'nely. 1. Calmly, quietly. 2. Compoſedly, coolly.

Sere'nitude [*ſerenitudo*, Lat.] ſerenity, clearneſs of the ſky, calmneſs of the mind.

Sere'nity, or Sere'neness [*ſerenité*, Fr. *ſerenità*, It. *ſerenidàd*, Sp. of *ſerenitas*, Lat.] 1. The clearneſs of the ſky, fair weather. 2. Calmneſs of mind, chearfulneſs of countenance. 3. Peace, quietneſs, not diſturbance.

Serga'sso, a ſea weed or herb, ſomewhat reſembling ſamphire, of a yellow colour, which lies ſo thick on the ſea about the iſland of Maco, as to ſtop the paſſage of ſhips, unleſs carried by a briſk gale.

Serge, Fr. [*ſergi*, It. *ſérja*, Sp.] a ſort of woollen ſtuff for garments.

Se'rgeant [*ſergent*, Fr. *ſergente*, It. prob. of *ſerviens*, Lat. ſerving] 1. An officer of the city, who arreſts perſons for debt. 2. An inferior officer in a company of ſoldiers. 3. A learned lawyer of the higheſt degree in the common law, as a doctor is in the civil law.

Se'rgeant *at Arms*, an officer appointed to attend the perſon of the king; and alſo to arreſt traitors and perſons of quality, and to attend the lord high ſteward, when he ſits in judgment upon a traitor, *&c.*

Sergeants *of the Mace*, officers of the city of London, and other towns corporate, who attend the mayor or other chief magiſtrate, in domeſtic ſervice, or matters of juſtice.

Se'rgeanty [in common law] a ſervice anciently due to the king for the tenure or holding of lands, and which could not be due to any other lord.

Grand Sergeanty, is where one holds land of the king by ſervice, which he ought to perform in his own perſon, as to bear the king's banner, ſpear, *&c.*

Petty Sergeanty, is where a man holds lands of the king, to yield him annually ſome ſmall thing toward his wars, as a dagger, ſword, ſpears, *&c.*

Se'ries, Lat. 1. An orderly proceſs or continuation of things one after another. 2. Order, courſe.

Series [in algebra] a rank or progreſſion of quantities increaſing or decreaſing in ſome conſtant ratio, which in its progreſs approaches ſtill nearer and nearer to ſome ſought value.

Infinite Series [in algebra] certain progreſſions or ranks of quantities orderly proceeding, which make continual approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is inquired after, *&c.* as $\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{8},\frac{1}{16},\frac{1}{32},\frac{1}{64}$, *&c.* make a ſeries which always converges or approaches to the value of 1, and, infinitely continued, becomes equal thereto.

Se'rious [*ſerieux*, Fr. *ſerioſo*, It. *ſerio*, Sp. *ſerius*, Lat.] 1. Sober, grave. 2. Important. 3 Solid, ſincere. 4. True.

Se'riously [*ſeriò*, Lat.] with ſerioúſneſs.

Se'riousness [from *ſerious*] gravity, ſolemnity, earneſt attention.

Seri'phium, Lat. [ſo called from the iſland *Seriphus*] ſea wormwood.

Se'ris, Lat. [in botany] the herb cichory or endive.

Sermocina'tion [*ſermocrinatio*, Lat.] communing, talking, or holding a diſcourſe.

Sermo'logies [of *ſermo* and λογος, Gr.] books of ſermons or homilies of popes, and other perſons of eminency and ſanctity, anciently read at the *feaſts of the confeſſors, the purification, all ſaints,* and every day from *Chriſtmaſs* to the octave of the *epiphany.*

Se′rmon, Fr. [*ſermo,* Lat.] an inſtructive diſcourſe pronounced by a divine to his congregation.

To Se′rmon [from the noun] 1. To diſcourſe as in a ſermon. 2. To teach dogmatically.

Sermo′nium, Lat. [in old records] a ſort of interlude or hiſtorical play, formerly acted by clergy of the inferior order, aſſiſted with children, in the body of the church, ſuitable to the ſolemnity of ſome feſtival or high proceſſion day.

Sermou′ntain, a ſort of herb.

Se′ron *of Almonds* [in traffic] the quantity of 2 C. weight: a *ſeron* of aniſeeds, from 3 to 4 C. *&c.*

Sero′sity, or Se′rousness [*ſeroſité,* Fr. *ſeroſità,* It. of *ſeroſus,* of *ſerum,* Lat.] wheyiſhneſs, properly of the blood, being an aqueous liquor, mixed with the blood and other humours, or being ſerous.

Se′rous [*ſerieux,* Fr. *ſieroſo,* It. *ſeroſus,* Lat.] of, or pertaining to the humour called *ſerum,* wateriſh.

Se′rotine [*ſerotinus,* Lat.] late in the evening.

Se′rpent, Fr. [in the firſt ſenſe, *ſerpenteau,* in the ſecond, *ſerpe,* It. in the firſt ſenſe, *ſierpe* and *ſerpiente,* Sp. *ſerpens,* Lat.] 1. A venomous creature. 2. A ſort of ſquib or fire-work. 3. A northern conſtellation. 4. A muſical inſtrument.

Serpenta′ria, Lat. [with botaniſts] dragon's wort.

Serpenti′genous [*ſerpentigena,* Lat.] ingender'd or bred of a ſerpent.

Serpenti′gerous [*ſerpentiger,* Lat.] bearing or carrying ſerpents.

Se′rpentine [*ſerpentinus,* Lat.] 1. Reſembling a ſerpent. 2. Winding like a ſerpent.

Se′rpentine *Stone,* a kind of marble ſpeckled like a ſerpent.

Serpentine *Verſes,* are ſuch as begin and end with the ſame word; as,

Creſcit amor nummi, quantum ipſa pecunia creſcit
Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo.

Serpentine [with chemiſts] a worm or pipe of copper or pewter twiſted into a ſpiral, aſcending from the bottom of an alembic to the top, and, being placed in a veſſel of cold water, ſerves as a refrigeratory in diſtilling brandy, *&c.*

Se′rpigo, Lat. [in medicine] a tetter or ring-worm.

To Serr [*ſerrer,* Fr.] to drive hard together, to crowd into a little ſpace: Not uſed.

Se′rrata, Lat. [in botany] an herb called germander or Engliſh treacle.

Se′rrated *Leaf* [from *ſerra,* Lat. a ſaw; with botaniſts] an indented leaf, or that which is ſnipp'd about the edges into ſeveral acute ſegments, reſembling the teeth of a ſaw, as in dog's mercury.

Serra′tion [from *ſerra,* Lat. a ſaw] formation in the ſhape of a ſaw.

Serra′tum [from *ſerra,* Lat.] indenture like the teeth of a ſaw.

Serra′tula, Lat. [in botany] the herb ſaw-wort.

Serra′tus *Major Anticus,* Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing from the root or whole baſis of the ſcapula, which is inſerted into the ſeven true ribs, and into the firſt of the falſe ones, by ſo many diſtinct portions, repreſenting the teeth of a ſaw.

Serratus *Minor Anticus,* Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle which ariſes thin and fleſhy from the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth ſuperior ribs, and, aſcending obliquely, is inſerted fleſhy into the proceſſus coracoides of the ſcapula, which it draws forward.

Serratus *Poſticus Superior,* Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the cheſt which ariſes from the two inferior ſpines of the vertebræ of the neck, and the three ſuperior of the back, and hath a jagged termination at the bending, at the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th ribs.

Serratus *Inferior Poſticus,* Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the cheſt, which ariſes by a broad tendon from the three inferior ſpines of the vertebræ of the back, and from the two ſuperior ones of the loins; its fibres aſcend obliquely, growing fleſhy, and are inſerted by four indentations into the four laſt ribs.

Se′rried [*ſerré,* Fr.] cloſely joined or ſtanding cloſe together, as ſoldiers in cloſe order. *Milton.*

Serti′lla *Campana,* Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb melilot or clavers.

Se′rvable [*ſervabilis,* Lat.] that may be kept or preſerved.

Se′rvant [*ſervus,* Lat. *ſervante,* Fr. a woman ſervant; *ſervo, ſerva,* It. male and female; *ſerviénte,* Sp. in general, *ſiervo, ſierva,* male and female] 1. One who ſerves or attends another. 2. One in a ſtate of ſubjection. This ſenſe is unuſual. 3. A word of civility uſed to ſuperiors, or equals.

To Serve [*ſervir,* Fr. and Sp. *ſervire,* It. and Lat.] 1. To attend or wait upon. 2. To do ſervice or kind offices to. 3. To bring as a menial attendant. 4. To be ſubſervient or ſubordinate to. 5. To ſupply with any thing. 6. To promote. 7, To comply with. 8. To ſatiſfy, to content. 9. To ſtand inſtead of any thing to one. The dull flat falſehood *ſerves* for policy. *Pope.* 10. To requite. 11. [In divinity] to worſhip the ſupreme being. 12. [In military affairs] to obey command.

To Serve, *verb neut.* 1. To be a ſervant or ſlave. 2. To be in ſubjection. 3. To attend, to wait. 4. To act in war. 5. To produce the end deſired. 6. To ſuit, to be convenient. 7. To conduce, to be of ſervice. 8. To officiate, to miniſter.

To Serve *a Battery* [in military affairs] is to ſee that the guns play well.

To Serve *a Rope* [a ſea phraſe] is to roll ſpun yarn, canvas, or the like upon it, to prevent it from fretting or galling.

Se′rvetists, the diſciples and followers of Michael Servet, who, being an antitrinitarian, was burnt at Geneva, 1553, with the approbation of *John Calvin, Beza,* and the main body of the *Swiſs-Canton* churches. So little were our *firſt reformers* acquainted with the doctrine of *Chriſtian liberty.* See Inquisition, Dime′ritæ, and Celicoli compared. See alſo Reform'd [or Reformation] and blot out the word, "*Primitive.*"

Se′rvice, Fr. [*ſervizio,* It. *ſervicio,* Sp. of *ſervitium,* Lat.] 1. The ſtate or condition of a ſervant. 2. Any thing done by way of duty to a ſuperior. 3. Profeſſion of reſpect. 4. Obedience, ſubmiſſion. 5. Actual duty, office. 6. Employment, buſineſs. 7. Military duty. 8. A military atchievement. 9. Purpoſe, uſe. 10. Uſeful office, advantage. 11. Favour, To thee a woman's *ſervices* are due. *Shakeſpeare.* 12. Public office of devotion. 13. Office or good turn. 14. Courſe or certain number of diſhes ſerved up at a table. 15. The name of a tree and its fruit.

Se′rviceable [*ſerviable,* Fr. and, in the firſt ſenſe, *ſerviceable*] 1. Capable of doing ſervice. 2. Profitable, uſeful.

Se′rviceableness, capableneſs of doing ſervice, *&c.*

Se′rviceably, officiouſly.

Se′rvile, Fr. It. and Sp. [of *ſervilis,* Lat.] 1. Of, or pertaining to a ſervant or bondage, ſlaviſh, mean, baſe, vile. 2. Fawning, cringing.

Se′rvilely, ſlaviſhly, meanly, pitifully.

Se′rvileness, or Servi′lity [*ſervilitas,* Lat.] mean-ſpiritedneſs, a ſervile condition or quality.

Se′rving-*Man,* a menial ſervant.

Se′rvites, an order of religious, denominated from their peculiar attachment to the ſervice of the virgin Mary.

Se′rvitor [*ſerviteur,* Fr.] 1. A ſerving man, a waiter upon one, a footman or lacquey. 2. [In an univerſity] a ſcholar who attends or waits upon another for his maintenance.

Se′rvitors *of Bills* [in the court of king's bench] officers under the marſhal, who are ſent abroad with bills or writs to ſummon perſons to that court; now called *tip-ſtaffs.*

Se′rvitude, Fr. [*ſervitu,* It. of *ſervitudo,* Lat.] 1. The ſtate or condition of a ſervant or ſlave. 2. Servants collectively.

Se′rum, Lat. 1. Whey, the watery parts that ſeparates from milk. 2. [In phyſic] a thin, tranſparent, watery liquor, ſomewhat ſaltiſh, which makes a conſiderable part in the maſs of blood.

Sesamo′idea *Oſſa,* Lat. [in anatomy] ſeveral very ſmall bones placed between the joints of the fingers to fortify them, and prevent their being diſlocated, to the number of 16, 20, or more.

Se′squi, Lat. as much and half as much.

Se′squi *Duplicate Ratio* [in geometry, *&c.*] is when, of two terms, the greater contains the leſs twice, with half another over, as 50 and 20.

Sesquia′lteral *Ratio,* or Sesquialteral *Proportion* [with geometricians, *&c.*] is a ratio between two lines, two numbers, *&c.* where one of them contains the other once, with the addition of an half, as 6 and 9.

Sesquialteral *Proportion* [in muſic] a triple meaſure of three notes or two ſuch-like notes of common time.

Sesquidi′tonus [in muſic] a concord reſulting from the ſound of two ſtrings, whoſe vibrations, in equal times, are to each other in the ratio of five to ſix.

Sesqui′pedal, or Sesquipeda′lian [*ſeſquipedalis,* Lat.] in length a foot and a half.

Sesquite′rtian *Proportion* [in mathematics] is when one number contains another once, and and a third part of it more, as 6, 8, 12, 16, 21, 28.

Sess [for *aſſeſs, ceſs,* or *cenſe*] rate, tax, ceſs charged.

Se′ssilis, Lat. [with phyſicians] a name given to a low flat tumor, or thoſe eruptions in the ſmall pox, when they do not riſe well, and are indented at the top.

Se′ssion, Fr. and Sp. [*ſeſſione,* It. of *ſeſſio,* Lat.] 1. A ſitting or meeting of a council, aſſizes, *&c.* 2. The ſpace during which an aſſembly ſits, without intermiſſion or receſs. 3. [In law] the ſitting of juſtices in court, upon commiſſions.

Session *of Parliament,* the time from their firſt ſitting, till they are either prorogued or diſſolved.

Quarter Sessions, or *General* Sessions, the aſſizes that are held four times a year in all the counties in England, to determine cauſes, either civil or criminal.

Petty-Sessions, or *Statute*-Sessions, are ſeſſions kept by the high conſtable of every hundred, for the placing and ordering of ſervants, *&c.*

Seste′rtium [with the Romans] a ſum of about 8 l. 1 s. and 5 d. halfpenny Engliſh.

Seste′rtius [with the Romans] a coin in value about ſeven farthings Engliſh.

To Set, *verb act.* pret. *I ſat,* part. paſſ. *I am ſet* [ꞅeꞇꞇan, Sax. ſâtja, Su. ſetten, Du. and L. Ger. ſetzen, H. Ger.] 1. To put, lay, or place. 2. To put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture. 3. To make motionleſs, to fix immoveably. 4. To fix, to ſtate by ſome rule. 5. To regulate, to adjuſt. 6. To adapt to notes, to ſet to muſic. 7. To plant, not ſow. 8. To interſperſe, to mark with any thing. And wings were *ſet* with eyes. *Milton.* 9. To reduce from a fractured or diſlocated ſtate. 10. To fix the affection, to determine the reſolution. 11. To predetermine, to ſettle. 12. To eſtabliſh, to appoint, to fix. 13. To exhibit, to diſplay, to propoſe; with *before.* 14. To value, to eſteem, to rate. 15. To ſtake at play. 16. To offer a wager at dice to another. Who *ſets* me elſe? *Shakeſpeare.* 17. To fix in metal. 18. To embarras, to diſtreſs, to perplex. How hard they are *ſet* in this particular? *Addiſon.* 19. To apply to ſomething. Thou *ſet'ſt* to write. *Dryden.* 20. To fix the eyes. I will *ſet* mine eyes upon them for good. *Jeremiah.* 21. To offer for a price. *Setteth* his own ſoul to ſale. *Eccleſ.* 22. To place in order, to frame. And ready to *ſet* together. *Bacou.* 23. To ſtation, to place. 24. To oppoſe. 25. To bring to a fine edge. 26. *To ſet about;* to apply to. 27. *To ſet againſt;* to place in a place of enmity or oppoſition. 28. *To ſet againſt;* to oppoſe. 29. *To ſet apart;* to neglect for a ſeaſon. 30. *To ſet aſide;* to omit for a ſeaſon. 31. *To ſet aſide;* to reject. 32. *To ſet aſide;* to abrogate, to annul. 33. *To ſet by;* to regard, to eſteem. 34. *To ſet by;* to reject or omit for the preſent. 35. *To ſet down;* to mention, to relate in writing. 36. *To ſet down;* to regiſter. 37. *To ſet down;* to fix on, to reſolve. 38. *To ſet down;* to fix, to eſtabliſh. 39. *To ſet forth;* to publiſh, to promulgate. 40. *To ſet forth;* to raiſe, to ſend out. 41. *To ſet forth;* to diſplay, to explain. 42. *To ſet forth;* to arrange, to place in order. 43. *To ſet forth;* to ſhew, to exhibit. 44. *To ſet forward;* to advance, to promote. 45. *To ſet in;* to put in a way to begin. 46. *To ſet off;* to decorate. 47. *To ſet on;* to animate, to inſtigate. 48. *To ſet on;* to attack, to aſſault. 49. *To ſet on;* to employ as in a taſk. 50. *To ſet out;* to aſſign, to allot. 51. *To ſet out;* to publiſh. 52. *To ſet out;* to mark by boundaries. 53. *To ſet out;* to adorn, to embelliſh. 54. *To ſet out;* to raiſe, to equip. 55. *To ſet out;* to ſhow, to diſplay, to recommend. 56. *To ſet out;* to ſhew, to prove. 57. *To ſet up;* to eſtabliſh newly. Charity lately *ſet up. Atterbury.* 58. *To ſet up;* to build, to erect. 59. *To ſet up;* to raiſe, to exalt, to put in power. 60. *To ſet up;* to place in view. 61. *To ſet up;* to reſt, to ſtay a time to recruit. 62. *To ſet up;* to raiſe by the voice. 63. *To ſet up;* to advance, to propoſe to reception. 64. *To ſet up;* to raiſe to a ſufficient fortune.

To Set, *verb neut.* 1. To ſink below the horizon, as the ſun in the evening. 2. To be extinguiſhed or darkened. 3. To be fixed hard.

Makeſt the teeth to *ſet* hard one againſt another. *Bacon.* 4. To adapt muſic to words. 5. To become not fluid. *Boyle.* 6. To begin a journey. 7. To go or paſs. The faithleſs pirate ſoon will *ſet* to ſea. *Dryden.* 8. To catch birds with a dog that ſets them. 9. To plant, in contradiſtinction to ſow. 10. To apply to one's ſelf. If he *ſets* induſtriouſly and ſincerely to perform the commands of Chriſt. *Hammond.*

SET, *part. adj.* regular, made in conſequence of ſome former rule.

SET, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A number of things ſuited to each other. A new *ſet* of remarks. *Addſon.* 2. Any thing not ſown, but put in a ſtate of growth into the ground. 3. The apparent fall of the ſun, *&c.* below the horizon. 4. A wager at dice. 5. A game.

SE'THIANS, certain heretics who held that Cain and Abel were created by two angels; and that, Abel being killed, the ſupreme power would have Seth made as a pure original; and alſo ſeveral other heterodox notions.

SETA'CEOUS [*ſetaceus*, Lat.] briſtly, or full of briſtles.

SETTE'E, a large long ſeat with a back to it.

SE'TON [*ſetaceum*, Lat.] a ſort of iſſue in the neck, *&c.*

SETTER. 1. One who ſets. 2. [With fowlers] a ſetting dog to catch fowls. 3. The follower of a bailiff, *&c.* who ſets or watches for perſons to be arreſted.

SE'TTER-WORT, an herb, a ſpecies of helebore.

SE'TTING *Dog*, a dog trained up for ſpringing partridges, pheaſants, *&c.*

SE'TTING [in aſtronomy] is the occultation of a ſtar or planet, or its ſinking below the horizon.

Acronical SETTING, is when a ſtar ſets when the ſun riſes.

Coſmical SETTING, is when the ſtar ſets with the ſun.

Heliacal SETTING, is when a ſtar is immerged and hid in the ſun's rays.

To SE'TTLE [prob. of ꞅeꞇl, a bench, or ꞅeꞇꞇan, Sax. to ſit] 1. To place in any certain ſtate, after a time of fluctuation or diſturbance. 2. To fix in any way of life. 3. To fix in any place. 4. To eſtabliſh, to confirm. 5. To determine, to confirm, to free from ambiguity. 6. To fix, to make certain or unchangeable. 7. To make cloſe or compact. 8. To affect ſo as the impurities ſink to the bottom. 9. To compoſe, to put into a ſtate of calmneſs.

To SETTLE, *verb neut.* 1. To ſubſide, to ſink to the bottom. 2. To fix one's ſelf, to eſtabliſh a reſidence. 3. To chuſe a method of life. 4. To become fixed ſo as not to change. 5. To reſt, to repoſe. 6. To grow calm. 7. To make a jointure for a wife. 8. To ſink, as new buildings generally do.

SE'TTLE [of ꞅeꞇl, Sax.] a ſort of ſeat or bench ſeated or fixed in a habitation; a wooden bench or ſeat with a back to it.

SETTLE, a market town of the Eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the Ribble, 200 miles from London.

SE'TTLEMENT [of ꞅeꞇl, Sax.] 1. A fixed place of abode. 2. A ſettled revenue or maintenance. 3. What ſinks to the bottom of liquors, ſubſidence. 4. A jointure granted to a wife. 5. The act of quitting a roving for a domeſtic and ſolitary life.

SE'TTLEDNESS, a fixedneſs, or being ſettled in place, mind, *&c.*

SET-*Wall*, an herb.

SE'VEN [ꞅeoꝼan, Sax. ſeben, Du. ſoben, L. Ger. **ſieben**, H. Ger. *ſept*, Fr. *ſeite*, It. *ſiéte*, Sp. *ſeptem*, Lat.] four and three, one more than ſix.

SE'VEN-FOLD, *adj.* [of ꞅeoꝼon-ꝼealꝺ, Sax.] ſeven times as much.

SE'VEN-FOLD, *adv.* ſeven times.

SE'VEN-NIGHT, a week.

SE'VENOKE, a market-town of Kent, near the river Darent, 23 miles from London.

SE'VENSCORE [of *ſeven* and *ſcore*] ſeven times twenty, one hundred and forty.

SEVENTE'EN [ꞅeoꝼonꞇine, Sax.] ſeven and ten.

SEVENTEE'NTH, the ſeventh after the tenth, the ordinal of ſeventeen.

SE'VENTH, 1. The ordinal of ſeven, the firſt after the ſixth. 2. Containing one in ſeven.

SE'VENTHLY, in the ſeventh place; an ordinal adverb.

SE'VENTIETH, the ordinal of ſeventy, the tenth ſeven times repeated.

SE'VENTY [ꞅeoꝼonꞇic, Sax.] ſeven times ten.

To SE'VER [*ſeverare*, Lat.] to part aſunder, to ſingle.

SE'VERAL. *adv.* [prob. of *ſeverare*, Lat.] 1. Many, divers, ſundry. 2. Different, diſtinct, unlike. 3. Particular, ſingle. 4. Diſtinct, appropriate.

SE'VERAL, *ſubſt.* 1. A ſtate of ſeparation or partition. 2. Each particular ſingly taken. 3. Any incloſed or ſeparate place. 4. Incloſed ground.

SE'VERALLY, aſunder, ſeperately.

SEVE'RALTY [from *ſeveral*] ſtate of ſeparation from the reſt.

SEVE'RE, Fr. [*ſevero*, It. and Sp. of *ſeverus*, Lat.] 1. Rough, ſtern, ſharp, harſh, crabbed. 2. Cruel, inexorable. 3. Rigid, regulated by ſtrict rules. 4. Sober, ſedate. 5. Painful, afflictive. 6. Cloſe, conciſe, not luxuriant.

SEVE'RELY, 1. Roughly, harſhly, cruelly. 7. Painfully.

SE'VERIANS [ſo called of Severus biſhop of Antioch] heretics who condemned marriage and the eating of fleſh.

SEVE'RITY [*ſeverité*, Fr. *ſeverità*, It. *ſeveridàd*, Sp. of *ſeveritas*, Lat.] 1. Roughneſs, ſterneſs. 2. Harſhneſs, gravity, ſtrictneſs, cruelty, want of indulgence.

SEW, a cow when her milk is gone.

To SEW [ꞅiepen, Sax.] 1. To ſtitch or work with a needle. 2. To drain or empty a pond.

SE'WER [*oſcuyer*, Fr.] 1. An officer who comes in before the meat to the table of a king or a nobleman, and places it. 2. A paſſage underground for the conveyance of water, ſuillage, and filth. 3. One that ſerves.

Commiſſioners of the SEWERS, perſons appointed by act of parliament to ſee that canals, ditches, drains, and common-ſewers be kept and maintained in good order.

SE'WET [of *ſevum*, Lat.] the kidney-fat of beaſts.

SEX [*ſexe*, Fr. *ſeſſo*, It. *ſexo*, Sp. of *ſexus*, Lat.] 1. The different form or nature of male and female, which diſtinguiſhes one from another. 2. Womankind; by way of emphaſis.

SEXAGE'NARY [*ſexagenarius*, Lat.] of or pertaining to the number 60.

SEXAGENARY, or SEXAGESIMAL *Arithmetic*, is that which proceeds by 60's, as the diviſion of circles, *&c.* into 60 degrees, the degrees each into 60 minutes, and every minute into 60 ſeconds.

SEXAGENARY *Tables* [in aſtronomy] are tables of proportional parts, ſhewing the product of two *ſexagenary*'s, or *ſexagena*'s, which are to be multiplied, or the quotient of two that are to be divided.

SEXAGE'SIMA, Lat. [*i. e.* the 60th] ſo called, as being about the 60th day before Eaſter, the ſecond Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGE'SIMALS, are fractions whoſe denominators proceed in a ſexagecuple proportion, *i. e.* the firſt minute = to $\frac{1}{60}$, a ſecond $\frac{6}{3600}$, a third $\frac{1}{216000}$, and ſo on.

SEX-*Angled* [with geometricians] having ſix angles.

SEXE'NNIAL [*ſexennalis*, Lat.] that is of ſix years duration or continuation, or which is done every ſix years.

SE'XTAIN [*ſixain*, Fr.] a ſtanza, a ſtaff containing ſix verſes.

SE'XTANT [*ſextans*, Lat.] 1. The ſixth part of a circle, or an arch comprehending 60 degrees. 2. An inſtrument uſed as a quadrant, that has its limb divided into 60 degrees.

SE'XTILE, Fr. [*ſextilis*, Lat.] an aſtronomical aſpect, when two planets are diſtant 60 degrees, or one ſixth part of the zodiac.

SE'XTON [*ſacriſta*, Lat. *ſacriſtain*, Fr.] a ſacriſtan or church-officer, who takes care of the veſſels, veſtments, *&c.* which appertain to the church; and is to aſſiſt the church-wardens, miniſter, *&c.* at church.

SE'XTONSHIP [from *ſexton*] the office of a ſexton.

SE'XTRY [the ſame as *ſacriſty*] a veſtry.

SEXTU'PLE [*ſextuplus*, Lat.] ſix fold, or ſix times as much.

To SHAB, to play mean tricks.

SHA'BBINESS, raggedneſs, meanneſs of habit, paultrineſs.

SHA'BBY [prob. q. d. *ſcabby*, ſc. like a ſcabbed ſheep] ragged, meanly habited, ſlovenly; a bad word.

To SHA'CKLE [of ꞅeacul, Sax. a fetter] to chain, to fetter, to link.

SHA'CKLES [ꞅcacul, Sax.] fetters to put on felons and other malefactors in priſon.

SHAD [ſkade, Dan.] a fiſh.

SHADE [ꞅcaꝺe, Sax. ſchaduwe, Du. ſchatten, Ger.] 1. The cloud, or opacity made by interception of the light. 2. Darkneſs, obſcurity. 3. Coolneſs made by interception of the ſun. 4. An obſcure place, properly a wood or grove by which the light is excluded. 5. Screen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat; umbrage. 6. Protection, ſhelter. 7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured. 8. A colour, gradation of light. 9. The figure formed on any ſurface, correſponding to the body by which the light is intercepted. 10. The ſoul ſeparated from the body. A fairer ſpirit, or more welcome *ſhade. Tickle.*

To SHADE, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To overſpread with opacity. 2. To cover from the light or heat. 3. To ſhelter, to hide. 4. To protect, to ſcreen. 5. To mark with different gradations of colours. 6. To paint in obſcure colours.

SHA'DINESS [of ꞅcaꝺepiᵹniꞅꞅe, Sax.] the affording a ſhade, or being ſhady.

SHA'DOW [ꞅceaꝺe, or ꞅceaꝺupe, Sax. ſchaduwe, Du. ſchatten, Ger. probably of σκια, Gr. according to Minſhew] 1. The repreſentation which is made by any thing interpoſed between the ſun, or a light, and any ſolid body. 2. Opacity, darkneſs, ſhade. 3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts light, heat, or the influence of the air. 4. Obſcure place. 5. Dark part of a picture. 6. A ghoſt, a ſpirit, a ſhade. Hence, terrible *ſhadow! Shakeſpeare.* 7. An imperfect faint repreſentation. We perceive a *ſhadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.* 8. Type, myſtical repreſentation, 9. Inſeparable companion. 10. Protection, ſhelter, favour. Keep me under the *ſhadow* of thy wings. *Pſalms.*

To SHA'DOW [ꞅceaꝺepan, Sax. ſchaduwen, Du. beſchatten, Ger.] 1. To intercept the lightneſs or brightneſs of the ſun, or any other luminous body. 2. To ſkreen or cover. 3. To mark with various gradations of colour. 4. To conceal under cover, to hide. 5. To paint in obſcure colours. 6. To repreſent imperfectly. 7. To repreſent typically.

SHA'DOWY [from *ſhadow*] 1. Full of ſhade, gloomy. 2. Not brightly, luminous. 3. Typical, faintly repreſentative. 4. Not real, unſubſtantial. 5. Dark, opaque. Dim night her *ſhadowy* cloud withdraws. *Milton.*

SHA'DY [ꞅeaꝺepiᵹ, Sax.] affording a ſhade or covert.

SHAFT [ꞅceaꝼꞇ, Sax.] 1. An arrow. 2. Any thing ſtraight, as the body of a pillar, the ſpire of a church-ſteeple. 3. [Schaft, Du. which Fr. Junius derives from σκάπτω, Gr. to dig] a hole like a well, which miners make to free the works from the ſprings that are in them.

SHA'FTSBURY, or SHA'FTON, a borough-town of Dorſetſhire, 103 miles from London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Cooper, and ſends two members to parliament.

SHA'GGED, or SHA'GGY [ꞅceacᵹuꝺ, Sax.] 1. Hairy, having rough hair. 2. Rough, rugged.

SHA'GGEDNESS, the having long, rough hair.

SHA'GREEN [*chagrin*, Fr.] out of humour, vexed; alſo a ſort of rough grained leather; as, a *ſhagreen* watch-caſe, *&c.*

To SHAKE, *verb act. pret.* ſhock, *part. paſſ.* ſhaken, *or* ſhook [ꞅceacan, Sax. ſchecken, Du.] 1. To put into a vibrating motion, to move backwards and forwards with quick returns. 2. To make to totter, or tremble. 3. To throw down, to drive off. *Shake* off the duſt from your feet. *St. Matthew.* 4. To depreſs, to make afraid. 5. *To ſhake off*; to free from, to diveſt of.

To SHAKE, *verb neut.* 1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion. 2. To totter. 3. To tremble, to be unable to keep the body ſtill. 4. To be in terror, to be deprived of firmneſs.

SHAKE. 1. Concuſſion or agitation. 2. Vibratory motion. 3. Motion given and received.

SHA'KER [from *ſhake*] the perſon or thing that ſhakes.

SHALL, *irr.* and *def. verb*, having only the preſent and imperfect tenſes [ꞅceacan, Sax. *chalupa*, Sp.] the ſign of the future tenſe.

SHALLO'ON, a ſlight woollen ſtuff.

SHA'LLOP [*chalope*, Fr. *chalupa*, Sp.] a ſloop, a ſmall light veſſel, having only a ſmall main-ſail, and fore-maſt and lug-ſails, to hale up and let down upon occaſion.

SHA'LLOW, *adj.* [ſome derive it of *low ſhew*, q. d. a place, of which, for want of depth of water, the bottom may be ſeen] 1. Not deep. 2. Not penetrating, dull, empty. 3. Ignorant, ſupine, dry.

SHA'LLOW, *ſubſt.* a flat or ford in the ſea or a river.

SHA'LLOW-BRAINED [of *ſhallow* and *brained*] fooliſh, futile, trifling, empty.

Sha'llowly, 1. With no great depth. 2. Simply, fooliſhly.

Sha'llowness, want of depth of water, judgment, *&c.*

Shalm, or Shawm [gehalme, Ger.] a muſical inſtrument, a kind of a pſaltery.

Shalt, ſecond perſon of *ſhall.*

To Sham [*ſhommi*, Wel. to cheat] 1. To trick, to cheat. 2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

Sham, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] fraud, trick, deluſion, falſe pretence, impoſture.

Sham, *adj.* falſe, counterfeit, pretended.

Shama'de [*chamade*, Fr.] a beat of drum for a parley.

Sha'mbles [prob. of ꞅceamoꞇ, Sax. or of *ſcanagliare*, It. a butchery, unleſs you had rather take it from ſchaemel, Du. a table or ſtall, *q. d.* a ſtall to lay fleſh upon] a place where butchers attend to ſell meat.

Sha'mbling, moving aukwardly and irregularly. *Dryden.*

Shame [ſcame, Sax. skam, Su. ſchaemte, Du. ſchâam, Ger.] 1. An uneaſineſs of mind, from a conſciouſneſs of having done ſomething tending to the loſs of reputution. 2. Reproach. 3. Ignominy, diſgrace.

To Shame, *verb act.* [ſcamian, Sax. skamme, Dan. ſchâmen, Du. and Ger.] 1. To make aſhamed. 2. To diſgrace.

To Shame, *verb neut.* to be aſhamed.

Shamefa'ced [of *ſhame* and *face*] modeſt, baſhful.

Shamefa'cedly, *adv.* [from *ſhamefaced*] modeſtly, baſhfully.

Shamefa'cedness [from *ſhamefaced*] baſhfulneſs, modeſty, timidity.

Sha'meful [ꞅcame-ꝼull, Sax.] ſcandalous, diſgraceful, *&c.*

Sha'mefully, *adv.* [from *ſhameful*] diſgracefully, ignominiouſly, infamouſly, reproachfully.

Sha'meless [ſcam-leaꞅ, Sax.] immodeſt, impudent. See Loveless.

Sha'melessly [from *ſhameleſs*] impudently, audaciouſly, without ſhame.

Sha'melessness, immodeſty, impudence.

Sha'mois [*chamois*, Fr.] a kind of wild goat. See Chamois.

Shank [ſcanca, Sax.] 1. The middle joint of the leg. 2. The ſtalk of a plant, the ſtem of a candleſtick, and ſeveral other utenſils.

Shank *of an Anchor*, the beam or longeſt part of it.

Sha'nker [*chancre*, Fr. of *cancer*, Lat.] a venereal ſore or botch in the groin, *&c.*

To Shape, *pret.* ſhaped, *part. paſſ.* ſhaped, ſhapen [ſcyppan, Sax. ſcheppen, Du.] 1. To form, to mould with regard to external dimenſions. 2. To caſt, to regulate, to adjuſt. 3. To image, to conceive. 4. To make, to create.

Shape [from the verb] 1. Form, external appearance. 2. Make of the trunk of the body. 3. Being, as moulded into ſhape. 4. Idea, pattern. 5. It is now uſed in converſation for *manner.*

Sha'peless [of ſceapleas, Sax.] without ſhape, deformed.

Sha'peliness [from *ſhapely*] beauty, or proportion of form.

Sha'pely [from *ſhape*] ſymmetical, well formed.

Sha'pesmith [of *ſhape* and *ſmith*] one who undertakes to improve the ſhape; a burleſque word.

Shard [ſcheard, Du.] 1. A broken piece of tile, or ſome other earthen veſſel. 2. A plant. 3. A ſort of fiſh.

To Share, *verb act.* [ſcyꞃan, Sax.] 1. To divide, to portion out. 2. To partake with others. 3. [Scear, Sax.] to cut, to ſeparate, to ſheer.

To Share, *verb neut.* to have part, to have a dividend.

Share, 1. A part or portion, eſpecially of goods on board of a ſhip, which belong to ſeveral perſons by proportion. 2. [Sceaꞃ, Sax.] the blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

Sha'rebone [of *ſhare* and *bone*] the os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

Sha'rer [from *ſhare*] 1. One who divides or portions out to others. 2. A partaker, one who participates with others.

Shark [prob. of ſceaꞃan, Sax. to cut in pieces, or of *chercher*, Fr. to ſeek] 1. The moſt ravenous of fiſhes, a kind of ſea-wolf, who, as it is reported, if it catch a man in the water, will chop him in two at one bite. 2. A ſharping fellow, who lives by taking perſons at a diſadvantage, and tricking and cheating them. 3. Trick, fraud, petty rapine.

To Shark [prob. of *eſcroquer*, Fr. *ſcroccare*, It.] 1. To play the petty thief. 2. To cheat, to trick.

Sharp, *adj.* [ſceaꞃp, Sax. skarp, Dan. and Su. ſcherpe, Du. ſcharf, Ger.] 1. Keen, piercing. 2. Shrill. 3. Severe, biting, nipping. 4. Quick, ſubtle, witty, ingenious. 5. Quick, as of ſight or hearing. 6. Acid, ſour without aſtringency. 7. Severe, harſh, ſarcaſtic. 8. Eager, hungry, keen upon a queſt. 9. Painful, afflictive. 10. Fierce, ardent, fiery. 11. Attentive, vigilant. 12. Emaciated, lean. His viſage drawn he felt to *ſharp* and ſpare. *Milton.*

Sharp, *ſubſt.* [from the adjective] 1. A ſharp or acute ſound. 2. A pointed weapon, a ſmall ſword, a rapier. 3. [In muſic] a kind of artificial note or character.

To Sharp, *verb act.* [from the noun] to make keen.

To Sharp, *verb neut.* to play thieviſh tricks

To Sha'rpen [ſceaꞃpan, Sax. ſcherpen, Du. ſchärffen, Ger.] 1. To make ſharp, to edge, to point. 2. To make quick, ingenious or acute. 3. To make quicker of ſenſe. The air *ſharpen'd* his viſual ray. *Milton.* 4. To make eager or hungry. 5. To make fierce or angry. 6. To make biting or ſarcaſtic. 7. To make leſs flat, or more piercing to the ears. 8. To make acid.

Sha'rper [from *ſharp*] a tricking fellow, a petty thief.

Sha'rply [ſceaꞃplic, Sax.] 1. After a ſharp manner, ſmartly, wittily. 2. Keenly, vigorouſly. 3. Afflictively, painfully. 4. With quickneſs.

Sha'rpness [ſceaꞃpneſſe, Sax.] keenneſs, *&c.*

Sha'rp sighted [of ſceaꞃp and ᵹeſihꝺe, Sax.] having a quick and penetrating ſight.

Sh'arp-witted [of ſceaꞃp and ƿiꞇ, Sax.] very witty, ſagacious.

To Sha'tter, *verb act.* [ſome derive it of ſchetteren, Du.] to ſhake or break to pieces, to endammage, to impair.

To Shatter, *verb neut.* to be broken.

Sha'tter, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] one of the parts into which any thing is broken.

Shatter-bra'ined, or Sha'tter-pated, ſcarce *compos mentis*, crazy-headed, hare-brained, confuſed, acting without thought, *&c.*

Sha'ttery [from *ſhatter*] diſunited, not compact, looſe of texture.

To Shave, [ꞅceaꝼan, Sax. ſkafwa, Su. ſchaven, Du.] 1. To ſhear or pare. 2. To trim or barb. 3. To cut off the hair with a razor. 4. To cut in thin ſlices. 5. To ſtrip, to oppreſs by extortion, to pillage.

Shav'eling, one that has his head ſhaved, as monks, *&c.*

Sha'ver. 1. A man who practiſes the art of ſhaving. 2. A man cloſely attentive to his own intereſt. 3. A robber, a plunderer.

Sha'ving [from *ſhave*] any thin ſlice pared off from any body.

Shaw [ꞅcua, Sax. ſchawe, Du.] a thicket, a ſmall wood.

Sha'w-fowl, an artificial fowl, made by fowlers on purpoſe to ſhoot at.

Shawba'nder [among the Perſians] a great officer, a viceroy.

Shawm, a muſical inſtrument, a ſort of pſaltery.

She, pronoun, in the oblique caſes *her* [ſi, Goth. ꞅeo, Sax. ſhe, old Eng.] 1. The female pronoun demonſtrative, the woman, the woman before mentioned. 2. The female, not the male.

Sheaf [ꞅceaꝼ, Sax.] 1. A bundle of corn upon the haulm. 2. Any bundle or collection held together. The *ſheaf* of arrows. *Dryden.*

To Shear, *pret*, ſhore, or ſheared, *part. paſſ.* ſhorn [ꞅceꞃan, Sax. ſcheeren, Du. and Ger.] to ſtrip or cut off with ſhears, *&c.*

Sheard [ꞅceaꞃꝺ, Sax.] a fragment.

Shea'rman [ꞅceaꞃa man, Sax.] a ſhearer.

Shears [ſceaꞃas, Sax.] 1. A ſort of large ſciſſars for cutting, clipping, *&c.* 2. The denomination of the age of ſheep. 3. [With ſailors] two maſts, yards or poles ſet up and ſeized acroſs each other aloft near the top; the uſe of them is to ſet in or take out a maſt.

Shee'ring [in the woollen manufacture] is the cutting with large ſheers the two long and ſuperfluous nap or ſhag on cloths, ſtuffs, *&c.*

Sheats [*ecoutes*, Fr. ſchoten, Du. and Ger.] ropes bent to the clews of the ſails, which ſerve in all the lower ſails, to hale or round off the clew of the ſail; but in top-ſails they are uſed to hale home, *i. e.* to draw the ſail cloſe to the yard-arms; alſo thoſe planks under water which come along the ſhip's run, and are cloſed into the ſtern-poſt.

Sheat-*Anchor* [in a ſhip] the largeſt anchor.

Sheat-*Cable* [of a ſhip] the largeſt or principal cable.

Sheath [ꞅceaꞇh, Sax.] the caſe of any thing, the ſcabbard of a weapon.

To Sheathe [ꞅceaꝺian, Sax.] to put into a ſheath.

To Sheathe *a Ship*, is to caſe that part of her hull that is to be under water, with ſomething to hinder the worms from entering into her planks; then nailing on mill'd lead or planks of wood.

Sheath-wi'nged [of *ſheath* and *wing*] having hard caſes which are folded over the wings.

Shea'thy [from *ſheath*] forming a ſheath.

Shed [*q. d.* a ſhade] a pent-houſe or ſhelter made of boards.

To Shed *verb act*, [of ꞅceaꝺan, Sax. ſchutten, Ger.] 1. To ſpill, to pour out. 2. to ſcatter, to let fall.

To Shed, *verb neut.* to let fall its parts.

She'dder [from *ſhed*] a ſpiller, one who ſheds. A *ſhedder* of blood. *Ezekiel.*

Sheen, or Shee'ny, *adj.* [this was probably only the old pronunciation of *ſhine*] bright, glittering, ſhowy. Obſolete.

Sheen, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] brightneſs, ſplendor. *Milton.*

Sheep [ꞅceap, Sax. ſchaep, Du. and L. Ger. ſchaaf, H. Ger.] 1. An animal that affords mankind both food and clothing. 2. A contemptuous name for a ſilly fellow.

To Shee'p-bite [of *ſheep* and *bite*] 1. To bite ſheep, as a dog. 2. To uſe petty thefts.

Shee'p-biter, a petty thief.

Shee'pish, faint-hearted like a ſheep, over baſhful, ſoft-headed, ſimple, ſilly.

Shee'p-cote [ꞅceap-coꞇe, Sax. or Sheep-fold, ꞅceap-ꝼalꝺe, Sax.] a place to put ſheep in.

Shee'p-hook [ꞅceap-hoce, Sax.] a ſhepherd's ſtaff or crook.

Shee'pishly, ſimply, ſillily, *&c.*

Shee'pishness [of ꞅceap and ᵹelicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] faint-heartedneſs, over-baſhfulneſs, ſimpleneſs, *&c.*

Shee'p-master [of *ſheep* and *maſter*] an owner of ſheep.

Shee'p-shearing [of *ſheep* and *ſhear*] the time of ſhearing ſheep.

Shee'p-walk [of *ſheep* and *walk*] paſture for ſheep.

Sheer, *adj.* [ꞅcyꞃe, Sax.] pure, clear, unmixed.

Sheer, *adv.* clean, quick, at once.

To Sheer. See To Shear.

To Sheer *off*, to ſteal away.

Sheet [ꞅceꞇe, or ꞅceaꞇe, Sax.] 1. A large linen cloth to lay upon the bed. 2. [In a ſhip] a rope bent to the after clew of a ſail. 3. As much paper as is made in one body. 4. Any thing expanded.

To Sheet 1. To furniſh with ſheets. 2. To enfold in a ſheet. 3. To cover with a ſheet.

She'ffield, a market-town in the Weſt riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the Don, 140 miles from London.

She'fford, a market-town of Bedfordſhire, 40 miles from London.

She'fnal, a market town of Salop, 128 miles from London.

She'kel [שקל, Heb.] an ancient coin, equal to four Attic drams, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2 *s.* 6. *d.* ſterling.

She'ldaple, a bird, a chaffinch.

She'ldrake, a water-fowl.

Shelf, plural *ſhelves* [ꞅcylꝼ, Sax. *ſcaffele*, It.] 1. A board faſtened againſt a wall, to lay things on. 2. The till of a printing preſs. 3. A heap of ſand in the ſea. 4. [With miners] that hard ſurface or coat of the earth which lies under the mould, uſually about a foot deep.

She'lfy [from *ſhelf*] full of hidden rocks or banks.

Shell [ꞅcyl, or ꞅceala, Sax. skaal, Su. ſchaal, Ger. ſchelle, Du. *ecale*, Fr. in the firſt ſenſe, *ecaille*, in the ſecond] 1. The woody huſk and cover of nuts and fruits. 2. The cruſtaceous coverings of fiſhes. 3. The covering of ſeeds of ſiliqious plants. 4. The covering of an egg. 5. The outer part of a houſe. 6. [From *teſtudo*] a muſical inſtrument. 7. The ſuperficial part.

To Shell, *verb act.* [ꞅcylan, Sax. skaala, Su. ſchellen, Du. ſchâlen, Ger.] to take off the huſk or cover.

To Shell, *verb neut.* 1. To fall off, as broken ſhells. 2. To caſt the ſhell.

She'll-fish [of *ſhell* and *fiſh*] fiſh inveſted with a hard covering, either teſtaceous, as oyſters, or cruſtaceous, as lobſters.

SHE'LLY [from *ſhell*] 1. Abounding with ſhells. 2. Conſiſting of ſhells.

To SHE'LTER, *verb act.* 1. To receive into one's houſe. 2. To defend or protect. 3. To cover from notice.

To SHELTER, *verb neut.* 1. To take ſhelter. 2. To give ſhelter.

SHELTER [prob. of ꞅceala, Sax. a ſhell] 1. A place of defence againſt ill weather. 2. Protection, ſecurity. 3. A protector, a defender.

SHE'LTERER, one who ſhelters.

SHE'LTERLESS, having no place of ſhelter, without refuge.

SHE'LVING, ſlanting.

SHE'LVINGNESS, the ſinking or riſing gradually like a ſhelve or ſand in the ſea.

SHE'LVY [of ſchelb, Du.] full of ſhelves or ſand-heaps, as the ſea.

To SHEND, *pret.* and *part. paſſ. ſhent* [ꞅcendan, Sax. ſchenden, Du.] 1. To ruin, to ſpoil, to miſchief. 2. To diſgrace, to degrade. 3. To over-power, to cruſh. All the ſenſes are obſolete.

SHE'PHERD [ꞅceapa-hyꝛꝺ, Sax.] 1. A keeper of ſheep. 2. One who tends the congregation, a paſtor.

SHE'PHERDESS [ꞅcepa-hyꝛꝺeꞅ, Sax.] a woman that keeps ſheep.

SHE'PHERD'S-NEEDLE, a plant.

SHE'PHERD'S-POUCH, a common herb.

SHE'PHERDISH [from *ſhepherd*] reſembling a ſhepherd, ruſtic. *Sidney.*

SHE'PERDY, the work or office of a ſhepherd. Were ſkilful in *ſheperdy. Robinſon.*

SHE'PTON-MALLET, a market town of Somerſetſhire, 111 miles from London.

SHI'PWASH, a market-town of Devonſhire, 160 miles from London.

SHERBE'T [*ſerbet*, Fr. *ſorbetto*, Ital.] a Turkiſh drink; alſo the compoſition of punch before the infuſion of the brandy, *&c.* The word is of Arabic etymology; *ſharbat* [or ſherbet] in that language, ſignifies *one ſingle* draught, or act of drinking; and is accordingly applied not only to liquors in general, but in particular to what we ſhould call a *doſe* in phyſic.

SHE'RBORN, the name of two market-towns, one in Dorſetſhire, on the river Panet, 118 miles from London; the other in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, at the conflux of the Wherfe and Ouſe, 176 miles from London.

SHE'RIFF [ꞅcyꝛ-ᵹeꝛeꝼ, Sax. *q. d.* ſhire-greve] the chief officer of a ſhire or county. And the ſame term, if I am not miſtaken, with the Aſiatics ſignifies a prince or noble perſon, and is in particular applied to the deſcendants of Mahomet. "*Sheriff* (ſays Golius in his Arabic lexicon) ſignifies a prince, noble, and eſpecially in deſcent; hence is it applied to the deſcendants of Mahomet." May not I alſo add, and to the prince or governor of Mecca; who claims, if I am not miſtaken, this relation to the prophet.

SHE'RIFFALTY, SHE'RIFFWIC, or SHE'RIFFDOM, the office or juriſdiction of a ſheriff.

SHE'RRY [of *Xeres*, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain] a wine.

To SHEW, *verb act.* [ꞅceaƿian, Sax. ſkoda, Su. ſkue, Dan. or of ſchauen, Ger. which now ſignifies to behold; whence ſchauplatza, playhouſe] 1. To exhibit to view. 2. To diſcover or make known. 3. To prove or make appear. 4. To offer, to afford. 5. To publiſh, to proclaim. 6. To teach, to tell.

To SHEW, *verb neut.* 1. To appear. 2. To have appearance.

SHEW [ꞅceaƿ, Sax. ſchuw, Du.] 1. Appearance, public ſight. 2. Superficial appearance. 3. Oſtentatious diſplay. 4. Object attracting notice. 5. Splendid appearance. 6. Semblance, likeneſs. 7. Speciouſneſs. plauſibility. 8. Exhibition to view. 9. Phantoms, not realities. 10. Repreſentative action

SHEWN, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of To SHEW, which ſee.

SHI'BBOLETH [שבלת, Heb. *i. e.* an ear of corn] a criterion by which the Gileadites diſtinguiſhed the Ephraimites, by their pronouncing *ſ* for *ſh*: And from hence, in a *figurative* uſe, the *criterion* of a party.

SHIDE [of ꞅceaꝺan, Sax. ſcheiden, Ger. to divide] a ſhiver or ſegment. *Skinner.*

SHIELD [ꞅcylꝺ, Sax. ſkold, Su. ſkiolldur, Iſl. ſchilt, Celt. ſchilde, Du. ſchild, Ger. *ſcudo*, It. *eſcudo*, Sp.] 1. A ſort of buckler. 2. Protection or defence. 3. One that gives protection or ſecurity.

To SHIELD [ꞅcylꝺan, Sax.] 1. To cover with a ſhield. 2. To protect or defend. 3. To keep off, to defend againſt.

To SHIFT, *verb neut.* [ꞅcyꝼꝺan, Sax. according to Skinner] 1. To change place. 2. To give place to other things. 3. To change clothes, particularly the linen. 4. To practiſe indirect methods. 5. To find ſome expedient, to act or live, tho' with difficulty. 6. To take ſome method for ſafety.

To SHIFT, *verb act.* 1. To change, to alter. 2. To transfer from place to place. 3. To put by ſome expedient out of the way. 4. To change in poſition. 5. To change, as cloaths. 6. To dreſs in freſh cloaths. 7. *To ſhift off*; to defer, to put off by ſome expedient.

SHIFT [from the verb] 1. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty. 2. Indirect expedient, laſt recourſe, 3. Fraud, artifice, ſtratagem. 4. Evaſion, eluſory practice. 5. A woman's linen.

SHI'FTER, *ſubſt.* a fellow that practiſes all manner of ſhifts and cunning tricks.

SHI'FTLESS [from *ſhift*] wanting expedients, deſtitute of means to live.

SHI'LOH [שלה, Heb.] a name appropriated by divines to our Lord and Saviour Chriſt. The main body of both Jews and gentiles are agreed that the term *ſhiloh* (which occurs in Jacob's prediction, *Gen.* c. 49. v. 10) relates to the Meſſiah; but even the moſt learned Jews themſelves are divided about the etymology of the word. *Abenezra*, after giving many explications, concludes the term to be equipollent to *ben-o*, i. e. *his ſon*; and derives it from a verb of the ſame radical letters in 2 *Kings*, c. 4. v. 28; which ſignifies (in his judgment) to *make to bring forth*; or from another word of the ſame root, which ſignifies the *membranes* in which the *fœtus* is wrapped. "In the Samaritan text and verſion (ſays Dr. Newton) it is *pacificus*, the *peace-maker*; and this (ſays he) is perhaps the beſt explication of the word." But after all, I ſuſpect that the * *Septuagint* copies, and from them both the *Syriac* and *Arabic* verſions bid the faireſt i. e. *he whoſe it is*, or "*he for whom it is reſerved*; whether by this elliptic form of ſpeech, be underſtood the *people*, or *rule* over the people, agreeable to that well known title of the Meſſiah, *the king of Iſrael.* See MASORITE, CHRIST, and MESSIAH, compared with Dr. Newton's *Diſſertat.* p. 99, 100, *&c.*

SHI'ITES, of *Shiat*, a company, a *ſect*, Arab. in particular the followers, or (as we ſhould ſay) ſectaries of *Aly*, the couſin and ſon of law of *Mahomet*; they are ſo called (ſays *Abulpharagius*) from their adherence to his cauſe, and their maintaining his right to an *immediate ſucceſſion* to the ſupreme power after the prophet's diſeaſe; and that none but his [i. e. *Aly's*] deſcendants have a title to the caliphate. I ſhall only add, that as the Perſians eſpouſe the cauſe of *Aly*, they are accordingly diſtinguiſhed by this appellation from the Turks; who diſputed it, and are called *Sonnites* [or *Sunnites*] See CALIPHATE, and SONNITES.

SHI'LLING [ꞅcylling, of ꞅcylꝺ, Sax. becauſe anciently ſtamped with a ſhield] a coin well known, but among our Saxon anceſtors was in value but 5 *d.*

SHILLING *Scotch*, in value one penny.

SHI'LLI-SHALLI, a corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* the queſtion of a perſon heſitating.

SHI'LY, *adv.* [from *ſhy*] not familiarly, not frankly.

SHIN [ꞅcina, Sax. ſcheen, Du. ſchien, Ger.] the fore part of the leg.

To SHINE, *verb neut. pret.* I ſhone, I have ſhone, ſometimes, I ſhined, I have ſhined [ꞅcinan, Sax. ſkine, Dan. ſkeinan, Goth. ſchynen, Du. O. and L. Ger. ſcheinen, H. Ger.] 1. To look bright, to caſt a luſtre. 2. To be without clouds. 3. To be gloſſy. 4. To be gay, to be ſplendid. 5. To be beautiful. 6. To be eminent, or conſpicuous. 7. To be propitious. 8. To enlighten.

SHINE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Fair weather. Be it rain or *ſhine. Dryden.* 2. Brightneſs, ſplendor, luſtre.

SHI'NESS [from *ſhy*] unwillingneſs to be familiar.

SHI'NINGNESS [ꞅcinanꝺeneꞅꞅe, Sax.] luſtre, brightneſs.

SHI'NGLE [Minſhew derives it of *ſcindere*, Lat. to cleave] a board or cleft of wood, to cover houſes, ſteeples, *&c.* with.

SHI'NGLES [in medicine] a diſeaſe, a ſort of St. Anthony's fire, a ſpreading inflammation about the waſte. See ERYSIPELAS.

SHI'NY [from *ſhine*] bright, luminous, ſplendid.

SHIP [ſcip, ſcyp, Sax. ſcap, Du.] a termination implying quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſtewardſhip*.

SHIP [ſkip, Dan, ſkep, Su. ſcype, Sax. ſchip, Du. O. and L. Ger. ſchiff, H. Ger.] a general name for all large veſſels that go with ſails fit for navigation on the ſea; except gallies, which go with oars and ſmack-ſails.

To SHIP [from the noun] 1. To put into a ſhip. 2. To tranſport in a ſhip.

SH'IP-BOY [of *ſhip* and *boy*] a boy who ſerves in a ſhip, a young ſeaman.

SHI'P-MASTER [of *ſhip* and *maſter*] maſter of the ſhip.

SHI'P-MONEY, a tax anciently laid upon the ports, cities, *&c.* of England, revived by king Charles I.

SHI'PPER [ſcipper, Du. and L. Ger. ſchiffer, H. Ger.] the maſter of a ſhip.

SHI'PPINC [of ſkip, Dan. ſcip. Sax.] 1. Ships, 2. Paſſage in a ſhip.

SHI'P-SHAPEN [with ſailors] unſightly; ſpoken of a ſhip that is built ſtrait up after ſhe comes to her bearings; the ſame that is termed wale-reared.

SHI'PTON *upon Stower*, a market-town of Worceſterſhire, 75 miles from London.

SHI'PWRECK [ſcip-ƿꝛæc, Sax.] 1. The periſhing of a ſhip at ſea. 2. The parts of a ſhattered ſhip. 3. Deſtruction, miſcarriage.

To SHIPWRECK [from the noun] 1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks and ſhallows. 2. To make to ſuffer the danger of a wreck.

SHI'P-WRIGHT [of *ſhip* and *wright*] a builder of ſhips.

SHI'P-WRIGHTS, were conſtituted in the reign of king James I. They are a maſter, two wardens, and ſixteen aſſiſtants. Their arms are a Noah's ark on a chief, the croſs of St. George charged with a lion of England; the creſt is the ſaid ark and the dove volant, with an olive branch in its mouth proper.

SHIRE [ſciꝛe, a diviſion, of ſcyꝛan, Sax. to divide] a portion or diviſion of land, of which there are in England 40, in Wales 12, in Scotland 24, beſides ſtewarties, bailleries, and conſtabularies.

SHIRE *Clerk*, an under ſheriff, or his deputy; or clerk to the county-court.

SHIRK [*q. d.* a ſhark] a ſharping fellow that lies upon the catch, as the ſhark-fiſh.

SHI'RKING, ſharping, lying upon the catch.

SHIRT [ſyꝛc, Sax. ſkiorta, Su.] an inner linen garment for men.

To SHIRT [from the noun] to cover, to clothe, as with a ſhirt.

SHI'RTLESS [from *ſhirt*] wanting a ſhirt.

SHI'TTIM, a ſort of beautiful wood growing in Arabia, of which Moſes made the greateſt part of the tables, altars, *&c.* belonging to the tabernacle.

To SHITE, *irr. verb.* [ſcitan, Sax. ſkyta, Su. ſchyten, Du. O. and L. Ger. ſcheiſſan, H. G. *chien*, Fr.] to diſcharge the belly, to eaſe nature.

SHI'TTEN, beſhit, fouled with ordure.

SHI'TTENLY [with the vulgar] poorly, pitifully.

SHI'TTLE *Cock* [prob. of ſceoꝺan, Sax. to ſhoot] a cork ſtuck with feathers, to be banded to and fro' with battledores.

SHIVE [ſchybe, Du. 1. A ſlice of bread. 2. A thick ſplinter, or lamina, cut off from the main ſubſtance.

To SHI'VER, *verb act.* [prob. of ſcheveren, Du.] to break into ſhivers or pieces.

To SHIVER, *verb neut.* 1. To quake, to tremble, to ſhudder. 2. [from *ſhive*] to fall at once into many parts or ſhives.

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* The copies which the Greek verſion followed, read it *ſhe-lo*, *i. e.* a compound of *ſhe*, a Hebrew pronoun, which is applied not only to *things*, as Dr. Newton ſuppoſes, but alſo to *perſons*, *Pſalm* 146, 5; and *lô*, i. e. for him. And accordingly the literal verſion will be that, which the *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and I believe the beſt copies of the Septuagint eſpous'd, "*he, for whom*". And as to the Samaritan, he ſhould have conſidered, that it is only the Hebrew text in other characters. St. Jerome, who ſeems to have followed a different reading, renders it, "*Qui mittendus eſt*, i. e. *he who is to be ſent.*" A title, which indeed ſuits the Meſſiah: But St. Jerome is too exceptionable a writer, to lay any great ſtreſs on his authority; and what the learned Greeks thought of his verſion, the reader may poſſibly find under the words SIN, or WESTERN *Hereſy*, and VULGATE, compared.

SHIVER [prob. of ſcheuren, Du.] 1. A piece or cleft of wood. 2. [in a ſhip] a little round wheel, in which the rope of a block or pulley runs.

SHI'VERY [from *ſhiver*] looſe of coherence, incompact.

To SHI'VER [of ſcheuren, Ger.] to ſhake for cold.

SHOAD [with tin miners] ſuch fragments of ore, which by rains, currents of water, *&c.* are torn off from the load or veins of ore.

SHOAL. See SHOLE.

To SHOAR, or To SHORE [prob. of ſchorren, Du.] to underprop.

SHOARS, or SHORES [of ſchoore, Du.] props or counterforts, ſet to ſupport or bear up any thing of weight which leans forward.

To SHOCK [ſchocken, Du. *choquer*, Fr.] 1. To claſh with, to daſh againſt. 2. To put into a commotion. 3. To offend, to diſguſt.

SHOCK [ſhocken, Du. *choc*, Fr.] 1. Conflict, violent concourſe. 2. Concuſſion, external violence. 3. The conflict of enemies. 4. Offence, impreſſion of diſguſt. 5. A pile of ſheaves of corn. 6. [from *ſhag*] a rough dog.

SHOD, for *ſhoed*, the *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of To SHOE.

SHOE [ſceo, or ſcoh, Sax. ſkoo, Su. ſchoe, Du. O. and L. Ger. ſchuh, H. Ger.] a cover for the foot.

To SHOE, *irr. verb* [ſceoᵹan, Sax.] 1. To put on ſhoes. 2. To cover at the bottom.

SHOE'ING-HORN [of *ſhoe* and *horn*] 1. A horn for drawing ſhoes on upon the foot. 2. Any thing by which a tranſaction is facilitated. 3. [In a figurative ſenſe] a lover retained by a woman, not with deſign to marry him, but only to draw on the addreſſes of more.

SHOE'-MAKER [of ſceo and macan, Sax. to make] a maker of ſhoes.

To SHOG [prob. of ſchockeln, Teut.] to jog, to joggle, to make to wag or vacillate to and fro.

SHOG [from *ſhock*] a violent concuſſion.

SHOLE. 1. Shallow. 2. [ſceole, Sax.] a company of fiſhes.

SHO'LINESS [*q. d.* ſhallowneſs] fulneſs of flats in the ſea, *&c.*

SHO'LY [*q. d.* ſhallow] full of flats.

SHONE, *pret.* of *ſhine.* See To SHINE.

SHOOK, *pret.* of *ſhake.* See To SHAKE.

To SHOOT, *verb act. pret.* I ſhot, *part.* ſhot, or Shotten [ſceoꞇan, Sax. ſkiuta, Su. ſchieten, Du. and L. Ger. ſchieſſen, H. Ger.] 1. To diſcharge ſhot out of a gun, or arrows out of a bow. 2. To diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed or violence. 3. To let off. 4. To emit new parts, as a vegetable. 5. To emit, to dart or thruſt forth. 6. To puſh ſuddenly. 7. To puſh forward. 8. To paſs thro' with ſwiftneſs. 9. [Among workmen] to make ſtrait by plaining.

To SHOOT, *verb neut.* 1. To perform the act of ſhooting. 2. To germinate, to increaſe in vegetable growth. 3. To form itſelf into any ſhape. 4. To be emitted. 5. To protuberate, to jut out. 6. To paſs, as an arrow. 7. To become any thing ſuddenly. 8. To move ſwiftly along. 9. To feel a quick pain. 10. Ballaſt is ſaid to *ſhoot*, when it runs from one ſide of the ſhip to another.

SHOOT, *ſubſt.* [prob. of ſcoꞇe, Sax.] 1. A young ſprout or bud. 2. The act of ſtriking.

SHOO'TER [from *ſhoot*] one that ſhoots, a gunner, an archer.

SHOP [ſceope, Sax. ſchap, in L. Ger. ſignifies a cup-board] 1. An office for ſelling wares. 2. A room where manufactures are carried on.

SHO'P-BOARD [of *ſhop* and *board*] a bench on which any work is done.

SHO'P-BOOK [of *ſhop* and *book*] a book in which a tradeſman keeps his accounts.

SHO'P-KEEPER [of *ſhop* and *keep*] a retail tradeſman, one who keeps a ſhop.

SHO'P-MAN [of *ſhop* and *man*] 1. A man who keeps a ſhop. 2. The foreman of a ſhop.

SHO'P-LIFTING [of ſceope, Sax. a ſhop, and *levatio*, Lat.] ſtealing goods out of a ſhop, going under pretence of buying; which, if it be to the value of 5 *s.* is death.

SHO'RAGE, a duty paid for goods brought on ſhore.

SHORE [ſcoꞃe, Sax.] 1. The ſide or bank of the ſea. 2. A drain; properly *ſewer.* 3. [from ſchooren, Du. to prop] the ſupport of a building, a prop.

To SHORE [ſchooren, Du.] 1. To prop, to ſupport. 2. To ſet on ſhore. Not in uſe.

SHO'RELESS [from *ſhore*] having no ſhore. *Boyle.*

SHORE, *pret.* of *ſhear.* See To SHEAR.

SHO'REHAM, *New*, a borough town of Suſſex, at the mouth of the Adur, 55 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

SHO'RLING, a ſheep-ſkin, after the fleece is ſhorn off.

SHORN [of ſceaꞃan, Sax. *pret.* of *ſhear.* See To SHEAR.

SHORT, *adj.* [ſceoꞃꞇ, Sax.] 1. Not long, either in ſpace, extent or duration. 2. Not attaining the end, not adequate, not equal. 3. Repeated by quick irritations. 4. Not far diſtant in time. 5. Defective, imperfect. 6. Scanty, wanting. 7. Not fetching a compaſs. 8. Not going ſo far as intended. 9. Defective as to quantity. 10. Narrow, contracted. 11. Brittle, friable. 12. Not bending.

SHORT, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] a ſummary account.

SHORT, *adv.* not long. Generally uſed in compoſition. *Short* enduring joy. *Dryden.*

SHORT and ſweet.

Lat. *Sermonis prolixitas faſtidioſa.*

To SHO'RTEN [ſceoꞃꞇan, Sax. korten, Du. O. and L. Ger. kurtzen, H. Ger. *accourcir*, Fr. *accortarſi*, It. *acortàr*, Sp.] 1. To make ſhorter, either in time or ſpace. 2. To contract, to abbreviate. 3. To confine, to hinder from progreſſion. 4. To cut off, to defeat. 5. To lop. Spoil'd of his noſe, and *ſhorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*

SHO'RT-HAND [of *ſhort* and *hand*] a method of writing in compendious characters.

SHO'RT-LIVED [of *ſhort* and *live*] not living or laſting long.

SHO'RTLY [of *ſhort*] 1. Quickly, ſoon, in a little time. 2. Briefly, in a few words.

SHO'RTRIBS [of *ſhort* and *ribs*] the ribs below the ſternum.

SHO'RT-SIGHTED [of *ſhort* and *ſight*] 1. Defect of ſight proceeding from the convexity of the eye. 2. Unable by intellectual ſight to ſee far.

SHO'RT-SIGHTEDNESS [from *ſhort-ſighted*] 1. Defect of ſight. 2. Defect of mental ſight.

SHORTWAI'STED [of *ſhort* and *waiſt*] having a ſhort waiſt.

SHORTWI'NDED [of *ſhort* and *wind*] ſhort-breathed, aſthmatic.

SHORTWI'NGED [of *ſhort* and *wing*] having ſhort wings.

SHO'RTNESS [ſcoꞃꞇneſſe, Sax.] 1. Brevity. 2. Deficiency in length.

SHO'RY [from ſhore] lying near the coaſt.

SHOT, the preterite and part. paſſ. of *ſhoot.* See To SHOOT.

SHOT, *ſubſt.* [ſchot, Du. from *ſhoot*] 1. The act of ſhooting. 2. The miſſive weapon emitted by any inſtrument, particularly the ball from a gun. 3. The flight of a ſhot. 4. [*Eſcot*, Fr.] a perſon's part of a reckoning.

Chain SHOT, is two whole or half-bullets joined together either by a bar or chain of iron, which allows them ſome liberty aſunder, ſo that they cut and deſtroy whatever happens in their way, and are very ſerviceable in a ſea battle, to cut the enemy's ſails.

Croſs-Bar-SHOT, are round ſhot, with a long ſpike of iron caſt in each, as if it went through the middle of it.

Caſe-SHOT, is either ſmall bullets, nails, bits of old iron, or the like, put into a caſe, to ſhoot out of ordnance.

SHO'TFREE [of *ſhot* and *free*] clear of the reckoning.

SHO'TTEN [of ſchutten, Du. to pour out] ſpawned, or having ſpent the roe, as fiſhes.

SHOTTEN *Milk*, curdled, turned to curds and whey.

To SHOVE, *verb act.* [ꞅceoꝼen, Sax. ſchuyven, Du. ſchuuven, O. and L. Ger. ſchieben, H. Ger.] 1. To puſh or thruſt by main ſtrength. 2. To drive a boat, *&c.* by a poll that reaches to the bottom of the water. 3. To puſh, to ruſh againſt. And *ſhove* you off the ſtage. *Pope.*

To SHOVE, *verb neut.* to puſh forward before one.

SHOVE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a puſh.

SHO'VEL [ꞅcoꝼl, Sax. ſcheuffel, Du. ſchaffel, O. and L. Ger. ſchauffel, H. Ger.] an inſtrument for digging, and divers other uſes.

To SHO'VEL [of ꞅcoꝼlan, Sax.] 1. To work with a ſhovel. 2. To gather in great quantities.

SHO'VELLER, a fowl, called a pelican.

SHOULD [of ꞅceolꝺan, Sax.] a kind of auxiliary verb, uſed in the conjunctive mood, ſignifying ought; as, *I ſhould go*, I ought to go.

To SHOU'LDER [of ꞅculꝺoꞃ, Sax.] 1. To lay on the ſhoulder. 2. To joſtle with the ſhoulder.

SHOU'LDER [ꞅculꝺoꞃ, Sax. ſhulder, Dan. ſchouder, Du. ſchulter, Ger.] 1. The joint that connects the body to the arm. 2. The upper joint of the fore leg; as, a *ſhoulder* of mutton. 3. The upper part of the back. Adown her *ſhoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.* 4. A riſing part, a prominence.

SHOULDER *Blade*, a bone of the ſhoulder, of a triangular figure, covering the hind part of the ribs, called alſo the *ſcapula.*

SHOULDER *of a Baſtion* [in fortification] is where the face and the flank meet.

SHOULDER *of an Arrow* [with archers] that part of the head of it that a man may feel with his fingers, before it comes to the point.

SHOULDER *Pight* [with farriers] a diſeaſe or hurt in horſes, when the pitch or point of the ſhoulder is diſplaced, which makes the horſe halt downright.

SHOULDER-*Splaiting*, or SHOULDER-*Torn* [with farriers] a hurt which happens to a horſe by ſome dangerous ſlip, ſo that the ſhoulder parts from the breaſt.

SHOULDER-*Wrench* [with farriers] a ſtrain in the ſhoulder.

SHOULDER-*Head* [in archery] a ſort of arrow head, between blunt and ſharp, made with ſhoulders.

SHOU'LDERING [in fortification] a retrenchment oppoſed to the enemy's, or a work caſt up for a defence on one ſide, whether made of heaps of earth, gabions, or faſcines; alſo a ſquare orillon made in the baſtion near the ſhoulder, to cover the cannon of a caſemate.

SHOULDERING *Piece* [in carpentry] a bracket.

SHOU'LDER-SLIP [of *ſhoulder* and *ſlip*] diſlocation of the ſhoulder.

To SHOUT [prob. of jauchzen, Ger.] to ſet up a loud huzza, to cry in triumph.

SHOUT, a loud huzza of triumph or exultation.

To SHOW. See To SHEW.

SHO'WER [ꞅcuꞃ, Sax. ſkur, Su. ſchaur, O. Ger.] 1. A falling or diſtillation of rain for a time, a cloud reſolved into rain. 2. Storm of any thing falling thick. *Show'rs* of ſtones. *Pope.* 3. Any very liberal diſtribution. The great *ſhower* of your gifts. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHOWER, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To wet or drown with rain. 2. To pour down. 3. To diſtribute, or ſcatter with great liberality.

To SHOWER, *verb neut.* to be rainy.

SHO'WERINESS [ꞅcuꞃicᵹneꞅꞅe, Sax.] raininefs, inclinableneſs to be ſhowery.

SHO'WERY [of ꞅcuꞃicᵹ, Sax.] rainy, apt or inclinable to produce ſhowers.

SHOWN, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *ſhew.* See To SHEW.

SHO'WY, or SHO'WISH [of ꞅceaƿian, Sax. ſchouwen, Du. to ſhew] making an appearance, gaudy.

SHRANK [of ꞅcꞃincan, Sax.] the *pret.* of *ſhrink.* See To SHRINK.

To SHRED [ꞅcꞃeaꝺan, Sax.] to cut or mince ſmall.

SHRED [ꞅcꞃeaꝺ, Sax.] 1. A ſmall cutting of cloth, or ſilk. 2. A fragment.

SHREW [of ſchreuen, Ger. to bawl] a ſcolding contentious ill-natured woman.

SHREW *Mouſe* [ſkoumuſz, Dan.] a kind of field mouſe, about the ſize of a rat, and of a weezel-colour, very miſchievous to cattle; ſo that country people ſay, if it goes over the back of a beaſt, it will make he beaſt lame in the chine; and if it bite a beaſt, it will cauſe it to ſwell to to the heart, and die.

SHREWD [prob. of beſchreyen, Teut. to bewitch] 1. Cunning, ſubtle. 2. Smart, witty. 3. Having the qualities of a ſhrew, malicious, turbulent. 4. Bad, ill-betokening. 5. Painful, pinching, dangerous.

SHRE'WDLY. 1. Cunningly, ſmartly, wittily. 2. Miſchievouſly, deſtructively. 3. Vexatiouſly; an ironical expreſſion. 4. With ſtrong ſuſpicion.

SHRE'WDNESS. 1. Sly cunningneſs. 2. Miſchievouſneſs, petulance.

SHRE'WISH [from *ſhrew*] having the qualities of a ſhrew.

SHRE'WISHLY, *adv.* [from *ſhrewiſh*] petulantly, frowardly, peeviſhly.

SHRE'WISHNESS [from *ſhrew*] the qualities of a ſhrew, clamorouſneſs.

Shre′wsbury, a large and populous borough town of Shropſhire, on the river Severn, 157 miles from London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Talbot, and ſends two members to parliament.

To Shriek [ſchrige, Dan. ſkrya, Su.] to cry out as one in a great danger or fright.

Shriek [prob. of *ſcriccio*, It. or ſchryge, Dan. ſkry, Su.] a vehement noiſe or outcry of anguiſh or horror.

Shrift [ꞅcꞃıꝼꞇ, Sax.] confeſſion of ſins to a prieſt: Obſolete.

Shrill, *adj.* [prob. of ſchreyen, Teut. or of *grêle*] ſounding acutely.

To Shrill [from the adj.] to pierce the ear with ſharp and quick vibrations of ſound.

Shri′lly, ſharply, acutely.

Shri′lness, ſharpneſs of ſound.

Shrimp [ſome derive it of ſchrump, Teut. a wrinkle, becauſe it has a wrinkled back] 1. A ſmall ſea-fiſh, ſomething reſembling a lobſter in form. 2. A little ſhort fellow: In contempt.

Shr′ined, inſhrined, ſeated or placed in a ſhrine. *Milton.*

Shrine [ꞅcꞃın, Sax. *eſcrin*, Fr. *ſcrinium*, Lat.] a cabinet or deſk, a ſort of caſe or cheſt to hold the relicks of a ſaint.

To Shrink, *verb neut.* pret. *I ſhrunk* or *ſhrank*, part. *ſhrunken* or *ſhrunk* [ꞅcꞃıncan, Sax.] 1. To contract or leſſen in length or breadth. 2. To withdraw as from danger. 3. To expreſs fear, horror or pain, by contracting the body. 4. To fall back as from danger.

Shrink, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Corrugation, contraction into leſs compaſs. A *ſhrink* or contraction of the body. *Woodward.* 2. Contraction of the body from fear and terror.

To Shrive [ꞅcꞃıꝼan, Sax.] 1. To make a confeſſion to a prieſt. 2. To hear ſuch confeſſions.

To Shri′vel [ſchrumpelen, Teut.] to wrinkle, to run up in wrinkles or ſcrolls.

Shri′ver [from *ſhrive*] a confeſſor.

Shroud [ꞅcꞃuꝺ, Sax.] 1. A ſhelter, a cover. 2. The dreſs of the dead, a winding-ſheet. 3. Large ropes that ſupport the maſts.

To Shroud, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To ſhelter, to cover from danger. 2. To dreſs for the grave. 3. To clothe, to dreſs. 4. To cover, to conceal. 5. To defend, to protect.

To Shroud, *verb neut.* to harbour, to take ſhelter.

Shrove *Sunday* [*q. d.* ſhriving-ſunday, of ꞅcꞃıꝼan, Sax. to confeſs, becauſe our anceſtors were wont at Shrove-tide to ſhrive, *i. e.* to confeſs their ſins, and receive the ſacrament, in order to a more ſtrict and religious obſervation of Lent.

Shrub ꞅcꞃube, Sax.] 1. A ſmall or low tree, a buſh. 2. A compound of brandy, the juice of Sevil oranges or lemons, and ſugar, kept in a veſſel for the ready making of punch at any time, by the addition of water.

Shru′bbiness [ꞅcꞃybıcneꞅꞅe, Sax.] fullneſs of ſhrubs.

Shru′bby [of ꞅcꞃybıᵹ, Sax.] 1. Full of ſhrubs. 2. Reſembling a ſhrub.

Shrug, a ſhrinking up the ſhoulders.

To Shrug, *verb act.* [perhaps of ſchroeden, Du.] to ſhrink up the ſhoulders.

To Shrug, *verb neut.* to expreſs horror or diſſatisfaction by the motion of the ſhoulders or whole body.

Shrunk [of ꞅcꞃıncan, Sax.] the preterite and part. paſſ. of *ſhrink*. See To Shrink.

To Shu′dder [ſhudderen, Du.] to quake with fear or with averſion.

To Shu′ffle, *verb neut.* [Skinner derives it of ꞅcoꝼl, Sax. a ſhovel] 1. To dodge, to ſhift off. 2. To ſhuffle or mix the cards in any game. 3. To ſtruggle, to ſhift, 4. To move with an irregular gait. 5. To play mean tricks.

To Shuffle, *verb act.* 1. To agitate tumultuouſly. 2. To remove with ſome artifice or fraud. 3. To ſhake, to diveſt. 4. To change the poſition of the cards. 5. To form tumultuouſly or fraudulently.

Shu′ffle [from the verb] 1. The act of diſordering things. 2. A trick, an artifice.

Shu′fflecap [of *ſhuffle* and *cap*] a play in which money is ſhaken in in a hat.

Shu′ffler [from *ſhuffle*] he who plays tricks, or ſhuffles.

To Shun [ꞅcunıan, Sax.] *ſcanſare*, It.] to avoid, to keep off from.

Shu′nless [from *ſhun*] inevitable, unavoidable.

To Shut, *verb act.* [ꞅcıꞇꞇan, Sax.] 1. To cloſe, ſo as to prohibit ingreſs or egreſs. 2. To incloſe, to confine. 3. To prohibit, to bar. 4. To exclude. 5. To contract, not to keep expanded.

To Shut, *verb neut.* to be ſhut, to ſhut or cloſe of itſelf.

Shut, *part. adj.* rid, clear, free, Get *ſhut* of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Shut, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Act of ſhutting, cloſe. 2. Small door or cover. Made in the *ſhut* of a window. *Newton.*

Shu′tter [of ſcıꞇꞇan, Sax. to look, ſchutten, Du. to incloſe] 1. One that ſhuts. 2. A cover, a door.

Shu′ttle [ſceaꝺel, Sax.] a weaver's tool.

Shu′ttlecock. See Shi′ttlecock.

Shy [prob. of ſcheuen, Ger. to avoid or to abhor] 1. Reſerved, not familiar. 2. Cautious, wary. 3. Keeping at a diſtance. 4. Suſpicious, jealous.

Shy′ness, reſervedneſs, coyneſs.

Si′bilant [*ſibilans*, Lat.] hiſſing. The *ſibilant* letters. *Holder.*

Sibila′tion [from *ſibilo*, Lat.] a hiſſing ſound.

Siagona′gra [σιαγωναγρα, of σιαγων, a jaw, and αγρα, Gr. a capture] the gout in the jaw. See Chiragra, Podagra, *&c.*

Sib [ſib, Sax. a kin] kindred, hence comes our name *goſſip*, *q. d.* the kindred of God, a god-father or god-mother: An obſolete word.

Sibyls, or Sibyllæ, Lat. [σιβυλλαι, Gr.] ſo called (ſays Jackſon in his *Chronologic Antiquities*) either from the *Laconic* σιος βυλη (the Laconics uſing the Greek *ſigma* for the *theta*;) *q. d.* the *divine council*: or from the proper name *Sibylla*, the daughter of *Dardanus*, who was herſelf a *propheteſs*, and from her all other propheteſſes were ſo called. He obſerves ſtill further from Ælian, "that there were four *Sibyls*, the *Erythræan*, the *Sabean*, the *Egyptian*, and *Sardinian*; but ſome, he ſays, reckons ſix others, ten in all.—Tho' *Martian Capella* allows but of two, the *Erythræan*, whom he alſo thinks to be the *Cumæan*, and the *Phrygian*." Our chronologiſt aſſures us, "that the *ſibyls* were firſt known in Greece, after the inſtitution of the oracles of *Dodona* and *Delphi*, [See Oracles] that the oldeſt *ſibyl* was the *Lybian*, ſiſter to *Belus* and *Agenor*, and one generation older than *Cadmus*; and that ſhe prophecy'd in a cave in *Lybia*, as *Diodorus Siculus* relates." And after giving us a detail of ſome others, he concludes with obſerving, "that the *Cumæan* ſibyl, who was conſulted by Æneas (*Eneid* VI. l. 36.) flouriſhed in the year before *Chriſt* 1181. But 'tis not known, when the oracle was ſet up at *Cumæ*; tho' probably it was founded by the *Pelaſgi* in Italy; ſome of whom, in their migrations, ſettled in *Campania*, where *Cumæ* was." This is that *ſibyl* to whom *Virgil* refers us in theſe lines:

> *Ultima* Cumæi *venit jam Carminis Ætas*——
> *Jam* NOVA PROGENIES Cælo *demittitur alto*, &c.——

With many other noble ſtrokes, which ſome Chriſtian divines have judged *not unworthy* of being apply'd to the *Son of God incarnate*, and thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings, which his reign ſooner or later ſhall entail on mankind. But

> *Non tali Auxiliô, nec defenſoribus iſtis*
> *Tempus eget.*——

Si′bylline [*ſibyllinus*, Lat.] of the ſibyls, belonging to the ſibyls.

Si′camore [*ſicamorus*, Lat.] the name of a tree.

To Si′ccate [*ſicco*, Lat.] to dry.

Sicca′tion [from *ſiccate*] the act of drying.

Sicci′fic [*ſiccificus*, of *ſiccus*, dry, and *fio*, from *facio*, Lat. to make] cauſing dryneſs.

Si′ccity [*ſiccitas*, Lat.] dryneſs.

Sice [*ſix*, Fr. of *ſex*, Lat.] the number ſix at dice.

Si′cha [with botaniſts] the wild carrot.

Sick [ſeoc, Sax. ſiuk, Su. ſiuge, Dan. ſieck, Du.] 1. Afflicted with diſeaſe. 2. Ill in the ſtomach. 3. Diſguſted.

To Sick [from the noun] to ſicken, to take a diſeaſe: Not in uſe.

To Si′cken, *verb act.* [ſiukna, Su. ſiecken, Du.] 1. To make ſick, to diſeaſe. 2. To weaken, to impair.

To Sicken, *verb neut.* 1. To grow ſick. 2. To be ſatiated. 3. To be diſguſted. 4. To grow weak, to decay, to languiſh.

Sickle [ſico, Sax. ſegel, Dan. ſikel, Du. ſichel, Ger. prob. of *ſecare*, Lat. to cut] a hook for reaping corn.

Si′ckliness [of ſeochchneſſe, Sax.] unhealthfulneſs, aptneſs to be ſick.

Si′ckly, *adj.* 1. Unhealthy, unſound. 2. Faint, weak, languid.

Si′ckly, *adv.* not in health.

Si′ckness [ſeocnes, Sax.] 1. Indiſpoſition of body. 2. Diſeaſe, malady.

Sickly [of ſeoclic, Sax.] infirm or indiſpoſed in body; of a crazy temperament.

Side, *ſubſt.* [ſiꝺe, Sax. ſyda, Su. ſide, Dan. ʒyde, Du. ſiede, O. and L. Ger. ſeite, H. Ger.] 1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs. 2. Any part of the body oppoſed to any other part. 3. The right or left. 4. Margin, edge, verge. 5. Any kind of reſpect. 6. Party, intereſt, faction, ſect.

Side, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] lateral, oblique, not direct.

To Side, to be of the ſame party, to engage with.

Si′deboard [of *ſide* and *board*] the ſide table.

Si′debox [of *ſide* and *box*] ſeat for the ladies on the ſide of the theatre.

Si′delong, *adj.* [of *ſide* and *long*] lateral, oblique, not direct.

Sidelong, *adv.* 1. Laterally, obliquely, not in purſuit. 2. On the ſide.

Si′derated [from *ſideratus*, Lat.] blaſted, planet-ſtruck.

Sidera′tio, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb wall ſage or ſtone-ſage, growing on old walls; alſo iron-wort, and clown's all-heal.

Sides *of Horn-works* [in fortification] are the ramparts and parapets, which incloſe them on the right and left from the gorge to the head.

Side-*Lays* [a hunting term] are the dogs that are ſet in the way to let ſlip at the deer, as he paſſes by.

Sider. See Cyder.

Si′deral [*ſidereus*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to the ſtars, ſtarry.

Sideri′tis, Lat. [σιδηριτις, Gr.] the herb wall horehound.

Sideral *Year* [in aſtronomy] the ſpace of time wherein the ſun, going from one fixed ſtar, returns to the ſame ſtar again, which conſiſts of 365 days, 6 hours, and very near 10 minutes.

Sidera′tion [with ſurgeons] a mortification of ſome part of the body. See Sphacelus, *&c.*

Sideration [in agriculture] the blaſting of trees or plants, by an eaſtern wind, or by exceſſive heat or drought.

Sideration [in medicine] a being ſuddenly benummed and deprived of the uſe of one's limbs.

Si′deromancy σιδηρομαντεια, of σιδηρ☉, iron or ſteel, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a divination performed by a red hot iron, upon which they laid an odd number of ſtraws, and obſerved what figures, bendings, ſparklings, *&c.* they made in burning.

Si′desaddle [of *ſide* and *ſaddle*] a ſaddle for a woman to ride on.

Si′desman [of *ſide* and *man*] an aſſiſtant to the church-warden.

Si′deways [ſiꝺe-paᵹ, Sax.] laterally, on one ſide.

Si′dmouth, a market town of Devonſhire, ſituated at the mouth of the river Side, 157 miles from London.

Siege, Fr. [*aſſedio*, It. *aſédio*, Sp. prob. of *ſedes*, Lat. a ſeat] 1. The encamping of an army round a place, with a deſign to take it; either by diſtreſs and famine, or by making lines around it to hinder any relief from coming to them from without; or by main force, as by trenches, attacks, *&c.* 2. Any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion. 3. [*ſiege*, Fr.] ſeat, throne: Obſolete. 4. Place, rank, claſs: Obſolete. 5. [Of *ſiege*, Fr. a ſeat] going to ſtool, voiding of excrements.

Explanation of Fig. I. *Plate* VIII.

Names of the Works.

a, a, a, *&c.* glacis or declivity: b, b, *&c.* covert-way: c, c, counterſcarp: d, ſingle tenaille: e, double tenaille: e, tenaille in the ditch: f, horn.work: g, g, *&c.* places of arms: h, h, h, *&c.* the moat or ditch: i, i, i, ravelins: k, k, half-moons: l, l, crown-work: m, bonnet or prieſt's cap: n, n, counter-guard: o, o, *&c.* baſtions: p, p, p, baſtions with circular flanks: q, q, certain: r, r, rampart or wall: s, s, *&c.* bridges.

Names of the Approaches.

11, *&c.* trenches of approach: 22, *&c.* lines of communication: 33, *&c.* batteries: 44, *&c.* forts for defence of the trenches: 5, a ſap: 6, a mine.

Sieve [ſyꝼe, Sax.] a veſſel or inſtrument for ſeparating the groſſer part of any thing from the finer.

To Sift [ſıꝼꞇan, Sax. ſifte, Su. ſiften, Du. ſieben, Ger.] 1. To ſeparate the finer part of any thing reduced to a powder by a ſieve. 2. To ſeparate, to part. 3. To examine inquiſitively and ſlily.

Si′fter [from *ſift*] he who ſifts.

SIG was uſed by the Saxons for victory; *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Segward*, victorious preſerver; *Sigard*, conquering temper. *Gibſon's Cambden.*

To SIGH [ſeoꝼian, Sax. ſucke, Dan. ſuchten, Du. ſeufzen, Ger.] to fetch breath deeply, by reaſon of ſome trouble of mind, or ſome diſeaſe of the body.

SIGH [prob. of ſeoꝼ, Sax. ſucht, Du. ſeufzer, Ger.] ſuch a fetching of breath, as above.

SIGHT [ᵹeſiðe, Sax. ſicht, Du. geſicht, Ger.] 1. The exerciſe or action of the ſenſe of ſeeing. 2. Open view, a ſituation where nothing obſtructs the ſight. 3. Notice, knowledge. 4. A ſhow or ſpectacle.

SI'GHTED [from *ſight*] ſeeing in a particular manner. It is uſed only in compoſition, as *quickſighted, ſhortſighted.*

SIGHTS [in mathematics] two thin pieces of braſs on the extreme of an alidade, or index of a theodolite, *&c.* for the juſt direction of the index to the line of the object.

SI'GHTLESS [ᵹeſiðeleas, Sax.] blind.

SI'GHTLINESS [ᵹeſiðlicᵹneſs, Sax.] ſeemlineſs, handſomeneſs.

SI'GHTLY [ᵹeſiðlicᵹ, Sax.] comely, ſeemly.

SI'GIL [*ſigillum*, Lat.] a charm to be worn for the curing of diſeaſes, averting croſs accidents, injuries, *&c.*

SIGILLA'RIA, Lat. a feſtival among the Romans, wherein they ſent preſents of ſeals and other ſuch things one to the other..

SI'GLES [of *ſigla*, Lat.] cyphers; initial letters put for whole words; as R. S. S. *Regiæ Societatis Socius.*,

SIGMOIDA'LES [with anatomiſts] certain valves of the pulmonary artery, in the ſhape of a half moon: they ſeparate to give paſſage to the blood, from the left ventricle of the heart into the arteria pulmonaria; but, if it endeavours to return, they ſhut up the paſſage and are incloſed by the blood.

SIGMOI'DES [of Σ, and ειδος, Gr. ſhape] the proceſſes of the bones, whoſe figure reſembles the letter Σ, or the ſigma of the ancient Greeks; alſo three valves of the aorta or great artery, which obſtruct the blood in returning back to the heart.

SIGN [*ſigne*, Fr. *ſegnio*, It. *ſigno*, Sp. of *ſignum*, Lat.] 1. A ſenſible mark or character, by which any thing is known. 2. A wonder, a miracle. 3. A picture, or painting hung at the door, to give notice of what is ſold within. 4. A monument, a memorial. 5. A conſtellation of the zodiac. 6. Note of reſemblance. 7. Enſign. His *ſign* in heaven. 8. Typical repreſentation, ſymbol. 9. A ſubſcription of one's name; as a *ſign* manual. 10. [In phyſic] ſome appearance of the body diſtinguiſhable by the ſenſes, whence the preſence, nature, and ſtate of a diſeaſe, or health, or death, may be inferred.

SIGN *Manual*, a ſetting one's hand and ſeal to a writing.

To SIGN [ſenian, Sax. *ſignare*, Lat. *ſigner*, Fr. *ſegnare*, It. *ſignàr*, Sp.] 1. To mark. 2. [*Signer*, Fr.] to ratify by hand or ſeal. 3. To betoken. to ſignify, to repreſent typically.

SI'GNAL, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*ſegnale*, It. *ſenel*, Sp.] a ſign or token given for the doing or knowing of ſomething.

SIGNAL, *adj.* [*ſignale*, Fr. *ſegnalato*, It.] notable, ſpecial, remarkable, famous.

To SI'GNALIZE [*ſignaler*, Fr. *ſegnalare*, It. *ſenalar*, Sp.] to make or render famous by ſome notable action.

SI'GNALLY [from *ſignal*] eminently, remarkably.

SIGNA'TION [from *ſigno*, Lat.] ſign given, act of betokening.

SI'GNATORY [*ſignatorius*, Lat.] that is uſed in ſealing or ſerveth to ſeal with.

SI'GNATURE, Fr. [*ſignatura*, from *ſigno*, Lat.] 1. A ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing. 2. A mark upon any thing, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal uſe is pointed out. 3. Proof, evidence. Eminent *ſignatures* of divine wiſdom. *Glanville.*

SI'GNATURE [with printers] ſome one letter of the alphabet, ſet at the bottom of every ſheet, to direct to the ordering or placing them in a book.

SIGNET, a ſeal ſet in a ring, commonly uſed for the ſign manual of a king.

The Privy SIGNET, one of the king's ſeals, wherewith his private letters are ſealed; as alſo grants and other things, which afterwards paſs the great ſeal.

Clerk of the SIGNET, an officer who conſtantly attends upon the principal ſecretary of ſtate, and has the cuſtody of the privy ſignet.

SI'GNIFIER, a ſtandard-bearer.

SIGNI'FICANCE, or SIGNI'FICANCY [*ſignificanza*, It. of *ſignificantia*, Lat.] 1. Power of ſignifying. 2. Force, energy, power of impreſſing the mind. 3. Importance, moment, conſequence.

SIGNI'FICANT [*ſignificante*, It. and Sp. of *ſignificans*, Lat.] 1. That expreſſes much, or is to the purpoſe; expreſſive. 2. Expreſſive of ſomething beyong the external mark. 3. Betokening, ſtanding from ſomething. 4. Important, momentous.

SIGNI'FICANTLY, expreſſively, emphatically.

SIGNI'FICANTNESS [of *ſignificantia*, Lat.] ſignificancy.

SIGNIFICA'TION, Fr. [*ſignificazione*, It. *ſignificaciòn*, Sp. of *ſignificans*, Lat.] 1. The ſign or meaning of a word, phraſe, emblem. 2. The act of making known by ſigns.

SIGNI'FICATIVE [*ſignificativus*, Lat.] 1. Betokening by an external ſign. 2. Forcible, ſtrongly expreſſive.

SIGNI'FICATORY [from *ſignify*] that which ſignifies or betokens.

To SI'GNIFY [*ſignifier*, Fr. *ſignificàr*, Sp. of *ſignificare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To mean or imply a certain ſenſe. 2. To notify or give notice of. 3. To be a ſign or a preſage of.

SI'GNIORY [*ſignioria*, It.] lordſhip, dominion.

SI'GNPOST [of *ſign* and *poſt*] that on which the ſign hangs.

SI'GNUM *Morbi*, Lat. [in medicine] the ſymptom of a diſeaſe.

SILE [of ꞅil, Sax.] filth, ſo named, becauſe it ſubſides to the bottom.

SILENCE gives conſent.

Lat. *Qui tacet conſentire videtur*; or, *Silentium ſapientis eſt.* Gr. Αυτο δε το σιγαν ομολογουντος εστι σου. *Eur.* The Fr. ſay; *Aſſez conſent qui ne dit mot.* And the It. *Chi ta ce confeſſa.* All which have the ſame ſignification, and explain themſelves.

SI'LENCE, Fr. [*ſilenzio*, It. *ſilencio*, Sp. of *ſilentium*, of *ſilere*, Lat.] 1. Peace, a ceſſation of noiſe or of ſpeaking. 2. Secrecy.

SI'LENCE, *interj.* an authoritative reſtraint of ſpeech.

To SI'LENCE [of *ſilentium* of *ſilere*, *ſi lentem reddere*, Lat.] 1. To impoſe or command ſilence. 2. To put to a non plus. 3. To ſuſpend a church miniſter.

SILE'NI [according to the poets] were ſatyrs, ſo called when they were grown old, who are feign'd to be great tiplers of wine.

SI'LENT [*ſilens*, Lat. *ſilentieux*, Fr.] 1. Not ſpeaking, mute. 2. Still, having no noiſe. 3. Wanting efficacy. The ſun to me is dark, and *ſilent* as the moon. *Milton.* 4. Not mentioning. Fame is not *ſilent*. *Milton.*

SILE'NTIARY [*ſilentiarius*, Lat.] a gentleman-uſher, who ſees to it that ſilence and good rule is kept in a court, or elſewhere.

SI'LENTLY, ſtilly, quietly, without noiſe, without ſpeaking.

SI'LENTNESS [*ſilentium*, Lat.] ſilence, ſtillneſs.

SI'LICA, Lat. [in botany] the herb fænugreek.

SILI'CULOSE [of *ſilicula*, Lat. a huſk] huſky or full of huſks.

SILI'CIOUS [*ſilicius*, Lat.] flinty, of or pertaining to flints.

SILI'GINOSE [*ſiliginoſus*, Lat.] made of fine wheat.

SI'LIGO, Lat. a kind of corn with an upright ſtalk, and the grain very white; fine wheat, of which manchet bread is made.

SI'LIQUA [with gold finers] a weight called a caract or carat, of which ſix make a ſcruple.

SILIQUA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the ſeed-veſſel, huſk, cod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind.

SILIQUA'STRUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] an herb whoſe leaf is much like alecoſt, but of a ſharp biting taſte, pepper-wort, Braſil pepper, St. Mary-wort.

SILK [ꞅeolc, Sax. ſilke, Dan.] 1. A kind of weaving or ſewing thread or yarn, ſpun by worms. 2. The ſtuff made from thence.

SI'LKEN [ꞅeolcen, Sax.] made of ſilk.

SI'LK-GLASS [of Virginia] a curious plant that has very thin and fibrous leaves, of which a ſort of fine ſtuff is made, with a gloſs like ſilk, and cordage much better than that of hemp and flax, both for ſtrength and continuance.

SILK-ME'RCER, a dealer in ſilk.

SILK-THRO'WER, a tradeſman, or mechanic who winds, twiſts, or throws the ſilk, in order to render it fit for uſe.

SILK-THROWERS, were incorporated *anno* 1629, and are a maſter, two wardens, 19 aſſiſtants, no livery. The aſſiſtants fine is 8 *l.* and ſtewards 20 *l.* Their arms are *argent*, three bundles of ſilk *ſable*, on a chief a ſilk-thrower's mill.

SI'LK-WORM, the worm that ſpins ſilk.

SI'LKY. 1. Made of ſilk. 2. Soft, pliant.

SILL [ꞅyl, Sax. ſchwelle, Ger. *ſeuil*, Fr. *ſoglia*, It.] the threſhold of a door.

SI'LLABUB, or SI'LLIBUB [Minſhew takes it for a contraction of *ſwilling bubbles*] a potable liquor made by mixing the milk of a cow with cyder, ſugar, ſpice. *&c.*

SI'LLILY, fooliſhly, in a ſilly manner.

SI'LLINESS [prob. of ꞅillic, Sax. wonderfully] ſimpleneſs, fooliſhneſs.

SILLO'GRAPHIST [of σιλλος, a ſpecies of comedy ſo called, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a writer of *ſilli*. Heſychius explains the word *ſillos* by terms expreſſive of ridicule and obloquy; and Euſtathius, as cited by the learned author of the APPENDIX *ad Theſaur. Hen. Stephan.* &c. ſays, "εισιδε οι σιλλοι ποιησε ας ειδος κωμικης." *i. e.* the *ſilli* are a ſpecies of *comic* poetry.

SI'LLON [in fortification] an elevation of earth made in the middle of a moat, to fortify it when too broad.

SILI'PHIUM [with botaniſts] the herb laſerwort.

SI'LLY. 1. Simple, fooliſh. 2. Weak, helpleſs.

SI'LVAN [from *ſylva*, Lat.] woody, fully of woods.

SI'LVER, *ſubſt.* [ꞅilꝼeꞃ, Sax. ſilfwer, Su. ſelf, Dan. ſilver, Du. ſilber, Ger.] 1. A metal, next in value to gold. 2. Any thing of ſoft ſplendor. *Silver*-ſtreaming eyes. *Pope.* 3. Money made of ſiver.

SI'LVER-*Buſh*, a rare plant, ſo called.

SILVER, *adj.* [ꞅolꝼeꞃene, Sax.] of or pertaining to ſilver.

SILVER-*Sickneſs*, or SILVER-*Squinſey* [in law] is when a lawyer is bribed by the adverſe party, and feigns himſelf to be ſick, that he may not plead.

SILVER-*Smith* [ꞅeolꝼeꞃ ꞅmið, Sax.] an artizan who makes ſilver veſſels.

SILVER *Spoon Head* [in architecture] the head of an arrow, ſomething like the head of a ſilver ſpoon.

SILVER-*Weed*, the herb white tanſey.

SI'LVERED [of ꞅylꝼꞃene, Sax.] done over with ſilver.

SI'LVERY [from *ſilver*] beſprinked with ſilver.

SILVE'STRIS, a red grain, uſed in dying ſcarlet.

SI'MA [in architecture] a cymatium. See CYMATIUM.

SI'MILAR [of *ſimilaris*, Lat.] of a like form or quality.

SI'MILAR *Arks of a Circle* [with geometricians] ſuch arks as are like parts of the whole circumference.

SIMILAR *Bodies* [in phyſics] ſuch bodies as have their particles of the ſame kind and nature one with another.

SIMILAR *Diſeaſe*, a diſeaſe of ſome ſimple, ſolid part of the body; as of a *fibre*, in regard to its tenſion or flaccidity. *Boerhaave* adds, and of membranes, canals, *&c.* formed of the fibres.

SIMILAR *Figures* [with geometricians] are ſuch figures, the angles whereof are reſpectively equal, and the ſides which are about the angles of equal proportion.

SIMILAR *Right Lin'd Figures* [in geometry] are ſuch figures as have equal angles, and the ſides about thoſe angles proportional.

SIMILAR *Numbers* [in arithmetic] thoſe numbers, which may be ranged in the form of ſimilar rectangles, the ſides of which are proportional; as 12 and 48, for the ſides of 12 are 6 and 2; and the ſides of 48 are 12 and 4.

SIMILAR *Parts* [with anatomiſts] the ſame as ſimple parts; are thoſe parts of the body, that are throughout of the ſame nature and frame; as the fleſh, bones, arteries, nerves and veins.

SIMILAR *Polygons* [in geometry] are ſuch as have their angles ſeverally equal, and the ſides about thoſe angles proportional.

SIMILAR *Rectangles* [in geometry] are ſuch angles as have their ſides about the angles proportional; which properly belongs to all ſquares.

SIMILAR *Segments of the Circle* [in geometry] are ſuch as contain equal angles.

SIMILAR *Triangles* [in trigonometry] are ſuch as have all their three angles reſpectively equal one to the other.

SIMILAR *Light* [in optics] is ſuch whoſe rays are equally refrangible.

Similar *Sections* [in conics] are ſuch, whoſe diameters make equal angles with their ordinates.

Simila'rity [of *ſimilaris*, Lat. *ſimilaire*, Fr.] likeneſs, the being of the ſame nature, form, *&c.*

Si'mile, a ſimilitude, a compariſon, whereby any thing is illuſtrated. *Similies* and *Metaphors* (it muſt be own'd) infuſe much life and ſpirit into compoſition: But are withal too frequently made the occaſion of ſophiſtry and falſe-reaſoning.

The reader will ſee a moſt *remarkable inſtance* of this kind under the word Circumincession; and ſomething like it in *Bull's Defenſ. Fid. Nicen.* Ed. Oxford, p. 129. For if that metaphoric expreſſion of St. *Irenæus*, *viz.* that the immense Father himself is *meaſured* in the Son; becauſe the latter holds (or contains) him;" muſt (as this writer's argument ſuppoſes) be ſtrictly underſtood, it will prove (I fear) *ſomething more* than either He, or St. *Irenæus* intended; *viz.* that the Son is greater in dimenſion than the Father; for ſuch is the meaſure, or veſſel to the thing contained in it. I know of no *better rule* in order to *avoid* or *detect* ſuch falſe kind of reaſoning, than this, *viz.* Not to argue from *words* alone; but from the words *conſidered in conjunction* with the truth and nature of things. Otherwiſe, what ſhall we make of that *ſimile*, "The day of the Lord ſhall come like a thief in the night?" See Co-immense, *Angel of God's* Presence, and Ransom compared.

Simi'litude, Fr. [*ſimilitudine*, It. *ſimilitud*, Sp. of *ſimilitudo*, Lat.] 1. Simile, compariſon. 2. Likeneſs, reſemblance.

Simili'tive, of, or pertaining to ſimilitude.

Similitu'dinary [*ſimilitudinarius*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to, or expreſſed by way of ſimilitude.

Si'mnel [prob. of *ſimila*, Lat. fine flower] a ſort of cake or bun, made of fine flower, ſpice, *&c.*

Simoni'acal [*Simoniacus*, Lat. ſo called from Simon Magus] of, or pertaining to ſimony.

Simo'niacs, thoſe perſons who practiſe ſimony.

Simo'nians, ſo called of *Simon Magus*, firſt mentioned in *Acts.* c. xviii. and whom St. *Irenæus* (Ed. Grabe, p. 198.) calls the *father* of all heretics: and p. 94. he tells us, "That he was glorified by many as a God; and taught that himſelf was he, who appeared as the *Son* among the Jews; but that in *Samaria* he deſcended as the Father; and in other nations made his advent, as the Holy Ghoſt; but that himſelf was the most high Power, *hoc eſt, eum qui ſit ſuper omnia Pater*, i. e. he who is over all, the Father; and that *Helena*, a common ſtrumpet whom he had bought up at *Tyre*, and carried up and down with him, was the *firſt conception*, or ennoia of his mind, the *mother* of all things; and by whom, in the beginning, he conceived in his mind to make angels and archangels." He ſeems therefore to have been the *firſt founder* of *Gnoſticiſm* and *Sabellianiſm*, and author of *that principle* which was *common* to both, and which, after them, ſome *other ſyſtems* have adopted, I mean, internal production. See Gnostics, Sabellians, and Montanism, compared with *Bull. Defenſ. fid. Nicen. Ed. Oxon.* p. 496, 398, 401, 403, 404, 405.

Si'monist, a perſon guilty of ſimony. See Acts, c. viii. v. 18.

Si'mony [*ſimonie*, Fr. *ſimonia*, It. Sp. and Lat. prob. ſo named after Simon Magus, who would have purchaſed the gift of the Holy Ghoſt of the apoſtles with money] the making a trade of ſpiritual things; the buying or ſelling of church-livings; any unlawful contract to have a man preſented to a parſonage.

To Si'mper [according to Skinner of ſymbelan, Sax. to keep holiday] to ſmile, or look pleaſantly.

Si'mper [from the verb] ſmile, pleaſant countenance.

Si'mple, *adj.* Fr. [*ſemplice*, It. of *ſimplex*, Lat.] 1. Pure, unmixed, uncompounded. 2. Plain, deſtitute of ornament. 3. Downright, free from deceit, harmleſs. 4. Silly, fooliſh.

Simple *Leaf* [with botaniſts] is that which is not divided to the middle in ſeveral parts, each reſembling a leaf itſelf.

Simple *Nouns* [with grammarians] the ſame as primitive nouns.

Simple *Problem* [in mathematics] is that which is capable but of one ſolution.

Simple *Quantities* [in algebra] are ſuch as conſiſt of no more parts than one connected by the ſigns + and —.

Sim'ple *Wound* [with ſurgeons] is that which only opens the fleſh, and has no other circumſtances attending it.

Si'mplefying [in eccleſiaſtical affairs] is the taking away the cure of ſouls from the benefice, and diſpenſing with the beneficiary's being from his reſidence.

Si'mpleness, or Simpli'city [*ſimplicitas*, Lat. *ſimplicite*, Fr. *ſimplicitá*, It. *ſimplicidad*, Sp.] ſillineſs, fooliſhneſs.

Si'mple-*Tenaille*, or Si'ngle-*Tenaille* [in fortification] a work whoſe head or front conſiſts of two faces, which make one re-entering angle.

Si'mpler, or Si'mplist, a gatherer, or one who has ſkill in ſimple herbs.

Si'mples [in botany] all herbs or plants, as having each its particular virtue, whereby it becomes a ſimple remedy.

Si'mpleton [*q. d.* a *ſimple one*, or *Tony*] a ſilly perſon.

Simpli'cia, ſimples or medicines that are uncompounded.

Simpli'city [*ſimplicitas*, Lat. *ſimplicité*, Fr. *ſimplicità*, It.] 1. Plainneſs, ſingleneſs of heart, plain-dealing, downright honeſty. 2. Indiſcretion, ſillineſs, fooliſhneſs. 3. Plainneſs, not finery.

Simpli'city [in God] is a freedom from all kind of *compoſition* or *mixture*. On this principle it was that St. *Athanaſius* ſo *effectually* refuted his *Sabellian* cotemporaries; as the reader will find under *Firſt* Cause, Dimeritæ, and Mediate *Agency*, compared, and (what is pretty extraordinary) on the *ſame* principle the *ſchoolmen*, by advancing the notion of one *numeric* eſſence in three perſons, overthrew *Athanaſianiſm*; as we have already ſhewn under the words Scholastic *Divinity*, Lateran *Council*, and Circum-incession, compared.

Si'mpling, as to go a ſimpling, is to go into the fields to gather ſimples or phyſical herbs.

Simpluda'ria [of *ſimplex* and *ludus*, Lat.] a kind of funeral honour paid to the deceaſed, by dancing and leaping.

Si'mply [*ſimplex*, Lat.] 1. Singly, purely, merely. 2. Fooliſhly, ſillily.

Simula'tion [*ſimulazione*, It. of *ſimulatio*, Lat.] diſſembling, feigning, diſguiſe; a colour, a pretence of what is not.

Simulta'neous [*ſimultaneus*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to a private grudge.

To Sin [prob. of ſinnan, Sax. ſynda, Su. ſynde, Dan. ſondigen, Du. ſündigen, Ger.] 1. To offend, to provoke God, to tranſgreſs God's law. 2. To offend againſt right.

Sin [ſinne, Sax. ſynd, Su. ſonde, Du. ſünde, Ger.] a tranſgreſſion of the law, an offence; or, in a *laxer* ſenſe, the *violation* of any *rule* of art, whether in *poetry*, *ſculpture*, *good-breeding*, &c. But ſin, in the *moral* [or religious] uſe of the word ſin, is divided by divines into *actual*, and *original*. Actual ſin is indeed a tranſgreſſion of law or rule; but, *N. B.* law relates not only to *outward acts*, but alſo to criminal *deſires*; as appears from that command, "*Thou ſhalt not* covet *thy neighbour's wife*," &c. compared with *Rom.* c. vii. v. 7, 8. and with our Saviour's own *explication* of that law, when reſcuing it from the *corrupt gloſſes* and *tradition* of the Jewiſh elders, c. v. v. 27, 28.

Original Sin. As to the *ſcripture-doctrine* on this head, the reader (if diſpoſſeſſing himſelf of *prejudicate opinion*, and taking along with him that caution of the *wiſe-man*, "*Add thou not to his* words") will find it clearly enough laid down in theſe texts of holy writ, *Geneſis*, c. ii. v. 17. compared with c. iii. v. 19. 1 *Cor.* c. xv. v. 21, 22. and (making proper allowances for St. *Paul's figurative* way of ſpeech) in *Rom.* c. v. v. 12——19. But as to that doctrine, which under *this name*, the *firſt reformers* brought with them *out of popery*, Biſhop *Burnet*, in his Expoſition of the 39 Articles, p. 114, and p. 116, ſeems, if I underſtand him aright, in effect to own, that (with all his inſight into antiquity) he can trace it *no higher* than about the cloſe of the 4th, or beginning of the 5th century; and this too only within the pale of the *weſtern* church. He faſtens upon St. *Auſtin*, as its *chief patron* [not to ſay *founder*] though perhaps his cotemporary St. *Jerome* might claim an equal (if not ſtill greater) ſhare in that honour. How much truth there is in theſe remarks, the reader will beſt judge by what he'll find under the words Theodorus, or Western *Hereſy*; or what is ſtill better, by conſulting the *antient* writers themſelves; in particular *Juſtin Martyr*, and St. *Irenæus*, *Ed. Grabe*, p. 374, 376, 377. Above all, p. 375, Ει φυσει οι μεν φαυλοι, *&c.* where by the whole current of his reaſoning, it appears, that to affirm "that *ſin is founded in* nature," is to advance a doctrine ſubverſive of our *moral agency*, and with that, of God's moral government; a doctrine which puts mankind in a ſtate, wherein they are neither *blame-worthy* for their evil deeds, nor *praiſe-worthy* for their good ones; and in a word, no longer the proper ſubjects of *counſel*, or *reproof*; of *promiſes*, or *threatenings*; of *rewards*, or *puniſhments*. See Gnostics, Manichæans, and the *book* referred to under the word, Divorce.

Sina'pi, Lat. [with botaniſts] ſenvi-ſeed, or muſtard.

Sina'pism [σιναπισμος, Gr.] a medicine made of muſtard to raiſe bliſters.

Si'n-born, born of, ſprung from, or owing its being or original to ſin. *Milton.*

Since, *prep.* [Dr. T. H. derives it of *ſithence*, of ꞅiðan, Sax. ſint, Du. and Ger.] from, or after that time.

Since, *adv.* 1. Becauſe that. 2. From the time that.

Since're, Fr. [*ſincera*, It. and Sp. *ſincerus*, Lat.] 1. Honeſt, true-hearted, plain, downright. 2. Pure, unmingled.

Since'rely, honeſty, plainly, downrightly.

Since'reness, or Since'rity [*ſinceritas*, Lat. *ſincerité*, Fr. *ſincerità*, It. *ſinceridàd*, Sp.] 1. Uprightneſs, plain-heartedneſs. 2. Freedom from hypocriſy.

Sincerity [in ethics] is defined to be that virtue, act, or power of the mind, by which the will is determined to follow and perform that which the intellect determines to be beſt, and to do it, becauſe it is ſo.

Si'nciput, Lat. the fore-part of the head.

Si'ndon [σινδων, Gr.] a little round piece of linen, or lint, uſed in dreſſing a wound, after trepanning.

Sine, or *Right*-Sine [in geometry] is a right line drawn from one end of an ark, perpendicular upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that ark, or it is half the chord, or twice the ark.

Sine *Complement of an Ark* [in geometry] is the ſine of what the ark or angle is leſs or greater than 90 degrees.

Sine-*Cure*, a benefice without the cure of ſouls.

Verſed Sine *of an Ark* [in geometry] is an ark or angle leſs than 90 degrees, being that part of the diameter, which is comprehended between the ark and the right ſine.

Si'new [ꞅynƿe, or ꞅinoƿe, Sax. ȝenowe, Du.] 1. A tendon, the ligament by which the joints are made. 2. Muſcle, or nerve.

Si'newiness [of ſinehꞇ, or ſinu, Sax.] nervouſneſs.

Si'new-*Shrinking*, a diſeaſe in cattle.

Si'newy [ꞅinƿealꞇ, Sax.] 1. Nervous. 2. Strong, vigorous.

Si'nful [ꞅynꝼull, Sax.] 1. Impious, wicked. 2. Unſanctified.

Si'nfully [ꞅinꝼulic, Sax.] impiouſly, wickedly.

Si'nfulness [ꞅinꝼulneꞅꞅe, Sax.] impiety.

To Sing, *verb act.* [ꞅinᵹan, Sax. ſiunga, Su. ſingen, Du. and Ger.] 1. To make melody with the voice. 2. To relate, or mention in poetry. 3. To celebrate, to give praiſes to.

To Sing, *verb neut.* 1. To form the voice to melody. 2. To utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately. The time of the *ſinging* of birds is come. *Canticles.* 3. To make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe. A man may hear this ſhower *ſing* in the wind. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To tell in poetry.

To Singe [ꞅænᵹan, Sax. ſengen, Ger.] to ſcorch or burn ſlightly.

Si'nger [from *ſing*] one that ſings.

Si'nging-master [of *ſing* and *maſter*] one who teaches to ſing.

Si'ngle, *adj.* [*ſingularis*, Lat.] 1. Simple, alone. 2. Particular, individual. 3. Not compounded. 4. Unmarried. 5. Pure, uncorrupt; a ſcriptural ſenſe.

To Si'ngle [from the adj.] 1. To chuſe out from among others. 2. To ſequeſter, to withdraw. 3. To ſeparate.

To Single, to pick out or ſet apart from other perſons or things.

Single *Excentricity* [with aſtronomers] is the diſtance between the center of the ellipſis and the focus, or between the ſun, and the center of the excentric.

Si'ngleness [of *ſingulus*, Lat.] ſimplicity, ſincerity.

Si'ngly. 1. One by one, ſeparately, alone. 2. Honeſtly, ſincerely.

Si'ngular, Sp. [*ſingulier*, Fr. *ſingulare*, It. of *ſingularis*, Lat.] 1. Particular, ſpecial. 2. Rare, extraordinary, choice. 3. Odd, affected. 4. Not plural. 5. Alone.

Singular *Number* [with grammarians] a number, whereby a noun ſubſtantive is applied to ſignify but one perſon or thing.

Singula'rity [*ſingularitas*, Lat. *ſingularité*, Fr. *ſingularità*, It. *ſingularidàd*,

ſingularidàd, Sp.] 1. The being ſingular, uncommonneſs. 2. Excellency. 3. A particular way of behaviour, *&c.* affectedneſs. 4. Curioſity.

SINGU'LARLY, in a ſingular, uncommon manner.

SINGU'LTUS [with phyſicians] the hiccough, a convulſive motion of the midriff.

SI'NICAL *Quadrant* [with mathematicians] a quadrant furniſhed with an index and two ſights, in taking altitudes, *&c.*

SI'NISTER [*ſiniſtro*, It. *ſiniéſtro*, Sp. of *ſiniſter*, Lat.] 1. On or towards the left hand. 2. Unlucky, unfortunate. 3. Unfair, diſhoneſt, unjuſt.

SINISTER *Aſpect* [in aſtrology] is an appearance of two planets, happening according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the ſame degree of Gemini.

SINISTER *Baſe* [in heraldry] is the left angle of the baſe.

SINISTER *Chief* [in heraldry] the left angle of the chief.

SI'NISTERNESS [*ſiniſteritas*, Lat.] unfairneſs, ſelf-intereſtedneſs, aukwardneſs, *&c.*

SINISTER *Side of an Eſcutcheon*, the left ſide.

To SINK, *verb neut.* [ſincan, Sax. ſunke, Su. ſincken, Du. and Ger.] 1. To fall or ſettle to the bottom. 2. To fall or faint. 3. To plunge under water. 4. To loſe height, to fall to a level. 5. To be overwhelmed or depreſſed. Our country *ſinks* beneath the yoke. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To be impreſſed. Let theſe ſayings *ſink* down into your hearts. *St. Luke.* 7. To decline, to decreaſe, to decay. Let not the fire *ſink* or ſlacken. *Mortimer.* 8. To fall into reſt and indolence. 9. To tend to ruin.

To SINK, *verb act.* 1. To put under water. 2. To delve; as, to *ſink* a cellar. 3. To depreſs, to degrade. 4. To plunge into deſtruction. 5. To cruſh, to overbear, to diſtreſs.

SINK [*ſentina*, It. and Sp.] 1. A conveniency to draw water off from a kitchen. 2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

SI'NKING [of ſincan, Sax.] falling or ſettling to the bottom or under water, falling or fainting.

SI'NLESS [ſinleas, Sax.] free from, or without ſin.

SI'NNER [of ſin, Sax.] 1. A tranſgreſſor. 2. One at enmity with God.

SI'NNET [a ſea term] a line made of rope-yarn to bind round ropes to keep them from being fretted or galled.

SINO'FFERING [of *ſin* and *offering*] an expiation, or offering for ſin.

SI'NONOMNES [in law] a writ of aſſociation, whereby if all in commiſſion cannot meet at the day appointed, it is allowed that two or more of them may diſpatch the buſineſs.

SI'NOPER [ʒinnoper, Teut. σινωπις, Gr.] a mineral, otherwiſe called ruddle, uſed by painters, *&c.*

SI'NUATED *Leaf* [with botaniſts] is that which is cut about the edges into ſeveral long ſegments, as in oak-leaves.

SI'NOUS [*ſinuoſo*, It. of *ſinuoſus*, Lat.] crooked, having many turnings and windings.

SINUO'SITY, or SI'NUOUSNESS [of *ſinuoſitas*, Lat. of *ſinuoſité*, Fr. *ſinuoſità*, It.] fullneſs of turnings and windings, or a ſeries of bends and turns in arches.

SI'NUS, 1. Thoſe clefts or fiſſures that are between the *ſtrata* or layers of the earth, in mines, *&c.* 2. A bay, or arm of the ſea. Some of the arms of the ſea, or *ſinus*'s might have ſuch an original. *Burnet.*

SINUS, Lat. [in anatomy] a kind of cavity in certain bones and other parts, the entrance of which is narrow, and the bottom wide.

SINUS, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a little bag or ſacculus, formed by the ſide of a wound or ulcer, wherein pus is collected.

SINUS, *in the dura Mater*, Lat. [in anatomy] is that ſtrong and thick membrane, which covers all the cavity of the cranium.

SINUS *Meningium*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] four cavities in the brain the firſt and ſecond, called *lateral ſinus*'s, are ſeated between the brain and the cerebellum, and terminate in the *vertebral ſinns*'s; the third begins at the os cribriforme, and terminates in the middle of the former; the fourth ariſes from the glandula pinealis, and terminates in the middle of the *lateral ſinus*'s. Theſe are called by Galen the ventricles of the thick membrane, and by others ventriculi cerebri.

SINUS *Oſſium*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the cavities of the bones which receive the heads of other bones.

To SIP [ſipper, Du. or ſipan, Sax.] 1. To drink by ſmall draughts. 2. To drink in ſmall quantities.

SIP [from the verb] a ſmall draught, as much as the mouth will hold.

SI'PHON [σιφον, Gr.] a crooked tube in hydraulics, one leg of branch whereof is longer than the other; uſed in the raiſing of fluids, emptying of veſſels, and various other uſes.

SI'PPETS [q. d. *ſoppets*] little ſops.

SI'QUIS [*i. e.* if any one ſc. *invenerit*, Lat. ſhall find] a paper or bill ſet up in ſome open place, to proclaim the loſs of any thing in an univerſity.

SIR [ſor, Brit. *ſieur*, Fr.] 1. A word of reſpect. 2. The title of a knight or baronet.

SIRE [*ſire*, O. Fr. and It.] 1. A father, in poetry. 2. The male of a beaſt.

To SI'RENIZE [of *ſiren*, Lat.] to allure perſons to their deſtruction.

SI'RENS, a ſort of monſters who are ſaid to have their upper parts like beautiful virgins, and the lower like the body and tail of a fiſh. They are ſaid to have inhabited between the coaſts of Italy and Sicily, and to have played harmoniouſly on ſeveral inſtruments of muſic, and to have ſung ſo melodiouſly, that they allured paſſengers to them to their deſtruction. They ſhould ſeem to have been but *two*, in *Homer*'s time, from his uſe of the *dual* number, *Odyſſ.* lib. 12. l. 53 and 186; though (as it is not unuſual with *mythologies*) they have been conſiderably *augmented* by the invention of later writers. "There were (ſays the author of an enquiry into the life of *Homer*) ſeveral *ſyrens* up and down the coaſt; One at *Panormus*, another at *Naples*, others at *Surrentum*; and the greateſt number lived in the delightful *Capreæ*, in the mouth of the bay of *Naples*; from thence it is probable they paſſed over to the neighbouring rocks [the *Sirenuſæ*] which bear their name, to talk with the ſeamen from on board, and perſuade them to moor their veſſel, and come on ſhore." He adds judiciouſly enough, "that *Homer* has retained the * *Phenician* name, taken from the moſt obvious part of their character, *their ſinging*; and poſterity by building *temples* to them, *&c.* has made the tradition paſs for reality." The *moral* is too trite and obvious to want explaining. See SPHINX and SOBER'D.

* From SIR Cantilena:

Inde Siren *canens canorum*. Bochart, l. 1. § 33.

SIRI'ASIS, Lat. [σειριάσις, Gr.] a great heat of the brain and its membrane. Gorræus calls it an inflammation, and adds, "that 'tis a diſeaſe properly belonging to infants, ſo ſtiled from the cavity of the ſinciput; for *ſiros* in Greek ſignifies a *hollow place*, in which ſeeds are laid up and preſerved."

SI'RIUS [Σειριος, Gr.] the dog ſtar, a bright ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the mouth of the conſtellation called *canis major*.

To SI'RNAME [*ſurnommer*, Fr.] to give the name of a family to a perſon.

SIRNAME [*ſurnom*, Fr. q. d. the name of a ſire or father] a family name.

SIRO'NES [with ſurgeons] are little puſhes in the palm of the hand or ſole of the foot, in which there are little worms or inſects.

SI'SKIN, the bird called the green-finch.

SI'STER [ſpuſteꞃ, Sax. ſiſter, Su. ſoſter, Dan. ſuſter, Du. O. and L. Ger. ſchweſter, H. Ger.] 1. A female born of the ſame father and mother, or of one of them. 2. One of the ſame faith, a chriſtian.

SI'STERHOOD [of ſpuſꞇeꞃ, Sax. or ſuſter, Dan. and hood, a termination added to relation] 1. The ſociety of ſiſters. 2. A number of women of the ſame order.

SI'STRUM, an ancient muſical inſtrument uſed by the prieſts of Iſis and Oſiris.

SISY'MBRIUM, Lat. [σισυμβριον, Gr.] water-mint.

SISYRI'NCHIUM [σισυριγχιον, Gr.] a kind of great onion.

To SIT, *verb neut.* preterite *I ſat* [of ſiꞇꞇan, Sax. ſittia, Su. ſitten, Du. O. and L. Ger. ſitʒen, H. Ger. *ſedere*, It.] 1. To repoſe upon a ſeat. 2. To be in a ſtate of reſt or idleneſs. Why *ſit* ye here all the day idle. *St. Luke.* 3. To reſt, as a weight or burthen. Calamity *ſits* heavy upon us. *Hooker.* 4. To ſettle, to abide. A ſudden ſilence *ſat* upon the ſea. *Dryden.* 5. To brood, to incubate. 6. To be placed in order to be painted. 7. To be placed at table. 8. To be in any ſolemn aſſembly as a member.

SITE [*ſitus*, Lat.] the ſituation of any place, territory, or building.

SITE [with logicians] one of the ten predicaments, which declares the ſubject to be ſo and ſo placed.

SI'T-FAST [of a horſe] a horny knob in the ſkin, under the ſaddle.

SITHE, or SITHE'NCE [ſiðan, Sax.] ſince, ſeeing that.

SITHCU'NDMAN [ſiðcunꝺman, Sax.] a gentleman who was the leader of the men of a town, *&c.* or one who had ſo much land as might render him capable of knight's ſervice.

SITHE [ſiðe, Sax. ſeyſſen, Du. ſenſe, Ger.] an inſtrment for mowing graſs.

SI'TTER [from *ſit*] 1. One that ſits. 2. A bird that ſits.

SI'TTING [from *ſit*] 1. The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat. 2. The act of ſitting on a ſeat. 3. A time during which one exhibits himſelf to a painter. 4. A meeting of an aſſembly. 5. Incubation.

SI'TIS *Morboſa* [or the thirſty diſeaſe] a diſeaſe cauſed by an extreme ſalt and hot conſtitution of the body.

SI'TUATE [*ſituéte*, Fr. *ſituato*, It. *ſituado*, Sp. of *ſituatus*, Lat.] ſituated, ſeated, placed.

SI'TUATED [*ſitus*, Lat. *ſitué*, Fr.] ſeated.

SITUA'TION [*ſitué*, Fr. *ſituato*, It. *ſituado*, Sp. of *ſitus*, Lat. with logicians] is the ninth of the categories; as ſitting, ſtanding; before, behind; to the right, to the left.

SITUATION. 1. Local reſpect, poſition. 2 Condition, ſtate.

SI'TUS, Lat. [in geometry, algebra, *&c.*] the ſituation of ſurfaces, lines, *&c.*

SIX [ſex, Sax. ſex. Su. and Dan. ſes, Du. and L. Ger. ſechs, H. Ger. *ſix*, Fr. *ſei*, It. *ſex*, Lat. ἑξ, Gr.] twice three, one more than five.

SI'XAIN [in military affairs] an ancient order of battle for ſix battalions; which, ſuppoſing them to be all in a line, is formed thus: the ſecond and fifth battalions advance, and make the van; the firſt and ſixth fall into the rear, leaving the third and fourth to form the main body: each battalion ought to have a ſquadron on its right, and another on its left. Any number of battalions, produced of the number ſix, may be drawn up by this order: ſo 12 battalions may be put into two ſixains, and 18 into three ſixains.

SI'X-PENCE [of *ſix* and *pence*] a coin, half a ſhilling.

SI'X-SCORE [of *ſix* and *ſcore*] ſix times twenty.

SI'XTEEN [ſixꞇyne, Sax.] ſix and ten.

SI'XTEENTH, the ordinal of ſixteen.

SIXTH, *adj.* [ſixꞇ, Sax.] the ordinal of ſixty.

SIXTH, *ſubſt.* a ſixth part.

SIXTH [in muſic] one of the original two concords of harmonical intervals.

SI'XTHLY [from *ſix*] in the ſixth place.

SI'XTIETH, the ordinal of ſix.

SI'XTY [ſixꞇiꝫ, Sax.] ſix times ten.

SI'X-FOLD [ſix-ꝼealꝺe, Sax.] ſix times as much.

SIZE [incert. etym.] 1. Proportion, bigneſs, ſtature, length, thickneſs. 2. [*Siſa*, It.] A glewiſh matter, which painters in diſtemper mix with heir colours; alſo a kind of paſte uſed by ſhoe-makers; alſo a ſort of jelly uſed by plaiſterers, *&c.*

SIZE [at the univerſity of Cambridge] ſo much bread or beer, ſet upon any of their names in the buttery-book, as amounts to the value of a farthing, and is marked with the letter S.

To SIZE. 1. To do over with ſize. 2. To ſcore as ſtudents do in the buttery-book at Cambridge, the ſame that is called to battle, at Oxford. 3. To adjuſt or arrange according to ſize.

SI'ZEABLE, of a fit or convenient ſize.

SI'ZEABLENESS [of *aſſiez*, Fr. *&c.*] the being of a fit ſize.

SI'ZEL [with minters] the remains of the bars of ſilver-metal, *&c.* after the round pieces of money have been cut out, according to their reſpective ſizes.

SI'ZER, a ſcholar of the loweſt degree at the univerſity of Cambridge; the ſame as a ſervitour at Oxford.

SIZIE'ME [*ſixieme*, Fr.] a ſequence of ſix cards, at the game called piquet.

SI'ZING [at the tin works] a curious method of dreſſing the the tin ore, after it comes from the launder of the ſtamping mill; which is, by ſifting it through an hair ſieve, and caſting back that which remains in the tails, to be trampled over again.

SI'ZY [from *ſize*] viſcous, glutinous.

SKA'DDLE [of ſceaðꝺyſſe, Sax.] 1. Hurt, damage. 2. Ravenous, miſchievous.

SKA'DDONS [prob. of ſceadda, Sax.] the embryos of bees.

SKAIN, or SKEIN [ſæȝene, Sax.] 1. A ſort of Iriſh ſword. 2. *Eſcaigne*, O. F.] a length of yarn, thread, ſilk, *&c.* as it is wound on a reel.

SKA'RFED [with ſailors] a ſhip is ſaid to be ſkarfed, when one piece of timber is let into another.

To SKATCH *a Wheel*, is to ſtop the wheel of a cart or waggon, by putting a ſtone or block before it.

SKATE [ſceadda, Sax. ſkade, Dan.] 1. A fiſh. 2. A ſort of ſhoe armed with iron for ſliding on the ice.

SKEG, a ſort of wild plum growing in hedges, and of a reddiſh colour.

SKEG [with ſailors] that ſmall and ſlender part of a keel, that is cut ſlanting, and ſtanding a little without the ſtern-poſt.

SKE'GGER [of ſceaȝȝa, Sax.] a kind of ſmall ſalmon.

SKE'GGER-*Trout*, a kind of fiſh or ſalmon.

SKE'LETON [*ſquelette*, Fr. *ſcheletro*, It. *eſquelète*, Sp. σκηλετὸς, Gr.] 1. The bones of an animal cleared from the fleſh, *&c.* and put together again in their natural order with wires. 2. The compages of the principal parts.

SKE'LLET [Dr. Th. H. derives it of *ecuillitte*, Fr.] a veſſel of metal with feet for boiling.

SKE'LLUM [skelm, Du.] a rogue, a villain.

SKE'PTIC, or SKEP'TICK [σκεπτικὸς, of τȣ σκεπτεσθαι, Gr. to obſerve, to contemplate, *&c.*] a philoſopher who doubted of every thing, and admitted of no judgment concerning any thing. See SCEPTICK.

SKE'PTICALLY, after the manner of a ſkeptick.

SKE'PTICISM, the doctrines and opinions of the ſkepticks, which was, that perſons ought to ſuſpend their judgment, as to the determination and firm belief of any thing. See SCEPTICK.

SKETCH [*eſquiſſe*, Fr. *ſchizzo*, It.] the firſt draught of a deſign or fancy, eſpecially in painting and drawing.

To SKETCH [*eſquiſſer*, Fr. *ſchizzare*, It.] 1. To draw the outlines of a thing, to chalk or pencil out. 2. To plan, by giving the firſt or principal notion.

SKEW [prob of skew, Teut.] to look aſkew, to look on one ſide ſcornfully, to ſquint, to leer.

SKE'WER [skeve, Dan.] a ſlender pin uſed by butchers, cooks, *&c.*

To SKEWER, to faſten with ſkewers.

SKIFF [*eſquif*, Fr. *ſchiſe*, It. *eſquiſe*, Sp. *ſcapha*, Lat.] a ſmall ſhip-boat.

SKI'LFUL [according to Minſhew, of *ſciolus*, Lat. and full, Sax.] knowing, experienced in.

SKI'LFULLY, knowingly, with experience,

SKILFULNESS, knowledge, experience in an art or ſcience.

SKILL [skell, Dan. Minſhew will have it from *ſcio*, I know, or *ſcola*, Lat. a ſchool] 1. Capacity, knowledge, experience. 2. Any particular part.

To SKILL [skilia, Iſland.] to be knowing in, to be dextrous at.

SKI'LLED, *adj.* [from *ſkill*] knowing, dextrous, acquainted with.

SKI'LLESS, wanting ſkill. Not in uſe.

To SKIM [*ecumer*, Fr. *ſchiumare*, It.] to take off the froth, ſcum, or top of any liquid thing. See To SCUM.

SKI'MMER [from *ſkim*] a ſhallow utenſil for taking off the ſkum.

SKI'M-MILK [of *ſkim* and *milk*] milk from which the cream is taken.

To SKIN [skidde, Dan. ſchinden, Ger.] 1. To flay, to take off the ſkin of an animal. 2. To cover with a ſkin. The wound was *ſkinned.*

SKIN [of skind, Dan.] 1. The hide of an animal. 2. The outward rind of fruit. 3. The body, the perſon. 'Tis hard for a man to ſave both his *ſkin* and his credit. *L'Eſtrange.*

SKINK, a four-footed ſmall Egyptian animal or ſerpent, in the form of a crocodile.

SKINK-*Pottage* [skencken, Du. ſchencken, Ger.] a ſort of Scotch pottage. made of the ſinews of a leg of beef.

To SKINK [ſcencan, Sax.] to ſerve drink at the table.

SKI'NKER [skenker, Dan.] a cup-bearer, a butler.

SKI'NNERS, were incorporated anno 1325. They conſiſt of a maſter, four wardens. 68 aſſiſtants, and 170 on the livery; the fine for which is 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This is the ſixth company of the twelve, of which there have been 29 lord-mayors. This company has been honoured by having of their fraternity ſix kings, five queens, one prince, nine dukes, two earls and a baron. Their armorial enſigns are ermine on a chief *gules*, three crowns *or*. with caps of the firſt. The erect, a leopard proper gorged with a chaplet of bays *or*. The ſupporters, a lucern and a wolf both proper. The motto, *To God only be all glory.* Their hall is on Dowgate-hill.

SKI'NNINESS, the having much of or being little elſe but ſkin; leanneſs.

SKI'NNY, conſiſting much of ſkin, lean.

To SKIP, *verb act.* [prob. of *ſquittare*, It. to dance, or *eſquiver*, Fr. to fly back] 1. To leap or jump too and fro. 2. To paſs without notice.

To SKIP, *verb neut.* [ſcyptan, Sax.] to paſs by or over.

SKIP. 1. A leap or jump. 2. A lacquey, or foot-boy.

SKIP-*Jack*, a lacquey, a ſorry fellow that roves up and down.

SKI'P-KENNEL [of *ſkip* and *kennel*] a lacquey, a foot-boy.

SKI'PPER [skipper, Du. and Dan. schipper, Ger.] a maſter of a ſhip or ſea veſſel.

SKIP-*Pound* [*q. d.* ſhip-pound] is the dividend of a laſt of corn laden in a ſhip, and contains from three to four hundred pounds.

SKI'PTON, a market town of the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, near the river Are, 221 miles from London.

To SKI'RMISH [*ſcaramucciare*, It. *eſcarmoucher*, Fr. *eſcaramucar*, Sp. ſchermutzen, Du. ſcharmützeln, Ger.] to fight on a ſudden ſurprize, ſurprizedly, and without order, as ſtraggling parties of ſoldiers do before the main battle.

SKI'RMISH [*eſcarmouche*, Fr. *ſcaramuccia*, It. *eſcaramuza*, Sp.] 1. A ſmall encounter of a few men, when they fight as above; or a combat in preſence of two armies, between two parties, who advance from the bodies for that purpoſe, and introduce and invite to a general regular fight. 2. A conteſt, a contention.

To SKINE [from ſun, Sax. pure] 1. To ſcour, to ramble over in order to clear. 2. To ſpeed, to run in haſte.

SKI'RRET [*chirrivia*, Sp.] a plant whoſe root is ſomething like a parſnip.

SKIRT [prob. of ſcyrt, Sax.] 1. Part of a garment below the waiſt. 2. A border or extreme part.

To SKIRT [from the noun] to border, to run along the edge.

SKIT [prob of ſcyttan, Sax. to ſhoot] a caprice, whimſy.

SKI'TTISH [*ecouteux*, Fr. in the firſt ſenſe] 1. Jadiſh, or reſty, as ſome horſes are. 2. Fantaſtical, friſking. 3. Changeable, fickle.

SKI'TTISHLY. 1. Reſtily. 2. Wantonly, fickly.

SKI'TTISHNESS, wantonneſs, friſkineſs, fickleneſs.

To SKREAM [prob. hræmen, Sax.] to ſquawl out, to make a ſudden loud noiſe of the voice.

SKREA'MING, a making ſuch a noiſe.

To SKREEN [ſome derive it of ſchermen, Teut. or prob. of *ſecernere*, Lat.] 1. To defend or protect from. 2. To ſift thro' an inſtrument called a ſkreen. 3. To ſhade from the ſun.

SKREEN [Somner derives it of ſcrimbre, Sax. Minſhew of *ſecerniculum*, Lat. others of *eſcrein*, Fr.] 1. A device to keep off the wind, heat, *&c.* from bodies. 2. A device for ſifting gravel thro'. 3. Shelter, concealment.

To SKEW, to go ſideling along, to waddle.

To SKULK, to hide, to lurk.

SKULL [prob. of ſchell, Teut. a ſhell, or ſchedel, Teut. the head.] is the uppermoſt bone of the head, faſhioned in the form of a globe. It is diſtributed into three parts; the ſore-part (called ſinciput) and conjoined into the forehead; the hinder part (called occiput) and the middle or crown (called vertex) ſeated between the fore and hinder-parts.

SKU'LL-CAP, a head-piece.

SKUTE [ſchuyte, Du.] 1. A large boat. 2. A ſmall long barge for paſſengers.

SKY [sky, Dan.] 1. The azure concave of the heavens. 2. The region which ſurrounds this earth beyond the atmoſphere.

SKY'EY, ethereal. *Shakeſpeare.*

SKY-COLOUR [of *ſky* and *colour*] an azure colour, the colour of the ſky.

SKY'DYED [of *ſky* and *dye*] coloured like the ſky. *Pope.*

SKY'ED, enveloped by the ſky. *Thomſon.*

SKY'ISH, coloured by the ether, approaching the ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*

SKY'LARK, a ſinging bird.

SKY'LIGHT [from *ſky* and *light*] a window placed in the ceiling of a room.

SKY'ROCKET [of *ſky* and *rocket*] a kind of firework that flies high in the air.

SLAB [ſlab, Du.] 1. A puddle. 2. A plain ſtone; as, a marble *ſlab*. 3. [With carpenters, *&c.*] the outſide ſappy board or plank, that is ſawn off from the ſides of timber.

SLA'BBY [of ſlabby, Du.] 1. Plaſhy, dirty, full of water and dirt. 2. Thick, viſcous.

SLA'BBINESS, ſloppineſs, fulneſs of plaſhes.

SLACK [ſlæc, Sax. *laxus*, Lat. looſe] 1. Looſe, not tight. 2. Slow in doing buſineſs. 3. Relaxed, weak, not holding faſt.

To SLA'CKEN, *verb act.* [ſlacian, Sax. ſlacken, Du.] 1. To let a cord, *&c.* looſe, which before was tight. 2. To eaſe, to mitigate. 3. To relax, to remit. 4. To relieve, to unbend. 5. To withhold, to uſe leſs liberally. 6. To crumble, to deprive of the power of coheſion. 7. To neglect. 8. To repreſs, to make leſs quick or forcible.

To SLACKEN, *verb neut.* 1. To be remiſs, to neglect. 2. To looſe the power of coheſion. 3. To abate. 4. To languiſh, to fail, to flag.

SLA'CKLY, looſely.

SLA'CKNESS [*laxitas*, Lat.] looſeneſs, in oppoſition to tightneſs.

SLAG, the recrement or droſs of metal.

SLAIN. See To SLAY.

To SLAKE. 1. To mix lime with water. 2. To quench, to extinguiſh.

SLAM [at a game at cards] the winning of all the tricks.

SLAM [at the allum mines] a ſubſtance often produced by the too much or too little calcining it.

SLAM *Fellow*, a tall ſlim fellow.

SLA'NDER [*ſcandalum*, Lat. ſchande, Du. *eſclandre*, O. Fr. a misfortune] 1. A reproach, backbiting, an evil ſpeaking of. 2. A falſe invective.

To SLA'NDER [of *ſcandalizare*, Lat.] to backbite, to ſpeak evil of, to ſcandalize, to reproach.

SLA'NDERER, one who ſlanders another.

SLA'NDEROUS, reviling, apt to rail at, reproachful.

SLA'NDEROUSLY, revilingly, reproachfully.

SLA'NDEROUSNESS, reproachfulneſs.

SLANK. 1. Slim, ſlender. 2. A ſort of ſea-weed.

SLANT, or SLA'NTING [ſome derive it of ſlanghe, Du. a ſnake] glang, deviating aſide, not ſtrait.

SLA'NTLY, obliquely, indirectly.

To SLAP [prob. of *alapa*, Lat.] to ſtrike, to give a perſon a buffet or blow, and moſt properly with the open hand.

SLAP [ſchlap, Ger.] a blow or buffet.

SLASH. 1. A cut or wound. 2 A cut in cloth.

To SLASH [of ſlagen, Du.] to cut or make a ſlaſh with ſome edged inſtrument.

SLATCH [a ſea term] uſed for the middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down, when it hangs ſlack.

SLATCH *of Fair Weather* [a ſea phraſe] is when there comes an interval of fair weather, after long foul weather.

SLATE [prob. of *eſclat*, Fr. *Minſhew*] a ſcaly or ſort of ſtony ſubſtance, eaſily parted into ſcales or ſlates, for tiling houſes, *&c.*

To SLATE, to cover with ſlate.

SLA'TTERN. 1. A ſlatternly woman, *i. e.* one who does not regularly diſpoſe of family utenſils. 2. Careleſs in her dreſs or apparel.

SLA'TTERNLY [of ſloorken, Du.] negligent and careleſs, as to neatneſs in dreſs, and houſewifery.

SLA'TY [from *ſlate*] of the nature of ſlate.

SLAVE [*eſclave*, Fr. *q. d.* a Sclavonian, great numbers of which were taken captives by the Germans and Venetians] a perpetual ſervant, a drudge.

To SLAVE, to toil, to labour.

To SLA'VER [of *ſchiavo*, It. *eſclavo*, Sp. *ſaliva*, Lat. ſpittle] to let the ſpittle run out of the mouth.

SLA'VERY [*eſclavage*, Fr.] perpetual ſervitude, drudgery.

To SLAU'GHTER [of ſlæȝan, Sax. ſchlagen, Teut.] to kill or ſlay, to butcher.

Slau'ghter [onſlaʒt, from ſlæʒan, ſleʒan, Sax. to ſtrike, to kill] maſſacre, deſtruction by the ſword.

Slau'ghter-house [of *ſlaughter* and *houſe*] a houſe in which beaſts are killed for the butcher.

Slau'ghter-man [of *ſlaughter* and *man*] one employed in killing beaſts.

Slau'ghterous [from *ſlaughter*] deſtructive, murderous.

Sla'vish [from *ſlave*] ſervile, mean, baſe, dependant.

Sla'vishly, in a ſlaviſh manner.

Sla'vishness [*eſclavage*, Fr.] hard ſervice, drudgery.

To **Slay**, *verb act.* pret. *ſlew*, part. paſſ. *ſlain* [ſlæʒan, Sax. ſlaegen, Du. and L. Ger. ſchlagen, H. Ger. which ſignify no more than to ſtrike or beat, unleſs compounded with the particle *of*, *af*, or *ab*] to kill.

Slay [ſlæ, of ſlæʒan, Sax. to ſtrike] an inſtrument belonging to a weaver's loom.

Sla'yer [of *ſlay*] killer, murderer, deſtroyer.

Slea'ford, a market town of Lincolnſhire, 110 miles from London.

Slea'ziness [of cloth] ſlightneſs of workmanſhip.

Slea'zy [prob. of *Sileſia*, the place where made] ſlight or ill wrought, as ſilks and ſome linens are.

Sled, or **Sledge** [ſlodde. Du. ſlede, Su. and Du. ſchlitte, Ger. of ſliðeꞃian, Sax. to ſlide] 1. A ſort of carriage without, or with broad low wheels, uſed in Holland. 2. A ſort of trough or cart, in which traitors are carried to execution. 3. [Slecʒe, Sax.] a ſmith's great hammer, which they uſe with both hands.

About **Sledge** [with ſmiths] one that is uſed for battering or drawing out the largeſt work, and is held by the handle with both hands; which they ſwing round over their head, to ſtrike as hard a blow as they can.

Upband **Sledge** [with ſmiths] is uſed by under workmen; it is uſed with both the hands before, and is ſeldom raiſed higher than the head, and is for work that is not of the largeſt ſize.

Sleek [ſlið, Sax.] ſmooth, even, gloſſy.

To **Sleek**, to render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy.

Slee'kly [from *ſleek*] ſmoothly, gloſſily.

Slee'kness [ſliʒneſſe, Sax.] ſmoothneſs.

To **Sleep**, *verb neut.* pret. *ſlept* [ſlæpan, Sax. ſlapen, Du.] 1. To take reſt by ſleeping. 2. To live thoughtleſſly. 3. To be dead; death being a ſtate from which man will ſome time awake. 4. To be inattentive, not vigilent.

Sleep [from the verb] repoſe, reſt, ſuſpenſion of the mental powers, ſlumber.

Slee'per [from *ſleep*] 1. One who ſleeps, one who is not awake. 2. A lazy, inactive drone. 3. That which lies dormant, or without effect. 4. [On ſhipboard] thoſe timbers that lie before and behind in the bottom of a ſhip, to ſtrengthen the futtocks and rungs, are called ſleepers.

Slee'piness [from *ſleepy*] drowſineſs, inability to keep awake.

Slee'pily. 1. Heavily, drowſily. 2. Stupidly.

Slee'pless [ſlæpleas, Sax.] without ſleep.

Slept. See To **Sleep**.

Slee'py [ſlæpicʒ, Sax. ſlaperig, Du. O. and L. Ger. ſchlafferig, H. Ger.] 1. Inclined to ſleep. 2. Cauſing ſleep, ſomniferous.

Sleepy *Grave* [ſlapiʒꞃava, Sax.] a tomb or ſepulchre.

Sleepy *Evil*, a diſeaſe in ſheep.

To **Sleer**, to leer or peep at.

Sleet [prob. of ſliðe, Sax. *q. d.* ſlippery rain] a ſort of meteor betwixt rain and ſnow.

To **Sleet**, to ſnow in ſmall particles, intermixed with rain.

Slee'tiness, raininefs, and ſnowineſs, or ſnowy rain.

Slee'ty, betwixt rainy and ſnowy.

Sleeve [ſliefe, Sax.] that part of a garment that covers the arm.

Slee'veless [ſlifleas, Sax.] 1. Without ſleeves. 2. Trifling, impertinent; as, a *ſleeveleſs* errand or meſſage.

Sleight [prob. of ſchleyt, Ger. cunning] dexterity.

Sle'nder [ſlender, Du.] 1. Slim, not thick about in bulk. 2. Small, inconſiderable, weak. 3. Sparing, leſs than enough. 4. Not amply ſupplied.

Sle'nderly. 1. Without bulk. 2. Meanly, pitifully.

Sle'nderness [from *ſlender*] 1. Thinneſs, ſmalleſs of circumference. 2. Want of bulk or ſtrength. 3. Slightneſs, weakneſs, inconſiderableneſs. 4. Want of plenty.

Slice [ſlite, Sax.] 1. A broad or thin cut. 2. A peel, a ſpatula.

To **Slice** [ſliten, Sax.] 1. To cut in ſlices. 2. To cut, or divide.

To **Sli'cken** [ſlichten, Du.] to ſmooth.

Sli'ckness [of ſliðneſſe, Sax. or ſchlichten, Teut.] ſmoothneſs, gloſſineſs.

Slid, the preterite of *to ſlide*. See To **Slide**.

Slide [ſliðe, Sax.] 1. A frozen place to ſlide on. 2. A ſmooth and eaſy paſſage. 3. Flow, even courſe.

To **Slide**, *verb neut.* pret. *ſlid*, part. paſſ. *ſlidden* [ſliðan, Sax.] 1. To glide along on ice, *&c.* 2. To paſs along ſmoothly, to glide. 3. To paſs inadvertently. 4. To paſs unnoticed. 5. To paſs along by ſilent and unobſerved progreſſion. 6. To paſs ſilently and gradually from good to bad. 7. To paſs without difficulty or obſtruction. 8. To fall by error.

To **Slide**, *verb act.* to put imperceptibly.

Sli'der. 1. One that ſlides. 2. A ſmall part that ſlides in ſome kinds of rules or ſcales.

Sli'ding [in mechanics] a motion when the ſame point of a body, moving along a ſurface, deſcribes a line on that ſurface.

Sliding *Rule* [with mathematicians] a rule to be uſed without compaſſes in gauging, *&c.*

To **Slight** [*q. d.* to make light of, or of ſchleden, Du.] 1. To diſeſteem, to diſregard. 2. To do buſineſs ſlightly.

Slight, *ſubſt.* [ſlittâ, Su.] 1. Neglect. 2. Artifice.

Slight, *adj.* [ſlicht, Du.] 1. Small, worthleſs, inconſiderable. 2. Not important, not cogent, weak. 3. Negligent, not done with effect. 4. Fooliſh, weak of mind.

Sli'ghter [from *ſlight*] one who diſregards

Sli'ghtly, lightly, careleſſly, badly.

Sli'ghtingly. 1. With diſdain. 2. With diſregard, negligently.

Sli'ghtness. 1. Weakneſs, want of ſtrength. 2. Negligence, want of attention.

Sli'ly [from *ſly*] cunningly, with ſubtile covertneſs.

Slim, ſlender, thin of ſhape: A word not elegant.

Slime [ſlim, Sax. ſchleim Ger. *limo*, It.] ſoft mud; alſo a clammy or glewiſh humour.

Sli'miness [of ſlimicʒneſſe, Sax.] a muddy ſoftneſs, clammineſs.

Sli'mness [of ſlimneſſe, Sax.] ſlenderneſs.

Sli'my [ſlimicʒ, Sax.] 1. Full of ſlime, ropy. 2. Viſcous.

Sli'ness, craftineſs, clandeſtineneſs, reſervedneſs.

Sling [ſlynghe, Dan. ſliunga, Su. ſling, Du. ſchlinge, H. Ger.] 1. A ſtring-inſtrument or machine for throwing ſtones. 2. An inſtrument uſed in carrying barrels, and for other uſes.

To **Sling**, *verb act.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſlung* [ſlyngeh, Dan. ſlingern, Du. ſlingen, O. and L. Ger, ſchlingen, H. Ger.] 1. To caſt or throw with a ſling. 2. To hang looſely by a ſtring. From rivers drive the kids, and *ſling* your hook. *Dryden.*

Sli'nger [from *ſling*] one who ſlings, or uſes the ſling.

Sli'nging *of the Yards* [a ſea phraſe] is when the yards are faſt bound aloft to the croſs-tree and head of the maſt, by any rope or chain; that if the yard by any means ſhould happen to break, the yard may be kept from falling down on the hatches.

Slink [ſlank, Dan.] a caſt calf or other beaſt.

To **Slink**, *verb neut.* pret. *ſlunk* [of ſlincan, Sax.] to ſneak or go away privately.

To **Slink**, *verb act.* to caſt or bring forth a calf before its time.

Slip [of ſlippan, Sax.] 1. A ſliding, a fall. 2. A miſtake. 3. A narrow piece cut off from any thing. 4. A leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held. 5. An eſcape, a deſertion. 6. [With gardeners] a ſmall ſprig or twig, pulled off from a tree.

To **Slip**, *verb act.* pret. *ſlipt* [ſlipan, Sax. ſlippen, Du.] 1. To convey ſecretly. 2. To looſe by negligence. 3. To pull things from the main body by laceration. 4. To eſcape from, to leave ſlily. 5. To let looſe a dog. 6. To paſs over negligently.

To **Slip**, *verb neut.* 1. To ſlide, not to tread firm. 2. To move or fly out of place. 3. To glide, to paſs unexpectedly, or imperceptibly. 4. To fall into fault or error. 5. To eſcape, to fall away out of the memory.

Sl'ipboard [of *ſlip* and *board*] a board ſliding in grooves.

Sli'pknot [of *ſlip* and *knot*] a bow-knot, a knot that will ſlip.

Sli'ppers [ſlippeꞃas, Sax.] looſe ſhoes for wearing in dry places.

Sli'pperiness, aptneſs to cauſe ſlipping or ſliding.

Sli'ppery [of ſlippan, Sax. to ſlip] 1. Apt to cauſe ſlipping. 2. Hard to hold, hard to keep. 3. Not ſtanding firm. 4. Uncertain, changeable, mutable. 5. [*Librique*, Fr.] not chaſte. My wife is *ſlippery*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sli'pshod, having the ſhoes ſlipped on, not pulled up at the heels.

To **Slit** [ſlitan, Sax. ſlytâ, Su. ſlide, Dan.] to cut a thing with the grain, as wood, whalebone, *&c.*

Slit [ſlite, Sax.] a cut or diviſion according to the grain, as of wood, *&c.*

To **Slive** [prob. of ſlaeder, Dan.] to creep or go about droniſhly.

To **Sli'ver** [ſlifan, Sax.] to cut or divide into thin pieces.

Sli'ver, a branch cut or torn off.

Sloats *of a Cart*, are thoſe under-pieces which keep the bottom together.

To **Slock**, to ſlake, to quench.

Sloe [ſla, Sax.] a wild plum, the fruit of the black thorn.

Sloe-*Worm* [ſla-ƿyꞃm, Sax. prob. ſo called, becauſe ſlow in its motion] the blind worm, a ſmall viper.

Sloop, a ſmall ſea veſſel. See **Shallop**.

To **Slop** [prob. of ſlabben, Du.] to daſh with water or other liquids.

Slope, *adj.* oblique, not perpendicular.

Slope, *ſubſt.* declivity, an oblique direction.

Slope, *adv.* obliquely, not perpendicularly.

To **Slope**, *verb act.* to form an obliquity or declivity.

To **Slope**, *verb neut.* to take an oblique direction.

Slo'peness, or **Slo'pingness**, ſlantingneſs, a going diagonally, or ſide-ways.

Slo'pingly, ſlantingly.

Slo'ppy [of ſlabbe, Du.] plaſhy.

Slops [*ſciloppi*, It.] 1. Phyſical potions. 2. [Of ſlabbe, Du.] a ſort of wide-kneed breeches, worn by ſeamen.

Slot *of a Deer* [of ſloot, Du.] the view or print of a ſtag's foot in the ground.

Sloth [of ſlað, Sax.] idleneſs, lazineſs, droniſhneſs.

Slo'thful [*q. d.* ſlaðful, *i. e.* full of unwillingneſs, or ſlap, Sax. ſlow] idle, droniſh, lazy.

Slo'thfully [of ſlaðfullic, Sax.] droniſhly, *&c.*

Slo'thfulness [of ſlaðfulneſſe, Sax.] ſlowneſs, droniſhneſs, *&c.*

Slouch [prob. of ſlof, Dan.] 1. An ill-behaved clown. 2. A down caſt look.

To **Slouch** [from the noun] to have a down-caſt clowniſh look.

Slo'ven [ſome derive it of ſloef, Du. others of ſchlantz, Teut. careleſs, or more probably of *ſalope*, Fr.] a naſty, beaſtly fellow.

Slo'venliness [of ſchlans, Teut. careleſs, or ſloef, Du.] naſtineſs, careleſneſs in dreſs, carriage, *&c.*

Slo'venly, naſty, careleſs; alſo in a careleſs manner.

Slough [prob. of luh, Sax. a lake] 1. A deep muddy place. 2. The caſt ſkin of a ſnake. 3. The ſpungy or porous ſubſtance in the inſide of the horns of oxen or cows. 4. A piece of corrupt fleſh cut out of a ſore or wound. 5. The ſcar of it. 6. [In a coal mine] a damp.

Slough *of a wild Boar* [a hunting term] the bed, ſoil, filth, or mire wherein he wallows; or the place in which he lies in the day-time.

Slouth [prob. of ſloʒ, Sax.] concave or hollow, *q. d.* a hollow ſkin, the caſt ſkin of a ſnake.

Slow [ſlap, Sax. dilatory] 1. Not quick in motion. 2. Late, not happening in a ſhort time. 3. Not ready, not prompt, not quick. 4. Dull, inactive, tardy, ſluggiſh. 5. Not haſty, acting with deliberation. 6. Dull, heavy in wit.

Slo'wly. 1. Not with velocity, not with celerity. 2. Not ſoon, not early, not in a little time. 3. Not haſtily, not raſhly. 4. Not promptly, not readily. 5. Tardily, ſluggiſhly.

Slo'wness [ſlapneſſe, Sax.] 1. Tediouſneſs in motion. 2. Length of time in which any thing is brought about. 3. Dulneſs in admitting conviction or affection. 4. Want of prompneſs, want of readineſs. 5. Deliberation, cool delay. 6. Dilatorineſs, procraſtination.

Slo'w-worm. See **Slo'e-worm**.

To **Slu'bber** *over* [Skinner derives it of *lubricare*, Lat. to make ſlippery, or of ſchlugten, Teut] to do a thing ſluttiſhly, careleſly, or without application.

Slubber *Degullion* [with the vulgar] a dirty naſty fellow.

Slug. 1. A dew-ſnail, without a ſhell. 2. A drone or idle fellow. 3. [Prob. of ſchlagen, Du. to ſlay or ſmite] a great gun. 4. A battered leaden bullet. 5. [Prob. of ſuckelen, Du. to act ſlothfully] a ſhip that is a dull, heavy ſailor.

Slu'ggard [ſuckeler, Du.] an idle, ſlothful, droniſh perſon.

To Slu'ggardize, to make idle, to make droniſh.

Slu'ggish [prob. of ſuckelen, Du.] ſlothful, lazy, inactive, inſipid.

Slu'ggishly, lazily, heavily, ſlowly.

Slu'ggishness, lazineſs, idleneſs, inertneſs.

Sludge [from ſloȝ, Sax. ſlough] mire, dirt mixed with water.

Sluice [*eſcluſe*, Fr. ſluyſe, Du.] a vent or drain for water on land; alſo a frame of wood in a river for keeping the water from overflowing low grounds.

Sluic'd, iſſuing or pouring forth from a ſluice. *Milton.*

To Slu'mber, *verb neut.* [of ſlumeꞃan, Sax. *ſommeiller*, Fr.] 1. To ſleep unſoundly, to doze. 2. To be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs.

To Slu'mber, *verb act.* 1. To lay to ſleep. 2. To ſtupify, to ſtun. To *ſlumber* his conſcience. *Watton.*

Slu'mber [from the verb] 1. Light ſleep, ſleep not profound. 2. Sleep, repoſe.

Slu'mberous, ſlumbering, of or pertaining to ſlumber.

To Slump, to ſlip or ſink into any wet or dirty place.

Slung, or Slunk, the preterite of *ſlink*. See To Slink.

To Slur [ſlooren, Du. *ſalir*, Fr.] 1. To ſoil or daub. 2. To beſpatter or ſully a perſon's reputation. 3. To cheat, to trick.

Slur. 1. A mark of ignominy, a ſoil or daub. 2. A cheat at dice.

Slut [prob. of *lutum*, Lat. mire, *&c.* or of *ſalope*, Fr.] a naſty houſewife.

Slu'ttery, the practices of a ſlut.

Slu'ttish [prob. of *lutoſus*, Lat. or of *ſale*, Fr.] naſty, not cleanly in cookery or houſewifery.

Slu'ttishly, in a ſluttiſh manner, naſtily.

Slu'ttishness, naſtineſs in houſewifery.

Sly [of ſchleichen, Ger. to creep, as Minſhew ſuppoſes] craftily reſerved in words or deeds, meanly artful.

Sly'-boots [with the vulgar] a ſeeming ſilly, but ſubtle fellow.

Sly'ly [from *ſly*] in a ſly manner, inſiduouſly.

Smack [ꞅmæc, Sax. ſmak, Su. and Dan. ſmack, Du. ſchmack, geſchmack, Ger.] 1. A taſte, a reliſh, a ſmattering. 2. [Schmacheꝛ, Teut.] an eager, amorous kiſs, with a noiſe made with the lips. 3. A noiſe made with a whip. 4. [ꞅnacca, Sax.] a ſmall ſloop or veſſel.

To Smack [of ꞅmæccan, Sax. ſmaka, Su. ſmager, Dan. ſmecken, Du. O. and L. Ger. ſchmacken, H. Ger.] 1. To taſte or reliſh with the ſmack of the lips. 2. To kiſs eagerly or amorouſly.

To have a Sma'ckering *for a Thing*, to long for it, to be very deſirous of it.

Small [ſmæl, Sax. ſmale, Dan. ſmaal. Su. ſmal, Du. ſchmall, O. and L. Ger.] 1. Little in ſize, or in number. 2. Not ſtrong; as *ſmall* beer.

Small, *ſubſt.* the narrow part of any thing, particularly the leg.

Small-coal, little wood coal uſed in lighting fires.

Sma'llage, an herb.

Small-craft [with fiſhermen] all ſuch lines, nets and hooks, as are uſed in fiſhing; alſo all ſorts of ſmall ſea-veſſels; as ſmacks, catches, hoys, *&c.*

Sma'll-piece [in Scotland] a coin, in value two-pence farthing Engliſh, of which three make a noble.

Sma'll-pox [ſmæl poccas, Sax.] the epidemical diſtemper of England.

Sma'llness [ſmælneſſe, Sax.] 1. Littleneſs, 2. Weakneſs.

Smara'gdine [*ſmaragdinus*, Lat. of σμαραγδινος, Gr.] of, or pertaining to an emerald, reſembling an emerald.

Smara'gdus [σμαραγδος, Gr.] an emerald, a precious ſtone of a tranſparent and lovely green colour. Emerald [or *ſmaragdus*] (ſays *Criſpe*) was a very fine beautiful green. He adds, that the ſardonix is a tranſparent ſtone variegated with a fine red; that the ſardius of the ancients was probably a fine cornelian, or a ſpecies of the ſardonix; that the jacinth [or hyacinth] was a mixture of purple and blue, or a blue purple; that the chryſolyte was a fine gold yellow, the modern topaz; and that the ancient topaz was the modern chryſolyte. All which I the rather inſert here, leaſt under their reſpective names they ſhould not have been ſo accurately deſcribed. See Beryl, Chrysophrasus, and *Precious* Stones, compared with *Revelat.* c. 21. v. 19, 20, and *Iſaiah* c. 54. v. 11—14.

Smalt [*email*, Fr. *ſmalto*, It.] a blue colour uſed by painters, extracted from zaffre.

To Smart [ſmeoꞃꞇan, Sax. ſmerten, O. and L. Ger. ſchmertzen, H. Ger.] 1. To cauſe pain. 2. To feel pain of body or mind.

Smart, *ſubſt.* [ſmeoꞃꞇ, Sax.] pain from a prick, cut, *&c.*

Smart, *adj.* [of ſmeoꞃꞇ, Sax. ſmerte, O. and L. Ger. ſchmertz, H. Ger.] 1. Quick, violent, ſharp, biting. 2. Witty, acute. 3. Briſk, vivacious, lively.

Sma'rtly, quickly, violently, ſharply, wittily.

Sma'rtness. 1. Sharpneſs, pungency. 2. Wittineſs, livelineſs.

Smatch [of ſmæc, of ſmæcan, Sax.] a ſuperficial or ſlight knowledge of an art, *&c.* tincture.

To Sma'tter [corrupted from *ſmack*] 1. To have a ſlight taſte, or imperfect knowledge of. 2. To talk ſuperficially or ignorantly.

Sma'tterer [prob. of ſmæcan, Sax. to taſte] one who has ſome ſmatch or tincture of learning.

To Smear [ſmeꞃan, Sax. ſmoria, Su. ſmure, Dan. ſmeeren, Du. ſchmeertzen, H. Ger.] 1. To daub over with greaſe. 2. To ſoil, to contaminate.

Smea'ry [from *ſmear*] dauby, adheſive.

Smecty'mnus, a word made out of the five firſt letters of the chriſtian and ſir-names of five preſbyterian miniſters, *viz. Stephen Marſhal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen,* and *William Spurſtow*, who wrote a book againſt epiſcopacy and the common-prayer, in the year 1641, whence their followers were called *Smectymnians.*

Sme'gmatic [*ſmegmaticus*, Lat. σμηγματικος, from σμηγμα, Gr. ſoap] of, or pertaining to ſoap, of a ſoapy or ſcouring quality.

To Smell, *verb act.* preterite *ſmelt.* 1. To perceive ſcents by the noſtrils. 2. To find out by mental ſagacity.

To Smell, *verb neut.* 1. To ſtrike the noſtril. 2. To have any particular tincture, ſcent, or taſte of any thing.

Smell [from the verb] 1. Power of ſmelling, the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ. 2. Scent, power of affecting the noſe.

Sme'ller [from *ſmell*] he who ſmells.

Sme'lling, the act whereby we become ſenſible of odorous bodies, by means of certain effluvia of them, which ſtriking on the olfactory organ, with briſkneſs enough to have their impulſe propagated to the brain, do excite a ſenſation in the ſoul. See Common *Senſory.*

Smelt [ꞅmelꞇ, Sax.] a fine ſmall fiſh.

Smelt, the preterite of *ſmell.* See To Smell.

To Smelt [ſmelten, Du. O. and L. Ger. ſchmeltzen, H. Ger. with refiners] to melt the ore in a furnace, called a ſmelting furnace, in order to ſeparate the metal from the earthy parts.

Sme'lter, one who ſmelts ore.

To Smerk, or To Smi'cker [of ꞅmeꞃcian, Sax.] to look ſmilingly and amorouſly.

Sme'rky, nice, ſmart, jaunty.

Smeth, an ointment to take away the hair.

Smi'cket [the diminutive of ꞅmoc, Sax.] a woman's under garment of linen.

Smi'lax [σμιλαξ, Gr.] 1. The herb bind-wind. 2. the yew-tree.

To Smile [ſmiler, Dan.] 1. To look pleaſant, to laugh ſilently. 2. To expreſs ſlight contempt. 3. To look gay or joyous. 4. To be favourable, to be propitious.

Smile [from the verb] a ſlight contraction of the face, a look of pleaſure or kindneſs.

Smi'lingly [from *ſmiling*] with a look of pleaſure.

Smi'nthean [of σμινθευς, Gr. a rat] an epithet given to Apollo, from killing rats, mice, *&c.*

Smi'ris, or Smy'ris [of σμαω, Gr. to cleanſe] the emery or emeril-ſtone, a kind of hard ſtone uſed by glaziers to cut glaſs, and by jewellers, to poliſh jewels, *&c.*

To Smite, *verb act.* preterite and part. paſſ. *ſmit*, and *ſmitten* [ſmeiten, Du. O. and L. Ger. ſchmeiſſen, H. Ger.] 1. To ſtrike, hit, or beat. 2. To kill, to deſtroy. 3. To afflict, to chaſten; a ſcriptural expreſſion. 4. To blaſt.

To Smite. *verb neut.* to ſtrike, to collide. The knees *ſmite* together. *Nahum.*

Smi'ter, he who ſmites. I gave my back to the *ſmiters. Iſaiah.*

To Smite [with falconers] a phraſe uſed of a hawk, when ſhe wipes her beak after feeding.

Smi'ting-line [in a ſhip] a ſmall rope faſtened to the mizen yard-arm, ſerving to looſen the mizen ſail, without ſtriking down the yard.

To Smite *the Mizen* [ſea phraſe] is to pull by that rope that the ſail may fall down.

Smith [ſmið, Sax. ſmedh, Su. ſmid, Du. ſchmied, O. and L. Ger.] one who works in iron.

Black Smiths had a charter granted anno 1577, from Q. Elizabeth, confirmed by K. James I. and K. Charles I. but there are ſome records found relating to this company ſo ancient as Edward III's time. Their armorial enſigns are, ſable, a chevron between three hammers argent, handled and crowned *or*, on a helmet and torſe, a phœnix firing herſelf by the ſun-beams, all proper. Their motto, *By hammer and hand all arts do ſtand.* Their hall is ſituate on the weſt ſide of Lambeth-hill.

Smi'thery [ſmið cꞃæꝼꞇ, Sax.] the trade of a ſmith.

Smi'thy [of ſmið, Sax.] a ſmith's ſhop.

Smi'tten, the part. paſſ. of *ſmite.* See To Smite.

Smock [ſmoc, Sax.] an under linen garment for women.

Smo'ck-faced, effeminate, womaniſh of countenance.

Smoke [ſmoca, Sax. ſmooke, Du. and O. Ger.] a humid matter exhaled in the form of a vapour, or the black exhalation which aſcends from fire.

To Smoke, *verb neut.* ſmocian, Sax. ſmooken, Du.] 1. To ſend forth a furiginous vapour of fat unctuous woods, coals, *&c.* 2. To burn, to be kindled; a ſcriptural term. The anger of the Lord ſhall *ſmoke* againſt that man. *Deuteronomy.* 3. To ſmell, to hunt out. 4. To uſe tobacco. 5. To ſuffer, to be puniſhed. You ſhall *ſmoke* for it in Rome. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To move with ſuch ſwiftneſs as to kindle, to move very faſt ſo as to raiſe duſt like ſmoke. He *ſmokes* along the field. *Dryden.*

To Smoke, *verb act.* 1. To ſcent by ſmoke, to dry in the ſmoke. 2. To ſmell out, to diſcover. 3. To ſneer, to ridicule to the face. *Smoke* the fellow there. *Congreve.*

Smo'ker. 1. One who dries or perfumes by ſmoke. 2. One who ſmokes tobacco.

Smo'keless, without ſmoke. Tenants with ſighs the *ſmokeleſs* tow'rs ſurvey. *Pope.*

Smoke *Farthings*, an annual rent, formerly paid for cuſtomary dues, offered by the inhabitants of a dioceſe at Whitſuntide, when they made their proceſſions to the mother or cathedral church.

Smoke *Silver*, or Smoke *Penny*, money paid in ancient times to the miniſters of ſeveral pariſhes, inſtead of the tithe-wood.

Smo'kiness [of ſmoca, Sax.] a being ſmoky or infeſted with ſmoke.

Smo'ky [ſmociȝ, Sax.] ſending forth ſmoke, *&c.*

To Smooth [ſmæðian, Sax.] 1. To make plain or even. 2. To make eaſy, to free from obſtructions. 3. To make flowing, to free from harſhneſs. So *ſmooths* her charming tone. *Milton* 4. To palliate, to ſoften. To *ſmooth* his fault. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To calm, to mollify. And *ſmooth* the frowns of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

Smooth [ſmeðe, Sax.] 1. Even, plain. 2. Soft, courteous. 3. Flowing, ſoft, not harſh. In *ſmooth* pac'd verſe. *Prior.*

Smoo'thly, evenly, in an even plain manner, ſoftly, courteouſly.

Smoo'thness [ſmæðeneſſ, Sax.] evenneſs, plainneſs, courteouſneſs.

Smooth *Boiling of Sugar* [with confectioners] is when ſugar is boiled to ſuch a height, that dipping the tip of the finger in it, and afterwards applying it to the thumb, a ſmall thread or ſtring will immedialely break, and remain in a drop upon the fingers.

Smote, the preterite of *ſmite.* See To Smite.

To Smo'ther [ſmoꞃian, or ſmoðeꞃian, Sax.] 1. To ſuffocate, to ſtop the breath. 2. To ſuppreſs, to conceal.

Smother. 1. A vapour or ſmoke, cauſed by burning ſtraw. *&c.* 2. A ſtate of ſuppreſſion.

SMOU'LDRING, or SMO'LDRY [from ſmoꞃan, Sax. to ſmother] burning and ſmoking without vent.

SMUG [ſmicꞃe, Sax.] ſpruce, neat.

To SMUG [ſmucke, Dan. ſmucken, Du. O. L. Ger. ſchmucken, H. Ger.] to trim, clean, adorn, and ſet off to the beſt advantage.

To SM'UGGLE [ſmeekelen, Du.] 1. To handle or kiſs amorouſly. 2. To run goods aſhore, or bring them on ſhore by ſtealth without paying the cuſtom.

SMU'GGLER, one who runs uncuſtomed goods aſhore.

SMU'GNESS, ſpruceneſs, neatneſs.

To SMUT [beſmιꞇan, Sax. or ſchmutzen, Ger. ſmetten, Du.] 1. To dawb with ſmut. 2. To taint with mildew.

SMUT [ſchmutz, Teut. or ſmette, Du.] 1. The ſoot of a chimney. 2. A diſeaſe in corn. 3. Obſcenity.

SMU'TTILY. 1. Blackly, ſootily. 2. Obſcenely.

SMU'TTINESS. 1. A being daubed with ſoot, &c. 2. Obſcenity of diſcourſe.

SMU'TTY. 1. Beſmeared with ſmut. 2. Tainted with mildew. 3. Obſcene, not modeſt.

SMY'RNIUM [with botaniſts] the herb lovage, or parſley of Macedon.

SNACK, a ſhare or part; as, to go *ſnacks* with one, is to take part or participate with him.

SNA'FFLE [prob. of ſnavel, Du.] a ſort of bit for a horſe-bridle.

To SNA'FFLE, to bridle, to hold in a bridle.

SNAG. 1. An unequal tooth, ſtanding out from the reſt. 2. A jag, a protuberance.

SNAIL [ſnæꝫ, of ſnιcan, Sax, to creep, ſnegel, Dan. ſnacke, Du. ſchnecke, Ger.] an animal well known.

SNAKE [ſnaca, of ſnιcan, Sax. to creep, ſnake, Du.] a kind of ſerpent, but whoſe bite is harmleſs.

SNAKE *Root*, a Virginian root, of a grateful and wholeſome bitter taſte.

SNA'KY [of ſnaca, Sax. a ſnake] having or like ſnakes.

SNAKE *Weed*, the herb adder's wort, or biſtort.

To SNAP, *verb act.* [of ſnappen, Du. knacken, Ger.] 1. To ſtrike with a noiſe. 2. To break at once, to break ſhort. 3. To bite. 4. [Snappen, Du.] to treat with ſharp language.

To SNAP, *verb neut.* to make an effort to bite with eagerneſs.

SNAP. 1. A ſort of noiſe. 2. Morſel or bit. 3. A kind of fiſhing for pikes. 4. A catch, a theft.

SNA'P-DRAGON. 1. A kind of flower. 2. A ſort of ſport, made by eating plums out of burning brandy.

SNA'PPISH [of ſnapper, Dan.] ſurly, crabbed in ſpeech.

SNA'PPISHLY, croſsly, peeviſhly, crabbedly.

SNA'PPISHNESS, croſſneſs, peeviſhneſs, crabbedneſs in ſpeech.

A merry SNAP [prob. of knapa, Sax. a boy, becauſe they are commonly merry] a merry fellow.

SNA'P-HANCE [ſchnaphahn, Ger.] a fire-lock, a gun that ſtrikes fire without a match.

SNA'P-SACK. See KNAPSACK.

SNARE [ſnare, Dan. ſchnaer, Du.] 1. A gin or trap to catch birds or beaſts. 2. A wire-gin or ſtall net, to catch fiſh. 3. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

To SNARE [beſchnaerer, Dan, ſnâria, Su.] to enſnare, entangle, or take in a ſnare.

To SNARL [ſchnurren, Teut.] 1. To grin like a dog. 2. To entangle like a ſkein of ſilk. 3. To ſpeak roughly, to talk in rude terms.

SNA'RLER [from *ſnarl*] one who ſnarls, an inſulting, captious fellow.

SNA'RY [from *ſnare*] entangling, inſiduous.

To SNATCH, *verb act.* [prob. of ſcappen, Du. though Spelman derives it of ſchah, Teut. theft] to catch any thing ſuddenly; to wreſt or take away eagerly or by force.

To SNATCH, *verb neut.* to bite, to catch eagerly at ſomething.

SNATCH [from the verb] 1. A haſty catch. 2. A ſmall part of any thing, a broken part. *Snatches* of old tunes. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A broken or interrupted action, a ſhort fit. We have often little *ſnatches* of ſun-ſhine. *Spectator.* 4. A ſuffling anſwer. Leave your *ſnatches*, and yield me a direct anſwer. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNATCH *Block* [in a ſhip] a large block or pulley, having a ſhiver cut through one of its cheeks, for the ready receiving in of a rope, uſed for the fall of the winding tackle, that is let into the block, and afterwards brought to the capſtan.

To SNEAK [Snιcan, Sax. ſnige, Dan.] 1. To act mean ſpiritedly. 2. To creep about baſhfully, to lurk about.

SNEA'KER, a large veſſel of drink.

SNEA'KING [of ꞅnιcan, Sax. ſniger, Dan.] 1. Creeping up and down baſhfully. 2. Niggardly.

SNEA'KINGLY, pitifully, poorly, niggardlily.

SNEA'KINGNESS, mean-ſpiritedneſs, baſhfulneſs, &c.

SNEA'KUP, or SNEA'KSBY, a ſneaker, a low-ſpirited perſon.

To SNEER. 1. To laugh fooliſhly or ſcornfully. 2. To inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions. 3. To utter with grimace.

SNEER [from the verb] 1. A look of contemptuous ridicule. 2. An expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn.

To SNEEZE [nιepan, Sax. nieſen, Du.] to emit wind audibly by the noſe.

SNEEZE [from the verb] emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe.

SNE'TSHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, 99 miles from London.

SNEE'ZING [of nιeꞅan, Sax. nieſen, Ger.] a convulſive motion of the muſcles of the breaſt uſed in expiration; wherein, after ſuſpending the inſpiration begun, the air is repelled from the mouth and noſe, with a momentary violence.

SNEE'ZING *Wort*, an herb named from its quality.

SNET [with hunters] the fat of deer.

SNICK and SNEE, a combat with knives.

To SNI'CKER, or To SNI'GGER [incert. etym.] to laugh ſlily, wantonly, or contemptuouſly, to laugh in one's ſleeve.

To SNIP [ſnippen, Du.] to cut with ſhears, &c.

SNIP [from the verb] 1. A ſingle cut with ſciſſars. 2. A ſmall ſhred.

SNI'PPY, parcimonious, niggardly.

SNIPE [ꞅnιꞇe, Sax. ſneppe, Du. ſchneppe, Ger.] 1. A kind of fowl. 2. A fool, a blockhead.

SNI'PPET [from *ſnip*] a ſmall part, a ſhare.

SNI'P-SNAP, a tart dialogue. *Pope.*

SNITE, a bird, alſo called a bail.

To SNITE [ſnide, Dan. ꞅnιdan, Sax. ſchneutzen, Ger.] to blow the noſe.

SNI'TING [in falconry] a kind of ſneezing of a hawk; or when a hawk does, as it were, wipe her beak after feeding.

SNI'VEL [ꞅnoꝼel, or ꞅniꝼlunꝫ, Sax.] ſnot, the running of the noſe.

SNI'VELLING, or SNI'VELLY [of ꞅnoꝼel, Sax. ſnot] ſnotty-noſed, peaking, whining, pitiful.

SNOD [ꞅnoꞇ, Sax.] a fillet or hair-lace uſed by women.

To SNOOK, to lie lurking for a thing.

To SNO'RE [ſnarka, ſnorra, Su. ſnorcken, Du. ſchnorchen, Ger.] to make a noiſe through the noſtrils in ſleep.

SNORE [from the verb] audible reſpiration of ſleepers through the noſe.

To SNORT [ſnorcke, Dan.] to make a noiſe as a horſe does when frighted.

SNOT [ꞅnoꞇe, Sax. ſnoor, Su. ſnot, Du.] a ſort of phlegm or mucous matter, that is voided out of the noſe.

SNO'TTY [ꞅnoꞇιcꝫ, Sax.] ſmeared with ſnot.

SNOUT [ſnabe, Dan.] 1. The noſe of a ſwine, &c. 2. The noſe of a man, in contempt. 3. The noſel, or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOW [ꞅnap, Sax. ſnio, Su. ſnee, Dan. ſneuw, Du. ſchnee, Ger. *neige*, Fr. *neve*, It. *nieve*, Sp. *Nix.* Lat.] a moiſt vapour, elevated near to the middle region of the air, and reduced into the form of carded wool, then falling down by little parcels. He giveth *ſnow* like wool. *Pſalms* 147, v. 16.

To SNOW, *verb neut.* [ꞅnapan, Sax. ſneuwen, Du. ſchneyen, Ger.] to deſcend in congealed white flakes.

To SNOW, *verb act.* to ſcatter like ſnow.

SNO'W-BALL [of *ſnow* and *ball*] a round lump of congelated ſnow.

SNO'WY [of ſnapan, Sax.] 1. Of, or pertaining to ſnow. 2. Abounding with ſnow.

SNO'W-DROPS, early ſpring flowers.

SNO'W-WHITE, white as ſnow.

To SNUB [ſome derive it of ſnuffen, Du.] 1. To take a perſon up ſharply or angrily. 2. To keep under or in ſubjection. 3. To ſnub, as in crying out.

SNUB [from ſnebbe, Du. a noſe] a jag, a knot in wood.

To SNUDGE *along* [of ſnige, Dan. or ſnican, Sax. to creep along] to walk with the countenance downwards, as in a muſing poſture.

SNUDGE [of ſnιcan, Sax. or ſnige, Dan. to creep along] a down-look'd poring perſon.

SNUFF [of ſnuꝼ, Sax. ſnot, or ſchnuptf, Ger. a rheum, becauſe it brings them away] 1. A powder well known. 2. The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle. 3. A candle almoſt burnt out. 4. Perverſe reſentment expreſſed by ſniffing.

To SNUFF, *verb act.* [ſnuffen, Du.] 1. To draw in the breath. 2. To ſcent. And *ſnuffs* it in the wind. *Dryden.* 3. To crop the candle.

To SNUFF, *verb neut.* 1. To make a noiſe by drawing in the breath through the noſe. 2. To ſniff in contempt.

SNU'FF-BOX, a box in which ſnuff is carried.

SNU'FFERS, an inſtrument for ſnuffing candles.

SNU'FFISH, or SNU'FFY, apt to take exceptions at; alſo daubed with ſnuff.

To SNU'FFLE [ſnuffelen, Du.] to make a noiſe in breathing through the noſe, to ſpeak through the noſe.

To SNUG [ſniger, Du.] to lie cloſe, to ſnudge.

SNUG. 1. Cloſe, hidden, concealed. 2. Slily, or inſiduouſly cloſe.

To SNU'GGLE, to lie cloſe together; to embrace one another in bed.

SNU'T-NOSED, flat-noſed.

SO [ſpa, Sax. ſaa, Dan. ſoo, Du. ſo, Ger.] 1. Thus, in like manner. 2. To ſuch a degree. 3. In ſuch a manner. 4. Thus, in this manner. 5. Therefore, for this reaſon, in conſequence of this. 6. On condition that, provided that. 7. *So ſo*; a note of exclamation after ſomething done or known. 8. *So ſo* [*coſi, coſi,* It.] indifferently.

To SOAK [ſocian, Sax.] 1. To ſteep or lie in any liquid. 2. To imbibe, to drink up as a ſpunge, &c. 3. To drink immoderately.

SOA'PERY, a work-houſe where ſoap is made. See SOPE.

To SOAR [*ſorare*, It. and Lat: *eſſorer*, Fr.] 1. To fly high. 2. To aim high. 3. To be aſpiring or ambitious.

SOA'RAGE [with falconers] the firſt year of a hawk's age.

SOAR *Hawk*, a hawk ſo called, from the firſt taking her from the eyrye, till ſhe has mew'd her feathers.

To SOB [prob. of ſeoꝼian, Sax. to lament] to ſigh convulſively in weeping, &c.

SOB [from the verb] a convulſive ſigh.

SO'BER [*ſobre*, Fr. *ſobrio*, It. and Sp. of *ſobrius*, Lat.] 1. Moderate, temperate. 2. Modeſt, grave, ſerious. 3. Not overpowered with drink. 4. Regular, calm, free from inordinate paſſions.

To SO'BER [from the noun] to make ſober.

SO'BERLY, moderately, temperately, gravely, ſeriouſly.

SO'BERED [or SOBER'D] *part. paſſ. made ſober*, as in that fine deſcription of the *prodigal*, when awaking out of his dream of happineſs.

> Sees *glitt'ring viſions* in ſucceſſion riſe,
> And laughs at Socrates the chaſte and wiſe;
> 'Till *ſober'd* by diſtreſs, awake, confus'd ——— *Table of Cebes.*

See SIRENS, and ETHICS compared.

SO'BERNESS, or SOBRI'ETY [*ſobrietas*, Lat. *ſobriete*, Fr. *ſobrietà*, It. *ſobriedàd*, Sp.] prudent and grave carriage, temperance, moderation in eating, drinking, &c.

SO'CA [in old law] a ſeigniory or lordſhip endowed by the king, with liberty of holding a court of his tenants, called ſockmen.

SO'CAGE, or SO'CCAGE [of *ſoc*, Fr. a plough-ſhare, or ſocne, Sax.] a privilege, a certain tenure of lands held by inferior huſbandry ſervices, to be performed to the lord of the fee: anciently this tenure was of two ſorts, *viz. free* or *common ſoccage*, and *baſe ſoccage*, otherwiſe called *villenage*: but ſince all tenures, by an act of parliament made in the 12th year of king Charles II. are adjudged and taken to be turned into *free* and *common ſoccage*.

SO'CCAGER, or SO'KEMAN, a tenant who holds lands and tenements by ſoccage, *i. e.* by ploughing their lord's land with their own ploughs, and at their own charges.

SO'CIABLE, or SO'CIAL [*ſociable*, Fr. *ſociabile*, It. of *ſociabilis*, Lat.] delighting in company; fit for company or converſation, friendly, familiar.

So'ciableness, or **So'cialness** [*ſociallitas*, Lat.] a ſocial temper, fitneſs for converſation.

So'ciably, in a ſociable manner, converſeably.

So'cial. See **Sociable**.

Soci'ety [*ſociéte*, Fr. *ſocietà*, It. of *ſocietas*, Lat.] 1. An aſſemblage or union of ſeveral perſons in the ſame place, for their mutual aſſiſtance, ſecurity and intereſt, in ſome affair, concern, or trade. 2. Company, fellowſhip.

Society [in commerce] a contract or agreement between two or more perſons, whereby they bind themſelves together for a certain time, and agree to ſhare equally in the profits and loſſes which ſhall accrue in the affair, for which the copartnerſhip is contracted.

Royal **Society**, a ſociety of noble, learned, and ingenious men, founded by king Charles II, under the name of the preſident, council, and fellows of the *Royal Society* of London, for the improvement of natural knowledge, *viz.* mathematical, phyſiological, mechanical, and chymical, whoſe meeting was at Greſham college in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, now at Crane-court in Fleet-ſtreet.

Soci'nian, of, or pertaining to Socinianiſm.

Soci'nianism, the principles and opinions of the Socinians, who take their name of Fauſtus Socinus, a gentleman of Sienna, who from his *love of truth*, and for the ſake of a more FREE ENQUIRY, left with his *native country* the ampleſt honours, *&c.* His ſole ambition was to reſtore the *long-loſt* chriſtianity amongſt us; but he could not *compleat* that generous attempt *at once*; and accordingly, though making a noble ſtand againſt ſome very dangerous errors, which the firſt reformers brought with them out of popery, with reference both to the doctrine of the *trinity*, and that of our Saviour's *ſacrifice* for ſin; yet he fell ſhort of the SCRIPTURE-DOCTRINE in both thoſe articles; By denying, with reſpect to the *firſt*, our Saviour's *pre-exiſtent* ſtate, and *that glory which he had with the Father before the world was*; by which means he revived the long-ſince exploded error of *Photinus*, which we have deſcribed under the words MARCELLIANS and PHOTINIANISM. And under the latter, he ſeems to have committed much the ſame overſight, which too many have done after him, I mean that of *paring the nail* (if I may be allowed ſo trite an expreſſion) *to the quick*; and while endeavouring to avoid ſome *crude appendages*, which we had made to the *ſcripture-doctrine* of atonement, he ſeems to have ſtruck off ſomething, which in reality belongs to its *proper body*—— See MARCIONISTS, CHUB-MESSAHITES, PROPITIATION, and RANSOM, compared with that book referred to under the word DIVORCE.

Sock [ſocka, Su. ſok, Du. ſocke, Ger. *ſoccus*, Lat. *ſoque*, Fr. *ſocco*, It.] a clothing for the feet.

To **Sock** [with the vulgar] to beat.

So'cket [prob. of *ſouchette*, Fr. a trunk or ſtalk] 1. The hollow part of a candleſtick. 2. A piece of metal at the bottom of a pike, halbert, *&c.* 3. The receptacle of the eye.

So'cle, or **Zo'cle** [with architects] a flat ſquare member, under the baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues, vaſes, *&c.* it ſerves as a foot or ſtand.

So'cna [ꞅocne, or ꞅoca, Sax.] a privilege or liberty, and franchiſe. See **Soke**.

So'come [old law] a cuſtom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at the lord's mill.

So'cratic *Philoſophy*, thoſe doctrines and opinions, with regard to morality and religion, maintained and taught by Socrates.

Sod [*terra ſoda*, It. ſode, Du. and Ger.] a ſort of turf, or the ſuperficies of a heathy ground pared off.

Sod, the preterite of to *ſeethe*. See To **Seethe**.

Sodali'tious [*ſodalitius*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to ſociety.

Soda'lity [*ſodalitas*, Lat.] fellowſhip, ſociety, fraternity.

So'dbury-Chi'pping, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire, 103 miles from London.

So'dden [of ꞅeoðan, Sax. ſieden, Ger.] ſeethed. See To **Seethe**.

Sodom *Apples*, apples which ſome travellers have reported to grow about Sodom, which appear fair to the eye; but being touched they immediately crumble away, being full of ſoot and ſmoke.

So'domite [*ſodomita*, Lat. ſo called of the ſin of Sodom] one who commits the ſin of ſodomy, a buggerer.

Sodomi'tical [*ſodomiticus*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to the ſin of ſodomy.

Sodomi'ticalness, guiltineſs of ſodomy.

So'domy [*ſodomia*, Lat.] the ſin of the fleſh againſt nature, ſo named becauſe committed by the inhabitants of the city of Sodom, buggery.

So'fa, a ſort of alcove much uſed in Aſia; it is an apartment of ſtate, raiſed from about half a foot, to two feet higher than the floor, and furniſhed with rich carpets and cuſhions, where honourable perſonages are entertained.

So'fees [among the Turks] a ſect which paſs for religious puritans, who make a practice of reading in the ſtreets and public places.

So'fit, or **Sofi'to** [in architecture] the eaves of the corona of the capital of a column; alſo any plafond or cieling formed of croſs beams, or flying cornices, the ſquare compartments or pannels whereof are inriched with ſculptures, painting, or gilding.

Soft [ꞅoꝼꞇ, Sax. ſacht, Su. Du. and Ger.] 1. Yielding to the touch, not hard. 2. Not rugged, not rough. 3. Not reſolute, yielding. 4. Tender, timorous. 5. Mild, gentle, not ſevere. 6. Placid, ſtill, eaſy. 7. Effeminate, viceouſly nice. 8. Weak, ſimple. 9. Gentle, not loud nor rough. *Soft* whiſpers. *Dryden.* 10. Smooth, flowing. *Soft* were my numbers. *Pope.* 11. Not forcible, not violent. Sleep falls with *ſoft* ſlumb'rous weight. *Milton.*

Soft, *interj.* hold, ſtop, not to faſt.

Soft *Bodies* [with philoſophers] ſuch bodies which, being preſſed, yield to the preſſure or ſtroke, looſe their former figure, and cannot recover it again; and in this differ from elaſtic bodies, which by their own natural power do recover their former figure.

To **So'ften**, *verb act.* [ꞅoꝼꞇnian, Sax.] 1. To make ſoft. 2. To itenerate, to mollify. 3. To mitigate, to palliate, to alleviate. 4. To make leſs harſh.

To **So'ften**, *verb neut.* 1. To grow leſs hard. 2. To grow leſs cruel, obdurate, or obſtinate.

So'ftening [with painters] the mixing of the colours, with a pencil or bruſh.

So'ftish, ſomewhat ſoft.

So'ftly, 1. Leiſurely, ſlowly. 2. Low, without noiſe. 3. Gently, placidly. 4. Mildly, tenderly.

So'ftness [ꞅoꝼꞇnyꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. A ſoft or yielding quality. 2. Mildneſs of temper. 3. Effeminancy, vicious delicacy. 4. Timorouſneſs, puſilanimity. 5. Quality oppoſite to harſhneſs.

So'ho! [*heus*, Lat.] an interjection of calling to one at a diſtance, as much as to ſay, ſtop, or ſtay, or come hither.

Soil [*ſol*, Fr. *ſuolo*, It. of *ſolum*, Lat.] 1. Ground conſidered with reſpect to its quality or ſituation. 2. country, land. 3. Dirt, ſpot, polution, foulneſs. 4. Dung, compoſt.

To **Soil** [prob. of *ſogliare*, Ital. or *ſouiller*, or *ſalir*, Fr.] 1. To foul, to ſtain, to pollute. 2. To dung, to manure.

To take **Soil** [with hunters] is to run into the waters, as a deer when cloſe purſued.

To **So'journ** [*ſejourner*, Fr. *ſoggiornare*, It.] to tarry, ſtay, or continue for ſome time in a place; alſo to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

So'journ [from the verb] a ſojourning, a tarrying or abiding for a time. *Milton.*

So'journer, a temporary dweller.

Soit *fuit comme il eſt deſire*, &c. Fr. [i. e. *let it be done as it is deſired*] a form of ſpeech uſed when the king gives his aſſent to a private bill, paſſed in both houſes of parliament.

Soke. See **Soak**.

So'kemanry, the free tenure, or holding land by ſoccage.

Sol. 1. The ſun, or Apollo, the god of day. 2. [With chemiſts] is gold. 3. [In heraldry] the golden colour in the coats of ſovereign princes. 4. [In muſic] the name of a note in the gamut. 5. [In blazonry] by thoſe that blazon by planets, inſtead of metals and colours, is the ſame as *or*, the ſun being the moſt glorious of all the planets, as gold is of metals.

Sol, or **Sou**, a ſhilling, a French coin of copper, mixed with ſilver, equal to 12 deniers, and the 20th part of a livre, a 10th part leſs in value than the Engliſh penny.

So'lace [*ſolazzo*, It. *ſolàz*, Sp. of *ſolatium*, Lat.] conſolation, comfort, delight, pleaſure.

To **So'lace**, *verb neut.* [*ſollazzarſi*, It. in the latter ſenſe; *ſolazàr*, Sp. *ſolari*, Lat.] to afford ſolace or comfort, to recreate one's ſelf.

To **So'lace**, *verb act.* to comfort, to amuſe, to chear.

So'lachs, the foot-guards of the grand ſeignior, who attend him armed with bows and arrows, to the number of 300.

Solæ'us [in anatomy] a muſcle which helps to ſtretch out the ſole of the foot.

So'lander, a diſeaſe in horſes.

Sola'num, Lat. [in botany] the herb nightſhade.

So'lar, Sp. [*ſolaire*, Fr. *ſolare*, It. of *ſolaris*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ſun. 2. Meaſured by the ſun.

Solar *Month* [in aſtronomy] is that time in which the ſun runs over one twelfth part of the zodiac.

Solar *Year* [in aſtronomy] is that ſpace of time, wherein the ſun returns again to the ſame equinoctial or ſolſtitial point, which is always 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.

The **Solar** *Syſtem* [with aſtronomers] is the order and diſpoſition of the ſeveral celeſtial bodies which revolve round the ſun as the center of their motion, *viz.* the planets and the comets. See **Copernican** *Syſtem*.

Sola'rium, Lat. a ſun-dial.

Sold, the preterite of *ſell*. See To **Sell**.

So'ldan, a Mahometan prince; as, the *ſoldan* of Egypt. A corruption of the word SULTAN, Arab. a ſupreme prince or ruler. See OTTOMAN.

Soldane'lla, Lat. [with botaniſts] bind-weed.

So'lder, or **So'dder** [*ſoudure*, Fr. *ſaldatura*, It.] a compoſition uſed by plummers, ſilver-ſmiths, and other artificers in metals.

To **So'lder**, or To **So'dder** [*ſoldare*, It. *ſoldàr*, Sp. of *ſolidare*, Lat. *ſouder*, Fr.] to join or faſten together with ſolder.

So'lderer, one that ſolders or mends.

So'ldier [*ſoldat*, Fr. prob. of *ſolidus*, Lat. a ſhilling, the liſting money] one who ſerves the king in his wars for a certain pay.

So'ldiery [*la ſoldateſque*, Fr.] 1. The whole body of ſoldiers collectively. 2. Soldierſhip, martial ſkill.

Sole, *ſubſt.* [*ſolum*, Lat.] 1. The bottom of the foot. 2. The bottom of the ſhoe. 3. The bottom of any thing that touches the ground. 4. A ſpecies of flat fiſh.

Sole, *adj.* [*ſolus*, Lat. *ſeul*, Fr. *ſolo*, It. and Sp.] only, alone.

Sole *Tenant* [in law] a man or woman, who holds land in his or her own right.

So'lecism [*ſolæciſmus*, Lat. σολοικισμος, Gr. a word derived from the *Soli*, a people of Attica in Greece, who being tranſplanted into Cilicia in Aſia, quite loſt the purity of their mother tongue, inſomuch that they became notable for their rude pronunciation and uncouth expreſſion] an impropriety of ſpeech, contrary to the rules of grammar. Thus Galen (in his comment on the 56th *Aphoriſm* of the 7th book) obſerves, that ſome expoſitors applied this charge to the then preſent copies, which read the *nominative* for the *accuſative*——But after all, the ſame term (if I'm not miſtaken) is by a *figure* of ſpeech applied to errors in ſentiment, as well as in ſtyle; and there may be a *ſolæciſm* in REASONING, as well as a *ſolæciſm* in *diction*.

So'lely, wholly, ſingly, only.

So'lemn [*ſolennel*, Fr. *ſolenne*, It. *ſolene*, Sp. of *ſolemnis*, Lat.] 1. Celebrated in due order of ſome ſtated time, done in its formalities. 2. Done with reverence, authentic. 3. Awful, ſtriking with reverence.

So'lemnness [*ſolemnitas*, Lat. *ſolennité*, Fr. *ſolenidàd*, Sp. *ſolennità*, It.] 1. A ſolemn quality, or reverential performance of a thing. 2. Manner of acting awefully ſerious. 3. Gravity, ſteady ſeriouſneſs. 4. Aweful grandeur. 5. Affected gravity.

Sole'mnity [*ſolemnita*, Lat.] a ſolemn action, the pomp of celebrating an anniverſary feaſt. See **Solemness**.

Solemniza'tion [*ſolenniſation*, Fr.] a ſolemnizing.

To **So'lemnize** [*ſolenniſer*, Fr. *ſolennizzare*, It. *ſoleniſàr*, Sp. of *ſolemnizare*, Lat.] to do or ſet forth after a ſolemn manner, to celebrate, as a marriage, *&c.*

So'lemnly, in a ſolemn manner.

So'len [σωλην, Gr.] an hollow, oblong, chirurgical frame, in which a broken leg or thigh is placed.

Solæ'us [in anatomy] a muſcle called alſo *gaſtrocnemius*.

So'l-fa-ing [in ſinging] the naming and pronouncing the ſeveral notes of a ſong, by the ſyllables *ſol*, *fa*, *la*, &c.

To Solli'cit [*ſolliciter*, Fr. *ſollecitare*, It. *ſolecitàr*, Sp. of *ſollicitare*, Lat.] 1. To importune or preſs, to move, urge, entice, or egg on. 2. To proſecute an affair, to follow it hard.

Sollicita'tion, Fr. [*ſolicitaciòn*, Sp. of *ſolicitatio*, Lat.] 1. An earneſt intreaty, an importuning or preſſing. 2. A motion, inducement, inſtance.

Solli'citor [*ſolliciteur*, Fr. *ſollecitatore*, It. of *ſollicitator*, Lat.] 1. One who ſollicits a buſineſs for another. 2. [In law] one employed to follow and take care of ſuits depending in courts of law or equity.

Solli'citous [*ſollecito*, It. *ſolicito*, Sp. of *ſollicitus*, Lat.] full of care and fear, troubled or much concerned about any matter.

Solli'citousneſs, carefulneſs, anxiouſneſs.

Solli'citreſs, a woman who intercedes for another.

Solli'citude, Fr. [*ſollecitudine*, It. *ſolecitúd*, Sp. of *ſollicitudo*, Lat.] great care, carking care, great trouble, anguiſh, or anxiouſneſs of mind.

So'lid, *adj.* [*ſolide*, Fr. *ſolido*, It. and Sp. *ſolidus*, Lat.] 1. Maſſy, hard, ſtrong, firm. 2. Real, ſubſtantial. 3. Sound, laſting. 4. Not hollow, full of matter, compact. 5. Not light, not ſuperficial, profound. 6. Compleat, entire. Or loſt in drink and game the *ſolid* day. *Prior.* I ſuppoſe in imitation of *Horace*, "*Vel partem ſolidô demere de die.*"

Solid, *ſubſt.* 1. A body, whoſe minute parts are connected together, ſo as not to give way or ſlip from each other, upon the ſmalleſt impreſſion. 2. [With mathematicians] is a body that has length, breadth, and thickneſs, whoſe bounds and limits are a ſuperficies.

Solid *Angle* [with geometricians] an angle made by the meeting of three or more planes, and thoſe joining in a point like that of a cut diamond.

Solid *Numbers* [in mathematics] are ſuch as ariſe from the multiplication of a plain number, by any other whatſoever. Thus, 18 is a ſolid, made by ſix, multiplied by three.

Solid *Problem* [in geometry] is ſuch an one as cannot be ſolved geometrically, but by the interſection of a circle and a conic ſection; or by the interſection of two other conic ſections beſides the circle.

Solida'go [with botaniſts] the herb comfrey, conſound, or wallwort, &c.

Solida'tion, Lat. a making ſolid or firm. See Consolidation.

So'lidneſs, or Soli'dity [*ſoliditas*, Lat. *ſolidité*, Fr. *ſolidità*, It. *ſolidez*, Sp.] 1. Maſſiveneſs, ſoundneſs, firmneſs: the oppoſite to ſuperficialneſs. 2. Soundneſs of judgment. 3. Gravity in behaviour. 4. [In architecture] is applied both to the conſiſtence of the ground whereon the foundation of a building is laid; and alſo to a maſſive of maſonry of great thickneſs, without any cavity in it. 5. [In phyſics] is a property of matter or body, whereby it excludes every other body from the place itſelf poſſeſſes. 6. The quality of a natural body, that is oppoſite to fluidity, which conſiſts in the parts of bodies being interwoven and entangled one within another, ſo that they cannot ſpread themſelves ſeveral ways, as fluid bodies do. 7. [In geometry] is the quantity of ſpace contained in a ſolid body, called alſo the ſolid content and cube of it.

So'lidly. 1. With ſolidity. 2. Firmly, denſely.

So'lids [with grammarians] or ſolid letters, are thoſe which are never liquefied, as *F*, and alſo *J* and *V* are, which often become conſonants when they are ſet before other vowels in the ſame ſyllable, as in *Jupiter*, *Voluntas*.

Regular Solids [in geometry] are ſuch as are terminated by regular and equal planes, as the *tetraedron*, *exaedron*, *òctaedron*, *dodicaedron*, and *icoſiedron*.

Irregular Solids [in geometry] are all ſuch as do not come into the definition of regular ſolids, as the *ſphere*, *cylinder*, *cone*, *parallelogram*, *priſm*, *pyramid*, *parallelopiped*, &c.

So'lids [with anatomiſts] are all the continuous and continent parts of the body, thus ſtiled, in oppoſition to the fluids or the parts contained therein.

Solifi'dian, one who holds the principles of the Solifidians.

Solifi'dianiſm [of *ſolus* and *fides*, Lat.] the doctrines, &c. of the Solifidians, *i. e.* ſuch who hold that faith only, without works, is neceſſary to ſalvation. See Primitive *Chriſtanity* and Gnostics compared.

Solidu'ngulus [of *ſolidus*, and *unguals*, Lat. a hoof] whole hoofed.

Soli'loquy [*ſoliloquium*, Lat.] a diſcourſe made by one in ſolitude to himſelf.

So'lipede [*ſolipet*, of *ſolus* and *pedes*, Lat.] whole-footed.

So'litarily, loneſomely, retiredly.

So'litarineſs, lonelineſs, a being unfrequented; a ſolitary humour.

So'litary, *adj.* [*ſolitarius*, Lat. *ſolitaire*, Fr. *ſolitario*, It. and Sp.] 1. Loneſome, retired or in private. 2. Remote from the company or commerce of others of the ſame ſpecies. 3. Loving to be alone, gloomy. 4. Single, one only. Nor did a *ſolitary* vengeance ſerve. *K. Charles.*

Solitary-*Column*, a column that ſtands alone in any public place.

Solitary-*Worm*, a worm in the inteſtines, or placed in the pylorus, which, tho' it is but one, extends the length of the inteſtines.

Solitary, *ſubſt.* one who lives alone, a hermit.

Solitauri'lia [among the Romans] a ſacrifice of a ſow, bull, and ſheep, which the cenſors offered once every five years, when they performed the *luſtrum*, or numbered and taxed the citizens.

So'litude, Fr. [*ſolitudine*, It. *ſolitudo*, Lat.] 1. A deſart or uninhabited place. 2. A retired or ſolitary life. 3. The being alone. For *ſolitude* ſometimes is beſt ſociety. *Milton.*

Soli'vagant, or Soli'vagous [*ſolivagus*, from *ſolus*, alone, and *vago*, Lat. to wander] wandering alone, ſolitary.

So'lo [in muſic books] ſignifies ſingly or alone. A diſtinction uſed in *ſonata*'s for one violin, or one flute and a baſs, or two violins or flutes and a baſs.

Soloecopha'nes [σολοικοφανης, Gr. *q. d.* what has the *appearance* of a *ſoleciſm*] that which ſeemeth to be a ſoleciſm or impropriety of ſpeech, and is not.

Solomon's *Seal*, an herb.

So'lſtice, Fr. [*ſolſtizio*, It. *ſolſticio*, Sp. of *ſolſtitium*, q. d. *ſolis ſtatio*, Lat. the ſtation of the ſun, ſo called, becauſe he then appears to ſtand ſtill] the time when the ſun is in one of the ſolſtitial points, that is, when he is at his greateſt diſtance from the equator.

Æſtival, or *Summer* Solstice [in aſtronomy] in the northern countries, is, when the ſun entering the tropic of Cancer, on the 21ſt of June, makes our longeſt day and ſhorteſt night,

Hyemal, or *Winter* Solstice [in the northern countries] is when the ſun comes to the tropic of Capricorn, which is on the 21ſt of December, and makes our ſhorteſt day and longeſt night, which is on the 21ſt of December; for under the equator there is no variation, but a continual equality of days of nights.

Solsti'tial [*ſolſtitialis*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ſolſtice. 2. Happening at the ſolſtice.

Solsti'tial *Points* [in aſtronomy] are thoſe points of the ecliptic, wherein the ſun's aſcent above the ecliptic, and his deſcent below it, are terminated.

So'lvable, Fr. [in the latter ſenſe *ſolubilis*, Lat.] that may be reſolved or explained; alſo that is able to pay.

So'lvableneſs [of *ſolvable*, Fr.] ability to pay.

So'luble [*ſolubile*, It. of *ſolubilis*, Lat.] looſening, or apt to give or cauſe to go to ſtool.

Solubi'lity [*ſolubilitas*, Lat.] looſeneſs.

To Solve [*ſolvere*, It. and Lat.] to reſolve or decide.

So'lvency, ability to pay.

Solve'nt [*ſolvente*, It. of *ſolvens*, Lat.] 1. Able to pay. 2. [With chemiſts] any menſtruum or corroſive liquor which will diſſolve bodies. 3. [In medicine] the ſame as diſſolvent.

Solund-*Gooſe*, the name of a fowl.

Solu'tio *Continui*, Lat. [in anatomy and ſurgery] a ſolution of the continuity, or a diſeaſe common to the ſolid parts of the body, wherein their natural coheſion is ſeparated.

Solu'tion, Fr. [*ſoluzione*, It. *ſolucion*, Sp. of *ſolutio*, Lat.] 1. Diſruption, disjunction, ſeparation. 2. Matter diſſolved. 3. Reſolution of a doubt. 4. [In phyſics] the reduction of a firm body into a fluid ſtate, by means of ſome menſtruum. 5. [With mathematicians] is the anſwering any queſtion, or the reſolution of any problem.

Solu'tione *Feudis Militis*, &c. are writs for knights of the ſhire, or burgeſſes in parliament, to recover their allowance, if it be denied.

Solu'tive [*ſolutivo*, It. of *ſolutivus*, Lat.] of a looſening quality: as, a *ſolutive* medicine.

Soma'tical [*ſomaticus*, Lat. of σοματικος, Gr.] corporeal, bodily, ſubſtantial.

Some [some and sume, Sax.] 1. A part of the whole. 2. Certain perſons. 3. One, any without determining which.

So'mebody [of *ſome* and *body*] 1. A perſon indiſcriminate, and undetermined. 2. A perſon of conſideration. Theudas roſe up boaſting himſelf to be *ſomebody*. *Acts.*

So'mehow [of *ſome* and *how*] one way or other.

So'mething, or So'mewhat [someðing, or somhpæꝛ, Sax.] 1. Not nothing, tho' it appears not what, a thing or matter indeterminate. 2. More or leſs. 3. Part. *Something* of it ariſes from our infant ſtate. *Watts.* 4. Diſtance not great. It muſt be done to-night, and *ſomething* from the palace. *Shakeſpeare.*

So'metime, once, formerly.

So'metimes, now and then, at one time or another.

So'mewhere [somhpæꝛ, Sax.] in ſome place.

Some *While* [som þhyle, Sax.] ſometime, at one time or another.

Somme' [in heraldry] ſignifies in French blazonry, horned, or a ſtag's carrying his horns; and, when there are leſs than thirteen branches in them, they tell the number.

Somna'mbuli, Lat. an appellation given to thoſe perſons who walk in their ſleep, *q. d.* *ſleep-walkers*.

Somni'culous [*ſomniculoſus*, Lat.] drowſy, ſleepy.

Somni'ferous [*ſomnifero*, It. of *ſomnifer*, from *ſomnus*, ſleep, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bringing or cauſing ſleep.

Somni'fic [of *ſomnificus*, Lat.] cauſing ſleep.

Somni'fugous [of *ſomnifugus*, Lat.] driving away ſleep.

So'mnolency [*ſomnolentia*, Lat.] ſleepineſs, drowſineſs.

Somni'fera, Lat. [with phyſicians] ſuch medicines as cauſe ſleep, opiates. See Nepenthe, and Opium.

Somnole'ntia *Continua*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a conſtant drowſineſs or inclination to ſleep.

Son [suna or sunu, Sax. ſon, Dan. and Su. ſone, Du. ſohn, Ger.] 1. A relative term applied to a male child, conſidered in the relation he bears to his parents. 2. Deſcendant however diſtant; as, the *ſons* of Adam. 3. Native of a country. 4. The ſecond perſon in the Trinity. 5. Product of any thing. We are *ſons* of earth. *Brown.*

Above all, that *Aſiatic* [and *ſcripture-ſenſe*] of the word son ſhould not be overlooked, as it ſignifies a cloſe connexion in general: Thus "*Son of perdition*," and "*Sons* [or children] *of death*; and as a child by birth or nature, beſpeaks a *cloſer connection* than a child by adoption; when St. Paul, *Epheſ.* *c.* ii. *v.* 3. ſtyles adult perſons, "*children by nature of wrath*" (for ſo τεκνα φυσει ſhould be render'd) he may intend no more, than by a bold and manly figure of ſpeech (and moſt perfectly agreeable to the ſcripture-ſtyle) to expreſs the closest connexion between the practice of ſin (for of *that* is he there ſpeaking) and the deſert of puniſhment; and accordingly we find, the ancient *Greeks* aſſign'd this ſenſe to the place. See Bridegroom, *Original* Sin, and Pelagians compared.

Sona'ta, a piece or compoſition of muſic, wholly performed by inſtruments.

So'nable [*ſonabilis*, Lat.] that will eaſily ſound.

Sonchi'tes [with botaniſts] the greater kind of hawk-weed.

So'nchos [σογχος, Gr.] ſow-thiſtle.

Song [sonᵹ, Sax. ſange, Dan. geſang, Ger.] 1. A compoſure or verſe to be ſung. 2. Any thing modulated in the utterance. 3. Poetry, poeſy. 4. Notes of birds. 5. *An old ſong*; a trifle. See Rhyme.

So'ngster [sonᵹeꝛe, Sax.] a ſinger of ſongs.

So'ngstreſs, a female ſinger.

Sonna, a book of Mahometan traditions, wherein all the orthodox Muſſelmen are required to believe. See Sonnites.

So'nnet, Fr. [*ſonneto*, It.] 1. A ſhort ſong, &c. a ſort of Italian poem conſiſting of 14 verſes, all whoſe rhymes anſwer one another, the eight firſt verſes being all in two rhymes. 2. A ſhort poem.

So'nnetteer [*ſonnetier*, Fr.] a ſmall poet; in contempt.

Soni'ferous [from *ſonus*, ſound, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] giving or bringing ſound.

So'nnites, or Su'nnitess, Arab. thoſe who adhere to the *Sonnah*, which as *Golius* obſerves, ſignifies, a rule of conduct; and in particular a rule founded, not on the *Coran* [or Mahometan bible;] but on ſome *ſpeech*, or *action* of the prophet *Mahomet*, firſt handed down (ſays *Reland*) by *oral* tradition, and afterwards committed to writing. In this view *Dherbelot*, not without reaſon, ſuppoſes, that the *Sonnah*, with the Mahometans, anſwers to the *Miſhnah*, *i. e.* the *oral* or *ſecondary* law with the Jews. And *Abulpharagius* in his hiſtory, has ſhewn, beyond all diſpute, how great a ſtreſs was *ab origine* laid on this article; for Omar, who was the ſecond in ſucceſſion from the prophet, having left the caliphate (on his deceaſe) to be conferred by the choice of ſix perſons, forming, on this occaſion, a council of ſtate. *Abu-obeid*, one of the ſix, offered the caliphate firſt to *Aly*, on theſe terms, that he ſhould expreſs his ſubmiſſion not only to the *book of God*; but alſo to the *Sonnah*, and alſo to the conſtitutions of the ſheics or elders. To the two firſt articles *Aly* aſſented; but inſiſting on his own *private judgment*, with reſpect to the laſt, he (tho' both couſin and ſon-in-law of the prophet) was ſet aſide, and *Othman*, complying with *all three*, was choſen in his ſtead. *Abulpharag. Hiſt. Dynaſt.* p. 182. *Lat. Verſ. Pocock*, p. 115. Admitting this fact for true, I would enquire upon what foundation the Turks appropriate to themſelves the honourable title of *Sonnites*, in contradiſtinction to the *Perſians*, when *Aly*, whoſe adherents and followers the Perſians are, made no ſcruple to give his aſſent to the *Sonnah?* And no wonder, if what *Reland* ſays be true, That on the *Coran* and *Sonnah reſts every right* [or law] both civil and religious, among the Mahometans *Reland. de Relig. Mahommed.* p. 54. See Shiites, Cabala, and Rites compared.

Sonori'fic [from *ſonus*, ſound, and *facio*, Lat. to make] producing ſound.

So'norous [*ſonorus*, Lat.] 1. Sounding, making a loud noiſe. 2. High-ſounding, magnificent of ſound.

So'norously, with high ſound, with magnificence of ſound.

So'norousness. 1. Soundingneſs, loudneſs. 2. Grandeur of ſound.

So'nship [sunaꝛhoꝺe, Sax.] the relation of a ſon.

Soon [sona, Sax.] 1. In a ſhort time. 2. Early. 3. Readily, willingly. I would as *ſoon* ſee a river winding thro' woods and meadows, as when it is toſſed up in ſo many whimſical figures at Verſailles. *Addiſon.*

Soop, or Soup [*ſoupe*, Fr. or of sup, of supan or sype, Sax.] a ſort of pottage with herbs, ſpice, &c.

Soot [sooꞇe, Sax. ſoot, Su. ſoet, Du. *ſuye*, Fr.] ſmoak condenſed, an earthy, volatile matter, ariſing with the ſmoak by the action of fire, or condenſed on the ſides of the chimney.

Soo'terkin, a kind of falſe birth, fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from ſitting over their ſtoves. *Swift*,

To Sooth [ȝesoðian, Sax.] 1. To flattter, to give ſoft, tender, or agreeable words. 2. To calm, to ſoften, to pleaſe. 3. To gratify, to pleaſe.

In Sooth, or *For* Sooth [of soð, Sax. true] indeed, verily, truly; commonly uſed by way of taunt.

Soo'thsayer, a diviner, a foreteller of future events.

Soo'thsaying [of soð, true, and sæȝan, Sax. to ſay] divining.

Soo'tiness [of ſooꞇiȝneſſe, Sax.] the being ſooty.

Soo'ty [ſooꞇicȝ, Sax.] 1. Smeared, &c. with condenſed ſmoak. 2. Black, dark, duſky.

Sop [*ſoppa*, It. *ſopa*, Sp. ſoppa, Su. ſoppe, Du. or of ſoppella, Sax.] 1. Bread ſoaked in broth, dripping, drink, or wine. 2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *ſop* given to Cerberus.

To Sop [ſoppen, Du. *ſopàr*, Sp.] to dip into or ſoak in any liquid.

Sope, or Soap [ſæpe, Sax. ſaepe, Dan. ſapa, Su. ȝeep, Du. ſeeb, O. and L. Ger. ſeiffe, H. Ger. *ſapo*, Lat.] a compoſition of oil, pot-aſhes, lime, &c. for waſhing and cleanſing linnen or woollen.

To Sope [ſæpan, Sax.] to daub with or lay on ſope.

Sope-*Wort*, an herb.

Soph, a young man who has been two years at the univerſity.

So'phi [*i. e.* pure and holy] the ſupreme monarch or emperor of Perſia.

So'phia *Chirurgorum* [with ſurgeons] the herb flix-weed, good for wounds and foul ulcers.

So'phism [*ſophiſma*, Lat. of σοφισμα, Gr.] a fallacious reaſoning; an argument falſe at bottom, and invented only to amuſe and embarraſs the perſon to whom it is uſed.

So'phist, or So'phister [*ſophiſta*, Lat. σοφιςης, Gr.] a perſon who frames ſophiſms, or uſes ſubtle arguments to deceive thoſe he would perſuade or convince. *Heſychius* explains the term, by απατεων, and διδασκαλος πανεργος, *i. e.* a deceiver, a crafty and *fraud-practiſing* teacher See Paralogism, and 2 Cor. iv. 2. compared.

Sophi'stical [σοφιςικ☉, Gr.] of or pertaining to a ſophiſm, deceitful, fallaciouſly ſubtle.

Sophi'sticalness [of *ſophiſticus*, Lat. *ſophiſtique*, Fr. of σοφιςικ☉, Gr.] captiouſneſs, deceitfulneſs, a ſophiſtical quality.

To Sophi'sticate [*ſophiſtiquer*, Fr.] to debaſe, or ſpoil liquors, by mingling ſomething of a baſer kind with them.

Sophistica'tion, an adulteration, debaſing or falſifying.

Sophi'sticator, one who ſophiſticates or adulterates.

So'phistry [*ars ſophiſtica*, Lat. *ſophiſtiquerie*, Fr. of σοφιςικη, ſcil. τεχνη, Gr.] an art of deceiving by fallacious and gloſſy arguments.

Sophroneste'res [of σωφρονιζω, Gr. I come to my right mind] the teeth of wiſdom or eye teeth, ſo called becauſe they don't come till years of diſcretion.

So'piness [of ſapicȝneſſe, Sax.] a being dawbed with ſope.

So'pitive [*ſopitivus*, Lat.] cauſing ſleep.

So'poral [*ſoporus*, Lat.] cauſing ſleep.

Soporal *Arteries* [in anatomy] the carotid arteries, ſo called, becauſe, if tied, they immediately incline the perſon to ſleep.

So'porative, cauſing ſleep.

Sopori'ferous [*ſoporifero*, It. and Sp. of *ſoporifer*, from *ſopor*, ſleep, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] cauſing ſleep.

Sopori'ferousness, a ſleep-cauſing quality.

So'porous [*ſoporus*, Lat.] ſleepy.

So'py [ſapiȝ, Sax.] ſmeared with ſope.

Sorbi'le [*ſorbilis*, Lat.] that may be, or is eaſy to be ſupped.

Sorb-*Apple* [*ſorbe*, Fr. *ſorba*, It.] the ſervice-berry.

Sorbi'tion, Lat. a ſupping or drinking.

So'rbus, Lat. [with botaniſts] the ſorb, ſervice-tree, or quicken-tree.

So'rbonist, a divine belonging to the college of Sorbonne in Paris.

Sorbo'nne [ſo named from the village of Sorbonne, near Paris] a corporation or ſociety of doctors of divinity in that univerſity, founded by *Ralph de Sorbonne*, confeſſor to Lewis IX. or ſaint Lewis.

Sorbs [*ſorba*, Lat.] the berries of the ſervice-tree.

So'rcerer [*ſorcier*, Fr.] one who uſes witchcraft, a wizard, a magician, an inchanter.

So'rceress [*ſorciere*, Fr.] a witch or hag, a female magician.

So'rcery [*ſorcellerie*, Fr.] witchcraft, enchantment, or divination, by the aſſiſtance of the devil.

Sord [from *ſward*] turf, graſſy ground.

So'rdes, Lat. foulneſs, dregs.

So'rdet, or Sordi'ne [*ſourdine*, Fr. *ſordina*, It.] a ſmall pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it ſound lower or ſhriller.

So'rdid [*ſordide*, Fr. *ſordido*, It. of *ſordidus*, Lat.] 1. Foul, filthy. 2. Niggardly, covetous. 3. Pitiful, paultry. 4. Mean, vile, baſe.

So'rdidly, baſely, pitifully.

So'rdidness [of *ſordes*, Lat.] filthineſs, baſeneſs, &c.

Sore, *ſubſt.* [ſaꞃe, Sax. ſâar, Su. ſoare, Dan. ſeer and ȝweer, Du.] 1. An ulcer or wound that is raw and painful. 2. [From *ſaur*, Fr.] a buck in the fourth year.

Sore, *adj.* [ſpæꞃ, Sax.] 1. Tender to the touch. 2. Tender in mind, eaſily vexed. 3. Violent with pain.

Sore, *adv.* with painful or dangerous vehemence, with afflictive violence. Diſtruſt ſhoot *ſore* their minds. *Milton.*

Sore-*Age* [in falconry] the firſt year of an hawk.

Sore-*Hawk* [with falconers] an hawk is ſo called from the firſt taking her from her eyrie, till ſhe has mew'd or caſt her feathers.

So'rel, a buck of the third year.

Sorel [ſuꞃe, Sax. ſour] a ſal'et-herb.

So'rely, greatly, vehemently, grievouſly.

So'reness [ſæꞃneſſe, Sax.] greatneſs, vehemence; alſo painfulneſs.

So'ring [with hunters] the footing of a hare when ſhe is in the open field.

Sori'tes [σωριτης, of σωρ☉, Gr. a heap] an argument or imperfect ſyllogiſm, which conſiſts of divers propoſitions heaped up together, in which the predicate of the former is ſtill made the ſubject of the latter, till in concluſion the laſt predicate is attributed to the firſt ſubject; as that of Themiſtocles, that his little ſon commanded the whole world. Thus, my ſon commands his mother; his mother me; I the Athenians; the Athenians the Greeks; Greece, Europe; and Europe the whole world.

Soro'ricide [*ſororicida*, of *ſoror*, a ſiſter, and *cædo*, Lat. to kill] the killing of a ſiſter, or one who kills his ſiſter.

So'rrage, the blades of green corn, as wheat, barley, rye, &c.

So'rrance [with farriers] any diſeaſe or ſore that happens to horſes; as a fracture, ulcer, wound, &c.

So'rrel. See Sorel.

Sorrel [*ſauritto*, It. *ſaure*, Fr.] a dark reddiſh colour in horſes.

So'rrow [ſaꞃa, or ſaaꞃiȝnyſſe, Sax. ſorg, Su. ſorge, Ger. ſignifies care] an uneaſineſs of mind upon the conſideration of ſome good loſt; or the ſenſe or apprehenſion of an evil preſent or in expectation.

To So'rrow [ſaꞃiȝan, Sax. ſöria, Su. ſorge, Dan. ſorgen, Ger. ſignifies to care or take care of] to be uneaſy in mind, or to grieve on account of the ſenſe of ſome good loſt, or ſome evil either preſent, or to be expected.

So'rrowful [ſaꞃiȝful, Sax.] full of grief or affliction.

So'rrowfully, ſadly, miſerably, with ſorrow.

So'rrowfulness [ſaꞃiȝfulnyſſe, Sax.] fulneſs of ſorrow, grief of heart.

So'rry [ſaꞃiȝ, Sax.] 1. Grieved, troubled, concerned. 2. Of little value, paltry, or pitiful.

So'rryness [of ſaꞃiȝneſſe, Sax.] paltrineſs, meanneſs, lowneſs of value.

Sort [*ſorte*, Fr. and It. *ſors*, Lat.] 1. Kind, ſpecies. 2. Manner, form of being or acting. 3. Degree of any quality. 4. A claſs or order of perſons. 5. A company, a knot of people. They can ſee a *ſort* of traitors here. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Rank, condition above the vulgar. 7. [*ſortes*, Lat.] a lot: out of uſe. 8. A pair, a ſet. The firſt *ſort* by their own ſuggeſtion fell. *Milton.*

To Sort, *verb act.* [*aſſortir*, Fr. *aſſortire*, It. *ſortiri*, Lat.] 1. To diſpoſe things into their proper claſſes. 2. To reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion. 3. To cull, to chuſe, to ſelect.

To Sort, *verb neut.* 1. To be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies. 2. To conſort, to join. They *ſort* with any company. *Bacon.* 3. To ſuit, to fit. They are happy whoſe natures *ſort* with their vocations. *Bacon.* 4. [From *ſortir*, Fr. to iſſue] to fall out, to happen. I am glad it did ſo *ſort*. *Shakeſpeare.*

So'rtance [from *ſort*] ſuitableneſs, agreement. *Shakeſpeare.*

So'rtilege [*ſortilegium*, Lat.] a ſoothſaying or divination by lots; alſo an electing by caſting of lots.

So'rting-*Kerſeys*, a ſort of clothes.

So'rtes *Lots*, a method of deciding dubious caſes, where there appears no ground for a preference, by the referring the things to the conduct of chance, as in drawing of tickets or lots, caſting of dice, &c.

So'rtment [*aſſortiment*, Fr.] a ſet of ſeveral things of the ſame ſort.

So'ry, a kind of mineral, a ſort of vitriol made of chalcitis or cadmia.

To Soss, to ſit lazily in a chair. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sot [ſoꞇꞇ, Sax. *ſot*, Fr. in the firſt ſenſe, which ſome derive of ασωτ☉, Gr.] 1. A perſon who is void of, or of dull wit and ſenſe; a blockiſh ſtupid perſon. 2. A drunkard, one ſtupified by drinking.

To Sot, to ſtupify, to beſot. The *ſotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

So'ttish [ſoꞇꞇiȝ, Sax.] dull, ſtupid, drunken, &c.

So'ttishly, dully, ſtupidly, &c.

So'ttishness [ſoꞇꞇiȝnyſſe, Sax.] ſtupidity, dulneſs, inſenſibility.

Sote'ria [σωτηρια, Gr. *q. d.* relating to preſervation: with the Romans] ſacrifices for health; games and ſolemnities obſerved by the people for the *health* and *preſervation* of the emperor.

Sotha'le, an entertainment anciently made by the bailiffs to thoſe of their hundred, for gain.

Souce [ſouce, Du. ſalt, *ſalſum*, Lat.] a ſort of pickle for hog's fleſh, &c.

To Souce, to put into pickle.

So'vereign, *adj.* [*ſouverain*, Fr. *ſourano*, It.] 1. Abſolute, ſupreme. 2. Excellent in its kind, efficacious; as, a *ſovereign* remedy.

So'vereign, *ſubſt.* a monarch, an emperor, king, or prince, who has ſovereign command.

Sovereign, a piece of gold coin, current at 22 *s.* and 6 *d.* which in the 4th year of King Edward VI. was coined at 24 *s.* a piece, and in the 6th year of Edward VI. at 30*s.* and in the firſt year of King Henry VIII. when by indenture of the mint, a pound weight of gold of the old ſtandard, was to be coined at 24 ſovereigns.

SO'VEREIGNLY, abſolutely, ſupremely, excellently.

SO'VEREIGNNESS, or SO'VEREIGNTY [*ſouveraineté*, Fr. *ſouranità*, It.] the ſtate or quality of a ſovereign prince.

SOUGH [from *ſous*, Fr.] a ſubterraneous drain. *Ray.*

SOUGHT [of ſæcan, Sax. to ſeek] the preterite of *ſeek.* See TO SEEK.

SOUL [ſapul, Sax. ſiel, Su. ſiæl, Dan. ziele, Du. ſeele, Ger.] 1. The immaterial ſpirit of man. [But ſee DIMERITÆ and SECONDARY *Senſe* compared.] 2. Vital principle. Thou ſun, of this great world both eye and *ſoul. Milton.* 3. Spirit, eſſence, principal part. Charity the *ſoul* of all the reſt. *Milton.* 4. Interior power. There is ſome *ſoul* of goodneſs in things evil. *Taylor.* 5. A familiar appellation expreſſing the qualities of the mind. Unenlarged *ſouls* are diſguſted with the wonders of the microſcope. *Watts.* 6. Human being. About a thouſands *ſouls. Addiſon.* 7. Active power. And heav'n would fly before the driving *ſoul. Dryden.* 8. Spirit, fire, grandeur of mind. 9. Intelligent being in general. Every *ſoul* in heav'n ſhall bend the knee. *Milton.*

SOU'L-FOOT, money anciently paid to a prieſt at the opening of a grave.

SOU'LLESS [ſapul-leas, Sax.] 1. Dead, without life. 2. Dull, without vigour, ſtupid. See LOVELESS.

SOU'L-SCEAT [ſapul-ſceat, Sax.] a legacy anciently bequeathed by our Saxon anceſtors to the pariſh prieſt at their death, inſtead of any tithes that might be forgotten.

SOULMASS-*Cakes*, cakes anciently given to the poor on All-Saints-Day.

SOUND, *adj.* [ſund, Sax. Su. and Dan. geſonde, Du. geſund, Ger. *ſanus*, Lat.] 1. Intire, whole. 2. Solid. 3. Diſcreet. 4. Right, true, 5. Healthy, not morbid. 6. Faſt, hearty: applied to ſleep.

SOUND. *ſubſt.* [*ſon*, Fr. *ſuono*, It. *ſonus*, Lat.] 1. A tremulous and waving motion of the air, which, being whirled into certain circles, is moſt ſwiftly waved this way and that way. 2. [In muſic] the quality and diſtinctions of the ſeveral agitations of the air, which may make muſic conſidered as to their diſpoſition, meaſure, *&c.*

The SOUND, the ſtreights of the Baltic ſea, between Denmark and Sweden; ſo called by way of eminency, as being the largeſt and moſt remarkable of any others.

SOUND [in geography] a ſtreight or inlet of the ſea, between two capes or head lands, where there is no paſſage through.

SOUND [with ſurgeons] a kind of probe, to feel what is out of the reach of the fingers.

TO SOUND, *verb act.* [*ſonder*, Fr.] 1. To try the depth of the waters of the ſea, river, or any deep water. 2. To pump or ſift a perſon.

TO SOUND, *verb neut.* [*ſonare*, It. and Lat. *ſonner*, Fr.] 1. To yield a ſound or noiſe. 2. To exhibit by likeneſs of ſound.

TO SOUND *a Ship's Pump*, is to put down a ſmall line with a bullet or ſome weighty thing at the end, to try what depth of water there is in the pump.

SOU'NDBOARD [of *ſound* and *board*] a board which propagates the ſound in organs.

SOU'NDER [with hunters] a herd or company of ſwine.

SOU'NDING, ſonorous.

SOU'NDING-*Line*, a line about 20 fathoms long, for ſounding or trying the depth of the ſea.

SOUNDING [in navigation] the trying of the depth of the water, and the quality of it, by a line and plummet, or other artifice.

SOU'NDLY. 1. Firmly, heartily. 2. Truly, rightly. 3. Faſt, cloſely. He ſleeps *ſoundly. Locke.*

SOU'NDNESS [ſondneſſe, Sax.] 1. Intireneſs, wholeneſs. 2. Diſcreetneſs, ſolidity of judgment. 3. Health, heartineſs.

SOUP [ſuppe, Ger. ſype, Sax. *ſupa*, Sp.] ſtrong broth.

SOUR [ſur, C. Brit. ſur, Sax. ſuur, Dan. ſuyr, Du. ſuur, L. Ger. ſaur, H. Ger.] 1. Sharp or acid in taſte. 2. Crabbed in looks or temper. 3. Afflictive, painful. 4. Expreſſing diſcontent.

SOUR, *ſubſt.* acid ſubſtance.

SOU'RLY, crabbedly.

TO SOUR, *verb neut.* [ſuriʒan, Sax. ſuure, Dan. ſuyren, Du. ſuuren, L. Ger. ſauren, H. Ger.] 1. To grow ſour, acid or ſharp in taſte. 2. To grow peeviſh or crabbed.

TO SOUR, *verb act.* 1. To make acid. 2. To make harſh. Tufts of graſs *ſour* land. *Mortimer.* 3. To make uneaſy, to make leſs pleaſing. To *ſour* your happineſs. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To make diſcontented. Three crabbed mouths had *ſour'd* themſelves to death. *Shakeſpeare.*

SOURCE. 1. The ſpring head of a river; the place from whence it takes its riſe and flows. 2. The original, cauſe, *&c.* of a thing.

SOU'RISH, ſomewhat ſour.

SOU'RLY [of ſcure, Brit. ſurelig, Sax.] crabbedly in taſte or looks.

SOU'RNESS [ſurneſſ, Sax.] 1. Crabbedneſs in taſte. 2. Aſperity, harſhneſs of fortune.

SOUS, a French penny. See SOL.

TO SOUSE, *verb act.* 1. To marinate, to keep in a ſort of pickle. 2. To plunge in water.

TO SOUSE, *verb neut.* to fall as a bird on its prey.

SOUSTE'NU [in heraldry] is as it were ſupported by a ſmall part of the eſcutcheon, beneath it, of a different colour or metal from the chief, and reaching as the chief does from ſide to ſide, being as it were a ſmall part of the chief of another colour, and ſupporting the chief.

SOU'TERNAIN, Fr. a grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH, *ſubſt.* [ſuð, Sax. zuyd, Du. ſud, Ger.] that part oppoſite to the north.

SOUTH, *adj.* ſouthern, meridional.

SOUTHA'MPTON, a large borough, a ſea-port town of Hampſhire, ſituated between the Arle or Itching, and the Teſe or Anton, 78 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

SOU'THWARK, a large borough town of Surry, parted from London by the Thames. It ſends two members to parliament.

SOUTH-*Wind* [ſuðwind, Sax.] that wind which blows from the ſouth.

SOUTH-EAST, the middle point between the ſouth and the eaſt.

SOU'THERLINESS [ſuðerneſſe, Sax.] the being on or toward the ſouth.

SOU'THERLY, or SOU'THERN [ſutherne, Sax.] 1. Towards the ſouth. 2. Of or pertaining to the ſouth.

SO'UTHERNWOOD, a plant.

SOU'THING, going towards the ſouth.

SOU'THMOST [of *ſouth* and *moſt*] fartheſt towards the ſouth.

SOU'THWARD, towards the ſouth.

SOU'THWEST, the middle point between the ſouth and weſt.

SOW [ſugu, Sax. ſoo, Su. ſoch, Du. ſog, L. Ger. ſau, H. Ger. *ſus*, Lat. συς, Gr.] 1. A female ſwine. 2. An inſect. 3. A great tub with two ears. 4. [With miners] a great lump of melted lead or iron.

TO SOW, *verb act.* part. paſſ. *ſown* [ſawen, Sax. ſaa, Su. ſaae, Dan. zaegen, Du. ſaen, Ger.] to ſcatter ſeed.

TO SOW, *verb neut.* 1. To propagate by ſeed. 2. To ſpread, to propagate. He *ſoweth* diſcord. *Proverbs.* 3. To beſprinkle. He *ſowed* with ſtars the heav'n. *Milton.*

TO SOW, or TO SEW [*ſuere*, Lat.] to work or join things or pieces of cloth together for garments, with a needle, thread, ſilk, *&c.*

SO'WBREAD, an herb which ſwine deſire to eat.

SO'WBACK'D *Horſes*, are ſuch as have ſtrait ribs, but good backs.

SO'WER [from *ſow*] 1. He that ſcatters the ſeed. 2. A ſcatterer. A *ſower* of words. *Hakewill.*

SO'WINS, flummery, ſomewhat ſoured.

SO'W-THISTLE, an herb.

SO'WLEGROVE [in Wales] a name given to the month of February.

SOWN, *part. paſſ.* of *ſow.* See TO SOW.

SOWNE [of *ſouvenu*, Fr. *i. e.* remembered] leviable, or that may be collected; as they ſay in the Exchequer, ſuch eſtreats as the ſheriff by his induſtry cannot get, are eſtreats that *ſowne not.*

SPAAD, a kind of mineral.

SPACE [*eſpace*, Fr. *ſpazio*, It. *eſpácio*, Sp. of *ſpatium*, Lat.] diſtance, either of time or place; the modes of which are, capacity, extenſion, or duration.

SPACE [in phyſics] is diſtance conſidered every way, whether there be in it any ſolid matter, or not, and is either.

Abſolute SPACE, is that conſidered in its own nature, without regard to any thing external; which always remains the ſame, and is infinite and immoveable. See CO-IMMENSE.

Relative SPACE, is that moveable dimenſion or meaſure of abſolute ſpace, which our ſenſes define by the poſitions of the body within it.

SPACE [in geometry] is the area of any figure, or that which fills the intervals or diſtances between the lines that terminate it.

SPACE [in mechanics] is the line which a moveable body conſidered as a point, is conceived to deſcribe by its motion.

SPA'CIOUS [*ſpatieux*, Fr. *ſpazioſo*, It. *eſpacioſo*, Sp. of *ſpatioſus*, Lat.] that is of a large extent, or takes up a great deal of ground; broad, extenſive.

SPA'CIOUSLY, vaſtly, widely.

SPA'CIOUSNESS [of *ſpatioſus*, Lat. *ſpatieux*, Fr.] largeneſs in extent, breadth, wideneſs, *&c.*

SPADE [ſpæda, Sax. ſpade, Su. Du. and Ger. *ſpatha*, Lat. of σπαθη, Gr.] 1. A ſhovel for digging the ground. 2. A ſuit of cards. 3. [*Spado*, Lat.] one who is gelded, either man or beaſt. 4. [Skinner derives it of *eſpave*, Fr.] a deer of three years of age.

SPA'DIERS [in the mines in Cornwall] labourers who dig.

SPADI'LLE, Fr. the ace of ſpades at ombre.

SPAGI'RIC, or SPAGI'RICAL [*ſpagiricus*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to chemiſts or chemiſtry.

SPA'GIRIC *Art* [*ſpagirica ars*] the art of chemiſtry, which teaches how to ſeparate and extract the pure parts and ſubſtances of mixed bodies.

SPAGI'RIST [*ſpagirus*, Lat.] one who profeſſes or practiſes chemiſtry, a chemiſt.

SPA'HI, a Turkiſh horſeman completely armed. But the *ſpahies* muſt not be confounded with our cavalry; as being all, if I am not miſtaken, of the gentry kind. See JANISARIES.

SPAKE, the preterite of *ſpeak.* See TO SPEAK.

SPALLS [of ſpalten, Ger. to cleave] chips of wood.

SPALT, or SPELT a white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to promote the fuſion of metals.

SPAN]ſpan, Sax. *ſpanna*, It. *eſpan*, Fr.] 1. A meaſure containing nine inches, or three handfulls. 2. Any ſhort duration.

TO SPAN [ſpannan, Sax.] 1. To meaſure with the hand. 2. To meaſure. My life is *ſpanned. Shakeſpeare.*

SPAN, the preterite of *ſpin.* See TO SPIN.

SPAN-*New*, very new, that has never been uſed or worn before.

TO SPA'NGLE [ſpang, L. Ger. a buckle] to ſet off or adorn with ſmall round pieces of ſilver or gold.

SPA'NGLE [prob. of ſpang. Teut.] 1. A ſmall, round, thin piece of gold or ſilver. 2. Any thing ſparkling or ſhining.

SPA'NIEL [*canis hiſpanicus*, Lat. *eſpagneul*, Fr.] 1. A ſort of hunting dog. 2. A dependant, a ſneaking fellow.

SPA'NISH, of, or pertaining to the country of Spain.

SPANISH *Flies.* See CANTHARIDES.

SPANISH *Money*, fair words and complements.

SPANISH *Toothpick*, an herb.

SPANISH *Wool*, red wool coloured in Spain, to paint the face.

TO SPANK [of ſpan. Sax.] to ſlap with the open hand.

SPA'NKING [*q.* of ſpannan, Sax.] 1. Large, broad, ſtrong, *&c.* 2. Fine, ſpruce, jolly.

SPA'NNER, the lock of a carbine or fuſee.

SPAR [ſparre, Su. *ſbarra*, It. ſparr, Teut.] 1. A bar of wood. 2. Debaſed cryſtal.

TO SPAR [ſparran, Sax. *ſbarrare*, It.] 1. To ſhut as a door. 2. To fight with meluſive ſtrokes.

SPA'RABLES [prob. of ſparran, Sax. to faſten; though Dr. Th. H. ſuppoſes of ſparrow's bills] ſmall nails for ſhoes.

SPA'RADRAP [in pharmacy] an ancient name for a ſear-cloth, or a cloth ſmeared on each ſide with a kind of ointment.

TO SPARE, *verb act.* [ſparian, Sax. ſpara, Su. ſpare, Dan. ſparen, Du. and Ger. *epargner*, *riſparmiare*, It. *parcere*, Lat.] 1. To uſe frugally, not to conſume. 2. To do without. Nor can we *ſpare* you long. *Dryden.* 3. To uſe tenderly, to treat with pity. *Spare* me one hour. *Irene.* 4. To grant, to allow, to indulge.

TO SPARE, *verb neut.* 1. To live frugally. 2. To be ſcrupulous. To pluck and eat my fill I *ſpar'd* not. *Milton.* 3. To uſe mercy, to forgive. He was *ſparing* and compaſſionate towards his ſubjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE, *adj.* 1. Scanty, not abundant, parcimonious; as, a *ſpare* diet. 2. Superfluous, unwanted. They have more *ſpare* time. *Addiſon.* 3. Lean, wanting fleſh. His viſage drawn he felt too ſharp and *ſpare.* *Milton.*

SPARE, *ſubſt.* parcimony, frugal uſe.

SPARE *Deck*, the lower deck in great ſhips; uſually called the orlop.

SPA'RER [from *ſpare*] one who avoids expence.

SPA'RE-RIB [of *ſpare* and *rib*] part of the ribs cut off.

SPA'RENESS, thinneſs, leanneſs.

SPARGA'NION, Lat. [σπαργανιον, Gr.] ſedge, or ſword-graſs.

SPA'RGANO'SIS [σπαϱγανωσις, of σπαϱγαω, Gr. to ſwell with milk] an immoderate extenſion of the breaſt, cauſed by too great abundance of milk.

SPARGEFA'CTION, Lat. a ſprinkling.

SPA'R-HAWK [ſpaꞃ-haꝼoc, Sax.] a kind of ſhort-winged hawk.

SPA'RING. 1. Saving, being a good œconomiſt. 2. Scanty, not plentiful.

SPA'RINGLY. 1. Savingly, in a huſbandly manner. 2. Not abundantly. 3. With abſtinence. 4. Not frequently.

SPA'RINGNESS [*epargne*, Fr. prob. of ſpæꞃian, Sax. to ſpare] parcimony.

SPA'RING, or SPA'RRING [with cockers] the fighting of a cock with another to breathe him.

SPARK [ſpæꞃc, Sax.] 1. A ſmall atom of fire. 2. A ſprightly youth. 3. Any thing ſhining. 4. Any thing vivid or active. If any *ſpark* of life be yet remaining. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPA'RKFUL [of *ſpark* and *full*] lively, briſk, airy.

SPA'RKISH [ſpæꞃcıᵹ, Sax.] 1. Gallant, gay, &c. 2. Showy, well dreſſed.

To SPA'RKLE [prob. of ſpæꞃc, Sax.] 1. To caſt forth ſparks of fire. 2. To knit in a glaſs and ſend up ſmall bubbles, &c. 3. To glance with the brilliant part of the eye. 4. To ſhine, to glitter.

SPA'RKLE [from *ſpark*] 1. A ſpark, a ſmall particle of fire. 2. Any luminous particle.

SPA'RROW [ſpaꞃꞃa, Sax. ſpurre, Dan. ſperling, Ger. *paſſereau*, Fr. *paſſero*, It. *pardal*, Sp. *paſſer*, Lat.] a bird.

SPA'RROW GRASS. See ASPARAGUS.

SPA'RROW-HAWK [ſpeaꞃ-haꝼoc, Sax.] a kind of hawk.

SPA'RRY [from *ſpar*] conſiſting of ſpar.

SPARS, the ſpokes of a ſpinning wheel.

SPASM [σπασμα, Gr.] convulſion, violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

SPASMA'TIC, or SPASMO'TIC [*ſpaſmaticus*, Lat.] afflicted with the cramp.

SPASMO'DICA [of σπασμος, and οδυνη, *i. e.* grief or pain] ſpaſmodic medicines againſt the cramp and convulſions.

SPASMOLO'GIA [σπασμος, and λογος, Gr. a word] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of cramps and convulſions.

SPA'SMUS [σπασμος, Gr.] the cramp, a diſeaſe, the ſhrinking up of the ſinews. See SCURVY, and read there, "*without a fever.*"

SPAT. 1. The ſpawn of oiſters. 2. A ſort of mineral ſtone.

SPAT, the preterite of *ſpit*. See To SPIT.

SPA'THA [σπαθη, Gr.] an apothecary's inſtrument for taking up ſalves, &c.

SPA'THULA, or SPA'TULA [*eſpatule*, Fr. *ſpatola*, It. *eſpatula*, Sp.] a ſpattle or ſlice, an inſtrument for ſpreading ſalves, plaiſters, &c. alſo uſed by confectioners, &c. for other uſes.

To SPA'TIATE [*ſpatior*, Lat.] to rove, to range, to ramble at large.

SPA'TIOUS. See SPACIOUS.

SPA'TLING *Poppy*, a flower.

To SPA'TTER [ſpætlian, Sax.] to daſh or ſprinkle upon with ſome liquid.

SPA'TTERDASHES, a ſort of light boots without ſoles.

SPA'TULA. See SPATHULA.

SPATULA *fœtida* [with botaniſts] a plant, a ſort of orrach.

SPA'VIN [*eparvin*, Fr. *ſpavenio*, It.] 1. A diſeaſe in the feet of horſes which cauſes them to ſwell. 2. A ſtiffneſs in the ham that makes them halt.

SPAW, a ſpring of water, which by paſſing through a mineral receives a tincture.

To SPAWL [ſpeyen, Ger. to ſpit, to vomit] to ſpit about.

SPAWL [ſpatl, Sax.] ſpittle, moiſture ejected from the mouth.

SPAWN [of ſpana, Sax. a dug or pap, or prob. of ſponne, Du. juice] 1. The milt or ſemen of fiſh. 2. Any product or offſpring, in contempt.

To SPAWN [from the noun] 1. To produce, as fiſhes do. 2. To iſſue, to proceed; in contempt.

SPA'WNER [from *ſpawn*] the female fiſh.

To SPAY [*ſpado*, Lat.] to caſtrate female animals.

To SPEAK, *verb neut.* preterite *ſpake*, or *ſpoke*, part. paſſ. *ſpoken* [ſpæcan, Sax. ſpreken, Du. ſprecken. Ger.] 1. To utter words, to talk, to diſcourſe. 2. To give ſound. Make all the trumpets *ſpeak*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SPEAK, *verb act.* 1. To utter with the mouth, to pronounce. 2. To proclaim, to celebrate. To *ſpeak* your deeds. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To exhibit. Let heav'ns wide circuit *ſpeak*. *Milton.*

SPEA'KER. 1. One that ſpeaks. 2. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions. 3. [of the Houſe of Commons] a member of that houſe, elected by the majority of votes, to act as chairman or preſident in putting queſtions, reading briefs or bills, keeping order, reprimanding the refractory, and adjourning the houſe. 4. [Of the Houſe of Lords] is commonly the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great ſeal of England.

SPEA'KING *Trumpet*, a ſtentorophonic inſtrument, a trumpet for propagating the voice to a great diſtance.

SPEAR [ſpeaꞃ, Sax.] a pike, &c. pointed with iron.

To SPEAR, *verb act.* [from the noun] to kill or pierce with a ſpeare.

To SPEAR, *verb neut.* to ſhoot or ſprout; commonly written *ſpire*.

SPEA'R-GRASS [of *ſpear* and *graſs*] long ſtiff graſs.

SPEA'R-MAN [of *ſpear* and *man*] one who uſes a ſpear in battle.

SPEA'R-MINT, a plant, a ſpecies of mint.

SPE'CIAL, Fr. [*ſpeciale*, It. *eſpeciàl* Sp. of *ſpecialis*, Lat.] 1. Something that has a particular deſignation. 2. Extraordinary, uncommon.

SPECIA'LITY, or SPE'CIALTY [in law] a bond, bill, or ſuch like deed, under hand and ſeal.

SPE'CIALLY [from *ſpecial*] 1. Particular, above others. 2. Not in a common way, peculiarly.

SPE'CIALNESS [*ſpecialitas*, Lat.] ſpecialty.

SPE'CIES [*eſpece*, Fr.] a kind or ſort of ſome more general term; as a ſpaniel is a *ſpecies* of the general term *dog*.

SPECIES [among logicians] is a common idea, under one more common and more general; as, the parallelogram and the trapezia, are *ſpecies* of the quadrilater; and body and mind are *ſpecies* of ſubſtance. It is contradiſtinguiſhed not only to *genus*, but alſo to *individuals*. Thus man in *general* is a *ſpecies* of the *genus* [ANIMAL;] and every ſingle man is an *individual*, belonging to the *ſpecies* [man.] When therefore *Clemens Alexandrin.* ſaid, "That to God belongs neither *genus*, nor difference; neither *ſpecies*, nor *individual*, *Stromat. Ed. Pariſ.* p. 587; and when he obſerves ſtill farther, p. 702, "That [in the ſcale of *derived* beings, for of them is he ſpeaking] the moſt perfect nature of the *Son*, and which comes the *neareſt* to the ONLY SUPREME [η τω μονω παντοκϱατοϱι πϱοσεχεστατη] that this (I ſay) is the *greateſt eminence* [meaning ſtill in the ſcale of *derived* beings] and to which all things are ſubjected according to the FATHER'S WILL;" Does he not by theſe aſſertions (as indeed by * *many other ſtrokes* in his writings) ſufficiently diſown all connexion with that ſcheme of theology which we have deſcribed under the words DIFFERENCE [with logicians] and CIRCUMINCESSION? Yes — In the judgment of theſe ancient writers, would we produce two or more ſpirits of the *ſame ſpecies* with God, we muſt find out (were it poſſible) two or more SELF-EXISTENTS like him. [See ESSENCE, ISOCHRONAL, *Firſt* CAUSE, and MEDIATE *Agency*, compared.]

* Above all, ſee *Stromat.* p. 700 and 595, where he ſtyles the Son "*that Wiſdom*, which was FIRST CREATED by GOD [πϱωτοκτιστος τω θεω] compared with that account which the learned *Photius* gives us of this *antenicene* author, in his *Bibliothec.* p. 145. See alſo the word GENESIS, and read there, *Stromat. Ed. Pariſ.* p. 700.

SPECIES [in metaphyſics] an idea which relates to ſome other more general one, or is compriſed under a more univerſal diviſion of a genus.

SPECIES [with rhetoricians] is a particular contained under a more univerſal one.

SPECIES [in optics] the image painted on the retina of the eye, by the rays of light reflected from the ſeveral points of the ſurface of objects, received in at the pupilla, and collected in their paſſage through the chryſtalline, &c.

Impreſſed SPECIES, are ſuch as come from within, or are ſent from the object to the organ.

Expreſſed SPECIES, are thoſe on the contrary from without, or that are ſent from the organ to the object.

SPECIES [in commerce] are the ſeveral pieces of gold, ſilver, copper, &c. which, having paſſed their full preparation and coinage, are current in public.

Decried SPECIES, are ſuch as the prince has forbidden to be received in payment.

Light SPECIES, are ſuch as fall ſhort of the weight preſcribed by law.

Falſe SPECIES, are thoſe of a different metal from what they ſhould be.

SPECIES [in algebra] are the ſymbols or characters whereby the quantities are expreſſed.

SPECIES [in theology] are appearances of the bread and wine in the ſacrament after conſecration. The ſpecies of the bread are its whiteneſs, quantity, figure, &c. of wine it is the flavour, quickneſs, ſpecific gravity, &c. See EUCHARIST and MYSTERY.

SPECIES [in pharmacy] ſimple ingredients, as drugs, herbs, &c. of which compound medicines are made.

Viſible SPECIES [with philoſophers] are thoſe admirably fine ſuperficial images of bodies, that the light produces and delineates in their proportion and colours in the bottom of the eye.

SPECI'FIC, or SPECI'FICAL, *adj.* [*ſpecifique*, Fr. *ſpecifico*, It. of *ſpecificus*, Lat.] 1. Special, particular, that belongs to the character of a thing, and diſtinguiſheth it from another of a different ſpecies or kind. 2. [In philoſophy] is that which is proper or peculiar to any thing; that characteriſes and diſtinguiſhes it from every other thing. 3. [in phyſic] a remedy whoſe virtue and effect is peculiarly adapted to ſome certain diſeaſe; as the Jeſuit's bark, to cure intermitting fevers; or mercury, in the French diſeaſe.

SPECI'FIC *Gravity* [in hydroſtatics] is that gravity peculiar to each ſpecies or kind of natural body, and whereby it is diſtinguiſhed from all other kinds.

SPECI'FICALLY, ſpecially, particularly, in a ſpecific manner.

SPE'CIFICALNESS, or SPECI'FICNESS [of *ſpecifique*, Fr. of *ſpecificus*, Lat.] a ſpecific quality.

To SPECI'FICATE [from *ſpecies*, and *facio*, Lat. to make] to mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particulars. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA'TION, Fr. [*ſpecificazione*, It.] an expreſſing, declaring, particularizing. See RIGHTEOUSNESS, and add there; There is alſo another uſe of this word, peculiar to the ſacred writings, *viz.* as it is expreſſive of divine acceptance or acquitment, and contradiſtinction to condemnation; as, "*the gift of righteouſneſs.* *Paul.*

SPECI'FICS, *ſubſt.* [with phyſicians] are of three kinds. 1. Such as are eminently and peculiarly friendly to this or that part of the body; as to the heart, the brain, the ſtomach, &c. 2. Such as are ſuppoſed to extract, expel, or evacuate ſome determinate humour, by a kind of ſpecific power, with which they are endowed; as jalap purges watery humours; rhubarb, bile, &c. 3. Such as have a virtue or efficacy to cure this or that particular diſeaſe, by ſome hidden property, as the Jeſuit's bark.

To SPE'CIFY [*ſpecifier*, Fr. *ſpecificare*, It. *eſpecificàr*, Sp. of *ſpecificare*, Lat.] to particularize, to mention in expreſs terms, to expreſs in particular.

SPECI'LLUM, Lat. a little looking glaſs; alſo a ſurgeon's inſtrument, uſually called a probe.

SPE'CIMEN. 1. An example, modern, or pattern. 2. An eſſay, proof, or trial.

SPE'CIOUS [*ſpecieux*, Fr. *ſpezioſo*, It. of *ſpecioſus*, Lat.] fair in appearance, ſeemingly juſt and allowable, plauſible.

SPECIOUS *Algebra*, the modern algebra practiſed by ſpecies or letters of the alphabet.

SPE'CIALLY [from *ſpecious*] with fair appearance.

SPE'CIOUSNESS, or SPE'CIOSITY [*ſpecioſitas*, Lat.] fairneſs of ſhew and appearance.

SPECK [ꞅpecce, Sax.] a ſpot or round mark on any thing.

To SPECK [from the noun] to ſpot, to mark with dots.

To SPE'CKLE [from *ſpeck*] to mark with ſpecks or dots.

SPE'CKLEDNESS [of ꞅpecce, Sax.] ſpottedneſs.

SPE'CTABLE [*ſpettabile*, It. *ſpectabilis*, Lat.] to be looked on.

SPE'CTACLE, Fr. [*ſpettacolo*, It. *eſpetaculo*, Sp. of *ſpectaculum*, Lat.] 1. A public ſhow or ſight. 2. Any thing perceived by the ſight. 3. [In the plural] glaſſes to help the ſight.

SPECTA'TION [*ſpectatio*, Lat.] regard, reſpect. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR [*ſpectateur*, Fr. of Lat.] a beholder, a looker on.

SPECTA'TORSHIP [from *ſpectator*] act of beholding.

SPECTA'TRESS [*ſpectatrix*, Lat. *ſpectatrice*, Fr.] a female ſpectator.

SPE'CTRE, Fr. [of *ſpectrum*, Lat.] a frightful apparition, a ghoſt, a ſpirit, a viſion.

SPECTRUM, Lat. an image, a viſible form. *Newton.*

SPE'CULABLE [*ſpeculabilis*, Lat.] which may be diſcerned.

SPE'CULAR, *adj.* [*ſpecularis*, Lat.] having the qualities of a mirrour.

SPECULA'RIA, *ſubſt.* 1. The art of preparing and making ſpecula or mirrours. 2. [In the plural] the laws of mirrours, their phænomenas cauſes, *&c.*

SPECULA'RIS *Lapis*, Lat. a kind of ſtone clear as glaſs, uſed in divers countries, where it is found, for window lights.

To SPE'CULATE [*ſpeculer*, Fr. of *ſpeculare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To contemplate, obſerve, or view. 2. To conſider ſeriouſly, to meditate upon.

SPECULA'TION, Fr. [*ſpeculazione*, It. *eſpeculaciòn*, Sp. of *ſpèculatio*, Lat.] 1. View, examination by the eye. 2. Mental view, contemplation. 3. A train of thoughts formed by ſpeculation. 4. The theory or ſtudy of an art or ſcience, without regard had to the practice of it.

SPE'CULATIVE [*ſpeculativus*, Lat.] 1. Of, or pertaining to ſpeculation; ſtudious in the obſervation of things divine or natural. 2. Not practical.

SPE'CULATIVENESS [of *ſpeculatif*, Fr. of Lat.] propenſeneſs to ſpeculation, ſtudiouſneſs in obſervation: *Speculativeneſs* is the oppoſite to practicalneſs.

SPECULA'TOR [*ſpeculateur*, Fr.] 1. An obſerver, a contemplator. 2. One who forms theories. 3. A ſpy, a watcher.

SPE'CULATORY [*ſpeculatorius*, Lat.] ſpeculative, contemplative.

SPE'CULUM, a mirrour, a looking glaſs; a dark body, capable of reflecting the light falling on it.

SPECULUM [with aſtrologers] a table framed after they have erected the figure of a nativity, containing the planets and cuſps, with their aſpects and terms.

SPECULUM *Ani*, Lat. [among ſurgeons] an inſtrument to dilate the fundament, to extract bones, or any thing that may be there lodged.

SPECULUM *Matris*, Lat. [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument to open the womb.

SPECULUM *Oculi*, Lat. the pupil, apple, or ball of the eye.

SPECULUM *Oris*, Lat. [in ſurgery] an inſtrument to ſcrew up the mouth, that the ſurgeon may diſcern the diſeaſed parts of the throat, or for the conveyance in either of nutriment or medicine.

SPEECH [of ꞅpeacan, Sax. 1. The power of articulate utterance, the power of expreſſing our thought by vocal words. 2. Particular language, as diſtinct from others. There is neither *ſpeech* nor language. *Pſalms.* 3. Any thing ſpoken. Smile you at my *ſpeeches. Shakeſpeare.* 4. Talk, mention. *Speech* of a man's ſelf ought to be ſeldom. *Bacon.* 5. Oration, harangue. 6. [In grammar] language, words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts. The Latin grammarians have diſtinguiſhed words into eight kinds, and ranked them into ſo many different claſſes; as, *noun, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb, conjunction, prepoſition, interjection.* This diviſion has been followed, in the general, by moſt modern grammarians: but in this they differ from the Greeks, in that they make the article one part of ſpeech, and rank the interjection with the adverb. But the Latins, who did not commonly uſe the article, made the interjection a part of ſpeech; ſo that they agree in the number of the parts, though not in the diviſion. The moderns, as the French, Italians, *&c.* who uſe the article, very much follow the Greek diviſion: but the Engliſh generally follow the Latin diviſion, and make but little uſe of the article, except *the* and *a*, the former of which is generally uſed before a noun ſubſtantive in the nominative and accuſative caſes; and *a*, which is a note of a nominative, only when it is by itſelf.

SPEE'CHLESS [of ꞅpæcan and leaꞅ, Sax.] 1. Without ſpeech. 2. Deprived of the power of ſpeaking.

To SPEED, *verb neut.* preterite and part. paſſ. *ſped*, and *ſpeeded.* [ſpoeden, Du.] 1. To move with celerity. 2. [ꞅpedian, Sax. to grow rich] to have ſucceſs.

To SPEED, *verb act.* 1. To diſpatch in haſte. 2. To deſtroy, to kill. With a *ſpeeding* thruſt his heart he found. *Dryden.* 3. To haſten, to put into quick motion. 4. To aſſiſt, to help forward. *Speed* the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul. *Pope.* 5. To make proſperous. Bid him God *ſpeed. Romans.*

SPEED [ꞅpeꝺ, Sax. ſpoedt, Du. and L. Ger.] 1. Haſte, diſpatch. 2. Quickneſs, celerity. 3. Succeſs, event. 4. A diſtemper incident to young cattle.

SPEE'DWELL, an herb, called alſo fluellin.

SPEE'DILY, haſtily, quickly, ſwiftly.

SPEE'DINESS [ſpeed gueſs, Du.] haſtineſs, quickneſs, celerity.

SPEE'DY [ſpeedigh, Du.] haſty, quick, ſwift, nimble.

To SPEEK. See To SPIKE.

To SPELL [ꞅpelan, Sax. ſpellen, Teut. *epeler*, Fr.] 1. To name the letters which compoſe a ſyllable or word. 2. To write with proper letters. 3. To charm.

SPELL [ꞅpel, Sax.] 1. A ſort of charm to drive away a diſeaſe, by hanging a ſentence or word written upon a piece of paper about the neck of a patient, who has an ague, *&c.* 2. [With ſeamen] a turn of work.

SPELL *the Mizzen-ſail* [ſea term] ſignifies, take it in, and peek it up.

To SPELL [with ſailors] is to let go the ſheet and bowlings of a ſail, and to brace the weather brace, that the ſail may be looſe to the wind.

Freſh SPELL [with ſailors] is when freſh men come to work, eſpecially when the rowers are relieved by another gang.

SPELT [*epeautre*, Fr. *ſpelda*, It. *eſpelta*, Sp.] a kind of grain.

SPE'LTER, a kind of imperfect metal, the ſame as zink.

To SPEND, *verb act.* pret. *and* part. paſſ. *ſpent* [ꞅpenꝺan, Sax. ſpenden, O. Ger. *diſpendere*, Lat.] 1. To lay out, to conſume, to waſte. 2. To paſs away time. 3. To waſte, to wear out. Till it has *ſpent* itſelf on Cato's head. *Addiſon.* 4. To fatigue, to harraſs. *Spent* and diſabled in ſo long a way. *Dryden,*

To SPEND, *verb neut.* 1. To make expence. 2. To prove in the uſe. Butter *ſpent* as if it came from the richer ſoil. *Temple.* 3. To be loſt or waſted. Sound *ſpendeth* and is diſſipated in the open air. *Bacon.* 4. To be employed to any uſe. The ſap of vines *ſpendeth* into grapes. *Bacon.*

To SPEND [in ſea language] a term uſed of a maſt of a ſhip, when it is broken down by foul weather, it is ſaid to be ſpent.

SPE'NDER [from *ſpend*] 1. One who ſpends. 2. A prodigal, a laviſher.

SPE'NDING *the Mouth* [with hunters] a term uſed of hounds barking.

SPE'NDTHRIFT [of ſpendan and þꞃiꝼt, Sax.] a prodigal ſpender.

SPENT [in botany] woodroſe, a kind of liverwort.

SPENT, the preterite of *to ſpend.* See To SPEND.

SPE'RABLE [*ſperabilis*, Lat.] that may be hoped for. *Bacon.*

SPE'RGULA [with botaniſts] the herb called ſpurry or frank.

SPERMA, or SPERM [*ſperme*, Fr. *ſperma*, It. *eſperma*, Sp. of *ſperma*, Lat.] the ſeed of any living creature; the ſpawn or milt of fiſhes.

SPERMA *Ceti* [*i. e.* the ſperm or ſeed of the whale, wrongly ſo called] an unctuous ſubſtance drawn from the oil of large whales, uſed in medicine.

SPERMA'TIC [of *ſpermatique*, Fr. of *ſpermatica*, It. *ſperma*, Lat. of σπερμα, Gr.] of, or pertaining to, or full of ſperm.

SPERMATIC *Parts* [in anatomy] are thoſe parts of an animal body concerned in ſecreting the ſeed.

SPERMATIC *Veſſels* [with anatomiſts] are two arteries and two veins, appointed for the bringing the blood to the teſticles, *&c.* alſo all whitiſh parts of the body, which, becauſe of their colour, were by the ancients thought to be made of the ſeed; of this ſort are the nerves, bones, membranes, griſtles.

To SPE'RMATIZE [*ſpermatiſer*, Fr. *ſpermatizo*, Lat. of σπερματιζω, Gr.] to ſend forth ſperm.

SPERMO'LOGIST [σπερμωλογος, Gr.] a gatherer, or one who treats of the ſeed.

SPERMATOCE'LE [of σπερμα and κηλη, Gr.] a rupture cauſed by the contraction of the veſſels which eject the ſeed, and their falling down into the ſcrotum.

To SPET, to eject, or throw out.

To SPEW [ſpıpan, Sax, ſpye, Dan. ſpoutwen, Du. ſpeyen, Ger.] 1. To vomit. 2. To eject, or caſt forth.

To SPA'CELATE, to mortify, to gangreen.

SPHACELI'SMUS [σφακελισμος, Gr.] 1. A gangreening or corrupting of any part of the body. 2. The blaſting of trees.

SPHA'CELUS [σφακελος, Gr.] the perfect mortification of a part, when the native heat is wholly extinguiſhed, and it is deprived of all ſenſe, not only in the ſkin, fleſh, arteries, and nerves, but even in the bones themſelves, being become inſenſible of the knife and fire.

SPHÆ'RA [σφαιρα, Gr.] a ſphere or globe, a ball or bowl, or any thing that is round.

SPHEAR'D, formed or encompaſſed in a ſphere. *Milton.*

SPHÆRISTE'RIUM [σφαιριϛηριον, Gr.] the 7th part of the ancient Gymnaſium, wherein the youth practiſed the exerciſe of tennis-playing.

SPHÆ'RICALNESS [*ſphæricus*, Lat. of σφαιρικος, Gr.] roundneſs like a ſphere.

SPHÆROCE'PHALUS, a ſort of thiſtle having heads like ſpheres.

SPHAGITI'DES [σφαγιτιδες, Gr.] the jugular veins, two large veins on each ſide the throat, which nouriſh all the parts of the neck and head.

SPHENDA'MNOS [with botaniſts] the maple-tree.

SPHENOIDA'LIS *Sutura*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſeam or ſuture in the ſkull and upper jaw, which ſurrounds the bone called os ſphenoides, and ſeparates it from the os occipitis, os petroſum, and os frontis.

SPHENOI'DES [σφηνοειδης, Gr.] the bone of the cranium or ſkull, common both to that and the upper jaw, which is ſeated in the middle of the baſis of the cranium, and is joined to all the bones of it by the ſphenoidal ſuture, except in the middle of its ſides.

SPHENOPALATI'NUS, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the gargareon, which ariſes from a proceſs of the os ſphenoides between the ala verſpertilionis, and the proceſſus ſtyloides, and is inſerted into the hinder part of the gargareon.

SPHENOPHARYNGÆ'I [in anatomy] a pair of muſcles ariſing from the inner wing of the os cuneiforme, and, paſſing obliquely downwards into the gullet, ſerve to widen it.

SPHENOPTERYGOPALATI'NUS [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the gargareon, or cover of the windpipe, which ariſes from the proceſs of the wedge-like bone, paſſes over the proceſſus pterogoides, and is let into the forepart of the gargareon.

SPHERE, Fr. [*ſfera*, It. *eſſera*, Sp. of *ſphæra*, Lat. of σφαιρα, Gr.] 1. A ſolid body contained under one ſingle ſurface, and having a point in the middle called the center, whence all the lines drawn from the ſurface to the center are equal. 2. Any globe in the mundane ſyſtem. 3. Orb, circuit of motion. Within the viſible diurnal *ſphere. Milton.* 4. Province, compaſs of knowledge or action. So far as they treat of matters within his *ſphere. Addiſon.* 5. [In aſtronomy] the whole frame of the world, as being, according to appearance, of a ſpherical or round figure.

Direct SPHERE, or *Right* SPHERE [in aſtronomy] is when both the poles of the world as in the horizon, and the equinoctial paſſes through the zenith; ſo that the equator and all its parallels, ſuch as the tropics and polar circles, make right angles with the horizon, and are divided by it into two equal parts; ſo that the ſun, moon and ſtars, aſcend directly above, and deſcend directly below the horizon; as at all places ſituated juſt under the equinoctial line.

Oblique SPHERE [in aſtronomy] is ſuch a ſituation of the world, as that the axis of it inclines obliquely to the horizon; one of the poles being raiſed any number of degrees leſs than 90 above it; and the other depreſſed as much below it; ſo that the ſun and ſtars aſcend and deſcend obliquely, and ſome of them never aſcend at all. This poſition happens to all places wide of the equator, except under the poles.

A Parallel SPHERE, is that poſition of the globe which hath one of the poles in the zenith, and the other in the nadir, the equator in the horizon, and all the circles, parallel to the equator, are parallel to the horizon.

Material SPHERE, a mathematical inſtrument of hoops or rings of metal, repreſenting the principal circles of the ſphere, for the more eaſy conceiving the motions of the heavens, and the true ſituation of the earth; called alſo an armillary ſphere. See ARMILLARY *Sphere*.

SPHERE *of Activity of any natural Body* [in philoſophy] is that determinate ſpace or extent all round about it, to which, and no farther, the effluvia continually emitted from that body do reach, and where they operate according to their nature.

SPHERE *of a Planet* [in aſtronomy] the orb or compaſs in which it is conceived to move.

SPHERE *of a Planet's Activity* [in aſtronomy] the extenſion of a planet's light and virtue, ſo far as it is capable, of making or receiving a planetic aſpect.

To SPHERE [from the noun] 1. To place in a ſphere. Enthron'd and *ſpher'd* among the reſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To form into roundneſs. *Spher'd* in a radiant cloud. *Milton.*

SPHE'RIC, or SPHE'RICAL [*ſpherique*, Fr. *ſferice*, It. *eſferico*, Sp. of *ſphæricus*, Lat. σφαιρικος, Gr.] of, pertaining to, or round like a ſphere.

SPHERIC *Projection*, or SPHERIC *Geometry*, is the art of deſcribing on a plane the circles of the ſphere, or any parts of them, in their juſt poſition and proportion, and of meaſuring their arcs and angles, when projected.

SPHE'RICAL *Triangle*, the portion of the ſurface of a ſphere, included between the arcs of the three great circles of the ſphere.

SPHERICAL *Angle*, is the mutual aperture or inclination of two great circles, or their meeting in a point.

SPHERICAL *Geometry*, the doctrine of the ſphere; particularly of the cirlces deſcribed on the ſurface thereof, with the method of projecting the ſame on a plane.

SPHERICAL *Trigonometry*, is the art of reſolving ſpherical triangles; *i. e.* from the three parts of a ſpherical triangle given to find the reſt.

SPHERICAL *Aſtronomy*, that part of aſtronomy, which conſiders the univerſe ſuch as it appears to the eye.

SPHERICALLY [from *ſpherical*] in form of a ſphere.

SPHE'RICALNESS, or SPHERI'CITY, the quality of a ſphere, or that whereby a thing becomes ſpherical; ſphericalneſs.

SPHE'RICS, the doctrine of the ſphere, particularly of the ſeveral circles deſcribed on the ſurface of it, with the method of projecting the ſame in *plano*.

SPHEROI'D [of σφαιρα, a ſphere, and ειδος, Gr. ſhape] a ſolid figure, approaching to the figure of a ſphere, but not exactly round, made by a plane of a ſemi-ellipſis turned about one of its axes, and is always equal to two thirds of its circumſcribing cylinder.

Oblong SPHEROID [with mathematicians] a ſolid figure made from the plane of the ſemi-ellipſis, by a circumvolution or rolling made about its longeſt axis.

SPHEROI'DES [with anatomiſts] ſuch parts of an animal body as approach near to a ſphere in form.

SPHEROI'DICAL [with geometricians] having the form of a ſpheroid.

SPHE'RULE [*ſphærula*, dim. of *ſphera*, Lat.] a little ſphere. *Cheyne.*

SPHI'NCTER [σφιγκτης, Gr.] a name common to ſeveral muſcles which bind, ſtraighten, or draw together.

SPHINCTER *Ani* [in anatomy] a large, thick, fleſhy muſcle, which encompaſſes the anus or end of the ſtrait gut, and ſerves to bind in the excrement.

SPHINCTER *Gulæ* [of σφιγκτηρ, Gr.] a continuation of the muſcle called *pterygopharingæus*, which ariſes from each ſide of the ſcutiformis, or ſhield-like griſtle, and paſſes to a middle line, on the back part of the fauces.

SPHINCTER *Vaginæ* [in anatomy] a muſcle which lies immediately under the clitoris, and ſtraitens the vagina of the womb, incloſing it with circular fibres, three fingers breadth.

SPHINCTER *Veſicæ* [in anatomy] a muſcle ſeated in the upper part of the neck of the bladder, immediately above the glandulæ proſtatæ; which, being ſtraitened, hinders the involuntary diſcharge of urine.

SPHINX [σφιγξ, Gr.] a famous monſter of Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion. Her famous *riddle*, which ſhe propoſed to the men of *Thebes*, and the unhappy cataſtrophe of all thoſe, who could not unfold it, are ſubjects ſufficiently known; not ſo that *excellent moral* which *Cebes* has extracted from this old piece of *mythology* (an author to whom we are indebted for many a *noble ſtroke* in this collection.)

> Count folly as a *ſphinx* to all mankind;
> Her *problem*, how is good and ill defin'd?
> Miſjudging here, by folly's law we die. *Table of* CEBES.

SPHONDY'LUM, Lat. of Gr. [with botaniſts] holy-ghoſt's root; cow-parſly.

SPHONDY'LIUM, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a vertebra or turning joint of the back bone.

SPHY'GMICA, Lat. [with phyſicians] that part of phyſic that treats of, or medicines that move the pulſe.

SPHY'GMUS [σφιγμος, Gr.] the pulſe, the beating of the heart and arteries.

SPI'CA, Lat. an ear of corn, properly the top of any herbs, chiefly uſed of thoſe of the lavender-kind.

SPICA [in botanic writings] a ſpike, is when the flowers grow very much towards the top of the ſtalk.

SPICA *Celtica*, Lat. [in botany] a kind of moſs called wolf's-claw.

SPICA *Nardi*, Lat. [in botany] lavender-ſpike, ſpikenard.

SPICA *Virginis*, Lat. [in aſtronomy] a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Virgo.

SPICA'TA, a term given by phyſicians to ſome compoſitions, which take in ſuch ingredients as are called *ſpica*.

SPICA'TED [*ſpicatus*, Lat.] in the form of an ear of corn.

SPICCA'TO, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies to ſeparate or divide each note one from the other, in a very plain and diſtinct manner.

SPICE [*epices*, Fr. *ſpezierie*, It. *eſpeceria*, Sp.] 1. Indian drugs, as nutmegs, cloves, mace, &c. 2. A ſmall quantity. 3. [Prob. of *ſpecies*, Lat.] the beginning, part, or remains of a diſtemper.

To SPICE [from the noun] to ſeaſon with ſpices.

SPI'CER [from *ſpice*] one that deals in ſpices. *Camden.*

SPI'CERY [*epicerie*, Fr.] 1. Spices. 2. A repoſitory for ſpices.

SPICI'FEROUS [*ſpicifer*, from *ſpica*, an ear of corn, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] 1. Bearing ears of corn. 2. Bearing ſpikes or flowers near the top.

SPICK *and Span*, intirely, as, *ſpick and ſpan new*, intirely new.

SPI'CKNEL, the herb baldmony and bear-wort.

SPICO'SITY, or SPI'COUSNESS [*ſpicoſitas*, Lat.] a being ſpiked like ears of corn; alſo fulneſs of ears.

SPI'CY. 1. Of a ſpicy quality, taſte, &c. 2. Producing ſpice.

SPI'DER [prob. of *ſpinning*, q. d. *ſpinner*] an inſect, well known.

SPI'GGOT [prob. of ſpucker, Du.] a ſtopple for a tap.

SPIGU'RNEL [ſo named after *Galfridus Spigurnel*, who was appointed to that office by king Henry III.] an officer who ſeals the king's writs.

SPI'KE [ſpyk, Su. *ſpica*, Lat.] 1. An ear of corn that is pointed or ſharp at the end. 2. A large iron nail for faſtening of planks. 3. [With botaniſts] is a body thick ſet with flowers, or fruits, in ſuch a manner as to form an acute cone, as in wheat or barley.

SPI'KED [*ſpicatus*, Lat.] ſharp-pointed.

To SPIKE [from the noun] 1. To faſten with ſpikes, or large nails. 2. To fill with ſpikes, as the top of rails, pails, &c. 3. [In gunnery] to drive a ſpike into the touch-hole of a gun, to render it unſerviceable. 4. To faſten a quoin with ſpikes to the deck, cloſe to the breech of the carriages of the great guns, ſo that they may keep cloſe and firm to the ſides of the ſhip, and not break looſe when the ſhip rolls.

SPI'KENARD [*ſpica nardi*, Lat.] a kind of ear growing even with the ground, and ſometimes in the ground, uſed in medicine, &c.

SPI'KEDNESS [of *ſpicatus*, Lat.] likeneſs to an ear of corn.

To SPILL [ꞅpillan, Sax. ſpilde, Dan.] 1. To pour out accidentally water or any liquid. 2. [*Spoliare*, Lat.] to ſpoil, to corrupt, to deſtroy.

SPI'LLERS [with hunters] the ſmall branches ſhooting out from the flat parts of a buck's horn at the top.

SPILTH [ꞅpilð, Sax.] a ſpilling, any thing poured out.

To SPIN, *verb act.* pret. *ſpun* or *ſpan*, part. *ſpun* [ꞅpinnan, Sax. ſpinna, Su. ſpinde, Dan. ſpinnen, Du. and Ger.] 1. To make yarn, thread, &c. by twiſting any filamentous matter. 2. To draw out into threads. 3. To protract, to draw out, to prolong.

To SPIN, *verb neut.* 1. To move round as a ſpindle or top. 2. To iſſue out into a ſmall ſtream, as blood out of a vein.

SPI'NA *Ventoſa*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] an ulceration whereby the bones are eaten with a malignant tumour, without any pain of the perioſteum or membrane that covers the bone.

SPINÆ *Dorſi*, Lat. [in anatomy] the ſeries of vertebra or bones of the back, which ſuſtain the reſt of the body, and to which the ribs are joined.

SPI'NAGE, or SPINACH [*ſpinace*, It.] a pot herb, well known.

SPI'NAL [from *ſpina*, Lat.] belonging to the back-bone.

SPINA'LIS *Colli*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle on the ſide of the neck ariſing from the five ſuperior proceſſes of the vertebræ of the thorax, and inferior of the neck, and is inſerted into the inferior part of the vertebræ of the neck backwards.

SPINA'TI [with anatomiſts] muſcles, whoſe office is to bend and ſtretch out the body backwards, and move it obliquely.

SPI'NDLE [ꞅpindel, Sax. ſpindel, Ger.] 1. An inſtrument uſed in ſpinning. 2. Any thing long and ſlender, as the axis of a wheel, of a clock or watch, &c. 3. The main body of the capſtan or draw-beam in a ſhip. 4. The iron on which the vane turns.

SPINDLE-*Tree*, a ſhrub, prickwood.

To SPI'NDLE [with floriſts] to put forth a long ſlender ſtalk.

SPINE [*epine*, Fr. *ſpina*, Lat.] 1. A thorn. 2. The back-bone. 3. The upper part of the ſhare-bone.

SPI'NET [*epinette*, Fr. *ſpinetto*, It.] a muſical inſtrument, a ſort of ſmall harpſichord.

SPINI'FEROUS [*ſpinifer*, from *ſpina*, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing thorns.

SPINI'GENOUS [*ſpinigena*, from *ſpina*, and *gigno*, Lat. to beget] ſprung up of a thorn.

SPINIVENE'TUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] the holy thorn-tree.

SPINK, a chaffinch, a bird.

SPI'NNER [from *ſpin*] 1. One ſkilled in ſpinning. 2. A ſmall ſort of ſpider.

SPINNING, *ſubſt.* [from *ſpin*] the act of drawing thread.

SPI'NNING-WHEEL [of *ſpinning* and *wheel*] the wheel by which the thread is ſpun.

SPINO'SISM [of *Spinoſa*, born a Jew, but he profeſſed no religion, either Jewiſh or Chriſtian] the opinion or doctrine of *Spinoſa*, who, in his books, maintains that all religions are only political engines, calculated to make people obedient to magiſtrates, and to make them practiſe virtue and morality, and many other erroneous notions in philoſophy as well as theology.

SPINO'SISTS, the followers of Spinoſa, or the adherers to his opinions.

SPINO'SITY [*ſpinoſitas*, Lat.] 1. Thorníneſs. 2. Perplexity.

SPI'NOUS [*ſpineus*, Lat.] thorny, full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER [of ꞅpinnan, Sax. to ſpin] 1. A title given in law to all unmarried women, even from the daughter of a viſcount to the meaneſt perſon. 2. A woman that ſpins.

SPI'NSTRY [of ꞅpinnan, Sax.] the act of ſpinning.

SPI'NUS [with botaniſts] the ſloe-tree.

SPI'NY [*ſpinoſus*, Lat.] thorny, briary, perplexed, difficult.

SPI'RACLE [*ſpiraculum*, Lat.] a breathing-hole, a pore.

SPI'RAL [of *ſpira*, Lat.] turning round like a ſkrew.

SPI'RAL [in architecture, &c.] a curve that aſcends winding about a cone or ſpire, ſo that all the points thereof continually approach the axis.

SPIRAL *Line* [in geometry] a curve line of the circular kind, which in its progreſs recedes from its centre; as in winding from the vertex down to the baſe of a cone.

Proportional SPIRALS [in geography] are ſuch lines as the rhumb-lines on a terreſtrial globe.

SPI'RALLY [from *ſpiral*] in form of a ſpiral.

SPIRE [*ſpira*, Lat. or of *epier*, F.] 1. A ſpiral line, any thing wreathed or contorted. Air ſeems to conſiſt of *ſpires* contorted into ſmall ſpheres. *Cheyne.* 2. Any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid, a ſteeple that riſes tapering by degrees, and ends in a ſharp point at the top.

To SPIRE [*ſpicare*, Lat. *epier*, Fr.] to grow up into an ear as corn does.

SPI'RED [of *ſpira*, Lat.] having a ſpire or ſteeple tapering till it comes to a point.

SPI'RIT [*eſprit*, Fr. *ſpiritu*, It. *eſpiritu*, Sp. of *ſpiritus*, Lat.] 1. An immaterial, incorporeal being, an intelligence, *&c.* 2. Breath, mind in motion. The balmy *ſpirit* of the weſtern breeze. *Dryden.* 3. An apparition. 4. Temper, habitual diſpoſition of mind. Of a malicious and revengeful *ſpirit. Tillotſon.* 5. Ardour, courage, vehemence of mind. 6. Genius, vigour of mind. With the ſame *ſpirit* that its author writ.. *Pope.* 7. Intellectual powers diſtinct from body. Theſe diſcourſes made a deep impreſſion on the mind and *ſpirit* of the prince. *Clarendon.* 8. Sentiment, perception. Your *ſpirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. Eagerneſs, deſire. A *ſpirit* of building ſucceeded a *ſpirit* of pulling down. *South.* 10. Man of activity, man of life, fire and enterprize. 11. Perſons diſtinguiſhed by the qualities of the mind. Such *ſpirits* as he deſired to pleaſe. *Dryden.* 12. The likeneſs, eſſential qualities. A deſcending light, of all others, ſet off men's faces in their trueſt ſpirit. *Wotton.* 13. Any thing eminently pure and refined. 14. That which hath power or energy. The *ſpirits* in things inanimate are ſhut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in ſnow. *Bacon.* 15. An inflammable liquor raiſed by diſtillation. 16. [In the plural number] that which gives vigour or chearfulneſs to the mind. See SPIRITS. 17. [In theology] is uſed by way of eminence for the third perſon in the holy Trinity; alſo for the divine power and virtue, and the communication thereof to men; alſo an incorporeal being intelligence.

To what we have already offered concerning the ſentiments of antiquity, in relation to this *divine* perſon, under the words DOVE, CHRIST, GHOST, ELCESAITÆ, *Orly* BEGOTTEN, *&c.* we muſt now add, that our predeceſſors in the faith did not confine (as ſome *moderns* have done) the Spirit's office to the *age of miracles*, and *firſt* century; but do moſt uniformly repreſent it as of PERPETUAL STANDING in the church. Thus in the ſo-much-celebrated creed of *Lucian* the martyr, a creed which the whole council of *Antioch*, in the reign of *Conſtantius*, publiſh'd, as being expreſſive of their own belief, we have the following clauſe, "*And in the Holy Ghoſt, who is given for conſolation, and ſanctification, and perfection, to them that believe.*" *Bull. Defenſ. Fid. Nicen.* p. 266. A creed, which I the rather mention, as St. *Hilary* judg'd it worthy of his comment; as the reader will find under the words, HYPOSTASIS and MACEDONIANS compared. And as to the ſentiments of the preceeding centuries, St. *Irenæus* has given us their *joint belief*, when he ſtiles this ſpirit, "*Scala aſcenſionis ad deum, i. e. the ladder by which we aſcend to* God:" And ſtill *more fully, Ed. Grabe*, p. 243, 244, 364, 410, *&c.* And in p. 461, he deſcribes the doctrine handed down to him, as follows, "*Hanc eſſe adordinationem*, &c. *q. d.* that by theſe ſteps [or gradation] we are to advance, and thro' the *ſpirit* we muſt ASCEND TO THE SON, and *thro' the Son* [muſt aſcend] to THE FATHER. See alſo CO-IMMENSE, PENTECOSTE, HOMOÜSIANS, and MOMARCHY *of the Univerſe*, compared with *Ignat. Epiſt. ad Epheſ. Ed. Smith*, p. 15. and *Clem. Alexand. Ed. Paris.* p. 343, 590.

SPIRIT *of Mercury* [in chemiſtry] one of the five principles which may be ſeparated from a mixed body by fire. It is ſubtile, light, penetrating, and active, and hath its particles in a very quick motion; it is that which is ſuppoſed to cauſe the growth and increaſe of all bodies of the earth, on which it ſettles.

SPIRIT *of Nitre* [in chemiſtry] is made by mingling one part of ſaltpetre with three of potters-earth, and then diſtilling the mixture in a large earthen retort in a cloſe reverberatory fire.

SPIRIT *of Salt* [in chemiſtry] is made by pulverizing ſalt, and mixing it with three times its weight of potters-earth pulverized, which being made into a paſte with rain-water, and made into balls or pellets, is diſtilled *ſecumdum artem*.

SPIRIT *of Salt dulcified* [in chemiſtry] is made by mixing equal parts of this and ſpirits of wine, and then digeſting them for three or four days by a gentle heat.

SPIRIT *of Sulphur* [in chemiſtry] is a ſpirit drawn from ſulphur melted and inflamed; the moſt ſubtile part of which is converted into a liquor, by ſticking to a glaſs beel ſuſpended over it, whence it falls drop by drop into a trough, into the middle of which is placed the ſtone pot, wherein the ſulphur is burnt.

SPIRIT *of Vitriol* [in chemiſtry] is vitriol dried in the ſun, or in defect thereof by the fire, and then diſtilled ſeveral times by chemical operations, ſeveral times repeated, firſt in a reverberatory furnace, and afterwards in balneo mariæ.

SPIRIT *of Wine*, is only brandy rectified once or more times by repeated diſtillations.

To SPIRIT. 1. To encourage, animate, *&c.* 2. To draw away, to entice.

To give up the SPIRIT, to die.

Univerſal SPIRIT [in chemiſtry] is the firſt of the principles of that art, that can be admitted for the compoſition of mixed bodies; which, being ſpread out through all the world, produces different things, according to the ſeveral matrices or pores of the earth in which it ſettles.

SPIRITS [with chemiſts] conſiſt of a volatile ſalt and ſpirit; as, *ſpirit* of ſal armoniac, urine, and the like.

Acid SPIRITS [with chemiſts] are ſuch as conſiſt of acid particles and water, as ſpirit of vitriol, ſulphur, ſalt, *&c.* and as ſuch are very corroſive to metals ſalt or ſaline.

Sulphureous SPIRITS [in chemiſtry] are ſuch as conſiſt of very oily particles, and are thence very eaſily inflammable, as ſpirit of wine, *&c.*

SPIRITS [in an animal body] are accounted three, *viz.* the animal ſpirits ſeated in the brain, the vital in the heart, and the natural in the liver.

The Animal SPI'RITS, are an exceedingly thin, ſubtile, moveable, fluid juice or humour, ſeparated from the blood in the cortex of the brain, and received hence into the minute fibres of the medulla, and are by them diſcharged into the nerves, and are conveyed by them into every part of the body, and in them perform all the actions of ſenſe and motion.

Vital SPIRITS, or *Natural* SPIRITS [with naturaliſts] are only the fine and agitated parts of the blood, whereon its motion and heat depend.

SPI'RITED [from *ſpirit*] lively, vivacious, full of fire.

High SPIRITED, proud, lofty, arrogant.

Mean SPIRITED, of a baſe, ſordid temper.

SPI'RITLESS [from *ſpirit*] dejected, low, deprived of vigour. So *ſpiritleſs* a ſlave. *Smith.*

SPI'RITOUS [from *ſpirit*] 1. Refined, advanced near to ſpirit. 2. Fine, ardent, active.

SPI'RITOUSNESS [from *ſpiritous*] fineſs and activity of parts.

SPI'RITUAL [*ſpirituel*, Fr. *ſpiritual*, It. *ſpiritualis*, Lat.] 1. That conſiſts of ſpirit without matter. 2. Eccleſiaſtical, in oppoſition to temporal. 3. Devout, pious, religious.

SPIRITUA'LITIES [*ſpiritualia*, Lat.] are the profits which a biſhop receives from his ſpiritual livings, and not as a temporal lord, *viz.* the revenues that ariſe from his viſitations, the ordaining or inſtituting of prieſts, preſtation money, *&c.*

SPIRITUA'LITY [*ſpiritualité* Fr. *ſpiritualità*, It. of *ſpiritualitas*, Lat.] 1. Spiritualneſs, devotion. 2. Intellectual nature.

SPIRITUALIZA'TION [in chemiſtry] the extraction of the moſt pure and ſubtile ſpirits out of natural bodies.

To SPI'RITUALIZE [*ſpiritualiſer*, Fr.] 1. To explain a paſſage of ſcripture after a ſpiritual manner; to put a myſtical ſenſe upon it. 2. To poliſh the mind, to refine the intellects.

To SPIRITUALIZE [with chemiſts] is to reduce a compact mixt body into the principle, by them called *ſpirit*.

SPI'RITUOUS [*ſpiritueux*, Fr. *ſpiritoſo*, It. of *ſpirituoſus*, Lat.] full of ſpirits, lively, *&c.*

SPI'RITUOUSNESS, fulneſs of ſpirits, livelineſs.

To SPI'RT, to iſſue out with a force, as water, *&c.* out of a ſquirt, *&c.* See To SPART.

To SPI'RTLE [corrupted from *ſpirit*] to diſſipate. *Denham.*

SPI'RY [from *ſpire*] 1. Pyramidial. The *ſpiry* firr, and ſhapely box adorn. *Pope.* 2. Wreated, curled. Hid in the *ſpiry* volumes of the ſnake. *Dryden.*

SPISS [*ſpiſſus*, Lat.] cloſe, firm, thick.

SPI'SSATED [*ſpiſſatus*, Lat.] thickened.

SPISSATION, Lat. a thickening.

SPI'SSITY, or SPI'SSITUDE [*ſpiſſitas*, Lat.] thickneſs.

To SPIT, preterite *ſpat*, part. paſſ. *ſpit*, or *ſpitted* [ſpeꞇan, ſpiꞇꞇan, Sax. ſpytte, Dan. ſpotta, Su.] 1. To eject from the mouth. 2. [From *ſpit*] to put upon a ſpit. 3. To thruſt through. I *ſpitted* frogs. *Dryden.*

SPIT [ſpiꞇu, Sax ſpit, Du. ſpiet, L. Ger. ſpieſz, H. Ger. *ſpiedo*, It. *eſpeto*, Port.] a kitchen-utenſil for roaſting of meat.

SPIT *Deep*, as deep as the table of a ſpade, as much ground in depth as may be digged up at once with the ſpade.

SPITE [ſpyt, Du. *depit*, Fr.] malice.

In SPITE *of*, in oppoſition, or defiance of.

To SPITE *one* [ſpyten, Du.] to croſs, contradict, or vex one.

SPI'TEFUL [of ſpyt, Du. or *depit*, Fr. and *full*] full of malice or ill-will.

SPI'TEFULLY [from *ſpiteful*] maliciouſly, malignantly.

SPI'TEFULNESS, a ſpiteful temper, malice, malignity.

SPI'TTAL, or SPI'TTLE [*ſpedale*, It. a contraction of *hoſpital*] a charitable foundation.

SPI'TTER [from *ſpit*] 1. One who puts meat on a ſpit. 2. One who ſpits with his mouth. 3. [With hunters] a red male deer, near two years old, whoſe horns begin to grow up ſharp and ſpit-wiſe.

SPI'TTLE [ſpaðl, ſpaꞇl, Sax. ſpottel, Du. ſpot. Su. *ſputum*, Lat.] a moiſture ariſing in the mouth.

SPLA'NCHNICA [σπλαγχνικα, Gr. *q. d.* things relating to the bowels] medicines good for diſeaſes in the bowels.

SPLANCHNO'LOGIST [of σπλαχγνα, the bowels, and λεγω, Gr. to tell] a deſcriber or treater of the bowels.

SPLANCHNO'LOGY [of σπλαγχνολογια, of σπλαγχνα, the bowels, and λογος, Gr. ſpeech] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of the bowels.

To SPLASH [or plaſh] to daſh water upon, *&c.* See PLASH.

SPLA'SHY, waſhy, wet, watery.

SPLA'TCHY, painted, counterfeit.

SPLAY *Footed*, one who treads his toes much outwards.

SPLAY'ING *of the Shoulder* [with farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes, occaſioned by ſome ſlip, ſo that the ſhoulder parts from the breaſt, and eaves a rift in the film under the ſkin, and makes a horſe trail his legs after him.

SPLEEN [*ſplen*, Lat. σπλην, Gr.] 1. A ſoft ſpungy viſcus, of a darkiſh red, or rather livid colour, ordinarily reſembling a tongue in figure; though ſometimes it is triangular, and ſometimes roundiſh: it is uſually placed under the left ſhort ribs; and from the beſt and lateſt accounts of the animal œconomy, its uſe is to furniſh a freſh ſupply of good generous blood, in order to mix with that which is *returned* after having paſt thro' the proper ſecretions of the liver. The reader will find a good portraiture both of this, and other parts, in *Boerhaave*'s *Oeconom. animal. Ed. Londin.* Whoſe remark is this, "*Patet uſum ſplenis inſervire hepati.*" p. 80. 2. A fit of anger. 3. Spite, hatred, grudge. 3. Melancholy, hypochondriacal vapours. Bodies changed to recent forms by *ſpleen. Pope.*

SPLEE'NED [from *ſpleen*] deprived of the ſpleen. Animals *ſpleened* grow ſalacious. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLEE'NFUL [of *ſpleen* and *full*] angry, peeviſh, fretful, melancholy.

SPLEEN-WORT, an herb, otherwiſe called milt waſte.

SPLEE'NY [from *ſpleen*] angry, peeviſh.

SPLE'NDENCY [of *ſplendens*, Lat.] ſhiningneſs, briliancy.

SPLE'NDENT [of *ſplendens*, Lat.] ſhining, magnificent.

SPLE'NDID, or SPLE'NDIDOUS [*ſplendide*, Fr. *ſplendido*, It. *eſplendido*, Sp. of *ſplendidus*, Lat.] glorious, magnificent, noble, ſtately.

SPLE'NDIDLY, magnificently, ſumptuouſly.

SPLE'NDIDNESS [*ſplendor*, Lat.] ſplendor, brightneſs, ſhiningneſs, pompouneſs.

SPLE'NDOUR [*ſplendeur*, Fr. *ſplendore*, It. *ſplendor*, Lat.] 1. A light or brightneſs. 2. Glory, magnificence.

SPLENE'TICK [*ſplenetic*, It. *ſpleneticus*, Lat. σπληνετικος, Gr.] 1. Of, or pertaining to the ſpleen. 2. Affected with oppilations or obſtructions of the ſpleen, fretful, peeviſh.

SPLENETICK *Artery* [in anatomy] the largeſt branch of the cæliaca, an artery that goes from thence to the ſpleen, and ends in it.

SPLE'NIC. or SPLE'NICAL [*ſplenique*, Fr. *ſplenicus*, Lat. σπληνικος, Gr.] of, pertaining to, or good againſt the ſpleen.

SPLE'NICA, Lat. medicines good againſt the ſpleen.

Vena SPLENICA [with anatomiſts] the left branch of the vena porta, which is beſtowed upon the ſtomach and cawl; part of the gut colon, and the ſpleen.

Sple'nii *Muſculi* [with anatomiſts] muſcles which ariſe from the four upper ſpines of the vertebræ of the back, and from the two lower of the neck, which aſcending obliquely, adhere to the upper tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the neck, and are inſerted into the upper part of the occiput; their office is to pull the head backwards, to one ſide.

Sple'nish [from *ſpleen*] fretful, peeviſh.

Sple'nitive [from *ſpleen*] hot, fiery, paſſionate: obſolete.

Sple'nium [σπληνιον, Gr.] a long plaiſter, &c. to be laid on the body of one troubled with the ſpleen; alſo a linen bolſter ſeveral times double, laid on wounds, ulcers, fractures, &c.

Splent or **Splint** [with farriers] a hard excreſcence or ſwelling on the bone of the leg or ſhank-bone of a horſe.

Splents [of ſplenter, Du. with ſurgeons] pieces of wood uſed in binding up broken limbs; alſo the pieces of a broken bone.

To **Splice** [of ſpliſſen, Du. or ſplitzen, H. Ger.] to join one rope to another, by interweaving their ends, or opening their ſtrands, and with a fid laying every ſtrand in order, one in another.

To **Splice** [with gardeners] is to graft the top of one tree into the ſtock of another, by cutting them ſloping, and faſtening them together.

A Cut **Splice** [with ſailors] is when a rope is let into another with as much diſtance as one pleaſes, ſo as to have it undone at any time, and yet be ſtrong enough.

A Round **Splice**, is when the end of a rope is ſo let into another, that they ſhall be as firm as if they were but one rope.

Spli'nter [ſplind, Dan. ſplinter, Du. ſplitter, Ger.] 1. A ſmall ſhiver of wood. 2. A fragment of any thing.

To **Splinter** [from the noun] 1. To ſecure by ſplints. 2. To ſhiver, to break into fragments.

To **Split**, *verb act.* [ſplitter, Dan. ſplyten, or ſplitten, Du. and L. Ger. ſpalten, H. Ger. ſpialtan, Teut.] 1. To cleave or cut aſunder. 2. To divide, to part. 3. To daſh and break on a rock. 4. To divide, to break into diſcord. An irreſiſtable power *ſplits* their counſels. *South.*

To **Split**, *verb neut.* 1. To burſt in ſunder. 2. To be broken againſt rocks.

Split [ſea term] a ſail is ſaid to be *ſplit* or *ſpilt*, when it is blown down.

Spli'tter [from *ſplit*] one who ſplits.

Spli'tter *of Cauſes*, a lawyer.

Spo'dium, Lat. [σποδιον, Gr.] the cinders about the melting of iron and braſs: alſo a ſort of ſoot which riſes from tried braſs, and falls down to the bottom, whereas pompholyx ſtill flies upwards. It is alſo taken for burnt ivory, or the black pieces which remain after diſtillation, calcined in an open fire till they become white.

To **Spoil** [*ſpoliare*, Lat.] 1. To rob or plunder. 2. To corrupt, to mar, to render uſeleſs.

Spoil [*ſpoglio*, It. *ſpolium*, Lat.] 1. Plunder, that which is gotten by violence. 2. The act of robbery, waſte. 3. Corruption, cauſe of corruption. Villainous company hath been the *ſpoil* of me. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. The ſlough, or caſt ſkin of a ſerpent. *Bacon.*

Spoi'ler [from *ſpoil*] 1. A robber, a plunderer, a pillager. 2. One that mars, or corrupts any thing.

Spoi'lful [of *ſpoil* and *full*] waſteful, rapacious: obſolete.

Spoke, or **Spo'ken**, the preterite of *ſpeak*. See To **Speak**.

Spoke, *ſubſt.* [ſpac, Sax.] the ray of a wheel.

Spo'kesman [of ſpæcan, Sax. to ſpeak, and man] one who ſpeaks in behalf of another.

To **Spo'liate** [*ſpolia*, Lat.] to rob, to plunder.

Spolia'tion, the act of robbing or deſpoiling.

Spoliation [in a law ſenſe] a writ which lies for one incumbent againſt another, for the fruits of the church, in any caſe where the right of patronage does not come into debate.

Spo'ndæus, or **Spo'ndee** [σπονδαιος, Gr.] a foot of Latin or Greek verſe, conſiſting of two long ſyllables, as cœlum. If the reader would ſee what effect this grave and weighty meaſure has on the ear, he may examine that line of Homer.

> Και δια θωρηκος πολυδαι δαλου ηρηρειςο;

Or that of Virgil,

> *Chara Deûm ſoboles, magni Jovis incrementum*;

Or of our Engliſh rival to them both,

> Then with EXPANDED wings he ſtears his flight
> Aloft INCUMBENT on the duſky air,
> That felt unuſual weight. *Parid. Loſt.* Book I.

See **Pyrrichius**, **Jambic**, and **Trochæus** compared.

Spo'ndyles [*ſpondyli*, Lat. σπονδυλοι, Gr.] the chine-bones.

Spo'ndylus [σπονδυλος, Gr.] a knuckle, or a turning joint of the back-bone.

Sponge [*ſpongia*, Lat.] a kind of ſea-moſs that grows on the rocks.

To **Sponge** [from the noun] to ſuck up as a ſpunge, to gain by mean arts.

Spo'nger [from *ſponge*] one who hangs on others for a maintenance.

Spo'nginess [from *ſpongy*] ſoftneſs and fulneſs of cavities like a ſponge.

Spo'ngioidea *Oſſa*, Lat. [in anat.] the ſame as the cribriformia, or ſieve like bones.

Spo'ngious [*ſpongioſus*, Lat.] ſpongy or like a ſpunge.

Spo'ngiousness, ſpongineſs.

Spo'ngites, a ſtone found in ſpunges.

Spo'ngy [from *ſponge*] 1. Soft, and full of ſmall inſterſtitial holes. 2. Drenched, ſoaked, full, like a ſponge.

Spo'nsal [*ſponſalis*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to a ſpouſe, betrothing, or marriage.

Spo'nsion, Lat. an engagement, promiſe, or obligation.

Spo'nsor, Lat. an undertaker or ſurety for another, a god-father.

Sponta'neity [from *ſpontaneous*] voluntarineſs, willingneſs. Or rather the principle of action within the being itſelf, or power of action in general, as contradiſtinguiſhed from *moral agency*, which laſt diſtinguiſhes the *human ſpecies* from *animals* of a *lower* kind. See **Moral** *Agency*.

Sponta'neous [*ſpontaneus*, Lat. *ſpontanée*, Fr. *ſpontaneo*, It. *eſpontaneo*, Sp.] free, acting of its own accord.

Spontaneous [in the ſchools] a term applied to ſuch motions of the body and mind, as we perform of our ſelves without any conſtraint.

Sponta'neously [from *ſpontaneous*] freely, voluntarily.

Sponta'niousness [from *ſpontaneous*] voluntarineſs, freedom of will.

Spool [ſpohl, L. Ger. ſpuhl, H. G.] a ſmall piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, or a piece of wood turned in that form, to wind yarn upon.

Spoon [ſpon, Sax. ſpaen, Du.] a hand utenſil, for eating liquid things.

Spoo'nbill [of *ſpoon* and *bill*] the name of a bird.

Spoo'nfull [of *ſpoon* and *full*] 1. As much as a ſpoon will hold. 2. Any ſmall quantity of liquid.

Spoo'n-meat [of *ſpoon* and *meat*] liquid food, nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon.

Spoo'n-wort, an herb.

Spoo'ning [in ſea language] is, when a ſhip being under ſail in a ſtorm at ſea, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind; then they ſay, *ſhe ſpoons*; and when the ſhip is in danger of bringing her maſts by the board, by her ſeeling, or violent rolling about, and ſo foundering, they generally ſet up the foreſail, to make her go the ſteadier, and this likewiſe they term *ſpooning the foreſail*.

Spora'des [with aſtronomers] ſuch ſtars as were never yet ranked in any particular conſtellation.

Spora'dici *Morbi* [of σποραδες, Gr.] thoſe diſeaſes which are rife in many places, or which (though different in nature) ſeize ſeveral people at the ſame time, and in the ſame country.

To **Sport** [*ſe diportare*, or *diportarſi*, It.] to divert one's ſelf with play, to make merry.

Sport [*diporto*, It.] 1. Paſtime, diverſion. 2. Diverſions of the field, as hunting, gaming, fiſhing, &c. 3. Mockery, contemptuous mirth.

Spo'rtful [of *diporto*, It.] full of play, merry, ludicrous.

Spo'rtfully [from *ſportful*] wantonly, merrily.

Spo'rtfulness [from *ſportful*] wantonneſs, merriment, frolic, play.

Spo'rtive [of *ſe diportare*, It.] diverting, gay, merry.

Spo'rtiveness, divertingneſs, gaiety.

Spo'rtsman, one who delights in the diverſions of the field.

Spot [prob. of ſpatt, Du. and Ger. ignominy] 1. A ſpeck, a ſtain of colour, dirt, &c. 2. A ſmall piece of ground. 3. A taint, a diſgrace, a reproach.

To **Spot** [from the noun] 1. To mark with diſcolourations, to maculate. 2. To corrupt, to diſgrace, to taint.

Spo'tless [prob. of ſpat, and loſz, Du. and Ger.] 1. Without a ſpot. 2. Innocent, free from reproach, immaculate.

Spo'tlesness, unſpottedneſs, innocency.

Spo'tted [from *ſpot*] having ſpots.

Spo'tter [from *ſpot*] one who ſpots.

Spo'tty, full of ſpots, maculated. *Milton.*

Spots *in the Sun* [with aſtronomers] are certain opacous or ſhady maſſes, which are ſometimes obſerved adhering to the body or diſk of the ſun, the various figures and motions whereof are obſerved by the help of a teleſcope.

Spou'sal [of *epouſailles*, Fr. *ſponſalia*, Lat.] 1. Marriage, nuptials. 2. An epithalamium or a wedding ſong. *Milton.*

Spou'sal, betrothing.

Spou'sage, betrothing, eſpouſing.

Spou'sed [of *epouſer*, Fr.] eſpouſed. *Milton.*

Spouse [*epouſe*, Fr. *ſpoſa*, It. *eſpoſa*, Sp. *ſponſa*, Lat.] a bridegroom or bride, one joined in marriage.

Spou'se-breech [in old law] adultery, or incontinence between married perſons; in oppoſition to ſimple fornication.

To **Spout**, *verb act.* [ſpuyten, Du.] to pour out.

To **Spout**, *verb neut.* to guſh out or diſembogue.

Spout [ſpuyte, Du.] 1. A pipe or trough, for conveyance of water. 2. Water falling in a body, a cataract.

Water **Spout** [at ſea] a maſs of water collected between a cloud and the ſurface of the ſea, in the ſhape of a pillar or ſpout of water. Theſe phænomena frequently happen in the Weſt-Indies, and very much endanger ſhips that are near them, unleſs they are diſperſed and broken by the ſhot of great guns.

Sprain [but more properly a *ſtrain*, prob. of *eſtreint*, Fr.] a violent contorſion, or wreſting of the tendons of the muſcles, occaſioned by ſome ſudden accident.

To **Sprain**, to contort or overſtretch the tendons.

Spraints, the dung of an otter.

Sprang, the preterite of *ſpring*. See To **Spring**.

Sprat [ſprot. Dan. Du. and L. Ger.] a ſmall fiſh.

To **Sprawl**, to lie ſtretched out in length and breadth.

To **Sprawl** [ſpradle, Dan. ſpartelen, Du.] 1. To ſtruggle, as in the convulſions of death. 2. To tumble with agitation and contortion of the limbs.

Spray. 1. A ſmall bough or ſprig. 2. A kind of watery miſt like ſmall rain, cauſed by the daſhing of the waves, which will fly ſome diſtance, and wet like a ſmall ſhower of rain.

To **Spread**, *verb act.* [ſpredan, Sax. ſpreyden, Du. ſpredde, Dan. ſpryda, Su.] 1. To lay open, to publiſh, to extend in length and breadth. 2. To ſtretch, to extend. He *ſpreadeth* out the heavens like a curtain. *Pſalms.* 3. To emit as effluvia or emanations. They *ſpread* their bane. *Milton.*

To **Spread**, *verb neut.* to extend itſelf, to open as a flower.

Spread [from the verb] 1. Extent, compaſs. I have got a fine *ſpread* of improveable land. *Addiſon.* 2. Expanſion of parts. No flower hath that *ſpread* of the woodbine. *Bacon.*

Sprea'der [from *ſpread*] one that ſpreads, a publiſher, a diſſeminator.

Sprig [brag, C. B. ſpric, Sax.] a ſmall twig or branch of a plant, ſomething more than a ſlip, as having more leaves and ſmall twigs on it than a ſlip has, and is alſo of ſome growth.

Spri'ggy [of ſpriz, Sax.] having ſprigs.

Spright [*q. d.* a *ſpirit*] a phantom, an apparition. See **Spirit**.

To **Spright** [from the noun] to haunt, as a ſpright.

Spri'ghtful [of ſpriht and full] full of ſpirit, lively, briſk.

Spri'ghtfulty [from *ſprightful*] briſkly, vigorouſly.

SPRI'GHTFULNESS, or SPRI'GHTLINESS [ſpꞃıꞇꝼulneſſe, Sax.] fulneſs of ſpirit, livelineſs, vigorouſneſs.

SPRI'GHTLY, full of ſpirit and life, lively, briſk.

SPRIGHTS, ſhort arrows, anciently uſed in ſea-fights, having wooden heads ſharpened; they diſcharged them out of muſquets, and they would paſs through the ſides of a ſhip, where bullets would not enter.

To SPRING, *verb neut.* pret. *ſprang* or *ſprung* [ſpꞃınᵹan, Sax. ſpringer, Dan. ſpringa, Su. ſpringen, Du. and Ger.] 1. To ſprout, or ſhoot forth like plants. 2. To ariſe or iſſue out as water does out of the ground. 3. To ariſe, to appear. 4. To iſſue with effect or force. Oh *ſpring* to light. *Pope.* 5. To proceed from anceſtors. Our Lord *ſprang* out of Judea. *Hebrews.* 6. To proceed as from a ground, cauſe, or reaſon. Do not blaſt my *ſpringing* hopes. *Rowe.* 7. To grow, to thrive. We periſh and we *ſpring.* *Dryden.* 8. To bound, to leap, to jump. She *ſprung* from bed. *Dryden.* 9. To fly with elaſtic force. 10. To riſe from a covert.

To SPRING, *verb act.* 1. To ſtart, to rouſe game. 2. To produce light. And reaſon ſaw not, till faith *ſprung* the light. *Dryden.* 3. To produce haſtily. 4. To paſs by leaping. To *ſpring* the fence. *Thomſon.*

Barren SPRINGS, are ſuch as uſually flow from coal mines or ſome ſulphurous mineral, ſo called, becauſe, being of a harſh and brackiſh quality, they rather kill plants than nouriſh them.

To SPRING *a Maſt* [ſea phraſe] is when a maſt is only cracked, and not quite broken in any part, as at the hounds, partners, *&c.* they ſay the maſt is *ſprung.*

SPRING [ſpꞃınᵹ, Sax. ſprinck, Du. ſpring, Ger.] 1. A fountain. 2. An original. 3. A principle of motion. 4. One of the four ſeaſons of the year. 5. A device for catching fowls, and for various other uſes. 6. [In phyſics] a natural faculty or endeavour bodies have to return to their firſt ſtate, after having been violently put out of the ſame, by compreſſion, bending, or the like; called elaſticity, or elaſtic force.

SPRING *Tides,* high tides, or thoſe which happen about three days before the full or change of the moon; but they are at the top or higheſt three days after the full or change, when the water runs higheſt at the flood, and loweſt at the ebb, and the tides run more ſtrong and ſwift than in the niepes.

The SPRING [as a poetical deity] was repreſented as a ſprightly beautiful damſel, clad in green, having divers flowers in both hands: or as the goddeſs Flora: or by the image of Virtumnus.

SPRING *Arbour* [of a watch] that part which is placed in the middle of the ſpring box, about which the ſpring is wound or turned.

SPRING *Box* [of a watch] a ſort of box of ſteel which contains the ſpring, being in the ſhape of a cylinder,

To SPRING *a Leak* [with ſailors] is to begin to leak or take in the ſea, through ſome openings of the ſhip's timbers.

To SPRING *a Mine* [in terms of war] to let fly, or blow up a mine.

SPRI'NGAL [*q. d.* a young ſpringing ſhoot of a plant] a young man, a ſtripling.

SPRI'NGANT [in heraldry] a term applied to any beaſt in a poſture ready to give a ſpring or leap.

SPRINGE [ſpꞃınᵹ, Sax.] a ſnare or device made of twiſted wire for catching birds or ſmall beaſts.

SPRI'NGER [from *ſpring*] a rouſer of the game.

SPRI'NGER *of an arched Gate* [in architecture] the mouldings that bear the arch.

SPRI'NG-HALT [of *ſpring* and *halt*] a lameneſs by which a horſe twitches up his legs.

SPRI'NGINESS [of ſpꞃınᵹan, Sax.] a quality in ſome bodies, when they are preſſed or altered by a preſſure or ſtroke, to recover their former figure.

SPRI'NGLE [from *ſpring*] a ſpringe, an elaſtic nooſe.

SPRI'NGY *Bodies* [in philoſophy] ſuch bodies, as having had their form or figure changed by the ſtroke or percuſſion of another body, can recover again their former figure; which bodies, that are not elaſtic, will not do.

To SPRI'NKLE [ꞅpencan, Sax. beſprenger, Dan. ſprenkelen, Du. ſprenken, ſprinckelen, or ſprenckeln, Ger.] 1. To wet with drops of ſome liquor. 2. To ſcatter in ſmall maſſes. Take aſhes of the furnace and let Moſes *ſprinkle* it up towards heaven. *Exodus.*

To have a ſmall SPRI'NKLING *of any thing,* is, to have a little notion of it.

SPRI'T-SAIL [with mariners] the ſail which belongs to the boltſprit.

To SPROUT [ſpꞃẏꞇꞇan, Sax. ſprottan, or ſpryten, Du. ſproſſen, H. Ger.] 1. To put forth as plants do, to germinate. 2. To ſhoot forth into ramifications. Vitriol is apt to *ſprout* with moiſture. *Bacon.*

SPROUTS [ſpꞃauꞇa, Sax. ſprotte, Du. ſproſſe, H. Ger.] 1. A ſort of young coleworts ſprouting out of old ſtalks, *&c.* 2. The buds or ſhoots of trees.

SPRUCE [the etymology uncertain] nice, trim, neat, without elegance.

To SPRUCE, to dreſs with affected neatneſs.

SPRUCE *Beer* [*q. d. Pruſſian Beer*] a ſort of phyſical beer brought from Dantzick and Koningsberg, good for inward bruiſes.

SPRUCE *Leather* i. e. *Pruſſian Leather.*

SPRU'CENESS, neatneſs, gaiety, exactneſs of dreſs.

SPRUNG, the preterite of *to ſpring,* which ſee.

SPRUNT, any thing ſhort, and that will not eaſily bend.

SPUD, a ſhort ſorry knife.

To SPUE. See To SPEW.

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn,* men employed to ſee that it be well ſpun, and fit for the loom.

To SPUME [*ſpumo,* Lat.] to froth or foam.

SPUME [*ſpuma,* Lat.] froth, foam, the ſkum of gold or ſilver.

SPU'MID [*ſpumidus,* Lat.] foamy, frothy.

SPUMI'FEROUS [*ſpumifer,* from *ſpuma,* and *fero,* Lat. to bear] bringing froth or foam.

SPU'MINESS [of *ſpuma,* Lat.] frothineſs.

SPU'MOUS, or SPU'MY [*ſpumeus*] full of froth, frothy.

SPUN, the preterite of *to ſpin,* which ſee.

SPUN-YARN [in ſea language] is the yarn of untwiſted ropes, the ends of which are ſcraped and beaten thin, in order to be let into the ends of other ropes, and ſo be made as long as occaſion ſhall require.

SPUNGE [*eponge,* Fr. *ſpugna,* It. *eſponja,* Sp. and Port. of *ſpongia,* Lat.] 1. A kind of ſea fungus, or muſhroom, found adhering to rocks, ſhells, *&c.* on the ſea ſhore. See SPONGE. 2. [With farriers] that part of a horſe's ſhoe next the heel. 3. [With gunners] a rammer or ſtaff with a piece of lamb-skin about the end of it, for ſcouring great guns, before they are charged again, after having been diſcharged.

To SPUNGE. 1. To waſh or rub a thing over with a ſpunge. 2. To clear a gun from any ſparks of fire remaining in it with a gunner's ſpunge 3. To eat or drink at other people's coſt.

Pyrotechnical SPU'NGES, are made of large muſhrooms or fungous excreſcences growing on old oaks, aſhes, fir, *&c.* theſe are dried in water, boiled and beaten, then put in a ſtrong lie made of ſalt-petre, and afterwards dried in an oven. Theſe make the black match or tinder brought from Germany, for ſtriking fire with a flint and ſteel.

SPU'NGING-*Houſe,* a victualling houſe, where perſons arreſted for debt are kept ſome time, either till they have agreed with their adverſary, or are removed to a cloſer confinement.

SPU'NGIUS, or SPU'NGY [*ſpongieux,* Fr. *ſpugnoſo,* It. *eſpongioſo,* Sp. and Port. *ſpongioſus,* Lat.] 1. Hollow like a ſpunge. 2. Wet, moiſt, watery. 3. Drunken. wet with liquor. His *ſpungy* officers. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPU'NGINESS [of *ſpongioſus,* Lat.] a ſpungy quality.

SPUNK. 1. Touch-wood, half-rotten woods. 2. A ſubſtance which grows upon the ſides of trees.

SPUR [ꞅpaꞃa, Sax. ſpore, Du. ſpohr, Ger.] 1. A device of iron with ſharp points, to make a horſe go. 2. The ſharp weapon on a cock's leg. 3. Incitement, inſtigation.

To SPUR, *verb act.* [of ſporen, Du. or ꞅpuꞃnan, Sax. ſpohren, Ger.] 1. To prick a horſe with a ſpur. 2. To put, egg on, or forward.

To SPUR, *verb neut.* to be in great haſte, to preſs forward.

SPUR *Royal,* a ſort of gold coin, current in the reign of king James I.

SPUR-*Galled* [of *ſpur* and *gall*] hurt with a ſpur.

SPURGE [*eſpurge,* Fr.] a plant, the juice of which is ſo hot and corroding, that, if dropped upon warts, it eats them away, and is called devil's milk.

SPU'RIA *Angina* [with phyſicians] the baſtard quinſy.

SPU'RIOUS [*ſpurius,* Lat.] 1. Not genuine, falſe, counterfeit. 2. Baſe-born, baſtard.

SPURIOUS *Diſeaſes,* are ſuch as degenerate from their kind, as a baſtard pleuriſy, *&c.*

SPURIOUS *Fleſh* [in anatomy] the fleſh of the lips, gums, glans, penis, *&c.* which is of a different conſtitution from all the reſt.

SPU'RIOUSNESS [of *ſpurius,* Lat.] baſeneſs of birth, baſtardlineſs, counterfeitneſs.

SPU'RKETS [in a ſhip] are the ſpaces that are between the upper and lower futtocks, or compaſſing timbers, or between the timbers called rungs, on the ſhip's ſides afore and aft, above and below.

SPU'RLING [*eſpelan,* Fr.] a ſmall ſea fiſh.

SPURN [ſpoꞃne, Sax.] a daſh or kick with the foot.

To SPURN [ſpoꞃnan, Sax. ſpierna, Su.] 1. To kick, to ſtrike with the foot. 2. To reject, to ſcorn, to put away with contempt. 3. To treat with contempt.

SPU'RER [from *ſpur*] 1. One that uſes ſpurs. 2. One that makes ſpurs.

SPU'RRY [*ſpergula,* Lat.] a ſort of herb.

SPURT, a ſtart, a ſudden fit, of ſhort continuance.

To SPURT [prob. of ſputten, Du. ſpruetten, L. Ger. ſpruetzen, H. Ger.] to burſt or force out, as liquors out of a bottle, caſk, *&c.*

SPUR-WAY, a horſe-way through a man's ground, which a man may ride in by right of cuſtom.

SPU'TATIVE [of *ſputare,* Lat. to ſpit] ſpitting much.

SPU'TTER, a noiſe or buſtle.

To SPUTTER [*ſputacchiare,* It.] 1. To ſpit often, and but little at a time, to be always ſpitting, like an angry cat. 2. To ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the ſpittle by haſty ſpeech.

SPU'TTERER [from *ſputter*] one that ſputters.

SPU'TUM [in medicine] the ſpittle.

To SPY [ſpyꞃian, Sax. ſpien, or ſpieden, Du. *épier,* Fr. *ſpiare,* It. *eſpiar,* Sp. yſpeiwr, C. Br. ſpahen, Teut. all of *ſpir,* Scyth. the eye] 1. To eſpy, to diſcover with the eye, to watch, to obſerve. 2. To diſcover by cloſe examination.

SPY [ſpie, Du. *eſpion,* Fr. *ſpia,* or *ſpione,* It. *eſpia,* Sp.] one who clandeſtinely ſearches into the ſtate of places or affairs, one ſent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

SPY'-BOAT [of *ſpy* and *boat*] a boat ſent out for intelligence.

SQAB, *adj.* [the etymology uncertain] 1. Unfeathered, newly hatched. 2. Fat, thick, and ſtout, awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, *ſubſt.* a ſoft ſtuffed cuſhion or bolſter for a couch or window; alſo a thick fat man or woman.

To SQUAB, to fall down plump or flat.

SQUA'BBISH [from *ſquab*] thick, heavy, fleſhy.

SQUA'BBLE [from the verb] a quarrel, brangle, or diſpute.

To SQUABBLE [kiable, Su.] to quarrel or fall out.

SQUA'BBLED [with printers] is when the lines are broke, or the letters of the lines are mixed one with another.

SQUA'DRON [*eſcaudron,* Fr. *ſquadrone,* It. *eſquadron,* Sp. *eſquadram,* Port. *acies quadrata,* Lat.] 1. A body of horſe, from 100 to 200. 2. A body of men drawn up ſquare. 3. A number of ſhips, part of a fleet.

SQUA'LID [*ſqualidus,* Lat.] foul, naſty, filthy.

SQUA'LID [in botanic writings] a term applied to colours when they are not bright, but look faded and dirty.

SQUA'LIDNESS, or SQUALI'DITY [of *ſqualiditas,* Lat.] foulneſs, naſtineſs, ſlovenlineſs.

To SQUALL [prob. of ſchallen, Teut. to ſound] to bawl out.

SQUALL. 1. A ſudden ſtorm of wind or rain, not of very long continuance. 2. A loud ſcream.

SQUA'LLEY. 1. A faultineſs in cloth, chiefly in the make of it. 2. Inclinable to ſudden ſtorms of wind and rain.

SQUAMI'GEROUS [*ſquameger,* Lat.] bearing or having ſcales.

SQUAMO'SA *Oſſa*, Lat. [in anatomy] the bones of the ſkull behind the ears.

SQUAMOSA *Sutura* [with anatomiſts] one of the ſeams or ſutures of the ſkull, ſo called, becauſe the parts of the bones are joined together aſlope, and like ſcales.

SQUA'MOUS [*ſquameus*, Lat.] ſcaly, or like ſcales.

SQUA'MMOUS [in anatomy] a term applied to the ſpurious and falſe ſutures of the ſkull, becauſe of their being compoſed of ſquammæ, or ſcales, like thoſe of fiſhes.

SQUAMO'SE [*ſquamoſus*, Lat.] ſcaly, that has ſcales.

SQUAMO'SENESS [of *ſquamoſus*, Lat.] ſcalineſs.

SQUA'MOUS *Root* [with botaniſts] is that kind of bulbous root which conſiſts of ſeveral coats involving one another, as the onion, *&c.*

To SQUA'NDER [verſchwenden, Teut.] to laviſh, to ſpend or waſte.

SQUA'NDERER, a laviſh ſpender.

SQUARE, *ſubſt.* [*quadratus*, Lat. *carré*, Fr. *quadro*, It. and Sp.] 1. A figure conſiſting of four equal ſides, and as many right angles. 2. An area with four ſides, with houſes on each ſide. 3. Rule, regularity, exact proportion. 4. Squadron, troops formed into a ſquare. 5. Quaternion, number four. 6. Level, equality; as, to converſe upon the *ſquare.* 7. [With architects] an inſtrument for ſquaring their works. 8. [With aſtrologers] an aſpect between two planents, which are diſtant 90 degrees one from another, which is looked upon as an unfortunate aſpect.

To SQUARE [*equarir*, Fr. *quadrare*, Lat. *ſquadrare*, It. *quadràr*, Sp.] 1. To form with right angles. 2. To reduce to a ſquare. 3. To meaſure, to reduce to a meaſure. *Square* all the ſea by Creſſid's rule. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To regulate, to mould to ſhape. By the proportions of God's law we are to *ſquare* our actions. *Decay of Piety.* 5. To regulate, to fit. Eye me, bleſt providence, and *ſquare* my trial. *Milton.*

SQUARE, *adj.* 1. Having right angles. 2. Having angles of whatever content, as three *ſquare*, five *ſquare.* 3. Parallel, exactly ſuitable. 4. Strong, ſtout, well ſet; as, a *ſquare* man. 5. Equal, exact, honeſt. It is not *ſquare* to take on thoſe revenge. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hollow SQUARE [in military art] a body of troops drawn up with an empty ſpace in the middle, for the colours, drums and baggage, and covered every way with pikes to keep off horſes.

SQUARE *Number* [in arithmetic] a number which is ſquared or multiplied by itſelf, as three by three, which is nine, and four by four, which is ſixteen.

SQUARE *Root* [in arithmetic] the ſide of a ſquare number, as four is of ſixteen. See ROOT.

Long SQUARE [in geometry] a figure that has four right angles and four ſides, but two of the ſides are long and the other ſhort.

To SQUARE *the Sail Yards* [a ſea phraſe] is to make them hang right acroſs the ſhip, and one yard-arm not traverſed more than the other.

SQUA'RING [with mathematicians] is the making a ſquare equal to another figure given; thus, the ſquaring of the circle is the making a ſquare equal and exactly correſpondent to a circle, or the finding out the area or content of ſome ſquare that ſhall be exactly equal to the area of ſome circle; a problem that has hitherto puzzled the ableſt mathematicians, though they come near enough the truth for any uſe.

SQUA'RENESS [of *equarri*, Fr.] a ſquare form.

SQUASH. 1. An American fruit, ſomething like a pompion. 2. A little animal. 3. Any thing unripe. 4. A ſudden fall. I ſhall throw down the burden with a *ſquaſh* among them. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUASH, to ſqueeze flat, to bruiſe.

To SQUAT [of *ſquatto*, It.] to cow down, to ſit bearing upon the knees.

SQUAT, *adj.* [*quatto*, It.] 1. Cowring down, or ſitting upon the knees. 2. Thick and ſhort.

SQUAT, *ſubſt.* a ſort of mineral.

To SQUAWL. See To SQUALL.

To SQUEAK [prob. of quecken, Teut. quicken, H. Ger.] 1. To make a ſhril noiſe, to cry out. 2. To break ſilence, or ſecrecy, thro' fear or pain.

SQUEAK [queck, Teut.] a ſhrill noſe or cry.

To SQUEAL [ſqwala, Su.] to cry with a ſhril noiſe, through pain or fear.

SQUEA'MISH [prob. *q. d. qualmiſh*] weak-ſtomached, apt to heave or vomit.

SQUEA'MISHNESS [*q. d. qualmiſhneſs*] a loathing.

To SQUEEZE [cpyſan, Sax. or, as Minſhew thinks, of *quaſſare*, Lat.] 1. To preſs cloſe together. 2. To harraſs, to oppreſs, to cruſh.

SQUIB. 1. A ſort of fire-work. 2. Any petty fellow. 3. [In a gaming houſe] a ſort of puff of a lower rank, a perſon who has half the ſalary a puff has, given him to play.

SQUILL [*ſquilla*, Lat.] a ſea onion.

SQUINA'NTHUS [with botaniſts] the ſweet ruſh.

SQUI'NANCY [*ſquinantia*, Lat.] a ſwelling and inflammation in the throat, which hinders the ſwallowing of meat, and ſometimes ſtops the breath. See ANGINA and QUINCY.

SQUI'NSY [*ſquinantia*, Lat.] See SQUINANCY.

To SQUINT [of ſcendan, Sax. or ſchawen, Teut. according to Skinner] to look awry.

SQUINT, *adj.* looking obliquely.

SQUIRE [*ecuyer*, Fr.] 1. The next inferior degree of honour to a knight. 2. An attendant on a noble warrior.

Trencher SQUIRE, one who is continually thruſting himſelf in, at other people's tables.

To SQUIRE *a Perſon*, to wait upon him or her, in the manner of a gentleman uſher.

SQUI'RREL [*ecureuil*, Fr. *ciuro*, Port. *ſciurus*, Lat. of σκιυρος, Gr.] a wood weazel.

To SQUIRT [prob. of ſpruyten, or σκιςταω, Gr. to ſkip] to ſpurt out.

SQUIRT. 1. A ſyringe. 2. A ſmall quick ſtream.

To SQUI'TTER [prob. *q. d. ſcatter* or *ſhitter*] to void the excrement with a kind of noiſe.

SQUI'TTER [with tin miners] the droſs of tin.

SQUA'BBLE. See SQUO'BBLE.

S. S. *Semiſſis*, half a pound.

S. S. *Societatis ſocius*, Lat. *i. e.* fellow of the ſociety.

S. S. S. *Stratum ſuper Stratum*, Lat. *i. e.* layer upon layer.

S. T. an indeclinable term, chiefly uſed to command ſilence.

ST. Saint. See GAIANTITES, and EUNOMIANS, compared.

S. T. P. *Sanctæ Theologiæ Profeſſor*, a profeſſor of divinity.

ST. N. *Stylo Novo*, by the New Stile.

ST. V. *Stylo Vetere*, by the Old Stile.

To STAB [ſome derive it of ſtab, Teut. a club, others of *ſtampanare*, It. to tear, or rather from *ſtampare*, It. to make or punch holes] 1. To wound by the thruſt of a ſword, dagger, or any pointed weapon. 2. To wound mentally.

STAB. 1. A wound made by a thruſt with ſome pointed weapon. 2. A dark injury, a ſly miſchief.

STA'BLE [*etable*, O. Fr. of *ſtabulum*, Lat.] a place or houſe to keep horſes in.

STABLE *Stand* [in the foreſt law] is when a perſon is found at his ſtand in the foreſt, with a croſs-bow or long-bow, ready to kill a deer; or elſe ſtanding cloſe by a tree, with greyhounds ready to ſlip; it is one of the four evidences or preſumptions by which a man is convicted of intending to ſteal the deer; the other three are *Backberond*, *Bloody-hand*, and *Dog-draw.*

To STABLE [*etabler*, O. Fr. *ſtabulo includere*, Lat.] to ſet up in a ſtable.

STA'BLE, Fr. [*ſtabile*, It. of *ſtabilis*, Fr.] firm, fixed, ſure, ſteady, laſting.

To STA'BLISH [*etablir*, Fr. *ſtabilire*, Lat.] to eſtabliſh.

STABI'LITY [of *ſtabilité*, Fr. *ſtabilità*, It. of *ſtabilitas*, Lat.] 1. Firmneſs, fixedneſs, laſtingneſs. 2. Not fluidity.

To STA'BULATE [*ſtabulare*, Lat.] to keep up cattle as in a ſtall.

STACCA'DO [*ſteccato*, It.] a pale or fence.

STA'CHYS, Lat. [ςαχυς, Gr.] the herb called baſe hore-hound, wild-ſage, ſage of the mountain, or field-ſage.

To STACK [of ſtacken, Du. to ſet with pales] 1. To pile up wood, hay, *&c.* 2. To ſtumble, as a horſe.

STACK [of ſteck, Du. a pale, becauſe frequently ſet within pales] 1. A pile of hay, ſtraw, wood, *&c.* 2. A row of chimneys adjoining one to another.

STA'CTE [ςακτη, of ςαζω, Gr. to drop or diſtil] a kind of gum or creamy juice that iſſues out of the myrtle-tree.

STA'DDLES [*q. d. ſtandils*, of *ſtand*] young trees.

STA'D-HOLDER, or STA'DT-HOLDER [of ſtead, Sax. ſtede, Du. ſtatt, Ger. place, and healder, Sax. houder, Du. or halter, Gr. keeper, the ſame as lieutenant in Fr. and not from ſtad or ſtadt, city] a governor or regent of a province in the United Netherlands. *Chief de la Republique de Hollande.* Richelet.

STA'DIUM, Lat. a Roman meaſure now taken for a furlong.

STAFF [ſtæf, Sax. ſtaf, Dan. Su. Du. and L. Ger. ſtab, H. Ger. ſtap, Teut.] 1. A ſtick to walk with, and for various uſes. 2. A ſupport, a prop. 3. An enſign of office, a badge of authority. 4. [Stef, Iſland.] a particular number of verſes in a pſalm or poem.

I have got the better end of the STAFF.

That is, I have gotten the advantage.

Quarter-STAFF, a pole or weapon uſed by prize-fighters, five or ſix foot long.

Jacob's-STAFF [a mathematical inſtrument] an aſtrolabe.

A Croſier, or *Biſhop's*-STAFF.

A STAFF-*Officer* [in the army] a general.

A STAFF *of Cocks* [with cockers] a pair of cocks.

STAFF-TREE, a kind of ſhrub which keeps its leaves in winter.

STAG [ſome etymologiſts derive it of ſtican, Sax. to prick, from its readineſs to puſh with its horn] a red male deer of five years of age.

STAG-EVIL, a diſeaſe in horſes,

STAG-BEETLE, an inſect.

STAGE [prob. of *ſtadium*, Lat. *ſtade*, Fr. a furlong] 1. A journey by land, or ſuch a part of it where a perſon inns or takes freſh horſes, *&c.* 2. A place where any thing is publickly tranſacted. 3. [Perhaps of *etage*, Fr. a ſtory, or ſtigan, Sax. to aſcend, or ςεγη, Gr. a roof] that place or part in a theatre raiſed with timber and boards, on which the actors of a *drama* move and ſpeak; and from hence (in a *figurative* uſe) it ſignifies the preſent ſtate of *exiſtence*; as being a *kind of ſtage* [or theatre] on which all mankind (like ſo many actors) perform their reſpective parts; and happy, thrice happy they, who when *going off this ſtage*, ſhall receive the PLAUDIT of a God! 4. A place where mountebanks expoſe their medicines to ſale, and make their harangues, and on which their tumblers ſhew their tricks.

STAGE-*Coach*, a travelling coach for the coveniency of paſſengers fixed from ſtage to ſtage.

STAGE-*Plays*, theatrical pieces or diverſions, ſuch as are acted upon ſtages.

STA'GGARD [a hunting term] a male deer of four years old.

To STA'GGER [prob. of ſtaggelen, Du.] 1. To reel to and fro. 2. To be in doubt, to waver.

STA'GGERS. 1. [With farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes ſomewhat like a vertigo. 2. Madneſs, wild conduct: obſolete.

STA'GIRITE, Ariſtotle, ſo called from *Stagira*, a town in Macedonia, his native place. See LYCRUM.

STA'GMA [with chemiſts] the pieces of ſeveral plants mingled together in order to diſtillation Of the ſame etymology with *ſtacte.* See STACTE.

STA'GNANCY [of *ſtagnans*, Lat.] the being without motion.

STA'GNANT, Lat. ſtanding as the water of ponds or pools, motionleſs, not agitated.

To STA'GNATE [*ſtagnare*, Lat.] 1. To ſtand ſtill as water. 2. To want a free courſe; to ſtop as the blood does, when it is grown thick.

STAID [prob. of *etayer*, O. Fr. to ſtay or bear up, *q. d.* one that is able to bear up againſt the temptations and ſollicitations of vanity and vice] ſober, grave.

STAI'DNESS, ſeriouſneſs, gravity, ſoberneſs.

STAIN [from the verb] 1. Blot, ſpot, diſcolouration. 2 Taint of guilt or infamy. 3. Cauſe of reproach, ſhame.

STAIN *and Colours* [in heraldry] are tawney and murrey.

To STAIN [Skinner derives it of *diſteindre*, Lat.] 1. To ſpot, to defile, to dawb. 2. To dye colours. 3. To blemiſh or blur one's reputation.

STAI'NER [from *ſtain*] one who ſtains or blots.

STAI'NLESS [from *ſtain*] 1. Free from blots or diſcolouration. 2. Free from ſin or reproach.

STAI'NANT *Colours* [in heraldry] are tawney and murrey.

STAIR [ſtæger, Sax.] a ſtep to aſcend by.

STAI'RCASE [of *ſtair* and *caſe*] the part of a houſe that contains the ſtairs.

STAKE, *ſubſt.* [ſtaelk, Du. ſtake, Teut. *eſtaca*, Sp.] 1. A ſtick in a hedge. 2. A pledge laid down on a wager. 3. A ſmall anvil uſed by ſmiths.

To STAKE [ſtaeken, Du. ſtaken, Teut.] 1. To ſet with ſtakes. 2. To wager, to hazard.

STALACTI'TES [of ϛαλαγμος, Gr. a drop or dropping] a ſort of ſtony, ſparry icicles, that hang down from the tops or arches of grotto's, caves, or vaults under ground, as alſo from the roofs and chapiters of pillars that are built over hot ſprings or baths.

STALA'CTICAL, reſembling an icicle. *Derham.*

STALE, *adj.* [ſtel, Du.] 1. Not freſh, old; as, *ſtale* beer, or *ſtale* bread. 2. Worn out of regard or notice.

STALE, *ſubſt.* [ꞅtele, Sax. ſteel, Du. and L. Ger. ſtiel, H. Ger.] 1. A handle. 2. A round or ſtep of a ladder. 3. [With fowlers] a fowl put into any place to allure others, a decoy fowl. 4. [Of ſtallen, Du. and Ger.] the urine of cattle.

To STALE [ſtallen, Du. and Ger.] to piſs.

STA'LENESS [ſtel, Du.] the being oppoſite to newneſs or freſhneſs.

To STALK [ꞅtelcan, Sax.] 1. To walk ſoftly. 2. To go ſtately or ſtrait, and with a large ſtride.

STALK, *ſubſt.* [ꞅtele, Sax. ſtiâlke, Su. ſtele, Du. and L. Ger. ſtiel, H. Ger. prob. of ϛελεχος, Gr.] 1. An high, proud and ſtately ſtep. 2. The ſtem of a quill. 3. [With botaniſts] the part of a plant receiving the nouriſhment from the root, and diſtributing it into the other parts, with which it is clothed, not having one ſide diſtinguiſhable from the other. The ſtalk of a tree is called the trunk; in corn and graſſes, it is called the blade.

A naked STALK, one which has no leaves on it.

A creſted STALK, one which has furrows or ridges.

A winged STALK, one which has leaves on both ſides.

A ſtriped STALK, one that is of two or more colours.

STA'LKERS, a ſort of fiſhing-nets.

STA'LKING [of ꞅtælcan, Sax.] walking ſoftly, ſtately, and ſtrutting.

STA'LKINGLY, ſtruttingly.

STA'LKING-HEDGE [in fowling] an artificial hedge to hide the fowlers from being ſeen by the game.

STA'LKING-HORSE [with fowlers] 1. A horſe, an old jade who will walk gently up and down, as you would have him, in water, *&c.* beneath whoſe ſhoulder the ſportſman ſhelters himſelf and gun, uſed in tunneling for partridges. 2. [In a figurative ſenſe] a perſon employed, as a tool, to bring about ſome affair; a thing uſed for a pretence.

STA'LKY [from *ſtalk*] hard like a ſtalk.

STALL [ꞅtal, Sax. ſtal, Dan. Su. H. and L. Ger. a ſtable], 1. A place for fatting cattle. 2. A little ſhop or apartment under a bulk, without the fore-ſide of a ſhop. 3. A ſeat in the quire of a cathedral church for a dignified clergyman.

To STALL [prob. of ꞅtal, Sax. ſtallen, Du.] 1. To put into a ſtall in order to be fattened. 2. [From *inſtal*] to inveſt.

STALL-FED [of *ſtall* and *fed*] fed with dry food, not with graſs.

STALL-WORN [of *ſtall* and *worn*] kept long in a ſtall.

STA'LLAGE, money paid for ſetting up ſtalls in a fair or market.

STA'LLION [*ſtallone*, It. *etalon*, Fr.] a ſtone-horſe, kept for getting colts.

STA'LTICA, aſtringent medicines.

STA'MINA, Lat. 1. The firſt principles of any thing. 2. [With anatomiſts] are thoſe ſimple, original parts of an animal body which exiſted firſt in the embryo, or even in the ſeed; and by the diſtinction, augmentation, and accretion of which, the human body, at its utmoſt bulk, is ſuppoſed to be formed by additional juices. 3. [With botaniſts] are thoſe fine threads, capillaments, or hairs growing up within the flower of ſome plants, as tulips, encompaſſing round the ſtyle, or piſtil, and on which the apices grow at the ends.

STAMINE'OUS [*ſtamineus*, Lat.] that has ſtamina, or a ſort of threads in it; conſiſting of threads.

STAMINEOUS *Flowers* [in botany] are thoſe imperfect flowers which want the fine coloured leaves called *petala*, and conſiſt only of the ſtylus and ſtamina.

STA'MMEL, a large flouncing mare; alſo an over-grown bouncing wench.

STAMMEL *Coloured Horſe*, a bay or cheſnut-coloured one.

To STA'MMER [ſtammeren, Du. ꞅtammeꞃan, Sax. ſtamme, Dan. ſtamma, Su. ſtammern, Ger.] to ſtutter, to faulter in one's ſpeech.

STA'MMERER [ꞅtamoꞃ, Sax.] a ſtutterer, one who faulters in his ſpeech.

STA'MMERING [of ꞅtamoꞃ, Sax.] ſtuttering in ſpeech.

To STAMP [ſtamper, Dan. ſtampa, Su. ſtampen, Du. and L. Ger. ſtampfen, H. Ger.] 1. To ſtrike or beat the ground with the foot. 2. To pound, to beat in a mortar. 3. [*Eſtamper*, Fr. *ſtampare*, It. *eſtamper*, Sp. ſtampeln, L. Ger. ſtampfeln, H. Ger.] to make a ſtamp, impreſſion, or effigies upon. 4. To coin, to mint.

STAMP [ꞅtamp, Sax. ſtamper, Du. ſtâmpel, L. Ger. ſtâmpfel, H. Ger.] 1. Any inſtrument by which a hollow impreſſion is made. 2. A mark ſet on any thing, impreſſion. 3. A thing marked or ſtamped. Having a golden ſtamp about their necks. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A picture made by impreſſion; a cut. 5. A mark ſet upon things that pay cuſtom to the government. 6. A character, good or bad, fixed upon any thing. 7. Authority, currency, value derived from any ſuffrage or atteſtation. 8. [*Stampa*, It. *eſtampe*, Fr.] a print or impreſſion.

STA'MPER [from *ſtamp*] an inſtrument for pounding.

To STANCH, *verb act.* [*etancher*, Fr.] to ſtop a flux of blood.

To STANCH, *verb neut.* to ſtop.

STANCH [prob. of ꞅtanꝺan, Sax. to ſtand, or perhaps of *eſtanché*, O. Fr. ſtop'd, not wavering, firm] 1. Subſtantial, ſolid, good, ſound. 2. Strong, not to be broken.

STA'NCHNESS [prob. of ꞅtanꝺan, Sax.] ſubſtantialneſs, firmneſs, *&c.*

STA'NCHIONS [*eſtanſon*, Fr.] ſupporters in buildings.

STANCHIONS [in a ſhip] pieces of timber which ſupport the waſte trees.

STA'NCHLESS [from *ſtanch*] not to be ſtopped.

STAND [ꞅtanꝺ, Sax.] 1. A pauſe; a doubt or uncertainty. 2. A frame to ſet any thing upon. 3. A poſt, or ſtanding place. 4. Stop, interruption. 5. Higheſt rank, ſtationary point. The ſea hath continued at a *ſtand. Bentley.* 6. A point beyond which one cannot proceed. Finding the painter's ſcience at a *ſtand. Prior.*

To STAND [ꞅtanꝺan, Sax. ſtanna, Su. ſtantan, Teut.] 1. To be upon or ſupported by the feet. 2. To ſtop, not to go forwards. 3. To be placed as an edifice. 4. To become erect. His hair *ſtood* up. *Job.* 5. To be at a ſtationary point, without progreſs or regreſſion. Say, at what part of nature will they *ſtand? Pope.* 6. To be in a ſtate of firmneſs, not vacillation. My mind on its own center *ſtands* unmov'd. *Dryden.* 7. To be in a ſtate of hoſtility, to keep the ground. 8. Not to yield, not to fly, not to give way. 9. To be placed with regard to rank or order. Among liquids warm water *ſtands* firſt. *Arbuthnot.* 10. To remain in the ſame ſtate. I will eat no fleſh while the world *ſtandeth.* I *Corinthians.* 11. [*Eſtor*, Sp.] to be in any particular caſe. The world's great victor *ſtood* ſubdu'd by ſound. *Pope.* 12. Not to become void, to remain in force. My covenant ſhall *ſtand* faſt with him. *Pſalms..* 13. To conſiſt, to have its being or eſſence. Which *ſtood* only in meats and drinks. *Hooker.* 14. To be with reſpect to terms of a contaact. The hirelings *ſtand* at a certain wages. *Carew.* 15. To have a place. If it *ſtand* within the eye of honour. *Shakeſpeare.* 16. To be in any ſtate at the preſent time. Why *ſtand* we longer ſhiv'ring under fears? *Milton.* 17. To have any particular reſpect. The relation which man neceſſarily *ſtands* in towards his Maker. *South.* 18. To be without action. 19. To depend, to reſt, to be ſupported. The ground it *ſtands* on. *Locke.* 20. To be with regard to ſtate of mind. I *ſtand* in doubt of you. *Galatians.* 21. To ſucceed, to be acquitted, to be ſafe. By whoſe judgment I would *ſtand* or fall. *Addiſon.* 22. To be reſoluely of a party. Who have *ſtood* for the truth. *Hooker.* 23. To repreſent, to ſignify. Theſe names *ſtand* for the ſame thing. *Locke.* 24. To remain, to be fixed. *Stand* faſt in the faith. *Corinthians.* 25. To hold a courſe. Full for the port the Ithacenſians *ſtand. Pope.* 26. To offer as a candidate. 27. To place himſelf, to be placed. *Stand* by when he is going. *Swift.* 28. To be with reſpect to chance. Each thinks he *ſtands* faireſt for the great lot. *Addiſon.* 29. To make delay. They muſt *ſtand* to examine every argumeut. *Locke.* 30. To inſiſt, to dwell on. It needeth not to be *ſtood* upon. *Bacon.* 31. To perſiſt, to perſevere. Never *ſtand* in a lie when thou art accuſed. *Taylor.* 32. To be conſiſtent. Sprightly youth and cloſe application will hardly *ſtand* together. *Felton.*

STA'NDARD [ꞅtanꝺaꞃꝺ, Sax. *ſtandardo*, It. *eſtandart*, Fr.] 1. The chief enſign of a royal army or fleet. 2. The ſtanding meaſures of the king or ſtate, according to which all the meaſures are framed and adjuſted. 3. A rule or model for any thing.

STANDARD, for gold coin in England, is 22 caracts of fine gold, and two caracts of copper; and the French and Spaniſh gold are nearly of the ſame ſtandard.

STANDARD, for ſilver coin, is 11 ounces and 2 penny-weights of fine ſilver, and 18 penny-weights of copper melted together, and is called Sterling.

STA'NDARD-BEARER, one who bears a ſtandard, or enſign.

STA'NDARD-GRASS, an herb.

STA'NDARDS, or STA'NDILS [in huſbandry] trees reſerved, at the felling of wood, for growth of timber.

STA'NDER-GRASS, the herd ſatyrion, or ragwort.

STA'NDING, *part. adj.* [from *ſtand*] 1. Settled, eſtabliſhed; as, *ſtanding* armies. 2. Laſting, not tranſitory. A *ſtanding* crimſon. *Addiſon.* 3. Stagnant, not running. *Standing* lake. *Milton.* 4. Placid.

STANDING *Part of the Sheat* [in ſea language] is that part which is made faſt to a ring at the ſheat's quarter.

STANDING *Lifts* [in a ſhip] the lifts for the ſprit-ſail yard.

STANDING *Parts* [of tackle] the end of a rope where a block is ſeized or faſtened.

STANDING *Ropes* [in a ſhip] are thoſe ropes which run not in any block, but are ſet taut or let ſlack, as occaſion ſerves; as, the *ſheat-ſtays*, the *back-ſtays*.

STA'NDING, *ſubſt.* 1. Continuance, long poſſeſſion. 2. Station, place to ſtand in. I will provide you a good *ſtanding* to ſee his entry. *Bacon.* 3. Power to ſtand. I ſink in deep mire, where there is no *ſtanding. Pſalms.* 4. Competition, candidateſhip.

STA'NDISH [of ꞅtanꝺ and ꝺiꞅc, Sax. diſch, L. Du. tiſch, H. Du. a table] a ſtanding inkhorn for a table.

STA'NEFILES, cut paſteboards, through which card-makers colour court cards.

STANG [ꞅanᵹ, Sax. ſtang, Ger.] a pole to carry a cowl on.

STANK, the preterite of to *ſtink.* See To STINK.

STA'NNARIES [*ſtannaria*, Lat.] the mines and places where tin is digged and refined.

STA'NNUM, Lat. a metal called tin.

STA'NZA [in poetry] a certain regulated number of grave verſes, containing ſome perfect ſenſe, terminated with a reſt.

STA'PES [with anatomiſts] a little bone of a triangular figure, in the inner part of the ear, conſiſting of two branches, the cloſing of which is called the head of the ſtapes.

STA'PHIS *Agria* [with botaniſts] ſtave's-acre.

STAPHYLI'NUS [ϛαφυλινος, Gr.] a kind of daucus.

STAPHYLODE'NDROS [ϛαφυλοδενδρος, Gr.] the bladder-nut-tree.

STA'PHYLE [ϛαφυλη, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the roof of the mouth, when the uvula grows black and blue, like a grape-ſtone. " *Staphyle*, in Greek (ſays *Bruno*) ſignifies a *cluſter of grapes*; and from thence that *ſpongious caruncle* in the fauces called the *uvula*, and from thence ſome diſeaſe incident to that part, eſpceially an inflammation. *Galen. de Tum.* Tho' *Hippocrates*, as he ſubjoins, uſes the term in a *laxer ſenſe.*" And indeed 'tis not unfamiliar with *Hipporates* to call diſeaſes by the names of the parts affected. Thus *ſplen*, with him, ſignifies a diſtemper'd ſpeen; and *pharynx* [or throat] with him a *diſtemper'd* throat.

STAPHY'LOMA [ϛαφυλωμα, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eye, when the cornea or horny coat being eaten through or broken, the uveous tunicle falls out, ſo as to reſemble the form of a grape-ſtone: Or (as *Brnno* adds) when the *cornea, without any rupture or eroſion*, ſwells and becomes *prominent* in ſome part of it, ſo as to reſemble a grape-ſtone.

STAPHYLOPA'RTES, Gr. a ſurgeon's inſtrument for raiſing up the uvula, when it is looſened.

STA'PLE, *ſubſt.* [ſtapel, Dan. ꞅtapul, ꞅtapl, Sax. ſtapel, Du. and Ger. a market or fair] 1. A public town where are ſtore-houſes for commodities. 2. A city or town where merchants jointly lay up their commodities, for the better vending them by wholeſale. 3. [ſtapel, Du.] of a door, *&c.* for a bolt of a lock to go into.

STAPLE *Commodities* [prob. of ꞅtapul, Sax. ſtapel, Du. a baſis or foundation] ſuch commodities as do not eaſily or quickly marr or periſh, as wool, lead, tin, &c. alſo good ſaleable commodities, as are uſually vended abroad at fairs and markets.

St'aple, *adj.* 1. Settled, eſtabliſhed in commerce. 2. According to the laws of commerce.

Star [ꞅteoꞃꞃa, Sax. ſtierne, Dan. and Su. ſterre, Du. ſteern, L. Ger. ſterne, H. Ger. *etoile*, Fr. *eſtrella*, Sp. and Port. *ſtella*, It. and Lat. αςηρ, Gr. ſterro, or ſtairro, Teut. all probably of ſteoran, ſterron, or ſtairron, Teut. to rule or govern, the ancients believing the ſtars to have an immediated influence and rule over every thing] 1. A luminous globe in the heavens. 2. [In heraldry] has uſually five beams or points; and ſo in blazonry, if there be no more, there is no need to mention the number; but when there are more, the number muſt be expreſs'd, and the ſtar muſt never have above ſixteen. 3. White ſpot in a horſe's forehead. 4. [In printing] an aſteriſk, a mark of reference.

Star *of Bethlehem* [*ornithogalum*, Lat.] the name of a plant.

Star-blind [ꞅtaꞃ blinꝺ, Sax. ſtar-blind, Su.] half blind.

Star-board [ꞅteoꞃ-boꞃꝺ, from ꞅteoꞃan, Sax. to ſteer, which is generally done with the right hand] the right hand ſide of a ſhip or boat. See Larboard.

Star-chamber [a chamber in Weſtminſter-hall, ſo called, becauſe the ceiling was adorned with figures of ſtars] a chamber where the lord chancellor anciently kept a court to puniſh routs, riots, forgeries, &c.

Star-fort [in fortification] a work having ſeveral faces, made up from 5 to 8 points, with ſaliant and re-entring angles, which flank one another on every one of its ſides, containing from 12 to 25 fathoms.

Star-redou'bt [in fortification] a ſmall fort of 4, 5, 6, or more points.

Star-wort, an herb.

Starch [prob. of ſtärcken, Ger. to ſtrengthen] a ſort of thin paſte, for ſtiffening of linen.

Starch, *adj.* ſtiff, affected.

To Starch [from the noun] to ſtiffen with ſtarch.

Sta'rcher [from *ſtarch*] one whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

Sta'rchly [from *ſtarch*] ſtiffly, preciſely.

Sta'rchness [of ſterck, Dan. and Du. ſtarck, Ger. or of ꞅtaꞃc, Sax. ſtrong] 1. Stiffneſs, inflexibleneſs. 2. Affectedneſs in dreſs or carriage.

Stare [from the verb] 1. Fixed look. 2. [Steꞃ, Sax.] a ſtarling, a bird kept for ſinging.

To Stare [ꞅtaꞃian, Sax. ſtirre, Dan. ſtar-ſien, Du. ſtarr-ſehen, Ger.] 1. To look ſtedfaſtly. 2. To have a wild look.

Sta'rer [from *ſtare*] one who looks with fixed eyes.

Star-fish [of *ſtar* and *fiſh*] a fiſh branching out into ſeveral rays or points.

Star-gazer [of *ſtar* and *gaze*] an aſtronomer, or aſtrologer.

Stark [ꞅtaꞃc, Sax. ſterck, Dan. and Du. ſtarck, Ger. ſtrong] 1. Straight or tight. 2. Rigid, ſevere. 3. Thoroughly; as, *ſtark* mad, *ſtark*-naked, *ſtark*-naught, &c.

Sta'rless, without ſtars. *Milton.*

Sta'rlight [of *ſtar* and *light*] luſtre of the ſtars.

Sta'rlike [of *ſtar* and *like*] 1. Stellated, like a ſtar. 2. Bright, illuſtrious.

Sta'rling. See the ſecond ſenſe of Stare.

Srar-pav'd, paved with ſtars. *Milton.*

Sta'rproof [of *ſtar* and *proof*] impervious to ſtarlight. *Milton.*

Sta'rred [from *ſtar*] 1. Influenced by the ſtars with reſpect to fortune. 2. Decorated with ſtars.

Sta'rriness [ſteoꞃꞃicᵹneſſe, Sax.] fulneſs of ſtars.

Sta'rry [ſteoꞃꞃicᵹ, Sax.] 1. Decorated with ſtars. 2. Conſiſting of ſtars, ſtellar. 3. Reſembling ſtars.

Falling Stars. 1. Fiery exhalations, enkindled in the air, complying therewith in their motion, and called *ſhooting ſtars*, which, when their more ſubtile parts are burnt away, fall down, becauſe the weight of the viſcous and earthy matter, exceeds the weight of the air that lies under it. 2. [In hieroglyphics] a falling ſtate. *Rev.* viii. 10.

Fixed Stars, are ſo called, becauſe they are really fixed, and always keep the ſame diſtance among themſelves, in contradiſtinction to the planets, which move round the ſun. They are ſuppoſed to be ſuns, and, like our ſun, to have planets moving round them.

To Start [of ſtyꞃan, Sax. to move, or ſtarren, Ger. to be grown ſtiff] 1. To give a ſudden leap, or make a heaving motion with the body. 2. To begin to run a race. 3. To riſe ſuddenly. 4. To move with ſudden quickneſs. 5. To move, to propoſe; as, to *ſtart* a queſtion.

Start [ſtyꞃunᵹ, Sax.] 1. A ſudden motion of the body upon ſome ſurprize. 2. A ſudden rouſing to action. 3. Sally, ſudden effuſion. To check the *ſtarts* and ſallies of the ſoul. *Addiſon.* 4. Firſt emiſſion from the barrier; act of beginning the race.

To Start *a Hare* [with ſportſmen] is to force her to leave her ſeat.

To get the Start *of one*, to be before-hand with him.

By Starts, at times, as any one is governed by his own caprice.

Sta'rter. 1. A young cony. 2. One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe.

Sta'rting [with brewers] is the putting of new beer or ale to that which is decayed, to revive it again; alſo the filling their empty butts with freſh brewed beer.

Starting *Place* [in races] the place where the horſes ſtart or begin to run.

Sta'rtish [of ſtyꞃan, Sax. ſtarren, Teut.] apt to ſtart, as ſome horſes, &c.

To Sta'rtle, *verb neut.* [from *ſtart*] to ſtart by ſurprize or fright; to tremble for fear.

To Startle, *verb act.* to fright, to ſhock, to terrify.

Sta'rtle [from the verb] ſudden alarm, ſudden impreſſion of terror.

Sta'rturs, a ſort of high ſhoes.

To Starve, *verb neut.* [prob. of ſteaꞃꝼan, Sax. ſterben, Du. ſtarben, L. Ger. ſterben, H. Ger. all which ſignify *to die*, but Mer. Caſaub. derives it of ςερεω, Gr. to bereave] 1. To periſh with hunger, cold, &c. 2. To ſuffer extreme poverty. Sometimes virtue *ſtarves* while vice is fed. *Pope.*

To Starve, *verb act.* 1. To kill with hunger or cold. 2. To ſubdue by famine. 3. To deprive of force or vigour. The powers of their mind are *ſtarved* by diſuſe. *Locke.*

Sta'rveling [of ſteaꞃꝼoꝺ, Sax.] a lean, meagre, ſtarved, unthriving perſon, &c.

State [*etat*, Fr. *ſtato*, It. *eſtádo*, Sp. *ſtatus*, Lat.] 1. Condition, circumſtance of nature or fortune. 2. Stationary point, criſis. 3. [*Eſtat*, Fr.] eſtate, poſſeſſion. 4. The community, the public. 5. A republic, a government not monarchical. 6. Rank, condition, quality. 7. Solemn pomp, appearance of greatneſs. 8. A ſeat of dignity. This chair ſhall be my *ſtate*. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. A canopy, a covering of dignity. *Milton.* 10. The principal perſons in the government.

To State [*conſtater*, Fr.] 1. To ſettle, to regulate. 2. To repreſent in all the circumſtances of modification.

To lie in State, to be expoſed to public view, in great pomp after death.

Sta'teliness [of ſtatiglick, Du. ſtattlich, Ger. and *neſs*] 1. Pompouſneſs, majeſtickneſs. 2. Affected dignity.

Sta'tely [prob. of ſtatiglick, Du. ſtattlich, Ger.] 1. Pompous, majeſtic, proud. 2. Elevated in mien or ſentiment.

Sta'ter. 1. [In pharmacy] a weight containing an ounce and a half. 2. An ancient Greek coin. *Budæus* makes it to be a Greek weight equal to four *drachmæ*. In the tables of the Grecian, Roman, &c. we are told, that the *Grecian* gold coin was the *ſtater aureus*, weighing two *Attick* drachms, or half of the *ſtater Argenteus*, and exchanging uſually for 25 *Attick* drachms of ſilver in our money=0*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* ¾; but according to our proportion of gold to ſilver=1*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* The *ſtater Cyzicenus*, *Philippic*, *Alexand.* each exchanging for 28 *Attick* drachms =0*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The *ſtater Daricus*, according to *Joſephus*, worth 50 *Attick* drachs=1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* ½. Stater *Cræſius* of the ſame value. See Daric.

State'ra, a ſort of balance, otherwiſe called the *Roman balance*, a goldſmith's balance; alſo Troy weight.

The three States *of the Kingdom*, king, lords and commons.

States-*General*, the name of an aſſembly, conſiſting of the deputies of the ſeven United Provinces of the Netherlands.

Sta'tesman [of *ſtatus*, Lat. and man, Sax.] 1. A manager of the ſtate. 2. A politician, one acquainted with the affairs of ſtate.

Sta'tical, *adj.* relating to ſtatics.

Sta'tics [ςατικη, ſcil. τεχνη, Gr. *q. d.* the *art of weighing*] a ſcience purely ſpeculative, being a ſpecies of mechanics, converſant about weights, ſhewing the properties of the heavineſs or lightneſs, or equilibria of bodies.

Statics [with phyſicians] a kind of epileptics, or perſons ſeized with an epilepſy.

Sta'tion, Fr. of Lat. [*ſtazione*, It. *eſtácion*, Sp.] 1. A ſtanding-place, or where a perſon is poſted.

> To their fixt *ſtation* on the other hill,
> The cherubim deſcended. *Milton.*

2. A road for ſhips. 3. A poſt, condition, rank. 4. Employment, office.

Station [with Roman catholics] a church or chapel appointed to pray in, and to gain indulgencies.

Station [in mathematics] a place where a man fixes himſelf and his inſtruments to take angles or diſtances, in ſurveying, &c.

Station [among the ancient Chriſtians] the faſts of Wedneſday and Friday, which many obſerved with much devotion.

Station *of the Planets* [with aſtronomers] are two points, in which the planets are removed at the fartheſt diſtance from the ſun, on each ſide.

Station-staff, a mathematical inſtrument uſed in ſurveying.

To Sta'tion [from the noun] to place in a certain poſt, rank, or place.

Sta'tionariness [of *ſtationarius*, Lat. *ſtationaire*, Fr.] ſettledneſs in a place.

Sta'tionary [*ſtationaire*, Fr. *ſtazionario*, It. of *ſtationarius*, Lat.] 1. Settled in a place, ſo that to an eye placed on the earth, it appears for ſome time to ſtand ſtill, and not to have any progreſſive motion forward in its orbit. 2. [With aſtronomers] is ſaid of a planet when it does not move at all, which happens before and after retrogradation.

Sta'tioner [*ſtationaris*, prob. of *ſtatione*, Lat. becauſe in ancient times they kept their ſhops together in one ſtation or ſtreet] a dealer in paper, books, &c.

Sta'tioners, conſiſt of a maſter, two wardens, 30 aſſiſtants, 227 on the livery, their fine is 20*l.* and there are two renter wardens, for which the fine is 24*l.* Their arms are *ſable* on a chevron between three bibles *or*, a falcon riſing between two roſes *gules*, ſeated of the 2d. in chief a glory, in the ſhape of a dove expanded proper. Their hall is near the ſouth end of Ave-Mary-Lane.

Sta'tist [from *ſtate*] a ſtateſman, a politician. *Milton.*

Sta'tive [*ſtativus*, Lat.] of, or belonging to a garriſon, fort, or ſtation.

Sta'tor [στατωρ, Gr. *q. d.* he that makes to ſtop or ſtand] one of Jupiter's titles, ſo called from the *firſt ſtop*, which the Romans made in their flight from the Sabins; "They firſt ſtop'd, ſays *Plutarch*, at the place, where is now built the temple of *Jupiter Stator*, ου επιστασιον αν τις ερμηνευσειεν, *i. e.* which we may tranſlate, "He that makes to ſtand." *Append. ad Theſaur. H. Steph. Conſtantin*, &c. And as a *peace* in conſequence of this enſued, this ſerves to explain thoſe lines in *Prior*,

> Here *Stator Jove*, and *Phœbus* god of verſe,
> The votive tablet I ſuſpend——

Statoce'le [in ſurgery] a rupture or tumor in the ſcrotum, conſiſting of a fatty ſubſtance like ſuet.

Sta'tuary [*ſtatuaire*, Fr. *ſtatuario*, It. *eſtatuario*, Sp. and Port. *ſtatua*, Lat.] 1. The art of carving. 2. One that profeſſes the art of making ſtatues.

Sta'tue, Fr. [*ſtatua*, It. *eſtatue*, Sp. and Port. of *ſtatua*, Lat.] an image of metal, ſtone, wood, &c.

Achillean Statue, a ſtatue of ſome hero, ſo named, becauſe of the great number of ſtatues *Achilles* had in all the cities of Greece.

Allegorical Statue, on which, under a human figure or other ſymbol, repreſents ſomething of another kind, as a part of the earth; as a perſon in a Weſt-Indian dreſs, for America; a ſeaſon, an element, &c. See Symbolical.

Curule Sta'tues, are ſuch as are repreſented in chariots drawn by *bigæ* or *quadrigæ*, i. e. by two or four horſes.

Equeſtrian Statue, one repreſenting a king or ſome famous perſon

ſon on horſe-back; as that of king Charles the ſecond at Charing-croſs, *&c.*

Greek STATUE, is one that is naked and antique; the Greeks having commonly ſo repreſented their deities and heroes, their athletæ and youth generally performing their exerciſes of wreſtling naked.

Hydraulic STATUE, any figure placed as an ornament to a fountain or grotto, or which does the office of a *jet d'eau*, *&c.*

Pedeſtrian STATUE, one on foot; as that of king Charles in the Royal Exchange, or in the Privy Garden.

Roman STATUE, one clothed after the Roman manner; as that of king Charles II, in the middle of the Royal Exchange.

STA'TUTABLE, according to ſtatute.

STA'TURE, Fr. [*ſtatura*, It. *eſtetura*, Sp. and Port. of *ſtatua*, Lat.] height, ſize, pitch.

STA'TUTE [*ſtatut*, Fr. *ſtatuto*, It. *eſtatuto*, Sp. *ſtatutum*, Lat.] an act of parliament, law, ordinance, or decree, *&c.*

STATUTE *Merchant*, a bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the *ſtatute merchant*, the mayor of a city, town corporate, *&c.* and two merchants appointed for that purpoſe, ſealed with the ſeal of the debtor and of the king; one to be kept by the mayor, *&c.* and the other by clerks; this empowers firſt to take the debtor's body, and then his goods, if they are to be found.

STATUTE *Seſſion*, petty ſeſſions in every hundred, for deciding differences between maſters and ſervants, the rating ſervants wages, and placing ſuch perſons in ſervice, who being able to work refuſe to get employ.

STATUTE *Staple*, a bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the ſtaple, in the preſence of two of the conſtables of the ſaid ſtaple, by virtue of which bond the creditor may immediately have execution upon the body, lands, and goods of the debtor.

To STAVE [from *ſtaff*] 1. To beat to pieces, as a ſhip, barrel, caſk, *&c.* 2. To puſh off as with a ſtaff. 3. To furniſh with ſtaves, or rundles.

STA'VERS [with farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes, the ſtaggers.

STAVES [of ꞅtæꝼ, Sax. ſtaeven, L. Ger. ſtabe, H. Ger.] boards for making barrels, *&c.* The plural of *ſtaff*.

Cart STAVES, thoſe which hold the cart and the raers together, which make the body of the cart.

STAVES *Acre* [ꞅtauviꞅaᵹꞃia, Sax.] an herb.

To STAY, *verb neut.* [ſtaar, Dan. ſtaen, Du. and L. Ger. ſtehen, H. Ger. prob. of *ſtare*, Lat. ιςαναι, Gr.] 1. To abide or continue in a place. 2. To ſtop, to ſtand ſtill. 3. To wait, to attend. 4. To reſt confidently. And *ſtay* themſelves upon God. *Iſaiah.*

To STAY, *verb act.* 1. To ſtop, to withhold, to repreſs. 2. To delay, to repreſs. 3. [*Eſtayer*, Fr.] to prop, to ſupport, to hold up. To *ſtay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

STAY [ſtaeye, Du. in the laſt ſenſe] 1. A ſtop or continuance in a place. 2. A prop or ſupport. 3. A fixed ſtate. 4. Steadineſs of conduct. 5. Reſtraint, prudent caution.

STA'YED [from *ſtay*] 1. Fixed, ſettled, ſerious. 2. Stopped.

STA'YEDLY [from *ſtayed*] compoſedly, gravely, prudently.

STA'YEDNESS [from *ſtayed*] 1. Solidity, weight. 2. Compoſure, prudence, gravity.

STA'YER [from *ſtay*] one who ſtops, holds, or ſupports.

STA'Y-LACE [of *ſtay* and *lace*] a lace with which women faſten their ſtays.

STAYS [in a ſhip] certain ropes, the uſe of which is to keep the maſt from falling aft; they are faſtened to all maſts, top-maſts, and flag-ſtaves, except the ſprit-ſail top-maſt.

To bring or keep a Ship upon the STAYS [ſea phraſe] is to manage a ſhip's tackle and ſails, ſo that ſhe cannot make any way forward.

Back STAYS [in a ſhip] are ropes which go on either ſide of the ſhip, and keep the maſt from pitching forward or overboard.

STAY-SAILS [*eſtaies*, Fr. ſtag-ſeyle, Du.] ſails that are faſtened to rings which ſlide on the ſtays.

STAYS, or bodice, for women's wear.

STEAD [ꞅteaꝺ, Sax. ſtede, Du. and L. Ger. ſtatt, H. Ger.] 1. Place, room, or ſervice. 2. Help, aſſiſtance.

To STEAD [ꞅteaꝺian, Sax.] to ſtand in ſtead, to be ſervicable.

STEA'DFAST [ꞅteꝺꝼaꞅt, Sax.] conſtant, firm of reſolution, *&c.*

STEA'DFASTLY [from *ſteadfaſt*] firmly, conſtantly.

STEA'DFASTNESS [from *ſteadfaſt*] immutability, fixedneſs, firmneſs, reſolution.

STEA'DILY [of ꞅteꝺiᵹlic. Sax.] firmly.

STEA'DINESS [ꞅteꝺiᵹneſſe, Sax.] 1. Firmneſs, conſtancy. 2. Conſiſtent, unvaried conduct.

STEA'DY [ꞅtæꝺiᵹ, Sax. ſtadig, Su. and Du. ſtetig, L. Ger. ſtatig, H. Ger.] 1. Conſtant, ſure, firm. 2. Not wavering, not fickle.

STEA'DY [ſea term] is a term uſed when the conder would have the ſteerſman to keep the ſhip conſtant in her courſe, from making yaws or going in and out.

STEAK [ꞅticce, Sax. ſtuck, Du. and Ger. a piece, morſel, or chop] a ſlice of meat to fry or broil.

To STEAL, *verb act.* [ꞅtelan, Sax. ſtiæle, Dan. ſtiaella, Su. ſtelen, Du. ſtehlen, Ger.] 1. To take away unlawfully, either privately or violently. 2. To gain or effect by private means.

To STEAL, *verb neut.* 1. To withdraw privily, to paſs ſilently. 2. To play the thief.

STOLE, the preterite of *ſteal.* See To STEAL.

STOLN, or STO'LLEN [ᵹeꞅtolan, Sax. geſtohlen, Ger.] have ſtolen or is ſtolen, or ſtollen.

STEALTH [of ſtealan, Sax.] 1. The action of theft. 2. Privacy.

To STEAM [ſteman, Sax. ſtoomen, Du.] 1. To ſend forth a vapour, as hot and boiling liquor does. 2. To aſcend in vapour.

STEAM [ſteme, Sax. ſtoom, Du.] the vapour of hot liquor.

STEATOCE'LE [of ςεατωμα, or ςεαρ, ſuet, and κηλη, Gr. a ſwelling] a preternatural tumor in the ſcrotum, of a ſuety or ſuet-like conſiſtence. See STEATOMA.

STEATO'MA [ςεατωμα, Gr. *q. d.* of a ſuet like ſubſtance. See ATHEROMA] a ſwelling, the ſame, or little different from ſteatocele.

STEATO'MATOUS, of, or pertaining to a ſteatoma.

STECCA'DO [*ſteccato*, Fr. in fortification] a ſort of pale or fence before the trenches.

STED, STAD, or STO'LL [in the Teut. language; ſtadt, H. Ger.] a city, commonly uſed in compoſition, as *Halſted.*

STE'DFAST [of ꞅteꝺe-ꝼaꞅt, Sax. ſtad-fæſte, Dan. ſtet-faſt, Ger.] firm, ſure, conſtant, immoveable.

STE'DFASTNESS [ꞅteꝺꝼaꞅtneꞅꞅe, Sax.] firmneſs, *&c.*

STEED [ꞅteꝺa, Sax. a ſtone horſe or ſtallion, tho' ſtute, Ger. ſignifies a mare, as does ſtood in Su.] an horſe.

STEEL [of ſtaal, Dan. and Su. ſtael, Du. ſtahl, Ger.] 1. A metal made of iron refined and purified by fire, *&c.* 2. A piece of ſteel to ſtrike fire with. 3. Weapon or armour. 4. Chalybeate medicines.

To STEEL. 1. To point or edge with ſteel. 2. To harden.

STEE'LY [of ſtaaligh, Dan.] 1. Conſiſting of ſteel. 2. Hard, firm.

STEE'LYARDS, a balance for weighing things of various weights by one ſingle weight, as from one ſingle pound to 112 pounds.

STEEP [ꞅteap, Sax.] of a difficult aſcent.

STEEP-*Tubs* [on ſhip-board] veſſels for watering fleſh or fiſh.

STEEP, *ſubſt.* precipice, aſcent or deſcent approaching to perpendicularity.

To STEEP [ſtipan, Sax. ſtepfen, Ger.] to ſoak in ſome liquor.

STEE'RINGS, a ſort of gold coin.

STEE'PLE [ſteopl, ſtyple, Sax.] a turret of a church, a ſpire.

STEE'PNESS [ſteapneſſe, Sax.] difficultneſs of aſcent.

STEE'PY [from *ſteep*] having a precipitous declivity.

STEER [ſteoꞃ, and ſtyn, Sax. tiur, Dan. ſtier, Du. ſtehr, Ger. and Teut.] a young ox or heifer.

To STEER [of ſteoꞃan, Sax. ſtyrer, Dan. ſtyra, Su. ſtieren, Du. and L. Ger. ſteuren, H. Ger. to govern, rule, and direct in general] to guide a ſhip; alſo to manage an affair.

STEE'RAGE [of ſteoꞃan, Sax.] 1. The act of ſteering a ſhip. 2. Regulation or management of any thing. 3. [In a ſhip] a place before the bulk head of the great cabin, where the ſteerſman ſtands and lodges.

STEE'RSMAN [ſteoꞃman, Sax. ſtierman, Du. ſteurmann, L. Ger. ſteuersmann, H. Ger.] the man who ſteers or guides a ſhip.

To STEEVE [ſea phraſe] uſed of the bow-ſprit of a ſhip, which is ſaid to *ſteeve*, when it does not ſtand upright or ſtrait enough forward.

STEE'VING [in commerce] is the ſtowing of cotton or wool into ſacks, by forcing them in with ſcrews.

STEGANO'GRAPHIST [of ςεγανος, private, and γξαφω, Gr. to write] an artiſt in private writing.

STEGANO'GRAPHY [ςεγανογξαφια, of ςεγανος, covert, or private, and γξαφη, Gr. writing] the art of ſecret writing, by characters or cyphers, intelligible only to the perſons who correſpond one with another.

STEGNO'SIS [ςεγνωσις, Gr. obſtruction, conſtipation] a ſtopping up of the pores of the body; or ſuppreſſion of any evacuation.

STEGNO'TIC, *ſubſt.* [*ſtegnoticus*, Lat. of ςεγνωτικος, Gr.] binding, rendering coſtive.

STEGNO'TICS, *ſubſt.* [ςεγνωτικα, Gr.] medicines for cloſing and ſtopping up the orifices of veſſels, when ſtretched, lacerated, *&c.*

STE'LLAR [*ſtellaris*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to the ſtars, ſtarry.

STE'LLARY [*ſtellaris*, Lat.] ſtarry, *&c.*

STE'LLATE [*ſtellatus*, Lat] ſtarred, marked with rays like ſtars.

STELLATE *Plants* [in botany] are ſuch whoſe leaves grow on the ſtalks at certain intervals, in the form of a ſtar with beams, as croſs-wort, *&c.*

STELLA'TION, an adorning with ſtars.

STE'LLAT, Lat. [in botanic writings] ſtarred, *i. e.* when ſeveral leaves grow round the ſtalk of the plant proceeding from the ſame center, as the leaves of gooſe-graſs, ladies bed-ſtraw, *&c.*

STELLI'FEROUS [*ſtellifer*, from *ſtella*, a ſtar, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing ſtars.

STE'LLION, a ſpotted lizard, which caſts her ſkin every half year, and commonly devours it.

STE'LLIONATE [in the civil law] all kinds of cozenage and knaviſh practices in bargaining, and all ſorts of frauds which have no peculiar names in law; as the ſelling or mortgaging a thing twice: paying braſs money; exacting a debt when it has been already paid, *&c.*

STELO'GRAPHY [ςηλογξαφια, of ςηλη, a bound, ſtone, or pillar, and γξαφη, Gr. a writing] an inſcription or writing on a pillar, *&c.*

STEM [ſtemme, Sax. ſtam, Du. ſtamm, Ger. of *ſtemma*, Lat.] 1. A race or pedegree. 2. The ſtock of a tree; the ſtalk of a plant, flower, fruit, *&c.* 3. [Of a ſhip] that main piece of timber which comes bowing from the keel below, and ſerves to guide the ſhip's rake.

To STEM [perhaps of ſtemme, Du. ſtimme, Ger. a vote or ſuffrage, and thence ſtemmen, Du. ſtimmen, Ger. to give vote, to oppoſe by ſuffrage; or from the ſtem of a ſhip] 1. To bear up againſt; as, to *ſtem the tide.* 2. To put a ſtop to.

STENCH [ſtenc, Sax. ſtanck, Du. and L. Ger. geſtanck, H. Ger.] a ſtink, a bad ſmell.

STE'NING, a borough town of Suſſex, 47 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

STENOCORI'ASIS [ςενοκοξιασις, of ςενος, narrow, and κοξη, Gr. the pupil of the eye] a diſeaſe in the eye, when the apple or ſight is ſtraitened or weakened.

STENO'GRAPHY [ςενογξαφια, from ςενος, ſhort, or rather narrow, and γξαφω, Gr. to write] the art of ſhort-hand writing.

STENOGRA'PHICAL, pertaining to ſhort hand.

STENOTHO'RACES [ςενοθωξακες, of ςενος, ſtrait, and θοξαξ, Gr.] the breaſt] thoſe perſons who have narrow cheſts, and therefore are ſubject to phthiſical affections.

STENT [ſtent, Sax. or *ſtentare*, It. to ſuffer for want of] a ſtint, a limit, a bound.

STENTO'RIAN *Voice* [ſo named from *ſtentor*, mentioned in Homer, who is ſaid to have a voice louder than 50 men together] a very loud voice.

STENTOROPHO'NIC *Tube*, a ſpeaking trumpet, an inſtrument contrived by Sir Samuel Moreland, uſed at ſea.

STEP [ſtæp, Sax. ſtap, Du. and L. Ger. ſtapf, H. Ger.] 1. A pace in going, a degree of aſcent on the ſtairs or a ladder. 2. Progreſſion by one removal of a foot. 3. Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot. 4. A ſmall length, a ſmall ſpace. There is but a *ſtep* between me and death. *Samuel.* 5. Walk, paſſage. Conduct my *ſteps. Dryden.* 6. Footſtep, print of the foot. 7. Gait, manner of walking. 8. Action, inſtance of conduct. 9. [With ſailors] a piece of timber having the foot of any other timber ſtanding upright fixed into it, as the ſtep of the maſt, capſtan, *&c.*

To STEP [ſteppan, Sax. ſtappen, Du. and L. Ger. ſtapfen, H. Ger.] 1. To ſet one foot before the other. 2. To move mentally.

STEP-*Daughter* [ſteop-ꝺohteꞃ, Sax.] a daughter in law.

Step-*Father* [ꞅteop-ꝼaꝺeꞃ, of ꞅteop, Sax. ſtigf, Su. ſtief, Ger. and ſo in other compoſitions, rigid, ſevere; and ꝼaꝺeꞃ, Sax.] a father-in-law.

Step-*Dame*, or Step-*Mother* [ſteop-moꝺeꞃ, Sax.] a mother-in law.

Step *and Leap*, one of the ſeven airs, an artificial motion of a horſe.

Step *Son* [ſteop-ſunu, Sax.] a ſon-in-law.

Stercora'ceous [of *ſtercoreus*, Lat.] of, or belonging to dung, ſtinking.

Ste'rcorated [*ſtercoratus*, Lat.] dunged, manured with dung.

Stercora'nists [of *ſtercus*, Lat. dung] thoſe who believed the ſacramental bread and wine ſo far digeſted, as that ſome part of it was turned into excrements.

Stercora'tion, a dunging, mixing, or covering with dung.

Stercoro'sus *Flexus*, Lat. [in medicine] a kind of looſeneſs, in which much liquid ordure is frequently voided, cauſed by excrementitious meats corrupted in the ſtomach, or a great quantity of excrements lodged in the bowels.

Stereo'bates, or Stereo'bata [of ϛερεως βαινειν, to aſcend firmly] the firſt beginning of the wall of any building that immediately ſtands on the pillar; the pattern of the pillar whereon the baſe is ſet; the ground work on which the baſe of a pillar ſtands.

Stereogra'phic, or Stereogra'phical [of ϛερεος, ſolid, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] according to the art of ſtereography, or repreſenting ſolids on a plane.

Stereographic *Projection of the Sphere*, a projection of it on a plane, wherein the eye is ſuppoſed to be in the ſurface of the ſphere.

Stereo'graphy [ϛερεογραφια, of ϛερεος, ſolid, and γραφη, Gr. a deſcription] the art of repreſenting ſolids on a plane.

Stereome'trical [of ϛερεος, ſolid, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] pertaining to the art of ſtereometry.

Stereo'metry [ϛερεομετρια, of ϛερεος, ſolid, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure.] a ſcience which ſhews how to meaſure ſolid bodies, and to find their ſolid contents.

Stereo'tomy [ϛερεοτομια, of ϛερεος, ſolid, and τομη, Gr. a cutting] the art or ſcience of cutting ſolids, or making ſections thereof, as in profiles of architecture in walls, *&c.*

Ste'ril [*ſterile*, Fr. and It. *eſteril*, Sp. of *ſterilis*, Lat.] 1. Barren or unfruitful. 2. Dry, empty, ſhallow.

Steri'lity, or Ste'rilness [*ſterilitas*, Lat. *ſterilité*, Fr. *ſterilità*, It. *eſterilidad*, Sp.] barrenneſs, *&c.*

Ste'rling, *adj.* [ſo called from *Eaſterlings*, i. e. ancient Pruſſians and Pomeranians, who being ſkilled in refining gold and ſilver, taught it to the Britons] 1. A general name of diſtinction for the current lawful ſilver coin of England, or the metal of the ſame fineneſs. 2. Genuineſs, having paſt the teſt.

Sterling *Penny*, was the ſmalleſt Engliſh coin, before the reign of king Edward I. marked with a croſs, or ſtrokes croſs wiſe; ſo that upon occaſion it might be cut into two, for half-pence, or into four, for farthings.

Sterling, *ſubſt.* 1. Engliſh coin. 2. Standard, rate.

Stern, *adj.* [ꞅteꞃn, or ꞅtẏꞃne, Sax. ſtuyr, Du. ſtier, H. Ger.] 1. Severe, crabbed, grim. 2. Hard, afflictive.

Stern, *ſubſt.* [ꞅteaꞃn, Sax.] 1. The hindermoſt part of a ſhip; but in ſtrictneſs only the outermoſt part behind. 2. [With hunters] the tail of a greyhound or a wolf. 3. Poſt of management, direction.

Stern *Chaſe*, the guns placed on the ſtern of a ſhip.

Stern *Chaſe* [with ſailors] is, when one ſhip, purſuing, follows the other a-ſtern, directly upon one point of the compaſs.

Stern *Faſt* [of a ſhip] a faſtening of ropes, *&c.* behind the ſtern, to which a cable or hawſer may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her ſtern faſt to a wharf.

Ste'rnly [ꞅteꞃnlic, Sax.] ſeverely, in a ſtern manner.

Ste'rnness [ꞅtæꞃneꞅꞅe, Sax.] ſeverity, crabbedneſs of countenance, or manner.

Sternohyoei'des [of ϛερνον, the breaſt, and υοειδες, Gr.] a pair of muſcles ſaid to ariſe from the uppermoſt part of the breaſt bone; but it is found they ariſe from the inner part of the clavicula, and are inſerted at the root of the fore bone os hyoides. See Hyoides.

Sternothyroei'des [of ϛερνον, θυρα, and υοειδες, Gr.] a pair of muſcles of the larynx, ariſing in the ſternum, and terminating in the cartilago thyroides.

Ste'rnon, or Ste'rnum [ϛερνον, Gr.] the breaſt-bone.

Ste'rnum *Os* [in anatomy] the great bone in the foremoſt part of the breaſt, joined to the ribs, which conſiſts of three or four bones, and often grows into one bone in thoſe that are come to ripeneſs of age.

Sternuta'tion [*ſternatatio*, Lat.] the action of ſneezing, which is a forcible drawing out of the head ſome ſharp matter which twitches and diſturbs the nerves and fibres.

Sternu'tative, apt to provoke ſneezing.

Sternu'tatory [*ſternutatoire*, Fr, *ſternutatorium*, Lat.] a ſneezing medicine.

Stero'pes [of ϛεροπη, Gr. *i. e.* lightening] one of Vulcan's workmen, a ſon of Æther, or Cœlus, and the Earth.

Ste'venage, a market town of Hertfordſhire, 31 miles from London.

Stew [ſtowen, Du. to ſtore] 1. A place for keeping of fiſh alive, and for uſe as occaſion ſerves. 2. A brothel. See Stews.

To Stew [eſtuv, Dan. ſtoven, Du. and L. Ger.] to boil a thing gently and a conſiderable time.

Ste'ward [ꞅtipaꞃꝺ, ꞅtipoꞃꝺ, or ꞅtete-paꞃꝺ, Sax. a peace-keeper, or perſon holding or keeping the peace or office of another] 1. One who manages the affairs of another. 2. An officer, whereof there are various kinds.

Steward [of a ſhip] an officer who receives all the victuals from the purſer, ſees that it be well ſtowed in the hold, and takes care of it there, as alſo of the bread, candles, *&c.* and ſhares out the proportions of the ſeveral meſſes.

Lord High Steward [of England] an officer who is only appointed for a time, to officiate at a coronation, or at the trial of ſome nobleman for high treaſon, *&c.* which after being ended, his commiſſion is expired, ſo that he breaks his wand, and puts an end to his authority.

Ste'wardship [of ꞅtipaꞃꝺ, and ꞅcip, Sax. a term denoting office] the office of a ſteward.

Stews [of ſtue, Dan. ſtove, Du. and L. Ger. ſtube, H. Ger. *etuve*, Fr. a hot houſe] brothel houſes, or bawdy houſes, places formerly permitted to women of profeſſed incontinency, but ſuppreſſed by king Henry VIII. *anno* 1546.

Sti'bium, a mineral commonly called antimony.

Stick [ꞅticca, Sax. ſtock, Du. and L. Ger. ſtecken, H. Ger.] 1. A piece of wood, of a tree or bough. 2. A walking ſtaff. 3. A long ſlender piece of wax.

To Stick, *verb act.* preterite and part paſſ. *ſtuck* [ꞅtica, Sax. ſticker, Dan. ſticka, Su. ſteken, Du. and L. Ger. ſtechen, H. Ger.] 1. To thruſt a pointed weapon into. 2. To faſten by transfiction. 3. To ſet with ſomething pointed. And *ſtick* the ſides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*

To Stick, *verb neut.* 1. To adhere by tenacity. 2. To be inſeperable, to be united with any thing. His ſecret murthers *ſticking* on his hands. *Shakeſpeare..* 3. To reſt on the memory painfully. 4. To ſtop, to loſe motion. My fault'ring tongue *ſticks* at the ſound. *Smith.* 5. To reſiſt emiſſion. *Stick* in my throat. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To be conſtant, to adhere with firmneſs. Some *ſtick* to you. *Dryden.* 7. To cauſe difficulties, or ſcruples. This is the difficulty that *ſticks* with the moſt reaſonable. *Swift.* 8. To be embarraſſed, to be puzzled.

Sti'ckness [of ꞅtican, Sax.] aptneſs to ſtick to.

To Sti'ckle [of ꞅtican, Sax.] ſtoecken, Du. or of ſtichell, Ger. to cenſure] 1. To be zealous for a perſon or affair. 2. To fum, to play faſt and looſe.

Stickle [ꞅticcel, Sax. ſtachel, Ger.] a prickle.

Sti'ckle-bag, the ſmalleſt of freſh water fiſh.

Sti'ckler [of ſticker, Dan, ſtoecker, Du.] 1. A buſy-body, or zealot in any public affair. 2. A ſecond to a duelliſt.

Sti'cky [from *ſtick*] viſcous, adheſive, glutinous.

Stiff [ꞅtiꝼe, or ꞅtiꝺ, Sax. ſtief, L. Ger. ſteif, H. Ger. ſtyf, Su.] 1. Not pliable, rigid. 2. Not ſoft, not fluid, reſiſting the touch. 3. Hardy, ſtubborn, not eaſily ſubdued, obſtinate. 4. Harſh, not written with eaſe. 5. Formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies. The Italians are *ſtiff*, ceremonious and reſerved. *Addiſon.*

To Sti'ffen [ꞅtiꝼian, Sax.] to make or grow ſtiff.

To Sti'fle [Mer. Caſaubon derives it of ϛυφω, Gr. *etoufer*, Fr.] 1. To ſuffocate or choak. 2. To conceal or ſuppreſs. 3. To extinguiſh.

Stifle *Joint* [in a horſe] the firſt joint and bending next the buttock, and above the thigh.

Sti'fled *Horſe*, one whoſe leg is out of joint, or the joint much hurt.

Sti'fly, rigidly, *&c.*

Sti'fness [ꞅtiꝼneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. An unbending quality, a coagulation of the matter, as dry glue, that it will not bend, but break. 2. Rigour, affectation, obſtinacy.

Sti'gma [*ſtigmate*, Fr. ϛιγμα, Gr.] 1. A mark with a hot iron, ſuch as malefactors have, when burnt in the hand; a brand, a ſcar. 2. A mark or mold in the face or body.

Sti'gmata [ϛιγματα, Gr.] certain marks antiently imprinted on the Roman ſoldiers when liſted. See *Revelat.* c. 13. v. 17.

Sti'gmata, notes or abbreviations, conſiſting only of points diſpoſed various ways, as in triangles, ſquares, croſſes, *&c.*

Stigmata [among the Franciſcans] the marks or prints of our Saviour's wounds in the hands, feet, and ſide, impreſſed by him on the body of St. Francis, as they ſay.

Stigmata [in natural hiſtory] points or ſpecks ſeen on the ſides of the bellies of inſects, particularly the ſphondilium.

Stigma'tic, or Stigma'tical [*ſtigmaticus*, Lat. ϛιγματικος, Gr.] branded with a mark or note of infamy or diſgrace.

Stigma'ticalness [of *ſtigmaticus*, Lat. of ϛιγματικος, Gr.] infamouſneſs, the being branded with a mark of infamy.

To Sti'gmatize [*ſtigmatiſer*, Fr. ϛιγματιζειν, Gr.] to brand or mark with a hot iron, to ſet a mark of infamy upon, to defame.

Sti'lar [from *ſtile*] belonging to the ſtile of a dial.

Sti'lbon [ϛιλβον, Gr. *q. d.* glittering] the planet Mercury, ſo called, becauſe it twinkles more than the reſt of the planets.

Stile [ꞅtiᵹule, Sax. ſtihel, Teut. a ſtep of a ladder] 1. An entrance by ſteps, *&c.* into a field. 2. [ϛιλος, Gr.] the inſtrument or iron pen with which the ancients uſed to write, but it is now appropriated to the manner of an author's expreſſing himſelf. See Style.

Stile [with joiners] an upright piece, which goes from the bottom to the top in any wainſcot.

To Stile [ꞅtyllan, Sax. ſtiller, Dan. ſtillen, Du. and Ger.] 1. To make ſtill, to quiet, to appeaſe, to ſuppreſs a noiſe. 2. To make motionleſs. 3. To diſtil. See To Distil.

Still, *adj.* [ſtylle, Sax. ſtille, Dan. Du. and Ger. ſtilla, Su.] 1. Quiet, not noiſy. 2. Calm, motionleſs.

Still, *adv.* [of til, Sax.] 1. Until now, to this time. 2. Nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding. 3. Always, ever, continually, 4. After that 5. In continuance. *Still* and anon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Still, *ſubſt.* [of *ſtillare*, Lat. to drop] an alembic, *&c.*

Still-born [ſtille boꞃene, Sax.] born dead, abortive.

Sti'llness [ꞅtilnyꞅꞅe, ꞅtylneꞅꞅe, Sax.] quietneſs.

Stillet [with botaniſts] See Style.

Stillati'tious *Oils* [of *ſtillatitius*, Lat.] are ſuch as are procured by diſtillation, in oppoſition to thoſe gotten by infuſion, expreſſion, *&c.*

Sti'llatory, a place for diſtilling.

Stille'tto [*ſtiletto*, It.] a dagger or tuck.

Sti'lliards. See *Roman* Ballance.

Sti'lling [of ꞅtille, Sax. or ſtellung, Ger.] a ſtand or frame of wood to ſet veſſels on in a cellar, *&c.*

Sti'llicide [*ſtillicidium*, Lat.] a ſucceſſion of drops. *Bacon.*

Sti'llstand [of *ſtill* and *ſtand*] abſence of motion.

Sti'lly [from *ſtill*] 1. Silently, not loudly. 2. Calmly, not tumultuouſly.

Stilts [of ꞅtælcan, Sax. to go with ſtilts, ſtelten, Du. and L. Ger. ſteltzen, H. Ger.] ſticks with leather loop-holes for the feet, uſed by boys to go in dirty places.

Sti'mula, a goddeſs among the Romans, who was feign'd to ſtir or egg people on in their arduous and vehement undertakings.

To Sti'mulate [*ſtimulare*, It. *eſtimular*, Sp. of *ſtimulare*, Lat.] 1. To move or ſpur up, to ſpur or egg on. 2. [In medicine] to excite a quick ſenſation.

STIMULA'TION [*ſtimolazione*, Fr. *eſtimulacion*, Sp. of Lat.] a puſhing or forcing on as it were with a goad.

STIMULA'TOR, a puſher or urger on of any motion or action.

To STING, pret. *I ſtung*, part. paſſ. *ſtung* and *ſtang* [ꞅtinꝣan, and ꞅtẏnꝣan, Sax. ſtinge, Dan. ſtinga, Su.] to wound or put to pain with a ſting.

STING [ꞅꞇincꝣ, Sax.] 1. The pricking part of an animal, vegetable, *&c.* 2. A part in the body of ſome inſects, in the manner of a little ſpear, ſerving them as an offenſive weapon. 3. Any thing that gives pain. 4. The point in the laſt verſe; as, the *ſting* of an epigram.

STI'NGILY, *adv.* niggardly.

STI'NGINGNESS [of ꞅꞇinꝣan, Sax.] a ſtinging quality.

STI'NGINESS, parcimonioufueſs, niggardlineſs.

STI'NGO, very ſtrong drink.

STI'NGY, *adj.* niggardly, covetous, miſerly.

To STINK, *pret.* I ſtunk *or* ſtank [ꞅꞇincan, Sax. ſtincker, Dan. ſtincken, Du. and Ger.] to ſend forth an unſavory or ill ſmell.

STINK [ꞅꞇinc, Sax. ſtanck, Du. geſtanck, Ger.] a ſtench, an unſavoury ſmell, exhaling from a corrupted or other body, ungrateful to the noſe and brain.

STI'NKINGNESS, ill ſavouredneſs in ſcent.

STINK-POT [of *ſtink* and *pot*] a kind of hand-grenade, filled with a ſtinking compoſition.

To STINT [ꞅꞇinꞇan, and ꞅtyntan, Sax. or *ſtentare*, It. to ſuffer for want of] to bound, to confine, to reſtrain or limit.

STINT. 1. A bound or limit. 2. A proportion, a quantity aſſigned.

STI'ONY, a diſeaſe within the eye-lids.

STI'PEND [*ſtipendio*, It. *eſtipendio*, Sp. of *ſtipendium*, Lat.] hire, wages, ſettled pay.

STIPE'NDIARY, *ſubſt.* [*ſtipendiario*, It. *eſtipendiario*, Sp. of *ſtipendiarius*, Lat,] one who ſerves for hire.

STIPE'NDIARY, *adj.* receiving ſalaries, ſerving for hire.

STI'PTIC, or STI'PTICAL, *adj.* [*ſtipticus*, Lat. στυπτικος, Gr.] ſtopping, more eſpecially of the blood, binding.

STI'PTIC, *ſubſt.* an aſtringent medicine.

STI'PTICALNESS, or STI'PTICNESS [of *ſtipticus*, Lat. of στυπτικος, Gr.] a ſtiptic quality or aptneſs to ſtop blood.

To STI'PULATE [*ſtipulari*, Lat. *ſtipuler*, Fr. *ſtipulare*, It.] to agree, to bargain, to ſettle terms.

STIPULA'TION, Fr. [*ſtipulazione*, It. of *ſtipulatio*, Lat.] a covenant, an agreeing, a covenant made according to the uſual form in law; or rather an agreement upon words and clauſes, to be put into a ſolem contract. See DISCIPLE, and add there; 2. To MAKE A DISCIPLE. "*Go and* DISCIPLE *all nations. Tillotſon.* Vol. I. Serm. 25. p. 250.

To STIR, *verb act.* [ꞅtẏꞃian, Sax. ſtooren, Du.] 1. To move, to remove from its place. 2. To agitate, to bring into debate. 3. To incite, to inſtigate, to animate.

To STIR, *verb neut.* 1. To be in motion, not to be ſtill. 2. To riſe in the morning.

STIR [ꞅtẏꞃunꝣ, Sax.] 1. A diſturbance, buſtle, hurly-burly, uproar. 2. Agitation, conflicting paſſion.

STI'RIOUS [of *ſtiria*, Lat. an icicle] being in drops, or hanging like icicles.

STI'RRER [from *ſtir*] 1. One who puts in motion. 2. A riſer in the morning. 3. An inciter, an inſtigator.

STI'RRUP [ꞅtiꞃop, Sax. *etrier*, Fr. *eſtribo*, Sp. and Port.] 1. The ſtep of a ſaddle. 2. [In a ſhip] a piece of timber put under the keel, when ſome part of it is loſt or beaten off.

STIRRUP-STOCKINGS, ſtockings without feet, only a ſort of a ſtop under the heel.

STITCH [ſtich, Ger.] 1. A ſewing with a needle. 2. A ſharp pricking pain in the ſide. 3 A ſtitch in knitting.

To STITCH [of ſticken, Du. ſtechen, Ger.] 1. To ſew with a needle. 2. To join, to unite.

STITCH-WORT, an herb good againſt ſtitches or pains in the ſide; camomile.

STI'THY [of ꞅtið, Sax.] 1. A ſmith's anvil. 2. A diſeaſe in oxen.

STI'TTLE-BACK [ſtickling, Teut.] a little ſort of fiſh.

To STIVE. 1. To ſtuff up cloſe. 2. To make hot or ſultry.

STI'VER [ſtuyver, Du.] a coin, in value one penny, and 1 fifth of a penny Engliſh.

STIVES, ſtews, bawdy-houſes, where lewd women proſtitute themſelves.

STOA'KED, ſtocked or ſtopped.

STOAKED [with ſailors] a term uſed when the water, in the bottom of a ſhip, cannot come to the pump; they ſay, it is *ſtoaked*.

STOA'KER, one who looks after the fire in a brew-houſe.

STOAT [ꞅtut, Sax.] a ſmall animal.

STO'BEE, Lat. [στοιβη, Gr.] knap-weed.

STOCCA'DO [*ſtoccato*, It.] a ſtab or thruſt with a weapon.

STOCK [ꞅtocce, Sax. ſtock, Su. Du. and Ger.] 1. The trunk of a tree. 2. A fund of money. 3. Part of a tally ſtruck in the exchequer, *&c.* 4. A cravat, a neckcloth. 5. A log, a poſt. 6. A man proverbially ſtupid. 7. Quantity, ſtore, body. He propoſes to himſelf no ſmall *ſtock* of fame. *Arbuthnot.* 8. The frame of a gun or piſtol. 9. The foot of any thing, as of an anvil. 10. [*Eſtoc*, Fr. ſtock, Du.] a family or race.

STOCK *of an Anchor*, that piece of wood which is faſtened to the beam, hard by the ring, and ſerves to guide the flook of the anchor, to fall right to fix into the ground.

A laughing STOCK, a ridiculous perſon who gives occaſion for being laugh'd at in all companies.

STOCKS [ꞅtoccer, Sax. ſtocken, Du.] 1. A device for the puniſhment of offenders, and were ordered to be ſet up in every ward in the city of London, in the reign of king Edward IV. in the year 1476, by William Hamptom, mayor. 2. [With ſhipwrights] a frame of timber and large poſts made on ſhore to build frigates, pinnaces, *&c.* whence, when a ſhip is building, ſhe is ſaid to be upon the *ſtocks*.

STOCK-*Doves*, a kind of pigeons, large and wild.

STOCK-*Fiſh*, [ſtockviſch, Du. ſtock-fiſch, Ger.] a ſort of fiſh, ſalted and dried.

STOCK *Gilliflower*, a fragrant flower.

STOCK JOBBER, a dealer or broker in the public ſtocks or funds.

To STOCK [of ꞅꞇoccan, Sax.] 1. To put into a ſtock or bank. 2. To put into a ſtock, as a barrel into a gun-ſtock, *&c.* 3. To furniſh a ſhop or warehouſe. 4. *To ſtock up*; to extirpate.

STO'CKINGS, hoſen, a covering for the legs.

STOCK-STILL [of *ſtock* and *ſtill*] motionleſs, as a ſtock or log.

STO'CKPORT, a market town of Cheſhire, on the river Merſey, 160 miles from London.

STO'CKTON, a market town of Durham, on the river Tees, 220 miles from London.

STOE'CHAS, Lat. cotton-weed, or French lavender.

STO'ICAL [*ſtoicus*, Lat.] of or pertaining to the Stoics.

STO'ICALNESS [of Στοικοι, the Stoic philoſophers] holding the principles of the Stoics; or, at leaſt, the having the ſame *ſtate* and *temper* of mind, in particular as *ſteel'd* to all impreſſion of *paſſions*.

STO'ICISM [*ſtoiciſmus*, Lat.] the maxims and opinions of the Stoics.

STO'ICS [called Στοικοι, of στοα, Gr. a porch; becauſe they taught in a common porch] a ſect of Athenian philoſophers, followers of Zeno; their morality was *excellent*; but full of paradoxes, as that a wiſe man is free from all paſſion and perturbation of mind; that pain is no real evil; that a wiſe man is happy in the midſt of torture; that he ought never to be moved with joy or grief; they eſteemed all things to be ordered by an inevitable neceſſity of fate, *&c.* But I ſuſpect the ειμαρμενη, or fate of the *Stoics* was not what we mean by *abſolute fatality*, not SOMETHING INCONSISTENT with FREE AGENCY. [See FATE.] And as to their denying pain and ſuffering to be an evil, I ſuſpect, they meant only, that 'tis not abſolutely ſuch; but which, in God's all-wiſe conſtitution of things, is *relatively good.* [See PERIPATETICS, *&c.* Rom. viii. 28.] Nor am I certain, that by that maxim of theirs, "*that the door is open*," they intended, at all hazards, to juſtify ſelf-murder; but only, that a man may, with reaſon, *go off the ſtage of life*, when ASSUR'D, that God has no further work or ſervice for him to do here. But if they indeed imagined themſelves to be *competent judges* in this caſe, they pay'd (I fear) a greater compliment to the human underſtanding, than can with reaſon be defended. No leſs indefenſible is that notion of theirs, that "vice is not the object of reſentment, but only of pity;" as alſo, what they ſeemed to maintain in common with the Platoniſts, "that the MIND or *intelligent ſubſtance* in man, is an *emanation* or revulſion from the eſſence of God." On which notion of theirs, the great predeceſſor of St. *Origen* in the *Alexandrian* church and ſchool, paſſed the following remark: "We [we Chriſtians] affirm, that the *Holy Spirit* is breathed into him that believes: But the *Platoniſts* [who ſuppoſed man to be a compound of *three*] lodge the νȣς [or the intelligent ſubſtance] which they affirm to be an EMANATION of a DIVINE PART [or portion] in the ſoul, and the *ſoul* they lodge in the *body*. For, in one of the 12 prophets it is expreſly ſaid, "*And I'll* pour out my SPIRIT on all fleſh, and your ſons and daughters ſhall prophecy. But not as a PART of GOD is the *Spirit* in each of us; but how that diſtribution is made, and what is the Holy Ghoſt, ſhall be elſewhere explained." *Clem. Alexand. Stromat. Ed. Paris*, p. 590, 591. See NICENE *Council*, SPECIES, GENESIS, *Firſt* CAUSE, DIMERITÆ, and REVULSION, compared.

STO'KESLEY, a market town of the north riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Wiſk, 217 miles from London.

STO'KER. See STOAKER.

STOLE [*etole*, Fr. *eſtola*, Sp. *ſtola*, It. of Lat. στολη, Gr.] 1. A long or royal robe. 2. A prieſt's veſtment.

Groom of the STOLE, the head gentleman belonging to the bed-chamber of a ſovereign prince.

STOLE [with Romiſh prieſts] an ornament worn by prieſts over the ſurplice, as a mark of ſuperiority in their reſpective churches, *&c.* See EPHOD.

STOLE, the preterite of *to ſteal*. See To STEAL.

STO'LID [*ſtolido*, It. *eſtolido*, Sp. *ſtolidus*, Lat.] fooliſh.

STO'LIDNESS [*ſtoliditas*, Lat.] fooliſhneſs.

STOLI'DITY [*ſtolidus*, Lat. *ſtolidité*, Fr.] ſtupidity, want of ſenſe.

STO'LLEN, the part. paſſ. of *to ſteal*. See To STEEL.

STO'MA [στομα, Gr.] the mouth or the opening of a vein or other veſſel.

STOMACA'CE [στομακακη, Gr.] a ſoreneſs in the mouth, rankneſs in the gums. See SCELOTYRBE, or SCELETYRBE.

STO'MACH [*eſtomac*, Fr. *ſtomaco*, It. *eſtomágo*, Sp. *ſtomachus*, Lat. of στομαχος, Gr.] 1. A hollow, membranous organ, deſtined to receive the food, to digeſt and convert it into chyle. 2. The appetite to meat. 3. Choler or paſſion, a teſty and refractory humour. 4. Pride, haughtineſs.

To STOMACH [*ſtomachari*, Lat.] to be angry at, to repreſent a matter, as an affront. The *Latins* had much the ſame uſe of the word:

> *Pelidæ* STOMACHUM *cedere neſcii.*———Horace.

STO'MACHER, the fore part of, or a piece ſeparate, with which women cover the fore part of their ſtays or bodies, alſo a piece of cloth, quilting, or any thing elſe to put over one's breaſt.

STO'MACHFUL [*ſtomachabundus*, Lat.] having a great ſpirit; loth to ſubmit; dogged, ſurly.

STO'MACHFULNESS [of *ſtomachabundus*, Lat.] greatneſs of ſpirit; fulneſs of reſentment.

STOMA'CHIC, or STOMA'CHICAL [*ſtomachicus*, Lat. στομαχικος, Gr.] pertaining to, or good for the ſtomach.

STOMACHICNESS [of *ſtomachicus*, Lat. στομαχικος, Gr.] a ſtomachic quality or helpfulneſs to the ſtomach.

STOMA'CHICS [στομαχικα, Gr.] medicines good for the ſtomach.

STOMACH-SKINS [in houſewifery] a diſeaſe in fowls, cauſed by thin ſkins breeding in their ſtomachs.

STO'MACHLESS [of *ſtomach*, and leaꞅ, Sax.] 1. Wanting an appetite. 2. Not apt to reſent.

STO'MACHOUS, ſoon angry, ſullen, obſtinate.

STO'MACHUS [with anatomiſts] is properly the left or upper orifice of the ventricle or ſtomach, by which meats are received into it, and not the whole ſtomach, which is called *ventriculus*.

STONE [ꞅtan, Sax. ſteen, Dan. ſteen, Su. Du. and L. Ger. ſtein, H. Ger. ſten, Teut.] 1. A hard mineral that may be broken or wrought into forms for building, *&c.* 2. A diſtemper of the bladder or kidnies. 3. A teſticle. 4. The ſeed contained in a ſhell like a nut. 5. *Stone of Wool*, 14 *lb.* of beef 8 *lb.* in Hertfordſhire 12 *lb.* of wax 8 *lb.*

To STONE [ſtenan, Sax. ſteenen, Du. ſteinigen, Ger.] 1. To throw ſtones at. 2. To harden.

STONE, a market town of Staffordſhire, on the Trent, 140 miles from London.

Stone-crop [ſtancꞃop, Sax.] an herb.

Stone-doublet, a priſon.

Stone-horse, the male of that ſpecies of animals.

Precious Stones. See Smaragdus, *&c.*

Stone-pitch, to diſtinguiſh it from liquid pitch, or tar.

Stone-break, ſaxifrage.

Stone-cutter, one whoſe trade is to hew ſtones.

Stone-cray, a diſtemper in hawks.

Stone-falcon, a kind of hawk, which builds her neſt in rocks.

Stone-blind, quite blind.

Stone-dead, quite dead.

Stone-work [of *ſtone* and *work*] building of ſtone.

Sto'ned [ʒeꞅteneꝺ, Sax.] 1. Pelted with ſtones. 2. Stoned to death.

Sto'niness [ꞅtæniʒneſs, Sax.] fulneſs of ſtones, or a ſtony quality.

Sto'ny, *adj.* [ſtæniʒ, Sax. ſteenig, Du. and O. Ger. ſteinig, H. Ger.] 1. Full of ſtones. 2. Made of ſtone. 3. Petrific. 4. Hard, inflexible, unrelenting.

Stony, *ſubſt.* ſtonineſs. *Milton.*

Stood, the preterite of *to ſtand.* See to Stand.

Stook, a ſhock of corn of 12 ſheaves.

Stool [yſtol, C. Br. ſtole, Sax. ſtual, Teut. ſtool, or ſtoel, Dan. Su. and L. Ger. ſtuhl, H. Ger.] 1. A ſeat to ſit on. 2. The voiding of excrements.

To go to Stool, to diſcharge the excrements.

Stool-ball [of *ſtool* and *ball*] a play, where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool.

Stoo'ming *of Wine*, is the putting in bags of herbs or other ingredients into it.

To Stoop [ſtopian, Sax. ſtoepen, Du.] 1. To bow or bend downward. 2. To cringe, to condeſcend. 3. To deſcend from rank or dignity. 4. To ſink to a lower place. Each bird *ſtoop'd* on the wing *Milton.*

To Stoop [in falconry] a hawk is ſaid to *ſtoop*, when being upon her wings, at the height of her pitch, ſhe bends down violent to ſtrike the fowl.

Stoop, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Act of ſtooping, inclination downwards. 2. Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority. 3. Fall of a bird upon his prey. 4. [ſtoppa, Sax. ſtoep, Du.] two quarts in meaſure.

Stoo'ping [of ſtoopen, Du.] bending downwards, ſubmitting.

To Stop [ſtopp, Dan. ſtoppa, Su. ſtoppen, Du. and L. Ger. ſtopfen, H. Ger.] 1. To ſtay, to hinder, to keep from going forward, to ſuſpend or cauſe to ceaſe. 2. To ſuppreſs. 3. To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers. 4. [ſtoppen, Du. and L. Ger. ſtopfen, H. Ger.] to fill up.

Stop. 1. A ſtay or delay. 2. a rub or obſtacle. 3. Prohibition of ſale. 4. Regulation of muſical inſtruments by the fingers. 5. A point in writing. Would the reader ſee of what importance the points are, in order to adjuſt an author's meaning, he need only conſult the title-page of *this* edition of Bailey's Dictionary; where a very *material* difference ariſes in the *ſenſe*, according as there is, or is not a *ſtop* after the word "*corrected*;" and that no ſtop was intended, appears from the *title page* and *original propoſals* compared; in which laſt it is expreſsly affirmed, "that J. N. S. is reſponſible to the public for no more, than "the *etymology* of all words, *mentioned as derived* from the *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Arabic*, and other *Aſiatic* languages."

Sto'ppage [of ſtopper, Dan.] a ſtay, hindrance, obſtruction, *&c.*

Sto'pper [in a ſhip] a piece of cable uſed to ſtop the halliards or the cable, that it may not run out too far.

Sto'pping *in the belly* [in houſewifery] a diſeaſe incident to poultry.

Sto'pple [ſtopſel, Du. and L. Ger. ſtoepſel, H. Ger.] a ſtopper of a caſk, bottle, *&c.*

Sto'rage. 1. Ware-houſe-room. 2. The hire paid for it.

Sto'rax [ϛοραξ, Gr.] the gum proceeding from a tree, growing in Syria, very ſweet ſcented.

Store, *ſubſt.* [yſtor, C. Brit. ſtoor, Su. great] 1. Abundance. 2. Proviſions or ammunition laid up.

Store, *adj.* hoarded, laid up, accumulated.

Stor'e-house, *ſubſt.* a magazine.

To Store. 1. To furniſh a houſe, ſhip, or place with proviſions. 2. To lay up in ſtore.

Sto'rer [from *ſtore*] one that lays up.

Storge [ϛοργη, Gr.] that parental inſtinct, or natural affection, which all, or moſt, animals bear towards their young.

Sto'ried [from *ſtory*] adorned with hiſtorical pictures. *Milton.*

Sto'rier, the fry or young fiſh; alſo young ſwine bought to be fatted.

Stork [ſtorc, Sax. ſtorch, Su. Dan. Du. and Ger. of ϛοργη, Gr. natural affection, becauſe this fowl is remarkable for its care of aged parents] a certain wild fowl.

Stork's *Bill.* 1. An herb. 2. An inſtrument uſed in ſurgery.

Storm [yſtorm, C. Br. ſtorm, Sax. ſtorm, Dan. Du. Su. and Ger.] 1. Bluſtering weather, a tempeſt. 2. A buſtle, a noiſe. 3. An aſſault or ſudden attack. 4. Trouble, affliction, calamity.

To Storm, *verb act.* [ſtormer, Dan. ſtorma, Su. ſtormen Du. and L. Ger. ſturmen, H. Ger. or of ſtorm, prob. of ſtormian, Sax.] to attack a fortified place furiouſly.

To Storm *verb neut.* 1. To chafe, to fume, to be in a rage. 2. To ſcold or brawl. 3. To raiſe a tempeſt.

Sto'rminess [ſtormicʒneſſe, Sax.] tempeſtuouſneſs.

Sto'rmy [ſtormiʒ, Sax. ſtormig, Du. and L. Ger. ſturmig, H. Ger.] 1. Boiſterous, tempeſtuous. 2. Violent, paſſionate.

Sto'rtford-*Biſhops*, a market-town of Hertfordſhire, on the river Stort, 28 miles from London.

Sto'ry [of ſtor, Sax.] 1. A floor up ſtairs. 2. [Stær, Sax. a contraction of *hiſtory*] a narration, account of things paſt. 3. A ſmall tale, account of a ſingle action. 4. A petty fiction.

To Story [from the noun] 1. To relate hiſtorically. 2. To range one under another.

Sto'ry-teller [from *ſtory* and *tell*] one who relates tales.

Stote [ſtoꝺ, Sax.] 1. A young horſe or bullock. 2. A kind of ſtinking ferret.

Stove [ſtoꝼa, Sax. ſtue, Dan. ſtove, Du. and L. Ger. ſtube, H. Ger.] 1. A ſtew or hot bath; a ſort of furnace to warm a room itſelf. 2. A ſort of fire-grate in which is a ſtove. 3. A machine to put burning coals in, which the women in Holland and Germany put under their petticoats. 3. [With confectioners] a little cloſet well ſtopped up on all ſides, in which is a ſtove, having the ſeveral ſtories of ſhelves for ſetting ſweet-meats to dry on.

To Stove [from the noun] to keep warm in a houſe artificially heated.

Stound. 1. Sorrow, grief, misfortune. 2. Aſtoniſhment, amazement. 3. Hour, time, ſeaſon.

Stour [ſtur, Runic, a battle, ſteoran, Sax. to diſturb] aſſault, incurſion, tumult: obſolete.

Stout, *adj.* [ſtout, Du.] 1. Luſty, hard, bold, courageous. 2. Obſtinate, reſolute.

Stout, *ſubſt.* ſtrong beer.

Stou'tly [from *ſtout*] luſty, boldly, obſtinately.

Stou'tness [of ſtout, Du. ſtolt, Su. and L. Ger. ſtoltz, H. G.] proud, haughty, arrogant, and *neſs*] courageouſneſs, boldneſs, fortitude. 2. Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs.

Stow, ſtol, and ſtold, with the Celto-ſcyth, Ger. ſignifies a city; and hence ſtadt ſignifies a place, ſeat, or city; and yſtol, Brit. a ſeat or ſtool; hence *Briſtol* or *Briſtow*: and in this ſignification is a very common termination at the end of the proper names of towns, cities, *&c.*

To Stow [of ſtopian, Sax. ſtowen, Du. ſtauen, Ger.] to place, to lay up in a ſhip, ware-houſe, *&c.*

Sto'wage [of ſtop, Sax.] 1. A place where goods may be ſtowed or laid up. 2. Money paid for laying them up.

Stow *on the Would*, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire, 77 miles from London.

Stowr. 1. A hedge-ſtake. 2. The round of a ladder.

Stra'bism [*ſtrabiſmus*, Lat. ϛραβισμ☉, Gr.] a ſquinting or looking a-ſquint.

To Stra'ddle [of ſtræꝺan, Sax.] to ſpread the legs abroad.

Stra'ddling [*q. d.* ſtriding, of ſtrædan, Sax.] ſpreading the legs wide.

To Stra'ggle [Spelman derives it of ſtre, Sax. a way; but Minſhew of *ſtravolare*, It.] 1. To go from company, to wander. 2. To exuberate, to ſhoot too far.

Stra'ggler [from *ſtraggle*] a wanderer, a rover, one who forſakes his company.

Straicks [with gunners] plates of iron ſerving for the rounds of the wheel of a gun carriage.

Straight, *adj.* [ſtrace, Sax. ſtrack, Du. *etroit*, Fr. *ſtretto*, It. *eſtreito*, Port.] 1. Right, direct. 2. Narrow, ſcanty [this ſhould be written *ſtrait*, *eſtroet*, Fr.] 3. Stretched out in length.

Straight, *ſubſt.* [*eroit*, Fr.] 1. A great preſſure, a difficulty, diſtreſs. 2. Extreme want. 3. [in geography] a narrow ſea or gut, ſhut up between lands on either ſide, and affording a paſſage out of one great ſea into another. It is uſed in the plural number; as the *Straights* of Gibraltar.

Straight, *adv.* [ſtracks Du. and Ger. of ſtæclice, Sax.] preſently, immediately, by and by.

To Strai'ten [ftom *ſtraight*] to make ſtraight, to reduce from being crooking.

Straights a ſort of narrow Kerſey cloth.

Strai'ghtness [prob. of ſtracks, Du. or ſtracneſſe, Sax.] difficulty, extreme want, narrowneſs, lightneſs.

To Strain, *verb act.* [prob. of *ſtringere*, Lat. or *eſtraindre*, Fr.] 1. To uſe great force or endeavour, to exert vehemently. 2. To ſtretch out wide. 3. To ſeparate liquors from the thick part or ſediment, by preſſing, ſqueezing through a hair bag and cloth. 4. To Drain through a ſieve. 5. To ſqueeze in embrace. 6. To put to its utmoſt ſtrength. 7. To puſh beyond the proper extent. 8. To force, to conſtrian, to make uneaſy, or unnatural. 9. [with falconers] a term uſed of a hawk, who is ſaid to *ſtrain*, when ſhe catches at any thing.

Strain, *ſubſt.* [*ſtrictio*, or *extenſio*, Lat.] 1. A vehement effort. 2. [Stenʒe, Sax.] race, generation, deſcent. And the long heroes of the gallic *ſtrain*. *Prior.* 3. Hereditary diſpoſition. Intemperance ſpoil the *ſtrain* of a nation. *Tillotſon.* 4. Stile or manner of ſpeaking. 5. Song, note, ſound. High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his *ſtrain*. *Pope.* 6. Rank, character. Of the common *ſtrain*. 7. Turn, Tendency. A *ſtrain* of madneſs. *Hayward.* 8. [Hunting term] the view or track of a deer. 9. [With ſurgeons] a violent extortion of the ſinews beyond their tone, a ſprain.

Strai'ner [from *ſtrain*] a filtrating bag.

Strait [ſtrac, Sax. *etroit*, Fr.] 1. Direct, without bendings or turnings. 2. Narrow, cloſe, not wide. 3. Cloſe, intimate. See Straight.

Strait [in architecture] a term uſed by bricklayers, to ſignify half, or more or leſs than half, a tile in breadth and the whole length. They are commonly uſed at the gable ends, where they are laid at every other courſe, to cauſe the tiles to *break joint*, as they call it; that is, that the joints of one courſe may not anſwer exactly to the joint of the next courſe, either above or below it.

To Stai'ten [*rendre a l'ſtroit*, Fr.] 1. To make ſtrait without bendings. 2. To preſs hard. 3. To contract, to confine. 4. To diſtreſs, to perplex.

Strai'tly, narrowly, ſtrictly, rigorouſly.

Strai'tness [ſtracneſſe, Sax.] 1. Directneſs, being without bending or turning. 2. Strictneſs, rigour. 3. Diſtreſs difficulty. 4. Want, ſcarcity.

Strai'tway [*etroitement*, Fr. ſtracs, Sax. ſtracks, Du. and Ger.] immediately, preſently, forthwith.

Strake [ſtreeke, Du. and L. Ger. ſtrich, H. Ger.] 1. The iron with which carriage wheels are bound. 2. [With ſhipwrights] a ſeam between two planks.

To Heel a Strake [ſea term] a ſhip is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe inclines or hangs more to one ſide than another, the quantity of a whole plank's breadth.

Stra'ked [of ſtreke, Du.] having ſtrakes or lines.

Stramo'nia, Lat. the apple of Peru, or thorn apple.

Strand [ſtranꝺ, Sax. ſtrand, Su. and Ger. ſtrandt, Du.] a high ſhore or bank of the ſea, or of a great river; whence the ſtreet, near the river, in the city of London is called the *Strand*.

Strand [with ſailors] the twiſt of a rope.

STRAND *Runner*, a bird about the ſize of a lark, with a ſquare bill ſomething like a raſp, that runs on the rocks of Spitherg, and feeds on worms.

To STRAND [ꞅtranꝺan, Sax. ſtranden, Du. and Ger.] to run a ſhip on ſhore, or on the banks.

STRA'NDED [of ꞅtranꝺ, Sax. a bank of the ſea, *&c.*] is when a ſhip, either by tempeſt or ill ſteerage, is run aground and periſhes.

STRANGE [*etrange*, Fr. *ſtraniero*, It. *eſtràno*, Sp. *q. d.* of *extraneus*, Lat. foreign] 1. Unuſual, uncommon, wonderful. 2. Foreign, of another country. 3. Odd, irregular, not according to the common way. 4. Unknown, new. 5. Uncommonly good or bad. At this *ſtrange* rate. *Tillotſon.* 6. Unacquainted. Look *ſtrange* upon another. *Bacon.*

STRANGE, *interjection*, an expreſſion of wonder.

To STRANGE [from the noun] to wonder, to be aſtoniſhed.

STRA'NGELY [from *ſtrange*] 1. Wonderfully. 2. With ſome relation to foreigners.

STRA'NGENESS [of *etrange*, Fr.] unuſualneſs, uncommonneſs.

STRA'NGER [*extraneus*, Lat. *etranger*, Fr. *ſtraniero*, It. *eſtrangéro*, Sp. *eſtrangeiro*, Port.] 1. An unknown perſon, one with whom a perſon has no acquaintance, or one of another nation, country, *&c.* 2. A gueſt, not a domeſtic, 3. [in law] one who is not privy or party to an act, as a *ſtranger to a judgment*, is one to whom it does not belong.

To STA'NGLE [*ſtrangulare*, Lat. and It. *etrangler*, Fr.] 1. To choke, to ſtrangle, to ſtop the breath. 2. To ſuppreſs.

STRANGLE *Weed*, a kind of herb.

STRA'NGLER [from *ſtrangle*] one that ſtrangles.

STRA'NGLES [in horſes] a diſeaſe when they void thick humour at the noſtrils.

STRANGULA'TION [from *ſtrangle*] ſuffocation, the act of ſtrangling.

STRA'NGURY [*ϛραγγυρια*, Gr.] a ſtoppage of urine, when it is voided drop by drop, and that with pain, and a continual inclination to make water. But Galen (in his comment on *Aphor*. 48, *lib*. 7.) makes the *ϛαγγυρια* to be a ſimple *urinæ ſtillicidium*, and the *dyſuria* to be a miction *attended with pain*, or at leaſt with ſome difficulty accompanying the operation of the bladder.

STRAP [prob. of ſtrippen, Du. to ſcourge] 1. A thong of leather. 2. [In a ſhip] is a rope which is ſpliced about any block, and made with an eye, to faſten it any where upon occaſion. 3. [With ſurgeons] a ſort of band, uſually made of ſilk, wool, leather, *&c.* to ſtretch out members in the ſetting of broken or disjointed bones; or for binding patients, when it is needful to confine them, for the more ſecure performance of a painful operation.

To STRAP, to beat with a ſtrap.

STRAPA'DO [*ſtrappata*, It.] a ſort of military puniſhment, wherein, the criminal's hands being tied behind him, he is hoiſted up with a rope to the top of a long piece of wood, and let fall again almoſt to the ground, ſo that his arms are diſlocated by the weight of his body in the ſhock.

STA'RPPING, huge, luſty, bouncing; as, a *ſtrapping* laſs.

STRA'TA [in natural hiſtory] the ſeveral beds or layers of different matter, whereof the body of the earth is compoſed, they laying over one another, from the ſurface to the greateſt depth.

STRA'TAGEM [*ſtratageme*, Fr. *ſtratagemma*, It. *etratagema*, Sp. *ſtratagema*, Lat. *ϛραταγημα*, Gr.] a politic device or ſubtle invention, eſpecially in war affairs.

STRATARI'THMETRY [of *ϛρατος*, an army, *αριθμος*, number, and *μετρεω*, Gr. to meaſure] the art of drawing up an army, or any part of it, in any given geometrrical figure, and of expreſſing the number of men contained in ſuch a figure, as they ſtand in array, either near at hand or at a diſtance.

STRATIFICA'TION [with chemiſts] an arrangement of different matters, bed upon bed, or one layer upon another, in a crucible, in order to calcine a metal, *&c.*

To STRA'TIFY *Gold and Cement* [with refiners] is to lay a bed of cement, and then a plate of gold, and then another of cement, and ſo on, till the crucible is filled.

STRATO'CRACY [of *ϛρατος*, an army, and *κρατος*, Gr. power, dominion] military government, or a kingdom governed by an army, or by ſoldiers.

STRA'TUM, Lat. a bed, a layer.

To STRATU'MINATE [*ſtratuminare*, Lat.] to pave.

STRATUM *ſuper ſtratum*, Lat. layer upon layer, row upon row, one row over another.

STRAW [ꞅtreap, Sax. ſtra, Su. ſtroo, Du. ſtroh, Ger.] 1. The ſtalk of corn. 2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs.

STRAW [a military word] a word of command, uſed to diſmiſs the ſoldiery, when they have grounded their arms, ſo as they may return to them again, upon the firſt firing a gun or beat of drum.

STRA'W-BERRY [ꞅtꞃeap-beꞃian, Sax.] a ſummer fruit well known.

STRAW-*built*, made or built with ſtraw. *Milton.*

STRAW-*coloured* [of *ſtraw* and *colour*] of a light yellow colour.

STRAW *Worm*, an inſect, bred in ſtraw.

STRA'WY [ꞅtꞃepene, Sax.] full of, or ſtrewed with ſtraw.

To STRAY [of ꞅtꞇe, Sax. a way, or of *ſtraviare*, It. *q. extra viam ire*, Lat. or perhaps of ſtroyen, Du. ſtreuen, Ger. to ſtrew or ſpread abroad] 1. To wander or ſtraggle out of the way. 2. To err, to deviate from the right.

STRAY, *ſubſt.* a beaſt that wanders out from its paſture, *&c.*

STREAK [ꞅtꞃice, Sax. ſtreeck, Du. ſtrich, Ger.] a line or track that any thing leaves behind it.

To STREAK [*ſtricciare*, It. ſtricken, Du. ſtreichen, Ger.] 1. To make ſtreaks, lines, or marks. 2. To ſtretch: obſolete.

STREA'KY [from *ſtreak*] ſtriped, variegated with colours.

To STREAM [ꞅtreamian, Sax. ſtroomen, Du. ſtrohmen, Ger.] 1. To run in a ſtream. 2. To iſſue forth with continuance.

STREAM [ꞅꞇꞃeam, Sax. ſtrom, Su. ſtroom, Du. ſtrohm, Ger.] 1. A running water, the current or courſe of a river. 2. Any thing forcible and continued.

STREAM *Anchor* [with ſailors] a ſmall anchor made faſt to a ſtream-cable, for a ſhip to ride by in a gentle ſtream.

STREAM *Works* [in the tin mines] certain works whereby the mines follow the veins of metal, by cutting trenches.

It is hard ſtriving againſt the STREAM.
Lat. *Difficile eſt contra torrentem niti.*
It. *Stultus, pugnat in adverſis ire natator aquis.*

And it is very often prudent not to attempt it. We ſay, to the ſame purpoſe, *It is hard to kick againſt the pricks.*

STREA'MER [of a ſhip] a flag, a pendant.

STREA'MING [in heraldry] a term uſed to expreſs a ſtream of light darting from a comet or blazing ſtar, vulgarly called the *beard*.

STREA'MY [from *ſtream*] 1. Abounding in running water. 2. Flowing with a current.

STREET [ꞅꞇꞃeꞇe, or ꞅꞇꞃaꞇe, Sax. ſtreede, Dan. ſtraet, Du. and L. Ger. ſtraſſe, H. Ger. prob. of *ſtrata*, Lat. ſc. *via*] 1. A way, properly a paved way between two rows of houſes. 2. Proverbially, a public place.

STREET *Gavel* [in Cholington in Suſſex] the ſum of two ſhillings paid by every tenant to the lord, for his going out and returning into it.

STREET-*Walker*, a common ſtrumpet.

STRE'NÆ [with the Romans] preſents made out of reſpect on New-Year's-Day; and as a happy augury for the enſuing year.

STRENGTH [ꞅꞇꞃenᵹð, of ꞅꞇꞃang, Sax.] 1. Might, force of the body. 2. Power of endurance, firmneſs. 3. Vigour of any kind. 4. Power of the mind, force of the mental faculty. 5. Potency of liquors. 6. Support, maintenance of power. 7. Armament, force, power. 8. Perſuaſive prevalence, argumentative force.

To STRE'NGTHEN, *verb act.* [of ꞅꞇꞃanᵹian, Sax.] 1. To make ſtrong. 2. To confirm, to eſtabliſh. 3. To animate, to fix in reſolution.

To STRE'NGTHEN, *verb neut.* to grow ſtrong.

STRE'NGTHENER [from *ſtrength*] 1. That which gives ſtrength, that makes ſtrong. 2. [In phyſic] ſuch medicines as increaſe the firmneſs of the ſolids.

STRE'NGTHLESS [from *ſtrength*] 1. Wanting ſtrength, deprived of ſtrength. 2. Wanting potency, weak; uſed of liquors.

STRE'NUOUS [*ſtrenuus*, Lat.] 1. Stout, valiant, active, vigorous. 2. Zealous, vehement.

STRE'NUOUSLY [from *ſtrenuous*] 1. Vigorouſly, actively. 2. Zealouſly, with ardour.

STRENUO'SITY, or STRE'NUOUSNESS [*ſtrenuoſitas*, Lat.] vigourneſs, earneſtneſs, laboriouſneſs.

STRE'PEROUS [*ſtreperus*, Lat.] noiſy, jarring, hoarſe.

STRESS [ꞅꞇꞃece, Sax. violence] 1. The main point of an affair. 2. The foulneſs of weather. 3. Violence, force, either acting or ſuffered.

STRETCH [from the verb] 1. Extenſion, reach. 2. Effort, ſtruggle. 3. Utmoſt extent of meaning. 4. Utmoſt reach of power.

To STRETCH [of ꞅꞇꞃecan, Sax. ſtrecker, Dan. ſtrachia, Su. ſtrecken, Du. and Ger.] 1. To reach out, to draw into a length. 2. To make a matter more than it is. 3. To expand, to diſplay. 4. To ſtrain to the utmoſt. 5. To make tenſe.

To STRETCH, *verb neut.* 1. To be extended. 2. To ſally beyond the truth.

STRE'TCHER. 1. Any thing uſed for extenſion. 2. A wooden ſtave which the rowers ſet their feet againſt.

To STREW [ꞅꞇꞃepian, Sax. ſtro, Su. ſtroyen, Du. ſtreuen, Ger.] 1. To ſcatter abroad or upon. 2. To ſcatter looſely.

STRI'Æ [in ancient architecture] the liſts, fillets, or rays, which ſeparate the ſtriges or flutings of columns.

STRIÆ [in natural hiſtory] the ſmall hollows or channels in the ſhells of cockles, ſcollops, *&c.*

STRI'ATED. 1. Formed in ſtriæ. 2. [With architects] chamfered, channelled; as cockles, ſcollops, and other ſhell fiſhes are.

STRI'ATURE [from *ſtriæ*, Lat.] diſpoſition of ſtriæ.

STRI'CKEL, or STRICKLE [of ꞅᵹrican, Sax. to ſtrike] a piece of even wood to ſtrike off the over meaſure of corn.

STRI'CKEN [ᵹeſᵹriced, Sax.] 1. Beaten, ſmitten. 2. Advanced; as, *ſtricken* in years.

STRICT [*ſtretto*, It. *eſtrecho*, Sp. *ſtrictus*, Lat.] 1. Cloſe, exact, poſitive, punctual. 2. Severe, rigorous. 3. Confined, not extenſive. 4. Cloſe, tight. 5. Tenſe, not relaxed.

STRI'CTLY [from *ſtrict*] 1. Exactly, with rigorous accuracy. 2. Rigorouſly, ſeverely, without indulgence. 3. Cloſely, with tenſeneſs.

STRI'CTNESS [of *ſtrictus*, Lat.] 1. Exactneſs, punctualneſs, rigidneſs, ſeverity. 2. Tenſeneſs, tightneſs.

STRI'CTIVE [*ſtrictivus*, Lat.] gathered or cropped with the hand.

STRI'CTURE [*ſtrictura*, Lat. a ſpark] 1. A ſtroke, a touch. 2. Contraction, cloſure by contraction. 3. A ſlight touch upon a ſubject, not a ſet diſcourſe.

To STRIDE, pret. *I ſtrode* or *ſtrid*, part. paſſ. *ſtridden* [of ꞅtriꝺan, Sax.] 1. To ſtep wide. 2. To beſtride or lay a leg over an horſe. 3. To ſtand with the legs far aſunder.

STRIDE [ſtræꝺe, and ſtriꝺe, Sax.] a wide ſtep.

STRI'DENT [*ſtridens*, Lat.] gnaſhing, or making a craſhing noiſe with the teeth.

STRI'DULOUS [*ſtridulus*, Lat.] craſhing or ſcreaking.

STRI'DULOUSNESS [of *ſtridulus*, Lat.] ſcreakingneſs.

STRIFE [*eſtrif*, O. Fr.] 1. Contention, endeavour. 2. Contraſt, oppoſition of nature or appearance.

STRI'FEFUL [of *ſtrife* and *full*] contentious, diſcordant.

STRIFT, a violent ſtruggle; as, "a *ſtrift* of nature, when combating a diſeaſe;" or, if applied to the mind, "a *ſtrift* of ſoul, of paſſions, *&c.*" The etymology of the word is analogous to that of many others; ſuch as *rift*, *thrift*, *ſhrift*, *cleft*, &c. all noun ſubſtantives formed out of the reſpective verbs to which they belong.

STRI'GES [in architecture] are the hollow channels in the ſhaft of a column, called by our workmen flutings and grooves.

To STRIKE, pret. *I ſtruck* or *ſtrook*, part. paſſ. *ſtrucken* or *ſtricken* [ſtrican, Sax. ſtrycken, Du. ſtreicken, Ger.] 1. To beat or hit. 2. To affect or make an impreſſion on the mind. 3. To make even meaſure with a ſtrickel. 4. To notify by the ſound of a hammer or a bell. 5. To alarm, to put into motion. Nice works of art *ſtrike* and ſurprize us. *Atterbury.* 6. *To ſtrike the flag* [ſea term] to let down the flag. 7. *To ſtrike a maſt* [ſea term] is to take it down. 8. *To ſtrike ſail* [ſea term] to lower, or let down the ſail. 9. *To ſtrike down into the hold* [ſea term] is to lower any thing into the hold by tackles or ropes. 10. *To ſtrike a bargain*; to conclude a bargain.

STRIKE, a ſtrike for meaſuring of corn; alſo a meaſure containing four buſhels.

STRIKE *of Flax*, as much as is heckled at one handful.

STRI'KING [of aſtrican, Sax.] 1. Beating, hitting, *&c.* 2. Making an impreſſion upon the mind or ſenſes.

STRIKING *Wheel* [of a clock] is the ſame that ſome call pin-wheel, on account of the pins that are ſet round the rim of it. In clocks that go eight days, the ſecond wheel is the *ſtriking-wheel*, or pin-wheel; and, in thoſe that go ſixteen days, the firſt, or great wheel, is commonly the ſtriking wheel.

STRIKING *Sail* [a ſea phraſe] is the letting down or lowering the top-ſails; ſo that, when one ſhip ſtrikes to another in this manner, it is a compliment of reſpect and ſubmiſſion, or a token of yielding in an engagement.

STRIKING [with ſailors] is when a ſhip, coming upon ſhoal water, beats upon the ground.

STRIKING [in the king's court] whereby blood is drawn; the puniſhment whereof is, that the criminal ſhall have his right hand ſtruck off in a ſolemn manner; for ſtriking in Weſtminſter-hall, while the courts of juſtice are ſitting, the puniſhment is impriſonment for life, and forfeiture of eſtate.

STRING [ſtꞃænᵹ, Sax. ſtraeng, Su. ſtreng, Du. and Ger. the twiſt of a rope, *ſtringá*, It. of *ſtringere*, Lat. to bind] 1. Any thong, thread, line, *&c.* to tie with. 2. A thread on which things are filed. 3. Any ſet of things filed on a line. 4. A ſmall fibre, a nerve, a tendon. 5. The nerve of a bow, the cord of a muſical inſtrument.

He has two STRINGS to his bow.

That is, he is well provided for; if one buſineſs fail him, he has another in reſerve. Lat. *Duabus anchoris nititur*, He is doubly moor'd. Gr. Επι δυοιν οσμειν. The French ſay as we; *Il a deux cordes à ſon arc.* The It. *Navigar per più venti.*

To STRING [of ꞅꞇꞃæᵹ, Sax.] 1. To draw upon a thread or ſtring. 2. To furniſh with ſtrings. 3, To make tenſe. 4. To put ſtrings to a muſical inſtrument.

STRI'NGED [from *ſtring*] having ſtrings, produced by ſtrings.

STRI'NGENT [*ſtringens*, Lat.] binding.

STRING-HALT [in horſes] a ſudden twitching up the hinder leg.

STRI'NGINESS [ꞅꞇꞃænᵹeneꞅꞅ, Sax.] fulneſs of ſtrings.

STRI'NGLESS [from *ſtring*] having no ſtrings.

STRI'NGY [ꞅᵹꞃænᵹene, Sax.] full of ſtrings.

To STRIP [of ſtroppen, Du. ſtreiffen, Ger.] 1. To pull off the clothes, ſkin, hide, peel, *&c.* 2. To rob, to plunder.

STRIP [ſtreiff, Ger.] 1. A ſmall piece of cloth, paper, *&c.* 2. [In law] ſpoil, deſtruction, *&c.* as, to make *ſtrip* and waſte.

To STRIPE [ſtrepen, Du.] to variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE [of ſtrepe, Du. a line or trace, or of ſtreiff, Ger.] 1. A blow or laſh with a whip or ſcourge, *&c.* 2. A ſtreak in ſilk, cloth, ſtuff, *&c.* 3. Diſcolouration by a blow.

STRI'PLING [Minſhew derives it of *tripudiando*, Lat. leaping and dancing, *q. d.* tripling] a youth.

To STRIVE, pret. *I ſtrove*, part. paſſ. *ſtriven* [*eſtriver*, O. Fr. ſtriber, Dan. ſtreben, Du. and L. Ger. ſtreben, H. Ger.] 1. To endeavour earneſtly, to contend. 2. To combat with. 3. To vie, or contend in excellency.

STRI'VEN, part. paſſ. of *to ſtrive.* See To STRIVE.

STRIX. 1. The ſcreech-owl, accounted an unluckly or ill-boding bird. 2. A witch or hag that changes the favour or countenance of children, a fairy or hobgobblin. 3. [In architecture] a channel, gutter, or ſtrake in the rebating of pillars.

STRO'KAL, an inſtrument uſed by glaſs-makers.

STROKE [ſtꞃice, Sax. ſtrecke, Du. ſtrich, Ger.] 1. A ſtreak-line or daſh. 2. [Of ſtreich, Teut.] a blow. 3. A hoſtile blow. 4. A ſudden diſeaſe or affliction. 5. The ſound of a clock. 6. The touch of a pencil. 7. An effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced. 8. A maſterly or eminent effort. 9. Power, efficacy. He has a great *ſtroke* with the reader. *Dryden.*

To STROKE [ſtꞃacian, Sax. ſtryger, Dan. ſtryka, Su. ſtreiken, Du. ſtraaken, O. and L. Ger. ſtreichen, H. Ger.] to feel gently, to draw the hand lightly over.

STRO'KING [ſtꞃacunᵹ, Sax. ſtraakung, O. and L. Ger. ſtreichen, H. Ger.] a drawing the hand over.

STRO'KINGS *of Milk*, the laſt milking.

To STROLE [prob. *q. d.* to *roll*] to rove or ramble about.

STRO'LLER, a rambling player, a mountebank, a vagabond.

STRO'LLING [*q. d.* rolling, or of *rouler*, Fr.] rambling.

STROMA'TICS [of ςρωμα, of ςρωννυω, Gr. to ſtrew] books treating of ſeveral ſcattered ſubjects. Such was that invaluable collection, which *Clemens Alexandrinus*, St. *Origen*'s predeceſſor, made and publiſhed under the title of *Stromates*; and in which he has preſerved many a branch of *primitive* chriſtianity; which began to be corrupted indeed very early, but receiv'd its moſt effectual blow (by the aſſiſtance of the ſecular arm) in the fourth and fifth centuries. *Clem. Alexand. Stromat.* Ed. *Paris*, p 274, 275. As to the etymology, *Clemens* himſelf gives it, p. 475, 476.

If the reader would ſee what extracts we have made from this *truly apoſtolic* writer, he may conſult the words *Firſt* CAUSE, SPECIES, GRACE, COETERNAL, GNOSTICS, *&c.*

STRONG [ſtꞃenᵹ, Sax. ſtring, Dan. or of ſtreng, Du. and Ger. vehement, rigorous, ſevere, prob. of *ſtrenuus*, Lat.] 1. Of great ſtrength, able, luſty, ſtout. 2. Thick. 3. Powerful to the taſte or ſmell. 4. Fortified, defenſible. 5. Powerful, mighty. 6. Supplied with forces. 7. Hale, healthy. 8. Acting forcibly in the imagination. 9. Ardent, eager, zealous. 10. Potent, intoxicating. 11. Hard of digeſtion, cogent, incluſive. Bring forth your *ſtrong* reaſons. *Iſaiah.* 12. Forcibly written.

STRO'NGHAND [of *ſtrong* and *hand*] force, violence.

STRO'NGLY [of ſtꞃanᵹlice, Sax.] with ſtrength, powerfully.

STRO'NGNESS [ſtꞃanᵹnyſſe, Sax.] a ſtrong quality.

STRO'NGER [ſtꞃanᵹlicoꞃ, Sax.] having more ſtrength.

STRO'NGEST [ſtꞃanᵹlicoſt, Sax.] having moſt ſtrength.

STRONGU'LLION, the ſtrangury.

STO'NGWATER [of *ſtrong* and *water*] vinous ſpirits.

STRO'PHE [ςροφη, of ςρεφω, Gr. to turn] 1. The firſt of the three members of a Greek lyric ode or poem; the ſecond being the antiſtrophe that anſwers to it; and the third is the *epode*, that anſwers to neither, but is anſwered in the next return. 2. The firſt turn of the chorus or choir of ſingers in a tragedy, on one ſide of the ſtage, anſwering to the antiſtrophe on the other.

STROUDS [with ſailors] the ſeveral twiſts at the end of a cable or rope.

STROVE. See To STRIVE.

To STROW. See To STREW.

STRUCK. See To STRIKE.

STRU'CTURE, Fr. [*ſtruttura*, of *ſtructura*, Lat.] 1. An edifice, a building, a fabric or pile of building. 2. The way or manner of building. 3. [With rhetoricians] a diſpoſition of the parts of a diſcourſe, or the order that is to be obſerved in the framing of it. 4. With philoſophers] is the combination or reſult of all thoſe qualities or modifications of matter in any natural body, which diſtinguiſh it from others; it is the ſame which is termed, the *peculiar form* or *texture* of ſuch a body.

STRUDE, or STRODE, a ſtock of breeding mares.

To STRU'GGLE [of ςρευγομαι, Gr. according to Mer. Caſaub.] 1. To ſtrive earneſtly with, to wreſtle. 2. To conteſt with difficulties or diſtreſs.

STRUGGLE. 1. An earneſt or violent ſtriving. 2. Conteſt, contention. 3. Agony, tumultuous diſtreſs. See STRIFT.

STRU'MA, Lat. a ſwelling in the neck, *&c.* the king's evil.

STRUMA'TIC [*ſtrumaticus*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to, or affected with ſtrumous humours.

STRU'MEA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb crow-foot.

STRU'MOUS, having ſuch ſwellings of the glands as happen in the ſtruma.

STRU'MPET [ſome derive it of ſtrout-pot, Du. a dung-pot or common jakes, *&c.* others of *tromper*, Fr. to deceive, on account of jilting] a common whore, or harlot.

To STRUMPET [from the noun] to debauch.

STRUNG [ſtꞃenᵹ, Sax. a ſtring] having ſtrings, or upon ſtrings. See To STRING.

STRUNTED *Sheep*, ſheep whoſe tails have been cut off.

STRUT. 1. An affectation of ſtatelineſs in the walk. 2. [With carpenters] the brace which is framed into the ring-piece and principal rafters.

To STRUT [of ſtrotten, O. and L. Ger. ſtrotzen, H. Ger.] 1. To walk after a ſtately, haughty manner. 2. To ſwell, to protuberate.

STRUTHIOCA'MELUS [ςρȣθιοκαμηλ☉, Gr.] the oſtrich, a large fowl, which will digeſt iron. *Pliny.*

STRUTHIO'MELA [ςρȣθειομελα, Gr.] a ſort of quince.

STUB [ſtybbe, Sax. ſtubbe, Su.] 1. A ſtrump, or piece of the ſtock of a tree. 2. A log, a block. 3. A nail with the point broken off.

To STUB [from the noun] to force up, to extirpate.

STUBBED [ſtybbe, Sax.] ſhort, well-ſet.

STU'BBEDNESS, the ſtate of being ſhort and thick.

STU'BBING [in agriculture] the pulling or eradicating ſhrubs, broom, *&c.* out of land.

STU'BBLE [*eſtouble*, O. Fr. ſtoppel, Du. and Ger. *ſtoppia*, It. *ſtipula*, Lat.] ſhort ſtraw after reaping,

STUBBLE *Gooſe*, a gooſe fed in the ſtubble, an autumn gooſe.

STU'BBORN [*q. d.* of being ſtout-born, as ſome think; but Mer. Caſaub. derives it of ςιβαρ☉, Gr. firm] 1. Obſtinate, inflexible. 2. Stiff, not pliable. 3. Hardy, firm, harſh, rough, rugged.

STU'BBORNNESS, obſtinacy, *&c.*

STU'BBY [from *ſtub*] ſhort and thick, ſhort and ſtrong.

STU'CCO, It. a compoſition of lime and marble powdered very fine, uſed in making figures and other ornaments of ſculpture.

STUCK, the pret. and part. paſſ. of *to ſtick.* See To STICK.

STUD. 1. [Stoꝺ, Sax. ſtuterey, of ſtute, Ger. a mare] a ſtock of breeding mares. 2. [Stuꝺ, Sax.] a ſort of button, or a round-headed nail or boſs.

To STUD, to ſet or adorn any thing with ſtuds.

STU'DDING-SAILS [a ſea term] bolts of canvas extended in a fair gale of wind, along the ſide of the main-ſail, and boomed out with a boom.

STU'DENT [*ſtudens*, Lat. ſtudying, *un etudiant*, Fr. *eſtudiánte*, Sp. *ſtudente*, It.] one who ſtudies any art or ſcience, eſpecially at an univerſity.

STU'DIED [from *ſtudy*] 1. Learned, verſed in any ſtudy. 2. Having any particular inclination: obſolete.

STU'DIER [from *ſtudy*] one who ſtudies.

STU'DIOUS [*ſtudieux*, Fr. *ſtudioſo*, It. *eſtudióſo*, Sp. and Port. *ſtudioſus*, Lat.] 1. Given to ſtudy, bookiſh. 2. Diligent, buſy. *Studious* to find new friends. *Tickel.* 3. Attentive to, careful. 3. Contemplative, ſuitable to meditation. To walk the *ſtudious* cloiſters pale. *Milton.*

STU'DIOUSLY [from *ſtudious*] 1. Contemplatively, with cloſe application to literature. 2. Diligently, carefully, attentively.

STU'DIOUSNESS [of *ſtudioſus*, Lat. *ſtudieux*, Fr.] devotedneſs or propenſity to ſtudy.

To STU'DY [*ſtudere*, Lat. *étudier*, Fr. *ſtudiare*, It. *eſtudiàr*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To apply the mind to, to contrive, to endeavour. 2. To learn by application.

STU'DY [of *ſtudium*, Lat. *etudé*, Fr. *ſtudie*, It. *eſtudio*, Sp. *eſtudo*, Port.] 1. Application of mind to learn or to do any thing. 2. Earneſtneſs for, deſire of. 3. A cloſet to ſtudy in, a library. 4. Any particular kind of learning.

STUFF [yſtoff, Brit. *etoffe*, Fr.] 1. Matter. 2. A ſort of thin cloth made of wool or other matter. 3. Furniture, goods. 4. Eſſence, elemental part. 5. Any mixture or medicine. 6. Matter or thing; in contempt. Such *ſtuff* as madmen tongue, and brain not. *Shakeſpeare.*

STU'FFING [*q. d.* with *ſtuff*, *i. e.* matter] filling.

To STUFF [prob. of ςυφεω, Gr. as Mer. Caſaub. conjectures, or rather of ſtoffeeren, Du. or ſtopfen, H. Ger. to fill or ſtop full] 1. To cram or fill. 2. To form by ſtuffing.

STUKE. See STUCCO.

STULM, a ſhaft to draw water out of a mine.

STUM [ſtamme, Du. ſtumme, Ger.] 1. The flower of wine ſet a working, or it is the pure wine kept from fretting, by the often racking it into clean veſſels, and ſtrongly ſcented, *i. e.* newly matched; by which means it becomes as clear, or clearer than other wine, preſerving itſelf from both its lees by precipitation of them. 2. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

To STUM [ſtommen, Du. ſtummen, Ger.] to put ingredients into wine decayed, to make it briſk.

To STU'MBLE [*q. d.* to tumble, of tumer, Dan. *tomber*, Fr. or tumbian, Sax. to leap or dance] 1. To be like to fall. 2. To ſlip, to err, to blunder. 3. To ſtrike againſt by chance.

STU'MBLE [from the verb] 1. A trip in walking. 2. A blunder, a failure.

STU'MBLER [from *ſtumble*] one that ſtumbles.

STU'MBLING-BLOCK, cauſe of ſtumbling, cauſe of error, cauſe of offence.

'Tis a good Horſe that never STUMBLES.
Lat. *Bonus equus qui nunquam ceſpitat.*

The meaning of this proverb is, that no man treads ſo ſure but that, ſooner or later, he may ſtumble. *Humanum eſt errare.* Even the great Homer could not be exempt. *Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus,* ſay the Latins. The Fr. ſay as we; *Bon cheval qui ne bronche jamais.*

STU'MMED [ſpoken of wine] ſophiſticated.

STUMP [ſtump, Dan. and Ger.] a broken piece of a tree ſtanding out of the ground, of a tooth, *&c*

To STUMP [ſtumper, Dan. ſtumpa, Su.] 1. To cut off a ſtump. 2. To brag or boaſt.

STU'MPY [from *ſtump*] full of ſtumps, hard, ſtiff, ſtrong.

To STUN [*etonner*, Fr. or ʒeſtun, Sax. a noiſe, ſtumpa, Su.] to render ſtupid or hard of hearing, by a blow or noiſe.

STUNG, the pret. of *to ſting*. See To STING.

To STUNT [*q. d.* to ſtint] to hinder in growth.

STUPE [*ſtupa*, Lat.] cloth, *&c.* dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore.

To STUPE [from the noun] to foment, to dreſs with ſtupes.

STUPEFA'CTION [*ſtupefazione*, It] 1. Inſenſibility, ſtupidneſs. 2. An extraordinary or great aſtoniſhment.

STUPEFA'CTIVE, or STU'PEFYING [*ſtupefiante*, O. Fr. *ſtupefacio*, Lat.] of ſtupefying quality.

STUPEFA'CTIVENESS [of *ſtupefacio*, Lat.] a ſtupifying quality.

STU'PEFIERS, ſtupifying medicines, the ſame as *narcotics*.

STUPE'NDIOUS [*ſtupendo*, It. of *ſtupere*, Lat.] prodigious, wonderful, aſtoniſhing.

STUPE'NDIOUSLY, in a manner prodigious.

STUPE'NDIOUSNESS [of *ſtupendioſus*, Lat.] aſtoniſhingneſs.

STU'PID [*ſtupide*, Fr. *ſtupido*, It. *eſtúpido*, Sp. *ſtupidus*, Lat.] 1. Blockiſh, dull, ſenſeleſs. 2. Performed without ſkill or genius.

STUPI'DITY [*ſtupiditas*, Lat. *ſtupidité*, Fr. *ſtupidità*, It.] ſtupidneſs.

STU'PIDLY [from *ſtupid*] dully, without apprehenſion or genius.

To STU'PIFY [*ſtupifier*, O. Fr. *ſtupefare*, It. of *ſtupificare*, Lat.] 1. To make or render ſtupid, dull or ſenſeleſs. 2. To benumb. 3. To aſtoniſh or diſmay.

STU'POR, Lat. [*ſtupeur*, O. Fr. *ſtupore*, It.] 1. State of being ſtupified, aſtoniſhment. 2. A numbneſs occaſioned by any accidental bandage, which ſtops the motion of the blood and nervous fluids, or by a decay of the nerves, as in the palſy.

To STU'PRATE [*ſtuprare*, It. and Lat.] to raviſh a woman.

STUPRA'TION [*ſtupro*, Lat.] raviſhing or deflowring a woman, committing a rape.

STU'RDILY [from *ſturdy*] ſtoutly, hardily, reſolutely, obſtinately.

STU'RDINESS. 1. Luſtineſs. 2. Reſoluteneſs

STU'RDY [of ϛιβαρος, Gr. corpulent, *Mer. Caſaub.* or rather of ſtorr, Teut. ſtuer, Dan. ſtoor, Su. great, large] 1. Strong, luſty, bold, reſolute. 2. A diſeaſe in cattle.

STU'RGION [*ſturio*, Lat. *eſtourgion*, Fr. ſtohr, Ger.] a ſea-fiſh.

STURK [ſtyrc, Sax.] a young ox or heifer.

To STU'TTER [ſtutzen, Teut.] to ſpeak haſtily and brokenly, to heſitate, to ſtammer.

STU'TTERER [from *ſtutter*] one that heſitates in his ſpeech, a ſtammerer.

STY [ſtiʒe, Sax. ſtig, Dan] 1. A hovel for a hog. 2. [Mer. Caſaub derives it of ϛια, Gr. but Skinner of ſtiʒan, Sax.] a kind of ſwelling upon the eyelid.

STY'GIAN [*Stygius*, of *ſtyx*, Lat.] 1. Of or pertaining to the river Styx, which the poets feign to be the river of hell. 2. Infernal, helliſh. And *Stygian* diſcord fled. *Ode on Sculpture.*

STYGIAN *Liquors* [in chemiſtry] acid ſpirits, ſo called from their efficacy in deſtroying or diſſolving mixt bodies.

STYLE [*ſtyle*, Fr. *ſtilo*, It. *eſtàlo*, Sp. *ſtylus*, Lat. ϛυλος, Gr.] See STILE.

STY'LET, or STYLE'TTO, a little dangerous poniard, which is hid in the hand, and chiefly uſed in treacherous aſſaſſinations.

STY'LITES [ſo called of *Simon Stylite*, a famous anchorite in the fifth century, who firſt took up his abode on a column 2 cubits high, then on a ſecond of 12 cubits, then on a third of 26 cubits, and at laſt on one of 36 cubits, where he lived ſeveral years] a kind of ſolitaries, who ſpent their lives on the tops of columns, to be the better diſpoſed for meditation.

The reader will find a more correct deſcription of theſe and the like *ſuperſtitious* practices, in *Bower*'s hiſtory: But if he deſires to trace them up to their true ſource, he may conſult the words CREED, BRANDEUM, ICONOLATER, HOMOÜSIANS, *&c.*

STYLOBA'TA [ϛυλοϐατης, Gr.] the pedeſtal of a column or pillar, the baſe on which it ſtands.

STYLOCERATOHY'OIDES [of ϛυλος, a pillar or pencil, κερας a horn, and υοειδες, Gr.] certain muſcles of the os hyoides, which draw the tongue and larynx upwards, and alſo the jaws in deglutition or the act of ſwallowing.

STYLOCHONDROHYOIDÆ'US [of ϛυλος, a pillar or pencil, χονδρος, a cartilage, and υοειδες, Gr. the bone hyoides] a muſcle of the os hyoides ariſing from the ſtyloid proceſs, and is inſerted into the cartilaginous appendix of the os hyoides. See HYOIDES.

STYLOGLO'SSUM [of ϛυλος, a pillar or pencil, and γλοσσα, Gr. the tongue] that pair of muſcles which lift up the tongue; they take their riſe from the os ſtyliforme, and are implanted about the middle of the tongue.

STYLOI'DES [ϛυλοειδες, Gr. pencil-ſhaped] certain proceſſes of bones, which are ſhaped backwards like a pencil, and fixed in the baſis or root of the ſcull.

STYLOHYOI'DÆUS [of ϛυλος, a pillar or pencil, and υοειδες, Gr.] a muſcle of the os hyoides, that ariſes by a round tendon, from near the middle of the proceſſus ſtyliformis, and is inſerted into the baſis of the os hyoides, the uſe of which is to put the bone of the tongue on one ſide, and a little upwards.

STYLOPHARY'NGÆUS [of ϛυλος, and φαρυγξ, Gr.] a pair of muſcles which dilate the gullet, and draw the fauces upwards.

STY'MMA [ϛυμμα, of ϛυφω, Gr. to conſtringe] a thick compoſition that is of a binding quality; the groſs or thick matter of any ointment; alſo the thick maſs that remains after the ſteeping of herbs, flowers, *&c.* and preſſing out the oil.

STY'PTIC [*ſtypticus*, Lat. ϛυπτικος, Gr.] that is of a binding quality or nature. See STIPTIC and STYMMA.

STY'PTICNESS [*ſtypticus*, Lat. of ϛυπτικος, Gr.] an aſtringent or binding quality.

SUA'SIBLE [*ſuaſibilis*, Lat.] that may be perſuaded.

SUA'SION, Lat. perſuaſion.

SUASIVE, of a perſuading nature.

SUA'SIVENESS [of *ſuaſorius*, Lat.] aptneſs to perſuade.

SU'ASORY [*ſuaſorius*, Lat.] tending to perſuade.

SUA'VITY [*ſuavité*, O. Fr. *ſoavità*, It. *ſuavidàd*, Sp. of *ſuavitas*, Lat.] ſweetneſs, pleaſantneſs.

SUB, Lat. is an inſeparable prepoſition, uſed as a *prefixum* in compoſition, ſignifying *under*.

SUBA'CID [of *ſub* and *acidus*, Lat.] ſour in a ſmall degree.

SUBA'CRID [of *ſub* and *acrid*] ſharp and pungent in a ſmall degree.

To SUBA'CT [*ſubactus*, Lat.] to reduce, to ſubdue.

SUBA'CTION. 1. A kneading or working two bodies together. 2. A bringing under or ſubduing. 3. [In pharmacy] the working or ſoftening of plaſters.

To SUBA'GITATE [*ſubagitare*, Lat.] 1. To ſollicit. 2. To have to do with a woman.

SUBALA'RIS [of *ſub*, under, and *ala*, Lat. a wing, or an armpit] a vein, ſo called from its ſituation.

SUBA'LBID [*ſubalbidus*, Lat.] whitiſh.

SUBA'LPINE [*ſub.* under, and *Alpes*, Lat.] that lives or grows under the mountains, called the Alps.

SUB-AL'MONER, an almoner appointed under another.

SUBA'LTERN [*ſubalterne*, Fr. *ſubalterno*, It. *ſubaltérno*, Sp. of *ſubalternus*, Lat.] that ſucceeds by turns, that is appointed or placed under another; as, "his *ſubalterns*, *i. e.* his under-agents."

SUBA'LTERN *Propoſitions* [with logicians] are ſuch as differ only in quantity, and agree in quality.

SUBA'LTERNS, inferior judges or officers, thoſe who diſcharge their poſts under the command and direction of another.

SUBALTE'RNATE [of *ſubalternus*, Lat.] ſucceeding by turns.

SUBALTE'RNATELY, ſucceſſively.

SUBASTRI'NGENT [of *ſub* and *aſtringent*] ſomething aſtringent, or but a little aſtringent. See SUBACID.

SUB-BRI'GADIER, or SUB-LIEUTE'NANT, *&c.* are under-officers in an army, appointed for the eaſe of thoſe over them of the ſame name.

SUB-BOIS, Fr. [in old records] under-wood.

SUBCARTILA'GINEOUS [*ſubcartilagineus*, Lat.] under the griſtles.

SUBCARTILA'GINEUM [in anatomy] the upper cartilage of the belly, under the cartilages of the cheſt; the ſame as *hypochondria*.

SUBCELE'STIAL [of *ſub* and *celeſtial*] placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCHA'NTER [*ſuccentor*, Lat.] the deputy of the precentor of a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN [in anatomy] a term applied to any thing under the armpit or ſhoulder, whether artery, muſcle, nerve or vein.

SUBCLAVIAN *Vein* [in anatomy] a branch of the vena cava, which runs under the neck bone.

SUBCLAVIAN *Veſſels* [in anatomy] the arteries and veins that paſs under the clavicles.

SUBCLAVI'CULAR *Vein* [with anatomiſts] a branch of the vena cava or hollow vein, which runs under the neck bone.

SUBCLA'VIUS [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing from the lower ſide of the clavicula, near the acronium, and deſcends obliquely to be inſerted into the upper part of the firſt rib, near the ſternum.

SUBCONSEQUE'NTIALLY, by way of conſequence from a former conſequence.

SUBCONSTELLA'TION [with aſtronomers] a leſſer conſtellation.

SUBCO'NTRARY *Propoſitions* [with logicians] are ſuch as agree in quantity and differ in quality; as, *ſome man is a creature*; *ſome man is not a creature.*

SUBCONTRARY *Poſition* [in geometry] is when two ſimilar triangles are ſo placed, as to have one common angle at the vertex.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS [*ſubcutaneus*, Lat.] lying under the ſkin.

SUCCUTA'NEOUSNESS [*ſubcutaneus*, Lat.] the lying under the ſkin.

SUBCUTA'NEUS [in anatomy] a branch of the baſilic vein, that runs towards the inward condyle or joint of the arm, and ſpreads itſelf into the ramus anterior and poſterior.

SUBDEA'CON, an under deacon.

SUBDEA'CONSHIP, the office of an under deacon.

SUBDEA'N, a dignified clergyman next to a dean.

SUBDECU'PLE *Proportion* [in the mathematics] is the reverſe of *decuple proportion.*

To SUBDE'LEGATE [*ſubdeleguer*, Fr. *ſubdelegàr*, Sp. of *ſubdelegare*, Lat.] to ſubſtitute or appoint another to act under one's ſelf.

SUBDE'LEGATE, *adj.* and *ſubſt.* [*ſubdelegué*, Fr. *ſubdelegádo*, Sp. of *ſubdelegatus*, Lat.] appointed under another.

SUBDELEGATE *Judge*, a judge appointed under another.

SUBDELEGA'TION, appointment under another.

SUBDERISO'RIUS [of *ſub* and *deriſor*, Lat.] ſcoffing or ridiculing with tenderneſs and delicacy.

SUBDITI'TIOUS [*ſubdititius*, Lat.] that is put in the ſtead or place of another; that is not what it is pretended to be; foiſted in, forged.

To SUBDIVI'DE [of *ſub* and *dividere*, It. and Lat.] is to divide the parts of any thing that has already been divided.

SUBDIVI'NE [*ſub-divinus*, Lat.] that which is divine, but in an inferior degree, as angels, the ſoul, *&c.*

SUBDIVI'SION, Fr. [*ſubdiviſione*, It.] 1. The act of dividing the parts of a thing already divided. 2. The parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion. 3. [In military affairs] the leſſer parcels into which a regiment is divided in marching, being half the greater diviſions.

SU'BDOLOUS [of *ſub-doloſus*, Lat.] deceitful.

To SUBDU'CT [*ſubducere*, Lat.] to draw away.

SUBDU'CTION. 1. A taking privately from. 2. A ſubtraction, an abatement.

To SUBDU'E [*ſubdere*, Lat.] to bring under, to maſter, to conquer, to mortify.

SUBDU'ER [of *ſubdue*] a conqueror, a tamer.

Subdu'ple, or Subdu'plicate *Proportion* [in mathematics] is when any number or quantity is contained in another twice; thus, 3 is ſaid to be the ſubduple of 6, and 6 the duple of 3.

Su'ber, Lat. [with botaniſts] the cork-tree.

Subfu'lgent [*ſubfulgens*, Lat.] ſhining a little.

Subhasta'tion [among the Romans] a particular way of ſelling confiſcated goods under a ſpear or pike, ſet up for that purpoſe; a portſale or outcry. See Signifier, and read *ſighifer*.

Subja'cent [*ſubjacens*, Lat.] lying under.

To Su'bject [*ſubjectus*, Lat.] 1. To put under, to reduce to ſubmiſſion. 2. To enſlave, to make obnoxious. 3. To make liable, to make accountable. 4. To make ſubſervient.

Su'bject, *adj.* [*ſubjet*, Fr. *ſoggetto*, It. *ſubjectus*, Lat.] 1. Bound, obliged to ſome dependence. 2. Liable, apt, inclinable. 3. That on which any action depends; as, the *ſubject* matter of a diſcourſe.

Subject, *ſubſt.* [*ſujet*, Fr. *ſoggetto*, It. *ſubjectus*, Lat.] 1. One who is under the dominion of a ſovereign prince. 2. A matter treated of, or that which a ſcience is converſant about. 3. That in which any thing inheres or exiſts. 4. [In logic] one of the terms of a propoſition, the other being called the attribute. 5. [In poetry] is the matter treated of, the event related or ſet in a fine view, and inrich'd with ornaments. 6. [In Phyſics] the ſubſtance or matter to which accidents or qualities are joined.

Subje'ction [*ſubjetion*, Fr. *ſeggezione*, It. *ſujeción*, Sp. of *ſubjectio*, Lat.] 1. The being ſubject, obedience to a ſuperior. 2. A great dependance, ſlavery. 3. Obligation, neceſſity.

Subje'ctive [*ſubjectivus*, Lat.] of or relating to the ſubject.

Subgre'ssion [of *ſub* and *ingreſſus*, Lat.] ſecret entrance.

To Subjoi'n [*ſubjungere*, Lat. or of *ſub* and *joindre*, Fr. *ſoggiognere*, It.] to join or add a thing, next to another.

Subita'neous [*ſubit*, Fr. *ſubitaneo*, It. *ſubitáneo*, Sp. of *ſubitaneus*, Lat.] ſudden, haſty.

To Su'bjugate [*ſoggiogare*, It. *ſubjugo*, Lat.] to bring under the yoke, to conquer, to ſubdue.

Subjuga'tion, a bringing under a yoke, a ſubduing, a taming.

Subju'nction, a joining underneath, the ſtate of being joined.

Subjunction [with rhetoricians] a figure, otherwiſe called *ſubnexion* and *ſubinſertion*; and by the Greeks *hypozeuxis*.

Subju'nctive *Mood* [with grammarians] a mood thus named, becauſe commonly joined to ſome other verb.

Sublapsa'rians [of *ſub*, under, and *lapſus*, Lat. the fall] thoſe who hold that God's decree of reprobation was not founded on his foreſight of men's *evil conduct*; but that, conſidering all men as *fallen in Adam*, He, out of this *corrupt maſs* (for ſo they repreſent the human ſpecies) did, by an act of *ſovereignty*, elect ſome to happineſs; and reprobate, *i. e.* reject, and allot the reſt (which are, by the way, the far greater part) to a ſtate of unavoidable perdition. See Pelagians, Gnostigs, and Dæmonist, compared.

Subla'psary, of or belonging to the principles of the Sublapſarians.

Subla'tion [*ſublatio*, Lat.] a lifting up.

Subeleva'tion. 1. A lifting up, eaſing, or ſuccouring. 2. [In ſurgery] an imperfect diſlocating or putting out of joint, when a bone is got but little or half out of its place.

Sublieute'nant [of *ſub* and *lieutenant*, holding place] an underlieutenant; an officer in regiments of fuſileers, where there are no enſigns, having a commiſſion as ſyoungeſt lieutenant, and pay only as enſign, but takes place of all enſigns, except thoſe of the guards.

Subliga'culum, Lat. a ſort of truſs uſed in ruptures.

Subli'mable, that may be ſublimed.

To Su'blimate [*ſublimer*, Fr. *ſublimare*, It. *ſublimàr*, Sp. of *ſublimare*, Lat.] 1. To raiſe any volatile or light matter chemically, or by the means of fire, to the top of the cucurbit, or into its head. 2. To exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

Su'blimate [*ſublimé*, Fr. *ſublimato*, It. *ſublimado*, Sp. of *ſublimatum*, Lat.] mercury ſublimated.

Corroſive Sublimate [in chemiſtry] a ſtrong corroſive powder made of quickſilver, impregnated with acids, and then ſublimated up to the top of the veſſel.

Sweet Sublimate [with chemiſts] the corroſive ſublimate of quickſilver corrected and reduced to a white maſs, called alſo *aquila alba*, and *calomelas*.

Su'blimated [*ſublimatus*, Lat. *ſublimé*, Fr. *ſublimato*, It. *ſublimàdo*, Sp.] raiſed to an height.

Sublima'tion, Fr. [*ſublimazione*, It. of Lat.] 1. A chemical operation of ſubliming; or when the finer and more ſubtile parts of a mixt body are ſeparated from the maſs, and carried up in the form of a very fine powder to the top of the veſſel. It differs not much from diſtillation, except that, in diſtillation, the fluid parts of bodies are raiſed, but in this, the ſolid and dry; and only ſolid ſubſtances are ſublimed. 2. Exaltation.

Subli'matories, ſubliming-pots.

Subli'me, *adj.* [*ſublimis*, Lat.] 1. Lofty. 2. An adjective, but is ſometimes uſed with the article *the* as a ſubſtantive for *ſublimity*; as to the ſtile of writing we ſay, ſuch a piece has much of *the ſublime* in it. The beſt ſtandard *of* * this *kind* of writing is Homer among the ancients, and Milton among the moderns; and as this latter (by the way) had acceſs to thoſe *copious fountains of ſublime*, I mean the sacred writings; 'tis no wonder if, conſidering his *ſtrength* of genius, we ſhould meet with ſome deſcriptions in his works that by far ſurpaſs all that *Longinus*, or any other critic has produced from *Pagan* antiquity—Such, for inſtance, is the *Expedition* of the son of God againſt the apoſtate angels, with their enſuing *overthrow* and *expulſion* out of heaven; as repreſented in the 6th book of *Paradiſe Loſt*, and beginning with that line;

> " So ſaid, He *o'er his ſceptre* bowing, roſe——

This for the *ſublime* in *poetry*; and would the learned reader entertain himſelf with ſomething no leſs grand in proſe, he may conſult that noble portraiture which *Euſebius* has given us of the scale of being, in his *Præparatio Evangelic. Ed. Rob. Stephan.* p. 191, 192, 193. compared with what we have already cited from the ſame excellent writer, under the word Monarchy *of the Univerſe*; and with St. *Irenæus Adv. Hæreſes, Ed. Grabe*, p. 192, 193. See Glory.

* As to the *falſe ſpecies* of ſublime, ſee Bombast.

To Subli'me [*ſublimer*, Fr. *ſublimare*, Lat.] to raiſe, to refine; the ſame as *to ſublimate*. *Sublim'd* with mineral fury. *Milton.*

Subli'mely, in a lofty manner.

Subli'ming *Pots*, veſſels uſed in ſubliming mixt bodies; called alſo *alludels*.

Subli'mis [in anatomy] the name of one of the muſcles that bends the fingers.

Subli'mity, or Subli'meness [*ſublimité*, Fr. *ſublimità*, It. *ſublimidàd*, Sp. of *ſublimitas*, Lat.] height or loftineſs of expreſſion, ſtile, &c.

Sublingua'les [in anatomy] certain glands which run on each ſide the tongue, near the tip of it.

Subli'nguium, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the cover of the windpipe; the ſame as *epiglottis*.

Subli'tion, a plaiſtering, dawbing, ſmearing, or anointing.

Sublition [with painters] the laying the ground colour under the perfect colour.

Sublu'nar, or Sublu'nary [*ſublunaire*, Fr. *ſublunare*, It. *ſublunàr*, Sp. of *ſublunis*, or *ſub* and *luna*, Lat.] under the orb of the moon.

Sublu'nariness [*ſublunis*, Lat, *ſublunaire*, Fr.] the being under the moon.

To Subme'rge [*ſubmerger*, Fr. of *ſubmergere*, Lat.] to bend a thing very low, to plunge, dip, or drown, under water, &c.

Sub-ma'rshal, an under maſhal, an officer in the Marſhalſea who is deputy to the chief marſhal of the king's houſe, commonly called the *knight marſhal*, and has the keeping of the priſoners there.

Subma'rine, under the ſea.

Subme'rsed [*ſubmergé*, Fr. of *ſubmerſus*, Lat.] plunged under water, &c.

Subme'rsion, Fr. [*ſommerſione*, It. of *ſubmerſio*, Lat.] a plunging under water, a dipping, ſinking, or drowning.

To Submi'nister [*ſubminiſtrer*, O. Fr. *ſomminiſtrare*, It. *ſubminiſtrár*, Sp. of *ſubminiſtrare*, Lat.] to provide, furniſh, or ſupply with.

Subministra'tion, O. Fr. [*ſomminiſtrazione*, It. *ſubminiſtración*, Sp. of *ſubminiſtratio*, Lat.] providing or ſupplying with.

Submi'ssion [*ſoumiſſion*, Fr. *ſommiſſione*, It. *ſumiſſion*, Sp. of *ſubmiſſio*, Lat.] a yielding to, reſpect, humbleneſs.

Submi'ssive [*ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] humble, yielding.

Submi'ssively, humbly, &c.

Submi'ssiveness [of *ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] lowlineſs, humbleneſs.

To Submi't [*ſoumettre*, Fr. *ſommettere* or *ſottomettere*, It. *ſometér*, Sp. of *ſubmittere*, Lat.] to be ſubject, to humble one's ſelf, to yield; to leave or refer to another.

Submu'ltiple *Number or Quantity* [in arithmetic and geometry] is that which is contained in another number or quantity, a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is the ſubmultiple of 21, being contained in it juſt 7 times.

Submultiple *Proportion*, is the reverſe of the multiple proportion; thus the ratio of 3 to 21 is ſubmultiple.

Subna'scent [of *ſub*, under, and *naſcens*, Lat. growing] growing or ſpringing out underneath.

Subno'rmal [of *ſub* and *norma*, Lat. a rule] a line determining the point of the axis in any curve where a normal or perpendicular, raiſed from the point of contact of a tangent to the curve, cuts the axis.

Subo'rdinate [of *ſub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] inferior, placed under another. See Co-ordination.

To Subo'rdinate [*ſubordonner*, Fr. *ſubordinare*, It. *ſubordinàr*, Sp. of *ſubordinare*, Lat.] to place or ſet under another.

Subordina'tion, Fr. [*ſubordinazione*, It. of *ſubordinatio*, Lat.] a relative term expreſſing the degree of ſuperiority or inferiority between one thing and another.

Subordination [in divinity] that arrangement thro' a gradation in the ſcale of being, by which the celeſtial perſonages of a lower rank are ſubjected to thoſe of a higher, and all without exception to the one supreme. " Who would not wonder (ſays *Athenagoras*) to find us [Chriſtians] charged with *Atheiſm*, who profeſs God the Father, and the *Son a God*, and the Holy Spirit; and ſhew withal, αυτων και την εν τη ενωσει δυναμιν, και την εν τη ταξει διαιρεσιν, *i. e.* both, their power in [or in conſequence of] the union [meaning of the *third* and *ſecond* with the *firſt*;] and their *diſtinction* in rank or gradation. Nor does that part of our doctrine which relates to Godhead [το θεολογικον μερος] *ſtop* here; but we do alſo affirm a multitude of angels, and miniſtring Spirits, which God *the maker and builder of the univerſe*, has *by that word* (who is *from him*) *diſtributed* and *arranged* about the elements, &c.—*Athenag. Legatio Pro Chriſtianis, Ed. Colon.* p. 11. Would the reader enter into the whole *force* and *ſpirit* of this noble paragraph, he may conſult the words God, Deity, *Firſt* Cause, Monarchy *of the Univerſe*, and Order [*in divinity*] compared.

To Subo'rn [*ſuborner*, Fr. *ſubornare*, It. *ſobornár*, Sp. of *ſubornare*, Lat.] 1. To hire or put upon bearing falſe witneſs, or any other miſchievous deſign. 2. To ſend privily, and inſtruct what to ſay or do.

Suborna'tion, Fr. [*ſubornazione*, It. *ſoborno*, Sp. of *ſubornatio*, Lat.] a ſecret or underhand preparing, inſtructing, or bringing in falſe witneſs, or the corrupting or alluring a perſon to do ſuch a falſe act.

Subornation *of Perjury*, the inticing or hiring to ſwear falſely.

Sub-poe'na, Lat. *i. e.* under the penalty, ſc. *centum librarum*, *i. e.* of an 100 pounds; the penalty a perſon is liable to pay, for not appearing upon a ſub-pœna.

Sub-poena [in law] a writ whereby all perſons, under the degree of peerage, are called in chancery, in ſuch a caſe only whereon the common law hath made no proviſion, ſo that the party can have no remedy by the ordinary courſe of law; alſo a writ for the ſummoning of witneſſes, to teſtify in other courts.

Sub-quadru'ple *Proportion* [in mathematics] is the reverſe of quadruple proportion.

Sub-rea'der [in the inns of court] an under-reader, who reads the text of the law the reader is to diſcourſe upon, and aſſiſts him in the reading.

Subre'ption, the action of obtaining a favour from a ſuperior by ſurprize, or by a falſe repreſentation.

Subrepti'tious, or Surrepti'tious [*ſurreptitius*, Lat.] a term applied to a letter, licenſe, patent, or other act, fraudulently obtained of a ſuperior, by concealing ſome truth, which, had it been known, would have prevented the conceſſion or grant.

To Su'brogate. See To Surrogate.

Subroga'tion, Fr. of Lat. [in the civil law] a putting another perſon into the place and right of him who is the proper creditor.

Conventional Subrogation [in the civil law] a contract whereby a creditor transfers his debt, with all the appurtenances of it, to the profit of a third perſon.

Legal **Subroga'tion** [in the civil law] is that which the law makes in favour of a perſon, who diſcharges an antecedent creditor, in which caſe there is a legal tranſlation of all rights of the ancient creditor to the perſon of the new one.

Subrotu'ndus, [in botanic writings] roundiſh.

Subscapula'ris [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the arm, ſo called on account of its being ſituated ſo as to fill up the hollow part of the ſcapula; it ariſes from its whole baſe in the upper and lower rib, and is in a ſemicircular manner inſerted to the neck of the os humeri. This is called infra ſcapularis, and immerſus.

To **Subscri'be** [*ſouſcrire*, Fr. *ſoſcrivere*, or *ſottoſcrivere*, It. of *ſubſcribere*, Lat. or of *ſub* and ſtriben, O. Ger. ſchryben, Du. ſchrieben, L. Ger. or ſchreiben, H. Ger.] to under-write, to ſet one's hand to a writing, to conſent, to ſubmit to.

Subscri'ber, *ſubſt.* [to a book or any undertaking] one who contributes to the advancement of it by prænumeration, or any other engagement.

Subscri'ption [*ſouſcreption*, Fr. *ſoſcrizione*, or *ſottoſcrizione*, It. *ſubſcription*, Sp. of *ſubſcriptio*, Lat.] a ſigning or ſetting one's hand at the bottom of a writing.

Subscription [with divines] the ſigning propoſitions relative to divinity. On what plan ſubſcriptions of *this* kind, if judged neceſſary, are with moſt ſafety admitted, has been ſuggeſted under the word Luciferians; otherwiſe there is a great danger of *violence* being offered to *conſcience*, and much diſſimulation being introduced into the church of God. To illuſtrate this by one ſingle inſtance: though both the *ancient* and *modern* Conſubſtantialiſts could with equal ſincerity give their aſſent to that propoſition, which affirms, "*the Son to be of one ſubſtance with the Father*;" this phraſeology, as it ſtands in our language, expreſſing either (with the *moderns*) "ONE IN NUMBER;" or (with the *ancient Conſubſtantialiſts*) "ONE IN KIND, OR SPECIES) not ſo he, who thinks differently from both, and fears, that *Sabellianiſm* will be introcuced upon the one conſtruction, and *Ditheiſm* [or *Tritheiſm*] on the other. And on this foot, no doubt it was, that the old *Euſebians*, when *retracting their ſubſcription* to this very clauſe, addreſſed *Conſtantine* in the following words, "Impii, *imperator, in eô fuimus, quod* tui metu perculſi impietati *ſubſcripſerimus*," *i. e.* "We have acted an ungodly [or IMPIOUS] part, O emperor, by having ſubſcribed, *thro' fear of thee*, to an IMPIETY." *Gothofred Diſſertat. in Philoſtorg.* p. 44. See Creed, *Oecumenical* Councils, with *Free and Candid* Disquisitions, compared. See alſo Eusebians; and add there, "or *rather* with another biſhop of the ſame name, *viz. Euſebius* of Nicomedia; whom the former, by way of diſtinction and honour, calls, "THE GREAT EUSEBIUS."

Subscription [among Bookſellers] is when the undertakers for printing a large book propoſe advantages to thoſe that take ſo many books at a certain price, and lay down part of the money before the impreſſion is finiſhed.

Sub-section, a ſection of a larger ſection.

Subse'quent [*ſuſſequente*, It. *ſubſequente*, Sp. of *ſubſequens*, Lat.] following immediately, or coming next after another.

To **Subse'rve** [*ſubſervire*, Lat.] to promote, or help forward.

Subse'rvient [*ſubſerviens*, Lat.] ſervicable, helpful.

Subse'rviency, or **Subse'rvientness** [of *ſubſerviens*, Lat.] ſerviceableneſs, uſefulneſs.

Subse'rviently, ſerviceably.

Subsesquia'lteral *Proportion* [with mathematicians] is when any number, line, or other quantity, contains another once with the addition of its moiety, or half; and the number or quantity ſo contained in the greater, is ſaid to be to it in a *ſubſeſquialteral proportion*; as 6, 9, 8, 12, 20 30, *&c.*

To **Subsi'de** [*ſubſidere*] to ſink or become lower.

Subsi'dence [*ſubſidentia*, Lat.] a ſettling to the bottom, a ſettlement in urine or any other liquid.

Subsi'diary [*ſubſidiare*, Fr. of *ſubſidiarius*, Lat.] that is given or ſent to the aid or aſſiſtance of another; helping.

Su'bsidy [*ſubſide*, Fr. *ſuſſidio*, It. *ſubſidio*, Sp. of *ſubſidium*, Lat.] an aid, tax, or tribute, granted by the parliament to the king, on preſſing occaſions of the ſtate, levied either on perſons, lands, or goods, according to a certain rate.

To **Subsi'st** [*ſubſiſter*, Fr. *ſuſſiſtere*, It. *ſubſiſter*, Sp. of *ſubſiſtere*, Lat.] to ſtand or be, to have a being, to live, to hold out, to continue.

Subsi'stence, Fr. [*ſuſſiſtenza*, It. *ſubſiſtēncia*, Sp. of *ſubſiſtentia*, Lat.] being, abiding, continuance; alſo food; alſo livelihood.

Subsistence [in divinity] the ſame as *hypoſtaſis*. See Hypostasis and Sabellians compared.

Subsistence *Money*, half pay, given to officers for their preſent ſupport.

Subsi'stent [*ſubſiſtens*, Lat.] ſubſiſting; alſo ſettling to the bottom; as the ſediment of urine, by *Hippocrates* is called the *ſubſiſtance* or *hypoſtaſis*.

Subsola'nus, Lat. the eaſt-wind, ſo called, becauſe it ſeems to ariſe from under the ſun, and was therefore reckoned the moſt parching of all the winds.

Su'bstance, Fr. [*ſoſtanza*, It. *ſoſtáncia*, Sp. of *ſubſtancia*, Lat.], 1. Eſſence or being. 2. Matter, reality. 3. Eſtate, goods, or wealth. 4. The moſt material points of a diſcourſe. 5. The beſt and moſt nouriſhing parts of any thing. See Essense and Homoüsians compared.

Substance [in phyſics] is a thing which is conceived in the mind, as ſubſiſting by itſelf, and as the ſubject of every thing that is conceived of it.

Compleat **Substance** [in metaphyſics] is a ſubſtance that is bounded in itſelf, and is not ordained to the intrinſical perfection of any thing elſe, as God, an angel, a man, *&c.*

Incompleat **Substance** [in metaphyſics] is a ſubſtance that is ordained to make another being perfect, and is a part of ſome compound; as the ſoul, a hand, a vein, *&c.*

Material **Substance** [in metaphſics] is a body that is compoſed of matter and form, and is the object of a particular ſcience; as natural philoſophy.

Immaterial **Substance** [in metaphyſics] is a ſubſtance void of matter and form, and is the object of pneumatics.

Substa'ntial [*ſubſtantiel*, Fr. *ſubſtanziale*, It. *ſuſtanciàl*, Sp. of *ſubſtantialis*, Lat.] 1. Something belonging to the nature of ſubſtanee, eſſential, real. 2. Strong, ſolid, pithy. 3. Wealthy, rich.

Substantia'lity, or **Substa'ntialness** [of *ſubſtantialis*, Lat. *ſuſtanciel*, Fr.] ſolidneſs, firmneſs, wealthineſs, ſerviceableneſs.

Substa'ntially, eſſentially, ſolidly, *&c.*

Su'bstantive [with grammarians] a quality aſcribed to a noun or name, when the object is conſidered ſimply in itſelf, and without any regard to its qualities; as a *noun ſubſtantive*, which being joined to a verb, ſerves to make a compleat ſentence; as, *an horſe runs*.

To **Su'bstitute** [*ſubſtituer*, Fr. *ſubſtituire*, It. *ſoſtituìr*, Sp. of *ſubſtituere*, Lat.] to put in the room of another, in ſpeaking either of a perſon or thing.

Substitute [in divinity] See *Angel of God's* Presence, To Personate, and Symbolic *Repreſentation*, compared.

Substitute [*ſubſtitut*, Fr. *ſuſtituto*, It. *ſoſtitút*, Sp. of *ſubſtitutus*, Lat.] a deputy, one that ſupplies the place of another.

Substitute [in pharmacy] is a drug or medicine that may be uſed in the ſtead of another, or that will ſupply the place of another of like virtue not to be had.

Substitu'tion, Fr. [*ſoſtituzione*, It. *ſoſtitucion*, Sp. of *ſubſtitutio*, Lat.] the placing of a perſon or thing in the room of another.

Substitution [with grammarians] is the uſing of one word for another, or a mode, ſtate, perſon, or number of a word, for that of another.

Substitution [in the civil law] is the diſpoſal of a teſtator, whereby he ſubſtitutes one heir to another, who has only the *uſus fructuarius*, but not the property of the thing left him.

Substitution [in algebra, fractions, *&c.*] is the putting ſome other quantity in the room of any quantity in an equation, which quantity put in is equal, but expreſſed after another manner.

To **Substra'ct**. See Subtract.

Substra'tum, Lat. an under-lay, any layer of earth or any other thing that lies under another.

Substru'ction, Lat. an under pinning, groundſelling, or laying the foundation of an houſe.

Substy'lar *Line* [in dialling] a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

Subsu'ltory, Lat. leaping under or up and down.

Sub-su'pra-*particular Proportion* [in geometry] the contrary or oppoſite to *ſuper particular proportion*.

Subta'ngent *of a Curve* [in geometry] is the line that determines the interſection of the tangent with the axis.

To **Subte'nd** [*ſubtendere*, Lat.] to extend or draw underneath.

Subte'nse [in geometry] a right line oppoſite to an angle, ſuppoſed to be drawn between the two extremities of the arch which meaſure their angle; or, it is a right line drawn within a circle at each end, and bounded by the circumference, cutting the circle into two unequal parts, to both which it is ſubtended.

Su'bter, Lat. an inſeperable prepoſition, which, as a *præfixum*, ſignifies *under*.

Subte'rfluous [*ſubterfluus*, Lat.] flowing or running under.

Su'bterfuge, Fr. [*ſotterfugio*, It. of *ſubterfugium*, Lat.] an evaſion, eſcape, ſhift, a hole to creep out at.

Subterra'nean, or **Subterra'neous** [*ſouterrain*, Fr. *ſotterraneo*, It. *ſoterrano*, Sp, of *ſubterraneus*, Lat.] being under the earth, or incloſed within the ſurface, bowels, or hollow parts of the earth.

Subterra'ne [of *ſub* and *terra*, Lat.] ſubterraneous.

Subterra'neousnous, the quality of being underneath the earth.

Su'btile, or **Su'btle** [*ſubtil*, Fr. *ſottile*, It. *ſutil*, Sp. *ſotil*, Port. of *ſubtilis*, Lat.] 1. Cunning, crafty. 2. Sharp, ready, quick. 3. Small, thin, fine. 4. Light in weight. 5. Pure, ſeparated from its groſſer parts.

Subtile [in phyſics] ſignifies exceeding ſmall, fine, and delicate, ſuch as the animal ſpirits, *&c.* the effluvia of odorous bodies, *&c.* are ſuppoſed to be.

Su'btilly, craftily.

Subtiliza'tion [*ſubtiliſation*, Fr. *ſottigliamento*, It.] diſſolving.

Subtilization [in chemiſtry] the diſſolving or changing a mixed body into a pure liquor, or into a fine powder.

To **Su'btilize** [*ſubtiliſer*, Fr. *ſottigliare*, It. *ſutilizàr*, Sp. of *ſubtilis*, Lat.] 1. To make ſubtile or thin. 2. To uſe ſubtilties, tricks, or quirks.

Su'btileness [*ſubtilité*, Fr. *ſottigliezza*, It. *ſotilèza*, Sp. of *ſubtilitas*, Lat.] ſubtility. See Scolastic *Divinity*.

Subti'lity, or **Su'btlety**. 1. Thinneſs, fineneſs, exility of parts. 2. Refinement, too much acuteneſs. 3. Cunning artifice, ſlyneſs.

To **Subtr'act** [*ſouſtraire*, Fr. *ſottrare*, It. of *ſubtractum*, ſup. of *ſubtraho*, of *ſub*, from, and *traho*, Lat. to draw] to deduct or take from.

Subtra'ction [*ſouſtraction*, Fr. *ſottrazione*, It. of *ſubtractio*. Lat.] a ſubtracting, or taking off or from.

Simple **Subtraction** [of integers] is the method of taking one number out of another of the ſame kind; as pounds, ounces, yards, *&c.* out of pounds, ounces, yards, *&c.*

Compound **Subtraction** [in arithmetic] a method of taking a ſum compounded of ſeveral different ſpecies, from another ſum compounded of the ſame ſort of ſpecies; as pounds, ſhillings, and pence, out of pounds, ſhillings, and pence.

Subtrahe'nd [*quod eſt ſubtrahendum*, Lat.] a leſs number to be ſubtracted or taken out of a greater.

Subtri'ple *Ratio* [in arithmetic, geometry, *&c.*] is when one number or quantity is contained in another three times: thus 2 is ſaid to be the *ſubtriple* of 6, as 6 is the treple of 2.

Subventa'neous [*ſubventaneus*, Lat.] addle, windy. *Brown.*

Subve'rsion, Fr. [*ſovverſione*, It. *ſubvercion*, Sp. of *ſubverſio*, Lat.] a turning upſide-down or overthrowing, deſtruction, ruin.

Subve'rsive [from *ſubvert*] having a tendency to overcome.

To **Subve'rt** [*ſouvertire*, It. *ſubvertir*, Sp. of *ſubvertere*, Lat.] 1. To overturn, to overthrow, to ruin. 2. To corrupt, to confound.

Subve'rter, an overturner, a perverter.

Sub-vi'car, an under vicar.

Sub-vi'carship, the office of an under vicar.

Su'burb [*ſuburbia*, Lat.] 1. Building, *&c.* belonging to a city, but without the walls. 2. The confines, the outparts.

Suburbi'cary [of *ſuburbia*, Lat.] a term applied to thoſe provinces of Italy, which compoſed the ancient dioceſe of Rome. See Bishop, Exarch, and Presbyterians, compared.

SUB-WO'RKER [of *ſub* and *worker*] underworker, ſubordinate helper.

SUBU'RBIAN [*ſuburbanus*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to the ſuburbs, inhabiting the ſuburbs.

SUCCA'GO [with apothecaries] any juice boiled or thickened with honey or ſugar into a kind of hard conſiſtence, otherwiſe called *rob*, and *apochyliſma*.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS [*ſuccedaneus*, Lat.] ſucceeding or coming in the room of another; as a *ſuccedaneous* medicine, a medicine uſed inſtead of another.

SUCCEDA'NEUM [in pharmacy] a medicine ſubſtituted in the place of another firſt preſcribed, upon account of the difficulty of getting ſome of the ingredients.

SUCCE'DENT [*ſuccedens*, Lat.] ſucceeding, coming or following after.

To SUCCEE'D [*ſucceder*, Fr. *ſuccedere* It. *ſucedér*, Sp. of *ſuccedo*, Lat.] 1. To follow next after. 2. To come in the place of another. 3. To ſpeed, to proſper. 4. To fall out or come to paſs, according to wiſh. 5. To go under cover.

SUCCE'EDER [from *ſucceed*] one who follows, one who comes in the place of another.

SUCCE'NTOR, Lat. he that ſings the baſs or loweſt part.

SUCCENTURIA'TÆ. See RENES *Succenturiatæ*.

SUCCENTURIA'TIO, Lat. [among the Romans] the filling up the number of ſoldiers that are wanting in a company or troop.

SUCCENTURIA'TION, Lat. the act of ſubſtituting.

SUCCE'SS [*ſuccés*, Fr. *ſucceſſo*, It. *ſucéſſo*, Sp. of *ſucceſſus*, Lat.] 1. The event or iſſue of an affair or buſineſs, whether happy or not. 2. Succeſſion: obſolete.

SUCCE'SSFUL, fortunate, proſperous, lucky.

SUCCE'SSFULLY, fortunately, proſperouſly.

SUCCE'SSFULNESS [of *ſucceſſus*, Lat. *ſuccez*, Fr. and ꝼulneꞃ, Sax.] fortunateneſs, ſeries of good fortune.

SUCCE'SSION, Fr. [*ſucceſſione*, It. *ſucceſſion*, Sp. of *ſucceſſio*, Lat.] 1. A ſucceeding or coming after. 2. A ſeries or continued order of time. 3. An inheritance or eſtate come to a perſon by ſucceſſion. 4. Linage, an order of deſcendants. 5. [With philoſophers] an idea, gained by reflecting on that train of ideas conſtantly following one another in our minds, when awake. 6. [in law] ſignifies a right to the univerſality of the effects left by a perſon deceaſed.

SUCCESSION *ab inteſtato* [in law] is the ſucceſſion a perſon has a right to, by being next of kin.

Teſtamentary SUCCESSION [in law] is that which a perſon comes to by virtue of a will.

SUCCESSION *in the direct Line* [in the law] is that which comes from aſcendants or deſcendants.

Collateral SUCCESSION [in law] is a ſucceſſion that comes by uncles, aunts, couſins, or other collaterals.

SUCCESSION *of the Signs* [in aſtronomy] is that order in which they are commonly reckoned; as Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c. otherwiſe called the conſequence of them.

SUCCE'SSIVE [*ſucceſſif*, Fr. *ſucceſſivo*, It. *ſucèſſivo*, Sp. of *ſucceſſivus*, Lat.] 1. That ſucceeds or follows one after another. 2. Inherited by ſucceſſion.

SUCCE'SSIVELY, following one another.

SUCCE'SSIVENESS [of *ſucceſſif*, Fr. *ſucceſſivus* Lat.] the coming one after another.

SUCC'ESSLESS [from *ſucceſs*] unlucky, unfortunate.

SUCCE'SSOR [*ſucceſſeur*, Fr. *ſucceſſore*, It. *ſucceſſòr*, Sp. of *ſucceſſor*, Lat.] one who ſucceeds another in his place or eſtate.

SUCCI'NCT [*ſuccint*, Fr. *ſuccinto*, It. *ſucinto*, Sp. of *ſuccinctus*, Lat.] 1. Brief or ſhort, comprehended in a few words. 2. Tucked or girded up, having the cloths drawn up to diſengage the legs. His veſt *ſuccinct*, then girding round his waſte. *Pope*.

SU'CCINCTLY, briefly, conciſely.

SUCCI'NCTNESS [of *ſuccinctus*, Lat. *ſuccint*, Fr.] brevity, &c.

SUCCI'NUM, Lat, amber. See AMBER.

SU'CCORY [*chicorée*, Fr. *cicorea*, It. *chicorium*, Lat. Χικωριον, Gr.] an herb, called alſo wild endive.

SUCCO'SITY [*ſuccoſitas*, Lat.] fullneſs of juice.

SUCCOTRI'NE *Aloes* [ſo called of *Succotra*, an iſland on the coaſt of America, where it grows] the fineſt ſort of aloes, called aloes hepatica, from its being of a liver colour.

To SU'CCOUR [*ſecourir*, Fr. *ſoccurrere*, It. *ſocorrèr*, Sp. of *ſuccurere*, Lat.] 1. To aſſiſt, help, or relieve. 2. [in ſea language] to ſtrengthen a thing and make it more firm; as, to *ſuccour* a maſt, cable, &c. 3. [In war] to raiſe the ſiege of a place, by driving the enemy from before it.

SUCCOUR [*ſecours*, Fr. *ſoccorſo*, It. *ſocorro*, Lat.] help, relief, a ſupply.

SU'CCOURER. 1. A helper, aſſiſtant, a reliever. 2. [In military affairs] is an enterprize made to relieve a place; that is, to raiſe the ſiege and force the enemy from it.

SU'CCOURLESS [of *ſecours*, Fr. of *ſuccurrere*, Lat.] without ſuccour, help, or relief, See LOVELESS,

SUCCU'BA, or SUCCU'BUS [*ſuccube*, Fr. *ſuccubo*, It. of Lat.] a dæmon, which, aſſuming the ſhape of a woman, is lain with by a man.

SU'CCULA [in mechanics] a bare axis or cylinder, with ſtaves in it, to move it round without any tympanum.

SU'CCULENCY, or SU'CCULENTNESS [of *ſucculentus*, Lat.] juicineſs.

SU'CCULENT, Fr. [of *ſucculentus*, Lat.] full of juice, juicy. See AURULENT, TURBULENT, &c.

To SUCCU'MB [*ſuccumbere*, Lat.] to fall down, ſink, or faint under.

SUCCU'MBENCY [of *ſuccumbere*, Lat.] a ſinking or fainting under.

SUCCUS, Lat. juice, moiſture, ſap.

SUCCUS *Pancreaticus* [with phyſicians] the pancreatic juice.

SUCCU'SA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the plant devil's bit.

SUCCUSSA'TION. 1. The trotting of a horſe. 2. [In phyſic] a ſhaking of the nervous parts, procured by ſtrong ſtimulatories, friction, and the like, ſuch as are commonly uſed in apoplectic affections.

SUCCU'SSION, Lat. [in phyſic] a violent jolting or ſhaking.

SUCH [ꞅƿylc, ꞅƿylcne, Sax. ſulk, Du. ſolch, Ger.] like this.

To SUCK [ꞅuccan, ꞅuᵹian, Sax. ſuggen, Du. ſaugen, Ger. ſugan, Teut. *ſucer*, Fr *ſucciare*, It. *ſugere*, Lat.] 1. To draw in with the the mouth. 2. To draw, as ſeveral inanimate things do. 3. To empty by ſucking. 4. To draw the teat of a female.

SUCK [from the verb] 1. The act of ſucking. 2. Milk given by females.

SU'CKER [from *ſuck*] 1. Any thing that draws. 2. The embolus of a pump. 3. A round piece of leather laid wet on a ſtone, and drawn up by the middle. 4. A pipe, through which any thing is ſucked. 5. A young twig ſhooting from the ſtock; this was, perhap, originally, *ſurcle* [*ſurculus*, Lat.]

SU'CKETS, a ſort of ſweet-meats.

SU'CKING-BOTTLE, to put milk in for children, who are brought up by hand.

To SU'CCLE [of ſuccan, Sax. ſuga, Su. ſuggen, Du. ſaugen, Ger.] to give ſuck.

SU'CKLING [of ſuccan, Sax.] 1. A ſucking child. 2. Giving ſuck. 3. A ſucking lamb.

SU'CK-STONE, a fiſh called a lamprey.

SU'CTION [*ſuctio*, Lat.] the act of ſucking.

SUD [with mariners] the ſouth wind.

SUDA'MINA, Lat. [in medicine] little pimples in the ſkin, like millet-ſeeds, in the ſhoulders, neck, breaſt, &c.

SUDA'TION [*ſudatio*, Lat.] ſweating.

SU'DATORY, *ſubſt*. [from *ſudo*, Lat. to ſweat] a ſweating houſe.

SUDATORY, *adj*. [*ſudatorius*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to ſweating.

SU'DBURY, a borough-town of Suffolk, on the river Stour, 54 miles from London: it ſends two members to parliament.

SU'DDEN, *adj*. [ſoꝺen, Sax. *ſoudain*, Fr.] 1. Coming unexpectedly. 2. Haſty, violent, precipitate, raſh.

SUDDEN, *ſubſt*. 1. Any unexpected occurrence or ſurprize; not in uſe. 2. *On a ſudden*; ſooner than was expected.

SU'DDENLY, haſtily, in an unexpected manner.

SU'DDENNESS [ſoꝺennes, Sax.] haſtineſs, unexpectedneſs.

SU'DOR, Lat. ſweat; a watery humour in the body, compounded of a moderate quantity of ſalt and ſulpher.

SUDORI'FIC, *adj*. [from *ſudor*, and *facio*, Lat.] provoking or cauſing ſweat.

SUDORI'FICA, or SUDORI'FERA, Lat. *ſubſt*. [with phyſicians] medicines that provoke or cauſe ſweating.

SUDORI'FEROUSNESS [of *ſudorifer*, Lat.] aptneſs to cauſe ſweat.

SUDORI'FICS [*ſudorifiques*, Fr. *ſudorifici*, It. of *ſudorifica*, Lat.] provoking or cauſing ſweat. See DIAPHORETIC.

SUDS [prob. of ᵹeſoꝺen, or ſoꝺꝺen, of ſeoꝺan, Sax. to boil] a ſoapy liquor wherein cloths are waſhed.

To be in the SUDS [of ᵹeſoꝺen, Sax. to boil] to be embarraſſed in ſome unſucceſsful tranſaction or affair.

To SUE [prob. of *ſuivre*, Fr. and that of *ſequi*, Lat. to follow; or perhaps of ſoecken, Du. or ſucken, Ger.] 1. To proſecute at law. 2. To entreat earneſtly. 3. To preſs, to labour hard to get an office, &c. 4. [In falconry] a term uſed of a hawk; who is ſaid to *ſue*, when ſhe whets her beat.

SU'ET [*ſuif*, Fr.] a kind of fat found in ſheep, oxen, &c. particularly about the kidnies.

SU'ETY [from *ſuet*] conſiſting of ſuet, reſembling ſuit.

To SU'FFER, *verb act*. [*ſuffero*, Lat. *ſoufrir*, Fr. *ſoffrire*, It. *ſufrir*, Sp.] 1. To undergo, to bear, to feel with ſenſe of pain. 2. To endure, to ſupport, not to ſink under. 3. To allow, to permit, not to hinder. 4. To paſs through, to be affected by. The air now muſt *ſuffer* change. *Milton*.

To SUFFER, *verb neut*. 1. To undergo pain, or inconveniency. 2. To undergo puniſhment. 3. To be injured.

SU'FFERABLE, that may be borne, endured, or ſuffered.

SU'FFERABLENESS [of *ſouffrir*, Fr.] capableneſs of being endured.

SU'FFERABLY, tolerably, ſo as to be endured.

SU'FFERANCE [*ſufferentia*, Lat. *ſouffrance*, Fr. *ſofferanza*, It. *ſufrimiénto*, Sp.] 1. Allowance, permiſſion, leave, forbearance. 2. Affliction, pain, inconvenience. 3. Patience, moderation. 4. [In ancient cuſtoms] a delay or reſpite of time the lord granted his vaſſal, for the performance of fealty and homage, ſo as to ſecure him from any feodal ſeizure. 5. [At the Cuſtom houſe] a permit or licence granted by the commiſſioners to paſſengers, coming from abroad, to bring their trunk, &c. on ſhore to be examined.

SU'FFERER [*celui qui ſoufré*, Fr.] 1. One who bears an inconvenience, loſs, pain, or puniſhment. 2. One who allows, one who permits.

SU'FFERING [from *ſuffer*] 1. Pain ſuffered. 2. [With logicians] the fifth of the categories; as, *to be beaten*, *to be broken*, *to be warmed*, &c.

SUFFERSU'RÆ [in medicine] certain puſtules or wheals in children, cauſed by heat.

SUFFE'TES [or SUFFETIM] in the Hebrew [*i. e.* the Cananite] tongue, *ſhofetim*, *Judges*] the title of the *ſupreme magiſtrates* in Carthage, which was a colony from Tyre. "The Carthaginians had their kings, called *ſuffetes*; and a ſenate, which had the power of nobles; and the people had a ſhare in the eſtabliſhment. *Swift*. As to the literate, or critical uſe of this etymology, ſee CHARYBDIS, SIRENE, and CIMMERIANS, compared.

To SUFFI'CE, *verb neut*. [*ſufficere*, Lat. *ſuffir*, Fr.] to be enough, to be ſufficient.

To SUFFICE, *verb act*. 1. To afford, to ſupply. 2. To ſatisfy.

SUFFICIENCY [*ſufficientia*, Lat. *ſuffiſance*, Fr. *ſufficienza*, It. *ſuficiéntia*, Sp.] 1. Being ſufficient; ability, capacity. 2. Competency, enough. 3. Pride, conceit, or preſumption. Sir *William Temple*. 4. Qualification for any purpoſe.

SUFFI'CIENT [*ſuffiſant*, Fr. *ſofficiente*, It. *ſuficiente*, Sp. *ſufficiens*, Lat.] that ſuffices or is enough to ſatisfy neceſſity: able, capable.

SUFFI'CIENTLY, enough, to a ſufficient degree.

SUFIME'NTUM, or SU'FFITUS, a perfume which is burned or ſmoaked; a powder compounded of odoriferous plants, gums, &c. which thrown upon coals ſends forth a grateful ſmell.

To SUFFOCATE [*ſuffoquer*, Fr. *ſuffocare*, It. *ſufocar*, Sp. of *ſuffocare*, Lat.] to ſtop the breath, to ſmother, to ſtifle, or choak.

SUFFOCA'TIO *Uterina*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe in women, commonly called fits of the mother, and thought to be cauſed by vapours violently ariſing from thoſe parts.

SUFFOCA'TION, Fr. [*ſuffocazione*, It. *ſufocucion*, Sp. of *ſuffocatio*, Lat.] a ſtifling, ſtopping of the breath, a choaking.

Su'ffragan [*ſuffragant*, Fr. *ſuffraganeo*, It of *ſuffraganeus*, Lat.] a term applied to a biſhop, in reſpect to his archbiſhop, on whom he depends, and to whom appeals are made from the biſhop's official. See Bishop, and Exarch, compared.

To Su'ffragate [*ſuffragor*, Lat.] to vote with, to agree in voice with. *Hale.*

Su'ffrage, Fr. [*ſuffragio*, It. *ſufragio*, Sp. of *ſuffragium*, Lat.] 1. A vote at an election in favour of any perſon. 2. Approbation or allowance in the general.

Suffra'ginous [from *ſuffrago*, Lat.] belonging to the knee joint of beaſts.

Suffru'tex [in botany] a low, woody plant, that ſends out leaves from its root, and begins to be branched from the bottom of its ſtalk; as lavender, rue, ſage, *&c.*

To Suffu'migate [*ſuffumicare*, It. of *ſuffumigare*, Lat.] to ſmoak underneath.

Suffumiga'tion [*ſuffumicazione*, It. of Lat.] an external medicine made of a decoction of roots, herbs, flowers, ſeeds, *&c.* the ſmoak of which is conveyed into the body, by means of a cloſe-ſtool, for diſeaſes of the bowels, fundament, and womb.

To Suffu'se [*ſuffuſus*, Lat.] to ſpread over with ſomething expanſible.

Suffu'sion, Fr. [*ſuffuſione*, It. of *ſuffuſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of pouring upon or overſpreading. 2. [With oculiſts] a diſtemper in the eye, called a pin and web; and from hence, 2dly, that dim hue, or aſpect which belongs to the ſight of a dying perſon.

A pale *ſuffuſion* ſhades his eyes. *Ode on Sculpture.*

Sug, an inſect, a ſea-flea.

To Sug [*ſugere*, Lat.] to ſoak in water.

Su'gar [ſutwgr, C. Br. ſocker, Dan. ſuycker, Du. zucker, Ger. *ſucre*, Fr. *zucchero*, It. *azucar*, Sp. and Port. *ſaccharum*, Lat. σακχαρον, Gr.] 1. The native ſalt of the ſugar canes growing in the Weſt-Indies, which being bruiſed and preſſed, are put into veſſels, where the liquor is boiled ſeven times, till it is brought to a conſiſtence. 2. Any thing proverbially ſweet. 3. [With chemiſts] dry cryſtallization; as, *ſugar* of lead.

To Sugar, to ſweeten with ſugar.

To Sugge'st [*ſuggerer*, Fr. *ſuggerire*, It. of *ſuggeſtum*, ſup. of *ſuggerere*, Lat.] 1. To prompt, to put in one's mind. 2. To ſeduce, to draw to ill by inſinuation.

Sugge'stion. 1. An inſinuation. 2. A ſuppoſition or gueſs.

Sugilla'na, Lat. [with oculiſts] a black and blue ſpot with a blow; a black or blood-ſhot eye.

To Sugi'llate [*ſugillare*, Lat.] to beat black and blue.

Sugilla'tion. 1. Black and blue ſpots, the marks of ſtripes or blows. 2. Red ſpots in malignant and peſtilential fevers, like thoſe which appear in the ſkin after beating.

Su'icide [*ſuicidium*, Lat.] ſelf murther, the crime of deſtroying one's ſelf.

Suit [*ſuite*, Fr.] 1. A proſecuting at law, being the ſame as an action, either real or perſonal. 2. A petition, requeſt, or motion, eſpecially to ſome great perſon. 3. [Of *ſuite*, Fr.] a ſeries or ſequel of cards. 4. A compleat habit or ſet of garments. 5. Courtſhip.

Suit *of Court*, or Suit *Service* [in law] attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord.

Suit *Covenant* [in law] is where the anceſter of one man has covenanted with the anceſter of another to ſue to his court.

Suit *Cuſtom* [in law] is when I and my anceſters have been poſſeſſed of our own and our anceſters ſuit, time out of mind.

Suit *Real*, or Suit *Regal* [in law] is when a man comes to the court, called the ſheriff's turn or leet.

Suit *of the King's Peace*, is the purſuing a man for the breach of the king's peace, by treaſon, inſurrection, or treſpaſs.

Suit-*Silver* [in the honour of Clun, in Shropſhire] a rent paid by the free-holders, to excuſe them from appearance at the court-baron.

To Suit, or To Sute [of *ſuite*, Fr. a ſeries, or coherency] 1. To fit, match, or to agree with. 2. To dreſs, to clothe. 3. To woo or court a woman.

Sui'table [of *ſuite*, Fr.] ſuiting with, agreeable to.

Sui'tableness [of *ſuivre*, Fr. *ſequi*, Lat. to follow] agreeableneſs.

Sui'tably, agreeably, according to.

Sui'tor. 1. One who courts a woman. 2. One who ſues for any place or office.

Sui'tress, a female ſupplicant. *Rowe.*

Su'lcated [from *ſulcus*, Lat.] furrowed. *Woodward.*

Su'llen [prob. of *ſolaneus*, Lat. *i. e.* affecting ſolitude] 1. Dogged, ſtubborn, peeviſh, diſcontented. 2. Miſchievous, malignant. 3. Intractable, obſtinate. 4. Gloomy, dark, cloudy. No cheerful breeze this *ſullen* region knows. *Pope.* 5. Heavy, dull, ſorrowful.

Sulle'nly, gloomily, malignantly, intractably.

Su'llenness, a reſentful or angry ſilence.

Su'llens [without a ſingular] moroſe temper, gloomineſs of mind. A burleſque word.

Su'lliage [from *ſully*] pollution, filth.

To Sully [of *ſouiller*, Fr. or ſylian, Sax. ſaulian, Teut.] 1. To defile, to dirty, to dawb, to foul. 2. To blemiſh a man's reputation.

Sully, *ſubſt.* ſoil, tarniſh, ſpot.

Su'lpher [*ſoufre*, Fr. *ſolfo*, It.] brimſtone, a fat, unctuous, mineral ſubſtance, fuſible, and inflammable by fire, and not diſſolvable or capable of being mixed with water. The chemiſts call it the ſecond hypoſtatical or active principle.

Su'lphur *Vivum*, Lat. is ſo called as it is taken out of the mine, a kind of greyiſh, argillous clay, which eaſily takes fire, *&c.*

Flower of Sulphur, is the pureſt and fineſt part of ſulphur, gained by evaporating ſulphur of antimony.

Mineral Sulphur, a kind of hard, earthy bitumen, of a ſhining yellow colour, a ſtrong ſtinking ſmell, eaſily taking fire and diſſolving.

Magiſtery, *Milk*, or *Balm of* Sulphur, is ſulphur diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of water, with ſalt of tarter, and precipitated by means of the ſpirit of vinegar, or ſome other acid.

Sulphu'reous, or Sulphu'rous [*ſulphuré*, Fr. *ſulfureo*, It. of *ſulphureus*, Lat.] of, or pertaining to, or full of ſulphur.

Sulphu'reous *Spirit of Vitriol* [with chemiſts] is the ſpirit that riſes with a very gentle heat, after the ſpirit and oil of vitriol, (after the diſtillation of vitriol) by a moſt violent fire, are forced into the receiver, the matter being commonly rectified in a glaſs veſſel.

Sulphu'reousness [of *ſulphureus*, Lat.] a ſulphureous quality.

Sulphu'rine, of or pertaining to, like, or of the quality of ſulphur.

Su'lphur-wort, the plant hog's-fennel.

Su'lphury [from *ſulphur*] partaking of ſulphur.

Su'ltan, the grand ſeignior, the Turkiſh emperor.

Sultan, or Soldan, Arab. " *Poteſtas pecul. abſoluta. Golius. i. e.* power, eſpecially *abſolute.* See Soldan and Despote.

Sulta'na, or Sulta'ness, the grand ſeignior's conſort, or rather, any one of his *numerous* concubines, which has been *ſo happy* as to bring forth a male child.

Sultane' [in confectionary] a ſugar-work made of eggs, ſugar, and fine flour.

Sultani'n, a Turkiſh gold coin, in value about 8*s.* Engliſh money.

Su'ltanry, an eaſtern empire. *Bacon.*

Su'ltriness [q. d. *ſweltrineſs*] exceſſive heat.

Su'ltry [q. d. *ſweltry*, of ſƿol or ſƿole, Sax. ſwohl, Teut. ſchweul, Ger.] exceſſive hot and cloſe; ſpoken of the weather.

Sum [*ſomme*, Fr. *ſomma*, It. *ſuma*, Sp. of *ſumma*, Lat.] 1. A certain quantity of money. 2. Subſtance, abridgment, compendium. 3. The whole of any thing, many particulars aggregrated to a total. 4. Heighr, completion. 5. [With mathematicians] the quantity ariſing from the addition of 2 or more magnitudes, numbers or quantities together.

Sum *of an Equation* [in algebra] is when the abſolute number being brought over to the other ſide, with a contrary ſign, the whole becomes equal to nothing.

To Sum [*ſommare*, It. *ſumar*, Sp.] 1. To compute, to reckon, to reduce ſeveral ſums into one. 2. To compriſe, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compaſs.

Sumbrie'ro [in Spain, *&c.*] a canopy of ſtate held over princes or great perſons, when they walk abroad, to ſkreen them from the ſun.

Su'mma, Lat. [in old deeds] a horſe-load, as *ſumma ligni*, a horſe-load of wood.

Summa *Frumenti*, Lat. [in old records] eight buſhels or a quarter of wheat, ſtill called a ſeam in Kent, *&c.*

Su'mach, or Su'mmage, a rank ſmelling ſhrub, that bears a black berry, uſed by curriers in dreſſing of leather.

Su'mmarily [*ſommairement*, Fr. *ſommariamente*, It. *ſumariamente*, Sp. of *ſummariè*, Lat.] briefly, in a ſummary manner.

Su'mmary, *ſubſt.* [*ſummarium*, Lat.] a brief collecting or gathering up a matter in a few words, a compendium,

Su'mmary, *adj.* [*ſommaire*, Fr. *ſommario*, It. *ſumario*, Sp. of *ſummarius*, Lat.] conciſe, ſhort, brief, abridged.

Summato'rius *Calculus*, Lat. the method of ſumming differential quantities, *viz.* from any differential given to find the quantity, from whoſe differencing the given differential reſults.

Su'mmatory *Arithmetic*, is the art of finding the flowing quantity from the fluxion, and ſo is the ſame with the *calculus integralis.*

Summed [in falconry] a hawk is ſaid to be ſummed, when ſhe has her feathers, and is fit to be taken from the eyrie or mew.

Su'mmer [ſumer, Sax. ſommer, Dan. and Ger. ſomer, Du.] 1. That ſeaſon of the year when the ſun arrives at the northern ſolſtice or tropic of Cancer. 2. [In architecture] a large ſtone, the firſt that is laid over columns and pilaſters in beginning to make a croſs vault, or that ſtone which, being laid over a piedroit or column, is made hollow to receive the firſt haunce of a plat-band. 3. [In carpentry] a large piece of timber, which, being ſupported on two ſtone peers or on poſts, ſerves as a lintel to a door, window, *&c.*

Su'mmer-house, a pleaſure-houſe or arbour in a garden.

Su'mmer-sault [*ſoubreſaulte*, Fr.] a feat of activity ſhow'd by a tumbler.

Su'mmer-tree [in architecture] a beam full of mortiſes for the ends of joiſts to lie.

To Summer-stir, to fallow or till land in the ſummer time.

Su'mmit [*ſommet*, Fr. *ſommita*, It. *ſumidàd*, Sp. of *ſummitas*, Lat.] the top, vertex, or point of a thing. *N. B.* Swift uſes the word *ſummity*, " the lower *ſummity*," [*i. e.* of *Parnaſſus.*] *Battle of the Books.*

Su'mmits [with floriſts] are thoſe little bodies which hang upon ſlender threads in the middle of the flower: they contain a prolific duſt, which is analogous to the male in animals.

To Su'mmon [*ſummonere*, Lat.] 1. To call or cite one to appear before a judge or magiſtrate. 2. [In war] to demand the ſurrender of a place. 3. To excite, to call up, to raiſe.

Su'mmoner, a petty officer who calls a man to any court, eſpecially to the eccleſiaſtical court, an apparitor.

Su'mmoning [*ſummonitio*, Lat.] a calling to appear or to ſurrender.

Summo'nitor, an apparitor, who is to cite offenders to appear at a certain time and place, to anſwer to the charge exhibited againſt them.

Su'mmons, a citation, by virtue of which a man is called to appear before a judge, magiſtrate, or aſſembly.

Summons [*in terra petita*] a ſummons made upon the land which the party, ſending the ſummons, ſeeks to have.

Su'mmum *Bonum*, the chief good of human nature, or that which by its enjoyment, renders truly or completely happy.

Su'mpter-horse [ſaumpferd, or rather ſaumthier, Teut. which ſignifies either a horſe, aſs or mule of burden, from ſaum, Teut. which ſignifies equally a burden or an hindrance, *ſommier*, Fr. *ſomiere*, It.] a horſe which carries neceſſaries for a journey.

Su'mpter-saddle [ſaum-ſattel, Ger.] a pack-ſaddle or pannel.

Su'mption [from *ſumptus*, Lat.] the act of taking.

Su'mptuary [*ſuntuario*, It. *ſumptuarius*, Lat.] of or pertaining to expences.

Sumptuary *Laws*, laws made to reſtrain exceſs in diet and apparel, which were repealed *anno* 1 *Jac.* I.

Sumptuo'sity [*ſumptuoſitas*, Lat.] ſumptuouſneſs, coſtlineſs, ſtatelineſs, magnificence.

Su'mptuous [*ſumptueux*, Fr. *ſuntuoſo*, It. and Sp. of *ſumptuoſus*, Lat.] rich, coſtly, ſtately, magnificent.

Sum'ptuously [from *ſumptuous*] expenſively.

Su'mptuousness [*ſumptuoſitas*, Lat. *ſumptuoſité*, Fr. *ſuntuoſita*, It. *ſumtioſidad*, Sp.] coſtlineſs, ſtatelineſs, magnificence.

Su'mptuously, coſtly, magnificently.

Sun [ſunna, Sax. and Teut. ſoune, Du. and Ger.] 1. The efficient, illuminator, and ruler of the day, a glorious planet, the ſpring of light and heat. 2. A ſunny place, a place eminently warmed by the ſun. This place has choice of *ſun* and ſhade. *Milton.* 3. Any thing eminently ſplendid. 4. *Under the ſun*; in this world; a proverbial expreſſion. There is no new thing *under the ſun. Eccleſ.*

The SUN *of Righteouſneſs*, a ſcripture phraſe for Jeſus Chriſt, *Rev.* xii. 1. *Malachi* iv. 2. and, as ſuch, it is moſt happily applied to the ſecond perſon by *Euſebius*, in that noble deſcription of the *ſcale of being*, which we have referred to under the word SUBLIME.

To SUN, to lie, bask or dry in the ſun, to inſolate.

SUN-BEAM [ſun-beame, Sax.] a ray of the ſun.

SU'NBEAT [of *ſun* and *beat*] ſhone on by the ſun.

SU'NBRIGHT [of *ſun* and *bright*] reſembling the ſun in ſplendor.

SU'NBURNING [of *ſun* and *burn*] the effect of the ſun upon the face.

SU'NBURNT, tanned by the ſun.

SU'NCLAD [of *ſun* and *clad*] bright, clothed in radiance.

SU'NDAY [Sunnandæȝ, Sax. ſondag, Dan. ſondaegh, Du. ſontag, Ger.] the firſt day of the week, ſo called, as being ſet apart by our Saxon anceſters for worſhipping the idol of the ſun.

SUNDAY-LETTER, the dominical letter.

To SU'NDER [ſundꞃian, or ſyndꞃian, Sax. ſondra, Su. ſondern, Du. and Ger. of ſundron, Teut.] to divide or part aſunder.

SU'NDER [ſundeꞃ, Sax.] two, two parts.

SUN-DEW, a plant, otherwiſe called luſt-wort, moor-graſs, and red-root.

SU'NDRY [ſundꞃiȝ, or ſyndꞃiȝ, Sax. ſundro, Teut.] divers.

SU'NDIAL, a plate marked to ſhew the hour of the ſhadow. See DIAL.

SU'NDERLAND, a ſea-port of Durham, at the mouth of the river Were, 263 miles from London.

SUN-FOILS, ſun-flowers.

SUN-FLOWER, a plant bearing a fine, large, yellow flower with radiated leaves, or ſpreading like the rays of the ſun.

SUNG, the pret. of *to ſing*. See To SING.

SUNK, the pret. of *to ſink*. See To SINK.

SU'NLESS, wanting ſun, deſtitute of warmth. See LOVELESS.

SU'NLIKE, reſembling the ſun.

SU'NNINESS [ſunnicȝneſſe, Sax.] a being expoſed, or lying open to the ſun-beams.

SU'NNY [from *ſun*] 1. Reſembling the ſun, bright. 2. Expoſed to the ſun. 3. Coloured by the ſun.

SU'NRISE, or SUNRI'SING, the appearance of the ſun above the horizon in the morning.

SU'NSET, or SUNSE'TTING, cloſe of the day, evening.

SU'NSHINE [ſunſcin, Sax.] the radiant light of the ſun.

SU'NSHINY [it was formerly accented on the ſecond ſyllable] 1. Bright with the ſun. 2. Bright like the ſun.

SUOVETAURI'LIA, or SOLITAURI'LIA [among the Romans] a ſacrifice, wherein they offered three victims of different kinds, a bull, a ram, and a boar. See LUSTRUM and LUSTRATION.

SUP [ſupp, or ſuppken, Du.] a taſte, or ſmall portion of any liquid, a mouthful.

To SUP. 1. [*Souper*, Fr.] to eat a ſupper, an evening meal. 2. [Suppan, Sax. ſupa, Su. ſuppen, Du. ſauffen, Gr.] to drink by little and little.

SU'PER, a Latin prepoſition, uſed as an inſeparable *præfixum*, in compoſition, and ſignifies *above*, *upon*, or *over and above*.

SU'PERABLE, Fr. [*ſuperabile*, It. of *ſuperabilis*, Lat.] that may be overcome or ſurpaſſed.

SU'PERABLENESS [of *ſuperabilis*, Lat.] capableneſs of being overcome or ſurmounted.

To SU'PERABOUND [*ſurabonder*, Fr. *ſoprabondare*, It. *ſobreabundar*, Sp. of *ſuperabundare*, Lat.] to be over and above, to be ſuperfluous.

SUPERABU'NDANCE [*ſurabondance*, Fr. *ſoprabondanza*, It. *ſuperabundantia*, Lat.] very great plenty, ſuperfluity, exceſs.

SUPERABU'NDANT [*ſurabondant*, Fr. *ſoprabbondante*, It. *ſobreabundante*, Sp. of *ſuperabundans*, Lat.] overflowing in plenty, more than enough.

SUPERABU'NDANTLY [of *ſuperabundare*, Lat.] plentifully, more than ſufficiently.

To SUPERA'DD [*ſuperaddere*, Lat.] to add over and above, to give an advantage.

SUPERADDI'TION. 1. The act of adding to ſomething elſe. 2. That which is added.

SUPERVE'NIENT [*ſuperadveniens*, Lat.] 1. Coming to the increaſe, or aſſiſtance of ſomething. 2. Coming unexpectedly. 3. [In phyſic] ſuch ſymptoms as do not belong to the proper body of the diſeaſe; but are ſuperinduced upon it. *Galen*, in *Aphor.* 15. *Lib.* 7.

To SUPERA'NNUATE [*ſuperannuo*, from *ſuper*, and *annus*, Lat. a year] to admit into the number of ſuperannuated perſons, to diſqualify by age.

SUPERA'NNUATED [*ſuranné*, Fr. of *ſuperannuatus*, Lat.] worn out with age, grown out of date, paſt the beſt.

SUPERANNUA'TION [*ſuperannuatio*, Lat.] the ſtate of being grown out of date or ſuperannuated.

SUPERBIPA'RTIENT *Number* [in arithmetic] a number which divides another number, but not exactly in two parts, but leaves ſomething over and above.

SUPE'RB [*ſuperbe*, Fr. *ſuperbo*, It. *ſubervio*, Sp. *ſuperbus*, Lat.] grand, ſtately, magnificent.

SUPERBI'LOQUENCE [*ſuperbiloquentia*, Lat.] a ſpeaking proudly.

SUPE'RBLY, proudly, *&c.*

SUPE'RBUS *Muſculus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the proud muſcle, one of the ſix pairs of muſcles belonging to the eye, which turns it upwards. This muſcle is ſo called, becauſe it is one of the marks of a haughty diſpoſition to look high.

SUPERCA'RGO [of *ſuper* and *carga*, Sp. and *cargaſon*, Fr. or *carico*, the lading] a perſon employed by the owners of ſhips to go a voyage, to overſee the cargo or lading, and to diſpoſe of it to their beſt advantage, for which ſervice he is allowed good proviſion, becauſe the truſt repoſed in him is very conſiderable.

SUPERCELE'STIAL [of *ſuper* and *celeſte*, Fr. and It. *celeſtial*, Sp. *ſupercæleſtis*, Lat.] above the heavens or heavenly bodies.

SUPERCHA'RGED [in heraldry] ſignifies one figure charged or borne upon another, as a *roſe* upon a *lion*, a *lion* upon an *ordinary*.

SUPE'RCHERY [*ſupercherie*, Fr.] ſuperfluity; alſo a ſudden aſſault.

SUPERCI'LIOUS [*ſuperciliosus*, Lat.] of an affected lofty carriage, proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY, haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuouſly.

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS [of *ſuperciliosus*, Lat.] affectedneſs of carriage, ſourneſs, or ſeverity of countenance. See MYSTERIES *in Religion.*

SUPERCI'LIUM, Lat. the brow or eye-brow.

SUPERCI'LIUM [in anatomy] the lip or ſide of a cavity, at the end of a bone; particularly the cartilage or griſtle of the coxendix.

SUPERCILIUM [in architecture] a ſquare member under the upper tore in ſome pedeſtals.

SUPERCONCE'PTION [of *ſuper* and *conception*] a conception made after another.

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE [of *ſuper* and *conſequence*] remote conſequence.

SUPERCRE'SCENCE [of *ſuper* and *creſcence*] that which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPERE'MINENCE [*ſupereminentia*, Lat.] 1. Singular excellence. 2. Authority or prerogative above others. See DIVINITY.

SUPERE'MINENT [*ſupereminens*, Lat.] excelling above other.

SUPERE'MINENTLY [*ſur eminemment*, Fr. of *ſupereminentia*, Lat.] very excellently, much above others.

To SUPERE'ROGATE [*ſupererogare*, Lat.] to give or do more than is required. There can be no ſuch thing as *ſupererogation* with God. *Burnet.*

Works of SUPEREROGATION [among catholics] are voluntary works by them ſuppoſed to be over and above God's commandments, and, as a conſequence of that, meritorious.

Had no more been intended by all this, than (as ſome *Romaniſts* tell us) "that a good man may do *more than is commanded*," I ſuppoſe there would no room for controverſy on this head: or, if there was, it might ſoon be decided in their favour, from 1 *Cor.* vii. 25, 38. 1 *Cor.* ix. 16, *&c.* But 'tis a goodly ſuperſtructure indeed, (if we may credit Biſhop *Burnet*) which the church of Rome has raiſed upon it. For, after having obſerv'd, "that a man muſt firſt clear his *own ſcore*, before he can imagine that any thing upon his account can be forgiven or imputed to another." He adds, "that, upon this theory of a *communication of merits*, and TREASURE OF THE CHURCH, that [ſpiritual] BANK has been founded, of which the pope was the keeper; and that he could grant ſuch *bills* and *aſſignments* upon it as he pleas'd;" alluding to the article of deliverance from purgatory, and indulgence: And then concludes with obſerving, "that the uſe all this was put to, was as bad as the forgery itſelf;" and in proof thereof appeals to our *croiſades*, and *holy wars*, and thoſe moſt infamous *ſales* of pardon, which gave *firſt riſe* to the reformation. *Burnet's Expoſition of the* 39 *Articles*, p. 136, 137. See BRANDEUM, GASTROMYTH, and EUNOMIANS, compared with *Rev.* ix. 20, 21, and c. xviii. 11. *&c.*

SUPERERO'GATORY, of or pertaining to ſupererogation.

SUPER-EX'CELLENCY [from *ſuperexcellent*] extraordinary excellence.

SUPEREX'CELLENT [from *ſuper* and *excellent*] excellent beyond the common degree of excellence.

SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE [of *ſuper* and *excreſcence*] ſomething ſuperfluouſly growing.

To SUPERFE'TUATE [of *ſuper* and *fœtus*, Lat.] to conceive after conception.

SUPERFETA'TION, an after conception or a ſecond generation, happening when the mother, already pregnant, conceives of a latter coition, ſo that ſhe bears at once two fœtus's of unequal age and bulk, and is delivered of them at different times; or, a breeding young upon young, as hares, conies, *&c.* do.

SUPERFI'CIAL [*ſuperficiel*, Fr. *ſuperficiale*, It. *ſuperficial*, Sp.] 1. Of, or pertaining to a ſuperficies or ſurface. 2. External. 3. Slight, imperfect, not profound.

SUPERFICIAL *Content*, the meaſure of any thing on the ſuperficies or outſide.

SUPERFICIAL *Fourneau* [in fortification] a wooden cheſt or box with bombs in it, and ſometimes filled only with powder buried under ground, to blow up a lodgment, rather than an enemy ſhall advance; the ſame as *caiſſon*.

SUPERFICIAL *Wound* [in ſurgery] a wound that is no deeper than the ſkin, or, at leaſt, not very deep in the fleſh.

SUPERFI'CIALLY. 1. Slightly, imperfectly. 2. Not below the ſurface.

SUPERFI'CIARY [*ſuperficiarius*, Lat.] a perſon who pays a quit-rent for his houſe built upon another's ground.

SUPERFI'CIALIST, one who does what he does ſuperficially, or who has but a ſuperficial knowledge of things.

SUPERFI'CIALNESS [of *ſuperficiel*, Fr. of *ſuperficies*, Lat.] the being done on the outſide, ſlightneſs.

SU'PERFICIES, the ſurface or outermoſt part of a thing, the outſide,

SUPERFICIES [with geometricians] is a magnitude bounded by lines, or an extenſion which has length and breadth, but no depth or thickneſs.

SUPERFI'NE [*ſuper-fin*, Fr.] very fine or thin.

To SUPERFINE *Upon*, to be very critical upon.

SUPERFI'NENESS [of *ſuperfin*, Fr.] the greateſt fineneſs.

SUPERFLU'ITANT [*ſuperfluitans*, from *ſuper* and *fluito*, Lat.] floating on the ſurface.

SUPERFLU'ITY [*ſuperfluitas*, Lat. *ſuperflu*, and *ſuperfluité*, Fr. *ſuperfluità*, It. *ſuperfluidad*, Sp.] ſuperfluous, more than enough, the overplus, exceſs.

SUPE'RFLUOUS [*ſuperflu*, Fr. *ſuperfluo*, It. and Sp. of *ſuperfluus*, Lat.] 1. Over-much, more than needs; enough and to ſpare. 2. Unneceſſary, idle, needleſs. 3. Unprofitable.

SUPE'RFLUOUSLY, needleſly, *&c.*

SUPERFLU'X [of *ſuper* and *fluxus*, Lat.] more than is wanted.

SUPERGEMINA'LIS [in anatomy] a winding veſſel joined to the teſticles; the ſame as *epididymis*.

SUPERHU'MAN [of *ſuper* and *humanus*, Lat. *ſoprumano*, It.] more than human, above man's capacity and reach.

SUPER-HUMERA'LIS [with anatomiſts] the ſuperior part of the ſhoulder.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION [of *ſuper* and *impregnation*] a ſecond conception, after one has conceived before.

SUPERINCU'MBENT [of *ſuper* and *incumbens*, Lat.] lying or leaning on the top of ſomething elſe.

To SUPERINDU'CE [of *ſuperinduco*, Lat.] 1. To bring in over and above, 2. To draw a thing over another. 3. To lay upon, to cover.

SUPERINDU'CTION [from *ſuper* and *inductio*, Lat.] any adding or bringing in a thing over and above.

SUPERINJE'CTION [of *ſuper* and *injection*] an injection upon or after a former injection.

SUPERINSTITU'TION [in law] is one inſtitution upon another, as if A be inſtituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be admitted, inſtituted, *&c.* by the preſentation of another.

To SUPERINTE'ND [of *ſuper* and *intendere*, Lat. *ſoprantendere*, It.] to overſee or have the chief management of affairs.

SUPERINTE'NDANT [*ſurintendant*, Fr. *ſoprantendente*, It. *ſuperentendente*, Sp. of *ſuperintendens*, Lat.] 1. A chief overſeer or ſurveyer. 2. [In the Lutheran churches of Germany] much the ſame as a biſhop, ſaving that his power is ſomething more reſtrained than our biſhops, they in particular not having the power of ordination. 3. [Of the French cuſtoms] the prime manager and director of the finances.

SUPERINTE'NDENCE, or SUPERINTE'NDENCY [*ſurintendance*, Fr. *ſoprantendenza*, It.] the place, office, or dignity of a ſuperintendant.

SUPERIO'RITY [*ſuperiorité* Fr. *ſuperiorità*, It. *ſuperioridàd*, Sp. *ſuperioritas*, Lat.] pre-eminence, excellence above others in authority, dignity, power, ſtrength, knowledge, &c.

SUPE'RIOR, Lat. [*ſuperieur*, Fr. *ſuperiore*, It. *ſuperior*, Sp.] upper or uppermoſt, prevailing above others, one who is above others in authority, &c.

SUPE'RIORS [*ſuperiores*, Lat.] 1. Our betters, governors, magiſtrates, &c. 2. [With printers] ſmall letters or figures placed over a word, which, by a like letter or figure, direct to a citation in the margin. 3. [With aſtronomers] the planets Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, ſo called, becauſe their orbs include that of the earth.

SUPE'RLATIVE [*ſuperlatif*, Fr. *ſuperlativo*, It. and Sp. of *ſuperlativus*, Lat.] 1. Of the higheſt degree, very eminent or extraordinary. 2. Riſing to the higheſt degree.

SUPERLATIVE *Degree* [With grammarians] the higheſt degree in compariſon; uſually expreſſed in Engliſh, by putting the particle *eſt* at the end, or *moſt* before the adjective; as, *hardeſt*, *moſt high*, &c. But if ſo, what ſhall we make of that *phraſeology* which ſo often occurs in our public forms "*the moſt higheſt*"? Is it not ſimilar to the *title* which ſome ancient writers gave to the *Firſt Cauſe and Father of the Univerſe*, υψιϛος εν υψιϛοις, *i. e.* MOST HIGH amongſt the *moſt high?* or ſhall we compare it to that ſtroke of *Milton*,

High thron'd above all hight?

SUPE'RLATIVELY. 1. Very eminently. 2. In the higheſt degree.

SUPE'RLATIVENESS [of *ſuperlativus*, Lat.] the higheſt degree.

SUPERLI'GAMENT [with ſurgeons] a tying of ſwathes or bands underneath.

SUPERLI'GULA [in anatomy] the cover of the wind-pipe.

SUPERLU'NAR [of *ſuper*, and *luna*, Lat. the moon] placed above the moon; not in this world. *Pope.*

SUPE'RNAL [*ſupernel*, Fr. *ſupernale*, It. *ſupernus*, Lat.] 1. Coming from above. 2. Having an higher poſition.

SUPE'RNALLY, with a ſupernal power.

SUPE'RNATANT [*ſupernatans*, Lat.] ſwimming above.

SUPERNATA'TION [in phyſic] a floating or ſwimming at top.

SUPERNA'TURAL [of *ſuper* and *naturalis*, Lat. *ſurnaturel*, Fr. *ſopranaturale*, It. *ſobre-naturel*, Sp.] which is above the courſe, ſtrength, or reach of human nature.

SUPERNA'TURALLY, with a ſupernatural power.

SUPERNA'TURALNESS, the being above the courſe of nature.

SUPE'RNE, a term uſed of our manufactures, to expreſs the ſuperlative fineneſs of a ſtuff.

SUPERNU'MERARY [*ſurnumeraire*, Fr. *ſupernumerario*, It. and Sp. of *ſupernumerarius*, Lat.] 1. Above the limited or uſual number. 2. An officer in the exciſe, ready to fill up a vacancy.

SUPERNU'MERARINESS [of *ſuper* and *numerarius*, Lat.] the exceeding the number fixed.

SUPER-PARTI'CULAR *Proportion* [with mathematicians] is when one number or quantity contains another once, and a certain part whoſe number is one; ſo that the number, which is ſo contained in the greater, is ſaid to be to it in a *ſuper-particular proportion.*

SUPERPA'RTIENT *Proportion* [with mathematicians] is when one number or quantity contains another once, and ſome number of aliquot parts remaining; as, one $\frac{2}{3}$, one $\frac{3}{4}$, &c.

SU'PER-PLANT [of *ſuper* and *plant*] a plant growing upon another plant.

To SUPERPO'NDERATE [*ſuperponderare*, Lat.] to weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPO'RTION [of *ſuper* and *proportion*] overplus of proportion.

SUPERPU'RGATION [with phyſicians] an exceſſive or over violent purging.

SUPERREFLE'XION [of *ſuper* and *reflexion*] reflexion of an image reflected.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS *Inferior* [in anatomy] a muſcle which helps to draw the arm backwards; it covers all the ſpace that is between the ſpine and the teres minor, and is inſerted into the neck of the humerus; it is alſo called infra ſpinatus.

SUPERSCAPULARIS *Superior* [with anatómiſts] a muſcle ſo called, from its being placed above the ſpine of the ſhoulder-blade; it takes its riſe from the ſpine, and alſo from the coſta ſuperior of the ſhoulder-blade; and having joined its tendons with the infra ſpinatus, is inſerted into the head of the ſhoulder-blade: the uſe of this muſcle is to lift the arm upwards towards the hinder part of the head.

To SUPERSCRI'BE [*ſopraſcrivere*, It. of *ſuperſcribere*, Lat.] to write over or on the outſide of a letter, deed, writing, &c.

SUPERSCRI'PTION [*ſuſcription*, Fr. *ſopraſcrizione*, It. *ſobreſcrito*, Sp. of *ſuperſcriptio*, Lat.] 1. A writing, or that which is ſubſcribed on the outſide of a letter; a direction. 2. The act of ſuperſcribing.

To SUPERSE'DE [*ſuperſedere*, Lat. *ſopraſſedere*, It.] to omit the doing of a thing; to ſuſpend, to put off or put a ſtop to an affair or proceeding; alſo to countermand.

SUPERSE'DEAS [in law] a writ to ſtay or forbear the doing of that which ought not to be done, but which, in appearance of law ought to be done, where it not for that cauſe whereon the writ is granted.

SUPERSE'SSION, the action of ſuperſeding.

SUPERSTI'TION, Fr. [*ſuperſtizione*, It. *ſuperſticion*, Sp. of *ſuperſtitio*, Lat.] 1. A vain fear of the deity. 2. Idolatrous worſhip, an idle or ſilly opinion about divine worſhip, or about omens or ſigns of bad luck. 3. Overniceneſs, ſcrupulouſneſs. See RITES.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS [*ſuperſtitioſus*, Lat. *ſuperſtitieux*, Fr. *ſuperſtioſo*, It. *ſuperſticioſo*, Sp.] addicted to ſuperſtition, begotted, over-nice.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY, in a ſuperſtitious manner.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSNESS [of *ſuperſtitioſus*, Lat.] of a ſuperſtitious humour or quality.

To SUPERSTRAI'N [of *ſuper* and *ſtrain*] to overſtrain.

SUPERSTRU'CTION [from *ſuperſtruct*] an edifice raiſed upon any thing.

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE [from *ſuperſtruct*] built upon ſomething elſe.

To SUPERSTRU'CT [*ſuperſtructum*, Lat.] to build upon, or one thing upon another,

SUPERSTRU'CTURE [of *ſuper* and *ſtructura*, Lat.] that which is built or raiſed upon ſome foundation.

SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL, over and above ſubſtantial.

SUPERTRIPA'RTIENT *Number* or *Quantity* [with mathematicians] is that which divides another number or quantity into three parts, leaving no remainder.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS [*ſupervacaneus* Lat.] ſuperfluous, unprofitable, needleſs, ſerving to no uſe or purpoſe, unneceſſary.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY, ſuperfluouſly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS [of *ſupervacaneus*, Lat.] needleſneſs.

To SUPERVE'NE [*ſopravenire*, It. *ſupervenire*, Lat.] to come unlook'd for, to come upon of a ſudden, to come in unlook'd for, or unſuſpectedly.

SUPERVE'NIENT [*ſuperveniens*, Lat.] coming unlook'd for.

SUPERVENIENT *Signs* [with phyſicians] ſuch as ariſe at the declenſion of a diſtemper.

SUPERVE'NTION [of *ſupervenire*, Lat.] a coming upon one of a ſudden.

To SUPERVI'SE, *verb act.* [of *ſuper* and *viſum*, ſup. of *videre*, Lat. to ſee] to overſee.

SUPERVI'SOR, an overſeer or ſurveyor.

SUPERVISOR *of a Will*, a perſon who is appointed to aſſiſt the executor, and ſee that the will is duly performed.

To SUPERVI'VE, *verb neut.* [of *ſuper* and *vivus*, Lat.] to outlive.

SUPINA'TION, Fr. [from *ſupino*, Lat.] the act of laying with the face upward.

SUPINATION [with anatomiſts] the action of the ſupinator muſcle, or the motion whereby it turns the hand, ſo that the palm is lifted up towards heaven.

SUPINA'TOR *Radii brevis* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the bone of the arm, called radius, ariſing from the ſuperior and external part of the ulna, and paſſing obliquely croſs the bone, is inſerted into the ſuperior part, below the knob of the radius.

SUPINATOR *Radii longis* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the radius, taking its riſe from the ſuperior and exterior part of the ſhoulder-bone, below the end of the deltoides, and is implanted into the exterior and inferior part of the radius, near the carpus; this, with the former, ſerves to move the radius outwards.

SUPINATO'RES *Muſculi*, Lat. [in anatomy] muſcles, ſo called from their uſe; becauſe they make the hand ſupine, or with its palm upwards.

SUPI'NE, *adj.* [*ſupino*, It. of *ſupinus*, Lat.] 1. Lying with the face upward. 2. Looking backwards with expoſure to the ſun. Hills *ſupine. Dryden.* 3. Indolent, drowſy, careleſs, negligent.

SUPINE, *ſubſt.* [*ſupin*, Fr. *ſupinum*, Lat.] a term in grammer, ſignifying a particular kind of verbal noun. Supines, with Latin grammarians, are certain terminations of verbs, which have the ſignification of the infinitive mood; that ending in *um*, has the ſignification of an active infinitive; and that in *u*, of a paſſive.

SUPI'NELY, *adv.* [of *ſupine*] 1. With the face upward. 2. Careleſly, negligently, drowſily, thoughtleſly.

SUPI'NENESS, *ſubſt.* [from *ſupine*, or *ſupinitas*, Lat.] 1. Poſture of lying with the face upward. 2. Drowſineſs, negligence, careleſneſs.

SUPPEDA'NEA [with phyſicians] plaiſters applied to the feet, called alſo ſupplantalia.

SUPPEDA'NEOUS, *adj.* [of *ſub*, and *pes*, Lat. foot] placed under the feet. *Suppedaneous* ſtability. *Brown.*

To SUPPE'DIATE [*ſuppeditàr*, Sp. *ſuppeditare*, It. and Lat.] to find, furniſh, ſupply, &c.

SU'PPER, *ſubſt.* [*ſouper*, Fr.] the evening meal.

SU'PPER-TIME, time to go to ſupper.

The Lord's SUPPER, the holy communion.

SU'PPERLESS, *adj.* [of *ſupper*] without a ſupper, faſting at night.

To SUPPLA'NT, *verb act.* [*ſupplanto*, Lat. *ſupplanter*, Fr. *ſoppiantare*, It.] 1. To trip up the heels. 2. To diſplace by ſtratagem, to turn out. 3. To diſplace in general, to force away, to overpower with fear. If better reaſons can *ſupplant*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUPPLANTA'LIA [in phyſic] plaiſters applied to the ſoles of the feet.

SUPPLA'NTER, *ſubſt.* [of *ſupplant*] one who ſupplants or diſplaces.

To SU'PPLE, *verb act.* [from the adj.] 1. To make ſoft or pliant. 2. To make compliant or yielding.

To SUPPLE, *verb neut.* to become ſoft or pliant.

SU'PPLE, *adj.* [*ſouple*, Fr.] 1. Limber, pliant. 2. Yielding, not obſtinate. 3. Submiſſive, flattering, bending. 4. That which makes ſupple. Each part depriv'd of *ſupple* government. *Shakeſpeare..*

SU'PPLEMENT, *ſubſt.* [*ſupplimento*. It. *ſuplemento*, Sp. of *ſupplementum*, Lat.] any addition that is made to ſupply ſomething that was deficient before, eſpecially an addition to a treatiſe or diſcourſe. See REGENERATION; and, by way of *ſupplement* [or note] add, *Query*, if in St. *Juſtin*'s uſe of the word "*Regeneration*", it ſhould not ſignify ſomething more than a *change of heart and life*, viz. our being receiv'd into a ſtate or *relation*, by which we become *ſons of God*, and *heirs* of the *future inheritance?* See alſo St. *Irenæus Ed. Grabe*, p. 160, 262, compared with *Mat.* c. 19, v. 28, in which place it ſeems to ſignify the *future ſtate*.

SUPPLEMENT *of an Arch* [with geometricians] is the number of degrees which it wants of a ſemi-circle; as a *complement* ſignifies what an arch wants of being a quadrant.

SUPPLEME'NTAL, or SUPPLEME'NTARY, *adj.* [of *ſupplement*] pertaining to a ſupplement, ſupplying what is loſt or wanting.

SU'PPLENESS, *ſubſt.* [*ſoupleſſe*, Fr.] 1. Pliantneſs, ſoftneſs, limberneſs. 2. Readineſs of compliance, facility.

SUPPLE'TORY, *adj.* that ſupplies or makes up any deficiency.

SUPPLETORY, *ſubſt.* [*ſuppletorium*, Lat.] that which fills up deficiency.

SUPPLI'ANT, *adj.* Fr. entreating, ſubmiſſive.

SUPPLI'ANT, or SU'PPLICANT, *ſubſt.* [*ſuppliant*, Fr. *ſupplicans.* Lat.] a ſubmiſſive petitioner or humble ſuitor.

SU'PPLIANTNESS [of *ſuppliant*] the act of petitioning humbly.

To Supplica'te, *verb neut.* [*ſupplier.* Fr. *ſupplicare*, It. and Lat.] to make a humble requeſt; to beg, intreat, or beſeech ſubmiſſively.

Supplica'tion, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. A humble ſuit, petition. 2. An earneſt, ſubmiſſive and humble prayer, the worſhip of a ſuppliant or petitioner.

Supplica'vit, Lat. [out of chancery] a writ for taking the ſurety of peace againſt a man, the ſame which was formerly called *breve de minimis.*

Suppli'ce [*ſupplice*, Fr. *ſupplicio*, It. *ſuplicio*, Sp. *ſupplicium*, Lat.] puniſhment.

To Supply', *verb act.* [*ſupplier*, Fr. *ſupplire*, It. *ſuplir*, Sp. *ſuppleo*, Lat.] 1. To make up what was wanting. 2. To give ſomething wanted, to afford. 3. To fill up a vacant place, 4. To relieve. 5. To ſerve inſtead of. 6. To give or bring in general, whether good or bad. 7. To accommodate, to furniſh.

Supply', *ſubſt.* [from the verb] aid, relief; the furniſhing what was wanting, or with neceſſaries.

Suppli'es [in military affairs] recruits of ſoldiers, the furniſhing an army with freſh men.

To Suppo'rt, *verb act.* [*ſupporter* Fr *ſopportare*, It. *ſopportar*, Sp. of *ſupporto*, Lat.] 1. To bear or prop up, to uphold. 2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome. 3. To endure in general. 4. To ſuſtain, to keep from fainting.

Suppo'rter, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. Act or power of ſuſtaining. 2. That which bears up or ſuſtains a burthen or weight, a prop. 3. Neceſſaries of life. 4. Maintenance, ſupply,

Suppo'rtable, *adj.* Fr. [*ſopportevolo*, It.] 1. that may be endured. 2. Tolerable. Shakeſpeare accents the firſt ſyllable.

Suppo'rtableness [of *ſupportable*] capableneſs of being ſupported, ſtate of being tolerable.

Suppo'rtance, or **Supporta'tion**, *ſubſt.* [of *ſupport*] maintenance, ſupport. Both obſolete.

Suppo'rted *of the Pale* [in heraldry] is when any beaſt is drawn upon the pale in an eſcutcheon.

Suppo'rter, *ſubſt.* [of *ſupport*] 1. One that ſupports. 2. Prop, that which bears up any thing from falling. 3. One that ſuſtains, a comforter. 4. One that maintains, a defender.

Suppo'rters [of coat-armour] are thoſe animals which noblemen carry to ſupport their ſhields; as quadrupedes, birds, or reptiles; as lions, leopards, dogs, unicorns, eagles, griffins, and dragons. To perſons under the degree of baronets, it is not permitted to bear their arms ſupported.

Supporters [in architecture] images to bear up poſts, &c. in a building.

Suppo'sable, *adj.* [of *ſuppoſe*] that may be ſuppoſed.

Suppo'sableness, *ſubſt.* [of *ſuppoſable*] capableneſs of being ſuppoſed.

Suppo'sal, *ſubſt.* [of *ſuppoſe*] a ſuppoſition, imagination, belief.

To Suppo'se, *verb act.* [*ſuppono*, Lat. *ſuppoſer*, Fr. *ſuppone*, It. *ſupponer*, Sp.] 1. To imagine, to take for granted, to believe without examination. 2. To lay down without proof. 3. To admit without proof. 4. To require as previous to itſelf.

Suppo'se, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] ſuppoſition, poſition without proof.

Suppo'ser, *ſubſt.* [of *ſuppoſe*] one that ſuppoſes.

Supposi'tion, *ſubſt.* Fr. of Lat. [*ſuppoſitizione*, It. *ſuppoſicion*, Sp.] a thing taken for granted; an imagination; an uncertain allegation; an hypotheſis.

Supposition [in muſic] is the uſing two ſucceſſive notes of the ſame value, as to time, the one of which being a diſcord, ſuppoſes the other a concord.

Suppositi'tious, *adj.* [*ſuppoſititius*, Lat.] put, by a trick, inſtead, in the room or character of another: counterfeit, not genuine. Thus Dr. Whitby, in his preface to *Diſquiſitiones modeſtæ*, has proved the creed which St. John and the Holy Virgin (if we may credit an Athanaſian of the fourth century) communicated by *revelation* to St. *Gregory Thaumaturgus*, to be *ſuppoſititious*, an arrant forgery, and which *Scultetus*, before him, called "ſomnium ſomnirum," *i. e.* "the *dream* of *dreams*." And yet no inconſiderable author of the laſt century ſays of it, "Neſcio ſane an ad *ejuſmodi traditionem aliquam* confirmandam *quicquam amplius* deſiderari poſſit. *Bull. Defenſ. Fid. Nicen. Ed. Oxon.* p. 250. See Rites, Interpolation, and Gastromyth, compared with 2 *Theſſ.* c. 2. v. 8—12.

Suppositi'tiousness, *ſubſt.* [of *ſuppoſititious*] ſtate of being counterfeit.

Suppo'sitively, *adv.* [of *ſuppoſe*] upon ſuppoſition.

Suppo'sitary, *ſubſt.* [*ſuppoſitoire*, Fr. *ſuppoſitorium*, Lat.] a kind of ſolid clyſter, or medicament.

To Suppre'ss, *verb act.* [*ſupprimer*, Fr. *ſopprimere*, It. *ſuppreſſum*, ſup. of *ſupprimo*, Lat.] 1. To keep under, to put a ſtop to, to overpower, to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion. 2. To conceal, not to tell. 3. To keep in, not to let out. To *ſuppreſs* thy voice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Suppre'ssion, Fr. of Lat. [*ſoppreſſione*, It.] 1. The act of putting a ſtop to, a cruſhing. 2. A concealing, not publication.

Suppression *of the Courſes* [in women] is when they are obſtructed or ſtopped, and have not a free paſſage.

Suppression [of urine] a ſtoppage of it, or a difficulty in making water.

Suppression [in the cuſtoms] the extinction or annihilation of an office, right, rent, &c.

Suppression [with grammarians] any omiſſion of certain words in a ſentence, which yet are neceſſary to a full and perfect conſtruction.

Suppressio'nis *Ignis*, Lat. [with chemiſts] a fire made above the ſand.

Suppre'ssor, *ſubſt.* [of *ſuppreſs*] one that ſuppreſſes or cruſhes; alſo a concealer.

To S'uppurate [*ſuppurer*, Fr. of *ſuppurare*, Lat.] to generate pus or matter, as a ſore does.

To Suppurate, *verb neut.* to grow to pus.

Suppura'tion, Fr. from Lat. 1. The action whereby extravaſated blood, or other humours in the body, are changed into pus; a ripening of a boil or impoſthume; a gathering into matter. 2. The matter ſuppurated.

Suppu'rative, *adj.* [*ſuppuratif*, Fr.] bringing or tending to ſuppuration; digeſtive.

Suppura'tiveness, *ſubſt.* [ſpoken of ſwellings] a ripening quality.

Suppurga'tion, *ſubſt.* a too much, or frequent purging or uſe of purging medicines.

Supputa'tion, *ſubſt.* Fr. from Lat. account, a reckoning, computation.

To Su'ppute, *verb act.* [*ſupputer*, Fr. of *ſupputo*, Lat.] to compute.

Su'pra, Lat. in compoſition, ſignifies *above* or *before*; as,

Supralapsarian, *adj.* [of *ſupra*, above, and *lapſus*, Lat. a fall] antecedent to man's fall. In divinity, a *ſupralapſarian* is one who holds that God, by an eternal decree, and *prior* to all conſideration of the *admiſſion of ſin* amongſt mankind by the *fall* of *Adam*, predeſtinated ſome to everlaſting happineſs; and others to eternal perdition; the ſtates of either, being alike *aſcertained* by an act of *ſovereignty* (*horreſco referens*—) and God's *predetermination*, not depending on his foreſight of their reſpective conduct upon the ſtage of life. See Jabarii, and Sublapsarians, compared with Mysteries *in Religion*, and *Jude*, v. 15.

Supra-mu'ndane, *adj.* [of *ſupra*, above, and *mundus*, Lat. the world] above or over the world.

Suprascapula'ris *Inferior*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the arm which moves it directly backwards, and takes its name from being placed below the ſpine, under which it ariſes from the root of the ſhoulder-blade, and is (like the *ſupra ſpinatus*) inſerted into the head of the ſhoulder-bone.

Supra-spina'tus. See Suprascapularis.

Supravu'lgar, *adj.* [of *ſupra* and *vulgar*] being above the vulgar.

Supre'macy, *ſubſt.* [*ſupremacie*, Fr. of *ſupremus*, Lat.] higheſt place, ſtate of being ſupreme; as, the pope's *ſupremacy*; the moſt tranſcendent height of power and authority; more eſpecially the chief power of the king, &c. of Great-Britain, in eccleſiaſtical affairs.

Supre'me, *adj.* Fr. [*ſupremo*, It. *ſupremus*, Lat.] 1. Higheſt, advanced to the higheſt degree of dignity and authority: it may be obſerved, that *ſuperiour* is uſed often of local elevation, but *ſupreme* of intellectual or political. 2. Higheſt, moſt excellent. *Supreme* degree. *Dryden.*

Supre'mely, *adv.* [of *ſupreme*] in the higheſt degree.

Supre'meness, or **Supre'macy** [of *ſupreme*] the greateſt height, in point of authority and power. Whether the legiſlative power be abſolute, and lodged ſolely in one; or (like ours) of the *mixed* and *tempered* kind.

Supremacy [in divinity] that authority and power which extends over all things and perſons, without exception; a power which all antiquity appropriated to the First Cause and Father of the univerſe; and which the reader will find portray'd in the ſtrongeſt colours by St. Cyprian, in his fourth tract *de Idolorum Vanitate*, "*Unus igitur* omnium Dominus Deus, &c." compared with what we have produced from him, and other ancients, under the words Marcionists, *Firſt* Cause, God, Deity, Divinity, Ditheism, &c.

Sur, Fr. a prepoſition, which, as an inſeparable *præfixum*, ſignifies over, above, or upon.

Su'ra [with anatomiſts] the leſſer bone of the calf of the leg.

Suraddi'tion, *ſubſt.* [of *ſur* and *addition*] ſomething added to one's name.

Su'ral, *adj.* [*ſura*, Lat.] being in the calf of the leg; as,

Sural *Vein* [in anatomy] a vein which runs down the calf of the leg.

Sura'lis [with anatomiſts] a branch of the ſural vein, which ſpreads itſelf into two branches, the one external, and the other internal.

Su'rance, *ſubſt.* [of *ſure*] warrant, ſurety, aſſurance: obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sura'ntler, the upper antler of a deer's head.

To Surba'te, *verb act.* [*ſolbatir*, Fr.] to batter with travel, to fatigue, to harraſs.

Surba'te, or **Surba'ting** [*ſolbature*, Fr. with farriers] is when the ſole of a horſe's foot is worn, bruiſed, or ſpoiled, by travelling without ſhoes.

Su'rbet, participle paſſive of *ſurbate*. Feet *ſurbate*. *Spenſer.*

To Surcea'se, *verb neut.* [*ſurçeoir*, or *ſurceſſor*, Fr. of *ſuper* and *ceſſo*, Lat.] 1. To give over, to leave off doing a thing, to ceaſe, to be at an end, to be no longer in uſe or being. 2. To leave off, to refrain finally.

To Surcease, *verb act.* to put to an end: obſolete.

Surcease, *ſubſt.* ſtop, ceſſation. *Hooker.*

To Surcha'rge, *verb act.* [*ſurcharger*, Fr. *ſopraccaricare*, It. *ſobrecargar*, Sp.] to over charge, to over-load, or over-burthen.

Surcharge, *ſubſt.* over-burthen, more than can be borne.

Surcha'rger, *ſubſt.* [of *ſurcharge*] one that overburthens.

Surcharger [of the foreſt] is one who is a commoner, and puts more beaſts into the foreſt than he has a right to do.

Surcha'rged [*ſurchargé*, Fr.] over-charged.

Sur Ancre'e [in heraldry] as a croſs *ſur ancrée*, *i. e.* double anchor, is a croſs with double anchor flukes at each end.

Su'rcingle, *ſubſt.* [*ſur*, q. d. *ſuper cingulum*, Lat.] a clergyman's girdle; alſo a horſe girth, with which the burthen or ſaddle is bound faſt on his back.

Su'rcle, *ſubſt.* [*ſurculus*, Lat.] a ſhoot, a ſucker. Not in general uſe. *Brown.*

Su'rcoat, *ſubſt.* [*ſurcot*, O. F. *q. d.* ſuperior coat, of *ſur*, Fr. and *coat*] 1. A ſhort upper coat, worn over the reſt of the dreſs. 2. A coat of arms to be worn over other armour.

Sur *cui in Vitâ* [in law] a writ which lies for the heir of a woman, whoſe huſband has alienated her lands in fee, and ſhe does not bring the writ *cui in vitâ* for the recovery of it; in which caſe the heir may have this writ againſt the tenant after her diſeaſe.

Surcula'tion, *ſubſt.* [*ſurculus*, Lat.] the act of pruning or lopping of trees.

Surculo'se, *adj.* [*ſurculoſus*, Lat.] full of ſhoots, ſlips or twigs.

Su'rculus, Lat. [in horticulture] a ſhoot, ſlip, cyon, or young twig of a tree.

Surd, *adj.* [*ſcurd*, Fr. *ſurdo*, It. *ſurdus*, Lat.] 1. Deaf, not having the ſenſe of hearing. 2 Not heard by the ear. 3. Not expreſſed by any term. 4. [With mathematicians] an irrational number or quantity; or a number, &c. that is incommenſurable to unity.

Surd *Root,* a root, whether ſquare, cubic, *&c.* that cannot be extracted perfectly out of a rational number.

Sure, *adj.* [*ſecurus,* Lat. *ſeur,* Fr. *ſicura,* It. *ſeguro,* Sp. and Port.] 1. Safe, ſecure. 2. Firm, ſtable, not liable to failure. 3. Certain, infallible. 4. Certainly doomed. The weightieſt is *ſure* to go. *Locke.* 5. Certainly knowing, confident. 6. To be ſure, certainly. This is a vitious expreſſion. More properly *be ſure.*

Sure, *adv.* [*ſurement,* Fr.] with certainty, without doubt.

Surefoo'ted, *adj.* [of *ſure* and *foot*] treading firmly, not ſtumbling.

Su'rely, *adv.* [of *ſure*] 1. Safely, firmly, without hazard. 2. Certainly, without doubt.

Su'reness, *ſubſt.* [of *ſure*] certainly.

Su'retiship [of *ſurety*] the act of being bound for another perſon, the office of a bondſman.

Su'rety [*ſurete,* Fr.] 1. Safety, ſecurity againſt damage or loſs, ſecurity for payment. 2. Certainty. 3. Support, foundation of ſtability. 4. Evidence, confirmation. 5. Bondſman, one that gives ſecurity for another, hoſtage.

Su'rety *of the Peace* [in law] is an acknowledging of a bond to the king, taken by a competent judge of record, for the keeping of the king's peace.

Surety *of good Abearing* [in law] is different from the *ſecurity of the peace* in this reſpect, that as the peace is not broken without any affray or aſſault, yet the *good abearing* may be violated by the number of a man's company, or by his and their weapons and harneſs.

Su'reness [of *ſeur,* Fr. *ſecurus,* Lat.] certainty.

Su'rface, Fr. [q. d. *ſuper faciem,* Lat. *i. e.* upon the face] the bare outſide of a body, which, conſidered by itſelf, is a quantity extended in length and breadth, without thickneſs, and is the ſame as *ſuperficies.* Accented by Milton on the laſt ſyllable.

Plain Surface [with geometricians] is made by the motion of a right line, always keeping in the ſame plane, whether it be a ſquare or a circle.

Curved Surface, is one that is convex above or on the outſide, and concave below or on the inſide; which ſurface may be produced either by the motion of a right line on a curve, or of a curved line on a right one.

To Su'rfeit, *verb act.* [prob. of *ſurſaire,* Fr. *ſuprafacio,* Lat. to do more than enough, to over-do, or *ſopraffare,* It. to oppreſs] to cauſe an indiſpoſition in the body, by over-charging the ſtomach with meat or drink, to cram too much, to feed to ſatiety.

To Surfeit, *verb neut.* to be fed to ſatiety and ſickneſs.

Su'rfeit, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] an indiſpoſition of the body, cauſed by exceſs in eating and drinking, that is, by over-charging the ſtomach, ſatiety.

Su'rfeiter, *ſubſt.* [of *ſurfeit*] a glutton, one who over-crams.

Su'rfeit-water, *ſubſt.* [of *ſurfeit* and *water*] ſimple water which cures ſurfeits.

Surge, *ſubſt.* [of *ſurgo,* Lat. to riſe] a billow or wave of the ſea, rolling above the general ſurface of the water, a ſwelling ſea.

To Surge, *verb neut.* [*ſurgo,* Lat.] to riſe up in ſurges and waves, to ſwell.

To Surge [a ſea phraſe] is when men heave at the capſtan, and the cable happens to ſlip back a little; then they ſay, the *cable ſurges.*

Su'rgeon, *ſubſt.* [a corruption of *chirurgeon,* from *chirurgien,* Fr. of *chirurgus,* Lat. χειρȣργος, Gr.] one who is ſkilled in or profeſſes ſurgery, one who cures by manual operation.

Su'rgeonry, *ſubſt.* [*chirurgerie,* Fr. χειρȣργια, Gr.] the practice of ſurgery.

Su'rgery [from *chirurgery,* from *chirurgie,* Fr. *chirurga,* Lat. χειρȣργια, of χειρ, a hand, and ἐργον, Gr. a work or manual operation] the art of performing cures on the external parts of the body, with the hands, proper inſtruments, and medicaments. The parts of this art are *anapleroſis, diæreſis, diorthoſis, exæreſis,* and *ſyntheſis*; which ſee.

Surgery, a room where ſurgeon's keep their inſtruments and medicines.

Su'rgy, *adj.* [of *ſurge*] riſing in billows.

Su'rkney, a ſort of white garment ſomething like a rochet.

Su'rlily, *adv.* [of *ſurly*] moroſely, churliſhly, in a ſullen manner.

Su'rliness [ꞅuꞃlicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] gloomy moroſeneſs, ſour anger.

Su'rling, *ſubſt.* [of *ſurly*] a ſour moroſe fellow: not uſed.

Surloi'n, a loin of beef. This ſhould be written *Sirloin,* as having been knighted, on account of its excellence, by king James I.

Su'rly [ꞅuꞃ, ꞅuꞃlic, Sax. ſorl, Su. ſuyrlick, Dan. ſuurlich, L. Ger. ſâuerlich, H. Ger. all which ſignify *ſouriſh*] gloomily, moroſe, churliſh, crabbed, dogged, ſilently angry.

To Surmi'se, *verb act.* [of *ſurmis,* from *ſurmettre,* O. Fr. to ſet upon] 1. To imagine, ſuppoſe or think, without certain knowledge. 2. To have a ſuſpicion of.

Surmi'se, *ſubſt.* [*ſurmiſe,* Fr.] an imagination not ſupported by certain knowledge, a ſuppoſition, a ſuſpicion.

Surmonte' [in heraldry] is a chief that has another very ſmall chief over it of a different colour or metal, and therefore is ſaid to be ſurmounted, as having another over it.

Surmonte', is alſo uſed for a bearing of one ordinary upon another.

To Surmou'nt, *verb act.* [*ſurmonter,* Fr. *ſurmontare,* It.] 1. To raiſe above. 2. To overcome or get the better of. 3. To ſurpaſs or out-do, to exceed.

Surmou'ntable, *adj.* [of *ſurmount*] conquerable, that can or may be ſurmounted.

Surmu'let, *ſubſt.* [*mugil,* Lat.] a ſort of ſea fiſh.

Su'rname, *ſubſt.* [of *ſur,* Fr. over and above, nam, Su. name, *ſurnom,* Fr. *ſopranome,* It.] 1. A name added to the proper or baptiſmal name, to denominate the perſon of ſuch a family. 2. An appellation added to the original name. See To Surname.

To Surna'me, *verb act.* [*ſurnommer,* Fr. *ſopranomare,* It.] to name over and above the original appellation. How he *ſurnam'd* of Africa— *i. e. Scipio,* ſurnamed *Africanus,* from his victories obtained in that country. *Milton.* See Cæſar Augustus, Antoninus Pius, *&c.*

To Surpa'ss, *verb act.* [*ſurpaſſer,* Fr.] to go beyond in excellence, to exceed or excel.

Surpa'ssable, *adj.* [of *ſurpaſs*] that can or may be exceeded.

Surpa'ssing, *part. adj.* [of *ſurpaſs*] excellent in a high degree.

Surpa'ssingly, *adv.* [of *ſurpaſſing*] in an extraordinary manner.

Su'rplice, *ſubſt.* [*ſurplis,* Fr. q. d. *ſuper pellicium,* Lat. the Spaniards from thence call it *ſobrepeliz*] a white veſtment worn by the clergy, when they officiate at divine ſervice. See Ephod.

Su'rplus, or Su'rplusage [*ſurplus,* Fr.] that which is over and above, overplus.

Surplusage [in common law] a ſuperfluity or addition more than needful, which ſometimes cauſeth the writ to abate.

Surpri'sal, Surpri'se, or Surpri'ze [*ſurpriſe,* Fr. *ſorpreſa,* It.] 1. The act of taking unawares, ſtate of being taken unawares. 2. A diſh, I ſuppoſe, that has nothing in it. That fantaſtic diſh, ſome call *ſurprize. King.* 3. Sudden confuſion or perplexity, amazement, aſtoniſhment.

To Surpri'se, or Surpri'ze, *verb act.* [of *ſurpris,* from *ſurprenare,* Fr.] 1. To take napping or unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly. 2. To aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful. 3. To perplex or confound by ſomething unexpected.

Surpri'sing, *part. adj.* [of *ſurpriſe*] raiſing ſudden wonder or concern.

Surpri'singly, *adv.* [of *ſurpriſing*] to a degree that raiſes wonder, in an aſtoniſhing manner.

Surpri'singness [of *ſurpriſing*] the ſurprizing nature or quality of any thing: not uſed.

Su'rquedry [of *ſur* and *cuider,* O. Fr. to think] pride, preſumption, an over-weening conceit, inſolence: obſolete.

Surrebu'tter, *ſubſt.* [a law term] a ſecond rebutter, anſwer to a rebutter.

Surrejoi'nder, *ſubſt.* [*ſurrejoindre,* Fr. in law] a ſecond defence of the plaintiff's action, oppoſite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio.*

Surre'nder, *ſubſt.* [of *ſur,* upon, and *rendre,* Fr. to give up, *q. d.* given upon ſome conditions] 1. The act of yielding. 2. The act of reſigning or giving up to another.

Surrender [in law] is a tenant's yielding up his lands to him who has the next remainder or reverſion.

To Surre'nder, *verb act.* [of *ſurrendre,* O. Fr. of *ſuperreddo,* Lat.] 1. To yield or deliver up to another in general. 2. To give up to an enemy.

Surre'ndry, *ſubſt.* [of *ſurrender*] 1. Act of yielding. 2. Act of delivering up to another.

Surre'ption, *ſubſt.* [*ſurreptum,* ſup. of *ſurripio,* Lat.] ſudden invaſion, ſurprize.

Surrepti'tious, *adj.* [*ſubreptice,* Fr. law term, *ſurrettizo,* It. of *ſurreptitius,* Lat.] done by ſtealth, fraudulently come by, got by ſtealth or ſurprize.

Surrepti'tiously, *adv.* [of *ſurreptitious*] by ſtealth or fraud.

Su'rrogate, *ſubſt.* [*ſurrogatus,* Lat.] one that is appointed to ſupply the place of another, the deputy of an eccleſiaſtic judge.

Su'rrogate, *adj.* ſubſtituted, or appointed in the room of another.

To Su'rrogate, *verb act.* [*ſubroger,* Fr. *ſurrogar,* It. *ſurrogo,* Lat.] to depute or appoint in the room of another.

Surroga'tion [*ſubrogation,* Fr.] the act of appointing a deputy in one's place, moſt commonly ſaid of a biſhop or biſhop's chancellor.

To Surrou'nd, *verb act.* [*ſurrender,* obſolete, of *rond,* Fr. round] to encompaſs, to encloſe on all ſides.

Surro'yal [with ſportſmen] the broad top of a ſtag's horn, with the branches or ſmall horns ſhooting out of it

Sursi'se, ſuch penalties as are laid upon thoſe who do not pay their duties or rent for caſtleward at the day.

Su'rsengle [of *ſurſaix,* Fr. or of *ſur,* Fr. and *cingbia,* It.] a long upper girth to come over a pad or ſaddle, eſpecially ſuch as are uſed by carriers to faſten their packs on their horſes.

Surso'lid [in algebra] is the fifth power of any given root.

Surso'lid *Place* [in conic ſections] is when the point is within the circumference of a curve of an higher gender than conic ſections.

Sursolid *Problem* [with mathematicians] is one which cannot be reſolved but by curves of a higher gender than the conic ſections.

Surtou't [of *ſurtout,* Fr. above all] a man's great upper coat, or garment, to ſlip over another.

Surtout [with confectioners] as piſtachoes in ſurtout, is the kernels of piſtachoes, prepared after the ſame manner as almonds.

To Surve'ne, *verb act.* to come as an addition, to ſupervene.

To Surve'y, *verb act.* [*ſurvoir,* Fr.] 1. To over-look, to view as from a higher place. 2. To over-ſee as one in authority. 3. To view as examining. 4. To meaſure land.

Surve'y, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. View or proſpect. 2. A draught of lands deſcribed on paper.

Surve'yer, or Surve'yor, *ſubſt.* [of *ſurvey*] 1. A meaſurer of land. 2. One placed to ſuperintend others, an overſeer of cuſtoms, lands, buildings, *&c.*

Surveyor *of the Navy,* an officer who takes knowledge of the ſtate of all ſtores, and takes care that the wants be ſupply'd, alſo obſerves the hulls, maſts, and yards of ſhips, and audits the account of boat-ſwains, *&c.*

Surveyor *of the Ordnance,* an officer who takes knowledge of all the king's ordnance, ſtores, and proviſions of war in the cuſtody of the ſtore-keeper, in the Tower of London, allows all bills of debt, and alſo keeps a check upon the works of all artificers and labourers of the office.

Surve'ying *of Land,* is the art or act of meaſuring lands, *i. e.* of taking the dimenſions of any tract of ground, laying them down in a draught or map, and finding the content or area thereof.

There are various inſtruments uſed in ſurveying, but the principal are the plain table, the theodolite, the compaſs, and the ſemi-circle, which are deſcribed under their reſpective articles. But when a piece of ground is ſurveyed by a proper inſtrument, that is, when the quantities of the angles are taken, and the diſtances meaſured by a chain, the work muſt be plotted, or a map drawn of it: for doing which there are ſeveral methods; but the following will be ſufficient for our purpoſe.

Suppoſe B, A, K, H, G, F, E, D, C, B, (Plate V. Fig. 21.) to repreſent an incloſure ſurvey'd with the theodolite, and the quantity of each angle found by ſubtraction. An indefinite line is drawn at random, as A K, and on this the meaſured diſtance, *e. gr.* 8 chains, 22 links, ſet off. If now the quantity of the angle A have been found 140°, the diameter of the protractor is to be laid on the line A K, with the centre over A; and againſt the number of degrees, *viz.* 140, a mark made, an indeterminate dry line drawn thro' it, and the diſtance of the line A B laid down from the ſcale thereupon.

Thus we gain the point B; upon which laying the centre of the protractor, the diameter, along the line A B, the angle B is protracted, by making a mark againſt its number of degrees, drawing a dry line, and ſetting off the diſtance B C, as before.

Then proceed to C; laying the diameter of the protractor on BC, the centre on C protracts the angle C, and draw the line CD: Thus proceeding, orderly, to all the angles and ſides, you will have the plot of the whole incloſure ABC, *&c.*

Compaſs Surveying. In order to take the plot of a field, *&c.* with the compaſs, the bearings of the ſeveral ſides or hedges muſt be taken with the inſtrument, and the length of each meaſured with the chain; after which the work is to be plotted in the ſame manner as we have firſt deſcribed.—Suppoſe, for inſtance, that Fig. 10. Plate V. repreſents a mountainous piece of land, to be ſurveyed by the compaſs. Place the inſtrument at A, and obſerve the bearing of the line AB, which ſuppoſe to be 30° from the north towards the eaſt, and alſo bearing of the line AE. and the angle formed by the lines AB and AE, which ſuppoſe to 90°. Then meaſure the lines AB and AE, with the chain or line adopted to the purpoſe. Remove the inſtrument to B, taking the bearing BC, and conſequently ABC, and meaſure the length of the line BC. Proceed in the ſame manner at C, D, and E, and you will have the ſeveral angles, bearings and diſtances of the ſides, AB, BC, CD and DE; after which it may be eaſily plotted in the ſame manner as the incloſure in the preceeding article.

Surve'yorship, *ſubſt.* [of *ſurveyor*] the office of a ſurveyor.

To Survie'w, *verb act.* [*ſurveoir*, O. Fr.] to overlook, to have in view: not uſed.

To Survi've, *verb act.* [*ſurvivre*, *ſopravivere*, It. q. d. of *ſupra vivo*, Lat. to live beyond] to outlive a perſon.

To Survive, *verb neut.* 1. To live after the death of another. 2. To live after any thing. 3. To remain alive.

Survi'ver, or Survi'vor, *ſubſt.* [of *ſurvive*] 1. One that outlives another. 2. [In law] the longeſt liver of two joint tenants.

Survi'vorship [of *ſurvivor*] the ſtate or quality of one who outlives others.

Susceptibi'lity, or Susce'ptibleness, *ſubſt.* [of *ſuſceptible*] capableneſs of receiving an impreſſion, *&c.*

Susce'ptible, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*ſucettibile*, It. of *ſuſcipere*, Lat.] capable of receiving any impreſſion or form, capable of admitting, quality of admitting. Prior has accented this improperly on the firſt ſyllable.

Susce'ptibly, *adv.* [of *ſuſceptible*] in a manner capable of receiving any impreſſion or form: not uſed.

Susce'ption, *ſubſt.* [*ſuſceptum*, of *ſuſcipio*, Lat.] the act of taking or capacity of a thing.

Susce'ptive, *adj.* [*ſuſceptus*, Lat.] This word is more analogical, tho' leſs uſed than *ſuſceptible*. See Susceptible.

Susci'piency, *ſubſt.* [of *ſuſcipiens*, Lat.] capacity of receiving admiſſion.

Susci'pient, *adj.* [*ſuſcipiens*, Lat.] capable of receiving or undertaking.

Susci'pient, *ſubſt.* [from the *adj.*] one who admits or receives,

To Su'scitate, *verb act.* [*ſuſciter*, Fr. of *ſuſcitare*, It. and Lat.] to rouſe up, excite, or quicken.

Suscita'tion, Fr. of Lat. the act of rouſing up or quickening.

To Suspe'ct, *verb act.* [of *ſuſpectus*, Lat. *ſoſpettare*, It. *ſoſpechar*, Sp. *ſoſpeitar*, Port.] 1. To fear, to miſtruſt, to ſurmiſe what is not known. 2. To imagine guilty without proof; with *for* or *of* before the thing ſuſpected. 3. To hold uncertain. I have no reaſon to *ſuſpect* the truth. *Addiſon.*

To Suspect, *verb neut.* to imagine guilt.

Suspe'ct, *part. adj.* Fr. doubtful.

Suspect, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] ſuſpicion, imagination without proof: obſolete.

Suspe'nse, *ſubſt.* [*ſuſpens*, Fr. *ſoſpeſo*, It. *ſuſpencion*, Sp.] 1. Doubt, uncertainty of mind. 2. Act of withholding the judgment. 3. Privation or impediment for a time. 4. Stop or pauſe in the midſt of two oppoſites.

Suspense, or Suspe'nsion [in common law] is a temporal ſtop of a man's right; as when a ſeigniory or rent, *&c.* lies dormant for ſome time, by reaſon of the unity of poſſeſſion, or otherwiſe, but may be revived, and in that reſpect differs from *extinguiſhment*, which is, when the right is quite taken away or loſt for ever.

Suspense, *adj.* [*ſuſpenſus*, Lat.] 1. Held from proceeding. 2. Held in doubt or expectation.

To Suspe'nd, *verb act.* [*ſuſpendre*, Fr. *ſuſpender*, Sp. *ſuſpendere*, It. and Lat.] 1. To delay, to hinder from proceeding. 2. To deprive of an office or enjoyment of a revenue for a time. 3. To hang, to make to hang to any thing. 4. To make to depend on. 5. To interrupt, to make to ſtop for a time.

Suspe'nsion. *ſubſt.* Fr. from Lat. 1. The act of interrupting the effect or courſe of any thing for a certain time. 2. Act of making to hang on any thing. 3. Act of making to depend on any thing. 4. Act of delaying. 5. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

Suspension [in canon law] the leſſer excommunication, a cenſure inflicted by way of puniſhment on an eccleſiaſtic for ſome fault. See Anathema.

Suspension *ab Officio*, is that whereby a miniſter is, for a time, declared unfit to execute the office of a miniſter.

Suspension *a Beneficio*, is when a miniſter, for a time, is deprived of the profits of his benefice.

Suspension *of Arms* [in war] is a ſhort truce, the contending parties agree on, for the burying of the dead, the waiting for ſuccours, or their maſters orders, *&c.*

Suspension [in mechanics] as the points of ſuſpenſion in a balance, are thoſe points in the axis or beam whereon the weights are applied, or from which they are ſuſpended.

Suspe'nsor *Teſticuli*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle, called alſo *cremaſter.*

Suspenso'rium, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a ligament of the penis which ariſes from the fore part of the os pubis, and is fixed to the upper part of the dorſum penis, on each ſide of its great vein.

Suspe'nsory, *adj.* [*ſuſpenſoire*, Fr. *ſuſpenſus*, Lat.] that by which any thing hangs; as, *ſuſpenſory* muſcle.

Suspensory, *ſubſt.* [*ſuſpenſorium*, Lat.] 1. A ſort of truſs or bandage uſed by ſurgeons. 2. A cord or ſuch conveniency hung up to a bed, for the eaſe of a ſick perſon in turning himſelf.

Suspi'cion, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*ſoſpezione*, It. of *ſuſpicio*, Lat.] the act of ſuſpecting, jealouſy, fear, conjecture, diſtruſt; imagination of ſomething ill, without proof.

Suspi'cious, *adj.* [*ſuſpicioſus*, Lat.] full of ſuſpicion or jealouſy, diſtruſtful, jealous, inclined to imagine ill without proof; alſo that may be ſuſpected or feared, giving reaſon to imagine ill.

Suspi'ciously, *adv.* [of *ſuſpicious*] 1. With ſuſpicion. 2. So as to raiſe ſuſpicion.

Suspi'ciousness, *ſubſt.* ſuſpicious, tendency to ſuſpicion, a ſuſpicious temper.

Suspi'ral, *ſubſt.* [*ſoupirail*, Fr. *ſpiraglio*, It.] a ſpring of water, that paſſes under ground towards a conduit or ciſtern; alſo a breathing-hole, vent-hole, or air-hole.

Suspira'tion [*ſuſpiratio*, Lat.] act of ſighing or fetching the breath deep.

To Suspi're, *verb neut.* [*ſuſpiro*, Lat.] 1. To ſigh, to fetch the breath deep. 2. It ſeems, in Shakeſpeare, to mean only to begin to breathe: Perhaps miſtaken for *reſpire*. To him that did but yeſterday *ſuſpire*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Sustai'n, *verb act.* [*ſouſtenir*, Fr. *ſoſtenere*, It. *ſoſtener*, Sp. of *ſuſtineo*, Lat.] 1. To uphold, to ſupport, to bear or keep up. 2. To ſupport, to keep from ſinking under evil. 3. To maintain, to keep. 4. To help, to relieve, to aſſiſt. 5. To bear, to endure, to bear without yielding. 6. To ſuffer, to bear as inflicted.

Sustai'nable, *adj.* [of *ſuſtain*] that may be upheld or ſuſtained.

Sustai'ner, *ſubſt.* [of *ſuſtain*] 1. One that props or ſupports. 2. One that ſuffers.

Su'stenance, or Sustenta'tion [*ſouſtenance*, Fr. *ſoſtenenza*, It. *ſuſtento*, Sp. of the verb. See above] ſupport, maintenance in general, ſubſiſtence, ſupport of life, victuals, uſe of victuals.

Susurra'tion, Lat. act of whiſpering, ſoft murmur.

To Sute, or To Suit, *verb act.* See To Suit.

Sute, *ſubſt.* [from *ſuit*] ſort. *Hooker.* See Suit.

Su'ttler, *ſubſt.* [ſoteler, Du. ſudler, Ger.] one who ſells victuals and liquor to ſoldiers in a camp.

Su'ttle *Weight* [with tradeſmen] the pure weight of commodities, after the allowance for tare or weight of the caſk, *&c.* is deducted.

Sutu'ra *Oſſium*, Lat. [in anatomy] a ſuture in the juncture of the bones of the ſkull, like the teeth of ſaws meeting together.

Su'ture, Fr. [*cucitura*, It. of *ſutura*, Lat.] a ſeam or ſtitch; a manner of ſewing up the lips of a wound; alſo the cloſing of the ſkull-bones, like the teeth of a ſaw, let one into another. Suture is a particular reticulation.

Su'tures, joining the parts of the ſkull to the bones of the upper jaw, are of three ſorts, *viz.* the *tranſverſalis*, the *ethmoidalis*, and the *ſphenoidalis*; thoſe that join the parts of the ſkull are four, *viz.* the *coronalis*, the *lambdoidalis*, the *ſagittalis*, and the *ſquamoſa*.

Sutures [in natural hiſtory] are the cloſures with which the ſhells of fiſhes are joined one to another.

Baſtard, or *Falſe* Sutures [with antaomiſts] are thoſe ſeams of the ſkull, the figures of which bear a reſemblance to the ſcales of fiſh, and are joined together by going one over another.

Swab. 1. A cod of beans, peas, *&c.* 2. [Among ſeamen] a mop made of oakam to cleanſe a ſhip's deck with.

To Swab, *verb act.* [ꞅpebban, Sax. a ſea term] to cleanſe a ſhip's deck with a mop.

Swa'bber, *ſubſt.* Du. [in a ſhip of war] one whoſe buſineſs it is to take care that the ſhip be kept clean.

Swa'bbers [at the game of *whiſt* and *ſwabbers*] are the ace of hearts, the ace of trumps, the deuce of trumps, and the knave of clubs.

To Swa'ddle, *verb act.* [of ꞅpeðan, Sax. ſwachtelen, Du.] 1. To wrap up with ſwathing or ſwaddling bands; generally uſed of binding newborn infants. 2. To bang, to drub, to cudgel: a low ludicrous word.

Swa'ddle, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] ſwathe, clothes bound round the body.

Swa'ddling-bag, Swa'ddling-cloth, or Swa'ddling-clout [from *ſwaddle*] cloth wrapt round a new born child.

To Swag, *verb neut.* [ꞅiᵹan, Sax. ſweigia, Iſland. Some derive it of ſuerger, Dan. a pendulum, others of ſwancken, ſchwäncken, Ger. to vacillate] to bear downwards as a weight does, to hang down, to lay heavy.

To Swage, *verb act.* to eaſe, to ſoften. See To Asswage.

To Swa'gger, *verb neut.* [ſwadderen, Du. ꞅpaᵹan, Sax. to make a noiſe] to play the hector, to vaunt, to huff, to bluſter inſolently.

Swa'gger, *adj.* [of *ſwag*] hanging down by its weight. *Brown.*

Swa'ggererer [of *ſwagger*] a hectoring, vaunting perſon, a bully.

Swain [ꞅpein, Sax. and Run. ꞅpan, of ꞅpæcan, Sax. to labour] 1. A young man. Unfit for warlike *ſwain*. *Spenſer*, 2. A country ſervant employed in huſbandry, a clown, a paſtoral youth.

Swai'nmote, or Swa'nimote, *ſubſt.* [*ſwainmotus*, law Lat.] a court held for the adjuſting of the affairs of a foreſt three times a year. This court of *ſwainmote* is as incident to a foreſt, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *ſwainmote* is a court of freeholders within the foreſt. *Cowel.*

To Swale, or To Sweal [of ꞅpelan, Sax.] to waſte, to blare, to melt away, as a candle.

Swa'llet [at the tin mines] water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

Swa'llow, *ſubſt.* [ꞅelepe, Sax. ſwala, Su. ſwaluwe, Du. ſchwalbe, Ger.] a bird which, as ſome ſay, lies hid and ſleeps all winter; a ſmall bird of paſſage.

Swallow, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The throat, voracity. 2. A flying ſea-fiſh. 3. A whirl-pool or gulph.

To Swa'llow, *verb act.* [ꞅpelᵹian or ꞅpelᵹan, Sax. ſwelgen, Du. ſchwelgen, Ger. all which ſignify to devour greedily] 1. To take down the throat. 2. To receive without examination, 3. To engroſs, to appropriate. He has *ſwallowed* up the honour of thoſe who ſucceeded him. *Pope.* 4. To abſorb, to engulph, to take in. 5. To devour, to deſtroy. 6. To be loſt in any thing, to be given up or addicted to. The prieſt and prophet are *ſwallowed* up of wine. *Iſaiah.*

Swa'llow-tail [in fortification] is a ſingle tenail, narrower towards the fortified place, than towards the country. See Queue D'hironde.

Swallow-tail [with carpenters, *&c.*] a particular way of faſtening two pieces of timber, ſo that they cannot fall aſunder.

Swallow-tail, a ſort of willow. *Bacon.*

Swa'llow-wort, an herb, accounted a good antidote againſt poiſon.

Swam, pret. of *ſwim*. See To **Swim**.

Swamp, or **Swomp**, *ſubſt.* [ſwamms, Goth. ꞅƿam, Sax. ſwamm, Iſl. ſwamme, Du. ſwomp, Dan. ſwamp, Su. ſchwamp, Ger.] a fen, a bog, or marſhy place, ſuch as are common in the Weſt Indies.

Swa′mpiness, *ſubſt.* [of *ſwampy*] boggineſs, marſhineſs.

Swa′mpy, *adj.* [of *ſwamp*] pertaining to, or abounding with ſwamps, boggy.

Swan [ꞅƿan or ꞅƿon, Sax. ſwaan, Su. ſwaen, Du. ſchwan, H. and L. Ger.] a large water-fowl that has a long and very ſtraight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a gooſe, but ſomething rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end. The two ſides below its eyes are black and ſhining like ebony. They feed upon herbs, and ſome ſort of grain, like a gooſe. *Calmet.*

Swang, pret. of *ſwing*. See To **Swing**.

Swa′nking [prob. of ꞅƿancan, Sax. to labour] great, luſty, tall; as, a *ſwanking* laſs: a low word.

Swan′s-skin, *ſubſt.* a ſort of fine thick flannel, ſo named by reaſon of its extraordinary whiteneſs, and imitating for warmth the down of the ſwan.

Swa′nnimote [of ꞅƿanᵹ, a ſwain, and ᵹemoꞇe, Sax. an aſſembly] a court held about foreſt affairs, three times a year. See **Swainmote**.

To **Swap**, or To **Swop**, *verb act.* [perhaps of ꞅƿæp, Sax. allurement] to exchange one thing for another, to barter, to truck.

Swap, *ſubſt.* an exchanging, a trucking or bartering. See To **Swop**.

Swap, *adv.* [ad ſuipa, Iſland.] to do at a ſnatch, haſtily.

Sward [in agriculture] the ground is ſaid to have a ſward or be ſwarded, when it is well covered with graſs or other greens.

Sward, *ſubſt.* Su. [ꞅƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax. ſwaerd, O. and L. Ger.] 1. The ſkin of bacon. 2. The ſurface of the ground.

Sware, pret. of *ſwear*. See To **Swear**.

To **Swarm**, *verb neut.* [[ꞅƿeaꞃman, Sax. ſwerma, Su. ſwermen, Du. and L. Ger. ſchwaermen, Ger.] 1. To riſe in a company or cluſter, and quit the hive, as bees do. 2. To appear in multitudes, to throng. 3. To be crowded, to be over-run. 4. To breed multitudes, to abound; ſpoken of vermin.

Swarm [ꞅƿeaꞃm, Sax. ſwerm, Su. Du. and L. Ger. ſchwarn, H. Ger.] 1. A multitude of bees, flies, or any kind of winged vermin, particularly the former, when they migrate from the hive. 2. A multitude or crowd in general.

Swart, or **Swarth**, *adj.* [ſwarts, Goth. ꞅƿeaꞃꞇ, Sax. ſwart, Du.] 1. Black, darkly brown, tawny. 2. In Milton it ſeems to ſignify black, gloomy, malignant: The *ſwart* ſtar ſparely looks. *Milton.*

To **Swart**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to blacken, to make duſky.

Swa′rthily, *adv.* [from *ſwarthy*] blackly, duſkily.

Swa′rthiness [of ꞅƿeoꞃꞇicᵹneꞅꞅe, Sax.] blackiſhneſs, tawnineſs.

Swa′rthy, *adj.* [of ꞅƿeaꞃꞇ, ꞅƿeaꞃꝺ, black, ꞅƿeaꞃꞇicᵹ, Sax. blackiſh, ſwart, Su. and Du. ſwaert, L. Ger. ſchwartz, H. Ger.] blackiſh, tawny, dark of complexion. Thus our Engliſh *Cebes*, when deſcribing, in his pictureſque way, the ill conſequence of vice:

> *Swarthy* and foul their ſhrivell'd ſkin behold. *Table of Cebes.*

See **Swart**.

Swash, *ſubſt.* [a cant word] 1. A figure whoſe circumference is not round, but oval; and whoſe mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.* 2. A puddle of water.

To **Swash**, *verb neut.* 1. To make a great clutter or noiſe. 2. To daſh ſwords one againſt another: whence,

Swash-buckler [ſome derive it of ſwadderen, Du. to make a noiſe and brawling, and *buckler*] a vain-glorious, bragging ſword-fighter, a vapouring fellow, a mere braggadochio.

Swa′sher, *ſubſt.* [from *ſwaſh*] one who makes a ſhow of valour or force of arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

Swash, *ſubſt.* a ſwathe. Not in uſe. *Tuſſer.*

To **Swathe**, *verb act.* [of ꞅƿeꝺan, Sax.] to bind up with ſwathes, to ſwaddle children.

Swath, **Swathe**, or **Swathing-band** [of ꞅƿeꝺan, Sax. to bind] a band to ſwathe or roll up a young child, a long and broad band for binding up any diſeaſed part with a ſurgeon's dreſſings. 2. [Swade, Du.] a line of graſs cut down by the mower. 3. A continued quantity. Utters it by great *ſwaths*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Sway**, *verb act.* [prob. of ſweben, L. Ger. ſchweben, H. Ger. to move, wave or hover over] 1. To wave in the hand, to move or wield eaſily; as, to *ſway* the ſcepter. 2. To bias, to direct to either ſide. 3. To govern, to influence, to overpower.

To **Sway**, *verb neut.* 1. To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight. 2. To have weight or influence. 3. To bear rule or govern.

To **Sway** *with one*, to have a great influence over him.

Sway, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Command, power, rule. 2. The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon. 3. Any thing moving with bulk and power. 4. Influence, direction.

Swa′ying *of the Back* [in horſes] a hollow ſinking down of the back-bone.

To **Sweal** [of ꞅƿælan, Sax. to inflame] to melt away waſtefully, as bad candles do; alſo to ſinge a hog. See **Swale**.

Sweap. See **Swipe**.

To **Swear**, *verb neut.* pret. *ſwore*, *ſware*, part. paſſ. *ſwore*, *ſworn* [ꞅƿeꞃian, Sax. ſweren, Du. and L. Ger. ſchweren, H. Ger. ſwere or ſware, Dan. ſwaeria Su.] 1. To utter a ſolemn oath, to obteſt ſome ſuperior power. 2. To declare or promiſe upon oath. 3. To give evidence upon oath. 4. To obteſt the great name profanely, to curſe, to blaſpheme.

To **Swear**, *verb act.* 1. To put to an oath, to tender an oath. 2. To declare upon oath. 3. To obteſt by an oath.

Swea′rer, *ſubſt.* [of *ſwear*] one who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely.

To **Sweat**, *verb neut.* pret. *ſwet*, *ſwetted*; part. paſſ. *ſweaten* [ꞅƿeꞇan, Sax. ſvede, Dan. ſwetta, Su] 1. To be moiſt on the body by reaſon of heat or labour. 2. To toil, to drudge. 3. To emit moiſture.

To **Sweat**, *verb act.* to emit as ſweat, to cauſe to ſweat.

Sweat [ſweet, Du. and L. Ger, ſchweiſz, H. Ger. ꞅƿæꞇe, ꞅƿeaꞇ, Sax.] 1. Moiſture perſpired at the pores by heat or labour. 2. Labour, drudgery. 3. Evaporation of moiſture.

Swea′ter, *ſubſt.* [of *ſweat*] one who ſweats.

Swea′tiness, *ſubſt.* [ꞅƿaꞇiᵹneꞅꞅe, Sax.] wetneſs with ſweat.

Swea′ting, *part. adj.* [ꞅƿeꞇan, Sax.] perſpiring through the pores.

Sweating *Sickneſs*, a diſeaſe in the year 1551, which, beginning at Shrewſbury, ran through the whole kingdom.

Swea′ty, *adj.* [ꞅƿaꞇiᵹ, Sax.] 1. Wet with ſweat, covered with ſweat. 2. Conſiſting of ſweat. 3. Laborious, toilſome.

To **Sweep**, *verb act.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſwept* [ꞅƿapan, ꞅƿeopan, Sax. ſoopa, Su.] 1. To drive away with a beſom, to cleanſe with a broom, bruſh, &c. 3. To carry with pomp. 4. To drive or carry off quickly and violently. 5. To paſs over quickly and forcibly. 6. To rub over. 7. To ſtrike with long ſtrokes.

To **Sweep**, *verb neut.* 1. To paſs with violence. 2. To paſs with pomp, to paſs with an equal motion. 3. To move with a long reach. 4. [With falconers] a term uſed of a hawk, who is ſaid *to ſweep*, when ſhe wipes her beak after feeding.

Sweep, *ſubſt.* 1. The act of ſweeping. 2. The compaſs of any violent or continued motion. 3. Violent deſtruction. 4. [Of a ſhip] the mould where ſhe begins to compaſs at the rung-heads. 5. A ſemi-circular or oval line made by the motion of the hand, compaſſes, or any other vibration. 6. Direction of any motion, not rectilinear. 7. [With alchymiſts] a refining furnace, called alſo an *almond-furnace*.

Sweep-net, *ſubſt.* [of *ſweep* and *net*] a ſort of fiſhing-net that takes in a great compaſs.

Swee′page, a crop of hay in a meadow.

Swee′ping [in ſea language] ſignifies dragging along the ground, at the bottom of the ſea, or a channel, with a grapnel of three flukes, to find a hawſer or cable that has ſlipped from an anchor.

Swee′pings, *ſubſt.* [of *ſweep*] that which is ſwept away.

Swee′pstakes, *ſubſt.* [of *ſweep* and *ſtakes*] one who ſweeps or takes up all the money at play.

Swee′py, *adj.* [of *ſweep*] paſſing ſpeedily and violently over a great compaſs at once.

Sweet, *adj.* [ꞅƿeꞇe, Sax. ſot, Dan. ſuet, Du. ſoet, L. Ger. ſuſz, H. Ger. *ſuavis*, Lat.] 1. Pleaſing to any ſenſe. 2. Luſcious or pleaſant in taſte. 3. Mild, ſoft, gentle in diſpoſition. 4. Fragrant to the ſmell. 5. Melodious to the ear. 6. Pleaſing to the eye. 7. Not ſalt. 8. Not ſour. 9. Grateful, pleaſing. 10. Not ſtale, not ſtinking; as, the meat is *ſweet*.

Sweet, *ſubſt.* 1. Sweetneſs, ſomething pleaſing. 2. A word of endearment. 3. A perfume.

Swee′tbread, *ſubſt.* the calf's pancreas.

Swee′tbrain, *ſubſt.* [of *ſweet* and *brain*] a fragrant ſhrub.

Swee′tbroom, *ſubſt.* an herb.

Sweetci′cely, *ſubſt.* a plant.

To **Swee′ten**, *verb act.* [ſoeten, Du.] 1. To make ſweet. 2. To make mild or kind. 3. To ſoften, to make delicate. 4. To make leſs painful, to alleviate. 5. To palliate, to reconcile. 6. To make grateful or pleaſing.

To **Sweeten**, *verb neut.* to grow ſweet.

Swee′tener, *ſubſt.* [of *ſweeten*] 1. One that palliates or repreſents things tenderly. 2. That which contemperates acrimony. 3. A cant word for one who decoys perſons to game.

Sweet-heart [ꞅƿeꞇe-heoꞃꞇ, Sax.] a lover or miſtreſs.

Swee′ting, *ſubſt.* [of *ſweet*] 1. A ſort of ſweet luſcious apple. 2. A word of endearment.

Swee′tish, *adj.* [of *ſweet*] ſomewhat ſweet.

Swee′tly, *adv.* [of *ſweet*] agreeably to the taſte, ſmell, &c. with ſweetneſs.

Swee′tmeats, preſerves, confits, made of fruits preſerved with ſugar.

Swee′tness [ꞅƿeꞇeneꞅꞅe, Sax.] a ſweet quality.

Swee′tscented, perfumed.

Swee′twilliam, the flower of a plant; a ſpecies of gilliflower.

Swee′twillow, *ſubſt.* gale, or Dutch myrtle.

To **Swell**, *verb neut.* part. paſſ. *ſwoln* [ſwellen, Du. and L. Ger. ꞅƿellan, Sax. ſwelle, Dan. ſwella, Su. ſchwellen, H. Ger.] 1. To riſe up as a tumour, to grow bigger, to extend the parts. 2. To tumify by obſtruction. 3. To be exaſperated. 4. To look big. 5. To protuberate. 6. To be elated, to riſe into arrogance. 7. To be inflated with anger. 8. To grow upon the view. 9. It commonly implies a notion of ſomething wrong; as in that line:

> And arrogate the *ſwelling* ſtile of wiſe.——*Tab. of Cebes.*

Whereas in ſculpture 'tis uſed to expreſs the bare protuberance, or bolting forth of the object to meet the eye; as, "*Swell the buſt.*" *Ode on Sculpture.*

To **Swell**, *verb act.* 1. To cauſe to riſe, to increaſe, to make tumid. 2. To Heighten or aggravate. To *ſwell* the charge. *Atterbury.* 3. To raiſe to arrogance.

Swell, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Extenſion of bulk. 2. [A ſea term] riſing of the ſea.

Swe′lling, *ſubſt.* [of *ſwell*; ꞅƿell or ꞅƿile, Sax. ſwellinge, Du.] 1. A morbid tumour or riſing in any part of the body. 2. Prominence, as oppoſed to *plane*. See To **Swell**. 3. Effort for a vent. The *ſwellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*

To **Swelt**, *verb. neut.* to puff in ſweat, if that be the meaning. *Johnſon.* Which like a fever fit thro' all his body *ſwelt*. *Spenſer.*

To **Swe′lter**, *verb neut.* [of ꞅƿoleð or ꞅƿole, heat, or ꞅƿælan. Sax. to inflame. This is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſultry*] to be pained with heat, to be as it were broiled with exceſſive heat.

To **Swelter**, *verb act.* to dry up with heat.

Swe′ltry, *adj.* [of *ſwelter*] ſuffocating with heat; as, *ſweltry* hot, extremely hot. See **Sultry**.

Swepe, or **Swipe**, an engine or machine, having croſs beams, to draw water with.

Swept, pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſweep*. See To **Sweep**.

To **Swerd**, *verb neut.* to breed a green turf. See To **Sward**.

Swerd, *ſubſt.* the ſuperficies of graſſy ground. See **Sward**.

To **Swerve**, *verb neut.* [of ſwarfwa, Su. ſwerwen, Du. and Sax. to wander] 1. To rove, to wander. 2. To deviate or turn aſide from that which is right or cuſtom. 3. To ply, to bend. 4. To climb on a narrow body.

Swift, *adj.* [ꞅƿiꝼꞇ, Sax.] 1. Quick, nimble, fleet. 2. Ready.

Swift *of Courſe* [with aſtronomers] is when a planet moves in twenty-four hours more than its mean motion.

Swift, *ſubſt.* [from the quickneſs of its flight] 1. A bird like a ſwallow, a martinet. 2. The current of a ſtream.

Swi'fters [on ſhip-board] are ropes belonging to the main or fore maſts, which ſerve to ſtrengthen the ſhrouds and keep the maſts ſtiff.

Swi'fting *a Ship* [ſea term] is when the gun is encompaſſed with a good rope, and the cheſt-rope is made faſt thereto, in order to keep the boat from ſwinging to and again in a ſtiff gale of wind.

Swi'fting *of the Capſtan Bars*, is the ſtraining a rope all round the outer end of the capſtan bars, in order to ſtrengthen and make them bear all alike and together, when the men heave or work at them.

Swi'fting *a Maſt* [ſea term] is a particular manner of eaſing and ſtrengthening it, when a ſhip is either brought a-ground or on a careen.

Swi'ftly, *adv.* [of *ſwift*] fleetly, rapidly.

Swi'ftness [ꞅpıꝼꞇneꞅꞅe, Sax.] velocity, ſpeed, nimbleneſs.

Swiftness *of the Sun* [hieroglyphically] was repreſented by the Egyptians by a round diſcus in the hand of their god Oſyris.

To Swig, *verb neut.* [ꞅpıᵹan, Sax. ſwiga, Iſl.] to drink by large draughts.

To Swill [ꞅpılᵹan, Sax. ſwelgen, Du. and L. Ger. ſchwelgen, H. Ger.] 1. To gulp, or ſwallow down greedily. 2. To waſh, to drench. 3. To intoxicate, to inebriate.

Swill, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Hog-waſh. 2. Drink luxuriouſly ſwallowed down.

Swi'll-bowl, a ſtout toper, a great drinker.

Swi'ller, *ſubſt* [of *ſwill*] a luxurious and groſs drinker.

To Swim, *verb neut.* [ꞅpımman, Sax. ſwummen, Dan. ſwemmen, Du. and L. Ger. ſchwemmen, H. Ger. Swum, Swam, Swom, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* theſe irregularities are all derived from the ſame in Sax. and Ger.] 1. To float on the water, not to ſink. 2. To move progreſſively in the water by the motion of the limbs. 3. To be conveyed by the force of the ſtream. 4. To glide along with a ſmooth or dizzy motion. 5. To be dizzy, to have a virtigo. 6. To be floated. 7. To flow in any thing, to have abundance of any quality.

To Swim, *verb act.* to paſs by ſwimming.

To Swim with the ſtream.

That is, to do, think, or ſay, as the reſt of the world does, however our opinion be, leſt the torrent hurry us down againſt our will.

Swim, *ſubſt* [from the verb] the bladder of fiſhes, by the dilitation or contraction of which they can raiſe, lower, or ſupport themſelves in the water.

Swi'mmer, *ſubſt.* [of *ſwim*] 1. One who ſwims. 2. The *ſwimmer* is ſituated in the fore legs of an horſe, above the knees and upon the inſide, and almoſt upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and reſembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Swi'mming *in the Head*, a vertigo or giddideſs.

Swimming-*Bladder*, a veſicle of air incloſed in the bodies of fiſhes, by means whereof they are enabled to ſuſtain themſelves at any depth of water. See Swim.

Swi'mmingly, *adv.* [of *ſwimming*] ſmoothly and without obſtruction.

Swi'ndon, a market-town of Wilts, 73 miles from London.

Swine, *ſubſt.* [ꞅpın. Sax. ſoin, Dan. ſwyn, Su. Du. and L. Ger. ſchwein, H. Ger. ſwein, Teut. It is probably the plural of ſome old word; and is now the ſame in both numbers] a hog, a pig, either boar or ſow, remarkable for ſtupidity and naſtineſs.

Herd of Swine [ꞅpın-heoꞃꞇ. Sax.] a flock or company of ſwine.

Swi'ne-bread, a kind of plant, troufles.

Swi'ne-herd [ꞅpẏn hẏꞃꞇ, Sax.] a feeder or keeper of ſwine.

Swi'ne-pipe, a bird of the thruſh kind.

A Sea Swine, a porpoiſe.

A Wild Swine, a wild beaſt, differing from the tame of this ſpecies in ſize as well as colour, of which there is great plenty in the woods of Germany.

To Swing, *verb neut.* [ꞅpınᵹan, Sax. ſwinger, Dan. ſwinga, Su. ſwingen, L. Ger. ſchwingen, H. Ger. Swung, Swang, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.*] 1. To move to and fro, to hang looſely, to vibrate. 2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To Swing *verb act.* 1. To make to play looſely on a ſtring. 2. To whirl round in the air. 3. To wave looſely.

Swing [from the verb] 1. Motion of a thing hanging looſely, vibration. 2. A line on which any thing hangs looſe. 3. Influence or power of a body put in motion 4. Courſe, unreſtrained liberty, abandonment to any impulſe or motive. 5. Unreſtrained tendency. 6. An inſtrument to ſwing children in, to advance their growth.

Swing *Wheel* [in a royal pendulum clock] a wheel which drives the pendulum; the ſame is called a crown-wheel in a watch.

To Swinge, *verb act.* [ꞅpınᵹan, Sax.] 1. To beat, bang, or whip ſoundly, to puniſh. 2. To move, as a laſh or whip: not uſed.

Swinge, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] ſway or ſweep of any thing in motion: not in uſe.

Swi'nge-buckler, *ſubſt.* [of *ſwinge* and *buckler*] a bully, one who pretends to feats of arms, a huffer.

Swi'nger, *ſubſt.* [of *ſwing*] 1. He who ſwings, one who hurls. 2. Any thing that is large of the ſort: a low word.

Swi'nging, *part. adj.* [of *ſwinge*; ꞅpenᵹan, Sax.] huge, exceeding, great: a low word.

Swinging, *part. act.* [of *ſwing*; ꞅƿenᵹan, Sax.] vibrating to and fro.

Swi'ngingly, *adv.* [of *ſwinge*] hugely, greatly.

To Swi'ngle, *verb neut.* [of *ſwing*] 1. To wave hanging looſe, to dangle. 2. To ſwing in pleaſure, to be under no reſtraint.

To Swingle, *verb act.* to beat flax, *&c.*

Swingle *Staff* [ꞅpınᵹle, Sax. ſwingel, Du.] a ſtick for beating of flax, hemp, *&c.*

Swi'nish, *adj.* [of ꞅƿınlıc, of ꞅƿın, Sax. ſwyniſch, Du. and L. Ger. ſchweiniſch, H. Ger.] befitting or reſembling ſwine, groſs, beaſtly.

To Swink, *verb neut.* [ꞅƿıncan, Sax.] to toil, to drudge: obſolete.

To Swink, *verb act.* to overlabour. It ſeems only uſed as a participle paſſive.

Swink, *ſubſt.* [ꞅƿınc, Sax.] labour, toil, drudgery: obſolete.

Swi'nker, *ſubſt.* [of *ſwink*] a laborious man, a drudge.

Swipe, *ſubſt.* [for *ſweep*] a machine for drawing up water; alſo another for throwing granadoes.

Switch, *ſubſt.* a ſmall, taper, flexible twig, or ſprig of a tree.

To Switch, *verb act.* to ſtrike with ſuch a ſprig or ſtick, to laſh, to jerk.

Swi'vel, *ſubſt.* a ſort of ring of metal that turns about any way, uſed at the ends of handles of whips, and ſeveral other things; alſo an iron which turns round, or ſomething fixed in another body, ſo as to turn round in it.

Swi'vels, ſteel hooks with ſprings at the end of watch chains, to hang the key and ſeals upon.

Swo'bber, *ſubſt.* See Swabber. 1. A deck-ſweeper. 2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the game of whiſt.

A Swo'ling *of Land*, is as much as one plough can till in a year; a hide of land; or ſome ſay, an uncertain quantity.

Swoln, or Swo'llen, *part. paſſ.* of *ſwell*. See To Swell.

Swom, *pret.* of *ſwim*. See To Swim.

To Swoon, *verb neut.* [ꞅƿunan, ꞅƿunnan, Sax. ſwinder, Dan. ſwinden, L. Ger. ſchwinden, H. Ger. to vaniſh] to faint away, to ſuffer a deliquium of the ſpirits, to ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation.

Swoon, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a fainting fit, a lypothymy, a deliquium.

Swoo'ning, *part. act.* [of *ſwoon*; of ꞅƿunıen, Sax.] fainting away, wherein the patient loſes all his ſtrength and underſtanding for ſome time.

To Swoop, *verb act.* [Johnſon ſuppoſes it formed from the ſound; with fowlers; commonly uſed with *up*] 1. To fly down haſtily, as a hawk on its prey. 2. To catch up with the talons, as birds of prey do, to prey upon.

Swoop, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] fall of a bird of prey on its quarry.

To Swop, *verb act.* [of uncertain derivation] to exchange one thing for another, to change: a low word among horſe-coupers. See To Sway *and* Swap.

Sword [ꞅƿeoꞃꝺ, ꞅpuꞃꝺ, Sax. ſverd, Dan. ſwerd, Su. ſwaerd, Du. ſwerd, L. Ger. ſchwerd, H. Ger.] 1. A weapon uſed for cutting or thruſting with, generally in fights hand to hand. 2. Devaſtation or deſtruction by war. 3. Vengeance of juſtice. 4. Emblem of authority; as, *ſword-bearer*.

Sword *Bearer* [to the lord-mayor of London] an officer who carries the ſword before the lord-mayor.

Sword *of Bacon* [of ꞅpaꞃꝺ, ꞅpeaꞃꝺ, Sax.] the rind or ſkin of bacon.

Swo'rded, *adj.* [of *ſword*] girt or armed with a ſword.

Swo'rder, *ſubſt.* [of *ſword*] a cut-throat; a ſoldier, in contempt.

Sword *Fiſh*, a ſea fiſh, ſo called from its having a bone four or five feet long, like the blade of a ſword, with teeth on either ſide, at the end of the upper jaw; and who is at perpetual enmity with the whale, whom it often wounds to death.

Swo'rd-man, or Swo'rd's-man [Speoꞃꝺ-man, Sax.] a fencer, a fighting-man, a ſoldier.

Swo'rd-grass, a kind of ſedge, glader.

Swo'rd-knot, *ſubſt.* [of *ſword* and *knot*] a ribband tied to a ſword-hilt.

Sword-law, *ſubſt.* [of *ſword* and *law*] violence; the law by which all is yielded to the ſtronger.

Swo'rd-player, *ſubſt.* [of *ſword* and *player*] a gladiator, a fencer, one who ſhows his ſkill at the weapons by fighting prizes in public.

Swore, *pret.* of *ſwear*. See To Swear.

Sworn, *part. paſſ.* of *ſwear*. See To Swear.

Sworn *Brothers*, ſoldiers of fortune who were wont to engage themſelves, by mutual oaths, to ſhare the reward of their ſervices.

Swum, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *ſwim*. See To Swim.

Swung, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *ſwing*. See To Swing.

Syb, *adj.* [properly *ſib*; ꞅıb, Sax.] related by blood. The Scots ſtill uſe it. *Spenſer.*

Sy'bship [ꞅıb-ꞅcıp, Sax. ſibſchaft, Ger.] parentage, relation by blood.

Sybara'tical, *adj.* [of the inhabitants of the city *Sybaris*, a people ſo addicted to luxury and voluptuouſneſs, that they taught their horſes to dance to the ſound of a pipe; upon which, the Crotonians, waging war with them, brought a great number of pipers with them into the field of battle, which ſet their horſes a dancing, and ſo broke their ranks, and were the cauſe of their being utterly overthrown] effeminate, wanton, luxurious.

Sy'camin, Sy'camine, Sy'camore [*ſycaminus*, *ſycamorus*, Lat. of συκομορος, of συκη, a fig, and μορεα, Gr. a mulberry tree] a great tree like a fig tree, that may be called the mulberry fig-tree. *Sycamore* is our acer majus, one of the kinds of maples. It it a quick grower.

Syco'ma, or Syco'sis, [συκωμα, or συκωσις, Gr.] a fleſhy ſubſtance, wart or ulcer, growing about the fundament, ſo called from its likeneſs to a fig.

Sy'cophancy [of συκοφαντια, Gr.] falſe dealing, falſe accuſation, tale-bearing; alſo flattery.

Sy'cophant [*ſycophanta*, Lat. συκοφαντης, of το τα συκαφαινειν, Gr. thoſe among the Athenians who gave information of the exportation of figs, contrary to law, were called *ſycophants*] a falſe accuſer, a tale-bearer, a pick-thank; alſo a flatterer, a paraſite. Accuſing *ſycophants*, of all men, did beſt ſuit to his nature; but therefore not ſeeming *ſycophants*, becauſe of no evil they ſaid, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him. *Sidney.*

To Sycophant, *verb nent.* [συκοφαντιω, Gr.] to play the ſycophant; a low bad word. *Government of the Tongue.*

Sycopha'ntic, or Sycopha'ntical, *adj.* [of *ſycophant*] pertaining to paraſites, paraſitical, flattering.

Sycophantic *Plants.* See Parasitical *Plants.*

To Sy'cophantize, *verb neut.* [συκοφαντιζειν, Gr.] to accuſe to ſlander falſely, to deal deceitfully; alſo to play the flatterer.

Sy'der [for Cyder, which ſee; *cydre*, Fr. *ſidro*, It.] wine of apples.

Sydera'tion, *ſubſt.* the blaſting of trees or plants with an eaſterly wind, or with exceſſive heat and drought; alſo a being planet ſtruck or a benumming, when one is deprived of the uſe of his limbs and all ſenſe by that means.

Syderation [with ſurgeons] an intire mortification of any part of the body.

Sy'derous [*ſideroſus*, Lat.] planet ſtruck.

Sylla'bical, or Sylla'bic, *adj.* [*ſyllabique*, Fr. *ſyllabicus*, Lat. συλλαβικος, Gr.] pertaining to ſyllables, conſiſting of ſyllables.

Syllaba'tically, *adv.* [of *ſyllabical*] by ſyllables.

Sy'llable, [*ſyllabe*, Fr. *ſillaba*, It. *ſylaba*, Sp. *ſyllobus*, Lat. συλλαβη] 1. An articulate or compleat ſound, made either by one or ſeveral letters, always having one vowel; one articulation. 2. Any thing proverbially conciſe. Before any *ſyllable* of the law of God was written. *Hocker.*

To **Syllable**, * *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to utter, to articulate. Not in uſe.

* A *ſyllable* (according to Ariſtotle's definition) is "φωνη ασημος, &c. *i. e.* a ſound void of ſignification, compoſed of a mute, and vowel." *Ariſtot. de Poetic. Cap.* 20.

Sy'llabub [for **Sillabub**, which ſee] milk, with wine or ale, and ſome other ingredients.

Sy'llabus, *ſubſt.* [συλλαβος, Gr.] an abſtract, a compendium, containing the heads of any thing.

Sylli'psis [συλληψις, Gr.] a grammatical figure, where two nominative caſes ſingular of different perſons are joined to a verb plural; as, *thou and he, ye are in ſafety.*

Sy'llogism [*ſyllogiſme*, Fr. *ſillogiſmo*, It. *ſilogiſmo*, Sp. συλλογισμος, Gr.] a logical argument, conſiſting of three propoſitions, called the *major*, *minor*, and *conſequence*; as, *Every animal has life, George is an animal; therefore George has life.*

Categorical **Syllogism**, is ſuch, in which both the propoſitions are poſitive; as, *Every man is an animal*, &c.

Hypothetical **Syllogism**, is when one or both the ſyllogiſms are hypothetical or conditional; as, *If the ſun ſhines, it is day*, &c.

Conditional **Syllogisms** [among rhetoricians] do not all conſiſt of propoſitions that are conjunctive or compounded; but are thoſe whoſe major is ſo compounded, that it includes all the concluſion. They are reducible to three kinds, *conjunctive*, *disjunctive*, and *copulative*.

Conjunctive **Syllogisms** [in logic] are thoſe, the major of which is a conditional propoſition, containing all the concluſion; as,

If there is a God, he ought to be loved;
There is a God;
Therefore he muſt be loved.

Copulative **Syllogisms**, are ſuch, in which a negative propoſition is taken, part of which is afterwards laid down as a truth to take off the other part; as, *A man cannot be at the ſame time a ſervant of God, and a worſhipper of money;*

A miſer is a worſhipper of money;
Therefore a miſer is no ſervant of God.

Disjunctive **Syllogisms**, are ſuch, the firſt propoſition of which is disjunctive: that is, whoſe parts are joined by *or*; as,

Thoſe who killed Cæſar are parricides, or
Defenders of liberty;
Now they are not parricides;
Therefore they are defenders of liberty.

Syllogi'stic, or **Syllogi'stical**, *adj.* [*ſylogiſticus*, Lat. of συλλογιστικος, Gr.] pertaining to a ſyllogiſm, conſiſting of a ſyllogiſm; or one who deals much in ſyllables; as,

Fierce *ſyllogiſtic* tribes, a wrangling race. *Table of Cebes.*

Syllogi'stically, *adv.* [of *ſyllogiſtical*] by way of ſyllogiſm, in the form of one.

To **Sy'llogize**, *verb neut.* [*ſyllogiſer*, Fr. συλλογιζω, Gr.] to argue by ſyllogiſms.

Sylphs, a kind of fairy nymph, elves.

Sy'lva [in poetry] a poetical piece, compoſed, as it were, at a ſtart, in a kind of rapture and tranſport, without much thought or meditation.

Sylva *Cædua* [in old ſtatutes] a wood under 20 year's growth, an under-wood.

Sy'lvan, better **Si'lvan**, or **Sylva'tic** [*ſilva*, Lat.] pertaining to woods and foreſts, ſhady, woody.

Sylvan, *ſubſt.* [*ſylvain*, Fr.] a wood god, a ſatyr.

Sylvi'colist [*ſylvicola*, Lat.] a dweller in a wood.

Sy'mbol [*ſymbole*, Fr. *ſimbolo*, It. and Sp. *ſymbolum*, Lat. of συμβολον, Gr.] a ſign, type, mark, emblem, or repreſentation of ſome moral things by the images or properties of natural things; a myſtical ſentence, a motto or divice; as a lion is a ſymbol of courage; and two hands joined or claſped together, is a ſymbol of union or fidelity. And thus under the Moſaic conſtitution the offering of incenſe was a *ſymbol* [or ſymbolical repreſentation] of ſomething relative to the acceptance of prayer. See *Luke*, c. 1. v. 10, compared with *Revelat.* c. 8. v. 9, 10; and the pouring out the *blood* of the victim *at the foot of the altar*, ſeems to have ſignified our obligation to ſacrifice *even life itſelf* in the cauſe and ſervice of God. See *Revelat.* c. 6. v. 9, 10.

Symbo'lical *Repreſentation*, or The **Symbol** of *Divine Preſence*, in the Old Teſtament, was (according to *Maimonides*) a certain *created glory*, *light*, or *ſplendor* ſhining *thro' the cloud*; *More Nevochim*, p. 1. c. 23, and 64. According to *Abarbinel*, it was that very *primogenial* light, which God created before the ſun, moon, and ſtars. But with the *ancient Chriſtians in general*, it was ſomething higher ſtill; I mean God's *firſt* and *only begotten Son*, or * *angel of his preſence*, who made thoſe divine appearances under *various* forms; I ſaid "*in general*," becauſe St. Athanaſius, and, I think, alſo Euſebius, affirm the angel which appeared to Moſes in a flame of fire in the buſh, to have been, not the *divine logos*; but a *common* angel; and becauſe St. Origen ſuppoſed the two *ſeraphs*, which *flank'd* that glory, or *ſymbolic repreſentation* of the divine preſence, which *Iſaiah* beheld, c. 6. v. 1—3. to have been the *two chief attendants* of the **Supreme Majesty**, *viz.* the *Son*, and *Holy Ghoſt*. — But ſee *John*, c. 12, v. 41. I ſhall only add, from *Maimonides*, that the ancient *ſhechinah* (for of that we are now ſpeaking) took its name from hence; *viz.* from the *commoration*, or *abiding* of this viſible glory in any place; for ſuch is the true import of the word [*ſhekinah.*]

* Some very judicious divines have affirmed, that the *form of God*, which St. Paul aſcribes to *Chriſt* in his preexiſtent ſtate, *Philip.* c. 2. v. 6. was deſigned to expreſs the honour conferred upon him of *perſonating* [or repreſenting] the *one Supreme*. But if the reader would ſupply himſelf with materials to form a judgment on this head, he may conſult the words, *Angel of God's* **Presence**, To **Personate**, and **Semi-arians**, compared with that obſervation of *Juſtin Martyr*, near the cloſe of his dialogue with *Trypho* "That God himself could not with reaſon be ſuppoſed to make theſe appearances, when the Jews at Mount Sinai were not able to bear the glory even of a perſon acting by commiſſion from him." *Ed. Rob. Steph.* p. 119.

Symbol [in theology] a comprehenſive form, an abſtract, a compend; as the Apoſtles Creed, or ſymbol, is the ſum of Chriſtian belief.

Symbols [in algebra] are letters, characters, ſigns or marks, by which any quantity is repreſented, or which denote addition, ſubſtraction, multiplication, or diviſion.

Symbols [with medaliſts] certain marks or attributes peculiar to certain perſons or deities; as a thunder bolt with the head of an emperor, is a *ſymbol* of ſovereign authority and power equal to the gods; the trident is the *ſymbol* of Neptune, and a peacock of Juno.

Symbo'lical, *adj.* [*ſymbolique*, Fr. *ſimbolico*, It. *ſymbolicus*, Lat. of συμβολικος, Gr.] pertaining to, or of the nature of a ſymbol; myſtical, typical repreſentation, expreſſing by ſigns.

Symbo'lically, *adv.* [of *ſymbolical*; of *ſymbolicus*, Lat. of συμβολικος, Gr.] emblematically, typically, repreſentatively, by ſymbols, devices, *&c.*

Sy'mbolism, or **Sy'mbole** [in anatomy] is a term uſed either in relation to the fitneſs of the parts one with another, or to the conſent between them, by the intermediation of the nerves.

Symboliza'tion, *ſubſt.* [of *ſymbolize*] the act of ſymbolizing, repreſentation, reſemblance.

To **Sy'mbolize**, *verb act.* to ſignify or intimate ſome ſecret or hidden thing by certain outward ſigns; as, the ear *ſymbolizes* hearing; the eye, watchfulneſs.

To **Symbolize**, *verb neut.* commonly having *with* before the thing repreſentative [*ſymboliſer*, Fr. *ſimbolizzare*, It. *ſimbolizar*, Sp.] to have ſomething in common with another by repreſentative qualities, to agree in a thing with, to partake of each other's qualities; as air and fire are *ſymbolizing* elements.

Symbolo'graphy, *ſubſt.* [of συμβολον, and γραφω, Gr. to write] a deſcription or treatiſe of ſymbols.

Symbolo'graphist, *ſubſt.* [of συμβολον, and γραφω, Gr. to write] one who writes or treats of ſymbols.

Sy'mmachy, *ſubſt.* [συμμαχια, Gr.] aid or aſſiſtance in war.

Syme'trian, *ſubſt.* [of *ſymmetry*] one remarkably ſtudious of exact proportion. *Sidney.*

Symme'trical, *adj.* [*ſymmetrus*, Lat. of συμμετρος, Gr.] proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other.

Symme'trically, *adv.* [of *ſymmetrical*] proportionally.

Sy'mmetrist, *ſubſt*, [of *ſymmetry*] one very obſervant or ſtudious of ſymmetry, or exact proportion. *Wotton.*

Sy'mmetry, *ſubſt.* [*ſymmetrie*, Fr. *ſimmetria*, It. *ſimetria*, Sp. *ſymmetria*, Lat. of συμμετρια, of συν, with, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] a due proportion or relation of equality in the height, length, and breadth of the parts neceſſary to compoſe a beautiful whole, or an uniformity of the parts in reſpect to the whole; harmony, correſpondence of one part to another.

Symmetry [in medicine] a good temper of body.

Sympathe'tic, or **Sympathe'tical** [*ſympathique*, Fr. *ſimpatico*, It. of *ſympatheticus*, Lat. of συν, with, and παθος, Gr. paſſion] pertaining to, or partaking of ſympathy, feeling in conſequence of what another feels.

Sympathe'tical *Inks*, certain inks, that are as well ſurprizing as curious and diverting, in that they may be made to appear or diſappear very ſuddenly, by the application of ſomething to the paper, that ſeems to operate upon the inks by ſimpathy.

Sympathe'tically, *adv.* [of *ſympathetical*] by ſympathy.

Sympathe'tic *Powder*, a certain powder made of Roman or green vitriol, either chymically prepared, or elſe only opened by the piercing of the ſun-beams into it, and calcining it; which, by Sir Kenelm Digby, and others, is celebrated as having the great virtue of curing wounds, by only ſpreading it on the cloth, *&c.* that firſt received the blood of the wound; ſo that though the cloth be kept many miles diſtant from the perſon wounded, yet the perſon ſhall be healed.

To **Sympathi'ze**, *verb neut.* [*ſympathiſer*, Fr. *ſimpatizzare*, It. *ſimpatizar*, Sp. συμπαθεω, Gr.] to be affected with what another feels, to have a mutual fellow-feeling.

Sy'mpathy [*ſympathie*, Fr. *ſimpatia*, It and Sp. *ſympathia*, Lat. συμπαθεια, of συν, with, and παθος, Gr. ſuffering, *&c.*] an agreeableneſs of natural qualities, affections, inclinations, humours, temperatures, *&c.* which make two perſons pleaſed and delighted with each other, a fellow-feeling, compaſſion.

Sympathy [with phyſicians] is an ill diſpoſition of one part of the body, cauſed by the diſeaſe of another.

Sympe'psis [συμπεψις, Gr.] a concoction or ripening of ſuch tumours as are growing to an inflammation.

Symphoni'aca [with botaniſts] the herb hen-bane.

Sympho'nious, pertaining to ſymphony, muſical, agreeing in ſound. *Milton.*

Sy'mphony [*ſymphonie*. Fr. *ſinfonia*, It. *ſymfonia*, Sp. of Lat. συμφωνια, of συμφωνεω, Gr. to agree in one ſound] a conſonance or concert of ſeveral ſounds agreeable to the ear, whether they be vocal or inſtrumental, or both; alſo called harmony.

Sy'mphysis [in ſurgery] is one of the manners of articulating or jointing of bones, or a natural union whereby two ſeparate bones are rendered contiguous and become one, ſo that neither has any proper and diſtinct motion. *Symphyſis*, in its original ſignification, denotes a connaſcency or growing together: and perhaps is meant of thoſe bones which in young children are diſtinct; but after ſome years unite and conſolidate into one bone. *Wiſeman.*

Symphysis [with a medium] is of three kinds, called *ſyneuroſis*, *ſiſarchoſis*, and *ſynchondroſis*; which ſee.

Symphysis [without a medium] is where two bones unite and grow together of themſelves, without the intervention of any third thing; as a cartilage, griſtle, *&c.*

Sy'mphyton, Lat. [συμφυτον, Gr.] the herb wall-wort or comfrey.

Sy'mple-gades. See **Cyaneæ Petræ.**

Symplo'ce [συμπλοκη, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, when ſeveral ſentences or clauſes have the ſame beginning and ending.

Sympo'siac, *adj.* [*ſimpoſiaque*, Fr. συμποσιακος, of συμποσιον, Gr. a banquet] relating to merry-makings, happening where company are drinking together.

Sy'mptom [*ſymptome*, Fr. *ſintomo*, It. *ſymtoma*, Sp. *ſymptoma*, Lat. συμπτωμα, of συμπιπτω, Gr. to happen; in phyſic] every preternatural thing ariſing from a diſeaſe, as its cauſe, in ſuch a manner as that it may be diſtinguiſhed from the diſeaſe itſelf, and from its immediate cauſe;

as a difficulty of breathing in the inflammation of the lungs. And becauſe things are indicated by their concomitant circumſtances, hence, 2d. the word [*ſymptom*] ſignifies a ſign or token in general. *Boerhaave.*

Symptoma'tic, or Symptoma'tical [*ſymptomatique*, Fr. *ſymptomaticus*, Lat. συμπτωματικος, Gr.] pertaining to ſome ſymptom, happening concurrently or occaſionally.

Symptomatical [in phyſic] a term frequently uſed to denote the difference between primary and ſecondary diſeaſes; as, a fever from pain is ſaid to be *ſymptomatical*, becauſe it ariſes from pain only, and is not itſelf the primary original diſeaſe; but which ſtands or falls with the other.

Symptoma'tically, *adv.* [of *ſymptomatical*] in the nature or manner of a ſymptom.

Syn [συν, Gr.] an inſeparable prepoſition, ſignifying *with, together.*

Syna'cticks [συνακτικα, Gr. *q. d.* that bring together] medicines which contract any part.

Synæ'resis [συνι ιρισις, Gr.] a grammatical figure, by which two vowels are contracted into one; as *alvaria* for *alvearia*.

Synago'gical, *adj.* [of *ſynagogue*] pertaining to a ſynagogue.

Sy'nagogue, Fr. [*ſinagoga*, It. Sp. and Lat. of συναγωγη, of συναγειν, Gr. to gather together] a congregation or particular religious aſſembly of the Jews, to perform the offices of their religion; alſo the place where they aſſemble.

Synaloe'pha [συναλοιφη, Gr. a contracting into one] a contraction, or the joining together of two vowels in the ſcanning of Greek * or Latin verſe; or the cutting off the ending vowel of a word, when the next begins with a vowel; as, *ill' ego.* Virgil, tho' ſmooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uſes *ſynalepha's*, and concludes his ſenſe in the middle of a verſe. *Dryden.*

> * I ſaid Greek, as well as Latin; becauſe Virgil [I am perſuaded] in this *liberty* did not copy his great maſter, *Homer*; ſeveral of whoſe lines come under the ſame common rule.

Syna'nche [συναγχη, Gr.] a kind of ſquinanſy, wherein the internal muſcles of the fauces, or pharynx, are attacked, which quite ſtops the breath. *Gorræus.*

Syna'rthrosis [συναρθρωσις, Gr.] a cloſe joining of bones that are void of any ſenſible motion, as in the ſkull, teeth, &c. There is a conſpicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthroſis, as in the elbow; an obſcure one, where the conjunction is called *ſynarthroſis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wiſeman.*

Syna'rthroesmus [σιναθροισμος, Gr. *q. d.* accumulation] a figure in rhetoric, when ſeveral matters of a different nature are heaped up together.

Synau'lia, Lat. [in ancient muſic] a conteſt of pipes, performing alternately without ſinging.

Syna'xis, Lat. [συναξις, Gr. *q. d.* a bringing together] a gathering together, a congregation, an aſſembly; alſo the holy communion, the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

Synca'mpe [of συν and καμπη, Gr.] a bending or bowing.

Syncampe, Lat. of Gr. [with anatomiſts] the flexure or bent of the arm, where the lower part of it is joined to the upper.

Syncatego'rema [with logicians] is uſed for a word that ſignifies little or nothing of itſelf, yet when joined with others, adds force to them; as, *all*, *none*, *ſome*, *certain*, &c.

Syntategorema'tical, *adj.* that has no predicamental or ſelf-ſignification.

Syncategorema'tically, after the manner of a ſyncategorema, or ſignifying together with.

Syncho'ndrosis [of συν, with, and χονδρος, Gr. cartilage] that part of the bones where their extremities are joined to one another, by means of an intervening cartilage. *Synchondroſis*, is an union by the griſtles of the ſternon to the ribs. *Wiſeman.*

Synchore'sis [συγχωρησις, Gr. a granting or allowing; with rhetoricians] is a figure, wherein an argument is ſcoffingly yielded unto, and then marred by a retortion upon the objector.

Sy'nchrism, *ſubſt.* [συγχρισμα, Gr.] a kind of liquid or ſpreading ointment.

Synchro'nical, *adj.* [of συνχρονος, Gr.] being or done together at the ſame time; contemporary, of the ſame time or ſtanding.

Synchro'nism [συγχρονισμος, Gr.] concurrence of things, or remarkable tranſactions happening at the ſame time.

Synchro'nous, *adj.* [of συν and χρονος, Gr.] happening at the ſame time.

Sy'nchysis [συγχυσις, Gr.] confuſion, a confuſed mingling together, diſorder.

Sy'nchysis [in grammar] a confuſed and diſorderly placing of words in a ſentence.

Synchysis [with oculiſts] a preternatural confuſion of the blood or humours of the eyes.

Synchysis [in rhetoric] a fault in ſpeech, when the order of things is diſturbed.

Syncopa'lis *Febris* [with phyſicians] the ſwooning fever; a fever in which the patient often ſwoons or faints away.

To Sy'ncopate, *verb neut.* [*ſincopizzare*, It. *ſincopàr*, Sp. *ſyncopo*, Lat. of συνκοπτω, Gr.] to cut off, take away, or ſhorten; alſo to ſwoon: an unuſual word.

Syncopa'tion [in muſic] a term uſed when the note of one part ends or breaks off upon the middle of the note of another part.

Sy'ncope, Fr. It. and Lat. [*ſyncopa*, Sp. συγκοπη, Gr. a cutting off] a grammatical figure, whereby one or more letters are taken out of a word; as *amârunt*, for *amaverunt*.

Syncope [in muſic] is the driving a note, as when an odd crotchet comes before two or three minims, or an odd quaver between two, three or more crotchets.

Syncope [in phyſic] a deep and ſudden ſwooning. See Lipothymy.

Syne'ches [of συνεχω, Gr. to hold together] a continued fever, but that admits of ſome remiſſion or abatement of its fervor. See Synochus.

Sy'ncopist, *ſubſt.* [of *ſyncope*] a contractor of words. *Spectator.*

Synde'smus, Lat. [συνδεσμος, Gr.] a joining together, a band or tie.

Syndesmus [with anatomiſts] a ligament for the tying together of bones and other parts.

Syndesmus [with grammarians] a part of ſpeech, otherwiſe called a conjunction.

To Sy'ndicate, *verb act.* [*ſyndiquer*, Fr. of συν and δικη, Gr.] to paſs ſentence on, to cenſure: an unuſual word. *Hakewill.*

Syndicate, or Syn'dickship, Fr. [*ſindicato*, It. *ſindicado*, Sp.] the place, office, or dignity of a ſyndic; alſo the time of being in it.

Sy'ndic, *ſubſt.* [*ſyndic*, Fr. *ſindaco*, It. *ſyndico*, Sp. *ſyndicus*, Lat. of συνδικος, Gr.] a perſon or magiſtrate, appointed to act for any corporation or community.

Syndic [in Switzerland, &c.] a magiſtrate, learned in the law, of which there are more or leſs in the compoſition of different ſenates.

Syndro'me, Lat. [of συνδρομη, Gr.] a concurrence, concomitant action. *Glanville.*

Syndrome [in medicine] the concurrence or appearing together of ſeveral ſymptoms in the ſame diſeaſe.

Syne'cdoche, Fr. and Lat. [συνεκδοχη, of συνεκδεχομαι, Gr. to receive together with] a figure by which the whole is put for the part; or, when a part is put for the whole. This figure is alſo uſed when we take a liberty to make uſe of a certain number for an uncertain, as when we ſay there are 1000 holes in a thing, when there are many.

Synecdoche [in grammar] a figure when an ablative caſe of the part or the adjunct is changed into an accuſative; as, *Deiphobum vidi lacerum crudeliter ora.* Virg.

Synecdoche [in rhetoric] a figure wherein the name of a part is put for the whole, as *England* for *Europe*; or, on the contrary, the name of the whole for a part, as *Europe* for *England*,

Synecdoche [with logicians] is when the *genus* is put for the *ſpecies*, *i. e.* the matter of which a thing is made, for the thing itſelf, as *iron* for a *ſword*; or, on the contrary, *ſword* for *iron*.

Synecdo'chical, *adj.* [of *ſynecdoche*] expreſſed by a ſynecdoche, implying a ſynecdoche. Many ſouls narrowly lodged in *ſynecdochical* bodies. *Boyle.*

Synechphone'sis, or Symphone'sis [συνεκφωνησις, Gr. *q. d.* a pronouncing together] a figure in grammar, being a colliſion or exciſion of vowels, wheu two ſyllables are pronounced as one; as, *Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimina texta*, where the *e a* in *alvearia* are contracted into one vowel or ſyllable.

Synedrevo'nta [συνεδρευω, Gr.] the common ſymptoms in a diſeaſe, which do neither take their riſe from the nature of it, nor do neceſſarily accompany it; yet ſignify the greatneſs, continuation, &c. of it.

Sy'ngrapha, Lat. [of συγγραφη, Gr.] a deed or writing under the hand and ſeal of both parties.

Syngu'ltus, Lat. [in medicine] the hiccough, which is a depraved, convulſive motion of the ſtomach, which by it endeavours to expel ſomething that is hurtful or offenſive.

Synime'nsis, Lat. the uniting of bones together by a membrane, as the bones of the ſinciput with thoſe of the os frontis in infants.

Syneuro'sis [συνευροσις, Gr.] an articulation of bones by a ligament. *Sineuroſis* is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in ſymphyſis we find inſtances in the connexion of a pubis together, eſpecially in women, by a ligamentous ſubſtance. In articulations, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiæ. *Wiſeman.*

Syno'cha, or Syno'chus [συνεχω, Gr. to continue, *q. d.* a making to dwell together] a fever without any remiſſion. *Boerhaave.*

Sy'nod [*ſynode*, Fr. *ſinodo*, It. and Sp. *ſynodus*, Lat. συνοδος, Gr.] a council, meeting, or aſſembly of eccleſiaſtics, to conſult about matters of religion and church-affairs.

Dioceſan Synod, is one where none but the eccleſiaſtics of one dioceſs meet.

General Synod, is an aſſembly where biſhops, prieſts, &c. of all nations meet. See Councils *Oecumenical*.

National Synod, is one whereby the biſhops and clergy of one nation only meet. See Dort.

Provincial Synod, is one where the eccleſiaſtics of one province only meet.

Synod [with aſtronomers] a conjunction of heavenly bodies, a concourſe of two ſtars or planets in the ſame optical place of the heavens.

Syno'dal, Syno'dic, or Syno'dical [*ſynodique*, *ſynodal*, Fr. *ſinodale*, It. *ſinodal*, Sp. *ſynodus*, Lat. συνοδος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to a ſynod, tranſacted in a ſynod. 2. [*Synodique*, Fr.] reckoned from one conjunction of the moon with the ſun to another.

Synodal *Inſtrument*, a ſolemn oath taken by a ſynodal witneſs.

Synodal *Witneſſes* [with eccleſiaſtics] were the urban and rural deans, ſo termed from their giving information of and atteſting the diſorders both of clergy and laity in an epiſcopal ſynod; this authority is now devolved upon church-wardens.

Sy'nodals, the pecuniary rents paid to a biſhop, at the time of the annual ſynod, by every pariſh prieſt.

Provincial Synodals, the canons or conſtitutions of a provincial ſynod.

Syno'dic, or Syno'dical *Month* [in aſtronomy] is the period or interval of time, wherein the moon departing from the ſun, at a ſynod or conjunction, returns to him again.

Synodical *Revolution* [with aſtronomers] is that motion by which the whole body is carried round with the earth along with the ſun.

Syno'dically, *adv.* [of *ſynodical*] by the authority of a ſynod, or according to the appointment of a ſynod.

Syno'dus [with aſtrologers] a conjunction of two or more planets, or their meeting by beams in other aſpects.

Synoe'sia, a feſtival celebrated at Athens, in commemoration of Theſeus's having united the petty communities of Aſia.

Synoice'osis [συνοικειωσις, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, whereby contrary qualities are united and attributed to the ſame perſon or thing.

Syno'nyma, Lat. [*ſynonymes*, Fr. *ſinonimi*, It. and Sp. of συνωνυμα, Gr.] words of one and the ſame ſignification.

Syno'nymal, or Syno'nimous, *adj.* [*ſynonime*, Fr. *ſinonimo*, It. *ſynonimus*, Lat. συνωνυμος, Gr.] pertaining to the ſame name or ſignification, having the ſame import or ſignification with another.

To Syno'nymise, *verb act.* [of *ſynonima*] to expreſs the ſame thing in different words: unuſual. *Camden.*

Syno'nymy, *ſubſt.* [*ſynonymia*, Lat. of συνωνυμια, of συν, with, and ονομα, Gr. a name] a figure in rhetoric, whereby we expreſs the ſame thing by ſeveral words that have the ſame ſignification: So Cicero, concerning Cataline, ſays, *Abiit, evaſit, erupit, He's gone, he's fled, he's eſcaped*;

eſcaped; this is when a perſon's mouth is not ſufficient for his heart; in that caſe, he uſes all the words he can think of to expreſs his thoughts.

SYNO'PSIS, Lat. [συνοψις, Gr. *q. d.* a taking ſeveral things in one view] a ſhort view or epitome, an abſtract or abridgment, a general view.

SYNO'PTICAL, *adj.* [of *ſynopſis*] affording a view of many parts at once. *Evelyn.*

SYNO'VIA, Lat. [in anatomy] the glewy matter between the joints.

SINO'VIA [in medicine] the nutricious juice proper to each part.

SYNTA'CTICAL, *adj.* [of *ſyntaxis*] 1. Conjoined, adapted to each other. 2. Pertaining to the conſtruction of ſpeech, relating to ſyntax.

SYNTA'CTICALLY, *adv.* [of *ſyntactical*] according to the rules of ſyntax.

SY'NTAGMA, Lat. [συνταγμα, Gr.] the act of diſpoſing or placing things in an orderly manner; alſo a treatiſe or large diſcourſe upon a ſubject.

SY'NTASIS, Lat. [συντασις, Gr.] a preternatural diſtenſion of the parts.

SY'NTAX, or SY'NTAXIS [*ſyntaxe*, Fr. *ſintaſſe*, It. of *ſyntaxis*, Lat. συνταξις, Gr.] 1. Syſtem, number of things joined together. *Syntax* of beings. *Glanville.* 2. That part of grammar teaching the conſtruction or connection of the words of a language into ſentences and phraſes.

SYNTE'NOSIS, Lat. [of συντεινω, Gr. to ſtretch together] the union of two bones which is joined by a tendon, as the knee-pan to the thigh-bone and tibia.

SYNTE'RESIS, Lat [συντηρησις, Gr.] remorſe or ſting of conſcience.

SYNTERE'TICA, Lat. [of συντηρεω, Gr. to keep together] that part of phyſic that gives rules for the preſervation of health.

SRNTE'XIS [συντηξις, Gr.] a great or deep conſumption, a lingering ſickneſs, *q. d.* a melting away.

SYNTHE'SIS [συνθεσις, Gr.] the act of joining together; oppoſed to *analyſis*. The *ſyntheſis* conſiſts in aſſuming the cauſes diſcovered and eſtabliſhed as principles, and by them explaining the phænomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton.*

SYNTHESIS [in grammar] a figure by which a noun collective ſingular is joined to a verb or participle plural, and of a different gender.

SYNTHESIS [in pharmacy] the compoſition or putting of ſeveral things together, as the making a compound medicine of ſeveral ſimple ingredients.

SYNTHESIS [with logicians] is the method of convincing others of a truth already found out.

SYNTHESIS [with ſurgeons] an operation by which ſeveral divided parts are united.

SYNTHE'TIC, or SYNTHE'TICAL [συνθετικ℺, Gr.] pertaining to ſyntheſis, conjoining, compounding. *Synthetic* method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowlede of the whole. It begins with the moſt ſimple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of compoſition. *Watts.*

SYNTHETIC *Method* [with mathematicians] is a method of purſuing the truth by reaſons drawn from principles before eſtabliſhed or aſſumed, and propoſitions formerly proved, thus proceeding by a regular chain till they come to the concluſion, as it is done in the elements of Euclid, and the demonſtrations of the ancients; this is called *ſyntheſis* or *compoſition*, and is oppoſed to the *analytical method*, called *analyſis* or *reſolution*.

SYNULO'TICS [*medicamenta ſynulotica*, Lat.] ſuch medicines as bring wounds or ſores to an eſcar.

SYNU'SIASTS, a ſect who maintained that there was but one ſingle nature, and one ſingle ſubſtance, in Jeſus Chriſt. See INCARNATION, and MONOTHELITES.

SY'PHILIS, Lat. [of συν, with, and φιλια Gr. love] the venereal diſeaſe.

SY'PHON [σιφων for *ſiphon*] See SIPHON.

TO SY'RINGE, *verb act.* [*ſciringare*, It. *exeringuear*, Sp. of *ſyrinx*, Lat. *ſiringuer*, Fr.] 1. To ſquirt liquors into ſome parts of the body, as into the ears, ſores, *&c.* to ſpurt with a ſyringe. 2. To waſh with a ſyringe.

SY'RINGE [*ſeringue*, Fr. *ſciringa*, It. *xeringa*, Sp. *ſyrinx*, Lat. συριγξ, Gr.] an inſtrument uſed to ſquirt or inject liquors.

SYRINGATO'MATA, Lat. [of σρυγξ, a pipe, and τομη, Gr. a cutting] ſurgeons knives for opening fiſtula's, *&c.*

SYRINGOTO'MIA, Lat. [of συριγξ, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] the cutting of a fiſtula.

SYRINGO'TOMY, *ſubſt.* [of συριγξ, a pipe and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] the art or practice of cutting fiſtula's or hollow ulcers.

SYRI'TES, Lat. [συριτης, Gr.] a ſtone found in the bladder of a wolf.

SYRO'NES, Lat. [in phyſic] wheals; alſo a ſort of worms that breed in the ſkin.

SYRO'NES, SIRONES, or SIRENES, puſtules of the hands and feet. *Bruno.*

SY'RTES, plur. of SY'RTIS [συρτεις, of τȣ συρειν, Gr.] two dangerous gulphs in the fartheſt part of Africa, full of quick ſands, called the Greater and Leſſer Syrtes; whence any quick ſands or ſhelves in the water, made by the drift of ſands, are called *Syrtes*.

SY'RTIS, Lat. a quick ſand, a bog in general. *Milton.*

SY'RUP [*ſirop*, Fr. *ſciroppo*, It. *ſyrupus*, Lat. συραπιον, Gr.] a compoſition of a thick conſiſtence, made of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled up with ſugar. See SIROP.

SYSSARCO'SIS, Lat. [συσσαρκωσις, Gr. *q. d.* a uniting by fleſh] a particular ſpecies of the genus of articulation, being a connexion of bones by the means of fleſh.

SY'STEM [*ſyſteme*, Fr. *ſyſtema*, It. and Lat. of συϛημα, of συνιϛημι Gr. to put or connect together] in the general is a regular or orderly collection or compoſition of many things together, or an aſſemblage or chain of principles, the ſeveral parts whereof follow and depend on each other. A ſcheme which unites many things in order. The beſt way to learn any ſcience, is to begin with a regular *ſyſtem*. *Watts.* 2. Any combination of many things acting together. 3. A ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.

SYSTEM *of the World* [in aſtronomy] an hypotheſis or ſuppoſition of a certain order and arrangement of the ſeveral parts of the univerſe; whereby they explain all the phænomena or appearances of the heavenly bodies, their motions, changes, *&c.* The moſt celebrated are the Copernican, the Ptolemaick, and the Tychonic.

The SYSTEM *of Tycho Brahe*, a nobleman of Denmark [with aſtronomers] in moſt reſpects coincides with the Copernican ſyſtem, excepting in this, that ſuppoſing the earth to be fixed, its orbit is omitted, and in the ſtead thereof the ſun's orbit is drawn round the earth, and made to interſect the orbit of Mars; that Mars may be nearer the earth than the ſun.

Solar SYSTEM [according to the new aſtronomy] is the joint union or orderly diſpoſition of all the planets, which move round the ſun as their center, in determined orbits. See COPERNICAN *Syſtem*.

SYSTEM [in muſic] a compound interval, or an interval compoſed of ſeveral leſſer intervals, ſuch as is the octave, *&c.* or it is an extent of a certain number of chords, having its bounds towards the grave and acute; which has been differently determined by the different progreſs made in muſic, and according to the different diviſions of the monochord.

SYSTEM *of Muſick*, is ſometimes uſed for a treatiſe of muſic, or a book which treats of muſic in all its ſeveral parts, both practical and mathematical.

Concinnous SYSTEMS [in muſic] are thoſe which conſiſt of ſuch parts as are fit for muſic, and thoſe parts placed in ſuch an order between the extremes, as that the ſucceſſion of ſounds from one extreme to the other may have a good effect.

Inconcinnous SYSTEMS [in muſic] are thoſe where the ſimple intervals are inconcinnous or badly diſpoſed betwixt the extremes.

SYSTEMA'TICAL [*ſyſtematique*, Fr. συϛηματικ℺, Gr. *ſyſtematicus*, Lat.] pertaining to, or reduced to a ſyſtem, methodical.

SYSTEMA'TICALLY, *adv.* [of *ſyſtematical*] in the manner of a ſyſtem.

SY'STOLE, Fr. [συϛολη, Gr.] a contraction, drawing, ſtraightening, or preſſing together.

SYSTOLE [with grammarians] a figure of proſody, whereby a long ſyllable is made ſhort, as *tulérunt faſtidia menſes*. *Virg.*

SYSTOLE [with anatomiſts] the contraction of the heart and arteries of an animal, whereby the blood is forcibly driven into the great artery; as the dilatation of thoſe parts is called the *diaſtole*.

SY'STYLE [συϛυλη, Gr. in architecture] a building, whereof the pillars ſtand thick, the diſtance between them being no more than two diameters of the column.

SYXHE'NDEMEN [ſyxhenꝺemen, Sax.] men worth 600 ſhillings; in the time of the Saxons, all men in Britain were ranked into three claſſes, the loweſt, the middle, and the higheſt, and were valued according to their claſs, that, if any injury were done, ſatisfaction might be made, according to the value of the perſon it was done to. The loweſt were called *Twihindemen*, *i. e.* valued at 200 ſhillings, the middlemoſt *Sixhindemen*, *i. e.* valued at 600 ſhillings, and the higheſt *Twelfhindemen*, *i. e.* valued at 1200 ſhillings.

SYZY'GIA [συζυγια, Gr.] a joining, yoking, or coupling together.

SYZYGIA [in grammar] the coupling or clapping of different feet together in verſe, either Greek or Latin.

SYZYGIA [with anatomiſts] thoſe pairs of nerves which convey ſenſe from the brain to the reſt of the body.

SYZYGIA [with aſtronomers] is the ſame as the conjunction of any two planets or ſtars; or when they are both ſuppoſed to be in the ſame point in the heavens; or when they are referred to the ſame degree of the ecliptic, by a circle of longitude paſſing through them both.

SYZYGIA, or SY'ZIGY [in divinity] was that part of the old *Gnoſtic* or *Valentinian* ſcheme, which aſſigned a collateral, underived, and joint-partner to the ſupreme Father, by mixing with whom he produced the *whole ſyſtem* of Æons, or *conſubſtantial* divine Perſonages; and theſe too in their *reſpective* births or productions one from another, were (according to this ſyſtem) brought forth as *twins*, *male and female*. See HERESY, and BASILIDIANS compared.

T.

T t Roman, *T t* Italic, 𝔗 𝔱 Engliſh, T ꞇ Saxon, are the 19th letter in order of the alphabet; Τ τ is the 24th letter of the Greek, and ט the 9th, and ת the 22d of the Hebrew,

T is a conſonant, which at the beginning and end of words has the ſame invariable ſound nearly approaching to the *d*. *T* with an *i*, before a vowel, generally ſounds like *ſi*, as in *action*, *creation*, *inclination*; except when *s* preceeds *t*, as *Chriſtian*, *inceſtuous*, *righteous*.

T retains its natural ſound before a vowel; (1.) If an *s*, or *æ*, go before the *t*. (2.) In the derivatives of nouns and verbs ending in *ty*, when the *y* is changed into *i*.

T, in the titles of books, ſtands for *Theologiæ*, as T. D. *Theologiæ Doctor*, *i. e.* Doctor of Divinity.

T is the mark of a branding-iron, ſet on any malefactor [illegible] d guilty of manſlaughter, bigamy, *&c.*

T [in muſic books] is uſed to denote the tenor.

T. 1. [In muſic books] ſtands for *Tutti*, It. and ſignifies all, or all together. 2. [Among the ancients] was uſed as a numeral letter ſignifying 160.

$\overline{\text{T}}$, with a daſh at top, ſignified 160,000.

TABA'CCA, *ſubſt.* commonly TOBACCO; which ſee [takes its name from the iſland *Tabago*, is the Weſt-Indies] being from thence brought into England by Sir Francis Drake, in the year 1585; *Tabac*, Fr. *tabacco*, It. *Tabaco*, Sp. and Port. taback, Du. and Ger.

TA'BARD, or TA'BERD, *ſubſt.* [tabaert, Du. *tabarda*, low Lat. *tabard*, Fr. tabbert, Ger.] 1. A ſort of gown reaching to the middle of the leg. 2. A herald's coat. 3. A ſort of jacket or ſleeveleſs coat.

TA'BY, or TA'BBY, *ſubſt.* [*tabis*, Fr. *tabi* or *tabino*, It.] a kind of ſilk taffety watered or waved.

TA'BBY, *adj.* brindled, variegated.

TA'BBYING, *part. adj.* is the paſſing a ſort of ſilk or ſtuff under the calendar, to make a repreſentation of waves on it.

TABEFA'CTION, *ſubſt.* [*tabefacio*, of *tabes*, conſumption, and *facio*, Lat. to make] the act of conſuming or waſting away.

To TA'BEFY, *verb neut.* [*tubefacio*, Lat.] to waſte, to be extenuated. *Harvey* improperly uſes it as an active verb.

TABE'LLA, or TABLE'TTE [in pharmacy] a ſolid electuary or compoſition of ſeveral drugs made up into little ſquares, more commonly called *lozenges*.

TABELLION, Fr. of Lat. [in ancient deeds] a notary public or ſcrivener, allowed by authority to engroſs and regiſter private acts and contracts.

TA'BER, or TA'BOUR, *ſubſt.* [*tambour de baſque*, or *tambourin*, Fr. *tabour*, *tabourin*, O. Fr. *tamboril*, Sp.] a ſmall drum, beaten with one ſtick, and accompanying a pipe. See To TABOUR.

TA'BERER, or TA'BOURER, *ſubſt.* [*un tabourineur*, Fr. *tamborinero*, Sp.] one that plays upon a ſmall drum, called a tabour. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'BARDER, or TA'BERDER, *ſubſt.* [of *tabard* or *taberd*] a batchelor in Queen's College, Oxford; one who wears a gown called a *tabard*, being a kind of jacket or ſleeveleſs coat, whole before, and open on both ſides, with a ſquare collar, winged at the ſhoulders, and ſuch as heralds wear when on ſervice.

TA'BERN, *ſubſt.* N. C. [*taberna*, Lat.] a booth, a cellar.

TA'BERNACLE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tabernacolo*, It. *tabernaculo*, Sp. of *tabernaculum*, Lat.] 1. A temporary or caſual dwelling, a tent or pavilion. *Milton.* 2. A place for divine ſervice, a ſacred place.

TABERNACLE [with the ancient Jews] a kind of tent to move up and down, as occaſion required, and wherein the ark of the covenant was kept, but afterwards fixed in the temple of Jeruſalem.

TABERNACLE, a ſort of temporary church or chapel for the uſe of pariſhioners, while their church is repairing, rebuilding, *&c.*

TABERNACLE [with Roman catholics] a little veſſel in which the pix is put on the altar.

The Feaſt of TABERNACLES, a feaſt obſerved by the Jews for ſeven days, beginning the fifth day of the 7th month, eating and abiding in tabernacles or tents, in commemoration of their fathers dwelling in tents, after their going out of Egypt.

To TA'BERNACLE, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to enſhrine, to houſe.

TABERNA'CULUM, Lat. [in old records] a public inn or houſe of entertainment.

Tres TABE'RNÆ, *i. e.* the three taverns, a place between Rome and Capua, upon the great road called the *Appian Way*, where travellers uſually ſtopped to refreſh themſelves; and of which Paul makes mention in the 28th of the *Acts*.

TA'BES, Lat. [with phyſicians] a pining away for want of natural moiſture.

TABES, is alſo taken for an ulcer in the lungs, cauſing the whole body to decay and waſte by degrees.

TABES, Lat. gore-blood, the matter or corruption that iſſues out of a wound.

TABES *Dorſalis*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a conſumption of the marrow of the back-bone, which happens to ſuch as are too propenſe to venery.

TA'BID, *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] couſumptive, waſted by diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'BIDNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tabid*] ſtate of being waſted, decay, conſumptiveneſs.

TABI'FIC, *adj.* [*tabiſicus*, Lat.] conſumptive, bringing into a conſumption. waſting.

TA'BITERS, or TABERDEE'RS. See TABARDER.

TA'BLATURE, Fr. [*intavolatura*, It. of *tabula*, Lat.] a muſic book giving directions for playing upon the lute, viol, *&c.* by letters, cyphers, *&c.*

TABLATURE [with anatomiſts] a diviſion or parting of the ſkull-bones.

TABLATURE [with painters] painting on the wall or ceiling; or rather, a *tablature*, according to Lord *Shaftſbury*'s definition, " is a *ſingle piece* comprehended in *one view*, and formed according to one ſingle intelligence, meaning or deſign, which conſtitutes a real *whole*, by a mutural and neceſſary relation of its parts, the ſame as of the members in a natural body." *Shaftſbury's Judgment of Hercules.*

TABLE [tæble, Sax. tafel, Du. and Ger. *table*, Fr. *tavola*, It. *tabula*, Lat.] 1. A level ſurface raiſed above the ground, of various forms, and uſed for meals and ſeveral other purpoſes. 2. The perſons ſitting at table or partaking of entertainment. 3. The fare or entertainment itſelf; as, *To keep a good table*; to live plentifully. 4. A tablet or level ſurface on which any thing is drawn, written, or engraved. The writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker.* 5. *To keep an open table*; to entertain all comers. 6. *To come to the Lord's table*; to receive the ſacrament. 7. A ſynopſis, many particulars brought into one view. *Tables* of long deſcents. *B. Johnſon.* 8. The palm of the hand. *B. Johnſon.* 9. Draughts, ſmall pieces of wood ſhifted on ſquares. *Johnſon.* This ſeems to be the whole machine called the back-gammon table, together with the dice with which they play. 10. *To turn the tables*; to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties. A metaphor taken from the viciſſitude at gaming tables.

To TA'BLE, *verb act.* to board or take boarders.

To TABLE, *verb neut.* [from the noun] to be at board, to live at the table of another.

To TABLE, *verb act.* to ſet down, to make into a table or catalogue. *Shakeſpeare.*

TABLE [with architects] 1. Any flat level or ſurface. Pav'd with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys.* 2. A ſmooth, ſimple member or ornament of various forms, but moſt uſually in that of a long ſqure.

TABLE-BEER, *ſubſt.* [of *table* and *beer*] ſmall beer for the table, beer uſed for victuals.

TABLE-BOOK, *ſubſt.* [of *table* and *book*] a book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

TABLE-CLOTH, *ſubſt.* [of *table* and *cloth*] linen ſpread on a table.

TABLE-MAN, *ſubſt.* [of *table* and *man*] a piece or man at draughts. In colleges they uſe to line the *table-men*. *Bacon.*

TABLE-DIAMOND, or other precious ſtone [with jewellers] one whoſe upper ſurface is quite flat, and only the ſides cut in angles.

TABLE *of a Book*, an index or repertory at the beginning or end of a book, to direct the reader to any paſſage in a book; a ſyllabus, a collection of particulars, a catalogue.

Plain TABLE, an inſtrument uſed in ſurveying land. See its uſe under THEODOLITE.

Knights of the round TABLE, a military order of 24 in number, all picked from among the braveſt of the nation, ſuppoſed to have been inſtituted by Arthur, firſt king of the Britons, *A. C.* 1016, who, it is ſaid, had ſuch a table made to avoid diſputes about the upper and lower end of it, and to take away all emulation as to places; from this table they are ſuppoſed to take their title.

Projecting TABLE [in architecture] is ſuch as ſtands out from the naked of a wall, pedeſtal, or other matter, which it adorns.

Raking TABLE [with architects] is one that is hollowed in the dye or ſquare of the pedeſtal, and elſewhere, and which is uſually encompaſſed with a moulding.

Apelles's TABLE, a pictured table, repreſenting the excellency of ſobriety on the one ſide, and the deformity of intemperance on the other.

Pythagoras's TABLE, is the common multiplication table, formed of an hundred leſſer ſquares or cells, containing the products of the ſeveral digits, multiplied by each other.

Razed TABLE [in architecture] an emboſſment in a frontiſpiece, for the putting an inſcription or other ornament in ſculpture.

Crowned TABLE [in architecture] one which is covered with a cornice, and in which is cut a *baſſo relievo*, or a piece of black marble incruſtated for an inſcription.

Ruſticated TABLE [in architecture] one which is picked, and whoſe ſurface ſeems rough, as in grotto's.

A Side [or Side-Board] TABLE, a buffet or table in the corner or ſide of a room, to pnt plate, glaſſes, *&c.* upon.

TABLEA'U, Fr. a picture, or whatever exhibits a view of any thing; as, the *table* of contents.

TABLER, *ſubſt.* [of *table*] a boarder, or one that diets with another.

TABLES [*tavoliere*, It. *tablas*, Sp.] a certain game played on a table-board.

TA'BLES [in aſtronomy] are thoſe wherein the motions of the planets are calculated.

TABLES [in perſpective] plain ſurfaces ſuppoſed to be tranſparent and perpendicular to the horizon.

TABLES [in heraldry] coats or eſcutcheons, containing nothing but the mere colour of the field, and not charged with figure, bearing, *&c.*

Loxodromic TABLES [in navigation] are tables of traverſes, for the eaſy and ready ſolution of problems in navigation.

Ta'bles *of Houſes* [with aſtrologers] tables ready calculated for the help of practitioners in that art, in ſetting a figure.

The Twelve Tables, the tables of the Roman laws, engraved on braſs, brought from Athens to Rome, for the *Decemviri*.

Tables *of Sines and Tangents*, are proportional numbers calculated from, and depending on the given quantity of the radius, whence any ſine or tangent may be found.

Ta'blet, *ſubſt.* [diminutive of *table*] 1. A ſmall table: or, 2d. a piece of painting, the ſame with tablature.

A pictur'd *tablet* o'er the portal rais'd. *Table of Cebes.*

See Tablature and Table.

Tablet [in pharmacy] 1. A ſolid electuary, much the ſame as lozenges. 2. A medicine in a ſquare form. 3. A level ſurface, written on or painted.

Ta'bling *of Fines* [in law] the making a table with the contents of any fine paſt in one term, for every county where the king's writ runs.

Ta'bour, or Ta'boret, *ſubſt.* the ſame as Tabor. *Spectator.* Alſo a low ſtool.

To Ta'bor, or To Ta'bour, *verb neut.* [*taborer*, O. Fr.] to play upon the tabor, to ſtrike lightly and frequently, to tap gently.

Taboure't [as the privilege of the *tabouret*] is a privilege ſome great ladies in France have to ſit in the queen's preſence.

Ta'bourine, *ſubſt.* Fr. a ſmall drum or tabour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tabre're, *ſubſt.* a tabourer. Obſolete.

Ta'bret, *ſubſt.* a tabour. *Geneſis.*

Ta'bula, Lat. a table or board.

Ta'bula [in old records] a preſcribed form or directory for cathedral churches; which the officer, called an *hebdomedary*, draws up at the beginning of every week, and appoints the ſeveral perſons and their parts in the offices of the week following.

Ta'bular, *adj.* [*tabularis*, Lat.] 1. Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes. 2. Formed into laminæ, made into ſquares.

To Ta'bulate, *verb act.* [*tabula*, Lat.] to reduce to tables or ſynopſes.

Ta'bulated, *adj.* [*tabula*, Lat.] having a flat ſurface, plain. *Grew.*

Tabulatu'ra [in muſic] the old way of ſetting down tunes, with letters inſtead of notes.

Ta'bum, Lat. corrupt, black, gore-blood; alſo a thin ſort of matter iſſuing from an ulcer.

Tacamaha'cy, or Tacamaca, a kind of reſinous gum brought from New-Spain.

Ta'ces, *ſubſt.* [perhaps for *taſlies*, or *tapes*] armour for the thighs.

Ta'che, *ſubſt.* [of *attacher*, Fr. Johnſon derives it from *tack*] a ſort of claſp or button, any thing taken hold of.

Ta'chygraphy, or Tacheo'graphy, *ſubſt.* [*tachigraphia*, Lat. *tachygraphie*, Fr. of ταχυγραφια, of ταχυς, quick, and γραφη, Gr. writing] the art or practice of ſwift writing, ſhort-hand.

Ta'cit, *adj.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacito*, It. and Sp. *tacitus*, Lat.] ſilent; implied or meant, tho' not expreſſed by words.

Ta'cita, a goddeſs among the Romans, who was firſt worſhipped by Numa Pompilius, as the goddeſs of ſilence.

Ta'citly, *adv.* [of *tacit*] ſilently, without expreſſing by words.

Tacitu'rnity [*taciturnité* Fr. *taciturnita*, It. *taciturnidad*, Sp. *taciturnitas*, Lat.] habitual ſilence; cloſeneſs, or reſervedneſs in ſpeech, not loquacity.

Tacitu'rnous [*taciturnus*, Lat.] ſilent, ſaying nothing, making no noiſe.

Tack [prob. of *attache*, Fr. or *tachuela*, Sp. See the verb] 1. A ſmall nail. 2. [With ſailors] the act of turning ſhips at ſea. 3. To *hold* or *bear tack*; to laſt, to hold out. *Tack* is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes hold, or perſevering, coheſion, to ſtand firm or faſt to any thing.

To Tack, *verb act.* [of *attacher*, Fr. *attaccare*, It. *tacholear*, Sp.] 1. To faſten together with ſmall nails. 2. To faſten to any thing in general. 3. [From the ſubſtantive] to join to by ſlightly ſewing, to unite, to ſtitch together.

Tacks [in a ſhip] ropes for carrying forward the clews of the ſails, to make them ſtand cloſe by the wind.

To Tack *about*, *verb neut.* [in ſea language] to turn a ſhip, to bring a ſhip's head about, ſo as to lie a contrary way.

To Tack *about*, to take other meaſures, to change party.

To ſtand cloſe upon a Tack, or *To ſail cloſe upon a* Tack [ſea phraſes] ſignify that the ſhip ſails cloſe by the wind.

To hale aboard the Tacks [ſea phraſe] means to bring the tack down cloſe to the cheſs-trees.

Eaſe the Tack [ſea-phraſe] ſignifies to ſlacken it, or let it go or run out.

Let riſe the Tack, *i. e.* let it all go out.

The Ship ſails upon a Tack, or *The ſhip ſtands cloſe to a* Tack, *i. e.* ſhe ſails cloſe by a wind.

Ta'cker, *ſubſt.* one who binds or fixes one thing to another by tacks or by ſewing, &c.

Ta'cle, or Ta'ckling, *ſubſt.* [*tacl*, Wel. an arrow] 1. An arrow. The *takil* ſmote, and in it went. *Chaucer.* 2. Weapons, inſtruments of action. He reſolved to take up his *tackle* and be gone. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. [Of taeckel,, or taeckeling, Du. a rope] the ropes and furniture of a ſhip; and alſo of ſeveral machines or engines.

To Tackle [or rig] *a Boat or Ship* [taeckle en, Du.]

Winding Tackle [in a ſhip] a tackle that ſerves as a pendant, with a great double block and three ſhivers in each, in order to hoiſt in goods.

Tac'kled, *adj.* [of *tackle*] made of ropes tacked together. Cords made like a *tackled* ſtair. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ta'ckles [in a ſhip] are ſmall ropes running in three parts, having at one end a pendant, with a block faſtened to them, or elſe a launcer, and at the other end a block and hook, to hang goods that are to be heaved into or out of the ſhip.

Ta'ckles *of a Boat*, tackles for hoiſing a boat in or out of a ſhip.

Gunner's Tackles [on ſhip board] the ropes wherewith the ordnance is haled in and out.

Ta'ckling, *ſubſt.* [of *tackle*; which ſee] 1. The furniture of a maſt; as ſails and cordage. 2. Inſtruments of action; as fiſhing tackling; the neceſſary implyments for fiſhing.

Ta'ctic, or Ta'ctical, *adj.* [τακτικος, ταττω, Gr. to range, *tactique*, Fr.] pertaining to martial array.

Ta'ctics, *ſubſt.* [τακτικη, Gr.] the art of diſpoſing any number of men into a proper form of battle. The Greeks were very ſkilful in this part of the art military, having public profeſſors of it, called *tactici* [or τακτικοι] who were to teach and inſtruct the youth in this affair.

Ta'ctile, *adj.* Fr. [*tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] that may fall under the ſenſe of feeling, ſuſceptible of touch.

Tactile *Qualities* [with naturaliſts] are ſuch as have a relation to our feeling; of which the chief are, *heat*, *cold*, *dryneſs*, *moiſture*, and *hardneſs*.

Tacti'lity [of *tactile*] ſuſceptibility of the touch.

Ta'dcaster, a market town in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, 182 miles from London.

Ta'ction, Fr. [of *tactio*, Lat.] act of touching.

Ta'ddy, a pleaſant liquor iſſuing out of a ſpungy tree in America.

Ta'dpole [of tade, tad, a toad, and pola, Sax. a young one] a young frog or toad, before it is perfectly formed, conſiſting only of a body without feet, and a tail; a porwiggle.

Ta'en, the poetical contraction of *taken*, the preterite and participle paſſive of *take*

Tæ'nia, Lat. a ribbon, fillet, or tape.

Tænia [in medicine] a broad worm like a piece of tape, whence it is called the tape-worm.

Tænia [with architects] a member of the Doric architecture reſembling a ſquare fillet or ruler, and ſerving in lieu of a cymatium, being made faſt, as it were, by a capital below the triglyphs, of which it ſeems the baſe.

Ta'fferel [in a ſhip] the uppermoſt part, frame, or rail, abaft over the poop.

Ta'ffata, or Ta'ffety, *ſubſt.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffeta*, It. *taffetar*, Sp.] a ſort of thick ſilk.

Tag [prob. of *attache*, Fr. to bind, &c. *tag*, Iſlandic, the point of a lance] 1. A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring; as to fix tags or points to laces. 2. Any thing mean and paltry.

To Tag, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To fit any thing with an end or point. 2. To append or adjoin one thing to another. 'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme. *Dryden.* 3. To join: properly to *tack*. *Swift.*

Ta'gge, a ſheep of a year old.

Ta'g-rag, a pitiful ragged fellow, &c.

Ta'g-tail, *ſubſt.* [of *tag* and *tail*] a worm which has the tail of another colour.

Tail [tægl, Sax.] 1. The train of a beaſt, fowl or fiſh, that which terminates an animal behind, the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging looſe behind. 2. The lower part of any thing. 3. Any thing hanging long, a catkin. *Tails* that hang on willow trees. *Harvey.* 4. Ludicrouſly, the hinder part of any thing. With the helm they turn and ſteer the *tail*. *Hudibras.* 5. *To turn tail*; to run away, to fly

Tail [in law] a tally or piece of wood, cut in notches, uſed by bakers and others.

The Tail, the lower part or tail of a gown.

Tail [in law] is a fee oppoſed to *fee ſimple*, and which is not in a man's power to diſpoſe of, called alſo *fee tail*.

Tail, *Fee* Tail, or Taille [in law] is an inheritance oppoſite to *fee ſimple*, and is ſo named, becauſe it is parted after ſuch a manner, that the owner has not free power to diſpoſe of it; being cut or divided by the firſt giver from all others, and tied to the iſſue of the donee. This limitation of *tail* is either *general* or *ſpecial*.

General Tail [in law] is ſuch by which lands or tenements are limited to a man, and the legitimate heirs of his body; ſo that he who holds by this title, let him have never ſo many lawful wives, one after an-another, his iſſue by all of them have a poſſibility to inherit ſucceſſively.

Special Tail [in law] is when lands or tenements are made over to a man and his wife, and to the legitimate heirs of their bodies; but ſo that if the man bury his wife before iſſue, and take another, the iſſue by the ſecond wife cannot inherit the land; and alſo if land be given to a man and his wife, and to their ſon Thomas, it is *tail ſpecial*. *Cowel.*

Tail *after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct* [in law] is when land is given to a man and his wife, and to the heirs of both their bodies, and one of them outlives the other, they having no iſſue. In which caſe, the ſurvivor is to hold the land for term of life, as *tenant in tail*, &c.

Tail *of the Trenches* [in fortification] is the firſt work the beſiegers make at the opening of the trenches, as the *head* of the attack is carried on towards the place.

Tail [with anatomiſts] that tendon of a muſcle which is fixed to the moveable part; and that fixed to the immoveable part is called the *head*.

Tail [with botaniſts] the pedicle of the plant.

Dove-Tail [with joiners, &c.] one of the ſtrongeſt manners of jointing, by letting one piece of wood into another in a particular manner.

Peacock's Tail, a term applied to all circular compartments, which go enlarging from the centre to the circumference, imitating the feathers of a peacock's tail.

Dragon's-Tail [in aſtronomy] the deſcending node of a planet.

Plough-Tail, the handle of the plough.

To Stave and Tail. See To Stave.

Swallow-Tail [in fortification] See *Queue d' hironde*.

To Tail, *verb act.* to pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*

Tai'led, *adj.* [of *tail*] having a tail.

Tai'llage, *ſubſt.* [*taille*, Fr.] *Taillage* originally ſignifies a piece cut out of the whole; and metaphorically, a ſhare of a man's ſubſtance paid by way of tribute. In law it ſignifies a toll or tax. *Cowel.*

Taille, *ſubſt.* See Tail *in Law*.

Taille' [in heraldry] the ſame as *Parte per bend ſiniſter*.

Taille' *Douce*, a term in paining, which, Mr. Evelyn ſays, ſignifies the art of ſculpture, or calcography itſelf; whether done with the burin, or graver, or with aquafortis, which is called etching.

Taille' [in muſic] the ſame as tenor.

Tai'llior [in architecture] is the flat, ſquare ſtone on the capital of a pillar.

Tai'lor, *ſubſt.* [*un tailleur, tailler,* Fr. to cut] a maker of clothes.

To Tailor, *verb act.* [of *tailler,* Fr. to cut out] to make garments: a bad word.

Tails *of Lions,* are borne in coat-armour, who are ſaid to have very great ſtrength in them, and to ſlap them about their back and ſides when they are in anger, and alſo to ſweep the ground with them, when purſued, to wipe out their foot-ſteps, that they may not be followed by the track.

Tainct, *ſubſt.* a ſmall red ſpider, that infeſts cattle in the ſummer time.

Taint, *ſubſt.* [*teinte,* of *teint,* Fr. dried or coloured] 1. Tincture, ſpot or ſtain. 2. The ſame as *tainct*; an inſect. There is found in the ſummer, a ſpider called a *taint,* of a red colour, and ſo little, that ten of the largeſt will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown.* 3. Infection. 4. A ſpot, ſoil, blemiſh, or ſully.

To Taint, *verb act.* [*teindre, teint,* Fr.] 1. To imbue or impregnate with ſomething. The *tainted* gale. *Thomſon.* 2. To ſully, to ſtain. 3. To infect. 4. To corrupt. 5. [Of *atteint,* attainted, a corrupt contraction of *attaint*] to convict of a crime, *&c.*

To Taint, *verb neut.* to be infected or touched with infection. I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tai'ntless, *adj.* [of *taint*] free from being infected, untainted.

Tai'nture, *ſubſt.* [*teinture,* Fr. *tinctura,* Lat.] tinge, taint, defilement. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Take, *verb act.* [tag (e) Dan. tag (a) Su. *pret.* took, *part. paſſ.* taken, ſometimes, took, *taka,* Iſland. *ey tek,* I take, *ey took,* I took] 1. To receive from another what is offered. Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand. *Jeremiah,* 2. To lay hold on, to catch by ſurprize; as to *take* advantage, or uſe artifice. 3. To ſnatch, to ſeize in general. To *take* up any occaſion. *Hale.* 4. To ſeize what is not given. 5. To receive in general. 6. To receive with good or ill will. 7. To make priſoner. 8. To delight, to engage, to captivate with pleaſure. 9. To ſurprize, to catch. *Taken* at a diſadvantage. *Collier.* 10. To entrap, to catch in a ſnare. 11. To underſtand in any particular ſenſe. 12. To exact. *Take* no uſury. *Leviticus.* 13. To get, to appropriate, to have. *Take* the goods to thyſelf. *Geneſis.* 14. To uſe, to employ. This man *takes* time. *Watts.* 15. To blaſt, to infect. 16. To judge in favour of. What ſide to *take.* *Dryden.* 17. To admit any thing bad from without. To keep my wounds from *taking* air. *Hudibras.* 18. To get, to procure. 19. To turn to, to practiſe. 20. To comply with, to cloſe in with. 21. To form, to fix. 22. To catch in the hand, to ſeize. 23. To admit, to ſuffer any ſtamp or impreſſion. 24. To perform any action in general. 25. To receive into the mind. 26. To go into. To *take* ſhip. *Camden.* 27. To go along, to follow, to purſue. *Took* the ſame train or courſe. *Dryden.* 28. To ſwallow, to receive in general. 29. To ſwallow as a medicine. 30. To chooſe one out of more. 31. To copy. Beauty alone could beauty *take* off right. *Dryden.* 32. To convey, to tranſport, to carry. 33. To faſten on, to ſeize, 34. Not to refuſe, to accept. 35. To adopt. 36. To change with reſpect to place. He *took* out two-pence. *Luke.* 37. To ſeparate. 38. To admit, to receive. 39. To purſue, to go in. *Take* the way. *Dryden.* 40. To receive any diſpoſition or temper of mind, good or bad. 41. To endure, to bear. *Take* a jeſt. *Spectator.* 42. To draw, to derive. 43. To leap, to jump over. Make you *take* the hatch. *Shakeſpeare.* 44. To aſſume. 45. To allow, to admit. 46. To receive with fondneſs. 47. To carry out for uſe. They ſhould *take* nothing for their journey. *St. Mark.* 48. To ſuppoſe, to receive in thought, to entertain in opinion. 49. To direct, to ſteer a courſe. *Takes* his airy courſe. *Dryden.* 50. To ſeparate for one's ſelf from any quantity, to remove for one's ſelf from any place. God *took* him. *Geneſis.* 51. Not to leave, not to omit. To *take* along with them a clear idea. *Arbuthnot.* 52. To receive payments. 53. To obtain by menſuration. He *took* the dimenſions, *Swift.* 54. To withdraw. *Took* me aſide. *Spectator.* 55. To effect ſo as not to laſt, to ſeize with a tranſitory impulſe. 56. To compriſe, to comprehend. 57. To have recourſe to, to repair to. 58. To produce, or ſuffer to be produced. *Take* good effect. *Spenſer.* 59. To catch in the mind. 60. To hire, to rent. 61. To engage in, to be active in. *Taking* your part. *Shakeſpeare.* 62. To ſuffer, to ſupport. *Take* thy chance. *Addiſon.* 63. To admit in copulation. 64. To catch eagerly. *Took* the word. *Dryden.* 65. To uſe as an oath or expreſſion. 66. To ſeize, as a diſeaſe. 67. *To take away*; to deprive of, to diveſt. 68. *To take away*; to ſet aſide, to remove. 69. *To take care*; to be careful for, to ſuperintend. 70. *To take care*; to be cautious or vigilant. 71. *To take courſe*; to have recourſe to meaſures. 72. *To take down*; to cruſh, to humble, to ſuppreſs, to reduce. 73. *To take down*; to ſwallow, to take by the mouth. 74. *To take from*; to detract, to derogate. 75. *To take from*; to diveſt, to deprive of. 76. *To take heed*; to beware, to be cautious. 77. *To take heed to*; to attend. 78. *To take in*; to compriſe, to comprehend. 79. *To take in*; to admit, to receive. 80. *To take in*; to win. 81. *To take in*; to receive. 82. *To take in*; to receive into the mind. 83. *To take oath*; to ſwear. 84. *To take off*; to invalidate, to deſtroy, to remove. 85. *To take off*; to withhold, to withdraw. 86. *To take off*; to ſwallow. 87. *To take off*; to purchaſe. 88. *To take off*; to copy. 89. *To take off*; to find place for. 90. *To take off*; to remove. 91. *To take order with*; to take courſe with, to check, to reſtrain. 92. *To take out*; to remove from within any place. 93. *To take part*; to ſhare. 94. *To take place*; to prevail, to have effect. 95. *To take up*; to borrow upon credit or intereſt. 96. *To take up*; to be ready for, to engage with in battle. 97. *To take up*; to apply to the uſe of. We *took up* arms. *Addiſon.* 98. *To take up*; to begin. 99. *To take up*; to faſten with a ligature paſſed under. 100. *To take up*; to engroſs, to engage. 101. *To take up*; to ſeize, to catch, to arreſt, to impriſon, 102. *To take up*; to have final recourſe to. *Took up* their reſt in the Chriſtian religion. *Addiſon.* 103. *To take up*; to admit. 104. *To take up*; to reprimand, to anſwer by chiding or reproving. 105. *To take up*; to begin where the former left off. 106. *To take up*; to lift. 107. *To take up*; to occupy, to employ. 108. *To take up*; to adjuſt, to accommodate; as, to *take up* a quarrel. 109. *To take up*; to comprize. 110. *To take up*; to adopt, to aſſume. 111. *To take up*; to collect, to exact a tax. 112. *To take on,* or *upon*; to appropriate to, to aſſume, to admit to be imputed to. 113. *To take upon*; to aſſume, to arrogate, to claim authority. 114. *To take root* [in plants] to ſprout or puſh downwards. 115. *To take in marriage*; to marry. 116. *To take in writing*; to write down. 117. *To take a walk*; to go a walking. 118. *To take coach, water,* or *horſe*; to go by coach, water, or an horſe-back. 119. *To take the field* [war term] to begin the campaign.

To Take, *verb neut.* 1. To direct the courſe, to have a tendency to. Some *took* towards the park. *Dryden.* 2. To pleaſe, to gain reception. 3. To have the natural or intended effect. The impreſſion *taketh.* *Bacon.* 4. To catch, to fix. Flame *taketh.* *Bacon.* 5. *To take after*; to learn of, to reſemble, to imitate. 6. *To take in*; to incloſe. 7. *To take in*; to cheat, to gull; a low vulgar phraſe. 8. *To take in*; to contract, to bring into a narrower compaſs, to leſſen; as, to *take in* the ſails. 9. *To take in hand*; to undertake. 10. *To take in with*; to reſort to. *Take in* with the contrary faction. *Bacon.* 11. *To take notice*; to obſerve. 12. *To take notice*; to ſhew by any act that obſervation is made. 13. *To take on*; to be violently affected. 14. *To take on*; to grieve, to pine. 15. *To take on*; to aſſume, to arrogate. I *take* not here *on* me as a phyſician. *Shakeſpeare.* 16. *To take to*; to apply to, to be fond of. 17. *To take to*; to betake, to have recourſe. 18. *To take up*; to ſtop. Sinners at laſt *take up* and ſettle in a contempt of religion. *Tillotſon.* 19. *To take up*; to reform. 20. *To take up with*; to be contented with. 21. *To take up with*; to lodge, to dwell. 22. *To take with*; to pleaſe.

To Take *and Leave* [in ſea language] a phraſe uſed of a ſhip when ſhe ſails ſo well, that ſhe can come up with another, or out-ſail her at pleaſure; then they ſay, *the ſhip can take and leave upon her, if ſhe will.*

Ta'ken, *part. paſſ.* of *take.* See To Take.

Ta'ker, *ſubſt.* [of *take*] one that takes.

Ta'king, *ſubſt.* [of *take*] ſeizure, diſtreſs, calamity.

Tala'ria, Lat. the winged ſhoes of Mercury.

Talaria [with phyſicians] gouty ſwellings in the ankles.

Ta'lbot, *ſubſt.* [prob. of ꞇæᵹl, a tail, and buꞃan, Sax. above] a dog with his tail turned up, noted for his quick ſcent, in finding out the tracks, lodgings, and forms of beaſts, and purſuing them with open mouth, and a continual cry, with ſuch eagerneſs, that, if not taken off by the huntſman, he is ſpoiled.

Tale, *ſubſt.* [ꞇalu, ꞇæle, of ꞇellan, Sax. to tell or relate, tale, Dan. taal, Su. a diſcourſe] 1. A narrative, a ſtory; commonly a ſlight or petty account of ſome trifling or fabulous incident; as, a *tale* of a tub. 2. Oral relation. 3. [ꞇalan, Sax.] to count, number reckoned.

Tale [of ᵹeꞇæl, Sax. tal, Dan. getal, Du. ʒahn, Ger.] 1. A computation, reckoning, numeral accounts. 2. Information, diſcloſure of any thing ſecret. To tell *tales* what they find. *Bacon.*

Ta'le-bearer, *ſubſt.* [of *tale* and *bear*] one who gives officious or malignant intelligence, a tell-tale.

Ta'le-bearing, *ſubſt.* [of *tale* and *bear*] the act of informing officiouſly and malignantly.

Ta'lent, Fr. [*talento,* It. and Sp. *talentum,* Lat. ταλαντον, Gr.] 1. A *talent* ſignified ſo much weight, or a ſum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Faculty, power, gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the Goſpel. 3. Quality, nature. An improper and miſtaken uſe. Without any ill *talent* to the church. *Clarendon* and *Swift.*

Talent [among the Jews] of ſilver, value 342*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* of gold, 4574*l.* ſterling; but according to Dr. Cumberland, a talent of ſilver weighed 3000 ſhekels, and was in our money 353*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* the talent of gold was of the ſame weight, and in our money, 5075*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* and in the tables of the Grecian, Roman, *&c.* a Grecian talent is equal to 60 minæ; and in our money, 193*l.* 15*s.* And if there be any miſtake in what follows, the reader muſt rectify it for himſelf.

Talent [among the Greeks] of ſilver, in value 193*l.* 15*s.*

Talent [a Jewiſh weight] which being reduced to Engliſh weight, troy, contains 189 pounds, 8 ounces, 15 penny-weights, and 17 grains.

Talent [common Attic] is 56 pounds, 11 ounces, 17 grains, troy weight.

Talent [Egyptian] 75 pounds, 10 ounces, 14 penny-weights, and 6 grains.

Talent [of Alexandria] contains 91 pounds, 15 penny-weights, troy.

Talent [of Antioch] contains 341 pounds, 6 ounces, 4 penny-weights, 6 grains, troy.

Great Talent *of Silver* [among the Romans] 99*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ſterling.

Talent *the Leſſer* [of ſilver] worth 75*l.* ſterling.

Talent *the Greater* [of gold] worth 1125*l.* ſterling.

Ta'lents. 1. Parts or endowments. 2. Deſire or inclination See Talent.

Ta'les, Lat. ſuch, like.

Tales, Lat. [in law] a ſupply of jury-men for them that do not appear, or who have been challenged as not indifferent perſons.

Ta'lesman, the author of a ſtory; as, *I tell you my tale and my taleſman.*

Taliatu'ra [in old records] talſhide or talwood, longwood, made into billets.

Ta'lion *Law* [*lex talionis,* Lat.] a retribution or puniſhment, whereby an evil is returned perfectly like that committed againſt us by another; as *an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,* &c.

Ta'lisman [τελεσμα, Gr.] a magical character, ſuppoſed to be certain figures or images, engraved or carved under ſeveral ſuperſtitious obſervations of the characters and diſpoſitions of the heavens, to which ſome aſtrologers, *&c.* attribute wonderful virtues, as calling down the influence of the celeſtial bodies; ſome ſay it is a ſeal, figure, character or image of a heavenly ſign, conſtellation or planet, engraved on a ſympathetic ſtone, or on a metal correſponding to the ſtar or planet, in order to receive * its influence; they are ſome of them fondly believed to be preſervatives againſt all kinds of evil; or to have the power of deſtroying vermin: ſome again are fancied to have miſchievous effects, and that according as the taliſman is preſerved or waſted, the perſon whom it repreſents is preſerved or waſted away.

> * Thus *Abulpharagius* having, in the *Life of Almamun,* related the ſtory of the magic *ring* and *pen,* ſays "that the chaliph's aſtrologers ranked them amongſt the ſpecies of *taliſmans,*" and adds, "that the inventor of both made *taliſmans* againſt *beetles* in many houſes of Bagdad." *Hiſt. Dynaſt.* p. 250. *Verſ. Pocock,* p. 162, 163. *Teliſm,* Arab.

Talisma'nic, or Talisma'nical, *adj.* [of *taliſman*] pertaining to a taliſman, magical. The former Addiſon uſes.

Tali'smanist [*taliſmaniſte,* Fr.] 1. A maker of taliſmans. 2. One who gives credit to them.

To TALK, *verb neut.* [taelen, Du. ꞇellan, Sax.] 1. To ſpeak, to diſcourſe fluently and familiarly, not to converſe in ſet ſpeeches. 2. To prattle idly, to ſpeak impertinently. 3. To give account. 4. To ſpeak, to reaſon, to confer.

TALK, *ſubſt.* [talu, of tellan, Sax.] 1. Diſcourſe, fluent and familiar ſpeech, oral converſation. 2. Report, rumour. 3, Subject of diſcourſe. And be their *talk.* *Milton.*

TALC, or TALK, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*talcum*, Lat.] ſtones compoſed of plates are generally parallel, flexible, and elaſtic; as *talk*, catſilver, or glimmer, of which there are three ſorts; the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

TA'LKATIVE [of *talk*] full of talk, prating much.

TA'LKATIVENESS [of *talkative*] fulneſs of prate, quality of being given to talk much.

TA'LKER, *ſubſt.* [of *talk*] 1. One who talks. 2. A pratling perſon, one who talks too much. 3. A braggadochio, a boaſter. *Taylor.*

TA'LKY, *adj.* [of *talk*] conſiſting of talc, reſembling talc. *Woodward.*

TALL *adj.* [tal, Brit. Prob. of תלל, Heb. he elevated, or of *taille*, Fr. ſtature, or tall, Su. a pine] 1. High in ſtature. 2. High, lofty in general. *Talleſt* pines. *Milton.* 3. Sturdy, luſty.

TA'LLA, Lat. [with phyſicians] a ſwelling of the gout about the ancles.

TA'LLAGE, *ſubſt.* [*taillage*, Fr. *taglia*, It.] cuſtom or impoſt.

TA'LLAGE [in old records] a certain rate, according to which barons and knights were taxed by the king, towards the expences of the ſtate, and inferiour tenants by their lords on certain occaſions.

TALLA'GIUM *Facere* [in old records] to give up accounts in the Exchequer.

TA'LLATIO [in an univerſity] a keeping an account, as by tallies, of the bottles, and delivery of meat and drink in a college.

TA'LLIA, the ſet allowance in meat and drink for every canon and prebendary in our old cathedral churches.

TALLIA'RI *de Certo*, &c. [in old records] to be aſſeſſed at a certain rate towards the tallage or tax formerly laid by the king on his barons and knights.

TA'LLOW, *ſubſt.* [talge, Dan. and Su. talck, L. Ger.] the fat of beaſts melted, ſuet.

To TA'LLOW, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to do over with tallow, to greaſe.

TA'LLOW-CHANDLER, *ſubſt.* [of *tallow* and *chandelier*, Fr.] a maker and vender of tallow candles; not a wax-chandler.

TA'LLOW-CHANDLERS, were incorporated anno 1461, and by ſeveral kings afterwards confirmed. They conſiſt of a maſter, four wardens, about 40 aſſiſtants, and 148 livery-men, *&c.* The livery fine is 15 *l.* 8 *s.* Their armorial enſigns are party *per* feſs *azure* and *argent*, a pale counterchanged; on every piece of the firſt a turtle dove; of the ſecond, with each an olive branch in its mouth, *or.* Their hall is on Dowgate-Hill.

TALLOW-TREE, a certain tree which produces a ſort of unctuous juice, of which candles are made.

TA'LLOWISH, *adj.* [of *tallow*] greaſy, having the nature of tallow.

TALL-WOOD, a long ſort of ſhive riven out of trees, which is cut ſhorter into billets.

TA'LLY [*bois taillé*, of *tailler*, Fr. to cut, *taglia*, It. *taja*, Sp.] 1. A cut, or cleft piece of wood or ſtick in conformity to another, to ſcore up an account upon by notches; ſuch as is given at the king's exchequer to thoſe who pay in money there upon loans. 2. Any thing in general made to ſuit another.

To TALLY, *verb neut.* [*tailler*, Fr. *tagliare*, It.] to anſwer exactly as one tally does to another, or the tally to the ſtock; to be fitted, to be conformable or ſuitable.

To TA'LLY, *verb act.* 1. To fit, to ſuit, to cut out for any thing. 2. To mark or ſcore upon a tally.

To TALLY *the Sheets* [ſea phraſe] a word of command, ordering the ſheats of the main-ſail or fore-ſail to be haled off.

TA'LLYMAN, one who ſells clothes, linen, and other neceſſaries on credit, to be paid by weekly payments.

TA'LMUD, or THALMUD, *ſubſt.* [תלמוד, of למד, Heb. he learned] ſeven folio volumes of the Jewiſh oral law or ceremonies, and comments of their rabbins thereupon, in great eſteem with them. See MISHNA, and SONNITES, compared.

TALMU'DICAL, *adj.* [of *talmud*] pertaining to the Talmud.

TA'LMUDIST, one well verſed or ſtudious in the Talmud.

TA'LNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tall*] height of ſtature.

TA'LON, Fr. [*i. e.* a heel] the claw of a bird of prey.

TALON [with architects] a ſmall member made of ſquare fillets, and a ſtrait cymatium: it is different from an aſtragal, the latter being a round member; whereas the *talon* conſiſts of two portions of a circle, one on the outſide, and the other within.

Reverſed TALON, is a talon with the concave part uppermoſt.

TA'LONED, *adj.* [of *talon*] having talons.

TA'LONS, *plur.* [of *talon*] the claws of a bird of prey.

TA'LPA, Lat. a mole [with ſurgeons] a ſwelling that is ſoft and pretty large, uſually ariſing in the head and face, which takes its name from its preying upon the ſcull under the ſkin, as a mole creeps under the ground.

TA'IPES [in chirurgery] tumours on the head, commonly the conſequence of the venerial diſeaſe. They raiſe the ſkin from the pericranium, and generally indicate the foulneſs of the bone underneath.

TA'LUS [with anatomiſts] a bone of the heel with a convex head.

TALUS [in architecture] is the ſenſible inclination or ſlope of a work; as of the outſide of a wall, when its thickneſs is diminiſhed by degrees, as it riſes in height, to make it firmer.

TALUS *Exterior*, is the ſlope on the outſide, towards the country.

TALUS *Interior* [in fortification] is the ſteepneſs of a work on the inſide towards the place.

TALUS, Lat. [in fortification] is the ſlope given to the rampart or wall, that it may ſtand the faſter.

TALUS *Superior*, of a parapet, is the ſlope on the top of the parapet, that allows the ſoldiers to defend the covert-way with ſmall ſhot, which they could not do were it level.

TA'LSHIDE [in old ſtatutes] fire-wood.

TA'MARIND, or TAMARIND-TREE, *ſubſt.* [*tamarin*, Fr. *tamarindo*, It. and Sp. *tamarindus*, Lat.] 1. An Indian fruit. Lenitives are caſſia, *tamarinds.* *Wiſeman.* 2. The tree.

TA'MARISK [*tamaris*, Fr. and Sp. *tamariſco*, It. *tamariſcus*, Lat.] a kind of tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Mortimer.*

TA'MBAC, or TAMBA'QUA, a mixture of gold and copper, which the Siameſe account more beautiful, and ſet a greater value on than on gold itſelf.

TA'MBARINE [*tambourin*, Fr.] a ſmall drum, a tabor. *Spenſer.*

TA'MBOUR, Fr. [*tanbor*, Arab.] 1. A drum. 2. A fine ſieve. *Abulpharagius* repreſents it as a muſical inſtrument of a lower kind, in uſe among the Arabians; and yet (if I'm not miſtaken) in proceſs of time came into ſo much repute, as to be *ſtruck*, or play'd upon, before the Sultans of the houſe of *Ottoman*; and when Sultan *Aladin* ſent to *Othman-beg*, the *royal banner*, *ſword*, and *robe*, he ſent withal the *tambour* [or tympanum]; as the learned Pocock in his *ſpecimen* tells us; who adds, that while the *tambour* was ſtruck, *Othman* (who was then a dependant on Sultan *Aladin*) did, in honour of that prince, ariſe, and ſtand upon his feet; and, that from hence the cuſtom flow'd, that the Turkiſh ſoldiery always ſtand, while the royal *tambours* are plying."——*Pocock's Specimen*, p. 42.

TAMBOUR [in architecture] a term uſed of the Corinthian and Compoſite Capitals, of a member that bears ſome reſemblance to a drum; alſo a little box of timber-work, covered with a cieling within ſide the porch of ſome churches, to keep out the wind by folding doors.

TAMBOUR [in maſonry] a round ſtone or courſe of ſtones, ſeveral whereof form a ſection of the ſhaft of a column not ſo high as a diameter.

TAME, *adj.* [ꞇame, Sax. tam, Dan. tamd, Su. tem, Du. taem, L. Ger. zahm, H. Ger.] 1. Not wild, gentle, domeſtic. 2. Cruſhed, ſubdued, ſpiritleſs, heartleſs. 3. Unanimated, ſpiritleſs; as, a *tame* poem: a low phraſe.

To TAME, *verb act.* [gatamgan, Goth. ꞇame, temean, Sax. temm (en) Du. taem (en) L. Ger. zahm (en) H. Ger. *domare*, It. and Lat. *domar*, Sp.] 1. To make that which was wild, unruly or diſobedient, gentle, governable and obedient; to reclaim. 2. To ſubdue, to conquer, to cruſh.

To TAME [or ſuppreſs] the paſſions.

TAME. See THAME.

TA'MEABLE, *adj.* [of *tame*] that may be tamed.

TA'MELY, *adv.* [ꞇamelice, Sax.] after a gentle manner, not wildly, meanly, ſpiritleſly.

TA'MENESS, *ſubſt.* [ꞇameneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Gentleneſs, not wildneſs. 2. Want of ſpirits.

TA'MER, *ſubſt.* [of *tame*] one that tames or conquers, a ſubduer.

TA'MMY, or TA'MY, *ſubſt.* a ſort of worſted ſtuff, which lies cockled.

TA'MPION, or TA'MKIN, *ſubſt.* 1. A kind of plug or ſtopple for cloſing of a veſſel. 2. [In gunnery] the ſtopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA'MPER, *verb neut.* [of *tempero*, Lat. *Skinner.* Of uncertain etymology] 1. To be buſy with phyſic. 2. To meddle, to have to do without fitneſs or neceſſity. 3. To deal with, to practiſe upon, to endeavour to draw in, or bring to one's purpoſe.

TA'MWORTH, a borough town, 107 meaſured miles from London. It is ſo equally divided by the river Tame, that one half, *viz.* The weſt part, ſtands in Staffordſhire, and the eaſt in Warwickſhire; and each chuſes a member of parliament.

To TAN, *verb act.* [ꞇannan, Sax. tannen, Du. *tanner*, Fr.] 1. To prepare the hides of beaſts by impregnating or imbuing them with bark, ſo as to make them into leather. 2. [Prob. a corruption of *tawney*, and that of *tane*, It. tawney, or of *tané*, Fr.] to embrown or ſcorch by the ſun, to burn as the ſun does.

To TAN, *verb neut.* To become tawney by being burnt in the ſun.

TAN, *ſubſt.* [ꞇan, Sax.] the bark of the oak, or other tree, ground or chopt, uſed in tanning or dreſſing of ſkins.

TANA'CETUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] tanſey.

TA'NACLES [perhaps of *tanailles*, Fr.] certain inſtruments of torture like pincers.

TANE for TAKEN, ta'en. *May.*

TAN-HOUSE [*tanerie*, Fr. *teneria*, Sp.] the place for tanning.

TANG, *ſubſt.* [prob. of tanghe, Du. ſharp, acrid] 1. A rank taſte, a ſtrong taſte left in the mouth. 2. Reliſh, taſte: a low word. Not the leaſt *tang* of religion. *Atterbury.* 3. Something that leaves a ſting or pain behind it. A tongue with a *tang.* *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Sound, tone. Miſtaken for tone or twang. *Holder.*

To TANG, *verb act.* [miſtaken for *twang.* *Johnſon*] to ring with. Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'NGENT, *ſubſt.* Fr. [of *tangens*, Lat. touching; with mathematicians] a right line drawn on the outſide of a circle perpendicular to ſome radius or ſemi-diameter. A plane is ſaid to be tangent to a cone when it is coincident with two lines, one of which is drawn on the ſurface of the cone, and thro' its vertex; and the other a tangent to the circle of the baſe, meeting the former line in the point of contact.

TANGENT *of a Curve*, is a right line drawn ſo as to touch it, but, if continued, will not cut it.

TANGENT [in geometry] a right line which touches a circle, *i. e.* that meets it in ſuch a manner, that, if infinitely produced, it would never cut the ſame, *i. e.* never come within the circle.

TANGENT *of an Arch* [in trigonometry] is a right line raiſed perpendicularly on the extreme of the diameter, and continued to a point, where it is cut by a ſecant, *i. e.* by a line drawn from the center, thro' the extremity of the arch, whereof it is a tangent.

TANGENT *of a Conic Section*, as of a parabola, or other algebraic curve, is a right line drawn cutting the axis produced.

Artificial TANGENTS, are the logarithms of the tangents of arches.

Line of TANGENTS, a line uſually placed on the ſector and Gunter's ſcale.

Method of TANGENTS, a method of determining the quantity of the tangent of any algebraic curve, the equation defining that curve being given.

TANGENT *of a Circle* [in geometry] is a right line drawn without the circle, perpendicular to ſome radius, and which touches the circle but in one point.

Tangibi'lity [of *tangible*] the quality of being felt by the touch.

Ta'ngible, *adj.* [*tangibile*, Fr. It. and Sp. *tangibilis*, Lat.] that may be touched, ſenſible to the touch.

Ta'ngle, *ſubſt.* 1. A knot of things mingled in one another, a complication of things. 2. [Among the Scots] a ſea-weed, ſuch as adheres to oyſters, and grows on rocks by the ſea-ſide, between high water and low water mark.

To Ta'ngle, *verb act.* [prob. of ꞇanᵹl, Sax. a ſmall twig of which ſnares were made for birds] 1. To implicate or knit together. 2. To enſnare, to entrap. 3. To embroil, to embarraſs. *Craſhaw.* See To Entangle.

To Tangle, *verb neut.* to be entangled, or intricate, as thread, *&c.*

Ta'nist, *ſubſt.* [of 'ꝺane, Sax. a nobleman, *taaniſther*, Iriſh and Erſe] elected to a chieftainry or captainry. After the death of any of their captains (meaning chiefs) they aſſemble to chooſe another in his ſtead, and nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him do they chuſe next of the blood to be *taniſt*, who ſhall next ſucceed him in the ſaid captainry. *Spenſer.*

Ta'nistry [from *taniſt*] an ancient municipal law or tenure of England, which allotted the tenure of lands, caſtles, *&c.* held by this tenure, to the oldeſt and moſt worthy and capable perſon of the name or blood of the perſon deceaſed, without any regard to proximity.

Tanistry [in the kingdom of Ireland] an ancient cuſtom of preferring a man of ripe age before a child, an uncle before a nephew, *&c.* See Tanist. By the Iriſh cuſtom of *taniſtry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every ſect, had no longer the eſtate than for life in their chieferies: And when their chieftains were dead, their ſons, or next heirs did not ſucceed them, but their taniſts, who were elective, and purchaſed their elections by ſtrong hand. *Davies.*

Tank, *ſubſt.* [*tanque*, O. Fr.] a ſort of large baſon, ciſtern or pond in the ground, to keep water in.

Ta'nkard, *ſubſt.* [*tanquard*, Fr. not improbably of *cantharus*, Lat. but Dr. J. H. derives it of *twang*, or noiſe the lid makes] a large veſſel with a cover, for ſtrong drink, a drinking-pot.

Ta'nner [of ꞇannan, Sax. or *taneur*, Fr.] one that prepares hides and ſkins by tanning them ſo as to make them into leather.

Tan-pit, a pit or cave into which the hides are put to be tanned.

Ta'nquam, Lat. as it were, as tho' or if.

A Tanquam [in the univerſities] is uſed of a perſon of worth and learning, who is fit company for the fellows of colleges, *&c.*

Ta'nsy [*tanacetum*, Lat. *tanaiſé*, Fr. *tanaceto*, It. *athanaſia*, Sp.] an herb; alſo a ſort of pancake or pudding made with it.

Tanta'lides, ſo were the deſcendants of Tantalus called. See Tantalize.

Ta'ntalism, *ſubſt.* [of *tantaliſe*] a puniſhment like that of Tantulus. *Addiſon.*

To Ta'ntalize, *verb act.* [of *Tantalus*, a king of Phrygia, whoſe puniſhment was to ſtarve among fruits and water, which he could not reach, by their continually receding whenever he attempted to take them] to torment by the ſhew of pleaſures which cannot be reach'd. *Addiſon.*

Ta'ntamount, *adj.* Fr. [of *tantum*, Lat. or *tant*, ſo much, and *montant*, of *monter*, Fr. to amount] equivalent or that amounts or comes to ſo much.

Tanti'vy, *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, ſo expreſſed in articulate ſounds; of *tanta*, with ſo much, and *vi*, Lat. force. *Skinner*] a full gallop, or full ſpeed.

To Ride Tantivy, to ride with full ſpeed.

Tantivy, a nick name given to a worldly-minded clergyman, who beſtirs himſelf for preferment.

Ta'ntling, *ſubſt.* [of *Tantalus*] one ſeized or tormented with hopes of pleaſure inattainable. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Tap [ꞇæppan, Sax. *tapper*, Fr. tappen, Du. tap, Su. and L. Ger. ʒapʒen, H. Ger.] 1. To broach a caſk or veſſel, to pierce a veſſel. It is likewiſe uſed of the liquor. 2. To touch lightly, to ſtrike gently.

To Tap, *verb neut.* [with hunters] as, a hare is ſaid to *tap or beat*, when he makes a noiſe.

To Tap *a Tree* [in horticulture] is to open it round about the root, alſo to bore a hole in trees for letting out a liquor, as beech, firs, pines, *&c.*

Tap [ꞇæppe, Sax. tap, Dan. and Du. tapp, Su.] a foſſet and ſpiggot for drawing liquors out of a veſſel; alſo a gentle blow.

Ta'phouse, an alehouſe, eſpecially belonging to an inn.

Ta'proot, *ſubſt.* [of *tap* and *root*] the principal ſtem of the root. *Mortimer.*

Tap-to. See Tattoo.

Tapa'ssant [a hunting term] lurking or ſquatting.

Tape, *ſubſt.* [ꞇæppan, Sax. of *eſtoupe*, Fr. coarſe flax. *Skinner*] a ſort of ribbon made of linen yarn, *&c.* a narrow fillet or band.

Ta'per [ꞇapeꞃ, Sax.] a long wax candle or light.

Taper, or Ta'pering, *adj.* [from the form of a taper] broad at the bottom, and growing leſs and leſs, till it comes to or near to a point at the top, pyramidal, conical.

To Ta'per, *verb neut.* to become ſmaller from the one end to the other.

Taper-bored [with gunners] a piece of ordnance is ſaid ſo to be, when it is wider at the mouth than towards the breech.

Ta'pering [with ſailors] is when a rope or any thing is conſiderably bigger at one end, and grows leſſer towards the other.

Ta'pestry, or Ta'pistry, *ſubſt.* [*tapes*, *tapetum*, Lat. *tapeſterie*, *tapis*, *tapiſſerie* Fr. *tapezzeria*, It. *tapices*, Sp. teppiſch, or tapet, Ger.] a curious ſort of manufacture, being cloth woven in regular figures, for hangings of rooms, *&c.*

Tapei'nosis [ταπεινωσις, Gr. humiliation] a figure in rhetoric, when the orator ſpeaks *leſs* than the truth.

Ta'pet, *ſubſt.* [*tapetia*, Lat. tapet, Ger.] worked or figured ſtuff. *Spenſer.*

Ta'phius, Lat. one of the ſons of Neptune, by Hippothoë,

Ta'pping, *ſubſt.* [in chirurgery] an operation in which any of the venters are pierced, to let out matter, as in a dropſy.

To Ta'ppy, *verb neut.* [of *ſe tapir*, Fr.] to lie concealed; ſpoken of deer.

Ta'pster, *ſubſt.* [ꞇæppeꞅꞇꞃe, Sax. tapſter, Du.] a drawer of beer at an alehouſe.

Ta'psus [with botaniſts] the herb white-mullein.

Tar, *ſubſt.* [ꞇaꞃe, ꞇeꞃa, ꞇeoꞃ, Sax. tarre, Du. tiara, Su. tier, Dan.] liquid pitch, turpentine, or a ſort of groſs, fatty liquor, drained out by fire from the trunks of pine or fir-trees.

Tar, *ſubſt.* [from *tar*, uſed in ſhips] a ſailor, a ſeaman; in contempt.

To Tar, *verb act.* [teeren, Du.] 1. To do over with tar. 2. To teaze, to provoke; with *on*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tara'ntæus [ταραντᾶιος, Gr.] a name given Jupiter, from the city of Taranta in Bithynia.

Tara'ntara, the ſound of a trumpet, in calling to battle.

Taranta'ti, Lat. perſons bitten by the inſect, called a *tarantula*.

Tara'ntism, a diſtemper that ariſes from the bite of a tarantula.

Tara'ntula, It. [*tarentula*, Fr. So named of *Tarentum* in Apulia] a venomous aſh-coloured ſpider, ſpeckled with little white and black, or red and green ſpots, about the ſize of an acorn, and having eight feet, and as many eyes; it is hairy, and from it mouth proceed two ſorts of horns or trunks, with exceeding ſharp tops, through which it conveys its poiſon, whoſe bite is of ſuch a nature, that it is to be cured only by muſic,

Tara'xacon, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb dandelion.

Tara'xis [ταραξις, of ταρασσω, Gr.] a perturbation of the humours of the eye, ſtomach, or the entrails.

Ta'rchon [ταρχων, Gr.] the herb tarragon.

Ta'rdant, *adj.* [*tardans*, Lat.] lingering, delaying, *&c.*

Tarda'tion, *ſubſt.* [*tardo*, Lat.] the act of hindering or delaying.

Ta'rdigrade, or Tardi'gradous, *adj.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] ſlow-paced, going ſlowly. *Brown.*

Tardi'loquence, *ſubſt.* [*tardiloquentia*, Lat.] ſlowneſs of ſpeech.

Tardilo'quious, *adj.* [*tardiloquus*, Lat.] ſlow of ſpeech.

Ta'rdily, *adv.* [of *tardy*] ſlowly, ſluggiſhly.

Ta'rdiness [of *tardy*] 1. Slowneſs, unwillingneſs to motion or action; a low word. 2. Guiltineſs of a fault.

Ta'rdity, *ſubſt.* [*tarditas*, from *tardus*, Lat. *tardivité*, Fr.] ſlowneſs, want of ſwiftneſs. *Digby.*

Ta'rdy, *adj.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tartif*, Fr. *tardo*, It.] 1. Slow, not ſwift. 2. Loitering, ſluggiſh, unwilling to act or move. 3. Dilatory, late, tedious. 4. Unwary: a low word. I took thee *tardy*. *Hudibras.* 5. Criminal, offending: alſo a low word. *Collier.* 6. Guilty.

To Ta'rdy, *verb act.* [*tarder*, Fr.] to delay, to hinder. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ta'rdo, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies ſlow, much the ſame as *largo*, It.

Tare, pret. of *tear*. See To Tear.

Tare, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tara*, of *tarare*, It. to ſubſtract] 1. The weight. 2. The allowance made to the buyer for weight of the caſk, box, frail, cheſt, wrapper, bag, or any thing containing any merchandize or commodity ſold by weight.

To Tare, *verb act.* [*tarare*, It.] to mark a caſk, *&c.* with ſuch weight.

Tare *of Flax*, the fineſt dreſs'd part.

Tare, *ſubſt.* [teeren, Du. *Skinner*. or tehren, L. Ger. ʒehren, H. Ger. to conſume, becauſe they rob or conſume the corn] a weed growing among corn.

Targe, or Ta'rget [ꞇaꞃᵹa, Sax. *targa*, It. *taria*, Sp. *targe*, Fr. *tarian*, Wel. which, as Johnſon ſays, ſeems to be the original of the reſt; *taargett*, Erſe] a kind of ſhield or buckler, borne on the left arm. It was commonly uſed for a defenſive weapon, and leſs in circumference than a ſhield.

Ta'rgum, *ſubſt.* Chald. [*i. e.* the interpretation] a paraphraſe on the Pentateuch, *&c.* in the Chaldee language.

Ta'riff, *ſubſt.* [Perhaps a Spaniſh word. *Johnſon*. *tarif*, Fr. *tariffa*, It.] the rates agreed upon between princes and ſtates, to be laid upon their reſpective merchandizes; a cartel of commerce. A *tariff* or declaration of the duties of import and export. *Addiſon.*

Tariff [with arithmeticians] a proportional table, contrived for the ſpeedy reſolving queſtions in the rule of fellowſhip, when the ſtocks, loſſes and gains are very numerous: Alſo a table framed to ſhew, at firſt ſight, any multiple or diviſor, taken any number of times under ten, for the more eaſy and ſpeedy diviſion of a large ſum.

Tarn, *ſubſt.* [*tiorn*, Iſl.] a bog, a fen, a pool, a quagmire.

To Ta'rnish, *verb act.* [*ternir*, *ſe ternir*, Fr.] to ſully, to ſoil, to make not bright.

To Tarnish, *verb neut.* to loſe its luſtre or brightneſs, to grow dull, to become ſullied.

Ta'rnished, *part, adj.* [of *terni*, Fr.] having loſt its luſtre or brightneſs, as ſilver-plate does; ſullied, grown dull.

Tarpa'wling [of ꞇaꞃe, Sax. tar, and *pallium*, Lat. a cloke] 1. A piece of canvas well tarred. 2. A downright ſeaman; in contempt.

Tarpe'ius, Lat. a name given Jupiter, from *mons Tarpeius* in Rome.

Ta'rragon [ſo called from *Tarragona* in Spain] the herb dragonwort, or herb-dragon.

Tarr. See Tar.

Ta'rras, *ſubſt.* [of terras, Du. *Skinner*] a ſort of pliaſter or ſtrong mortar that water cannot ſoak through.

Ta'rrace, or Te'rrass, *ſubſt.* [in architecture] 1. An open walk or gallery. 2. A flat roof of an houſe.

Ta'rriance, *ſubſt.* [of *tarry*] ſtay, delay; perhaps ſojourn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ta'rrier, *ſubſt.* [of *tarry*] 1. One that tarries. 2. [From *terre*, Fr. the earth, and therefore ſhould be *terrier*] a ſmall dog that hunts the fox or other animal out of his hole. See Terrier.

To Ta'rry, *verb neut.* [*targir*, *tardir*, Fr. *tardare*, It. tario, Brit.] 1. To ſtay, lag, loiter or abide in a place. 2. To delay, to be long in coming,

To Tarry, *verb act.* [unleſs it be the verb neut. elliptically] to wait for. *Tarry* dinner (inſtead of *for* dinner). *Shakeſpeare.*

Ta'rrying, *part. adj.* [of *tarry*] loitering or lagging, abiding or continuing.

Ta'rsel, *ſubſt.* a kind of hawk.

Ta'rsus, Lat. [with oculiſts] a certain ſkin in the eyelid.

Tarsus, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſpace betwixt the lower end of the two focil-bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are joined with and bear up the toes. It compriſes ſeven bones, *viz.*

aſtragalus, the os calcis, the os ſcaphoides, the naviculare, the os cuneiforme, and three other bones, called oſſa cuneiformia.

TA'RSUS [with ſome anatomical writers] the griſtly end of the eyelids, where the hairs grow, otherwiſe called cilium.

TART, *ſubſt.* [*tarte*, Fr. *tarta*, It. and Sp. taart, Dan. taert, Du. tart, Ger.] a ſmall fruit-pye.

TART, *adj.* [ꞇeaꞃꞇ, Sax. taertig, Du.] 1. Sour, acid, ſharp of taſte. 2. Sharp, eager, pungent, ſevere. His humours grew *tart*. *Wotton.*

TA'RTANE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tartana*, It.] a Mediterranean ſhip of great bulk; it carries but one maſt, and generally a three-cornered ſail.

TA'RTAR, *ſubſt.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] 1. Hell. A word uſed by the old poets: now obſolete. 2. [*tartarum*, Lat. *tartre*, Fr. *tartaro*, It.] a kind of ſalt which ſticks to wine-caſks like a hard ſtone, either white or red, according to the colour of the wine whence it comes. The beſt *tartar* comes from Germany, and is that of the Rheniſh wine. *Quincy.*

TARTAR *Emetick* [with chemiſts] is cream or cryſtal of tartar, mixed with a fourth part of crocus metallorum; and this mixture, boiled for eight or nine hours in a ſufficient quantity of water, in an earthen veſſel, and ſtrained through a woollen cloth, which having been gently evaporated to the quantity of one half, and ſet to cool, will ſtrike into cryſtals.

TARTAR *Soluble* [with chemiſts] a kind of ſalt, prepared by boiling a pound of cream of tartar, and half a pound of fixed ſalt of tartar in three quarts of water, for the ſpace of half an hour, in an earthen unglazed veſſel, and ſtraining it when it is cold, and evaporating the moiſture; which when done, the ſalt will remain at the bottom.

TARTAR *Vitriolate* [with chemiſts] is prepared by pouring ſpirit of vitriol on oil of tartar *per deliquium*; and after the effervеſcence or bubbling is over, by ſetting the glaſs in ſand, and drawing out the vapours with a gentle heat, till a very white ſalt remains at the bottom.

To catch a TARTAR, to meet with one's match; alſo to be diſappointed.

Cream of TARTAR [with chemiſts] tartar purified by boiling, and recryſtallization.

Salt of TARTAR, is prepared by tartar waſhed, purified and calcined in a chymical furnace.

Oil of TARTAR, is prepared by diſſolving ſalt of tartar, and ſetting it in a glaſs veſſel in a cellar.

The TARTARS, or (as the *Aſiatic* hiſtorians read the word) *Tatars*, are either, 1. Thoſe which lie on the back of the lake *Mæotis*, called *Crim-Tartars*, and who are in perpetual confederacy, and moſt cloſe connexion with the *Ottoman* Turks; as their princes, it is ſaid, expect to ſucceed to the Turkiſh throne, whenever the race of *Ottoman* becomes extinct: Or, 2. All thoſe northern nations which occupy the vaſt tract of land which extends *north* and *north-eaſt* of Perſia and the Eaſt Indies, to the utmoſt bounds. One part of theſe Tartars (as is well known) did, in proceſs of time break thro' the frontier-wall, between them and *China*, and made themſelves maſters of that country: But, long before this, there were very conſiderable irruptions of the *Mogol*, or *Mogul-Tartars*, into the ſouth: Firſt, under *Jingiz-Chan*, which commenced, according to Abulpharagius, in the year of the *Hegirah* 610, and which, according to *Pocock*'s tables, anſwers to *A. C.* 1213. By this irruption was many a *Mahometan* ſtate (which had raiſed itſelf upon the decline of the *Saracen* empire) overthrown, and by the taking of *Bagdad*, the *Abaſſide Caliphate* itſelf. "This *dynaſty* of the tartars laſted, according to *D'Herbelot*, till about *A. C.* 1369; when *Tamerlane* [or *Timur-chan*] who headed the next great irruption, deſpoiled *Soiourgatmiſh*, the laſt ſultan of the *Mogul* race in Perſia, and laid the foundation of another empire. However the *Moguls*, tho' fallen and diveſted of their great empire, did not fail to appear under the name of *Uzbeghs*; for *Shaibeg Khan* in his turn overthrew the power of the ſucceſſors of *Tamerlane* in Perſia, and in the provinces beyond the river *Oxus*; and *Babor*, flying from him into *India*, did, in *A. H.* 937 [*i. e.* about *A. C.* 1529.] eſtabliſh a new dynaſty, which (tho' deſcended from *Tamerlane*) bears the name of *Mogul*, and reigns to this day in *India*; beſt known to us by the title of the *Great Mogul*." *D'Herbelot Bibliothec. Oriental.* See ABASSIDES, LOCUSTS, OTTOMAN, TURK, and UZBEGH, compared.

TARTA'REOUS, *adj.* [of *tartar*] 1. Conſiſting of tartar. *Grew.* 2. Helliſh. *Milton.*

TARTA'REAN, *adj.* [*tartareus*, Lat.] pertaining to Tartarum, *i. e.* a deep place in hell; alſo Helliſh. *Milton.*

TA'RTARINE, *adj.* [*tartarinus*, Lat.] the ſame as *tartareous.*

To TA'RTARIZE, to impregnate, to imbue with tartar.

TA'RTARIZED, *part. adj.* [*tartariſé*, Fr.] refined or purified by the help of ſalt of tartar.

TA'RTAROUS [of *tartareus*, Lat.] having a tartarous quality, containing or conſiſting of tartar.

TA'RTISH, *adj.* [of *tart*] ſomewhat tart.

TA'RTLY, *adv.* [ꞇeaꞃꞇlice, Sax.] 1. Eagerly in taſte, ſharply, ſourly. 2. Sharply in ſpeech, with poignancy or ſeverity. 3. With ſourneſs of aſpect.

TA'RTNESS [ꞇeaꞃꞇneꞅꞅ, Sax.] 1. Eagerneſs in taſte, ſharpneſs, ſourneſs. 2. Sourneſs of diſpoſition, ſharpneſs in ſpeech.

TA'RTRE, Fr. hard lees of wine. See TARTAR.

TARTRE, or *A la* TARTRE, Fr. [in cookery] a particular way of dreſſing chickens, they having been firſt breaded and broiled on a gridiron.

TA'RTUFFE, Fr. a counterfeit pretender to devotion.

TA'SCO, a ſort of clay for making melting-pots.

TA'SCONY, a ſort of white earth like chalk, the only earth that endures the blaſt of the bellows, the heat of the fire, and running metal.

TASK, *ſubſt.* [taſck, taſcu, Brit.] a tribute, and thence probably is derived

TASK [of taerk, or tarſe, Du. *taſche*, *tache*, Fr.] 1. A determinate portion of work required of a perſon, ſomething to be done impoſed by another. 2. Employment, buſineſs. 3. *To take one to taſk*; to reprimand, to call to account, to reprove.

To TASK, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to impoſe or burthen with ſomething to be done.

TA'SKER, or TA'SKMASTER, *ſubſt.* [from *taſk* and *maſter*] one who aſſigns taſks, an impoſer of taſks.

TA'SSEL, *ſubſt.* for TARSEL [*tiercelet*, Fr.] a male hawk.

TASSEL [*taſſe*, Fr. a ſort of purſe or pouch, *taſſellus*, low Lat.] an ornamental bunch of ſilk, glittering ſubſtances, and the like.

TASSEL, or TA'ZEL, *ſubſt.* an herb.

TA'SSELED, *adj.* [of *taſſel*] adorned with taſſels.

TA'SSELS [with clothiers] a ſort of hard prickly burrs, uſed in dreſſing cloth.

TASSELS [with architects] pieces of boards which lie under the end of a mantle-piece.

TA'SSES, *ſubſt.* See TACES.

TA'SSUM [in old records] a mow or heap of corn.

TA'STABLE, *adj.* [of *taſte*] that may be taſted, reliſhing, ſavoury.

TASTATU'RA, the keys of organs or harpſichords.

To TASTE [taſt, Du. and Ger. *tâter*, Fr. *taſtare*, It. all which ſignify to feel, handle or touch lightly; but the Dutch and French ſometimes uſe this verb in the ſame ſenſe as we, and, as the French formerly wrote it *taſter*, it is moſt probable we had it from them] 1. To prove or try the reliſh of any thing by the palate. 2. To try by the mouth, to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quantity. 3. To eſſay fruit. 4. To have perception of, to feel. He ſhould *taſte* death. *Hebrews.* 5. To reliſh or approve intellectually. Thou, Adam, wilt *taſte* no pleaſure. *Milton.*

To TASTE, *verb neut.* 1. To try by the mouth to eat; commonly with *of.* 2. To have a taſte or ſmack, to produce on the palate a particular ſenſation. 3. To diſtinguiſh mentally. 4. To be tinctured, or receive ſome quality or character; with *of.* 5. To try the reliſh of any thing. The *taſting* power. *Davies.* 6. To have perception of; with *of.* The *taſting* of death. *Wiſdom.* 7. To take enjoyment; with *of.* For age but *taſtes of* pleaſures youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE [of taſt, Du.] 1. One of the five external ſenſes by which the ſavour or reliſh of any thing is perceived. It probably is effected by the ſalts that are in bodies, which affect the tongue (according to their various configurations) as differently as they differ one from another; and by tickling, or otherwiſe moving thoſe ſmall nerves lying in the papillæ of the tongue, communicate a ſenſation to the brain, that is either pleaſant or unpleaſant. 2. The act of taſting. 3. Senſibility, perception in general. *Taſte* of fears. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. That ſenſation which all things, taken into the mouth, give, particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal inſtruments hereof. *Quincy.* 5. A faculty of diſcering, intellectual reliſh. 6. An eſſay, trial, experiment: not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. A ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.

To have a good TASTE *for any thing*, to diſcern and judge well of a thing.

TA'STED, *adj.* [of *taſte*] having a particular reliſh.

TASTES [by Doctor Grew] are diſtinguiſhed into ſimple and compound.

Simple TASTES, are ſingle modes of taſtes, altho' mingled with others in the ſame; as for inſtance, the taſte of a pippin is aci-dulcid; of rhubarb, amaraſtringent, and therefore compounded with both; but yet in the pippin the acid is one ſimple taſte, and the ſweet another, as diſtinct as the bitter and aſtringent are in rhubarb.

Simple TASTES, are bitter, ſweet, ſalt, ſour, hot, as in cloves, pepper, &c. and cold, as in ſal prunellæ, aromatic [ſpicy] nauſeous; and ſome add to theſe, ſoft taſtes; either vapid, as in water, the whites of eggs, &c. or unctuous, as in oils, fat, &c. or hard.

Hard TASTES are, 1. Penetrant, ſuch as work themſelves into the tongue without any pungency; as is experienced in the root and leaves of wild cucumber, 2. Stupefacient, as in the root of black helebore, which, if chewed, and kept ſome time upon the tongue, affects it with a numbneſs or paralytic ſtupor. 3. Aſtringent, as in galls. 4. Pungent, as in the ſpirit of ſal armoniac.

Compounded TASTES are, 1. Auſtere, which is aſtringent and bitter, as in the green and ſoft ſtones of grapes. 2. Acerb, which is aſtringent and acid, as in the juice of unripe grapes. 3. Acrid, which is pungent and hot. 4. Muriatic, which is ſalt and pungent, as in common ſalt. 5. Lixivious, which is ſaltneſs joined with ſome pungency and heat. 6. *Nitrous*, which is ſaltneſs joined with pungency and cold. There are alſo ſeveral other compounded taſtes, but we want words to expreſs them.

TA'STEFUL, *adj.* [of *taſte* and *full*] having a large reliſh, ſavoury.

TA'STEFULNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *taſteful*] palatableneſs.

TA'STELESS, *adj.* [of *taſte*] 1. Having no power to perceive taſte. 2. Inſipid, unreliſhable, having no taſte. 3. Having no power of giving pleaſure, inſipid. 4. Having no intellectual reliſh. He is heavy and *taſteleſs*. *Addiſon.*

TA'STELESNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *taſteleſs*] 1. Inſipidneſs, unreliſhableneſs. 2. Want of preception of taſte. 3. Want of intellectual reliſh.

TA'STER, *ſubſt.* [*taſteur*, Fr.] 1. One who takes the firſt eſſay of food. 2. A little dram cup to taſte liquor with.

TA'STING, *ſubſt.* [taſtinge, Du.] the ſenſe of taſting.

TA'STO, It. [in muſic books] denotes that the notes muſt not be held out their full length, but only juſt touched; this more eſpecially is uſed in playing a thorough baſs on the harpſichord or organ.

TATCH [of *attacher*, Fr. to faſten to] a ſort of faſtening for a garment, a button or loop.

TATH, an ancient privilege that ſome lords of the manors had, of having their tenants ſheep folded on their ground at night, for the benefit of their dung.

TA'TIANISTS, or TA'TIANITES, heretics of the ſecond century, ſo called from *Tatian*, a diſciple of *Juſtin Martyr*, "who kept ſound enough, whilſt converſant with him; but after St. *Juſtin*'s deceaſe, revolted (as St. *Irenæus* tells us) from the church, Οιηματι διδασκαλȣ επαρθεις και τυφωθεις, *i. e.* being raiſed and * and puffed up with the preſumption of a teacher, as tho' he was *more excellent* than others, and formed a new ſcheme or ſyſtem of his own: For he advanced the notion of certain inviſible *Æons*, in like manner with the *Valentinians*; and branded marriage with the name of corruption and fornication, after the ſame manner with *Marcion* and *Saturninus*; and, what was peculiar to himſelf, he denied the ſalvation of Adam." *Iren. adv. Hereſes, Ed. Grabe*, p. 105, 106, and 262, &c. compared.

* Methinks there is ſomething of this very *air and complexion* in *Tatian*'s writings, which St. *Irenæus* aſcribes to him; not that *philoſophic gravity* which appears in *Juſtin*; but ſomething of the *haughty and ſupercilious*; tho', in many things, he agrees with his good predeceſſor; in particular, when reſolving the original production of the *Son* into the *Father's will*; whom, by the way, he calls "πρωτογονον εργον, &c. *i. e.* the *firſt-begotten work*"; and when ſtyling the Spirit, "διακονος τȣ πεπονθοτος Θεȣ, *i. e.* the miniſter, [or deacon] of the *God that ſuffered*." See *Firſt* CAUSE, CERINTHIANS, and ORDER *in Divinity*, compared.

TA'TOUS, a wild beaſt in America, covered with ſcales like armour.

TA'TTER, *ſubſt.* [ꞇæꞇꞇeꞃan, Sax.] a rag, a fluttering rag.

TA'TTERED, *adj.* [of ꞇæꞇꞇeꞃan, Sax.] ragged, hanging in tatters.

TA′TTERDEMALLION, *ſubſt.* [of ꞇæꞇꞇeꞃan, Sax. rags, and *malkin*, for ſweeping of an oven] a ragged fellow.

TA′TTERSHALL, a market-town of Lincolnſhire, on the river Bane, 118 miles from London.

To TA′TTLE, *verb neut.* [of tateren, Du. to ſtammer or ſpeak quick, or of tadelen, Ger. to reprove or cavil] to prate, prattle, or talk impertinently, to uſe many words with little meaning.

TA′TTLE, or TA′TTLING, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] prate, impertinent diſcourſe, trifling talk.

TA′TTLER, *ſubſt.* [of taterer, Du. or tadler, Ger.] one given to prate or prattle, an idle talker.

The TA′TLERS, the well-known lucubrations of Mr. Bickerſtaff, or Sir R. Steele, and others. A paper of the ſame nature, under the title of the Tadlerinn, or *She-Tatler*, is now publiſhed at Hall in Saxony.

TATTOO′, *ſubſt.* [Perhaps from *tapetez tous, taper*, Fr. to ſtrike or beat] a certain beat on a drum in a garriſon or a camp at night, as a warning for the ſoldiers to repair to their quarters or tents.

TAU [in heraldry] called the *St. Anthony's Croſs*, becauſe St. Anthony, the monk and hermit, is always painted with it upon his habit. It takes its name from the Greek letter T, which it exactly reſembles. Some are of opinion it is an old hieroglyphic of ſecurity, and refer it to the charge given to the angel in Ezekiel, not to kill them upon whom was the letter ת Tau, *Heb.*

T *Tau*, Gr. [ת, Heb.] a figure of the croſs of Chriſt, and in Hebrew is interpreted a ſign or mark, which Ezekiel ſaw in ſpirit, of which it was ſpoken to the angel, "Go thy way, and ſet a mark upon the fore- " heads of them that mourn, and are ſorry for all the abominations that " are done therein." This mark was in order to their being preſerved in the midſt of them that were to be ſlain for their idolatry, in the wrathful diſpleaſure of the Lord. See *Revel.* vii. 1—3. compared with CREED, GAIANITES, and EUNOMIANS.

TAU′DRY. See TAWDRY.

To TAVE, to rave, as people do being delirious in a fever.

TA′VERN [*taberna*, Lat. *taverne*, Fr. *taverna*, It. and Sp.] an houſe or place where wine is ſold, and drinkers entertained for their money.

TA′VERNER, TA′VERNKEEPER, or TA′VERNMAN, *ſubſt.* [from *tavern, keep*, or *man*; *tavernier*, Fr. *taverniere*, It. *tavernero*, Sp. *tabernarius*, Lat.] one who keeps a tavern.

TAUGHT, pret. and part. paſſ. of *teach*. See To TEACH.

TAUGHT, *adj.* [prob. of ꞇeonan, Sax. to draw, or a corruption of *tight*; a ſea term] tight, ſtiff, or faſt.

To TAUNT, *verb act.* [of *tanſer*, O. Fr. to ſcold at. *Skinner.* tanden, Du. or of *tento*, Lat. to tempt, &c. *Minſhew.*] 1. To revile, to reproach, to inſult, to treat with contumely and inſolence. 2. To rail at, to mention with upbraiding. And *taunt* my faults. *Shakeſpeare.*

TAUNT [in ſea language] a term uſed when the maſts of a ſhip are too tall for her; who then ſay, *ſhe is taunt-maſted.*

TAUNT, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a reproachful, abuſive, or nipping jeſt; a ſcoff or flout and inſult.

TAU′NTER, *ſubſt.* [of *taunt*] one who taunts or inſults.

TAU′NTING, *part. adj.* [of *taunt*] ſpeaking reproachfully, biting, inſulting.

TAU′NTINGLY, *adv.* [of *taunting*] in an inſolent reproachful manner.

TA′VISTOCK, an ancient borough, by preſcription, in Devonſhire, ſtanding on the Tave, near the Tamar, 201 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

TAU′NTON, a borough in Somerſetſhire, ſeated on the river Thone, made navigable by barges from hence to Bridgwater, 147 miles from London, and ſends two members to parliament, for whom every pot-walloner, *i. e.* that dreſſes his own victuals, is entitled to vote.

TAURICO′RNOUS, *adj.* [*tauricornis*, of *taurus*, a bull, and *cornu*, Lat.] having horns like a bull. *Brown.*

TAURI′FEROUS, *adj.* [*taurifer*, Lat. ταυροφορος, Gr.] bearing, breeding or nouriſhing bulls.

TA′URIFORM, *adj.* [*tauriformis*, Lat.] having the ſhape of a bull.

TAUTOLO′GICAL, *adj.* [*tautologique*, Fr.] repeating the ſame thing.

TAUTOLOGICAL *Echoes*, are ſuch echoes as repeat the ſame ſound or ſyllable many times.

TAUTOLO′GICALLY, *adv.* [of *tautological*] by way of tautology.

TAUTO′LOGIST [ταυτολογος, of ταυτα λεγειν, Gr.] one who repeats tediouſly.

TAUTO′LOGY [*tautologie*, Fr. *tautologia*, Lat. of ταυτολογια, Gr.] the act of repeating or ſaying the ſame words or the ſame ſenſe in different words; except where ſome *paſſion* is expreſſed, or *beauty* intended by a repetition; as

Ημβροτες, ουκ ετυχες—— *Homer.*

To TAW, *verb act.* [ꞇapian, Sax. touwen, Du. tauw, L. Ger.] to dreſs white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from tan leather, which is done with bark.

TAW, *ſubſt.* a marble for children to play with.

TA′WDRINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tawdry*] tinſel finery, finery too oſtentatious. *Clariſſa.*

TA′WDRY [as Dr. Tho. Henſhaw and Skinner ſuppoſe, of knots and ribbons bought at a fair, anciently held in the chapel of *Stawdrey*, St. *Audrey*, or *Etheldred*] ridiculouſly or flauntingly gay, meanly ſhewy, fine without grace or elegance. It is uſed both of things and perſons wearing them.

TA′WER [of ꞇapian, Sax. tauwer, L. Ger. touwer, Du.] a dreſſer of white leather.

TA′WNINESS [of *tawny*; or ᵹeꞇan, Sax. to tan, whence ᵹeꞇanneꞅꞅe, Sax. *i. e.* tannedneſs] the quality of the colour of tanned leather.

TA′WNY, *adj.* [*tane*, It. *tanne*, Fr. tanet, Du.] of a tanned yellowiſh or duſky colour.

TAWNY [in heraldry] the ſame as *tenne*; which ſee.

To TAX, *verb act.* [*taxer*, Fr. *taſſare*, It. *taſſer*, Sp. of ταξω, Gr. as Salmaſius ſupoſes] 1. To lay a tax upon, to load with impoſts. 2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] to cenſure, to charge one with a thing, to accuſe. It has *of* or *will* before the fault imputed, and is uſed both of perſons and things.

TAX, *ſubſt.* [*taſg*, Wel. *taxe*, Fr. taxe, Du. *taſſa*, It. and Sp. *taxatio*, Lat. of ταξις, Gr.] 1. A tribute or duty rated on land, &c. or a tribute ſettled on every town after a ſettled rate, and paid annually towards the expence of the government; an impoſt, an exciſe. 2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] charge, cenſure.

TA′XABLE, *adj.* [of *tax*] that may be taxed.

TAXA′TION, Fr. of Lat. [*taſſagione*, It.] 1. The act of laying on taxes; impoſt, tax. 2. Accuſation, cenſure, ſcandal. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA′XER [of *tax*] an impoſer of taxes.

TA′XIS [in architecture] the ſame with the ancients that ordonnance is with the moderns, and Vetruvious deſcribes it to be that which gives every part of a building its juſt dimenſions, according to its uſes.

TA′XUS, Lat. [with botaniſts] 1. The yew-tree. 2. A badger.

TAYL [in heraldry] is commonly uſed for the tail of an heart; but thoſe of other creatures have peculiar and diſtinct names.

TEA, *ſubſt.* [a word derived from the Chineſe; *thé*, Fr.] 1. The leaf of a Chineſe ſhrub, of which the infuſion has lately been much uſed in Europe for making a potable liquor. 2. The liquer made thereof.

To TEACH, *verb act.* pret. and part. paſſ. *taught*, ſometimes *teached*, which is now obſolete [ꞇæcan, Sax.] 1. To inſtruct in literature, trade, myſtery, &c. to inform. 2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned. 3. To ſhow, to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind. 4. To tell, to give intelligence. *Tuſſer.*

To TEACH, *verb neut.* to perform the office of an inſtructor.

TEA′CHABLE, *adj.* [of *teach*] capable of learning or inſtruction, docile.

TEA′CHABLENESS [of *teachable*] capacity and readineſs to be taught, docility.

TEA′CHER, *ſubſt.* [of *teach*] 1. One who teaches, a preceptor, tutor, or inſtructor. 2. One who without regular or epiſcopal ordination aſſumes the miniſtry. In contempt applied to the inſtructors among diſſenters. 3. A preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAD, or TEDE, *ſubſt.* [*tæda*, Lat.] a torch, a flambeau: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

TEAGUE, a nick-name for an Iriſhman.

TEAL, *ſubſt.* [teelingth, Du.] a kind of wild fowl, in form much like a duck, but not ſo big.

TEAM, *ſubſt.* [of ꞇeam, ꞇema, or ꞇyme, Sax. a yoke, *temo*, Lat. the team of a carriage] 1. Any number of horſes, oxen, or other beaſts drawing at once a cart, waggon, or carriage of burthen. 2. Any number paſſing in a line; as, a *team* of wild geeſe, &c.

TEAM *and Theam* [in old records] a royalty granted by the king's charter to the lord of the manor, for the having, reſtraining, and judging bondmen, niefs, and villains, with their children goods and chattels, in his court.

To TEAR, *verb act.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare* part. paſſ. *torn* [ꞇæꞃan, Sax. torren, Teut, zerren, H. Ger. tara, Su.] 1. To rend, to pull in pieces, to ſeparate by violent pulling. 2. To wound or lacerate with any ſharp point drawn alone. 3. To break by violence. And torrents *tear* the ground. *Dryden.* 4. To ſhatter, to divide violently. 5. To pull with violence, to drive violently. 6. To take away by ſudden violence.

To TEAR *and Roar*, *verb neut.* [tieren, Du.] to make a great noiſe in crying, to fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

TEA′RING, fine ſhow, a more than ordinary fine one. A low phraſe.

TEAR, *ſubſt.* *ea* in this word is pronounced *ee* [ꞇeaꞃ, ꞇæꞃ, Sax, taare, Dan. tara, Su.] 1. Water iſſuing out of the eyes thro' violent paſſion. *Tears* are the effects of compreſſion of the moiſture of the brain upon dilitation of the ſpirits. *Bacon.* 2. Any moiſture trickling in drops. Her trees with precious *tears*. *Dryden.*

TEAR, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] rent, fiſſure.

TEA′RER, *ſubſt.* [of *tear*] one who rends or tears.

TEA′R-FALLING, *adj.* [of *tear* and *falling*] ſhedding tears, tender.

TEA′RFUL, *adj.* [of *tear* and *full*] weeping, full of tears.

To TEASE, or To TEAZE, *verb act.* [of ꞇeꞅan, to pluck, draw, or twitch, or of ꞇyꞅan, Sax. to provoke] 1. To comb or unravel wool, or flax. 2. To ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap. 3. To trouble a perſon continually, to vex with aſſiduous importunity.

TEA′SELS, or TEA′ZELS, *ſubſt.* [ꞇæꞅel, ꞇæꞅlen, Sax. *dipſacus*, Lat.] fullers thiſtles; a plant.

TEA′SER, *ſubſt.* [of *teaſe*] any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity.

TEAT, *ſubſt.* [teth, Brit. tette, Teut. and Du. titte. L. Ger. *tetta*, It. *teta*, Sp. *teton*, Fr.] the dug of a beaſt, anciently the pap of a woman.

TEC′MARSIS [τεκμαρσις, Gr.] that which relates to the cauſe of diſeaſes.

TE′CHINESS [of *techy*] captiouſneſs, aptneſs to be offended, frowardneſs, peeviſhneſs.

TE′CHNICAL, *adj.* [*technicus*, Lat. τεχνικος, of τεχνη, Gr. *technique*, Fr.] pertaining to arts and ſciences: not in common or popular uſe.

TECHNICAL *Words*, terms of art.

TECHNICAL *Verſes*, are ſuch as include the ſubſtance or particular parts of an art or ſcience, or contain the rules and precepts of them, ſo digeſted, for the help of the memory.

TE′CHNICALLY, *adv.* [of *technical*] after the manner of technology.

TECHNO′LOGY [*technologia*, Lat. *technologie*, Fr. of τεχνολογια, of τεχνη, art, and λογος, or λεγω, Gr. to ſpeak, ſay, or tell, &c.] a deſcription of arts, eſpecially mechanical ones.

TE′CHY, *adj.* [prob. of *toucher*, Fr. to touch, *q. d.* touchy] captious, froward, peeviſh.

TECOLY′THOS [of τηκω, and λιθος, Gr. a ſtone] the *Judaic* ſtone, ſo called, "*quia lapides frangit, & quaſi liquefactos expellit.*" PAUL ÆGIN.

TECTO′NICK, *adj.* [*tectonicus*, Lat. τεκτονικος, Gr.] pertaining to building.

TECTONICK *Art.* [*tectonice*, Lat. of τεκτονικη, Gr.] the art of building.

TECTONICK *Nature* [*natura tectonica*, Lat. of τεκτονικη, Gr. the art of building] formative nature.

To TED, or TEDE *Graſs*, *verb act* [ꞇeadan, Sax. to prepare] to caſt or ſpread new mown graſs abroad.

TE′DDER, or TE′THER, *ſubſt.* tiudt, Iſla. tudder, Du.] 1. A rope with which a horſe or cow is tied in the field, that they may not paſture too wide. 2. [*teigher*, Erſe] any thing in general by which one is reſtrained.

TE DE′UM, a hymn frequently ſung in church on thankſgiving days, for victories gained, deliverances from dangers, &c. ſo called from the Latin beginning of it, *te Deum laudamus*, &c. *i. e.* we praiſe thee, the

God or Lord. And a noble remnant it is of *primitive Chriſtianity*, that which is preſerved to this day in the *te deum* aſcribed to St. Ambroſe, "*Thee, the Father of infinite majeſty; alſo thy true, only, and honourable Son.*" And we have another public form, which carries with it much the ſame air and aſpect of *genuine antiquity*, in the *Roman Miſſal*, "*Dignum & juſtum eſt, &c. Meſſale Roman. Ed. Antwerp. Plautin.* 265. See Co IMMENSE and MESSIAH, compared.

Tedi'fera Dea, Lat. [*i. e.* the torch-bearing goddeſs] a name given to Ceres (the goddeſs of bread-corn) by the poets, on account of her ſeeking her daughter Proſerpine with a torch; and thence they ſacrificed to her in the night with torches.

Te'dious, *adj.* [*tedieux*, Fr. *tedioſo*, It. *tædioſus*, Lat.] 1. Over-long, long-winded, weariſome by prolixity. 2. Troubleſome, weariſome by continuauce, irkſome. 3. Slow.

Te'diously, *adv.* [of *tedious*] in ſuch a manner as to tire or weary.

Te'diousness [of *tedious*] 1. Too great length of time, prolixity. 2. Weariſomeneſs, irkſomeneſs by continuance. 3. Weariſomeneſs by prolixity. 4. Quality of wearying, tireſomeneſs, uneaſineſs.

To Teem, *verb neut.* [ꞇeam, Sax. an offering] 1. To bring young. 2. To be pregnant, to engender young. 3. To be full, to be charged, as a breeding animal.

To Teem, *verb act.* 1. To bring forth, to produce. 2. To pour [of ꞇæman, ꞇeaman, Sax. or, according to Skinner, of tommen, Dan. to draw out, to pour: the Scots only retain it; as, *teem* the water out. Hence Swift took this word] to pour out.

Tee'mful, *adj.* [ꞇeamꝼul, Sax.] 1. Prolific, pregnant. 2. Full up to the top.

Tee'mer, *ſubſt.* [of *teem*] one that brings young.

Tee'ming, *adj.* pregnant, bearing young, fruitful.

Tee'mless, *adj.* [of *teem*] unfruitful, not prolific.

Teen, *ſubſt.* [ꞇinan, Sax. to kindle, tenen, Flem. to vex, ꞇeonan, Sax. injuries] ſorrow, grief. Doleful *teen*. *Spenſer*.

To Teen, *verb act.* [ꞇinan, Sax. to kindle] to excite, to provoke to do a thing. *Spenſer*.

Teens, *ſubſt.* [from *teen*, for *ten*] the years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, *thirteen*, *fourteen*, &c.

Tee'nage, *ſubſt.* bruſh-wood for hedges.

Teer, for Tier [of guns in a ſhip] a row of guns on the ſame deck.

Teeth, *irr. pl.* of *tooth* [ꞇooðꞅ, ꞇeð, Sax.] either of a man or beaſt. See Tooth.

To Teeth, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to breed teeth, to be at the time of dentition. It is only uſed in the Scottiſh dialect, from which Arbuthnot ſeems to have taken it.

Te'gument [*tegumentum*, Lat.] cover, the outward part. It is ſeldom uſed but in anatomy or natural philoſophy.

Te'guments *of a human Body* [in anatomy] are reckoned five, *viz.* the *epidermis*, or ſcarf-ſkin, the *derma*, or true ſkin, the *panniculus adipoſus*, the *membrana carnoſa*, and the common membrane of the muſcles.

To Teh-he, *verb neut.* [a cant word made from the ſound] to laugh with a loud noiſe, to titter. *Hudibras.*

Tei'l-tree, *ſubſt.* [*teglio*, It. *tilia*, Lat.] the ſame as the linden-tree.

Teine, *ſubſt.* [in falconry] a diſeaſe in hawks, which makes them pant and loſe their breath.

Teint, *ſubſt.* [*teinte*, Fr. of *tinctura*, Lat. a dye; in painting] the colour or touch of the pencil, an artificial or compound colour, or the ſeveral colours uſed in a picture, conſidered as more or leſs high or bright, or deep or thin, or weakened, *&c.* to give the proper relievo, ſoftneſs, or diſtance, *&c.* to the ſeveral objects.

Tiers, the third part of a pipe, or a meaſure of 42 gallons.

Teku'phæ [in the Jewiſh chronology] are the times wherein the ſun proceeds from one cardinal point to the next.

Te'lamonies, *ſubſt.* [τελαμων, from τελαμω, Gr. to ſupport: in Roman architecture] images of men ſeeming to ſupport or bear up the out-jettings of cornices.

Te'lary, *adj.* [*tela*, Lat. a web] ſpinning webs. *Brown.*

Teleca'rdios [of καρδια, the heart, and τελεω, Gr. to perfect] a precious ſtone, like, or of the colour of a heart.

Tele'phion, or Tele'phium, Lat. [with botaniſts] an herb, a kind of orpine, firſt found out by king *Telephus*, good for wounds, ulcers, *&c.*

Telephium, Lat. [in ſurgery] a great ulcer of difficult cure, ſo named of *Telephus*, a king of Myſia, who was for long time troubled with ſuch an one.

Te'lescope, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*teleſcopio*, It. of τελος, the end, and σκοπη, of σκοπεω, Gr. to view] is a dioptric inſtrument compoſed of lenſes, by means of which, remote objects appear as if they were near, or a perſpective glaſs made of two or more glaſſes placed in the tube or pipe of ſeveral lengths, to view objects at a diſtance.

Telescope, *with a convex and concave Lens*, repreſents objects, that are at a vaſt diſtance, diſtinct, and erect, and magnifies them according to the proportion of the focal diſtance of the convex lens, to the focal diſtance of the concave lens.

Telescope, *with two convex Lenſes*, repreſents objects, that are vaſtly diſtant, diſtinct, but inverted, and magnifies them according to the proportion of the focal diſtance of the exterior, to the focal diſtance of the interior lens.

Aërial Telescope, is a teleſcope to be uſed in the night, and ſo has no cloſe tube, there being no need of one at that time.

Reflecting Telescope, conſiſts of a large tube that is open at the end next to the object, and cloſed at the other, where is placed a metalline ſpeculum, and having a flat oval ſpeculum near the open end, inclined towards the upper part of the tube, where there is a little hole furniſhed with a ſmall, plain, convex eye-glaſs.

Telesco'pical, *adj.* [of *teleſcope*] pertaining to a teleſcope, ſeeing at a diſtance.

Telescopical *Stars*, are ſuch as are not viſible to the naked eye, which cannot be diſcovered without the help of a teleſcope.

Teli'ferous [*telifer*, Lat.] bearing a dart or darts.

Te'lis [with botaniſts] the herb fenugreek.

To Tell [ꞇællan, or ꞇyllan, Sax. teilen, Du. and L. Ger. zehllen, H. Ger. zellan, Teut.] to count, to number or reckon.

To Tell, *verb act.* Told, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [ꞇællan, Sax. talen, Dan. tala, Su. tellen, or et, Du. and L. Ger. zehllen, H. Ger. zellen, Teut.] 1. To utter, to expreſs, to ſpeak. 2. To rehearſe, to relate, to ſay or declare. 3. To teach, to inform. 4. To diſcover, to betray. 5. To count, to number. 6. To make excuſes: a low word. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Tell, *verb neut.* 1. To give an account, to make report: generally with *of*. 2. *To Tell on*; to inform of: a doubtful phraſe. The Scots uſe it as if implying a ſort of complaint; as, *I'll tell on* you to your maſter.

Te'ller, *ſubſt.* 1. One who tells or relates. 2. [Of ꞇællen, or ꞇyllan, to count] one who numbers.

Te'llers [in the exchequer] are four officers, whoſe buſineſs is to receive all monies due to the crown, and to throw down a bill through a pipe into the tally court, where it is received by the auditor's clerks, who write the words of the bill upon the tally: they alſo pay all perſons any money papable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they alſo make books of receipts and payments which they deliver to the lord treaſurer.

Te'llus, Lat. the goddeſs of the earth.

Telo'nium, Lat. of Gr. a toll-booth or cuſtom-houſe.

Te'mentaile [in old records] a tax of two ſhillings on every ploughed land.

Tamera'rious, *adj.* [*tameraire*, Fr. *temerario*, It. and Sp. *temerarius*, Lat.] 1. Raſh, haſty, unadviſed, heady. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. Careleſs, heedleſs. *Ray.*

Teme'rity, or Teme'rousness [*temeritas*, Lat. *temereté*, Fr. *temerità*, It. *temeridad*, Sp.] raſhneſs, unadviſedneſs, unreaſonable contempt of danger. *Cowley.*

Teme'rity, is emblematically repreſented by Icarus, of whom fable reports, that attempting to fly with wings faſtened with wax, which, as he approached too near the ſun, melted, and ſo he fell into the ſea.

Temo'ins [with military men] pieces of earth left ſtanding, as marks or witneſſes, in the foſſes of places the workmen are emptying, that they may know exactly how many cubical fathoms of earth have been carried away, in order to pay the workmen their due for it.

To Te'mper, *verb act.* [*tempero*, Lat. *temperer*, Fr. *temprare*, It. *templar*, Sp.] 1. To moderate, to mix ſo as that one part qualifies the other. 2. To compound, to form by mixture. 3. To mingle in general. 4. To beat together to a proper conſiſtence. 5. To accommodate, to modify. 6. To ſoften, to aſſuage, to calm. 7. To form metals to a proper degree of hardneſs. 8. To govern: a Latiniſm, but little uſed. *Spenſer.*

Temper, *ſubſt* [from the verb] 1. Due mixture of contrary qualities. 2. Middle courſe, mean or medium. 3. Humour, natural diſpoſition, conſtitutional frame of mind. 4. Diſpoſition of mind. 5. Conſtitution of body. 6. Calmneſs of mind, moderation. 7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardneſs or toughneſs; or due texture of parts in general.

> —— His pond'rous ſhield,
> *Etherial temper*, maſſy, large, and round— *Milton.*

Tempe'rament, [*temperament*, Fr. *tempra*, or *temperamento*, It. and Sp. *temperamentum*, Lat.] 1. A proper and proportional mixture of the elements, but more eſpecially of the humours of the body. 2. The uſual complexion, conſtitution or habit of the body. 3. A due mixture of oppoſites. 4. A medium or means found out in buſineſs or controverſy.

Temperament [in phyſic] the natural habitude and conſtitution of the body of man, or the diſpoſition of the animal humours.

Temperament, or Tempering [in muſic] a rectifying or amending the falſe or imperfect concords, by transferring to them part of the beauty of the perfect ones.

Temperame'ntal, *adj.* [of *temperament*] conſtitutional.

Te'mperance, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*temperanza*, It. *templança*, Sp. *temperança*, Port. *temperantia*, Lat.] 1. Moderation, as oppoſed to gluttony and drunkenneſs. 2. A reſtraining of our paſſions; patience, calmneſs, ſedateneſs. Temperance is one of the four cardinal virtues; and is with an elegance, not unfamiliar to our Engliſh *Cebes*, thus deſcribed by him,

> The florid hue of *temperance*, her ſide
> Adorn'd by health, a nymph in blooming pride. *Table of Cebes.*

Tempera'ntia, *adj. plur.* [of *temperans*, Lat. in phyſic] ſuch medicines as allay ſharp humours; ſuch as ſweeten and correct, or ſuch as bring the body to a due temperament.

Te'mperate, *adj.* [*temperé*, Fr. *temperato*, It. *templado*, Sp. *temperatus*, Lat.] 1. That is in midling temper, as neither too hot nor too cold, moderate in degree of any quality, not exceſſive. 2. Moderate, ſober in eating and drinking. 3. Free from ardent paſſion, calm, cool.

Te'mperately, *adv.* [of *temperate*] 1. Moderately, not exceſſively. 2. Calmly, without violence of paſſion. 3. Without gluttony or luxury.

Te'mperateness, *ſubſt.* [of *temperate*] 1. Moderation, freedom from exceſſes, mediocrity. 2. Calmneſs, coolneſs of mind.

Te'mperature, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*temperatura*, *tempero*, Lat.] 1. Conſtitution of nature, degree of any qualities. 2. Spoken of the air, is its temper or conſtitution according the diverſity of ſeaſons, or the different ſituations of countries, or its qualities as to heat and cold, moiſture and dryneſs 3. Mediocrity, due balance of contrarieties. 4. Moderation, freedom from predominant paſſions.

Te'mpered, *adj.* [of *temper*] diſpoſed with regard to the paſſions.

Te'mpest [*tempeſtas*, Lat. *tempêſte*, Fr. *tempeſta*, It. *tempeſtad*, Sp. *tempeſtade*, Port.] a moſt violent ſtorm, or a degree beyond a ſtorm, a violent commotion of the air, either with or without rain, hail, ſnow, *&c.* The different names by which the wind is called, according to the gradual increaſe of its force, ſeems to be, a breeze, a gale, a guſt, a ſtorm, a *tempeſt*.

To Tempest, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to diſturb, as by a tempeſt, to make ſtormy. *Milton.*

> —— Part huge of bulk
> Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
> *Tempeſt* the ocean. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Tempe'stas, was worſhipped by the Romans as a deity, inſomuch that L. Scipio, being in a great ſtorm, in the Corſican ſea, made a vow to build her a temple at Rome; though ſome think M. Marcellus was the founder of it.

Tempest-*Beaten*, *adj.* [of *tempeſt* and *beat*] ſhattered with ſtorms.

Tempest-*Toſt*, *adj.* [of *tempeſt* and *toſt*] driven about by ſtorms.

Tempe'stive, *adj.* [*tempeſtivus*, Lat.] ſeaſonable, timely, done in time: not uſed.

TEMPE´STIVELY, *adv.* [of *tempeſtive*] ſeaſonably: not uſed.

TEMPESTI´VITY, *ſubſt.* [*tempeſtivus*, Lat.] ſeaſonableneſs. *Brown.*

TEMPE´STUOUS, *adj.* [*tempeſtueux*, Fr. *tempeſtuoſus*, Lat.] ſtormy, boiſterous; as, a *tempeſtuous* ſea, *i. e.* a rough ſea.

TEMPE´STUOUSLY, *adv.* [of *tempeſtuous*] after a ſtormy, turbulent manner.

TEMPE´STUOUSNESS [of *tempeſtuous*] ſtormineſs.

TE´MPLAR, *ſubſt.* [from the *temple*, a houſe near the Thames, anciently belonging to the Knights Templars, originally from the temple of Jeruſalem; *templier*, Fr.] a ſtudent in the law.

TE´MPLARS, or *Knights* TEMPLARS, ſaid to have been inſtituted in the year 1113, by Hugh, of Rayennes, and confirmed by pope Eugenious. Their habit was a white cloak or upper garment, with a red croſs on the back, and a ſword girt about them; and thence they were, by the common people called *croſs-backs*, or *crauched backs*. Theſe knights at firſt dwelt in part of the building that belonged to the temple in Jeruſalem, not far from the ſepulchre of our Saviour, where they charitably entertained ſtrangers and pilgrims, and in their armour led them through the Holy Land, to view ſuch things as were to be ſeen there, defending them from the infidels. Theſe knights had in all provinces of Europe their ſubordinate governors, in which they poſſeſſed no leſs than 16000 lordſhips, a vaſt revenue! Their governor in England was ſtiled *Maſter of the Temple*, and was ſummoned to parliament; and the Temple in Fleet-ſtreet, now the houſe of our law ſtudents, in London, being their houſe, the miniſter of the Temple church ſtill bears the title of *Maſter of the Temple.* This order continued for about the ſpace of two hundred years; but at length being both rich and powerful, and alſo grown vicious, the whole order was aboliſhed by pope Clement V. in the year 1309, as alſo by the council of Vienna in 1312, and their poſſeſſions were given to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, whoſe manſion was near Smithfield. The chief cauſe of their extirpation, was their immenſe riches, which the king of France, and other European princes deſired to ſieze. See CROISADES, and ACRE, or ACRA, compared with *Works of* SUPEREROGATION.

TE´MPLE, *ſubſt.* [Fr. *templo*, It. Sp. and Port. *templum*, Lat.] 1. A place appropriated for the performance of divine ſervice. The temples that the heathens built to their gods were very ſtately; for princes and nations employed their riches and ingenious inventions of architecture in building them. In their temples there were generally three altars: the firſt at the entry, where the victims were offered and burnt, the ſecond in the middle, and the third at the end, within an incloſure. Upon the two laſt, only perfumes and ſweetmeats were burnt, and there the people eat in their feſtivals to their gods. 2. [*Tempora*, Lat.] the upper part of the ſides of the head where the pulſe is felt.

TE´MPLES *of Antæ*, ſuch which had only *antæ* or angular pillars at the corners, and two Tuſcan columns on each ſide the doors.

Tetraſtyle TEMPLES, ſuch as had four columns in front, and as many behind.

Amphiproſtyle TEMPLES, ſuch as had columns before and behind, which alſo were *tetraſtyle*.

Proſtyle TEMPLES, were ſuch as had columns only on the fore-ſide.

Diptere TEMPLES, ſuch as had eight rows of columns around, or were *oxaſtyle*, or had eight columns in front.

Periptere TEMPLES, ſuch as had four rows of inſulated columns around, and were *hexaſtyle*, i. e. as had ſix columns in front.

TEMPLES, certain jewels which great ladies anciently wore on their temples and foreheads, and faſtened to their hair with bodkins.

TE´MPLET, *ſubſt.* a piece of timber in a building, particularly that under girders.

TE´MPORAL, *adj.* [*temporel*, Fr. *temporale*, It. *temporal*, Sp. of *temporalis*, low Lat.] 1. Continuing but for a time, meaſured by time, not eternal. [See TIME] 2. Secular, not eccleſiaſtical. 3. Not ſpiritual: in this ſenſe it is ſometimes uſed in the plural as if a ſubſtantive; as, *temporals*. 4. Pertaining to the temples of the head, placed at the upper part of the head; as, *temporal* arteries.

TEMPORA´LE *Augmentum*, Lat. [with grammarians] an increaſe or alteration of the quantity of the firſt vowel or dipthong in ſeveral tenſes of a Greek verb. See TENSE.

TEMPORA´LIS, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the upper jaw, which, together with its partner, draws the lower jaw upwards, called alſo *crotaphites*.

TEMPORA´LITIES, or TEMPORALS, *ſubſt.* [*temporalitée*, or *biens temporels*, Fr. *temporalità*, It. *temporalidad*, Sp.] the temporal revenues of biſhops, not eccleſiaſtic rights. They are particularly ſuch revenues, lands, or tenements, as have been granted them, as they are lords and barons of parliament.

TE´MPORALLY, *adv.* [of *temporal*] with regard to this life.

TE´MPORALNESS [of *temporalis*, Lat. *temporel*, Fr.] a ſecular quality; alſo temporarineſs, or the being for a time.

TE´MPORALTY, *ſubſt.* [*le temporel*, Fr.] 1. The laity, ſecular people. 2. Secular poſſeſſions.

TEMPORA´NEOUS, *adj.* [of *temporaris*, Lat.] temporary.

TEMPORA´NEOUSNESS, or TE´MPORARINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *temparary*, or *temporaneous*] quality of laſting only for a time: not much uſed.

TE´MPORARY, *adj.* [*temporarius*, Lat.] laſting but for a limited time.

To TE´MPORIZE, *verb neut.* [*temporiſer*, Fr. *temporeggiare*, It. *temporizar*, Sp. *temporis*, Lat.] 1. To comply with the times or occaſions. 2. To delay, to procraſtinate. 3. To comply in general: improper. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE´MPORIZER, *ſubſt.* [of *temporize*; *temporiſeur*, Fr. *temporizador*, Sp.] a time-ſerver, one who alters his principles or practice according to the times, one who complies with the times, a trimmer.

TE´MPORUM *Oſſa*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the bones of the temples ſituated in the lower part of the ſides of the cranium. The upper part of them, being thin, conſiſts only of one table of a circular figure, which is joined to the oſſa parietalia by the ſquamoſe ſutures; but the lower part, which is thick, hollow, and uneven, is united to the os occipitis, and os ſphenoides.

TE´MSE-BREAD, or TE´MSED-BREAD, *ſubſt.* [temſe, Du. *tamis*, Fr. *tamiſo*, It. a ſieve; temſen, Du. *tamiſer*, Fr. *tamiſare*, It. to ſift] bread made of flower better ſifted than common.

To TEMPT, *verb act.* [*tenter*, Fr. *tentare*, It. *tentar*, Sp. of *tento*, Lat.] 1. To allure or intice by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind, to ſollicit to ill. 2. To provoke, to incenſe, to irritate. 3. Sometimes uſed without any notion of evil; to ſollicit, to draw. 4. To try, to attempt: only uſed in poetry, unleſs contracted for *attempt*.

TE´MPTABLE, *adj.* [of *tempt*] liable to temptation, obnoxious to bad influence. *Swift.*

TEMPTA´TION, *ſubſt.* [*tentation*, F. *tentazione*, It. *tentacion*, Sp. *tentatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of tempting and allurement or enticement to ill. 2. The ſtate of being tempted. 3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TE´MPTER [*tentator*, Lat. *tentateur*, Fr. *tentatore*, It. *tentador*, Sp.] 1. One who allures or entices to evil. 2. The infernal ſollicitor to evil, the devil.

TE´MPTING, *part. adj.* [of *tempt*] alluring, enticing.

TE´MPTINGLY, *adv.* [of *tempting*] alluringly.

TE´MPTINGNESS [of *tempting*] alluringneſs: not uſed.

TE´MULENCY, *ſubſt.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] drunkenneſs, intoxication by liquor.

TE´MULENT, *adj.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] drunken, intoxicated, as by ſtrong liquors.

TEN, *adj.* [ꞇien or ꞇin, Sax. tien, Du. tein, L. Ger. zehn, H. Ger.] the decimal number 10, in figures, is compoſed of the firſt figure and (0) a cypher. It conjoins the virtue of all numbers, which it holds, as it were, bound in itſelf, either ſimply, or by multiplication. Secondly, as, among geometricians, a line is the joining in one of divers points, ſo the 10 makes the line of numbers, neither can there be any going farther. We may add 1 to 9, and 2 to 8, and, by multiplication and redoubling of 10, ſet down a number greater than the ſands of the ſea. *Ten* hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers. And Ariſtotle obſerved, that Barbarians, as well as Greeks, uſed a numeration unto *ten*.

TE´NABLE, *adj.* Fr. that may be held againſt oppoſition or attacks.

TENABLE [in military affairs] is ſaid of a town, *&c.* that may be kept or defended againſt aſſailants.

TE´NABLENESS [of *tenable*] quality of being held: not uſed.

TENA´CIOUS, *adj.* [*tenace*, It. *tenaz*, Sp. *tenax*, Lat.] 1. Holding faſt, graſping hard, not willing to let go; with *of* before the thing held. 2. Retentive. 3. Cloſe fiſted, covetous, meanly parſimonious. 4. Coheſive, having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; ſpoken of liquids, ſuch as ſtick faſt, or are clammy.

TENA´CIOUSLY [of *tenacious*] 1. After a cloſe-fiſted covetous manner. 2. Stiffly in maintaining an argument, *&c.* 3. With diſpoſition to hold faſt.

TENA´CIOUSNESS [of *tenacious*] 1. Niggardlineſs. 2. Stiffneſs in holding or maintaining an opinion, *&c.* 3. Unwillingneſs to reſign or let go.

TENA´CITY [*tenacité*, Fr. *tenacitas*, Lat.] tenaciouſneſs, adheſion of one part to another, glutinouſneſs.

TENA´CULA, Lat. a chirurgical inſtrument, much like the forceps.

TENAI´LLE, Fr. [in fortification] is an out-work that reſembles a horn-work; but generally ſomewhat different, in regard that, inſtead of two demi-baſtions, it bears only in front a re-entring angle between the ſame wings, without flanks, and the ſides are parallel. All tenailles are defective in this reſpect, that they are not flanked or defended towards their inward or dead angle, becauſe the height of the parapet hinders from ſeeing down before the angle, ſo that the enemy can make a lodgment there under covert; and therefore tenailles are never made, but when there is not time to make a horn-work.

Simple TENAILLE, or *Single* TENAILLE [in fortification] a large out-work canſiſting of two faces or ſides, including a re-entring angle.

Double TENAILLE, or *Flanked* TENAILLE [in fortification] a large outwork conſiſting of two tenailles, or two re-entring angles.

TENAILLE *in the Foſs* [in fortification] is a low work raiſed before the curtine, in the middle of the foſs or ditch.

TENAILLE *of the Place* [in fortification] is the face of the place, raiſed between the point of the two neighbouring baſtions, including the curtine, two flanks raiſed on the curtine, and the two ſides of the baſtions which face one another.

TE´NANCY, *ſubſt.* [*tenanche*, O. Fr. *tenentia*, law Lat.] any temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another, in conſideration of rent, *&c.* paid yearly; dwelling-houſes held of others.

TE´NANT, or TENENT, *ſubſt.* Fr. [of *tenens*, Lat. holding] 1. One who, on certain conditions, poſſeſſes lands or houſes for a time, which, in reality, are the property of another, correlative to landlord. 2. One who reſides in any place. *Tenant* of theſe ſhades. *Thomſon.*

TENANT *by Charter*, one who holds lands by feoffment or donation in writing.

TENANT *by Court Roll*, or TENANT *by Copy*, one admitted tenant of lands, *&c.* in a manour, demiſed according to the cuſtom of that manour.

TENANT *of the King*, one who holds of the king's perſon, or as ſome honour.

TENANT *by the Verge in ancient Demeſn*, one who is admitted by the rod in ancient demeſn.

TENANT *in Chief*, is a tenant that holds of the king in right of his crown.

TENANT *by the Courteſy of England*, a tenant that holds for his life, by means of a child begotten by him on his wife, ſhe being an heireſs, and the child being born alive.

TENANT *in Frank Marriage*, a tenant who holds lands or tenements by a gift of them, made to him upon marriage between him and his wife.

TENANT *in Mortgage*, is a tenant that holds by means of a mortgage.

TENANT *at Will*, a tenant who holds at the will of the lord, according to the cuſtom of the manour.

Particular TENANT, a tenant who holds lands, *&c.* only for a term of time.

Sole TENANT, a tenant who has no other joined with him.

Joint TENANTS, are tenants that have an equal right in lands or tenements, by virtue of one title.

TENANTS *in Common*, are ſuch as have equal right, but hold by divers titles.

Very TENANT, a tenant who holds immediately of his lord; ſo that if there be a *lord meſne*, and a tenant, the tenant is *very tenant* of the *meſne*, but not to the lord above.

To TE´NANT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to hold on certain conditions.

TE´NANTABLE, *adj.* [of *tenant*] that is fit to be occupied by a tenant, in good repair.

TE´NANTABLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tenantable*] fitneſs to be held by a tenant: not uſed.

TE´NANTLESS, *adj.* [of *tenant*] unoccupied, not poſſeſſed by a tenant.

TE´NANT-SAW, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *tenon-ſaw*] See TENON.

TE´NAR [with anatomiſts] a muſcle whoſe office is to draw the thumb from the forefingers.

TE´NBURY, a market town of Worceſterſhire, on the river Temd or Teme, 128 miles from London.

TENA´SMUS, Lat. [τεινεσμος, Gr.] a continual deſire to go to ſtool, attended with an inability of voiding any thing, but ſometimes bloody, ſlimy matter.

TENCH, *ſubſt.* [ꞇince, Sax. *tenche*, Fr. *tinca*, It. and Lat. *tenca*, Sp.] a river or pond fiſh.

To TEND, *verb neut.* [of *tendo*, Lat. *tendre*, Fr. or *attendere* It. *attender*, Sp. to tend, *&c.*] 1. To move towards a certain point or place. 2. [*Tendre*, Fr.] to watch, to guard as an aſſiſtant or defender. 3. To aim at, to be directed to any purpoſe; with *to* or *towards*. 4. To contribute; with *to*. 5. [From *attend*] to wait, to expect: out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare*. 6. To wait as dependents or ſervants; with *upon*. 7. To attend as ſomething inſeparable; with *upon*.

To TEND, *verb act.* [contracted from *attend*] 1. To look to, to wait upon, to take care of. 2. To attend, to accompany. 3. To be attentive to. That *tend* their play. *Milton*.

TE´NDENCE [from *tend*] 1. Attendance, ſtate of expectation. *Spenſer*. 2. Perſon, attendant: not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Act of waiting, attendance. 4. Care, act of tending; with *to* before the thing tended.

TE´NDENCE, or TE´NDENCY, *ſubſt.* [of *tendens*, of *tendo*, Lat. to make towards, *&c.*] 1. Inclination, direction or courſe towards any place or object; with *to* or *towards*. 2. Aim, drift, direction or courſe towards any inference or reſult.

TE´NDER, *adj.* [*tendre*, Fr. *tenero*, It. *tierno*, Sp. *tenro*, Port. *tener*, Lat.] 1. Soft, eaſily impreſſed or injured. 2. Senſible, eaſily pained, ſoon ſore. 3. Effeminate, delicate, emaſculate. 4. Exciting kind concern. 5. Compaſſionate, anxious for another's good. 6. Suſceptible of ſoft paſſions. 7. Amorous, laſcivious. 8. Expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions. 9. Careful not to hurt: with *of*. 10. Gentle, mild, unwilling to pain. 11. Apt to give pain or uneaſineſs. 12. Young, weak; as, *tender* age. 13. Nice, ſcrupulous. 14. Good-natur'd, kind.

TENDER, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. An offer of payment, *&c.* propoſal to acceptance. 2. [Of *attendre*, Fr. *attendere*, Lat.] one who waits on another. 3. [From the adj.] regard, kind concern. *Shakeſpeare*.

TE´NDERLY, *adv.* [of *tender*] 1. Softly, ſcrupulouſly. 2. Kindly, *&c.*

To TE´NDER, *verb act.* [from the adj. or *tendreſſe*, Fr. tenderneſs] 1. To uſe tenderly or kindly, to regard with kindneſs: not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. [*tendre*, Fr.] to make an offer of the payment of money, *&c.* to exhibit to acceptance. 3. To eſteem, to hold.

To TENDER *an Averment* [in law] to offer a proof or evidence in court.

TE´NDERS [a ſea term] ſhips in a fleet, which carry proviſions, ammunition, aud other neceſſaries, and tend or attend for that purpoſe.

TE´NDERHEARTED [of *tender* and *hearted*] being of a tender, commiſerating, and kind diſpoſition. It is alſo uſed by Hudibras for *amorous, laſcivious*. See TENDER, *adj.*

TENDERHEA´RTEDLY, *adv.* [of *tenderhearted*] in a kind, commiſerating manner.

TENDERHEA´RTEDNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tenderhearted*] a kind and commiſerating temper or diſpoſition.

TE´NDERLING, *ſubſt.* [of *tender*] one tenderly brought up, a fondling.

TE´NDERLINGS [with hunters] the ſoft tops of a deer's horns, when they firſt begin to ſhoot forth.

TE´NDERLY, *adv.* [of *tender*] in a tender manner, mildly, not harſhly.

TE´NDERNESS [*tendreſſe*, Fr.] 1. State of being tender, ſuſceptible of impreſſions, ſoftneſs. 2. State of being eaſily hurt, ſoreneſs. 3. Suſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions. 4. Kind attention or anxiety for another's good. 5. Scrupulouſneſs, caution. 6. Cautious care. A great *tenderneſs* of reputation. *Gov. of the Tongue*. 7. Soft pathos of expreſſion, endearing carriage.

TE´NDERMENT, Fr. [in muſic books] tenderly or gently; as much as to ſay, ſing or play, after a ſweet, gentle, or affecting manner.

TE´NDICLE, *ſubſt.* [*tendicula*, Lat.] a gin or ſnare to take birds or beaſts, *&c.* not uſed.

TE´NDINOUS, *adj.* [of *tendo*, Lat. *tendineux*, Fr.] full of tendons, conſiſting of tendons, ſinewy.

TE´NDINOUSNESS, fulneſs of tendons, or the nature or quality of tendons.

TE´NDON, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tendine*, It. of *tendo*, Lat. *tendre*, Fr. to ſtretch out] the extremity of a muſcle, where its fibres run into a ſtrong, ſpringy chord; a ſinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TE´NDRIL, *ſubſt.* [*tendrillon*, Fr. with botaniſts] a claſper, or that little curling part of plants by which, in climbing, they take hold of a prop for their ſupport.

TENEA´TES, a name by which Apollo had a temple and oracle at *Teneus*, in the territories of Corinth.

TE´NEBRÆ, or TE´NEBRES, Lat. [in the Roman church] a ſervice uſed on Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday before Eaſter, in repreſentation of Chriſt's agony in the garden. The manner is thus: There are fifteen lamps or candles lighted, which is juſt the number of pſalms or canticles that are in the office. Theſe being lighted on a triangular ſconce, at the end of every pſalm that the prieſt repeats, one of the candles is put out, till at the end the congregation is left in darkneſs.

TENE´BRICOSE, *adj.* [*tenebricoſus*, Lat.] dark, gloomy.

TE´NEBROSE, or TE´NEBROUS, *adj.* [*tenebreux*, Fr. *tenebroſo*, It. and Sp. of *tenebroſus*, Lat.] dark, gloomy.

TENE´BROSENESS, or TENEBBRO´SITY, *ſubſt.* [*tenebroſità*, It. of *tenebroſitas*, Lat.] darkneſs, gloomineſs.

TE´NEMENT, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tenementum*, of *teneo*, Lat. to hold] a houſe, habitation, or any thing that a perſon holds of another by paying rent, *&c.*

TENEME´NTARY *Lands*, ſuch lands as the Saxon thanes or noblemen let out to tenants for arbitrary rents and ſervices.

TENEME´NTIS *Legatis* [in law] a writ for a corporation to hear controverſies, touching tenements deviſed by will.

TENMENTA´LE, or TEMA´NTALE [in ancient cuſtoms] the number of ten men, which, in the days of our Engliſh Saxon anceſtors, was alſo called a *decennary*, and ten decennaries made what we call an hundred.

TE´NENT, *ſubſt.* See TENET.

TE´NENT [in heraldry] a term uſed for ſomething that ſuſtains or holds up the ſhield or coat-armour, and is generally ſynonimous with the ſupporter.

TENE´RITY [*tenerezza*, It. *teneritas*, Lat.] tenderneſs.

TE´NET, *ſubſt.* [*tenet*, Lat. he holdeth] it is ſometimes an opinion or doctrine profeſſedly held by ſome divine, philoſopher, *&c.* poſition, principle.

TENE´SMUS [of *teneo*, Lat. τεινω, Gr. to ſtretch out] a continual deſire of going to ſtool. See TENASMUS.

TENNE´ [in heraldry] is what is commonly in Engliſh called *tawny*, and ſome call it *bruſk*: The colour is made of red and yellow mixed together, and is expreſſed in engraving by lines diagonal from the ſiniſter chief and traverſe. In blazoning by celeſtial things, it is called the dragon's head, and by precious ſtones, the hyacinth.

TE´NNIS, *ſubſt.* [Skinner ſuppoſes this play to be ſo named from the word *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, uſed by the French when they drive the ball] a ſort of play at ball, which is driven with a racket. The place where this play is uſed, they call a *tennis-court*.

To TE´NNIS, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to drive one as a ball. *Spenſer.*

TE´NON, *ſubſt.* Fr. the ſquare end of a piece of timber, diminiſhed by one third part of its thickneſs, fitted into the hole of another piece, called a *mortiſe*.

TENONTRO´TOTUS [of τεινω, to ſtretch out, and τρωτὸς, Gr. wounded] one that is wounded in a tendon.

TE´NOR, or TE´NOUR, *ſubſt.* [*teneur*, Fr. *tenore*, It. *tenoro*, Sp. of *tenor*, Lat.] manner of continuity, conſtant mode, general currency, general drift or courſe, ſenſe contain'd.

TENOR [in muſic] the firſt, mean, or middle part, or that which is the ordinary pitch of the voice, when neither raiſed to the treble, nor lowered to the baſs.

TENOR [in law] the purport or content of a writing or inſtrument.

TENO´RE *Indictamenti*, *&c.* Lat. [in law] a writ whereby the record, *&c.* of an indictment is called out of another court into chancery.

TENORI´STA, It. a perſon who has a tenor-voice.

TENSA´RE [in old deeds] to fence, or hedge in.

TENSE, *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] ſtretched, ſtiff, not lax.

TENSE, *ſubſt.* [of *temps*, Fr. *tempi*. It. *tempus*, Lat. in grammar] in ſtrict ſpeaking, is only a variation of the verb to ſignify time. Tenſes are times of action, and they are three, *paſt*, *preſent*, and *future*, though grammarians make five. The *paſt* may be divided, as the Latins do, into *imperfect*, as, I did love, and the *preterperfect*, as, I have loved; the *preſent tenſe* is, I love or do love, the *future*, I ſhall or will love.

Note, Dr. *Clarke* has moſt judiciouſly obſerved, that *every tenſe* admits of the diſtinction of *perfect* or *imperfect*; as, firſt, with reference to the time paſt, "he was going; or "was gone." Secondly, with reference to the time preſent, "he is going;" or, he is gone." Third; with reference to the future, "he will be going;" or, "he will be gone," and ſo in the learned languages.—*Homeri Ilias, Ed. Londin.* p. 6.

TE´NSIBLE, *adj.* [*tenſibilis*, Lat.] that may be extended.

TE´NSION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tenſine*, It.] the ſtate of a thing that is bent, or the effort made to bend it.

TE´NSENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tenſe*] tenſion; the contrary to laxity.

TE´NSIBLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tenſible*] ſuſceptibility of extenſion.

TE´NSILE, *adj.* [*tenſilis*, Lat.] capable of extenſion.

TE´NSIVE, *adj.* [*tenſivus*, Lat.] belonging to extenſion, giving a ſenſe of ſtiffneſs or contraction.

TE´NSORS, Lat. [q. d. *extenſores*, *i. e.* ſtretchers out] thoſe muſcles which ſerve to extend the toes.

TENT [with lapidaries] that which they put under table-diamonds, when they ſet them in work.

TE´NSURE, *ſubſt.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] the ſame with *tenſion*. *Bacon*.

TENT, *ſubſt.* [*tentorium*, Lat. *tente*, Fr. *tenda*, It. *tienda*, Sp. tent, Du. telt, L. Ger. zelt, H. Ger.] 1. A ſoldiers moveable lodging-place, made of canvas or other cloth extended on poles. 2. Any temporary habitation in general, a pavilion. 3. [*Tente*, Fr.] a roll of lint, *&c.* to be put into a wound to keep it open. 4. [*Vino tinto*, Sp.] a ſort of Spaniſh wine of a deep red, which is brought from Alicant, but chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

To TENT, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

To TENT, *verb act.* to ſearch or fill up with a medical tent.

TENTA´TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tentatio*, Lat.] trial, temptation.

TENTA´TIVE, *adj.* [of *tento*, Lat. to try] pertaining to an eſſay or tryal, trying, eſſaying.

TENTA´TIVE, *ſubſt.* an eſſay or effort whereby perſons try their ſtrength, or ſound an affair, *&c.* to ſee whether or no it will ſucceed.

TENTATIVE [in French univerſities] the firſt theſis or act that a ſtudent in the theology ſchool holds to ſhew his capacity, to obtain the degree of batchelor.

TE´NTED, *adj.* [of *tent*] covered with tents.

TE´NTERS, or TE´LTERS [either of *tendere*, Lat. to ſtretch out, or ꞇelꞇꞃe, Sax.] a frame or ſtretcher ſet with hooks to ſtretch cloth on, uſed by clothiers and cloth-workers.

TE´NTER, or TE´NTER-HOOK, *ſubſt.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.] 1. A hook on which things are ſtretched. 2. *To be on the tenters*; to be in difficulties or diſtreſs, to be on the ſtretch.

TE´NTER-GROUNDS, the fields in which ſuch tenters or frames are ſet up.

To TE´NTER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſtretch by tenterhooks.

To TENTER, *verb neut.* to ſtretch, to admit extenſion.

TE´NTERDEN, a borough in Kent, by the river Rother, 60 meaſured miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

TENTH, *adj.* [ꞇeoþa, ꞇien, Sax. tiende, Du. teinte, L. Ger. zehnte, H. Ger.] the ordinal of ten, the firſt after the ninth.

TENTH, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. The tenth part. 2. Tithe in general.

TE'NTHLY, *adj.* [of *tenth*] in the tenth place or order.

TENTHS, an annual tribute which all eccleſiaſtical livings pay to the king. The biſhop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high prieſt of the Jews, who had tenths from the Levites, till, by Henry VIII. they were perpetually annexed to the crown.

TE'NT-WORT, a plant.

TENTI'GINOUS, *adj.* [*tentiginoſus*, Lat.] ſtiff, ſtretched, troubled with the tentigo or ſatyriaſis.

TE'NTIGO, Lat. [with ſurgeons] an involuntary erection, the ſame as *ſatyriaſis*.

TENUIFO'LIOUS, *adj.* [of *tenuis*, thin, and *folium*, Lat. a leaf; in botanic writers] that has thin leaves, as the leaves of ſome ſorts of the ficoides.

TE'NUOUSNESS, or TENU'ITY, *ſubſt.* [of *tenuitas*, Lat. *tenuité*, Fr. *tenuità*, It.] ſlenderneſs, thinneſs, ſmallneſs, not groſſneſs.

TE'NUOUS, *adj.* [*tenu*, Fr. *tenue*, It. of *tenuis*, Lat.] ſmall, thin, minute. *Brown*.

TE'NURE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tenura*, law Lat. of *teneo*, Lat.] the manner by which tenants hold lands or tenements of their lords, or the ſervices performed to the lord, in conſideration of the uſe and occupancy of his lands. In Scotland are four tenures, the firſt is *pura eleemoſyna*, which is proper to ſpiritual men, paying nothing for it but *devota animarum ſuffragia*: The ſecond they call *feu*, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called *feudi firma*: The third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, roſe, pair of gilt ſpurs, or ſome ſuch thing, if aſked: The fourth is by ſervice of ward and relief, where the heir being minor, is in the cuſtody of his lord, together with his lands, *&c*. And land holden in this manner is called *feudum de hauberk* or *haubert*, *feudum militare* or *loricatum*. Tenure in groſs is the tenure in capite: For the crown is called a *ſeignior in groſs*, becauſe a corporation of and by itſelf.

TEPEFA'CTION, *ſubſt.* [*tepefacio*, Lat.] the act of making warm to a ſmall degree.

TE'PHRIAS [τεφρος, Gr. of an aſh-colour] a kind of marble of an aſh-colour.

TEPHRI'TES [τεφρίτης, Gr.] a ſtone having the figure of a new moon.

TE'PHROMANCY [τεφρομαντεια, of τεφρα, aſhes, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] divination by aſhes, which was performed in the following manner: They wrote the things they had a mind to be reſolved about in aſhes upon a plank, or any ſuch thing; and this they expoſed to the open air, where it was to continue for ſome time; and thoſe letters that remained whole, and were no way defaced by the winds or other accidents, were thought to contain in them a ſolution of the queſtion.

TE'PID, *adj.* [*tepidus*, Lat. *tiepedo*, It.] lukewarm, warm in a ſmall degree.

TEPI'DITY [*tiepedità*, It. *tepiditas*, Lat.] lukewarmneſs.

TE'POR, *ſubſt.* Lat. lukewarmneſs, gentle heat. *Arbuthnot*.

TE'RAPHIM [תרפים, Heb.] ſome have imagin'd that the teraphims, mentioned, *Judges* xvii. 5. were the houſhold gods of the heathens: others rather think they were Taliſmanical repreſentations, conſecrated by deviliſh ceremonies, to engage ſome evil ſpirit to anſwer in them the demands of their worſhippers, and give oracles. But *N. B.* This (like ſome other Hebrew words) is ſometimes *ſingular* in SENSE, tho' *plural* in FORM; as I infer from 1. *Sam.* xix. 13—16. and from the ſame paſſage it ſhould ſeem to have been the *ſtatue*, or at leaſt the *buſt*, of a man. *Idola* Teraphim *fere ſemper formâ faſciis involuti pueri. & ad portandum idoneâ parabantur. Hinc* ſine manibus & pedibus *fere videntur conſtructa.* —*Cujuſmodi figuram quoque habuiſſe* SERAPES. *Kircher, Oedip. Egypt.* T. I. Syntag. 4. c. 3. See PERSONS *in Divinity*, ICONOLATER, ORACLES, and URIM.

TERATO'LOGY [of τερατα, wonderful things, and λεγω, Gr.] is when bold writers, fond of the ſublime, intermix ſomething great and prodigious in every thing they write, whether there be foundation for it in reaſon, or not; affectation of falſe ſublimity.

TERCE, *ſubſt.* [*tiers*, *tierce*, Fr. *triens*, Lat.] a wine-veſſel, containing eighty-four gallons, a third part of a butt or pipe.

TE'RCET [in muſic] a third

TEREBE'LLUM, Lat. [the diminutive of *terebrum*] an augur or piercer for boring.

TE'REBINTH, *ſubſt.* [*terebinthia*, Lat.] turpentine.

TEREBINTH [*terebinthus*, Lat. τερεβινθος, Gr.] the turpentine tree.

TEREBI'NTHINATE, or TEREBI'NTHINE, *adj.* [τερεβινθινος, Gr.] containing turpentine, mixed with turpentine; uſed ſubſtantively by *Floyer*.

TEREBINTHIZU'SA [of τερεβινθιζω, Gr.] a precious ſtone, a ſort of jaſper.

TERE'BRA, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a trepan.

To TE'REBRATE, *verb act.* [*terebro*, Lat.] to bore, to pierce. *Brown*.

TEREBRA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *terebrate*] the act of boring or piercing.

TERE'DUM, Lat. [with ſurgeons] the corrupting or rotting of a bone.

TE'RES *Major*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing from the lower angle of the baſis of the ſcapula, and aſcending obliquely upwards, under the head of the longus, is inſerted into the neck of the os humeri, called alſo rotundus major.

TERES *Minor*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle ariſing from the inferior angle of the ſcapula, which, aſcending obliquely, paſſes over the head of the longus, and is inſerted below the os humeri, and is called alſo *tranverſalis*.

TERGE'MINOUS, *adj.* [*tergeminus*, Lat.] three-fold.

TERGIFOE'TOUS, *adj.* [*tergifœtus*, Lat.] bearing their young on their backs; as, *tergifœtous plants* are ſuch as bear their ſeeds on the backſides of ther leaves.

TERGIVERSA'TION, Fr. [*tergiverſazione*, It. *tergiverſacion*, Sp. of *tergiverſatio*, Lat.] 1. Shuffling, change, fickleneſs. 2. Fetch, ſhift, evaſion, ſubterfuge.

TERGIVERSA'TOR, Lat. a fickle perſon, one that ſhuffles and ſhifts.

TERM, *ſubſt.* [*terme*, F. *termino*, It. and Sp. of *terminus*, Lat. τερμα, Ger.] 1. Words, language. In this ſenſe moſtly uſed in the plural. 2. A boundary or limit. 3. [*Termine*, O. Fr.] time for which any thing laſts, a limited or ſet time. 4. [*Terme*, Fr.] the word by which a thing is expreſſed. A word of art. 5. Stipulation, condition.

TERM [in law] a fixed and limited time, when the courts of judicature are open for all lawſuits, of which there are four in the year, ſet apart for the hearing and determining of all controverſies and ſuits in the courts at Weſtminſter and elſewhere, the reſt of the year being called vacation time.

TERM [in grammar] a particular word, diction, or expreſſion in a language.

To TERM, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to name or call a thing.

Little Term [in logic] is that idea which makes the ſubject, becauſe the ſubject is commonly of leſs extent than the attribute.

Great TERM [in logic] is the idea of the attribute.

Milliary TERMS [among the ancient Greeks] the heads of certain deities, placed on ſquare land marks of ſtone, *&c.* to mark the ſeveral *ſtadia*, &c. in the roads.

TERMS *of an Equation* [with algebraiſts] are the ſeveral names or members of which it is compoſed, and ſuch as have the ſame unknown letter, but in different powers or degrees; for if the ſame unknown letter be found in the ſame degree or power, they muſt paſs but for one term.

TERMS *of Proportion* [with mathematicians] are ſuch numbers, letters, or quantities, as are compared one with another; as if $3 : 6 :: c, d.$ $a : b :: 12 : 24.$ then *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, or $3 : 6.$ $12 : 24.$ are called the *terms*, *a* being the firſt term, *b* the ſecond.

TERM [in architecture] a kind of ſtatue or column, adorned at the top with the figure of a man's, woman's, or ſatyr's head, as a capital, and the lower part ending as a ſheath or ſcabbard.

TERM [in geometry] is ſometimes uſed for a point, and ſometimes a line, *&c.* a line is the term of a ſuperficies, and a ſuperficies of a ſolid.

TERM *of Progreſſion* [in mathematics] is every member of that progreſſion.

TERMS [with aſtrologers] certain degrees of the ſigns, wherein the planets are obſerved to have their ſtrength and virtues increaſed.

TERMS [with phyſicians] the menſes or monthly courſes of women.

TERMS, or *Articles* [*termini*, Lat.] articles and conditions; alſo the ſtate of an affair.

TERMS *of Art*, words, which, beſides their literal and popular meaning, which they either have or may have in common language, bear a further and peculiar meaning in ſome art or ſcience.

TE'RMAGANCY, *ſubſt.* [of *termagant*] turbulence, loud noiſe, tumultuouſneſs. *Barker*.

TE'RMAGANT [tyꞃ and maȝan, Sax. eminently powerful. *Johnſon*. *ter magnitudo*, Lat, *i. e.* three times magnitude] 1. Turbulent, tumultuous. 2. Quarelſome, furious. 3. Scolding, brawling [in women].

TERMAGANT, *ſubſt.* a ſcolding brawling woman. Both this and the adjective appear in Shakeſpeare to have been anciently uſed of men.

TE'RMER, *ſubſt.* [of *term*] one who travels up from the country to the term. *B. Johnſon*,

TE'RMINABLE, *adj.* [*terminabilis*, Lat.] admitting of bounds and limits, limitable.

TERMINA'LIA [among the Romans] a feaſt of land-marks, obſerved in honour of *Terminus*, the deity of bounds, for adjuſting and diſtinguiſhing the limits of fields, and every man's eſtate.

To TERMINATE, *verb act.* [*terminer*, Fr. *terminare*, It. and Lat. *terminar*, Sp.] 1. To limit or bound. 2. To determine, to end, to put an end to; as, to *terminate* differences.

To TERMINATE, *verb neut.* to be limited, to attain its end, to end, to have an end.

TERMINA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *terminate*] 1. The act of bounding or limiting. 2. Bound, limit. 3. End, concluſion. 4. [In grammar, *terminaiſon*, Fr. *terminazione*, It. *terminacion*, Sp. of *terminatio*, Lat.] the end of a word, as in ſome languages varied by its ſignifications. 5. Word, term: not uſed. *Shakeſpeare*.

TE'RMINER [as a commiſſion of *oyer* and *terminer*, *i. e.* to hear and determine] a commiſſion for trying and clearing the innocent, and condemning malefactors.

TE'RMINISTS, a ſect or branch of the Calviniſts, who hold five particular tenets, as to the term or time of grace. See CALVINISM.

TERMI'NTHUS, Lat. [τερμινθος, Gr.] a ſwelling or tumour with a black riſing at the top, as big as the fruit of the turpentine tree. *Terminthus* is of a blackiſh colour; it breaks, and within a day the puſtule comes away in a ſlough. *Wiſeman*.

TE'RMINUS *Deus* [among the Romans] the god of bounds and limits. The people of Rome were commanded to ſet ſtones on the confines of their ground, which were called *terminalia*: and upon them they offered ſacrifices to Jupiter, to whom they were conſecrated; theſe ſtones were every year crowned with flowers, and milk was poured upon them to the god *Terminus*.

TE'RMLESS, *adj.* [of *term*] boundleſs unlimited. *Raleigh*.

TE'RMLY, *adv.* [of *term*] every term, as often as the terms of law return.

TE'RMON *Land*, glebe-land, or land belonging to the church.

TERNA'RIOUS, or TE'RNARY, *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternario*, It. *ternarius*, Lat.] proceeding by three, conſiſting of three.

TE'RNARY, or TE'RNION, *ſubſt.* [*ternarius*, or *ternio*, Lat.] the number three.

TERPSI'CHORE [τερψιχορη, of τερψις, delectation, and χορεια, Gr. a dance] one of the nine muſes, to whom is attributed the invention of dancing and balls. She was the daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne, and the mother of the Sirenes by Achelous. See SIRENS.

TE'RRA, Lat. the earth, land, ground. See TELLUS.

TERRA [in doomſday-book] arable or ploughed land.

Damnata TERRA, or *Mortua* TERRA [with chemiſts] that earthly part or thick droſſy matter which remains after the diſtillation of minerals.

Firma TERRA, Lat. [in geography] the continent or main land.

TERRA *Lemnia*, Lat. a ſort of red earth dug out of a hill in the iſland of Lemnos; the ſame with *terra ſigillata*.

Sigillata TERRA, Lat. earth of the iſland of Lemnos, ſo called, becauſe it comes to us ſealed; much uſed in phyſic.

TERRA *Samia*, Lat. a white, ſtiff, tough earth, brought from the iſland of Samos.

TERRA *à Terra* [in horſemanſhip] is a ſeries of low leaps made by the horſe forward, bearing ſideways, and working upon two treads. In which motion the horſe moves both his fore legs at once, and when they are upon the point of deſcending to the ground, the hinder legs bear them company with a ſhort and quick cadence, always bearing and ſtaying upon his haunches; ſo that the motions of the hinder quarters are ſhort and quick, and the horſe being always well preſſed and coupied, he lifts his fore legs pretty high, and his hind legs keep always low and near the ground.

TERRA *à terra*, Lat. Gallies, and other veſſels, are ſaid to go *terrà à terra*, when they never go far from the coaſts.

TE'RRACE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*terraccia*, It.] a ſmall mount of earth commonly covered over with graſs.

TERRACE [in architecture] 1. The roof of a houſe that is flat, and whereon one may walk. 2. A balcony which projects.

To TERRACE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to make a terrace. *Wotton.*

TE'RRÆ-FILIUS [*i. e.* the ſon of the earth] a ſcholar in the univerſity of Oxford, appointed to make jeſting and ſatyrical ſpeeches; as the prevaricator does at the commencement at Cambridge.

TE'RRAGE, a ſervice, in which a tenant or vaſſal was bound to his lord in ploughing, reaping, &c. his ground for him; alſo a freedom from that ſervice, and from all land-taxes.

TERRAI'GNOL [with horſemen] is a horſe who cleaves to the ground, that cannot be made light upon the hand, that cannot be put upon his haunches, that raiſes his fore quarters with difficulty, that is charged with ſhoulders; and, in general, one whoſe motions are all ſhort, and too near the ground.

TERRAI'N [with horſemen] is the manage-ground upon which the horſe makes his piſt or tread.

TERRA'RIUS [in old law] a land holder or tenant.

TERRARIUS *Cænobialis*, an officer in a religious houſe, whoſe buſineſs was to keep a *terrar* or *terrer*, *i. e.* a roll, of all their eſtates.

TERRA'QUEOUS, *adj.* [of *terra*, earth, and *aqua*, Lat. water] as, the *terraqueous* globe, *i. e.* the globe of the earth, conſiſting of land and water.

TE'RRAS, or TERRACE [*terrazzo*, It. *terraſſe*, Fr. prob. of *turris*, Lat. a tower, of *terra*, Lat. the earth] a walk, or gallery, raiſed above the reſt of the garden. See TERRACE.

TERREBLUE', Fr. a light, looſe, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward.*

The TERRE'LLA [of *terra*, *q. d.* a little earth] when a loadſtone is made ſpherical, and is placed ſo that its poles, equator, &c. do exactly correſpond to the poles of the equator of the world, it is called a *terrella.*

TERRE'NE, *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] terreſtrial, earthly. *Milton* uſes it ſubſtantively, or rather elliptically, for *terrene globe.*

TERRE'NENESS [of *terrenus*, Lat.] earthineſs.

TERRE *Plain* [in fortification] is a platform or horizontal ſurface of the rampart lying level, only with a little ſlope on the outſide for the recoil of the cannon. It is terminated by the parapet on that ſide toward the field, and by the inner talus on the other ſide toward the body of the place.

TERRE *Tenant*, a tenant that holds land; as when a lord of a manor has a freeholder, who lets out his freehold to another, to be occupied, this occupier is called the *terre tenant.*

TE'RREOUS, *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] earthy, conſiſting of earth.

TE'RRER, or TE'RRIER [of *terra*, Lat. land] a book or roll, wherein the ſeveral lands, either of a private perſon, or of a town, college, or church, &c. are deſcribed; and this ought to contain the number of acres, the ſite, boundaries, tenants names, &c.

TERRE'STRIAL, or TERRE'STRIOUS, *adj.* [*terreſtre*, Fr. and It. of *terreſtris*, Lat.] 1. Earthly, pertaining to the earth, not cœleſtial. 2. Conſiſting of earth, earthy; improper. *Woodward.*

TERRESTRIAL *Line* [in perſpective] is a right line, in which the geometrical place, and that of the picture or draught, interſect one another.

TERRE'STRIALNESS, or TERRESTRE'ITY, *ſubſt.* [of *terreſtreitas*, Lat.] earthineſs, the quality of being earthly: a ſchool term.

To TERRE'STRIFY, *verb act.* [of *terreſtris*, and *facio*, Lat.] to reduce to the ſtate of earth. *Brown.*

TERRE'STRIOUS, *adj.* [*terreſtris*, Lat. *terreſtre*, Fr.] earthy, conſiſting of earth, terreous. *Brown.*

TE'RRE-VIRTE, *ſubſt.* Fr. a ſort of earth which owes its green colour to a ſlight admixture of copper. *Woodward.*

TE'RRIBLE, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*terribel*, It. and Port. of *terribilis*, Lat.] dreadful, frightful, cauſing terror, great, ſo as to offend. A colloquial hyperbole. *Clarendon.*

TE'RRIBLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *terrible*] quality of being terrible, dreadfulneſs.

TE'RRIBLY, *adv.* [of *terrible*] 1. Dreadfully, ſo as to raiſe fear, formidably, violently, very much. *Swift.*

TERRI'COLIST [*terricola*, Lat.] one who inhabits or dwells upon the earth.

TE'RRIER, Fr. [*terra*, Lat.] 1. A kind of dog that hunts underground. 2. [*terrier*, Fr.] a ſurvey or regeſter of lands; the ſame with *terrer.* 3. [*Terebro*, Lat.] a ſort of auger, borer, or wimble.

TERRIER, or TE'RRAR [in ancient cuſtoms] a collection of acknowledgments of vaſſals or tenants of a lordſhip, containing the rents, ſervices, &c. they owe to their lord, and ſerving as a title or claim for demanding and executing the payments thereof.

TE'RRIER [with hunters] the lodge or hole which foxes, badgers, rabbets, &c. dig for themſelves under-ground, to ſave themſelves from the hunters; and hence *terrier*, a little hound, who hunts thoſe animals, creeps into the ground like a ferret, and either affrights and bites them, or drags them out at the holes.

TERRI'FIC, *adj.* [*terrificus*, Lat,] dreadful, cauſing terror.

To TE'RRIFY, *verb act.* [*terrifacio*, Lat.] to affright, to ſhock with fear.

TERRI'GENOUS, *adj.* [*terrigena*, Lat.] born of the earth.

TE'RRING, a market-town of Suſſex, 35 miles from London.

TERRI'SONOUS, *adj.* [*terriſonus*, Lat.] ſounding terribly.

TERRITO'RIAL, *adj.* [of *territory*] belonging to a territory; as, a *territorial* juriſdiction.

TE'RRITORY, *ſubſt.* [*territoire*, Fr. *territorio*, It. and Sp. *territorium*, law Lat.] a certain tract of land lying within the bounds or pertaining to the juriſdiction of any ſtate, dominion.

TE'RROUR, *ſubſt.* [*terror*, Lat. and Sp. *terreur*, Fr. *terrore*, It] 1. Fear or fright communicated. 2. Fear received. 3, Cauſe of fear.

TE'RRULENTLY [*terrulentia*, Lat.] earthineſs, a fulneſs of earth.

TE'RSE, *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *terſus*, Lat.] 1. Smooth. 2. Cleanly written, elegant without pompouſneſs, neat, exact.

TE'RSION, Lat. the act of wiping or rubbing a thing.

TE'RSOR, Lat. [in anatomy] the muſcle called alſo *latiſſimus dorſi.*

TE'RTHRA, the parts about the throat, the middle and lateral parts of the neck.

TE'RTIAN, *ſubſt.* [*tertiana*, ſc. *febris*, Lat. *tierce*, Fr. *terzana*, It. *tertizana*, Sp.] an ague intermitting but one day, ſo that there are two fits in three days.

To TE'RTIATE, *verb act.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat. to do a thing the third time; in huſbandry] to till the ground a third time.

TE'RTIATED, *part. adj.* [*tertiatus*, Lat.] a term in gunnery, ſignifying that a cannon has been rounded, as to the thickneſs of the metal at the touch-hole, trunnions and muzze; alſo done the third time.

TERTIA'TION, a doing a thing the third time.

TERTIO'LA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb clowns all-heal.

TE'RTIUM *Quid*, Lat. [in chymiſtry] the reſult of the mixture of ſome two things, which forms ſomething very different from both.

TE'RZA, It. 1. [in muſic books] ſignifies a third. 2. The number 3.

In TERZA, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies ſongs or tunes in parts.

TERZE'TTO [in muſic books] lettle airs in three parts.

TESSELLA'TA *Pavimenta*, Lat. [among the Romans] were the pavements in the tents of the generals, of rich moſaic work, made of curious, ſmall, ſquare marbles, bricks, or tiles, called *teſſellæ*, from the form of dice.

TE'SSELLATED, *adj.* [*teſſellatus*, Lat.] chequered with inlaid pieces of wood, ſtone, or any other thing, a pavement of moſaic work, made of curious, ſmall, ſquare marbles, bricks, or tiles, called *teſſellæ*, from the form of dice.

TESSERACO'STE [*τεσσαρακοςη*, Gr. *i. e.* forty days] the forty days between Eaſter and Holy Thurſday; alſo the time of Lent.

TEST, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*teſta*, It.] 1. The copel by which refiners try their metals; an inſtrument or veſſel made of bone aſhes. hooped with iron; or a furnace for melting down iron, &c. 2. [*Teſtimonium*, Lat.] an oath for renouncing the pope's ſupremacy, and tranſubſtantiation. 3. Aſſay, proof, trial, or examination: as by the copel. 4. Applied to means of trial. 5. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineneſs. 6. Diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic. Our *teſt* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.* 7. Judgment, diſtinction. 8. It ſeems to ſignify any veſſel that holds fire. You toſs your 'cenſing *teſt* and fume the room. *Dryden.*

TE'STA [in botanic writings] a thin, hard, brittle covering of ſome ſeeds.

TESTA *de Nevil* [ſo called, becauſe it is ſaid to have been compiled by *Jolland Nevil*, an itinerant juſtice in the time of King Henry III] an authentic record kept in the king's remembrancer's office in the Exchequer, containing an account of all lands held in grand or petty ſergeantry, with fees and eſcheats to the king.

TE'STABLE [*teſtabilis*, Lat.] that by the law may bear witneſs.

TESTA'CEOUS, *adj.* [*teſtaceus*, Lat. *teſtacée*, Fr.] 1. Conſiſting or compoſed of ſhells. 1. Having continuous, not jointed ſhells. Oppoſed to cruſtaceous. With naturaliſts, *teſtaceous* is a term given only to ſuch fiſh whoſe ſtrong and thick ſhells are entire and of a piece, becauſe thoſe which are jointed, as the lobſters, are cruſtaceous. But in medicine, all preparations of ſhells, and the like ſubſtances, are ſo called.

TE'STAMENT, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*teſtamento*, It. Sp. and Port. *teſtamentum*, Lat.] 1. A ſolemn and authentic act, whereby a perſon declares his will, as to the diſpoſal of his eſtate after his deceaſe. 2. Each of the volumes of the ſcriptures; as, the *Old* and *New Teſtament.*

TESTAMENT *Nuncupative*, a laſt will made by word of mouth before ſufficient witneſſes.

TESTAMENTA'RIOUS, or TESTAME'NTARY, *adj.* [*teſtamentoire*, Fr. *teſtamentario*, It. and Sp. *teſtamentarius*, Lat.] pertaining to a teſtament, given by will, contained in wills.

TESTA'TOR, *ſubſt.* Lat. [*teſtateur*, Fr. *teſtatore*, It.] a man that makes a teſtament or laſt will.

TESTA'TRIX, *ſubſt.* Lat. [*teſtatrice*, Fr. and It.] a woman that makes a teſtament or laſt will.

TESTA'TUM [in law] a writ after *capias*, when a man is not found in the county where the action was laid.

TE'STATE, *adj.* [*teſtatus*, Lat.] having made a will.

TE'STER, *ſubſt.* [of *teſte*, *tête*, Fr. an head] 1. A coin, in value ſixpence. 2. [of *teſtiera*, Sp. or *tête*, Fr. a head] the upper part of a bed.

TE'STED, *part. adj.* [of *teſt*] tried by a teſt.

TE'STES, Lat. the teſticles.

TESTES [with anatomiſts] certain eminent parts behind the pſalloides in the extreme part of the brain toward the cerebellum; ſo called by anatomiſts, on account of their reſembling the teſticles.

TE'STICLE, *ſubſt.* [*teſticulus* Lat. *teſticule*, Fr.] ſtone.

TESTI'CULAR, *adj.* [*teſticulaire*, Fr. *teſticularis*, Lat.] pertaining to the teſticles.

TESTI'CULATED *Root* [with botaniſts] a kind of tuberous root, which conſiſts of two nobs, reſembling a pair of teſticles, as in ſome ſpecies of orchis.

TESTI'CULOSE [*teſticuloſus*, Lat.] that hath large cods.

TESTI'CULUS *Venereus*, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a ſwelling of the cods after venereal copulation.

TESTIFICA'TION, *ſubſt.* [*teſtificatio*, Lat. *teſtificazione*, It. *teſtificacion*, Sp.] the act of bearing witneſs.

TESTIFICA'TORS, *ſubſt.* [*teſtificor*, Lat.] he that teſtifies.

TE'STIFIER, *ſubſt.* [of *teſtify*] one who teſtifies.

To TE'STIFY, *verb neut.* [*teſtificor*, Lat. *teſtificar*, Sp.] to witneſs or certify, to make appear or known.

To TESTIFY, *verb act.* to witneſs, to give evidence of any point.

TE'STILY, *adv.* [of *teſty*] peeviſhly, fretfully.

TESTIMO'NIAL, *adj.* [*teſtimonialis*, Lat. *teſtimoniale*, It.] pertaining to witneſſing or teſtimony.

TESTIMONIAL, *ſubſt.* [*teſtimoniale*, It. and Lat.] a written certificate under the hand of a magiſtrate, the maſter and fellows of a college, or ſome perſon in authority, and produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf.

TE'STIMONY [*teſtimonium*, Lat. *temoignage*, Fr. *teſtimonio*, It. and Sp. *teſtimunba*, Port.] 1. Evidence, proof. 2. [In holy writ] a law or ordinance, public evidences. In his ark his *teſtimony*. *Milton.* 3. Open atteſtation, profeſſion. *Teſtimony* of truth. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY, *verb act.* to witneſs. A word not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Te'stiness, *ſubſt.* [of *teſty*] peeviſhneſs, diſpoſition or aptneſs to be angry, moroſeneſs.

Te'sto [in muſic books] the text or words of a ſong.

Te'stons [ſo called from their having an head; of *teſta*, It. or *Tête*, Fr. upon them, whence they are called by us *teſtors*, or *teſters*] they were either coined here or in France, in the time of Henry VIII. and went in France for eighteen-pence; and probably they went for the ſame here. They were made of braſs, covered with ſilver. They went in England, in the time of Henry VIII. for twelve-pence, and ſunk in Edward VI's time to nine-pence, and afterwards to ſix-pence, which ſtill retains the name of *teſter*, which ſee.

Testu'dinated, *adj.* [*teſtudinatus*, Lat.] vaulted, made like the ſhell of a tortoiſe, roofed, arched.

Testudine'ous, *adj.* [*teſtudineus*, *teſtudo*, Lat.] belonging to a tortoiſe, reſembling the ſhell of a tortoiſe; alſo vaulted.

Testu'do, Lat. a tortoiſe; alſo a vaulted roof.

Testudo [with poets] a lyre, becauſe it is ſaid to have been made by Mercury, its inventor, of the back or hollow ſhell of a ſea tortoiſe.

Testudo *Veliformis Quadrabilis* [in architecture] an hemiſpherical vault or ceiling of a church, *&c.* wherein there are four windows, ſo contrived, that the reſt of the vault is quadrable or may be ſquared.

Testudo [with the ancients] a kind of cover or ſkreen made by the ſoldiers bucklers, held over their heads, they being in cloſe order.

Testudo [in phyſic] a ſoft broad tumour or gathering of impure humours between the ſkull and the ſkin, called alſo *talpa*, *&c.*

Te'sty, *adj.* [*teſtie*, Fr. of *tête*, Fr. head, *q. d.* headineſs, or of *teſtardo*, It. headſtrong, ſtubborn] apt to take pet, fretful.

Te'stily, peeviſhly.

Teta'nic [*tetanicus*, Lat. of τετανικος, Gr.] having a creek in the neck, or cramp in it, that holdeth it ſo ſtiff that it cannot bow.

Teta'nothrum, Lat. a medicine for taking away wrinkles in the ſkin, and ſmoothing it.

Te'tanus, Lat. [τετανος, Gr.] a contraction, whereby a limb, or rather any part of the body, or the whole body itſelf, becomes rigid and inflexible.

Tetartæ'us, Lat. [τεταρταιος, Gr.] a quartan ague.

Te'tbury, a populous town in Glouceſterſhire, 93 miles from London.

Te'tchy, *adj.* froward, peeviſh. A corruption of *teſty*, or *touchy*.

Tête *à* **Tête**, Fr. cheek by jowl.

Te'ther, *ſubſt.* a rope or chain fixed in the ground, to which a horſe is tied, to keep him from paſturing too wide. See Tedder.

To **Tether**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to tie up.

To **Tether** *a Horſe*, to tie him ſo in a paſture that he may eat all round him the length of the line, but no farther.

Te'thys, according to the poets, the daughter of Cœlus and Veſta, or Tellus, the ſiſter of Saturn, the wife of Oceanus, and goddeſs of the ſea.

Te'trachord, *ſubſt.* [*tetrachordo*, It. *tetrachordus*, Lat. of τετραχορδον, Gr.] an inſtrument with four ſtrings; alſo an interval of three tones, accounting the tetrachord for one tone, as it is often taken in muſick.

Tetracho'rdo, It. a tetrachord.

Tetrachyma'gogon [of τετρας, four, χυμος, an humour, and αγωγειν, Gr. to lead] a medicine which purges four ſorts of humours.

Tetra'colon [τετρακωλον, Gr.] a ſtanza or diviſion in lyric poetry, conſiſting of four verſes.

Tetra'ctis [in ancient geometry] a point, a line, a ſurface, and a ſolid.

Tetradiapa'son [in muſic] *i. e.* a four-fold diapaſon, a muſical chord, otherwiſe called a quadruple 8th or 29th.

Tetradi'tes, a name given to ſeveral ſects of heretics, on account of the reſpect they bore to the τετρας, or number four.

Tetræ'dron [of τετραεδρον, Gr.] one of the five regular bodies, contained under four equal and equilateral triangles, which, being folded up, will each of them repreſent the *tetrædron*.

Tetræ'teris, or **Tetræte'rio** [τετραετηρις, Gr.] the ſpace of four years

Tetraglo'ttic, *adj.* [of τετρας, four, and γλωττα, Gr. the tongue] conſiſting of four tongues or languages.

Te'tragon [*tetragonus*, Lat. of τετραγωνος, of τετρας, four, and γωνια, Gr. a corner] a figure having four corners, a ſquare.

Tetragon [in aſtrology] an aſpect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are diſtant from each other a fourth part of the circle, or 90 degrees.

Tetra'gonal, *adj.* [*tetragonus*, Lat. of τετραγωνος, of τετρας, and γωνια, Gr. an angle] pertaining to a tetragon, four-ſquare. The moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aſpect, that is four ſigns removed from that wherein the diſeaſe began. *Brown.*

Tetra'gonalness, the having four corners, ſquareneſs.

Tetrago'nia, Lat. [with botaniſts] prick-wood or ſpindle tree.

Tetrago'nias [with aſtrologers] a comet, the head of which is of a quadrangular form, and its tail or train long, thick, and uniform, and not much different from the meteor called *trabs*.

Tetra'gonism, *ſubſt.* [*tetragoniſmus*, Lat. τετραγονισμος, Gr.] the act of bringing of a figure to a triangle.

Tetragoni'stical *Calculus*, is the ſame with the ſummatory or differential calculus of Leibnitz, or ſummatory arithmetic, *i. e.* the art of finding the flowing quantity from the fluxion.

Tetrago'nus, Lat. [τετραγωνον, Gr.] a four-ſquare or four cornered figure, a quadrangle.

Tetra'gonus [with anatomiſts] a large ſquare muſcle, called *quadratus genæ*.

Tetragra'mmaton [τετραγραμματον, Gr. *q. d.* conſiſting of four letters] the characteriſtic of the word *Jehovah*, as conſiſting in Hebrew of four letters; for which reaſon the Jews call it "*ſhem ben arbang othioth*, and from them the Greeks *tetragrammaton*, i. e. a name conſiſting of four letters." And as to its etymology [I'm ſpeaking of the word Jehovah] it is derived from the verb *havah*, to *exiſt*, Heb. But *Rab. Bechai*, reaſoning, I ſuppoſe, more diſtinctly upon the nature of its derivation, and the conſtituent letters of the word [*Jehovah*] ſays that, "it includes THREE TIMES, *paſt*, *preſent*, and *future*." And it is not improbable, St. John had much the ſame etymology and criticiſm in view, in that deſcription which he gives of the First Cause and Father of the Universe, *Revel.* i. 4. But after all, *ſomething more* may have been intended by this word, than *mere exiſtence*; as may be inferred from that *conſtruction*, which God himself puts upon it, *Exodus* vi. 3—8. I mean, as it relates to the accompliſhment of his promiſes; tho' grounded, without all diſpute, on the *immutability* of his *exiſtence* and *nature*; and perhaps for this reaſon, amongſt others, the *Jews* tell us that the word *Jehovah* is "a *Name* of *Grace*." And tho', as being the name by which the *God of their Fathers* has characteriz'd Himſelf, they call it the *ſhem meyuchad*, *i. e.* * the *appropriated name*, yet do they not ſcruple to own that, in a *ſubordinate ſenſe*, it may be applied to the *Meſſiah* ["*the Lord* [or *Jehovah*] our *righteouſneſs*"] "Becauſe (ſay they) he is the *mediator* of God, and the perſon *thro'* whoſe hands we ſhall receive righteouſneſs from Him." *Lib. Icckarim. Orat.* II. *c.* 28. compared with Plutarch *de Defect. Orac.* and Mede's Works, *Ed. Oxon.* p. 630, 631.

> * It has been ſuppoſed to be *incommunicable* to any other perſon, as being a proper name which God aſſumed to himſelf: But as (according to *Plutarch*) the name of *Apollo*, or of *Jupiter*, was given to inferior and *ſubordinate* beings, who were ſuppoſed to mediate between us and thoſe *reſpective* deities, whoſe names they bear; ſo may the name *Jehovah* with equal [or ſtill *greater*] propriety be applied to the *Angel of God's Preſence*, for more reaſons than one. See Presence, To Personate, and *Firſt* Cause, compared.

Tetra'logy, *ſubſt.* [τετραλογια, Gr.] a diſcourſe in four parts.

Tetra'metrum, Lat. [τετραμετρον, of τετρας, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] a meaſure in verſe conſiſting of four metres or eight foot.

Tetrapha'rmacum, Lat. [τετραφαρμακον, Gr.] a medicine compounded of four ingredients.

Tetra'ptoton, Lat. [τετραπτωτον, of τετρας, and πτωσις, Gr. a caſe; in grammar] a noun that has no more than four caſes.

Tetrapentæ'teris [τετραπενταετηρις, Gr.] an olympiad, the ſpace of four years, and the beginning of the fifth. See Olympiads, and add there; But, according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*, "in the year before Chriſt 776, *Iphitus* RESTOR'D the *Olympiads*; and from this *Æra* the *Olympiads* are *now reckoned*." *Newton's Chronology*.

Tetrape'talous, *adj.* [of τετρας, and πεταλον, Gr. a tetrapetalous flower; with botaniſts] is one that conſiſts of but four ſingle, colour'd leaves, called *petala*, ſet round the ſtylus to compoſe the flower. Plants having ſuch a flower, conſtitute a diſtinct kind. And Mr. Ray divides them into,

1. Such as have an uniform, tetrapetalous flower, and their ſeed-veſſels a little oblong, which he therefore calls *ſiliquoſe*, as the *leucoium*, *dentarid*, *alyſſon*, *viola lunaris*, *paronychia*, *heſperis*, *alliaria*, *rapa*, *napus*, *ſinapis*, *rapiſtrum*, *eryſimium*, *eruca ſpuria*, *cardamin*, *turritis*, *piloſolla ſiliquoſa*, and the *raphanus ruſticanus*, and *aquatics*.

2. Such as have their ſeed-caſe or veſſel ſhorter, which he calls *capſulatæ* and *ſiliculoſæ*, as the *myagrium*, *draha*, *leucoium*, *ſiliqua rotunda*, *lepidium vulgare*, *naſturtium*, *cochlearia*, *thlaſpi*, *glaſtum*, *braſſica marina*, *erucæ marinæ*, &c.

3. Such as have a kind of, or ſeeming tetrapetalous flower, *i. e.* a monopetalous one deeply divided into four partitions, as the *papaver*, *argemone*, *tythimallus*, *veronica*, *coronopus*, *plantago*, *lyſimachia ſiliquoſa*, *pſilium*, *alſine ſpuria*, &c.

Tetrapetaloi'des, Lat. [with botaniſts] is when the flower is deeply cut into four parts, as the flowers of *vermilion*, *ſpeedwel*, &c.

Tetraphy'llous, *adj.* [τετραφυλλος, of τετρας, four, and φυλλον, Gr. a leaf] conſiſting of four leaves.

Tetra'pla, Lat. [of τετραπλυς, Gr. *i. e.* that is four-fold] a bible diſpoſed by Origen under four columns, with each a different Greek verſion, *viz.* that of Aquila, that of Symmachus, that of the Septuagint, and that of Theodotion.

The reader will find a more full account both of this, and of another ſtill more *elaborate work*, called the *Hexapla*, in *Euſeb. Hiſt.* Lib. VI. c. 16. and *Spanheim. Hiſt.* p. 774. This was that St. *Origen*, who, after all his labours and ſufferings in the cauſe of *Chriſt*, had the honour, about the cloſe of the 4th century, of being ſingled out from all the *Antenicenes* by the *Conſubſtantialiſts*, as * the chief object of their reſentment; and (as they had now got the ſecular arm on their ſide) his writings were at length condemed, after much the ſame manner as *M. Bucer* and *P. Fagius* were with us; which I the rather mention, as it ſerves to account for what otherwiſe would ſeem a paradox; I mean, that ſo *little* of this great man ſhould have been tranſmitted to us. *Tantum Relligio potuit ſuadere malorum.*

> * This ſecond attack (made on St. *Origen*, ſo long after *his head was laid in the grave*) muſt not be confounded with another of a far *more ancient date*; of which we have given ſome account under the words Origenism, Secondary *Senſe*, and Purgatory: And as to his ſentiments on the article of the *Trinity*, ſee Probole, Divinity, Symbolical *Repreſentation*, and Coeternal. See alſo Bibliotaphist, and Expurgatory *Index* compared.

Tetra'ptote [τετραπτωτον, Gr.] a defective noun, having no more than four caſes,

Tetrapyre'nous, *adj.* [with botaniſts] having four ſeeds or kernels, as agrifolium, holly, *&c.*

Te'trarch, *ſubſt.* [*tetrarque*, Fr. *tetrarcha*, Lat. τετραρχης, Gr.] a Roman governor of the fourth part of a country or province.

Te'trarchate, or **Te'trarchy**, *ſubſt.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. τετραρχια, Gr. of τετρας, and αρχη, Gr. dominion] the juriſdiction or government of a tetrarch.

Tretraspa'stus [τετρασπαστον, Gr. four-drawing] a machine wherein there are four pullies.

Tetraspe'rmos [with botaniſts] that bears four ſeeds, as borage, ſage, roſemary, *&c.*

Tetra'stich, *ſubſt.* [τετραστυς, of τετρας, four, and στιχος, Gr. a verſe] a ſtanza, epigram or poem, conſiſting of four verſes.

Te'trastyle [τετραστυλος, of τετρας four, and στυλος, Gr. a pillar] a building with four columns, both before and behind, *i. e.* in front and rear.

Tetrasylla'bical, *adj.* [τετρασυλλαβος, of τετρας, four, and συλλαβος, Gr. a ſyllable] conſiſting of four ſyllables.

Te'trical, or **Te'tricous**, *adj.* [*tetricus*, Lat. *tetrique*, Fr.] four, crabbed, moroſe, froward. *Tetrical* baſs. *Knolles.*

Tetro'nymal, *adj.* [τετρονυμος, Gr.] having four names.

Te'tter, *ſubſt.* [teter or tetra, Sax. titter, Teut. zitter, H. Ger.] a ſcab accompanied with redneſs and itching, a ring-worm, a ſcurf.

TETTER [with farriers] a diſeaſe called a flying worm.

TE'TTER-BERRIES, the berries of the white briony.

TE'TTER-WORM, an inſect.

TEUTHOMA'LACHE [with botaniſts] the herb ſpinage.

TEU'THRION [τευχριον, Gr.] the herb poly.

TEUTHA'LIS [τευθαλις, Gr.] the herb knot-graſs.

TEUTO'NIC, *adj.* [of *Teutones*, as ſome think of *Tuiſco* the ſon of Mercury] belonging to the Teutones, an ancient people of Germany, now called Teutſch, or Dutch people.

TEUTONIC *Order*, an order of knighthood inſtituted in the year 1190, by Henry, king of Jeruſalem, and other princes, in favour of the Germans. Their inſtitution was under the walls of Acon, or Ptolemais, in the Holy Land, and confirmed in a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whence they were called *Marian* knights. The order is now little known, though there is ſtill a great-maſter of it kept up in Germany.

TEUTO'NES [ſo called of *Teuta* or *Tuiſco*, their God, whom they eſteemed to have been in Germany, and born of the earth] a people of Germany called *Almains*. Aventinus will have this Tuiſco to be the ſon of Noah, who was ſent by his father into Germany 131 years after the flood.

TEW, *ſubſt.* [towe, Du. a hempen rope] 1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.* 2. An iron chain.

To **TEW**, *verb act.* [ꞇapian or ꞇeon, Sax. tichen, Du. and L. Ger. tuihan, Teut.] to tug or pull. They ſtill retain this word in the northern provinces, and by it they mean to tire or fatigue by doing any thing; as, I was much *tewed* with that.

To **TEW** *Mortar*, to beat mortar, to work ſo as to ſoften it.

TEW-TOW, a tool to break or beat flax with.

To **TE'W-TOW**, or To **TEW-TAW**, *verb act.* [formed from *tew* and *tow*, flax] to beat, to break. Breaking and *tew-tawing* of hemp and flax. *Mortimer.*

TE'WKSBURY, a town in Glouceſterſhire, 96 miles from London. It ſtands at the conflux of the Severn and Avon, which, with the little rivers Carron and Swallyate, encompaſs it.

TEXT, *ſubſt.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.] 1. The very words of an author, without any expoſition; that on which a comment is writ. 2. [In theology] a particular paſſage in ſcripture, choſen by a preacher to be the ſubject of his ſermon.

TEXT-BOOK [in univerſities] is a claſſic author written very wide by the ſtudents, to give room for an interpretation dictated by the maſter, &c. to be inſerted in the interlines.

TE'XTILE, *adj.* [*texilis*, Lat.] woven, capable of being woven. Sometimes uſed ſubſtantively or rather elliptically.

TE'XTMAN, *ſubſt.* [of *text* and *man*] a man ready in quotation of texts. *Sanderſon.*

TE'XTRINE, *adj.* [*textrinus*, Lat.] pertaining to weavers or weaving. *Textrine* art. *Derham.*

TE'XTUARIST, or **TE'XTUARY**, *ſubſt.* [*textuaire*, Fr. text] one ready in the text of ſcripture, a divine well verſed in ſcripture.

TE'XTUARY, *adj.* [*textuaire*, Fr. of *textus*, Lat.] 1. Contained in the text. *Textuary* ſenſe. *Brown.* 2. Serving as a text, authoritative. His reaſon ſhould be *textuary* to ours. *Glanville.* 3. One ſkilled in texts of ſcripture, &c.

TE'XTURE, *ſubſt.* [*textus*, Lat.] 1. The art of weaving. Before the invention of *texture*. *Brown.* 2. A web, a thing woven. *Thomſon.* 3. Manner of weaving, with reſpect either to matter or form. A veil of richeſt *texture*. *Pope.* 4. [*Textura*, Lat. of a natural body] that particular diſpoſition of its conſtituent particles, which makes it have ſuch a form, or be of ſuch a nature, or endowed with ſuch qualities. 5. [In phyſics] the arrangement or coheſion of ſeveral ſlender bodies of threads, interwoven or entangled among each other, as in cloths, ſtuffs, the webs of ſpiders, &c.

TH, in Engliſh is, properly ſpeaking, but one letter, or a *litera aſpirata*, peculiar to us alone, among the moderns, (excepting a very few words in Swediſh, and in Iſlandic) and derived from our anceſtors the Anglo-Saxons. It has two different powers; which may be properly diſtinguiſhed into ſoft and hard, and differ in proportion as D and T. The Saxons had two different characters to expreſs theſe two powers, which we expreſs promiſcuouſly by TH, *viz.* ꝥ p, which expreſſes the D *aſpirata*, or *ſofter ſound*, as our *Th* in *the*, *thou*, *this*, and at the beginning of all other pronouns and participles, excepting only the prepoſition, *thro'*, *through*, *thorough*, and its compounds; which however in Anglo-Saxon were written ꝥuph, with the D *aſpirata*, Ð ð, which expreſſes the T *aſpirata*, or *harder ſound* (*proprie reor pronuncianda ut* Θεος, ſays Spelman) or as our *Th*, in *thought*, *thatch*, *thing*, *thaw*, *thieve*, *thrive*, and at the beginning of all other nouns and verbs. Spelman adds, *ſed confunduntur hi characteres à ſcriptoribus:* However, as well in Spelman, as Junius his Anglo-Saxon Goſpels, and ſeveral other authors, and likewiſe in the ancienteſt manuſcripts, this diſtinction is punctually obſerved, and we keep cloſe to it in the pronunciation.

THA'BORITES, a branch of the ancient Huſſites.

THACK-TILE, *ſubſt.* a ſort of tile that is laid upon the ſide of an houſe.

THALA'SSIARCH, *ſubſt.* [θαλασσιαρχης, Gr. *q. d.* ſea-ruler] an admiral of a fleet.

THALA'SSIARCHY [*thalaſſiarchia*, Lat. of θαλασσιαρχια, of θαλασσα, the ſea, and αρχος, Gr. a ruler] the admiralſhip, or the office of the admiral.

THALA'MI *Nervorum*, Lat. [in anatomy] two oblong prominences of the lateral ventricles of the brain, medullary without, but ſomewhat cineritious within.

THA'LIA [Θαλια, of τȣ θαλλειν, Gr. *i. e.* to be green or flouriſh, becauſe the fame of learning will flouriſh for ever] one of the nine muſes, to whom the poets aſcribe the invention of geometry and huſbandry.

THALY'SIA, Lat. [of τȣ θαλλειν, Gr. to flouriſh] feſtivals among the Athenians, on which they offered ſacrifices, that their fruits might have a proſperous growth.

THAN, *adv.* [ƿan or ƿanne, Sax. dann, Du. and Ger.] a particle uſed in compariſon, after the comparative adj. or adv. as, he's *greater* than you, he lov'd her *more* than plunder.

THAME, or **TAME**, a town in Oxfordſhire, on the river Tame, navigable here by barges, 45 miles from London.

THA'NAGE *of the King*, *ſubſt.* [of *thane*] a part of the king's land, of which the governor was anciently ſtiled a *thane*.

THANE, *ſubſt.* [Ðeȝn, or Ðane, of ðenian, Sax. thanne, thegan, Teut.] an old title of honour; perhaps equivalent to baron. A nobleman or earl. It was anciently uſed for a magiſtrate, and ſometimes for a freeman; but it moſt properly ſignifies an officer or miniſter of the king.

THANE-LANDS, lands granted by the Engliſh Saxon kings to their *thanes*.

To **THANK**, *verb act.* [ðancȝian, Sax. tacke, Dan. tacka, Su. dancken, Du. and Ger.] 1. To return acknowledgements for any favour or kindneſs. 2. It is often uſed in a contrary or ironical ſenſe.

THANK, or **THANKS**, *ſubſt.* [ðancaꞅ, Sax. danck, Du. and Ger.] grateful acknowledgements paid for favour or kindneſs. *Thanks* is commonly uſed of verbal acknowledgment, gratitude of real repayment. *Johnſon.* It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

THA'NKFUL, *adj.* [ðancꝼul, Sax.] full of thanks, grateful.

THA'NKFULLY, *adv.* [of *thankful*] gratefully.

THA'NKFULNESS [ðancꝼulneꞅꞅe, Sax.] a thankful or grateful diſpoſition.

THA'NKLESS, *adj* [of *thank*] 1. Undeſerving of thanks, not likely to gain thanks. 2. Ungrateful, making no acknowledgment.

THANKSGI'VING, *ſubſt.* [of *thanks* and *give*] celebration of mercy.

THA'NKLESNESS, *ſubſt.* [ðanclearneꞅꞅe, Sax.] an unthankful temper, ungratefulneſs, failure to acknowledge good received. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING, *ſubſt.* [of *thank* and *offering*] offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THA'NKWORTHY, *adj.* [of *thank* and *worthy*] deſerving gratitude, meritorious.

THA'PSIA [θαψια, Gr.] the herb called *ſtinking carrots*.

THARGE'LIA, Athenian feſtivals, obſerved in honour of Apollo and Diana. In this feſtival, the firſt fruits of the earth were offered up, as an earneſt of her fertility, being boiled in a pot called *thargelos*.

THARM, *ſubſt.* [ðeaꞃm, Sax. darm, Du. and L. Ger.] inteſtines twiſted for various uſes.

THAT, *pron.* [thata, Goth. ƿaꞇ or ƿæꞇ, Sax. at, det, Dan. dat, Du. and L. Ger. dat, H. Ger.] 1. Not this, but the other. 2. Which, relating to an antecedent thing. 3. Who, relating to an antecent perſon. 4. It ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing. I'll know your buſineſs, *that* I will. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Oppoſed to *this*; as, the *other* to '*one*. 6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *cecy* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former. 7. Such as. A living up to thoſe principles, *that* is, to act conformably. *Tillotſon.* 8. That which, that. The meat wants *that* I have. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. The thing. Beſides *that* that his hand ſhall get. *Numbers.* 10. The thing which then was. And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's barbarous ſport. *Cowley.* 11. By way of eminence. This is *that* Jonathan. *Cowley.* 12. *In that*; as being.

THAT, *conjunct.* 1. Becauſe. 2. Signifying a conſequence. 3. Noting indication. 4. Implying a final end.

To **THATCH**, *verb act.* [ꞇhaccian, Sax. dacken, Du. thaz, Teut.] to cover barns or houſes, as with ſtraw.

THATCH, *ſubſt.* [ðace, Sax. ſtraw. *Skinner.* from ðac, Sax. a roof, in Iſlandic thak. Mr. *Lye.* dack, Du.] ſtraw, reeds, &c. laid on the tops of houſes, to keep out the rain and weather.

THA'TCHER, *ſubſt.* [of *thatch*] one whoſe buſineſs is to cover houſes with ſtraw.

THAUMATU'RGUS [θαυματȣργος, Gr.] a worker of miracles, a title which the Roman Catholicks give to ſeveral of their ſaints.

THAU'MATURGY [of θαυμα, a wonder, and αυτȣργεω, Gr. I myſelf work] any art that does, or ſeems to do wonders, or, as it is defined by Dr. Dee, a mathematical ſcience, which gives certain rules for the making of ſtrange works to be perceiv'd by the ſenſe, yet to be greatly wonder'd at.

To **THAW**, *verb neut.* [of ðapan, Sax. or thau, thuen, thie, Ger. thauen, Teut. the, Su. degen, Du.] to melt as ſnow or ice after a froſt.

To **THAW**, *verb act.* 1. To melt what was congealed. 2. To remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.

THAW, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the reſolution of ice or ſnow into its former fluid ſtate, by the warmth of the air.

THA'XTED, in Eſſex, anciently a borough, on the Chelmer, near its ſource, 42 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

THE, *article* [þe, Sax. de, Dan. Du. and L. Ger. die, H. Ger.] 1. The demonſtrative article in both numbers, and every caſe, ſignifying a particular thing. 2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verſe. 3. Sometimes *he* is cut; as, *t'other* 4. In the following paſſage *the* is uſed according to the French idiom *le*. A conſtitution *the* moſt adapted of any. *Addiſon.*

N. B. Two things are remarkable with reference to this article of our language, in which it moſt perfectly agrees with the ſo much-celebrated Greek article [O]; firſt, as 'tis barely deſignative of ſome particular thing or perſon; as, *e.g.* "*the* lance, with which Achilles ſlew *Hector*:" or, 2dly, as 'tis expreſſive of ſomething by *way of eminence*, as, "THE orator," or, "THE poet," or, "THE light,"—ſo called by *way of eminence* above all other orators, poets, lights, and teachers which God has ſent into the world. And as to the uſe of this *criticiſm* in religious controverſies, the reader may conſult the words ABSOLUTE *Conſtruction*, and SEMI-ARIANS, compared with that ſenſe, which St. *Origen*, *Euſebius*, and indeed all adepts in the Greek tongue, have aſſigned to the firſt *verſe* of the *goſpel* according to St *John*.

THE'A, feſtivals to Bacchus, in whoſe temple three empty veſſels are related to be miraculouſly repleniſhed with wine in the night-time, although the doors were ſecured under locks and bars.

THEA'NDRIC, *adj.* [of Θεος, God, and ανηρ, Gr. man] divine and human under one, or God-man.

THEA'NTHROPOS [Θεανθρωπος, of Θεος, God, and ανθρωπος, Gr. man] a title given to our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, as being both God and man; or, a *God animating a human body*. See GOD, MANHOOD, INCARNATION, and DIMERITÆ, in conjunction with that remark of St. *Athanaſius*, " the whole creation [at the crucifixion] confeſſed Him, that was *made known* and *ſuffer'd in the body*, to be ȣκ απλως ανθρωπος, not *ſimply* a man, not (as he explains himſelf) *like in nature* to men [meaning as to his *intellectual* part or ſubſtance;] but the SON OF GOD, and SAVIOUR OF ALL. *Athanaſ. de Incarnat. Ed. Paris*, p. 72, 90, 87. compar'd.

THEATI'NS, a religious order of regular Roman-Catholic prieſts.

THEATI'NES, a congregation of nuns under the direction of the Theatins.

THEA'TRAL, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*theatris*, Lat.] belonging to the theatre.

THE'ATRE, *ſubſt.* [*theatrum*, Lat. *theatre*, Fr. *teatro*, It. and Sp. of ϑεατρον, of ϑεασϑαι, Gr. to ſee or behold] 1. Any place for the exhibiting public ſhews or fights, a ſtage, a playhouſe, a building for the repreſenting and beholding comedies, tragedies, *&c.* 2. A place riſing by ſteps like a theatre. Shade above ſhade, a woody *theatre. Milton.*

The THEATRE *of War*, the country or place where a war is carried on.

THEATRE [in architecture] is by the Italians uſed for an aſſemblage of ſeveral buildings, which by a happy diſpoſition and elevation repreſents an agreeable ſcene to the eye.

THEA'TRIC, or THEA'TRICAL, *adj.* [*theatricus*, Lat.] pertaining to a theatre or ſtage, ſuiting a theatre.

THEA'TRICALLY, *adv.* [of *theatrical*] after the manner or uſage of the theatre.

THEAVE, *ſubſt.* an ewe lamb of the firſt year.

THEE [þe or þeah, Sax. thith, or thie, Teut. *te*, Fr. *ti*, It. Sp. and Port.] *thou*, in an oblique caſe.

THEFT, *ſubſt.* [ðeoꝼðe, Sax.] 1. The art of ſtealing. *Theft* is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods againſt the owners knowledge or will. 2. The thing ſtolen. If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand. *Exodus.*

THE'FT-BOTE [ðeoꝼðe-bote, Sax.] the maintaining or abetting a thief, by receiving ſtolen goods from him.

THEFT-HOLD, the receiving goods from a thief, to favour and maintain him, the puniſhment of which was anciently impriſonment, now tranſportation.

THE'ISM [of Θεος, Gr. God] natural religion, or belief of a God.

THE'IST, *ſubſt.* [Θεος, Gr. God] one who owns but one perſon in the Deity: in contradiſtinction to a *trinitarian.*

THEIR, *pron. poſſ.* [hiora or hyra, Sax. of them, dere, Dan. thera, Su. haer, Du. and H. Ger.] of them.

THELY'PTERIS [ϑηλυπτερις, Gr.] female fern, or ſea-fern.

THELY'GONUM, Lat. [ϑηλυγονον, of ϑηλυ, a female, and γονος, Gr. production] an herb, called alſo the *Grace of God*, which is ſaid to cauſe women to conceive of a girl.

THELY'PHONON [ϑηλυφονον, of ϑηλυ, a female, and φονεω, Gr. to kill] a herb that is ſaid to deſtroy animals of the female ſex.

THEM [þam or heom, Sax. dem, Dan. them, Su.] the pronoun *they* in an oblique caſe.

THE'MATISM [ϑεματισμος, Gr.] the decorum and graceful appearance of any pile of buildings: It is the making the whole aſpect of a fabric ſo correct, that nothing ſhall appear but what is approved and warranted by ſome authority.

THEME, *ſubſt.* [*thema*, Lat. *theme*, Fr. *tema*, It. and Sp. of ϑεμα, Gr.] 1. A ſubject to be ſpoken or written upon. High as his *theme* his great conceptions roſe. *Tab. of Cebes.* 2. A ſhort diſſertation written by boys on any topic. 3. The root, the original word whence others are derived.

THEME [in aſtrology] a figure which they conſtruct, when they draw the horoſcope; it repreſents the ſtate of the heavens for a certain point or moment of time.

THE'MIS [ϑεμις, Gr. *i. e.* that which is right] a moral deity or goddeſs, whom the poets feign to have firſt taught men right and juſtice, and thence is taken frequently for Juſtice itſelf; the daughter of Cœlus and Terra, ſhe had an oracle in Bæotia, near Cæphiſus; ſhe is alſo called Carmenta, the mother ef Evander, and ſaid to have lived *anno mundi* 2998.

THEMSE'LVES [heom-ſilꝼaſ, Sax.] 1. Theſe very perſons. *Themſelves* have made *themſelves* worthy to ſuffer it. *Hooker.* 2. The oblique caſe of *they* and *ſelves.* See THEY and SELF.

THE'NAR [ϑεναρ, Gr.] an abducent muſcle, which draws away the thumb.

THEN, *adv.* [þenne, þanor, ðunne, Sax. Dan. and Du.] 1. At that time. 2. Afterwards, ſoon afterwards, immediately afterwards. 3. In that caſe, in conſequence. 4. Therefore, for this reaſon. 5. At another time; as, now and *then*, at one time and another. 6. That time. It has here the effect of a noun.

THENCE, *adv.* [ðenneſ, or þanon, Sax. dan, Du. denn, Ger. thanana, Teut. Contracted, according to Minſhew, from *there hence*] 1. From that place. 2. From that time. There ſhall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Iſaiah.* 3. For that reaſon, therefore. A gift uſeleſs, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton.* 4. *From thence* is a barbarous expreſſion, *thence* implying the ſame.

THE'NCEFORTH, *adv.* [ðennaſ-ꝼorth, Sax.] 1. From that time. 2. *From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption crept into later books.

THE'NCEFORWARD [ðennaſ-ꝼorpeard, Sax.] from that time, and ſo on.

THEOCATAGNO'STES [of Θεος, God, and καταγινωσκω, Gr. to reprehend] a ſect of heretics who preſumed to find fault with certain words and actions of God, and to blame many things in the ſcriptures.

THEO'CRACY, or THEO'CRASY [*theocratie*, Fr. ϑεοκρατια, of Θεος, God, and κρατος, Gr. power or government] a government where God himſelf is immediately king, as that of the Jews, before they were governed by king Saul.

THEOCRA'TICAL, *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr.] pertaining to theocracy.

THEO'DEN, *ſubſt.* [theoden, Sax.] an ancient thane; alſo a huſbandman or inferior tenant.

THEO'DOLITE, *ſubſt.* a mathematical inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, taking heights and diſtances, *&c.*

There are various kinds of theodolites; but that repreſented on Plate V. Fig. 14 and 15, is moſt us'd. It conſiſts of a braſs circle, about a foot diameter, as repreſented fig. 14. and its limb divided into 360 degrees, each of which are ſubdivided, either diagonally or otherwiſe, into 60 minutes. Underneath at *c*, *c*, are fixed two little pillars *b*, *b*, (fig. 15.) which ſupport an axis, whereon a teleſcope is fixed in a ſquare braſs tube, for veiwing remote objects. On the center of the circle moves the index, on a circular plate, in the middle of which is a compaſs, whoſe meridian line anſwers to the fiducial line *a a.* Moſt theodolites have no teleſcopes, but only plain ſights, like the plain table, and other inſtruments. The whole inſtrument is mounted with a ball and a ſocket, on a three-legged ſtaff.

The uſe of the theodolite is almoſt the ſame with that of the compaſs, (See *Compaſs* SURVEYING) *viz.* to find the bearings of places, and the angle intercepted between two lines. Thus if the diſtance between D C and B A (fig. 19. 20) were required; the inſtrument muſt be planted at D, and angles B C D, and A D C taken, after which, the baſe A C muſt be meaſured, and the inſtrument removed to C, where the angle A C D, B C D, muſt be taken as before, and the diſtance required found either by calculation, or meaſuring it with the compaſs, after plotting the obſervations. See PLOTTING.——The diſtance may alſo be found by the plain-table in the following manner: Place the inſtrument at C, and direct the index, by looking through the ſights, to D, B, and A, drawing by the fiducial edge the lines *c d*, *c b*, *c a*, and meaſure the diſtance C D, which ſet off by a proper ſcale, on *c d*, remove the table to D, placing it ſo, that the *d* may be perpendicular to that at D, and the index applied to the line *c d*, you may ſee the object at C. thro' the ſights. Direct the ſights to A and B, and draw the right lines *d a*, and *d b*. Laſtly, meaſure the diſtance *a b*, on the ſcale, which will be the diſtance required.

THEO'DOM, *ſubſt.* [theðom, Sax.] ſervitude.

THEODORUS [of *Antioch*, and Biſhop of *Mopſueſtia*] We ſhould not have borrow'd this name, from that *Bibliotheque*, which the learned patriarch of *Conſtantinople* compiled, had it not ſerved to explain the ſentiments of the Greek church on two material points, *viz.* St. *Jerom's* Verſion, and St. *Jerom's* Doctrine of Original Sin.

Theodorus, biſhop of *Mopſueſtia*, flouriſhed, according to *Cave*, about the year 407; and died, according to *Theodoret's* account, *Anno Chriſti* 429. A biſhop of ſo great repute in thoſe days, that our Greek hiſtorian does not ſcruple to ſtile him πασης μεν εκκλησιας διδασκαλος, &c. *i. e.* the maſter [or teacher] of the whole church; and whoſe zeal for the *conſubſtantiality* ſwelled ſo high, that he wrote no leſs than five and twenty books againſt the oppoſers; all which the patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, in his *Bibliotheca*, mentions with terms of great reſpect; and he does as much with reference to five more, which the ſame biſhop wrote "againſt thoſe who affirm that men ſin, φυσει και ου γνωμη, *i. e.* by *nature*, and not in virtue of their own *will* [or *choice*."] And, "the perſons (ſays the patriarch) againſt whom he writes as labouring under *this diſeaſe*, are thoſe of the *weſt*; for ſuch (ſays he) was the firſt-broacher of this hereſy [meaning St. *Jerome*, as appears from the account given of his * works, *&c.*] who came from thence, and, while reſiding in the *eaſtern parts*, compoſed treatiſes in ſupport of his *new-coin'd hereſy*, and then ſent them to his own native country; by which means (ſays the patriarch) he drew over many to his own opinion; ſo that *whole churches* were filled with the *abſurdity*.

* He rejected (ſays the patriarch) thoſe *verſions* of the ſacred writings which the *Septuagint*, and *Symmachus*, and *Aquila*, and others gave; and had the preſumption to give us a new one of his own; tho' neither from his childhood was he like them verſed in the *Hebrew* tongue, nor *well instructed* in the ſenſe of *Holy Writ*; but having given up [or abandon'd] himſelf to ſome low groveling *Jews*, he had the boldneſs from thence to publiſh his own tranſlation." *Photii Bibliothec. Ed. Auguſt*, p. 205. We are not reſponſible for theſe ſtrictures; but if the reader would ſee this extract continued, he may conſult the word WESTERN *Hereſy*. See alſo VULGATE, and MASORITES compared.

THEOGO'NIA, or THEO'GONY, Lat. [ϑεογονια, of Θεος, God, and γονη, Gr. an offspring] the generation of the gods, or a treatiſe concerning it, as that of Heſiod.

THEOLO'GIAN, *ſubſt.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theologus*, Lat.] a divine, a profeſſor of divinity. *Milton.*

THEOLO'GICAL, *adj.* [*theologique*, Fr. *teologico*, It. and Sp. of *theologicus*, Lat. of ϑεολογικος, Gr.] pertaining to theology or divinity.

THEOLO'GICALLY, *adv.* [of *theological*] in a theological manner.

THEOLO'GIUM, Lat. a ſtage or little place in the theatres, where the ordinary actors appeared; alſo the place where the gods appeared, including the machines whereon they deſcended, and from which they ſpoke.

THEO'LOGIST, or THEO'LOGUE, *ſubſt.* [*theologus*, Lat. *theologien*, Fr. of ϑεολογος, of Θεος, God, and λογος, Gr. a word] a divine, one ſtudious in divinity.

THEO'LOGY [*theologie*, Fr. *teologia*, It. and Sp. *theologia*, Lat. ϑεολογια, of Θεος, God, and λογος, Gr. a word or treatiſe] a ſcience which inſtructs us in the knowledge of God and divine things, divinity. *Theology*, what is it but the ſcience of things divine? *Hooker.* See GOD.

Natural THEOLOGY, is the knowledge perſons have of God by the ſole light of nature and reaſon.

Supernatural THEOLOGY, is the knowledge we obtain by revelation. See MYSTERY *in Religion.*

THEOMA'GICAL, *adj.* [of Θεος, God, and μαγικη, Gr. magic] pertaining to divine magic or the wiſdom of God.

THEO'MACHIST [ϑεομαχος, of Θεος, God, and μαχη, Gr. of μαχομαι, Gr. to fight] one who fights againſt or reſiſts God.

THEO'MACHY [ϑεομαχια, Gr.] a fighting againſt God.

THEOMA'GI [of Θεος, God, and μαγοι, Gr. wiſe-men] perſons ſkilled in divine wiſdom.

THEOMA'NCY [ϑεομαντεια, of Θεος, God, and μαντεια, Gr. prophecy] is different from artificial divination, which, though in ſome ſenſe, it may be ſaid to be given by the gods, yet does not immediately proceed from them, being the effect of experience and obſervation. And μαντεια, oppoſed to oracular divination, *i. e.* that which is delivered by interpreters, as at Delphi, becauſe that was confined uſually to a fixed and ſtated time, and always to a certain place; for the Pythia could not be inſpir'd in any place but Apollo's temple, and upon the ſacred Tripos, whereas the Theomantiſts were *free* and *unconfined*, being able (after the offering of ſacrifices and performance of the uſual rites) to prophecy at any time, or in any part of the world. See ORACLE.

THEOPA'SCHITES [of Θεος, God, and πασχω, Gr. to ſuffer] a ſect of heretics who held that the whole Trinity ſuffered in the perſon of Jeſus Chriſt: Whereas, in the judgment of the church, it was only the *ſecond* perſon, that was *made man*, and *ſuffered* for us. See THEANTHROPOS, TATIANISTS, CERINTHIANS, NESTORIANS, and GAIANITES compared.

THEOMBRO'TIOS, a certain herb that the kings of Perſia uſed to take as a preſervative againſt all indiſpoſitions of body and mind.

THEOME'NIA [ϑεομηνια, Gr.] the divine anger.

THEONO'MANTISTS [of Θεος, ονομα, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a ſort of divination, by invocating the names of God.

THEO'RBO [*tuorbe*, Fr. *tiorba*, It. and Sp.] a muſical inſtrument, a large lute for playing a thorough baſs, uſed by the Italians. *Butler.*

THEO'REM [*theorema*, Lat. *theoreme*, Fr. *teorema*, It. and Sp. of ϑεωρημα, Gr.] a poſition laid down as an eſtabliſhed truth.

An Univerſal **THEOREM** [with mathematicians] is one that extends univerſally to any quantity without reſtriction; as, that the rectangle of the ſum, and difference of any two quantities, is equal to the difference of their ſquares.

A Particular **THEOREM**, is when it extends only to a particular quantity.

A Negative **THEOREM**, is one that demonſtrates the impoſſibility of an aſſertion; as, that the ſum of two biquadrate numbers cannot make a ſquare.

A Local **THEOREM**, which relates to a ſurface; as, that triangles of the ſame baſe and altitude are equal.

A Plain **THEOREM**, is one which relates to either a rectilineal ſurface, or to one terminated by the circumference of a circle; as, that all angles in the ſame ſegment are equal.

A Solid **THEOREM**, is ſuch an one as treats about a ſpace terminated by a ſolid line, *i. e.* by any of three conic ſections; as, if a right line cut two aſymptotic parabola's, its two parts terminated by them ſhall be equal.

A Reciprocal **THEOREM**, is ſuch an one whoſe converſe is true; as, if a triangle have two equal ſides, it muſt have two equal angles, the converſe of which is true, that, if it have two equal angles, it muſt have two equal ſides.

THEOREMA'TIC, THEOREMA'TICAL, or **THEORE'MIC,** *adj.* [ϑεωρηματικος, Gr.] compriſing theorems, conſiſting of theorems. *Theoremic* truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things. *Grew.*

THEORE'MATIST [ϑεωρηματικος, Gr.] a finder out or producer of theorems.

THEORE'TIC, THEORE'TICAL, THEO'RIC, or **THEO'RICAL** [*theoricus*, Lat. *theorique*, Fr. *teorico*, It. and Sp. ϑεωρητικος, of ϑεωρια, of ϑεωρεω, Gr. to contemplate] pertaining to theory, ſpeculative, not practical.

THEORE'TICS, the ſame as *theoretica.*

THEORE'TICALLY, or **THEO'RICALLY,** *adv.* in a ſpeculative manner, not practically.

THEO'RIC, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] a ſpeculatiſt, one who knows only ſpeculation, not practice. *Shakeſpeare.*

THEO'RIST, *ſubſt.* [from *theory*] one who forms or maintains a particular theory, a ſpeculatiſt, one given to ſpeculation. *Addiſon.*

THE'ORY, *ſubſt.* [*theorie*, Fr. ϑεωρια, of ϑεωρεω, Gr. to contemplate] a doctrine which terminates in the ſole ſpeculation or conſideration of its ſubject, without any view to the practice or application of it; ſcheme, plan, or ſyſtem yet ſubſiſting only in the mind.

THEOXE'NIA [ϑεοξηνια, Gr. *q. d.* divine hoſpitality] ſacrifices that were offered to all the gods, obſerved chiefly by the Athenians, and by the Romans ſtiled *Dies Pandicularis* and *Communicarius.* The Athenians conſecrated them to the honour of foreign gods, or the gods or *genii* of hoſpitality.

THERAPEU'TIC, *adj.* [ϑεραπευτικος, Gr.] teaching or endeavouring the cure of diſeaſes. *Therapeutic* or curative phyſic reſtoreth the patient into ſanity, and taketh away diſeaſes actually affecting. *Brown.*

THERAPEU'TES [of ϑεραπευειν, Gr. to ſerve or miniſter to] a ſervant wholly employed in the ſervice of God.

THERAPEU'TICE, or **THERAPE'UTICA** [*therapeutica ars*, Lat. *therapeutique*, Fr. of ϑεραπευτικη, of ϑεραπευειν, Gr. to heal] that part of phyſic that teaches the method of curing diſeaſes, or that is employed in finding out remedies againſt them, and preſcribing and applying them.

THERAPEU'TICS, the ſame as *therapeutice.*

THERE, *adv.* [þæꝛ, Sax. der, Dan. ther, Su. daer, Du. and L. Ger.] 1. In that place. 2. It is oppoſed to *here.* 3. An exclamation directing ſomething at a diſtance. A guard *there*; ſeize her. *Dryden.* 4. It is uſed at the beginning of a ſentence with the appearance of a nominative caſe; but ſerves only to throw the nominative behind the verb; as, a man came, *there* came a man. It adds however ſome emphaſis, which, like many other idioms in every language, muſt be learned by cuſtom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harſhneſs; as, in old times *there* was a great king. *Johnſon.* 5. In compoſition it means *that*; as, *thereby*, *by that.*

THEREABOU'T, or **THEREABOU'TS,** *adv.* [of *there* and *about*: *Thereabouts* is therefore leſs proper] 1. Near that place. 2. Near that number, quantity, or ſtate, nearly. 3. Concerning that matter. As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men ſtood by. *St. Luke.*

THEREA'FTER. *adv.* [of *there* and *after*] according to that, accordingly.

THEREA'T, *adv.* [of *there* and *at*] 1. At that, on that account. 2. At that place.

THEREBY', *adv.* [of *there* and *by*] by that, by means of that, in conſequence of that.

THE'REFORE [þæꝛꝼoꝛ, Sax. derefore, Dan.] 1. For that, for this, in conſequence, for that cauſe. 2. In return for this, in recompenſe for this or that. We have forſaken all and follow'd thee, what ſhall we have *therefore.* *St. Matthew.*

THEREFRO'M, *adv.* [of *there* and *from*] from that, from this.

THEREI'N, *adv.* [of *there* and *in*] in that, in this.

THEREINTO', *adv.* [of *there* and *into*] into that.

THEREO'F, *adv.* [of þæꝛoꝼ, Sax.] of that, of this.

THEREO'N, or **THEREUPO'N,** *adv.* [of *there* and *on*; þæꝛon, Sax.] on that.

THEREOU'T, *adv.* [of *there* and *out*] out of that.

THERETO', or **THEREUNTO',** *adv.* [of *there*, *to*, or *unto*] unto that.

THEREUPO'N, *adv.* [of *there* and *upon*] 1. Upon that, in conſequence of that. 2. Immediately.

THEREU'NDER, *adv.* [of *there* and *under*] under that.

THEREWI'TH, *adv.* [of *there* and *with*; þæꝛ-ƿiꞇh, Sax.] 1. With that. 2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L, *adv.* [of *there* and *withal*] 1. Over and above. 2. At the ſame time. 3. With that.

TRE'RIACA [ϑηριακη, of ϑηρ, a wild beaſt, and ακεομαι, Gr. to cure] treacle, any medicine againſt poiſon, or the cure of the bites of poiſonous animals.

THERI'ACAL, *adj.* [*theriaca*, Lat. of ϑηριακη, of των ϑηριων, Gr. noxious animals] belonging to the medicine called *theriaca*, or treacle, &c. good againſt the bites of venomous creatures; alſo medicinal, phyſical.

THERICA'RIA, Lat. [with botaniſts] dyer's-weed.

THERI'OMA, Lat. a ſore of the privy members, whereby all the parts thereabouts are corrupted.

THE'RMÆ [of ϑερμαινω, Gr. to warm] hot baths.

THERMA'NTICA, Lat. [ϑερμαντικα, of ϑερμαινειν, Gr. to warm] ſuch medicines as cauſe heat.

THE'RMES, or **TE'RMES** [ſo called from *terminus*, the Roman god of boundaries or land-marks] certain repreſentations of human figures, with half bodies, as if they proceeded out of a ſheath or caſe, which was anciently fixed in the earth as land-marks. In architecture they are uſed as a kind of ſymbolical column.

THERMO'METER, *ſubſt.* [*thermometre*, Fr. of ϑερμη, warmth, of ϑερμαινω, to warm, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] a philoſophical inſtrument, commonly made of glaſs and filled with tinged ſpirit of wine, or ſome other proper liquor, which by its riſing and falling ſerves to meaſure or ſhew the ſeveral degrees of heat and cold of the air in any particular place, or on the ſame place at different ſeaſons; a weather glaſs.

THERMOME'TRICAL, *adj.* [of *thermometer*] relating to the meaſure of heat.

THERMO'METRON, Lat. [of ϑερμη, warmth, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure] a term uſed by phyſicians for that natural heat that is meaſured or perceived by the pulſe.

THE'RMOPOTE, *ſubſt.* [*thermopota*, Lat. of ϑερμοποτα, of ϑερμον, and πινω, Gr.] a drinker of hot liquors.

THE'RMOSCOPE [of ϑερμη, and σκοπεω, Gr.] an inſtrument for the ſame uſe as the thermometer; but ſome make this difference, that the thermoſcope ſhews the increaſe and decreaſe of heat and cold in the air, but by the thermometer the heat and cold of the air can be meaſured.

THESE [of ðiꞅ, Sax. diſſe, Dan. deſe, Du. and L. Ger. dieſe, H. Ger.] 1. The plural of the pronoun demonſtrative *this*, oppoſed to *thoſe.* 2. *Theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned, and *thoſe*, to the firſt.

THE'SIS [Lat. *theſe*, Fr. *teſe*, It. and Sp. ϑεσις, of τιθημι, Gr. to lay down or propoſe] any poſition laid down, or propoſition advanced, affirmatively or negatively, and to be proved or made good; a ſubject to be diſputed upon.

THESMOPHO'RIA [among the Athenians] feſtivals, in which, after the manner of the Egyptians, the women faſted; ſo denominated of Ceres, called ϑεσμοφορος, or the law-giver, becauſe, before ſhe had invented bread-corn, men roved about without law.

THESMO'PHORY [*theſmophoria*, Lat. of ϑεσμοφορια, Gr.] the act of law-giving, or making law.

THE'SMOTHETE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*theſmotheta*, Lat. ϑεσμοϑετης, of ϑεσμος, and τιθημι, Gr] a law-giver.

THE'TFORD, a town in Norfolk and Suffolk. It ſtands on the two navigable rivers Thet and Ouſe, the firſt of which runs through it; and lies 80 miles from London.

THETH [Θ ϑ, Gr] this being the firſt letter of Θανατος, Gr. death, was, by the antients, uſed to ſignify death; for judges ſet this letter on their names or heads who were condemned to die; as likewiſe did captains in their briefs, wherein were contained the names of the ſoldiers, by which a certain account could be given to their ſovereign how many were ſlain.

THE'TIS, the daughter of Nereus, whom when Jupiter was about to have married, being told by Prometheus, that the ſon born of her would be greater than the father, he broke off his ſuit, and ſhe was afterwards married to Peleus, and bare him Achilles.

THEU'RGY [*theurgia*, Lat. of ϑεουργια, of Θεος, God, and εργον, Gr. work] magic operating by divine or celeſtial means, or the power of doing extraordinary and ſupernatural things by lawful means, as prayer, invocation of God, &c. called by ſome *white magic.*

THEW, *ſubſt.* [ðeap, Sax.] 1. Quality, manners, cuſtoms, habit of life, form of behaviour. To be upbrought in gentle *thewes.* *Spenſer.* 2. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify brawn or bulk, from the Sax. ðeop, the thigh, or ſome ſuch meaning. In *thews* and bulk. *Shakeſpeare.*

THE'WED, *adj.* [of *thew*] educated, habituated. Yet would not ſeem ſo rude and *thewed* in ill. *Spenſer.*

THEY, *ſubſt.* plural of *he* or *ſhe*, in the oblique caſe *them* [hi, or hihe, Sax. de, Dan. the Su. thie, Teut. *hi*, Lat.] 1. The men, the women, the perſons. 2. Thoſe perſons; oppoſed to ſome others. It is remarkable, that *they* talk moſt who have the leaſt to ſay. *Prior.* 3. It is uſed indefinitely, as the French *on dit.* There, as *they* ſay. *Dryden.*

THE'THINGA [ðeðinȝa, Sax.] tithing.

THE'THINGA *Mannus* [ðeðinȝ-man, Sax.] a tithing-man.

THI'BLE, *ſubſt.* a ſlice, a ſcummer, a ſpatula. *Ainſworth.*

THICK [ðicce, Sax. tick, dyck, Dan. tiock, Teut. dick, Du. and Ger. thickur, Iſl.] 1. The oppoſite of *thin.* 2. Denſe, not rare, craſs. *Thick* vapours. *Raleigh.* 3. Not clear, not tranſparent, muddy, feculent. 4. Great in circumference or bulk, not ſlender. 5. Frequent, with little intermiſſion. Favours came *thick* upon him. *Wotton.* 6. Cloſe, crowded, not divided by much ſpace. 7. Not eaſily pervious, ſet with things cloſe to each other. *Thick* of bars. *Dryden.* 8. Coarſe, not thin. *Thick* coated fruit. *Bacon.* 9. Hard, not ſharp, not quick of hearing: a colloquial uſe.

To Speak **THICK**, to ſpeak quick and confuſed, without proper intervals of articulation.

THICK, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. The thickeſt part, the time when any thing is thickeſt. The *thick* of the duſt and ſmoke. *Knolles.* 2. *Thick and thin*; whatever is in the way.

THICK, *adv.* [it is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh the adverb from the adjective] 1. Frequently, faſt. 2. Cloſely. 3. To a great depth. 4. *Thick and Threefold*; in quick ſucceſſion, in great numbers.

To **THI'CKEN,** *verb act.* [of ðiccian, Sax. tickener, Dan. tiockna, Su. dichen, Du.] 1. To make thick. 2. To make cloſe, to fill up interſtices. 3. To condenſe, to concrete. 4. To ſtrengthen, to confirm. This may help to *thicken* other proofs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **THICKEN,** *verb neut.* 1. To grow thick. 2. To grow denſe or muddy. 3. To concrete, to be conſolidated. 4. To grow cloſe or numerous. 5. To grow quick. The combat *thickens.* *Addiſon.*

THICK-SCU'LLED, *adj.* [of *thick* and *ſcull*] hard of apprehenſion, dull, ſtupid.

THICK-SET, *adj.* [of *thick* and *ſet*; in gardening] ſet or planted cloſe.

THI'CKET, *ſubſt.* [of ðiccetta, Sax.] a place full of, or ſet thick with buſhes or brambles, a cloſe tuft of trees.

THI'CKISH, *adj.* [of *thick*] ſomewhat thick.

THI'CKLY, *adv.* [of *thick*] deeply, to a great quantity.

Thi′ckness, *ſubſt.* [of *thick*; ðicceneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. A thick quality, denſity, the ſtate of being thick. 2. Quantity of matter interpoſed, ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed. Thro' the whole *thickneſs* of my hand. *Boyle.* 3. Quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth. Cover it ſome *thickneſs* with clay. *Bacon.* 4. Conſiſtence, groſſneſs, not rareneſs, ſpiſſitude. 5. Cloſeneſs, imperviouſneſs. The *thickneſs* of the ſhades. *Addiſon.* 6. Want of ſharpneſs or quickneſs: a popular uſe. As *thickneſs* of hearing. *Swift.*

Thi′ck-skin, *ſubſt.* [of *thick* and *ſkin*] a numſkul, a coarſe groſs man. The ſhalloweſt *thickſkin*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thief, *ſubſt.* irregular plural *thieves* [ðeoꝼ, ðeiꝼ, Sax. tyfue, Dan. tcuf, Su. dief, Du. deef, L. Ger. dieb, H. Ger. thiob and thiobs, Teut. thiubs, Goth. It was anciently written *thieof*, and ſo appeareth to have been of two ſyllables: *thie* was wont to be taken for *thrift*, ſo that *thie of* is he that takes *of* or from a man his *thie*, that is his *thrift*. *Johnſon.*] 1. One who takes what belongs to another, a ſtealer. The *thief* ſteals by ſecrecy, and the robber by violence. But theſe ſenſes are confounded. 2. In popular language, applied to an excreſcence about the ſnuff of a candle. *Thieves* about the ſnuff do grow. *May.*

Thie′f-catcher, Thie′f-leader, or Thie′f-taker, *ſubſt.* [of *thief*, *catch*, *lead*, and *take*] one whoſe buſineſs is to detect thieves.

To Thieve, *verb neut.* [of *thief*; ðeoꝼian, Sax.] to ſteal, to practiſe theft.

Thie′very, *ſubſt.* [of *thieve*; tyfueri, Dan.] 1. The practice of ſtealing. 2. That which is ſtolen.

Thie′vish, *adj.* 1. Given or addicted to ſtealing, practiſing thief. 2. Secret, ſly. The *thieviſh* minutes how they paſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thie′vishly, *adv.* [of *thieviſh*] in a thieviſh manner.

Thie′vishness, *ſubſt.* [of *thieviſh*] addicted to ſtealing, habit of ſtealing, diſpoſition to thieve.

Thigh, *ſubſt.* [ðioh, Sax. thieo, Iſland. dy, or dige, Du.] a limb of the body, that part from the groin to the knee, including all between the buttocks and the knee.

To Thigh, *verb act.* [with carvers] to cut up a pidgeon or woodcock.

Thilk, *pronoun*, [hilk, Sax.] that ſame: obſolete. See Ilk.

Thill, *ſubſt.* [ðille, Sax. a piece of timber cut] the beams or draught-trees of a cart or waggon, the ſhafts of a waggon, between which the laſt horſe is placed.

Thi′ller, or Thill-horse, *ſubſt.* [of *thill* and *horſe*] the horſe that is placed under the thill of a cart, &c. the laſt horſe in the ſhafts.

Thi′mble, *ſubſt.* [ſuppoſed by Minſhew to be corrupted from *thumb-bell*] a metal cover to defend females fingers from the needle when they ſew.

Thime, *ſubſt.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat. This ſhould be written *thyme*] a fragrant herb.

Thin, *adj.* [ðin, Sax. tunn, Su. dunn, Dan. dunner, Iſlan.] 1. Not thick, having but little depth. 2. Rare, not denſe, not of a thick conſiſtence. 3. Not cloſe, ſeparated by large ſpaces. 4. Not cloſely comparted or accumulated. *Thin*-leaved. *Dryden.* 5. Small, exile. *Thin* hollow ſounds. *Dryden.* 6. Not coarſe, not groſs in ſubſtance. 7. Not abounding. *Thin* of people. *Addiſon.* 8. Not fat, not bulky, lean, ſlim, ſlender. A ſlim *thin* gutted fee. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thin, *adv.* [from the adj.] not thickly. *Thin* clad. *Locke.*

To Thin, *verb act.* [ðinnan, Sax. dunnen, Du. and Ger.] 1. To make thin or rare, to diminiſh thickneſs. 2. To make leſs cloſe or numerous. 3. To attenuate.

Thine, *pronoun* [ðin, hine, Sax. din, Dan. dyn, Du. and L. Ger. dein, H. Ger. thein, Goth.] the pronoun poſſeſſive of *thou*. It is uſed for *thy*, when the ſubſtantive is divided from it. As this is *thy* houſe, *thine* is this houſe, this houſe is *thine*, appertaining to *thee*.

Thing, *ſubſt.* [ðinᵹ, Sax. ting, Dan. and Su. ding, Du. and Ger.] 1. Matter, whatever is, not a perſon; a general word. 2. In contempt. I have a *thing* in proſe, *Swift.* 3. It is uſed of perſons, in contempt, or ſometimes with pity. The poor *thing* ſighed. *Addiſon.* 4. It is uſed by Shakeſpeare in a ſenſe of honour. Thou noble *thing!* *Shakeſpeare.*

Thi′ngum, a ſilly low word, frequently made uſe of, when we can't think of a name; as, Mr. *Thingum*. The Fr. ſay, *Monſ. Choſe.*

Thi′ngus [ꞇhinᵹuꞅ, Sax.] a Saxon thane, or nobleman.

To Think, *verb neut.* pret. *thought* [thankgan, Goth. of ðincan, Sax. tencke, Dan. dencken, Du. and Goth. thin, Teut.] 1. To have ideas, to compare terms or things, to cogitate, to perform any mental operation. *Thinking*, in the propriety of the Engliſh tongue, ſignifies that ſort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active, and with ſome degree of voluntary attention, conſiders any thing. *Locke.* 2. To judge, to determine, to conclude in general. 3. To intend, to mean. 4. To imagine, to fancy, to ſuppoſe, or be of an opinion; commonly with *of*. 5. To muſe, to meditate. 6. To conſider, to doubt. Any one may *think* with himſelf how. *Bentley.*

To Think, *verb act.* 1. To conceive, to imagine in the mind. Charity *thinketh* no evil. 1 *Cor.* 2. To believe, to eſteem. *Me thought.* *Sidney.* 3. *To Think much*; to grudge, to begrudge. 4. *To Think ſcorn*; to diſdain.

Thi′nker, *ſubſt.* [of *think*] one who thinks.

Thi′nking, *ſubſt.* [of *think*] imagination, cogitation, judgment. It is a general name for an act or operation of the mind.

Thinking [uſed as an adjective] judicious, rational.

Thi′nly, *adv.* [of *thin*] 1. Not thickly. 2. Not cloſely, not denſely, not numerouſly.

Thi′nness, *ſubſt.* [of *thin*] 1. The contrary to thickneſs, tenuity. 2. Penurity, ſcarcity. 3. Rarity, not ſpiſſitude. The *thinneſt* of a popular breath. *South.*

Third, *adj.* [ꞇhꞃiðð, ꞇhꞃi, ꞇhꞇhꞃa, Sax. tredie, Dan. daerde, Du. derde, L. Ger. dritte, H. Ger.] the ordinal of three: the firſt after the ſecond.

Third, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. The third part, the ſixtieth part of a ſecond. Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into ſixty minutes, a minute into ſixty ſeconds, a ſecond into ſixty *thirds*. *Holder.* 3. [In muſic] a concord reſulting from a mixture of two ſounds, containing an interval of two degrees.

Third-*Borough*, *ſubſt.* [ꞇhꞃið-buꞃah, Sax.] an under conſtable, a head-borough.

Third-*Earing* [in agriculture] the tilling or ploughing of ground a third time.

Third-*Point* [in architecture] the point of ſection in the vertex of an equilateral triangle.

Third-*Night-Awn-hynd* [in antient laws] a gueſt who had lain three nights in an inn, who was afterwards accounted a domeſtick, and his hoſt or landlord was anſwerable for whatſoever offences he ſhould commit.

Thi′rdendeal, *ſubſt.* a liquid meaſure containing about three pints.

Thi′rdings [in old law] the third part of the grain growing in the ground at the death of a tenant, and due to the lord as an heriot.

Third-*Penny* [in law] the third part of the fines, &c. ariſing from law-ſuits, of old time allowed to the ſheriff or to the king.

Thi′rdly, *adv.* [of *third*; ꞇhꞃiðlic, Sax] in the third place.

To Thirl, *verb act.*. [ꞇhiꞃlian, Sax.] to pierce, to bore.

Thirsk. See Thrusk.

Thirst [of ꞇhẏꞃꞅꞇ, Sax. torſt, Dan. and Su. dorſt, Du. durſt, Ger. thurſt, Teut. all of thaurs, Teut. dry] 1. A dryneſs of the throat for want of drink, a painful ſenſation occaſioned by a preternatural vellification of the nerves of the throat or fauces, and producing a deſire of drinking; want of drink. 2. Eagerneſs, vehement deſire after any thing; as riches, &c. 3. Draught. *Milton.*

To Thirst, *verb neut.* [ꞇhꞃẏꞅꞇan, Sax. torſte, Dan. torſta, Su. dorſten, Du. durſten, Ger.] 1. To be affected with a dryneſs in the throat, to feel want of drink, to be thirſty. 2. To have a vehement deſire for any thing; with *for* or *after*.

To Thirst, *verb act.* to want to drink. He ſeeks his keeper's fleſh and *thirſts* his blood. *Prior.*

Thi′rstily, *adv.* [of *thirſt*; ꞇhuꞃꞅꞇiᵹlic, Sax.] with thirſt.

Thi′rstiness [ꞇhẏꞃꞅꞇiᵹneꞅꞅe, Sax.] drought, dryneſs, the ſtate of being thirſty.

Thi′rsting, *part. act.* [of *thirſt*] being thirſty.

Thi′rsty [ꞇhuꞃꞅꞇiᵹ, or ꞇhẏꞃꞅꞇiᵹ, Sax. dorſtigh, Du. durſtig, Ger.] 1. Troubled with thirſt, ſuffering want of drink. 2. Poſſeſſed with any vehement deſire; as, *blood*-thirſty.

Thi′rteen, *adj.* [ꞇhꞃeoꞇꞇẏne, Sax. derthien, Du. tretton, Su. dertein, L. Ger. dreyzehin, H. Ger.] three and ten.

Thi′rteenth, *adj.* [of *thirteen*; ꞇhꞃeoꞇeoꞇha, Sax.] the third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen,

Thi′rtieth, *adj.* [of *thirty*; ꞇhꞃiꞇꞇeᵹoꞇha, Sax.] the tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Thi′rty, *adj.* [ꞇhꞃiꞇꞇiᵹ, Sax. dertig, Du. and L. Ger. dreyſsig, H. Ger.] thrice ten.

This, *pronoun* [hiꞅ, Sax. dit, Du. and L. Ger. dis, H. Ger. theſs, Su. thes, Teut.] 1. That which is preſent, what is now mentioned. 2. The next future. I will ſpeak yet but *this* once. *Geneſis.* 3. *This* is uſed for *this time*. By *this*. *Dryden.* 4. The laſt paſt. *This* forty years. *Dryden.* 5. It is often oppoſed to *that*. 6. When *this* and *that* reſpect a former ſentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member, 7. Sometimes it is oppoſed to *the other*. Conſider the arguments which the author had to write *this* or to deſign *the other*. *Dryden.*

Thi′stle, *ſubſt.* [ꞇhiꞅꞇle, Sax. tidſel, Dan. tiſtel, Su. diſtel, Du. and Ger. *carduus*, Lat.] a prickly weed growing in corn-fields.

The Knights of the Thistle, a French order of knights of the family of Bourbon, who bear this motto, *Nemo me impune laceſſit, i. e.* None that provokes me paſſes unpuniſhed. The ſame order, with the like motto, is alſo among the Scots. The knights were a St. Andrew hanging by a green ribbon, and the motto is round a thiſtle.

Thistle, *Golden*, *ſubſt.* a plant, having the appearance of a thiſtle.

Thi′stly, *adv.* [of *thiſtle*] full of, or overgrown with thiſtles.

Thi′ther, *adv.* [hiheꞃ, or hiðeꞃ, Sax.] 1. To that place. It is oppoſed to *hither*. 2. To that end or point.

Thi′therto, *adv.* [hiheꞃꞇo, Sax. of *thither* and *to*] to that end, ſo far.

Thi′therward, *adv.* [of *thither* and *ward*] towards that place.

Thla′spi [θλασπι Gr.] the herb called country muſtard, or treacle muſtard.

Thli′psis [θλιψις, Gr.] a ſqueezing or cruſhing; alſo trouble or affliction.

Thlipsis [with anatomiſts] a preſſing or ſqueezing together of the veſſels of a human body.

Thneto′psychites [of θνητὸς, mortal, and ψυχη, Gr. the ſoul] a ſect who held that the ſoul of man died with the body. See Resurrection, and Beatific *Viſion*, compared.

Tho' *adv.* [þeah, ꞇhonne, Sax.] 1. Then. *Spenſer.* 2. For *altho'*. 3. *Tho'*, contracted for *though*.

To Thole, *verb neut.* to wait a while. *Ainſworth.*

Tho′lus [in architecture] the roof of a temple or church, the centre, ſcutcheon, or knot in the middle of an arched roof, the lanthorn or cupola of a publick hall.

Tholus *Diocletis*, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a ſort of bandage.

Tho′means, a certain ſect among the Indians, in the Eaſt Indies, who, according to tradition, received the goſpel from St. Thomas the apoſtle.

Tho′mism, the doctrine of *Thomas Aquinas*, and his followers, but chiefly with reſpect to his opinions, as to predeſtination and grace.

Tho′mists, divines who follow the doctrines of Thomas Aquinas, a ſchool divine, whom the papiſts ſtile, the *angelic doctor*. See Scholastic *Divinity*.

Thong, *ſubſt.* [ꞇhꞃanᵹ, ꞇhꞃonᵹ, Sax. tvang, Dan.] a ſlip, ſtring, or ſtrap of leather.

Thor [Đoꞃ, Sax.] an idol among the Teutons, and other Northerns. They repreſented him as a king. The Laplanders repreſent him by the ſtump of a tree, and offer ſacrifice to him, which ſacrifice is uſually a rain-deer. From him *Thurſday* trkes its name, *q. d. Thor's-day.*

Tho′ra [with botaniſts] the herb wolf's-bane.

Thora′ic, *adj.* [*thoracis*, Lat.] belonging to the breaſt.

Thora′cica, Lat. [*thoracicus*, of *thorax*, Lat. the breaſt] medicines good in diſeaſes of the breaſt.

Thora′cica *Inferior*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a branch of the ſubclavian vein which ſpreads itſelf on the ſides of the breaſt by ſeveral branches, which communicate with thoſe of the azygos, under the muſcle of the breaſt.

Thoracica *Superior*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] another branch of the ſubclavian vein, which ariſes from the baſilica, and paſſes to the paps and muſcles of the breaſt.

Thoracicus *Ductus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a veſſel that ariſes about the kidney of the left ſide, and aſcends along the cheſt near the great artery, ending at the ſubclavian vein on the left ſide. The uſe of it is to convey the juices, called chyle and lympha, from the lower part to the heart. This duct is alſo called, ductus communis lympharum, becauſe the lymphatic veſſels diſcharge themſelves into it; and alſo ductus chyliferus.

Tho'ral, *adj.* [of *thorus*, Lat. a bed] belonging to the bed. *Ayliffe.*

Thoral *Line* [in palmiſtry] a mark or line in the hand, called the line of Venus.

Tho'rax [θωραξ, Gr.] the cheſt; all that cavity circumſcribed above by the bone of the neck, below by the diaphragm, before by the breaſt-bone, behind by the back-bones, and on the ſides by the ribs.

Thorn, a town in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, 161 miles from London; it ſtands in the marſh-land on the river Dun.

Thorn, *ſubſt.* [thaurns, Goth. Ðoꞃn, Sax. torn, Dan. and Su. dorn, Ger. doorn, Du.] 1. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds. 2. A prickle growing on the thorn-buſh. A *thorn* hedge. *Micah.* 3. Any prickle in general. And without *thorn* the roſe. *Milton.* 4. Any thing troubleſome. The guilt of empire, all its *thorns* and cares. *Southerne,*

Thorn-apple, *ſubſt.* a plant, which is of two ſorts; the greater, which riſes up with a ſtrong round ſtalk; and the leſſer, which differs from the other in the ſmallneſs of the leaves. *Mortimer.*

Tho'rn-back, *ſubſt.* [ꞇhoꞃniᵹ-bac, Sax.] a ſea fiſh.

Tho'rnbury, a town in Glouceſterſhire, 105 miles and a half from London.

Tho'rnbut, *ſubſt.* a ſort of ſea-fiſh, which Ainſworth diſtinguiſhes from thorn-back; a birt, a turbot.

Tho'rny, *adj.* [ꞇhoꞃniᵹ, Sax.] 1. Full of thorns, prickly, rough, ſpiny. 2. Pricking, vexatious. The ſharp, *thorny* point of my alledged reaſons. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Difficult, perplexing. *Spenſer.*

Tho'rough [þꞃuh, or ꞇuꞃh, Sax.] the word *through*, or, as it is abbreviated, *thro'*, extended into two ſyllables, is a ſeparable prepoſition, which denotes either the medium, thro' which a thing paſſes or penetrates, or the efficient cauſe, motive, or means.

Thorough, *adj.* [the adjective is always written *thorough*, the prepoſition always *through*] 1. Complete, full. 2. Paſſing through. Without *thorough* lights on the ſides. *Bacon.*

Tho'roughly, *adv.* [of *thorough*; þꞃuhlicᵹ, Sax. door, Du. doer, L. Ger. durch, H. Ger. thurn, Teut.] after a thorough manner, fully, completely.

Tho'rough-fare, *ſubſt.* [of *thorough* and *fare*; þꞃuh-ꝼaꞃe, Sax.] a paſſage thro' a place from one ſtreet or place to another, a paſſage without any ſtop or let.

Tho'rough-lighted, *adj.* [of *thorough* and *light*; in architecture] a term uſed of rooms, which are ſaid to be ſo, when they have windows at both ends.

Tho'rough-stitch, *adv.* [of *thorough* and *ſtitch*; þꞃuᵹh-ꞅꞇice, Sax.] fully, completely: a low word; as, to go *thorough-ſtitch*, i. e. to purſue a matter entirely to the end.

Tho'rough-wax, *ſubſt.* an herb good in ruptures.

Tho'rough-bass [in muſic] that which goes quite thro' the compoſition.

Tho'rough-paced, *adj.* [of *thorough* and *pace*] perfect in what is undertaken, complete, thorough-ſped: generally in a bad ſenſe.

Tho'rough-sped, *adj.* [of *thorough* and *ſped*] finiſhed in principles, thorough-paced, complete.

Tho'rough-toll, a duty paid in ancient times to the earls of Richmond.

Thorp, **Throp**, **Threp**, **Trep**, **Trop**, are all from the Saxon þoꞃp, which ſignifies a village. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Those, *pronoun* [þiꞅ, Sax.] the plural of *that*; relating to perſons or things in the antecedent member of a ſentence. The fibres of this muſcle act as *thoſe* (namely the fibres) of others. *Cheyne.*

Thou, *ſubſt.* [þu, Sax. du, Dan. Du. and Ger. *tu.* Fr. Sp. Port. and Lat. thu, Teut. In the oblique caſes ſingular *thee*, þe, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, ᵹe, Sax. In the oblique caſes plur. *you*, eop, Sax.] 1. A pronoun of the ſecond perſon. 2. It is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language. When we ſpeak to equals or ſuperiors, we ſay *you*; but in ſolemn language, and in addreſſes of worſhip, we ſay *thou.*

To **Thou** *a Perſon*, *verb act.* to treat with familiarity. *Shakeſpeare.* Alſo to ſpeak to one in the ſecond perſon ſingular, as the quakers do.

Though, *conjunct.* [thauh, Goth. þeah, Sax.] 1. Although, notwithſtanding that. 2. *To make as* **Though**; to feign, as if, like as if. 3. It is uſed in the end of a ſentence in familiar language; however, yet. 4. Now commonly contracted to *tho'*.

Thought, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [of *think*; ꞇhahꞇ, Sax. dachte, Ger.] See To **Think**.

Thought, *ſubſt.* [from the preterite of *think*; ꞇhahꞇ, Sax.] 1. The act of thinking, the operation of the mind. 2. Idea, image formed in the mind. 3. Judgment, opinion. 4. Sentiment, fancy, imagery. 5. Reflection, particular conſideration.

Uſing thoſe *thoughts* which ſhould indeed have dy'd
With them they think on. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Preconceived notion, conception. 7. Meditation, ſerious conſideration. 8. Solicitude, concern, care; as, to take *thought.* 9. Purpoſe, aim. The *thoughts* I think towards you, are *thoughts* of peace. *Jeremiah.* 10. Silent contemplation.

All will come to nought,
When ſuch ill dealing muſt be ſeen in *thought.* *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Expectation. Stands on the hourly *thought.* *Shakeſpeare.* 12. A ſmall degree, a ſmall quantity. A *thought* longer. *Sidney.*

Th'oughtful, *adj.* [of *thought* and *full*; ꞇhahꞇꝼul, Sax.] full of thought, meditation or reflection, contemplative. 2. Attentive, careful; with *of* before the object. 3. Promoting meditation, favourable to muſing. Your *thoughtful* walks. *Pope.* 4. Anxious, ſolicitous.

Tho'ughtfully, *adv.* [of *thoughtful*] after a thoughtful manner, with conſideration, with ſolicitude.

Thou'ghtfulness [of *thoughtful*] 1. Deep conſideration. 2. Anxiety, ſolicitude.

Tho'ughtless, *adj.* [of *thought*] 1. Airy, gay, diſſipated. 2. Negligent, careleſs; with *of* before the object. 3. Stupid, dull. *Thoughtleſs* as monarch oak. *Dryden,*

Thou'ghtlessly, *adv.* [of *thoughtleſs*] after a careleſs manner, unthinkingly, ſtupidly.

Thou'ghtlessness [of *thoughtleſs*] want of thought, abſence of thought.

Thou'ghtsick, *adj.* [of *thought* and *ſick*] uneaſy with reflection. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoughts, *ſubſt.* the ſeats of rowers in a boat, thwarts.

Thou'sand, *adj.* or *ſubſt.* [ꞇhuꞅend, Sax. tuſend, Dan. tuſend, Su. duſent, L. Ger. tauſend, H. Ger. thuſunt, Teut. of thiuſtin, tio, *ten*, and hund, Teut. *hundred*] 1. The number of ten hundred. 2. Proverbially a great number.

Thou'santh, *adj.* [of *thouſand*; of ꞇien, ten, and ꞅend, Sax. hundred] the hundredth ten times told, the ordinal of a thouſand.

Thowls, *ſubſt.* [prob. of θωλος, Gr.] wooden pins in the gunnel of a boat, thro' which the rowers put their oars when they row.

Thra'ckscat [with chemiſts] the metal which is yet in the mine.

Thrall, *ſubſt.* [ꞇhꞃæl, Sax.] 1. A ſlave, one in the power of another. 2. Bondage, ſtate of ſlavery or confinement. *Hudibras.*

To **Thrall**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to enſlave, to bring into the power of another.

Thra'lldom [ꞇhꞃœl-dom, Sax. traeldom, Su.] a ſtate of bondage or ſervitude.

Thra'pple, *ſubſt.* the thropple, the wind-pipe of a horſe or other animal. They ſtill retain it in the Scottiſh dialect.

Thra'pston, a market-town of Northamptonſhire, 65 miles from London.

To **Thrash**, *verb act.* [ꞇhaꞃꞅcan, Sax. derſchen, Du.] 1. To beat corn, to clear it from the ſtraw and chaff. This is written variouſly, *thraſh* or *threſh*; but *thraſh* is agreeable to etymology. 2. To beat, to drub. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Thrash**, *verb neut.* to labour, to drudge.

Thra'sher, *ſubſt.* [of *thraſh*] one who thraſhes corn.

Thra'shing-floor, *ſubſt.* an area or floor on which corn is beaten.

Thraso'nical, *adj.* [of *Thraſo*, a noted braggadochio in Terence's commedies] boaſting, vain-glorious, oſtentatious.

Thrave *of Corn* [of dreſa, Brit. twenty-four, or ꞇhꞃeav, ꞇhꞃeaꝼ, Sax. a bundle] 1. Twenty four ſheaves of corn, or four ſhocks of ſix ſheaves to the ſhock. 2. A herd, a drove; out of uſe.

Thread [ꞇhꞃead, Sax. draat, Dan. traedh, Su. draet, Du. and L. Ger.] 1. A ſmall line, twiſt, or twine for ſewing, made of flax, ſilk, worſted, &c. 2. Any thing continued in a courſe, uniform tenour. *Thread* of diſcourſe. *Burnet.*

Threa'd-bare, *adj.* [of *thread* and *bare*] 1. Deprived of the nap, worn ſo that the threads appear. 2. Worn out, trite. *Thread-bare* quotations. *Swift.*

To **Thread**, or To **Thre'ddle**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To put thread in the eye of a needle. 2. To paſs thro', to pierce thro' in general. They would not *thread* the gates. *Shakeſpeare.* *Threddle* does not ſeem to be much uſed but in converſation.

To **Threap**, or To **Threap** *down*, *verb act.* [ꞇhꞃeapian, Sax.] to argue much, or contend, to affirm poſitively. A country word.

Threat, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] menace, denunciation of ill. Commonly uſed only in the plural.

To **Threat**, or To **Threa'ten**, *verb act.* [ꞇhꞃeaꞇian, Sax. *Threat* is ſeldom uſed but in poetry] 1. To menace, to denounce evil. 2. To terrify, or attempt to terrify by denouncing evil. 3. To menace by action. Rowling from afar they *threat* the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Threa'tener, *ſubſt.* [of *threaten*] one that threatens.

Threa'teningly, *adv.* [of *threaten*] in a threatening manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

Threa'tful, *adj.* [of *threat* and *full*] full of threats.

Three, *adj.* [trie, Brit. and Erſe, ꞇhꞃie, or ꞇhꞃý, Sax. tre, Dan. tree, Su. drey, Du. drey, Ger. *tret*, Lat. and Sp. *trois*, Fr. *treo*, It. τρεις, Gr.] 1. Two and one, 3. Proverbially a ſmall number. Thou *three*-inch'd fool. *Shakeſpeare.*

Three-fold, *adj.* [ꞇhꞃeoꝼeald, Sax. trefaldig, Su. dreyfaltig, Ger.] thrice repeated, conſiſting of three.

Three-legged *Staff*, an inſtrument compoſed of wooden legs, made with joints to ſhut altogether, and to take off in the middle, for the more convenient carriage, on the top of which, a ball and ſocket are commonly fixed, to ſupport and adjuſt the inſtruments for ſurveying, aſtronomy, &c.

Three-pence, *ſubſt.* [of *three* and *pence*] a ſmall ſilver coin, valued at thrice a penny.

Three-penny, *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] mean or vulgar.

Three-pile, *ſubſt.* [of *three* and *pile*] an old name for good velvet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Three-piled, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. Set with a thick pile. Thou art good velvet, thou'rt a *three-pil'd* piece. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. In another place it ſeems to mean piled one on another. *Three-piled* hyperboles. *Shakeſpeare.*

Three-score, *adj.* [of *three* and *ſcore*] thrice twenty, ſixty.

Threno'dia [θρηνωδια, Gr. ode of lamentation] a mournful or funeral ſong.

Thre'nody [the ſame with *threnodia*] a ſong of lamentation.

To **Thresh** [ꞇhꞃeꞅcan, Sax. troeska, Su. dorſchen, Du. and L. Ger. dreſchen, H. Ger. treſchen, Teut.] to beat the grain of corn out of the ear; alſo to beat or bang.

Thres'her, *ſubſt.* [þꞃæꞅeꞃe, Sax. Properly *thraſher*; which ſee] 1. One who beats corn out of the ear with a flail. 2. A fiſh having a broad and thick tail, with which he beats the head of a whale.

Thre'shold, *ſubſt.* [þꞃeꞅpold, Sax.] the ground-timber of a door-way, entrance, gate, door.

Threw, preterite of *throw*. See To **Throw**.

Thrice, *adv.* [from *three*; þꞃipa, Sax. *trois fois*, Fr. τρις, Gr.] 1. Three times. 2. A word of amplification. *Thrice* noble lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Thrid**, *verb act.* [this is corrupted from *thread*, in Fr. *enfiler*] to ſlide thro' a narrow paſſage. *Pope.*

Thrift, *ſubſt.* [of *thrive*] 1. Profit, gain, riches gotten, ſtate of proſpering. 2. Parcimony, good huſbandry. 3. A plant. See **Strift**, **Drift**, **Rift**, &c.

Spend-**THRIFT**, *ſubſt.* a prodigal perſon.

THRI'FTILY, *adv.* [of *thrifty*] ſparingly, frugally.

THRI'FTINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *thrifty*] parcimonious, good huſbandry.

THRI'FTLESS, *adj.* [of *thrift*] profuſe, extravagant.

THRI'FTY [of þꞃıꝼꞇıᵹ, Sax.] 1. Sparing, parcimonious, not laviſh. 2. Well huſbanded. The *thrifty* hire I ſav'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

THRILL, *ſubſt.* a drill or boring tool.

To **THRILL**, *verb act.* [þıꞃlıan, Sax. drillen, Du. and Ger. drilla, Su.] to drill, to bore, to pierce, to penetrate.

To **THRILL**, *verb neut.* 1. To have the quality of piercing. In this ſenſe it is commonly uſed. 2. To pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound. *Thrilling* ſhrieks. *Spenſer.* 3. To feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation. To *thrill* and ſhake. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To run, as the blood does in the heart or veins, to paſs with a tingling ſenſation. A faint, cold fear *thrills* thro' my veins. *Shakeſpeare.*

THRI'MSA, an ancient piece of coin, in value three ſhillings.

THRI'PPLES, *ſubſt.* the ſame in ox-team as cart-ladders are in horſe-teams.

THRIPS, *ſubſt.* a little worm that breeds in timber.

THRI'THING, or **TRI'THING**, *ſubſt.* [þꞃıþınᵹ, Sax.] the third part of a county or ſhire, containing three or more hundreds or wapentakes, ſuch as are the diviſions called *laths* in Kent, *rapes* in Suſſex, and *ridings* in Yorkſhire.

THRITHING, a court held within the forementioned circuit, the ſame as our court-leet.

THRITING *Reeve* [þꞃıþınᵹ ᵹeꞃeꝼa, Sax.] the governor of a thrithing, before whom all cauſes uſed to be brought, that could not be determined in the wapentakes or hundreds.

To **THRIVE**, *verb neut.* pret. *throve*, and ſometimes, leſs properly, *thrived* (which Pope uſes) part. *thriven.* [There is found no ſatisfactory etymology of this word: in the Northern dialect they uſe *throdden*, to make grow: perhaps *throve* was the original word, from throa, Iſland. to encreaſe, *q. d. drive on*, i. e. ſucceed in affairs; or rather of thuyan, Teut. which is uſed in the ſame ſenſe] to grow or increaſe in ſubſtance, to proſper in the world.

THRI'VEN. See To **THRIVE.**

THRO', a prepoſition in our language, of much the ſame import with δια in Greek; and *per* in Latin. It ſeems to be a contraction of *through*.

> *Thro'* Paris' ſhield the forceful weapon went. *Pope.*

See **THROUGH.**

THROAT, *ſubſt.* [þꞃoꞇe, þꞃoꞇa, Sax.] 1. The fore-part of the neck, the paſſages of nutriment and reſpiration. 2. The main road of any place. Intreped in the very *throat* of ſulphurous war. *Dryden.* 3. *To cut the Throat*; to murder, to kill by violence.

THROAT-PIPE, *ſubſt.* [of *throat* and *pipe*] the wind-pipe, or weaſon.

THROAT-WORT, an herb good againſt ulcers in the the throat and mouth.

To **THROB**, *verb neut.* [from θορυβειν, Gr. Minſhew and Junius; formed in imitation, Skinner; perhaps contracted from *throw up*. *Johnſon*] 1. To heave, to beat, to riſe, as the breaſt, with ſorrow or diſtreſs, to pant, as the heart does. 2. To beat, to palpitate in general. A *throbbing* of the arterial blood. *Wiſemen.*

THROB, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] heave, beat, ſtroke of palpitation.

THROE, *ſubſt.* [from þꞃopıan, Sax. to ſuffer] 1. The pain of travail, the anguiſh of bringing children. It is likewiſe written *throw.* 2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal ſtruggle. Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **THROE**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to put in anguiſh or agony.

THRO'MBOSIS [θρομϐωσις, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the breaſt, when the milk grows to curds, or turns grumous, *q. d.* a clotting or curdling.

THRO'MBOS [θρομβος, Gr.] a lump, clot, or cluſter of any thing, as of congealed blood, curdled milk, *&c.*

THROMBOS [with ſurgeons] a ſmall ſwelling which ariſes after blood-letting, when the orifice is either made too ſmall, or larger than the capaciouſneſs of the veſſels will admit.

THRONE [*trone*, Fr. *trono*, It. Sp. and Port. of *thronus*, Lat. θρονος, Gr.] 1. A chair of ſtate, of ſome rich matter, raiſed two or three ſteps from the ground, richly adorned and covered with a canopy, for kings and princes to ſit on at times of public ceremonies. 2. The ſeat of a biſhop. *Ayliffe.*

To **THRONE**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to enthrone, to ſet on a royal ſeat. High-*thron'd*. *Milton.*

THRONES [in theology] the third rank of angels in the celeſtial hierarchy. But ſee *Coloſſ.* c. 1. v. 16, and c. 2. v. 18.

THRONG [þꞃanᵹ, from þꞃınᵹan, Sax. to preſs traeng, Su. dreng, or gedreng, Du. gedrang, Ger.] a crowd or preſs of people.

To **THRONG**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to crowd, to preſs cloſe together, to come in tumultuous numbers.

To **THRONG**, *verb act.* to oppreſs with crowds, to incommode with tumultuous numbers.

To **THRO'PPLE**, *verb. act.* [a corruption of *throttle*, from *throat*] to throttle or ſtrangle, by ſqueezing the wind-pipe. A country word, particularly in Scotland.

THRO'STLE [þꞃoꞅꞇel, Sax.] a bird, called alſo a thruſh.

THRO'TTLE, *ſubſt.* [from *throat*] the wind-pipe.

To **THROTTLE**, *verb act.* [of þꞃoꞇ or þꞃoꞇꞇlian, Sax.] to choke or ſtop the breath, to kill by holding or preſſing the throat.

THRO'TTLING, *part. act.* [of *throttle*] choaking.

THROVE, *pret.* of *thrive.* See To **THRIVE.**

THROUGH, *prep.* [þꞃuh, Sax. door, Du. durch, Ger. See **THOROUGH**] 1. From end to end of. 2. Noting paſſage. 3. By tranſmiſſion. 4. By means of. [See **THRO'**.] Above all, that ſenſe of the word *through* [or by] ſhould not be overlook'd, which relates to *mediate agency*; as "GOD created all things *through* [or by] *Jeſus Chriſt*;" in which ſituation the word δια, in Greek, and *thro'* [or by] in our language, expreſs a *ſubordinate* character, or the *medium* and *channel thro'* which GOD exerts his power. See **THRO'**, **BY**, **OF**, **FROM**, *Firſt* **CAUSE**, and **CERINTHIANS**, compared; and under the laſt word read, "And p. 330 and 304, He calls, *&c.*

THROUGH, *adv.* 1. From one end or ſide to the other; as, *through and through*. 2. To the end of any thing; as, *quite through*.

THROU'GHLY, *adv.* [of *through*; þꞃulıc, Sax. It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*] 1. Completely, wholly, entirely. 2. Without reſerve, ſincerely.

THROU'GHOUT, *prep.* [of *through* and *out*; þꞃu-ute, Sax.] thorough the whole, quite through.

THROUGHOUT, *adv.* [of *through* and *out*] every where, in every part.

THROU'GH-PACED, *adj.* [of *through* and *pace*] complete, perfect.

THRO'W-BRED, *adj.* [of *through* and *bred*, commonly *thorough bred*] completely educated or taught.

THROU'GH-LIGHTED, *adj.* [of *through* and *light*] lighted on both ſides.

THROU'GHWAX, a plant.

To **THROW**, *verb act.* pret. *threw*, part. paſſ. *thrown* [þꞃapan, Sax.] 1. To caſt or fling, to ſend to any diſtant place by a projectile force. 2. To toſs, to put with any violence or tumult. It always compriſes the idea of haſte, force, or negligence. 3. To lay careleſly or in haſte; with the reciprocal pronoun. 4. To venture at dice. 5. To caſt, to ſtrip off. 6. To emit in any manner. 7. To ſpread in haſte. 8. To overturn in wreſtling. 9. To drive, to ſend by force. 10. To make to act at a diſtance. *Throw* out our eyes for brave Othello. *Shakeſpeare.* 11. To repoſe. *Throw* yourſelf upon God. *Taylor.* 12. To change by any kind of violence. An unſuſpected ſucceſs *throws* us out of ourſelves. *Addiſon.* 13. To turn [*tornare*, Lat. *Ainſworth*] 14. *To throw a thing in one's diſh*; to reflect upon one for any thing; a low phraſe. 15. To work ſilk-twiſt, *&c.* as throwſters do. 16. *To Throw away*; to loſe, to ſpend in vain. 17. *To Throw away*; to reject. 18. *To Throw by*; to reject, to lay aſide, as of no uſe. 19. *To Throw down*; to ſubvert, to overturn. 20. *To Throw off*; to expel. 21. *To Throw off*; to reject, to renounce; as, to *throw off* an acquaintance. 22. *To Throw out*; to exert, to bring forth into act. 23. *To Throw out*; to diſtance, to leave behind. 24. *To Throw out*; to eject, to expel. 25. *To Throw out*; to reject, to exclude. The bill was *thrown out*. 26. *To Throw up*; to reſign; ſometimes angrily. 27. *To Throw up*; to emit, to eject, to bring up.

To **THROW**, *verb neut.* 1. To perform the act of flinging or caſting. 2. To caſt dice. 3. *To Throw about*; to caſt about, to try expedients. For better wind *about to throw*. *Spenſer.*

THROW, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The act of caſting or throwing. 2. A caſt of dice, the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt. 3. The ſpace to which any thing is thrown. About a ſtone's *throw*. *Addiſon.* 4. Stroke, blow. Ne ſhield defend the thunder of his *throws*. *Spenſer.* 5. Effort, violent ſally. The *Throws* and ſwellings of a Roman ſoul. *Addiſon.* 6. The Agony of child-birth: in this ſenſe it is written *throe*. See **THROE.**

THROWN. See To **THROW.**

THRO'WER, *ſubſt.* [of *throw*] one that throws.

THRO'WSTER [of þꞃapan, Sax.] one that twiſts ſilk, thread, *&c.* See **SILK.**

The Silk **THRO'WERS** were incorporated April 23, in the 5th year of the reign of king Charles I. Their arms are a throwing-mill and reel, and three bales of ſilk.

To **THROW** the helve after the hatchet.

That is, when we have ſpent or loſt the greateſt part of what we had, to be careleſs, and ſet light of the remainder.

THROWS *of Women* [of þꞃopıan, Sax. to ſuffer] the pains of child-bearing. See **THROE** and **THROW.**

THRUM, *ſubſt.* [thraum, Iſland. the end of any thing, ꞇꞃumæn, Sax.] 1. The ends of weavers warps. 2. Any courſe yarn. Her *thrum* hat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **THRUM**, *verb neut.* 1. To grate, to play coarſely. The *thrumming* of a guitar. *Dryden.* 2. In vulgar language, to beat.

THRUSH [þꞃıꞅe, Sax.] 1. A ſmall ſinging bird, a throſtle. 2. [From *thruſt*: as we ſay a *puſh*, a breaking out. *Johnſon.* However *thruſh* may be derived, *puſh* ſeems to be a contraction or corruption of *puſtule*] a diſtemper children are liable to in the mouth. By this name are called ſmall round, ſuperficial ulcerations, which appear firſt in the mouth. But as they proceed from the obſtruction of the emiſſaries of the ſaliva, by the lentor and viſcoſity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts. They are juſt the ſame in the inward parts as ſcabs in the ſkin, and fall off from the inſide of the bowels like a cruſt. The nearer they approach to a white colour the leſs dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

THRUSK, or **THRISK**, a borough town of the North-riding of Yorkſhire, 199 miles from London; it ſends two members to parliament.

THRUST, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon. 2. Aſſault, attack in general. There is one *thruſt* at your pure pretended mechaniſm. *More.*

To **THRUST**, *verb act.* **THRUST**, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [prob. of *truſito*, Lat. or perhaps of þꞃaꞅꞇan, Sax. to wreſt] 1. To puſh any thing into matter, or between cloſe bodies; with *in*. 2. To puſh, to remove with violence, to drive. It is uſed of perſons or things; generally having *out*. 3. To ſtab; with *through*. 4. To compreſs. He *thruſt* the fleece together. *Judges.* 5. To urge, to impel; with *on*. 6. To obtrude, to intrude; with *into*.

To **THRUST**, *verb neut.* 1. To make a hoſtile puſh, to attack with a pointed weapon. 2. To ſqueeze in, to put one's ſelf into any place by violence. And *thruſt* between my father and the God. *Dryden.* 3. To intrude. 4. To puſh forwards, to come violently, to throng, to preſs.

THRU'STER, *ſubſt.* [of *thruſt*] one that thruſts.

THRU'STLE, *ſubſt.* [of *thruſh*] thruſh, throſtle. See **THROSTLE.**

THRYA'LLIS [θρυαλλις, Gr.] the herb called roſe-campion.

To **THRY'FALLOW**, *verb neut.* [of *thrice* and *fallow*] to give the third plowing in ſummer. *Tuſſer.*

THRY'ON [θρυον, Gr.] the herb furious or raging ſolanum, or nightſhade.

THULE, accounted by the ancient poets, as Virgil, *&c.* to be the fartheſt iſland or part of the world; ſome take it to be Iceland, lying beyond the Orknies, and belonging to Norway. Cambden will have it to be Schetland, ſtill by ſeamen called Hyleuſel.

THUMB, *ſubſt.* [þuma, Sax. tumma, Su. duym, Du. duum, L. Ger. daum, H. Ger.] the ſtrongeſt, firſt, and ſhorteſt of the five fingers.

THU'MB-BAND, *ſubſt.* [of *thumb* and *band*] a twiſt of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Johnſon.*

To **THUMB**, *verb neut.* to handle awkwardly.

Thummim [תמים, Heb. perfections] a part of the ornaments of Aaron, the Jewiſh high prieſt. See Urim.

Thu'mbstal, *ſubſt.* [of *thumb* and *ſtall*] a thimble.

Thump, *ſubſt.* [*thombo*, It.] a hard, heavy, dull, dead blow with ſomething blunt.

To Thump, *verb act.* to beat or ſtrike with dull, heavy blows.

To Thump, *verb neut.* to fall or ſtrike with a dull, heavy blow.

Thu'mper, *ſubſt.* [of *thump*] the perſon or thing that thumps.

Thuri'bulum, or Turi'bulum, Lat. a cenſer or pot to burn incenſe in.

To Thu'nder, *verb act.* [þunꞃian or þunꝺꞃian, Sax. torne, Dan. donderen, Du. donnern, Ger. *tonare*, Lat.] 1. To make thunder. 2. To make a loud rolling or terrible noiſe.

To Thu'nder, *verb neut.* 1. To emit with noiſe and terror. 2. To publiſh any denunciation or threat; with *out*.

Thu'nder [þunder, þunoꞃ, or þunꞃe, Sax. dundee, Du. donner, Ger.] 1. A noiſe in the loweſt region of the air, excited by a ſudden kindling of ſulphurous exhalations; a rattling noiſe which ſeems as if it paſſed through arches. Thunder is a moſt bright flame riſing on a ſudden, moving with great violence and with a very rapid veloſity thro' the air, according to any determination upwards, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in ſeveral right lines, as it were in ſerpentine tracts joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noiſe or rattling. *Muſchenbroeck.* 2. In popular and poetic language, thunder is commonly the noiſe, and lightning the flaſh; tho' thunder is ſometimes taken for both. 3. Any loud noiſe or tumultuous violence.

Thu'nderbolt, *ſubſt.* [of þunꝺeꞃbolꞇ, Sax. *bolt*, as it ſignifies an arrow] 1. Lightning, the arrows of heaven. When any thing is broken or ſhattered by lightning, acting with extraordinary violence, it is called a *thunder-bolt*, and people imagine it to be a hard body, and even a ſtone; but the learned rather attribute it to the ſubtilty, force, and penetrativeneſs of the ſulphureous matter. 2. Fulmination, enunciation, properly eccleſiaſtical.

Thu'nderclap, *ſubſt.* [of *thunder* and *clap*] exploſion of thunder.

Thu'nderer, *ſubſt.* [of *thunder*] the power that thunders.

Thu'ndering, *part.* [of *thunder*] making a loud noiſe: alſo great; in low language.

Thundering-barrels, are ſuch as are filled with bombs, grenades, and other fireworks, to be rolled down a breach.

Thu'nderous, *adj.* [of *thunder*] producing thunder. *Milton.*

Thu'nderingly, *adv.* [of *thunder*] after the manner of thunder, very noiſily.

Thu'ndershower, *ſubſt.* a rain accompanied with thunder.

Thu'nderstone, *ſubſt* [of *thunder* and *ſtone*] a ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.

To Thu'nderstrike, *verb act.* [of *thunder* and *ſtrike*] to blaſt or hurt with lightning.

Thuri'ferous, *adj.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] bearing frankincenſe.

Thuri'legous, *adj.* [*thurilegus*, Lat.] gathering frankincenſe.

Thu'rsday, *ſubſt.* [Thorſdag, Dan. Dhunꝺꞃæꞅꝺæᵹ, Sax. Donnerdaegh, Du. Donnerſtag, Ger.] the fifth day of the week, ſo called of *Thor*, an idol of the ancient Saxons and Teutones, which is ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Jupiter with the Romans. *Thor* was the ſon of Odin; yet, in ſome of the northern parts they worſhipped the ſupreme deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. *Stillingfleet.*

Thus, *adj.* [ꞇhuꞅ, Sax. dus, Du.] 1. After this manner, in this wiſe. 2. To this degree, to this quantity. Commonly added to *far* or *much*.

Thus-*Far*, or Thus-*Much*, *adv.* hitherto, to this degree, to this quantity.

Thwart, *adj.* [of ꞇhƿyꞃ, Sax. dwars, Du. tuert, Dan.] 1. Croſs to ſomething elſe, tranſverſe. 2. Perverſe, miſchievous, inconvenient.

Thwart, *ſubſt.* [a ſea term] the boards or benches laid acroſs boats and gallies, upon which the rowers ſit.

To Thwart, *verb act.* [of tuert, Dan. acroſs] 1. To croſs, to lie or come croſs any thing. 2. To croſs, oppoſe, contravene or oppoſe.

Thwa'rtingly, *adv.* [of *thwarting*] oppoſitely, with oppoſition.

Thwack [from the verb; probably of the ſound made by a whip, *thwick-thwack*] a heavy, hard ſtroke or blow.

To Thwack, *verb act.* [ꞇhaccian, Sax.] to ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy, to belabour, to bang.

To Thwart, *verb neut.* to be oppoſite; having *with* before the thing oppoſed.

Thwick-thwack, words invented to expreſs the noiſe made by ſmacking a whip; taken from the ſound.

Thy, *pron.* [ꞇhin, Sax.] of thee, relating or belonging to thee. See Thine.

Thy'a [θυα, Gr.] a kind of wild cypreſs-tree, whoſe wood is very ſweet and laſting, the life-tree.

Thy'ine-wood, *ſubſt.* a precious wood.

Thy'mbra, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb ſavoury.

Thyme, *ſubſt.* [*thymus*, Lat. θυμος, Gr.] an herb. See Thime.

Thyme'lia, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb ſpurge-flax.

Thymia'ma, Lat. [θυμιαμα, Gr.] incenſe, perfume.

Thymic *Vein*, a branch of the ſubclavian vein.

Thy'mion, or Thy'mium, Lat. a kind of wart, ragged at the top like a thyme-leaf, or, as others will have it, of the colour of thyme-flowers.

Thymi'tes [θυμιτης, Gr.] wine made of thyme.

Thy'mus, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a conglobated glandule or kernel in the throat, ſticking to the upper part of the mediaſtinum, and lying between the diviſions of the ſubclavian veins and arteries. It is whitiſh, ſoft and ſpungy, and larger id children than in women and men.

Thyroarytænoi'des, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a pair of large muſcles which proceed from the cartilage, called ſcutiformis, and extend themſelves forward to the ſides of the arytenoides, the fourth and fifth part of the larynx, ſerving to contract and cloſe the opening of the larynx.

Thyroi'deæ *Glandulæ*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] are two glandules of a viſcous ſolid ſubſtance, wonderfully adorned with veſſels of all ſorts, and hard membranes, almoſt to the bigneſs and ſhape of an hen's egg, ſituated at the lower part of the larynx, at the ſides of the cartilages, called ſcutiformes. The uſe of theſe ſeems to be to ſeparate a liquor for the lubrication of the larynx, by which means the voice is render'd firm, ſmooth, and ſweet; and they alſo contribute to the roundneſs of the neck, by their filling up the empty ſpaces about the larynx,

Thyroi'des, Lat. [θυροειδης, of θυρα, a door, and ειδος, Gr. form; with anotomiſts] is a cartilage of the larynx, called ſcutiformis; alſo ſome call by this name the hole of the os pubis.

Thy'rsus, Lat. [with botaniſts] an upright and tapering ſtalk or ſtem of any herb; alſo the ſpica, which is an ear or blade of corn.

Thyse'lf, *pron. recip.* 1. It is commonly uſed in the oblique caſes, or following the verb. 2. In poetical or ſolemn language it is ſometimes uſed in the nominative. Theſe goods *thyſelf* can on *thyſelf* beſtow. *Dryden.*

Ti'ar. See Tia'ra.

A *tiar* wreath'd with every flow'r that blows,
Of lovelieſt tints around her temples glows. *Tab. of Cebes.*

Ti'ar, or Tia'ra [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, It. Sp. and Lat.] a dreſs for the head, a diadem. It was a high ſharp-pointed cap, anciently worn by ſovereign princes, and thoſe of the blood royal among the Perſians; alſo the pope's triple crown.

Ti'bia, Lat. [wth anatomiſts] the bone between the knee and the ankle; called alſo *focile majus*.

Tibia'lis *Anticus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the tarſus, ſituated at the back part of the tibia, ariſing from the lower part of the upper appendage of that bone, and inſerted into the inſide of the os cuneiforme majus; its office is to pull the foot upwards and directly forwards.

Tibialis *Poſticus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle of the foot, ſituated at the back part of the tibia, taking its riſe from the upper and back parts of the fibula, as alſo from the ligament contained between the ſaid bone and the tibia, and is inſerted into the os naviculare internally and ſideways; it draws the foot upwards and inwards.

To Tice, *verb act.* for Entice; to allure, to draw. *Herbert.*

Tick, *ſubſt.* 1. This word ſeems a contraction of *ticket*, a tally on which debts are marked. 2. [Teke, Du. *tique*, Fr.] an inſect, the louſe of dogs or ſheep. See Tyke. 3. [Contracted from *ticking*] the caſe which holds the feathers of a bed.

To Tick, or *To go on* Tick, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To run on ſcore; that is, to take up goods on truſt or credit. 2. To truſt, to ſcore. Council w'on't *tick*. *Arbuthnot.*

The Tick [in horſes] a habit that they take of preſſing their teeth againſt the manger, or all along the halter or collar, as if they would bite it.

Ti'cket, *ſubſt.* [*etiquette*, O. L. Fr.] 1. A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which, admiſſion is granted, or a claim acknowledged; as in a lottery. 2. A note for the payment of a ſeaman's wages; alſo for going to a feaſt, a funeral, a play, &c.

To Ti'cket, *verb act.* [*etiquetter*, O. L. Fr.] to put a ticket upon any thing.

Ti'cking, a ſort of ſtrong linnen for bedding. See Tick.

To Ti'ckle, *verb act.* [of ꞇinclan or ꞇiꞇelan, Sax. as Skinner conjectures; kitteln, Du. and L. Ger. kitzel, H. Ger. *titillo*, Lat.] 1. To cauſe to laugh, &c. by titillation, to affect with a prurient ſenſation by ſlight touches. 2. To pleaſe by ſlight gratifications. The *tickling* of his palate with a glaſs of wine. *Locke.*

To Tickle, *verb neut.* to feel titillation.

Tickle, *adj.* tottering, unfixed, unſtable, eaſily overthrown. *Spenſer* and *Shakeſpeare.*

Ti'ckler, *ſubſt.* [of *tickle*] 1. One who tickles. 2. By way of irony, that which cauſes trouble or pain. A low word.

Ti'cklish, *adj.* [of *tickle*] 1. Apt to be affected with titillation, ſenſible to titillation. 2. Tottering, unfixed, uncertain. 3. Difficult, nice. *Ticklish* times. *Swift.*

Ticklish [with horſemen] a horſe is ſaid to be ticklish, that is, too tender upon the ſpur, and too ſenſible, that does not freely fly the ſpur, but in ſome meaſure reſiſts them, throwing himſelf up, when they come near and prick his ſkin.

Ti'cklishly, *adv.* [from *ticklish*] with nicety, with difficulty.

Ti'cklishness [of *ticklish*] 1. The ſtate of being tickliſh, aptneſs to be tickled. 2. Hazardouſneſs.

Ti'cktack [*trictrac*, Fr. and It.] a game at tables.

Tid, *adj.* [ꞇiꝺꝺeꞃ, Sax.] tender, ſoft, nice, delicate; as, a *tid-bit*.

To Ti'ddle, or To Ti'dder, *verb act.* [from *tid*] to uſe tenderly, to indulge, to fondle, to make much of.

Tide, *ſubſt.* [tid, Dan. tydh, Su. tyde, Du. and L. Ger. ꞇiꝺ, ꞇyꝺ, Sax.] 1. The flux and reflux of the ſea. That motion of the water called tides, is a riſing and falling of the ſea: The cauſe of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean, which is neareſt the moon, being moſt ſtrongly attracted, is raiſed higher than the reſt: and the part oppoſite to it, being leaſt attracted, is alſo higher than the reſt: And theſe two oppoſite riſes of the ſurface of the water in the great ocean, following the motion of the moon from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſtriking againſt the large coaſts of the continents, from thence rebounds back again, and ſo makes floods and ebbs in in narrow ſeas and rivers. *Locke.* 2. The being be agitated with the tide. The *tiding* Humber. *J. Philips.* 3. Time, ſeaſon, as Whitſun-*tide*, evening-*tide*. 4. Flood, great concourſe. In the *tides* of people once up. *Bacon.* 5. Stream, courſe in general. The *tide* of times. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Tide, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to drive with the ſtream. *Tided* back. *Dryden.*

To Tide, *verb neut.* to pour a flood.

Half Tide *and Half-quarter* [a ſea phraſe] is when it flows more than tide and half tide, *i. e.* five points.

Ti'degate, *ſubſt.* [of *tide* and *gate*] a gate through which the tide paſſes into a baſon.

Ti'desman, *ſubſt.* [of *tide* and *man*] a tide-waiter, a cuſtom-houſe officer, who watches on board of ſhips, till the cuſtom of the goods be paid, and the ſhip unloaded.

Ti'dewaiter, *ſubſt.* [of *tide* and *wait*] an officer of the cuſtoms who watches the landing of goods at the cuſtom-houſe.

Ti'dily, *adv.* [of *tidy*, *q. d. tightly*] neatly, readily, not ſlatternly, not aukwardly.

Ti'diness, *ſubſt.* [from *tidy*] neatneſs, handineſs, readineſs.

Ti'dings [of beꞇiꝺ or ꞇiꝺan, Sax. to happen, *q. d.* things happening; titende, Iſl. tydinge, Du. tydung, L. Ger. zeitung, H. Ger.] an account or relation of what has happened, news or occurrences at a diſtance: generally uſed in the plural.

TI'DY, *adj.* [tidt, Iſl.] 1. Clever, neat, ready, tranſacting houſhold affairs or buſineſs with cleverneſs and addreſs. Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* laſs. *Gay.* 2. Seaſonable. If weather be fine and *tidy*. *Tuſſer.*

TIE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Knot, faſtening. 2. A bond or obligation; as, marriage is a ſacred *tie*.

To TIE, *verb act.* [of tıan, tıȝan, Sax.] 1. To bind or join together by a knot. 2. To knit, to complicate. We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle. *Burnet.* 3. To hold, to faſten. The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes firmly together. *Locke.* 4. To hinder to obſtruct. Honour and good nature may *tie* up his hands. *Addiſon.* 5. To lay an obligation upon, to conſtrain, to reſtrain, to confine.

TIER, *ſubſt.* [*tiere, tieire*, O. Fr. tuyer, Du.] a row, a rank. As a *tier* of great ordnance. *Knolles.*

TIERCE, *ſubſt.* [*tiers, tiercier*, Fr. *terzu*, It. *tercia*, Sp.] a veſſel containing forty-two gallons, or the third part of a pipe.

TIERCE [with Roman catholics] one of the canonical hours, *i. e.* eight o'clock prayers in the ſummer, and ten in the winter. 2. [At cards] a ſequence of three cards of the ſame colour. 3. [In heraldry] ſignifies, that the ſhield is divided into three equal parts, when thoſe are of many different colours or metals; or if the *chief* and *baſe* are both of the ſame colour, when they are divided by a *feſſe*, then the colour of the field is only to be expreſs'd, and the *feſſe* mentioned. But if otherwiſe, it is proper to ſay *tierce en feſſe*, and to mention the firſt, ſecond, or third colours of metals; and if it be divided in *pale*, to ſay *tierce en pale*. 5. A thruſt in fencing.

TIE'RCEL, *ſubſt.* [with falconers] a male hawk, ſo called, becauſe it is a third part leſs than the female in bigneſs and ſtrength.

TIE'RCET, *ſubſt.* [of *tierce*, Fr. a third] a triplet, three lines.

TIES [in a ſhip] are thoſe ropes by which the yards hang, and that carry them up when the halliards are ſtrained.

TIFF, *ſubſt.* [a low word] 1. Liquor, drink. Small acid *tiff*. *J. Philips.* 2. A ſmall quantity of potable liquors; as, a *tiff* of punch, &c. 3. A fit of peeviſhneſs or ſullenneſs, a pet.

To TIFF, or To TIFT, *verb neut.* to be peeviſh, to be in a pet, to quarrel: a low word.

TI'FFANY, *ſubſt.* [*tiffer*, O. Fr. to dreſs up. *Skinner*] a ſort of very thin ſilk, or fine gawze.

TIGE [in architecture] the ſhaft of a column from the aſtragal to the capital.

TI'GER, *ſubſt.* [*tigris*, Lat. *tigre*, Fr. It. and Sp. tiger, Du. and Ger. of τιγρις, Gr.] a very fierce beaſt of prey, of the lion kind.

TIGHT, *adj.* [of dicht, Du. dicht, Ger.] 1. Not ſlatternly in dreſs, free from fluttering rags. Leſs than *tight*. 2. Tenſe, not looſe, cloſe, that will hold liquor without leaking. 3. Straight, as a line or rope pulled hard.

To TIGHTEN, *verb act.* [of *tight*] 1. To make ſtrait, as a line or cord, to make cloſe, &c. 2. To dreſs after a tight manner.

TI'GHTER, *ſubſt.* [of *tighten*] a ribband or ſtring by which women ſtraighten their clothes.

TI'GHTLY, *adv.* [of *tight*] 1. Cloſely, ſtraitly, not looſely. 2. Neatly, not idly. Go *tightly* to your buſineſs. *Dryden.*

TI'GHTNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tight*] ſtraightneſs, cloſeneſs, not looſeneſs. The firmneſs and *tightneſs* of their union. *Woodward.*

To TI'GHY, *verb neut.* [a word framed from the ſound in laughing, as *Té hé hé hé*] to laugh loudly. See TEH-HE.

TI'GRESS, *ſubſt.* [*tigris*, Lat. *tigreſſe*, Fr.] a female tiger.

TIGRI'NE [*tigrinus*, Lat. of τιγρινος, Gr.] of or like a tiger.

TIKE, *ſubſt.* [tik, Su. *tique*, Fr. teke, Du. See TICK] 1. The louſe of a dog or ſheep. 2. It is in Shakeſpeare the name of a ſmall dog or cur, in which ſenſe it is uſed in Scotland. 3. In contempt, applied to a man both in the north and in Scotland: as, a Yorkſhire *tike*, a Yorkſhire man.

TILE, *ſubſt.* [tigle, Dan. tegel, Su. tıeȝl or tıȝle, Sax. tichel, Du. teegel, L. Ger. ziegel, H. Ger. *tuile*, Fr. *tegola*, It. *tejilla*, Sp. *tijolo*, Port.] a ſquare plate made of earth, and baked for the covering of houſes, laying ground-floors, &c.

To TILE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To cover with tiles. 2. To cover as tiles do.

TI'LEKILN, a furnace for baking tiles.

TI'LER, *ſubſt.* [of *tile*] one whoſe buſineſs is to cover houſes with tiles.

TI'LIA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the teil-tree.

TI'LING, *ſubſt.* [of *tile*] the roof covered with tiles.

TILL, *ſubſt.* [thille, Sax.] 1. A little money-drawer or box, &c. in a deſk, counter, cheſt, cabinet. &c. 2. The ſhelf of a printer's preſs.

TILL, *prep.* [tıl, Sax. til, Dan. and Su.] to the time of, until.

TILL, *conjun.* 1. To the time. 2. To the degree that.

TILL *and Untill*, denote the time in which an action ends

To TILL, *verb act.* [tılıan, Sax. tenlen, Du.] to plow, dig, or labour the ground.

TI'LLABLE, *adj.* [of *till*] arable, fit for the plough.

TI'LLAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *till*] huſbandry, the art or practice of plowing, the culture of the ground.

TI'LLER, *ſubſt.* [of *till*] 1. A huſbandman. 2. A till, a ſmall drawer. *Dryden.* 3. A plough-man. 4. A ſmall tree left to grow bigger. 5. A piece of wood pertaining to the helm of a boat, or rudder of a ſhip.

TILLS [a contraction or corruption] lentils, a ſort of pulſe.

TI'LLY-TALLY, or TI'LLY-VALLEY, *adj.* a word uſed formerly, when any thing ſaid was rejected, as trifling or impertinent.

TI'LMAN, *ſubſt.* [of *till* and *man*] one who tills, an huſbandman.

TILT. 1. A tent, any covering over head. 2. The cloth that covers the boat. 3. A military exerciſe or game, at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback. 4. A thruſt. Put to death with the *tilt* of his lance. *Addiſon.* 5. The ſtooping poſture of a caſk of liquor, when it runs low.

To TILT, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To cover like a tilt of a boat. 2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments. With *tilted* ſpears. *Phillips.* 3. To point as in tilts. Sons againſt fathers *tilt* the fatal lance. *Phillips.* 4. To fight or engage at the martial exerciſe of tilting, *i. e.* armed men running at tilts, or at one another, with ſpears on horſeback.

To TILT, *verb neut.* 1. To run in tilts. Or *tilting* furniture. *Milton.* 2. To fight with rapiers; commonly with *at*. 3. To ruſh as in combat. Some ſay that the ſpirits *tilt* ſo violently, that they make holes. *Collier.* 4. To play unſteadily. Rode *tilting* o'er the waves. *Milton.* 5. To fall on one ſide. Kept from *tilting* forward. *Grew.*

To TILT *Beer* [prob. of tillen, Du. to heave or raiſe up] to raiſe a caſk that is near out, to ſet it ſtooping that it may run.

TI'LTBOAT, a boat covered with a tilt, to keep off rain, &c.

TI'LTER, *ſubſt.* [of *tilt*] one who tilts or fights with a lance on horſeback.

TILTH [of *till*] tillage, huſbandry, culture.

TILTH, *adj.* [of *till*] arable, tilled. A field part arable and *tilth*. *Milton.*

TI'MAR [in the grand ſignior's dominions] a lordſhip or tract of ground, which the grand ſignior gives the *ſpahi*'s to enjoy, during life, for their ſubſiſtence.

TIMA'RIOTS [among the Turks] thoſe who out of conquered lands have a portion allowed them, to ſerve on horſeback, and find arms, ammunition, &c. at their own charge, as often and as long as it ſhall be required. See SPAHI.

TI'MBER [tımbꞃe, of tẏmbꞃıan, Sax to build] 1. Wood fit for building; all thoſe kind of trees which, being cut down and ſeaſoned, are uſeful for the carpenter, joiner, or other workman to work upon. 2. The main trunk of a tree. From every tree top, bark, and part of the *timber*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The main beams of a fabric. 4. [Of ſkins or furr] the number of forty. 5. Ironically, materials. They are the fitteſt *timber* to make politics of. *Bacon.* 6. Belly-timber, victuals: a low word.

TIMBER-*Meaſure*, forty-three ſolid feet in meaſure make a tun, and fifty feet a load.

To TI'MBER, *verb neut.* to furniſh with beams.

To TIMBER [tımbꞃıan, Sax. timmeren, Du. and L. Ger. zimmern, H. Ger. zimbron, Teut.] 1. To build or frame with timber. 2. [In falconry] to neſtle or make a neſt, as birds of prey do.

TI'MBERS *of Ermin* [in heraldry] the ranks or rows of ermin in the robes of noblemen.

Riſing TIMBERS [in a ſhip] are thoſe thick planks that go both before and behind on both ſides, under the ends of the beams and timber of the ſecond deck, to the third deck, half deck, and quarter-deck, ſo that the timbers of the deck bear on them both at the ſhip's ſides.

Floor-TIMBERS, or *Ground*-TIMBERS [in a ſhip] are thoſe which form the floor of it, that lie on the keel, and are faſtened to it with bolts through the keelſon.

TIMBRE' [in heraldry] the creſt which in any atchievement ſtands on the top of the helmet.

TI'MBRED, *adj.* [*timber, timbré*, Fr.] built, formed, contrived, framed, made; as, light-*timbred*, made light; not heavy and bulky in body, but fit for activity and nimbleneſs. He thought him the beſt *timbered* to ſupport it. *Wotton.*

TI'MBERSOW, *ſubſt.* a worm in wood. *Bacon.*

TI'MBREL, *ſubſt.* [*timbre, tabourin*, Fr. *tympanum*, Lat. of τυμπανον, Gr.] a muſical inſtrument played on by pulſation. See TAMBOUR.

TIME, *ſubſt.* [tıma, Sax. *tym*, Erſe, time, Dan. timma, Su. an hour; *tempus*, Lat. *tems*, Fr. *tempo*, It. and Port. *tiempo*, Sp.] a certain meaſure or portion of eternity, diſtinguiſhed by the motion of the ſun, &c. or heavenly luminaries, by which the diſtances and duration of ſublunary affairs are meaſured. The meaſure of duration, as ſet out by certain periods, and marked by certain meaſures or epocha's, and this is what moſt properly we call *time*. *Locke.*

However, it may not be unworthy of our notice, that many of the ancients conceived of *time* [χρονος] as ſomething *meaſur'd* by, and conſequently *not exiſting before* the motion of the ſun, moon, and ſtars; and they applied the word age [αιων] to beings of a higher order, to beings which exiſted long before our ſyſtem commenced: Thus St. *Euſebius* calls the *angelic* world "αχρονοι αιωνες, *i. e.* æons [or ages] whoſe duration is *not meaſured by time*." *De Laudib. Conſtantin.* p. 606. And after much the ſame manner *Clemens Alexand.* having ſtiled the *Son* of God, "το πρεσβυτερον εν γενεσει, *that which is older in point of production*; and alſo *the beginning* and *firſt Fruits of all things*," [as being, according to his own explication, "*that wiſdom*, which was *firſt created* by GOD;"] ſtill to preclude all meaſure of duration, as ſet out by certain periods, &c. he adds in the ſame breath, that he was "αχρονος," *i. e. intemporal*, or of a *duration not meaſured by time*; and "αναρχος," *i. e. without beginning*; not meaning, in that ſenſe of the word which ſignifies "*underived*;" for this were to make him contradict both himſelf and all antiquity: But as it implies indefinite exiſtence, without any *aſſignable point* of duration, of which it might be affirm'd, that he *then* began to exiſt, and was not produced before. *Stromat.* L. VII. *Ed. Paris*, p. 700, and Lib. V. p. 591, 615. But ſee more of this head, under the words GENESIS, ETERNITY, COETERNAL, MEDIATE *Agency*, and STROMATICS compared. See alſo ISOCHRONAL, and NECESSARY *Exiſtence*.

TIME. 1. Space of time. 2. Interval. At *times*. 3. Proper time, leiſure, ſeaſon, occaſion. 4. A conſiderable ſpace of duration, continuance, proceſs of time. 5. Age, particular part of time. 6. Paſt time. When *time* was. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Early time; as, *time* enough. 8. Time conſidered as affording opportunity. 9. Particular quality of the preſent. The *times* and manners of men. *South.* 10. Particular time. From *time* to *time*. *Addiſon.* 11. Hour of child-birth. 12. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition; as, four *times*, five *times*. 13. [In fencing] is of three kinds, that of the ſword, that of the foot, and that of the whole body. 14. [With horſemen] is ſometimes taken for the motion of a horſe, that obſerves meaſure and juſtneſs in the manage; and ſometimes it ſignifies the time between two of his motions; alſo the effect of one of the aids. 15. [In muſic] the meaſure ſeparated in writing by ſtrokes or bars.

Take TIME by the forelock. And,
TIME and tide will ſtay for no man.

Lat. *Dum loquimur fugit hora*: Or, *Volat irrevocabile tempus*.

Aſtronomical, *Mathematical*, or *Abſolute* TIME, is that which flows equally in itſelf, without relation to any outward thing, and by another word is called *duration*.

Relative, *Apparent*, or *Vulgar* TIME, is the ſenſible and outward meaſure of any duration or continuance, eſtimated by motion; and this is commonly uſed inſtead of true time.

Double TIME [in muſic] or a ſemi-breve, is generally called *common* becauſe moſt uſed, and is when all the notes are increaſed by two.

Triple TIME [in muſic] is that whereby the meaſure is counted by three.

To TIME *a Thing well or ill, verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To do or tranſact it at a proper or improper time. 2. To regulate as to time. Who overlook'd the hours, and *tim'd* the ſtroke. *Addiſon.* 3. To meaſure harmonically.

To beat TIME [in muſic] to give or diſtinguiſh ſuch time by a blow or motion of the hand or foot.

TI'MEFUL, *adj.* [of *time* and *full*] ſeaſonable, timely, early. *Raleigh.*

TI'MELESS, *adj.* [of *time*] 1. Unſeaſonable, done at an improper time. 2. Untimely, immature, done before the proper time.

TI'MELINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *timely*] earlineſs, fitneſs of time, opportuneneſs.

TI'MELY, *adj.* [of *time*; tımlıce, Sax.] ſeaſonable, ſufficiently early.

TI'MELY, *adv.* early, ſoon.

TI'MEPLEASER, *ſubſt.* [of *time* and *pleaſe*] one who complies with prevailing notions or faſhions whatever.

TI'MESERVING, *adj.* [of *time* and *ſerve*] meanly complying with preſent power.

TI'MID, *adj.* [*timide,* Fr. *timidus,* Lat.] fearful, wanting courage or boldneſs.

TIMI'DITY [*timiditas,* Lat. *timidité,* Fr. *timidità,* It.] fearfulneſs, timorouſneſs, habitual cowardice.

TIMORO'SO, It. [in muſic books] ſignifies to play with fear, care or caution.

TI'MOROUS, *adj.* [*timoroſo,* It. and Sp. *timoroſus, timor,* Lat.] fearful, full of fear and ſcruple.

TI'MOROUSLY, *adv.* [of *timorous*] with much fear, fearfully.

TI'MOROUSNESS [of *timorous*] fearfulneſs.

TIMO'THEANS, certain Chriſtians, who held that Chriſt was incarnate only for the benefit of our bodies.

TI'MOUS, *adj.* [of *time*] early, timely, not innate.

TIN [tin, Dan. ten, L. Ger. tenn, Su. ȝinn, H. Ger. *etain,* Fr. *ſtannum,* Lat. *ſtagno,* It. *eſtano,* Sp. *eſtanho,* Port.] 1. One of the primitive metals; a white metal. Chemiſts account tin a middle metal between ſilver and lead, giving it the name of defender of metals, becauſe that veſſels tinned over reſiſt the fire better than others. Tin calcined is heavier than it is uncalcined, which is contrary to all other bodies. 2. Thin plates of iron tinned over.

To TIN, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to cover over with tin.

TIN-GLASS, a metallic ſubſtance, ſmooth and like tin, called *biſmuth.*

TIN-PENNY, a certain cuſtomary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen.

Salt of TIN [with chemiſts] is tin calcined and diſtilled, with vinegar poured upon it, from which afterwards paſſing through an operation by fire, and being ſet in a cool place, a very white ſalt is drawn.

Flower of TIN [in chemiſtry] a kind of white coſmetic or paint for the complexion, drawn with ſal armoniac by ſublimation.

Diaphoretic TIN [in chemiſtry] is fine tin and regulus of antimony melted twice, firſt together, and afterwards with ſalt-petre, after which, having paſſed under various lotions or waſhings, a powder is procured.

Ceruſs of TIN, a white powder made of tin, of which a fucus is made, called *Spaniſh white.*

Calx of TIN, the ſame as *bezoardicum joviale.*

TI'NCAR, *ſubſt.* Arab. a ſort of mineral. The *tincar* of the Perſians ſeems to be the chryſocalla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*

TI'NCKER-MEN, fiſhermen who uſed to deſtroy the young fry of fiſh in the river of Thames, by nets and unlawful engines.

To TINCT, *verb act.* [*tinctus,* Lat. *teint,* Fr.] 1. To colour, to dye, to ſpot. 2. To imbue with a taſte. *Bacon.*

TINCT, *ſubſt.* [*teint,* Fr. *tintura,* It.] colour, ſtain, ſpot. *Shakeſpeare.*

TI'NCTILE, *adj.* [*tinctilis,* Lat.] that wherewith a thing is dyed.

TI'NCTURE, *ſubſt.* [*teinture,* Fr. *tintura,* It. and Sp. *tinctura, tinctus,* Lat.] 1. Colour or taſte ſuperadded by ſomething. 2. Extract of ſome drug made in ſpirits, an infuſion.

TINCTURE 1. [In chemiſtry] a diſſolution of the moſt fine and volatile parts of ſilver made in ſpirits of wine. 2. [In heraldry] means only the hue or colour of any thing; and the two metals *or* and *argent* may be comprehended under this denomination, becauſe they are often repreſented by yellow and white.

To TINCTURE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To colour, to ſtain, to dye. 2. To imbue or impregnate with ſome taſte. 3. To imbue the mind. Our minds *tinctured. Atterbury.*

TINA'REA, Lat. [with botaniſts] mother-wort or golden-flower.

To TIND, *verb act.* [tendgan, Goth. tender, Dan. tynan, tendan, Sax. tunden, Du. tuenden, L. Ger. ȝünden, H. Ger. ȝentan or tandilan, Teut.] to kindle, to ſet on fire, to light, as a candle, fire, *&c.*

TI'NDER [tyndre, tendre, Sax. tunder, Su. tuender, L. Ger. ȝuender, H. Ger. ȝuntrun, Teut. all which, as well as the words in the foregoing article, are probably derived from tan, Celt. *thenn,* Erſe, fire] any thing eminently inflammable, as linen burnt to a coal, and then extinguiſhed by covering it cloſe down, in order to prepare it for the more ready receiving the leaſt ſpark of fire.

TI'NDERBOX, *ſubſt.* [of *tinder* and *box*] the box for holding tinder.

TI'NEA, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a cruſty, ſtinking ulcer in the head, that gnaws and conſumes the ſkin. See SYNOCHUS, and eraſing the falſe etymology there aſſigned, add as follows:

Gorræus obſerves (from *Galen,* 9 *Methodi*) "that *Synochus* is no Greek word; but ſavours of *ſolæciſm*; a word coined and applied by ſome writers to this *ſpecies* of fevers, that it might not be left *without a name.*" *N. B.* Both the *Synechesƒ* and *Synochus* are *continued* fevers, but with this difference, that the former [*i. e.* the *Syneches*] admits of certain diſtinct acceſſions, and *reduplications*; not ſo the latter, which admts of no remiſſion, "holds (ſays *Gorræus*) one [uninterrupted] acceſſion from the beginning to the end, not diſtinguiſhed by any exacerbations." See SYNOICEOSIS, and reſtore there the true etymology, which, by an error of the preſs, was placed under the word *Synochus,* by adding, *q. d.* "*a making to dwell together.*"

TINE, *ſubſt.* [tinne, Iſl.] 1. The ſpike of a fork, the tooth of a harrow. 2. Trouble, diſtreſs. Wailful *tine. Spenſer.*

To TINE, *verb act.* [tynan, Sax.] 1. To kindle, to ſet on fire, to light. 2. [Tınan, Sax.] to ſhut.

To TINE, *verb neut.* 1. To rage, to ſmart. *Spenſer.* 2. To fight. Scots and Engliſh both that *tined* on his ſtrand. *Spenſer.*

TI'NEMAN, an officer of the foreſt, who looked after vert and veniſon in the night.

TING, *ſubſt.* [formed from the ſound; *tintin,* It.] the ſound of a bell.

To TINGE, *verb act.* [of *tingo,* Lat.] to colour, to give a tincture or taſte to, to dye lightly.

TI'NGENT, *adj.* [*tingens,* Lat.] having the power to tinge. *Tingent* property. *Boyle.*

To TI'NGLE, *verb neut.* [tincian, C. Brit. tinglen. Teut. tingelen, Du. *tinter,* Fr. *tinnio,* Lat.] 1. To make a noiſe or ring, as the ears, to feel a ſound or the continuance of a ſound in them; or as a ſmall bell or veſſel of metal. This perhaps is rather *tinkle.* 2. To feel a ſharp quick pain, with a ſenſation of motion. The pale boy ſenator yet *tingling* ſtands. *Pope.* 2. To feel either pain or pleaſure, with a ſenſation of motion. They ſuck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickel.*

TI'NGLING, *ſubſt.* [of *tingle*] a jingling noiſe, as of bells, or ſome veſſel made of metal, being ſtruck; alſo a ſort of pricking pain in the ears, toes, *&c.*

TING-TANG, an imitative expreſſion for the ſound of a bell, *&c.*

To TINK, *verb neut.* [*tinnio,* Lat. *tincian,* Wel.] to make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe. See To TINGLE.

TI'NKAR [with chemiſts] borax or gold ſolder.

TI'NKER, *ſubſt.* [from *tink,* becauſe their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or becauſe in their trade they make a tinkling noiſe] a mender of veſſels of braſs, copper, *&c.*

To TI'NKER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to mend veſſels of braſs, copper, *&c.*

To TI'NKLE, *verb neut.* [*tinter,* Fr. *tinnio,* Lat.] 1. To make a ſharp quick noiſe, to clink. 2. It ſeems to have been improperly uſed by Pope. The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.* 3. To hear a low quick noiſe. His ears *tinkled. Dryden.*

TI'NMAN, *ſubſt,* [of *tin* and *man*] a manufacturer of tin.

TI'NNER, *ſubſt.* [τin, Sax.] one who works in the tin mines.

TI'NNITUS *Aurium,* Lat. a buzzing or tingling in the ears, proceeding from an obſtruction of the ear; for the air that is ſhut up is continually moved by the beating of the arteries, and the drum of the ear lightly verberated, whence ariſes a buzzing or noiſe.

TI'NSEL, *ſubſt.* [prob. of *etincelle,* Fr. a ſpark] 1. A ſort of ſhining ſilk or cloth, *&c.* By Thetis' *tinſel* ſlipper'd feet. *Milton.* 2. Any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre, any thing ſhowy and of little value. Glittering *tinſel* of May-fair. *Swift.*

To TI'NSEL *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with luſtre that has no value.

TI'NSELLING, a border of ſilver.

TINT, *ſubſt.* [*teinte,* Fr. *tinta,* It.] 1. A dye, a colour. 2. A meaſure.

TINTAMA'R [prob. *q. d. tinnitus Martis, i. e.* the tinkling of Mars, the god of war] a confuſed noiſe, a hideous outcry.

TIN-WORM, a ſmall red worm, round, and having many legs, reſembling a hog-louſe, that creeps in the graſs, and poiſons thoſe beaſts that happen to eat it.

TI'NY, *adj.* [tint, tune, Dan. prob. of *tenuis,* Lat.] little, ſmall, puny: a burleſque word.

TIP, *ſubſt.* [tip, Su. tipkin, Du. tipp, Teut.] 1. The extremity or point of a thing, the top, as the *tip* of the ear, *&c.* 2. A ſmall draught; a contraction or corruption of *tipple.* 3. One part of the play at nine-pins, *&c.* The two laſt ſenſes ſeem to be uſed only in low language.

To TIP, *verb act.* [tippen, Du. and Teut.] 1. To top, to end; to put on tips at the ends of horns, brims of drinking-veſſels, *&c.* 2. To ſtrike down ſome nine-pins, *&c.* by a caſt of the bowl: in low language. 3. To ſtrike ſlightly, to tap. 4. *To tip one, or one's hand*; to bribe. *Swift.* 5. *To tip one a wink*; to make a ſign, or give a ſignal of any thing, by the eye. 6. *To tip off*; to fall off; likewiſe to die: a low phraſe.

TI'PPET, *ſubſt.* [tæppet, Sax.] ſomething worn about the neck of women; alſo a doctor of divinity's ſcarf.

To TI'PPLE, *verb neut.* to drink luxuriouſly, to be continually drinking.

To TIPPLE, *verb act.* to drink in luxury and exceſs.

TI'PPLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; tepel, O. Teut. a dug] drink, liquor. *L'Eſtrange.*

TI'PPLED, *adj.* [of *tipple*] tipſy, drunk. *Dryden.*

TI'PPLER [from *tipple*; prob. *q. d. ſippler,* or *ſipper,* of *ſip*] a ſottiſh drinker, a fuddle-cap, an idle drunken fellow.

TI'PPLING, *part. adj.* [q. d. *ſippling* or *ſipping*] frequently drinking, fuddling.

TI'PSTAFF, *ſubſt.* [ſo named from the ſtaff which they carry, tipp'd with ſilver] 1. An officer who takes into cuſtody ſuch perſons who are committed by a court of judicature. 2. The ſtaff itſelf ſo tipp'd. *Bacon.*

TI'PSY, *adj.* [of *tipple*] drunk, muddled, fuddled, overpower'd with exceſs of drink.

TI'PTOE, *ſubſt.* [of *tip* and *toe*] the end of the toe.

TIRE, or TEER, *ſubſt.* [tayr, Du.] 1. Rank, row, a range of guns. 2. [*Tour,* Fr. order; or of *atours,* O. Fr. a lady's attire; corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara,* or *attire. Johnſon*] a dreſs or ornament for the head. 3. Furniture, apparatus in general. The *tire* of war. *J. Philips.*

TI'REWOMAN, *ſubſt.* [of *tire* and *woman*] a head-dreſſer, or one who makes dreſſes for the head.

To TIRE, *verb act,* [from *tire, tiara,* or *attire*; of *atour,* O. Fr.] 1. To dreſs the head. 2. [Tıȝian, Sax.] to weary or fatigue, to wear out with labour or tediouſneſs.

To TIRE, *verb neut.* [teoȝian, Sax.] to fail with wearineſs, to become weary.

TI'REDNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tired*] ſtate of being tired, wearineſs.

TI'RESOME, *adj.* [of *tire*] weariſome, fatiguing, tedious.

TI'RESOMENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tireſome*] the act or quality of being tireſome.

TI'RING, *part. adj.* [in falconry] the act of giving a hawk a leg or a wing of a pullet to pluck.

TI'RINGHOUSE, or TI'RINGROOM, *ſubſt.* [of *tire, houſe,* and *room*] the room in which players dreſs for the ſtage.

TE'RWIT, or TE'RWITH, *ſubſt.* a bird, otherwiſe called a *lapwing.*

'TIS, contracted for *it is.*

TI'SICK, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *phthiſick*] conſumption, morbid ſtate; an ulceration of the lungs, accompanied with an hectic fever, and cauſing a conſumption of the whole body.

Ti'sical, or **Ti'sicky**, *adj.* for **Phthi'sical**, troubled with the phthiſick, conſumptive.

Ti'ssue [prob. of *tiſſu*, or *tiſſure*, Fr. *tiſico*, It. and Sp. a web or weft; tiſan, Norman Sax. to weave] a rich ſort of ſtuff, made of ſilk and gold or ſilver, interwoven.

To **Ti'ssue**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to interweave, to variegate.

Tit, *ſubſt.* 1. A little horſe: generally in contempt. Ambling *tit. Denham.* 2. A little woman: in contempt. *Dryden.* 3. A tomtit, a titmouſe, a little bird. See **Titmouse**.

Titbi't, *ſub.* [properly *tidbit*, from *tid*, tender, and *bit*] nice bit, delicate food.

Tite [a ſea term] a ſhip is ſaid to be *tite* or *tight*, when ſhe is ſo ſtanch as to let in but very little water.

To **Tithe**, *verb act.* [teoþian, Sax.] to tax, to lay on a tenth part to be paid.

To **Tithe**, *verb neut.* to pay tithe, or the tenth part.

Tithe [teoþa, Sax. tenth] the tenth part of all fruits, &c. the revenue generally due to the parſon of the pariſh, and in general aſſigned to the maintenance of the miniſtry. [See **Dismes**.] 2. The tenth part of any thing. 3. Small part, ſmall portion. *Bacon.*

Ti'theable, *adj.* [of *tithe*] liable to pay tithes, that of which tithes may be taken. *Swift.*

Ti'ther, *ſubſt.* [of *tithe*] a tithe gatherer.

Tithes, were firſt eſtabliſhed in England about the year 786.

Perſonal **Tithes**, thoſe which are due, accruing from the profits of *labour*, *art*, *trade*, *navigation*, and *induſtry* of man.

Prædial **Tithes**, are ſuch as ariſe from the fruits of the ground, as corn, hay, hemp, fruits.

Mixt **Tithes**, are ſuch as ariſe from beaſts and other animals, fed with the fruits of the earth, as cheeſe, wool, lambs, calves, fowls, &c.

Great **Tithes**, are thoſe of corn, hay, wood, &c.

Small **Tithes**, are thoſe of flax, &c. which are *prædial*, and thoſe of wool, milk, cheeſe, lambs, &c. which are *mixt*.

Ti'thing, *ſubſt.* [teothunȝ, Sax. *tithinga*, Law Lat.] the number of ten houſe-keepers and their families, bound to the king for the peaceable behaviour of each other. Of theſe there was one chief perſon, who, from his office, was called a *toothingman*, *tithingman*; but now he's nothing but a conſtable. 2. Tithe, tenth part due to the prieſt.

Ti'thingman, *ſubſt.* [of *tithing* and *man*] 1. A petty peace officer, an under conſtable. 2. A man out of every ten families. In the time of the Engliſh Saxons every hundred in England was divided into ten diſtricts or tithings; every tithing was made up of ten friburgs, and each friburg of ten families; and within every ſuch tithing there were tithing-men to examine and determine all leſſer cauſes between villages and neighbours, but they were to refer all greater matters to ſuperier courts.

Tithing-penny, a cuſtomary duty paid to the ſheriff by the tithing-courts.

Tithyma'llus, or **Ti'thymal**, Lat. [with botaniſts; *tithy malle*, Fr.] the plant called ſpurge.

To **Titu'llate**, *verb neut.* [*titullo*, Lat.] to tickle. *Pope.*

Titilla'tion, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*titulatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of tickling. 2. A ſenſation of pleaſure upon the ſoft touch or rubbing of ſome parts, the ſtate of being tickled. 3. Any ſlight or petty pleaſure. Thoſe *titulations* that reach no higher than the ſenſes. *Glanville.*

Ti'tlark, *ſubſt.* a ſmall bird.

Ti'tle, *ſubſt.* [*titelle*, O. Fr. *titre*, Fr. *titolo*, It. *titulo*, Sp. and Port. *titulus*, Lat.] 1. A general head compriſing particulars. *Titles* and tables. *Bacon.* 2. A name of honour, an appellation of dignity, diſtinction and pre eminence. 3. A name or appellation in general. 4. The firſt page of a book, telling its name, and generally its ſubject; an inſcription. 5. [In law] a right, a claim, a juſt cauſe for poſſeſſing or enjoying any thing; alſo writings or records to prove a perſon's right.

Title *of Entry* [in law] is when a perſon makes a feoffment of land upon a certain condition, and the condition is broken; after which the feoffer has a title to enter upon the land again.

To **Ti'tle**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to give a title, to name, to call.

Ti'tleless, *adj.* [of *title*] wanting a name or appellation: not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ti'tlepage, *ſubſt.* [of *title* and *page*] the page, generally the firſt, containing the title of a book.

Ti'tmouse, *ſubſt.* [tyt, Du. a chick or ſmall bird; *titlingier*, Iſl. a little bird. *Tit* ſignifies little in the Teutonic dialects] a ſmall bird. See **Tit**.

Tits [ſome derive it of τυτθὸς, Gr. ſmall] ſmall cattle.

To **Ti'tter**, *verb act.* [prob. formed from the ſound; or of ʒittern, Teut. to tremble] to giggle, to laugh without noiſe, to laugh with reſtraint.

Ti'tter, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A reſtrained laugh. 2. I know not what it ſignifies in Tuſſer.

> From wheat go and rake out the *titters* and tine,
> If care be not forth, it will riſe again fine.

Probably ſome weed among the wheat.

Ti'ttle, *ſubſt.* [prob. from *tit*] 1. The ſmall point put upon the top of the letter *i* and elſewhere. 2. A dot, a ſmall particle.

Tittle-tattle, *ſubſt.* [a word formed from *tattle*, by a ludicrous reduplication] prattle, empty diſcourſe, idle talk.

To **Ti'ttle-tattle**, or To **Twi'ttle-twattle**, *verb neut.* [from *tattle*] to prate or talk idly. *Sidney.*

Ti'tubancy, *ſubſt.* [*titubantia*, Lat.] the act of ſtuttering, ſtammering, or miſſing in one's words.

Tituba'tion, *ſubſt.* [*titubo*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſtaggering, reeling, waving to and fro, or ſtumbling. 2. [In aſtronomy] a kind of vibration or ſhaking, which the antients attributed to the cryſtalline heaven, to account for certain irregularities they obſerved in the motion of the planets.

Ti'tular, *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. *titolare*, It. *titular*, Sp. *titularis*, of *titulus*, Lat.] having only or conferring the title, nominal, belonging to a title.

Ti'tular, or **Ti'tulary**, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] a perſon inveſted with a title, by virtue whereof he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the functions thereof, or not.

Titula'rity [of *titular*] the ſtate of being titular. *Brown.*

Ti'tulary, *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. *titulus*, Lat.] 1. Conſiſting in a title. 2. Relating to a title.

Titulary, *ſubſt.* one having a title or right. See **Titular**.

Ti'vy, *adv.* a word expreſſing ſpeed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn. *Dryden.*

Tme'sis [τμησις, Gr. a ſection] a figure in grammar, by which a compound word is divided into two parts, by ſome other word that is put between; as in Virgil, *Septem ſubjecta trioni*, for *Subjecta ſeptentrioni*.

To, *adv.* [to, Sax. tot, te, toe, Du. to, toe, L. Ger. ʒu, H. Ger.] 1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt, and is the ſign of the infinitive mood. 2. It denotes the uſe for which a thing is deſign'd, and the intention. I have done my utmoſt *to* lead my life. *Pope.* 3. After an adj. it notes its object. Born *to* beg. *Sandys.* 4. It notes futurity. We are ſtill *to* ſeek. *Bentley.*

To *and Again*, or **To** *and Fro*, backward and forward.

To, *prep.* 1. Noting motion towards; oppoſed to *from*. 2. Noting accord or adaptation. Mov'd on in ſilence *to* ſoft pipes. *Milton.* 3. Noting addreſs or compellation. Here's *to* you all. *Denham.* 4. Noting attention or application. 5. Noting addition or accumulation. 6. Noting a ſtate or place whither any one goes. 7. Noting oppoſition. 8. noting amount. 9. Noting proportion, noting amount. 10. Noting poſſeſſion or appropriation. 11. Noting perception. 12. Noting the ſubject of an affirmation. I have the king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shakeſpeare.* 13. In compariſon of. 14. As far as. 15. Noting intention. 16. After an adj. it notes the object. 17. Noting obligation. What tie has he on him *to* the contrary. *Bacon.* 18. Reſpecting. 19. Noting conſequence. 20. Towards. 21. Noting preſence. 22. Noting effect. 23. After a verb *to* notes the object. 24. Noting the degree. 25. Before day *to* notes the preſent day: before *morrow*, the day next coming: before *night*, either the preſent night or night next coming. 26. *To day*, *to night*, *to morrow*, are uſed, not very properly, as ſubſtantives and other caſes.

Toad, *ſubſt.* [tade, Sax. and Scottiſh] an animal reſembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls. The toad is accounted venomous, and juſtly.

Toa'dfish, *ſubſt.* [of *toad* and *fiſh*] a kind of ſea-fiſh.

Toa'dflax, *ſubſt.* a plant.

Toa'dstone, *ſubſt.* [of *toad* and *ſtone*] a concretion ſuppoſed to be found in the head of a toad.

Toa'dstool, *ſubſt.* [of *toad* and *ſtool*] a plant like a muſhroom. Another imperfect plant like a muſhroom, but as broad as a hat, called *toadſtool*, is not eſculent. *Bacon.*

To **Toast**, *verb act*, [*toſtum*, of *torrere*, Lat.] 1. To make a toaſt of bread, to dry or heat at the fire. 2. To propoſe a health, to name when a health is drank: commonly when women are named.

Toa'ster, *ſubſt.* [of *toaſt*] he who toaſts.

Toast, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A ſlice of bread held before the fire till it is brown. 2. Bread dried and put into liquor. A *toaſt* in ſack. *Pope.* 3. A celebrated woman whoſe health is often drank.

Toba'cco [of *Tobago*, an iſland in America, whence Sir Francis Drake brought it into England] a plant.

Toba'cconist, *ſubſt.* [of *tobacco*] one who deals in tobacco.

To'ckawaugh, a wholeſome and ſavoury root, growing in Virginia, &c.

Tod, *ſubſt.* [tod, Sax. totte haar, Ger. a lock of hair. *Skinner*] 1. A buſh, a thick ſhrub. 2. A quantity of wool of 28 pounds.

Toe, *ſubſt.* [ta, tah, or teah, Sax. taea, Su. teen, Du. ʒehe, H, Ger.] a finger of the foot.

Toe [of a horſe] the ſtay of the hoof upon the forepart of the foot, comprehended between the quarters.

From Top to **Toe**, from head to foot.

Tofo're, *adv.* [toforan, Sax.] before: obſolete.

Toft, *ſubſt.* [toft, Sax. *toſtum*, Law Lat.] a meſſuage or houſe, or rather the place where a meſſuage once ſtood, that is now fallen or pulled down; alſo a grove of trees.

To'ftman, the owner of a toft.

To'ga, It. Sp. and Lat. a large woollen mantle without ſlees, of divers colours, ſet off with various ornaments, worn by the Romans, both men and women.

To'gated, *adj.* [*togatus*, Lat.] clothed with, or wearing a gown.

To'ged, *adj.* [*togatus*, Lat.] gowned, dreſſed in a gown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Toge'ther, *adv.* [togæþere, Sax.] 1. In company. 2. By one another, in the ſame place. 3. Not apart, not in ſpeculation. 4. In the ſame time. 5. Without intermiſſion. 6. In concert. 7. In continuity. 8. *Together with*; in union with, in a ſtate of mixture with.

To **Toil**, *verb neut.* [tibian, Sax. to tire; tuylen, Du.] to labour, perhaps originally to labour in tillage, to do drudgery.

To **Toil**, *verb act.* 1. to work at, to labour. 2. To weary, to over-labour.

Toil, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Labour, pains, drudgery, fatigue. 2. [*Toile*, *toiles*, Fr. *tela*, Lat.]

Toils [*toiles*, Fr.] ſnares, traps, or nets, woven or meſhed, for catching wild beaſts.

Toi'let [*toilette*, Fr.] a fine cloth ſpread upon a table in a bedchamber, &c. or in a lady's dreſſing-room.

Toi'lsome, *adj.* [of *toil*] laborious, weary.

Toi'lsomeness [of *toilſome*] laboriouſneſs, &c.

Toise, Fr. a fathom.

Toi'son, *D'or* [in heraldry] a golden fleece.

To'ken, *ſubſt.* [taikns, tacn, Sax. tegen, Dan. tekn, Su. teecken, Du. and L. Ger. ʒeichen, H. Ger.] 1. A mark. 2. A ſign. 3. A memorial of friendſhip, an evidence of remembrance, a gift ſent.

In **Token** *of*, in ſign of.

To **To'ken**, *verb act.* [tacnian, Sax.] to make known, to betoken, to ſhew ſome ſign or token of a thing: not in uſe.

Told, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *tell*; related, mentioned. See To **Tell**.

To'ledo, a ſword, the blade of which was made in Toledo, in Spain.

Tolerabi'lity [*tolerabilitas*, Lat.] tolerableneſs, bearableneſs.

To'lerable, *adj.* Fr. [*tolerabilis*, Lat.] 1. Supportable, that may be endured. 2. Not excellent, not contemptible, paſſable. A *tolerable* tranſlation. *Dryden.*

To'LERABLENESS [of *tolerable*] the ſtate of being tolerable; alſo paſſableneſs, indifferentneſs.

To'LERABLY, *adv.* [of *tolerable*] 1. Supportable, in a manner that may be endured, ſufferably. 2. Paſſably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

To'LERANCE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tolerantia*, Lat.] power of enduring, act of enduring.

To To'LERATE, *verb act.* [*tolerer*, Fr. *tollerare*, It. *tolerat*, Sp. *tolero*, Lat.] to ſuffer, bear with, permit, or connive at; to allow ſo as not to hinder.

TOLERA'TION, Lat. a ſufferance, permiſſion, or allowance given to that which is not approved.

To TOLL, *verb act.*, [of *tollo*, Lat. to take away] in law, ſignifies to defeat or take away; as, to *toll the entry*, is to take away the right of entry.

TOLL, *ſubſt.* [this word ſeems derived from *tollo*, Lat. toll, Brit. ꞇol, Sax. told. Dan. tull, Su. toll, Du. and L. Ger. zoll, H. Ger.] 1. Exciſe of goods, a ſeiſure of ſome part for permiſſion of the reſt, a tribute paid for paſſage through a place. 2. An allowance for grinding corn. 3. Liberty to buy and ſell within the precincts of a manor; which ſeems to import as much as a fair or market.

TOLL, ſound of a bell, giving notice of a death or funeral.

To TOLL, *verb neut.* [ꞇollan, Sax. tollen, Du. and L. Ger. zollen, H. Ger.] 1. To pay a toll or duty. 2. To take toll or tallage. 3. To ſound as a ſingle bell.

To TOLL, *verb act.* [*tollo*, Lat.] 1. To ring a bell. 2. To bar, annul, defeat, or take away; law term; in this ſenſe the *o* is ſhort, in the former long. 3. To take away in general: obſolete.

TOLL-CORN, corn taken at a mill for grinding corn.

TOLL-HOP, *ſubſt.* a ſmall meaſure by which toll was formerly taken for corn in an open market.

TOLL-BOOTH, *ſubſt.* [of *toll* and *booth*] 1. A place in a city where goods are weighed, to aſcertain the duties or impoſts on them. 2. [In Scotland] the town priſon, or place where the town court, ſheriff court, and juſticiary court ſit.

To TOLL-BOOTH, *verb act.* to impriſon in a toll-booth. Biſhop *Corbet.*

TOLL-GATHERER, *ſubſt.* [of *toll* and *gather*] the officer that takes toll.

To'LSASTER, or TOLSESTER, a tribute anciently paid to the lord of the manor, for liberty to brew and ſell ale.

To'LSEY, 1. A kind of exchange formerly at Briſtol. 2. Priſon; the ſame with toll-booth.

TOLT [*q. tollere loquelam*, Lat.] a writ, whereby a cauſe, depending in a court-baron, is removed to the county court.

TOLUTA'TION, *ſubſt.* the act of pacing or ambling of a horſe. *Butler.*

TOMB, *ſubſt.* [*tombe, tombeau*, Fr. *tomba*, It. *tambo*, Sp. of *tumulus*, Lat. an heap, or of τυμβος, Gr.] a ſepulchre, a monument in which the dead are incloſed.

To TOMB, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to bury, to entomb. *May.*

To'MBLESS, *adj.* [of *tomb*] wanting a tomb.

To'MBSTONE, *ſubſt.* [of *tomb* and *ſtone*] a ſtone, generally carved with inſcriptions and ornaments, to cover a ſepulchre.

To'M-BOY, *ſubſt.* [of *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *boy*, or of tomban, Teut. to dance] a mean fellow; ſometimes a ramping, frolickſome rude girl.

TOME, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tomo*, It. and Sp. *tomus*, Lat. τομος, a diſſection or ſeparation, of τεμνω, Gr. to cut or divide] 1. A diſtinct volume of a large book, one volume of many. 2. A book in general.

TOMENTI'TIOUS, or TOME'NTOUS [*tomentitius*, Lat.] made of flocks of wool.

TOME'NTUM [with botaniſts] that thick, woolly ſubſtance or down, with which the leaves and ſtalks of many plants are covered.

TOME'TICA, Lat. [of τομικα, of τεμνω, Gr. to cut] medicines, which opening the pores of the body, with their ſharp particles, cut the thick and ſlimy humours. The ſame that are called *attenuantia* and *incidentia.*

TOMI'CE [τομικη, Gr.] the art of carving in wood or ivory.

TOMI'CI *Dentes*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the cutting teeth, *i. e.* the fore-teeth.

To'MIN [with jewellers] a weight of about three carats.

TOMINE'SO, the American humming bird.

To'MKIN, or To'MPION [in gunnery] the ſtopple of a great gun or mortar, made to keep out rain.

TOMOTO'CIA, Lat. [of τομος, a ſection, and τοκος, Gr. a birth] the cutting of a child out of the womb; otherwiſe called *ſectio cæſaria* and *hyſterotomotocia.*

To'M-TIT, *ſubſt.* a titmouſe, a ſmall bird. See TITMOUSE.

TOM-T—D-MAN, an emptier of houſes of office, or privies.

TON, It. a tone.

TON, or TUN, *ſubſt.* [*tonne*, Fr.] a liquid meaſure containing four hogſheads; alſo twenty hundred weight. See TUN.

TON, or TUN, in the names of places, are derived from the Saxon ꞇun, a hedge or wall, and this ſeems to be from ꝺun, a hill; towns being anciently built on hills for the ſake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibſon's Cambden.*

TONDI'NO [in architecture] a member, a round moulding like a ring, that incircles the baſes, cornices, or architraves of pillars, according to the ſeveral orders; the ſame as aſtragal.

TONE, *ſubſt.* [*ton*, Fr. *tuono*, It. *tono*, Sp. *tom*, Port. of *tonus*, Lat. τονος, of τεινω, Gr. to ſtretch] 1. A certain degree of elevation or depreſſion of the voice; as high, or low, deep, or ſhrill, note, ſound. 2. Accent, the ſound of the voice. 3. A whine, a mournful cry. 4. A particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking. 5. Elaſticity, power of extenſion and contraction. 6. State, frame, or diſpoſition; as, the *tone* of the nerves, &c.

TONE [in muſic] is a certain degree of raiſing or ſinking the voice or ſound, and is uſually defined to be the ſixth part of an octave, ſaid to be compoſed of five tones aud two ſemi-tones: A tone, or whole note, is alſo divided into nine ſmall parts, called comma's; five of which are appropriated to the greater ſemi-tone, and four to the leſſer.

To TONE, *verb neut.* [thoenen, Teut.] to ſound, as an inſtrument does.

TONG, *ſubſt.* the catch of a buckle. This word is uſually written *tongue*; but as its office is to hold, it has probably the ſame original with *tongs*, and ſhould therefore have the ſame orthography See TONGS.

TONGS, *ſubſt.* [tong, Dan. toang, Su. tange, Du. and L. Ger. zang, H. Ger. ꞇanꝣ, ꞇanꝣan, Sax.] an utenſil by which hold is taken of any thing, as for taking up of fire-coals, &c. It is only uſed in the plural.

TONGUE, *ſubſt.* [tonghe, Dan. tunga, Su. ꞇunꝣe, Sax. tonghe, Du. and L. Ger. zung, H. Ger.] 1. The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings. 2. The organ of taſte, &c. in animals. 3. Speech, fluency of words. 4. Speech, as well or ill uſed. 5. A language. 6. Speech, as oppoſed to thought. 7. A nation, as diſtinguiſhed by their language: a ſcriptural term. 8. A ſmall point; as, the *tongue* of a ballance. 9. *A neat's Tongue*; a bullock's tongue.

Dog's-TONGUE, an herb.

To TONGUE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to chide, to ſcold. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TONGUE, *verb neut.* to talk, to prate.

To'NGUELESS, *adj.* [of *tongue*] 1. Wanting a tongue, ſpeechleſs. 2. Unnamed, not ſpoken of. *Shakeſpeare.*

TONGUE-TIED, *adj.* [of *tongue* and *tie*] 1. Having an impediment of ſpeech. 2. One who cannot, or has not courage to ſpeak.

Keep your TONGUE within your teeth.

That is, be cautious what you ſay. Or rather, when ſilence is requiſite, to ſay nothing at all. This proverbial expreſſion of our language is ſomething ſimilar to a phraſeology not unfamiliar to Homer.

———ποιον τοι επος φυγεν ερκος οδοντων?

See SYNOETEPHA, and read, did but copy his great maſter *Homer.*

To Swallow the TONGUE [with horſemen] is ſaid of a horſe when he turns it down his throat, which makes him wheeze as if he was ſhort-winded.

Aid of the TONGUE [with horſemen] is a ſort of agreeable clacking, or a certain ſound made by the rider, &c. by ſtriking the tongue againſt the roof of the mouth, when he would animate the horſe, ſuſtain him, and make him work well in the manage.

To'NGUING [with gardeners] a particular method of grafting, by making a ſlit with a knife in the bare part of the ſtock downwards; this ſome call ſlipping.

To'NGUED, *adj.* [of *tongue*] having a tongue.

Long TONGUED, apt to talk too much.

Evil TONGUED, given to ſlandering.

Double TONGUED, deceitful.

TONGUE-PAD, *ſubſt.* [of *tongue* and *pad*] a great talker.

To'NIC, or To'NICAL, *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr. *tonicus*, of τονικος, of τεινω, Gr.] 1. Being extended, elaſtic. 2. Belonging to tones or ſounds.

To'NIC [in medicine] is applied to a certain motion of the muſcles, wherein the fibres, being extended, continue their extenſion in ſuch a manner, as that the part ſeems immoveable, tho' in reality it is in motion.

TONIC [with anatomiſts] that tremulous motion or vibration of the nerves and fibres in a human body, which is much altered by their different tenſion.

To'NICA [τονικα, Gr.] ſuch things, which, being outwardly applied to the limbs, ſtrengthen the neves and tendons.

To'NNAGE, or TU'NNAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *tun* or *ton*] a duty paid to the king for goods exported or imported in Great-Britain, in ſhips, &c. at a certain rate for every tun-weight.

To'NSIL, *ſubſt.* [*tonſille*, Fr. *tonſillæ*, Lat.] tonſils or almonds are two round glans placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them hath a large oval ſinus, which opens into the fauces; and in it there are a great number of leſſer ones, which diſcharge themſelves thro' the great ſinus, of a mucous and ſlippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œſophagus, for the moiſtening and lubricating theſe parts. *Quincy.*

To'NSIL, *adj.* [*tonſilis*, Lat.] that may be ſhorn, clipped, &c.

TONSI'LLÆ [with anatomiſts] two glans or kernels, commonly called the almonds of the ears; they are ſituated at the root of the tongue, on each ſide the mouth. See TONSIL.

TONSO'RIOUS, *adj.* [*tonſorius*, Lat.] belonging to a barber.

To'NSURE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tonſura*, Lat.] the act of clipping hair; alſo the ſtate of being ſhorn.

TOO, *adv.* [ꞇo, Sax. toe, te, Du. to, L. Ger. zu, H. Ger.] 1. Over and above, more than enough. It is uſed to augment the ſignification of an adjective or adverb, to a vicious degree. 2. It is ſometimes doubled to encreaſe its emphaſis; but this reduplication always ſeems harſh, and is therefore laid aſide. 3. Likewiſe.

Too much of one thing is good for nothing.

This proverb is an apothegm of one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. Some attribute it to Thales, and ſome to Solon; μηδεν αγαν, Gr.

TOOK, the pret. and ſometimes part. paſſ. of *take*. See To TAKE.

TOOL [ꞇool, ꞇole or ꞇohl, Sax.] 1. An inſtrument of any kind. 2. A hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.

To TOOT, *verb neut.* [Of this word, in this ſenſe, I know not the derivation; perhaps ꞇoꞇan, contracted from ꞇopeꞇan, Sax. to know, to examine] 1. To pry, to peep, to ſearch narrowly and ſlily. It is ſtill uſed in the provinces; otherwiſe obſolete. *Johnſon.* For birds and buſhes *tooting*, *Spenſer.* 2. To blow a horn, &c.

TOOTH, *ſubſt.* TEETH, *irr. pl.* [of ꞇoþ, Sax. and Ger. tunth, Teut.] 1. The teeth are the hardeſt and ſmootheſt bones of the body. They are formed in the cavities of the jaws, and about the ſeventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the perioſteum and gums, which being very ſenſible, create a violent pain. The dentes inciſivi, or fore-teeth of the upper jaw, appear firſt, and then thoſe of the lower jaw; after them come out the canini, or eye-teeth, and laſt of all the molares, or grinders. About the ſeventh year of age they are thruſt out by new teeth. About the 21ſt year, the two laſt of the molares ſpring up, and they are called dentes ſapientiæ. *Quincy.* 2. Taſte, palate. Thy dainty *tooth*. *Dryden.* 3. The prong or tine; as, the *tooth* of a ſaw, rake, comb, &c. 4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon corrreſpondent parts of other bodies. 5. *Tooth and nail*; with utmoſt violence, with every means of attack and defence. 6. *To the Teeth*; in open oppoſition. 7. *To caſt in the Teeth*; to inſult by open exprobation. 8. *In ſpite, or deſpite of the Teeth*; notwithſtanding threats expreſſed by ſhewing the teeth; notwithſtanding any power of injury or defence.

To laugh from the Teeth *outwards*; that is, with an aking heart.

To make one's Teeth *water*; to make one long for any thing.

To ſet one's Teeth *an edge*; to excite deſire in one after any thing.

To Tooth, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To furniſh with teeth, to indent. 2. To lock in each other; a mechanical term. *Moxon.*

Tooth-*Ach* [ꞇo þace, Sax.] aching or pain of the teeth.

Tooth-drawer, *ſubſt.* [of *tooth* and *draw*] one who extracts teeth.

Toothed, *adj.* [of *tooth*] having teeth.

Too'thing, *ſubſt.* [in architecture] a corner-ſtone left for more building.

Too'thless, *adj.* [ꞇotþleaꞅ, Sax.] without teeth, deprived of teeth.

Tooth-pick, or Tooth-picker, *ſubſt.* [of *tooth* and *pick*] an inſtrument for cleanſing the teeth from any thing ſticking between them.

Too'thsome, *adj.* [of toþꞅume, Sax.] pleaſant to the taſte, palatable.

Too'thsomeness [of *toothſome*] pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

Tooth-*Wort* [toþaꞅ-pyꞃt, Sax. *dentaria*, Lat.] an herb.

Tooth-*Wreſt*, an inſtrument for drawing of teeth.

Top, *ſubſt.* [toppe, Brit. top, Sax. topper, Iſland. a creſt, topp, Su. top, Du. and Dan.] 1. The uppermoſt end or height of a thing. 2. The ſurface, the ſuperficies. The *top* of the ground. *Bacon.* 3. The higheſt place or ſtation. 4. The higheſt perſon. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. The utmoſt degree. 6. The higheſt rank. 7. Crown of the head. 8. The hair on the crown of the head, the forelock. 9. The head of a plant. 10. [Top, Dan.] an inverted conoid which children ſet to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. 11. *Top* is ſometimes uſed as an adjective, to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top.

To Top, *verb neut.* 1. To riſe aloft, to be eminent. 2. To predominate, to exceed or be higher than. 3. To do his beſt. But write thy beſt and *top*. *Dryden.*

To Top, *verb act.* 1. To put a top on a thing, to tip, to decorate with ſomething extrinſick on the upper part. 2. To riſe above. It *top'd* and covered the tree. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. To outgo, to ſurpaſs. 4. To crop. 5. To riſe to the top of. 6. To perform eminently; as, he *tops* his part. This word, in this ſenſe, is ſeldom uſed but on a light or ludicrous occaſion.

Top-ful, *adj.* [of *top* and *full*] full to the top or brim.

Top-ga'llant, *ſubſt.* [of *top* and *gallant*] 1. The higheſt ſail. 2. Proverbially applied to any thing elevated. A roſe grew out of another, like honey-ſuckles, called top and *top-gallants*. *Bacon.*

Top-hea'vy, *adj.* [of *top* and *heavy*] having the upper part too weighty for the lower; in low language applied to one who is drunk.

Top *of a Ship*, is a round frame of boards lying upon the croſs-trees near the head of a maſt.

Top-masts [in a ſhip] are four; the main-top-maſt, the fore-top-maſt, the miſen-top-maſt, and the ſprit-ſail-top-maſt; which are made faſt and ſettled into the heads of the main-maſt, fore-maſt, miſen-maſt, and bow-ſprit, repectively.

Top *the Yard-Arm* [ſea phraſe] ſignifies, make the ends of the yards hang higher or lower.

Top *Armings* [in a ſhip] are a ſort of clothes hung about the round tops of the maſts, for ſhow.

Top-*Ropes* [in a ſhip] are thoſe ropes which the mariners uſe in ſtriking the main and fore-top-maſts.

Top-knot, *ſubſt.* [of *top* and *knot*] ribbons worn in a knot up a woman's head-clothes.

Top-man, *ſubſt.* [of *top* and *man*] the ſawer at the top, not the ſawer in the pit.

Top-most [an irregular ſuperlative formed from *top*] uppermoſt, higheſt.

Top-proud, *adj.* [of *top* and *proud*] proud in the higheſt degree.

Top-sail, *ſubſt.* [of *top* and *ſail*] the higheſt ſail.

Topa'rch, *ſubſt.* [*toparcha*, Lat. τοπαρχης, of τοπος, a place, and αρχος, Gr. a governor] a governor of any place.

Topa'rchy, *ſubſt.* [τοπαρχια, Gr.] a ſmall ſtate or ſigniory, conſiſting of a few cities or towns, or a petty county governed by a toparch.

To'paz, *ſubſt.* [*topaſe*, Fr. *topaſius*, Lat. τοπαζιος, Gr.] a precious ſtone reſembling the colour of gold, a yellow gem. The golden ſtone is the yellow *topaz*. *Bacon.* See Smaragdus.

Topaz [in heraldry] the golden colour in the coats of nobility.

To Tope, *verb neut.* [topff, Ger. an earthen pot, toppen, Du. to be mad; Skinner prefers the latter etymology; *toper*, Fr.] to drink ſtoutly, to drink to exceſs.

To'per, *ſubſt.* [of *tope*] a hard drinker, a drunkard.

Toph, *ſubſt.* [in ſurgery] a kind of ſwelling in the bones.

Topha'ceous, *adj.* [of *tophus*, Lat. τοφος, Gr.] gritty, ſandy, ſtony.

To'phet [תפת, Heb. a playing upon a timbrel] a valley near Jeruſalem, in which they made their children *paſs thro' fire* to *Moloch*; whether by that act was intended merely a *conſecration* of them to that falſe god: or as *Milton* and many others underſtood it, a real ſacrifice.

> Tho' for the noiſe of *drums* and *tymbrels* loud,
> Their childrens cries unhear'd, that paſs'd thro' fire
> To his grim idol.—— *Paridiſe Loſt.* Book I.

For which reaſon the good king Joſiah threw therein dead bodies, ordure, and all manner of unclean things, 2 *Kings*, c. 23, v. 10, 11. *&c.* with deſign to preclude (as Rab. *Kimchi* obſerves) all further application of the place to a religious uſe. Nor was this valley leſs noted for the deſtruction of Sennacherib's army therein. *Iſaiah*, c. 30, v. 31—33. I ſhall only add, that the ſame place was alſo called *Ge-hinnom* and *Geben Hinnom*, i. e. the valley of *Hinnom*, or of the ſon of *Hinnom*;——from whence γεεννα, in Greek, and from them *gehenna* with us is derived; and becauſe a *perpetual fire* was kept there (as R. *Kimchi* informs us) to *burn up* and *conſume* the *dead bodies*, *bones*, and all manner of filth, ordure, *&c.* which from the city were caſt therein; hence the term *gehenna* was applied by the Jews to expreſs the *future deſtruction* of wicked men. See Gehenna. But if the reader would perceive, of what importance this *criticiſm* is in a certain religious controverſy, he may conſult the book referr'd to under the word Divorce.

To'phus, Lat. [τοφος, Gr.] any gritty or earthy matter abounding in ſome mineral waters, and concreting on the ſides or bottom of the veſſels; or on hard bones which have laid long in them; and, on the account of the reſemblance it bears to chalk, it is applied to a chalky ſubſtance or a ſtony concretion in any part of an animal body.

Topia'ria, Lat. [with botaniſts] the garden brank-urſin.

To'ping, *ſubſt.* hard drinking.

To'pic [with phyſicians] that which is outwardly applied to ſome particular limb or part of the diſeaſed body in order to a cure; this *topic* or *topical* application is contradiſtinguiſhed from what is adminiſtered internally, or rather applied to the whole.

To'pica, Lat. [in logic] the art of inventing and managing all kinds of probable argumentations.

To'pical, *adj.* [of τοπος, Gr.] 1. Relaing to ſome general head or common place of argument. 2. Local, confined to ſome particular place. 3. In medicine [*topicus*, Lat. *topique*, Fr. *topico*, It. of τοπικος, Gr.] applied to ſome particular part of the body.

To'pically, *adv.* [of *topical*] with application to ſome particular part.

To'pics, *plur.* [of *topic*; *topici*, It. *topica*, Lat. τοπικα, of τοπος, Gr. a place] common places or heads of diſcourſe to which other things are referred. All arts and ſciences have ſome general ſubjects, called *topics*, or common places; becauſe middle terms are borrowed and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propoſitions. *Watts.*

Topi'ce [τοπικη, Gr.] the invention or finding of arguments.

To'pless, *adj.* [of *top*] having no top. *Chapman.*

Topo'grapher, *ſubſt.* [of τοπος and γραφω, Gr.] one who writes deſcriptions of particular places.

Topogra'phic, or Topogra'phical [*topographicus*, Lat. *topographique*, Fr. *topographico*, It. of τοπογραφικος, Gr.] pertaining to the art of topography.

Topogra'phic *Charts*, are draughts of ſome ſmall parts of the earth, or of ſome particular place, without regard to its relative ſituation; as of London, Amſterdam, Paris, *&c.*

Topo'graphy [*topographia*, Lat. and Sp. *topographie*, Fr. *topographia*, It. of τοπογραφια, of τοπος, a place, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] the art of deſcribing particular places, or ſome ſmall quantities of land, *&c.* as a pariſh, town, manor, *&c.*

To'pping, *part. adj.* [of *top*] 1. Eminent, chief, noted, *&c.* 2. Fine, noble, gallant. A low word.

To'ppingly, *adv.* [of *topping*] fine, gallant, gay: obſolete. *Tuſſer.*

To To'pple, *verb neut.* to fall forward, to tumble down. *Shakeſpeare.*

Topo'thesy [of τοποθεσια, Gr.] the deſcription of a place.

To'psham, in Devonſhire, the port of Exeter, is almoſt encompaſſed with the Clift and the Ex, 175 miles from London.

To'psy-turvy, *adv.* [ꞇopeꞅ in ꞇuꞃꝼeꞅ, Sax. *q. d.* tops in turfs, *i. e.* heads on the turfs or on the ground. This Skinner fancies. Perhaps it may be a corruption of *top-ſide-turned*, i. e. that part which was the top turned down, and ſo becoming the bottom] turned upſide down. We ſhall o'erturn it *topſy-turvy* down. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tor, *ſubſt.* [ꞇoꞃ, ꞇoꞃꞃa, Sax.] 1. A tower, a turret. 2. A high pointed hill. Whence *tor*, in the initial ſyllable of ſome local names.

Torce, Fr. [in heraldry] a wreath.

Torch [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, It. *torcha*, or *antorcha*, *intortitium*, Low Lat. prob. of *torris*, Lat. or tortſch, Teut.] a flambeau, link, a wax-light, generally ſuppoſed to be bigger than a candle.

To'rch-bearer, *ſubſt.* [of *torch* and *bear*] one who carries a torch.

Torch-light, *ſubſt.* [of *torch* and *light*] light kindled to ſupply the abſence of the ſun.

To'rcher, *ſubſt.* [of *torch*] one that gives light. *Shakeſpeare.*

Torch-*Royal* [in hunting] that ſtart on the ſtag's head which grows next above the royal.

Torch-weed, an herb.

To'rcular *Herophili*, Lat. [in anatomy] that part in the duplicatures of the dura mater, formed of the concourſe of a branch of the longitudinal ſinus with the lateral ſinus's.

Torcula'ris, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a contrivance for ſtopping the flux of blood in amputations.

Torcularis *Vena* [in anatomy] a vein which goes up by the inſide of the ſkull to the brain.

To'rchenes [with horſemen] a long ſtick with a hole at the end of it, thro' which runs a ſtrap of leather, the two ends of which being tied together, ſerve to ſtraiten and cloſely tie up a horſe's noſe, as long as the ſtick is ſtaid upon the halter or ſnaffle.

To'rdylon [τορδυλον, Gr.] the herb heart-wort.

Tore, or To'rus [in architecture] a thick round moulding, uſed in the baſes of columns.

Tore, *ſubſt.* [of this word I cannot gueſs the meaning] proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* the leſs hay will do. *Mortimer.*

Toreu'ma [of τορευμα, Gr.] emboſſed work.

Toreumato'graphy, *ſubſt.* [of τορευμα and γραφω, Gr.] the deſcription or knowledge of ancient ſculptures and baſſo relievos,

Toreu'tice, Lat. [τορευτικη, Gr.] the art of emboſſing, *&c.*

To Torme'nt, *verb act.* [of *tormento*, Lat. *tourmenter*, Fr. *tormentare*, It. *tormentar*, Sp.] 1. To put to pain or torture, to harraſs with anguiſh. 2. To afflict or diſquiet, to teaze, to vex with importunity. 3. [*Tormente*, Fr. a great ſtorm] to put into great agitation. *Tormented* all the air. *Milton.*

To'rment, *ſubſt.* [*tourment*, Fr. *tormento*, It. and Sp. *tormentum*, Lat.] 1. Any thing that gives or cauſes pain. Divers diſeaſes and *torments*. *St. Matthew.* 2. Penal anguiſh, torture; a violent pain ſuffered by the body. 3. Anguiſh, miſery, great grief or trouble of mind.

Torme'nter, or Torme'ntor, *ſubſt.* [of *torment*] 1. One who torments, one who gives pain in general. 2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

Torme'ntil, *ſubſt.* [*tormentille*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] ſeptfoil; a plant. The root has been uſed for tanning of leather, and accounted the beſt aſtringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

Tormenti'lla, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb tormentil.

Torme'ntingness, a tormenting quality or faculty.

To'rmina *Alva*, Lat. [with phyſicians] the griping of the guts, or wind cholic.

Tormina *Hyſterica*, Lat. the womb-cholic, a diſeaſe to which women of a lax and ill habit of body are ſubject.

Tormina *Poſt Partum*, Lat. the after pains of women after delivery.

Tore, pret. and ſometimes part. paſſ. of *tear*. See To Tear.

Torna'do, *ſubſt.* Sp. a ſudden and violent guſt of wind, a hurricane, a whirl-wind, a ſtorm.

To´rnatile, *adj.* [*tornatilis*, Lat.] turned or made with a wheel.

To´rnisol [*tourneſol*, Fr.] the ſun-flower.

Torpe´do, *ſubſt.* Lat. a ſea-fiſh, famed for a remarkable numbneſs, wherewith it is ſaid to ſtrike the arm of thoſe that touch it, or, while alive, even with a long ſtick; but when dead it is eaten ſafely.

To´rpent, *adj.* [*torpens*, Lat.] benumbed, ſtruck motionleſs, not active, incapable of motion. *Torpent* memory. *Evelyn.*

To´rpid, *adj.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] benumbed, motionleſs, heavy, not active. *Ray.*

To´rpidness, *ſubſt.* [of *torpid*] numbneſs. *Hale.*

To´rpitude, *ſubſt.* [of *torpid*] ſtate of being torpid, numbneſs. *Torpitude* or ſleeping ſtate. *Derham.*

To´rpor, *ſubſt.* Lat. dullneſs, numbneſs, inability to move. *Bacon.*

Torque [in heraldry] a round roll of cloth twiſted, ſuch as is the bandage frequently ſeen in armories about the heads of moors, ſavages, *&c.*

Torrefa´ction, *ſubſt.* the act of ſcorching, drying, or parching by the fire. *Boyle.*

Torrefa´ction [in pharmacy] the laying of a drug or other thing on a plate of metal, placed over coals, till it become pliable to the fingers.

To **To´rrefy**, *verb act.* [*torefier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] to dry by the fire. *Boyle*, *Brown*, and *Arbuthnot*.

To´rrent, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*torrente*, It. of *torrens*, Lat.] 1. A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſummer ſhowers. 2. A ſtrong and violent ſtream of water, a tumultuous current.

Torrent [in a figurative ſenſe] a great heat, a violence of paſſion, a ſwift ſtream of eloquence, *&c.*

Torrent, *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] rolling in a rapid, tumultuous ſtream. *Milton.*

Torrice´llian *Inſtrument* [of *Torricellius*, an Italian, the inventor of it] a glaſs tube or pipe of about three feet long, and a quarter of an inch bore, ſealed or cloſed by fire at one end, and quite filled at the other with quick-ſilver; which unſealed end, being ſtopped with the finger, is thruſt down into ſome quick-ſilver contained in a veſſel; and then the finger being taken away, and the tube ſet upright, the quick-ſilver will run out or deſcend till it remains in the tube of the height between twenty-eight and thirty-one inches, leaving an empty ſpace in the upper-part.

The quick-ſilver being thus ſuſpended or hanged up, will increaſe or leſſen its height in the tube, according as the weather altars for dry or wet; and being put into a frame, with a plate of diviſions, ſhewing the ſeveral degrees, it is called a mercurial barometer, or quick-ſilver weather-glaſs.

To´rrid, *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torrido*, It. and Sp. of *torridus*, Lat.] 1. Burning violently, hot and ſcorched, or parched. 2. Dried with heat. 3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropics.

To´rrington, *Great*, in Devonſhire, is an ancient populous borough, 192 meaſured miles from London.

Torrid *Zone*. See Zone.

To´rridness, or **Torri´dity** [of *torriditas*, Lat.] ſcorchedneſs, ſcorchingneſs, parchedneſs, parchingneſs, dryneſs.

To **To´rrify** [*torrefacere*, Lat.] to roaſt, toaſt, parch, or dry up.

To´rsil, *ſubſt.* [*torſe*, Fr.] any thing twiſted; a mechanical word. *Moxon.*

To´rsion, *ſubſt.* [*torſio*, Lat.] the act of turning, winding, writhing or twiſting.

Tort, Fr. [*torto*, It. *tortum*, Law Lat.] an injury, wrong, *&c.* miſchief, calamity: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Tort [ſpoken of a rope, *&c.*] ſtretched out tight.

Torteau´xes, Fr. [in heraldry] are ſmall rounds, which ſome take to be cakes, others bowls, others wounds, eſpecially when they are red.

To´rtile, *adj.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] bent, bowed, twiſted, wreathed, wrinkled.

To´rtion, *ſubſt.* [*tortus*, Lat.] torment, pain: not in uſe. *Bacon.*

To´rtious, *adj.* [of *tort*] injurious, doing wrong. *Spenſer.*

To´rtive, *adj.* [*tortivus*, *tortus*, Lat.] twiſted, wreathed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To´rtness [ſpoken of a rope, *&c.*] ſtraitneſs, tightneſs, by being hard pulled; alſo writhedneſs, wrinkledneſs.

To´rtoise [*tortue*, Fr. *tortuga*, Sp. *tartaruga*, Port.] 1. An animal covered with a hard ſhell; there are tortoiſes both on the land and in the water. 2. A form into which the ancient ſoldiers uſed to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads, ſo that no darts could hurt them. Their targets in a *tortoiſe* caſt. *Dryden.*

Tortoise *Shell*, the ſhell or ſcale on the back of this animal, of uſe for making ſnuff-boxes, combs, and ſundry other things.

Tortuo´sity, *ſubſt.* [of *tortuous*] wreathe, flexure.

To´rtuous, *adj.* [*tortueux*, Fr. *tortuoſo*, It. and Sp. *tortuoſus*, *tortuſus*, Lat.] 1. Winding or turning many ways, wreathed, twiſted. 2. Miſchievous, injurious, calamitous. [Thus I explain it, on ſuppoſition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong: but it may mean *crooked*; as we ſay *crooked ways*, for bad practices. *Crooked* being regularly enough oppoſed to *right*. This, in ſome copies, is *tortious*, and therefore from *tort*. *Johnſon*] By *tortuous* wrong. *Spenſer.*

To´rtuousness [of *tortuoſus*, Lat. *tortueux*, Fr. and *neſs*] windingneſs, or the turning in and out.

To´rturable, *adj.* [of *torture*] capable of being tortured.

To **To´rture**, *verb act.* [of *torturer*, Fr.] 1. To puniſh with tortures. 2. To vex, to excrutiate, to torment. 3. To keep on the ſtretch. The bow *tortureth* the ſtring. *Bacon.*

To´rture, Fr. [*tortura*, It.] 1. Judicial torments, a grievous pain inflicted on a criminal or perſon accuſed, by way of puniſhment, or in order to make him confeſs the truth. 2. Pain, anguiſh, pang in general. *Torture* of the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To´rturer, *ſubſt.* [of *torture*] he who tortures, a tormentor.

To´rvity, *ſubſt.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] ſourneſs, crabbedneſs of countenance.

To´rvous, *adj.* [*torvus*, Lat.] ſour of aſpect, ſtern. *Derham.*

To´rus, Lat. a bed, a cord for a bed, a wreath.

Torus [in architecture; called alſo *tore*, or *thore*] is a round member which encompaſſes the baſe of a pillar, between the plinth and the liſt, reſembling the ſhape of a large ring, or round cuſhion, as it were, ſwelling out with the weight of the pillar lying on it.

To´ry, *ſubſt.* [a cant term, probably derived from an Iriſh word ſignifying a ſavage] a name which the proteſtants in Ireland gave to thoſe Iriſh robbers, *&c.* that were outlawed for robbery and murther; alſo the enemies of king Charles I. accuſing him of favouring the rebellion and maſſacre of the proteſtants in Ireland, gave his partiſans the name of *tories*; but of late the name has been transferred to thoſe that affect the ſtyle of High-church-men, and ſince the death of king James II. to the partizans of the Chevalier de St. George. But, with ſubmiſſion, not with much propriety to either; for a man may be *high* in CHURCH, and yet *low* with reference to the STATE; and he muſt know little of the world, who ſhould affirm, that a *Jacobite* and *Tory* are convertible terms.

To **Tose**, *verb neut.* [of the ſame original with *teize*] to comb wool. See Tozed.

To **Toss**, *verb act. incert. etym.* [taſſen, Du. *taſſer*, Fr. to accumulate. *Minſhew.* Θεωσαι, Gr. to dance. *M. Caſaubon.* Perhaps from *to us*, a word uſed by thoſe who would have any thing thrown to them. *Johnſon*] 1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play. 2. To throw with violence. 3. To lift with a ſudden and violent motion. 4. To agitate, to put into violent motion. *Toſſed* in ſtorms. *Addiſon.* 5. To make reſtleſs, to diſquiet. Many troubles her did *toſs*. *Spenſer.* 6. To keep in play, to tumble over. *Toſſing* all the rules of grammar in common ſchools. *Aſcham.* 7. To diſcuſs, to canvaſs a matter.

To **Toss**, *verb neut.* 1. To fling, to winch, to be in violent commotion. 2. To be toſſed, to be moved or agitated backwards and forwards. 3. *To Toſs up*; to throw a piece of coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it ſhall fall.

Toss, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The act of toſſing. 2. A throwing up, an affected manner of raiſing the head.

To´ssel, *ſubſt.* any thing appendant; generally as an ornament. *Mortimer.* See Tassel.

To´sser, *ſubſt.* [of *toſs*] one who throws, toſſes, writhes.

Toss-pot, *ſubſt.* [of *toſs* and *pot*] a drinker, a drunkard, a toper.

Tost, pret. and part. paſſ. of *toſs*. See To Toss,

Tost, *ſubſt.* for Toast [*panis toſtus*, Lat. *toſtada*, Sp.] 1. Bread toſted at the fire. 2. A perſon, generally a female, whoſe health is to be drank.

To **Tost**, *verb act.* [*toſtum*, ſup. *torreo*, Lat. *toſtar*, Sp.] to harden by holding before the fire; alſo to nominate a perſon whoſe health they would have drank.

To´tal, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*totale*, It. *totalis*, *totus*, Lat.] 1. Whole, complete, full. 2. Whole, not divided, intire.

To´tally, *adv.* [of *total*] wholly, intirely, completely.

Tota´lity, *ſubſt.* [*totalité*, Fr. *totalitas*, Lat.] whole ſum, complete ſum.

T´o´ther, contracted for *the other*.

To´tness, in Devonſhire, a borough town by preſcription, is 195 meaſured miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

To´tted, *adj.* [in the Exchequer] a term uſed of thoſe debts, *&c.* due to the king, which the foreign oppoſer, *&c.* notes with the word *tot*, Lat. *q. d.* ſo many or much.

To **To´tter**, *verb neut.* [touteren, tateren, Du. or tealtrian, Sax.] to ſhake, ſtagger, or reel, ſo as to threaten a fall.

To´tty, or **To´ttery**, *adj.* ſhaking, dizzy, unſteady. Neither is in uſe.

To´tum, a whirl-box, a kind of die that is turned round.

Totum, Lat. [with logicians] *i. e.* the *whole*, is uſed to ſignify ſuch a *whole* as is compoſed of ſeveral *parts* really diſtinct, whoſe parts are termed integral parts; as the apartments of a houſe, the precincts of a city, or the provinces of a kingdom; and this they diſtinguiſh from another *whole*, which in Latin is called *omne*.

Tou´can [in aſtronomy] a conſtellation in the ſouthern hemiſphere.

To **Touch**, *verb act.* [*toucher*, Fr. tætſen, Du. *torcar*, It. *tocar*, Sp. and Port.] 1. To put or reach the hand, *&c.* to a thing, ſo that there is no ſpace left between the thing reached and the thing brought to it. 2. To come, to attain. That the wicked one *toucheth* him not. 1 *John.* 3. To delineate, to mark out. 4. To try metals, as gold, by rubbing them on a touch-ſtone. 5. To cenſure, to animadvert. 6. To affect, to relate to. 7. To ſtrike mentally, to melt, to move. 8. To infect, to ſieze ſlightly. 9. To bite, to wear, to have effect on. A mechanic term. A file will not *touch* it; as ſmiths ſay, when a file will not eat or race it. *Moxon.* 10. To ſtrike or play upon a muſical inſtrument. 11. To influence by impulſe, to impel forcibly. 12. To treat of overly or perfunctorily. 13. *Touch up*; to repair or improve by ſlight ſtrokes or little emendations.

To **Touch**, *verb neut.* [ſea term] to come or ſtop at a place without ſtaying.

Touch [in muſic] an organ is ſaid to have a good *touch*, when the keys cloſe and lye down well, being neither too looſe nor too ſtiff.

To **Touch** *upon a thing*; to ſpeak of it by the by, to mention ſlightly; alſo paſſively.

To **Touch** *on or upon*; to go for a very ſhort time. He *touched* upon the Moluccoes. *Abbot.*

Touch, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Reach of any thing, ſo that there is no ſpace between the thing reaching and reached. 2. The ſenſe of feeling. 3. The act of touching. 4. Proof or trial of metals, examination, as by a ſtone. 5. Teſt, that by which any thing is examined. Equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew.* 6. Proof, tried qualities. My friends of noble *touch*. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. [*Touche*, Fr. ſingle act of a pencil, or ſtroke] in painting or drawing. 8. Feature, lineament. 9. Act of the hand on a muſical inſtrument. 10. Power of exciting the affections. 11. Something of paſſion or affection. With a true, natural, and ſenſible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.* 12. Particular relation, ſenſible relation. Speech of *touch* towards others ſhould be ſparingly uſed. *Bacon.* 13. [*Touche*, Fr.] ſtroke. Nice *touches* of raillery. *Addiſon.* 14. Animadverſion, cenſure. *Touch* of conſcience. *K. Charles.* 15. Exact performance of agreement; as, *to keep touch with one*; to be as good as one's word. 16. A ſmall quantity intermingled, a tincture. A *touch* of it may perhaps be an ingredient. *Holder.* 17. A hint, a ſlight notice given. A ſmall *touch* will put him in mind. *Bacon.* 18. A ſlight eſſay: a cant word. A ſixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

Tou´chable, *adj.* [of *touch*] that may be touched.

Touch-hole *of a Gun*, *ſubſt.* [of *touch* and *hole*] the hole at the breech by which fire is communicated to the loading.

Tou'ching, *prep.* [*touchant*, Fr. This word is originally the participle active of *touch*] concerning, with reſpect to.

Tou'chmenot, *ſubſt.* an herb.

Tou'ched, *part. adj.* as, a little *touched*, or tainted. See Touch.

Tou'chiness, *ſubſt.* [of *touch*] aptneſs to be offended with or angry at, peeviſhneſs.

Tou'ching, *ſubſt.* [of *toucher*, Fr.] the ſenſe of feeling.

Touching, *adj.* near, contiguous; alſo moving, affecting, pathetic.

Tou'chingly, *adv.* [of *touch*] 1. Pathetically, with feeling motion. 2. Eaſily provoked.

Touch-stone, *ſubſt.* [of *touch* and *ſtone*; *pierre de touche*, Fr.] a ſtone to try gold, ſilver, and other metals on; any teſt or criterion in general. We ſhould uſe it as a *touch-ſtone* to try the orders. *Hooker.*

Touch-wood, *ſubſt.* [of *touch* and *wood*] a ſort of old, rotten, dry wood, that will take fire ſtruck from the flint.

Tou'chy, *adj.* [of *touché*, Fr.] apt to be offended with, peeviſh.

Tough [ꞇoh, Sax. taey, Du. tagh, L. Ger. ʒag, H. Ger.] 1. Yielding without failure. 2. Not brittle or apt to break. 3. Stiff, not eaſily flexible. 4. Hard, ſtrong, not eaſily injured or broken. 5. Viſcous, clammy, ropy; as, *tough* phlegm.

To **Tou'ghen**, *verb neut.* [of *tough*] to grow tough.

Tou'ghly, *adv.* [of *tough*] with ſtrength, not brittly.

Tou'ghness [ꞇohneſſe, Sax.] 1. Unaptneſs to be broken or diſjointed; the oppoſite to brittleneſs. 2. Viſcoſity, clammineſs. 3. Firmneſs againſt injury. Cables of perdurable *toughneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Toupee', or **Toupe't**, *ſubſt.* Fr. a peruke of a particular make, worn by ſmarts and beaus; alſo a curl or artificial lock of hair.

Tour, *ſubſt.* 1. A roving journey about a country, a ramble. 2. Turn, revolution. In both theſe ſenſes it is rather French than Engliſh. 3. A lofty flight, in *Milton*; it is probably for tow'r, ſoar, elevation. The bird of Jove ſtoop'd from his airy *tour*. *Milton.* 4. A falſe head of hair.

Tou'rnament, or **Tou'rney**, *ſubſt.* [*tournamentum*, low Lat. *torneamento*, It. *tournois*, Fr.] 1. Tilt, military ſport, mock encounter. A martial exerciſe formerly uſed by perſons of note, who deſired to gain reputation by feats of arms, even from the king himſelf to the private gentleman. They encountered one another on horſe-back with ſpears or lances. See Justs. Milton uſes it ſimply for encounter, ſhock of battle.

To **Tou'rney**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to tilt in the liſts *Spenſer.*

Tou'rniquet, Fr. a turnſtile.

Tourniquet, *ſubſt.* Fr. [with ſurgeons] a gripe-ſtick uſed in ſtopping the flux of blood in amputations; alſo a bandage uſed in amputatations, ſtraitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle. *Sharp.*

Tourtau'xes [in heraldry] are ſmall rounds, which ſome will have to be cakes, others bowls, and others wounds; they being always red in Engliſh coat armour; but the French have them of other colours.

To **Touze**, or To **Tou'zle**, *verb act.* [probably of the ſame original with *taw*, *teize*, *toſe*. *Johnſon*] *towzle* is a corruption, among the vulgar, of *touze*. See Touze] to haul, to drag. Whence *touſer*, or *towzer*, the name of a maſtiff.

Tow [ꞇop, Sax.] 1. The hard or coarſer part of hemp or flax. 2. A ſmall boat in a ſhip.

To **Tow**, *verb act.* [ꞇeon, ꞇeohan, Sax. toghen, Du. *touer*, Fr.] to drag or hale along the water by a rope.

To'wage [*touage*, Fr.] money paid to the owner of ground adjoining to a river, for towing barges, *&c.* thro' his ground; alſo the act of towing.

To'ward, or **To'wards**, *prep.* [ꞇopeaꞃd, Sax.] 1. A direction to. 2. Near to; as, the ſtorm is *towards* London. 3. With reſpect to, touching, *&c.* relating to. 4. With tendency to. 5. Nearly, little leſs than.

Toward, or **Towards**, *adv.* [it is doubtful whether in this ſenſe the word be adverb or adjective] near at hand, in a ſtate of preparation.

> What might be *to'ard*, that this ſweaty haſte
> Doth make the night joint labourer with the day. *Shakeſpeare.*

Toward, *adj.* ready to do or learn, not froward.

To'wardliness [of *towardly*] inclinableneſs to that which is laudable, compliance with duty, orderlineſs, *&c.*

To'wardly, *adj.* [of *toward*; ꞇopeaꞃdlıce, Sax.] orderly, obedient, inclinable to that which is good and commendable; docile.

To'wardness, *ſubſt.* [of *toward*] docility.

To'wcester, a town in Northamptonſhire, near 61 meaſured miles from London.

To'wel, *ſubſt.* [not improbably of ꞇop, Sax. the coarſer part of flax; towels being uſually made of coarſe linen; but more immediately of *touaille*, Fr. *tovaglia*, It. *toalla*, Sp. *toalha*, Port.] a cloth to wipe hands on, *&c.*

To'wer, *ſubſt.* [ꞇoꞃꞃ, ꞇoꞃ, or ꞇoꞃꞃa, Sax. *turris*, Lat. *tour*, Fr. *torre*, It. and Sp.] 1. A high building, a builing raiſed above the main edifice. 2. A fortreſs, a citadel, a place of defence. 3. A high headdreſs. In *towers* and curls and perriwigs. *Hudibras.* 4. High flight, elevation. See Tour.

Hollow **Tower** [in fortification] a rounding made of the remainder of a briſure, to join the courtin to the orillon.

To **Tower**, *verb neut.* to ſoar, to fly or riſe high.

To'wering *long ſought* [in cattle] a diſeaſe which proceeds from leanneſs.

Tower *Muſtard*, *ſubſt.* [*turritis*, Lat.] a plant.

To'wered, *adj.* [of *tower*] adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*

To'wery, *adj.* [of *tower*] adorned or guarded with towers. *Pope.*

Town, *ſubſt.* [tun, Sax. tuyn, Du. from ꞇınan, Sax. ſhut] 1. Any walled ſpace or diviſion of ground, whereon houſes are built. The town-*wall*. *Joſhua.* 2. Any collection of houſes larger than a village. The *town*-crier. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. In England, any number of houſes to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or ſee of a biſhop. 4. The court end of London; as, the court end of the *town*. 5. The people who live in the capital. 6. It is uſed by the inhabitants of every city and town; as, my lord is come to *town*.

Town *Clerk*, *ſubſt.* [of *town* and *clerk*] an officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a town.

Town *Houſe*, *ſubſt.* [of *town* and *houſe*] the hall where the publick buſineſs of a town is tranſacted.

To'wnship, *ſubſt.* the privileges or diſtrict appertaining to a town corporate, the corporation of a town.

Towns-*Man*, *ſubſt.* [of *town* and *man*; tuneꞅ-man, Sax.] 1. One born in the ſame town. 2. An inhabitant of a place.

Town-talk, *ſubſt.* [of *town* and *talk*] common tattle of a place.

Towr [probably of ꞇoꞃ, Sax. or *tower*, on account of towers being uſually high built] a high or lofty flight.

To **Towr**, *verb neut.* [for *tower*, which ſee] to ſoar aloft, to fly high; to aim at high things.

Tow'ring, *part. adj.* [of *towr*] ſoaring aloft, aſpiring.

To'wringness, a lofty ſoaring, high aim; alſo lofty carriage, haughtineſs.

To'wrus [hunting term] a roebuck, eager for copulation, is ſaid to go to his *towrus*.

To **Towze** [*incert. etym.* or prob. of *toze*] to tug or pull about, to rumple, ruffle, or tumble; alſo to card wool. See Touse.

To'xica [prob. of τοξον, Gr. a bow] a particular ſort of poiſon uſed by the Indians to their arrows, in order to render wounds made by them incurable.

To'xical, *adj.* [*toxicum*, Lat. τοξικον, Gr.] venomous, poiſonous.

Toy, *ſubſt.* [toyen, tooghen, Du. to dreſs with ornaments] 1. A bauble. Precious *toys*. *Addiſon.* 2. A play-thing, a trifle, a petty commodity, a thing of no value. For that *toy* a woman. *Dryden.* 3. Matter of no importance, A knack, a *toy*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Folly, trifling practice, ſilly opinion. To condemn as follies and *toys*. *Hooker.* 5. Play, ſport, amorous dalliance. Glance or *toy*. *Milton.* 6. Odd ſtory, ſilly tale. Theſe fairy *toys*. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Frolic, humour, odd fancy. Diſguiſed with a *toy* of novelty. *Hooker.*

To **Toy**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to play, to dally with amorouſly, to trifle.

To'yish, *adj.* [of *toy*] apt or given to toy with, careſs, or uſe dalliance; trifling, wanton.

To'yishness, *ſubſt.* [of *toyiſh*] wantonneſs, nugacity.

Toy-shop, *ſubſt.* [of *toy* and *ſhop*] a ſhop where play things and little nice manufactures are ſold.

To **Toze**, *verb act.* [See Touse, Towze, Teaze] to pull by violence or impetuoſity; to pull aſunder, in order to make ſoft, I *toze* from thee thy buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To'zyness, ſoftneſs, like tozed wool.

Tra'bal, *adj.* [*trabalis*, Lat.] belonging to a beam.

Tra'beated, *adj.* [*trabeatus*, Lat.] having an entablature, *viz.* a projecture on the top of the wall, which ſupports the timber-work of the roof.

Trabea'tion [in architecture] the ſame as entablature, *viz.* the projecture on the top of the walls of edifices, which ſupports the timber-work of roofs.

Trabs [with meteorologiſts] an impreſſion or meteor in the air, like a beam.

Trace, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*traccia*, It.] 1. A foot-ſtep, track, or print left by any thing paſſing. 2. Remains, appearance of what has been. Not the leaſt *traces* of it to be met. *Addiſon.* 3. [*Trace*, Fr.] harneſs for beaſts of draught.

To **Trace**, *verb act.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, It.] 1. To follow by the foot-ſteps or remaining marks. 2. To diſcover, to look back into the original of things; ſometimes with *over* before the thing traced. 3. To draw a draught by lines on paper, to mark out. To *trace* images on the brain. *Locke.* 4. To follow with exactneſs. *Tracing* word by word. *Denham.* 5. To Walk over. We do *trace* this alley. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tra'cer, *ſubſt.* [of *trace*] one that follows the trace or footſteps; alſo that traces out lines in a draught.

Tra'ces, *plur.* [of *trace*] harneſs of draught-horſes, *&c.* See Trace.

Tra'chea [with anatomiſts] the weaſand or wind-pipe.

Trachela'gra [of τραχηλος, the neck, and αγρα, Gr. a capture] the gout in the neck.

Trache'lium [of τραχηλος, Gr.] the herb throat-wort.

Tra'choma [τραχωμα, Gr. q. d. roughneſs] a ſcab or roughneſs of the inner part of the eye.

Trachoma'ticum [of τραχωμα, Gr.] a ſort of medicine for the eyes.

Track [*trac*, O. Fr. *trace*, Fr. *traccia*, It.] 1. A footſtep, the mark of a wheel, the run of a ſhip, or other remaining mark of any thing. 2. A road, a beaten path. 3. A row of hills.

To **Track**, *verb act.* [of *tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, It. of *tractus*, Lat.] to follow by the trace, footſteps, or mark that any thing leaves behind it in paſſing.

Tra'ckless, *adj.* [of *track*] not trodden, marked with no footſteps.

Tract, *ſubſt.* [ꞇꞃaht, Sax. *tractatus*, Lat. *traité*, Fr. *trattato*, It. *tratado*, Sp.] 1. A treatiſe or diſcourſe printed, an eſſay. 2. A region, a quantity of land. 3. Any kind of extended ſubſtance in general. 4. Continuity, any thing drawn out to length. *Tract* of time. *Milton.* 5. Courſe, manner of proceſs. Unleſs it means in this place rather diſcourſe, explanation.

> The *Tract* of ev'ry thing
> Would by a good diſcourſer, loſe ſome life. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. It ſeems to be uſed by Shakeſpeare for *track*. The bright *tract* of his fiery car. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tra'ctable, *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *traitable*, Fr. *trattabile*, It. *tratable*, Sp.] 1. Eaſily managed or ordered; docile, obſequious. 2. Palpable, ſuch as may be handled. *Holder.*

Tra'ctableness, *ſubſt.* [of *tractable*] 1. A tractable diſpoſition. 2. The ſtate of being tractable. *Locke.*

Tra'ctably, *adv.* [of *tractable*] gently, obſequiouſly.

Tra'ctate, *ſubſt.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] a treatiſe, tract, or ſmall book.

Tra'ctile, *adj.* [*tractus*, Lat.] ductile, capable of being drawn out or extended. *Bacon.*

Tractibi'lity, *ſubſt.* [of *tractile*] the quality of being tractile. *Derham.*

Tra'ction, Lat. *ſubſt.* 1. The act of drawing. 2. The ſtate of being drawn.

Tra′ctrix [in geometry] a curve line, called alſo *catenaria.*

Trade [of *traite,* Fr. *tratta,* It. *trato* Sp.] 1. A mechanic art, employment, handicraft, whether manual or mercantile, as contradiſtinguiſhed from the liberal arts or learned profeſſions. 2. Traffic, commerce, buying and ſelling, exchange of goods for other goods or for money. 3. Inſtruments or tools of any occupation. His *trade* of war. *Dryden.* 4. Any employment not manual, habitual exerciſe. To train them up in that *trade,* and ſo fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

All Trades muſt live,

Is a ſaying when any thing is broken, as a comfort for the loſs, founded upon the reaſonableneſs of letting every man live by his profeſſion, which could not be if nothing was to be deſtroyed.

Tra′desman, *ſubſt.* [of *trade* and *man*] a buyer or ſeller by retail, a ſhopkeeper. A merchant is called a trader; but not a tradeſman: And it ſeems diſtinguiſhed in Shakeſpeare from a man that labours with his hands. I live by the awl, I meddle with no *tradeſmen*'s matters. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tra′deful, *adj.* [of *trade* and *full*] commercial, buſy in traffic. *Spenſer.*

To Trade, *verb neut.* [of *trade*; of *traiter,* Fr. *trattare,* It. *tratar,* Sp. to deal, handle, manage, *&c.*] 1. To merchandize or traffic, to deal. 2. To act merely for money. To *trade* and traffic with Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Having a trade wind or tide. The *trading* flood. *Milton.*

To Trade, *verb act.* to ſell or exchange in commerce. They *traded* the perſons of men. *Ezekiel.*

Tra′ded, *adj.* [of *trade*] verſed, practiſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tra′der, *ſubſt.* [of *trade*] 1. One engaged in commerce, a merchant. 2. One long uſed in the methods of getting money, a practitioner.

Tra′desfolk, *ſubſt.* [of *trade* and *folk*] people employed in trades.

Tra′dewind, *ſubſt.* [of *trade* and *wind*] a wind which, at certain times, blows regularly one way at ſea, between the tropics; of very great ſervice in trading voyages.

Tra′ding, *ſubſt.* [of *trade*] buying, ſelling, traffic either at home or abroad.

Tradi′tion, *ſubſt.* Fr. of Lat. [*tradizione,* It. *tradicion,* Sp.] 1. The ſucceſſive tranſmitting of opinions or doctrines, *&c.* to poſterity; the act of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth, without written memorials. 2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age. With ſuperſtitions and *traditions* taint. *Milton.*

Tradition [in theology] thoſe laws, doctrines, relations, *&c.* which have been handed down to us from our forefathers, without being written.

Apoſtolical Tradition [with the Romans] the unwritten word of God, which deſcended from the apoſtles to us, through a continual ſucceſſion of the faithful.

Had no more been intended by all this, than (as ſome Romaniſts inſinuate) that the apoſtles delivered ſome doctrines and rules for the regulation of the church by word of mouth, and ſome by writing, there would be no room for controverſy on this head; St. Paul himſelf having affirmed as much 2 Theſſ. ii. 15. And accordingly St. *Irenæus* obſerves, "that if the apoſtles had left us no *written* word at all, we ought to follow *that order of tradition,* which they delivered to thoſe, to whom they committed the churches." *Ed. Grabe,* p. 205. But as 'tis one thing to allow, that *Moſes* might deliver ſome things to the *Jews* by mere word of mouth; and another thing to admit for a tradition of *Moſes,* every thing which the *Scribes* and *Phariſees* father'd upon him; ſo in the caſe before us;——and would the reader ſee, of what conſequence it is to make ſuch diſtinction, he may ſupply himſelf with ſufficient materials, by conſulting the words, Rites, Sonnites, Mysteries *in Religion,* and *Apoſtolic* Constitutions, compared with that *goodly inference* which St. *Chryſoſtom* (ſo late as the cloſe of the fourth century) made from all this, "*'Tis Tradition,* SEEK NO FARTHER." *Hom.* IV. *in Ep.* 2. *ad Theſſ.* See alſo Creed, and *Oecumenical* Councils compared.

Eccleſiaſtical Traditions, are certain ſtatutes, ordinances, or regulations concerning the rites and circumſtances of religion, inſtituted ſince the time of the apoſtles, by councils, popes, *&c.* and that have continued to the preſent time, through a conſtant obſervance of the church.

Written Tradition [with the Romans] that of which there are ſome traces in the ancient fathers and doctors.

Unwritten Tradition, is that of which no ſigns or footſteps are to be found in any of the fathers which are now extant.

Tradi′tional, or Tradi′tionary, *adj.* [of *tradition*] 1. Delivered by tradition, deſcending by oral communication. 2. Obſervant of traditions or idle rites. Neither uſed, nor proper. Too ceremonious and *traditional. Shakeſpeare.*

Tradi′tionally, *adv.* [of *traditional*] 1. By tranſmiſſion from age to age. 2. From tradition, without evidence of written memorials.

Tradi′tionists [*traditionaires,* Fr.] thoſe who ſtand up for or follow tradition.

Tradi′tive, *adj.* Fr. [*trado,* Lat.] tranſmitted or tranſmiſſible from age to age. *Dryden.*

Tra′ditores, traitors, a title given by the primitive Chriſtians to thoſe who delivered up their bibles in the time of perſecution.

To Tradu′ce, *verb act.* [*traduco,* Lat. *traduire,* Fr.] 1. To defame, to ſlander, to cenſure, to repreſent as blameable. 2. To propagate, to increaſe, by deriving one from another.

Tradu′cent, *adj.* [*traducens,* Lat.] traducing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tradu′cement, *ſubſt.* [of *traduce*] cenſure, calumny. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tradu′cer, *ſubſt.* [of *traduce*] a calumniator, one that falſely cenſures.

Tradu′cians, ſuch who held that original ſin was tranſmitted from fathers to children, or was communicated by way of generarion from the father to the child.

Tradu′cible, *adj.* [of *traduce*] ſuch as may be derived. Orally *traducible. Hale.*

Tradu′ction, *ſubſt.* Fr. of Lat. [*traduzione,* It. *traducion,* Sp.] 1. Propagation, derivation from one of the ſame kind. 2. Tradition, tranſmiſſion from one to another. *Hale.* 3. Conveyance. The *traduction* of brutes could only be by ſhipping. *Hale.* 4. Tranſition. The figures in rhetoric of repetition and *traduction. Bacon.*

Traffick, or Tra′fficking, *ſubſt.* [*trafique.* Fr. *traffico,* It. *trafago,* Sp.] 1. The act or practice of buying and ſelling, dealing as a merchant, exchange of commodities, large trade, commodities, ſubject to traffic. Her fiſhy *traffick. Gay.*

To Tra′ffick, *verb neut.* [*trafficare,* It. *trafiquer,* Fr. *trafagar,* Sp.] 1. To buy and ſell, to deal as a merchant, to practiſe commerce. 2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. And *traffic* with thee for a prince's ruin. *Rowe.*

Tra′fficker, *ſubſt.* [*trafiquer,* Fr.] trader, merchant. *Addiſon.*

Trafi′ne [with ſurgeons] an inſtrument the ſame as a trepan.

Tra′gacanth, *ſubſt.* [*tragacantha,* Lat. τραγυ ακανθα, Gr. *i. e.* goat's thorn] gum-dragon, a ſort of gum to which this name has been given, as proceeding from the inciſion of the root or trunk of a plant ſo called. *Trevoux.*

Trage′dian, *ſubſt.* [*tragœdus,* Lat. *poete tragique,* Fr. τραγωδος, of τραγος, a goat, and ωδη, Gr. a ſong, becauſe in ancient time the actors of tragedies had a goat given them for their reward] 1. An actor. 2. A writer of tragedies.

Tra′gedy, *ſubſt.* [*tragœdia,* Lat. *tragedie,* Fr. *tragedia,* It. and Sp. τραγωδια, Gr.] 1. A dramatic repreſentation of a ſerious action. An anthem to their God Dionyſius, whilſt the goat ſtood at his altar to be ſacrificed, was called the goat-ſong or *tragedy. Rymer.* 2. Any mournful or dreadful event in general.

Ariſtotle's definition of a tragedy, is as follows: "*Tragedy,* ſays he, is an imitation of a *grave,* and *perfect action,* containing its proper magnitude, in a *ſtile* ſweetened partly by *verſe* alone, and partly by *verſe accompanied with ſong*; an action, I ſay, exibited not (like *heroic* poetry) in the form of *narration*; but which by *fear* and *pity* effects the *purgation* of thoſe paſſions." *De Arte Poetic. Ed. Cantab.* p. 16. See Drama, and Rhyme.

Trage′laphus [τραγελαφος, of τραγος, a goat, and ελαφος, Gr. a hart] a goat-hart, or great deer; a certain beaſt found in the foreſts of Bohemia, and elſewhere, that has a breaſt and ſhaggy hair like a goat, but otherwiſe like a ſtag.

Tra′gic, or Tra′gical, *adj.* [*tragicus,* Lat. *tragique,* Fr. *tragico,* It. and Lat. τραγικος, Gr.] 1. Pertaining to tragedy. 2. Mournful, diſaſterous, fatal, dreadful.

Tra′gically, *adv.* [of *tragical*] 1. In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy. 2. Mournfully, ſorrowfully, dreadfully.

Tra′gicalness, *ſubſt.* [of *tragical*] mournfulneſs, calamitouſneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

Tra′gi-comedy, *ſubſt.* [of *tragedy* and *comedy*; *tragi-comœdia,* Lat. *tragi comedie,* Fr.] a drama or play, in part tragedy, and in part comedy.

Tra′gi-comical, *adj.* [*tragicus-comicus,* Lat. *tragique-comique,* Fr.] 1. Partly tragical and partly comical, relating to tragi-comedy. 2. Conſiſting of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow.

Tra′gi-comically, *adv.* [of *tragi-comical*] in a tragi-comical manner.

Tra′gium, Lat. [τραγιον, of τραγος, Gr. a goat] the herb white dittany; alſo a certain ſhrub, reſembling Juniper, the leaves of which in autumn ſmell like a goat.

Tragona′tum, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb wild campion.

Trago′nia, Lat. [τραγονια, Gr.] the herb tarragon.

Tragopo′gon [τραγοπωγον, Gr.] the plant goat's beard.

Trago′pyrum, Lat. [τραγοπυρον, Gr.] a kind of buck-wheat or bollimong.

Trago′rchis, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb rag-wort.

Tragori′ganum [τραγοριγανον, Gr.] the herb goat's-origany.

Tra′gos, Lat. [τραγος, Gr. a goat; with botaniſts] the ſhrub woodbind or honey ſuckle.

Tra′gus [τραγος, Gr. a goat] the protuberance of the auricula next the temple, ſo called, becauſe it is ſometimes hairy.

To Traje′ct, *verb act.* [*trajectum,* from *trajicio,* Lat.] to throw, to caſt through.

Traje′ct, *ſubſt.* [*trajet,* Fr. *trajectus,* Lat.] a ferry, a paſſage for a water-carriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

Traje′ction, *ſubſt.* [*trajectio,* Lat.] 1. The act of darting through 2. Emiſſion. The *trajections* of ſuch an object. *Brown.*

Traje′ctory *of a Comet,* &c. [in aſtronomy] is its path or orbit, or the line which it deſcribes in its motion.

To Trail, *verb act.* [*trailler,* Fr.] 1. To draw or drag along the ground 2. To hunt by the track. 3. To draw after in a long floating or waving body. 4. [Treylen, Du.] to draw, to drag in general.

To Trail, *verb neut,* to be drawn out in length. *Trailing* ſmoke *Dryden.*

Trail, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Track followed by the hunter, ſcent left on the ground by the animal purſued. The falſe *trail. Shakeſpeare.* 2. Any thing drawn out to length. The fuming *trail. Dryden.* 3. Any thing drawn behind in long waves or undulations. A radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.* This ſenſe the Scots retain.

To Train, *verb act.* [*trainer,* Fr.] 1. To draw along. *Milton.* 2. To draw, to entice, to invite in general. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To draw by ſtratagem. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe; commonly with *on.* 5. To bring up, to inſtruct; commonly with *up.* 6. To bend or form to any thing in general; ſometimes with *on,* emphatical. *Trained on* to the warfare. *Locke.*

Train, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. A long part of a garment that drags behind on the ground. 2. A retinue, a company of attendants of a great perſon. 3. A long row, order, or line, an orderly company, a proceſſion. The *train* of ladies. *Dryden.* 4. A ſtratagem of enticement, an artifice, a wheedle or trap. Venereal *trains. Milton.* 5. *Train of artillery*; the great guns and warlike ſtores which belong to an army in the field. 6. *Train of gunpowder*; a line of powder, ſo laid, as to convey the fire to a greater quantity in a mine. 7. A ſeries, a conſecution. Ideas always paſſing in *train. Locke.* 8. Proceſs, method, ſtate of procedure. If things were once in this *train. Swift.*

Train [in watch-work] the number of beats which a watch makes in an hour.

Train [in falconry] the tail of a hawk, or other bird

Tra′n-bands, *ſubſt.* for Trai′ned-bands [of *train* and *band*] the militia or armed ſoldiers of a city, county, *&c.* that are or ſhould be trained up or inſtructed in marſhal exerciſe,

Trai′ner, *ſubſt.* [of *train*] one who trains up, inſtructs, *&c.*

Trai′nino *a Load* [in the mines] is the ſearching for and purſuing a vein of ore.

TRAIN-OIL, *ſubſt.* [of *train* and *oil*] oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAI'NY, *adj.* [of *train*] belonging to train oil: a bad word. *Gay.*

To TRAIPSE, *verb neut.* [a low word] to walk in a careleſs, ſlovenly or ſluttiſh manner. *Pope.*

TRAIT, *ſubſt.* Fr. a ſtroke, a touch: ſcarce Engliſh. *Broome.*

TRAI'TOR, *ſubſt.* [*traditor*, Lat. *traditre*, Fr. *traditore*, It. *traidor*, Sp. of *trado*, Lat. to deliver up] a betrayer of his country, or one falſe to his prince; one, who being truſted, betrays.

TRAI'TORLY, *adj.* [of *traitor*] treacherous, perfidious. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRAI'TEROUS, *adj.* [of *traitor*] treacherous, treaſonable, faithleſs.

TRAI'TOROUSLY, *adv.* [of *traitorous*] treaſonably, in a manner ſuiting a traitor.

TRAI'TOROUSNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *traitorous*] treaſonableneſs, perfidiouſneſs.

TRAI'TRESS, *ſubſt.* [of *traitor*] a woman who betrays. *Dryden* and *Pope.*

TRALATI'TIOUS, *adj.* [*tralatitius*, *tranſlatus*, Lat.] not literal, metaphorical.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *tralatitious*] not according to the firſt intention of the word, not literally, metaphorically. *Holder.*

To TRALI'NEATE, *verb neut.* [of *trans* and *linea*. Lat.] to deviate from any direction. *Dryden.*

TRA'MBLING *of Tin Oar* [with tin-workers] is the ſtirring and waſhing away the filth with a ſhovel in a frame of boards.

TRALU'CENT, *adj.* [*tralucens*, Lat.] ſhining through, tranſparent.

TRA'MMEL, *ſubſt.* [*tramaul*, Fr. *trama*, *tragula*, Lat.] 1. A device in a chimney for hanging a pot over the fire. 2. A net in which birds or fiſh are caught. *Carew.* 3. Any kind of net, In braided *trammels*. *Spenſer.* 4. [*Tramaglio*, It.] a kind of ſhackles in which horſes are taught to pace. *Dryden.*

To TRA'MMEL, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to catch, to intercept: with *up*. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'MMELED [with horſemen] a horſe is ſaid to be ſo, that has blazes or white marks upon the fore and hind foot on one ſide, before and behind.

Croſs-TRAMMELLED [with horſemen] is ſaid of a horſe that has white marks in two of his feet, that ſtand croſs-ways like St. Andrew's croſs, as in the far fore-foot and the near hind-foot, or in the near fore-foot and the far hind-foot.

TRAMONTA'NE [*tramontano*, It. q. d. *trans montes*, i. e. beyond the mountains] a name which the Italians give the north-wind, becauſe it comes from beyond the mountains.

To TRA'MPLE, *verb act.* [trampe, Dan. trampeln, Du. and L. Ger. trampa, Su.] to tread under the feet, through pride or contempt.

To TRAMPLE, *verb neut.* 1. To tread, in contempt: with *on* before the thing trampled. 2. To tread quickly and loudly. *Trampling* feet. *Dryden.*

TRA'MPLER, *ſubſt.* [of *trample*] one that tramples.

TRANA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *trano*, Lat.] the act of ſwimming over.

TRANCE [*tranſe*, Fr. *tranſitus*, Lat. a paſſing, *q. d. tranſitus*, or *tranſportatio animi*, a departure of the mind. It might therefore be written *tranſe*] an extaſy, a ſtate in which the ſoul is wrapt into viſions of future or diſtant things, a temporary abſence of the ſoul from the body.

TRA'NCED, *adj.* [of *trance*] lying in an extaſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRANCHE', by Engliſh heralds, is thus blazoned; he bears *per pale*, argent *and* azure, *per bend counterchang'd.*

TRANE, *ſubſt.* [*trane oil*] oil boiled out of the blubber of whales and ſea-dogs. See TRAIN.

TRA'NGLE [in heraldry] is the diminutive of a feſs, and what Engliſh heralds commonly call a bar.

TRA'NGRAM, *ſubſt.* [a cant word] an odd or intricately contriv'd thing. *Arbuthnot,*

TRA'NNEL, *ſubſt.* [a term among mechanics] a ſharp pin. *Moxon.*

TRA'NQUIL, *adj.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.] quiet, undiſturbed. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRANQUI'LLITY, or TRANQUI'LLOUSNES [*tranquillité*, Fr. *tranquillità*, It. *tranquillidad*, Sp. *tranquillitas*, of *tranquillus*, Lat.] quiet, ſtillneſs, peace of mind or condition.

TRANS, Lat. an inſeparable *præfixum*, which ſignifies *beyond* or *over*, as likewiſe *change* of place or condition.

To TRANSA'CT, *verb act.* [*tranſactum*, of *tranſago*, Lat.] 1. To negotiate, to manage, to conduct a treaty or affairs. 2. To perform, to diſpatch, to do, to carry on.

TRANSA'CTOR, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſact*] one that negotiates or manages an affair.

TRANSA'CTION, Fr. [*traſazione*, It. *tranſacion*, Sp.] negotiation, dealing between man and man, affairs in hand, management.

TRANSA'LPINE [*tranſalpin*, Fr. *tranſalpino*, It. of *tranſalpinus*, of *trans*, beyond, and *Alpes*, certain mountains in Italy] that is beyond the Alps.

TRANSANIMA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *trans* and *anima*, Lat.] the paſſing of a ſoul out of one body into another. *Brown.*

To TRANSCE'ND, *verb act.* [*traſcendere*, It. *traſcendar*, Sp. of *tranſcendo*, Lat.] 1. To paſs, to overpaſs, to go beyond. Popes as ſhall *tranſcend* their limits. *Bacon.* 2. To ſurpaſs, to outgo, to exceed, to excel. 3. To riſe above, to ſurmount. *Tranſcending* the upper region. *Howel.*

To TRANSCEND, *verb neut.* to climb: not in uſe. And *tranſcend* from one into another. *Brown.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE, or TRANSCE'NDENCY, *ſubſt.* [*tranſcendentia*, Lat.] 1. Surpaſſing worth, excellence, ſupereminence. 2. Exaggeration, elevation beyond the truth. *Bacon.*

TRANSCE'NDENT, *adj.* [*tranſcendant*, Fr. [*tranſcendente*, It. and Sp. *tranſcendens*, Lat.] 1. Going beyond others, ſupremely excellent. 2. [Among logicians] paſſing the predicaments.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL, *adj.* [*tranſcendentalis*, low Lat.] 1. General, paſſing through many particulars. 2. Exceeding, going beyond others, ſurpaſſing. A perfect and *tranſcendental* perception. *Grew.*

TRANSCENDENTAL *Curves* [in the higher geometry] are ſuch as cannot be defined by algebraical equations, or which, when expreſſed by equations, one of their terms is a variable or flowing quantity.

TRANSCE'NDENTLY, *adv.* [of *tranſcendent*] excellently.

TRANSCE'NDENTNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſcendent*] ſurpaſſingneſs.

To TRA'NSCOLATE, *verb act.* [*tranſcolatus*, Lat.] to ſtrain through a ſieve or colander. To imbibe and *tranſlocate* the air. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRI'BE, *verb act.* [*tranſcrire*, Fr. *traſcrivere*, It. *tranſcribo*, Lat.] to write out or copy from another.

TRANSCRI'BER, *ſub.* [of *tranſcribe*] a writer out or copier.

TRA'NSCRIPT, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tranſcriptum*, Lat.] that which is written from an original, a copy.

TRANSCRI'PTION, *ſubſt.* Fr. the act of tranſcribing or copying.

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY, *adv.* [of *tranſcript*] in the manner of a copy. *Brown.*

To TRANSCU'R, *verb neut.* [*traſcurro*, Lat.] to run, rove, or paſs from one place to another. It doth not ſpatiate and *tranſcur*. *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RRENCE, or TRANSCU'RSION, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſcurrus*, of *tranſcurro*, Lat.] the act of running from one place to another, ramble, paſſage beyond certain limits. *Tranſcurrence* is little uſed.

TRANSE, *ſubſt.* a temporary abſence of the ſoul, extaſy. See TRANCE.

TRANSELEMENTA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *trans*, and *element*; with ſchoolmen] a change of the elements or principles of one body into another. *Burnet.*

TRANSE'XION, *ſubſt.* [of *trans* and *ſexus*] change from one ſex to another. *Brown.*

TRA'NSFER, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; among dealers in ſtocks] a conveyance or making over of ſtock from the ſeller to the buyer.

To TRANSFE'R, *verb act.* [*transferer*, Fr. *transferire*, It. *transferir*, Sp. of *transfero*, Lat.] 1. To paſs, make over, or convey from one to another. 2. To remove, to tranſport. *Bacon* and *Dryden.*

TRANSFIGURA'TION, Fr. [*tranſfigurazione*, It. *transfiguracion*, Sp. *transfiguratio*, Lat.] 1. A change of one figure or ſhape into another. *Brown.* 2. The miraculous change of our bleſſed Saviour's appearance on the mount. See FORM.

To TRANSFI'GURE, *verb act.* [*transfigurer*, Fr. *trasfigurare*, It. *transfigurar*, Sp. *transfiguro*, of *trans*, and *figura*, Lat.] to change the form or ſhape.

To TRANSFI'X, *verb act.* [*trafiggere*, It. *transfixum*, Lat.] to pierce through.

To TRA'NSFORATE, *verb act.* [*transforatum*, Lat.] to make a hole through.

To TRANSFO'RM, *verb act.* [*transformo*, of *trans* and *forma*, Lat. *transformer*, Fr. *transformare*, It. *transformar*, Sp.] to change from one form or ſhape into another, to metamorphoſe.

To TRANSFORM, *verb neut.* to be metamorphoſed. *Addiſon.*

TRANSFORMA'TION, Fr. [*transformazione*, It. *transformacion*, Sp. of *transformatio*, Lat.] change out of one form into another, act of changing the form, ſtate of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFORMA'TION *of an Equation* [with algebraiſts] is the changing any equation into another that is more eaſy.

TRANSFRETA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *trans* and *fretum*, Lat.] paſſage over the ſea. *Davies.*

TRANSFU'LGID, *adj.* [*transfulgidus*, Lat.] ſhining through.

To TRANSFU'SE, *verb act.* [*tranfuſum*, Lat.] to pour out of one veſſel into another.

TRANSFU'SION, *ſubſt.* Fr. of Lat. the act of pouring out.

To TRA'NSGRESS, *verb act.* [*tranſgreſſer*, Fr. *traſzgredire*, It. *transgredir*, Sp. of *tranſgredior*, Port. *tranſgreſſus*, Lat.] 1. To paſs over, to paſs beyond. *Dryden.* 2. To treſpaſs againſt, to violate, or break a law or order.

To TRANSGRE'SS, *verb neut.* to offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRE'SSION, *ſubſt.* Fr. and Sp. [*traſgreſſione*, It. of *tranſgreſſio*, Lat. 1. The act of going beyond the bounds of, the violation or breaking of a law. 2. Offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRE'SSIVE, *adj.* [of *tranſgreſs*] apt to break laws, faulty, blameable. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR, *ſubſt.* [*tranſgreſſeur*, Fr.] a law-breaker, a violator of command, an offender.

TRA'NSIENT, *adj.* [of *tranſiens*, Lat.] quickly paſſing, ſoon paſt, not laſting.

TRA'NSIENTLY, *adv.* [of *tranſient*] in a fleeting manner in paſſage, not extenſively, after a tranſient manner.

TRA'NSIENTNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſient*] a tranſient or fleeting nature or quality, ſhortneſs of continuance, ſpeedy paſſage. *Decay of Piety.*

TRANSI'LIENCE, or TRANSI'LIENCY, *ſubſt.* [*tranſilio*, Lat.] leap from one thing to another. *Glanville.*

TRA'NSIT, *ſubſt.* [*tranſitus*, Lat. a paſſage] 1. A paſs or liberty of paſſing. 2. [With aſtronomers] is the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixed ſtar, or the moon's paſſing by or covering any other planet.

TRA'NSITS [in aſtrology] are certain familiarities gained by the motions of the ſtars, through the radical figure of a perſon's nativity. See TALISMAN, and read there, *telſim*, Arab.

TRANSI'TION, *ſubſt.* 1. Removal, paſſage. The *tranſitions* and removes of metals. *Woodward.* 2. Change. Immediate *tranſition* from white to black. *Woodward.* 3. A paſſing, in writing or converſation, from one thing to another, or from one ſubject or point of diſcourſe to another. 4. [With muſicians] is when a greater note is broken into a leſſer, to make ſmooth the roughneſs of a leap, by a gradual paſſage to the note next following. 5. [With rhetoricians] a figure, the ſame as *metabaſis*, that conſiſts in the paſſing from one ſubject to another.

TRA'NSITIVE, *adj.* [*tranſitivus*, Lat.] 1. Having the power of paſſing. Cold is active and *tranſitive* into bodies. *Bacon.* 2. An epithet given by grammarians to ſuch verbs, as ſignify an action which paſſes from the doer to or upon the ſufferer, or the ſubject that receives it; as, *ferio tabulum*, I ſtrike the table.

TRA'NSITIVELY, *adv.* [of *tranſitive*] after a tranſitive or tranſient manner.

TRA'NSITIVENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſitive*] tranſientneſs, or a tranſitive nature.

TRA'NSITORILY, *adv.* [of *tranſitory*] tranſiently, with ſhort continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS [of *tranſitory*] fleetingneſs, a tranſitory or quickly paſſing nature or quality.

TRA'NSITORY, *adj.* [*tranſitoire*, Fr. *tranſitorio*, It. and Sp. of *tranſitorius*, *tranſeo*, Lat.] paſſing away ſpeedily, continuing but a ſhort time.

To TRANSLA'TE, *verb act.* [*tranſlater*, O. Fr. *traſlatare*, It. *tranſlador*, Sp. *tranſlatum*, Lat.] 1. To turn out of one language into another, to interpret in another language, retaining the ſenſe. 2. To tranſport, to remove from one place to another. Enoch was *tranſlated. Hebrews.* 3. It is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another. 4. To transfer from one to another, to convey. 5. To change. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To explain : a low colloquial uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRANSLA'TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*traſlazione*, It. *tranſlacion*, Sp. of *tranſlatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of turning out of one language into another, interpretation. 2. Act of removing from one place to another, removal. 3. A verſion, any thing tranſlated from one language to another ; as, Dryden's *tranſlation* of Virgil. 4. [In the ſenſe of the law] the removal of a biſhop from one dioceſs to another, and accordingly ſuch a biſhop does not write *anno conſecrationis*, but *anno tranſlationis noſtræ.*

TRANSLA'TOR, *ſubſt.* [*tranſlateur*, O. Fr. of *tranſlate*] 1. One that turns out of one language into another. 2. One that removes a perſon or thing out of one place into another. 3. [In cant language] a cobler, a new vamper of old ſhoes, *&c.*

TRANSLA'TORY, *adj.* [of *tranſlate*] transferring. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *trans*, and *locus*, Lat. place] removal of things reciprocally to one another's places. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU'CENCY, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſlucent*] the quality of ſhining through or permitting light to ſhine through, tranſparency. *Boyle.*

TRANSLU'CENT, *adj.* [*tranſlucens*, Lat.] ſhining thorough, giving a paſſage to the light, tranſparent, clear. *Milton.*

TRANSMARI'NE, *adj.* [*tranſmarinus*, Lat.] foreign, from the parts beyond ſea, lying on the other ſide of the ſea. *Howel.*

TRANSME'ABLE, *adj.* [*tranſmeabilis*, Lat.] that may be paſſed through.

TRANSME'ATED, *part. adj.* [*tranſmeatus*, Lat.] paſſed through.

To TRANSME'W, *verb act.* [*tranſmuer*, Fr. *tranſmuto*, Lat.] to tranſmute, to metamorphoſe, to change : obſolete. *Spenſer.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT, *adj.* [*tranſmigrans*, Lat.] paſſing into another country or ſtate. Bacon uſes it ſubſtantively.

To TRA'NSMIGRATE, *verb act.* [*tranſmigrare*, Lat.] to paſs from one place or body to another.

TRA'NSMIGRATED [*tranſmigratus*, Lat.] having removed one's habitation from one place to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*traſmigrazione*, It. *tranſmigracion*, Sp. of *tranſmigratio*, Lat.] paſſage from one place or ſtate to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION *of Souls*, the paſſing of ſouls departed out of one body into another. A doctrine aſcribed to *Pythagoras*, who flouriſhed (according to *Petavius*] about the 60th *Olympiad*, and conſequently long before *Socrates* and the philoſophic ſects which followed upon him. The reader will find many a curious remark on the *Pythagorean* ſyſtem in the *Stromata* of *Clemens Alex.* and in particular, p. 522. [*Ed. Paris*] where he tells us that *Theano*, a lady of this ſect, having that pretty extraordinary queſtion put to her, ποϛαια γυνη, &c. *i. e. How many days after cohabiting with our ſex, a woman might enter the temple of* Ceres*?* gave this reply : " *If from her own huſband, immediately*; *if from another's, never.* No leſs juſt was his explication of the divine *unity* and government of the univerſe, "ὁ μεν Θεος εις, &c. *i. e.* God is one ; not, as ſome ſuppoſe, an *extra-mundane* principle ; but *preſent to the whole*,——chief-mover and FATHER of all things." P. 47. And the learned *Kircher* is of opinion, that the ſacred *Tetractys* of *Pythagoras* was no leſs *than* the *Jehovah* or *Tetragrammaton* of the *Jews*, which he learnt in *Egypt. Oedip. Ægypt. Tom.* 2. Vol. I. p. 283. But as to his notion of *Tranſmigration*, it is not to be wonder'd, if, *before life and immortality were brought to light by the goſpel*, men conceiv'd not ſo correctly of the *future ſtate*. See HIEROME, DITHEISM, TETRAGRAMMATON, and TETRACTYS compared.

TRANSMI'SSIBLE, *adj*, [*tranſmiſſus*, Lat.] capable of being conveyed.

TRANSMI'SSION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tranſmiſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſending from one place to another, delivering over, or coveying from one perſon to another. 2. [In opitics, *&c.*] the act of a tranſparent body, paſſing the rays of light through it ſubſtance, or ſuffering them to paſs.

TRANSMI'SSIVE, *adj.* [*tranſmiſſus*, Lat.] tranſmitted, derived or conveyed from one to another. *Pope.*

To TRANSMI'T, *verb act.* [*tranſmitto*, Lat. *tranſmettre*, Fr. *traſmettere*, It.] to convey or ſend from one place to another, to deliver or make over from one perſon to another.

TRANSMI'TTABLE, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſmit*] the act of tranſmitting, tranſmiſſion. *Swift.*

To TRANSMO'GRAPHY, *verb act.* [a barbarous vulgar word] to tranſform or metamorphoſe.

TRANSMO'NTANE. *adj.* [*tranſmontanus*, Lat.] dwelling or growing beyond the mountains.

TRANSMO'TIO, Lat. [with rhetoricians] a figure whereby the orator removes the imputation of any thing from himſelf. This figure is alſo called *tranſitus* and *variatio*, *metabaſis* and *metaſtaſis.*

TRANSMU'TABLE, *adj.* [*tranſmuable*, Fr, *tranſmutabile*, It. of *trans* and *mutabilis.* Lat.] capable of being changed into another nature or ſubſtance.

TRANSMU'TABLENESS [of *tranſmutable*] capableneſs of being changed, ſuſceptibility of change.

TRANSMU'TABLY, *adv.* [of *tranſmutable*] in a manner capable of being changed.

TRANSMUTA'TION, Fr. [*traſmittacione*, It. *tranſmutacion*, Sp. *tranſmutatio*, Lat.] the act of changing into another nature or ſubſtance.

TRANSMUTATION *of Metals* [with alchemiſts] or the *Grand Operation*, is the finding the philoſopher's ſtone.

TRANSMUTATION [with geometricians] the reduction or change of one figure or body into another of the ſame area or ſolidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a ſquare, *&c.*

To TRANSMU'TE, *verb act.* [*tranſmuer*, Fr. *tranſmudar*, Sp. *tranſmutare*, It. and Lat.] to change one matter or ſubſtance into another.

TRANSMU'TER, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſmute*] one that tranſmutes.

TRA'NSOM, *ſubſt.* [*tranſenna*, Lat.] 1. An over-thwart beam, browpoſt, or lintel over a window. 2. [With mathematicians] the vane of an inſtrument called a croſs-ſtaff, a wooden member to be fixed acroſs it, with a ſquare ſocket upon which it ſlides. 3, [In a ſhip] a piece of timber lying athwart the ſtern, between the two faſhion-pieces, directly under the gun-room port.

TRANSPA'RENCY, *ſubſt.* [*traſparence*, Fr. *tranſparenza*, It. of *tranſparens*, Lat.] 1. Power of affording a thorough paſſage to the rays of light, clearneſs, transfluency. 2. [In heraldry] the ſame as *adumbration.*

TRANSPA'RENT, Fr. [*traſparente*, It. and Sp. *tranſparens*, Lat.] that may be ſeen through, clear, not opaque.

TRANSPA'RENTNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſparent*] a tranſparent nature or quality, *i. e.* that may be ſeen through.

To TRANSPE'CIATE, *verb act.* [of *trans* and *ſpecies*, Lat.] to change from one ſpecies to another.

TRANSPI'CUOUS, *adj.* [of *trans* and *ſpecio*, Lat.] tranſparent, pervious to the ſight.

To TRANSPIE'RCE, *verb act.* [*tranſpercer*, Fr.] to pierce or bore through, to penetrate. *Raleigh* and *Dryden.*

TRANSPIRA'TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*traſpirazione*, It.] the emiſſion in vapour, the inſenſible paſſage or excrementitious matter through the pores of the ſkin ; alſo ſome authors uſe it for the entrance of the air, vapours, *&c.* through the pores of the ſkin into the body.

To TRANSPI'RE, *verb neut.* [*tranſpirer*, Fr. of *trans*, through, and *ſpiro*, Lat.] to breathe out in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, *verb neut.* 1. To be emitted by inſenſible vapour. 2. To eſcape from ſecrecy to notice. A ſenſe, ſays Johnſon, lately innovated from France, without neceſſity.

TRANSPI'RING, *part. adj.* [of *tranſpire*] breathing through, exhaling in vapours.

To TRANSPLA'CE, *verb act.* [of *trans*, and *place*] to put into a new place, to remove from another place. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSPLA'NT, *verb. act.* [*tranſplanter*, Fr. *traſpianztare*, It. *traſplantar*, Sp. of *tranſplanto*, Lat.] 1. To take up from one place and to plant in another, to remove (as a colony) from one place to another. 2. To remove in general. *Tranſplanted* out of his cold barren dioceſe. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLA'NTER, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſplant*] one that tranſplants.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. The act of removing plants or trees to another ſoil. 2. The removal of people from one place to another. 3. Conveyance from one to another. 4. [In natural magic] the method of curing diſeaſes by transferring them from one ſubject to another.

To TRANSPO'RT, *verb act.* [*tranſporter*, Fr. *traſportare*, It. *traſportar*, Sp. of *tranſporto*, Lat.] 1. To convey or carry over from one place to another. 2. To carry into baniſhment as a felon. 3. To ſentence as a felon to baniſhment. 4. To hurry by violence of paſſion. 5. To raviſh with pleaſure, to put into extaſy. *Milton.*

TRA'NSPORT, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. Extaſy, a rapture. 2. A violent motion of the paſſions of the mind, a ſudden ſally. 3. Tranſportation, carriage, conveyance. Ships for *tranſport. Arbuthnot.* 4. A veſſel of carriage ; particularly a veſſel in which ſoldiers are conveyed ; as,

TRANSPORT-SHIP, a ſea veſſel for the conveyance of ſoldiers, proviſions, warlike ſtores, *&c.*

TRANSPO'RTANCE, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſport*] conveyance, carriage, removal. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRANSPORTA'TION, *ſubſt.* Lat. [*traſportazione*, It. of *tranſport*] 1. The carriage from one place to another. 2. [In law] the baniſhment of a criminal for felony. 3. Extatic violence of paſſion. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTABLE, *adj.* [of *tranſportabilis*, Lat.] capable of being tranſported.

TRANSPO'RTER, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſport*] he who tranſports. *Carew.*

TRANSPO'SAL, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſpoſe*] the act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPO'SE, *verb act.* [*tranſpoſer*, Fr. *traſporre*, It. *traſponer*, Sp. *tranſpoſitum*, Lat.] 1. To put out of its proper place. 2. To change as to order, to put each in the place of other.

TRANSPOSI'TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*traſpoſizione*, It. *tranſpoſicion*, Sp. of *tranſpoſitio*, Lat.] 1. The act of tranſpoſing or changing the order of things. 2. The ſtate of being put out of one place into another.

To TRANSHA'PE, *verb act.* [of *trans* and *ſhape*] to transform, to bring into another ſhape. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE, *verb act.* [*tranſubſtantier*, Fr. *tranſubſtanziare*, It. of *trans* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat. q. *tranſire in ſubſtantiam*] to change to another ſubſtance.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION [in theology] the converſion or change of the ſubſtance of the ſacramental bread and wine (according to the notions of the Roman Catholics) into the real body and blood of Chriſt.

We have already given St. *Irenæus*'s ſentiments on this head, under the word OBLATION ; who, in the places there referred to, expreſſes no more change in the bread and wine, from this connexion with the body of Chriſt, than there is now made in the *preſent ſtate* or *natural ſubſtance* of our bodies from their connexion with the goſpel promiſe of eternal life. But his predeceſſor St. *Juſtin*, is (if poſſible) ſtill more expreſs : For he illuſtrates the point before us by the article of our *Saviour*'s incarnation ; where a UNION there is indeed of *ſomething divine* with *ſomething human.* But no CHANGE [or *converſion*] of either into the reſpective ſubſtance, to which they are join'd. *Juſtin. Apolog.* 2. *Ed. R. Steph.* p. 162. See EUCHARIST, OBLATION *of Chriſt*, and MASS, LATERAN *Council* and MYSTERIES compared. See alſo TETRACTYS, and add there, " the *ſacred number* of *Pythagoras*, ſo called."

TRANSUBSTA'NTIATOR, one who tranſubſtantiates or holds the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation. See LATERAN *Council.*

TRANSUDA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *tranſude*] the act of paſſing in ſweat or perſpirable vapour, through any integument. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE, *verb neut.* [of *trans* and *ſudo*, Lat.] to ſweat through, to paſs through in vapour. *Harvey.*

TRANSVE'RSAL, *adj.* Fr. [of *trans* and *verſalis*, Lat.] running croſſwiſe. *Hale.*

TRANSVERSA'LIS *Abdominis*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the abdomen lying under the obliqui, ariſing from the cartilago xiphoides, from the extremity of the falſe ribs, and from the tranſverſe apophyſes of the vertebræ of the loins, and fixed to the ſide of the ſpine of the ilium, and inſerted into the os pubis, and linea alba. So called, becauſe its fibres run acroſs the belly ; the uſe of it is to preſs it exactly inwards in reſpirarion.

TRANSVERSALIS *Colli*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the neck, ariſing from all the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the loins, back, and neck, the two firſt being excepted, and is inſerted by ſo many diſtinct tendons into all their ſuperior ſpines ; this moves the whole ſpine obliquely backwards, as when we look over the ſhoulder.

TRANSVERSALIS *Dorſi*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle that ſeems to ariſe fleſhy from all the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the thorax, and marching obliquely upwards, is inſerted into the ſuperior ſpines of the ſaid vertebræ. Theſe, with the quadratus lumborum ſacer and tranſverſalis colli, acting, move the whole ſpine or vertebræ of the neck, back and loins, obliquely backward, as when we endeavour to look very much behind us. If they all act together on each ſide, they aſſiſt in erecting the trunk of the body.

TRANSVERSALIS *Lumborum*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the muſcle that lies under the tendinous part of the longiſſimus dorſi: It ariſes fleſhy, not only from the os ſacrum, but alſo from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the loins, and is inſerted into their ſuperior ſpines.

TRANSVERSALIS *Pedis*, *&c.* Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle that proceeds from the bone of the metatarſus, which ſuſtains the toe next the little toe, and paſſing acroſs the other bones, is inſerted into the os ſeſamoides of the great toe; the office of it is to bring all the toes cloſe together.

TRANSVERSALIS *Penis*, Lat. [in anatomy] a pair of muſcles ariſing from the iſchium, juſt by the erectores, and running obliquely to the upper part of the bulb of the urethra; theſe aſſiſt in the erection of the penis.

TRANSVERSALIS *Sutura*, Lat. [in anatomy] a ſuture of the cranium, ſo called on account of its croſſing and traverſing the face from one ſide to the other.

TRANSVE'RSALLY, *adv.* [of *tranſverſal*] in a tranſverſe or croſs direction. *Wilkins.*

TRANSVE'RSE, *adj.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat. *qui traverſe*, Fr. *traſverſo*, It.] being in a croſs direction.

TRANSVE'RSELY, *adv.* [of *tranverſe*] overthwart, acroſs, croſſwiſe.

TRANSVE'RSE *Muſcles* [in anatomy] certain muſcles which ariſe from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the loins, *&c.* as thoſe before mentioned, called *tranſverſales*, &c.

TRANSVERSE *Axis* [in conic ſections] is a third proportional to the line called *abſciſſa*, and any ordinate of a parabola.

TRANSVERSE *Diameters* [in geometry] the longeſt of diameter, an ellipſis and parabola.

TRANSU'MPTIO, Lat. [with ſchoolmen] a ſyllogiſm by conceſſion or agreement, uſed where a queſtion propoſed is transferred to another, with this condition, that the proof of this latter ſhall be admitted for a proof of the former.

TRANSU'MPTION, *ſubſt.* [of *trans* and *ſumo*, Lat.] the act of taking from one place to another.

TRANSVOLA'TION, *ſubſt.* Lat. the act of flying beyond.

TRANSU'MPTIVE, *adj.* [*tranſumptivus*, Lat.] taking from one place to another.

TRA'NTERS, *ſubſt.* a ſort of fiſhermen, who carry fiſh from the ſea-coaſts to ſell in the inland countries. See RIPIERS.

TRA'NTERY, *ſubſt.* the money that ariſes from fines impoſed upon alehouſe-keepers.

TRAP, *ſubſt.* [ꞇꞃap or ꞇꞃappe, Sax. *trappe*, Fr. *trappola*, It. *trampo*, Sp. trappe, Teut.] 1. A machine or device to take thieves, fowls, wild beaſts, vermin, *&c.* 2. A ſnare, train, or ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares, an ambuſh. 3. A play at which a ball is ſtriven with a ſtick or club. *Locke.*

TRAP-DOOR, *ſubſt.* [of *trap* and *door*; *trape*, Fr.] a falling door, that opens and ſhuts unexpectedly.

To TRAP, *verb act.* [ꞇꞃappan, Sax. *attrapper*, Fr. *trappolare*, It.] 1. To catch in a trap, to enſnare, to take by ſtratagem. 2. [See TRAPPING] to adorn, to decorate. *Spenſer* and *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRAPE, *verb neut.* [commonly written *traipſe*; and perhaps of the ſame original with *drab*; prob. of traben or draben, Du. traben, Ger. to trot] to go idly and ſluttiſhly up and down: It is uſed only of women.

TRAPES, *ſubſt.* [of *trape*; prob. of drabbe, Du. mud or mire] an idle ſlattern. *Hudibras.*

TRA'PSTICK, *ſubſt.* [of *trap* and *ſtick*] 1. A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball. 2. In contempt, applied to any thing long and ſlender. *Spectator.*

TRAPEZOI'D, *ſubſt.* [of τραπεζιον, and ειδος, Gr. ſhape, *trapeſoide*, Fr. with geometricians] an irregular quadrilateral figure that has all its four ſides and angles unequal, and no ſides parallel.

TRAPE'ZIUM, *ſubſt.* Lat. [τραπεζιον, Gr. *trapeſe*, Fr.] a quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides and angles are not equal, nor any two of its ſides parallel.

TRAPE'ZIUS, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the ſhoulder-blade, ſo called from its ſhape, and ſerving to move it upwards, backwards, and downwards.

TRA'PPINGS, *ſubſt.* [This word Minſhew derives from *drap*, Fr. cloth] ornaments appendant to a ſaddle, external embelliſhments, ſuperficial and trifling decoration.

TRASH, *ſubſt.* [tros, Iſl. druſen, Ger. dreck, Du. and Ger. traeſch or traesk, Teut. the huſks and what is left of grapes, when the wine is preſſed out] 1. Any thing worthleſs, dregs, droſs. 2. A worthleſs perſon. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Any matter improper for food, as bad, ſorry fruits, *&c.* frequently eaten by girls in the green ſickneſs. O that inſtead of *traſh* thou'dſt taken ſteel. *Garth.* 4. I believe, ſays Johnſon, that the original ſignification of *traſh* is the loppings of trees, from the verb

To TRASH, *verb act.* 1. To lop, to crop. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To cruſh, to humble. To encumber and *traſh* them. *Hammond.*

TRA'SHY, *adj.* [of *traſh*] worthleſs, vile, uſeleſs. *Traſhy* ſtuff. *Dryden.*

TRAVA'DO [*travade*, Fr.] a kind of whirlwind, or a very ſudden and moſt tempeſtuous ſtorm at ſea, ſuch as frequently happens on the coaſt of Guinea, Portugal, *&c.*

TRAVA'LLY, or TRAVE'LLY [a corruption of *reveiller*, Fr. to awake] a beat of drum in the morning, that ſummons the ſoldiers from their beds.

To TRA'VAIL, *verb neut.* [*travailler*, Fr.] 1. To labour, to toil. 2. To ſuffer the pains of childbirth, to be in labour.

To TRAVAIL, *verb act.* to harraſs, to tire. To *travail* the realm. *Hayward.* Milton uſes it participially.

TRA'VAIL, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Labour, toil, fatigue. 2. Labour in childbirth.

To TRA'VAS, *verb act.* to traverſe a piece of ordnance. See TRAVERSE.

TRAVE, TRA'VEL, or TRA'VISE [*travail*, Fr. *travaglio*, It. with farriers] a wooden frame, a place incloſed for ſhoeing an unruly horſe. See TRAVES.

TRAVEE', Fr. [in architecture] a bay of joiſts, the ſpace between two beams.

To TRA'VEL, *verb neut.* [*travailler*, Fr. *travagliare*, It. *travajar*, Sp. *trabalhar*, Port. This word is generally ſuppoſed to be originally the ſame with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general. In ſome writers the word is written alike in all its ſenſes: but it is more convenient to write *travail* for *labour*, and *travel* for *journey*] 1. To make journeys. It is uſed for ſea as well as land; tho' ſometimes we diſtinguiſh it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the ſea. 2. To paſs, to go, to move in general. News *travell'd* with increaſe. *Pope.* 3. To make journeys of curioſity or inſtruction. 4. To labour, to toil. This, for diſtinction, ſhould rather be *travail.*

To TRAVEL, *verb act.* 1. To paſs, to journey over. 2. To force to journey. They ſhall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchiſes. *Spenſer.*

TRAVEL, *ſubſt.* [of *travail*, Fr. *travaglio*, It *trabaio*, Sp. *trabalho*, Port. trafoal and trafod, C. Br.] 1. Journey: this ſhould be written *travail.* 2. Labour in child-birth: this ſenſe belongs rather to *travail.* 3. Travels, account of occurrences and obſervatious in a journey into foreign parts.

TRA'VELLER, *ſubſt.* [*travailleu*, Fr.] 1. One that journeys, a way-faring perſon in general. 2. One who viſits foreign countries for curioſity or inſtruction.

TRA'VELLER'S-JOY, an herb.

TTA'VELLING, *ſubſt.* the act of going journies or voyages.

TRA'VEL-TAINTED, *adj.* [of *travel* and *taint*] fatigued with travel. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'VERS, *adv.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat. *à travers*, Fr.] a-croſs, a-thwart. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRAVERSE, *adv.* [*à travers*, Fr.] croſs-wiſe, a-thwart. *Bacon.*

TRAVERSE, *prep.* through, croſs-wiſe. *Milton.*

TRAVERSE, *ſubſt.* 1. Any thing laid or built acroſs. *Bacon.* 2. Something that thwarts, croſſes, or obſtructs. This is a ſenſe rather French than Engliſh. *Traverſes* of fortune. *Dryden.* 3. [In navigation] the variation or alteration of the ſhip's courſe, upon the ſhifting of the winds, *&c.*

TRAVERSE [in heraldry] is a partition of an eſcutcheon, called *parted per pale traverſe.*

TRAVERSE [in carpentry] a piece of wood or iron placed tranſverſely to ſtrengthen another.

To TRAVERSE, *verb act.* [*traverſer*, Fr. *traverſare*, It. *atraverſar*, Sp. *tranſverſim ire*, *&c.* Lat.] 1. To croſs, to lay a-thwart. 2. [In joinery] a term uſed for plaining a board, or the like, croſs the grain. 3. To croſs or thwart any one's deſigns 4. [With gunners] is to turn or point a piece of ordnance which way one pleaſes upon the platform. 5. [In law] ſignifies to oppoſe, overthrow, or quaſh, ſo as to annul; to deny any part of the matter one is charged with; to put the proof of it upon the plaintiff. 6. To wander over, to croſs in general. *Traverſes* the plain. *Prior.* 7. To ſurvey, to examine thoroughly. *South.*

To TRAVERSE [in horſemanſhip] a horſe is ſaid to *traverſe* when he cuts his tread croſs-wiſe, throwing his croup to one ſide, and his head to another.

To TRAVERSE *an Indictment*, is to take iſſue upon the chief matter, and to contradict or deny ſome point of it.

To TRAVERSE *an Office* [in law] is to prove that an inquiſition made of lands, *&c.* by the eſcheator, is defective and unduly made.

To TRAVERSE *one's Ground* [in military exerciſe] to go this way and that way.

To TRAVERSE, *verb neut.* to uſe a poſture of oppoſition in fencing. To ſee thee fight, to ſee the *traverſe.* *Shakeſpeare.*

TRAVERSE *Table* [in navigation] a paper on which the traverſes, or various courſes of the ſhip, are ſet down, with the points of the compaſs, diſtances, alterations of the wind, *&c.* ſo as to paſs a judgment on the way ſhe makes.

TRAVERSES [in fortification] are lines which return back from the ends of the trenches, and run almoſt parallel with the place attacked; alſo coudees.

TRA'VERSING *a Piece* [in ſea language] is the removing and laying a piece of ordnance or great gun, in order to bring it to bear, or lie level with the mark.

TRAVES, *ſubſt.* [of *travas*, Sp.] ſhackles with which horſes are tied, to teach them to amble or pace.

TRA'VESTY, a poem, ſuch as Virgil's, *&c.* turned into burliſque verſe.

TRAVERSED, *adj.* [*traveſtié* Fr. *traveſtito*, It. diſguiſed, q. *tranſveſtitus*, Lat.] dreſſed ſo as to be made ridiculous, burleſqued. A term applied to the diſfiguring of an author, or the tranſlating him into a ſtyle different from his own; a burleſque.

TRAULI'SMUS, Lat. [of τραυλιζω, Gr.] a ſtammering repetition of the firſt ſyllable or letter of a word; as, *tu*, *tu*, *tu*, *tu*, *tu*, *tutor*, for *tutor*. But Galen gives us a more correct account of a *trauliſmus*, when obſerving "that this imperfection of ſpeech conſiſts in the not being able to pronounce diſtinctly ſuch words as contain the letters *t* and *r*; of which claſs are *trachys*, *trochos*, and *trauliſmus* itſelf; all which require the tongue's extending itſelf, and reſting againſt the fore-teeth. And as this impotence of the tongue may ariſe either from a natural contraction, or from too moiſt a temperament of the body, he obſerves, judiciouſly enough, that the latter circumſtance contains the beſt ſolution of this *Hippocratiſm*, aphoriſm, "τραυλοι υπο διαρροιης, *&c.* i. e. *ſtammerers* are ſubject to to be ſiezed with a long *diarrhea*"

TRAULO'TES [τραυλος, Gr.] a ſtammering in ſpeech, when a perſon cannot pronounce ſome letters, eſpecially *l* and *r*.

TRAU'MA, Lat. [τραυμα, Gr.] a wound.

TRAUMA'TIC, *adj.* [τραυματικος, from τραυω, Gr. to wound] vulnerary, good for wounds. A *traumatic* decoction. *Wiſeman.*

TRAUMA'TICÆ, Lat. [τραυματικα, of τραυματιζω, Gr. to wound] decoctions and potions proper for fetching the ſerous and ſharp humours out of the body, and by that means to thin the blood, ſo that it may be the more eaſily brought to the wounded, broken or bruiſed parts; alſo herbs or drugs proper for the curing of wounds, called *vulneraries.*

TRAW'LER-*Men*, a ſort of fiſhermen who practiſed unlawful methods of deſtroying the fiſh in the river Thames.

TRAY, *ſubſt.* [tray, Su. traeg, or trog, Du.] a ſort of veſſel or trough, hollowed out of a piece of wood; uſed by butchers, *&c.* for carrying meat.

TRAYL-*Baſton*, or TRAYL-*Boſton* [prob. ſo called of *trailler*, to draw, and *baſton*, Fr. a ſtaff, becauſe they had a ſtaff delivered to them as a badge of their office] juſtices of *tryal boſton*, were judges impowered by king Edward I. to make inquiſition thro' the realm upon all officers; as ſheriffs, mayors, eſcheators, *&c.* touching extorſion, bribery, and intruſion into other mens lands; as alſo barretors, breakers of the peace, and other offenders.

TRA'YTRIP, *ſubſt.* a kind of play. I know not of what kind. Shall I play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bond-ſlave. *Shakeſpeare.*

TREA, or **TREY** [*trois*, Fr. three] a three at dice.

TREA'CHEROUS, *adj.* [*tricher*, Fr. to cheat, *&c.*] deceitful, perfidious, guilty of deſerting or betraying.

TREA'CHEROUSLY, *adv.* [of *treacherous*] perfidiouſly, by treaſon.

TREA'CHEROUSNESS, or **TREACHERY** [from *treacherous* and *tricherie*, Fr. cheating] perfidiouſneſs, fraudulence, breach of faith,

TREA'CHETOUR, or **TREA'CHOUR**, *ſubſt.* [*tricher*, *tricheur*, Fr.] a traitor, one who violates his faith and allegiance: obſolete. Both uſed in Spenſer.

TREA'CLE [*theriaca*, Lat. *theriaque*, Fr. traicle, triackle, Du. *teriaca*, It. of θηριακη, of θηριον, Gr. a noxious creature] 1. A medicinal compoſition, in which, among other ingredients, reckoned ſixty odd, there is a pretty large quantity of viper's fleſh. 2. Moloſſes, the ſcum of ſugar.

TREAD, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Footing, ſtep with the foot. 2. Way, track, path. 3. A gait, or manner of walking. 4. [In an egg] the cock's part in the egg, the opaque ſpeck in the white of an egg.

To **TREAD**, *verb neut.* **TROD**, *irr. pret.* [traade, Dan. trate, Ger. **TROD**, **TRODDEN**, *irr. part. paſſ.* troedio, or troed, Brit. a foot, trudan, Goth. traeder, Dan. ꞇꞃedan, Sax. treden, L. Ger. treten, H. Ger.] 1. To ſet the foot or feet on, to ſtep, to walk. 2. To trample, to ſet the feet in ſcorn or malice; with *upon* before the thing trampled. 3. To walk with formality or ſtate. Ye that ſtately *tread*. *Milton.* 4. To couple, or copulate, as birds.

To **TREAD**, *verb act.* 1. To walk on, to feel under the feet. 2. To preſs under the foot. *Tread* the ſnuff out on the floor. *Swift.* 3. To beat, to track. In the *trodden* paths. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To walk on in a formal and ſtately manner. 5. To trample in contempt, hatred, or malice, to cruſh under foot. To be *trod* out by Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. To put in action by the feet. They *tread* their wine-preſſes. *Job.* 7. To compreſs, to love as the male bird does the female.

TREAD upon a worm, and ſhe'll turn her head:
Or,
TREAD upon a ſnail, and ſhe'll ſhoot out her horns.

The meaning of both theſe proverbs is, that there is hardly a creature ſo mean or deſpicable in nature, but what, if highly injured, will ſhew its utmoſt, tho' never ſo weak, reſentment.

TREA'DER [of *tread*] one that treads or tramples on.

TREA'DING, *ſubſt.* [of *tread*; with hunters] the footſteps or track of a boar.

TREA'DLE, *ſubſt.* [of *tread*] 1. The ſperm of the cock. 2. The dung or ordure of a ſheep. 3. The part of any engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; as, the *treadles* of a weaver's loom, which they move with their feet.

TREA'SON, *ſubſt.* [*trahiſon*, Fr. *traycion*, Sp. *traiſam*, Port.] an act of infidelity to one's lawful ſovereign; diſloyalty, treachery, perfidious dealing towards him.

High **TREASON**, or **TREASON** *Paramount.* 1. Is an offence committed againſt the ſecurity of the king or kingdom, whether by imagination, word, or deed, as to compaſs or imagine the death of the king, the queen conſort, or his ſon and heir apparent; to deflour the king's wife, or eldeſt daughter unmaried, or his eldeſt ſon's wife; to levy war againſt the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great ſeal or privy ſeal; or knowingly to bring falſe money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the ſame; to kill his chancellor, treaſurer, juſtice of the one bench or of the other, juſtices in ire, juſtices of aſſize, juſtices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's ſeal manual or privy ſignet; to counterfeit, diminiſh, or impair his money. And it is called *treaſon paramount.* In ſuch treaſon a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king.

Petty **TREASON**, is the killing or murder of a huſband by a wife; of a maſter by a ſervant; a biſhop, *&c.* by a prieſt. This treaſon gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee. Both treaſons are capital. *Cowel.*

TREA'SONABLE, *adj.* [of *treaſon*] having the nature or guilt of treaſon.

TREA'SONABLY, *adv.* [of *treaſonable*] after a diſloyal, treacherous, perfidious manner towards the prince or ſtate.

TREA'SONABLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *treaſonable*] diſloyalty, treacherouſneſs, either by imagination, word, or deed; as compaſſing or imagining the death of the king, *&c.* See **TREASON**.

TREA'SONOUS, *adj.* the ſame with *treaſanable.* Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare* and *Milton.*

TREA'SURE [*treſor*, Fr. *teſoro*, It. and Sp. *theſaurus*, Lat. of θησαυρος, Gr.] ſtore of gold, ſilver, jewels, or riches hoarded up; alſo a thing of great price and excellence.

To **TREASURE**, *verb act.* 1. To hoard, to repoſit. 2. To lay up choicely, as a treaſure, or in treaſury; commonly with *up.*

TREA'SURER, *ſubſt.* [of *treaſure*; *theſaurarius*, Lat. *theſorier*, Fr. *teſorier*, It. *teſorero*, Sp.] an officer, who has the keeping of the treaſure of a prince, ſtate or corporation.

Lord High **TTEASURER** [of England] is the third great officer of the crown; he receives the office by the delivery of a white ſtaff; he has the charge and management of all the king's money, *&c.* in the Exchequer; alſo the check of all officers employed in collecting impoſts, tributes, or any other revenues belonging to the crown. This office is now in commiſſion.

TREASURER [of the king's houſhold] an officer, who, in the abſence of the lord ſteward, has power, with the comptroller and other officers of the green-cloth, *&c.* to hear and determine felonies and other crimes committed within the king's palace.

TREASURER [of the navy] an officer who receives money out of the Exchequer, by a warrant from the lord high treaſurer, *&c.* and pays all the charges of the navy, by a warrant from the lord high treaſurer.

TREASURER [of collegiate churches] a dignitary who anciently had charge of the veſtments, plate, jewels, reliques, and other treaſure belonging to ſuch churches.

TREASURE-HOUSE, *ſubſt.* [of *treaſure* and *houſe*] a place where hoarded wealth is kept.

TREA'SURERSHIP, *ſubſt.* [of *treaſurer*] the office or dignity of a treaſurer.

TREASURE-TROVE [in law] money which being found and not owned belongs to the king, but by the civil law to the finder.

TREA'SURY, *ſubſt.* [*theſaurarium*, Lat. *treſorerie*, Fr. *teſoreria*, It. and Sp.] 1. A place in general in which riches are hoarded. 2. In particucular, the treaſurer's office, or place where the publick money is depoſited.

Clerk of the **TREASURY** [in the court of Common Pleas] an officer who has the charge of keeping the records of that court, and makes out all the copies of records in the treaſury.

Lords of the **TREASURY**, certain perſons appointed as commiſſioners to execute the office of treaſurer of England, when it is not committed to a ſingle perſon.

To **TREAT**, *verb act.* [of *traiter*, Fr. *trattare*, It. *tratar*, Sp. *tractare*, Lat.] 1. To feaſt, to entertain with expence. 2. To negociate, to ſettle. To *treat* the peace. *Dryden.* 3. [*Tracto*, Lat.] to diſcourſe on. 4. To uſe in any means, good or bad. 5. To handle, to manage, to carry on. *Treated* their ſubjects. *Dryden.*

To **TREAT**, *verb neut.* 1. To diſcourſe of, to make diſcuſſions; with *of.* 2. To practiſe negociation, to deal with: commonly having *with* before the perſon dealt with. 3. To come to terms of accommodation. Will the emperor *treat.* *Swift.* 4. To make gratuitous entertainments; as, my friend *treats* this time.

To **TREAT** [or confir] about any buſineſs or concern.

TREAT, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; *traitement*, Fr.] 1. A feaſt or entertainment given. 2. Something given at an entertainment. T'enlarge the little *treat.* *Dryden.*

TREAT, or **TREATE** [*tractus*, of *traho*, Lat.] ſignifying taken out, or withdrawn; as, the juror was challenged, becauſe he could not diſpend 40*l.* and therefore he was *treate.*

TRE'ATABLE, *adj.* [*traitable*, Fr.] moderate, not violent. *Hooker.*

TREA'TING, *ſubſt.* [of *treat*] the act of giving a feaſt or entertainment. See **TREAT**.

TREA'TING-HOUSE, *ſubſt.* an ordinary, or houſe of entertainment.

TREA'TISE [ꞇꞃahꞇ, Sax. *tractatus*, Lat. *traité*, Fr. *trattato*, It. *tratado*, Sp. trattaer, Du. trattaar, Ger.] a treatiſe upon ſome particular ſubject, a written tract.

TREA'TMENT, *ſubſt.* [*traitement*, Fr.] uſage, manner of uſing, good or bad.

TREA'TY, *ſubſt.* [*traite*, Fr.] 1. Act of treating; negociation in general. *Spenſer.* 2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs. 3. Agreement between two or more diſtinct nations, concerning peace, commerce, navigation, *&c.* 4. For entreaty, petition, ſolicitation. *Spenſer* and *Shakeſpeare.*

TREBELLIA'NICA, Lat. [in the Roman juriſprudence] a trebellian fourth, a right belonging to an heir inſtituted by teſtament. If the teſtator, after appointing a full and general heir, ſpent and diſpoſed of all his effects in legacies, or above three fourths thereof, in that caſe the heir was allowed to retrench and detain one fourth part of the legacies to his own uſe.

TRE'BLE, *adj.* [*triplus*, *triplex*, Lat. *triple*, Fr. *triplice*, It. in muſic] 1. Sharp of ſound. The more *treble.* 2. The higheſt, or laſt of the four parts in muſical proportion. 3. Triple, three-fold.

To **TREBLE**, *verb act.* [*tripler*, Fr. *triplicare*, Lat. and It.] to render three-fold, to multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

To **TREBLE**, *verb neut.* to become three-fold.

TREBLE, *ſubſt.* [in muſick] a ſharp ſound.

TRE'BLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *treble*] the ſtate of being treble, quality of being a ſharp ſound. *Bacon.*

TREBLY, *adv.* in a three-fold number or quantity, thrice told.

TREDE'CILE [with aſtronomers] an aſpect when two planets are diſtant three deciles, or 180 degrees, one from another; invented by Kepler.

TRE'DDLES, *plur.* See **TREADLE**.

TREE, *ſubſt.* [trie, Iſland. troe, Dan. tra, Su. ꞇꞃeo, ꞇꞃep, Sax. trin, Teut.] by botaniſts, is defined to be a plant with a ſingle, woody, perennial ſtalk or trunk. The trees ſhoot up in one great ſtem, and at a great diſtance from the earth, ſpread into branches. Thus gooſeberries are ſhrubs, and oaks *trees.* *Locke.*

TREES [in a ſhip] are timbers of ſeveral ſorts.

Cheſs **TREES**, are the timbers on each ſide of the ſhip, for the main tack to run thro' and hale it down.

Croſs **TREES**, are pieces of timber bolted and let into one another a-croſs at the head of a maſt, the uſe of which is to keep the top-maſt up.

Treſſel-**TREES**, are thoſe timbers of the croſs-trees that ſtand along ſhips, or fore and aft at the top of the maſt.

Waſte-**TREES**, are thoſe timbers of the ſhip that lie in the waſte.

TREES [or bow] of a ſaddle.

TREE'-GERMANDER, *ſubſt.* a plant.

TREE *of Life* [*lignum vitæ*, Lat.] an ever-green. The wood is eſteemed by turners.

TREEKS *of a Cart*, the iron hoops about the naves.

TREEN, the old plural of *tree.* *B. Johnſon.*

TREEN, *adj.* wooden, made of timber: obſolete. *Camden.*

TREE'NELS, or **TRE'NELS** [in a ſhip] long wooden pins with which the planks are faſtened into the timbers.

TREE-PRI'MROSE, *ſubſt.* a plant.

TREET [*triticum*, Lat.] wheat.

TRE'-FOIL [*trifolium*, Lat. *treffle*, Fr. *trifoglio*, It. *trebol*, Sp. *trefolbo*, Port. of τριφυλλον, Gr.] the herb three-leav'd graſs.

TR'EFFLE [in heraldry] as a *croſs treffle*, is a croſs whoſe arms end in three ſemi-circles, each repreſenting the three-leaved graſs or trefoil. This is by ſome called St. Lazarus's-croſs.

TRE'FOILS [in heraldry] called in French *treffles*, are frequently borne in coat-armour, and repreſent three-leaved graſs, and are accounted next to the fleurs-de-lis, or lillies.

TRE'GONY, in Cornwal, 256 meaſured miles from London, is a corporation which ſends two members to parliament. It ſtands on the river Falle, which is navigable to it by boats from Falmouth.

TREI'LLAGE, *ſubſt.* Fr. a contexture of pales to ſupport eſpaliers, making a diſtinct incloſure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

TRE'LLIS, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. A lattice or grate. *Treillis* is a ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier; the parts croſſing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.* 2. A grated wooden frame for wall trees to be tied to. 3. [*Trellis*, Fr. *traliccio*, It.] a ſort of ſtiff or gummed linen cloth.

To TRELLIS, *verb act.* [*treilliſer*, Fr.] to furniſh with a trellis, *i. e.* a ſort of lattice grate, or wooden frame, for ſupporting wall trees.

TREMA'GIUM, or TREMI'SIUM [old records] the ſeaſon for ſowing ſummer-corn or barley.

To TRE'MBLE, *verb neut.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremare*, It. *tremblar*, Sp. *tremer*, Port. *tremo*, Lat.] 1. To ſhake or quiver for fear or cold, to ſhudder. 2. To quiver, to totter in general. A *trembling* jelly. *Burnet.* 3. To quaver, to ſhake as a ſound. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY, *adv.* [of *trembling*] with trembling ſo as to quiver. *Pope.*

TREME'LLA, or TREME'NTA, the hopper of a mill, into which the corn is put to fall thence between the grinding ſtones.

TREME'NDOUS, *adj.* [*tremendo*, It. and Sp. *tremendous*, Lat.] that is much to be feared, dreadful, horrible.

TREME'NDOUSNESS [of *tremendous*] a tremendous quality, ſuch as is to be feared or dreaded.

TRE'MOR, *ſubſt.* the ſtate of trembling or ſhaking, as in an ague, a diſeaſe nearly a-kin to a convulſion, being partly convulſive and partly natural; alſo quivering or vibratory motion. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS, *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.] 1. Fearful, trembling, quaking. *Decay of Piety.* 2. Quivering, vibratory. A ſwift *tremulous* motion in the lips. *Holder.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tremulous*] the ſtate of trembling or quivering.

TRE'MULOUSLY, *adv.* [of *tremulous*] with trembling, quiveringly.

TREN, *ſubſt.* a ſpear with which they ſtrike fiſh at ſea.

TRENCH [*tranche*, Fr. *trincea*, It. *trinchea*, Sp.] 1. Any ditch or pit made in the earth, to drain off the water in a meadow, moraſs, *&c.* 2. Earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

To TRENCH, *verb act.* [of *trancher*, Fr. to cut] 1. To cut in general. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To cut, to dig into a trench, to fence or incloſe with a trench or ditch.

To TRENCH [the ballaſt] is to divide the ballaſt into ſeveral trenches in the hold of a ſhip.

TRE'NCHANT, *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr. cutting] ſharp for cutting. *Hudibras.*

TRE'NCHEATOR [old records] a carver.

TRE'NCHER [*tranchoir*, of *trancher*, Fr. to cut] 1. An utenſil of wood for cutting and eating meat on at table. 2. The table. Fed from my *trencher.* *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Food, pleaſures of the table. To place their *ſummum bonum* upon their *trenchers.* *South.*

He that waits for another's TRENCHER, eats many a late dinner.

This proverb alludes to the deplorable ſtate of thoſe who depend upon the promiſes of great men for advancement.

> *If I'd curſe the man I hate,*
> *Let attendance and dependance be his fate.* **Dryden.**

TRENCHER-FLY, *ſubſt.* [of *trencher* and *fly*] a paraſite, one that haunts tables. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRENCHER-MAN, *ſubſt.* [of *trencher* and *man*] a feeder, a hearty eater. *Sidney* and *Shakeſpeare.*

TRENCHER-MATE, *ſubſt.* [of *trencher* and *mate*] a table companion, a paraſite. *Hooker.*

TRE'NCHIA [in old deeds] a trench or dike newly cut.

TRE'NCHING, *part act.* [of *trench*; *tranchant*, Fr.] digging or cutting a ditch or trench in the earth.

TRE'NCHES, *plur.* [of *trench*; in the military art] are a way hollowed in the earth in form of a foſs, having a parapet towards the place beſieged, called lines of approach, or lines of attack; or a work raiſed with faſcines, gabions, wool-packs, bavins, *&c.* which can cover the men; theſe lines or trenches are cut to defend and cover and army in the field.

To open the TRENCHES, is to begin to dig or work upon the line of approaches.

To carry on the TRENCHES, is to advance them or bring them forwards near the place.

To TRENCH *about*, is to fence with trenches.

TRE'NCHING *Plough*, an inſtrument for cutting out the ſides of trenches, drains, *&c.*

TRE'NCHING *Spade*, a tool for cutting trenches in watery or clayey ground.

To TREND, *verb neut.* to lie in any particular direction. It ſeems a corruption of *tend.* *Dryden.*

TRE'NDEL, or TRE'NDLE, *ſubſt.* [prob. of ꞇꞃenðel, Sax.] 1. A weight or poſt in a mill. 2. A veſſel called a keever.

TRE'NNELS, long wooden pins, with which the planks are faſtened to the timbers of a ſhip.

TRE'NTAL, *ſubſt.* [of *trente*, Fr.] a Romiſh office for the dead, conſiſting of thirty maſſes, rehearſed for thirty days after the perſon's death. *Trentals*, or *trigentals*, were a number of maſſes, to the tale of thirty. *Ayliffe.*

TREPA'N [*trepanum*, Lat. *un trepan*, Fr. *trepano*, It. of τρυπανον, Gr. a borer] 1. An inſtrument wherewith ſurgeons cut out round pieces of a ſkull. 2. Any thing turned round: now improperly written *trundle.* 3. A ſnare, a ſtratagem by which one is enſnared [of this ſignification Skinner aſſigns the reaſon, that ſome Engliſh ſhips, in queen Elizabeth's reign, being, in ſtreſs of weather, invited, with great ſhow of friendſhip, into *Trepani*, a port of Sicily, was there detained, contrary to aſſurances they had given them] Snares, hooks and *trepans.* *South.*

To TREPAN, *verb act.* [*trepaner*, Fr. *trapanare*, It. of *trepanum*, Lat.] 1. To perforate with the trepan. 2. To enſnare or decoy, to catch.

TREPA'NNER. 1. One that trepans. 2. One that enſnares or decoys.

TREPA'NNING, *part act.* [of *trepan*] 1. Perforation the ſkull. 2. Enſnaring, decoying.

TREPHI'NE, *ſubſt.* a ſmall trepan or inſtrument of perforating managed by one hand. *Wiſeman.*

TREPIDA'TION, *ſubſt.* Lat. [*trapidazione*, It.] 1. The ſtate of trembling. *Bacon.* 2. State of terror. *Wotton.*

TREPI'DITY, or TRE'PIDNESS [*trepiditas*, Lat.] trepidity, fearfulneſs.

To TRE'SPASS, *verb neut.* [*treſpaſſer*, Fr. to die; old law] 1. To commit an offence againſt, to traſgreſs. 2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRE'SPASS, *ſubſt.* [of *trepas*, O. Fr. death] 1. Offence, tranſgreſſion. 2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

General TRESPASS, is where force or violence is uſed, otherwiſe called *Treſpaſs vi & armis.*

Special TRESPASS, one done without force, called alſo *Treſpaſs upon the caſe.*

TRESPASS [in law] any tranſgreſſion of the law leſs than felony, treaſon, or miſpriſſion of treaſon.

Local TRESPASS [in law] is that which is ſo annexed to the place certain, that if the defendant join iſſue upon the place, and traverſe the place mentioned in the declaration and aver it, it is enough to defeat the action.

Tranſitory TRESPASS [in law] is that which cannot be defeated by the defendant's traverſe of the place, becauſe the place is not material.

TRE'SPASSER, *ſubſt.* [of *treſpaſs*] 1. One who commits a treſpaſs, an offender. 2. One who enters unlawfully on another's grounds.

TRE'SSED, *adj.* [*treſſé*, Fr.] knotted, plaited, curled. *Spenſer.*

TRE'SSEL, or TRE'STLE, *ſubſt.* [*un treteau*, Fr.] a ſort of three-footed ſupporter for a table, board, *&c.* Alſo a moveable form, by which any thing is ſupported.

TRESSEL-TREES [in a ſhip] are thoſe timbers of the croſs-trees which ſtand along at the head of the maſt.

TRE'SSES, *ſubſt.* [without a ſingular; *treſſes*, Fr. *treccia*, It.] knots or curls of hair, locks of hair hanging down looſely.

TRE'SSURE [in heraldry] is the diminutive of an orle, and is uſually accounted to be only one half of it, and is commonly born flory and counterflory, and it is alſo often double, and ſometimes treble.

TRET [probably of *tritus*, Lat. worn] allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pound in every hundred, and four pound for the waſte or refuſe of any commodity.

TRE'THINGS, *ſubſt.* [*trethingi*, low Lat. from *trethu*, Wel. to tax] taxes, impoſts.

TRE'TLES, *ſubſt.* the dung of a rabbit.

TRE'VE *de Dieu*, Fr. when the diſorders and licences of private wars in France, between private lords and families, obliged the biſhops to forbid ſuch violence within certain times, under canonical penalties, thoſe intervals were called *Treve de Dieu*, *i. e.* the truce of God. Happy for mankind, if *eccleſiaſtic* authority had never been worſe employ'd. See INQUISITION, CELICOLI, and DIMERITÆ compared.

TRE'VIA, or TREU'VIA, Law Lat. [in ancient deeds] a truce or treaty of peace.

TRE'VET, or TRI'VET [ðꞃıeꝼeꞇ, Sax. *q. d.* three feet, *tripus*, Lat. *trepide*, Fr. *treppiede*, It. *trevede*, Sp. treeft or drievoet, Du. and L. Ger. drey fuſz, H. Ger. of τριπους, Gr.] an utenſil of iron to ſet a pot, *&c.* over the fire, any thing that ſtands on three legs.

TREY, *ſubſt.* [*trois*, Fr. *tres*, Lat.] the three at dice or cards. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRI'A, It. [in muſic books] a name given to the three parts of muſic, either for voices or inſtruments.

TRI'ABLE, *adj.* [of *try*] 1. Capable of trial, that may be experimented. 2. Such as may be judicially examined.

TRI'AD, *ſubſt.* [*trias*, *triadis*, Lat. *triade*, Fr. τριας, Gr.] the trinity. "The ablution of baptiſm (ſays St. *Origen*) is not only a *ſymbolic* repreſentation of the purification of a ſoul, waſhed [or cleanſed] from all moral impurity; but is alſo by itſelf the riſe and foundation of divine gifts to him who offers [or preſents] himſelf to that Divinity of Power [τη Θειοτητι της δυναμεως] which belongs to the invocations of the *adorable Triad.*" *Orig. Comment. in Johann. Ed. Rothomag.* p. 124. I have the rather inſerted this paſſage, as it exhibits that *religious homage*, which (according to this writer's judgment) is paid in the ordinance of baptiſm to each of theſe Divine Perſonages; tho' whoever well weighs what we have elſewhere produced from the ſame author's moſt genuine works, will eaſily infer, what little *ſtreſs* can be laid on theſe and the like *phraſeologies*, if produced with deſign to ſhew, that theſe ancient writers intended by them a ſtrict and proper COEQUALITY. See ORIGENISM, DIVINITY, SYMBOLIC *Repreſentation*, CO-IMMENSE, SABELLIANS, TATIANISTS, SUBORDINATION, and HOMOÜSIANS: Above all, ſee ISOCHRONAL, and *Huet. Origenian*, L. II. c. 2. N°. 25. compared with TRINITY.

TRI'AL [of *try*] 1. Teſt, examination. With *trial* fire. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Experience, act of examining by experience. Make *trial* of the ſeeds. *Bacon.* 3. Experiment, experimental knowledge. Others had *trial* mockings. *Hebrews.* 4. Teſt of virtue, a temptation. Every ſtation is expoſed to ſome *trials.* *Rogers.* 5. State of being tried. All purity, all *trial.* *Shakeſpeare.* 6. [In law] the examination of cauſes, criminal or civil, before a proper judge, of which there are three ſorts; as, matters of fact are to be tried by jurors, matters of law by the judges, and matters of record by the record itſelf. The trial is the iſſue, which is tried upon the indictment, not the indictment itſelf.

TRI'ANGLE [*triangulum*, Lat. *triangle*, Fr. *triangulo*, It. and Sp.] a figure that has three angles and as many ſides, and is either plain or ſpherical.

A Plain TRIANGLE, is one that is contained under three right lines.

A Spherical TRIANGLE, is a triangle that is contained under three arches of a great circle or ſphere.

A Right-angled TRIANGLE, is one which has one right angle.

An Acute-angled TRIANGLE, is one that has all its angles acute.

An Obtuſe-angled TRIANGLE, is one that has one obtuſe angle.

An Oblique-angled TRIANGLE, is a triangle that is not right angled.

Equilateral TRIANGLE, is one, all whoſe ſides are equal.

Iſoſceles TRIANGLE, or *Equilegged* TRIANGLE, a triangle that has only two legs or ſides equal.

Scalenus TRIANGLE, one that has not two ſides equal.

TRIA'NGULAR, *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat. *triangulaire*, Fr.] having three angles.

TRIANGULAR *Compaſſes*, an inſtrument with three legs or feet, to take off any triangle at once, uſed on maps, globes, *&c.*

Similar TRIANGLES, are ſuch as have all their three angles reſpectively equal to one another.

Oſſiculum TRIANGULA'RE, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a ſmall triangular bone, ſituated between the lambdoidal and ſagittal ſutures of the ſkull.

TRIANGULA'RIS, *Lat.* [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the breaſt, lying on each ſide the griſtle, called cartilago enſiformis.

TRIANGULARIS *Muſculus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle that ariſes from the top of the cubitus, and ends narrow about the middle of the ſame.

TRIANGULARIS *Pectoris*, Lat. [in anatomy] has ſometimes the appearance of three or four diſtinct muſcles, ariſing from the inſide of the ſternum, and is implanted into the cartilages which join the four loweſt ribs to the ſternum.

TRIA'NGULARLY, *adv.* [of *triangular*] after the form of a triangle.

TRIA'NGULARNESS [of *triangularitas*, Lat. and *neſs*] a triangular form.

TRIA'NGULATOR, Lat. [in aſtrology] a planet that lies in the triplicity.

TRIA'RII, Lat. [among the Romans] one of the four orders of ſoldiers, who were poſted in the rear of the army, and were to aſſiſt in time of danger, ſo called, becauſe they made the third line of battle in the Roman army, a ſort of infantry armed with a pike and a ſhield, a helmet and a cuiraſs.

TRIBE, *ſubſt.* [*tribus*, Lat. *triba*, It. *tribu*, Fr. and Sp. from *trev*, *b* and *v* being labials of promiſcuous uſe in the ancient Britiſh words; *trev*, from *ter ef*, his lands, is ſuppoſed to be Celtic, and uſed before the Romans had any thing to do with the Britiſh government. To prove which, Mr. Rowland offers many reaſons, which he mentions, by imagining that *centuriæ* is derived from *trev*, ſuppoſing it to be the ſame with our *centrev*, importing a hundred *trevs* or *tribes*] 1. A diſtinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteriſtic. 2. It is often uſed in contempt. Our ſcribbling *tribe*. *Roſcommon.* 3. A family. 4. A certain number of people, when a diviſion is made of them into quarters or diſtricts.

TRI'BLET, or TRI'BOULET, *ſubſt.* a tool uſed by goldſmiths for making rings.

TRIBRA'CHUS, or TRIBRACHYS [Τριβραχυς, Gr. *q. d.* thrice-ſhort] a foot in Greek and Latin verſe, which conſiſts of three ſhort ſyllables, as *populus*.

What is it, that gives us ſo ſenſible a pleaſure when we read theſe lines [in *Paradiſe Loſt*, Book I. v. 446] that relate to *Thammuz*, or *Adonis?* 'Tis becauſe the *melting ſtory* is told all in *liquids*———in *well-vowell'd* ſyllables; in numbers that are as ſoft and gentle as the ſubject; in the ſmootheſt *ſpondees*, I mean temper'd with the *Pyrrichius*, or enlivened with the *Tribrachys*, the *Dactyle*, or the *Anapæſt*, in which *puſhing Number* the wound ſeems to be given, *&c.* *Say's Eſſay on Numbers*, p. 130. A criticiſm which beſpeaks a moſt delicate ear; but which may poſſibly admit of debate with reſpect to *ſome* of theſe numbers. If the reader would perceive the full force of the *Tribrachys*, he may conſult HOMER. *Ilias*, Lib. XII. v. 26. And for the other feet, ſee PYRRICHIUS, JAMBIC, SPONDEE, and TROCHÆUS compared.

TRIBULA'TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tribulatione*, It. *tribulacion*, Sp. either of *tribulus*, a threſhing inſtrument, *tribulus*, a prickly brier, or *tribulus*, Lat. a ſort of caltrop] perſecution, vexation, diſtreſs, diſturbance of life.

TRI'BULUS [τριβολος, Gr.] a thiſtle or bramble.

TRIBU'NAL, *ſubſt.* Fr. and Sp. [*tribunale*, It.] 1. A ſeat of judgment. 2. A court of judicature.

> Summoning archangels to proclaim
> Thy dread *tribunal.* *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE, *ſubſt.* [*tribun*, Fr. *tribuno*, It. *tribunus*, Lat.] two great officers among the Romans; the firſt of the people, and choſen by them, whoſe buſineſs was to defend their liberties; the other of the ſoldiers, who was the commander of a Roman legion, and to ſee them well armed and ordered.

TRI'BUNESHIP, *ſubſt.* [of *tribune*] the office or dignity of a tribune.

TRIBUNI'TIAL, or TRIBUNI'TIOUS, *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.] ſuiting a tribune, belonging to a tribune. The former *Dryden* uſes, and the latter *Bacon*.

TRI'BUTARY, *adj.* [*tributarius*, Lat. *tributaire*, Fr. *tributario*, It. and Sp.] 1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion to a maſter. 2. Subject, ſubordinate in general. To grace his *tributary* gods. *Milton.* 3. Paid in tribute. Nor flatt'ry tunes theſe *tributary* lays. *Concanen.*

TRIBUTARY, *ſubſt.* [of *tribute*] one who pays tribute, or a ſtated ſum in acknowledgment of ſubjection. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE, *ſubſt.* [*tributum*, Lat. *tribut*, Fr. *tributo*, It. and Sp.] what a prince or ſtate pays to another as a token of dependance, or by vertue of a treaty; and as a purchaſe of peace; alſo a tax or contribution, levy'd by princes on their ſubjects.

To Pay TRIBUTE *to Nature*, to die.

TRIBUTO'RIOUS, *adj.* [*tributorius*, Lat.] pertaining to diſtribution.

TRICA'PSULAR, *adj.* [of *tres* and *capſula*, Lat. in botanic writers] divided into three partitions, as in *hypericum* or *St. John's wort*.

TRI'CA *Incuborum*, or PLICA *Polonica*, Lat. a diſeaſe among the Polanders. See PLICA *Polonica*.

TRICE [probably of ꞇꞃicean, Sax. to give a thruſt, *q. d.* in the time that a thruſt may be given, or rather of *tris*, Sp. which is uſed juſt in the ſame ſignification. I believe, ſays Johnſon, this word comes from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by pronunciation] an inſtant, a ſhort time.

TRICE'NNIAL [*tricennalis*, Lat.] pertaining to the term of thirty years.

TRI'CEPS, Lat. having three heads; as,

TRICEPS *Auris*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a muſcle of the ear, ſo called becauſe it has three beginnings. It takes its riſe from the upper and fore-part of the apophyſis *maſtoides*, and is inſerted into the middle of the concha auriculæ, called alſo retrahens auriculam.

TRICHI'ASIS, or TRICHO'SIS, Lat. [τριχιασις, or τριχωσις, of θριξ, Gr. hair] 1. The growth of much hair. 2. A fault in the eyelids, when there is a double row of hairs. 3. A filamentous or hairy urine, ſo that hairs ſeem to ſwim in it. See HIPPOCRAT. *Aphoriſm.* L. IV. Aph. 76. with *Galen*'s Note.

TRICHI'SMUS, Lat. [τριχισμος, Gr.] a very ſmall fracture of a bone like a hair.

TRICHOMA'NES, Lat. [τριχομανες, Gr.] the herb maiden-hair.

TRICHOPHY'LLON, Lat. [τριχοφυλλον, Gr.] an herb whoſe leaves are like hairs, reſembling fennel, coralline.

TRI'CHORON [τριχωρον, Gr.] a building with three lodgings or ſtories.

TRICHO'TOMY, *ſubſt.* [of τριχα, in three parts, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] diviſion into three parts. *Watts.*

TRICK, *ſubſt.* [*tricherie*, Fr. treck, Du.] 1. A crafty wile, ſly fraud or deceit, a dexterous artifice or expedient. On one nice *trick* depends the general fate. *Pope.* 3. A vicious practice. The *tricks* of youth. *Dryden.* 4. A juggle, an antic, any thing done to divert or cheat in jeſt. Andrew's *tricks. Prior.* 5. An unexpected effect. Some trick not worth an egg. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. A practice, a manner, a habit. The *trick* of that voice. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. [Prob. of trecken, Du. and Teut. to draw, or take up what one wins] a number of cards laid regularly up, a lift at cards.

To TRICK, *verb act.* [*tricher*, Fr. *treccare*, It. trecken, Du. betrücken, Ger,] 1. To defraud, cheat or deceive by a wile. 2. To dreſs, to adorn properly, to knot.

TRI'CA, low Lat. [ſignifies a knot of hair; *treccia*, It. hence *trace*. Matt. Weſtmonenſis ſays of Godiva of Coventry, that ſhe rode *tricas capitis & crines diſſolvens. Johnſon*] 1. Commonly with *up* emphatical. 2. To perform by ſlight of hand, or with a ſlight touch. *Trick* her off in air. *Pope.* 3. [From trecken, Du. in painting] to take the firſt draught or form of a thing.

To TRICK, *verb neut.* to live by fraud. *Dryden.*

An old Dog will learn no TRICKS.

This proverb intimates, that old age is indocile and untractable; that if ancient perſons have been put into a wrong way at firſt, the force of a long contracted habit is ſo ſtrong, and their indiſpoſition to learn, and averſion to be taught, ſo violent, that there is no hopes of reducing them to the right. *Senex Pſittacus negligit ferulam*, ſay the Romans: Νεκρον ιατρευειν και γεροντα νȣθετειν ταυτον εϛι, the Greeks: And the Germans, Einen alten Hund iſt nicht gut bandigen. (Old dogs are not eaſily curb'd.)

TRI'CKED *Up*, part. paſſ. of *trick* [prob. of *intricatus*, Lat. as Skinner conjectures, or of θριξ, Gr. hair, according to Minſhew] trimly dreſſed, handſomely ſet off.

TRI'CKER, *ſubſt.* [this is often written *trigger*] the catch, which being pulled, diſengages the cock of the gun that it may give fire.

TRI'CKING, *ſubſt.* [of *trick*] 1. Dreſs, ornament. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. [A cant word with vintners] the tranſmutation and ſophiſtication of wine.

TRI'CKISH, *adj.* [of *trick*] knaviſhly, guileful, crafty or wily, miſchievouſly ſubtle. *Pope.*

TRI'CKLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a drop.

To TRI'CKLE, *verb neut.* [of treckelen, Du. according to Skinner, or of τρεχω, Gr. to run, according to Minſhew] to run down in drops, as tears from the eyes; to flow in a gentle ſtream.

TRI'CKSTER, *ſubſt.* [of *trick*] one who tricks, defrauds or cheats, a ſharper, a bite.

TRI'CKSY, *adj.* [of *trick*] pretty: a word of endearment. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRICORNI'GEROUS, *adj.* [*tricorniger*, Lat.] bearing, or having three thorns.

TRICO'CCOUS, *adj.* [τρικοκκος, of τρις, three, and κοκκος, Gr. a grain] ſpoken of the fruits of plants, containing three grains or kernels.

TRICU'SPIDES [with anatomiſts] three valves of a triangalar ſhape, ſituated at the mouth of the right ventricle of the heart, being compoſed of a thin membrane or ſkin, ſo as to give paſſage to the blood in that part, but to hinder it from returning the ſame way that it came in.

TRIDE, *adj.* Fr. [with horſemen or hunters] ſhort, ſwift, ready.

To work TRIDE [in horſemanſhip] upon volts, is to mark his time with his haunches ſhort and ready.

TRI'DENT, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tridens*, Lat.] the three-pronged mace, which the poets feign that Neptune, the fabulous God of the ſea, bears; alſo any tool, fork, or inſtrument that has three fangs or prongs. *Sandys.*

TRIDENT [ſo called by Sir Iſaac Newton] that kind of parabola, by which *des Cartes* conſtructed equations of ſix dimenſions. This figure hath four infinite legs, two of which are hyperbolical, tending contrary ways; but placed about an aſymptote; and the other two are parabolical and converging, and which, with the other two, form the figure of the trident.

TRIDENT, *adj.* [of *tres*, three, and *dens*, Lat. tooth] having three teeth.

TRIDENTI'FEROUS, *adj.* [*tridentifer*, Lat.] that bears a trident.

TRI'DING, *ſubſt.* [ꞇꞃiðinᵹa, Sax.] the third part of a county or ſhire.

TRIDU'AN, *adj.* [*triduanus*, *triduum*, Lat.] 1. Being of three days continuance. 2. Happening every 3d day.

TRI'DINGMOT [ꞇꞃiðinᵹa-ᵹemoꞇ, Sax.] a court held for a triding, a court-leet.

TRIE'NNIAL, *adj.* [of *triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr. *triennio*, It. and Sp.] 1. Laſting three years. 2. Happening every third year.

TRIEMI'MERIS, Lat. from Gr. [in proſody] a kind of *cæſura* of a Latin verſe, wherein, after the firſt foot of the verſe, there remains an odd ſyllable which helps to made up the next foot.

TRIE'NNALS, feſtivals of Bacchus, ſo called, becauſe celebrated every three years. See BACCHUS, *&c.* and EGYPTIAN *Empire*, compared.

TRI'ER, *ſubſt.* [of *try*] 1. One that tries or proves experimentally. 2. One who examines judicially. 3. Teſt, one who brings to the teſt. Fxtremity was the *trier* of ſpirits. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRIETE'RICA, Lat. [Τριετηρικα, Gr.] certain feaſts of Bacchus obſerved every third year. See TRIENNALS.

To TRIFA'LLOW [of *ter* or *tres*, Lat. three or thrice, and ꝼealᵹa, Sax. an harrow] to plow land the third time before ſowing.

TRI'FEROUS, *adj.* [of *trifer*, Lat.] bearing fruit three times a year.

TRI'FID, *adj.* [in botany] cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFI'STULARY, *adj.* [of *tres*, and *fiſtula*, Lat. a pipe] having three pipes. *Trifiſtulary* pipe or cranny. *Brown.*

To TRI'FLE, *verb neut.* [treyfelen, Du.] 1. To act or talk idly, to act or talk without weight or dignity. They *trifle* and they beat the air. *Hooker.* 2. To play the fool, to mock. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To indulge light amuſement. 4. To be of no importance. Every *trifling* debt. *Spenſer.*

To TRIFLE, *verb act.* to make of no importance. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRI'FLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a thing of no moment. Generally uſed in the plural.

TRI'FLER, *ſubſt.* [of *trifle*; trifelaar, Du.] one who acts or talks idly or with levity.

TRI'FLES, plur. of TRI'FLE [of *triſæ*, Lat. as Minſhew ſuppoſes] gewgaws, things of ſmall value.

TRI'FLING, *adj.* [of *trifle*] wanting worth, unimportant, of no moment.

TRI'FLINGLY, *adv.* [of *trifling*] without weight or importance. *Locke.*

TRIFOL'IATED *Leaf* [with botaniſts] is a kind of digitated leaf, conſiſting of three leaves, as in clover-graſs.

TRIFO'LIUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] three leaved graſs.

TRIFO'LIUM *Paluſtre*, Lat. marſh-trefoil.

TRI'FORM, *adj.* [*triformis*, Lat.] having three forms or ſhapes. *Milton.*

TRIFO'RMITY, *ſubſt.* [of *triformis*, Lat.] the quality of having three forms or ſhapes.

TRIFU'RCATED, *adj.* [*trifurcatus*, Lat.] three-forked.

TRI'GAMY, *ſubſt.* [τριγαμια, of τρις, thrice, and γαμος, Gr. marriage] the ſtate of having three huſbands or three wives, either at the ſame, or at different times.

To TRIG, *verb act.* [or ſtop] a wheel; alſo to ſet a mark to ſtand at in playing at nine-pins.

TRI'GGED, *part. adj.* [of tricker, Dan. drucken, Du. and Ger. to preſs. *Skinner*] having a mark ſet to ſtand, in playing at nine-pins; alſo catched or ſtopped, as a wheel.

TRI'GGER, *ſubſt.* [derived by Junius from *trigue*, Fr. from *intrico*, Lat.] 1. A hook that holds the ſpring of a gun-lock, and when looſed lets the ſhot off. 2. An iron to ſtay the wheel of waggon, *&c.*

TRIGI'TTALS, *ſubſt.* [*triginta*, Lat. thirty] the ſame with trentals.

TRI'GLYPH [τριγλυφος, of τρεις, three, and γλυφις, Gr. ſculpture] a triangular gutter, which ſeems to have been deſign'd to convey the guttæ or drops that hang a little under them.

TRIGLYPH, *ſubſt.* [in architecture] a member of the frize of the Doric order, ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercoluminations. *Triglyphs* and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

TRI'GON, *ſubſt.* [*trigone*, Fr. τριγωνος, Gr.] a figure conſiſting of three angles, a triangle. A term of aſtronomy. *Paſſus ibidis*, or the *trigon* that the Ibis makes at every ſtep, conſiſting of three latera. *Hale.*

TRIGON [in natural magic] ſignifies a four-fold change of the ſtarry ſpirits, according to the number of the four elements, each reigning and laſting two hundred years.

The Airy TRIGON [in aſtrology] the airy triplicity, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius, beholding one another in a trine aſpect.

The Earthy TRIGON [in aſtrology] the earthy triplicity, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus, beholding one another in a trine aſpect.

Fiery TRIGON [with aſtrologers] the fiery triplicity, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius, beholding one another in a trine aſpect.

The Watery TRIGON [with aſtrologers] the watery triplicity, Cancer, Scorpio, and Piſces, beholding one another in a trine aſpect.

TRI'GONAL, *adj.* [of *trigon*] triangular, having three corners. *Woodward.*

TRIGONO'CRATORIES [of τριγωνος, and κρατος, Gr. dominion or power] a name of the planets, on account of their being lords or governors of trigons, as Saturn and Mercury of the airy trigon, Venus and the Moon of the earthy, the Sun and Jupiter of the fiery, and Mars of the watery.

TRIGONOME'TRICAL, *adj.* [of *trigonometry*] belonging to trigonometry.

TRIGONOME'TRICALLY, *adj.* [of *trigonometrical*] by trigonometry.

TRIGONO'METRY [*trigonometria*, Lat. *trigonometrie*, Fr. *trigonometria*, It. and Sp. of τριγωνος, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] an art that teaches the menſuration and uſe of triangles, or calculating the ſides of any triangle ſought; and this is plain or ſpherical.

Plain TRIGONOMETRY treats of rectilinear triangles, and teaches from three given parts of a plain triangle to find the reſt.

Spherical TRIGONOMETRY, is an art that teaches from three given parts of a ſpherical triangle to find the reſt.

TRILA'TERAL, *adj.* Fr. [of *tres* and *lateralis*, Lat.] having three ſides.

TRILA'TERALNESS [of *tres* or *tris lateralis*, Lat. and *neſs*] the having three ſides.

TRILL, *ſubſt.* [*trillo*, It. with muſicians] a quavering or ſhaking of the voice, tremulouſneſs of muſic. *Addiſon.*

To TRILL, *verb neut.* 1. To quaver or ſhake with the voice, or an inſtrument. *Dryden.* 2. *To Trill down* [trilder, Dan. of *trillo*, It.] to drop or trickle down in ſlender ſtreams. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRILL, *verb act.* to utter quavering. Songſtreſs *trills* her lay. *Thomſon.*

TRI'LION, or TRI'LLON, *ſubſt.* [*trilion*, Fr. in arithmetic] the number of a million of millions of millions, a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRILLS, plur. of *trill* [in a cart] the ſides of it that a horſe is to ſtand between.

TRILU'MINAR, or TRILU'MINOUS, *adj.* [*triluminaris*, Lat.] having three lights.

TRIM, *ſubſt.* 1. Dreſs, ornaments. *Dryden.* 2. [Of a ſhip] the beſt poſture, proportion of her ballaſt, and hanging of her maſt, *&c.* for ſailing.

To find the TRIM [of a ſhip] is to find the beſt way of making any ſhip ſail ſwiftly, or how ſhe will ſail beſt.

TRIM, *adj.* neat in clothes, ſpruce, ſmug.

TRI'MED, part. paſſ. of *trim* [ᵹeꞇꞃımmeꝺ, Sax. compleated] 1. Neat, or adorned with clothes. 2. Having the beard ſhaved. See To TRIM.

To TRIM, *verb act.* [ꞇꞃımman, Sax. to build] 1. To fit out.

As rav'nous fiſhes do a veſſel follow,
That is new *trim'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To dreſs up, to ſet off. To dreſs and *trim* her. *Wotton.* 3. To clip, to ſhave the beard. 4. To make neat, to adjuſt. 5. It has often *up* emphatical.

To TRIM, *verb neut.* to balance, to fluctuate, to carry it fair between two parties. *Trimming* and time-ſerving are but two words for the ſame thing. *South.*

To TRIM *a Suit of Clothes*, to adorn it with ſilver, gold, *&c.*

To TRIM [or *mend*] *old Clothes*; a vulgar phraſe.

To TRIM *a Boat* [with watermen] is to ſet the paſſengers ſo as to keep the boat upright; to balance.

To TRIM *a Piece* [in carpentry, *&c.*] ſignifies to fit a piece into other work. *Moxon.*

TRI'MLY, *adv.* [of *trim*] neatly, ſprucely. *Aſcham.*

TRIMA'CRUS, Lat. [τριμακρος, Gr. *q. d.* thrice long] a foot in verſe, conſiſting of three long ſyllables, as *Tro-ge-te.*

TRI'METER, Lat. [with grammarians] a verſe conſiſting of three meaſures.

TRIMI'LCHI [ꞇꞃı mılcı, Sax.] the month of May, ſo called by the Engliſh Saxons, becauſe they then milked their cattle three times a day.

TRI'MMER, *ſubſt.* [of *trim*] 1. One who carries it with two parties, one who changes ſides to balance parties, a time-ſerver, a turn-coat. 2. A ſetter off. 3. [In vulgar language] a ſhaver. 4. [In architecture] pieces of timber framed at right angles with the joiſts againſt the wall, for chimnies and well-holes for ſtairs.

TRI'MMING, *part. act.* of *trim.* 1. Shaving the beard. 2. Carrying it fair between two parties. See To TRIM.

TRIMMING, *ſubſt.* [of *trim*] ornamental appendages, as laces, fringes, *&c.* the ornaments of garments. *Garth.*

TRIMO'RION, or TRIMOE'RION, Lat. [τριμοριον, Gr.] the joining together of three ſigns that are very near one another, whereby a ſquare aſpect is made to the *apheta* or giver of life in the figure, which, when it comes to that direction, is imagined commonly to cut off the thread of life.

TRI'MNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *trim*] neatneſs, gayneſs, ſpruceneſs in dreſs.

TRI'NAL, *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] threefold. *Trinal* triplicity. *Spenſer.*

TRINE, *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat. *trin*, Fr. *trino*, It. and Sp. τρειων, of τρεις, Gr. three] pertaining to the number three.

TRINE *Aſpect of the Planets* [in aſtrology] an aſpect of planets placed in three angles or a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign. It is repreſented by the characteriſtic △. *Milton.*

TRINE *Dimenſion* [in geometry] length, breadth and thickneſs.

To TRINE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to put in a trine aſpect. *Dryden.*

TRINE'RVIA *Plantago*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the leaſt ſort of plantane, ſo denominated from its having three fibres or ſtrings.

TRING, a pretty town in Hartfordſhire, 33 meaſured miles from London.

TRI'NGLE, Fr. a curtain-rod; alſo a lath that reaches from one bed-poſt to another.

TRINGLE [in architecture] a ſmall member fixed exactly upon every triglyph, under the plat-band of the architrave, from whence hang down the guttæ or pendant-drops, in the Doric order, called a riglet, liſtel, *&c.*

TRINITA'RIANS, *ſubſt.* [from *Trinity*] thoſe perſons who ſtrenuouſly contend for three diſtinct perſons in the Trinity; and (in the *modern* acceptation of the word) do alſo hold, that ALL THREE conſtitute that ONE Being, which we commonly call GOD. See DIMERITÆ, and *Firſt* CAUSE compared.

TRINITARIANS, an order of monks, who hold, that all their churches ought to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

TRI'NITY, *ſubſt.* [*Trinitas*, Lat. *Trinité*, Fr. *Trinità*, It. *Trinidad*, Sp. drie-eenigheyt, Du. dreyeinigkeit, Ger. of τριας, Gr.] the incomprehenſible union of the three Divine Perſons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit: The ſame as *Triad*; both words ſignify a *threefold* number, whether of things or perſons. See TRIAD, UNITY, CO-IMMENSE, and SUBORDINATION *in Divinity*, with their reſpective references; above all, TE DEUM, and read there, "The holy church, throughout all the world, doth acknowledge THEE, the FATHER, of an INFINITE MAJESTY; thine *honourable, true, and only Son*; alſo the *Holy Ghoſt*, the * *Comforter.*"

* "Who maketh his angels *ſpirits*, &c." But not one of them (ſays St. *Euſebius*) can be equalized to *that ſpirit*, who is ſtiled the *Comforter*; διο, *for which cauſe* [obſerve his phraſeology] this [this Spirit] only is received within the *Holy*, and *Thrice-Bleſſed Trinity.*" *De Eccleſ. Theolog. Ed. Colon.* p. 172. Tho', p. 175. He ſays of this very Spirit, that he is, "εν των δια τυ υιυ γενομενων, one of thoſe beings that came into exiſtence thro' the Son; and that this was the doctrine of the holy *Catholic Church*, delivered in the ſacred writings."

TRINITY, the herb hart's-eaſe.

TRINITY-HOUSE, a kind of college at Debtford, pertaining to a company or corporation of ancient maſters of ſhips, *&c.* who have a power, by the king's charter, to take cogniſance of all thoſe who deſtroy ſea-marks, and redreſs their doings, and alſo to correct the faults of ſailors, *&c.* and to take care of ſeveral other matters belonging to navigation; to examine young officers, *&c.*

TRINITY-SU'NDAY, the firſt ſunday after Whitſunday.

TRI'NIUMGELD [ðꞃını-ꝺonᵹılꝺ, Sax.] an ancient compenſation for crimes which were not abſolved, but by paying a fine thrice three times or nine times.

TRI'NKET, *ſubſt.* [this Skinner derives ſomewhat harſhly, from *trinquet*, Fr. *trinchetto*, It. a topſail. I, ſays Johnſon, rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, ſome petty finery or decoration] 1. A gew-gaw, a toy, ornaments of dreſs, ſuperfluities of decoration. 2. A play-thing, a thing of no value, tackle, tool. Have ſtorehouſe for *trinkets* and tools. *Tuſſer.* 3. [Sea term] the top-gallant, or higheſt ſail of any maſt in a ſhip.

TRINO'CTIAL, *adj.* [*trinoctialis*, Lat.] pertaining to the ſpace of three nights.

TRINO'CTILE, *adj.* [with aſtrologers] an aſpect or ſituation of two planets, with regard to the earth, when they are three octaves or eight parts of a circle diſtant from each other.

TRINO'DIA *Neceſſitas*, Lat. [in old cuſtoms] a three-fold impoſition, to which all lands were ſubject, in the time of the Engliſh Saxons, *viz.* towards repairing of bridges, maintaining of caſtles, and repelling of invading enemies.

TRINODIA *Terræ*, Lat. [in old records] a quantity of land containing three perches.

TRINO'MIAL, *adj.* [*trinomius*, Lat. of τριωνυμος, of τρεις, three, and ονομα, Gr. a name] that which has three names or denominations.

TRI'O, It. [in muſic] a part of a concert, where only three perſons ſing, or a muſical compoſition of three parts.

TRIO'BOLAR, *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] vile, mean, worthleſs. A *triobolar* ballad. *Cheyne.*

TRIO'NES [in aſtronomy] a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars in Urſa Major, commonly called Charles Wane.

TRI'OURS [in law] ſuch perſons as are choſen by a court of juſtice, to examine whether a challenge made to any of the pannel of the jurymen be juſt, or not.

Trio′rchus, Lat. [of τριορχης, Gr.] a medlar with three kernels.

Trio′ccus, Lat. [with botaniſts] a kind of marygold, a ſun-flower.

To **Trip**, *verb act.* [*treper*, Fr. *tripadiare*, Lat. hence, trippen, Du.] 1. To ſupplant, to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion. *Trip'd* me behind. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To ſtrike the feet from under the body; with *up*. 3. To catch, to detect in general.

These women
Can *trip* me if I err. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Trip**, *verb neut.* 1. To fall by loſing the hold of the feet. He pretends ſometimes to *trip*. *Dryden.* 2. To fail, to err, to be deficient. It will *trip* and fail them. *South.* 3. To walk nimbly, to run light upon the toes. 4. To ſtumble with the feet. 5. To faulter with the tongue. His tongue *trips*. *Locke.* 6. To take a ſhort voyage.

Trip [with hunters] a herd or company of goats.

A-**Trip** [in ſea language] as to bear the top-ſails *a-trip*, is when a ſhip carries them hoiſted up to the higheſt.

Trip, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A ſhort journey or voyage. I took a *trip* to London, *Pope.* 2. A ſtroke or catch by which a wreſtler ſupplants his antagoniſt. *Addiſon.* 3. A ſtumble by which the hold of the feet is loſt. 4. A failure, a miſtake. *Dryden.*

To **Trip** *one up*, or To **Trip** *up one's Heels*, to cauſe one to fall or ſtumble backwards, by putting one's leg before his.

Tripa′rtient, *adj.* [*tripartiens*, of *tripartio*, Lat.] dividing into three parts, without leaving any remainder.

Triparti′te, *adj.* Fr. [*tripartito*, It. and Sp. *tripartitus*, of *tripartior*, Lat.] divided into three parts, or made or done by three parties; as, a *tripartite* deed, that made by three parties. *Shakeſpeare.*

Triparti′tion, a dividing or parting into three parts, or the taking the third part of any number or quantity.

Tripe, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*trippa*, It. *tripa*, Sp.] 1. The entrails or guts of a cow or ox, cleanſed and boiled fit for eating. 2. It is uſed in ludicrous language for the human belly.

Tripe′dal, *adj.* [*tripedalis*, of *tres* and *pes*, Lat.] being three feet in length, *&c.*

Tri′pery, *ſubſt.* [*triperie*, Fr.] a tripe houſe or market; alſo the various ſorts of tripe.

Tripetalo′des, Lat. [with botaniſts] deeply cut into three parts, which ſeem to be three diſtinct leaves, but are all joined at the bottom.

Tripe′talous, *adj.* [of *tres*, Lat. three, and πεταλον, Gr. a leaf] compoſed of three leaves; as in the phalangium ephemerum Virginianum, *&c.*

Tripetalous *Flower* [with botaniſts] is that which has three petals; as in water plantane.

Tri′phthong [*triphthongue*, Fr. *tritongo*, It. *tres*, Lat. three, and φθογγη, Gr.] a coalition of three vowels to form one ſound; as, *eye*, *beau*.

Triphtho′ngus, Lat. [τριφθογγος, Gr.] the joining together of three vowels; as, *aou*, *eau*, *iau*, *iea*, which is common with the French, and ſometimes uſed with the Engliſh, eſpecially in thoſe words they borrow from the French; but never with the Latin.

Tri′phyllon, Lat. [τριφυλλον, Gr.] the herb trefoil.

Triphy′llos [in botanic writings] whoſe leaf conſiſts of three parts.

Tri′plicate, *adj.* [*triplicato*, It. *triplicado*, Sp. *triplicatus*, *triplex*, Lat.] tripled, made thrice as much.

Tri′plet, *ſubſt.* [of *treple*] 1. Three of a kind. *Swift.* 2. Three verſes rhyming together; as,

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full reſounding line,
The long majeſtic march and energy divine. *Pope.* }

Tri′plicated, *adj.* [*triplicato*, It. *triplicado*, Sp. *triplicatus*, Lat. *treplé*, Fr.] made or done three times.

To **Tri′ple**, *verb act.* [*triplicare*, It. and Lat. *tripler*, Fr.] 1. To make three-fold. His *tripled* unity. *Dryden.* 2. To make three times the ſame quantity, to make thrice as many. His doubled and *tripled* prayers. *Hooker.*

Triple, *adj.* [*triplex*, *triplus*, Lat. *triplé*, Fr. τριπλους, Gr.] 1. Three-fold, conſiſting of three conjoined. 2. Three times repeated, treble.

The **Tri′pled** *coloured Bow*, the rain-bow. *Milton.*

The **Triple** *Crown*, the pope's tiara or crown.

The **Triple**-*Tree* [in cant language] the gallows.

Triplica′tion, *ſubſt.* [of *triplicate*; *triplicacion*, Sp.] 1. The act of making three-fold. 2. The act of trebbling or adding three together. *Glanville.* 3. [In the civil law] is the ſame as *ſurjoinder* in the common law.

Tripli′city, *ſubſt.* [*triplicità*, It. *triplicidad*, Sp. *triplicité* Fr. *triplicitas*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate or quality of that which is three-fold; trebleneſs. *Bacon.* 2. [With aſtrologers] the diviſion of the ſigns according to the number of the elements. See **Trigon**.

Tri′pmadam, *ſubſt.* an herb uſed in ſalads. *Mortimer.*

Tri′pola, It. [in muſic] a triple, one of the kinds of time or movements, of which there are ſeveral.

Tripo′lium, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb ſtar-wort.

Triploi′des [of τριπλους, Gr. three-fold] a ſurgeon's inſtrument with a three-fold baſis, uſed in operations where there has been a great depreſſion of the ſkull.

Tri′poly, *ſubſt.* the herb called turbith or blue camomile.

Tripoly [prob of *ter* & *polio*, Lat. *i. e.* to poliſh three times; if not from the place whence it is brought] a ſtone finely powdered, uſed in poliſhing.

Tri′pod, or **Tripos**, *ſubſt.* [*tripus*, Lat. τριπους, of τρεις, three, and πους, Gr. a foot] a three footed ſtool, on which a prieſteſs of Apollo, at Delphos, uſed to ſit, when ſhe gave forth her oracles. See **Oracles**.

Tripos [at Cambridge] the prævaricator at the univerſity, the ſame as terræ fiilius at Oxford.

Tri′ppant, *adj.* Fr. [in heraldry] tripping.

Tri′pper, *ſubſt.* [of *trip*] 1. One who trips. 2. Quick, nimble. *Tripping* ebb. *Milton.*

Tri′pping, *adj.* [from *trip*] 1. Walking nimbly or lightly upon the toes. 2. Stumbling with the feet. 3. Faltering with the tongue. See To **Trip**.

Tri′pping, *ſubſt.* [of *trip*] light dance. *Milton.*

Tri′ppingly, *adv.* [of *tripping*] with agility, with quick motion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tri′pthong [τριφθογγος, Gr.] an aſſemblage or concourſe of three vowels in the ſame ſyllable; as, *e*, *a*, *u*. See **Triphthong**.

Tri′ptote [*triptoton*, Lat. of τριπτωτον, Gr.] a defective noun which has but three caſes.

Tripu′diary, *adj.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] performed by dancing. *Brown.*

Tripudia′tion, *ſubſt.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] the act of dancing.

Tripyre′nous, *adj.* [in botanic writings] that has three ſeeds or kernels, as berberis, alaternus, *&c.*

Trire′me, *ſubſt.* [*triremis*, Lat.] a galley having three ranks or benches of oars on a ſide.

Trisacramenta′les, thoſe who admit of three ſacraments in the Chriſtian religion, and no more.

Trisa′gium, Lat. [τρισαγιον, of τρις, thrice, and αγιος, Gr. holy] the name of a particular hymn uſed in the Greek church, where the word αγιος is repeated three times.

To **Trise**, *verb act.* [in ſea-language] to hale up any thing by a dead rope, that is, a rope that does not run in a pulley.

Trise′ction, *ſubſt.* [of *tres*, three, and *ſectio*, Lat.] a diviſion of a thing into three equal parts. The *triſection* of an angle is one of the deſiderata of geometry.

Trismegi′stus [τρισμεγιστος, *i. e.* thrice greateſt, ſo called, becauſe he was the greateſt philoſopher, the chiefeſt prieſt, and moſt prudent prince] a ruler in Egypt in the time of Moſes and Pharaoh, who is ſaid to have invented characters to write by; not letters, but certain ſhapes and poſtures of beaſts, trees, *&c.* whereby, in brief, they might expreſs their minds; which characters are called hieroglyphics. Some Jews are of opinion, that Moſes was the man ſo called, and that thoſe broken relations are but the heathen report of him.

Tri′smus, or **Tri′gmus**, Lat. [of τριζω, Gr.] the grinding of the teeth, or the convulſion of the muſcles of the temples, which cauſes an involuntary gnaſhing of the teeth.

Trisolympio′nices, Lat. [of τρις and ολυμπιονικης, Gr.] a perſon who had three times bore away the prize at the Olympic games.

Tri′spast, *ſubſt.* [τρισπαστος, Gr.] an engine that conſiſts of three pullies.

Trispe′rmos, Lat. [in botanic writings] bearing three ſeeds, as naſturtium indicum.

Trisphe′rical, *adj.* [of *tres* and *ſphera*, Lat.] compoſed of three ſpheres.

Trissa′go, Lat. [τρισαγιον, Gr.] the herb germander.

Tri′stful, *adj.* [*triſtus*, Lat.] melancholy, gloomy. A bad word. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tri′sta [in old records] a ſtation or poſt in hunting.

Tri′stal, or **Tri′stril**, Lat. [in old records] an immunity or privilege, whereby a man was freed from his attendance on a lord of a foreſt, when he went a hunting, ſo as not to be obliged to hold a dog, follow the chace, or ſtand at a place appointed.

Tri′sule, *ſubſt.* [*triſulcus*, Lat.] a thing of three points. Jupiter's *triſule*. *Brown.*

Tristi′sonous, *adj.* [*triſtiſonus*, Lat.] ſounding ſorrowfully.

Trisylla′bical, *adj.* [*treſyllabê*, Fr.] conſiſting of, or pertaining to a triſyllable.

Trisy′llable [*triſyllaba*, Lat. τρισυλλαβον, Gr.] a word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

Tritæophy′e, or **Tritæ′us**, Lat. τριταια, Gr.] an ague that comes every third day, a tertian.

Trite, *adj.* [*trito*, It. and Sp. *tritus*, Lat.] worn out, ſtale, threadbare, common, not new.

Tri′teness, *ſubſt.* [of *trite*] commonneſs, ſtaleneſs.

Tri′theism, *ſubſt* [of τρεις, three, and Θεος, Gr. God] the doctrine or belief of three abſolutely ſupreme and coequal rulers of the univerſe. "If a perſon baptiſed by hereticks, (ſays St. *Cyprian*) obtains remiſſion of ſins, and becomes the temple of God, *quæro*, CUJUS DEI? *i. e.* I aſk, of WHAT GOD? If you reply, of the *Creator*, [meaning the Firſt Cauſe and Maker of all things;] it cannot be; becauſe he has not believed in Him: if of *Chriſt*; neither can he become *his* temple, who denies the *Lord Chriſt*: if of the *Holy Spirit*; how can He [*i. e.* the Holy Spirit] be reconciled to that man, who is an enemy either of the *Father* or of the ſon"? *Cyp. ad Jubaian Ed. Eraſm.* p. 321. From this phraſeology of St. Cyprian, it is moſt apparent, that he judged each of theſe three divine perſons to be a *God*. And yet St. *Cyprian* was no *Tritheiſt*: becauſe he does moſt uniformly throughout this *whole tract*, and indeed in *all his writings*, maintain, that only ONE of the three is *the Supreme Lord and Governor of all*; but *one*, who is (*abſolutely* ſpeaking) OMNIUM DEUS, God over all, not his firſt and greateſt production excepted, p. 176, 177, 323, *&c.* But if the reader would ſee more of St. *Cyprian*, or rather of all antiquity on this head; he may conſult the words GOD, DEITY, SUPREMACY, MARCIONISTS, DITHEISM, and *Subordination* in DIVINITY compared.

Trithe′ist, one who maintains the doctrine of *Tritheiſm*. See TRITHEISM, and SUBSCRIPTION *in Divinity* compared. See alſo THEIST, and inſtead of that moſt prepoſterous account there given, read, one who profeſſes the belief of a God, or of natural religion. "To believe every thing is governed, ordered, or regulated *for the beſt* by a deſigning principle or mind, is to be a perfect *Theiſt*." *Shafisbury's Characteriſtics*, vol. II, p. 11.

Trithe′ites [τριθειται, Gr.] thoſe who hold the opinions called Tritheiſm. See DITHEISM and SUBSCRIPTION.

Tri′tiana *Braſſaca*, Lat. a kind of large coleworts.

Tri′ton [according to the poets] the ſon of Neptune and the nymph Calais; Neptune's trumpeter, whom they feign to have been a man upwards, as far as to the middle, a dolphin below, and his fore-feet like thoſe of a horſe, and two circular tails.

Tri′ton, a vane or weather-cock.

Tri′tone [in muſic] a falſe concord conſiſting of three tones, or a greater third and a greater tone.

Tri′turable, *adj.* Fr. [from *triturate*] that may be triturated.

Tritura′tion, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*trituro*, Lat.] 1. [In pharmacy] the act of beating or pounding in a mortar, the reduction of any ſubſtance to powder upon a ſtone with a muller, as colours are ground; levigation. *Brown.* 2. [In phyſic] the action of the ſtomach on the food, as being ſuppoſed to act by grinding; but our later and more correct anatomiſts have found out other cauſes of far greater efficacy to digeſtion, than mere *muſcular contraction*. "Even common currant berries, ſays Monroe, cannot be broke by this preſſure; its little pellicle paſſes entire". And in an idiot's ſtomach were found, braſs, iron nails, *&c.* the iron a little ruſty and tending to diſſolution; but not one bit of the ſtomach hurt by the ſharp points of the nails. *Phil. Tranſ.*

TRI'VET, *ſubſt.* See TREVET.

TRI'VIAL, *adj.* Fr. [*triviale,* It of *trivialis,* Lat.] 1. Vile, vulgar, ſuch as may be picked up in the highway. 2. Light, inconſiderable, trifling: this is more frequent, tho' leſs juſt.

TRI'VIALLY, *adv.* [of *trivial*] 1. Commonly, vulgarly. 2. Triflingly, inſignificantly.

TRI'VIALNESS [of *trivial*] 1. Commonneſs, vulgarity. 2. Inſignificantneſs, lightneſs.

To TRI'UMPH, *verb neut.* [*triomfer,* Fr. *trionfare,* It. *triumfar,* Sp. of *triumpho,* Lat.] 1. To make a ſolemn and pompous entry, on account of a victory or ſome noble atchievement; to rejoice for victory: Dryden accents it on the ſecond ſyllable. 2. To obtain victory, to ſubdue or get the maſtery over one's paſſions, or any thing elſe: with *over.* *Over* whom he had ſufficiently *triumphed.* *Knolles.* 3. To glory or take pride in, to inſult upon an advantage gained.

TRI'UMPH, *ſubſt.* [*triomfe,* Fr. *trionfo,* It. *triumfo,* Sp. of *triumphus,* Lat.] 1. A ſolemn pomp or public ſhow at the return of a victorious general from the wars. 2. State of being victorious. In *triumph* iſſuing. *Milton.* 3. Conqueſt; a victory. Arcs of *triumph.* *Pope.* 4. Joy for ſucceſs. Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milton.* 5. A conquering card, one of the ſame ſute with that turned up at whiſt, now called *trump.* See TRUMP.

TRIUMPH was the higheſt honour the Romans granted their generals, to encourage them to ſerve their country with the utmoſt bravery.

They were mounted on a chariot glittering with gold and adorned with precious ſtones, themſelves armed *cap-a-pee,* holding a general's ſtaff in their hand, reſting on their thigh, and the triumphal crown, or garland, on their head; the chariot drawn by the fineſt horſes that could be had; and ſometimes by lions, as that of Mark Antony; or by elephants, as that of Pompey, when he triumphed over Afric.

Kings, princes, generals of armies and other captive commanders, chained two and two, their hands bound behind their backs, and hanging down their heads, following the triumphal chariot.

Attended by the Roman cohorts and legions richly adorned, abundance of trophies lying at their feet; as crowns of gold, coſtly veſſels full of gold and ſilver medals, arms and colours of the vanquiſhed, or conquered nations.

TRIU'MPHAL, *adj.* [*triumphalis,* Lat. *triomfal,* Fr. *trionfale,* It. *triumfal,* Sp.] pertaining to a triumph, uſed in celebrating a triumph or victory.

TRIU'MPHAL *Crown* [among the Romans] was a garland of laurel, granted to be worn by generals that had vanquiſhed their enemies; and on that account, to whom the ſenate granted a triumph.

TRIUMPHA'LIS, Lat. a name given Hercules.

TRIU'MPHAL, *ſubſt.* [*triumphalia,* Lat. triumphal ornaments] a token of victory: not in uſe. *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHANT, *adj.* [*triomfant,* Fr. *trionfante,* It. *triumfante,* Sp. *triumphans,* Lat.] 1. Triumphing, celebrating a victory. 2. Rejoicing as for victory. 3. Victorious, graced with conqueſts. Intends to paſs *triumphant.* *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHANTLY, *adv.* [of *triumphant*] 1. With triumph, joyfully, as for a victory, in token of victory. 2. Victoriouſly, with ſucceſs. *Triumphantly* tread on thy country's ruin. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. With inſolent exultation.

TRIU'MPHER, *ſubſt.* [of *triumph*] he that triumphs. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRI'UMPHING, *part. paſſ.* [of *triumph*; *triumphans,* Lat. *trionfant,* Fr.] making a triumphant proceſſion, alſo glorying. See To TRIUMPH.

TRIU'MVIR, *ſubſt.* Fr. It. Sp. of Lat. one of the three magiſtrates of the *triumvirate,* who governed the Roman empire with equal authority, and in conjunction called *triumviri.*

TRIU'MVIRATE, *ſubſt.* [*triumvirat,* Fr. *triumvirato,* It. *triumviral* Sp. of *triumviratus,* Lat.] the government of the *triumviri,* wherein three great men ſhared the ſovereign power of the Romans; as that of Auguſtus, Marcus Antonius, and Lepidus.

TRIU'NE, *adj.* [*q. d. tres in uno,* Lat. *i. e.* three in one] a term by ſome applied to God, to ſignify the unity of the god-head in a trinity of perſons. A *triune* deity. *Burnet.*

TRIXA'GO, Lat. [with botaniſts] a kind of vervain.

To TROAT, *verb neut.* [with hunters] to cry, as a buck does at rutting-time.

TROCHA'IC, *adj.* [τροχαικος, belonging to a *trochæus*] 1. Conſiſting of the foot ſo called; as, *trochaic* verſe, *i. e.* a verſe conſiſting of the foot *trochæus*: or, 2d. Simply belonging to that foot. Thus the *Scholiaſt* on *Sophoc Ajax,* v. 930, informs us, " that the Atticks, when uſing the Greek word [αρα, *ara*] by way of queſtion, write it after the *trochaic* manner; but when uſed as a conjuctive, they write it indifferently, ſometimes after the *trochaic,* and ſomtimes after the *pyrrichian* manner." *Appendix ad. Theſaur. H. Steph. Conſtantin, &c.* See TROCHÆUS and PYRRICHIUS.

TRO'CAR, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *trois quart,* Fr. in ſurgery] a pipe made of metal, ſilver, or ſteel, with a ſharp-pointed end, uſed in tapping dropſical perſons.

TROCHA'NTERS [τροχαντηρες, Gr.] two proceſſes in the upper part of the thigh-bone, otherwiſe called *rotator major & minor,* in which the tendons of many muſcles terminate.

TROCHA'ICAL [*trochaique,* Fr. *trochaicus,* Lat.] conſiſting of trochees. See TROCHA'IC.

TROCHEE, *ſubſt.* [*trocheé* Fr. *trochæus,* in Latin poetry; τροχαιος, Gr.] a foot which conſiſts of two ſyllables, the firſt long and the other ſhort. It is the reverſe of the *jambic,* and ſtyl'd by *Longinus,* in his treatiſe of the *Sublime,* μετρον ορχηςρικον, *i. e.* the dancing meaſure. And would the reader perceive what different effects theſe oppoſite numbers have on the ear, he need only compare that couplet of *Dryden,* which conſiſts of the *trochaic* foot,

> Softly ſweet, in Lydian meaſures,
> Soon he ſooth'd his ſoul to pleaſures——

with that line of Milton, which conſiſts of the *jambic,*

> He call'd ſo loud, that all the hollow deep
> Of hell reſounded——

See JAMBIC, PYRRICHIUS, TRIBRACHYS, and BLANK *Verſe* compared.

TRO'CHILUS, or TRO'CHILE [τροχιλος, or τροχιλης, Gr.] that hollow, ring, or cavity, that ſurrounds a column next to the *tore,* commonly called the *caſemate,* and oftentimes the *ſcotia,* on account of its ſhady, dark appearance.

TROCHI'LICE, or TROCHI'LICS, *ſubſt.* [of τροχιλιον, of τροχος, Gr. a wheel] the art of wheel-work, or a mechanical ſcience which demonſtrates the properties of all circular motions. *Trochilics,* or the art of wheel inſtruments. *Wilkins.*

TRO'CHINGS, *ſubſt.* [with hunters] the ſmall branches on the top of a deer's head.

TRO'CHISCS, *ſubſt* [*trochiſque,* Fr. *trociſcho,* It. *trochiſco,* Sp. *trochiſcus,* Lat. τροχισκος, Gr.] a kind of tablet or lozenge made out of a ſoft paſte, and then dried, to be held in the mouth to melt there. *Trochiſcs* of vipers. *Bacon.*

TROCHI'TÆ, Lat. a ſort of figured foſſil ſtones, reſembling plants, vulgarly called St. Cuthbert's-beard.

TRO'CHLEA, Lat. [of τροχος, of τρεχω, Gr. to run] one of the ſix mechanical powers, commonly called the pulley.

TROCHLEA'RES, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the oblique muſcles of the eye, ſo named becauſe they ſerve to pull the eye obliquely upwards or downwards, as if turned like a pulley.

TRO'CHUS [of τροχος, of τρεχω, Gr. to run round] 1. A wheel. 2. A ſmall round lump of any thing.

TROCHOI'D [with geometricians] a figure made by the upper end of the diameter of a circle, turned about a right line.

TROCHO'LICS [of τροχος, Gr. a wheel] the art of wheel-work, or a mathematical ſcience that demonſtrates the properties of all circular motion..

TRODE [of ꞇꞃeꝺan, Sax.] the preterite of *tread.* See To TREAD.

TRODE, *ſubſt.* [from *trode,* pret. of *tread*] footing. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

TROD, or TRO'DDEN, part. paſſ. of *tread,*

TRO'GLODITE, *ſubſt.* [τρωγλοδυτης, Gr.] 1. One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.* 2. A little bird, a wren, a hedge ſparrow.

TROGLO'DITES [of τρωγλοδυνω, of τρωγλη, a cave, and δυνω, to penetrate] a people of Ethiopia, who are ſaid to have lived in caves under ground.

TRO'JAN, *adj.* belonging to the ſtate or city of Troy.

TROJAN *War.* The right adjuſting the ÆRA of the taking of Troy is of great importance in chronology; Jackſon, in his *Chronologic Antiquities,* vol. III. p. 332. ſays, " from what has been obſerved we may with great exactneſs fix the famous æra of the deſtruction of Troy to the year before Chriſt 1183, which was the computation of *Eratoſthenes* and others; or to the proceeding year 1184, which was the computation of *Apollodorus,* the learned Athenian chronologer, and others." But Sir Iſaac Newton brings it ſomewhat lower down, and places it about the year 904 before Chriſt. We have already aſſigned his reaſons in part for ſo conſiderable a variation, under the word *chronology*; and ſhall now ſubjoin ſomething which has occured to *me* in the courſe of *my* reading, and which ſeems to favour his opinion; Plutarch [in his life of Cimon] obſerves, that he removed the bones of Theſeus from the iſle of Scyros to Athens about four hundred years after Theſeus firſt left that country. Now this fact of Cimon's [by comparing Plutarch and Petavius, *Ration.* p. 88, together] may be placed about the year 471 before Chriſt; and Theſeus (as is * well known) flouriſhed in the age preceding the Trojan war. But ſee CHRONOLOGY and DISK compared.

* *Neſtor,* in the firſt book of the *Iliad,* tells us, that he had converſed with *Theſeus* in his younger days; and in the 12th book we find *Polypoetes,* the ſon of his good friend *Pirithoüs,* ſignalizing him ſelf in the action. *Iliad, lib.* 12. *v.* 128, 129, 182.

To TROLL, *verb act.* [trollen, Du. to roll; perhaps from *trochea,* Lat. a thing to turn round. *Johnſon*] to move circularly, to drive about. *Troll* about the bridal bowl. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TROLL, *verb neut.* 1. To roll, to run round. 2. To ramble up and down idly. To *troll* it in a coach. *Swift.* 3. To fiſh for a pike towards the bottom, with a rod whoſe line runs on a reel or pulley; which I ſuppoſe, ſays Johnſon, gives occaſion to the term.

TROLL-*Flower,* a flower otherwiſe called crow-foot or butter-flower.

TROLL-*Madam,* *ſubſt.* [*trou madame,* Fr.] a game uſually called pigeon-holes.

TRO'LLOP, *ſubſt.* a ſlattern, a looſe woman careleſs in dreſs.

TRO'LMADAME, or TROU'-MADAM, *ſubſt.* [of this word I know not the meaning] A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmadams.* *Shakeſpeare.*

TRO'MA, Lat. [τρωμα, Gr.] a wound proceeding from any outward cauſe.

TROMO'ESIS, or TRO'MOS, Lat [τρομος, Gr.] a trembling, or depravation of the voluntary motion of the ſenſes.

TRO'NAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *trona,* old Eng. a beam to weight with] an antient cuſtom or toll taken for the weighing of wool; alſo the act of weighing wool in a publick market.

TRO'NATOR, an officer, who in former times weighed the wool that was brought into the city of London.

TRONCONNEE' [in heraldry] ſignifies a croſs or ſome other thing cut in pieces; yet ſo, that all the pieces are ſo placed, as to keep up the form, tho' ſet at a ſmall diſtance one from the other.

TRONE-*Weight,* troy-weight. O.

TROOP [*troupe,* Fr. *truppa,* It. *tropa,* Sp. troope, Du. trop, Su. *troppa,* low Lat.] a noun collective, which ſignifies; 1. Several perſons gathered together or going in a company. 2. A body of ſoldiers: in this ſenſe only uſed in the plural. See TROOPS. 3. A ſmall body of cavalry; as, *a troop of horſe,* a ſmall body of horſe under the command of a captain.

Independent TROOP, a troop that is not imbodied into or joined to any regiment.

To TROOP, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To march in a body. 2. To march in company.

> All the large effects,
> That *troop* with majeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TROOP *away,* To TROOP *off,* or To TROOP *up,* to get away, to march off haſtily.

To TROOP *together* [*s'attrouper,* Fr.] to aſſemble or go together in troops or multitudes.

TROO'PER, *ſubſt.* [of *troop*] a horſe ſoldier. A trooper fights only on horſe-back; a dragoon marches on horſe-back, but fights either as a horſeman or footman.

TROOPS [*troupes*, Fr. *truppe*, It.] ſoldiers in general, under whatever denomination.

TROP, THORP, or THROP [of tꞃoppe, ðꞃoppe, Sax. dorp, Du. and L. Ger. dorff, H. Ger. a village] at the end of proper names of places, denotes a village; as *Cracanthorp*.

TROPE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tropo*, It. and Sp. *tropus*, Lat. τροπος, τρεπω, Gr. to turn; in rhetoric] a change of a word from its original ſignification. A trope is included in a ſingle word, and a figure in a ſentence. A trope ſignifies the thing to which it is applied, only on account of the connection and relation it has to that whoſe proper name it is; or it is, when a word is transferred from a thing, which it ſignifies properly, to ſomething elſe. And tho' we may reckon as many ſorts of tropes, as we can denote different relations, yet rhetoricians have eſtabliſhed but a few; as, *metonomy*, *ſynechdoche*, *metanomaſia*, a *metaphor*, an *allegory*, a *litotes*, an *hyperbole*, an *irony* and *catachreſis*. See SIMILE.

TRO'PHIED, *adj.* [of *trophy*] adorned with trophies.

TRO'PITES [of τρεπω, Gr. to turn] a ſect who maintained that the word was made fleſh or man.

TRO'PHY [*topæum*, *tropheum*, Lat. *trophée*, Fr. *trofeo*, It. and Sp. τροπαιον, of τροπη, of τρεπω, Gr. to turn, which ſignifies the flight of enemies] an enemy's ſpoils ſhewn or hung up as a token of victory.

TROPHY [in painting, carving, &c.] the repreſentation of pikes, halberts, drums, colours, croſlets, and other weapons and inſtruments of war.

TROPHY [in architecture] an ornament repreſenting the trunk of a tree, charged or encompaſſed all round about with arms or military weapons, both offenſive and defenſive.

TROPHY-*Money*, a duty of four-pence, paid annually by houſekeepers, or their landlords, for the drums, colours, &c. of the companies or regiments of militia.

TRO'PICAL, *adj.* [of *trope*; τροπικος, Gr.] 1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning, relating to a trope. 2. [From *tropic*] placed near the tropic, pertaining to the tropics.

TRO'PICI *Morbi*, Lat. ſuch diſeaſes as thoſe inhabitants are moſt liable to, who live under the tropics.

TRO'PIC, *ſubſt.* [*tripique*, Fr. *tropico*, It. and Sp. *tropicus*, Lat. τροπικος, *ſcil.* κυκλος, of τρεπω, Gr. to turn] a circle ſuppoſed to be drawn parallel to the equinoctial, at 23° 30′ from it; of which there are two, one towards the north, which is called the *tropic* of Cancer, which, when the ſun comes to about the 22d of June, he makes our longeſt day; and the other towards the ſouth, which is called the *tropic* of Capricorn, to which the ſun arriving on the 21ſt of December, makes our ſhorteſt day. See HELIOTROPE.

TRO'PISTS, *ſubſt.* [of *trope*] ſuch as explain the ſcripture altogether by tropes and figures.

TROPOLO'GICAL, *adj.* [*tropologique*, Fr. *tropologico*, It. and Sp. of *tropologicus*, Lat. τροπολογικος, of τροπος, a trope, and λογος, Gr. a word or ſpeech] pertaining to tropology, changed from the original import of the words.

TROPOLO'GICALLY, *adv.* [of *tropological*] with variation by tropes, in a tropological manner.

TROPO'LOGY [*tropologia*, Lat. τροπολογια, of τρεπω, Gr. to turn] a rhetorical mode of ſpeech, including tropes; the change of a word from its original meaning. *Brown.*

TROPOSCHEMATO'LOGY, *ſubſt.* [of τροϖος, a manner, σχημα, a ſcheme, and λεγω, Gr. to treat of] a treatiſe or diſcourſe of the method of drawing ſchemes.

TRO'SSERS, *ſubſt.* [*trouſſes*, Fr.] breeches, hoſe. See TROUSE. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TROT, *verb neut.* [*trotter*, *aller le trot*, Fr. *trottare*, *trotar*, Sp. trotten, Du.] to go a high jolting pace, as a horſe; alſo to run up and down; to walk faſt. In a ludicrous or contemptuous ſenſe.

TROT, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*trotto*, It. *trote*, Sp.] 1. [With horſemen] is the high jolting pace or going of a horſe, in which the motion is two legs in the air, and two upon the ground, croſs-wiſe; continuing alternately to raiſe at once the hind-leg of one ſide, and fore-leg of the other; leaving the other hind and fore-leg upon the ground till the former come down.. 2. An old woman; in contempt.

TROT-*Town*, a gadder, a vagabond.

TROTH, *ſubſt.* [*trouth*, O. Engliſh and Scottiſh, tꞃeopðe, Sax.] truth, fidelity, faith.

In (or by my) TROTH, verily. *Addiſon.*

TRO'THLESS, *adj.* [of *troth*] faithleſs, treacherous. *Fairfax.*

TROTH-PLIGHT, *adj.* [of *troth* and *plight*] betrothed, affianced. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRO'TTER [*troteur*, O. Fr. *trottatore*, It. *trotador*, Sp.] 1. A trotting horſe. 2. A ſheep's foot; in cant language.

To TROU'BLE, *verb act.* [*troubler*, Fr. *tribolare*, It. *tribular*, Sp. *turbare*, Lat.] 1. To cauſe pain or uneaſineſs to, to diſtreſs. Sore *troubled* in mind. 1 *Maccabees.* 2. To embroil, to put into confuſion, to diſturb, to perplex. Never *trouble* yourſelf about thoſe faults. *Locke.* 3. To afflict, to grieve. It would not *trouble* me to be ſlain for thee. *Sidney.* 4. To buſy, to engage over-much. Careful and *troubled* about many things. 5. To give occaſion of labour to: a word of civility or ſlight regard. I will not *trouble* myſelf to prove. *Locke.* 6. To teize, to vex. 7. To diſorder.. 8. To make waters thick or muddy by agitation or commotion. 9. To mind with anxiety. 10. [In low language] To ſue for a debt; as, my landlord threatens to *trouble* me.

TROU'BLE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tribolo*, It. *tribulo*, Sp. *turbatio*, Lat.] 1. Perplexity, embarraſſment, diſturbance, diſquietneſs, embroilment of mind, on account of ſome croſs accident, misfortune, &c. 2. Inconvenience, moleſtation, obſtruction. Some new *trouble* raiſe. *Milton.* 3. Pain, uneaſineſs, vexation. 4. Affliction, calamity. Toil and *trouble*. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. [In low language] *to give one trouble*; to ſue one for a debt.

TRO'UBLER, *ſubſt.* [of *trouble*] one that cauſes trouble, diſturber, confounder. The great *troubler* of our peace. *Atterbury.*

TROU'BLESOME, *adj.* [of *trouble*] 1. Troubling, perplexing, diſturbing, uneaſy, afflictive. 2. Weariſome, burthenſome. 3. Full of teazing buſineſs. So *troubleſome* an idleneſs. *B. Johnſon.* 4. Slightly harraſſing. Theſe *troubleſome* diſguiſes. *Milton.* 5. Improperly importuning, unſeaſonably engaging. Her to ſee ſhould be but *troubleſome*. *Spenſer.* 6. Importune, teazing.

TROU'BLESOMELY, *adv.* [of *troubleſome*] vexatiouſly, weariſomely, unſeaſonably, importunately. *Locke.*

TROU'BLESOMENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *troubleſome*] 1. A troubleſome quality, vexatiouſneſs, uneaſineſs. *Troubleſomeneſs* of the place. *Bacon.* 2. Importunity, unſeaſonableneſs.

TROU'BLE-STATE, *ſubſt.* [of *trouble* and *ſtate*] diſturber of a community, publick makebate. *Daniel Civil War.*

TROU'BLOUS, *adj.* [of *trouble*] tumultuous. confuſed, diſordered, put into commotion: an elegant word, but diſuſed. *Troublous* wind. *Spenſer.*

TRO'VER [of *trouver*, Fr. to find; in the common law] an action a man hath againſt one, who, having found any of his goods, refuſes to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel.*

TROUGH [tꞃoᵹ, or tꞃoh, Sax. trog, Su and Ger. troch, Du. trou, Dan. troug, Iſlan. *truogo*, It.] a hollow wooden veſſel, open longitudinally on the upper-ſide; as a hog-*trough*, kneading-*trough*, &c.

TROUGH *of the Sea* [ſea language] the hollow made between any two waves in a rolling ſea; as, *the ſhip lies down in the trough of the ſea*, i. e. ſhe lies down between two waves.

To TROUL, *verb act.* [trollen, Du. to roll] 1. To move volubly. To *troul* the tongue. *Milton.* 2. To utter volubly. Will you *troul* the catch. *Shakeſpeare.* See TROLL.

To TROUNCE, *verb act.* [*troncor*, *tronſon*, Fr. a club. *Skinner*] to ſue at law, to puniſh by an indictment or information.

TROUSE, or TROU'SERS, *ſubſt.* [*trouſſe*, Fr. *truiſh*, Erſe. See TROUSSERS.] hoſe, breeches. *Spenſer.*

TROU'SEQUEVE, *ſubſt.* [*trouſſe*, Fr. with horſemen] a large caſe of leather as long as the dock of a horſe's tail, which ſerves for a covering for the tails of leaping horſes.

TROU'SSIQUIN [with horſemen] a piece of wood cut archwiſe, raiſed above the hinder-bow of a great ſaddle, which ſerves to keep the bolſters tight.

TROUT [tꞃuꞇ, tꞃuhꞇ, Sax. *truite*, Fr. *trota*, It. *trocta*, *truta*, *trutta*, Lat. *trucha*, Sp. *truita*, Port.] a ſort of delicate ſpotted fiſh, in brooks and quick ſtreams.

Salmon-TROUT, a larger ſort of trouts, the brood of ſalmon.

TROUT-*Coloured* [ſpoken of horſes] is white ſpeckled with ſpots of black, bay, or ſorrel, particularly about the head and neck.

To TROW, *verb neut.* [of tꞃupian, tꞃeoðian, Sax. troe, Dan. trouwen, Du. trouen, Ger.] to imagine, to think, to conceive; a word now diſuſed, and rarely uſed in ancient writings but in familiar language.

TROW, *interj.* for *I trow*, or *trow you*; an exclamation of enquiry. *Shakeſpeare.*

TROU'BRIDGE, a market-town of Wilts, near 99 meaſured miles from London, and has a ſtone bridge over the river Were.

TRO'WEL [truweel, Du. *trulla*, Lat. *truelle*, Fr.] a bricklayer's tool to take up mortar with and ſpread it on the bricks; with which alſo they cut the bricks to ſuch lengths as they have occaſion, and alſo ſtop the joints. *Moxon.*

To TROWL *Away* [prob. of *troller*, O. Fr. or dwaalen, Du.] to rove or wander about.

TRO'WLING [of *trollet*, Fr.] moving or wandering about.

TROY-*Weight* [of *Troyes*, a city of Champaigne in France] a weight of 12 ounces to the pound, 20 pennyweights to the ounce, and 24 grains to the pennyweight; for weighing of gold, ſilver, and bread.

The Engliſh phyſicians make uſe of *troy-weight* after the manner following; 20 grains = a ſcruple, 3 ſcruples = a drachm, 8 drachms = an ounce, 12 ounces = a pound. The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdupois ounce; for our troy ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuthnot.*

TRU'ANT, *ſubſt.* [*truando*, Fr. treuwant, Du. a vagabond] an idler, a loiterer, one who wanders about idly, neglecting his duty or employment, a ſturdy beggar; thence it is uſed for one that abſents himſelf from ſchool.

To Play the TRUANT, is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave.

TRUANT, *adj.* idle, loitering, wandering from buſineſs. *Dryden.*

To TRUANT, *verb neut.* [of *truander*, Fr. to beg about a country, trowanten, Du. and O. Ger.] to loiter about, to idle at a diſtance from duty; to abſent from ſchool. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRU'ANTDISE, *ſubſt.* Fr. the act of truanting, or playing truant. In Chaucer, *truandiſe* is beggery.

TRU'ANTSHIP, *ſubſt.* [*trualte*, O. Fr. from *truant*. See TRUANDISE] idleneſs, neglect of ſtudy or buſineſs. *Aſcham.*

TRUBS, *ſubſt.* a kind of herb.

TRUCE, *ſubſt.* [*treve*, Fr. terewes, Du. *truga*, low Lat. *tregua*, It. and Sp. trew, Teut. trouw, Du. trow, L. Ger. treu, H. Ger. faith] 1. A ceſſation of arms agreed upon for a time, between two parties in a ſtate of war, a temporary peace. 2. Ceſſation, intermiſſion, ſhort quiet in general. *Truce* to his reſtleſs thoughts. *Milton.*

TRUCIDA'TION, *ſubſt.* [*trucido*, Lat.] the act of killing or murdering.

TRO'UCHMAN, *ſubſt.* [*troucheman*, Fr.] an interpreter to a traveller, a linguiſt.

TRUCK [*troc*, Fr. *truéco*, Sp.] 1. Exchange, bartering of one thing for another. 2. [Τροχος, Gr.] wooden wheels for the carriage of cannon.

To TRUCK, *verb act.* [*troquer*, Fr.] *trocar*, Sp. to barter or exchange one commodity for another.

TRUCK [in a ſhip] a ſquare piece of wood on the top of a maſt, to put a flag-ſtaff in.

TRU'CKLE-*Bed* [of *trochea*, Lat. a pulley or wheel] a low bed with wheels to run under another bed.

To TRUCKLE, *verb neut.* [of *trochlea*, Lat. of τροχιλον, Gr. as ſome conjecture, or rather of truggelen, Du. to go a begging. This word is, I believe. ſays Johnſon, from *truckle-bed*, which is always under another bed] to ſubmit, yield, or buckle to, to be in a ſtate of inferiority or ſubjection.

TRU'CKING, *part act.* [of *truck*; *troquant*, of *troquer*, Fr.] bartering or exchanging.

TRUCKS [*trucca*, It. prob. of τροχος, Gr.] an Italian game, a kind of billiards.

TRUCKS [in gunnery] round pieces of wood, like wheels, fixed on the axle-trees of carriages, to move the ordnance at ſea.

To TRUDGE, *verb neut.* [of *truggiolare*, as Skinner ſuppoſes] to trot up and down, to toil and moil about a buſineſs, to travel laboriouſly.

TRU'DMOULDY, or TRU'GMOULDY, *ſubſt.* a dirty drab, a naſty ſlatternly woman. A cant word.

TRU'CULENCE, or TRU'CULENTNESS, *ſubſt.* [*truculentia*, Lat.] 1. Cruelty, ſavageneſs of manners. 2. Sternneſs, terribleneſs of aſpect.

TRU'CULENT, *adj.* [*truculentus*, Lat.] 1. Having a cruel or fierce look. 2. Barbarous, having a ſavage diſpoſition. *Ray.* 3. Deſtructive, cruel. *Truculent* plagues. *Harvey.*

TRUE, *adj.* [trype, treope or trua, Sax. troe, tro, Dan. tro, Su. trouw, Du. trow, L. Ger. treu, H. Ger. triwo, Teut.] 1. Genuine, unfeigned, not counterfeit. What harmony or *true* delight. *Milton.* 2. Truſty, faithful, not perfidious, ſteady. *True* to the party. *Temple.* 3. Truly conformable to a rule, exact, correct. They had made things more regularly *true. Dryden.* 4. Not falſe, not erroneous, agreeing with fact or the nature of things. If the reſt be *true* which I have heard. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Not falſe, agreeing with our thoughts. 6. Pure from the crime of falſhood, veracious. 7. Honeſt, not fraudulent. The thieves have bound the *true* man. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. Rightful.

The *true*
Anointed King, Meſſiah. *Milton.*

TRU'EBORN, *adj.* [of *true* and *born*] having a right by birth.

TRU'EBRED, *adj.* [of *true* and *bred*] that is of a right breed.

TRU'E-HEARTED, *adj.* [treop-hartig, Sax. trow-hertigh, Du. and L. Ger. treu-hertzig, H. Ger.] ſincere, honeſt, faithful.

TRUE-HEARTEDNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *true-hearted*] faithfulneſs, ſincerity.

TRU'ELOVE, *ſubſt.* the herb, called alſo *herb à Paris.*

TRUELOVE-KNOT, or TRUELOVER'S-KNOT, *ſubſt.* [of *true*, *love* or *lover*, and *knot*] lines drawn through each other in many involutions, conſidered as the emblem of interwoven love.

TRU'ENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *true*] faithfulneſs, truſtineſs, ſincerity. *Bacon.*

TRU'EPENNY, *ſubſt.* [of *true* and *penny*] a familiar phraſe for an honeſt fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRUEPENNY [Mer. Caſaub. derives it of τρυπανον, Gr. a crafty fellow a name given by way of taunt to ſome ſorry fellow, *&c.* as, an *old truepenny.* Art thou there, *truepenny. Shakeſpeare.*

TRUE *Place of a Planet* [in aſtronomy] a place of the heavens ſhown by a right line, drawn from the centre of the earth thro' the centre of a planet or ſtar.

TRU'FFLES, *ſubſt.* [*trufle*, *truffe*, Fr.] a kind of vegetable productions, not unlike muſhrooms, covered with a blackiſh ſkin, without ſtalk or root, and growing within the ground. In July, the uſual method for the finding of *truffles*, or ſubterraneous muſhrooms, called by the Italians *tartufali*, and in Latin *tubera terræ*, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, obſerving where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUGG, *ſubſt.* a maſon's hod or trough for mortar.

TRULL, *ſubſt.* [*trulla*, It. a fart. *Mer. Caſaub.*] 1. A ſorry baggage, a pitiful wench, a camp whore, a vagrant, a ſtrumpet. Some ſuburb *trull. Swift.* 2. It ſeems to have had firſt, at leaſt, a neutral ſenſe. A girl, a laſs, a wench. A white-hair'd *trull. Turburville.*

TRULLIZA'TION, *ſubſt.* [in ancient architecture] all kinds of couches or layers of mortar wrought with the trowel in the inſide of vaults; or the hatches made on the layers of mortar, to retain the lining of the *ſtriæ.*

TRU'LY, *adv.* [of *true*; treoplice, Sax. trowlick, Du. trowlig, L. Ger. treulich, H. Ger.] 1. In truth, ſincerely, not falſely, faithfully. Things moſt *truly* are moſt behoovefully ſpoken. *Hooker.* 2. Really, without deceit or fallacy. 3. Exactly, juſtly. Judging of things *truly. South.* 4. Indeed.

TRUMP, *ſubſt.* [trompe, Du. *trompe*, Fr. *tromba*, It.] 1. A trumpet, an inſtrument of martial muſic. Commonly uſed in poetry. 2. [Corrupted from *triumph*] Latimer, in a Chriſtmas, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of harts *triumph. Fox.* 3. [*Trionfe*, Fr. *trionfo*, It.] a winning or victorious card, a card that has particular privileges in a game, as being one of the ſuit turned up laſt by the dealer.

To put to or upon the TRUMPS, to reduce to the laſt extremity. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP, *verb act.* [from the noun; *prendre, avec un trionfe*, Fr.] to win with a trump card.

To TRUMP, *verb neut.* to play a trump card.

To TRUMP *up* [*tromper*, Fr. to cheat] to deviſe, to forge, to invent a ſtory falſely.

TRU'MPING, *part. act.* of *trump*; playing a trump-card.

TRU'MPERY, *ſubſt.* [of *tromperie*, Fr. a cheat. *Skinner*] 1. Something of leſs value than it ſeems, ſomething fallaciouſly ſhowy or ſplendid. The *trumpery* in my houſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Falſhood, empty idle talk. Mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have ſought to obſcure the truth. *Raleigh.* 3. Something of no value, trifles, ſorry, pitiful, paultry ſtuff. Pricked dances and other *trumpery. Addiſon.*

TRU'MPET, *ſubſt.* [*trompette*, Fr. *tromba*, *trombetto*, It. *trompeta*, Sp. *trombeto*, Port.] 1. A warlike muſical inſtrument, ſounded by the breath. 2. In military ſtile, for trumpeter. Demanded by a *trumpet. Addiſon.* 3. One who praiſes. To be the *trumpet* of his praiſes. *Dryden.* 4. One who publiſhes abroad, one who proclaims. Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and muſt be in ſome meaſure the *trumpet* of his fame. *Tatler.*

Marine TRUMPET [*trompetté marine*, Fr. *tromba marina*, It.] an inſtrument with one ſtring, which, being ſtruck with a hair bow, ſounds like a trumpet.

Speaking TRUMPET, a ſort of large trumpet uſed at ſea, which magnifies the voice ſo much, or makes it ſound ſo loud, that a man, ſpeaking in it, may be heard above a mile.

To TRU'MPET, *verb act.* [*trompetter*, Fr.] to publiſh by ſound of trumpet, to proclaim, to ſpread abroad, to publiſh in general. *Bacon.*

To TRUMPET, *verb neut.* to blow a trumpet.

TRU'MPETER, *ſubſt.* [of *trumpet*; *trompetero*, Sp. *trombeteiro*, Port.] 1. One who ſounds a trumpet. 2. One who proclaims, publiſhes or denounces in general. Theſe men are good *trumpeters. Bacon.* 3. A kind of fiſh.

TRU'MPET-FLOWER, *ſubſt.* [*bignonia*, Lat.] a plant.

TRU'MPET-TONGUED, *adj.* [of *trumpet* and *tongue*] having a tongue as loud and vociferous as a trumpet. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRU'NCATE, *verb act.* [*truncatus*, Lat.] to cut ſhort, to main, to lop.

TRU'NCATED *Pyramid* [with geometricians] one whoſe top is cut off by a plane parallel to its baſe.

TRUNCA'TION, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] the act of cutting, chopping off, or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON, *ſubſt.* [*tronçon*, Fr. a ſhort or broken lance, of *truncus*, Lat. *Skinner*] 1. A battoon, a ſtaff of command. The marſhal's *truncheon. Shakeſpeare.* 2. A ſhort ſtaff, a club, a cudgel. Plummets of lead tied to a *truncheon* or ſtaff. *Hayward.*

To TRUNCHEON, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to beat with a truncheon. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRUNCHEONEE'R, *ſubſt.* [of *truncheon*] one armed with a truncheon. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRU'NCHEONS [with farriers] ſhort, thick worms that breed in the maws of horſes, which in time will eat their way through, if not killed.

TRU'NCUS, Lat. 1. The main ſtem or ſtock of a tree, in diſtinction from the limbs and branches. 2. [With anatomiſts] that part of the great artery and vena cava, which deſcends from the heart to the iliac veſſels. 3. [In architecture] part of the pedeſtal of a pillar.

To TRU'NDLE, *verb neut.* [*trondeler*, *dicard*, Fr. or of trendel, Sax. a circle or bowl] 1. To roll along, as a hoop, to bowl along. *Addiſon.* 2. To turn round as a mop.

TRU'NDLE, *ſubſt.* [trendel, Sax. a circle] any round rolling thing, a carriage with low wheels to draw heavy burdens on.

TRU'NDLE BED. See TRU'CKLE-BED.

TRU'NDLE-SHOT, a ſort of iron ſhot about 17 inches long, ſharp-pointed at both ends, with a round bowl of lead caſt upon it, at a hand's breadth from each end.

TRU'NDLE-TAIL, *ſubſt.* 1. A round tail. Applied to a ſpecies of dogs. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. [In vulgar language] a draggle-tail'd wench.

TRUNK, *ſubſt.* [*tronc*, Fr. *tronco*, It. Sp. and Port. the ſtem or body of a tree, *&c.* of *truncus*, Lat.] 1. A ſort of cheſt or box for clothes, covered with leather, and lined with paper. 2. The main ſtem or body of a tree. A perfect plant, with a *trunk*, branches and leaves. *Bentley.* 3. The body of a man, the head, arms and legs being cut off; the body, without the limbs, of an animal. This bare wither'd *trunk. Shakeſpeare.* 4. The main body of any thing. The large *trunks* of the veins. *Ray.* 5. [*Trompe*, Fr.] the proboſcis of an elephant or other animal. 6. A hollow pipe to ſhoot pellets with. 7. A wooden pipe for the conveyance of water. 8. [In architecture] the fuſt or ſhaft of a column.

To TRUNK, *verb act.* [*trunco*, Lat.] to truncate, maim or lop: obſolete. Paſſively uſed by *Spenſer.*

TRU'NKED, *adj.* [of *trunk*] 1. In heraldry, applied to ſuch trees, as are cut off at each end. See TRUNK, the verb. 2. Having a trunk or ſtem. *Howel.*

TRU'NKHOSEN, *ſubſt.* plur. TRUNKHOSE [of *trunk* and *hoſe*] old-faſhion'd wide breeches. The ſhort *trunkhoſe* ſhall ſhone thy foot and knee. *Prior.*

TRUNK-ROOTS [with botaniſts] ſmall roots breaking or growing out of the trunks of plants, which are of two ſorts.

1. Roots growing by a downright deſcent, ſometimes all along the trunk, as in mint, *&c.* ſometimes only at the ends or points, as in brambles.

2. Such roots as neither deſcend nor aſcend, but ſhoot forth at right angles with the trunk.

TRU'NNIONS, *ſubſt.* [*trognons*, Fr.] the knobs or bunchings out of the metal of a gun, which bear it upon the cheeks of the carriage.

TRU'NNION-RING, the ring about a great gun that is next before the trunnions. See ORDNANCE.

TRU'RO, a corporation in Cornwal, and a branch of the port of Falmouth. It ſtands on the conflux of two rivers, that almoſt encompaſs it, and form a large wharf, with a commodious quay for veſſels of about 100 tons. It is 274 meaſured miles from London.

To TRUSS, *verb act.* [*trouſſee*, Fr. or troſſen, Du.] 1. To tie or gird up, to pack up cloſe together. *Truſs* up bag and baggage. *Hooker.* 2. [In vulgar language] to hang upon a tree. to tie up a perſon at the gallows. 3. To ſnatch up, as a bird of prey.

TRUSS [of *trouſſe*, Fr. troſs, Du. troſz, Ger.] 1. A bundle, any thing thruſt or packed cloſe together. *Truſſes* of hay. *Carew.* 2. A ſort of bandage worn by perſons that have a rupture, to keep it from falling down, 3. Trouſe, trouſers, breeches: obſolete.

TRUSS *of Flowers* [with botaniſts] many flowers growing together on the head of a ſtalk.

TRU'SSED [ſpoken of horſes] a horſe is ſaid to be well truſſed when his thighs are large and proportioned to the roundneſs of the croup.

TRUSSS'D, *part. paſſ.* of *truſs*; which ſee [*trouſſe*, Fr.] 1. Tied or girded up. 2. Hanged on a tree. 3. Snatched up (ſpoken of a leveret) by an eagle or bird of prey.

TRU'SSES [in a ſhip] are ropes faſtened to the parels of the yards, to bind the yard to the maſt, when the ſhip rolls, and to hale down the yard in a ſtorm or guſt of wind.

TRU'SSING, *part. act.* of *truſs* [with falconers] is a hawk's raiſing any fowl or prey aloft, ſoaring up, and then deſcending with it to the ground.

To TRUST [of triſte, Dan.] 1. To put one in truſt with, to place confidence in. I'd *truſt* a woman. *Otway.* 2. To give credit to, to ſell upon credit. 3. To believe, to credit. *Truſt* me you look well. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To commit confidence to the power over any thing. *Truſt* him with yourſelf. *Taylor.* 5. To commit with confidence. This much the rogue to public ears will *truſt. Dryden.* 6. To venture confidently. To *truſt* thee from my ſide. *Milton.*

To TRUST, *verb neut.* 1. To be confident of ſomething future. I *truſt* to come unto you. 2. *John.* 2. To rely upon, to have confidence, to depend without doubt. A buckler to all that *truſt* in him. 2 *Samuel.* 3. To be credulous, to be won to confidence. Safer than *truſt* too far. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To expect. What an honeſt man is to *truſt* to. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRUST, *ſubſt.* [trauſt, Run. treopa, Sax, triſt, Dan.] 1. Aſſurance, confidence, reliance on another. Too much *truſt* in deceitful men. *Swift.* 2. Charge received in confidence. 3. Confident opinion of any event. 4. Credit given without any examination. Moſt take things upon *truſt. Locke.* 5. Credit without payment, tick. 6. Something committed to one's faith, fidelity or honeſty. They muſt commit many great *truſts* to their miniſters. *Bacon.* 7. Depoſit, ſomething committed to charge, of which an account muſt be given. 8. Fidelity, ſuppoſed honeſty. I commit my daughter unto thee of ſpecial *truſt. Tobit.* 9. State of him to whom ſomething is entruſted. He was left in that great *truſt* with the king. *Clarendon.*

Truſtee', *ſubſt.* [of *truſt*; of ꞇꞃupa, of ꞇꞃupian, Sax. triſte, Dan.] 1. One entruſted with any thing in general. He is a *truſtee* from God. *Taylor.* 2. One into whoſe hands an eſtate or money is put for the uſe of another.

Truſtee'ship, *ſubſt.* [of *truſtee*] the office of a truſtee.

Tru'ster, *ſubſt.* [of *truſt*] one who truſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tru'stily, *adv.* [of *truſt*; ꞇꞃeoplice, Sax.] faithfully, with fidelity.

Tru'stiness, *ſubſt.* [of *truſty*] fidelity, faithfulneſs, honeſty. *Truſtineſs* in a dog. *Grew.*

Tru'stless, *adj.* [of *truſt*] unfaithful, not to be truſted, unconſtant. A word elegant, but out of uſe. *Spenſer.*

Tru'sty, *adj.* [of *truſt*; ꞇꞃeoꝺe, Sax.] 1. Honeſt, true, faithful, that may be depended upon, fit to be truſted. 2. Strong, ſuch as will not fail. The *truſty* weapon. *Dryden.*

Truth, *ſubſt.* [ꞇꞃeopꝺe or ꞇꞃyꝺe, Sax.] 1. The contrary to falſehood, conformity of notions to things. 2. Fidelity, faithfulneſs, conſtancy.

> The thoughts of paſt pleaſure and *truth*,
> The beſt of all bleſſings below. *Song.*

3. Conformity of words to thoughts. And lend a lie the confidence of *truth*. *Anonymous.* 4. Purity from falſhood.

> ———So young, my lord, and true.
> ———Let it be ſo, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Honeſty, virtue. Malice bears down *truth*. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Sometimes it is uſed by way of conceſſion. She ſaid *truth*, Lord. *St. Matthew.* 7. Exactneſs, conformity to rule. The *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer.* 8. *In or of a truth*; reality. 9. [According to Mr. Locke] truth conſiſts in the joining or ſeparating of ſigns, as the things ſignified by them do agree or diſagree one with another.

Trutina'tion, *ſubſt.* [*trutina*, Lat.] the act of weighing or balancing in the mind or conſidering a thing ſeriouſly. *Brown.*

To **Try** [*trier*, Fr. ꞇꞃepan, Sax. to juſtify or make true] 1. To examine, to make experiment of. Doth not the ear *try* words? *Job.* 2. To attempt, to eſſay. Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton.* 3. To experience, to aſſay, to have knowledge or experience of. Or *try* the Lybian heat. *Dryden.* 4. To examine judicially. 5. To bring before a judicial tribunal. 6. To bring to a deciſion. Sometimes with *out* emphatical. 7. To act on as a teſt. The fire ſev'n times *tried* this. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. To bring as to a teſt. The *trying* of your faith. *St. James.* 9. To purify, to refine. *Try'd* in ſharp tribulation and refin'd. *Milton.*

To **Try**, *verb neut.* 1. To endeavour, to attempt. 2. [With ſailors] a phraſe uſed of a ſhip which is ſaid *to try*, when having no more ſails abroad, but her main-ſail, ſhe is let alone to lie in the ſea.

Try'chnos [ϛρυχνος, Gr.] the herb nightſhade.

Tu'ant, killing, a mere French word; as, a *tuant jeſt* is a ſharp biting jeſt. Not deſerving to be adopted.

Tub, *ſubſt.* [of tobbe, tubbe, Du.] 1. A large, open, wooden veſſel. 2. A ſtate of ſalivation. The *tub*-faſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tub *of Vermilion*, from three to four hundred weight.

Tub *of Tea*, about 60*lb.* weight.

Tub *of Camphire*, from 56 to 80*lb.* weight.

A Tale of a **Tub**, an old woman's ſtory. The French and German tranſlators of D. S. *Tale of a Tub*, for want of knowing this Angliciſm, have, ridiculouſly enough, tranſlated it literally.

Tu'ba *Euſtathiana*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the canal of communion between the mouth and the barrel of the ear.

Tu'bæ *Fallopianæ*, Lat. [in anatomy] two ſlender paſſages proceeding from the womb, which receive the ova or eggs, and convey them to the womb; ſo named of *Fallopius*, an eminent phyſician, who firſt diſcovered them.

Tube, *ſubſt*, Fr. [*tubus*, Lat.] a pipe, any long hollow body, a ſiphon.

Tu'bercle, *ſubſt.* [*tubercule*, Fr. *tuberculum*, Lat.] a ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body, particularly in the lungs, a pimple. *Harvey.*

Tu'ber, Lat. 1. A knob or knot in a tree. 2. [In ſurgery] a bunching out, tumour, or ſwelling in an animal body. 3. [In botany] the round bunching out of the roots of ſome plants.

Tube'rcula, or **Tube'rcules**, L. [with ſurgeons] ſmall tumours which ſuppurate and diſcharge pus, frequently found in the lungs; or lie *dormant* for many years, without coming to any ſuppuration at all.

Turercula, Lat. [in palmiſtry] the more eminent muſcles or knobby parts under the fingers, which they alſo call *montes*.

Tu'berose, *ſubſt.* [*tubereuſe*, Fr. *tuberoſa*, It. and Sp. *tuber*, Lat.] a kind of white ſweet-ſmelling flower. *Garth.*

Tu'berous, *adj.* [*tuberoſus*, Lat. *tubereux*, Fr. from *tuber*, Lat.] full of bunches, knots, or ſwellings, having excreſcences. *Woodward.*

Tuberous *Roots* [by botaniſts] are defined ſuch as conſiſt of an uniform fleſhy ſubſtance, and are of a roundiſh figure, as in a turnip, *&c.*

Tuberous *Plants* [*tubereux*, Fr. of *tuberos*, It. of *tuberoſus*, Lat. with botaniſts] plants full of bunches or knots.

Tu'berousness [of *tuberous*] knottineſs, quality of being full of knots and bunches; alſo the bunching out of ſome parts of the body.

Tubero'sity, *ſubſt.* [*tuberoſitas*, Lat. *tuberoſite*, Fr. with ſurgeons] a knot or tumour growing naturally on any part, in oppoſition to tumours that riſe accidentally, or from a diſeaſe.

Tu'bi *Lactiferi*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] ſmall pipes through which the milk flows to the nipples of a woman's breaſts

Tubilu'strium [among the Romans] a ceremony or feſtival at the purification of their ſacred trumpets.

Tu'bular, *adj.* [*tubus*, Lat.] reſembling a pipe or trunk, long and hollow, conſiſting of a pipe, fiſtular. A *tubular* or pipe-like ſnout. *Grew.*

Tu'bulated, *adj.* [*tubulatus*, *tubulus*, *tubus*, Lat.] hollow like a pipe, fiſtular, longitudinally hollow. *Derham.*

Tu'bule, *ſubſt.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] a ſmall pipe or fiſtular body. *Woodward.*

Tu'buli *Vermiculares* [in phyſics] ſmall winding cavities on the outſides of the ſhells of ſea ſhell-fiſh, in which ſome ſmall worms inhabit and breed.

Tu'bulous, *adj.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] hollow like a pipe.

Tuck [prob. of trucca, Brit. a knife, *eſtoc*, Fr. *ſtocco*, It.] 1. A ſort of rapier or long narrow ſword. 2. A kind of net. The *tuck* is narrower meſhed, with a long bunt in the midſt. *Carew.*

Tuck *of a Ship*, the truſſing or gathering up of a ſhip's quarter under water.

To **Tuck**, *verb neut.* [trucken, Ger. to preſs. *Skinner*] 1. To gather up, to hinder from ſpreading, to cruſh together: commonly with *up*. *Addiſon.* 2. To incloſe by putting clothes cloſe round one. *Locke.*

To **Tuck**, *verb neut.* to contract. A bad word. *Sharp.*

Tu'cker, *ſubſt.* [prob. of *tucking*, or of tuch, Teut. cloth] a ſlip of fine linen, muſlin, or lace, pinned or running along in a ruffle on the top of women's ſtays or gowns, about the neck. *Addiſon.* 2. A fuller of cloth, or, in Exon and adjacent parts, one who buys up woollen goods, and gets them dreſs'd, preſs'd and pack'd, to ſend abroad.

Tucketso'nance, *ſubſt.* a word apparently French, but which I do not certainly underſtand *Tucquet* is a hat, and *toquer*, to ſtrike. *Johnſon.*

> Let the trumpets ſound,
> The *tucketſonance* and the note to mount. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tu'cksels, *ſubſt.* the teeth of an horſe, *&c.* called alſo grinders.

Tu'ddington, in Bedfordſhire, is 39 meaſured miles from London.

Tu'el, *ſubſt.* [*tuyeau*, Fr.] the anus. *Skinner.*

Tu'esday [Tueꞅꝺæᵹ or Tiveꞅꝺæᵹ, Sax. which Skinner derives of Tun, Mars, and Dæᵹ, q. d. *Dies Martis*, Lat. Mars's day; but Verſtegan of *Tuiſco*, and Dæᵹ; which *Tuiſco* was the moſt ancient idol of the Teutones or ancient Germans and Saxons. And indeed they only differ as to the name, the Tun of Skinner being the *Tuiſco* of Verſtegan] the third day of our week.

Tuft, *ſubſt.* [*touffe*, Fr.] 1. A lock of hair, a bunch or number of threads, feathers, ribbons, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together. A fine *tuft* or bruſh of moſs. *Bacon.* 2. [With botaniſts] a thicket, cluſter or plump of trees, bunch of graſs, *&c.*

Tuft *of a Tree*, the thick top of a tree.

To **Tuft**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to adorn with a tuft. A doubtful word, and not authorized, ſays Johnſon, by any competent writer. Solemn oaks, that *tuft* the ſwelling mounts. *Thomſon.*

Tu'fted, *adj.* [of *tuft*; *touffé*, Fr.] having tufts growing in cluſters.

Tu'fty, *adj.* [of *tuft*] adorned or trimmed with tufts. A word of no authority. Let me ſtrip thee of thy *tufty* coat. *Thomſon.*

Tug [ꞇoᵹunꝺ, Sax. tog, Du. and L. Ger. zieg, H. Ger. a draught] 1. A hard pull, a pull performed with the utmoſt effort. 2. A waggon to carry timber.

To **Tug** [ꞇoᵹan, or ꞇuᵹan, Sax. tugga, Su. togean, Teut.] 1. To pull hard and with ſtrength long continued, to draw. 2. To pull, to pluck in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Tug**, *verb act.* 1. To pull, to draw. 2. To labour hard for any thing, to contend, to ſtruggle.

Tu'gger, *ſubſt.* [of *tug*] one that tugs or pulls hard.

Tuisco, the moſt ancient and peculiar idol, or rather deify'd great anceſtor of the Teutones or ancient Germans and Saxons, is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been one of Noah's ſons, but by others, with more probability, the ſon of Aſcenas, who was great grandſon of Noah, and grandſon of Japhet. He ſettled in Germany, and, after his deceaſe, was adored by all his poſterity. The inhabitants of that country are ſtill called Teutſch or Deutſch, or, according to the more ancient orthography, *Tuytſch* or *Duytſch*, and the whole country of Germany, *Teutſchland* or *Deutſchland*. Hence likewiſe the proper name *Dutch*, which we miſapply to the *Netherlanders*. The Italians to this day call a German, *Todeſco*, and the third day of our week is named *Tueſday*, becauſe it was appointed for the adoration of that idol, as Verſtegan ſays; but others ſay it was called after *Theſa*, a certain goddeſs, the wife of the god *Thor*; which *Theſa* was looked upon to be the goddeſs of juſtice.

Tui'lleries [of *tuile*, Fr. a tile, becauſe tiles were formerly made there] a ſtately pile of buildings and gardens, near the Louvre at Paris, built all of free-ſtone, the portal being of marble pillars and jaſper.

Tuiti'on, *ſubſt.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor*, Lat.] guardianſhip, the care of a guardian or tutor, protection, ſuperintendent care.

Tu'lip [*tulipano*, It. *tulipan*, Sp. *tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] a flower.

Tu'lipant, *ſubſt.* a ſaſh or wreathe worn by the Indians inſtead of a hat.

Tulipema'nia, or **Tulipe'many**, tulip-madneſs, a name given to the extravagancy of ſome perſons formerly of giving exceſſive prices, as five, ten, or more pounds, for a tulip-root.

Tulip-tree, *ſubſt.* a tree.

To **Tum** *Wool*, *verb act*, to mix together wool of divers colours.

To **Tu'mble** [of tumler, Dan. or perhaps of ꞇumbian, Sax. to dance, or of taymelen, tommelen, Du. tummelen, L. Ger. taumeln, H. Ger. to reel, to ſtagger, or fall down; *tombolare*, It.] 1. To roll about. 2. To fall, to come ſuddenly to the ground. 3. To fall in great quantities tumultuouſly. They come *tumbling* upon a man. *Bacon.* 4. To play tricks by various librations of the body.

To **Tu'mble**, *verb act.* 1. To throw down. 2. To rowze, rumple, or put out of order, as clothes, *&c.* 3. To turn over, to throw about by way of examination. *Tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts. *Bacon.* 4. To throw by chance or violence. They are rouzed and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open daylight, by ſome turbulent paſſions. *Locke.*

The Ship **Tumbles** [a ſea phraſe] rolls or labours in the ſea.

Tu'mble, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a fall.

Tu'mbler, *ſubſt.* [of *tumble*; ꞇumbeꞃ, Sax. a dancer, or tuymelaer, Du.] 1. One who makes profeſſion of tumbling, or ſhewing the agility of the body by various poſtures. 2. A ſort of hunting dog, ſo called from his turning and winding his body about, before he attacks and faſtens on the prey.

Tu'mbrel, *ſubſt.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] 1. A dung-cart. 2. In contempt, applied to a ſot or drunkard. This beaſtly *tumbrel*. *Congreve.* 3. A ducking-ſtool for ſcolds, *&c.*

Tumefa'ction, *ſubſt.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] ſwelling and riſing into a tumour. *Arbuthnot.*

Tu'mefied, *part. adj.* [of *tumefy*; *tumefactus*, Lat.] ſwelled, raiſed by a ſwelling.

To **Tu'mefy**, *verb act.* [*tumefacio*, Lat. to make to ſwell] to ſwell. It is commonly uſed paſſively.

Tu'mid [*tumidus*, Lat.] 1. Swoln, puffed up. 2. Protuberant, raiſed up above the level. *Tumid* hills. *Milton.* 3. Turgidly, lofty, pompous, boaſtful, falſely ſublime. Such expreſſions may ſeem *tumid* and aſpiring. *Boyle.*

Tu'mour [*tumor*, Lat. and Sp. *tumeur*, Fr. *tumore*, It.] a riſing or morbid ſwelling cauſed by a ſettling of humours in ſome parts of the body, which are enlarged and ſtretched out beyond their natural ſtate. 2. Affected pomp, falſe magnificence, unſubſtantial greatneſs. *Wotton.*

TU'MOROUS, *adj.* [of *tumour*] 1. Swelling, protuberant, *Wotton.* 2. Vainly pompous, falſely magnificent. *B. Johnſon* and *Wotton.*

To TUMP, *verb act.* [with gardeners] to fence trees about with earth.

To TU'MULATE, *verb neut.* [*tumulo*, Lat.] to ſwell. This ſeems to be the ſenſe here; but I, ſays Johnſon, ſuſpect the word to be wrong. As ſoon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have diſarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

TU'MULOSE, *adj.* [*tumuloſus*, Lat.] full of little hills or knobs.

TUMULO'SITY, *ſubſt.* [*tumuloſitas*, *tumulus*, Lat.] hillineſs.

TU'MULT, *ſubſt.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumulto*, It. and Sp. *tumultus*, Lat.] 1. A promiſcuous commotion in a multitude. In loud *tumult* all the Greeks aroſe. *Pope.* 2. A multitude put into wild commotion, an uproar, hurlyburly, riot, mutiny. 3. Stir, irregular violence, great buſtle, a wild commotion. Raiſing a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confuſion. *Addiſon.*

TUMU'LTUARILY, *adv.* [of *tumultuary*] in a tumultuary manner.

TUMU'LTUARINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tumultuary*] a tumultuous quality or ſtate, turbulence, inclination to tumults. *King Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY, *adj.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr. *tumultuario*, It. of *tumultuarius*, Lat.] 1. Diſorderly promiſcuous, confuſed. *Bacon.* 2. Reſtleſs, put into irregular agitation. In a *tumultuary* and reſtleſs ſtate. *Atterbury.*

To TUMU'LTUATE, *verb neut.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] to make a tumult.

TUMULTUA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *tumultuate*] irregular and confuſed agitation. *Boyle.*

TUMU'LTUOUS, *adj.* [*tumultueux*, Fr. *tumultuoſo*, It. of *tumultuoſus*, Lat.] 1. Put into violent commotion, confuſedly agitated. Some *tumultuous* clouds. *Milton.* 2. Violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes. *Tumultuous* rebellions. *Spenſer.* 3. Turbulent, violent in general. With *tumultuous* ſpeech. *Knolles.* 4. Full of tumults. In a *tumultuous* kingdom. *Sidney.* See TUMULTUARY.

TUMU'LTUOUSLY, *adv.* [of *tumultuous*] in a diſorderly confuſed manner, by act of the multitude. *Bacon.*

TUMU'LTUOUSNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *tumultuous*] a diſordered, confuſed, troubled ſtate or condition.

To TUN, *verb act.* [*entonner*, Fr.] to put up liquors into a veſſel, to barrel.

TUN [ꞇunne, Sax. tonne, Du. and Ger. *tonne*, *un tonneau*, Fr. *tonnel*, Port.] 1. A veſſel containing 252 gallons, the meaſure of two hogſheads, a pipe. 2. A large caſk. *Milton.* 3. Any large quantity proverbially. Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breaſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A drunkard: in burleſque. Here's a *tun* of midnight work to come. *Dryden.* 6. Twenty hundred weight, or the weight of 2000 *lb.* 7. A cubic ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun. 8. Dryden has uſed it for a circular meaſure, I believe without precedent or propriety. *Johnſon.* A *tun* about was every pillar. *Dryden.* 9. Forty ſolid feet of timber.

TUN, or TON [of ꞇun, Sax. tuyn, Du. tuen, L. Ger. zaun, H. Ger. a hedge or ditch, or any thing of that kind ſurrounding a place, to defend it] at the end of names or places, by a metaphor, ſignifies a village, town, or habitation. Nor is it improbable but that the Saxon ꞇun might originally come from the Britiſh dun, which ſignifies a mountain, becauſe antiently towns were generally built upon hills.

TU'NA, an American tree, on which is ſaid to grow or breed thoſe inſects called *cocheneal.*

TU'NABLE, *adj.* [of *tune*] that may be tuned or put in tune; alſo harmonious, muſical.

TU'NABLENESS]of *tunable*] melodiouſneſs, harmoniouſneſs; alſo capableneſs of being put into tune.

TU'NABLY, *adv.* [of *tunable*] harmoniouſly, melodiouſly.

TUN-BELLIED, *adj.* [of *tun* aud *belly*] having a great belly like a tun, gor-bellied.

TU'NBRIDGE, or the town of bridges, in Kent, is ſo called from the rivern *Tun*, and four other little ſtreams here of the Medway, over each of which there is a ſtone bridge. It is 29 meaſured miles from London.

TU'NHOOF, ground-ivy.

TUNE, *ſubſt.* [toon, Du. *tonus*, Lat. *ton*, Fr. and Su. *tuono*, It. *tono*, Sp. of τονος, Gr.] 1. Tune is a diverſity of notes put together. *Locke.* 2. Sound, note in general. As loud and to as many *tunes*. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Agreeableneſs of ſound, harmonious, muſical compoſition, air, or ſong, concert of parts. Keep the commonweal in *tune*. *K. Charles.* 4. State of giving the due ſounds; as, the fiddle is in or out of *tune*. 5. Proper ſtate for uſe or application, right diſpoſition, fit temper. When he is in *tune*. *Locke.* 6. State in general, with reſpect to order. Diſtreſſed Lear, in his better *tune*. *Shakeſpeare*

Out of TUNE, out of order, frame, or temper.

To TUNE, *verb act.* 1. To put into ſuch a ſtate as to produce the proper ſounds on an inſtrument. 2. To ſing harmoniouſly. *Tune* his praiſe. *Milton.*

To TUNE, *verb neut.* 1. To form one ſound to another. *Tuning* to the waters fall. *Drayton.* 2. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice.

TU'NEFUL, *adj.* [of *tune* and *full*] muſical, harmonious.

TU'NELESS, *adj.* [of *tune*] unmuſical, unharmonious. Thy *tuneleſs* ſerenade. *Cowley.*

TU'NER, *ſubſt.* [of *tune*] one who tunes. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'NGRAVE, *ſubſt.* [ꞇunᵹeꞃæꝼa, of ꞇon, a town, and ᵹeꞃæꝼa, Sax. a greve] a bailiff of a town or manour.

TU'NIC, *ſubſt.* [ꞇunican, Sax. *tunica*, Lat. *tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, It. and Sp.] 1. Part of the Roman dreſs, a ſort of coat anſwering to our waiſtcoats, without ornaments, and with very ſhort ſleeves. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Covering, integument, tunicle.

TU'NICA [among the Romans] 1. A garment worn under the toga. 2. [With botaniſts] the herb betony or a kind of gilliflower. 3. [With anatomiſts] a tunic, membrane or thin ſkin.

TU'NICA *Retiformis*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] one of the tunicles or coats of the eye, which reſembles the figure of a net, and is the principal inſtrument of ſight, called alſo the *retina.*

TUNICA *Cornea*, Lat. the horny tunic or coat of the eye.

TU'NICLE, Fr. [*tunicula*, Lat.] a little membrane or membranous coat of an animal body, a cover, an integument.

TUNICLE, *ſubſt.* [with anatomiſts] a little coat, membrane or ſkin, covering any part of the body.

The TUNICLES *of the Eye*, are four noted ones, *viz.* the corneous, the cryſtalline, the vitreous, and uveous, which are anſwered by as many humours.

The TUNICLES *of the Teſtes*, are four, *viz.* the ſcrotum, the erythroides, the epidydimis, and the dartos.

TUNI'CULATED *Root* [with botaniſts] is that kind of bulbous root, which conſiſts of ſeveral coats involving one another, as in an onion.

TUNI'SIAN *Falcon* [ſo called of *Tunis* in Barbary] a certain kind of hawk, who makes he eyrie there.

TU'NNAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *tun*] 1. A duty of ſo much *per* tun, to be paid for merchandize imported or exported. 2. The content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'NNEL, *ſubſt.* [*tonnelle*, Fr.] 1. A funnel for pouring liquors into a caſk. 2. The ſhaft of a chimney, the paſſage for the ſmoke. *Wotton.* 3. A net wide at the mouth and ending in a point, and ſo reſembling a funnel or tunnel. It is for catching partridges.

To TUNNEL, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To form like a tunnel. Generally uſed paſſively. *Derham.* 2. To catch in a net. 3. Derham uſes the word for to make net-work, to reticulate. And curiouſly *tunnel* them into neſts.

TU'NNELLING [of *tunnel*] a ſort of fowling with a tunnel net. See the verb.

TU'NNY [*thon*, Fr. *tonno*, It. *tun* or *tonina*, Sp. *thynnus*, Lat. θυννος, Gr.] a kind of ſea-fiſh.

TUP, *ſubſt.* a ram or male ſheep. This word is ſtill uſed in ſome provinces.

To TUP, *verb neut.* to but like a ram; alſo to copulate as a ram.

TU'PPING, *part. adj.* [of *tup*] a ram's covering an ewe.

TU'RBAN, TU'RBAND, or TU'RBANT, *ſubſt.* [*turban*, Fr. *turbante*, It. and Sp. A Turkiſh word] an ornament that Turks wear on their heads, made of fine linen wreathed into a rundle.

TU'RBARY, *ſubſt.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. ꞇuꞃꝼe, Sax. torf, Du. and L. Ger. turf, H. Ger. *tourbe*, Fr.] a right of digging turf.

Common of TURBARY, a liberty which ſome tenants have of digging turf in the lord's waſte.

TU'RBID, *adj.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] troubled, muddy, not clear. *Woodward.*

TU'RBIDNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *turbid*] thickneſs, muddineſs.

TU'RBINATED, *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.] 1. Twiſted, ſpiral. *Boyle.* 2. [With botaniſts] ſuch plants which, in ſome parts of them, reſemble a turbant in ſhape, and are of a conical figure.

TURBINA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *turbinated*] the act of ſpinning like a top; alſo the act of faſhioning like a top, act of ſharpening at one end.

TU'RBITH *Mineral*, *ſubſt.* [*turpethus*, Lat.] the yellow precipitate of Mercury.

TU'RBITA, Lat. an herb of a violent purging quality.

TU'RBIDNESS [*turbiditas*, Lat.] troubleſomeneſs.

TU'RBOT, *ſubſt.* Fr. and Du. a delicate ſea-fiſh.

TU'RBULENCE, or TU'RBULENCY, *ſubſt.* [*turbulence*, Fr. *turbulentia*, Lat.] 1. Tumult, confuſion, a bluſtering ſtate, condition, or temper. *Dryden.* 2. Tumultuouſneſs, liableneſs to confuſion. *Turbulence* of blood. *Swift.*

TU'RBULENT, *adj.* Fr. [*torbolenta*, It. *turbulenta*, Sp. *turbulentus*, Lat.] 1. Raiſing commotion. *Turbulent* liquor. *Milton.* 2. Expoſed to commotion, liable to agitation. Now toſt and *turbulent*. *Milton.* 3. Tumultuous, violent. The *turbulent* mirth of wine. *Dryden.*

TU'RBULENTLY, boiſterouſly, violently tumultuouſly.

TU'RCISM, *ſubſt.* [*turciſmus*, Lat.] the religion, principles, or opinions of the Turks. *Atterbury.* See MAHOMETISM and SHIITES.

TURCOI'S, or TURCOI'SE, *ſubſt.* Du. [*turquiſe*, Fr. *turchina*, It. ſo called, becauſe coming from Turky] a precious ſtone of an azure colour. See TURKOIS.

TURD [ꞇoꞃꝺ, ꞇuꞃꝺ, Sax.] ordure.

TURF [ꞇuꞃꝼe, Sax. torfwa, Su. torf, Du. and L. Ger. turf, H. Ger.] a ſort of earth that ſerves for fuel, alſo a green clod, a part of the ſurface of the ground.

To TURF, *verb act.* [from the noun] to cover with turf. Commonly uſed paſſively. *Mortimer.*

TU'RFINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *turfy*] the ſtate of abounding with turf.

TU'RFING-SPADE, a tool for undercutting the turf, after it has been marked out with the trenching-plough.

TU'RFY, *adj.* [of *turf*] full of turfs.

TU'RGENT, *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] ſwelling, tumid, protuberant. *Government of the tongue.*

TURGE'SCENCE, or TURGE'SCENCY, *ſubſt.* [*turgeſcens*, Lat.] the act of ſwelling, the ſtate of being ſwoln. *Brown.*

TURGE'SCENT, *adj.* [*turgeſcens*, Lat.] ſwelling or growing big.

TU'RGID, *adj.* [*turgido*, It. *turgidus*, Lat.] 1. Swoln, puffed up, bloated. *Boyle.* 2. Pompous, tumid, vainly magnificent. *Watts.*

TURGI'DITY [of *turgid*] ſtate of being ſwoln or puffed up. *Arbuthnot.*

TURIO'NES, Lat. [with botaniſts] the firſt young tender ſhoots, which any plants annually put forth out of the ground.

TURK [*Turc*, Fr. *Turco*, It. and Sp.] a native of Turky.

" *Turkeſtan*, or the land of *Turks* (ſays *Dherbelot*) in the more general acceptation of the word, ſignifies all thoſe countries which lie beyond the river *Gihon* (or *Oxus*) with reſpect to *Perſia*: But, in its more reſtrained ſenſe, only the country beyond the river *Sihon* [or *Jaxartes*;] what lies between the two rivers, being called by the Arabians, *Mawaralnahar*, and by us, *Tranſoxana*." Now from theſe countries the two chief families of the *Turks*, and which have founded the greateſt ſtates, *viz.* the *Seljuc*, and *Ottoman*, are deriv'd. But long before either of their *irruptions*, we find the Turks, who had broke into Perſia, concurring with the *Saracens*, about *A. C.* 643, in the overthrow of *Yerdegird*, the laſt of the *Perſian* kings. About *A. C.* 800, they made great incurſions thro' the *Portæ Caſpiæ*, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the northern parts of *Armenia*, called perhaps from them *Turcomania*; and ſome of them becoming *ſtipendiaries* to the *Saracenic Chaliphs*, obtain'd in proceſs of time great power at *Bagdad*. But all this was ſlight, compar'd with what follows. *Togrulbeg* (or as we call him corruptly enough, *Tangrolipix*) the great founder of the *Seljuc* dynaſty, leaving *Turkeſtan*, conquer'd *Choraſan* and *Perſia*; and added (as Sir *Iſaac Newton* obſerves) *Bagdad* to his empire, *A. C.* 1055. His ſucceſſors *Olub-*

Arſlan, and *Melecſhaw*, conquered the regions upon *Euphrates*; and theſe conqueſts, after the death of *Melecſhaw*, broke into the four kingdoms, which Sir *Iſacc* ſuppoſes St. John refers to in Apocalypſe, c. ix. v. 13, 14. *Newton's Obſervat. on Daniel*, &c. p. 305, 307. Nor ſhould it be overlook'd, that one of theſe four principalities held its regal ſeat at *Iconium*, and was called, from this ſettlement in the Roman territory, the *Seljuc-Roum*, or Roman *Seljuc*; as alſo that *Aladin*, the ninth prince or ſultan of this houſe, was he, under whoſe wing the houſe of *Ottoman* grew; (as we have ſhewn more at large under the words Ottoman and Tambour) and * compleated what the former begun, *viz.* the overthrow of the *Greek* empire. But after all, there was *another* Turkiſh family, and which makes no ſmall figure in our hiſtories of the *Holy War*; I mean that which under *Saladin* took *Egypt* from the *Saracenic* Chaliſs, about *A. C.* 1169; where the *Turkiſh* and *Circaſſian* Mamlucks bore ſway for about 275 years, as *Pocock* in his ſupplement obſerves; till their ſtate was overthrown by ſultan *Selim*, the ninth prince of the houſe of *Ottoman*.

* If we compute from *A. C.* 1063, when *Olub-Arſlan* began to conquer the nations on the *Euphrates*, to *A. C.* 1453; when the incorporated force of the *Seljuc*, and *Ottoman* Turks took *Conſtantinople*; the interval (as Sir *Iſaac Newton* obſerves) will be 391 *prophetic* days, which are years, *i. e.* the date aſſigned by St. *John* for the fall of the *Greek* empire. *Apocalypſe*, c. ix. v. 15. See Roman *Empire*, Ottoman, Constantinople, Locusts, Abbassides, and Mamalucks compared.

Turke'stan, a country ſo called. [See Turk.]
From this country, which lies north-eaſt of *Perſia*, came firſt the *Seljuc*, and after them the *Ottoman* Turk.

——The ſultan in Byzance,
Turkeſtan-born—— *Milton.*

Tu'rkey, *ſubſt.* [of *Turky*; *gallina turcica*, Lat.] a large domeſtic fowl.

Tu'rkey-pout, a young turkey. *Turkies* were firſt brought into England in the 14th year of king Henry VIII.

Tu'rkish [of *Turky*] belonging to the Turks.

Tu'rkois, *ſubſt.* a blue ſtone, numbered among the meaner precious ſtones. Thoſe bony bodies found among copper ores, are tinged with green. The *Turkois-ſtone*, as it is commonly ſtiled by lapidaries, is part of a bone ſo tinged. *Woodward.*

Tu'rks-cap, *ſubſt.* an herb, the flower called *martagon.*

Turlupi'nes, O. Fr. a ſect or ſort of people, who made a public profeſſion of impudence, going naked, and were not aſhamed to have to do with women in the open market.

Turm, *ſubſt.* [*turmæ*, Lat.] a troop: not in uſe. *Milton.*

Tu'rmeric, an Indian root, which makes a yellow die.

To Turmoi'l, to toil, to buſtle, to make a heavy to do.

Turmoi'l, or Turmoi'ling, *ſubſt.* [of *tire*, to weary and *moil*, O. W. a mule, *q. d.* to tire one's ſelf by labouring like a mule; derived by Skinner from *tremouille*, Fr. a mill-hopper; more probably derived from *moil*, to labour] trouble, diſturbance, harraſſing uneaſineſs. Little in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To Turmoi'l, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To harraſs with moleſtation or commotion. Out of uſe. *Spenſer.* 2. To weary, to keep in unquietneſs. *Milton.*

To Turn [turnan, Sax. *tournir*, Fr. *tornare*, Lat. and It. *tornar*, Sp. *τορνοω*, Gr.] 1. To put into a circular or virtiginous motion, to move round, to revolve. 2. To put the upper ſide downwards, to ſhift with regard to the ſides. 3. To change with reſpect to poſition. *Turn* aſcawſe the poles. *Milton.* 4. To bring the inſide out. 5. To change the ſtate of the balance. 6. To change as to the poſture of the body or direction of the look, 7. To form on a lathe by turning round as turners do. 8. [*Torno*, Lat.] to form, to ſhape. 9. To transform, to metamorphoſe. 10. To make of another colour. 11. To change, to alter. 12. To make a reverſe of fortune. 13. To tranſlate out of one language into another. 14. To change to another opinion or party better or worſe, to convert, to pervert. 15. To change with regard to inclination or temper. 16. To alter from one effect or purpoſe to another. 17. To betake. It ſeems indifferent which of theſe two were moſt *turned* to. *Temple.* 18. To transfer. 19. To fall upon. 20. To make to nauſeate. 21. To make giddy. 22. To infatuate, to make mad. 23. To direct to or from any point. 24. To direct to a certain purpoſe or propenſion. 25. To double in. 26. To revolve, to agitate in the mind. 27. To drive from a perpendicular edge, to blunt. 28. To drive by violence, to expel. 29. To apply. Land will be *turned* moſt to great cattle. *Temple.* 30. To reverſe, to repeal. 31. To keep paſſing in a courſe of exchange or traffic. 32. To adapt the mind. *Turned* for trade. *Addiſon.* 33. To put towards another. And make all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee. *Exodus.* 34. To retort, to throw back. 35. To *Turn away*; to diſmiſs from ſervice, to diſcard. 36. To *Turn back*; to return to the hand from which it was received. 37. To *Turn off*; to diſmiſs contemptuouſly. 38. To *Turn off*; to give over, to reſign. 39. To *Turn off*; to deflect. 40. To *Turn off or from*; to avert. 41. To *be Turned of*; to advance to an age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phraſe. *Johnſon.* *Turn'd of* forty. *Addiſon.* 42. To *Turn over*; to transfer. 43. To *Turn over*; to refer. 44. To *Turn over*; to examine one leaf of a book after another. 45. To *Turn over*; to throw off the ladder. 46. To *Turn to*; to have recourſe to a book.

To Turn, *verb neut.* 1. To recoil, to return. 2. To wind round any thing. 3. To move or go round, to have a circular or virtiginous motion. 4. To ſhew regard or anger by directing the look towards any thing. 5. To move the body round. 6. To move from its place. The ankle bone is apt to *turn out* on either ſide. *Wiſeman.* 7. To change poſture. Theſe dice could *turn* upon no other ſide. *Cheyne.* 8. To have a tendency or direction. His cares all *turned* upon Aſtyanax. *A. Philips.* 9. To move the face to another quarter. 10. To depart from the way, to deviate. *Turns* ſhort on the ſudden into ſome ſimilitude. *Dryden.* 11. To alter, to be changed, to be transformed. 12. To become by a change. 13. To change ſides. A man in a fever *turns* often. *Swift.* 14. To change the mind, conduct or determination. *Turn* at my reproof. *Proverbs.* 15. To become ſour, as milk or wine may. 16. To be brought eventually. Every thing we do may *turn* to account. *Addiſon.* 17. To depend on as the chief point. The queſtion *turns* upon this point. *Swift.* 18. To grow giddy. 19. To be directed to or from any point, From dance to ſweet repaſt they *turn.* *Milton.* 20. To have an unexpected conſequence or tendency. Afflictions ſhall *turn* to our advantage. *Watts.* 21. To *Turn away*; to deviate from a proper courſe. The *turning away* of the ſimple ſhall ſlay him. *Proverbs.* 22. To *Turn off*; to divert one's courſe. *Turn off* with care. *Norris.*

To Turn *Tail*; to ſhuffle, to ſhift; alſo to run away.

To Turn [*or bend*] one's thoughts to any thing.

Turn, *ſubſt.* [*tour*, Fr.] 1. A walk or courſe two and fro; as, to take a *turn.* 2. The act of turning; gyration. 3. Meander, winding way. 4. Change, viciſſitude, alteration. 5. Manner of proceeding, change from the original intention or firſt appearance. The wiſe *turn* they thought to give the matter. *Swift.* 6. Chance, hap. 7. Occaſion, incidental opportunity. Loaded at every *turn* with blows. *L'Eſtrange.* 8. Time at which any thing is to be had or done. Your *turn* to ſpeak. *Bacon.* 9. Actions of kindneſs or malice, good or bad office. 10. Reigning inclination. The *turn* and faſhion of the age. *Swift.* 11. A ſtep of the ladder at the gallows. Or take a *turn* for it at the ſeſſion. *Butler.* 12. Convenience. Served their *turns.* *Clarendon.* 13. The form, caſt, ſhape, manner. Female virtues are of a domeſtick *turn.* *Addiſon.* 14. The manner of adjuſting the words of a ſentence. The ſame ſhort *turn* of expreſſion. *Addiſon.* 15. A wind which upon ſome coaſts blows all night from the ſhore. 16. [With watchmakers] a term uſed of the movement of a watch, and ſignifies the intire revolution or going about of any wheel or pinion. 17. [In law] is the county-court or king's leet, where the ſheriff ſits judge; which court is held twice every year; about a month after Eaſter, and a month after Michaelmas. From this court are exempted only peers of the realm, clergymen, and ſuch as have hundreds of their own. 18. *By turns*; alternately, one after another.

Turn-bench, *ſubſt.* [of *turn* and *bench*] a term among turners. Small work in metal is turned in an iron lathe called a *turn-bench*, which they ſcrew in a vice; and having fitted their work upon a ſmall iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a ſquare ſhank, at the end of the axis next the left hand, they, with a drill bow and drill ſtring, carry it about. *Moxon.*

Turn-coat, *ſubſt.* [of *turn* and *coat*] one who changes his religion, or goes over to a party, contrary in principles, &c. to what he profeſſed before; a renegade.

Turn-pike, *ſubſt.* [of *turn* and *pike*, or *pique*] 1. A croſs of two bars, armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horſes from entering. 2. Any gate ſet up in a road, in order to ſtop travellers, carts, waggons, coaches, cattle, &c. who there pay a toll for keeping the roads in repair.

Turn-pike [in the military art] a ſpar of wood about fourteen feet long, and about eight inches in diameter, cut in the form of a hexagon, every ſide being bored full of holes, thro' which ſhort pikes are run about ſix feet long, pointed with iron; which ſtanding out every way, being ſet in a breach, are of uſe to ſtop an enemy's entrance into a camp.

Turn-sick, *adj.* [of *turn* and *ſick*] vertiginous, giddy. *Bacon.*

Turn-spit, *ſubſt.* [of *turn* and *ſpit*] he that anciently turned a ſpit, inſtead of which jacks are now generally uſed. *Swift.* Alſo applied to a dog to go in a wheel for the ſame end.

Tu'rnament [*torneamento*, It. *tournois*, Fr. *torneo*, Sp.] a juſting or tilting. See Tournament.

Tu'rner, *ſubſt.* [*tourneur*, Fr. *torniero*, Sp.] one who turns veſſels or utenſils in wood or metals in a lathe.

Tu'rners, were incorporate *anno* 1603, they are a maſter, two wardens, 24 aſſiſtants, and 118 on the livery. Their livery fine is 8 *l.* and 12 *l.* the ſtewards. Their armorial enſigns are *ſable*, a Catherine-wheel *or*.

Tu'rning [of *turn*] flexure, winding, meander. *Milton.*

Tu'rning-*Strait* [in the manage] an artificial motion taught to a horſe.

Turning *Evil*, a diſeaſe in cattle; alſo called the *ſturdy.*

Tu'rnip [prob. of turnan, Sax. to turn, becauſe of its roundneſs] a white, eſculent, roundiſh root.

Turn-sol, *ſubſt.* [*heliotropium*, Lat. *tourne ſol*, Fr.] the ſun-flower.

Tu'rn-style, *ſubſt.* [of *turn* and *ſtyle*] a turnpike.

Tu'rpentine [*terebentine*, Fr. *trementina*, It. and Sp. *termentina*, Port. *terebinthus*, Lat. of τερέβινθος, Gr.] a kind of clear, reſinous gum, iſſuing out of the pine, juniper, and other trees.

Tu'rpetude, Fr. [*turpitudine*, It. of *turpitudo*, Lat.] badneſs, baſeneſs, inherent vileneſs, eſſential deformity of thoughts, words or actions. *South.*

Turquoi'se, a precious ſtone of an azure or bluiſh colour, ſo called, becauſe frequently brought to us from the Turks. See Turkois.

Tu'rrel, a ſort of tool uſed by coopers.

Tu'rret [*turricula*, *turris*, Lat. *tourette*, Fr.] a little tower, a ſmall eminence raiſed above the reſt of the building. *Pope.*

Tu'rreted, *adj.* [of *turret*] formed or riſing like a tower. *Bacon.*

Turri'ferous, *adj.* [*turrifer*, Lat.] bearing towers.

Tu'rrigis, Lat. [with botaniſts] an herb, a ſort of creſſes.

Tu'rtle, or Turtle *Dove* [turtla-duva, Sax. turtel-due, Dan. tortel-duyve, Du. turtel-duve, L. Ger. turtel-taube, H. Ger. *tourterelle*, *tourte*, Fr. *tortorelle*, It. *tortola*, Sp. *turter*, Lat.] 1. a kind of dove, remarkable for its kind diſpoſition and chaſtity, living a ſingle life after the death of its mate. 2. A fiſh, called a ſea-tortoiſe.

Turu'nda, Lat. [in ſurgery] a tent or any thing to be thruſt into an orifice or ulcer.

Turu'ndula, a ſmall pellet or tent.

Tu'scan *Order* [ſo called, becauſe uſed in Tuſcany in Italy] an order of architecture, in which the column or pillar, with the baſe and chapiter, is to be ſeven modules in length, the thickneſs of which is to be diminiſhed gradually to a fourth part. The pedeſtal is one module in height, and the baſe of the column is to be of the height of half its thickneſs. Its capital, baſe, and entablement have no ornaments, and but few mouldings.

Tuscan *Work*, is the moſt ſimple and rude of the five ancient orders of pillars, ſo that it is rarely uſed, except in vaults, in ſome ruſtick edifices, and huge piles of building, ſuch as the amphitheatres, &c.

Tush, an interjection of contempt and diſpleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tu'shes, or Tusks, plural of *tuſh* or *tuſk* [tuxar, Sax. tosken, O Friſick] the great ſtanding-out teeth of a boar; alſo the four teeth of a horſe, ſeated beyond the corner teeth upon the bars, where they ſhoot forth on each ſide of the jaws, two above and two below, about the age of three, or three and an half, &c. and no milk or foal-teeth ever come forth in the place where they grow.

Tusk. See Tushes.

Tusk [in carpentry] a bevel ſhoulder made to ſtrengthen the tenon of a joiſt, which is let into the girder.

Tu'sked, or **Tu'sky**, *adj.* [of *tuſk*] furniſhed with tuſks. *Dryden.* and *Grew.*

Tussila'go [with botaniſts] the herb foal's-foot or colt's-foot.

Tu'ssuck, *ſubſt.* the diminutive of *tuzz*; a tuft of twigs or graſs, a bunch. Several *tuſſucks* or bundles of thorns. *Grew.*

Tu'stle, *ſubſt.* a buſtle, a ſtriving with a perſon: a low word.

Tut, *interj.* this ſeems to be the ſame with *tuſh*: a particle noting contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tut, *ſubſt.* an imperial enſign, being a golden globe with a croſs on it; a mound.

Tuta'nage, *ſubſt.* The Chineſe name for *ſpelter*, which we erroneouſly apply to the metal of which caniſters are made that are brought over with the tea from China: it being a coarſe pewter made with the lead carried from England, and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

Tu'telage, *ſubſt.* [*tutelle*, *tutellage*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] guardianſhip, ſtate of being under a guardian. *Bacon.*

Tu'telar, or **Tu'telary**, *adj.* [*tutelaris*, Lat. *tutelaire*, Fr. *tutelaris*, It. *tutelar*, Sp.] that protects, or performs the office of a guardian; defenſive. *Dryden.*

Tu'telary *Angels*, certain angels which are ſuppoſed to have the guardianſhip or protection of kingdoms, cities, and perſons. *Dan.* c. 10. v. 13. and c. 12. v. 1.

Tutili'na, a goddeſs whom the Romans in particular invoked to watch their grain, when it was gathered into the barns; ſhe had an altar or chapel on Monte Aventino.

To **Tu'tor**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To inſtruct, to teach. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To treat with ſuperiority and ſeverity. Little girls *tutering* their babies. *Addiſon.*

Tutor, *ſubſt.* Sp. and Lat. [*tuteur*, Fr. *tutore*, It.] one who teaches or inſtructs another, one who has the care of his learning and morals.

Tu'ton [in an univerſity] a member of a college or hall, who takes on him the inſtructing of young ſtudents in the arts and faculties.

Tu'torage, or **Tu'torship**, *ſubſt.* [of *tutor*; in the civil law] the ſame as guardianſhip in the common-law; the office of a tutor, the authority or ſolemnity of a tutor. *Government of the Tongue.*

Tu'toress, *ſubſt.* [of *tutor*; *tutrice*, Fr.] a woman that teaches or inſtructs, a governeſs. *Moore.*

Tu'tsan, *ſubſt.* an herb, called alſo tuſan, or park-leaves.

Tu'tty [*tutie*, Fr. *tuzia*, It. *tutia*, Sp. and Lat.] the heavier foil of braſs, that cleaves and ſticks to the higher places of furnaces or melting-houſes, a ſublimate of zinc and calamine collected in the furnaces.

Tuz, *ſubſt.* [I know not, whether it is not a word merely from cant] a lock or tuſt of hair. *Dryden.*

Twain, *adj.* [ꞇpᵹen, baꞇpa, Sax. both, twain] two: an old word, now uſed ludicrouſly.

To **Twang**, *verb neut.* [a word formed from the ſound] to give a ſound like the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, or a whip. *Twangs* the quiv'ring ſtring. *Pope.*

To **Twang**, *verb act.* to make to ſound ſharply. *Shakeſpeare.*

Twang, *ſubſt.* [of *tango*, Lat. to touch. *Minſhew*] 1. A ſharp, quick ſound; as the ſound of a bow-ſtring. 2. An affected modulation of the voice. He has ſuch a *twang* in his diſcourſe. *Arbuthnot.* 3. The ſound of a bow-ſtring. 4. A root or forked branch at the bottom of a great tooth.

Twang, *interj.* a word making a quick action accompanied with a ſharp ſound. Little uſed, and little deſerving to be uſed. *Prior.*

Twa'ngling, *adj.* [of *twang*] contemptibly noiſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Twank**, *verb neut.* [corrupted from *twang*] to make to ſound. With *twanking* of a braſs kettle. *Addiſon.*

'Twas, contracted from *it was.*

To **Twa'ttle**, *verb neut.* [ſchwatzen, Ger. tatteren, Du.] to prate, to gabble, to chatter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Twa'ttle-*Baſket*, one who is continually prating: a cant word.

Tway, for **Twain**. *Spenſer.*

Tway-*Blade*, *ſubſt.* [*ophris*, Lat.] an herb.

Tweag, or **Tweague**, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] vexation, ludicrous perplexity, trouble: a low word. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Tweag**, or To **Tweak**, *verb act.* [it is written *tweag* by Skinner, but *tweak* by other writers.] to pinch, to ſqueeze betwixt the fingers; as, to *tweak*, or pull hard by the noſe.

To **Twee'dle**, *verb act.* to handle lightly, to play on a fiddle or bagpipe. In ſeems in the following paſſage, ſays Johnſon, miſprinted for *wheedle*, unleſs it be a word formed from the ſound. A fidler brought in with him a body of luſty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the ſervice. *Addiſon.*

Twee'zers, *ſubſt.* [*etny*, Fr.] a ſort of ſmall pincers to pluck off hair, and other inſtruments in a pocket caſe. *Pope.*

Twehe'ndemen [in Saxon law] the ceoꞃleꞅ, or huſbandmen of the lower order, who were valued at 200 ſhillings: if ſuch an one was killed the fine was 30 ſhillings.

Twelfth, *adj.* [ꞇpelꝼꞇıᵹ, ꞇpalꝼꞇa, Sax. twaelfte, Du. twolfte, L. Ger. zwolfte, H. Ger.] the ordinal of 12, the 2d after the tenth.

Twelfth *Day*, or **Twelfth** *Tide* [ꞇpelꝼꞇan-ðæᵹ, Sax.] the feſtival of the Epiphany, or the manifeſtation of our Saviour to the Gentiles, ſo named, as being the twelfth day excluſively from Chriſtmas-day. *Tuſſer.*

Twelve, *adj.* [ꞇpelꝼ, Sax. tolf, Dan. and Su. twaelft, Du. twolf, L. Ger. zwolf, H. Ger. twalif, Teut.] two and ten, twice ſix.

Twelve *Men* [in law] a jury or inqueſt, is the number of twelve perſons, by whoſe oath, as to matters of fact, all trials paſs, both in civil and criminal caſes, in all the courts of the common-law in this realm.

Twelve-month, *ſubſt.* [of *twelve* and *month*] the ſpace of a year according to the kalendar months.

Twelve-pence, *ſubſt.* [of *twelve* and *pence*] a ſhilling.

Twelve-penny, *adj.* [of *twelve* and *penny*] ſold for a ſhilling. *Dryden.*

A Book in **Twelves** [*duodecimo*, Lat.] *i. e.* twelve leaves in a ſheet.

Twelve-score, *ſubſt.* [of *twelve* and *ſcore*] twelve times twenty, two hundred and forty. *Dryden.*

Twe'ntieth, *adj.* [of ꞇpenꞇıᵹða, Sax.] the ordinal of twenty, twice ten.

Twe'nty, *adj.* [ꞇpenꞇıᵹ, or ꞇpeonꞇıᵹ, Sax. twintigh, Du. twenti, L. Ger. zwantzig, H. Ger.] 1. Twice ten. 2. A proverbial or indefinite word. *Bacon.*

Twi'bill, *ſubſt.* [of *twy*; or *two*, and *bill*, *bipennis*, Lat.] a halbert; alſo an iron tool uſed by paviors.

Twice [ꞇpyꞇıð, Sax. twees, Du.] 1. Two times. 2. Doubly. *Twice* the loſs. *Dryden.* 3. It is often uſed in compoſition.

To **Twi'dle**, *verb act.* to touch lightly: a low word. I *twidled* it in, firſt one ſide than another. *Wiſeman.*

To **Twifa'llow**, *verb act.* [of ꞇpy, twice, and ꝼealᵹa, Sax. an harrow] to till or plow ground a ſecond time before ſowing.

Twig [ꞇpıᵹ or ꞇpıᵹa, Sax. twieg, L. Ger. zwei, H. Ger.] a ſmall ſhoot of the branch of a tree, a ſwitch, tough and long.

Twi'ggen, *adj.* [of *twig*] made of twigs. *Grew.*

Twi'ggy, *adj.* full of twigs.

Twi'light, *ſubſt.* [tweelicht, Du. ꞇpy-leohꞇ, Sax.] that dubious or half light in the dawning of the morning and cloſe of the evening, a little before the riſing, and after the ſetting of the ſun. It is occaſioned by the earth's atmoſphere refracting the rays of the ſun, and reflecting them from the particles thereof; obſcure light, uncertain view.

Twilight, *adj.* 1. Not clearly illuminated, deeply ſhaded, obſcure. *Twilight* groves. *Milton* and *Pope.* 2. Seen by twilight. Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton.*

Twin, *ſubſt.* [ꞇpın, Sax. tweelingen, Du.] 1. Children born at a birth. It is therefore ſeldom uſed in the ſingular; tho' ſometimes it is uſed for one of twins. 2. Gemini, the ſign of the zodiac. *Creech.*

To **Twin**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To be born at the ſame birth. 2. To bring two at once. 3. To be paired, to be ſuited. The *twinned* ſtones. *Shakeſpeare.*

Twin-born, *adj.* [of *twin* and *born*] born at the ſame birth.

To **Twine**, *verb act.* [ꞇpınan. Sax. twinen, Teut. twynen, Du.] 1. To twiſt ſo as to unite or form one complicated ſubſtance out of two or more. 2. I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twin.*

By original lapſe, true liberty
Is loſt, which always with right reaſon dwells
Twin'd, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton.*

3. To unite itſelf. *Craſhaw.*

To **Twine**, *verb neut.* 1. To wrap itſelf cloſely about, to convulve itſelf. 2. To unite by interpoſition of parts. 3. To wind, to make flexures.

Twine, *ſubſt.* [ꞇpın, Sax. twin, Teut.] 1. Twiſted thread. 2. Twiſt, convolution. With roſy *twine*. *Milton.* 3. Embrace, act of convulving itſelf round.

With am'rous *twine*,
Claſps the tall elm. *Phillips.*

Twinge, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a violent pungent pain; a ſhort, ſudden, ſharp pain, a tweak, a pinch.

To **Twinge**, *verb act.* [twinge, Dan. twingen, Ger.] 1. To give a gripe, to cauſe pain by a wring or ſqueeze, to pinch, to tweak. 2. To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain.

Twi'nging, *part. adj.* [of *twinge*] griping, pinching.

Twi'ning, *part. act.* [of *twine*; of ꞇpınunᵹ, Sax.] twiſting, or clinging about. See To **Twine**.

Twining *Stalk* [with botaniſts] a ſtalk that twiſts about any prop without the help of tendrils; as the kidney-bean.

Twink, *ſubſt.* the motion of an eye; a moment: not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.* See **Twinkle**.

To **Twi'nkle**, *verb neut.* [ꞇpınclıan, Sax.] 1. To flaſh irregularly, to ſhine faintly, to ſparkle, as ſtars do. 2. To open and ſhut the eye by turns. The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. To play irregularly. His eyes will *twinkle* and his tongue will roll. *Donne.*

Twinkle, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a ſparkling, intermitting light; as the motion with one's eye. *Dryden.*

Twi'nkling, *ſubſt.* [of *twinkle*] as, *the twinkling of an eye*; in an an inſtant, in a moment, ſuch as is taken up by the motion of the eye.

Twi'nling, *ſubſt.* [diminutive of *twin*] a twin lamb, one of two brought at a birth. *Tuſſer.*

Twi'nner, *ſubſt.* [of *twin*] a breeder or bringer of twins. *Tuſſer.*

Twins, *twin*, in the ſingular [ꞇpın, ᵹeꞇpın, Sax. tweeling, Du. and L. Ger. zwilling, H. Ger. twyling, Teut.] two children born at the ſame birth; alſo the ſign Gemini. See **Twin**.

To **Twirl**, *verb act.* [from *whirl*] to turn any thing ſwiftly round about.

Twirl, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Rotation, circular motion. 2. Twiſt, wreathe, convulation. The *twirl* on this is different. *Woodword.*

Twi'rling, *part. act.* [of *twirl*; prob. *q. d. whirling*, of ðpyꞃꝼan, Sax.] turning ſwiftly about.

Twist, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Any thing made by winding two or more bodies together. A *twiſt* of twining oſiers. *Addiſon.* 2. [With horſemen] the inſide or flat part of a man's thigh, upon which a true horſeman reſts on horſeback. 3. A ſingle ſtring or wreathe of a rope or cord. 4. A piece of timber, otherwiſe called a girder. 5. A cord, a ſtring. *Dryden.* 6. Contortion, writh in general. *Addiſon.* 7. The manner of twiſting. He found fault with the length, the thickneſs and the *twiſt*. *Arbuthnot.* 8. A mixture of tea and coffee together: mere cant.

To **Twist**, *verb act.* [ᵹeꞇpıꞅꞇan, Sax. twiſten, Du.] 1. To form by convolution, to complicate ſeveral lines or threads together; as in a cord or rope. 2. To contort, to writhe, to wring round. *Twiſt* it into a ſerpentine form. *Pope.* 3. To wreathe, to wind, to encircle with ſomething round about. 4. To form, to weave. To *twiſt* ſo fine a ſtory. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To unite by intertexture of parts; with the reciprocal pronoun.

To **Twist**, *verb neut.* to be contorted, convolved, or complicated. Her *twiſting* volumes. *Pope.*

Twi'ster, *ſubſt.* [of *twiſt*] one who twiſts, a rope-maker; alſo an inſtrument with which one twiſts.

Twi'sting [with horſemen] is the reducing a horſe to the ſame ſtate of impotence with a gelding, by the violent wringing or twiſting of his teſticles twice about, which dries them up and deprives them of nouriſhment.

To **Twist**, *verb act.* [eꞇpıꞇan, ꞇpıꞇan, Sax. verwyten, Du. and L.

Ger. verweiten, H. Ger. idweitan, Teut.] to ſneer, to flout, to upbraid one with any thing.

Twi'tting, *part. act.* [of *twit*] [of ᵹeðpitan, Sax.] upbraiding; hitting in the teeth.

To Twitch, *verb act.* [ꞇpiccian, Sax.] to pinch or pluck with a quick motion, to ſnatch haſtily.

To Twitch *with red hot Pinchers*, a puniſhment inflicted for murder and other atrocious crimes, in ſeveral places abroad, and particularly in Germany, where ſuch malefactors, immediately before their execution, have pieces of fleſh torn out of their arms or breaſts, with monſtrous large and ſharp pincers, which cut and ſear the wound at the ſame time.

Twitch, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A ſudden pinch or pluck, a quick pull. 2. A painful contraction of the fibres; as, convulſive *twitches.*

Twitch *Graſs*, (or *quick-graſs*) *ſubſt.* a weed that keeps ſome land looſe and hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*

Twi'tching, *part. act.* [of *twitch*; of ꞇpiccian, Sax.] pinching or giving pinches, ſudden pulls, or twinges.

To Twi'tter, *verb neut.* 1. To make a ſharp, tremulous, intermitted noiſe; and hence applied to quake or ſhiver. 2. To ſneer or laugh ſcornfully. 3. To be ſuddenly moved with any inclination: a low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

Twi'tter, *ſubſt.* any violent motion or diſorder of paſſion; ſuch as a forcible fit of laughing or fretting.

Twi'ttering, *part.* [of *twitter*] ſneering or laughing ſcornfully; alſo ſhaking or quivering violently. See To Twitter.

Twi'ttle-Twattle, *ſubſt.* [a ludicrous reduplication of *twattle*] tattle, gabble; ſilly, childiſh prating. A vile word.

To Twittle-Twattle, *verb neut.* to prate or chatter idly. See the ſubſtantive.

Twi'vel, *ſubſt.* a carpenter's tool, for making mortiſe-holes.

'Twixt, a contraction of *betwixt*.

Two, *adj.* [ꞇu, ꞇua, ꞇpa, or ꞇpu, Sax. tu, Dan. tw or twao, Su. twee, Du. and L. Ger. zwey, H. Ger· twa, Teut. *duo*, Lat. *deux*, Fr. *due*, It. *dos*, Sp. *dous*, Port.] one and one. It is uſed in compoſition.

Two-edged, *adj.* [of *two* and *edge*] having an edge on either ſide.

Two-fold, *adj.* [of *two* and *fold*; ꞇpepealꝺ, Sax. twefaldig, Su. tweevondigh, Du. tweefoldig, L. Ger. zweyfaltig, H. Ger.] double.

Two-fold, *adv.* doubly. *St. Matthew.*

Two-handed, *adj.* [of *two* and *hand*] large, bulky, that is of enormous ſize.

Two-pence, *ſubſt.* a ſmall ſilver coin valued at twice a penny.

To Tye, *verb act.* to bind. See To Tie.

Tye, *ſubſt.* 1. A knot. 2. A bond or obligation. See Tie.

Ty'ger, *ſubſt.* See Tiger.

Tycho'nic *Syſtem* [in aſtronomy] ſo called, of *Tycho Brahe*, a nobleman of Denmark; this ſyſtem, like that of Ptolomy, has the earth placed in the middle, and is ſuppoſed to be immoveable, the ſun and moon revolving in orbits reſpecting the ſame as a centre; but according to Copernicus, the other five planets are ſuppoſed to revolve round the ſun as their center.

Tylo'ma, Lat. [of τυλος, Gr. a callous] callous or hard fleſh, or that ſubſtance that grows about fractured bones.

Ty'lus, Lat. of Gr. [in anatomy] the brawn or hardneſs of the ſkin, by reaſon of much labour.

Ty'lwith [in heraldry] a tribe or family branching out of another, which the moral heralds call the ſecond or third houſe.

Tyke, *ſubſt.* See Tike. *Tyke*, in Scottiſh, ſtill denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile; and from thence perhaps comes *teague*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ty'mbal, *ſubſt.* Fr. a kind of kettle-drum.

Ty'mpan [*tympanum*, Lat. τυμπανον, Gr.] 1. A timbrel or drum. 2. [In anatomy] the drum of the ear. 3. [In joinery] a term uſed of the pannels of doors, and alſo of the ſquare or die of pedeſtals. 4. [In architecture] is that part of the bottom of the frontons which is incloſed between the cornices, and anſwers the naked freeze. 5. [With printers] a frame of wood belonging to a printing preſs, having a parchment ſtretched over it, on which they place the ſheets of paper, one after another, in the printing them off.

Tympan *of an Arch*, is a triangular table placed in its corners, uſually hollowed, and ſometimes enriched with branches of laurel, oak, trophies, or flying figures; as *Fame*, &c.

Tympa'nias [in phyſic] the tympany, a hard ſwelling of the belly, being a kind of dry windy dropſy, the ſame as *tympany*.

Ty'mpano [in muſic books] a pair of kettle drums frequently uſed in concert as a baſs to a trumpet.

Tympani'tes, *ſubſt.* [τυμπανιτης, from τυμπανιζω, Gr. to ſound like a drum] See Tympany.

Tympa'num [τυμπανον, Gr.] a drum, which among the ancients was a thin piece of leather or ſkin, ſtretched upon a hoop or circle, and beaten with the hand. See Tambour.

Tympanum [in mechanics] a kind of wheel placed on an axis or cylindrical beam, on the top of which are placed leaves or fixed ſtaves, for the more eaſy turning the axis about to raiſe the weight required; and it differs not from the peritrochium, excepting that the cylinder or axis of the peritrochium is much ſhorter and leſſer than the cylinder of the tympanum.

Tympanum [with anatomiſts] the drum, or ſkin of the drum of the ear, the ſame that is named *membrana tympani*, which is a ſmall, round, thin, tranſparent, dry, and nervous membrane of moſt exquiſite ſenſe, which lies over the hollow of the inner part of the ear, and is the organ or inſtrument of hearing.

Ty'mpany [*tympanites*, Lat. τυμπανιτης, of τυμπανιζω, Gr. to beat or ſound like a drum] Galen (in his Comment on the 11th *Aphoriſm* of the 4th book) obſerves, "that it is ſo called, becauſe the lower belly, when ſtruck, yields much the ſame ſound as a drum." He adds, "that it is not of the *humid* kind, like the *aſcites*, but which may be reſolved into a *flatulent* ſpirit [or vapour] and an *habitual intemperature* of thoſe parts." I ſhall leave the reader to compare this with Dr. *Mead*'s account, *Monita*, &c. p. 124. See Ascite, Hydrops, and Dropsy.

Ty'ny, *adj.* ſmall. *Shakeſpeare.*

Type, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*typus*, Lat. τυπος, Gr.] 1. An emblem, a mark of ſomething. 2. A ſtamp, a mark: not in uſe. Thy father bears the *type* of king of Naples. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A copy of a model, a figure or character, either engraved or printed; ſomething deſigned to preſigure. "Who [*i. e* Adam] is a type of him that was to come." *Paul.* See Fæderal *Head*, *Original* Sin, and Theodorus of *Mopſueſtia*; above all, Secondary *Senſe*, compared with thoſe lines of Addiſon in his poem to Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Great *Pan* who wont to chace the fair,
And lov'd the *ſpreading oak* was there, &c.

4. [In theology] a ſymbol, ſign, or figure of ſomething to come.

Typho'des [τυφωδης, Gr.] a continual burning fever; but, as Gorræus adds, of the ſymptomatic kind, and occaſioned by an eryſipelas of the liver; as a fever raiſed by an eriſipelas of the ſtomach is called a lipuria; and from an eryſipelas of the lungs, a crymodes; all not primary diſeaſes, but of the ſymptomatic kind; as Galen himſelf ſuggeſts in his Comment on *Aphoriſm* 42, Book 7. and Ætius, *lib.* 5. *c.* 89.

Ty'pha, Lat. *Typh Wheat*, a ſort of grain much like our rye.

Typha *Aquatica*, Lat. [in botany] the herb water-torch, cat's tail, or reed-mace.

Ty'pic, or Ty'pical, *adj.* [*typicus*, Lat. *typique*, Fr. τυπικος, Gr.] pertaining to a type or figure, emblematical, figurative, or repreſentative of ſomething elſe. *Typic* glory. *Prior.*

Ty'pically, *adv.* [of *typical*] in a typical ſenſe.

Ty'picalness, *ſubſt.* [of *typical*] the ſtate of being figurative, a typical quality.

To Ty'pify, *verb act.* [of *type*] to figure, to ſhew in emblem.

Typoco'smy, *ſubſt.* [of τυπος, a type, and κοσμος, Gr. the world] a figure of the world.

Typo'grapher, *ſubſt.* [*typographus*, Lat. τυπογραφος, Gr. of τυπος and γραφω, Gr.] a printer.

Typogra'phical, *adj.* [of *typographicus*, Lat. of τυπογραφικος, of τυπος, a type or letter, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] 1. Figurative, emblematical. 2. Belonging to typography, or the art of printing.

Typogra'phically, *adv.* [of *typographic*] 1. By way of figure or emblem. 2. In the manner of printers.

Typo'graphy, *ſubſt.* [*typographie*, Fr. *typographia*, Lat. of τυπογραφια, Gr.] 1. Figurative or hieroglyphical repreſentation. *Brown.* 2. The art of printing.

Ty'ranness, *ſubſt.* [of *tyrant*] a female tyrant. *Spenſer.*

Tyra'nnic, or Tyra'nnical, *adj.* [*tyrannique*, Fr. *tyrannus*, Lat. τυραννικος, Gr. *tirannico*, It.] pertaining to a tyrant, ſuiting to, or acting like a tyrant, deſpotic, imperious, cruel.

Tyra'nnically, *adv.* [of *tyrannical*] after the manner of a tyrant, imperiouſly, arbitrarily.

Tyra'nnicalness, *ſubſt.* [of *tyrannical*] a tyrannical nature, diſpoſition, or behaviour.

Tyra'nnicide, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*tyrannicida*, Lat. *tyranicide* It. of *tyrannus* and *cædo*, Lat.] 1. A ſlayer or killer of tyrants 2. [*Tyrannicidium*, Lat.] the act of killing of tyrants.

To Ty'rannize, *verb neut.* [*tyraniſer*, Fr. *tiranizzare*, It. *tiranizar*, Sp. *tyrannizare*, Lat. of τυραννιζειν, Gr.] to play the tyrant, to oppreſs, to lord it over-imperiouſly, to act with rigour.

Tyr'annous, *adj.* [of *tyrant*] tyrannical, cruel, imperious, ſevere: not in uſe now, tho' found in good writers.

Ty'ranny [*tyrannie*, Fr. *tyrannia*, It. *tyrannis*, Lat. τυραννις, Gr.] 1. Abſolute monarchy ſeverely and imperiouſly adminiſtered. 2. Unreſiſted and cruel power.

Boundleſs intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Cruel government, rigorous command. Suſpicions diſpoſe kings to *tyranny*. *Bacon.* 4. Severity, rigour, inclemency in general. The *tyranny* o'er the open night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ty'rant, *ſubſt.* [τυραννος, Gr. *tyrannus*, Lat.] the name *tyrant* was at firſt uſed in a good ſenſe; and the Greeks in old time called the ſupreme governor of every city a *tyrant*, or king. Rowland pretends that this word is derived of tir, a territory (and it imports the ſame thing in the Erſe) and *rhanner*, Welch, to ſhare, *q. d. tirhanner*, a ſharer or divider of and among his vaſſals, and hence teyrn, a king, teyrnes, a kingdom, teyrnaſan, to reign, all Celtic words, which yet remain, with very little alteration, in the C. Br. But now it is generally uſed in a bad ſenſe for one who governs with cruelty and injuſtice] 1. A ſevere maſter, an oppreſſor. 2. An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly.

Tyre, *ſubſt.* properly *tire*; which ſee.

Ty'rets, a kind of ornament for horſe harneſſes.

Ty'riasis, Lat. a leproſy. Bruno ſays it is the ſame diſeaſe with *ſatyriaſis*, or *lepra Arabum*, or *elephantiaſis*. See Elephantiasis *Arabum*.

Ty'ro, *ſubſt.* Lat. [properly *tiro*, as in the Latin] one in his rudiments, a novice in any art or ſcience.

Ty'rociny [*tyrocinium*, Lat.] the firſt exerciſe or new beginning into any art or faculty; apprenticeſhip; alſo unſkilfulneſs.

Ty'rosis [of τυρος, Gr. cheeſe] a curdling of milk in the ſtomach into a ſubſtance ſomething reſembling cheeſe.

Ty'rus, Lat. [in phyſic] the order which intermitting fevers obſerve in their increaſing and decreaſing.

V.

VU, vu, Roman, *VU, vu*, Italic, 𝔘 u, Engliſh, V U, v u, Saxon, are the nineteenth letters in order of their reſpective alphabets, Υ υ, in Greek, generally written by a Ƿ ƿ, in Engliſh, the twentieth of the Greek alphabet, and ו, Hebrew, the ſixth of that.

V has two powers, expreſſed in modern Engliſh by two characters. The V conſonant and U vowel ought to be conſidered as two letters, and be carefully diſtinguiſhed in reading; as, *Vulgar*, *Union*, *Univerſity*, &c. but as they were long confounded, while the two uſes were annexed to one form, the old cuſtom ſtill continues to be followed. The U vowel is not heard in the words *guards*, *guinea*, &c. and it very ſeldom ends any Engliſh words.

U vowel, in its pronunciation, is either long or ſhort, according to which it has different ſounds.

The ſhort U has an obſcure ſound not eaſily defined, it is ſomething inclining to O, or a middle ſound between O and U, not unlike the French *eu*, in *eur*. The long U has two very different ſounds, obſerved by few, and defined hitherto perhaps by none. The firſt as in *brute*, *flute*, *rude*, &c. and the ſecond as in *muſe*, *huge*, *fury*, &c. Theſe two pronunciations, though very different, are generally confounded, and by the beſt grammarians promiſcuouſly explained by the French *U*; tho' we have no ſuch ſound as the French *U* in the whole Engliſh tongue; as they who learn French of a good maſter ſoon find our *U*, in the examples of the firſt pronunciation, is the downright long German *U*, or the French dipthong *OU*; and in thoſe of the latter is a proper dipthong, which might be explained by *IU*, for the ſhort *I* is very diſtinctly heard before the long *U*. To fix theſe two ſounds by rule to the words in which they are ſo pronounced has, I think, not hitherto been attempted. They that uſe the firſt after *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, and *t*, and the latter after *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *m*, *p*, and *ſ*, may perhaps be not far from the mark. I know of no objections but *ſ*, when, in the firſt, another vowel immediately follows the *U*, and even then either pronunciation is equally good and in uſe; and, 2d. in ſome few words after *ſ*. *U*, at the beginning of words, when long, has always the latter ſound.

U, is at the end of no Engliſh word, excepting *thou* and *you*.

V conſonant we pronounce as the French and other ſouthern nations, but nothing near ſo much approaching to the French, as the Germans and other northerns, it is never at the end of a word having a mute *e* after it, nor is it ever doubled, unleſs we call *W* two *V*.

V is by the Spaniards and Gaſcons always confounded with *b*; and in the Runic alphabet is expreſſed by the ſame character with *f*, diſtinguiſhed only by a diacritical point. Its ſound in Engliſh is uniform. It is never mute.

V, in Latin numbers, ſtands for five.

V̄, with a daſh at the top, ſtands for 5000.

V. frequently ſtands for *vide*, i. e. *ſee*; alſo for verſe.

V, in the weſtern parts of Great-Britain, is, by corruption, frequently pronounced for *f*; as, *vather*, for *father*.

V. D. M. *Verbi*, *Dei*, *Miniſter*, a miniſter of the word of God.

V. R. [with the Romans] was frequently uſed for the phraſe *uti rogas*, *i. e. as thou aſkeſt or deſireſt*; and was a mark for a vote or ſuffrage in the paſſing of a law.

VA´CANCY, *ſubſt.* [*vacance*, Fr. *vacanza*, It.] 1. An empty ſpace, vacuity in general. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Chaſm, ſpace unfilled. 3. Vacancies, time of leiſure, relaxation, intermiſſion, time unengaged. 4. Liſtleſſneſs, emptineſs of thought. Diſpoſitions to idleneſs or *vacancy*. *Wotton.* 5. [In phyſics] an empty interval or ſpace void of matter. 6. [*Vacance*, Fr.] ſtate of a poſt or employment when it is unfilled. 7. [In law] a poſt or benefice wanting a regular officer or incumbent..

VA´CANT, *adj.* Fr. [*vacante*, It. and Sp. *vacans*, Lat] 1. Empty, void, that is not filled up. 2. Free, unencumbered, uncrouded. Commonly with *from*. 3. Not filled by an incumbent or poſſeſſor. 4. Being at leiſure, diſengaged. 5. Thoughtleſs, empty of thought, not buſy.

VACANT *Effects* [in law] are ſuch as are abandoned for want of an heir, after the death or flight of their former owner.

To **VA´CATE**, *verb act.* [*vacatum*, Lat.] 1. To annul or make void, to make of no authority. 2. To make vacant, to quit poſſeſſion of. 3. To defeat, to put an end to. He *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden.*

VACA´TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*vacazione*, It. *vacacions* Sp. of *vacatio*, Lat.] 1. Leiſure, freedom from trouble or perplexity. 2. Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, receſs of courts or ſenates, ceaſing from ſtated buſineſs or employments. 3. The time between one term and another in London.

VACATION [in civil law] the time from the death of a biſhop or other ſpiritual perſon, till the biſhopric or other ſpiritual benefices are ſupplied by another.

VACATION *Barriſters*, are ſuch as are newly called to the bar, who are obliged to attend the exerciſe of the houſe for the ſix next long vacations, *viz.* in Lent and Summer, and are therefore ſo ſtiled during theſe years.

VACATION [in common law] the time between the end of one term and the beginning of another.

VACCA´RIA [of *vacca*, Lat. a cow; with botaniſts] the herb cow-baſil or thorough wax.

VA´CCARY, or **VA´CCHARY**. 1. A cow-houſe. 2. A dairy-houſe. 3. A certain compaſs of ground within the foreſt of Aſhdown, Stat. 37 H. VIII. 4. A cow-paſture.

VACCI´NIUM, Lat. a blackberry, bilberry, or hurtleberry; alſo a violet flower.

VACCI´NIUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] the flower of the plant hyacinthus or crows-toes.

VACI´LLANCY, or **VACI´LLATING**, *ſubſt.* [*vacillans*, *vacilla*, Lat. *vacillant*, Fr. *vagillante*, It. *vacilante*, Sp.] ſtate of wavering, inconſtancy. Not much in uſe. *More.*

VACILLA´TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. of Lat. [*vagillazione*, It. *vacilacia*, Sp.] the act or ſtate of ſtaggering or wavering; alſo irreſolution, quandary. *Derham.*

VACUA´TION, Lat. the act of emptying.

VA´CUIST, *ſubſt.* [*vacuum*, Lat.] one who holds a vacuum, in contradiſtinction to a pleniſt. *Boyle.*

VACU´ITY, *ſubſt.* [*vacuité*, Fr. *vacuità*, It. *vacuitas*, *vacuus*, Lat.] 1. Voidneſs, emptineſs, ſtate of being unfilled. 2. Space unfilled or unoccupied. 3. Want of reality, inanity. Their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptineſs. *Glanville.*

VACU´NA [ſo called of *vacando*, *i. e.* being at leiſure, ſuppoſed to preſide over them that are at leiſure] the Roman goddeſs of reſt, to whom the huſbandmen ſacrificed after harveſt.

VA´CUOUS, *adj.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacue*, Fr.] empty, void, unfilled. *Milton.*

VA´CUUM, *ſubſt.* Lat. [with phyſiologiſts] is ſuppoſed to be a ſpace devoid or empty of all matter or body; and is diſtinguiſhed by them into vacuum diſſeminatum, or interſperſum, and vacuum coacervatum.

VACUUM *Boyleanum*, Lat. that approach to a real vacuum which is arrived at by means of an air pump.

To **VADE**, *verb neut.* [*vado*, Lat. to go] to decay, fade, or wax weak; alſo to vaniſh, to paſs away. *Spenſer.* A word uſeful, ſays Johnſon, in poetry, but not received. The hills in ſmoke ſhall *vade*. *Wotton.*

VADE *Mecum*, Lat. [*i. e.* go with me] a pocket-book, or any little uſeful book fit and neceſſary to be carried in the pooket.

VADIA´RE *Duellum*, Lat. [in ancient writers] ſignifies to wage a combat; as, when a perſon gave another a challenge to decide a controverſy by a camp-fight or duel, and threw a gauntlet or the like ſign of defiance, if the other took it up, that was *vadiare duellum*, *i. e.* both to give and take mutual pledges of fighting.

VA´DIUM, Lat. wages, a ſalary or other reward of ſervice upon covenant or agreement.

VA´DIUM *Mortuum*, Lat. [in law] a mortgage, lands or goods ſo pawned or engaged to the creditor, that he has a right to the main profits for the uſe of his loan or debt.

VA´GABOND, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*vagabonde*, It. and Port. *vagamundo*, Sp. *vagabundus*, low Lat.] 1. A vagabond, a wanderer; commonly in a ſenſe of reproach. We call thoſe people wanderers and *vagabonds* that have no dwelling-place. *Raleigh.* 2. A wandering beggar, *&c.* one that wanders illegally, without a ſettled habitation.

VAGABOND, or **VAGABUND**, *adj.* Fr. [*vagabundus*, Lat.] 1. Wandering, roaming about, wanting a home, having no ſettled habitation. 2. Vagrant, wandering in general. A *vagabond* flag upon the ſtream. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA´GA *Arthritis* [with phyſicians] the wandering gout, that flies or moves about, cauſing pain, ſometimes in one limb, and ſometimes in another.

VAGA´RY, *ſubſt.* [of *vagus*, Lat.] a wild freak, a frolickſome prank, a caprice, a whimſey.

VAGI´NA, Lat. a ſcabbard, ſheath, or caſe.

VAGINA *Uteri*, Lat. [in anatomy] the ſheath or neck of the womb.

VAGINA´LIS [with anatomiſts] the vaginal tunicle, the ſecond proper coat, which immediately wraps up or covers the teſticles.

VAGINALIS *Gulæ* [with anatomiſts] the muſculous coat of the gulæ, it being ſuppoſed to be a proper muſcle conſpiring with the œſophagus in thruſting down the aliment, when enter'd.

VAGINALIS *Tunica*, the ſame as *Elythyroides*.

VAGINIPE´NNOUS *Animals* [*vaginipennes*, Lat.] ſuch as have their wings in ſheaths or hard caſes, as the beetle hath.

VA´GRANCY, or **VA´GRANTNESS**, *ſubſt.* [of *vagrant*] a ſtate of rambling to and fro, an unſettled courſe of life.

VA´GRANT, *adj.* [prob. q. d. *vagè errans*, Lat.] wandering, ſtrolling, or roving up and down, unfixed in place.

VAGRANT, *ſubſt.* [*vagant*, Fr.] a ſturdy beggar, a vagabond, a ſtroller, an idle perſon who rambles from place to place. In a bad ſenſe.

VAGUE, *adj.* Fr. [*vago*, It. and Sp. *vagus*, Lat.] 1. Wandering, rambling, living at random, vagrant. 2. Unfixed, indefinite, looſe, without due order or fixed intent.

VA´GUM [with anatomiſts] the eighth pair of nerves of the medulla oblongata, called the par vagum, becauſe diſperſed to divers parts of the body.

VAIL [*velum*, Lat. *voile*, Fr. *velo*, It. and Sp. This word is now frequently written *veil*, both ſubſtantive and verb, from *velum* or *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe, ſays Johnſon, rightly from the French] 1. A curtain or any thing that covers or hides another from being ſeen. 2. A part of female dreſs, by which the face particularly is concealed. 3. Money given to ſervants. See **VALE**. It is commonly uſed.

To **VAIL** [*voiler*, Fr. *velare*, It. and Lat.] to cover with a vail.

VAILS, in the plur. [*unde derivatur incertum*, unleſs prob. of *valedictio*, *q. d.* money given to ſervants by gueſts for ſalutations] gifts or profits given or allowed to ſervants above their wages.

To **VAIL**, *verb act.* to cover. See To **VEIL**.

To Vail *the Bonnet*, *verb act.* [*avaller le bonnet*, Fr.] 1. To take off one's hat, to let fall, to ſuffer to deſcend. *Carew.* 2. [In ſea language] to ſtrike ſail in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion. 3. To fall, to let ſink for fear or any other motive or intereſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 'Gan *vail* his ſtomach. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Vail, *verb neut.* to yield, to ſhow reſpect by yielding, to give place to. In this ſenſe, ſays Johnſon, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil.* South uſes it.

Vain, *adj.* Fr. [*vano,* It. and Sp. *vain,* Port. *vanus,* Lat. probably all of wan, Teut. deficient] 1. Ineffectual, fruitleſs. 2. Shadowy, unreal, empty. *Vain* chimæra. *Dryden.* 3. Idle, unimportant, frivolous, fooliſh, or uſeleſs. 4. Meanly proud, proud of petty matters. 5. Showy, oſtentatious. Some *vain* church. *Pope.* 6. Falſe. Oppoſed to true. 7. *In vain*; to no purpoſe, without effect.

Vainglo'rious, *adj.* [of *vanus* and *glorioſus*, Lat.] full of vain-glory, boaſting without performances, proud in diſproportion to merit.

Vainglo'riousness, *ſubſt.* [of *vainglorious*] ſtate of being vainglorious, empty boaſting, *&c.*

Vainglo'ry [*vana gloria*, Lat.] pride above deſert, boaſting in vain, to no benefit or purpoſe, empty pride, pride in petty things.

Vai'nly, *adv.* [of *vain*] 1. To no purpoſe, uneffectually. 2. With pride or arrogance. 3. Idly, fooliſhly, frivolouſly.

Vai'nness, *ſubſt.* [of *vain*] emptineſs, the ſtate of being vain; pride, falſhood.

Vair, or Vai'ry [either of *varié*, of *variis coloribus*, Lat. *i. e.* various colours, or, as ſome ſay, of *varius*, the name of an animal, whoſe back is a blue grey, and its belly white] it is the ſecond ſort of furr or doubling, formerly uſed for lining of the garments of great men and knights of renown; it is when a field of a coat of arms is chequered into two colours by the figures of little bells; and if theſe two colours are *argent* and *azure*, it is *vairy* or proper, and you need ſay no more but *vairy*; but if the colours are any other, they muſt be expreſly named in blazoning the coat. See Verry.

Contre-Vai're, is when the metals and colours are ſo ranged, that the figure, which is *azure*, touches either with its edge or foot another *azure* figure, being placed and joined together, breech to breech, one upon another, the point of the one tending towards the chief of the eſcutcheon, and that of the other towards the baſe.

Vaire *en Pale*, is when the figures ſtand exactly one upon another, flat upon the points.

Vai'vode, *ſubſt.* [waiwod, Sclav. a governor] a prince of the ducian provinces.

Va'lance, or Va'lence, *ſubſt.* [from *Valencia* in Spain, whence the uſe of them came. *Skinner*] the fringes hanging round the teſter and ſtead of a bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Va'lence, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to decorate with fringes or drapery. Not in uſe. Shakeſpeare has it paſſively.

Vale *of a Pump* [in a ſhip] a trough by which the water runs from the pump along the ſides of the ſhip to the ſcupperholes.

Vale, *ſubſt.* [*vallée*, Fr. *val*, O. Fr, *valle*, It. and Sp. *vallis*, Lat.] 1. A valley, a low ground, a hollow place or ſpace of ground ſurrounded with hills. *Vale* is uſed in poetry. 2. [From *avail*, profit, or *vale*, Lat. farewell. If from *vail*, it muſt be written *vail*, as Dryden does: If from *vale*, which I think, ſays Johnſon, right, it muſt be *vale*] money given to ſervants. See Vail.

Va'lect. See Valet.

Valedi'ction, Lat. a farewel. *Donne.*

Valedi'ctory, *adj.* [*valedico*, Lat.] pertaining to valediction or bidding farewel.

Va'lences, or Va'llens, ſhort curtains to the upper part of the furniture of a bed, window, *&c.* See Valance.

Va'lentine, *ſubſt.* a ſweet-heart choſen on St Valentine's day.

Va'lentines [in England] probably take their name of *Valentine*, a biſhop of Rome, whoſe feſtival is obſerved on the fourteenth of February; and becauſe about this time of the year the birds match or chooſe their mates, probably thence the young men and maids chooſe *Valentines* or ſweet-hearts on that day.

Valentines [in the Romiſh church] ſaints choſen on St. Valentine's day as patron's for the enſuing year.

Valenti'nians, an ancient ſect of Gnoſtics, ſo called from *Valentinian* their leader.

We have already given a ſlight *ſketch* of their ſyſtem under the words Probole, and Syzygie; and muſt now refer our readers for the compleat *portraiture* to the firſt book of St. *Irenæus* againſt hereſies. But one or two things are too material to be overlook'd: The *Valentinians*, in order to make up the number 30, did in that number include the *Firſt Cauſe and Father himſelf*. Now this arrangement of theirs, St. *Irenæus* would by no means admit: "*Pater enim omnium enumerari non debet*, &c. *i. e.* For the Father of all muſt not be number'd in conjunction with beings produced from him; He who is not sent forth, with that which is *ſent forth*; He, who is not begotten, with that which is begotten; and He whom [for his *abſolute immenſity*] *no one contains*, with that which *is contained* by him.——*Secundum enim id quod* melior *quam reliqui, non debet* cum eis annumerari." *Iren. adv. Hæreſes. Ed. Crabe*, Lib. II. p. 132. But this is not all; the *Valentinians* were (ſo far as I can find) the firſt of all the ancient writers, who ventured to affirm, that God's *Only-begotten* was "ισος και ομοιος αὐτω, *i. e. ſimilar and equal* to Him:" *Iren.* p. 7. tho' it has been queſtion'd by ſome learned men, whether by that phraſe they intended a *ſtrict and proper Coequality*; but *ſuppoſing* it for once; St. *Irenæus* ſufficiently explains himſelf on this head; he does ſo in many a place, and in particular in what follows; for having occaſion, p. 178, to remind us of thoſe words, *of that day* and *hour knoweth no one*, &c, "Should any one enquire (ſays he) for what reaſon the Father, who *communicates in all things* to the Son, is declared by our Lord, to be the *only* perſon who knoweth that day and hour; He'll not find out at preſent a more fit, more decent, or more ſafe reaſon [or reply] than this, that we might learn by our Lord Himſelf, (who is the only true Maſter,) that the *Father is over all.* For the *Father*, ſays He, is greater than I. And in *knowledge* therefore is he deſcribed to have the preheminence, *&c.* So juſt was that remark of *Eraſmus*; "*Videtur ſentire quod ſolus Pater ſciverit diem & horam, ignorante Filio*"—See Coimmense, Simile, Cerinthians, Isochronal, and Incarnation compared

Vale'rian, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*valeriana*, Lat.] a phyſical herb, called alſo ſet-wall and capon's tail.

Vale'sians [ſo called of *Valens*, their leader] a ſect of Chriſtians; who admitted none into their ſociety but eunuchs.

Va'let, Fr. a man ſervant.

Valet *de Chambre*, Fr. one who waits upon a perſon of quality in his bed-chamber.

Valet [with horſemen] is a ſtick armed at one end with a blunted point of iron, to prick and aid a leaping horſe.

Valet, Vale'ct, or Va'delect [*un valet*, Fr.] in ancient times was uſed to ſignify a young gentleman of good deſcent or quality; and afterwards it was applied to the rank of yeomen; and, in the account of the Inner-Temple, it is underſtood of a bencher's clerk or ſervant, which in old French is called *varlet*, the butler of the houſe.

Vale'ntia, Lat. a Roman goddeſs, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the Grecian *Hygiea.*

Valetudina'rian, *ſubſt.* [*valetudinarius*, Lat.] a ſickly perſon, one infirm of health. *Swift.*

Valetudinarian, or Valetu'dinary, *adj.* [*valetudinarius*, Lat.] Sickly, being of a weak, ſickly conſtitution, frequently out of order.

Valetu'dinary, *ſubſt.* [*valetudinarium*, Lat.] an hoſpital for ſick people.

Va'liance [*vaillance*, Fr.] valour, bravery, fierceneſs. *Spenſer.*

Va'liant, *adj.* [*vaillant*, Fr. *valente*, Port.] bold and daring in fight, couragious, ſtout.

Va'liantly, *adv.* [of *valiant*] courageouſly, ſtoutly.

Va'liantness, *ſubſt.* [of *valiant*] proweſs, ſtoutneſs, courage, fierceneſs.

Va'lid, *adj.* Fr. [*valido*, It. and Sp. of *validus*, Lat.] 1. Strong, mighty, efficacious, prevalent. 2. Having force, weighty, concluſive. *Valid* argument. *Stephens.*

Valid, authentic, binding, done in due form, good in law.

Vali'dity, or Va'lidness [*validitas*, Lat. *validité*, Fr. *validità*, It.] 1. Certainty, weight, force to convince, authenticity. 2. Value. A ſenſe not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Va'llancy, *ſubſt.* [of the ſame original with *valance*] a large wig which ſhades the face. *Dryden.*

Va'llar *Crown* [in heraldry] was a crown given by the general of an army, to him who firſt broke into an enemy's fortified camp, or forced any place palliſaded; it repreſented palliſadoes ſtanding up above the circle.

Va'lley, *ſubſt.* [vealle, Sax. *vallis*, Lat. *vallée*, Fr. *valle*, It. and Sp.] a vale or low ground encompaſſed with hills. *Vallies* are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*

Va'llies [in architecture] the gutters over the ſleepers in the roof of a building.

Valo'mbreux, a certain order of monks.

Va'lorous, *adj.* [*valeureux*, O. Fr. *valoroſo*, It. *valeroſo*, Sp.] valiant, ſtout, brave.

Va'lorously, *adv.* [of *valorous*] valiantly.

Va'lorousness, *ſubſt.* [of *valorous*] valiantneſs, ſtoutneſs, bravery.

Va'lour [*valeur*, Fr. *valore*, It. *valor*, Sp. and Lat. *Ainſworth*] courage, ſtoutneſs, proweſs, bravery.

Va'luable, *adj.* [*valable*, Fr.] 1. Precious, being of great value. 2. Weighty, important, worthy, deſerving regard.

Va'luableness, *ſubſt.* [of *valuable*] preciouſneſs; alſo worthineſs, *&c.*

Va'lvasour. See Va'vasour.

Valua'tion [*evaluation*, Fr.] 1. Price, value ſet upon a thing. 2. The act of appraiſing or ſetting a value on a thing. *Ray.*

Valua'tor, *ſubſt.* [of *value*] an appraiſer, one who ſets a price on a thing. *Swift.*

Va'lue [*value*, *valeur*, Fr. *valuta* and *valore*, It. *valor*, Sp. from *valor*, Lat.] 1. Price, worth in general. 2. High rate. *Addiſon.* 3. Price equal to the worth of a thing bought. *Dryden.*

To Va'lue, *verb act.* [*valoir*, Fr.] 1. To rate at a certain price. 2. To eſteem or prize highly. 3. To appraiſe, to eſtimate. 4. To be worth, to be equal in worth to. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To take account of. *Bacon.* 6. To reckon at with reſpect to power or number. 7. To hold as important, to conſider with regard to importance. 8. To equal in value, to countervail. 9. To raiſe to eſtimation. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun.

Va'lueless, *adj.* [of *value*] being of no value. *Shakeſpeare.*

Va'luer, *ſubſt.* [of *value*] one that values.

Valve [in hydraulics, *&c.*] a kind of lid or cover of a tube, *&c.* opening one way, which, the more forcibly it is preſſed the other, the more cloſely it ſhuts the aperture.

Valve, *ſubſt.* [*valva*, Lat.] a folding door. *Pope.*

Valves [with anatomiſts] thin membranes applied like doors or ſhutters on divers cavities and veſſels of the body, to afford a paſſage to ſome humour or matter going one way, and to prevent its reflux towards the part whence it came.

Va'lvula, Lat. [in anatomy] a valve or fold in the veſſels; as,

Valvula *Major*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the upper part or cover of the iſthmus, lying between the teſtes and foremoſt worm-like proceſs of the cerebellum. It is of a marrowy ſubſtance, and the uſe of it is to keep the lympha from falling out about the nerves in the baſis of the ſkull.

Va'lvulæ *Conniventes*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the wrinkles found in the guts ileum and jejunum; for the inner coat of thoſe guts being longer than the middle of the outward one, it wrinkles or bags out in many places; ſo that, the paſſages being ſtraitened, the matter contained in them deſcends more ſlowly, and the lacteal veſſels have the more time to draw in the chyle.

Va'lvule. *ſubſt.* Fr. a ſmall valve.

Va'marace. *ſubſt.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] armour for the arm. See Vanbrass.

Vamp, *ſubſt.* the upper-leather of a ſhoe.

To Vamp, *verb act.* [this is ſuppoſed, probably enough, by Skinner, to be derived from *avant*, Fr. before, and to mean laying on a new outſide] to mend or furbiſh up an old thing with ſomething new.

Va'mpe, or Va'mpays, a ſort of ſhort hoſe which covered the feet, and reached only to the ancles, the breeches reaching as low as the calf of the leg; and from thence to graft a new footing on an old hoſe, was called vamping.

Vamper, *ſubſt.* [of *vamp*] one who vamps or pieces out an old thing with ſome new part.

VA'MPLATE, or VA'MPLET, a piece of ſteel ſometimes in the ſhape of a tunnel, uſed in tilting-ſpears, juſt before the hand, to ſecure and defend it; it was made to be taken off and put on at pleaſure; alſo a gauntlet, or iron glove.

VAN [of *avant*, Fr. before] 1. The front of an army, the firſt line. 2. [*Van*, Fr. of *vannus*, Lat.] any thing ſpread wide by which a wind is raiſed, a winnowing-fan, a crible for corn. A corn *van*. *Broome*. 3. A wing with which the air is beaten. *Milton*.

To VAN, *verb act*. [*vannus*, *vanno*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] to ſift or winnow corn: not in uſe. *Bacon*.

VANCOURIE'R, Fr. a harbinger, a precurſor or forerunner.

VANCOURIE'RS [in war] were lighs armed ſoldiers ſent before to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy.

VA'NDALS, a barbarous and fierce people of a part of Sweden, afterwards from the Goths, their ſucceſſors, called Gothland, who leaving their native ſoil, took pleaſure in ranging to and fro and ravaging countries: One of thoſe northern nations, which broke in upon the Roman empire, about the cloſe of the fourth century, and ſettled themſelves firſt in *Spain*, and afterwards on the coaſt of Barbary. Both the *Goths* and *Vandals* were *Unitarians*, and (as *Salvian*, tho' an enemy, bears them witneſs) of *great ſobriety* of manners. Juſtinian, by his general *Beliſarius*, overthrew the *Vandal* ſtate in *Africa*, *A. C.* 534, about 108 years (ſays *Petavius*) after their firſt entrance into that country. He adds, that *Gilimer*, their laſt king, upon being carried priſoner to Conſtantinople, had a portion of land aſſigned him in *Cappadocia*, and would have been made a patrician, but for his refuſing to renounce his religious principles. *N. B.* One or two of the *Vandal* princes are ſaid to have practiſed great ſeverities on the *catholic* clergy, that dwelt among them: But things of this nature have been too often exaggerated beyond the truth by our *church-writers*; and that *lying* wonder, which they publiſhed, of men's ſpeaking after their tongue's were cut out, throws an air of ſuſpicion upon the whole affair.—Not to obſerve, how the principles of religious *liberty* were no where better underſtood and practiſed than by the *unitarian* ſtates; as we have ſhewn under the word [GOTHS:] And indeed, for more reaſons than one, I'm inclined to think, that if the *catholic* prieſts in *Afric* ſuffered ſome hardſhips there; it was upon much the ſame foot, as the *Jeſuits* are regarded with a jealous eye by us; I mean, upon *political* views; and as being in a foreign intereſt, and no friends to the preſent eſtabliſhment; a thing which the *Goths* in Italy, a few years after found, to their coſt, to be too true——after all the *moderation* which they had ſhewn to the *Italic* clergy; who choſe rather to become ſubjects of the perfidious and moſt profligate Greeks, than to enjoy all the bleſſings of the *beſt* and *mildeſt* government in the hands of *unitarian* princes. See GOTHS, and CROISADES compared.

VANE, *ſubſt*. [ꝼana, Sax. vaen, Du. faen, L. Ger. fahn, H. Ger.] 1. A weather-cock, a device to ſhew which way the wind blows; being commonly a thin plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

VANES [of mathematical inſtruments] are ſights made to move and ſlide upon them.

VA'NFOSS, *ſubſt*. [in fortification] a ditch dug without the counterſcarp, and running all along the glacis, uſually full of water.

VANGE [in ancient writings] a ſpade or mattoc.

VANGUA'RD, or VANTGUA'RD, *ſubſt*. [*avant garde*, Fr.] the firſt line, the front of an army drawn up in battle array.

VANI'LLA, or VANI'LLIO, *ſubſt*. [*vanille*, Fr.] a little ſeed growing in longiſh pods, being an ingredient in the compoſition of chocolate, to give it ſtrength and an agreeable flavour.

To VA'NISH, *verb neut*. [*vaneſco*, Lat. *s'evanouir*, Fr. *vanire*, It.] 1. To diſappear, to go out of ſight. 2. To loſe perceptible exiſtence. 3. To paſs away, to be loſt, to come to nothing.

VA'NITY [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr. *vanità*, It. *vanidad*, Sp.] 1. Emptineſs, unprofitableneſs, uncertainty. 2. Fruitleſs deſire, ineffectual endeavour. *Sidney*. 3. Trifling labour. *Raleigh*. 4. Falſhood, untruth. *Sir J. Davies*. 5. Empty pleaſure, idle ſhow, unſubſtantial enjoyment, petty object of pride. *Pope*. 6. Oſtentation, arrogance, pride. *Raleigh*. 7. Petty pride, pride ſhown on ſlight grounds. *Vanity*'s the food of fools. *Swift*.

VA'NNED, *part. paſſ*. [*vannatus*, Lat.] fanned or winnowed. See To VAN.

VA'NNUS, Lat. [in old records] a vane or weather-cock.

To VA'NQUISH, *verb act*. [*vaincre*, Fr. *vincere*, It. and Lat. *vencer*, Sp.] 1. To overcome, ſubdue or conquer. 2. To confute. *Atterbury*.

VA'NQUISHER, *ſubſt*. [of *vanquiſh*; *vainqueur*, Fr.] a conqueror, one who ſubdues.

VA'NTAGE, *ſubſt*. [*avantage*, Fr.] 1. Gain, profit. *Sidney*. 2. Superiority, ſtate in which one has better means of action than another. He had them at *vantage*. *Bacon*. 3. Conveniency, opportunity. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. That which is given or allowed over-weight or over-meaſure. 5. [For *advantage*, *avantage*, Fr.] See ADVANTAGE. It ſeems to be going into diſuſe in all its ſenſes.

To VA'NTAGE, *verb act*. for *Advantage*; to profit. *Spenſer*.

VA'NTBRASS, *ſubſt*. ſometimes *Vantbrace*, *Vambrace*, but improperly [*avant bras*, Fr.] armour for the arm.

VA'PID, *adj*. [*vapidus*, Lat.] palled, dead, or flat, having the ſpirit evaporated; ſpoken of liquors.

VA'PIDNESS, *ſubſt*. [of *vapid*] deadneſs, flatneſs, palledneſs of liquors, maukiſhneſs.

VA'PORARY, *ſubſt*. [*vaporarium*, Lat.] 1. An hot-houſe, a ſtow, a bagnio. 2. [With phyſicians] a decoction of herbs, *&c.* poured hot into a veſſel, ſo that the patient ſitting over it may receive its fumes.

VAPORA'TION, *ſubſt*. Fr. [*vaporazione*, It. of Lat.] the act or ſtate of ſending forth vapours or fumes.

VAPORI'FEROUS, *adj*. [*vaporifer*, Lat.] cauſing or producing vapours.

VAPORI'FEROUSNESS [of *vaporifer*, Lat. and *neſs*] an exhaling or vapour-producing quality.

VA'PORER, *ſubſt*. [of *vapour*] one who boaſts or brags. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

VA'POROUS, *adj*. [*vaporeux*, Fr. *vaporoſo*, It. and Sp. *vaporoſus*, Lat.] 1. Full of vapours or exhalations, fumy. 2. Windy, flatulent. *Bacon*.

VAPORO'SUM *Balneum*, Lat. [with phyſicians] a vaporous bath, when the veſſel that contains the matter is ſet in another half full of water, and is heated by the vapours or ſteams that ariſe from the hot or boiling water.

To VA'POUR, *verb neut*. [*vaporo*, Lat.] 1. To brag, crack, or boaſt, to bully. 2. To evaporate, to paſs in a vapour or fume.

To VAPOUR, *verb act*. 1. To effuſe or ſcatter in fumes or vapours. 2. To huff. Not be *vapoured* down by inſignificant teſtimonies. *Glanville*. Paſſively uſed, but ſeems improper.

VA'POURING, *part. act*. of *vapour* [*vaporans*, Lat.] huffing, hectoring, bragging or boaſting.

VA'POUR, *ſubſt*. [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapore*, It. *vaporo*, Sp. and Port. *vapor*, Lat.] 1. Any thing exhalable, that aſcends into and mingles with the air. Vapours are thoſe watery particles which are ſever'd from others by the heat of the ſun and motion of the air, and are carried about in ſeveral directions, according to the wind or warmneſs of the air. 2. Wind, flatulency in general. Ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by ſtopping of the pores, ſhut in the *vapour*. *Bacon*. 3. Fume, ſteam in general. The *vapour* which aſcends out of the ſtill. *Newton*. 4. Mental fume, vain fancy or imagination. Hope, tho' it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*. *Hammond*.

VA'POURS [in medicine] a diſeaſe, called popularly the hyp, or hypochondriac malady, cauſed by flatulence or diſeaſed nerves, melancholy, ſpleen. *Addiſon*.

VA'PPID, *adj*. [*vapidus*, Lat.] dead, flat of taſte; ſpoken of potable liquors. This ſhould be *vapid*; which ſee.

VAPPI'DITY, *ſubſt*. [*vappiditas*, Lat.] deadneſs, flatneſs, or inſipidity of taſte of potable liquors.

VA'RDINGAL, *ſubſt*. [*vertugadin*, Fr. It is commonly pronounced *fardingal*] a whalebone circle that ladies formerly wore, and upon which they tied their petticoats, a hoop-petticoat, a fardingal.

VA'RI, Lat. [with phyſicians] ſmall, hard, ruddy tumours, about the ſize of an hemp-ſeed, on the face and neck of young people, eſpecially ſuch as are addicted to venery.

VA'RIABLE, *adj*. Fr. and Sp. [*variabile*, It. *variabilis*, Lat.] apt to change, inconſtant, mutable.

VARIABLE [in the new doctrine of *infinites*] is a term applied to ſuch quantities as either increaſe or diminiſh, according as ſome other quantities increaſe or diminiſh.

VA'RIABLENESS, *ſubſt*. [of *variable*] 1. Changeableneſs, liableneſs to change, mutability. *Addiſon*. 2. Inconſtancy, levity, fickleneſs. *Clariſſa*.

VA'RIABLY, *adv*. [of *variable*] changeably, inconſtantly, with uncertainty.

VA'RIANCE, *ſubſt*. [of *vary*] diſcord, diagreement; alſo diverſification in form or colours.

VARIANCE [in law] an alteration or change of condition in a perſon or thing, after ſome former concern or tranſaction therewith.

VARIA'TION, *ſubſt*. Fr. [*variazione*, It. *variacion*, Sp. of *variatio*, Lat.] 1. Change, alteration, difference from itſelf. Much *variation* of opinions. *Hayward*. 2. Difference, change from one to another. The ſame *variation* of ſoils. *Woodward*. 3. Succeſſive change. Stain'd with the *variation* of each ſoil. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. [In grammar] the change of termination of nouns. 5. Change in phyſical phænomena. *Wotton*. 6. Deviation. *Dryden*. 7. [In aſtronomy] a term uſed by Tycho Brache for the third inequality in the motion of the moon, ariſing from her apogæums being changed, as her ſyſtem is carried round the ſun by the earth.

VARIATION. 1. [In geography] the deviation of the magnetical needle or compaſs from the true north point, either towards the eaſt or weſt. 2. [In navigation] is the variation of the needle or mariner's compaſs; ſo called, becauſe it is not always the ſame in the ſame place, but varies in proceſs of time from what it was.

VARIATION-*Chart*, a chart having the lines of variation on it, deſigned by Dr. Halley: The projection of which is according to Mercator's; and the ſituation and form of the ſurface of the terraqueous globe, as to its principal parts, and the dimenſions of the ſeveral oceans are therein aſcertained with the utmoſt accuracy.

VARIA'ZONE, It. [in the Italian muſic] is the different manner of playing or ſinging a tune or ſong, either by dividing the notes into ſeveral others, or by adding of graces, *&c.*

VARICIFO'RMES *Proſtatæ* [with anatomiſts] two veſſels near the bladder, ſo called, becauſe they have many turnings and windings, ſerving to prepare the ſemen the better.

VA'RICES, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the greater veins of the hips, thighs, teſtes, *&c.*

VA'RICOLOUR'D, *adj*. [of *various* and *colour*] of many colours: a bad word.

VA'RICOSE, or VA'RICOUS, *adj*. [*varicoſus*, Lat.] that hath the veins puffed up and ſwoln more than ordinary with corrupt blood, diſeaſed with diſtention or dilatation.

VARICO'SUM *Corpus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a contexture or net-work of ſeed-veſſels which is let into the teſtes.

To VA'RIEGATE, *verb act*. [*variegatus*, ſchool Lat.] to diverſify, to make of different colours.

VARIEGA'TION, *ſubſt*. [of *variegate*; with floriſts] diverſity of colours, the ſtate of being ſtreaked or diverſified, as in the leaves of flowers or plants, with ſeveral colours.

VARI'ETY [*varietas*, Lat. *varieté*, Fr. *varieta*, It. *variedad*, Sp.] 1. Change, intermixture of one thing with another: ſucceſſion of one thing with another. *Variety* is nothing elſe but a continued novelty. *South*. 2. Difference, diſſimilitude, diverſity. *Atterbury*. 3. One thing of many by which variety is made. It has a plural in this ſenſe. *Varieties* which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh*. 4. Variation from a former ſtate, deviation. *Hale*.

VARIO'LÆ, Lat. the ſmall pox.

VARIO'RUM, Lat as *notis variorum*; a term uſed of thoſe Latin authors printed with the notes or comments of various grammarians or critics.

VA'RIOUS, *adj*. [*vari*, It. *vario*, Sp. *varius*, Lat.] 1. Different, ſeveral, manifold. *Milton*. 2. Changeable, unlike itſelf, uncertain. *Locke*. 3. Unlike each other. 4. Variegated, diverſified. *Milton*.

VA'RIOUSLY, *adv*. [of *various*] after a various manner.

VARI'SSE [with farriers] an imperfection upon the inſide of the ham of an horſe, a little diſtant from the curb.

VA'RIX, Lat. [*varice*, Fr.] a crooked vein ſwelled with blood, eſpecially in the legs; alſo a ſmall dilatation of the veins, where the blood turns in a kind of eddy, and makes a knot upon the part. *Galen* call it a dilated *vein*; and *Caſtell. Renov.* defines it more at large to be "a ſoft, indolent, unequal, and knotty tumour, in the lower belly, *ſcrotum*, or teſticle; but moſt frequently in the legs; ariſing from a diſtenſion and *contortion* of the ſubcutaneous veins by a feculent and ſerous blood there collected."

VA'RLET, *ſubſt.* O. Fr. [in ancient ſtatutes] 1. A yeoman, or yeoman's ſervant, a footman. *Spenſer.* 2. [Now *Valet*, Fr.] a ſorry fellow, a raſcally fellow, tho' anciently no opprobrious name, but as in the foregoing ſenſe, and as *fur* in Latin.

VA'RLETRY, *ſubſt.* [of *varlet*] rabble, raſcally croud. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'RNISH, *ſubſt.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernice*, It. *varniz*, Sp. of *vernix*, Lat.] 1. A compound of gums and other ingredients, for ſetting a gloſs upon cabinets, pictures, *&c.* 2. [With medalliſts] a colour or ſort of gloſs that medals have got by lying in the earth. *Pope.* 3. Cover, palliation in general.

To VA'RNISH, *verb act.* [*verniſſer*, or *vernir*, Fr. *vernicare*, It. of *vernix*, Lat.] 1. To do over with varniſh, to cover over with ſomething gloſſy or ſhining. 2. To cover, to conceal with ſomething ornamental. 3. To hide with colour of rhetoric, to palliate. To *varniſh* crimes. *Addiſon.*

VA'RNISHER, *ſubſt.* [of *varniſh*] 1. One whoſe buſineſs is to varniſh. 2. One who diſguiſes, adorns or ſets off with the colours of rhetoric. *Pope.*

VA'RVELS [*varvelles*, Fr.] ſilver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the name of the owner is engraved.

To VA'RY, *verb act.* [*varier*, Fr. *variare*, It. of *vario*, Lat.] 1. To alter, to change, to make unlike itſelf. *Milton.* 2. To change to ſomething elſe. 3. To variegate, to diverſify. 4. To make of different kinds. *Brown.*

To VARY, *verb neut.* 1. To be changeable, to appear in different forms. 2. To be unlike each other. The public conſtitutions of nations *vary*. *Collier.* 3. To alter, to become unlike itſelf. He *varies* from himſelf. *Pope.* 4. To deviate, to depart from. *Locke.* 5. To ſucceed each other. *Addiſon.* 6. To diſagree, to be at variance. 7. To ſhift colours. *Varying* plumage. *Pope.*

VA'RY, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] change, alteration. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

VAS, Lat. a veſſel.

Breve VAS, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a ſhort vein which paſſes from the ſtomach to the ſpleen.

VA'SA, Lat. [in anatomy] thoſe cavities and tubes in an animal body through which the humours or liquors of the body paſs, as a vein or artery.

VA'SCULAR, *adj.* [*vaſculum*, Lat.] by anatomiſts applied to any thing conſiſting of divers veins, veſſels, arteries, *&c.*

VASCULI'FEROUS *Plants* [of *vaſculum* and *fero*, Lat.] are thoſe plants, which, beſides the common calix or flower-cup, have a peculiar veſſel or caſe to hold their ſeed, one belonging to each flower, but ſometimes divided into diſtinct cells; and theſe have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincey.*

VASE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*vaſo*, It. Sp. and Port. of *vaſa*, Lat.] 1. A veſſel; generally a veſſel more for ſhow than uſe. 2. [With floriſts] the calix or cup; as, the *vaſe* of a tulip, *&c.* 3. [Of a church candleſtic] the middle of it, which is uſually of a round figure.

VA'SES [in architecture] are ornaments placed on cornices, ſocles, or pedeſtals, repreſenting ſuch veſſels as the ancients uſed in ſacrifices, as incenſe-pots, *&c.* often inriched with *baſſo relievo's*; alſo the body of a Corinthian and compoſite capital, called the tambour.

VA'SSAL, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*vaſſallo*, It. and Sp. of vaſal, weſel, Teut. ver, weſer, H. Ger. a ſubſtitute. Spelman chuſes to derive it of *vas*, Lat. a ſurety or pledge; *vaſſallus*, law Lat. a ſlave] 1. One who holds lands of another by homage and fealty, one who holds by the will of a ſuperior lord. 2. A ſubject, a dependant in general. 3. A ſervant, one who acts by the will of another. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A ſlave, a mean, low wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rere VASSAL, one who holds of a lord who himſelf is vaſſal of another lord.

VA'SSALAGE, *ſubſt.* [*vaſſelage*, Fr. *vaſſalaggio*, It. *vaſſalagium*, law Lat.] the condition of a vaſſal, ſlave, or mean ſervant, tenure at will, dependance.

VAST, *adj.* [*vaſte*, Fr. *vaſto*, It. *vaſtus*, Lat.] 1. Large, great. 2. Viciouſly great, huge, enormouſly extenſive or capacious. The vicious language is *vaſt* gaping. *B. Johnſon.*

VAST, *ſubſt.* [*vaſtum*, Lat.] an empty waſte. *Shakeſpeare, Milton,* and *Pope.*

VASTA'TION, *ſubſt.* [*vaſtatio*, *vaſto*, Lat.] waſte, depopulation, devaſtation. *Decay of Piety.*

VA'STI *Muſculi*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] certain muſcles which help to ſtretch out the leg, and are either *externus* or *internus.*

VA'STNESS, *ſubſt.* [*vaſtitas*, Lat. or *vaſt*] exceſſive bigneſs, largeneſs, hugeneſs, bigneſs, wideneſs. *Vaſtity* is a barbarous word, and Shakeſpeare more barbarouſly calls it *vaſtidity.*

VA'STLY, *adv.* [of *vaſt*] largely, hugely, to a great degree.

VA'STLY, *adj.* [of *vaſt*] large, enormouſly great, immenſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Externus VA'STUS, Lat. [in anatomy] a muſcle which ſprings from the root of the great trochanter, and from the linea aſpera externally tendinous and internally fleſhy, and deſcends obliquely forwards, till it meet the tendon of the rectus, and is inſerted with it.

Internus VASTUS, Lat. [with anatomiſts] is a muſcle that ariſes partly tendinous and partly fleſhy from the linea aſpera, immediately below the leſſer trochanter, till within three fingers breadth of the lower appendix of the thigh bone, and at laſt its tendons join thoſe of the rectus vaſtus externus and crureus, and is inſerted with them.

VAT [ƿæt, Sax. vat, Du. and L. Ger. vaſs, H. Ger.] a large tub, a veſſel uſed for holding liquors; generally in their immature ſtate.

Cheeſe-VAT, a wicker baſket to preſs cheeſe in.

VA'TICAN, the name of a hill in Rome, ſo called of *Vaticinia*, the reſponſes of oracles, anciently there received from the deity called *Vaticinius*, on which ſtands a famous palace of the ſame name: At the foot of this hill is the magnificent church of St. Peter.

VATICAN *Library*, is one of the moſt celebrated libraries in the world; it was founded by pope Sixtus IV. who ſtored it with the choiceſt books that could be picked up in Europe, ancient manuſcripts, *&c.*

VA'TICIDE, *ſubſt.* [of *vates*, a prophet, and *cædo*, Lat. to kill] a murderer of prophets. *Pope.*

To VATI'CINATE, *verb neut.* [of *vaticinatus*, of *vates*, Lat.] to propheſy, to practiſe prediction. *Howel.*

VA'VASORY, *ſubſt.* [of *vavaſour*] the quality of the lands or fee held by the vavaſour.

VA'VASOUR, *ſubſt.* [*vavaſſeur*, Fr.] one who himſelf holding of a ſupreme lord, has others holding under him; a nobleman, anciently next in dignity to a baron.

VAU'DEVIL, *ſubſt.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] a ſong common among the vulgar, and ſung about the ſtreets. *Trevoux.* A ballad, a trivial ſtrain.

To VAULT, *verb act.* [*vouter*, Fr. *voltare*, It.] 1. To arch, to make in the ſhape of a vault. 2. To cover with an arch.

To VAULT *a Shoe* [with horſemen] is to forge it hollow for the horſes that have high and round ſoles, to the end that the ſhoe may not bear upon the ſole that is then higher than the hoof.

To VAULT, *verb neut.* [in horſemanſhip; *voltiger*, Fr. *volteggiare*, It. *boltear*, Sp.] 1. To leap or go cleaverly over a wooden horſe, or over any thing by laying one hand on it, and throwing over the body. 2. To leap, to jump in general. 3. To play the tumbler or poſture-maſter.

VAULT, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a leap, a jump.

VAULT [*volta*, It. *voulte*, *voute*, Fr. *voluta*, low Lat.] 1. An arched building, a round roof built like an arch, a continued arch. 2. A vaulted cellar for laying in wines. 3. A vaulted place under ground, in a church-yard or church, for laying dead bodies in. 4. A cave, a cavern in general. The ſilent *vaults* of death. *Sandys.*

VAULT [in architecture] a piece of maſonry arched on the outſide, and ſupported in the air by the artful placing of the ſtones which form it; the principal uſe of which is for a cover or ſhelter.

Maſter-VAULT, the chief vault in a building, is called the chief vault, to diſtinguiſh it from others that are leſs vaults, which ſerve only to cover gates, windows, paſſages, *&c.*

Double VAULTS, are ſuch as are built over other vaults, to make the beauty and decoration of the inſide conſiſtent with that on the outſide, a chaſm or vacancy being left between the convexity of the one and the concavity of the other, as it is in the cathedral of St. Paul's at London.

The Key of a VAULT, is a ſtone or brick in the middle of a vault, in the form of a truncated cone, ſerving to bind or faſten all the reſt.

The Reins of a VAULT, or the fillings up, are the ſides which ſuſtain it.

The Pendentive of a VAULT, is the part ſuſpended between the arches or ogives.

The Impoſt of a VAULT, is the ſtone whereon the firſt *vouſſoir* or ſtone of the vault is laid.

VAU'LTAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *vault*] arched cellar. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

VAU'LTER, *ſubſt.* [of *vault*] one who vaults, jumps or tumbles.

VAU'LTY, *adj.* [of *vault*] arched, concave. A bad word. *Shakeſpeare.*

VAU'NMURE, VA'NMURE, or VAU'NTMURE, *ſubſt.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] a falſe wall, a work raiſed before the main wall. *Camden.*

To VAUNT, *verb act.* [*vantare*, It. *vanter*, Fr.] to boaſt, to diſplay with oſtentation. *Spenſer.*

To VAUNT, *verb neut.* 1. To brag, glory, or vapour, to make vain ſhow. 2. I ſcarcely know in what ſenſe Dryden has uſed this word, unleſs it be miſwritten for *vaults.*

> 'Tis he: I feel him now in every part;
> Like a new world he *vaunts* about my heart. *Dryden.*

VAUNT, *ſubſt.* [*avant*, Fr.] the firſt part: Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

VAUNT, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] boaſt, vain oſtentation.

VAU'NTER, *ſubſt.* [of *vaunt*; *vanteur*, Fr.] a boaſter, one given to vain oſtentation.

VAU'NTFUL, *adj.* [of *vaunt* and *full*] boaſtful. *Spenſer.*

VAU'NTING, *ſubſt.* [*vanterie*, Fr.] boaſting, bragging, glorying, *&c.*

VAU'NTINGLY, *adv.* [of *vaunting*] with boaſting or bragging. *Shakeſpeare.*

VAU'NTLAY [among hunters] a ſetting of hounds in a readineſs where the chaſe is to paſs, and to be caſt off before the kennel come in.

VAWMU'RE, *ſubſt.* for VAU'NMURE, which ſee; a bulwark, outwork, or defence againſt an enemy.

VA'WARD, *ſubſt.* [of *van* and *ward*] the forepart. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'YVODE, *ſubſt.* a prince or ruler in chief in Tranſilvania, Valachia, *&c.* who are tributaries to the grand ſeignior. *Knolles.*

U'BERTY, *ſubſt.* [*ubertà*, It. *ubertas*, Lat.] plentifulneſs, fruitfulneſs.

UBICA'TION [of *ubi*, Lat. where] the where, local relation of a thing; the ſtate of being in a place: a ſchool word. *Glanville.*

UBI'ETY [in metaphyſics] the preſence of any thing in the *Ubi* or place, local relation.

UBIQUITA'RIAN, *ſubſt.* [of *ubiquitary*; *ubiquitaire*, Fr. *ubiquitario*, Sp.] one whoſe opinion is, that the body of Chriſt is every where preſent, as well as his divinity.

UBI'QUITARY, *adj.* [*ubiquitaire*, Fr. of *ubique*, Lat.] exiſting, being every where. *Howel.*

UBIQUITARY, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] one exiſting every where. *Hall.*

U'BIQUIST, *ſubſt.* [*ubique*. Lat.] a doctor of divinity in France, who belongs to no particular college in the univerſity of Paris.

UBI'QUITY, *ſubſt.* [*ubiquité*, Fr. *ubiquidad*, Sp. of *ubique*, Lat. every where] omnipreſence, a quality of being every where or in all places at the ſame time; an attribute of God, whereby he is always intimately preſent to all things. See TRANSMIGRATION *of Souls*, CO-IMMENSE, and ATTRIBUTES *Incommunicable.* Above all, conſult the word TRINITY, and read there, after [Gr.] In theology; it imports *three divine perſons*, the Father, *&c.*

U'DDER [uder, Sax. huyder or uyer, Du. euter, Ger. *uber*, Lat.] the milk-bag of a cow or other four-footed animals, the dugs or breaſt of a cow or other large animal.

U'DDERED, *adj.* [of *udder*] furniſhed with udders. *Gay.*

UE, the dipthong *ue* at the end of Engliſh words, being put in the place of *u*, is always pronounced like the long *u*, and liable to the ſame difference of ſound. See *U.* It is never in the middle of Engliſh words, excepting in *Tueſday*, and after *g*, as in *gueſs*, &c. but in the latter it ſhould be *h*. *Ue* after *g*, at the end of words, is often quieſcent, as in *rogue*, *plague*, &c.

VEAL, *ſubſt.* [veel, veelen, Du. *veſler*, O. Fr. to bring forth a calf; *chair de veau*, Fr. *vitella*, It. *vitela*, Port. *vitellus*, *caro vitulina*, Lat.] calf's fleſh for the table.

VEAL *Money* [in the manour of Bradford in Wiltſhire] a yearly rent paid by the tenants to their lord, inſtead of a quantity of veal, anciently given in kind, called *Veal-noble-money.*

Ve'ctible [*vectibilis*, Lat.] that may be carried.

Ve'ction, or Vectita'tion, *ſubſt.* [*vectio*, *vectito*, Lat.] the act of carrying, or being carried. *Gay* uſes the latter.

Ve'ctis, Lat. [in mechanics] a lever, is reckoned the firſt of the ſix mechanic powers, and is ſuppoſed to be a perfect inflexible right line of no weight at all, to which three weights or powers are applied at different diſtances for raiſing or ſuſtaining heavy bodies.

Ve'ctor [in aſtronomy] a line ſuppoſed to be drawn from any planet(moving round a center or focus of an ellipſis) to that center or focus.

Ve'cture, *ſubſt.* [*vectura*, Lat.] carriage. *Bacon.*

Vede'tte [in the military art] a centinel on horſeback, detached from the main body of an army, to diſcover and give notice of the deſigns of an enemy, or to guard an advanced poſt.

To Veer, *verb neut.* [*virer*, Fr. laveren, Du.] 1. To traverſe, to turn about. 2. [A ſea phraſe] as, *the wind veers*, is ſaid, when the wind chops about and changes often, ſometimes to one point, and ſometimes to another.

To Veer, *verb act.* 1. As, *to Veer out a rope or ſail* [a ſea phraſe] to let it go by hand, or to let it run out of itſelf. 2. To turn, to change. *Veer* the main ſheet. *Spenſer.*

Vegetabi'lity, *ſubſt.* [of *vegetable*] the quality of growth without ſenſation, vegetable nature. *Browne.*

Vee'ring [with ſailors] a ſhip is ſaid *to go loſt veering*, *i. e.* at large, neither by a wind, nor directly before the wind, but betwixt both, when ſhe ſails with the ſheet veered out; the ſame that is termed *quartering*.

Ve'getable, *ſubſt.* [*vegetabilis*, ſchool Lat. *vegetabile*, Fr.] an organized body without ſenſation, generated out of the earth, or ſomething riſing out of the earth, to which it adheres or is connected by parts called roots; through which it receives the matter of its nouriſhment, and increaſes, conſiſting of juices and veſſels diſtinct from each other.

Vegetable, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*vegetabile*, It. *vegetabilis*, Lat.] 1. Capable of living after the manner of trees, plants, *&c.* endowed with moiſture, vigour, growth, *&c.* belonging to a plant. 2. Having the nature of plants.

Ve'getables, plur. of *Vegetable* [*vegetaux*, Fr. *vegetabili*, It. *vegetabiles*, Lat.] are ſuch natural bodies as grow and increaſe from parts organically formed, but have no proper life nor ſenſation. Other animated ſubſtances are called *vegetables*, which have within themſelves the principle of another ſort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers, and fruit, ſuch as we ſee in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*

To Ve'getate, *verb act.* [*vegeto*, Lat.] to grow as plants, to ſhoot out.

Vegeta'tion, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*vegetazione*, It. of *vegetatio*, Lat.] 1. The power of producing the growth of plants. 2. The power whereby plants receive nouriſhment and grow.

Ve'getative, *adj.* [*vegetatif*, Fr. *vegetativo*, It. and Sp. of *vegetativus*, Lat.] 1. Having the quality of growing without life; a term applied to that principle or part in plants, by virtue whereof they receive nouriſhment and grow or vegetate. 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

Vegetative *Soul*, that principle whereby trees and plants grow, produce their kind, *&c.*

Ve'getativeness [of *vegetative*] vegetative quality, the quality of producing growth.

Vege'te, *adj.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] vigorous, ſprightly, lively, quick. *South* and *Wallis.*

Ve'getive, *adj.* [*vegeso*, Lat.] that has a growth like plants, vegetable. *Sandys* uſes it ſubſtantively. *Dryden.*

Ve'hemence, or Ve'hemency, *ſubſt.* [*vehementia*, Lat. *vehemence*, Fr. *veemenza*, It. *vehemencia*, Sp.] 1. Violence, force in general. 2. Eagerneſs, great warmth of ſpirit, heat, paſſionateneſs, boiſterouſneſs, terror.

Ve'hement, *adj.* Fr. [*veemento*, It. *vehemente*, Sp. of *vehemens*, Lat.] 1. Violent, forcible in general. 2. Eager, hot, paſſionate, fervent.

Ve'hemently, *adv.* [of *vehement*] 1. Forcibly. 2. Eagerly, paſſionately, *&c.*

Ve'hicle, *ſubſt.* [*vehicule*, Fr. *veicolo*, It. *vehiculum*, Lat.] 1. Any thing that ſerves to carry or bear any thing along. So the Platoniſts, and others, hold, *that even the pureſt angels have bodily vehicles.* 2. [With phyſicians] that part of a medicine which ſerves to make the principal ingredient potable. 3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed. A diverting word ſerves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Eſtrange.*

Vehicle [with anatomiſts] the ſerum or watery humour is ſaid to be the vehicle that conveys the ſmall parts of the blood, and diſperſes them all over the body.

To Veil, *verb act.* [*velo*, Lat.] 1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face. 2. To cover, to inveſt. 3. To hide, to conceal. *Pope.* See Vail.

Veil, *ſubſt.* [*velum*, Lat.] 1. A cover to conceal the face. 2. A cover in general, a diſguiſe.

Vei'niness [of *veiny*] fulneſs of veins, quality of being veiny.

Vein, or Veins [vean, Sax. *veine*, Fr. *vena*, It. and Lat. with anatomiſts] 1. Are long and round pipes or canals conſiſting of four coats, *viz.* a nervous, a glandulous, a muſcular, and a membranous one. Their office is to receive the blood that remains after nouriſhment is taken, and to carry it back to the heart to be revived and improved. Theſe veins are diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral names, according to the different parts they paſs through, as the axillary, the baſilic, the cephalic, the pulmonary, *&c.* The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at laſt they all form 3 large veins; the cava deſcendens, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the cava aſcendens, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the porta, which carries the blood to the liver. In the veins there is no pulſe, becauſe the blood is thrown in them with a continued ſtream, and becauſe it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. In all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting thoſe of the uterus and porta, are ſmall valves, like ſo many half thimbles ſtuck to the ſides of the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are preſſed cloſe to the ſide of the veins; but if blood ſhould fall back, it muſt fill the valves; and they being diſtended, ſtop up the channel, ſo that no blood can repaſs them. *Quincy.* See the veins as they are repreſented in plate III. Figure 6. 2. Cavity, hollow. The *veins* of earth. *Milton.* 3. The grain in timber. 4. The turn or tendency of the mind. A poetical *vein*, or genius. 5. [With miners] the particular nature or quality of any bed of earth which is digged in mines; in which ſenſe they ſay they meet with a *vein* of lead, ſilver, gold, *&c.* or it is the ſame with *ſtratum*, or the different diſpoſition or kind of earth met with in digging. 6. Favourable moment, time when any inclination is predominent. *Wotton.* 7. Humour, temper in general. In pleaſant *vein.* *Milton.* 8. Continued diſpoſition. *Temple.* 9. Current, continued production. *Swift.* 10. Strain, quality. *Spenſer.* 11. Streak, variegation; as, the *veins* in marble.

To *open* [or breathe] *a* Vein, to let blood.

Vei'ned, or Vei'ny, *adj.* [of pæan, Sax. *venoſus*, Lat. *veneux*, Fr. *venoſo*, It.] full of veins; alſo ſtreaked, variegated, or painted in veins.

Vejou'rs [in law] are perſons ſent by a court to take a view of any place in queſtion, for the better deciſion of the right; or ſuch as are ſent to ſee thoſe who eſſoin themſelves *de malo lecti*, whether they are really ſick or not, *&c.*

Vela'men, or Velame'ntum, Lat. a covering, carpet, or coverlet.

Velamen [with ſurgeons] the bag, ſkin, or bladder of an impoſthume or ſwelling.

Valeme'ntum *Bombycinum* [with anatomiſts] the velvet-membrane or ſkin of the inteſtines.

Veli'fic [*velificus*. Lat.] done or performed with ſails.

Ve'llan, or Ve'llum [of *velamen*, a covering, or rather of *vitulinus*, of a calf, *velin*, Fr.] the fineſt ſort of parchment, the ſkin of a calf made fit for writing.

Velle'ity, *ſubſt.* [*velleite*, Fr. *velleitas*, ſchool Lat. from *velle*, Lat.] a wiſhing or woulding, a languiſhing, cold, and remiſs will. *Velleity* is the ſchool term uſed to ſignify the loweſt degree of deſire. *Locke.*

To Ve'llicate, *verb act.* [*vellico*, Lat.] to twitch or pluck, to act by ſtimulation. *Bacon.*.

Ve'llicating, *part. act.* [of *vellicate*; *vellicans*, Lat.] twitching, plucking, nipping.

Vellica'tion [*vellicatio*, Lat.] the act of plucking, twitching, or giving a ſudden pull.

Vellica'tions [in ſurgery] certain convulſions that happen in the fibres of the muſcles.

Velo'city, *ſubſt.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocità*, It. *velocidad*, Sp. *velocitas*, Lat.] ſwiftneſs, ſpeed.

Velo'city [in mechanics] that affection of motion, whereby a moveable is diſpoſed to run over a certain ſpace in a certain time.

Ve'lling [in huſbandry] a ploughing up by the turf.

Veltra'ria, Lat. [in old records] the office of a dog leader or courſer.

Veltra'rius, law Lat. a leader of grey-hounds or hunting dogs.

Ve'lvet, *ſubſt.* [*velours*, Fr. *velluto*, It. *villus*, Lat.] a ſort of ſilk with a ſhort pile, a ſhagged manufacture of ſilk.

Velvet, *adj.* 1. Like velvet, ſoft as velvet, delicate. The *velvet* leaves. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Made of velvet.

To Velvet, *verb neut.* to paint velvet. *Peacham.*

Velvet-flower. See Floramour.

Velvet-runner, a kind of water-fowl whoſe feathers are black and ſmooth as velvet.

Velu're, *ſubſt.* [*velours*, Fr.] velvet; an obſolete word. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ve'na, Lat. a vein.

Vena *Cava* [with anatomiſts] the hollow vein, the largeſt vein in the body, ſo called from its great cavity or hollow ſpace, into which, as into a common channel, all the leſſer veins except the pulmonaris empty themſelves. It is divided into two thick branches, called the aſcending and deſcending trunks. This vein receives the blood from the liver and other parts, and carries it to the right ventricle of the heart, that it may be new improved and inſpirited there. See Plate III. Fig. 5.

Vena *Portæ*, Lat. [in anatomy] the port-vein, ſo named from the eminences which Hippocrates calls πυλαι, Gr. *i. e. portæ*, Lat. gates, between which it enters the liver. See Plate III. Fig. 4.

Vena *Pulmonica*, Lat. [in anatomy] a little vein which creeps along upon the bronchia of the aſpera arteria in the lungs. See Plate III. Fig. 9.

Venæ *Lacteo*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] ſo named from the white colour of the chyle which they carry. They take their riſe from the innermoſt membranes of the bowels, and paſs into the glandules of the meſentery.

Venæ *Præputii*, Lat. [in anatomy] certain veins ariſing from the capillary ends of the artery of the penis, called pudenda, that paſs into thoſe which ſpring from the corpora cavernoſa penis.

Venæ *Sectio*, Lat. the opening of a vein, a letting of blood.

Venæ *Lymphaticæ*, Lat. [in anatomy] certain veins which receive the lympha from the conglobated glandules.

Ve'nal, *adj.* [of *vena*, Lat.] pertaining to a vein, contained in the veins. A term of art.

Venal, Fr. [*venale*, It. of *venalis*. Lat.] that may be ſold; doing any thing for gain; mean, baſe, proſtitute, mercenary.

Vena'lity, *ſubſt.* [*venalitè*, Fr. *venalità*, It. *venalitas*, Lat.] mercenarineſs, proſtitution.

Vena'tic, *adj.* [*venaticus*, Lat.] pertaining to hunting, uſed in hunting.

Vena'tion, *ſubſt.* [*venatio*, Lat.] the act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*

To Vend, *verb act.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendere*, It. and Lat. *vender*, Sp.] to ſell, to ſet to ſale, to put off commodities.

Vendee', *ſubſt.* [in law] the perſon to whom any thing is ſold. *Ayliffe.*

Ve'nder, *ſubſt.* [of *vend*; *vendeur*, Fr.] one who vends or ſells.

Ve'ndible, *adj.* Sp. [*vendibile*, It. of *vendibilis*, Lat.] ſaleable, that is to be ſold, marketable.

Ve'ndibleness, *ſubſt.* [of *vendible*] ſaleableneſs.

To Ve'ndicate, *verb act.* [*vendiquer*, Fr. *vendicare*, It. from *vendico*, Lat.] to challenge or claim

Vendica'tion, *ſubſt.* Fr. of Lat. the act of challenging or claiming.

Vendita'tion [*venditatio*, *vendito*, Lat.] boaſtful diſplay, brag, bravado. *B. Johnſon.*

Vendi'tion, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*venditio*, Lat.] the act of ſelling, or putting up to ſale; ſale.

VENEE'RING, or VANEE'RING [with the cabinet-makers, *&c.*] a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby ſeveral thin ſlices or leaves of fine woods of different ſorts are faſtened or glued on a ground of ſome common wood.

VE'NEFICE, *ſubſt.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] ſorcery, the art or practice of poiſoning.

VENE'FICAL, VENEFI'CIAL, or VENE'FIC, *adj.* [*veneficus*, Lat.] venomous, poiſoning; alſo bewitching. The 2d *Brown* uſes.

VENE'FICIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *veneficium*, Lat.] by witchcraft, by poiſon. *Brown.*

VE'NEMOUS, *adj.* [*venim*, Fr.] poiſonous. It is commonly written *venomous*, tho' not better. *Acts.*

To VE'NENATE, *verb act.* [*venenatus*, Lat.] to poiſon, to envenom, to infect with poiſon. *Harvey.* It is uſed paſſively *venenate* by *Woodward.*

VENENA'TION, *ſubſt.* [*venenate*] the act of poiſoning.

VENE'NE, *adj.* See VENENOSE [*veneneux*. Fr. *venetium*, Lat.] poiſonous, venemous. *Harvey.*

VENENI'FEROUSNESS [of *venenifer*, Lat. and *neſs*] a poiſon-bearing quality or nature.

VENENO'SE, or VENE'NOUS, *adj.* [*venenoſus*, Lat. *veneneux*, O. Fr. *venenoſo*, It.] full of venom or poiſon. *Ray* uſes the former.

VENENO'SITY, or VENE'NOUSNESS [*venenoſitas*, Lat.] fulneſs of poiſon.

VE'NERABLE, Fr. and Sp. [*venerabile*, It. *venerabilis*, Lat.] to be treated with reverence, to be regarded with awe.

VE'NERABLY, *adv.* [of *venerable*] in a manner that excites reverence.

VE'NERABLENESS [of *venerable*] quality of meriting reverence, worſhipfulneſs.

To VE'NERATE, *verb act.* [*venerari*, Lat. *venerer*, Fr. *venerare*, It. *venerar*, Sp.] to reverence, to regard with awe.

VENERA'TION, Fr. of Lat. [*venerazione*, It. *veneracion*, Sp.] worſhipping; alſo honour and reverence, awful regard, reverend reſpect.

VENERA'TOR, *ſubſt.* [of *venerate*] one who venerates or reverences. *Hale.*

VENE'REALNESS, or VENE'REOUSNESS [of *venereus*, Lat. and *neſs*] a venereal, luſtful, leacherous quality or conſtitution; or being infected with the venereal diſeaſe or French pox.

VENE'REAL, *adj.* [*venerien*, Fr. *venereo*, It. and Sp. *venereus*, Lat. of *Venus*] 1. Pertaining to love. 2. Conſiſting of copper, which chemiſts call *Venus*. *Boyle*

VENEREAL *Diſeaſe*, a virulent diſtemper commonly called the French pox.

VENE'ROUS [of *venery*] libidinous, luſtful. *Derham.*

VE'NERY [*plaiſir venerien*, Fr. *piacere*, It. *appetitus venereus*, Lat.] luſtfulneſs; alſo coition, or carnal copulation.

VENERY, *ſubſt.* [*venerie*, *vener*, Fr. *veneria*, It. *venatura*, Lat.] 1. The act or exerciſe of hunting. 2. [of *Venus*] the pleaſures of the bed.

Beaſts of VENERY, are of five kinds; the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf; which are properly beaſts of the foreſt, where they keep their ſhelter, avoiding as much as poſſible the coming into the plains.

VE'NEW, or VE'NUE [in law] a neighbouring place; probably from *avenuë*, Fr. a paſſage or walk.

VE'NEY, *ſubſt.* a turn, a bout.

VENESE'CTION, *ſubſt.* [of *vena*, a vein, and *ſectio*, Lat. cutting] the act of opening a vein, blood-letting.

To VENGE, *verb act.* [*venger*, Fr.] to avenge, to puniſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

VE'NGEABLE, *adj.* [of *venge*] revengeful, malicious. *Spenſer.*

VE'NGEANCE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*vengenza*, Sp.] 1. Avengement, puniſhment, penal retribution. 2. In familiar language, to do with a *vengeance*, is to do with vehemence. What *a vengeance*, emphatically *what?*

VE'NGEFUL, *adj.* [of *vengeance* and *full*] revengeful, prone to take revenge, vindictive.

VE'NGEFULLY, *adv.* [of *vengeful*] in a vindictive manner.

VE'NGEFULNESS [of *vengeful*] a vindictive or revengeful temper.

VE'NIABLE, or VE'NIAL, *adj.* Sp. [*veniel*, Fr. *veniale*, It. of *venialis*, Lat.] 1. Pardonable, or which may be forgiven, excuſable. *Brown* uſes the former; as, a *venial* ſin 2. Allowed, permitted. *Milton.*

VE'NIALNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *venial*] pardonable, ſtate of being excuſeable.

VE'NISON, *ſubſt.* [*venaiſon*, Fr. of *venari*, Lat. to hunt] game, beaſts of chace, the fleſh of bucks, deers, *&c.* and other beaſts of chace.

VE'NOM, *ſubſt.* [*venin*, Fr. *veneno*, It. and Sp. of *venenum*, Lat.] poiſon.

To VENOM, *verb act.* to infect with venom.

VE'NOMOUS, *adj.* See VENEMOUS [of *venom*] 1. Poiſonous. 2. Malignant, miſchievous. *Addiſon.*

VE'NOMOUSLY, *adv.* [of *venomous*] poiſonouſly, miſchievouſly.

VE'NOMOUSNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *venomous*] a poiſonous nature or quality; malignity.

VENI'RE *Facias*, Lat. [in law] a judicial writ, lying where two parties plead and come to iſſue; for then the party, plaintiff or defendant, ſhall have this writ directed to the ſheriff, to cauſe twelve men of the ſame county to ſay the truth upon the iſſue taken.

VENITA'RIUM [ſo named of *venite exultemus domino*, Lat. *O come, and let us ſing unto the Lord*, &c. which was antiently written with muſical notes, as it was to be ſung in cathedral churches at the beginning of the mattins] a hymn-book or pſalter.

VE'NOUSNESS [of *venoſus*, Lat. and *neſs*] fulneſs of or having veins.

VENT, *ſubſt.* [of *vent*, air, or *fente*, Fr. *vente*, It. a cleft, or of *ventus*, Lat. wind] 1. A hole, a ſmall aperture, the paſſage out of a veſſel at which any thing is let out. 2. Paſſage out of ſecrecy to publick notice. *Wotton.* 3. The act of opening. *J. Philips.* 4. Emiſſion, paſſage in general; as, to give *vent* (or eaſe) to one's paſſion. *Addiſon.* 5. Diſcharge, means of diſcharge. 6. [*Vente*, Fr. *vendita*, It. *venta*, Sp. *venditio*, of *vendo*, Lat.] the ſale or utterance of commodities. 7. [With gunners] the difference between the diameter of a bullet and the diameter of the bore of a cannon.

To VENT [*eventer*, Fr. *ſventare*, It. of *ventus*, Lat. the wind, or of *fente*, Fr. a chink] to give vent or air to a caſk of liquor.

To VENT, *verb act.* [of *vendo*, Lat. of *vendre*, *venter*, Fr. *ſventare*, It.] 1. To let out at a ſmall aperture. 2. To let out, to give way to. 3. To utter, to report, to ſpread abroad. 4. To carry to ſale.

To VENT, *verb neut.* [with hunters] 1. To ſnuff. *Spenſer.* 2. To wind, or catch the ſcent, as a ſpaniel-dog does; alſo to take breath like an otter.

VE'NTAIL, *ſubſt.* [*vantail*, Fr.] that part of the helmet made to lift up. *Spenſer.*

VENTA'NNE, *ſubſt.* Sp. a window. *Dryden.*

VE'NTER, Lat. the belly or paunch.

VENTER [with anatomiſts] a cavity in the body of an animal, containing the viſcera, or other organs, neceſſary for the performance of divers functions. This they divide into three regions or cavities; the firſt is the head, which contains the brain; the ſecond the breaſt, as far as the diaphragm, which contains the organs of reſpiration; the third is properly that which is called the *venter* or belly, which contains the inteſtines and organs of digeſtion, called the abdomen.

VENTER [in *our cuſtoms*] is uſed for the partition of the effects of a father and mother, among children born or accruing from different marriages.

VENTER, is alſo uſed for the children whereof a woman is delivered at one pregnancy.

Infimus VENTER, Lat. [in anatomy] the lower part of the belly.

VENTER, one of the four ſtomachs of ruminant animals.

VENTER [in law] womb, mother, as a brother or ſiſter *by the ſame venter, i. e.* by the ſame mother.

VENTS [with eſſayers, glaſs-makers, *&c.*] is a term applied to the covers of wind furnaces, by which the air enters, which ſerve for bellows, and are ſtopped with regiſters or flues according to the degree of heat required.

VENTS [in architecture] pipes of lead or potters ware, one end of which opens into a cell of a neceſſary-houſe, the other reaching to the roof of it, for the convenience of the fetid air; alſo apertures made in thoſe walls that ſuſtain terraſſes, to furniſh air, and give a paſſage for the waters.

VE'NTIDUCT, *ſubſt.* [*ventiductus*, of *ventus*, wind, and *ductus*, Lat. duct] a channel, paſſage, or conveyance for wind.

VE'NTIDUCTS, ſpiracles, or ſubterraneous paſſages, where freſh cool winds being kept, are made to communicate by means of ducts, funnels, or vaults, with the chambers or other apartments of a houſe, to cool them in ſultry weather.

To VE'NTILATE, *verb act.* [*ventilare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To fan with wind. 2. To fan, to winnow. 3. To examine, to diſcuſs. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION [*ventilazione*, It. of *ventilatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of fanning or winnowing corn; the ſtate of being fanned. 2. Vent, utterance: not in uſe. *Wotton.* 3. Refrigeration, cooling. *Harvey.*

VE'NTILATOR, *ſubſt.* [of *ventilate*] an inſtrument contrived by Dr. Hales for ſupplying cloſe places with freſh air and evacuating the foul.

VENTO'RIUM [old law Lat.] a wind-fan for winnowing of corn.

VENTO'SE, *ſubſt.* a cupping-glaſs.

VENTO'SENESS, or VENTO'SITY [*ventoſità*, It. of *ventouſe*, Fr. *ventoſitas*, Lat.] windineſs, windy quality, *&c.*

VE'NTRICLE, *ſubſt.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventricolo*, It. *ventriculo*, Sp. of *ventriculus*, Lat. the lower belly] 1. The ſtomach, a ſkinny bowel, ſeated in the lower belly under the midriff, between the liver and the ſpleen. It is conſtituted of four tunicles, *viz.* a nervous, a fibrous, a glandulous, and a membranous one; the office of which is to ferment and digeſt the meat. 2. Any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart.

VENTRI'CULI *Cerebri*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ventricles of the brain, or four certain folds in that part, which are the partitions or ſubdiviſions of the fornix: the office of theſe is to receive the ſerous humours, and convey them to the noſtrils; they being, as it were, a ſink, to drain away the excrementitious matter of the brain.

VENTRICULI *Cordis*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ventricles of the heart; theſe are two large holes, the one on the right, and the other on the left ſide of the heart; the former receives the blood from the vena cava, and ſends it to the lungs; and the latter receives the blood from the lungs, and diſtributes it thro' the whole body by the aorta.

VE'NTRICULUS, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a ventricle, the ſtomach.

VENTRICULUS, Lat. [with ſurgeons] a core in a botch or boil that is broken.

VENTRI'LOQUIST, *ſubſt.* [*ventriloquus*, of *venter*, the belly, and *loquor*, Lat. to ſpeak. *ventrilogue*, Fr.] one who ſpeaks inwardly, or, as it were, from his belly.

VENTRILO'QUOUS, *adj.* a term applied to a perſon who forms his ſpeech by drawing the air into the lungs, ſo that the voice comes out of the thorax, and to a by-ſtander ſeems to come from a diſtance.

VE'NTURE, *ſubſt.* [*aventure*, Fr. *ventura*, It.] 1. An undertaking of chance and danger, a hazard. 2. The thing put to hazard; as a cargo hazarded at ſea. 3. A ſtake. 4. Hap, chance. *Bacon.* 5. *At a venture*; at hazard, without much conſideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To VENTURE, *verb neut.* [*aventurar*, Sp. *venturare*, It. *avanturer*, Fr.] 1. To dare. 2. To hazard, to run a riſque.

To VENTURE *at*, or To VENTURE *on*, or *upon*; to engage in, to make attempts upon mere hopes, without any ſecurity of ſucceſs,

To VENTURE, *verb act.* 1. To expoſe, to hazard. 2. To put or ſend on a venture. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER, *ſubſt.* [of *venture*; *aventurier*, Fr. *ventariere*, It.] one who hazards.

VE'NTURINE, or ADVE'NTURINE, powder made of fine gold-wire, uſed by japanners for ſtrewing upon the firſt layer or varniſh; alſo the fineſt gold wire uſed by embroiderers.

VENTURINE *Stone*, is a tranſparent ſtone or glaſs, full of ſuch powder, which comes out of Italy, and is uſed for ſnuff-boxes, cane heads, *&c.*

VE'NTUROUS, or VE'NTURESOME, *adj.* [*aventureux*, Fr. *venturoſo*, Sp.] daring, bold, fearleſs, ready to run hazards.

VE'NTUROUSLY, *adv.* [of *venturous*] with hazard, boldly, fearleſly.

VE'NTURESOMENESS, or VE'NTUROUSNESS [of *ventureſome* and *venturous*] adventurouſneſs, boldneſs, daringneſs, hardineſs, willingneſs to hazard. *Boyle.*

Ve'nue, or **Ve'new** [in law] a neighbouring place or plain, near that where any thing that comes to be tried in law happens to be done.

Ve'nue, or **Ve'ny** [in fencing] a thruſt or puſh. See Veney.

Ve'nus, a name by which ſeveral pagan goddeſſes were called.—— For neither [ſays *Baron Herbert*] does the Venus *Aphrodite, i. e.* ſhe that ſprung out of the foam of the ſea; and was mother of the ſecond *Cupid* by *Mercury*; nor ſhe that was the offspring of *Jupiter* and *Dione*, and who became wife to *Vulcan*; nor ſhe that was conceived in Syria and Tyre, called *Aſtarte*, and who is ſaid to have married *Adonis*; ſeems to agree with the celeſtial [or *Urania*] Venus. For what could have been more aptly feigned by the myſtic interpreters of nature, that *ſhe* ſhould be the offspring of *Heaven* and of *Day*, who now *precedes* and now *follows* the day? [meaning the morning and evening ſtar] *Herb. de Relig. Gentil.* See Bacchus.

Venus [with aſtronomers] is one of the ſeven planets, the brighteſt of all the ſtars, except the ſun and moon: it performs its periodical motion in 224 days, 17 hours; and its motion round its axis is performed in 23 hours. The diameter of it is almoſt equal to the diameter of the earth.

Venus [with chymiſts] is taken for copper; and the character is ♀.

Venus [with heralds] the green colour in the coat-armour of kings or ſovereign princes.

Venus's *Baſin, Comb, Hair, Looking-glaſs*, and *Navel-wort*, are ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

Vera'city, *ſubſt.* [*veracità*, It. *verax*, *veracitas*, Lat.] 1. Moral truth, honeſty of report. 2. Phyſical truth, conſiſtency of report with fact. This is leſs proper. *Addiſon.*

Vera'cious, *adj.* [*veracis*, of *vorax*, Lat.] obſervant of truth, honeſt in report.

Vera'trum, Lat. [with botaniſts] hellebore.

Verb, *ſubſt.* [*verbe*. Fr. *verbo*, It. and Sp. of *verbum*, Lat.] a part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof; as action, paſſion; and withal ſome diſpoſition or intention of the mind relating thereto; as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. *Clarke.*

Active **Verb**, is ſuch an one as expreſſes an action that paſſes on to another ſubject or object; as, *to love God, to write a letter, &c.*

Paſſive **Verb**, is one which expreſſes paſſion or ſuffering, or receives the action of ſome agent; as, *I am loved.*

Neuter **Verb**, is ſuch as expreſſes an action that has no particular object on which to fall; as, *I run, I ſleep, &c.*

Subſtantive **Verb**, is ſuch an one as expreſſes the being or ſubſtance which the mind forms to itſelf or ſuppoſes to be in the object, whether it be there or not; as, *I am, thou art,* &c.

Auxiliary **Verbs**, are ſuch as ſerve in conjugating active and paſſive verbs; as, *am, was, have, had,* &c.

Regular **Verbs**, are ſuch as are conjugated after ſome one manner, rule, or analogy.

Irregular **Verbs**, are ſuch as have ſomething ſingular in their termination, or the formation of their tenſes.

Imperſonal **Verbs**, are ſuch as have only the third perſon; as, *it becometh,* &c.

Ve'rbal, *adj.* Sp. and Fr. [*verbale*, It. of *verbalis*, Lat.] 1. [In grammar] that which appertains to verbs. 2. Spoken, not written. 3. Oral, ſpoken with the mouth; as a *verbal* contract 4. Conſiſting in mere words. 5. Verboſe, full of words: not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Minutely exact in words. 7. Literal, having word anſwering to word.

Verbal *Adjectives* [with grammarians] are ſuch adjectives as are formed from a verb; as *poſſible*, from *poſſum*, &c.

Verbal *Subſtantives* [with grammarians] are ſuch ſubſtantives as are formed of verbs; as *government*, from to *govern: gifts*, from to *give: apprehenſion*, from to *apprehend*, &c.

Verba'lity, *ſubſt.* [of *verbal*] mere, bare words. *Brown.*

To **Ve'rbalize** [*verbaliſer*, Fr. *verbalizar*, Sp.] to uſe many words, to be tedious in diſcourſe.

Ve'rbally, *adv.* [of *verbal*] 1. In words, by word of mouth. 2. Word for word.

Verba'sculum, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb cowſlip, oxlip, or primroſe.

Verba'scum, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb petty-mullein, woolblade, hig-taper, and long-wort.

Verba'tim, *adv.* Lat. word for word.

Verbe'na, Lat. [in botany] the herb vervain.

To **Ve'rberate**, *verb act.* [*verbero*, Lat.] to beat or ſtrike.

Verbera'tion, *ſubſt.* Fr. [of *verberate*] the act of beating or ſtriking; blows. *Arbuthnot.*

Verbera'tion [in phyſics] a term uſed to expreſs the cauſe of ſound, which ariſes from a colliſion of the air, when ſtruck in divers manners by the ſeveral parts of the ſonorous body, firſt put into a vibratory motion.

Ve'rbose, *adj.* [*verboſo*, It. *verboſus*, Lat.] loquacious, talkative, prolix.

Verbo'sely, *adv.* [of *verboſe*] loquaciouſly.

Verbo'sity [*verboſité*, Fr. *verboſidad*, Sp. *verboſus*, Lat.] the uſing many words, fulneſs of words, prolixity in diſcourſe, much empty talk. *Brown.*

Ve'rdant [*viridans*, Lat. *verdoyant*, Fr. *verdiggiante*, It. *verde*, Sp.] green. This word is ſo lately naturalized, that Skinner could only find it in a dictionary. *Milton.*

Ve'rdantness [of *verdoyant*, q. d. *viridans*, Fr. and *neſs*] a flouriſhing, bright, or lively greenneſs.

Verdee' [*verdea*, It.] a pleaſant ſort of Italian white wine made at Florence.

Ve'rdegrease, *ſubſt.* [*verdegris*, *æruga* [*vert de gris*, Fr. the hoary green, *q. d. viror*, or *viriditas*, Lat. the greenneſs *æris* of braſs] the ruſt of braſs gathered by laying plates of that metal in beds, with the huſks of preſſed grapes, and then ſcraping off the ruſt of the plates made by ſo lying. The ruſt of braſs, which in time being conſumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green. *Peacham.* Alſo a ſort of magiſtery of the common verdegreaſe, which is diſſolved in diſtilled vinegar, and then cryſtallized in a cool place.

Verde'blio, It. a kind of greeniſh marble, uſed as a touch-ſtone to try gold and other metals.

Ve'rderer, *ſubſt.* [of *verdier*, of *verdure*, Fr. greenneſs, *viridarius*, low Lat.] a foreſt-officer, that takes care of the vert, and ſees that it is well maintained.

Ve'rdict [q. *verum*, a true, and *dictum*, Lat. ſaying] 1. The anſwer or determination of a jury upon any cauſe, in a court of judicature, committed to their examination; alſo judgment or opinion in other caſes; declaration, deciſion in general.

General **Verdict**, is a verdict that is brought in by a jury to the court in general terms as guilty of the indictment.

Special **Verdict**, is one where the jury find ſuch or ſuch facts to be done, and as to the law upon the facts, leave it to the judgment of the court.

Ve'rdigrise. See Verdegrease.

Ve'rditure, *ſubſt.* [*verd de terre*, or *verd d'iris*, Fr. *verdiporro*, It.] a green colour uſed in painting. *Verditure* ground with a weak gum-arabic water, is the fainteſt and paleſt green. *Peacham.*

Ve'rdour, or **Ve'rdure** [*verdeur*, Fr. *verdura*, It. *verdor*, Sp.] the greenneſs of vegetables, as leaves, *&c.* of herbs, trees, *&c.* green colour.

Verdoy' [in heraldry] the border of a coat of arms, charged with any kinds or parts of flowers, fruits, *&c.*

Ve'rdurous, *adj.* [of *verdure*] full of verdure, green, decked with green.

Vere-*adeptus*, one who is entered into the fraternity of the *Roſycruſians.*

> *In* Roſy-Crucian *lore as learned,*
> *As he that* Vere-adeptus *earned.* Hud. C. S L. 545-6.

Vere'ctum, low Lat. [in doom's-day book] fallow ground.

Ve'recund, *adj.* [*verecond*, Fr. *verecundus*, Lat.] modeſt, ſhamefaced, baſhful.

Verecu'ndum [in old law] an injury, treſpaſs, damage.

Verge, Fr. [*verga*, It. of *virga*, Lat.] 1. A wand, rod, or ſerjeant's mace. 2. Something in the form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority, the mace of a dean. 3. [In law; of *vergo*, Lat. to bend or incline downward] the compaſs or extent of judicature, *&c.* 4. [*Vergo*, Lat.] the edge, brink, or utmoſt bordure.

> Down from the *verge* of Heav'n.——*Milton.*

Verge *of the King's Court*, the compaſs or extent, which formerly was twelve miles round, within the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the king's houſhold, and of the coroner of the king's houſhold.

Court of **Verge**, is a court or tribunal in the manner of a king's bench, which takes cogniſance of all crimes and miſdemeanors committed within the verge of the king's court.

Tenant of the **Verge**, a tenant ſo called, becauſe he held a ſtick or rod in his hand, when he was admitted a tenant and ſwore fealty to the lord of the manor.

To **Verge**, *verb neut.* [*vergo*, Lat.] to bend, to tend from or to, to incline downwards.

Ve'rger [*porte verge*, Fr.] one that carries a white wand before a lord chief juſtice, *&c.* alſo before a biſhop, dean, *&c.*

Verger *of a Cathedral or Collegiate Church*, a waiter who opens the pews, *&c.* and generally carries a ſilver rod.

Verge'tte, Fr. [in heraldry] is the ſame that the Engliſh heralds call *paly, i. e.* ſeveral ſmall pales or pallets dividing the ſhield into ſo many parts.

Vergi'liæ, Lat. [in aſtronomy] conſtellations, the appearance of which denotes the approach of the Spring. See Pleiades.

Veri'dical [*veridique*, Fr. *veridico*, It. of *veridicus*, Lat.] ſpeaking truth.

Ve'riest [*ſuperl.* of *very*] as, *he is the varieſt* (greateſt) *rogue that ever lived.*

Ve'rified, *part. adj.* [*verificatus*, Lat. *verifié*, Fr.] proved to be true, made good by argument or evidence.

To **Ve'rify**, *verb neut.* [*verificare*, It. and Lat. *verifier*, Fr. *verificar*, Sp.] to make good, to prove to be true, to juſtify againſt charge of falſehood.

To **Verify** [in law] to record edicts or decrees in parliament.

Verifica'tion, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*verificazione*, It. of *verificatio*, Lat.] the act of making good, or proving to be true by argument or evidence. *Boyle.*

Ve'rily, *adv.* [of *very*. *Johnſon*; *vere*, Lat. or of waarlick, Teut. waerlyck, Du. wahrlich, H. Ger.] 1. Truly, indeed, certainly. 2. With great confidence.

Verisi'miler, *adj.* [*veriſimilis*, Lat. *vrayſemblable*, Fr. *veriſimile*, It.] likely, probable.

Verisimi'litude, or **Verisimi'lity**, *ſubſt.* [*veriſimilitudine*, It. of *veriſimilitude*, Lat.] probability or likelihood, reſemblance to truth. *Brown* and *Dryden.*

Ve'ritable, *adj.* Fr. true, agreeable to fact.

Ve'rity, *ſubſt.* [*veritas*, Lat. *verité*, Fr. *verità* It. *veridad*, Sp.] 1. Truth, conſonance to the reality of things. 2. A true aſſertion, a true tenet. *Sidney.* 3. Moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

Ve'rjuice, *ſubſt.* [*verius*, Fr.] the expreſſed juice of unripe and ſour grapes, crab-apples, *&c.* This word is commonly pronounced as if written *verges.*

Vermice'lli, *ſubſt.* It. paſte made up into threads like ſmall worms, by means of an engine preſſing it thro' ſmall holes; alſo an Italian ſoop made with ſuch paſte.

Vermi'cular, *adj.* [*vermicularis*, *veranculus*, Lat.] pertaining to, or bearing a reſemblance to a worm, acting like a worm, continued from one part to another of the ſame body.

Vermicular *Work* [in ſculpture] a ſort of ornament uſed in ruſtic work, conſiſting of frets or knobs, cut with points repreſenting in ſome ſort the track of a worm.

Vermicula'ris, Lat. [with botaniſts] worm glaſs; the leſſer houſeleek; the herb ſtone-crop, mouſe-tail, or wall-pepper.

To **Vermi'culate**, *verb act.* [*vermiculatum*, Lat. *vermiculé*, Fr.] to in-lay, to work in chequer-work, or pieces of divers colours.

Vermicula'tion, *ſubſt.* [of *vermiculate*] continuation of motion from one part to another. *Hale.*

Vermiculation [with phyſicians] the griping of the guts.

Vermiculation [in botany] the breeding of worms in herbs, *&c.* alſo worm eaten.

Ve'rmicule, *ſubſt.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Lat.] a little grub, a ſmall worm. *Derham.*

Vermi'culose, or Vermi'culous, *adj.* [*vermiculoſus*, Lat:] full of worms or grubs.

Ve'rmiform, *adj.* [*vermiforme*, Fr. *vermiformis*, Lat.] ſhaped like a worm.

Vermifo'rmis *Proceſſus*, Lat. [in anatomy] a prominence or bunching knob of the cerebellum, ſo called from its form and ſhape.

Ve'rmifuge, *ſubſt.* [of *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, Lat. to drive away] any medicine that deſtroys or expels worms.

Vermifu'gous, *adj.* [of *vermes*, and *fugo*, Lat. to chace or drive away] expelling worms.

Vermi'l, or Vermi'lion, *ſubſt.* [*vermeil*, *vermilion*, Fr. *minium*, Lat. *vermiglio*, It. *vermillon*, Sp. *vermelhum*, Port. Spenſer uſes both words] 1. The cochineal, an inſect bred on a particular plant. 2. Factitious or native cinnabar; ſulphur mixed with mercury. This is the uſual, tho' not primitive ſignification. 3. A ſort of fine ſcarlet-coloured paint. Mercury is made into *vermilion* by ſolution or calcination. *Bacon.* The faireſt and moſt principal red is *vermilion*. It is a poiſon, and found where great ſtore of quickſilver is. *Peacham.* 4. Any beautiful red colour.

To Vermi'lion, *verb act.* [from the noun] to dye red. *Granville.*

Ve'rmin [*vermes*, Lat. *vermine*, Fr. and It.] any kind of inſects or other ſmall animals of a noxious nature to men, beaſts, or fruits; as mice, rats, lice, fleas, bugs, caterpillars, ants, flies, *&c.* Alſo raſcally people.

To Ve'rminate, *verb neut.* [*vermino*, Lat.] to breed worms or vermine.

To Verminate [in medicine] to be troubled with the gripes in the bowels or wringing of the belly.

Vermina'tion, *ſubſt.* [of *verminate*] the act of breeding worms in animal bodies, cattle, or vegetables; generation of vermine. *Derham.*

Ve'rminous, *adj.* [*verminoſus*, Lat.] full of worms or vermine, tending or diſpoſed to breed vermine. *Harvey.*

Ve'rminousness [of *verminoſus*, Lat. and *neſs*] fulneſs of worms, wormeateneſs.

Vermi'parous, *adj.* [of *vermes* and *pario*, Lat.] breeding worms. *Brown.*

Vermi'parousness [of *vermes*, worms, and *pario*, Lat. to bring forth young] a worm-breeding quality.

Vermi'vorous, *adj.* [of *vermis* and *vorax*, Lat.] devouring or feeding on worms.

Verna'cular, *adj.* [*vernacola*, It. *vernaculus*, Lat.] proper and peculiar to the country one was born in, native; as, the *vernacular* (proper or peculiar) tongue of a country. *Addiſon.*

Verna'cularness [of *vernaculus*, Lat. and *neſs*] properneſs or peculiarneſs to one's own country.

Ve'rnal, *adj.* [*vernus*, *vernalis*, Lat.] pertaining to the ſpring.

Vernal *Signs* [in aſtronomy] thoſe ſigns the ſun is in, during the ſpring ſeaſon, *viz.* Aries, Taurus, and Gemini.

Vernal *Equinox* [in aſtronomy] is that which happens when the ſun is aſcending from the equator towards the north pole.

Ve'rnant, *adj.* [*vernans*, Lat.] ſpringing, growing green, flouriſhing as in the ſpring. *Milton.*

Ve'rnish. See Varnish.

Ve'rnicle. See Veronica.

Verni'lity, *ſubſt.* [*vernilitas*, *verna*, Lat.] ſervile carriage, the ſubmiſſive, fawning behaviour of a ſlave.

Vero'nica [an abbreviation of *Vericonica*, q. *vera icon*, a true image] thoſe portraits or repreſentations of the face of our Saviour on handkerchiefs, which are ſaid to be impreſſed by Chriſt's wiping his face, as he carried the croſs, with the handkerchief of St. *Veronica*, or laid over it in the ſepulchre.

Veronica, Lat. [in botany] the herb fluellin.

Ve'rrel, or Ve'rril [*virole*, Fr.] a ferrel, a little, ſmall braſs or iron ring at the end of a walking-cane, or the handle of ſome working-tool. See Ferrule.

Verri'cular *Tunic* [with anatomiſts] a coat of the eye, the ſame as amphibleſtroides.

Ve'rruca, Lat. [in ſurgery] a wart, a ſmall, hard, brawny ſwelling, breaking out of the ſkin in any part of the body.

Verruca'ria, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb wart-wort or turnſole.

Verruco'seness [of *verrucoſus*, Lat. and *neſs*] fulneſs of warts.

Ve'rry, or Va'ry [in heraldry] a ſort of chequer-work, in the ſhape of little bells; and if it be ***argent*** and ***azure***, it is enough to ſay *verry* alone; but, if the colours are any other, they muſt be expreſs'd.

Ve'rsable, *adj.* [*verſabilis*, Lat.] that may be turned.

Versabi'lity, or Ve'rsableness [*verſabilitas*, Lat.] aptneſs to be turned, or wound any way.

Ve'rsal, *adj.* [a cant word for *univerſal*] whole. *Hudibras.*

Versa'tile, *adj.* [*verſatilis*, Lat.] 1. Turning eaſily, apt to be turned or wound any way. 2. Changeable, variable. *Glanville.*

Versa'tileness, or Versati'lity, *ſubſt.* [of *verſatile*] aptneſs to be turned or wound any way.

Verse [*vers*, Fr. *verſo*, It. *verſus*, Lat.] a line, in poetry, conſiſting of a certain number of long and ſhort ſyllables, which run with an agreeable cadence. See Rhyme and Blank *Verſe*.

Verse [*verſet*, Fr. *verſetto*, It. *verſus*, Lat.] 1. A clauſe of a ſentence, a ſmall portion of a chapter in the bible. 2. Poetry, lays, metrical language. Virtue was taught in *verſe*. *Prior.* 3. A piece of poetry. This *verſe* be thine, my friend. *Pope.*

To Verse, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to tell in verſe, to relate poetically. And *verſing* love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ve'rsed [*verſato*, It. *verſado*, Sp. of *verſatus*, Lat.] well ſkilled, inſtructed, *&c.* in any art or ſcience, acquainted with.

Versed *Sine* [in mathematics] is a ſegment of the diameter of a circle, lying between the right ſine and the lower extremity of the arch.

Ve'rseman, *ſubſt.* [of *verſe* and *man*] a writer in verſe, a poet. *Prior.*

Ve'rsicle [*verſiculus*, Lat. *petit verſet*, Fr.] a little verſe.

Versico'loured, *adj.* [*verſicolor*, Lat.] being of ſundry or changeable colours.

Versifica'tion, Fr. [*verſificazione*, It. of Lat.] the art or practice of making verſes. *Dryden.*

Versifica'tor, *ſubſt.* Lat. [*verſificateur*, Fr.] a maker of verſes, with or without the ſpirit of poetry. *Dryden.*

Ve'rsifier [*verſificator*, Lat. *verſificateur*, Fr. *verſificatore*, It.] a maker of verſes; the ſame with *verſificator*. *Watts.*

Ve'rsiform, *adj.* [*verſiformis*, Lat.] that changes its ſhape.

To Ve'rsify [*verſifier*, Fr. *verſificar*, Sp. *verſificare*, It. *verſificor*, Lat.] to make verſes.

To Versify, *verb act.* to relate in verſe. *Daniel.*

Ve'rsion, Fr. [*verſione*, It. of *verſio*, Lat.] 1. Change, transformation. *Bacon.* 2. Change of direction. *Verſion* of the beams. *Bacon.* 3. A tranſlation out of one language into another. 4. The act of tranſlating.

There have been ſeveral verſions of the ſacred writings, as the *Greek*, the *Arabic*, the *Caldee*, the *Coptic*, the *Vulgate*, the *Gothic*, the *Syriac*, &c. And whoever is acquainted with theſe reſpective languages, may find it well worth his while to conſult them; were it only to adjuſt the true reading of the original, which is not always to be found in the preſent Hebrew text, for the Old Teſtament; or in the *Greek* text for the New. And indeed, conſidering through what hands theſe books have been tranſmitted to us, there is ſo much the more room for caution. *Marſhal*, in the beginning of his obſervations, when ſpeaking of *Ulphilas*, biſhop of the *Goths*, in the fourth century; and of that verſion which is aſcribed to him, ſays, "*Omnium Gravaminum*, &c. *i. e.* of all the embarraſments he had to encounter, nothing diſtreſſed him more than the many instances, in which the *Gothic* verſion differs from the *Greek* manuſcripts, which have reach'd our hands." And no wonder, ſince even the *moſt eminent* of them are ſuſpected to have been of a much later date than the firſt riſe of thoſe *religious controverſies* which rent in pieces the Chriſtian world. But if the reader would ſupply himſelf with ſome further materials on this topic, he may conſult the words, Interpolation, *Apoſtolic* Constitutions, Bibliotaphist, and Expurgatory *Index*, compared with 2 *Theſſ.* c. ii. v. 10. and *Apocalypſe*, c. xxii. v. 18, 19. See alſo Masorites, compared with the preſent reading of the *Hebrew* text, in that moſt remarkable place, "*They have pierced my hands and my feet.*"

Vert [of *verd*, *vert*, Fr. *verde*, It. *viridis*, Lat.] every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within a foreſt, capable of hiding or covering a deer.

Vert [in heraldry] ſignifies the green, and, in engraving, is expreſſed by diagonal lines, drawn from the dexter chief corner to the ſiniſter baſe.

A green colour is called *vert*, in the blazon of the coats of all under the degree of noble; but, in the coats of noblemen, it is called *emerauld*, and in thoſe of kings, *Venus*.

Overt Vert, great woods.

Nether Vert, under-woods.

Special Vert [in foreſt law] all trees which grow in the king's wood within the foreſt, that are capable of covering a deer, called *green hue*.

Verta'gus, Lat. a hound that will hunt by himſelf, and bring home his game; a tumbler.

Verte'bra, Lat. [with anatomiſts] any turning joint in the body; a joint of the back-bone.

Verte'bral, *adj.* [*vertebra*, Lat.] belonging to the vertebræ or joints of the ſpine. *Ray.*

Verte'bræ, or Verte'bres, Lat. [*vertebre*, Fr. and It. in anatomy] a chain of little bones reaching from the neck down the back to the os ſacrum, and forming the third part of a human ſkeleton, called the ſpina dorſi. *Ray* uſes the latter.

Vertebra'les, Lat. [in anatomy] a pair of muſcles that ſerve to ſtretch out all the vertebres of the back.

Ve'rtex, Lat. [*vertice*, It.] 1. The top of any thing, the top of a hill. *Derham.* 2. [In anatomy] the crown of the head, or that part of it where the hairs turn, as it were, round a point. 3. [In aſtronomy] that point of the heavens which is juſt over our heads, and is otherwiſe called the *zenith*.

Vertex *of a Cone*, *Pyramid*, &c. the point of the upper extremity or end of the axis or top of the figure.

Vertex *of a Conic Section*, the point of the curve where the axis cuts it, alſo called the *zenith*.

Vertex *of a Glaſs* [in optics] the ſame with the pole.

Vertex *of a Figure* [in geometry] the point oppoſite to the baſe.

Ve'rtibleness [of *vertibilis*, Lat. and *neſs*] aptneſs or eaſineſs to turn.

Ve'rtical, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*verticale*, It. of *verticalis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the vertex, placed in the zenith. 2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. *Cheyne.*

Vertical *Point* [with aſtronomers] the ſame as *vertex*; ſo that a ſtar is ſaid to be *vertical*, when it happens to be in that point which is juſt over any place.

Vertical *Angles* [in geometry] are thoſe which, being oppoſite to one another, touch only in the angular point.

Vertical *Circles* [in aſtronomy] are great circles of the heavens interſecting one another in the zenith and nadir, and of conſequence are at right angles with the horizon.

Vertical *Line* [in conics] is a right line drawn on the vertical plane, and paſſing through the vertex of the cone.

Vertical *Plane* [in dialling] is a plane perpendicular to the horizon.

Vertical *Plane* [in perſpective] is a plane perpendicular to the geometrical plane, paſſing through the eye, and cutting the perſpective plane at right angles.

Prime Vertical [in aſtronomy] is that vertical circle or azimuth which paſſes through the poles of the meridian, or which is perpendicular to the meridian, and paſſes through the equinoctial points.

Vertica'lity, or Ve'rticalness [of *vertical*, Fr. *verticalis*, Lat. and *neſs*] the ſtate of being right over one's head, or in the zenith. *Brown* uſes the former.

Ve'rtically, *adv.* [of *vertical*] in the vertex or zenith.

Verticalu're [with aſtronomers] the meridian circle, ſo called, becauſe it paſſes through the zenith or vertical point.

Vertici'llated [*verticillatus*, Lat.] knit together as a joint; apt to turn.

Vertici'llate *Plants* [*verticillum*, Lat. with botaniſts] are ſuch as have their flowers intermixed with ſmall leaves, growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of the ſtalk, as penny-royal, horehound, *&c.*

VERTI'CITY, *ſubſt.* [of *vertex*; 'of *vertere*, Lat. to turn] the power of turning, rotation perticularly obſervable in the loadſtone, or a touched needle, ſo called from pointing towards the north and ſouth.

VERTI'GINOUS, *adj.* [*vertigineux*, Fr. *vertiginoſo*, It. *vertiginoſus*, Lat.] 1. Turning round, rotatory. *Bentley*. 2. Giddy.

VERTI'GINOUSNESS [of *vertiginoſus*, Lat. *vertigineux*, Fr. and *neſs*] giddineſs.

VE'RTIGE, or VE'RTIGO, Lat. a giddineſs or ſwimming in the head, an indiſpoſition of the brain, wherein the patient ſees the objects about him as if they turned round, and fancies he turns round himſelf, tho' he is all the while at reſt; attended with a fear of falling, and a dimneſs of ſight.

VE'RTILLAGE [of *vertere*, Lat. to turn] a preparing of ground to receive ſeed, by ſtirring or turning it.

VE'RTUE, *ſubſt.* [This and its derivatives are now more uſually written *virtue*; which ſee: *vertus*, Lat. *vertu*, Fr. *virtù*, It. *virtad*, Sp.] is defined to be a firm purpoſe of doing thoſe things which reaſon tells us is beſt; or, as others define it, a habit of the ſoul, by which a man is inclined to do good, and to ſhun evil; moral honeſty, good principles.

The Cardinal VERTUES [with moraliſts] are prudence, juſtice, fortitude, and temperance.

VERTUO'SO [*virtuoſo*, It. of Lat.] one well verſed in any ſcience, &c. See VIRTUOSO.

VE'RTUOUS, *adj.* [*vertueux*, Fr. *virtuoſo*, It. and Sp. of *virtuoſus*, Lat.] inclined or diſpoſed to virtue. See VIRTUOUS Alſo full power and efficacy, in a medicinal ſenſe.

> Like him, who of ſome *vertuous* drug poſſeſt,
> Graſps the fell viper coil'd within her neſt. *Tab. of* CEBES.

VE'RTUOUSNESS [of *virtuoſus*, Lat. *virtueux*, Fr. and *neſs*] incliningneſs to virtue, a virtuous diſpoſition.

VERTUO'SI [*virtuoſi*, It. and Lat.] accompliſhed, ingenious, enterprizing perſons.

VE'RU, Lat. [with meteorologiſts] a comet that reſembles a ſpit, being pretty much of the ſame kind with the lonchites, only its head is rounder, and its tail longer, and ſharper pointed.

VERU *Montanum*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a ſort of little valve in the place where the ejaculatory ducts enter the urethra.

VERVA'CTUM, land that has been fallow and is ploughed in the ſpring, in order to be ſown the next year.

VE'RVAIN, or VE'RVINE, *ſubſt.* [*verbena*, Sp. It. and Lat. *verveine*, Fr.] an herb anciently uſed about ſacred rites and ceremonies, called alſo holy-herb, pigeons-graſs, and Juno's-tears.

VERVAIN *Mallow*, *ſubſt.* a plant which hath the whole habit of the mallow or althæa, but differs from it in the deep indenting of its leaves.

VERVE'LES, *ſubſt.* [*vervelle*, Fr.] labels tied to a hawk. *Ainſworth.*

VERVILA'GO, Lat. [with botaniſts] the black chameleon-thiſtle.

VE'RVISE, *ſubſt.* a ſort of coarſe woolen cloth, otherwiſe called *plonkets*.

VE'RY, *adj.* [*veray* or *vrai*, Fr. whence *veray* in old Engliſh; *verè*, of *verus*, Lat. or waar, Teut. waer, Du. wahr, H. Ger. true] 1. True, real. 2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree, arrant. 3. Noting a thing emphatically or eminently. 4. Same, identical.

VERY, *adv.* in a great or eminent degree, much.

VERY *Lord and* VERY *Tenant* [a law phraſe] uſed of ſuch perſons as are immediate lord and tenant one to the other.

VE'SICA, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the bladder, a membranous or ſkinny part in which any humour is contained.

VESICA *Bilaria*, Lat. [in anatomy] the gall-bladder, an hollow bag placed in the under or hollow ſide of the liver, being ſomewhat in the ſhape of a pear.

VESICA *Diſtillatoria*, Lat. [with chemiſts] a large copper veſſel, tinned on the inſide, uſed in the diſtillation of ardent ſpirits; ſo named, becauſe the ſhape of it is like a blown bladder.

VESICA *Urinaria*, Lat. the urine bladder.

VESICA'RIA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the plant alkakengi or winter-cherry.

VESICARIA *Nux*, Lat. the bladder nut.

To VE'SICATE, *verb act.* to bliſter. *Wiſeman.* It is chiefly uſed paſſively.

VESICA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *veſicate*] bliſtering, ſeparation of the cuticle. *Wiſeman.*

VESI'CATORY, *ſubſt.* [*veſicatoire*, Fr. *veſcicatorio*, It. of *veſicatorium*, Lat.] an external medicine which ſerves to raiſe bliſters.

VE'SICLE, *ſubſt.* [*veſicula*, Lat.] a little bladder, a ſmall cuticle filled or inflated.

VESI'CULA *Fellis*, Lat. the gall-bladder.

VESI'CULÆ *Adipoſæ*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] certain bladders of fat about the ſkin, and in the ſpaces between the muſcles.

VESICULA *Seminalis*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the ſeed-bladder, which conſiſts of one thin membrane, divided into many little cells, like thoſe in a pomegranate, or ſomewhat reſembling a bunch of grapes. They are in number two, and, by a peculiar paſſage, ſend forth the ſemen contained in them into the urethra.

VESI'CULAR, *adj.* [*veſicula*, Lat.] hollow, full of ſmall interſtices. *Cheyne.*

VESICULA'RIS, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the loweſt part of the windpipe,

VE'SPER, Lat. the evening; the evening-ſtar. *Shakeſpeare.*

VE'SPERIES [in the Sorbonne at Paris] the laſt act or exerciſe for taking the degree of doctor.

VE'SPERS, *ſubſt.* without the ſingular [*vepres*, Fr. *veſpero*, It. *viſperas*, Sp. of *veſper* or *veſperus*, Lat. In the Popiſh ſervice] evening-ſong, or evening-prayers, the evening ſervice of the Romiſh church.

Sicilian VESPERS, veſpers ſo called on account of a general maſſacre of the French, by the inhabitants of the iſland of *Sicily*, in the year 1582.

VESPERTI'LIO, Lat. a bat, a rere-mouſe, a kind of bird; as,

VESPERTILIO'NUM *Alæ*, Lat. [in anatomy] two broad membranous ligaments, by which the bottom of the womb is tied to the bones of the flank, ſo named from their reſemblance to the wings of a bat.

VE'SPERTINE, *adj.* [*veſpertinus*, Lat.] pertaining to the evening, happening or coming in the evening.

VESPERTINE [with aſtronomers] a term uſed of a planet, which is ſaid *to be veſpertine*, when it ſets after the ſun.

VE'SSEL, *ſubſt.* [*vas*, Lat. *vaſſelle*, *vaſe*, or *vaiſſeau*, Fr. *vaſo*, It. and Sp.] 1. Any ſort of utenſil to contain liquids or any thing elſe within it. 2. [*Vaiſſeau*, Fr. *vaſcello*, It.] a ſhip, barque, hoy, lighter, &c. to carry men or goods on the water. 3. [With anatomiſts] a little conduit or pipe for conveying the blood or other humours of the body, the containing parts of an animal body. 4. Any capacity, any thing containing in general. What this *veſſel* can contain. *Milton.*

VESSEL *of Election* [a ſcripture term] an elect perſon, *Acts*, c. ix. v. 15. and *Gal.* c. i. v, 15, 16. compared with DECREE *of Election*, INFRA-LAPSARIANS, and above all, the book referr'd to under the word DIVORCE.

To VESSEL, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to barrel, to put into any veſſel. *Bacon.*

VE'SSELS [in architecture] certain ornaments uſually ſet over cornices, and ſo called, becauſe they repreſent ſeveral ſorts of utenſils, which were in uſe among the antients, as barks, hoys, ſhips, &c.

VE'SSES, or VE'SSETS, *ſubſt.* a ſort of cloth, commonly made in the county of Suffolk.

VE'SSIGNON [with horſemen] a wind-gall or ſoft ſwelling on the in and outſide of a horſe's hough, that is, both on the right and on the left of it.

VEST, *ſubſt.* [*veſtis*, Lat. *veſte*, Fr.] any outer garment.

To VEST, *verb act.* [*revêtir*, Fr. *riveſtire*, It. *veſtio*, Lat. to clothe] 1. To dreſs, to deck, to enrobe. 2. To dreſs in a long garment. Generally uſed paſſively. 3. To inveſt, to make poſſeſſor of. 4. To beſtow upon, to admit to the poſſeſſion of; as, to *veſt* a perſon with the ſupreme authority. 5. To place in the poſſeſſion of. 6. [In law] to infeoff, give ſeiſin, or put into full poſſeſſion of lands or tenements.

VESTA'LIA, feaſts held on the 5th of June, in honour of the goddeſs *Veſta*.

VE'STAL, *ſubſt.* [*veſtalis*, *veſta*, Lat.] a virgin conſecrated to Veſta, a pure virgin. *Veſtal* virgins were choſen out of the nobleſt families of Rome, for the keeping of the *veſtal* fire in, which, if it happened to go out, it was not to be lighted again by any fire, but the beams of the ſun.

VESTAL, *adj.* [*veſtalis*, Lat.] denoting pure virginity. *Shakeſpeare.*

VE'STIARY [*veſtiarium*, Lat. *veſtiaire*, Fr. *veſtiaria*, It. *veſtuario*, Sp.] a dreſſing-room, a place in a monaſtery where the monks clothes are laid up, a friar's wardrobe.

VE'STIBLE [*veſtibule*, Fr. *veſtibulo*, It. and Sp. of *veſtibulum*, Lat.] a porch, a large open ſpace before the door, or at the entry of a houſe, which the Romans called *atrium populorum* and *veſtibulum*.

VESTIBLE is alſo uſed for a kind of anti-chamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment.

VESTI'BULUM, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a cavity or hollow bone in the part called os petroſum, which is ſituated behind the feneſtrella ovalis, in the barrel of the ear, and covered with a thin membrane.

VESTI'GIA *of Tendons* [in natural hiſtory] little hollows in the ſhells formed for faſtening or rooting the tendons of the muſcles.

VE'STIGES, or VESTI'GIA, *ſubſt.* plur. of *Veſtige* [*veſtiges*, Fr. *veſtigi*, It. of *veſtigium*, Lat.] footſteps, traces left behind in paſſing.

VESTITU'RA, Law Lat. [with feudiſts] a delivery of poſſeſſion by a ſpear or ſtaff.

VE'STMENTS, *ſubſt.* plur. of *Veſtment* [*veſtimenta*, Lat. *vêtemens*, Fr. *veſtimenti*, It. *veſtimento*, Sp.] clothes, raiments, part of dreſs.

VE'STRY [*veſtiarium*, Lat. *veſtiaire*, Fr. *veſtiaria*, It. *veſtuario*, Sp.] an apartment joining to a church, where the prieſts veſtments and holy utenſils are kept; alſo an aſſembly of the heads of a pariſh, generally held in that room.

VESTRY-*Clerk*, a ſcrivener who keeps the pariſh accounts.

VESTRY-*Keeper*, a ſexton whoſe office is to look after the veſtry.

VESTRY-*Men*, a ſelect number of the principal inhabitants of a pariſh, who annually chuſe officers in the pariſh, and manage the affairs of it; ſo named from the cuſtom of meeting in the veſtry of the church.

VE'STU [in heraldry] is when there is in an ordinary ſome diviſion only by lines, and ſignifies clothed, as tho' ſome garment were laid upon it.

VESTU *a Dextra* [with heralds] *i. e.* clothed on the right ſide, and *Veſtu a ſiniſtra*, *i. e.* clothed on the left ſide.

VE'STURE, *ſubſt.* [*vêture*, Fr. *veſture*, O. Fr. *veſtura*, It. of *veſtitus*, Lat.] 1. Garment, robe, dreſs, habit, external form in general; commonly *inveſtiture*. 2. [*Inveſtiture*, Fr. *inveſtitura*, It. and Lat. In law] an admittance to a poſſeſſion or the profits of it.

VESTURE *of an Acre of Land* [in old ſtatutes] the profits ariſing from it.

VETCH, *ſubſt.* [*vicia*, Lat. *veſſe*, Fr. *veccia*, It.] a kind of pulſe, chich-peaſe, having a papilionaceous flower.

Kidney-VETCH, a plant.

VE'TCHY, *adj.* [of *vetch*] conſiſting of vetch or peaſe-ſtraw. *Spenſer.* Alſo abounding in vetches, made of vetches.

VE'TERAN, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*veterano*, It. and Sp. *veteranus*, Lat.] an old ſoldier, one long practiſed in any thing.

VETERAN, *adj.* long practiſed in war, long experienced; as,

VETERAN *Soldiers*, old ſoldiers who have ſerved long in the wars: In France, officers of 20 years ſtanding.

VETERINA'RIA *Medicina*, Lat. phyſic for cattle.

VETERINA'RIAN, *ſubſt.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] one ſkilled in the diſeaſes of cattle, a horſe-leech. *Brown.*

VETERINA'RIUS, Lat. a farrier or horſe-leech; alſo a letter-out of horſes to hire; a horſe courſer.

VETE'RNUS [with phyſicians] a lethargy or drowſy diſeaſe, a continual deſire of ſleep; alſo drowſineſs, ſluggiſhneſs, ſlothfulneſs.

VETI'TUM *Namium* [in Law Lat.] a forbidden diſtreſs, as when the bailiff of a lord diſtrains beaſts or goods, and the lord forbids his bailiff to deliver them, when the ſheriff comes to replevy them, but drives them to places unknown, &c.

VETO'NICA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb betony.

VETURI'NO, It. a hirer of horſes in Italy, who is alſo a guide to travellers, and brings back their horſes.

VETU'STNESS [*vetuſtas*, Lat.] ancientneſs, antiquity.

V. G. [for *verbi gratiâ*, Lat. *i. e.* to inſtance in a word] as for inſtance, namely.

To VEX, *verb act.* [*vexo*, Lat.] 1. To plague, to harraſs, to torment. 2. To diſturb, to diſquiet 3. To trouble with ſlight provocations, to teaze.

Vexa'tion, *ſubſt.* [of *vex*] 1. The act of troubling. 2. The ſtate of being troubled, uneaſineſs, diſquiet or trouble of mind, diſturbance. 3. The cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs. 4. An act of harraſſing by law. *Bacon.* 5. A ſlight teazing trouble.

Vexa'tious, *adj.* [of *vexation*] 1. Cauſing trouble or grief, troubleſome, afflictive. 2. Full of trouble or uneaſineſs. 3. Teazing, ſlightly troubleſome.

Vexa'tiously, *adv.* [of *vexatious*] in a troubleſome perplexing manner.

Vexa'tiousness, *ſubſt.* [of *vexatious*] troubleſomeneſs, uneaſineſs.

Ve'xer, *ſubſt.* [of *vex*] one who vexes.

Vexi'llum, Lat. a banner.

Vexillum, Lat. [in botanic writers] the banner of the broad ſingle leaf, which ſtands upright.

U'gly, *adj.* [This word was anciently written *ougly*, and the Scots ſtill pronounce it ſo: whence Mr. Dyer ingeniouſly deduces it from *ouph-like*, that is like an *ouph*, *elf* or *goblin*. Skinner derives it of oӡa, Sax. horror, *q. d.* oӡelic, Sax. horrible; and in Gothic, ogan is to fear] that is of an ill or deformed countenance or ſhape, offenſive to the ſight; the oppoſite to beautiful: Alſo unbecoming, naughty, baſe.

U'glily, *adv.* [of oӡelic, Sax. horrible] deformedly, *&c.*

U'gliness [prob. of oӡa, horror, whence oӡelicneſſ, Sax.] 1. Deformedneſs, miſhapedneſs of countenance, body, *&c.* contrariety to beauty. 2. Loathſomeneſs, moral depravity, turpitude.

UI, the dipthong *UI* in the middle of Engliſh words is pronounced like the long *U*, and liable to the ſame difference of ſound, *V. U.* Excepting ſometimes like *I* ſhort, as in *build*, *conduit*, &c. and (2.) like *I* long, as in *guile*, *guide*. See Aphæresis, and remove from thence the whole of the laſt clauſe, and place it under the word Aphony.

Via, Lat. a way, paſſage, road, or high-way.

Via *Regia*, Lat. the king's high-way, which is always open, and which nobody may ſhut, as leading to a city, town, or port; which ought to be wide enough for two carts to go a-breaſt, or ſixteen horſemen armed.

Via *Solis*, Lat. [with aſtronomers] the ecliptic line, ſo called, becauſe the ſun never goes out of it.

Primæ Viæ, Lat. [with phyſicians] are the ſtomach and guts, including the whole length of the alimentary duct from the mouth to the ſphincter ani.

Vi'al, *ſubſt.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiole*, Fr. *fiala*, It. of φιαλη, Gr.] a ſmall glaſs bottle.

To Vi'al, *verb act.* to incloſe in a vial. *Milton* uſes it paſſively.

Via'les, Lat. [with mythologiſts] a name which the Romans gave to thoſe deities who, as they imagined had the care and guardianſhip of the roads and high-ways.

Vi'and, *ſubſt.* [It is moſtly uſed in the plural; *viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, It. and Sp.] victuals, meat, food.

Via'tic [*viaticus*, Lat.] pertaining to a journey.

Via'ticated [*viaticatus*, Lat.] furniſhed with things neceſſary for a journey.

Via'ticum, Lat. [*viatique*, Fr. *viatico*, It. of *via*, Lat. a way] 1. Neceſſaries or proviſions for a journey. 2. [With the Romaniſts] the holy ſacrament given to dying perſons by Popiſh prieſts, being the laſt rites uſed to prepare the paſſing ſoul for its departure.

Vi'bex, Lat. 1. A mark or print of a ſtripe or blow. 2. [In medicine] a black, blue ſpot, occaſioned by a flux of blood.

Vi'bo, Lat. the flower of the herb *Britannica*.

To Vi'brate, *verb act.* [*vibrar*, Sp. *vibrare*, It. and Lat.] 1. To ſhake, to brandiſh, to ſwing to and fro with quick motion. 2. To make to quiver.

To Vibrate, *verb neut.* 1. To play up and down or to and fro. 2. To quiver. *Pope.*

Vibra'tion, *ſubſt.* [of *vibratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of quivering, the act of moving or being moved with quick returns. 2. [In mechanics] a regular, reciprocal motion of a body, *i. e.* of a *pendulum*, which being ſuſpended at freedom, ſwings this way and then that. The regular motion of a pendulum in a clock is 3600 vibrations in an hour.

Vibri'ssæ, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the hairs that grow in the noſtrils.

Vi'car, *ſubſt.* [*vicaire*, Fr. *vicario*, It. and Sp. *vicarius*, Lat.] a ſubſtitute, a deputy, a perſon appointed to perform the functions of another perſon in his abſence and under his authority; the parſon of a pariſh, who ſupplied the place of a rector, where the predial tithes are impropriated; alſo the incumbent of an appropriated benefice.

Vicar *General*, a title given by king Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, to overlook the clergy, and regulate matters relating to church affairs.

Grand Vicar [of the Pope] a cardinal, who has juriſdiction over all ſecular and regular prieſts, and over all offenders againſt the church of Rome, *&c.*

Vi'carage, *ſubſt.* [*vicariatus*, Lat. *vicariat*, Fr. *vicariato*, *vicaria*, Sp.] the ſpiritual cure, or the benefice of a vicar.

Vicarage *endowed*, is where a ſufficient portion is ſet out or ſevered for the maintenance of the vicar, when the benefice is appropriated.

Vica'rial, *adj.* [*vicarial*, Fr.] pertaining to a vicar.

Vaca'rious [*vicarius*, Lat] ſubordinate, in the place of another; deputed.

Vi'carship, *ſubſt.* [of *vicar*] the office of a vicar.

Vice, Fr. [*vitio*, It. *vicio*, Sp. and Port. of *vitium*, Lat.] 1. Courſe of action contrary to virtue, depravity of manners, inordinate life. 2. A fault, an offence. It is generally uſed for an habitual fault, not for a ſingle enormity. See Ethics and Swarthy, and read there, *conſequences* of vice. 3. The fool or punchinello of old ſhows, a jeſter in a play. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Gripe, graſp. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. [*Vis*, Fr. of *vices*, Lat. *i. e.* courſe, ſtead, a turn] an iron inſtrument uſed by ſmiths and many other artificers; that uſed by glaziers, is an inſtrument with two wheels, for drawing lead for window-lights.

The Vice-*Pin*, or key of the vice.

Vice, Lat. [in compoſition as a prefixum] implies a ſubordination,, or the ſupplying of another's place; as, *vice-roy*, *vice*, or *viſcount*, *&c.*

To Vice, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to draw. *Shakeſpeare.*

Vice-*Admiral*, *ſubſt.* [of *vice* and *admiral*] the ſecond commander of of a fleet; alſo one of the three principal officers of the royal navy, who commands the ſecond ſquadron, and has his flag ſet up in the foretop of his ſhip.

Vice-*Admiralty*, *ſubſt.* [of *vice-admiral*] the office of a vice-admira

Vice-*Agent*, *ſubſt.* [of *vice* and *agent*] one who acts in the ſtead of another.

Vice-*Chamberlain* [in a king's court] a great officer under the lord chamberlain, who in his abſence has the command and controul of all officers belonging to that part of the houſe called the chamber, or above ſtairs.

Vice-*Chancellor of an Univerſity*, *ſubſt.* [*vice-cancellarius*, Lat] a member who is choſen annually to perform the office of the chancellor; the ſecond officer in it.

Vi'ced, *adj.* [of *vice*] vitious, corrupt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Vice-*Dominus-Epiſcopi*, Lat. [in canon law] is the official, commiſſary or vicar-general of a biſhop.

Vice-gerent, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*vicem-gerens*, Lat.] one who acts for, manages, governs for or under another.

Vice-gerent, *adj.* [*vice-gerens*, Lat.] acting by ſubſtitution. *Milton.*

Vice-gerency *ſubſt.* [of *vice-gerent*] the office of a vice-gerent; delegated power.

Vice'nary, *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Lat.] belonging to twenty.

Vi'cety, *ſubſt.* [of this word I know not well the meaning. A nice thing is now called in vulgar language *point vice*, from the French perhaps *point de vice*: whence the barbarous word *vicety* may be derived] exactneſs: now out of uſe. *B. Johnſon.*

Vice-roy, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*vice-ré*, It. *viſo-rey*, Sp. *vice-rey*, Port.] a deputy-king, one who governs a ſtate with royal authority, inſtead of a king.

Vice-royalty, *ſubſt.* [*vice-royaute*, Fr.] the place and dignity of a vice roy.

Vice versa, Lat. on the contrary, the ſide being turned or changed.

To Vi'ciate, *and comp.* See To Vitiate.

Vicie'tum [in law] the ſame as *venue*.

Vi'cinage, *ſubſt.* neighbourhood, places adjoining.

Vici'nity, *ſubſt.* [*vicinitas*, Lat. *voiſinage*, Fr. *vicinita*, It. *vecindad*, Sp.] neighbourhood; alſo the ſtate of being near, nearneſs.

Vici'nal, or Vi'cine. *adj.* [*vicinalis*, Lat.] neighbouring, near. Glanville uſes the latter.

Vi'cious [*vicieux*, Fr. *vizioſo*, It. *vicioſo*, Sp. *vitioſus*, Lat.] devoted to vice, not virtuous. See Vitious.

Vi'ciously, *adv.* [of *vicious*] lewdly, corruptly, *&c.* See Vitiously.

Vi'ciousness [of *vicious*] a vicious nature, *&c.*

Vi'cis *&* *venellis*, &c. [in law] a writ againſt a mayor, bailiff, *&c.* for not taking care that the ſtreets be well cleaned.

Vicissi'tude, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*viciſſitudine*, It. of *viciſſitudo*, Lat.] the regular ſucceeding of one thing after another in the ſame manner; alſo change or revolution in general.

Vici'ssity [*viciſſitas*, Lat.] a changing or ſucceeding by courſe, an interchangeable courſe.

Vico'ntiels [in law] vicontiel rents, certain farms, for which the ſheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them.

Vicontiels, or Vico'wntiels [in law] as, *writs vicontiel*, i. e. of, or pertaining to the ſheriff, *i. e.* ſuch as are triable in the county-court before the ſheriff.

Vi'count, *ſubſt.* [*vicecomes*, Lat. *vicomte*, Fr. *viconto*, It. *viconde*, Sp.] a nobleman next in dignity to an earl. See Viscount.

Vicou'ntess, *ſubſt.* [*vicomteſſe*, Fr. *viconteſſe*, It. *vicecomitiſſa*, Lat.] a viſcount's conſort.

Vicou'nty, *ſubſt.* [*vicecomitis ditio*, Lat.] the juriſdiction of a viſcount.

Vi'ctim, *ſubſt.* [*victima*, Sp. and Lat. *victime*, Fr. *vittima*, It. of *victoria*, Lat.] a ſacrifice, ſomething ſlain for a ſacrifice, properly ſuch as the ancient Romans offered to their gods after a victory; and thence it is figuratively applied to a perſon that ſuffers perſecution or death, to ſatisfy the revenge of ſome great men; ſomething deſtroyed.

Vi'ctor, *ſubſt.* Lat. [*vittore*, It.] a conqueror, a vanquiſher, he that gains the advantage in any conteſt. *Victor* is ſeldom uſed with a genitive, and never but with regard to ſome ſingle action or perſon. We rarely ſay, Alexander was *victor* of Darius, tho' we ſay he was *victor* at Arabella; but we never ſay he was *victor* of Perſia. *Johnſon.*

Vi'ctory, *ſubſt.* [*victoria*, Lat. *victoire*, Fr. *vittoria*, It. *vitoria*, Sp. *victoria*, Port.] conqueſt, triumph, ſucceſs in conteſt.

Victorio'la, Lat. [in botany] the laurel of Alexandria, tongue-laurel.

Victo'rious, *adj.* [*victorieux*, Fr. *vittorioſo*, It. *victorioſo*, Sp. of *victorioſus*, Lat.] 1. Conquering, having gotten a victory. 2. Cauſing victory. 3. Betokening conqueſt.

Victo'riously, *adv.* [of *victorious*] ſucceſsfully.

Victo'riousness, *ſubſt.* [of *victorious*] ſucceſsfulneſs in arms, ſtate of being victorious.

Vi'ctress, *ſubſt.* [of *victor*] a female who conquers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Victri'acus, a Roman coin, ſo named, on account of its being ſtamped with the image of Victory; in value three-pence three farthings Engliſh money.

To Vi'ctual [*avitailler*, Fr. *vettovaglioſa* It. *evituallar*, Sp. of *victus*, Lat.] to furniſh or ſtore, *&c.* with victuals or proviſions. *Shakeſpeare.*

Vi'ctualler [*avitailleur*, Fr. *vituallero*, Sp.] 1. One who furniſhes with, or provides victuals. 2. A ſmall veſſel or ſhip which carries proviſions to a fleet. 3. An alehouſe-keeper.

Vi'ctual, or Vi'ctuals, *ſubſt.* [*victuailles*, Fr. *vettovaglie*, It. *vituallas*, Sp.] all manner of food. It is now chiefly uſed in the plural.

Vi'ctus, Lat. food; as,

Ratio Victus, Lat. [in phyſic] a particular manner of living for the preſervation of health.

Vi'dam [in France] the judge of a biſhop's temporal juriſdiction.

Vide'licet, *adv.* Lat. [generally written *viz.*] to wit, that is.

Vidu'ity [*viduitas*, Lat. *viduité*, Fr.] widowhood.

To Vie, *verb act.* [of this word the etymology is very uncertain] 1. To ſhow, to practiſe in competition. *L'Eſtrange.* 2. In this paſſage the meaning ſeems to be to add, to accumulate.

She hung about my neck, and kiſs on kiſs
She *vied* ſo faſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Vie, *verb neut.* to ſtrive for the ſuperiority, to contend.

VIE [at cards] a challenge or invitation.

To VIE [at cards] to challenge or invite.

VIEW, *ſubſt.* [*veue*, Fr.] 1. The ſight, the power of beholding. 2. The act of ſeeing. 3. Proſpect. 4. Survey, a review by the eye. 5. Sight, eye. 6. Intellectual ſurvey. 7. Reach of ſight, ſpace that may be taken in by the eye. 8. Appearance, ſhow. 9. Exhibition to the ſight or mind. 10. Proſpect of intereſt. 11. Intention, purpoſe, deſign.

VIEW [in law] the act of viewers; as when an action is brought, and the tenant does not know what land the demander aſks, then the tenant ſhall pray the *view*.

VIEW {with hunters] the print of the feet of fallow deer in ground.

VIEW *of Frank Pledge* [in law] the office of the ſheriff in looking to the king's peace, and ſeeing that every man be in ſome pledge.

To VIEW, *verb act.* [*veü*, *veoir*, or *voir*, Fr.] 1. To ſee or perceive by the eye. 2. To ſurvey, to look upon, to examine any place or perſon in queſtion.

> While Saturn's fane with ſolemn ſtep we trod,
> And *veiw'd* the votive honours of the god. *Table of Cebes.*

VIE'WERS, are ſuch perſons as are ſent by a court to examine as to the ſituation of a place where a fact was committed, or the caſe of a perſon in ſickneſs, *&c.*

VIE'WLESS, inviſible, not to be diſcerned by the ſight. *Milton.*

VIGE'SSIMAL [*vigeſimalis*, Lat.] the twentieth.

VIGESIMA'TION, *ſubſt.* [*vigeſimus*, Lat. among the Romans] the act of putting to death every twentieth man.

VI'GILANCE, or VI'GILANCY, *ſubſt.* [*vigilantia*, Lat. *vigilance*, Fr. *vigilanza*, It. *vigilancia*, Sp.] 1. Forbearance of ſleep. 2. Circumſpection, inceſſant care, watchfulueſs. 3. Guard, watch.

> In at this gate
> None paſs the *vigilance* here plac'd. *Milton.*

VI'GILANT, Fr. [*vigilante*, It. and Sp.] *vigilans*, Lat.] watchful, circumſpect, diligent, attentive.

VI'GILANTLY, *adv.* [of *vigilant*] watchfully, circumſpectly, attentively.

VI'GIL [*vigilia*, Lat.] 1. Watch, devotions performed in the uſual hours of reſt. 2. A faſt kept before a holy-day. 3. Service uſed on the night before a holy-day. 4. Watch, forbearance of ſleep.

VI'GILS [*vigiliæ*, Lat. *vigiles*, Fr. *vigilla*, It. and Sp.] certain faſts preceding feſtivals, ſo called, becauſe in ancient times the Chriſtians uſed to watch at nights; eſtabliſhed by the church, as preparatory to the due obſervation of the following day's ſolemnities.

VIGINTIVI'RATE, *ſubſt.* [of *vigenti*, twenty, and *vir*, Lat. men] a dignity among the Romans, conſiſting of twenty men, whereof three judged all criminal caſes, three others had the inſpection of coins and coinage, four took care of the ſtreets of Rome, and the others were judges in civil affairs.

VIGO'NE [*vigogne*, Fr. *vigogna*, It.] a ſort of Spaniſh wool, or a hat made of that wool.

VI'GOROUS, *adj.* [*vigoureux*, Fr. *vigoroſo*, It. and Sp. of *vigor*, Lat.] forcible, full of ſtrength and life, not weakened.

VI'GOROUSLY, *adv.* [of *vigorous*] with vigour, without weakneſs.

VI'GOROUSNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *vigorous*] force, ſtrength, not weakneſs.

VI'GOUR, *ſubſt.* [*vigueur*, Fr. *vigore*, It. *vigor*, Sp. Port. and Lat.] 1. Force, ſtrength. 2. Mental vigour, or ability. 3. Energy, efficacy. The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain. *Blackmore.*

VILE, *adj.* [*vil*, Fr. and Sp. *vile*, It. of *vilis*, Lat.] that is of no account, deſpicable, mean, ſordid, paultry; alſo wicked, baſe, filthy, lewd.

VI'LED, *adj.* [of *vile*, whence *revile*] abuſive, defamatory, ſcurrilous: not in uſe. *Viled* ſpeeches. *Hayward.*

VI'LENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *vile*] meanneſs, worthleſſneſs, baſeneſs; alſo wickedneſs, moral or intellectual baſeneſs.

VI'LELY, *adv.* [of *vile*] baſely, *&c.*

To VI'LLIFY, *verb act.* [*vilificare*, It.] to ſet light by, to ſet at nought, to abuſe, to deſpiſe, to defame.

VILL, *ſubſt.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] a village, or ſmall collection of houſes. *Hale.*

VILL [in law] ſometimes is underſtood of a manor, and ſometimes for a pariſh or part of it.

VI'LLA, Lat. a country ſeat, a manor-houſe out of a city or town; as,

VI'LLA *Regis* [in old records] any country village where the king of England had a royal ſeat or palace, and held the manor in his own demeſn, and commonly had a free chapel, not ſubject to ordinary eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

VI'LLAGE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*villagio*, It.] a certain number of country houſes or cottages, leſs than a town.

VI'LLAGER, *ſubſt.* [of *villageois*, Fr.] an inhabitant of a village.

VI'LLAGERY, *ſubſt.* [of *village*] diſtrict of villages. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'LLAIN, *ſubſt.* [*villanus*, low Lat. either of *vilain*, Fr. mean or vile, or *villa*, Lat. a country farm, whereto they were appointed to do ſervice] anciently a man of a ſervile and baſe degree, who was a mere bond-ſlave to the lord of the manor; but it is now commonly uſed in a bad ſenſe, for a wicked wretch, a baſe fellow, or errant rogue.

VILLAIN *in Groſs* [in law] one who was immediately bound to the perſon of the lord and his heirs.

Pure VILLAIN, one whom his lord might put out of his lands, tenemenst, goods and chattels at pleaſure; and alſo might take redemption of to marry his daughter, or to make him free: this law, tho' unrepealed, is grown obſolete.

VILLAIN *Regardant*, &c. [in law] one who was bound to his lord, as a member belonging and joined to a manor of which the lord was owner; the ſame as *pure villain*.

VILLAIN-*Fleece* [in old ſtatutes] a fleece of wool ſhorn from a ſcabbed ſheep.

VI'LLANOUS, *adj.* [of *villain*; *villanus*, Lat. *villano*, It. a peaſant, *vilis*, Lat. vile] 1. Baſe, ſordid, knaviſh, vile, wicked. 2. Sorry. A *villanous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. It is uſed by Shakepeare to exaggerate any thing deteſtable.

VILLANOUS *Judgment* [in law] is that which caſts the reproach and ſhame of villany upon him againſt whom it is given.

VI'LLAINOUSLY, *adv.* [of *villainous*] baſely, knaviſhly, wickedly.

VI'LLAINOUSNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *villainous*] baſeneſs, wickedneſs.

VI'LLANAGE, or VILLENAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *villain*] 1. The ſtate of a villain. 2. an ancient tenure of land, *&c.* whereby the tenant was bound to do all manner of ſervile work for his lord. 2. Baſeneſs, infamy. *Dryden.*

VILLA'NI, low Lat. 1. Farmers or villagers. 2. [In old records] a ſort of ſervile tenants, ſo ſtiled, becauſe they were *villæ & glebæ adſcripti*, i. e. held ſome cottages and lands, for which they were charged with certain ſtated ſervile offices, and which were conveyed as an appurtenance of the manor or eſtate to which they belonged.

VILLA'NIS *Regis*, &c. Lat. [in law] a writ which lay for the bringing back of the king's bond-men, who had been carried away by others out of his royal manors.

To VI'LLANIZE, *verb act.* [of *villain*] to debaſe, to degrade, to defame. *Dryden.*

VI'LLANY, *ſubſt.* [*vilenie*, Fr, *villannie*, O. F. *villania*, It. and Sp.] 1. Baſeneſs, wickedneſs, depravity. 2. A wicked action or crime.

VILLA'TIC, *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] belonging to villages. *Milton.*

VI'LLENAGE [in old law] a ſervile kind of tenure of lands and tenements, by which the tenant was bound to do all ſuch ſervices as the lord commanded, or were fit for a villain to do; although every one who held in villenage was not a villain or bondman.

Tenants in VILLENAGE [in law] thoſe which are now called copyholders, who were bound to perform certain ſervices agreed on between both parties; as to plough the lord's ground at certain times, to carry the lord's dung, to plaſh his hedges, reap his corn, *&c.*

VI'LLI, Lat. 1. Coarſe hairs 2. Wool. 3. The hair or nap of cloth, *&c.*

VILLI [in anatomy] the ſame with fibres.

VILLI [with botaniſts] ſmall hairs, like the grain of pluſh or ſhag, with which ſome trees abound; of which kind is the *uſnea officinarum*, or moſs that grows on human ſkulls.

VI'LLOSE, or VI'LLOUS, *adj.* [*villoſus*, Lat.] hairy, beſet with long hair, rough, ſhaggy.

VIMI'NEOUS, *adj.* [*vimineus*, Lat.] made of twigs. *Prior.*

VINA'CEOUS [of *vinum*, Lat. wine] pertaining to, or like wine; as, of a *vinaceous* flavour.

VINA'LIA, Lat. [with the Romans] feaſts held at the firſt broaching or taſting of their wines.

VI'NCIBLE, *adj.* Fr. [*vincibile*, It. *vincibilis*, *vinca*, Lat.] that may be vanquiſhed or overcome, ſuperable.

VI'NCIBLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *vincible*] liableneſs to be conquered or overcome.

VI'NCA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb periwinkle, ſo called becauſe it binds or entangles every thing that is near it with its ſprigs.

VI'NCTURE, *ſubſt.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] a binding.

VI'NCULUM [in fluxions] denotes ſome compound ſurd quantity being multiplied into a fluxion, *&c.*

VINDE'MIAL, *adj.* [*vindemialis*, Lat.] pertaining to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE, *verb act.* [*vendemiare*, It. *vindemiare*, Lat.] to gather grapes. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION [*vindemia*, Lat.] a grape-gathering.

VINDEMIA'TRIX, Lat. a ſhe vintager, or grape gatherer.

VINDEMIA'TRIX [with aſtronomers] a fixed ſtar of the third magnitude in the conſtellation VIRGO, whoſe longitude is 185 degrees, 23 minutes, and latitude 16 deg. 15 min.

To VI'NDICATE, *verb act.* [*vindicare*, It. *vindicar*, Sp. *vindico*, Lat.] 1. To defend, to maintain, to juſtify. 2. To revenge, to avenge. *Tillotſon.* 3. To aſſert, to claim with efficacy. *Dryden.* 4. To protect, to clear. *Milton.*

VINDI'CATIVE, *adj.* [of *vindicate*] revengeful, given to revenge. *Bacon.*

VINDICA'TION, *ſubſt.* act of clearing or juſtifying; defence, aſſertion.

VINDICATION [in civil law] the act of claiming.

VI'NDICATOR, *ſubſt.* [of *vindicate*] one who vindicates or aſſerts. *Dryden.*

VINDI'CATORY, *adj.* [of *vindicator*] 1. Performing the office of vengeance, punitory. *Bramhall.* 2. Defenſory, juſtificatory.

VINDI'CTA, Lat. 1. Vengeance or puniſhment. 2. [Among the Romans] a rod or ſwitch, with which the Roman prætor touched the head of a ſlave, when he was made free; and thence it was taken to ſignify liberty or freedom itſelf.

VINDI'CTIVE, *adj.* [of *vindicatif*, Fr. *vendicativo*, It. *vindicativo*, Sp. of *vindicta*, Lat.] revengeful, given to revenge.

VINDI'CTIVELY, *adv.* [of *vindictive*] revengefully.

VINDI'CTIVENESS [of *vindictive*] a revengeful temper.

VINE [*vigne*, Fr. *vigna*, It. *vina*, Sp. *vinea*, Lat.] the plant bearing grapes. Miller enumerates 34 different ſpecies; and adds, that the late duke of Tuſcany, who was very curious in collecting all the ſorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his own vineyards, was poſſeſſed of 300 ſeveral varieties.

A VINE twining round a pyramid, is a ſymbol of a tow'ring, aſpiring genius.

VINE-*Dreſſer*, a manager of a vineyard.

VINE-*Fretter* [q. d. a vine devourer, from freten, O. and L. Ger. to devour] an inſect that gnaws vines, called alſo a *vine-grub*.

VINE-*Pear*, an October pear.

VI'NEGAR [*vinaigre*, *vinagro*, It. *vinagre*, Sp. and Port.] 1. Acid wine, wine grown ſour. *Vinegar* is made by ſetting the veſſel of wine againſt the hot ſun; and therefore vinegar will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.* 2. Any thing really or metaphorically ſour. *Vinegar* aſpect. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. By chemical writers, is expreſſed by this character ⤫ or +.

VINEGAR, a fellow that makes a ring for cudgel-players and wreſtlers, and keeps a ſort of order among them.

VI'NEYARD [vingaerd, Dan. wyngeard, Su. wyngaert, Du. weingarten, Ger. ƿinȝeaꞃd, Sax.] a plot of ground planted with vines.

VI'NEWY, VI'NNEWED, or VI'NNY [prob. of *evanidus*, Lat.] mouldy, hoary, muſty.

VI'NEWINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *vinewy*] mouldineſs, hoarineſs, muſtineſs.

VI'NNET [*vignette*, Fr. With printers] a kind of border, flower, or flouriſh, uſed at the beginning of a book, chapter, *&c.*

VINO'SE, or VI'NOUS, *adj.* [*vineux*, Fr. *vinoſo*, It. *vinoſus*, Lat.] that has the ſmell or taſte of wine, conſiſting of wine.

VI'NOUSNESS, or VINO'SITY [of *vinoſus*, Lat. *vineux*, Fr. and *neſs*] a vinous quality, taſte or ſmell.

VI'NTAGE, *ſubſt.* [*vendange*, *vinage*, Fr.] the wine leaſe or harveſt, the produce of the vine for the year.

VI'NTAGER, *ſubſt.* [*vendanger*, Fr.] a grape-gatherer.

VI'NTNER, *ſubſt.* [*vinarius*, *vinum*, Lat. *vinattiere*, It.] a tavern-keeper, one who ſells wine.

VI'NTNERS, were incorporated *anno* 1340. They are 1 maſter, 3 wardens, 62 aſſiſtants, 253 liverymen. The livery fine is 25 *l.* They are the 12th of the twelve companies. There have been 13 mayors of this company. They bear for their arms *ſable*, 3 tuns *argent*, with a Bacchus for their creſt. Their hall is in Thames-ſtreet.

VI'NTRY [*vinaria*, Lat.] a wine-vault or place for the ſelling of wine.

VI'NUM, Lat. wine made of the juice of grapes; as,

Hippocraticum VINUM, Lat. [ſo named of *Hippocrates*'s ſleeve, thro' which it is ſtrained] hippocras, a ſpiced wine in which ſpice, ſugar, *&c.* have been ſteeped.

Medicatum VINUM, Lat. [with phyſicians] wine for ſick people, into which medicinal plants, drugs, *&c.* have been infuſed.

VI'OL, *ſubſt.* [*viole*, Fr. *vihuela*, Sp. *viola*, It.] a muſical ſtringed inſtrument.

VIOL [with mariners] a term uſed of a three-ſtrond-rope, when it is bound faſt with nippers to the cable, and brought to the jeer capſtan, for the better and more commodious weighing of the anchor.

VI'OLA, It. a viol, a muſical inſtrument of ſeveral ſorts and ſizes, the neck of which is divided into half notes by frets, and is uſually ſtrung with ſix ſtrings, and ſometimes with ſeven.

VIOLA *Tenora*, It. a tenor viol.

VIOLA *Baſſo*, It. a baſs viol.

VIOLA *d'Amour*, It. a ſort of treble viol, ſtrung with wire, and ſo called, becauſe of its ſoft and ſweet tone.

VIOLA *Baſtardo*, It. a baſtard viol, *i. e.* a baſs-violin, ſtrung and fretted like a baſs viol.

VIOLA *di Gamba*, [of *gamba*, It. the leg] a viol, ſo called, becauſe the common way of playing upon it, is by holding it between the legs.

VIOLA *Matronalis*, Lat. [with botaniſts] dames violet.

VI'OLABLE, *adj.* [*violabilis*, Lat.] that may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS, *adj.* [*violaceus*, Lat.] that is of a violet colour, or like a violet.

To VI'OLATE, *verb act.* [*violer*, Fr. *violare*, It. *violar*, Sp.] 1. To injure, to hurt in general. *Pope.* 2. To infringe, to break any thing venerable. *Hooker.* 3. To injure by irreverence; as, *To violate churches*, is to commit profane or wicked actions there. 4. To force, to deflower or raviſh a woman.

VIOLA'TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*violazione*, It. *violacion*, Sp. of *violatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of violating or injuring ſomething ſacred. 2. Rape, the act of deflowering. *Shakeſpeare.*

VIOLA'TOR, *ſubſt.* [*violateur*, Fr. *violatore*, It. *violador*, Sp. of Lat.] 1. One who infringes or injures ſomething ſacred. *South.* 2. One who deflowers or raviſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'OLENCE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*violenza*, It. *violencia*, Sp. of *violentia*, Lat.] 1. Vehemency, eagerneſs, earneſtneſs. 2. Force, ſtrength applied to any purpoſe. 3. Conſtraint that is illegal, outrage, oppreſſion, unjuſt force. 4. An attack, an aſſault, a murder. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Injury, infringement. *Burnet.* 6. Forcible defloration.

VI'OLENT, *adj.* Fr. [*violento*, It. and Sp. of *violentus*, Lat.] 1. Forcible, acting with ſtrength. 2. Produced or continued by force. 3. Not natural, but brought on by force. 4. Unjuſtly aſſailant, murderous; as, *to lay violent hands on* (or kill) *one's ſelf.* 5. Unſeaſonably, vehement, extorted, not voluntary.

VIOLENT *Signs* [with aſtrologers] are thoſe ſigns in which the malefic and ill boding planets, Saturn and Mars, have any notable dignities, as a houſe or exaltation, ſuch as Aries, Libra, Virgo, Capricornus, Aquarius, *&c.*

VIOLE'NTIA, Lat. as an allegorical deity, had a chapel at Corinth, in the caſtle, into which however no one was allowed to enter.

VI'OLENTNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *violent*] violence, forcibleneſs, vehemence, outrageouſneſs.

VI'OLENTLY, *adv.* [of *violent*] with violence, with force, vehemently.

VI'OLET [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, It. *violeto*, Sp. and Port. of *viola*, Lat.] a plant bearing a ſweet-ſcented flower, of which there are nine ſorts.

VIOLET *Marian*, the plant called Canterbury bells.

VIOLET *Colour*, purple.

A VIOLET [which tho' now is fragrant and beautiful] is an emblem of humility.

VIOLE'TTA, It. a ſmall treble violin.

VIOLI'N, *ſubſt.* [from *viol*; *violon*, Fr. *violino*, It. *vihuela*, Sp.] a fiddle, a ſtringed inſtrument of muſic.

VIOLI'NO, It. a violin or fiddle.

VIOLINO *Concertante*, *Concertini*, or *di Concerto*, It. thoſe violins, either firſt or ſecond, which play throughout, in contradiſtinction to

VIOLINO *Ripieno*, It. violins of the full parts.

VI'OLIST, *ſubſt.* [of *viol*] a player upon the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO, It. a ſmall baſs violin, juſt half as big as a common baſs violin, whoſe ſtrings, being alſo but half the length of the baſs, make them juſt an octave lower than the baſs.

VIOLO'NE, It. a large baſs violin or double baſs, every way as big again as a common baſs violin, and the ſtrings twice as long and thick, which renders the ſound juſt an octave higher than the baſs violin.

VIO'RNA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb called *traveller's joy*.

VI'PER [*vipre*, Fr. *vipera*, It. *bivora*, Sp. *vibora*, Port. *vipera*, Lat.] 1. A reptile of the ſerpent kind, generally poiſonous. 2. Any thing miſchievous. *Shakeſpeare.*

VIPERA'LIS, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb rue or herb-grace.

VIPERA'RIA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb viper's-graſs.

VIPERI'NA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb viper's-bugloſs.

VI'PERINE, *adj.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] pertaining to a viper.

VI'BEROUS [*vipereus*, Lat.] having the qualities of a viper.

VIPER's-*Bugloſs* [*echium*, Lat.] a plant with ſeeds, in the form of a viper's head.

VIPER's-*Graſs* [*ſcorzonera*, Lat.] a plant.

VIRA'GO, *ſubſt.* Lat. 1. A female warrior, a woman with the qualities of a man. *Peacham.* 2. Commonly in deteſtation applied to a termigant, turbulent woman, who with the mien and air of a man, performs the actions and exerciſes of one.

VI'RALAY, *ſubſt.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] a ſort of little ancient French poem, conſiſting only of two rhymes, and ſhort verſes with ſtops. *Spenſer* and *Dryden* uſe it.

VI'RENT, *adj.* [*virens*, Lat.] green, not faded. *Brown.*

VI'RGA *Paſtoris*, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb teaſel or fuller's thiſtle.

VIRGA [in old records] a rod or white ſtaff, ſuch as ſheriffs, *&c.* carry as a badge of their office.

Ulnaria VIRGA, Lat. [in old records] a yard meaſured according to the legal ell or true ſtandard.

Ferrea VIRGA, Lat. a yard anciently made of iron, kept in the exchequer, according to the king's ſtandard; but now it is made of braſs.

VIRGÆ [in meteorology] a meteor bearing a reſemblance to a bundle of rods, which is cauſed by the beams of the ſun paſſing obliquely through the more looſe and open parts of a watery cloud, and commonly beſpeaks rain.

VI'RGATE, was anciently no more than a certain extent or compaſs of ground, ſurrounded with ſuch bounds and limits; the ſame that was called a yard-land, the quantity of which was uncertain, according to the difference of places and cuſtoms.

VIRGE, *ſubſt.* [*virga*, Lat. It is more uſually *verge*, from *verge*, Fr.] a dean's mace.

VI'RGIN, *ſubſt.* [*virgo*, Lat. *vierge*, Fr. *vergine*, It. *virgen*, Sp. and Port.] 1. A maiden, a maid or woman unacquainted with men. 2. A woman not a mother. An unuſual ſenſe. *Milton.* 3. The ſign of the zodiac in which the ſun is in Auguſt. *Milton.*

To VI'RGIN, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to play the virgin: A cant word.

VIRGIN, *adj.* [*virgineus*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a virgin, ſuiting a virgin, maidenly. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Applied to any thing untouched, pure and unmingled; as in the following examples:

VIRGIN-*Parchment*, a ſort of fine parchment made of the ſkin of a young lamb.

VIRGIN-*Oil*, is that which oozes ſpontaneouſly out of the olive, *&c.* without preſſing.

VIRGIN-*Gold*, is gold that is gotten out of the ore without any mixture or alloy, in which ſtate it is ſo ſoft, that it will take the impreſſion of a ſeal.

VIRGIN-*Copper*, is that which has never been melted down.

VIRGIN-*Wax*, is that which has never been wrought, but remains as it came out of the hive.

VIRGIN-*Mercury*, is that which is found perfectly formed and fluid in the veins of mines, or that is gotten from the mineral earth by lotion without fire.

VIRGIN's-*Bower*, an herb or plant uſed in covering arbours, which ſpreads itſelf into wooden branches.

VIRGIN's-*Milk*, a ſort of chemical compoſition, called alſo *Benjamin-water*.

VIRGIN's-*Thread*, a ropy dew which fles in the air, like untwiſted ſilk.

Knights of the Order of the VIRGIN *Mary*, in mount Carmel, a French order, inſtituted by king Henry IV. in 1607, and conſiſting of one hundred French gentlemen.

VI'RGINAL, *adj.* [of *virgin*] belonging to a virgin, maidenly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To VI'RGINAL, *verb neut.* to pat, to ſtrike as on a virginal: A cant word. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'RGINALS, *ſubſt.* plur. more uſually than *Virginal* [*virginalia*, Lat.] a muſical inſtrument, ſo called, becauſe commonly uſed by young ladies.

VIRGI'NEUS *Morbus*, Lat. the green ſickneſs.

VIRGI'NIAN *Climber*, a plant that has claſpers like the vine.

VIRGI'NIAN *Frog*, a frog reported to be ten or twelve times as big as thoſe of England, whoſe croaking is like the bellowing of a bull.

VIRGINIAN *Nightingale*, a bird of a ſcarlet colour, with a tuft on the head.

VIRGINIAN *Silk*, a plant which bears purpliſh flowers and long pods, in which are flat ſeeds, containing fine ſoft ſilk.

VIRGINAL *Milk*, a chemical compoſition, made by diſſolving ſaccharum ſaturni in a great deal of water, till it turns as white as milk.

VIRGI'NITY, *ſubſt.* [*virginitas*, Lat. *virginité*, Fr. *virginità*, It. *virginidàd*, Sp.] a maidenhead, the ſtate or condition of a virgin unacquainted with man; as, to vows of *virginity*.

Query, if the term has not been promiſcuouſly applied to either ſex? Mr. *Voltaire*, in his *Le Siecle de Louis* XIV. obſerves concerning *Holland*, that a country which wanted for inhabitants, could by no means admit of thoſe who by oath engage themſelves, that the human ſpecies (ſo far as lies in them) ſhall periſh." But this is not the only evil which has been connected with the abjuration of marriage. The learned *Chemnitius*, in his *Examen Concilii Trident.* (as quoted by Mr. *Mede*) obſerves, "that about *A. C.* 370, by *Baſil*, *Nyſſen*, and *Nazianzen* [all ſaints of the *virgin* or *monoſtic* order] was the *invocation of ſaints* begun to be brought into the church; and it ſeems, that this was rather a part, or an *appendix* of *monkery*," &c. And again, ſpeaking of St. *Ambroſe*, when he had once turned monk, "*Non tamen nego*, &c. I deny not but *Ambroſe*, at length, when he had once borrow'd *monkery* from *Baſil*, began alſo to incline to the *invocation of ſaints*; as appears from his book *de Viduis*." *Mede's Works, Ed. Lond.* p. 690. Nor did their influence ſtop here;——for waving that *new form* of *doxology*, which *Philoſtorgius*, Lib. III. c. 13. tells us was now introduced in Antioch by *Flavian*, at the head of his monks, 'tis pretty remarkable that both *Gothofred*, in his notes on that fact; and, I think, after him Mr. *Bower*, have repreſented theſe aſſociated bodies (whoſe zeal ran high for the *orthodoxy* of the times) as a kind of *eccleſiaſtic poſſe*, or *ſpiritual dragoons*, that were ever within call, and ready to march out of their retreats, for the towns and cities; "and ſcarce any thing of moment (ſays *Gothofred*) that required a *bold ſtroke*, but which was tranſacted chiefly by them." *Gothofred. Diſſertat. in Philoſtorg.* p. 149, 150. See BRANDEUM, HIEROM, CREED, GAIANITES, DOXOLOGY, and HERMIT, and under the *laſt* word, read "about the year 370 [inſtead of 730.]"

VI'RGO, Lat. 1. A maid or virgin. 2. [Among aſtrologers] one of the 12 ſigns of the zodiac, the 6th according to order, and marked thus ♍, and is reputed to be the houſe and exaltation of Mercury, of an earthy, cold and dry quality.

VIRGO. See VICTORIA.

VI'RGULA [with grammarians] a point in writing, the ſame that we uſually call a comma (,).

VIRGULA *Divina*, a forked branch in the form of a Y, cut off a hazle-tree, by means whereof, ſome pretend to diſcover mines, ſprings, *&c.* under ground.

Virgula *Divinatoria*, a hazel-rod, ſhaped into two branches, in the form of the letter Y, which being cut at the time of ſome planetary aſpect, and held in both hands by the two forked ends (ſome writers affirm) will ſerve to direct the bearer where to find a vein of rich metal or valuable ore in the earth. Others again tie a hazel wand to another ſtrait ſtick, and walk over the hills and places where they expect to find metals, holding it in their hands.

Vi'rgultum [in ancient law books] an holt or plantation of twigs and oziers.

Virida'rio *Eligendo*, Lat. [in law] a writ for the election of a verderer in a foreſt.

Vi'rile, *adj.* [*viril*, Fr. and Sp. *virile*, It. *virilis*, Lat.] manly, belonging to man; not puerile, not feminine.

Vi'rileness [*virilitas*, Lat. *virilité*, Fr. *virilità*, It. *virilidàd*, Sp.] manhood, manlineſs.

Viri'lia, Lat. the private parts of a man, the cuttiug off of which was felony by the common law, whether the perſon conſented or not.

Viri'potent [of *viripotens*, Lat.] marriageable, fit for marriage.

Viri'lity, *ſubſt.* [*virilitas*, Lat.] man's eſtate, character of a man, manhood; alſo ability to perform the part of a man in procreation.

Viripla'ca [from *vir*, and *placo*, Lat. *q. d.* the reconciler] a goddeſs of the Romans, whoſe chapel or temple ſtood on the Palatium, unto which men and their wives uſed to reſort to reconcile their broils.

Virmi'lion, for Vermilion; which ſee.

Virolle' [in French heraldry] a term uſed of the mouth of a hunting-horn, or ſuch other like inſtruments to be applied to a man's mouth, to be ſet with ſome metal or colour different from the horn itſelf.

Virtsungia'nus *Ductus*, Lat. [ſo named after *Virtſungus*, who firſt diſcover'd it] a canal, called alſo *ductus pancreaticus*.

Vi'rtual, *adj.* [*virtuel*, Fr. *virtuale*, It. of *virtus*, Lat.] effectual, potential, having the efficacy without the material or ſenſible part.

Virtual *Focus* [in dioptrics] the point of divergence, on a particular point in a concave glaſs.

Virtua'lity, *ſubſt.* [of *virtual*] 1. Efficacy. *Brown.* 2. It is by the ſchoolmen defined to be ſome mode or analogy in an object, which in reality is the ſame with ſome other mode, but out of regard to contradictory predicares, is looked on, as if really diſtinct therefrom. See Scholastic *Divinity*.

> ———————*Dat inania verba,*
> *Dat ſine mente Sonum.*———

Vi'rtually, *adv.* [of *virtual*] effectually, tho' not formally.

To Vi'rtuate, *verb act.* [of *virtue*] to make efficacious. Paſſively uſed. *Harvey.*

Vi'rtue, *ſubſt.* [*virtus*, Lat. *vertu*, Fr. *virtù*, It. *virtud*, Sp.] 1. A firm purpoſe of doing thoſe things that reaſon tells us are beſt, moral goodneſs. 2. A particular moral excellence. 3. Medicinal quality. 4. Medicinal efficacy. 5. Efficacy, power, force in general. 6. Acting power. *Virtue* had gone out of him. *St. Mark.* 7. Secret agency, efficacy without viſible or material action. Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue*'s touch. *Davies.* 8. Bravery, valour. *Raleigh.* 9. Excellence, that which gives excellence. The ſole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the ſticking in of ſentences. *B. Johnſon.* 10. [In ſcripture] one of the orders of angels, of the third rank or choir. *Milton.*

Cardinal Virtues [with moraliſts] prudence, juſtice, fortitude, and temperance.

Vi'rtueless. *adj.* [of *virtue*] 1. Being without virtue, deprived of virtue. 2. Not efficacious, being without operating qualities. *Raleigh.*

Virtuo'so, It. *ſubſt.* plur. *Virtuoſi* or *Virtuoſo's*; one ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary or architecture; alſo a collector of rarities, as metals, minerals, vegetables, &c. *Virtuoſo* the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critic in them: And, amongſt our French painters, the word *vertueux* is underſtood in the ſame ſignification. *Dryden.*

Vi'rtuous *adj.* [*virtueux*, Fr. *virtuoſo*, It. Sp. and Port.] 1. Endued with, or having the habit of virtue, morally good. 2. [Applied to women] chaſte. 3. Performed in conſequence of virtue or moral goodneſs. *Virtuous* acts. *Dryden.* 4. Efficacious, powerful. With one *virtuous* touch. *Milton.* 5. Having eminent or wonderful properties. That *virtuous* ſteel. *Spenſer.* 6. Having medicinal qualities. *Bacon.*

Vi'rtuously, *adv.* [of *virtuous*] in the practice of virtue, according to the rules of virtue.

Vi'rulence, or Vi'rulency, *ſubſt.* [of *virulent*] malignity, bitterneſs of temper, mental poiſon.

Vi'rtuousness [of *virtuous*] ſtate or character of being virtuous. *Spenſer.*

Vi'rulent, *adj.* [*virulens*, Lat.] 1. Venomous, poiſonous. 2. Poiſon'd in the mind, ſpiteful, malicious, bitter, ſharp, biting.

Vi'rulently, *adv.* [of *virulent*] ſpitefully, with malignity, with mental bitterneſs.

Vi'rulentness [of *virulent*] poiſonous nature; alſo maliciouſneſs, &c.

Virtu'te *Officii*, Lat. [in law] a good and juſtifiable act, ſuch as is done by virtue of an office or in purſuance of it, and is the oppoſite of *colore officii*, *i. e.* under colour of office.

Vi'rus, Lat 1. Poiſon, venom. 2. [In a medicinal ſenſe] a kind of watery, ſtinking matter, which iſſues out of ulcers, of a malignant and corroding quality.

Vis, Lat. might, power, force. See Strength and Force.

Vis [as a *præfixum*] for *vice*. See Vice.

Vi'sage, *ſubſt* Fr. and Sp. [*viſaggio*, It] face, countenance, look. It is now rarely uſed but with ſome ideas of diſlike or horror.

Vi'sard [*viſiere*, Fr.] a maſk. See Vizard.

Visca'ta. See Visco'sa.

Vi'scera, Lat. [*viſceres*, Fr. *viſcere*, It.] the entrails or bowels.

To Vi'scerate, *verb act.* [*viſcera*, *viſcero*, Lat.] to embowel, to exentrate, to take out the bowels. Moſtly uſed in the part. paſſ.

Vi'scerated [*viſceratus*, Lat.] having the bowels taken out.

Viscera'tion, *ſubſt.* [*viſcera*, Lat.] the act of embowelling; alſo the entrails which huntſmen give their dogs.

Vi'sceral, or Vi'scerous, *adj.* pertaining to the bowels or entrails.

Vi'scerous *Fleſh* [in anatomy] ſuch as is that of the ſtomach and guts.

Vi'scid, *adj.* [*viſcidus*, Lat.] tenacious, glutinous.

Visci'dity, *ſubſt.* [of *viſcid*] 1. Ropineſs, tenacity, glutinouſneſs. 2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*

Visco'sa, a name by which Fortune was worſhipped at Rome, ſaid to be derived from *viſcum* (bird lime.)

Visco'sity, or Vi'scousness, *ſubſt.* [*viſcoſitas*, Lat. *viſcoſite*, Fr. *viſcoſità*, It. *viſcoſidad*, Sp.] 1. Clammineſs, a ſticky or glewy quality, ropineſs, tenacity. 2. A glutinous ſubſtance, ropy matter. *Brown.*

Vi'scous, *adj.* [*viſqueux*, Fr. *viſcoſo*, It. and Sp. *viſcoſus*, Lat.] clammy, ſticky, glewy, tenacious.

Vi'scount, *ſubſt.* [*vicecomes*, Lat. *vicomte*, Fr. *viſconte*, It. *viſconde*, Sp. and Port.] *Viſcount* ſignifies as much as ſheriff: between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors, the Normans, and the other from our anceſtors, the Saxons. *Viſcount* alſo ſignifies a nobleman, next in degree to a count or earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity. There were no *viſcounts* in England before the reign of king Henry VI.

Viscount's *Coronet* has neither flowers nor points raiſed above the circle, like thoſe of the other ſuperior degrees, but only pearls placed on the circle itſelf, without any limited number, which is the prerogative of a viſcount beyond a baron, who is limited to four.

Viscou'ntess, *ſubſt.* [of *viſcount*; *vice-cometiſſa*, Lat. *vicomteſſe*, Fr. *viſconteſſa*, It. *viſcondeſſa*, Sp. *viſcondeſa*, Port. *Viſcount* and *viſcounteſs* are pronounced *vicount* and *vicounteſs*] the lady of a viſcount, a peereſs of the fourth order, and next to a counteſs.

Viscou'nty, *ſubſt.* [*vicomte*, Fr. *vice-comitatus*, Lat.] the territory of a viſcount.

Vi'ser [*viſiere*, Fr. *viſiera*, It. and Sp.] the ſight of an head-piece or helmet; alſo a maſk. See Visor.

Visibi'lity, or Vi'sibleness, *ſubſt.* [*viſibilitas*, Lat.] 1. State or quality of being ſeen. 2. State of being apparent or openly diſcoverable, conſpicuouſneſs.

Vi'sible, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*viſibile*, It. *viſibilis*, Lat.] 1. That may be ſeen or diſcerned by the eye. 2. Diſcovered to the eye. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Apparent, conſpicuous, open.

Vi'sibly, *adv.* in a manner perceptible by the eye; alſo openly.

Vi'sier, or Vi'zier [among the Turks] a principal officer and ſtateſman. See Vizier.

Prime Visier, or *Grand* Vizier, a principal officer next to the grand ſignior, who governs the whole Turkiſh empire.

Vi'sion, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*viſione*, It. and Sp. of *viſio*, Lat.] 1. Sight, the faculty of ſeeing: it is a ſenſation in the brain, which proceeds from a due and various motion along the fibres of the optic nerves, produced in the bottom of the eye, by the rays of light coming from any object. 2. The act of ſeeing. 3. An apparition, a ſupernatural appearance, a ſpectre, phantom or ghoſt. 4. A divine revelation in a dream; ſomething ſhewn in a dream: a dream happens to a ſleeping perſon; a *viſion* may happen to a waking one: a dream is ſuppoſed natural; a viſion miraculous: but they are confounded.

Vision [in optics] the phyſical cauſe of viſion or ſight ſeems to be that the rays of light, ſtriking on the bottom of the eye, there excite certain vibrations in the tunica retina; which vibrations being propagated as far as the brain by the ſolid fibres of the optic nerves, do there cauſe the ſenſe of ſeeing. See *Common* Sensory.

Vi'sionary, *adj.* [*viſionaire*, Fr. *viſionario*, Sp.] 1. Affected by phantoms, diſpoſed to receive impreſſions on the imagination. 2. Pertaining to viſions, imaginary, not real, ſeen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

Vi'sionary, or Vi'sionist, *ſubſt.* [*viſionaire*, Fr.] a perſon that pretends to viſions, one whoſe imagination is diſturbed.

Vi'sit, *ſubſt.* [*viſite*, Fr. *viſita*, It. and Sp.] an act of civility and friendſhip, performed by friends going to each other's houſes.

To Visit, *verb act.* [*viſiter*, Fr. *viſitare*, It. and Lat. *viſitar*, Sp.] 1. To go to ſee. 2. [In ſcripture] to ſend evil or good judicially, particularly to afflict or viſit by affliction. 3. To ſalute with a preſent. *Judges.*

To Visit, *verb neut.* 1. To keep intercourſe of ceremonial ſalutations at the houſes of each other. 2. To go about to ſee whether things be as they ſhould be; to come to ſurvey with judicial authority.

Vi'sitable, *adj.* liable to be judicially viſited. *Ayliffe.*

Vi'sitant, *ſubſt.* [of *viſit*] one who viſits or goes to ſee another.

Visita'tion, Fr. [*viſitazione*, It. *viſitacion*, Sp.] 1. The act of viſiting. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Object of viſits. *Milton.* 3. Judicial evil ſent by God, ſtate of ſuffering judicial evil; as any epidemical ſickneſs or peſtilence, that ſweeps away many people; peſtilential and epidemical diſeaſes being called a *viſitation*, upon a ſuppoſition of their being ſent immediately from heaven, as tokens of divine wrath. Thus Homer aſcribes the *peſtilence* which raged in the Greek camp, to Apollo's reſentment for the wrong done to his prieſt. And indeed all ſudden deaths of males were by the ancients aſcribed to Apollo's ſhafts, as the like deaths of females were aſſigned to Diana; and the Greeks had the more reaſon to ſuſpect Apollo on this occaſion, as he was the tutelary god of Troy. But after all, the learned Dr. Mead, in his *Præcepta & Monita Medica*, when treating of *epidemic* diſeaſes, obſerves, "that their cauſes ariſe chiefly *out of the earth*; as Lucretius wiſely ſaid,

> *Putrorem humida nacta eſt*
> *Intempeſtivis pluviis, & ſolibus icta.*"

Eſſay on Homer, in blank verſe, with notes.

I had ſcarce troubled the reader with this quotation, but for the ſake of expreſſing that judicial proceeding of the god, in a manner more agreeable to the ſpirit of the original, as follows,

> Down ſat the power; ſwift flies th' unerring ſhaft,
> *Commiſſion'd* thro' mid air, all air appall'd
> With the *fierce twang* of that proud *ſilver* bow.

See Synoelepha, and read there — "did but copy his great maſter, *Homer*.

The Visitation, the great ſickneſs *A. D.* 1665 and 1666, when the people of this kingdom were ſore afflicted with a peſtilential diſtemper.

Visitation, Fr. [with the clergy] 1. An act of juriſdiction, whereby a ſuperior or proper officer viſits ſome corporation, college, church, or other public or private houſe, to ſee that the regulations thereof are duly obſerved. 2. Judicial viſit or perambulation. 3. Communication of divine love. *Hooker.*

The Visitation *of Manners*, the regarder's office, ſo called in ancient times.

The Feaſt of the VISITATION *of our Lady*, a feſtival obſerved in the church of Rome, in commemoration of the viſit made to Elizabeth by the Virgin Mary.

VISITATO'RIAL, *adj.* [of *viſitor*] pertaining to a judicial viſitor. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITER, *ſubſt.* [of *viſit*] 1. One who is making a viſit among friends. 2. One who comes to ſee another.

VI'SITOR, *ſubſt.* Lat. [*viſiteur*, Fr. *viſitatore*, It. *viſitador*, Sp.] 1. One who viſits a monaſtery or religious houſe. 2. An occaſional judge, one who regulates the diſorders of any ſociety.

VI'SIVE, *adj.* [*viſif*, Fr. *viſus*, Lat.] formed in the act of ſeeing. *Brown.*

VI'SNE, tent-wine mixed with brandy.

VISNE, a fine ſort of cherry-brandy brought from Turky.

VISNE [in law] a neighbouring place, or a place near at hand. See VENUE.

VI'SNOMY, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *phyſiognomy*] face, countenance: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

VI'SOR, *ſubſt.* [This word is variouſly written *viſard*, *viſar*, *viſor*, *vizard*, *vizor*. I prefer *vizor*, as neareſt the *viſus*, and concurring with *viſage*, a kindred word] 1. A maſk uſed to diſguiſe and disfigure. 2. [*Viſiere*, Fr.] the ſight of an head-piece or helmet.

VI'SORED, *adj.* [of *viſor*] maſked. *Milton.*

VISO'RIUM [with printers] a hook or device, into which a leaf of copy is fixed, for the compoſitor's more convenient ſeeing it.

VI'STA, or VISTO [*viſta*, It.] a view, a proſpect thro' an avenue, or ſtrait walk thro' trees.

VISTAME'NTE, It. [in muſic books] very faſt or quick; much the ſame as *preſto*.

VI'STO [in muſic books] the ſame as *viſtamente*.

VI'SU *Franki Plegii* [in law] a writ to exempt one from coming to the view of frank pledge, who is not reſident in the hundred; for men are bound to this view by reaſon of their habitation, and not upon account of lands held where they do not dwell.

VI'SUAL, *adj.* [of *viſus*, Lat. *viſuel*, Fr. *viſuale*, It. *viſual*, Sp.] pertaining to the ſight, exerciſing the power of ſight, inſtrumental to ſight.

VISUAL *Point* [in perſpective] is a point in the horizontal line wherein the ocular rays unite.

VISUAL *Rays* [in perſpective] are lines of light imagined to come from the object to the eye.

VI'SUS. Lat. the ſenſe of ſeeing, the ſight.

VI'SUS [in old records] an inſpection or view.

VI'TA, Lat. life, *i. e.* a kind of active, operative exiſtence, and is therefore conceived to conſiſt in motion.

VITA *Corporis*, Lat. *i. e.* the life of the body, conſiſts in an uninterrupted motion therein.

VITA *Mentis*, Lat. *i. e.* the life of the mind, is ſuppoſed, by the Carteſians, to conſiſt in a perpetual cogitation or an uninterrupted courſe of thinking.

VITA *Hominis*, Lat. [according to Mr. Locke] the life of man conſiſts in a continued communication of body and mind, or in the operations to which both the motions of the body and the ideas of the mind contribute.

VI'TAL, Fr. and Sp. [*vitale*, It. *vitalis*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to life. *Vital* thread. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Contributing to life, neceſſary to life, ſupporting life, that preſerves life. *Vital* air. *Pope.* 3. Containing life. *Vital* in every part. *Milton.* 4. Being the ſeat of life. The dart flew on and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.* 5. So diſpoſed as to live: little uſed, and rather Latin than Engliſh. *Brown.* 6. Eſſential, chiefly neceſſary. Grief's *vital* part. Biſhop *Corbet.*

VITAL *Functions* or *Actions*, are ſuch actions of the vital parts, whereby life is affected, ſuch as it cannot ſubſiſt without; of theſe are the muſculous actions of the heart; the ſecretory action of the cerebellum; the reſpiratory action of the lungs; and the circulation of the blood and ſpirits through the arteries, veins and nerves. See NERVES, ANIMAL *Functions*, and CEREBRUM compared.

VITAL *Spirits*, are the fineſt and moſt volatile parts of the blood.

VITA'LITY, *ſubſt.* [from *vital*; *vitalitas*, Lat.] the ſpirit of life whereby we live, power of ſubſiſting in life. *Raleigh.*

VI'TALLY, *adv.* [of *vital*] in ſuch a manner as to give life.

VI'TALS, *ſubſt.* without the ſingular [*partes vitales*, Lat.] thoſe parts of the body that are the principal ſeat of life, parts eſſential to life; as the heart, brain, lungs, and liver.

VITE'LLARY, *ſubſt.* [*vitellus*, Lat.] the place where the yolk of the egg ſwims in the white. *Brown.*

VITELLIA'NI, a kind of pocket or table-book, in which the antients wrote down their ingenious conceits, wanton fancies, and impertinancies; what we call a trifle-book.

To VI'TIATE, *verb act.* [*viziare*, It. *vitio*, Lat.] to corrupt or ſpoil one's morals; to deprave, to make leſs pure.

VITIA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *vitiate*] act of corrupting or ſpoiling; depravation. *Harvey.*

VITI'FEROUS, *adj.* [*vitifer*, Lat.] bearing vines.

VITI'LIGO, Lat. a kind of leproſy, morphew, *&c.*

To VITILI'TIGATE, *verb neut.* [*vitilitigo*, of *vitioſus* and *litigo*, Lat.] to contend in law.

VITILITIGA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *vitilitigate*] contention at law, cavillation. *Hudibras.*

VITIGI'NEOUS [*vitigeneus*, Lat.] that comes of a vine.

VITIO'SITY, *ſubſt.* [*vitioſus*, Lat.] depravity, corruption. *South.*

VI'TIOUS, *adj.* [*vicieux*, Fr. *vitioſus*, Lat.] 1. Wicked, corrupt; as having ill qualities: oppoſite to *virtuous*. It is rather applied to habitual faults than criminal actions. 2. Corrupt; as having phyſical ill qualities, *Vitious* language. *B. Johnſon.* See VICIOUS.

VI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [of *vitious*] not virtuouſly, corruptly. See VICIOUSLY.

VI'TIOUSNESS, or VITIO'SITY [of *vitious*; or *vitioſitas*, Lat.] ſtate of being vitious; corruptneſs.

VI'TREAL, VI'TREAN, or VI'TREOUS, *adj.* [*vitreus*, Lat. *vitré*, Fr. *vitreo*, It.] conſiſting of glaſs, glaſſy, reſembling glaſs. *Vitreal* and *vitrean* are ſeldom if ever uſed.

VITREOUS *Tunicle*, a thin film or coat which is ſaid to ſeparate the vitreous or glaſſy humour from the cryſtalline; but it is denied by others that there is any ſuch coat, before the humours are taken out and expoſed to the air.

VITREOUS *Humour* [with oculiſts] the glaſſy humour of the eye, being the third humour of it, ſo called from its reſemblance to melted glaſs: it is thicker than the aqueous humour, but not ſo ſolid as the cryſtalline: it is round or convex behind, and ſomewhat plain before, only hollowed a little in the middle, where it receives the cryſtalline. It exceeds both the humours in quantity.

VI'TREOUSNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *vitreous*] glaſſineſs, reſemblance of glaſs.

VITRI'FICABLE, *adj.* [of *vitrificate*] ſuſceptibility of being turned into glaſs.

To VI'TRIFICARE, *verb act.* [of *vitrum*, glaſs, and *facio*, Lat. to make] to convert or change into glaſs. Paſſively uſed by *Bacon.*

VITRIFICA'TION, Fr. [with chemiſts] the art of changing any natural body into glaſs by the means of fire; which they account to be the laſt action of fire. So that (generally ſpeaking) bodies which have once gained the form of glaſs, continue in it, and are not capable of putting on any other form; alſo the ſtate of being changed into glaſs. *Bacon.*

To VI'TRIFY [*vitrifier*, Fr. of *vitrum*, and *facio*, Lat.] to turn or change a thing into glaſs: it is paſſively uſed by *Bacon* and *Woodward.*

To VITRIFY, *verb neut.* to be changed into glaſs, to become glaſs.

VI'TRIOL, Fr. [*vitriuolo*, It. *vitriolo*, Sp. *vitriolum*, Lat.] a kind of foſſil or mineral ſalt, compounded of an acid ſalt and ſulphureous earth; of which there are four ſorts; the white, the blue, the green, and the red. *Vitriol* is produced by addition of a metallic matter with the foſſil and ſalt. *Woodward.*

VITRIOL *of Iron* [with chemiſts] a preparation made by diſſolving iron or ſteel in ſome proper acid menſtruum, thence evaporating or drawing off the moiſture, and reducing the matter to cryſtals, by ſetting it in a cool place; this is alſo called *ſalt of ſteel.*

VITRIOL *of Silver* [in chemiſtry] is the body of ſilver chemically opened, and reduced into the form of ſalt by the ſharp points of the ſpirit of nitre.

VITRIOL *of Copper* [with chemiſts] a preparation made by the ſolution of copper in ſpirit of nitre, evaporated and cryſtallized to gain the ſalt; called alſo the *vitriol of Venus.*

VITRIO'LIC, or VITRIOLUS, *adj.* [*vitriolique*, Fr. *vitriolum*, Lat.] pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of vitriol, containing or reſembling vitriol. *Brown* uſes *vitriolus.*

VI'TRIOLATE, or VITRIOLATED, *adj.* [of *vitriolé*, Fr. *vitriolum*, Lat.] impregnated with vitriol, compounded of vitriol, or having vitriol infuſed into it. The former is uſed by *Boyle*, and the latter by *Bacon.*

VITRO'SE [*vitroſus*, Lat.] glaſſy, full of glaſs.

VI'TRUM, Lat. the plant called woad.

VI'TTA, Lat. 1. A fillet or hair-lace. 2. [In anatomy] that part of the coat, called *amnion*, which ſticks to an infant's head, when 'tis juſt born.

VITULI'NE, *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] pertaining to a calf or veal.

VITU'PERABLE, *adj.* Sp. [*vituperabile*, It. *vituperabilis*, Lat.] that may be blamed, blame worthy.

To VITU'PERATE, *verb act.* [*vituperer*, O. Fr. *vituperar*, Sp. *vituperare*, It. and Lat.] to blame, to find fault with, to cenſure.

VITUPERA'TION [*vituperazione*, It. *vituperacion*, Sp. of *vituperatio*, Lat.] act of blaming or finding fault with; cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

St. VITUS's *Dance* [in medicine] a kind of phrenzy or madneſs proceeding from a malignant humour; near of kin to the *tarantula*. I ſhould have called it a *nervous* diſeaſe, accompanied with *involuntary*, (but very odd) geſticulations; and which is cured by *evacuations* and cold bathing.

VI'VA *Pecunia*, Lat. [in old records] live cattle.

VIVA *voce*, Lat. by word of mouth.

VIVA'CE, It. [in muſic books] *i. e.* with life and ſpirit, *i. e.* a degree of movement between *largo* and *allegro*, but nearer to *allegro* than *largo.*

VIVACEME'NTE, or VIVAME'NTE [in muſic books] the ſame as *vivace.*

VIVA'CIOUS, *adj.* [*vivax*, *vivacis*, Lat.] 1. Long-lived. *Bentley.* 2. Gay, ſprightly, lively, briſk.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *vivacious*] livelineſs, briſkneſs; alſo length of life, longivity.

VIVACI'SSIMO, It. [in muſic books] a degree or two quicker than *vivace*, and denotes a movement near as quick as *allegro.*

VIVA'CITY, *ſubſt.* [*vivacité*, Fr. *vivacita*, It. *viveza*, Sp. of *vivacitas*, Lat.] ſprightlineſs of temper, mettle, fire; alſo length of life, longevity. *Brown.*

VI'VARY [*vivier*, Fr. *vivajo*, It. of *vivarium*, Lat.] a place either of land or water, where living creatures are kept; a park, a warren; alſo a fiſh-pond.

VIVE, *adj.* [*vif*, Fr. *vivus*, Lat.] lively, preſſing, forcible. *Bacon.*

VI'VENCY, *ſubſt.* [*vivo*, Lat.] manner of containing or ſupporting either life or vegetation. *Brown.*

VI'VER, a fiſh, called a ſea-dragon.

The VI'VES [*avives*, Fr.] a diſeaſe in horſes, a ſwelling under the ears in the glandules or kernels on the ſides of the throat. *Vives* is much like the ſtrangles; and the chief difference is, that for the moſt part the ſtrangles happen to colts and young horſes while they are at graſs, by feeding with their heads downwards; by which means the ſwelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happen to horſes at any age and time. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

VI'VID, *adj.* [*vividus*, Lat.] lively in colour; quick, ſtriking; alſo ſprightly, active.

VI'VIDLY, *adv.* [of *vivid*] with life, with briſkneſs, with vigour. *South.*

VI'VIDNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *vivid*] livelineſs in colour, vigour, quickneſs.

VIVI'FIC, *adj.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] giving life, making alive. *Ray.*

To VIVI'FICATE, *verb neut.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *vivificar*, Sp. *vivificare*, It. and Lat.] to vivify, to quicken, to enliven.

To VIVI'FICATE, *verb act.* 1. To make alive, to animate, to inform with life. 2. To recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the eſſential properties.

VIVIFICA'TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [from *vivificate*] the act of giving life. *Bacon.*

VIVIFICA'TIVE, or VI'VIFYING, *adj.* [*vivificans*, Lat. *vivifiant*, Fr.] quickening, making alive.

To VI'VIFY, *verb act.* [of *vivus*, living, and *facio*, Lat. to make] to make alive, to endue with life.

VIVI'PAROUS, *adj.* [of *viviparus*, of *vivis*, living, and *pario*, Lat. to bring forth] bringing forth its young alive and perfect, and that does not ſpawn and lay eggs, in contradiſtinction to *oviparous*.

VI'VO [in architecture] the ſhaft or fuſt of a column; alſo the naked of a column or other part.

VI'XEN, *ſubſt.* [*Skinner* ſuppoſes it to be properly biten, q. bitching, of a bitch, that having puppies is curſt and ſnarling; but others fetch it from *fox*, q. *foxin*, *i. e.* a little fox; *vizen* or *fixen* is the name of a ſhe fox: otherwiſe applied to a woman, whoſe nature and condition is thereby compared to a ſhe fox. *Verſtegan.*] a froward child, or a ſcolding woman.

VI'XENING [prob. of betieten, Teut. teuchſchen, H. Ger. to jeer or ſcoff] ſcolding, raving, or brawling frowardly.

VIZ. [for *videlicet*, Lat.] that is to ſay, to wit; a barbarous form of an unneceſſary word.

VI'ZARD, *ſubſt.* [*vizera*, Sp. *viſiere*, Fr. See VISOR] a maſk or falſe face put on for diſguiſe.

To VIZARD, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to maſk. Paſſively uſed by *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'ZIER, *ſubſt.* [properly *wazir*] the prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire. He made him *vizier*, which is chief of all the baſſas. *Knolles.*

U'LCER, *ſubſt.* [*ulcus*, *ulceris*, Lat. *ulcere*, Fr. *ulcera*, It. and Sp. ἕλκος, Gr.] a ſore of continuance, not a new wound, a running ſore. *N. B. Homer* frequently applies it to that ſtate of body which ariſes from a wound received in battle; and therefore *Bruno* does not define it amiſs when ſaying, "*notat omnem ſolutionem continui in partibus carnoſis & mottibus factam.*"

To U'LCERATE, *verb act.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcerar*, Sp. *ulcerare*, It. and Lat.] to diſeaſe with ſores. It is generally uſed as a participle paſſive.

ULCERA'TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*ulcerazione*, It. *ulceracion*, Sp. *ulcero*, Lat.] 1. The act of breaking out into ulcers. 2. A ſore, an ulcer. 3. A little aperture or hole in the ſkin cauſed by an ulcer. *Arbuthnot.*

U'LCEROUS, *adj.* [*ulceroſo*, It. and Sp. *ulceroſus*, Lat.] belonging to or full of ulcers, afflicted with ulcers.

U'LCEROUSNESS [of *ulcerous*] an ulcerous ſtate or quality,

U'LCERED, *adj.* [*ulceré*, Fr. from *ulcer*] grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer. *Temple.*

ULE, *ſubſt.* [prob. of ᵹehul, Sax. Chriſtmas, or of yule, Ger. or *noel*, Fr.] Chriſtmas. Only uſed in Scotland.

ULE-*Games*, Chriſtmas games or ſports,

ULE'GINOUS, *adj.* [*uliginoſo*, It. *uliginoſus*, Lat.] ſlimy, muddy, *Woodward.*

U'LLAGE [with gaugers] what a caſk or veſſel wants of being full.

ULMA'RIA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb meadow-ſweet, or moonwort.

U'LMUS, Lat. [with botaniſts] the elm-tree.

U'LNA, Lat. 1. An ell in meaſure. 2. [With anatomiſts] the greater bone of the elbow, which lies between the arm and the wriſt; alſo called *focile majus*.

Ferrea ULNA, Lat. [in old law] the ſtandard iron ell kept at the Exchequer.

ULOME'LIA, Lat. [ουλομελια, Gr. the ſoundneſs of a whole member; or, in general, a ſoundneſs and compleat formation of all the members. *Bruno.* And as to its etymology, ουλος (for ολος in the *Ionick* dialect) ſignifies *whole*, and μελος, a *member*. But *Bruno* obſerves, that *Galen* in particular applies the term to the glands.

ULO'PHONON, Lat. [ουλοφονον, Gr.] the black chameleon-thiſtle.

U'LPICUM, Lat. [with botaniſts] great or wild garlic.

ULTA'GIUM, Lat. [in old records] outrage, violence.

ULTE'RIOR, *adj.* [*Ulterieur*, Fr. *ulteriore*, It. *ulterior*, Sp. and Lat.] that is on the farther ſide.

ULTE'RIOR [in geography] is ſaid of thoſe parts of a country, province, &c. ſituated on the farther ſide of a river, mountain, or other boundary which divides the country.

U'LTIMA *Baſia*, Lat. [in painting] q. d. *the laſt kiſſes*, the laſt touches of the pencil.

U'LTIMATE, *adj.* [*ultimato*, It. *ultimado*, Sp. *ultimus*, Lat.] final, laſt, or utmoſt, intended in the laſt reſort; being the laſt in the train of conſequences.

U'LTIMATELY, *adv.* [of *ultimate*] in the laſt reſort, in the laſt conſequence.

ULTI'MITY, *ſubſt.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] the laſt ſtage; the laſt conſequence. A word very convenient, but not in uſe. The *ultimity* of that proceſs. *Bacon.*

U'LTION, Lat. a revenging, revenge.

ULTRAMARI'NE, *adj.* [of *ultramarinus*, of *ultra* and *mare*, Lat. beyond the ſea] brought from beyond ſea, foreign, being beyond ſea.

ULTRAMARINE, *ſubſt.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] a ſort of rich blue paint; one of the nobleſt blue colours uſed in painting, produced by calcination from the ſtone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

U'LTRAMONTANE, *adj.* [*ultramontain*, Fr. of *ultra*, beyond, and *montanus*, Lat. mountainous] being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMONTA'NES, *ſubſt.* [of *ultra*, beyond, and *montes* Lat. mountains] a name the Italians give to all people which dwell on this ſide the Alps.

ULTRAMUNDA'NE, *adj.* [*ultramundanus*, of *ultra* and *mundus*, Lat.] being beyond the world, or that part of it that is viſible to us.

ULTRO'NEOUS, *adj.* [*ultroneus*, Lat.] willing, ſpontaneous.

U'LVA, Lat. [with botaniſts] a reed or weed of the ſea, ſea-graſs.

U'LVERTON, a market-town in Lancaſhire, 197 computed miles and 239 meaſured miles from London.

ULVO'SE [*ulvoſus*, Lat.] full of reeds or weeds.

U'MBEL [with batаniſts] is the extremity of a ſtalk or branch divided into ſeveral pedicles or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening in ſuch a manner as to form a kind of inverted cone; as in a parſnip: when the pedicles, into which a ſtalk is divided, are again divided into others of the ſame form, upon which the flowers are diſpoſed, the firſt order is called rays, and the ſecond pedicles.

UMBE'LLA, a little ſhadow; alſo an umbrella, a bongrance, a ſkreen which women wear over their heads to ſhadow them.

UMBELLATED [*umbellatus*, Lat. boſſed; in botanic writings] is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together, diſpoſed ſomewhat like an umbrella, growing upon many footſtalks proceeding from the ſame centre, and chiefly appropriated to the tribe of plants; whoſe flowers, generally growing in the manner mentioned, are compoſed of five leaves, and each flower produces two ſeeds joined cloſe together, as fennel, parſnips, &c.

U'MBER, *ſubſt.* [*thymallus*, Lat. *umbrette*, *umbre*, Fr. *ombrina*, It.] 1. A fiſh. The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: But tho' they may do ſo in other nations, thoſe in England differ nothing but in their names. *Walton.* 2. [*Umbra*, Lat. with painters] a dark and yellowiſh colour, ſo called from a ſhadow. *Umber* is very ſenſible and earthy. There is nothing but pure black which can diſpute with it. *Dryden.*

U'MBERED, *adj.* [from *umber*, or *umbra*, Lat.] ſhaded, clouded. *Shakeſpeare.*

UMBI'LICAL. *adj.* [*umbilicalis*, *umbilicale*, *umbilicus*, Lat.] belonging to the navel.

UMBILICAL *Points* [with mathematicians] the ſame as *foci*.

UMBILICAL *Region* [in anatomy] that part of the abdomen lying round about the umbilicus or navel.

UNBILICAL *Vein* [in anatomy] is that vein which nouriſhes the infant in the womb, and after the birth cloſeth itſelf.

UMBILICAL *Veſſels* [in anatomy] are two arteries, a vein and the urachus, which belong to the navel, or are wrapped in the navel ſtring.

UMBILICA'LIS *Ductus*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] the navel paſſage belonging to a child in the womb.

UMBI'LICATED [in botanic writers] navelled, *i. e.* when the top of the fruit ſinks in a little, and there appear in it ſome remains of the calix of the flower, as in apples, pomegranates.

UMBI'LICUS, Lat. the navel, the middle of the lower venter, whereto the navel-ſtring of a young child in the womb is joined, and which is cut off after delivery.

UMBILICUS *Marinus*, Lat. [with botaniſts] ſea navel-wort.

UMBILICUS *Veneris*, Lat. [with botaniſts] navel-wort.

UMBILICUS *in an Ellipſis*, is that focus about which the motion of any revolving body is made, and which it reſpects as its centre; ſo that either the focus or centre-point may be called *umbilicus*.

U'MBLES, or HU'MBLES [*umbles*, Fr.] part of the entrails of a deer.

U'MBO, Lat. the prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*

UMBO'NE [with floriſts] any pointed ſtyle or piſtil in the middle of a flower.

U'MBRA, Lat. 1. A ſhadow or ſhade. 2. A perſon whom one who is invited to a feaſt, carries along with him. See PENUMBRA.

U'MBRAGE, *ſubſt.* 1. Shadow of trees, ſhade. *Milton.* 2. Shadow, appearance, a pretence or colour. 3. Reſentment, offence, diſtruſt, ſuſpicion of injury. The king ſhould take no *umbrage* of his arming. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS, *adj.* [*ombragieux*, Fr.] ſhady, yielding ſhade. *Milton.*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *umbrageous*] ſhadineſs. *Raleigh.*

UMBRATI'LE, *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Lat.] being in the ſhade.

UMBRE'L, UMBRE'LLA, or UMBRE'LLO, *ſubſt.* [*umbraculum*, *umbella*, or *umbra*, Lat. *ombrello*, It.] a ſort of wooden frame covered with cloth, put over a window to keep out the ſun; alſo a ſkreen carried over the head to defend from the ſun or rain.

UMBRIE'RE, *ſubſt.* the viſor of the helmet. *Spenſer.*

UMBRO'SITY [*umbroſus*, Lat.] thick ſhadow of trees, ſhadineſs, excluſion of light. *Brown.*

U'MPIRAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *umpire*] arbitration, friendly deciſion of a controverſy; alſo the power of deciding a controverſy left to the determination of two arbitrators, in caſe they ſhould not come to an agreement about the matter.

U'MPIRE, *ſubſt.* [*un pere*, Fr. a father. *Minſhew.* This derivation Skinner very much applauds] an arbitrator, one who as a common friend decides diſputes; a prudent perſon, a third man, choſen to put a final end to a difference or controverſy left to the determination of two arbitrators, in caſe they ſhould not come to an agreement about the matter.

UN [un, Sax. Teut. and Ger.] a negative or privative particle anſwering to *in*, Lat. and Fr. α of the Greeks, and on, Dutch; which being joined to the beginning of many Engliſh words, takes from them their native ſenſe, making them ſignify quite the contrary. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs.

N. B. For ſuch words as are not to be found in *Un*, ſee in *In*; the derivation and affinity of theſe compound words being already given in their ſimples.

UNABA'SHED, *adj.* [of *abaſhed*] not aſhamed, not confuſed by modeſty.

UNA'BLE, *adj.* [from *able*; *inabile*, It. of *in*, neg. and *habilis*, Lat.] wanting ability, incapable; alſo weak, impotent.

UNABI'LITY, *ſubſt.* [*inabilita*, It. of *in* and *habilitas*, Lat.] inability, incapableneſs, &c.

UNABO'LISHED, *adj.* [of *aboliſhed*] not repealed, remaining in force.

UNACCE'NDABLE, or UNACCE'NSIBLE, *adj.* [of *accenſibilis*, Lat.] that cannot be kindled or lighted.

UNACCE'PTABLE, *adj.* [of *acceptabilis*, Lat.] unpleaſing, ungrateful, not ſuch as is well received.

UNACCE'PTABLY, *adv.* [of *unacceptable*] unpleaſingly.

UNACCE'PTABLENESS [of *unacceptable*] diſpleaſingneſs, ſtate of not pleaſing. *Collier.*

UNACCE'PTED, *adj.* [of *accepted*] not accepted.

UNACCE'SSIBLE, *adj.* [*inacceſſibilis*, Lat.] not to be approached or gone to.

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *unacceſſible*] ſtate of not being to be approached or attained. *Hale.*

UNACCO'MMODATED, *adj.* [of *accommodated*] unfurniſhed with external convenience.

UNACCO'MPANIABLE, *adj.* [of *un* and *compagnon*, Fr.] that cannot be kept company with, unſociable.

UNACCO'MPANIED, *adj.* [of *accompanied*] not attended.

UNACCO'MPLISHED, *adj.* [of *accompliſhed*] unfiniſhed, incomplete.

UNACCOU'NTABLE, *adj.* [of *accountable*] 1. Not to be accounted for, not to be ſolved by reaſon, not reducible by rule, inexplicable. 2. Not ſubject, not controlled.

UNACCO'UNTABLY, *adv.* [of *unaccountable*] ſtrangely.

UNACCOU'NTABLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *unaccountable*] ſtrangeneſs.

UNA'CCURATE, *adj.* [of *accurate*] not exact.

UNA'CCURATENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *unaccurate*] 1. Want of exactneſs. *Boyle.* 2. New, not uſual.

UNACKNO'WLEDGED, *adj.* [of *acknowledge*] not owned.

UNACQUAI'NTANCE, *ſubſt.* [of *acquaintance*] want of knowledge or want of familiarity.

UNACCU'STOMED, *adj.* [of *accuſtomed*] not accuſtomed to, not uſed, not habituated.

UNACQUAI'NTED, *adj.* [of *acquainted*] 1. Not known, unuſual, not familiarly known. 2. Not having familiar knowledge.

UNACQUAI'NTEDNESS, want of knowledge, ignorance of any perſon or thing.

UNA'CTIVE, *adj.* [of *active*] 1. Not briſk, not lively, idle, ſluggiſh. 2. Having no employment. 3. Not buſy, not diligent. 4. Having no efficacy.

UNA'CTIVENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *unactive*] inactivity, idleneſs, &c.

UNA'CTUATED, *adj.* not actuated. *Glanville.*

UNADDI'CTED, *adj.* [of *addicted*] not addicted or inclined to.

UNADMI'RED, *adj.* [of *admired*] not regarded with honour.

UNADO'RED, *adj.* [of *adored*] not worſhipped.

UNADMO'NISHED, *adj.* [of *admoniſh*] not admoniſhed, informed or warned of. *Milton.*

UNADO'RNED, *adj,* [of *adorned*] not embelliſhed, not adorned.

UNADVE'NTUROUS, *adj.* [of *adventurous*] not adventurous.

UNADVI'SABLE, *adj.* [of *adviſable*] that is not adviſable, nor to be adviſed, not proper to be done.

UNADVI'SED, *adj.* [of *adviſed*] 1. Imprudent, indiſcreet. 2. Raſh, done without mature deliberation or advice.

UNADVI'SEDNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *unadviſed*] inconſiderateneſs, raſhneſs; alſo indiſcretion.

UNADVI'SEDLY, *adv.* [of *unadviſed*] raſhly, without thought, indiſcreetly.

UNADU'LTERATED, *adj.* [of *adulterated*] not ſpoiled by ſpurious mixtures, genuine.

UNAFFE'CTED [of *affected*] 1. Real, not hypocritical. 2. That is without affectation, open, candid, ſincere. 3. Not formed by too rigid obſervation of rules, not labour'd, natural. 4. Not moved, not touched.

UNAFFE'CTEDNESS, freeneſs from affectation, ſimplicity.

UNAFFE'CTEDLY, *adv.* [of *unaffected*] really, without any attempt to produce falſe appearances.

UNAFFE'CTING [*non afficiens*, Lat.] that does not move the affections, not pathetic.

UNAFFLI'CTED, *adj.* free from trouble.

UNAGREE'ABLE, *adj.* inconſiſtent, unſuitable.

UNAGREEA'BLENESS, *ſubſt.* inſuitableneſs to, inconſiſtency with. *Decay of Piety.*

UNAI'DABLE, *adj.* not to be helped. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNAI'DED, *adj.* not helped or aſſiſted.

UNAI'MING, *adj.* having no particular direction.

UNA'KING, *adj.* not feeling or cauſing pain.

UNA'LIENABLE [*inalienable*, Fr. *inalienabile*, It.] that cannot be alienated or transferred.

UNA'LIENABLENESS, *ſubſt.* uncapableneſs of being alienated.

UNA'LIENATED, *adj.* that is not alienated.

UNALLAY'ED, *adj.* not impaired nor ſpoiled by bad mixtures.

UNALLI'ED, *adj.* 1. Having no powerful relation. 2. Not congenial, not having any common nature. *Collier.*

UNALO'WABLE, *adj.* that ought not to be allowed.

UNALLO'WABLY, *adv.* in a manner not allowable.

UNALLO'WED, *adj.* diſallowed.

UNA'LTERABLE, *adj.* [*inalterable*, Fr.] that cannot or may not be altered, unchangeable, immutable.

UNA'LTERABLENESS, unchangeableneſs, immutability.

UNA'LTERABLY, *adv.* unchangeably.

UNA'LTERED, *adj.* not changed, the ſame.

UNAMA'ZED, *adj.* not amazed, free from aſtoniſhment.

UNAMBI'TIOUS, *adj.* free from ambition.

UNAME'NDABLE, *adj.* [*inamendabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be amended for the better. *Pope.*

UNA'MIABLE, *adj.* that is not lovely, diſagreeable, not raiſing love. *Addiſon.*

UNA'NALYZED, *adj.* not reſolved into ſimple parts. *Boyle.*

UNA'NCHORED, *adj.* not anchored. *Pope.*

UNANE'LED, *adj.* [of *un* and *knell*] not having the bell rung for one. This ſenſe I doubt. *Shakeſpeare.* See UNANNEALED.

UNA'NIMATED, *adj.* not enlivened, not vivified.

UNANI'MITY, or UNA'NIMOUSNESS, *ſubſt.* [*unanimitas*, Lat. *unanimité*, Fr.] an agreement in mind and deſign.

UNA'NIMOUS, *adj.* [*unanime*, Fr. of *unanimis*, Lat.] being of one accord or conſent, agreeing in deſign or opinion.

UNA'NIMOUSLY, *adv.* [of *unaminous*] with one mind or conſent.

UNANNEA'LED, *adj.* unprepared by confeſſion, abſolution, &c. for death. *Shakeſpeare.* To *Anneal* [or *Neal*] is to prepare glaſs or metals, for the manufacturer's uſe, by fire; and therefore *unannealed* (in a figurative uſe) is unprepared. *Hanmer.*

UNANOI'NTED, *adj.* 1. Not anointed. 2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNA'NSWERABLE, *adj.* that cannot be anſwered, not to be refuted.

UNA'NSWERABLENESS [of *unanſwerable*] uncapableneſs of being anſwered.

UNA'NSWERABLY, *adv.* inconteſtably, beyond confutation.

UNA'NSWERED, *adj.* 1. Not anſwered to, not oppoſed by a reply. 2. Not confuted. 3. Not ſuitably returned.

UNAPPA'LLED, *adj.* not daunted, not impreſſed by fear.

UNAPPA'RELLED, *adj.* not dreſſed, not clothed. *Bacon.*

UNAPPA'RENT, *adj.* not viſible, obſcure. *Milton.*

UNAPPEA'SABLE, *adj.* that cannot be appeaſed, implacable.

UNAPPEA'SABLENESS, implacableneſs, &c.

UNAPPEA'SED, *adj.* not pacified.

UNA'PPLICABLE, *adj,* [of *apply*] that cannot be applied.

UNAPPREHE'NDEN, *adj.* not underſtood. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE, *adj.* [of *apprehend*] 1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *South,* 2. Not ſuſpecting.

UNAPPROA'CHABLE, *adj.* inacceſſible, that cannot be approached.

UNAPPROA'CHABLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *unapproachable*] inacceſſibleneſs.

UNAPPROA'CHED, *adj.* inacceſſible. *Milton.*

UNAPPRO'VED, *adj.* [of *approve*] not approved.

UNA'PT, *adj.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] 1. Unready, not diſpoſed to, not propenſe. 2. Dull, not apprehenſive. 3. Unfit, not qualified. 4. Improper, not ſuitable.

UNA'PTLY, *adv.* [of *unapt*] unfitly.

UNA'PTNESS [of *unapt*] 1. Unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs. 2. Dulneſs, want of apprehenſion. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Unreadineſs, diſqualification, want of propenſion, indiſpoſition.

UNA'RGUED, *adj.* [of *argue*] 1. Not argued, reaſoned, or diſputed. 2. Not cenſured. *B. Johnſon.*

To UNA'RM, *verb act.* [of *arm*] to diſarm, to deprive or ſtrip of arms.

UNA'RMED, *adj.* [of *unarm*] having no armour or weapons.

UNARRAI'GNED, *adj.* not brought to a trial.

UNARRA'YED, *adj.* [of *un* and *arroyé*, O. Fr.] not ranged in order of battle; alſo unclothed, not dreſſed. *Dryden.*

UNARRE'STED, *adj.* not ſiezed in order to be impriſoned.

UNA'RTFUL, *adj.* 1. Having no art or cunning. 2. Wanting ſkill.

UNA'RTFULLY, *adv.* in an unartful manner.

UNARTIFI'CIALLY, *adv.* contrarily to art.

UNA'SKED, *adj.* without being aſked or invited, not ſought by ſolicitation.

UNASPI'RING, *adj.* not ambitious.

UNASSAI'LED, *adj.* not attacked, not aſſaulted.

UNASSAI'LABLE, *adj.* exempt from aſſault. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNASSA'YED, *adj.* [of *un* and *aſſayé*, Fr.] unproved, untried.

UNASSI'STED [of *un* and *aſſiſté*, Fr.] that is without aſſiſtance.

UNASSI'STING, *adj.* giving no help.

UNASSU'MING, *adj.* not arrogant.

UNASSU'RED, *adj.* [of *un* and *aſſeuré*, Fr.] 1. Not aſſured, not confident. 2. Not to be truſted. *Spenſer.*

UNASSWA'GED, *adj.* [prob. of *un* and *ſuadeo*, Lat.] unappeaſed.

UNATTAI'NABLE, *adj.* [of *un* and *attineo*, Lat.] not to be attained, being out of reach.

UNATTAI'NABLENESS, *ſubſt.* ſtate of being out of reach. *Lock.*

UNATTAI'NED, *adj.* that is not attained or got.

UNATTE'MPTED, *adj.* untried, not aſſayed.

UNATTE'NDANT, *adj.* not in waiting.

UNATTE'NDED, *adj.* having no attendants or retinue.

UNATTE'NDING, *adj.* negligent, not attending.

UNATTE'NTIVE, *adj.* not attentive, not giving ear to.

UNATTO'NED, *adj.* not expiated.

UNAVAI'LABLE, *adj.* that cannot avail, uſeleſs, vain as to any purpoſe.

UNAVAI'LABLENESS, *ſubſt.* the ſtate of being not conducive, ſucceſsful, or prevailing, unprofitableneſs.

UNAVAI'LING, *adj.* uſeleſs, vain.

UNAUGME'NTED, *adj.* not increaſed.

UNAVOI'DABLE, *adj.* 1. Inevitable, not to ſhunned. 2. Not to be miſſed in reaſoning. *Tillotſon.*

UNAVOI'DABLENESS, *ſubſt.* impoſſibility of being avoided. *Glanville.*

UNAVOI'DABLY, *adv.* inevitably.

UNAVOI'DED, *adj.* inevitable. *B. Johnſon.*

UNAU'THORISED, *adj.* not ſupported by authority, not properly commiſſioned.

UNAWA'KEABLE, *adj.* that cannot be awaked.

UNAWA'KED, *adj.* not awaked.

UNAWA'RE, or UNAWA'RES, *adv.* [of *aware*] 1. Unexpectedly, when it is not thought of, ſuddenly. 2. Without thought, without previous meditation, through overſight.

UNA'WED, *adj.* unreſtrained by fear or reverence.

UNBA'CKED, *adj.* 1. Not taught to bear the rider, not tamed. 2. Not countenanced, aided nor ſupported. *Daniel's C. War.*

UNBA'LANCED, *adj.* not poiſed, not in equipoiſe.

UNBA'LLASTED, *adj.* not kept ſteady by ballaſt; unſteady. *Addiſon* uſes *unballaſt.*

UNBA'NDED, *adj.* wanting a band or ſtring. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNBA'R, *verb act.* [of *bar*] to take away a bar, to unbolt.

To UNBA'RB *a Horſe* [of *un*, neg. and *barba*, Lat. a beard] to take off his harneſs or trappings.

UNBA'RBED, *adj.* [*barba*, Lat.] not ſhaved: Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBA'RKED, *adj.* [of *bark*] ſtripped of the bark.

UNBA'SHFUL, *adj.* impudent, ſhameleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBA'TED, *adj.* [of *bate*] not repreſſed or blunted. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBA'TTERED, *adj.* not injured by blows.

UNBEA'RING, *adj.* bringing no fruit.

To UNBA'Y, *verb act.* to ſet open; to free from the reſtraint of mounds. *Norris.*

UNBEA'TEN, *adj.* 1. Not maltreated with blows. 2. Not trodden.

UNBECO'MING, *adj.* [of *un*, and bequamen, Ger. to be, and cpeman, Sax.] unſeemly, indecent, indecorous.

UNBECO'MINGLY, *adv.* indecently.

UNBECO'MINGNESS, indecency, indecorum. *Locke.*

To UNBE'D, *verb act.* to raiſe from a bed. *Walton* uſes it reciprocally.

UNBEFI'TTING, *adj.* not becoming, not ſuitable.

UNBEFRIE'NDED [of *un* and ꝼꞃeonꝺ, Sax.] not dealt with friendly, not having friends.

To UNBEGE'T, *verb act.* to deprive of exiſtence. *Dryden.*

UNBEGO'T, or UNBEGO'TTEN, *adj.* [of *un*, and beᵹeꞇꞇen, Sax.] 1. Eternal, without generation. 2. Not yet generated

This is that ſo much celebrated term [αγεννητος in Greek] by which the ancients characterized the FIRST CAUSE and FATHER of all things, and which anſwers to the word *ſelf-exiſtent* with us. "The Hebrews (ſays Euſebius, when giving the ſcale of being) tell us, "that after the *firſt Cauſe*, after the *unoriginated* and *unbegotten* ESSENCE of that God whoſe kingdom extends over all, there is another [αρχη] beginning [or origin] of things, *viz.* that which was *begotten* from the Father, and is his *Firſtborn*"——this he calls, a few lines after, δευτερα ουσια, *i. e.* a SECOND ESSENCE," and again, "a perſon whom we affirm δευτερευειν της ανωτατω και αγεννητου φυσεως του παμβασιλεως Θεου, *i. e.* to be next after the *ſupreme and unbegotten* NATURE of that God whoſe kingdom extends over all. *Præparat. Evang. Ed. Rob. Steph.* p. 191. And *Clemens*

Alexand. long before him, ſays, "Εν μεν το αγεννητον, Ο παντοκρατωρ Θεος, *&c. i. e.* there is one thing [or being] that is *unbegotten, viz.* GOD ALMIGHTY; and one thing *afore-begotten*, through whom all things came into being [referring to John, c. i. v. 2, 3.] for of a truth (ſays *Peter*) there is *one God*, who *made* the *origin* [or beginning] of all things, meaning his *firſt-begotten* Son." *Stromat. Ed. Paris*, p. 644. See ESSENCE, SABELLIANS, NECESSARY *Exiſtence*, MEDIATE *Agency*, GHOST, POSITIVE, UNION *of Divinity*, and STROMATIC, compared.

To UNBEGUI'LE, *verb act.* to undeceive.

UNBEGU'N [of *un*, and beȝinnan, Sax.] not begun.

UNBEHE'LD [of *un*, and behealꝺian, Sax.] unſeen, not diſcernable to the ſight.

UNBELIE'F, *ſubſt.* [of *un*, and ȝeleaꝼa, Sax.] 1. Incredulity, unbelief, *i. e.* a readineſs to deny every thing at firſt hearing. *Watts.* 2. Infidelity, irreligion.

To UNBELIE'VE, *verb act.* 1. Not to truſt, to diſcredit. 2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*

UNBELIE'VER, *ſubſt.* [of *un*, and ȝeleaꝼan, Sax. to believe] an infidel, one who believes not the ſcripture of God.

UNBELIE'VING, *adj.* infidel.

UNBELO'VED, *adj.* not loved.

To UNBE'ND, *verb act.* [of *un*, and benꝺan, Sax.] to eaſe or refreſh, to remit; alſo to ſlacken, to relax, to reduce a crooked or bent thing to ſtraitneſs.

UNBE'NDING, *adj.* 1. Not ſuffering flexure. *Pope.* 2. Devoted to relaxation. An *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

UNBENE'VOLENT, *adj.* not kind, cruel.

UNBE'NEFICED, *adj.* not preferred to a benefice.

UNBENI'GHTED, *adj.* not overtaken with night or darkneſs, not darkened or obſcured, never viſited by darkneſs. *Milton.*

UNBENI'GN, *adj.* [of *un* and *benignus*, Lat.] unfavourable, not bountiful, malignant, malevolent. *Milton.*

UNBE'NT, *adj.* 1. Slackened, not ſtrained by the ſtring. 2. Having the bow unſtrung. 3. Not ſubdued, not cruſhed. *Unbent* with woes. *Dryden.* 4. Relaxed, not intent. Let thy thoughts be eaſy and *unbent*. *Denham.* 5. Made ſtrait, *&c.*

To UNBESEE'M, *verb act.* not to become; as, *it may not unbeſeem me ſo to do.*

UNBESEE'MING, *adj.* unbecoming.

UNBESEE'MINGNESS, *ſubſt.* indecency.

UNBESEE'MINGLY, *adv.* indecently.

To UNBENU'M, *verb act.* [of *un*, and benyman, Sax.] to diſpel or take away numneſs.

UNBESOU'GHT, *adj.* [of *un*, and ꞅecan, Sax.] without being beſeeched or ſought to, not intreated. *Milton.*

UNBESTO'WED, *adj.* not given, not diſpoſed of. *Bacon.*

UNBETRA'YED, *adj.* not betrayed.

UNBEWAI'LED, *adj.* not lamented.

To UNBEWI'TCH, *verb act.* [of *un*, *be*, and ƿicce, Sax.] to deliver from witchcraft, to free from faſcination.

To UNBI'ASS, *verb act.* to free from any external motive, to diſentangle from prejudice. It is moſtly uſed paſſively.

UNBI'ASSED, or UNBI'AST [of *un* and *biaſer*, Fr.] impartial.

UNBI'ASSEDLY, *adv.* without external influence, without prejudice. *Locke.*

UNBI'D, or UNBI'DDEN, *adj.* [of *un*, and beoꝺan, Sax.] 1. Uncommanded, ſpontaneous. 2. Uninvited; as, an *unbidden* gueſt muſt bring his ſtool with him.

UNBIGO'TTED, *adj.* free from bigottry. *Addiſon.*

To UNBI'ND, *verb act.* [of *un*, and binꝺan, Sax.] to looſen what is bound, to untie.

To UNBI'SHOP, *verb act.* [of *biſhop*] to deprive of epiſcopal orders. *South.*

UNBI'TTED, *adj.* [of *bit*] unbridled, unreſtrained. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBLA'MEABLE, *adj.* [of *un* and *blamable*, Fr.] not to be found fault with, innocent, not culpable.

UNBLA'MEABLENESS [of *unblameable*] undeſervingneſs of blame, innocence.

UNBLA'MEABLY, *adv.* irreprehenſibly, without taint or fault.

UNBLA'MED, *adj.* blameleſs, free from thought.

UNBLE'MISHED, *adj.* free from reproach or deformity, free from turpitude.

UNBLE'NDED, *adj.* not mingled.

UNBLE'NCHED, *adj.* not injured by any ſoil, not defiled, not diſgraced. *Milton.*

UNBLE'SSED, or UNBLE'ST, *adj.* [of *un*, and bleꞇꞅian, Sax.] 1. Not bleſt, excluded from benediction, accurſed. 2. Wretched, unhappy. *Milton.*

To UNBLI'ND, *verb act.* [of *un*, and blinꝺan, Sax.] to reſtore ſight, to open the eyes.

UNBLI'NDED, *adj.* with open eyes.

UNBLOO'DED, *adj.* not ſtained with blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBLOO'DY, *adj.* [of *un*, and bloꝺiȝ, Sax.] not bloody, not cruel, not ſhedding blood, not ſtained with blood.

The UNBLOODY *Sacrifice* [with Romaniſts] the maſs.

UNBLO'WN, *adj.* having the bud yet unexpanded.

UNBLU'NTED, *adj.* not becoming obtuſe. *Cowley.*

UNBO'DIED, *adj.* [of *un*, and boꝺiȝe, Sax.] 1. Incorporeal, immaterial. 2. Freed from the body. *Dryden.*

UNBOI'LED, *adj.* [of *un* and *bouillé*, Fr.] not boiled, not ſodden.

To UNBO'LT, *verb act.* [of *un*, and bolꞇan, Sax.] to draw back a bolt, to open, to unbar.

UNBO'LTED, *adj.* coarſe, groſs, not refined, as flour is by bolting and ſifting. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNBO'NE, *ſubſt.* [of *un*, and ban, Sax. in cookery] to take out the bones.

UNBO'NED, *adj.* [of *un*, and ban, Sax. or been, Dan.] having the bones taken out, without bones.

UNBO'NNETTED, *adj.* wanting a hat or bonnet. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBOO'KISH, *adj.* 1. Not ſtudious of books. 2. Not improved by learning. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBOO'TED, *adj.* [of *un* and *boté*, or *deboté*, Fr.] without boots.

UNBO'RN, *adj.* [of *un*, and beaꞃn, Sax.] not born, future, not yet brought into life.

UNBO'RDERED, *adj.* [*debordé*, Fr.] having no border, or the border taken off, *&c.*

UNBO'RROWED, *adj.* genuine, native, one's own.

To UNBO'SOM, *verb act.* [of *un*, and boꞅm, Sax.] 1. To open or declare the mind freely, to reveal in confidence. 2. To open, to diſcloſe in general.

UNBO'TTOMED, *adj.* 1. Bottomleſs, without any bottom. *Milton.* 2. Having no ſolid foundation. 3. To be taken off from any foundation or bottom. *Hammond.*

UNBOU'GHT, *adj.* [of *un*, and bohꞇ, of bycȝean, Sax. to buy] 1. Not bought, obtained without money. 2. Not finding any purchaſer.

UNBOU'ND, *adj.* [of *un*, and prob. bonꝺen, of binꝺan, Sax.] 1. Looſe, not tied. 2. Wanting a cover, as books. 3. Preterite of *unbind*.

UNBOU'NDED, *adj.* 1. Unlimited, unreſtrained, 2. Infinite, interminable.

UNBOU'NDEDLY, *adv.* without bounds or limits. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNBOU'NDEDNESS, *ſubſt.* exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*

UNBO'WED, *adj.* not bent.

To UNBO'WEL, *verb act.* [of *un* and *boyeaux*, Fr.] to take out the bowels, to eviſcerate; alſo to open one's mind, to diſcloſe.

UNBO'WELLED, *adj.* [of *un* and *boyeaux*, Fr.] having the bowels taken out.

UNBO'WERED, *adj.* [of *un*, and buꞃe, Sax.] diveſted of, or not in a bower or ſhade.

To UNBRA'CE, *verb act.* [of *un* and *embraſſer*, Fr.] 1. To undo or ſlacken braces, to untie, to looſe, to relax. 2. To make the clothes looſe.

To UNBRACE *a Mallard* [in carving] means to cut it up.

UNBREA'THED, *adj.* not exerciſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBREA'THING, *adj.* unanimated. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBRE'D, *adj.* 1. Ill educated, not inſtructed in civility. 2. Not taught in general. *Dryden.*

UNBREE'CHED, *adj.* having no breeches.

UNBRI'BED, *adj.* [of *un* and *bribe*, Fr.] that is not corrupted with brides, not influenced by money or gifts, not hired.

To UNBRI'DLE, *verb act.* [of *un* and *brider*, Fr. or of bꞃiꝺlian, Sax.] to take off a bridle.

UNBRI'DLED, *adj.* not reſtrained, licentious.

UNBRO'KE, or UNBRO'KEN, *adj.* [of *un*, and bꞃecan, Sax.] 1. Whole, not violated. 2. Not ſubdued, not weakened. 3. Not tamed; as, *an unbroken horſe*, a horſe that has not been rid.

UNBRO'THERLIKE, or UNBRO'THERLY, *adj.* ill ſuiting the character of a brother. The author of *Decay of Piety* uſes *unbrotherlike*.

UNBRUI'SED, *adj.* not bruiſed, not hurt.

To UNBU'CKLE, *verb act.* to looſe a buckle, to untie from buckles.

To UNBUI'LD, *verb act.* to raze, to deſtroy.

UNBUI'LT, *adj.* [of *un* and byꞇlian, Sax.] not yet erected.

To UNBU'NG [bunȝ, Sax. *debondonner*, Fr.] to take out a bung.

UNBU'RIED, *adj.* [of *un*, and byꞃiȝean, Sax.] not buried, not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.

UNBU'RNED, or UNBU'RNT, *adj.* 1. Not conſumed, not waſted, not injured by fire. 2. Not heated with fire.

UNBU'RNING, *adj.* not waſting by heat.

To UNBU'RTHEN, *verb act.* [of *un*, and byꞃðen, Sax.] 1. To eaſe of a burden, to rid of a load. 2. To throw off. 3. To diſcloſe what lies heavy on the mind.

To UNBU'TTON [*deboutonner*, Fr.] to undo buttons, to looſe any thing button'd.

UNCA'LCINED, *adj.* free from calcination.

UNCA'LLED [of *un*, and kalder, Dan.] not called, not ſent for, not demanded.

To UNCA'LM, *verb act.* to diſturb. *Dryden.*

UNCA'NCELLED, *adj.* not eraſed, not abrogated.

UNCANO'NICAL, *adj.* [of *un* and *canonique*, Fr. *canonicus*, Lat.] not conformable to the canons.

UNCANO'NICALNESS [of *uncanonical*] the ſtate of not being canonical or conformable to the canons; alſo the quality of being deſtitute of public approbation.

UNCA'PABLE, *adj.* [*incapax*, Lat. *incapable*, Fr.] not capable.

UNCA'PABLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *uncapable*] incapacity.

UNCA'RED *for*, *adj.* not regarded, not attended to.

UNCA'RNATE, *adj.* not fleſhly. *Brown.*

To UNCA'SE, *verb act.* [of *un* and *caſſe*, Fr.] 1. To take out of the caſe, to diſengage from any covering. 2. To flay. *Spenſer.*

To UNCASE [or ſtrip] a perſon of his clothes. A cant phraſe.

UNCA'SING *of a Fox* [with ſportſmen] is the cutting it up or flaying it.

UNCAU'GHT, *adj.* not yet catched.

UNCAU'SED, *adj.* having no firſt cauſe.

UNCAU'TIOUS, *adj.* not wary; heedleſs.

UNCE'LEBRATED, *adj.* not ſolemnized.

UNCE'NSURED, *adj.* [of *un* and *cenſuré*, Fr.] that is not criticiſed, exempt from public reproach.

UNCE'RTAIN, *adj.* [*incertus*, Lat. *incertain*, Fr.] 1. Not certainly known, doubtful. 2. Doubtful, not having certain knowledge. 3. Not ſure in the conſequence. 4. Unſettled, irregular.

UNCE'RTAINED, *adj.* made uncertain. A word not uſed. *Raleigh.*

UNCE'RTAINLY, *adv.* not ſurely, not certainly.

UNCE'RTAINTY, or UNCE'RTAINESS, *ſubſt.* [*incertitude*, Fr. of Lat.] 1. Dubiouſneſs, want of knowledge. 2. Contingency, want of certainty. 3. Something unknown, *&c.*

UNCE'SSANT, *adj.* [*inceſſans*, Lat.] without giving over.

UNCE'SSANTLY, *adv.* [*inceſſanter*, Lat. *inceſſamment*, Fr.] continually.

To UNCHAI'N, *verb act.* [*dechainer*, Fr.] to take off a chain, to free from chains.

UNCHA'NGEABLE, *adj.* immutable, not ſubject to variation.

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *unchangeable*] immutability. *Newton.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY, immutably.

UNCHA'NGED, *adj.* 1. Not altered. 2. Not alterable. *Dryden.*

UNCHA'NGING, *adj.* ſuffering no alteration.

To UNCHA'RGE, *verb act.* to retract an accuſation. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCHA'RITABLE, *adj.* [of *un* and *charitable*, Fr.] not charitable, contrary to the univerſal love preſcribed by Chriſtianity.

UNCHA'RITABLENESS [of *uncharitable*] an uncharitable diſpoſition, want of charity.

UNCHA'RITABLY, *adv.* without regard to, or in a manner contrary to charity.

To UNCHA'RM [*decharmer*, Fr.] to undo or take away a charm.

UNCHA'RY, *adj.* not wary, not cautious.

UNCHA'STE [of *un* and *chaſte*, Fr. of *inceſtus*, Lat.] not endued with chaſtity, leacherous, not continent, not pure, lewd.

UNCHA'STNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *unchaſte*] incontinency, lewdneſs.

UNCHA'STITY, *ſubſt.* lewdneſs, incontinence.

UNCHA'STLY, *adv.* lewdly.

UNCHEE'RFULNESS, *ſubſt.* melancholy, gloomineſs of temper. *Addiſ.*

UNCHE'CKED, *adj.* unreſtrained.

UNCHE'WED, *adj.* [of *un*, and ceopan, Sax.] not chewed.

To UNCHI'LD, *verb act.* to deprive of children. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCHRI'STENED, *adj.* [of *un* and *Chriſtian*] not baptized.

UNCHRI'STIAN, *adj.* 1. Not becoming a Chriſtian, contrary to the laws of Chriſtianity. 2. Infidel, unconverted.

UNCHRI'STIANLY, *adv.* in a manner not becoming a Chriſtian.

UNCHRI'STIANNESS, *ſubſt.* contrariety to Chriſtianity. *K. Charles.*

To UNCHU'RCH, *verb act.* [of *un*, und ciꞃic, Sax. a church] to excommunicate.

UNCHU'RCHED, *adj.* [of *un*, and kerche, Teut. cyꞃic, Sax.] diſſolved from being a church, excommunicated; alſo not churched, as a woman that has lain in.

U'NCIA, Lat. 1. An ounce, the 12th part of a Roman pound. 2. [In pharmacy] the 12th part of a pound, containing eight drams.

U'NCIÆ [in algebra] are the numbers prefixed to the letters of the numbers of any power produced from a binomial, reſidual, or multinomial root. Thus in the fourth power of $a+b$ that is $aaaa+4\ aaab+6\ aabb+4\ abbb$, the *unciæ* are 4, 6, 4.

U'NCIAL [with antiquaries] an epithet given to certain large-ſized letters or characters, anciently uſed in inſcriptions, epitaphs, &c.

UNCI'RCUMCISED, *adj.* [of *un* and *circoncis*, Fr. *incircumciſus*, Lat.] not circumciſed, not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMCI'SION, *ſubſt.* an uncircumciſed ſtate, omiſſion of circumciſion.

UNCIRCUMSCRI'BED, *adj.* unbounded, unlimited.

UNCIRCUMSPE'CT, *adj.* [of *un* and *circumſpectus*, Lat.] unwary, not vigilant.

UNCIRCUMSPE'CTION, *ſubſt.* want of due care and caution.

UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL, *adj.* unimportant. A bad word. *Browne.*

UNCI'VIL, *adj.* [*incivilis*, *incivil*, Fr.] not courteous, unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance or complaiſance.

UNCIVI'LITY, or UNCI'VILNESS, *ſubſt.* [*incivilitas*, Lat. *incivilité*, Fr.] uncourteouſneſs, rudeneſs..

UNCI'VILIZED, *adj.* 1. Not reclaimed from barbarity. 2. Coarſe, indecent. *Addiſon.*

UNCI'VILLY, *adv.* in an uncourteous manner.

UNCLA'D, *adj.* [of *un.* and claꝺ, or claꝺian, Sax.] without clothes.

UNCLA'RIFIED, *adj.* not purged, not purified.

To UNCLA'SP, *verb act.* [of *un*, and cleopian, Sax.] to unlooſe claſps.

UNCLA'SSIC, *adj.* not claſſic. *Pope.*

U'NCLE, *ſubſt.* [*avunculus*, Lat. *oncle*, Fr.] a father's or mother's brother.

UNCLEA'N, *adj.* [of *un*, and clæne, Sax.] 1. Foul, polluted, dirty, filthy. 2. Not purified by ritual practices. 3. Foul with ſin. 4. Lewd, unchaſte.

UNCLEA'NLINESS, *ſubſt.* want of cleanlineſs. *Clarendon.*

UNCLEA'NLY, *adj.* 1. Fowl, filthy, naſty. 2. Indecent, unchaſte, given to impurity.

UNCLEA'NNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *un*, and clænneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. Filthineſs, want of cleanlineſs, lewdneſs, incontinence, impurity. 3. Sin, wickedneſs. 4. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLEA'NSED, *adj.* [of *un*, and clænꞅian, Sax.] not cleanſed.

UNCLE'FT [of *un*, and cleoꝼan, Sax.] not cleaved or ſplit.

To UNCLE'NCH, *verb act.* to open the cloſed hand.

To UNCLE'W, *verb act.* to undo. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCLI'PPED, *adj.* whole, not cut.

To UNCLOA'TH, *verb act.* [of *un*, and clæꝺian, Sax.] to diveſt one of his clothes, to ſtrip, to make naked.

To UNCLO'Y, *verb act.* 1. To diſencumber, to exonerate. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To ſet at liberty. *Dryden.*

To UNCLOI'STER, *verb act.* to ſet at liberty. *Norris.*

To UNCLO'SE, *verb act.* [of *un*, and clyꞅan, Sax.] to open.

UNCLO'SED, *adj.* not ſeparated by incloſures. *Clarendon.*

UNCLOU'DED, *adj.* free from clouds, not darkened, clear from obſcurity.

UNCLOU'DEDNESS, *ſubſt.* openneſs, freedom from gloom. *Boyle.*

UNCLOU'DY, *adj.* free from a cloud.

UNCLO'YED [of *un* and *enclouer*, Fr.] not cloyed or glutted with meat, &c. unſtopped, as a piece of ordnance that has been nailed up.

To UNCLU'TCH, *verb act.* to open.

To UNCOI'F *a Woman* [of *un* and *coiffer*, Fr.] to pull or take off her head-clothes, to pull off her cap.

UNCOI'FED [*decoiffé*, Fr.] having the coif pulled off, without a coif.

To UNCOI'L, *verb act.* [of *un*, and *coil*] to open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

UNCOI'NED, *adj.* not coined.

UNCOLLE'CTED, *adj.* [of *un* and *collectus*, Lat.] not gathered together, not collected; not recollected. *Prior.*

UNCO'LOURED, *adj.* not ſtained with any colour or die.

UNCO'MBED, *adj.* [of *un*, and cæmban, Sax.] not combed.

UN-COME-A'T-ABLE, *adj.* not to be come at or gotten. A low corrupt word, with its derivatives.

UN-COME-A'T-ABLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be come at.

UN-COME-A'T-ABLENESS, *ſubſt.* uncapableneſs of being come at or attained to.

UNCO'MELINESS, *ſubſt.* unbeſeemingneſs, undecentneſs, unbeautifulneſs, want of grace, want of beauty.

UNCO'MELY, *adj.* unſeemly, unhandſome, wanting grace.

UNCO'MFORTABLE, *adj.* 1. Being without comfort, eaſe, pleaſure, or ſatisfaction of mind, gloomy, diſmal, miſerable. 2. Receiving no comfort, melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS [of *uncomfortable*] unſatisfiedneſs, want of cheerfulneſs. *Taylor.*

UNCO'MFORTABLY, *adv.* without cheerfulneſs.

UNCOMMA'NDED, *adj.* not commanded.

UNCO'MMOM, *adj.* [*incommune*, Fr. of *un* and *communis*, Lat.] unuſual, rare, not often found or known.

UNCO'MMONLY, *adv.* not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCO'MMONNESS, *ſubſt.* extraordinarineſs, infrequency.

UNCOMPA'CT, *adj.* not compact; not cloſely cohering.

UNCOMMU'NICABLE [*incommunicable*, Fr. of *incommunicabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be communicated. See ATTRIBUTES *Incommunicable.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED, *adj.* not communicated.

UNCO'MPANIED, *adj.* having no companion. *Fairfax.*

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE, *adj.* having no pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCOMPE'LLED, *adj.* [of *compello*, Lat.] voluntary, being under no force, free from compulſion.

UNCOMPLAISA'NT, *adj.* not civil, not obliging. *Locke.*

UNCOMPOU'NDED, *adj.* 1. Simple, not mixed. 2. Simple, not intricate. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPLE'TE, *adj.* [of *completus*, Lat.] not finiſhed, imperfect.

UNCOMPOU'NDEDNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *uncompounded*] ſimple nature or quality, a being without mixture.

UNCOMPRE'SSED, *adj.* free from compreſſion.

UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE, *adj.* 1. Unable to comprehend. 2. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify *incomprehenſible.* Th' *incomprehenſive* deep.

UNCONCEI'TED, *adj.* not ſelf opinionated.

UNCONCEI'VABLE, *adj.* [*inconcevable*, Fr.] not to be conceived or imagined, not to be underſtood.

UNCONCEI'VABLY, *adv.* incomprehenſively.

UNCONCEI'VABLENESS, *ſubſt.* incomprehenſibility. *Locke.*

UNCONCEI'VED, *adj.* not thought or imagined. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN, *ſubſt.* negligence, want of intereſt, freedom from anxiety. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED, *adj.* [of *un* and *concerné*, Fr.] 1. Not concerned, having no intereſt. 2. Not anxious, not diſturbed, not affected.

UNCONCE'RNEDLY, *adv.* in a manner without concern, without intereſt or affection, without anxiety or perturbation, with indifference.

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS, *ſubſt.* indifference, regardleſneſs, freedom from anxiety or perturbation.

UNCONCE'RNING, *adj.* not intereſting, not affecting, not belonging to one. *Addiſon.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT, *ſubſt.* the ſtate of having no ſhare. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT, or UNCONCLU'DING, *adj.* not deciſive, inferring no plain or certain conſequence. *Hale* uſes the former, and *Locke* the latter.

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS, *ſubſt.* quality of being unconcluding. *Boyle.*

UNCONCLU'SIVE, *adj.* that is not concluſive. See SIMILE, and GENIUS *of Language.*

UNCONCO'CTED, *adj.* crude, that is not digeſted or matured.

UNCONDE'MNABLE, *adj.* not deſerving to be condemned.

UNCONDE'MNED, *adj.* not condemned. *Locke.*

UNCONDI'TIONAL, *adj.* abſolute, not limited by any terms.

UNCONFI'NED, *adj.* unlimited, unbounded, alſo free from reſtraint.

UNCONFI'NABLE, *adj.* unbounded. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCONFI'RMED, *adj.* 1. Not fortified by reſolution, not ſtrengthened, weak, raw. 2. Not ſtrengthened by additional teſtimony, not confirmed, uncertain. 3. Not ſettled in the church by the right of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM, *adj.* unlike, not analogous, diſſimilar. *Milton.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE, *adj.* that does not conform, inconſiſtent.

UNCONFO'RMITY, *ſubſt.* the ſtate of not conforming to, ſtate of diſagreeing, incongruity, inconſiſtency.

UNCONFO'RMED, *adj.* that has not conformed.

UNCONFU'SED, *adj.* free from confuſion; diſtinct. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY, *adv.* without confuſion; diſtinctly. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'TABLE, *adj.* not to be convicted of error; irrefragable. *Sprat.*

UNCONGE'ALED, *adj.* not concreted by cold. *Brown.*

UNCO'NJUGAL, *adj.* not conſiſtent with matrimonial faith, not befitting a wife or huſband. *Milton.*

UNCONNE'CTED, *adj.* not coherent, lax, looſe, vague.

UNCONNI'VING, *adj.* not forbearing penal notice. *Milton.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE, *adj.* not to be ſubdued, invincible.

UNCO'NQUERABLENESS, *ſubſt.* invincibleneſs.

UNCO'NQUERABLY, *adv.* invincibly.

UNCO'NQUERED, *adj.* 1. Unſubdued, not overcome. 2. Invincible.

UNCO'NSCIONABLE, *adj.* 1. Unreaſonable, unjuſt, exceeding the limits of any juſt claim or expectation. 2. Forming unreaſonable expectations. 3. Enormous, vaſt: A low word. *Milton.* 4. Not influenced or guided by conſcience.

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS, *ſubſt.* want of conſcience, unreaſonableneſs of hope or claim.

UNCO'NSCIONABLY, *adv.* without conſcience, unreaſonably.

UNCO'NSCIOUS, *adj.* having no mental perception.

UNCO'NSECRATED, *adj.* that is not conſecrated, not ſacred, not devoted. *South* uſes it actively.

UNCONFE'ATED, *adj.* not yielded. *Wake.*

UNCONSI'DERED, *adj.* not conſidered or attended to. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCO'NSONANT, *adj.* uncongruous, inconſiſtent. *Hooker.*

UNCO'NSTANT, *adj.* [*inconſtant*, Fr. *inconſtans*, Lat.] fickle, not ſteady. See INCONSTANT.

UNCONSTRAI'NABLE, *adj.* that cannot be conſtrained, &c.

UNCONSTRAI'NED, *adj.* uncompelled.

UNCONSTRAI'NEDLY, *adv.* voluntary, without force ſuffered. *South.*

UNCONSTRAI'NT, *ſubſt.* freedom from conſtraint; eaſe. *Felton.*

UNCONSU'LTING, *adj.* [*inconſultus*, Lat.] heady, raſh, improvident. *Sidney.*

UNCONSU'MABLE, *adj.* that cannot be conſumed.

UNCONSU'MED, *adj.* [*inconſumptus*, Lat.] not waſted, or ſpent.

UNCONSU'MMATE, *adj.* not conſummated. *Dryden.*

UNCONTA'MINATED, *adj.* [*incontaminatus*, Lat.] undefiled, pure.

UNCONTE'MNED, *adj.* [*non contemptus*, Lat.] not diſpiſed.

UNCONTE'NTED, *adj.* not contented, not ſatisfied. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS, *ſubſt.* want of power to ſatisfy. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE, *adj.* [*inconſtable*, Fr.] being without diſpute.

UNCONTE'STABLY, *adv.* indiſputably.

UNCONTE'STED, *adj.* not diſputed, certain.

UNCONTRI'TE, *adj.* not religiouſly penitent. *Hammond.*

UNCONTROVE'RTED, *adj.* not diſputed.

UNCONTROU'LABLE, *adj.* 1. That cannot be controuled, reſiſtleſs. 2. Irrefragable, not to be diſputed.

UNCONTROU'LABLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner not to be controuled. 2. Without danger of refutation.

UNCONTROU'LED, *adj.* 1. That is without controul, unoppoſed, not to be overruled. 2. Not convinced, not refuted. *Hayward.*

UNCONTROU'LEDLY, *adv.* without controul or oppoſition. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE, *adj.* unſociable, not ſuitable to converſation. *Rogers.*

UNCONVE'RTED, *adj.* not perſuaded to the truth of Chriſtianity.

UNCONVI'NCED, *adj.* not convinced.

To UNCO'RD, *verb act.* to looſe a thing bound with cords.

UNCO'RE *Priſt*, or UNQUES *Priſt*, Law Lat. and Fr. [in law] *q. d. ſtill ready*; a plea for a defendant, being ſued for a debt due on a day paſt, to ſave the forfeiture of his bond, *&c.* by affirming that he tender'd the debt at the time and place, and that there was none to receive it, and alſo that he is yet ready to pay the ſame.

UNCORRE'CT, *adj.* faulty, full of blunders and miſtakes.

UNCORRE'CTLY, *adv.* blunderingly.

UNCORRE'CTED [*incorrectus*, Lat.] 1. Inaccurate, not poliſhed to exactneſs. *Dryden.* 2. Unpuniſhed, unchaſtiſed.

UNCORRU'PT, *adj.* honeſt, upright, not tainted with wickedneſs, not influenced by iniquitous intereſt. *Hooker.*

UNCORRU'PTED, *adj.* that is not to be corrupted, depraved or vitiated.

UNCORRU'PTNESS, *ſubſt.* integrity, uprightneſs.

To UNCO'VER, *verb act.* 1. To take off a cover, *&c.* 2. To deprive of clothes. 3. To ſtrip of the roof. 4. To ſhew openly, to ſtrip of a veil or concealment. *Pope.* 5. To bare the head as in the preſence of a ſuperior.

UNCOU'NSELLABLE, *adj.* not to be adviſed. *Clarendon.*

UNCOU'NTABLE, *adj.* innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UNCOU'NTERFEIT, *adj.* genuine, not ſpurious. *Sprat.*

To UNCOU'PLE, *verb act.* to ſeparate, to looſe dogs from their couples. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCOU'RTEOUS, *adj.* uncivil, unpolite. *Sidney.*

UNCOU'RTEOUSLY, *adv.* uncivilly.

UNCOU'RTEOUSNESS, incivility.

UNCOU'RTLINESS, *ſubſt.* unſuitableneſs of manners to a court; inelegance. *Addiſon.*

UNCOU'RTLY, *adj.* uncivil, inelegant of manners.

UNCOU'TH, *adj.* [uncuð, Sax. unknown] ſtrange, odd, unuſual, harſh, barbarous. *Dryden.*

UNCOU'THLY, *adv.* oddly, ſtrangely.

UNCOU'THNESS [of uncuðneꞅꞅe, Sax.] oddneſs, unuſualneſs, ſtrangeneſs, roughneſs, harſhneſs, barbarouſneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCREA'TE, *verb act.* to reduce to nothing, to deprive of exiſtence. *Pope.*

UNCREA'TED, *adj.* [*increatus*, Lat. *incréée*, Fr.] 1. Not yet created. *Milton.* 2. Not produced by creation.

UNCREA'TEDNESS, *ſubſt.* ſelf-exiſtence, the ſtate or condition of not having been created.

UNCRE'DITABLENESS, *ſubſt.* want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCRO'PPED, *adj.* not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED, *adj.* uncancelled. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCROU'DED, *adj.* not ſtraitened for want of room. *Addiſon.*

To UNCRO'WN, *verb act.* to dethrone, to deprive of a crown or ſovereignty.

UNCRO'WNED, *adj.* not crowned; alſo deprived of the crown, depoſed.

To UNCRU'MPLE, *verb act.* [of *un*, and cꞃompehꞇ, Sax.] to make plain, ſmooth and even that which was crumpled.

U'NCTION, Fr. 1. The act of anointing. 2. Unguent, ointment. *Dryden.* 3. The act of anointing medically. *Arbuthnot.* 4. Any thing ſoftening or lenitive. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. The rite of anointing in the laſt moments. 6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.

U'NCTUOUS, *adj.* [of *unctus*, Lat.] oily, greaſy, fat, clammy.

U'NCTUOUSNESS, or UNCTUO'SITY, *ſubſt.* [of *unctuous*; *onctuoſité*, Fr.] oilineſs, greaſineſs, fatneſs, clammineſs. The former uſed by *Boyle*, and the latter by *Brown.*

UNCU'LLED, *adj.* not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCU'LPABLE, *adj.* not blameable. *Hooker.*

UNCU'CKOLDED, *adj.* not made a cuckold. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCU'LTIVATED, *adj.* [*incultus*, Lat. *inculté*, Fr.] 1. Not tilled, not improved by tillage. 2. Not inſtructed, not civilized.

UNCU'MBERED, *adj.* not burthened, not embarraſſed. *Dryden.*

UNCU'RABLE, *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr.] that cannot be cured: More uſually written *incurable.*

UNCU'RABLENESS, *ſubſt.* uncapableneſs of being cured.

UNCU'RBABLE, *adj.* that cannot be curbed or checked. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCU'RBED, *adj.* not reſtrained; licentious. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCU'RED, *adj.* unhealed.

UNCU'RIOUS, *adj.* being without curioſity: Rather *incurious.*

To UNCU'RL, *verb act.* to looſe from ringlets or convolutions. *Dryd.*

UNCU'RLED, *adj.* not gathered into ringlets. *Pope.*

UNCU'RRENT, *adj.* not current, not paſſing in common payment. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNCU'RSE, *verb act.* to free from any execration. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCU'RST, *adj.* not execrated. *K. Charles.*

U'NCUS, Lat. 1. A hook. 2. [With ſurgeons] a hook to draw a dead child out of the womb.

UNCU'STOMABLE, *adj.* not liable to pay cuſtom.

UNCU'STOMED, *adj.* that has not paid cuſtom.

UNCU'T, *adj.* whole, not cut.

To UNDA'M, *verb act.* to open, to free from the reſtraint of mounds. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED, *adj.* not impaired nor made worſe. *J. Philips.*

UNDAU'NTED, *adj.* [*indormitus*, Lat. *indomte*, Fr.] not diſheartened; intrepid.

UNDAU'NTEDNESS, *ſubſt.* intrepidity, courageouſneſs. *Atterbury.*

UNDAU'NTEDLY, *adv.* intrepidly, *&c.* *South.*

UNDA'ZZLED, *adj.* not dimmed, not confuſed by ſplendor.

To UNDEA'F, *verb act.* to free from deafneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDEBAU'CHED, *adj.* not corrupted by debauchery. *Dryden.*

UNDECA'GON, Fr. [*ἑνδεκάγωνος*, Gr.] a regular polygon of eleven angles or ſides.

UNDECA'YING, *adj.* not ſuffering decay or declenſion. *Blackmore.*

UNDECA'YED, *adj.* not liable to be diminiſhed or impaired. *Dryden.*

To UNDECEI'VE, *verb act.* to ſet free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDECEI'VABLE, *adj.* not liable to deceive. *Holder.*

UNDECEI'VED, *adj.* not cheated, not impoſed on. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CENT, *adj.* [*indecent*, Fr. of Lat.] unbecoming: Rather *indecent.*

UNDE'CENTLY, *adv.* unbecomingly.

UNDE'CENTNESS [*indecentia*, Lat.] unbecomingneſs.

UNDECI'DED, *adj.* [*indecis*, Fr. *deciſus*, Lat.] not determined.

To UNDE'CK, *verb act.* to deprive of ornaments. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDE'CKED, *adj.* not adorned.

UNDECI'SIVE, *adj.* not deciſive, not concluſive. *Glanville.*

UNDECLI'NABLE, *adj.* In grammar, applied to a word that cannot be declined.

UNDECLI'NED, *adj.* 1. Not declined, not grammatically varied by termination. 2. Not deviating, not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*

UNDE'DICATED, *adj.* 1. Not conſecrated, not devoted. 2. Not inſcribed to a patron. *Boyle.*

UNDEE' [*undé*, Fr. in heraldry] waved, reſembling waves.

UNDEE'DED, *adj.* not ſignalized by action. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDEFA'CEABLE, *adj.* that cannot be defaced or disfigured.

UNDEFA'CED, *adj.* not disfigured, not deprived of its form. *Granville.*

UNDEFEA'SIBLE, *adj.* not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFE'NDED, *adj.* [*indefenſus*, Lat.] not defended.

UNDEFI'LED, *adj.* not vitiated, not corrupted, unpolluted.

UNDEFI'ED, *adj.* not ſet at defiance, not challenged. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'NABLE, *adj.* not to be marked or circumſcribed by a definition. *Grew.*

UNDEFI'NED, *adj.* not circumſcribed, not explained by a definition.

UNDEFO'RMED, *adj.* not deformed, not disfigured. *Pope.*

UNDEFRA'YED, *adj.* not payed.

UNDEJE'CTED, *adj.* intrepid, not caſt down.

UNDELI'BERATED, *adj.* not carefully conſidered. *Clarendon.*

UNDELI'GHTED, *adj.* not pleaſed, not touched with pleaſure. *Milton.*

UNDELI'GHTFUL, *adj.* not giving pleaſure. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED, *adj.* not razed, not thrown down. *J. Philips.*

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE, *adj.* not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE, *adj.* that cannot be gainſaid, inconteſtable.

UNDENI'ABLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be denied, ſo plainly as to admit no contradiction.

UNDEPLO'RED, *adj.* not lamented. *Dryden.*

UNDEPRA'VED, *adj.* not corrupted. *Glanville.*

UNDEPRI'VED, *adj.* not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion, not diveſted by authority. *Dryden.*

U'NDER, *prep.* [unꝺeꞃ, Sax. under, Dan. and Su. onder, Du. unter, Ger. undar, Goth. and untar, Teut.] 1. Beneath, ſo as to be covered or hidden. 2. In a ſtate of ſubjection to. 3. In the ſtate of pupillage to. 4. With regard to *place*, it denotes a lower ſituation, below in place, not above. This is the ſenſe of *under ſail*; that is, having the ſails ſpread aloft. 5. In a leſs degree than. 6. For leſs than. 7. Leſs than, below. 8. By the ſhow of. 9. With leſs than. 10. In the ſtate of inferiority to: Noting rank or order of precedence. 11. In a ſtate of being loaded with. 12. In a ſtate of oppreſſion by or ſubjection to. 13. In a ſtate in which one is ſeized or overborn. *Under* no leſs mazement. *Pope.* 14. In a ſtate of being liable to or limited by. 15. In a ſtate of depreſſion or dejection by. 16. In the ſtate of bearing or being known by. 17. In the ſtate of. 18. Not having reached or arrived to: Noting time. 19. Repreſented by. 20. In a ſtate of protection. 21. With reſpect to. *Under* the double capacity. *Felton.* 22. Atteſted by. 23. Subjected to; being the ſubject of. 24. In the next ſtage of ſubordination. The only ſafe guard *under* the ſpirit of God. *Locke.* 25. In a ſtate of relation that claims protection. 26. With reſpect to *time*; at the time of.

UNDER, *adv.* 1. In a ſtate of ſubjection. 2. Leſs: Oppoſed to *over* or *more.* 3. It has a ſignification reſembling that of an adjective: inferior, ſubject, ſubordinate. But perhaps in this ſenſe it ſhould be conſidered as united to the following word. All the *under* fiends. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. It is much uſed in compoſition in ſeveral ſenſes.

UNDERA'CTION, *ſubſt.* ſubordinate action; action not eſſential to the main ſtory.

To UNDERBE'AR, *verb act.* [of *under* and *bear*] 1. To ſupport, to endure. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To line, to guard: Out of uſe. Paſſively uſed by *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDERBEA'RER, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *bearer*] in funerals, thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of the body, diſtinct from thoſe who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To UNDERBI'D, *verb act.* [of unꝺeꞃ-biꝺꝺan, Sax.] to bid leſs than the value.

To UNDERBI'ND, *verb act.* [of unꝺeꞃ-binꝺan, Sax.] to bind underneath.

UNDER-CHA'MBERLAIN [of the exchequer] an officer who cleaves the tallies written by the clerk, and reads the ſame, that the clerks and comptrollers of the pell may ſee that their entrance be true.

UNDER-CLERK, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *clerk*] a clerk ſubordinate to the principal clerk.

To UNDERDO', *verb neut.* [of *under* and *do*] 1. To act below one's abilities. *B. Johnſon.* 2. To do leſs than is requiſite. *Grew.*

UNDER-FA'CTION, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *faction*] ſubordinate faction; ſubdiviſion of a faction. *Decay of Piety.*

UNDER-FE'LLOW, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *fellow*] a mean man; a ſorry wretch. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *fill*] lower part of an edifice. *Wotton.*

To UNDERFO'NG, *verb act.* [of *under*, and ꝼanᵹan, Sax.] to take in hand. *Spenſer.*

UNDERFOO'T [of unꝺeꞃ-ꝼoꞇ, Sax.] under one's tread.

To UNDERFU'RNISH, *verb act.* [of *under* and *furniſh*] to ſupply with leſs than enough. *Collier.*

To UNDERGI'RD, *verb act.* [of unꝺeꞃ-ᵹyꞃꝺan, Sax.] to bind below, to round below. *Acts.*

To UNDERGO', *verb act.* [of unꝺeꞃ-ᵹan, Sax. underga, Su.] 1. To bear or ſuffer, to endure evil. 2. To ſupport, to hazard: Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To ſuſtain; to be the bearer of; to poſſeſs: Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To ſuſtain, to endure without fainting. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To paſs thro'. 6. To be ſubject to. Claudio *undergoes* my challenge. *Shakeſpeare.*

U'NDERGROUND, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *ground*] ſubterraneous ſpace. *Milton.*

U'NDERGROWTH, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *growth*] that which grows under the tall wood. *Milton.*

UNDER-HAND, *adv.* [unꝺeꞃ-hanꝺ, Sax.] 1. Clandeſtinely, with fraudulent ſecrecy. 2. By means not apparent, ſecretly. *Hooker.*

UNDER-HAND, *adj.* ſecret, clandeſtine, ſly. *Addiſon.*

UNDERI'VED [with grammarians] what has no grammatical derivation, an original word: with *divines*, the ſame as *unoriginated*, *ſelf-exiſtent*, or *unbegotten*. See UNBEGOTTEN, ESSENCE, NECESSARY *Exiſtence*, MARCELLIANS, SABELLIANS, and TETRAGRAMMATON, compared with *Cor.* c. 8. v. 6. *Eph.* c. 3. v. 14, 15. and *Eph.* c. 4. v. 4—6.

UNDERIVED, *adj.* [of *derived*] not borrowed.

UNDER-LA'BOURER [of *under* and *labourer*] a ſubordinate workman.

To **UNDER-LA'Y**, *verb act.* [of unꝺeꞃ lecȝan, Sax.] to put under, to ſtrengthen by ſomething laid under.

UNDERLA'YER, *ſubſt.* a piece of wood to bear up any thing.

U'NDERLEAF [of *under* and *leaf*] a ſpecies of apple. See APPLE. *Mortimer.*

To **UNDERLI'NE**, *verb act.* [of *under* and *line*] to mark with lines under the words. *Wotton.*

U'NDERLING, *ſubſt.* [of unꝺeꞃ, Sax. and dimin. termination *ling*] a mean perſon, an inferior agent. *Pope.*

To **UNDERMI'NE**, *verb act.* [of unꝺeꞃ, Sax. and *miner*, Fr.] 1. To hollow under ground. *Addiſon.* 2. To dig cavities under any thing ſo that it may fall or be blown up; to ſap. 3. To injure by clandeſtine means, to endeavour to ſupplant.

UNDERMI'NER, *ſubſt.* 1. One that ſaps or undermines. 2. A clandeſtine enemy.

U'NDERMOST, *adj.* [unꝺeꞃ-mæꞅꞇ, Sax. This is a kind of ſuperlative anomalouſly formed from *under*] the loweſt in place; alſo loweſt in ſtate or condition. *Addiſon.*

UNDERNE'ATH, *adv.* [of unꝺeꞃ beneoþ, Sax. compounded from *under* and *neath*; of which we ſtill retain the comparative *nether*; but in an adverbial ſenſe uſe *beneath*] 1. In the lower place, 2. Below.

UNDERNEATH, *prep.* under.

UNDER-OFFICER, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *officer*] an inferior officer, one in ſubordinate authority.

To **UNDER-PI'N**, *verb act.* [of *under* and *pin*; unꝺeꞃ-pinꝺan, Sax.] to put pins in below, to prop, to ſupport. *Hale.*

UNDER-PI'NNING [in architecture] a term uſed to expreſs the bringing up a building with ſtone under the groundſel.

UNDERO'GATORY, *adj.* not derogatory. *Boyle.*

U'NDERPART, *ſubſt.* [*of under* and *part*] ſubordinate or uneſſential part. *Dryden.*

UNDER-PE'TTICOAT, *ſub.* [of *under* and *petticoat*] the petticoat worn next the body.

UNDER-PLO'T, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *plot*] 1. A ſeries of events proceeding collaterally with the main ſtory of a play, and ſubſervient to it. 2. A clandeſtine ſcheme. *Addiſon.* See UNITY.

To **UNDER-PRAI'SE**, *verb act.* [of *under* and *praiſe*] to praiſe below deſert. *Dryden.*

To **UNDER-PRI'ZE** [of *under* and *prize*] to value at leſs than the worth. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **UNDER-PROP**, *verb act.* [of *under* and *prop*; under-proppen, Du.] to ſupport with a prop, to ſuſtain.

UNDER-PROPO'RTIONED, *adj.* [of *under* and *proportion*] having too little proportion. *Collier.*

U'NDER-PULLER, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *puller*] inferior or ſubordinate puller. *Collier.*

UNDER-RA'TE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a low price, beneath the value, or leſs than uſual.

To **UNDER-RATE**, *verb act.* [of *under* and *rate*] to undervalue, to rate too low.

To **UNDER-SA'Y**, *verb neut.* [of *under* and *ſay*] to ſay by way of derogation. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

UNDER-SE'CRETARY, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *ſecretary*] an inferior or ſubordinate ſecretary.

To **UNDER-SE'LL**, *verb act.* [of unꝺeꞃ and ꞅellan, Sax.] to ſell cheaper than another, to defeat by ſelling for leſs.

UNDER *the Sea* [ſea phraſe] a ſhip is ſaid to be ſo, when ſhe lies ſtill, or waits for ſome other ſhip, with her helm laſhed or tied up a-lee.

UNDER *the Sun Beams* [in aſtrology] is when a planet is not full ſeventeen degrees diſtant from the body of the ſun, either before or after it.

U'NDER-SERVANT, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *ſervant*] a ſervant of the lower claſs.

To **UNDER-SE'T**, *verb act.* [of *under* and *ſet*] to prop; to ſupport. Paſſively uſed by *Bacon.*

UNDER-SE'TTER, *ſubſt.* [of *underſet*] prop, ſupport, pedeſtal. 1 *Kings.*

UNDER-SE'TTING, *ſubſt.* [of *underſet*] lower part, pedeſtal. *Wotton.*

UNDER-SHE'RIFF, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *ſheriff*] the deputy of the ſheriff. *Cleveland* has it *under-ſhrieve.*

UNDER-SHE'RIFFRY, *ſubſt.* [of *under-ſheriff*] the buſineſs or office of an under-ſheriff. *Bacon.*

U'NDER-SHOOT, *part. adj.* [of *under* and *ſhoot*] moved by water paſſing under it. *Carew.*

U'NDER-SONG, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *ſong*] chorus; burthen of a ſong.

U'NDER-SORT (or dregs) of the people.

To **UNDERSTA'ND**, *verb act.* pret. *underſtood* [of unꝺeꞃꞅꞇanꝺan, Sax.] 1. To comprehend, fully to perceive in mind, to have knowledge of. 2. To think, to conceive.

To **UNDERSTAND**, *verb neut.* 1. To be an intelligent or conſcious being, to have uſe of intellectual faculties. 2. To be informed.

UNDERSTA'NDING, *ſubſt.* [of *underſtand*] 1. Intellectual powers, eſpecially thoſe of judgment, apprehenſion, knowledge. 2. Skill. 3. Intelligence, correſpondence, terms of communication.

UNDERSTANDING [in ethics] is defined to be a faculty of the reaſonable ſoul, converſant about intelligible things, conſidered as intelligible.

UNDERSTANDING, *adj.* knowing, ſkilful. *Addiſon.*

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY, *adv.* [of *underſtand*] with knowledge. *Milton.*

UNDERSTOO'D, pret. and part. paſſ. of *underſtand.*

UN'DERSTRAPPER, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *ſtrap*] a petty fellow; an inferior agent. *Swift.*

To **UNDERTA'KE**, *verb act.* [of unꝺeꞃ, Sax. tager, Dan.] 1. To take upon one, to aſſume a character. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To take in hand, to attempt, to endeavour to do, to enterprize. 3. To engage with, to attack. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To have the charge of, to be bail or ſurety for, to anſwer for.

To **UNDERTAKE**, *verb neut.* 1. To aſſume any buſineſs or province. *Undertake* for me. *Iſaiah.* 2. To venture, to hazard. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To promiſe, to ſtand bound to ſome condition.

UNDERTA'KEN, part. paſſ. of *undertake.*

UNDERTA'KER [of unꝺeꞃ, Sax. and tager, Dan.] 1. One who engages in projects and affairs. 2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price, eſpecially ſome great work.

UNDERTAKERS [of the king] the deputies of the purveyors.

UNDERTAKERS, perſons who provide all neceſſaries for the decent interment of the dead.

UNDERTA'KING, *ſubſt.* [of *undertake*] attempt, enterprize, engagement.

U'NDER-TENANT, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *tenant*] a ſecondary tenant; one who holds from him who holds from the owner,

UNDERTOO'K, pret. of *undertake.*

UNDERVALUA'TION, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *value*] rate not equal to the worth.

To **UNDERVA'LUE**, *verb act.* [of *under* and *value*] 1. To eſteem or account leſs than the value, to treat as of little worth. 2. To depreſs, to deſpiſe; to make low in eſtimation.

UNDERVALUE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a diſparagement, low rate, vile price.

UNDERVA'LUER, *ſubſt.* [of *undervalue*] one who eſteems lightly. *Walton.*

UNDERWE'NT, pret. of *undergo.*

UNDERWOO'D [unꝺeꞃ-ƿuꝺu, Sax.] coppice, or any wood that is not reckoned as timber.

UNDERWO'RK, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *work*] ſubordinate buſineſs, petty affairs. *Addiſon.*

To **UNDERWORK**, *verb act.* pret. and part. paſſ. *underworked* or *underwrought* [of unꝺeꞃ-ƿeoꞃcan, Sax.] 1. To deſtroy by clandeſtine meaſures. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To labour leſs than enough,

To **UNDERWORK**, *verb neut.* to work for an under price.

UNDERWO'RKMAN, *ſubſt.* [of *under* and *workman*] an inferior or ſubordinate labourer.

To **UNDERWRI'TE**, *verb act.* [of unꝺeꞃ and ƿꞃıꞇan, Sax.] to ſubſcribe, to write under ſomething elſe.

UNDERWRI'TTEN [of unꝺeꞃ-ƿꞃıꞇan, Sax.] ſubſcribed.

UNDERWRI'TER, *ſubſt.* [of *underwrite*] an inſurer, ſo called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED, *adj.* not deſcribed.

UNDESCRI'ED, *adj.* not ſeen, undiſcovered.

UNDESE'RVED, *adj.* 1. Unmerited, not obtained by merit. 2. Not incurred through fault.

UNDESE'RVEDLY, *adv.* [of *undeſerved*] without deſert, either good or ill. *Dryden.*

UNDESE'RVER, *ſubſt.* one of no merit. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDESE'RVING, *adj.* 1. Not having merit or worth. 2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt; with *of.*

UNDESI'GNED, *adj.* done without deſign, accidental, not purpoſed.

UNDESI'GNEDLY, *adv.* accidentally, without intention.

UNDESI'GNING. 1. Upright, ſincere, having no artful or fraudulent ſchemes. 2. Not acting with any ſet purpoſe, having no deſign.

UNDESI'RABLE, *adj.* not to be wiſhed, not pleaſed. *Milton.*

UNDESI'RED, *adj.* not wiſhed, not ſollicited.

UNDESI'RING, *adj.* negligent, not wiſhing. *Dryden.*

UNDESTRO'YABLE, *adj.* not ſuſceptive of deſtruction. *Boyle.*

UNDESTRO'YED, *adj.* not deſtroyed. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE, *adj.* that cannot be determined, impoſſible to be decided. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINATE, *adj.* 1. Not ſettled, not decided, contingent. *South.* 2. Not fixed. *More.*

UNDETER'MINATENESS, or **UNDETERMINA'TION** [of *undeterminate*] 1. Uncertainty, indeciſion. The latter *Hale* uſes. 2. The ſtate of not being fixed or invincibly directed. *More* uſes the former word.

UNDETE'RMINED, *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr.] 1. Not determined, uncertain, undecided. 2. Not limited, not regulated. *Hale.*

UNDEVO'TED, *adj.* not devoted. *Clarendon.*

UNDEVOU'T, *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr.] irreverent.

UNDEVOU'TLY, *adv.* irreverently.

UNDIAPHA'NOUS, *adj.* not pellucid, not tranſparent. *Boyle.*

UNDI'D, pret. of *undo.* *Roſcommon.*

UNDIGE'STED, *adj.* not concocted.

UNDIGE'STIBLE, *adj.* that cannot be digeſted.

UNDI'GHT, pret. *put off.* It is queſtionable whether it have a preſent tenſe. *Spenſer.*

UNDI'LIGENT [*indiligens*, Lat.] negligent.

UNDIMI'NISHABLE, *adj.* that cannot be diminiſhed.

UNDIMI'NISHED, *adj.* not impaired, not leſſened.

UNDI'NTED, *adj.* not impreſſed by a blow. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDI'PPED, *adj.* [of *un* and *dip*] not dipped, not plunged.

UNDIRE'CTED, *adj.* not directed.

UNDISCE'RNIBLE, *adj.* that cannot be diſcerned, inviſible.

UNDISCE'RNIBLY, *adv.* inviſibly, imperceptibly.

UNDISCE'RNED, *adj.* not obſerved, not diſcovered.

UNDISCE'RNEDLY, *adv.* ſo as not to be undiſcovered. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNING, *adj.* wanting diſcernment, injudicious.

UNDISCHA'RGEABLE, *adj.* that cannot be diſcharged.

UNDISCHA'RGED, *adj.* not diſcharged.

UNDI'SCIPLINED, *adj.* 1. Uninſtructed or untaught. 2. Not ſubdued to regularity and order. *Taylor.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE, *adj.* not to be found out. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED, *adj.* not ſeen, not found out.

UNDISCREE'T, *adj.* not wiſe, imprudent.

Undisgui'sed, *adj.* open, artleſs, expoſed to view.

Undisho'noured, *adj.* not diſhonoured. *Shakeſpeare.*

Undisma'yed, *adj.* not diſcouraged, not depreſſed with fear.

Undisobli'ging, *adj.* inoffenſive. *Broome.*

Undispe'rsed, *adj.* not ſcattered. *Boyle.*

Undispo'sed *of*, *adj.* unſold, not beſtowed.

Undispro'vable, *adj.* that cannot be diſproved.

Undispu'ted, *adj.* that is not conteſted, evident.

Undisse'mbled, *adj.* 1. Openly declared. 2. Honeſt, not feigned. *Atterbury.*

Undi'ssipated, *adj.* not ſcattered, not diſperſed. *Boyle.*

Undisso'lved, *adj.* that is not diſſolved.

Undisso'lving, *adj.* never melting. *Addiſon.*

Undiste'mpered, *adj.* 1. Free from diſeaſe. 2. Free from perturbation. *Temple.*

Undisti'nguishable, *adj.* 1. That cannot be diſtinctly ſeen. 2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.

Undisti'nguished, *adj.* 1. Not to be diſcerned from others, not to be ſeen otherwiſe than confuſedly. 2. Not marked out by objects or intervals. 3. Admitting nothing between, having no intervenient ſpace. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Not marked by any particular property. *Denham.* 5. Not treated with any particular reſpect. *Pope.*

Undisti'nguishing, *adj.* 1. Making no difference. 2. Not to be plainly diſcerned.

Undistra'cted, *adj.* not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or deſires. *Boyle.*

Undistra'ctedly, *adv.* without diſturbance from contrariety of ſentiments. *Boyle.*

Undistra'ctedness, *ſubſt.* freedom from interruption by contrary thoughts. *Boyle.*

Undistu'rbed, *adj.* 1. Uninterrupted by any hindrance or moleſtation. 2. Quiet, free from perturbation. 3. Not agitated. *Bacon.*

Undistu'rbedly, *adv.* without any interruption, calmly. *Locke.*

Undivi'dable, *adj.* not ſeparable. *Shakeſpeare.*

Undivi'ded, *adj.* [*indiviſus*, Lat.] whole, intire, not parted.

Undivi'nable, *adj.* that cannot be known before-hand by divination.

Undivi'sible, *adj.* that cannot be divided or ſeparated.

Undivu'lged, *adj.* ſecret, not promulgated.

To **Undo'**, pret. *undid*, part. paſſ. *undone* [of unꝺoen, Sax.] 1. To take to pieces what was put together; to looſe, to unravel. 2. To change any thing done to its former ſtate, to recal or annul any action. 3. To bring to deſtruction, to ruin.

To **Undo** *a Boar* [with hunters] is to dreſs it.

Undo'ing, *adj.* ruining, deſtructive.

Undoing, *ſubſt.* ruin, fatal miſchief. *Addiſon.*

Undo'ne, *adj.* [of unꝺoen, Sax.] 1. Not wrought, not performed, &c. 2. Ruined, brought to deſtruction.

Undou'bted, *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Lat.] certain, indiſputable.

Undou'btedly, *adv.* without queſtion or doubt.

Undou'bting, *adj*, admitting no doubt, certain.

Undrai'nable, *adj.* that cannot be drained or dried up.

To **Undra'w**, *verb act.* [of *un*, and ꝺꞃaᵹan, Sax.] to draw back; as, to *undraw* the curtains.

Undra'wn, *adj.* not pulled by any external force. *Milton.*

Undrea'ded, *adj.* not greatly feared.

Undrea'med, *adj.* not thought on. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Undre'ss**, *verb act.* 1. To pull off one's clothes, to ſtrip off clothes. 2. To diveſt of ornaments.

Undre'ss, a diſhabille, a looſe or neglected dreſs.

Undre'ssed, *adj.* 1. Not regulated. 2. Not prepared for uſe.

Undri'ed, *adj.* [ꝺꞃıᵹan, Sax.] not dried.

Undri'ven, *adj.* not impelled either way.

Undro'ssy, *adj.* free from recrement. *J. Phillips.*

Undu'bitable, *adj.* unqueſtionable, not admitting doubt.

Undu'e [*indue*, Fr.] 1. Not right, not legal. 2. Not agreeable to duty.

Undue'ly, *adv.* illegally, by indirect means, not properly.

Undue'ness, *ſubſt.* unjuſtneſs, unmeetneſs, unfitneſs.

U'ndulary, *adj.* [*undulo*, Lat.] playing like waves; playing with intermiſſion. *Brown.*

To **U'ndulate**, *verb act.* [*undulo*, Lat.] to drive backwards and forwards, to make to play as waves. Moſtly uſed as a paſſive. *Holder.*

To **Undulate**, *verb neut.* to play as waves in curls. *Pope.*

Undula'ted, *adj.* [*indulatus*, Lat.] made after the manner of waves; as watered ſilks and ſtuffs, and the grain of wainſcot.

Undula'tion, Lat. a motion like that of waves.

Undulation *of the Air*, the waving of the air to and fro.

Undulation [in phyſics] a kind of tremulous motion or vibration in a liquid, or a ſort of wavy motion whereby a liquid alternately riſes and falls like the waves of the ſea.

Undulation [in ſurgery] a motion enſuing in the matter contained in an abſceſs upon ſqueezing it.

U'ndulatory, *adj.* [of *undulate*] moving in the manner of waves: the ſame as undulation.

Undu'teous, *adj.* not performing duty, irreverent, diſobedient.

Undu'tiful, *adj.* diſobedient, irreverent.

Undu'tifully, *adv.* diſobedient, not according to duty.

Undu'tifulness, *ſubſt.* diſobedience to parents, want of reſpect, irreverence.

Undy'ing, *adj.* immortal, not deſtroyed, not periſhing. *Milton.*

Unea'rned, *adj.* not obtained by labour or merit.

Unea'rthed, *adj.* driven from the hold.

Unea'rthly, *adj.* not terreſtrial. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unea'sily, *adv.* not without pain.

Unea'siness, *ſubſt.* unquietneſs of mind, ſtate of being in pain.

Unea'sy [*mal-aiſe*, Fr.] 1. Pained, diſturbed in mind. 2. Painful, giving diſturbance. 3. Conſtraining, cramping. 4. Not unconſtrained, not diſengaged. 5. Peeviſh, difficult to pleaſe. 6. Difficult. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unea'table, *adj.* that cannot be eaten.

Unea'ten, *adj.* not devoured.

Unea'th, *adv.* [from eað, Sax. eaſy] 1. Not eaſily. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. [In Spenſer it ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *beneath*] under, below. And ſeem'd *uneath* to ſhake the ſtedfaſt ground. *Spenſer.*

Une'difying, *adj.* not improving in good life.

Unela'stic, *adj.* not having a ſpungy or elaſtic quality.

Unele'cted, *adj.* not choſen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Une'ligible, *adj.* not worthy to be choſen. *Rogers.*

Une'loquent, *adj.* not eloquent.

Une'loquentness [of *un*, *eloquens*, Lat. and *neſs*] want of eloquence.

Unemplo'yed, *adj.* 1. Not uſed or employed in any particular works. 2. Not buſy.

Une'mptiable, *adj.* not to be emptied, inexhauſtible. *Hooker.*

Unencu'mbering, *adj.* being without encumbrance.

Unendo'wed, *adj.* 1. Having no dowry. 2. Not inveſted, not graced. *Clarendon.*

Unenga'ged, *adj.* not engaged, not appropriated.

Unenjo'yed, *adj.* not obtained, not poſſeſſed.

Unenjo'ying, *adj.* that has no enjoyment, that does not enjoy.

Unenli'ghtened, *adj.* not illuminated.

Unenla'rged, *adj.* not enlarged, narrow, contracted.

Unensla'ved, *adj.* free, not enthralled. *Addiſon.*

Unenterta'ining, *adj.* giving no delight, nor entertainment.

Une'nvied, *adj.* not envied, exempt from envy.

Unento'mbed, *adj.* unburied, uninterred. *Dryden.*

Une'quable, *adj.* different from itſelf, diverſe. *Bentley.*

Une'qual, *adj.* 1. Not even. 2. Not equal, inferior. 3. Partial, not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages. 4. [*Inegal*, Fr.] ill matched, diproportionate. 5. Not regular, not uniform.

Une'qualable, *adj.* not to be equalled, not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*

Une'qualled, *adj.* Unparalleled, unrivaled in excellence. *Boyle.*

Une'qually, *adv.* not in equal proportions, in different degrees.

Une'qualness, *ſubſt.* ſtate of being unequal, inequality.

Une'quitable, *adj.* not impartial, not juſt. *Decay of Piety.*

Unequi'vocal, *adj.* not equivocal. *Brown.*

Une'rrableness, *ſubſt.* incapacity of error. *Decay of Piety.*

Une'rring, *adj.* [*inerrans*, Lat.] 1. Committing no miſtake. 2. Uncapable of failure, certain, infallible. See **Spirit**, **Tetianists**, and To **Baptize** compared.

Une'rringly, *adv.* without miſtake. *Glanville.*

Unesche'wable, *adj.* not to be eſcaped, inevitable. *Carew.*

Unespi'ed, *adj.* not eſpied, not ſeen, not diſcovered.

Unesse'ntial, *adj.* 1. Not being of the laſt importance, not conſtituting eſſence. *Addiſon.* 2. Void of real being. *Milton.*

Unesta'blished, *adj.* not eſtabliſhed.

Une'ven, *adj.* 1. Not even, not level. 2. Unequal, not ſuiting each other.

Une'venness, *ſubſt.* 1. Unequalneſs of ſurface. 2. State of not having plainneſs or ſmoothneſs. 3. Turbulence, changeable ſtate.

Une'vitable [*inevitable*, Fr. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] not to be eſcaped.

Unexa'cted, *adj.* not exacted, not taken by force.

Unexa'mined, *adj.* not tried, not diſcuſſed, not enquired into.

Unexa'mpled, *adj.* being without example, not known by any precedent.

Unexce'ptionable, *adj.* againſt which no exception can be taken, not liable to any objection.

Unexce'ptionably, *adv.* in a manner not to be excepted againſt.

Unexco'gitable, *adj.* not to found out. *Raleigh.*

Unexci'sed, *adj.* not ſubject to the payment of the exciſe.

Unexcu'sable, *adj.* that is not to be excuſed.

Une'xecuted, *adj.* not executed, not done.

Unexe'mplified, *adj.* not made known by example.

Une'xercised, *adj.* not practiſed, not experienced.

Unexe'mpt, *adj.* not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*

Unexe'rted, *adj.* not exerted or put forth.

Unexhau'sted, *adj.* not drawn out, not conſumed, not ſpent, not drained.

Unexpa'nded, *adj.* not ſpread out.

Unexpe'cted, *adj.* not looked for, ſudden.

Unexpe'ctedly, *adv.* in a manner not expected, ſuddenly.

Unexpe'ctedness, *ſubſt.* not looked for, time or manner, ſuddenneſs.

Unexpe'rienced, *adj.* not having tried, not verſed, not acquainted by practice.

Unexpe'dient, *adj.* inconvenient, not fit.

Unexpe'rt, *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] unexperienced, wanting knowledge or ſkill.

Unexpe'rtness, *ſubſt* unſkilfulneſs.

Unexplo'red, *adj.* 1. Not ſearched out. 2. Not tried, not known.

Unexpo'sed, *adj.* not laid open to cenſure.

Unexpou'ndable, *adj.* that cannot be explained.

Unexpre'ssible, *adj.* not to be uttered, ineffable.

Unexpre'ssive, *adj.* 1. Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing. This is the natural and analogical ſignification. 2. Unutterable, not to be expreſſed. Out of uſe and improper. *Milton.*

Unexpre'ssibleness, *ſubſt.* unutterableneſs.

Unexpu'gnable, *adj.* [*inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] that cannot be conquered or won by fighting.

Unexte'nded, *adj.* that is not extended, having no dimenſions.

Unexte'rminable, *adj.* that cannot be rooted out.

Unexti'nguishable, *adj.* [of *inextinguibilis*, Lat. *inextinguible*, Fr.] unquenchable, not to be put out.

Unexti'nguished, *adj.* [*inextinatus*, Lat.] 1. Unquenched, not put out. 2. Not extinguiſhable. *Dryden.*

Unexti'rpated, *adj.* not rooted out.

Unfa'ded, *adj.* not withered.

Unfa'ding, *adj.* not liable to wither.

Unfai'ling, *adj.* not miſſing, certain.

Unfai'r, *adj.* diſingenuous, not honeſt.

Unfai'rly, *adv.* diſingenuouſly, diſhoneſtly.

Unfai'rness, *ſubſt.* diſhoneſty.

Unfai'thful, *adj.* 1. Falſe, perfidious. 2. Impious, infidel.

Unfai'thfulness, *ſubſt.* treachery; alſo infidelity.

Unfai'thfully, *adv.* treacherouſly.

Unfa'llowed, *adj.* not fallowed.

Unfa'lsified, *adj.* genuine.

Unfa'med [*infamatus*, Lat.] not famous; alſo infamous.

Unfami'liar, *adj.* unaccuſtomed, ſuch as is not common.

Unfa'shionable, *adj.* being out of faſhion, not modiſh.

Unfa'shionableness, deviation from the reigning cuſtom. *Locke.*

Unfa'shionably, *adv.* [of *unfaſhionable*] 1. Not according to the faſhion. 2. Unartfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unfa'shioned, *adj.* [*façonne*, Fr.] 1. Not modified by art. 2. Having no regular form.

To Unfa'sten, *verb act.* to looſe or undo what was faſt. *Sidney.*

Unfa'thered, *adj.* having no father, fatherleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unfa'thomable, *adj.* that cannot be fathomed or ſounded by a line; alſo that cannot be comprehended, that of which the end or extent cannot be found.

Unfa'thomably, *adv.* ſo as not to be ſounded. *Thomſon.*

Unfa'thomed, *adj.* not to be ſounded.

Unfati'gued, *adj.* unweared, untired.

Unfa'vourably, *adv.* 1. Unkindly, unpropitiouſly. 2. So as not to countenance or ſupport.

Unfea'red, *adj.* 1. Not frighted, not terrified. *B. Johnſon.* 2. Not dreaded.

Unfea'sable, *adj.* [*faiſable*, Fr.] that cannot be done.

Unfea'thered, *adj.* not fledged, or covered with feathers.

Unfea'tured, *adj.* deformed, wanting regularity of features *Dryden.*

Unfe'd, *adj.* not ſupplied with food, not fed.

Unfee'd, *adj.* unpaid.

Unfee'ling, *adj.* inſenſible.

Unfei'gned, *adj.* ſincere, not counterfeited.

Unfei'gnedly, *adv.* ſincerely, without hypocriſy, really.

Unfei'gnedness, *ſubſt.* ſincerity, reality.

Unfe'lt, *adj.* not felt, not perceived.

Unfe'nced, *adj.* 1. Naked of fortification. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Not ſurrounded by any incloſure, having no fence.

Unferme'nted, *adj.* not fermented.

Unfe'rtile, *adj.*. [*infertilis*, Lat.] unfruitful, not prolific. *Decay of Piety.*

To Unfe'tter, *verb act.* to unchain, to free from ſhackles.

Unfi'gured, repreſenting no animal form. *Wotton.*

Unfi'lled, *adj.* not filled, not ſupplied.

Unfi'rm. 1. Weak, feble. 2. Not ſtable. *Dryden.*

Unfi'liable, *adj.* unſuitable to a ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unfi'nished, *adj.* incomplete, not ended.

Unfi't, *adj.* 1. Unapt, unqualified. 2. Unſuitable, improper.

To Unfit, *verb act.* to diſqualify. *Government of the Tongue.*

Unfi'tting, *adj.* not proper. *Camden.*

Unfi'tly, *adv.* improperly, not ſuitably.

Unfi'tness, *ſubſt.* 1. Unmeetneſs, want of qualifications. 2. Want of propriety.

To Unfi'x, *verb act.* 1. To looſen, to make leſs faſt. 2. To make fluid. *Dryden.*

Unfi'xed, *adj.* [*fixé*, Fr.] 1. Unſettled, wandering, inconſtant, vagrant. 2. Not determined.

Unfi'xedness, *ſubſt.* an unfixed ſtate or temper, unſettledneſs.

Unfle'dged, *adj.* [vlegaet, Dan. flown] that has not yet got feathers; young, not having attained full growth.

Unfle'shed, *adj.* not fleſhed, not ſeaſoned to blood, raw. *Cowley.*

Unfoo'led, *adj.* unſubdued, not worſted.

To Unfo'ld, *verb act.* [ꝼealꝺan, Sax.] 1. To lay open, to ſpread. 2. To tell, to declare. 3. To diſcover, to reveal. 4. To diſplay, to ſet to view.

Unfo'lding, *adj.* directing to unfold. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Unfoo'l, *verb act.* to reſtore from folly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unforbi'd, or Unforbi'dden, *adj.* [ꝼoꞃbeoꝺin, Sax.] not prohibited.

Unforbi'ddenness, the ſtate of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*

Unfo'rced, *adj.* [*forcé*, Fr.] 1. Unconſtrained, not compelled. 2. Not impelled. *Donne.* 3. Not feigned. *Hayward.* 4. Not violent. *Denham.* 5. Not contrary to eaſe. *Dryden.*

Unfo'rcible, *adj.* wanting force.

Unforebo'ding, giving no omens. *Pope.*

Unforekno'wn, *adj.* not known beforehand, not foreſeen by preſcience.

Unforesee'n, *adj.* not ſeen beforehand, not known before it happened.

Unforeski'nned, *adj.* circimciſed. *Milton.*

Unfo'rfeited, *adj.* not forfeited.

Unforgo'tten, not loſt to memory. *Knolles.*

Unforgi'ving, *adj.* relentleſs, implacable.

Unfo'rmed, *adj.* [*informis*, Lat.] not put into form, not modified into regular ſhape.

Unfo'rmed *Stars* [with aſtronomers] are thoſe ſtars which are alſo called nebulous or cloudy, and are ſcarce to be ſeen by the bare eye, or even by a teleſcope.

Unforsa'ken, *adj.* not deſerted. *Hammond.*

Unfo'rtified, *adj.* [*fortifié*, Fr.] 1. Not fortified, not ſecured by walls or bulwarks. 2. Not ſtrengthened, weak, infirm. 3. Wanting ſecurity.

Unfo'rtunate, *adj.* [*infortuné*, Fr. of *infortunatus*, Lat.] unlucky, unhappy, not ſucceſsful.

Unfo'rtunately, *adv.* unluckily, unhappily.

Unfo'rtunateness, *ſubſt.* [of *unfortunate*] unhappineſs, unluckineſs. Not in uſe. *Sidney.*

Unfou'ght, *adj.* [of *fought*] not fought. *Knolles.*

Unfou'led, *adj.* not ſoiled, unpolluted. *More.*

Unfou'nd, *adj.* [ꝼinꝺan, Sax.] not found, not met with.

Unfra'meable, *adj.* not to be moulded. *Hooker.*

Unfra'med, *adj.* not formed, not faſhioned.

Unfre'quent, *adj.* uncommon, not happening often.

To Unfre'quent, *verb act.* to leave, to ceaſe to frequent. A bad word. *J. Phillips.*

Unfreque'nted, *adj.* [*frequentatus*, Lat. *frequenté*, Fr.] not often gone to, rarely viſited, ſeldom entered.

Unfre'quently, *adv.* not commonly. *Brown.*

Unfrie'nded, *adj.* wanting friends, uncountenanced, unſupported.

Unfre'quentness [*infrequentia*, Lat.] ſeldomneſs.

Unfrie'ndliness [of *unfriendly*] an unfriendly diſpoſition or treatment, want of kindneſs. *Boyle.*

Unfrie'ndly, *adj.* unkindly, not benevolent.

Unfro'zen, *adj.* not congealed to ice. *Boyle.*

Unfrui'tful. 1. Barren, not prolific. 2. Not fructiferous. 3. Not fertile. 4. Not producing good effects,

Unfrui'tfulness, *ſubſt.* [of *unfruitful*] ſterility, barrenneſs.

Unfulfi'lled, *adj.* not fulfilled.

Unfu'med, *adj.* [*fumé*, Fr.] not ſmoked.

To Unfu'rl, *verb act.* to unfold, to open.

To Unfu'rnish, *verb act.* 1. To deprive, to ſtrip, to diveſt. 2. To leave naked.

Unfu'rnished, *adj.* [of *un*, and *fourni*, Fr.] 1. Being without furniture, or undecorated with ornaments. 2. Unſupplied.

Ungai'n, or Ungai'nly, *adj.* [unȝenȝ, Sax.] awkward, unhandy in doing any thing; uncouth. *Swift.*

Ungai'nly, *adv.* awkwardly.

Unga'lled, *adj.* unhurt, unwounded.

Unga'rtered, *adj.* being without garters.

Unga'thered, *adj.* not cropped, not picked.

Unge'nerated, *adj.* unbegotten, having no beginning. *Raleigh.*

Unge'nerative, *adj.* beginning by nothing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ungai'nful, *adj.* not producing gain.

Unge'nerous, *adj.* 1. Not generous, not bountiful, ſparing. 2. Ignominious. *Addiſon.*

Unge'nerously, *adv.* not freely or liberally, unhandſomely.

Unga'rnished, *adj.* [of *un*, and *garni*, Fr.] not ſet off with garniture.

Unge'ld [unȝelꝺ, Sax.] *i. e.* not to be redeemed by a pecuniary compenſation; as, if a man was killed in committing of a felony, he was to lie in the field unburied, and no pecuniary compenſation ſhould be made for his death.

Unge'nial, *adj.* not kind or favourable to nature. *Swift.*

Ungentee'l, *adj.* clowniſh, not gentleman-like.

Ungentee'ly, *adv.* in a clowniſh manner.

Ungentee'lness, *ſubſt.* [*gentilitas*, Lat. *gentileſſe*, Fr.] ungentility, behaviour not becoming a gentleman.

Unge'ntle, *adj.* [*gentil*, Fr.[untractable, harſh, rugged.

Unge'ntlemanly, *adj.* illiteral, not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

Unge'ntleness, *ſubſt.* untameneſs, rudeneſs, the oppoſite to mildneſs; alſo unkindneſs, incivility.

Unge'ntly, *adv.* untractably, harſhly, ruggedly.

Ungeome'trical, *adj.* not agreeable to the laws of geometry.

Ungi'lded, *adj.* not overlaid with gold.

To Ungi'rd, *verb act.* [ȝyꞃꝺan, Sax.] to looſen or untie a girdle, to looſe any thing tied with a girdle.

Ungi'rt, *adj.* [ȝyꞃꝺan, Sax.] ungirded, looſely dreſſed.

Unglo'rified, *adj.* not honoured, not exalted with praiſe and adoration. *Hooker.*

Unglo'ved, *adj.* having the hand naked.

Ungi'ving, *adj.* not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*

To Unglu'e, *verb act.* to unfaſten what is glued, to looſe any thing cemented.

To Ungo'd, *verb act.* to diveſt of divinity. *Donne.* *Dryden* uſes it paſſively.

Ungo'dlily, *adv.* impiouſly, wickedly.

Ungo'dliness, *ſubſt.* impiety, neglect of God.

Ungo'dly, *adj.* 1. Not fearing God or his laws. 2. Polluted by wickedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ungo'red, *adj.* unwounded, unhurt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ungo'rged, *adj.* not ſated, not filled.

Ungo'vernable, *adj.* 1. Not to be governed, not to be reſtrained. 2. Licentious, wild, unbridled.

Ungo'vernableness, *ſubſt.* an ungovernable temper.

Ungo'verned, *adj.* 1. Being without government. 2. Licentious, wild, unbridled.

Ungo't, *adj.* 1. Not gained, not acquired. 2. Not begotten. *Waller.*

Ungra'ceful, *adj.* not having a good or becoming aſpect, mien or air, wanting elegance.

Ungra'cefully, unhandſomely, unelegantly.

Ungra'cefulness, *ſubſt.* inelegance, awkwardneſs.

Ungra'cious [*gracieux*, Fr. of *gratioſus*, Lat.] 1. Void of grace, wicked, odious, hateful. 2. Offenſive, unpleaſing. *Dryden.* 3. Unacceptable, not favoured. *Clarendon.*

Ungra'ciously, in an unlucky untoward manner.

Ungra'ciousnes, *ſubſt.* voidneſs of grace, wickedneſs.

Ungra'nted, *adj.* [o *fun*, and *garanti*, Fr. warranted] not given, not beſtowed.

Ungramma'tical, *adj.* [*grammaticalis*, Lat.] not according to the rules of grammar.

To Ungra'pple, *verb act.* [krappelen, Teut.] to diſingage what was grappled.

Ungra'teful, *adj.* [*ingratus*, Lat. *ingrat*, Fr.] 1. Unthankful, making no returns, or ill returns for kindneſs. 2. Making no returns for culture. *Dryden.* 3. Unpleaſing, unacceptable. *Clarendon.*

Ungra'tefully, *adv.* 1. Unthankfully. 2. Unpleaſingly.

Ungra'tefulness, *ſubſt.* ingratitude; alſo unpleaſing quality, unacceptableneſs.

Ungra'vely, *adv.* without ſeriouſneſs.

Ungrou'nded, *adj.* having no foundation.

Ungru'dgingly, *adv.* without ill-will, heartily, willingly.

Ungua'rded, *adj.* [*garde*, Fr.] 1. Not defended or kept by a guard. 2. Careleſs, negligent. 3. Not upon one's guard. 4. Unwary, heedleſs.

U'nguent [*unguentum*, Lat.] ointment.

Unguenta'ria, Lat. the art of compounding and making ointments.

Ungue'ntum, Lat. a ſweet ointment, a perfume, a ſalve; as,

Unguentum *Armarium*, Lat. weapon-ſalve.

Ungue'ssed, *adj.* not attained by conjecture. *Spenſer.*

Ungui'ded, *adj.* not directed, not regulated.

U'nguis, Lat. the nail of a finger or toe, a ſimilar white and hard part which ſecures the ends of them from external injuries, and is alſo an ornament to them.

U'nguis *Os*, Lat. [with anatomiſts] a little thin bone in the great corner.

corner of the orbit of the eye, in which is a hole, where the lacrymal gland lies.

U'NGULA, Lat. 1. The hoof of a beaſt. 2. [With geometricians] is the ſection of a cylinder cut off by a plane, paſſing obliquely thro' the plane of the baſe and part of the cylindric ſurface. 3. [With ſurgeons] a ſort of hooked inſtrument for extracting a dead fætus out of the womb.

U'NGULUS, or UNGUI'CULUS, Lat. [with botaniſts] a little ſpeck of a different colour from the reſt of the petala or flower-leaves.

UNHA'BITABLE, *adj.* [*inhabitable*, Fr. of *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] not capable or fit to be inhabited, uninhabitable. *Holder* and *Ray*.

UNHA'BITABLENESS, an uninhabitable quality, *&c.*

To UNHA'FT, *verb act.* [haꝼꞇ, Sax.] to take off the haft of a knife. *&c.*

UNHA'CKED, *adj.* not cut, not hewn nor notched with cuts.

To UNH'ALLOW, *verb act.* [halᵹian, Sax.] to prophane, to deprive of holineſs.

UNHA'LLOWED, *adj.* [halᵹian Sax.] unſanctified, profane.

UNHA'LLOWING, *ſubſt.* act of profanation.

To UNHA'LTER, *verb act.* [halter, Du. and L. Ger. halfter, H. Ger. halꝼꞇꞃe, Sax.] to take off the halter from a horſe, to take off a halter.

UNHA'LTERED, *adj.* freed from or being without a halter.

To UNHA'ND, *verb act.* to let go, to looſe from the hand; as, *unhand* me, *i. e.* let me go.

UNHA'NDINESS, *ſubſt.* [handig, Du.] awkwardneſs.

UNHA'NDLED, *adj.* not handled, not touched.

UNHA'NDY, *adj.* awkward, not cleaver nor dextrous.

UNHA'NDILY, *adv.* awkwardly.

UNHA'NDSOME, *adj.* [handſam, Teut.] 1. Ungraceful, not beautiful. 2. Illiberal, diſingenuous. 3. Indecent, unbecoming.

UNHA'NDSOMENESS, *ſubſt.* 1. Want of beauty. 2. Want of elegance. 3. Illiberalneſs, diſingenuity. 3. Indecency, rudeneſs.

UNHA'NDSOMELY, *adv.* 1. Inelegantly, ungracefully. 2. Diſingenuouſly, illiberally. 3. In an indecent, uncivil manner.

UNHA'NGED, *adj.* not put to death by the gallows.

UNHA'P, *ſubſt.* miſluck, ill-fortune. *Sidney.*

UNHA'PPIED [this word ſeems a participle from *unhappy*, which yet is never uſed as a verb] made happy. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHA'PPINESS, *ſubſt.* 1. Miſery, infelicity. 2. Calamity, diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Miſfortune, ill-luck.

UNHA'PPILY, *adv.* in an unfortunate manner, miſerably, wretchedly.

UNHA'PPY, unfortunate, unlucky, miſerable, diſtreſſed.

To UNHA'RBOUR, *verb act.* [heꞃebeꞃᵹa, Sax.] to diſlodge, to drive from ſhelter.

UNHA'RBOURED, *adj.* affording no ſhelter. *Milton.*

UNHA'RDENED, *adj.* not confirmed, not made hard. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHA'RDY, *adj.* feeble, timorous, tender.

UNHA'RMED, *adj.* unhurt, not injured.

UNHA'RMFUL, *adj.* innocent, innoxious.

UNHARMO'NIOUS, *adj.* [*harmonieux*, Fr. of *harmonia*, Lat.] 1. Diſproportionate, not ſymmetrical. 2. Unmuſical, ill-ſounding, diſcordant, jarring.

To UNHA'RNESS, *verb act.* [*deſharnacher*, Fr.] 1. To take off the harneſs, to looſe from the traces. 2. To diſarm, to diveſt of armour.

To UNHA'SP, *verb act.* [hæpꞅan, Sax.] to undo a haſp.

UNHA'ZARDED, *adj.* not put in danger, not adventured.

UNHA'TCHED. 1. Not diſcloſed from the eggs. 2. Not brought to light. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL, *adj.* [of hæl and ꝼull, Sax.] ſickly, unwholſome.

UNHEA'LTHFULNESS, or UNHEA'LTHINESS, *ſubſt.* [of hæl and ꝼullneꞅꞅe, Sax.] ſicklineſs, an unhealthful quality, ſtate or condition.

UNHEA'LTHFUL [the ſame with *unhealthy*] wanting health.

UNHEA'RD, *adj.* [hyꞃan, Sax. to hear] 1. Not heard, not perceived by the ear. 2. Not vouchſafed an audience. 3. Unknown in celebration. *Milton.* 4. *Unheard of*; obſcure, not known by fame. 5. *Unheard of*; unprecedented.

To UNHEA'RT, *verb act.* to diſcourage, to depreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHEA'RTY, *adj.* [heoꞃꞇa, Sax.] inſincere.

UNHEE'DED, *adj.* [beheꝺeꞇ, Sax.] unregarded, not thought worthy of notice.

UNHEE'DFUL, *adj.* careleſs, regardleſs.

UNHEE'DFULNESS, *ſubſt.* [of heꞇan and ꝼullneꞅꞅe, Sax.] careleſneſs, regardleſſneſs.

UNHEE'DING, *adj.* negligent, careleſs.

UNHEE'DY, *adj.* precipitate, ſudden. *Milton.*

To UNHE'LE, *verb act.* to uncover, to expoſe to view. *Spenſer.*

UNHE'LPED, *adj.* unaſſiſted, having no auxiliary, unſupported.

UNHE'LPFUL, *adj.* giving no aſſiſtance.

UNHE'WN, *adj.* not hewn.

UNHI'DEBOUND, *adj.* lax of maw, capacious. *Milton.*

To UNHI'NGE, *verb act.* [of heng, or hangſel, Du.] 1. To take off the hinges. 2. To diſplace by violence. 3. To confuſe, to diſorder.

To UNHO'ARD, *verb act.* [hoꞃꝺ, Sax.] to take out of a hoard, to diſcloſe, to ſteal. *Milton.*

UNHO'LINESS, *ſubſt.* [of haliᵹ and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] wickedneſs, profaneneſs.

UNHO'LY, *adj.* [haliᵹ, Sax.] 1. Prophane, not hallowed. 2. Impious, wicked.

UNHO'NEST [*inhoneſtas*, Lat.] diſhoneſt.

UNHO'NOURED, *adj.* 1. Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated. 2. Not treated with reſpect.

To UNHOO'DWINK, *verb act.* [of hoꝺ and ƿincian, Sax.] to remove any thing that obſtructs the ſight.

To UNHOO'K, *verb act.* [hoce, Sax.] to take off from a hook.

UNHO'PED, or UNHOPED *for*. *adj.* [ᵹehapeꞇ, Sax.] unexpected, greater than hope had promiſed.

UNHO'PEFUL, *adj.* [of hopa and ꝼull, Sax.] from which no good is to be expected, leaving no room to hope.

UNHO'PEFULNESS, *ſubſt.* [of hope-ꝼull and neꞅꞅe, Sax.] quality of yielding no hope of good.

To UNHO'RSE, *verb act.* [hoꞃꞅe, Sax.] to pull off a horſe, to throw from the ſaddle.

To UNHO'SE, *verb act.* [hoꞅa, Sax.] to pull off the hoſe or ſtockings.

UNHO'SPITABLE, *adj.* [*inhoſpitalis*, Lat.] affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers; cruel, barbarous.

UNHO'STILE, *adj.* not belonging to an enemy. *J Phillips.*

To UNHOU'SE, *verb act.* to drive from the habitation. Moſtly uſed paſſively.

UNHOU'SED, *adj.* 1. homeleſs, wanting a houſe. 2. Having no ſettled habitation.

UNHOU'SELLED, *adj.* without having received the ſacrament. *Shakeſpeare. Houſel* is a Saxon word, for the euchariſt, which ſeems derived from the Latin *hoſtiola*. *Hanmer.*

UNHU'MAN, *adj.* [*inhumanus*, Lat.] unkind, barbarous, cruel.

UNHU'MBLED, *adj.* not humbled, not touched with ſhame or confuſion.

UNHU'RT, *adj.* [hyꞃꞇ, Sax.] having received no injury, free from harm.

UNHU'RTFUL, *adj.* harmleſs, doing no harm.

UNHU'RTFULLY, *adv.* without harm, innoxiouſly.

UNHU'SBANDED, *adj.* [of huꞅ, an houſe, and bonꝺa, Sax. a huſband] not managing with good huſbandry.

To UNHU'SK, *verb act.* [huſche, Du.] to take off the huſk or ſhell.

UNICA'PSULAR, *adj.* [of *unicapſularis*, Lat.] having but one ſingle ſeed-veſſel.

U'NICORN [*unicornis*, of *unus*, one, and *cornu*, Lat. a horn] is by ſome ſuppoſed to be a very rare and beautiful beaſt, like a horſe, having one long horn in the middle of the forehead twiſted. But this creature not being well atteſted to have been ſeen, may well be thought to exiſt rather from its being mentioned in ſcripture. But *Taylor*, in his *Concordance*, refers us to *Shaw's Travels*, *Supplement*, p. 91. and ſubjoins, "that it has a horn upon its noſe — that there is one, in Dr. *Mead*'s muſæum, about 37 inches; and another in Sir *Hans Sloan*'s 32 inches long; where alſo are ſeen two horns about 25 inches long, which grew on the noſe of the ſame animal; which ſhews that the *rhinoceros* has ſometimes *two* horns. Dr. *Parſon*'s *Diſſertat.* on this animal. *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, No. 470. See alſo *Kolben*'s account of the Dutch ſettlement at the Cape of Good-hope." Tho' after all, the learned *Bochart* ſuppoſes the Scripture-*réêm* (which the Septuagint render *μονοκερως*, or *unicorn*) to have been a *two horned* animal, and of the *buffalo* kind. See MAN-*Tyger*, and read, not from *man* and *tyger*; but from the Greek μαντιχωρας, *mantichora*. See ÆLIAN and PLINY.

UNICORN, a bird. *Grew.*

Sea-UNICORN, a fiſh about 18 or 20 feet in length, having a head like a horſe, and a white horn in the middle of the forehead about five handfuls long: its ſcales are as big as a crown piece, and it has ſix large fins like the end of a galley oar. The horn of this fiſh is ſuppoſed to be what is believed to be the horn of the creature before mentioned.

UNICO'RNOUS, *adj.* [*unicornus*, Lat.] having but one horn.

U'NIFORM, *adj.* [*uniforme*, Fr. Sp. and It. *uniformis*, Lat.] 1. Of one form or faſhion, regular, having all parts alike, keeping its tenour, ſimilar to itſelf. 2. Conforming to one rule, agreeing with each other.

UNIFORM *Flowers*, or UNIFORM *Plants*, are ſuch as are all round of the ſame figure, having the fore and back parts, as alſo the right and left parts exactly alike.

UNIFORM *Motions* [of bodies] are the ſame with equable or equal motions.

UNIFO'RMITY, *ſubſt.* [*uniformité* Fr. *uniformità*, It. *uniformitas*, Lat.] 1. Reſembling itſelf, even tenour. 2. Regularity, a ſimilitude or reſemblance, as in figures of many ſides and angles reſpectively equal and anſwerable one to another.

U'NIFORMLY, *adv.* [*uniformiter*, Lat. *uniformement*, Fr.] after an uniform manner.

To U'NIFY [*unificare*, Lat.] to make one, to reconcile.

Bull UNIGENITUS, was, according to Voltaire, given at Rome in the month of September, A. C. 1713, in which 103 propoſitions of father Queſnel (who had eſpouſed the cauſe of Janſeniſm) were condemned. "The king of France (ſays he) had demanded this bull in order to prevent a ſchiſm in the Gallican church; and yet when arrived in France, it raiſed almoſt all France againſt it." Nor was that *grand monarque* with all his power able to quench the flame, which it occaſioned there; no, nor all the enſuing artifice and management of the duke of Orleans in the next reign; for tho' a *body of doctrine* was compoſed which almoſt contented both parties; and tho' [after the *great council*] the *parliament* itſelf being ſomewhat humbled, * enregiſtered the edict, which ordained the acceptation of the *bull* and ſuppreſſion of appeals; and the whole controverſy was thought to be at an end: yet *Voltaire* has lived to find himſelf miſtaken in his prediction about the fall of Janſeniſm; and the conteſt ſeems now revived in France with as much warmth as ever. See JANSENISM, and read there 1713 inſtead of 1705.

> * They did ſo; but not without the wonted reſerve of uſage [ſays Voltaire] *i. e.* the maintaining the *liberties* of the Gallican church and the laws of the realm. *Le ſiecle de Louis* XIV. *tome* II. p. 297.

UNILA'BIATED [of *unus*, one, and *labium*, Lat. a lip] ſpoken of flowers that have but one flower-cup.

UNIMA'GINABLE, *adj.* [of *imaginable*, Fr.] not to be imagined by the fancy, not to be conceived.

UNIMA'GINABLY, *adv.* to a degree ſo as not to be imagined.

UNI'MITABLE, *adj.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Lat.] not to be imitated.

UNIMMO'RTAL [of *un* and *immortalis*, Lat.] not immortal, mortal. *Milton.*

UNEMPLO'YED, *adj.* [of *employé*, Fr. not made uſe of, *&c.*

UNIMPRE'GNATED, *adj.* [of *impregnatus*, Lat.] not impregnated.

UNIMPAI'RABLE, *adj.* not liable to waſte or diminution.

UNIMPAI'RED, *adj.* not diminiſhed, not worn out.

UNIMPLO'RED, *adj.* not ſolicited.

UNIMPO'RTANT, *adj.* aſſuming no airs of dignity. *Pope.*

UNIMPORTU'NED, *adj.* not ſolicited, not teazed to compliance.

UNIMPRO'VABLE, *adj.* incapable of melioration.

UNIMPRO'VEABLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *unimprovable*] quality of not being improveable.

UNIMPRO'VED, *adj.* 1. Not made more knowing. *Pope.* 2. Not taught, not meliorated by inſtruction.

UNINCRE'ASABLE, *adj.* admitting no increaſe. *Boyle.*

UNINDEA'RED, *adj.* not having gained affection.

UNINDI'FFERENT, partial, leaning to a ſide. *Hooker.*

UNINDU'STRIOUS, *adj.* not diligent, not laborious. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINFLA'MED, *adj.* not ſet on fire. *Bacon.*

UNINFO'RMED, *adj.* 1. Untaught, uninſtructed. 2. Unanimated, not enlivened.

UNINFLA'MMABLE, *adj.* [*inflammer*, Fr.] that cannot be made to flame or be ſet on fire. *Boyle.*

UNINGE'NUOUS, *adj.* illiberal, diſingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHA'BITABLE, *adj.* unfit to be inhabited.

UNINHA'BITABLENESS, *ſubſt.* incapacity of being inhabited. *Boyle.*

UNINHA'BITED, *adj.* [*inhabitatus*, Lat.] having no inhabitant.

UNI'NJURED, *adj.* unhurt, ſuffering no harm.

UNINSCRI'BED, *adj.* having no inſcription.

UNINSPI'RED, *adj.* not having received any ſupernatural inſtruction or illumination.

UNINSTRU'CTED, *adj.* not helped by inſtitution.

UNINSTRU'CTED, *adj.* not conferring any improvement.

UNINTE'LLIGENT, *adj.* not knowing, not ſkilful, not having conſciouſneſs..

UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY, *ſubſt.* quality of not being intelligible. *Burnet.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLE, *adj.* [of *intelligible*, Fr. of Lat.] that cannot be underſtood.

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be underſtood.

UNINTE'LLIGIBLENESS, *ſubſt.* [*intelligible*, Fr.] uncapableneſs of being underſtood.

UNINTE'NTIONAL, *adj.* not deſigned, happening without deſign. *Boyle.*

UNI'NTERESSED, or UNI'NTERESTED, *adj.* [*intereſſe*, Fr.] diſintereſted, not having intereſt. *Dryden* uſes the former word.

UNINTERMI'TTED, *adj.* [of *intermiſſus*, Lat.] continued, not diſcontinued, not interrupted.

UNINTERMI'XED, *adj.* not mingled.

UNINTERRU'PTED, *adj.* [*interruptus*, Lat.] continued, not broken, not interrupted.

UNITERRU'PTEDLY, *adv.* without interruption.

UNINTHRA'LLED, *adj.* [of ðɲæl, Sax.] not enſlaved or brought into thrall.

UNINTRE'NCHED, *adj.* not intrenched.

UNINVE'STIGABLE, *adj.* not to be ſearched out.

UNINVI'TED, *adj.* [*invité*, Fr. of Lat.] not invited.

UNJO'INED, *adj.* [*jointe*, Fr.] not joined together.

To UNJOI'NT, *verb act.* [*dejoindre*, Fr.] to put out of joint.

UNJOI'NTED, *adj.* 1. Disjointed, ſeparated. 2. Having no articulation. *Grew.*

U'NION, Fr. and Sp. [*unione*, It. of *unio*, Lat.] 1. The act of combining or joining ſeveral things into one, eſpecially that concord or agreement which ariſes from ſolemn leagues, offenſive and defenſive, made by ſovereign princes and ſtates. 2. Concord, conjunction of mind or intereſts. *Union* with God. *Taylor.* 3. A pearl: not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. [In an eccleſiaſtical ſenſe] a combining or conſolidating of two churches into one.

UNION *of Acceſſion*, is when the united benefice becomes a member and acceſſory of the principal.

UNION *by Confuſion*, is that where the two titles are ſuppreſſed and a new one created including both.

UNION *Philoſophical* [according to Dr. Grew] is uſed for one of the three ways of mixture, being the joining together of atoms or inſenſible particles ſo as to touch in a plane, as is ſuppoſed to be the caſe in the cryſtallization of ſalts, *&c.*

UNION [in architecture] is the harmony between the colours in the materials of a building.

UNION [in metaphyſics] is the concourſe of many beings in order to make one individual.

The UNION *of Divine Perſons*——The *Scripture-doctrine* on this head [which never amuſes us with *metaphyſic* ſpeculations] is clearly enough laid down in the following texts; *Col.* c. 1. v. 19. c. 2. v. 9. and *John* c. 10. v. 29, 30. compared with c. v. ver. 19, 26, 30. c. 17. v. 11, 21. and 1 *Cor.* c. 3. v. 8. Nor are the ſentiments of antiquity leſs apparent. Thus St. *Juſtin*, who conſtantly reſolves the production of the Son into the Father's *will* and *power*, ſays of Him, that he is ετερος αριθμω, ου γνωμη, *i. e.* is different from him in *number*, but not in *ſentiment* or *will*; and again, αχωριστος ων δυναμει, *i. e.* that he is inſeparable from him in point of *power*; the meaning of all which is, that the Son is not to be conſidered as an *independent* agent [for ſo St. *Juſtin* explains himſelf] but as one who receives all his power and authority from his Father, and employs it in ſtricteſt *conformity to his will. Juſtin. Diclog. cum Tryph. Ed. R. Steph.* p. 69. And as to the main body of the *Antenicenes*, we have produced their ſentiments on this head, under the words DIVINE, SUBORDINATION, TRITHEISM, and MONARCHY *of the Univerſe*, CERINTHIANS, *&c.* Not to obſerve how much the ſame portraiture of this *divine union* is given us by both the *Dionyſii*, and *Gregory Thaumaturgus*, as quoted by Biſhop *Bull* in his *Defence of the Nicene Creed, Ed. Oxon*, p. 231, 232, 236, and 253. And if we deſcend lower down, we find the ſenſe of the Greek church comprized in a few words, by the great council of *Antioch*, held in the fourth century, and whoſe canons make ſo conſiderable a part of the eccleſiaſtic code; for, after having condemned thoſe who ſhould affirm “*there was a time when the Son of God was not*,” ſhe adds, “that by maintaining *three* divine perſons, ſhe did not advance the doctrine of THREE GODS; for we know [ſay they] but ONE SELF-PERFECT, and UNBEGOTTEN, UNORIGINATED, and INVISIBLE GOD, *viz.* the GOD and FATHER of the *Only-begotten*, who alone exiſts of himſelf; and who *alone*, of his unbounded goodneſs, *communicates* exiſtence to all others.”—And then explaining herſelf on the *article* of *union*, ſhe ſubjoins, “We believe therefore in the all-perfect moſt holy *triad*. And when affirming the Father to be God, and the Son; we do not acknowledge them to be *two* Gods, but *one*, * according to the dignity of godhead, and the one CLOSE [or *accurate*] CONNEXION of *the kingdom*; πανταρχουντος μεν καθολου του πατρος παντων, και αυτου του υιου, *&c. i. e.* the Father having the abſolutely ſupreme command over all, and over the SON *himſelf*; and the Son being *ſubjected* to the Father; but reigning over thoſe beings that came into exiſtence *thro'* Him, and beſtowing the grace of the *Holy Spirit* on the ſaints, according to the Father's *will. Socrat. Hiſt. Ed. Rob. Steph.* p. 197, 198.

* They are ſo in *effect*, and in a *moral* eſtimate; tho', who in *ſtrictneſs* of ſpeech is the *one God*, the council ſufficiently declares both *before*, and *after*. We find the ſame kind of phraſeology, and the ſame *ſolution* of this *ſcripture-problem* in St. *Origen. adv. Celſ. Ed. Cantab.* p. 383, 386, 388. As alſo in *Lactantius*, Lib. IV. c. 29. Above all, ſee DITHEISM, HYPOSTASIS, and *Chriſtian* WORSHIP. But if the reader is deſirous to amuſe himſelf with ſome *Hypotheſes*, which approach nearer to our *modern* way of thinking; he may conſult the words DIMERITÆ, CIRCUMINCESSION, NOETIANS, PROBOLE, REVULSION, and SCHOLASTIC *Divinity*, compared.

Perſonal UNION, or *Union hypoſtatical* [with modern divines] is the union of the divine *Logos*, or 2d perſon of the *Trinity*, with a *rational ſoul* and *human* body; but with St. *Irenæus*, and *Novatian*, and the main body of the *Antenicenes*, it is the union of that divine Perſon with a *human* * body. “As the ark, ſays he, was covered with pure gold both *within* and *without*: ſo the body of *Chriſt* was pure and ſplendid; being adorned by the *Logos* from within; and guarded by the *Spirit from without*, [meaning that Spirit which deſcended and *reſted* upon our Saviour's perſon at his baptiſm] ινα εξ αμφοτερων το περιφανες των φυσεων παραδειχθη, *i. e.* (if I underſtand him aright) that from *both*, the TWO natures might be evidenced; the *divine* from the *indwelling* Logos; and the *human* [or *corporeal*] from that *attendant Spirit*, by which our Saviour's *body*, was flanked and guarded from *without*.” *Iren. Ed. Grabe*, p. 468. But the reader will ſee more of antiquity on this head, under the words, INCARNATION, CERINTHIANS, MANHOOD *of Chriſt*, and ORIGENISM, compared. See alſo the word TRINITY, and read there [after Gr.] In theology, it imports *three* divine perſons, the Father, *&c.* “for a *Trinity* (as archbiſhop *Tillotſon* well obſerves) is *nothing but three of any thing*.” So a Trinity of Perſons is *three perſons*. Tho', *N. B.* It may admit a query, Whether *either* of theſe terms was as yet imported into the church, at the time when St. *Irenæus* flouriſhed. See VALENTINIANS.

* With *Apollinarius* (and I think alſo with his friend St. *Athanaſius*, in his tract againſt the *Sabellians*) it was the *union* of that divine perſon, with a *human body*, attended with its *vital principle*, or that *kind of ſoul*, which is common to the *whole animal* creation; which induced St. *Auſtin* (who loved his joke) to ſay, “that *Apollinarius* had denied *Chriſt* the ſoul of a MAN, and given him that of a brute.” But ſee APOLLINARIUS, DIMERITÆ, HOMONICOLÆ, PASSIBLE, PERFECT *Man*, and THEANTHROPOS compared.

UNION [in painting] is the ſymmetry or agreement between the ſeveral parts of a piece of painting, ſo that they apparently conſpire to form one thing.

UNION *Pearls*, thoſe pearls which grow in couples, the beſt ſort of pearls.

UNI'PAROUS, *adj.* [of *unus*, one. and *pario*, Lat. to beget] bringing one at a birth.

U'NISON, *adj.* [*uniſſon*, Fr. *uniſuono*, It. *uniſonus*, Lat.] ſounding alone.

UNISON, *ſubſt.* 1. One and the ſame ſound, a ſingle unvaried note, whether by one voice, or divers voices ſounding in the ſame tone. *Pope.* 2. The agreement of two notes or ſtrings of an inſtrument in one and the ſame tone.

U'NIT, *ſubſt.* [*unus*, *unitas*, Lat. *unité*, Fr. *unità*, It. *uno*, Sp.] 1. One, the leaſt number, or the root of numbers; the ſignificant figure of a number. 2. [In arithmetic] the laſt figure on the right hand is the unit or place of units.

UNITA'RIANS, are all ſuch, who affirm, that *He*, and *He only*, is (in ſtrictneſs of ſpeech) the *one God*, whoſe * Godhead or dominion extends over all things, and perſons *without exception*; and that to make an *exception* in favour of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, is in effect to overthrow the doctrine of a *one* God: Becauſe *abſolute ſupremacy* will not admit of number; and conſequently whoever denies the *one God and Father of all* to be ALONE the *one God*, denies him to be AT ALL the one God; and whoever denies him to be ALONE the *moſt High*, denies him to be AT ALL the *moſt High*. How far this ſentiment agrees both with *antiquity*, and the *ſcripture-doctrine* of the *Son*'s, and *Spirit*'s divinity, the reader will beſt judge for himſelf, by comparing what has been offered under the words GOD, DEITY, DITHEISM, PAULIANISTS, *Firſt* CAUSE, SUPREMACY, SUBORDINATION, UNION *of Divinity*, GHOST, DOVE, SABELLIANS, CIRCUMINCESSION, GRACE; and, above all, MONARCHY *of the Univerſe*, together with their reſpective *notes* and *references*.

* I take this to be the true definition of an *Unitarian*, whether ancient or modern; and whether he does, or does not hold thoſe particular tenets that were condemned by the council of *Nice*; nor ſhould it be diſſembled, that ſome things are now decry'd under the name of *Arianiſm*, which were formerly *common truths*, and allowed on all hands; not thoſe excepted, which diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the warmeſt zeal againſt the *Arian* cauſe. Amongſt which we may place that *great and fundamental* doctrine of ALL religion, whether *natural* or *revealed*, which is above deſcribed; as appears from many a citation from antiquity there referred to. And as to this *confuſion* of characters, the reader will find it to have been an *artifice*, as old as the *fourth* century; if we may credit biſhop *Bull*'s report, in his *Defence of the Nicene Faith*, Ed. Oxon. p. 517.

To UNI'TE, *verb act.* [*unitus*, Lat.] 1. To join two or more into one. 2. To make to agree. 3. To make to adhere. *Wiſeman.* 4. To join. *Dryden.* 5. To join in intereſt. *Geneſis.*

To UNITE, *verb neut.* 1. To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert. 2. To coaleſce, to be cemented or conſolidated, to grow into one, to become one.

UNI'TEDLY, *adv.* with union; ſo as to join. *Dryden.*

UNI'TER, *ſubſt.* the perſon or thing that unites. *Glanville.*

UNI'TION [in ſurgery] the act or power of the uniting disjointed parts, conjunction, coalition. A word proper, but little uſed. *Wiſeman.*

UNI'TIVE. *adj.* [of *unite*] that is of an uniting quality. *Norris.*

U'NITY, *ſubſt.* [*unitas*, Lat. *unité*, Fr. *unita*, It. *unidad*, Sp.] 1. The ſtate of being one, oneneſs. 2. Conjunction, concord, union, uniformity. *Hooker.* 4. Agreement.

UNITY [in God] is an incommunicable attribute by which he is one and no more. See GOD.

UNITY [in arithmetic] the firſt principle of number.

UNITY *of Poſſeſſion* [in law] a joint poſſeſſion of two rights by ſeveral titles; as when a man, holding land by leaſe, afterwards buys the fee ſimple, which extinguiſhes his leaſe, and he is now become lord of the ſame.

Unity [in dramatic performances] the principle by which the tenor of the ſtory and propriety of repreſentation is preſerved, is three-fold, of action, time, and place. Theſe unities have been eſtabliſhed by critics, to bring the drama as near to nature as is poſſible.

But *N. B.* The *unity* of *place* the *ancients* did not intend the keeping to *one ſcene* throughout the whole play: For in the *Ajax* of *Sophocles*, the firſt ſcene opens at the outſide of *Ajax'* tent; from whence the ſcene afterwards ſhifts into a wood at ſome diſtance from the Greek camp; where the *chorus*, conſiſting of his marines, wanders in ſearch of him; and where he falls upon his ſword. Had Mr. *Addiſon* been aviſed of this, he would ſcarce have made the governor's *hall* in *Utica* the place in which *every* thing, both of the *political* and *amorous* kind, is tranſacted.

Unity *of Action*, is the firſt of the three unities appropriated to the drama: Two actions that are independent will diſtract the attention and concernment of the auditors, and preclude *that* beauty and excellence of compoſition which we have already given from lord *Shaftſbury*, under the word Tablature. And as to the other two unities, I'm inclined to think, that the *not violating the* probable, is a far better rule and ſtandard, than a rigid attachment to one *ſingle ſcene*, or to that quantity of time which is meaſured by one revolution of the ſun's *diurnal* motion. Nor do I remember that *Ariſtotle*, in his *Arte Poetica*, where he treats in ſo diffuſe a manner on *dramatic* compoſition, makes any mention of either.

Unju'dged, *adj.* not judged or tried, not determined judicially. *Prior*.

Unive'rsal, *adj.* Fr. [*univerſale*, It. of *univerſalis*, Lat.] 1. General, belonging or extending to all, common. 2. Total, whole. *Dryden.* 3. Not particular; compriſing all particulars.

Unive'rsal, *ſubſt.* the whole; the general ſyſtem of the univerſe. Not in uſe. *Raleigh.*

Universal *Propoſitions and Expreſſions.* "All univerſal expreſſions, ſays a late judicious writer, even in their utmoſt univerſality, are, in the nature of language, neceſſarily and always underſtood to extend *only* to *all* of *the kind ſpoken of*, and in the *ſenſe ſpoken of*, whatſoever it be." From whence he infers, juſtly enough, "that *general* excluſive terms not only *ſometimes*, but *always* and *neceſſarily* leave room for *ſuch* tacit exceptions, as *every* (even the meaneſt) *man's common ſenſe* is always ſuppoſed to know, that (of neceſſity) they cannot but be excepted even out of the moſt *univerſal* expreſſions." And indeed St. *Paul* himſelf has ſuggeſted this rule of interpretation, 1 *Cor.* c. xv. v. 27. *When he ſayeth,* all things are put under him, *it is manifeſt that* He muſt be *excepted, who did put all things under him.* And by parity of argument, ſhould it be affirmed, that "all men *are derived from Adam*; I ſuppoſe we ſhould ſcarce think any one in earneſt, who would infer from hence, that Adam did not belong to the *human* ſpecies; becauſe if ſo—he muſt have *been derived from himſelf.* And yet we have ſeen a reaſoning no leſs * ridiculous than this, advanced in a certain religious controverſy. See Genius *of Language*, compared with *John*, c. i. v. 2, 3. *Coloſſ.* c. i. v. 15, 16. and *Revel.* c. iii. v. 14.

* 'Tis ridiculous in Dr. *W———d* to aſk; becauſe *no one knoweth the Father, but the Son*, does it therefore follow, that the *Father himſelf* does not know the Father? And becauſe one *had a name written, which no one knew but he himſelf*; and to another was given *a new name written*, which no one *knoweth ſave He that receiveth it*, (*Revel.* c. xix. v. 12. and c. ii. v. 17.) does it therefore follow, that He who gave this name, was ignorant of it himſelf? *Obſervations on Dr.* Waterland'*s Second Defence of his Queries*, p. 12, 13.

Universal *Equinoctial Dial*, a mathematical inſtrument to find the latitude, the hour of the day, and moſt propoſitions on the globe.

An Universal [with logicians] that which is common in ſeveral things, a predicable.

Universal *Incomplex* [in logic] is ſuch as produces one only conception in the mind, and is a ſimple thing which reſpects many, as *human nature*.

Universal *Complex* [in logic] is either an univerſal propoſition, as *every whole is greater than its parts*; or elſe whatever raiſes a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a rational creature.

Unive'rsalists [in divinity] Arminians, Remonſtrants, thoſe perſons who hold univerſal redemption.

Universa'lity, *ſubſt.* [*univerſalité*, Fr. of *univerſalitas*, ſchool Lat.] generality, not particularity; extenſion to the whole. A ſpecial concluſion cannot be inferred from a moral *univerſality*, nor always from a phyſical one; tho' it may always be inferred from an *univerſality* that is metaphyſical. *Watts.*

Unive'rsally, *adv.* [of *univerſal*] generally, every where, and of every one without exception.

U'niverse, *ſubſt.* [*univers*, Fr. *univerſum, mundus univerſus*, Lat.] the whole frame of material beings, the whole world, the general ſyſtem of things.

Unive'rsity, *ſubſt.* [*univerſité*, Fr. *univerſità*, It. *univerſidad*, Sp. of *univerſitas*, Lat.] a nurſery for learning, where youth are inſtructed in the languages, arts, and ſciences.

University [in civil law] a body politic or corporation.

Uni'vocal, *adj.* [*univoque*, Fr. *univoco*, It. and Sp. *univocus*, Lat.] 1. Having one meaning, not equivocal. 2. Certain, regular, purſuing always one tenor. *Brown.*

Univocal *Terms* [with logicians] are ſuch as ſignify but one idea, or but one ſort of thing. *Watts.*

Univocal *Signs* [in ſurgery] are ſigns of the fractures of the ſkull, *viz.* dimneſs of ſight, loſs of underſtanding, *&c.*

Univocal *Generation* [in phyſics] the ancients held that all perfect animals were produced by *univocal generation, i. e.* by the ſole union or copulation of male and female of the ſame ſpecies; and that inſects were produced by *equivocal generation* without any ſeeds, and merely by the corruption of the earth exalted and, as it were, impregnated by the rays of the ſun.

Uni'vocally, *adv.* [of *univocal*] 1. In an univocal manner, in one term, in one ſenſe. *Hall.* 2. In one tenor. *Ray.*

Univoca'tion [in metaphyſics] agreement in the ſame manner and the ſame ſenſe.

Unjo'yous, *adj.* not cheerful, not gay. *Thomſon.*

Unju'st, *adj.* [*injuſtus*, Lat. *injuſte*, Fr. *ingiuſto*, It. *injuſto*, Sp.] iniquitous, contrary to equity or juſtice: Applied both to perſons and things.

Unju'stifiable, *adj.* that cannot be juſtified, not to be defended.

Unjustifi'ably, illicitely.

Unju'stifiableness, *ſubſt.* the ſtate or quality of not being juſtifiable. *Clarendon.*

Unju'stifiably, *adv.* in a manner not to be juſtified.

Unju'stly, *adv.* [*injuſté*, Lat. *injuſtement*, Fr.] in a manner contrary to juſtice.

Unju'stness [*injuſtitia*, Lat. *injuſtice*, Fr.] injuſtice.

U'nkardness, ſolitarineſs, loathſomeneſs.

Unke'mbed, or Unke'mpt, *adj.* [of *un*, and cæmban, Sax. *incomptus*, Lat.] not combed. *Spenſer* applies them to rhymes; meaning rugged, rough, or unpoliſhed. The Scots alſo retain it.

To Unke'nnel, *verb act.* [of *un*, and *chenil*, Fr. *canile*, Lat.] 1. To put or rouze out of his kennel, to drive from his hole. 2. To rouze from its ſecrecy or retreat. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it reciprocally.

Unke'nt, *adj.* [of *un* and *kent*] unknown: Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Unke'pt, *adj.* 1. Not kept, not retained. 2. Unobſerved, unobeyed. *Hooker.*

Unki'nd, *adj.* [of *un*, and cyn, Sax. or kind, Ger.] unfriendly, not benevolent, not favourable.

Unki'ndly, *adj.* [of *un* and *kind*] 1. Unnatural, contrary to nature. *Milton.* 2. Unfavourable, malignant. *Milton.*

Unki'ndly, *adv.* in an unfavourable manner, without kindneſs or affection.

Unki'ndness [of *unkind*] ill will, malignity, want of affection.

To Unki'ng, *verb act.* to deprive of royalty. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it paſſively.

Unki'ssed, or Unki'st, *adj.* not kiſſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

U'nkle, *ſubſt.* uſually written *Uncle* [*oncle*, Fr.] the brother of a father or mother.

To Unkni't, *verb act.* [of *un*, and cnittan, Sax.] 1. To undo a knot or knitting, to unweave; to ſeparate. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To open in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unkni't, *part. paſſ.* [of *un*, and cnittan, Sax.] not knitted.

To Unkno'w, *verb act.* to ceaſe to know. *Smith.*

Unkno'wable, *adj.* not to be known. Uſed as a noun ſubſtantive by *Watts.*

Unkno'wing, *adj.* [of *un*, and cnaƿan, Sax.] 1. Ignorant, not knowing: Commonly with *of*. 2. Not practiſed, not qualified.

Unkno'wingly, *adv.* ignorantly, without knowledge. *Addiſon.*

Unkno'wn, *adj.* 1. Not known. 2. Greater than is imagined. *Bacon.* 3. Not having cohabitation.

Unknown *to one*, without his knowledge or participation, without communication. *Addiſon.*

Unla'boured, *adj.* 1. Not produced by labour. 2. Not cultivated by labour, untilled. 3. Spontaneous; voluntary. *Unlaboured* beauties riſe. *Tickel.*

To Unla'ce, *verb neut.* 1. To looſen any thing faſtened with ſtrings. 2. To take off a lace, to looſe a lady's dreſs. 3. To make looſe; to put in danger of being loſt: Not in uſe. You *unlace* your reputation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Unlace *a Coney* [in carving] is to cut it up.

To Unla'de, *verb neut.* 1. To unload, to exonerate that which carries. 2. To remove from the veſſel which carries. 3. To put out: Uſed of a ſhip. To *unlade* her burthen. *Acts.*

Unlai'd, *adj.* 1. Not placed, not fixed. 2. Not pacified, not ſtilled. *Unlaid* ghoſt. *Milton.*

Unla'ge, *ſubſt.* [unlaȝe, Sax.] a wicked or unjuſt law.

Unlame'nted, *adj.* not bewailed nor deplored.

To Unla'tch, *verb act.* to open by lifting a latch.

Unlau'dable, *adj.* not commendable.

Unlau'dably, *adv.* in a manner not commendable.

Unla'wful, *adj.* [of unlaȝa and ꝼull, Sax.] contrary to law, not permitted by the law.

Unlawful *Aſſembly* [in law] is the meeting of three or more perſons together by force, to commit ſome unlawful act, as to aſſault any perſon, *&c.* tho' they do not commit it.

Unla'wfully, *adv.* 1. Illegally, in a manner contrary to law or right. 2. Illegitimately; not by marriage. *Addiſon.*

Unla'wfulness, *ſubſt.* contrariety to law; ſtate of not being permitted.

To Unlea'rn, *verb act.* to forget or diſuſe what one has learnt..

Unlea'rned, or Unlear'nt, *adj.* 1. That is without learning, illiterate, ignorant, not inſtructed, not informed. 2. Not gained by ſtudy, not known. *Milton.* 3. Not ſuitable to a learned man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unlea'rnedly, *adv.* in an illiterate manner, ignorantly, groſsly. *Brown.*

Unlea'rnedness, *ſubſt.* want of erudition or learning.

To Unlea'sh [a hunting phraſe] is to looſe the leaſh or line, in order to let the dogs go after the game.

Unlea'vened, *adj.* not fermented with leaven.

Unlei'suredness, *ſubſt.* buſineſs; want of leiſure time. *Boyle.*

Unle'ss, *conj.* except; if not; ſuppoſing that not.

Unle'ssoned, *adj.* not taught. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unle'ttered, *adj.* 1. Illiterate, unlearned, untaught. 2. Not having letters on the back, as books.

Unle'velled, *adj.* not cut down, not levelled. *Tickel.*

Unlibi'dinous, *adj.* not luſtful, free from luſt. *Milton.*

Unli'censed, *adj.* not having regular allowance or permiſſion. *Milton.*

Unli'cked, *adj.* ſhapeleſs, not formed. This is derived from the notion that the bear licks her cubs to form.

Unli'ghted, *adj.* not kindled, not ſet on fire.

Unli'ghtsome, *adj.* obſcure, dark, gloomy, wanting light. *Milton.*

Unli'ke, *adj.* 1. Not like, diſſimilar, having no reſemblance. 2. Improbable, not likely. *Bacon.*

Unli'kelihood, or Unli'keliness, *ſubſt.* [The former *South* uſes, and the latter *Locke*] improbability.

Unli'kely, *adj.* 1. Improbable, not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected. 2. Not promiſing any particular event. *Hooker.*

Unlikely, *adv.* improbably.

Unli'keliness, *ſubſt.* want of reſemblance, diſſimilitude.

Unli'mitable, *adj.* admitting no bounds. *Locke.*

Unli'mited, *adj.* 1. Not bounded, having no bounds nor limits: 2.

Undefined, not bounded by proper exceptions. *Hooker.* 3. Unconfined, not reſtrained.

Unli'mited *Problem* [in geometry] is ſuch as is capable of infinite ſolutions; as to divide a triangle given into two equal parts; to make a circle paſs through two points aſſigned, *&c.*

Unli'mitedly, *adv.* boundleſly; without bounds. *Decay of Piety.*

Unli'neal, *adj.* not coming in the order of ſucceſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Unli'ne, *verb act.* to take out the lining.

To Unli'nk, *verb act.* to untwiſt, to open. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it reciprocally.

Unli'quified, *adj.* unmelted, undiſſolved. *Addiſon.*

To Unloa'd, *verb act.* 1. To diſburthen, to exonerate. 2. To put off any thing burthenſome. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Unlo'ck, *verb act.* [loc, of belucan, Sax. to faſten with a lock] 1. To open what is ſhut with a lock, to undo a lock. 2. To open in general; as, *to unlock one's boſom*, to open one's mind freely.

Unlo'cked, *adj.* not faſtened or ſecured with a lock.

Unloo'ked, or Unloo'ked *for*, *adj.* unexpected, not foreſeen.

Unloo'seable, *adj.* [a word rarely uſed] not to be looſed. *Boyle.*

To Unloo'se, *verb act.* to looſen. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; ſo that to *unlooſe* is properly to *bind.*

To Unloose [or reſolve] a queſtion.

To Unloose, *verb neut.* to fall in pieces, to loſe all union and connection. *Collier.*

Unlo'ved, *adj* not loved. *Clarendon.*

Unlo'vely, *adj.* unamiable; that cannot excite love. There ſeems by this word generally more intended than barely negation. See Unloveliness.

Unlo'veliness, *ſubſt.* unamiableneſs, inability to create love; unhandſomeneſs. Large promiſes and each thing elſe that might help to countervail his own *unloveline ſs. Sidney.*

Unlo'ving, *adj.* unkind, not fond. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unlu'ckily, *adv.* unfortunately; by ill luck.

Unlu'ckiness, *ſubſt.* unfortunateneſs.

Unlu'cky, *adj.* 1. Unfortunate, producing unhappineſs. This word is generally uſed of accidents ſlightly vexatious. *Boyle.* 2. Unhappy, miſerable, ſubject to frequent miſfortunes. *Spenſer.* 3. Slightly miſchievous, miſchievouſly waggiſh. 4. Ill-omen'd, unauſpicious. *Dryden.*

Unlu'strous, *adj.* wanting ſplendour or luſtre. *Shakeſpeare*

To Unlu'te, *verb act.* [*lutum*, Lat. clay] to take off the lute, loam, or clay, from ſome chemical veſſel that has been luted.

Unma'de, *adj.* 1. Not made, not yet formed, not created. 2. Deprived of former qualities. *Woodward.* 3. Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*

This is one of the titles by which the first cause and Father of the univerſe was characterized, with the *Antenicences*; as appears not only from that paſſage in * *Tertullian*, " *Quod infectum facto validius.*" *Tertull. adv. Hermog. Ed. Colon.* p. 297. But alſo from the " *Infectus Pater, i. e.* the unmade Father," which ſo often occurs in St. *Irenæus.* And to the ſame effect *Clemens Alexand.* cites with approbation a ſtill more ancient writer than himſelf, who expreſſes it as follows: " Know therefore that there is *one God*, who made the *beginning* of all things, [meaning, as *Clemens* elſewhere comments upon it, his firſt-begotten Son;] inviſible, but ſeeing all things;—Who *containeth* all things, but who [for his abſolute immenſity] is *contained by none*;——*Unmade* [ἀποίητος, Gr.] who made all things by the *word* of his power, *i. e.* by the Son." *Clement. Stromat. Ed. Paris*, Lib. VI. p. 635, and 644. 'Tis no leſs remarkable, that when *Trypho* the Jew had obſerved to *Juſtin Martyr*, " that we [Jews] who are worſhippers of that God, who made this *very Lord*, and *God* of yours [meaning Christ] have no need of the profeſſion and worſhip of Him." St. *Juſtin* not only ſuffers that expreſſion to paſs without any cenſure; but does alſo himſelf moſt uniformly, throughout the whole conference, apply to the firſt Perſon, the title of Maker and supreme ruler of all, in *ſuch* a manner, as leaves no room to doubt, that He underſtood it of all *without exception. Dial. cum Tryph. Ed. R. Steph.* p. 76, 42, *&c.* And *Dionyſius* of *Alexandria* did the ſame; as appears by his own confeſſion, in that very tract, which Bp. *Bull* [*Defenſ. Fid. Nicen.*] has cited; tho' produced by him for a very different purpoſe. So much truth there is in that remark which was paſſed on St. *Juſtin*, and other ancient writers, concerning their promiſcuous uſe of the terms *begetting*, *creating*, &c. under the words Firstborn, and Genius *of Language* compared. See Unbegotten, Valentinians, Simile, Coimmense, Creation, and Revulsion compared.

* *Hermogenus* had affirmed *matter* to have been abſolutely eternal: to which *Tertullian* replies, " How can any thing be *more* ancient than God's *firſt and only-begotten*, except the father? Not to obſerve, that which is *unbegotten* is *ſtronger* than that which is *begotten*; and that which is unmade ſuperior in power to that which *is made*; and that which ſtood in *need of no author*, in order to its exiſtency, is much sublimer than that, which in order to its exiſting, ſtood *in need* of an author."

Unmai'med, *adj.* not deprived of any eſſential part. *Pope.*

Unma'kable, *adj.* not poſſible to be made. *Grew.*

To Unma'ke, *verb act.* to deprive of qualities before poſſeſſed; to deprive of form or being.

To Unma'n, *verb act.* 1. To deprive of manhood. 2. To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon. *South.* 3. To break into irreſolution, to deject.

To Unman [or diſarm] a ſhip.

Unma'nageable, *adj.* 1. Not eaſily governed, difficult, or not at all, to be managed. *Glanville.* 2. Not eaſily wielded.

Unma'naged, *adj.* 1. Not broken by horſemanſhip. 2. Not tutor'd, not educated.

Unma'nlike, or Unma'nly, *adj.* 1. Unworthy of a man, unbecoming a human being. 2. Unſuitable to a man; effeminate.

Unma'nliness, *ſubſt.* behaviour unbecoming a man.

Unma'nnered, *adj.* rude, brutal, uncivil. *Dryden.*

Unma'nnerliness, *ſubſt.* undecent behaviour, breach of civility, ill behaviour. *Locke.*

Unma'nnerly, *adj.* ill bred, not civil, not complaiſant.

Unmannerly, *adv.* indecently, uncivilly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unmanu'red, *adj.* uncultivated, undunged.

Unma'rked, *adj.* [*remarqué*, Fr. ungemerckt, Ger.] not taken notice of or obſerved. *Milton.*

Unma'rried, *adj.* not married, having no huſband or no wife.

To Unma'rry, *verb act.* [*demarier*, Fr.] to diſſolve the matrimonial contract.

To Unma'sk, *verb act.* to take off a maſk; alſo to expoſe openly, to ſtrip of any diſguiſe.

To Unma'sk, *verb neut.* to put off the maſk. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unma'sked, *adj.* naked, open to the view. *Dryden.*

To Unma'st *a Ship*, *verb act.* to take off the maſts.

Unma'sted [*dematé*, Fr.] being without maſts.

Unma'sterable, *adj.* unconquerable, not to be ſubdued. *Brown.*

Unmas'tered, *adj.* 1. Not overcome, not ſubdued. 2. Not conquerable. *Dryden.*

Unma'tchable, *adj.* unparallel'd, unequalled. *Hooker.*

Unma'tched, *adj.* not coupled, not paired, not equalled, matchleſs. *Dryden.*

Unma'tted, *adj.* not matted.

Unmea'ning, *adj.* being without meaning.

Unmea'nt, *adj.* not intended. *Dryden.*

Unmea'surable, *adj.* that cannot be meaſured, boundleſs, unbounded. *Swift.*

Unmea'surableness, *ſubſt.* immenſeneſs, incapacity of being meaſured.

Unmea'surably, *adv.* immenſely.

Unmea'sured, *adj.* 1. Immenſe, infinite. 2. Plentiful, not meaſured.

Unme'ditated, *adj.* not meditated, not formed by previous thought. *Milton.*

Unme'dled *with*, *adj.* not touched, not altered. *Carew.*

Unmee't, *adj.* unfit, unbecoming, not worthy, not proper.

Unmee'tness, *ſubſt.* unfitneſs.

Unme'llowed, *adj.* not fully ripened. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unme'lted, *adj.* not made fluid, undiſſolved by heat.

Unme'ntioned, *adj.* not named, not told. *Clarendon.*

Unme'rchantable, *adj.* unſaleable, not vendible. *Carew.*

Unme'rciful, *adj.* 1. Cruel, ſevere, inclement. 2. Unconſcionable, exorbitant. *Pope.*

Unme'rcifully, *adv.* cruelly, without mercy or tenderneſs.

Unme'rcifulness, *ſubſt.* cruelty, want of tenderneſs. *Taylor.*

Unme'rited, *adj.* not deſerved; not obtained otherwiſe than by favour. *Milton.*

Unme'ritable, *adj.* having no merit or deſert: Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unme'ritedness, *ſubſt.* the ſtate of not deſerving. *Boyle.*

Unmi'lked, *adj.* not milked. *Pope.*

Unmi'nded, *adj.* unregarded, unheeded. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unmi'ndful, *adj.* inattentive, heedleſs, careleſs.

Unmi'ndfully, *adv.* careleſly.

Unmi'ndfulness, *ſubſt.* heedleſneſs, regardleſneſs.

To Unmi'ngle, *verb act.* to ſeparate things mixed. *Bacon.*

Unmi'ngled, *adj.* unmixed, pure, not vitiated by any thing mixed. *Bacon.*

Unmi'ngleable, *adj.* not ſuſceptive of mixture: A word not uſed. *Boyle.*

Unmi'ry, *adj.* not fouled with dirt. *Gay.*

Unmi'tigated, *adj.* not ſoftened. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unmi'xed, or Unmi'xt, *adj.* pure, not mingled with any additions. *Pope.*

Unmoa'ned, *adj.* not lamented. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unmoi'st, *adj.* not wet. *J. Philips.*

Unmoi'stened, *adj.* not made wet. *Boyle.*

Unmole'sted, *adj.* not diſturbed, free from diſturbance or external troubles. *Pope.*

To Unmoo'r, *verb act.* [*demarer*, Fr.] 1. To weigh anchor, to looſe from land by taking up the anchor. 2. Prior ſeems to have taken it for caſting anchor.

> Soon as the Britiſh ſhips *unmoor*,
> And jolly long-boat rows to ſhore.

Unmoo'red, *adj.* not at anchor, with the anchors weighed.

Unmo'ralized, *adj.* untutored by morality. *Norris.*

Unmo'rtgaged, *adj.* not mortgaged. *Addiſon.*

Unmo'rtified, *adj.* not ſubdued by ſorrow and ſeverities.

Unmo'veable, *adj.* not to be moved, ſuch as cannot be altered.

Unmo'veableness, *ſubſt.* fixedneſs, ſtedfaſtneſs.

Unmo'veably, *adv.* ſtedfaſtly.

Unmo'ved, *adj.* 1. Not put out of one place into another. *Dryden.* 2. Not changed in reſolution. *Milton.* 3. Not moved, not affected with any paſſion. *Pope.* 4. Unaltered by paſſion. *Dryden.*

Unmo'ving, *adj.* 1. Having no motion. *Cheyne.* 2. Having no power to raiſe the paſſions; unaffecting.

To Unmou'ld, *verb act.* to change as to the form. *Milton.*

Unmou'rned, *adj.* not lamented, not deplored. *Southerne.*

To Unmu'ffle, *verb act.* [of muð, a mouth, and ꝑealdian, Sax. to hide] to take off a muffler, to put off a covering from the face. *Milton.*

To Unmu'zzle, *verb act.* to looſe from a muzzle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unmu'sical, *adj.* not harmonious, not pleaſing by ſound.

To Unnai'l, *verb act.* to draw the nails out of any thing.

Unna'med, *adj.* not mentioned. *Milton.*

Unna'tural, *adj.* 1. Contrary to nature. 2. Inhuman, void of natural affection, contrary to the common inſtincts. 3. Acting without the affections, implanted by nature, 4. Forced, not agreeable to the real ſtate of perſons or things. *Addiſon.*

Unna'turally, *adv.* after an unnatural manner, againſt nature.

Unna'turalness, *ſubſt.* repugnancy to nature; an unnatural or inhuman behaviour or diſpoſition. *Sidney.*

Unna'vigable, *adj.* that cannot be ſailed upon, not to be paſſed by ſhips.

Unne'cessarily, *adv.* without neceſſity, without need, needleſly.

Unne'cessariness, *ſubſt.* the ſtate of not being neceſſary; needleſneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

Unne'cessary, *adj.* not needful, not wanted; uſeleſs.

Unnee'dful, *adj.* unneceſſary.

Unnei'ghbourly, *adj.* Not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour, not kind. *Garth.*

Unnei'ghbourly, *adv.* in a manner not ſuitable to a neighbour; with mutual miſchief, with malevolence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unne'rvate, *adj.* weak, feeble: A bad word. *Broome.*

To UNNE'RVE, *verb act.* to weaken, to enfeeble. *Addiſon.*

UNNE'RVED, *adj.* weak, feeble. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNNE'TH, or UNNE'THES, *adv.* [this is from *un*, and eað, Sax. eaſy, and ought therefore to be written *uneath*] ſcarcely, hardly, not without difficulty: Obſolete. *Spenſer* uſes both.

UNNO'BLE, *adj.* mean, ignominious, *Shakeſpeare.* See IGNOBLE.

UNNO'TED, *adj.* not regarded, not heeded, not celebrated. *Pope.*

UNNU'MBERED, *adj.* not numbered, innumerical. *Dryden.*

UNOBE'YED, *adj.* not obeyed. *Milton.*

UNOBJE'CTED, *adj.* not charged as a fault or contrary argument. *Atterbury.*

UNOBNO'XIOUS, *adj.* not liable or expoſed to.

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS, *ſubſt.* incompliance; diſobedience. *Brown.*

UNOBSE'RVABLE, *adj.* not to be obſervable, not diſcoverable. *Boyle.*

UNOBSE'RVANT, *adj.* 1. Not obſequious. 2. Not attentive. *Glanville.*

UNOBSE'RVED, *adj.* not regarded, not attended to, not minded. *Addiſon.*

UNOBSE'RVING, *adj.* inattentive, not heedful. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED, *adj.* not hindered, not ſtopped. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE, *adj.* not raiſing any obſtacle. *Blackmore.*

UNOBTAI'NED, *adj.* not gained, not acquired. *Hooker.*

UNO'BVIOUS, *adj.* not readily concurring. *Boyle.*

UNO'CCUPIED, *adj.* unemployed, unpoſſeſſed. *Grew.*

UNO'FFERED, *adj.* not propoſed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*

UNOFFE'NDING, *adj.* 1. Harmleſs, innocent. *Drydren.* 2. Sinleſs, pure from fault. *Rogers.*

To UNOI'L, *verb act.* to free from oil. *Dryden.*

UNO'PENING, *adj.* not opening. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE, *adj.* producing no effects. *South.*

UNOPPO'SED, *adj.* being without oppoſition, not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtruction. *Milton.*

UNO'RDERLY, *adj.* diſordered, irregular. *Sanderſon.*

UNO'RDINARY, *adj.* uncommon, unuſual. *Locke.*

UNO'RGANIZED, *adj.* having no parts inſtrumental to the nouriſhment of the reſt. *Grew.*

UNORI'GINAL, or UNORI'GINATED, *adj.* having no birth, ungenerated. The former is uſed by *Milton*, and the latter by *Stephens.*

UNO'RTHODOX, *adj.* not holding pure doctrine. *Decay of Piety.*

UNO'WED, *adj.* having no owner. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNOWNED, *adj.* 1. Having no owner. 2. Not acknowledged. *Milton.*

To UNPA'CK, *verb act.* 1. To open and empty a bale, pack or trunk, or any thing elſe bound together. *Boyle.* 2. To diſburthen, to exonerate. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPA'CKED, *adj.* not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras.*

UNPAI'D, *adj.* 1. Not paid, not receiving dues or debts. 2. Not diſcharged. *Milton.* 3. *Unpaid for*; that for which the price is not yet given; taken on truſt.

UNPAI'NED, *adj.* ſuffering no pain. *Milton.*

UNPAI'NFUL, *adj.* giving no pain.

UNPAI'NTED, *adj.* not painted.

UNPAI'RED, *adj.* uncoupled.

UNPA'LATABLE, *adj.* nauſeous, diguſting. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RAGONED, *adj.* unequalled, unmatched. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPA'RALLEL'D, *adj.* unequalled, unmatched, not to be matched, having no equal. *Addiſon.*

UNPA'RDONABLE, *adj.* [*impardonnable*, Fr.] not to be forgiven.

UNPA'RDONABLENESS, uncapableneſs to be forgiven.

UNPA'RDONABLY, *adv.* in a way not to be forgiven, beyond forgiveneſs.

UNPA'RDONED, *adj.* 1. Not forgiven. 2. Not diſcharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING, *adj.* not forgiving. *Dryden.*

UNPARLIAME'NTARINESS, *ſubſt.* contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament. *Clarendon.*

UNPARLIAME'NTARY, *adj.* contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift.*

To UNPA'RREL *a Yard* [a ſea phraſe] is to take away the frames, called *parrels*, which go round the maſts.

UNPA'RTED, *adj.* not ſeparated, not divided. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL, *adj.* equal, honeſt: Not in uſe. *Sanderſon.*

UNPA'RTIALLY, *adv.* equally, indifferently. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE, *adj.* admitting no paſſage. *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATE, or UNPA'SSIONATED, *adj.* free from paſſion, calm, impartial. *Wotton.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY, *adv.* without paſſion. *K. Charles.*

UNPA'THED, *adj.* unmarked by paſſage, untracked. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPA'TTERNED, *adj.* that is without its like.

To UNPA'VE, *verb act.* to take up a pavement.

UNPA'VED, *adj.* that is without pavement.

UNPA'WNED, *adj.* not given to pledge. *Pope.*

To UNPA'Y, *verb act.* to undo. A low ludicrous word. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPEA'CEABLE, *adj.* unquiet, troubleſome, quarrelſome, inclined to diſturb the tranquility of others. *Tillotſon.*

UNPEA'CEABLENESS, *ſubſt.* unquietneſs.

UNPEA'CEABLY, *adv.* unquietly.

To UNPE'G, *verb act.* to open any thing cloſed with a peg. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPE'NSIONED, *adj.* not kept in dependance by a penſion. *Pope.*

To UNPEO'PLE, *verb act.* to depopulate, to render uninhabited, as war and ſickneſs frequently does.

UNPERCEI'VABLE, *adj.* not to be perceived or underſtood.

UNPERCEI'VABLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be perceived.

UNPERCEI'VED, *adj.* not obſerved, not ſenſibly diſcovered, not known.

UNPERCEI'VEDLY, *adv.* ſo as not to be perceived. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT, *adj.* [*imperfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.] incomplete. *Peacham.*

UNPE'RFECTNESS, *ſubſt.* incompleteneſs, imperfection. *Aſcham.*

UNPERFO'RMABLE, *adj.* that cannot be executed.

UNPERFO'RMED, *adj.* not done or executed. *Taylor.*

UNPE'RISHABLE, *adj.* [*periſſable*, Fr.] incorruptible, exempt from decay. *Hammond.*

UNPE'RJURED, *adj.* free from perjury. *Dryden.*

UNPERPLE'XED, *adj.* diſentangled, not embarraſſed. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE, *adj.* not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin. *Arbuthnot.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE, *adj.* not to be perſuaded, inexorable. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED, *adj.* not turned to ſtone. *Brown.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL, *adj.* unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy or right reaſon.

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY, *adv.* in a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon. *South.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS, *ſubſt.* incongruity with philoſophy. *Norris.*

To UNPHILO'SOPHIZE, *verb act.* to degrade from the character of a philoſopher. A word coined by *Pope.*

UNPIE'RCED, *adj.* not pierced, not penetrated. *Milton.*

UNPI'LLARED, *adj.* diveſted of pillars. *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED, *adj.* wanting a pillow. *Milton.*

To UNPI'N, *verb act.* to looſen any thing by taking the pins out.

UNPI'NKED, *adj.* not marked with eyelet holes. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPI'TED, *adj.* not compaſſionated, not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow.

UNPI'TIFULLY, *adv.* unmercifully, without mercy. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPI'TYING, *adj.* having no compaſſion. *Granville.*

UNPLA'CED, *adj.* having no place of dependence. *Pope.*

UNPLA'GUED, *adj.* not tormented. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNPLAI'T, *verb act.* to unfold.

UNPLA'NTED, *adj.* not planted; ſpontaeous. *Waller.*

UNPLAU'SIBLE, *adj.* not plauſible, not ſuch as has a fair appearance. *Clarendon.*

UNPLAU'SIVE, *adj.* not approving. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPLEA'SANT, *adj*, not pleaſing, troubleſome, uneaſy.

UNPLEA'SANTLY, *adv.* diſpleaſingly, uneaſily.

UNPLEA'SANTNESS, *ſubſt.* unpleaſingneſs, want of qualities to give delight. *Hooker.*

UNPLEA'SED, *adj.* not pleaſed, not delighted.

UNPLEA'SING, *adj.* offenſive, diſguſting, giving no delight.

UNPLI'ANT, *adj.* not eaſily bent, not conforming to the will. *Wotton.*

UNPLO'WED, or UNPLOUGHED, *adj.* not ploughed.

To UNPLU'ME, *verb act.* to ſtrip of plumes, to degrade. *Glanville.*

UNPOE'TIC, or UNPOE'TICAL, *adj.* not ſuch as becomes a poet. Bp. *Corbet.*

UNPO'LISHED, *adj.* 1. Not ſmoothed, not brightened by attrition. 2. Rough, rude, unpolite; not civilized, not refined.

UNPO'LISHEDNESS, *ſubſt.* roughneſs.

UNPOLI'TE, *adj.* [*impoli*, *impolitus*, Lat.] not elegant, not refined, not civil.

UNPO'LLED, *adj.* having the hair uncut.

UNPOLLU'TED, *adj.* [*impollutus*, Lat.] undefiled, not corrupted.

UNPO'PULAR, *adj.* not fitted to pleaſe the people. *Addiſon.*

UNPO'RTABLE, *adj.* not to be carried. *Raleigh.*

UNPOSSE'SSED, *adj.* not had, not obtained.

UNPOSSE'SSING, *adj.* having no poſſeſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPRA'CTICABLE, *adj.* not feaſible. *Boyle.*

UNPRA'CTISED, *adj.* unſkilful, want of uſe and experience, raw.

UNPRAI'SED, *adj.* not celebrated, not praiſed.

UNPRECA'RIOUS, *adj.* not dependent on another. *Blackmore.*

UNPRE'CEDENTED, *adj.* having no precedent or example.

To UNPREDI'CT, *verb act.* to retract prediction. *Milton.*

UNPREFE'RRED, *adj.* not advanced.

UNPRE'GNANT, *adj.* not prolific. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPRE'JUDICED, *adj.* free from prejudice, void of preconceived notions.

UNPREJU'DICATE, UNPREJU'DICATED, or UNPRE'JUDICED, *adj.* not prepoſſeſſed in opinion, not preoccupied by any ſettled notions. *Taylor* uſes the firſt word, and *Addiſon* the laſt.

UNPRELA'TURAL, *adj.* unſuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*

UNPREME'DITATED, *adj.* not prepared in the mind beforehand.

UNPREPA'RED, *adj.* 1. Unready, not fitted by previous meaſures. 2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

UNPREPA'REDNESS, *ſubſt.* unreadineſs, the ſtate of being unprepared. *K. Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE'SSED, *adj.* unprejuiced, not prepoſſeſſed with notions.

UNPRE'SSED, *adj.* 1. Not preſſed. 2. Not inforced. *Clarendon.*

UNPRETE'NDING, *adj.* not claiming any diſtinction. *Pope.*

UNPREVAI'LING, *adj.* being of no force. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPREVE'NTED, *adj.* 1. Not prevented, not previouſly hindered. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Not preceded by any thing. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NCELY, *adj.* unſuitable to a prince.

UNPRI'NTED, *adj.* not printed.

UNPRI'NCIPLED, *adj.* not ſettled in tenets or opinions. *Milton.*

UNPRI'SABLE, *adj.* not valued, not of eſtimation. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROCLAI'MED, *adj.* not notified by a public declaration. *Milton.*

UNPROFA'NED, *adj.* not violated. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'FITABLE, *adj.* yielding no profit, uſeleſs, ſerving no purpoſe.

UNPRO'FITABLENESS, *ſubſt.* uſeleſneſs, quality of not ſerving any purpoſe. *Addiſon.*

UNPRO'FITABLY, *adv.* to no profit, purpoſe, or uſe.

UNPRI'SONED, *adj.* ſet free from impriſonment. *Donne.*

UNPRI'ZED, *adj.* not valued. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPRO'FITED, *adj.* having no gain. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROLI'FIC, *adj.* barren, not productive. *Hale.*

UNPRO'MISING, *adj.* giving no promiſe of excellence, having no appearance of value.

UNPRONO'UNCED, *adj.* not pronounced, ſpoken or publiſhed.

UNPRO'PER, *adj.* not peculiar. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPRO'PERLY, *adv.* contrarily to propriety, improperly. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS, *adj.* not favourable, inauſpicious.

UNPROPO'RTIONABLE, *adj.* that cannot be brought to a proportion.

UNPROPO'RTIONABLY, *adv.* in a manner that cannot be made proportional.

UNPROPO'RTIONATE, *adj.* not proportional.

UNPROPO'RTIONED, *adj.* not ſuited to ſomething elſe.

UNPRO'PPED, *adj.* not ſupported, not upheld.

UNPROPO'SED, *adj.* not propoſed. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'SPEROUS, *adj.* [*improſper*, Lat.] unfortunate, not proſperous.

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY, *adv.* unſucceſsfully.

UNPROTE'CTED, *adj.* not protected, not ſupported.

UNPRO'VED, *adj.* not proved, not evinced by argument.

To **UNPROVI'DE**, *verb act.* to diveſt of reſolution or qualifications. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROVI'DED, *adj.* 1. Not furniſhed with. 2. Not ſecured or qualified by previous meaſures, unready.

UNPRO'VIDENT, *adj.* [*improvidus*, Lat.] not thrifty.

UNPRO'VIDENTLY, *adv.* not thriftily.

UNPROVO'KED, *adj.* that is without provocation, not provoked. *Addiſon.*

UNPRU'NED, *adj.* not cut, not lopped. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPU'NISHED, *adj.* [*impunis*, Lat. *impuni*, Fr.] not puniſhed.

UNPU'RCHASED, *adj.* unbought. *Denham.*

UNPU'RGED, *adj.* not purged, not cleanſed. *Milton.*

UNPU'RPOSED, *adj.* not deſigned. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPU'BLIC, *adj.* private, not generally known. *Taylor.*

UNPU'BLISHED, *adj.* 1. Secret, unknown. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Not given to the public.

UNPU'RIFIED, *adj.* 1. Not freed from recrement. 2. Not cleanſed from ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

UNPURSU'ED, *adj.* not purſued.

UNPU'TRIFIED, *adj.* not corrupted by rottenneſs.

UNQUA'LIFIED, *adj.* not fit, not having the qualities required.

To **UNQUA'LIFY**, *verb act.* to diſqualify, to diveſt of qualification. *Addiſon.*

UNQUA'RRELABLE, *adj.* ſuch as cannot be impugned. *Brown.*

To **UNQUEE'N**, *verb act.* to diveſt of the dignity of queen. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE, *adj.* that cannot be quenched. See PURGATORIAL *Fire.*

UNQUE'NCHED, *adj.* 1. Not extinguiſhed. 2. Not extinguiſhable. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS, *ſubſt.* unextinguiſhableneſs. *Hakewell.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE, *adj.* 1. Undoubted, indubitable. 2. Such as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience. This ſeems to be the meaning. An *unqueſtionable* ſpirit, which you have not. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNQUE'STIONABLENESS, *ſubſt.* certainty, indubitableneſs.

UNQUE'STIONABLY, *adv.* indubitably, without doubt, certainly.

UNQUE'STIONED, *adj.* 1. Not doubted, paſſed without doubt. 2. Indiſputable, not to be oppoſed. *B. Johnſon.* 3. Not interrogated, not examined. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK, *adj.* motionleſs. *Dan. Civil War.*

UNQUI'CKENED, *adj.* not animated, not ripened to vitality.

U'NQUES *Priſt*, Fr. [in law] i. e. *ever ready*; a plea whereby a man profeſſes himſelf always ready to perform or do what the demandant requires: as, if a woman ſue the tenant for her dower, and he coming in at a day, offers to prove, that he was always ready, and ſtill is, to perform it; in which caſe the demandant ſhall recover no damage.

UNQUI'ET [*inquiet*, Fr. of *inquietus*, Lat.] 1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm, not ſtill. *Milton.* 2. Diſturbed, full of perturbation, not at peace. *Milton.* 3. Reſtleſs, unſatisfied, diſquieted, uneaſy.

UNQUI'ETLY, *adv.* reſtleſly.

UNQUI'ETNESS, *ſubſt.* 1. Want of tranquillity. 2. Want of peace. 3. Reſtleſneſs, turbulence. 4. Diſturbance, perturbation, uneaſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRA'CKED, *adj.* not poured from the lees.

UNRA'KED, *adj.* not thrown together and covered. Uſed only of fires.

UNRA'NSACKED, *adj.* not pillaged. *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED, *adj.* not ſet free by payment for liberty.

To **UNRA'VEL** [of *un*, and rabelen, Du.] to diſentangle, to undo any thing that is knit; alſo to clear up a difficulty.

To **UNRAVEL**, *verb act.* [rabelen, Du.] 1. To diſentangle, to clear, to extricate, to undo what has been done. 2. To diſorder, to throw out of the preſent conſtitution. *Tillotſon.* 3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.

UNRA'ZORED, *adj.* unſhaven. *Milton.*

UNREA'CHED, *adj.* not attained.

UNREA'D, *adj.* 1. Not read, not publickly pronounced. 2. Untaught, not learned in books. *Dryden.*

UNREA'DINESS, *ſubſt.* 1. Want of readineſs, or promptneſs. *Hooker.* 2. Unpreparedneſs, want of preparation.

UNREA'DY, *adj.* 1. Not fit, unprepared. 2. Not prompt, not quick. *Brown.* 3. Awkward, ungain. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL, *adj.* unſubſtantial. *Milton.*

UNREA'SONABLE, *adj.* 1. Contrary to reaſon, not agreeable to reaſon. 2. Exorbitant, claiming or inſiſting on more than is fit. *Dryden.* 3. Greater than is fit, immoderate. *Atterbury.*

UNREA'SONABLY, *adv.* 1. Without or beyond reaſon. 2. Exceſſively, more than enough. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREA'SONABLENESS, *ſubſt.* 1. Contrariety to reaſon, inconſiſtency with reaſon. 2. Exorbitance, exceſſive demand. *Addiſon.*

To **UNREA'VE**, *verb act.* [now *Unravel*, from *un* and *reave*, or *ravel*; perhaps the ſame with *rive*, to tear or break aſunder. *Johnſon*] to unwind, to diſentangle. *Spenſer.*

UNREBA'TED, *adj.* not blunted.

UNREBU'KABLE, *adj.* not obnoxious to cenſure, not deſerving reprehenſion. *Timothy.*

UNREBU'KED, *adj* not being rebuked.

UNRECA'LLABLE, *adj.* irrevocable.

UNRECA'LLABLY, *adv.* irrevocably.

UNRECEI'VED, *adj.* not received. *Hooker.*

UNRECLAI'MED, *adj.* 1. Not turned. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Not called off from. 3. Not reformed from ill habits, vices, &c.

UNRECLAI'MED [in falconry] wild, as *an unreclaimed hawk.*

UNRECONCI'LEABLE, *adj.* 1. Not to be appeaſed, implacable. 2. Not to be made conſiſtent with. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRECO'RDED, *adj.* not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

UNRECO'UNTED, *adj.* not told, not related.

UNRECRUI'TABLE, *adj.* incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army. *Milton.*

UNRECU'RING, *adj.* irremediable. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREDU'CED, *adj.* not reduced.

UNRE'COMPENSED, *adj.* unrewarded, not made amends for.

UNRE'CONCILED, that is not reconciled.

UNRECO'VERED [of *un*, and *recouvert*, or *recouvré*, Fr.] not recovered.

UNREDEE'MABLE, *adj.* that cannot be redeemed.

UNREDEE'MED, *adj.* not redeemed.

To **UNREE'VE** *a Rope* [a ſea phraſe] to pull a rope out of a block or pulley.

UNREFO'RMABLE, *adj.* not to be reformed, not to be put into a new form.

UNREFO'RMED, *adj.* 1. That is not reformed, not amended, not corrected. 2. Not brought to newneſs of life.

UNREFRA'CTED, *adj.* not refracted.

UNREFRE'SHED, *adj.* not cheered, not relieved. *Arbuthnot.*

UNREGA'RDED, *adj.* not heeded, not regarded, ſlighted.

UNREGA'RDFUL, *adj.* heedleſs, negligent, careleſs.

UNREGA'RDFULLY, *adv.* negligently.

UNRE'GISTERED, *adj.* not recorded. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREGE'NERATE, *adj.* not brought to a new life.

UNREI'NED, *adj.* not reſtrained by the reins or bridle. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTED, *adj.* [of *un* and *rallenti*, Fr.] not repented of.

UNRELE'NTING, *adj.* hard, cruel, feeling no pity.

UNRELIE'VABLE, *adj.* admitting no ſuccour. *Boyle.*

UNRELIE'VED, *adj.* 1. Not aſſiſted, not ſuccoured. 2. Not eaſed. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE, *adj.* 1. Not capable of being obſerved. *Digby.* 2. Not worthy of notice.

UNRE'MEDIABLE, *adj.* [*irremediable*, Fr.] not to be remedied. *Sidney.*

UNREME'MBERING, *adj.* having no memory. *Dryden.*

UNREME'MBERED, *adj.* not retained in the mind, not recollected. *Wotton.*

UNREME'MBRANCE, *ſubſt.* want of remembrance, forgetfulneſs. *Watts.*

UNREMI'TTED, *adj.* not remitted or forgiven; alſo not returned or ſent back.

UNREMO'VEABLE, *adj.* not to be taken away. *Sidney.*

UNREMO'VEABLY, *adv.* in a manner that admits no removal. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREMO'VED, *adj.* 1. Not taken out of its place. 2. Not capable of being removed. *Milton.*

UNREPAI'D, *adj.* not recompenſed, not compenſated. *Dryden.*

UNREPAI'RED, *adj.* not put into repair.

UNREPEA'LED, *adj.* not revoked, not abrogated.

UNREPE'NTANT, or **UNREPE'NTING**, *adj.* not repenting, not penitent, not ſorrowful for ſin. *Milton* uſes the former, and *Dryden* the latter.

UNREPE'NTED, *adj.* not regarded with penitential ſorrow.

UNREPI'NING, *adj.* not peeviſhly complaining.

UNREPLE'NISHED, *adj.* not filled. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIE'VABLE, *adj.* not to be reſpited from penal death. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREPROA'CHED, *adj.* not upbraided, not cenſured.

UNREPRO'VEABLE, *adj.* unblameable. *Coloſſians.*

UNREPRO'VED, *adj.* 1. Not blamed, not cenſured. *Sandys.* 2. Not liable to cenſure.

UNREPU'GNANT, *adj.* not oppoſite. *Hooker.*

UNREPU'TABLE, *adj.* not creditable. *Rogers.*

UNREQUE'STED, *adj.* not aſked. *Knolles.*

UNREQUI'TABLE, *adj.* not to be retaliated or requited. *Brown.*

UNRESE'NTED, *adj.* not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*

UNRESE'RVED, *adj.* 1. Not limited by any private convenience. *Rogers.* 2. Open, frank, concealing nothing.

UNRESE'RVEDLY, *adv.* 1. Without limitations. 2. Without concealment, openly. *Pope.*

UNRESE'RVEDNESS, *ſubſt.* 1. Unlimitedneſs, frankneſs, largeneſs. *Boyle.* 2. Openneſs. *Pope.*

UNRESI'STED, *adj.* 1. Not oppoſed. 2. Reſiſtleſs, ſuch as cannot be oppoſed. *Dryden.*

UNRESI'STING, *adj.* not oppoſing, not making reſiſtance.

UNRESO'LVABLE, *adj.* not to be ſolved, inſoluble. *South.*

UNRESO'LVED, *adj.* [*irreſolu*, Fr.] 1. Not determined, having made no reſolution. 2. Not ſolved, not cleared.

UNRESO'LVING, *adj.* not reſolving.

UNRESI'STED, *adj.* not oppoſed.

UNRESPE'CTIVE, *adj.* inattentive, taking little notice. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRESPE'CTFUL, *adj.* diſreſpectful.

UNRESPE'CTFULLY, *adv.* in a diſreſpectful manner,

UNRESPE'CTFULNESS, *ſubſt.* diſreſpect.

UNRE'ST, *ſubſt.* diſquiet, want of tranquility. *Milton.*

UNRESTO'RED, *adj.* 1. Not reſtored. 2. Not cleared from an attainder. *Collier.*

UNRESTRAI'NED, *adj.* 1. Not limited. *Brown.* 2. Not confined, not hindered. 3. Licentious, looſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRETRA'CTED, *adj.* not revoked, not recalled. *Collier.*

UNRETU'RNABLE, *adj.* that cannot be returned.

UNRETU'RNED, *adj.* not returned.

UNREVEA'LED, *adj.* undiſcovered, not made known, not told. *Pope.*

UNREVE'NGED, *adj.* not revenged. *Addiſon.*

UNRE'VEREND, *adj.* irreverent, diſreſpectful. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRE'VERENTLY, *adv.* diſreſpectfully. *B. Johnſon.*

UNREVE'RSED, *adj.* not revoked, not repealed. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREVO'KED, *adj.* not recalled. *Milton.*

UNREWA'RDED, *adj.* not recompenſed, not rewarded. *Pope.*

To **UNRI'DDLE**, *verb act.* to unfold a myſtery, to ſolve an ænigma, to explain a poblem. *Addiſon.*

UNRIDI'CULOUS, *adj.* not ridiculous. *Brown.*

To **UNRI'G**, *verb act.* [of *rig*; a ſea phraſe] to undreſs. A cant word.

To **UNRIG** *a Ship*, to take down her rigging, to ſtrip off the tackle or furniture of a ſhip.

UNRI'GHT, *adj.* wrong. In Spenſer this word ſhould perhaps be *untight*. What, in moſt Engliſh writers, uſeth to be looſe, and as it were *unright*, in this author is well grounded, timely framed, and ſtrongly truſſed up together. *Spenſer.*

UNRI'GHTEOUS, *adj.* unjuſt, wicked, ſinful, bad.

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY, *adv.* unjuſtly, wickedly, ſinfully.

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS, *ſubſt.* injuſtice, iniquity, wickedneſs.

UNRI'GHTFUL, *adj.* not rightful, not juſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNRI'NG, *verb act.* to deprive of a ring. *Hudibras.*

To UNRI'P, *verb act.* [this word is improper; there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*, therefore the negative particle is of no force: yet it is well authoriſed] to cut or tear open what is ſewn.

UNRI'PE, *adj.* 1. Immature, not fully concocted. *Dryden.* 2. Too early. *Sidney.*

UNRI'PED, *adj.* not ripened or matured. *Addiſon.*

UNRI'PENESS, *ſubſt.* immaturity, want of ripeneſs. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALED, *adj.* 1. Having no competitor or rival. *Pope.* 2. Having no peer or equal.

To UNRO'LL, *verb act.* to open or unwind a roll, to open what is convulved or rolled. *Dryden.*

UNRO'LLED, *adj.* opened from a roll.

UNROMA'NTIC, *adj.* contrary to romance, not conformable to romance. *Swift.*

To UNROO'F, *verb act.* to ſtrip the roof or covering off houſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNROO'ST *a bird* [of *un*, and hꞃaꞅꞇ, Sax. among fowlers] to drive a bird from its neſt.

UNROO'STED, *adj.* driven from the rooſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNROU'GH, *adj.* ſmooth. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNROO'T, *verb act.* to tear from the roots, to eradicate, to extirpate. *Dryden.*

UNROU'NDED, *adj.* not cut to a round, not ſhaped. *Donne.*

UNRO'YAL, *adj.* unprincely, not royal. *Sidney.*

To UNRU'FFLE, *verb neut.* to ceaſe from commotion or agitation. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED, *adj.* calm, not tumultuous. *Addiſon.*

UNRU'LED, *adj.* not directed by any ſuperior power. *Spenſer.*

UNRU'LILY, *adj.* [of *unruly*] in an ungovernable manner.

UNRU'LINESS, *ſubſt.* ungovernableneſs, turbulence, licentiouſneſs. *South.*

UNRU'LY, *adj.* not to be ruled, turbulent, licentious. *Roſcommon.*

To UNSA'DDLE, *verb act.* to take off a ſaddle.

UNSA'FE, *adj.* liable to danger, not ſecure, hazardous.

UNSA'FELY, *adv.* dangerouſly.

UNSA'ID, *adj.* not ſpoken, not uttered.

UNSA'LEABLE [of *un*, and ꞅellan, Sax.] not fit for ſale.

UNSA'LTED, *adj.* not ſalted, not pickled with ſalt.

UNSALU'TED, *adj.* [*inſalutatus*, Lat.] not ſaluted. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSA'NCTIFIED, *adj.* unholy, not conſecrated.

UNSA'TIABLE, *adj.* [*inſatiabilis*, Lat.] not to be ſatisfied, greedy without bounds. *Hooker.*

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS, *ſubſt.* an unſatisfying quality, failure of giving ſatisfaction. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFA'CTORY, *adj.* that does not give ſatisfaction, not clearing the difficulty.

UNSATISFA'CTORILY, *adv.* in a manner not to give ſatisfaction.

UNSA'TISFIABLE, *adj.* inſatiable.

UNSA'TISFIED, *adj.* 1. Diſſatisfied, not pleaſed, not contented. *Bacon.* 2. Not filled, not gratified to the full, unſatiated. *Rogers.*

UNSA'TISFYING, *adj.* unable to gratify to the full. *Addiſon.*

UNSA'VORILY, *adv.* [of *unſavory*] inſipidly.

UNSA'VORINESS. *ſubſt.* [of *unſavory*] 1. Inſipidneſs, bad taſte. 2. Bad ſmell. *Brown.*

UNSA'VORY, *adj.* 1. Inſipid, taſteleſs. 2. Having a bad taſte. *Milton.* 3. Having an ill ſmell, fœtid. *Brown.* 4. Unpleaſing, diſguſting, diſtaſtful. *Hooker.*

To UNSA'Y, *verb act.* to ſay to the contrary of what one has ſaid, to retract, to deny what has been ſaid. *Milton.*

To UNSCA'LE, *verb act.* to ſcrape the ſcales off.

UNSCA'LED, *adj.* having no ſcales. *Gay.*

UNSCA'RRED, *adj.* not marked with wounds. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSCOLA'STIC, *adj.* not bred to literature. *Locke.*

UNSCHOOLED, *adj.* uneducated, not learned. *Hooker.*

UNSCO'RCHED, *adj.* not touched by fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSCOU'RED, *adj.* not cleaned by rubbing. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSCRA'TCHED, *adj.* not torn. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSCREE'NED, *adj.* not covered, not protected. *Boyle.*

To UNSKRE'W, *verb act.* to looſen the ſcrew, to take out the ſcrew.

UNSCRI'PTURAL, *adj.* not founded on the ſcripture, not defenſible by it. *Hooker.* See BERÆANS, RITES, TRADITION, and MYSTERIES *in Religion*, compared.

To UNSEA'L, *verb act.* to take off or break up a ſeal, to open any thing ſealed. *Dryden.*

UNSEA'LED, *adj.* 1. Having no ſeal, wanting a ſeal. 2. Having the ſeal broken.

To UNSEE'M, *verb act.* to rip, to cut open. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSEA'RCHABLE, *adj.* not to be explored, inſcrutable.

UNSEA'RCHABLENESS, *ſubſt.* impoſſibility to be explored. *Bramhall.*

UNSEA'SONABLE, *adj.* 1. Not ſuitable to time or occaſion, unfit, ill-timed, that is at an improper time. 2. Not agreeable to the time of the year. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Late; as, *unſeaſonable* time of night.

UNSEA'SONABLENESS, *ſubſt.* diſagreement with time or place. *Hale.*

UNSEA'SONABLY, *adv.* out of ſeaſon, not agreeably to time.

UNSEA'SONED, *adj.* 1. Unſeaſonable, ill timed: out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Unformed, not qualified by uſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Irregular, inordinate. *Hayward.* 4. Not kept till fit for uſe. 5. Not ſalted, not ſeaſoned with ſalt; as, *unſeaſoned* meat.

UNSE'CONDED, *adj.* 1. Not ſupported. 2. Not exemplified a ſecond time. *Brown.*

To UNSE'CRET, *verb act.* to diſcloſe, to divulge. *Bacon.*

UNSECRET, *adj.* not cloſe, not truſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSECU'RE, *adj.* [unſecker, Du. unſicher, H. Ger.] not ſafe, in danger.

UNSEDU'CED, *adj.* not drawn to ill. *Milton.*

UNSEE'ING, *adj.* wanting the power of ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSEE'LING [with falconers] a taking away the thread which runs through the eyelids of a hawk and hinders her ſight.

To UNSEE'M, *verb neut.* not to ſeem: out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSEE'MLINESS, *ſubſt.* unbecomingneſs, indecency, indecorum. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY, *adj.* unbecoming, indecent, uncomely. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY, *adv.* indecently, unbecomingly. *J. Philips.*

UNSEE'N, *adj.* 1. Not ſeen, not diſcovered. 2. Inviſible, undiſcoverable. *Hooker.* 3. Unſkilled, unexperienced. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LFISH, *adj.* not addicted to private intereſt. *Spectator.*

UNSE'NT, *adj.* 1. Not ſent. 2. *Unſent for*; not ſent for by letter or meſſenger. *Dryden.*

UNSE'PARABLE, *adj.* [of *inſeparabilis*, Lat.] not to be divided, not to be parted.

UNSE'PARABLENESS, *ſubſt.* quality not to be parted.

UNSE'PARATED, *adj.* not parted. *Pope.*

UNSE'RVICEABLE, *adj.* that is of no uſe, bringing no advantage or convenience.

UNSE'RVICEABLY, *adv.* without uſe, without advantage. *Woodward.*

UNSE'RVICEABLENESS [of *unſerviceable*] unprofitableneſs.

UNSE'T, *adj.* not planted, not ſet, not placed. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE, *verb act.* 1. To make incertain. *Arbuthnot.* 2. To move from a place. *L'Eſtrange.* 3. To overthrow.

UNSE'TTLED, *adj.* 1. Unfixed in reſolution, inconſtant, fickle. 2. Unequable, not regular, changeable. *Bentley.* 3. Not eſtabliſhed. *Dryden.* 4. Not fixed in a place or abode, 5. Spoken of liquors not clear; muddy.

UNSE'TTLEDNESS, *ſubſt.* 1. Irreſolution, undetermined ſtate of mind. 2. An unſettled ſtate, uncertainty, fluctuation. *Dryden.* 3. Want of fixity. *South.*

UNSE'VERED, *adj.* not parted, not divided. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNSE'W, *verb act.* to undo what was ſewn.

To UNSE'X, *verb act.* to make otherwiſe than the ſex commonly is. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNSHA'CKLE, *verb act.* to take off ſhackles, to looſe from bonds.

UNSHA'DED, *adj.* not ſhaded.

UNSHA'DOWED, *adj.* not clouded, not darkened. *Glanville.*

UNSHA'DY, *adj.* having no ſhade, open.

UNSHA'KEABLE, *adj.* not ſubject to concuſſion. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSHA'KED, *adj.* not ſhaken. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSHA'KEN, *adj.* 1. Not ſhaken, not to be moved or agitated. 2. Not ſubject to concuſſion. 3. Not weakened in reſolution, not moved. *Addiſon.*

UNSHA'MED, *adj.* not ſhamed. *Dryden.*

UNSHAMEFA'CED, *adj.* impudent.

UNSHA'PEN, *adj.* deformed, miſhapen.

UNSHA'RED, *adj.* not partaken, not had in common. *Milton.*

UNSHA'VEN, *adj.* not ſhaven.

To UNSHEA'TH, *verb act.* to draw out of the ſheath or ſcabbard. *Addiſon.*

UNSHE'D, *adj.* not ſpilt. *Milton.*

UNSHE'LTERED, *adj.* wanting a ſcreen, wanting protection. *Decay of Piety.*

UNSHIE'LDED, *adj.* not guarded by the ſhield. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P, *verb act.* to take out of a ſhip. *Swift.*

UNSHO'CKED, *adj.* not diſguſted, not offended. *Tickell.*

UNSHO'D, *adj.* not having the ſhoes on. *Clarendon.*

To UNSHOE' *a Horſe*, *verb act.* to take off his ſhoes.

UNSHOO'K, *part. adj.* not ſhaken. *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN, *adj.* not having the wool clipped off.

UNSHO'T, *part. adj.* not hit by ſhot. *Waller.*

To UNSHOU'T, *verb act.* to annihilate or retract a ſhout. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSHO'WERED, *adj.* not watered by ſhowers. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING, *adj.* not recoiling, not ſhunning danger or pain. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSHU'NABLE, *adj.* inevitable. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSHU'T, *adj.* not cloſed up.

UNSI'FTED, *adj.* 1. Not parted by a ſieve. *May.* 2. Not tried. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSI'GHT, *adj.* not ſeeing: a low word, uſed only with *unſeen*. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED, *adj.* inviſible, not ſeen. *Suckling.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *unſightly*] deformity, diſagreeableneſs to the eye. *Wiſeman.*

UNSI'GHTLY, *adj.* diſagreeableneſs to the ſight. *Milton.*

UNSINCE'RE, *adj.* 1. Falſe-hearted, not hearty, not faithful. 2. Not genuine, impure, adulterated. *Boyle.* 3. Not ſound, not ſolid. *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RELY, *adv.* falſe-heartedly.

UNSINCE'RITY, *ſubſt.* adulteration, ſophiſtication, cheat. *Boyle.*

To UNSI'NEW, *verb act.* to deprive of ſtrength. *Dryden.*

UNSI'NGED, *adj.* not ſcorched, not touched with fire. *Brown.*

UNSI'NKING, *adj.* not ſinking. *Addiſon.*

UNSI'NEWED, *adj.* nerveleſs, weak. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSI'NNING, *adj.* impeccable. *Rogers.*

UNSKA'NNED, *adj.* not meaſured, not computed. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSKI'LLED, or UNSKI'LFUL, wanting ſkill, wanting knowledge, being without experience. *Milton* and *Pope.*

UNSKI'LFULLY, *adv.* ignorantly, without art or knowledge.

UNSKI'LFULNESS, *ſubſt.* ignorance, unexperience, want of art. *Sidney.*

UNSLA'IN, *adj.* not killed.

UNSLA'KED, *adj.* not quenched. *Dryden.*

UNSLEE'PING, *adj.* ever wakeful. *Milton.*

UNSLI'PPING, *adj.* not liable to ſlip, faſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNSLOU'GH *a wild Boar*, to drive him out of his receſs.

UNSMI'RCHED, *adj.* unpolluted, not ſtained. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSMO'KED, *adj.* not ſmoked.

UNSMOO'TH, *adj.* rough, not even, not level. Not uſed. *Milton.*

UNSNA'RED, *adj.* not entangled in a ſnare.

UNSO'CIABLE [*inſociabilis*, Lat.] not kind, not communicative of good. *Addiſon.*

UNSO'CIABLENESS, *ſubſt.* an inſociable humour.

UNSO'CIABLY, *adv.* in an unfriendly manner, not kindly.

UNSO'DDEN, *adj.* not boiled.

UNSOI'LED, *adj.* not polluted, not tainted, not ſtained. *Dryden.*

UNSO'LD, *adj.* not diſpoſed of, not exchanged for money.

To UNSO'LDER, *verb act.* to take off ſolder.

UNSO'LDIER-LIKE, *adj.* unbecoming a ſoldier. *Broome.*

To UNSO'LE, *verb act.* to take off the ſoles.

UNSO'LID, *adj.* fluid, not coherent. *Locke.*

UNSOLLI'CITED, *adj.* not ſollicited.

UNSOO'T, *adj.* for *unſweet.* Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

UNSOPHI'STICATED, *adj.* not adulterated. *Boyle.*

UNSO'LVED, *adj.* not explicated. *Dryden.*

UNSO'RTED, *adj.* not diſtributed by proper ſeparation. *Watts.*

UNSOU'GHT, *adj.* 1. Had without ſeeking. *Milton.* 2. Not ſearched. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSOU'ND, *adj.* 1. Not ſolid, not conſiſting of matter. *Spenſer.* 2. Unhealthful, ſickly. *Denham.* 3. Corrupted, rotten. 4. Not free from cracks. 5. Not orthodox. *Hooker.* 6. Not honeſt, not upright. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Not true, not certain. *Spenſer.* 8. Not calm, not faſt. Sleeps *unſound. Daniel's Civil War.* 9. Not cloſe, not compact. *Unſound* cheeſe. *Mortimer.* 10. Not ſincere, not faithful. *Gay.* 11. Erroneous, wrong. *Milton.* 12. Not faſt under foot.

UNSOU'NDED, *adj.* not tried by the plummet. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSOU'NDNESS, *ſubſt.* 1. Unhealthineſs. 2. Erroneouſneſs of belief, want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.* 3. Corruptneſs of any kind. *Hooker.* 4. Want of ſolidity or ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

UNSOU'RED, *adj.* 1. Not made ſour. *Bacon.* 2. Not made moroſe. *Dryden.*

UNSO'WN, *adj.* not propagated by ſcattering ſeed.

UNSPA'RED, not ſpared. *Milton.*

UNSPA'RING, *adj.* not ſparing, not parſimonious. *Milton.*

To UNSPE'AK, *verb act.* to retract, to recant. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSPEA'KABLE, *adj.* unutterable, not to be expreſſed. *Addiſon.*

UNSPEA'KABLY, *adv.* unutterably, inexpreſſibly.

UNSPE'CIFIED, *adj.* not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*

UNSPE'CULATIVE, *adj.* not theoretical. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNSPE'D, *adj.* not diſpatched, not performed. *Garth.*

UNSPE'NT, *adj.* not ſpent or expended, not weakened, not exhauſted. *Dryden.*

To UNSPHE'RE, *verb act.* to remove from its orb. *Milton.*

UNSPI'ED, *adj.* not diſcovered, not ſeen. *Milton.*

UNSPI'LT, *adj.* 1. Not ſhed. *Denham.* 2. Not ſpoiled, not marred. *Tuſſer.*

To UNSPI'RIT, *verb act.* to diſpirit, to depreſs. *Norris.*

UNSPOI'LED, *adj.* 1. Not plundered, not pillaged. *Spenſer.* 2. Not marred.

UNSPO'KEN *of*, *adj.* not taken notice of.

UNSPO'TTED, *adj.* 1. Having no ſpots, not marked with any ſtain. *Dryden.* 2. Not tainted with guilt, immaculate. *Milton.*

UNSQUA'RED, *adj.* not formed, irregular. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSTA'BLE, *adj.* [*inſtabilis*, Lat.] 1. Unfirm, unfixed, not faſt. *Dryden.* 2. Inconſtant, irreſolute. *St. James.*

UNSTA'ID, *adj.* not ſettled into diſcretion, not cool, not ſteady, mutable. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSTAI'DNESS, *ſubſt.* want of ſedateneſs or gravity; levity, indiſcretion. *Sidney.*

UNSTAI'NED, *adj.* having no ſtain, not died, not coloured. *Dryden.*

UNSTA'NCHED, or UNSTAU'NCHED, *adj.* not ſtopped.

To UNSTA'TE, *verb act.* to put out of ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSTEA'DILY, *adv.* 1. Without any certainty. 2. Irreſolutely, inconſtantly, not conſiſtently. *Locke.*

UNSTEA'DINESS, or UNSTE'DFASTNESS, *ſubſt.* unconſtancy, want of fixedneſs and reſolution; mutability. *Addiſon.*

UNSTEA'DY, *adj.* 1. Unfixed, irreſolute, inconſtant. *Denham.* 2. Mutable, variable. *Locke.*

UNSTE'DFAST, *adj.* not fixed, not faſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSTEE'PED, *adj.* not ſoaked. *Bacon.*

To UNSTI'NG, *verb act.* to diſarm of a ſting. *South.*

UNSTI'NTED, *adj.* not limited. *Skelton.*

UNSTI'RRED, *adj.* unmoved, not ſtirred, not agitated. *Boyle.*

To UNSTI'TCH, *verb act.* to pick out ſtitches, to open by picking the ſtitches. *Collier.*

To UNSTO'CK *a Gun*, is to take off the ſtock from the barrel.

UNSTOO'PING, *adj.* not bending, not yielding. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNSTO'P, *verb act.* to open a paſſage, to free from ſtop or obſtruction. *Addiſon.*

UNSTO'PPED, *adj.* meeting no reſiſtance. *Dryden.*

UNSTRAI'NED, *adj.* eaſy, not forced. *Hakewill.*

UNSTRAI'TENED, *adj.* not contracted. *Glanville.*

UNSTRE'NGTHENED, *adj.* not ſupported, not aſſiſted. *Hooker.*

To UNSTRI'KE *the Hood* [with falconers] is to draw the ſtrings of a hawk's hood, that it may be in readineſs to be pulled off.

UNSTRI'CKEN, *adj.* not ſmitten.

To UNSTRI'NG, *verb act.* pret. *unſtrung*, part. paſſ. *unſtringed*, Shakeſpeare, and *unſtrung*, Prior] 1. To relax any thing ſtrung, to deprive of ſtrings, as, to take ſtrings from a muſical inſtrument. 2. To looſe, to untie in general. *Dryden.* 3. To draw beads from a ſtring.

UNSTRU'CK, *adj.* not moved, not affected.

UNSTRU'NG, pret. and part paſſ. [of *unſtring*] not furniſhed with ſtrings; alſo drawn off a ſtring, as beads.

UNSTU'DIED, *adj.* not premeditated, not laboured. *Dryden.*

UNSTU'FFED, or UNSTU'FT, *adj.* unfilled, unfurniſhed. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSUBDU'ED, *adj.* not brought under, not conquered.

UNSUBSTA'NTIAL, *adj.* 1. Not ſolid, not palpable. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Not real. *Addiſon.*

UNSUCCEE'DED, not ſucceeded. *Milton.*

UNSUCCE'SSFUL, *adj.* not ſucceeding well, not having the wiſhed event, not fortunate, not well received. *Addiſon.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY, *adv.* without ſucceſs, unfortunately.

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS, the want of ſucceſs, event contrary to wiſh. *Hammond.*

UNSUCCE'SSIVE, *adj.* not produced by flux of parts. *Brown* and *Hale.*

UNSU'CKED, *adj.* not having the breaſts drawn. *Milton.*

UNSU'FFERABLE, *adj.* intolerable, inſupportable, not to be borne or endured. *Milton.*

UNSU'FFERABLY, *adv.* intolerably.

UNSUFFI'CIENCE, *ſubſt.* [*inſuffiſance*, Fr.] inability to anſwer the end propoſed. *Hooker.*

UNSUFFI'CIENT, *adj.* [*inſuffiſant*, Fr.] unable, inadequate. *Locke.*

UNSU'GERED, *adj.* not ſweetened with ſugar. *Bacon.*

UNSUI'TABLE, *adj.* not congruous, not proportionate, not equal. *Atterbury.*

UNSUI'TABLENESS, *ſubſt.* unfitneſs, incongruity. *South.*

UNSUI'TING, *adj.* not fitting, not becoming. *Dryden.*

UNSU'LLIED, *adj.* not ſoiled, not fouled, the luſtre not impaired. *Sprat.* Alſo of an unſpotted reputation.

UNSU'NG, *adj.* not recited in verſe, not celebrated in verſe.

UNSU'MMED, *adj.* [in falconry] a hawk is ſaid to be *unſummed*, when her feathers are not at their full length.

UNSU'NNED, *adj.* not expoſed to the ſun. *Milton.*

UNSU'PERABLE, *adj.* [*inſuperabilis*, Lat.] not to be overcome.

UNSUPE'RFLUOUS, not more than enough. *Milton.*

UNSUPPLA'NTED, *adj.* 1. Not forced or thrown from under that which ſupports it. *J. Philips.* 2. Not defeated by ſtratagem.

UNSUPPLI'ED, *adj.* not ſupplied, not accommodated with ſomething neceſſary. *Dryden.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLE, *adj.* [*inſupportable*, Fr.] intolerable, ſuch as cannot be endured. *Woodward.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLY, *adv.* intolerably. *South.*

UNSUPPO'RTED, *adj.* 1. Not ſuſtained, not held up. *Milton.* 2. Not aſſiſted. *Brown.*

UNSU'RE, *adj.* uncertain, not fixed. *Pope.*

UNSU'RENESS, *ſubſt.* incertitude, not fixedneſs.

UNSURMOU'NTABLE, *adj.* [of *inſurmontable*, Fr.] inſuperable, not to be overcome.

UNSURPA'SSABLE, *adj.* that is not to be exceeded or gone beyond.

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE, *adj.* incapable, not liable to admit. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CT, or UNSUSPE'CTED, *adj.* not ſuſpected as likely to do or mean ill: *Milton* uſes both.

UNSUSPE'CTING, *adj.* not imagining that any ill is deſigned. *Pope.*

UNSUSPI'CIOUS, *adj.* having no ſuſpicion. *Milton.*

UNSUSTAI'NED, *adj.* not born up, not held up, not ſupported. *Milton.*

To UNSWA'DDLE, *verb act.* to unlooſe ſwaddling cloths.

To UNSWA'THE, *verb act.* to undo ſwathes or childrens rollers, to free from folds or convolutions.

UNSWA'YABLE, *adj.* not to be ſwayed or influenced by another. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSWA'YED, *adj.* not wielded, not held in the hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNSWEA'R, *verb neut.* not to ſwear; to recant any thing ſworn. *Spenſer.*

To UNSWEA'T, *verb act.* to cool after exerciſe, to eaſe after fatigue. *Milton* uſes it reciprocally.

UNSWEA'TING, *adj.* not ſweating. *Dryden.*

UNSWEE'T, *adj.* not ſweet, diſagreeable. *Spenſer.*

UNSWE'PT, *adj.* not cleaned by ſweeping, not bruſhed away. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSWO'RN, *adj.* not depoſed upon oath, not bound by an oath. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNTA'CK *a Curlew*, *verb act.* [with carvers] is to cut it up.

UNTAI'NTED, *adj.* 1. Not corrupt by mixture. *Smith.* 2. Not ſullied, not polluted, unſpotted. *South.* 3. Not charged with any crime. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTA'KEN, *adj.* 1. Not apprehended, not taken. *Pope.* 2. *Untaken up*; not filled. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED *of*, *adj.* not mentioned in the world. *Dryden.*

UNTA'MEABLE, *adj.* not to be made gentle, not to be ſubdued. *Grew.*

UNTA'MEABLENESS, the ſtate of not being made gentle.

UNTA'MED, *adj.* not made gentle, not ſuppreſſed, not ſubdued. *Dryden.*

To UNTA'NGLE, *verb act.* to diſintangle, to looſe from intricacy or convolution. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTA'NNED, *adj.* not tanned.

UNTA'STED, *adj.* not taſted of, not tried by the palate. *Addiſon.*

UNTA'STING, *adj.* 1. Not perceiving any taſte. *Smith.* 2. not trying by the palate.

UNTAU'GHT, *adj.* 1. Uninſtructed, ignorant, unlettered. *Young.* 2. Debarred from inſtruction. *Locke.* 3. Unſkilled, new, not having uſe or practice. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNTEA'CH, *verb act.* to make to quit or forget what has been inculcated. *Dryden.*

UNTEA'CHABLE, *adj.* not capable of being taught.

UNTEA'CHABLENESS, *ſubſt.* uncapableneſs of being taught.

To UNTEA'M, *verb act.* to take horſes from before a cart or plough.

UNTE'MPERATE, for INTEMPERATE, *adj.* [*intemperatus*, Lat.] not uſing temperance.

UNTE'MPERED, *adj.* not tempered. *Ezekiel.*

UNTE'MPTED, *adj.* 1. Not embarraſſed by temptation. *Taylor.* 2. Not invited by any thing alluring. *Cotton, on the Peak.*

UNTE'NABLE, *adj.* 1. That cannot be held or kept in poſſeſſion. 2. Not capable of defence. *Clarendon.*

UNTE'NANTED, *adj.* having no tenant. *Temple.*

UNTE'NDED, *adj.* not having any attendance. *Thomſon.*

UNTE'NDER, *adj.* wanting ſoftneſs, wanting affection. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTE'NDERED, *adj.* not offered. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTE'RRIFIED, *adj.* not diſmayed, not ſtruck with fear. *Milton.*

UNTHA'NKED, *adj.* 1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindneſs. *Milton.* 2. Not received with thankfulneſs. *Dryden.*

UNTHA'NKFUL, *adj.* ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment for good received.

UNTHA'NKFULLY, *adv.* [unþancƿullic, Sax.] after an unthankful manner, without gratitude.

UNTHA'NKFULNESS, *ſubſt.* ingratitude, want of ſenſe of benefits, neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgments for good received. *South.*

UNTHA'WED, *adj.* not diſſolved after froſt. *Pope.*

To UNTHI'NK, *verb act.* to recal, or diſmiſs a thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTHI'NKING, *adj.* thoughtleſs, not given to reflection, being without thought.

UNTHI'NKINGNESS, *ſubſt.* thoughtleſneſs.

UNTHO'RNY, *adj.* not obſtructed by prickles. *Brown.*

UNTHOU'GHT *of*, *adj.* not thought of, not regarded, not heeded. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNTHREA'D, *verb act.* to take the thread out of a needle; alſo to looſe. Can *unthread* thy joints. *Milton.*

UNTHRE'ATENED, *adj.* not menaced. *K. Charles.*

UNTHRI'FT, *ſubſt.* an extravagant, a prodigal. *Dryden.*

UNTHRIFT, *adj.* profuſe, extravagant, waſteful. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unthri'ftily, *adv.* waſtefully, without frugality. *Collier.*

Unthri'ftiness, *ſubſt.* waſtefulneſs, prodigality, bad œconomy. *Hayward.*

Unthri'fty, *adj.* 1. Laviſhly, expenſive, waſteful, prodigal. *Sidney.* 2. Not eaſily made to thrive or fatten. A low word. A hide-bound or *unthrifty* horſe. *Mortimer.*

Unthri'ving, *adj.* that does not thrive, not proſpering, not growing rich. *Government of the Tongue.*

To Unthro'ne, *verb act.* to deprive of the throne, to pull down from a throne. *Milton.*

To Unti'e, *verb act.* 1. To unbind, to free from bonds. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To ſet free from any obſtruction. *Untied* tongue. *Taylor.* 3. To reſolve, to clear. *Denham.* 4. To looſen from knot or convolution, to looſen what was tied.

Unti'ed, *adj.* 1. Not bound, not gathered in a knot. *Prior.* 2. Not faſtened by any binding or knot. Your ſhoe *untied.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Unti'l, *adv.* [indtil, Dan.] 1. Till, to the time that. *Denham.* 2. To the place that. *Dryden.*

Until, *prep.* to: uſed of time. The other uſe, as to place, is obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To Unti'le, *verb act.* [to take the tiles from] *a Houſe,* to uncover a houſe by taking the tiles off.

Unti'lled, *adj.* uncultivated. *Pope.*

Unti'mbered, *adj.* not furniſhed with timber, weak. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unti'med, *adj.* done out of time.

Unti'meliness, *ſubſt.* the ſtate of being out of proper time.

Unti'mely, *adj.* 1. Unſeaſonably, haſtily before the time. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Happening before the natural time. *Pope.*

Unti'mely, *adv.* before the natural time.

Unti'nged, *adj.* 1. Not ſtained, not diſcoloured. *Boyle.* 2. Not infected. *Swift.*

Unti'reable, *adj.* that cannot be wearied or tired, indefatigable. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unti'red, *adj.* unwearied, not made weary.

Unti'tled, *adj.* having no title. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unto', *prep.* [unto, Sax. It was the old word for *to*: now obſolete] to. *Temple.*

Unto'ld, *adj.* 1. Not ſaid or numbered, unrelated. 2. Not revealed.

Unto'lerable, *adj.* [*intolerabilis,* Lat.] not to be born or ſuffered.

Untoo'thsome, *adj.* diſtaſteful.

Untou'ched, *adj.* 1. Not touched, not medled with. 2. Not moved, not affected. *Sidney.*

Unto'ward, *adj.* 1. Obſtinate, not eaſily guided or taught. 2. Ungraceful. *Creech.*

Unto'wardliness, *ſubſt.* ſtubbornneſs.

Unto'wardly, *adj.* awkward, perverſe, froward, *Locke.*

Untowardly, *adv.* ungainly, ſtubbornly, awkwardly. *Tillotſon.*

Untra'ceable, *adj.* not to be traced. *South.*

Untra'ced, *adj.* not traced, not marked by any footſteps. *Dryden.*

Untra'ctable, *adj.* [*intraitable,* Fr. *intractabilis,* Lat.] 1. Not yielding to common meaſures nor management; ſtubborn, not manageable. 2. Rough, difficult. *Milton.*

Untra'ctableness, *ſubſt.* want of inclination to be managed, ſtubbornneſs. *Locke.*

Untra'ding, *adj.* not ingaged in commerce. *Locke.*

Untrai'ned, *adj.* 1. Not educated, not diſciplined. *Milton.* 2. Irregular, ungovernable. *Herbert.*

Untransfe'rrable, *adj.* incapable of being given from one to another. *Howel.*

Untranspa'rent, *adj.* opaque, not diaphanous. *Boyle.*

Untra'velled, *adj.* 1. Never trodden by paſſengers. *Brown.* 2. Having never ſeen foreign countries. *Addiſon.*

To Untrea'd, *verb act.* to tread back, to go back in the ſame ſteps. *Shakeſpeare.*

Untrea'sured, *adj.* not laid up, not repoſited. *Shakeſpeare.*

Untrea'table, *adj.* not treatable, not practicable. *Decay of Piety.*

Untri'ed, *adj.* 1. Not aſſayed, not yet attempted. *Milton.* 2. Not yet experienced. *Milton.* 3. Not having paſſed trial. *Milton.*

Untri'mmed, *adj.* not adorned; alſo unſhaven.

Untriu'mphable, *adj.* which allows no triumph. *Hudibras.*

Untro'd, or Untro'dden, *adj.* not trodden upon, not marked by the foot. *Milton* and *Addiſon.*

Untro'lled, *adj.* not bowled, not rolled along. *Dryden.*

Untrou'bled, *adj.* 1. Not concerned, not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or guilt. 2. Not agitated, not confuſed. *Milton.* 3. Not interrupted in the natural courſe. *Spenſer.* 4. Tranſparent, clear. *Bacon.*

Untru'e, *adj.* 1. Falſe, contrary to reality. *Bacon.* 2. Falſe, not faithful, treacherous. *Dryden.*

Untru'ly, *adv.* falſely, not according to truth. *Hooker.*

To Untru'ss, *verb act.* [*trouſſer,* Fr.] to untie a truſs or bundle, to ungird.

To Untruss *a Point,* is to untie or unbutton the breeches in order to eaſe the body. A low phraſe.

Untru'stiness, *ſubſt.* unfaithfulneſs. *Hayward.*

Untru'th, *ſubſt.* 1. Falſhood, contrariety to reality. 2. Moral falſhood, not veracity. *Sandys.* 3. Treachery, want of fidelity. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Falſe aſſertion, falſity. *Atterbury.*

To Untu'ck, *verb act.* to undo or looſen that which was tucked up.

Untu'nable, *adj.* not melodious, not muſical, unharmonious. *Tatler.*

To Untu'ne, *verb act.* 1. To make incapable of harmony. *Dryden.* 2. To diſorder in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

Untu'rned, *adj.* not turned; as, *to leave no ſtone unturned,* to uſe all poſſible means.

Untu'tored, *adj.* uninſtructed, untaught. *Prior.*

To Untwi'ne, *verb act.* 1. To unravel that which was twiſted or twined, to open that which is held together by convolution. *Waller.* 2. To open what is wrapped on itſelf. *Bacon.* 3. To ſeparate that which claſps round any thing. All the ſyren ſongs of Italy could never *untwine* from the maſt. *Aſcham.*

To Untwi'st, *verb act.* to undo what is twiſted, to untwine. *Dryden.*

To Unty'. See To Untie.

To Unvai'l, *verb act.* [this word is *unvail* or *unveil,* according to its etymology. See Vail and Veil] to ſtrip of a vail, to uncover. *Pope.*

Unva'luable, *adj.* ineſtimable, being above price. *Atterbury.*

Unva'lued, *adj.* 1. Not prized; neglected. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Ineſtimable, above price. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unva'nquished, *adj.* unconquered. *Milton.*

Unva'riable, *adj.* [*invariable,* Fr. of *invariabilis,* Lat.] unchangeable, not mutable. *Norris.*

Unva'riableness, *ſubſt.* unchangeableneſs.

Unva'riably, *adv.* unchangeably.

Unva'ried, *adj.* not changed, not diverſified. *Pope.*

Unva'rnished, *adj.* 1. Not overlaid with varniſh. 2. Not adorned, not decorated. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unva'rying, *adj.* not liable to change. *Locke.*

To Unvei'l, *verb act.* [See Veil and Vail] 1. To diveſt of a veil, to uncover. *Pope.* 2. To diſcloſe, to ſhow in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unvei'ledly, *adv.* plainly, without diſguiſe. *Boyle.*

Unve'ntilated, *adj.* not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore.*

Unve'rsed, or Unve'rst, *adj.* not converſant with, not ſkilled in. *Blackmore.*

Unve'xed, *adj.* untroubled, undiſturbed. *Dryden.*

Unvi'ncible [*invincibilis,* Lat.] unconquerable, not to be overcome.

Unvi'olable [*inviolabilis,* Lat.] not to be violated or broken.

Unvi'olated, *adj.* not injured, not broken. *Clarendon.*

Unvi'rtuous, *adj.* wanting virtue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unvi'sited, *adj.* not viſited, not reſorted to. *Milton.*

Unu'niform, *adj.* not uniform. *Decay of Piety.*

Unvo'yageable, *adj.* that cannot be ſailed in, not to be paſſed over. *Milton.*

Unu'rged, *adj.* not incited, not preſſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unu'sed, *adj.* 1. Unemployed, not put to uſe. *Sidney.* 2. Not accuſtomed. *Sidney.*

Unu'seful, *adj.* of no uſe, ſerving no purpoſe. *Dryden.*

Unu'sual, *adj.* uncommon, not frequent; rare.

Unu'sually, *adv.* rarely, uncommonly.

Unu'sualness, *ſubſt.* [of *unuſual*] rareneſs, uncommonneſs. *Broome.*

Unu'tterable, *adj.* unſpeakable, ineffable. *Milton.*

Unvu'lnerable, *adj.* not vulnerable, exempt from wound. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unawa'kened, *adj.* not awakened, not rouzed from ſleep. *Milton.*

Unwa'lled, *adj.* that is without walls. *Knolles.*

Unwa'res, *adv.* unexpectedly, before any caution or expectation. *Spenſer.*

Unwa'riness [of *unwary*] uncautiouſneſs, imprudence, careleſneſs. *Spectator.*

Unwa'rily, *adv.* without caution, careleſly. *Addiſon.*

Unwa'rlike, *adj.* not like a warrior, not fit for war, not uſed to war. *Dryden.*

Unwa'rmed, *adj.* not made warm.

Unwa'rned, *adj.* not having had warning, not cautioned. *Locke.*

Unwa'rrantable, *adj.* unjuſtifiable, not defenſible, not allowed. *South.*

Unwa'rrantably, *adv.* unjuſtifiably. *Wake.*

Unwa'rranted, *adj.* not ſecured by authority, not aſcertained; uncertain. *Bacon.*

Unwa'ry, *adj.* [ungitware, Teut.] 1. Inconſiderate, wanting caution, imprudent, haſty. *Milton.* 2. Unexpected: Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Unwa'shed, or Unwa'shen, *adj.* not waſhed.

Unwa'sted, *adj.* not conſumed, ſpent, or laid waſte, not diminiſhed.

Unwa'sting, *adj.* not growing leſs, not decaying. *Pope.*

Unwa'tched, *adj.* not guarded by a watch.

Unwa'tered, *adj.* not moiſtened with water.

Unwa'vering, *adj.* firm, ſtaunch, ſtedfaſt.

Unwa'yed, *adj.* not uſed to the road, not uſed to travel. *Suckling.*

Unwea'kened, *adj.* not weakened. *Boyle.*

Unwea'ned, *adj.* not taken from the breaſt.

Unwea'poned, *adj.* not furniſhed with offenſive arms. *Raleigh.*

Unwea'rable, *adj.* that cannot be worn.

Unwea'riable, *adj.* that cannot be wearied or tired. *Hooker.*

Unwea'ried, *adj.* 1. Untired, not fatigued. *Milton.* 2. Indefatigable, continual, not ſinking under fatigue. *Rogers.*

Unwea'riedness, *ſubſt.* the ſtate of not being tired.

To Unwea'ry, *verb act.* to refreſh after wearineſs. *Temple.*

Unwea'ther, *ſubſt.* [unpeꝺeꞃ, Sax.] a tempeſt or ſtorm: Not an uſual word.

To Unwea've, *verb act.* [of *un,* and peaꝼan, Sax.] to undo what was woven.

Unwe'd, or Unwe'dded, *adj.* unmarried. *Shakeſpeare* uſes the former.

Unwe'dgeable, *adj.* not to be cloven. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unwee'ded, *adj.* not cleared from weeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unwee'ping, or Unwee'pt, *adj.* not lamented. Now *Unwept.* *Milton.*

Unwee'ting, *adj.* unwitting, not knowing, ignorant. *Milton.*

Unwei'ghed, *adj.* 1. Not examined by the balance. *Kings.* 2. Not conſidered; negligent. *Pope.*

Unwei'ghing, *adj.* inconſiderate, thoughtleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unwe'lcome, *adj.* not welcome, unacceptable, not pleaſing.

Unwe'lcomeness, *ſubſt.* diſagreeableneſs to.

Unwe'pt, *adj.* not lamented, not bemoaned. *Dryden.*

Unwe't, *adj.* not moiſt. *Dryden.*

Unwhi'pt, *adj.* not corrected with the rod, not puniſhed. *Pope.*

Unwho'lesome, *adj.* 1. Unhealthy, miſchievous to health. *Addiſon.* 2. Corrupt, tainted. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unwho'lesomeness, *ſubſt.* unhealthineſs, inſalubrity.

Unwei'ldily, *adv.* heavily, with difficult motion. *Dryden.*

Unwei'ldiness, *ſubſt.* unmanageableneſs by reaſon of great bulk; heavineſs. *Granville.*

Unwei'ldy, *adj.* unmanageable, unhandy, not eaſily moving or moved. *Addiſon.*

Unwi'lling, *adj.* not inclined, loath, not contented, not complying by inclination.

UNWI'LLINGLY, *adv.* not with good will, not without loathneſs. *Denham.*

UNWI'LLINGNESS, *ſubſt.* an unwilling temper, loathneſs, diſinclination. *Swift.*

To UNWI'ND, *verb act.* 1. To ſeparate any thing convolved, to undo what was wound. 2. To diſentangle, to looſe from entanglement. *Hooker* uſes it reciprocally.

To UNWIND, *verb neut.* to admit evolution. *Mortimer.*

UNWI'PED, *adj.* not wiped, not cleaned. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWI'SE, *adj.* void of wiſdom, fooliſh, weak.

UNWI'SELY, *adv.* fooliſhly, weakly, not prudently. *Hooker.*

To UNWI'SH, to wiſh that which is, not to be. *Shakeſpeare* and *Brown.*

UNWI'SHED, *adj.* ſometimes with *for*; without being wiſhed, not ſought, not deſired. *Pope.*

UNWI'ST, *adj.* unthought of; not known. *Spenſer.*

To UNWI'T, *verb act.* to deprive of underſtanding: Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWITHDRA'WING, *adj.* continually liberal. *Milton.*

UNWI'THERABLE, *adj.* that cannot wither.

UNWITHSTOO'D, *adj.* not oppoſed. *J. Philips.*

UNWI'TNESSED, *adj.* wanting evidence, wanting notice. *Hooker.*

UNWI'TTY [of *un*, and pıττıᵹ, Sax.] ſilly, fooliſh.

UNWI'TTING, *adj.* properly UNWEE'TING, not knowing.

UNWI'TTINGLY, *adv.* properly UNWEE'TINGLY [from *unweeting*] not knowingly, without conſciouſneſs. *Bentley.*

UNWO'NTED, *adj.* 1. Uncommon, unuſual, rare, unfrequent. *Dryden.* 2. Unuſed, unaccuſtomed. *Milton.* See To WON.

UNWO'NTEDNESS, *ſubſt.* unaccuſtomedneſs.

UNWO'RKING, *adj.* living without labour. *Locke.*

UNWO'RKMANLIKE, *adj.* bungling, not artificial.

UNWO'RN, *adj.* not worn.

UNWO'RSHIPPED, *adj.* not adored. *Milton.*

UNWO'RTHILY, *adv.* in an undeſerving manner, not according to deſert, either above or below merit.

UNWO'RTHINESS, *ſubſt.* undeſervingneſs, want of merit, want of worth.

UNWO'RTHY, *adj.* 1. Undeſerving. *Hooker.* 2. Wanting merit. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Mean, baſe. *Sidney.* 4. Not adequate, not ſuitable. *Pope.* 5. Unbecoming, vile. *Dryden.*

UNWO'VEN, *adj.* not weaved; alſo unravelled.

UNWOU'ND, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *Unwind*; not wound up. *Mortimer.*

UNWOU'NDABLE, *adj.* [of *un*, punꝺ, Sax. and *able*] uncapable of being wounded.

UNWOU'NDED, *adj.* 1. Having received no wound. *Milton.* 2. Not hurt. With *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*

To UNWREA'TH, *verb act.* to untwine, to untwiſt. *Boyle* has it with the reciprocal pronoun.

UNWREA'THED, *adj.* having the wreath untwiſted; alſo without a wreath.

To UNWRA'P, to take out of the fold.

UNWRI'TING, *adj.* not aſſuming the character of an author. *Arbuthnot.*

To UNWRI'NKLE, *verb act.* to ſmooth out wrinkles.

UNWRI'THEN, *adj.* unwreathed, untwiſted, ſtraitened.

UNWRI'TTEN, *adj.* not written, not conveyed by writing, oral, traditional. *Locke.*

UNWROU'GHT, *adj.* unworked, not worked, not manufactured. *Dryen.*

UNWRU'NG, *adj.* not pinched. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNYIE'LDED, *adj.* not given up. *Dryden.*

UNYIE'LDING, *adj.* inflexible.

To UNYO'KE, *verb act.* 1. To ſet free from the yoke. 2. To part, to disjoin. *Shakeſpearo.*

UNYO'KING, *adj.* 1. Having never worn a yoke. *Dryden.* 2. Licentious, unreſtrained. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNZO'NED, *adj.* not bound with a girdle. *Prior.*

VOCA'BULARY, *ſubſt.* [*vocabulaire*, Fr. *vocabolario*, It. *vocabulario*, Sp. of *vocabularium*, Lat.] a word-book, a little dictionary containing a collection of words, a lexicon.

VO'CAL, *adj.* Fr. and Sp. [*vocale*, It. *vocalis*, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to the voice, having a voice. *Milton.* 2. Uttered or modulated by the voice. *Milton.*

VOCAL *Muſic*, that muſic which is performed by the voice only; ſinging.

VOCAL *Nerves* [in anatomy] the recurrent nerves, thoſe which ſupple the muſcles of the larynx.

VOCA'LE, It. vocal muſic.

VOCA'LITY [*vocalitas*, Lat.] a vocal quality, the power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*

To VO'CALIZE, *verb act.* [of *vocal*] to form into voice. *Holder.*

VO'CALLY, *adv.* [of *vocal*; *vocaliter*, Lat.] with the voice, in words.

VO'CALNESS [*vocalitas*, Lat.] a vocal quality.

VOCA'TIO *in Jus* [in the civil law] is the ſame as a ſummons in the common law.

VOCA'TION, *ſubſt.* Fr. of Lat. [*vocazione*, It. *vocacion*, Sp.] 1. A calling by the will of God. *Hooker.* 2. Summons. Not having the *vocation* of poverty to ſcribble. *Dryden.* 3. A trade, an employ, a courſe of life to which one is appointed.

VOCATION [in theology] the grace or favour which God does any one in calling him out of the way of ſin and death, and putting him into the way of ſalvation. In the *ſcripture-uſe* of the word, it ſignifies that *divine call*, or invitation, which by the promulgation of *Chriſtianity* was given both to *Jews* and *Gentiles*, to come in and partake of the bleſſings of the *Meſſiah*'s kingdom; as is done on our part, by *repentance* toward God, and by faith in the *Lord Jeſus Chriſt*. This ſeems to be the ſubſtance of the following texts; *Epheſ.* c. i. v. 18. c. iv. v. 1—4. *Philip.* c. iii. v. 14. *Heb.* c. iii. v. 1. 1 *Theſſ.* c. ii. v. 12. and *Math.* c. 20. v. 16. But as to ſome later [or modern] ideas, which have been affixed to (or connected with) this word; ſuch as irreſiſtible grace, *particular* redemption, and *abſolute* election of *individuals* to *eternal* life. &c. See FÆDERAL *Head*, INFRA-LAPSARIANS, SIN, PELAGIANS, and THEODORUS of *Mopſueſtia*, compared.

VO'CATIVE, *ſubſt.* as the *vocative caſe* [in grammar] the fifth caſe or ſtate of nouns, uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

VO'CE, It. ſignifies, in general, a ſound or noiſe; but in muſic more particularly a human voice.

VOCIFERA'TIO, Lat. [in old law] a *hue and cry*, an outcry raiſed againſt a malefactor.

VOCIFERA'TION, *ſubſt.* [*vociferazione*, It. *vociferacion*, Sp. of *vociferatio*, Lat.] a bawling or crying out aloud, clamour. *Arbuthnot.*

VOCI'FEROUS, *adj.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] clamorous, noiſy. *Pope.*

VOGUE, *ſubſt.* Fr. [from *voguer*, to float or fly at large; *voga*, It.] faſhion, mode, popular applauſe. *Addiſon.*

VOI'CE, *ſubſt.* [*vox*, Lat. *voix*, Fr. *voce*, It. *voz*, Sp.] 1. Sound proceeding out of the mouth. 2. Sound of the mouth as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth, as that of a beaſt; a cry. *Bacon.* 3. Any ſound made by breath. Trumpet's *voice*. *Addiſon.* 4. Vote, opinion expreſſed, ſuffrage. 5. The right of voting upon any occaſion.

VOICE *of God* [in a ſcriptural ſenſe] the divine command. As "*to-day if ye will hear his voice.*" 2. The *voice* of the LORD ſignifies *thunder*, as, "the voice of the Lord breaketh the cedars of *Lebanon*." 3. An articulate ſound, as that heard by Chriſt and three of his diſciples in the mount, "*This is my beloved Son.*" a voice which St. *Peter*, *Ep.* 2, c. i. v. 17. tells us, came απο της * μεγαλοπρεπους δοξης, *i. e.* from the GREATLY EXCELLING glory; referring, I ſuppoſe, to that *peerleſs* majeſty and preheminence which belongs to the *one God* and *Father* of all; that ſublimity (as St. *Cyprian* well expreſſed it) which has *no compeer*. See GOD, DEITY, DIVINITY, SUPREMACY, COIMMENSE, and REGENERATION compared.

* We have much the ſame phraſeology in *Homer*, when deſcribing the *lordly bull* [or maſter of the herd] at the head of his *inferior train*.

> Ηυτε βους αγεληφι μεγ' εξοχος επλετο παντων
> Ταυρος; ο γαρ τε βοεσσι μεταπρεπει αγρομενησι.
>
> Iliad, Lib. II. l. 480, 481.

Articulate VOI'CES, are ſuch, ſeveral of which conſpire together to form ſome aſſemblage or little ſyſtem of ſounds, as in expreſſing the letters of the alphabet, ſeveral of which joined together, form words.

Inarticulate VOICES, are ſuch as are not organized or aſſembled into words, as the barking of dogs, the braying of aſſes, the lowing of oxen, the ſinging of birds, the hiſſing of ſerpents, &c.

To VOICE, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To rumour, to report: Out of uſe. *Bacon.* 2. To vote. *Shakeſpeare.*

To VOICE, *verb neut.* to clamour, to make outcries: Obſolete. *South.*

VOI'CED, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] furniſhed with a voice. *Denham.*

VOID, *adj.* [*vuide*, Fr. *voto*, It. prob. of oeꝺe or oete, Teut.] 1. Empty, vacant. 2. Vain, ineffectual, null, of no force or effect, vacated. 3. Unſupplied, unoccupied. *Camden.* 4. Wanting, unfurniſhed, empty; with *of*. 5. Unſubſtantial, unreal. *Pope.*

VOID, *ſubſt.* [*vuide*, Fr. *voto*, It. *vacuum*, Lat.] an empty ſpace, vacuum, vacancy. *Pope.*

To VOID, *verb act.* [*vuider*, Fr. *votare*, It. *vaziar*, Sp.] 1. To quit, to leave empty. 2. To emit, to pour out. *Wilkins.* 3. To emit as excrement. 4. To vacate, to nullify, to annul. *Clarendon.* 5. To evacuate by ſtool, vomit, &c.

VOID *of Courſe* [in aſtrology] a planet is ſaid to be ſo, when it is ſeparated from one planet, and during its ſtay in that ſign does not apply to any other, either by body or aſpect.

VOI'DABLE, *adj.* [of *void*] that may be voided, that may be annulled. *Ayliffe.*

VOI'DANCE [in the canon law] the want of an incumbent upon a benefice; and it is two-fold, either *de jure*, as when one holds ſeveral benefices, which are incompatible, or *de facto*, when the incumbent is dead or actually deprived.

VOI'DED [in heraldry] is when an ordinary has nothing to ſhew its form, but an edge, all the inward part being ſuppoſed to be evacuated or cut out, ſo that the field appears through it, as a croſs *voided*.

VOI'DER, *ſubſt.* 1. A table-baſket for plates, knives, and broken meat carried from the table. *Cleveland.* 2. A painted or japanned veſſel to hold ſervices of ſweetmeats.

VOI'DER [in heraldry] one of the ordinaries, whoſe figure is much like that of the flaſk or flanch, only that it doth not bend ſo much.

VOI'DING, *part. adj.* [*vuidant*, Fr.] diſcharging or throwing out by ſtool, urine, or vomit.

VOI'DNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *void*] 1. Emptineſs, vacuity. 2. Nullity, inefficacy. 3. Want of ſubſtantiality. *Hakewill.*

VOI'RE *Dire*, Fr. [a law phraſe] is when, upon a trial at law, it is pray'd that a witneſs may be ſworn upon a *voire dire*; the meaning is, that he ſhall upon his oath ſpeak or declare the truth, whether he ſhall get or loſe by the matter in controverſy.

VOI'SINAGE, Fr. neighbourhood, nearneſs.

VOI'TURE, *ſubſt.* Fr. carriage, tranſportation by carriage. Not in uſe. *Arbuthnot.*

VOL [in heraldry] ſignifies both the wings of a fowl.

Un Demi VOL [in heraldry] ſignifies one wing.

VO'LANT, *adj.* Fr. [*volante*, It. *volando*, Sp. *volans*, Lat.] 1. Flying, paſſing through the air. *Wilkins.* 2. Nimble, active. *Milton.*

Camp VOLANT, Fr. a flying camp.

VOLANT [in heraldry] is when a bird is drawn in a coat of arms flying, or having its wings ſpread out.

VO'LARY, *ſubſt.* a large bird-cage, ſo capacious that the birds have room to fly about in it.

VOLA'TICA, a witch or hag that is ſaid to fly in the air.

VOLATICA [in ſurgery] a tetter or ring-worm, a ſort of ſwelling attended with a roughneſs of the ſkin and much itching.

VOLA'TIC [*volaticus*, Lat.] flying, fleeting, unconſtant.

VO'LATILE, *adj.* Fr. and It. [of *volatilis*, Lat.] 1. That flies or can fly through the air. *Bacon.* 2. [With chemiſts] apt to fly or ſteam out in vapours, having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation. *Newton.* 3. Lively, fickle, changeable of mind, full of ſpirit. *Swift.*

VOLATILE, *ſubſt.* Fr. It. and Lat. living creatures that fly in the air as birds do, a winged animal. *Brown.*

VOLATILE *Spirit*, a ſalt diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of phlegm or water.

VOLATILE *Spirit* [of ſal armoniac] is a compoſition of quick-lime or ſalt of tartar with ſal armoniac.

VO′LATILENESS, or VOLATI′LITY, *ſubſt.* [*volatilité*, Fr. *volatilità*, It.] 1. A property of bodies, whoſe particles are apt to evaporate with heat; not fixity. *Bacon* uſes the latter word, and *Hale* the former, which perhaps is not ſo uſual. 2. Mutability of mind.

To VOLA′TILIZE, *verb act.* [*volatilizer*, Fr. of Lat.] to make volatile, to ſubtilize to the higheſt degree. *Newton.*

VOLATILIZA′TION, *ſubſt.* [of *volatilize*; in chemiſtry] the act of rendering fixed bodies volatile, or of reſolving them by fire into a fine, ſubtile vapour or ſpirit, which eaſily diſſipates and flies away. *Boyle.*

VO′LENS *Nolens*, Lat. whether one will or no.

VOLE, *ſubſt.* Fr. a deal at cards that draws the whole tricks. *Swift.*

VOLCA′NO, *ſubſt.* It. [from *Vulcan*] a burning mountain. *Bentley.*

VO′LERY, *ſubſt.* [*volerie*, Fr.] a flight of birds. *Locke.* See VOLARY.

VOLGI′VAGANT [*volgivagus*, Lat.] paſſing among the common people.

To VO′LITATE [*voleter*, Fr. *volito*, Lat.] to flutter.

VOLITA′TION, *ſubſt.* the act or power of flying or fluttering about. *Brown.*

VOLI′TION, *ſubſt.* [of *volitio*, Lat. in philoſophy] the act of willing, the power of choice exerted; an act of the mind, when it knowingly exerciſes that dominion it takes to itſelf over any part of the man, by employing ſuch a faculty in or withholding it from any particular action. *Locke.* See LIBERTY, NECESSITY, and MONOTHELITES.

VO′LITIVE, *adj.* having the power to will. *Hale.*

VO′LLEY, *ſubſt.* [*volée*, Fr. a great ſhout; prob. of *voluntarius*, Lat. willing, free] 1. A flight of ſhot, a diſcharge of muſquets by a party at once, 2. A burſt, an emiſſion at once. *Pope.*

To VO′LLEY, *verb neut.* to throw out. *Shakeſpeare.*

VO′LLIED, *adj.* [of *volley*] diſploded, diſcharged with a volley. *Milton.*

VOLSE′LLA, or VULSE′LLA, Lat. a pair of nippers or tweezers, to pluck up hair by the roots.

VOLTE [in horſemanſhip] ſignifies a round or circular tread.

Renvers'd VOLT [with horſemen] is a tract of two treads, which a horſe makes with his head to the centre, and his croup out; ſo that he goes ſideways upon a walk, trot, or gallop, and traces out a ſmall circumference with his ſhoulders, and a larger one with his croup.

Demi VOLT, is a demi-round of one tread or two, made by a horſe at one of the angles of the volt, or elſe at the end of the line of the paſſade; ſo that being near the end of this line, or elſe one of the corners of the volt, he changes hands to return by a ſemi-circle, to regain the ſame line.

VOLU′BILIS, Lat. [in botany] the herb with-wind, bind-weed, or rope-weed.

VOLUBI′LITY, or VO′LUBLENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *voluble*. The latter word is hardly uſed] 1. The power or act of rolling. *Volubility*, or aptneſs to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from it roundneſs. *Watts.* 2. [*Volubilité*, It. and Sp. of *volubilitas*, Lat.] a quick and eaſy utterance or delivery in ſpceeh or pronunciation; glibneſs of tongue, activity of tongue, fluency of ſpeech. *Addiſon.* 3. Mutability, liableneſs to revolution. *L'Eſtrange.*

VO′LUBLE, *adj.* [*volubilé*, Fr. *volubile*, It. *volubilis*, Lat.] 1. Speaking with great fluency, nimble in ſpeech, having a rolling or round pronunciation: Applied to ſpeech or the ſpeaker. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Formed ſo as to roll eaſily; made ſo as to be eaſily put in motion. *Hammond.* 3. Rolling, having quick motion. *Milton.* 4. Nimble, active: Applied to the tongue. *Addiſon.*

VO′LUBLY, *adv.* [*volubiliter*, Lat.] after a rolling eaſy manner.

VO′LUME, *ſubſt.* Fr. and Sp. [*volumen*, Sp. and Lat. of *volvo*, Lat. to roll; becauſe the ancients uſed to write on rolls] 1. A book fit to be bound up by itſelf; a part of a larger work. 2. Something rolled or convolved. 3. As much as ſeems convolved; as a fold of a ſerpent, a wave of water. *Dryden.*

VOLUME *of a Body* [with philoſophers] is that ſpace which is incloſed within its ſuperficies.

VOLU′MINOUS, *adj.* [of *volume*; *voluminoſo*, It.] 1. That is of a large volume, bulky. 2. Conſiſting of ſeveral volumes or books. *Milton.* 3. Conſiſting of many complications. *Milton.* 4. Copious, diffuſive in general. *Clarendon.*

VOLU′MINOUSLY, *adv.* [of *voluminous*] in many volumes or books. *Granville.*

VOLU′MINOUSNESS [of *voluminous*] bulkineſs, largeneſs: Hardly uſed.

VOLU′MUS, Lat. [*i. e.* we will] the firſt word of a clauſe in the king's letters patent and writs of protection.

VO′LUNT [a contraction of *voluntas*, Lat. in law] is when the tenant holds lands or tenements at the will of the leſſor or lord of the manor.

VO′LUNTARILY, *adv.* [of *voluntiers*, Fr.] of one's free will, of one's own accord.

VO′LUNTARY, *adj.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *volontario*, It. *voluntario*, Sp. of *voluntarius*, Lat.] 1. Free, acting without compulſion, acting by choice. A *voluntary* agent. *Hooker.* 2. Willing, acting with willingneſs. To luſt a *voluntary* prey. *Pope.* 3. Acting of its own accord; ſpontaneous, that is done or ſuffered without compulſion or force.

VO′LUNTARY, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. A volunteer, one who engages in any affair of his own accord. 2. [In muſic] that which a muſician plays *extempore*, according to his fancy and without any ſetted rule. *Spectator.*

VO′LUNTARINESS [of *voluntary*] the doing of a thing voluntarily, or without conſtraint: hardly uſed.

VOLUNTEE′R, or VOLUNTI′ER [*voluntaire*, Fr. *voluntario*, It. *volunturio*, Sp. *miles voluntarius*, Lat.] one that liſts himſelf for a ſoldier, or ſerves voluntarily. *Collier.*

To VOLUNTEE′R, *verb neut.* to go for a ſoldier: a cant word. *Dryden.*

VOLUNTEE′RS, gentlemen, who without having any certain poſt or employ in the army, go upon warlike expeditions, and run into dangers only to gain honour and preferment.

VOLU′PTABLE [*voluptabilis*, Lat.] delightful, pleaſureable.

VOLU′PTABLENESS [of *voluptabilis*, Lat. and *neſs*] delightfulneſs.

VOLU′PTUARY, *ſubſt.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Lat.] a voluptuous perſon, or one given up to ſenſual pleaſures and luxury. *Atterbury.*

VOLUPTI′FIC [*voluptificus*, Lat.] making or cauſing pleaſure or delight.

VOLU′PTUOUS, *adj.* [*voluptueux*, Fr. *voluttuoſo*, It. *voluptuoſo*, Sp. *voluptuoſus*, Lat.] ſenſual, given up to exceſs of pleaſures, luxurious. *Milton.*

VOLU′PTUOUSLY, *adv.* [of *voluptuous*] ſenſually, luxuriouſly, with indulgence of exceſſive pleaſure. *South.*

VOLU′PTUOUSNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *voluptuous*] ſenſuality, a giving one's ſelf up to exceſſive pleaſures, luxuriouſneſs. *South.*

VOLU′TA [*volute*, Fr. of *volvendo*, Lat. rolling] an ornament of a pillar in architecture, one of the principal ornaments of Ionic and Compoſite capitals, repreſenting a kind of bark, wreathed or twiſted into a ſpiral ſcroll, or (as ſome will have it) the head dreſſes of virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius, thoſe that appear above the ſtems, in the Corinthian capital, are eight angular volutas, and theſe are accompanied with eight other little ones, called *helices*; four in the Ionic, and eight in the Compoſite. Theſe eight as are more eſpecially remarkable in the Ionic capital, repreſenting a pillow or cuſhion, laid between the abicus and echinus, whence the ancient architects calls the voluta, *pulvinar*.

VOLUTA′TION, Lat. the act of rolling, tumbling, or wallowing.

VOLU′TE, *ſubſt.* Fr. See VOLUTA. *Addiſon.*

VO′LVULUS, Lat. [with phyſicians] a diſeaſe called the twiſting of the guts; called alſo the *iliac paſſion* and *meſerere mei*. See ULCER, and read there "*mollibus*".

VO′MER, Lat. 1. A plough-ſhare or coulter. 2. [In anatomy] a bone ſeated in the middle of the lower part of the noſe, and having fleſh in the upper ſide, in which it receives the lower edge of the ſeptum narium.

VO′MIC *Nut.* the nucleus of a fruit of an Eaſt Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or ſnakewood, of the ſhops. It is flat, compreſſed and round.

VO′MICA, Lat. [in ſurgery] an impoſthume or boil; as in the lungs for inſtance; and if not yet broke, it is called a *vomica tecta*, *i. e.* a covered *vomica*.

VO′MICA, Lat. the vomiting-nut, a certain poiſon for animals, whom it kills by exceſſive vomiting; and taken internally in ſmall doſes, it diſturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulſions. See VOMIC.

To VO′MIT, *verb act.* [*vomir*, Fr. *vomitare*, It. and Lat. *vomo*, Lat. *vomitàr*, Sp.] 1. To bring up from the ſtomach. 2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO′MIT, or VO′MITIVE, *ſubſt.* [*vomitiff*, Fr. *vomito*, It. and Sp. of *vomitus* and *vomitivum*, Lat.] 1. A potion to cauſe a perſon to vomit, an emetic medicine: the latter is rarely uſed. 2. The matter vomited or caſt up from the ſtomach. *Sandys.*

VOMI′TION, *ſubſt.* [*vomo*, Lat.] the act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VOMITIVE, *adj.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] cauſing vomits, emetic. *Brown.*

VO′MITIVENESS [of *vimitif*, Fr. and *neſs*] a quality cauſing vomiting.

VO′MITORY, *adj.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Lat.] cauſing or provoking vomits, emetic. *Harvey.*

VOMITORY, *ſubſt.* a medicine taken inwardly to provoke vomiting.

VOPI′SCUS, Lat. of twins in the womb, that which comes to perfect birth.

VORA′CIOUS, *adj.* [*vorace*, Fr. and It. *voraz*, Sp. of *vorax*, Lat.] ravenous, feeding greedily, eating immoderately, gluttonous. *Government of the Tongue.*

VORA′CIOUSLY, *adv.* [of *voracious*] ravenouſly, greedily.

VORA′CIOUSNESS, or VORA′CITY [*voracità*, It. *voracité*, Fr. *voracitas*, Lat.] voracious, greedineſs, ravenouſneſs: the latter is not authenticated.

VORA′GINOUS, *adj.* [*voraginoſus*, Lat.] full of gulphs and ſwallowing pits: ſcarcely uſed.

VO′RTEX, *ſubſt.* [*vortices*, plur. Lat.] 1. Any thing whirled round. *Newton.* 2. [According to the Carteſian philoſophy] it is a ſyſtem of particles of air or celeſtial matter, moving round like a whirl-pool, and having no void interſtices or vacuities between the particles, and which carries the planets about the ſun, either ſwifter or ſlower, according as they are farther off, or nearer to its center.

VO′RTEX, Lat. [in meteorology] a ſudden, rapid, violent motion of the air in gyres or circles.

VO′RTICAL, *adj.* [of *vortex*] having a whirling motion. *Newton.*

VO′TARESS, *ſubſt.* fem. of *votary* [*une devote*, Fr. *una devota*, It. of *votum*, Lat. a vow] one who hath bound herſelf to the performance of ſome religious vow. *Pope.*

VO′TARIST, *ſubſt.* [*devotus*, Lat.] one devoted to any perſon or thing; votary, one given up by a vow to any ſervice or worſhip. *Milton.*

VO′TARY [*un devot*, Fr. *una devota*, It. of *votum*, Lat.] one who has bound himſelf to the performance of a religious vow; one devoted or wholly given up to learning, worſhip, ſtudy, or any ſtate of life.

VOTARY, *adj.* conſequent to a vow. *Bacon.*

To VOTE, *verb act.* [*voter*, Fr.] 1. To chuſe by ſuffrage, to reſolve by the greater number of votes. 2. To give by vote. *Swift.*

To VOTE, *verb neut.* to give one's voice.

VOTE, *ſubſt.* [*voto*, It. and Lat. *votum* or *vox*, Lat.] ſuffrage, a voice given and numbered, opinion in matters of debate.

VO′TER, *ſubſt.* [of *vote*] one who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage. *Swift.*

VO′TING, *part adj.* [of *vote*; *votant*, Fr.] giving vote or ſuffrage at the election of a magiſtrate, or making a law, *&c.*

VO′TIVE, *adj.* [*votivus*, Lat.] belonging to a vow, given by vow. *Votive* tablets. *Dryden.* See STATOR.

VOTIVE *Medals* [with antiquaries] thoſe whereon the vows of the people for the emperors or empreſſes are expreſſed.

To VOUCH, *verb act.* [*voucher*, Norman, or O. Fr.] 1. To call to witneſs, to obteſt. *Dryden.* 2. To atteſt, to avouch, to maintain, to affirm, to warrant. *Atterbury.*

To VOUCH [in law] is to call one into court to make good his warrantry.

To VOUCH, *verb neut.* to bear witneſs, to appear as a witneſs, to give teſtimony; as, *to vouch for one*, is to paſs one's word for his veracity. *Swift.*

VOUCH, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] warrant, atteſtation. *Shakeſpeare.*

VOU′CHER, *ſubſt.* [of *vouch*] one who gives witneſs to any thing, a perſon at law who is to warrant or vouch for another, and in reſpect hereof is called a *voucher*. *Pope.*

Voucher [in law] the tenant who calls another perſon into court, bound to warranty him, and either to defend the right againſt the demandant, or to yield him other lands, &c. to the value.

Foreign Voucher [in law] is when the tenant being impleaded in a particular juriſdiction, as at London or elſewhere, vouches one to warranty, and prays he may be ſummoned in ſome other county out of the juriſdiction of that court.

Vou'cher, a ledger-book, or book of accounts, wherein are entered the warrants for the accomptant's diſcharge.

Vou'ching, *part. adj.* [*vouchant*, Fr.] affirming, warranting.

To Vouchsa'fe, *verb act.* [of *vouch* and *ſafe*] 1. To permit any thing to be done without danger. 2. To condeſcend, to grant, or do a thing. *South.*

To Vouchsafe, *verb neut.* to deſign, to yield, to condeſcend in general. *Dryden.*

To Vouchsafe [with divines] to grant graciouſly.

Vouchsa'fement, *ſubſt* [of *vouchſafe*] the act of vouchſafing; condeſcenſion. *Boyle.*

Vouchsa'fing, *part. adj.* [of *vouchant*, of *voucher* and *ſauf*, Fr.] condeſcending, graciouſly granting.

Voussoi'rs, Fr. [in architecture] the ſtones that form the arch.

To Vow, *verb act.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.] to conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication, to give to a divine power. *Dryden.*

To Vow, *verb neut.* to make a vow or ſolemn promiſe. *Suckling.*

Vow [*voeu*, Fr. *voto*, It. and Sp. *votum*, Lat.] 1. A religious promiſe, a ſolemn proteſtation, an act of devotion by which ſome part of life, or ſome part of poſſeſſions, is conſecrated to a particular purpoſe. 2. A ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love or matrimony. *Dryden.*

Vo'wel, *ſubſt* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocale*, It. *vocal*, Sp. *vocalis*, Lat.] a letter that hath a ſound of itſelf without a conſonant. Would the reader ſee what different powers belong to *theſe* in poetry, let him conſult his ear upon comparing the following lines of *Milton*, in his deſcription of the animal creation.

> ——Half appear'd
> The *tawny* lion, *pawing* to get free
> His hinder parts; then ſprings as *broke* from bonds,
> And *rampant* ſhakes his brinded mane——with
> ——*Fleec'd* the flocks, and *bleating* roſe.

Or when deſcribing the movements of beings of a higher order,

> Light, as the *lightning's glimpſe* they ran, they flew —— with
> ——And the *orbs*
> Of his fierce chariot *roll'd*, as with the *ſound*
> Of Torrent-floods, *or* of a numerous host.

See Tribrachus.

Vow-fellow, *ſubſt.* [of *vow* and *fellow*] one bound by the ſame vow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Voy, the tripthong *Uoy* is no where found in the Engliſh tongue but in the word *buoy* and its derivatives, in which it is pronounced little differing from *oy*.

Voy'age, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*viaggio*, It. *viage*, Sp. *viagem*, Port.] 1. Travel by ſea, the act of paſſing by ſea from one country or place to another. 2. Courſe, attempt, undertaking: a low phraſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. The practice of travelling. *Bacon.*

To Voyage, *verb neut.* [*voyager*, Fr. *viaggiare*, It.] to travel by ſea. *Pope.*

To Voyage, *verb act.* to travel, to paſs over. *Milton.*

Voy'ager, *ſubſt.* [*voyageur*, Fr. *viaggiatore*, It. *viagero*, Sp.] a traveller, one who goes by ſea. *Pope.*

Voy'aging, *part. act.* [*voyageant*, Fr.] travelling or going by ſea.

Up, *adv.* [up, Sax. op, Dan. op, Du. and L. Ger. auff, H. Ger.] 1. Aloft, on high, above, not down. 2. Not in bed, in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt. 3. In the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat. *Addiſon.* 4. From a ſtate of decumbiture or concealment. *Dryden.* 5. In a ſtate of being built. 6. Above the horizon. 7. To a ſtate of advancement. 8. In a ſtate of climbing. 9. In a ſtate of inſurrection. 10. in a ſtate of being increaſed or raiſed. 11. From a remoter place coming to any perſon or place. 12. From younger to elder years. 13. *Up and down*; diſperſedly, here and there. 14. *Up and down*; backward and forward. 15. *Up to*; to an unequal height with. *Addiſon.* 16. *Up to*; adequately to. *Addiſon.* 17. *Up with*; a phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow. *Sidney.* 18. It is added to verbs, implying ſome accumulation or increaſe. *Addiſon.*

Up Up, *interj.* riſe, get up; a word exhorting to riſe from bed.

Up, *prep.* from a higher to a lower part; not down. *Bacon.*

To Upbe'ar, *verb act.* pret. *upbore*, part. paſſ. *upborn.* [of *up* and *bear*] 1. To ſuſtain aloft, to ſupport in elevation. *Pope.* 2. To raiſe aloft. *Pope.* 3. To ſupport from falling. *Spenſer.*

To Upbrai'd, *verb act.* [up-ȝebꝛæðan, Sax.] 1. To twit or hit in the teeth, to charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful. 2. To object as matter of reproach. 3. To urge with reproach, to reproach, to revile. 4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher. 5. *To bring Reproach upon*; to ſhew faults by being in a ſtate of compariſon. *Addiſon.* 6. To treat with contempt: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

Upbrai'dingly, *adv.* by way of reproach. *B. Johnſon.*

To Upbra'y, *verb act.* a word formed from *upbraid* by Spenſer, for the ſake of a rhyming termination.

Upbrou'ght, part. paſſ. of *upbring*; educated, nurtured. *Spenſer.*

Upha'nd, *adj.* [of *up* and *hand*] lifted by the hand: a mechanical term. *Moxon.*

Upca'st, part. paſſ. of *upcaſt*, tho' the verb *upcaſt* is not uſed. *Dryden.*

Upcast, *ſubſt.* a term of bowling; a throw, a caſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Upga'ther, *verb act.* [of *up* and *gather*] to contract. *Spenſer.*

Uphi'll, *adj.* [of *up* and *hill*] difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill. *Clariſſa.*

To Uphoa'rd, *verb act.* [of *up* and *hoard*] to ſtore, to accumulate in private places. *Spenſer.*

Uphe'ld, pret. and part. paſſ. of *uphold.*

To Upho'ld, *verb act.* pret. *upheld*, part. paſſ. *upheld* and *upholden* [of *up* and *hold*; upholder, Dan.] 1. To lift on high. 2. To ſupport or maintain, to keep faſt from falling. 3. To keep from declenſion. 4. To ſupport in any ſtate of life. 5. To continue, to keep from defeat. To *uphold* oppoſition againſt biſhops. *Hooker.* 6. To keep from being loſt. *Shakeſpeare* 7. To continue without failing. 8. To continue in being.

Upho'lden, part. paſſ. of *uphold.*

Upho'lder, *ſubſt.* [of *uphold*; of up and holder, Dan.] 1. Maintainer, patron, or ſupporter. 2. A ſuſtainer in being. *Hale.* 3. An undertaker, one who provides for funerals. *Arbuthnot.*

Upholder, or Upho'lsterer, a corruption of *upholder* [prob. of bolſterer, q. d. a maker of bolſters] one who makes beds and chamber furniture.

Upholders were incorporated a maſter, three wardens, thirty-one aſſiſtants, and 121 on the livery; for which the fine is 4*l.* 10*s.* and the ſtewards 11*l.* There arms are on a chevron between three tents, as many roſes, their hall is in Leadenhall-ſtreet.

U'pland, *ſubſt.* [of *up* and *land*] high ground; in oppoſition to ſuch as is marſhy or low. *Burnet.*

Upland, *adj.* higher in ſituation. *Carew.*

Upla'nder, *ſubſt.* [of *upland*] a highlander, one who dwells in the higher parts of a country, a mountaineer.

Upla'ndish, *adj.* [of *up* and *land*] belonging to the uplands or high grounds, mountainous, inhabiting mountains. *Chapman.*

To Upla'y, *verb act.* [of *up* and *lay*] to hoard, to lay up. *Donne.*

To Upli'ft, *verb act.* [of *up* and *lift*] to raiſe aloft. *Addiſon.*

U'pmost, *adj.* [an irregular ſuperlative from *up. Johnſon*] unleſs it is from *uppermoſt*; which ſee. Higheſt, topmoſt. *Dryden.*

Upo'n, *prep.* [of *up* and *on*; uppan, Sax.] 1. Over, not under; it notes being on the top or outſide. 2. Thrown over the body, as cloaths. 3. By way of imprecation or infliction. My blood *upon* your heads. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. It expreſſes obteſtation or proteſtation. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. It is uſed to expreſs any hardſhip or miſchief. *Burnet.* 6. In conſequence of: now little in uſe, tho' a multitude of the beſt authorities is adduced for it. 7. In immediate conſequence of. 8. In a ſtate of view; as *upon* record. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. Suppoſing a thing granted. 10. Relating to a ſubject. 11. With reſpect to. 12. In conſideration of. 13. In noting a particular day. *Addiſon.* 14. Noting reliance on truſt. 15. Noting ſituation. 16. next, near to, about, towards. 17. On pain of. *Upon* our lives we ſhould do. *Sidney.* 18. At the time of, on occaſion of. 19. By inference from. 20. Noting attention. 21. Noting particular pace. 22. Exactly, according to. *Upon* or near the rate of thirty thouſand. *Shakeſpeare.* 23. By. Noting the means of ſupport. Bodies lying on the ſea ſhores *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*

U'pper, a comparative from *up* [uppeꝛ, Sax.] 1. Superior, or higher in place, not lower. 2. Higher in power.

The Upper [or right] *Hand*; as, the *upper-hand* of right reaſon. *Hooker.*

U'ppermost, *adj. ſuperl.* from *upper* [uppeꝛmoꞅꞇ, Sax. upperſte, Dan. opperſte, Du. and L. Ger.] 1. The higheſt in place. 2. Higheſt in power or authority. 3. Predominant, the moſt powerful. *Dryden.*

U'ppish, *adj.* [of *up*; of uppan, Sax.] elated, proud, arrogant: a low word.

U'ppishness, *ſubſt.* [of *uppiſh*] elatedneſs.

To Uprai'se, *verb act.* [of *up* and *raiſe*] to raiſe up, to exalt. *Milton.*

To Uprea'r, *verb act.* [of *up* and *rear*] to rear on high. *Gay.*

Upri'ght [uprietig, Dan. oprecht, Du. oprichtig, L. Ger. aufrichtig, H. Ger.] 1. Set or ſtanding up ſtrait: contrary to lying down. 2. Perpendicularly erect. 3. Erected, pricked up. All have their ears *upright. Spenſer.* 4. Sincere, honeſt, juſt, not declining from the right.

Upright [with architects] having a repreſentation or draught of the front of a building.

Upright [with heralds] is a term uſed of ſhell fiſhes, when they ſtand ſo in a coat of arms; for as they want fins, they cannot properly be ſaid to be *hauriant*, that term belonging to ſcaly fiſhes.

Upri'ghtly, *adv* [of *upright*] 1. After an honeſt, ſincere manner, without deviating from the right. 2. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

Upri'ghtness, *ſubſt.* [of *upright*] 1. Sincerity, honeſt heartedneſs. 2. Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*

To Upri'se, *verb neut.* [of *up* and *riſe*] 1. To riſe from decumbiture. 2. To riſe from below the horizon. 3. To riſe with acclivity. The ſteep *upriſing* of the hill. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upri'se, *ſubſt.* appearance above the horizon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Up-ri'sing [of *up*, and aꞃiꞅan, Sax.] a firſt getting up.

U'proar, *ſubſt.* [of oproer, Du. and L. Ger. opror, Dan. upror, Su. aufruhr, H. Ger. This word is accented on the firſt ſyllable in proſe, but in verſe indifferently on either] a great noiſe, tumult, riot, diſturbance and confuſion.

To Uproar, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to throw into confuſion: not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Uproo'ted, part. paſſ. the verb ſeems never to be uſed [of *up* and roed, Dan.] pulled up by the roots. *Dryden.*

To Uprou'se, *verb act.* [of *up* and *rouſe*] to wake from ſleep; to excite to action. *Shakeſpeare.* This ſeems to be uſed only as a participle paſſive.

U'pshot [q. d. *the ſhot is up*, i. e. *all is in, and all is paid*; as the reckoning at a tavern] the end, ſucceſs, or iſſue of an affair, the laſt amount.

U'pside, *ſubſt.* [of up and ꞅiꝺe, Sax.] the higher ſide.

Upside *down*, an adverbial form of ſpeech, with total renverſement, in complete diſorder, with the lower part above the higher, topſy-turvy.

Upsi'tting [of *up* and *ſit*] the act of ſitting up, the time of a lying-in woman's ſitting up.

To Upspri'ng, *verb neut.* [of *up* and *ſpring*] to ſpring up.

Upspri'ng, *ſubſt.* [of *up* and *ſpring*] this word ſeems to ſignify *upſtart*, a man ſuddenly exalted. The ſwagg'ring *upſtart* reels. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upstai'd [of *up* and *ſtayed*] ſupported or borne up. *Milton.*

To Upsta'nd, *verb neut.* [of *up* and *ſtand*] to be erected. *May.*

To Upsta'y, *verb act.* [of *up* and *ſtay*] to ſuſtain, to ſupport.

Upsta'rt [of *up* and *ſtart*] one raiſed to wealth, power, or honour on a ſudden; what ſuddenly riſes and appears.

To Upstart. *verb neut.* [of *up* and *ſtart*] to ſpring up ſuddenly. *Dryden.*

To Upswa'rm, *verb act.* [of *up* and *ſwarm*] to raiſe in a ſwarm: out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Upta'ke, *verb act.* [of *up* and *take*] to take into the hands *Spenſer.*

To Uptrai'n, *verb. act.* [of *up* and *train*] to bring up, to educate: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To Uptu'rn, *verb act.* [of *up* and *turn*] to throw up, to furrow. *Milton.*

U'pward, *adj.* [of up and ƿeaꝛꝺ, Sax.] directed to a higher part. *Dryden.*

Upward, *ſubſt.* not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upward, or U'pwards, *adv.* [up-ƿeaꝛꝺ, Sax. optwaerts, Du. and L. Ger. aufwerts, H. Ger.] 1. Towards the upper parts. 2. Towards God and heaven. 3. With reſpect to the higher part. *Milton.* 4. More than, ſpoken of time, quantity, *&c.* 5. Towards the ſource. And trace the muſes *upward* to their ſpring. *Pope.*

Upwhi'rl [of *up* and *whirl*] whirled upwards.

To Upwi'nd, *verb act.* pret. and part paſſ. *upwound* [of *up* and *wind*] to convulve. *Spenſer.* It ſeems to be uſed paſſively only.

Ura'nia, the muſe that preſides over aſtronomy.

Ura'chus, Lat. [in anatomy] a membranous canal in a fœtus, proceeding from the bottom of the urinary bladder, thro' the navel to the placenta, along with the umbilical veſſels, of which it is accounted one.

Urano'scopist, one who obſerves the courſe of the heavenly bodies, an aſtronomer.

Urano'scopy [ουρανοσκοπια, of ουρανος, the heavens, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] aſtronomy, a contemplating the heavenly bodies.

Urba'nity [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanità*, It. *urbanidad*, Sp. of *urbanitas*, Lat.] courteſy, civility, civil behaviour, good manners or breeding, merriment, facetiouſneſs. *Dryden.*

U'rbanists, a ſort of nuns.

To U'rbanize, to become, or be rendered courteous, civil, *&c.*

Urceola'ris *Herba* [with botaniſts] the herb feverfew, or pellitory of the wall.

U'rchin [ıꞃcınᵹ, Sax. *heureuchin*, Armoric. *erinaceus*, Lat.] 1. A hedge. 2. A word of ſlight anger to a little boy or girl. *Prior.*

Sea-U'rchin, a fiſh ſo called, becauſe it is round and full of prickles, like a land hedge-hog rolled up.

U'rchin-like *Rind* [in botany] the outward huſk of the cheſnut, ſo called becauſe all ſet with prickles.

U'rdæ [in heraldry] as *a croſs urdæ*, is a croſs that terminates in the manner of a lozenge.

Ure, *ſubſt.* [of *uſura*, Lat. uſe] uſe, cuſtom, habit: obſolete.

Ure *Ox* [oer-os, L. Ger. aur-ochs, H. Ger.] a wild ox or buffle.

Ure'do, Lat. 1. The blaſting of trees, *&c.* 2. [In medicine] the itch or burning in the ſkin.

Ure'ntia, Lat. [with phyſicians] medicines of a burning quality.

U'reters, *ſubſt.* plural of *ureter* [*ureteres*, Fr. *uretere*, It. of ουρητερες, Gr.] veſſels, being two conduits or pipes, that convey the urine from the reins to the bladder.

Ure'thra [*urethre*, Fr. ουρηθρα, Gr.] the urinary paſſage or pipe thro' which the urine paſſes away.

Ure'tics, the ſame as *diuretics.*

To Urge, *verb act.* [*urgeo*, Lat.] 1. To move or preſs earneſtly, to puſh. 2. To exaſperate, to provoke to anger, to vex. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To follow cloſe, ſo as to empel. *Pope.* 4. To labour vehemently. 5. To preſs, to enforce. *Dryden.* 6. To preſs as an argument. 7. To importune, to ſolicit. *Spenſer.* 8. To preſs in oppoſition, by way of objection. 9. To inſiſt upon in diſcourſe, to follow a perſon cloſe in diſpute. *Tillotſon.*

To U'rge, *verb neut.* to preſs forward. *Donne.*

U'rgency, *ſubſt.* [of *urgent*] preſſure of difficulty or neceſſity. *Swift.*

U'rgent, *adj.* Fr. [*urgente*, It. and Sp. of *urgens*, Lat] 1. Preſſing, cogent, violent; as, upon *urgent* buſineſs. 2. Importunate, vehement in ſolicitation. *Exodus.*

U'rgently, *adv.* [of *urgent*] with urgency, importunately.

U'rger, *ſubſt.* [of *urge*] one who preſſes or importunes. *Swift.*

U'rge-wonder, *ſubſt.* a ſort of grain. This barley is by ſome called *urge-wonder.* *Mortimer.*

U'rim *and Thummim* [אורים ותמים, *i. e.* lights and perfections, Heb] were ſomething placed within the *duplicatures* of the breaſt plate, which the *high-prieſt* wore; and thro' which the *divine oracle* (upon his conſulting) was delivered; as appears ſufficiently from what *Spenſer* has collected both from the texts of ſcripture relative to this matter, and from the comments of *Rab. Levi Ben Gerſon*, and other learned Jews. Nor is his conjecture (founded on *Hoſeah*, c. 3. v. 4. and *Judges* c. 17. v. 4. 5.) improbable, *viz.* that they were two images of much the ſame kind with the *teraphim*; and that in *this*, as well as in *other* appendages of the *ſacerdotal* veſture, there is a GREAT ANALOGY between the *Jewiſh* and *Egyption* Cuſtoms. God having thought fit (as in many other inſtances) to condeſcend to the infirmity of the Jews; tho' he thinks withal here was ſomething *typical* of the GREAT HIGH PRIEST of *our* profeſſion; and ſo did *Clemens Alexand. Stromat. Ed. Paris*, p. 565. where he tells us, that both the * *prophetic* and *judicial* character of *Chriſt* is indicated by it. The word *thummim* ſignifies moral rectitude or perfection.

> * And, if not too great a digreſſion, I would add, that in p. 563, he cites with approbation a ſentiment of much the ſame kind, with reference to the *golden candleſtic* and its *ſeven* branches. "It was, ſays he, an *emblematic* repreſentation of *Chriſt's* enlightening thoſe who believe on him, thro' the *miniſtration* of the *firſt-created* things [meaning the firſt things which God created by him] and which [they ſay] are the *ſeven eyes* of the *Lord*, the *ſeven ſpirits* which reſt upon the *rod*, which grows out of the root of *Jeſſe*" See Type, Stoicks, Unbegotten, and Trinity compared.

U'rinal, *ſubſt.* Fr. [*orinale*, It. *urinalè* Sp. of *urina*, Lat.] a glaſs or veſſel to receive or contain urine for inſpection.

Urina'ria *Fiſtula*, Lat. the urinary pipe.

U'rinary, *adj.* [*urinarius*, Lat. *d'l'urine*, Fr.] pertaining to urine.

U'rinative, *adj.* working by urine, provoking urine. *Bacon.*

Urina'tor [*urinateur*, Fr. of *urinator*, Lat.] a diver, one who ſearches under water. *Wilkins.*

U'rine, Fr. [*orina*, It. and Sp. *ourina*, Port. of *urina*, Lat. of ουρον, Gr.] a ſerous excrement of the body, diſcharged from it; animal water.

To Urine, *verb neut.* [*uriner*, Fr. *orinare*, It. *orinar*, Sp.] to make water. *Bacon.*

U'rines [in falconry] nets for the catching of hawks.

U'rinous, *adj.* [of *urine*; *urinoſus*, Lat.] belonging to, or pertaking of the nature of urine. *Arbuthnot.*

Urinous *Salts* [with chemiſts] all ſorts of volatile ſalts drawn from animals, or any other ſubſtances which are contrary to acids.

Urn, *ſubſt.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, It. and Lat.] 1. Any veſſel of which the mouth is narrower than the body. 2. A water pitcher, particularly that in the ſign of Aquarius. *Creech.* 3. A veſſel uſed among the Romans to draw out of it the names of thoſe who were firſt to engage at the public plays; and likewiſe a veſſel into which they threw notes, whereby they gave their votes in publick aſſemblies and courts of juſtice.

Urn, a Roman meaſure containing about eight gallons and a half; alſo a ſort of vaſe, to preſerve the aſhes or bones of the dead.

Urocri'tica, Lat. [with phyſicians] ſigns which are obſerved from urine.

Urocrite'rium [of ουρον, urine, and κριτηριον, Gr. a mark or ſign] a caſting of waters, a giving a judgment on the diſeaſes by the ſight of the urine.

U'romancy [ουρομαντεια, of ουρον, urine, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] the gueſſing at the nature of a diſeaſe by the urine.

Uro'scopy [of ουρον, urine, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] an inſpection of urine, commonly called a caſting of waters. *Brown.*

U'rray [in coal-mines] a ſort of blue or black clay, which lies next the coals, and is an unripe coal; it is uſed in dunging land, and is very proper for hot lands, eſpecially paſture ground.

U'rsa, Lat. a ſhe bear.

Ursa *Minor* [in aſtronomy] the leſſer bear, a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of eight ſtars; but according to Mr. Flamſtead of fourteen.

Ursa *Major* [in aſtronomy] the great bear, a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, containing, ſome ſay, 35, others 56, but according to the Britannic catalogue 215 ſtars.

U'rsulines, Fr. [*orſoline*, It.] an order of nuns, which obſerve the rule of St. Auguſtine.

U'rtica, Lat. [in botany] a nettle.

Urtico'se [*urticoſus*, Lat.] full of nettles.

Us, the oblique caſe of *we*. See We.

U'sage, *ſubſt.* Fr. 1. Manners, behaviour: Obſolete. *Spenſer.* 2. Cuſtom, common practice, faſhion, way, habit. *Hooker.* 3. Treatment, entertainment.

Usage [in a law ſenſe] the ſame as preſcription.

U'sager, *ſubſt.* Fr. [from *uſage*] one who has the uſe of any thing in truſt for another. *Daniel's Civil War.*

U'sance. 1. Uſe, proper employment. *Spenſer.* 2. Uſury, intereſt paid for money. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. [Fr. *uſo* or *uſanza*, It. In commerce] the ſpace of time between any day of one month, and the ſame day of the next following, which time is generally allowed among merchants for the payment of a ſum of money expreſſed in a bill of exchange, after it has been accepted.

Usance *double* [in commerce] is the ſpace of two ſuch months allowed on the ſame account.

To Use, *verb act.* [*uſer*, Fr. *uſare*, It. *uſar*, Sp. *uſus*, Lat.] 1. To employ to any purpoſe, to make uſe of. 2. To treat. *Dryden.* 3. To habituate, to accuſtom. 4. To practiſe. 1 *Peter.* 5. To behave: Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.* With the reciprocal pronoun.

To Use, *verb neut.* 1. To frequent: Obſolete. *Milton.* The Scots dialect alſo retains it. 2. To practiſe cuſtomarily, to be accuſtomed. 3. To be cuſtomarily in any manner, to be wont. *Bacon.*

Use, *ſubſt.* [*uſo*, It. and Sp. *uſus*, Lat.] 1. The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe, the enjoyment of a thing. 2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpoſe. 3. Need of; occaſion on which a thing can be employed. 4. Cuſtom, common occurrence. Theſe things are beyond all *uſe.* *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Habit, practice, exerciſe. 6. Advantage, ſervice, received utility, power of receiving advantage. 7. Convenience, help. 8. Uſage, cuſtomary act. 9. Practice, habit. 10. The intereſt of money, money paid for the uſe of money.

Use [in a law ſenſe] the profit of lands and tenements, eſpecially that part of the *habendum* of a deed or conveyance, which expreſſes to what benefit the perſon ſhall have the eſtate.

Use *and Cuſtom* [in ancient law] is the ordinary method of acting or proceeding in any caſe, which by length of time has obtained the force of a law.

U'seful, *adj.* [of *uſe* and *full*] neceſſary for uſe, commodious, conducive to any end or purpoſe.

U'sefully, *adv.* [of *uſeful*] in ſuch a manner as to help forward any purpoſe; profitably.

Us'efulness, *ſubſt.* profitableneſs, or conduciveneſs to ſome end.

U'seless, *adj.* [of *uſe*] anſwering no purpoſe, having no end.

U'selesly, *adv.* [of *uſeleſs*] without the quality of anſwering any end.

U'selessness [of *uſeleſs*] unfitneſs for any purpoſe. *South.*

U'ser, *ſubſt.* [of *uſe*] one who uſes. *Sidney.*

U'ser *de Action* [in law] is the purſuing of an action in the proper county.

U'sher, *ſubſt.* [*huiſſier*, Fr.] 1. An officer that attends on great perſons, and walks before them; one whoſe buſineſs is to introduce ſtrangers. 2. An under-maſter of a ſchool, one who introduces young ſcholars to higher learning.

Gentleman Usher, an officer who waits upon a lady or perſon of quality.

Usher [of the black rod] is a gentleman uſher to the king, the houſe of lords, and the knights of the garter; and keeps the door of the chapter-houſe, when a chapter of the order is ſitting.

Ushers [of the exchequer] are four perſons who attend the chief officers and barons of the court at Weſtminſter; as alſo juries, ſheriffs, accomptants, *&c.* at the pleaſure of the court.

To Usher *in*, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. *In* is emphatical] is to introduce or bring in, as an uſher or harbinger.

U'shership, the office of an uſher.

U'snea [with phyſicians] a kind of green moſs, which grows upon human ſkulls that have lain in the open air for many years.

Usquebau'gh, *ſubſt.* [in Lat. *aqua vitæ.* An Iriſh and Erſe word, which ſignifies the water of life] an Iriſh and Scottiſh diſtilled ſpirit or cordial, being drawn from aromatics: And the Iriſh ſort is particularly diſtinguiſhed for its pleaſant and mild flavour. The Scottiſh and Highland ſort is much hotter, Jamaica pepper and ginger, *&c.* being ſome of the chief ingredients. By corruption the Scots call it *whiſky.*

U'stion, *ſubſt.* [*uſtus*, Lat.] the act of burning, the ſtate of being burned.

Ustion [in pharmacy] the act of preparing certain ſubſtances or ingredients by burning them.

Ustion [with ſurgeons] the act of burning or ſearing with a hot iron.

Usto'rious, *adj.* [*uſtus*, Lat.] having the quality of burning. *Watts.*

U'sual, *adj.* [*uſuel*, Fr.] common, frequent, cuſtomary.

U'sually, *adv.* [of *uſual*] commonly, cuſtomarily.

U'sualness, *ſubſt.* [of *uſual*] frequency, commonneſs.

Usuca'ption [of *uſus* and *capio*, Lat. in the civil law] an acquiſition of the property of a thing by poſſeſſion and enjoyment thereof, for a certain term of years preſcribed by law.

U'sufruct, *ſubſt.* [*uſufruit*, Fr. of *uſus* and *fructus*, Lat.] the temporary uſe or enjoyment of the profits without power to alienate. *Ayliffe.*

Usufru'ctuary, *ſubſt.* [*uſu fructuarius*, Lat.] one who has the uſe and temporary profit of a thing, but not the property and right. *Ayliffe.*

Usufru'ctus, or **U'sufruit**, Lat. and Fr. [in the civil law] is the enjoyment or poſſeſſion of any effects, or the right of receiving the fruits and profits of an inheritance or other thing, without the faculty of alienating or damaging the property thereof.

U'sun-Chasan (or, as the true reading is, *Uzun-Haſan, i. e. Haſan the tall*, in *Turkiſh*, of the ſame import with *Haſan al-tawil* in *Arabic)* was the ſixth and *greateſt* prince of that *Turcoman* family, which is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Ak Koyunli, i. e. Turcomans* of the *white ſheep*; as another clan, was ſtiled *Karah-Koyunli, i. e. Turcomans* of the *black ſheep*; the black or white ſheep being borne (I ſuppoſe) in their reſpective ſtandards. Theſe Turcumans, as Pocock tells us, firſt left their native country *Turkeſtan* in the reign of *Argun*, a deſcendant of *Jingiz chan*; and ſettled, the former in *Dyar Bekir*; the latter in the parts of *Arzengan* and *Siwas*; forming two very conſiderable ſtates; but the former was by far the greateſt, as being inveſted by *Tamerlane*, whoſe cauſe they eſpouſed, with large additions to what themſelves had acquired; and which in proceſs of time ſwallowed up the other. But what makes this branch of hiſtory the more worthy of our notice, is, that under the wing of *this Turcoman* houſe firſt aroſe, and on its ruins was founded a far more celebrated ſtate; I mean that of the Perſian * *Sophies.* For the mother of *Shah Haidar* (ſays *Dherbelot)* was the daughter of *Haſan the tall*; and *Shah Iſmael*, a deſcendant of *Haidar*, reduced the chief part of this *Turcoman* dynaſty under his power, *A. C.* 1508, and drove from *Bagdad Morad*, the ſon of *Jacub* ſhaw; " who, ſays *Pocock*, was the laſt of the kings of that family, which reigned in *Erak.*"

* Both *Dherbelot* and *Golius* leave the *etymology* of this word [*Sophy*] undetermined. Whether to derive it from a word in *Arabic*, which ſignifies *clothed* in *woollen*, or from the word σοφος in Greek, which ſignifies a wiſe man or philoſopher. But if what the learned *Pocock* in his ſpecimen, p. 64. relates, be true, the firſt *etymology* bids the faireſt; wool being the *uſual dreſs* of the poor *religious* among the *Aſiatics*; and theſe, by the way, are expreſſed by the ſame term, *i. e. ſufi* or *ſofi.* For he tell us, " that ſhah *Iſmael*, who claimed deſcent from *Aly*, and was the founder of the *Sophy* race of kings, that he, I ſay, and his brother, when ſet at liberty by *Ruſtam Myrza* [the grandſon of *Haſan the tall*] did by his command reſide near their father's ſepulchre in the HABIT OF POOR MEN." He adds, " that *Iſmael* having eſcaped by flight, did, by the aſſiſtance of the *Shiites*, or followers of *Aly*, take up arms, and laid the foundation of his enſuing empire, *A. Heg.* 904, *i. e. A. C.* 1499." And I think the crown has ever ſince contiued in his family, till its compleat overthrow and extirpation by the late celebrated *Kuli chan.* See Shiites, Dervice, and Sofi, and if any thing is defective there, it may be ſupplied from hence.

To **U'sure**, *verb neut.* [*uſura*, Lat.] to practiſe uſury, to take intereſt for money. *Shakeſpeare.*

U'surer, *ſubſt.* [*uſurier*, Fr. *uſurario*, It. and Sp. *uſura*, Lat.] a lender upon uſury, one who puts money out at intereſt; commonly uſed for one who takes exorbitant intereſt.

Usu'rious, *adj.* [*uſuarius*, Lat. *uſuaire*, Fr.] pertaining to or practiſing uſury, exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne.*

Usu'riousness [of *uſuarius*, Lat. and *neſs*] an uſurious or extortioning quality or diſpoſition.

Usurious *Contract* [in law] a bargain or contract whereby a man is obliged to pay more intereſt for money than the ſtatute allows.

To **Usu'rp**, *verb act.* [*uſurper*, Fr. *uſurpar*, Sp. *uſurpare*, It. and Lat.] to take or ſeize upon violently, to poſſeſs by intruſion and without right.

Usurpa'tion, Fr. [*uſurpazione*, It. *uſurpacion*, Sp. of *uſurpatio*, Lat.] the act of uſurping, the unjuſt poſſeſſion or ſeizure of another man's property, gained by violence againſt right, equity, and law.

Usurpation [in law] the enjoyment of a thing for continuance of time, or receiving the profits thereof illegally.

Usu'rper, *ſubſt.* [of *uſurp*] one who wrongfully ſeizes that which is the right of another. It is generally uſed of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

Usu'rpingly, *adv.* [of *uſurp*] without juſt claim, wrongful, by a taking that which is another's right. *Shakeſpeare.*

U'sury, *ſubſt.* [*uſure*, Fr. of *uſura*, q. d. *uſus æris*, Sp. It. and Lat.] 1. The money, *&c.* taken more than the principal lent, the intereſt, gain, or profit in general, which a perſon makes of his money or effects by lending the ſame; or it is an increaſe of the principal exacted for the loan thereof. *Spenſer.* 2. Commonly in an ill ſenſe, the practice of taking intereſt, an exorbitant intereſt for money lent, and more than the law allows.

U'tas [in law] the eighth day following any term or feſtival; as, the *utas* of St. Hilary, *&c.*

Ute'nsil, *ſubſt.* [*utenſile*, Fr. and low Lat. *utenſilio*, Sp.] any thing that ſerves for uſe, a neceſſary implement, ſuch as the veſſels of the kitchen or tools of any trade.

Utensils [in military affairs] are ſuch neceſſaries which every landlord is to furniſh a ſoldier whom he quarters, *viz.* a bed with ſheets, a pot, glaſs or cup, a diſh, a place at the fire, and a candle.

Uteri *Aſcenſio*, Lat. [in medicine] the riſing of the mother.

Uteri *Procidentia*, Lat. [in medicine] a diſeaſe, the falling of the womb.

Uteri'ne, *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterino*, It. of *uterinus*, Lat.] pertaining to the womb. *Brown* and *Ray.*

Uterine *Brother*, a brother or ſiſter by the ſame *venter*, but not by the ſame father.

Uterine *Fury* [in phyſic] a kind of madneſs, attended with laſcivious ſpeeches and geſtures, and an invincible inclination to venery.

U'terus [in anatomy] the matrix or womb, wherein the embryo or fætus is lodged, fed, and grows, during the time of geſtation, till its delivery.

Utfa'ngthefe [uꞇ ꝼanᵹ-ðeoꝼ, Sax.] an ancient privilege a lord of a manor had of puniſhing a thief who had committed theft out of his liberty, if taken within his fee.

Uti'lity, *ſubſt.* [*utilité*, Fr. *utilità*, It. *utilidad*, Sp. *utilitas*, Lat.] uſefulneſs, benefit, advantage, profit, convenience.

U'tis, *ſubſt.* [A word which probably is corrupted, at leaſt is not now underſtood. *Johnſon*] Then here will be old *Utis*: it will be an excellent ſtratagem.

Utlaga'tio, Lat. [in old law] an outlawry.

Utlagatio *Capiendo*, Lat. [in law] a writ for the apprehending a man who is outlawed in one county and flies into another, *&c.*

U'tlagh [uꞇlaᵹa, Sax.] an outlawed perſon.

U'tlawry, or **Ou'tlawry**, *ſubſt.* a puniſhment for ſuch as, being legally called, do contemptuouſly refuſe to appear, after ſeveral writs iſſued out againſt them, with an exigent and a proclamation thereupon awarded.

U'tlepe [in law] a flight or eſcape made by thieves or robbers.

U'tmost, *adj.* [uꞇmæꞅꞇ, or yꞇemeꞅꞇ, from uꞇꞇeꞃ, Sax.] 1. Extreme, placed at the extremity or at the fartheſt diſtance. 2. Being in the higheſt degree. To his *utmoſt* peril. *Shakeſpeare.*

Utmost, *ſubſt.* the moſt that can be, the greateſt power, the greateſt degree. *Addiſon.*

Uto'pia [ευτοπια, Gr. *q. d.* a fine place] a fictitious well governed country, deſcribed by Sir Thomas More.

Uto'pian, *adj.* chimerical, impracticable, and what has no exiſtence but in a fanciful *kind* of theory; as, an *utopian* ſcheme or project, *&c.*

U'tter, *adj.* [uꞇꞇeꞃ, Sax. uyter, Du. utter, L. Ger.] 1. Outward, ſituate on the outſide or remote from the centre. Through *utter* and through middle darkneſs. *Milton.* 2. Placed without any compaſs; out of any place. Into the *utter* deep. *Milton.* 3. Extreme, exceſſive, utmoſt. This ſeems to be Milton's meaning in this paſſage:

Here their priſon ordain'd
In *utter* darkneſs.

4. Complete; irrevocable. *Clarendon.* 5. Abſolute, intire.

To **U'tter** [of uꞇꞇeꞃ, Sax. oetern or autern, Du. and L. Ger. auſſern, H. Ger. from the *adj.* to make public or *let out*, *palam facere*] 1. To pronounce or ſpeak forth, to expreſs. 2. To vend or ſell wares. 3. To tell, to diſcover, to publiſh, to diſcloſe. 4. To diſperſe, to emit at large. To *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*

Utter-ba'rristers, *outer barriſters*, are ſuch candidates as by reaſon of their long ſtudy and great induſtry beſtowed upon the knowledge of the common law, are called out of their contemplation to practice, and into the view of the world, to take upon them the protection and defence of clients.

U'tterable, *adj.* [of *utter*] capable of being uttered, expreſſible.

U'tterest [uꞇꞇeꞃeꞅꞇ, Sax. uyterſte, Du.] the moſt outward, the moſt diſtant or fartheſt off. A word hardly uſed.

U'tterance, *ſubſt.* [of *utter*] 1. Delivery, manner of ſpeaking. With *utterance* grave. *Spenſer.* 2. [*Outrance*, Fr.] extremity, terms of extreme hoſtility. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Vocal expreſſion; emiſſion from the mouth. *Milton.*

U'tterer, *ſubſt.* 1. One who pronounces. 2. A diſcloſer, a divulger. *Spenſer.* 3. A ſeller, a vender.

U'tterly, *adv.* [uꞇꞇeꞃlic, of uꞇꞇeꞃ, Sax] totally, to all intents and purpoſes, completely.

U'ttermost [uꞇꞇeꞃmeꞅꞇ, Sax. uyterſte, Du. utterſt, L. Ger.] 1. The fartheſt, the moſt extreme. *Abbot.* 2. Extreme, being the higheſt degree. *Milton.*

Uttermost, *ſubſt.* the greateſt degree. *Sidney.*

U'vea *Membrana*, or **Uvea** *Tunica*, Lat. [in anatomy] the third tunic or membrance of the eye, thus called, as reſembling a grape-ſtone; a ſkin or coat of the eye having a hole in the fore part, ſo as to leave a ſpace for the apple of the eye; the outward ſurface of it is of divers colours, and is named *iris*, and this cauſes the difference in perſons eyes, as to colours, black, grey, *&c.* The reader will find the moſt curious draughts both of *this*, and other parts of the human body, in Boerhav. *Oeconom. Animal.* Ed. *Londin.* typis Æreis *Illuſtrat.*

Uve'ous, *adj.* [*uva*, Lat.] the uveous coat or iris of the eye hath a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil. *Ray.*

Uvi'gena, or **Uvi'gera**, Lat. [in anatomy] the ſame as *uvula.*

Vulca'nian, *adj.* [*Vulcanius*, Lat.] pertaining to Vulcan.

Vulca'no, *ſubſt.* It. a burning mountain, volcano, the name given to thoſe mountains that belch or vomit out fire, flame, aſhes, cinders, ſtones, *&c.* ſo called after *Vulcan* the poetical god of fire.

Vu'lgar, *adj.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *volgare*, It. *vulgar*, Sp *vulgaris*, Lat.] 1. Common, ſuiting to or practiſed among the common people, plebeian. In low and *vulgar* life. *Addiſon.* 2. General, public, commonly bruited. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Being of the common rate. *South.* 4. Low, baſe, mean, vile.

Vulgar, *ſubſt.* [*vulgus*, Lat. *la vulgaire*, Fr. *il volgo*, It.] the common people, the mob, the rabble.

Vulgar *Tranſlation of the Bible*, called alſo the *vulgate*, an ancient Latin tranſlation of the bible, and the only one the church of Rome acknowledges authentic: it was tranſlated *verbatim* from the *Septuagint.*

" The Vulgate, or *vulgar verſion* of the Old and New Teſtament, ſays *Spanheim*, is that which the *Occidentals* originally uſed in the *Latin* and *Roman* church; and *Tertullian* alſo about the cloſe of the ſecond century." He adds, " that by collating the writings of *Tertullian*, *Cyprian*, *Arnobius*, &c. there ſhould ſeem to have been ſeveral verſions, but all from the *Greek* verſion, called the common; and not from the He-

brew; the moſt celebrated of which was that which went by the name of the *old*, or *common*, or *Italic* verſion." An *invaluable* treaſure, had it been without any *alteration* tranſmitted to us. But "St. *Jerome*, it ſeems, reviſed and corrected this from a purer copy of the *Septuagint*, and is thought by the learned to have inſerted an entire new verſion of the *Pſalms*, *Job*, and the books of *Solomon*." He did ſo, before he either undertook that entire tranſlation of the *Old Teſtament* from the *Hebrew*, which we have mentioned under the word, *Theodorus*; or corrected the old *Latin* verſion of the *New Teſtament*, by comparing it with the *Greek*; "a work, ſays *Dupin*, much *better received* than the former; and hardly any body was offended at it: Becauſe the *Greek* tongue being eaſily underſtood, it was not difficult to *diſcover* the ALTERATIONS that might be made in the *Greek* text; which could not be done in the *Hebrew*, which was underſtood by the *Jews* only." He adds, "that St. *Jerome*'s verſion at firſt was not welcome to the *Latins*; they kept for the moſt part to the *antient* vulgar verſion.——But that ſince pope *Gregory*'s time, *Jerome*'s verſion got the upper hand, and was read publickly in the churches of the *Weſt*, excepting the tranſlation of the *Pſalms*, and ſome mixtures of the ancient vulgar tranſlation; ſome paſſages whereof have been preſerved in the vulgar Latin." On all which it is obſerved yet farther by way of note, "That 'tis certain that *our* vulgar is not the *ancient* tranſlation that was made from the *Septuagint*; and that the main body of it cannot be attributed to any one except St. *Jerome*."

VU'LGAR *Fractions* [in arithmetic] ordinary or common fractions, ſo called in contradiſtinctin from decimal fractions.

VULGA'RITY, *ſubſt*. [of *vulgar*] 1. Meanneſs, ſtate of the loweſt people. *Brown*. 2. Particular inſtance or ſpecimen of meanneſs. *Dryden*.

VU'LGARLY, *adv*. [*vulgariter*, Fr.] ordinarily, among the common people.

VU'LGARNESS [*vulgaritas*, Lat.] commonneſs, meanneſs, lowneſs.

VU'LNERABLE, *adj*. Fr. [*vulnerabilis*, *vulnero*, Lat.] that may be wounded, liable to external injuries. *Shakeſpeare*.

VU'LNERABLENESS [of *vulnerare*, Lat. *able* and *neſs*] capableneſs of being wounded.

VU'LNERARY, *adj*. [*vulneraire*, Fr. *vulnerario*, It. *vulnerarius*, Lat.] pertaining to wounds; alſo good to heal wounds.

VU'LNERARY, *ſubſt*. [*medicamentum vulnerarium*, Lat.] a medicine proper for healing wounds.

To VU'LNERATE, *verb act*. [*vulnero*, Lat.] to wound, to hurt. *Glanville*.

VULNERO'SE [*vulneroſus*, Lat.] full of wounds.

VULNI'FIC [*vulnificus*, Lat.] making or cauſing wounds.

VU'LNING [in heraldry] wounding, a term uſed of a pelican.

VU'LPINARY [*vulpinaris*, Lat.] crafty, ſubtle, wily.

VU'LPINE, *adj*. [*vulpinus*, Lat.] pertaining to a fox.

VU'LTURE, *ſubſt*. [*vautour*, Fr. *vultur*, Lat.] a large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity.

VULTURI'NE, *adj*. [*vulturinus*, Lat.] pertaining to a vulture, having the nature of a vulture, rapacious.

VU'LVA, Lat. [with phyſicians] the uterus, the womb or matrix; alſo the paſſage, or neck of the womb, *&c*. *Bruno* obſerves, that 'tis more commonly underſtood of the *great chink*, or *pudendum muliebre*.

VULVA *Cerebri*, Lat. [in anatomy] an oblong furrow between the eminences or bunching out parts of the brain.

U'VULA, Lat. [in anatomy] a round, ſoft, ſpongeous body, like the end of a child's finger, ſuſpended from the palate near the foramina of the noſtrils, perpendicularly over the glottis.

U'VULA *Spoon* [in ſurgery] an inſtrument to be held juſt under the uvula with pepper and ſalt in it, to be blown up into the hollow behind the ſame.

UVULA'RIA, Lat. [with botaniſts] the herb horſe-tongue.

UXO'RIOUS, *adj*. [*uxorioſus*, of *uxor*, Lat. a wife] ſubmiſſively fond of or doting upon a wife, infected with connubial dotage. *Milton*.

UXO'RIOUSLY, *adv*. [of *uxorious*] with fond ſubmiſſion to a wife. *Dryden*.

UXO'RIOUSNESS [of *uxorious*] over ſubmiſſion or fondneſs of a wife, connubial dotage.

UXO'RIUM, Lat. [among the Romans] a mulct or forfeit paid for not marrying; alſo money exacted by way of fine from thoſe who had no wives.

UY, the dipthong *uy* in *buy*, *guy*, &c. is pronounced as the long I. See I.

To VYE, *verb neut*. [prob. of *envier*, Fr.] to ſtrive to equal or out-do another. See VIE.

U'ZBEG, or U'ZBEK, a prince or ſultan of the race of *Jingiz chan*, and who reigned (according to *Dherbelot*'s *Bibliotheque*) over that vaſt tract of lands, which extends above the *Caſpian* ſea, andvancing far *weſtward* and *northward*; and from whom the *Uzbekian* dynaſty receives its name: Tho' this family having been diſpoſſeſſed of their power by *Tamerlane* and his ſucceſſors, it was not *Uzbeg* himſelf, but one of his deſcendants called *Shaibeg chan*, that was, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the founder of the dynaſty by his victories over *Tamerlane*'s poſterity, and who added *Choraſan*, and the countries beyond *Oxus*, to his territories; as we have ſhewn under the word *Tartars*: And tho' he was afterwards defeated and ſlain near the city of *Merou* by *Shah Iſmael Soſi*, *A. C.* 1510; yet his ſucceſſors have been always at war, and are ſtill (ſays *Dherbelot*) * at the preſent time with the kings of *Perſia*. See USUN CHASAN, TARTAR, and TURK; and add to the note there affixed as follows: Or ſhould it be true (what the learned *Jackſon* affirms) that from the moſt correct *Turkiſh* chronicles, and accurate hiſtorians, the taking of *Conſtantinople* muſt (by their reckoning) have happened, *A. C.* 1454, and near the beginning of that year; "If this (ſays he) be the true account, then from *A. C.* 1063 incluſive, to *A. C.* 1454, is 391 years, and a part of a year repreſented by an *hour* in this *prophecy*." *Addreſs to the Deiſts, &c.* p. 107, 108. See TUTELARY *Angels*.

* *Dherbelot* publiſhed his *Bibliotheque Orientale*, *A. C.* 1697.

U'ZIFUR [with chemiſts] cinnabar made of ſulphur and mercury.

W.

W w, the 21ſt letter of the alphabet; it is a letter not uſed by the ancients, either *Aſiatics*, *Grecians*, or *Romans*; tho' it is not improbable that by *w* is expreſſed the ſound of the Roman *v* and the Æolic *f*. Both the form and ſound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin. Yet it was uſed by the northern nations, the Teutones, Germans, Saxons, *&c.* and at this day is not uſed by the French, Spaniards, Portugueſe or Italians. It is compounded of two V conſonants. Tho' inſtead of becoming harder by being doubled, as all other conſonants do, it is grown ſofter; and therefore might perhaps be more properly compounded of two U vowels, as the Franks uſed to expreſs this power. W is ſometimes improperly uſed in diphthongs as a vowel for *u*, as *threw*, *ſhew*, *blew*. The ſound of *w* conſonant is uniform.

To WA'BBLE, *verb neut*. [either of wackeln, Ger. waggelen, Du. or picelian, Sax. *Johnſon* ſays it is a low barbarous word] to ſhake, to move from ſide to ſide, to totter as a top almoſt ſpent in ſpinning; alſo to wriggle as an arrow flying. It is a word uſed among mechanics. *Moxon*.

WAD, or WOAD, *ſubſt*. [paꝺ, Sax. hay] an herb or plant uſed in dying.

WAD [peoꞇ, Sax. *ouate*, Fr.] a handful of hay, ſtraw, or peas; alſo a ſort of flocks of ſilk, coarſe flanel or cotton.

WAD, or WA'DDING [with gunners] a ſtopple of hay, paper, old clouts, *&c.* forced into a gun upon the powder, to keep it cloſe in the chamber; or put up cloſe to the ſhot to keep it from rolling out.

WADD, *ſubſt*. or black lead, is a mineral of great uſe and value. *Woodward*.

WA'DHOOK [with gunners] is a rod or ſtaff, with an iron turned ſerpent-wiſe, or like a ſcrew, to draw the wad or okam out of a gun, when it is to be unloaded.

WA'DABLE [of paꝺan, Sax. and *able*] that may be waded.

WA'DDEMOLE, WO'DDEMEL, or WO'DDENEL, coarſe ſtuff uſed for covering the collars of cart horſes.

WA'DDING, *ſubſt*. [from *wad*; vad, Iſl.] a kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.

To WA'DDLE, *verb neut*. [waddeln, Teut. wagghelen, Du. to waggle; whence by a caſual corruption, *waddle*. *Johnſon*] to ſhake in walking from ſide to ſide, to go ſideling as a duck does. *Pope*.

WA'DDLES, the ſtones of a cock.

WADDLES *of a Hog*, a ſort of wattles, not unlike teſticles, hanging under his throat.

To WADE, *verb neut*. [paꝺan, Sax. wadden, Du. waden, Ger. *guadare*, It. of *vadare* or *vadum*, Lat. a ford; pronounced *wadum*] 1. To walk or paſs through water without ſwimming. 2. To paſs difficultly and laboriouſly. *Addiſon*.

WA'FER, *ſubſt*. [waeffel, waffel, Ger. wafel, Du. *gaufre*, Fr.] 1. A thin ſort of cake. *Pope*. 2. Paſte dried for ſealing letters. 3. [With Romaniſts] the conſecrated bread given at the ſacrament of the Lord's body; the bread in the euchariſt.

WAFT, *ſubſt*. [of paᵹian, Sax.] 1. A floating body. *Thomſon*. 2. Motion of a ſtreamer: Uſed as a token or mean of information at ſea; any thing of a garment hung on the main ſhrouds of a ſhip, as a ſignal of diſtreſs.

To WAFT, *verb act*. [prob. of wachten, Ger. to watch, or paᵹian, Sax. It is probably, ſays Johnſon, from *wave*] 1. To convey a ſhip to ſea, to carry on water or through the air. *Dryden*. 2. To beckon, to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

To WAFT, *verb neut*. to float. *Dryden*.

WA'FTAGE, *ſubſt*. [of *waft*] carriage by water or air. *Shakeſpeare*.

WA'FTER, *ſubſt*. [of *waft*] a frigate to waft or convey, a paſſage-boat. *Ainſworth*.

WAFTERS [in the time of king Edward IV.] three officers conſtituted with naval power, appointed to guard fiſhermen on the coaſts of Norfolk and Suffolk.

WA'FTURE, *ſubſt*. [of *waft*] the act of waving: Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare*.

WAG [pæᵹ, of poᵹan, to play; pæᵹan, Sax. to cheat] a merry fellow, a droll, any one ludicrouſly miſchievous. *Addiſon*.

To WAG, *verb act*. [paᵹian, Sax. or waggelen, waggen, Du. waglan, Teut.] to move lightly, to ſhake ſlightly.

To WAG, *verb neut*. 1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. To go; to be moved.

WA'GTAIL, *ſubſt*. [of paᵹian and ꞇæᵹl, Sax.] a bird, *&c.*

WA'GA, barb. Lat. a weight, a quantity of cheeſe, wool, *&c.* of 256*lb.* *Averdupoiſe*.

WAGE, *ſubſt*. See WAGES.

To WAGE, *verb act*. [the origination of this word, which is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wage war*, is not eaſily diſcovered: Waegen in

Ger. is to attempt any thing dangerous: wagen, Ger. waegen, Du. to hazard, *gager*, Fr.] 1. To attempt, to venture. To wake and *wage* a danger. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To enter upon, to carry on a war. 3. [From *wage*, wages] to ſet to hire. *Spenſer.* 4. To take hire, to hire for pay, to employ for wages. *Raleigh.* 5. [In law] ſignifies the giving ſecurity for the performance of any thing. Thus *to wage law*, is to put in ſecurity that you will make law at the day aſſigned; that is, that you will proſecute and carry on the ſuit.

WA'GER [*gageure*, of *gager*, Fr. or of waegen, Du. or wagen, Ger. to hazard] a bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance; a contract between two or more perſons, to pay a certain ſum of money agreed on, upon condition a thing in diſpute be or be not as aſſerted.

To lay a WAGER [wagen, Ger. waegen, Du. *gager*, Fr.] to enter into ſuch a contract.

To WAGER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to lay, to pledge as a bett, to pledge upon ſome caſualty or performance.

WA'GES, plur. which is only uſed now [wegen or wagen, Ger. *gages*, Fr.] 1. Hire, reward for ſervice, ſalary, ſtipend. 2. Gage, pledge. *Ainſworth.*

WA'GGERY, or WA'GGISHNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wag*; prob. of pæȝan, Sax, to play] roguiſh wantonneſs, frolickſome or merry pranks. *Locke* uſes the former, and *Bacon* the latter.

WA'GGISH, *adj.* [of *wag*] knaviſhly wanton,, merrily miſchievous, frolickſome. *Dryden.*

To WA'GGLE, *verb neut.* [of waggelen, Du. wackeln, Ger. or paȝian, Sax.] to joggle or move from ſide to ſide, to waddle. *Sidney.*

WA'GGON, *ſubſt.* [of peȝan, Sax. wagn, Su. wagens, Du. wagan, Teut. vagn, Iſl.] 1. A ſort of long cart for burthen, and commonly with four wheels. 2. A chariot: Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

WA'GGONAGE, waggon-money, money paid for the hire or driving of waggons.

WA'GGONER, *ſubſt.* [wagner, Teut. prob. of pæȝeneꞃ, Sax.] 1. The driver of a waggon. 2. A northern conſtellation, called *king Charles's wain. Spenſer.*

WA'GTAIL, *ſubſt.* a bird.

WAID, *adj.* [I ſuppoſe for *weighed*] cruſhed. His horſe *waid* in the back. *Shakeſpeare.*

WAIF, *ſubſt.* [of paꞃian, Sax. to float up and down, or *choſe guave*, Fr. *wavium*, *waivium*, Law Lat. from *wave*] 1. Goods found, but claimed by no body; that of which every one waves the claim. Commonly written *weif. Ainſworth.* 2. Goods dropt by a thief being cloſe purſued or over loaded. 3. Cattle loſt, which being found, are to be proclaimed ſeveral market days, and if challenged within a year and a day, are to be reſtored to the owner; eſpecially if he ſue an appeal againſt the felon, or give evidence againſt him at his trial; otherwiſe they belong to the lord of the manour, in whoſe juriſdiction they were left; who has the *franchiſe of the waif* granted him by the king.

WAI'FARING, *adj.* [of pæȝ, a way, and ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to go] travelling.

To WAIL, *verb act.* [prob. of penian, Sax. or of *guajolire*, of *guai*, It. woe] to lament, to bewail, to moan.

To WAIL, *verb neut.* to grieve audibly, to expreſs ſorrow.

WAIL, *ſubſt.* audible ſorrow. *Thomſon.*

WAI'LING, *ſubſt.* [of *wail*] lamentation, audible ſorrow, moan. *Spenſer.*

WAI'LFUL, *adj.* [of *wail* and *full*] ſorrowful, mournful, loudly bemoaning. *Shakeſpeare.*

WAIN, *ſubſt.* [pæn or pæȝn, Sax. Johnſon ſays it is a contraction of *waggon*] a cart or waggon drawn by oxen, and having a waincope.

Charles's WAIN. See WAGGONER.

WAI'NABLE, *adj.* [in old deeds] that may be manured or ploughed, tillable.

WAI'NAGE, the furniture of a wain or cart.

WAI'NCOPE, that part to which the hinder oxen are yoked to draw the wain, or a long piece that comes from the body of the wain.

WAI'NROPE, *ſubſt.* [of *wain* and *rope*] a large cord with which the load is tied on the waggon. *Shakeſpeare.*

WAI'NSCOT [wagenſchott, Du.] the timber work that lines the walls of a room, being uſually in pannels, to ſerve inſtead of hangings.

To WAI'NSCOT, *verb act.* [wagenſchotten, Du.] 1. To line walls with boards. Generally uſed as a participle. *Bacon.* 2. To line in general: Alſo participially. *Grew.*

WAI'NSCOTTING [of waenſchot, Du.] wainſcot-work, a wooden lining of rooms.

WAIR [in carpentry] a piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad.

WAIST, *ſubſt.* [*gwaſe*, Wel. from the verb *gwaſen*, to preſs or bind] 1. The part below the ribs, the ſmalleſt part of the body, and moſt remarkably ſo in young women. 2. [In a ſhip] the middle deck or floor. *Dryden.*

To WAIT, *verb act.* [of wachten, Du. or warten, Ger.] 1. To ſtay for, to expect. 2. To attend upon, to accompany with ſubmiſſion or reſpect. 3. To attend as a conſequence of ſomething. Heavineſs of heart ſhall *wait* thee. *Rowe.* 4. To watch as an enemy: Uſed paſſively. He is *waited* for of the ſword. *Job.*

To WAIT, *verb neut.* 1. To expect, to ſtay in expectation. 2. To pay ſervile or ſubmiſſive attendance. 3. To attend: A word of ceremony. 4. To ſtay, not to depart from. 5. To ſtay by reaſon of ſome hindrance. 6. To look watchfully. *Bacon.* 7. To lie in ambuſh as an enemy. *Milton.* 8. To follow as a conſequence. *Decay of Piety.*

WAIT, *ſubſt.* ambuſh, inſidious and ſecret attempts. Commonly expreſſed by the phraſe *to lie in wait.*

WAI'TER, *ſubſt.* [wachter, Du.] one who attends on a perſon or affair, an attendant for the accommodation of others.

WAITERS, officers belonging to his majeſty, whoſe buſineſs it is to wait and obſerve that no goods be clandeſtinely conveyed out of ſhips before the duty be paid, alſo that no counterband goods be unloaded.

Tide-WAITERS, ſuch of thoſe officers who are put on board ſhips by their ſuperior officers before a ſhip comes quite up a river, as in the Thames at Graveſend; alſo that take the advantage of the tide, and go down to meet ſhips coming out of the ſea.

Land-WAITERS, thoſe who attend that buſineſs on ſhoar.

WAITES [prob. *q. d. guettas*, of *guetter*, O. Fr. to watch, or of *waiting* on magiſtrates at pomps and proceſſions] a ſort of muſic or muſicians.

WAI'TING, *to be in waiting*, as an officer at court, or elſewhere, whoſe turn it is to attend.

WAITING-GE'NTLEWOMAN, WAI'TING-MAID, or WAI'TING-WOMAM [from *wait*] a lady's upper ſervant, whoſe buſineſs is more immediately to attend her perſon in her chamber.

WAINE' [of paꝼan, Sax. to quit or forſake] a woman forſaken of the law or outlawed, for contemptuouſly refuſing to appear when ſued in law. She is not called an outlaw, as a man is; becauſe women, not being ſworn in leets to the king, nor in courts as men are, cannot be outlawed.

WAI'VED *Goods.* See WAIF.

WAI'WARD, *adj.* [prob. of peȝ, a way, and peaꞃð, Sax. towards, *q. d.* inclining this way and that way] froward, croſs, peeviſh, croſs-grained, unruly. See WAYWARD.

WAI'WARDNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *waiward*] frowardneſs, peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs.

To WAKE, *verb neut.* [wakan, Goth. pæcian, Sax. vacke, Dan. wecken, Du. wecken or aufwachen, H. Ger.] 1. To be awake, to watch, not to ſleep. 2. To be rouſed from ſleep. *Milton.* 3. To ceaſe to ſleep. Leſt he ſhould ſleep and never *wake. Denham.* 4. To be put in action, to be excited. Airs to fan the earth now *wak'd. Milton.*

To WAKE, *verb act.* [peccian, Sax. wecken, Du. waage. Dan. waka, Su. wacken, Gr.] 1. To rouſe from ſleep. 2 To excite, to put in morion or action. To *wake* the ſoul. *Pope.* 3. To bring to life again, as if from the ſleep of death, to excite or rouze from ſleep. *Milton.*

WAKE [a ſea term] 1. The ſmooth water that a ſhip's ſtern leaves when ſhe is under ſail. 2. [From the verb; of pacian, Sax. to keep awake, becauſe on the vigils of thoſe feaſts the people were wont to awake from ſleep, at the ſeveral vigils of the night, and go to prayers. But Spelman rather derives them of ꞅac, Sax. drunkenneſs, becauſe in celebrating them, they generally ended in drunkenneſs] the feaſt of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night; they are vigils or country feaſts, uſually obſerved on the Sunday after the ſaint's day to whom the pariſh-church was dedicated, in which they uſed to feaſt and dance all night. They took their origin from a letter that *Gregory the Great* ſent to *Melitus* the abbot, who came into England with St. *Auſtin*, in theſe words: "It may therefore be permitted them on the "dedication days, or other ſolemn days of martyrs, to make them "bowers about the churches, and refreſhing themſelves, and feaſting "together after a good religious ſort; kill their oxen now to the praiſe "of God and increaſe of charity, which before they were wont to ſacri-"fice to the devil, *&c.*" But now the feaſting part is all that is retained.

Doctor *Middleton* (I think, in his letter from *Italy*) has produced many inſtances of a much greater *analogy* between the RITES of ancient and modern *Rome*: and indeed ſo ſtrong is the reſemblance, that one would be inclined to think the *latter* is little elſe than the former *revived* under another name. I had almoſt ſaid with the poet;

——*Simillima* proles
Indiſcreta ſuis, gratuſque PARENTIBUS error.

See BRANDEUM, DEMON, CATAPHRYGIANS, EUNOMIANS, VIRGINITY, and WESTERN *Empire* compared.

WA'KEFIELD, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, 133 computed, and 172 meaſured miles from London.

WA'KEFUL, *adj.* [of pacian and ꝼull, Sax.] apt to awake or be awaked, not ſleeping, vigilant. *Wakeful* woe. *Croſhaw.*

WA'KEFULNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wakeful*] 1. Want of ſleep, aptneſs to awake or keep from ſleeping, a diſorder whereby a perſon is diſabled from going to ſleep. *Bacon.* It is occaſioned by a continual and exceſſive motion of the animal ſpirits in the organs of the body, whereby thoſe organs are prepared to receive readily any impreſſions from external objects, which they propagate to the brain; and furniſh the ſoul with divers occaſions of thinking. 2. Forbearance of ſleep.

To WA'KEN, *verb neut.* [of *wake*] to wake, to ceaſe from ſleep, to be rouſed from ſleep. *Dryden.*

To WAKEN, *verb act.* 1. To rouſe from ſleep. 2. To excite to action. *Roſcommon.* 3. To produce, to bring forth. *Milton.*

WA'KE-ROBIN, an herb.

WALD [palða, Sax. wald, Ger.] a wood, a wild woody ground.

WA'LDEN, a town in Eſſex, or *Saffron Walden*, from its fields of ſaffron; is 35 computed and 42 meaſured miles from London.

WALE, *ſubſt.* [pell, Sax. a web] a riſing part in the ſurface of cloth.

WALES, or WAILS [of ſhips] the outward timbers in a ſhip's ſides, on which men ſet their feet when they clamber up.

Chain WALES [of ſhips] are thoſe wales that lie out farther than any of the reſt, and ſerve to ſpread out the ropes called ſhrouds.

WALE-*Knot* [with ſailors] a round knot, ſo made with the lays of a rope that it cannot ſlip.

WALE-*Reared Ship*, one which is built ſtrait up after ſhe comes to her bearing.

Gun-WALE [of a ſhip] a wale which goes about the uttermoſt ſtrake or ſeam of the uppermoſt deck in a ſhip's wake.

WALI'SCUS [in ancient deeds] a ſervant or any military officer.

To WALK, *verb neut.* [ſome derive it of pealcan, Sax. to roll, or of wallen, Ger. to ramble or wander] 1. To go on foot, to move by leiſurely ſteps, ſo that one foot is ſet down before the other is taken up. 2. It is uſed in the ceremonious language of invitation ſpr *come* or *go.* 3. To move for exerciſe or amuſement. *Milton.* 4. To move the ſloweſt pace; not to trot, gallop or amble: Applied to a horſe. 5. To appear as a ſpectre. 6. To act on any occaſion. *B. Johnſon.* 7. To be in motion: Applied to a clamorous or abuſive female tongue: And is ſtill retained in low language. 8. To act in ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. To range, to move about. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. To move off. He will make their cows and garrans *walk. Spenſer.* 11. To act in any particular manner: A ſcriptural phraſe. 12. To travel. He knoweth thy *walking* through this wilderneſs. *Deuteronomy.*

To WALK, *verb act.* 1. To paſs through. 2. To lead out for the ſake of air or exerciſe.

To WALK, *verb act.* [walken, Ger.] to full or thicken cloth. Scottiſh word.

WALK, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A ſhort journey on foot. 2. Act of walking for air or exerciſe. 3. Gait, ſtep, manner of moving. *Dryden.* 4. A length of ſpace or circuit through which one walks, a path to walk in. 5. An avenue ſet with trees. 6. Way, road, range, place of wandering;

dering. *Dryden*. 7. [*Turbo*, Lat.] a fiſh. *Ainſworth*. 8. [With horſemen] is the floweſt and leaſt raiſed goings of a horſe; which the duke of Newcaſtle deſcribes, by the two legs diametrically oppoſite in the air, and two upon the ground at the ſame time, in the form of St. Andrew's croſs; but other authors ſay, it is a motion of two legs of a ſide, one after the other, beginning with the far hind leg firſt.

Cock WALK, a place where fighting cocks are kept ſeparate from others.

WA´LKER, *ſubſt.* [of *walk*] one that walks.

WALKER [walcker, Ger. of walcken, G. to mill or thicken cloth] a fuller; this is a Scottiſh word.

Night WALKER, a common ſtrumpet.

WA´LKERS [in foreſt law] certain officers appointed to walk about a ſpace of ground committed to their care.

WA´LKING *Cane* [or ſtaff] a ſtick to walk with, and which ſupports one.

WALKING *Staff*, *ſubſt.* a ſtick which a man holds to ſupport him in walking.

WALL [wal, Du. *wal*, Wel. wall, Teut. and Ger. þall, Sax.] 1. A partition or encloſure of ſtone, brick, earth, *&c.* a ſeries of brick or ſtone carried upwards and cemented with mortar; the ſides of a building. 2. Fortification, works built for defence: in this ſenſe it is commonly uſed in the plural. 3. *To take the wall*; to take the upper place; not to give place. 4. *To give one the wall*; a compliment paid to the female ſex, or thoſe to whom one would ſhow reſpect, by letting them go neareſt the wall or houſes, upon a ſuppoſition of its being the cleaneſt. This cuſtom is chiefly peculiar to England, for in moſt parts abroad they will give them the right hand, tho' at the ſame time they thruſt them into the kennel.

To WALL, *verb act.* [from the noun] 1. To incloſe with walls. 2. To defend by walls.

WA´LL-CREEPER, a bird.

WA´LLET, *ſubſt.* [þeallian, Sax. to travel] 1. A bag in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put; a knapſack. *Addiſon*. 2. Any thing protuberant and ſwagging. *Wallets* of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare*.

WA´LL-EYE, a defect in the eye of an horſe.

WALL-FLOWER, a ſweet ſcented flower. See STOCKGILLIFLOWER, of which it is a ſpecies.

WA´LL-FRUIT, *ſubſt.* fruit, which to be ripened muſt be planted againſt a wall.

To WA´LLOP, *verb neut.* [þealan, Sax. to boil] to boil.

WA´LLING, *ſubſt.* [of *wall*] a wall or wall-work.

WA´LL-LOUSE, *ſubſt.* [*cimex*, Lat.] an inſect, a bug.

WA´LL-WORT, an herb, the ſame with dwarf elder, or dovewort.

WALM, or WAULM, a diminutive or moderate boiling or ſeething.

WALL-*Eyed* [of *wall* and *eye*; of hpale, Sax. a whale, *q. d.* having an eye like a whale] having white or blemiſhed eyes. *Wall-ey'd* ſlave. *Shakeſpeare*.

WA´LLINFORD, a borough in Berks, 38 computed, and 46 meaſured miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

WA´LLOON *Language*, is ſuppoſed to be that of the ancient Gauls. The language ſpoken by the *Walloons*, the inhabitants of a conſiderable part of the Spaniſh low countries, *viz.* thoſe of Artois, Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, and part of Flanders and Brabant.

WA´LLOP, *ſubſt.* a roll, as of fat: a low cant word.

To WA´LLOW, *verb neut.* [of palpian, Sax. walugan, Goth. wuhlen, Ger.] 1. To move heavily and clumſily. *Milton*. 2. To roll or tumble in mire or any thing filthy. 3. To live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice.

WALLOW, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a kind of rolling walk. The French new *wallow*. *Dryden*.

WALL-*Rue*, *ſubſt.* an herb. *Ainſworth*.

WA´LLOWISH [of walgen, Sax. to loath, and *iſh*, an Engliſh diminutive termination, added to adjectives, inclining or beginning to be of their quality, nature, colour, *&c.*] unſavory, inſipid.

WA´LLOWISHNESS [of walghe, Du. loathing, *iſh* and *neſs*] unſavourineſs,

WALM [of walmen, Du. to ſteam in coddleing] a little boil over the fire.

WA´LNUT [pahl hnutu, palp-nutta, Sax. walnot, L. Ger. q. *walſche nut*, i. e. *Italian nut*, for ſo all the Northerns call the Italians, as they do Italy Welſchland, *nux juglans*, Lat.] a ſort of large nut, of which Miller reckons ten ſpecies.

WA´LSHAM, *North*, a town in Norfolk, 100 computed, and 121 meaſured miles from London.

WA´LSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, famous once for a monaſtery, 92 computed, and 116 meaſured miles from London.

To WALT [in ſea language] a ſhip is ſaid to *walt*, when ſhe has not her due quantity of ballaſt, *i. e.* not enough to enable her to bear her ſails to keep her ſtiff.

WALL-PE´PPER, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of houſe-leek.

WA´LTRON, *ſubſt.* The morſe, or *Waltron*, is called the *ſea-horſe*. *Woodward*.

WA´LTHAM, a town in Hampſhire, 54 computed, and 65 meaſured miles from London.

WALTHAM *Weſt*, or WALTHAM *Croſs*, a town in Middleſex and Hartfordſhire, 10 computed, and 12 meaſured miles from London.

WALVIA´RIA *Mulieris* [in law] the waving of a woman, which anſwers to the *utlagatio viri*, or the out-lawing of a man.

To WA´MBLE, *verb neut.* [wemmelen, Du. of pamb, Sax. the belly] to move or ſtir, as the guts do ſometimes with wind, or as water that boils gently; alſo to roll with nauſea and ſickneſs. It is uſed of the ſtomach. *L'Eſtrange*.

WAN, old pret. of *win*. See to WIN. *Spenſer* and *Bacon*.

WAN, *adj.* [panu, Sax. *gwan*, Welſh, weakly] pale-faced, as with ſickneſs, faint coloured, languid of countenance.

WAND, *ſubſt.* [of pand Sax. vaand, Dan.] 1. A long ſlender ſtaff, a twig, a ſmall ſtick. 2. Any ſtaff of authority or uſe. *Milton*. 3. A rod uſed in charming.

Mercury's WAND. See CADUCEUS.

WA´NDED *Chair* [of wenden, Ger. to turn, becauſe of the implication of the twigs; rather of *wand*, as being made of wands or twigs] a wicker or twiggy chair.

To WA´NDER, *verb neut.* [pandrian, Sax. vandre, Dan. wandra, Su. wandeln, Du. and L. Ger. wandern, H. Ger.] 1. To wander about, to ſtraggle here and there, to go without any certain courſe, to rove, to go out of the way, to ſtray or travel in unknown places; it has always an ill ſenſe. 2. To deviate, to go aſtray, to turn aſide.

To WANDER, *verb act.* to travel over without a certain courſe. *Milton*.

WA´NDERER, *ſubſt.* [of *wander*] a ſtroller, a vagabond, a rover, a rambler.

WA´NDERING [temper or humour] unſtable.

WANDERING, *ſubſt.* [of *wander*] 1. Uncertain peregrination, roving, rambling. *Addiſon*. 2. Miſtaken way, aberration. *Decay of Piety*. 3. Incertainty, want of being fixed. *Locke*.

WANE *of the Moon*, *ſubſt.* [pana, Sax. wanting; or from the verb] 1. The decreaſe which is ſaid to be in the *wane*, when ſhe has paſt the ſecond quarter. 2. Decline, diminution, declenſion in general. *South*.

To WANE, *verb neut.* [panian, Sax. to grow leſs] 1. To decreaſe, to grow leſs; applied to the moon. *Addiſon*. 2. To decline, to ſink in general. *Dryden*.

WA´NG-TEETH [ponȝtoðor, of panȝar and toðar, Sax.] the cheek or jaw-teeth, dog-teeth.

WA´NGA [ponȝ, Sax. a jaw-bone with teeth] an iron inſtrument with teeth.

WA´NGER [panȝere, Sax.] a mail or budget.

WA´NNED, *adj.* [of *wan*] turned pale, faint coloured.

WA´NNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wan*] pale-faced, languor.

WA´NLASS [hunting term] as, *driving the wanlaſs*, is driving a deer to the ſtand.

WANNA´GIUM, Lat. [old writ.] wainage, furniture for a wane or cart; wain-houſes for huſbandry tools.

WANT, *ſubſt.* [pana, Sax. wan, Teut.] 1. Deficiency, lack. 2. Need. 3. The ſtate of not having. *Pope*. 4. Penury, indigence, poverty. 5. [pand, of pendan, Sax. to turn up, becauſe it turns up the earth] a mole.

WANT-*Louſe* [wandluys, Du. *i. e.* a *wall-louſe*] an inſect, a bug.

To WANT, *verb act.* [of pana, Sax.] 1. To lack or need, to have need of. 2. To be without ſomething fit or neceſſary. 3. To be defective in ſomething. 4. To fall ſhort of, not to contain. *Milton*. 5. To be without, not to have. *Milton*. 6. To wiſh for, to long for. *Addiſon*.

To WANT, *verb neut.* 1. To be wanted, to be improperly abſent, not to be in ſufficient quantity. *Addiſon*. 2. To fail, to be deficient; generally in the participle active. 3. To be miſſing, to be not had. Twelve *wanting* one. *Dryden*.

WA´NTON, *adj.* [this word is derived by Minſhew from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, Junius ſilently adopts. Skinner, who had more acuteneſs, cannot forbear to doubt it; but offers nothing better. *Johnſon*] 1. Frolickſome, airy, full of waggery, light. 2. Leacherous, luſtful, laſcivious. 3. Diſſolute, licentious. *Roſcommon*. 4. looſe, unreſtrained. *Addiſon*. 5. Quick and iregular of motion. 6. Luxuriant, ſuperfluous. *Milton*. 7. Not regular, turned fortuitouſly. Mazes in the *wanton* green. *Milton*.

WANTON [or Epicurean] *Pallate*.

WANTON, *ſubſt.* 1. A laſcivious perſon, a whoremonger, a ſtrumpet. *South*. 2. A trifler, an inſignificant flatterer. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. A word of ſlight endearment. *B. Johnſon*.

To play the WANTON, to jeſt or be merry; alſo to affect laſcivious poſtures.

To WANTON, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To play laſciviouſly. *Prior*. 2. To revel, to play. Where Horace *wantons* at your ſpring. *Fenton*. 3. To move nimbly and irregularly.

WA´NTONLY, *adv.* [of *wanton*] lewdly, laſciviouſly, gaily, frolickſomely, careleſly.

WA´NTONNESS, *ſubſt.* 1. Waggiſhneſs, friſkineſs, frolic humour. 2. Laſciviouſneſs, letchery. *South*. 3. Licentiouſneſs, negligence of reſtraint. *Milton*.

WA´NT-WIT, *ſubſt.* [of *want* and *wit*] an idiot, a fool. *Shakeſpeare*.

WA´PED, *adj.* [of this word I know not the original, except that to *whape*, to ſhock or deject, is found in Spenſer, from which the meaning may be gathered] dejected, cruſhed by miſery. *Shakeſpeare*.

WA´PENTAKE [*wapentakium*, *wapentagium*, low Lat. papen, Sax. armour, and tager, Dan. to take, it being a cuſtom for the inhabitants to preſent their weapons to their lord, in token of ſubjection; or a cuſtom, that when he that came to take the government of a hundred, was met by the better ſort of people, they touched his weapon or lance with their ſpears, by which ceremony they were united together, and entered into a mutual aſſociation] the ſame as an hundred or diviſion of a county.

WAPP [in a Ship] a rope with which the ſhrouds are ſet taught with wale knots; one end being made faſt to the ſhrouds, and the laniards brought to the other.

WAR, *ſubſt.* [werre, O. Du. pær, or perian, Sax. *guerre*, Fr. *guerra*, It. and Sp.] 1. A ſtate of hoſtility between two nations, ſtates, provinces or parties. *War* may be defined the exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt withſtanders; force, authority and reſiſtance being the eſſential parts thereof. Violence limited by authority is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from robbery and the like outrages: yet conſiſting in relation towards others, it neceſſarily requires a ſuppoſition of reſiſtance, whereby the force of war becomes different from the violence inflicted upon ſlaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh*. 2. The inſtruments of war in poetical language. *Prior*. 3. Forces, army; poetically. *Milton*. 4. Hoſtility, ſtate of oppoſition, act of oppoſition. 5. The profeſſion of arms; as,

A Man of WAR. 1. A ſoldier. 2. A ſhip of force appertaining to the government.

To WAR, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to make war, to be in a ſtate of hoſtility.

To WAR, *verb act.* to make war upon. A word not any longer uſed. To *war* the Scot. *Daniel's Civil War*.

Holy WAR, a war anciently maintained by leagues and croiſades, for the recovery of the Holy-land. See CROISADE.

Civil WAR, or *Inteſtine* WAR, is that between ſubjects of the ſame realm, or parties in the ſame ſtate.

Place of WAR, is a place fortified on purpoſe to cover and defend a country, and ſtop the incurſion of an enemy's army; alſo a place wherein are the magazines of proviſions or ſtores of war, for an army encamped in the neighbourhood, or to repair to for winter quarters.

Council of WAR, is an aſſembly of great officers called by a general or commander, to deliberate with him on enterprizes and attempts to be made.

To WA'RBLE, *verb act.* [werben, O. Teut. werbelen, Ger. to twirl or turn round] 1. To quaver a ſound. 2. To cauſe to quaver; uſed paſſively. *Warbled* ſtring. *Milton.* 3. To utter muſically; alſo paſſively uſed. *Warbled* ſong. *Milton.*

To WARBLE, *verb neut.* 1. To be quavered. *Gay.* 2. To be uttered melodiouſly. *Warbling* notes. *Sidney.* 3. To ſing as birds, to ſing in a quavering or trilling manner. Birds on the branches *warbling. Milton.* 4. To purl as a brook or ſtream.

WA'RBLER, *ſubſt.* [of *warble*] a ſinger, a ſongſter. *Tickel.*

To WARCH, or To WARK [of þaꞃk, Sax. pain] to ache; alſo to work.

WARD, a Sax. termination, peaꞃd ſignifying the ſame as *toward* [waerd, Du. wert, Ger. waird, Teut.] it ought to be joined to other words with a hyphen; as *heaven-ward*, with tendency to heaven; *hither-ward*, this way. From *her-ward. Sidney.*

WARD [peaꞃd, Sax. ward, Su.] 1. Watch, act of guarding. *Dryden.* 2. [*Warda*, law Lat.] a diſtrict or portion of a city, committed to the ward or ſpecial charge of one of the aldermen. 3. A diviſion in a foreſt. 4. A garriſon, thoſe who are intruſted to keep a place. *Spenſer.* 5. Guard made by a weapon in fencing. *Dryden.* 6. Fortreſs, ſtrong hold. I could drive her from the *ward* of her purity. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Cuſtody, confinement. *Hooker.* 8. [In law] one in the hands of a guardian, an heir of the king's tenant, holding by knights ſervice during his nonage. *Dryden.* 9. The ſtate of a child under a guardian. *Bacon.* 10. Guardianſhip, right over orphans. *Spenſer.*

WA'RDAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *ward*] ward-money, or money for keeping watch and ward.

WARD-*Hook* [with gunners] a rod or ſtaff with an iron end turned in a ſerpentine manner, to draw the wads or oakam out of a gun when it is to be unloaded. Rather *wad-hook.*

To WARD, *verb act.* [þeaꞃdian, Sax. waren, Du. *garder*, Fr.] 1. To guard, to watch. *Spenſer.* 2. To defend, to protect in general.

To WARD, *verb neut.* 1. to be vigilant, to keep guard or watch. 2. To act upon the defenſive with a weapon. *Dryden.* 3. [In fencing] to parry or keep off a paſs or thruſt.

WARDA'GIUM, or WA'RDA, [in ancient writings] the cuſtody of a town or caſtle, which the tenants or inhabitants were bound to keep at their own charge.

WARDS *of a Lock* [*gardes*, Fr. *guardie*, It. q. *ſecurities*] the part of a lock which correſponding to the key hinders any other from opening it.

WA'RDA *Eccleſiarum* [in old writings] the guardianſhip of churches, which is in the king during the vacancy, by reaſon of the regalia or temporalities.

WA'RDBRIDGE, or WAA'DBRIDGE, a town in Cornwall, 195 computed and 248 meaſured miles from London.

WA'RDECORN [of þeaꞃd, Sax. and *cornu*, Lat. an horn] an antient duty of watching and warding at a caſtle, on blowing an horn upon a ſurprize; called *cornage.*

Court of WARDS, *&c.* a court firſt erected by king Henry VIII. for determining matters relating to heirs of the king's tenants, holding by knights ſervice; but now quite aboliſhed.

WA'RDEN, *ſubſt.* [waerden, Du. *gardien*, Fr. or of þeaꞃdian, or þeaꞃdman, Sax. or of bewaerder, Du. to watch] 1. A guardian or keeper. 2. [In an univerſity] the head of a college; anſwering to the maſter.

WARDEN *of the Mint*, an officer who receives the gold and ſilver bullion brought in by the merchants, pays them for it, and overſees the other officers.

WARDEN [or goaler] *of the Fleet*, or other priſons.

WA'RDENS *of a Company or Guild*, the head officers, next to the maſters, of the ſeveral companies of the citizens in London.

Church-WARDENS, the chief pariſh officers.

Lord WARDEN *of the Cinque-Ports*, the governor of thoſe noted havens in the eaſt part of England, who has the ſame authority as an admiral of England in parts not exempt, and ſends out writs in his own name. The reaſon why one magiſtrate ſhould be aſſigned to theſe havens, ſeems to be, becauſe in reſpect of their ſituation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invaſion by our enemies.

WARDEN *Pear* [*pyrum volemum*, Lat.] a ſort of delicious large baking pear. *King.*

WA'RDENSHIP, *ſubſt.* [of *warden*] the office of warden of a company, *&c.*

WA'RDER, *ſubſt.* [of *ward*, *gardeur*, Fr.] 1. A keeper, a guard, a beadle or ſtaff-man who keeps guard or watch in the day-time; one who keeps guard in a prince's palace, the tower, *&c.* 2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbad fight. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'RDERS *of the Tower of London*, called *yeomen warders*, are officers whoſe duty it is to wait at the gate of the Tower, and to take an account of all perſons who come into it; and to attend priſoners of ſtate, *&c.*

WA'RDFEGA, or WA'RDFEOH [of þeaꞃd and ꝼeoh, Sax.] the value of a ward or heir under age, or the money paid to the lord of the fee for his redemption.

WA'RDMOTE [peaꞃd ᵹemoꞇ, of þeaꞃd, a ward, and moꞇ, or ᵹemoꞇ, a meeting, of meꞇan, or ᵹemeꞇan, Sax. to aſſemble, *wardemotus*, low Lat.] a certain court held in every ward or diſtrict of the city of London, for managing the affairs of it.

WA'RD-PENNY, money due to the ſheriff and officers, for maintaining watch and ward.

WA'RDROBE, *ſubſt.* [*garderobe*, of *garder*, to keep, and *robe*, Fr. a garment, *guardaroba*, It. *guardaropa*, Sp. *garderoba*, low Lat.] a place for keeping cloaths, *&c.*

Clerk of the WRRDROBE *to the King*, an officer who keeps an inventory of all things belonging to the king's wardrobe.

WA'RDSHIP, *ſubſt.* [of *ward*] 1. Guardianſhip. *Bacon.* 2. Pupillage, ſtate of being under ward. *K. Charles.*

WA'RD-STAFF, in ancient times was a name of a conſtable's ſtaff.

WA'RDWIT [of þeaꞃd and þiꞇe, Sax. a fine] a privilege or being quit of giving money for keeping of watches, or a duty paid towards the charge of it.

WARE, a town in Hartfordſhire, 20 computed, and 22 meaſured miles from London.

WARE, old pret. of *wear*, now *wore.*

WARE, *adj.* [for this we commonly ſay *aware*] 1. Being in expectation of, being provided againſt; with *of. St. Matthew.* 2. Cautious, wary. *Milton.*

To WARE, *verb neut.* to take heed of, to beware. Then *ware* a riſing tempeſt. *Dryden.*

WARE *ſubſt.* [were, Teut.] grates ſet before the ſluice of a pond to keep the fiſh from going out with the water.

WARE [þaꞃe, Sax. ware, Du. waare, Ger. wara, Su.] commodities, goods, merchandizes; commonly ſomething to be ſold; alſo a dam in a river.

WA'REFUL, *adj.* [of *ware* and *full*] cautious, timorouſly prudent.

WA'REFULNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wareful*] cautiouſly; obſolete. *Sidney.*

WA'RE-HOUSE, *ſubſt.* [of *ware* and *houſe*; of þaꞃaꞅ and huꞅ, Sax.] a magazine or place to keep goods.

WA'RE-HOUSE-KEEPER, or WA'RE-HOUSE-MAN, one who ſells goods out of a warehouſe by wholeſale; in oppoſition to a ſhop-keeper, who ſells by retail.

Small WARES, ſundry ſorts of trifling commodities.

Haberdaſher of Small WARES, one who ſells ſuch commodities by retail.

WA'RELESS, *adj.* [of *ware*] uncautious, unwary. *Spenſer.*

WA'RELY, *adv.* [of *ware*] warily, cautiouſly, timorouſly. *Spenſer.*

WA'RFARE, *ſubſt.* [of *war* and *fare*; of þæꞃ, war, and ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to go] a military expedition, military ſervice, military life.

To WARFARE, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to lead a military life. *Camden.*

WA'RHABLE, *adj.* [of *war* and *habile*, from *habelis*, Lat. or *able*] able for war. *Spenſer.*

WA'RIANGLES [in Staffordſhire and Shropſhire] a kind of noiſy, ravenous birds, preying upon other birds, which when taken they hang upon a thorn or prickle, and tear them in pieces and devour them.

WA'RILY, *adv.* [of *wary*] with timorous prudence.

WA'RINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wary*] caution, prudent forethought, timorous ſcrupulouſneſs. *Addiſon.*

WARK, or WERK [þeoꞃc, Sax. anciently uſed for *work*; hence *bulwark*] a building. *Spenſer.*

WA'RLIKE, *adj.* [of *war* and *like*; þæꞃlice, Sax.] 1. Pertaining to war, military. *Milton.* 2. Fit for war, diſpoſed to war, ſtout, valiant.

WA'RLING, *ſubſt.* [of *war*] this word is, I believe, ſays Johnſon, only found in the following adage, and ſeems to mean one often quarrel'd with. Better be an old man's darling, than a young man's *warling. Camden.*

WA'RLOCK, or WA'RLUCK, *ſubſt.* [vardlookr, Iſland. a charm, þeꞃloᵹ, Sax. an evil ſpirit. This etymology wes communicated by Mr. Wiſe] a male witch, a wizzard.

WA'RLUCK, in Scotland, is applied to a man whom the vulgar ſuppoſe to be converſant with ſpirits; as a woman who carries on the ſame commerce is called a witch: he is ſuppoſed to have the invulnerable quality which Dryden mentions, who did not underſtand the word. He was no *warluck*, as the Scots commonly call ſuch men who they ſay are iron free or lead free.

To WARM [þeaꞃmian, Sax. verme, Dan. waerma, Su. warmen, Du. and Ger.] to make warm, to heat.

WARM, *adj.* Goth. [þeaꞃm, Sax. warm, Du.] 1. Not cold, tho' not hot, heated to a ſmall degree. 2. Eager, zealous, ardent. *Pope.* 3. Violent, furious, vehement. *Dryden.* 4. Buſy in action. *Dryden.* 5. Fanciful, enthuſiaſtic; as, *warm*-headed. *Locke.*

To WARM, *verb act.* [from the adjective] 1. To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree. 2. To heat mentally, to make vehement. *Dryden.*

WA'RMSTER, a town in Wilts, 80 computed, and 99 meaſured miles from London.

WA'RMNESS, warmth, *&c.* See WARMTH.

WA'RMING-PAN [þeaꞃminᵹe-panne, Sax.] a chamber utenſil, being a covered braſs pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMING *Stone*, *ſubſt.* [of *warm* and *ſtone*] the *warming-ſtone* digged in Cornwall, being once well heated at the fire, retains its warmth a great while; and hath been found to give eaſe in the internal hemorrhoids. *Ray.*

WA'RMLY, *adv.* [of *warm*] 1. With gentle heat. 2. With heat, paſſion or eagerneſs.

WARMTH, *ſubſt.* [þeaꞃmðe, Sax. warme, Su. warmte, Du. and L. Ger. waerme, H. Ger.] 1. Moderate heat. 2. Zeal, paſſion, fervour of mind. 3. Fanciful neſs, enthuſiaſm. *Temple. Warmneſs* is not authenticated in any of rhe ſenſes.

To WARN, *verb act.* [þæꞃnian, Sax. warna, Su. warnen, Ger. and Du. varna, Iſland.] 1. To caution againſt any fault or danger, to give previous notice of ill. *Dryden.* 2. To give notice of a thing, good or bad, before-hand. 3. To admoniſh of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be forſaken or avoided. 4. To bid one to provide for himſelf elſewhere. *Dryden.* 5. [In law] to ſummon to appear in a court of juſtice.

WA'RNEL-*Worms*, worms within the ſkin on the backs of cattle.

WA'RNING, *ſubſt.* [of *warn*] 1. Caution againſt faults or dangers, previous notice of ill. *Dryden.* 2. Previous notice in a ſenſe indifferent, as given to a ſervant or landlord, or from them to the maſter or tenant, to provide otherwiſe.

WARNING *Wheel* [of a clock] is the third or fourth wheel, according to its diſtance from the firſt wheel.

WA'RNOTH [at Dover Caſtle] a cuſtom among the tenants holding of it, that he who failed in the payment at a ſet day, was obliged to pay double, and for the ſecond failure triple.

WARP, *ſubſt.* [peaꞃp, Sax. werp, Du.] that order of thread in a thing woven that croſſes the woof. *Bacon.*

To WARP, *verb act.* [þeoꞃpan, Sax.] to draw out or wind the warps in length, into which the wool is woven.

To WARP, *verb neut.* [þeoꞃpan, Sax. werpen, Du. to throw; whence we ſometimes ſay *the work caſts*] 1. To caſt or bend, as boards do when they are cut before they are thoroughly dry, and alſo by means of fire. 2. To change from the true ſituation by inteſtine motion; to change the poſition of one part to another. *Moxon.* 2. To loſe its proper courſe or direction. 3. To turn. Locuſts *warping* on the eaſtern wind. *Milton.*

To Warp, *verb act.* 1. To contract, to ſhrivel. 2. To turn aſide from the true direction. *Addiſon.* 3. It is uſed by Shakeſpeare to expreſs the effect of froſt. Tho' thou the waters *warp*.

Warp [with ſailors] a hauſer, or any rope uſed in faſtening a ſhip.

To Warp *a Ship* [ſea phraſe] is to hale her to a place by means of a hawſer, or other rope laid out for that purpoſe, and faſtened to an anchor when wind is wanting.

Wa´rped [ᵹeƿeꞃpeð, of ƿeoꞃpan, Sax. werpen, Du. and L. Ger. wertlen, H. Ger.] caſt or bent, as boards not well dried; alſo drawn out as a weaver's warp.

Warps, hawſers, or any other ropes uſed in the warping of ſhips in ſuch a manner.

Wa´rpen [of ƿaꞃ and pennıᵹ, Sax.] a contribution, in the Saxon times, towards war, or for providing arms.

To Wa´rrant [ƿeꞃıan Sax. *garantir*, Fr. gewaran, Teut.] 1. To ſecure, to exempt to privilege. *Sidney.* 2. To ſupport, to atteſt. Reaſon *warrants* it. *Locke.* 3. To declare upon ſurety, to maintain. I *warrant* him for one. *Dryden.* 4. To give authority. Our *warranted* quarrel. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To juſtify. *Addiſon.* 6. To aſſure or promiſe.

Warrant, *ſubſt.* [guarant, C. Brit. *garand*, Fr.] 1. A written order, an authentic power, permiſſion, or allowance, conferring ſome right or authority, *Clarendon.* 2. A writ giving the officer of juſtice the power of caption. *Dryden.* 3. A juſtificatory commiſſion or teſtimony. *Hooker.* 4. Right, legality. Obſolete. There's *warrant* in that theft. *Shakeſpeare.*

Warrant *of Attorney*, is that whereby a man authoriſes another to do ſomething in his name, and warrants his action.

Clerk of the Warrants [in the common pleas] an officer who enters all warrants of attorney for plaintiff and defendant.

Warrant [with horſemen] a jockey that ſells an horſe is by an inviolable cuſtom to warrant him, and in caſe he ſold him under ſuch infirmities that are not obviouſly diſcovered and ſo may eſcape the view of the buyer, as purſineſs, glanders, unſoundneſs, &c. he is obliged, in nine days, to refund the money, and take back the horſe; but he does not warrant him clear of ſuch infirmities as may be ſeen and diſcerned.

Wa´rrantable, *adj.* [of *warrant*] that may be warranted, defended, &c. *South.*

Wa´rrantableness [of *warrantable*] juſtifiableneſs. *Sidney.*

Wa´rrantably, *adv.* [of *warrantable*] 1. Juſtifiably. *Wake.* 2. In a juſtifiable manner.

Wa´rranter, *ſubſt.* [of *warrant*] 1. One who gives authority. 2. One who gives ſecurity.

Wa´rranters thoſe that promiſe or covenant to ſecure a thing purchaſed to the purchaſer.

Warra´ntia *Cuſtodiæ* [in law] a writ judicial, which lay for him who was challenged to be ward to another in reſpect of land, ſaid to be holden in knights ſervice, which when it was bought by the anceſtors of the ward, was warranted to be free from ſuch ſervice.

Warrantia *Diei* [in law] a writ which lies in caſe, where a man having a day aſſigned perſonally to appear in court to, an action wherein he is ſued, is, in the mean time, by commandment employed in the king's ſervice, ſo that he cannot come at the day aſſigned.

Wa´rrantise, or Wa´rrantize, *ſubſt.* [*warrantiſo*, law Lat. from *warrant*] authority, ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wa´rrantizing, *adj.* [*garantir*, Fr. &c.] promiſing or covenanting in a deed, by the bargainer to the bargainee, to ſecure him in the poſſeſſion of a thing purchaſed; againſt all men for the enjoying the thing agreed on between them.

Wa´rranty, *ſubſt.* [*warrantia*, law Lat. *garantie*, *garant*, Fr.] 1. [In the common law] the ſame as *warrantizing*, ſecurity by warrantize or authority. 2. Authority, juſtificatory mandate. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Security in general. *Locke*

To Wa´rray, *verb act.* [of *war*] to make war upon. *Spenſer.*

Warre, *adj.* [ƿæꞃꞃ, Sax.] worſe. Obſolete. The Scots have it in their dialect. *Spenſer.*

Wa´rren, *ſubſt.* [warande, Du. *garene*, *guerenne*, Fr.] a franchiſe or place privileged by the king, a kind of park for keeping rabbits, hares, partridges, pheaſants, &c.

Warren, a device for preſerving and ſtoring fiſh in the midſt of a river, for the fiſh to retreat to, to the end that you may take them when you pleaſe.

Wa´rrener, *ſubſt.* [of *warren*; *un garennier*, Fr.] a keeper of a warren.

Wa´rrier, or Wa´rriour [of ƿæꞃ, of ƿeꞃıan, or ƿeꞃıᵹean, Sax. *guerrier*, Fr. *guerriero*, It. *guerreador*, Sp.] a military man.

Wa´rmister, a town in Wilts, 80 computed, and 99 meaſured miles from London.

Wa´rscot [in the time of the Engliſh Saxons] a contribution towards war or armour.

Wart, *ſubſt.* [ƿeaꞃꞇ, Sax. warta, Su. wratte, werte, Du. wart, Dan. and L. Ger. wartz, H. Ger.] a ſmall, hard or ſpungy excreſcence in the ſkin and fleſh.

Wart [in horſes] a ſpungy ſubſtance growing near the eye.

Wart-wort, *ſubſt.* an herb, the juice of which is uſed to take off warts.

Warth, *ſubſt.* a cuſtomary payment towards caſtle guard, or keeping watch and ward.

Wa´rty, *adj.* [of *wart*] full of warts, grown over with warts.

Wa´rwite, or Wa´rdwite [ƿeaꞃðƿıꞇe, Sax.] ſtate of being quit of paying money for keeping watch or ward.

Wa´rworn, *adj.* [of *war* and *worn*] worn with war. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wa´rwick, a fine town in Warwickſhire, 67 computed, and 88 meaſured miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Wa´ry, *adj.* [ƿæꞃ or ƿæꞃıᵹ, Sax. war, Teut.] cautious, ſcrupulous, timourouſly prudent. *Addiſon.*

Wa´ry-*Angle*. See Wariangles. Alſo a bird, a kind of mag-pie.

Was, pret. imperf. of *to be.*

Waste, a wreath of cloth, &c. to be laid under any veſſel or burden that is borne on the head.

To Wash [ƿæꞅcan, Sax. waſchen, Du. waschen, Teut.] 1. To cleanſe by ablution. 2. To moiſten. 3. To affect by ablution. And *waſh* away thy ſins. *Acts.* 4. To colour by waſhing. *Collier.*

To Wash, *verb neut.* 1. To perform the act of ablution. *Pope.* 2. To cleanſe cloaths. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wash, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; ƿæcꞅe, Sax. waſch, Ger. and Du.] 1. Any thing collected by water; alluvion. The *waſh* of paſtures. *Mortimer.* 2. A bog, a waſh, a quagmire. Neptune's ſalt *waſh*. *Shakeſpear.* 3. A medicinel or coſmetic lotion. 4. A ſuperficial ſtain or colour. *Collier.* 5. *Hog-waſh*, the liquor after waſhing of diſhes. 6. The act of waſhing the cloaths of a family, the linen waſhed at once.

Wash-brew, ground oatmeal, with the bran ſteeped in water, and then cleanſed, afterwards boiled to a ſtiff and thick jelly; alſo called flummery.

Wash *of Oiſters*, is ten ſtrikes.

Wash-ball, *ſubſt.* [of *waſh* and *ball*] a ball for waſhing the hands or ſhaving, made of ſoap and other ingredients, worked up into a hard conſiſtence and the form of a ball.

Wash-bowl [ƿecꞅe-bolla, Sax.] a veſſel to waſh in.

Wa´sher, *ſubſt.* [of *waſh*] one that waſhes.

Wa´sher-woman, a laundreſs.

Wa´shes [of a cart, &c.] the rings on the ends of the axle-tree.

Washes [in Norfolk] are ſo called, becauſe waſhed by the tides daſhing againſt it, and therefore dangerous as quickſands.

Wash-house [ƿæꞅc huꞅ, Sax.] an out-houſe for waſhing in.

Wa´shing [of a ſhip] is when they heave the guns over to one ſide of the ſhip, the men get upon her yards and waſh and ſcrape her other ſide.

Washing [with goldſmiths, &c.] are the lotions whereby they draw the particles of gold and ſilver out of the aſhes, earth, ſweepings, &c.

Washing [in painting] is when a deſign, drawn with a pencil or crayon, has ſome one colour laid over it with a pencil, as Indian ink, biſtre, or the like, to make it appear the more natural, by adding the ſhadows of prominences, apertures, &c.

Wa´shum, Lat. [in old records] a ſhallow or fordable part of a river, or arm of the ſea, as the waſhes in Lincolnſhire.

Wa´shy. *adj.* [of *waſh*] 1. Watery, damp. *Milton.* 2. Weak, not ſolid. *Wotton.*

Wa´skite [prob. q. *vaſt kite*] a kind of hawk of Virginia.

Wasp, *ſubſt.* [ƿæꞅp ƿæpꞃ, Sax. weſpe, Du. and L. Ger. weſp, H. Ger. *guêpe*, Fr. *abiſpa*, Sp. *vaſpa*, It. *veſpa*, Lat. *beſpam*, Port. *gueſpe*, Fr.] a briſk ſtinging fly in form like a bee.

Wa´spish, *adj.* [of *waſp*] peeviſh, fretful, irritable. *Pope.*

Wa´shpishly, *adv.* [of *waſpiſh*] fretfully, peeviſhly.

Wa´spishness, *adj.* [of *waſpiſh*] peeviſhneſs, fretfulneſs, irritability.

Wa´ssail, or Wa´ssel, [ƿæꞅ hæl, Sax. *i. e.* health to you] 1. A liquor made of apples, ſugar, and ale, anciently much uſed by Engliſh good fellows. 2. A drunken bout. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Among the provincials uſed for a going about at Chriſtmaſs, or Twelfth-tide, with a bowl, ſinging a Chriſtmaſs carol, begging good chear or money.

Wa´ssel-*Bowl*, or Wa´stel-*Bowl*, a large cup or bowl, either of ſilver or wood, out of which the Anglo-Saxons, at their publick entertainments, drank healths to one another.

Wa´ssel *Bread*, cakes of white bread that were ſopped in the waſſel-bowl of wine that uſed to be ſet by the Abbots of St. Albans, to drink an health to his fraternity.

Wa´sseler, *ſubſt.* [of *waſſel*] 1. A toaper, a drunkard. *Milton.* 2. In the country, applied to wenches, &c. that go about ſinging and begging at Chriſtmaſs or Twelfth-tide.

Wast, the ſecond perſon ſingular of *was*, from *to be.*

Wa´stcoat, *ſubſt.* a veſt or under garment.

Waste, [prob. of ƿeꞅꞇın, Sax. or wanſt, Ger.] the middle of a human body. See Waist.

Waste [ƿæꞅꞇe, Sax. woeſt, Du. wüſt, Ger. *guaſto*, It. *gaſto*, Sp.] 1. Wanton or luxurious deſtruction, the act of ſquandering, loſs. 2. Uſeleſs expence. *Dryden.* 3. lands which are not in any man's poſſeſſion, but lie in common, deſolate, or uncultivated ground. Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of paſturage, tillage, or planting, is called *waſte*. *Locke.* 4. Ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied, *Pope.* 5. Region ruined and deſerted. *Dryden.* 6. Miſchief, deſtruction. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Waste, *verb act.* [ƿeꞅꞇan aƿeꞅꞇan, Sax. verwoeſten, woeſten, Du. *vaſto*, Lat. *gâter*, Fr. *guaſtare*, It. *gaſtar*, Sp. verwuſten, Ger.] 1. To diminiſh. *Dryden.* 2. To deſtroy wantonly and luxuriouſly, to ſquander. *Hooker.* 3. To deſtroy, to deſolate, to ſpoil, to make havock of. *Dryden.* 4. To ſpend, to conſume. *Milton.* 5. To wear out. *Milton.*

To Waste, *verb neut.* to diminiſh, to become leſs, to dwindle. *Dryden.*

Waste, *adj.* [from the verb] 1. Deſtroyed, ruined; as, *to lay waſte* a country, is to deſolate or ruin it. 2. Deſolate, uncultivated. *Deuteronomy.* 3. Superfluous, exuberant, loſt for want of occupiers. *Milton.* 4. Worthleſs, that of which none but vile uſes may be made. 5. That of which no account is taken or value found. *Waſte* paper. *Dryden.*

Waste [in law] deſtruction of woods, houſes, lands, &c. made by a tenant to the prejudice of an heir.

Waste *of the Foreſt*, is when a man cuts down woods within the foreſt without licence.

Waste *of a Ship*, is that part of her between the two maſts, *i. e.* between the main-maſt and the fore-maſt; the middle part.

Waste *Boards* [with ſailors] boards to be placed on the ſides of boats to keep the ſea from breaking in.

Waste *Cloths* [in a ſhip] cloths hung about the cage-work of her hull, to ſkreen or defend the men from the enemy in a fight.

Waste *Trees* [in a ſhip] thoſe timbers which lie in her waſte.

Wa´stfful, *adj.* [of ƿaꞅꞇe and ꝼull, Sax.] 1. Spoiling, making havock, deſtructive, ruinous. *Milton.* 2. Wantonly and diſſolutely conſumptive. *Bacon.* 3. Laviſh, prodigal, luxuriouſly liberal. *Addiſon.* 4. Deſolate, uncultivated, unoccupied. *Milton.*

Wa´stefully, *adv.* [of *waſteful*] prodigally, with vain and diſſolute conſumption.

Wa´stefulness, *ſubſt.* [of *waſteful*] the act of waſting, aptneſs or diſpoſition to ſpoil, or conſume extravagantly, prodigality.

Wa´stel *Bread*, the fineſt ſort of white bread, cake.

Wa´steness, *ſubſt.* [of *waſte*] Deſolation, ſolitude. *Spenſer.*

WA'STER, *ſubſt.* [of *waſte*] a ſquanderer, a vain conſumer. *Locke.*

WA'STORS [*vaſtatores*, Lat.] a ſort of theives or robbers.

WA'STREL, *ſubſt.* [of *waſte*] Their works, both ſtream and load, lie in ſeveral or in *waſtrel*, that is, in incloſed grounds or in commons. *Carew.*

To WATCH, *verb neut.* [ƿaccian or ƿæcian, Sax. wachten, Du. wachen, Ger.] 1. To keep awake, not to ſleep, to wake. 2. To keep guard, to ſet up of nights. 3. To look with expectation. *Pſalms.* 4. To be attentive, to be vigilant. 2 *Timothy.* 5. To be cautiouſly obſervant; with *over. Taylor.* 6. To be inſidiouſly attentive. *Milton.*

To WATCH, *verb act.* 1. To have in keeping, to guard. *Milton.* 2. To obſerve in ambuſh. *Milton.* 3. To tend. *Broome.* 4. To obſerve in order to detect or prevent.

WATCH, *ſubſt.* [of wacht, Du. and Ger. wagt, Dan. of ƿæcce, Sax.] 1. Forbearance of ſleep. 2. Attendance without ſleep. *Addiſon.* 3. Attention, cloſe obſervation. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Guard, vigilant keeping. *Bacon.* 5. Watchman; men ſet to guard. It is uſed in a collective ſenſe. *Milton.* 6. Place where a guard is ſet. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Poſt or office of a watchman. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. A period of the night, &c. a pocket-clock, a ſmall clock moved by a ſpring. 10. A ſet portion of time for keeping watch.

WATCH [on ſhipboard] is the ſpace of four hours, during which time one half of the ſhip's company watch in their turns, and are relieved by the other half for four hours more.

Quarter WATCH [in a ſhip] is when one quarter of the crew watch together.

WATCH-*Glaſs* [on ſhipboard] a four hour-glaſs, whoſe ſand is four hours running out, uſed in determining the ſailors watches.

WA'TCH-WORK, the inner parts of any watch or movement, which is deſigned to ſhew the hours without ſtriking.

WATCH *and Ward*, the cuſtom of keeping watch and ward in the night, in towns and cities, was firſt appointed in the reign of Henry III. in the 13th century.

WA'TCHER, *ſubſt.* [of *watch*] 1. One who watches. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Diligent overlooker or obſerver. *More.*

WA'TCHET, *adj.* [pace, pecceð, Sax. weak, *q. d.* a faint colour] a kind of pale blue. *Dryden.*

WA'TCHFUL, *adj.* [of *watch* and *full*] wakeful, heedful, cautious; nicely obſervant.

WA'TCHFULLY, *adv.* [of *watchful*] carefully, vigilantly.

WA'TCHFULNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *watchful*] 1. Inability to ſleep. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Aptneſs to wake. 3. Heedfulneſs, carefulneſs to look out againſt dangers, cautious regard. *Prior.*

WA'TCHHOUSE, *ſubſt.* [of *watch* and *houſe*] place where the watch is ſet.

WA'TCHING, *ſubſt.* [of *watch*] inability to ſleep.

WA'TCH-LIGHT [at ſea] a lanthorn ſet up on the poop, ſtern or maſt of a ſhip (according to agreement) for a ſignal, or in a fleet, to prevent ſhips from falling foul on one another.

WA'TCHMAN, *ſubſt.* [of *watch* and *man*] guard, ſentinel, one to keep ward, the night-watch.

WA'TCHMAKER, *ſubſt.* [of *watch* and *maker*] a maker of pocket-clocks, one whoſe buſineſs is to make watches.

WA'TCHTOWER, *ſubſt.* [of *watch* and *tower*] tower on which a ſentinel was placed for the ſake of proſpect. *Milton.*

WA'TCHWORD, *ſubſt.* [of *watch* and *word*] the word given to ſentinels to know their friends. *Spenſer.*

WA'TER, *ſubſt.* [ƿæꞇeꞃ, Sax. water, Du. and L. Ger. waſſer, H. Ger. wate, Teut.] 1. One of the four elements, a congeſted maſs of particles which are very thin, ſmooth, and very flexible, diſpoſed to bend and yield every way. Sir Iſaac Newton defines water, which is pure, to be a very fluid ſalt, volatile and void of all ſavour or taſte: And it ſeems to conſiſt of ſmall, ſmooth, hard, porous, ſpherical particles of equal diameters and of equal ſpecific quantities; and alſo that there are between them ſpaces ſo large, and ranged in ſuch a manner, as to be pervious on all ſides. *Quincy.* 2. The ſea. *Abbot.* 3. Urine. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. *To hold water*; to be ſound, to be tight. Borrowed from a veſſel that does not leak. *L'Eſtrange.* 5. A certain luſtre on ſilks, &c. imitating waves. 6. [With jewellers] a certain luſtre of diamonds, pearls, and other precious ſtones; thus called becauſe they were ſuppoſed by the ancients to be formed or concreted of water. *Shakeſpeare.*

WATER [with calenders, dyers, &c.] a certain luſtre in imitation of waves, ſet on ſilks, mohairs, &c.

WATER [with chemiſts] more uſually called phlegm, is the fourth of the five chemical principles, and one of the paſſive ones.

To WA'TER, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt. ƿæꞇꞃan, Sax. wooteren, Du. and L. Ger. waeſſern, H. Ger.] 1. To moiſten, to wet, to ſoak in water, to ſprinkle with water, to ſupply with moiſture 2. To diverſify with waves, to put a wavy gloſs upon ſilks. *Locke.* 3. To fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams. *Addiſon.* 4. To ſupply with water for drink; as, to give a horſe *water* to drink.

To WATER, *verb neut.* 1. To ſhed moiſture. *South.* 2. To get or take in freſh water in a ſhip, &c. to be uſed in ſupplying water. *Knolles.* 3. The *mouth waters*; the man longs; there is a vehement deſire. From dogs, according to Johnſon, who drop their ſlaver when the ſee meat which they cannot get. This may or may not be; but it might as well be borrowed from the human ſpecies, as there is hardly any but ſome time or other perceives this involuntary water in his mouth.

WA'TERAGE, money paid for paſſage by water.

WA'TER-ARCHER, an herb.

WA'TER-BUDGET [in heraldry] a ſort of budget anciently uſed by ſoldiers to fetch water to the camp.

WA'TER-BAILIFF [of the city of London] an officer who has the overſight and ſearch of fiſh brought to Billingſgate; and alſo the collecting of the toll ariſing from the river of Thames.

WATER-BAILIFFS [in ſea-port towns] certain officers formerly appointed for ſearching of ſhips.

WA'TER-BEARS, bears at Spitberg, that live by what they catch in the ſea.

WA'TER-BORNE [a ſea term] a ſhip is ſaid to be *water-borne*, when ſhe is where there is no more water than will juſt bear her from the ground; or, lying even with the ground, ſhe firſt begins to float or ſwim.

Dead WATER [in ſea language] the water that follows the ſtem of a ſhip, that does not paſs away ſo faſt as that which ſlides by her ſides.

WATER-BE'TONY, *ſubſt.* an herb.

WA'TER-COLOURS, *ſubſt.* [of *water* and *colour*] Painters make colours into a ſoft conſiſtence with water or oil; thoſe they call *water-colours*, and theſe they term *oil-colours. Boyle.*

WA'TER-CRESSES, an herb, of which there are five ſpecies.

WA'TER-FARCIN [in horſes] a diſeaſe.

WA'TER-FOWLS, birds who naturally take to the water, at ducks, geeſe, &c.

WA'TER-DOG, a dog that takes the water after fowls on that element.

WA'TERER, *ſubſt.* [of *water*] one who waters. *Carew.*

WA'TERFALL, *ſubſt.* [of *water* and *fall*] a cataract or caſcade, of which the moſt noted natural ones are the cataracts of the Nile in Egypt; the fall of which (according to Mr. Lucas) is 200 feet, and the breadth a French league or mile. I have ſeen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than thoſe of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

WA'TER-FOWL, fowl that live or get their food in the water.

WA'TER-GAGE, an inſtrument for meaſuring the quantity and depth of any water.

WATER-GAGE, a ſea-wall or bank to keep off the current or overflowing of the water.

WA'TER-GANG [ƿeꞇeꞃ-ꝣanꝣ, Sax.] a trench to carry a ſtream of water, ſuch as is uſually made in ſea-walls, to diſcharge and drain water out of the marſhes.

WA'TER-GAVEL, a rent anciently paid for fiſhing in, or other benefit received from ſome river or water.

WA'TER-GERMANDER, an herb.

WATERGRU'EL, *ſubſt.* [of *water* and *gruel*] food made with oatmeal and water.

WA'TERINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *watery*] humidity, moiſture, fulneſs of water. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERISH, *adj.* [of *water*; ƿæꞇeꞃlic, Sax.] 1. Reſembling water. *Dryden.* 2. Moiſt; inſipid. *Hale.*

WA'TERISHNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wateriſh*] thinneſs, reſemblance of water. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF, *ſubſt.* a plant.

WA'TER-LILLY, *ſubſt.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] a plant.

WA'TER-LINE [of a ſhip] is that line which diſtinguiſhes that part of it that is under water, from that which is above, when ſhe has her due loading.

WA'TER-LOCK, a fenced watering place.

WA'TERMAN, *ſubſt.* [of *water* and *man*] a ferriman, one who plies with a boat upon a river.

WA'TERMARK, *ſubſt.* [of *water* and *mark*] the utmoſt limit of the riſe of the flood.

WA'TER-MELON, *ſubſt.* a plant.

WA'TER-MEASURE, a dry meaſure, which exceeds the Wincheſter-meaſure by about three gallons in a buſhel; uſed for ſelling coals in the pool, &c.

WA'TERMEN; this company is very ancient, tho' we find it not incorporated till the reign of Philip and Mary: To theſe the lightermen have been added. They are governed by eight rulers for the former, and three for the latter; three auditors of accounts, and 60 aſſiſtants, but no livery; this company having no freedom in the city. Their hall is in Cole-Harbour. Their arms are *barry wavy*, of 6 *argent* and *azure*, a boat *or*, on a *chief* of the 2d, a pair of oars *ſaltire ways* of the 3d, between two cuſhions of the 1ſt; the creſt a hand proper, holding an oar, as the former; the ſupporters two dolphins proper; the motto, *At Command of our Superiors.*

WA'TERMILL, *ſubſt.* a mill turned by water. There are a great variety of watermills; but the following, invented by Dr. Baker, is of the moſt ſimple ſtructure of any yet made, performing its effect without any wheel, trundle, cog, or round. ABCD (*Plate* 12. *fig.* 16.) is an upright frame ſtanding upon an upright hollow pipe or tube, fixed at the bottom of a horizontal ſquare trunk IR; which trunk, together with the tube, is fixed to an upright ſpindle, or axis RS, by means of a nut and ſcrew at S. The lower end of the axis moves on a fine point in a pivot-hole, in the part of the frame at T; on the upper part of the frame at T, is a hole through which the ſpindle paſſes, as alſo through the round circular piece P, fixed on the ſaid frame; on the upper part of the ſpindle is fixed another round circular piece O, which repreſents the upper and moveable ſtone of the mill. Q is a ſpout of water filling the tube or trunk, and giving motion thereto, and, conſequently to the axis and upper ſtone, by the horizontal jets of water from each end of the trunk IK, through holes made on each end and contrary ſides.

WA'TER MINT, *ſubſt.* a plant.

WATER-MU'RRAIN, a diſeaſe in black cattle.

WATER-O'RDEAL, an ancient Saxon way of trial or purgation, when ſuſpected of a crime, by putting their hands in ſcalding water.

WA'TER-PEPPER, an herb.

WA'TERPOISE, an inſtrument for trying the ſtrength of liquors.

WA'TER-RADISH, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of water-creſſes.

WA'TER-RAT, *ſubſt.* a rat that make holes in banks.

WA'TER-ROCKET, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of water-creſſes.

WA'TERSCAPE [ƿæꞇeꞃ-ſchap, Sax.] an aquaduct or water-courſe.

WA'TERSHOOT [with gardeners] a young ſprig, which ſhoots out of the root or ſtock of a tree.

WA'TERSHOT [with ſailors] a term uſed of a ſhip when ſhe rides at anchor, being moored, neither croſs the tide nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

WATER *of Separation*, or WATER *of Depart* [with refiners] *aqua fortis*, ſo nominated, becauſed it ſeparates gold from ſilver.

WA'TER-TABLE [in architecture] a ſort of ledge left in ſtone or brick walls, about eighteen or twenty inches from the ground, from which place the thickneſs of the wall begins to abate.

WATER-VI'OLET, *ſubſt.* [*bottonia*, Lat.] a plant.

WA'TER-SAPHIRE, *ſubſt.* a ſort of ſtone. It is the occidental ſaphire, and is neither of ſo bright a blue, nor ſo hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WA'TER-WAY [in a ſhip] is a ſmall ledge of timber lying on the deck cloſe by the ſides, to keep the water from running down there.

WA'TERWITH, *ſubſt.* [of *water* and *with*] a plant. The *waterwith* of Jamaica, grows on dry hills in the woods, where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords ſo plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreſhing water or ſap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller. *Derham.*

Wa'ter-wheel, an engine for raiſing water in great quantity out of a deep well.

Wa'ter-willow, an herb.

Wa'ter-work, *ſubſt.* [of *water* and *work*] play of fountains; artificial ſpouts of water; any hydraulic performance, any artificial repreſentations of water for pleaſure or ornament.

Holy (or Conſecrated) **Water**, eſteemed of great efficacy among the Romaniſts; Peter's univerſal pickle. See *Tale of a Tub.*

Wa'tery, *adj.* [of *water*; ƿæteꞃıc, Sax.] 1. Thin, liquid, like water. 2. Taſteleſs, vapid, ſpiritleſs. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Wet, full of water. *Prior.* 4. Relating to the water. *Dryden.* 5. Conſiſting of water.

Watery *Sores*, a diſtemper in horſes.

Watery *Triplicity* [in aſtrology] are the three ſigns of the zodiac, Cancer, Scorpio, and Piſces.

Wa'tering, a term uſed for the laying the rungs (which are bundles of hemp ſtalks) in water with a weight upon them. to keep them from ſwimming.

Watering [of manufactures] is the giving ſilks, tabbies, mohairs, ſtuffs, &c. a wavy luſtre, by wetting them lightly, and then paſſing them through a preſs or calendar, whether hot or cold.

Wa'tford, a town in Hertfordſhire, 15 computed, and 17 meaſured miles from London.

Wa'ttled, *adj.* [ƿetelaſ, Sax. twigs] made with wattles or hurdles.

Wa'ttles, *ſubſt.* [ƿetelaſ, or ƿetlaſ, Sax.] ſpleeted grates or hurdles; alſo folds for ſheep made with ſplit wood in the manner of grates.

Wattles *of a Cock* [Skinner derives them either of **wedeln**, Teut. or **waggelen**, Du. **waghelen**, Ger. to ſhake] 1. The gills of a cock, the barbs or looſe red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill. 2. The red, puggered fleſh that hangs under a turkey cock's neck.

To **Wa'ttle**, *verb act.* [ƿatelas, Sax. twigs] to form by plaiting twigs one within another, to cover with hurdles or grates. *Milton.*

Wa'tlington, a market town of Oxfordſhire, 37 computed and 43 meaſured miles from London.

Wa'tton, a market-town of Norfolk 74 computed and 89 meaſured miles from London.

To **Wave**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt. of ƿaᵹian, Sax.] 1. To riſe and fall like waves, to play looſely, to float. *Dryden.* 2. To be moved as a ſignal. *B. Johnſon.* 3. To be in an unſettled ſtate, to fluctuate. *Hooker.*

To **Wave**, *verb act.* 1. To faſhion or make like waves of the ſea, to raiſe into inequalities of ſurface. Horns welk'd and *wav'd* like the enridged ſea. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To turn to and fro, to move looſely. *Addiſon.* To waft, to remove any thing floating. *Brown.* 4. To beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. [*Gueſver*, Fr *Skinnner*; ƿaꝼian, Sax.] to decline or put off a buſineſs, to omit the doing of it. *Dryden.* 6. To put aſide for the preſent 7. To put by a diſcourſe. *Dryden.* 8. [Among fowlers] to beat the wings. 9. [At ſea] is to make ſigns by waving a garment on a pole, for a ſhip or boat to come near or to keep off.

Wave, *ſubſt.* [in phyſics] 1. Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface, a billow. 2. Inequality, unevenneſs in general. *Newton.*

Wa've-loaves [in the Jewiſh œconomy] loaves of bread, offered as the firſt fruits of every year's increaſe.

To **Wa'ver**, *verb neut.* [of ƿaꝼian, Sax.] 1. To play to and fro, to move looſely. *Boyle.* 2. To fluctuate, not to be determined, to be inconſtant, to be irreſolute or uncertain what to do.

Wa'verer, *ſubſt.* [of *waver*] one unſettled, one irreſolute. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wa'vering, *part. adj.* [ƿaꝼeꞃıᵹ, of ƿaꝼian, Sax.] being in uncertainty or unreſolved, fluctuating in mind.

Wa'veringly, *adv.* [of *wavering*] in an uncertain, irreſolute manner.

Wa'vy, *adj.* [of *wave*] 1. Like waves of the ſea, riſing in waves. *Dryden.* 2. Playing to and fro as in undulations. *Wavy* corn. *Prior.*

Wavy [in heraldry] ſignifies repreſenting the waves rolling, which the French call *Ondée.*

Wa'veson [maritime law] ſuch goods as after a ſhipwreck appear floating or ſwimming on the waves of the ſea.

Wa'wes, or **Waes**, *ſubſt.* [a word uſed by *Spenſer*, according to the Saxon pronunciation] 1. For waves. *Spenſer.* 2. In the following paſſage it ſeems to be for *woes* [ƿa, Sax. and Scottiſh; as, *waes me*] Sunk in helpleſs *wawes. Spenſer.*

Wau'mish, or **Wa'lmish**, *adj.* [prob. *q. d. qualmiſh*, or of **vaemmis**, Dan. loathing] ſick or ſickiſh at the ſtomach.

To **Wawl**, *verb neut.* [ƿa, Sax. grief. *Johnſon*] to cry or howl as cats do in the night, to catterwawl, prob. of the ſound, or a corruption of *bowl.*

Wax, *ſubſt.* [ƿeax, Sax. **vaex**, **wex**, Dan. **wax**, Su. **wacks**, Du. and L. Ger. **wachs**, H. Ger.] 1. A ſoft, yellowiſh, tenacious matter, wherewith the bees form cells to receive their honey. 2. Any tenacious maſs, ſuch as is uſed to faſten letters. The artificial wax is of ſeveral ſorts, as *ſealing-wax*, *ſhoemakers-wax*, &c. 3. A kind of connection in the fleſh; as, *wax-kernels. Wiſeman.*

Wa'x-chandlers, were incorporated the 2d of Richard III. in the year 1484. They are a maſter, two wardens, 23 aſſiſtants, 71 liverymen, and about 150 the whole company. Their hall is in Maiden-lane. Their arms are *azure* on a chevron *argent*, between 3 lamps *or*, as many roſes *gules.*

To **Wax**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſmear, to join with wax, to cover, do over, or dreſs with wax.

To **Wax**, *verb neut.* pret. *wox*, *waxed*, part paſſ. *waxed*, *waxen* [ƿeaxan, Sax. **voxer**, Dan. **waſſen**, Du. **wachſen**, Ger.] 1. To grow or become bigger or more, to increaſe: uſed of the moon, in oppoſition to *wane*; and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and leſs. 2. To paſs into any ſtate, to become, to grow. It is in either ſenſe now almoſt diſuſed. *Atterbury.*

Waxen, *adj.* [of *wax*] made of wax.

Wa'xshot, or **Wa'xscot**, a duty anciently paid towards the defraying the charge of wax candles in churches.

Way [ƿæᵹ, Sax. **vey**, Dan. **waeg**, Su. **wegh**, Du. **weg**, Ger. *via*, It. and Lat. *voye*, Fr. all prob. of **weg**, Teut. motion, from whence likewiſe the Sax. aƿeᵹ, away, the German **bewegen**, to move, and a great many other compounds] 1. A road, a path in general in which one travels. 2. Broad road made for paſſengers. 3. A length of journey. *L'Eſtrange.* 4. Courſe, direction of motion. I took the *way. Dryden.* 5. Advance in life. He was to make his *way* by his own induſtry. *Spectator.* 6. Paſſage, power of progreſſion made or given. To his ſpeed gave *way. Milton.* 7. Vacancy made by timorous or reſpectful receſſion. *Atterbury.* 8. Local tendency. Come a little nearer this *way. Shakeſpeare.* 9. Courſe, regular progreſſion. *Dryden.* 10. Situation where a thing may probably be found. Counſels and ſecrets out of their *way. Taylor.* 11. A ſituation or courſe obſtructive and obviating. *Duppa.* 12. Tendency to any meaning or act. *Atterbury.* 13. Acceſs, means of admittance. *Raleigh.* 14. Sphere of obſervation. *Temple.* 15. An expedient, means, medicate inſtrument, intermediate ſtep. *Locke.* 16. Scheme of management, method. *South.* 17. Private determination. *Bacon.* 18. Manner, mode. His *way* of expreſſing. *Addiſon.* 19. Method, manner of practice. *Milton.* 20. Method or plan of life, conduct or action. Inſtructed in the right *way. Addiſon.* 21. Right method to act or know. We are quite out of the *way. Locke.* 22. General ſcheme of acting. *Clariſſa.* 23. *By the way*; without any neceſſary connection with the main deſign. *En paſſant. Spectator.* 24. To *go or come one's way* or *ways*; to come along or depart. A familiar phraſe. *Shakeſpeare.* 25. *Way* and *ways* are now often uſed corruptly for *wiſe. Pope.*

The High **Way**, the great road leading from one city or place to another,

High-**Way**-*Man*, a robber upon the great or high road.

Way *of a Ship* [in ſea language] is ſometimes uſed for the rake or run of it forward or aftward on; but is more uſually ſaid of her ſailing, for when ſhe goes apace, they ſay, ſhe has good *way*; it is alſo uſed of the ſmooth water ſhe makes a-ſtern when under ſail.

Way *of the Rounds* [in fortification] is a ſpace left for the paſſage of the rounds, between the wall and the rampart of a fortified town; but is not now much in uſe.

To **Way** *a Horſe*, to teach him to travel in the way.

Wa'y-bread [ƿeᵹ-bꞃæde, Sax.] the herb plantain.

Wa'y-bit, a little or ſmall ſpace of ground, a little way: A provincial word; as, a mile and a *way-bit*, *i. e.* a mile and ſomething more.

Wa'yfarer, *ſubſt.* [of *way* and *fare*, to go] paſſenger, traveller. *Carew.*

Wa'yfaring, *adj.* [of ƿæᵹ, a way, and ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to go] travelling, paſſing, being on a journey.

Wayfaring *Tree* [*viburnum*, Lat.] a plant, otherwiſe called the wild-vine or hedge-plan.

To **Wa'y-lay**, *verb act.* [of *way* and *lay*; of ƿæᵹ, and lecᵹan, Sax. to lay] to lie in wait for one by the way, to watch inſidiouſly in the way. *Dryden.*

Wa'ylayer, *ſubſt.* [of *way* and *lay*] a layer in wait for another.

Wa'yless, *adj.* [of *way*] pathleſs, untracked. *Drayton.*

Wa'ymark, *ſubſt.* [of *way* and *mark*] mark to guide in travelling. *Jeremiah.*

To **Wa'yment**, *verb neut.* [ƿa, Sax.] to lament, to grieve. *Spenſer.*

Wa'yward, *adj.* [ƿa, woe, and ƿeaꞃd, Sax. of **waghern**, Teut. **weidern**, Du. and Ger. to refuſe, and **aerd**, Du. **art**, Ger. nature] froward, peeviſh, moroſe; vexatious. *Dryden.*

Wayward *Siſters*, witches. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wa'ywardly, *adv.* [of *wayward*] frowardly, perverſely. *Sidney.*

Wa'ywardness, *ſubſt.* [of *wayward*] peeviſhneſs, frowardneſs. *Sidney.*

Wa'y-wiser [**weg-wyſer**, L. Ger. **weg-weiſer**, H. Ger. a way-dial] a movement like a watch for counting one's ſteps or paces, in order to know how far a perſon walks in a day.

Wa'y-wiser [with mathematicians] an inſtrument fixed to the great wheel of a chariot, to ſhew how far it travels in a day.

Wa'ywod, a governor of a chief place in the dominions of the czar of Muſcovy, and the king of Poland.

Wa'yt-fee [in old law] ward-penny, or a fee anciently paid for keeping watch and ward.

We [ƿe, Sax. **vi**, Dan. **vy**, Du. and L. Ger. **wir**, H. Ger.] 1. The nominative plural of *I.* 2. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique caſe *us. Shakeſpeare.*

Weak, *adj.* [ƿace, Sax. **ſwag**, Su. **ſwack**, Du. **ſchwach**, Ger. feeble. **week**, Su. **weeck**, Du. and L. Ger. **weich**, H. Ger. ſoft] 1. Feeble, not ſtrong. 2. Infirm, not healthy. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Soft, pliant, not ſtiff. 4. Low of ſound. *Aſcham.* 5. Feeble of mind, wanting ſpirit, wanting diſcernment. *Weak* of brain. *Hooker.* 6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient; as, *weak* beer. 7. Not powerful, not potent. *South.* 8. Not well ſupported by argument. *Hooker.* 9. Unfortified. *Addiſon.* 10. Simple, &c.

To **Wea'ken**, *verb act.* [of ƿacnian or ƿace, Sax. weak, **weekna**, **ſuaga**, Su. **weecken**, **ſwacken**, Du. and L. Ger. **weichen**, **ſchwachen**, H. Ger.] to render weak or feeble, to deprive of ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

Wea'kling, *ſubſt.* a weak, feeble child. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wea'kly, *adv.* [of *weak*] 1. Feebly, with want of ſtrength. 2. Indiſcreetly, timorouſly, with feebleneſs of mind. *Milton.*

Weakly, *adj.* [of *weak*] not ſtrong, not healthy. *Raleigh.*

Wea'kness, *ſubſt.* [of *weak*] 1. Feebleneſs, want of ſtrength, want of force. 2. Unhealthineſs, infirmity. *Temple.* 3. Want of cogency. *Tillotſon.* 4. Want of judgment, want of reſolution; fooliſhneſs of mind. *Milton.* 5. Defect; failing. *Addiſon.*

Weaksi'de, *ſubſt.* [of *weak* and *ſide*] deficience, infirmity, foible.

Weal, *ſubſt.* [of ƿelan, health, or ƿel, Sax. **welust**, Du. **wohl**, Ger. well] 1. Happineſs, proſperity, flouriſhing ſtate: *Milton.* 2. Republic, ſtate, public intereſt, common wealth. *Pope.*

Weal, *ſubſt.* [ƿalan, Sax.] the mark of a ſtripe. *Donne.*

Wea'laway, *interj.* alas. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Weald, **Wald**, or **Walt** [ƿealꞇ, Sax.] either ſingly or in compoſition, ſignify wood, foreſt or grave, and that the places either are or were formerly ſtored with wood.

Wea'lreaf [ƿeal-ꞃeaꝼ, Sax.] the robbing a dead man in his grave.

Wealth [ƿæleð, Sax. rich] riches, ſubſtance, money or precious goods.

Common-**Wealth**, a republic.

Common-**Wealth**-*Man*, a republican.

Wea'lthily, *adv.* [of *wealthy*] richly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wea'lthiness, *ſubſt.* [of *wealthy*] richneſs.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Pl. 11. & 12.

Facing Wedge.

MISCELLANY.

Fig. 1. Sculpture

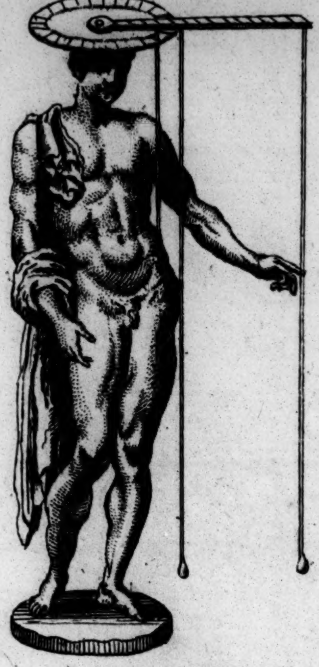

Fig. 2. Coining

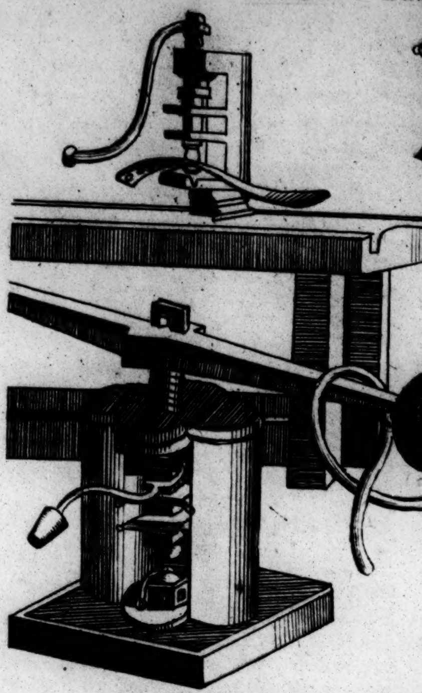

Fig. 13. and 24. Purpure & Sanguine

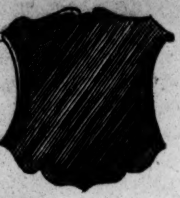

Fig. 3. Potent.

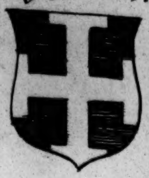

Fig. 15. Whispering Places.

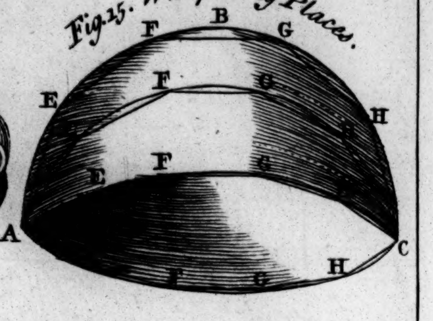
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Fig. 6. Rocket

Fig. 7. Rocket

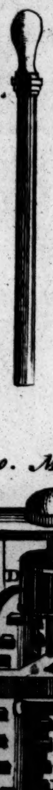

Fig. 8. Rocket

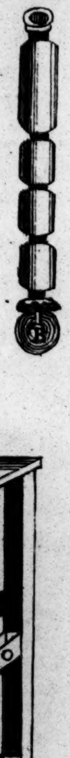

Fig. 4. Pentagraph

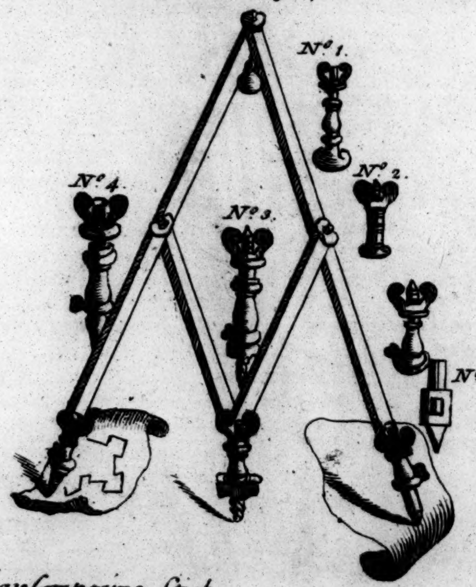
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Fig. 5. Rocket

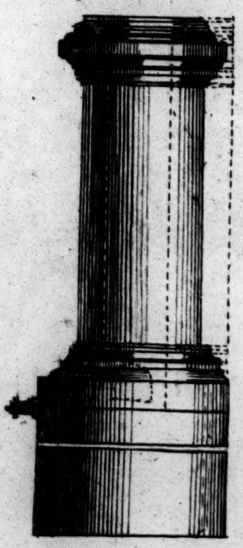


Fig. 10. Mill.

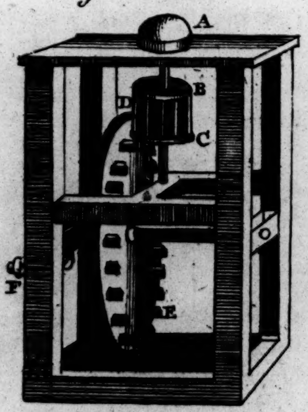


Fig. 12 Composing Stick

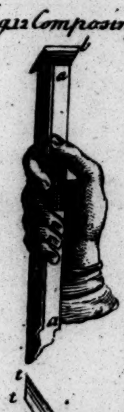


Fig. 11 Printing Press

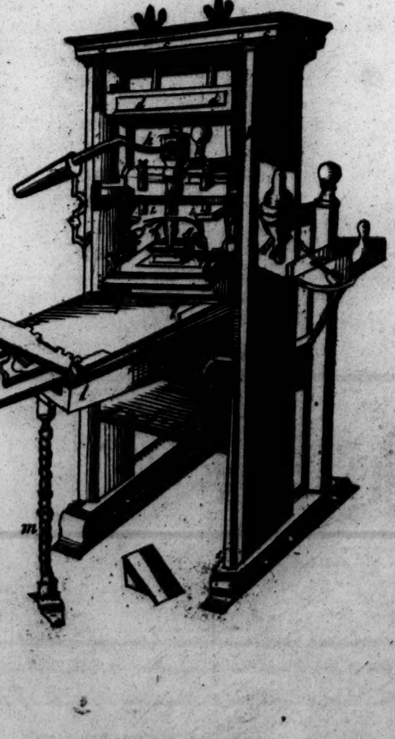


Fig. 9. Rocket

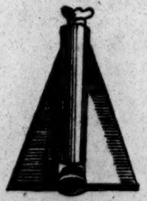
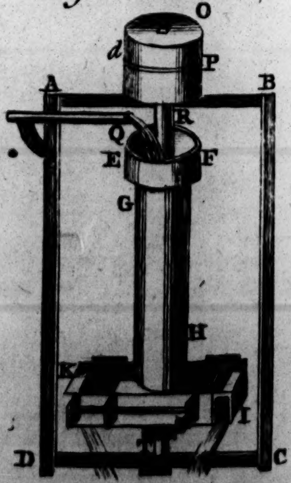


Fig. 16. Water mill.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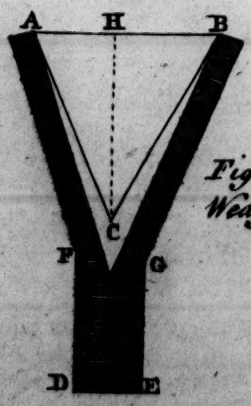

Fig. 17. Wedge.

J. Mynde sc.

WEA'LTHY, *adj.* [of *wealth*; þæliȝ, or þælðiȝ, Sax.] rich, opulent, abundant.

To WEAN, *verb act.* [of þenian, Sax. wehnen, Ger.] 1. To take or put from the breaſt, to ablactate. 2. To withdraw from any habit or deſire. *Dryden.*

To WEAN *one's ſelf from any thing*, to withdraw from it.

WEANEL, or WEA'NLING, *ſubſt.* [þænan, Sax. to wean, and *ling*, a dimin.] 1. A young beaſt newly taken from ſucking its dam. The former *Spenſer* uſes, and the latter *Milton.* 2. A child newly weaned.

WEA'PON [þæpen or þepna, Sax. vabn, or vaeȝben, Dan. wapn, Su. wapen, Du. and L. Ger. waffen, H. Ger.] an inſtrument offenſive, ſomething with which one is armed to hurt another, as a ſword, club, *&c.*

WEA'PONED, *adj.* [of þepenꞇ, Sax. wapnet or gewapnet, O. L. Ger. gewafnet, H. Ger.] armed for offence, provided with arms; as, *well* or *ill-weaponed. Sidney.*

WEA'PONLESS, *adj.* [of þæpen and leaꞅ, Sax.] having no weapon, unarmed. *Milton.*

WEA'PON-SALVE, *ſubſt.* [of *weapon* and *ſalve*] a ſort of ointment which the ancients pretended (and alſo ſome moderns) would cure a wound by the ſword or other weapon that made the wound, being dreſſed with it. *Boyle.*

WEAR, or WARE, *ſubſt.* [þæꞃ, Sax. a fen, war, Ger. a mound] 1. A ſtank or great dam in a river to ſhut up and raiſe the water, and fitted for taking of fiſh; alſo for conveying the ſtream to a mill. Often written *weir* or *wier. Walton.* 2. The act of wearing, a thing worn. *Wear* and tear. *Hudibras.*

To WEAR, *verb act.* [þeꞃan and þeoran, Sax. *pret.* wore, *part.* worn] 1. To waſte with uſe or time. 2. To conſume tediouſly. *Dryden.* 3. To carry appendant to the body, to be clothed with; as, to *wear* clothes. 4. To exhibit in appearance. *Dryden.* 5. To affect by degrees. *Wears* himſelf into the ſame manner. *Addiſon.* 6. *To wear out*; to harraſs. *Daniel.* 7. *To wear out*; to waſte or deſtroy by uſe. *Dryden.*

To WEAR, *verb neut.* [of þeoꞃnian, Sax.] 1. To decay, to be waſted with uſe or time. *Locke.* 2. To be tediouſly ſpent. Thus *wore* out night. *Milton.* 3. [Prob. of waehten, Du.] to laſt, to hold out, to endure; as, to *wear* well. 4. To paſs by degrees. It ſoon *wears* off. *Locke.* 5. [With ſailors] a term uſed in bringing a ſhip to a different tack, when they ſay *ſhe wears.*

To WEAR *out one's Patience*, to tire one, to put one out of patience.

WEARD [of þeaꞃꝺan, Sax. to guard or keep] in compoſition of proper names, initial or final, ſignifies watchfulneſs or care.

WEA'RER, *ſubſt.* [of *wear*] one who has any thing appendant to his perſon. *Addiſon.*

WEA'RINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *weary*; þeꞃiȝneꞅꞅe, Sax.] 1. State of being fatigued or tired with labour. *South.* 2. Cauſe of fatigue. *Clarendon.* 3. Impatience of any thing. 4. Tediousneſs.

WEA'RING, *ſubſt.* [of *wear*] clothes. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEA'RISH, *adj.* [I believe from þæꞃ, Sax. a quagmire] boggy, watery. See WEERISH. A garment over rich for many of their *weariſh* and ill diſpoſed bodies. *Carew.*

WEA'RISOME, *adj.* [of *weary*; of þeꞃiȝ and ꞅom, Sax.] fatiguing, tireſome, cauſing wearineſs. *Milton.*

WEA'RISOMELY, *adv.* [of *weariſome*] tediouſly, ſo as to cauſe wearineſs. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RISOMENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *weariſome*] 1. The quality of tiring, tireſomeneſs. 2. The ſtate of being eaſily tired. *Aſcham.*

WEA'RY, *adj.* [peꞃiȝ or þœꞃiȝ, Sax. waeren, Du. to be tired] 1. Tired, fatigued with labour. *Dryden.* 2. Diſguſted with, impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irkſome; with *of. Clarendon.* 3. Deſirous to diſcontinue; with *of. Shakeſpeare.* 4. Cauſing wearineſs, tireſome. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WEA'RY, *verb act.* [pæꞃian, Sax.] 1. To fatigue, to ſubdue by labour, to tire. *Addiſon.* 2. To make impatient of continuance. *Addiſon.* 3. To incommode, to ſubdue or harraſs by any thing irkſome. *Milton.*

WEA'SAND, *ſubſt.* [eþꞅenꝺ, Sax. This word is very variouſly written; but this orthography is neareſt to the original word] the windpipe or gullet, the paſſage through which the breath is drawn or emitted. *Dryden.*

WEA'SEL, *ſubſt.* [þeꞅel, Sax. weſel, Du. *muſtela*, Lat.] a ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice.

WEA'THER, *ſubſt.* [veder, Dan. weder, Su. Du. and L. Ger. wetter, H. Ger. þeꝺeꞃ, Sax.] 1. The diſpoſition of the air or ſeaſon; the ſtate and diſpoſition of the atmoſphere, with reſpect to moiſture or drought, heat or cold, wind or calm, rain, hail, ſnow, fog, froſt, *&c.* 2. The change of the ſtate of the air. The waves and *weathers* of time. *Bacon.* 3. Tempeſt, ſtorm. *Dryden.*

To WEA'THER, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To expoſe to the air. *Spenſer.* 2. To paſs with difficulty. *Hale.*

To WEATHER *a Point* [a ſea term] to double or go to the windward of a place, to gain a point againſt the wind. *Addiſon.*

To WEATHER *a Point* [metaphorically] is to overcome a difficulty.

To WEATHER *out*, to endure. *Addiſon.*

WEA'THER-BOARDING [in carpentry] is the nailing of boards againſt the outſide of a building; alſo the boards themſelves.

*Bell-*WEATHER, a ſheep which, having a bell tied round his neck, all the flock follows.

WEA'THER-BOARD, or WEA'THER-BOW [in ſea language] that ſide of a ſhip that is to the windward.

WEA'THER-*Beaten* [of peꝺeꞃ-beꞇan, Sax.] worn, or having loſt its beauty by being expoſed to the weather, harraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather. *Addiſon.*

WEA'THER-COCK, *ſubſt.* [þeꝺeꞃ-coce, Sax.] 1. An artificial cock, or a vane on the top of a ſteeple, *&c.* to ſhew which way the wind blows. 2. Any thing fickle or unconſtant. *Dryden.*

WEATHER-COCK is a ſymbol of inconſtancy.

WEATHER *Coiling of a Ship* [a ſea term] is when being a hull, her head is brought the contrary way to that ſhe lay before, without looſing of any ſail, and only by bearing up the helm.

WEA'THER-DRIVEN, *adj.* forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.

WEA'THER-GAGE, *ſubſt.* [of þeꝺeꞃ, Sax. and *jauge*, Fr.] the advantage of the wind: any thing that ſhews the weather. *Hudibras.*

WEA'THER-GLASS, *ſubſt.* [of *weather* and *glaſs*] a barometer, a glaſs that ſhows the change of weather, with the degrees of heat and cold.

To WEATHER *a Hawk* [with falconers] is to ſet her abroad to take the air.

WEA'THERING [a ſea term] is the doubling or getting to the windward of a point or place.

WEA'THER-MAN [with archers] one who carefully obſerves the wind and weather in ſhooting.

WEA'THER-SPY, *ſubſt.* [of *weather* and *ſpy*] a ſtar-gazer, and aſtrologer, one that foretels the weather. *Donne.*

WEA'THER-SHEEP [peꝺeꞃ-ꞅceap, Sax. weer, Du. widder, Ger.] a male ſheep gelded: this ſhould be *wether.*

WEA'THER-TILING, is the covering the upright ſides of a houſe with tiles.

WEA'THERWISE [of *weather* and *wiſe*; of þeꝺeꞃ-þiꞅe, Sax.] ſkilled in foretelling the change of weather.

WEA'THERWISER, *ſubſt.* [of *weather*, and wiſen, Du. to ſhow] any thing that foreſhews the weather. *Derham.*

To WEAVE, *verb act.* irreg. pret. *wove*, *weaved*, irreg. part. paſſ. *wove*, *woven* [þeaꝼan or peoꝼian, Sax. vefter, Dan. waefwa, Su. weven, Du. and L. Ger. weben, H. Ger. weffen, Teut.] 1. To work a web of cloth, ſilk, ſtuff, linen, *&c.* in a loom with a ſhuttle; to form by inſerting one part of the materials within another. 2. To unite by intermixture. *Addiſon.* 3. To interpoſe, to inſert. Reciprocally uſed by *Shakeſpeare.*

To WEAVE, *verb neut.* to work with a loom.

WEA'VER, *ſubſt.* [weber, Dan. waefware, Su. wever, Du. and L. Ger. weber, H. Ger. þebba, Sax.] a maker of cloth, ſilk, *&c.* in a loom, one who makes threads into cloth.

WEAVERS, were incorporated in the time of Henry II. they are 2 bailiffs, 2 wardens, 16 (more) aſſiſtants, and 186 on the livery, *&c.* the fine is 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Their hall is in Baſinghall-ſtreet. They bear for their arms *azure* on a chevron *argent*, between 3 leopards heads, having each a ſhuttle in his mouth *or*, as many roſes *gules*, ſeeded proper; their creſt a leopard's head crowned with a ducal coronet and a ſhuttle as before; the ſupporters two weeverns *ermin*, winged *or*, membered *gules*; the motto, *Weave Truth with Truſt.*

WEA'VERFISH, *ſubſt.* [*araneus piſces*, Lat.] a fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Silk WEA'VING, the deviſing and bringing to perfection, the making all manner of tufted cloth of tiſſue, velvets, branched ſattins, and other kinds of curious ſilks, was firſt performed by an Engliſhman, John Tyce, in Shoreditch.

WEB, *ſubſt.* [þæbbe, Sax.] 1. Texture, any thing woven. 2. Cloth while weaving in the loom. 3. A ſpider's web. 4. [Among mechanics] a ſheet of lead. 5. A ſpot or pearl in the eye, a kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. Some part of a ſword: Obſolete. *Fairfax.*

WE'BBED, *adj.* [of *web*] joined by a film. *Derham.*

WEB FOO'TED, *adj.* [of *web* and *foot*] having films betweeen the toes; palmipedous. *Ray.*

WE'BSTER, *ſubſt.* [þebꞅꞇꞃe, Sax. a woman weaver] a weaver: Obſolete. *Camden.*

To WED, *verb act.* [of wedder, Dan. þeꝺꝺian, Sax.] 1. To marry, to take for huſband or wife. 2. To join in marriage. *Milton.* 3. To unite for ever. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To take for ever. *Wedded* his cauſe. *Clarendon.* 5. To unite by love or fondneſs. *Wedded* to their luſts. *Tillotſon.*

To WED, *verb neut.* to contract matrimony. *Dryden.*

WE'DBEDFIP [of þeꝺ, a covenant or agreement, beꝺꝺan, to bid of deſire, and þipꝑan, Sax. to reap or mow] as it were, a covenant of the tenant to reap, *&c.* for his lord, when he ſhould require him.

WE'DDED, *part adj.* [or firm] to one's opinion or intereſt. See To WED.

WE'DDING, *ſubſt.* [of *wed*; beþeꝺꝺinȝ, Sax.] marriage, the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE, *ſubſt.* [peꝺȝ, Sax. wigg, Su. wegg, Du. vegge, Dan.] 1. An inſtrument, which, having a ſharp edge, continually growing thicker, is uſed for ſplitting wood. The powers of the wedge ACBH (Plate XII. fig. 17.) is evident from its conſiſting of two equal inclined planes AHC, and BHC; and if we ſuppoſe the power of coheſion in the wood ADEB, to be uniform and equally reſiſt the wedge ABC, dividing its parts AF, and BG, the power of the wedge, will be to the reſiſtance of the wood, as their velocities inverſely, that is, as the ſpaces moved through in the ſame time, namely, as the height of the wedge HC to half its width AH. 2. One of the mechanical powers. 3, A bar or ingot of metal. *Joſhua.* 3. Any thing in the form of a wedge. *Milton.*

To WEDGE, *verb act.* [þeꝺȝan, Sax. wiggia, Su.] to drive in a wedge, to faſten or ſtraiten with wedges; to ſtop, to obſtruct.

WE'DLOCK [þeꝺloc, of þeꝺꝺian, to marry, *&c.* and loc, Sax. a lock, *q. d.* the lock or faſtening of marriage. According to Johnſon, þeꝺ, marriage, and lac, Sax. gift.] marriage, matrimonial tie. *Addiſon.*

WE'DNESDAY, *ſubſt.* [Onenſdag, Su. Woenſdag, Du. Wenſdag, Iſl. and Scot. þoꝺneꞅ-dæȝ, of þoꝺen, Sax. the name of an idol, ſuppoſed to be the Mars of the Saxons, or, according to others, Mercury, the *Dies Mercuris*, or day appointed to Mercury, being the ſame with the Saxon þoꝺneꞅ-ꝺeȝ, by them and the Gothic nations ſet apart for the worſhip of their idol *Woden* or *Odin*] the fourth day of the week.

WEE, *adj.* [a Saxon word of the ſame root with weing, Ger.] little, ſmall; whence the word *weeſle* or *weeſel* is uſed for *little*; as, a *weeſel* face. In Scotland it denotes ſmall or little; as, *wee* ane, a little one or child; *wee* bit, a little bit. He hath but a little *wee* face. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEE'CHELM, *ſubſt.* [This is often written *witchelm*] a ſpecies of elm. *Bacon.*

WEED [þeoꝺ, Sax. tares, wiede, Du.] 1. A noxious or uſeleſs herb. 2. [Woeꝺa, ȝepeꝺe or paꝺe, Sax. waed, Du.] 1. A garment, clothes, dreſs: Now ſcarce in uſe, except in widow's *weeds*, the mourning dreſs of a widow. 3. [Among miners] the degeneracy of a load or vein of fine metal into an uſeleſs marcaſite.

To WEED, *verb. act.* [from the ſubſt. þeoꝺian, Sax. wieden, Ger.] 1. To pull up weeds in a garden, to rid of noxious plants. 2. To take away noxious plants. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To free from any thing hurtful or offenſive. *Howel.* 4. To root out vice. *Locke.*

Choke WEED, an herb.

Rope WEED, or *Sea* WEED, plants.

WEE'DER, *ſubſt.* [of *weed*] one that takes away weeds or any thing noxious. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEE'DHOOK, *ſubſt.* [of *weed* und *hook*] a hook by which weeds are cut out or extirpated. *Tuſſer.*

WEE'DLESS, *adj.* [of *weed*] free from weeds or any thing noxious or uſeleſs. *Dryden.*

WEE'DY, *adj.* [of *weed*] 1. Conſiſting of weeds. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Abounding with weeds. *Dryden.*

WEEK [ƿeoc or ƿeca, Sax. weke, Du. uge, Dan. veka, Su. weke, Du. and L. Ger. woche, H. Ger.] the ſpace or compaſs of ſeven days.

WEEK, or WICK [of a candle; þeoc, Sax.] the cotton or ruſh, &c.

WEE'KDAY, *ſubſt.* [of *week* and *day*] any day but Sunday. *Pope.*

WEE'KLY, *adj.* [þeoclice, of þeoc, Sax. a week] happening, produced or done once a week; hebdomedary, every week, week by week.

WEE'KLY, *adv.* [of *week*] once a week.

WEEL, *ſubſt.* [ꞅœl, Sax.] 1. Whirlpool. 2. [Wiel, Du. Perhaps from *willow*] a twiggen ſnare or trap, a bow net to catch fiſh in.

To WEEN, *verb neut.* [of penan, Sax. to know, waenen, Du.] 1. To imagine, to think, to be of opinion: Obſolete. *Milton.*

WEE'NING, *part. adj.* [of penan, Sax.] thinking, ſuppoſing, &c.

To WEEP, *verb neut.* irreg. pret. and part. paſſ. *wept*; pret. and part. *weeped* [peopan, Sax.] 1. To ſhow ſorrow by tears. 2. To ſhed tears from any paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To lament, to complain.

To WEEP, *verb act.* 1. To bewail, to bemoan, to lament with tears. *Pope.* 2. To ſhed moiſture. *Pope.* 3. To abound with wet. *Weeping* grounds. *Mortimer.*

WEE'PER, *ſubſt.* [of *weep*] one who ſheds tears, a bewailer, a moaner. *Taylor.*

WEE'PERS, pieces of cambric or cuffs ſewed upon the ſleeves of men's mourning coats.

WEPT. See To WEEP.

WEE'RISH, *adj.* See WEARISH. [This old word is uſed by *Aſcham* in a ſenſe which the lexicographers ſeem not to have known. Applied to taſtes, it means *inſipid*: Applied to the body, *weak* and *waſhy*. Here it ſeems to mean *ſour* and *ſurly*. *Johnſon*] A countenance not *weeriſh* and crabbed; but fair and comely. *Aſcham.*

WEE'SEL, or WEE'ZEL [veſel, Dan. vella, Su. þeꞅle, Sax.] a domeſtic creature that kills mice, of the ſame ſpecies as the ermin. See WEASEL.

To WEET, *verb neut.* pret. *wot* or *wote* [þitan, Sax. weten, Du.] to know, to be informed: Obſolete. *Prior.*

WEE'TLESS, *adj.* [of *weet*] unknowing. *Spenſer.*

WEE'VIL, *ſubſt.* [veval, Du. wivel, Dan. peꞅl, Sax.] a ſort of worm breeding in corn, a grub. *Bentley.*

WEFT, the old pret. and part. paſſ. from *to weave*. *Spenſer.*

WEFT, *ſubſt.* [þeꞅta, Sax. weff, Dan.] 1. A thing woven, the woof of cloth. 2. A treſs of hair. 3. [*Guaive*, Fr. vofa, Iſl. to wander, *vagus*, Lat.] that of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner and ſeized by the lord of the manour. *B. Johnſon.* 4. It is in *Bacon* for *waft*, a gentle blaſt. Smells are beſt in a *weſt* afar off.

WE'FTAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *weſt*] texture. *Grew.*

To WEIGH, *verb act.* [peȝan, Sax. waega, Su. wegen, Du. wâgen, Ger. wagan, Teut.] 1. To ponderate or try the weight of any thing, to examine by the balance. 2. To be equivalent to in weight. *Weighing* divers ounces. *Boyle.* 3. To pay, allot, or take by weight. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To raiſe; to take up the anchor. 5. To examine, to balance or conſider in mind. 6. *To weigh down*; to overbalance. 7. *To weigh down*; to overburthen, to oppreſs with weight. *Addiſon.*

To WEIGH, *verb neut.* 1. To have weight, 2. To be conſidered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance. *Addiſon.* 3. To have the anchor raiſed. *Dryden.* 4. To bear heavily, to paſs hard. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEI'GHED, *adj.* [of *weigh*] experienced. *Bacon.*

WEI'GHER, *ſubſt.* [of *weigh*] one who weighs.

WEIGHT, *ſubſt.* [pihꞇ, Sax. wicht, Su. gewicht, Du. and Ger.] 1. Quantity meaſured by the balance. 2. A maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined, a piece of ſtone, braſs or lead, to weigh with. 3. Ponderous maſs. No ponderous *weight*. *Bp. Corbet.* 4. The gravity or heavineſs of a thing; a quality in natural bodies, whereby they tend downwards towards the earth. 'Tis always (at equal diſtances from the earth) proportion'd to the *quantity* of *matter*. *Bentley.* 5. Importance, efficacy, influence, the momentouſneſs or worth of a thing. *Addiſon.*

WEIGHT [in mechanics] any thing that is to be ſuſtained, raiſed or moved by a machine, or any thing that in any manner reſiſts the motion that is to be produced.

WEI'GHTILY, *adv.* [of *weighty*] 1. Heavily, ponderouſly. 2. Solidly, importantly. *Broome.*

WEI'GHTINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *weighty*] 1. Heavineſs, gravity, ponderoſity. 2. Solidity, force. *Locke.* 3. Importance. *Hayward.*

WEI'GHTLESS, *adj.* [of *weight*] 1. Light, having no gravity. *Sandys.* 2. Not poſſible to be weighed. Improper. *Dryden.*

WEIGHTS [or a pair of weights] ſcales.

WEI'GHTY, *adj.* [of pihꞇ or pihꞇiȝ, Sax. wichtig, Su. wichtigh, Ger.] 1. Heavy, ponderous. 2. That is of a great concern or moment, efficacious. *Prior.* 3. Severe, rigorous: Not in uſe. *Weightier* judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'LAWAY, *interj.* [This I once believed, a corruption of *weal away*, that is, happineſs is gone: So Junius explained it. But the Saxon exclamation is ꞅalapa, woe on me. From *welaway* is formed by corruption *weladay*] alas. *Spenſer.*

To WEI'LD [of pealdan, Sax.] to manage, govern, &c. as, to *weild* a ſword, ſceptre, &c. See WIELD.

WE'LCOME, *adj.* [pilcume, Sax. welkom, Du. *bien venue*, Fr.] 1. Received with gladneſs; admitted willingly to any place or employment; grateful, pleaſing. 2. *To bid welcome*; to receive with profeſſions of kindneſs. *Bacon.* 3. A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer; elliptically uſed for *you are welcome*. *Dryden.*

WELCOME, *ſubſt.* [pilcoma, Sax.] 1. A ſalutation frequently uſed to a cuſtomer, to an acceptable gueſt at table, to a new comer, &c. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Kind reception of a new comer. *South.*

To WE'LCOME, *verb act.* to ſalute a new comer with kindneſs. *Dry-*

WELCOME *to our Houſe*, *ſubſt.* an herb. *Ainſworth.*

WE'LCOMENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *welcome*] gratefulneſs. *Boyle.*

WELD, or WOULD, *ſubſt.* [*luteola*, Lat.] a ſort of herb, yellow weed, or dyers weed, the ſtalk and root of which is uſed in dying bright yellow and lemon colours; and this is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the plant uſed by the ancient Picts in painting their bodies. *Miller.*

To WELD, *verb act.* 1. For to *Wield*. *Spenſer.* 2. [In ſmithery] to forge iron, to beat one maſs into another ſo as to incorporate them. *Moxon.*

WE'LDER, *ſubſt.* A term perhaps merely Iriſh: Tho' it may be derived from *to wield*, to turn or manage: whence *wielder*, *welder*. Such immediate tenants have others under them; and ſo a 3d and 4th in ſubordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who ſits at a rack rent and lives miſerably. *Swift.*

WE'LDING-HEAT [with ſmiths] a degree of heat that they give their iron in the forge, when they have occaſion to double up the iron.

WE'LFARE, *ſubſt.* [of *well* and *fare*; pel and ꞅaꞃan, Sax.] well-being, ſucceſs, proſperity.

To WELK, *verb act.* [Of this word in Spenſer I know not well the meaning: pealcan in Saxon is to roll, wolcken in German and pelcen in Sax. are clouds. Whence I ſuppoſe *welk*, *wilk* or *whilk*, is an undulation or corrugation, or a corrugated or convolved body. *Wilk* or *whilck* is in Scotland uſed for a ſmall ſhell-fiſh, a periwinkle] to cloud, to obſcure. Sad winter *welked* hath the day. *Spenſer.*

WELK, or WILK, a ſort of ſhell-fiſh.

WE'LKED, *adj.* wrinkled, wreathed. *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'LKIN, *ſubſt.* [pelcn, of pelcan, to roll about, or of pelcen, Sax. wolcken, Du. and Ger. wolken, Teut. the clouds] 1. The ſky or firmament, the viſible regions of the air: Out of uſe, except in poetry. *Chaucer* and *Milton.* 2. *Welkin-eye* is, I ſuppoſe, blue-eye, ſky-coloured eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

WELL, *ſubſt.* [pelle, pœll, or pealle, of peallan, Sax. to ſpring forth as water] 1. A dark narrow pit of ſpringing water. *Well* buckets. *Dryden.* 2. A fountain, a ſpring, a ſource. 3. [Among mechanics] the cavity in which ſtairs are placed. The *well-hole*. *Moxon.*

To WELL, *verb neut.* [þeallan, Sax.] to ſpring, to iſſue as from a ſpring. *Dryden.*

To WELL, *verb act.* to pour any thing forth. *Spenſer.*

WELL, *adj.* [pel, Sax. vel, Dan. wuel, Su. wel, Du. wohl, Ger. *Well* ſeems to be ſometimes an *adj.* tho' it is not always eaſy to determine its relations] 1. Not ſick, healthy, not unhappy. 2. Succeſsful, proſperous, convenient, happy. *Addiſon.* 3. Being in favour. *Dryden.* 4. Recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune. All will be *well*. *Shakeſpeare* and *Collier.*

WELL, *adv.* [wil, Goth. þell, Sax. wel, Du. vel, Iſl.] 1. Not ill, not unhappily. 2. Not ill, not wickedly. 3. Skilfully, properly. 4. Not amiſs; not unſucceſsfully; not erroneouſly. 5. Not inſufficiently, not defectively. 6. To a degree that gives pleaſure. 7. With praiſe; favourably. *Pope.* 8. *Well* is ſometimes like the French *bien*, a term of conceſſion. The knot might *well* be cut. *Sidney.* 9. It is a word by which ſomething is admitted as the ground for a concluſion. 10. *As well as*; together with; not leſs than. 11. *Well* is him or me. *Bene eſt*, he is happy. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 12. *Well nigh*; nearly, almoſt. 13. It is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable or not defective. 14. Much; as, *well*-beloved, &c.

WELL [in military art] is a depth which the miner ſinks into the ground, to prepare a mine, or to find out and ruin an enemy's mine.

WE'LLAWAY, or WE'LLADAY [This is a corruption of *welaway*; which ſee: þelaþa, of þelan, wealth, and þa, Sax. ſorrow, *O the ſorrow of riches!* or, as Dr. Henſhaw imagines, q. d. *wail the day*] an interjection of grief; alas. *Shakeſpeare* and *Gay.*

WELL-BE'ING, *ſubſt.* [of *well* and *be*] happineſs, proſperity.

WE'LL-BORN [þel-ȝeboꞃen, Sax. wohl-gebohren, Ger.] not meanly deſcended; that is of a good family; a gentleman born.

WE'LL-BRED, *adj.* [of *well* and *bred*] elegant of manners; polite.

WE'LL-DONE, *interj.* a word of praiſe. *St. Matthew.*

WE'LL-HOLE [in a building] the hole left for the ſtairs to come up.

WE'LL-NATURED, *adj.* [of *well* and *nature*] good natured, kind.

WE'LL-FAVOURED, *adj.* [of *well* and *favour*] beautiful; pleaſing to the eye; handſome; as, *well*-affected, *well*-diſpoſed, *well*-meant, *well*-taſted, &c.

WE'LLINGBOROUGH, a market-town in Northamptonſhire, 52 computed and 65 meaſured miles from London.

WE'LLINGTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, 124 computed and 151 meaſured miles from London.

WE'LL-MET, *interj.* [of *well* and *met*] a term of ſalutation. *Shakeſp.*

WE'LL-NIGH, *adv.* [of *well* and *nigh*] almoſt. *Bentley.*

WE'LL-NEAR, not far off.

WELLS, a city in Somerſetſhire, ſending 2 members to parliament; it is 102 computed and 127 meaſured miles from London.

WE'LL-SET, *adj.* that is of a ſtrong make of body.

WE'LL-SPENT, *adj.* paſſed with virtue. *Pope.*

WE'LL-SPRING [þell-ȝeꞅpꞃinȝ, Sax.] a fountain, ſource, or ſpring.

WE'LL-WILLER, *ſubſt.* [of *well* and *willer*] one who means kindly. *Hooker.*

WE'LL-WISH, *ſubſt.* [of *well* and *wiſh*] a wiſh of happineſs. *Addiſon.*

WELL-WI'SHER, *ſubſt.* [of *wellwiſh*] one who wiſhes the good of another. *Addiſon.*

WELT [of þelꞇan, Sax. to roll] a fold or doubling down of cloth in making a garment; an edging; a guard. *B. Johnſon.*

To WELT, *verb act.* [from the noun] to ſew any thing with a border.

To WE'LTER, *verb act.* [of þelꞇan, Sax. velte, Dan. waltra, Su. weltzen, H. Ger. welteren, Du.] 1. To roll in water or mire. *Dryden.* 2. To roll voluntarily, to wallow in; as, to *welter* in blood, mire, &c.

WEM, *ſubſt.* [þem, Sax.] 1. A ſpot, a ſcar. *Brerewood.* 2. A blemiſh in cloth.

WEMB, *ſubſt.* [þamb, Sax. The Scots retain it] the belly or guts.

WEN, *ſubſt.* [þen, Sax.] a ſort of hard ſwelling or extuberance in the fleſh, conſiſting of a tough, phlegmatic matter.

WENCE [in Kent] a place where four roads meet and croſs one another.

WENCH, *ſubſt.* [þencle, Sax.] 1. A young woman. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. A contemptuous name for a girl or maiden. *Prior.* 3. A whore, a ſtrumpet. *Spectator.*

To WENCH, *verb neut.* to follow wenches.

WE'NCHER, *ſubſt.* [of *wench*] a whore-maſter, one who keeps wenches company, a fornicator. *Grew.*

WE'NCHING, *part. act.* [of *wench*] following wenches, whoring.

WEND, *ſubſt.* [þend, Sax.] a large tract of land containing many acres.

To WEND [þendan, Sax. wenden, Ger. and Teut. to turn] 1. To go, to paſs to or from: this word is now obſolete; but its preterite, *went*, is ſtill in uſe. *Shakeſpeare* and *Arbuthnot.* 2. To turn round. It ſeems to be an old ſea term. *Raleigh*,

WENT, irr. pret. of *go* [vendte, Dan. ȝeþendꞇ, Sax. gewandt, Ger.] *N. B.* The verb *to wend* having become obſolete in all its other tenſes, this preterite is uſed as the preterite to the verb *to go*, which has loſt its original preterite.

We'nding, *part. act.* [of *wend*; in ſea language] is the turning a ſhip about, eſpecially when at anchor.

We'nnel, *ſubſt.* [a corrupted word for *weanling*] an animal newly taken from the dam. *Tuſſer*.

We'nny, *adj.* [of *wen*] having the nature of a wen. *Wiſeman*.

We'ndover, a borough in Bucks, 30 computed, and 39 meaſured miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Weold [þeolꝺ, Sax.] a foreſt.

Wept, pret. and part. paſſ. of *weep*.

Were. See To Be.

Were, *ſubſt.* a dam. See Wear. *Sidney*.

Were, or **Werre**, the ſame as *wergild*,

We'ræ, or **Wertæ**, [þeꝛe, Sax.] ſo much as was paid in ancient times for killing a man, when ſuch crimes were puniſhed with mulcts and fines in money.

Were [þæꝛꝺ, Sax. *vir*, Lat. wair, Tuet.] a man,

Were *Wolf* [of þeꝛꝺ, a man, and þulꝼ, Sax. a wolf] one who by ſorcery inveſts himſelf with the nature and form of a wolf.

We're-gelt *Thef* [of þeꝛa, a price, ᵹilꝺ, a mulct or fine, and ðeoꝼ, Sax. a thief] a thief that might be redeemed.

We'rgild [þeꝛᵹilꝺ, Sax. were-gildum, Teut.] the price or fine ſet upon the head of him who had murdered a man.

We'rrish, unſavoury.

Wert, the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preterite *to be*.

Werth, **Weorth**, or **Wyrth** [of þeoꝛð, Sax. a farm, road, village or court] at the beginning or end of compound names, are to be taken in ſome of the ſenſes of þeoꝛꝺiᵹ.

Werva'gium, Lat. [in old deeds] wharfage, or money paid at a wharf for lading or unlading of goods.

We'rwance [in the Weſt-Indies] a title the natives give to a great lord.

We'sand, or **We'sil**, *ſubſt.* See Weasand. *Bacon*.

West, *ſubſt.* [þeꞅꞇ, Sax. veſte, Dan. weſta, Su. weſt, D. and Ger. *oueſt*, Fr. *oeſte*, Port.] that quarter or place of the globe where the ſun ſets at the equinoxes.

West, *adj.* being towards or coming from the region of the ſetting ſun.

West, *adv.* to the weſt of any place.

We'stbury, a burough in Wilts, 80 computed, and 95 meaſured miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

We'stering, *adj.* paſſing to the weſt *Milton*.

We'sterliness, *ſubſt.* [of *weſterly*] the ſtate of being towards the weſt.

We'stminster, a famous city in Middleſex, is contignous to London, and ſends two members to parliament.

We'stram, in Kent, 20 computed and 23 meaſured miles from London.

We'sterly, or **Western**, *adj.* [of peꞅꞇeꝛaꝛꝺlice, Sax.] tending or being towards the weſt, on the weſt part, *&c.*

We'stern *Empire*. It has been ſhewn under the word [Roman] how *Theodoſius the Great*, at his death, divided the empire between his two ſons, aſſigning the *eaſt* to *Arcadius*, and the *weſt* to *Honorius*; and this latter, *i. e.* the *weſtern* diviſion, conſtituting the far greater ſtate of the two, and conſequently the then *greateſt power* upon earth, will ſerve to explain that paſſage in the *prophetic* writings, *Apocalypſe*, c. 13. v. 2—4. And by the way, as it is agreed by *Mede*, *Newton*, and other judicious writers, that this *weſtern* empire was that BEAST, or *ſecular* power, under whoſe wing the *great apoſtacy* ſhould (according to St. *John*'s prediction) ſpread, and be ſupported for 1260 years; it may not be amiſs to propoſe a few *queries*, which (if true) may poſſibly throw ſome further light upon this whole affair. St. *Paul* tells us, that "the *myſtery of iniquity* was already working in his days:" It was ſo in thoſe *firſt ſeed*s of the great apoſtacy, which the *Gnoſticks* and other ancient heretics diſperſed. Now it is well known that ſeveral of the firſt leaders in hereſy flocked to *Rome*; and tho' meeting with ſome check from the writings of *Juſtin Martyr*, *Irenæus*, and others; yet there is much ground to fear they left an ill *teint* behind them; and the matter became ſtill worſe, when the writings of *Tertullian* the *Montaniſt* had acquired no ſmall reputation in the *weſtern* churches. Not to obſerve how that ſpirit of *domination*, for which the *Roman* biſhops have been ſo famed in hiſtory, began to diſcover itſelf very early; it did ſo, as early as the ſecond century; when pope *Victor* ventured to excommunicate all that part of the *Aſiatic* churches, who would not conſent to keep the feſtival of Eaſter on the *ſame day* with him. And if we deſcend a little lower down, we find *Dionyſius* of *Rome*, at the head of his clergy, in the third century, eſpouſing [if we may credit St. *Athanaſius*] the CONSUBSTANTIALITY, in the *weſt*; whilſt the whole *orthodox* council of *Antioch* rejected it in the *eaſt*. *Athanaſ. Ap. Ed. Paris*, p. 561 and 919. Nor is it unworthy of our enquiry, what biſhops [in the next century] got the *firſt* poſſeſſion of *Conſtantine*'s ear: or of his ſon *Conſtans* after him, to whom the *weſtern* diviſion fell; or of *Gratian*, and *Theodoſius* after both; under the former of whoſe reigns, what was at firſt little more than a *metaphyſic* problem, began now to ſhew itſelf in a far more *dangerous* form; and pope *Damaſus*, by one and the ſame council held at *Rome*, gave us a new ſet of principles, which alike ſubverted the *ſcripture doctrine* of the INCARNATION, and the moſt fundamental article of *all* religion, whether natural or revealed, the *abſolute ſupremacy* and *unity of God*. See *Theodoret. Hiſt. Relig.* p. 340. And I need not ſay by what *means* the *Roman* faith was, before the cloſe of that century, ratified and confirmed in the *eaſt*. But to proceed. — It has been already ſhewn, under the word [Decretals] that at this time the *Pope*'s juriſdiction over the *weſtern* churches was by the ſame *ſecular arm* eſtabliſhed. And tho' this *new ſyſtem* of religion, together with that *perſecuting* power, by which it was ſupported, received ſome check by the irruption of the northern nations; who founded ſeveral kingdoms within the pale of the *weſtern* empire, of different religions from the church of *Rome*: "Yet theſe kingdoms [as Sir *Iſaac Newton* well obſerves] by degrees embraced the *Roman* faith, and at the ſame time ſubmitted to the pope's authority. The *Franks*, in *Gaul*, ſubmitted at the end of the fifth century; the *Goths*, in *Spain*, [tho' originally UNITARIANS] at the end of the ſixth. The *Lombards*, in *Italy*, were conquered by *Charles the Great*, A. C. 774. And the ſame prince extended the pope's authority over all Germany and Hungary, as far as the river *Theyſſe* and the *Baltic ſea*. He then ſet him above all human judicature; and at the ſame time aſſiſted him in ſubduing the city and dutchy of Rome." I ſhall only add, that from theſe conqueſts and donations of *Charles*, the biſhop of Rome became a *temporal* prince; and that from this reduction of the ten *horns* or kingdoms into one *compact* body, formed in ſupport of the *great apoſtacy*, with the now *princely* biſhop of Rome [*i. e.* the *eleventh horn*] at their head, does that judicious writer begin the "*time, times, and half a time*," *i. e.* the 1260 ſolar years, which in the prophecies of *Daniel* and St. *John* are aſſigned for the reign of this *antichriſtian* power.

If the reader would ſupply himſelf with materials on theſe ſeveral heads, he may conſult the following words, in the ſame order in which they here ſtand; Gnostics, Cerinthians, Cataphrygians, Probole, Unmade, Nicene *Council*, Union *of Divinity*, Donatists, Dimeritæ, Gaianites, Eunomians, Macedonians, Celicoli, and Croisades; and compare the whole with *Newton's Obſervat. on Daniel*, &c. cap. 8. and with *Opus Imperfect. in Mathæum* [as bound up in the works of St. *Chryſoſtom*, *Ed. Baſil*, *tom* 3.] *Hom.* 48.

Western *Hereſy*, is [in the ſtyle of the *Greeks*] the doctrine of St. *Jerome*, and the *weſtern* churches, concerning original ſin; as we have already obſerved from *Photius' Bibliothec.* in part under the word [Theodorus] which the reader is deſired to review; what follows being only a *continuation* of *one and the ſame* citation from him. "And now to give you [ſays he] a *compendious draught* of *this hereſy*, 'tis as follows: that men ſin *by nature*; not in virtue of their own will [or choice;] meaning by the word *nature*, not that in which *Adam* was originally created; for that nature [ſay they] was good; but according to that *nature*, which was allotted him *after he had ſinned*; an *evil* nature ſucceeding [upon his tranſgreſſion] to that which was before good, and a *mortal* nature to that which was before immortal. And thus we come into the world BY NATURE EVIL———and did not *acquire* ſin in conſequence of our OWN CHOICE. Another notion which they advance, conſiſtently enough with the former, is, that even *new born* babes are not clear of ſin; becauſe [it ſeems] in conſequence of *Adam*'s tranſgreſſion, *nature* ſubſiſts [or comes into exiſtence] in ſin; and this *ſinful nature* [as they call it] extends to all his race. And they produce, in ſupport of this opinion, theſe words, *I was born in ſins*; and, *there is none righteous*; and, *no fleſh living ſhall be juſtified in his ſight*, and the like." All which texts [ſays the patriarch] *Theodorus* reſcues from thir perverſion, by giving them a more *conſiſtent* ſenſe; and [waving the profaneneſs and impiety of the doctrine] he has proved them to be even of the moſt *conſummate ignorance* with reſpect to ſcripture." *Photius in Bibliothec. Edit. Græc. Auguſtæ Vindelic.* p. 205, 206. Let the reader compare all this with the *note* ſubjoined at the end of the word *Pelagians* *; and then judge if the *Greek* church, even ſo late as the fourth century, did not regard theſe doctrines as an Innovation; and what both the *Greeks* and *Latins* thought in preceding centuries, may be gathered from the word Sin.

* But *N. B.* our conjecture with reference to St. *Auſtin*'s *Manichæan* teint, ſhould be *examined* in conjunction, partly with this ſpread which is here aſcribed to St. *Jerome's* doctrine; and partly with that remark which *Dupin* makes on St. *Auſtin's* book of the *two ſouls*, *viz.* that he there affirms in oppoſition to the *Manichees*, "that there is no nature or ſubſtance *naturally* evil; and advances ſome things which may NOT AGREE with the doctrine of *Grace* and *original ſin*; and which he [*i. e.* St. *Auſtin*] corrected in his *retractions*." *Eccleſ. Hiſt.* vol. III. p. 192. For tho' excepting the *invocation of the dead* [which aroſe firſt in the *eaſt*] the *weſtern* biſhops had the chief hand in corrupting the *faith once delivered to the ſaints*: yet we ſhould *give* [as the ſaying is] *every one his due*; and a friend of truth would not *willingly* ſuppreſs any thing neceſſary to form a right judgment either of facts, or characters.

We'stward, *adv.* [þeꞅꞇþeaꝛꝺ, Sax.] towards the weſt.

We'stwardly, *adv.* [of *weſtward*] with tendency to the weſt. *Donne*.

West-Sa'xonlage [peꞅꞇ ꞅeax-laᵹa, Sax.] the law of the weſtern Saxons, which obtained in nine counties, *viz.* Kent, Surry, Suſſex, Berkſhire, Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire, and Devonſhire.

To **Wet**, *verb act.* [pæꞇan, Sax. væde, Dan.] 1. To moiſten, to make to have moiſture adherent. 2. To drench with drink. To *wet* our whiſtles. *Walton*. 3. To moiſten with liquor.

We'ther, *ſubſt.* [þeðeꝛ, Sax. weder, Du.] a ram caſtrated. See Weather.

Wet, *adj.* [pæꞇ, Sax. vædske, Dan. waat, Su.] 1. Moiſt with water or other liquor, humid, having ſome moiſture adhering. 2. Rainy, watery. *Dryden*.

Wet, *ſubſt.* water, humidity, moiſture, rainy weather.

Wet *Nurſe*, a nurſe that gives ſuck, in oppoſition to a dry nurſe, that only tends upon children.

To do a thing with a **Wet** *Finger*, that is without difficulty. A cant phraſe.

We'tness, *ſubſt.* the ſtate of being wet, humidity.

We'ttish, *adj.* [of peꞇ, Sax.] ſomewhat wet.

We'tshod, *adj.* [þeꞇ-ꞅceoꝺ, Sax.] having ſhoes that take in water.

Wet *Glover*, one who dreſſes ſheep, lambs, goat-ſkins, *&c.* which are thin, gentle and pliable.

We'therby, a town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, 145 computed and 178 meaſured miles from London.

To **Wex**, *verb act.* [corrupted from *wax* by *Spenſer*, for a rhyme, and imitated by *Dryden*.] to grow, to encreaſe.

We'zand, *ſubſt.* the wind-pipe, *Brown*. See Weasand.

Wey [of þihᵹ, Sax. a weight] the quantity of five chaldron.

We'yde-month [þeyꝺe monaꞇ, Sax. of peyꝺe, a meadow, and monaꞇ, Sax. a month] the month of June, becauſe then the beaſts paſture in the meadows.

Wh, has a power peculiar to us, the Swedes, and Danes alone, among the moderns, and derived from the Anglo-Saxons, tho' they placed the *h* before the *w*, as the Swedes do now, which is more proper, and ſo we always pronounce it, when the *w* is not quieſcent. The Danes uſe *hv*, inſtead of *hw*, the Teutones uſed both *hu*, and *hw*.

Whale, *ſubſt.* [hþale, Sax. hval, Dan. hwal, Su. wal-visch, Du. walfisch, Ger.] the largeſt of fiſh; the largeſt of the animals that inhabit this globe.

Whale-bone, *ſubſt.* the fins, *&c.* of a whale.

Wha'ly, *adj.* marked in ſtreaks. *Whaly* eyes. *Spenſer*. See Weal.

Whame, *ſubſt.* The *whame*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horſes in ſummer; not by ſtinging them, but by their bombylious noiſe, or tickling them in ſticking their nits on the hair. *Derham.*

WHARF, *ſubſt.* [warf, Su. worfen, of werf, Du. perhaps of Ger. to caſt] a broad plain place, a bank or mole for landing and laying of commodities that are brought to or from the water.

WHA'RFAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *wharf*] the due for landing goods at a wharf, or for the ſhipping them off, *&c.*

WA'RFINGER, *ſubſt.* [of *wharf*] one who keeps a wharf, boats, lighters, *&c.* for the landing or ſhipping off merchandiſes.

To WHARL, to ſtutter.

To WHARR, *verb neut.* to pronounce the letter *r* with two much force.

WHARLES *of Flowers* [with floriſts] rows of leſſer flowers ſet at certain diſtances about the main ſtock or ſpike.

WHA'RROW [hƿeoꞃꞅa, Sax.] a ſpindle.

WHAT, *pronoun* [hvad, Dan. hwadly, Su. hƿæꞇ, Sax. hwad, Teut. wat, Du. and L. Ger. was, H. Ger.] 1. That which. 2. Which part. 3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely. I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Which of ſeveral. 5. An interjection by way of ſurprize or queſtion. *What!* canſt thou not forbear. *Shakeſpeare.* 6. *What though*; what imports it though? notwithſtanding; an elliptical mode of ſpeech. 7. *What time, what day*; at the time when, on the day when. 8. [*Pronoun Interrogative*] which of many? interrogatively. 9. To how great a degree; uſed either interrogatively or demonſtratively. *What* partial judges are our love and hate? *Dryden.* 10. It is uſed adverbially for *partly*; in part. 11. *What ho*, an interjection of calling.

WHATE'VER, WHATSO' or WHATSOE'VER, pronouns [from *what* and *ſoever*; *whatſo* is not now in uſe; of hƿæꞇæꝼꞃe, hƿæꞇꞅƿaæꝼꞃe, Sax.] 1. Having one nature or another, being one or another, either generally, ſpecifically or numerically. 2. Any thing let it be what it will. 3. The ſame, be it this or that. 4. All that, the whole that, all particulars that.

WHAY. See WHEY.

WHEAL, or WHELK [hƿele, Sax.] a puſh or pimple, a puſtule, a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter. See WEAL. *Wiſeman.*

WHEAT [huaede, Dan. hwete, Su. weyte, Du. wehte, L. Ger. weitzen, H. Ger. hƿæꞇe. Sax.] that grain of which the fineſt and whiteſt of bread is made. The ſpecies are, 1. White or red wheat, without awn. 2. Red wheat, in ſome places called Kentiſh wheat. 3. White wheat. 4. Red-eared bearded wheat. 5. Cone wheat. 6. Gray wheat, and in ſome places duck-bill wheat and gray pollard. 7. Polomon wheat. 8. Many eared wheat. 9. Summer wheat. 10. Naked barly. 11. Long-grained wheat. 12. Six rowed wheat. 13. White eared wheat with long awns. Of all theſe ſorts cultivated in this country, the cone wheat is chiefly preferred, as it has a long ear and a fuller grain than any other; but the ſeeds of all ſhould be annually changed: For if they are ſown on the ſame farm, they will not ſucceed ſo well as when the ſeed is brought from a diſtant country. *Miller.*

WHEA'TEN, *adj.* [of *wheat*] made of wheat.

WHEAT-*Ear*, a very ſmall delicate bird. *Swift.*

WHEAT-*Plumb*, *ſubſt.* a ſort of plum. *Ainſworth.*

To WHEE'DLE, *verb act.* [of wedeln, which in Ger. ſignifies properly the wagging of a dog's tail, when he creeps and cringes, from wedal, a fan, but metaphorically as in Engliſh *wheedle.* Of this word, ſays Johnſon, I can find no etymology, tho' uſed by good writers: and Locke ſeems to mention it as a cant word] to entice by ſoft words, to flatter, to perſuade by kind words, to draw in caſtily, to coax or ſooth.

WHEEDLE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a flattering, cajoling expreſſion.

WHEEL [hjul, Dan. hƿeol, hƿeoƿel, or hƿeoᵹul, Sax. wiel, Du. and Teut.] 1. A round utenſil that turns upon an axis. 2. A circular body. Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A Carriage that runs upon wheels. 4. An inſtrument on which criminals are tortured, a puniſhment which is inflicted on great criminals, and eſpecially on aſſaſſines, parricides, and robbers on the highway, in France, Holland, Germany, *&c.* they have their bones firſt broken with an iron bar on a ſcaffold, and then are placed on the circumference of a wheel, and left there to expire; ſometimes their bones are broken on the wheel, *&c.* and in Germany with a wheel. 5. The inſtrument of ſpinning. *Giffard.* 6. Rotation, revolution. Theſe turning *wheels* of viciſſitude. *Bacon.* 7. A compaſs about; a tract approaching to circularity. This flight in many an airy *wheel. Milton.*

Meaſuring WHEEL, a mathematical inſtrument for meaſuring lenghts upon the ground; alſo called a *way-wiſer.*

To WHEEL, *verb neut.* 1. To move on wheels. 2. To turn on an axis. *Bentley.* 3. To revolve, to have a rotatory motion. 4. To turn, to have viciſſitudes. 5. To fetch a compaſs, to turn about, as in the military art, to make a motion that brings a battalion or ſquadron to front that ſide which before was the flank. 6. To roll forward.

> Thunder
> Muſt *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

To WHEEL, *verb act.* to make to whirl round, to put into a rotatory motion. *Milton.*

WHEE'LAGE, *ſubſt.* [of *wheel*] a duty anciently paid for the paſſages of carts and waggons.

WHEE'L-BARROW, *ſubſt.* [of hƿeol and beꞃeƿe, Sax.] a ſort of ſmall cart with one wheel.

WHEE'LER, *ſubſt.* [of *wheel*] a wheelwright, a maker of wheels. *Camden.*

WHEEL-*Fire* [in chemiſtry] a fire for the melting of metals, *&c.* where the crucible, coppel or melting pot is entirely covered over on the top, as well as round the ſides; the ſame as *ignis rotæ.*

WHEE'LWRIGHT, *ſubſt.* [of hƿeol and ƿꞃyhꞇa, Sax.] a maker of wheels of carts, waggons, *&c.*

WHEE'LY, *adj.* [of *wheel*] circular, ſuitable to rotation. *J. Philips.*

To WHEEZE, *verb neut.* [of hƿeoꞅan, Sax.] to make a noiſe in the throat, to breathe with noiſe.

WHELK, *ſubſt.* See To WELK. [prob. of hƿele, Sax. putrefaction] 1. A puſtule, the ſame as *wheal.* See WEAL. 2. A kind of ſhell fiſh or ſea-ſnail. 3. An inequality, a protuberance. *Whelks* and knobs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WHELM, or to WHELVE, *verb act.* [hƿylꝼan, Sax. wilma, Iſlan.] 1. To turn the open ſide of a veſſel downwards. 2. To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off, to bury. *Whelm'd* under ſeas. *Addiſon.* 3. To throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it. *Milton.*

To WHELP, *verb neut.* [of hƿelp, Sax. hwelp, weolp and welp, Teut. prob. of *vulpecula,* of *vulpes*, Lat. a fox] to bring forth whelps or young, as a bitch, fox, bear; generally applied to beaſts of prey.

WHELP, *ſubſt.* [hƿelp or ƿelp, Sax. hwelp, welp, Teut. welp, Du. hvolpar, Iſland. hwalp, Su.] 1. The young of any beaſt of prey. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. The young of a dog, puppy. 3. An opprobrious appellation of a boy or ſon. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. A young man in contempt.

WHE'LPISH, *adj.* [of *whelp*] like or pertaining to a whelp.

WHELPS [on ſhipboard] are brackets or ſmall pieces of wood faſtened to the main body of the capſtan or draw-beam, which give the ſweep to it, and keep the cable from ſurging or riſing up too high, when it is wound about them.

WHEN, *adv.* [hƿenne, Sax. whan, Goth. and Su. wanner, Du. and L. Ger. wenn, H. Ger.] 1. At what time? by way of interrogation. 2. At, or in the time that. 3. Which time. 4. At which time. 5. After the time that. 6. At what time. 7. At what particular time. 8. *When as*; at the time when, what time. *Milton.*

WNEN [among logicians] is the eighth of the categories, and is what anſwers to queſtions relating to time; as, *when did he? did he do it twenty years ago? When was that done? yeſterday.*

WHENCE, *adv.* [hƿanon, Sax. hveden, Dan. Formed, ſays Johnſon, from *where*, by the ſame analogy as *hence* from *here*] 1. from what place. 2. From what perſon. *Prior.* 3. From which premiſes; as, *whence* I conclude. 4. From which place or perſon. *Milton.* 5. For which cauſe. *Arbuthnot.* 6. From what ſource. 7. *From whence.* A vitious mode of ſpeech. *Shakeſpeare.* 8. *Of whence.* Another barbariſm. *Dryden.*

WHENCESOE'VER, *adv.* [of *whence* and *ever*] from what place ſoever. *Locke.*

WHENE'VER, or WHENSOEVER, *adv.* [hƿænne, ꞅƿa, æꝼꞃe, Sax.] at whatſoever time.

WHERE, *adv.* [hƿeꞃ, Sax. hvor, Dan. waer, Du. hwar. Teut.] 1. At which place or places. 2. At what place. 3. At the place in which. 4. *Any where*; at any place. 5. *Where*, like *here*, has in compoſition a kind of pronominal ſignification; as, *whereof*, of which. 6. It has the nature of a ſubſtantive: not now in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHERE [with logicians] is the ſeventh of the categories, and is what anſwers to queſtions that relate to place; as to be at Rome, at Vienna, at Paris; in the cloſet, in a chair, *&c.*

WHEREABOU'T, or WHEREABOU'TS, *adv.* [of *where* and *about*] 1. About, in, or near to what place. 2. Near which place. 3. Concerning which. *Hooker.*

WHEREA'S, *adv.* [of hƿæꞃ, and aꞅ, Sax.] 1. When on the contrary. *Sprat.* 2. At which place: obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Seeing that. 4. The thing being ſo that; always referred to ſomethieg different.

WHEREA'T, *adv.* [of hƿeaꞃ, Sax. and at, Dan.] at or upon which.

WHEREBY' [of hƿœꞃ and bı, Sax. waer, Du.] by or with which.

WHERE'VER, WHERESO', or WHERESOE'VER, *adv.* [of hƿæꞃ, ꞅƿa, and æꝼꞃe, Sax.] in any place ſoever, at whatſoever place.

WHE'REFORE, *adv.* [of hƿœꞃ and ꝼoꞃ, Sax. hvorfore, Dan. hwarfoere, Su.] 1. For which cauſe or reaſon. 2. For what reaſon; by way of interrogation.

WHEREI'N, *adv.* [hƿœoꞃ and ın, Sax.] in which.

WHEREINTO', *adv.* [of hƿæꞃınꞇo, Sax.] into which.

WHE'RENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *where*] ubiety. *Grew.*

WHEREO'F, *adv.* [of hƿæꞃ and oꝼ, Sax.] of which.

WHEREO'N, *adv.* [of *where* and *on*] on whioh.

WHERESO'. See WHEREVER.

WHERESOE'VER. See WHEREVER.

WHERETO', or WHEREUNTO', *adv.* [of hƿæꞃ and ꞇo, Sax. waertoe, Du.] to which.

WHEREUPO'N, *adv.* [of hƿæꞃ and upon, Sax.] upon or after which.

WHEREWI'TH, or WHEREWITHA'L [of hƿæꞃ and ƿıð, Sax.] with which.

WHE'RLICOATS, a ſort of open chariots, uſed by perſons of quality before the invention of coaches.

WHE'RRET, *ſubſt.* a box on the ear, or ſlap on the chops.

To WHE'RRET, 1. To give a box on the ear or ſlap on the chops. 2. [Corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *ferret. Johnſon*] to hurry, to trouble, to teaze: a low colloquial word.

WHE'RRY, *ſubſt.* [prob. of *veho*, Lat. to carry, or of ꝼaꞃan, Sax. to paſs] a ſmall light boat for carrying paſſengers on a river. *Drayton.*

WHET, *ſubſt.* [of hƿeꞇꞇan, Sax. to ſharpen] 1. The act of ſharpening. 2. Any thing that makes hungry; as a dram. *Spectator.*

To WHET [ƿeꞇꞇan, Sax. wetten, Du. and Ger. wetzen, H. Ger.] 1. To ſharpen by attrition. 2. To edge, to make angry or acrimonius. 3. To whet, ſharpen or provoke an appetite by drinking before dinner.

WHE'THER, *adv.* [hƿeðeꞃ, Sax.] a particle expreſſing one part of a disjunctive queſtion, in oppoſition to the other.

WHETHER, *pronoun*, which of two.

WHE'TSTONE [hƿæꞇꞅꞇan, Sax.] a ſtone for ſharpening edge tools.

WHE'TTER, *ſubſt.* [of *whet*] one that whets or ſharpens. *More.*

WHEY, *ſubſt.* [hƿæᵹ, Sax. wey, Du.] 1. The wateriſh part of milk, from which the oleoſe or grumous part is ſeparated. 2. It is uſed of any thing white or thin. What ſoldiers *whey* face. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHICH, *pronoun*, [hvilick, Dan. hƿılıc, Sax. welck, Du. welch, Ger.] 1. The pronoun relative: relating to things. 2. It formerly was uſed for *who*, and related likewiſe to perſons; as in the words of the * Lord's prayer. 3. The genitive of *which* as well as of *who* is *whoſe*; but *whoſe*, as derived from *which*, is ſcarcely uſed but in poetry. 4. It is ſometimes a demonſtrative; as, take *which* you will. 5. It is ſometimes an interrogative; as, *which* is the man? who? whether of the two. * But ſee CÆSURA.

WHICHE'VER, or WHICHSOE'VER [hƿılcæꝼꞃe, hƿılcꞅƿaæꝼꞃe, Sax.] let it be which it will, whether the one or the other. Locke uſes the latter.

WHIF, *ſubſt.* [prob. of chwyth, Brit.] an expulſion of the breath, a blaſt, a puff of wind.

To WHI'FFLE, *verb neut.* [of *whiff*, prob. of ƿeꝼan, Sax. to babble, or weyfelen, Du. to wave or fluctuate] to play on a pipe; alſo to ſtand trifling, to move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *Rowe.*

WHI'FFLER [ƿæꝼleꞃ, Sax. weyfeler, Du.] 1. One that plays on a whiffle or fiſe. 2. A young freeman that goes before the companies of London on publick proceſſions, 3. One that blows ſtrongly. A mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king. *Spenſer*. 4. One of no conſequence, one moved with a whiff or puff. *Spectator*.

Whi'ffling, *adj.* mean, inconſiderable, as if moved with every whiff.

Whig, *ſubſt.* [hþæȝ, Sax.] 1. Whey. 2. One of a party oppoſite to the *tories*. The ſouthweſt counties of Scotland have ſeldom corn enough to ſerve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they uſed, thoſe in the weſt came in the ſummer to buy at Leith the ſtores that came from the north: and from the word *whiggam*, uſed in driving their horſes, all that drove was called the *whiggamors*, and ſhorter, the *whigs*. Now in that year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the miniſters animated their people to riſe and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their pariſhes with an unheard of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about 6000. This was called the *whiggamors'* inroad: and ever after that, all that oppoſed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our *unhappy* terms of diſunion. *Biſhop Burnet*. I ſee no reaſon why it ſhould be called "*unhappy*", ſo long as this body act up to their *avowed principles* of LIBERTY, both civil and eccleſiaſtic. Tho' poſſibly what has been obſerved (under the word Athanasians) of our *religious* diſputes, may ſometimes hold good in our *political* ones; I mean, that a great noiſe and zeal ſhall be expreſſed for *names*, at the very time in which we are giving up the *thing*.

Whi'ggism, *adj.* [of *whig*; hþæȝ, Sax. whey, becauſe (as ſome ſay) the name *whig* was firſt given to the field-meeters in Scotland, whoſe chief diet was ſour whey. See Whig] a nick name, the oppoſite to that of *tory*, and is applied to thoſe that were againſt the court intereſt, in the time of king Charles II. king James II. *&c.* and for it, in the reign of king William and king George. *Swift*.

While, Whiles, or Whilst, *adv.* [hþile, Sax. wyle, Du. and L. Ger. weil, L. Ger.] 1. During the time that. 2. As long as. 3. At the ſame time that. 2 *Corinthians*. *Whiles* is now out of uſe.

While, *ſubſt.* [hpile, Sax. hvile, Dan. hwyla, Su. thel, L. Ger. wiel, H. Ger.] time, ſpace of time.

To While, *verb neut.* [hpilan, Sax. wielen, L. Ger. weilen, H. Ger.] to delay, to put off, to loiter. The *whiling* time. *Spectator*.

While're, *adv.* [of *while* and *ere* or *before*] a little while ago. *Milton*.

Whi'lom, *adv.* [hpilom, Sax. that is, *once on a time*] ſome time ago, formerly, once, of old.

Whim, *ſubſt.* [this word is derived by Skinner from a thing turning round: nor can I find any etymology more probable] a freak, an odd fancy, an irregular motion of deſire, a whimſey.

To Whi'mper, *verb neut.* [of wimmern, Ger.] to begin to cry, as a child, to cry without any loud noiſe. *Locke*.

Whi'mpled, *adj.* [prob. from *whimper*] This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying. *Johnſon*. This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy. *Shakeſpeare*.

Whi'msical, *adj.* [of *whimſey*] full of whimſies, freakiſh, fantaſtical, oddly fanciful.

Whi'msically, *adv.* [of *whimſical*] in a fantaſtical manner.

Whi'msicalness, *ſubſt.* [of *whimſical*] quality of being whimſical, freakiſhneſs, fantaſtical.

Whi'msy, *ſubſt.* [only another form of the word *whim*] a maggotty fancy or conceit, a freakiſh humour, a caprice, a whim.

Whi'm-wam, *ſubſt.* [prob. of *whimſey*; a reduplication of *whim*, and a low word] a gew-gaw, a bauble, a toy to play withal.

Whin, *ſubſt.* [*chwyn*, Wel. *geniſta ſpinoſa*, Lat.] a kind of prickly ſhrub called *kneeholm*. *Bacon*.

To Whine, *verb neut.* [þanian, Sax. weenen, Du. *chwyno*, Wel.] to lament in low murmurs, to moan meanly and effeminately, to ſpeak in a crying tone.

Whine, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Plaintive noiſe, mean or effeminate complaint. 2. [with hunters] the cry of an otter.

To Whi'ndle, *verb neut.* a corruption of *whine*. See Whine.

Whi'niard, or Whi'nyard [prob. of pinnan, to win, and ape, Sax. honour. *Skinner*. I know not, ſays *Johnſon*, whether this word was ever uſed ſeriouſly: and therefore perhaps it might be denominated in contempt for *whin*, a tool to cut whins] 1. A ſword in contempt. He ſnatched his *whinyard* up. *Hudibras*. 2. A ſort of back-ſword

Whi'ning, *part. adj.* [of *whine*; of þanian, Sax.] making a mournful, complaining noiſe, ſpeaking in a crying tone.

To Whi'nny [prob. of wihi, Brit. or *hinno*, Lat.] to neigh, as a horſe or young colt.

Wains, *ſubſt.* the furz or furz-buſh.

Whip, *ſubſt.* [hþeop, ȝeſþipa, and ſþapa, Sax. svobe, Dan. sweep, Du.] 1. A ſcourge, an inſtrument of correction, tough and pliant 2. [Among ſemſtreſſes] A ſort of round ſtitch.

To Whip [hþeopan, Sax. wippen, Du.] 1. To ſcourge or laſh with a whip, to ſtrike with any thing tough or flexible. 2. To ſow after a particular manner, in a round ſeam, or ſlightly. *Gay*. 3. To drive with laſhes. 4. To correct with laſhes. 5. To laſh with ſarcaſm. *Shakeſpeare*. 6. To enwrap: a mechanical term. *Moxon*.

To Whip *up or off*, *verb act.* to take any thing nimbly; alſo to drink up ſuddenly.

To Whip *up and down*, *verb act.* to be active, or in continual motions, to move nimbly. *Tatler*.

Whi'pcord, *ſubſt.* [of *whip* and *cord*] cord of which laſhes are made. *Dryden*.

Whi'p-grafting, *ſubſt.* [in gardening] *Whipgrafting* is done two ways: firſt cut off the head of the ſtock, and ſmooth it, then cut the graft from a knot or bud on one ſide ſloping, about an inch and a half long, with a ſhoulder, but not deep, that it may reſt on the top of the ſtock. The graft muſt be cut from the ſhouldering ſmooth and even, ſloping by degrees, that the lower end may be thin. Place the ſhoulder on the head of the ſtock, and mark the length of the cut part of the graft, and with your knife cut away ſo much of the ſtock as the graft did cover, but not any of the wood of the ſtock: place both together that the cut part of both may join, and the ſap unite the one to the other; and bind them cloſe together, and defend them from the rain with tempered clay or wax, as before. The other way of *whip-grafting* is, where the grafts and the ſtocks are of an equal ſize. The ſtock muſt be cut ſloping upwards from one ſide to the other, and the graft after the ſame manner from the ſhoulder downwards, that the graft may exactly join with the ſtock in every part, and ſo bind and clay or wax them as before. *Mortimer*.

Whi'phand, *ſubſt.* [of *whip* and *band*] advantage over. *Dryden*.

Whi'plash, *ſubſt.* [of *whip* and *laſh*] the laſh or ſmall end of a whip.

Whi'pper, *ſubſt.* [of *whip*] one who puniſhes with whipping. *Shakeſpeare*.

Whi'pping [in angling] 1. A faſtening the line to the hook or rod. 2. A caſting in a hook and drawing it gently on the water.

It may coſt him a Whipping, he may chance to be whipped for it.

Whi'ppingpost, *ſubſt.* [of *whip* and *poſt*] a pillar or poſt to tie felons to in order to their being whipped.

Whi'psaw, *ſubſt.* [of *whip* and *ſaw*] The *whipſaw* is uſed by joiners to ſaw ſuch great pieces of ſtuff that the handſaw will not eaſily reach through. *Moxon*.

Whi'pstaff [on ſhipboard] a piece of wood or ſtaff faſtened to the helm, which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm, and govern or turn the ſhip.

Whi'pster [prob. of ȝeſpipe, Sax. a whip] a ſhuffling fellow, a ſharper, a trickſter; alſo a nimble fellow. *Shakeſpeare*.

Whipt for Whi'pped. See To Whip.

Whirl, *ſubſt.* [hvervel, Dan. wirbel, Ger.] 1. Quick rotation, circular motion, rapid circumvolution. *Dryden*. 2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addiſon*. 3. A vortex. *Dryden*.

To Whirl, *verb neut.* to run round ſwiftly.

To Whirl, *verb act.* [of hpyplian, Sax. hvervle, Dan. wierlen, Teut. wirbeln, Ger.] to turn ſwiftly round, as the wind of a *whirl*-wind, or water of a *whirl*-pool.

Whi'rling, *adj.* [of hvervle, Dan. wirbeln, Ger.] turning ſwiftly about with the hand, *&c.*

Whi'rl, *ſubſt.* [prob. of wirbel, Ger.] a piece of wood put on the ſpindle of a ſpinning-wheel.

Whi'rlbat, *ſubſt.* [of *whirl* and *bat*] any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently uſed by the poets for the ancient ceſtus.

Whi'rl-bone, *ſubſt.* the round bone of the knee, the patella.

Whi'rligig, a play-thing to turn round.

Whi'rlwind [of hvervel-wind, Dan. werbel-wind, Ger. and Teut.] a hurricane, a ſtormy wind that blows circularly.

Whi'rl-worm, a little worm, which twiſts itſelf about the roots of plants, and is called in Latin *ſpondyle*.

Whi'rlpit, or Whi'rlpool, *ſubſt.* [hpipp, and pul, Sax.] a gulf in the ſea or river, where the water continually turns round; a vortex.

Whi'rring, or Whu'rring, *adj.* [a word formed in imitation of the ſound expreſſed by it] the fluttering of partridges or pheaſants when they riſe. *Pope*.

Whisk, *ſubſt.* [prob. of viſſte, Dan. wiſch, Teut. wiſchen, Ger. to wipe; but Skinner inclines to derive it of hpita, Sax. white] 1. A bruſh made of oſier twigs. *Boyle*. 2. A ſort of neck dreſs, formerly worn by women. 3. A quick motion of a twig, *&c.*

To Whisk, *verb act.* [prob. of viſcher, Dan. wiska, Su. or wiſchen, Ger.] 1. To bruſh or cleanſe with a whiſk. 2. To give a ſlight bruſh by a ſwift motion, as a fox with her tail, a woman with her petticoats, *&c.* 3. To paſs by in great haſte.

Whisk [or rather *whiſt*, from the interjection *whiſt*, ſilence!] a game at cards, at which ſilence is above all things required.

Whi'sker, *ſubſt.* [of *whiſk*] little tufts of hair at the corners of the mouth on the upper lip; the muſtachio. *Addiſon*.

To Whi'sper, *verb neut.* [hviſter, Dan. wiſperen, Ger. and Du.] to ſpeak ſoftly, or in the ear.

To Whisper, *verb act.* 1. To addreſs in a low voice. 2. To utter in a low voice. 3. To prompt ſecretly. *Shakeſpeare*. 4. To murmur or report any thing.

Whisper, *ſubſt.* a low ſoft voice heard only in the ear.

Whi'sperer, *ſubſt.* [of *whiſper*] 1. One that ſpeaks low. 2. A private talker. *Bacon*.

Whi'spering *Places* depend on this principle, that the voice being applied to one end of an arch, eaſily rolls to the other. All the contrivance in a whiſpering-place, is, that near the perſon who whiſpers there be a ſmooth wall arched either cylindrically, or elliptically; a circular arch will do, but not ſo well. This will be very plain from *Plate* XII. *fig.* 15. For let A B C repreſent the ſegment of a ſphere; and ſuppoſe a low voice uttered at A, the vibrations expanding themſelves every way, ſome will impinge upon the points E, E, *&c.* and from thence be reflected to the points F, from thence to G, and ſo on, till they all meet in C; and by their union there cauſe a much ſtronger ſound, than in any other part of the ſegment whatever, even at A, the point from whence they came.

Whist [of hviſte, Dan. This word is called by Skinner, who ſeldom errs, an interjection requiring ſilence, and ſo it is commonly uſed. But Shakeſpeare uſes it as a verb, and Milton as an adjective] 1. Are ſilent. *Shakeſpeare*. 2. Still, ſilent. *Milton*. 3. Be ſtill.

Whist, *ſubſt.* a game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence. See Whisk.

Whi'stle, *ſubſt.* [hpiſtle, Sax. hwiſl, Su.] 1. A ſort of ſmall windwipe. 2. A ſound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. 3. A ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument. 4. The mouth, the organ of whiſtling. *Walton*. 5. The noiſe of winds. 6. A call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs. *Shakeſpeare*.

To Whi'stle, *verb act.* [of hpiſlan, Sax. hwiſla, Su. *fiſtulo*, Lat.] 1. To play tunes with the lips and breath, a ſort of ſinging without ſpeaking. 2. To make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument. 3. To ſound ſhrill. And mountains *whiſtle*. *Dryden*.

To Whistle, *verb act.* to call by a whiſtle.

Whi'stler, *ſubſt.* [of *whiſtle*] one who whiſtles.

Whit, *ſubſt.* [þiht, a thing, aþiht, Sax. any thing. *Addiſon*] a ſmall part.

Not a Whit, not at all.

Every Whit, altogether.

Whi'tby, a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, 185 computed and 227 meaſured miles from London.

Whi'tchurch, a borough in Hampſhire, ſends 2 members to parliament, 49 computed and 58 meaſured miles from London.

Whi'tchurch, in Salop, 126 computed and 150 meaſured miles from London.

White, *adj.* [hþita, or hþite, Sax. hvitt, Dan. hwit, Su. wit, Du. weiſs, Ger.] 1. The colour contrary to black, having ſuch an appearance as is produced from the mixture of all colours; ſnowy. 2. Having the colour of fear; pale. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence. *Milton* and *Pope.* 4. Gray with age. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Pure, unblemiſhed. *Pope.*

WHITE, *ſubſt.* 1. Whiteneſs, any thing white, white colour. 2. The mark at which an arrow is ſhot; as, you have hit the *white.* 3. The albugineous part of eggs. 4. The white part of the eye.

To WHITE, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to make white.

WHI'TELEAD, *ſubſt.* Whitelead is made by taking ſheetlead, and having cut it into long and narrow ſlips, they make it up into rolls; but ſo that a ſmall diſtance may remain between every ſpiral convolution. Theſe rolls are put into earthen pots, ſo ordered that the lead may not ſink down above half way, or ſome ſmall matter more in them: Theſe pots having each of them very ſharp vinegar in the bottom, ſo full as almoſt to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up cloſe; and ſo left for a certain time, in which ſpace the corroſive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the ſurface of the lead into a mere white call, which they ſeparate with knocking it with a hammer. There are two ſorts of this ſold at the colour-ſhops; the one called ceruſe, which is the moſt pure part, and the other is called *white-lead. Quincey.*

WHI'TE-COB [hƿıꞇa-cop, Sax.] a mew, a ſea-bird.

Knights of the Order of the WHITE-*Eagle*, an order of Poliſh knights inſtituted by king Ladiſlaus V. *A. D.* 1325.

WHI'TEHAVEN, a town in Cumberland 227 computed and 250 meaſured miles from London.

WHI'TE-HART *Silver*, a mulct paid into the exchequer out of the foreſt of *White-hart*, certain lands in Dorſetſhire, which was firſt impoſed by king Henry III. on Thomas de Linde, for killing a beautiful white hart, contrary to his order.

WHI'TE-HEAT [with ſmiths] a degree of heat leſs than a *welding heat*, given to iron in the forge, when it hath not got its form and ſize.

To WHI'TEN, *verb act.* [hƿıꞇıan, Sax. hwitna, Su.] to make white.

To WHITEN, *verb neut.* to grow white.

WHI'TENER, *ſubſt.* [of *whiten*] one who makes any thing white.

WHI'TING, *ſubſt.* [of *white*] 1. A ſubſtance made of chalk. 2. [*Alburnus*, Lat. wittingh, Du.] a ſea fiſh.

WHI'TISH, *adj.* [of *white*; hƿıꞇa, Sax.] inclining to white. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISHNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *whitiſh*] the quality of being ſomewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHI'T-LEATHER, *ſubſt.* [of *white* and *leather*] leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs.

WHI'TE-LINE [in anatomy] the linea alba.

WHI'TELY, *adj.* [of *white*] coming near to white. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHI'TE-LIVERED, *adj.* envious.

WHI'TE-MEAT, *ſubſt.* [of *white* and *meat*] ſuch as milk, whitepots, cuſtards, cheeſecakes, butter, cheeſe.

WHITE-OA'KAM, a ſort of tow or flax to drive into the ſeams of ſhips.

WI'HTEPOT, *ſubſt.* [of *white* and *pot*] milk and eggs, white bread, ſugar and ſpice, baked in a pot.

WHI'TE-THORN, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of thorn.

WHI'TLOW [ƿıꞇe, Sax. a pain, and *loup*, Fr. a wolf. *Skinner*; hƿıꞇ, Sax. a flame, and *low.* Mr. *Lye*] a ſwelling at the end of the finger, a ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild *whitlow*; or between the perioſteum and the bone, called the malignant *whitlow.* By the vulgar people generally called *whitflow.*

WHI'TLOW-GRASS, an herb good for whitlows.

WHI'TENESS, *ſubſt.* 1. The ſtate of being white, freedom from colour. 2. [Hƿıꞇaneꞅꞅe, Sax.] according to the hypotheſis of Sir Iſaac Newton, is what is the reſult of the mixture of all ſorts of rays together. But the opinion of Mr. Boyle is, that it chiefly depends upon this, that the ſurfaces of white bodies are ſeparated into innumerable ſuperficies, which being of a nature merely ſpecular, are ſo placed, that ſome looking one way, and ſome another, to reflect the rays of light falling on them, not towards one another, but outwards, towards the ſpectators eye. 3. Paleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Purity, cleanneſs. *Dryden.*

WHITES [*fluor albus*, Lat.] a female diſtemper, ariſing from a laxneſs of the glands of the uterus and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

WHI'TE-WINING, a ſmall white apple of a pleaſant juice.

WHI'TE-WORT, an herb.

WHI'TE-WASH, *ſubſt.* [of *white* and *waſh*] a waſh to make the ſkin ſeem fair. *Addiſon.*

WHITE-WINE, *ſubſt.* [of *white* and *wine*] a ſpecies of wine produced from the white grapes.

To WHI'TE-WASH, *verb act.* to whiten the walls or cielings of a houſe.

WHI'TFUL, *ſubſt.* A provincial word. Their meat was *whitful* as they call it, namely milk, ſour milk, cheeſe, curds, butter.

WHI'THER, *adj.* [hƿæꞇeꞃ, Sax.] 1. To what place: Interrogatively. 2. To what place: Abſolutely. *Milton.* 3. To which place: Relatively. 4. To what degree? Obſolete. Perhaps never in general uſe. *B. Johnſon.*

WHITHERSOE'VER, *adv.* [hƿaꝺeꞃ-ꞅpa, æꝼeꞃ, Sax.] to what place ſoever.

WHI'TSOUR, *ſubſt.* a ſpecies of apple.

WHI'TSTER, or WHI'TER, *ſubſt.* [of *white*] a whitener of linen cloth. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHI'TSUN *Farthings*, offerings anciently made at Whitſuntide to the pariſh prieſt by the pariſhioners.

WHI'TSUNDAY [hƿıꞇa-ꞅunꝺæᵹ, Sax.] i. e. *White Sunday*, becauſe on the eve of this feſtival, the *catechumens* were anciently clothed in white robes, and admitted to the ſacrament of baptiſm. Becauſe the converts newly baptiſed appeared from eaſter to Whitſuntide in white. *Skinner.* See PENTECOSTE, and CATECHUMENS; and to the note there ſubjoined, add, "Thus in the *apoſtolic conſtitutions*, when the *catechumens* were diſmiſſed, as they were conſtantly before the adminiſtration of the *Lord's ſupper*: This order was at the ſame time given, προσλαϐετε τα παιδια μητερις, *i. e.* Ye mothers take to you your children;" I ſuppoſe, in order to their communicating with them. Tho' I find, St. *Auguſtin* in his childhood was placed among the *catechumens*; he was ſo by his *pious* mother, as *Dupin* obſerves. *Query*, Whether this proceeded from what is immediately ſubjoined, "that his *Father* wanted that true ſenſe of religion, which his mother had"? or becauſe PÆDOBAPTISM (as ſome learned men have ſuggeſted) was not as yet the *general* practice of the church? It had obtained long before St. *Auguſtin*'s time in the African churches; as appears from St. *Cyprian*'s writings; and yet ſeems to have been diſowned in the *Eaſt* by the 6th canon of the council of *Neocæſaria*; a council held within a few years of that of *Nice.* See REGENERATION and RITES compared.

WHI'TSUNTIDE, *ſubſt.* the Whitſun-holydays.

WHI'TTAIL, a bird.

WHI'TTEN-TREE, a ſhrub, a ſort of tree.

To WHI'TTLE, *verb act.* [hƿeꞇꞇan, Sax.] to cut ſticks with a knife into ſmall pieces; to edge, to ſharpen: Not in uſe but in Scotland. *Hakewell.*

WHI'TTLE [ƿıꞇal, Sax. white] 1. A ſort of child's blanket, or one worn by women over their ſhoulders; a white dreſs for a woman: Not in uſe. 2. [Of hƿıꞇel, Sax.] a little knife. *Betterton.* 3. A ſort of baſket.

To WHIZ, *verb neut.* or hiſs [of hıꞅcean, Sax. or from the ſound it expreſſes. *Johnſon*] to make a noiſe as water when a hot iron is put upon it, to make a loud humming noiſe. *Dryden.*

WHO, *pron.* [hƿa, Sax. hvo, Dan. wie, Du.] 1. A pronoun relative. Applied to perſons; what perſon. 2. *As who ſhould ſay*, elliptically for *as one ſhould ſay. Collier.* 3. WHOSE [hƿæꞅ, Sax. hvis, Dan.] is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things. *Addiſon.* 4. It has ſometimes a disjunctive ſenſe. *Who* fall, *who* riſe. *Dan. Civ. War.* See WHICH.

WHOE'VER, or WHO'SOEVER [from hƿaæꝼeꞃ, or hƿaꞅƿaæꝼeꞃ, Sax.] any one without limitation or exception, be it who it will.

WHOLE [ὅλος, Gr. ƿhılıᵹ, or hƿal, Sax. heal, Du. and Scot.] 1. Intire, not broken, unimpaired, uninjured. 2 *Samuel.* 2. Total, containing all of any thing. 3. Sound, well of any hurt or ſickneſs.

To make WHOLE, to heal.

WHOLE, *ſubſt.* totality, that which is made up of parts united in due order or diſpoſition, the complex of all the parts.

WHOLE *chas'd Boots*, winter riding boots, hunting boots.

WHO'LESALE, *ſubſt.* [of *whole* and *ſale*] as, *to ſell by wholeſale*, that is, by the piece, or in large quantities, in oppoſition to retail or ſmall parcels.

WHO'LESOME, *adj.* [heelſam, Du. heylſam, Teut. both of hæl, Sax. health] 1. Healthful, good for health; contributing to health. *Addiſon.* 2. Sound: Oppoſite to unſound in doctrine. *Atterbury.* 3. Preſerving, ſalutary: Obſolete. The *wholeſome* ſtrength of his right hand. *Old Pſalms.* 4. Kindly, pleaſing: A burleſque uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHOLESOME *Ship* [in ſea language] a ſhip which will hull, try and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

WHO'LESOMELY, *adv.* [of *wholeſome*] in a wholeſome manner.

WHO'LESOMENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wholeſome*] 1. Soundneſs, aptneſs to procure health. *Addiſon.* 2. Salutarineſs, conduciveneſs to good.

WHO'LELY, *adv.* [of *whole*] 1. Entirely, completly. *Addiſon.* 2. Totally, in all the parts or kinds. *Bacon.*

WHOM, *ſing.* and *plur.* [hƿæm, Sax. wem, Dan.] the accuſative of *who.* See WHO.

WHOMSOE'VER, *pron.* [hƿa ꞅƿa æꝼeꞃ, Sax.] any without exception.

WHOO'BUB. *ſubſt.* hubbub. See HUBBUB. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHOO'DINGS [prob. q. d. *hoodings*] thoſe planks in a ſhip, which are joined and faſtened along the ſides of her upon the ſtern.

To WHOOP, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to ſhout with malignity. *Shakeſpeare.* See HOOP.

To WHOOP, *verb act.* to inſult with ſhouts. *Dryden.*

WHOOP, *ſubſt.* [*upupa*, Lat.] a pewet; a bird.

WHOOP, or WHOO'POO. 1. A ſhout of purſuit. *Addiſon.* 2. [In the provinces] the cry which a ſhepherd makes to call his ſheep together.

WHORE, *ſubſt.* [huꞃe, of hyꞃıan, Sax. to hire, *q. d.* a hired woman; hoere, Du. and L. Ger. hure, H. Ger.] 1. A woman who converſes unlawfully with men; a fornicatreſs, an adultreſs. 2. A harlot, an incontinent woman, a proſtitute, a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden.*

To WHORE, *verb neut.* [of hyꞃıan, Sax. to hire] to commit whoredom, to converſe unlawfully with the other ſex, to follow whores.

To WHORE, *verb act.* to corrupt with regard to chaſtity. *Johnſon.*

WHO'REDOM, *ſubſt.* [of huꞃeꝺom, Sax.] incontinency, fornication.

WHO'REMASTER, or WHO'REMONGER, *ſubſt.* [of *whore* and *maſter* or *monger*; of huꞃe and manᵹeꞃe, Sax. a merchant or trader] one who keeps whores, or converſes with a fornicatreſs.

WHO'RESON, *ſubſt.* [of *whore* and *ſon*] an opprobrious name, a ſon of a whore, a baſtard. It is generally uſed in a ludicrous diſlike.

WHO'RISH, *adj.* [of *whore*] inclinable to play the whore, laſcivious, incontinent.

WHO'RISHNESS, whoriſh inclinations and practices.

WHO'RTLE [heoꞃꞇ, Sax. a heart] a kind of ſhrub.

WHO'RTLE-BERRY, *ſubſt.* [heoꞃꞇ-beꞃıan, of heoꞃꞇ, an heart, and beꞃıan, Sax.] the berries of a ſhrub called *whortle* or *hurtle.*

WHOSE, genitive of *who* and *which.* See WHO and WHICH.

WHO'SO, or WHOSOE'VER [hƿæꞅꞅ ꞅaꝼeꞃ, Sax.] any without reſtriction.

WHUR, or WHUZ [in falconry] the fluttering of partridges and pheaſants as they riſe.

To WHUR, *verb neut.* [from the ſound] to ſnarl as a dog does.

WHURT, *ſubſt.* a wortle-berry; a bilberry. *Carew.*

WHY [hƿı, ꝼoꞃhƿı, Sax. hvi, Dan.] 1. For what reaſon or cauſe: Interrogatively. 2. For which reaſon: Relatively. 3. For what reaſon: Relatively. 4. Sometimes uſed emphatically.

WHYNO'T, *adv.* a cant word for violent or peremptory proceedure. *Hudibras.*

WI [ƿı, Sax.] in compoſition in proper names, ſignifies *holy*, as *Wimund*, holy peace; *Wibert*, eminent for ſanctity; *Alwi*, altogether holy; as *Hierocles*, *Hieronymus*, *Hoſius*, &c. *Gibſon.*

WIC [ƿich comes from ƿıc, of ƿıcıan, Sax. to dwell] which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold ſignification, implying either a borough or village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a caſtle. *Gibſon.*

WICHA'CAN, a Virginian root, of great efficacy in healing all manner of wounds.

WIC, WIE, or WICK, *ſubſt.* [ƿeoc, Sax. wiecke, Du.] the cotton of a candle, lamp. &c. any ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

WI'CKED [*incertæ etymologiæ*, prob. of ƿeceꝺ, Sax. full of guile. *Camden.* Or, as others, of ƿıᵹanꝺ, a ſoldier, becauſe they are generally wicked; or, as others, of picce, a witch, picca, an enchanter, of ƿiccian, *q. d.* bewitched; ƿæccan is to oppreſs; ƿiꞃian to curſe; piceꝺ is crooked. All theſe however Skinner rejects for *vitiatus*, Lat. Perhaps, ſays Johnſon, it is a compound of pic, *vile, bad*, and *head*, malum caput] 1. Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad, not good. 2. It is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame. That ſame *wicked* baſtard of Venus. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. Curſed, baneful, bad in effect. The *wicked* weed. *Spenſer*.

WI'CKEDLY, *adv.* [of *wicked*] impiouſly, criminally, badly. *Pope.*

WI'CKEDNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wicked*] corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.

WI'CKER, *adj.* [of vigre, Dan. a twig, twiggen, Du.] made of a vine or oſier twig, made of ſmall ſticks. *Milton.*

WI'CKET, *ſubſt.* Du. [*wicked*, Wel. of *guighet*, Fr.] a ſmall door in a larger. *Milton.*

WI'CKLIFFITES, the followers of *John Wickliff*, the firſt Engliſh proteſtant reformer, who ſo mauled the pope, that he got the title of archheretic.

To WI'DDLE-WADDLE, *verb neut.* a cant word by reduplication of *waddle* [wickel wackel-gehen, Ger.] to go ſideling toward firſt one ſide and then the other.

WIE, or WICK. See WICK.

WIDE, *adj.* [vid, Dan. wydth, Su. piꝺe or pyꝺe, Sax. wydt, Du. and L. Ger. weit, H. Ger.] 1. Broad, extended far each way. *Pope.* 2. Broad to a certain degree; as, 12 inches *wide*. 3. Deviating, remote. *Milton.*

WIDE, *adv.* 1. At a diſtance. In this ſenſe *wide* ſeems to be ſometimes an adverb. *Spenſer* and *Temple*. 2. With great extent. *Pope.*

WI'DELY, *adv.* [of *wide*] 1. With great extent each way. *Bentley.* 2. Far, remotely. *Locke.*

To WI'DEN, *verb act.* [of ƿiꝺenan, Sax. or weitern, Ger.] to make wider.

To WI'DEN, *verb neut.* to grow wide, to extend itſelf.

WI'DENESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wide*] 1. Breadth, large extent each way. *Dryden.* 2. Comparative breadth. *Bentley.*

WI'DGEON, or WI'DGIN [prob. of piȝȝenꝺ, Sax. fighting] a water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large; a ſilly kind of bird: Hence applied alſo to a ſilly fellow.

WI'DOW, *ſubſt.* [ƿiꝺƿa, or peoꝺƿe, Sax. widde, Dan. *weddw*, Wel. weduwe, Du. witwe, H. Ger. widuwo, or witua, Teut. *vidua*, Lat.] a woman whoſe huſband is dead.

To WI'DOW, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To deprive of a huſband. Moſtly uſed as a participle paſſ. *Shakeſpeare* and *Dryden*. 2. To endow with a widow-right. *Shakeſpeare*. 3. To ſtrip of any thing good. *Dryden.*

WI'DOW-BENCH [in the county of Suſſex] is that ſhare which a widow is allowed out of her huſband's eſtate beſides her jointure.

WI'DOWER, *ſubſt.* [ƿuꝺeƿeꞃ, Sax. weduwer, Du. witwer, H. Ger.] a man whoſe wife is dead.

WI'DOWHOOD, *ſubſt.* [ƿuꝺeƿanꝺ-haꝺe, Sax.] 1. The ſtate of a widow. 2. Eſtate ſettled on a widow. *Shakeſpeare.*

King's WIDOW, one who after the death of her huſband, being the king's tenant in *capite*, was forced to recover her dower by the writ *de dote aſſignanda*, and could not marry again without the king's conſent.

WI'DOW-MAKER, *ſubſt.* [of *widow* and *maker*] one who deprives women of their huſbands. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'DOW-WAIL, a plant having the appearance of a ſhrub.

WIDTH, *ſubſt.* [of *wide*] breadth, wideneſs. A low word, ſays Johnſon. However it is uſed among mechanics. *Moxon.*

To WIELD, *verb act.* [of ƿealꝺan and ƿilꝺan, Sax. to manage in the hand] to handle, to manage, to ſway; to uſe with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.

WIE'LDY, *adj.* [of *wield*] eaſy to be managed or governed by the hand.

WI'ERY, *adj.* [of *wire*. It were better written *wiry*] 1. Made of wire. *Donne.* 2. Drawn into wire. *Peacham.* 3. [From ƿæꞃ, Sax. a pool] wet, weariſh, moiſt: obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

WIFE, *ſubſt.* [vif, Dan. ƿiꝼ, Sax. wyf, Du. and L. Ger. weib, H. Ger. wib, Teut.] 1. A married woman, whoſe will, in the judgment of the law, is ſubject to the will of her huſband; for which reaſon a wife is ſaid *to have no will*; but *fulget radiis mariti*, *i. e.* ſhines with the luſtre of her huſband. 2. It is uſed for a woman of low employment. *Bacon.*

WIG, being a termination in the names of men, ſignifies *war*, or elſe a *hero*, from ƿiȝa, a word of that ſignification. *Gibſon.*

WIG [an abbreviation of *periwig*] 1. A cap of hair for the head, falſe hair worn on the head. 2. A ſort of bun or cake.

WI'GHTON, a town in the eaſt riding of Yorkſhire, 146 computed and 181 meaſured miles from London.

WI'GTON, a town in Cumberland, 229 computed and 288 meaſured miles from London.

WI'GREVE [of ƿæȝ, a way, and ȝeꞃeꝼa, Sax.] an overſeer or ſurveyor of the highways.

WIGHT, *ſubſt.* [ƿiht, Sax. wicht, Teut.] a living man or woman, a perſon, a being: Obſolete. *Addiſon.*

WIGHT, *adj.* ſwift, nimble: Out of uſe. *Spenſer.*

WI'GHTLY, *adv.* [of *wight*] ſwiftly, nimbly.

WIHT, an initial in the names of men, ſignifies ſtrong, nimble, luſty: being purely Saxon. *Gibſon.*

WILD, *adj.* [ƿilꝺ, or ƿuꝺ, Sax. vild, Dan. wild, Su. and Ger. wildt, Du.] 1. Untamed, not domeſtic. 2. Propagated by nature, not cultivated, deſert. 3. Uninhabited. *Milton.* 4. Savage, uncivilized. *Davies.* 5. Turbulent, tempeſtuous, irregular. In ſo *wild* a tumult. *Addiſon.* 6. Licentious, ungoverned. *Milton.* 7. Inconſtant, mutable, fickle. The *wild* are conſtant. *Pope.* 8. Extravagant, inordinate, looſe. *Dryden.* 9. Uncouth, ſtrange. *Shakeſpeare.* 10. Done or made without any conſiſtent order or plan. *Woodward.* 11. Merely imaginary. A *wild* ſpeculative project. *Swift.*

WI'LDERNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wild*] 1. A large place uncultivated and unfrequented, a tract of ſolitude, a deſert. 2. The ſtate of being wild or diſorderly: Not in uſe. *Milton.*

WILD, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] a deſert, a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

WILD *Baſil*, *ſubſt.* [*acinus*, Lat.] a plant.

A WILD *Boar* is the emblem of warlike fury and merciless brutality, as making havock whereſoever it comes: It is often uſed in heraldry in ſeveral poſtures, and its head ſingly.

WILD *Cucumber*, *ſubſt.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] a plant.

To WI'LDER, *verb act.* [of *wild*] to loſe or puzzle in an unknown or pathleſs tract. *Pope.*

WI'LDFIRE, *ſubſt.* 1. A compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to take fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed; a ſort of fire firſt invented by the Grecians, *A. C.* 777. 2. Gunpowder wetted, made into a paſte, rolled up and ſet on fire. *Addiſon.* 3. An evil in ſheep; the running worm, a diſeaſe.

WI'LDFIRE-*Arrows*, arrows trimmed with wild-fire, and ſhot burning to ſtick in the ſails or rigging of ſhips in a fight.

To lead one a WILD-*Gooſe Chace*, to amuſe one with fair hopes, to put one upon the purſuit of what is impracticable.

WILD-*Gooſe Chace*, *ſubſt.* a purſuit of ſomething as unlikely to be caught as the wild gooſe.

WILD *Olive*, *ſubſt.* [*eleagnus*, Lat. from ελαια, an olive, and αγνος, Gr. vitex.] a plant.

WI'LDNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wild*] 1. Untamedneſs. 2. Rudeneſs, diſorder like that of uncultivated land. 3. Inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Savageneſs, brutality. *Sidney.* 5. Deviation from a ſettled ſtate; irregularity. *Watts.* 6. Alienation of mind, furiouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Uncultivated ſtate, uninhabitedneſs. *Dryden.*

WI'LDING, *ſubſt.* [of *wild*] a wild apple, a crab apple, a wild ſour apple.

WI'LDLY, *adv.* [of *wild*] 1. Without cultivation. 2. With diſorder, with perturbation. 3. Fiercely, furiouſly. 4. Without attention, without judgment. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Irregularly. *Dryden.*

WILDS, *plur.* of WILD, *ſubſt.* wild or barren country, unfrequented, uninhabited places.

WI'LD-SERVICE, *ſubſt.* [*cratægus*, Lat.] a plant.

WILD *Vegetables*, ſuch as grow of themſelves without culture.

WILD *Water-Creſſes*, a plant alſo called *Lady's-Smock* and *Cuckoe-Flower*.

WILD-*Williams*, a plant.

WILE, *ſubſt.* [ƿile, of ȝeal, Sax. fraud, wiel, Iſl.] a cunning ſhift, a ſubtle trick, a fraud. *Addiſon.*

WI'LFUL, *adj.* [ƿilꝼul, Sax.] 1. Obſtinate, perverſe, headſtrong, ſtubborn, inflexible. 2. Done or ſuffered by deſign. *Dryden.*

WI'LFULLY, *adv.* [of *wilful*] 1. Obſtinately, ſtubbornly. 2. On ſet purpoſe, by deſign. *Hammond.*

WI'LFULNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wilful*] obſtinacy, inflexibility, *&c.*

WI'LILY, *adv.* [of *wily*] craftily, by ſtratagem. *Joſhua.*

WI'LINESS, *adj.* [of *wily*] craftineſs, ſlineſs, guile. *Old Pſalms.*

WI'LY, *adj.* [of ȝealice, of ȝeal, fraud, or ȝalian, Sax. to enchant] crafty, fraudulent. *South.*

WILL [ƿilla, Sax. villie, Dan. wilitw, Su. wille, Du. and Ger.] 1. A certain faculty of the ſoul, choice, arbitrary determination. *Will* is the power which the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or the * forbearing to conſider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt, and *vice verſa*. *Locke.* 2. Diſcretion, choice. 3. Command, direction. 4. Diſpoſition, inclination, deſire. 5. Power, government. *Pſalms.* 6. Divine determination. Thy *will* be done. *Lord's Prayer.* 7. Teſtament, diſpoſition of a dying man's effects. 8. *Good-will*; favour, kindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. *Good-will*; right intention. *Philippians.* 10. *Ill-will*; malice, malignity. 11. [Contracted from *William*.] a chriſtian name abreviated.

> * The word [*willing*] ſays Dr. *Clarke*, has great ambiguity in it, and ſignifies *two* diſtinct things; ſometimes it ſignifies the *laſt perception* or *approbation* of the UNDERSTANDING; and ſometimes the *firſt exertion* of the SELF-MOVING, OR ACTIVE FACULTY. To the queſtion, " Whether we can *ſuſpend Willing* or no;" (in which the learned and judicious Mr. *Locke* was indeed much perplexed) the anſwer is, that in the *former* ſenſe of the word *Willing*, we cannot ſuſpend; in the *latter* we *can*; and to the queſtion, " *Whether we are* at *liberty to will* or *chooſe one or the other of two or more objects*," the anſwer is ſtill the ſame; in the *former* ſenſe of the word, we *are not* at liberty; in the latter we are. *Remarks upon a book entituled, A philoſophical enquiry concerning human liberty*, p. 22, 23. I was the more deſirous to inſert this *diſtinction*, as the not attending to it has occaſioned much *confuſion* in our reaſonings on this ſubject. See MORAL *Influence*, &c.

WILL *with a Wiſp*, or WILL *in a Wiſp*, a meteor better known among authors by the name of *ignis fatuus*, an exhalation that appears in the night; Jack with a lanthorn. *Will with a wiſp* is of a round figure, in bigneſs like the flame of a candle, but ſometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs ſet on fire; ſometimes brighter, at other times more obſcure, and of a purple colour. It wanders about in the air, and is generally about 6 feet from the ground, commonly haunting marſhy and fenny places and church-yards, as being evaporated out of a fat ſoil; it alſo flies about rivers, hedges, *&c.* and frequently miſleads travellers in a dark night, by reaſon of their making towards it, and not taking a due care to keep the way. It commonly appears in ſummer, and at the beginning of autumn; but it burns nothing. Some that have been catched were obſerved to conſiſt of a ſhining, viſcous and gelatinous matter like the ſpawn of frogs; ſo that the matter ſeems to be phoſphorous, prepared and raiſed from putrefied plants or carcaſſes by the ſun; which is condenſed by the cold of the evening, and then ſhines. *Muſchenbroeck.*

To WILL, *verb act.* WILT, *irreg.* 2 *perſ. ſing.* thou wilt. See To WILL. WOULD, *irreg. imperf.* ƿolꝺe, Sax. wotte, Ger. vilde, Dan. witt, L. Ger. wolte, H. Ger. deſired, *&c.* [wilgan, Goth. willen, Du. ƿillan, Sax. wilia, Su.] 1. to deſire that any thing ſhould be, or not be done. To *will* is to bend our ſouls to the having or doing of that which they ſee to be good. *Hooker.* 2. To be inclined to reſolve or purpoſe to have. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To direct, to require, to command. *Clarendon.* 4. It has a looſe and ſlight ſignification. Let the circumſtances of life be what or where they *will*, a man ſhould never neglect improvement. *Watts.* 5. *Will* is one of the ſigns of [or, according to grammarians, the auxiliary verb which helps to form] the future tenſe: it is different as well in its uſe as ſenſe from the verb *to will*. It is difficult to ſhew or limit the ſignification. *I will come*; I am determined to come: Importing choice. *Thou wilt come*; it muſt be ſo that thou muſt come: Importing neceſſity. *Wilt thou go?* Haſt thou determined to go? Importing choice. *He will go*; he is reſolved to go; or, it muſt be that he muſt go: Importing either choice or neceſſity. *It will do*; it muſt be ſo that it muſt do: Importing neceſſity. The plural follows the analogy of the ſingular.

Will, a diminutive of William.

Will *he*, *Nill he*, whether he will or no, *nolens volens.*

Wi′lli *and* Vi′li, among the Engliſh Saxons, as viele at this day among the Germans ſignified *many*: So *Willielmus* is the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many: which are anſwered in ſenſe and ſignification by Polymachus, Polycrates and Polyphilus. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Sweet William, a flower.

Wi′lling, *adj.* [of *will*] 1. Diſpoſed or inclined to any thing. 2. Pleaſed; deſirous. 3. Favourable; well diſpoſed to any thing. *Exodus.* 4. Ready; complying. *Milton.* 5. Choſen. *Milton.* 6. Spontaneous. *Dryden.* 7. Conſenting. *Milton.*

God-Willing, if it pleaſe God.

Wi′llingly, *adv.* [of *willing*] 1. With one's own conſent, without diſlike or reluctance, readily. 2. By one's own deſire. *Addiſon.*

Wi′llingness, *ſubſt.* [of *willing*] conſent, readineſs or diſpoſition of mind. *Dryden.*

Wi′llow [ƿeliȝe, ƿelie, Sax. *gwilon*, Wel. *ſalix*, Lat.] a kind of tree worn by forlorn lovers.

Wi′llowish, *adj.* [of *willow*] that is of the nature of a willow tree, reſembling the colour of willow. *Walton.*

Spiked-Willow, a ſhrub.

Wi′ll-jill, a ſorry, pitiful, inconſiderable perſon, an hermaphradite: A cant word.

Will *Nuncupative*, or Will *Parole*, a will only by word of mouth, which being proved by three or more witneſſes, may be of as good force or as valid as one in writing, except for lands which are only deviſable by teſtament in writing, during the life of the teſtator.

Wi′llow-plat, a place where willows grow.

Wi′llow-weed, a plant.

Wi′llow-wort, *ſubſt.* a plant.

Wilt. See To Will.

Wi′lton, a borough in Wiltſhire, is 72 computed and 87 meaſured miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Wily, *adj.* [of *wile*] ſly, cunning, full of intrigue. *Dryden.*

Wi′mble, *ſubſt.* [wimple, O. Du. from wemelen, to bore] an inſtrument to bore holes with.

Wimble, *adj.* active, nimble, ſhifting to and fro. Such ſeems to be the meaning in the following lines:

> He was ſo *wimble* and ſo wight,
> From bough to bough he leaped light. *Spenſer.*

Wi′mborn *Minſter*, a town in Dorſetſhire, 82 computed and 98 meaſured miles from London.

Wi′mote, a plant.

Wi′mple *ſubſt.* [wimpel, Du. and Ger. *guimple*, Fr. a hood, a veil] 1. A muffler or plaited linen cloth which nuns wear about their necks. It is printed in Spenſer's Fairy Queen, perhaps by miſtake, *wimble.* 2. A ſtreamer or flag.

To Wi′mple, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to draw down as a hood or veil. *Spenſer.*

To Win, *verb act.* wan *and* won, *pret.* won, *part. paſſ.* [ƿinnan, Sax. vinder, Dan. winna, Su. winnen, gewinnen, Ger. prob. of *vinco*, Lat.] 1. To get or gain by play; as, *win it and wear it.* 2. To obtain or make one's ſelf maſter of, to gain by conqueſt. 3. To get by conqueſt, to get the better, to gain the victory in a conteſt. 4. To perſuade or prevail with a perſon by perſuaſion. *Milton.* 5. To gain ſomething withheld. *Pope.* 6. To obtain in general. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. To gain by courtſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Win, *verb neut.* 1. To gain the victory. *Milton.* 2. To gain influence or favour; with *upon.* 3. To gain ground; with *upon.* 4. To be gainer or conqueror at play; generally with *of.*

Win, or Wine [ƿin, war, ſtrength, or ƿine, Sax. beloved, dear] the names of men beginning or ending with theſe ſyllables, ſignify, either from *win*, the martial temper of the man, or from *wine*, that they were the favourites of the people, *&c.*

Wincau′nton, a town in Somerſetſhire, 93 computed and 112 meaſured miles from London.

Wince, or Winch. See Winch.

To Wince, or To Winch, *verb neut.* [*gwingo*, Wel. *guincher*, Fr. to twiſt; *winch* ſignifying ſometimes to writhe or contort the body: Some derive it of wancken, Teut. to vacillate] to kick or ſpurn, to throw out the hinder feet as a horſe does, as if impatient of the rider or of pain, to ſhrink from any uneaſineſs. Hudibras uſes both.

Winch, *ſubſt.* [*guincher*, Fr. to twiſt] a windlace; ſomething held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned; an iron inſtrument to turn ſcrews with, to wind up a jack; a reel.

To Winch, *verb act.* [prob. of ƿindan, Sax. to turn and wind, or *guincher*, Fr.] to wind round or ſkrew with a winch.

Wi′nchcomb, a town in Glouceſterſhire, 72 computed and 87 meaſured miles from London.

Wi′nchelsea, a cinque port in Suſſex, is 60 computed and 71 meaſured miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Wi′nchester, a city in Hampſhire, 54 computed and 67 meaſured miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Wi′nchester *Gooſe*, a pocky ſwelling in the groin: So called from the brothels licenſed in Southwark by the Bp. of Wincheſter in the Romiſh times: And the venereal infection was called the brenning or burning the Wincheſter gooſe. *Phil. Tranſ.*

Wi′ncopipe, *ſubſt.* a ſmall red flower in the ſtubble fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*; which if it open in the morning, you may be ſure a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

Wind, *ſubſt.* [vind, Dan. ƿind, Sax. windt, Du. wind, Ger. *vent*, Fr. *vento*, It. Sp. and Port. *ventus*, Lat.] 1. The current or ſtream of the air, together with ſuch vapours as the air carries along with it; or wind may be defined to be a vapour agitated and rarified, which paſſing from a narrow place, wherein it was pent into one more large and wide, drives the air before it: if it chance that there be a meeting of many vapours together, then, according to the quantity of the matter, this wind is ſo much the greater. 2. Direction of the blaſt from any particular point, as eaſtward, weſtward. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. Breath, power or act of reſpiration. 4. Air cauſed by any action. 5. Breath modulated by an inſtrument. 6. Air impregnated with ſcent. A pack of dog-fiſh had him in the *wind. Swift.* 7. Windineſs, flatulence. *Milton.* 8. Any thing inſignificant or light as *wind. Milton.* 9. *Down the wind*; to decay. He went *down the wind* ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.* 10. *To take or have the wind*; to gain or have the upper hand. *Bacon.*

To have the Wind *of a Ship* [a ſea phraſe] is to be to the windward of her.

To Wind, *verb act.* wound, *pret.* [ƿindan, Sax. vinder, Dan. winden, Du. and Ger.] 1. To ſound by inflation as dogs do. 2. To turn round, twiſt or roll about. 3. To regulate in action. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To turn by ſhifts or expedients. The means to turn and *wind* a trade. *Hudibras.* 5. To introduce by inſinuation; commonly with *into*: As, *to wind (or ſcrew) one's ſelf into favour, or out of trouble.* 6. To change. *Addiſon.* 7. To blow a horn. 8. To entwiſt, to encircle. *Shakeſpeare.* 9. *To wind one in*; to enſnare one. 10. *To wind out*; to extricate, to diſentangle. *Clarendon.* 11. *To wind up*; to bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread. *Locke.* 12. *To wind up*: uſed of a watch. To convolve the ſpring; to put in order to a certain end. 13. *To wind up*; to raiſe by degrees. *Atterbury.* 14. *To wind up*; to ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. *Waller.* 15. To put in order for regular action; from a watch. *Shakeſpeare.*

N. B. This verb is uſed both as a verb *tranſitive* and *intranſitive*; The former by *Milton* in thoſe lines;

> ——— And *winds* with eaſe
> Thro' the pure marble air his *oblique* way.

And the *latter* by the learned and judicious tranſlator of *Cebes*,

> Yet higher ſtill around the mountain's brow
> *Winds* yon huge rock ——

To Wind, *verb neut.* 1. To turn, to change. *Dryden.* 2 To turn, to be convolved. *Bacon.* 3. To move round; with *about*. *Denham.* 4. To proceed in flexures. *Milton.* 5. To be diſintangled or extricated; with *out of*. *Milton.*

To Wind [with hunters] to noſe, to follow by ſcent, to ſcent the game.

Wi′nded; as, *ſhort-winded*, ſhort-breathed; *long-winded*, tedious in a diſcourſe or ſermon.

Broken-Winded, that breathes with difficulty.

Wind-*Berry*, a bill-berry or whortle-berry.

Wind-*Beam* [in carpentry] the ſame as collar-beam.

Wind-*Bound*, *adj.* [of *wind* and *bound*; ſea term] hindered, ſtopped, or kept back from ſailing by a contrary wind.

Wind-*Broken*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

Wind-*Cholic*, a painful diſeaſe in the ſtomach, *&c.*

Wind-*Egg*, *ſubſt.* an addled egg, one that has taken wind. Johnſon ſays it is an egg not impregnated, an egg that does not contain the principles of life. However that be, it ſeems to have all the parts neceſſary, only by its being haſtily excluded, commonly from too much fluttering or chaſing the animal, the outer cruſtaceous ſhell is not quite indurated. So that it may be ſomething analogous to an untimely birth.

Large Wind, a fair wind.

To carry in the Wind [with horſemen] is ſaid of a horſe that carries his noſe as high as his ears, and does not carry handſomely.

Wi′ndage [of a gun] the difference between the diameter of the bore and the diameter of the ball.

Wi′nder, *ſubſt.* [of *wind*] 1. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round. *Swift.* 2. A plant that twiſts itſelf round others. *Bacon.*

Wi′ndfall, *ſubſt.* [of *wind* and *fall*] fruit that is blown down by the wind; alſo ſomething coming to one by the death of a perſon, or unexpectedly: this ſeems cant.

Wi′nd-gall, *ſubſt.* [of *wind* and *gall*] is a ſoft ſwelling full of corrupt jelly, occaſioned by violent ſtraining, by a horſe's ſtanding on a ſloping floor, or from heat, or by blows, or by over working; it ariſes juſt by the horſe's fetlock, about as big as half a pigeons's egg, and at firſt full of water.

Wind-*Gun*, *ſubſt.* [of *wind* and *gun*] an inſtrument to diſcharge a bullet only by the means of air cloſe pent within it.

Wi′ndiness, *ſubſt.* [of *windy*] 1. Fulneſs of wind, flatulence, as *in the ſtomach.* 2. Tendency to generate wind. *Bacon.* 3. Tumour, puffineſs. *Brerewood.*

Wi′nding, *ſubſt.* [of *wind*] flexure, meander. *Addiſon.*

Winding, *adj.* [of *wind*] ſerpentine; as, a *winding* river.

Wi′nding-*Sheet*, *ſubſt.* [of *wind* and *ſheet*] the clothing of a dead corpſe.

Wind-*Flower*, *ſubſt.* the flower anemony.

Wi′ndlass, or Wi′ndless [in ſmall ſhips] a draw-beam or machine placed on the deck, juſt abaft the fore maſt.

Windlass, or Windless, *ſubſt.* [of *wind* and *lace*] 1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped round; a cylinder. It is commonly a machine uſed to raiſe huge weights withal, as guns, ſtones, anchors, *&c.* alſo to wind up or draw things out of a well. It is a roller of wood ſquare at each end, through which is either croſs holes for hand ſpikes or ſtaves a-croſs, to turn it round; by this means it draws a cord, one end of which is faſtened to ſome weight which it raiſes up. They are uſed for guns, and about Dutch mortars, to help to elevate them. 2. A handle by which any thing in general is turned round. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wi′ndle, *ſubſt.* [from *to wind*] 1. A ſpindle. *Ainſworth.* 2. Among the Scots, blades to wind yarn on.

Wind-mill, *ſubſt.* a mill, which by means of ſails is ſet on work by the wind: not a water mill.

Wind-month, *ſubſt.* [ƿind-monat, Sax.] the month of November, in which the weſterly winds are very boiſterous on the coaſt of Frieſeland, Holſtein and Jutland.

Wind-pipe, *ſubſt.* [of *wind* and *pipe*] that paſſage of the throat thro' which we breathe; the aſpera arteria.

Wind-row, hay or graſs raked up into rows, in order to be dried by the wind before it is cocked up.

The Ship Winds *up* [in ſea language] is ſaid of a ſhip when ſhe comes to ride at an anchor.

Trade Winds, are winds which blow conſtantly from the eaſt, between the latitude of 30 degrees north and ſouth, in the Atlantic, Ethiopic, and Pacific oceans.

Wind *Tackle-Blocks* [in a ſhip] are the main double blocks or pullies, which being made faſt to the end of a ſmall cable, ſerve for the hoiſting goods into a ſhip.

Wind-taught [in ſea language] ſtiff in the wind, a term applied to any thing which holds or catches the wind aloft, or ſtooping too much in a ſtiff gale of wind.

Wind-thrush, a bird ſo called, becauſe it comes into England in high winds in the beginning of winter.

To WIND *a Ship*, or To WEND, is to bring her head about.

How WINDS *the Ship*, or *how* WENDS [in ſea language] is, upon what point of the compaſs does a ſhip that is under ſail, lie with her head.

WI'NDHAM, or WI'MUNDHAM, a town in Norfolk, 85 computed, and 99 meaſured miles from London.

WI'NDOW, *ſubſt.* [vindue, Dan. Skinner thinks it originally *wind-door*] 1. A place or aperture in a building, to let air or light into it. 2. The frame of glaſs or any other materials that cover the aperture. 3. Lines croſſing each other. He has *windows* on his bread and butter. 4. An aperture reſembling a window.

To WINDOW, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To furniſh with windows. *Pope.* 2. To place at a window. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To break into openings. Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'NDSOR, a town in Berks, ſending two members to parliament; near which is Windſor-caſtle and St. George's chapel. It is 20 computed, and 23 meaſured miles from London.

WI'NDWARD, *adv.* [of *wind*; of ƿinꝺ and ƿaꞃꝺ, Sax.] towards the wind.

WINDWARD-*Tide*, a tide that runs againſt the wind.

WI'NDY, *adj.* [of *wind*] 1. Next the wind. 2. Empty, airy. 3. Conſiſting of wind. 4. Subject or expoſed to the wind, tempeſtuous; moleſted with wind. 5. Flatulent, ſpoken of any thing that cauſes wind in the body. 6. Flaſhy in expreſſions, full of talk.

WINE, *ſubſt.* [of vun, Dan. wyn, Du. and L. Ger. wein, H. Ger. *vin*, Fr. *vino*, It. and Sp. *vinho*, Port. *vinum*, Lat. ƿin, Sax.] 1. A potable liquor, the fermented juice of the grape. 2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant. For no fruit taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine*. *Arbuthnot.*

WINE-*Bibber*, a great lover of wine.

WINE-*Cooper*, properly one who makes and looks after the caſks, which contain wine; alſo a curer, or finer down of wine.

Natural WINE, is ſuch as comes from the grape without any mixture or ſophiſtication.

Adulterated WINE, is that wherein ſomething is added to give it ſtrength, fineneſs, flavour, briſkneſs, &c.

Prick'd or *Eager* WINE, is that turned ſouriſh.

Sulphured WINE, is that put in caſks wherein ſulphur has been burnt, in order to fit it for keeping, or for carriage by ſea.

Coloured WINE, is wine of a very deep colour, ſerving to dye thoſe wines that are too pale.

Chip WINE, is that poured on chips of beech wood to fine or ſoften it.

Rape WINE, is wine put into a caſk of freſh grapes picked, in order to recover the ſtrength, briſkneſs, &c. that it had loſt.

Spirit of WINE [in chemiſtry] the oily part of wine, rarified by acid ſalts; diſtilled from brandy.

WINE-*Month* [ƿynmonaꞇ, Sax.] the month of October, the vintage month.

WING, *ſubſt.* [ᵹeƿinᵹ, Sax. vinge, Dan. winge, Su.] 1. that part of a bird uſed in flying. 2. A fan to winnow. *Tuſſer.* 3. Flight, paſſage by the wing. *Dryden.* 4. The motive of flight. Then fiery expedition be my *wing*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The WING *of a Rabbet*, the fore-leg, improperly ſo called.

The WING [any ſide-piece] *of an Houſe.*

WING *of an Army*, is the horſe at the flanks or at the end of each line on the right and left; the ſide bodies of on army.

WING *of a Batallion*, or WING *of a Squadron*, are the right and left hand files that make up each ſide or flank.

WING [in botany] the angle which the leaves of a plant, or the pedicles of the leaves, form with the ſtem or a branch of the plant.

To WING, *verb act.* 1. To furniſh with wings, to enable to fly. *Pope.* 2. To ſupply with ſide bodies. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WING, *verb neut.* To paſs by flight. He *wing'd* his upward flight. *Dryden.*

To WING *a Partridge*, &c. [in carving] is to cut it up.

To *take* WING, to fly away.

To *be upon the* WING, to be in haſte.

To *clip one's* WING, to diminiſh the fame, credit, or power of any thing.

WI'NGED, *adj.* [ᵹeƿinᵹeꝺ, Sax.] having wings, flying. *Swift.*

WINGED *Pea*, *ſubſt.* [*ochrus*, Lat.] a plant.

WINGED *Seeds* [in botany] are ſuch as have down or hairs on them, whereby the wind taking hold, blows them at a diſtance.

WINGED *Plants* [with botaniſts] a term applied to ſuch ſtems of plants, as are furniſhed all their length with a ſort of membranous leaves.

WINGS [in fortification] are the large ſides of horn works, crown-works, tenailles, and the like out-works; including the ramparts and parapets, with which they are bounded on the right and left, from their gorge to the front.

WINGS [in heraldry] are borne without the body of the fowl, and ſometimes ſingle and ſometimes double; when they are double, they are called *conjoined*; when the tips are upwards, they are called *elevated*; when downwards, *inverted*.

WINGS [with gardeners] are ſuch branches of trees or other plants as grow up aſide of each other.

WING-*Shell*, *ſubſt.* [of *wing* and *ſhell*] the ſhell that covers the wings of inſects. *Grew.*

WI'NGY, *adj.* [of *wing*] having wings. *Wingy* ſpeed. *Addiſon.*

WINK [ƿinc, Sax. winck, Ger.] 1. Act of cloſing the eye, a twinkle of the eye, a motion of the eye-lid cloſing the eye. 2. A ſign to any one by motion of the eye.

To give [or tip] *one the* WINK, to give a token or ſign by the eye.

I did not ſleep a WINK, that is, not at all.

To WINK, *verb neut.* [ƿincian, Sax. winchen, H. Ger. wincka, Su. wenchen, Du. and L. Ger.] 1. To cloſe or ſhut the eye. 2. To hint or direct by the motion of the eye-lids: commonly with *at*. 3. To cloſe and exclude the light. *Dryden.* 4. To be dim. Walking by a *winking* light. *Dryden.* 5. To ſeem not to ſee. *Addiſon.*

To WINK *at*, to connive at, to tolerate.

WI'NKER, *ſubſt.* [of *wink*] one who winks. *Pope.*

WI'NKINGLY, *adv.* [of *winking*] with the eye almoſt cloſed. *Peacham.*

WI'NNER, *ſubſt.* [of *win*] one who wins.

WI'NNING, *part. adj.* [of *win*] attractive, charming. *Milton.*

WINNING, *ſubſt.* [of *win*] the ſum won. *Addiſon.*

To WI'NNOW, *verb act.* [ƿinꝺƿian, Sax. wennen, Ger. and Du. *vannare*, Lat.] 1. To fan, to beat, as with wings. *Milton.* 2. To ſeparate corn from chaff by the wind. 3. To ſift, to examine. *Dryden.* 4. To ſeparate, to part in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WINNOW, *verb neut.* to part corn from chaff.

WI'NNOWER, *ſubſt.* [of *winnow*] he who winnows.

WI'NTER, *ſubſt.* [ƿinꞇeꞃ or ƿinꞇꞃa, Sax. vinter, Dan. winter, Su. Du. and Ger.] one of the ſeaſons of the year, namely the cold ſeaſon. *Winter* is that ſeaſon of the year wherein the days are ſhorteſt. *Watts.*

WINTER [with printers] a certain part of a printing preſs.

To WINTER, *verb act.* [winteren, Du. wentern, Ger.] to feed or manage in the winter. *Temple.*

To WINTER, *verb neut.* to abide in a place during the winter ſeaſon.

WINTER is often uſed in compoſition; as, *winter-houſe*, *winter-fallowing*, &c.

WINTER-*Beaten*, *adj.* [of *winter* and *beat*] harraſſed by ſevere weather. *Spenſer.*

WINTER-*Cherry*, *ſubſt.* [*alkakenge*] a plant.

WINTER-*Citron*, *ſubſt.* a ſort of pear.

WINTER-*Creſſes*, *ſubſt.* an herb.

WINTER-*Finer*, a pear of a roundiſh form and yellowiſh colour ſpeckled.

WINTER-*Green*, *ſubſt.* [*pyrola*, Lat.] a plant or herb ſo named on account of its flouriſhing in winter.

WINTER-*Heyning*, a ſeaſon which is excepted from the liberty of commoning in the foreſt of Dean.

WINTER-*Lemon*, *Marvel*, *Thorn*, kinds of pears.

WI'NTERLY [or winteriſh] *Weather*, ſuch as is ſuitable to winter; that is of a wintery kind. *Shakeſpeare.*

WINTER-*Month* [ƿinꞇeꞃ-monaꞇ, Sax.] the month of December.

WINTER *Solſtice* [with aſtronomers] happens on the 22d of December, when the ſun comes to the tropic of Capricorn, the day being at that time ſhorteſt, and the night longeſt, that is to ſay in northern countries.

To WINTER *rig* [with huſbandmen] is to fallow or till the land in winter.

WI'NTRY, *adj.* [of *winter*] hyemal, brumal. *Dryden.*

WI'NY, *adj.* [*vineux*, Fr. *vinoſo*, It. and Sp.] having the taſte or qualities of wine; as, a *winy* ſmell. *Bacon.*

To WIPE, *verb act.* [ƿipan, Sax.] 1. To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft. 2. To take away by rubbing, with *away*. 3. To ſtrike or wipe off gently any duſt, filth, &c. generally with *off*. 4. To clear away. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To cheat, to couzin, to defraud; with *out* before the thing cheated of. *Spenſer.* 6. *To wipe out*; to efface.

WIPE, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. The act of cleanſing by wiping. 2. Reflection or cloſe rub upon a perſon, a jeer. 3. A blow, a ſtroke. *Swift.* 4. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

WI'PER, *ſubſt.* [of *wipe*] an inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped. *B. Johnſon.*

WIRE [prob. of *giro*, Lat. to wind round, or *virer*, Fr. to draw round. *Skinner.* or rather of wier or wierdraet, L. Ger.] gold, ſilver, copper, or other metals, drawn out into long threads.

To WI'RE-DRAW, *verb act.* [of *wire* and *draw*] 1. To draw or ſpin out gold or ſilver into wire, 2. To draw out into length. *Arbuthnot.* 3. To ſpin out a buſineſs. 4. To get ſomething out of a perſon by art or violence. *Dryden.*

WI'RE-DRAWER, *ſubſt.* [of *wire* and *draw*] one who ſpins wire.

WIRES [in botany] the long threads which run from ſtrawberries and other plants, and fix in the earth and propagate other plants.

WIRES, formerly of great uſe to ſupport the ladies head-cloths, now uſed in ſeveral parts abroad to ſupport womens veils from preſſing upon the head.

To WIS, *verb act.* pret. and part. paſſ. *wiſt* [wiſſen, Ger. wyſen, Du.] to know: obſolete. *Sidney* and *Waller.*

WI'RY, *adj.* See WIERY.

WI'SEACRE, *ſubſt.* It was anciently written *wiſeſegger*, *wiſegger* [waerſeggher, Du. a diviner] 1. A wiſe or ſententious man: obſolete. 2. It is uſed ironically to ſignify an half-witted perſon, a fool, a dunce. *Addiſon.*

WI'SARD. See WI'ZARD.

WI'SDOM, *ſubſt.* [ƿiſꝺom, Sax. viſdom, Dan.] knowledge of high matters, diſcretion, judgment, the power of judging rightly.

WISDOM [with divines] All antiquity [except the *Sabellians* and *Sabellianizers*] underſtood that *wiſdom* which is mentioned in the *Proverbs*, c. 8. v. 22. of a *divine perſon*, *i. e.* of a really ſubſtantially exiſting ſpirit; and not a mere *power* or *attribute* of God the Father. "They [ſays *Athanaſius*, ſpeaking of his *Sabellianizing* cotemporaries] regard the *logos* [*i. e.* the *word* or *reaſon*] of God, as ſomething ſimilar to that *logos* [or *reaſon*] which belongs to the heart of man; and the *wiſdom* as ſomething ſimilar to that which is in the ſoul; and for this cauſe they ſay that God, together with his *logos*, is *one perſon*, as man with his *logos* [or reaſon] is *one man*." In oppoſition to all which, he obſerves, that St. *John* upon this hypotheſis could never have affirmed [as he does in the beginning of his Goſpel] that the *logos* was WITH GOD; that phraſeology implying a diſtinct *vital* [and *perſonal*] exiſtence of his own: and not a mere *power* or *attribute* of another. "He is a living power, ſays he, and the cauſe of life to others; not like the power of a man, by means of which a man is powerful; for the *power* of a man is not his *production* or *ſon*." Again, "The ſon is alſo the *wiſdom* of the Father; not as the wiſdom of a man, *by which a man is wiſe*; [not a mere property or attribute ſo called] but wiſdom deriving its exiſtence from a wiſe being; and concerning which being it is ſaid, "*To the only wiſe God*, thro' *Jeſus Chriſt*, *to whom be glory*, &c." *Athanaſ. contra Sabell. Ed. Paris*, p. 651, 655. This *two-fold* ſenſe of the term *wiſdom*, I mean as it ſignifies either the *attribute* ſo called, or a perſon poſſeſſed of it, has made way for a certain * falſe kind of *reaſoning*, [not to call it *chicanery*] in ſome ancient writers; of which biſhop Bull has produced a pretty remarkable inſtance from *Dionyſius* of *Rome*. *Bull. Deferſ. Fid. Nicen.* p. 327. See FIRST-BORN, *Eternal* GENERATION, UNMADE, PAULIANISTS, SABELLIANS, and WESTERN *Empire*. See alſo UNBEGOTTEN, and read there "ο παντοκρατωρ Θεος."

* I mean, that of making the term *wiſdom* ſignify ONE THING in the *major* propoſition of the ſyllogiſm, and ANOTHER THING in

the *miner*. And the ſame liberty [if I am not miſtaken] often occurs in St. *Athanaſius* himſelf.

Wise, *adj.* [ƿiꞅe, Sax. viſe, Dan. wys, Su. and Du. wuſe, L. Ger. wees, H. Ger.] 1. Judging rightly, particularly matters of life; having practical knowledge. 2. Diſcreet, ſkilful, dexterous. *Tillotſon.* 3. Skilled in hidden arts. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Grave, becoming a wiſe man. *Milton.*

Wise, *ſubſt.* [ƿiꞅe, Sax. wyſe, Du. weiſe, Ger. *guiſe*, Fr. *guiſa*, It.] manner, way of being or acting. This word in the modern dialect is often corrupted into *ways*.

Wi'sely, *adv.* [of *wiſe*] diſcreetly, judiciouſly, prudently.

Wi'seness, *ſubſt.* [of *wiſe*] wiſdom: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Wish, *ſubſt.* [ƿiꞅe, Sax. wenſch, Du. wunſch, Ger.] 1. A longing deſire, a craving. 2. Thing deſired. *Milton.* 3. Deſire expreſſed. *Pope.*

To Wish, *verb neut.* [ƿiꞅcian, Sax. wenſchen, Du. wünſchen, Ger.] 1. To have ſtrong deſire, to long. 2. To be diſpoſed or inclined. *Addiſon.* 3. It has a ſlight ſignification of hope. *Sidney.*

To Wish, *verb act.* 1. To long for, to crave ardently after. 2. To recommend by wiſhing. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To imprecate. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To aſk. *Clarendon.*

Wi'shedly, *adv.* [of *wiſhed*] eagerly, deſiringly, according to deſire: not uſed. *Knolles.*

Wi'sher, *ſubſt.* [of *wiſh*] 1. One who longs. 2. One who expreſſes wiſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wi'shful, *adj.* [of *wiſh* and *full*] longing, ſhowing deſire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wi'shfully, *adv.* [of *wiſhful*] with longing, earneſtly.

Wi'sket, *ſubſt.* a baſket. *Ainſworth.*

Wisp, *ſubſt.* [wiſp, Su. and O. Du.] a ſmall bundle of hay, ſtraw, &c.

To Wisp [or rub down] *a horſe with ſtraw.*

Wist, pret. and part. of *wis* [of ƿiꞅꞇan, Sax. to know] known; as, *had I wiſt*, *i. e.* had I known.

Wi'sta [in old records] a wiſt, or half an hide of land.

Wi'stful, *adj.* [ƿiꞅꞇꝼul, Sax.] 1. Attentive, earneſt, full of thought. *Gay.* 2. It is uſed by Swift, as it ſeems, for *wiſhful*. I caſt many a *wiſtful* melancholy look towards the ſea.

Wi'stfully, *adv.* [of *wiſtful*] attentively, earneſtly. *Hudibras.*

Wi'stly, *adv.* [of *wis*] attentively, earneſtly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Wit, *verb neut.* [ƿiꞇan, Sax. weten, Du. and L. Ger.] to know. This word is now only uſed in the phraſe, *to wit*, that is to ſay.

Wit *ye*, [a law term, common in deeds] *know ye.*

Wit, *ſubſt.* [ƿiꞇ, ꞅᵹeƿiꞇ, Sax. gewit, Du.] 1. The powers of the mind, the intellects. This is the original ſignification. 2. Imagination, quickneſs of fancy. 3. Sentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy. 4. A man of genius. 5. A man of fancy, ſenſe, and judgment. *Dryden.* 6. A perſon who is endued with wit. 7. [In the plural] ſound mind, intellect not crazed. 8. Contrivance, ſtratagem, power of expedients. At their *wits* ends. *L'Eſtrange.*

N. B. Wit, [according to Mr. Locke] conſiſts in the quick and ready aſſembling of two or more things that agree; and the province of judgment lies chiefly in the careful enquiry wherein they differ; and this circumſtance is aſſigned as the reaſon why theſe two characters are ſeldom found in *one and the ſame* ſubject. But be that as it will, 'tis certain, we are too often deceived with the *firſt appearance* of things; and the not taking care to enquire wherein they agree, and wherein they differ, has occaſioned much confuſion of ideas, and conſequently much falſe reaſoning and error. See Difference [with logicians] Wisdom, Word, Circumincession, and *Chriſtian* Worship, compared.

Witch, *ſubſt.* [ƿicce, of ƿiᵹlian, to enchant, or ƿicnian, Sax. to divine] 1. An enchantreſs or ſorcereſs, a woman given to unlawful arts. 2. [ƿic, Sax.] a winding ſinuous bank. *Spenſer.*

To Witch, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to bewitch, to enchant. *Shakeſpeare.*

Witch-craft [of ƿicce, a witch, and cꞃæꝼꞇ, Sax. art.] the art of bewitching, the practices of witches.

Witch *Elm*, a kind of elm.

Wi'tchery, *ſubſt.* [of *witch*] enchantment. *Raleigh* and *Milton.*

Witch *Hazle-tree*, a ſhrub.

Wi'tcraft, *ſubſt.* [of *wit* and *craft*] contrivance, invention. Obſolete.

Wi't-cracker, *ſubſt.* [of *wit* and *cracker*] a joker, one who breaks a jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wi'tworm, *ſubſt.* [of *wit* and *worn*] one that feeds on wit, a canker of wit. *B. Johnſon.*

To Wite, *verb act.* [ƿiꞇan, Sax.] to blame, to reproach. *Spenſer.*

Wite, *ſubſt.* [ƿiꞇe, Sax.] blame, reproach. *Spenſer.*

With, *prep.* [ƿiꝺ, Sax. ved, Dan.] 1. A particle denoting *in company of.* 2. By; noting the cauſe. 3. Noting the means. 4. Noting the inſtrument. 5. On the ſide of, for. 6. In oppoſition to, in competition or conteſt. 7. Noting compariſon. 8. In ſociety or union. 9. In appendage; noting conſequence or concomitance. 10. In mutual dealing. 11. Noting confidence; as, I truſt you *with* all my ſecrets; or, I truſt all my ſecrets *with* you. 12. In partnerſhip. 13. Noting connexion. 14. Immediately after. 15. Amongſt. 16. Upon. *Addiſon.* 17. In conſent; noting parity of ſtate.

With, inſeparable in compoſition as a *præfix*, denotes an oppoſition or privation; as in *withſtand*, &c.

Witha'l, *adv.* [of *with* and *all*; ƿiðal, Sax.] 1. Along with the reſt, likewiſe, at the ſame time. 2. It is ſometimes uſed by writers where we now uſe *with*. *Tillotſon.*

With-that, thereupon.

With-*Child*, teeming, breeding.

To Withdra'w, *verb act.* [of ƿiꝺ and ꝺꞃaᵹan, Sax.] 1. To draw away from, to withhold, to take back, to deprive of. 2. To call away, to make to retire.

To Withdraw, *verb neut.* to retreat, to retire.

Withdra'wing room, *ſubſt.* [of *withdraw* and *room*] room behind another room for retirement.

Wi'the, *ſubſt.* 1. A willow twig. 2. A band, properly a band of twigs [ƿiðe: Sax. ſignifies a band.]

To Wi'ther, *verb neut.* [ᵹeƿiðeꞃoꝺ, Sax. dry, faded] 1. To fade, to grow ſapleſs, to be dried up. 2. To waſte, to pine away. *Temple.* 3. To loſe or want animal moiſture. *Dryden.*

To Wither, *verb act.* 1. To make to fade. 2 To make to ſhrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moiſture.

Wi'ther-band, *ſubſt.* a piece of iron or band, laid underneath a ſaddle, about four fingers above the withers of a horſe, to keep the two pieces of wood that form the bow tight.

Wi'theredness, *ſubſt.* [of *withered*] the ſtate of being faded, ſhrivelled, or dried. *Mortimer.*

Wi'thers [of a horſe] is the juncture or joining of the ſhoulder-bones, at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the ſhoulders.

Wi'thernam [in ſome old ſtatutes] ſeems to ſignify an unlawful diſtreſs, made by one who has no right to diſtrain.

Wi'thersake, or Wythersake [in the laws of king Canutus] an apoſtate, a perfidious renegado.

Wi'therrung, or Wither-wrung [with horſemen] a horſe is ſaid to be *wither wrung*, when he has gotten a hurt in the withers, which is cauſed ſometimes by a bite of a horſe, or by a ſaddle being unfit, eſpecially when the bows are too wide.

To With-ho'ld, *verb act.* pret. *with-held*, part. paſſ. *with-holden* [of ƿiꝺ-healꝺan, Sax.] 1. To reſtrain, to keep from action, to hold back. 2. To refuſe, to keep back, to ſtop, to detain what is another's.

With-ho'lden, part. paſſ. of *with-hold* [of ƿiꝺ-healꝺan, Sax.] kept back, ſtopped, ſtayed.

With-ho'lder, *ſubſt.* [of *with-hold*] one who with-holds.

Withi'n, *prep.* [ƿiðinan, Sax.] 1. In the inſide or inner part of, at home. 2. Determines the place or time in which any thing is done, not beyond. 3. Not longer ago than. 4. Into the reach of. The deſperate ſavage ruſh'd *within* my force. *Otway.* 5. In the reach of. 6. Into the heart or confidence of. 7. Not exceeding. 8. In the incloſure of.

Within, *adv.* 1. In the inner parts, inwardly. 2. In the mind.

Within-bo'ard [ſea term] within a ſhip.

Withinsi'de, *adv.* [of *within* and *ſide*] in the interior parts. *Sharpe.*

Withou't, *prep.* [ƿiꝺ-ouꞇan, Sax.] 1. On the outſide. 2. Not with. 3. In a ſtate of abſence from. 4. In the ſtate of not having. 5. Beyond, not within the compaſs of. 6. In the negation or omiſſion of. 7. Not by the uſe or help of. 8. To learn *without* book; to learn by heart. 9. With exemption from.

Without, *adv.* 1. Not on the inſide. 2. Out of doors. 3. Externally, not in the mind.

Without, *conjuction*, unleſs, if not, except: not in uſe. *Sidney.*

Without-board [ſea-term] without or out of a ſhip.

Withou'ten, *prep.* [ƿiðuꞇan, Sax.] without: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To Withsa'y [of ƿiꝺ-ꞅecᵹan, Sax.] to gainſay, to contradict.

To Withsta'nd, *verb act.* [of *with* and *ſtand*; of ƿiꝺ-ꞅꞇanꝺan, Sax.] to oppoſe, to reſiſt, to gainſtand.

Withsta'nder, *ſubſt.* [of *withſtand*] an opponent, a reſiſting power. *Raleigh.*

Wi'thwind, *ſubſt.* the herb bind-weed.

Wi'thy, *ſubſt.* [ƿiðiᵹ, Sax.] an oſier, a willow.

Wi'tless, *adj.* [of *wit*] being without wit, wanting underſtanding.

Wi'tling, *ſubſt.* [diminitive of *wit*] a pretender to wit, a perſon of petty ſmartneſs.

Wi'tness, *ſubſt.* [ƿiꞇneꞅꞅe, Sax. vidnes, Dan. witne, Su.] 1. Atteſtation, teſtimony. 2. One who gives teſtimony, one who teſtifies a thing. 3. *With a Witneſs*; effectually, to a great degree, ſo as to leave ſome laſting mark or teſtimony behind; a low phraſe. *Johnſon.*

The Two Witnesses [in divinity] ſhould ſeem to be from St. John's deſcription of them in *Revelat.* c. 11. v. 3. &c. that part of the *Chriſtian* profeſſors, which ſtill adhered to the good old *apoſtolic* doctrine under the *great apoſtacy*; and of whom it is there foretold, that they ſhould *prophecy in Sackcloth*, *i. e.* bear their teſtimony againſt the errors and corruptions of the times, but in a diſtreſſed and afflicted ſtate, for 1260 years. But it is not ſo eaſy to determine whether called *two* by way of alluſion (as ſome have thought) to thoſe ancient *pairs*, of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, or *Elijah* and *Eliſha*; add if you will, *Zerubbabel* and *Joſhua*: or from their *original diſtribution* correſpondent to the *Eaſtern* and *Weſtern* churches: for both went hand in hand in corrupting the *faith once delivered to the ſaints*, and under both God had ſtill a *remnant*. See *Revel.* c. 12. v. 17, and c. 11. v. 4—6. compared with *Zacariah*, c. 4. v. 1—14. This *diſtinction* [or prophetic *ſealing*] was made in the 4th century, between the *fall* of *paganiſm*, and the irruption of the *Northern* nations; as appears from *Rev.* c. 6, 7, and 8, compared. But as by this irruption a conſiderable *check* [not to ſay ſuſpenſion] was given to that perſecuting power, by which the *court-religion* was eſtabliſhed and ſupported, for this reaſon I ſuppoſe the witneſſes are not ſaid as yet to enter on their *ſackcloth-ſtate*, a ſtate which ſhould endure for 1260 years; the commencement of which we have aſſigned from Sir Iſaac Newton under the word Western *Empire*. I ſhall only add, that *Will. Whiſton* and ſome other modern writers have ſuppoſed what St. *John* in the ſame chapter further predicts concerning theſe *witneſſes*, to have been fulfilled in the *Waldenſes*; who were indeed expell'd by the court of Savoy from the vallies of Piedmont, and did repoſſeſs themſelves of their native country [ſword in hand] about three years and a half after their expulſion. But not to obſerve that it will admit of a debate, how far this people can be ſaid to have retained the primitive faith, whoſe chief knowledge of antiquity ran no higher than the *Auſtins*, *Jeromes*, and *Chryſoſtoms*; for theſe are the only church writers which they quote. And tho' in juſtice to them it muſt be own'd, they kept clear of ſeveral corruptions of the Romiſh church; yet even this *reſtoration* itſelf [as a certain judicious writer obſerves] comes ſo much ſhort of what may be juſtly thought to be meant by the *reſurrection* here foretold; that I cannot [ſays he] look upon it, but as a *providential congruity*, if I may ſo call it, and a pledge or earneſt of a much greater *life*, and that of a more *ſpiritual* nature, than what has yet happened to them." And elſewhere he applies much the ſame remark to the *imperfection* of the *proteſtant* reformation in general. *Book of the Revelat. paraphrazed*, *Ed.* 1694, *p.* 243. See Western *Empire*, Creed, Celicoli, Eunomians, and Croisades and Jacobites compared.

Eye Witness, a perſon who teſtifies upon the evidence of his ſight.

Ear Witness, a perſon who teſtifies upon the evidence of his hearing.

To WI'TNESS, *verb act.* [ƿitan, Sax. witna, Su.] to atteſt, to ſubſcribe a writing as a witneſs.

To WITNESS, *verb neut.* to bear witneſs.

WITNESS, *interj.* an exclamation ſignifying that a perſon or thing may atteſt it.

To bear WITNESS [of ƿitneꞅꞇe, of ƿitan, Sax.] to bear a teſtimony to.

To be WITNESS [or god-father] to a child.

WITNESS *my Hand*, in teſtimony of which I ſign my hand.

WI'TSNAPPER, [of *wit* and *ſnap*] one who affects repartee. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'TNEY, a town in Oxfordſhire, 54 computed, and 63 meaſured miles from London.

WI'TTAL, or WI'TTOL, *ſubſt.* [ƿittol, conſcious to himſelf, of ƿitan, Sax. to know] one who knows himſelf to be a cuckold and is contented. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'TTED, *adj.* [of *wit*] endued with wit; as *half-witted*, of a ſlender wit; *dull-witted*, ſtupid; *quick-witted*, of an acute genius.

WITTE'NA-*Gemotes* [ƿitena-ᵹemoꞇꞅ, Sax.] the council or aſſembly of the Saxon nobility, in aſſiſtance to the king.

WI'TTICISM, *ſubſt.* [of *witty*] a quaint ſilly ſaying, a mean attempt at wit. *Addiſon.*

WI'TTILY, *adv.* [of *witty*] 1. Artfully, acutely, ingeniouſly, cunningly. 2. With flight of imagination.

WI'TTINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *witty*] the quality of being witty. *Spenſer.*

WI'TTINGLY, *adv.* [of *witting*, knowing, ƿitinᵹ, to weet or know, ƿitendlic, Sax.] knowingly, not ignorantly; by deſign. *Weſt.*

WI'TTY, *adj.* [ƿittiᵹ, Sax. witzig, H. Ger.] 1. Full of wit, judicious, ingenious. 2. Full of imagination. 3. Sarcaſtic, full of taunts.

WI'TTOL. See WITTAL.

WI'TTOLLY, *adj.* [of *wittol*] cuckoldy. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'TWAL, a bird.

To WIVE, *verb neut.* [ƿiꝼian, Sax.] to take to wife, to marry. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WIVE, *verb act.* 1. To marry to a wife. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. To take for a wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'VELY, *adj.* [of *wive*] belonging to a wife. *Sidney.*

WI'VERN [in heraldry] an animal with wings and feet like a bird, but the tail, *&c.* like a ſerpent; or a ſort of flying ſerpent, the upper part reſembling a dragon, and the lower a ſerpent.

WI'VELSCOMB, a town in Somerſhire, 128 computed, and 153 meaſured miles from London.

WIVES, the plural of WIFE; which ſee.

WI'ZARD, *ſubſt.* [of ƿiꞅe, Sax. and aerd, Du. nature, from *wiſe. Johnſon*] a ſorcerer, a conjurer, an enchanter. It had probably at firſt a laudable meaning.

WOAD, *ſubſt.* [ƿoꝺ, or ƿaꝺ, Sax. fierce or furious] an herb uſed in dying blue, and with which the ancient Britons painted their bodies, eſpecially their faces, with frightful figures, to make them look terrible to their enemies.

To WOAD, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to dye blue with woad.

WO'BURN, a town in Bedfordſhire, 37 computed, and 44 meaſured miles from London.

WOE, or WO [ƿo, pa, or ƿæ, Sax. woe, Du. vee, Dan. *væ*, Lat. ȣαι, Gr.] 1. Grief, miſery, ſorrow. 2. It is often uſed in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of ſorrow, *wo is*; anciently *wo warth*, pa, ƿuꞃꝼ, Sax. 3. A denunciation of calamity; a curſe. 4. *Wo* ſeems, in phraſes of denunciation or imprecation, to be a ſubſtantive; and in exclamation, an adjective, as particularly in the following lines:

> *Woe* are we, Sir! you may not live to wear
> All your true followers out. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. *Wo* is uſed by Shakeſpeare for a ſtop or ceſſation; from the particle *wo*, pronounced by carters to their horſes when they would have them ſtop.

WO'BEGONE, *adj.* [of *wo* and *begone*] loſt in wo, diſtracted or overwhelmed with wo. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'DEN [of ƿoꝺen, Sax. *i. e.* fierce or furious] was the firſt or chief god of the ancient Teutones, Germans, Saxons, and other northern nations; but more particularly of the Goths, Teutones, Germans, and Saxons. He was, according to their notions, to be appeaſed with ſacrifices no leſs than human, and to be made propitious by many barbarous rites. To him they made their prayers before a battle; and when they had obtained victory, they ſacrificed ſuch priſoners to him as they had taken in battle. From this idol the fourth day of the week received its name of Woꝺenꞅ-ꝺæᵹ, which we now call *Wedneſday.* This *Woden* was the father of Thor, or Jupiter (according to ſome) and the Mars, or as others ſay, the Mercury of the Romans.

WOFT, the obſolete part. paſſ. from *to waft.* *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'FUL, *adj.* [of ƿoꝼul, Sax.] 1. Sorrowful, ſad, afflicted, mourning, unhappy. 2. Calamitous, afflictive. 3. Wretched, paltry; ſorry. What *woful* ſtuff! *Pope.*

WO'FULLY, *adv.* [of *woful*] 1. Dolefully, ſorrowfully. 2. Wretchedly. In a ſenſe of contempt. *South.*

WO'FULNESS, wretchedneſs.

WO'KING, a town in Surry, 20 computed, and 24 meaſured miles from London.

WOLD [ƿolꝺ, Sax.] a champain land free from wood, a down. Hence, in compoſition in proper names, it denotes a prefect or governor; as, Beꞃꞇ-ƿolꝺ, *Bert-wold*, an illuſtrious governor, *&c.* alſo an herb.

WOLF, *ſubſt.* irr. plur. WOLVES [ƿulꝼ, Sax. ulff, Dan. and Su. wolf, Du. and Ger. wolb, Teut. of wilworn, Celt. to devour] 1. A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep; a beaſt of prey ſo called. 2. [With ſurgeons] a ſort of eating ulcer. *Brown.*

WO'LF-DOG, *ſubſt.* [of *wolf* and *dog*] 1. A dog of a very large breed, kept to guard ſheep. 2. A dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WO'LF-MAN. See WERE-WOLF.

WO'LF MONTH [ƿolꝼ-monaꞇ, Sax.] the month of January, in which the wolves are moſt ravenous.

WO'LF'S-BANE, *ſubſt.* [ƿulꝼ-bana, Sax.] a poiſonous herb.; aconite.

WO'LF'S-MILK, *ſubſt.* an herb. *Arbuthnot.*

WO'LF'S-TOOTH [with horſemen] is a name given to the exceſſive height of ſome of the grinders, which ſhoot out points as they increaſe in length, and not only prick the tongue, but hurt the lips in feeding.

WO'LSINGHAM, a town in the biſhoprick of Durham, 190 computed, and 226 meaſured miles from London.

WO'LVISH, *adj.* [of *wolf.* *Wolfiſh* is more proper. *Johnſon*] the nature and form of a wolf, ravenous.

WO'LVISHLY, *adv.* [of *wolviſh*] ravenouſly.

WO'LVISHNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wolviſh*] ravenouſneſs.

WO'LLER, in Northumberland, 237 computed, and 327 meaſured miles from London.

WO'LVERHAMPTON, a town in Staffordſhire, 98 computed, and 117 meaſured miles from London.

WO'LWICH, a town in Kent, 7 computed and 9 meaſured miles from London.

WO'MAN, *irreg. plur.* WOMEN [ƿyꝼman, ƿymman, Sax. whence we yet pronounce women in the plural *wimmen.* *Skinner.* The diſtinguiſhing name for the male ſex was in Sax. ƿeꞃ, ƿeꞃe, or ƿeꞃꝺ, of wer, wch-tawair, Celt. from whence likewiſe the Latin *vir*] 1. The female of the human race. 2. A female attendant on a perſon of rank; as, a lady's *woman*, or waiting *woman*.

A WOMAN *of the Town*, a courtezan.

To WOMAN, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to make pliant like a woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'MANED, *adj.* [of *woman*] united or accompanied with a woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

WOMAN-HA'TER, *ſubſt.* [of *woman* and *hater*] one that has an averſion for the female ſex.

WO'MANHEAD, or WO'MANHOOD, *ſubſt.* [of *woman*] the ſtate, character or collective qualities of a woman: Obſolete.

To WO'MANIZE, *verb act.* [of *woman*] to ſoften, to emaſculate, to effeminate. It is proper, but uſed ſeldom.

WO'MANKIND, *ſubſt.* [of *woman* and *kind*] the female ſex, the race of women. *Addiſon.*

WO'MANLY, *adj.* [of *woman*] 1. Becoming a woman, feminine; not maſculine. *Arbuthnot* and *Pope.* 2. Not girliſh. *Arbuthnot*,

WO'MANLY, *adv.* [of *woman*] in the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WO'MANISH, *adj.* [ƿimmane, Sax.] like or ſuitable to a woman, effeminate.

WOMB, *ſubſt.* [wamba, Goth. wæmb, Iſl. ƿamb, Sax.] 1. The matrix of a woman, the place where the fœtus is produced in the mother. 2. The place whence any thing in general is produced. *Dryden.*

To WOMB, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] to incloſe, to breed in ſecret. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'MBY, *adj.* [of *womb*] capacious. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'MEN, *plur. of* WOMAN. See WOMAN.

WON [of ƿinnan, Sax.] *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *to win.*

To WON, *verb neut.* [ƿunian, Sax. wohnen, Ger.] to dwell, to have abode: Not in uſe. *Milton.*

WON, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] dwelling, habitation: Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WO'NDER, *ſubſt.* [ƿunꝺeꞃ, of ƿunꝺꞃian, Sax. wonder, Du. wunder, Ger. wuntar, Teut.] 1. Admiration, aſtoniſhment; ſurprize cauſed by ſomething unuſual or unexpected. 2. Cauſe of wonder, an admirable or ſtrange thing, ſomething more or greater than can be expected. 3. Any thing mentioned with wonder. The *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton.*

To WO'NDER, *verb neut.* [ƿunꝺꞃian, Sax. undrer, Dan. undra, Su. wonderen, Du. wundern, Ger. wuntarn, Teut.] to admire at, to be ſtruck with admiration, to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed: Commonly with *at*, ſometimes *after*, and ſometimes without either.

WO'NDERFUL, *adj.* [of *wonder* and *full*] aſtoniſhing, ſurprizing, admirable.

WONDERFUL, *adv.* to a wonderful degree: Improperly uſed in 2 *Chronicles.*

WO'NDERFULLY, *adv.* [of *wonderful*] ſurpriſingly.

WO'NDERFULNESS, the ſurpriſing quality of any thing.

WO'NDERMENT, *ſubſt.* [of *wonder*] amazement, aſtoniſhment. Not in uſe, except in low language. *Spenſer* and *Bacon.*

WO'NDEROUS, or WO'NDROUS, *adj.* [of *wonder.* The latter is contracted from the former] 1. Admirable, ſtrange, ſurpriſing. 2. [It is barbarouſly uſed for an adverb. *Johnſon.*] In a ſtrange degree. *Dryden.* See WONDERFUL.

WO'NDEROUSLY, or WO'NDROUSLY, *adv.* [of *wonderous* or *wondrous*] to a ſtrange degree. *Dryden.*

WONT, *ſubſt.* [from the verb; of ᵹeƿuna, of ᵹeƿunian, Sax. wana, Su. to be accuſtomed to] uſe, cuſtom, habit: Out of uſe. *Milton.*

To WONT, or To be WONT, *verb neut. pret.* and *part.* WONT [gewoonen, gewohnt, Du. from gewahnen, Ger. ƿunian or ᵹeƿunian, Sax.] to be uſed or accuſtomed to, to uſe. *Spenſer* and *Locke.*

WO'NDERSTRUCK, *adj.* [of *wonder* and *ſtruck*] amazed.

WONG, or WANG, Sax. a field or meadow.

WON'T, *ſubſt.* an abbreviation of *will not.*

WONT [ƿanꝺ, Sax.] a mole.

WO'NTED, *part. adj.* [from *wont*] accuſtomed, uſed, uſual.

WO'NTEDNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *wonted*] ſtate of being accuſtomed to: Not in uſe. *K. Charles.*

WO'NTLESS, *adj.* [of *wont*] unaccuſtomed, unuſual. *Spenſer.*

WO'NTLINGS, the young of cattle: A provincial word.

To WOO, *verb act.* [ƿoᵹan, aƿoᵹoꝺ, Sax. courted] 1. To love, to court. 2. To court ſolicitouſly, to invite with importunity. *Milton.*

To WOO, *verb neut.* to court, to make love to. *Dryden.*

WOO'ER, *ſubſt.* [ƿoᵹeꞃe, Sax.] a ſweetheart.

WOOD, *adj.* [wods, Goth. wuht, Ger. wod, Teut and Sax. rage, fury, woed, Du.] mad, furious, raging: Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WOOD, *ſubſt.* [ƿuꝺu, Sax. wodh, Su. hout, timber, woudt, Du. and O. Ger. a foreſt] 1. A large and thick plantation of trees, a ſpot of ground beſet with trees and ſhrubs that grow ſpontaneouſly. 2. The ſubſtance of trees; timber.

WOODANE'MONE, *ſubſt.* a plant.

WOOD *and Wood* [with mariners] is when two pieces are let into each other, ſo that the wood of one joins cloſe to the other.

WOO'DBIND, or WOODBINE, *ſubſt.* [ƿoꝺ-binꝺ, Sax.] honey-ſuckle.

WOO'DCASE, *ſubſt.* [with gunners] a caſe made of two pieces of hollow wood, ſo that the wood of the one joins cloſe to the other, like two half cartridges to put into the bore of a cannon.

WOO'DCOCK, *ſubſt.* [ƿuꝺu coc, Sax.] 1. A wild fowl, being a bird of paſſage with a long bill, whoſe food is not known. 2. A word ludicrouſly uſed for a dunce. *Shakeſpeare.*

WOODCOCK *Soil* [in huſbandry] ground that hath a ſoil under the turf, which is of a woodcock colour, and is not good.

Woo'ded, *adj.* [of *wood*] ſupplied with wood. *Arbuthnot.*

Woo'd-corn, a certain quantity of oats or other grain, in ancient times given by cuſtomary tenants to their lord, for liberty to pick up dead and broken wood.

Woo'dmonger, *ſubſt.* [of ƿuꝺu, and manᵹeꞃe, Sax.] a timber-merchant, a woodſeller.

Woo'dculver, or Woo'dpidgeon, *ſubſt.* a kind of wild pigeon.

Woo'd-drink, *ſubſt.* [of *wood* and *drink*] a decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras and the like. *Floyer.*

Woo'dfretter, *ſubſt.* [ƿuꝺu, Sax. and freter, L. Ger. a devourer] an inſect, a kind of wood-worm.

Woo'dland, *ſubſt.* a place in countries where are many woods; ground covered with woods.

Woo'dlark, *ſubſt.* a ſinging bird, a ſort of wild lark.

Woo'dlouse, *ſubſt.* the millepes, an inſect.

Woo'dman, *ſubſt.* [of *wood* and *man*] 1. A ſportſman, a hunter. *Pope.* 2. *Woodmen* are officers of a foreſt, who have the charge of looking after the king's woods.

Woo'dmote, an ancient name of the foreſt court, now called the *court of attachments.*

Woo'dnote, *ſubſt.* wild muſic. *Milton.*

Woo'dnymph, *ſubſt.* [of *wood* and *nymph*] Dryad. *Milton.*

Wood-o'ffering, *ſubſt.* wood burnt on the altar.

Woo'dpecker, *ſubſt.* [of *wood* and *peck*; *picus martius*, Lat.] a bird that picks and hollows trees with its bill.

Woo'dpidgeon. See Woodculver.

Wood-plea *Court* [in the foreſt of Clun in Shropſhire] a court there held for determining all matters of wood, and feeding of cattle.

Woo'droof, *ſubſt.* an herb. *Ainſworth.*

Woo'dsage, an herb.

Woo'dsare, *ſubſt.* The froth called *woodſare*, being like a kind of ſpittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and ſage. *Bacon.*

Woo'dsere, *ſubſt.* [of *wood* and *ſere*] the time when there is no ſap in the tree. *Tuſſer.*

Woo'dsnipe [ƿuꝺu-ꞅnipe, Sax.] a fowl.

Wood *Sorrel* [*oxys*, Lat.] a plant.

Woo'dward, *ſubſt.* [of *wood* and *ward*] a foreſter; an officer of a foreſt who walks with a foreſt bill and takes cognizance of all offences committed, at the next ſwainmote or court of attachments.

Woo'dwax, an herb.

Woo'dbridge, a town in Suffolk, 62 computed and 75 meaſured miles from London.

Woo'den, *adj.* [of *wood*] 1. Made of wood, ligneous. 2. Clumſy, awkward. *Shakeſpeare* and *Collier.*

Woo'dgeld [in old law] 1. The gathering or cutting wood within a foreſt. 2. Money paid for the ſame to the foreſters. 3. An immunity or freedom from this payment by the king's grant.

Woo'dhole, *ſubſt.* [of *wood* and *hole*] a place where wood is laid up. *J. Philips.*

Woo'diness [of *woody*] the ſtate of having wood, fulneſs of wood.

Woo'dy, *adj.* [ƿuꝺiᵹ, Sax.] 1. Full of woods or trees. 2. Conſiſting of wood, ligneous. 3. Relating to woods.

Woo'er, *ſubſt.* [of *woo*] a ſweetheart, one who courts a woman.

Woof, *ſubſt.* [of *wove*; ƿeꝼta, Sax.] 1. The thread interwoven croſs the warp, the weft. 2. Texture; cloth in general. *Pope.*

Woo'ingly, *adv.* [of *wooing*] pleaſingly, ſo as to invite ſtay. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wool, *ſubſt.* [ƿulle, Sax. ulle, Su. woll, Du. and Ger.] 1. A matter for clothing, which grows on ſheep; the fleece of ſheep. 2. Any ſhort thick hair. *Shakeſpeare.*

Woo'l-comber [ƿul-cambeꞃ, Sax.] one whoſe profeſſion it is to comb wool.

Woo'llen, *adj.* [of ƿullen, Sax. ullen, Su. wollen, Du. and Ger. wool] made of wool, not finely dreſſed: and thence uſed likewiſe for any thing coarſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Woo'llen, *ſubſt.* cloth made of wool. *Pope.*

Woo'llen-draper, one who retails all manner of woollen manufactures, eſpecially cloth.

Woo'lfell, *ſubſt.* [of *wool* and *fell*] ſkin not ſtripped of the wool.

Woo'lly, *adj.* [of ƿulliᵹ, Sax.] 1. Made of wool, clothed with wool. 2. Reſembling wool.

Woolli'ness, *ſubſt.* [of *woolly*] woolly quality.

Woo'l-drivers, thoſe perſons who buy wool in the country, and carry it to the clothers or market towns to ſell it again.

Woo'l-pack, or Woo'l-sack, *ſubſt.* [of *wool*, *pack* and *ſack*] 1. A bag of wool, a bundle of wool. 2. The ſeat of the judges in the houſe of lords. 3. Any thing bulky without weight. The tame *woolpack* clergy. *Cleaveland.*

Woo'l-staple, a city, town, or any place appointed for the ſale of wool.

Woo'lward, *adv.* [of *wool* and *ward*] in wool: Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Woo'l-winders, thoſe perſons who wind up the fleeces of wool, in order to be packed and ſold, into a bundle, it being cleanſed according to ſtatute.

Woo'sted. See Worsted.

Wo'rcester, a city in Worceſterſhire, is 85 computed and 112 meaſured miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Word, *ſubſt* [ƿoꞃꝺ, ƿoꞃꝺeꞅ, Sax. orde, Dan. woorde, Du. worte, Ger. waurdaſt, Teut.] 1. A diſtinct articulate ſound agreed on by men to convey their thoughts and ſentiments by; a ſingle part of ſpeech. 2. A ſhort diſcourſe. 3. Talk, diſcourſe: Commonly uſed in the plural. 4. Diſpute, verbal contention. 5. Language. 6. Promiſe. 7. Signal, token. 8. Account, tidings, meſſage. 9. Declaration. 10. Affirmation. 11. Scripture, word of God. 12. The ſecond perſon of the ever adorable trinity: A ſcriptural term.

Word [in an army. *&c.*] is ſome word that is given to be the token or mark of diſtinction, by which ſpies or treacherous perſons are known; it ſerves likewiſe to prevent ſurprizes.

The Word, or Word *of God* [*Logos* in Greek] one of thoſe titles by which the Son of God is characteriſed in ſcripture, John, c. i. v. 1. compared with Apocalypſe, c. xix. v. 13. ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from his being (as St. *Athanaſius*, and St. *Irenæus* long before him well expreſſed it) the Ερμηνευς, or Interpreter of God the Father, *i. e.* the chief agent by whom his will is conveyed to other beings. *Et ipſe autem Patris interpretator verbum.*—Iren. Ed. Grabe. p. 335. Tho', as the ſame term in the Greek language does alſo ſignify *reaſon*; this ſenſe * was alſo included: and *reaſon* ſignifying either the *power* and *faculty* ſo called, or (as in the caſe before us) an intelligent *divine perſon*; this diſtinction ſhould be kept in view; otherwiſe we may ſometimes be *miſled*, when converſing with antiquity: If, for inſtance, we conſult *Irenæus*, *Ed. Grabe*, p. 138.—*Immo magis* ipse Deus, *cum ſit verbum*, &c. Here it ſignifies a *power* or *attribute* in God the Father; and ſo alſo, p. 136. Not ſo in that paſſage of *Clemens Alexandrinus*; where addreſſing himſelf to a *Gentile* in terms borrowed from their own rites, he ſays, "If willing, be thou alſo *initiated*, and thou ſhalt perform the *ſacred dance* with angels, around the unbegotten, and *unperiſhable*, and *only true God* [meaning the first cause and Father of the univerſe] God the Word joining in the hymn [or to expreſs it ſtill cloſer to the original, *hymning together*] with us." For in this place it manifeſtly ſignifies a divine Perſon ſo called; and whom a few lines after he ſtiles, "the *one High Prieſt* of the *one God* and *Father*; whoſe praiſes he accordingly celebrates; as being at the head of all that worſhip which is pay'd both by men and angels to the one supreme. *Clem. Alex. Admonitio ad Gentes*, *Ed. Paris*, p. 74, 75. See Messiah and Wisdom compared.

* It was ſo by *Juſtin Martyr*; who conſidered the Son as being (under God) the ſource or fountain from whence all that reaſon, which is found in men or angels, is derived. *Apolog.* I. *Ed. R. Steph.* p. 134. On this foot it was that St. *Juſtin* elſewhere advanced that truly *generous* and *moſt catholic* ſentiment, "that *Socrates* and all who (in all ages of the world) have lived like him, *according to reaſon*, were men of Christ." And to the ſame effect with St. *Juſtin*, his diſciple *Tatian* ſtiles the Son, "Λογος απο λογικης δυναμεως, *i. e.* a reaſon [or intelligent being] derived from the *rational* [or intellectual] *power* of God." The like uſe of this term occurred in St. *Origen*, *Tertullian*, and many others: Not to add, in *Philo* the *Jew*, who obſerves, that God has *many* words [or intelligent beings:] but there is *one* ſo called by way of eminence above all the reſt; whom *Philo* calls, "his *moſt ancient* word;" and affirms of him that he is Πρεσϐυτατος των εν γενεσει, *i. e.* the *oldeſt* of things that *came into being*." I could have wiſh'd to have carry'd this critical enquiry ſomewhat further, *viz.* into the *Chaldee paraphraſe*: But of all the numerous citations, which Dr. *Allix* has produced from thence, I fear, not one is ſufficient to prove his point; not one, but which may be accounted for, by a particular *idiom* of the *Chaldee* tongue, by which the *word* of *any* being, whether divine or human, ſignifies that being himself. See Wisdom, Time, Tatianists, and First Cause compared.

To ſend Word, or a meſſage.

To leave Word, or an anſwer for any one.

By Word *of Mouth*, expreſſed in words.

Word *for* Word, conceived, expreſſed or copied in the very ſame words without any alteration.

Word-book, a nomenclator, or dictionary.

To Word, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to diſpute. *L'Eſtange.*

To Word, *verb act.* to expreſs or indite in proper terms.

Wo'rdiness [of *wordy*] talkativeneſs, verboſeneſs.

Wo'rdy, *adj.* [ƿoꞃꝺiᵹ, Sax.] abounding in words, verboſe.

Wore, *pret. of* wear. See To Wear.

To Work, *verb neut.* worked, wrought, *irreg. pret. and part. paſſ.* [ƿoꞃht, ƿeoꞃht, or ƿꞃoᵹꝺ, Sax. ƿeoꞃcan, Sax. wercken, Du. wercken, würcken, Ger.] 1. To labour, to toil, to travel. 2. To be in action, to be in motion. 3. To act, to carry on operations. 4. To act as a manufacturer. 5. To ferment. 6. To operate, to have effect. 7. To obtain by diligence. 8. To operate as a purge or other phyſic. 9. To act as on an object; with *on* or *upon.* 10. To make way. Body ſhall up to ſpirit *work. Milton.* 11. To be toſſed or agitated.

To Work, *verb act.* 1. To make by degrees. 2. To labour, to manufacture. 3. To bring by action into any ſtate. 4. To influence by ſucceſſive impulſes. 5. To produce, to effect. 6. To manage. 7. To put to labour; to exert. 8. To embroider with a needle. 9. *To work out*; to effect by toil. 10. *To work out*; to eraze, to efface. 11. *To work up*; to raiſe.

To Work *a Horſe* [in horſemanſhip] upon *volts*, or *head*, and *haunches*, in or between two heels, is to paſſage him, or make him go ſide ways upon two parallel lines.

Work, *ſubſt.* [ƿeꞃc, ƿeoꞃc, or ƿoꞃc, Sax. weark, Su. werck, Du. Ger. and Teut.] 1. Labour, pains in doing any thing. 2. A ſtate of labour. 3. Bungling attempt. 4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle. 5. Any fabric or compages of art. 6. Action, feat. 7. Any thing made. 8. Management, treatment. 9. *To ſet on work*; to employ, to engage. 10. Deeds.

Wo'rker, *ſubſt.* [of *work*] one that works.

Wo'rk-day, every day in the week, excepting Sunday and holydays.

Wo'rk fellow, *ſubſt.* [of *work* and *fellow*] one engaged in the ſame work with another.

Wo'rk-house, or Wo'rking-house, *ſubſt.* [of *work* and *houſe*] in general is any houſe or place ſet apart for carrying on any manufacture; but is more particularly applied to certain houſes built in moſt towns and corporations appropriated for the employment and maintenance of the poor; or where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

Wo'rking-day, *ſubſt.* [of *work* and *day*] day on which labour is permitted; not the ſabbath. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wo'rkman, *ſubſt.* [ƿeꞃc-man, Sax.] an artificer or maker of any thing.

Wo'rkmanlike, *adj.* [of ƿeꞃc-man and ᵹelice, Sax.] artificial.

Wo'rkmanly, *adj.* [of *workman*] ſkilful, well performed; workmanlike.

Wo'rkmanly, *adv.* ſkilfully, in a manner becoming a workman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wo'rkmanship [of ƿeꞃc-man and ꞅcype, Sax.] 1. The thing produced by the artificer. 2. The ſkill of a worker; the degree of ſkill diſcovered in any manufacture. 3. Art of working.

Wo'rkmaster, *ſubſt.* [of *work* and *maſter*] the performer of any work.

Works, plur. of work [in military affairs] all the fortifications about the body of any place; as, *outworks* are thoſe without the firſt incloſure.

Wo'rksop, a town in Nottinghamſhire, 110 computed and 133 meaſured miles from London.

WO'RKWOMAN, *ſubſt.* [of *work* and *woman*] 1. A woman ſkilled in needle-work. 2. A woman that works for hire.

WO'RKY-DAY, *ſubſt.* [corrupted from *working-day. Johnſon*] the day not the ſabbath.

WORLD, *ſubſt.* [ƿoꞃlꝺ, Sax.] 1. The univerſe. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.* 2. Syſtem of beings. 3. The earth; the terraqueous globe. 4. Preſent ſtate of exiſtence. 5. Buſineſs of life; trouble of life. 6. Public life. 7. Mankind, the generality of the people: An hyperbolical expreſſion for many. 8. A ſecular life, in oppoſition to a religious life. 9. *The World to come*; a future life. 10. *World* is often made uſe of as an expletive term, *e. g. I know not in the world what to do. He minds nothing in the world.* 11. A great deal or a great number; as, *a world* of riches, a *world* of company. 12. Courſe of life. To begin the *world. Clariſſa.* 13. Univerſal empire. 14. The manners of men. 15. A collection of wonders; a wonder: Obſolete. It was a *world* to ſee. *Knolles.* 16. Time. A ſenſe originally Saxon. *Johnſon.* Now only uſed in *world without end.* 17. *In the world*; in poſſibility. 18. *For all the world*; exactly: A ludicrous ſenſe. Now little uſed. *Sidney.*

To have the WORLD *in a String*, or *To drive the* WORLD *before one* [cant phraſes] to be fortunate in all one's undertakings.

WO'RLDLINESS, *ſubſt.* [ƿoꞃlꝺlicneꞅꞅe, Sax.] worldly mindedneſs, addictedneſs to gain.

WO'RLDLING, *ſubſt.* [of *world*] a worldly minded man or woman, a mortal ſet upon gain.

WO'RLDLY, *adj.* 1. Secular, relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come. 2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future ſtate. *Milton.* 3. Human, common, belonging to the world.

WO'RLDLY, *adv.* [of *world*] with relation to the preſent life. *Raleigh.*

WO'RLDLY-MINDED, *adj.* [of ƿoꞃlꝺ and ᵹeminꝺe, Sax. the mind] having the mind fixed on the profits or pleaſures of the world; covetous.

WORM, *ſubſt.* [ƿyꞃm or ƿoꞃm, Sax. worm, Du. and Ger. orm, Dan. *vers*, Fr. *verme*, It. *vermis*, Lat.] 1. A creeping inſect, a ſmall harmleſs ſerpent living in the earth. 2. A poiſonous ſerpent. The mortal *worm. Shakeſpeare.* 3. An animal bred in the body. 4. The animal that ſpins ſilk. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture. 6. Something tormenting. 7. In contempt; a wretched creature. *Worm* is variouſly compounded according to the different ſpecies of worms; as, *belly-worm*, *book-worm*, *chur-worm*, *earth-worm*, *glow-worm*, *hand-worm*, *ring-worm*, *ſilk-worm*, *wood-worm*, &c. 8. Any thing vermiculated or turned round; any thing ſpiral; as, a *worm* or ſcrew wire for a gun.

WORM [with diſtillers] a long ſpirally winding pewter pipe, placed in a tub of water, to cool and thicken the vapours in diſtilling of ſpirits.

To **WORM**, *verb neut.* [from the ſubſt.] to work ſlowly, ſecretly and gradually.

To **WORM** *one*, *verb act.* with *out*. 1. To work a perſon out of a place, benefit, *&c.* to drive by ſlow and ſecret means: Moſtly uſed paſſively. *Swift.* 2. To deprive a dog of ſomething under his tongue, which is ſaid to prevent him from running mad.

WO'RM-EATEN, *adj.* [of ƿoꞃm and æꞇan, Sax.] 1. Gnawed by worms. 2. Old, worthleſs.

WO'RMGRASS, an herb good to kill worms in human bodies.

WO'RMSEED, the ſeed of a plant called *Holy Wormwood.*

WO'RMWOOD [wermod, Brit. ƿeꞃemoꝺ, or ƿymƿyꞃꞇ, Sax. wermuht, Ger. all of wearmde, Teut. heat, and ſo the Miſnians now call it, from its virtue to kill worms in the body] a plant, of which Miller ſays there are 32 ſpecies.

To **WORM** *a Cable* [with mariners] is to ſtrengthen it by winding a ſmall rope all along between the ſtrands.

WO'RMY, *adj.* [of *worm*] full of worms.

WORN, *part. paſſ.* of *wear.*

WO'RMIL, *ſubſt.* In the backs of cows in the Summer are maggots generated, which in Eſſex we call *wormils*, being firſt only a ſmall knot in the ſkin. *Derham.*

To **WO'RRY** [ƿoꞃian, to run to and fro, or of ƿeꞃiᵹean, Sax. to provoke, ƿoꞃiᵹen: whence probably the word *warray*; or worgen, Du. wurgen, Ger. to ſtrangle] 1. To touze or tug, io pull or tear in pieces, as wild beaſts do. 2. To teaze or vex, to harraſs or perſecute brutally.

WORSE, *irreg. compar.* of *bad*; *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt* [ƿieꞃꞅe, or ƿyꞃꞅe, Sax.] more bad, more ill.

WORSE, *adv.* in a manner more bad. *Shakeſpeare.*

The **WORSE**, *ſubſt.* [from the adj.] 1. The loſs, not the advantage, not the better. 2. Something leſs good. *Clariſſa.*

To **WORSE**, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to put to diſadvantage. This word, tho' analogical enough, is not now uſed. *Milton.*

WO'RSER, *adj.* a babarous word, formed by corrupting *worſe* with the uſual comparative termination. *Shakeſpeare* and *Dryden.*

WO'RSHIP, *ſubſt.* [ƿeoꞃꝺ-ꞅcype, Sax.] 1. Excellence, eminence, dignity. 2. Religious act of reverence, adoration. 3. A title of honour, *q. d.* worth-ſhip. 4. A term of ironical reſpect. 5. Honour, reſpect, civil deference. *St. Luke.* 6. Idolatry of lovers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chriſtian WORSHIP. Would the reader ſee what was meant by Chriſtian worſhip in St. *Juſtin*'s times, he may conſult the words EUCHARIST, DOXOLOGY, and ORDER *in Divinity* compared. And now, partly in *further explication* of this *moſt important* article, and partly to ſhew in how *lax* a way the term [WORSHIP] is uſed by ancient writers, we ſhall produce one or two citations more. For 'tis well known that worſhip, in the moſt *high* and *abſolute* ſenſe of the word, was by antiquity [*Clement. Stromat. Ed. Paris*, * p. 700.] appropriated to the FIRST CAUSE and FATHER of the univerſe; and yet they do not ſcruple to apply it in a *ſubordinate ſenſe* to *other* beings. "A truely devout man, ſays *Juſtin Martyr*, will *honour* no other God; and he would alſo *honour* THAT ANGEL [meaning the angel of *God's Preſence*] Θεȣ βȣλομενȣ, *i. e.* God having WILLED it to be ſo." See *Geneſis*, c. xlviii. v. 15. Accordingly St. *Juſtin* having obſerv'd that the *Logos* (when he became man) taught us the ſame doctrine which *Socrates* had taught before Him, *viz.* that the Gods of the Heathen were evil *dæmons*; and, having alſo obſerved, that the Chriſtians for maintaining this very doctrine were called *Atheiſts*, immediately ſubjoins as follows: "We do confeſs indeed, that we are *Atheiſts* with reference to ſuch imaginary deities as theſe: not ſo with reference to the *moſt true*, and abſolutely perfect GOD and FATHER of rectitude, ſobriety, and every virtue: But both HIM; and his Son who came from him, and has TAUGHT us theſe things [meaning the vanity of the Pagan worſhip, as above deſcribed;] and the Hoſt of OTHER good angels, that follow and reſemble him; and the *prophetic ſpirit*, do we [we Chriſtians] *revere* and *worſhip*, honouring them with truth and reaſon." *Juſtin Apolog.* 2. *Ed. R. Steph.* p. 137. and *Dialog. cum Tryphon*, p. 97, compared. Who does not ſee that the terms HONOUR, REVERENCE, and WORSHIP, are here applied promiſcuouſly to them all? But St. *Origen*, in his eighth book againſt *Celſus*, *Ed. Cantab.* p. 385, gives us the true key to the whole. That philoſopher had charged the Chriſtians with ſomething in their worſhip, *ſimilar* to what they condemned in the Heathens, *viz.* that by worſhipping Chriſt, they worſhipped not only the SUPREME GOD himſelf, but alſo his Miniſter in conjunction with him. To which St. *Origen* replies; "Had *Celſus* attended to thoſe words, *I and my Father are one*, and to what the Son of God ſays in his prayer, *as I and Thou are one*, he would not have imagined, that we worſhip another beſides the GOD OVER ALL," [meaning the FIRST CAUSE and FATHER of the univerſe; for by that title is He conſtantly characterized throughout all St. *Origen*'s works.] "*For the* FATHER, ſays Chriſt, *is in me, and I in Him.* But leaſt any one ſhould infer from hence, that we go over to them, who deny the Father and Son to be two *Hypoſtaſes* or *ſubſtances*, [meaning the *Sabellians* or *Noetians*] let him conſider that text, *And of all that* believed, *there was one heart, and one ſoul*; that from hence he may underſtand the true import of thoſe words, *I and my Father are one*; we therefore worſhip *one God*, (as we have *explained* it) the Father, and the Son——being two things in *ſubſtance* [or diſtinct *ſubſtantial exiſtence*] but *one thing* in AGREEMENT, HARMONY, and *ſameneſs* of WILL." See HYPOSTASIS. He then proceeds to obſerve, "that if *Celſus* meant the TRUE MINISTERS of God, after his Only-begotten; ſuch as *Gabriel*, *Michael*, and other good angels; and ſhould affirm, that we ought (by parity of argument) to worſhip *theſe*; we might poſſibly have ſomething to offer on this head; after having *purged* [or *cleared*] the term [*Worſhip*] of ſome *ideas* belonging to its proper import, and alſo of certain *actions* in the worſhipper; [meaning I ſuppoſe *prayer*, *doxology*, *proſtration* of the body, and the like] But ſince *Celſus*, by the word *Miniſters*, intends theſe *Dæmons* which *Pagans* worſhip; theſe we are taught to regard not as *miniſters* of that GOD WHO IS OVER ALL; but of that *evil one*, and *ruler* of this world, who has *apoſtatized* from God; and conſequently we cannot pay *any* worſhip to theſe: But on the contrary we do worſhip Ικεσιαις και αξιωσεσι, the ONE GOD; and the ONE SON, *Logos*, and *Image* of God; offering our prayers to the GOD of the UNIVERSE, thro' his *Only-begotten*; to whom we firſt preſent them, counting him worthy (as being a propitiation for our ſins) to offer, in the capacity of our *High-Prieſt*, our prayers, ſacrifices, and interceſſions to the GOD OVER ALL." *Origen. adv. Celſ. Ed. Cantab.* p. 385, 386. See UNION *of Divine Perſons*, SUBORDINATION, TRIAD, EUCHARIST, DOXOLOGY, BAPTISM, and GHOST, compared with John, c. xvi. v. 23. and Revelat. c. v. ver. 9—14. and *Clarke*'s Scripture-Doctrine, *Ed.* 3. p. 379, 380, *&c.*

To **WO'RSHIP**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To adore, to reverence, to venerate with religious rites. 2. To pay obeiſance or ſubmiſſion to, to treat with civil reſpect. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **WORSHIP**, *verb neut.* to perform acts of devotion.

WO'RSHIPFUL, *adj.* [ƿeoꞃꝺ-ꞅcype-ꝼull, Sax.] 1. Worthy of deference, claiming reſpect by any character or dignity. 2. A term of ironical reſpect. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'RSHIPFULLY, *adv.* [of *worſhipful*] reſpectfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'RSHIPFULNESS, deſervingneſs of worſhip.

WO'RSHIPPER, *ſubſt.* one who pays adoration, reverence or worſhip.

WORST, *adj. irreg. ſuperl. of* bad [ƿyꞃꞅꞇ or ƿieꞃꞅꞇ, Sax.] moſt bad, moſt ill.

WORST, *ſubſt.* the moſt calamitous or wicked ſtate; the utmoſt height or degree of any thing ill.

To **WORST** *one*, *verb act.* to have the better of one, to defeat.

WO'RSTED, *part. adj.* vanquiſhed, overcome.

WO'RSTED, *ſubſt.* [ƿoꞃꝺꞅꞇeꝺ, of ƿoꞃꝺ, a hall, and ꞅꞇeꝺꝺa, Sax. a place; from a town of that name in Norfolk, anciently famous for ſpinning of wool] a ſort of woollen yarn, ſo denominated from the place.

WORT, *ſubſt.* Du. [wurtz, Ger. ƿyꞃꞇ or ƿeoꞃꞇ, Sax. a root] 1. Originally an herb in general; whence it ſtill continues in many, as *ſpleenwort*, *liverwort*, *colewort*. 2. A plant of the cabbage kind. 3. [Ƿyꞃꞇ, Sax.] new drink, either ale or beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH, or **WURTH**, *verb neut.* [ƿeoꞃꝺan, Sax. to be] This word is now only retained in *wo worth* or *wurth*, wo be. *Spenſer.*

WORTH, *ſubſt.* [gwert, C. Brit. ƿeoꞃꝺ, Sax. warde, Su. waerdt, Du. wehrt, Ger.] 1. Price or value. 2. Excellence, virtue. 3. Importance, valuable quality, deſert or merit.

WORTH, *adj.* 1. That is equal in price or value to 2. Deſerving of. 3. Equal in poſſeſſions to. And now *worth* nothing. *Shakeſpeare.*

WORTH [of ƿoꞃꝺ, a court or farm; ƿoꞃꝺiᵹe, Sax. a way, a ſtreet, a field] a termination joined to the names of many places, as *Walworth*, *Thiſtleworth*, &c.

WO'RTHILY, *adv.* [of *worthy*; ƿoꞃꝺlic, of ƿoꞃꝺ, and ᵹelic, Sax.] 1. Accordingly, not below the rate; with *of*. 2. Deſervedly, according to merit. 3. Juſtly, not without cauſe.

WO'RTHINESS, *ſubſt.* [of *worthy*] 1. Deſert. 2. Valuableneſs, excellence, virtue. 3. State of being worthy; quality of deſerving.

WO'RTHIES, *ſubſt.* men of great worth or merit, illuſtrious perſonages. See WORTHY.

WO'RTHINE *of Land* [in Hertfordſhire] a particular quantity or meaſure of ground.

WO'RTHLESS, *adj.* [of ƿoꞃꝺ and leaꞅ, Sax.] 1. Having no virtues, dignity or excellence. 2. Having no value, good for nothing.

WO'RTHLESNESS, *ſubſt.* [of *worthleſs*] the ſtate of being of no value, want of excellence or dignity.

WO'RTHY *adj.* [ƿyꞃꝺ or ƿyꞃꝺiᵹ, Sax. vaerdig, Dan. waerdig, Su. waerdigh, Du.] 1. Deſerving, ſuch as merits; with *of*. 2. Valuable, having excellence or dignity. 3. Having worth, having virtue. 4. Not good: A term of ironical celebration. *Dryden.* 5. Suitable for any quality, good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity; with *of*. 6. Suitable to any thing bad. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. Deſerving of ill. *Deuteronomy.*

WORTHY, *ſubſt.* a man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour. See WORTHIES.

To **WO'RTHY**, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to render worthy, to aggrandize, to exalt: Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **WOT**, *verb neut.* [of ƿiꞇan, Sax. whence *weet*, to know; of which the preterite was *wot*, knew; which, by degrees, was miſtaken for the preſent tenſe; as, *God-wot*, of the obſolete verb, *to wit*] to know, to be aware..

Wo'tton *under Edge*, a town in Glouceſterſhire, 83 computed and 99 meaſured miles from London.

Wove, or Wo'ven, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* See To Weave.

Would, *pret.* See To Will. 1. It is generally uſed as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the ſubjunctive mood. 2. *I would do it*; my reſolution is that it ſhould be done by me. *Thou wouldſt do it*; ſuch muſt be the conſequence to thee. *He* or *it would*; this muſt be the conſequence to him or it. 3. The plural as the ſingular. 4. Was or am reſolved; wiſh or wiſhed to. 5. It is a familiar term for *wiſh to do* or *to have*. 6. Should wiſh. 7. It is uſed in old authors for *ſhould*. *Bacon.* 8. It has the ſignification of *I wiſh*, or *I pray*. This, I believe, is improper, and formed by a gradual corruption of the phraſe *would God*; which originally imported that *God would, might God will, might God decree.* From this phraſe, ill underſtood, came *would to God*; thence *I would to God*: and thence *I would*, or, elliptically, *would* came to ſignify *I wiſh*: And ſo it is uſed even in good authors, but ought not to be imitated.

Wou'lding, *ſubſt.* [of *would*] 1. Motion of deſire, diſpoſition or propenſion to any thing; incipient purpoſe. *Hammond.* 2. [In ſea language] the winding of ropes hard about a yard or maſt, after it has been ſtrengthened by nailing a piece of timber to it.

To Wound, *verb act.* [ƿunðian, Sax. wonden, Du. wunden or verwunden, Ger.] to cauſe a hurt by violence.

Wound, *ſubſt.* [ƿunð, Sax. wonde, Du. wunde, Ger.] a hurt given by violence; a cutting or breaking the continuity of the parts of the body; or a bloody rupture or ſolution of the natural union of the ſoft parts of the body by a pricking, cutting or bruiſing inſtrument.

Wound [ƿunðeð, Sax.] *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* See To Wind.

Wou'ndless, *adj.* [of *wound*] exempt from wounds, that is without wounds.

Wou'nd-wort [ƿunð-ƿyꞃꞇ, Sax. *vulneraria*, Lat.] a plant.

Wou'ndy, *adj.* extreme, very great, exorbitant: A low bad word.

Wox, or Woxe, the *pret.* of *wax*. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Wo'xen, *part.* of *to wax*. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Wr. *w* before *r*, in the Engliſh tongue, is little or not at all heard, only a kind of gentle aſpiration ſeems to precede the ſound of the *r*.

Wrack, *ſubſt.* a ſea weed. Only uſed in the Scot's dialect.

Wrack, Wreck, or *Ship*-Wrack [ƿꞃæce, Sax. a wretch, wrack, Du. The poets uſe *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently as rhyme requires; the latter writers of proſe commonly *wreck*. See Wreck.] 1. It is when a ſhip periſhes at ſea by winds or rocks, and no man eſcapes alive out of it; which, when it ſo happens, if any of the goods that were in it are thrown on ſhore by the waves, they belong to the king, or to ſuch perſon to whom the king has granted *wreck*; but if a man, dog or cat eſcape alive, ſo that the owner come within a year and a day, and prove the goods to be his, he ſhall have them again. 2. A ſhip that ſo periſhes. 3. Ruin, deſtruction in general. This is the true Saxon meaning. *Johnſon.* Devote to univerſal *wrack*. *Milton.*

To Wrack, *verb act.* 1. To deſtroy in the water, to wreck. See Wreck. 2. In *Milton*, it ſeems to mean to rock, to ſhake; as, *wracking* whirlwinds. 3. To torture, to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the inſtrument of torture always *rack*.

To Wrack, *verb neut.* to ſuffer ſhipwreck.

Wra'cked, *part. paſſ.* [of ƿꞃæc, Sax. a wreck] ſhip-wrecked.

To Wra'ngle, *verb neut.* [of *wrong*, q. d. *wronging*. *Skinner.* Or perhaps of wraecken, Du. to reject, or of wrangan, Du. to be ſharp, wrangeſeur. *Minſhew*] to brawl peeviſhly, to quarrel perverſely, to ſquabble.

Wra'ngle, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a perverſe diſpute, a quarrel.

Wra'ngler, *ſubſt.* [of *wrangle*] a peeviſh, perverſe, diſputative man.

To Wrap, *verb act.* wrapped *or* wrapt, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [prob. of hƿeoꞃꝼian, Sax. *Skinner.* Or perhaps of werren, Teut. to fold, and op, q. d. werrop, fold up or *wrap*, wraffler, Dan.] 1. To roll together, to complicate. 2. To infold or cloſe in, to wind about. 3. To compriſe, to contain in general; with *up*. *Addiſon.* 4. *To wrap up*; to involve entirely. 5. It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Lat. to ſnatch up miraculouſly. 6. To tranſport, to put in ecſtacy. 7. Perhaps the following paſſage ſhould properly be *rap'd*; tho' *wrapped* is now frequently uſed in this ſenſe. *Johnſon.* *Wrapt* in amaze. *Dryden.* The three laſt ſenſes are commonly uſed in the paſſive.

Wra'pper, *ſubſt.* [of *wrap*] 1. One that wraps. 2. Any thing in general that involves, as a courſe cloth in which bale goods are wrapped.

Wrath [ƿꞃað, hꞃað, or ƿað, Sax. vred, Dan. wred, Su. wreed, Du. cruel] extreme anger, indignation, fury, rage.

Wra'thful, *adj.* [of ƿꞃað and ꝼull, Sax.] full of indignation, raging.

Wra'thfully, *adv.* [of *wathful*] very angrily, furiouſly.

Wra'thfulness, *ſubſt.* [of *wrathful*] extreme anger.

Wra'thless, *adj.* [of *wrath*] free from anger. *Waller.*

To Wreak, *verb act. old pret.* and *part. paſſ.* wroke. *Spenſer.* [ƿꞃæcan, Sax. wraecken, Du. recken, Ger.] 1. To revenge. 2. To diſcharge, to vent, to execute any violent deſign. This is the ſenſe in which it is now uſed; as, to *wreak* one's anger upon. 3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed, to care. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wreak, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Revenge, vengeance. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Furious fit, rage. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wrea'kful, *adj.* [of *wreak*] revengeful, angry. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wrea'kless, *adj.* [I know not whether this word be miſwritten for *reckleſs*, careleſs; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging. *Johnſon*] So flies the *wreackleſs* ſhepherd from the wolf. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wreath, *ſubſt.* [ƿꞃeoþe, Sax.] 1. A garland, a chaplet. 2. [ƿꞃeoðe, Sax.] any thing twiſted or curled; a roll, ſuch as women wear on their heads in carrying a pail. 3. [With architects] a torce or twiſted work. 4. [With hunters] the tail of a boar. 5. [In heraldry] the repreſentation of a roll of fine linen or ſilk, like that of a Turkiſh turbant, conſiſting of the colours borne in the eſcutcheon placed in atchievements between the helmet and the creſt, and immediately ſupporting the creſt.

To Wreathe, *verb act. pret.* wreathed, *part. paſſ.* wreathed, wreathen [ƿꞃeoþian, Sax. wrida, Su.] 1. To twiſt or twine about, to curl. 2. For to *writhe*. He rolls and *wreath*'s his ſhining body round. *Gay.* 3. To interweave, to entwine one in another. 4. To encircle as a garland. 5. To encircle as with a garland.

Wrea'thy, *adj.* [of *wreath*] ſpiral, curled, twiſted. *Brown.*

Wre'cfry, wrack-free, exempted from the forfeiture of ſhip-wrack'd goods and veſſels to the king; a privilege granted to the Cinque-Ports by K. Edward III.

Wreck, *ſubſt.* [ꞃæcce, Sax. a miſerable perſon, wracke, Du. a ſhip broken. See Wrack] 1. Deſtruction by ſea, from being driven by winds on rocks or ſhallows at ſea. 2. Diſſolution by violence. 3. Ruin, deſtruction in general. His country's *wreck*. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. Miſprinted for *wreak*. When wintery ſtorm his wrathful *wreck* doth threat. *Spenſer.*

To Wreck, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhallows. 2. To ruin in general. It is uſed reciprocally. *Dan. Civ. War.* 3. Shakeſpeare and Prior ignorantly uſe it for *wreak*, in its different ſenſes of revenge and execute. *Johnſon.*

To Wreck, *verb neut.* to ſuffer wreck. *Milton.*

Wren [ƿꞃenna, Sax.] a ſmall bird.

Wrench, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. A ſprain or ſtrain. 2. A violent pull or twitch. 3. *Wrenches* in Chaucer ſignify means, ſleights, ſubtilties: which is, I believe, the ſenſe here. A *wrench* and mean for peace. *Bacon.*

To Wrench, *verb act.* [ƿꞃinᵹan, Sax. rencken, or verencken, Ger. wrenghen, Du.] 1. To ſprain, to diſlocate, to diſtort. 2. To pull by violence, to wreſt, to force.

Wrest, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Diſtortion, violence. 2. It is uſed in *Spenſer* and *Shakeſpeare* for an active or moving power. I ſuppoſe, from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in the reſt. 3. A ſort of bow to tune muſical inſtruments with.

To Wrest, *verb act.* [ƿꞃeꞅꞇan, Sax.] 1. To twiſt or turn about, to wring, pull or ſnatch, to force or extort by writhing. 2. To diſtort, to writhe, to force. 3. To pervert the ſenſe of an author or paſſage. See Simile, First-Born, Nestorianism, Wisdom, Word *of God*, Fæderal *Head*, Ransom, Propitiation, &c.

Wre'ster, *ſubſt.* [of *wreſt*] he who wreſts.

To Wre'stle, *verb neut.* [of *wreſt*; ƿꞃæꞅꞇlian, Sax. worſtelen, Du.] 1. To contend who ſhall throw the other down. 2. To contend, to ſtruggle earneſtly; to ſtrive in general.

Wrestler, *ſubſt.* [ƿꞃæꞅꞇleꞃe, of ƿꞃeꞅꞇlian, Sax. worſtelaer, Du.] 1. One who wreſtles, one who profeſſes the athletic art. 2. One who contends in wreſtling.

Wre'stling, *ſubſt.* [ƿꞃæꞅꞇlunᵹ, Sax. worſtelinge, Du.] a kind of combat or engagement between two perſons unarmed, body to body, to prove their ſtrength and dexterity, and try which can throw the other to the ground.

Wretch [prob. of ƿꞃecca, Sax. a baniſhed man, or miſerable perſon, or of wrack, Du. a caſt away, or of ƿꞃeccan, Sax. to take vengeance] 1. A miſerable, wretched, forlorn perſon. 2. A worthleſs ſorry creature. 3. It is uſed by way of ſlight or ironical pity, or contempt. 4. It is ſometimes a word of tenderneſs, as we now ſay *poor thing*. *Sidney.*

Wre'tched, *adj.* [of *wretch*] 1. Miſerable, unfortunate. 2. Calamitous, afflictive. 3. Pitiful, vile, ſorry, ſcurvy, worthleſs. 4. Deſpicable; hatefully contemptible.

Wre'tchedly, *adv.* [of *wretched*] 1. Miſerably, uhhappily, ſorrily, ſcurvily, meanly, deſpicably.

Wre'tchedness, *ſubſt.* [of *wretched*] 1. Unhappineſs, miſerable ſtate. 2. Deſpicableneſs, pitifulneſs.

Wre'tchless, *adj.* [This is by I know not whoſe corruption written for *reckleſs*] careleſs, heedleſs. *Hammond.*

To Wri'ggle, *verb neut.* [ƿꞃiᵹan, or ƿicelian, Sax. to wag, ruggelen, Du.] 1. To turn here and there as a ſnake does. 2. To ſcrew or inſinuate into favour.

To Wriggle, *verb act.* to put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by ſhifting motion.

Wri'ggletail, *ſubſt.* for Wri'gglingtail. See Wriggle. *Spenſer.*

Wright [ƿꞃyꞇa, ƿꞃyꞇꞇa, or ƿꞃyncan, Sax. to work or labour] an artificer in wood, as *wheelwright*, *millwright*, *ſhipwright*.

To Wring, *verb act.* wringed *or* wrung, *irreg. pret.* and *part. paſſ.* ƿꞃunᵹen, Sax. [ƿꞃinᵹan, Sax. wringen, Du. and Ger.] 1. To twiſt, to turn round with violence. 2. To force out of any body by contortion. 3. To preſs or ſqueeze hard. 4. To writhe. *Wrings* his hapleſs hands. *Shakeſpeare.* 5. To force by violence, to extort. 6. To pinch or gripe. 7. To harraſs, to diſtreſs, to put to pain. 8. To diſtort, to turn to a wrong purpoſe. 9. To perſecute with extortion. Wronged and *wringed* to the quick. *Hayward.*

To Wring, *verb neut.* to writhe with anguiſh.

Wri'nger, *ſubſt.* [of *wring*] one who ſqueezes the water out of clothes.

To Wri'nkle, *verb act.* [ƿꞃinclian, Sax. wrinckelen, Du.] 1. To make creaſes or figures, to corrugate. 2. To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

Wrinkle, *ſubſt.* [ƿꞃincle, Sax. wrinckel, Du.] 1. A creaſe or fold as in a garment, the ſkin, &c. a corrugation of the face. 2. Any roughneſs in general.

Wri'nton, in Somerſetſhire, 103 computed and 125 meaſured miles from London.

Wrist, *ſubſt.* [ƿꞃiꞅꞇ, Sax.] the part of the arm adjoining to the hand, that joint by which the arm and hand are connected.

Wri'stband, of a ſleeve [ƿꞃiꞅꞇ-band, Sax.] the faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.

Writ, *ſubſt.* [ƿꞃiꞇ, of ƿꞃiꞇan, Sax.] 1. Any thing written, ſcrpiture. This ſenſe is now chiefly uſed in ſpeaking of the bible. 2. A legal inſtrument. 3. A judicial proceſs; an order from the king or court of judicature for appehending a perſon, &c. a written precept or order, by which any thing is commanded to be done relating to a ſuit or action, as the defendant or tenant to be ſummoned, a diſtreſs to be taken, a diſſeiſin to be redreſſed, &c. and they are either *original* or *judicial*.

Holy Writ, the ſcriptures of the *Old* and *New Teſtament*. “ The Bible, I ſay, the Bible is the religion of proteſtants.——I ſee plainly, and with my own eyes, that there are *popes* againſt *popes*, *councils* againſt *councils*, ſome *fathers* againſt others, the ſame *fathers* againſt themſelves; the *church* of one age againſt the *church* of another age. *Traditive Interpretations* of ſcripture are pretended, but there are *few* or *none* to be found. No *tradition*, but only of Scripture, can derive itſelf from the *fountain*; but may be plainly proved either to have been *brought in* on ſuch an age after *Chriſt*, or that in ſuch an age it was not in. In a word, there is no *ſufficient certainty* but of scripture only [meaning with reference to the *ſpecific* doctrines of *revelation*, as contradiſtinguiſhed from *natural* religion] for any conſidering man to build upon." ——*Chillingworth*, c. vi. ſect. 56. And the the whole *church of England*, in her articles, declares, " that even *general* councils, foraſmuch as they be an aſſembly of men, whereof all be not governed by the *Spirit* and *Word* of God, may err, and ſometimes *have erred*, even in things pertaining to God. Wherefore things ordained by them, as neceſſary to ſalvation, have neither ſtrengh or authority, unleſs it may be declared [*i. e* proved] that they be taken out of *Holy Scripture*." See BERÆANS, CREED, COUNCILS *Oecumenical*, RITES, TRADITION, WESTERN *Empire*; above all, NICENE *Council*, REVULSION, UNMADE, PROBOLE, and FIRST-BORN compared.

WRIT *of Aſſiſtance*, iſſues out of the exchequer to authorize any perſon to take a conſtable, or other public officer, to ſeize goods prohibited or unaccuſtomed.

WRIT *of Privilege*, is a writ which a privileged perſon brings to a court for exemption, upon account of ſome privilege.

WRIT *of Rebellion*. See COMMISSION *of Rebellion*.

WRIT, *pret.* of *to write*. See To WRITE.

WRITS *Original*, are writs ſent out of the high court of chancery to ſummon the defendant in a perſonal, or a tenant in a real action, either before the ſuit begins, or to begin the ſuit thereby.

WRITS *Judicial*, are diſtinguiſhed in that their *teſte* bears the name of the chief juſtice of that court whence they come; whereas the original ſays *teſte me ipſo*, in the name of, or relating to the king.

WRITA'TIVE, *adj.* writing much. A word of *Pope*'s coining. Not to be imitated.

To WRITE, *verb act. pret.* writ *or* wrote, *part. paſſ.* written, writ, *or* wrote [aƿritan, ƿritan, Sax. adrita, Iſl. wreta, Goth. : letter, wruta, Celt. the points or accents over letters] 1. To enter any thing down in writing, to expreſs by means of letters. 2. To engrave, to impreſs. 3. To tell by letter. 4. To produce as an author, to compoſe.

To WRITE, *verb neut.* 1. To perform the act of writing; with *upon.* 2. To play the author. 3. To tell in books; with *of.* 4. To ſend letters. 5. To call one's ſelf, to be entitled, to uſe the title of. 6. To compoſe, to form compoſitions.

WRI'TER, *ſubſt.* [ƿritere, Sax.] 1. A penman. 2. An author.

WRITER *of Tallies* [in the exchequer] an officer or clerk to the auditor of receipts, who writes upon the tallies the whole of the tellers bills.

To WRITHE, *verb act.* [ƿriðan, Sax.] 1. To diſtort, to deform with diſtortion. 2. To wring, to twiſt with violence. 3. To wreſt, to force by violence. 4. To twiſt. His *writhen* bolt. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE, *verb neut.* to be convolved with agony or torture.

WRI'THEN, *part. paſſ.* [of ƿriðan, Sax.] wrung, twiſted, wreſted.

To WRI'THLE, *verb act.* [of *writhe*] to wrinkle, to corrugate: Uſed paſſively. *Spenſer.*

WRI'TING, *ſubſt.* [from *write*] 1. The art or act of ſignifying and conveying ideas to others, by letters or characters viſible to the eye. 2. A legal inſtrument. 3. A compoſure, a book; as, papers containing any thing written, deeds, &c.

WRITINGS [or works] *of an author*, a written paper of any kind. *Shakeſpeare.*

WRI'TING-MASTER, *ſubſt.* one who teaches to write.

WRI'TTEN, *part. paſſ.* See To WRITE.

WRI'ZLED, wrinkled.

> This weak and *wrizled* ſhrimp
> Should ſtrike ſuch terror. *Shakeſpeare. Hen.* VI. *Act.* II. *Sc.* 4.

WRO'KEN, *part. paſſ.* of *to wreak. Spenſer.* See To WREAK.

WRONG, *ſubſt.* [ƿrange, Sax. wraeng, Su.] 1. Injuſtice, injury, a deſigned, a known detriment. 2. Error, not right.

WRONG, *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth. 2. Not phyſically right; unfit, unſuitable.

WRONG, *adv.* amiſs, not rightly.

To WRONG, *verb act.* [ƿringan, Sax. wraenga, Su.] to do injury or injuſtice.

WRONG-DO'ER [of *wrong* and *doer*] an injurious perſon. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGER, *ſubſt.* [of *wrong*] one that wrongs or injures. *Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL, *adj.* [of ƿrang and full, Sax.] unjuſt, injurious.

WRO'NGFULLY, *adv.* [of *wrongful*] unjuſtly.

WRO'NGHEAD, or WRONGHEA'DED, *adj.* [of *wrong* and *head*] perverſe in underſtanding. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLY, *adv.* [of *wrong*] amiſs, unjuſty.

WRO'NGLESSLY, *adj.* without injury to any. *Sidney.*

WROTE, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* See To WRITE.

WROTH, *adj.* [ƿrað, Sax. vrod, Du.] very angry: Not in uſe. See WRATH.

WRO'THAM, or WO'RTHAM, a town in Kent, 20 computed and 25 meaſured miles from London.

WROUGHT, the *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* as it ſeems, of *work*, as the Dutch werchen makes gewrcht. See To WORK. [ƿroȝð, Sax.] 1. Effected, performed. 2. Influenced, prevailed on. 3. Cauſed, produced. 4. Worked, laboured. 5. Gained, attained. 6. Operated. 7. Worked. 8. Actuated. By his own raſhneſs *wrought. Dryden.* 9. Manufactured. 10. Formed. 12. Excited by degrees. 12. Guided, managed. 13. Agitated, diſturbed.

WRUNG [ƿringan, Sax.] *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* See To WRING.

WRY, *adj.* [of *writhe. Johnſon.* of ƿryðan, Sax. to twiſt, or perhaps from wrea, Su. a corner] 1. That is on one ſide, diſtorted. 2. Crooked, deviating from the right direction. 3. Wrung, wreſted, perverted. A *wry* ſenſe. *Atterbury.*

To WRY, *verb act.* [from the adj.] to diſtort, to make to deviate: Uſed paſſively by *Sidney.*

WRY-NECK, a little bird.

WU'LFESHEFED [ƿul-feſheofod, Sax.] *i. e.* wolf's head. The condition of an out-law'd perſon, who, if he could not be taken alive, might be killed, and his head brought to the king; his head being accounted of no more value than the head of a wolf.

WUN. See To WIN.

WU'RSTED, or WO'RSTED, a town in Norfolk, 98 computed and 117 meaſured miles from London.

WYCHE, a ſalt ſpring.

WY'CHE-HOUSE, a ſalt-houſe, or place wherein ſalt is boiled.

WY'DRAUGHT, a water-courſe, a ſink or common-ſhore.

WYE, a town in Kent, 49 computed and 57 meaſured miles from London.

WYRD, or WYRT [ƿyrt, Sax.] ſignifies a plant, and ſo in names, in compoſition.

WY'TA, or WI'TA [ƿita, Sax.] a fine paid in ancient times, to make ſatisfaction for ſeveral kinds of offences.

WY'VER [in heraldry] a ſort of ferret, or a kind of flying ſerpent; which, as Guillim ſays, is a flying ſerpent, little, if at all, known, otherwiſe than as it is painted on coat-armour, and deſcribed by heralds.

X.

X x, Roman; *X x*, Italic; 𝔛 𝔵, Engliſh, is the twenty-ſecond letter of the alphabet; and the Χ ξ, fourteenth of the Greek, and the Hebrews have it not; it is a compound letter of *c* and *ſ*, and ſo it is pronounced, only in the terminations *xion* and *xious*, it ſounds like *ſh*. Tho' this letter be found in Saxon words, it begins no word in the Engliſh language.

X, in numbers, ſtands for ten.

X̄, with a daſh over it, ſignified 10000.

XA'N-CA, XA-CA, or FOE, the great Indian philoſopher, born, ſays Jackſon, according to the *Chineſe* accounts, in the 27th year of the reign of their fourth emperor of the *third* dynaſty, *i. e.* in the year before Chriſt 1007. He introduced the ſect of *bonzees*, and taught the worſhip of *idols*, and the doctrine of *tranſmigation* of ſouls, and was worſhipped as the principal God among the Indians.——He declared at his death, that after this life there is no exiſtence; but all things end in nothing or annihilation, which the Chineſe call *Cumhiu*. This occaſion'd his followers to diſtinguiſh his *interior* from his *exterior* doctrine, the former of which was atheiſm, the latter idolatry." *Jackſon's Chronolog. Antiq.* Vol. II. p. 455. See WESTERN *Hereſy*, and read " has prov'd them to be *men* of the moſt conſummate ignorance.

XA'NGI [among the Chineſe] the ſupreme governor of heaven and earth; which is the only name they have for God.

XA'NTHENES, Lat. [of ξανθος, Gr.] a precious ſtone of an amber colour.

XA'NTHIUM, Lat. [ξανθιον, Gr.] the leſſer burr-dock, the clot-burr or ditch-burr.

XA'NTHUS, a river of Troy, ſo * called, and immortalized by *Homer* for the entire defeat which his hero gave to the *Trojan* troops, one half of which he puſhed into the ſtream, as our duke of *Marlborough* drove the French, at the battle of *Blenheim*, into the Danube.

> * *Xanthus* (ſays the poet) was the name by which the *Gods* called the river; it went by the name of *Scamander* amongſt men.
> Ον Ξανθον καλεουσι θεοι, ανδρες δε Σκαμανδρον. *Iliad, Lib.* XX. l. 74.

XA'NTUM, one of the provinces or kingdoms belonging to the empire of *China*, anciently called *Lu*, and which we the rather inſert, as it was the native country of the great *Confucius*, whoſe birth M. *Riccius* placeth in the year before Chriſt 551. " He was of the royal family, and deſcended from *Hoang-ti*, whom *Jackſon* ſuppoſes [and not *Yau*] to have been the firſt emperor of *China*. " He ſeems to have been the greateſt *moral*, as well as *political* philoſopher that ever lived; and his works are of ſo *great authority* amongſt the *Chineſe* and *Japaneſe*; that to make the leaſt alteration in them would be puniſhed with death; and whenever any diſpute ariſes in a point of doctrine, a citation out of his works decides it at once.——His poſterity are ſtill in being, and enjoy the greateſt privileges. His whole doctrine tended to reſtore human nature to its original dignity, and that firſt purity and luſtre which it had received from heaven, and which had been ſullied and corrupted with ignorance, and the contagion of vice. The means he propoſed to attain this end, was to obey the *Lord of heaven*; to honour and fear him; to love our neighbour as ourſelves; to ſubdue *irregular* inclinations; never to make our *paſſions* the rule of conduct; but to ſubmit to *reaſon*; to liſten to it in all things, to *do* nothing, to *ſay* nothing, to *think* of nothing contrary to it. He had the juſteſt notions of *the deity*, whom he portrays as the ONE, *ſupremely* holy, *ſupremely* intelligent, *inviſible*, *infinite* and *eternal* being, who *produced* and *ſuſtaineth* all things;" he ſeems alſo, from ſome things he dropt, to have entertained, with *Socrates*,

crates, the hope of ſome * *greater Guide* and *Teacher, that perfectly holy man*, which God would in proceſs of time raiſe up, for the reformation of mankind; tho' after all, it ſhould not be diſſembled, "that in conformity to the original inſtitution of the Chineſe religion, he worſhipped with *inferior* rites and ſacrifices the *celeſtial ſpirits*, who were believed from the moſt ancient tradition to be the miniſters of the divine providence, and appointed by the SUPREME GOD to preſide over the ſeveral parts of the creation, and to be, under God, the diſpenſers of rewards and puniſhments in this life to good and evil men. Not that he admitted the worſhip of the dead, or of repreſenting the DEITY by images or ſimilitudes of any creature." *Jackſon's Chronolog. Antiq.* p. 486—491. See YAU, MAHOMETISM, TRANSMIGRATION of *Souls*, *Chriſtian* WORSHIP, compared with *Clark's Scripture Doctrine*, Ed. 3. p. 379—381.

* According to a tradition univerſally received among the *Chineſe*, *Confucius* was often heard to ſay "that in the *weſt* the HOLY ONE will appear." *Sinis autem* Judea *occidentalis eſt. Martin. Sin. Hiſt. lib.* 4. *p.* 149—152.

XENI'A, [ξενια, Gr. belonging to hoſpitality and friendſhip] preſents beſtowed upon friends, gueſts, and ſtrangers, for the renewing of friendſhip.

XENODO'CHY, *ſubſt.* [ξενοδοχια, Gr. q. d. the reception of ſtrangers] hoſpitality, kindneſs to ſtrangers.

XENODO'CHIUM [ξενοδοχιον, Gr.] an inn for the entertainment of ſtrangers; alſo an hoſpital. See XENODOCHY.

XERA'NTICA [ξεραντικα, Gr. q. d. things that make dry] drugs or other things of a drying quality.

XERA'PHIUM [ξηραφιον, Gr.] a medicine proper againſt the breakings out of the head or chin.

XERA'SIA [ξηρασια, Gr. q. d. a dryneſs] a fault in the hairs, when they appear like down, and as it were ſprinkled with duſt. *Bruno.* Who adds, that 'tis a ſpecies of the *alopecia*. See ALOPECIA.

XE'RIFF, the title of a prince or chief ruler in Barbary. See SHERIF.

XEROCOLLY'RIUM [ξηροκολλυριον, of ξηρος, dry, and κολλυριον, Gr.] ointment for the eyes; a dry plaiſter for ſore eyes.

XERO'DES [ξηρωδης, Gr.] any tumour attended with dryneſs.

XEROMY'RUM [ξηρομυρον, Gr.] a drying ointment.

XEROPHA'GY [ξηροφαγια, of ξηρος, dry, and φαγια, Gr. eating] a diet uſed by wreſtlers; the eating of dry things; alſo a ſort of faſt among the primitive Chriſtians. I ſuſpect it ſhould have been ſaid, not among *primitive* Chiſtians; but the *Montaniſts*, and other corrupters of primitive Chriſtianity. See what we have produced from Sir Iſaac Newton on this head, under the word CATAPHRYGIANS, compared with the following remark of *Dallee de Uſu Patrum.* Where having occaſion to obſerve how the works of *Melito*, *Dionyſius Alexand.* and ſome other *Antenicene* writers, once in ſo great a repute, would never have been loſt, if they had not been deſignedly ſuppreſſed; he adds, "Why (for inſtance) is *Tertullian*'s book concerning *faſts*, which he wrote [after he turned *Montaniſt*] againſt the Catholics, ſtill in being: and his book againſt the *Montaniſts*, loſt? No reaſon occurs more probable than this, that after thoſe laws of *faſtings* and *xerophagies*, which the ancients had condemned in *Montanus*, were now received and incorporated into the church, poſterity ſuffered the works of *Apollonius*, wrote in defence of the *ancients*, to periſh; but took all imaginable care of *Tertullian*, upon account of his conformity to the now preſent ſuperſtitious practices. And indeed ſo great is the agreement of *Tertullian*'s diſcipline with the modern *Romiſh*; that no inconſiderable *Romiſh* authors, *Piverius* and *Turrianus*, were of opinion, that his book againſt the *Pſychici* [a nick-name by which the old *Gnoſticks* and their ſucceſſors the *Montaniſts*, branded the true *catholic* church] was wrote by him in *defence of the Catholics*." See GNOSTICS, EXPURGATORY *Index*, BIBLIOTAPHISTS, INTERPOLATION, RITES, and *Apoſtolic* TRADITION compared.

XEROPHTHA'LMY [ξηροφθαλμια, Gr.] a dry, red ſoreneſs, or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or ſwelling, *q. d.* a dryneſs of eyes.

XERO'TES [ξηροτης, Gr.] a dry habit of body.

XE'STA [ξεστης, Gr.] an ancient Greek meaſure that held 20 or 24 ounces of water.

XE'STES, an Attick meaſure, both liquid and dry, containing two *cotylæ*, or 12 cyathi; in liquid meaſure equal to 1 pint, 5, 636 ſol. inch. dec. In dry meaſure, to 1 pint, 0, 48 ſol. inch. *N. B.* In liquid meaſure it was the 72d part of a metretes; and in dry, the 72d part of the medimnus. *Tables of the Grecian*, &c. *weights and coins.*

XIPHI'ON [ξιφιον, Gr.] the herb ſtinking gladden or ſpurge-wort.

XIPHI'AS [ξιφιας, of ξιφος, Gr. a ſword] a comet ſhaped like a ſword.

XIPHOI'DES [ξιφοειδης, Gr. q. d. of the form of a ſword] the pointed ſword-like cartilage or griſtle of the breaſt-bone.

XOA'NA [ξοανον, Gr.] graven images, ſtatues carved out of wood or ſtone.

XOCHAITO'TOTLE, a bird in America like a ſparrow, having feathers of ſeveral colours, called the hang-neſt.

XYLA'LOES [ξυλαλον, of ξυλον, wood, and αλοη, Gr.] the wood of the aloe.

XYLI'NUM [ξυλινον, Gr.] a ſort of wool or flax growing in little balls; cotton, fuſtian, bumbaſt.

XYLOBA'LSAMUM [ξυλοβαλσαμον, Gr. q. d. wood-Balſam] the wood of the balſam-tree.

XYLOCA'SSIA [ξυλοκασσια, Gr.] a ſort of ſhrub or wood called caſſia.

XYLOCI'NNAMON [ξυλοκινναμωμον, Gr. q. d. wood-cinnamon] cinnamon-tree wood.

XYLOCO'LLA [ξυλοκολλα, Gr.] wood-glue, or glue for the joining of wood.

XYLO'N [ξυλον, Gr.] wood; alſo the cotton tree, a ſhrub.

XYNOE'CIA [of ξυνδω, Gr. to unite, or to form into a community] an Athenian feſtival, obſerved in commemoration of Theſeus's uniting all the petty communities of Attica into one common-wealth.

XYPHOI'DES [of ξιφος, a ſword, and ειδος, Gr. form] a cartilage at the bottom of the ſternum, called alſo *enſiformis.*

XYSTA'RCHA [ξυσταρχης, Gr.] the maſter of a fencing or wreſtling-ſchool, or the *xyſtos*. See XYSTOS.

XY'STER [ξυστρα, Gr.] an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons in ſcraping or ſhaving bones.

XY'STOS [of ξυστος, Gr.] an Indian precious ſtone of the jaſper kind.

XYSTOS [ξυστος, of ξυω, Gr. to ſmooth or poliſh, it being their cuſtom to anoint their bodies with oil before the encounter, to prevent their antagoniſt from taking hold of them] a large portico or gallery, were the Greek wreſtlers uſed to exerciſe in winter time.

XY'STUS, or XY'STUM [ξυστος, Gr.] a walking place, ſometimes roofed over, and ſometimes open, where the Romans made entertainments; a knot, garden, or parterre.

Y.

Y y, Roman; *Y y*, Italic; 𝔜 𝔶, Engliſh; and Y y, Saxon, is the 23d letter of the alphabet; Υ υ, Gr. 23d, and the Hebrews have not this letter. Y has the ſound of *i* or *ie*, and at the beginning of a word is a conſonant before a vowel, as *year*, *youth*, &c. and a vowel after a conſonant, as *phyſic*, *ſynagogue*, &c. and is uſed in words of a Greek derivation to expreſs the *υ*, and in the end of Engliſh ones, as *by*, *cry*, *ſly*; where it alſo is a vowel, and whenever two *ii*'s would come together. Y was much uſed by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old Engliſh writers.

Y was a numeral letter with the ancients, and ſignified 150.

Ȳ, with a daſh at top, ſignified 150,000.

Y is pronounced ſofter than *J* conſonant, by moſt people. It is beſt explained by a long *j*, ſpoken very quick, as a ſeparate ſyllable before another vowel, as *ye*, *yard.* As a vowel it has two ſounds; as a long *i*, when long, and as a ſhort *i*, when ſhort. It is generally long, 1. At the end of monoſyllables. 2. At the end of verbs, though of more ſyllables, and 3. At the end of accentuated ſyllables, when a vowel follows. It is otherwiſe generally ſhort: but theſe rules have their exceptions.

YACHT, Fr. a pleaſure boat or ſmall ſhip, with one deck, carrying four, eight, or twelve guns, and thirty or forty men; they are in burden from 30 to 60 tuns; contrived and adorned, both within ſide and without, for the carrying ſtate paſſengers, and for ſwiftneſs and pleaſure.

YA'MAN, Arabia felix. See YEMEN.

YARD [geard, Dan. ʒaɼd, Sax. gaert, Du. gard, Teut. properly a place incloſed, of garden, Teut. to incloſe] a piece of incloſed ground belonging to a houſe.

YARD [ʒeɼd, ʒyɼʒ, Sax.] a meaſure of three feet.

YARD [with ſailors] the ſupport of the ſails.

YARD-ARM [in a ſhip] is that half of the yard that is on either ſide of the maſt, when it lies athwart the ſhip.

YARD-*Falling*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

YARD-*Mattering*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

YARD-*Land*, a quantity of land, containing in ſome countries 20, in others 24, 30 and 40 acres; but at Wimbleton in Surry, no more than 15.

YA'RDWAND, *ſubſt.* [of *yard* and *wand*] a meaſure of a yard. *Collier.*

YARE, *adj.* [ʒeaɼpe, Sax.] ready, dexterous, eager. *Shakeſpeare.*

YARE [in ſea language] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

Be YARE *at the Helm*, ſignifies, ſet a freſh man at the helm.

YA'RELY, *adv.* [of *yare*] ſkilfully, readily. *Shakeſpeare.*

YA'RMOUTH, *Great*, a borough, ſtanding at the mouth of the Yare, which is navigable from hence to Norwich; it is 92 computed, and 122 meaſured miles from London; and ſends two members to parliament.

YARN, *ſubſt.* [ʒeaɼn, Sax. garen, Du. garn, Ger.] wool ſpun into a thread.

To YARR, *verb neut.* [from the ſound; *hirrio*, Lat.] to growl or ſnarl like a dog. *Ainſworth.*

YA'RRINGLES, or YA'RRINGLE-*Blades*, a kind of reel or inſtrument with which hanks of yarn are wound into clews or balls.

YA'RRISH, *adj.* [of garw, C. Br. rough] of a dry taſte; a provincial word.

YA'RROW [ʒeaɼepe, Sax.] the herb milfoil, uſed in medicine.

YATCH. See YACHT.

YA'RUM, a town in the North-riding of Yorkſhire, 176 computed, and 212 meaſured miles from London.

YAWL, *ſubſt.* [jol, Du.] a ſmall ſhip-boat for convenience of paſſing to and from a veſſel; the beſt ſort of which are built in England at Deal and Dover, but better in Norway.

To YAWL, *verb neut.* to bawl; a Scottiſh word for *yell.*

To YAWN, 1. To gape, to oſcitate, to have the mouth opened involuntarily, by fumes, as in ſleepineſs. 2. To open wide. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. To expreſs deſire by yawning. *Hooker.*

Yawn, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] 1. Oſcitation. 2. Gape, hiatus. *Addiſon.*

Yaw'ning, *adj.* [of *yawn*] ſleepy, ſlumbering. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yaw'ning, *ſubſt.* gaping, oſcitation, an involuntary opening of the mouth, occaſioned by a vapour or ventoſity, and endeavouring to eſcape, and indicating an irkſome wearineſs or inclination to ſleep.

Yaws [in ſea language] a ſhip is ſaid to make *yaws*, when by the fault of the man at the helm ſhe is not kept ſteddy, but makes angles in and out.

Ya'xley, a town in Huntingdonſhire, 59 computed, and 72 meaſured miles from London.

Yclad [obſolete part. for *clad*] cloathed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ycle'ped, *adj.* [the part. paſſ. of *clepe*, to call, clepan, Sax. with the increaſing particle *y*, which was uſed in the old Engliſh in the preterites and participles, from the Sax. ᵹe] called, named. *Milton.*

> There is a tall, long-ſided dame,
> (But wondrous light) *ycleped* Fame.
>
> *Hud.* P. II. Cant. I. L. 45—6.

Yau, the firſt emperor of *China* that is mentioned in the *Xu-king*, or moſt ancient eſtabliſhed royal hiſtory of that country, and who began his reign in the forty-firſt year of the *ſexagenary* cycle, *i. e.* according to *Jackſon's Chronologic. Antiq.* 2338 year before the Chriſtian æra; which is 19 years later than *Martuſius* and *Couplet* place it. I was the more willing to inſert this piece of hiſtory, partly, as it ſhews the antiquity of the *Chineſe* ſtate, and partly for the ſake of the following remark, which that learned and judicious writer makes upon it. "If we admit, ſays he, with ſome *Chineſe* writers, that the empire of *China* began with *Yau*, who is the 7th emperor in the annals, but the firſt mentioned in *Zu-king*, Confucius, and Menſius, as whoſe *time* and the *acts* of his reign were *unqueſtionable*; his reign, according to the preſent *Hebrew* chronology of Scripture, reaches within about ten years to the flood of *Noah*; and therefore is an irrefragable evidence againſt the truth of that chronology. For as the *Chineſe* chronology, from the reign of this emperor, is fixed with great and undeniable certainty, both by the forementioned eclipſe, and the annals of *Xu-king*, and by a period or *cycle* of 60 years, continued from his reign without interruption to this day, this computation can no more be doubted of, than the reckoning of the *Greeks* by their *Olympiads*. Therefore the *Chineſe* chronology is a great confirmation of the truth of the chronology of Scripture, preſerved in the *Greek* verſion of the *Septuagint*, with which alone it agrees; and it is the greater confirmation, becauſe there is no room to ſuſpect or imagine it could be ever accommodated to it." *Jackſon's Chronolog. Antiq.* Vol. II. p. 418. See Masorite, Version, and Shiloh compared.

Ydrad, the old pret. of *to dread*, *Spenſer.*

Ye, the nominative plural of *thou*. See You.

Ye, as a dipthong, is now very little in uſe, *ie*, or *y* alone, being generally put inſtead of it.

Yea [ea, ia, or ᵹea, Sax. Ja, Dan. Du. and Ger.] yes, a particle of affirmation.

To Yead, or Yede, *verb neut.* pret. *yode* [this word ſeems to have been corruptly formed from ᵹeoð, the Sax. pret. of ᵹan] to go, to march: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To Yean, *verb neut.* [eanian, Sax.] to bring young. Uſed of ſheep. See to Ean.

Yea'nling, *ſubſt.* [of *yean*] the young of ſheep. *Shakeſpeare.*

Year, *ſubſt.* [ᵹeaꞃ, Sax. aar, Dan. iaer, Du. iahr, Ger.] 1. The time the ſun takes to go thro' the twelve ſigns of the zodiac: this is what is properly called the natural or tropical year, and contains 365 days, 5 hours, and 12 minutes, or 48 minutes, 15 ſeconds (according to Sir Iſaac Newton) 2. It is often uſed plurally without a plural termination. 3. In the plural, old age.

Natural Solar Year, or *Tropical Solar* Year, is the interval of time wherein the ſun finiſhes his courſe through the zodiack, or wherein he returns to the ſame point thereof, from whence he had departed, which is 365 days, 5 hours and 12 minutes.

The Civil Year, is that which each nation has contrived to compute time by, and is very various, both as to its beginning and to its length; according as they follow either the courſe of the ſun or moon, or both.

The Lunar Year, contains 12 lunations or ſynodical months, and is leſs than the ſolar by 11 days; the exact duration of it being 354 days, 8 hours, and 48 minutes, ſo that its head in about 33 years will run thro' all the months and ſeaſons of the year: this kind of year is now in uſe among the Turks.

The Sydereal Year, is that time in which the ſun, departing from any fixed ſtar, comes to it again; and this is in 365 days, 6 hours, and almoſt 10 minutes, or (according to Sir Iſaac Newton) 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 14 ſeconds.

Year *and Day* [in law] is a time that determines right in many caſes; as in ſome uſucaption, in others preſcription. Thus, in the caſe of an aſtray, if the owner, proclamation being made, challenge it not within that time, it is forfeited. So the *year and day* is given in caſe of an appeal, and alſo for the recovery of a perſon who has been wounded or bruiſed by another.

Year *and Day and Waſte* [law phraſe] is a part of the king's prerogative, whereby he challenges the profits of the lands and tenements of perſons attainted for petty treaſon or felony, for the ſpace of a year and a day. And may at laſt lay waſte the tenements, root up the woods, paſtures and gardens, plough up the meadows; except the lord of the manor compound or agree with him for the redemption of ſuch waſte.

Yea'rling, *adj.* [of *year*] being one year old. *Pope.*

Yea'rly, *adj.* [ᵹeaꞃlic, Sax.] annual, happening every year, laſting a year.

Yearly, *adv.* annually, once a year.

To Yearn, or To Earn, *verb neut.* [of eaꞃnian, Sax.] to feel great internal uneaſineſs, to be moved with compaſſion. Spenſer ſometimes uſes the latter.

To Yearn, *verb act.* to vex, to grieve. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Yearn [with hunters] is to bark as beagles do at their prey.

Yeast or Yest, *ſubſt.* [ᵹeꞅꞇ, Sax.] 1. The froth or ſpume proceeding from the fermentation of new ale; barm. 2. The ſpume on a troubled ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ye'sty, *adj.* [of *yeſt*] frothy, ſpumy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yelk [ᵹealepe, or ᵹealu, Sax. yellow] the middle or yellow part of an egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk.*

To Yell, *verb neut.* to cry out with horror or agony, to make a hideous, howling noiſe.

Yell, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a cry of horror.

Ye'llow [ᵹealp, of ᵹealla, Sax. the gall, *giallo*, It. geel, Du. and gelb, H. Ger.] being of a bright colour, as gold; reflecting the moſt light of any, except white.

Ye'llow-boy, *ſubſt.* a gold coin. A very low word. *Arbuthnot.*

Ye'llow-hammer, *ſubſt.* a bird.

Ye'llowish, *adj.* [of *yellow*] ſomewhat yellow. *Woodward.*

Ye'llowishness, *ſubſt.* [of *yellowiſh*] the quality of approaching to yellow. *Boyle.*

Ye'llowness, 1. Yellow colour, the quality of being yellow. *Bacon.* 2. Shakeſpeare uſes it for jealouſy.

Ye'llows [with farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes, the ſame as the jaundice in men; it owes its original to obſtructions in the gall-pipe, by ſlimy or gritty obſtructions; or to the ſtoppage of the roots of thoſe little ducts opening into that pipe; or to a compreſſion of them by a plenitude of the blood-veſſels that lie near them, whence that matter that ſhould be turned into gall is taken up by the vein and carried back again into the maſs of blood, and tinctures it yellow; ſo that the eyes, inſide of the lips, ſlaver, and all the parts of the horſe that are capable of ſhewing the colour, appear yellow. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

To Yelp, *verb neut.* [of yelpen, Teut. ᵹealpan, Sax. or *glapir*, Fr. to cry like a fox, *&c.*] to bark or howl like a beagle-hound after his prey.

Ye'men, or Ya'man [and (with the article) *al-yaman*, Arab.] *Arabia Felix*; ſo called either from its being ſituated on the *right-hand*; or from its *felicity*: its etymology admits of both. The kings of the race which the *Arabians* diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Hemyarites*, or *Homerites*, reign'd, according to their account, over this country 2020 years; and then it came under the power of the Ethiopians for two generations; after which, by the aſſiſtance of *Nouſhervan* king of Perſia, the *Hemyarite* houſe was reeſtabliſhed, but with this circumſtance of being dependant on the *Perſian* ſtate. They embraced the *Mahometan* religion in *Mahomet*'s life-time; and thenceforward both this and other provinces of *Arabia* continued in ſubjection to the chaliphs either of *Bagdad* or *Egypt*, as long as the chaliphate endured. *Dherbelot* adds, that the *Ayoubite* princes of the poſterity of *Saladin* poſſeſſed *Yemin* for a long time after they were diſpoſſeſſed of *Egypt* by the *Mamalucs*; and that this grand province has had ſince that time ſeveral petty princes; and who, tho' for the moſt part *abſolute* and *perpetual*, are ſtiled only by the name of *Baſhaws*, ſince the conqueſt of this country by ſultan *Selem* the firſt, and his ſon *Soliman* the firſt. A hiſtoric circumſtance which is the more worthy of our notice, as *Arabia Felix* does not fall within the claſs or detail of theſe countries, which [according to Sir Iſaac Newton] are by the prediction of the prophet *Daniel*, exempted from the juriſdiction of his king of the North; which Sir Iſaac, not without good reaſon, ſuppoſes to be the *Turkiſh* ſtate. Daniel, c. 11. v. 41—42. See Turk, Mamaluc, Chalif [or Calif] Abbasides, and Locusts, with their reſpective references.

Yeo'man, *ſubſt.* [ſome derive it of ᵹemana, fellowſhip or company, or ᵹeonᵹ-man, a young man; others of ᵹemæne, a commoner; others of eoman, Sax. a ſhepherd: but others define a *yeoman* to be a free-born Engliſhman, who may lay out of his own free land in yearly revenue to the ſum of 40 *s.* The true etymology ſeems to be that of Junius, who derives it from geman, Friſic, a villager] a free-holder who has land of his own; the firſt degree of commoners; a farmer, a gentleman farmer.

Yeo'manry, *ſubſt.* [of *yeoman*] 1. The collective body of of yeomen. *Bacon.* 2. It ſeems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to ſoldiers.

Yeomen *of the Guard* 1. A ſort of foot guards to the king's perſon, of larger ſtature than ordinary, every one being required to be ſix feet high; they are in number 100 on conſtant duty, and 70 not on duty; the one half wear harquebuſes, and the other partuiſans; their attendance is on the ſovereign's perſon both at home and abroad; they are clad after the manner of king Henry VIII's time. 2. It was probably a free-holder not advanced to the degree of a gentleman. Creſtleſs *yeomen. Shakeſpeare.* 3. It ſeems to have had likewiſe the notion of a gentleman ſervant. A jolly *yeoman*, marſhal of the hall. *Spenſer.*

Yeomen [in the king's court] a title of office in the king's houſhold, of a middle place or rank, between an uſher and a groom; as, *yeomen of the Stirrup*, *yeoman of the chandry*, &c.

Yeo'vil, a town in Somerſetſhire, 104 computed, and 123 meaſured miles from London.

Ye'rking [*Minſhew* ſuppoſes it to be from gertaen, Goth.] throwing out the hind-legs, as a horſe. A term uſed in the academy, of a leaping horſe, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, ſtretching out the two hinder legs near together and even, to their full extent.

Yerk, *ſubſt.* [from the verb] a quick motion.

To Yern. See To Yearn.

Yes [ᵹiꞅe, Sax.] yea, an adverb, which anſwers in the affirmative oppoſed to.

Yest [ᵹiꞅꞇ, Sax. giſcht, Ger.] the barm or workings of ale or beer, generally made uſe of in England to make the dough riſe. See Yeast.

Ye'ster, *adj.* [ghiſter, Du *heſternus*, Lat.] being next before the preſent day. *Dryden.* It is not often uſed but in compoſition with another word, as *day* or *night*.

Ye'sterday, *ſubſt.* [ᵹeoꞅꞇeꞃn-dæᵹ, Sax.] the day before the preſent.

Yesterday, *adv.* on the day laſt paſt.

Ye'ster-night, *ſubſt.* [ᵹeoꞅꞇeꞃn-niht, Sax.] the night before the preſent day.

Yester-night, *adv.* on the night laſt paſt.

Yet, *conjunct.* [ᵹeꞇ, ᵹyꞇ, or ᵹeoꞇ, Sax.] however, nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding.

Yet, *adv.* 1. Beſide, over and above. 2. Still; the ſtate ſtill remaining the ſame. 3. Once again. 4. At this time, ſo ſoon, hitherto; with a negative before it. 5. At leaſt, at all; noting uncertainty or undetermination. 6. It notes increaſe or extenſion of the ſenſe of the words to which it is joined. *Yet* a few days. *Dryden.* 7. Still, in a new degree. 8. Even, after all; a kind of emphatical addition to a negative. Nor *yet* amidſt this joy. *Milton.* 9. Hitherto. *Hooker.*

Ye'ven, for given. *Spenſer.*

Yew, *ſubſt.* [yew, Brit. ıþ, Sax. This is often written *eugh*, but the former orthography is at once nearer to the ſound and the derivation. See Eugh] a tree of tough wood.

Yew'en, *adj.* [of *yew*] made of the wood of yew. *Spenſer.*

To **Yex**, to hickup, or hiccough, to ſob.

Yezdegi'rdian [or Jezdegirdian] *Æra*, a chronologic æra, the commencement of which falls on the eleventh year of the *begrab* [or *begirab*] of the Arabians, and on the 632 of the Chriſtian. It takes its name from *Yezdegird*, the third of that name, and who was the laſt monarch of the houſe of *Saſſan*, or *Choſroes*; and who, by the victory which the Arabs obtained over him at Cadeſia, A. C. 636, was alſo the laſt king of Perſia. Dherbelot, in his *Bibliotheque*, fixes the commencement of this æra at the beginning of this prince's reign; tho' he obſerves that the Orientals ſeem rather to date it from that fall of the Perſian empire which enſued a few years after.

* *Choſreu*, or *Choſrou* [*Choſroes* with the Greeks] was the *cognomentum*, or title of the Perſian kings of the fourth dynaſty, as *Pharaoh* and *Ptolomèe* were for thoſe of Egypt. See Locusts.

To **Yield**, *verb act.* [of ȝildan, Sax. to pay, *&c.* gelden, Du. gelten, Ger.] 1. To produce, to bring forth, to give in return for cultivation or labour. 2. To produce in general. 3. To afford, to exhibit. 4. To give as claimed of right. 5. To allow, to permit. 6. To emit, to expire. To *yield* the Ghoſt. *Shakeſpeare.* 7. To reſign, to give up. 8. To ſurrender, to ſubmit. 9. To give up the conqueſt. 10. To comply with any perſon, to conſent.. 11. To comply with things. 12. To allow, to admit, not to deny. 13. To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.

To **Yield** [with horſemen] is to ſlack the hand, *i. e.* to ſlack the bridle, and to give the horſe head.

Yie'lder, *ſubſt.* [of *yield*] one who yields. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yoi'des, or **Hyoi'des** [υοειδες, Gr.] a bone ſituated at the root of the tongue; ſo called from its reſembling in form the Greek letter, *υ*. See Hyoides and Ypsiloides.

To **Yoke**, *verb act.* [from the ſubſt.] 1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage. 2. To join or couple with another, to bind or faſten together. 3. To enſlave, to ſubdue. *Shakeſpeare.* 4. To reſtrain, to confine. *Yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*

Yoke, or **Yoak** [ȝeoc, Sax. jock, Du. and Ger. juk, or gaiuk, Teut. *joug*, Fr. *jugum*, Lat.] 1. A frame of wood, a bandage put on the necks of oxen, to couple them for drawing. 2. Metaphorically, it ſignifies bondage or ſlavery. 3. A chain, a link, a bond. 4. A couple, two, a pair.

Yoke *Elm*, a ſort of tree.

Yo'ke-fellow, or **Yo'ke-mate**, *ſubſt.* [of *yoke*, *fellow*, or *mate*] 1. Companion in labour. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. One engaged or tied to another, in the ſame band of union or fellowſhip; a huſband or wife; mate-fellow in general. *Addiſon.*

Sea **Yoke** [with ſailors] is a term uſed when the ſea is ſo rough, that the men cannot govern the helm with their hands, and then they ſieze two blocks to the end of the helm, one on each ſide, and reeving two ſmall ropes thro' them, which are made faſt to the ſides of the ſhip, by having ſome men at each tackle, they govern the ſhip according to direction.

Yold, for Yielded. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Yolk. See Yelk.

Yon, or **Yond**, *adj.* [ȝeond, Sax. jen, Ger.] that is at a diſtance within view. Shakeſpeare uſes the former, and B. Johnſon the latter.

Yon, **Yond**, or **Yo'nder**, *adv.* at a diſtance within view. It is uſed when we direct the eye from another thing to the object.

Yond, *adj.* [derivation unknown] mad, furious; perhaps, tranſported with rage, under alienation of mind; in which ſenſe it concurs with the reſt. *Spenſer* and *Fairfax.*

Yo'nker, a youngſter. See Youngster.

Yore, or *Of* **Yore**, *adv.* [ȝeoȝaꞃa, Sax.] 1. Long. *Spenſer.* 2. Of old time, long ago. *Milton* and *Pope.*

York *City*, in Yorkſhire, 150 computed, and 192 meaſured miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

You [eoꝥ, or ıuh, the accuſative of ȝe, ye, Sax. juw, yuw, gy, O. and L. Ger. ghy, Du. jii, Teut.] 1. The oblique caſe of *ye*. 2. It is uſed in the nominative: and tho' firſt introduced by corruption, is now eſtabliſhed. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. It is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular; and is always uſed, except in ſolemn language. *Pope.* 4. It is uſed indefinitely, as the French *on*. *Addiſon.*

You, is properly the *ſecond perſon plural*, tho' now, by a cuſtom common in moſt modern tongues, uſed when we ſpeak to a ſingle perſon; in which we more particularly follow the French idiom. The Germans and Italians account it unmannerly to ſpeak to our equals in the ſecond perſon, either ſingular or plural: the former uſe the third perſon ſingular, or, as a mark of greater reſpect, the third perſon plural; and the latter, the third perſon ſingular; and, as a diſtinguiſhing mark of reſpect, in the feminine gender. Some will pretend to limit our *you* to the ſingular, and *ye*, ȝe, Sax. to the plural. Others again will have *ye* the nominative, and *you* in the oblique caſes: but very few modern authors obſerve either of theſe diſtinctions. See Plurality.

To **Youk** [in falconry] to ſleep, as they ſay, *the hawk yowks.*

Young [ȝeong, Sax. jung, Dan. Su. and Ger. jonge, Du.] 1. Being in the firſt part of life, not old. 2. Ignorant, weak. *Shakeſpeare.* 3. It is ſometimes applied to vegetable life. *Bacon.*

Young, *ſubſt.* the offspring of animals collectively.

You'nger, comp. of *young* [ȝeonȝeꞃ, Sax. *junior.* Lat.] more young.

Younger *Regiment*, or *Officer*, that which was laſt raiſed; and that officer whoſe commiſſion is of the lateſt date, tho' he be ever ſo old, and have ſerved ever ſo long in other capacities.

You'ngish, *adj.* [of *young*] ſomewhat young. *Tatler.*

You'ngling, *ſubſt.* [of *young*; yeonȝlinȝ, ȝeonȝlinȝ, Sax.] a young creature, any creature in the firſt part of life. *Dryden.*

You'ngly, *adv.* [of *young*] 1. Early in life. *Shakeſpeare.* 2. Ignorantly, weakly.

You'ngster, or **You'nker**, *ſubſt.* [of *young*; of ȝeonȝeꞃ, Sax.] a young man, a youth, a novice; generally in contempt. *Shakeſpeare.* and *Creech.*

Youngth, *ſubſt.* [of *young*] youth. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Younkers [with ſailors] are the young men, fore-maſt-men, whoſe buſineſs is to take in the top-ſails, or top and yard, for furling the ſail, ſlinging the yards, *&c.* and to take their turns at the helm.

Your, *pron.* [eoꝥeꞃ, or ıueꞃ, Sax. euer, H. Ger.] 1. Belonging to you. It is uſed properly when we ſpeak to more than one, and ceremoniouſly and cuſtomarily when to only one. 2. *Your* is uſed in an indeterminate ſenſe. 3. *Yours* is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before, or is underſtood; as, this is *your* ſword, this ſword is *yours*. Whoſe is this hat? *yours*.

Yourse'lf, *ſubſt.* [of *your* and *ſelf*] you, even you. In the plural, *yourſelves*. Ye, not others,

Youth, *ſubſt.* [ȝeoȝuð, ıoȝuð, Sax. jeught, Du. jugend, Ger.] 1. The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence; the time from 14 to 28*. 2. A young man; youthful ſtate. 3. Young men, collectively.

* With *Hippocrates* it reached to 35. *Aphoriſm.* L. 3. *Aph.* 30.

You'thful, *adj.* [ȝeoȝðꝼul, Sax.] 1. Young. 2. Suitable to the firſt part of life. 3. Vigorous, as in youth.

You'thfully, *adv.* [of *youthful*] in a youthful manner.

You'thfulness, *ſubſt.* [of ȝeoȝuð and ꝼyllneꞅꞅe, Sax.] youthful ſtate, *&c.*

You'thly, *adv.* [of *youth*] young, early in life. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

You'th-wort, an herb.

You'thy, *adj.* [*youth*] young, youthful. A bad word. Affecting a *youthier* turn than is conſiſtent with my time of day. *Spectator.*

Ypight, *part. part.* [of *y* and *pight*; from *pitch*] fixed. *Spenſer.*

Ypsiloi'des [on account of its reſemblance of the Greek *upſilon*, i. e. *υ*] the third genuine ſuture of the cranium; alſo a certain bone at the root of the tongue. See Yoides.

Yu'ba, an Indian herb, of which the natives make bread.

Yuck, *ſubſt.* [jocken, Du.] itch.

Yule, *ſubſt.* [ȝehol, yeol, yehul, Sax.] Chriſtmaſs-time; ſo called in Scotland,

Yule-*Games*, Chriſtmas gambols, ſuch ſports as are uſed on that feſtival.

Yule *of Auguſt*, the firſt day of Auguſt, called Lammas day.

Yux, *ſubſt.* [yeox, Sax.] the hiccough. See Yex.

Z.

Z z, Roman and Saxon; *Z z*, Italic; Ȝ ȝ, Engliſh, is the laſt letter of the alphabet; Ζ ζ, Greek, is the ſixth, and ז, the eighth of the Hebrew. Z is found in the Saxon alphabets ſet down by grammarians; but is read in no word originally Teutonic: it has uniformly the ſound of an *ſ*, but very ſoft, and ſomething hiſſing, not as if it had a *d* before it. As it is generally defined, it is ſeldom uſed.

Z, was a numeral letter ſignifying 2000.

Z̄, with a daſh at the top, ſignified 2000 times 2000.

Z [in phyſicians bills] ſignifies a dram.

Za'ccho [with architects] the loweſt part of the pedeſtal of a column.

Za'ffar, **Za'ffir**, **Za'ffren**, or **Za'fren**, any thing of a yellow colour, anciently, for that reaſon, applied chiefly to oker; now only uſed for a particular compoſition. Powder the calx of cobalt very fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, the whole concretes into a ſolid maſs called *zaffre*; which, from its hardneſs, has been miſtaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*

Za'gaye, or **Ha'ssagaye**, a ſort of javelin uſed by the Moors.

Zaira'giah [with the Arabs] a kind of divination, performed by divers wheels or circles concentric to each other, and noted with divers letters, which are brought to anſwer to each other by moving the circles according to certain rules. *Dherbelot.*

Za'ny [prob. of *zanei*, It. the contraction of *Giovanui*, or of *ſanna*, a ſcoff, according to Skinner] one who makes it his buſineſs to move laughter by his geſtures, actions and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew, a buffoon. *Pope.*

Za'morin, a title of ſovereign princes in Malabar, in the Eaſt-Indies.

Zampo'gni, a common flute or whiſtle.

Za'phara, a mineral uſed by potters to make a ſky colour.

Za'rnich, *ſubſt.* a ſolid ſubſtance in which orpiment is frequently found, approaching to its nature, but without its luſtre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill.*

Zau'ra, another name for the city of Bagdad, ſo called from the oblique poſition of its gates, not regarding in a direct line the ſtreets which terminate in them; or, as others affirm, becauſe the * *Kebleh* of its moſques does not regard [as it ought] the temple of Mecca. *Dherbelot's Bibliotheque. Orientale.*

Fema-licamati be Zaura. — *i. e.* Why ſhould I reſide in *Zaura? Carmen Tograi.*

* See Kebleh, and add there, this word *kebleh* is alſo uſed for that niche in the walls of the Mahometan churches, which ſo contrived as look directly towards the temple of Mecca.

Ze'a [ζεα, Gr.] ſpelt; alſo barley.

Zeal, *ſubſt.* [*zele*, Fr. *zelo*, It. and Sp. from *zelus*, Lat. ζηλος, Gr.] earneſt paſſion for any perſon or thing, but eſpecially for one's religion and the welfare of one's country.

Zeal, may be properly repreſented by a Jeſuit holding in one hand a ſcourge, and in the other a burning lamp.

Zea'lot, *ſubſt.* [*zeloteur*, Fr. *zelatore*, It. *zelador*, Sp. of *zelotes*, Lat. ζηλωτης, Gr.] a zealous perſon, a great ſtickler for a party, principle, or opinion. Commonly uſed in diſpraiſe.

Zea'lous, *adj.* [of *zeal*] vehemently, paſſionate in any thing.

Zea'lously, *adv.* [of *zealous*] after a zealous manner, with vehement ardour.

Zea'lousness [of *zealous*] quality of being zealous.

Ze'bra, an Indian beaſt like a mule.

Ze'chin [ſo named from *zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is ſettled for coinage] a gold coin worth about 9 *s.* ſterling.

Zed, *ſubſt.* the name of the letter *z*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ze'doary, *ſubſt.* [*zedoairé*, Fr. *zedoario*, It. and Lat.] a ſpicy plant ſomewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a ſweet ſcent, and not ſo biting.

Ze'mzem, or Bir-zemzem, the well *Zemzem*, Arab. a well ſo called by the Mahometans, belonging to the *Beit-olloh*, or houſe of God at Mecca. "Whoſe ſacred water, ſays *Reland*, the pilgrims drink, and in which they dip their cloaths, and alſo bring ſome of it home with them." he adds, that, according to their traditionary account, this well was produced by God, that Hagar and her ſon Iſmael might from thence ſlake their thirſt." *Reland. de Relig. Mohammedic.* p. 121 So far this learned writer, by report: but our countryman, Mr. Pitts [who was upon the ſpot] tells us, in his *Faithful Account*, p. 133, more diſtinctly, "that about 12 paces from the *beat* [or *beit-ollah*] is [as they ſay] the ſepulchre of Abraham, who by God's command built this houſe. — And a ſmall diſtance from it, on the left hand, is a well, which they call *Beer-il-zemzem*: they report, that 'tis as ſweet as milk; but for my part I could perceive no other taſte in it than common water, except that it was ſomewhat brackiſh. The hagges [*i. e.* pilgrims] when they come firſt to *Mecca*, drink of it unreaſonably; by which means they are not only much purged, but their fleſh breaks out all over in pimples.—— Nor do they only drink this water, but oft bathe themſelves with it; at which time they take off their clothes, only covering their lower parts with a thin wrapper; and one of the drawers pours on each perſons head five or ſix buckets of water." — And he concludes, by obſerving, that the *hagges* carry it home, and preſent it to their friends, half a ſpoonful [it may be] to each, who receive it in the hollow of their hand, ſipping a little of it, and beſtowing the reſt on their faces and naked head; at the ſame time holding up their hands, and deſiring of God, that they alſo may be ſo happy as to go on pilgrimage to Mecca. See Beit-ollah and Mahometism.

Zend, Arab. a certain wood which the Arabians applied to the ſame uſe with our ſteel and flint, *i. e.* for ſtriking fire; and hence [in part at leaſt) it conſtitutes the title of ſeveral books in that language; as *Secth al-zend*, &c. "But the ſame term in Perſic [ſays *Dherbelot's Bibliotheque*] ſignifies, *living*: and accordingly is the title given to the firſt book of * *Zoroaſter*, q. d. the book of life, and is the *bible* of the *Zoroaſtrian* magians."

> * What pity is it, that our taſte for *oriental* learning ſhould run ſo low, as to have diſcouraged every effort which has yet been made to *import* the works of ſo great a writer [not to ſay *reformer* of antiquity] amongſt us! "*Pythagoram aiunt*, &c. *i. e.* it is ſaid that *Pythagoras* [the great *Pythagoras* himſelf] when carried amongſt other captives of Cambyſes, from Egypt to Babylon, had for his teachers the Perſian Magi; and chiefly *Zoroaſter*, *omnis divini Arcani Antiſtitem*, i. e. the high prieſt, or chief maſter and profeſſor of every *divine ſecret*." *Apuleius.* See Transmigration *of Souls*, Zoroastrian *Doctrine*, Brachmans, and *Chriſtian* Worship compared.

Ze'nith, the vertical point of the heavens, being 90 degrees diſtant from the horizon, that oppoſite to the *nadir*. Its etymology, according to Golius, is as follows; the word *ſamt* or *ſemt* in *Arabic*, ſignifies a a *way*, or *tract* which a man, when moving forward, holds. And from hence, with the word *ràſ*, i. e. head, annexed to it, it ſignifies that tract of the heavens, which is directly over the head; and from hence, ſays he, the word *zenith* (by * corruption from *ſempt* or *zempt*) has crept into the ſchools. *Gol. Lexicon. Arab.* p. 1210. See Nadir.

> * This corruption of Aſiatic words is no unfamiliar thing with us Europeans; Sir Iſaac Newton, in his chronology, has given us ſeveral inſtances of it; and in particular, in the words *Sardanapalus* and *Xerxes*, of the former he ſays "the name *Sardanapalus*, is derived from *Aſſerhadon-pul*." And of the latter, *Xerxes*, the ſon of *Darius*. "*Xerxes* (ſays he) *Achſchiroſh*, *Achſweros*, or *Oxyares*, ſucceeded his father *Darius*." *Chronolog.* p. 353.

Zenith [with aſtronomers] the vertex or point in the heavens, directly over one's head. If we conceive a line drawn thro' the obſerver's eye and the centre of the earth, which muſt neceſſarily be perpendicular to the horizon, it will reach to a point among the fixed ſtars, called the *zenith*.

Zenith *Diſtance* [in aſtronomy] is the compliment of the ſun or ſtars meridian altitude; or what the meridian altitude wants of 90 degrees.

Ze'nsus [with arithmeticians] a ſquare number or the ſecond power.

Zeno'bia, a heroine of the 3d century, and widow of Oedenatus, who whilſt endeavouring to ſupport thoſe moſt ample acquiſitions from the Perſians which her huſband had made, A. C. 264 [not to ſay alſo an independency from the Roman ſtate] was overthrown by the emperor Aurelian, and led captive to Rome. Her ſeat royal was the city of Palmyra, or Tadmor, as both Jews and Arabians [if I am not miſtaken] * called it; a city whoſe moſt magnificent ruins and inſcriptions are the wonder and ſtudy of the preſent age. As to the latter, I mean the inſcriptions; ſeveral of which I have ſeen; they contain both Greek and Syrian names; but I do not remember to have met with one ſingle word that is taken from the *Arabic*; which, if true, ſhews evidently enough, that this city had reached its *acmè*, before the Arabian conqueſts commenced. But this is not all: *Zenobia* was of the Jewiſh religion; and it has been ſurmized by our church-writers, that in compliment to her, Paulus, Biſhop of Samoſata, who was her ſubject, made thoſe infringements on the ſcripture doctrine of the trinity, which the reader will find deſcribed under the words Paulianists and probole. A circumſtance which I the rather mention; not that inſinuations of this ſort are always to be regarded; but as there ſeems to have been but little temptation or room for this falſe kind of complaiſance in a court where the ſpirit of liberty ſo much reigned, and with a queen, who admitted the great and good Longinus to her moſt intimate counſels.

> * This is not the only inſtance of Aſiatic places being reſtored to their original names by the Arabians, when that people had now made themſelves maſters of them.
>
> "*Tadmor, Palmyra, urbs Syriæ*," ſays *Golius*, in his *Arabic Lexicon*. See Balbec, and Acra.

Zeopy'rum [of ζεα and πυρω, Gr. ſpelt and wheat] a ſort of grain between ſpelt and wheat.

Ze'phyr, *ſubſt.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] the weſt wind; and poetically any calm ſoft wind. *Milton.*

Zephy'rus [ζεφυρος, Gr.] the weſt wind; ſo named by the Greeks; and *Favonius* by the Latins.

Zerah, a king of Ethiopia, and conqueror of Egypt. Ethiopia [ſays Sir Iſaac Newton] ſerved Egypt till the death of Seſoſtris, and no longer; for Herodotus tells us, that *he alone enjoyed the empire of Ethiopia*: then the Ethiopians became free, and after ten years became lords of Egypt and Libya, under *Zerah* and *Amenophis*. But on *Zerah's* invading Judea, and receiving a conſiderable overthrow there, in the fifth year of the reign of Aſa, *i. e.* about 946 years before Chriſt, the people of Lower Egypt revolted from the Ethiopians, and called in both Jews and Canaanites to their aid, and cauſed the Ethiopians, now under the conduct of Amenophis [or Memnon] to retire to Memphis: [and at this time, by the way, Sir Iſaac places the Argonautic expedition, intended by the Greeks to notify this diſtraction of Egypt, and induce the northern nations to ſhake off her yoke.] But after thirteen years the Ethiopians returned under Amenophis, reconquered the lower Egypt, and drove out the Jews and Phœnicians. And this action the Egyptian writers, and their followers, call the ſecond expulſion of the ſheperds. Amenophis was ſucceeded by his ſon Ramſes or Rameſes; from the prodigious extent of whoſe empire [ſays Sir Iſaac] it appears that the Aſſyrian monarchy was not yet riſen. But in the reign of Aſychis, the ſecond in ſucceſſion from him, *anno* 788, the Ethiopians, aſſyrians, and others revolted, and Egypt not only loſt all her dominions abroad, but became again divided into ſeveral kingdoms; and being thus weakened by diviſions, was, in the year 751 before Chriſt, invaded afreſh, and conquered by the Ethiopians under Sabacon [or *So*] who ſlew Boccheris and Nechus, and made Anyſis to fly.—But Sabacon, after a long reign [if we may credit Herodotus] having voluntarily relinquiſhed Egypt, Anyſis returned, and reigned in the lower Egypt after him. In the mean while the Aſſyrian ſtate was upon the growth, and in proceſs of time both Egyptians and Ethiopians were overcome by the Aſſyrians under Aſſerhadon. And thus ended the reign of the Ethiopians over Egypt. All which is the more remarkable, as it ſeems, in Sir Iſaac's opinion, to have been a fulfilment of that prophecy in *Iſaiah*, c. 19. v. 2.—23. *Newton's Chronology*, p. 257, &c. See Egyptian and Assyrian *Empires*; and under the *latter* read *Pul*, inſtead of *Paul*.

Ze'reth, an Hebrew meaſure, a ſpan. The *longer* ſpan was half a cubit, almoſt eleven inches: the *leſſer* ſpan was a third part of a cubit, *i. e.* ſomething more than ſeven inches and a quarter. *Taylor's Hebrew Concordance.*

Ze'rna [in medicine] a tetter or ring word.

Zero, a name given to a cypher or [0] eſpecially by the French.

Ze'ros [ζειρα, Gr.] a ſort of cryſtal.

Zest, *ſubſt.* 1. The woody thick ſkin quartering the kernel of a walnut. 2. A chip of orange or lemon peel, ſuch as is uſed to be ſqueezed into ale, &c. to give them a flavour. 3. A reliſh, a taſte added.

To Zest, *verb act.* 1. To heighten by an additional reliſh. 2. [With confectioners] to cut the peel of oranges or lemons from the top to the bottom into ſmall chips, as thin as poſſible.

Ze'ta [Z or ζ, Gr.] the name of the ſixth letter in the Greek alphabet.

Zeta, or Zete'cula, a little withdrawing room, with pipes running along the walls, to receive from below either the cool air, or the heat of warm water.

Zete'tic, *adj.* [ζετεω, Gr. to ſeek] proceeding by enquiry.

Zetetic *Method* [with mathematicians] is the algebraical or analytical method of reſolving problems, whereby the nature and reaſon of the thing is principally ſought for and diſcovered.

Zete'tice [ζετητικη, of ζητεω, Gr. to ſeek] the method uſed to inveſtigate or find out the ſolution of a problem.

Zeu'gma [ζευγμα, of ζευγνυω, Gr. to join] a figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one *expreſly*, and to the other by *ſuppliment*: as, *luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear*, and *madneſs reaſon*. If the verb be expreſſed in the beginning, it is called *protozeugma*; as, *we went, both I and he*; and if in the middle, *meſozeugma*; as, *he went, and I*; and if in the end, *hypozeugma*; as, *I and he went*. And the like is to be underſtood, of the adjective *zeugma*; which is alſo made three ways: 1. In perſon; as, *I and you learn*. 2. In gender; as, *herus, & hera eſt irata*. 3. In number; as, *hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*.

Zibelli'na, a ſable, a ſmall wild creature, ſomewhat leſs than a martern, breeding in the woods of Muſcovy, bearing a very rich fur.

Zibe'thum, Lat. [of *zobad*, Arab. the froth of milk, water, &c. and thence *civet* (ſays *Golius* in his *Lexicon*) ſo called becauſe reſembling butyr] civet, a perfume like muſk, contained in kernelly bladders in the groin of a civet cat.

Zink [zink, Ger.] a ſort of ſemi-metal, it reſembles biſmuth in moſt things, only that it is leſs friable, and even yields a little under the hammer. Being mingled with turmeric and melted copper, it gives the metal a gold colour. A metallic marcaſite, which ſome call *ſpelter*, others *biſmuth*.

Zi'ziphu [in pharmacy] a kind of fruit called *jujubes*.

Zock, a mineral alſo called *ſpelter*.

Zo'cco, Zo'cle, or So'cle [in architecture] a ſmall ſort of ſtand or pedeſtal, being a low ſquare piece or member, ſerving to ſupport a buſto, ſtatue, or the like, that needs to be raiſed; alſo a low, ſquare member, ſerving to ſupport a column, *&c.* inſtead of a pedeſtal, baſe or plinth.

Continued Zocle, a continued pedeſtal on which a ſtructure is raiſed; but has no baſe nor cornice.

Zo'diac [*zodiaque*, Fr. *zodiaco*, It. and Sp. of *zodiacus*, Lat. ζωδιακος, εκ των ζωων, Gr. the living creatures, the figures of which are painted in it on globes, or which poſſibly ſome have imagined to be in it] a zone or belt which is imagined in the heavens, which the ecliptic line divides into two equal parts, and which on either ſide is terminated by a circle parallel to the ecliptic line, and eight degrees diſtant from it, on account of the ſmall inclinations of the orbits of the planets to the plane of the ecliptic; or it is one of the greateſt imaginary circles of the heavens, paſſing obliquely between the two poles of the world: It is cut into two equal parts by the equator; one of which comprehends the ſix northern ſigns towards the *arctic* pole, and the other the ſix ſouthern ſigns towards the *antarctic* pole. It is furniſhed with twelve conſtellations, repreſented by the figures of twelve living creatures. The Sun appears to move through this circle every year, and the moon once a month: and in the middle of it is the ecliptic line, from which the ſun never departs; but the moon and planets wander up and down for the ſpace of eight degrees, and ſometimes more, on both ſides.

Zodiac *of the Comets.* Mr. Caſſini has obſerved a certain tract in the heavens, within the bounds of which (by many obſervations) he has diſcovered that moſt comets keep, but not all of them. This zodiac he makes of the ſame breadth with the other zodiac, and marks it with ſigns or conſtellations like that; which are Antinous, Pegaſus, Andromeda, Taurus, Orion, the Leſſer Dog, Hydra, the Centaur, Scorpio, and Sagittary.

Zoi'lus, an envious perſon, or ſnarling critic; ſo called from one of that name, well known for an attack of this kind on the works of Homer. He was the reverſe of his cotemporary * *Ariſtarchus*, to that degree, that, as Mr. Pope well obſerves, "we call a man an Ariſtarchus, when we mean to ſay a *candid*, *judicious* critic, in the ſame manner as we call the contrary a Zoilus." *Eſſay on Homer*, &c.

* *Ariſtarchus* flouriſhed in the reign of *Ptolemy Philometor*, and was appointed by him tutor to his ſon *Energetes*. See Criticism, and Difference, with logicians, compared.

Zo'na, Lat. [in medicine] a kind of herpes that runs round the bodv.

Zone, Fr. [*zona*, It. Sp. and Lat. ζωνη, Gr.] 1. A belt, a girdle, ſuch as virgins anciently wore about their middle, when they were eſpouſed or married, and which the bridegroom untied the firſt night. 2. Circuit, circumference in general. His other half in the great *zone* of heaven. *Milton*. 3. [In phyſic] a diſeaſe, a kind of ſhingles called *ignis ſacer*. 4. [In geography] a diviſion of the earth, a ſpace contained between two parallels. The whole ſurface of the earth is divided into five zones. The firſt is contained between the two tropics, and is called the *torrid zone*. There are two *temperate zones* and two *frigid zones*: The nothern *temperate zone* is terminated by the tropic of Cancer and the *arctic* polar circle: The ſouthern *temperate zone* is contained between the tropic of Capricorn and the polar circle. The *frigid zones* are circumſcribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in the centres of them.

Torrid Zone [*zona torrida*, Lat. ſo called, *q. d.* parching or ſcorching zone; becauſe, being directly under the ſun's rays (the ſun beams falling directly on it) they continually cauſe ſuch an exceſs of heat, that, by the ancients, it was thought uninhabitable] is a faſcia or band ſurrounding the terraqueous globe, and terminated by the two tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, lying in the middle of the two *temperate zones*, and terminated by the *equator* into two equal parts, its breadth being 47 degrees, or about 2820 miles.

Temperate Zones, are ſo called becauſe of their temperate ſituation between the *torrid zone* and the two *frigid zones*, the one on the north ſide of the equator, between the arctic polar circle and the tropic of Cancer, which is called the *northern*; and the other between the antarctic polar circle and the tropic of Capricorn, which is called the *ſouthern*; each of them taking in 42 degrees or about 2580 miles in breadth.

The Frigid or Frozen Zones [ſo named of *frigidus*, Lat. exceeding cold; becauſe they being far remote from the courſe of the ſun in the ecliptic, they can partake of but little of its heat] are ſegments of the ſurface of the earth terminated, the one by the antarctic, and the other by the arctic circle, comprehended between the poles and the polar circles: that towards the ſouth is not yet known whether it be land or water; that towards the north contains part of Iceland and Norway, Lapland, Finmark, Samoſeda, Nova Zembla, Greenland, and ſome other parts of North America.

Zoogo'nia, Lat. [ζωογονια, of ζωος, alive, and γονη, Gr, an offspring] a breeding or bringing forth of animals or living creatures.

Zoo'grapher, or Zoo'graphist, *ſubſt.* [of ζωη, life, and γραφευς, Gr. a deſcriber] one who deſcribes the nature, properties, forms, *&c.* of animals of any kind. *Brown* uſes the former; but it is a queſtion whether the other can be found any where.

Zoo'graphy, *ſubſt.* [ζωογραφια, ζωη, life, and γραφη, Gr. deſcription] a deſcription of the forms, natures, *&c.* of any kind of living creatures, either birds, beaſts, or fiſhes, *&c.*

Zoo'logy, *ſubſt.* [of ζωον, an animal, and λογια, Gr. a diſcourſe] a diſcourſe or treatiſe concerning living creatures.

Zoo'phthalmon, Lat. [ζωοφθαλμος, Gr, *q. d.* what preſerves the eye] the herb ſengreen or houſleek.

Zoo'phyte, *ſubſt.* [ζωοφυλον, of ζωος and φυλον, Gr.] certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

Zoo'tomist [of ζωοτομια, Gr. *q. d.* the diſſection of animals] an artiſt at diſſecting the bodies of brute beaſts.

Zoo'phytes [of ζωοφυλον, Gr. *q. d.* the animal plant] certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals, as ſpurges.

Zoo'phoric *Column* [in architecture] a ſtatuary column, or a column which bears or ſupports the figure of an animal.

Zoo'phorus, Lat. [ζωοφορος, Gr. *q. d.* that bears or ſuſtains animals] a part between the architraves and cornice, ſo called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals.

Zoo'tomist [of ζωος, living, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] one who diſſects the bodies of brute beaſts.

Zoo'tomy, *ſubſt.* [ζωοτομια, of ζωον, and τομη, Gr. a cutting] an artificial diſſection of the bodies of brute beaſts, or any animal except man.

Zopa'ta [of *zapada*, Sp. a ſhoe] a feſtival or ceremony obſerved in Italy, in the courts of certain princes on St. *Nicholas*'s day, wherein perſons hide preſents in the ſhoes or ſlippers of thoſe they would do honour to, in ſuch a manner as may ſurprize them on the morrow, when they come to dreſs.

This is done in imitation of the practice of St *Nicholas*, who uſed in the night-time to throw purſes in at windows of poor maids, to be marriage portions for them.

Zopy'rum [ζωπυρον, Gr.] the herb puleal of the mountain.

Zopi'ssa, Lat. [ζωπισσα, Gr.] the beſt ſort of pitch, ſcraped off from the ſides of ſhips and tempered with wax and ſalt.

Zoroa'strian *Doctrine*, is deſcribed by Sir *Iſaac Newton* as follows: "After the *death of Smerdis* and ſlaughter of the magi [or ancient prieſts of *Perſia*, and who were ſlain with *Smerdis*, that fraudulent uſurper of the crown, as being ſuppoſed confederate with him] reigned *Maraphus*, and Artaphernes a few days; and after them *Darius* the ſon of *Hyſtaſpes*; who ſeems, on this occaſion to have reformed the conſtitution of the *magi*, making his father *Hyſtaſpes* their maſter, or *Archimagus*; and *Hyſtaſpes* in this reformation was aſſiſted by *Zoroaſtres*." He adds that "This [new] religion of the *Perſian* empire, was compoſed partly of the inſtitutions of the *Chaldæans*, in which *Zoroaſtres* was well ſkilled; and partly of the inſtitutions of the ancient *Brachmans*; who are ſuppoſed to derive even their name from the *Abrahamans*, or ſons of *Abraham*, born of his ſecond wife *Keturah*, inſtructed by their father in the worſhip of the one God, without images, and ſent by him into the Eaſt; where *Hyſtaſpes* was inſtructed by their ſucceſſors."

This one God, whom *Zoroaſtres* (as cited by Euſebius, *Præp. Evang.* Lib. I. c. *ult.*) ſtyled the *firſt*, *eternal*, *underived*, &c. was the ancient God of the *Perſian magi*; and they worſhipped him (ſays Sir *Iſaacc*) by keeping a *perpetual fire* for ſacrifices, upon an altar in the center of a round area, compaſſed with a ditch, * *without any temple* in the place, and without paying any worſhip to the *dead*, or any images. But in a ſhort time they declined from the worſhip of this eternal, inviſible God, to worſhip the *ſun*, and the *fire*, and *dead men*, and *images*, as the *Egyptians*, *Phœniciaus* and *Chaldæans* had done before them." *Newton's Chronolog.* p. 347—352. To all which we may add from *Dherbelot's Bibliothec. Oriental.* "that the chief *Pyræums* or *fire temples* in which the magians preſerved and adored their *ſacred fire*, were in *Adherbijan*, *i. e.* in *Media* upon mount *Alborz*; and that *Shah Abbas* demoliſhed ſome of them, which ſtill ſubſiſted in his time, and tranſported the *Ghebres* [for ſo are theſe *Adorers of Fire* called by the *Perſians*, and from thence *Gaurs* by the *Turks*] to *Hiſpahan*, where they reſide to this day in one of the *ſuburbs*, named from them *Ghebrabad* or *Giaurabad*, *i. e.* to ſay, the *abode* of the *worſhippers of fire*. *Bibliothec.* p. 528. See Gaur; and if there be any defect in the *etymology* of the word, it may be rectified from hence.

* This diſregard, which the followers of *Zoroaſtres* had for *temples* and *images*, and worſhip of *dead men*, will account for that havoc, which *Xerxes*, in his expedition againſt ths *Greeks*, made of their temples and images. A fact, to which, I ſuppoſe, the oracle of *Delphi* alludes, when introducing *Minerva* as interceding with *Jupiter* in favour of *Attica* (tho' in vain) for the preſervation of the many temples; which, in conſequence of that expedition, would be conſumed in flames; and who, to enforce her pleas, very artfully portrays the Gods, to whom thoſe temples belonged, as already *ſtreaming with ſweat*, upon their apprehenſion of this approaching ruin.

Πολλες δ' αθανατων νηες μαλερω πυρι δωσει;
Οι που νυν ιδρωτι ρευμενοι εστηκασιν,
Δειματι παλλομενοι ——

Clem. Alexand. Stromat. Ed. Paris, p. 611.

Zorony'sus, Lat. [ζωρονυσος, Gr.] a precious ſtone found in the river Indus, which magicians make uſe of.

Zo'tica, Lat. [ζωτικη, Gr.] the vital faculty.

G.R. III. BRITISH MUSEUM

Zui'nglians [ſo called of *Huldric Zuinglius*] a branch of reformers or proteſtants. See the two Witnesses, and Reformation; and under the laſt word, inſtead of *primitive* ſtate, read, *a ſomewhat* better or *purer* ſtate.

Zupa'lium, Lat. [in medicine] a ſort of phyſical potion, a julep.

Zygia'li [of ζυγος, Gr. Libra] ſuch perſons as are born under the ſign Libra; *q. d.* born under the yoke, *i. e.* of the ballance.

Zygo'ma, Lat. [ζυγωμα, Gr.] one of the bones of the upper jaw, which on the upper part joins to the os ſphenoides, and on the lower to the os maxillare, its outward part having a long proceſs or knob, called *Proceſſus Zygomaticus*; *q. d.* reſembling a yoke.

Zygoma'tic [in anatomy] a muſcle of the face, ſo named by Riolanus, becauſe it riſes from the zygoma; but is inſerted near the corner of the lips: when this muſcle and its partner act, they draw both lips upwards, and make a pleaſant countenance.

Zygosta'tes [ζυγοστατης, Gr. *q. d.* the yoke-placer] a clerk of the market, an officer who overſees the weights.

Zymosi'meter [of ζυμωσις and μετρον, Gr. a meaſure] an inſtrument for meaſuring the degree of fermentation ariſing from the mixture of divers liquors; or the temperament or degree of heat in the blood of animals, *&c.* See Zymosis.

Zymo'sis [ζυμωσις, Gr.] fermentation; and, with *Hippocrates*, a tumour in the *liver*, as tho' diſtended with wind. *Caſtell. Renov.*

Zythoga'la [ζυθογαλα, of ζυθος, ale, and γαλα, Gr. milk] poſſet drink.

Zy'thum [ζυθος, Gr.] a drink made of corn or malt, either ale or beer.

ZZ, theſe two letters were uſed by the ancients to ſignify myrrh, but they are uſed by later writers for *zinziber*, ginger.

F I N I S.